

<p>Egyptian Police Detain Uighurs and Deport Them to China</p>	<p>埃及警方遣返 12 名中国维吾尔人</p>
<p>CAIRO — At least 12 Chinese nationals were deported and put on a flight to China late Thursday, and 22 more were detained for immediate deportation, three Egyptian aviation officials said.</p>	<p>开罗——三名埃及航空官员称，至少有 12 名中国公民于周四晚上遭到驱逐，并被送上一趟飞往中国的航班；当日另有 22 人被拘留，等待被立即驱逐出境。</p>
<p>According to a Chinese student who said he was friends with some of those detained, all were Uighurs, members of an ethnic group that is mostly Sunni Muslim and lives mainly in the western Chinese region of Xinjiang. The student, Muhammed Emin Nurm Muhammed, said that his friends had been studying at Al Azhar, a mosque and university in Cairo.</p>	<p>和这些被拘留者当中的一些人是朋友关系的一名中国学生称，他们均为维吾尔人——该民族的成员大多是逊尼派穆斯林，主要居住在中国西部地区新疆。这个名叫穆罕默德·埃明·努尔穆哈买特(Muhammed Emin Nurm Muhammed)的学生说，他的朋友们此前一直在开罗的一所清真寺兼大学艾资哈尔(Al Azhar)求学。</p>
<p>Two of the aviation officials said that the Egyptian police had ordered them to deport at least 22 Chinese nationals on Thursday without providing an explanation. They were held at a police facility and were to be put on a flight that was scheduled to leave just before midnight.</p>	<p>前述航空官员中的两人表示，周四，埃及警方让他们遣返至少 22 名中国公民，但没有给出解释。那些人当时被关押在警方的一处设施里，要被送上一趟计划于午夜前起飞的航班。</p>
<p>At least 12 others were forced to leave on an EgyptAir flight to Guangzhou, a third aviation official said. All three aviation officials asked for anonymity to discuss the episodes.</p>	<p>第三名航空官员说，至少另有 12 人被迫乘坐埃及航空公司(EgyptAir)的一趟飞往广州的航班离开。三人均要求匿名。</p>
<p>Tarek Attiya, a spokesman for the Egyptian police, said that he could not confirm or deny the deportations.</p>	<p>埃及警方发言人塔里克·阿蒂亚(Tarek Attiya)说，他不能对遣返事宜予以证实或否认。</p>
<p>Al Azhar, Egypt's Aviation Ministry and EgyptAir did not respond to repeated requests for comment.</p>	<p>艾资哈尔、埃及航空部及埃及航空公司均未回应记者的多次置评请求。</p>
<p>Mr. Nurm Muhammed, who is Muslim and lives in Istanbul, said his friends had been living in fear of arrest for several weeks. "They were scared because the Chinese government told everyone who is studying Islamic studies to come back," he said. "They were worried about getting arrested in Cairo but they decided because they knew that if</p>	<p>努尔穆哈买特是穆斯林，生活在伊斯坦布尔，他说近几周，他的朋友们一直生活在恐惧中，担心遭到逮捕。“他们之所以害怕是因为中国政府让每个正在学习伊斯兰学的人都回去，”他说。“他们担心会在开罗被捕，但却心意已决，因为知道如果到了中国，自己肯定会被捕。”</p>

they go to China, they will definitely get arrested.”	
The repatriations seemed to be in support of the Chinese government’s deepening effort to stifle resistance among Uighurs in Xinjiang, which neighbors Central Asia.	中国政府正在新疆深化旨在遏制维吾尔人当中的抵抗行为的努力，而遣返似乎是对其予以支持。新疆与中亚相邻。
In recent years, Xinjiang has seen protests and attacks by Uighurs, resentful of a growing Chinese presence there. In response, the Chinese government has tried to roll back the influence of Islamic traditionalism among Uighurs, a Turkic people. Increasingly that effort has spilled abroad, especially in Turkey and the Middle East, where many Uighurs go to work or study.	近年来，新疆见证了由一些维吾尔人发起的抗议和袭击——他们不满于中国对那里越来越强的控制。作为回应，中国政府竭力消除伊斯兰传统思想在讲突厥语系的维吾尔人中间的影响。这种努力逐渐拓展至海外，尤其是很多维吾尔人前去学习和工作的土耳其及中东地区。
Mr. Nurmammed said that at least two of his friends had wives and children in Cairo.	努尔穆哈买特说，他的朋友当中至少有两人在埃及有妻子和孩子。
“I spoke to one wife who said she was hiding on the roof of their home because she doesn’t know where to go,” he said. “And I spoke to another one who was just walking around the neighborhood. They are panicking.”	“我和一个朋友的妻子通了话，她说自己躲在家里的屋顶上，因为不知道该去哪儿，”他说。“我联系上的另一个朋友的妻子一直在社区周围走来走去。她们惊惶失措。”
Mr. Nurmammed’s friends shot videos of themselves in detention using their phones and told him through WhatsApp that at least 75 other Chinese people were in custody.	努尔穆哈买特的朋友们用手机拍下了自己在押的视频，还通过 WhatsApp 告诉他，另有至少 75 个中国人被拘留。
The footage shared by Mr. Nurmammed could not be independently verified but it was widely shared on social media. One video shows people standing inside what looked like a government building with Egyptian police signs on the wall. Other videos show the men handcuffed inside a van.	努尔穆哈买特分享的片段无法被独立核实，但在社交媒体上广为流传。一段视频显示，有人站在一栋看上去像是政府部门建筑、墙上有埃及警方标牌的房子里。另有视频显示，这些男人戴着手铐待在一辆面包车里。
Lucia Parrucci of the World Uyghur Congress, an advocacy group based	总部位于德国的倡导团体世界维吾尔代表大会(World Uyghur Congress)的

<p>in Germany, said that more than 80 Uighurs had been arrested in Cairo since July 1. "This is all because of the recent cooperation that is taking place between Egypt and China," she said.</p>	<p>卢西亚·帕鲁斯奇(Lucia Parrucci)说,自7月1日以来,已有80余名维吾尔人在开罗被捕。“这全是因为埃及和中国最近正在开展的合作,”她说。</p>
<p>"We believe that 90 percent of them left since then," she said, adding that 60 Uighurs had successfully fled to Turkey from Egypt on Thursday.</p>	<p>她说,“我们认为自那以来他们中90%的人都离开了”,并表示周四有60名维吾尔人成功从埃及逃往了土耳其。</p>
<p>At least 20 of the Uighurs still in Cairo are currently trying to seek political asylum through the United Nations refugee agency, she said. The number detained in Egypt remains unknown. "People are scared" and so it is difficult to verify information, Ms. Parrucci said.</p>	<p>她说,仍在埃及的至少20名维吾尔人正设法通过联合国难民机构寻求政治避难。尚不清楚有多少人被关押在埃及。“人们很害怕”,因此很难核实信息,帕鲁斯奇说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/africa/20170707/egypt-muslims-uighurs-deportations-xinjiang-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/africa/20170707/egypt-muslims-uighurs-deportations-xinjiang-china</p>
<p>Scratch-Off Art on Subway Platforms</p>	<p>纽约地铁站台上的撕刮艺术</p>
<p>To subway riders feeling impatient, restless or a little destructive, the print advertisements lining the walls of a station can make irresistible targets. Kevin Shea Adams, a photographer, began taking iPhone shots of ads in various states of decay and modification about four years ago. When layered on top of one another, the ads produce collage like art, as strips are peeled away to reveal underlying images. "They're participatory, they're public, they're sort of chaotic and random," he says. Because Adams commutes between Bushwick and Greenpoint, most of the stations he has frequented are in Brooklyn, where they tend to be less well maintained. "The ads are very tactile," he says. "When you're standing waiting for a train, bored out of your mind, you just want to pull them." Julie Bosman</p>	<p>对感到焦躁不安或者想搞点破坏的地铁乘客们来说,车站墙上粘贴的印刷品广告简直是难以抗拒的目标。摄影师凯文·谢伊·亚当斯(Kevin Shea Adams)大约四年前开始用iPhone拍摄各种遭到破坏或修改过的广告。这些广告层层叠加在一起,上面一层的某些部分被撕掉,露出下面的图像,就像是具有艺术感的抽象拼贴画。“它们是参与式的,是公开的,是混乱、随意的,”他说。因为亚当斯在布什维克站和绿点站之间通勤,他经常去的车站大多位于布鲁克林区,那里的广告通常维护得更不好。“这些广告让你很想去摸,”他说,“你站在那里等地铁时,觉得无聊,就手欠想去撕它们。”</p>

New York City subway stations: 468	纽约市的地铁站数: 468 个
Average weekday subway ridership: 5.8 million	工作日平均每天的客流: 580 万
Ads in the subway system: roughly 140,000	地铁系统的广告数: 大约 14 万块
/art/20140822/t22subway	/art/20140822/t22subway
A Street-Level View of Kuala Lumpur	行走在吉隆坡的那些寻常巷陌
Che' Ahmad Azhar sits so quietly in the corner of a room, you might not notice him. But take him to the lively streets of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and he becomes a maestro, conducting a symphony of noise, action, light and shadow in the best tradition of street photography.	谢·艾哈迈德·阿扎尔(Che' Ahmad Azhar)安静地坐在房间角落里, 你可能都注意不到他。但是只要把他带到马来西亚吉隆坡的熙攘街道上, 他就变成了一个大师, 秉承着优良的街头摄影传统, 指挥起一场噪音、动作、光和影所组成的交响乐。
On just three streets, no less.	不多不少, 就三条街。
Every Saturday for almost eight years, this former advertising director and landscape photographer prowls Petaling Street in Chinatown, Leboh Ampang in Little India and Pudu, a Chinese enclave. In courting the people who live there, Mr. Azhar, 49, has grown into a seasoned street photographer who can make sense of crazy cityscapes and vivid lives. Faceless street vendors, cooks and barbers, fortunetellers, security guards — all were once strangers, but became a new branch of his family.	在将近八年时间里, 这位原广告总监和风景摄影师每个星期六都会流连在唐人街地区的茨厂街, 小印度地区的安邦路口和华人聚居地富都。经过和当地居民多年的接触, 49 岁的阿扎尔已经成为了一个经验丰富的街头摄影师, 让疯狂的城市景观和鲜活的生命显得浑然有序。籍籍无名的街头小贩、厨师和理发师、算命先生、保安——他们原本都是陌路人, 但却成了他的大家庭中又一道支系。
I met him in June at the Obscura Festival in Georgetown, on Malaysia's Penang Island. We both had exhibitions at Obscura, a friendly photography festival in its first year, and were teaching master classes. Che' — also known as Chemad — has been a photography teacher at Multimedia University in Malaysia for 16 years, and his excellence has been recognized with numerous awards.	我和他是 6 月份在马来西亚檳榔嶼乔治市的暗箱摄影艺术节(Obscura Festival)上认识的。那是个气氛友好的摄影节, 今年是第一届, 我和他都有展览, 另外还在开班授课。谢——又叫谢马德(Chemad)——在马来西亚多媒体大学(Multimedia University)已经教了 16 年摄影, 他的卓越才能还得到了许多奖项的肯定。
During the festival, he took his eager students into the bustling streets	摄影节期间, 他带着兴奋的学生走上乔治市的喧闹街道, 时不时停下来拍摄

of Georgetown, stopping along the way to photograph scenes and point out interesting moments to the class.	景物，指点学生去观察一些有趣的瞬间。
But his series, which he calls "Walk of Life," had already moved me with its intimacy and familiarity with the people and the cityscapes. I asked him: Why the same three streets?	然而他那个叫作“三教九流”(Walk of Life)的系列作品早已打动我，这个系列中的人和都市风景充满柔情蜜意。我问他：为什么就这三条街？
"After walking the streets so often, they began to smile at me, invite me for coffee, to eat with them and tell me about their lives, some fortunate, some unfortunate," he said. "They are genuine, nothing fake about them. When I mingle with them, I feel a sense of belonging."	"在这些街道上走多了，他们就开始冲我笑，请我喝咖啡，和他们一起吃饭，跟我讲他们的故事，有些是好事，有些是坏事，"他说。"他们是真诚的，没有一点掺假。我融入他们当中，会有一种归属感。"
If anything, the streets remind him of where he was raised, in a small town near Penang. It was the kind of place where no neighbor was a stranger.	也有可能是因为，这些街道让他想起自己成长的环境，那是在槟城附近的一座小镇。在那种地方，邻里之间是不存在陌生人的。
"People like this, middle class and lower, are honest about who they are," he said. "They are cheerful. Their lives are lived out on the street more than the wealthy."	"像这种中等偏下的阶层，是能坦然面对自己的身份的，"他说。"他们很欢快。跟富人相比，他们的人生更多是在街道上展开的。"
In fact, he doesn't photograph the upper middle class or the wealthy.	事实上，他是不会拍摄中等偏上或富人阶层的。
"They are not nearly as interesting," he said.	"他们远没有这么有趣，"他说。
When he left advertising and graphic design, Mr. Azhar began to paint, using a camera only to record things like landscapes.	离开广告和平面设计行业后，阿扎尔开始画画，相机只用来记录风景之类的东西。
"It was very meditative, but at the mercy of Mother Nature," he said. "I started to think, 'What can I do besides this?' So I went into Kuala Lumpur and started shooting in a very random manner. I saw this was very interesting."	"那是些沉思性的东西，但是完全受着大自然的支配，"他说。"我开始考虑，'除了这个我还能做些什么呢？'就这样，我就来到吉隆坡，开始用很随机的方式拍摄。我发现这很有趣。"
He discovered work by Henri Cartier-Bresson, Robert Frank, Garry Winogrand, Diane Arbus and Bill Brandt.	他发现了亨利·卡蒂埃-布列松(Henri Cartier-Bresson)、罗伯特·弗兰克(Robert Frank)、盖瑞·温格兰(Garry Winogrand)、迪安·阿勃丝(Diane

	Arbus)、比尔·布兰特(Bill Brandt)。
"I didn't even know there was this genre called street photography," he admitted. "I wanted to know the history of these people and how they worked, and I realized I had to keep going back and back and back and that I would get more."	"我都不知道还有个门类叫街头摄影,"他坦言。"我想知道这些人的历史,他们是怎么工作的,我意识到我必须不断一次又一次地回到这里来,我需要拍更多的东西。"
He later delved into documentary photography, especially the work of celebrated Farm Security Administration photographers like Dorothea Lange and Walker Evans. More recently, he has pored over the work of Alex Webb, William Albert Allard and David Alan Harvey.	后来他开始探索记录摄影,尤其是农业安全管理局(Farm Security Administration)的那些著名摄影师的作品,比如多萝西娅·兰恩(Dorothea Lange)和沃克·埃文斯(Walker Evans)。近些年,他仔细研究了艾利克斯·韦伯(Alex Webb)、威廉·阿尔伯特·阿拉德(William Albert Allard)和戴维·阿兰·哈维(David Alan Harvey)的作品。
He now says he has been reborn into an entirely new world.	现在,他说自己在一个全新的世界里获得了重生。
"I was overwhelmed, and it gave me a new way of seeing," he said. "I discovered the geometry in photography, layered, variety of subjects, the idea of moments. David Alan Harvey once said it's never too late to be the man you could have been. I have done that."	"我被彻底击倒了,这给了我一种全新的观看方式,"他说。"我在摄影中发现了几何,层叠而多样的题材,瞬间的概念。戴维·阿兰·哈维曾经说过,成为那个你本应成为的人,这事是无所谓早晚的。我已经做到了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20130817/c17lens-kl	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20130817/c17lens-kl
Nepal Earthquake Poses Challenge to International Aid Agencies	国际救援人员赶赴尼泊尔,面临艰巨挑战
LONDON — International aid agencies and governments mobilized Sunday to respond to the devastating earthquake in Nepal, saying they faced challenges in getting assistance to the country and distributing it amid the widespread devastation there.	伦敦——周日,国际援助机构和政府纷纷动员起来,应对尼泊尔发生的毁灭性地震。它们表示,在把援助送抵尼泊尔并在大规模破坏的背景下施行援助方面,自身面临着重重挑战。
In the aftermath of the disaster, which has killed more than 2,400 people, injured 5,900 and left many more homeless, development workers said that continued aftershocks, a crippled transport network and the loss of power in parts of the country had made it tough to	此次地震导致逾 2400 人死亡、5900 人受伤,还使得许多人无家可归。从事发展工作的人员表示,余震不断,交通瘫痪,部分地区断电,致使他们很难搜寻幸存者,分发亟需的物资。

<p>search for survivors and distribute much-needed supplies.</p>	
<p>And employees of aid organizations have been affected themselves even as they organize responses to the catastrophe. Sanjay Karki, the country director for Mercy Corps, an international aid organization, said some members of his staff had lost their homes and that although his own house was still standing, his extended family in Kathmandu was camping outside until the aftershocks subsided.</p>	<p>在组织应对这场灾难的同时，援助机构的工作人员自身也受到了影响。援助机构国际美慈组织(Mercy Corps)尼泊尔地区的负责人桑贾伊·卡尔基(Sanjay Karki)表示，手下一些工作人员的住所被毁，虽然他自己的房子没有倒塌，但他在加德满都的亲属正在室外露宿，等待余震减弱。</p>
<p>"Every one or two hours we feel those big jolts," Karki said. "We really don't know what to expect, so everyone is in a state of panic."</p>	<p>"每隔一两个小时，就能感觉到巨大的震动，"卡尔基说。"我们完全不知道会发生什么，所以每个人都处于恐慌之中。"</p>
<p>The United States, India and China initiated their own relief efforts that were expected to see substantial numbers of foreign aid workers, search-and-rescue teams and medical equipment reach the stricken country over the next couple of days.</p>	<p>美国、印度和中国启动了自身的救援工作。未来几天，会看到大批外国救援人员、搜救队和医疗设备抵达这个遭受重创的国家。</p>
<p>"We're just gearing up," said Roger Hodgson, deputy country director in Nepal for Save the Children, an international charity that already has more than 400 people, mostly Nepali in the country. "People have been resilient. But it's been difficult to get people and supplies into the country, especially to rural areas far from Kathmandu."</p>	<p>"我们正在做准备，"救助儿童会(Save the Children)尼泊尔地区的副主管罗格·霍奇森(Roger Hodgson)表示。"人有适应能力。但人员和物资难以进入，特别是远离加德满都的乡村地区。"这家国际慈善组织在尼泊尔的工作人员已达400多名，主要是当地人。</p>
<p>The United Nations has said that more than 6 million people live in the areas of Nepal that have been affected by the earthquake. Many individuals have either lost their homes or have been forced to live on the streets because of the threat of further aftershocks.</p>	<p>联合国表示，有600万人生活在受此次地震影响的地区。很多人要么失去了家园，要么因为余震而被迫露宿街头。</p>
<p>"What's important to remember about Kathmandu is that it's densely, densely packed," said Gary Shaye, the director of humanitarian operations for Save the Children who worked in Nepal in the '70s and</p>	<p>"谈到加德满都，一定要记住的是，这里的人口非常非常地密集，"救助儿童会的人道主义行动负责人加里·沙亚(Gary Shaye)说。"这里原本是座村庄，慢慢发展成了城市。"他还表示，"没有太多开阔空间来安置那些流离失所的</p>

<p>'80s. "This is a village that grew into a city." He added, "There is not a lot of open space to accommodate people who get displaced."</p>	<p>人。“沙亚曾于上世纪七八十年代在尼泊尔工作。</p>
<p>Rain descended on Kathmandu on Sunday, and Shaye said that the relief efforts faced a "race against time" because the monsoon season begins in June.</p>	<p>周日，加德满都下起大雨。沙亚说，救援工作需要“与时间赛跑”，因为雨季将从6月开始。</p>
<p>"Even if we had all the plastic sheeting and temporary shelter, is this going to be adequate for the monsoon season?" he asked.</p>	<p>他问道，“即使我们有很多塑料布和临时庇护所，是不是就足以应对雨季呢？”</p>
<p>Still, because a severe earthquake had long been predicted by geologists, some agencies had made preparations and disaster plans.</p>	<p>不过，因为地质学家很久之前就预测会发生一场严重的地震，一些机构已经进行了准备工作，制订了救灾计划。</p>
<p>"There was a sense of readiness you always have to have," said Sarah Crowe, the crisis communications chief of UNICEF, who has also worked in Nepal.</p>	<p>同样曾在尼泊尔工作的联合国儿童基金会(UNICEF)负责危机公关事务的官员萨拉·克罗伊(Sarah Crowe)说，“要时刻具备做好准备的意识，而这种意识此前是存在的。”</p>
<p>She said UNICEF had supplies of tents, plastic sheeting and buckets, as well as zinc and oral hydration solutions for children who might be dehydrated from diarrhea.</p>	<p>她表示，联合国儿童基金会准备的补给品包括帐篷、塑料布和水桶，还有锌和口服脱水补充液，用以防止孩童因为腹泻而脱水。</p>
<p>"It won't be enough, and more shipments will have to be brought in," she said.</p>	<p>她说，“这些并不足够，还需要更多的救援物资。”</p>
<p>A U.S. disaster relief response team of almost 70 people is expected to arrive Monday, said Susan Parker-Burns, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Embassy in Kathmandu. Two teams of U.S. Special Forces were already in Nepal on a training exercise, and were now providing logistical and medical support to the country's army, she added.</p>	<p>美国驻加德满都大使馆的女发言人苏珊·帕克-伯恩(Susan Parker-Burns)称，一支由近70人组成的美国救灾应急队预计将于周一抵达。此外，两支美国特种部队本已身处尼泊尔进行训练演习，目前正在为尼泊尔军队提供物流和医疗支持。</p>
<p>Several of Nepal's neighbors have sent immediate help. India said that it had deployed 13 military transport planes and a 40-person disaster response team, while China said that a search-and-rescue team had</p>	<p>尼泊尔的几个邻国迅速提供了帮助。印度称已派遣13架军用运输机和一支由40人组成的救灾应急队；中国则表示，派出的一支搜救队已经抵达加德满都。</p>

already reached Kathmandu.	
Several European governments also have offered financial resources and personnel. On Sunday, the British government said it had made \$7.5 million available to charities already working in Nepal so that they could buy essential supplies. Norway has pledged \$4 million, while other European countries, like Germany, France and Spain, said they would offer financial support.	几个欧洲国家的政府也主动提出在金融资源和人员方面予以支援。周日，英国政府表示，为已在尼泊尔工作的慈善机构提供了 750 万美元（约合 4650 万元人民币）可供使用的资金，用于购买必需品。挪威承诺提供 400 万美元，德国、法国和西班牙等其他一些欧洲国家也宣布将提供金融支持。
As the death toll from the earthquake continued to rise, however, aid agencies said that more support and financial assistance would be needed, particularly as attention turns beyond the initial response to the long-term support needed to rebuild many parts of Nepal.	然而，随着地震造成的死亡人数继续上升，救援机构表示，它们将需要更多的支持和资金援助，尤其是，注意力从最初的救灾工作转移到重建尼泊尔众多地区所需的长期支持之上的时候。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150427/c27aid	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150427/c27aid
Nepal Rattled by Powerful New Earthquake East of Capital	7.3 级地震再袭尼泊尔
HONG KONG — A powerful earthquake shook Nepal on Tuesday, less than three weeks after a devastating temblor there killed more than 8,000 people. Early details were scarce, but some deaths and collapsed buildings were reported.	新德里——周二下午，尼泊尔发生强烈地震，这距离上一次该国发生的造成超过 8000 人死亡的灾难性地震仅不到三周。地震已造成数十人死亡，逾一千人受伤。
Residents of Kathmandu reported that buildings swayed in the earthquake, which was felt as far away as New Delhi. The United States Geological Survey assigned the quake on Tuesday a preliminary magnitude of 7.3, with an epicenter about 50 miles east of Kathmandu, near the border with China. The April 25 earthquake registered magnitude 7.8 and was centered west of Kathmandu.	加德满都的居民称，地震发生时建筑发生摇晃。远在新德里有震感。美国地质调查局(The United States Geological Survey)报告称周二的地震初步估计震级为 7.3 级，震中位于加德满都以东约 50 英里（约 80.5 千米）处，接近尼泊尔与中国的边境。发生在 4 月 25 日的地震震级为 7.8 级，震中位于加德满都以西。
"We're obviously hearing of buildings destroyed, buildings collapsed, buildings falling, we're hearing about casualties, but the numbers are	"我们明显听到有建筑被毁，建筑发生倒塌或降落，也听到有关于人员遇难的消息，但目前具体人数不确定，" 联合国开发计划署驻尼泊尔的协调员杰

<p>not known yet," said Jamie McGoldrick, Nepal resident coordinator for the United Nations Development Program. He said several international rescue teams, including American and Indian teams, were still in Kathmandu but had not yet been asked to deploy.</p>	<p>米·麦戈德里克(Jamie McGoldrick)说。据他介绍,加德满都仍有若干个国际救援队驻守,包括美国和印度的救援队,但是没有被请求调遣。</p>
<p>Minendra Rijal, Nepal's minister for information and communications, said that while information was still coming in, the death toll did not appear to be high. About 500 injuries were reported in the Kathmandu Valley, he said.</p>	<p>据尼泊尔国家紧急行动中心(National Emergency Operation Center)周二傍晚消息,地震已造成42人死亡,1117人受伤。</p>
<p>Four people died in Chautara, a town in the Sindhupalchowk district east of Kathmandu where several buildings collapsed, said Paul Dillon, a spokesman for the International Organization for Migration. "A search and rescue crew of some locals and international groups are digging through rubble as best they can," Mr. Dillon said.</p>	<p>在加德满都东部的辛杜帕尔乔克(Sindhupalchowk)的城镇焦德拉(Chautara),一些建筑倒塌,四人死亡,国际移民组织(International Organization for Migration)的发言人保罗·狄伦(Paul Dillon)介绍说,当地居民和国际组织人员组成的搜救队正在废墟中尽全力挖掘。</p>
<p>Many families have moved back into their apartments, after living under tents for the week after the first quake.</p>	<p>很多家庭第一次地震之后露宿了一周,现在已经返回家中。</p>
<p>Bikash Suwal, a trekking guide in Kathmandu, said that he and other colleagues had fled from an office on the fourth floor of a building and sought safety in the open. He said that he had not seen any buildings fall or people injured.</p>	<p>加德满都的徒步旅行导游比卡什·苏瓦尔(Bikash Suwal)在电话采访中介绍,地震发生时,他和他的同事从位于一栋建筑四层的办公室逃出,到空地寻找安全。他说,没有看到建筑倒塌或者人员受伤。</p>
<p>He said that residents in Kathmandu would face a choice of staying outside overnight, and risk being caught in the rain, or going indoors and risk another quake. "I will stay at home, but other people, I don't know," he said.</p>	<p>苏瓦尔还说,加德满都的居民目前面临一个选择,如果在室外过夜,可能会遇上雨水,如果选择呆在室内,可能会遇到地震,"我将会留在家中,但是其他人,我不知道"。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150512/c12quake</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150512/c12quake</p>
<p>China and India Are Sitting Out Refugee Crisis</p>	<p>缅甸穆斯林移民危机,中印袖手旁观</p>

<p>HONG KONG –When a deadly earthquake rocked Nepal in April, China and India rushed to send relief supplies and search-and-rescue teams. But when another humanitarian crisis – boats bearing thousands of migrants – appeared off Southeast Asian shores a month later, Asia’s two most populous countries said and did little. Instead, offers to resettle the migrants came from Gambia and the United States.</p>	<p>香港——今年4月尼泊尔发生死伤惨重的地震时，中国和印度竞相运送救援物资，并派出救援队伍。一个月后，发生了另一场人道主义危机——载有数千名移民的船只出现在东南亚海岸附近。然而这一次，亚洲人口最多的两个国家既没有说什么，也没有做什么。反而是冈比亚和美国主动提出安置移民。</p>
<p>The wealthiest nations in the Asia-Pacific region stood back as well. Australia declared it would not resettle the migrants, mostly Rohingya Muslims fleeing religious persecution in Myanmar or poor Bangladeshis seeking jobs. Japan pledged \$3.5 million in emergency assistance but also refrained from offering to take in any displaced people.</p>	<p>亚太地区最富裕的国家也大都置身事外。澳大利亚宣布不会安置这些移民。他们大多是逃离缅甸宗教迫害的罗辛亚穆斯林，或寻求工作机会的贫穷的孟加拉国人。日本承诺提供350万美元（约合2200万元人民币）的紧急援助，但也没有主动接收哪怕一名无家可归的移民。</p>
<p>More than a month after Malaysia and Indonesia agreed to provide temporary shelter for up to 7,000 of the migrants stranded at sea, there has been no sign of progress in finding them a permanent home, nor any hint that Myanmar would address the conditions driving the Rohingya exodus. And Asia’s most powerful nations are essentially sitting out the crisis.</p>	<p>马来西亚和印度尼西亚同意为至多7000名困在海上的移民提供临时庇护所。一个多月后，为他们寻找永久住所的努力仍未取得进展，也没有任何迹象表明缅甸会处理导致大批罗辛亚人外逃的问题。亚洲最强大的国家基本上都袖手旁观。</p>
<p>Their passivity is all the more striking because, halfway around the world, European leaders have been actively debating a response to their own migrant crisis, in which more than 1,700 people from Africa and the Middle East have died trying to cross the Mediterranean this year.</p>	<p>鉴于相隔半个地球的欧洲领导人一直在积极探索如何应对自身的移民危机——今年就有来自非洲及中东地区的逾1700人在试图穿越地中海时丧生——亚洲国家的消极态度显得尤为扎眼。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping of China and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India often present their nations as emerging global powers, promoting regional cooperation. Both countries also share a border with Myanmar</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平和印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)经常宣称本国是新兴的世界大国，意图推动区域合作。中印两国均与缅甸接壤，是该国的主要贸易伙伴，享有不小的经济影响力，中国更是缅甸接收境外投资的第</p>

<p>and enjoy economic leverage as major trading partners, and in China's case, as a top source of foreign investment.</p>	<p>一大来源。</p>
<p>But neither has pressured the government on its treatment of the Rohingya or played a significant role in efforts to resettle them. During a meeting of the United Nations Security Council last month, China insisted that the matter was an internal one for Myanmar to resolve.</p>	<p>然而，这两个国家既没有就罗辛亚人的遭遇向该国政府施压，也没有在安置移民方面发挥重要作用。在上个月联合国安理会召开会议期间，中国坚称，这是缅甸的内部事务，应由他们自己解决。</p>
<p>"The Rohingya issue is a complex multilateral issue," said Zachary Abuza, an analyst with the consultancy firm Southeast Asia Analytics. The governments in Southeast Asia "want it to go away, but they are unwilling to solve it. China and India could play leadership roles but see it as a losing issue that would diminish their clout and bilateral interests.</p>	<p>"罗辛亚人的问题是一个复杂的多边问题，"咨询公司"东南亚分析"(Southeast Asia Analytics)的分析师扎卡里·阿布扎 (Zachary Abuza)说。东南亚各国政府"希望这个问题消失，但又不愿着手解决。中印两国可以发挥领导作用，但却认为这是一个会招致损失的议题，会削弱它们的影响力，破坏双边利益。"</p>
<p>"No country has more leverage over Myanmar than China, even if it's diminished in the past four years," he added. But China sees the Rohingya problem "as such a toxic one in Southeast Asia that it is unwilling to make a deal of the issue. There is no political upside."</p>	<p>他还表示，"没有哪个国家对缅甸的影响力会比中国还大，即便这种能量在过去四年里有所减弱。"不过，中国认为罗辛亚人的问题"是东南亚的一个非常棘手的问题，不愿插手。此事在政治上没什么好处。"</p>
<p>India has helped absorb past waves of refugees fleeing border wars and political repression in Myanmar, providing sanctuary to Burmese pro-democracy activists through decades of military rule, for example. It also hosts more than 10,000 Rohingya who fled earlier spates of violence against them.</p>	<p>印度曾帮助接收过去几波逃离缅甸边境战争及政治压迫的难民，例如，在几十年的缅甸军事统治期间，为该国亲民主活动人士提供庇护。印度还招待了1万多名逃避早前暴力活动的罗辛亚人。</p>
<p>But India has refrained from criticizing Myanmar and adopted a policy of grudging tolerance toward Rohingya arrivals rather than engagement, analysts and refugee advocates said. Some government officials have expressed fear that Rohingya Muslims in India might be infiltrated by jihadists.</p>	<p>不过，分析人士及倡导难民权益的人士表示，印度并没有指责缅甸，并对罗辛亚人的到来采取一种勉强容忍的政策，而不是主动接纳。一些政府官员还表示，他们担心在印度生活的罗辛亚穆斯林可能会遭到圣战分子的渗透。</p>

<p>"India sort of stayed away from this whole thing, and that is disappointing," said Meenakshi Ganguly, South Asia director of Human Rights Watch, referring to the most recent crisis. "India wants to be more careful in maintaining its strategic and economic influence" over neighbors rather than criticize them over human rights issues, she said.</p>	<p>"印度多少在回避这整件事情，令人失望，"人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)南亚地区负责人梅南科西·甘古利(Meenakshi Ganguly)提到近期的难民危机时表示。"印度希望更加谨慎地维持"对邻国的"战略与经济影响力"，而不是在人权问题上指责它们。</p>
<p>Michel Gabaudan, president of the advocacy group Refugees International, based in Washington, said India was distrustful of the international refugee process in part because it had received little recognition for taking in refugees, including more than 100,000 Tibetans from China and another 100,000 Tamils from Sri Lanka. "India has taken refugees when it made political sense, but not out of a sense of international obligation," he said.</p>	<p>总部在华盛顿的倡导组织难民国际(Refugees International)的主席米歇尔·加博当(Michel Gabaudan)表示，印度对国际救援不信任，部分原因在于它之前在接收难民方面的行动很少获得肯定，包括之前从中国接收 10 万西藏人，以及从斯里兰卡接收 10 万泰米尔人的行动。"印度只在救援活动存在政治意义的情况下才会实施救援，而并非出于国际责任感。"他说道。</p>
<p>Many in India and elsewhere in the region consider the problem of refugees to be a legacy of Western imperialism and colonial-era borders. The origins of the current crisis, for example, can be traced to 1974, when the Burmese military government asserted that the Rohingya were economic migrants who had traveled to Myanmar during British rule and stripped them of citizenship.</p>	<p>很多居住在印度和这一地区其他地方的人们认为，难民问题是西方帝国主义统治和殖民年代边境争端的遗留问题。比如，当下的危机出现的根源就可以追溯到 1974 年，那时缅甸军政府宣称罗辛亚族人是在英国统治时期进入缅甸的经济移民，并剥夺了他们的公民权。</p>
<p>As a result, Mr. Gabaudan said, there is a sense that responsibility for refugees rests with the West and institutions such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Only a handful of nations in Asia are among the 148 countries that are parties to the main international conventions that protect refugees.</p>	<p>加博当表示，这样带来的结果是，人们觉得难民安置的责任属于西方国家和如联合国难民署(United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)这样的机构。亚洲只有少数几个国家加入了保护难民的主要国际公约组织。</p>
<p>"Generally speaking, there is a lack of state responsibility for refugee protection in Asia," said Brian Barbour, director of external relations at</p>	<p>"亚洲国家普遍缺乏保护难民的国家责任感，"日本难民支援协会(Japan Association for Refugees)外事总监布雷恩·巴伯(Brian Barbour)说道。"这</p>

<p>the Japan Association for Refugees. "Most countries in the region believe that they should be praised for hosting such large numbers of refugees, not criticized for refusing to grant asylum or allow refugees to locally integrate."</p>	<p>个地区的大部分国家都认为自己应该为接收大量难民而受到表扬，而如果拒绝给难民提供庇护或不允许他们融入当地，则不应当被批评。”</p>
<p>During the last major refugee crisis in Asia, which began in the mid-1970s, more than three million people fled war in Indochina – Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos – and arrived in destinations across Southeast Asia that grew increasingly unwilling to accept them, including Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. At an international conference in 1979, governments in the region agreed to admit the refugees temporarily only after the rest of the world promised to assume most of the costs and to resettle them elsewhere.</p>	<p>亚洲上一次重大的难民危机始于 1970 年代中期，当时有 300 多万人因战乱离开印度支那（即越南、柬埔寨和老挝三个国家），逃往包括香港、印度尼西亚、马来西亚、菲律宾、新加坡和泰国在内的东南亚国家，之后这些国家越来越抗拒接受这些难民。在 1979 年举行的一个国际会议上，这些国家的政府同意短暂地接收难民，前提是世界其他国家承诺承担大部分费用，并在之后将这些难民安置到别处。</p>
<p>More than one million people were resettled in the United States, with large populations going to Australia and Canada as well. Much smaller populations were resettled in Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines.</p>	<p>后来有 100 多万难民被重新安置到美国，也有不少安置在澳大利亚和加拿大，还有很少一部分重新安置于日本、马来西亚和菲律宾。</p>
<p>China resettled 260,000 ethnic Chinese who fled Vietnam at the time. In the preceding decades, it also took in hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese fleeing discrimination and violence in Indonesia and Malaysia, and earlier this year, it offered temporary refuge for ethnic Chinese known as the Kokang who fled fighting in their home state in northeastern Myanmar.</p>	<p>中国当时重新安置了 26 万从越南逃离的华裔。过去几十年，中国也接收了数十万为逃避印度尼西亚和马来西亚华人歧视和暴力侵害而离开的华裔。今年早些时候，中国还为果敢华人提供了短暂庇护，他们位于缅甸北部的国家当时发生了战乱。</p>
<p>But the Rohingya and other refugee populations that are not of Chinese ethnicity are less of a concern to Beijing, said Yun Sun, a scholar at the Brookings Institution in Washington who has studied China and</p>	<p>但布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)研究中国和难民问题的学者孙云表示，对于并非华裔的罗辛亚人和其他难民，北京相对没那么关心。她还指出，北京帮助华裔难民是出于“亲善关系”，而且也只是在这类救援不会带来政治</p>

<p>refugee issues. She said Beijing helped ethnic Chinese refugees out of a sense of "amity," but only if such assistance was not politically costly. "Beijing doesn't want to be seen as interfering with other countries' internal affairs," she said.</p>	<p>问题的情况下才会行动。“北京不想被外界看作是干涉别国内政”，她说道。</p>
<p>Unlike India, China ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention. But it limits registration of refugees and restricts access by the United Nations' refugee agency to populations in China. The government has also refused to protect North Koreans who cross the border as refugees, treating them instead as economic migrants subject to forced repatriation.</p>	<p>跟印度不同，中国签署了1951年的《关于难民地位的公约》(Refugee Convention)。但它限制难民登记，也对联合国难民署向中国输入难民加以限制。中国政府还曾拒绝将私自越境的朝鲜公民视为难民予以保护，而是作为经济移民进行强制遣返。</p>
<p>"The domestic priority is internal stability," said Alistair D. B. Cook, a research fellow with the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.</p>	<p>国内的首要任务是内部稳定，“阿利斯泰尔·D·B·库克(Alistair D. B. Cook)说到，他是新加坡南洋理工大学(Nanyang Technological University)拉惹勒南国际关系学院(S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)的一名研究员。</p>
<p>Mr. Cook said an emphasis on noninterference in Asia has meant that the only countries in the region that have responded to the migration crisis are those that had migrants leave or come ashore. "Essentially what we see now, we see going as far back as the Indochinese exodus," he said. "How states responded then and how they respond now, there hasn't been too much change."</p>	<p>库克表示，亚洲国家重视互不干涉内政，这意味着这一地区对移民危机有所反应的，只有那些有移民离开或进入的国家。“基本上，现在的情况和早期印度支那大批移民逃离时一样”，他说。“这些国家现在的反应和当时相比，没有太多变化。”</p>
<p>What has changed, however, is the economic strength of the region, which has enjoyed several decades of rapid growth since the Vietnam War. Many countries in Asia are much richer than they were 40 years ago, suggesting at least greater financial capacity to assist refugees.</p>	<p>但是，自越战以来的几十年里，这些国家的经济迅速发展，其经济力量已今非昔比。很多亚洲国家都比40年前富裕得多，也意味着他们至少有更强的经济实力为难民提供救援。</p>
<p>While countries such as Thailand and the Philippines provide temporary</p>	<p>在泰国和菲律宾等亚洲国家为逃避迫害的难民提供短暂救援的同时，日本是</p>

<p>sanctuary for migrants fleeing persecution, Japan is the only nation in Asia that has accepted refugees for resettlement through the United Nations' refugee agency. Since beginning the program in 2010, though, Japan has resettled only 18 refugee families, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>	<p>亚洲地区唯一一个通过联合国难民署安排重置难民的国家。但是据日本外交部的数据显示，自从2010年这一项目开始以来，它重新安置的难民家庭数量只有18个。</p>
<p>Even Australia, long a destination for migrants seeking safety and a better life, has taken a tougher stance against asylum seekers. After as many as 880 people drowned trying to reach the continent in 2012, the government adopted a policy of intercepting migrants at sea and turning them back, or holding them indefinitely at offshore detention centers and, most recently, flying them to countries willing to take them for a fee.</p>	<p>即便是长期被寻求安全和更好生活的移民视为港湾的澳大利亚，也对难民采取了更强硬的立场。2012年，多达880人在试图前往澳大利亚途中溺水而亡，之后该国政府开始对他们进行海上拦截遣返，或将他们暂时关在近海的拘留中心，最近则将他们运往愿意以一定费用接收他们的国家。</p>
<p>Earlier this month, an Indonesian smuggler said the Australian authorities had given him and his crew more than \$30,000 in cash to take their cargo of 65 migrants to Indonesia, possibly in violation of international and local laws. The allegation, which the government has neither denied nor admitted, was the latest sign of a further hardening under Prime Minister Tony Abbott.</p>	<p>本月早些时候，一名印度尼西亚走私者表示，澳大利亚官方已经向他和他的组织成员支付了3万多美元现金，让他把65名移民运往印度尼西亚，此举很可能违反国际和当地法规。对此，澳大利亚政府既没有否定，也没有承认，这是托尼·阿博特(Tony Abbott)总理治下的澳大利亚政府实行更严格移民政策的最新迹象。</p>
<p>"It's just a political choice," said Paul Power, chief executive of the Refugee Council of Australia, an umbrella group of nonprofits that work with asylum seekers. "It's all about presenting to a small element of the Australian population that they are tough. What's discussed is actually just being tough on persecuted people."</p>	<p>"它只是一种政治上的考量，"澳大利亚难民委员会(Refugee Council)行政总裁保罗·鲍尔(Paul Power)说道，他所在的组织是一个服务寻求庇护者的非盈利联合组织。"这只是为了向一小部分澳大利亚人证明，他们在这方面是强硬的。而这实质上就是对被迫害人群采取强硬态度。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150629/c29region</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150629/c29region</p>
<p>A Migrant Mother's Anguished Choice</p>	<p>抛妻别子，缅甸罗辛亚人的苦难逃亡</p>

<p>GELUGOR, Malaysia — Carrying one child in her arm, a second on her back and holding the hand of a third, Hasinah Izhar waded waist-deep through a mangrove swamp into the Bay of Bengal, toward a fishing boat bobbing in the dusk.</p>	<p>马来西亚牛汝莪——哈西娜·伊扎尔(Hasinah Izhar)带着三个孩子——胳膊下面夹着一个，背上背着一个，手里还牵着一个——走过一片齐腰深的红树林沼泽地，进入孟加拉湾，走向一条隐没在黄昏里的渔船。</p>
<p>“Troops are coming, troops are coming,” the smuggler said. “Get on the boat quickly.”</p>	<p>“军队来了，军队来了，”蛇头说道。“赶快上船。”</p>
<p>If she was going to change her mind, she would have to do it now.</p>	<p>如果她要改变主意，就必须这个时候做决定。</p>
<p>Izhar, 33, had reached the muddy shore after sneaking down the dirt paths and around the fish ponds of western Myanmar, where she and about 1 million other members of the Rohingya minority are stateless, shunned and persecuted for their Muslim faith.</p>	<p>悄悄走过几条土路，绕过几个鱼塘，33岁的伊扎尔已经来到这个泥泞的海滨。这里位于缅甸西部，有包括伊扎尔在内的将近100万名罗辛亚人(Rohingya)，因其穆斯林信仰而被孤立和迫害，成为没有国籍的族群。</p>
<p>She had signed up for passage to Malaysia, but knew that the voyage would be treacherous, that even if she survived, the smugglers would demand ransom before letting her and her children go, and that they sometimes beat, tortured or sold into slavery those who could not pay.</p>	<p>她已经跟蛇头约好要搭船偷渡到马来西亚，但她知道这个旅程将会有重重危险。就算她一路活了下来，蛇头也会向她索要赎金，否则不会让放他们走。而对于不能缴纳赎金的人，蛇头有时会殴打、虐待，或者将其卖作奴隶。</p>
<p>Her husband had been among tens of thousands who made the journey two years earlier, after Buddhist mobs rampaged through villages like their own, burning houses and killing at least 200 people. He had warned her not to follow, telling her the trip was too dangerous and too expensive.</p>	<p>两年前，附近数个村庄遭遇佛教暴徒的肆意蹂躏，他们烧毁房屋，杀害至少200人。之后她丈夫偷渡到了马来西亚，像他那样的逃亡者成千上万。他警告伊扎尔不要跟着来，告诉她这个过程太危险，收费也高。</p>
<p>But as she reached the wooden skiff that would take them on the first leg of a weeklong journey, one terrible fact weighed heaviest: She had left behind her oldest child, a 13-year-old boy named Jubair.</p>	<p>但她已经来到了木艇旁边，船会载他们走过长达数周的偷渡之旅的第一段。此刻最让她不放心的是自己最大的孩子，13岁的朱贝尔(Jubair)，她把他留在了缅甸。</p>
<p>Since 2012, tens of thousands of Rohingya have fled Myanmar, where they are officially considered intruders. Lost in the diplomatic wrangling</p>	<p>自2012年以来，成千上万的罗辛亚人逃离了缅甸，在那里，他们已经被官方认定为是入侵者。这些必须逃离的家庭面临的痛苦抉择，不得不承受的悲</p>

<p>over their fate are the anguished choices faced by the families who leave and the harrowing personal consequences they must endure.</p>	<p>惨的个人后果，而这些都淹没于有关他们命运的外交角力中。</p>
<p>Izhar knew it would cost as much as \$2,000 just to bring her three youngest children to Malaysia. Taking Jubair could double the smugglers' price, and she had only \$500 from selling their house, a bamboo and mud-daub hut in the village of Thayet Oak.</p>	<p>伊扎尔知道，单单把三个年幼的孩子带到马来西亚，就要花费 2000 美元(约合 1.2 万人民币)。如果带上大儿子朱贝尔，蛇头的要价会翻倍，而她卖了家里的房子——位于赛耶奥克村的一座竹子和泥建造的小屋——也不过只有 500 美元。</p>
<p>She had spent her entire life in the countryside around the village. She was married there at 18, and lost her first husband to a sudden illness. She relied on help from relatives to support her two gangly boys, Jubair and Junaid. A few years later, she married again and had another boy, Sufaid, and then a girl, Parmin.</p>	<p>她一辈子都生活在乡下，在这个村子周边。她 18 岁结婚，第一任丈夫死于急病。之后她依靠亲戚的接济，养活两个瘦弱的儿子，朱贝尔和朱奈德(Junaid)。几年后，她再婚，又生了一个儿子苏费德(Sufaid)，和一个女儿帕敏(Parmin)。</p>
<p>It was while she was pregnant with Parmin that her husband fled to Malaysia.</p>	<p>就是在她怀着帕敏的时候，丈夫逃到了马来西亚。</p>
<p>Buddhist militants had attacked villages like Thayet Oak across Rakhine state. Worried that he would be arrested and beaten like some of his friends, Ms. Izhar's husband went into hiding. Then in late 2012, he disappeared entirely, not calling to tell her that he had gone to Malaysia until three months after he arrived.</p>	<p>当时，佛教激进分子袭击了整个若开邦内的村庄，其中包括赛耶奥克村。因为担心自己被抓起来或者殴打，就像他的一些朋友遭遇的那样，伊扎尔的丈夫躲了起来。2012 年底，丈夫和家里完全失去联系，直到他到达马来西亚三个月后，才给她打电话告知此事。</p>
<p>Violence against the Rohingya flared again last year. Izhar heard rumors of children being shot. She saw police officers break a man's hand and strike another in the head with clubs, leaving him bleeding and unconscious.</p>	<p>针对罗辛亚人的暴力袭击从去年又开始严重起来。伊扎尔听说连一些孩子也被枪杀。她看到过警察打断一个男人的手，还用棍子打另一个人的头，任由他头上鲜血直流，昏倒在地。</p>
<p>Women living alone were especially vulnerable, and when night fell, she kept the house dark and hushed her children. By December, when word of ships waiting in the Bay of Bengal spread through the villages,</p>	<p>独自生活在那里的女人们尤其处境危险。到了晚上， she 会把灯关上，也不让孩子们出声。到 12 月底，有关孟加拉湾有偷渡船的消息传遍各个村庄，她再也坐不住了。</p>

she could not wait any longer.	
"How can I stay here?" she asked. "The old, the young, everyone has to keep watch on the village every night to protect the women. All the women are going to Malaysia, so I will go to Malaysia, too."	"我怎么在这里待下去?"她问道。"全村老少, 每个人都要在晚上放哨, 保护村里的女人。所有女人都要去马来西亚, 所以我也要去。"
But she was tormented by the thought of Jubair. What would become of him, alone in Thayet Oak, exposed to the very dangers she was running from? What would have become of her other children if they stayed?	一想到朱贝尔, 她就备受煎熬。独自留在赛耶奥克村, 暴露在她急于逃离的危险之下, 他会遭遇些什么? 如果其他孩子也留下来, 又会发生什么?
When it was time to leave, Jubair was off with friends in another village, and there was no time to think. She gathered up the other children, packed a bundle and fled.	到了要离开的时候, 朱贝尔和朋友去了另外一个村子, 时间很紧, 她来不及多想。把其他几个孩子叫过来, 收拾好一个包裹, 就带着他们离开了。
Now, as the shoreline receded in the distance, she wished she had had a chance to explain her decision to Jubair, and to hug him goodbye.	如今, 海岸线已经远得有些看不清, 她开始遗憾当时没有机会跟朱贝尔解释她的决定, 没能跟他拥抱, 好好告别。
"Some words came to my mind," she recalled later. "If I can stay alive, I will bring him to Malaysia. I felt very sad to leave my boy behind, but it would be better for the family if we left to live or die somewhere else. We couldn't stay."	"我想到了一些想对他说的话。"她后来回忆说。"如果我能活下来, 将来也要把他带到马来西亚。把儿子一个人留下, 我很难过。但是, 不管是在别的地方活下来, 还是死掉, 对这个家来说, 离开都是更好的选择。我们不能继续在那里待下去。"
The Transaction	交易
After about a week at sea, Izhar's family reached a much larger ship, where they joined hundreds of other migrants. Soon after the passengers boarded, the smugglers demanded that they hand over the phone numbers of relatives who were expected to pay for the journey.	在海上航行了一周以后, 伊扎尔和孩子们换乘到一艘更大的船上, 这艘船总共载有数百名偷渡移民。上船后不久, 蛇头要求他们提供家属的手机号, 他们是要为这个行程支付费用的人。
The next morning, crew members had her call her husband, Dil Muhammad Rahman. That was the first he knew that she had left Myanmar. She told him the smugglers were demanding about \$2,100 in	第二天, 船员们让她给丈夫迪尔·穆罕默德·拉赫曼(Dil Muhammad Rahman)打电话。那是她第一次知道自己已经离开了缅甸境内。她告诉丈夫, 蛇头要求支付 2100 美金, 才会放她和三个孩子离开。

return for releasing her and the three children.	
"I don't have the money to pay for you!" he shouted, and demanded to know why she had left Jubair behind.	"我没这个钱，没法给！"他在电话里喊道，然后要她解释为什么把朱贝尔留在了缅甸。
Izhar and her children stayed in the hold for weeks while their fate was negotiated. Twice a day, they received water and food: usually a scoop of rice with lentils or dried fish so putrid that she could barely swallow it, although the famished children wolfed down their servings.	在蛇头和她丈夫展开拉锯谈判期间，伊扎尔和孩子们被扣押了几个星期。蛇头每天给他们提供两次水和食物，一般是一勺米饭加上一些扁豆或鱼干，食物变质得厉害，她几乎难以下咽，但饿坏了的孩子们还是狼吞虎咽地吃完了自己的饭。
The smugglers kept up the pressure. One whipped Ms. Izhar several times on the back and waist with a piece of heavy plastic tubing, and they called her husband repeatedly.	蛇头们不断施压。其中一个曾经好几次用一截分量不轻的塑料管抽打伊扎尔的背部和腰部。他们还不给丈夫打电话。
"Don't you want your family released?" one asked him. "If you don't they will be thrown into the water."	"你还想不想让家人走？"有一个蛇头问他丈夫。"不想的话，我们就把他们扔到水里去。"
Haggling ensued. The smugglers' price dropped to \$1,700.	然后就是讨价还价。蛇头把价格降到了 1700 美金。
Rahman begged everyone he knew for help: relatives, friends, friends of friends. "I started weeping; I would crouch at their feet," he said. He told them: "For the sake of my children, I will pay you back. If I cannot, I will be a slave for you."	拉赫曼向所有他认识的人求助：亲戚、朋友、朋友的朋友。"我开始哭，趴到他们脚上，"他说道。他告诉他们："看在孩子的份上，我一定会还给你的。如果还不了，我就给你当奴隶。"
The Boy Left Behind	被留下的男孩
From the nearest city, Sittwe, the capital of Rakhine state, the village of Thayet Oak is a 45-minute ferry ride, then a four-hour drive along rutted dirt roads.	从赛耶奥克村到离它最近的城市——若开邦首府实兑，要坐 45 分钟的摆渡船，然后再坐四个小时车，而且一路是崎岖不平的土路。
The first villager who appeared there was asked if he knew a 13-year-old boy named Jubair. "Yes," he said, and pointed down a dusty dirt road. At the end of the road, a boy was carrying two aluminum water jugs on the ends of a bamboo pole. "That's him."	记者问在村子遇到的第一个人，是否认识一个名叫朱贝尔的 13 岁男孩。"认识，"他说道，并指向一条尘土飞扬的土路。路的尽头，站着一个男孩，用一个竹竿挑着两个打水用的铝壶。"就是他。"

Everyone in Thayet Oak seems to know Jubair, the boy who was left behind.	赛耶奥克村的人似乎都知道朱贝尔，那个被留下来的男孩。
In a dark room of his cousin's bamboo house, where he sometimes sleeps, he sat on the dirt floor and patiently answered questions.	在一个光线微弱的屋子里，他坐在泥土地面上，耐心地回答问题。这间屋是他堂兄的竹房子中的一间，他有时会在这里睡觉。
Where is your home?	你的家呢？
"My mother sold the house to pay for the boat fees."	"我妈妈把它买了，为了偷渡船的钱。"
Why did your mother leave without you?	为什么你妈妈没带上你？
"I didn't know about it. She could not find me. She could not tell me. I was in another person's house. I was lost."	"我不知道。她当时找不到我，也没法告诉我为什么。我在另一个人家里。她找不到。"
Are you going to school?	你现在上学吗？
"I have not been enrolled this year."	"我今年没有被登记入学。"
What do you do?	那你做什么？
"I work at a person's house. I fetch water for him."	"我在一个人的家里干活。给他提水。"
Are you happy doing this work?	你喜欢这个工作吗？
"No."	"不喜欢。"
Do you want to go to school?	你想去上学吗？
"Yes."	"想。"
School is unlikely. Rohingya are denied citizenship by the Myanmar government, and the residents of Thayet Oak must seek permission before leaving the village, even to collect firewood in the nearby jungle. At a guard post outside the village, police officers watch everyone who comes in and out.	上学是不可能的。缅甸政府拒绝给罗辛亚人缅甸公民身份，赛耶奥克村的居民在离开村子之前还必须获得批准，哪怕只是去附近的树林里捡柴。警察会在村外的一个警卫亭里，监视每个出入村子的人。
In early May, a shrimp farmer, Salim Ullah, noticed Jubair sitting in a bamboo shack that serves as the local grocery store.	5月初，虾农萨利姆·乌拉(Salim Ullah)注意到，朱贝尔坐在一个竹棚子里，那里算是村子的食杂店。
"When I asked people, they said he has no father. His mother left	"当我问起人们，他们说他没有父亲。他的母亲已经走了，"乌拉说道。"我问，

already," Ullah said. "I asked where does he stay? They said he just stays on the street."	他住哪儿？他们说他就呆在街上。”
Ullah said he had took Jubair into his home as a servant, giving him work fetching water for the equivalent of \$9 a month.	乌拉说，他把朱贝尔带到自己家，让他做佣人，每月给他相当于9美元的报酬，工作是提水。
Jubair has spoken to his mother six or seven times since her departure. She calls a neighbor's phone, and the neighbors summon him.	母亲离开后，先后和朱贝尔通过六七次电话。她会打到一位邻居家的电话上，然后让邻居们喊他接电话。
What did your mother say to you the last time you spoke?	最近一次通电话，你妈妈跟你说了什么？
"She said, 'Son, don't cry, don't be sad, stay well.'"	“她说，‘儿子，不要哭，也不要难过，好好保重。’”
Do you miss your mother?	你想妈妈吗？
He could not speak, and started to cry.	他说不出话，哭了起来。
Hardships in Malaysia	马来西亚的艰辛
Two days after she landed in Malaysia, more than a month after her journey began, Izhar was driven to Penang Island. Rahman beamed as he held Parmin for the first time.	到达马来西亚的第三天，也是这次旅程开始一个多月之后，伊扎尔坐车到了槟城。看见帕敏的时候，拉赫曼露出了微笑，那是他第一次见到女儿。
But there were also pained questions as he looked at his emaciated family.	但是看到憔悴的家人，他也冒出一堆痛苦的疑问。
"How could you come to Malaysia with such small children?" he said. "Why did you leave Jubair behind?"	“你怎么能带这么小的孩子们来马来西亚？”他说道。“为什么把朱贝尔落下了呢？”
Nearly six months after her voyage, Izhar and her family share a small, two-story house with 13 other people.	偷渡之旅结束将近六个月之后，伊扎尔和家人与另外13个人一起住在一座两层小楼房里。
She rises at 6:30 to pray; cook breakfast for her family; prepare her son Junaid for a school for refugees; and tidy the cramped bedroom where the couple and three children sleep on a tattered, full-size mattress.	她每天早上6点半起床祈祷；给家人做早餐；为儿子朱奈德上学做准备，他在一所难民子弟学校上学；然后收拾狭窄的卧室，夫妇二人和三个孩子一起睡在一张破烂的大床垫上。
Rahman walks to a spot beside an expressway where he waits for building and maintenance contractors looking for workers. If he is	拉赫曼会走到高速公路附近的一个地方，等待建筑和维修工程承包商来找干活的工人。运气好的情况下，他一天能赚8美金到16美金。

lucky, he can earn \$8 to \$16 for a day's work.	
But most days he comes home empty-handed. There is pressure to repay the money he borrowed to pay the smugglers.	但是大多数时候，他会两手空空地回来。他们始终背负着压力，要偿还为了给蛇头钱而借的外债。
"As a mother, living without my eldest son is emotional torment for me," Izhar said. "I wouldn't dare bring my son over on the same hard journey I took. But as a mother, I feel like bringing my son back to me."	"作为一个母亲，大儿子不在身边，对我来说一直是一种精神上的折磨，"伊扎尔说道。"我不敢回去带儿子再走一次我已经经历过的艰辛旅程。但是作为母亲，我很想把儿子带到我身边来。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150710/c10family	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150710/c10family
With Ban on Exports Lifted, Japan Arms Makers Cautiously Market Wares Abroad	日本军工企业谨慎扩张海外市场
YOKOHAMA, Japan — Some of Japan's biggest companies, best known for motorcycles, washing machines and laptop computers, are pitching a new line of global products: military hardware.	日本横滨——一些以生产摩托车、洗衣机和笔记本电脑闻名的日本大公司，正在向全球推销另一种产品：重型军事装备。
Quiet-running attack submarines. Amphibious search-and-rescue planes. Ship-mounted radar systems that use lasers to help pinpoint approaching enemies.	悄无声息的攻击型潜艇。两栖搜救飞机。用激光精确定位正在靠近的敌人的船载雷达系统。
After a ban on weapons exports that the Japanese government had maintained for nearly 50 years, Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Hitachi, Toshiba and other military contractors in this semipacifist country are cautiously but unmistakably telling the world they are open for business.	在日本政府坚守武器出口禁令近 50 年之后，这个半和平主义国家的三菱(Mitsubishi)、川崎(Kawasaki)、日立(Hitachi)、东芝(Toshiba)及其他军事承包商，正在小心翼翼却明白无误地告诉世界，它们在做这门生意。
A maritime security exposition here in May was the first military industry trade show in Japan, organizers and participants said. And it was the first anywhere to feature the Japanese manufacturers.	横滨今年 5 月举行了一个海上安全博览会，其组织者和参与者说，这是日本举办的第一个军工行业贸易展。实际上这也是日本制造商第一次出现在这类展览中。
"I've never seen them," said Maj. Gen. Mick Fairweather, a procurement specialist with the Australian armed forces, who regularly attends such expos around the world. "It's going to be a growing thing."	"我从来没有见过它们，"澳大利亚军方的采购专家、经常参加世界各地博览会的米克·费尔韦瑟少将(Mick Fairweather)表示。"以后这种情况会越来越多。"

<p>Prime Minister Shinzo Abe lifted the prohibition on military exports last year, part of a loosening of restrictions on Japan's military power that were put in place after its defeat in World War II.</p>	<p>在二战中战败后。日本的军事实力受到限制。去年，首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)解除了军事出口禁令，并采取了其他一些解除限制的措施。</p>
<p>While much of the Japanese public opposes the changes, Mr. Abe says they are long overdue. The growing might of China, Japan's close but not always friendly neighbor, has added force to his argument.</p>	<p>虽然很多日本民众反对这种变化，但安倍晋三说早就应该这么做了。日本与近邻中国之间的关系时好时坏，中国日益增长的实力为安倍晋三的主张增加了说服力。</p>
<p>Mr. Abe is counting on increased military-related trade to help cement ties with other countries in the region that share Japan's wariness of China. Southeast Asian nations and India are high on the list of potential customers.</p>	<p>安倍晋三正在依靠军事相关贸易的增长来巩固与其他一些国家的联系。这些国家同在亚太地区，同样对中国怀有戒心。在日本的潜在客户名单上，东南亚国家和印度排名很高。</p>
<p>Japan hopes Australia, a fellow Pacific democracy, will be a receptive market for Soryu-class submarines, built by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Kawasaki Shipbuilding. The subs, which cost about 50 billion yen, or \$410 million, use ultraquiet diesel-electric drives that make them hard for adversaries to detect.</p>	<p>日本希望同在太平洋地区的民主国家澳大利亚成为苍龙级潜艇的买家。三菱重工和川崎造船公司研发的这种潜艇造价约500亿日元,约合25亿人民币,使用超静音的柴油和电力驱动,敌人很难发现它们。</p>
<p>Mitsubishi Heavy is also working on a prototype amphibious assault vehicle, used for landing troops on hostile seashores, that could eventually compete with American-designed vehicles used by the United States Marine Corps.</p>	<p>三菱重工还在研发一种两栖突击车,用于在环境恶劣的海岸进行登陆作战。它可能最终会与美国海军陆战队使用的一些由美国设计的载具开展竞争。</p>
<p>Many people outside the country would struggle to name a Japanese arms manufacturer. Even in Japan, the business is little publicized.</p>	<p>在国外,很多人都说不出日本有哪些军工制造商。即使在日本,该行业也很少做宣传。</p>
<p>But some of the country's large industrial conglomerates have long had sidelines in military production, supplying a variety of equipment, including tanks and planes, to the Japanese military, the Self-Defense Forces. With rare exceptions, the Japanese government has been their</p>	<p>但是,该国一些大型工业集团早已在生产军工产品,为日本军队自卫队提供包括坦克和飞机在内的各种设备。除了极少数例外情况,日本政府一直是这些公司唯一的客户。</p>

only customer.	
"When you don't fight wars, it doesn't exactly help the arms industry," said Masahiro Matsumura, a professor at Momoyama Gakuin University who specializes in politics and national security.	"你不打仗，对军事工业发展就没有多大帮助，"桃山学院大学(Momoyama Gakuin University)政治和国家安全教授松村昌广(Masahiro Matsumura)说。
Less than 1 percent of Japan's industrial output is military-related, and only four Japanese companies are among the top 100 arms producers ranked by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a watchdog group. The biggest, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, earns less than a tenth the revenue from military sales as the top American military contractor, Lockheed Martin.	日本的工业产值中，只有不到1%与军事相关。在观察组织斯德哥尔摩国际和平研究所(Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)的名单中，只有四家日本公司名列全球百强武器生产商榜单。其中最大的三菱重工，其军事销售收入不到美国头号军事承包商洛克希德·马丁公司(Lockheed Martin)的十分之一。
Small production runs make Japanese hardware relatively expensive, Professor Matsumura said. And a lack of real-world experience presents an additional hurdle.	松村说，由于生产批量小，日本的重型装备比较昂贵。另一个障碍则是缺乏实战经验。
"The U.S. fights a lot of wars, so they get feedback on the performance of their weapons," he said. "Japan doesn't fight, so there's no feedback."	"美国打了很多仗，所以获得了武器性能的反馈，"他说。"日本没有打仗，所以也没有反馈。"
Japan has not sent troops into combat since World War II, and its postwar constitution renounces the use of force "as a means of settling international disputes." Among the changes Mr. Abe's government is enacting are new laws that will allow the Self-Defense Forces to operate abroad in a wider array of circumstances, including to defend allies like the United States.	日本自第二次世界大战以来没有出兵作战过，其战后宪法放弃用武力"作为解决国际争端的手段"。安倍政府正在进行的改革包括制定新法律，让自卫队可以在更广泛的环境下前赴国外开展行动，其中包括为美国等盟友承担防务。
To seed the market for military exports, Japan is offering financial aid to buyers. Credit guarantees, for example, would make buying weapons from Japan more affordable for developing countries, by lowering interest rates on the loans used to finance deals. In the last month,	为了启动军事出口市场，日本将为买家提供财政援助。例如信用担保可以降低用于贸易的贷款利息，让发展中国家能买得起日本的武器。在过去一个月里，日本已经开始与马来西亚和菲律宾谈判涉及军火的贸易协定。

<p>Japan has begun negotiating military-related trade agreements with Malaysia and the Philippines.</p>	
<p>India has already expressed interest in a large-capacity seaplane, the US-2, built for the Japanese navy by ShinMaywa Industries, a manufacturer better known for dump trucks and the passenger boarding bridges used at airports. The US-2 could help the Indian military patrol distant island chains like the Andaman and Nicobar, hundreds of miles from the mainland across the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>印度已经表示了对大载重量水上飞机 US-2 的兴趣，这是新明和工业 (ShinMaywa Industries) 为日本海军研制的产品。该公司更有名的产品是自卸卡车，以及机场使用的乘客登机桥。US-2 可以帮助印度军方巡逻队前往与印度洋大陆相距数百英里的遥远群岛，比如安达曼和尼科巴群岛。</p>
<p>Breaking into a market dominated by established giants, often with close ties to governments, will not be easy. In many areas, specialists say, Japan's best bet is probably to cooperate rather than compete head-to-head.</p>	<p>往往与政府之间存在密切联系的巨头公司，在军工市场上占据着支配地位，要进入这个市场并不容易。专家说，在很多领域，日本最好的选择可能是合作而不是开展直接竞争。</p>
<p>Japan's most marketable products, they say, are relatively inconspicuous components, like image sensors and carbon-fiber aircraft parts, many originally developed with civilian applications in mind.</p>	<p>他们说，日本最有市场的产品是相对不起眼的组件，比如图像传感器和碳纤维飞机零件。很多这种组件在最初研发时，考虑的都是民用领域。</p>
<p>"We make some excellent parts and subsystems, but if we intend to produce whole systems, like next-generation fighters, it's impossible to develop these things on our own," said Satoshi Morimoto, a former defense minister.</p>	<p>"我们出产了一些优秀的零部件和子系统，但是如果我们打算生产整个系统，比如下一代战机，全靠自己研发是不可能的，"前防卫大臣的森本敏(Satoshi Morimoto)说。</p>
<p>Despite their new freedom to export, Japanese companies remain wary of being associated with a controversial industry.</p>	<p>尽管新近获得了出口军事产品的自由，和一个有争议的产业牵扯在一起，还是让日本企业感到担心。</p>
<p>"Most of the things here aren't very weaponlike," said Yoshiyuki Kusaka, a helicopter sales representative on duty at Kawasaki's booth at the expo, noting the absence of guns, missiles and other blatantly</p>	<p>"这里的大多数东西都不是很像武器，"博览会上川崎展台的直升机销售代表良文草香(音)说。他还表示，日本公司没有展示枪炮、导弹和其他明显具有威胁性的装备。</p>

threatening gear from the Japanese companies' displays.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150713/c13japanarms	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20150713/c13japanarms
Indian Writers Return Awards to Protest Government Silence on Violence	印度现作家“退奖”潮，莫迪政府面临考验
NEW DELHI — The novelist Nayantara Sahgal said she was returning India's highest literary honor to express sympathy for "all dissenters who now live in fear and uncertainty." G. S. Bhullar, a short-story author, said he was giving back the same award to protest the "violent retrogressive forces dictating terms in the field of literature and culture." Mandakranta Sen, a Bengali poet, said she was sending her award back to protest "attacks on rationalists."	新德里——小说家娜扬塔拉·萨加尔(Nayantara Sahgal)宣布将退还印度最高的文学荣誉，以表达对所有“生活在恐惧和不确定中的持异见者”的同情。短篇小说家 G·S·波拉尔(G. S. Bhullar)也宣称将退还该奖项，以抗议“残暴的倒退势力在文学和文化领域的独裁。”孟加拉诗人曼达科兰塔·森(Mandakranta Sen)称，她会归还自己的奖项，以抗议“对唯理主义者的攻击”。
In the last month, 35 leading Indian authors and poets have returned coveted awards from the National Academy of Letters in a collective revolt against what Salman Rushdie this week called the "thuggish violence" creeping into Indian life under the Hindu nationalist government of Prime Minister Narendra Modi.	在上个月，35名重要的印度作家和诗人退还了令人梦寐以求的印度文学院(the National Academy of Letters)的奖项，一致抗议萨尔曼·拉什迪(Salman Rushdie)本周指称的“凶残暴力”，说在总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)领导的印度教民族主义政府治下，这种“凶残暴力”逐渐潜入印度人的生活。
The writers' revolt, which began in September after a 76-year-old critic of Hindu idolatry was gunned down in his home, rapidly gained strength this month when Mr. Modi failed to promptly condemn the killing of a Muslim man, Mohammed Ikhtlaq, by a Hindu mob because they suspected he had killed a cow and eaten its meat.	这次作家的抗议活动始于9月，在一名76岁的评论家因批评印度教的偶像崇拜于住所内被枪杀之后。本月，一群印度暴民因怀疑穆斯林男子穆罕默德·阿科拉克(Mohammed Ikhtlaq)宰杀并食用了一头牛而将其杀害，而总理莫迪并未立即对此进行谴责。此后，抗议活动的声势剧增。
The revolt now presents Mr. Modi with a critical test of his vaunted ability to shape the public narrative of his administration. Perhaps more than any crisis he has faced since becoming prime minister 17 months ago, this one is offering a kind of X-ray of Mr. Modi's carefully cultivated	莫迪一直夸耀自己有能力塑造其政府的公共话语，而这次抗议活动给他造成严峻的考验。这可能是他出任总理的17个月以来，所面临的最为重大的一次考验。这一事件使人们能够仔细看清莫迪在印度及海外细心经营的个人形象。

<p>persona both here and abroad.</p>	
<p>Just last month, during a visit to the United States, Mr. Modi was warmly embraced by Mark Zuckerberg and other Silicon Valley titans, who praised him as the modernizing, progressive, open-minded leader of the world's largest democracy. But the backlash from some of India's most celebrated writers underscores the extent of debate here about the ultimate goals and essential nature of Mr. Modi's administration.</p>	<p>就在上一个月，在莫迪访美期间，马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)和其他硅谷巨头热情地欢迎了他。他们称赞莫迪为进步、开明的领导人，推动了现代化，治理着世界最大的民主国家。但印度一些最负盛名的作家的激烈反应，加剧了印度本国关于莫迪政府的最终目的和本质的争议。</p>
<p>Is he a Twitter-savvy technocrat obsessed with boosting development for all India by slashing red tape, wooing foreign investors and building a modern digital economy? Or is he a canny ideologue intent on imposing a strict Hindu code of values on a nation that prides itself on tolerance, diversity and pluralism?</p>	<p>他是否是一位谙熟社交网络的技术官员，一心想通过减少繁复的官僚程序、争取外国投资者以及建立现代化的数字经济来促进发展？还是精明的意识形态拥护者，热衷于将一套严苛的印度教价值观强加于一个素来以宽容、多样性和多元化为傲的国家？</p>
<p>"Mr. Modi talks all these tall words abroad, on foreign soil," said Mangalesh Dabral, a poet who is returning his award from 2000. "All the sermonizing, this talk of the great digital India and the dreams he shows to people. All of it seems plain boasting because enactment of these tall words is invisible in his behavior and words inside the country, on his homeland."</p>	<p>"莫迪总是在海外，在外国的土地上高谈阔论，"诗人曼格拉什·达布拉尔(Mangalesh Dabral)说，他打算退还自己于2000年获得的奖项。"他所有的说教，他所谈论的伟大的数字化印度，以及他展示给人民的美梦，所有这一切看起来不过是夸夸其谈而已，因为在自己的国家和土地上，他的言行从未兑现那些高谈阔论。"</p>
<p>One of Mr. Modi's favorite modes of communicating is Twitter, where he has 15 million followers and more than 9,500 posts. On Twitter, Mr. Modi presents himself as cheerleader in chief for all things India, celebrating achievements, sending birthday greetings and offering condolences. Yet, as many commentators have pointed out, not one of his Twitter posts has offered condolences to the Ikhlaq family, which was brutally attacked by a Hindu mob last month in a village 30 miles</p>	<p>莫迪最喜欢的交流方式之一是 Twitter。他有 1500 万关注者，发了 9500 多条推文。在 Twitter 上，莫迪以印度所有事务的首席拉拉队员的形象示人，庆祝取得的成就、送出生日祝福、表示慰问。然而，正如许多评论员所指出的那样，他的推文中没有一条向阿科拉克家表示慰问。上月，在德里以东 30 英里的一个村子里，一群印度教暴徒野蛮地袭击了阿科拉克家。</p>

east of Delhi.	
<p>With each passing day of silence from Mr. Modi, more writers stepped forward to say they, too, were returning their awards from the academy, also known as Sahitya Akademi. At least a dozen more writers have joined since Monday, when right-wing Hindu activists in Mumbai smeared black paint on the face of Sudheendra Kulkarni, a think tank leader, for agreeing to host an event for a book for a former Pakistani foreign minister.</p>	<p>莫迪一直保持沉默。随着时间的推移，更多作家站出来表示，要把自己的奖项退还给文学院。周一，因为同意为前巴基斯坦外长写的一本书举办一场活动，智库领袖苏丁德拉·库尔卡尼(Sudheendra Kulkarni)的脸上被孟买的右翼印度教活动人士泼墨。自那时以来，至少又有 12 位作家加入其中。</p>
<p>"There are attacks on ordinary liberties, the ordinary right to assembly, the ordinary right to organize an event in which people can talk about books and ideas freely and without hostility," Mr. Rushdie told India's NDTV network on Tuesday. As if to prove his point, Mr. Rushdie described what happened when he posted on Twitter in support of Ms. Sahgal and the writers' revolt, warning that these are "alarming times for free expression in India." Within hours, he said, he was besieged with thousands of outraged responses.</p>	<p>"普通的自由、普通的集会权、人们组织活动并不带敌意地自由讨论著作和观点的普通权利受到攻击，"拉什迪周二对印度新德里电视台(NDTV)说。似乎是为了证明自己的观点，拉什迪描述了自己在 Twitter 上发文支持萨加尔和那些作家的反抗后发生的事情，警告称这些事情"令人对印度的言论自由感到担忧"。他说，在几个小时的时间里，自己遭到数千条愤怒回复的围攻。</p>
<p>Uday Prakash, a renowned Hindi writer, was the first author to renounce his award from the academy, in September. "I have never seen such hostility before," he said.</p>	<p>9 月，著名印地语作家乌代·普拉卡什(Uday Prakash)是第一位宣布放弃印度文学院奖项的作家。他说，"我以前从没见过这种程度的敌意。"</p>
<p>In interviews this week, the writers returned to the same refrain: That Mr. Modi's failure to confront intolerance by fellow Hindu nationalists is giving tacit permission for more intolerance. "The tide of violence against freedom of speech is rising every day," Ms. Sahgal said.</p>	<p>本周接受采访时，那些作家回口径一致，再次称莫迪未能应对印度教民族主义者的不宽容，而这是在默许更多的不宽容。"针对言论自由的暴力浪潮日益高涨，"萨加尔说。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Mr. Modi for the first time directly addressed the Sept. 28 attack that left Mr. Ikhlaq dead. During an interview with the Bengali</p>	<p>周二，莫迪首次直接提到 9 月 28 日导致阿科拉克身亡的那场袭击。在接受孟加拉语报纸《Anandabazar Patrika》的采访时，莫迪称阿科拉克的死的</p>

<p>language newspaper Anandabazar Patrika, Mr. Modi called Mr. Ikhlac's death "really sad," and emphasized that his Bharatiya Janata Party, or B.J.P., "never supports such incidents."</p>	<p>确令人伤心”，并强调他所在的印度人民党（Bharatiya Janata Party，简称BJP）“从来不支持这种事情”。</p>
<p>But he also accused political opponents of trying to exploit Mr. Ikhlac's death. "The B.J.P. has always opposed pseudosecularism," he said. "Opposition regularly alleges B.J.P. of igniting communal flare. But isn't the opposition doing polarization now?"</p>	<p>但他也谴责政敌试图利用阿科拉克的死。“人民党向来反对伪世俗主义，”他说。“反对派常指称人民党引发社会紧张局势。但反对派现在不是正在制造分化吗？”</p>
<p>While Mr. Modi did not address the writers' revolt, his allies have been merciless. Rakesh Sinha, an unofficial spokesman for the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the ideological parent of the B.J.P., said the writers were "frustrated communist cadres" who had long opposed the "cultural nationalism" embraced by Mr. Modi's supporters.</p>	<p>莫迪未提到相关作家的反抗，但他的盟友却颇为无情。民族志工组织(Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh)的非官方发言人拉凯什·辛格(Rakesh Sinha)表示，那些作家是“受挫的共产主义干部”，长期反对莫迪的支持者奉行的“文化民族主义”。人民党的意识形态即发端于该组织。</p>
<p>He noted that at least two of the writers who returned awards signed an open letter warning that Mr. Modi's election as prime minister in 2014 would give rise to bigotry and violence. "They are not in a position to accept someone like Mr. Modi," he said in an interview.</p>	<p>他指出，退还奖项的作家中，至少有两人在2014年的一封公开信上签了名。那封公开信警告称，莫迪当选总理会引发偏见和暴力。“他们无法接受像莫迪那样的人，”他在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>In a lengthy post on Facebook, Mr. Modi's finance minister, Arun Jaitley, ridiculed the protests as political sour grapes by leftist writers still reeling from "the shrinking fortunes" of their traditional government patrons, the Indian National Congress and the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty.</p>	<p>莫迪的财政部长阿伦·贾特里(Arun Jaitley)最近在Facebook发表长文，嘲笑这些抗议源于左翼作家的政治酸葡萄心理，认为他们现在依然受到其传统政治主顾印度国大党(Indian National Congress)和甘地-尼赫鲁王朝“日渐式微”的影响。</p>
<p>"A few questions to the protesters: How many of them courted arrest, protested or raised their voice against the dictatorship of Mrs. Indira Gandhi during the emergency?"</p>	<p>“向抗议者们提几个问题：他们有几人在曾经抗议或大声反对英迪拉·甘地(Mrs. Indira Gandhi)在非常时期的独裁统治，又有几人因此被捕。”</p>
<p>"With the Congress showing no signs of revival and an insignificant Left lacking legislative relevance, the recipients of past patronage are now</p>	<p>“看不到国大党复兴的迹象，无足轻重的左翼力量又缺少与立法领域的关系，所以这些过去受赞助的人，现在开始诉诸其他政治手段，”贾特里接着写道。</p>

<p>resorting to 'politics by other means,' " Mr. Jaitley added. "The manufactured protest of the writers is one such case."</p>	<p>"这些作家制造的抗议，就是个例子。"</p>
<p>Several writers scoffed at the idea that the protests have a hidden political motive. Some pointed out that several Indian writers were jailed during the state of emergency declared by Mrs. Gandhi in 1975. Mr. Rushdie, a British citizen who was born in India, wryly noted that it was the Congress party that banned his novel "The Satanic Verses" in 1988. "I'm not a fan of any political party," he said.</p>	<p>对于抗议者有隐藏的政治动机这种想法，几位作家表示不屑。有些则指出，好几位印度作家曾在甘地 1975 年宣布进入的非常时期期间被监禁。出生于印度的英国公民拉什迪带有讽刺意味地指出，正是国大党在 1988 年禁了他的小说《撒旦诗篇》(The Satanic Verses)。“我不热心于任何一个政党，”他说。</p>
<p>Few writers have drawn more criticism than M.M. Kalburgi, a noted rationalist scholar who enraged far-right Hindu nationalists through his criticism of idol worship and superstition. Mr. Kalburgi said he received multiple death threats, and on Aug. 30 was shot dead at point-blank range in his home in Karnataka, a state in southern India. No arrests have been made.</p>	<p>没几个作家招致的指责多得过知名的唯理主义者 M.M.卡尔布吉(M.M. Kalburgi)，他因批评偶像崇拜和迷信而触怒了极右翼印度教民族主义者。卡尔布吉曾表示自己多次接到死亡威胁，8月30日他在自己位于印度南部卡纳塔克邦的家中被近距离击毙。目前警方还没逮捕任何嫌疑人。</p>
<p>Mr. Kalburgi's death created a fierce debate among members of the National Academy of Letters. Mr. Kalburgi had been a member of the academy's general council, and he received an award from the academy in 2006 for a collection of his academic research. Yet the academy issued no formal statements condemning Mr. Kalburgi's murder.</p>	<p>卡尔布吉的死在印度文学院成员中引起了激烈的争论。他曾是该院总理事会一名成员，2006年还因自己的一系列学术研究而获得该院颁发的一个奖项。但印度文学院并没有发布任何官方声明谴责对卡尔布吉的谋杀行为。</p>
<p>Some members wondered whether the academy was keeping quiet because it gets government funding. Ms. Sahgal, for one, criticized the academy for acting as if it was "wise to be silent when writers are being killed."</p>	<p>一些成员怀疑，文学院对此事保持沉默，有可能是因为它有政府资助。萨加尔就批评文学院表现得好像“在作家被杀害时保持沉默是明智之举”。</p>
<p>That silence is what led Uday Prakash to be the first to return his award.</p>	<p>这种沉默导致乌代·普拉卡什第一个返还了自己的奖项。“作家们都是一家人，</p>

"Writers are a family, but they don't seem to care," he explained.	但他们好像并不关心，"他解释说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20151018/c19india	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20151018/c19india
U.S. Proposes Reviving Naval Coalition to Balance China's Expansion	美国重提亚太海军联盟，制衡中国
NEW DELHI — The chief of the United States Pacific Command, Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr., on Wednesday proposed reviving an informal strategic coalition made up of the navies of Japan, Australia, India and the United States, an experiment that collapsed a decade ago because of diplomatic protests from China.	新德里——周三，美国太平洋司令部司令、海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)提议重启一个由日本、澳大利亚、印度和美国海军组成的非正式战略联盟。10年前，迫于中国的外交抗议，这个实验性的联盟瓦解了。
The proposal was the latest in a series of United States overtures to India, a country wary of forming strategic alliances, to become part of a network of naval powers that would balance China's maritime expansion.	印度这个国家对加入战略联盟相当谨慎。美国已经向印度多次提议，希望印度与其他一些海军大国一道，平衡中国的海上扩张。哈里斯的这次提议是其中最新的一次。
The American ambassador to India, Richard R. Verma, expressed hope in a speech that "in the not-too-distant future," joint patrols by navy vessels from India and the United States "will become a common and welcome sight throughout Indo-Pacific waters."	美国驻印度大使理查德·R·维尔马(Richard R. Verma)在一次讲话中表示，希望"在不太遥远的未来"，印度和美国海军舰艇的联合巡逻，"将在整个印度洋-太平洋水域，成为可喜的常态"。
And officials have said that the United States is close, after 10 years of demurrals from the Indian side, to concluding a logistics agreement that would allow the two countries' militaries to easily use each other's resources for refueling and repairs.	官员们说，在被印度婉拒了10年之后，美国有望不久与印度达成一项后勤协议，让两国军方可以方便地使用对方的资源，进行加油和维修。
Though he did not specifically mention China on Wednesday, Admiral Harris said powerful countries were seeking to "bully smaller nations through intimidation and coercion," and made the case that a broad naval collaboration was the best way to avert it.	虽然哈里斯上将周三没有具体提到中国，但他表示，一些强国正在试图"用恐吓和胁迫的手段来欺负小国"。他解释道，开展广泛的海军合作，是避免这种状况的最好办法。
"Exercising together will lead to operating together," he said, before	"共同训练会带来共同的行动，"他在与印度同行开会之前说。"把目光放远，

<p>meetings with his Indian counterpart. "By being ambitious, India, Japan, Australia and the United States and so many like-minded nations can aspire to operate anywhere in the high seas and the airspace above it."</p>	<p>印度、日本、澳大利亚、美国，以及其他很多志同道合的国家，可望在公海及其空域的任何地方开展行动。”</p>
<p>Since Prime Minister Narendra Modi took office, India has ramped up naval cooperation with the United States. It reacted angrily in 2014 when a Chinese People's Liberation Army submarine docked in the Sri Lankan port of Colombo, and has warily watched the expansion of one of President Xi Jinping's priority projects, a maritime "silk road" with major ports in Gwadar, Pakistan, and Chittagong, Bangladesh. When President Obama visited India last year, the two countries issued a joint statement on "the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean region," something India had refused to do in the past.</p>	<p>自印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)上任以来，该国已经加强了与美国的海军合作。2014年，中国人民解放军的一艘潜艇停靠在了斯里兰卡科伦坡的一个港口，当时印度给予了愤怒的回应。印度也在警惕地关注着习近平的一个重点项目“海上丝绸之路”，其中囊括了巴基斯坦瓜达尔港和孟加拉国吉大港等主要港口。美国总统奥巴马去年访问印度时，两国发表了“亚太和印度洋地区”联合声明，过去印度曾拒绝发布这种声明。</p>
<p>Still, some of the American proposals smack of wishful thinking. India has not, to date, shown interest in carrying out joint patrols with the United States, even under the more neutral auspices of counterpiracy operations.</p>	<p>不过，美国的一些提议有点像是一厢情愿。迄今为止，印度都没有表现出与美国开展联合巡逻的兴趣，即便是在反海盗这种比较中立的情况下。</p>
<p>Officials here rebutted a Reuters report last month in which a United States official suggested India might participate in joint patrols in the South China Sea, something not even treaty allies like Australia or Japan have agreed to.</p>	<p>路透社上个月的一篇报道称，美国官员暗示，印度可能会参与在南海的联合巡逻。印度官员对此予以反驳，表示即便是澳大利亚和日本这样和美国签订了条约的盟友，也不会同意那么做。</p>
<p>"The last thing India wants to do is accidentally make itself into a front-line player in the South China Sea," said Nitin A. Gokhale, a security analyst, adding that "the best U.S.-aligned players can expect" is for India to remain active in regional forums, and shore up smaller navies like those of Vietnam and the Philippines.</p>	<p>“印度最不愿意做的事情，就是在南海成为排头兵，”安全分析人士尼廷·A·戈卡莱(Nitin A. Gokhale)说，“亲美的国家可以期待的最好状况”，就是印度在地区内的各种论坛上保持活跃，并为越南和菲律宾等规模较小的海军提供支持。</p>

<p>"I don't think India will be a front-line state," he said.</p>	<p>"我不认为印度会成为排头兵，"他说。</p>
<p>Admiral Harris's proposal of a quadrilateral security grouping, given at a forum hosted by the Observer Research Foundation, is certain to capture Beijing's attention. It did the same in 2007, when Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan introduced the idea.</p>	<p>哈里斯上将提出的四方安全合作的建议，是在观察家研究基金会(Observer Research Foundation)举办的论坛上提出的，它肯定会引起北京的注意。2007年，日本首相安倍晋三提出这个想法的时候，就引起过中方的注意。</p>
<p>But Chinese analysts viewed the grouping as hostile; one called it a "mini-NATO." Even before the four countries convened for their first joint meeting, China had sent formal diplomatic protests to Washington, New Delhi, Canberra and Tokyo. At a summit meeting with China less than two years later, Australia announced that it was withdrawing from the quadrilateral arrangement.</p>	<p>中国分析人士认为，这种联合存在敌意，有人把它称为“小北约”。甚至在四国召开第一次联合会议之前，中国就向华盛顿、新德里、堪培拉和东京递交了正式外交抗议。之后不到两年，在中国共同举行的一场峰会上，澳大利亚宣布从这个四方计划中退出。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Modi, India's navy has embarked on the creation of a web of bilateral and trilateral agreements, which serve the same purpose but are less likely to be "caricatured" by China as a containment strategy, said Rory Medcalf, the head of the National Security College at the Australian National University. He added, however, that growing cooperation with the United States had forced China to take India more seriously.</p>	<p>莫迪上台后，印度海军着手签订了一系列双边和三边协定，它们服务于同样的目的，但是不太可能被中国“夸大”成是遏制战略，堪培拉的澳大利亚国立大学国家安全学院(National Security College)院长罗里·梅德卡尔夫(Rory Medcalf)如此表示。不过，他也说，印度与美国日益增强的合作，迫使中国不得不重视印度。</p>
<p>Shen Dingli, a professor of international relations at Fudan University in Shanghai, dismissed the idea that the grouping could be revived, and said that India would not join such a network for fear of Chinese retaliation.</p>	<p>对于这个联盟可以重启的想法，上海复旦大学国际关系学院教授沈丁立不以为然。他表示，印度不会加入这样的联合，因为担心中国会进行报复。</p>
<p>"China actually has many ways to hurt India," he said. "China could send an aircraft carrier to the Gwadar port in Pakistan. China had turned down the Pakistan offer to have military stationed in the country. If</p>	<p>"实际上中国有很多方式来伤害印度，"他说。"中国可以把航空母舰派到巴基斯坦的瓜达尔港。巴基斯坦曾提议让中国军队进驻该国，但被中国拒绝了。如果印度让中国不得不那么做，我们当然可以把海军派到你家门口了。"</p>

India forces China to do that, of course we can put a navy at your doorstep.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160303/c03india	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160303/c03india
Protest in Indonesia Against Ride-Hailing Apps Turns Violent	印尼雅加达出租车司机暴力抗议叫车应用
JAKARTA, Indonesia — The center of Jakarta, the Indonesian capital, was paralyzed Tuesday morning by a violent mass protest by taxi and other public transportation drivers against ride-hailing apps, with demonstrators blocking major roads and highways and attacking other taxis that were not taking part.	印度尼西亚雅加达——周二上午,印度尼西亚首都雅加达的城中心陷入瘫痪。出租车和其他一些公共交通工具的司机进行了反对打车应用的大型暴力抗议活动,示威者阻塞交通要道,还攻击了没有参与抗议的其他出租车。
An estimated 10,000 members of the Indonesian Land Transportation Drivers Association had planned a protest march from the national House of Representatives complex to the Presidential Palace to demand that the government ban app-based transportation companies, including Uber and Grab, saying they were hurting their ability to earn fares.	印度尼西亚地面交通驾驶员协会(Indonesian Land Transportation Drivers Association)的大约一万名成员原本计划进行抗议游行,路线是从人民代表会议大楼至总统府。他们要求政府封杀叫车应用企业,包括优步(Uber)和Grab,认为它们损害了自身的收入。
Instead, drivers ran amok in the district near the legislative complex, blocking roads leading to the Semanggi Flyover, the city’s main highway artery, and Jalan Sudirman, a primary thoroughfare that runs through the heart of Jakarta’s business district.	然而,进行抗议的司机在人民代表会议大楼附近的区域失控,堵塞了前往赛曼吉立交桥(Semanggi Flyover)和苏迪曼街(Jalan Sudirman)的道路。前者是雅加达的公路枢纽,后者则是贯穿商业区中心地带的大道。
Traffic was backed up for miles in all directions, and some offices closed because of security concerns.	在各个方向上,交通堵塞了数英里,一些办公室也出于安全原因关闭。
Two miles away, other protesters parked dozens of taxis on a thoroughfare off the city’s landmark roundabout, known as Bundaran H. I., blocking south-moving traffic throughout the morning.	在离此地两英里的地方,另一拨抗议者在雅加达的地标连环道(Bundaran H. I.)旁边的一条大路上停了数十辆出租车,堵塞了整个上午的南向交通。
“Stop illegal taxis,” protesters yelled. “No more apps.”	“封杀非法出租,”抗议者大喊。“不要叫车应用。”

<p>Television news footage as well as videos posted on social media sites showed enraged taxi drivers pulling fellow drivers who were not part of the protest out of their vehicles and assaulting them. Their passengers were also forced to get out and run away.</p>	<p>电视新闻画面和社交媒体网站上发布的视频显示，有愤怒的出租车司机把没有参与抗议的同伴从车里拖出来进行攻击。乘客也被迫下车逃跑。</p>
<p>Protesters threw rocks at some taxis, smashed the windshields of others with sticks, or broke off their side mirrors.</p>	<p>抗议者往一些出租车上扔石头，用棍棒砸碎他人的挡风玻璃，或是敲掉后视镜。</p>
<p>Some protesters wearing their uniforms were seen attacking taxis belonging to their own company, as well as targeting those of rival operators. They were joined in the violence by the drivers of public transportation buses, three-wheeled scooters and minivans.</p>	<p>有人看到，一些身穿工作服的抗议者不仅袭击自家公司的出租车，也会打砸竞争对手公司的车辆。参与这种暴力行为的还有公交大巴、三轮小摩托和微型货车的司机。</p>
<p>In one bizarre scene, a taxi driver repeatedly tried to drive through a throng of protesters from his own company, the Blue Bird Group, who appeared to be trying to attack his cab and pull him from the vehicle. The driver was eventually able to drive away.</p>	<p>一名出租司机反复尝试开着车冲出自家公司蓝鸟集团(Blue Bird Group)的抗议者的包围圈，场面相当诡异。看起来，他们想要打砸他的车，并把他从车里拉出来。这名司机最终得以把车开走。</p>
<p>In another incident, protesters attacked a driver for Go-Jek, a popular Indonesian app-based motorcycle transportation company, whom they had pulled off his motorcycle.</p>	<p>另一起事件则是，抗议者把一名 Go-Jek 司机拉下了自己的摩托车，并对他进行了攻击。Go-Jek 是印尼当地的公司，提供的摩托车叫车应用颇受欢迎。</p>
<p>Many of the protesters work for Blue Bird, Indonesia's largest taxi company, and were plainly visible in their blue uniform shirts.</p>	<p>许多抗议者来自印尼最大的出租车公司蓝鸟集团，很容易通过他们身穿的蓝色工作衫辨认。</p>
<p>During a live televised news conference on Tuesday afternoon, Andri Nida, a spokeswoman for Blue Bird, said the company did not approve or support the protests.</p>	<p>在周二下午的直播新闻发布会上，蓝鸟的发言人安德丽·尼达(Andri Nida)表示，公司并未批准或支持这些抗议活动。</p>
<p>"If any vandalism was done by unscrupulous Blue Bird drivers, we'll cover the costs," she said. "We will punish any anarchic drivers, but we have to gather witnesses and evidence."</p>	<p>"假如有行为不端的蓝鸟司机进行了破坏，我们会弥补损失，"她说。"我们会对任何闹事的司机进行惩罚，但我们得找到目击者，搜集证据。"</p>

<p>By midday, the protesters had ended their blockade and marched or drove toward northern Jakarta, where they staged demonstrations at the Ministry of Communications and Information, and across from the State Palace.</p>	<p>到了中午时分，抗议者结束了堵路行为，开始步行或开车前往北雅加达。在那里，他们在印尼通信与信息部及其对面的国家官门前进行了示威活动。</p>
<p>The Jakarta police had deployed 6,000 officers early Tuesday to monitor the protest march. Police officials vowed to take action against protesters who committed violence, but it was unclear if they had made any arrests.</p>	<p>雅加达警方在周二清晨派出了六千名警员监控抗议游行。警方官员发誓要对进行暴力活动的抗议者采取行动。不过，目前并不清楚他们是否拘捕了什么人。</p>
<p>"We are still digging deeper into the incidents," Senior Commander Mohammad Iqbal, a spokesman for the Jakarta police, was quoted by The Jakarta Globe, a local newspaper, as saying. "The principle is that we will surely move against those who engaged in illegal acts."</p>	<p>根据当地媒体《雅加达环球报》(The Jakarta Globe)的报道，雅加达警方发言人、高级指挥官穆罕默德·伊克巴尔(Mohammad Iqbal)称，“我们还在对这些事件进行深入调查。原则上，我们一定会对从事非法行为的人采取措施。”</p>
<p>App-based transportation has seen explosive growth in numerous cities across Indonesia in the past two years, with motorcycle and car companies offering rides, deliveries, bill payments, shopping, cleaning services and even massages.</p>	<p>过去两年间，叫车应用出行在印尼各地的多座城市里取得了爆炸性发展。此类摩托车和汽车公司提供人员出行、货物递送、账单支付、购物和清洁等服务，甚至还涵盖了按摩服务。</p>
<p>The growth is driven by cheaper costs than traditional public transportation operators and more convenience, plus the fact that most Indonesians use their mobile phones for Internet access, according to many technology analysts.</p>	<p>许多技术行业的分析师认为，之所以取得这样的增长，是因为它们比传统公共交通运营商要更实惠方便，而且多数印尼人在用手机上网。</p>
<p>However, traditional transportation operators have taken exception to app-based companies, saying that they are not licensed and do not pay state taxes, and that their drivers, who are independently employed, do not have to pay for an annual transport permit. App-based transportation companies employ hundreds of thousands of drivers.</p>	<p>然而，传统出行方式的运营商很反对打车应用公司，宣称它们没有执照，也不纳税，旗下的司机独立受雇，不用支付年度牌照费。叫车应用公司雇佣的司机已达数十万之多。</p>

<p>Last year, Jakarta's governor, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, called on the police to arrest Uber drivers, saying they were operating illegally. The company has denied this, citing Indonesian law on independent taxi operators.</p>	<p>去年，雅加达市长钟万学(Basuki Tjahaja Purnama)曾呼吁警方逮捕优步司机，声称他们在非法运营。优步公司援引印尼法律中针对独立出租运营商的规定，对此予以了否认。</p>
<p>On March 15, the transportation association held a peaceful rally of 2,000 drivers who protested outside City Hall, the Ministry of Communications and Information, and the Presidential Palace, saying the new competition was hurting their livelihoods.</p>	<p>今年3月15日，地面交通驾驶员协会举行了一场有两千名司机参与的和平集会。他们在雅加达市政厅、通信与信息部和总统府门前抗议，控诉这种新竞争损害了自己的生计。</p>
<p>Rudiantara, Indonesia's communications minister, who like many Indonesians has only one name, rejected calls to ban ride-hailing apps, saying they were part of Indonesia's growing digital economy.</p>	<p>印尼通信部长鲁迪安塔拉(Rudiantara)——与许多印尼人一样，他的名字是个单名——没有理会封杀叫车应用的呼声，而是表示它们是印尼不断增长的数字经济的一部分。</p>
<p>Instead, he said, the government will expedite licenses and permits for the companies so they do not have to suspend operations but do conform to Indonesian laws on public transportation.</p>	<p>他说，政府将加快向这类企业发放执照和许可的速度，这样的话，它们就能符合印尼在公共交通方面的法律，而不必停业。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160323/c23indonesia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160323/c23indonesia</p>
<p>U.S. and India, With Eye on China, Agree to Strengthen Military Ties</p>	<p>印度向美国靠拢，加强军事合作制衡中国</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — The United States and India on Tuesday agreed in principle to a series of initiatives between their militaries that the Obama administration hopes will strengthen American ties in the region as it seeks to counter China's growing influence.</p>	<p>新德里——周二，美国和印度原则上同意了一系列军事计划。在试图制衡中国与日俱增的影响力之际，奥巴马政府希望这些计划能增强美国与该地区的联系。</p>
<p>Continuing recent steps to build closer collaboration between their militaries, the United States and India said they would allow their armed forces to share logistics abilities and enhance the exchange of defense technologies and other information.</p>	<p>美国和印度近期连续推出一些措施，希望密切双方军队之间的合作。两国表示，有了这些措施，双方军队可以共用后勤能力，并增进防务技术和其他信息的交流。</p>
<p>The initiatives, announced by Ashton B. Carter, the defense secretary,</p>	<p>这些举措是美国国防部长阿什顿·B·卡特(Ashton B. Carter)与印度国防部长</p>

<p>and his Indian counterpart, Manohar Parrikar, at a news conference here, were a further demonstration of India's increased willingness to work with the United States on military and security issues.</p>	<p>曼罗哈·巴里卡(Manohar Parrikar)在新德里的一个新闻发布会上宣布的，进一步证明印度在军事和安全上与美国合作的意愿在日益增长。</p>
<p>For decades as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, India shied away from entering into strong alliances with other countries, particularly large world powers. But under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and wary of the growing power of its regional rival, China, the Indian government has moved closer to the United States.</p>	<p>几十年来，印度一直是不结盟运动的领导者，对于和其他国家，特别是世界强国结盟，印度总是退避三舍。但是在总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)上台后，出于对其区域竞争对手中国日益增长的实力的戒备，印度政府开始向美国靠拢。</p>
<p>The measures announced here, however, are largely symbolic. They provide India with few major military capabilities it does not already have. And they do not call for concrete actions like joint patrols in the South China Sea, which China has claimed as its own.</p>	<p>但是，他们公布的举措在很大程度上是象征性的。这些措施没有向印度提供多少其尚不具备的重要军事能力。它们并没有呼吁采取具体行动，比如在中国声称主权的南海开展联合军事巡逻。</p>
<p>In a statement released after the news conference, Mr. Carter and Mr. Parrikar said they had "reaffirmed the importance of safeguarding maritime security and ensuring freedom of navigation and overflight throughout the region, including in the South China Sea."</p>	<p>在新闻发布会结束后的一份声明中，卡特和巴里卡说，他们已经“重申了维护海上安全的重要性，重申了确保在包括南海的整个地区自由航行和飞行的重要性”。</p>
<p>The Obama administration has gone to great lengths to build a close relationship with India. Mr. Obama has visited the country twice, more than any president, and he and Mr. Modi seem to have built a close working relationship. Mr. Carter has spent more time with the defense minister, Mr. Parrikar, than any other counterpart. And the United States ambassador to India, Richard R. Verma, has worked closely with Indian officials to find ways the countries can collaborate more where they have common interests.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府为与印度建立密切关系不遗余力。奥巴马总统已经访问过该国的两次，超过以往任何一位总统。他和莫迪似乎已经建立了紧密的工作关系。卡特在和巴里卡接触的时间，也比和其他国防部长多。美国驻印大使理查德·R·维尔马(Richard R. Verma)与印度官员密切合作，想方设法让两国能在共同利益领域进行更多合作。</p>
<p>"As we stand here, our two countries and our two militaries are closer</p>	<p>"今天我们站在这里，我们两国和两军之间的距离比以往任何时候都更接近</p>

than we have ever been — brought together by shared values, mutual interests and a promising destiny,” Mr. Carter said.	——是共同的价值观、共同利益和光明的前景让我们走到一起，“卡特说。
He added: “The U.S.-India relationship is destined to be one of the defining partnerships of the 21st century. And that destiny is rapidly and surely becoming a reality.”	他说：“美国和印度的关系注定将成为一种对 21 世纪产生决定性影响的伙伴关系。这种前景正在迅速、稳步地成为现实。”
The logistics agreement will allow the Indian and American militaries to use each other’s bases to refuel and as staging areas during emergencies or natural disasters. The pact has not yet been signed, Mr. Carter said, adding that the signing would be in coming weeks after a final draft of the agreement is completed.	根据这个后勤协议，在出现突发事件或自然灾害时，印度和美国军方可以使用对方的基地加油。协定尚未签署，卡特说将会在未来几周内最终草案完成之后签署。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160413/c13india	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160413/c13india
In South China Sea Visit, U.S. Defense Chief Flexes Military Muscle	美国南海军事部署是一场怎样的赌博
ABOARD THE U.S.S. JOHN C. STENNIS, in the South China Sea — Over the last week in Asia, Defense Secretary Ashton B. Carter has visited two aircraft carriers, revealed new military agreements with India and the Philippines, and generally signaled that the Obama administration had decided to lean more on military power to counter China’s territorial ambitions in the region.	随约翰·C·斯坦尼斯号航空母舰于南海——上周，美国国防部长阿什顿·B·卡特 (Ashton B. Carter) 在亚洲地区视察了两艘航空母舰，披露了与印度和菲律宾达成的新军事协议。这基本上是在宣告，奥巴马政府决定更加依赖军事力量来制衡中国在这一地区的领土抱负。
But the newly muscular approach on display during Mr. Carter’s tour represents a gamble. While it sends a message that the United States will work with its allies to challenge Beijing’s expanding presence in the disputed South China Sea, it also plays into fears within the Chinese leadership about American efforts to halt China’s rise.	然而，美国在卡特访问亚洲期间新近展示的强硬手段，相当于一种赌注。它释放出一个信号：美国将与盟友一起应对北京在存在争议的南海海域不断扩大其存在的行动。但它同时也会引起中国领导层对美国遏制中国崛起意图的担忧。
That may mean that the more the Pentagon steps up in the region, the more China may feel it needs to accelerate its military buildup,	那可能意味着，五角大楼越多介入该地区事务，中国可能就愈发感到需要加快自身军事力量建设，包括在争议海域填造配备有雷达和飞机跑道的新一代人工

<p>including the construction of new islands equipped with radar and airstrips in contested waters.</p>	<p>島。</p>
<p>With a mix of showmanship and concrete initiatives during a six-day visit to India and the Philippines, Mr. Carter left little doubt that the United States intended both to strengthen alliances and move more hardware and troops here to counter China's growing military reach.</p>	<p>在访问印度和菲律宾的六天时间里，卡特既做出了高调的展示，也提出了一些具体的倡议。这让外界几乎可以肯定，美国意图加强联盟，并将更多重武器和部队转移到该地区，以制衡中国日益延伸的军事触角。</p>
<p>On Friday, he rode a helicopter to a symbol of American power projection in the Pacific, a Nimitz-class nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, as it cruised through the South China Sea near waters claimed by the Chinese.</p>	<p>周五，他乘坐直升机前来象征美国在太平洋地区力量投射的一艘尼米兹级核动力航空母舰视察。当时，这艘航母正在南海上靠近中国宣示主权的海域航行。</p>
<p>Before visiting the carrier John C. Stennis, he marked the end of 11 days of military exercises between the United States and the Philippines and said some American troops would stay behind "to contribute to regional security and stability."</p>	<p>在登上这艘名为约翰·C·斯坦尼斯号(John C. Stennis)的航空母舰之前，他刚刚出席了美国与菲律宾之间为期 11 天的军事演习的闭幕式，并表示其中的一些美国部队将留下来，“帮助维护地区安全与稳定”。</p>
<p>He also said the United States had begun joint patrols of the South China Sea with the Philippine navy and would soon do the same with the country's air force.</p>	<p>他还表示，美国已经开始和菲律宾海军在南海进行联合海上巡逻，也将很快与该军空军展开同样的合作。</p>
<p>Earlier in the week, Mr. Carter toured an Indian aircraft carrier, the first time an American defense secretary had boarded such a ship, and said the United States would help India upgrade its carriers. He also revealed a new logistics agreement and said the two nations would work together on other military technologies.</p>	<p>上周早些时候，卡特还参观了一艘印度航空母舰——这是美国国防部长第一次做出这样的举动——并表示美国将帮助印度升级它的航母。他还披露了一项新的后勤协议，并表示两国将在军事技术上展开合作。</p>
<p>Together, the measures announced by Mr. Carter hint at a potential American military resurgence in a part of the world where China believes it is destined to surpass the United States in influence. The</p>	<p>与此同时，卡特宣布的这些措施也暗示，在这个中国认定自己的影响力注定会超越美国的区域，美国军事力量有可能复苏。奥巴马政府似乎在押注中国会因此后退，而非继续采取行动，导致它的邻国欣然接纳美国军事力量。</p>

<p>Obama administration seems to be betting that China will back off rather than continue making moves that lead its neighbors to embrace the American military.</p>	
<p>More than once in the last week, Mr. Carter cited China's actions as the driving force behind tensions in the region and, implicitly, the reason for its neighbors' increased engagement with the Pentagon.</p>	<p>上周，卡特不止一次提到中国的行为是导致该地区局势紧张的主要因素，并且暗示这是其邻国与五角大楼逐渐加强合作的原因。</p>
<p>Below deck, he said China should not see the carrier's presence as a provocation.</p>	<p>在甲板下接受采访时，他表示中国不应将这艘航母在该海域的存在看作一种挑衅。</p>
<p>"We have been here for decade upon decade. The only reason that question even comes up is because of what has gone on over the last year, and that's a question of Chinese behavior," he said. "What's not new is an American carrier in this region. What's new is the context and tension that exists, which we want to reduce."</p>	<p>"我们在该地区的活动已经持续几十年。之所以会被当成问题提出来，完全是因为过去一年出现的情况，而这属于中国自身行为的问题，"他说。"美国航母出没于这一海域不是新情况，这里目前的环境和紧张局面才是，而这正是我们想改善的。"</p>
<p>But some analysts warn that China could react to the Pentagon's moves by taking more aggressive actions, challenging America's commitment to the region in a high-profile game of chicken and raising the risk of a military conflict.</p>	<p>不过，一些分析人士警告，针对五角大楼的行动，中国可能做出回应，方式是采取更多激进行为，在一场高调的"看谁先退缩"的游戏中挑战美国对该地区做出的承诺，从而增加产生军事冲突的风险。</p>
<p>The Chinese have been closely watching Mr. Carter's tour, which had included a stop in Beijing before it was scrubbed from the schedule a few weeks ago. In a late-night statement on Thursday, the Chinese Defense Ministry accused the United States of reverting to a "Cold War mentality" and said the Chinese military would "pay close attention to the situation and resolutely defend China's territorial sovereignty and maritime interests."</p>	<p>中国一直在密切关注卡特此次的亚洲之行。这次访问原先还有一站是北京，但在几周前取消了。周四深夜，中国国防部发布了一份声明，指责美国重拾"冷战思维"，并表示中国军方会"高度关注有关动向，坚决维护国家领土主权和海洋权益。"</p>
<p>On Friday, China also disclosed that its most senior uniformed military</p>	<p>周五，中国又公布了其级别最高的现役军事指挥官视察存在争议的斯普拉特</p>

<p>commander had visited the disputed Spratly Islands, which appeared intended to signal Beijing's resolve in the South China Sea, most of which it considers Chinese territory.</p>	<p>利群岛 (Spratly Islands, 中国官方称之为南沙群岛——译注) 的消息, 似乎有意显示北京在南海事务上的决心。中国认为该海域大多属于其主权范围。</p>
<p>The Obama administration has declined to describe its approach toward China as a revival of "containment," the Cold War strategy aimed at preventing the spread of Communism. Instead, Mr. Carter said the new military initiatives in the region were consistent with longstanding American policy to work closely with countries that share its interests.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府拒绝将美国对待中国的手法描述为“遏制”策略的复苏, 即冷战时期采取的旨在防止共产主义思想扩散的策略。卡特表示, 美国在该地区采取的新军事动作, 与一项长期存在的美国政策是一致的, 那就是与存在共同利益的国家密切合作。</p>
<p>"America's policy continues to be one valued on principles of peaceful resolutions of disputes, lawful settlement of things like territorial disputes like the South China Sea, or anywhere else, freedom of navigation, freedom of commerce," he said.</p>	<p>“就和平解决争端、依法处理类似南海这样的领土争议等事宜、航海自由、通商自由等原则, 依然是美国的政策所看重的,”他说。</p>
<p>"Now countries who don't stand for those things, who don't stand with those things, are going to end up isolating themselves," he added. "That will be self-isolation, not isolation by us."</p>	<p>“如今不能坚守这些原则、支持这些原则的国家, 终将被孤立,”他还说。“那将是自我孤立, 而不是被我们孤立。”</p>
<p>For decades, neither India nor the Philippines was particularly interested in military cooperation with the United States. As a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement, India has been suspicious of alliances with other countries, particularly world powers. And the Philippines expelled American forces in the early 1990s, ending a military presence that began with the United States' capture of the islands from Spain in 1898.</p>	<p>此前数十年间, 不论是印度还是菲律宾都极其不愿意与美国进行军事合作。作为不结盟运动(Non-Aligned Movement)的领导者之一, 印度一直对自己与其他国家——尤其是与世界强国的盟约怀有戒心。菲律宾则曾在1990年代初赶走美国军队, 从而结束了美国自1898年从西班牙手中夺得菲律宾之后一直在该国驻军的历史。</p>
<p>But both countries have grown wary of China's rising military profile — more wary than they are of the United States.</p>	<p>但这两个国家都对日益增强的中国军事影响力越来越担忧, 其程度超过了对美国的担忧。</p>
<p>The initiatives that Mr. Carter announced with India were largely</p>	<p>卡特和印度方面共同宣布的那些倡议, 在很大程度上只具有象征意义, 但也</p>

<p>symbolic but could signal greater cooperation in the future, like joint patrols in the South China Sea and the sale of heavy weaponry and other equipment. In a significant policy shift, India is already in talks with Japan, an American ally, to upgrade civilian infrastructure in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an Indian archipelago seen as a potential strategic asset in efforts to counter Chinese naval expansion.</p>	<p>可能意味着美印两国未来会进行更广泛的合作，比如在南海开展联合巡逻，或者出售重型武器以及其他装备。印度对其政策做了重大调整，为了升级境内安达曼-尼科巴群岛(Andaman and Nicobar Islands)的民用基础设施，它已经在和美国的盟友日本谈判。该群岛被视为一项潜在战略资产，可以用来减少中国海军扩张的影响。</p>
<p>A sweeping 10-year deal with the Philippines, approved by the nation's Supreme Court in January, will allow American forces to build military facilities and assign personnel, planes and ships to existing Philippine bases. Mr. Carter announced that more than 200 American pilots and crew members, as well as six aircraft and three helicopters, would remain in the country.</p>	<p>今年1月，菲律宾最高法院(Supreme Court)批准了美菲两国达成的一项为期10年的一揽子协议。根据该协议，美国军队可以在菲律宾现有的军事基地上兴建军事设施，或者把人员、飞机和军舰派往这些基地。卡特宣布，超过200名飞行员和机组成员外加六架战机、三架直升机会留守菲律宾。</p>
<p>The developments represent a setback for President Xi Jinping of China, who has overseen the acceleration of Beijing's buildup in the South China Sea and could be accused of needlessly drawing the United States back into the region.</p>	<p>这些事态进展对习近平主席来说是一次受挫，北京加快南海军事力量扩张的行动，是在他的督导下进行的，可能会有人指责他毫无必要地招惹美国重新进入该地区。</p>
<p>But analysts in China said the Obama administration's initiatives were unlikely to achieve its goal of persuading Mr. Xi to back off. Instead, they could heighten fears in the Chinese leadership that Washington is using Beijing's claims in the South China Sea as an excuse to encircle China and halt its global rise.</p>	<p>但中国的分析人士称，想通过前述倡议奉劝习近平后退的奥巴马政府不大可能如愿以偿。相反，这些倡议可能会让中国领导层更加担心：华盛顿正以北京的南海领土主张为借口包围中国，遏制其在全球范围内的崛起。</p>
<p>"China sees its actions in the South China Seas as legitimate in protecting its own sovereignty and integrity," Su Hao, a professor at China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing. "China will not just change its behaviors or deployment plan simply because of the Americans."</p>	<p>"中国认为自己在南海的行动合理合法，是在保卫主权和领土完整，"位于北京的中国外交学院教授苏浩说。"中国不会仅仅因为美国人就改变自己的行为或部署规划。"</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160418/c18asiamilitary	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160418/c18asiamilitary
Uganda Halts Military Cooperation With North Korea	韩国说服乌干达终止与朝鲜军事合作
Uganda has agreed to cut all military and police ties with North Korea, depriving the North of a crucial base for arms and other exports in Africa, the office of President Park Geun-hye of South Korea said on Monday.	韩国总统朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)的办公室周一表示, 乌干达已同意切断与朝鲜的所有军警联系, 朝鲜在非洲将失去一个武器和其他物资出口的重要基地。
President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda made that promise in a summit meeting with Ms. Park on Sunday during her visit to Africa, her office said.	朴槿惠的办公室说, 在她出访非洲期间, 乌干达总统韦里·穆塞韦尼(Yoweri Museveni)上周日与她举行了首脑会谈, 向她做出了这个承诺。
In the meeting, her office said, Mr. Museveni agreed to comply with United Nations sanctions aimed at limiting North Korea's capacity to earn foreign cash for its banned nuclear and missile program.	她的办公室说, 穆塞韦尼在会议上同意遵行联合国的制裁措施。这些措施旨在打击朝鲜的创汇能力, 遏制朝鲜的核计划和导弹计划。
"We are disengaging the cooperation we are having with North Korea, as a result of U.N. sanctions," Sam Kutesa, Uganda's foreign minister, told the Ugandan broadcaster NBS Television.	"我们正在取消与朝鲜的合作, 这是联合国制裁的结果," 乌干达外长萨姆·库泰萨(Sam Kutesa)对乌干达广播电视台 NBS Television 表示。
Col. Shaban Bantariza, a spokesman for the Ugandan government, said his country was simply "disengaging from military cooperation" and not cutting diplomatic ties with the North Koreans, The Associated Press reported.	据美联社(The Associated Press)报道, 乌干达政府发言人沙班·班塔瑞兹(Shaban Bantariza)上校表示, 该国仅仅是"取消军事合作", 而不是切断与朝鲜的外交关系。
Instructors from North Korea have been in Uganda for years, training its police in weapons use and other areas, according to South Korean officials and a United Nations sanctions report. Uganda was also believed to be a crucial buyer of rifles and other small arms from North Korea.	韩国官员和联合国的一份制裁报告称, 多年来, 朝鲜教官在乌干达为该国培训警察, 项目包括武器使用等等。据信乌干达也是步枪等小型朝鲜武器的重要买家。
Under economic pressure from international sanctions, North Korea	迫于国际制裁的经济压力, 朝鲜一直把武器出口和军事教官输出作为一种外

has relied on the exports of weapons and the deployment of military instructors abroad as a source of foreign currency.	币收入来源。
The United Nations vowed to crack down on these income sources in its latest sanctions imposed after the North's nuclear test in January.	朝鲜今年1月进行核试验后，联合国决心要打击朝鲜的这些收入来源，推出了最新的制裁措施。
North Korean officials have been visiting Uganda since the days of the North Korean leader Kim Jong-un's grandfather Kim Il-sung, who cultivated ties with African countries when he was president.	从朝鲜领导人金正恩的祖父金日成那一代起，就有朝鲜官员访问乌干达。金日成当总统时，培养了朝鲜与非洲国家的关系。
Mr. Museveni, in power since 1986, visited North Korea in 1987, 1990 and 1992 and met with Kim Il-sung. When he visited South Korea in 2013, he surprised officials by greeting them in Korean; he said he had learned it from Kim Il-sung, the South Korean news agency Yonhap reported.	穆塞韦尼自1986年上台以来，先后在1987、1990和1992年访问过朝鲜，见过金日成。2013年访问韩国时，他说了几句韩语，令韩国官员惊讶；据韩国联合通讯社的报道，他自称是从金日成那里学的韩语。
In 2014, he received a North Korean delegation led by Kim Yong-nam, the No. 2 man in the North's hierarchy. But that year, his government declined to receive an International Kim Il-sung Award that the North offered to Mr. Museveni, Yonhap reported.	2014年，他接见了朝鲜第二号人物金永南(Kim Yong-nam)率领的朝鲜代表团。但是据韩联社报道，就在这一年，朝鲜向穆塞韦尼颁发“国际金日成奖”(International Kim Il-sung Award)被他的政府拒绝。
Mr. Museveni has been looking to develop economic opportunities with countries like China and South Korea.	穆塞韦尼一直在寻求与中国和韩国等国发展经济机会。
The Park-Museveni agreement, if put into effect, would be a coup for Ms. Park. The South Korean leader supports aggressive enforcement of United Nations sanctions against North Korea. During her current three-nation tour in Africa, she has tried to rally support for the sanctions, offering aid packages as incentives.	朴槿惠-穆塞韦尼协议如果付诸实施，将会成为朴槿惠的一大胜利。她支持联合国对朝鲜的大力制裁。此次在非洲要访问三个国家期间，她试图争取他们对制裁的支持，并向他们提供一揽子援助计划作为奖励。
During her visit, Uganda and South Korea signed 10 cooperation agreements in areas like defense, health, rural development and	在她访问非洲期间，乌干达和韩国政府表示，两国在国防、卫生、农村发展和通信技术领域签署了10项合作协议。

communications technology, both governments said.	
On Monday, Ms. Park and Mr. Museveni introduced a "Korea Aid" program in Mpigi, a town in central Uganda, where a South Korean medical crew started treating local people. The program will run ambulances to provide mobile health care and nutritional support.	周一，朴槿惠和穆塞韦尼在乌干达中部小镇姆皮吉推出了“韩国援助”计划，韩国医疗队开始在那里为当地人治疗疾病。根据该计划，一些救护车将在该国提供移动医疗保健和营养保障服务。
South Korea has exported \$350,000 worth of helmets, bulletproof jackets and grenades to Uganda in the last three years, according to South Korean government data.	韩国政府统计的数据显示，在过去三年里，韩国向乌干达出口了价值 35 万美元的头盔、防弹衣和手榴弹。
For decades, South Korea and North Korea have competed to undercut each other's influence in Africa. The visit by Ms. Park was the first state trip to Uganda by a South Korean president since the two nations established diplomatic relations in 1963.	几十年来，韩国和朝鲜一直在争相削弱对方在非洲的影响力。朴槿惠此次访问乌干达，是自 1963 年两国建立外交关系以来，韩国总统首次对乌干达进行国事访问。
As Ms. Park was traveling to Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya, a senior North Korean delegation led by Kim Yong-nam returned from a visit to several African countries, including Equatorial Guinea and Mozambique, in the past month.	在朴槿惠访问埃塞尔比亚、乌干达和肯尼亚之时，由金永南带队的一个朝鲜高层代表团返回了朝鲜。此前数月，他们对包括赤道几内亚、莫桑比克在内的好几个非洲国家进行了访问。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160531/c31korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160531/c31korea
To the Moon, North Korea? Or Does a Rocket Have a Darker Aim?	金正恩要上月球？朝鲜为何试验火箭发动机
WASHINGTON —Kim Jong-un is headed to the moon.	华盛顿——金正恩(Kim Jong-un)要去月球。
That, at least, is one of the official North Korean explanations for the testing last week of a rocket engine that, if as powerful as the North claims, would rival the commercial rockets that Jeff Bezos and Elon Musk, of Amazon and Tesla, now use in their aerospace companies to fire payloads into space.	这至少是朝鲜对上周试验一款火箭发动机给出的官方解释之一。若其功率真如朝鲜宣称的那么强劲，那么这款火箭便可与亚马逊(Amazon)的杰夫·贝佐斯(Jeff Bezos)和特斯拉(Tesla)的埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)名下的航空航天公司眼下用于升天的商业火箭媲美。
Inside the United States' intelligence agencies, though, there is	不过，在美国情报机构内部，对朝鲜是否真的渴望在月球上插上自己的旗帜

<p>considerable skepticism that North Korea is truly eager to plant a flag on the lunar landscape. The agencies are exploring another explanation: that Mr. Kim, the North Korean leader, is racing ahead, as the United States is distracted by a bruising presidential election, to develop a way for his growing arsenal of nuclear weapons to reach New York and Washington.</p>	<p>存在相当大的怀疑。相关机构正在探索另一个解释：在美国因一场激烈的总统选战而分心之际，朝鲜领导人金正恩正在全速前进，以期为其日渐增加的核武器抵达纽约和华盛顿找到一种方式。</p>
<p>The North may not be working alone. An intelligence finding that the United States quietly made public in January suggests that the development of the North's big engine, which it claims produces 80 tons of thrust, may be part of a joint partnership with Iran. A Treasury Department announcement of sanctions against Iranian officials and engineers named two who had "traveled to North Korea to work on an 80-ton rocket booster being developed by the North Korean government."</p>	<p>朝鲜可能并非孤军奋战。美国今年1月低调地公布了一份情报分析。这份报告表示，朝鲜这款大型发动机的研发或许是与伊朗共同合作的一部分。朝鲜称该发动机能产生80吨的推力。在宣布对伊朗官员和工程师的制裁时，美国财政部提到了两名人员曾“前往朝鲜，参与朝鲜政府正在研制的一款80吨火箭助推器的相关工作”。</p>
<p>Few threats as urgent as the dramatic escalation of North Korea's nuclear and missile programs are likely to confront Hillary Clinton or Donald J. Trump, who will have their first debate on Monday night, as president.</p>	<p>在周一晚上进行首场辩论的希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)和唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)，可能遇到的威胁甚少会像朝鲜的核计划和导弹计划显著升级这么紧迫。</p>
<p>An engine that delivers 80 tons of thrust would have about three times the power of an advanced North Korean rocket shown in a ground test in April, though it is not possible to verify the North's claims. By most unclassified estimates, it will take North Korea perhaps five years to marry its missile advances with a weapon small enough and strong enough to survive the stresses of re-entering the atmosphere atop an intercontinental ballistic missile.</p>	<p>若能产生80吨的推力，则这款发动机的威力大约是朝鲜在4月的一次地面试验中展示的一枚先进火箭的三倍，不过尚无法核实相关说法。按照大部分非机密的估计，朝鲜大概要用五年时间，才能将其在导弹上的进步与搭载在洲际弹道导弹上的武器相结合，这种武器要足够小，足够牢固，能抵御重新进入大气层时的压力。</p>

<p>So far, Mr. Kim's engineers have never executed a military test flight that could reach beyond the middle of the Pacific, though in a statement on Friday, the North threatened to attack Guam, home of the American B-1 bombers that conducted simulated runs last week over the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>截至目前，金正恩手下的工程师从未进行过范围超出太平洋中部的军事试飞。但在上周五的声明中，朝鲜威胁要攻击关岛。那里部署着美国的 B-1 轰炸机。上周，这款轰炸机在朝鲜半岛上空进行了模拟飞行。</p>
<p>The potential links to Iran complicate the issue. Iran has ignored a United Nations Security Council resolution, passed in conjunction with last year's agreement freezing its nuclear program, to refrain from tests of nuclear-capable missiles for eight years.</p>	<p>此事可能与伊朗有关让问题变得更为复杂。伊朗一直无视联合国安理会要求其八年内不得试验能够携带核弹头的导弹的决议。该决议是与去年冻结伊朗核计划的协议一并获得通过的。</p>
<p>The Obama administration has not sought sanctions, knowing they would be vetoed by Russia and China, nor has it said much in public about the details of the cooperation on the new rocket engine. There is a long history of sharing missile technology, but no persuasive evidence exists that the Iranians have been involved in the North's nuclear weapons tests.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府未寻求进行制裁——因为知道会遭到俄罗斯和中国的否决——也未在公开场合对双方在新款火箭发动机上的合作细节做过多讨论。共享导弹技术的做法历史悠久，但没有令人信服的证据表明伊朗参与了朝鲜的核武器试验。</p>
<p>The moonshot talk may be aspirational, but it is not lunacy. Rocket experts say four of the new North Korean engines, clustered at the base of a space vehicle, would be powerful enough to hurl a no-frills payload to the moon. But the North would have to master many other technologies before even an unmanned vehicle could be landed there.</p>	<p>登月的说法可能像是大话，但却并不疯狂。火箭专家称，若集中部署在航天器底部，四台朝鲜新型发动机或许便足以将基本的有效载荷发射至月球。不过，即便是让无人飞行器登上月球，朝鲜也必须掌握其他很多技术。</p>
<p>In an interview last month with The Associated Press, the director of the scientific research department of North Korea's National Aerospace Development Administration, Hyon Kwang Il, said a moonshot was the nation's goal.</p>	<p>上个月，朝鲜国家宇宙开发局(National Aerospace Development Administration)的科学发展司司长玄光日（Hyon Kwang Il，音）在接受美联社采访时称，登月是这个国家的目标。</p>
<p>"Even though the U.S. and its allies try to block our space development,</p>	<p>他说，“虽然美国及其盟友竭力阻扰我们太空事业的发展，但我们的航天科</p>

<p>our aerospace scientists will conquer space and definitely plant the flag of the D.P.R.K. on the moon," he said, using the abbreviation for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</p>	<p>学家将征服太空，一定要把 D.P.R.K.的旗帜插在月球上。“这里的 D.P.R.K.是指朝鲜民主主义人民共和国。</p>
<p>Always the propaganda master, Mr. Kim celebrated the rocket test on North Korea's central television station, which broadcast him in a white shirt on a sunny day at the North's test site, standing at the base of the giant engine. The broadcast, which has been recirculated on YouTube, shows the fiery test.</p>	<p>金正恩一直是个宣传高手，他在朝鲜的中央电视台上庆祝这次火箭试验，在电视画面中，他身穿白衬衫在一个阳光灿烂的日子来到朝鲜的试验场地，站在巨大发动机的基座旁。电视画面还展示了点火试验。这段视频也出现在 YouTube 上。</p>
<p>Whatever the goal, the most important aspect of the new North Korean engine is that its design appears to be indigenous, rather than a knockoff of decades-old Soviet missiles. That suggests a growing domestic ability, which may explain the appeal to Iran, which intelligence officials speculate may be helping to fund the effort.</p>	<p>不管目标是什么，朝鲜新发动机最重要的一点是，它似乎是自主设计，而不是苏联几十年前导弹的仿制品。那也就表明朝鲜本国的能力有所提升，这也许可以解释它对伊朗的吸引力，情报官员们猜测伊朗可能在帮忙为这一努力提供资金。</p>
<p>"It's like nothing we've seen before," John Schilling, an expert on North Korea's missile program at 38 North, a blog and think tank of the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, said of the powerful new engine. "It's somewhat frightening that they have this capability, but somewhat encouraging that they want to use it for space launching."</p>	<p>"这跟我们之前见到的完全不同，"约翰·霍普金斯大学(Johns Hopkins University)国际问题高级研究院(School of Advanced International Studies)的博客、智库"北纬 38 度"(38 North)的朝鲜导弹项目专家约翰·席林(John Schilling)在谈起这个强大的新发动机时说，"他们拥有了这个能力，让人有点害怕，不过稍微令人感到鼓舞的是，他们想用它来进行太空发射。"</p>
<p>History shows that any strides in rocketry, no matter what the claimed purpose, can aid both civil and military programs. "That's what the United States did," said David Rothkopf, who has written two histories of the National Security Council. "It's what the Russians did. It's what the Chinese did. Why not the North Koreans?"</p>	<p>历史表明，不管声称的目的是什么，火箭技术的任何发展都会同时有助于民用和军事项目。"美国就是这样的，"戴维·罗斯科普夫(David Rothkopf)说。他写过两本关于国家安全委员会(National Security Council)的书。"俄罗斯和中国也是这么干的。朝鲜为什么不呢？"</p>
<p>American officials would not publicly say that the program referred to</p>	<p>美国官员不会公开承认财政部制裁所针对的正是导致上周试验的项目。不过</p>

<p>in the Treasury sanctions was the same one that resulted in last week's test. But there was no other logical conclusion.</p>	<p>没有别的合理推论。</p>
<p>The announcement identified "Iranian missile technicians" from companies working for Iran's Ministry of Defense for Armed Forces Logistics. It said that two of them, Seyed Mirahmad Nooshin and Sayyed Medhi Farahi, "have been critical to the development of the 80-ton rocket booster, and both traveled to Pyongyang during contract negotiations."</p>	<p>这项声明确认了几名“伊朗导弹技术人员”，他们所在的企业为伊朗武装部队后勤部(Ministry of Defense for Armed Forces Logistics)服务。声明称，其中两人——赛义德·米哈迈德·诺辛(Seyed Mirahmad Nooshin)和赛义德·马迪·法拉希(Sayyed Medhi Farahi)“对 80 吨火箭助推器的研发起到了至关重要的作用，两人都在合同谈判期间去过平壤”。</p>
<p>Dr. Schilling said the big new engine seemed more suited to launching satellites and space probes than warheads. The North Korean military is known to prefer missiles small enough to transport on trucks, haul on back roads and hide in tunnels.</p>	<p>席林博士称，新的大发动机似乎更适合发射卫星和太空探测器，而不是导弹弹头。众所周知，朝鲜军队更喜欢小导弹，适合卡车运输、方便僻径运送或藏在地道里。</p>
<p>But the North is also highly aware that its launching failures in past years have become the stuff of ridicule on the internet, making it easy to dismiss the program. It seems to be looking for something that would create at least the impression that it will not take long for it to fly to the moon or strike any part of the United States.</p>	<p>不过，朝鲜也非常清楚，它过去数年中多次发射失败在互联网上已成为笑柄，这令大家很难把该计划当回事。朝鲜似乎在寻找某种至少能给人留下用不了多久，它就能飞上月球或打击美国任何地区这一印象的东西。</p>
<p>"You cluster four of them together, and that's a very healthy ICBM," Jeffrey Lewis, a North Korea specialist at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies in Monterey, Calif., said of the new engine.</p>	<p>“你把四个放在一起，那就是很强大的洲际弹道导弹，”位于加利福尼亚州蒙特雷的米德尔伯里国际研究学院(Middlebury Institute of International Studies)朝鲜专家杰弗里·刘易斯(Jeffrey Lewis)在谈起这个新发动机时说道。</p>
<p>Of course, moving from a static engine test to a cross-Pacific flight test would take considerable time, and the rocket would be a giant sitting duck for American targeting on the launchpad.</p>	<p>当然，从静态发动机试验到跨太平洋飞行试验还需要很长时间，对瞄准那个发射台的美国人来说，击中那个目标是轻而易举的事情。</p>
<p>One possibility is that the North is trying to replicate elements of the</p>	<p>有一种可能是，朝鲜正在努力复制美国的陆海空“三位一体”核威慑力量——</p>

<p>American “triad” — the creation of a nuclear arsenal that can be delivered by aircraft, ground-based missile silos and submarines. A recent missile launch by the North appeared to have been from a submarine.</p>	<p>建立一个可以用飞行器、地面导弹发射井和潜水艇投放的核武器库。朝鲜前不久发射的一枚导弹似乎就来自一艘潜水艇。</p>
<p>“We have 400 missiles sitting in silos,” Dr. Lewis noted, though there is a movement to eliminate the silos because they are old and vulnerable to pre-emptive attack.</p>	<p>“我们的发射井里有 400 枚导弹，”刘易斯指出。不过现在也有人提议淘汰这些发射井，因为它们太陈旧，难敌先发制人的攻击。</p>
<p>The North Koreans may be thinking, “Why not have everything?” Dr. Lewis added.</p>	<p>刘易斯补充说，朝鲜人也许在想：“为什么不拥有这一切呢？”</p>
<p>David C. Wright, a senior scientist at the Union of Concerned Scientists, a Cambridge, Mass., group that monitors proliferation, also argued that the North Korea advance could well end up powering ICBMs from deep silos.</p>	<p>关注全球问题科学家联盟(Union of Concerned Scientists)的高级科学家戴维·C·赖特(David C. Wright)也认为，朝鲜的这一进步很可能最终是给发射井中的洲际弹道导弹提供动力。该联盟是位于马萨诸塞州坎布里奇市的一个关注核扩散的组织。</p>
<p>He noted that the high power of the new North Korean engine was similar to one that Chinese scientists developed to power that nation’s first long-range missile. It was quickly judged reliable enough to hurl warheads between continents.</p>	<p>他指出，动力强大的朝鲜新发动机与中国科学家研发的、给该国第一枚远程导弹提供动力的发动机类似。后者立即被认定足以用于洲际投掷弹头。</p>
<p>Dr. Wright, in a blog post on the North Korean advance, noted that the Chinese rocket, known as the DF-5 (for Dong Feng, or East Wind), “could carry a nuclear warhead to anywhere in the United States.”</p>	<p>赖特在一篇评价朝鲜取得该进步的博文中指出，中国的东风-5 型火箭“能够把核弹头送到美国的任何一个地方”。</p>
<p>“Who knows what North Korea might want to do?” Dr. Wright said. “At this point, I don’t think we can take an ICBM off the table.”</p>	<p>“谁知道朝鲜想干什么？”赖特说，“在这一点上，我觉得我们不能把洲际弹道导弹排除在外。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160927/north-korea-rocket-moon</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20160927/north-korea-rocket-moon</p>
<p>With North Korea Looming, Trump May Be Rethinking China</p>	<p>朝鲜核问题影响特朗普对华政策</p>

Showdown	
BEIJING — As a presidential candidate, Donald J. Trump talked about China almost solely in the context of trade, such as when he promised to slap punishing tariffs on cheap Chinese imports that he argued had ruined the lives of working-class Americans.	北京——作为总统候选人时，唐纳德·J·特朗普每每提到中国，几乎都是在贸易背景之下。例如，他承诺要对廉价的中国进口商品征收惩罚性关税，认为这些商品损害了工薪阶层美国人的生活。
But as he begins to feel the weight of office on his shoulders, there are signs that his focus in the Asia region may have shifted toward security — specifically, the problem of North Korea and its expanding nuclear arsenal, which experts say already threatens America’s regional allies, Japan and South Korea.	但是，随着他开始感受到总统职位所赋予他的重任，有迹象表明，他在亚洲地区的重点可能已经转向安全问题，具体来说，就是朝鲜及其不断增长的核武库问题，专家称这个问题已对美国的区域盟国日本和韩国构成威胁。
During his visit to The New York Times this week, Mr. Trump referred obliquely to a “big problem for the country” that President Obama had mentioned during their 90-minute meeting at the White House after the election. Well-placed American officials believe that reference was to North Korea.	特朗普上周在与《纽约时报》会谈时，拐弯抹角地说起在大选后，奥巴马总统在他们为时 90 分钟的白宫见面会上提到的一个“国家的重大问题”。了解情况的美国官员认为，特朗普指的是朝鲜。
Any solution to that problem must involve China, North Korea’s patron, American and Chinese officials agree. Mr. Trump acknowledged as much during the campaign, saying on one occasion that China should do more to bear down on the North.	美国和中国官员一致认为，这个问题的任何解决办法，都必将涉及朝鲜的支持者中国。特朗普在竞选期间也承认了这一点，他曾在一个场合说，中国应该对朝鲜施加更多的压力。
So which tack will Mr. Trump take with China? Will he seek its support for a deal on North Korea, or will he start a trade war, putting such cooperation in doubt?	那么，特朗普对中国将采取哪种策略呢？为在朝鲜问题达成协议，他是会寻求中国的支持，还是将开始一场贸易战，让这种合作变得不确定呢？
American officials briefed the Chinese several months ago on their assessment that the North’s nuclear capabilities had sharply increased, according to two Americans with knowledge of the briefings, who	据两位了解此事的美国人说，美国官员几个月前曾向中国人介绍了美国对朝鲜的评估，美国认为朝鲜的核能力已得到极大的提升，二人因此事的敏感性要求匿名。

<p>spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter.</p>	
<p>But even before then, nuclear scientists from China and the United States had agreed for some time about the danger posed by the North's ambitions, said Siegfried S. Hecker, an American nuclear scientist at Stanford University who was the last outsider to visit the country's plutonium processing plant at Yongbyon, in November 2010.</p>	<p>但是, 即使在那之前, 在朝鲜野心所构成的威胁上, 中国和美国的核科学家达成共识已有一段时间了, 斯坦福大学的美国核科学家西格夫里·S·赫克 (Siegfried S. Hecker)说, 他是参观过朝鲜宁边钚加工厂的最后一名外国人, 那是在 2010 年 11 月。</p>
<p>Several years ago, the Chinese tended to play down the North's nuclear capabilities, Dr. Hecker said in an email exchange. But since the mercurial Kim Jong-un, a young leader who has declined to listen to China and has provoked the United States, took over the country, the assessments of the two powers have been "pretty much in line," he said.</p>	<p>赫克在电子邮件中说, 几年前, 中国人曾倾向于认为朝鲜的核能力不值一提。但是, 自从变幻莫测的金正恩担任该国领袖以来, 中美两国对朝鲜的看法已“基本一致”。年轻的金正恩拒绝听中国的话, 并不断挑衅美国。</p>
<p>Dr. Hecker and other scientists estimate that North Korea might develop the capacity to strike the West Coast of the United States with a nuclear warhead in about five years. But the real problem is here and now, in Asia, he said.</p>	<p>据赫克及其他科学家估计, 朝鲜可能在五年内研发出用核弹头打击美国西海岸的能力。但他表示, 真正的问题在于此时此地的亚洲。</p>
<p>"The greatest and most urgent threat comes not from a North Korean nuke being able to reach the U.S., but rather what they have already," he said. Specifically, Dr. Hecker wrote in a recent article, the North is now probably able "to put nuclear weapons on target anywhere in South Korea and Japan and even on some U.S. assets in the Pacific."</p>	<p>赫克说, “最大、最紧迫的威胁不是来自一枚能够到达美国的朝鲜核武器, 而是来自朝鲜已经拥有的东西。”他在最近的一篇文章中写道, 具体来说, 朝鲜目前可能已经能够“把核武器投到韩国和日本的任何地方, 甚至投到美国在太平洋中的一些设施”。</p>
<p>Worse yet, he wrote, North Korea may have developed a "false sense of confidence" from a recent spate of successful nuclear and missile tests — one that could lead it to grave errors of judgment.</p>	<p>他写道, 更糟糕的是, 朝鲜可能已经从最近几次成功的核武器和导弹试验中产生了一种“盲目的自信”, 这可能导致严重的判断失误。</p>
<p>By the end of this year, Dr. Hecker estimated, the country is likely to</p>	<p>赫克估计, 朝鲜到今年年底可能有足够制造大约 20 枚核弹头的裂变材料。</p>

<p>have enough fissile material for about 20 bombs. The danger would be exacerbated if the North decided "to field tactical nuclear weapons as its arsenal expands and its confidence in its nuclear arsenal grows."</p>	<p>如果朝鲜“随着自己核武库的扩大，以及对自己核武库信心的增长，（决定）将战术核武器派上用场的话”，危险将会进一步加剧。</p>
<p>In short, Dr. Hecker said, more and better bombs make a catastrophic miscalculation by North Korea more likely.</p>	<p>赫克说，简言之，更多、更好的核弹让朝鲜更有可能做出灾难性的错误估计。</p>
<p>How much of this Mr. Trump knew before his victory is unclear, but he was certainly aware of the problem. Early on, he expressed a mixture of awe and dismay toward Mr. Kim.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚特朗普在大选获胜之前对这个问题有多少了解，但他肯定知道这个问题。在竞选的早期，他曾对金正恩表示过惊叹和诧异。</p>
<p>"If you look at North Korea, this guy, I mean, he's like a maniac, O.K.?" he said at a rally in Ottumwa, Iowa, in January.</p>	<p>今年1月，在艾奥瓦州奥塔姆瓦的一次集会上说，“你看看朝鲜那个家伙，我的意思是，他就像个疯子，对吧？”</p>
<p>"And you've got to give him credit. How many young guys — he was like 26 or 25 when his father died — can take over these tough generals?" Mr. Trump was referring to Mr. Kim's execution of several generals, including his uncle, Jang Song-thaek, who was the main conduit between North Korea and China.</p>	<p>“你不得不佩服他。有多少年轻人——他父亲去世时他好像是26岁或25岁——能拿下那些强大的将军？”特朗普指的是被金正恩处决的几名将军，包括他的姑父张成泽，张曾是朝鲜与中国沟通的主要渠道。</p>
<p>"We can't play games with him," Mr. Trump said at the time, referring to Mr. Kim. "Because he really does have missiles, and he really does have nukes."</p>	<p>“我们不能跟他逗着玩，”特朗普当时说，他指的是金正恩。“因为他真的有导弹，真的有核弹。”</p>
<p>Such considerations — and briefings that Mr. Trump presumably has received or will receive on the North's capabilities — could compel the new president to prioritize security over trade in his dealings with China. With the right approach, he could find a willing partner in Beijing, said Yang Xiyu, a former Chinese official who oversaw the so-called six-party talks on the North's nuclear program that collapsed in 2008.</p>	<p>这些考虑、以及特朗普已经或将会得到的有关朝鲜情况的汇报，可能会迫使这位新总统在与中国打交道时，把安全问题置于贸易问题之上。前中国官员杨希雨说，用正确的方式，特朗普能够在北京找到愿意合作的伙伴。杨希雨曾是所谓“六方会谈”的中方负责人，那个有关朝鲜核问题的谈判在2008年破产。</p>

<p>But Chinese officials say that approach would require removing a thorn in Beijing's side: an advanced missile defense system that the United States plans to install in South Korea. The Chinese view that system, known as the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense System, as an effort to contain its ambitions in Asia, though Washington and Seoul say it is intended purely to defend South Korea against the North.</p>	<p>但中国官员说，正确的方式需要消除一个对北京来说是眼中钉、肉中刺的问题：美国计划在韩国部署的先进导弹防御系统。中国人将这个名为“末段高空区域防御系统”（Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense，简称“萨德”）的部署，视为遏制中国在亚洲野心的努力，虽然华盛顿和首尔都表示，萨德只用于韩国对朝鲜的防御上。</p>
<p>In the past year, China has rebuffed many of Washington's requests for sharper measures against North Korea, and the missile system is one reason. Whether Mr. Trump would consider scrapping it is another unknown.</p>	<p>在过去一年中，中国拒绝了华盛顿多次提出的对朝鲜采取更严厉措施的要求，该导弹系统正是原因之一。特朗普是否会考虑将其取消也属未知。</p>
<p>Washington and Beijing did cooperate on United Nations sanctions against the North this year — an encouraging sign, analysts said, though many doubt that economic punishment alone will be a deterrent.</p>	<p>华盛顿和北京今年在联合国对朝鲜的制裁方面进行过合作，分析人士说，这是一个令人鼓舞的迹象，尽管许多人认为不能单靠经济制裁的遏制力。</p>
<p>And on Friday, the Chinese state-run news media reported that Beijing would support a new round of sanctions being considered by the Security Council that would close loopholes allowing North Korea to sell coal.</p>	<p>上周五，中国官方媒体报道说，北京将支持联合国安理会正在审议的新一轮制裁，该制裁将堵住让朝鲜出售煤炭的漏洞。</p>
<p>Mr. Yang, the former official, said the Trump administration must take into account Beijing's worst fear, where the North is concerned: a collapse of Mr. Kim's totalitarian regime, followed by refugees from the North pouring into China and a unified Korean Peninsula under the protection of the American military. As president, Mr. Trump must understand that Mr. Kim's government has to stay, Mr. Yang said.</p>	<p>前官员杨希雨说，在朝鲜问题上，特朗普政府必须将北京为最担心的事情考虑在内：金正恩极权政权的崩溃，因为随后会有大批朝鲜难民涌入中国，并会出现美军保护下的朝鲜半岛统一。杨希雨说，作为总统，特朗普必须明白，有必要保留金正恩的政府。</p>
<p>"Remove the bombs, not the regime, is the key to a peaceful solution," Mr. Yang said. If the United States shares that goal, he said, "we can</p>	<p>杨希雨说，“消除核弹，而不是政权，这是和平解决的关键。”他说，如果美国同意这一目标，“我们可以进行真诚和实质性的合作。”</p>

cooperate sincerely and substantively.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161128/donald-trump-china-trade-security	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161128/donald-trump-china-trade-security
U.N. Stiffens Sanctions on North Korea, Trying to Slow Its Nuclear March	中国同意联合国对朝鲜实施新制裁
UNITED NATIONS — In an effort to tighten sanctions that largely failed to throttle North Korea’s nuclear program, the United Nations Security Council on Wednesday imposed a cap on coal exports, the country’s chief source of hard currency.	联合国——周三，联合国安理会对朝鲜主要的硬通货来源——煤炭的出口设定了限额，此举旨在加强此前基本没能遏制朝鲜核项目的制裁措施。
The new penalties — adopted unanimously by the Council, including China — came as North Korea advances toward its goal of building a functional nuclear warhead. That presents a stark national security challenge to the incoming administration of President-elect Donald J. Trump, who called North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong-un, “a maniac” during the campaign, but has said nothing about how to contain Mr. Kim’s nuclear ambitions.	新的惩罚措施——由包括中国在内的安理会成员国一致采纳——出台的时机，恰逢朝鲜朝着制造实用性核弹头的目标迈进之时。这给即将上台的候选总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)带来严峻的国家安全挑战，后者曾在竞选期间称朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)是个“疯子”，但他并没有讲要如何遏制金正恩的核野心。
As with the original set of sanctions, which the Security Council adopted in March, the key to enforcing these new penalties remains in the hands of China, North Korea’s principal patron and coal customer.	就像安理会在今年3月采取的最初的制裁方案一样，执行这些新惩罚措施的关键依然取决于中国，即朝鲜主要的赞助者和煤炭资源客户。
The new restrictions on North Korean coal were relatively easy for Beijing to approve. They serve the purpose of expressing China’s displeasure with Mr. Kim’s agenda, yet they fall short of inflicting crippling pain on North Korea.	对朝鲜煤炭资源实施的新限制措施，对中国来说相对比较容易接受。它们可以让中国表达对金日成议程的不满，但又不会对朝鲜造成过于严重的打击。
China seems to have judged that reducing the coal imports will not upend the North Korean economy and cause social unrest and flows of	中国似乎已经做出判断，认为削减煤炭进口不会搞垮朝鲜经济，不会引发社会动乱，导致难民流向中国——这是它最担心的后果。

refugees into China, an outcome it most fears.	
On Wednesday, China's permanent representative to the United Nations, Liu Jieyi, called on North Korea to halt its nuclear tests, saying they undermine regional stability and Beijing's "strategic interests." He said the resolution demonstrated "the uniform stance of the international community."	中国常驻联合国代表刘结一周三呼吁朝鲜停止核试验，称它们破坏地区稳定，有损北京的“战略利益”。他还表示，联合国的决议显示了“国际社会的一致立场”。
Samantha Power, the American ambassador to the United Nations, said Wednesday that "the United States recognizes China in working closely with us." Negotiations lasted for three months, since Pyongyang's fifth and latest nuclear test in September.	美国驻联合国大使萨曼莎·鲍尔(Samantha Power)周三表示，“美国十分赞赏中国能与我们展开密切的合作”。自平壤在今年9月进行第五次，同时也是最近一次核试验以来，相关谈判已经进行了三个月。
The original sanctions — which the United States at the time hailed as "comprehensive" — had sought to limit coal exports, unless it was for what the measure called "livelihood" reasons. In spite of the sanctions, exports to China increased.	最初的制裁方案——当时被美国称赞“全面”——也试图限制朝鲜的煤炭出口，但在出现决议所说的“生计”原因时除外。尽管有这样的制裁措施，但朝鲜对中国的出口却出现了增长。
American officials conceded this week that there was some "vagueness" in the original measure. The new resolution aims to shave \$700 million from North Korea's coal revenues. The resolution says North Korea can sell no more than 7.5 million metric tons of coal a year, or bring in no more than \$400 million in sales, whichever comes first.	美国官员本周承认，最初的措施有一些“模糊”。新决议计划使朝鲜的煤炭收入减少7亿美元，要求朝鲜一年出售的煤炭不能超过750万公吨，或者销售额不超过4亿美元，哪个指标先达到就采用哪个。
It also requires countries to tell the United Nations how much North Korean coal they are buying and expands the list of banned items for import by North Korea, including luxury goods like bone china worth more than \$100 as well as equipment with dual-use purposes.	决议还要求各成员国告知联合国它们在从朝鲜买入多少煤炭，要求扩大禁止朝鲜进口的商品名单，包括价值超过100美元的骨瓷等奢侈品，以及可以两用的设备。
The measure also urges countries to allow North Korean diplomatic missions around the world to have only one bank account. That, the	制裁决议也强烈要求各成员国只允许朝鲜在世界各地的外交使团开一个银行账户。美国表示，此举是为限制朝鲜利用公使和大使推进核项目的倾向。

<p>United States says, is intended to limit the country's penchant for using its envoys and embassies to further its nuclear program.</p>	
<p>How successful the new measures will be, of course, depends on the willingness of countries to abide by them.</p>	<p>当然，这些措施能取得多大的成功，取决于各国执行它们的意愿。</p>
<p>The United Nations secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, called the measures the "toughest" sanctions imposed by the Council. But he warned that the passage alone would be insufficient. "It is incumbent on all member states of the United Nations to make every effort to ensure that these sanctions are fully implemented," he said.</p>	<p>联合国秘书长潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)称这些措施是安理会实施的“最严格”的制裁。但他也警告，单单通过这些措施是不够的。“联合国所有成员国都有责任尽最大的努力，确保这些制裁措施得到彻底的执行，”他说。</p>
<p>The bigger uncertainty is what posture Mr. Trump will take toward North Korea and Mr. Kim — and, by extension, toward Beijing.</p>	<p>更加不确定的是，特朗普会对朝鲜、金正恩，进一步说，对中国会采取什么态度。</p>
<p>"If you look at North Korea, this guy, I mean, he's like a maniac, O.K.?" Mr. Trump said at a campaign rally in January. He went on to say that "he really does have missiles, and he really does have nukes." Since then, Mr. Trump and his transition team are likely to have been briefed on the nature and scope of North Korea's nuclear arsenal.</p>	<p>“如果你看一看朝鲜，这个家伙，我是说，他就像个疯子，好吗？”特朗普在今年1月举行的一次竞选集会活动上说。他又继续讲道，“他真的有导弹，真的有核武器。”自那之后，特朗普及其交接团队有可能已经被简要介绍了朝鲜核武库的性质和范围。</p>
<p>American officials have warned for months that the North's nuclear capabilities have increased sharply. Its missile and nuclear tests, the most recent in September, have accelerated, despite the imposition of sanctions in March.</p>	<p>在过去的几个月里，美国官员一直在警告，朝鲜的核能力有了急剧的增长。这个国家开始加速进行导弹与核试验——最近一次是在今年9月——尽管联合国在3月已经对它实施了制裁。</p>
<p>The Security Council measures adopted on Wednesday are a response to the Kim government's fifth and largest nuclear test. The revised sanctions are aimed at cutting into North Korea's ability to profit from coal exports and to tighten the noose around individuals and companies involved in its nuclear program. The measure expands the</p>	<p>联合国安理会周三采取的措施，是对金正恩政府进行的第五次，也是规模最大的一次核试验做出的回应。经过修改的制裁方案旨在削弱朝鲜从煤炭出口获利的能力，同时加强对牵涉朝鲜核项目的个人和企业的限制。这项制裁扩大了需要冻结资产和禁止旅行的人员名单；其中包括驻埃及和苏丹等国家的一些公使。</p>

list of people subject to asset freezes and travel bans; they include some envoys to countries like Egypt and Sudan.	
American officials said the new sanctions would also clarify that the "livelihood" exemption applies to North Korean citizens, and cannot be used to protect the livelihoods of Chinese importers.	美国官员表示，新制裁也会明确“生计”豁免条款适用于朝鲜公民，而不能用于保护中国进口商的生计。
Publicly, China has defended its coal imports since the sanctions earlier this year. Even if statistics showed increased imports, the trade was legal under the livelihood exemption, the Foreign Ministry said.	自今年初实施制裁以来，中国一直公开为自己的煤炭进口辩护。该国外交部表示，即使数据显示进口出现了增长，但在生计豁免条款之下，这项贸易是合法的。
Chinese analysts point to conditions flourishing in the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, and say rudimentary market trading in rural areas is keeping much of the population afloat.	多名中国分析师指出朝鲜首都平壤欣欣向荣，并且表示农村地区的简陋市场贸易令这里的大多数人的生活得以维持。
And even though some Chinese steel makers in northern China value North Korea's high-grade coal, the new curbs would have relatively little impact on China's industrial output, said Deng Shun, a coal market analyst with Success Futures, a trading company in Guangzhou.	广州集成期货(Success Futures)的煤炭行业分析师邓舜表示，尽管中国北部的一些钢铁制造商看重朝鲜优质的煤炭资源，但新的制裁措施对中国工业出口的影响相对比较小。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161201/north-korea-un-sanctions	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161201/north-korea-un-sanctions
Trump, Taiwan and China: The Controversy, Explained	特朗普蔡英文通话意味着什么？6个问题帮你解读
When President-elect Donald J. Trump spoke on the phone with Taiwan's president on Friday, he was wading into one of Asia's longest-running and sensitive issues: the dispute between Taiwan and mainland China.	当美国候任总统唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在周五与台湾总统通电话时，他在踏入亚洲持续时间最久、最敏感的一个议题：台湾与中国大陆的争端。
Though the call alarmed experts, who say it risks upending decades of American efforts to manage the dispute, nonexperts could be forgiven for scratching their heads about the uproar. What follows, then, is a	尽管这个电话引起了专家们的警惕——他们表示这有可能让美国几十年来应对这一争端的努力功亏一篑——但非专业人士如果感觉对这场哗动摸不着头脑，也是可以理解的。接下来，我们就来了解一下中国—台湾这个问题：为

guide to the China-Taiwan issue: why it is so delicate, what role the United States has in the matter and why the phone call is significant.	什么它如此微妙，美国在其中扮演了什么角色，以及为什么这个电话事关重大。
What is the China-Taiwan issue?	什么是“中国—台湾”问题？
Both players claim, at least formally, to represent all of China — which they consider to include each other’s territory. That has created problems, including periodic risks of war, for decades.	双方至少在形式上都声称自己代表整个中国——它们认为其中包含了彼此的领土。这在数十年间制造了许多问题，包括时而显现的爆发战争的危险。
The disagreement dates to 1927, when civil war broke out in the Republic of China. The war culminated in Communist revolutionaries, led by Mao Zedong, mostly defeating China’s Nationalist government in 1949.	这种分歧可以追溯到 1927 年，当时中华民国爆发了内战。战争的高潮是毛泽东领导的共产主义革命，后者大体在 1949 年击败了中国的国民党政府。
But the Nationalist leaders fled to Taiwan, at that time a region of China, which their forces still controlled. Though fighting eventually stopped, both sides continued to claim all of China. The Taiwan-based government considered mainland China to be controlled by illegitimate Communist rebels. The Beijing-based government considered Taiwan a breakaway province.	但是，国民党领导层逃到了台湾——台湾当时是中国的一个地区——如今他们的军队依然控制着这个区域。虽然战争最终停止了，但双方依然声称自己对整个中国拥有主权。台湾政府认为中国大陆是被没有合法地位的共产主义叛乱者掌控。北京政府则认为台湾是从中国脱离的一个省份。
In this sense, the civil war was never fully resolved. Thus, Taiwan’s formal name is still the Republic of China. Mainland China — controlled by the Communist government in Beijing — is called the People’s Republic of China.	从这种意义上讲，内战从未真正结束。所以，台湾的正式名称依然是中华民国。由北京的共产主义政府控制的中国大陆，则被称为中华人民共和国。
Their dispute became a global Cold War issue. The Soviet Union and its allies recognized Beijing as China’s rightful government, while the United States and its allies recognized the Nationalists in Taiwan. The Taiwan government even held the United Nations seat for all of China.	它们的争端变成了全球冷战的议题。苏联及其盟国认为北京是中国的合法政府，而美国及其盟国则认可台湾的国民党政府。台湾政府甚至还占据着中国在联合国(United Nations)的席位。
In the 1970s, the world began accepting the reality of a divided China.	上世纪 70 年代，世界开始接受中国陷入分裂这个现实。北京在 1971 年获得

<p>Beijing took over the United Nations seat in 1971. President Richard M. Nixon traveled to mainland China the next year. In 1979, America switched its recognition from the Taiwan government to Beijing's. Many other countries followed suit.</p>	<p>了中国在联合国的席位。第二年，美国总统理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)访问了中国大陆。1979年，美国的立场从认可台湾政府转向认可北京政府。其他许多国家也采取了同样的做法。</p>
<p>Since then, no American president or president-elect is believed to have spoken with a Taiwanese president – until the phone call on Friday.</p>	<p>自那以后，据信没有一位美国总统或当选总统与一位台湾总统交谈过——直到周五那个电话。</p>
<p>Why don't China and Taiwan just split?</p>	<p>中国和台湾为什么不干脆分开呢？</p>
<p>This would be extremely difficult for either government.</p>	<p>对它们中任何一个而言，这都是极其困难的。</p>
<p>The Beijing government has never given up hope of reintegrating Taiwan. Territorial integrity is an existential issue for all countries, but it is especially sensitive for Beijing, which fears emboldening separatism in Tibet and other regions.</p>	<p>北京政府从来没有放弃收复台湾的希望。领土完整对所有国家都是事关存亡的大事，但对北京来说尤其敏感，它担心这会加重西藏和其他地区的分裂主义倾向。</p>
<p>The Taiwan government is constrained on both sides. It cannot offer to reintegrate with the mainland, as the island is a democracy and Taiwanese people would be unwilling to surrender their freedoms. At the same time, Beijing has credibly threatened war should Taiwan declare independence. Taiwan cannot drop its claim to mainland China, as this would be tantamount to independence.</p>	<p>台湾政府两头受制约。它不能接受回归中国大陆，因为这个岛屿是民主政体，台湾民众不会愿意放弃自己的自由。与此同时，北京也做出过实质性的威胁，表示如果台湾宣布独立，它会发起战争。台湾也不能放弃自己对中国大陆的领土主张，因为那意味着独立。</p>
<p>This led, in 1992, to a semiofficial arrangement: Both countries agreed that there is only one China, encompassing the mainland and Taiwan. But they also agreed to disagree about which government is legitimate.</p>	<p>这种情况下，双方在1992年达成了一个半官方协议：双方认同只有一个中国，其中包含中国大陆和台湾。但在哪个政府是合法政府的问题上，它们各持己见。</p>
<p>Beijing is adamant about upholding this policy because it carries the promise of reunification. But in Taiwan, it has been controversial. Some prefer warm ties with their fellow Chinese and have sought to bolster trade. Others, particularly younger voters, distrust Beijing.</p>	<p>北京坚定地拥护这一政策，因为它蕴含着统一的希望。但在台湾，这项政策一直存在争议。有些人倾向于和大陆的中国同胞维持友好关系，努力推动两岸贸易。有些人则不信任北京，尤其是更年轻的选民。</p>

<p>Over time, Taiwan’s citizens have become more likely to call themselves Taiwanese – a distinct national identity – than Chinese.</p>	<p>随着时间推移，台湾民众变得更倾向于自称台湾人——一种不同的民族认同——而非中国人。</p>
<p>Some Taiwanese leaders have questioned the current arrangement, including President Tsai Ing-wen, who was elected this year. She has promised to uphold the status quo but stopped short of endorsing the 1992 understanding – exacerbating Beijing’s fears that Taiwan could seek independence.</p>	<p>有些台湾领导人对目前的协议存疑，包括今年当选的台湾总统蔡英文。她承诺会保持现状，但决定不再支持双方在 1992 达成的共识，这加重了北京对台湾追求独立的担忧。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, by speaking with Ms. Tsai on the phone and referring to her as “the President of Taiwan” in a Twitter post, indulged those fears – and upended the traditional American stance, known as the “One China” policy.</p>	<p>因为与蔡英文通话，并在 Twitter 上发帖子称呼她为“台湾总统”，特朗普进一步强化了这种担忧，也颠覆了美国一贯的立场，即“一个中国”政策。</p>
<p>What is the “One China” policy?</p>	<p>什么是“一个中国”政策？</p>
<p>Because both Taiwan and Beijing claim the same territory, foreign states cannot recognize both. They must choose, as the policy’s name indicates, “one China.” Nearly all countries have chosen Beijing, which controls the world’s second-largest economy.</p>	<p>因为台湾和北京都声称自己对同一片领土拥有主权，其他国家无法同时认可二者。它们必须选择“一个中国”——就像这个政策的名称所显示的。几乎所有的国家都选择了北京，后者控制着世界上第二大经济体。</p>
<p>The United States has a particular kind of One China policy, meant to accomplish three main goals: keep positive relations with Beijing, with which the United States has a host of agreements and interests; protect and assist Taiwan, a fellow democracy; and prevent the outbreak of war.</p>	<p>美国有一种独特的一个中国政策，有意通过它达成三个主要目标：和与它有很多协议和利益的北京保持积极关系；保护和协助同为民主政体的台湾；防止爆发战争。</p>
<p>Though the United States officially broke off relations with Taiwan in 1979, it maintains a nonprofit center known as the American Institute in Taiwan, which acts as a barely unofficial embassy. The United States has also worked to promote Taiwan’s democracy and has sold it</p>	<p>尽管美国于 1979 年在名义上与台湾断绝了关系，但它依然保留着一个名为美国在台协会(American Institute in Taiwan)的非营利中心，其作用相当于一个几乎谈不上非官方的大使馆。美国也竭力推动台湾民主发展，向它出售先进的军事装备，尽管它近些年一直否认存在这些交易。而且，华盛顿不承</p>

<p>advanced military equipment, though these sales have declined in recent years. And Washington does not recognize Beijing's sovereignty over Taiwan.</p>	<p>认北京对台湾拥有主权。</p>
<p>In this way, the United States is able to deny Taiwan recognition, yet also ensure it is strong enough to remain functionally independent. The policy should not be mistaken as a favor or handout to Beijing. Rather, it is intended to maintain American interests in both mainland China and Taiwan and prevent instability or war.</p>	<p>这样，美国就能拒绝承认台湾的身份，但同时又确保它足够强大，能保持实质性的独立。这项政策不该被看作是偏向北京，或有利于它。相反，它意在同时保持美国在中国大陆和台湾的利益，预防出现不稳定局面或发生战争。</p>
<p>As the United States has come to play a crucial balancing role, both sides have scrutinized any hint of change in the American position. In 1995, Washington broke with practice by granting a visa to Taiwan's president. Beijing considered this a possible step toward recognition of Taiwanese independence and, in response, fired missiles into the Taiwan Strait. The United States, in turn, placed two aircraft carrier groups nearby.</p>	<p>随着美国开始扮演关键性的平衡角色，两方都在仔细观察美国立场发生变化的任何迹象。1995年，华盛顿打破惯例，给台湾总统签发了签证。北京认为这可能是认可台湾独立的第一步，便向台湾海峡发射导弹，作为回应。美国转而在附近部署了两个航母战斗群。</p>
<p>Though the crisis ended peacefully, it underscored the United States' role in maintaining stability and the risk of war.</p>	<p>尽管这场危机最终和平收场，但它突显了美国在保持两岸稳定局面、防止出现危机或爆发战争方面的作用。</p>
<p>Why does the phone call matter?</p>	<p>为什么这个电话事关重大？</p>
<p>The call does not in itself change policy, but it implies the possibility of a shift, forcing both China and Taiwan to guess at Mr. Trump's intentions.</p>	<p>这个电话本身不会改变什么政策，但它隐含着发生改变的可能，这促使中国和台湾两方开始猜测特朗普的意图。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's transition team, by categorizing his call with Ms. Tsai of Taiwan alongside calls with other heads of state, implied that Mr. Trump recognized her as the leader of a sovereign state. Mr. Trump also wrote on Twitter that he had spoken to the "President of Taiwan."</p>	<p>特朗普的交接团队将他与台湾蔡英文的通话，与他和其他国家领导人的通话归为一类，意味着特朗普把她看作一个主权国家的领导人。特朗普还在Twitter上写道，他与“台湾总统”通了电话。</p>

<p>Recognizing Ms. Tsai as a sovereign leader would communicate that the United States considered Taiwan independent from the mainland, a position that even Taiwan does not take.</p>	<p>将蔡英文看作一个主权国家领导人，会传达出这样一个信号，即美国认为台湾独立于大陆，然而连台湾自身都不会持这种立场。</p>
<p>Such a position would force both Taiwan and Beijing into a difficult choice. Either ignore American policy on the issue — perhaps ending the decades-long American role in balancing cross-strait relations — or confront Taiwanese independence, which Beijing has said would provoke war.</p>	<p>这种情况将迫使台湾和北京都面临艰难的选择。要么忽略美国在这一问题上的政策——也许会给美国数十年来在平衡两岸关系方面所发挥的作用画上句号；要么面对台湾的独立——北京方面称这会挑起战争。</p>
<p>Both Beijing and Taiwan have played down the phone call, suggesting that they would prefer to see Mr. Trump’s words as a mistake rather than a deliberate policy shift.</p>	<p>北京和台湾都在淡化这通电话的意义，并暗示他们更愿意把特朗普的话当成口误，而非刻意为之的战略转向。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Trump has retained some advisers who advocate more fully siding with the democratic Taiwan over the authoritarian China, perhaps even granting the former partial or full recognition.</p>	<p>不过，特朗普留用的一些顾问主张更加彻底地站在实行民主制的台湾而非实行威权制的中国一边，甚或对前者的地位给予部分或全面承认。</p>
<p>China and Taiwan, preparing for potential changes in America’s policy, must ask whether the call hints at a coming change, or at least at the possibility that hard-liners on Mr. Trump’s team could steer policy in radically new directions. If they are unsure, prudence would seem to require at least preparing for the possibility of a shift.</p>	<p>中国和台湾正为迎接美国政策的潜在变化做准备，它们必须弄清，这通电话是否暗示着变化即将到来，或者至少暗示着特朗普团队里的强硬派有可能会让政策转向全新的方向。如果它们不能确定，就小心行事，至少是就出现政策转向的可能性做好准备。</p>
<p>Why can America sell arms to Taiwan but not call its leader?</p>	<p>为什么美国可以向台湾出售武器，却不能打电话给它的领导人？</p>
<p>Many Americans might reasonably wonder about this question, which Mr. Trump raised in a Twitter post in defense of the phone call.</p>	<p>这是特朗普为了给这通电话做辩护而在一则 Twitter 帖子中提出的问题。许多美国人或许都会就此进行合理的质疑。</p>
<p>United States arms sales to Taiwan have indeed been controversial, particularly with Beijing. But they are an approach intended to maintain the status quo.</p>	<p>实际上，美国对台军售一向颇具争议，北京对此尤为抗拒。但这是旨在维持现状的一种办法。</p>

<p>By selling Taiwan arms, the United States ensures that the island can deter an invasion from the mainland's far larger military. This maintains a balance of power that, while fragile, is intended to prevent war.</p>	<p>通过向台湾出售武器，美国确保台湾可以震慑住规模更大的大陆军队，令其打消入侵的念头。如此一来就可以维持一种虽然脆弱，但却以避免战争为目标的力量均衡。</p>
<p>Granting Taiwan's leader informal recognition, or even an unofficial upgrade in ties, is different because it disturbs the status quo.</p>	<p>给予台湾领导人非正式的承认，甚或让双方关系出现非正式的提升，则是另外一回事，因为会打破现状。</p>
<p>Why has this alarmed China experts?</p>	<p>这通电话为何让中国问题专家颇为警惕？</p>
<p>To be fair to Mr. Trump, past presidents have adjusted the level of support for Taiwan, for example by increasing or reducing arms sales. But those policy shifts typically came with an explanation, so that China and Taiwan understood American intentions and knew what was and was not changing.</p>	<p>为特朗普说句公道话，往届总统曾经通过增加或减少对台军售之类的办法，对支持台湾的力度进行过调整。但美国通常会就那些政策转向进行解释，于是中国和台湾就能明白美国的意图，知道什么变了、什么没变。</p>
<p>What is different is that Mr. Trump has not made clear whether or not he intends to end America's 37-year-old policy on Taiwan and China. The fact of the phone call implies that he does intend to do so, but the possibility that he erred implies that maybe he does not.</p>	<p>这一次却不一样，特朗普没有清楚地表明，他是否有意为美国实施了37年的对中国和台湾的政策画上句号。通话的事实意味着他的确有此意图；只是一时失误的可能性则意味着他或许并不打算这样做。</p>
<p>In this way, the issue is not that he caused offense or broke with tradition, but rather that he introduced real uncertainty about how the United States will approach this issue under his leadership.</p>	<p>如此一来，事情就不是得罪人或者打破惯例那么简单了，他给自己治下的美国将如何处理这一问题带来了切实的不确定性。</p>
<p>In international relations, especially on tense issues, a lack of clarity or predictability can be destabilizing because it forces all states to plan for the worst.</p>	<p>在国际关系中，尤其是在一些令局面紧绷的议题上，缺乏清晰度或者可预测性可能会破坏稳定，因为这会迫使所有国家都为最糟糕的可能性做好打算。</p>
<p>The American policy on Taiwan and China is already ambiguous by design. In 2004, when asked about the One China policy, a senior State Department official told a congressional hearing, "I didn't really define it, and I'm not sure I very easily could define it."</p>	<p>美国对台湾和中国的政策从设计上来说就是模糊不清的。2004年，当被问及“一个中国”政策时，国务院的一位高级官员在国会听证会上表示，“我没有真正地定义过它，我也并不确定自己可以轻而易举地定义它。”</p>

<p>While the policy may be tough to articulate, it has at least been predictable. Mr. Trump, intentionally or not, has added a layer of ambiguity that is wholly new.</p>	<p>这一政策也许难以被阐述清楚，但它至少一直都是可预测的。而特朗普有意无意地为它添加了一层全新的模糊面纱。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161204/trump-taiwan-and-china-the-controversy-explained</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161204/trump-taiwan-and-china-the-controversy-explained</p>
<p>China Amplifies Warning on Taiwan, and Trump Takes a Tougher Line</p>	<p>北京就台湾问题放狠话，特朗普也不示弱</p>
<p>BEIJING — China warned President-elect Donald J. Trump on Monday that he was risking a confrontation over Taiwan, even as Mr. Trump broadened the dispute with new messages on Twitter challenging Beijing’s trade policies and military activities in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>北京——中国周一警告候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)，说他在台湾问题上正冒着与中国对抗的风险，同时，特朗普在 Twitter 上发了新信息，进一步扩大争议，对北京的贸易政策及其在南中国海的军事活动提出挑战。</p>
<p>A front-page editorial in the overseas edition of People’s Daily, the official organ of the Communist Party of China, denounced Mr. Trump for speaking Friday with Taiwan’s president, Tsai Ing-wen, warning that “creating troubles for the China-U.S. relationship is creating troubles for the U.S. itself.” The rebuke was much tougher than the Chinese Foreign Ministry’s initial response to the phone call, which broke with decades of American diplomatic practice.</p>	<p>中国共产党机关报《人民日报》海外版在头版发表评论文章，谴责特朗普周五与台湾总统蔡英文通电话，并警告说，“给中美关系制造麻烦，就是给美国自己制造麻烦”。文章用于指责的语言，比中国外交部对通电话一事的最初回应要严厉得多。通话打破了美国几十年的外交惯例。</p>
<p>For his part, Mr. Trump seemed to take umbrage at the idea that he needed China’s approval to speak with Ms. Tsai. In two posts on Twitter, he wrote: “Did China ask us if it was O.K. to devalue their currency (making it hard for our companies to compete), heavily tax our products going into their country (the U.S. doesn’t tax them) or to build a massive military complex in the middle of the South China Sea? I don’t think so!”</p>	<p>就特朗普而言，他似乎认为与蔡英文通话需要中国的批准是受到了冒犯。他在 Twitter 上发的两个帖子中写道：“中国让货币贬值（让我们的公司难以竞争），对我们的产品进入他们的国家征收高税（美国不对他们征税），在南中国海中建造庞大的军事设施。这些做法征求过我们的同意吗？我怎么觉得没有呢！”</p>
<p>China often uses the overseas edition of People’s Daily to test-run</p>	<p>中国经常用《人民日报》海外版来测试重要的政策声明。评论文章用特朗普</p>

<p>major policy pronouncements. In a pointed rejoinder to Mr. Trump, the editorial said that pushing China on Taiwan “would greatly reduce the chance to achieve the goal of making America great again.”</p>	<p>的竞选口号对他做出尖锐的回应。社论说，在台湾问题上触动中国，‘让美国再次伟大’的目标就会大打折扣。”</p>
<p>By going after China’s policies on trade and security, Mr. Trump appeared to be confirming his intent to take a tougher line with the Chinese leadership across a broader range of issues – and further dampened hopes in Beijing that he might step back from the campaign rhetoric he has used, including threats of punishing trade tariffs.</p>	<p>通过挑战中国的贸易和安全政策，特朗普看来在证实他打算在一系列更广泛的问题上对中国领导层采取更强硬的路线，这让北京的希望进一步受挫。后者曾希望特朗普可能会在自己竞选时威胁将征收惩罚性贸易关税等口号上有所退让。</p>
<p>That could put President Xi Jinping in a difficult position, forced to choose between playing down Mr. Trump’s attacks and risking a backlash at home, or raising the stakes by pushing back more forcefully and setting China on a potential collision course with the United States, its most important trading partner.</p>	<p>这可能会让国家主席习近平处于一种困境，迫使他在两种反应之间做出选择，要么不把特朗普的攻击当回事，从而冒下国内出现反弹的风险，要么通过更有力的回击加大利害关系，把中国推上与美国发生潜在冲突的进程。美国是中国最重要的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>The Chinese government’s initial reaction to Mr. Trump’s call has already faced a torrent of criticism on social media from Chinese who complained it was not tough enough. The statement from Foreign Minister Wang Yi, which was relatively low-key given the unprecedented nature of the call, refrained from criticizing Mr. Trump, instead accusing Taiwan of playing a “little trick” on the American president-elect.</p>	<p>中国对特朗普与蔡英文通话的最初反应，已经面临社交媒体上来自中国人的大量批评，人们抱怨政府的反应不够强硬。鉴于通话史无前例的性质，外交部部长王毅的声明显得相对低调，他没有批评特朗普，而是指责台湾跟美国候任总统玩了个“小动作”。</p>
<p>That offered Mr. Trump a face-saving way out of the imbroglio, and a chance to de-escalate. But the messages he posted on Twitter late Sunday stepped up the pressure on China’s leaders instead.</p>	<p>这是为特朗普提供了一个不丢面子地摆脱尴尬处境的方式，以及一个让问题逐步降级的机会。但是，特朗普周日晚在 Twitter 上发的信息增加了对中国领导人的压力。</p>
<p>Some Chinese analysts see Mr. Trump as striking out early on a starkly different path from President Obama’s, determined to strenuously</p>	<p>一些中国分析人士对特朗普的看法是，他要早点出手，采取与奥巴马总统截然不同的做法，决意在经济问题上与中国激烈竞争。</p>

<p>compete with China on economic issues.</p>	
<p>In the last four years, Mr. Obama has stressed cooperation with Beijing, particularly on the Paris international climate accord, which the Chinese government saw as being in its own interest because of its public's anger over pollution. Mr. Obama veered away from bargaining on issues like China's protected marketplace and its repressive human rights situation, even though some officials in his administration have privately argued he could have obtained concessions in those areas.</p>	<p>在过去四年里，奥巴马一直强调与北京的合作，特别是在巴黎国际气候协定上，中国政府也认为协定符合自己的利益，因为中国公众对污染问题很不满。奥巴马避免与中国在某些问题上进行谈判，比如中国保护国内市场、国内人权受压制的状况等，尽管其政府部门的一些官员私下表示，奥巴马可以在这些领域获得中国的让步。</p>
<p>By contrast, Mr. Trump is looking like a negotiator from the start, some Chinese analysts said. "By showing strength at the beginning, he may hope to gain advantages in bargaining later with the Chinese on many key issues," Zhang Baohui, a professor of international relations at Lingnan University in Hong Kong, said of Mr. Trump. "He is a businessman, and he could be bringing his business bargaining tactics to interstate relations." Thus, he said, there was "strategic logic" to Mr. Trump's actions in the past few days.</p>	<p>一些中国分析人士说，相比之下，特朗普一开始就看起来像个谈判者。“通过在开始的时候展示力量，他也许希望以后在许多关键问题上与中国进行谈判时获得优势，”香港岭南大学国际关系教授张宝辉提到特朗普时说。“他是个商人，他可以会把他商业谈判的战术带到政府间关系上来。”张宝辉说，因此，特朗普在过去几天里的做法有其“战略逻辑”。</p>
<p>Another Chinese state newspaper, the hawkish Global Times, called Mr. Trump a "neophyte" in diplomatic affairs, and some Chinese reports have suggested that the president-elect did not understand the import of his phone call with Ms. Tsai. But Mr. Trump's follow-up messages on Twitter seemed to show he had been well briefed on Taiwan and questions of trade and the South China Sea.</p>	<p>另一份官方报纸、鹰派的《环球时报》称特朗普在外交事务上是“新手”，还有些中国报道暗示，这位候任总统不了解他与蔡英文通话的严重性。但是，特朗普在 Twitter 上的后续帖子似乎表明，他在台湾问题、贸易问题和南海问题上得到了很好的情况汇报。</p>
<p>The call with Ms. Tsai and the Twitter posts reflected the views of Trump advisers with Asia experience, such as John Bolton, whom Mr. Trump is said to be considering as his secretary of state. Mr. Bolton</p>	<p>与蔡英文的通话、以及在 Twitter 上发的帖子反映了特朗普的有亚洲经验顾问的意见，比如约翰·博尔顿(John Bolton)，据说特朗普正在考虑提名博尔顿为他的国务卿。博尔顿曾于 21 世纪初期在乔治·W·布什的政府任职，担任</p>

<p>served during the administration of George W. Bush in the early 2000s as under secretary of state for arms control and international security affairs, and in the mid-1990s he wrote research papers for the Taiwan government.</p>	<p>过负责军备控制和国际安全事务的副国务卿，他还在 20 世纪 90 年代中期为台湾政府撰写过研究论文。</p>
<p>Mr. Bolton said Saturday of China that it was to time to “shake the relationship up,” noting what he called its “aggressive and belligerent claims” in the South China Sea. “Nobody in Beijing gets to dictate who we talk to,” Mr. Bolton said on Fox News.</p>	<p>博尔顿在周六提到中国时说，现在是“整改关系”的时候了，他还指出中国在南海有他称之为“侵略和好战的主权主张”。博尔顿在福克斯新闻节目上说，“不能让北京的人对我们跟谁通话发号施令。”</p>
<p>Reince Priebus, Mr. Trump’s choice for chief of staff, who has been described in Taiwan’s news media as a good friend of Taiwan, said in his own Fox News appearance Saturday that Mr. Trump “knew exactly what was happening” when he spoke with Ms. Tsai on Friday.</p>	<p>特朗普的白宫幕僚长人选是蒲博思(Reince Priebus)，他被台湾新闻媒体描述为“台湾的好朋友”，蒲博思本人周六在福克斯新闻节目露面时表示，特朗普与蔡英文周五通话时“确切地知道发生了什么”。</p>
<p>Jon Huntsman, a former ambassador to China who is also said to be under consideration for secretary of state, called Mr. Trump’s call “shrewd” on Saturday, saying it would provide a “useful leverage point” with Beijing. Mr. Huntsman spent two stints in Taiwan, first as a Mormon missionary and later as an executive for a company his family owned.</p>	<p>前驻华大使洪博培(Jon Huntsman)据说也是考虑中的国务卿人选，他在周六称特朗普的做法“有眼光”，称这将为对付北京提供一个“有用的杠杆支点”。洪博培曾在台湾度过两次较长的时间，先是作为摩门教的传教士，后是在他家族名下的一家公司担任执行官。</p>
<p>In Mr. Trump’s Twitter messages late Sunday about China, two of his three assertions were essentially correct, including his reference to the South China Sea. In the last several years, China has built artificial islands in the Spratly archipelago in the South China Sea, and it has constructed military airstrips and naval berths on three of them.</p>	<p>特朗普周日晚些时候在 Twitter 上发布的关于中国的消息中，三个说法里有两个基本上是正确的，包括他对南海问题的说法。过去几年中，中国在南海斯普拉特利群岛（Spratly archipelago，中国称南沙群岛——译注）建造了人工岛，并在其中三个岛屿上建造了军用飞机跑道和海军泊位。</p>
<p>During the construction phase, the Obama administration insisted that the South China Sea was an international waterway, and it used</p>	<p>在施工期间，奥巴马政府坚持认为，南海是一条国际航道，并利用美国海军的自由航行巡逻来说明这一点。美国一些认为奥巴马应该采取更激烈做法的</p>

<p>freedom of navigation patrols by the United States Navy to make that point. Some American critics who believed Mr. Obama should have shown a stronger hand approved of Mr. Trump's statement.</p>	<p>评论人士，对特朗普的声明表示了认可。</p>
<p>"Mr. Trump's tweets and actions appear to be more than a symbolic act," said James E. Fanell, a former director of intelligence and information operations for the United States Pacific Fleet. "This will upset Beijing, but it is going to remind the rest of the Indo-Asia Pacific region that the new administration is not going to be fettered by the past."</p>	<p>"特朗普的推文和行动似乎不仅仅是个象征性行为，"曾任美国太平洋舰队(United States Pacific Fleet)情报和信息行动主管的詹姆斯·法内尔(James Fanell)说道。"这将让北京恼火，但它将提醒印太亚洲(Indo-Asia Pacific)地区的其他国家，新政府不会被过去所束缚。"</p>
<p>On trade, Mr. Trump was also broadly accurate. When China joined the World Trade Organization in late 2001, it was treated as a developing country, allowed to retain higher tariffs than industrialized countries to protect its industries.</p>	<p>特朗普对于贸易的说法也是大致准确的。中国在2001年年底加入世界贸易组织的时候，被视为发展中国家，可以保留比工业化国家更高的关税，以保护其工业发展。</p>
<p>China reduced its high tariffs on imported cars, but only to 25 percent. By contrast, the United States imposes a 2.5 percent tax on imported cars. Many other goods entering China also face tariffs of 20 percent to 25 percent, while the United States has eliminated tariffs on a broad range of imports and kept tariffs at 2.5 percent or less for most other categories.</p>	<p>中国降低了对进口汽车的高关税，但税率仍为25%。相比之下，美国对进口汽车征收的关税为2.5%。进入中国的其他很多产品也面临着20%至25%的关税，而美国已经取消了大量进口关税，对大多数其他类别产品，关税保持在2.5%或更低的水平。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump's assertion that China had devalued its currency — one he made frequently during his campaign — is out of date. In recent years, China has allowed its currency, the renminbi, to strengthen, to make it more appealing to global investors.</p>	<p>但特朗普说中国在让人民币贬值——这是他在竞选期间频繁出现的说法——已经过时了。近年来，中国为了吸引全球投资者，允许人民币走强。</p>
<p>Last year, the International Monetary Fund said the renminbi was no longer undervalued, after a decade of saying that it was. But a few</p>	<p>去年，国际货币基金组织转变了十年来的说法，称人民币不再处于被低估的状态。但是几个月后，人民币开始贬值，引起市场震惊，之后让人民币继续</p>

months later, China devalued the renminbi, in a move that shocked the markets, and has since let it become weaker still.	走弱。
The difference is that these days, Beijing — worried about people and companies taking money out of the country — is trying to slow that fall. Many economists and investors believe the renminbi should weaken because China’s growth is slowing. But China has been dipping into its currency reserves and making other moves to moderate the drop. Without those efforts, many economists believe, the currency would be even weaker than it is now.	不同的是，这些日子以来，北京担心个人和公司将钱带到国外，因此试图减缓走弱趋势。很多经济学家和投资者认为，人民币本应更加疲软，因为中国的经济增长正在放缓。但是中国一直在用外汇储备和其他措施来缓阻这种跌势。很多经济学家认为，如果没有这些措施，人民币的汇率甚至会比现在更低。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161206/china-donald-trump-taiwan-twitter	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161206/china-donald-trump-taiwan-twitter
China Suggests It Has Placed Weapons on Disputed Spratly Islands	中国称南沙群岛武器部署正当合法
BEIJING — China signaled on Thursday that it had placed weapons on disputed South China Sea islands and would use them like a “slingshot” to repel threats, compounding an already tense relationship with the incoming Trump administration.	北京——中国在周四表示，它已经在有争议的南海岛屿上安置了武器，将它们用作“弹弓”，来抗御威胁，这使得他们与即将上台的特朗普政府已经很紧张的关系变得更加复杂。
The Chinese message, in a Defense Ministry statement, suggested that China was deviating further from a pledge made by its president, Xi Jinping, to not militarize the islands.	中国国防部的一份声明显示，中国正在进一步偏离习近平主席所做的不让这些岛屿军事化的承诺。
Known as the Spratlys, the islands dot some of the world’s busiest commercial maritime routes. China’s plan to strengthen its claims over the islands with permanent outposts has raised tensions with neighbors and the United States over freedom of navigation in the South China Sea. The Chinese have accused the United States in recent weeks of “provocative” moves by sending warships near some of these islands.	这些海岛称为斯普拉特利群岛（Spratly Islands，中国称为南沙群岛——译注），点缀在世界上最繁忙的商业海运路线上。中国计划用永久性前哨基地强化对这些岛屿的主权声明，加剧了它与邻国和美国在南海航行自由问题上的紧张关系。中国最近几周指责美国派遣军舰到其中一些岛屿附近是“挑衅”行为。

<p>The Chinese have been artificially enlarging their Spratly outposts, creating harbors, runways and reinforced hangars big enough for military aircraft. But new satellite images made public this week appeared to reveal weapons emplacements for the first time.</p>	<p>中国人为扩大了斯普拉特利群岛，修建了港口、跑道和可供军用飞机使用的加强型机库。但是本周公布的新的卫星图像显示，那里第一次出现了武器装备。</p>
<p>The Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, which released the images through its Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative, said they showed “large anti-aircraft guns and probable close-in weapons systems,” which can theoretically thwart cruise missile attacks.</p>	<p>华盛顿的国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)通过其亚洲海事透明度倡议组织(Asia Maritime Transparency Initiative)发布了这些图像，其中的“大型高射炮和疑似近距离武器系统”理论上可以防御巡航导弹的攻击。</p>
<p>The Defense Ministry statement, posted on its website in response to the images, did not specify what kinds of weapons they showed but said any military hardware on the islands was reasonable. It repeated China’s contention that activities on the islands are civilian in nature.</p>	<p>中国国防部在网站上发布了一份声明，对这些图像做出了回应，没有具体说明图中是哪些武器，但表示岛上的任何军事装备都是正当合法的。该声明重复了中国以往的说法，即岛上的活动属于民事性质。</p>
<p>“As for necessary military facilities, they are primarily for defense and self-protection, and this is proper and legitimate,” the Defense Ministry said. “For instance, if someone was at the door of your home, cocky and swaggering, how could it be that you wouldn’t prepare a slingshot?”</p>	<p>“至于必要的军事设施，主要是用于防御和自卫，是正当合法的。比如说，别人在你的家门口耀武扬威，难道你还不能准备一个弹弓吗？”国防部的声明说。</p>
<p>There was no immediate comment from President-elect Donald J. Trump or his transition team. But the statement seemed intended in part to further stoke China’s already testy relationship with the incoming administration.</p>	<p>候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)及其过渡团队没有立即发表评论。但从某种程度上说，这个声明似乎意图给中国和即将上任的特朗普政府之间已经剑拔弩张的关系加码。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump recently angered Chinese officials by holding a phone conversation with Tsai Ing-wen, the president of Taiwan, an island that Beijing deems a breakaway province of China. It had been nearly four decades since a United States president or president-elect had such</p>	<p>特朗普最近与台湾总统蔡英文通了电话，此举激怒了中国政府，因为北京把台湾视为一个脱离中国的省份。美国总统或候任总统与台湾领导人之间没有直接接触已近四十年了。</p>

<p>direct contact with a Taiwanese leader.</p>	
<p>In an interview broadcast on Sunday, Mr. Trump also criticized China over its trade imbalance with America, its military activities in the South China Sea and its ties to North Korea. China was "building a massive fortress in the middle of the South China Sea, which they shouldn't be doing," he said in the interview on Fox News.</p>	<p>在周日播出的一个采访中，特朗普还批评中国对美贸易不平衡、在南海开展的军事活动，以及它与朝鲜的关系。他在接受福克斯新闻(Fox News)采访时说，中国“正在南海中间建立一个巨大的要塞，尽管不应该这么做”。</p>
<p>During his campaign, Mr. Trump dwelled on accusations that China had systematically sapped American industrial might, and he has indicated that trade issues will be a priority in dealings with Beijing. But the latest disclosures suggest how seemingly remote islands in the South China Sea could become a source of serious tensions, even military strife.</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选期间一直指责中国有系统地削弱美国的工业实力，表示贸易问题将是与北京打交道的优先事项。但最新的迹象表明，看似偏远的南海岛屿可能成为重大紧张局势的根源，甚至可能引发军事冲突。</p>
<p>The Spratlys, which China calls the Nansha Islands, are the subject of an especially volatile mix of competing claims. Parts of the archipelago are also claimed by the Philippines, Malaysia, Vietnam, Brunei and Taiwan. And the possibility of undersea oil and gas deposits has exacerbated the rivalries.</p>	<p>斯普拉特利群岛——中国称之为南沙群岛——的主权纷争，是一个特别容易引爆的问题。菲律宾、马来西亚、越南、文莱和台湾都声称拥有该群岛的部分地区。而海底蕴藏油气的可能性又加剧了主权纷争。</p>
<p>President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines has moved in recent months to ease tensions with China, and to distance his country from Washington. Even so, the Philippines keeps defense treaties with the United States.</p>	<p>菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)近几个月来一直在缓和与中国的关系，同时与华盛顿拉开距离。即使如此，菲律宾仍然与美国保持着国防协议。</p>
<p>But China, with the world's second-biggest economy and a swelling military budget, has established an intimidating dominance across much of the South China Sea. And the latest satellite images appeared to confirm its deepening military grip on the Spratlys.</p>	<p>但是中国是世界第二大经济体，军事预算日益增加，它已经在南海大部分地区奠定了强大的统治地位。而最新的卫星图像似乎证实它加深了对斯普拉特利群岛的军事控制。</p>
<p>The steps "show that Beijing is serious about defense of its artificial</p>	<p>亚洲海上防卫倡议(Asia Maritime Defense Initiative)在关于卫星图像的报</p>

<p>islands in case of an armed contingency in the South China Sea," the Asia Maritime Defense Initiative said in its report about the images.</p>	<p>告中说,它"显示北京对于紧急情况下武力防卫南海那些人工岛屿是认真的"。</p>
<p>"Among other things, they would be the last line of defense against cruise missiles launched by the United States or others against" air bases that may soon go into operation on the islands, it said.</p>	<p>报告称,“除其他作用之外,它们也将是抵御美国或其他国家向岛上空军基地发射巡航导弹的最后防线”。这些岛上的空军基地可能即将投入运行。</p>
<p>The images showed that the facilities were in place before Mr. Trump's comments.</p>	<p>卫星图像显示,这些设施在特朗普发表评论之前就已经到位了。</p>
<p>The Obama administration sought to play down both the images and the Chinese Defense Ministry's response. "We watch Chinese naval developments very carefully, and we urge all parties in the South China Sea to avoid actions that raise tensions," said Capt. Jeff Davis, a Pentagon spokesman.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府试图对这些卫星图像和中国国防部的反应轻描淡写。“我们非常仔细地观察中国海军的发展,我们敦促南海所有各方避免采取引起紧张局势的行动,”五角大楼发言人杰夫·戴维斯上校(Capt. Jeff Davis)说。</p>
<p>The images elicited a far more contentious response from hawkish Republicans, who do not necessarily share Mr. Trump's views on China trade policy but see Beijing's actions in the South China Sea as an aggressive challenge to the United States.</p>	<p>相关图像导致鹰派共和党人做出了更具争议的反应。他们不一定认同特朗普对中国贸易政策的观点,但他们认为,北京在南海的行动是在咄咄逼人地挑战美国。</p>
<p>Senator John McCain, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the images confirmed "what has long been evident: China is militarizing the South China Sea, its leaders continue to lie about that fact, and Beijing is paying little to no price for its behavior."</p>	<p>参议院军事委员会(Senate Armed Services Committee)主席约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)称,相关画面证实了“长期以来的明显事实:中国正在让南海军事化,对于这一事实其领导人继续谎话连篇,以及北京几乎没有为自己的行为付出代价”。</p>
<p>Some American military officials suggested privately that the anti-aircraft emplacements were purely defensive in nature, with a limited range, useful only if the outposts were under attack.</p>	<p>美国的一些军队官员在私下里表示,防空炮台性质上只是防御性的,因为其射程有限,只有在前哨基地受到攻击时才有用。</p>
<p>Of greater concern, they said, was the possibility that China could one day install more advanced anti-aircraft missile systems on the islands,</p>	<p>他们说,更令人担心的是中国有一天在那些岛屿上安装更先进的防空导弹系统这个可能性。防空导弹系统可以向数百英里外的目标开火。</p>

which can fire at targets hundreds of miles away.	
Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr., head of the United States Pacific Command, said on Wednesday that America would not abandon its military presence across the Asia-Pacific region. He indicated that American naval ships would continue passing through the South China Sea to show that the United States "will not allow the shared domains to be closed down unilaterally, no matter how many bases are built on artificial features in the South China Sea."	美国太平洋司令部司令、海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)周三表示,美国不会放弃在亚太地区的军事存在。他暗示美国的海军船只将继续在南海通行,以表明美国“不允许共享水域遭到单方面的关闭,无论南海的人工岛屿上修建了多少基地”。
The latest images raised new doubts about the intent of comments made by China's president, Mr. Xi, after he met President Obama in the White House in September last year. The Obama administration has said it does not take a position on who has sovereignty over the disputed islands across the South China Sea, but it wants to protect freedom of navigation there and defuse conflict.	最新图像使中国国家主席习近平去年9月在结束与奥巴马总统的白宫会面后所发表评论的意图受到新的质疑。奥巴马政府表示不在谁拥有南海有争议岛屿的主权的问题上采取立场,但希望保护那里的航行自由并缓和冲突。
With Mr. Obama at his side, Mr. Xi told reporters that "China does not intend to pursue militarization" of the islands.	站在奥巴马身旁的习近平对记者表示,“中国无意”在相关岛屿“搞军事化”。
Previous satellite pictures of the islands, released by the Asia Maritime Defense Initiative in August, already indicated that China was building military facilities there. Those images appeared to show reinforced aircraft hangars at the Fiery Cross, Subi and Mischief Reefs, all part of the disputed parts of the archipelago.	亚洲海上防卫倡议今年8月公布的卫星照片已经表明,中国正在那里修建军事设施。那些照片拍到的似乎是永暑礁(Fiery Cross Reef)、渚碧礁(Subi Reef)和美济礁(Mischief Reef)上的加固式机库。这几处礁石都属于该群岛中有争议的地区。
A spokesman for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Thursday that his government had been entitled to take such steps and said they did not count as "militarization."	中国外交部的一名发言人周四表示中国政府有权采取这类措施,并称它们不算“军事化”。
The spokesman, Geng Shuang, said he could not confirm the precise	名为耿爽的这名发言人表示,他无法证实从最新卫星图像中得出的明确结

findings from the latest satellite images but disputed they indicated any change on China's part.	果，但质疑它们表明中方的立场发生了变化。
"If China constructing normal facilities on its own islands and deploying necessary territorial defense facilities counts as 'militarization,'" he said, "then what about sending fleets through the South China Sea?"	"如果中国在自己的岛礁上开展正常的设施建设、部署必要的国土防御设施算是'军事化'的话，"他说，"那么把舰队开到南海又算什么？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161216/china-spratly-islands	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161216/china-spratly-islands
Without Obama, Shinzo Abe's Approach to U.S.-Japan Ties May Be Tested	奥巴马谢幕特朗普登场，日本面临危机
TOKYO — Since becoming prime minister for the second time in 2012, Shinzo Abe has made it a centerpiece of his foreign policy to steer Japan closer to the United States.	东京——自从2012年第二次成为首相以来，安倍晋三外交政策的核心一直是让日本与美国建立更密切的关系。
Even as Washington has lost ground in the region, with China expanding its presence in the South China Sea and North Korea defying efforts to restrain its nuclear development, Mr. Abe has stood by the Obama administration, holding it close.	即使在华盛顿在东亚地区的影响力下降、中国扩大自己在南海的存在感、朝鲜对国际上遏制其核发展的努力置若罔闻的时候，安倍晋三也一直与奥巴马政府紧密地站在一起。
Yet as Mr. Abe visits Pearl Harbor on Tuesday with President Obama, in a symbolic capstone to the relationship between the two leaders, that approach may be tested more than ever.	然而，就在安倍晋三于周二与奥巴马总统一道访问珍珠港、这两位领导人之间的关系上升到象征性顶点之际，日美关系可能面临着前所未有的考验。
The Trans-Pacific Partnership, the multinational trade deal that both Mr. Abe and Mr. Obama championed, is in tatters now that President-elect Donald J. Trump has promised to torpedo it. North Korea appears to be on the verge of a nuclear breakthrough. China has lately been more aggressive in both the East and South China Seas.	安倍晋三和奥巴马所共同倡导的多国贸易协定“跨太平洋伙伴关系”(The Trans-Pacific Partnership)正面临破产，因为候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普已承诺要将其废除。朝鲜似乎正处于获得核武器发展重大突破的边缘。中国最近在东海和南海海域都更加强势。
And Mr. Trump brings other kinds of uncertainty, grumbling about Japanese trade barriers and the cost of United States military support,	特朗普也带来了其他的种种不确定性，他抱怨日本的贸易壁垒以及美国为日本提供防卫的军事开支，他表示要对中国采取更为对抗性的做法，这可能给

<p>and raising the specter of a more confrontational approach to China that could have unpredictable results in the region.</p>	<p>东亚地区带来不可预测的后果。</p>
<p>"Japan is in a kind of a crisis over what direction we can go," said Kyoji Fukao, a professor of international economics at Hitotsubashi University.</p>	<p>日本一桥大学国际经济学教授深尾京司(Kyoji Fukao)说,“在我们未来走向何方的问题上,日本面临着一种危机。”</p>
<p>The alliance between Japan and the United States has endured since the end of World War II, but analysts say Mr. Abe, a conservative nationalist, and Mr. Obama, a liberal who had ambitions to change the world, have helped to make the partnership stronger than it has been for decades.</p>	<p>虽然自第二次世界大战结束以来,日美联盟一直延续至今,但分析人士说,是保守的民族主义者安倍晋三和有改变世界抱负的自由主义者奥巴马,一道为这个几十年来最强有力的伙伴关系作出了贡献。</p>
<p>"This is the strongest, most reliable and trusting relationship probably in the last 40 years at least," said Takatoshi Ito, a professor of international finance and trade at Columbia University. "This has been a good four years."</p>	<p>"这可能是至少40年来,最强大、最可靠、最值得信赖的关系,"哥伦比亚大学国际金融与贸易学教授伊藤隆敏(Takatoshi Ito)说。"这四年间的关系一直很好。"</p>
<p>Given Mr. Abe's nationalist leanings, he might not have seemed the most likely Japanese leader to embrace the United States, or a Democrat like Mr. Obama, so warmly.</p>	<p>鉴于安倍晋三的民族主义倾向,人们最初可能并不认为他是最有可能如此热情地接受美国,或像奥巴马这样的民主党人的日本领导人。</p>
<p>Yet since he took office four years ago, after an earlier stint as prime minister in 2006-7, Mr. Abe has committed Japan to several policies favored by the Obama administration.</p>	<p>然而,自从安倍晋三四年前上任以来,他领导的日本一直跟随奥巴马政府支持的一些政策。(他曾在2006至2007年间担任过一段时间的首相。)</p>
<p>Mr. Abe expanded Japan's support of United States military bases despite fierce local opposition in Okinawa, and pushed through controversial security legislation that allows Japan's military, the Self Defense Forces, to participate in combat missions abroad. He offered nonmilitary aid to countries battling the Islamic State, even as ISIS</p>	<p>尽管在冲绳受到了激烈反对,安倍晋三仍扩大了日本对美国军事基地的支持。他还推动国会通过了有争议的安全法案,允许日本自卫队参加国外的作战任务。尽管伊斯兰激进分子杀死了一名日本人质,他仍向与伊斯兰国作战的国家提供了非军事援助。</p>

<p>militants killed a Japanese hostage.</p>	
<p>The clearest motivation for Mr. Abe was the need for a partner in defending against a rising China.</p>	<p>安倍晋三最明显的动机是，在防御崛起的中国上需要一个合作伙伴。</p>
<p>"In the regional geopolitics, I think Japan and the U.S. are both pushed closer to each other by China," Mr. Ito said. "For security, there is no one but the U.S. which can provide the security to Japan, so there is no question about it."</p>	<p>"从区域性地缘政治来看，我认为日本和美国都是因为中国而彼此靠拢的，"伊藤隆敏说。"在安全上，除了美国，没有其他国家能为日本提供安全保障，这是毫无疑问的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Obama provided very clear promises of protection. In 2014, during a visit to Tokyo, he declared that a security treaty between the two countries obligated the United States to defend Japan in its confrontation with China over a set of disputed islands in the East China Sea, known in Japan as the Senkaku and in China as the Diaoyu. It was the first time an American president had explicitly said so.</p>	<p>奥巴马非常明确地做出过要为日本提供保护的承诺。在2014年一次访问东京期间，他宣布两国之间的安全条约决定了日本在东海一个群岛（它在日本称为尖阁列岛，在中国称为钓鱼岛）问题上与中国对抗时，美国要为日本提供保护。这是美国总统第一次就此做出明确表态。</p>
<p>Now Japan's leaders are warily watching Mr. Trump's approach to China. They may like that Mr. Trump is taking a more aggressive stance toward Beijing on issues like trade, Taiwan and the South China Sea, but there are also risks for Japan if that stance triggers a hostile response.</p>	<p>现在日本领导人谨慎地关注着特朗普对中国的一举一动。他们可能希望看到特朗普在贸易、台湾和南海等问题上对北京采取更为强势的立场，但如果这种立场引发了敌对回应，也会给日本带来风险。</p>
<p>"Standing tall vis-à-vis Beijing is of course welcome," said Sheila A. Smith, a Japan expert at the Council on Foreign Relations. But "the potential for use of force or a much more bellicose U.S.-Chinese relationship would be an uncomfortable spot for Tokyo."</p>	<p>"昂首挺胸地面对北京当然会受欢迎。"外交关系委员会的日本问题专家希拉·A·史密斯(Sheila A. Smith)说，"但是如果可能导致使用武力，或者美中之间的敌意加深，也会让东京坐立不安。"</p>
<p>Partly in hopes of providing another counterweight to China, Mr. Abe has worked for months to develop a relationship with Russia, trying to resolve a dispute over a set of islands that has prevented the two countries from signing a peace treaty since World War II ended. But a</p>	<p>为了找到制衡中国的其他方式，安倍晋三这几个月来努力与俄罗斯发展关系，试图解决日俄在一系列岛屿上的争端，两国在二战结束后一直没有签署和平条约正是因为这些争端。但最近俄罗斯总统普京和安倍晋三在日本举行的峰会并没有取得什么进展。</p>

<p>recent summit meeting in Japan between Russia's president, Vladimir V. Putin, and Mr. Abe ended with little progress.</p>	
<p>Perhaps an even bigger disappointment for Mr. Abe is Mr. Trump's vow to pull the United States out of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, on which both Mr. Abe and Mr. Obama spent considerable political capital.</p>	<p>也许对安倍晋三来说，更大的失望是特朗普誓言要让美国退出“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”（Trans Pacific Partnership，简称 TPP），安倍晋三和奥巴马都在 TPP 上投入了相当多的政治资本。</p>
<p>For Mr. Abe, it was in part an excuse to push for changes in Japan's agricultural industry, as well as an opportunity to gain tariff-free access for Japanese manufacturers to export markets in the United States and elsewhere. Now his only hope is to try to persuade Mr. Trump to resuscitate the deal. Mr. Abe briefly met Mr. Trump in New York in November, and he hopes to see Mr. Trump again in Washington shortly after the inauguration.</p>	<p>对于安倍晋三来说，TPP 既是推动日本农业产业变革的理由，也是日本制造商向美国和其他地方免关税出口产品的机会。现在他唯一的希望就是说服特朗普回到 TPP 上来。安倍晋三 11 月在纽约和特朗普进行过短暂会面，他希望在特朗普就职后不久两人再次举行会晤。</p>
<p>Mr. Abe has said he will continue to push for trade deals with other countries, and he is also seeking international partners on other issues. He visited Cuba and talked with the former leader Fidel Castro before he died, asking for Mr. Castro's help in reining in North Korea's nuclear program. In October, Japan and Britain conducted their first joint military exercises as part of a move to establish closer security ties in the East and South China Seas.</p>	<p>安倍晋三表示他将继续推动与其他国家的贸易协定，同时也在其他一些问题上寻求国际合作伙伴。他访问了古巴，在该国前领导人菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)去世之前与其进行了交谈，寻求卡斯特罗在朝鲜核计划问题上的帮助。10 月，日本和英国进行了第一次联合军事演习，试图在东部和南海建立更紧密的安全联系。</p>
<p>But the alliance with the United States remains the bedrock of Japan's security, and none of its leaders are currently considering any other significant alternative. Given that, Mr. Abe and other Japanese officials will work hard to persuade Mr. Trump to maintain a strong partnership.</p>	<p>但与美国的联盟仍然是日本安全的基石，目前没有哪个日本领导人在考虑任何其他有意义的替代性做法。鉴于此，安倍晋三和其他日本官员将努力说服特朗普保持两国之间稳固的伙伴关系。</p>
<p>Some analysts said that may be a matter of education as much as anything else. "We are not sure that he knows the concrete measures or</p>	<p>一些分析人士说，这也是一个教育问题。东京大学政治学教授久保文明(Fumiaki Kubo)谈到特朗普时说：“我们不确定他是否知道美日安全关系的具</p>

details of U.S.-Japan security relations," said Fumiaki Kubo, a professor of political science at the University of Tokyo, speaking of Mr. Trump.	体措施或细节。”
"What Prime Minister Abe has to do is give him Lesson 101 on U.S.-Japan relations," Mr. Kubo said.	久保文明表示：“安倍首相不得不做的事情是给他上一堂美日关系的入门课。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161228/shinzo-abe-barack-obama-alliance	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20161228/shinzo-abe-barack-obama-alliance
U.S. Ambassadors in Asia Make Final Plea for Dead Trans-Pacific Trade Pact	美国大使上书国会：不要放弃亚太领导权
When hope of enacting the ambitious Trans-Pacific Partnership trade pact ended in November, Max Baucus, the United States ambassador to China, was among the officials who had to grapple with disappointment.	去年 11 月，当雄心勃勃的跨太平洋伙伴关系(Trans-Pacific Partnership)贸易协定在国会通过的希望破灭时，美国驻华大使马克斯·博卡斯是不得不尽力克服失望的官员之一。
The partnership, called the TPP, was a hallmark of the Obama administration. It would have been one of the largest trade agreements in history, covering about 40 percent of the world's economy and setting new terms and standards for trade for the United States and 11 other Pacific Rim nations. China was not included but would have been able to join.	这个简称 TPP 的伙伴关系是奥巴马政府的标志。它本应是历史上最大的贸易协定之一，将覆盖约 40% 的世界经济，并为美国和其他 11 个太平洋沿岸国家制定新的贸易条款和标准。中国不在其内，但本来会有加入进来的可能。
When President Obama plucked Mr. Baucus in 2013 from the United States Senate to be the ambassador to China, he chose a politician with a record of promoting free trade. As ambassador, Mr. Baucus supported the Trans-Pacific Partnership and tried to dampen alarm in China over the American-led effort.	2013 年，当奥巴马总统从美国参议院中挑选出博卡斯作为驻华大使的时候，他选择的是一位有着促进自由贸易历史的政客。作为大使，博卡斯支持跨太平洋伙伴关系，并试图减弱中国对这个美国主导的协定的担忧。
Last week Mr. Baucus took the unusual step, with five other American ambassadors in the Asia-Pacific region, of sending an open letter to	上周，与美国驻亚太地区的其他五位大使一道，博卡斯采取了一个不寻常的举措，他们向国会发出公开信，要求议员支持该协定，以巩固美国在区域贸

<p>Congress asking its members to support the pact in an effort to cement a leadership position for the United States in regional trade and not yield that role to China, which has the second-biggest economy in the world.</p>	<p>易中的领导地位，不把这个地位拱手让给中国，目前中国是世界上第二大经济体。</p>
<p>In their letter, the ambassadors warn that “walking away from TPP may be seen by future generations as the moment America chose to cede leadership to others in this part of the world and accept a diminished role.”</p>	<p>在信中，大使们警告说，“放弃 TPP，可能会被后代视为美国选择把领导权交给世界这个地区的其他国家、接受自己地位被削弱的时刻。”</p>
<p>“Such an outcome would be cause for celebration among those who favor ‘Asia for the Asians’ and state capitalism,” it added.</p>	<p>公开信还说，“这种结果将让那些喜欢‘亚洲是亚洲人的’说法以及国家资本主义的人有庆祝的理由。”</p>
<p>This passage critiques President Xi Jinping of China, who has said that Asia should be run by Asians and is a champion of a Chinese economic system that relies on industrial policy. (Mr. Xi was scheduled to appear on Tuesday at the pro-free-trade World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, the first Chinese leader to do so.)</p>	<p>这段话是针对中国国家主席习近平的，他认为亚洲事务应该由亚洲人来管理，习近平也是依靠产业政策的中国经济体系的支持者。（习近平定于本周二出席在瑞士达沃斯举行、支持自由贸易的世界经济论坛，他是首位出席该论坛的中国领导人。）</p>
<p>The 2016 presidential race was shaped by anti-globalization trends. Donald J. Trump promised to destroy the pact if he became president. Hillary Clinton also denounced it, even though she supported a form of it as secretary of state.</p>	<p>2016 年的总统大选受到了反全球化趋势的影响。唐纳德·J·特朗普承诺，如果当选总统，便会摧毁该协定。希拉里·克林顿也曾斥责过这一协定，虽然她当国务卿时曾支持过该协定的某个版本。</p>
<p>Senator Mitch McConnell, Republican of Kentucky and the majority leader, said after the election in November that Congress would not take it up. That meant it was dead.</p>	<p>参议院多数派领袖、肯塔基州共和党参议员米奇·麦康奈尔(Mitch McConnell)曾表示，11 月的大选之后，国会不会考虑通过这个协定的议题。这意味着协定已不复存在。</p>
<p>The letter by the six ambassadors, all of whom are political appointees who leave their jobs on Friday, was symbolic. It put them on record supporting Mr. Obama’s plan more than a year after the trade chiefs of</p>	<p>六位大使的信件是象征性的，他们都是被任命的政府官员，将于周五离任。这封信表示出他们对奥巴马方案的支持。一年多前，有关国家的贸易部长们已经签署了该协定。以下是公开信的全文：</p>

<p>the nations involved endorsed the pact. Following is the text of the letter:</p>	
<p>An Open Letter to Members of Congress:</p>	<p>致国会议员的公开信：</p>
<p>Seventy-five years ago last month, an attack on the United States set us on the path to becoming the Asia-Pacific power we are today. As U.S. Ambassadors assigned to the region, we interact daily with governmental, business, and civil society leaders who appreciate profoundly the role the United States has played in underpinning the region's security and prosperity ever since. These same leaders are now asking an alarming question: Will we relinquish our mantle as the pre-eminent force for good in the planet's most dynamic region? The cause for their concern — possible U.S. withdrawal from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). We believe their fears are justified, that walking away from TPP may be seen by future generations as the moment America chose to cede leadership to others in this part of the world and accept a diminished role. Such an outcome would be cause for celebration among those who favor "Asia for the Asians" and state capitalism. It would be disastrous for supporters of inclusive politics, rule of law, and market economics — and for U.S. national interests.</p>	<p>75年前的上个月，一次对美国的袭击，让我们走上了成为如今亚太地区强国的道路。作为派驻这个地区的美国大使，我们每天都在与政府、商界及公民社会领导人相互交流，他们深刻地意识到，自那时起，美国在巩固这个地区的安全与繁荣上所起到的作用。这些领导人现在正在提出一个令人不安的问题：作为地球上这个最具活力地区，最主要的向善力量，我们是否会放弃这一责任？他们之所以有这样的担忧，是因为美国可能会从跨太平洋伙伴关系(TPP)中撤出。我们认为，他们的担忧是有道理的。放弃 TPP，可能会被后代视为美国选择把领导权交给世界这个地区的其他国家、接受自己地位被削弱的时刻。这种结果将让那些喜欢“亚洲是亚洲人的”说法以及国家资本主义的人有了为之庆祝的理由。这对包容性政治、法治和市场经济的支持者们会是一场灾难，对美国的国家利益也是一场灾难。</p>
<p>Let's be clear. The alternative to a TPP world is not the status quo. Others are actively engaged in setting the rules of commerce in the Asia-Pacific region without the United States. In addition to its massive Eurasian infrastructure initiative, China is working on a trade pact called the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with fifteen other countries, many of whom are TPP signatories. RCEP is a much</p>	<p>让我们明确地说吧。目前的现状并不是 TPP 世界的替代品。其他国家正在积极参与制定亚太地区的商业规则，其中没有美国的参与。中国除了在欧亚地区开展大规模的基础设施计划之外，还正在与另外 15 个国家谈判一项名为区域全面经济伙伴关系（简称 RCEP）的贸易协定，其中许多国家是 TPP 签署国。RCEP 是一个标准低得多的协定，在没有 TPP 的情况下，它很可能成为亚洲经济一体化的模板，并将贸易转移到美国以外，美国将面临更高的</p>

<p>lower-standard agreement that, in the absence of TPP, would likely serve as the template for economic integration in Asia and shift trade away from America, which would face higher tariffs. That would mean less U.S. exports and more jobs moving overseas.</p>	<p>关税。这会意味着更少的美国出口和更多的就业机会流失海外。</p>
<p>TPP would not just cut tariffs for U.S. products. Unlike RCEP, it would compel stronger intellectual property rights, limits on subsidies to state-owned enterprises, and protection of worker rights, the environment, and a free and open internet. These enforceable commitments would give a leg up to U.S. companies already adhering to high standards — and the U.S. workers who make them the most productive in the world — and provide a powerful lever for change that we are unlikely to replicate in any other form in the near future. Without them, our companies will face even more competitive disadvantages in Asia’s booming markets.</p>	<p>TPP 不只会降低美国产品的关税。与 RCEP 不同, TPP 会强制协定国加强知识产权保护、限制对国有企业的补贴、保护工人权利、保护环境, 以及保护自由开放的互联网。这些可实施的承诺会让已经遵守高标准的美国公司更有优势, 也让使这些公司在世界上最有成效的美国工人更有优势, 并为变革提供一个有力的杠杆, 这一点, 是在不久的将来不可能以任何其他形式复制的。没有这些高标准, 我们的公司将在亚洲蓬勃发展的市场上面临更多的竞争劣势。</p>
<p>The blow to our strategic position is even more worrisome. This is not speculation. To turn our back on our allies and friends at this critical juncture, when the tectonic plates of regional power are shifting faster than ever, would undermine our credibility not only as a reliable trade partner, but as a leader on both sides of the Pacific. It would also create a potentially destabilizing void that might even lead to conflict, an outcome which would hurt everyone in the region, including China.</p>	<p>对我们战略地位的打击更令人担忧。这不是猜测。区域势力的构成变化的速度比以往任何时候都快, 我们在这个关键时刻抛弃我们的盟友和朋友, 会损害我们的信誉, 不仅是作为贸易伙伴的信誉, 而且是作为太平洋两岸领导者的信誉。这也会制造一个空白, 而这个具有潜在不稳定性的空白甚至可能导致冲突, 这种结果会伤害该地区的每个国家, 包括中国。</p>
<p>The bottom line is this: TPP is good for American workers, American values, and American strategic interests. We urge the Congress to work with the new administration to find a way to realize its many benefits before the window for doing so closes. As we reflect on more than</p>	<p>我们的基本论点是: TPP 有利于美国工人、美国价值观, 以及美国战略利益。我们敦促国会与新政府一起, 在机会之窗关闭之前, 寻找实现 TPP 诸多好处的方法。未来几十年, 这个地区将定义我们的命运, 当我们认真思考美国 70 多年来在这里的做出的牺牲和守护时, 我们应该明白, 如果我们未能应</p>

<p>seven decades of U.S. sacrifice and stewardship in the region that will define our destiny in coming decades, we should understand that, if we fail to answer today's call, history will pose a stern question — why did America forsake its best chance to shape the Pacific Century?</p>	<p>对今日挑战的话，历史将提出一个严峻的问题：美国为什么放弃自己塑造太平洋世纪的最好机会？</p>
<p>Signed by: Max Baucus, ambassador to China; Nina Hachigian, ambassador to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; Caroline Kennedy, ambassador to Japan; Mark Lippert, ambassador to South Korea; Mark Gilbert, ambassador to New Zealand and Samoa; and Kirk Wagar, ambassador to Singapore.</p>	<p>署名：驻中国大使马克斯·博卡斯(Max Baucus)、驻东南亚国家联盟大使尼娜·哈奇吉安(Nina Hachigian)、驻日本大使卡洛琳·肯尼迪(Caroline Kennedy)、驻韩国大使马克·利伯特(Mark Lippert)、驻新西兰和萨摩亚大使马克·吉尔伯特(Mark Gilbert)，以及驻新加坡大使柯克·瓦加尔(Kirk Wagar)。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170118/china-tpp-ambassadors</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170118/china-tpp-ambassadors</p>
<p>Right-Wing Hoteliers in Japan Anger China With Radical Historical Views</p>	<p>日本酒店放置否认南京大屠杀书籍惹怒中国</p>
<p>TOKYO — She is the colorful face of Japan's largest hotel chain, known for her garish fashion sense and business books with titles like "I Am a President."</p>	<p>东京——她是日本最大连锁酒店的活招牌，以炫目的时尚品味和《我是总裁》这样的商业书籍著称。</p>
<p>He is the darker side of the partnership: a right-wing polemicist who has leveraged the couple's success to support contentious political causes, including defending Japan's militarist past.</p>	<p>他是右翼辩论家，是夫妇俩中更加阴暗的那一个。他们利用商业上的成功来支持有争议的政治事业，包括为日本军国主义的过去辩护。</p>
<p>Now Fumiko Motoya and her husband, Toshio, founders of APA Group, a Japanese real-estate and hotel empire, are facing a barrage of criticism in China. Their twin projects — business and conservative politics — collided this week in an uproar over right-wing historical books promoted at APA's chain of 370 budget hotels, in which such publications are often distributed to rooms in much the same way as Gideon Bibles in American hotels.</p>	<p>现在，日本房地产和酒店帝国 APA 集团的创始人元谷芙美子(Fumiko Motoya)及丈夫元谷外志雄(Toshio)在中国面临着一连串的批评。他们的两项事业——商业和保守政治——本周在一片哗然声中互相冲突，因为 APA 集团在 370 家经济型连锁酒店里摆放了推广右翼历史的书籍，就像美国酒店经常在客房里摆放《圣经》一样。</p>

<p>The furor over the books, which promote the claim that Japanese forces did not massacre Chinese civilians during a rampage in Nanjing in 1937, has prompted a rebuke from Beijing and threats of a boycott by Chinese travelers, a fast-growing and economically important group for Japan.</p>	<p>这些书中宣扬, 1937 年发生在南京的攻城略池中, 日本军队并没有屠杀中国平民。这些书引发的愤怒, 使得北京对其进行了谴责, 中国游客也威胁要抵制 APA 的酒店。中国游客人数正在快速增长, 对日本具有重要经济意义。</p>
<p>"This once again shows that some forces in Japan are still reluctant to look squarely at history, and even try to deny and distort history," a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Hua Chunying, said on Tuesday, as the outcry took on international political dimensions.</p>	<p>中国外交部发言人华春莹周二表示, "这再次表明日本国内一些势力始终不愿正视历史, 甚至企图否认和歪曲历史。"</p>
<p>The number of foreigners visiting Japan reached a record 24 million last year, fueled in large part by a surge of visitors from China looking for good food, clean air and quality shopping. Despite continued tensions with its neighbor, Japan has embraced the tourist rush in its effort to look for economic growth drivers, with many retailers hiring Chinese-speaking sales clerks. Last year, Japan approved plans to legalize casinos, with Chinese gamblers partially in mind.</p>	<p>去年到日本旅游的外国游客数量达到了创纪录的 2400 万, 其中以中国游客为主, 他们到日本寻求美食、清洁的空气和优质商品。尽管中日关系仍然紧张, 但日本已经积极拥抱这股旅游热潮, 视之为经济增长的驱动因素, 很多零售商都雇用了讲中文的销售员。去年日本还批准了博彩合法化的计划, 部分上就是考虑到了可以吸引中国赌客。</p>
<p>The Motoyas have shown how fraught that embrace can be. APA's stance has touched off anger online in China and condemnation from official media outlets, along with calls for Chinese travelers to take their business elsewhere.</p>	<p>元谷夫妇已经显示了这种展开怀抱可以变得多么令人担心。APA 的立场触发了网络上的愤怒和官方媒体的谴责, 有人呼吁中国游客去其他地方旅游。</p>
<p>APA has been unrepentant. In a statement, it said that "historic interpretation and education vary among nations," but it defended Mr. Motoya's claims about Nanjing.</p>	<p>APA 并没有悔改。在一份声明中, 它说"对历史的解释和教育因国家而异", 但它为元谷外志雄关于南京的主张进行了辩护。</p>
<p>"Therefore, we have no intention to withdraw this book from our guest rooms," the company said, adding that "no one-sided pressures" would</p>	<p>"因此, 我们不打算从客房收回这本书, "该公司说, "来自单方面的压力"不会迫使它改变主意。APA 邀请读者纠正任何不准确的声明, "以便我们可以</p>

<p>force it to change its mind. APA invited readers to correct any inaccurate statements “so that we can seriously study about them.”</p>	<p>认真研究它们”。</p>
<p>The Motoyas may not be as well known as another divisive and politically minded hotelier, Donald J. Trump, nor are their midmarket properties as gilded. But in Japan, they come close to being stars. Ms. Motoya, in particular, has embedded herself in popular culture through books, television appearances and an intermittent singing career.</p>	<p>元谷夫妇可能不像另一个制造分裂、热衷政治的酒店老板唐纳德·J·特朗普 (Donald J. Trump) 那么知名，他们的经济型酒店也没有特朗普的那么奢华。但在日本，他们也算是明星了。特别是元谷芙美子，出书、上电视节目、断断续续的歌唱生涯，在流行文化中占据了一席之地。</p>
<p>Wearing the fanciful hats that are her trademark, Ms. Motoya appears in advertisements for APA’s hotels and “APA president” merchandise like curry and rice crackers. She judges televised karaoke contests sponsored by the company, and a CD of her singing nostalgia-tinged songs can be purchased on APA’s website.</p>	<p>元谷芙美子戴着她标志性的奇特帽子，出现在 APA 酒店和“APA 总裁”产品的广告中，比如咖喱和米果。她是该公司赞助的电视卡拉 OK 比赛的评委，APA 的网站上还可以买到她唱怀旧歌曲的 CD。</p>
<p>The Motoyas are among the most prominent backers in Japan of rightist historical revisionism. While Fumiko Motoya represents the APA brand in public, her husband writes essays and books that seek to put Japan’s sometimes brutal imperial past in a kinder light. Their activism has put them at the center of controversies that have bedeviled Japan’s relations with China and South Korea for decades.</p>	<p>元谷夫妇是日本右翼历史修正主义最知名的支持者之一。元谷芙美子在公众面前代表着 APA 品牌，而她丈夫则在写论文写书，试图把日本帝国间或残酷的历史描绘得更为亲切。这种行为，让他们站在了几十年来一直令日本与中国和韩国关系备受困扰的争议中心位置。</p>
<p>“As political patrons, they can’t be ignored,” said Tamotsu Sugano, an author who has researched Japanese rightist groups. “They spread money everywhere.”</p>	<p>“作为政界资助者，他们不容忽视，”研究日本右派团体的作家菅野完 (Tamotsu Sugano) 说。“他们到处撒钱。”</p>
<p>The Motoyas have used a fortune estimated to be in the billions of dollars to court and support politicians, mostly on the conservative end of the spectrum — from the center-right establishment to the fringe. Guests at their long-running wine parties have included Shinzo Abe, the</p>	<p>元谷夫妇用来招揽和支持政界人士的资金估计数以十亿美元计，这些人大多数都属于保守派——从中间偏右的建制派到边缘派别。现任首相安倍晋三也参加过夫妇俩长期举行的葡萄酒派对，APA 在 2005 年发布的当年活动记录中有一张安倍晋三的照片。</p>

<p>current prime minister, according to a record of an event in 2005 that includes a photograph and was circulated by APA at the time.</p>	
<p>A Japanese magazine, Shukan Gendai, has estimated that Mr. Motoya, who serves as president of the overall APA Group while Fumiko leads the hotel division, is Japan's fourth-richest person, with assets worth 220 billion yen, or about \$1.9 billion. Shukan Gendai made its calculation based on tax records and on published APA documents, but because the company is privately owned, its disclosures are scarce and a precise figure is difficult to obtain.</p>	<p>元谷芙美子领导着酒店部门，元谷外志雄则担任整个 APA 集团的总裁，据日本杂志《周刊现代》(Shukan Gendai)估计，夫妇俩是日本第四大富豪，身家高达 2200 亿日元，约合 19 亿美元。《周刊现代》根据税务记录和公开的 APA 文件进行了计算，但由于该公司是私有的，披露的信息很少，难以获得准确数字。</p>
<p>The Motoyas hail from Fukui, a rural area on the Sea of Japan, where they met while working at a small local credit union, according to Ms. Motoya's autobiography. They built APA from a small operation beginning in the 1970s, starting with real-estate sales before moving into hotels for budget-conscious business travelers. In 2015, they expanded to the United States by buying a 200-room former Hilton hotel in Woodbridge, N.J.</p>	<p>元谷芙美子的自传称，夫妇俩来自靠近日本海的农村地区福井，是在当地一个小型地方信用合作社工作的时候相识的。两人从 1970 年代经营小生意，从房地产销售开始，之后进入经济型商旅酒店行业，就这样逐步建立了 APA 集团。2015 年，他们在新泽西州伍德布里奇收购了一所 200 间客房的希尔顿酒店(Hilton hotel)，把生意扩展到了美国。</p>
<p>Right-wing literature has long been a staple, if odd, amenity at APA hotels in Japan. Much of it is written by Mr. Motoya, who uses a pen name but acknowledges authorship.</p>	<p>长期以来，右翼文献都被 APA 在日本的酒店作为便利设施来提供，虽然这有点奇怪。其中大部分文献都是由元谷外志雄撰写的，他使用了笔名，但承认自己是作者。</p>
<p>The books and articles describe a kind of alternative historical universe, one where Japan fought entirely nobly in World War II and in which its alleged atrocities were invented by Chinese and Korean propagandists. The accounts differ sharply from those of mainstream historians, both in Japan and abroad.</p>	<p>在这些书和文章描述的那个历史世界中，日本在二战中完全是高尚的，所谓的暴行是中国和韩国的宣传机构捏造出来的。这些描述与日本国内外的主流历史学家的说法大相径庭。</p>
<p>One piece of literature that was featured for years was an essay by a</p>	<p>其中有一篇常年在列的文献出自前空军将军田母神俊雄(Toshio</p>

<p>former air force general, Toshio Tamogami, which won a prize in an APA-sponsored contest in 2008. In it, Mr. Tamogami claimed that Japan had been duped into attacking the United States at Pearl Harbor in 1941, in a plot he said was hatched by Communists inside the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.</p>	<p>Tamogami)之手, 该文在 2008 年 APA 赞助的比赛中获得了奖项。田母神俊雄在文中声称, 日本 1941 年攻击美国珍珠港是因为中了圈套, 而这个圈套是富兰克林·D·罗斯福(Franklin D. Roosevelt)总统政府中的共产党人设下的。</p>
<p>Mr. Tamogami was fired for writing the essay, and subsequently campaigned unsuccessfully to become governor of Tokyo and for a seat in the national Parliament, before being jailed for campaign finance violations last year.</p>	<p>田母神俊雄因撰写这篇文章而遭撤职, 后来竞选东京都知事和日本议会席位均未成功。去年, 他因为竞选财务违规行为身陷囹圄。</p>
<p>The latest controversy was touched off by a video on the internet. Posted by a couple describing themselves as an American woman and a Chinese man who stayed at an APA hotel, it shows excerpts from a book by Mr. Motoya denying the Nanjing massacre and the forcible recruitment of women into wartime Japanese military brothels. The video spread quickly through the Chinese internet this week, generating outrage and promises of a boycott.</p>	<p>最新的争议是由一段网上视频引发的。发布它的是一对伴侣, 女子自称是美国人, 男子自称是中国人, 他们入住了 APA 一家酒店。视频中显示了元谷外志雄一本书的摘录, 其中对南京大屠杀和强迫妇女成为日军“慰安妇”的事情进行了否认。这段视频本周在中国互联网上快速传播, 引发了众怒, 一些人发誓要抵制 APA 酒店。</p>
<p>For its part, the Japanese government appears to want to keep its distance. The chief cabinet secretary, Yoshihide Suga, declined to comment on the APA books when asked on Wednesday, saying only that Japan, China and South Korea should seek “forward-looking” ways to cooperate.</p>	<p>在日本政府这方面, 他们似乎想和此事保持距离。日本内阁官房长官菅义伟 (Yoshihide Suga) 本周三拒绝对 APA 的书籍置评, 只是说日本、中国和韩国应该寻求“前瞻性”的合作方式。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170120/japan-china-motoya-hot-el-apa</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170120/japan-china-motoya-hot-el-apa</p>
<p>Trump Injects High Risk Into Relations With China</p>	<p>特朗普给中美关系注入高风险</p>
<p>BEIJING — For China, President Trump’s scrapping of the</p>	<p>北京——对中国来说, 特朗普总统取消美国出面达成的太平洋贸易协定是一</p>

<p>American-brokered Pacific trade agreement is a chance to extend Beijing's economic and political influence. And it is an opportunity to deepen ties with its neighbors in Asia.</p>	<p>个机会,可以扩大北京的经济和政治影响,深化中国与亚洲邻国之间的关系。</p>
<p>But with a cooling economy at home, the last thing President Xi Jinping wants is a trade war, though officials have said they are prepared to fight one. Rather, China's leaders crave stability and predictability.</p>	<p>但是,随着国内经济增长放缓,习近平主席最不希望看到的事情之一就是出现贸易战,哪怕官员们口头上说他们做好了准备。事实上中国领导人想要的是稳定和可预测性。</p>
<p>Early signs indicate they may not get their wish. The Chinese fear that if Mr. Trump was willing to toss aside years of delicate negotiations with allies and decades of American trade policy, he could also go his own way on issues he has staked out with Beijing, including Taiwan and the South China Sea.</p>	<p>早期迹象表明,他们可能不会称心如意。中国担心,如果特朗普可以搁置多年来与盟友精心谈判的结果以及几十年来美国的贸易政策,他也可以用自己的方式处理那些他已经向北京阐明立场的问题,包括台湾和南海问题。</p>
<p>As if to bolster that point, on Monday — the same day that Mr. Trump withdrew from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the 12-nation trade agreement — his spokesman said the United States would prevent China from accessing islands it claimed in the South China Sea, a threat that one nationalist Chinese newspaper had already warned would mean war.</p>	<p>好像是要强化这一点似的,本周一,就在特朗普取消 12 国参与的“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP)的同一天,他的发言人说,美国将阻止中国进入在南海的岛屿,一份民粹主义的中国报纸已经警告这种威胁意味着战争。</p>
<p>“This shows that Trump might act on his words,” Deng Yuwen, a public affairs commentator in Beijing, said in an interview. “With previous presidents, their election promises weren't taken so seriously.”</p>	<p>“这表明特朗普有可能说到做到,”北京的公共事务评论员邓聿文在接受采访时说,“而以前的总统,在竞选中说的话不用太当真。”</p>
<p>He added, “That means China must take his other warnings more seriously, especially about the South China Sea and Taiwan.”</p>	<p>他说,“这意味着中国必须更加重视他发出的其他警告,特别是关于南海和台湾的警告。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's goal in squelching the trade agreement was to protect American jobs and businesses. His trade officials have argued that the deal does not do enough to help the United States or to contain China,</p>	<p>特朗普退出 TPP 的目的是保护美国就业机会和企业。他的贸易官员认为, TPP 不足以帮助美国或者遏制中国。中国没有被邀请加入这个协定。</p>

which was not invited to join the agreement.	
But in killing an agreement designed to limit China's vast economic reach in Asia and anchor America's presence in the world's fastest growing region, analysts said, Mr. Trump created a void that President Xi was already practicing to fill.	但分析人士指出，TPP 旨在限制中国在亚洲的巨大经济影响力，让美国在世界经济增长最快的地区有所作为，特朗普退出 TPP 就会留出一个空白，习近平已经在着手填补它了。
Only last week, Mr. Xi was trying on the mantle of global leadership at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, suggesting that with the United States in retreat, China was prepared to step up as a champion of free trade and protector of the global environment.	就在上周，习近平在瑞士达沃斯的世界经济论坛上试图担当全球领导的角色，随着美国的退出，中国想要以自由贸易倡导者和全球环境保护者的身份上位。
Mr. Xi has kept China's economy behind high walls, and China remains the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases, but inconsistencies have never ruffled the president.	习近平把中国经济围在高墙之内，中国仍然是世界上最大的温室气体排放国，但这些矛盾之处从未使习近平感到困扰。
"This is indeed a big win for China in the struggle for global leadership," said Zhang Baohui, director of the center for Asia Pacific studies at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. "Trump is surrendering this opportunity to prove the continuing relevance of American primacy."	"对于中国争取全球领导力来说，这确实是一大胜利。"香港岭南大学亚太研究中心主任张宝辉说："特朗普放弃了这个证明美国的强大具有持续意义的机会。"
The death of the trade agreement is likely to accelerate Beijing's push for its alternative trade agreement, the China-centered Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.	TPP 之死可能促进北京推动自己的贸易协定，即以中国为中心的区域全面经济伙伴关系协定（Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership，简称 RCEP）。
That agreement would exclude the United States and would reduce or eliminate tariffs on trade among China, Southeast Asian nations, Australia, India, Japan, South Korea and New Zealand. It includes few of the features of T.P.P. that would have been most awkward for Beijing, such as protections for independent labor unions and the environment, and requirements that state-owned enterprises behave more like	这个协定将把美国排除在外，旨在降低或取消中国、东南亚国家、澳大利亚、印度、日本、韩国和新西兰之间的贸易关税。它基本上不包含 TPP 中对北京而言非常尴尬的内容，例如要求有独立的工会和环境保护措施，要求国有企业变得更像商业企业。

commercial enterprises.	
The agreement has stalled on rifts between Southeast Asian nations and the others, but Thailand's minister of commerce, Apiradi Tantraporn, said Monday that the talks "are expected to be expedited" without the T.P.P.	由于东南亚国家和其他国家之间的裂痕，这项协议遭到了搁置，但泰国商务部长阿披拉迪·丹达邦(Apiradi Tantraporn)周一说，没有了 TPP 之后，RCEP“预计将加快谈判”。
But the end of the T.P.P. will not be Mr. Trump's last word on trade with China.	但终结 TPP，并非特朗普对中美贸易的最后决定。
His trade officials say they expect greater access to the Chinese market in exchange for the easy access Chinese goods have to the United States. And they appear prepared to risk a trade war, an expanding tit-for-tat contest of tariffs and other trade restrictions, to get it.	他的贸易官员说，他们期望中国进一步开放市场，来换取中国货物进入美国时享受的方便。为此他们似乎准备冒风险打一场贸易战，针锋相对地提高关税并施加其他贸易限制。
Mr. Trump's trade officials have threatened to impose high tariffs on Chinese goods, starting with heavily subsidized products such as steel and aluminum, imported into the United States. "It's a little weird that we have very low tariffs and China has very high tariffs," Wilbur Ross, the nominee for commerce secretary, said at his Senate confirmation hearing last week.	特朗普的贸易官员威胁要对中国货物征收高关税，先从进口到美国受到大额补贴的产品开始，比如钢铁和铝。“我们的关税非常低，中国的关税非常高，这有点奇怪，”商务部长人选威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)上周在参议院确认其任命的听证会上说道。
Last week, China proposed allowing greater foreign investment in certain sectors, but there was little confidence the recommendations would be carried out in the foreseeable future, and American businesses said they felt less welcome in China than before.	上周，中国建议允许外国投资更多地进入某些领域，但是这个建议是否会在可预见的未来施行，人们的信心并不大。美国企业表示，他们在中国的受欢迎程度不比以前了。
While Mr. Trump's advisers say that China has more to lose than the United States in a trade war, Chinese officials told visiting American businessmen last week that Beijing was prepared. They had developed lists of punitive options they would take against the United States if	虽然特朗普的顾问说，如果打起贸易战，中国的损失会比美国大，但中国官员上周对到访的美国商人说，北京已经做好了准备。他们表示已经列好了清单，只要华盛顿先出手，他们就采取清单上的惩罚性措施。

<p>Washington took the initiative, they said.</p>	
<p>"The signals are very clear: If this is going to be a trade war, China will reduce imports of American aircraft from Boeing and agricultural products," said Wu Xinbo, director of American Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai. "We can turn to Europe, Australia and Canada for those products. And we know that 20 to 30 of the states in the United States with big agricultural lobbies and Boeing plants will be putting pressure on Congress."</p>	<p>"他们的信号非常清楚：如果贸易战开打，中国将减少美国波音飞机和农产品的进口，"上海复旦大学美国研究中心主任吴心伯说。"我们可以改用欧洲、澳大利亚和加拿大的这些产品。我们知道美国有 20 到 30 个拥有大型农业游说团体和波音工厂的州会向国会施加压力。"</p>
<p>A long-serving American trade expert in China agreed, saying China was prepared to go to the mat.</p>	<p>一位研究中国问题的美国资深贸易专家也说，中国做好了准备。</p>
<p>"Trump's trade team would be wise to shelve 'The Art of the Deal' and focus on the 'Art of War,' if they really want to know what's ahead in U.S.-China trade relations," said James Zimmerman, a managing partner of the Beijing office of the law firm Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton who has worked in China for 19 years. "China views Trump as a paper tiger that will likely back down on the complicated, thorny issues that are not negotiable. The Chinese also know that Trump won't risk a trade war lest the business community will be up in arms."</p>	<p>"特朗普的贸易团队如果真的想知道美中贸易关系的未来，明智的做法就是把《做生意的艺术》(The Art of the Deal)放到一边，专注在《孙子兵法》(Art of War)上。中国认为特朗普是纸老虎，会回避那些不可谈判的、复杂棘手的问题。中国人也知道，特朗普不会冒险打贸易战，免得商业界强烈反对。"在中国工作了 19 年的吉莫曼(James Zimmerman)说。他现在美国盛智律师事务所(Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton)北京办事处的管理合伙人。</p>
<p>Others, though, detect anxiety, and read China's outward confidence as bluster. Bilahari Kausikan, ambassador at large for Singapore, said China had "a real insecurity about a trade war."</p>	<p>但也有人觉得中国很焦虑，认为中国表现出来的信心只是虚张声势。新加坡巡回大使比拉哈里·考斯甘(Bilahari Kausikan)说，中国"真的很担心打贸易战"。</p>
<p>Both sides are likely to lose, he said, but China stands to lose more "since the U.S. domestic political order is not at stake in the same way as the Chinese Communist Party rule may be at stake."</p>	<p>双方都有可能受损，他说，但中国的损失会更大，因为"美国国内政治秩序不像中国共产党的统治那样面临着风险"。</p>
<p>The next few months, as Mr. Xi focuses on choosing new members of</p>	<p>在接下来的几个月里，习近平会把精力放在为第二个五年任期选择常委会新</p>

<p>the ruling Standing Committee for his second five-year term, will be a particularly tense political period, and economic instability is the last thing he needs. Similarly, he will try at all costs to appear strong to his domestic, nationalistic audience in the face of challenges from Mr. Trump on Taiwan and the South China Sea.</p>	<p>成员上面, 这将是一个特别紧张的政治时期, 他绝对不希望出现经济上的不稳定。同样, 当面对特朗普在台湾和南海问题上的挑战时, 他将不惜一切代价地试图在国内的民族主义受众面前表现得强势。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has suggested that the One China policy, under which the United States recognizes the government of Beijing and not Taiwan, is not sacrosanct, a major concern for Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>特朗普暗示“一个中国”政策并非不可违背, 这是习近平重点关注的一件事。根据该原则, 美国承认北京政府而不是台湾政府。</p>
<p>“In a year of political transition, Xi cannot afford to come across as weak,” said Paul Haenle, the director of the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy in Beijing, who served as China director for the National Security Council under President George W. Bush and President Barack Obama. “Taiwan is the core of core issues for China – a bottom line. Many Chinese stress that it is nonnegotiable.”</p>	<p>设在北京的清华—卡内基全球政策中心的主任韩磊(Paul Haenle)说, “在政治过渡年份, 习近平绝对不能显得弱势, 对中国来说, 台湾问题是核心中的核心——是一个关键问题。很多中国人强调, 这是不可讨价还价的。”韩磊曾是小布什和奥巴马当政期间美国国家安全委员会(National Security Council)的中国事务主任。</p>
<p>But for now, at least, the increased contention with Washington is likely to strengthen Mr. Xi’s political hand at home by rallying public and elite support against a foreign threat, said Minxin Pei, a professor at Claremont McKenna College in California who studies Chinese politics and Chinese-American relations.</p>	<p>但至少是现在, 与华盛顿增加冲突可能会巩固习近平在国内的政治实力, 把公众和精英阶层团结起来反对外来威胁, 加利福尼亚州克莱尔蒙特麦克纳学院(Claremont McKenna College)研究中国政治和中美关系的教授裴敏欣说道。</p>
<p>“Short term, it will almost certainly give the Chinese government a boost in its public support,” Dr. Pei said in a telephone interview. “It helps Xi, because whenever there is such pressure from outside, Chinese officials tend to rally around the top leader.”</p>	<p>“短期来说, 这几乎肯定会提升中国政府的公共支持度,” 裴博士在接受电话采访时说道。“这对习近平有利, 因为每当出现来自外部的压力, 中国官员都倾向于团结在最高领导人的周围。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has also threatened China on control of territory it claims in the South China Sea. The comments by Mr. Trump’s press secretary,</p>	<p>对于中国在南海控制其声称拥有主权的水域, 特朗普也发出了威胁。特朗普的新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)周一的评论呼应了国务卿提名人雷克</p>

Sean Spicer, on Monday echoed those made by his nominee for secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson, at his Senate confirmation hearing.	斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在参议院任命确认听证会上的说法。
While Mr. Trump has not explained how he will keep China off islands where it has built airstrips and installed weapons, the comments by his appointees suggest the possibility of an American blockade. Indeed, while Mr. Obama tried unsuccessfully to leverage American allies in the region to compel China to back down, Mr. Trump seems willing to abandon them and face China on his own.	中国在南海的一些岛屿上修建了简易机场, 架设了武器, 虽然特朗普没有解释他要如何让中国远离那些岛屿, 但他提名的官员的评论表明, 美国有可能对那里进行封锁。事实上, 虽然奥巴马尝试过利用美国在该地区的盟友迫使中国退缩, 但未能成功, 但是特朗普似乎打算不靠盟友, 自己上阵去面对中国。
That go-it-alone attitude has raised alarms at the Pentagon and among American Navy experts who said such a blockade would be tantamount to war. The idea has also alarmed America's allies.	这种单挑的态度引发了五角大楼和美国海军专家的警惕, 他们说这种封锁等于开战。而且这个想法也引起了美国盟友的忧虑。
Australia, Washington's staunchest ally in the Asia Pacific region, would not participate in such a venture, its defense officials said, adding that a blockade could not be successful and could serve to persuade disenchanted American friends in the Asia Pacific to pivot toward China.	澳大利亚是华盛顿在亚太地区的坚定盟友, 其国防部官员表示, 他们不会参加这样的冒险行动, 而且封锁有可能不会成功, 反而导致美国在亚太地区的朋友心怀不满, 向中国靠拢。
With Mr. Trump portending divisive action on many fronts, Mr. Xi was calm and prepared, his foreign minister, Wang Yi, suggested.	随着特朗普在诸多方面表现出导致不和行为的意向, 中国外交部长王毅表示, 习近平很冷静, 已经做好了准备。
"Serene under the tumultuous clouds," Mr. Wang said, quoting a line from a poem by Mao Zedong, the founder of Communist China.	"乱云飞渡仍从容," 王毅引用了中国共产党创始人毛泽东的一首诗中的句子。
No one knows how long that will be the case.	没有人知道那会持续多久。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170125/trump-us-china-trade-trans-pacific-partnership	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170125/trump-us-china-trade-trans-pacific-partnership
Trump Foreign Policy Quickly Loses Its Sharp Edge	特朗普的外交政策迅速失去锋芒
WASHINGTON — When President Trump took a phone call from the	华盛顿——当特朗普总统去年 12 月接了台湾领导人打来的电话, 并声称美

<p>leader of Taiwan in December and asserted that the United States might no longer be bound by the "One China" policy, his defenders hailed it as a show of strength — the latest delicate issue on which Mr. Trump was willing to challenge decades of diplomatic orthodoxy.</p>	<p>国可能不再受“一个中国”政策的约束时,他的捍卫者们称赞那是在显示力量,是特朗普愿意在许多微妙问题上挑战几十年的外交正统的最新表现。</p>
<p>On Thursday evening, Mr. Trump fell back into line. In a call with President Xi Jinping of China, he pledged fealty to One China, a 44-year-old policy under which the United States recognized a single Chinese government in Beijing and severed its diplomatic ties with Taiwan.</p>	<p>上周四晚上,特朗普转变了态度。在打给中国国家主席习近平的电话中,他表示忠于“一个中国”的承诺,这是一个执行了44年的政策,在这个政策下,美国承认北京政府是唯一的中国政府,并断绝了与台湾的外交关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has also tacked to the center on Israel. After presenting himself as a stalwart defender of Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu who would buck the pressure campaign against Israeli settlements in the West Bank, Mr. Trump warned Israelis this week that he did not believe that "going ahead with these settlements is a good thing for peace."</p>	<p>在以色列问题上,特朗普也回到了中间派立场上来。在表明自己是本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)总理的坚定捍卫者、而后者要抵抗反对以色列在西岸的定居点相关运动的压力之后,特朗普在上周警告以色列人,他不认为“继续修建这些定居点是一件有利于和平的好事”。</p>
<p>And on Iran, where Mr. Trump threatened as a candidate to rip up the nuclear deal struck by President Barack Obama, advisers to the new president told the European Union's top foreign policy official, Federica Mogherini, that the United States would fully carry out the agreement.</p>	<p>而在伊朗问题上,特朗普作为总统候选人时曾威胁要撕毁奥巴马总统与伊朗达成的核协议,现在,新总统的顾问告诉欧盟最高外交政策官员费德里卡·莫盖里尼(Federica Mogherini),美国会全面履行协议。</p>
<p>As Mr. Trump begins to shape his foreign policy, he is proving to be less of a radical than either his campaign statements or his tempestuous early phone calls with foreign leaders would suggest. On Friday, as he welcomed Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan to the White House, Mr. Trump characterized America's alliance with Japan as a "cornerstone of peace and stability." Those time-tested words bore little resemblance to</p>	<p>随着特朗普的外交政策开始成形,事实证明,他并不像他的竞选宣言或在早期与外国领导人冲突不断的电话所暗示的那样激进。当他周五在白宫欢迎日本首相安倍晋三时,特朗普把美国与日本的联盟称为“和平与稳定的基石”。这个历史悠久的说法与他在竞选期间做出的要把美日合作束之高阁的威胁几乎没有什么相似之处。</p>

his threats during the campaign to mothball the partnership.	
“Every president discovers that it looks different from the perspective of the Oval Office than it did on the campaign trail,” said Martin S. Indyk, the executive vice president of the Brookings Institution. “The fact that President Trump is proving flexible on some key foreign policy issues suggests he’s less ideologically driven than his early moves would imply.”	“每位总裁都发现，从椭圆形办公室的角度看问题，与竞选活动中的角度不一样，”布鲁金斯学会执行副会长马丁·S·因迪克(Martin S. Indyk)说。“特朗普总统在一些关键外交政策问题上被证明具有灵活性的事实表明，他受意识形态驱动的程度不如他早期举动所暗示的那样大。”
To some extent, Mr. Trump is simply undergoing the same evolution that all of his predecessors went through. Mr. Obama, who ran as an antiwar candidate, became an avid user of drone strikes and other covert counterterrorism operations pioneered by George W. Bush.	在某种程度上，特朗普只不过是在经历他所有的前任都经历过的那种演化。奥巴马作为总统候选人时曾坚决反战，后来却成为由乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)率先启用的无人机袭击和其他秘密反恐行动的热衷使用者。
In Mr. Trump’s case, however, the recalibration is starker because of the extreme nature of the positions he had staked out on issues like China, Russia and the NATO alliance, as well as the Trump campaign’s thin ranks of policy advisers and his slowness in assembling a full national security team in the White House. It also stands in stark contrast to his more uncompromising approach on other matters like the legal challenges to his executive order on immigration.	然而，在特朗普的情况下，政策的重新校准看起来更赤裸裸，其中的原因包括他在诸如中国、俄罗斯和北约联盟等问题上曾采取极端立场，加上特朗普竞选班子中缺少有关的政策顾问，以及他在白宫组建一个完整的国家安全队伍的动作缓慢。这也与他在其他事务上、比如他对移民问题行政命令的法律挑战所采取的不妥协做法形成鲜明对比。
“He made it all the way to inauguration without doing the deep-dive policy reviews and internal debates that every other successful administration does during the campaign and the transition,” said Peter D. Feaver, who served in Mr. Bush’s National Security Council.	“历届成功进入白宫的政府在竞选活动和过渡期间都有过深入的政策审查和内部辩论，他没有经历这些就宣誓上任总统了，”曾在布什国家安全委员会任职的彼得·D·菲弗(Peter D. Feaver)说。
Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson, administration officials said, was among those who urged Mr. Trump to publicly endorse the One China policy as a way to defuse tensions with Mr. Xi. Before Thursday, the two	据政府官员说，国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)是敦促特朗普把公开支持“一个中国”政策作为缓解与习近平紧张关系策略的人之一。上周四前，两位领导人自11月14日以来就一直没有通过话。政府官员说，如果美

<p>leaders had not spoken since Nov. 14; administration officials said that the Chinese leader would not get on the phone with Mr. Trump without assurances from the administration that he would commit to the policy.</p>	<p>国政府不保证特朗普会承诺忠于“一个中国”政策的话，中国领导人不会接他的电话。</p>
<p>Defense Secretary Jim Mattis has also emerged as an influential player, officials said. He recently returned from a trip to Asia during which he offered reassurances of American support for allies like Japan and South Korea. Among his travel companions was Matthew Pottinger, who recently became the senior director for Asia in the National Security Council.</p>	<p>官员说，国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)也作为有影响力的参与者显露出来。他刚从一次亚洲之行返回美国，访问期间他向日本和韩国等盟国做出了美国将提供支持的保证。他的随行者中有马修·波廷格(Matthew Pottinger)，波廷格最近担任了国家安全委员会的亚洲部高级主任。</p>
<p>“There finally is an administration beginning to take shape around him, which there was not before — Tillerson and Mattis in particular,” said Jeffrey A. Bader, a former top China adviser to Mr. Obama. “During the transition, no one had the nerve or expertise to contradict him.”</p>	<p>“他身边最终开始形成了一个政府，特别是有了蒂勒森和马蒂斯之后，以前没有，”奥巴马的前中国顾问杰弗里·A·贝德(Jeffrey A. Bader)说。“在过渡期间，没人有胆量或专业知识去顶撞他。”</p>
<p>In addition to his cabinet officers, Mr. Trump and his aides are beginning to soak up advice from other leaders. The president stiffened his tone on settlements after he met briefly with King Abdullah II of Jordan; his advisers, including Jared Kushner, spoke with Arab officials, who urged the administration not to give Israel a free hand on the issue.</p>	<p>除了内阁官员，特朗普和他的助手们也开始吸取来自其他领导人的建议。总统在与约旦国王阿卜杜拉二世短暂会晤后，改变了他对定居点问题的态度。他的顾问们，包括贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)在内，与阿拉伯官员进行了交流，这些顾问敦促政府不要在定居点问题上让以色列自由行动。</p>
<p>In an interview with an Israeli newspaper, Israel Hayom, which was published on Friday, Mr. Trump said settlements “don’t help the process” — a phrase that is not substantially different from those used by Mr. Obama or Mr. Bush.</p>	<p>特朗普在接受以色列报纸《今日以色列》的采访（该采访于上周五发表）时说，定居点“不利于和平进程”，这个说法与奥巴马或布什用过的词语没有太大的不同。</p>
<p>“Every time you take land for settlements, there is less land left,” Mr. Trump continued.</p>	<p>“每次你为定居点扩大土地，剩下的土地就减少了，”特朗普接下来说。</p>

<p>When the White House issued an initial statement on settlements last week, some analysts read its ambiguous wording as leaving Israel plenty of room for maneuvering. It said that settlements were not an impediment to peace, but that they “may not be helpful.” Mr. Trump’s remarks were more pointed, however, and experts said they suggested a genuine shift.</p>	<p>白宫在上周发表关于定居点的最初声明时，一些分析人士把其模糊的措辞理解为，以色列在这个问题上有足够的周旋空间。声明说，定居点不妨碍和平，不过它们“可能（对和平）没有帮助”。但是，特朗普最近的言论则更加尖锐，专家们说，这些言论意味着立场的真正转变。</p>
<p>“The right-wingers who looked at him like he was going to be the master builder of the Middle East – that was not warranted,” said David Makovsky, a senior fellow at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy. “The more he immerses himself in this, he will see there are conflicting pressures and realities. He is going to have to navigate within those constraints.”</p>	<p>“在那些右翼人士眼里，他好像要成为中东建筑工程队队长似的，那是不恰当的，”华盛顿近东政策研究所高级研究员戴维·马科夫斯基(David Makovsky)说。“他越是深入外交问题，他越会看到里面有冲突的压力和现实。他将不得不在这些限制之内行事。”</p>
<p>The White House’s pledge to carry out the Iran nuclear deal does not reflect a change of heart on Tehran. The administration last week imposed new sanctions on Iran for its launching of a ballistic missile. But officials in the White House are more focused on curbing what they see as a pattern of aggressive behavior by Iran from Syria to Yemen.</p>	<p>白宫承诺履行伊朗核协议并不意味着它在德黑兰问题上改变了主意。上周，美国政府因伊朗发射了一枚弹道导弹而对它实施了新的制裁。但白宫的官员更注重遏制伊朗在叙利亚和也门实施在他们看来属于挑衅行为的模式。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s retreat on One China, experts said, also should be seen in a regional context. He offered the concession to Mr. Xi on the eve of a three-day visit by Mr. Abe, during which the Japanese leader had lunch at the White House and is Mr. Trump’s guest at Mar-a-Lago, where they and their wives are having dinner, and the two men are playing golf at a nearby club.</p>	<p>专家们表示，特朗普在“一个中国”问题上让步，也应该放到地区背景下看待。他是在安倍为期三天的访美活动前夕向习近平妥协的。访问期间，这位日本领导人在白宫享用了午宴，还到特朗普的马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)做客，两位领导人和他们的妻子此时正在那里共进晚餐，两人还将在附近的一个高尔夫俱乐部打球。</p>
<p>To allow the tensions between China and the United States to fester during such a prominent display of hospitality to the Japanese, analysts</p>	<p>分析人士表示，在展示对日本如此明显的友好期间让中美之间的紧张关系加剧，将进一步危害华盛顿与北京的关系。在与安倍召开新闻发布会期间，特</p>

<p>said, would have further poisoned relations between Washington and Beijing. At his news conference with Mr. Abe, Mr. Trump took pains to say he and Mr. Xi were developing their own rapport.</p>	<p>朗普煞费苦心他表示他与习近平正在发展融洽的关系。</p>
<p>"It was a very, very warm conversation," Mr. Trump said. "I think we are in the process of getting along very well, and I think that we'll also be very much of a benefit to Japan."</p>	<p>"那是一次非常非常友好的交谈,"特朗普说。"我认为我们处在形成融洽关系的过程中,我觉得我们也会给日本带来很大的益处。"</p>
<p>Mr. Abe appeared pleased, too, noting that the president had reaffirmed the American security guarantee to Japan, including over what the Japanese call the Senkaku Islands, which are administered by Japan but claimed by both Japan and China. That was a far cry from Mr. Trump's suggestion during the campaign that the United States might walk away from the alliance.</p>	<p>安倍似乎也感到满意,他指出这位总统重申了美国对日本的安全承诺,包括在日本称为尖阁诸岛的地方——那里目前在日方手中,但日中两国都宣称对该岛拥有主权。这种立场与特朗普在竞选期间的提议想去甚远,即美国可能会脱离这种盟友关系。</p>
<p>Michael J. Green, an Asia director in Mr. Bush's National Security Council, noted that in the weeks before Mr. Trump took office, he suggested that the key pillars of America's relationship with both China and Japan — the One China policy and the mutual defense treaty — would both be on the table, chips to be used in a broader negotiation.</p>	<p>曾在布什总统任内担任国家安全委员会(National Security Council)亚洲事务主任的迈克尔·J·格林(Michael J. Green)指出,特朗普曾在就职几周前提出,美国与中国和日本关系的关键支柱——"一个中国"政策和安保条约——将会摆在桌面上,用作更广泛谈判中的筹码。</p>
<p>"What's been so interesting about the last few days is that Trump took both issues off the table," Mr. Green said. "You can hear the sigh of relief across the whole Asia-Pacific region."</p>	<p>"过去几天最有意思的发现是,特朗普将两个问题都从桌面拿下,"格林说。"你可以听到整个亚太地区都松了口气。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170213/trump-foreign-policy-quickly-loses-its-sharp-edge</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170213/trump-foreign-policy-quickly-loses-its-sharp-edge</p>
<p>Trump, Changing Course on Taiwan, Gives China an Upper Hand</p>	<p>特朗普成了中国眼中的纸老虎</p>
<p>BEIJING — By backing down in a telephone call with China's president on his promise to review the status of Taiwan, President Trump may</p>	<p>北京——特朗普总统在与中国国家主席通电话时做出让步,承诺重新审视台湾的地位,这可能避免了与美国最强大的对手进行对抗。</p>

<p>have averted a confrontation with America's most powerful rival.</p>	
<p>But in doing so, he handed China a victory and sullied his reputation with its leader, Xi Jinping, as a tough negotiator who ought to be feared, analysts said.</p>	<p>但分析人士说，他这样做是把胜利拱手交给了中国，损害了他本应作为一个让习近平感到担心的强势谈判者的声誉。</p>
<p>"Trump lost his first fight with Xi and he will be looked at as a paper tiger," said Shi Yin hong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University of China, in Beijing, and an adviser to China's State Council. "This will be interpreted in China as a great success, achieved by Xi's approach of dealing with him."</p>	<p>"特朗普在与习近平的第一次交锋中失败了，他将被看作纸老虎，"位于北京的中国人民大学的国际关系教授、中国国务院参事时殷弘说。"在中国，这会被看成是一个巨大的成功，习近平把他搞定了。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's reversal on Taiwan is likely to reinforce the views of those in China who see him as merely the latest American president to come into office talking tough on China, only to bend eventually to economic reality and adopt more cooperative policies. That could mean more difficult negotiations with Beijing on trade, North Korea and other issues.</p>	<p>特朗普在台湾问题上立场的逆转，可能会加深中国人的看法：他不过是上台时对中国态度强硬，最终却屈服于经济现实，采取更多合作政策的最新一个美国总统而已。这可能意味着美国在贸易、朝鲜和其他问题上和北京谈判时会更加困难。</p>
<p>At the same time, the Chinese leadership will view statements by Mr. Trump with even greater skepticism. "Even though Trump has said he will support the 'One China' policy, China cannot fully trust him," said Yan Xuetong, dean of the school of international relations at Tsinghua University, in Beijing. "Even his own people don't trust him."</p>	<p>与此同时，中国领导人对特朗普说的话疑心也会更大。"虽然特朗普说他会支持'一个中国'政策，中国不能完全信任他，"位于北京的清华大学国际关系研究院院长阎学通说。"即使他自己的人也不相信他。"</p>
<p>China's official reaction to the telephone call, in which Mr. Trump affirmed that America would abide by the longstanding policy, was polite, even upbeat.</p>	<p>特朗普在电话中表示，美国将遵循长期对华政策，中国对这通电话的正式反应很礼貌，甚至乐观。</p>
<p>"The conversation was very cordial," Lu Kang, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said at a regular news briefing on Friday. "The One</p>	<p>"两国元首进行了非常好的通话。"外交部发言人陆慷在星期五的例行新闻发布会上说，"一个中国原则一直是中美关系的政治基础。"</p>

China principle is the political foundation of China-U.S. relations.”	
Under that policy, the United States recognized a single Chinese government in Beijing and severed diplomatic ties with Taiwan.	根据这项政策，美国承认北京政府是唯一的中国政府，并断绝了与台湾的外交关系。
American leadership was damaged by Mr. Trump staking out a position and then stepping back, said Hugh White, a professor of strategic studies at the Australian National University and the author of “The China Choice,” a book that argues that the United States should share power in the Pacific region with China.	《中国抉择》(The China Choice)作者、澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)战略研究学教授休·怀特(Hugh White)则认为，特朗普提出了一个立场，然后又往后退缩，这破坏了美国的领导力。《中国抉择》主张美国应该在太平洋地区与中国分享权力。
“The Chinese will see him as weak,” Mr. White said of Mr. Trump. “He has reinforced the impression in Beijing that Trump is not serious about managing the U.S.-China relationship.”	“中国人会觉得他弱势，”怀特提到特朗普时说。“他增进了北京的这种印象：特朗普对待美中关系并不认真。”
Mr. Shi said that Beijing had chosen to remain firm and patient with Mr. Trump, and that approach had paid off.	时殷弘说，北京选择对特朗普保持坚定和耐心，这种方法已经获得了回报。
Even though many other world leaders had spoken to the new American president by phone since his inauguration on Jan. 20, Mr. Xi had refused to talk to Mr. Trump until he was sure that the American president would give what turned out to be a concession — an affirmation of the One China policy, Mr. Shi said.	尽管自从特朗普 1 月 20 日就职以来，很多国际领导人已经和这位美国新总统进行过交谈，但习近平拒绝与特朗普通话，直到确信他会做出让步为止——也就是确认要遵循“一个中国”政策，时殷弘表示。
Mr. Trump put himself in a corner by questioning the status of Taiwan, an issue that the Chinese have regarded as nonnegotiable since President Jimmy Carter put the One China policy into effect in 1979, Mr. Shi added.	时殷弘还说，特朗普质疑 1979 年吉米·卡特(Jimmy Carter)总统颁布的一个中国政策，是把自己逼到了角落。中国人认为台湾问题是不可谈判的。
Some Chinese said Mr. Trump’s decision to walk back on the issue of Taiwan at least lowered the risk of conflict.	一些中国人说特朗普在台湾问题上做出让步，至少是减少了发生冲突的风险。
“If he agreed to the One China policy, that means there is no danger of	“如果他赞同一个中国政策，就意味着中美之间没有直接交战的危险，”清华

<p>direct war between China and the United States," said Mr. Yan of Tsinghua University. "That fact is very positive."</p>	<p>大学的阎学通说。“这件事非常积极。”</p>
<p>When Mr. Trump took a precedent-shattering phone call from President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan in early December, and said a few days later that he wanted to extract concessions from Beijing in return for keeping the One China policy, the Chinese government issued "ugly" statements saying it would not waver on the issue of Taiwan, Mr. Shi said.</p>	<p>特朗普去年12月初和台湾总统蔡英文进行打破先例的通话,数日后他表示,他想要北京做出一些让步,以换取他继续遵循一个中国政策,而中国政府发布了“令人不安的”声明,自称不会在台湾问题上摇摆不定,时殷弘说。</p>
<p>Those statements came from the Foreign Ministry, which said that "it was out of the question" to negotiate and that the One China policy was "a core issue" that involved China's sovereignty and territorial integrity.</p>	<p>中国外交部发布的这些声明称,该问题“不容”谈判,一个中国政策是涉及中国主权和领土完整的“核心问题”。</p>
<p>In diplomatic parlance, that meant Taiwan was a rock-bottom issue that Beijing was prepared to fight over.</p>	<p>用外交辞令讲,这意味着台湾是中国会不惜为之开战的底线问题。</p>
<p>The tough statements were intended to recall the time in 1995 when China tested missiles near Taiwan, prompting President Bill Clinton to dispatch an aircraft carrier through the Taiwan Strait, near China's coast.</p>	<p>这些强硬的声明意在让人想起1995年,当时中国在台湾附近试射导弹,促使比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统派出了一艘航空母舰,穿过中国海岸附近的台湾海峡。</p>
<p>China is militarily much stronger today, armed with far more advanced missiles and a more robust navy that includes one aircraft carrier, with more on the way.</p>	<p>今天的中国在军事上要强大得多,拥有比当年更多的先进导弹,还有一支强大的海军——它拥有一艘航空母舰,并且计划建造更多。</p>
<p>The Chinese also decided to flatter Mr. Trump, Mr. Shi said. When the Trump administration started to make small steps to pave the way for the phone call with Mr. Xi, China was almost excessive in its response, a way of trying to reassure Washington without paying any price, Mr. Shi added.</p>	<p>时殷弘表示,中国也决定迎合特朗普。他还讲道,当特朗普政府开始采取一些小步骤为与习近平通话铺路时,中国的反应几乎有些过,这是他们不付出任何代价而尽力让华盛顿放心的方式。</p>

<p>So after Mr. Trump sent a letter to the Chinese Embassy in Washington this week, wishing the Chinese people a "prosperous Year of the Rooster," Beijing responded that it was "very happy" to receive the president's greetings.</p>	<p>所以在特朗普于上周向中国祝华盛顿的大使馆致信，祝中国人民“鸡年大吉”时，北京表示对收到这位总统的祝福感到“非常高兴”。</p>
<p>The American secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson, who had pledged to uphold the One China policy during his confirmation hearings, was at the White House on Thursday before the call, apparently pointing out the risks of Mr. Trump's approach.</p>	<p>拨打周四那通电话之前，在提名确认听证会上承诺支持一个中国政策的美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)就在白宫里，显然是在指出特朗普的方式所存在的风险。</p>
<p>"The cost to the U.S. of refusing to recommit to the One China policy was very high, and Trump was persuaded," said Bonnie S. Glaser, director of the China Power Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.</p>	<p>"美国拒绝再次承诺坚持一个中国政策的代价非常高，特朗普被说服了，"华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)中国力量项目(China Power Project)的总监葛来仪(Bonnie Glaser)说。</p>
<p>In an unusual move, the state-run Chinese news agency Xinhua posted on Twitter a cheeky quiz on the possible reason Mr. Trump had changed his mind on the One China policy. Twitter is banned in China.</p>	<p>中国官方通讯社新华社采取不同寻常的举动，在 Twitter 上发布了一个有些冒失的竞猜活动，让人猜测特朗普为何在一个中国政策上改变了主意。Twitter 在中国境内遭到屏蔽。</p>
<p>Xinhua gave four choices, giving prominent play to the options "blackmailing didn't work" and "China's unyielding stance," and including the possibility that a visit by Ivanka Trump and her 5-year-old daughter, Arabella, to the Chinese Embassy's New Year reception last week had played a role.</p>	<p>新华社给出四个选项，突出了“敲诈不成功”、“中国立场强硬”这两个选项，其中还包括了一种可能性，即伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)和她5岁的女儿阿拉贝拉(Arabella)上周出席中国大使馆的新年招待会发挥了作用。</p>
<p>The tension between Washington and Beijing over Mr. Trump's attitude toward Taiwan has reverberated around the Asia-Pacific region, where American allies have worried since the December phone call with Ms. Tsai that, in the extreme, there could be armed conflict over Taiwan.</p>	<p>华盛顿与北京就特朗普对台湾问题的态度产生的紧张关系，在亚太地区产生了巨大的影响。自12月与蔡英文那次通话之后，美国在这里的盟友一直担心，在极端的情况下，可能会出现就台湾问题爆发的武装冲突。</p>
<p>On Friday, the United States Pacific Command said that a Chinese</p>	<p>据美联社报道，美国太平洋司令部(United States Pacific Command)周五表</p>

<p>aircraft and an American Navy patrol plane had had an “unsafe” encounter over the South China Sea, The Associated Press reported. A spokesman said that the “interaction” between a Chinese KJ-200 early warning aircraft and a Navy P-3C plane took place on Wednesday in international airspace. The spokesman did not say what was unsafe about the encounter.</p>	<p>示，一架中国飞机和一架美国海军巡逻机在南海上空进行了一次“不安全”的交会。一名发言人称，一架中国 KJ-200 预警飞机和一架 P-3C 海军飞机之间上周三在国际领空发生“交会”。这名发言人没有透露这次交会有什么不安全。</p>
<p>That Mr. Trump appears to have smoothed things out for the moment has brought relief, but it does not assuage concerns about future dealings between Mr. Xi and the American president.</p>	<p>特朗普似乎暂时解决了这些问题，让情况有所缓解，但它不能消除对习近平和美国总统今后往来的担忧。</p>
<p>Both the White House and the Chinese Foreign Ministry said that the two leaders wanted to strengthen cooperation. The White House statement said Beijing wanted to work with Washington on a number of issues, including trade.</p>	<p>白宫和中国外交部都表示，两位领导人希望加强合作。白宫的声明表示，北京希望与华盛顿在一系列问题上展开合作，包括贸易。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has threatened a trade war by raising the possibility of steep tariffs in response to what he portrays as China’s predatory trade practices.</p>	<p>特朗普曾威胁有可能增加关税发动贸易战，以此回应他口中所说的中国损人利己的贸易行为。</p>
<p>Neither side specified in their statements how they would cooperate, and doubts remained in the Asia-Pacific region about Mr. Trump’s intentions on a variety of issues. China values predictability, and one phone call could not deliver that, analysts said.</p>	<p>双方都没有在声明中明确指出他们会如何合作，亚太地区对特朗普在一系列议题上的意图依然存疑。分析人士表示，中国重视可预测性，而一次通话无法实现这一点。</p>
<p>“Trump isn’t attached to any particular policy line with China or anyone else,” said Peter Jennings, executive director of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute. “So ‘working together’ could also be dumped whenever it suits.”</p>	<p>“特朗普不会一直和中国或其他任何国家坚持任何政策，”澳大利亚战略政策研究所(Australian Strategic Policy Institute)的执行主任彼得·詹宁斯(Peter Jennings)说。“所以在任何需要的时候，也有可能放弃‘携手’”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170213/trump-one-china-taiwan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170213/trump-one-china-taiwan</p>

<p>Is China Pushing Trump to Talk to North Korea?</p>	<p>重启朝核谈判，中国给特朗普加压？</p>
<p>BEIJING — For years, the United States and others have pressed China’s leaders to suspend imports of coal from North Korea to push the reclusive state to abandon its nuclear weapons program. For years, the Chinese leadership resisted — until Saturday, when it suddenly announced in a terse statement that it would do just that.</p>	<p>北京——多年来，美国和其他国家一直在向中国领导人施加压力，想让中国暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭，以促使这个与世隔绝的国家放弃自己的核武器计划。多年来，中国领导人都顶住了压力，直到上周六，中国突然在一份简短声明中宣布将会这样做。</p>
<p>But if Beijing was sending a message to North Korea, it was also directing one at President Trump, who has complained that China was not putting enough pressure on North Korea.</p>	<p>但是，如果说北京是在向朝鲜发出信息的话，这也是中国发给特朗普总统的信息，特朗普一直抱怨中国未向朝鲜施加足够的压力。</p>
<p>Now President Xi Jinping of China has essentially said: We have done our part in enforcing sanctions. Over to you, Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>现在，中国国家主席习近平基本上是在说：“我们在执行制裁上做了我们该做的。现在看你的了，特朗普先生。”</p>
<p>The challenge comes at a tantalizing moment. For weeks now, plans have been afoot for a North Korean government delegation to meet in New York in early March with a group of former United States officials who have long been involved in North Korea policy.</p>	<p>这个挑战正好出现在一个令人展望的时刻。朝鲜的一个政府代表团计划于3月初在纽约与一群曾长期参与朝鲜政策的前美国官员会晤，准备工作已经进行了好几周了。</p>
<p>Will the Trump administration issue visas to the North Koreans, a move that would suggest the new president is interested at least in hearing from Pyongyang through informal channels?</p>	<p>特朗普政府会向朝鲜人发签证吗？发签证将会表明，新总统至少对通过非正式渠道听听平壤怎么说有兴趣。</p>
<p>There have been indications that Mr. Trump was willing to take a quite different tack from President Barack Obama.</p>	<p>有迹象表明，特朗普愿意作出与奥巴马总统截然不同的姿态。</p>
<p>During his campaign, Mr. Trump said he was interested in sharing a hamburger with the 33-year-old leader of North Korea, Kim Jong-un. He seemed to suggest he had a smidgen of respect for, or at least curiosity about, the maverick leader, the most recent incarnation of a longstanding dynasty.</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选时曾说，他有兴趣与朝鲜33岁的领导人金正恩一起吃汉堡。他似乎暗示，他对这个特立独行的领导人有一点点尊重，或至少有些好奇，金正恩是多年来执政朝鲜的金氏家族的最新一代。</p>

<p>Mr. Trump's response to the recent North Korean missile test was restrained, perhaps the result of Mr. Obama's warning after the November election that North Korea would be the incoming president's most dangerous foreign policy challenge.</p>	<p>特朗普对朝鲜最近导弹试验的反应比较克制，这可能是奥巴马在去年 11 月大选后警告的结果，奥巴马说朝鲜会是即将上任的总统所面临的最危险的外交政策挑战。</p>
<p>"If the visas are issued, it will be a clear message that the Trump administration is prepared to go the extra mile and engage North Korea," said Evans J. R. Revere, a former principal deputy assistant secretary of state.</p>	<p>"如果发签证，这将是特朗普政府愿意做出更多努力与朝鲜进行接触的一个明确信息，"前首席副助理国务卿李维亚(Evans J. R. Revere)说。</p>
<p>There should be little expectation, he warned, of any policy shift by the North, which has shown every indication of wanting to continue building its nuclear program.</p>	<p>李维亚警告说，不要对朝鲜会有任何政策转变抱多少希望，朝鲜的所有迹象表明，它要继续自己的核武器建设。</p>
<p>The planned meeting, sponsored by the National Committee on American Foreign Policy, headed by Donald S. Zagoria, falls far short of talks between the two governments and has been designed as an initial sounding board.</p>	<p>计划的会晤是由以唐纳德·S·萨戈里亚(Donald S. Zagoria)为首的美国外交政策国家委员会赞助的，会晤远没有达到两国政府之间会谈的级别，而是作为初步的决策咨询而设计的。</p>
<p>"I have been organizing such meetings with the North Koreans since 2003, and our goal is to increase mutual understanding as well as to encourage the kind of frank dialogue that may not be possible in official talks," Mr. Zagoria said.</p>	<p>萨戈里亚说："自从 2003 年以来，我一直在组织与朝鲜人进行这种会晤，我们的目标是增进相互了解，同时鼓励那种在正式会谈中不可能进行的坦率对话。"</p>
<p>The gathering would be the first of its type in New York in five years because the Obama administration opposed holding even informal talks on American soil given North Korea's expansion of its nuclear weapons program. That North Korea is holding two Americans hostage was another impediment.</p>	<p>这将是五年来首次在纽约举行这种会晤，因为奥巴马政府反对在朝鲜扩大核武器计划的情况下，在美国土地上举行即使是非正式的会谈。朝鲜关押了两名美国人质是另一个障碍。</p>
<p>Meetings with North Korean officials arranged by Mr. Zagoria and other</p>	<p>在奥巴马时代，萨戈里亚和其他团体安排的与朝鲜官员的会晤都是在其他国</p>

groups were held in world capitals during the Obama era, including Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and Berlin last year.	家的首都进行的，包括马来西亚吉隆坡和德国柏林。
The decision whether to allow the meeting to proceed in New York is now freighted with more than the usual complications.	是否允许会晤在纽约进行的决定现在充满了比通常情况下更多的复杂性。
Over the last 10 days, North Korea has shown its full colors. First, the regime flaunted its expanding nuclear capabilities with the test of an intermediate-range ballistic missile that uses a solid-fuel technology that will make it easier for the country to hide its arsenal.	朝鲜在过去的 10 天中展示了自己的全部色彩。首先，朝鲜通过测试一枚使用固体燃料技术的中程弹道导弹，炫耀了自己不断扩大的核能力，固体燃料技术将让朝鲜更容易隐藏其武库。
Then, last week, Kim Jong-nam, the half brother of the North Korean leader, was assassinated in Malaysia in a crowded passenger terminal at Kuala Lumpur International Airport. The South Korean government has publicly accused North Korea of the killing, and six North Koreans have been linked to the plot.	然后在上周，朝鲜领导人的同父异母哥哥金正男在马来西亚吉隆坡国际机场一个拥挤的旅客航站楼被暗杀。韩国政府公开指责朝鲜是主谋，已发现有六名朝鲜人与暗杀行动有关。
Without these two incidents, the Trump administration could have won praise for breaking the logjam with North Korea by allowing the New York meeting to go ahead, said a former participant in such meetings who declined to be identified because of the sensitivity of the topic.	没有发生这两件事的话，允许此次会晤在纽约进行，很可能让特朗普政府赢得打破朝鲜僵局的赞扬，一名曾参加过这种会晤的人说，由于所讨论问题的敏感性，该人拒绝具名。
But the assassination of Kim Jong-nam would allow opponents of North Korean engagement to charge that granting visas only rewarded bad behavior, the person said.	但此人表示，金正男被暗杀一事将让反对与朝鲜接触的人指责，批准发签证只会奖励不良行为。
Soon after the killing, Republican and Democratic members of Congress called for the United States to return North Korea to its blacklist of states that sponsor terrorism, from which it was removed nine years ago.	在暗杀发生后不久，国会中的共和党成员和民主党成员曾呼吁美国把朝鲜重新列入支持恐怖主义国家的黑名单，朝鲜是在 9 年前从这个名单上下来的。
The Trump administration faces another, perhaps more profound,	在如何处理朝鲜问题上，特朗普政府面临着另一个，也许是更深刻的决定。

<p>decision on how to handle North Korea. Annual joint military exercises, set for March between South Korea and the United States, are expected to involve an American aircraft carrier, advanced stealth fighters, B-52 and B-1B bombers and a nuclear submarine, according to South Korean news reports.</p>	<p>据韩国新闻报道，今年3月的美韩联合军事演习应该会有一艘美国航空母舰、先进的隐形战斗机、B-52 和 B-1B 轰炸机和一艘核潜艇参加。</p>
<p>This annual show of force, not far from the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea and off the Korean coast, has traditionally been viewed by North Korea as an American preparation for an attack against its forces.</p>	<p>演习地点不远处就是朝鲜和韩国之间的非军事区和韩国海岸，朝鲜历来将这种一年一度的武力展示视为美国在为攻击其部队做准备。</p>
<p>With the heightened tensions on the Korean Peninsula, and Chinese-North Korean relations at a low point, the risk of a strong response by the North to the exercises – through the launch of missiles or a nuclear test – is higher than usual, said Peter Hayes, the executive director of the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability in Berkeley, Calif.</p>	<p>总部位于加利福尼亚州伯克利(Berkeley, Calif)诺蒂斯安全与可持续发展研究所(Nautilus Institute)的执行主任彼得·海斯(Peter Hayes)表示，随着朝鲜半岛紧张局势加剧，以及中朝关系处于低点，朝鲜通过发射导弹或核试验做出强烈反应的风险已经高于往常。</p>
<p>Last year, for example, the North conducted its fifth nuclear test during joint American-South Korean military exercises.</p>	<p>例如去年，朝鲜在美韩联合军事演习期间进行了第五次核试验。</p>
<p>“We are likely entering a new and extremely dangerous phase of the Korean conflict,” Mr. Hayes said. He suggested ramping down the exercises to “avoid inadvertent clashes and escalation to nuclear war, and to probe North Korean intentions.”</p>	<p>“在朝韩冲突上，我们可能进入一个极其危险的新阶段，”海斯说。他建议缩减演习，以“避免无意挑起冲突、升级为核战争，同时对朝鲜的意图进行探询”。</p>
<p>China would like the Trump administration to deal directly with North Korea. Beijing’s suspension of coal imports from North Korea was a signal that China was being tougher than usual, offering Mr. Trump a concession to bring Washington to the table with the North.</p>	<p>中国希望特朗普政府直接与朝鲜打交道。北京暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭的做法显示，中国对朝鲜变得比以往更加强硬，同时这也是向特朗普做出的让步，以便华盛顿回到与朝鲜的谈判桌。</p>

<p>But how much impact a suspension of coal imports would have on the rudimentary and seemingly resilient North Korean economy was far from clear.</p>	<p>但是，暂停煤炭进口对朝鲜初级的、似乎具有弹性的经济会产生什么样的影响，目前还远远不清楚。</p>
<p>The Foreign Ministry insisted Tuesday that the suspension of coal imports was a bureaucratic procedure. In the first six weeks of 2017 China had already imported almost all its annual quota of coal allowed under the United Nations sanctions, the ministry said. Whether China had actually paid for those imports was not addressed.</p>	<p>中国外交部周二坚称，暂停进口煤炭只是正常程序。在 2017 年的前六周里，中国的进口量就几乎用完了联合国制裁规定的煤炭年度配额。中国没有提到是否真的为这些煤炭进口付了钱。</p>
<p>"It won't be as huge as many expected," said Zhang Liangui, an expert on North Korea at the Central Party School of the Communist Party. "Outsiders have underestimated the North's capability to cope with sanctions."</p>	<p>"影响不会像很多人想的那么大，"中共中央党校朝鲜问题专家张璉瑰说。"外面低估了朝鲜应对制裁的能力。"</p>
<p>Nor is Mr. Zhang optimistic that any talks with North Korea, formal or informal, will result in a diminishing of the North's nuclear capabilities.</p>	<p>而且张璉瑰也不乐观，他认为，与朝鲜的任何正式或非正式会谈都不会令朝鲜削减核能力。</p>
<p>"North Korea has said more than 50 times that it will not participate in any talks that have denuclearization on the agenda," he said. "I don't think President Trump could pull this off and talk the Koreans out of it."</p>	<p>"朝鲜说了我看不下五十次他不会参加任何有无核化议程的谈判，"他说。"我不觉得特朗普总统就能把谈好，把朝鲜给谈成了。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170222/china-north-korea-trump-talks</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170222/china-north-korea-trump-talks</p>
<p>North Korea Accuses China of 'Mean Behavior' After It Tightens Sanctions</p>	<p>朝鲜官媒激烈抨击中国“卑鄙”</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — North Korea on Thursday criticized China in unusually bitter language for tightening sanctions, accusing its powerful Communist neighbor of "mean behavior" and "dancing to the tune of the U.S."</p>	<p>韩国首尔——朝鲜周四用异常激烈的语言抨击中国加强制裁，指责它强大的共产主义邻国的“卑鄙做法”和“对美国随波逐流”。</p>

<p>The anti-Beijing commentary carried by the North's state-run Korean Central News Agency, did not name China and was written by a writer named Jong Phil. While it was not a formal government statement, commentators in North Korea do not depart from the government's official position. Mr. Jong left no doubt about his target, referring to "a neighboring country, which often claims itself to be a 'friendly neighbor.'"</p>	<p>朝鲜官方通讯社朝中社(Korean Central News Agency)发表的这篇反对北京的评论文章，没有点中国的名。作者署名正笔(Jong Phil)。尽管这不是正式政府声明，但朝鲜的评论人士不会偏离政府的官方立场。这位正笔说到了一个“口口声声标榜‘友好邻邦’的周边国家”，目标非常明确。</p>
<p>Mr. Jong's commentary came five days after China announced that it was suspending all coal imports from North Korea for the rest of the year. China said the ban was part of its efforts to enforce United Nations sanctions aimed at ending the North's nuclear weapons and ballistic-missile programs.</p>	<p>在署名正笔的这篇文章发表的五天前，中国宣布到今年年底，暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭。中国称该禁令是其实施联合国制裁的行动的一部分。联合国制裁意在结束朝鲜的核武器和弹道导弹计划。</p>
<p>"Its recent measures are, in effect, tantamount to the enemies' moves to bring down the social system in the DPRK," the commentary said, using the acronym for North Korea's official name, Democratic People's Republic of Korea. "This country, styling itself a big power, is dancing to the tune of the U.S."</p>	<p>"这样的措施，实际上同敌对势力要搞垮朝鲜制度的阴谋大同小异，"文章写道。"一个以大国自居的国家没有政治主见，对美国随波逐流。"</p>
<p>China imposed the coal ban after the North Korean test of a ballistic missile that the United Nations Security Council condemned as a violation of its resolutions. The ban deprived North Korea of one of its most important sources of hard currency. Coal accounted for nearly 40 percent of its exports in the past several years, and almost all of it was shipped to China, according to South Korean government estimates.</p>	<p>中国是在朝鲜试射一枚弹道导弹后禁止从该国进口煤炭的。联合国安理会对朝鲜的行为进行了谴责，称其违反了联合国决议。中国的禁令让朝鲜失去了最重要的一个硬通货来源。据韩国政府估计，过去几年，煤炭在朝鲜的出口中占比近 40%，并且几乎所有煤炭都运到了中国。</p>
<p>Although North Korea's "juche" ideology emphasizes the nation's self-reliance, in reality the country depends on China for 90 percent of</p>	<p>尽管朝鲜的“主体思想”强调该国的自立，但实际上，该国 90%的对外贸易依靠中国。</p>

its external trade.	
That has led officials in South Korea and the United States to argue that Beijing should use its economic influence to force the North to suspend its weapons programs. While pushing for ever tighter sanctions, some officials have suggested that Beijing was losing patience with the North Korean regime over its continued tests of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles.	这导致韩国和美国的官员主张，北京应该用自己的经济影响力逼迫朝鲜停止武器计划。在推动实行日益严厉的制裁的同时，一些官员称，因为朝鲜不断进行核武器和弹道导弹试验，北京对朝鲜政权的耐心正在消失。
But other analysts remain skeptical about China's willingness to use its economic leverage. China and North Korea share a deep bond forged decades ago when their Communist leaders fought together.	但其他一些分析人士仍对中国利用自己的经济砝码的意愿持怀疑态度。中国和朝鲜有着深厚的关系，这个关系是几十年前，两国的共产主义领导人在并肩作战时建立起来的。
These analysts think that Beijing also fears a destabilized North Korea more than a nuclear-armed North Korea, and that it considers the country a vital buffer against the United States military based in South Korea.	这些分析人士还认为，北京更担心朝鲜失去稳定，而不是后者拥有核武器，而且北京认为朝鲜是抵御驻韩美军的重要缓冲。
They tend to see China's suspension of coal imports as a warning to North Korea, and as a deft move to blunt Washington's criticism that it was not doing enough to enforce sanctions. China insists that Washington engage the North in negotiations to solve the nuclear problem.	他们倾向于认为中国停止进口煤炭是对朝鲜的一个警告，同时也是一个巧妙的做法，可以缓和华盛顿对其在实施制裁上做得不够的指责。中国坚持认为，华盛顿应让朝鲜加入为解决核问题而进行的谈判。
On Wednesday, an editorial in the state-controlled Global Times of China said that despite the coal import ban, China's friendship with North Korea remained unchanged.	周三，中国官方控制的报纸《环球时报》上的一篇社评称，尽管颁布了煤炭进口禁令，但中国与朝鲜的友谊保持不变。
"Chinese sanctions only target at its nuclear weapon program, and we are firmly opposed to Seoul's political fantasy against Pyongyang," it said.	"中国的制裁措施只针对朝鲜拥核，我们坚决反对韩国媒体上针对平壤的各种政治幻想，"文章写道。

<p>For its part, North Korea maintained a defiant tone. It warned on Thursday that it would be “utterly childish” to think that the North would stop building its “nuclear weapons and intercontinental ballistic rockets if a few pennies of money is cut off.”</p>	<p>朝鲜一方仍保持着强硬的态度。该国周四警告称，他们以为“只要切断小小资金的来路，便会使朝鲜无法制作核武器与开发洲际弹道火箭”，这本身是“幼稚可笑的”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170224/north-korea-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170224/north-korea-china</p>
<p>China and North Korea Reveal Sudden, and Deep, Cracks in Their Friendship</p>	<p>中朝友谊突然显露深刻裂痕</p>
<p>BEIJING — For decades, North Korea could count on China as a loyal ally despite the erratic behavior of the ruling Kim dynasty. Beijing held its tongue, even as its neighbor engaged in saber rattling, nuclear testing and bombastic threats.</p>	<p>北京——几十年来，朝鲜可以把中国当作忠实的盟友来依靠，尽管统治该国的金家王朝行为乖张。即便是在朝鲜耀武扬威、开展核试验和进行言辞威胁的时候，北京也没有说过这个邻国的坏话。</p>
<p>But by this week, things may have gone too far, with North Korea unleashing a tirade in which it deployed some of the most damning insults in its playbook, accusing China of “dancing to the tune of the U.S.” and “styling itself as a big power.”</p>	<p>但是到了本周，朝鲜可能把事情做出格了，因为他们发表长篇大论，使用了其战略手册中一些最为难听的侮辱性措辞，指责中国“对美国随波逐流”和“以大国自居”。</p>
<p>Chinese observers of relations between the countries were left in disbelief about how rapidly those ties have deteriorated, particularly after Beijing decided to cut off coal imports that provide badly needed currency for the North’s economy.</p>	<p>中国的国际关系观察家对中朝关系的恶化速度感到难以置信，特别是在北京决定暂停煤炭进口，让朝鲜经济无法从中获得急需的资金之后。</p>
<p>“At first many people thought it was a fake commentary,” Cheng Xiaohu, associate professor of international studies at Renmin University, said of the tirade against China, published in the North’s state-run news media on Thursday. “It is a big surprise that North Korea has launched such a strong attack against China. I expected an angry reaction — but not this strong.”</p>	<p>“起初很多人认为这个评论是假的，”提到朝鲜国有媒体周四针对中国的长篇檄文时，中国人民大学副教授成晓河说。“朝鲜这样猛烈地攻击中国太令人震惊了。我预计到朝鲜会作出愤怒的反应——但没料到这么猛烈。”</p>

<p>The diatribe, carried by the Korean Central News Agency, came just before the Malaysian government announced that VX nerve agent had killed Kim Jong-nam, the half brother of the North's leader, Kim Jong-un. North Korean agents are suspected of masterminding the attack.</p>	<p>朝鲜中央通讯社的这番恶骂，是在马来西亚政府宣布朝鲜领导人金正恩同父异母的哥哥金正男死于 VX 神经毒剂之后。人们怀疑是朝鲜特工策划了袭击。</p>
<p>The disclosure that a chemical weapon banned under international treaties was used in the attack is sure to put more pressure on China's relations with North Korea, which some Chinese analysts say are at their lowest point since the founding of the North as a separate country after World War II.</p>	<p>在这起攻击使用了国际条约所禁止的化学武器一事遭曝光后，肯定会给中国与朝鲜的关系施加更大的压力，一些中国的分析人士认为，这是朝鲜在二战之后成为一个独立国家以来，中朝关系降至的最低点。</p>
<p>The disclosure "makes things worse," Mr. Cheng said. "It's wrong to kill the half brother. It's more wrong to have used banned chemical agents."</p>	<p>这件事的曝光“雪上加霜”，成晓河说道。“杀死同父异母的哥哥是错的。使用禁用的化学毒剂更是错上加错。”</p>
<p>Earlier this month, the North issued a more indirect takedown of Beijing in its government newspaper Minju Joson, signaling a growing rift. Shortly afterward, China announced the suspension of coal imports.</p>	<p>本月初，朝鲜在其政府报纸《民主朝鲜日报》(Minju Joson)上发表了针对北京的比较婉转的指责，标志着双方裂痕的日益扩大。不久之后，中国就宣布暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭。</p>
<p>The burst of criticisms from Pyongyang — coupled with Beijing's coal ban — suggested boiling tensions between China's president, Xi Jinping, 63, who sees himself as a global leader, and Mr. Kim, 33, an eccentric dictator.</p>	<p>来自平壤的批评和北京的煤炭禁令一起，暗示了 63 岁的中国主席、自认为是全球领导者的习近平和 33 岁的古怪独裁者金正恩之间非常紧张的关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is said to have low regard for Mr. Kim, who has not visited China and is not known to have been invited.</p>	<p>据说习近平看不起金正恩。金正恩没有访问中国，也不知道他是否收到过邀请。</p>
<p>Despite past periods of turbulence, including under Mao Zedong, both sides have more or less tried to preserve a polite public veneer of amity. But the friendship was a myth, said Shen Zhihua, a professor of history</p>	<p>尽管双方关系在过去发生了数次动荡，包括在毛泽东统治期间，双方或多或少地试图在表面上保持友好。但是这种友谊是虚假的，华东师范大学历史教授沈志华说道。</p>

<p>at East China Normal University.</p>	
<p>The Chinese government has always viewed North Korea as a “vassal country,” he said in an interview with Phoenix Television on Thursday, shortly before the North Korean editorial was published.</p>	<p>中国政府一直把朝鲜视为“藩属国”，本周四，他在朝鲜的社论刊出前不久，接受凤凰电视台采访时说道。</p>
<p>“You can go through the People’s Daily from 1949 to this day, we have never said a single word of ill, all words of praise,” about North Korea, said Mr. Shen, who is one of China’s pre-eminent historians on the North. “Meanwhile, the North Korean newspapers do not speak ill of China.”</p>	<p>“你把从1949年至今的《人民日报》翻一翻，没有一句坏话，全是好话，”中国杰出的朝鲜问题史学家沈志华说。“同时，朝鲜报纸上也不说中国的坏话。”</p>
<p>Even as the relationship has noticeably worsened in recent weeks, China has maintained public restraint. An editorial in Global Times, a state-run tabloid that sometimes reflects the thinking of senior government officials, noted on Friday that the suspension of coal imports was “fair” and in keeping with United Nations sanctions.</p>	<p>即使近几周来，两国关系明显恶化，中国在公开场合仍然保持克制。《环球时报》上周五的一篇社论指出，停止煤炭进口是“公平”的，和联合国制裁保持了一致。该报是官方小报，有时反映了政府高级官员的思想。</p>
<p>The Chinese Foreign Ministry also kept up that facade. “China and North Korea are friendly neighbors, and we are willing to work with the North Korean side in joint efforts to develop healthy and stable relations,” said Geng Shuang, the ministry spokesman.</p>	<p>中国外交部也在保持这种表象。“中朝是友好邻邦。我们愿与朝方共同努力，推动中朝关系健康稳定发展。”外交部发言人耿爽说。</p>
<p>The ministry also played down the significance of the Malaysian announcement that VX had been used in the killing of Kim Jong-nam.</p>	<p>对于马来西亚宣布金正男暗杀事件中使用了VX，中国外交部也予以了淡化处理。</p>
<p>“It is only a preliminary result published by Malaysia, and there is not conclusion on this yet,” Mr. Geng said.</p>	<p>“目前马来西亚方面公布的只是一些初步情况，目前还没有人下朝鲜在马来西亚使用大规模杀伤性武器这个结论。”耿爽说。</p>
<p>It was not immediately clear how much China’s ban on coal imports would affect North Korea’s ability to look after its population. And at least publicly, China said that it was imposing the ban only because it</p>	<p>中国禁止煤炭进口将对朝鲜的民生造成怎样的困难目前还不清楚。至少在公开场合，中国说，完全是因为中方从朝鲜进口的煤炭已经接近联合国制裁允许的上限，他们才决定暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭。</p>

<p>had already fulfilled its coal quota allowed under United Nations sanctions.</p>	
<p>That seemed to suggest that Beijing may have already paid Pyongyang for the coal it imported in the first 50 days of this year, money that would go to the North's cash-starved government, experts said.</p>	<p>这似乎表明，北京可能已经向平壤支付了今年头 50 天进口煤炭的钱，朝鲜政府获得了一些亟需的现金，专家说。</p>
<p>The exposure of the deepening rift comes as the Trump administration has been pressuring Beijing to use its leverage to curtail the North's rapidly expanding nuclear weapons program.</p>	<p>中朝之间日益加深的裂痕暴露出来同时，特朗普政府也一直在敦促北京利用其手中的筹码来遏制朝鲜迅速扩张的核武器计划。</p>
<p>In the last week, the American secretary of state, Rex Tillerson, has spoken with China's senior foreign policy official, Yang Jiechi, and the Chinese foreign minister, Wang Yi, about North Korea.</p>	<p>上周，美国国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)与中国的高级外交政策官员杨洁篪和中国外交部长王毅就朝鲜问题进行了交谈。</p>
<p>President Trump has said China can do significantly more to persuade the North to scale back its nuclear program, even as Beijing has told Washington that it holds limited influence. The latest flare-up is likely to further weaken that leverage, while illustrating the resistance of Kim Jong-un to China's arguments in favor of a denuclearized Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>特朗普总统说，要说服朝鲜缩小其核计划，中国可以做的远远更多——即使北京告诉华盛顿说，自己的影响有限。事情的新发展可能进一步削弱这种筹码，同时也说明了金正恩非常抵触中国支持朝鲜半岛无核化的主张。</p>
<p>"In terms of diplomacy, I see no solution," said Yan Xuetong, the director of the Institute of International Studies at Tsinghua University. Mr. Yan, writing in the Chinese news media this week, said that China had no choice but to accept the North as a nuclear-armed state. That was because China had only two options: either a nuclear North Korea that was friendly toward China or a nuclear North Korea that was unfriendly, he wrote.</p>	<p>"在外交方面，我看不到解决办法，"清华大学国际关系研究院院长阎学通说。他本周在中国的新闻媒体上写道，中国别无选择，只能接受朝鲜作为有核国家。这是因为中国只有两个选择：对华友好的有核武器的朝鲜，和对华不友好的有核武器的朝鲜——他写道。</p>
<p>"I am very pessimistic about this issue," Mr. Yan said.</p>	<p>"我对这个问题非常悲观，"阎学通说。</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170227/china-north-korea-relations-kim-jong-un</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170227/china-north-korea-relations-kim-jong-un</p>
<p>North and South Korea Give China a Double Headache</p>	<p>这边核弹那边萨德，朝鲜和韩国让中国两边头疼</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese government is ratcheting up pressure on South Korea over its plans to deploy an American missile defense system, with the state-controlled news media urging the public to boycott South Korean retail products and threatening diplomatic and even military repercussions.</p>	<p>北京——中国政府正因韩国部署一个美国导弹防御系统的计划而对其加大施压力度，官方新闻媒体呼吁公众抵制韩国的零售产品，并威胁要采取外交甚至军事手段。</p>
<p>China's latest pronouncements follow months of not-so-subtle punitive measures that have already taken a toll on the South Korean economy, including an unofficial ban on Korean television shows and pop stars. The campaign risks a backlash in South Korea even as Beijing's relations with North Korea have also grown strained — a sign of how recent advances in the North's nuclear program have put China in a bind and are upsetting the regional security balance.</p>	<p>最近这番言论出来之前，中国不那么隐秘的惩罚性措施已持续了数月，给韩国经济造成了损失，其中包括针对韩国电视节目和流行明星的非官方禁令。这场运动可能引发韩国的强烈反对，同时北京与朝鲜的关系也已变得紧张——这个迹象表明朝鲜核计划的最新进展已让中国进退维谷，且正在打破该地区的安全平衡。</p>
<p>On Thursday, South Korea and the United States began talks in Seoul to finalize details of the deployment of the so-called Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense System, or Thaad, according to the South's Foreign Ministry. Both countries say the system's purpose is to defend the South against North Korea's growing missile and nuclear threat, but China has objected strongly to the system, which it sees as an American attempt to encircle it.</p>	<p>据韩国外交部称，周四，韩国和美国开始在首尔举行会谈，以敲定部署所谓的末段高空区域防御系统（Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense，简称“萨德”）的细节。两国称该系统的目的是让韩国防御朝鲜日渐严峻的导弹和核威胁，但中国强烈反对该系统，认为是美国试图包围自己。</p>
<p>No date has been set for the system's deployment, but the Pentagon said on Wednesday that Defense Secretary Jim Mattis wanted it in place "as soon as feasible." Military experts said the United States could use</p>	<p>部署该系统的日期尚未确定，但五角大楼周三表示，美国国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)想让它“尽快”就绪。军事专家称美国可能会用 C-17 运输机，把该系统的车载发射装置、拦截装置、雷达、火控装置和支持设备迅速运到</p>

<p>C-17 transport aircraft to quickly move the system's truck-mounted launchers, interceptors, radar, fire control units and support equipment to South Korea.</p>	<p>韩国。</p>
<p>China responded with anger when South Korea agreed in July to accept the Thaad system, and it has made its displeasure known as plans have moved toward the final stages in recent days.</p>	<p>韩国去年7月同意部署萨德系统时，中国颇为愤怒。最近，随着相关计划进行到最后阶段，中国公开表达了自己的不悦。</p>
<p>An outspoken Chinese general, Luo Yuan, now retired, recommended a tough series of responses in an article on Thursday, going so far as to suggest a military strike against the missile system. "We could conduct a surgical hard-kill operation that would destroy the target, paralyzing it and making it unable to hit back," General Luo wrote in the Global Times, a state-run newspaper that often features strident, nationalist views.</p>	<p>在周四的一篇文章中，出言无忌的中国退役少将罗援建议采取一系列强硬措施进行回应，甚至提议对该导弹系统进行军事打击。“我在必要时可对该阵地进行‘外科手术式’的‘硬杀伤’，定点清除，使其成为无还手之力的‘瘫子’，”罗援在常以强硬的民族主义观点为特色的官方报纸《环球时报》上写道。</p>
<p>"Since the United States, Japan and South Korea choose not to respect China's major security concerns, China does not need to be a gentleman on everything," the general wrote. "We must not undermine our own security interests while respecting the security interests of others."</p>	<p>“美日韩既然不尊重中国的重大安全关切，中国也没必要事事处处太‘君子’，”这位少将写道。“我们决不能在尊重其他国家安全关切的同时，反而危害自己国家的安全利益。”</p>
<p>People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper that is often considered the official voice of the leadership, said in its international edition this week that China should consider a "de facto" severance of diplomatic ties with South Korea.</p>	<p>本周，通常被视作领导层官方声音的党报《人民日报》在其海外版中称，中国应考虑“在事实上”中断与韩国的外交关系。</p>
<p>It said in a commentary that China should take "political and military measures" against South Korea and that it should consider coordinating with Russia in dealing with what it called the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea</p>	<p>该报在一篇评论文章中称，中国应该对韩国采取“政治、军事安全手段”，并应考虑与俄罗斯协调，应对它所说的“美日韩反导网”。该报还在一定程度上提到了日本的声明。相关声明显示，日本也可能考虑把萨德作为防御朝鲜的</p>

<p>antimissile network." The paper was referring in part to statements by Japan that it might consider using Thaad as a defense against North Korea.</p>	<p>一道屏障。</p>
<p>China has said that the Thaad system would threaten its nuclear deterrent capacity. It said the system's powerful radar would make it much easier for the United States to detect Chinese missiles and would give the American military much more time to intercept them.</p>	<p>中国称萨德系统会威胁自己的核威慑能力，并称该系统强大的雷达会大大降低美国发现中国导弹的难度，令美军的拦截时间大大增加。</p>
<p>Chinese state news outlets have also suggested a consumer boycott of South Korean products. Much of China's anger has been borne by Lotte, a South Korean conglomerate that provided the government with land for the Thaad deployment in a deal that was finalized this week. Lotte has stores and shopping malls across China, and modest groups of mostly older Chinese held protests at the company's outlets in several cities on Thursday.</p>	<p>中国官方新闻机构也建议消费者抵制韩国产品。中国的愤怒很多都指向了韩国企业集团乐天(Lotte)。在本周敲定的一项协议中，该集团同意为政府提供部署萨德系统的土地。中国全国各地都有乐天的百货商店和购物中心。周四，在中国多座城市，以上了年纪的人为主的小规模人群在乐天的店铺外举行抗议。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the Lotte website serving Chinese shoppers was hacked, the company said. On Thursday, another hacking attack shut down its duty-free shop's website for several hours. Lotte also said that some construction had been stopped by the Chinese authorities on the grounds that it had failed a fire inspection.</p>	<p>乐天称，该公司服务中国消费者的网站于周三遭到入侵。周四，另一场黑客攻击导致其免税店的网站关闭数小时。乐天还称一些建筑项目被中方以消防检查不合格为由叫停。</p>
<p>In recent months, popular South Korean stars have been denied visas to perform in China, and South Korean TV shows have been blocked from Chinese video streaming websites. Many in South Korea say they believe those actions are in retaliation for the Thaad issue, though China has denied any link.</p>	<p>最近几个月，受欢迎的韩国明星无法拿到前往中国表演所需的签证，韩国的电视节目也被中国的视频流媒体网站下架。很多韩国人认为这些行动是对萨德问题的报复，但中国否认存在任何关联。</p>
<p>One of the musicians denied a visa was Sumi Jo, a coloratura soprano</p>	<p>曹秀美(Sumi Jo)就是无法拿到签证的音乐人之一。过去十年里，作为一名</p>

<p>who has toured China almost every year for the past decade. Her brother, Jay Jo, said that she had been unable this year to get the government-approved invitation letter required for an entry visa.</p>	<p>花腔女高音歌唱家，曹秀梅几乎每年都会在中国举办巡演。她的兄弟曹杰 (Jay Jo)说，她今年一直拿不到办理入境签证所需的由政府批准的邀请函。</p>
<p>"As soon as the opportunities reopen, she will resume her concerts in China," Mr. Jo said. "But right now, we have no idea when that will happen."</p>	<p>"机会一重新开放，她就会继续在中国的演唱会，"曹杰说。"但目前，我们不知道要等到什么时候。"</p>
<p>Trade experts said Beijing might be reluctant to take more extreme economic measures. China is South Korea's largest trading partner by far, but South Korea is also China's fourth-largest, and Beijing would probably be reluctant to damage those ties during the current economic slowdown.</p>	<p>贸易专家称北京可能并不愿采取更极端的经济手段。中国目前是韩国最大的贸易伙伴，但韩国也是中国的第四大贸易伙伴，在当前经济放缓的形势下，北京很可能不愿破坏这些往来。</p>
<p>South Korean politicians have said that Washington wants the Thaad system deployed by mid-May, when many expect presidential elections to be held in the South. President Park Geun-hye was impeached by South Korea's legislature in December over a corruption scandal, and she awaits a ruling by the country's Constitutional Court on whether she will be permanently removed from office. The court's decision is expected in the coming weeks, and if it rules against her, a new president will be elected 60 days later.</p>	<p>韩国政客称，华盛顿想让萨德系统在5月中旬之前部署完成。很多人预计韩国将在那个时候举行大选。去年12月，韩国总统朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)因一起腐败丑闻被该国立法机构弹劾。她目前正在等待该国宪法法院就是否将她永久性免职做出裁决。法院预计会在接下来的几周做出裁决。如果法院判定她败诉，韩国将在60天内选出新总统。</p>
<p>South Korea's progressive opposition is seen as having a strong chance of winning the presidency should that election be held. Opposition politicians have expressed skepticism about the Thaad system, and some have charged that the United States wants to rush the deployment to ensure that it is completed before a new president takes office.</p>	<p>如果举行选举，韩国倡导改革的反对派被认为有很大的机会获胜。反对派政界人物对萨德系统表示怀疑，一些人还指控美国这么性急是为了确保该系统在新总统上台前完成部署。</p>

<p>Members of the largest opposition party, the Democratic Party, have visited China twice since August. In January, in an unusual development, a delegation from the party met with the Chinese foreign minister, Wang Yi.</p>	<p>自去年8月以来,韩国最大的反对党民主党(Democratic Party)的成员已两次访华。今年1月,该党的一个代表团同中国外交部长王毅举行了会面。这种事态发展不同寻常。</p>
<p>China had hoped it could persuade the South's next president to refuse to agree to Thaad, said Cheng Xiaohu, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing. "Now China is afraid Thaad will be deployed before the new president of South Korea is in office," he said.</p>	<p>位于北京的人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河说,中国本希望能说服韩国下一任总统拒绝同意部署萨德。“现在,中国害怕萨德在韩国新总统上台前就部署好了,”他说。</p>
<p>Even as China's fury toward the South is on full display, it is also at odds with the North. A North Korean diplomat, Ri Kil-song, arrived in Beijing on Tuesday for five days of talks, an apparent effort by Pyongyang to reach out to China, its economic and political benefactor.</p>	<p>在中国全面发泄对韩国的愤怒时,它和朝鲜也有矛盾。朝鲜外交官李吉圣(Ri Kil-song)周二抵达北京,参加为期五天的会谈。这似乎是平壤为向自己的经济和政治靠山中国求助而采取的行动。</p>
<p>Mr. Ri and Mr. Wang, the Chinese foreign minister, made soothing public statements on Wednesday about the "traditional friendship" between their two countries. Behind the scenes, though, things are unlikely to have been so smooth.</p>	<p>周三,李吉圣和中国外交部长王毅就两国之间的“传统友谊”发表了宽慰人心的公开声明。但在幕后,事情不太可能这么顺利。</p>
<p>Last month, China suspended its imports of North Korean coal for the rest of the year, a surprise move that appeared to be a response to the brazen killing in Malaysia of Kim Jong-nam, the estranged half brother of the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un. South Korea has accused the North of carrying out the attack.</p>	<p>上个月,中国宣布在今年剩下的时间里暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭,这个举动出人意料,似乎是在对朝鲜领导人金正日同父异母的哥哥金正南在马来西亚遭到无情暗杀一事做出的回应。韩国指责朝鲜开展了这起暗杀行动。</p>
<p>The killing may have been taken as an affront by Beijing because the victim had lived in Macau, a Chinese special administrative region. Kim Jong-nam had expressed admiration for China's market economy, and</p>	<p>北京可能把这起暗杀事件视为冒犯,因为受害者生前住在澳门,那是中国的一个特别行政区。金正男曾对中国的市场经济表示过钦佩,一些分析人士推测,中国可能觉得他是不按常理出牌的同父异母的弟弟金正恩的潜在替代人</p>

some analysts have speculated that China saw him as a potential replacement for his erratic half brother.	选。
"One thing after another is happening," Mr. Cheng, the Renmin University professor, said of China's simultaneous troubles with the Koreans. "Not good things — all bad things."	"事情一件接一件地发生，"中国人民大学教授成晓河谈到中国同时也在和韩国起冲突时说。"没好事——全都是坏事。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170303/china-north-south-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170303/china-north-south-korea
U.S. May Soon Increase Pressure on China to Constrain North Korea	美国将进一步向中国施压，要求其约束朝鲜
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Rex Tillerson will warn China's leaders that the United States is prepared to step up missile defenses and pressure on Chinese financial institutions if they fail to use their influence to restrain North Korea's nuclear and missile programs, according to several officials involved in planning his first mission to Asia.	华盛顿——据几名参与制定国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)首次亚洲之行计划的官员说，蒂勒森将警告中国领导人，如果他们不利用自己的影响力来约束朝鲜的核导弹计划，美国已做好了加强导弹防御和进一步向中国金融机构施压的准备。
China has complained vociferously about the Trump administration's recent decision to speed up the deployment of the Thaad antimissile system in South Korea, charging that it will undermine regional stability.	中国一直在大声抱怨特朗普政府最近作出的加快在韩国部署“萨德”反导系统的决定，指责该系统将破坏区域稳定。
But the Trump administration's message is that the United States has run out of time to respond to North Korea's military advances, and that the party the Chinese needs to complain to is in Pyongyang.	但特朗普政府发出的信息是，美国应对朝鲜军事进展的时间不多了，中国需要向其抱怨的对象在平壤。
One senior administration official involved in the planning called it "responsible" to increase the defenses of the United States and its allies against growing threats from North Korea. The official acknowledged that doing so would displease Beijing, but noted that China has the option of helping constrain and pressure the North.	参与制定访问计划的一位政府高级官员称，加强美国及其盟国抵御来自朝鲜日益增长的威胁的做法是“负责任的”。该官员承认，这样做会使北京不悦，但他指出，中国有帮助约束朝鲜、向其施压的选择。
The official agreed to discuss the internal deliberations of Mr. Tillerson's	该官员同意讨论有关蒂勒森行程的内部讨论，但条件是不具名，因为他没有

<p>trip on condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to be identified.</p>	<p>实名谈论此事的授权。</p>
<p>The tough message was shaped in a series of White House meetings before Mr. Tillerson's departure for Japan on Tuesday. It also followed more proposals at both ends of the spectrum — including opening up talks with North Korea and preparing for military action against its key missile and nuclear sites — that were set aside, at least for now.</p>	<p>这个强硬信息是在蒂勒森周二离开美国前往日本之前的一系列白宫会议上形成的。这个信息也是在讨论了更多的其他建议后形成的，建议涉及到广泛的内容，包括开启与朝鲜的谈判，以及对朝鲜的关键导弹和核基地采取军事行动做准备等，这些建议至少在目前不会考虑。</p>
<p>The result is that Mr. Tillerson is essentially adopting variants of the approaches that the Bush and Obama administrations took, though guided by Mr. Trump's declarations that, unlike his predecessors, he will stop the North Korean program from developing a new intercontinental missile.</p>	<p>讨论的结果是，蒂勒森将采取的方法基本上与布什和奥巴马政府的类似，只是由于特朗普的宣布而略有变化，与其前任不同，特朗普宣布他将停止朝鲜开发新洲际导弹的计划。</p>
<p>Against the waves of nuclear and missile tests in the past year, and Pyongyang's declaration that it is in the "final stages" of preparations for the test of an intercontinental ballistic missile, the White House recognizes it has little time for debate, the senior administration official said.</p>	<p>朝鲜在过去一年里进行了多次核试验和导弹试验，平壤还宣称正处在为洲际弹道导弹试验做准备的“最后阶段”，在这种情况下，白宫认识到已经几乎没有时间进行辩论了，该政府高级官员说。</p>
<p>This is not the first time that a secretary of state has sought to play the missile defense card. Mr. Tillerson's immediate predecessor in the job, John Kerry, told the Chinese that if China succeeded in constraining Pyongyang's military ambitions, the United States could limit and perhaps even withdraw some of its antimissile systems in the region.</p>	<p>这并不是美国国务卿第一次试图打出导弹防御的牌。蒂勒森的直接前任约翰·克里曾对中国人说，如果中国能成功地约束平壤的军事野心的话，美国可以限制甚至撤走一些其在东亚地区的反导系统。</p>
<p>"The president of the United States deployed some additional missile defense capacity precisely because of the threat of North Korea," Mr. Kerry said after an April 2013 visit to Beijing. "And it is logical that if the</p>	<p>"正是由于朝鲜的威胁，美国总统才在部署一些额外的导弹防御能力，"克里在2013年4月访问北京之后曾说。"合乎逻辑的是，如果由于朝鲜半岛无核化让朝鲜的威胁消失，那么很显然，将不再存在需要采取那种做法的威胁。"</p>

<p>threat of North Korea disappears because the peninsula denuclearizes, then obviously that threat no longer mandates that kind of posture.”</p>	
<p>But there is no evidence that China, perhaps fearing instability on the Korean Peninsula, ever applied the sort of pressure that would have prompted North Korea to shelve its military programs.</p>	<p>但没有证据表明，中国曾经施加过会促使朝鲜搁置其军事计划的压力，这或许是出于对朝鲜半岛不稳定的担心。</p>
<p>It is not clear how explicitly Mr. Tillerson, a diplomatic novice with no past experience in proliferation issues, will deliver the message to the Chinese at a moment that he will also be trying to set up the first meeting between President Trump and President Xi Jinping, at the Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida early next month.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚的是，蒂勒森将会多明确地向中国人传递这个信息，他在外交上是新手，没有处理武器扩散问题的经验，而且他还需要在这次访问期间，试图为特朗普总统与中国国家主席习近平下月初在马阿拉歌庄园 (Mar-a-Lago) 的第一次会晤作安排。</p>
<p>During the presidential campaign, Mr. Trump said he was willing to sit down with North Korea’s leader, Kim Jong-un, and negotiate with him directly, perhaps over a hamburger. Since then, Mr. Trump has taken an increasingly hard line, and suggested that he would link China’s use of its influence over the North to other issues, including trade relations.</p>	<p>特朗普在总统竞选期间曾表示，他愿意与朝鲜领导人金正恩坐在一起，直接谈判，也许还可以边吃汉堡包边谈。不过那以后，特朗普的态度越来越强硬，并暗示他会把中国在朝鲜问题上利用自己的影响与包括贸易关系在内的其他问题联系起来。</p>
<p>Last week, the Chinese repeated a proposal they knew the United States would reject, calling for a freeze in North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs in return for a cessation of American and South Korean annual military exercises, which are just now beginning. The Trump administration immediately rejected that call, saying that it would reward the North if it complied with United Nations resolutions it had long ignored, and would make the United States’ defense arrangements with South Korea a subject of bargaining.</p>	<p>上周，中国重提了一个他们知道会被美国拒绝的建议，中国呼吁朝鲜暂停其核计划和导弹计划，作为交换，美国和韩国暂停他们的年度军事演习，演习目前刚开始。特朗普政府马上拒绝了 this 建议，称那样做是奖励朝鲜，朝鲜本该遵守被它长期忽视的联合国决议，而且那样做将让美国与韩国的防务安排成为谈判的内容。</p>
<p>Reinforcing military ties, Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conducted a 30-minute phone call on Tuesday</p>	<p>联合参谋长联席会议主席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德上将 (Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.) 周二与他的韩国同行李淳镇将军 (Gen. Lee Sun-jin) 通了 30 分钟的电话，</p>

<p>with his South Korean counterpart, Gen. Lee Sun-jin. A Pentagon statement said the generals discussed the possibility that North Korea could carry out “provocative actions” during the joint American and South Korean exercises now underway, or in April when North Korean authorities commemorate the birthday of Kim Il-sung, the founder and first leader of the country.</p>	<p>以加强双边的军事关系。五角大楼在一份声明中说，他两人讨论了朝鲜在美韩目前进行的联合演习期间、或在今年4月朝鲜当局纪念开国领袖金日成的生日期间采取“挑衅行动”的可能性。</p>
<p>The New York Times reported earlier this month that in addition to bolstering traditional missile defenses, former President Barack Obama had ordered stepped-up cyber and electronic warfare attacks on the North’s intermediate-range missiles. In some of the tests, those missiles have had a remarkably high failure rate, though it is impossible to say how much those problems are rooted in American sabotage. More recently, however, North Korea has achieved some notable advances, including the test of a solid fueled intermediate-range missile and the recent launch of four medium range missiles into the Sea of Japan.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》曾在本月早些时候报道，前总统奥巴马除了加强传统的导弹防御之外，还下令针对朝鲜的中程导弹计划加强网络和电子战攻击。朝鲜在中程导弹测试中，有些有相当高的失败率，虽然其中有多少是美国的破坏造成的还无从而知。但是最近，朝鲜已取得了一些显著的进步，包括成功地测试了一枚使用固体燃料的中程导弹，以及最近向日本海接连发射了四枚中程导弹。</p>
<p>During the administration’s deliberations, there has also been discussion of putting more pressure on Chinese banks, perhaps through “secondary sanctions,” that would make it difficult for any bank that did business with North Korea to also deal in American dollars. The technique worked effectively against Iran before it reached a nuclear agreement in the summer of 2015.</p>	<p>政府在讨论朝鲜问题时还讨论了向中国银行施加更多压力的做法，也许通过所谓的“次级制裁”，这会让任何与朝鲜有业务往来的银行难以从事美元业务。这个做法在2015年夏天与伊朗达成核协议之前，曾被用来有效地对付伊朗。</p>
<p>But Daniel L. Glaser, a former Treasury official who constructed many of the sanctions, and now a principal at the Financial Integrity Network, said in an interview that the largest Chinese banks often shun dealings with North Korea and that some of the smaller ones have little exposure</p>	<p>但是，前财政部官员丹尼尔·L·格拉泽(Daniel L. Glaser)在接受采访时说，中国的几家大银行通常避免与朝鲜作交易，而中国较小的银行很少与美国银行系统接触，格拉泽曾是一些这些制裁措施的设计者，现在是 Financial Integrity Network 的负责人。</p>

to the American banking system.	
"It's not easy to execute," he said. "The North Koreans have hidden these relationships, and directed them, with care."	"执行起来不容易,"他说。"朝鲜人一直在隐藏这些关系,小心翼翼地管理它们。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170316/united-states-china-north-korea-nuclear-missiles	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170316/united-states-china-north-korea-nuclear-missiles
In Australia, a Call for Closer Ties to China Gains Support	向中国靠拢的呼声在澳大利亚日渐高涨
SYDNEY, Australia — President Trump's combative phone call with Australia's prime minister and his rejection of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal have left many Australians wondering whether it is time to pay less attention to the United States and engage more with China.	澳大利亚悉尼——特朗普总统与澳大利亚总理通电话时的争吵,以及他拒绝接受跨太平洋伙伴关系贸易协定的做法,让许多澳大利亚人想知道是否到了该减少关心美国、与中国更多地接触的时候了。
Stephen FitzGerald, Australia's first ambassador to China, delivered a speech on Thursday that will only amplify that debate, arguing that the world had reached the end of an era defined by European and American leadership. He called on Australia to make China its primary focus of diplomacy and economic policy and to "implant in our education the study of China and Chinese."	澳大利亚的首位驻华大使斯蒂芬·菲茨杰拉德(Stephen Fitz Gerald)周四发表的演讲,只会进一步扩大这场辩论,他认为世界上一个由欧洲和美国领导的时代已行将结束。他呼吁澳大利亚把中国作为其外交和经济政策的主要焦点,并"在我们的教育中注入中国问题研究和中文课程"。
"We are living in a Chinese world," he said. "But we don't have a relationship to match it."	"我们生活在中国的世界里,"他说。"但我们没有与之相匹配的两国关系。"
Dr. FitzGerald's comments — delivered as part of a popular lecture series known as the Gough Whitlam Oration, named after the prime minister who sent Dr. FitzGerald to China in 1973 — reflect a view that has been gaining momentum in Australia for years, but especially so since Mr. Trump's victory.	菲茨杰拉德的这番话是作为一个受欢迎的讲座系列的一部分发表的,这个名为"高夫·惠特兰演说"(Gough Whitlam Oration)的讲座系列以澳大利亚前总理的名字命名,正是这位前总理在1973年将菲茨杰拉德任命为驻华大使。菲茨杰拉德的话反映了近年来,特别是自从特朗普大选获胜以来,在澳大利亚不断增长的一种观点。
After decades of Australia sidling up to the United States, sharing	几十年来,澳大利亚一直在犹犹豫豫地跟着美国行事,与美国共享情报,在

<p>intelligence and fighting alongside the United States in Iraq and Afghanistan, many Australians in the foreign policy and economic establishment are now questioning what some have come to describe as a complacent favoritism for American priorities in the region.</p>	<p>伊拉克和阿富汗与美国共同作战。现在，许多在外交政策工作和属于经济当权派的澳大利亚人正在质疑这种做法，一些人称其是对美国在该区域重点的满不在乎的偏爱。</p>
<p>Dr. FitzGerald, an esteemed figure in Australia whose comments on China are always closely parsed, seemed especially eager to seize on Mr. Trump's rise to argue for a shift in focus. In his remarks, at Western Sydney University, he said that Mr. Trump both threatened the old order and provided "a moment of opportunity" in which Australia could become more independent of Washington and develop the kinds of ties to Beijing that would allow Australia to moderate China's behavior in the region.</p>	<p>菲茨杰拉德是一位受澳大利亚人尊敬的人，人们密切注意他发表的关于中国的言论，他似乎尤其积极地抓住了特朗普崛起的机会，来争辩转移关注点的问题。他在西悉尼大学的演讲中说，特朗普既对旧秩序构成威胁，也为澳大利亚提供了一个让其变得更加独立于华盛顿的“机会时刻”，澳大利亚可以利用这个时刻发展让其能够缓和中国在该地区行为的那种与北京的关系。</p>
<p>He did not hold back on what he hoped Australia could affect: Dr. FitzGerald explicitly criticized China's anti-democratic tendencies, calling out the way it seeks to influence Australian politics through investments and campaign contributions. He also condemned China's efforts to control information and opinions within Australia's Chinese community.</p>	<p>他对他希望澳大利亚能够产生的影响毫不掩饰：菲茨杰拉德直截了当地批评了中国的反民主倾向，尤其是中国通过投资和竞选捐款来影响澳大利亚政治的做法。他还谴责了中国在澳大利亚华人社区里控制信息和意见的努力。</p>
<p>Noting that the Chinese government or its affiliates "now have near-monopoly control of Australia's Chinese-language print and broadcast media," Dr. FitzGerald made clear that China's controlling tendencies were a challenge to Australia's democratic values.</p>	<p>菲茨杰拉德指出，中国政府或其附属机构“目前对澳大利亚的中文印刷和广播媒体有近乎垄断的控制”，并明确表示，中国喜欢控制的倾向是对澳大利亚民主价值的一种挑战。</p>
<p>Still, he maintained that there was only one way to manage the problem: by being "close enough to have voice and influence in Beijing."</p>	<p>然而他坚持认为，对付这个问题的方法只有一种：就是通过“足够密切的关系，让澳大利亚在北京有声音和影响力”。</p>

<p>Experts in Chinese-Australian relations who largely agreed with Dr. FitzGerald's approach said that this element of his argument would inevitably raise eyebrows, and hackles, even more than his comments about Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>基本上同意菲茨杰拉德所建议的做法的中澳关系专家认为，他的这个说法会不可避免地引起人们的怀疑和愤怒，甚至基于他有关特朗普的言论。</p>
<p>"These remarks are the one of the strongest articulations yet of one strand in the Australian debate — that we should accept a Chinese-led order in Asia," said Prof. Rory Medcalf, head of the National Security College at Australian National University. "But there are also firm views within Australia to the contrary. How does Australia protect its interests and its sovereignty against Chinese power and influence?"</p>	<p>"这些言论是澳大利亚辩论的一个方面迄今为止最强烈的表达，既我们应该接受一种中国领导下的亚洲秩序，"澳大利亚国立大学国家安全学院院长罗里·梅卡福(Rory Medcalf)教授说。"但在澳大利亚内部也有相反的坚定观点。针对中国势力和影响，澳大利亚如何保护其自身利益和主权？"</p>
<p>Alan Dupont, a China analyst and fellow at the Lowy Institute for International Policy, said that Dr. FitzGerald's speech, while well reasoned, reflected the views of a lifelong Sinophile who had overestimated Australia's ability to affect China's behavior.</p>	<p>国际政策研究所的中国分析员兼研究员艾伦·杜邦(Alan Dupont)说，虽然菲茨杰拉德在演讲中给出了充分的理由，但演讲反映的是一位终身亲华者的观点，他过高地估计了澳大利亚影响中国行为的能力。</p>
<p>"The bottom line is only large countries influence other large countries," he said. "I think he's overestimating the potential to influence China."</p>	<p>"总之，只有大国才能影响其他大国，"杜邦说。"我觉得他高估了（澳大利亚）影响中国的潜在能力。"</p>
<p>He added that Dr. FitzGerald did not take into account China's possible fragility or the degree to which Australians and Americans shared common values of openness and democracy, forming the basis of an alliance that went beyond geopolitics.</p>	<p>他补充说，菲茨杰拉德没有考虑中国可能的脆弱性，也没有考虑澳大利亚人与美国人对开放和民主的共同价值的认可程度，这种认可所形成的联盟基础，超越了地缘政治。</p>
<p>"Whatever you may think of Donald Trump's values or lack of them, Donald Trump is not the United States of America," Mr. Dupont said. "As a country and a society, do we have more in common with U.S.? I think the answer is yes."</p>	<p>"不管你对唐纳德·特朗普的价值观、或他缺乏的价值观怎么看，唐纳德·特朗普不是美国，"杜邦说。"作为一个国家和一个社会，我们与美国有更多的共同点吗？我认为答案是肯定的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170317/trump-us-china-relations</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170317/trump-us-china-relations</p>

-fitzgerald	-fitzgerald
All Eyes on China as U.S. Signals New Tack on North Korea	美国对朝政策转向，中国如何回应是关键
BEIJING — Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson signaled on Friday that the Trump administration was prepared to scrap nearly a decade of United States policy toward North Korea in favor of a more aggressive effort to eliminate the country’s nuclear weapons program. Whether that means pre-emptive action, which he warned was “on the table,” will depend a great deal on how China responds.	北京——国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)周五表示，特朗普政府准备放弃近十年来的美国对朝政策，采取更加主动的方式，铲除该国的核武器计划。这是否意味着美国要采取先发制人的行动，将取决于中国如何做出回应。他警告这种行动“已经在考虑中”。
North Korea relies on Chinese trade and aid to keep its economy afloat, and China has long been unwilling to withdraw that support. Up to 40 percent of the North’s foreign currency — essential for buying goods abroad — comes from a network of about 600 Chinese companies, according to a recent study by Sayari Analytics, a Washington financial intelligence firm.	朝鲜依靠中国的贸易和援助来维持其经济活力，中国长期以来一直不愿意切断这种援助。华盛顿金融情报公司 Sayari Analytics 最近的一项研究显示，朝鲜高达 40% 的外汇都来自约 600 家中国公司。朝鲜要在海外购买商品，外汇对他们至关重要。
Mr. Tillerson went to China on Saturday, a day after saying in Seoul, South Korea, that the United States would not negotiate with North Korea on freezing its nuclear and missile programs. His interactions with his hosts in Beijing, and whether he takes a hard line with China over its support for North Korea, will be closely watched — as will be China’s response.	蒂勒森于周六抵达中国。一天之前他曾在韩国首尔表示，对于冻结朝鲜的核计划和导弹计划，美国不会与朝鲜进行谈判。人们将密切关注他在北京如何与东道主互动，对于中国为朝鲜提供支持的做法，他是否会采取强硬姿态，以及中国将做出何种反应。
A sign of the administration’s stance came on Friday as President Trump criticized both North Korea and the Chinese government. “North Korea is behaving very badly,” he said on Twitter. “They have been ‘playing’ the United States for years. China has done little to help!”	周五，特朗普批评了朝鲜和中国政府，从中可以看出政府的立场。“朝鲜的行为非常糟糕，”他在 Twitter 上说。“他们多年来一直在耍美国。中国没有帮一点儿忙！”
The Chinese leadership is likely to bristle at such criticism, but it may be	中国领导人很可能会驳斥这种批评，但考虑到朝鲜和美国似乎正在走向冲

reviewing its options, given the collision course that North Korea and the United States seem to be on.	突，中国可能正在考虑现有的选项。
Last month, Beijing showed a new willingness to punish its longtime ally when it suspended imports of North Korean coal, saying it had reached the annual limit allowed under United Nations sanctions. Customs figures later showed that China had in fact imported only about 30 percent of the quota for 2017.	上个月，北京暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭，显示他们现在愿意对其长期盟友进行惩罚。北京称进口额已达到联合国制裁允许的年度限制，但海关数据显示，中国实际上只进口了2017年配额的30%。
Yang Xiyu, a veteran Chinese diplomat involved with North Korea, said Mr. Tillerson may be able to persuade Chinese leaders to do more when he meets with them in Beijing this weekend, particularly against Chinese companies that do business with the North.	曾在中国外交部负责朝鲜半岛事务的杨希雨表示，本周末蒂勒森在北京和中国领导人会面时，可能会说服他们采取更多的行动，特别针对那些开展中朝贸易的公司。
Mr. Yang cited as a potential model the case that United States officials built last year against a Chinese executive accused of selling North Korea a chemical that can be used in nuclear-enrichment centrifuges. While Beijing was not happy about the case, it eventually accepted it. "It wasn't easy, but it was the right way to push the issue to a solution," he said.	杨希雨提到了一个潜在的方法，针对一名被指向朝鲜出售可用于核浓缩离心机的化学品的中国企业高管，美国官员去年采用了这种方法。北京对该案虽然感到不快，但最终还是接受了。“这不容易，但这是给问题找到解决方案的一个正确思路，”他说。
When the United States filed criminal charges against the businesswoman, Ma Xiaohong, the owner of the Dandong Hongxiang Industrial Development Company, other Chinese companies conducting similar transactions were apparently left untouched.	那名女商人是丹东鸿祥实业集团所有人马晓红，美国对她提起了刑事指控，其他开展类似交易的中国公司似乎未被波及。
But Mr. Yang, who was a top negotiator for China during six-nation talks with North Korea from 2003 to 2009, suggested that those companies may now be vulnerable.	但杨希雨说，这些公司现在可能会受到很大影响。在2003年至2009年与朝鲜进行六国会谈期间，杨希雨是中国的首席谈判代表。
If the United States continues to present evidence of illegal activities	他说，如果美国继续提供一些非法活动的证据，表明中国没有尽到联合国制

<p>that contravene China's responsibilities under United Nations sanctions, "there is a great deal of room for cooperation," he said. He noted that China had published five executive orders, totaling more than 900 pages, listing items banned from export to North Korea.</p>	<p>裁的责任，那就“有很大的合作空间”。杨希雨还表示，中国已经颁发了五份行政命令，总共超过 900 页，列出了禁止出口到朝鲜的产品。</p>
<p>"Such activities violate China's adherence to those orders," he said.</p>	<p>"这类活动违背了中国所遵行的这些命令，"他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Yang added: "The United States should say, 'Let's extend our cooperation to implementation of the United Nations resolutions on sanctions.' They should say, 'Starting with the Hongxiang case, let's move forward.'"</p>	<p>杨希雨说：“美国应该说，‘让我们扩大合作，一起执行联合国关于制裁的决议’，他们应该说，以鸿祥案为起点，我们要继续推进’。”</p>
<p>In Beijing, Mr. Tillerson met with China's top foreign policy official, Yang Jiechi, and the foreign minister, Wang Yi, on Saturday. He will see President Xi Jinping on Sunday.</p>	<p>周六，蒂勒森在北京会见了中国最高外交政策官员杨洁篪和外交部长王毅。周日他和习近平主席见了面。</p>
<p>"We have committed ourselves to do everything we can to prevent a conflict from breaking out," Mr Tillerson said at a press conference after meeting Mr. Wang.</p>	<p>"我们已经承诺要尽一切可能防止冲突爆发，"和王毅见面后，蒂勒森在记者招待会上表示。</p>
<p>The secretary said China and the United States "will work together" to see if they could make North Korea take "a course correction and move away from nuclear weapons."</p>	<p>蒂勒森称，中国和美国“将同心协力”，看是否能够让朝鲜“调整方向，放弃核武器”。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson declined to specify the "number of steps" that would be taken to achieve that goal.</p>	<p>蒂勒森拒绝透露达到这个目标需采取“哪些步骤”。</p>
<p>Over the past quarter-century, the Chinese government has been unwilling to cripple the North Korean economy, fearing a refugee crisis or a destabilizing conflict on its border. North Korea imports virtually all of its oil from China, and cutting off the spigot could severely undermine the North Korean economy. Doing so, however, would</p>	<p>在过去四分之一世纪里，中国政府一直不愿影响朝鲜的经济，担心会造成难民危机或导致边境上发生破坏稳定的冲突。朝鲜的石油几乎全部进口自中国，切断供应可能会严重影响朝鲜经济。然而，这么做几乎肯定会在朝鲜造成混乱，这正是中国所担心的。</p>

almost certainly cause chaos in North Korea, something China fears.	
Round after round of economic sanctions have failed to persuade North Korea's leaders to abandon their nuclear ambitions.	一轮又一轮的经济制裁未能说服朝鲜领导人放弃核野心。
China has long justified its support for North Korea on humanitarian grounds, and rejected accusations that it has been unwilling to get tough on Pyongyang.	中国长期以人道主义为由为自己对朝鲜的支持辩护，并否认有关其不愿对平壤采取强硬态度的指责。
But with North Korea closing in on its goal of an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of delivering a nuclear payload to the United States, and the Trump administration deploying a missile defense system to South Korea that China considers a threat to its security, the Chinese leadership's calculus may be shifting.	但随着朝鲜离一枚能够将核弹头发射到美国的洲际弹道导弹越来越近，以及特朗普政府在韩国部署被中国视为安全威胁的导弹防御系统，中国领导人的考量也许正在发生变化。
"It is not a foregone conclusion that China's leaders will shelter North Korea," Anthony Ruggiero, a former United States Treasury official involved in sanctions enforcement against Pyongyang, told a congressional panel last month.	"目前还不能下结论说中国领导层会维护朝鲜，"前美国财政部官员安东尼·鲁杰罗(Anthony Ruggiero)上月对一个国会委员会这样讲道，他曾参与实施对平壤的制裁。
Mr. Ruggiero said the United States would be likeliest to achieve Chinese cooperation from a position of strength.	鲁杰罗表示，美国最有可能依靠强势的姿态实现中国的合作。
In 2013, he noted, when the Treasury blacklisted North Korea's primary foreign exchange bank for contributing to the proliferation of nuclear materials, the Bank of China, one of China's major commercial banks, immediately closed its account with the North Korean outfit.	他指出，2013年财政部将朝鲜主要的外汇银行列入黑名单时——因为它们对该国核原料扩张起到了作用——中国重要的商业银行之一中国银行立即封掉了这家朝鲜机构在该银行的账户。
Now, no major Chinese banks deal with North Korea for fear of being penalized by the United States, though smaller ones do, along with front companies operating along the North Korean border with few links to the United States financial system, according to American	美国制裁专家表示，因为害怕遭到美国惩罚，现在没有哪个中国大银行还与朝鲜打交道，尽管一些更小的银行和挂名公司还在那么做，后者在朝鲜边境运作，与美国的金融系统几乎没什么关联。

sanctions experts.	
"This is a good example of China acting to cut off North Korea's activities inside China when those actions threaten China's economic interests," Mr. Ruggiero said of the Bank of China's severance of its North Korea connections.	"这是一个很好的例子，可以证明当朝鲜在中国境内的活动威胁到中国经济利益时，中国便会采取行动切断它们，"鲁杰罗指的是中国银行切断与朝鲜的联系这一举措。
A more recent episode that could serve as a model came last week, when the United States Department of Commerce fined ZTE, one of China's biggest technology companies, \$1.19 billion for breaking sanctions and selling electronics to Iran and North Korea.	更近期的一件事也可以作为例子，上周美国商务部(United States Department of Commerce)对中国最大的技术公司之一中兴通讯处以 11.9 亿美元罚金，原因是它违反制裁规定，向伊朗和朝鲜销售电子产品。
"This is what the U.S. should be doing, but finding it out ain't easy," said Stephan Haggard, a visiting fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, which is based in Washington. "I think that Commerce pretty much had a gun to ZTE's head."	"这才是美国应该做的事，但找到它并不容易，"华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的客座研究员斯蒂芬·哈格德(Stephan Haggard)说。"我觉得商务部基本上是用一把枪对准了中兴通讯的脑袋。"
Officials in the Trump administration have discussed putting pressure on Chinese banks through "secondary sanctions," which would make it hard for any bank that did business with the North to also deal in American dollars. That technique worked against Iran, helping to force it to the negotiating table over its own nuclear program.	特朗普政府的官员们讨论过，通过二级制裁(secondary sanctions)对中国的银行施压，这种制裁会让任何与朝鲜有商业往来的银行都难以用美元进行交易。这项策略也被用于针对伊朗，可以迫使它就自身的核项目进行谈判。
But such measures are likely to have much less impact in North Korea, which is already isolated, than they did in Iran, a major trading nation, sanctions experts said.	但制裁专家们表示，相比于贸易大国伊朗，此类措施对朝鲜的影响力可能没有那么小，因为它本就处在与外界隔绝的状态。
"North Korea has one of the smallest international trade profiles on earth," said Joseph M. DeThomas, a former American ambassador who served as a State Department adviser on Iran and North Korea sanctions. "North Korea often has to end-run the entire financial system	"朝鲜是世界上国际贸易量最少的国家之一，"曾担任国务院伊朗和朝鲜制裁问题顾问的前美国大使约瑟夫·M·德托马(Joseph M. DeThomas)说。"朝鲜往往必须规避整个美国金融系统才能实现资金转移。他们采用老式的方法：派人带着装满钱的手提箱乘飞机运送。"

<p>to move money. They do things the old-fashioned way: sending guys on airplanes with suitcases full of money.”</p>	
<p>In an opinion article this week in The New York Times, a former United States deputy secretary of state, Antony J. Blinken, said the Obama administration had quietly pressed countries to eject North Korean workers whose remittances help fund the country’s military. He did not say how successful that effort had been. Tens of thousands of such workers are employed in China’s northeastern cities like Dandong and Hunchun, along the North Korean border.</p>	<p>前美国副国务卿安东尼·J·布林肯(Antony J. Blinken)本周在《纽约时报》发表评论文章称,奥巴马政府已经悄悄迫使多个国家驱逐汇款支持朝鲜军事发展的朝鲜务工者。他没有表示这项努力取得了多大的成功。在丹东和琿春等中国东北靠近朝鲜边境沿线的城市,有数万名这样的受雇人员。</p>
<p>But Marcus Noland, of the Peterson Institute for International Economics, said he believed the organized export of labor earned the North Korean government less than has often been reported — hundreds of millions of dollars per year, probably less than half a billion, he said. “The next time you hear the claim of \$2 billion annual earnings from the organized export of labor, remember not to believe everything you hear,” he said.</p>	<p>然而华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的马库斯·诺兰(Marcus Noland)表示,他认为有组织的劳工出口让朝鲜政府获得的利益少于通常被报道的数量——他说,每年有数亿美元,可能不超过5亿。“下一次你听到有组织劳工出口获得20亿美元年收入的说法,记住不要照单全收,”他说。</p>
<p>Far more has been contributed in foreign currency by Chinese companies doing trade across the border, said Jessica Knight, director of analysis at Sayari Analytics. “Customs data indicates more than \$8 billion in cross-border trade between China and North Korea since 2013, much of it in commodities like coal and steel,” she said.</p>	<p>萨亚里分析(Sayari Analytics)公司分析部门主管杰西卡·奈特(Jessica Knight)表示,越境交易的中国公司为之贡献的外汇资金要多得多。“海关数据显示,自2013年以来,中国与朝鲜之间的跨境贸易量超过了80亿美元,其中大部分是煤炭和钢铁等大宗商品,”她说。</p>
<p>Whether any sanctions at all will deter the North from its nuclear pursuits is far from clear. The former United States defense secretary William J. Perry, who dealt with the North Korean problem during the Clinton administration, said on Friday in Beijing that he doubted they</p>	<p>目前还远远无法确定,是否有什么制裁措施可以阻止朝鲜继续发展核武器。在克林顿政府时期与负责应对朝鲜问题的美国前国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)周五在北京表示,他对这些措施能起到阻止朝鲜的作用持怀疑态度。</p>

would.	
"We have sanctioned them a hundred times, and it didn't stop developing nuclear weapons," he said. "They seem to be prepared to suffer economic deprivation for the people so they can achieve the preservation of the regime, which they think that nuclear weapons is going to do for them."	"我们已经制裁他们上百次了，这并没有阻止朝鲜发展核武器，"他说。"他们似乎已经做好准备，让民众承受经济上的贫困，以便维持其政权，他们认为核武器会帮他们做到这一点。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170320/all-eyes-on-china-as-us-signals-new-tack-on-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170320/all-eyes-on-china-as-us-signals-new-tack-on-north-korea
Rex Tillerson and Xi Jinping Meet in China and Emphasize Cooperation	蒂勒森与习近平会面，强调美中合作
Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and President Xi Jinping of China cast aside their differences on Sunday with a public display of cooperation, sidestepping areas of disagreement even as North Korea made another defiant statement by showing off a new missile engine.	周日，美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)和中国国家主席习近平摒弃分歧，用公开展示合作的方式回避两国意见不一的领域，而朝鲜恰在此时通过炫耀一个新导弹发动机，又一次做出蔑视的声明。
In the highest-level face-to-face meeting between the two countries since Donald J. Trump became president, the two sides made no mention of other contentious issues, including possible punitive trade measures against China and Washington's unhappiness with Beijing's assertiveness in the South China Sea.	在自唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)担任总统以来中美两国之间最高级别的面对面会晤上，双方没有提及其他有争议的问题，包括可能对中国采取的惩罚性贸易措施，以及北京在南中国海的坚定自信令华盛顿不悦。
Mr. Xi, greeting the new secretary of state in an ornate room in the Great Hall of the People, thanked Mr. Tillerson for a smooth transition to the Trump administration and expressed his appreciation for the sentiment that "the China-U.S. relationship can only be defined by cooperation and friendship."	习近平在人民大会堂的一个华丽大厅里欢迎了这位新上任的国务卿，并感谢蒂勒森在特朗普政府顺利过渡中的作用，也对其"定义美中关系的只能是合作和友好"的观点表示赞赏。
At least in public, Mr. Tillerson adopted a far different tone than that of his boss, who said in a Twitter post on Friday that China had "done little	蒂勒森至少在公开场合用了与自己的上司完全不同的语调，特朗普周五在Twitter发的一个帖子中说，中国在朝鲜问题上"没有帮助"，而不是说美国期

<p>to help” on North Korea, instead saying that the United States looked forward to stronger ties with China.</p>	<p>待与中国建立更密切的关系。</p>
<p>China has been North Korea’s biggest backer, but relations between the two countries have been strained as the North continues to pursue the development of nuclear weapons. Hours before the meeting between Mr. Tillerson and Mr. Xi, North Korea stuck its nose under the tent, announcing that it had tested a new high-thrust missile engine that analysts said could be used in an intercontinental missile.</p>	<p>中国一直是朝鲜最大的支持者，但随着朝鲜继续走发展核武器的道路，两国关系已处于紧张状态。就在蒂勒森与习近平会面的几小时前，朝鲜对这次会面插了一脚，宣布已经测试了一个新的高推力导弹发动机，分析人士说，这种发动机可以用于洲际导弹。</p>
<p>The test, apparently timed for Mr. Tillerson’s visit to Beijing, was another sign that North Korea was expanding its missile capabilities, with state media reporting that the country’s leader, Kim Jong-un, had presided over an event of “historic significance.”</p>	<p>进行测试的时间显然与蒂勒森访问北京的日子相吻合，这是朝鲜扩大其导弹能力的又一迹象，朝鲜的官方媒体报道说，该国领导人金正恩主持了一场具有“历史意义”的活动。</p>
<p>By testing the engine on Saturday, the North Korean leader appeared to be giving China an additional headache by goading Mr. Tillerson, who said in South Korea on Friday that if the North elevated its threat, a pre-emptive strike by the United States would be on the table.</p>	<p>朝鲜领导人在周六测试这个发动机，看来是要通过招惹蒂勒森来给中国制造更多的头痛，蒂勒森曾于周五在韩国表示，如果朝鲜将其威胁升级的话，美国会考虑先发制人的行动。</p>
<p>The missile engine test created the “perfect test” of the red line drawn by Mr. Tillerson in Seoul, said Evans J. R. Revere, a former principal deputy assistant secretary of state, specializing in North Korea.</p>	<p>美国国务院前朝鲜问题高级官员李维亚(Evans J. R. Revere)说，导弹发动机的测试对蒂勒森在首尔画下的红线是一个“完美的检验”。</p>
<p>Mr. Kim said in January that North Korea was in the final stages of preparing for an ICBM test, a missile that could reach the United States. “Based on what just happened at the test site, he doesn’t seem to have been kidding,” Mr. Revere said.</p>	<p>金正恩曾在今年1月表示，朝鲜正处于进行洲际弹道导弹测试准备的最后阶段，这是一种可到达美国的导弹。“从测试基地刚刚发生的事情来看，他看来不是在开玩笑，”李维亚说。</p>
<p>During his 24-hour stay in Beijing, Mr. Tillerson, who also visited Japan during his first trip to Asia as secretary of state, took the unusual step of</p>	<p>这是蒂勒森担任国务卿后首次访问亚洲，他也去了日本，在北京逗留的24小时期间，蒂勒森异乎寻常地重复了中国对中美关系状态使用的美好辞令。</p>

<p>repeating rosy Chinese language on the state of relations between the United States and China.</p>	
<p>The relationship between China and the United States was guided by "nonconflict, nonconfrontation, mutual respect and win-win cooperation," Mr. Tillerson said at a news conference with Foreign Minister Wang Yi. Chinese state media quoted Mr. Tillerson's echo of the Chinese phrasing, noting it approvingly in stories about his visit.</p>	<p>中美关系是以“不冲突不对抗、相互尊重、合作共赢的精神”为指导的，蒂勒森在与外交部长王毅举行的联合记者会上说。中国官方媒体引用了蒂勒森重复的这种中国说法，并在对他来访的报道中予以赞扬。</p>
<p>But behind the scenes, diplomats and analysts said there was little doubt that Mr. Tillerson had pressed China to enforce sanctions against North Korea and had raised the possibility that the United States would bolster its missile defense in Asia if China did not rein in Mr. Kim.</p>	<p>但外交官和分析人士说，几乎没有疑问的是，蒂勒森在非公开场合向中国施加了压力，让其加强对朝鲜的制裁，并提到了美国在亚洲加强导弹防御的可能性，如果中国对金正恩不加约束的话。</p>
<p>China strongly objects to the installation in South Korea of a missile defense system there, and the polite public words from Mr. Tillerson were designed to give China "face," said a diplomat in Beijing who spoke on the condition of anonymity per usual diplomatic custom.</p>	<p>中国强烈反对在韩国安装导弹防御系统，蒂勒森礼貌的公开言论是为了给中国“面子”，一位在北京的外交官说，该人按照通常的外交习惯要求匿名。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson was almost certainly sterner in private, according to the diplomat. "I believe Tillerson repeated in the meetings what he said publicly in South Korea and Japan, and backed up Trump in his tweet," the diplomat said.</p>	<p>据这位外交官的说法，几乎可以肯定蒂勒森在私下使用的语言更严厉。这位外交官说，“我相信蒂勒森在会面中重复他在韩国和日本的公开说法，支持了特朗普在其推文中的表述。”</p>
<p>That meant some public warmth was necessary, he said, because aside from talking about North Korea, Mr. Tillerson also had the task of setting a broad agenda for a summit meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi that is expected to take place in Florida in early April.</p>	<p>这意味着有必要有一些公开的温和表示，他说，因为除了讨论朝鲜问题，蒂勒森还有一个任务，就是为特朗普与习近平的会面设立一个广泛的议程，这两位领导人的首脑会议预计将于4月上旬在佛罗里达州举行。</p>
<p>At the summit meeting, China is expected to seek a reaffirmation of the "One China" policy under which the United States recognizes a single</p>	<p>中国预计会在首脑会议上寻求再次确定“一个中国”的政策，也就是美国承认北京是唯一的政府，不与台湾建立外交关系。</p>

<p>government in Beijing and does not maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan.</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump committed to that policy in a telephone conversation with Mr. Xi in early February, but Chinese leaders, on edge about the president's unpredictability, are eager to nail that down even more clearly. Mr. Trump's trade team is expected to be in place by the time Mr. Xi reaches Florida, and the Chinese will be eager to deter plans for tariffs and moves toward more stringent scrutiny of Chinese investment in the United States.</p>	<p>特朗普在2月初与习近平通电话时表示认同这项政策，但中国领导人出于对这位美国总统的不可预测性的不安，渴望在这个问题上有更明确的表示。习近平抵达佛罗里达时，特朗普的贸易团队预计也已落实到位，中国人将急于阻止关税以及更加严格地审查中国在美国投资的计划。</p>
<p>Chinese analysts said the secretary probably encountered resistance to his arguments that the missile defense system, known as Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, was of little danger to China, which firmly believes the system erodes its nuclear deterrent.</p>	<p>中国的分析人士说，国务卿在解释名为“末端高空防御系统”(Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, 简称“萨德”)的导弹防御系统对中国没有危险时遇到阻力，中国坚信该系统损害了自己的核威慑力。</p>
<p>"Tillerson will repeat many times this is no threat to China, but Xi won't believe it," said Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University.</p>	<p>中国人民大学国际关系教授时殷弘说：“蒂勒森会一再重复，这对中国没有威胁，但习近平不会相信。”</p>
<p>The best chance for cooperation on North Korea might come with China deciding to more dutifully enforce some economic sanctions, Mr. Shi said.</p>	<p>时殷弘说，在朝鲜问题上合作的最佳机会，可能会在中国决定更尽职地执行某些经济制裁措施后到来。</p>
<p>That would be a relatively small price to pay the Americans for a smooth summit meeting in Florida, although it would further hurt China's already strained ties with North Korea, he said.</p>	<p>他说，这样做是为在佛罗里达州举行平稳的首脑会议而付给美国人的一个相对较小的代价，虽然这会进一步伤害已经紧张的中朝关系。</p>
<p>"Maybe Xi will broaden the punishment against North Korea somewhat, at the cost of further damaging relations with North Korea," Mr. Shi said. "We have punished North Korea many times, and Kim Jong-un hates</p>	<p>“习近平也许会在某种程度上加大对朝鲜的惩罚，代价是进一步损害与朝鲜的关系，”时殷弘说。“我们已多次惩罚朝鲜，金正恩越来越憎恨中国。中国也许会采取一些小步骤关闭一些贸易公司，但不会关闭所有的。”</p>

<p>China more and more. Maybe China will take some small steps to shut down a few trading companies, but not all.”</p>	
<p>China keeps the rudimentary North Korean economy running by supplying almost all its oil, and there was little chance Mr. Xi would consider shutting down the pipeline, even though China abruptly halted imports of North Korea’s coal last month, ending a valuable source of foreign currency for the leadership in Pyongyang.</p>	<p>中国通过向朝鲜供应几乎其所需的所有石油，维持着朝鲜初级经济的运行，但是，习近平会考虑关闭输油管道的可能性极小，虽然中国上月突然决定暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭，切断了平壤领导人的一个宝贵的外汇来源。</p>
<p>“China won’t turn the sanctions from targeting the North Korean nuclear program into a punishment for ordinary North Korean people,” The Global Times, a state-run newspaper that often reflects official thinking, said on Friday.</p>	<p>“中国不会把针对朝鲜核计划的制裁变为对全体朝鲜人民的惩罚，”《环球时报》周五说，这是一份经常反映官方思想的国有报纸。</p>
<p>But on the eve of Mr. Tillerson’s visit to Beijing, a Washington-based research organization specializing in nuclear matters released a study that it said showed China was not enforcing the sanctions aimed at the nuclear program.</p>	<p>但是，就在蒂勒森访问北京的前夕，一家专门研究核问题的华盛顿研究机构发布了一项研究报告，该机构在报告中称，中国并没有执行针对朝鲜核计划的制裁。</p>
<p>China had allowed large quantities of materials used to make a component of hydrogen bombs to pass through its borders to the North, according to the research group, the Institute for Science and International Security.</p>	<p>据科学与国际安全研究所(Institute for Science and International Security)的这份报告，中国让制造氢弹的一个组成部分所需的大批材料经过自己的边界进入朝鲜。</p>
<p>A newly operating plant in North Korea that produced a key ingredient for hydrogen bombs was a glaring example of China ignoring sanctions, the group said.</p>	<p>该研究机构说，朝鲜一家生产氢弹关键部分的工厂新近开工，是中国无视制裁的一个明显例子。</p>
<p>The study found that a plant producing lithium 6 — used in the manufacture of hydrogen bombs that are more powerful than conventional nuclear weapons — was located at a chemical complex</p>	<p>研究发现了一家生产锂6的工厂，它在位于朝鲜东海岸的一个化工基地，锂6被用于制造比常规核武器更强大的氢弹。</p>

on the North's east coast.	
North Korea had purchased mercury and lithium hydroxide in China, and the items had been transported across the border, the president of the institute, David Albright, said. The two commodities are needed for the production of lithium 6, he said.	朝鲜在中国购买了汞和氢氧化锂，并把这些物品跨过边境运回国内，研究所所长戴维·奥尔布赖特(David Albright)说。他说，这两种商品是生产锂6所需要的。
A recent report by a United Nations Security Council panel of experts on how North Korea skirts sanctions said that the government was attempting to sell lithium 6, an indication that the country was not just producing the material but making more than it needed.	联合国安理会的一个专家小组在最近发布的一份关于朝鲜如何躲避制裁的报告中说，朝鲜政府正在试图出售锂6，这表明，该国不仅在生产这种材料，而且产量高出本国的需求。
"Until today, North Korea has been able to advance its nuclear programs by buying in China, having little fear of having controlled or uncontrolled nuclear related goods stopped prior to reaching North Korea," Mr. Albright said. "One hopes the Trump administration will succeed in pressing China to take the types of enforcement steps against commodity trafficking taken years ago in the West."	"直到今天，朝鲜一直能够推进自己的核计划，因为它能在中国购买材料，而且几乎不用担心这些受控制或不受控制的核相关物品在进入朝鲜之前受阻，"奥尔布赖特说。"希望特朗普政府能成功地迫使中国采取打击这种商品贩运的执法措施，这类措施在西方已实行多年了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170320/rex-tillerson-xi-jinping-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170320/rex-tillerson-xi-jinping-north-korea
Australian Vote on Extradition Treaty With China Is Canceled	中澳关系升温遇考验，引渡条约再遭搁置
SYDNEY, Australia — Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull canceled a parliamentary vote to ratify an extradition treaty with China on Tuesday after opposition lawmakers said they would not support it, and after some members of Mr. Turnbull's own Liberal Party expressed concern about moving forward.	澳大利亚悉尼——周二，澳大利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)在反对党议员表示不会支持、他自己所在的自由党(Liberal Party)部分成员对前景表示担忧后，取消了就批准与中国的引渡条约举行的议会投票。
It was a significant symbolic and public rejection, suggesting that even though relations between China and Australia have warmed since	这是一次具有重要象征意义的公开拒绝，表明尽管中澳关系在美国总统特朗普上台后升温，但澳大利亚对中国严厉的法律制度和人权纪录的担忧，依然

<p>President Trump took office in the United States, Australia's concerns about China's repressive legal system and human rights record will continue to limit how close the two countries become.</p>	<p>会限制这两个国家的亲密程度。</p>
<p>"What's clear now is that even Donald Trump is not enough to encourage Australia into a full strategic embrace of China," said Rory Medcalf, head of the National Security College at Australian National University. "There is a kind of a comprehensive reality check going on."</p>	<p>"现在清楚了，即便是唐纳德·特朗普也不足以让澳大利亚在战略上完全投入中国的怀抱，"澳大利亚国立大学国家安全学院(National Security College at Australian National University)的院长罗里·梅德卡尔夫(Rory Medcalf)说。"澳大利亚正在全面核实现状。"</p>
<p>China has been waiting a decade since the extradition treaty was signed for it to be passed, and the decision not to put it to a ratification vote may have surprised the country's leaders. The Chinese premier, Li Keqiang, had left Australia just two days earlier with several new trade deals and mostly positive news coverage.</p>	<p>自该引渡条约签署以来，中国等它获得通过等了10年，不举行批准投票的决定可能会令中国领导人感到意外。中国总理李克强两天前刚带着多项新签署的贸易协议和基本正面的新闻报道离开澳大利亚。</p>
<p>And yet, the treaty's prospects may have been shaped not just by Mr. Li's visit but by the case of Feng Chongyi, a Chinese-born professor at an Australian university who has criticized Beijing's crackdown on political dissent. Over the weekend, Mr. Feng was barred from leaving China and questioned by state security officers as a possible threat to national security, raising concerns in Australia about the reach and focus of China's legal system.</p>	<p>但导致该协议前景受到影响的，可能不仅是李克强的访问，还有冯崇义一事。冯崇义出生于中国，现为澳大利亚某大学的教授，一直对北京打压政治异见人士持批评态度。周末，冯崇义被禁止离开中国，并因可能对国家安全造成威胁而受到国安人员的讯问。此事在澳大利亚引起了对中国法律制度的势力范围和侧重点的担忧。</p>
<p>Some Chinese dissidents in Australia said that if China could hold Mr. Feng — a Chinese citizen but with permanent residence status in Australia, and a wife and children who are Australian citizens — others could be subject to extradition demands on national security charges that Australia would be unable to verify.</p>	<p>一些在澳中国异见人士称，如果中国能够扣留冯崇义——中国国籍，但拥有澳大利亚的永久居住权，妻子和孩子均为澳大利亚国籍——其他人也可能被中国以澳大利亚无法核实的国家安全的罪名要求引渡。</p>
<p>"What we're worried about is that some activists could be charged," said</p>	<p>"我们担心的是一些活动人士可能会受到指控，"2005年出走的前中国驻悉</p>

Chen Yonglin, a former official at the Chinese Consulate in Sydney, Australia, who defected in 2005.	尼总领事馆官员陈用林说。
He added that the Chinese government also wanted the extradition treaty to extend its anticorruption campaign to Chinese businesspeople in Australia.	他接着表示，中国政府还想用该条约把反腐运动扩大到在澳大利亚的中国商人身上。
"The regime will gain more control," Mr. Chen said. "That's why they've repeatedly demanded that Australia pass it."	"这个政权将获得更大控制权，"陈用林说。"这就是他们反复要求澳大利亚通过条约的原因。"
The wish for swift approval remained undimmed in China. "We hope that Australia will look at it from a broader bilateral perspective and continue to advance its domestic process so that this extradition treaty can come into effect as soon as possible," said Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when asked in Beijing about the cancellation of the vote.	在中国国内，对条约迅速获得批准的愿望依然没有减退。"希望澳方从双边关系大局出发，继续推进相关国内程序，使条约尽快生效，"中国外交部发言人华春莹在北京被问及投票取消一事时说。
Mr. Turnbull's government insisted on Tuesday that the treaty would give Australia the ability to block extradition for those who might face execution or torture, while assisting Australia's efforts to fight drug smuggling and other crimes.	特恩布尔领导的政府周二坚称，该条约将让澳大利亚有能力阻止那些可能会面临处决或严刑拷打的人被引渡，同时也有助于澳大利亚打击毒品走私和其他犯罪的行动。
"It is in Australia's national interest to ensure that we can send back to China those who have committed crimes, subject to the significant safeguards that we have in place," said Julie Bishop, Australia's foreign minister. She added that officials would continue to try to work with opposition lawmakers to bring the treaty back for a vote.	"确保我们能把那些犯了罪，却享有我们现有大量保护的人送回中国符合澳大利亚的国家利益，"澳大利亚外长朱莉·毕晓普(Julie Bishop)说。她接着表示，官方会继续尝试与反对派议员合作，以便重新让该条约接受投票。
Michael Fullilove, executive director of the Lowy Institute for International Policy, a think tank in Sydney, said the withdrawal of the treaty represented a pause in the warming of relations between the two	悉尼智库洛伊国际政策研究所(Lowy Institute for International Policy)执行董事迈克尔·富利洛夫(Michael Fullilove)表示，收回该条约代表两国关系的升温暂停。

countries.	
He argued that Australia was experiencing a moment of reconsideration about how to relate to China at a time when the United States had become more unpredictable.	他认为，在美国变得更加不可预测之际，澳大利亚正在经历一个重新考虑如何跟中国打交道的时刻。
“Any extradition treaty is a very sensitive issue, because it involves human beings in our custody, and you have to have confidence in the other country’s rule of law,” Mr. Fullilove said. “Both the Feng Chongyi case and the extradition treaty remind us of the very clear differences of our political systems – which, to me, impose a limit on the intimacy that the relationship will ever achieve.”	“任何引渡条约都是一个非常敏感的问题，因为它涉及受我们保护的人，你必须对另一个国家的法治有信心，”富利洛夫说。“冯崇义一事和引渡条约都提醒我们，我们之间的政治制度有着非常明显的不同。在我看来，这些不同限制了澳中关系能够达到的亲密程度。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170329/malcolm-turnbull-china-extradition-treaty	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170329/malcolm-turnbull-china-extradition-treaty
No Deal Between Kushners and Chinese Company Over Fifth Avenue Skyscraper	安邦集团与特朗普女婿家族企业终止谈判
A Chinese company with ownership ties to some of the Communist Party’s leading families has ended talks to invest billions of dollars in a Manhattan office tower owned by the family of Jared Kushner, President Trump’s son-in-law and a senior White House aide.	与一些共产党领导家族存在所有权关系的一家中国公司终止了向曼哈顿一栋办公大楼投资数十亿美元的谈判，该大楼的所有者是特朗普总统的女婿、白宫高级助理贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)的家族。
The Chinese financial conglomerate, Anbang Insurance Group, and the Kushner Companies “mutually agreed to end talks regarding the property,” a Kushner Companies spokesman said in an emailed statement on Wednesday. The development came days after Democratic lawmakers wrote letters to the Office of White House Counsel and Treasury Secretary, expressing concern that the possible deal could breach federal ethics rules, and as Mr. Trump is preparing to	库什纳公司(Kushner Companies)的发言人周三在一封电邮声明中表示，中国的金融企业安邦保险集团和库什纳公司“双方同意终止关于该物业的谈判”。就在数日前，民主党议员写信给白宫法律顾问办公室和财政部长，表达对该交易可能违反联邦伦理法规的担忧，而特朗普正准备在他位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)举办与中国主席习近平的首次峰会。

<p>meet Xi Jinping, China's president, for their first summit at Mr. Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida.</p>	
<p>The possible \$4-billion deal between the two companies, first reported by The New York Times in January, would have paired a company led by a man who married the granddaughter of China's late paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, with the family company of Mr. Kushner, a principal White House adviser on foreign affairs, including China policy.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》今年1月份率先报道了这两家公司可能达成一桩40亿美元的交易,这将是 中国已故最高领导人邓小平的外孙女婿领导的公司与白宫主要外交事务(包括中国政策)顾问库什纳的家族企业之间的配对。</p>
<p>Any deal faced headwinds on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. In the United States, it was subject to increasing scrutiny by lawmakers, who also called on the government committee that reviews overseas investment to scrutinize the agreement for possible national security issues. In China, government regulators are trying to stanch the loss of foreign exchange reserves, and are wary of signing off on multibillion dollar deals in industries, such as commercial real estate, not deemed to have strategic value.</p>	<p>这桩交易在太平洋两岸都面临阻碍。在美国,它面临立法者日益严密的关注,他们呼吁审查海外投资的政府委员会从国家安全角度审议这个协议。而在中国,政府监管机构正试图遏制外汇储备的流失,对在商业地产等行业签订数十亿美元的交易怀有戒心,认为这些交易不具有战略价值。</p>
<p>Plans for the redevelopment, which envisioned gutting the aging office tower and erecting a soaring glass-sheathed tower with luxury residences, a hotel and retail spaces designed by the late architect Zaha Hadid, will now require a new investor.</p>	<p>重建计划希望将老化的办公楼内部拆除,重新竖起一座高耸的玻璃外墙塔楼,提供高级公寓、一家酒店和零售店铺,新大楼的设计者是已故建筑师扎哈·哈迪德(Zaha Hadid);现在,该计划需要找到一个新的投资者。</p>
<p>"Kushner Companies remains in active, advanced negotiations around 666 5th Avenue with a number of potential investors," the company spokesman said in a statement. A spokesman for Anbang declined to comment.</p>	<p>"库什纳公司仍然就第五大道666号与一些潜在投资者进行积极的深入谈判。"该公司发言人在一份声明中说。而安邦发言人拒绝置评。</p>
<p>The end of the talks between Anbang and the Kushner Companies was first reported by the New York Post.</p>	<p>《纽邦邮报》率先报道了安邦与库什纳公司终止谈判的消息。</p>

<p>Mr. Kushner was the company president when the plan to redevelop the family's flagship building, which serves as the company headquarters, was drawn up. On Jan. 19 he stepped down from that role and he has since sold his stake in the building to a family trust.</p>	<p>这栋楼是库什纳家族企业的总部，也是他们的旗舰大楼，重建计划制定的时候，库什纳是公司总裁。从1月19日起，他不再担任这个职位，他在这栋建筑物中的股份已经出售给了一个家庭信托基金。</p>
<p>"Fifth Avenue is synonymous with luxury and opulence of the highest standards in the world," Mr. Kushner wrote in a brochure for the project. "This design will transform Fifth Avenue in a city that is continuously reinventing itself."</p>	<p>"第五大道是世界上最高标准的豪华和奢侈的同义词。"库什纳在该项目的小册子中写道："在一个不断重塑自己的城市中，这个设计将改变第五大道的面貌。"</p>
<p>But the Kushners' plan to transform 666 Fifth, a 41-story aluminum-clad office tower into a bullet-shaped, 74-story luxury skyscraper required billions of dollars, many years of development and a leap of faith from investors.</p>	<p>但是，库什纳公司将第五大道666号41层铝合金外表的办公楼改建成一座子弹形74层豪华摩天大楼的计划，需要数十亿美元的资金、多年的开发过程，以及投资者暴增的信心。</p>
<p>The family paid a record-setting \$1.8 billion for the tower in 2007, in a move that the Kushners hoped would symbolize their transformation from an operator of suburban garden apartments to a major real estate player in Manhattan, the most lucrative and treacherous market in the country.</p>	<p>库什纳家族在2007年花了创纪录的18亿美元，买下这座塔楼，希望此举象征着他们从郊区花园公寓经营者转变为曼哈顿的一个主要房地产业者——这是美国利润最高、风险最大的市场。</p>
<p>But the cash flow from 666 Fifth only covered two-thirds of the annual debt service on the property. The Kushners quickly ran into financial problems; instead of heading steadily skyward, the real estate market and the country fell into a steep recession.</p>	<p>但是，666号的年现金流量只及该物业年债务清偿额的三分之二。这个家族很快就遇到了财务麻烦；房地产市场和美国经济没有在稳步前进，而是陷入萧条。</p>
<p>"History has looked back on it as one of the more frothy top-of-the-market deals," said Jed Reagan, a senior analyst at Green Street Advisors, a real estate research firm.</p>	<p>房地产调研公司绿街顾问(Green Street Advisors)的高级分析师杰德·里根(Jed Reagan)说："从历史上说，它是泡沫最大的高端市场交易之一。"</p>
<p>The Kushners sold portions of the building's retail space on Fifth</p>	<p>该家族将这栋建筑物在第五大道的零售空间部分出售给投资者，将办公空间</p>

<p>Avenue to investors, gave up a 49.5 percent stake in the office space to Vornado Realty Trust and renegotiated the terms of the debt. But the building is still losing millions of dollars a year, in part because the owners were no longer leasing office space as it became vacant in preparation for a complete redevelopment of the property.</p>	<p>的 49.5%的股份出售给了沃纳多房地产信托公司(Vornado Realty Trust), 并重新谈判了债务条款。但是, 这座建筑每年仍然亏损数以百万计美元, 部分原因是业主不再出租办公空间, 将房屋空置, 为完全重建做准备。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner and his father Charles began showing potential investors a "white book," which laid out their vision for tearing down the blocky building to make way for the much taller, glassier skyscraper designed by Ms. Hadid.</p>	<p>库什纳和父亲查尔斯(Charles)开始向潜在的投资者展示一份白皮书, 其中阐述了他们的想法: 把这栋方块建筑拆掉, 以哈迪德设计的更高、采用更多玻璃的摩天大楼取而代之。</p>
<p>The book portrayed a tower made up of a 9-story retail base, an 8-story, 150-room hotel, 55 stories of ultra-luxury condominiums, topped by a sky deck. The Kushners also renamed the tower 660 Fifth, casting aside the "666" reference that some people may connect with the number for Satan in the Bible's Book of Revelations.</p>	<p>这份白皮书中描绘的塔楼下面是 9 层的零售店面, 上面是一座 8 层、有 150 间客房的酒店, 以及 55 层的超豪华公寓组成, 顶层是观景台。而且建筑名字也会改成第五大道 660 号, 因为"666"可能会让一些人联想到《圣经启示录》中撒旦的号码。</p>
<p>The financial summary in the white book described the redevelopment as a \$6.7 billion project. It would take at least seven years to demolish the existing building, erect the new tower and sell the condominiums. Using what many real estate experts described as "aggressive projections," the Kushners estimate that the project would generate \$11.2 billion in revenues and leave the owners with a \$4.5 billion profit.</p>	<p>在白皮书的财务摘要中, 指出重建费用为 67 亿美元。拆除现有建筑、修建新的塔楼并出售公寓至少需要 7 年时间。该家族估计该项目将产生 112 亿美元的收入, 给所有者带来 45 亿美元的利润, 很多房地产专家称此为"大胆的预测"。</p>
<p>But the Kushners and the investors would need to come up with \$6.7 billion in acquisition and development costs and wait years before revenue started flowing. And they were asking investors to put up the money at a time when the luxury market for condominiums, retail and hotels has slowed.</p>	<p>但是, 该家族和投资者需要拿出 67 亿美元的收购和开发成本, 而且要等待很多年才会见到营收。而且他们是在公寓、零售和酒店的奢侈品市场放缓的时候让投资者拿钱。</p>

<p>Mr. Reagan said the building had a great location, but he described the proposal as a "risky project" headed for an uncertain future.</p>	<p>里根说，这座建筑的位置很好，但他说这个计划是“风险项目”，未来很不确定。</p>
<p>The Kushners made the case to investors that 666 Fifth was one of the most valuable locations in the city. Real estate executives said the project might appeal to foreign investors with "patient money" and reasons other than economic for buying a piece of Manhattan real estate.</p>	<p>该家族向投资者宣传说，第五大道 666 号是纽约最有价值的地点之一。房地产业的高管们表示，该项目可能会吸引一些外国投资者，他们或者拥有“耐心资金”，或者出于经济之外的原因，希望在曼哈顿购买一块房地产。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170330/talks-end-between-kushners-and-chinese-company</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170330/talks-end-between-kushners-and-chinese-company</p>
<p>A Veteran and China Hand Advises Trump for Xi's Visit</p>	<p>驻华记者出身的白宫高参将出席中美峰会</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — A dozen years ago, Matthew Pottinger was roughed up by a Chinese state security guard while investigating a corporate corruption case. This week, Mr. Pottinger will be on hand for President Trump's meeting with President Xi Jinping of China, as the top Asia policy maker in an administration desperately short of his kind of on-the-ground experience.</p>	<p>华盛顿——十几年前，马修·波廷格(Matthew Pottinger)在调查商业腐败案件时被一名中国国家安全人员殴打。本周，他将以特朗普政府的最高亚洲政策制定者身份出席特朗普总统与中国国家主席习近平的会晤，而特朗普政府目前最缺乏的就是他这种拥有实地经验的人。</p>
<p>A former journalist and Marine, Mr. Pottinger, 43, now occupies an unusual — and not altogether comfortable — perch in the Trump White House.</p>	<p>43 岁的波廷格曾担任记者和海军陆战队队员，目前在特朗普的白宫内占据了颇不寻常，但却并不怎么舒服的一席之地。</p>
<p>He served as an intelligence officer in Afghanistan under Lt. Gen. Michael T. Flynn, who brought him to the National Security Council when Mr. Trump named his former commander to run the council. After Mr. Flynn was fired for misleading colleagues about his contacts with Russian officials, Mr. Pottinger was asked to stay on by the new national security adviser, Lt. Gen. H.R. McMaster, despite his ties to Mr.</p>	<p>他曾在阿富汗担任情报人员，当时是迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)陆军中将的下属，特朗普任命弗林为国家安全顾问，于是弗林也将波廷格带到了国家安全委员会。弗林因与俄罗斯官员接触并误导同事遭到解雇后，新的国家安全顾问 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)陆军中将不顾波廷格与弗林之间的联系，仍然要求他留下。上月，他与国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)一起前往北京，深入参与了特朗普和习近平会晤的议程计划。</p>

<p>Flynn. He traveled to Beijing last month with Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson, and has been deeply involved in planning the agenda for the meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi.</p>	
<p>"He's a very effective bureaucratic player, which is saying something because he's never had a policy job before," said Michael J. Green, who held Mr. Pottinger's post in the George W. Bush administration and counseled Mr. Pottinger about the challenges of working on the council during a long walk.</p>	<p>"他是一个非常高效的政府角色，他之前从来没有做过任何政策工作，所以这说明了一些问题，"迈克尔·J·格林(Michael J. Green)说，他在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府内担任波廷格现在所担任的职务，并且就在国家安全委员会中长期任职所面临的挑战向波廷格提出了忠告。</p>
<p>As his job is usually defined, Mr. Pottinger is supposed to corral the varying views on the Asia-Pacific region within the government, including how to handle nuclear-armed North Korea, and help synthesize them into a coherent policy for his new boss, General McMaster.</p>	<p>波廷格的工作范围长期以来已经有了界定：他应该在政府内部收集对亚太地区的各种看法（包括如何处理拥有核武器的朝鲜），并协助将这些看法综合为一个连贯一致的政策，提供给他新老板麦克马斯特将军。</p>
<p>But like other staff members, Mr. Pottinger, who declined a request for an interview, is still struggling to navigate the byzantine structure of this White House. Mr. Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, has opened an influential back channel with China's ambassador to Washington, Cui Tiankai, which limits the role of Mr. Tillerson, to say nothing of a midlevel China hand in the National Security Council.</p>	<p>然而，像其他工作人员一样，波廷格（他拒绝了采访的请求）仍需努力在白宫错综复杂的结构中寻找方向。特朗普的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)与中国驻华盛顿大使崔天凯建立了一个有影响力的非正式渠道，这个渠道限制了蒂勒森的角色，更不必说国家安全委员会里一个中国领域的中层官员。</p>
<p>Trade issues are the subject of fierce, unsettled debate between mainstream advisers like Gary D. Cohn, the former Goldman Sachs banker who now runs the National Economic Council, and hard-liners like Stephen K. Bannon, the president's chief strategist, and Peter Navarro, a strident anti-China scholar who is the director of the National Trade Council.</p>	<p>主要顾问之间围绕着贸易问题展开了激烈混乱的辩论，这些顾问包括前高盛集团(Goldman Sachs)银行家，现领导国家经济委员会的加里·D·科恩(Gary D. Cohn)，总统首席策略师史蒂芬·K·班农(Stephen K. Bannon)，以及强硬的反中国学者，国家贸易委员会主席彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)。</p>

<p>In a recent session in the Oval Office, a frustrated Mr. Pottinger watched as Mr. Bannon and Mr. Kushner complained to Mr. Trump that China was deliberately depressing its currency, which undercuts American goods (in fact, China has allowed its currency to rise). Mr. Pottinger, according to a person briefed on the exchange, drew Mr. Cohn, who was standing nearby, into the conversation, and Mr. Cohn contradicted the other two men.</p>	<p>在椭圆办公室最近的一次会议上，波廷格沮丧地看着班农和库什纳向特朗普投诉，声称中国故意降低汇率，削弱了美国货物的竞争力（实际上中国已经允许其汇率上升）。根据参与这一交流的人士称，波廷格拉着正站在旁边的科恩进入谈话，科恩反驳了另外两个人。</p>
<p>During Mr. Tillerson's maiden visit to Beijing, Mr. Pottinger sat with three other staff members in the front row at a news conference and listened as the secretary of state extolled the need for "mutual respect" and "win-win solutions" — phrases drawn straight from China's diplomatic playbook — to describe Chinese-American relations.</p>	<p>蒂勒森初次访问北京期间的一次新闻发布会上，波廷格与另外三名工作人员坐在前排，聆听国务卿大肆宣扬中美关系需要“相互尊重”与“合作共赢”——这两个词是直接从中国的外交战略里拿来的。</p>
<p>In a memo Mr. Pottinger had written just weeks before, he warned against that language, which is viewed as code for a Chinese sphere of influence in its region. Bending to China on those points, he wrote, would allow China to believe Washington had accepted those terms, according to an administration official who supports Mr. Pottinger and shared an excerpt from the memo.</p>	<p>波廷格在几周前写下的备忘录中警告说，这种语言被视为中国在该地区影响力的代码。根据一位支持波廷格观点、并分享了那份备忘录中部分摘录的政府官员说，波廷格写道，在这些方面向中国让步，会让中国相信华盛顿已经接受了相关条件。</p>
<p>China experts who have spoken to him said his views were hawkish but mainstream. He believes the United States should press China more insistently to use its influence with North Korea to curb its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs.</p>	<p>和他交谈过的中国问题专家说，他的看法是鹰派的，但也算主流。他认为，美国应该更加坚决地迫使中国利用其对朝鲜的影响力，遏制该国的核武器和弹道导弹计划。</p>
<p>"With North Korea, we've just gotten to the point where we solicit Chinese help; we've got to demand it," said Walter Lohman, the director of the Asian Studies Program at the Heritage Foundation. "Matt's head is</p>	<p>"在朝鲜问题上，我们已经到了请求中国帮忙的地步；我们必须要求帮助，"传统基金会(Heritage Foundation)亚洲研究项目负责人沃尔特·洛曼(Walter Lohman)说。"在这方面，马特的想法在大部分问题上都是正确的。"</p>

<p>in the right place on most of these issues.”</p>	
<p>As a journalist in China for Reuters and later The Wall Street Journal, Mr. Pottinger was known for his audacity.</p>	<p>波廷格先是担任路透社的驻华记者，后来又成了《华尔街日报》(Wall Street Journal)的驻华记者，他以大胆而闻名。</p>
<p>When an editor asked him to find out about a meeting between a powerful Chinese minister and the head of a major American telecommunications company, Qualcomm, Mr. Pottinger, who speaks fluent Mandarin, strode past guards at a government complex and found the conference room. He parked himself outside the door, and after the American left, persuaded the usually tight-lipped Chinese official to describe the deal – landing a scoop.</p>	<p>一位编辑要他调查一位有权势的中国部长和美国一家主要电讯企业高通公司(Qualcomm)的负责人之间的会议，能说一口流利普通话的波廷格大步走过政府大楼门前的警卫，找到了会议室。他站在门外，在美国人离开之后，说服了通常三缄其口的中国官员对他描述这一交易——独家新闻就这样到手了。</p>
<p>But in 2005, Mr. Pottinger left journalism and enlisted in the Marines. He said his experience of repression in China had fired his patriotism and given him a deeper appreciation of his own country.</p>	<p>但在 2005 年，波廷格先生离开了新闻行业，加入了海军陆战队。他说，在中国的压抑经历点燃了他心中的爱国主义，令他对自己的国家有了更深刻的理解。</p>
<p>“Living in China shows you what a nondemocratic country can do to its citizens,” he wrote in a 2005 essay in The Wall Street Journal. “I’ve seen protesters tackled and beaten by plainclothes police in Tiananmen Square, and I’ve been videotaped by government agents while I was talking to a source.”</p>	<p>“在中国的生活可以告诉你，一个非民主的国家能对它的公民做些什么，”2005 年，他在《华尔街日报》发表的一篇文章中写道。“我看到抗议者在天安门广场被便衣警察拦阻和殴打，当我和一个信源说话时，还遭到政府人员录像。”</p>
<p>In switching careers, he was following the pattern of his father, J. Stanley Pottinger, a lawyer who ran the Justice Department’s civil rights division during the presidencies of Richard Nixon and Gerald R. Ford. The elder Mr. Pottinger left the Justice Department to open his own investment banking firm in New York. While in New York, he dated Gloria Steinem, had a short stint as a filmmaker and began a career as an author.</p>	<p>在改变职业道路这方面，他的榜样是父亲 J·斯坦利·波廷格(J.Stanley Pottinger)，老波廷格在理查德·尼克松(Richard Nixon)和杰拉德·R·福特(Gerald R. Ford)总统任期内是负责司法部民权部门的律师。离开司法部后，他在纽约开设了自己的投资银行。在纽约，他曾与格洛丽亚·斯泰纳姆(Gloria Steinem)约会，短暂担任过电影制片人，并且开始了作家的职业生涯。</p>

<p>His son's transition was tougher. Then 31, Matthew Pottinger was both over-age and overweight for the Marines. To get fit, he jogged on the Great Wall with a Marine from the United States Embassy in Beijing — overdoing it so much that on one occasion that he ended up in an emergency room. In late 2005, he began officer candidate training school in Quantico, Va.</p>	<p>小波廷格的职业转换更加艰难。马修·波廷格入伍那年31岁，对于海军陆战队来说不仅超龄而且超重。为了减肥，他和美国驻北京大使馆的一个海军陆战队员一起在长城上跑步，因为运动量太大，有一次还进了急诊室。2005年底，他开始在弗吉尼亚州匡蒂科的军官候选人培训学校就读。</p>
<p>A few years later, as an intelligence officer in Afghanistan, Mr. Pottinger befriended General Flynn, who was then deputy chief of staff for intelligence under Gen. Stanley A. McChrystal. The two men took a dim view of the military's efforts to wean villagers away from the Taliban. They wrote a critical report, "Fixing Intel: A Blueprint for Making Intelligence Relevant in Afghanistan," that was buried inside the Pentagon but made waves after they gave it to a Washington think tank, the Center for a New American Security, to publish.</p>	<p>几年后，作为驻阿富汗的情报官员，波廷格与弗林成了朋友，弗林当时为斯坦利·A·麦克里斯特尔(Stanley A. McChrystal)将军担任主管情报的副参谋长。两人对军方令村民远离塔利班的努力并不看好。他们撰写了一份重要报告，《修复谍报：令阿富汗情报工作重要起来的蓝图》，这份报告一度被深埋在五角大楼内部，但是当他们将其交给华盛顿智库“新美国安全中心”(the Center for a New American Security)，并将之发布之后，却引发了轩然大波。</p>
<p>Mr. Pottinger's performance caught the eye of David H. Petraeus, the retired general who succeeded General McChrystal in Afghanistan. Last year Mr. Petraeus presided at a ceremony in which Mr. Pottinger was promoted to lieutenant colonel in the Marine Corps Reserves. "Matt is one of those rare individuals who is the total package," Mr. Petraeus said, "highly intelligent, exceedingly hard working, a superb writer and very personable."</p>	<p>波廷格的表现吸引了戴维·彼得雷乌斯(David H. Petraeus)的关注，这位退役的将军曾是麦克里斯特尔将军在阿富汗的继任者。彼得雷乌斯去年主持了一个仪式，将波廷格晋升为海军陆战队预备役中校。“马特是那种少有的完美人才，”彼得雷乌斯说，“他非常聪明，非常努力工作，是优秀的写作者，而且风度翩翩。”</p>
<p>After leaving active duty in the military, Mr. Pottinger started a small firm that investigated Chinese companies on behalf of investors and later worked in a New York hedge fund.</p>	<p>不再担任现役军职之后，波廷格创办了一家小公司，代表投资者对中国企业进行调查，后来又在纽约一家对冲基金工作。</p>
<p>He will need all of those skills to succeed in the treacherous landscape</p>	<p>要想在特朗普白宫变化莫测的形势中取得成功，他得上所有这些技能。不</p>

of the Trump White House. But it is unlikely that he will be fazed by anything the Chinese delegation throws at him this week.	过，中国代表团本周扔给他的任何事情都不太可能令他胆怯。
As he recalled in the 2005 essay in The Wall Street Journal, "I've been punched in the face in a Beijing Starbucks by a government goon who was trying to keep me from investigating a Chinese company's sale of nuclear fuel to other countries."	正如他于 2005 年在《华尔街日报》的一篇文章中所回忆的，“我在北京一家星巴克里被一个政府的打手迎面打了一拳，他试图阻止我调查一家中国公司向其他国家出售核燃料的情况。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170405/matthew-pottinger-trump-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170405/matthew-pottinger-trump-china
'The Authorities Yielded': Professor Speaks as Ordeal in China Ends	“当局向国际压力屈服了”：澳教授获准离开中国
SYDNEY, Australia — Feng Chongyi said he ran to the airport in Guangzhou on Saturday as soon as he received the message from Chinese officials: Go.	澳大利亚悉尼——冯崇义表示，他周六一接到中国官员发出的让他离开的信息，便赶到了广州的机场。
He had been barred from leaving China for just over a week, submitting to questioning whenever Chinese officials felt the need, he said, waiting for a chance to return to Australia.	他说他在一周多前开始被禁止离开中国，在此期间随时接受中国官员的审问，同时等待返回澳大利亚的机会。
Here, he has long been a respected academic at the University of Technology Sydney, an expert on China's repression of political dissent and its growing influence in Australia. His daughter and wife are Australian citizens.	他在澳大利亚一直是备受尊敬的悉尼科技大学(University of Technology Sydney)学者，是研究中国对政治异见者的压制及其在澳大利亚日益增长的影响力方面的专家。他的女儿和妻子都是澳大利亚公民。
There, in China, where Professor Feng was born, and where he still often travels, he was questioned as a threat to national security.	而在冯崇义出生且如今依然时常访问的中国，他却被当作对国家安全构成威胁的人进行审问。
"Until I got on the plane and got past border control, I was not sure it was real," Professor Feng said in an interview on Sunday 20 minutes after his overnight flight landed. "The authorities yielded to international pressure — including yours, the media. The media played an essential	“在登上飞机，越过边检之前，我一直不确定这是不是真的，”冯崇义在周日接受采访时说，当时他乘坐的夜间航班刚刚落地 20 分钟。“当局向国际压力屈服了——包括来自你们媒体的压力。推动他们这么做，媒体起到了十分重要的作用。”

role in pushing them across the line.”	
Professor Feng’s release brings an end to a recent whirlwind of tense negotiations for Australia and China. Last Sunday, the Chinese premier, Li Keqiang, was ending his tour of Australia and finalizing trade deals. Two days later, concerns over Professor Feng’s confinement helped undermine a vote for an extradition treaty that China had been waiting years for Australia to approve.	冯崇义的获释结束了澳大利亚和中国之间最近进行的一轮紧张谈判。上上个周日，中国国务院总理李克强结束他的澳大利亚之行，最后敲定几项贸易协议。两天后，就中国多年来一直等待着澳大利亚批准的一项引渡条约进行的投票被取消，这多少是出于对冯崇义遭关押的担忧。
Now, with President Xi Jinping of China scheduled to visit President Trump in Palm Beach, Fla., in the next week, Chinese officials seem to be clearing away distractions, at least those easily dismissed on this side of the world.	现在，在中国国家主席习近平将于本周前往佛罗里达州的棕榈滩会见美国总统特朗普之际，中国官员似乎在清除干扰，至少是世界的这一侧那些容易清除的干扰。
“Obviously we are glad that he’s back,” said John Hugh, a spokesman in Sydney for the Embracing Australian Values Alliance, which has sought to promote free speech and counter the Chinese government’s influence over the ethnic Chinese community in Australia. “It’s a victory for Professor Feng himself, and also a victory for everyone.”	“他能回来，我们当然很高兴，”捍卫澳洲价值观联盟(Embracing Australian Values Alliance)在悉尼的发言人约翰·休(John Hugh)说，该组织竭力推动言论自由，抵制中国对澳大利亚华人社区的影响力。“这对冯崇义教授是一个胜利，对我们所有人来说都是如此。”
Professor Feng, a legal resident in Australia who still travels on a Chinese passport, would say little about the content of his questioning. “I will not disclose the detail of those unpleasant conversations,” he said.	冯崇义是澳大利亚的合法居民，但他依然持中国护照旅行。对于受审的内容，他不大愿意谈起。“我不会透露那些不愉快的谈话的细节，”他说。
He suggested that the discussions were frequent and repetitive. “I got bored. I hope they got bored, as well,” he said. “They could call me anytime and have me talk anytime.”	他表示，那些谈话非常频繁，而且是重复性的。“我感到厌烦。我希望他们也是如此，”他说。“他们会在任何时候喊我，随时让我与他们交谈。”
Asked about any conditions on Mr. Feng’s being allowed to leave, Chen Jinxue, a lawyer who represented Mr. Feng while he was in China, said	在被问到冯崇义获释的条件时，冯崇义在中国的代理律师陈进学简单地说，“据我所知，冯崇义可能不太方便透露他被质询的细节。”

<p>simply, "As I understand it, it may not be convenient for Feng Chongyi to reveal the details of what he was questioned about."</p>	
<p>Mr. Feng seemed to be in good health, and in good spirits, chuckling at the interruption of airport announcements soon after he arrived.</p>	<p>冯崇义似乎身体状况良好，精神也不错，在抵达不久后他曾因被机场公告打断而低声轻笑。</p>
<p>He said he was eager to return to his family. Noting his daughter's efforts to rally support for his return, he said he was especially eager to see her again.</p>	<p>他说他急着回到家人那里，还提到女儿为他的返回争取支持的努力，说他尤其期待再次见到女儿。</p>
<p>"She seems to be as brave as me," he said.</p>	<p>"她看起来跟我一样勇敢，"他说。</p>
<p>Professor Feng added that despite his confinement, he did not intend to stop traveling to China. "I'm free to come and go, and I will return," he said. "As I said to my friends — I shall return."</p>	<p>冯崇义还表示，尽管这次遭到了关押，但他不会因此不再去中国。“我有来去的自由，我会回去，”他说。“就像我跟朋友们说的——我还会回去。”</p>
<p>Still he warned that the impact of his release should be seen as narrow in scope, as there are many others who are not as well known, and are more vulnerable to China's restrictions and aggressive tactics.</p>	<p>不过他也警告称，不应该将他被释放的影响看得太大，因为还有很多人不像他一样为人熟知，更容易因为中国的限制和挑衅策略而受害。</p>
<p>"For anyone who gets in trouble in China, the support of the international community, especially the international media, is essential," he said. "That is the only thing that will make them care."</p>	<p>"对所有在中国陷入麻烦的人来说，国际社会的支持，尤其是国际媒体的支持是至关重要的，"他说。“这是唯一一个会让他们在意的东西。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170405/the-authorities-yielded-professor-speaks-as-ordeal-in-china-ends</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170405/the-authorities-yielded-professor-speaks-as-ordeal-in-china-ends</p>
<p>Trump and Xi: Two Imposing Leaders With Clashing Agendas</p>	<p>特朗普与习近平：两个强势领袖如何正面交锋</p>
<p>BEIJING — When President Xi Jinping of China arrives at President Trump's Florida estate on Thursday, his goal will be to get through the quick visit looking like a resolute leader who can hold his own against the American president, something that even some of Washington's closest allies have failed to pull off.</p>	<p>北京——中国国家主席习近平周四来到特朗普的佛罗里达庄园时，他的目标将是，以一位在美国总统面前不退让的坚定领导人的形象结束这次短暂的访问，在这点上，就连华盛顿的一些最亲密的盟友也未能做到。</p>

<p>Mr. Xi wants to show his domestic audience that he can manage the relationship with Mr. Trump and avert a crisis in relations with the United States, a message that would strengthen his hand in the jockeying for power ahead of a Communist Party leadership congress later this year.</p>	<p>习近平要向国内观众表明，他能处理好与特朗普的关系，防止中美关系出现危机。传递这个信息将在今年早些时候共产党领导人大会之前的权力争夺中加强他的优势。</p>
<p>But while the meetings could lift Mr. Xi's stature at home, they also present significant risks. The two men are at odds on several contentious issues, and perhaps no Chinese leader has ever walked into a meeting with an American president like Mr. Trump, who has shown a disdain for the language of diplomacy. Mr. Xi has a highly scripted style, and the Chinese are accustomed to meetings that are tightly choreographed.</p>	<p>然而，虽然这次会面也许能提升习近平在国内的声望，但也带有显著的风险。他们两人在几个有争议的问题上意见不一致。而且，也许还没有一位中国领导人与特朗普这样的美国总统打过交道，特朗普对外交辞令表示鄙视。习近平有严格按照稿子讲话的风格，中国人也习惯于精心编排的会议。</p>
<p>Events began to veer off script on Wednesday as North Korea fired an intermediate range ballistic missile into waters off its east coast, a defiant move that seemed intended to exacerbate differences between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>周三，事态突然开始发生偏差，朝鲜向其东海岸以外的水域发射了一枚中程弹道导弹，这种挑衅做法似乎旨在加剧特朗普与习近平之间的分歧。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is likely to play down potential conflicts, offering vague assurances on trade and North Korea's nuclear provocations that he believes Mr. Trump will want to hear but that may not amount to significant policy changes. At the same time, however, he will not want to look as though he is backing down or being lectured. For the Chinese, the atmospherics of the talks will be as important as the substance.</p>	<p>习近平很可能会淡化潜在的冲突，在贸易和朝鲜核挑衅问题上，提供他认为特朗普希望听到的模糊的保证，但这些保证也许并不意味着重大的政策变化。但是，与此同时，他不想表现出看起来他好像在作出让步或被教导的样子。对中国人来说，会面的气氛与实质性的内容同样重要。</p>
<p>"How to deal with Trump is a test of statesmanship," said Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing.</p>	<p>"如何对付特朗普是对政治才能的一种考验，"中国人民大学国际关系学教授时殷弘说。"成功非常重要。"</p>

<p>"Success is very important."</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi may seem like polar opposites when it comes to temperament, but they are both imposing men with ambitious and at times clashing agendas.</p>	<p>特朗普和习近平在气质上看起来也许截然相反，但他们的身材都高大壮硕，他们都有着雄心勃勃、但有时显得矛盾的目标。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi runs an authoritarian government led by a Communist Party determined to drive China's economy past that of the United States to become the world's biggest. He relies on rigid decorum and a secretive inner sanctum of aides to project power. To squelch dissent in the past few years, he has ordered severe limits on the Chinese people's access to the internet.</p>	<p>习近平掌管着由共产党领导的专制政府，决意要发展中国经济，让其超越美国，成为世界上最大的经济体。他靠着僵硬的端庄稳重和一个秘密的内部副手圈子来投射力量。为了在过去几年里遏制异议，他下令严格限制中国人在互联网上能看到的東西。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, unpredictable and a neophyte to diplomacy, has pledged to put "America First," in part by stalling China's rise and forcing it to the bargaining table on trade. Twitter is inaccessible in China, but the Chinese are rattled by Mr. Trump's habit of making brash statements on the internet.</p>	<p>特朗普变换莫测，而且是外交新手，他已承诺要坚持“美国优先”，这部分要靠暂缓中国的崛起，并迫使中国在贸易问题上重新谈判来实现。虽然中国人无法访问 Twitter，但他们也被特朗普在互联网上发表盛气凌人言论的习惯所震惊。</p>
<p>Yet Chinese analysts say Mr. Xi enters the meetings, beginning on Thursday afternoon, confident that he can stave off an eruption on the two biggest issues: North Korea and trade.</p>	<p>中国的分析人士说，习近平对将在周四下午开始的会晤充满信心，相信自己能在朝鲜和贸易这两个最大的问题上，推迟事态的爆发。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is prepared for Mr. Trump to press for more economic punishment against North Korea for its expanding nuclear weapons program and will offer to bear down on the North, an ally of China's, Mr. Shi said.</p>	<p>时殷弘表示，对于特朗普希望中国对朝鲜采取更多的经济惩罚措施、以对付朝鲜不断扩大的核武器计划的要求，习近平已做好了准备，习近平将表示中国会对其盟友朝鲜施加压力。</p>
<p>But, he added, the Chinese leader is expected to cleave to a strategic bottom line: North Korea must serve as a buffer zone against the potential of a unified Korean Peninsula dominated by the American</p>	<p>但是，他补充说，估计中国领导人将坚守一条战略底线：朝鲜必须作为一个缓冲区存在下去，不能出现让统一的朝鲜半岛由美国军事力量主导的潜在可能。</p>

military.	
Before Mr. Xi's arrival, Mr. Trump upped the ante, telling The Financial Times last weekend that China had "to help us with North Korea." If Mr. Xi failed to do so, Mr. Trump said, the United States would take unilateral action.	在习近平到来之前，特朗普已经提高了筹码，他在上周末对《金融时报》说，中国需要“在朝鲜问题上帮我们的忙”。如果习近平不这样做的话，特朗普说，美国会单方面采取行动。
Adding to tensions were signs last week in North Korea of intensified activities at its Punggye-ri underground test site.	朝鲜丰溪里地下试验场上周出现了频繁活动的迹象，进一步加剧了紧张局势。
The preparations could be for an audacious test to disrupt the talks, experts said. But it was more likely that a test was aimed for April 15, an important national anniversary in North Korea. That timing would also embarrass Mr. Xi just fresh from his Florida meetings.	专家们说，那可能是为一次旨在搅乱中美领导人会晤的大胆测试做准备。不过这次测试更可能是为了4月15日（朝鲜的一个重要的全国纪念日）而进行的。但这个日子也会让刚从佛罗里达的首脑会议回来的习近平感到尴尬。
Mr. Xi appeared to be satisfied he could head off Mr. Trump's campaign threats of calling China a currency manipulator and imposing heavy tariffs on Chinese imports to the United States, Chinese officials said.	中国官员表示，习近平似乎确信，他能够阻止特朗普把中国宣布为货币操纵者、并对中国出口到美国的商品征收高额关税的做法，这是特朗普在竞选期间威胁要做的。
If Mr. Trump made these moves, the Chinese state media said, China would be ready with reprisals: ending purchases of grains from the heartland, ordering passenger aircraft from Airbus instead of Boeing and clamping down on the sales of American microchips and phones.	中国官方媒体说，如果特朗普采取这些做法的话，中国已做好报复的准备：中国将不再从美国腹地购买谷物，将改为从空中客车公司、而不是波音公司购买客机，并将限制美国微芯片和手机在中国的销售。
But as the Florida trip has gotten closer, China has become more nervous.	但随着佛罗里达行程越来越近，中国也变得越来越紧张。
Even on the basic issue of American adherence to the "One China" principle — a longstanding diplomatic policy recognizing Beijing as the sole government of China — Mr. Xi cannot be entirely confident, said Zhang Baohui, professor of international relations at Lingnan University in Hong Kong.	香港岭南大学国际关系教授张宝辉说，即使在美国遵循“一个中国”原则这个基本问题上，习近平也不能十分自信，在这个长期的外交政策之下，美国承认北京是中国的唯一政府。

<p>Mr. Trump told Mr. Xi in February that he would respect Beijing as the sole government of China and that the United States did not recognize Taiwan.</p>	<p>特朗普曾在2月份对习近平说，他会尊重北京作为中国的唯一政府，并表示美国不承认台湾。</p>
<p>But after that phone conversation, Mr. Trump let Mr. Xi know that he owed him one. When the two sides issued separate statements, the White House version noted that Mr. Trump had agreed to the policy "at the request" of Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>但是，在那次电话交谈之后，特朗普让习近平明白，习近平欠了他一个人情。通电话后双方各自发表声明时，白宫的版本指出，特朗普是“在习近平主席的要求下”才那样做的。</p>
<p>In a telling difference, the Chinese version omitted that Mr. Xi had made the request.</p>	<p>一个很说明问题的不同之处是，中方声明中略去了习近平曾提出要求的说法。</p>
<p>"'One China' is not necessarily a done deal," Mr. Zhang said. "The question is: Can you trust Trump? 'One China' is never settled, and he knows bargaining better than anyone."</p>	<p>"'一个中国'未必已成定局，"张宝辉说。"问题是：你能相信特朗普吗？'一个中国'从来都不是不可改变的政策，特朗普比任何人都更知道如何讨价还价。"</p>
<p>Top Chinese officials have been closely gauging Mr. Trump's domestic fortunes as a barometer of the president's mood when the talks open.</p>	<p>中国官员一直密切关注着特朗普在美国国内的运气，把它视为举行会晤时总统心情的晴雨表。</p>
<p>By their calculation Mr. Trump's poor poll ratings, the investigations into his campaign's connections with Russia and the failure of his health care legislation are not necessarily beneficial for Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>在他们看来，特朗普的民调支持率不佳，以及竞选期间与俄罗斯的关系遭受调查，还有医保立法上的失败，可能对习近平都不是好事。</p>
<p>On the eve of the scheduled vote on the repeal of the Affordable Care Act, an American economist, Eswar Prasad, said he dropped in on Chinese colleagues who were gaming out Mr. Xi's economic proposals for Florida.</p>	<p>美国经济学家埃斯瓦·普拉萨德(Eswar Prasad)说，就在《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)被否决的前夕，他拜访了中国同行，他们正在为习近平将在佛罗里达峰会中提出的经济建议做规划。</p>
<p>Mr. Prasad said he was surprised to find that the Chinese economists were obsessed with tracking Mr. Trump's fortunes in the congressional vote. For example, they knew exactly how many votes the Freedom Caucus had mustered, he said.</p>	<p>普拉萨德说，他惊讶地发现，中国经济学家非常关注特朗普在国会投票的运气。他说，比如他们非常清楚“自由党团”(Freedom Caucus)掌握了多少票。</p>

<p>“They were saying they wanted the vote to go Trump’s way because then Trump would be less tempted to take it out on China,” said Mr. Prasad, an economist at Cornell. Mr. Trump suffered a big legislative defeat, the opposite of what they hoped for.</p>	<p>康乃尔大学经济学家普拉萨德表示：“他们说，他们希望投票结果有利于特朗普，这样特朗普就不太会把怨气撒到中国身上。”但特朗普在立法问题上遭遇惨败，与他们的希望完全相反。</p>
<p>Then Mr. Trump predicted in a Twitter post late last week that the meeting would be “a very difficult one in that we can no longer have massive trade deficits and job losses.”</p>	<p>然后，特朗普就在上周末发 Twitter 称，这次会晤将会“非常困难，我们不再容忍大量的贸易逆差和工作岗位的流失”。</p>
<p>To address the administration’s complaints blaming the trade imbalance with China for the loss of American jobs, Mr. Xi is likely to offer Chinese investments in American infrastructure and plants, Chinese analysts said.</p>	<p>中国的分析人士表示，美国政府抱怨与中国的贸易失衡导致工作岗位流失，为此，习近平可能会提出让中国对美国的基础设施和工厂进行投资。</p>
<p>But plans for such an announcement are not clear, and whether they will satisfy the hard-line wing of Mr. Trump’s economic team is an open question. Further, the analysts said, Mr. Xi did not want to appear too deferential to Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>但是到时候是否会宣布这种计划还不清楚，他们是否会让特朗普经济团队的中强硬派满意也还说不准。此外，分析人士称，习近平不想对特朗普表现得百依百顺。</p>
<p>“Beijing’s hope of using the Trump-Xi tête-à-tête to smooth the bilateral economic relationship,” Mr. Prasad said, “has been complicated by the uncertainties generated by Trump’s hostile Twitter posts and the mixed signals emanating from different parts of the administration.”</p>	<p>普拉萨德说：“北京方面希望利用特朗普和习近平的面谈来平衡两国的经济关系，但由于特朗普带有敌意的 Twitter 帖子所引起的不确定性，以及来自不同行政部门的信号有好有坏，使得情况变得很复杂。”</p>
<p>Before Mr. Xi’s departure, China’s Foreign Ministry was preparing for all possibilities — fretting over camera angles for the retinue of state-run media that will beam back images of him with Mr. Trump in balmy climes, and whether he would be comfortable staying at a hotel slightly less opulent than Mr. Trump’s lavish Mar-a-Lago.</p>	<p>在习近平离开之前，中国外交部正在为一切可能发生的状况做准备——担心随行的国有媒体的拍摄角度不好，他们将发回习近平与特朗普在宜人天气里碰面的画面，还担心他是否会为住在一个比特朗普豪华的马阿拉歌庄园略为逊色的酒店而感到不快。</p>
<p>Most of all, they were worried about how the two men would get along.</p>	<p>最重要的是，他们担心这两个人是否相处得好。</p>

<p>"Both leaders have strong characters," said one Chinese official involved in the planning who requested anonymity per diplomatic practice.</p>	<p>一位参与行程规划的中国官员表示：“这两位领导人个性都很强。”该官员出于外交惯例要求不具名。</p>
<p>Perhaps at the back of his mind was the fact that Mr. Xi and President Barack Obama met many times, starting with a similarly planned informal visit in 2013 at Sunnylands, a sumptuous estate in Southern California.</p>	<p>他也许是想到了习近平和奥巴马总统的多次见面，第一次就是2013年在南加州的豪华庄园阳光之乡(Sunnylands)进行，那是与这次类似的预定好的非正式访问。</p>
<p>"After that, the relationship only got grimmer and grimmer," Mr. Shi said.</p>	<p>时殷弘说：“在那之后，两人关系无非是变得越来越冷淡。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170406/xi-jinping-trump-china-mar-a-lago</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170406/xi-jinping-trump-china-mar-a-lago</p>
<p>How Trump Can Improve the Messy U.S.-Chinese Economic Relationship</p>	<p>中美经济关系乱如麻，特朗普该怎么办</p>
<p>The United States and China are locked in a mutually dependent, frequently dysfunctional economic partnership. The world's biggest and second-biggest economies are like a married couple that complain about each other constantly yet can't even contemplate a divorce.</p>	<p>美国和中国被一种相互依赖、常常无法正常运转的经济伙伴关系牵绊着。作为世界第一和第二大经济体，它们就像一对不停地抱怨彼此，但甚至无法把离婚纳入考虑范围的夫妻。</p>
<p>The marriage enters a new phase Thursday, as President Xi Jinping of China visits for two days of meetings at the Florida estate of a president who made China a punching bag on the campaign trail.</p>	<p>周四，随着中国国家主席习近平前往美国总统位于佛罗里达的庄园，与这位在竞选期间把中国当成沙袋暴打的总统进行为期两天的会晤，此桩婚姻进入了新阶段。</p>
<p>The question is whether President Trump can turn his bellicose language into concrete gains for American companies and workers. A look at the economics of the relationship between the nations, and conversations with former officials with battle scars from past negotiations, shows a path for getting a better deal.</p>	<p>问题是，特朗普总统能否把他的好战言辞转化为美国公司和工人的切实利益。通过审视两国关系的经济因素，并跟有着丰富的相关谈判经验的前官员交谈，可以发现一个达成更划算交易的途径。</p>
<p>That path to success may not include the kind of flashy, headline-generating announcements that the Trump administration</p>	<p>这个通往成功的途径，或许并不包括特朗普政府倾向于赞颂的那些华而不实、登上新闻头条的宣言。</p>

has tended to celebrate.	
It's not about the currency (for now)	它（暂时）和货币无关
In February, Mr. Trump called China the "grand champions at manipulation of currency." During the campaign, too, he frequently assailed China for artificially reducing the value of the renminbi to favor its companies versus American and other competitors.	今年2月，特朗普把中国称为“操纵货币的大赢家”。竞选期间他也常常攻击中国，说它为了帮助本国公司对付美国以及其他地方的竞争者，人为地让人民币贬值。
It is a view that is outdated. For years, China did intervene in financial markets to depress the value of its currency. But now it is intervening to keep the yuan from falling – actually doing the opposite of what Mr. Trump alleged. Economists generally think that the Chinese currency is close to the levels that would be set by purely market forces.	上述观点已经过时了。在很多年里，中国的确曾干预金融市场，压低本国货币的价值。但现在，它进行干预是为了不让人民币贬值——其做法其实和特朗普的指控完全相反。经济学家普遍认为，人民币当前的汇率与完全由市场力量决定的汇率水平颇为接近。
That doesn't mean currencies shouldn't come up at Mar-a-Lago. This moment of relative peace between the countries on currency policy could be the ideal time to develop an understanding for the future.	这并不是说在马阿拉歌不该提出货币问题。当前，中美两国在货币政策方面处于相对和平的时期，为双方就未来达成谅解提供了大好时机。
"I think currency is still an issue, but it doesn't make sense to discuss it under the rubric of manipulation," said Brad Setser, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. "China is managing its currency; it's just that it's managing it right now in a way that is relatively advantageous to the United States. That understanding of how China intends to manage its currency in the future remains a top-order issue."	"我认为货币仍然是一个问题，但以操纵为主题进行讨论没有意义，"外交关系协会(Council on Foreign Relations)资深研究员布拉德·塞策(Brad Setser)说。"中国正在管控货币，但它眼下管控货币的方式相对而言对美国有利。弄清中国打算在未来如何管控本国货币，仍然是重要事项。"
In other words, Mr. Trump could use this moment not to beat China over the head about what happened in the past, or where things stand today, but to develop an agreement on what it will do in the future, if a day comes when market forces start pushing the yuan upward.	换句话说，特朗普可以利用好这一时期，别揪着以前的事情或眼下的问题不放，猛烈抨击中国，而是应该就中国在未来，也就是有朝一日市场力量开始推动人民币升值时会怎么做，与其达成协议。
Focus on the causes of the trade deficit, not the number	聚焦于贸易逆差的原因，而非数字

<p>Mr. Trump has similarly assailed the United States trade deficit with China and other countries, often characterizing it as a scorecard, evidence that China is winning at trade and the United States losing, to the tune of \$310 billion a year.</p>	<p>特朗普还抱怨了美国对中国以及其他国家的贸易逆差，他常常将其描绘成一张比分表，说它证明中国是贸易赢家，美国是输家，一年要输给中国 3100 亿美元。</p>
<p>The reality is more nuanced. The persistent trade deficit is indeed problematic, but that's because of the factors that drive it and the imbalances they cause to build. Simply targeting a lower trade deficit could well leave both American and Chinese workers worse off, if carried out the wrong way. For example, a trade war that significantly reduces American imports from China while also reducing American exports to China would reduce the trade deficit but would mean lower incomes and fewer jobs in both countries.</p>	<p>而现实更微妙。持续的贸易逆差的确成问题，但造成持续逆差的因素，以及这些因素所制造的不平衡才是根源所在。如果采取错误的方法，简单地着眼于降低贸易逆差，可能会让中美两国工人的处境都变糟。例如，一场贸易战会让美国大幅减少从中国进口商品，同时导致美国对中国的出口额下降，到头来贸易逆差是缩小了，但却会造成中美两国的收入水平变低，工作岗位变少。</p>
<p>The U.S.-China trade imbalance is indeed driven in part by trade barriers that China enacts against American companies, including a 25 percent tariff on imported automobiles and various quotas and restrictions that reduce agricultural imports. If Mr. Trump can persuade China to loosen those restrictions, it might close the trade deficit by increasing American exports — the healthy kind of trade rebalancing.</p>	<p>其实，中美贸易失衡在某种程度上源于中国针对美国公司树立的贸易壁垒，包括对进口汽车征收 25% 的关税，还有导致农业进口额下降的各种配额和限制性规定。如果特朗普能说服中国放松这些限制，或许就可以通过增加美国的出口来缩小贸易逆差——这是较为健康的那种贸易再平衡。</p>
<p>But the trade gap isn't driven just by the details of trade arrangements. It is also driven by the flow of capital between countries. To oversimplify, when a company sells more abroad than it buys, it has to do something with that money.</p>	<p>但造成贸易逆差的不仅仅是贸易安排的细节。起作用的还有国家间的资本流动。简单来说，当一个国家在海外市场上卖得较多、买得较少时，就必须拿那些钱做点什么。</p>
<p>The flip side of a current account deficit, as an economist might put it, is a capital account surplus. China's trade imbalances are a function not only of its trade practices, but also of its very high levels of savings,</p>	<p>与经济学家所谓的经常项目赤字相对应的，是资本项目盈余。导致中国贸易失衡的，不仅是它的贸易实践，还有非常高的储蓄水平——这些钱又被拿来在世界各地投资。</p>

which are in turn invested around the world.	
For China to change that, it would have to change the very structure of its economy: away from savings and big-ticket infrastructure investments, and toward consumer demand — including for products made both domestically and abroad.	中国要改变这种状况，就必须改变自己的经济结构：从储蓄和大手笔基础设施投资，转向消费需求——包括对产自国内外的产品的需求。
If the Trump administration really wants the trade deficit with China to come down over time, it's not enough to look at only one side of the international economic ledger — flows of goods — while ignoring the flow of capital.	如果特朗普政府真的希望对中国的贸易赤字有朝一日能降下来，只是着眼于国际经济账簿的一个方面，也就是商品的流动，而忽略资本的流动，是不行的。
In practice, this would mean making demands on some issues that might seem like purely domestic concerns only tangentially related to trade. That might include pushing China to allow more troubled state-owned enterprises to fail, so that their accumulated profits might be spread through the Chinese economy instead of funneled toward the purchase of foreign assets. A more generous pension system might spur demand among older Chinese citizens.	在实践中，这意味着要就某些问题提出要求，这些问题看上去好像是纯粹的内部事务，和国际贸易只有很小的关联。其中或许包括推动中国允许更多陷入困境的国有企业倒掉，这样一来它们积累的利润或许就会散落于中国经济之中，而不是被用于收购海外资产。一个更为慷慨的退休金制度或许可以激发中国老年人的消费需求。
If China allowed global financial companies more access to its market, it could both encourage more domestic spending and give a major American industry an opportunity it has long sought.	如果中国允许全球性金融公司更容易地进入本国市场，那它不仅推动国内支出的增加，还能让美国的一个主要产业获得其一直梦寐以求的机会。
Use leverage carefully	小心地使用筹码
President Trump prides himself on being a dealmaker, and his negotiating style is to lay out extreme requests in order to work back to agreement. But resetting economic relations with China will prove trickier than any real estate deal.	特朗普总统以善于达成交易为傲，他的谈判风格是，漫天要价，然后做出让步，以达成协议。但事实会证明，重塑与中国的经济关系比任何房地产交易都要棘手。
One of the fundamental realities of the relationship is that while neither	中美经济关系的一个基本现实是，尽管这种关系没能让它们中的任何一方完

<p>side is wholly comfortable with how it works, these are big, powerful countries that can't be easily swayed by what a country on the other side of the Pacific Ocean wants to happen. The leverage that each side has to deploy is limited — at least so long as neither country is willing to shoot itself in the foot.</p>	<p>全满意，但它们都是有影响力的大国，谁也不会因为太平洋另一侧的一个国家想要怎样而轻易受影响。双方手上的筹码是有限的——至少在谁都不愿意搬起石头砸自己的脚的情况下是如此。</p>
<p>So, for example, in trying to get more favorable Chinese treatment of American goods and services, the standard menu of carrots Mr. Trump has to offer for compliance is relatively modest. China wants things like United States membership in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank that it started, and support for its “One Belt, One Road” program to build better transportation infrastructure stretching from Southeast Asia to Europe.</p>	<p>因此，举个例子，在向中国为美国产品和服务争取更优惠待遇的过程中，特朗普手中用于交换的标准的好处清单相对较短。中国想要的是，美国加入中国牵头创办的亚洲基础设施投资银行，支持旨在修建从东南亚一直延伸到欧洲的更好基础设施的“一带一路”计划，等等。</p>
<p>Bigger Chinese goals, like achieving “market economy” status in the World Trade Organization, are likely to be nonstarters unless the country makes major progress on allowing international companies better access to its market.</p>	<p>至于中国的一些更大的目标，比如获得世贸组织框架下的“市场经济”地位，则不太可能达成，除非中国在允许国际性企业更容易地进入本国市场方面有重大进展。</p>
<p>The United States could conceivably have more negotiating leverage by threatening punitive tariffs or other aggressive measures, as Mr. Trump did during his campaign, but those actions are just as likely to produce a painful blowback from China that damages the United States.</p>	<p>想象得到，美国通过扬言征收惩罚性关税或采取其他激进措施——就像特朗普在竞选期间所做的那样——可以拥有更多谈判筹码。但这些举措同样可能招致中国奋起反击，进而损害美国的利益。</p>
<p>Then there are noneconomic issues, which invariably could shape the contours of economic relationships.</p>	<p>此外，还存在肯定会影响经济关系的那些非经济因素。</p>
<p>“In the Obama administration, China was a good citizen cooperating with us on Iran sanctions and on climate change, which I think made it hard for the U.S. to contemplate anything that harsh in the trade arena.”</p>	<p>“奥巴马政府执政期间，中国是一个不错的伙伴，曾就制裁伊朗、气候变化问题与我们合作，我想这让当时的美国很难去考虑在贸易领域采取任何严厉的举措，”曾是美国财政部驻华特使、现为布鲁金斯学会(Brookings</p>

<p>said David Dollar, a former Treasury Department official in Beijing and now a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "You could have something similar if the Trump administration wants China to cooperate more on North Korea. That could be hard to turn around and be harsh on them in the economic realm."</p>	<p>Institution)资深研究员的杜大伟(David Dollar)说。“如果特朗普政府想让中国在朝鲜问题上更合作，也会面临类似的情况。很难掉过头来在经济领域为难他们。”</p>
<p>Be patient, and don't get distracted by baubles</p>	<p>耐心一点，别被花哨的小玩意分了心</p>
<p>Mr. Trump likes to announce big splashy deals, and given that the Chinese are looking for places to invest their capital in the United States, it would be easy enough to find something along those lines to announce.</p>	<p>特朗普喜欢宣布达成引人注目的大交易的消息。鉴于中国人正在美国寻找投资标的，他很容易就能拿出点什么来宣布一下。</p>
<p>But in the context of the two giant economies, that kind of thing is small bore. This flawed economic relationship has been building for a long time, and the fixes are unlikely to come overnight.</p>	<p>但以两个巨大的经济体为背景，这样的东西显得很琐碎。带有瑕疵的经济关系是用了很长时间才建立起来的，修正工作不可能一蹴而就。</p>
<p>"Mr. Trump ought to pick the right fights rather than focus on issues that resonate with his political base but which are unlikely to help U.S. economic interest in either the short term or long run," said Eswar Prasad, an economist at Cornell and author of "Gaining Currency," a book about China's role in global finance.</p>	<p>“特朗普应该为正确的目标而战，而不是关注那些能在他的政治大本营里引发共鸣，但不论从短期还是长期来看都对增进美国的经济利益没有帮助的问题，”康奈尔大学(Cornell)经济学家、著有《不断升值的货币》(Gaining Currency)一书的埃斯瓦尔·普拉萨德(Eswar Prasad)说。该书讲的是中国在全球金融领域的角色。</p>
<p>It's unlikely that the first meeting between the new president and the Chinese leader will resolve issues that have been building for years or even decades. Rather, those who have worked in diplomacy advise looking beyond the current headlines to make progress on lowering Chinese trade barriers, increasing its domestic savings and committing not to return to the days of manipulating its currency lower.</p>	<p>新任总统和中国领导人的首次会晤，不大可能让那些在若干年间甚至几十年间累积起来的问题得到解决。一些外交工作者给出的建议是，别把眼光局限于时下的头条新闻，而是应该寻求在如下问题上取得进展：敦促中国降低贸易壁垒，增加国内储蓄，并承诺不会再度人为压低汇率。</p>
<p>When you're talking about commerce between two superpowers,</p>	<p>我们现在谈论的是两个超级大国之间的商贸往来，事情不会在一夜之间发生</p>

things don't change overnight.	改变。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170407/how-trump-can-improve-the-messy-us-chinese-economic-relationship	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170407/how-trump-can-improve-the-messy-us-chinese-economic-relationship
Trump and Xi's First Meeting: How Long Will the Cordiality Last?	习近平会见特朗普：寒暄之后多少凶险对决？
PALM BEACH, Fla. — President Trump and Xi Jinping, the president of China, will take each other's measure on Thursday as they meet for the first time to discuss trade tensions, North Korea's nuclear ambitions and other issues.	佛罗里达州棕榈滩——特朗普总统与中国国家主席习近平将在周四互相摸底，在首次会晤期间，讨论贸易关系紧张、朝鲜核野心及其他问题。
The two men will spend about 24 hours together at Mr. Trump's beachside Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida, in what officials from both countries expect will be a public demonstration of respect as the adversaries seek to build a working relationship.	两位领导人将在特朗普位于佛罗里达州海滨的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园一起度过大约 24 个小时的时间，两国官员都期望在这两个对手寻求建立工作关系的时候，会晤能成为相互尊重的一个公开表示。
But behind closed doors, American officials said, the president intends to aggressively press his counterpart to more effectively use China's economic leverage on North Korea to restrain its rogue leader, Kim Jong-un, from developing nuclear weapons.	但美国官员在私下说，总统打算声势浩大地对中国国家主席施加压力，让他更有效地使用中国的经济杠杆来阻止朝鲜行为失常的领导人金正恩发展核武器。
And while American officials played down the prospect of substantive discussions on trade, Mr. Trump is expected to privately repeat the tough statements he often makes on Twitter about the United States' trade deficit with China, which has swelled to more than \$300 billion a year.	虽然美国官员淡化两人就贸易问题进行实质性讨论的前景，但预计特朗普会在私下里重申他在 Twitter 上经常发表的、有关美中贸易逆差的强硬言论，美国对中国的贸易赤字已经突破了每年 3000 亿美元。
How tough Mr. Trump is with Mr. Xi privately, and the reaction from the Chinese leader, may depend on the outcome of a fierce debate inside the White House about how to confront Beijing over trade.	特朗普私下里对习近平的强硬程度、以及这位中国领导人的反应，可能取决于白宫内部关于在贸易问题上如何与北京对抗的激烈辩论的结果。
Robert A. Manning, a senior fellow at the Brent Scowcroft Center on	布伦特·斯科克罗夫特国际安全中心(Brent Scowcroft Center on

<p>International Security, said “bitter internal battles” had erupted between Trump advisers who want to be more aggressive in challenging China on trade and those who counsel a more moderate tone.</p>	<p>International Security)的高级研究员罗伯特·A·曼宁(Robert A. Manning)说, 特朗普的顾问们之间爆发了“激烈的内部争论”, 一些人要在贸易问题上更声势浩大地挑战中国, 另一些人则建议用更温和的方式。</p>
<p>“Trump’s more moderate advisers appear to have persuaded him that it would be more effective and less risky to pursue his grievances” through existing trade organizations, Mr. Manning wrote this week.</p>	<p>“特朗普更温和的顾问看来已经说服了他, (通过现有的贸易组织)来解决他在贸易问题上的不满会更有效, 风险也更小, ”曼宁在本周写道。</p>
<p>Since his election, Mr. Trump has sent contradictory signals about his approach to China and the effects of his “America First” foreign policy on the relationship between the two countries.</p>	<p>自从当选总统以来, 特朗普对中国的态度、以及其“美国优先”的外交政策对两国关系的影响, 传递了矛盾的信号。</p>
<p>Before he was sworn into office, Mr. Trump made an unorthodox telephone call to the president of Taiwan, and subsequently suggested that the United States might no longer honor the “One China” policy that has for decades recognized a single Chinese government.</p>	<p>在他宣誓就职之前, 特朗普与台湾总统通了一次电话, 这种做法很不正统, 他后来还暗示, 美国可能不再遵循几十年来的“一个中国”政策, 按照该政策, 美国承认只有一个中国政府。</p>
<p>But in February, Mr. Trump reversed himself during a call with Mr. Xi. At that point, the two men also agreed on the “necessity and urgency of strengthening cooperation” between their nations.</p>	<p>但今年2月, 特朗普在与习近平通电话时改变了说法。之后, 两位领导人还表示认同“中美加强合作的必要性和紧迫性”。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has hosted a steady stream of world leaders at the White House since becoming president. But his diplomatic inexperience and his sometimes inconsistent approach toward China have raised the stakes for the meeting with Mr. Xi, who is looking to prove that he can hold his own against the American president.</p>	<p>自从担任总统以来, 特朗普已在白宫与源源不断前来到访的世界各国领导人会晤。但是, 特朗普外交经验的缺乏、以及他对中国时而采取的不一致态度, 提高了他与习近平会晤的风险, 习近平希望证明自己是能与这位美国总统抗衡的领导人。</p>
<p>On North Korea, Mr. Trump has publicly criticized China for failing to do enough to curb Mr. Kim. The president wrote on Twitter last month that North Korea had “been ‘playing’ the United States for years,” adding, “China has done little to help.”</p>	<p>在朝鲜问题上, 特朗普已经公开批评中国在遏制金正恩上做得不够。他上个月在 Twitter 上写道, 朝鲜“多年来一直‘玩弄’美国”, 还说, “中国几乎没有帮忙。”</p>

<p>On Tuesday, days before the summit meeting here, North Korea tested another ballistic missile.</p>	<p>就在这次首脑会议前的周二，朝鲜又测试了一枚弹道导弹。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump is expected to urge Mr. Xi to punish North Korea by cutting off its access to financial institutions and cracking down on people who evade United Nations sanctions. If China resists, the United States could impose its own sanctions against Chinese companies and people, a move that could lead to a surge in tensions between the two nations.</p>	<p>预计特朗普将敦促习近平惩罚朝鲜，切断朝鲜与金融机构的联系，打击那些躲避联合国制裁的人。如果中国对此表示抵制的话，美国也许会对中国的公司和个人采取制裁措施，这种做法可能会导致两国紧张局势的急剧上升。</p>
<p>On the eve of the visit, and perhaps to heighten the pressure on Mr. Xi, Mr. Trump spoke on Wednesday with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, in a discussion that focused on North Korea's threat, according to a statement from the White House. China and Japan are uneasy neighbors, but both have called on the North to stop its saber-rattling and agree to retreat on its nuclear ambitions.</p>	<p>根据白宫发布的一份声明，特朗普周三与日本首相安倍晋三通了电话，重点讨论了朝鲜威胁等问题。通话发生在习特会前夕，也许是为了增加习近平的压力。中国和日本是关系紧张的邻国，但两国都呼吁朝鲜停止其挑战行为、放弃其核野心。</p>
<p>The White House statement said that Mr. Trump had vowed to protect the United States' interests and allies in the region, but it conspicuously avoided any mention of China in the short description of his conversation with Mr. Abe. The president "emphasized that the United States stands with its allies Japan and South Korea in the face of the serious threat that North Korea continues to pose," the statement said.</p>	<p>白宫在声明中说，特朗普曾发誓要保护美国在该地区的利益和盟友，但在这份简短描述特朗普与安倍晋三对话的声明中，明显避免了提及中国。声明称，总统“强调，在朝鲜不断制造的严重威胁面前，美国与盟友韩国和日本站在一起”。</p>
<p>Other issues likely to come up in the discussions on Thursday could add to the strain.</p>	<p>周四讨论中可能出现的其他问题也会给会晤增添紧张气氛。</p>
<p>The United States has opposed Chinese territorial claims in the South China Sea, which the Obama administration called excessive. The previous administration demonstrated its opposition by sailing warships near the artificial island that China has been building in the area.</p>	<p>美国一直反对中国在南海的领土主张，奥巴马政府认为中国的主张过分了。上届政府用派军舰在中国建造的人工岛屿附近海域巡逻的方式，表达了对中国主张的反对。</p>

<p>During his confirmation hearings to become secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson said the United States should “send China a clear signal that, first, the island-building stops. And second, your access to those islands also is not going to be allowed.”</p>	<p>在担任国务卿之前的提名确认听证会上,雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)曾表示,美国应该“向中国发出一个明确的信号,首先,停止修建岛屿。第二,你们也将不被允许靠近这些岛屿”。</p>
<p>Climate change, which previously produced agreement between the two nations, could also be a source of tension during the meetings between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>气候变化是以前两国之间有共识的问题,现在,这个问题也可能是给特朗普与习近平会晤制造紧张气氛的原因。</p>
<p>After intense negotiations with President Barack Obama, Mr. Xi agreed to jointly participate in global efforts to combat climate change. But Mr. Trump has moved quickly to reverse his predecessor’s climate agenda, raising questions about the future of cooperation with China on that subject.</p>	<p>在与奥巴马总统进行了紧张谈判之后,习近平同意与美国一起加入到应对气候变化的全球努力中来。但特朗普已经迅速逆转了自己前任的气候议程,这对中美在气候问题上继续合作的前景带来了疑问。</p>
<p>Washington’s retreat on climate change will allow China to take a global leadership role on the issue, something it craves.</p>	<p>华盛顿在气候变化上的退却,将让中国在这个问题上发挥全球领导的作用,这正是中国渴望的。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is expected to arrive in Florida around midday on Thursday. He is staying at a nearby hotel and is scheduled to depart by midday on Friday.</p>	<p>预计习近平将于周四中午抵达佛罗里达。他将在附近一家酒店下榻,并定于周五中午离开。</p>
<p>The two men are not expected to play golf, in part because Mr. Xi has discouraged Communist Party officials from playing the game as part of his anti-corruption campaign at home.</p>	<p>没人预计这两位领导人会去打高尔夫球,部分原因是,作为国内开展的反腐败运动的一部分,习近平不鼓励共产党官员打高尔夫球。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170407/trump-xi-jinping-china-summit-mar-a-lago</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170407/trump-xi-jinping-china-summit-mar-a-lago</p>
<p>Philippines on Duterte’s Order to Occupy Disputed Islands: Never Mind</p>	<p>菲律宾称进军南海不是挑衅</p>
<p>MANILA — The Philippine government on Saturday walked back comments by President Rodrigo Duterte ordering the armed forces to</p>	<p>在菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Déttente)关于命令武装部队占领南海争议水域无人岛的言论导致中菲关系紧张之后,该国政府于周六就这番言</p>

occupy uninhabited islands in the disputed South China Sea after the comments caused tensions to spike with China.	论进行了淡化处理。
For one thing, the Philippines already occupies nine islands and reefs in the disputed chain, the Spratlys, and has troops stationed on a dilapidated World War II-era ship it stranded on one of the contested shoals.	首先，菲律宾已经占领了争议岛链斯普拉特利群岛（Spratlys，亦称南沙群岛——译注）的九个岛礁，还派军队驻守着一艘来自二战时代、搁浅在一个争议浅滩上的破旧军舰。
Analysts and some officials were also perplexed by the order, since it came as ties between the two nations were on the mend a year after a United Nations-backed tribunal ruled in favor of the Philippines in the sea dispute.	在由联合国支持的一个仲裁庭就中菲南海争议做出有利于菲律宾的裁决一年后，两国关系本已得到弥合，杜特地却下达了这样的命令，让分析人士和一些官员颇为困惑。
Defense Secretary Delfin Lorenzana, who was with Mr. Duterte when he made the statements at a military camp on Thursday, sought to allay fears that the president was abandoning his pro-China stance.	杜特地于周四在一个军营里发表相关言论时，伴随其左右的是菲律宾国防部长德芬·洛伦扎纳(Delfin Lorenzana)。他试图消除对于总统正在抛弃亲中立场的恐慌。
"There is no cause for concern," Mr. Lorenzana said. "The islands have been in our possession since the 1980s, when former President Marcos declared it as ours."	"没有担心的理由，"洛伦扎纳说。"这些岛从80年代开始便在我们手中，马科斯(Marcos)总统当时宣布，它们是我们的。"
Mr. Lorenzana sought to clarify that Mr. Duterte meant the military should construct living accommodations in the islands, including a water and sewerage system, lighthouse and electricity, so that they could serve as sanctuaries for fishermen.	洛伦扎纳试图澄清，杜特地的意思是军方应该在岛上修建生活设施，包括一个给排水系统、灯塔以及电力设施，这样一来它们就可以充当渔民的避难所了。
Of the islands controlled by the Philippines, the biggest, Pag-asa, also known as Thitu, is considered an island municipality. It is occupied by troops and governed by an elected official under the province of Palawan, west of Manila.	在菲律宾控制的岛礁中，最大的派格阿萨岛（Pag-asa，也叫Thitu，中国称中业岛——译注）被视为一个海岛行政区。岛上驻扎着军队，其管理者是一名民选官员，上面是马尼拉以西的巴拉望省。
But it is part of the Spratly Islands, an archipelago of about 14 islets and	但它隶属于斯普拉特利群岛，后者由分布于南海中部的大约14个小岛、数

dozens of reefs and shoals scattered near the middle of the South China Sea. China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei and the Philippines have overlapping claims in the archipelago.	十个礁石和浅滩组成。中国、台湾、越南、马来西亚、文莱和菲律宾都对该群岛提出了交叠的领土要求。
Security experts have long warned that the dispute is a flash point of conflict in the region.	安全专家一直警告说，相关分歧是地区冲突的一个触发点。
The Philippines occupies nine of the roughly 50 islands and reefs that it claims in the Spratlys, including Pag-asa. While all the countries with claims have agreed not to make any provocative moves, there is no binding "code of conduct" to govern their actions.	菲律宾宣称拥有斯普拉特利群岛大约 50 个岛礁，并占领了其中九个，包括派格阿萨岛。尽管所有声索国都同意避免采取任何挑衅行动，但并不存在用以管控其行为的具有约束力的“行为准则”。
China recently moved to advance its own claims in the sea by building shoals into artificial islands and building military and other facilities on them.	近年来，中国积极推进对南海的领土主张，将一些浅滩建成人造岛屿，并在上面架设了军事及其他设施。
A spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Hua Chunying, said Beijing had been worried about Mr. Duterte's statement and expressed hope that Manila would continue to "properly manage maritime disputes with China."	中国外交部女发言人华春莹说，北京对杜特地的言论表示关切，希望马尼拉继续“同中方妥善管控涉海分歧”。
The two sides are to meet in May in a bid to hammer out a "bilateral" arrangement to manage conflicting claims.	双方将于 5 月举行会晤，争取就如何处理相互冲突的领土诉求达成“双边”协议。
A Philippine presidential spokesman, Ernesto Abella, assured the Chinese side that Mr. Duterte had not changed tack.	菲律宾总统发言人埃内斯托·阿贝拉(Ernesto Abella)向中国保证，杜特地并未改变立场。
"The Philippines assures all claimant countries that we remain committed to improving and enhancing our relations with our neighbors and partners in the region," Mr. Abella said. "At the same time, it is important that the living conditions, safety and personal security of Filipinos in Philippine territory be assured."	“菲律宾向所有声索国保证，我们仍然致力于改善和巩固与邻国以及在该地区的合作伙伴的关系，”阿贝拉说。“与此同时，菲律宾领土上的菲律宾人的生活条件和个人安全也很重要，需要得到保障。”

Mr. Duterte's position on the matter "is clear and has nothing to do with politics," he added. "His instructions cover existing Philippine facilities and Philippine territory."	他还说，杜特地在此事上的立场“很清楚，与政治无关。他的指令涉及的是菲律宾现有的设施和菲律宾的领土”。
This past week, Mr. Duterte ordered troops to occupy South China Sea islands that remained vacant. He also said he might go to Pag-asa island to plant a Philippine flag there on June 12, the country's Independence Day.	上周，杜特地命令军队占领仍然空着的一些南海岛屿。他还说他或许会在6月12日，也就是菲律宾独立日那天亲自登上派格阿萨岛，升起菲律宾国旗。
But the order puzzled observers. Mr. Duterte had previously noted that China and the Philippines could share resources in the disputed region rather than fight over it.	但这一命令让观察人士颇为困惑。杜特地早前曾表示，菲律宾和中国可以共享争议地区的资源，而不是你争我夺。
A former national security adviser, Roilo Golez, who remains active in anti-China political circles, said the president could merely be posturing.	仍然活跃在反华政治圈的前国家安全顾问罗伊洛·戈雷兹(Roilo Golez)说，杜特地总统或许只是在做样子。
It is not the first time Mr. Duterte has issued conflicting statements. Mr. Abella has told journalists to use their "creative imagination" in trying to interpret what the president meant.	这并非杜特地首次发表自相矛盾的言论。阿贝拉告诉记者，要发挥他们的“创造性想象力”，去解读总统的意图。
During a visit to China last year, the usually foul-mouthed president caused confusion when he announced an impending "separation" from the United States, a traditional security ally. But he later reversed that statement and said the two enjoyed a longstanding alliance treaty.	去年到访中国期间，这位常常口出污言的总统宣布将与其传统的国家安全盟友美国“分手”，引发了外界的困惑。但他后来调转口风，说美菲长期以来的同盟条约依然有效。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170410/philippines-duterte-spratly-islands	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170410/philippines-duterte-spratly-islands
Move of U.S. Warships Shows Trump Has Few Options on North Korea	中韩或加强对朝制裁，美航母逼近朝鲜半岛
SEOUL, South Korea — China and South Korea agreed on Monday to impose tougher sanctions on North Korea if it carries out nuclear or	韩国首尔——据韩国的一名高级外交官称，中国和韩国周一同意，如果朝鲜进行核武器或洲际弹道导弹试验，就会对该国施加更严厉的制裁。与此同时，

<p>intercontinental ballistic missile tests, a senior South Korean diplomat said, as the United States increased its pressure on the North by moving a Navy carrier strike group toward the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>美国正派遣一支海军航空母舰打击编队向朝鲜半岛进发，增加对朝鲜的压力。</p>
<p>The South Korean announcement seemed intended to dissuade North Korea from conducting a test to mark a national holiday this week, but previous threats of sanctions have not deterred the North from pressing ahead with its nuclear program and tensions were running high in the region.</p>	<p>韩国公布的这个消息似乎旨在劝阻朝鲜本周为庆祝其国家节日而进行试验，但之前的制裁威胁并未能阻止朝鲜推进自己的核计划，该地区的局势高度紧张。</p>
<p>President Trump's order to launch missile strikes against Syria last week, coupled with a decision to send the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson and several other warships back to waters near Korea, have led some South Koreans to fear that a military strike against North Korea might be looming, should the country conduct another nuclear test.</p>	<p>上周，特朗普总统下令对叙利亚发动导弹袭击，并决定将卡尔文森号航空母舰(Carl Vinson)和其他几艘军舰派回朝鲜半岛附近的水域。这些决定让一些韩国人担心，如果朝鲜再次进行核试验，对该国的军事打击可能正在逼近。</p>
<p>On Monday, Wu Dawei, the top Chinese envoy for international efforts to end North Korea's nuclear weapons program, met with his South Korean counterpart, Kim Hong-kyun, in Seoul, the South's capital, to discuss what to do about the North's advancing nuclear and missile programs.</p>	<p>周一，加入了终止朝鲜核武器计划的国际努力的中方高级代表武大伟在韩国首都首尔会见了韩国官员金弘筠(Kim Hong-kyun)，讨论如何应对朝鲜不断推进的核武器和导弹项目。</p>
<p>"Both sides agreed that despite the international community's warnings, if North Korea makes strategic provocations such as a nuclear test or an ICBM launch, there should be strong additional measures in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolutions," Mr. Kim said after the meeting.</p>	<p>"双方都认为，尽管国际社会不断发出警告，但如果朝鲜进行核试验或洲际弹道导弹发射等战略挑衅，应该按照联合国安理会的决议采取强硬的额外措施，"金弘筠在会晤后表示。</p>
<p>Mr. Kim said he and Mr. Wu did not discuss a possible United States military strike against North Korea. Mr. Wu did not speak to reporters.</p>	<p>金弘筠称，他没有和武大伟讨论美国对朝鲜可能进行的军事打击。武大伟没有对记者讲话。</p>

<p>The Trump administration has been pressing Beijing to rein in its Communist neighbor by using its economic leverage or face unilateral American actions. Those actions were most likely to include sanctions against Chinese businesses accused of helping North Korea earn foreign currency to finance its weapons programs, analysts said.</p>	<p>特朗普政府一直在敦促北京使用经济杠杆控制其共产主义邻国，否则美国就会采取单方面行动。分析人士称，这些行动最有可能包括对被控帮助朝鲜赚取外币的中国企业进行制裁。对朝鲜而言，外汇为该国的武器计划提供了资金。</p>
<p>But in recent weeks, top aides to Mr. Trump have also publicly warned that they were not ruling out "military options." Over the weekend, Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson said the American military strike against Syria was a signal to other countries that "a response is likely to be undertaken" if they pose a danger.</p>	<p>不过最近几周，特朗普的高级助手也公开警告称，他们并没有排除“军事选项”。周末，美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)表示，美国对叙利亚的军事打击是向其他国家发出一个信号：如果它们构成威胁，那么美国“有可能采取回应措施”。</p>
<p>"President Xi clearly understands" and "I think agrees, that the situation has intensified and has reached a certain level of threat that action has to be taken," Mr. Tillerson said on the CBS News program "Face the Nation," referring to the Chinese president, Xi Jinping, who met with Mr. Trump last week in Florida.</p>	<p>蒂勒森在 CBS 新闻节目《面对国民》(Face the Nation)中表示，“习主席清楚地知道”，“我认为他也同意，局势已经非常紧张，达到了一定的威胁程度，必须采取行动”。他指的是中国国家主席习近平，后者上周在佛罗里达州会见了特朗普。</p>
<p>Analysts and officials in South Korea fear that a pre-emptive military attack against North Korea, even one limited to taking out nuclear and missile bases, could set off a catastrophic retaliation and a full-scale war. Seoul lies within range of North Korean artillery and rockets amassed along the border.</p>	<p>韩国的分析人士和官员们担心，针对朝鲜的先发制人的军事打击——甚至连仅限于摧毁核武器和导弹基地的袭击——都可能引发灾难性的报复和全面战争。首尔位于朝鲜在边界布置的大炮和火箭的攻击范围内。</p>
<p>In South Korea, the idea of a pre-emptive strike has long been dismissed as unrealistic.</p>	<p>在韩国，先发制人的袭击长期以来被认为是不现实的。</p>
<p>But "under President Trump, we are afraid that that may not necessarily be so any more," said Cheong Seong-chang, an analyst at the Sejong Institute, a think tank in South Korea.</p>	<p>但是，韩国智库世宗研究院(Sejong Institute)的分析师郑相昌(Cheong Seong-chang)表示，“在特朗普总统治下，我们担心，情况不一定再是这样了。”</p>

<p>Lee Sang-hyun, another Sejong Institute analyst, said that Mr. Trump appeared to make “impromptu” decisions on foreign policy.</p>	<p>世宗研究院的另一位分析师李相贤（Lee Sang-hyun，音）表示，特朗普似乎经常在外交政策方面做出“即兴”的决定。</p>
<p>But he said a pre-emptive strike remained only a “theoretical possibility.” There have been no signs of an imminent American military action against the North, such as the evacuation of tens of thousands of civilian Americans living in the South or the escalation of an alert level for South Korean and American military forces, Mr. Lee said.</p>	<p>但他表示，先发制人的袭击依然只是一种“理论上的可能性”。李相贤表示，没有迹象表明美国即将对朝鲜采取军事行动，比如撤离在韩国生活的数万名美国平民，或是提高韩国和美国军方的警戒水平。</p>
<p>The South Korean government also played down the possibility.</p>	<p>韩国政府也淡化了这种可能性。</p>
<p>Lee Duk-haeng, a spokesman for South Korea’s Unification Ministry, said, “All issues on the Korean Peninsula must be resolved peacefully.” South Korea was in close consultations with Washington, he said, and people “need not worry too much” about reports that the United States might attempt a strike against the North.</p>	<p>韩国统一部发言人李德恒（Lee Duk-haeng，音）表示：“朝鲜半岛的所有问题必须和平解决。”他表示，韩国正在与华盛顿密切磋商，人们“不必太担心”美国可能试图袭击朝鲜的报道。</p>
<p>On the question of a pre-emptive attack against the North, “It’s natural for us to have a different stance from the United States,” the unification minister, Hong Yong-pyo, was quoted as saying during a briefing for South Korean news outlets.</p>	<p>据说，统一部部长洪容杓(Hong Yong-pyo)在向韩国新闻媒体通报情况时表示，在关于向朝鲜发动先发制人的袭击问题上，“我们和美国的立场不同是很自然的”。</p>
<p>To South Koreans, Mr. Trump’s order to launch a barrage of missiles on Syria demonstrated his willingness to use military means against an adversary deemed particularly egregious. And the order to the Carl Vinson to return to waters near the Korean Peninsula appeared unusual, because it conducted exercises in the area last month.</p>	<p>对韩国人来说，特朗普下令对叙利亚发射一系列导弹，表明他愿意使用军事手段打击被他视为极其恶劣的对手。而命令卡尔文森号航母返回朝鲜半岛附近水域似乎也不同寻常，因为它上个月才在该地区进行了军事演习。</p>
<p>Moon Sang-gyun, a spokesman for the South Korean Defense Ministry, said the strike group was moving back to deter North Korean provocations in coming weeks.</p>	<p>韩国国防部发言人文相均(Moon Sang-gyun)表示，该打击编队的返回是为了在未来几周里遏制朝鲜的挑衅。</p>

<p>North Korea observes major anniversaries this month, including the April 15 birthday of its founder, Kim Il-sung, grandfather of the current leader, Kim Jong-un. Recent activities around the country's nuclear test site have raised concerns that it might celebrate the anniversaries, as it has sometimes in the past, with tests of major military hardware such as a nuclear device.</p>	<p>本月,朝鲜要庆祝一些重要纪念日,包括4月15日其开国领袖金日成(Kim Il Sung)的生日,金日成是现任领导人金正恩的祖父。该国近期在核试验场附近进行的活动让人们担心,它可能会像过去的某些时候那样,用核装置等主要军事装备的测试作为周年纪念活动。</p>
<p>The North Korean anniversaries also overlap with annual joint military exercises by the United States and South Korea.</p>	<p>朝鲜的这些周年纪念日也与美韩的年度联合军演重合。</p>
<p>North Korea, which has called these exercises rehearsals for war, has often lashed out with weapons tests. Last week, it test-launched a ballistic missile on the eve of Mr. Trump's meeting with Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>朝鲜称这些演习为战争预演,经常用武器试验作为回击。上周,在特朗普与习近平会晤前夕,它试射了一个弹道导弹。</p>
<p>On Sunday, North Korea said the United States' missile strikes against Syria proved that nuclear weapons were justified to protect the country against the Americans.</p>	<p>周日,朝鲜表示,美国对叙利亚的导弹袭击证明,用核武器保护该国免受美国伤害是合理的。</p>
<p>"Some forces are loudmouthed that the recent U.S. military attack on Syria is an action of 'warning,'" to North Korea, "but the latter is not frightened at such a threat," the Korean Central News Agency quoted a spokesman for the North Korean Foreign Ministry as saying. He added that the North's "tremendous military muscle with a nuclear force" would foil any American aggression.</p>	<p>朝中社(Korean Central News Agency)援引朝鲜外交部一位发言人的话说:"有些势力夸夸其谈,称美国前不久对叙利亚的军事袭击是对朝鲜的警告,但我们并不害怕这样的威胁。"这位发言人补充说,朝鲜"包括核武器在内的巨大军事力量"将挫败美国的任何侵略行动。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170411/north-korea-china-south Xi and Trump Discuss Rising Tensions With North Korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170411/north-korea-china-south 朝鲜半岛局势严峻,特朗普与习近平再次通话</p>
<p>BEIJING — China's leader, Xi Jinping, and President Trump spoke by phone on Wednesday about the escalating tensions with North Korea as a prominent Chinese state-run newspaper warned the North</p>	<p>北京——中国领导人习近平与美国总统特朗普周三就朝鲜紧张局势升级问题通了电话,同时,中国一家主要官方报纸警告说,如果朝鲜敢再次测试核武器的话,该国将面临其重要的石油供应被切断的可能。</p>

<p>that it faced a cutoff of vital oil supplies if it dared test a nuclear weapon.</p>	
<p>The phone call, reported by China's state broadcaster, CCTV, came hours after Mr. Trump cautioned Beijing in a Twitter message and a television interview that it needed to help Washington rein in North Korea, a Chinese ally. During the call, which was initiated by Mr. Trump, Mr. Xi said that the matter should be solved through peaceful means, the state news agency Xinhua reported.</p>	<p>中国官方电视台网中央电视台报道了两位领导人的通话，通话发生的几小时前，特朗普曾发推文、并在一次电视采访中告诫北京，中国需要帮助华盛顿控制中国的盟友朝鲜。据官方通讯社新华社报道，这次通话是特朗普发起的，习近平在电话中表示，应该以和平方式解决朝鲜问题。</p>
<p>Tensions escalated further on Wednesday as reports said the Japanese Navy would join the United States Navy strike group led by the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson in its mission off the Korean coast. Those joint exercises would take place as the American armada passed through waters close to Japan, Reuters said.</p>	<p>紧张气氛周三进一步升级，有报道称，日本海军将加入到由卡尔文森号航空母舰带领的美国海军打击编队中来，一起在朝鲜半岛附近水域执行任务。路透社说，联合演习将在美国舰队从日本海域经过时进行。</p>
<p>The Carl Vinson and several other warships are heading toward the Korean Peninsula in a show of force intended to deter the North from testing a sixth nuclear weapon or launching missiles.</p>	<p>卡尔文森号及其他几艘军舰正在驶向朝鲜半岛，以展示力量，目的是阻止朝鲜进行第六次核武器试验或发射导弹。</p>
<p>North Korea on Saturday is celebrating the 105th anniversary of the birth of Kim Il-sung, the founder of the nation. Its current leader, Kim Jong-un, his grandson, is expected to use the occasion to either stage a nuclear weapons test or conduct a missile test, in direct defiance of the United States and its main patron, China.</p>	<p>朝鲜将于本周六庆祝开国领袖金日成诞辰 105 周年。预计金日成的孙子、现任领导人金正恩将利用这个机会上演一次核武器试验，或进行导弹测试，以对美国 and 朝鲜的主要资助者中国表示直接对抗。</p>
<p>American television networks and some newspapers have been invited to report on a military show in the capital, Pyongyang, this weekend.</p>	<p>朝鲜已邀请美国的电视台网和一些报纸对周末将在首都平壤举行的军事表演进行报道。</p>
<p>In an unusually strong editorial, Global Times, a newspaper that sometimes reflects the thinking of China's leadership, said Beijing</p>	<p>《环球时报》在一篇措辞异常强硬的社评中说，如果朝鲜再次进行核试验，北京会支持更严格的联合国制裁措施，包括“空前严厉”的对朝鲜出口石油的</p>

would support stiffer United Nations sanctions, including "strictly limiting" oil exports to North Korea should it conduct a nuclear test.	限制。《环球时报》有时反映中国领导层的想法。
The editorial, indicating nervousness about what the North might do on Saturday, said that the peninsula was the closest to "military clashes" since 2006.	社评对朝鲜周六可能做出的动作表示担忧，社评说，自 2006 年以来，朝鲜半岛目前处于离爆发“军事冲突”最近的时刻。
"China, too, can no longer stand the continuous escalation of the North Korean nuclear issue at its doorstep," the editorial said. "Instead of accepting a situation that continues to worsen, putting an end to this is more in line with the wish of the Chinese public."	社评说：“中国也很难忍受朝核问题不停在家门口折腾了，让这个问题了结，比接受它不停发酵下去，更符合中国社会的集体愿望。”
The newspaper called on Pyongyang to avoid a "head-on collision" with Mr. Trump by suspending its provocative activities. If the North Korean regime did not restrain itself and made "a huge mistake, it may be difficult to have another chance to correct its strategy."	该报呼吁平壤暂停其挑衅活动，不与特朗普“迎头相撞”。如果朝鲜政权不自我约束的话，会“铸成大错，或许很难有开展战略修正的机会。”
North Korea is almost entirely dependent on China for its oil, and a loss of its supplies would cripple the noticeable economic growth in the country over the last few years.	朝鲜的石油几乎完全依赖中国，切断石油供应会削弱该国近几年明显的经济增长。
Global Times also reminded North Korea that Mr. Trump had ordered missile strikes against Syria, an attack that occurred during Mr. Xi's visit to Florida less than a week ago. Mr. Trump has promised in interviews that he is willing to take unilateral action against North Korea if necessary, although he has not specified what he would do.	《环球时报》还提醒朝鲜，特朗普已下令对叙利亚进行导弹打击，袭击就发生在习近平不到一周前访问佛罗里达州期间。特朗普已多次在采访中扬言，如果有必要，他愿意对朝鲜采取单方面行动，虽然他没有具体说明会采取什么行动。
"Not only is Washington brimming with confidence and arrogance following the missile attacks on Syria, but Trump is also willing to be regarded as a man who honors his promises," Global Times wrote.	“华盛顿正处在对叙利亚刚刚发动军事打击后对自己‘威严’和‘霸气’的自我欣赏中，”《环球时报》写道。而“特朗普是个愿意听到舆论称赞自己‘能够兑现诺言’的人。”
The two leaders discussed North Korea during their meeting at Mr.	中美两国领导人在特朗普位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园会

Trump's Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida, but little progress appears to have been made.	晤期间讨论了朝鲜问题，但似乎没有什么进展。
After the talks, administration officials said that Mr. Xi did not offer substantially new measures, including stiffer sanctions, to penalize North Korea's behavior.	会晤结束后，美国政府官员表示，习近平未提出任何实质性的新建议，比如用更严厉的制裁来惩罚朝鲜的行为。
The CCTV account of the call on Wednesday did not mention new actions China might take against North Korea. But the two leaders most likely had a substantive conversation about addressing the situation, a Chinese expert on North Korea said.	央视在周三对中美两国领导人通电话的报道中，没有提中国可能对朝鲜采取新行动。但中美两国领导人很可能就当前问题进行了实质性的交谈，中国的一位朝鲜问题专家说。
"We don't know the real content of the conversation," said Cheng Xiaohu, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University. "China used to be in a passive mode. China's policies towards North Korea are becoming increasingly proactive."	"我们不了解通话的实际内容，"中国人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河说。"中国以前处于被动状态。中国对朝鲜的政策正在变得越来越主动。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170413/trump-china-north-korea-xi-jinping	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170413/trump-china-north-korea-xi-jinping
With Few Options, U.S. Doesn't Rule Out Talks With North Korea	对付朝鲜缺乏良策，美国不排除对话
BEIJING — North Korea may have refrained from detonating a nuclear device and botched another missile test this weekend, easing tensions in Asia. But it is unclear whether President Trump has found a way around the limited options against North Korea that constrained his predecessors and put it on the path to becoming a nuclear power.	北京——上周末，朝鲜似乎克制住自己没有引爆一个核装置，同时又搞砸了一次导弹试验，这令亚洲的紧张局势有所缓和。不过，目前尚不清楚特朗普总统是否找到法子克服有限的选项来对付朝鲜，他的前任曾为此束手无策，导致朝鲜走上了成为核武强国的道路。
Mr. Trump essentially has three choices: a military strike that could ignite a full-blown war; pressure on China to impose tougher sanctions to persuade the North to change course, an approach that failed for his predecessors; or a deal that could require significant concessions, with	特朗普大体有三个选择：对朝鲜实施军事打击——有可能引发全面战争；向中国施压，令它实施更严厉的制裁，以说服朝鲜改变航向——他的前任选择了这一策略，但没能取得成功；或者签署一项可能需要做出重大妥协的协议，而且无法保证朝鲜一定会履行承诺。

<p>no guarantee that North Korea would fulfill its promises.</p>	
<p>Thus far, Mr. Trump has tried to signal both resolve and ambiguity, suggesting at various times that he is open to all three options. The question is whether his apparent willingness to consider both war and a deal may be enough carrot and stick to persuade China to change its approach and apply enough pressure to bring the North to the table.</p>	<p>截至目前,特朗普竭力同时释放出坚定和模棱两可的信号,在多个场合表示,他对三种选项都持开放态度。问题是他同时考虑战争和协议的明显意愿是否足以达到软硬兼施的效果,从而说服中国改变自己的方式,施加足够的压力,将朝鲜拉到谈判桌上。</p>
<p>Vice President Mike Pence, during a visit to South Korea, raised the possibility on Monday that the Trump administration could pursue talks. No one should mistake the resolve of the United States, he said, also noting that Washington was seeking security “through peaceable means, through negotiations.” The phrasing was unusual for a senior American official discussing the Korean Peninsula with American troops in the background.</p>	<p>在访问韩国期间,美国副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)于周一提到了特朗普政府寻求对话的可能性。他表示,所有人都不应误判美国的决心,还指出华盛顿在努力“通过和平手段、通过谈判”实现安全。对一名谈论有美军驻扎的朝鲜半岛的美国高层官员而言,这种措辞非同寻常。</p>
<p>Talks have long been China’s preference, and now that Mr. Trump seems to be relying on Beijing to an unprecedented degree, Mr. Pence may have been signaling that the United States was open to negotiations. China’s chief objective is to get talks — of any kind — started to avoid conflict so close to home.</p>	<p>长久以来,中国一直倾向于进行对话,如今特朗普对北京的依赖似乎达到了前所未有的程度,彭斯或许是在释放美国愿意进行谈判的信号。中国的首要目标是展开对话——不管以何种方式——以免在距离本土这么近的地方发生冲突。</p>
<p>War on the peninsula is a nightmare for China that could lead to at least one million casualties, according to some estimates, ravage North and South Korea and set back Beijing’s climb to global pre-eminence.</p>	<p>对中国来说,朝鲜半岛爆发战争是一场噩梦。据估计,这至少会导致100万人伤亡,会摧毁朝鲜与韩国,也会阻碍中国跻身全球领先国家的进程。</p>
<p>In his most flexible language yet, China’s foreign minister, Wang Yi, appealed again last Friday for negotiations. “As long as it is a talk, China is willing to support it: either it is formal or informal, one-track or dual-track, bilateral, trilateral or quadrilateral,” Mr. Wang said in Beijing.</p>	<p>上周五,中国外交部长王毅以他迄今为止最灵活的措辞,再一次呼吁进行谈判。“只要是对话,不管是一轨的、二轨的、或者是三方四方的,中方都愿意支持,”王毅在北京表示。“我们也愿意以开放的态度,接受各方提出的倡议。”</p>

<p>"We are also willing to stay open-minded and accept the good advice from others."</p>	
<p>North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un, already has enough fissile material for 20 to 25 nuclear weapons, and may be able to produce sufficient fissile materials — plutonium and highly enriched uranium — for six to seven new weapons a year, according to Siegfried S. Hecker, a former director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory.</p>	<p>前洛斯阿拉莫斯国家实验室(Los Alamos National Laboratory)主任西格夫里·S·赫克(Siegfried S. Hecker)表示, 朝鲜领导人金正恩已经拥有足以制造20至25枚核武器的裂变材料, 或许还能生产足够多的裂变材料——钚和高浓缩铀——每年制造出六至七枚新武器。</p>
<p>Should the North conduct its sixth nuclear test, it would move closer to having a hydrogen bomb, or a two-stage thermonuclear weapon, Mr. Hecker said, with up to a thousand times more power than the Hiroshima-style weapons Mr. Kim has detonated so far.</p>	<p>赫克表示, 如果朝鲜进行第六次核试验, 将距离拥有氢弹, 或者说二段热核武器更近了, 后者的破坏力将是金正恩目前引爆的广岛式武器的一千倍。</p>
<p>With that level of firepower, Mr. Hecker said he worried about a "nuclear catastrophe" on the peninsula resulting from either "escalation of military activities" or poor security around the North's nuclear arsenal. Talks are needed immediately, he said, just to deal with the immediate threat to Japan and South Korea, both American allies.</p>	<p>赫克还提到, 有了这样的火力, 他担心会因为"军事活动升级"或朝鲜核武库安全措施不力, 给朝鲜半岛带来"核灾难"。他表示, 需要立即展开对话, 以便解决美国的两个盟友日本和韩国所遭受的迫在眉睫的威胁。</p>
<p>The logic for diplomacy should be compelling to the Trump administration, Chinese experts say, even as Washington stakes out a policy of "maximum pressure" and has deployed a naval flotilla led by the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson to the coast of the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>中方专家表示, 正当华盛顿抛出了"最大压力"政策, 部署了一支以卡尔文森号航空母舰(Carl Vinson)为首的海军舰队前往朝鲜半岛海岸的时候, 这种外交逻辑对特朗普政府而言应该足够有说服力。</p>
<p>In a formal proposal last month, China said that talks should be framed on the basis of North Korea suspending its nuclear testing, and the United States and South Korea suspending their military exercises off the peninsula.</p>	<p>中国在上月提出的正式建议中表示, 谈话应该在朝鲜暂停核试验、美韩暂停在朝鲜半岛海岸的军事活动的基础上进行。</p>
<p>Such suggestions were a nonstarter for the Obama administration,</p>	<p>这样的提议对奥巴马政府而言是不可接受的, 后者坚称朝鲜必须先放弃核武</p>

<p>which insisted that Pyongyang had to give up its weapons first, and the conditions, as proposed by Mr. Wang last month, were immediately rejected by senior Trump administration officials.</p>	<p>器, 这样的条件——就像王毅上月提议的——马上遭到了特朗普政府高层官员的拒绝。</p>
<p>Washington needs to understand North Korea's point of view, argues China, which fought on the North's side against the United States during the Korean War, losing an estimated 300,000 soldiers.</p>	<p>中国提出, 华盛顿需要明白朝鲜的想法, 后者于朝鲜战争期间在半岛北部与美国作战, 损失了约 30 万士兵。</p>
<p>As nearly 30,000 American troops are stationed in South Korea and frequent American military exercises occur on land and at sea, North Korea has complained that it is threatened by a "ring of American fire." The United States is still technically at war with the North because a peace treaty was never signed at the end of the Korean War in 1953.</p>	<p>现在有近 3 万美军驻扎于韩国, 在陆地和海上频繁举行军事演习的情况下, 朝鲜曾抱怨自己遭到“美国火力圈”的威胁。从技术层面讲, 美国和朝鲜依然处在战争状态, 因为在 1953 年朝鲜战争结束时, 两国并未签署和平条约。</p>
<p>A major purpose of any new diplomacy would be to halt the North's nuclear program. The longer the country is allowed to test its weapons, the more lethal they become. Capping the arsenal at its current stage is one of more palatable among several unpalatable options, American and Chinese experts say.</p>	<p>如若采取任何新的外交策略, 其主要目的应该是让朝鲜停止其核项目。这个国家被允许进行核实验的时间越长, 武器的破坏性就越大。美方和中方的专家表示, 让朝鲜核武库在目前的阶段封顶, 是几个难以接受的选项中相对能让人接受的一个。</p>
<p>The North's freedom to conduct underground tests gives it the chance to significantly improve its weapons by using less fissile material per weapon and producing greater explosive yields, said David Albright, a physicist who oversees the Institute for Science and International Security in Washington.</p>	<p>管理华盛顿科学与国际安全研究所(Institute for Science and International Security)的物理学家戴维·奥尔布赖特(David Albright)表示, 因为可以自由地进行地下试验, 朝鲜有机会大幅改善武器, 令每个武器使用更少的裂变材料而产生更大的爆炸当量。</p>
<p>For Mr. Trump — and China and its neighbors — this means a much graver threat than the Obama or Bush administrations faced, Mr. Hecker wrote in The New York Times in January.</p>	<p>赫克在今年 1 月发表于《纽约时报》一篇文章中写道, 对特朗普, 以及中国及其邻国而言, 这意味着一个比奥巴马或布什政府之前面临的大得多的威胁。</p>
<p>"Pyongyang can most likely already reach all of South Korea, Japan and</p>	<p>“平壤很有可能已经能将武器发射至韩国、日本全境, 甚至触及美国在太平</p>

<p>possibly even some United States targets in the Pacific" with its nuclear weapons, he wrote.</p>	<p>洋的一些目标,"他写道。</p>
<p>"Today the most important point is to avoid the use or detonation of a nuclear device on the Korean Peninsula," he said this weekend as the world waited to see whether the North would detonate a weapon. "Any use of nuclear devices of any sort on the Korean Peninsula is what I call nuclear catastrophe."</p>	<p>"如今最重要的问题是避免在朝鲜半岛上使用或引爆核装置,"上周末当整个世界都在等着看朝鲜是否会引爆一枚核武器时,他这样说道。"在朝鲜半岛上以任何方式使用任何类型的核装置,都会带来我所说的核灾难。"</p>
<p>During a visit to South Korea last month, Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson rejected China's push for talks as a way of buying time to halt North Korea's testing program. Negotiations could begin only after the North gave up its weapons, Mr. Tillerson said, a condition that Mr. Pence did not mention on Monday.</p>	<p>在上月访问韩国期间,美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)拒绝了中国推动对话的努力,以此为朝鲜停止核项目争取时间。蒂勒森表示,只有在朝鲜放弃核武器之后才能开启谈判,但彭斯周一并没有提及这个条件。</p>
<p>Chinese experts say they detect an opening for negotiations.</p>	<p>中方专家称,他们感觉谈判的窗户露出了一个缝。</p>
<p>"Mr. Trump said something interesting during his campaign — that if necessary he could meet with Kim Jong-un and have a sandwich with him," said Yang Xiyu, a former diplomat from China who led his country's delegation to the so-called six-party talks on North Korea in the mid-2000s. "We can see that as a shortcut to solve the issue in a peaceful manner."</p>	<p>"在竞选期间,特朗普曾说了一些有趣的话——如果有必要,他会和金正恩会面,一起吃三明治,"曾于2000年代中期带领中国代表团参加朝鲜问题六方会谈的前中国外交官杨希雨说。"我们可以把这看作以和平方式解决这一问题的捷径。"</p>
<p>The idea of a meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Kim, who has been treated with obvious disdain by Mr. Xi, is not so far-fetched, Mr. Yang said.</p>	<p>杨希雨表示,特朗普与金正恩会面的想法没有那么遥不可及,后者明显一直遭到中国国家主席习近平的蔑视。</p>
<p>Before Mr. Kim came to power in 2011, North Korea participated in the six-party talks with China and the United States, but the North always sent an official who lacked the power to decide on substantive issues.</p>	<p>在金正恩于2011年掌权之前,朝鲜曾参与和中国、美国进行的六方会谈,但朝鲜派去的始终是一名没有权力就实质性问题拍板的官员。</p>

Now was the time to remove that obstacle and go to Mr. Kim directly, Mr. Yang said.	杨希雨认为，现在是时候解除障碍，直接和金正恩面谈了。
"There is only one person who has the authority to make a fundamental decision — yes or no — and that's Kim," Mr. Yang said.	"只有一个人有权做出一项重大决策——不管答案是肯定还是否定——那个人就是金正恩，"杨希雨说道。
"China can facilitate a three-way dialogue among the top leaders of China, North Korea and the United States so we can at least try the shortcut," he added.	"中国可以在中国高层领导人、朝鲜和美国之间推动三方对话，这样我们至少可以试试那条捷径是否可行，"他接着说道。
Mr. Kim would have to be persuaded that the United States would not attack the North if he gave up his weapons, Mr. Yang said. The fate of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, who was driven from power and then killed after he gave up the components of his nuclear weapons program, was foremost in Mr. Kim's mind, Mr. Yang said.	杨希雨表示，必须说服金正恩相信，如果他交出他的核武器，美国不会袭击朝鲜。他还提到，遭遇利比亚领导人穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲上校(Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi)的命运是金正恩的最大顾虑，前者在交出他的核武器项目组件后，被驱逐下台，然后杀死。
Robert Carlin, an American expert who served in the Clinton administration and favors talks as a way to control the North's weapons development, contends that negotiations based on the premise of the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula are possible.	曾供职于克林顿政府的美国专家罗伯特·卡林(Robert Carlin)赞成将对话当作一种控制朝鲜武器发展的方式，认为在朝鲜半岛无核化的前提下进行对话是有可能实现的。
In 2016, North Korea's official spokesman, one of the "highest on the North's ladder of authority," spoke of denuclearization as "the steadfast will of our party, army and people," Mr. Carlin wrote in suggesting that the opening should be seized.	2016年，"位于朝鲜权力阶梯最高层"的一位官方发言人曾表示，无核化是"我党、我军和我们的人民坚定不移的意愿"，卡林写道，暗示外界应该抓住这个机会。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170418/trump-north-korea-nuclear-us-talks	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170418/trump-north-korea-nuclear-us-talks
Criticism of Beijing's North Korea Policy Comes From Unlikely Place: China	中国学者：北京的朝鲜政策很失败
BEIJING — When China's best-known historian of the Korean War, Shen	北京——中国最著名的朝鲜战争历史学家沈志华最近阐述了他对朝鲜的看

<p>Zhihua, recently laid out his views on North Korea, astonishment rippled through the audience. China, he said with a bluntness that is rare here, had fundamentally botched its policy on the divided Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>法，令听众非常惊讶。他以此间罕见的直言不讳，谈及中国基本上搞砸了其朝韩政策。</p>
<p>China's bond with North Korea's Communist leaders formed even before Mao Zedong's decision in 1950 to send People's Liberation Army soldiers to fight alongside them in the Korean War. Mao famously said the two sides were "as close as lips and teeth."</p>	<p>中国与朝鲜共产党领导人的关系，在毛泽东 1950 年决定派志愿军参加朝鲜战争之前就已经形成了。毛泽东有一个著名的说法，说中朝两国“唇齿相依”。</p>
<p>But China should abandon the stale myths of fraternity that have propped up its support for North Korea and turn to South Korea, Mr. Shen said at a university lecture last month in Dalian, a northeastern Chinese port city.</p>	<p>沈志华上个月在中国东北港口城市大连的一所大学进行的讲座中表示，中国应该抛弃变味的兄弟情谊神话，放弃支持朝鲜，转向韩国。</p>
<p>"Judging by the current situation, North Korea is China's latent enemy and South Korea could be China's friend," Mr. Shen said, according to a transcript he published online. "We must see clearly that China and North Korea are no longer brothers in arms, and in the short term there's no possibility of an improvement in Chinese-North Korean relations."</p>	<p>“从目前的情况来判断，朝鲜是中国潜在的敌人，而韩国可能是中国的朋友。”根据沈志华在网上发表的一份讲稿，他这么说道。“我们要看清楚，中国与朝鲜已经不是战友了，在短期内，中朝关系不可能改善。”</p>
<p>The speech was a strikingly bold public challenge to Chinese policy, which remains unwilling to risk a break with North Korea even as its nuclear program raises tensions in northeast Asia and beyond. The controversy over Mr. Shen's views in China has distilled a renewed debate about whether the government should abandon its longstanding patronage of North Korea.</p>	<p>此番言论是对中国相关政策异常大胆的公开挑战，朝鲜的核计划引起东北亚及其他地区紧张局势，但中国不想冒险与之断绝关系。沈志华的看法在中国引发的争论，重新引发了政府是否应该放弃长期以来作为朝鲜支持者立场的辩论。</p>
<p>China's "traditionalist view that views the U.S. as a much greater threat</p>	<p>中国的“美国比朝鲜威胁要大得多的传统观念根深蒂固，”华盛顿国际战略研</p>

<p>than North Korea is deeply entrenched," Bonnie S. Glaser, an expert on Chinese foreign policy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said in an email. "But the proponents of change are vocal, too. They argue that North Korea is a growing liability."</p>	<p>究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)中国外交事务专家葛来仪(Bonnie S. Glaser)在电子邮件中表示,“但是,支持改变的人也发出了声音。他们认为朝鲜是一个越来越沉重的累赘。”</p>
<p>For decades, China has tried to preserve ties with North Korea as a partner and strategic shield in northeast Asia, even when the North's leaders became testy and unpredictable. In recent years, though, China has also tried to soothe the United States, build political and business ties with South Korea and help rein in North Korea's nuclear weapons program.</p>	<p>几十年来,即使朝鲜领导人变得易怒暴躁、不可预测,中国仍在试图保持与朝鲜的关系,将其视为东北亚的合作伙伴和战略盾牌。不过,近年来,中国也试图安抚美国,与韩国建立了政治和商业关系,并参与遏制朝鲜的核武器计划。</p>
<p>But as North Korea has improved its missiles and nuclear warheads, opening the possibility that it could one day strike the continental United States, China's go-between approach has become increasingly fraught.</p>	<p>但随着朝鲜导弹和核弹头技术的提高,使得有朝一日打击美国本土有了可能,中国也越发难以做到两头不得罪。</p>
<p>North Korea did not hold a nuclear test over the weekend that some had expected, and its missile test on Sunday fizzled. But more tests and launches appear to be only a matter of time, and the Trump administration has pressed China's president, Xi Jinping, to use much tougher pressure on its neighbor.</p>	<p>朝鲜出乎一些人的意料,周末没有进行核试验,周日的导弹试射也失败了。但更多的试验和发射似乎只是个时间问题,特朗普政府敦促中国主席习近平对它的这个邻国施加远远更大的压力。</p>
<p>"The era of strategic patience is over," Vice President Mike Pence said in South Korea on Monday.</p>	<p>"战略耐心时代已经结束,"美国副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)周一表示。</p>
<p>"The president and I have a great confidence that China will properly deal with North Korea," he told reporters, but "if China is unable to deal with North Korea, the United States and our allies will."</p>	<p>"我和总统对于中国妥善对待朝鲜问题很有信心,"他对记者说,但"如果中国无法应对朝鲜,美国和盟友会去处理的"。</p>
<p>China suspended coal imports from North Korea in February, cutting off</p>	<p>中国在今年2月暂停了从朝鲜进口煤炭,切断了朝鲜的主要收入来源。但中</p>

<p>a major source of revenue for the North. But China has resisted choking off trade with North Korea, and debate over how to balance Pyongyang, Seoul and Washington has sharpened and become more fractious. Trying to stay friends with all sides is proving perilous.</p>	<p>国不愿放弃对朝贸易，对于如何在平壤、首尔和华盛顿之间取得平衡，争论也愈发尖锐，愈来愈激烈。事实证明，试图和所有各方都保持朋友关系是很困难的。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has fiercely objected to an American antimissile defense system, called the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, being installed in South Korea, fearing it could be used to spy on China. But some Chinese experts have criticized the surge of anti-South Korean anger unleashed by Beijing as counterproductive.</p>	<p>中国政府强烈表示反对美国在韩国部署“萨德”（Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, 简称 Thaad）反导系统，担心它会被用来窥探中国。但一些中国专家对北京释放的反韩愤怒进行了批评，觉得这将适得其反。</p>
<p>Global Times, a state-run newspaper that often defends Chinese government policy, cautioned last week that North Korea would face harsher sanctions if it went ahead with another nuclear test. On Monday, the paper redoubled that warning, calling for China to choke off most oil supplies to North Korea if there was another test.</p>	<p>官方报纸《环球时报》经常激烈捍卫中国政府的政策，上周它警告说，如果朝鲜再进行一次核试验，就将面临更严厉的制裁。周一，该报对这个警告加码，呼吁说，如果朝鲜再进行一次核试验，中国就停止对朝鲜的大部分石油供应。</p>
<p>Mr. Shen has gone much further than other scholars in calling for a reset.</p>	<p>在呼吁调整对朝政策方面，沈志华比其他学者走得更远。</p>
<p>“The fundamental interests of China and North Korea are at odds,” he said in his lecture. “China’s fundamental interest lies in achieving a stability on its borders and developing outward. But since North Korea acquired nuclear weapons, that periphery has never been stable, so inevitably Chinese and North Korean interests are at odds.”</p>	<p>“中朝的根本利益发生了对立。”他在演讲中说。“中国的根本利益是要求周边稳定，对外发展，但自从朝鲜有了核武器，周围就没安稳过，所以中朝利益必然是对立的。”</p>
<p>He derided China’s opposition to the Thaad antimissile system as shrill and self-defeating, needlessly alienating South Korean opinion. “What we’ve done is exactly what the Americans and North Koreans would</p>	<p>他嘲笑中国反对萨德系统是瞎闹，只会适得其反，不必要地疏远了韩国。他说：“我们现在做的事，是美国人和朝鲜人最想看到的。”</p>

like to see," he said.	
Mr. Shen's views have incensed Chinese ultranationalists, who have accused him of selling out the country's ally in Pyongyang. His views and the debate about them have not been reported in Chinese state news media.	沈志华的观点引发了中国超国家主义者的愤怒，他们指责他对平壤的态度是出卖中国的盟友。中国国家新闻媒体没有报道他的看法和相关的辩论。
But Mr. Shen's speech remains on the website of the Cold War history research center at East China Normal University in Shanghai, where he works. He has also restated his views at lectures in Shanghai and, last week, in Xi'an in northwest China, he said.	但沈志华的演讲仍发表在上海的华东师范大学冷战历史研究中心的网站上，该中心是他的工作单位。他还在上海以及上周在西北城市西安的讲座中，重申了这种看法。
In the past, articles in China critical of North Korea have been quickly censored. In 2004, an influential Chinese policy magazine was closed down after it published an essay critical of North Korea. In 2013, an editor at a Communist Party journal in Beijing was shunted from his job for publicly proposing that China withdraw support for North Korea.	在过去，中国批评朝鲜的文章会迅速遭到审查。2004年，一家很有影响力的中国政策杂志发表了一篇批评朝鲜的文章，然后就被关停。2013年，一份共产党党刊在北京的某编辑因为他公开建议中国不再支持朝鲜而被解职。
Mr. Shen said the tolerance — so far — for his views suggested that the government might be willing to tolerate greater criticism of North Korea and debate about the relationship.	沈志华说，到目前为止，他的观点都受到了容忍，表明政府可能愿意容忍对朝鲜的更大批评，以及对中朝关系的争论。
"Many people have asked me, 'Teacher Shen, why hasn't your speech been taken down?'" Mr. Shen said in a telephone interview from Shanghai.	"很多人跟我讲，说'沈老师，你这个讲话为什么没有被删掉？'"沈志华在上海接受电话采访时说。
"At least it shows that there can be different views about the North Korea issue. It's up to the center to set policy, but at least you can air different views in public, whereas before you couldn't," he said. The "center" refers to China's central leadership.	"我觉得至少有这么一点，关于朝鲜的问题可以有不同的言论。中央怎么定再说，但是至少社会不同的看法可以讲的，原来是不能讲的。"他说。"中央"是指中国的中央领导。
Still, Ms. Glaser said, President Xi appears unlikely to turn entirely on	不过，葛来仪说，习近平主席似乎不太可能完全和朝鲜反目。

<p>North Korea.</p>	
<p>After a meeting with Mr. Xi, President Trump said his Chinese counterpart seemed willing to press Pyongyang. But China has balanced its criticisms of North Korea by pressing the United States to agree to prompt negotiations with the North and suspend major military exercises with the South.</p>	<p>和习近平会晤之后，特朗普说习近平似乎愿意对平壤施加压力了。不过，中国敦促美国与朝鲜进行谈判、暂停与韩国的大型联合军演，以此来平衡对朝鲜的批评。</p>
<p>In South Korea on Monday, Vice President Pence held out the possibility of opening talks with the North Koreans, noting that Washington was seeking security “through peaceable means, through negotiations.”</p>	<p>周一在韩国，副总统彭斯表示有可能会与朝鲜人会谈，指出华盛顿正在“通过谈判，以及通过和平手段”寻求解决安全问题。</p>
<p>His office added that any talks would include Japan, South Korea, other allies in the region and China.</p>	<p>他的办公室还表示，任何谈判都将有日本、韩国、该地区的其他盟友和中国的参加。</p>
<p>Mr. Shen, 66, is well known in China and is often cited for his groundbreaking studies on the outbreak of the Korean War that used archival records to expose the tensions and miscalculations behind Mao’s decision to send troops.</p>	<p>沈志华现在 66 岁，在中国很有名，他对朝鲜战争爆发进行了开创性的研究，利用档案记录来揭示毛泽东出兵决定背后的紧张局势和误判，这项研究经常被引用。</p>
<p>He is the son of Communist Party officials and previously used his earnings from business to pay for dredging archives in Russia, after serving a two-year prison term on a charge of leaking state secrets that he insisted was groundless.</p>	<p>他是共产党官员之子，曾用经商所得在俄罗斯挖掘档案。在那之前，他因泄露国家机密罪服刑两年。但他坚称该罪名没有根据。</p>
<p>He said he hoped that his research, including a new history of Chinese-North Korean relations that he hopes will appear in English this year, would dismantle deceptive myths that have grown up in China around that past.</p>	<p>他说他希望自己的研究，包括一本新的有关中朝关系的历史著作，能够破除在中国逐渐形成的有关那段历史的不实之辞。他预计该著作将于今年以英文的形式出版。</p>
<p>“It’s very hard for China to adjust relations,” he said. “If everyone understands the truth and this myth is burst, then there’ll be a basis</p>	<p>“中国调整关系还是很难，”他说。“如果大家了解了真相，这个神话破除了，这个政策调整就有了社会基础，有了干部基础。”</p>

among the public and officials for adjusting policy.”	
But Mr. Shen acknowledged that shifting direction on North Korea would carry risks. If political cooperation between Beijing and Washington fails to constrain North Korea, he said, the two governments should cooperate in a military response.	但沈志华承认，在朝鲜问题上转变方向可能存在风险。如果北京和华盛顿之间的政治合作未能约束朝鲜，他说，两国政府应该在军事应对上展开合作。
“If North Korea really does master nuclear weapons and their delivery, then the whole world will have to prostrate itself at the feet of North Korea,” he said in the interview. “The longer this drags out, the better it is for North Korea.”	“一旦朝鲜确实掌握了核武器而且运输传输都没有问题，到那个时候全世界都拜倒朝鲜脚下，”他在采访中说。“这个事情越拖对朝鲜越有利。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170419/china-north-korea-war	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170419/china-north-korea-war
North Korea Stages Long-Range Artillery Drills	朝鲜举行大规模炮火演习，美国核潜艇抵韩
HONG KONG — North Korea staged huge artillery drills on Tuesday to mark the 85th anniversary of the founding of the nation’s military, as China pressed its efforts to tamp down tensions over signs that Pyongyang was preparing for a nuclear test.	香港——为庆祝朝鲜人民军建军 85 周年，朝鲜周二举行了大规模实弹演习。同时，有迹象表明平壤正在准备进行核试验，中国因而加强了为自己减缓紧张局势所做的努力。
The long-range artillery drills were conducted near Wonsan, along North Korea’s east coast, according to the South Korean military. They coincided with military maneuvers by the United States and its allies as well as the arrival of the U.S.S. Michigan, a submarine armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles, in the port city of Busan in South Korea.	据韩国军方说，朝鲜的远程实弹炮火演习是在其东海岸的万山附近进行的。实弹演习与美国及其盟国的军事演习在同一时间进行，同时，搭载着战斧巡航导弹的美国密歇根号核潜艇抵达了韩国港口城市釜山。
The United States Navy described the arrival of the submarine as “routine,” but its presence reflected the heightened military readiness on both sides of the Korean Peninsula.	美国海军将潜艇的到来描述为“常规”，但潜艇的出现反映了朝鲜半岛双方都在加强军事准备。
In addition to holding joint naval exercises in the Yellow Sea, the United States and South Korea have been staging military maneuvers in	除了在黄海举行联合海军演习外，美韩两国还在首尔东北部的抱川举行了军事演习，展示了一些他们的最新武器。朝鲜官方报纸《劳动新闻》上周曾说，

<p>Pocheon, northeast of Seoul, demonstrating some of their latest weapons. A North Korean state newspaper, Rodong Sinmun, said last week that the joint maneuvers were taking the tense situation on the peninsula to the “verge of explosion.”</p>	<p>美韩联合军演将半岛紧张局势带到了“爆炸的边缘”。</p>
<p>North Korea often uses important national holidays, like the anniversary on Tuesday, to display its military might. On April 15 – the 105th birthday of Kim Il-sung, the country’s founder – the North staged a large military parade, flaunting what analysts said could be new intercontinental ballistic missiles. The next morning, it launched a ballistic missile that failed after liftoff.</p>	<p>朝鲜经常利用重要的国家纪念日、比如周二的建军节来展示自己的军事力量。在4月15日纪念朝鲜开国领袖金日成105岁诞辰时，朝鲜举行了大型阅兵式，炫耀了被分析人士描述为可能是新的洲际弹道导弹的东西。阅兵式的第二天上午，朝鲜发射了一枚弹道导弹，但导弹在起飞后不久就失败了。</p>
<p>The lack of a nuclear or long-range missile test as of Tuesday afternoon led to speculation that Kim Jong-un, the leader of the country, had instead decided to celebrate the anniversary with a large demonstration of conventional weapons.</p>	<p>截至周二下午，朝鲜还没有进行核试验或远程导弹试验，这引起人们猜测，朝鲜领导人金正恩已决定用展示常规武器的方式来庆祝建军节。</p>
<p>“We are closely watching the North Korean military’s movements around Wonsan while maintaining a firm preparedness,” the South Korean military said in a statement.</p>	<p>韩国军方在一份声明中说：“我们正在密切注视着朝鲜军队在万山附近的活动，同时保持着稳固的备战状态。”</p>
<p>The South Korean news agency Yonhap, citing an unidentified government source, said the exercise involved 300 to 400 pieces of long-range artillery, of the same type deployed along the border north of Seoul. Seoul, a city of 10 million, lies in range of the North Korean artillery and could experience catastrophic damage should war break out.</p>	<p>韩国通讯社韩联社援引一名未披露姓名的政府方面人士的话说，有300-400门远程火炮参与了这次实弹演习，火炮类型与部署在首尔以北边境地区的那些相同。首尔是一座有1000万人口的城市，位于朝鲜火炮的射程范围之内，如果战争爆发，首尔可能会遭受灾难性的破坏。</p>
<p>Yonhap called the drill one of the largest live-fire exercises conducted by the North.</p>	<p>韩联社称这次演习是朝鲜进行的最大实弹演习之一。</p>

<p>South Korea said on Monday that it had developed radar that can detect incoming artillery faster and more accurately than the radar it currently uses. Col. Bae Hyun-woo, a spokesman for the Defense Acquisition Program Administration, said the technology, to be deployed by 2018, would not enable the South to intercept the rockets, but would allow the military to identify their source and strike the launchpads.</p>	<p>韩国周一表示，已开发出一种新雷达，它比目前使用的雷达能更快、更准确地侦测发射来的炮火。韩国国防采购项目管理局发言人裴贤佑（Bae Hyun-woo，音）说，该技术将在 2018 年投入使用，虽然它不能让韩国拦截火箭，而能让军方确定火箭的来源，从而打击发射台。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, China dispatched Wu Dawei, a longtime diplomat handling tensions on the Korean Peninsula, to Tokyo for talks with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, in hopes of warding off military confrontation.</p>	<p>周二，中国派武大伟前往东京，与日本外务省官员进行会谈，希望防止军事冲突。武大伟是长期处理朝鲜半岛紧张局势的外交官。</p>
<p>China, an ally of North Korea that has become increasingly impatient with its behavior, has tried to play a mediating role; its president, Xi Jinping, speaking by phone with President Trump on Monday, has cautioned restraint. The question is whether Beijing has enough leverage to avert a detonation at the North's atomic test site in Punggye-ri, where, analysts say, preparations for a blast appear to have recently resumed.</p>	<p>中国作为朝鲜的盟国，对朝鲜的行为已越来越不耐烦。中国一直试图在朝鲜问题上进行斡旋，国家主席习近平周一再次与特朗普总统通了电话，呼吁克制。问题是，北京是否有足够的影响力来防止朝鲜在丰溪里核试验场再次引爆装置，分析人士说，为爆炸进行的准备工作似乎已在最近恢复。</p>
<p>As Mr. Wu traveled to Japan, the Chinese state news media defended how Beijing had handled the latest tensions. The Global Times, a widely read tabloid, praised Chinese coordination with the Trump administration, but said the key to defusing the tensions was in the hands of the United States, not China.</p>	<p>在武大伟前往日本的同时，中国官方新闻媒体为北京处理最近紧张局势的做法作辩护。有很多读者的小报《环球时报》赞扬了中国与特朗普政府进行协调的做法，但表示，缓解紧张局势的关键在于美国而不是中国。</p>
<p>"China's influence over the entire situation is very limited," an editorial in the paper said on Tuesday. "The United States hopes that China can be like a magician managing Pyongyang's nuclear activities, while</p>	<p>"中国对整个局势的影响非常有限，"该报周二发表的一篇社评说。"美国希望中国像变魔术一样管住平壤的核导活动，平壤则希望北京把施压的方向对准美韩的战争威胁。到头来中国不可能做到让双方的任何一方完全满意。"</p>

<p>Pyongyang hopes that Beijing will apply its pressure against the threat of war from the United States and South Korea. In the end, China can't make either side entirely happy."</p>	
<p>Some South Korean news outlets raised concerns Tuesday about the decision by President Trump to speak with Mr. Xi and Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan on Monday but not with the acting president of South Korea, Hwang Kyo-ahn. They characterized the omission as diplomatic fallout from the impeachment and ouster of former President Park Geun-hye, which has left the country without an elected leader until voters choose a successor next month.</p>	<p>韩国一些新闻媒体周二表示忧虑，因为特朗普总统周一决定与习近平和日本首相安倍晋三通电话，而没有与韩国代总统黄京安通话。媒体认为，这个遗漏是前总统朴槿惠被弹劾的外交后果，她的被迫离任让韩国在下个月选举下任总统之前，没有民选领导人。</p>
<p>In a cabinet meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Ahn stressed that South Korea was not being left out. As acting president, he said, he had spoken with Mr. Trump on the phone three times, as well as met with Vice President Mike Pence, Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis during their recent visits to Seoul.</p>	<p>黄京安在周二的内阁会议上强调，韩国并没有被排除在外。他说，他曾三次作为代总统与特朗普通电话，并与最近先后到访首尔的副总统麦克·彭斯、国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森，以及国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯会面。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Mr. Tillerson and Mr. Mattis are scheduled to brief the entire United States Senate at the White House on North Korea. The briefing will also include Dan Coats, the director of national intelligence, and Joseph F. Dunford Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said Sean Spicer, the White House press secretary.</p>	<p>周三，蒂勒森和马蒂斯被安排在白宫向美国参议院全体议员介绍有关朝鲜的情况。白宫新闻秘书长肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)说，参加这次情况介绍的还有国家情报总监丹·科茨(Dan Coats)和参谋长联席会议主席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德(Joseph F. Dunford Jr.)。</p>
<p>While administration officials often go to the Capitol to address lawmakers, it is rare for the full Senate to be summoned to the White House.</p>	<p>虽然行政部门的官员经常在国会大厦向立法者发表讲话，但参议院全体议员被召到白宫的事情很罕见。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170426/north-korea-military-anniversary-artillery-drills</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170426/north-korea-military-anniversary-artillery-drills</p>

<p>The Drumbats Don't Add Up to Imminent War With North Korea</p>	<p>美朝紧张关系真的会演变为战争吗?</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Trump summoned all 100 members of the Senate for a briefing by his war cabinet on the mounting tensions with North Korea. An American submarine loaded with Tomahawk missiles surfaced in a port in South Korea. Gas stations in the North shut down amid rumors that the government was stockpiling fuel.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统召集了参议院所有的100名议员听取他的军务内阁就日益紧张的美朝关系做情况通报。一艘运载着战斧(Tomahawk)导弹的美国潜水艇在韩国的一个港口露出水面。朝鲜关闭了不少加油站，有传言称，该国政府在储存燃料。</p>
<p>Americans could be forgiven for thinking that war is about to break out. But it is not.</p>	<p>在这种情况下，如果美国民众认为战争一触即发，也情有可原。但事实并非如此。</p>
<p>The drumbeat of bellicose threats and military muscle-flexing on both sides overstates the danger of a clash between the United States and North Korea, senior Trump administration officials and experts who have followed the Korean crisis for decades said. While Mr. Trump regards the rogue government in the North as his most pressing international problem, he told the senators he was pursuing a strategy that relied heavily on using China's economic leverage to curb its neighbor's provocative behavior.</p>	<p>特朗普政府高层官员及跟踪朝鲜危机几十年的专家们表示，美国和朝鲜的叫嚣威胁与武力炫耀夸大了两国冲突的危险。尽管特朗普认为朝鲜的流氓政府是他面临的最紧迫的国际问题，但他告诉这些参议员，他追求的战略十分依赖中国的经济杠杆，要靠它遏制朝鲜的挑衅行为。</p>
<p>Recent American military moves — like deploying the submarine Michigan and the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson to the waters off the Korean Peninsula — were aimed less at preparing for a pre-emptive strike, officials said, than at discouraging the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, from conducting further nuclear or ballistic missile tests.</p>	<p>官员们表示，美国最近采取的军事举动——比如在靠近朝鲜半岛的水域部署“密歇根号”(Michigan)潜艇和“卡尔文森号”(Carl Vinson)航空母舰——更大的目的是让朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)放弃进一步开展核试验或弹道导弹试验的念头，而不是为实施先发制人的袭击做准备。</p>
<p>"In confronting the reckless North Korean regime, it's critical that we're guided by a strong sense of resolve, both privately and publicly, both diplomatically and militarily," Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr., the Pentagon's top commander in the Pacific, told the House Armed Services</p>	<p>"面对鲁莽的朝鲜政权，以一种坚定的决心为指引是至关重要的，不管是在私下还是公开地，在外交还是军事上，都要如此，"五角大楼在太平洋地区的最高指挥官海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)周三对众议院军事委员会(House Armed Services Committee)讲道。</p>

<p>Committee on Wednesday.</p>	
<p>"We want to bring Kim Jong-un to his senses," he said, "not to his knees."</p>	<p>"我们想让金正恩恢复理智,"他说。"而不是让他屈膝下跪。"</p>
<p>There are other signs that the tensions fall short of war. Mr. Kim continues to appear in public, most recently at a pig farm last weekend. South Koreans are not flooding supermarkets to stock up on food. There is no talk of evacuating cities and no sign the United States is deploying additional forces to South Korea. Nor is the American Embassy in Seoul advising diplomats' families to leave the country.</p>	<p>还有其他迹象表明,两国的紧张关系不会演变成战争。金正恩持续在公开场合露面,最近一次是于上周末出现在一个养猪场。韩国人没有大量涌入超市囤积食物。没人谈论疏散城市,没有迹象表明美国在往朝鲜部署额外的兵力。美国驻首尔大使馆也没有建议外交官的家属撤离这个国家。</p>
<p>All those things happened in the spring of 1994, when President Bill Clinton was considering a pre-emptive strike on a North Korean reactor to prevent the North from extracting plutonium that it could use to make a bomb. That is the closest the United States has come to a military clash with North Korea since the end of the Korean War in 1953.</p>	<p>所有这些迹象在1994年春都曾出现过,当时比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统考虑对朝鲜的核反应堆进行先发制人的打击,以防止朝鲜从中提取钚,用以制造核弹。那是美国在朝鲜战争于1953年结束后,距离与朝鲜发生军事冲突最近的一次。</p>
<p>"The reality is not as tense as the rhetoric on both sides would lead you to believe," said Joel S. Wit, an expert on North Korea at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.</p>	<p>"现实情况并不像双方的言辞让人感觉的那么剑拔弩张,"约翰·霍普金斯大学高级国际问题研究学院(Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies)的朝鲜问题专家乔尔·S·威特(Joel S. Wit)说。</p>
<p>None of this is to say there is no risk of miscalculation that could escalate into hostilities. Mr. Trump's penchant for provocative statements introduced an element of unpredictability to a relationship in which the uncertainty has historically been on the North Korean side. How Mr. Kim reacts is the major variable in a complicated equation.</p>	<p>这样讲,并不是说不存在错误估计、导致事态升级为战争的风险。特朗普倾向于发表挑衅性言论,这给美朝关系带来一种不确定因素,而在以往其中的不确定性是在朝鲜一方。金正恩会做出什么反应,一直是相关复杂公式里的主要变量。</p>
<p>North Korea is also steadily adding to its nuclear arsenal and edging closer to testing an intercontinental ballistic missile, tipped with a warhead, that could hit the United States. Intelligence estimates vary on</p>	<p>朝鲜也在稳步扩大自己的核武库,距离可以试射一种带核弹头、可以袭击美国的洲际弹道导弹越来越近。情报机构对这种情况会多快发生的估计各不相同,但有些表示会在三年之内:依据这个时间表,在特朗普任期内就会出现</p>

<p>how quickly that could happen, but some say within three years: a timetable that would put a successful test within Mr. Trump's term in office.</p>	<p>一次成功的试射。</p>
<p>"No previous president has ever been in that situation," said Victor D. Cha, director of the Asian studies program at Georgetown University, who advised the administration of George W. Bush on North Korea. "I don't think we're going to war, but we're in a different phase."</p>	<p>"之前没有哪个总统碰到过这种情况，"曾在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府担任朝鲜问题顾问、现为乔治城大学(Georgetown University)亚洲研究项目主任的车维德(Victor D. Cha)说。"我不认为我们在走向战争，但我们的确处在一个不同的阶段。"</p>
<p>Mr. Cha said he viewed the briefing for senators as part of an effort by the White House to signal the seriousness of North Korea to an American public that regards it as a distant, complicated issue. But others criticized the president for being theatrical, with some saying he was using the senators as a prop to burnish his 100-day record.</p>	<p>车维德表示，他将参议员们参加的这场通报会看作白宫的相关努力的一部分，目的是让美国公众认识到朝鲜问题的严重性，因为他们一直觉得这是一个复杂而遥远的问题。但也有人指责总统是在做戏，称他是把参议员当道具，给他履职 100 天的业绩贴金。</p>
<p>"There was very little, if anything, new," said Senator Richard Blumenthal, Democrat of Connecticut and a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee. "It is still unclear what our strategy and policy is."</p>	<p>"几乎没什么新内容，"参议院军事委员会(Senate Armed Services Committee)成员、康涅狄格州民主党参议员理查德·布卢门撒尔(Richard Blumenthal)说。"目前仍不清楚我们的战略和政策是什么。"</p>
<p>Even some Republican senators complained afterward that they had learned little and wondered why they needed to pile into buses for the trip from Capitol Hill to the Eisenhower Executive Office Building on the White House grounds, where they were seated in an auditorium.</p>	<p>就连一些共和党参议员也事后抱怨，他们几乎没什么收获，也想不通为什么要他们挤进大巴，从国会山赶到白宫内的艾森豪威尔行政办公楼(Eisenhower Executive Office Building)，坐在其中的一座会堂里听这个报告。</p>
<p>"I'm not sure I would have done it," said Senator Bob Corker, Republican of Tennessee, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. He said he was not sure why the briefing had been timed for this week and begged off further comment, adding, "All I can say is, it was fine."</p>	<p>"我不确定我会这么做，"参议院外交关系委员会(Foreign Relations Committee)主席、田纳西州共和党参议员鲍勃·考克(Bob Corker)说。他说他不确定通报会为什么被安排在这周，也谢绝做进一步的评论，还讲道，"我只能说，还好。"</p>
<p>White House officials said they had been responding to a request from</p>	<p>白宫官员表示，此举是在回应参议院共和党领袖、肯塔基州参议员米奇·麦康</p>

<p>Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the Republican leader, and that Mr. Trump had proposed moving the site of the briefing. He spoke to the senators for less than three minutes, mainly promoting his efforts to persuade President Xi Jinping of China to put more economic pressure on North Korea.</p>	<p>奈尔(Mitch McConnell)的请求, 并表示是特朗普提议将举行通报会的地点挪到白宫。他向这些参议员讲话的时间不足3分钟, 主要是宣讲他劝说中国国家主席习近平向朝鲜施加更多经济压力的努力。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump then turned the briefing over to Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson; Secretary of Defense Jim Mattis; the director of national intelligence, Dan Coats; and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.</p>	<p>然后, 特朗普就把发言的任务交到了其他人手上: 国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(State Rex W. Tillerson)、国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)、国家情报局局长丹·科茨(Dan Coats), 以及参谋长联席会议(Joint Chiefs of Staff)主席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德上将(Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.)。</p>
<p>Analysts said it was too early to assess Mr. Trump's claim that the Chinese were finally cooperating with the United States. Previous presidents believed they had made headway with Beijing, only to have China's actions fall short of expectations.</p>	<p>分析人士表示, 现在对特朗普提出的中国最终会与美国合作的说法进行评价, 还为时过早。之前也有总统认为自己 and 北京取得了一些进展, 结果却发现中国的行动没有达到他们的预期。</p>
<p>The reports of closed gas stations in North Korea were intriguing, analysts said, because they suggested that the North was bracing for a suspension of fuel shipments from China. The Chinese have yet to take such a step, though they have curtailed purchases of North Korean coal.</p>	<p>分析人士表示, 有关朝鲜关闭加油站的报道非常引人关注, 因为这表明朝鲜在为中国暂停向朝鲜输送燃料的情况做准备。尽管中国已经削减从朝鲜购买煤炭的数量, 但它还没有采取上述措施。</p>
<p>In a separate briefing for reporters, the White House said Mr. Trump had decided on a strategy that would include diplomacy to persuade China to keep up pressure on its neighbor, as well as military preparations.</p>	<p>白宫在给记者提供的另一份简报中表示, 特朗普已经决定采取一种策略, 即一边采取外交手段说服中国继续向其邻国施压, 一边做好军事准备。</p>
<p>A senior White House official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, declined to discuss the nature of the military preparations or the timetable for seeing a change in North Korea's behavior. He also said the administration was considering returning North Korea to the</p>	<p>一位匿名接受采访的白宫高层官员拒绝谈论这些军事准备的性质, 也不愿透露他们预计朝鲜的行为什么时候会发生改变。他还表示, 政府在考虑将朝鲜重新列入资助恐怖主义国家的名单。</p>

government's list of state sponsors of terrorism.	
On Thursday morning, the National Security Council will hold a principals committee meeting to weigh economic and military options.	周四上午，国家安全委员会(National Security Council)将举行一场重要的负责人级别会议，以权衡美国手上的经济和军事选项。
Admiral Harris told lawmakers that North Korea's recent setbacks in its missile launches would not slow the country's efforts to achieve its nuclear goals.	哈里斯上将对议员们表示，朝鲜不会因为最近在导弹发射上遭遇的挫折而放慢实现其核目标的努力。
"With every test, Kim Jong-un moves closer to his stated goal of a pre-emptive nuclear strike capability against American cities, and he's not afraid to fail in public," he told the House Armed Services Committee in a hearing on security challenges in the region.	"每经过一次试验，金正恩就距离他宣称的具备对美国城市实施先发制人核袭击能力的目标更进一步，而且他不怕在众目睽睽之下失败，"他在一场有关该地区安全挑战的听证会上对众议院军事委员会(House Armed Services Committee)讲道。
Admiral Harris welcomed China's role in influencing the North, but also singled it out for criticism. "While recent actions by Beijing are encouraging and welcome, the fact remains that China is as responsible for where North Korea is today as North Korea itself," he said.	哈里斯对中国在对朝鲜施加影响方面的作用表示肯定，但也就这一点专门进行了指责。"尽管北京最近的行动令人鼓舞、值得欢迎，但事实依然是，朝鲜走到今天这一步，中国要承担的责任和朝鲜本身一样大，"他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170428/trump-administration-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170428/trump-administration-north-korea
Trump's Volatility in Asia Distresses a Longtime U.S. Ally: Australia	中美夹缝中的澳大利亚该如何面对特朗普
DARWIN, Australia — South Korea, Japan and the United States have grown accustomed to North Korea's diatribes, but Pyongyang recently threatened a new target with a nuclear strike: Australia.	澳大利亚达尔文——韩国、日本和美国已经习惯了朝鲜的叫嚣谩骂，但平壤最近威胁要对一个新目标实施核打击，那就是澳大利亚。
During a visit by Vice President Mike Pence to Sydney, the North warned Australia to think twice about "blindly and zealously toeing the U.S. line" and acting as "a shock brigade of the U.S. master."	在美国副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)访问悉尼期间，朝鲜警告澳大利亚，要对"盲目积极地唯美国是从"和充当"美国主人的突击先锋"三思。
Australian and U.S. troops have fought side by side in every major conflict since World War I, and there are few militaries in the world with	在一战以来的每一场重大冲突中，澳大利亚军队都和美军并肩作战，两国军队的关系几乎是全世界最亲密的：最近，1250名美国海军陆战队成员抵达

<p>closer relations: 1,250 U.S. Marines recently arrived in Darwin for six months of joint exercises; the two countries share intelligence from land, sea and even outer space; and Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull is set to meet President Donald Trump on Thursday on an aircraft carrier in New York.</p>	<p>达尔文, 参加六个月的联合演习; 两国共享来自陆地、海洋甚至是外太空的情报; 澳大利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)将于周四在纽约附近的一艘航空母舰上与唐纳德·特朗普总统举行会面。</p>
<p>But North Korea's threat against the country, far-fetched as it might seem, is an example of how Australia's most important military alliance faces a new challenge: the risk that Trump will draw the nation into a conflict or other unexpected crisis that destabilizes the region, angers its trading partners or forces it to side with either the United States or China.</p>	<p>尽管看上去可能有些不可思议, 但朝鲜对澳大利亚的威胁, 是后者最重要的军事联盟面临一个新挑战的例子: 特朗普可能会让该国陷入一场破坏该地区的稳定、激怒其贸易伙伴或迫使其选择支持美国还是中国的冲突或其他出人意料的危机的风险。</p>
<p>"The question is: What might America drag Australia into?" said Ashley Townshend, a research fellow at the U.S. Studies Center at the University of Sydney. "That's a very scary thought for Australians, many of whom perceive Donald Trump to be an erratic and highly self-interested commander in chief."</p>	<p>"问题是: 美国可能会置澳大利亚于何种境地?" 悉尼大学美国研究中心研究员阿什利·汤曾德(Ashley Townshend)说。"对澳大利亚民众来说, 这是一个非常可怕的想法, 他们很多人认为唐纳德·特朗普是一个多变且非常自我的最高统帅。"</p>
<p>Trump has already embarrassed Australia once, with an abrupt phone call to Turnbull that seemed to dismiss Australia's historic role as a friend who often gives more than it gets. Now his unpredictable approach is fueling a national debate about Australia's relationship with the world, and especially the United States. Last week, Paul Keating, a prime minister during the Clinton years, reignited discussion by arguing that Australia must end its status as a "client state."</p>	<p>特朗普已经让澳大利亚尴尬过一次了。他曾突然致电特恩布尔, 那通电话似乎没有考虑澳大利亚作为一个付出通常多过回报的朋友的历史角色。现在, 他令人捉摸不透的行事方式推动了一场有关澳大利亚与世界, 尤其是与美国关系的全国性讨论。上周, 在克林顿时期担任澳大利亚总理的保罗·基廷(Paul Keating)称该国必须结束其作为"附庸国"的地位, 从而重新点燃了这场讨论。</p>
<p>Australia is essentially caught between two powers: China, its largest trading partner, and the United States, its faithful ally, with a military</p>	<p>基本上, 澳大利亚被夹在了两个大国之间: 最大的贸易伙伴中国和忠诚的盟友美国。伊拉克和阿富汗的战争, 以及最近达成的逐渐扩大美国在达尔文的</p>

connection that has been strengthened by the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and more recent agreements to gradually expand the U.S. footprint in Darwin.	存在的协议巩固了澳大利亚与后者的军事联系。
What Australia and the United States are now trying to work out is how to manage that military momentum in an increasingly tense part of the world. If the military is a hammer in the Trump era, at what point does every dispute start to look like a nail?	澳大利亚和美国现在努力想要弄明白的是，如何在一个局势越来越紧张的地区管理这种军事势头。如果军队是特朗普时代的锤子，那么从什么时候开始，每一起纠纷看着都像是钉子？
"It's always important that there's a balance between the military and the diplomatic — because of the scale of the military," Keating said in an interview. "In both economic terms and in strategic terms, they squeeze diplomacy out."	"军事和外交保持平衡永远都很重要，原因在于军队的规模，"基廷在接受采访时说。"就经济和战略而言，他们把外交挤走了。"
Darwin, a humid, crocodile-infested coastal city at the northern end of this vast country, captures the past, present and future of Australia's alliance with the United States.	澳大利亚幅员辽阔，位于最北端的海滨城市达尔文气候潮湿，常有鳄鱼出没。这里记录着澳大利亚与美国之间的联盟的过去、现在和未来。
Japan attacked the city on Feb. 19, 1942, killing 235 people, and residents are quick to point out that the raids were led by the same commander responsible for the attack on Pearl Harbor 10 weeks earlier.	1942年2月19日，日本袭击达尔文。民众很快指出，领导突袭的，和应该为十周前的珍珠港袭击负责的指挥官是同一人。
Within a few months, Darwin became a hub for counterstrikes from bombers flown by Americans. A pocket guide for arriving U.S. troops set the tone: "You're going to meet a people who like Americans and whom you will like."	几个月后，达尔文成了美国人驾驶的轰炸机进行反击的枢纽。一份针对来到达尔文的美军的袖珍指南定了调："你会遇到一个喜欢美国人，并会得到你的喜爱的民族。"
During the Cold War, the relationship expanded.	冷战期间，两国关系增强。
Kim Beazley, a former defense minister and ambassador to the United States, cited the rise during the 1960s of three joint installations to maintain contact with U.S. submarines in the Indian Ocean and provide	澳大利亚前国防部长、驻美大使金·比兹利(Kim Beazley)提到了60年代三处联合设施的崛起。这些设施是为了保持与印度洋的美国潜艇联络，并提供对苏联军事力量的红外探测。它们把对潜在的苏联袭击发出警报的时间从15

<p>infrared detection of Soviet capabilities, increasing the warning time for a potential Soviet strike to 30 minutes from 15.</p>	<p>分钟，增加到了 30 分钟。</p>
<p>Those installations and the ones that followed — especially Pine Gap, a joint Australian-U.S. spy base that helps provide battlefield intelligence and early warnings for missile launches around the world — “are never talked about, but they’re really the guts of the alliance,” Beazley said.</p>	<p>这些设施和之后的那些，特别是帮助提供战场情报和对全球导弹发射发出预警的澳美联合间谍基地松树谷(Pine Gap)， “从来没被提到过，但它们的确是这个联盟的内部核心，”比兹利说。</p>
<p>On the ground in countries like Iraq and Afghanistan, Australian troops are also peers in battle, said Lt. Col. Brian S. Middleton, commanding officer of the 3rd Battalion, 4th Marines — the U.S. unit that just moved into Darwin for six months of training with the Australians.</p>	<p>刚抵达达尔文，准备与澳大利亚进行六个月训练的海军陆战队四团三营的指挥官布莱恩·S·米德尔顿(Brian S. Middleton)中校说，在伊拉克和阿富汗等国的地面行动中，澳大利亚军队也是美国的友军。</p>
<p>As part of the U.S. pivot to Asia, the long-term plan, negotiated under the Obama administration, is to send up to 2,500 Marines to Darwin — the largest deployment of U.S. forces to Australia since World War II. “It’ll make us more effective in whatever conflict we end up serving in together,” said Kelly Magsamen, the Pentagon’s top Asia-Pacific policy official at the end of the Obama administration.</p>	<p>在奥巴马政府时期通过谈判达成的长远规划“转向亚洲”的部分内容，是向达尔文派驻最多 2500 名海军陆战队士兵。这是自二战以来，美国向澳大利亚最大规模的派兵行动。“不管我们最后会在什么冲突中共同作战，这都会增强我们的战斗力，”奥巴马政府末期五角大楼负责亚太策略的最高官员凯莉·玛格萨门(Kelly Magsamen)说。</p>
<p>Still, there have been challenges. In a discussion last year about the cost of the Marines in Darwin, the Australians came in with a data-heavy presentation asserting that U.S. Marines eat more than typical Australian soldiers, and therefore strain sewage systems more, and argued that the Americans should pay more of the costs of improving wastewater lines on military bases. The proposal stunned even the lead Australian negotiators, who quickly dropped it, according to U.S. defense officials.</p>	<p>但挑战依然存在。在去年的一场有关海军陆战队在达尔文产生的费用的讨论中，澳大利亚通过数据丰富的演示认为，美国海军陆战队士兵吃得比普通澳大利亚士兵多。因而给下水道系统造成的压力更大。因此，澳大利亚主张美国为改善军事基地的废水管线承担更多花费。据美国国防官员称，就连澳大利亚首席谈判代表都对这一提议感到震惊。他们很快放弃了该提议。</p>
<p>The toughest issues have involved China, the crucial lever of influence with North Korea and the region. Some U.S. officials have urged</p>	<p>最棘手的问题涉及对朝鲜和该地区均拥有影响力的关键力量中国。一些美国官员敦促澳大利亚参加强硬的南海航行自由行动，但澳大利亚拒绝了。中国</p>

<p>Australia to engage in robust freedom-of-navigation operations in the South China Sea, where China has set up bases on disputed islands, but the Australians have resisted.</p>	<p>已在南海一些有争议的岛屿上建立了基地。</p>
<p>Last year, U.S. officials also expressed alarm about a port in Darwin that local officials leased to a Chinese company for \$361 million, possibly making it easier to collect intelligence on U.S. and Australian forces stationed nearby.</p>	<p>去年，美国官员还针对达尔文的一个港口表达了警惕之意。当地官员以 3.61 亿美元（约合 25 亿元人民币）的价格将该港口租给了一家中国公司。这可能会降低中国收集有关驻守在附近的美军和澳大利亚军队的情报的难度。</p>
<p>“China is the elephant in the room for both of us,” Magsamen said. “We need to have a more frank and structured discussion amongst ourselves about how to manage that relationship.”</p>	<p>“对我们两国来说，中国都是一个躲不过去的大议题，”玛格萨门说。“我们需要在内部就如何管理这种关系，进行一场更坦率、条理更清楚的讨论。”</p>
<p>Allan Gyngell, who ran Australia’s intelligence agency from 2009 to 2013, argues in a new book, “Fear of Abandonment,” that Australia’s foreign policy is still driven by worries about being left isolated, without the promise of security from a powerful friend: first Britain, now the United States.</p>	<p>2009 到 2013 年间领导澳大利亚情报机构的艾伦·金吉尔(Allan Gyngell)在新书《被抛弃的恐惧》(Fear of Abandonment)中称，在没有强大盟友——先是英国，现在是美国——提供安全承诺的情况下，澳大利亚的外交政策依然受到对被孤立的担忧的驱动。</p>
<p>Keating, the former prime minister, is among those urging a more independent foreign policy in which Australia accepts China as the region’s dominant power.</p>	<p>前总理基廷属于呼吁澳大利亚实行更独立的外交政策，接受中国成为该地区的主导力量的一派。</p>
<p>In the discussion last week at the Lowy Institute, a think tank in Sydney, Keating said Australia should say no to the United States more often — as France and Canada do — especially on issues that affect Australia’s relationship with China.</p>	<p>上周在位于悉尼的智库洛伊研究所(Lowy Institute)的讨论中，基廷称澳大利亚应该更经常地对美国说不——就像法国和加拿大那样——特别是在影响澳大利亚与中国关系的问题上。</p>
<p>Those who reject this argument include John Howard, the prime minister who followed Keating and was in Washington on Sept. 11, 2001. In an interview, Howard warned against being “mesmerized by</p>	<p>反对这个观点的人包括接任基廷总理职位的约翰·霍华德(John Howard)。2001 年 9 月 11 日那天，霍华德就在华盛顿。在采访中，他警告不要“被中国迷惑”，并称他所在的自由党(Liberal Party)已“做到了鱼与熊掌兼得”。该</p>

China" and said his Liberal Party, which is the more conservative of the country's two largest parties, had "pulled off the daily double."	党是澳大利亚最大的两个政党之一，偏向保守。
"We deepened our relationship with the U.S. — and China became our biggest customer," he said.	"我们深化了与美国的关系，中国也成了我们最大的顾客，"他说。
He added that too many Australians were jumping to conclusions about Trump. "He's different," Howard said. "Whether he's good different or bad different is not the point; the world has to get used to him."	他接着表示，太多澳大利亚人急于对特朗普下结论。"他不一样，"霍华德说。"是好的不一样还是坏的不一样并不重要，这个世界必须习惯他。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170502/trump-north-korea-us-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170502/trump-north-korea-us-china
A Spring Thaw? Trump Now Has 'Very Good' Words for China's Leader	特朗普为何亲热地赞美习近平?
BEIJING — President Trump came into office fuming about China. But lately he has been describing his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, as if Mr. Xi were an old friend, even in dealing with deep divisions over North Korea.	北京——特朗普总统上任时对中国怒气冲冲。但最近谈起中国国家主席习近平，他却好像在谈一位老朋友，哪怕在应对有关朝鲜的巨大分歧时也是如此。
"I believe he is trying very hard," Mr. Trump said in an interview with Reuters on Thursday. "He is a good man. He is a very good man, and I got to know him very well."	"我认为他在尽最大的努力，"特朗普在周四接受路透社(Reuters)采访时说。"他是个好人，一个很好的人，我对他有了深入的了解。"
That's heady praise for someone the president had never met before this month. But Mr. Trump's time as a businessman may help make sense of his backslapping tributes to Mr. Xi.	对于一个总统直到上月才初次见面的人，这是相当高的褒奖。但了解特朗普的商人经历，或许有助于我们理解他对习近平这种亲热的赞美。
In "Trump: The Art of the Deal," his braggadocious memoir-cum-business playbook from 1987, Mr. Trump explained how he flattered, pummeled, cajoled and bluffed his way to what he wanted. He seems to hope to use the same tactics with China.	在他1987年出版的那本自吹自擂的回忆录兼商业攻略手册《特朗普：交易的艺术》(Trump: The Art of the Deal)中，特朗普解释了他如何通过奉承、连续打击、哄骗及虚张声势得到自己想要的东西。他似乎希望用同样的策略来对付中国。

<p>"A little hyperbole never hurts," he wrote of his deal-making.</p>	<p>"稍微夸张一点没什么坏处，"他在谈及自己的生意之道时写道。</p>
<p>Before the recent courtship, Mr. Trump had little good to say about China or Mr. Xi. In March 2016, Mr. Trump was asked in an interview with The New York Times about his impressions of Mr. Xi. Instead, he vented about China's trade surplus with the United States.</p>	<p>在最近这次示好之前，特朗普对中国和习近平几乎没说过什么好话。2016年3月，特朗普在接受《纽约时报》采访时曾被问到他对习近平的印象。结果他却就中国对美国存在贸易顺差的问题发泄了一通。</p>
<p>"Nobody has manipulated economic conditions better than they have," he said.</p>	<p>"在操纵经济情况方面，没人能比得上他们，"他说。</p>
<p>After Mr. Trump won the election, he kept taking potshots at the Chinese leadership. In December, Mr. Trump had a friendly phone chat with Tsai Ing-wen, the president of Taiwan, alarming Chinese officials, who regard Taiwan as a breakaway province.</p>	<p>赢得大选后，他继续抨击中国领导层。去年12月，特朗普与台湾总统蔡英文进行了友好的通话，这引起中国官员的警惕，他们视台湾为一个脱离出去的省份。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi had a brief phone call days after the American election, but more than two months passed before they had their next call — their first since the president took office. Mr. Trump said he would honor the "One China" policy, under which the United States does not give diplomatic recognition to Taiwan.</p>	<p>美国大选结束数天后，特朗普和习近平进行了一次简短的通话，但直到两个多月后他们才进行第二次通话——总统就职后两人的首次通话。特朗普表示他将履行"一个中国"政策，在该政策下，美国不会在外交上承认台湾。</p>
<p>But even as that issue faded as a source of tension with China, Mr. Trump has appeared increasingly alarmed about North Korea.</p>	<p>然而，就在这个事件作为令美国与中国关系紧张的一个源头逐渐淡去时，特朗普似乎对朝鲜愈发警惕起来。</p>
<p>After the North's leader, Kim Jong-un, said on Jan. 1 that his government was preparing to test an intercontinental ballistic missile, Mr. Trump complained that China had not put enough pressure on its ally and neighbor.</p>	<p>在朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)于1月1日表示他的政府正在为试射一枚洲际弹道导弹做准备之后，特朗普抱怨中国没有对它的这个盟友兼邻国施加足够的压力。</p>
<p>"China has been taking out massive amounts of money & wealth from the U.S. in totally one-sided trade, but won't help with North Korea. Nice!" Mr. Trump said on Twitter.</p>	<p>"中国在完全一边倒的贸易中从美国获得了巨额金钱和财富，却不愿帮忙对付朝鲜。真有你！"特朗普这样在Twitter上写道。</p>

The signs before his first meeting with Mr. Xi were not promising.	在他与习近平进行第一次会晤前显现的迹象，不是太让人乐观。
Days before they met at Mr. Trump's resort in Florida, the president warned that China had to play along on North Korea or get out of the way.	两人在特朗普位于佛罗里达的度假胜地会面几天前，这位总统警告中国必须在朝鲜问题上与美国合作，否则就让到一边去。
"China has great influence over North Korea. And China will either decide to help us with North Korea, or they won't," Mr. Trump said in an interview with The Financial Times. "If they do, that will be very good for China, and if they don't, it won't be good for anyone."	"中国对朝鲜有很大的影响力。中国得决定是帮还是不帮我们对付朝鲜，"特朗普在接受《金融时报》(Financial Times)的采访时说道。"如果他们帮忙，对中国会很有好处，如果不帮，那对谁都不好。"
But Mr. Trump's potentially frosty first encounter with Mr. Xi turned out to be fairly amicable, and has been followed by two phone calls to discuss North Korea.	特朗普与习近平的会面原本被认为很可能会十分冷淡，但结果却相当友好亲切，之后他们还打了两次电话，讨论朝鲜问题。
They didn't see eye to eye on many things, but at least they were talking, and Mr. Trump was effusive about his new friend.	他们在很多事情上看法不一致，但至少在进行对话，特朗普对他的新朋友极尽溢美之词。
Mr. Trump told Fox Business Network that he had a "very, very good meeting with President Xi of China."	特朗普告诉福克斯商业频道(Fox Business Network)，他"与中国国家主席习近平进行了非常非常好的会面"。
Mr. Trump invoked Mr. Xi again on Saturday, when he condemned North Korea's latest, failed missile test. "North Korea disrespected the wishes of China & its highly respected President when it launched, though unsuccessfully, a missile today. Bad!" Mr. Trump said on Twitter.	在上周六谴责朝鲜最近进行的失败的导弹试验时，特朗普再次提到了习近平。"尽管没能成功，但朝鲜今天发射的导弹是对中国及其备受尊敬的国家主席意愿的不尊重。这非常恶劣！"特朗普在 Twitter 上表示。
"I really liked him," Mr. Trump said of their talks in Florida. "We had a great chemistry, I think. I mean at least I had a great chemistry — maybe he didn't like me, but I think he liked me."	"我真的很喜欢他，"特朗普这样谈到他们在佛罗里达的谈话。"我们。"我觉得我们之间有很不错的化学反应。我是说至少我感觉不错——或许他并不喜欢我，但我觉得他当时是喜欢我的。"
Mr. Xi isn't the only Asian leader caught in something of a whipsaw courtship with Mr. Trump.	习近平不是唯一一位受到过特朗普这种有点拉锯式的示好的亚洲领导人。
Mr. Trump has boasted about his new friendship with Prime Minister	特朗普曾经吹嘘过他与日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)的新友谊，那是另一

<p>Shinzo Abe of Japan, another country that was the target of his campaign warnings.</p>	<p>个在竞选期间被他拿来警告过的国家。</p>
<p>"We have a very, very good bond — very, very good chemistry," Mr. Trump said after meeting Mr. Abe in February.</p>	<p>"我非常非常契合——有非常非常好的化学反应，"今年2月特朗普在与安倍晋三会面后这样说道。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump even appears willing to sprinkle a little flattery on Mr. Kim, the North Korean leader, who has accelerated his government's drive for nuclear weapons and long-range missiles.</p>	<p>特朗普甚至似乎愿意对朝鲜领导人金正恩也来一点奉承，后者的政府在加速推进核武器和远程导弹的研发。</p>
<p>"He's 27 years old. His father dies, took over a regime. So say what you want, but that is not easy, especially at that age," he said in the Reuters interview of Mr. Kim, who is part of a dynastic succession.</p>	<p>"他只有27岁。父亲去世后，他接掌了政权。所以，随便你们怎么说，但那并不容易，尤其是在那个年龄，"他在接受路透社采访时这样提到从父辈继承了家族世袭政权的金正恩。</p>
<p>"I'm not giving him credit or not giving him credit, I'm just saying that's a very hard thing to do."</p>	<p>"这不代表我认不认可他，我只是说那一点很难做到。"</p>
<p>The initial rush of good will between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi might not last. China and the United States disagree on how harshly to pressure North Korea, and that rift could widen if North Korea stages another nuclear test.</p>	<p>特朗普和习近平之间最初显现的这种善意可能不会持久。中国和美国在向朝鲜施压的程度存在分歧，如果朝鲜再次进行核试验，这种分歧后续会增大。</p>
<p>In the same Reuters interview, Mr. Trump said, "We could end up having a major, major conflict with North Korea." Not the kind of soothing talk that Mr. Xi says is needed to coax North Korea into concessions.</p>	<p>在那次接受路透社采访时，特朗普还说道，"我们最终可能会和朝鲜产生很大很大的冲突。"这可不是可以让习近平哄劝朝鲜妥协的安抚性的话。</p>
<p>Washington and Beijing also have stubborn disagreements over trade and China's sweeping claims over the South China Sea. The United States is installing an antimissile system in South Korea that China sees as a threat to its own missile defenses.</p>	<p>在贸易和中国对南海提出大范围领土主张的问题上，华盛顿和北京也存在难以化解的分歧。美国正在韩国安装一套反导弹系统，中国将之视作对自身导弹防御系统的一种威胁。</p>
<p>As Mr. Trump wrote in "The Art of the Deal," words can carry a cause only so far.</p>	<p>就像特朗普在《交易的艺术》里所写的，话语能起到的作用也只有那么多。</p>

<p>"You can create excitement, you can do wonderful promotion and get all kinds of press, and you can throw in a little hyperbole," Mr. Trump wrote. "But if you don't deliver the goods, people will eventually catch on."</p>	<p>"你可以激发起热情，做精彩的宣传，获得各种报道，也可以有一点夸张，"特朗普写道。"但如果你拿不出东西，人们最终还是明白的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170502/trump-xi-jinping-china China Craves Foreign Goods. Students in Australia Supply Them.</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170502/trump-xi-jinping-china 澳大利亚中国留学生把代购做成数亿美元的生意</p>
<p>MELBOURNE, Australia — Zhang Yuan's business started with favors for relatives: an aunt who wanted baby formula, a cousin looking for Ugg boots. She was a college student here in Australia and every dollar helped, so she mailed the items back to China and charged a bit of a commission.</p>	<p>澳大利亚墨尔本——张媛（音）的生意从帮助亲戚开始：一位姨妈想要婴儿配方奶粉，一个表妹在找乌格(Ugg)靴。张媛是一名在澳大利亚上大学的留学生，每块钱对她来说都很重要，所以她把帮人买的東西寄回中国，并收了一点儿佣金。</p>
<p>But then, through word of mouth, her business just kept growing. Between classes, she would shop for whatever was popular that week: vitamins, brand-name jewelry, a fake erectile dysfunction drug called Kangaroo Essence. And when she could not find a more lucrative job after graduation, she stayed in Melbourne and in the booming gray market for selling Australian goods to Chinese consumers.</p>	<p>但后来，一传十、十传百，她的生意越做越大。她会在课余时间去购买本周流行的各种东西：维生素、名牌首饰、一种名为“袋鼠精华”(Kangaroo Essence)的号称能治疗勃起功能障碍的假药。她毕业之后没找到能赚更多钱的工作，于是就留在了墨尔本，继续在繁荣的灰色市场上从事向中国消费者出售澳大利亚商品的业务。</p>
<p>Her business now employs two buyers, two packers and two people in customer service, with offices in Melbourne and Hangzhou, her hometown in eastern China. Taking orders online, she sells mainly to health-conscious and well-to-do women and says she makes more than \$300,000 a year.</p>	<p>她的小公司现在雇有两名专门的购物者、两名包装工和两名客服人员，在墨尔本和她位于中国东部的老家杭州设有办事处。她通过网络得到订单，主要销售给健康意识强的富裕女性，她说，她每年挣的钱超过30万美元。</p>
<p>"The Chinese have always had blind adoration for foreign things," said Ms. Zhang, 25. "So rather than paying for expensive, made-in-China products that might lack safety, why wouldn't they buy high-quality</p>	<p>"中国人对外国东西一直盲目崇拜，"25岁的张媛说。"所以，与其说购买昂贵的、但可能不安全的中国造的产品，为什么不买更便宜的高质量澳大利亚产品呢？"</p>

<p>Australian ones at lower prices?”</p>	
<p>Even as the world has come to rely on Chinese products, Australian goods have become hot commodities in China, and tens of thousands of young Chinese who are students at Australian universities or recent graduates have built a cottage industry to meet that demand.</p>	<p>在全世界都依赖中国产品的时候，澳大利亚商品却成了中国的热门货，为了满足这个需求，成千上万在澳大利亚的中国留学生或毕业不久的中国年轻人已经建立了一个作坊式的服务产业。</p>
<p>The thriving trade – fueled by Chinese anxiety over counterfeit goods and product safety at home – reflects the growing economic interdependence between China and Australia, with all the opportunities and challenges that come with closer ties between a wealthier nation of 24 million people and a rising regional power of more than 1.3 billion. China is now Australia’s biggest trading partner, and Chinese investment in Australia set a record last year.</p>	<p>这个繁荣的贸易受到中国人对国内假冒商品和产品安全的担忧的推动，也反映了中国与澳大利亚之间越来越多的经济相互依赖关系，以及与这种日益密切的关系相关的挑战，澳大利亚是一个只有 2400 万人口的富裕国家，而中国是正在崛起的、有 13 多亿人口的区域大国。中国目前是澳大利亚最大的贸易伙伴，中国去年在澳大利亚的投资创下了历史新高。</p>
<p>The students, who call themselves daigou, or purchasing agents, are highly attuned to Chinese tastes and move quickly, sometimes creating spikes in demand in Australia and clearing out stores of specific products before shopkeepers know what hit them. Some analysts estimate that daigou sent as much as \$600 million in Australian products to China last year.</p>	<p>这些充当采购代理的学生自称“代购”，他们对中国人的嗜好高度敏感，并且行动迅速，有时能在澳大利亚市场上制造需求高峰，在店主还没有搞明白之前，把商店里的某个产品全部扫空。据一些分析师估计，去年，代购者向中国出口了总值高达 6 亿美元的澳大利亚产品。</p>
<p>But their success has also drawn scrutiny, with officials in both China and Australia examining whether they are paying required taxes and complying with other regulations.</p>	<p>但是，他们的成功也引起了更多的注意，中澳两国官员正在调查他们是否缴纳了需交的税，是否遵守其他规定。</p>
<p>The business is in many ways a byproduct of China’s huge interest in a different kind of Australian product: international education, considered one of the nation’s top exports, worth \$15 billion a year. Nearly a third of the 450,000 foreign students in Australia are from China, and the</p>	<p>代购业务从许多方面来看，是中国人对澳大利亚另一种产品的巨大兴趣的副产品：国际教育被认为是澳大利亚最大的出口产品之一，价值高达每年 150 亿美元。澳大利亚的 45 万外国学生中有近三分之一来自中国，这个数字仍在增长。</p>

figure is growing.	
Peter Cai, a fellow at the Lowy Institute, a think tank in Sydney, said the students had become a powerful force helping Australian products break into China. "Just through the daigou's own personal networks, they enable a new market for a small- and medium-sized business in Australia," he said.	蔡彼得(Peter Cai)是位于悉尼的智库洛伊研究所(Lowy Institute)的研究员,他说, 这些学生已成为一种帮助澳大利亚产品打入中国的强大力量。“仅仅通过代购本人的个人关系网,他们就已经为澳大利亚的中小企业开创了一个新型市场。”
"I think we're almost entering a new phase of the China-Australia economic relationship" requiring greater understanding of the Chinese market, he added, and the students provide that understanding.	他补充说:“我认为, 我们几乎正在进入一个(需要对中国市场有更多了解的)中澳经济关系新阶段”, 而留学生们提供了这种了解。
Chinese purchasing agents first appeared in Europe, buying and shipping luxury goods like handbags for China's growing middle class. But the trade has shifted to Australia in recent years as the Chinese student population in Australia has expanded and consumers in China have grown more anxious about food and product safety.	中国的采购代理首先出现在欧洲,他们为中国不断增长的中产阶级购买手袋等奢侈品, 将其运回中国。但近年来, 随着澳大利亚的中国留学生人数的增长, 以及中国消费者对食品和产品安全的担忧越来越大, 代购业务开始转向澳大利亚。
Worries over infant formula, for example, surged in 2008 when six babies died and more than 300,000 children fell ill from drinking Chinese milk products that had been tainted with melamine, a toxic chemical. Many in China turned to imported milk powder in response, but reports of distributors or retailers adulterating it with Chinese formula prompted consumers to directly seek supplies from overseas.	比如, 2008年, 受有毒化学物质三聚氰胺污染的中国奶制品导致六名婴儿死亡、30多万名儿童患病之后, 人们对婴儿配方奶粉的担忧剧增。作为对这种担忧的回应, 许多中国人转为使用进口奶粉, 但分销商或零售商用中国奶粉对进口奶粉掺假的消息, 促使消费者直接向海外寻找供应。
"There'd be huge amounts of infant powder, 900-gram cans, that were being bought off the supermarket shelves here and put in mailbags and sent to China via students," said John Droppert, a senior analyst at Dairy Australia, an industry group. "Pallet loads were just disappearing because people were putting it in the post and sending it to China."	“曾有大量的婴儿配方奶粉, 900克装的罐头, 被人从这里的超市货架上买走, 放入邮袋, 通过学生寄往中国, “澳大利亚乳业公司(Dairy Australia)的高级分析师约翰·蒂洛普特(John Droppert)说。“整运货板的奶粉一下子就卖光了, 因为人们在把奶粉邮寄回中国。”

<p>Chinese students in Australia say as many as eight in 10 of them are involved in the daigou business. Some are just trying to make ends meet with occasional sales. Others have managed to build significant export businesses. They mail their products to customers in China or ship them to Hong Kong, where traders can carry them across the border to avoid mainland tariffs.</p>	<p>澳大利亚的中国留学生说，他们每 10 人中就有八人参与了代购业务。有些人只是通过偶尔的销售把生活费挣出来。还有些人已经把代购做成了颇大的出口业务。他们将产品邮寄给中国的客户，或将其运到香港，通过那里的商人把东西带过边境，以避免大陆的关税。</p>
<p>"Shopping for others is like buying for myself. It gives me the same pleasure," said Uki Shao, 18, a business major in Melbourne who described herself as the "best daigou at my college." She sells brand-name items like Pandora jewelry, Michael Kors accessories and Aesop lotions and said that her main challenge was persuading customers that her products are not fake.</p>	<p>"为别人购物就像为自己买东西一样，给我带来同样的乐趣，"18 岁的邵宇绮（音）说，她是在墨尔本主修商务的学生，自称是"我所在大学的最佳代购"。她代购的名牌物品包括潘多拉(Pandora)首饰、迈克尔·科斯(Michael Kors)配饰，以及艾索布(Aesop)润肤乳等，她说，她的主要挑战是说服客户产品不是假的。</p>
<p>"Sometimes, I have to take a video and post it on WeChat to show I'm in Australia," she said, referring to the dominant messaging app in China, which the students also use to process payments.</p>	<p>"有时，我需要拍一段视频放到微信上播放，以此来显示我在澳大利亚，"她说，微信指的是在中国占主导地位的即时通讯应用，留学生们也用微信来处理付款。</p>
<p>The trade has grown so fast in recent years that Australian companies now hold events to meet with Chinese students and show them their products. Many work with retailers in China, too, but they are careful not to bypass the daigou in Australia, whose endorsements and personal networks they covet.</p>	<p>代购业务近年来发展的如此之快，以至于澳大利亚公司现在举办与中国留学生见面的活动，向他们展示自己的产品。许多公司也与中国零售商合作，但它们很慎重，不避开澳大利亚的代购，因为公司渴望得到这些人的认同和他们的个人关系网。</p>
<p>Van Diemen's Land Company, the Tasmanian dairy giant, began shipping thousands of liters of fresh milk to China every week but said in February that it intended to work closely with "the all-important daigou channel" to promote sales.</p>	<p>塔斯马尼亚的奶制品巨头范迪门土地公司(Van Diemen's Land Company)开始每周向中国运送数千升的鲜奶，公司已在 2 月份表示，为了促销产品，它打算与"最重要的代购渠道"密切合作。</p>
<p>The students can often be found in the aisles of Chemist Warehouse, a</p>	<p>在大药房连锁店 Chemist Warehouse 的货架之间的走道上，也经常能看到</p>

<p>major drugstore chain, with smartphones in hand, ticking off items on shopping lists while filling suitcases full of products such as concentrated cranberry extract, marketed by the Australian natural health company Blackmores for promoting urinary tract health.</p>	<p>中国留学生，他们手持智能手机，按照购物清单买东西，把携带的箱子装得满满的，其中有诸如澳大利亚天然保健品公司 Blackmores 销售的浓缩蔓越莓提取物等产品，公司宣称该产品能促进尿道健康。</p>
<p>Mario Tascone, the chief operating officer of Chemist Warehouse, said the daigou favored its stores because they offered competitive prices and could fill large orders. The chain also sells directly on the Chinese e-commerce platform TMall, but many customers prefer to place their orders with students.</p>	<p>Chemist Warehouse 的首席运营官马里奥·塔斯科内(Mario Tascone)说，代购喜欢去这家连锁店，因为它们提供有竞争力的价格，并能满足大订单。该连锁店也在中国电子商务平台天猫上直接销售，但很多客户喜欢通过留学生代买。</p>
<p>"They trust the daigou more," said Scarlett Liang, 18, an accounting and economics student at Trinity College in Melbourne. "They want to be convinced of the authenticity of the product."</p>	<p>"他们更信任代购，"18 岁的斯卡雷特·梁(Scarlett Liang)说，她在墨尔本三一学院读会计和经济学专业。"需要说服他们产品的真实性。"</p>
<p>The larger daigou businesses often buy in bulk directly from a manufacturer like Blackmores at a discount, then sell supplies to smaller student operators at a markup.</p>	<p>较大的代购企业经常从 Blackmores 等制造商那里以折扣价批量购买产品，然后加成转卖给较小的学生经营者。</p>
<p>Express delivery companies that specialize in shipping to China are now dotted throughout major Australian cities to keep up. One of the more popular companies, Chang Jiang International Express, which describes itself as a "direct train from Australia to China," sends about 400 tons of products to mainland China each month, according to its operations manager, Lu Wang.</p>	<p>在澳大利亚主要城市，已经有了一些专门向中国发货的快递公司。长江国际速递(Chang Jiang International Express)自称是"澳大利亚直达中国的列车"，其运营经理王露(音)介绍，该公司每月向中国大陆发送约 400 吨商品。</p>
<p>Recently, fresh fruit has been in demand. "Each year in cherry season, the Chinese start asking for more Australian cherries," said Angel Nie, 20, a student who studies politics at the University of Melbourne. "They're very expensive, but the Chinese say, 'I just want</p>	<p>最近，顾客对新鲜水果的需求较大。墨尔本大学 20 岁的政治学学生安吉尔·聂(Angel Nie)说："每到吃樱桃的季节，中国人都想要买更多的澳大利亚樱桃。樱桃价格很贵，但是中国人说，'我只想要新鲜的、维生素充足的樱桃。'"</p>

fresh and full-of-vitamin cherries.”	
But Ms. Nie said she dropped out of the business last year because she was not paying taxes, never obtained any licenses and worried it was “kind of like smuggling.”	但聂女士表示，去年因为没有缴纳税款，没有获得任何执照，担心这“有点像走私”，她已经放弃了这门生意。
Because most payments are processed on WeChat and other Chinese platforms, the authorities in Australia rely on students to declare the income themselves. Some daigou also offer lower prices by evading Chinese import duties, and there are occasional reports of arrests in China.	由于大部分付款是通过微信和其他中国平台完成的，所以澳大利亚当局需要学生自己申报收入。一些代购也通过避开中国的进口关税来降低价格，时不时会有人在中国被捕。
“There’s quite a few that have grown into quite substantial operations, and there’d be quite a lot where they’re perhaps flying under the radar,” said Paul Drum, the head of policy at CPA Australia, the national association of accountants.	澳大利亚会计师公会(CPA Australia)的政策主管保罗·德拉姆(Paul Drum)表示：“有相当多的代购已经发展成为颇具规模的生意，而且可能还有很多代购在私下进行。”
Last year, the Agriculture Department said it was investigating individuals suspected of shipping infant formula to China without meeting export requirements. Small exports of baby formula are legal, but shipments over 10 kilograms must come from registered export companies with health certificates, and meet Chinese import regulations, a spokesman said.	去年，农业部表示在对一些不符合出口要求却涉嫌将婴儿配方奶粉运往中国的个人进行调查。该部发言人说，出口少量婴儿配方奶粉是合法的，但是要出货 10 公斤以上，就必须是拥有健康证明的注册出口公司才行，并且需要符合中国的进口规定。
Daigou on student visas in Australia are also permitted to work only 40 hours every two weeks. Running an informal export business in excess of those hours may violate the terms of their visas, according to Rachel Drew, a partner at the law firm Holding Redlich.	拥有澳大利亚大学签证的学生只允许每两周工作 40 小时。豪力律师事务所(Holding Redlich)的合伙人雷切尔·德鲁(Rachel Drew)表示，超过规定时间的非正式出口业务可能会违反签证条款。
But Ms. Zhang expressed confidence that the market would continue to expand even as regulators caught up and Australian companies	但张女士相信，即便随着监管机构的跟进，澳大利亚公司建立起直接向中国客户销售产品的新渠道，这个市场还是会继续扩大。

established new channels to sell directly to Chinese customers.	
"Everyone's got family and friends, and therefore their own customers," she said. "That's why there are so many daigou around."	"每个人都有家人和朋友，因此有自己的客户。"她说，"这就是为什么有这么多代购的原因。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/china-students-daigou	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/china-students-daigou
China's Appetite Pushes Fisheries to the Brink	中国远洋渔船来了，非洲人只能饿肚子？
JOAL, Senegal — Once upon a time, the seas teemed with mackerel, squid and sardines, and life was good. But now, on opposite sides of the globe, sun-creased fishermen lament as they reel in their nearly empty nets.	塞内加尔，若阿勒——从前，大海盛产鲭鱼、鱿鱼和沙丁鱼，那时的生活非常美好。但是现在，全球各地饱经风霜的渔民收起几乎空空如也的渔网，不禁发出叹息。
"Your net would be so full of fish, you could barely heave it onto the boat," said Mamadou So, 52, a fisherman in Senegal, gesturing to the meager assortment of tiny fish flapping in his wooden canoe.	"以前渔网里满是鱼，用尽全力才能拉上船，"52岁的塞内加尔渔民马马杜·索(Mamadou So)指着在自己独木舟里挣扎的一点点小鱼说。
A world away in eastern China, Zhu Delong, 75, also shook his head as his net dredged up a disappointing array of pinkie-size shrimp and fledgling yellow croakers. "When I was a kid, you could cast a line out your back door and hook huge yellow croakers," he said. "Now the sea is empty."	在遥远的中国东部，75岁的朱德龙(音)也摇着头，他的渔网里只有一些小指大的虾和幼小的黄鱼，十分令人失望。"我小时候，在自家后门放根钓线，就能钓到很大的黄鱼，"他说，"现在，海都空了。"
Overfishing is depleting oceans across the globe, with 90 percent of the world's fisheries fully exploited or facing collapse, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. From Russian king crab fishermen in the west Bering Sea to Mexican ships that poach red snapper off the coast of Florida, unsustainable fishing practices threaten the well-being of millions of people in the developing world who depend on the sea for income and food, experts say.	据联合国粮食及农业组织(United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization)称，过度捕捞正在全球范围内耗尽海洋资源，全球90%的渔业已被充分开发或面临崩溃。从西白令海捕捞帝王蟹的俄罗斯渔民，到佛罗里达州沿海偷捞红鲷鱼的墨西哥渔船，专家表示，不可持续的捕鱼行为威胁着发展中国家成千上百万人民的生计，他们都要依靠海洋获得收入与食物。
But China, with its enormous population, growing wealth to buy	但是中国正对全球海洋造成巨大冲击，因为它拥有庞大的人口，越来越多可

<p>seafood and the world's largest fleet of deep-sea fishing vessels, is having an outsize impact on the globe's oceans.</p>	<p>用于购买海鲜的财富，以及世界上最大的深海捕鱼船队。</p>
<p>Having depleted the seas close to home, Chinese fishermen are sailing farther to exploit the waters of other countries, their journeys often subsidized by a government more concerned with domestic unemployment and food security than the health of the world's oceans and the countries that depend on them.</p>	<p>中国渔民已耗尽靠近本国的海域，他们正航行到更远的地方搜刮其他国家的水域，这种航行通常得到政府资助。中国政府更关心国内的失业和粮食安全问题，而非世界海洋的健康，以及那些依赖海洋的国家。</p>
<p>Increasingly, China's growing armada of distant-water fishing vessels is heading to the waters of West Africa, drawn by corruption and weak enforcement by local governments. West Africa, experts say, now provides the vast majority of the fish caught by China's distant-water fleet. And by some estimates, as many as two-thirds of those boats engage in fishing that contravenes international or national laws.</p>	<p>越来越多的中国远洋捕鱼船队正驶向西非海域，因为那里的政府腐败、执法不力。专家称，中国远洋渔船捕到的鱼绝大部分来自西非。据某些专家估计，这些渔船中多达三分之二都在从事违反国际法或领海所属国家法律的捕鱼行为。</p>
<p>China's distant-water fishing fleet has grown to nearly 2,600 vessels (the United States has fewer than one-tenth as many), with 400 boats coming into service between 2014 and 2016 alone. Most of the Chinese ships are so large that they scoop up as many fish in one week as Senegalese boats catch in a year, costing West African economies \$2 billion a year, according to a new study published by the journal <i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i>.</p>	<p>中国的远洋渔船已增至近 2600 艘（美国的远洋渔船还不到这个数字的十分之一），其中 400 艘是 2014 年至 2016 年投入使用的。《海洋科学前沿》杂志(<i>Frontiers in Marine Science</i>)发表的一项新研究称，大部分中国渔船非常庞大，它们一周的捕鱼量相当于塞内加尔渔船一年的捕鱼量，每年给西非经济造成 20 亿美元的损失。</p>
<p>Many of the Chinese boat owners rely on government money to build vessels and fuel their journeys to Senegal, a monthlong trip from crowded ports in China. Over all, government subsidies to the fishing industry reached nearly \$22 billion between 2011 and 2015, nearly triple the amount spent during the previous four years, according to Zhang</p>	<p>很多中国船主依靠政府资金，来建立船队和为去往塞内加尔的航行提供燃料——从中国繁忙的港口出发抵达那里需要一个月的时间。据新加坡南洋理工大学(Nanyang Technological University)研究员张宏洲称，2011 年至 2015 年间，中国政府对渔业的补贴高达近 220 亿美元，接近之前四年补贴总额的三倍。</p>

<p>Hongzhou, a research fellow at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.</p>	
<p>That figure, he said, does not include the tens of millions in subsidies and tax breaks that coastal Chinese cities and provinces provide to support local fishing companies.</p>	<p>他表示,这个数字还不包括中国沿海城市和省份为支持当地渔业公司而提供的数千万元的补贴和税收减免。</p>
<p>According to one study by Greenpeace, subsidies for some Chinese fishing companies amount to a significant portion of their income. For one large state-owned company, CNFC Overseas Fisheries, the \$12 million diesel subsidy it received last year made the difference between profit and loss, according to a corporate filing.</p>	<p>绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)的一项研究发现,对于一些中国渔业公司来说,政府补贴占其收入的很大一部分。根据大型国有企业中水集团远洋股份有限公司的一份企业档案,去年获得的1200万美元的柴油补贴是决定公司盈亏的关键。</p>
<p>"Chinese fleets are all over the world now, and without these subsidies, the industry just wouldn't be sustainable," said Li Shuo, a global policy adviser at Greenpeace East Asia. "For Senegal and other countries of West Africa, the impact has been devastating."</p>	<p>"现在,中国的船队遍布世界各地,没有这些补贴,这个行业根本就维持不下去,"绿色和平组织东亚办公室全球政策顾问李硕说。"对塞内加尔和其他西非国家来说,其影响是毁灭性的。"</p>
<p>In Senegal, an impoverished nation of 14 million, fishing stocks are plummeting. Local fishermen working out of hand-hewn canoes compete with megatrawlers whose mile-long nets sweep up virtually every living thing. Most of the fish they catch is sent abroad, with a lot ending up as fishmeal fodder for chickens and pigs in the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>塞内加尔是一个人口1400万的贫困国家,它的渔业储备正在急剧下降。当地渔民用手工制作的独木舟捕鱼,根本无法与超大拖网渔船抗衡,后者长达一英里的渔网几乎能把所有活物一网打尽。他们捕的鱼大部分被运往国外,其中很多最终成为鱼粉饲料,供应美国和欧洲的养鸡场与养猪场。</p>
<p>The sea's diminishing returns mean plummeting incomes for fishermen and higher food prices for Senegalese citizens, most of whom depend on fish as their primary source of protein.</p>	<p>来自海洋的回馈不断减少,意味着塞内加尔渔民的收入骤然下降,食品价格则出现上涨——大部分塞内加尔人以鱼类作为主要的蛋白质来源。</p>
<p>"We are facing an unprecedented crisis," said Alassane Samba, a former director of Senegal's oceanic research institute. "If things keep going the</p>	<p>"我们正面临前所未有的危机,"塞内加尔海洋研究所前所长阿拉萨内·桑巴(Alassane Samba)说。"如果这种情况持续下去,人们就只能吃水母为生。"</p>

way they are, people will have to eat jellyfish to survive.”	
When it comes to global fishing operations, China is the indisputable king of the sea. It is the world’s biggest seafood exporter, and its population accounts for more than a third of all fish consumption worldwide, a figure growing by 6 percent a year.	在全球捕鱼业中，中国是无可争议的海洋之王。它是世界上最大的海产品出口国，中国对鱼类的消费量占全球总消费量的三分之一以上，并以每年6%的速度增长。
The nation’s fishing industry employs more than 14 million people, up from five million in 1979, with 30 million others relying on fish for their livelihood.	中国渔业的从业人员超过1400万人，远超1979年的500万人，另有3000万人从事和鱼类有关的行业。
“The truth is, traditional fishing grounds in Chinese waters exist in name only,” said Mr. Zhang of Nanyang University. “For China’s leaders, ensuring a steady supply of aquatic products is not just about good economics but social stability and political legitimacy.”	“实际上，中国水域的传统渔场只在名义上存在，”南洋理工大学的张宏洲说。“对中国领导人来说，确保水产品的稳定供应不仅是为了促进经济，也是为了保证社会稳定及其政治合法性。”
But as they press toward other countries, Chinese fishermen have become entangled in a growing number of maritime disputes.	但是随着中国渔民逼近其他国家，他们也陷入越来越多的海洋纠纷。
Indonesia has impounded scores of Chinese boats caught poaching in its waters, and in March last year, the Argentine authorities sank a Chinese vessel that tried to ram a coast guard boat. Violent clashes between Chinese fishermen and the South Korean authorities have left a half-dozen people dead.	印度尼西亚扣押了数十艘在其海域偷渔的中国船只。去年3月，阿根廷当局击沉了一艘试图撞击海岸警卫队船只的中国渔船。中国渔民和韩国当局之间的暴力冲突导致六人死亡。
For Beijing, the nation’s fleet of fishing vessels has helped assert its territorial ambitions in the South China Sea. In Hainan Province, the government encourages boat owners to fish in and around the Spratlys, the archipelago claimed by the Philippines, and the Paracel Islands, which Vietnam considers its own.	对北京来说，中国的捕鱼船队能帮助它确立在南海的领土野心。海南省政府鼓励船主在斯普拉特利群岛（Spratlys，亦称南沙群岛——译注）和帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，亦称西沙群岛——译注）捕鱼。菲律宾和越南分别宣称拥有这两个群岛的主权。
This maritime militia receives subsidized fuel, ice and navigational	这些海上民兵获得了政府补贴的燃料、冰和导航装置。在中国海军护卫舰的

<p>devices. Backed by the firepower of Chinese naval frigates, they have driven away thousands of Filipino fishermen who depended on the rich waters around the Spratly Islands.</p>	<p>火力支持下，他们赶走了数以千计的菲律宾渔民，后者以斯普拉特利群岛周围的丰富水产为生。</p>
<p>Across the Philippine province of Palawan, the impact is reflected in the rows of idled outriggers and the clouds of smoke drifting across freshly denuded hillsides.</p>	<p>在菲律宾的巴拉望省，一排排小艇闲置在那里，新近遭到砍伐的山坡上飘过一团团烟雾，这些都是中国影响力的体现。</p>
<p>Unable to live off the sea, desperate fishermen have been burning protected coastal jungle to make way for rice fields. But heavy rain often washes away the topsoil, environmentalists say, rendering the steep land useless.</p>	<p>由于无法靠海洋为生，绝望的渔民烧掉本应受保护的沿海丛林，想把它们改成稻田。但环保人士称，大雨经常冲走表层的土壤，致使陡峭的土地毫无用处。</p>
<p>"Young boys spend their lives preparing to become fishermen," said Eddie Agamos Brock, who runs Tao, an ecotourism initiative. "Now they have no way to make a living from the sea."</p>	<p>"一直以来，年轻男孩们学的都是捕鱼，"生态旅游计划 Tao 的经营者埃迪·埃格莫斯·布罗克(Eddie Agamos Brock)说，"现在他们却无法靠海洋为生。"</p>
<p>For Senegal, which stretches along the Atlantic for more than 300 miles, the ocean is the economic lifeblood and a part of the national identity. Seafood is the main export, and fishing-related industries employ nearly 20 percent of the work force, according to the World Bank.</p>	<p>塞内加尔沿着大西洋有 300 多英里的海岸线，海洋是它的经济命脉，也是这个国家身份认同的一部分。据世界银行(World Bank)称，海鲜是塞内加尔的主要出口产品，近 20%的劳动力从事与渔业相关的行业。</p>
<p>Ceebu jen, a hearty fish stew, is the national dish, and sawfish — once plentiful but now rare — grace bank notes. No Senegalese postcard is complete without an image of pirogues, the exuberantly painted boats fishermen use.</p>	<p>丰盛的炖鱼 Ceebu jen 是该国的特色菜；锯鳐的图像被印在钞票上——这种鱼过去有很多，现在已经非常稀少。塞内加尔的明信片上都印有色彩鲜艳的独木舟图案，这些独木舟是渔民使用的。</p>
<p>Despite declining fish stocks, unrelenting drought linked to climate change has driven millions of rural Senegalese to the coast, increasing the nation's dependence on the sea.</p>	<p>尽管鱼类储备减少，但与气候变化有关的持续干旱也迫使数百万塞内加尔农村人口来到海边，这增加了该国对海洋的依赖。</p>
<p>With two-thirds of the population under 18, the strain has helped fuel</p>	<p>塞内加尔有三分之二的人口在 18 岁以下，这种压力导致试图进入欧洲的塞</p>

the surge of young Senegalese trying to reach Europe.	内加尔年轻人数量激增。
"Foreigners complain about Africa migrants coming to their countries, but they have no problem coming to our waters and stealing all our fish," said Moustapha Balde, 22, whose teenage cousin drowned after his boat sank in the Mediterranean.	"外国人抱怨非洲移民去他们的国家，但他们就可以肆无忌惮地来我们的水域，偷走我们所有的鱼，"22岁的穆斯塔法·巴尔德(Moustapha Balde)说。他十几岁的表弟在偷渡地中海时因船只沉没而被淹死。
The migration to the coast has transformed this seaside city, Joal, from a palm-shaded fishing village into a town of 55,000. Abdou Karim Sall, 50, president of the local fishermen's association, said there were now 4,900 pirogues in Joal, up from a few dozen when he was a teenager.	迁往海边的移民把海滨城市若阿勒从棕榈成荫的渔村变成了一个拥有5.5万人的城镇。50岁的阿卜杜·卡里姆·萨勒(Abdou Karim Sall)是当地渔民协会的主席。他说，现在若阿勒有4900艘独木舟，而他十多岁时只有几十艘。
"We always thought that sea life was boundless," he said while patrolling the coastline. Now, he added, "we are facing a catastrophe."	"我们一直以为海洋生物是取之不尽的，"他沿着海岸线巡逻时说。他还说，现在"我们面临着一场灾难"。
Mr. Sall became a local hero after he single-handedly detained the captains of two Chinese boats that were fishing illegally. These days, residents curse him under their breath because he has expanded his campaign against overfishing to include Senegalese boats that flout fishing rules designed to help stocks rebound.	萨勒凭着一己之力，扣留了两艘非法捕鱼的中国船只的船长，因此成了当地的英雄。如今，居民们却在悄悄骂他，因为他扩大了反对过度捕捞运动的范围，为了帮助鱼类储备回升，他把矛头也对准那些无视捕鱼规则的塞内加尔船只。
"I understand why they hate me," he said. "They are just trying to survive from day to day."	"我知道他们为什么恨我，"他说。"他们只是想一天一天地生存下去。"
Still, most of his ire is directed at the capacious foreign-owned trawlers. These days, more than 100 large boats work Senegalese waters, a mix of European, Asian and locally flagged vessels, according to government figures. That number doesn't include boats that fly Senegalese flags but are owned by Chinese companies.	但他的大部分愤怒仍是针对大容量的外国拖网渔船的。政府数据显示，目前有100多艘大型船只在塞内加尔的领海作业，有的悬挂欧洲和亚洲旗帜，有的悬挂本地旗帜。这个数字不包括悬挂塞内加尔国旗，但属于中国公司所有的船只。
Also uncounted are the ships that fish illegally, often at night or on the fringes of Senegal's 200-mile-wide exclusive economic zone — well out	非法捕鱼的船只也没有算在内。它们往往是在夜里，或是在塞内加尔200英里宽的专属经济区的边缘捕捞，对该国规模颇小的海军来说根本鞭长莫及。

of reach of the country's small navy.	及。
Dyhia Belhabib, a fisheries expert trying to quantify illegal fishing along the African coast, said Chinese boats were among the worst offenders; in West Africa, they report just 8 percent of their catch, compared with 29 percent for European-flagged vessels, she said.	试图量化非洲沿岸非法捕捞情况的渔业专家黛希娅·贝尔哈比卜(Dyhia Belhabib)表示, 中国渔船出现在罪魁祸首的行列里。她说, 在西非, 它们上报的捕鱼量仅为实际捕鱼量的8%, 相比之下悬挂欧洲旗帜的船只上报的捕鱼量是29%。
According to her estimates, Chinese boats steal 40,000 tons of fish a year from Senegalese waters, an amount worth roughly \$28 million.	据她估计, 中国渔船每年从塞内加尔领海盗捕4万吨鱼, 价值约2800万美元。
Her figures do not include boats engaged in illegal fishing that were never caught — nearly two-thirds of all Chinese vessels, she said. "When darkness falls, the dynamics of illegal fishing change dramatically and it becomes a free-for-all."	她的数据不包括从来没被抓到过的非法捕捞船只, 相当于所有中国船只的近三分之二。“夜幕降临时, 非法捕捞的动态急剧变化, 成了一场没有规则的混战。”
The problem is magnified across West Africa. Some countries, like Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone, have just a handful of boats to police their national waters.	这个问题在西非各地更严重。一些国家, 如几内亚比绍和塞拉利昂, 只拥有少量船只去管理自己的领海。
In Senegal, recent legislation has drastically increased fines for illegal fishing to \$1 million, and officials pointed to the two impounded foreign-owned boats in Dakar, the nation's capital, as proof that their efforts are bearing fruit.	在塞内加尔, 最近的立法把针对非法捕捞的罚款大幅增至100万美元。官方也以被扣押在该国首都达喀尔的两艘外国船只为例, 证明他们的行动卓有成效。
Glancing out at the sea, Capt. Mamadou Ndiaye described the challenges he faces as the director of enforcement for Senegal's Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. Many scofflaws, he noted, fish on the edge of Senegal's territorial waters and can easily escape when threatened.	向外瞥了一眼大海, 塞内加尔渔业与海洋经济部(Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy)执法局局长马马杜·恩迪亚耶(Mamadou Ndiaye)上校说起了自己面临的挑战。他指出, 很多违法分子都是在塞内加尔领海的边缘捕鱼, 面临威胁时可以轻而易举地逃脱。
His agency cannot afford speedboats or satellite imagery; it could also use a functioning airplane. "Still, we have more than many other	他领导的机构买不起快艇, 也用不起卫星图片或是功能正常的飞机。“但我们的设备依然比其他很多国家多, 我们还得帮助它们,”他说。

countries, and we have to help them, too," he said.	
Most of the small pelagic fish that swim in Senegalese waters — and make up 85 percent of the nation's protein consumption — migrate in enormous schools between Morocco and Sierra Leone. Along the way, they are scooped up by hundreds of industrial trawlers, at least half of them Chinese-owned, experts say.	塞内加尔海域内活动的大多数中上层小型鱼类会结成许多庞大的鱼群，在摩洛哥与塞拉利昂之间迁徙，它们提供了该国饮食中 85% 的蛋白质。专家说，一路上，它们被数以百计的工业拖网渔船捕捞，其中至少有一半渔船是归中国所有。
In 2012, Senegal stopped granting licenses to foreign trawlers for these small fish, but neighboring countries have refused to follow suit. Mauritania, where most of the fleet is Chinese-Mauritanian joint ventures, is home to 20 fishmeal factories that grind sea life into exported animal feed, with another 20 planned, according to Greenpeace.	2012 年，塞内加尔停止向捕捞这些小型鱼类的外国拖网渔船颁发执照，但邻国却拒绝效仿这一做法。毛里塔尼亚的大部分渔船队都是中毛两国合资的企业，根据绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)的数据，该国有 20 家鱼粉厂，将海洋生物碾磨为供出口用的动物饲料，另外还计划再开 20 家新厂。
Protecting the seas sometimes means saying no to China, whose largess is funding infrastructure across Africa.	有时候，保护海洋就意味着拒绝中国，而中国正在慷慨解囊，为非洲的基础设施建设提供资金。
"It's hard to say no to China when they are building your roads," said Dr. Samba, the former head of Senegal's oceanic research institute.	"当中国还在为你修路的时候，要对他们说不是很困难的，"塞内加尔海洋研究所前负责人桑巴博士说：
Then there is the lack of transparency that keeps national fishing agreements with China secret.	此外相关事务也缺少透明度，同中国签订的国家渔业协定就完全是保密的。
"There is corruption in opacity," said Rashid Sumaila, director of the Fisheries Economics Research Unit at the University of British Columbia Fisheries Center. "Sometimes the Chinese pay bribes to get access and that money doesn't trickle down, so the population is hit by a double whammy."	"不透明中存在着腐败现象，"不列颠哥伦比亚大学渔业中心渔业经济研究部门(Fisheries Economics Research Unit at the University of British Columbia Fisheries Center)主任拉希德·苏迈拉(Rashid Sumaila)说。"有时候中国人靠行贿获得许可证，这样的金钱不会下渗，普通人民等于受到双重打击。"
Beijing has become sensitive to accusations that its huge fishing fleet is helping push fish stocks to the brink of collapse.	中国的巨大捕鱼舰队正在推动鱼类种群陷入崩溃边缘，对于这样的指责，北京已经非常敏感。

<p>The government says it is aggressively reducing fuel subsidies — by 2019 they will have been cut by 60 percent, according to a fishery official — and pending legislation would require all distant-water vessels manufactured in China to register with the government, enabling better monitoring.</p>	<p>政府表示正在大力减少燃料补贴——一位渔业官员说，到2019年将减少60%——此外，正待生效的法律要求所有中国制造的远洋船只都在政府登记，从而实现更好的监管。</p>
<p>“The era of fishing any way you want, wherever you want, has passed,” Liu Xinzong, deputy general director of the Bureau of Fisheries in Beijing, said. “We now need to fish by the rules.”</p>	<p>“想怎么捕捞就怎么捕捞，想在哪里捕捞就在哪里捕捞的时代已经过去了，”中国渔业局副局长刘新忠说。“我们现在需要按规则来捕鱼。”</p>
<p>But criticism of China’s fishing practices, he added, is sometimes exaggerated, arguing that Chinese vessels traveling to Africa were simply responding to the demand for seafood from developed countries, which have been reducing their own fleets.</p>	<p>但是，他补充说，对中国捕捞活动的批评有时过于夸张，他认为，去往非洲的中国船队只是为了满足发达国家对海鲜的需求，这些发达国家已经减少了自己的捕鱼船队。</p>
<p>“People come to me and ask, ‘If China doesn’t fish, where would Americans get their fish to eat?’” he said.</p>	<p>“人们来问我，‘如果没有中国人捕鱼，那么美国人吃的鱼从哪里来？’”他说。</p>
<p>Here in Joal, the dwindling catches have prompted the closing of three of the town’s ice factories, with the fourth barely holding on. On the town’s main quay, where women wade into the surf to meet arriving pirogues, the competition for fish has become intense.</p>	<p>在若阿勒，捕鱼量减少已经导致镇上三家冰厂关闭，只有第四家还在勉强维持。在镇上的主要码头，女人们涉水走向海浪，迎接到达的船只，收购鱼的竞争变得激烈。</p>
<p>“We used to have big grouper and tuna, but now we are fighting over a few sardinella,” said one buyer, Sente Camara, 68. On a good day, she makes \$20; on a bad day, she loses money. “The future is dark,” she said.</p>	<p>“我们以前有大石斑鱼和金枪鱼，但是现在我们正为一点沙丁鱼争来抢去，”68岁的买家桑特·卡马拉(Sente Camara)说。生意好的时候，她一天能赚20美元；生意不好的时候还会亏钱。“未来是黑暗的，”她说。</p>
<p>To catch anything, fishermen have to venture out farther, putting their lives at risk if an engine stalls or a late summer storm barrels through. Sometimes the danger is a super trawler whose wake can easily swamp</p>	<p>为了捕到鱼，渔民不得不冒着危险出海到更远的地方，如果发动机停转或者在夏末遭遇暴风雨，他们可能会有生命危险。有时候，一艘超大型拖网渔船也会带来危险，它的尾流可以轻易打翻一艘独木舟。</p>

<p>a pirogue.</p>	
<p>At Joal's vast outdoor smoking center, the lack of fish was apparent in the empty racks normally stacked with yellow-tailed sardinella and millet stalks smoldering below.</p>	<p>在若阿勒宽敞的户外烟熏中心，架子上通常都会堆满黄尾沙丁鱼，下面用谷物秸秆熏烧，如今架子上空荡荡的，鱼类显然非常缺乏。</p>
<p>Daba Mbaye, 49, one of the few people working, said the smokers could no longer compete with the fishmeal factories.</p>	<p>现年 49 岁的达巴·姆巴耶(Daba Mbaye)是还在工作的少数人之一，她说，熏鱼者无法再同鱼粉厂竞争。</p>
<p>"They leave us with nothing, and we are powerless to stop them," Ms. Mbaye said. "Now we are forced to catch juvenile fish, which is like going into a house and killing all the children. If you do that, the family will eventually disappear."</p>	<p>"他们没有给我们留下任何东西，我们无力阻止他们。"姆巴耶说。"现在我们被迫捕捞未成年的鱼，这就像进入一座房子，杀死里面所有的孩子。如果你这么做，这个家族终将消失。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/chinas-appetite-pushes-fisheries-to-the-brink</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/chinas-appetite-pushes-fisheries-to-the-brink</p>
<p>Trump's Turn Toward China Curtails Navy Patrols in Disputed Zones</p>	<p>朝鲜危机当头，美国不愿在南海挑战中国</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Six weeks ago, the United States Pacific Command requested permission from senior American officials for a United States warship to sail within 12 nautical miles of Scarborough Shoal, a disputed reef in the South China Sea that is claimed by the Philippines and China.</p>	<p>华盛顿——六周前，美国太平洋司令部(Pacific Command)请求高级官员允许一艘该国军舰在南海有争议岛礁斯卡伯勒浅滩(Scarborough Shoal, 中国称黄岩岛——译注)12海里范围内航行。菲律宾和中国均声称拥有该礁石的主权。</p>
<p>The Navy had good reason to think the request would be granted. During last year's campaign, President Trump labeled then-President Barack Obama as weak in defending international waters in the South China Sea, where Beijing has started a sharp military buildup to reclaim land, install runways and haul equipment onto reefs and shoals it claimed as its own. Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson, during his confirmation hearing in January, called for China to be denied access to</p>	<p>美国海军有充分的理由认为该请求会获得批准。去年竞选期间，特朗普总统给时任总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)在捍卫南海国际水域上的表现贴上了软弱的标签。在过去一段时间，中国已在南海地区开始了一场迅速的军事建设，以便填海造陆、搭建飞机跑道并把设备运到其宣称为自己所有的岛礁和浅滩上。美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)在1月的提名确认听证会上呼吁，阻止中国登陆相关人工岛屿。外交政策专家和亚洲观察人士为美国海军恢复在中国自称是其领海的水域进行日常巡逻做好了准备。</p>

<p>the artificial islands. And foreign policy experts and Asia watchers braced for a return to routine Navy patrols within China's self-proclaimed territorial waters, something Mr. Obama allowed sparingly.</p>	<p>此前，奥巴马只是偶尔才批准这类行动。</p>
<p>But instead, the Pacific Command request — and two others by the Navy in February — was turned down by top Pentagon officials before they even made it to Mr. Trump's desk. More than 100 days into the Trump presidency, no American Navy ship has gone within 12 miles of any of the disputed islands in the South China Sea, Defense officials said.</p>	<p>但太平洋司令部的请求——连同美国海军在 2 月提出的另外两项请求——被五角大楼的高层官员拒绝了。它们甚至都没出现在特朗普的办公桌上。特朗普已担任总统 100 多天，国防部官员称，尚没有美国海军船只进入南海任何一座有争议岛屿 12 海里范围内。</p>
<p>The decision not to challenge China's territorial claims shows a remarkable deference toward Beijing from an administration that is increasingly turning toward Chinese President Xi Jinping for help amid the escalating crisis in the Korean Peninsula. It remained unclear on Tuesday whether it was Defense Secretary Jim Mattis; Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; or one of their deputies who turned down the three requests. Defense officials said that the White House was not involved.</p>	<p>不挑战中国领土主张的决定，显示出特朗普政府对北京惊人的顺从。在朝鲜半岛危机日渐升级的情况下，特朗普政府越来越转向中国国家主席习近平求助。周二当天尚不清楚是国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)、参谋长联席会议主席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德上将(Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.)还是他们的某个副手拒绝了这三项请求。国防部官员称白宫没有参与此事。</p>
<p>"All of the language, combined with the fact that the Republican foreign policy establishment had been critical of Obama for not carrying out enough Fonops, means there was a wide expectation that Trump would put down a marker early. And that hasn't happened," said Robert Daly, the director of the Kissinger Institute on China and the United States at the Wilson Center. He was referring to the Navy excursions, officially known as freedom of navigation operations.</p>	<p>"所有这些相关言论，再加上共和党外交政策建制派一直指责奥巴马没有开展足够的 Fonops 的事实，都意味着人们抱有对特朗普会提早行动的广泛预期。但这一幕并没有发生，"威尔逊中心基辛格中美关系研究所(Kissinger Institute on China and the United States at the Wilson Center)主任戴博(Robert Daly)说。他指的是美国海军的一种远航行动，官方称其为航行自由行动(freedom of navigation operations, 简称 Fonops)。</p>

<p>The simmering crisis in North Korea seems to have changed the Trump administration's earlier assumptions on how to handle China. Mr. Trump campaigned on being tough on Beijing, promising that he would label China a currency manipulator and would go after Beijing on trade.</p>	<p>一触即发的朝鲜危机似乎改变了特朗普政府早前有关如何对待中国的假设。竞选期间，特朗普对北京态度强硬，承诺会把中国列为汇率操纵国，并在贸易问题上对中国采取行动。</p>
<p>But as North Korea accelerated its provocative behavior the past three months, attempting nine missile launches on six occasions since Mr. Trump came to power, his administration has adopted a more conciliatory air with Beijing as the president seeks help to rein in Pyongyang.</p>	<p>但随着过去三个月里朝鲜的挑衅行为加剧——自特朗普上台以来，朝鲜已在六个不同的时间试图发射九枚导弹——美国政府对北京采取了更温和的态度，因为特朗普总统要在控制平壤方面寻求帮助。</p>
<p>With each missile launch, Mr. Trump's newfound affection for the Chinese leader, Mr. Xi, has increased. Last Saturday, after the most recent launch, Mr. Trump wrote on Twitter that North Korea had "disrespected the wishes of China and its highly respected president when it launched, though unsuccessfully, a missile today. Bad!"</p>	<p>朝鲜每发射一次导弹，特朗普对中国领导人习近平新生的好感都会有所增加。上周六，在朝鲜进行了距今最近的发射后，特朗普在 Twitter 上发文称朝鲜“今天发射导弹的行为，虽然没有成功，但仍是对中国及其备受尊敬的国家主席的愿望的不尊重。太糟糕了！”</p>
<p>Decisions to deny the Navy's requests to sail within 12 nautical miles of disputed islands in the South China Sea were fairly routine during the Obama administration. In fact, that Mr. Obama came under sharp criticism from Republicans for suspending for more than two years of such excursions, out of concern for further raising tensions with Beijing.</p>	<p>拒绝海军在南海有争议岛屿 12 海里范围内航行请求的决定，在奥巴马政府时期相当常见。实际上，因为担心造成与北京的紧张关系进一步加剧，奥巴马让航行自由行动暂停了两年多。这让他当时受到了共和党人的严厉抨击。</p>
<p>In October 2015, the Obama administration sent a guided missile destroyer, the Lassen, within territorial waters near Subi Reef, one of several artificial islands that China has built in the disputed Spratly Islands chain. At the time, Mr. Obama's White House played down the episode and directed Defense Department officials not to talk about it</p>	<p>2015 年 10 月，奥巴马政府派“拉森号”导弹驱逐舰进入渚碧礁 (Subi Reef)——中国在有争议的斯普拉特利群岛 (Spratly Islands, 中国称为南沙群岛——译注) 岛链修建的多座人工岛屿之一——附近海域。当时，奥巴马领导的白宫淡化了该行动，并指示国防部官员不要公开讨论此事，想避免加剧冲突。</p>

publicly, wanting to avoid escalating a conflict.	
Such hesitance prompted harsh words from Mr. Trump during the presidential campaign. In an interview with The New York Times in March 2016, Mr. Trump said that Beijing had built in the South China Sea "a military fortress, the likes of which perhaps the world has not seen.	竞选期间，这种犹豫招到了特朗普的严厉指责。2016年3月接受《纽约时报》的采访时，特朗普说北京已经在南海建起了“军事堡垒，而且或许是全世界前所未见的那种”。
"Amazing, actually," he said. "They do that at will, because they have no respect for our president and they have no respect for our country."	"实际上令人惊叹，"他说。"他们随心所欲，因为他们不尊重我们的总统，不尊重我们的国家。"
Mr. Tillerson came to office saying that China's island-building campaign was "akin to Russia's taking of Crimea." He said that the Trump administration was "going to have to send China a clear signal that, first, the island-building stops," and "second, your access to those islands also is not going to be allowed."	蒂勒森上台时称中国的造岛运动“类似于俄罗斯吞并克里米亚”。他说，特朗普政府“将不得不向中国发出明确的信号，首先，停止修建岛屿”，并且“第二，不允许你们登陆这些岛屿”。
That denial of access is now on the back burner. In fact, China has continued to militarize the islands, according to Mr. Daly, of the Wilson Center, and has bomb-proofed airplane hangars that were built on the reclaimed islands as well as brought in additional equipment.	现在，不允许中国登上相关岛屿已经不重要了。实际上，据威尔逊中心的戴博称，中国继续让相关岛屿军事化，并对人工岛屿上修建的飞机库进行了防爆处理，还引入了额外的设备。
Chinese officials have maintained that such action does not constitute militarizing the islands. They say the islands are Chinese territory and Beijing therefore cannot militarize land it already owns. The United States and other countries disagree.	中国官员坚称这种行为不构成相关岛屿的军事化。他们说那些岛屿是中国的领土，因而北京不可能军事化已经属于自己的土地。美国和其他国家对此持不同意见。
The Chinese have not yet begun construction on Scarborough Shoal. American officials have long viewed doing so as something of a red line, and have cautioned Chinese counterparts that any building on the shoal would be viewed as provocative.	中国还没开始在斯卡伯勒浅滩上修建相关设施。美国官员长期视这么做的行为为某种红线。他们告诫中国同僚，斯卡伯勒浅滩上的任何建设行为都会被视作挑衅。

<p>Mr. Obama warned Mr. Xi at a March 2016 meeting in Washington not to start building an island at Scarborough Shoal. Late last year, an unusually large number of Chinese vessels were positioned close to the disputed reef, renewing American concerns.</p>	<p>2016年3月在华盛顿举行会谈时，奥巴马警告习近平不要在斯卡伯勒浅滩上建造岛屿。去年年底，一批数量异常大的中国船只被部署在这个有争议的浅滩附近，再次引发了美国的担忧。</p>
<p>A Defense official described the Pacific Command request last month to conduct a naval excursion within 12 nautical miles of Scarborough Shoal as a signal to the Chinese that building on the atoll remained a red line for the United States. The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss sensitive operations more frankly, added that Navy officials believed that the request to be in line with what the Trump administration wanted.</p>	<p>国防部官员称，太平洋司令部上月请求在斯卡伯勒浅滩12海里范围内开展海军行动，以向中国发出信号，表明对美国来说，该环礁上的建造行为依然是一条红线。这名要求在匿名的条件下更坦率地讨论敏感行动的官员接着表示，海军官员认为，该请求符合特朗普政府的需要。</p>
<p>But Defense officials also said that Mr. Mattis and the Pentagon leadership want to look carefully at the strategic implications of such excursions on overall national security policy. While Mr. Mattis is far from opposed to the freedom of navigation trips, he is reviewing the American security posture around the world, Defense officials said.</p>	<p>但国防部官员也表示，马蒂斯和五角大楼的领导层希望仔细研究这类行动对整个国家安全政策的战略影响。国防部官员称，尽管马蒂斯完全不反对航行自由行动，但他正在审查美国在全世界的安全立场。</p>
<p>Additionally, Washington's hope that China will rein in North Korea has called into question the timing of the next freedom of navigation sail.</p>	<p>此外，华盛顿希望中国约束朝鲜。这让下一次航行自由行动的时间选择被打上了问号。</p>
<p>Andrew L. Oros, the author of the newly published "Japan's Security Renaissance," said that it was far more important now to address North Korea's missile and nuclear weapons development than to pick a fight over the Navy navigation trips.</p>	<p>新出版的《日本的安全复兴》(Japan's Security Renaissance)一书的作者安德鲁·L·奥罗斯(Andrew L. Oros)称，现在解决朝鲜的导弹和核武器发展，远比围绕海军的航行活动挑起争端重要。</p>
<p>"That's clearly the case," Mr. Oros said. But, he said, the Trump administration still must</p>	<p>"这是显然的，"奥罗斯说。但他表示，特朗普政府仍须密切监视中国的活动，不在有争议岛屿的问题上让步。</p>
<p>closely monitor China's activities and not give ground in the disputed</p>	<p>"我希望这么做不会让中国觉得这是默认北京对国际水域提出的肆无忌惮的</p>

islands.	主权主张，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/navy-south-china-sea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170503/navy-south-china-sea
As Economy Grows, North Korea's Grip on Society Is Tested	有朝鲜特色的社会主义考验金氏政权
SEOUL, South Korea — Despite decades of sanctions and international isolation, the economy in North Korea is showing surprising signs of life.	韩国首尔——朝鲜遭受了长达数十年的制裁和国际社会的孤立，但其经济眼下正呈现出令人意外的蓬勃迹象。
Scores of marketplaces have opened in cities across the country since the North Korean leader, Kim Jong Un, took power five years ago. A growing class of merchants and entrepreneurs is thriving under the protection of ruling party officials. Pyongyang, the capital, has seen a construction boom, and there are now enough cars on its once-empty streets for some residents to make a living washing them.	自从朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong Un)于5年前上台以来，该国各地已经开办了众多市场。日益壮大的商人和创业家阶层在执政党官员的保护下迅猛发展。首都平壤出现了建筑高潮，一度空荡荡的街道上如今也有了足够多的汽车，使得一些居民有机会以洗车维持生计。
Reliable economic data is scarce. But recent defectors, regular visitors and economists who study the country say nascent market forces are beginning to reshape North Korea — a development that complicates efforts to curb Kim's nuclear ambitions.	可靠的经济数据并不多。但近来脱北的人士、常常到访朝鲜的人以及研究朝鲜问题的经济学家表示，新兴的市场力量正开始重塑朝鲜——这一新情况会让遏制朝鲜核野心的努力变得复杂起来。
Even as President Donald Trump bets on tougher sanctions, especially by China, to stop the North from developing nuclear-tipped missiles capable of striking the United States, the country's improving economic health has made it easier for it to withstand such pressure and to acquire funds for its nuclear program.	在唐纳德·特朗普总统寄望于以更严厉的制裁——尤其是出自中国之手的制裁——阻止朝鲜研制可被用来袭击美国的核弹头导弹之际，经济状况的改善让朝鲜可以更容易地抵御这些压力，并为其核计划筹集资金。
While North Korea remains deeply impoverished, estimates of annual growth under Kim's rule range from 1 percent to 5 percent, comparable to some fast-growing economies unencumbered by sanctions.	朝鲜仍处于极度贫困状态，但在金正恩治下，其经济增速据估计在1%至5%之间，即便与不受制裁所累、经济快速发展的国家相比也毫不逊色。
But a limited embrace of market forces in what is supposed to be a	不过，对于在2013年把经济增长列为与发展核武并驾齐驱的首要政策目标

classless society also is a gamble for Kim, who in 2013 made economic growth a top policy goal on par with the development of a nuclear arsenal.	的金正恩来说，在一个本该没有阶级差别的社会里，即便是有限度地拥抱市场的力量也是一种赌博。
Kim, 33, has promised his long-suffering people that they will never have to “tighten their belts” again. But as he allows private enterprise to expand, he undermines the government’s central argument of socialist superiority over South Korea’s capitalist system.	现年 33 岁的金正恩向长期遭受苦难的朝鲜人民承诺，他们永远也不必再“勒紧腰带”了。他允许私人企业发展壮大，但在这样做的时候，却动摇了其政府关于社会主义制度比韩国的资本主义制度更优越的核心主张。
There are signs that market forces are weakening the government’s grip on society. Information is seeping in along with foreign goods, eroding the cult of personality surrounding Kim and his family. And as people support themselves and get what they need outside the state economy, they are less beholden to authorities.	有迹象表明，市场力量正在削弱政府对社会的控制。和外国商品一起渗透进来的信息，侵蚀了对金正恩及其家族的疯狂个人崇拜。此外，随着人们可以自谋生路并在国有经济之外获取个人所需，他们也不再那么受制于当局了。
“Our attitude toward the government was this: If you can’t feed us, leave us alone so we can make a living through the market,” said Kim Jin-hee, who fled North Korea in 2014 and, like others interviewed for this article, uses a new name in the South to protect relatives she left behind.	“我们对政府的态度是这样的：如果不能让我们吃饱饭，你就别干涉我们，这样一来我们就能靠市场谋生，”于 2014 年逃离朝鲜的金镇熙(Kim Jin-hee, 音)说。像其他就本文接受采访的人一样，为了保护身在朝鲜的亲属，她在韩国使用了一个新名字。
After the government tried to clamp down on markets in 2009, she recalled, “I lost what little loyalty I had for the regime.”	在朝鲜政府于 2009 年试图取缔市场以后，她回忆说，“我对这个政权连一点忠诚都不剩了。”
Unofficial Activity	未得到官方许可的活动
Kim Jin-hee’s loyalty was first tested in the 1990s, when a famine caused by floods, drought and the loss of Soviet aid gripped North Korea. The government stopped providing food rations, and as many as 2 million people died.	金镇熙的忠诚首次经受考验是在 20 世纪 90 年代。当时，一场由洪水、干旱和失去苏联的援助引发的饥荒肆虐朝鲜。政府停止供应配给的食品，多达 200 万人死去。
Kim did what many others did to survive. She stopped showing up for	为了活下去，金镇熙做了其他人都在做的事。在矿区城镇茂山的一家国有机

<p>her state job, at a machine-tool factory in the mining town of Musan, and spent her days at a makeshift market selling anything she could get her hands on. Similar markets appeared across the country.</p>	<p>床厂工作的她不再上班，而是每天在一个临时市场里售卖她能拿到手的所有东西。当时，该国各地都涌现出了类似的市场。</p>
<p>After the food shortage eased, the market in Musan continued to grow. By the time she left the country, Kim said, more than 1,000 stalls were squeezed into it alongside her own.</p>	<p>食品短缺有所缓解以后，茂山的市场继续壮大。到她离开朝鲜的时候，包括她的摊位在内，那里面挤进了超过 1000 个摊位。</p>
<p>Kim Jong Il, the father of the North's current leader, had been ambivalent about the marketplaces before he died in 2011. Sometimes he tolerated them, using them to increase food supplies and soften the blow of tightening sanctions imposed by the United Nations on top of a U.S. embargo dating to the Korean War. Other times, he sought to suppress them.</p>	<p>金正恩的父亲金正日(Kim Jong Il)于 2011 年去世前对这些市场的态度一直颇为矛盾。有时候，他容忍它们存在，利用它们增加食品供应，弱化美国自朝鲜战争以来实施的禁运措施外加联合国实施的日益严厉的制裁对朝鲜的打击。另外一些时候，他又寻求遏制它们。</p>
<p>But since 2010, the number of government-approved markets in North Korea has doubled to 440, and satellite images show them growing in size in most cities. In a country with a population of 25 million, about 1.1 million people are now employed as retailers or managers in these markets, according to a study by the Korea Institute for National Unification in Seoul.</p>	<p>但自从 2010 年以来，朝鲜得到官方许可的市场数量增加了一倍，达到 440 家；卫星图像显示，在大多数城市里，它们的规模越来越大。根据首尔的韩国统一研究院(Korea Institute for National Unification)的一项研究，在总人口数量为 2500 万的朝鲜，目前约有 110 万人的职业是在这些市场里当小贩或经理。</p>
<p>Unofficial market activity has flourished, too: people making and selling shoes, clothing, sweets and bread from their homes; traditional agricultural markets that appear in rural towns every 10 days; smugglers who peddle black-market goods like Hollywood movies, South Korean television dramas and smartphones that can be used near the Chinese border.</p>	<p>未得到官方许可的市场活动也大行其道：人们把在家里做的鞋子、衣服、糖果和面包进行贩卖；乡镇地区每隔十天就会有一场传统的农产品集市；走私者兜售着好莱坞电影、韩国电视剧以及能在中国边境附近使用的智能手机等黑市商品。</p>
<p>At least 40 percent of the population in North Korea is now engaged in</p>	<p>韩国情报机构负责人李炳镐 (Lee Byung-ho, 音) 在今年 2 月的一场闭门</p>

<p>some form of private enterprise, a level comparable to that of Hungary and Poland shortly after the fall of the Soviet bloc, the director of South Korea's intelligence service, Lee Byung-ho, told lawmakers in a closed-door briefing in February.</p>	<p>简报会上告诉国会议员，目前，至少有 40%的朝鲜人在以某种形式参与私人经营，这一水平与苏联集团解体不久后的匈牙利和波兰相当。</p>
<p>This market activity is driven in part by frustration with the state's inefficient and rigid planned economy. North Koreans once worked only in state farms and factories, receiving salaries and ration coupons to buy food and other necessities in state stores. But that system crumbled in the 1990s, and now many state workers earn barely a dollar a month. Economists estimate the cost of living in North Korea to be \$60 per month.</p>	<p>在某种程度上，这种经济活动的驱动力是人们对效率低下而又死板的国有计划经济的失望之情。朝鲜人一度只在国有农场和国有工厂里工作，用领到的薪水和配给券到国有商店里购买食品及其他生活必需品。但这个体系在 1990 年代崩溃了，现在很多国有单位的职工一个月只能挣到 1 美元。据经济学家估计，在朝鲜，每个月的生活成本是 60 美元。</p>
<p>Eighty percent of consumer goods sold in North Korean markets originate in China, according to an estimate by Kim Young-hee, director of the North Korean economy department at the Korea Development Bank in the South.</p>	<p>按照韩国产业银行(Korea Development Bank)朝鲜经济部主任金容熙 (Kim Young-hee, 音) 的估计，在朝鲜市场上销售的消费品，有 80%来自中国。</p>
<p>But Kim Jong Un has exhorted the country to produce more goods locally in an effort to lessen its dependence on China, using the word jagang, or self-empowerment. His call has emboldened manufacturers to respond to market demand.</p>	<p>但金正恩鼓励国人要“自强”，自行生产更多产品，以减少对中国的依赖。他的这一倡议，让制造商们有了针对市场需求做出反应的底气。</p>
<p>Shoes, liquor, cigarettes, socks, sweets, cooking oil, cosmetics and noodles produced in North Korea have already squeezed out or taken market share from Chinese-made versions, defectors said.</p>	<p>脱北者说，产于朝鲜的鞋、酒、香烟、袜子、糖果、烹饪油、化妆品已经把来自中国的同类商品挤出了市场或者抢占了后者的一部分市场份额。</p>
<p>Regular visitors to Pyongyang, the showcase capital, say a real consumer economy is emerging. "Competition is everywhere, including between travel agencies, taxi companies and restaurants,"</p>	<p>首都平壤是朝鲜展示自我的窗口，常常到访平壤的人士说，一种真正的消费经济正浮出水面。“竞争无处不在，包括旅行社之间、出租车公司之间和餐厅之间，”维也纳大学(University of Vienna)研究朝鲜问题的经济学家吕迪格</p>

<p>Rudiger Frank, an economist at the University of Vienna who studies the North, wrote recently after visiting a shopping center there.</p>	<p>•弗朗克(Rudiger Frank)最近在逛过平壤的一个购物中心后写道。</p>
<p>A cellphone service launched in 2008 has more than 3 million subscribers. With the state still struggling to produce electricity, imported solar panels have become a middle-class status symbol. And on sale at some grocery stores and informal markets on the side streets of Pyongyang is a beverage that state propaganda used to condemn as “cesspool water of capitalism” – Coca-Cola.</p>	<p>于2008年推出的一项手机服务有了超过300万用户。朝鲜在电力生产方面仍然面临着重重困难,但进口太阳能电池板已经成了中产阶级身份的一个象征。此外,在一些食品杂货店里以及平壤街头的非正式市场上可以买到可口可乐,一种曾被该国宣传机器斥为“资本主义污水”的饮料。</p>
<p>Leaning On Private Sector</p>	<p>倚重私营部门</p>
<p>When Kim Jong Un stood on a balcony reviewing a parade in April, he was flanked by Hwang Pyong So, the head of the military, and Pak Pong Ju, the premier in charge of the economy.</p>	<p>金正恩于今年4月份站在台上阅兵的时候,陪伴在其身侧的是军方负责人黄炳誓(Hwang Pyong-so)和手握经济大权的总理朴凤柱(Pak Pong-ju)。</p>
<p>The formation was symbolic of Kim’s byungjin policy, which calls for the parallel pursuit of two policy goals: developing the economy and building nuclear weapons. Only a nuclear arsenal, Kim argues, will make North Korea secure from U.S. invasion and let it focus on growth.</p>	<p>上述组合象征着金正恩的“并行”路线,这一路线主张同时追寻两个政策目标:发展经济和制造核武器。金正恩声称,朝鲜只有拥有核武库,才能免遭美国入侵,进而专注于经济发展。</p>
<p>Kim has granted state factories more autonomy over what they produce, including authority to find their own suppliers and customers, as long as they hit revenue targets. And families in collective farms are now assigned to individual plots called pojeon. Once they meet a state quota, they can keep and sell any surplus on their own.</p>	<p>在该生产什么产品方面,金正恩给了国有工厂更多的自主权,其中包括自行寻找供应商和消费者的权限,只要它们的收入能达标。此外,当局现在给集体农场里的人家分配了被称为“pojeon”的个人地块。粮食产量如果超出了国家下达的任务量,他们可以留下超出的部分并自行出售。</p>
<p>The measures resemble those adopted by China in the early years of its turn to capitalism in the 1980s. But North Korea has refrained from describing them as market-oriented reforms, preferring the phrase “economic management in our own style.”</p>	<p>这些措施和中国在1980年代转向资本主义之初推行的举措颇为相似。但朝鲜并没有冠之以市场化改革之名,而是将其称为“具有我们自己的特色的经济管理”。</p>

There is evidence that the state is growing increasingly dependent on the private sector.	有证据显示，朝鲜正越来越倚重私人部门。
Cha Moon-seok, a researcher at the Institute for Unification Education of South Korea, estimates that the government collects as much as \$222,000 per day in taxes from the marketplaces it manages. In March, authorities reportedly ordered people selling goods from their homes to move into formal marketplaces in an effort to collect even more.	据韩国统一教育研究所(Institute for Unification Education of South Korea)的研究员车文石(Cha Moon-Seek)估计，朝鲜政府每天从接受管理的市场那里收取的税金多达22.2万美元。今年3月，当局多次命令销售自家出产的产品的那些人迁入得到官方许可的市场，以便收取更多的税赋。
"Officials need the markets as much as the people need them," said Kim Jeong-ae, a journalist in Seoul who worked as a propagandist in North Korea before defecting.	"官员需要这些市场的程度不亚于老百姓，"脱北前是一名宣传人员、目前在首尔当记者的金正艾(Kim Jeong-ae, 音)说。
Kim fled North Korea in 2003 but has kept in touch with a younger brother there whom she describes as a donju, or money owner.	金正艾是在2003年逃离朝鲜的，但和留在那里的一个被她称为"金主"(donju)的弟弟一直都有联络。
'Loyalty Donations'	"忠诚献金"
Donju is the word is what North Koreans use to describe the new class of traders and businessmen that has emerged.	朝鲜人用金主一词指代一个新出现的商贸人士群体。
Kim Jeong-ae said that her brother provided fuel, food and crew members for fishing boats, and that he split the catch with a military-run fishing company.	金正艾说，她弟弟为渔船供应燃料、食品和船组人员，和一家由军队运营的渔业公司对捕捞所得进行分成。
"He lives in a large house with tall walls," she added, "so other people can't see what he has there."	"他住在一栋环绕着高墙的大房子里，"她补充道，"这样一来其他人就看不到他在那里都有些什么。"
Called "red capitalists" by South Korean scholars, donju invest in construction projects, establish partnerships with resource-strapped state factories and bankroll imports from China to supply retailers in the marketplaces. They operate with "covers," or party officials who protect their businesses. Some are relatives of party officials.	被韩国学者称为"红色资本家"的金主，会投资于建筑项目，与资源短缺的国有工厂建立合作关系，还会出资从中国进口商品，为市场里的商贩供货。他们与"保护人"，也就是为他们的企业提供保护的党内官员合作。一些人是党内官员的亲属。

A Shifting View	看法正发生转变
As the markets develop, more North Koreans will see the vastly superior products made overseas and perhaps question their nation's backward status.	随着市场的发展,更多的朝鲜人将会看到产自海外的优异得多的产品,他们或许会去质疑本国的落后状况。
"Thanks to the market, few North Koreans these days flee for food, as refugees in the 1990s did," said the Rev. Kim Seung-eun, a pastor who has helped hundreds of defectors reach South Korea. "Instead, they now flee to South Korea to have a better life they learned through the markets."	"由于市场的缘故,近来几乎没有人像1990年代的难民那样,是为了食物而逃离,"曾帮助数百名脱北者抵达韩国的金承恩(Kim Seung-eun,音)牧师说。"相反,他们现在逃离朝鲜是为了过上他们通过市场所了解到的更好的生活。"
Jung Gwang-il, who leads a defectors' group in Seoul called No Chain, said that with more North Koreans getting what they needed from markets rather than the state, their view of Kim was changing.	首尔脱北者团体"无锁链"(No Chain)的领导者郑光日(Jung Gwang-il)说,随着越来越多的朝鲜人从市场而不是政府那里得到他们需要的东西,他们对金正恩的看法正发生转变。
"North Koreans always called Kim Jong Un's grandfather and father 'the Great Leader' or 'the General,'" Jung said. "Now, when they talk among themselves, many just call Jong Un 'the Kid.' They fear him but have no respect for him."	"朝鲜人以前总是把金正恩的祖父和父亲称为'伟大领袖'或'大将军',"郑光日说。"现在,当他们关起门来说话的时候,很多人都管金正恩叫'那小子'。他们害怕他,但并不尊敬他。"
"They say, 'What has he done for us?'" Jung said.	"他们说,'他为我们做了什么?'"郑光日说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170504/north-korea-economy-marketplace	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170504/north-korea-economy-marketplace
Trump's Mixed Signals on South China Sea Worry Asian Allies	特朗普的南海政策让亚太国家焦虑迷茫
BEIJING — South Korea wants to discuss unease about an American antimissile system on its soil. Taiwan is eager to buy weapons. The Philippines hopes to find out whether the United States plans to challenge China in the South China Sea.	北京——韩国想讨论对自己领土上的美国反导系统的不安。台湾急于购买武器。菲律宾想知道美国是否打算在南海挑战中国。
Leaders across Asia are looking to Washington for guidance on a variety	亚洲各国的领导人都希望华盛顿在各种紧迫的外交问题上给出指示。

of pressing diplomatic issues.	
But President Trump's erratic approach to policy making and his focus on one issue — North Korea's nuclear weapons program — are creating anxiety and confusion in the region.	但特朗普总统制订政策的方式并不稳定，而且他只关注朝鲜的核武器计划，因此引发了该地区的焦虑和迷茫。
In South Korea, Mr. Trump has angered the public with several remarks, including his suggestion that the country, an ally for over six decades, pay for an antimissile system built by the Americans to deter North Korea. Moon Jae-in, who was elected president on Tuesday, has vowed to seek a more conciliatory approach with the North, setting up a potential rift with American policy.	特朗普的一些言论激怒了韩国民众，包括他建议这个60多年的盟国为美国建立的遏制朝鲜的反导系统买单。周二当选韩国总统的文在寅(Moon Jae-in)承诺与朝鲜寻找一种更具和解性的方式，而这可能会与美国的政策产生分歧。
In other parts of Asia, including the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam, Mr. Trump's willingness to bend to China is fueling worries that the United States will stop trying to counter China's growing influence in the region.	在亚洲的其他地区，包括菲律宾、台湾和越南，特朗普向中国屈服的意愿让人们更加担心，美国将停止尝试对抗中国在该地区日益增长的影响力。
Washington has been the main critic of China's efforts to build fortresses atop reefs, rocks and islands in the South China Sea. But the Trump administration, apparently wary of angering Beijing, recently decided to suspend patrols of islands and reefs claimed by China. "The South China Sea is now China's lake," said Carlyle A. Thayer, an emeritus professor at the University of New South Wales in Australia.	华盛顿一直是中国在南海的礁岩与岛屿上修建堡垒的主要批评者。但特朗普政府显然不想惹怒北京，前不久决定暂停对中国宣示主权的岛礁进行巡逻。“南海现在是中国的湖泊，”澳大利亚新南威尔士大学(University of New South Wales)的荣休教授卡莱尔·A·塞耶(Carlyle A. Thayer)说。
Mr. Trump's credibility among Asian allies is now at stake, diplomats and analysts say. He may jeopardize longtime economic and security alliances if he does not show a willingness to look beyond North Korea, they say.	外交官和分析人士表示，现在特朗普在亚洲盟国中的信誉系于一线。他们表示，如果他不表现出对朝鲜以外事务的关心，他可能会危害与这些国家之间长期的经济和安全联盟。
The president also risks pushing countries in the region closer to Beijing	如果总统不表明美国打算积极挑战中国在南海的领土主张，那么他也有可能

<p>if he does not demonstrate that the United States intends to vigorously challenge China's territorial claims in the sea.</p>	<p>促使该地区的国家更亲近北京。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's supporters say his unpredictable style and willingness to rethink decades of accepted policy may be an asset, especially in dealing with an intractable leader like Kim Jong-un of North Korea. But his lack of assurances to Asian allies and his efforts to please China have created the appearance that his foreign policy is negotiable.</p>	<p>特朗普的支持者表示，他不可预测的风格以及重新考虑数十年来的固有政策的意愿可能是一种优势，尤其是在对付朝鲜领导人金正恩这种棘手的领导人时。但他没有对亚洲盟国做出保证，而且试图取悦中国，这些似乎表明，他的外交政策是可以谈判的。</p>
<p>Antonio T. Carpio, a Supreme Court justice in the Philippines and a critic of China, said he understood Mr. Trump's focus on North Korea. But he said he worried about the "permanent concessions China may extract from the U.S."</p>	<p>菲律宾最高法院法官、中国批评人士安东尼奥·T·卡皮奥(Antonio T. Carpio)表示，他理解特朗普对朝鲜的关注。但他担心“中国可能从美国获取永久性让步”。</p>
<p>"Trump's emerging transactional foreign policy is not reassuring," he wrote in an email.</p>	<p>“特朗普新推出的交易性外交政策并不令人放心，”他在接受邮件采访时写道。</p>
<p>South Korea represents one of the more serious rifts that Mr. Trump will confront. Mr. Moon rose to power by vowing a conciliatory approach to North Korea, saying efforts by the United States and others to impose strict sanctions had fallen short. Mr. Trump favors applying maximum pressure on Mr. Kim's government.</p>	<p>韩国是特朗普将面临的较为严重的裂痕之一。文在寅凭借承诺对朝鲜采取和解方式而上台，宣称美国等国施加严厉制裁的做法并不起作用。特朗普倾向于对金正恩政府施加尽可能大的压力。</p>
<p>In Taiwan, officials worry that the Trump administration may delay arms sales, including F-35 stealth fighter jets, for fear of inflaming tensions with China. China considers Taiwan part of its territory, and it has repeatedly warned the United States against selling weapons to the island.</p>	<p>台湾的官员们担心特朗普政府可能会因为害怕加剧与中国的紧张局势而延迟销售武器，包括 F-35 隐形战机。中国认为台湾是其领土的一部分，一直警告美国不要向该岛出售武器。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has already shown a willingness to use Taiwan as a bargaining chip with China. Before he took office, he publicly</p>	<p>特朗普已经显示出，愿意将台湾用作与中国谈判的筹码。他上任前曾公开质疑美国是否应该坚持“一个中国”的政策。但他后来放弃了这个主张，这么做</p>

<p>questioned whether the United States should uphold the “One China” policy. But he later backed down, apparently in an effort to curry favor with President Xi Jinping of China.</p>	<p>似乎是为了讨好中国国家主席习近平。</p>
<p>China has used Mr. Trump’s first few months in office to reinforce its position in the sea, a vast waterway through which over \$5 trillion in trade passes each year. China says historical maps show it owns virtually the entire sea, despite overlapping claims by several smaller countries, including Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam.</p>	<p>中国利用特朗普上任后的前几个月巩固了自己在南海的地位。南海是一条庞大的航道，每年经南海运输的贸易量超过5万亿美元。中国声称，历史地图表明，它几乎拥有这一整片海域，尽管印度尼西亚、菲律宾和越南等几个小国也声称拥有部分主权。</p>
<p>China now has the ability to deploy warplanes and mobile missile launchers on several islands, according to satellite images provided by the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. It has recently put the finishing touches on airport hangars and radar systems.</p>	<p>根据华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)提供的卫星图像，中国现在有能力在多个岛屿上部署战机和移动导弹发射器。前不久，它完成了机场机库和雷达系统的扫尾工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s young administration has sent mixed signals on how it will approach the dispute. During the campaign, Mr. Trump criticized China’s actions in the sea. Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson has suggested that China should be denied access to the islands it built.</p>	<p>关于如何处理该争端，特朗普的新政府发出了混乱的信号。特朗普在竞选过程中批评了中国在南海的行动。国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)一度建议禁止中国靠近它修建的岛屿。</p>
<p>But The New York Times reported last week that top Pentagon officials recently turned down a request for an American warship to sail within 12 nautical miles of Scarborough Shoal, a disputed reef claimed by the Philippines and China.</p>	<p>但上周《纽约时报》报道称，前不久，五角大楼的高级官员们拒绝了一艘美国军舰在斯卡伯勒浅滩(Scarborough Shoal, 中国称黄岩岛——译注)12海里内航行的要求。斯卡伯勒浅滩是一个有争议的珊瑚岛礁，菲律宾和中国都声称对其拥有主权。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has said that the threat posed by North Korea’s missile tests and nuclear weapons development is so grave that it may require temporarily setting aside contentious issues with China, in exchange for Beijing’s exerting more political and economic pressure on Pyongyang.</p>	<p>特朗普表示，朝鲜导弹试验和核武器研发所构成的威胁非常严重，可能需要暂时搁置与中国的争议事项，以换取北京方面对平壤施加更多政治和经济压力。</p>
<p>Cheng Xiaohe, an associate professor of international studies at Renmin</p>	<p>北京的中国人民大学国际研究副教授成晓河表示，特朗普政府停止巡航的决</p>

<p>University in Beijing, said the Trump administration's decision to halt patrols would send a message that "China's claims in the sea should be respected and the United States will not challenge that."</p>	<p>定会发出一个信号，那就是，“中国在南海的领土主张应得到尊重，美国不会对此提出挑战”。</p>
<p>Other countries that claim territory in the sea disagree. Many see it as a patriotic mission to defend territory there against China, and they have grown angry over frequent confrontations with Chinese ships.</p>	<p>其他在南海提出领土主张的国家不同意这种看法。那里的很多人认为对抗中国、捍卫领土是爱国使命，并为与中国船只的频繁对峙感到愤怒。</p>
<p>Diplomats in the region saw hope in President Barack Obama's talk of sending more American military and economic resources to Asia. But they were disappointed as China's building projects continued unabated.</p>	<p>该地区的外交官们曾从奥巴马总统关于向亚洲输送更多的美国军事经济资源的讲话中看到过希望。而后又陷入失望，因为中国的建设项目并未减慢步伐。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's tough talk on China promised a fresh start. Mr. Tillerson went as far as to say during his confirmation hearing that China's island-building in the South China Sea was "akin to Russia's taking of Crimea" and pledged to block access to the islands.</p>	<p>特朗普关于中国的强硬言论一度似乎预示着新的开端。蒂勒森甚至在就其提名举办的听证会上表示，中国在南海修建岛屿“类似于俄罗斯强占克里米亚”，并承诺阻止它靠近这些岛屿。</p>
<p>But the administration has yet to follow through. And power dynamics are quickly shifting, with the Philippines, once one of America's strongest allies in the region, publicly distancing itself from the United States and embracing China.</p>	<p>但特朗普政府尚未执行这些承诺。而势力消长正在迅速发生变化，菲律宾曾是美国在该地区最坚定的盟国之一，现在则公然疏远美国，亲近中国。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's credibility in the region has also been hurt by his decision to abandon the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a trade pact that was expected to have significant benefits for Southeast Asia.</p>	<p>特朗普放弃“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP) 的决定也损害了他在该地区的威信，东南亚国家本期望从该贸易协定中获取巨大利益。</p>
<p>China, on the other hand, has promised to double down on its investment in the region. "China sees a golden opportunity to step into the vacuum of leadership in the region," said Alexander L. Vuving, a professor at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies</p>	<p>而另一方面，中国承诺加大在该地区的投资。“中国看到了进入该地区领导真空的绝佳机会，”夏威夷亚太安全研究中心(Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies)的教授亚历山大·L·吴翁(Alexander L. Vuving)说。</p>

in Honolulu.	
Mr. Trump has spoken in recent days with leaders of the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, inviting each to the White House. Mr. Tillerson has tried to reassure allies that freedom-of-navigation patrols will continue.	这几天，特朗普与菲律宾、新加坡和泰国的领导人通话，分别邀请他们访问白宫。蒂勒森试图向这些盟国保证，将会继续进行自由航行巡逻。
Thitinan Pongsudhirak, a professor at Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok, said Mr. Trump seemed to be showing genuine interest in building a strategic network in the region. He said Mr. Trump was wise to de-emphasize human rights concerns with countries like Thailand and the Philippines; otherwise, it would "further push both countries and the rest of the region into China's orbit."	曼谷朱拉隆功大学(Chulalongkorn University)的教授提蒂南·蓬苏迪拉克(Thitinan Pongsudhirak)表示，特朗普似乎对在该地区建立战略网络表现出真正的兴趣。他表示，特朗普很明智地不去强调泰国和菲律宾等国的人权问题，否则会“进一步将这两个国家以及该地区的其他国家推入中国的轨道”。
"Once the United States regains some weight and credibility in the region," he added, "then it can rebalance and reconsider U.S. interests and values."	"一旦美国在该地区重获影响力和威信，"他还说，"它就可以重新平衡和考虑美国的利益和价值观。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170511/trump-south-china-sea-allies	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170511/trump-south-china-sea-allies
South Korea's New President Moves to Soothe Tensions With China	文在寅寻求与中国修复关系
SEOUL, South Korea — Moon Jae-in, the newly elected leader of South Korea, moved swiftly to mend ties with China on Thursday, announcing plans to dispatch a delegation to Beijing to resolve a festering dispute over the deployment of an American missile-defense system in his country.	韩国首尔——周四，韩国新领导人文在寅迅速采取行动修复与中国的关系，他宣布了派代表团去北京的计划，以解决有关两国在韩国部署美国导弹防御系统方面愈益恶化的争端。
Easing tensions over the antimissile system was a crucial topic when President Xi Jinping of China called Mr. Moon on Thursday to congratulate him on his election as president two days before.	中国国家主席习近平周四致电文在寅，祝贺他在两天前当选韩国总统。缓解有关反导弹系统的紧张局势是这次通话的一个关键话题。

<p>During the campaign, Mr. Moon had criticized the antimissile system, known as the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, which China sees as a threat to its security. In the call, Mr. Xi asked Mr. Moon to visit Beijing, Mr. Moon's office said.</p>	<p>文在寅在竞选期间曾批评过名为“末端高空防御系统”（Terminal High Altitude Area Defense，又称“萨德”）的反导系统。中国认为该系统是对本国安全的威胁。文在寅的办公室说，习近平在电话中邀请韩国总统访问北京。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon's predecessor, Park Geun-hye, who was impeached and ousted as president, had agreed to the deployment of Thaad, saying that it was needed to protect South Korea against a growing ballistic-missile threat from North Korea. But the Thaad system has led to a deep schism in relations between Beijing and Seoul, and has prompted widespread boycotts in China of popular South Korean brands.</p>	<p>文在寅的前任、已遭弹劾并被罢免的总统朴槿惠同意部署萨德，她说，韩国需要这个系统来保护自己免受来自朝鲜的不断增长的弹道导弹威胁。但是，萨德系统让北京与首尔的关系严重分裂，已在中国引起了对一度颇受欢迎的韩国品牌的广泛抵制。</p>
<p>"I am well aware of the concern and fear of the Chinese about the Thaad deployment," Mr. Moon was quoted as saying when Mr. Xi explained the Chinese stance on the matter. "I hope both countries can understand each other better on this and will soon open a channel of communication."</p>	<p>据报道，在习近平解释了中国对萨德的立场后，文在寅说，“我充分理解中方对部署萨德的重大关切和担忧，希望两国相互增强理解，尽快进行沟通。”</p>
<p>During the 40-minute conversation, Mr. Moon revealed his plans to send separate delegations to Beijing to discuss the Thaad dispute and North Korea's nuclear threat.</p>	<p>在 40 分钟的通话中，文在寅透露，为商讨有关萨德的争端和朝鲜的核威胁问题，他打算分别派两个代表团前往北京。</p>
<p>Thaad is one of the thorniest diplomatic issues the new South Korean leader faces.</p>	<p>萨德是韩国新领导人面临的最棘手的外交问题之一。</p>
<p>On Thursday, Mr. Moon asked Mr. Xi to help end the Chinese boycott of South Korean goods.</p>	<p>周四，文在寅请习近平帮助结束中国人对韩国商品的抵制。</p>
<p>"It will be easier to resolve the Thaad issue when North Korea doesn't do any more provocations," Mr. Moon said, according to Yoon</p>	<p>据总统的发言人尹永灿说，文在寅表示，“当朝鲜不再做出更多挑衅行为时，解决萨德问题将会更容易。”文在寅还暗示，如果中国想让萨德系统从韩国</p>

<p>Young-chan, his spokesman. Mr. Moon has indicted that if China wants to have Thaad removed from South Korea, it should play a more active role in reining in North Korea's nuclear and missile programs.</p>	<p>消失的话，中国在遏制朝鲜的核计划及导弹计划方面应该发挥更积极的作用。</p>
<p>Many of Mr. Moon's liberal supporters opposed the Thaad deployment, accusing Washington of foisting a weapons system on South Korea that they say is part of a broader American strategy of containing China with an antimissile shield. President Trump angered them further recently by demanding that South Korea pay \$1 billion for the system.</p>	<p>许多支持文在寅的自由派人士都反对部署萨德，他们指责华盛顿把该武器系统强加于韩国，他们认为那是美国用反导弹系统遏制中国的更广泛战略的一部分。特朗普总统最近要求韩国为该系统支付 10 亿美元的说法，进一步激怒了这些自由派人士。</p>
<p>But if Mr. Moon asks the United States to withdraw the defense shield, which became operational last week, he would risk rupturing South Korea's close alliance with the United States and would also look as if he were succumbing to Chinese pressure.</p>	<p>但是，如果文在寅要求美国撤回这个已在上周投入使用的导弹防御系统的话，他将冒下破坏韩国与美国之间紧密联盟的危险，而且会被视为是他好像在中国的压力面前屈服了。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon has already faced accusations from the country's conservatives that his emphasis on dialogue with North Korea would strain ties with Washington.</p>	<p>文在寅已经受到韩国保守派人士的指责，他们批评他强调与朝鲜对话会让韩国与华盛顿的关系变得紧张。</p>
<p>On Thursday, Mr. Moon and Mr. Xi addressed their similar approaches to ending North Korea's nuclear crisis.</p>	<p>周四，文在寅与习近平讨论了他们结束朝鲜核危机的类似建议。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon called for dialogue with North Korea, emphasizing that the goal of sanctions must be to bring the country back to the negotiating table. Mr. Xi agreed, according to Mr. Moon's office. The state-run Chinese news media also reported that Mr. Xi said the nuclear issue should be resolved through talks.</p>	<p>文在寅呼吁与朝鲜进行对话，他强调，制裁的目的必须是促使朝鲜重新回到谈判桌上来。据文在寅办公室的消息，习近平对此表示同意。中国的官方新闻媒体也报道说，习近平表示，朝鲜的核问题应该通过谈判来解决。</p>
<p>"I have never met you, but I have been watching you with great interest," Mr. Xi was quoted as saying to Mr. Moon, according to the South Korean leader's office. "I have been greatly impressed by your</p>	<p>韩国总统办公室援引习近平对文在寅的话说，“虽然我从未见过你，但我一直在以极大的兴趣观察着你。我对你不寻常的个人背景、思想和观点印象深刻。”</p>

unusual personal background, thoughts and viewpoints.”	
Mr. Moon, a former student activist and human rights lawyer, served in the government of Roh Moo-hyun, the South Korean president from 2003 to 2008, who promoted dialogue and economic exchanges with North Korea.	文在寅曾是学生活动家和人权律师，并在卢武铉于 2003 年至 2008 年担任韩国总统期间在政府工作，卢武铉提倡与朝鲜进行对话和经济交流。
Mr. Moon’s election signaled the return of the liberals to the center stage of South Korean diplomacy. They say that the American policy of relying on sanctions and pressure has failed to persuade North Korea to give up its nuclear weapons programs. In his inaugural speech as president on Wednesday, Mr. Moon said he was even willing to meet the North’s leader, Kim Jong-un, if the circumstances were right.	文在寅的当选表明，自由派人士重新回到了韩国外交舞台的中心。自由派人士说，美国依赖制裁和压力的政策，没有说服朝鲜放弃其核武器计划。文在寅在周三的总统就职演讲中表示，如果情况适当，他甚至愿意与朝鲜领导人金正恩见面。
South Korean liberals also believe that their country’s diplomacy has been too tilted toward Washington, and that South Korea should not be dragged into a hegemonic struggle between the United States and China.	韩国自由派人士还认为，该国的外交过多地向华盛顿倾斜，他们说，韩国不应该被拖入中美之间的霸权斗争。
But during a telephone call with Mr. Trump, Mr. Moon pledged to strengthen his country’s alliance with Washington, calling it “the foundation of our diplomacy and national security.”	但是，文在寅在与特朗普通电话时曾承诺要加强韩国与美国的联盟，他称韩美联盟是“我们的外交和国家安全的基础”。
Mr. Moon’s comments appeared aimed at easing fears that his new liberal government — and its eagerness for diplomatic and economic engagement with North Korea — might create a rift with the United States.	文在寅的这番话似乎是为了消除人们对新的自由派政府可能会与美国产生分歧的担忧，因为新政府急于在外交和经济上与朝鲜打交道。
Also on Thursday, Mr. Moon held a 25-minute phone conversation with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan. The two leaders agreed to hold a summit meeting soon, both sides said.	周四，文在寅也与日本首相安倍晋三进行了 25 分钟的电话交谈。两国表示，这两位领导人同意尽快举行首脑会议。

<p>Mr. Abe called on South Korea to uphold a December 2015 agreement in which the two countries announced what they called at the time a “final and irreversible” settlement on the issue of “comfort women” — a euphemism for Koreans forced into sexual slavery for Japan’s World War II army.</p>	<p>安倍晋三呼吁韩国遵守 2015 年 12 月达成的一项协议，两国在协议中宣布了他们当时称为是“慰安妇”问题上达成的“最终的、不可逆转的解决方案”，“慰安妇”是二战期间被迫为日本军队充当性奴的韩国人的委婉称呼。</p>
<p>In the deal, Japan expressed responsibility and extended a new apology to the women, promising an \$8.3 million fund to help provide old-age care. But some of the women have since rejected the deal, saying it failed to specify Japan’s “legal” responsibility or to provide official reparations.</p>	<p>日本在协议中表示承担责任，并重新向那些女性作出了道歉，日本还承诺建立一个 830 万美元的基金，以帮助为这些女性提供养老服务。但那之后，一些妇女拒绝接受该协议，她们说，协议没有具体提日本的“法律”责任，也没有提供正式的赔偿。</p>
<p>The deal also proved deeply unpopular among South Koreans, and during the presidential campaign, all of the candidates, including Mr. Moon, said they opposed it.</p>	<p>事实证明，该协议在韩国人中极不受欢迎。在总统大选期间，包括文在寅在内的所有候选人都表示，他们反对该协议。</p>
<p>“The reality is that most of our people emotionally cannot accept the deal,” Mr. Moon was quoted as saying by his office. But he stopped short of saying he wanted to scrap the agreement.</p>	<p>“事实是，大多数人韩国人在感情上都不能接受这个协议，”文在寅的办公室援引他的话说。但他没有表示他想要废除这个协议。</p>
<p>His office said Mr. Moon also emphasized that disputes rooted in history — Japan ruled Korea as a colony in the early 20th century — should not prevent the countries from developing ties and working together against the North Korean nuclear threats.</p>	<p>他的办公室表示，文在寅还强调说，历史产生的争端——日本在 20 世纪初曾把朝鲜作为殖民地来统治——不应该阻止两国家发展关系，不应该阻止两国一起为对付朝鲜的核威胁而努力。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170512/china-south-korea-moon-jae-in</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170512/china-south-korea-moon-jae-in</p>
<p>Singapore, a Rising Home for Quiet Money, Comes Under Pressure</p>	<p>新加坡取代瑞士，成为富豪们藏钱的好地方</p>
<p>SINGAPORE — Last year, American law enforcement officials pressed the Swiss bank UBS about Henry Hsiaw, a Taiwan-born American</p>	<p>新加坡——去年，台湾裔美国人亨利·萧(Henry Hsiaw)被控没有提交纳税申报表，在此案中，美国执法官员向瑞士银行瑞银(UBS)施加了压力。</p>

<p>whom they accused of failing to file tax returns.</p>	
<p>The world has changed since the days when Swiss banks stood as the peak of privacy for the rich. Already, UBS had paid \$780 million in fines and disclosed details of thousands of Swiss bank accounts held by Americans — including the records of one account controlled by Mr. Hsiaw.</p>	<p>对于富人们来说，瑞士银行曾经意味着最高级别的隐私，但如今世界已经发生了变化。瑞银已支付了 7.8 亿美元的罚款，并披露了数以千计由美国人持有的瑞士银行账户的细节，其中就包括由亨利·萧控制的一个账户。</p>
<p>Still, UBS balked at handing over information about Mr. Hsiaw’s account with the bank in Singapore. That information, it said, was protected under the Asian city-state’s bank secrecy laws.</p>	<p>不过，瑞银没有交出亨利·萧在新加坡银行的账户信息。瑞银称，这些信息受到这个亚洲城邦的银行保密法保护。</p>
<p>That courthouse dispute illustrates the growing pressures on Singapore, an increasingly popular destination for money that wants to stay under the radar. Tight bank secrecy laws have helped draw \$1.1 trillion in foreign funds to the city, according to an estimate from Boston Consulting Group, a consulting firm. Singapore is now growing faster than Switzerland and is set to become the largest cross-border financial center in the world by 2028, the firm forecasts.</p>	<p>对于不希望受到注意的金钱来说，新加坡是一个越来越受欢迎的目的地，而这一法律争议表明该国正日益受到压力。据咨询公司波士顿咨询集团 (Boston Consulting Group) 估计，该国严格的银行保密法律已经吸引了 1.1 万亿美元的外国资金前来。新加坡现在的增长速度已经快于瑞士，该公司预计，到 2028 年，它将成为全球最大的跨国金融中心。</p>
<p>But in the face of growing international efforts to crack down on tax cheats, and complaints from abroad about its measures to stop illicit money, Singapore has made moves to show it takes the criticism seriously. It has jailed local and foreign bankers and closed down branches of two Swiss banks related to more than \$3 billion that was said to have been siphoned from 1Malaysia Development Berhad, a Malaysian sovereign wealth fund, some of which moved through the city’s banks.</p>	<p>但面对国际社会打击税务欺诈的更多努力，以及国外对新加坡制止非法资金措施不力的投诉，新加坡已经采取行动，表明自己是在认真对待批评。它已经关押了若干本地和外国银行家，关闭了两家瑞士银行的分行，它们的涉案金额超过 30 亿美元，据称是从马来西亚主权财富基金一马发展有限公司 (1Malaysia Development Berhad, 简称 1MDB) 挪用而来，其中一部分曾在新加坡的若干银行内辗转。</p>
<p>Ravi Menon, chief of the city state’s top financial regulator, has said that</p>	<p>新加坡最高金融监管机构负责人拉维·梅农 (Ravi Menon) 表示，1MDB 一案表</p>

<p>1MDB showed Singapore can do better. "There is no doubt that the recent findings have made a dent in our reputation as a clean and trusted financial center," Mr. Menon said in a speech in July. The authority, he added, was "disappointed with the lapses" in financial controls.</p>	<p>明新加坡可以做得更好。“毫无疑问，最近的调查结果令我们作为一个廉洁可靠的金融中心的声誉受到了损害，”梅农在7月份的演讲中表示，他还补充说，在金融管控方面，当局“对于这些疏忽感到失望”。</p>
<p>The Straits Times, a Singaporean newspaper, cautioned the city's banks over 1MDB in an editorial last year. "Business is part of Singapore's DNA," it said, "but not the business of facilitating dubious deals."</p>	<p>新加坡报纸《海峡时报》(The Straits Times)在去年的一篇社论中就1MDB一案警告该市的银行。“商业是新加坡DNA的一部分，”文章说，“但是为可疑交易提供便利的商业不在其中。”</p>
<p>Singapore's position illustrates the new scrutiny global authorities are giving to quiet money. The Financial Action Task Force, a multicountry advisory group set up to combat money laundering, said last year that Singapore's financial firms had "a less developed understanding of the risk of illicit flows into and out of Singapore."</p>	<p>新加坡的立场说明了全球监管机构开始密切关注那些低调的钱。“金融行动特别工作组”(Financial Action Task Force)是一个为打击洗钱而设立的多国咨询小组，该组织于去年表示，新加坡的金融机构“对非法资金流入和流出新加坡的风险了解较少。”</p>
<p>"Singapore is the new Switzerland," said Andy Xie, an independent economist based in Shanghai. Mr. Xie was fired as chief Asia economist at Morgan Stanley in 2006 after a private email he wrote calling Singapore a money laundering center became public.</p>	<p>“新加坡是新的瑞士，”生活在上海的独立经济学家谢国忠表示。谢国忠原本在摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)担任首席亚洲经济学家，2006年，在自己的一封称新加坡为洗钱中心的私人邮件曝光后，他被公司解雇。</p>
<p>"Since the U.S. Department of Justice went after Swiss banks for hiding tax dodgers years ago, Singapore has filled the role," he said.</p>	<p>他表示：“自从美国司法部几年前开始追查瑞士银行隐瞒避税者之后，新加坡就填补了它留下的空白。”</p>
<p>The Monetary Authority of Singapore, its top financial regulator, disputed that allegation. "There is no doubt some increased risk of illicit fund flows associated with the rapid growth of private banking flows into Singapore," a spokeswoman said in a written statement. Nevertheless, she said, Singapore "will not tolerate its financial system being used as a refuge or conduit for illicit fund flows."</p>	<p>新加坡最高金融监管机构新加坡金融管理局(The Monetary Authority of Singapore)对这一指控提出异议。“毫无疑问，快速发展的私人银行涌入新加坡，会导致非法资金流动风险增加，”一位发言人在一份书面声明中说。不过新加坡“不会容忍其金融系统被用作非法资金流动的避难所或渠道”。</p>

<p>Singapore has positioned itself as a one-stop shop for Asia's rich. It encouraged private wealth managers to use the city as a regional base in the 1990s just as China's rise created a new generation of wealthy.</p>	<p>新加坡已将自己定位为亚洲富人的一站式服务中心。1990年代，中国的崛起创造了新一代富豪，与此同时，新加坡也鼓励私人财富管理者把该市作为在本地区的基地。</p>
<p>Today, in Singapore's financial district, big names in the private-money world, like Credit Suisse, Julius Baer and UBS, keep offices in gleaming skyscrapers among the squat facades of century-old colonial British buildings. Billionaires can fly in to the private jet terminal, gamble at private high-stakes tables at the two new casinos, and buy and sell on the world's first diamond trading exchange.</p>	<p>如今，在新加坡的金融区里，瑞信(Credit Suisse)、瑞士宝盛(Julius Baer)和瑞银等大银行的办公室坐落在闪闪发光的摩天大厦之中，周围环绕着有百年历史、建造于英国殖民时期的低矮建筑。亿万富翁可以飞到这里的私人飞机专用航站楼，在两家新赌场的私密高注额赌桌前赌博，在世界上第一家实物结算钻石交易所买进卖出。</p>
<p>They can store art, wine, gemstones or gold bullion bars in an ultra-secure, duty-and-tax-free facility called Le Freeport. Modeled on similar installations in Switzerland, the facility has been called "Singapore's Fort Knox."</p>	<p>他们可以将艺术品、葡萄酒、宝石或金条存放在自由港(Le Freeport)，这是一处超级安全、完全免税的设施，以瑞士的类似设施为模板，被称为“新加坡的诺克斯堡(Fort Knox)”。</p>
<p>The 1MDB scandal has cast a shadow over Singapore's success. American officials are trying to recoup more than \$1 billion that they say was taken from 1MDB and ultimately spent in the United States by family and friends of Malaysia's prime minister, Najib Razak. Those funds went to American purchases like luxury homes in Manhattan and Los Angeles, to help finance the Hollywood movie "The Wolf of Wall Street" and to acquire paintings by Picasso and Monet, they said in a civil suit last year.</p>	<p>1MDB 丑闻为新加坡的成功蒙上了阴影。美国官员正在努力追偿超过 10 亿美元的资金，他们声称，这笔钱是从 1MDB 取出的，最终由马来西亚总理纳吉卜·拉扎克(Najib Razak)的家人和朋友在美国花掉。去年，美国官员在一桩民事诉讼中说，这些钱被用于购买曼哈顿和洛杉矶等地的豪宅，为好莱坞电影《华尔街之狼》(The Wolf of Wall Street)提供资金，并用于购买毕加索和莫奈的油画。</p>
<p>The officials have focused on Low Taek Jho, also known as Jho Low, a young Malaysian financier who partied with the likes of Paris Hilton. American officials say Mr. Low played a crucial role in laundering hundreds of millions of dollars from 1MDB into the United States. Mr.</p>	<p>官员们的重点关注对象是刘特佐 (Low Taek Jho, 也被称为 Jho Low)，他是一个年轻的马来西亚金融家，同帕丽斯·希尔顿(Paris Hilton)等人结交。美国官员说，在 1MDB 洗钱案中，数亿美元之所以能够合法进入美国，刘特佐在其中发挥了至关重要的作用。刘特佐和纳吉卜均否认自己曾经从事不法行</p>

Low and Mr. Najib have denied wrongdoing.	为。
"1MDB and these other cases are a game changer for Singapore," said Chris Leahy, a co-founder of Blackpeak, a corporate advisory and investigations firm, who is based in Singapore.	"1MDB 以及其他这些案件对于新加坡来说，都是颠覆性的，"Blackpeak 公司联合创始人克里斯·雷希(Chris Leahy)表示，Blackpeak 是一家总部位于新加坡的企业咨询和调查公司。
In December, a Singapore court sentenced Yeo Jiawei, a former private banker at the local branch of the Swiss bank BSI, to 30 months in prison for tampering with witnesses and obscuring his ties to Mr. Low. In March, Singaporean regulators barred Tim Leissner, a former Goldman Sachs banker who worked with 1MDB, from dealing in securities here for 10 years.	12 月，新加坡法院以篡改证据及掩盖同刘特佐的关系等罪名，判处瑞士瑞意银行(BSI)本地分行的前私人银行专员杨家伟 30 个月监禁。3 月份，新加坡监管机构对曾与 1MDB 合作的前高盛(Goldman Sachs)银行职员蒂姆·雷斯纳(Tim Leissner)做出处罚，禁止其从事证券交易 10 年。
A lawyer representing Mr. Leissner did not respond to a request for comment. Goldman Sachs said it was cooperating.	代表雷斯纳的律师没有回应置评请求。高盛表示公司正在与新加坡合作。
Singapore is acting ahead of tighter regulations. Next year, new rules on global financial information exchanges among members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development are set to go into effect locally.	新加坡正在提前采取更严格的管制。明年，经济合作与发展组织(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)成员国之间关于全球金融信息交流的新规则将在新加坡生效。
Le Freeport has also come under additional scrutiny. In its report in September, the Financial Action Task Force said that in some cases, the Singaporean authorities did not know enough about what was going on at Le Freeport, given the risks.	自由港也受到了额外密切的关注。金融行动特别工作组在其 9 月份的报告中表示，在某些情况下，考虑到风险的存在，新加坡当局对于自由港发生的事情尚不够了解。
Customs officials in Singapore say they have "robust regulatory measures" to prevent illicit activities. Lincoln Ng, the chief executive of Le Freeport and a former Singapore police officer, said local regulators "are aware of the activities through stringent checks and audits."	新加坡海关官员说，他们有"强有力的监管措施"来防止非法活动。自由港行政长官、前新加坡警务人员林肯·伍(Lincoln Ng)表示，地方监管机构"通过严格的检查与审核了解这些活动。"
Le Freeport, which is controlled by Yves Bouvier, a Swiss art dealer who	自由港掌握在定居新加坡的瑞士艺术交易商伊夫·布维耶(Yves Bouvier)手

<p>is also a resident of Singapore, rents the space to firms that park merchandise there on behalf of clients. Tenants include Mr. Bouvier's own art transportation and storage firm, Natural le Coultre, which says it conducts due diligence on its clients and goods.</p>	<p>中,他把这里的空间租赁给代表客户寄放商品的公司。租户中也包括布维耶自己的艺术运输和仓储公司 Natural le Coultre, 该公司表示对客户和货物做过尽职调查。</p>
<p>"In short, we know what we have on hand and with whom we are dealing," says Christian Pauli, general manager of fine art logistics at Natural le Coultre.</p>	<p>"简而言之,我们知道我们手上在处理什么东西,我们也知道自己在和什么人打交道,"Natural le Coultre 的美术物流总监克里斯蒂安·保利(Christian Pauli)表示。</p>
<p>The facility combines European chic with the sort of security one might see in a James Bond movie. Private vaults lie behind an 11-ton steel door flanked by concrete walls that are more than 15 inches thick. Three different people are required to unlock the door. Some tenants, like companies handling precious metals, install extra cameras, facial recognition technology or iris readers.</p>	<p>此处设施既有欧洲式的精致,又有仿佛出自 007 电影的安全措施。私人保险库位于一座 11 吨重的钢门之后,四周环绕着超过 15 英寸厚的混凝土墙。需要三个不同的人才能打开门锁。一些租户,比如处理贵金属的公司,还会安装额外的摄像头、面部识别技术或虹膜扫描仪。</p>
<p>Le Freeport cannot gain access to the vaults once they have been leased to customers, which include art storage services like Christie's and companies specializing in handling gems and precious metals, wine, or banks storing gold bullion. In marketing materials, many tenants highlight confidentiality as a selling point.</p>	<p>保险库一旦被租给客户,自由港管理方就不能再进入,这里的客户包括佳士得等提供艺术品存储服务的公司;专门处理宝石、贵金属和葡萄酒的公司;以及储存金条的银行。在营销材料中,许多租户强调公司的保密性,将之作为卖点。</p>
<p>In the case of Mr. Hsiaw, the American born in Taiwan, lawyers say the Justice Department chose a particularly aggressive approach. Independent lawyers say American prosecutors based their initial action against UBS on a powerful type of summons that would have allowed them to follow the money from previous Swiss bank prosecutions that was later deposited in Singapore.</p>	<p>至于台湾裔美国人亨利·萧一案,律师说,司法部选择了一种特别强硬的做法。独立律师表示,美国检察机关对瑞银采取的初步行动是基于一种格外有力的传唤之上的,这使得他们能够追踪瑞士银行以前曾涉及起诉后来又被存入新加坡的钱。</p>
<p>The United States dismissed its charges after UBS produced some</p>	<p>瑞银提供亨利·萧的若干新加坡账户信息之后,美国方面撤回了这些指控。亨</p>

information on Mr. Hsiaw's Singapore accounts. Mr. Hsiaw, a former telecommunications executive who relocated to China in 2007, could not be reached for comment.	利·萧曾在电信业担任高管，于2007年迁往中国，无法联系到他置评。
UBS said it had complied with all applicable laws, but did not elaborate.. Singapore's monetary authority said Singapore officials "can render assistance so long as there are legitimate grounds."	瑞银说，它已经遵守了所有适用的法律，但是没有详细说明。新加坡金融当局表示，新加坡官员“只要有合法理由就可以提供协助”。
Lawyers say the case, the first of its kind in the United States to target Singapore accounts, amounted to a warning shot.	律师说，这是美国同类案件中首例以新加坡帐户为目标的案件，相当于一种警告。
"It's the nuclear option," said Jeffrey Neiman, a lawyer in Florida who was one of the lead prosecutors on the federal government's initial 2009 case against UBS's Swiss bank.	“这是一个‘核选项’，”佛罗里达州律师杰弗里·内曼(Jeffrey Neiman)说，2009年初，他曾在联邦政府诉瑞银瑞士分行一案中担任主要检察官之一。
He added, "the ultimate death knell for secrecy in any jurisdiction would be a bank getting served one of these subpoenas and choosing to litigate, then losing in court."	他补充说：“在任何司法管辖范围内，保密制度最后的丧钟就是一家银行得到传票，并选择诉讼，然后在法庭上失败。”
Correction:	更正：
An earlier version of this article misstated the name of a corporate advisory and investigations firm co-founded by Chris Leahy. It is Blackpeak, not BlackRock.	本文稍早前的版本误将企业咨询和调查公司 Blackpeak 写作 BlackRock，特此更正。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170512/singapore-bank-secrecy-1mdb	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170512/singapore-bank-secrecy-1mdb
How North Korea Managed to Defy Years of Sanctions	制裁朝鲜，一场“猫捉老鼠的游戏”
DANDONG, China — As the end of the fashion season approached, and the suits and dresses arrived in her company's warehouses here in the Chinese border town of Dandong, the accountant crammed about \$100,000 into a backpack, then boarded a rickety train with several	中国丹东——随着时装周接近尾声，西服和裙装运抵公司位于中国边境城市丹东的仓库，一名会计把大约10万美元现金塞进背包，和几名同事一起登上了一辆摇摇晃晃的列车。

co-workers.	
She asked to be identified only by her surname, Lang, given the sensitivity of their destination: North Korea.	这名郎姓会计不愿透露自己的全名，因为她的目的地是一个颇为敏感的地方：朝鲜。
After a six-hour journey, she recalled, they arrived at a factory where hundreds of women using high-end European machines sewed clothes with "Made in China" labels. Her boss handed the money to the North Korean manager, all of it in American bills as required.	她回忆说，经过六个小时的旅程，他们抵达了一个工厂，厂内数以百计的女工正使用尖端的欧洲机器缝制带有“中国制造”标签的服装。她的老板把钱交给了朝方经理——按照对方的要求，均为美元。
Despite seven rounds of United Nations sanctions over the past 11 years, including a ban on "bulk cash" transfers, large avenues of trade remain open to North Korea, allowing it to earn foreign currency to sustain its economy and finance its program to build a nuclear weapon that can strike the United States.	尽管在过去 11 年间遭受了七轮联合国制裁，其中包括一道限制“大规模资金”转移的禁令，朝鲜仍然能够获得大笔贸易收入，这让它得以赚取外汇维持本国经济的发展，并为制造可用来袭击美国的核武器计划提供资金。
Fraudulent labeling helps support its garment industry, which generated more than \$500 million for the isolated nation last year, according to Chinese trade data.	虚假贴牌帮助支撑起了朝鲜的服装产业。根据中国的贸易数据，被孤立的朝鲜去年通过对华服装出口获得了超过 5 亿美元的收入。
North Korea earned an additional \$1.1 billion selling coal to China last year using a loophole in the ban on such exports, and researchers say tens of thousands of North Koreans who work overseas as laborers are forced to send back as much as \$250 million annually. Diplomats estimate the country makes \$70 million more selling rights to harvest seafood from its waters.	利用制裁规定的漏洞，朝鲜去年还通过向中国出口煤炭赚到了 11 亿美元；此外，研究人员称，数以万计的朝鲜海外劳工每年被迫把 2.5 亿美元汇回国内。外交人士估计，朝鲜通过出让其水域的捕鱼权另外赚得了 7000 万美元。
China accounts for more than 80 percent of trade with North Korea, and the Trump administration is counting on Beijing to use that leverage to pressure it into giving up its nuclear arsenal. The Chinese government took a big step in February by announcing that it was	中朝贸易额占朝鲜对外贸易总额的 80%，特朗普政府眼下寄望于北京利用这一筹码对朝鲜施压，敦促其放弃核武。中国政府于今年 2 月迈出了一大步，宣布今年内暂停从朝鲜进口煤炭。

<p>suspending imports of coal from the country through the end of the year.</p>	
<p>But China has a long record of shielding North Korea from more painful sanctions, because it is afraid of a regime collapse that could send refugees streaming across the border and leave it with a more hostile neighbor.</p>	<p>但长期以来，中国一直在避免让朝鲜遭受更严酷的制裁，因为它害怕朝鲜政权崩溃可能会导致难民涌入自己境内，并导致一个更具敌意的邻国出现。</p>
<p>In addition, Beijing now has a sympathetic ear in South Korea, whose newly elected president, Moon Jae-in, echoes its view that sanctions alone will not be enough to persuade Pyongyang to abandon its nuclear program.</p>	<p>此外，如今北京有了一个更和气的韩国。韩国新当选总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)与中国观点一致，认为单凭制裁不足以说服平壤放弃核计划。</p>
<p>While North Korea remains impoverished and dependent on food aid, its economy appears to be growing, partly because of a limited embrace of market forces since its leader, Kim Jong-un, took power more than five years ago.</p>	<p>尽管依然很贫困，依赖粮食援助，但朝鲜的经济似乎正在增长。这在一定程度上是因为，自其领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)五年多以前掌权后，朝鲜有限制地接受了市场力量。</p>
<p>Foreign trade, primarily with China, has surged, too, more than doubling since 2000, though it has slipped in the past three years.</p>	<p>以面向中国为主的对外贸易也大幅增长，自2000年以来增加了一倍多。但过去三年，朝鲜对外贸易有所下滑。</p>
<p>In theory, North Korea's greater openness to trade makes it more vulnerable to sanctions, with new potential targets and pressure points. But it also highlights the limits of an approach to sanctions — defined largely by China at the United Nations — that aims to punish North Korea's military and ruling elite while sparing its people. As trade expands, the lines have blurred.</p>	<p>在理论上，朝鲜扩大贸易开放会让它更容易受制裁的影响，产生新的潜在目标和压力点。但它也突显了一种制裁手段的局限性。这种在中国主导下由联合国制定出来的手段，旨在惩罚朝鲜的军事和统治精英力量，同时让朝鲜民众免受苦难。随着贸易扩大，两者的界线已变得模糊。</p>
<p>Positioned near the mouth of the Yalu River, Dandong is China's largest border town, and much of North Korea's trade with the world flows across its old bridges or through its deepwater port.</p>	<p>地处鸭绿江入海口附近的丹东是中国最大的边城，朝鲜与世界其他地方的很多贸易往来，都要经过丹东老旧的大桥或它的深水港口。</p>

<p>Ms. Lang, 33, moved here more than a decade ago to study environmental protection. She ended up like many with ambition in this city of more than three million: doing business with North Korea.</p>	<p>现年 33 岁的朗女士在十多年前来到这里学习环境保护。最后，她和这座人口逾 300 万的城市里很多踌躇满志的人一样，开始和朝鲜做生意。</p>
<p>She wears exquisite makeup and carries a Louis Vuitton handbag, and she said her role in the garment trade was straightforward: Orders come in from Japan, Europe and other parts of China, and she gets the clothes made.</p>	<p>妆容精致、拎着路易威登手袋的她说自己在服装贸易中的角色很简单：日本、欧洲和中国其他地方的订单来了，她负责找人把衣服做好。</p>
<p>For those with quick deadlines or detailed specifications, she turns to Chinese factories in Dandong, where quality control is better. Yet even these factories employ North Korean laborers, she said.</p>	<p>对那些时间紧迫或要求详细的订单，她会找丹东的中国工厂，它们的质量控制更好。但她说，即便是这些工厂，雇的也是朝鲜工人。</p>
<p>For decades, North Korea has been accused of sending workers abroad and confiscating most of their wages, an arrangement that activists liken to slave labor. Researchers say the practice has expanded since Mr. Kim took power, with more than 50,000 workers now toiling in up to 40 countries.</p>	<p>几十年来，朝鲜一直被指派人去国外工作，却没收他们的大部分工资。活动人士把这种安排比作奴工。研究人员称，金正恩掌权后，这种做法扩大了，现在有逾五万工人在最多达 40 个国家辛苦工作。</p>
<p>In Dandong, the local government boasts that 10,000 North Koreans are employed in its apparel factories, working 12- to 14-hour shifts, with just two to four days off each month and a monthly wage of no more than \$260.</p>	<p>在丹东，地方政府号称这里的服装厂雇了一万名朝鲜人。他们轮班工作，每个班次 12 到 14 个小时，每月只休息两到四天，月薪仅 260 美元。</p>
<p>"They are well disciplined and easy to manage," says the website of the Dandong commerce bureau, noting that the workers have been vetted before arrival. "There is no such thing as absenteeism or interfering with management, no using illness to shun work or procrastination and losing work time."</p>	<p>丹东市招商局网站说，“工人纪律性强，易于管理”，并指出工人在抵达前都曾受过审查。“没有旷工及干扰管理现象，没有泡病号和拖延误工现象。”</p>
<p>Ms. Lang sends more-flexible orders to North Korea, where costs are</p>	<p>朗女士会把时间更加灵活的订单发往朝鲜，因为朝鲜的生产成本较低，但是</p>

<p>lower but it is impossible to guarantee delivery dates because of power failures and a shortage of trucks.</p>	<p>由于电力故障和卡车短缺，那里无法保证交货日期。</p>
<p>Her company ships fabric, buttons and zippers to factories there, she said, because the North lacks the materials, and they put "Made in China" labels in garments to make them easier to sell overseas. That would most likely be considered fraud and a violation of place-of-origin rules in countries that import the clothes, experts said.</p>	<p>她表示，由于朝鲜缺乏原料，所以她的公司把面料、纽扣和拉链运到当地工厂，并给成衣缝上“中国制造”的标签，使其更容易在国外销售。专家说，这种行为很有可能被视为欺诈，也违反了服装进口国的原产地规则。</p>
<p>Paul Tjia, managing director of GPI Consultancy, a Dutch company that offers advice on doing business in North Korea, said that some European clients had ordered hundreds of thousands of garments and that "Made in China" labels could be justified by additional work put into the clothes inside China.</p>	<p>荷兰的 GPI 咨询(GPI Consultancy)为在朝鲜开展业务的公司提供建议，总经理保罗·特贾(Paul Tjia)表示，一些欧洲客户已订购了数十万件成衣，“只要在中国国内对服装做一些加工，便可以将‘中国制造’标签合法化。”</p>
<p>But he added: "I'm not a garment manufacturer. I just make the introductions."</p>	<p>但他补充说：“我不是成衣制造商。我只是做介绍。”</p>
<p>China has kept North Korea's garment sector off the list of industries targeted by United Nations sanctions, arguing that punishing it would hurt ordinary people and not military programs. It has protected North Korea's seafood industry using the same argument.</p>	<p>中国把朝鲜的服装制造业从联合国行业制裁名单中除去，声称对这个行业施加惩罚只会伤害老百姓，而不会令军事项目受到损失。它还使用同样的理由保护了朝鲜的海产工业。</p>
<p>But it is difficult to say who benefits from this trade, in part because even private enterprise in North Korea is overseen by state officials who extract taxes and bribes.</p>	<p>但是这个行业究竟令谁受益还很难说，部分原因是，在朝鲜，即使私营企业也在国家官员的掌控之下，他们不仅提取税款，也收取贿赂。</p>
<p>"Whether the proceeds from the textile industry support the nuclear program is an open question," said Joseph M. DeThomas, a professor at Pennsylvania State University and a former American ambassador involved in sanctions policy. "Money is fungible."</p>	<p>“纺织工业的收益是否为核项目提供支持，这个问题尚且没有定论，”宾夕法尼亚州立大学教授约瑟夫·德托马斯(Joseph M. DeThomas)表示。他曾担任美国大使，参与过制裁政策。“钱是可以互换的。”</p>

<p>At least one North Korean enterprise controlled by the atomic energy bureau, the Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation, ran a garment factory that added embroidery and beading to clothing, according to a North Korean government trade website.</p>	<p>根据朝鲜政府贸易网站的信息，至少有一家朝鲜企业是由朝鲜原子能局控制的，该企业名叫朝鲜金山贸易公司(Korea Kumsan Trading Corporation)，经营着一家专门在服装上刺绣和钉珠的制衣厂。</p>
<p>And South Korean officials say the millions paid by Chinese companies to fish in North Korean waters go primarily to firms controlled by the North's military.</p>	<p>韩国官员说，中国公司为朝鲜水域捕鱼权所支付的数千万美元主要落入由朝鲜军方控制的企业之手。</p>
<p>Sanctions also do not cover the organized export of labor. The United States has urged countries to eject North Korean workers, saying their remittances benefit the military, not their families. But China, Russia and other nations continue to hire them.</p>	<p>制裁也不包括有组织的劳工出口。美国已经敦促各国驱逐朝鲜工人，声称这些工人向国内的汇款没有被他们的家庭得到，而是令朝鲜军方受益。但中国、俄罗斯等国家继续雇用他们。</p>
<p>American sanctions against North Korea began with a near-total economic embargo adopted in 1950, at the start of the Korean War. Over the years, some sanctions were eased and others added, including after the cyberattack on Sony Pictures in 2014 that Washington attributed to the North.</p>	<p>美国对朝鲜的制裁始于1950年朝鲜战争开始时通过的近乎全面的贸易禁令。多年来，一些制裁得到缓解，另一些制裁措施被增加进来，其中包括2014年增加的制裁，当时索尼影业遭受了网络攻击，美国认为这一攻击由朝鲜主导。</p>
<p>The United Nations Security Council did not impose sanctions until July 2006, when, after a series of missile tests, it banned countries from selling material for missiles or weapons of mass destruction to North Korea.</p>	<p>联合国安理会的制裁是从2006年7月才开始的，当时朝鲜进行了一系列导弹试验，其后安理会禁止各国向朝鲜出售制造导弹或大规模毁灭性武器的原料。</p>
<p>The North detonated its first nuclear device months later, followed by additional tests in 2009 and 2013, and two in 2016. The Security Council tightened sanctions after each test, as well as after a satellite launch in 2013. It targeted military supplies and luxury goods, shut Pyongyang out of the international financial system and, most recently, banned a</p>	<p>几个月后，朝鲜引爆了它的第一个核装置，又在2009年和2013年进行了更多试验，在2016年进行了两次试验。每次试验之后，安理会都会加强制裁措施，2013年朝鲜发射卫星后也加强了制裁。制裁主要针对军事用品和奢侈品，并将平壤排斥于国际金融体系之外，最近又禁止了一系列矿产出口。</p>

range of mineral exports.	
But loopholes abound. Resolutions called for searches of vessels carrying cargo to North Korea but have failed to stop its use of ships sailing under foreign flags. And when the Security Council banned its top export, coal, China insisted on an exception for transactions judged to be for "livelihood purposes."	但是这些制裁的漏洞很多。有决议要求搜寻携带货物抵达朝鲜的船只，但没能阻止朝鲜使用悬挂外国国旗的船只。而当安理会禁止朝鲜外销其最大宗的出口商品煤炭时，中国坚称，被判定“为了生计”的交易应予例外。
New measures seek to limit North Korea's ability to make money through its embassies. In Berlin, for example, the authorities are closing a hostel run out of former diplomatic quarters. But the North has responded to such crackdowns by shifting business to countries with weaker enforcement.	新的制裁措施旨在限制朝鲜通过其使馆筹措资金的能力。例如，在柏林，当局已关闭一家在朝鲜前外交宿舍基础上经营起来的旅馆。但是为了应付这种打击，朝鲜已经开始将业务转移到执法较弱的国家。
"How much cooperation will the international community get from Cuba, Russia, Iran or even Pakistan, Bangladesh or Laos?" asked Stephan Haggard, an expert on the North Korean economy at the University of California, San Diego.	“国际社会能从古巴、俄罗斯、伊朗，乃至巴基斯坦、孟加拉或老挝获得多少合作？”加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校朝鲜经济专家斯蒂芬·哈格德(Stephan Haggard)问道。
The United States has also urged a boycott of Air Koryo, the North Korean airline, but it still flies to China and Russia. Chinese tourism to North Korea is booming, said Cha Yong Hyok, whose company, Indprk, takes groups by train to Pyongyang and will soon use new flights from Dandong.	美国还呼吁抵制朝鲜航空公司高丽航空(Air Koryo)，但它的航班仍然飞往中国和俄罗斯。在中国，朝鲜游正在蓬勃发展，车英赫说，他的公司Indprk带着旅游团乘坐火车来到平壤，不久后还将使用从丹东起飞的新航班。
The North often circumvents banking sanctions using front companies and agents overseas, and North Koreans routinely send and receive payments using Chinese intermediaries who take a commission, despite the ban on "bulk cash" transfers.	朝鲜经常利用海外的挂名公司和代理人来规避银行制裁，尽管“大额现金”的转移受到禁止，但朝鲜人常常使用中国中介机构来发送或接受款项。
"We can and should go after these targets, but turning this into a game	“我们可以，而且应该追查这些目标，但如果只是把它变成一场金融上的猫

<p>of financial cat-and-mouse will never achieve the level of pressure needed," said Daniel L. Glaser, a former Treasury Department official involved in sanctions enforcement.</p>	<p>捉老鼠游戏, 就永远不会达到我们所需要的压力水平, "曾经参与执行制裁的前财政部官员丹尼尔·L·兰泽尔(Daniel L. Glaser)说。</p>
<p>Ultimately, he argued, that pressure will come only if China makes a strategic decision to truly squeeze the North. "Though China has taken helpful steps at times," he said, "it has never been willing to go all in."</p>	<p>他认为, 最终, 只有当中国作出真正向朝鲜施压的战略决策, 压力才会产生。"虽然中国有时候也采取有帮助的措施, "他说, "但它从来不愿全力以赴。"</p>
<p>Many of China's best-known companies have done business with North Korea even as they have sought customers and investors in the United States or relied on American-made parts and materials. ZTE, the mobile phone and electronics manufacturer, for example, shipped about \$15 million of goods to the North in 2015, according to Chinese customs records viewed via the global trade database company Panjiva.</p>	<p>许多中国知名企业尽管在美国寻求客户和投资者, 或者需要依靠美国生产的部件与材料, 但它们也同朝鲜做生意, 例如, 通过全球贸易数据库公司 Panjiva 查看的中国海关记录显示, 2015 年, 手机和电子产品制造商中兴公司(ZTE)向朝鲜运送了价值约在 1500 万美元的商品。</p>
<p>The company agreed to pay \$1.19 billion in March for violating American sanctions against Iran and North Korea, in part by sending 283 shipments of electronics with American-made components to the North. ZTE has pledged to improve oversight.</p>	<p>今年 3 月, 中兴同意为违反美国对伊朗和朝鲜的制裁而支付 11.9 亿美元, 部分是由于该公司向朝鲜运送的 283 批电子产品中带有美国制造的原件。中兴公司承诺改善监督措施。</p>
<p>But many Chinese companies sell products to North Korea without such problems. The electric car and battery maker BYD, in which Warren E. Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway owns a 10 percent stake, has shipped \$14 million in goods to North Korea since 2012, including rubber products in January and vehicles in December, customs records show. BYD and Berkshire Hathaway didn't immediately respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>但是很多向朝鲜出售产品的中国公司没有这方面的问题。根据海关记录显示, 电动汽车和电池制造商比亚迪(BYD)自 2012 年以来向朝鲜运送了价值 1400 万美元的商品, 其中包括 1 月份的橡胶产品和 12 月份的车辆。沃伦·E·巴菲特(Warren E. Buffett)的伯克希尔·哈撒韦公司(Berkshire Hathaway)拥有比亚迪 10% 的股份。比亚迪与伯克希尔·哈撒韦没有立即回应置评要求。</p>
<p>Just about every big Chinese appliance maker does business with North Korea, too, shipping refrigerators, air-conditioners, televisions</p>	<p>在中国, 几乎所有大牌电器制造商都在同朝鲜做生意, 向该国运送冰箱、空调、电视机和其他电子产品。中国主要汽车制造商也向朝鲜出售车辆。</p>

<p>and other electronics. The major Chinese automakers sell vehicles to the North as well.</p>	
<p>Even Tsingtao Brewery shows up in customs records, delivering \$20,000 worth of beer in the summer of 2014.</p>	<p>甚至连青岛啤酒也出现在海关记录中，2014年夏天，该公司向朝鲜提供了价值2万美元的啤酒。</p>
<p>United Nations sanctions prohibit the sale of luxury goods to North Korea, but countries are generally left to define what that means. The resolutions list jewelry, luxury automobiles, sports equipment and snowmobiles but make no mention of televisions, consumer electronics or home appliances.</p>	<p>联合国制裁禁止向朝鲜出售奢侈品，但奢侈品的定义通常由各国自己决定。联合国各项决议列出了珠宝、豪华汽车、运动装备和机动雪橇，但没有提及电视机、消费类电子产品和家用电器。</p>
<p>In some cases, Chinese companies with access to advanced technology are doing business with North Korea. Subsidiaries of the defense manufacturer Norinco made seven shipments, mostly of electronic and optical goods, worth a total of \$1.5 million, in the second half of last year, records say. Norinco did not respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>在某些情况下，有渠道获得先进技术的中国企业也在同朝鲜做生意。记录表明，国防制造商中国北方工业(Norinco)的若干子公司去年下半年曾七次向朝鲜出货，其中大部分是电子和光学产品，总价值150万美元。中国北方工业没有回应置评请求。</p>
<p>Matthew Brazil, a security consultant and former diplomat for the United States who investigated Chinese trade controls in the 1990s, said it was often impossible to get China to follow up on leads suggesting Chinese firms were violating restrictions. "Three months later, if you're lucky, the visit is scheduled, and many times, visits weren't scheduled at all," he said.</p>	<p>美国安全顾问和前外交官马修·布拉齐尔(Matthew Brazil)曾于1990年代对中国的贸易管制进行调查，他表示，如果有线索表明中国企业违反了禁令，让中国去追踪这些线索往往是不可能的。“如果你幸运的话，三个月后才会给你安排造访时间，很多时候根本不会安排，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Brazil said the problem had persisted, and "any level of control of American electronics has completely collapsed because this technology can be so easily shipped from China to North Korea."</p>	<p>布拉齐尔表示，这个问题一直存在，而且“就美国电子产品而言，任何程度上的控制都已经彻底崩溃了，因为这种技术可以轻易从中国运往朝鲜。”</p>
<p>On AliExpress, an e-commerce platform run by the Chinese internet</p>	<p>在中国互联网巨头阿里巴巴运营的电子商务平台“阿里巴巴全球速卖</p>

giant Alibaba, six of the nine shipping services list North Korea as a potential destination. Alibaba declined to comment.	通”(AliExpress)上, 九家运输服务公司中有六家将朝鲜列为可送达目的地。阿里巴巴拒绝置评。
The manager of a shipping firm in Dandong who asked to be identified only by her surname, Li, because of the nature of her work said shipping a package of electronics to North Korea was straightforward “as long as it doesn’t have obvious labels” and meets weight requirements.	丹东某航运公司一位李姓经理表示, 向朝鲜运送一揽子电子产品是非常简单的, “只要没有明显的标签”, 并满足重量要求。由于工作性质, 她要求只使用姓氏来称呼她。
In fact, a delivery is more likely to run into problems on the North Korean side of the border than with customs inspectors in China. “The key,” she said, “is to make sure everything is fine with the people on the other side.”	事实上, 比起中国的海关检查, 交付过程中在朝鲜一方更有可能遇到问题。“关键在于保证一切对那边的人来说都没问题,”她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170515/north-korea-sanctions-loopholes-china-united-states-garment-industry	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170515/north-korea-sanctions-loopholes-china-united-states-garment-industry
U.S. Nuclear History Offers Clues to North Korea’s Progress	从爱因斯坦到朝鲜: 人类核历史的启示录
It started with Albert Einstein. His famous $E = mc^2$ revealed a vast asymmetry in the cosmic relationship between matter and energy. In time, experts looked into the possibility of exploiting the disparity.	一切都始于阿尔伯特·爱因斯坦(Albert Einstein)。他那著名的 $E = mc^2$ 揭示了物质和能量之间复杂关系中的巨大不对称性。随着时间的推移, 专家们研究了利用这种不对称性的可能性。
Today, North Korea is hard at work on that agenda. Its nuclear program has succeeded in producing blasts in the Hiroshima range. In each case, trillions of atoms in a tiny smidgen of matter — estimated at roughly 1 gram, the weight of a dollar bill — broke their nuclear bonds in violent bursts of primal energy.	如今, 朝鲜正努力推进这项议程。它的核计划已经成功制造出威力与广岛核爆相当的爆炸。每一次, 重约1克、与1美元纸钞相当的一点点物质中包含的数以万亿计的原子, 都会在原始能量的猛烈爆发中产生核裂变。
The North now seeks to turn bits of nuclear fuel into even more powerful blasts. Experts say its ultimate goal is to transform an ordinary atomic bomb into a hydrogen bomb, which can raise its destructive	朝鲜目前正寻求以少量核燃料制造更具威力的爆炸。专家称, 其终极目标是把普通原子弹转化成破坏力高千倍的氢弹。

force by 1,000 times.	
"I can't imagine they're not working on true thermonuclear weapons," said Siegfried S. Hecker, a Stanford University professor who from 1986 to 1997 directed the Los Alamos weapons laboratory in New Mexico, the birthplace of the atomic bomb, and whom the North Koreans in seeking recognition as a nuclear power have repeatedly let into their atomic facilities.	"我无法想象他们没在研制真正的热核武器，"斯坦福大学(Stanford University)教授西格夫里·S·赫克(Siegfried S. Hecker)说。赫克曾在1986至1997年间担任原子弹诞生地新墨西哥州洛斯阿拉莫斯武器实验室的主任；为本国寻求核大国地位的朝鲜人曾多次让他进入他们的核设施。
"But that's a big step," Hecker cautioned. "You have to pay attention to what they're doing but take their claims with a grain of salt."	"不过这是一大步，"赫克提醒说。"你必须关注他们正在做什么，但不要过分在意他们说了什么。"
On Sunday, the North fired a medium-range missile in an act of defiance, its second in a week. Both tests were successful and seen as demonstrating the slow improvement of its nuclear arsenal.	周日，朝鲜执意发射了一枚中程导弹，这是它在一周内发射的第二枚。这两次测试都取得了成功，从中可以看到其核武库正缓慢得到改进。
Experts say atomic history — especially that of the U.S. program, the world's most successful, which other nations often seek to mimic — can help distinguish North Korea's credible accomplishments from bluster and empty threats.	专家称，追溯原子能发展史——尤其是全世界最为成功的、常常被其他国家设法效仿的美国核计划的发展史——可能有助于把朝鲜取得的可信成果与虚张声势以及空洞的威胁区分开。
The nuclear age began in 1938 over a snowy Christmas holiday in Sweden when Lise Meitner and her nephew, Otto Frisch, tried to make sense of a colleague's puzzling experiments on uranium. During a hike, the physicists sat on a tree trunk and discussed the unlikely possibility that its atoms had split in two.	核时代肇始于1938年瑞典的那个飘着雪花的圣诞假期。当时，莉泽·迈特纳(Lise Meitner)的一名同事已经做了关于铀的实验，迈特纳和她的外甥奥托·弗里施(Otto Frisch)试图对令人困惑的实验结果做出理论解释。一次远足期间，这两名物理学家坐在一根树干上，讨论一种看似不可能的可能性：铀原子一分为二。
Meitner knew Einstein's equation. She did a calculation estimating how much energy a split atom might release. Suddenly, all the experimental facts fell into place.	迈特纳知道爱因斯坦的等式。她估算了一下一个原子的分裂会释放出多少能量。突然间，所有实验事实都说得通了。
"It was beautiful," her biographer wrote. "Everything fit."	"真美，"她的传记作者写道。"所有的一切都很契合。"

<p>The discovery, called nuclear fission, led to a global race to split heavy atoms in chain reactions. The fuels of the first atomic bombs were either uranium or plutonium, both heavier than lead.</p>	<p>这一名为核裂变的发现，引发了一场重原子裂变的全球竞赛。第一批原子弹的燃料不是铀就是钚，都比铅重。</p>
<p>Soon, scientists found another way to free the hidden energy – by fusing two light atoms into one. The fuels were deuterium and tritium, rare forms of hydrogen. They were known as thermonuclear because their ignition required the blistering heats of an exploding atomic bomb, which acted like a match.</p>	<p>很快，科学家们发现了另一种把隐藏着的能量释放出来的方法——让两个轻原子合二为一。其燃料是氘和氚，均为氢的稀有同位素。它们被称为热核燃料，因为它们的点燃都需要原子弹爆炸时形成的高温。原子弹在这里的作用有点儿像是火柴。</p>
<p>Fusion – which powers the sun and the stars – turned out to release far more energy. It led to history’s most powerful blasts as well as decades of superpower brinkmanship with thousands of nuclear arms.</p>	<p>事实证明，聚变——是太阳以及其他恒星的能量之源——可以释放出多得多的能量。它以数以千计的核武器制造了历史上最具威力的爆炸，催生了超级大国为期数十年的边缘政策。</p>
<p>The United States in 1951 injected a tiny amount of thermonuclear fuel into the core of an atomic bomb, boosting its power. The explosion was roughly three times stronger than the Hiroshima blast.</p>	<p>美国于 1951 年往一枚原子弹的中心加入了少量热核燃料，让它威力倍增。爆炸的猛烈程度几乎是广岛核爆的三倍。</p>
<p>What beckoned was the idea of installing near the atomic bomb a separate capsule that would hold much more thermonuclear fuel.</p>	<p>随后有了这样一个点子：在原子弹附近安装一个单独的可以盛放更多热核燃料的容器。</p>
<p>In 1954, on Bikini Atoll in the Pacific, the United States tried that approach. The fireball expanded for miles. The shock wave swept neighboring atolls clean of vegetation and animals. In minutes, the mushroom cloud rose some 25 miles. Slowly, its radioactivity spread around the globe.</p>	<p>1954 年，美国在太平洋的比基尼环礁尝试了这种方法。火球直径达数英里。冲击波让周围环礁上的动植物全军覆没。几分钟内，蘑菇云便升到了约 25 英里的高度。由此释放的放射性物质慢慢在全球范围内蔓延。</p>
<p>The destructive force of that single hydrogen device turned out to be far greater than all explosives used in World War II, including the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The blast, code-named Bravo, was 1,000 times more powerful than the Hiroshima bomb. It was</p>	<p>事实证明，单是这一氢弹装置的破坏力就远远大于二战期间使用的所有爆炸物，其中包括投在广岛和长崎的原子弹。代号为“布拉沃”(Bravo)的这次爆炸，威力为广岛原子弹的 1000 倍。它是美国有史以来最暴烈的热核实验。</p>

the nation's most violent thermonuclear test ever.	
But as Einstein foretold, the amount of matter that Bravo converted into energy was mind-bogglingly small – on the order of 1,500 grams, or about 3 pounds.	但正像爱因斯坦预言的那样，被“布拉沃”转化为能量的物质的数量少到令人难以置信——约为 1500 克（约合 3 磅）。
Few experts think North Korea will get close to mastering the secrets of true hydrogen bombs any time soon, if ever. But they cite a range of evidence suggesting that the isolated nation is now working hard to raise the destructive force of its nuclear arsenal with thermonuclear fire.	甚少有专家认为，朝鲜很快就会接近掌握制造真正氢弹的诀窍——它或许永远也做不到。但他们援引一系列证据称，这个被孤立的国家正努力借助热核燃料强化其核武的破坏力。
“It's possible that North Korea has already boosted,” Gregory S. Jones, a scientist at the RAND Corp., said of the first step down the thermonuclear road.	“朝鲜可能已经进行了强化，”兰德公司(RAND Corporation)的科学家格雷戈里·S·琼斯(Gregory S. Jones)谈及朝鲜在热核道路上迈出的第一步时说。
The prospect of the North making strides in missiles topped with nuclear arms that could threaten the United States has prompted the Trump administration to increase pressure on Kim Jong Un, the North's leader.	朝鲜正研制搭载那些会威胁到美国的核武器的导弹，它在这方面大踏步前进的可能性，促使特朗普政府加大了对朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong Un)施压的力度。
The world's first atomic bomb, the Gadget, tested in 1945 in the New Mexican desert, had a fuel efficiency of less than 20 percent. Thereafter, over years and decades of experimentation, designers learned how to raise the burn rate. Exactly how far is a federal secret.	世界上的第一枚原子弹“小玩意”(Gadget)，于 1945 年在新墨西哥州的沙漠地带试爆，燃料效率还不到 20%。此后，经过数年乃至数十年的试验，设计者们弄清了如何提高燃烧率。具体被提高到了何种程度属于联邦机密。
The North, like most countries with nuclear ambitions, has followed the U.S. playbook. The question is how much progress it has made since its first atomic test more than a decade ago.	像大多数具有核野心的国家一样，朝鲜一直遵循着美国的路线。问题是自从在十余年前首次进行核试验以来，它取得了多少进展。
Two detonations last year helped clarify the picture. The first, in January, was about as powerful as the Hiroshima blast. With typical swagger, the North declared it had detonated a hydrogen bomb – a	去年的两次核爆有助于我们摸清情况。去年 1 月的第一次爆炸与广岛核爆威力相当。朝鲜一如既往地大肆吹嘘，声称自己引爆了一枚氢弹——专家们普遍不认可这种说法。此次爆炸的威力要小得多。

claim experts universally rejected. The explosion was far too small.	
Still, emerging clues suggested the North was indeed going down the thermonuclear road — particularly in enhancing its atomic bombs.	不过，有越来越多的线索表明，朝鲜的确走上了热核之路——尤其是在强化其原子弹方面。
Experts found evidence that it had modified a reactor to make tritium, built a plant that could gather up the radioactive gas, and produced a thermonuclear fuel ingredient in such abundance that it was selling it online.	专家发现，有证据表明，朝鲜已经改良了一个制造氚的反应堆，建造了一个可以收集放射性气体的工厂，还生产出了一种制造热核燃料的原料，数量多到足以在网上出售。
"I think it's pretty clear they've weaponized and miniaturized," Bruce Klingner, a former head of the CIA's Korea branch, recently told a group in Washington.	"我认为他们很显然已经实现了武器化和小型化，"曾任中央情报局(CIA)韩国分部负责人的布鲁斯·克林纳(Bruce Klingner)最近告诉华盛顿的一个团体。
The finding went to warheads for short- and medium-range missiles able to hit much of Japan and South Korea. Experts say the North still has a long way to go in perfecting warheads for its intercontinental ballistic missiles, none of which have undergone flight testing.	这一结论指向的是搭载在中短程导弹上的可以袭击日本和韩国很多地方的核弹头。专家称，朝鲜在完善搭载于洲际弹道导弹的核弹头方面还有很长的路要走，两者都还没经过飞行测试的检验。
Last September, the North set off another blast — its fifth. By some estimates, the explosion was twice as strong as the Hiroshima bomb. That suggested its designers had used more atomic fuel, had achieved a higher rate of burning, or had engaged in thermonuclear boosting.	去年9月，朝鲜制造了又一次也就是第五次核爆。不过一些人估计，此次爆炸的威力是广岛原子弹的两倍。这意味着它的设计者使用了更多核燃料，提高了燃烧率，或是借助热核燃料造出了加强版原子弹。
Albright of the Institute for Science and International Security has argued for another possibility. The North, he says, may be pursuing an intermediate stage of thermonuclear arms design known as layering.	科学与国际安全研究所(Institute for Science and International Security)的戴维·奥尔布赖特(David Albright)提出了另一种可能性。他说，朝鲜或许正在推进名为层叠法的过渡性热核武器设计工作。
In that step, weapon designers wrap alternating layers of thermonuclear fuel and uranium around atomic bombs. That burns more hydrogen than simple boosting. When the Russians first tried that approach, Albright noted in a recent report, the test device produced a	在这一阶段，武器设计者用相间的热核燃料层和铀层裹住原子弹。比起简单的强化，这样做可以燃烧更多的氢。奥尔布赖特最近在一份报告中指出，俄国人首次尝试该方式时，测试用装置制造出的那场爆炸的威力，是广岛原子弹的25倍多。

blast over 25 times stronger than the Hiroshima bomb.	
All of which leads to the question of what to expect if the North decides to detonate another nuclear device – which would be its sixth.	所有这些都引发了这样一个问题：如果朝鲜决定引爆另一个核装置——也就是进行第六次核爆——会发生什么？
Whether the nuclear test is big or small, delayed or scrapped, botched or successful, experts say the North’s program is now moving steadily beyond the rudiments of nuclear arms design, raising not only global alarms but the geopolitical stakes.	专家称，不论此次核试验是大是小，是一团糟还是取得成功，朝鲜的核计划目前都正朝着超出核武器设计雏形的方向稳步前进，不仅在全球范围内拉响了警报，还让地缘政治风险有所提高。
For his part, Einstein was horrified by the spread of nuclear arms and often spoke out against them. He worried that the human race had insufficient wisdom to free the primal energies.	爱因斯坦本人对核武器的蔓延感到震惊，常常公开反对。他担心人类没有足够的智慧去控制被释放出来的原始能量。
“The unleashed power of the atom has changed everything save our modes of thinking,” he remarked, “and we thus drift toward unparalleled catastrophe.”	“原子释放出的能量已经改变了一切——除了我们的思维方式，”他说，“因此，我们在滑向前所未有的灾难。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170523/north-korea-nuclear-weapons	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170523/north-korea-nuclear-weapons
U.S. Warship Sails Near Island Claimed by China in South China Sea	美军舰驶入南海争议海域，系特朗普执政后首次
BEIJING — A United States Navy warship sailed within 12 nautical miles of an artificial island claimed by China in the South China Sea on Wednesday, an operation that showed a new firmness by the Trump administration in its dealings with Beijing.	北京——周三，一艘美国海军军舰在中国宣称主权的一个南海人工岛屿的 12 海里内航行。这一行动显示特朗普政府在与北京的往来中采取了一种新的强硬态度。
The U.S.S. Dewey sailed within 12 nautical miles of Mischief Reef in the Spratly Islands, not far from the Philippines, American defense officials said.	美国国防部官员表示，杜威号驱逐舰(Dewey)在离菲律宾不远的斯普拉特利群岛(Spratly Islands, 中国称为南沙群岛——译注)美济礁(Mischief Reef)12海里内航行。
The operation may tamp down concerns among allies of the United States that the Trump administration has been unwilling to confront	这一行动可能会缓解美国盟国的担忧，他们担心，特朗普政府为寻求北京在遏制朝鲜核项目等问题上的合作，会不愿在南海对抗中国的领土主张。

<p>China's territorial claims in the South China Sea as it seeks Beijing's cooperation on issues like halting North Korea's nuclear program.</p>	
<p>Until the operation on Wednesday, the Pentagon had turned down requests from the United States Pacific Command in Hawaii, under the command of Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr., for such maneuvers. It was the first freedom of navigation operation since President Trump took office.</p>	<p>在周三的行动之前，五角大楼曾否决海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)指挥下的夏威夷美国太平洋司令部的此类行动请求。这是特朗普总统上任后批准的首个自由航行任务。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump was initially reluctant to confront China's territorial claims once he became president, despite his criticism during the campaign of the Obama administration's handling of the issue. In an interview with The New York Times in March 2016, Mr. Trump said that Beijing had built in the South China Sea "a military fortress, the likes of which perhaps the world has not seen."</p>	<p>特朗普就任总统后，最初不愿对抗中国的领土主张，尽管他在竞选期间批评奥巴马政府对这一问题的处理方式。2016年3月，特朗普在接受《纽约时报》采访时表示，北京在南海建起了“一座军事堡垒，而且或许是全世界前所未见的那种”。</p>
<p>The naval operation on Wednesday was interpreted by the United States' allies in the region as a welcome sign of American engagement in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>美国在该地区的盟国将周三的海军行动视为美国参与南海事务的一个可喜迹象。</p>
<p>Even so, Australia, whose economy is highly dependent on exports to China, has declined to participate in the United States-led military operations, arguing that China now controls the Spratly Islands, where it has placed military weapons and runways for fighter jets.</p>	<p>尽管如此，澳大利亚拒绝参与美国领导的军事行动，认为中国现在控制着斯普拉特利群岛——中国在那里部署了军用武器，修建了战斗机跑道。澳大利亚的经济严重依赖对中国的出口。</p>
<p>"Australia is extremely reluctant to participate in freedom of navigation operations that involve flying over or sailing through the 12 nautical miles around the islands," said Alan Dupont, a former Australian defense intelligence official.</p>	<p>“澳大利亚极其不愿意参与自由航行行动，该行动需要在这些岛屿周围12海里内飞行或航行，”澳大利亚前国防情报官员艾伦·杜邦(Alan Dupont)说。</p>
<p>"The Australian government feels it would be provocative and upset China," Mr. Dupont said. "It feels it would be counterproductive now</p>	<p>“澳大利亚政府认为，那样做会激怒中国，令它不快，”杜邦说。“它认为，既然中国已经在那些岛屿上部署了军事设施，这样做只会起到反作用。”</p>

that China has militarized the islands.”	
Jamie Davis, a Defense Department spokesman, declined to discuss any current maneuvers but said the military was continuing with its freedom of navigation operations, known as Fonops.	国防部发言人杰米·戴维斯(Jamie Davis)拒绝谈论当前的任何行动，但他表示，军方正在继续进行自由航行任务。
“We are continuing regular Fonops, as we have routinely done in the past and will continue to do in the future,” he said in a statement. “All operations are conducted in accordance with international law and demonstrate that the United States will fly, sail and operate wherever international law allow.”	“我们正在继续进行常规的自由航行任务，就像我们过去经常做的那样，将来我们也还会继续这样做，”他在一项声明中说。“所有的行动都是依照国际法进行的，表明美国将在国际法允许的任何地方飞行、航行和行动。”
“We have a comprehensive freedom of navigation operations program that seeks to challenge excessive maritime claims in order to preserve the rights, freedoms and uses of the sea and airspace guaranteed to all nations under international law,” he added.	“我们拥有全面的自由航行任务计划，以期挑战过分的军事主张，依照国际法维护所有国家使用这片海洋和空间的权利和自由，”他还说。
Allies will be watching to see how consistent the Trump administration is on the South China Sea, some analysts said.	有些分析师表示，那些盟国将会关注特朗普政府在南海问题上能保持多大程度的一贯性。
“One operation won’t allay fears about Trump’s transactional approach toward China and its apparent disinterest in defending international and legal rights,” said Euan Graham, an analyst with the Lowy Institute in Australia.	“特朗普和中国打交道的方式是做交易，加之他明显对维护国际和法律权利不感兴趣，因此一次行动不足以打消这些担忧，”澳大利亚研究院洛伊研究所(Lowy Institute)的分析师尤安·格雷厄姆(Euan Graham)说。
Satellite images suggest that China has placed military hardware like anti-aircraft and antimissile systems on its man-made islands in the South China Sea, analysts say.	分析人士称，卫星图像表明，中国在南海的人工岛屿上部署了防空和防导弹系统等重型装备。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170525/south-china-sea-us-navy-warship-spratly-islands	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170525/south-china-sea-us-navy-warship-spratly-islands
The Latest Unrest in the Southern Philippines, Explained	关于菲律宾马拉维危机，你应该了解的问题

Philippine troops using tanks and helicopters stormed the southern city of Marawi on Thursday in an effort to defeat militants linked to the Islamic State who have besieged the city for days, setting fire to buildings and taking hostages.	菲律宾军队周四动用坦克和直升机突袭南部城市马拉维(Marawi), 试图击败和伊斯兰国(Islamic State)勾结的武装分子。后者已围攻马拉维数日, 他们焚烧房屋, 劫持人质。
Here is a look at what is happening and who is involved.	本文是对发生的事情和事件涉及各方的介绍。
— What is happening?	——发生了什么?
On Tuesday, security forces in Marawi tried and failed to capture Isnilon Hapilon, an Islamist militant on the FBI’s list of most-wanted terrorists. They were confronted by at least 100 militants, some of whom carried sophisticated weapons.	周二, 马拉维的安全部队试图抓捕美国联邦调查局(FBI)恐怖分子通缉犯名单上的伊斯兰派武装分子伊斯尼隆·哈皮隆(Isnilon Hapilon), 但以失败告终。他们遇到了至少 100 名武装分子的反抗, 其中一些人携有精密武器。
Many of those militants, members of a gang known as the Maute, then joined forces with Hapilon’s followers in a rampage through the city of 200,000. Both the Maute and Hapilon’s organization, Abu Sayyaf, have pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, and fighters have raised that group’s black banner over several buildings in Marawi, including the city’s main hospital.	这些武装分子是一个名为穆特组织(Maute)的成员, 他们中的很多人联合哈皮隆的支持者, 在人口 20 万的马拉维市为非作歹。穆特组织和哈皮隆的组织阿布沙耶夫(Abu Sayyaf)均承诺效忠伊斯兰国, 武装分子已在马拉维多栋建筑, 包括该市主要的医院楼顶悬挂该组织的黑色旗帜。
They have also taken a priest and his parishioners hostage and set fire to buildings. Thousands of civilians have fled the fighting, and at least 30 people have been killed.	他们还把一名神职人员和他的多名教民劫为人质, 并焚烧房屋。已有成千上万名平民逃离战场, 至少 30 人死亡。
On Tuesday, President Rodrigo Duterte imposed martial law on the southern island of Mindanao, which includes Marawi. Mindanao, home to 20 million people, is the heart of the country’s long-simmering Muslim insurgency.	周二, 菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特蒂(Rodrigo Duterte)对马拉维所在的南部岛屿棉兰老岛实行戒严。棉兰老岛生活着 2000 万人, 是该国长期一触即发的穆斯林暴乱的中心。
— Who are the key players?	——主要参与者是谁?
Abu Sayyaf is a jihadi group that has terrorized the southern Philippines	阿布沙耶夫是一个圣战组织, 几十年来一直在菲律宾南部制造恐怖, 从事海

<p>for decades, engaging in piracy, kidnapping, extortion and bombings. The group beheaded a German hostage this year and killed two Canadians in 2016.</p>	<p>盗、绑架、敲诈勒索和爆炸活动。该组织今年斩首了一名德国人质，2016年杀害了两名加拿大人。</p>
<p>The group says it wants to establish an Islamic caliphate in the southern Philippines. Last year, Hapilon, a Muslim preacher and an experienced guerrilla, pledged his allegiance to the Islamic State and its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, in a video posted online.</p>	<p>该组织自称希望在菲律宾南部建立一个伊斯兰哈里发。去年，穆斯林传道者、久经沙场的游击队员哈皮隆在一段发布在网上的视频中承诺忠于伊斯兰国及其领导人阿布·巴克·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)。</p>
<p>The United States has offered a \$5 million reward for Hapilon's capture. In January, the Philippine military tried to kill him in an airstrike, but he was only wounded.</p>	<p>美国悬赏 500 万美元抓捕哈皮隆。1 月，菲律宾军方曾试图在一场空袭中杀死哈皮隆，但他只是受了伤。</p>
<p>Hapilon has been trying to unite several smaller Islamist groups in the region, including the Maute, who are mostly in Marawi.</p>	<p>哈皮隆一直试图联合该地区另外几个规模小一些的伊斯兰组织，包括主要在马拉维活动的穆特组织。</p>
<p>The Maute are another of the four Islamist groups in the region affiliated with the Islamic State. The group, founded by the brothers Abdullah and Omar Maute, started as a small band of petty criminals. Last year, members of the Maute were arrested in connection with a bombing at a night market in Davao City, Duterte's hometown. The authorities also said they foiled a plot in November in which the group tried to bomb the U.S. Embassy in Manila.</p>	<p>穆特组织是该地区四个隶属于伊斯兰国的伊斯兰组织之一。由阿卜杜拉和奥马尔·穆特(Abdullah and Omar Maute)兄弟建立的该组织成立之初，只是一小群罪行轻微的罪犯。去年，穆特组织的多名成员因为与杜特蒂的家乡达沃市一个夜市发生的爆炸有关联而被捕。当局还表示他们去年 11 月挫败了该组织试图轰炸马尼拉美国大使馆的阴谋。</p>
<p>Duterte cut short a trip to Russia this week to oversee the military operation and declared martial law in Mindanao.</p>	<p>为了指挥这场军事行动，杜特蒂缩短了本周对俄罗斯斯的访问，并宣布棉兰老岛实行戒严。</p>
<p>The populist president has taken an extreme hard line on crime and disorder, most notably with his contentious war on drugs, which has left thousands across the country dead and has drawn condemnation from rights groups and many Western governments. On Wednesday,</p>	<p>这位民粹主义总统对犯罪和骚乱的立场极其强硬，最有名的是他备受争议的打击毒品行动，该行动导致菲律宾全国成千上万人死亡，遭到权利组织和很多西方政府的谴责。周三，杜特蒂警告称他可能会对全国其他地方实行军事管制。他给出的理由是，恐怖分子可能会在菲律宾北部开始行动。</p>

Duterte warned that he might impose military rule over the rest of the country, citing the possibility that terrorists could begin operations in the northern Philippines.	
— How does martial law work?	——戒严令有何影响?
Tuesday’s declaration of martial law effectively replaced the civilian government in Mindanao with the armed forces. Under the declaration, soldiers have increased latitude to carry out arrests.	周二宣布戒严实际上是用武装部队代替了棉兰老岛的文职政府。根据宣布的戒严令，军方进行逮捕的自由加大。
For two months, civil liberties will be curtailed. Civilians can be held in detention merely on suspicion of committing a crime and can be subjected to trial by military tribunal.	公民自由将受到两个月的限制。平民可能会仅仅因为涉嫌犯罪就被关押，并被军事法庭审判。
Duterte’s threat to expand martial law nationwide is unnerving for many in the Philippines who lived through the dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos. Marcos declared martial law in 1972 and used it to maintain his grip on power for years.	对很多经历过费迪南德·E·马科斯(Ferdinand E. Marcos)的独裁统治的菲律宾人来说，杜特蒂要把戒严的范围扩大到全国的威胁令人不安。马科斯1972年宣布戒严，并用它来维持自己对权力的多年控制。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170526/c26philippines-explainer	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170526/c26philippines-explainer
New Emoji is a Meaningful Symbol for Indigenous Australians	一个表情符，浓缩了多少澳洲原住民的平权追求
SYDNEY, Australia — Hundreds of Australian Aboriginal leaders gathered on Friday at Uluru, a massive sandstone monolith in Australia’s central desert, to call for constitutional recognition of their people. Around the same time, a new emoji was quietly added to Twitter: the Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flags.	澳大利亚悉尼——数百名澳洲原住民领袖周五在澳大利亚中部沙漠的巨型单体巨石乌鲁鲁下聚集，呼吁在宪法中承认原住民地位。大约在同一时间，Twitter 未做声张地增加了一个新的表情符：澳洲原住民旗和托雷斯海峡岛民旗。
The emoji showing both flags together amounts to a small (very small) action, but for the group of people it stands for, the digital recognition carries deep significance.	虽然并列显示这两个旗帜的表情符是一个很小的（非常小的）动作，但对于该符号所代表的群体而言，得到数码世界的承认具有深远的意义。
“Emojis are huge,” said Luke Pearson, a digital producer of the	“表情符太重要了，”澳大利亚广播公司原住民广播部的数码产品制作人卢

<p>Indigenous radio unit of the Australian Broadcasting Corporation. "We use them all day, every day, on so many different platforms. They aren't entirely insignificant, because they've become such a core part of our communications."</p>	<p>克·皮尔逊(Luke Pearson)说。“我们整天、每天都在用表情符，在那么多的不同平台上使用它们。它们并非完全微不足道，因为它们已成为我们交流方式的一个核心部分。”</p>
<p>The new emoji arrived the same week Australia is commemorating the 50th anniversary of the vote to include its indigenous people in the national census. In a week that includes National Sorry Day and the anniversary of the landmark Mabo case, which dealt with indigenous land rights, the flags amount to a form of recognition that can be easily shared; they become available on Twitter when users include certain hashtags, such as #IndigenousAU, #ReconciliationWeek, or #1967Referendum.</p>	<p>新表情符是在澳大利亚纪念把原住民纳入全国人口普查的修宪公投五十周年的同一周出现的，该周还包括“国家道歉日”和具有里程碑意义的《马伯案》周年纪念日，该案涉及原住民的土地产权。这些旗帜相当于一种很容易分享的承认方式；当 Twitter 用户使用某些主题标签（比如#IndigenousAu、#ReconciliationWeek，或 #1967Referendum）时，就可使看到该表情符。</p>
<p>But as Australia's indigenous peoples still struggle to overcome more than 200 years of colonization, with a population that is grossly overrepresented in prisons, and that has drastically poorer health and a lower life expectancy than the rest of Australia, does an emoji even matter?</p>	<p>但是，当澳洲原住民仍在为克服二百多年的殖民化问题而奋斗时，当监狱里的原住民人数与其人口不成比例地高、原住民的健康状况和预期寿命都远不如其他澳大利亚人时，这个表情符真的很有意义吗？</p>
<p>Other issues seem much more important; the leaders who gathered in Uluru, formerly known as Ayers Rock, are fighting for an Aboriginal representative body to be enshrined in the Constitution, for example.</p>	<p>其他问题似乎更重要；比如，聚集在乌鲁鲁（以前的名字是艾尔斯岩）的领袖们正在为争取建立一个得到宪法承认的原住民代表机构而奋斗。</p>
<p>But representation in all forms is important for indigenous Australians, who have been pressing their case on many federal, state and local fronts for decades.</p>	<p>但是，任何形式的代表性对于澳洲原住民来说都重要，原住民们数十年来一直在联邦、州和地方各级政府争取自己的权益。</p>
<p>Dr. Bronwyn Carlson, an associate professor of indigenous studies at the University of Wollongong, in New South Wales, says the inclusion of</p>	<p>在新南威尔士州卧龙岗大学从事原住民研究的副教授布朗温·卡尔逊 (Bronwyn Carlson) 博士表示，把旗帜添加到表情符中是 Twitter 迈出的重</p>

the flags is a significant move by Twitter.	要一步。
"It means this corporate giant is taking notice of a small population of people, and also acknowledging that these people have something to say," she said.	她说：“这意味着，这家企业巨头正在对一个人口很少的群体表示关注，同时承认这些人有话要说。”
Social media, particularly Twitter, is a democratic and accessible space for indigenous Australians. For those who are fighting for broader recognition, it's a way to sidestep gatekeepers who may not respect or amplify their voices.	对澳洲原住民来说，社交媒体、尤其是 Twitter，是一种民主的且可及的空间。对那些为争取更广泛的承认而奋斗的人来说，这是一种避开把关者的方法，把关者们也许不尊重原住民的声音，或愿意将其放大。
"Mainstream media generally ignores us," said Dr. Carlson, an indigenous Australian. "But with Twitter, we have our own space, where we can continually raise our own stories and particularly talk about things that are important to us," she said.	“主流媒体一般不注意我们，”卡尔逊说，她是澳洲原住民。“但在 Twitter 上，我们有自己的空间，我们可以不断地讲述我们自己的故事，特别是讨论对我们来说重要的问题，”她说。
Mr. Pearson, who is also an indigenous Australian, and who set up IndigenousX, a Twitter account with rotating indigenous hosts, compares the flag icon to the recent addition of skin tones for some emoji.	皮尔逊也是澳洲原住民，他在 Twitter 上建立了一个名为 IndigenousX、由不同原住民轮流主持的帐号，他把旗帜符号的引入与最近增加的一些不同肤色的表情符作比较。
"I think this is comparable, in the same way that all those flags are there for people to show pride in their flags," he said, "and there wasn't one for us."	“我认为它们可比，就好像人们可以用那里所有的其它旗帜来表示他们的自豪感那样，”他说，“以前，没有能让我们表达这种感情的符号。”
Twitter has been aware of calls for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander flag emoji for years, but adding one little emoji is trickier than it might seem.	虽然多年来，Twitter 一直知道澳洲原住民和托雷斯海峡岛民有对用旗帜作表情符的要求，但添加一个小小的表情符做起来比听上去难得多。
Harold Thomas, the indigenous activist who created the Aboriginal flag in 1971, still holds the copyright to the design. Mr. Thomas ended up in a dispute with Google in 2010 when he refused to allow the technology	澳洲原住民旗是原住民活动家哈罗德·托马斯(Harold Thomas)1971年设计的，他对设计仍拥有版权。2010年，托马斯因拒绝让谷歌在其主页上使用旗帜的副本，与这家技术公司发生了争执。

company to reproduce the flag on its home page.	
After months of back and forth with Twitter, Mr. Thomas granted the social media company permission to create the emoji, in time for the anniversary of the referendum.	在与 Twitter 进行了几个月的反复讨论之后，托马斯同意授权这家社交媒体公司把旗帜用于新的表情符，让该表情符得以在修宪公投周年纪念时亮相。
In an interview, Mr. Thomas said the flag expressed both the future of the Aboriginal people and their past, which goes back more than 40,000 years.	托马斯在接受采访时表示，该旗既象征着原住民的未来、也代表着他们的过去，原住民在澳洲的出现可追溯到 4 万多年前。
"The Aboriginal flag is central to our national identity," Mr. Thomas said. "We are the first people here, for a very long time, and we'll stay here until eternity."	"原住民旗是我们民族认同来的核心，"托马斯说。"我们是最早来这里的人，而且很早以前就来了，我们会永远留在这里。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170527/aboriginal-emoji-australia	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170527/aboriginal-emoji-australia
China Woos South Korea's New Leader, but the U.S. Left Behind a Spoiler	中国欲拉拢文在寅，萨德系统是绊脚石
BEIJING — When he assumed power in 2013, President Xi Jinping of China tried to court one of America's main Asian allies, South Korea. It worked for a while. Then the relationship soured.	北京——2013 年，当习近平主席上台时，他曾试图拉拢美国在亚洲的主要盟友之一——韩国。这种努力奏效了一阵子，之后中韩关系就恶化了。
South Korea's president at the time, Park Geun-hye, showed great respect for Mr. Xi, appearing shoulder to shoulder with him at a military parade in Tiananmen Square, the only American ally to do so. Then she turned on Mr. Xi when he declined to rein in North Korea as much as she had expected.	韩国当时的总统朴槿惠对习近平表现了极大的尊重，她与习近平并肩站在天安门城楼上观看广场上的阅兵式，这在美国的盟友中独一无二。后来，习近平没有像她所期望的那样有力地遏制朝鲜，朴槿惠就翻了脸。
Now Mr. Xi is trying again, wooing South Korea's new leader, Moon Jae-in, and still hoping to chip away at the American alliance with South Korea and to fortify China's position in Northeast Asia.	现在，习近平又开始尝试争取韩国新领导人文在寅，仍希望能削弱韩国与美国的联盟，从而巩固中国在东北亚地区的地位。

<p>Mr. Moon, a proponent of engagement with North Korea, is a more natural friend for Mr. Xi than the conservative Ms. Park, who is in jail facing corruption charges.</p>	<p>文在寅支持与朝鲜进行接触，因此，与保守的朴槿惠相比，他自然与习近平更适合做朋友。朴槿惠已因腐败指控被逮捕入狱。</p>
<p>As North Korea steps up the frequency of its missile tests and prepares for a sixth nuclear test, it has become more important for China to make common cause with South Korea if it wants to find a diplomatic solution to the standoff with the North, as Beijing insists that it does.</p>	<p>朝鲜不断增加导弹测试的频率，并在准备进行第六次核试验。因此，如果北京像自己坚称的那样，希望寻求外交手段解决朝鲜问题的僵局，那么与韩国的联手则更为重要。</p>
<p>China's relationship with North Korea, its ostensible ally, is at a ragged low, and its ties with the South are in poor shape. All at once, Beijing is at odds with both Koreas.</p>	<p>中国与朝鲜这个表面上的盟友的关系正处于低谷，与韩国的关系也不怎么样。突然间，北京跟朝鲜和韩国都搞僵了。</p>
<p>But while Mr. Xi welcomes Mr. Moon as a preferable alternative to Ms. Park, he is concerned about one point of contention.</p>	<p>但是，虽然习近平对文在寅成为朴槿惠的替代者表示欢迎，但他仍对一个争议点表示担忧。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has made it clear that an American missile defense system that was authorized by Ms. Park and quickly set up by the United States in South Korea just before Mr. Moon took office is a major obstacle to good relations.</p>	<p>习近平已明确表示，此前由朴槿惠批准的一个美国导弹防御体系是中韩关系好转的一个主要障碍。美国于文在寅上任前在韩国迅速启动了该系统。</p>
<p>Beijing complains that the system, the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense battery, known as Thaad, which the Americans designed to protect South Korea against the North, undermines China's missile force and its ability to deter a nuclear attack.</p>	<p>北京抱怨说，美国部署这一为保护韩国免受朝鲜袭击而设计的“末端高空防御系统”（简称“萨德”）削弱了中国军队的导弹能力和中国的核威慑力。</p>
<p>China views Thaad as just one element in an effort to contain its military by building a strategic architecture that would eventually connect South Korea, Japan and the United States.</p>	<p>中国把萨德看作是遏制中国军事力量努力的一部分，这种努力旨在建立一种最终将韩国、日本和美国连接起来的战略结构。</p>
<p>"Stopping the deployment of Thaad is the bottom line of China," said Global Times, a state-run newspaper that often reflects the thinking of</p>	<p>"停止部署萨德是中国的底线，"《环球时报》在文在寅当选总统后不久说，这家官方报纸经常反映中共领导人的想法。"首尔需要做出要'萨德'还是要完</p>

<p>the Communist Party leadership, soon after Mr. Moon's election. "Seoul needs to make a choice between deploying Thaad and resuming Sino-South Korean relations. It should not hope to have it both ways."</p>	<p>全恢复中韩关系的选择，它不应寄希望于鱼和熊掌兼得。”</p>
<p>How is Mr. Moon, a lawyer, going to finesse the demands of China that Thaad disappear, and the insistence of the United States that it remain?</p>	<p>中国要求萨德撤离韩国，美国坚持保留该反导系统，律师出身的文在寅该如何处理这一矛盾？</p>
<p>It will be difficult, Chinese experts say. Mr. Xi will try to persuade Mr. Moon to make some unpalatable compromises, they say, ones that would not sit well with the American military.</p>	<p>中国专家说，这很难。他们说，习近平将试图说服文在寅作出一些令人不快的妥协，美国军方不会喜欢这些妥协。</p>
<p>Already, Mr. Moon appears to be at loggerheads with the Pentagon. On Tuesday, he ordered a wide-ranging investigation into how four new Thaad launchers had arrived in South Korea without his knowledge. The launchers are intended to supplement the two Thaad installations already in place.</p>	<p>看起来，文在寅已经与五角大楼起了冲突。周二，他下令调查四个新的萨德发射器是怎样在他不知情的情况下运到韩国的。新发射器是对已经安装的两个萨德装置的补充。</p>
<p>But even rejecting the new equipment may not satisfy China.</p>	<p>但是，仅仅是拒绝新设备不一定能让中国满意。</p>
<p>"South Korea could make a promise to only allow one set of Thaad on its territory," said Cheng Xiaohu, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing. Mr. Cheng was referring to assessments that South Korea does not have sufficient Thaad batteries yet to protect the entire country, and will need more.</p>	<p>“韩国可以作出只允许在其领土上部署一套萨德的承诺，”中国人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河说。成晓河指的是对韩国已经部署的萨德系统的评估，人们认为韩国尚无足够多的发射器来保护整个国家，因此还需要更多的发射器。</p>
<p>"But that's not enough," Mr. Cheng added. "China could ask South Korea not to join a trilateral alliance with Japan and the United States." Since the 1990s, China has been concerned that the United States wants to form a NATO-like alliance on its doorstep.</p>	<p>“但这还不够，”成晓河接着说。“中国可以要求韩国不加入与日本和美国的三国联盟。”自 20 世纪 90 年代起，中国一直担心美国想在自己的家门口建立一个类似北约的联盟。</p>
<p>China could also demand that Mr. Moon's government allow China to verify that Thaad's radar system can detect incoming missiles only</p>	<p>成晓河说，中国还可以要求文在寅政府允许中国对萨德雷达系统进行核实，确定其对发射来的导弹的侦查范围在 800 公里以内，而不是 2000 公里。</p>

<p>within 800 kilometers (about 500 miles) and not 2,000 kilometers (about 1,200 miles), Mr. Cheng said.</p>	
<p>But intrusive inspection of Thaad on South Korean territory by China for verification purposes would be rejected by the Pentagon, he acknowledged.</p>	<p>但他承认，五角大楼将拒绝让中国对韩国领土上的萨德系统进行侵入式的检查。</p>
<p>A Chinese rocket scientist, Wu Riqiang, said in an interview that the Thaad system allowed the United States to monitor Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles from the moment they were fired from bases in central China. The American military would then have the ability to differentiate between real warheads and decoys carried on the missiles, thus weakening China's deterrent.</p>	<p>中国的火箭科学家吴日强在接受采访时表示，萨德系统让美国能在中国洲际弹道导弹从位于中国中部的基地发射之初就进行监测。这将让美国军方获得区分其所载弹头是真是假的能力，从而削弱了中国的威慑力。</p>
<p>"I don't think China can persuade South Korea to give up Thaad," said Mr. Wu, an arms control expert who has worked at China's Defense Ministry. In response to the missile defense system next door, he added, "China will build more nuclear weapons but won't do so publicly."</p>	<p>"我不认为中国可以说服韩国放弃萨德，"在中国国防部工作过的武装控制专家吴日强说。作为对邻国部署的导弹防御体系的回应，他补充道，"中国将会制造更多的核武器，虽然不会公开这么做。"</p>
<p>During the South Korean election campaign, Mr. Moon said he opposed the rushed deployment of Thaad, noting that it had not been put to a vote.</p>	<p>在韩国总统大选期间，文在寅曾说反对匆忙部署萨德，指出尚未对该系统的部署进行投票。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon has asked South Korean lawmakers to assess the initial decision on deployment, a move intended to buy some time.</p>	<p>文在寅已经要求韩国立法者评估最初的部署决定，此举是为了做出下一步的决定赢得一些时间。</p>
<p>"There is a search for a face-saving trigger," said John Delury, associate professor of Chinese studies at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea. "During the review, the Thaad equipment would stay there but would be turned off."</p>	<p>"那是在寻找一个保住面子的方法，"在韩国首尔延世大学从事中国问题研究的副教授鲁乐汉(John Delury)说。"在评估期间，萨德系统的设备继续留在那里，但将被关闭。"</p>
<p>Despite the difficulties over the missile defense system, China seems to</p>	<p>尽管在导弹防御系统上存在难处，但中国似乎觉察到，与其前任相比，在文</p>

<p>sense that it has a better chance of driving a wedge between South Korea and the United States with Mr. Moon than with his predecessor, especially with President Trump in the White House.</p>	<p>在寅执政期间，中国更有机会在韩国和美国之间挑起不和，尤其是当特朗普主政白宫。</p>
<p>Since the Korean War, when the United States fought to prevent the North from overrunning the South, American presidents have kept their commitments to the alliance.</p>	<p>朝鲜战争期间，美国曾为防止朝鲜吞并韩国参战。自那时以来，历任美国总统都承诺维护美韩联盟。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi can capitalize on Mr. Trump's distaste for alliances. In April, Mr. Trump called a five-year-old American trade accord with South Korea "a horrible deal" that had left America "destroyed."</p>	<p>习近平可以从特朗普对联盟的厌恶中获利。今年4月，特朗普曾称五年前美国与韩国签署的贸易协定“非常糟糕”，并说该协定“彻底摧毁了”美国。</p>
<p>During his campaign, Mr. Trump accused South Korea of not paying its share to maintain 28,500 American troops in the country, although once he took office he called the alliance "ironclad."</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选美国总统期间指责韩国，没有为驻扎该国的28500名美军支付韩国应该出的钱，虽然在上台后，他也曾表示美韩联盟“坚如磐石”。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's grumbling probably strikes South Koreans as more true to form. The president sent shudders through the South Korean election campaign in April when he said he wanted Seoul to pay the estimated \$1 billion cost of Thaad.</p>	<p>特朗普的抱怨可能让韩国人觉得他一贯如此。特朗普曾在4月份的韩国总统大选期间发表令韩国震惊的言论，他说，他要让首尔支付萨德系统预计需要的10亿美元的费用。</p>
<p>The opening moves between Mr. Xi and Mr. Moon have taken place indirectly and under subdued circumstances. They have yet to meet.</p>	<p>习近平和文在寅之间的初步接触是间接进行的，而且比较低调。他们尚未见面。</p>
<p>A South Korean envoy, Lee Hae-chan, arrived in Beijing shortly after Mr. Moon assumed office.</p>	<p>文在寅上任不久，韩国特使李海瓚(Lee Hae-chan)就来到了北京。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi took matters into his own hands, showing who was in charge. At a session between the Chinese and South Korean delegations in Beijing, Mr. Xi sat alone at a head table with the other officials seated below him, a choreography meant to show China's dominance that was widely noted.</p>	<p>为显示谁说了算，习近平做了一种特别的表示。在中方与韩国特使团在北京举行的一次会议上，习近平自己单独在头桌就座，其他官员都坐在比他低的位子上，这种特别安排旨在显示中国的主导地位，引起广泛注意。</p>

<p>After the deployment of Thaad, Beijing, which is Seoul's largest trading partner, encouraged Chinese consumers to boycott South Korean cars, phones, bands, television shows and even kimchi. Using the pretext of safety violations, the Chinese authorities closed half of the 112 stores operated in China by the South Korean conglomerate Lotte, and the company's website was hacked. Chinese tourism to South Korea slowed to a trickle.</p>	<p>韩国同意部署萨德之后,北京曾鼓励中国消费者抵制韩国的商品,比如汽车、手机、乐队、电视节目,甚至泡菜。韩国是中国最大的贸易伙伴。中国当局以安全违规为借口,关闭了韩国乐天集团在中国经营的112家商店中的一半,该公司的网站也被黑客入侵。赴韩旅游的中国游客人数骤减。</p>
<p>There has been only grudging relief.</p>	<p>问题只是勉强得到了改善。</p>
<p>The day after Mr. Lee's visit, the Lotte website was restored. But the stores remain shuttered, possibly pending a positive move by Mr. Moon on the American missile defense system in South Korea.</p>	<p>李海瓚到京后的第二天,乐天网站恢复了正常,但商店仍然关闭,也许,中国在等待文在寅对韩国的美国导弹防御系统采取建设性的行动。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170601/china-south-korea-xi-jin-ping-moon-jaein-thaad</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170601/china-south-korea-xi-jin-ping-moon-jaein-thaad</p>
<p>Trump Hosts Prime Minister Phuc of Vietnam and Announces Trade Deals</p>	<p>越南将成为美国抵御中国的第一道屏障?</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Trump welcomed the prime minister of Vietnam to the Oval Office on Wednesday, cutting business deals not long after transferring a Coast Guard cutter to a onetime enemy that the United States now views as a front-line defender against an expansionist China.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统周三欢迎越南总理到访椭圆形办公室,双方达成多项商业协议。此前不久,美国将一艘海岸警卫队巡逻船转让给了越南。越南一度是美国的敌人,但现在,美国视其为抵御实行扩张主义的中国的的第一道屏障。</p>
<p>It was Mr. Trump's first meeting with the prime minister, Nguyen Xuan Phuc, and the president had warm words for his guest, despite having raised concerns within the Vietnamese government on both economic and security fronts early in his administration.</p>	<p>这是特朗普与越南总理阮春福(Nguyen Xuan Phuc)的首次会面。对这位来宾,特朗普言辞热情,尽管他上台初期在越南政府内部引起了经济和安全方面的担忧。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump withdrew the United States from the Trans-Pacific</p>	<p>特朗普让美国退出了前任总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)达成的地区性</p>

<p>Partnership, a regional trade pact struck by his predecessor, President Barack Obama, of which Vietnam is a member and would be a major beneficiary.</p>	<p>贸易协定“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans Pacific Partnership), 而越南正是该协议的成员国和主要受益国。</p>
<p>The president has also relaxed the pressure on China in return for its help in curbing North Korea, which has prompted concerns among Vietnam and its neighbors that the United States might not be as quick to thwart Beijing's territorial ambitions in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>特朗普还减轻了对中国的压力, 以换取中国在限制朝鲜一事上的帮助。这引起了越南及其邻国的担忧, 认为美国可能不会很快阻拦北京在南海的领土野心。</p>
<p>"Prime Minister Phuc has done a spectacular job in Vietnam, led so many different categories in trade and other things," Mr. Trump told reporters before their meeting. "We're going to be discussing trade. We're going to be discussing North Korea. We have many things to talk about and we look forward to being together, very much so."</p>	<p>“阮总理在越南做了一份了不起的工作, 领导着许多不同类型的贸易和其他事务, ”特朗普在双方会面前对记者说。“我们会商讨贸易和朝鲜问题。我们有很多问题要讨论, 我们期待见面, 非常期待。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump made no mention of Vietnam's human rights abuses, which include the detention of dissident bloggers and religious activists, and have become the subject of persistent interest on Capitol Hill.</p>	<p>特朗普没有提及越南的人权问题, 包括关押持不同政见的博客用户和宗教活动人士。一直以来, 越南的这些做法都受到了美国国会的关注。</p>
<p>"The Vietnamese Politburo has drifted in a more conservative direction," said John Sifton, the Asia advocacy director at Human Rights Watch. "They've become more retrogressive."</p>	<p>“越南政治局转向更保守的方向, ”人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)的亚洲宣传主管约翰·西夫顿(John Sifton)说。“他们变得愈发退步。”</p>
<p>As has been his custom with authoritarian leaders, including Xi Jinping of China and Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey, Mr. Trump avoided raising those issues publicly. The White House press secretary, Sean Spicer, told reporters that in general, the president preferred to raise such issues in private.</p>	<p>特朗普避免公开提出这些问题, 这是他对待威权主义政权领导人的一贯做法, 包括会晤中国国家主席习近平和土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)的时候。白宫新闻发言人肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)对记者表示, 总的来说, 特朗普总统更愿意在私下里提出这些问题。</p>
<p>Sitting next to Mr. Trump, Mr. Phuc said, "The relationship between Vietnam and the United States has undergone significant upheavals in</p>	<p>与特朗普相邻而坐的阮春福说, “越南与美国的关系在历史上经历了巨大的起伏, 但现在, 我们已经能够成为全面的合作伙伴。”</p>

<p>history, but today we have been able to become comprehensive partners.”</p>	
<p>As evidence of that, the two countries concluded more than \$15 billion and \$17 billion in trade deals, according to Mr. Phuc, mostly for high-tech products, with American companies like General Electric. Vietnam runs a nearly \$32 billion trade surplus with the United States, a growing gap that the United States trade representative, Robert Lighthizer, lamented on Tuesday.</p>	<p>据阮春福称，两国分别达成了价值逾 150 亿美元（约合 1000 亿元人民币）和 170 亿美元的贸易协议，主要面向高科技产品，美方的公司包括通用电气 (General Electric) 等。这是上述合作伙伴关系言论的例证。越南与美国的贸易顺差接近 320 亿美元，并且还在不断增加。美国贸易代表罗伯特·莱特希泽 (Robert Lighthizer) 周二对此表示遗憾。</p>
<p>Vietnam was deeply disappointed by Mr. Trump’s decision to pull the United States out of the Trans-Pacific Partnership. But Mr. Phuc said in an interview with Bloomberg Television that the two countries would find “new mechanisms” to increase trade on a bilateral basis.</p>	<p>越南对特朗普决定让美国退出“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”深感失望。但阮春福在接受彭博电视台 (Bloomberg Television) 的采访时说，两国会找到扩大双边贸易的“新机制”。</p>
<p>In the Oval Office, Mr. Phuc also witnessed Mr. Trump dodging questions about whether he plans to withdraw the United States from the Paris climate accord. Vietnam is a signer of the agreement; with 2,000 miles of coastline and millions of people living in the low-lying Mekong Delta, it is viewed as particularly vulnerable to the effects of rising seas.</p>	<p>在椭圆形办公室里，阮春福也亲眼目睹特朗普回避对他是否打算让美国退出巴黎气候协定的提问。越南是该协议的签署国。外界认为，海岸线长达 2000 英里（约合 3200 公里），并有数百万人生活在地势低洼的湄公河三角洲的越南，特别容易受海平面上升的影响。</p>
<p>“I’m hearing from a lot of people, both ways,” Mr. Trump said of the lobbying on the climate accord. “Both ways.”</p>	<p>“我正在听取很多人的意见，两方面的意见都有，”特朗普说的是各方有关该气候协定的游说活动。“两方面都有。”</p>
<p>Relations between the United States and Vietnam became significantly closer under Mr. Obama. He visited Hanoi last year and announced that the United States would rescind a decades-old ban on sales of lethal military equipment. Vietnam has yet to place an order for such weapons, but the lifting of the embargo was widely seen as an effort to</p>	<p>美国与越南的关系在奥巴马任内明显变得更加亲密。奥巴马去年访问河内，并宣布美国会取消一项实行了数十年的致命性军事装备销售禁令。越南尚未订购这类武器，但外界普遍认为，美国取消该禁令是为了支持越南就其海洋权益主张在南海对抗中国。</p>

<p>bolster Vietnam in its confrontation with China over maritime claims in the South China Sea.</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump came into office with the expectation that he would be as tough, or tougher, than Mr. Obama in pushing back on China's ambitions. But after his recent summit meeting with Mr. Xi in Palm Beach, Fla., in which Mr. Trump pressed the Chinese president to use his leverage with North Korea, Mr. Trump softened his words toward Beijing.</p>	<p>特朗普上台时，外界以为他会像奥巴马那样强硬，甚至比奥巴马更强硬地阻拦中国的野心。但在佛罗里达州棕榈滩与习近平举行首脑会议之后，特朗普对北京发出的言论变得相对温和。在那次会面时他曾向习近平施压，要求习对朝鲜施加影响。</p>
<p>The recent transfer of a decommissioned American cutter to the Vietnamese Coast Guard was meant to reassure Vietnam. The vessel, formerly known as the Morgenthau, is designed to patrol coastal waters, making it a deterrent against Chinese aggression. The United States has also transferred six 45-foot patrol boats, known as Metal Sharks, to Vietnam.</p>	<p>最近将一艘退役的美国巡逻船转让给越南海警部队就是为了让越南放心。这艘船之前叫“摩根索号”(Morgenthau)，它的设计功能是在沿海水域巡逻。这让它成了对中国进逼姿态的震慑。美国还向越南转让了六艘 45 英尺（约合 14 米）长的“金属鲨鱼”(Metal Sharks)巡逻艇。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170601/vietnam-nguyen-xuan-phuc-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170601/vietnam-nguyen-xuan-phuc-trump</p>
<p>Christian School Teaches Scions of the Elite in Atheist North Korea</p>	<p>在禁止宗教信仰的朝鲜，一所教会大学如何生存？</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — Set on 250 sprawling acres in North Korea's capital, the Pyongyang University of Science and Technology abides by the cult of the Kim family.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——平壤科技大学位于朝鲜首都，占地 250 英亩（约合 100 公顷），这里处处可见对金氏家族的崇拜。</p>
<p>Atop its main building, large red characters praise "General Kim Jong-un," the country's provocative young leader. At the front of lecture halls hang smiling portraits of his father and grandfather, who led the nation before him.</p>	<p>在其主楼的顶部，有大大红字颂扬“金正恩将军”，即该国爱挑衅的年轻领袖。在讲堂的前面，挂着他父亲和祖父面带微笑的肖像，在金正恩之前，朝鲜由他们领导。</p>
<p>Yet the school is different in one striking way. In a country that bans</p>	<p>然而，这所学校有一个令人瞩目的独特之处：在一个禁止宗教信仰的国家里，</p>

religion, it is run by evangelical Christians.	这所学校是由福音派基督徒管理的。
Founded seven years ago by a South Korea-born American, the school has thrived because of a deal with the leadership. It provides children of the North Korean elite with an education they cannot get elsewhere — computer science, agriculture, international finance and management, all conducted in English by an international faculty. Its teachers, half of them American, are forbidden to preach.	该校是七年前由一位在韩国出生的美国人创办的，它的繁荣得益于和朝鲜领导层的一个交易。它向朝鲜权贵阶层的孩子提供了在别处无法获得的计算机科学、农业、国际金融和管理方面的教育，所有这些课程都由国际教师用英语教学。该校的教师有一半是美国人，所有教师都不得布道。
But the school may offer the North Korean government something else as well: leverage. Since last month the government has arrested two of the school's volunteers, both American citizens.	但学校可能也向朝鲜政府提供一些其他东西：筹码。自上个月以来，朝鲜政府已经逮捕了该校的两名美国籍志愿者。
While the university's chancellor, Park Chan-mo, said the arrests were not related to the teachers' work at the school, the men were accused of "hostile acts," a charge that is often used against people accused of spying or proselytizing.	该校校长朴赞谟(Park Chan-mo)表示，这两次逮捕行动与老师在学校的工作无关，被捕的人被指控有“敌对行为”，这种指控常用于有间谍行为或传教布道者。
That effectively makes them bargaining chips in the high-stakes conflict between Pyongyang and Washington. As Mr. Kim pursues a destabilizing nuclear weapons program and the Trump administration warns that the time for "strategic patience" is over, the school gives the regime access to a rare commodity in their country: American citizens.	这些人实际上成了平壤在与华盛顿的高风险冲突中讨价还价的筹码。就在金正恩推进破坏稳定的核武器计划，特朗普行政当局警告说保持“战略耐心”的阶段已经结束之际，由于该学校的存在，朝鲜政权获得了一种境内罕见的商品：美国公民。
The volunteers' arrests have also cast a light on the school and the ways in which critics say it has, perhaps inadvertently, aided the regime.	志愿者被逮捕的事情把人们的注意力吸引到了这所学校，以及批评者的说法上：也许是在无意之中，它帮助了朝鲜政权。
Some of those critics say the school is training the future elite of a dictatorial regime that abuses human rights and threatens its neighbors with nuclear weapons. Right-wing activists in South Korea accuse the school of educating future hackers.	其中一些批评者说，这所学校正在为一个侵犯人权、对邻国进行核威胁的独裁政权培训未来精英。韩国的右派活动人士指责这所学校在培养未来的黑客。

<p>The school “cannot operate in North Korea without making compromises to the regime — either in money or information — and I am uncomfortable with the extent of such a compromise,” said Suki Kim, who taught English at the university in 2011 as a journalist working undercover. She later described her experience in the book “Without You, There Is No Us.”</p>	<p>这个学校“如果没有向朝鲜政权妥协，无论是在资金还是信息方面，它是无法在该国做任何事情的——而且我对这种妥协的程度感到不安”，金素姬(Suki Kim)说道。她2011年在这所大学教英语，其实是一名卧底记者，后来她在《没有您，就没有我们》(Without You, There Is No Us.)中描述了这段经历。</p>
<p>Many of those compromises are apparent on campus.</p>	<p>那些妥协有些在校园里就很明显。</p>
<p>Students march to the cafeteria singing songs swearing loyalty to Mr. Kim. Course materials have to be approved by the North Korean authorities, who have their own staff members installed on campus. Faculty members must have “guides” with them when they venture off campus.</p>	<p>学生在前往食堂的路上唱着向金正恩效忠的歌曲。课程材料必须经朝鲜当局批准，政府在校内安排了自己的员工。教师要离开校园时，必须有“向导”跟着。</p>
<p>While the foreign faculty has unfiltered access to the internet, most students do not. Teachers have to watch what they say — students are required to report any subversive comments.</p>	<p>虽然外国教师可以不受限制地访问互联网，但大多数学生都不行。教师必须注意他们说了什么——学生需要汇报任何颠覆性言论。</p>
<p>One American professor was deported for trying to give a student a Bible.</p>	<p>一位美国教授试图给学生一本圣经，结果被驱逐出境。</p>
<p>An obelisk at the university, erected by the North Korean authorities and dedicated to Mr. Kim’s grandfather and father, has drawn scorn from outside observers.</p>	<p>朝鲜当局在校园里修建了一座方尖碑，用来纪念金正恩的祖父和父亲，遭到了外界观察家的嘲笑。</p>
<p>“Korean churches have ended up building a temple of idol worship there,” said the Rev. Lee Ho, the leader of the anti-Communist Holy Korea Network.</p>	<p>反共产主义的圣韩网(Holy Korea Network)领导人李浩(Lee Ho, 音)牧师说：“搞了半天，韩国教会在这里建了一个崇拜偶像的神庙。”</p>
<p>The university said the monument and other state propaganda were “obligatory,” and “normal” elements of all schools and other official</p>	<p>该大学说，在朝鲜所有学校和其他官方机构，纪念碑和其他宣传做法都是“强制性的”、“正常的”元素。</p>

establishments in North Korea.	
For the staff of about 90 foreign volunteers from a dozen or so countries, teaching at the university is a chance to gain a foothold in an atheistic country by befriending future North Korean leaders and teaching them an international mind-set.	校内有来自十几个国家的大约 90 名外国志愿者，对于他们而言，在这所大学的教学是一个机会：通过与未来的朝鲜领导人交好，并教会他们国际心态，从而在这个无神论国家得以立足。
The volunteers mingle and eat with the 500 or so handpicked students, who live on the campus. Together with their families, the staff members constitute the single largest foreign community in North Korea.	校内住有 500 名左右精心挑选的学生，志愿者与他们交往、一起吃饭。这些工作人员和家属构成了朝鲜最大的外国人社区。
The teachers, many of whom are Korean-American missionaries, are allowed to practice their faith among themselves. But the one inviolable rule is that they are not allowed to proselytize.	老师中有很多是都美国韩裔传教士，他们自己可以遵行信仰。但一个不可侵犯的规则就是，他们不可以劝人改变信仰。
"We want to teach the North Koreans how to catch fish, rather than giving them fish," said Mr. Park, also a Korean-American and a former president of South Korea's prestigious Pohang University of Science and Technology. "This will help narrow the economic gap between the two Koreas and the cost of the eventual reunification."	朴赞谟也是韩裔美国人，曾是韩国著名的浦项科技大学(Pohang University of Science and Technology)的校长，他说：“授人以鱼，不如授之以渔。这将有助于缩小朝韩的经济差距，减小最终统一的代价。”
Thae Yong-ho, a North Korean diplomat who defected to the South last year, said the university was popular among the children of the elite and taught them market principles in a country desperate to modernize its economy. Mr. Thae also dismissed the allegation that the school was training future hackers.	去年叛逃到韩国的朝鲜外交官太永浩(Thae Yong-ho)说，这所大学在权贵阶层的孩子中很受欢迎，朝鲜正在大力推动本国经济现代化，这所学校教会他们市场原则。太永浩驳斥了该学校正在培养未来黑客的传言。
And the university continues to grow, with plans to add a new medical school to the campus in southern Pyongyang.	该校还在继续扩大规模，已经计划在平壤南部的校园增设一个新的医学院。
Despite being in the spotlight, the school is trying to play down the significance of the volunteers' arrests.	尽管处在聚光灯下，该校正试图淡化志愿者被捕的严重性。

<p>One of the detainees, Kim Sang-duk, an accounting teacher who is also known as Tony Kim, had frequently visited the northeast, where he distributed humanitarian aid to children's homes and recently delivered 20,000 blankets to flood victims, school officials said.</p>	<p>其中一名被捕的志愿者名叫金盛德 (Kim Sang-duk, 也叫托尼·金[Tony Kim]), 是会计老师, 经常前往朝鲜的东北部, 向那里的儿童之家分发人道主义救援物资, 最近还向洪水灾民发放了 2 万张毯子。</p>
<p>The other, Kim Hak-song, a Christian pastor, supervised an experimental farm on campus, visiting for a month at a time from China, where he worked as a missionary for a Los Angeles church, according to school officials and the church's website.</p>	<p>另一位是基督教牧师金学松(Kim Hak-song), 他在校园内管理着一个实验农场。据学校官员和洛杉矶一个教会的网站说, 他每个月去一趟中国, 在那里以该教会传教士的身份工作。</p>
<p>Both were detained as they were trying to leave the country. The government has provided no further details on their cases, including whether they are linked.</p>	<p>两人都在试图离开朝鲜的时候遭到了羁押。朝鲜政府没有提供进一步细节, 包括这两个案子之间是否有联系。</p>
<p>"We were told that their detentions had nothing to do with what they did at the school and that otherwise they would have been arrested on the school ground," Mr. Park said during an interview in Seoul, the South Korean capital. "We are praying for them."</p>	<p>朴赞谟在韩国首尔接受采访时表示: "我们被告知, 他们的案子与他们在学校的工作没有任何关系, 否则他们会在学校里被捕。我们在为他们祷告。"</p>
<p>The school has reminded its faculty of local rules, but otherwise life there continues in a "perfectly normal manner," the school said in a statement for this article. Several volunteers from the school have left North Korea in recent days, as planned and without incident, it said.</p>	<p>学校在就本文的一篇声明中说, 该校已经提醒过教员要遵守当地规则, 但其他生活仍然可以"以完全正常的方式"进行。声明还表示, 近日已经有几名志愿者按照原计划离开了朝鲜, 没出任何问题。</p>
<p>The university also says it takes care not to violate United Nations sanctions.</p>	<p>该大学还表示, 它也很注意不要违反联合国的制裁规定。</p>
<p>"We are in regular dialogue with officials in the U.S. and other administrations on this point, including sharing details of our curriculum," the statement said.</p>	<p>声明中说: "我们正在与美国官员和其他主管部门就此事进行定期对话, 包括分享我们的课程细节。"</p>
<p>When the university's founder, Kim Chin-kyung, who is also known as</p>	<p>当该大学的创始人金镇庆 (Chin-kyung Kim, 也称为詹姆斯·金[James</p>

James Kim, visits South Korean churches to raise money, he asks congregants to “pay a price” for reunification and for their fellow Koreans suffering in the North, an appeal that resonates with many Christians in the South.	Kim) 到韩国的教会筹集资金时, 要求会众为了朝韩统一, 为了他们在北方受苦的同胞而“出钱”, 这种呼吁引发了很多韩国基督徒的共鸣。
He argues that reconciliation is the only way to achieve reunification of the divided Korea, and that Christian love can help nurture it.	他认为和解是实现朝韩统一的唯一途径, 基督教之爱有助于培养和解的态度。
“I am not a capitalist, I am not a Communist, I am a love-ist,” he likes to say.	他喜欢说: “我不是资本家, 我不是共产党人, 我是主张爱的人。”
Whether or not that works, the school has surely opened the minds of some students a bit simply by allowing them contact with foreigners.	无论是否有效, 仅仅是让学生与外国人接触, 该校必然开启了一些学生的心智。
Will Scott, an American computer scientist who taught there from 2013 to 2015, said some of his students admitted to “having nightmares” when they first met teachers from the United States, a country they had learned to demonize from childhood.	美国计算机科学家威尔·斯科特(Will Scott)2013年至2015年间曾在那里教书, 他说, 一些学生承认, 最初遇到美国老师的时候“会做噩梦”, 因为他们从小就学会妖魔化美国。
But the students were eventually able to channel their hatred toward the American government and came to accept the individuals they met there.	但学生们最终可以引导自己对美国政府的愤怒情绪, 开始接受他们在那里遇到的个体。
“Many of the students were at the university more for the chance to get to interact with foreigners than for the specific major they were in,” Mr. Scott wrote in a question-and-answer session on Reddit.	“相比于学习特定专业, 这所大学的许多学生来这里更多是为了有机会和外国人交流,” 斯科特在 Reddit 上的一个问答帖子中写道。
But the government tries to reinforce loyalty, requiring the students to take a class on the state ideology of juche, or self-reliance, every Saturday.	但政府竭力强化忠诚意识, 要求学生每周六要上一门有关“主体”这一国家意识形态的课程。
When Chancellor Park complained that the class would not give students enough time to do their homework, he said, a North Korean	朴赞谟校长表示, 当他抗议这门课让学生没有足够的时间做作业时, 一名朝鲜行政官予以了尖锐的反驳。

administrator had a pointed retort.	
"Mr. Chancellor," he said, "you yourself go to church every week, don't you?"	"校长先生，"他说，"你自己每周也去教堂，对吗？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170602/north-korea-university-christian-evangelical	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170602/north-korea-university-christian-evangelical
Australian Politics Is Open to Foreign Cash, and China Has Much to Gain	政治捐赠软腐败，澳大利亚难挡中国人金钱诱惑
SYDNEY, Australia — As the United States investigates Russia's efforts to sway last year's presidential election, Australia is engaged in a heated debate over how vulnerable its own political system is to foreign influence — and whether China is already meddling in it.	澳大利亚悉尼——就在美国调查俄罗斯干扰去年总统大选之际，澳大利亚也开始热烈讨论该国的政治制度有多么容易遭受外国的影响——以及中国是否已经在干预它。
The issue was thrust to the forefront this week by a report that Australia's intelligence chief had identified two prominent businessmen of Chinese descent, who have donated millions across the political spectrum in recent years, as possible agents for the Chinese government.	本周，澳大利亚的情报负责人证实两位著名华商有可能是中国政府代理人的报道，将这个问题推至关注的中心。
One of the donors is said to have withdrawn a large contribution last year because of a political party's position on the disputed South China Sea, suggesting a back-room effort to shift public discussion of a delicate policy issue in Beijing's favor.	据说，其中一名捐赠者因为不同意某政党在南海争议上的立场，已经撤出了大笔捐款，这暗示着存在幕后操作，希望引导公众在一个敏感政策的讨论上朝着有利于北京的方向发展。
The question of Chinese interference is a sensitive one for Australia, an American ally that has embraced Beijing as its largest trade partner and welcomed Chinese investors and immigrants in large numbers. The political establishment here has generally been reluctant to tackle the issue.	对于澳大利亚来说，来自中国的干涉是一个很敏感的问题。澳大利亚是美国的盟友，北京是其最大的贸易伙伴，它对大量来自中国的投资者和移民持欢迎态度。该国的政治建制派一般不太愿意去处理这个问题。

<p>But the nation is now asking how a multicultural society should police a Communist power that has a record of mobilizing, and sometimes bullying, ethnic Chinese overseas to support its goals — and how it can do so without succumbing to racist xenophobia that treats everyone of Chinese descent as suspects. China’s attempts to translate its economic might into political influence have caused unease in many countries. But the challenge is acute in Australia.</p>	<p>但现在，澳大利亚想知道：一个多元文化社会应该如何监督一股共产主义势力——这股势力曾动员中国侨民来支持自己目标，有时甚至采取威逼方式——以及在做到这一点的同时，又不把每个中国人当成嫌疑犯，造成种族主义仇外心理呢。中国试图将其经济实力转化为政治影响力的做法，已经让很多国家感到不安。但澳大利亚面临的挑战尤为激烈。</p>
<p>Many Australians view good ties with China as critical to their future prosperity, and Australia is an especially enticing target for Beijing because of its strategic value in the Pacific — and because foreign donations are both legal and difficult to track in its loose, opaque campaign finance system.</p>	<p>很多澳大利亚人都认为，良好的澳中关系对自己未来的繁荣至关重要，由于澳大利亚在太平洋地区的战略价值，它对北京是一个特别诱人的目标——而且来自外国的捐款在澳大利亚不仅合法，而且在其松散、不透明的竞选财务系统中难以进行追踪。</p>
<p>By contrast, such donations are largely banned in the United States, Canada and throughout most of Europe.</p>	<p>在美国、加拿大和欧洲大部分地区，这种捐款在很大程度上是被禁止的。</p>
<p>“It’s not so much that China is more active but that Australia is more receptive in some respects and more vulnerable,” said John Fitzgerald, a professor at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia, who studies civil society in China.</p>	<p>在澳大利亚墨尔本斯威本科技大学(Swinburne University of Technology)研究中国公民社会的教授费约翰(John Fitzgerald)说：“这不在于中国的活跃程度，而在于澳大利亚在某些方面更加来者不拒，更容易受危害。”</p>
<p>Concern about the influence of Chinese money has been building for years and erupted again with new disclosures about the two businessmen, both billionaire property developers: Chau Chak Wing, an Australian citizen, and Huang Xiangmo, an Australian resident who has applied for citizenship.</p>	<p>多年来，澳大利亚对于中国资金的影响一直心存担忧，随着两个亿万富豪房地产开发商的事情有新的曝光，这种担忧再次激增。这两人一个是澳大利亚公民周泽荣(Chau Chak Wing)，另一个是已经提出入籍申请的澳大利亚居民黄向墨。</p>
<p>Duncan Lewis, the director of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, warned leading political parties two years ago against</p>	<p>据费尔法克斯媒体(Fairfax Media)和时事电视节目《四角》(Four Corners)的联合报道，澳大利亚安全情报机构主管邓肯·刘易斯(Duncan Lewis)两年</p>

<p>accepting contributions from the men because of their ties to the Chinese government, according to a joint report by Fairfax Media newspapers and "Four Corners," a current affairs television program.</p>	<p>前曾就主要政党在接受一些与中国政府有关者的捐款提出了警告。</p>
<p>But the Liberal Party and its governing coalition partners, as well as the opposition Labor Party, continued to take the money. The news organizations found that the men and their associates had made at least \$5 million in political donations in Australia in recent years, including more than \$820,000 since Mr. Lewis's warning.</p>	<p>但自由党(Liberal Party)及其执政联盟伙伴继续在接受这些捐款，反对派工党(Labor Party)也是一样。这两家新闻机构发现，这些捐赠者及其同伙近年捐给澳大利亚政界至少 500 万美元，其中包括在刘易斯发出警告之后的 82 万美元。</p>
<p>The most striking disclosure, though, revolves around a donation that did not occur. As a general election approached last year, Mr. Huang pledged to give an additional \$300,000 to the Labor Party. But weeks before the vote, the report said, he rescinded the offer and made clear why: He was upset about a party official saying Australia should send naval patrols to challenge Beijing's claims to the South China Sea.</p>	<p>但最引人注目的爆料集中在没有发生的捐赠上。去年大选临近时，黄向墨承诺向工党再捐赠 30 万美元。该报道称，在投票几周前，他撤销了这个承诺，并清楚说明了原因：他对一名表示澳大利亚应该派海军参与巡逻行动、挑战北京在南海领土主张的政党官员很不满。</p>
<p>The Pentagon has urged Australia to join it on such patrols, but the government has resisted.</p>	<p>五角大楼一直敦促澳大利亚加入这一巡逻行动，但遭到澳大利亚政府的拒绝。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull said he was preparing legislation to ban foreign political donations. "Just as modern China was based on an assertion of national sovereignty, so China should always respect the sovereignty of other nations, including our own," he said.</p>	<p>周二，澳大利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)说，他正在准备立法禁止外国政治捐赠。“正如现代中国是以国家主权为基础建立起来的，中国也应该始终尊重包括我们在内的其他国家的主权，”他说。</p>
<p>But the broader problem may be the role of big money in Australian politics. Campaign financing is largely unregulated, with no limits on fund-raising, donations or spending, and critics say that has resulted in a culture of soft corruption that Chinese donors have learned to exploit</p>	<p>但更大的问题是，大笔资金在澳大利亚的政治中所扮演的角色。竞选筹资在很大程度上是不受管制的，筹集资金、捐款或支出都有限制，批评者称这已经导致了一种软腐败的文化，中国捐赠者与澳大利亚的其他企业利益集团都在利用这种文化。</p>

alongside other corporate interests in Australia.	
At the federal level, it takes seven to 19 months for the public to learn how much parties have raised and from whom, and donors are identified only if they have contributed more than 13,500 Australian dollars, or about \$10,000. As a result, individuals, and corporations, can anonymously make multiple donations below that threshold. At the same time, Australian politicians are not required to explain what they do with the money.	在联邦层面，公众需要7到19个月的时间才能了解一个党派获得了多少捐赠，来自哪里，而且只有在捐赠超过1.35万澳元（约合人民币7万元）才需要记下捐赠者的名字。因此，只要每次不超过这个金额，个人和企业可以进行多次捐赠。与此同时，澳大利亚政治家们不需要解释他们是怎么使用这些钱的。
"What we have is a thick shroud of secrecy regarding political donations at the federal level," said Joo-Cheong Tham, an associate professor at Melbourne Law School. "I think that clearly gives rise to the perception, at the very least, of corruption and undue influence."	"联邦政治层面的政治捐赠水太深，"墨尔本大学法学院(Melbourne Law School)副教授谭朱程（Joo-Cheong Tham，音）说。"我认为，显然这至少让人们感觉到存在腐败和不正当的影响。"
Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson hinted at Washington's concern after meetings in Sydney on Monday. "We cannot allow China to use its economic power to buy its way out of other problems," he said.	周一，美国国务卿托雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在悉尼与澳方官员举行会谈后，暗示了华盛顿对此事的担心。他说："我们不能让中国利用其经济实力来买通摆脱其他问题。"
A report by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation last year concluded that businesses and individuals "with Chinese connections" had donated more than 5.5 million Australian dollars to the main political parties from 2013 to 2015, "making them easily the largest source of foreign-linked donations."	澳大利亚广播公司去年的一个报道得出结论说，从2013年到2015年，"和中国有联系"的企业和个人向主要政党捐赠了逾550万澳元（约合人民币2800万元），"轻而易举地成为了外国捐款的最大来源。"
But defining what a "Chinese connection" is and when it should matter is contentious.	但是，对于"和中国有联系"的界定，以及在什么时候它是个问题，这是存在争议的。
More than 4 percent of Australia's population is of Chinese ancestry, and Chinese-Australians often confront suspicion when they invest or become involved in politics.	澳大利亚4%以上的人口有华人血统，澳大利亚华裔在投资或参政时经常面临着怀疑。

<p>"We've just got to be so careful with what we mean by 'foreigner,' because if we mean by 'foreigner' people who are born overseas, that includes many Australians, including myself," Professor Tham said. "It disenfranchises people who are legitimately members of this community."</p>	<p>"我们必须对'外国人'的含义非常小心才行,因为如果我们指的'外国人'是在海外出生的人,那就把很多澳大利亚人涵盖在内了,包括我自己。"谭教授说,"这样做是在剥夺这个群体合法成员的权利。"</p>
<p>One of the donors flagged by Australian intelligence, Dr. Chau, immigrated decades ago. He has long maintained that his campaign contributions are benign and unrelated to the Chinese government. But his profile suggests close ties with the Chinese authorities, and his political contacts in Australia would enhance his stature in China.</p>	<p>澳大利亚情报部门列出的一个捐赠者周泽荣,是在几十年前移民到澳大利亚的。他一直坚称自己对竞选运动的捐赠是良性的,而且和中国政府无关。但他的个人资料表明,他和中国当局存在密切的联系,他在澳大利亚的政治联系可以提升他在中国的地位。</p>
<p>His company, the Kingold Group, and its sprawling real estate empire are based in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou. He also has invested in a newspaper there, linking him to the state propaganda apparatus, and is a member of a provincial body that advises the Communist Party.</p>	<p>他的公司侨鑫集团(Kingold Group)及其庞大的房地产帝国位于中国南方城市广州。他还在那里投资了一家报纸,通过这种方式和国家宣传机构挂上钩,另外他还是一个为共产党提供咨询建议的省级机构的成员。</p>
<p>The other donor, Mr. Huang, moved to Australia six years ago and leads the Australian Council for the Promotion of the Peaceful Reunification of China, which consistently promotes Beijing's foreign policy positions, including its assertion that Taiwan is part of China and opposition to independence for Tibet.</p>	<p>另一位捐赠人黄向墨于六年前迁居澳大利亚。他是澳洲中国和平统一促进会(Australian Council for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification of China)会长,该组织坚持宣传北京的外交政策立场,包括声称台湾是中国的一部分,反对西藏独立等等。</p>
<p>Though such views are common among Chinese, Mr. Huang's fortune — the holdings of his Yuhu Group range from agriculture to shopping malls — means his voice commands attention.</p>	<p>黄向墨的这些主张虽然在中国人中很常见,但他的财富——玉湖集团涉足从农业到购物中心的多种产业——意味着他的声音会引起关注。</p>
<p>In an editorial published in a state-run newspaper in China last year, he said coverage about Chinese contributions distorting Australian politics</p>	<p>在中国一家官方报纸去年刊登的一篇评论文章中,他说,有关华人的捐款扭曲澳大利亚政治的报道是种族偏见。他接着表示,在很长时间里,外界总认</p>

<p>was racially biased. He added that the Chinese community in Australia had long been expected to pay tribute to politicians with donations but stay quiet on policy; he urged people to speak up instead.</p>	<p>为在澳华人群体会用捐款的方式向政治人物表示敬意，但在政策上保持安静；他呼吁民众发出声音。</p>
<p>"The Chinese realize that they need to make their voices heard in the political circle so as to seek more interests for the Chinese," he told reporters recently.</p>	<p>"华人意识到他们需要在政界发出自己的声音，以便为华人争取更多利益，"他最近对记者说。</p>
<p>In a statement on Tuesday, though, he denied linking his donations to foreign policy. "I expect nothing in return," he said. "While some seek to reinforce negative stereotypes about Chinese involvement in Australia, I am committed to more positive pursuits."</p>	<p>但在周二的一份声明中，他否认把自己的捐款和外交政策联系在一起。"我不指望获得任何回报，"他说。"尽管一些人寻求强化对华人参与澳大利亚事务的消极成见，我忠实于更积极的追求。"</p>
<p>Chen Yonglin, a former Chinese consular official in Australia who defected in 2005, said the donations disclosed so far were "very small compared to the transactions completed under the table," including free trips to China and other gifts to politicians that can be impossible to track.</p>	<p>2005年叛逃的前中国驻澳大利亚领馆官员陈用林说，目前曝光的捐款"和幕后完成的交易相比金额非常小"，包括免费的中国之旅和送给政界人物的其他不可能追查的礼物。</p>
<p>The uproar has focused attention on a revolving door in which politicians sometimes go to work for Chinese companies after leaving office. The former trade minister, Andrew Robb, who negotiated a trade pact with China, was reported to have received a part-time consulting contract worth more than \$650,000 a year from a Chinese billionaire.</p>	<p>在此次轩然大波中，外界把重点放在了"旋转门"，即政界人物有时会在离任后为中国公司工作的问题上。据报道，与中国谈成了一项贸易协定的前贸易部长安德鲁·罗布(Andrew Robb)收到了一名中国富豪年薪逾65万美元的兼职顾问合同。</p>
<p>China's growing leverage over academia has also come under scrutiny as universities have become increasingly dependent on tuition paid by Chinese students and, in some cases, donations from Chinese benefactors. The fear is that Beijing is using this leverage to stifle critical views.</p>	<p>随着大学越来越依赖中国学生支付的学费，有时候还有中国捐赠人的捐款，中国对学术界日渐增强的影响也受到了关注。有人担心北京正在利用这种影响力压制批评意见。</p>

<p>Dr. Chau, for example, gave \$15 million to the University of Technology Sydney for a building that bears his name, and Mr. Huang's money helped establish the Australia-China Relations Institute at the university, which is overseen by a former foreign minister, Bob Carr.</p>	<p>比如,周泽荣向悉尼科技大学(University of Technology Sydney)捐款 1500 万美元, 修建了一栋以他的名字命名的建筑, 黄向墨的捐款则帮助在该校成立了澳大利亚-中国关系研究院(Australia-China Relations Institute), 由澳大利亚前外长鲍勃·卡尔(Bob Carr)担任院长。</p>
<p>Mr. Carr argues that the institute is independent of Beijing's influence. But Feng Chongyi, a professor at the university who has criticized the Communist Party's efforts to suppress dissent, said the institute had repeatedly brushed off his efforts to get involved.</p>	<p>卡尔辩称澳中关系研究院不受北京的影响。但该校对中共镇压异见人士的做法持批评态度的教授冯崇义说, 该研究院多次拒绝他的参与请求。</p>
<p>Professor Feng said Australia must decide whether money or values defined its politics.</p>	<p>冯崇义说, 澳大利亚必须确定, 决定其政治的是金钱还是价值观。</p>
<p>"The question is whether you're willing to make sacrifices to fight these illiberal tendencies," he said, in his tiny office near the gleaming Dr. Chau Chak Wing Building on campus. "If you don't maintain your core values, it's all just business."</p>	<p>"问题是你是否愿意做出牺牲, 与这些专制趋势作斗争," 他在位于悉尼科技大学校内的狭小办公室里说, 旁边就是熠熠生辉的周泽荣博士商科大楼。"如果不维护自己的核心价值观, 一切都只是生意而已。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170607/china-political-influence-campaign-finance</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170607/china-political-influence-campaign-finance</p>
<p>Xi Jinping and Jerry Brown of California Meet to Discuss Climate Change</p>	<p>绕过特朗普, 中国与加利福尼亚谈气候合作</p>
<p>BEIJING — President Xi Jinping of China met on Tuesday with Gov. Jerry Brown of California, embracing one of President Trump's most prominent critics on the environment as China prepares to take a more commanding role in fighting climate change.</p>	<p>北京——在中国准备在应对气候变化上发挥更大作用之际, 中国国家主席习近平周二会见了加利福尼亚州州长杰里·布朗(Jerry Brown), 对特朗普总统环境方面最主要的批评者之一表示了欢迎。</p>
<p>The meeting, coming five days after Mr. Trump announced that the United States would abandon the landmark Paris climate accord, was notable in its symbolism, with Mr. Xi welcoming a man who has vowed</p>	<p>五天前, 特朗普宣布美国将退出具有里程碑意义的巴黎气候协定。这场会面中, 习近平对一位誓要向特朗普的环境政策发起一场“对抗运动”的人表示欢迎, 其象征意义值得注意。</p>

to unleash a "countermovement" against Mr. Trump's environmental policies.	
Mr. Xi and Mr. Brown spent 45 minutes discussing ideas that Mr. Trump has treated skeptically, including efforts to reduce carbon emissions and promote alternative energy.	习近平和布朗花了 45 分钟的时间讨论了在特朗普看来有待商榷的理念，包括减少碳排放和促进替代能源使用的努力。
"It's highly significant that the governor of California can meet with the president of China, talking about very specific issues on the foremost challenge of our time — namely, climate change," Mr. Brown told reporters after the meeting, which took place at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.	会见在北京人民大会堂举行，布朗在之后对记者说，“加州州长能与中国国家主席见面，就我们这个时代面临的最重要挑战——气候变化——讨论非常具体的问题，具有十分重大的意义。”
Mr. Brown, who was attending an energy conference in the capital, said Mr. Xi did not speak critically of Mr. Trump but welcomed California's efforts to work with the Chinese government to help combat global warming.	来北京参加能源会议的布朗说，习近平没有批评特朗普，但对加州与中国政府合作、共同应对全球变暖的努力表示欢迎。
"He expressed very positive feelings about the role of California, about America and Chinese cooperation, and about the role of China in dealing with the larger problems of humanity," Mr. Brown said.	“他对加州的作用、美中合作，以及中国在应对人类所面对的更大问题上的作用，表示出了非常积极的态度，”布朗说。
It is unusual for Mr. Xi to meet with governor-level officials from other countries. His meeting with Mr. Brown was covered extensively by the government-controlled news media and featured as one of the top stories on evening news programs.	习近平与其他国家州长级别的官员见面很不寻常。中国政府控制的新闻媒体对他与布朗的会面进行了大范围的报道，将会面作为了晚间新闻节目的主要内容。
The United States energy secretary, Rick Perry, also attended the energy conference in Beijing on Tuesday, but there were no reports that he had met with Mr. Xi.	美国能源部长里克·佩里(Rich Perry)周二也出席了在北京举行的能源会议，但没有他与习近平见面的报道。
During a panel discussion on Tuesday, Mr. Perry spoke about storing or	在周二的一个小组讨论中，佩里谈到了储存或使用排放出来的二氧化碳、使

<p>using carbon dioxide emissions so that they do not enter the atmosphere. He did not mention Mr. Trump's decision to abandon the climate agreement, and he did not answer questions from reporters after the event.</p>	<p>其不进入大气层的问题。他没有提及特朗普退出气候协议的决定，也没有回答记者在会后向他提出的问题。</p>
<p>The embryonic and still costly carbon capture technology is seen by some energy officials and supporters of fossil fuel use as a way to extend the lives of coal power plants and to maintain industrial production that would otherwise pump even more emissions into the air.</p>	<p>一些能源官员和支持使用化石燃料的人，将这种尚未成熟、成本仍很高的碳捕集技术，当作一种延长燃煤发电厂寿命、维持某些工业生产方法的手段，如果不用这种技术，将会把更多的二氧化碳排放到大气中。</p>
<p>The technology to capture and store or safely use carbon emissions "is a critical low-carbon technology that we must deploy to reduce emissions at the required scale from coal and gas-fire power plants, and the only option for decarbonizing high-emission process industries," Mr. Perry said. "We don't have to pit the environment against the economy. We can, and we will be, good stewards of both."</p>	<p>捕集并储存、或安全使用碳排放的技术"是一个关键的低碳技术，我们必须用它来把燃煤和天然气发电厂的排放降低到所需的水平，这也是让高排放流程行业除碳的唯一选择，"佩里说。"我们不必把环境作为经济的对立面。我们能够、而且将会在这两个方面都把事情做好。"</p>
<p>Mr. Brown said that since Mr. Trump's decision to take the United States out of the Paris climate agreement, many people had been looking to China to take a prominent role in the fight against climate change.</p>	<p>布朗说，自从特朗普决定让美国退出巴黎气候协定后，许多人都在期待中国在应对气候变化上起更重要的作用。</p>
<p>"California's leading, China's leading," Mr. Brown said. "It's true I didn't come to Washington, I came to Beijing. Well, someday I'm going to go to Washington, but not this week."</p>	<p>"加州在带头，中国在带头，"布朗说。"的确，我没有去华盛顿，而是来了北京。不过，我总有一天要去华盛顿，但不是这周。"</p>
<p>Mr. Brown has spent the past several days traveling around China to meet with Chinese officials about efforts to reduce carbon emissions and promote green technologies. He signed agreements with officials in the southwestern province of Sichuan and the eastern province of</p>	<p>过去几天里，布朗一直在中国各地访问，与中国官员会面，讨论减少碳排放、促进绿色技术的努力。他与西南地区四川省的官员以及东部地区江苏省的官员签定了协议。</p>

Jiangsu.	
California operates a cap-and-trade market, allowing companies to buy and sell greenhouse gas emission allowances, making it more costly for companies to emit at high levels, and China plans to start a national emissions trading plan by the end of this year. Mr. Xi welcomed greater Californian participation in China's efforts to clean up its pollution, Mr. Brown said, but he added that their discussions did not go into details.	加州已经开设了一个“排放限额与交易”市场，公司可以在市场上购买和出售自己的温室气体排放配额，这将让公司的高排放有更高的成本，中国计划在今年年底前启动本国的排放交易计划。习近平对加州更多地参与中国清理污染的努力表示欢迎，布朗说，但他补充说，他们两人的讨论没有进入更详细的层次。
"I believe that he definitely gave the green light for more collaboration between China and California, and I would say other states, through this subnational arrangement," Mr. Brown said of Mr. Xi.	"我相信，他明确地为让中国与加州、我觉得也包括其他州通过国家层次之下的协议进行更多的合作开了绿灯，"布朗说，他指的是习近平。
Mr. Brown said he had a relationship with Mr. Xi that traces its roots back to his first stint as governor of California in the 1970s, when he met Mr. Xi's father, Xi Zhongxun, a senior Chinese official who visited the state. Mr. Brown said he met Mr. Xi himself when he came to California for a summit meeting with President Barack Obama at the Sunnylands estate in 2013.	布朗说，他与习近平的关系可追溯到20世纪70年代他首次担任加州州长的年代，布朗曾在那时与习近平的父亲、到访加州的中国高级官员习近平的父亲见过面。布朗说，2013年，习近平来加州“阳光之乡”庄园与贝拉克·奥巴马总统举行峰会时，他也曾与习近平本人见面。
"I think there is a good feeling between us," Mr. Brown said.	"我觉得，我们之间有好感，"布朗说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170607/xi-jinping-china-jerry-brown-california-climate	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170607/xi-jinping-china-jerry-brown-california-climate
North Korea Fires More Missiles as Seoul Puts Off U.S. Defense System	韩国暂停部署萨德，朝鲜再发数枚导弹
TOKYO — North Korea launched several cruise missiles from its east coast toward the ocean on Thursday in its fourth missile test in four weeks, the South Korean military said.	东京——韩国军方表示，周四，朝鲜向东部海域发射了几枚巡航导弹，这是它在四周内进行的第四次导弹试验。
The launches came just a day after the administration of the newly elected South Korean president, Moon Jae-in, said it was suspending	就在发射前一天，新当选的韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)的政府表示，韩国正暂停部署美国的一个导弹防御系统。而在不到一周前，联合国安理会扩

<p>the deployment of an American missile defense system, and less than a week after the United Nations Security Council expanded sanctions against North Korea.</p>	<p>大了对朝鲜的制裁。</p>
<p>According to a statement from South Korea's joint chiefs of staff, reported by the Yonhap news agency, the missiles appeared to be surface-to-ship missiles.</p>	<p>韩国联合通讯社(Yonhap)报道称, 根据韩国参谋长联席会议(Joint Chiefs of Staff)的一项声明, 那些导弹似乎是地对舰导弹。</p>
<p>Thursday was the 10th time this year that North Korea tested missiles.</p>	<p>周四的试验是朝鲜今年进行的第 10 次导弹试验。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon suspended the deployment of the missile defense system — called Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad — in an apparent concession to China and a significant break with the United States on policy toward North Korea.</p>	<p>文在寅暂停部署萨德(Thaad)导弹防御系统, 明显是向中国让步, 也代表着在对朝政策上与美国的重大决裂。</p>
<p>In comments to reporters on Wednesday, a senior official from the presidential Blue House in Seoul said that two launchers already installed could remain, but that four launchers yet to be deployed would not be set up until the administration completed an environmental assessment.</p>	<p>周三, 首尔总统官邸青瓦台的一名高级官员对记者说, 两辆已经部署的发射车可以保留, 但另外四辆尚未部署的发射车要先等政府完成环境评估。</p>
<p>The missile defense system has been contentious in South Korea and has drawn sharp criticism from China, which views the system's radar as a threat. Beijing has taken retaliatory economic measures against Seoul, including curtailing the flow of Chinese tourists and punishing South Korean companies in China.</p>	<p>该导弹防御系统在韩国引发了争议, 同时遭到了中国的尖锐批评, 后者认为该系统的雷达是对自己的威胁。北京对首尔采取了报复性经济措施, 包括减少赴韩中国游客, 惩罚在华韩国企业。</p>
<p>During his campaign, Mr. Moon, who won the presidency last month, complained that the United States and the previous South Korean administration had rushed to deploy Thaad in order to present him with a fait accompli. His decision to suspend the installation could strain</p>	<p>上月赢得总统大选的文在寅在竞选期间抱怨称, 美国和前韩国政府匆忙部署萨德, 意在给他制造一个既成事实。他暂停部署的决定可能会导致与白宫的关系紧张, 白宫在对抗朝鲜及其核武器计划上采取强硬路线。这也可能会破坏美国联合日本和韩国对朝鲜采取一致强硬立场的努力。</p>

<p>relations with the White House, which has taken a hard line in confronting North Korea and its nuclear weapons program. It could also hurt American efforts to present a tough, unified position with Japan and South Korea against the North.</p>	
<p>Mr. Moon, who has said he wants to resolve the nuclear crisis through dialogue, has also suggested that South Korea must “learn to say no” to Washington. He has already signaled a softening stance toward North Korea by encouraging aid groups to visit the country, although the North has rejected those offers since Seoul supported new United Nations sanctions.</p>	<p>文在寅已表示，他想通过对话来解决核危机。他也提出，韩国应该“学会对华盛顿说不”。他已经向朝鲜表露出更温和的姿态，鼓励援助团访问朝鲜，不过，朝鲜拒绝了那些帮助，因为首尔支持联合国的新制裁决定。</p>
<p>Analysts said that as people protested the Thaad installation and South Korean businesses pressured the government to improve relations with China, Mr. Moon might have decided that suspending the progress of the system was politically expedient.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，由于民众抗议部署萨德，再加上韩国公司向政府施压，希望改进与中国的关系，所以，文在寅可能认为，暂停部署萨德是政治上的权宜之计。</p>
<p>“I think he is trying to find a diplomatic way to slow down the process to placate the business community and placate his political supporters,” said Stephen R. Nagy, senior associate professor of politics and international studies at International Christian University in Tokyo.</p>	<p>“我认为，他在努力寻找一条外交途径，放缓这个过程，以安抚企业界和自己的政治支持者，”东京国际基督教大学(International Christian University)的政治和国际关系研究高级副教授斯蒂芬·R·纳吉(Stephen R. Nagy)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon may also have sensed that China was not going to back down. When Lee Hae-chan, South Korea’s special presidential envoy, visited Beijing last month, President Xi Jinping did not concede anything. China’s strategy is to stand firm against Thaad to force Mr. Moon to modify or even eliminate the system, which the Chinese suspect he does not like, either.</p>	<p>文在寅可能也感觉到中国不会让步。上个月，韩国总统特使李海瓚(Lee Hae-chan)访问北京时，习近平主席没有做出任何让步。中国的战略是坚决反对萨德，迫使文在寅修改甚至取消该系统，而中国猜测文在寅也不喜欢该系统。</p>
<p>The defense system officially went into operation in late April on an</p>	<p>4月底，该防御系统在首尔东南135英里的星州郡的一个废弃高尔夫球场正</p>

abandoned golf course in Seongju, 135 miles southeast of Seoul, when two of six launchers were installed. United States military officials say it is "operational and has the ability to intercept North Korean missiles."	式开始运行，六辆发射车中有两辆已安装到位。美国军方官员表示，该系统“运行正常，有能力拦截朝鲜的导弹”。
This week, Mr. Moon accused the Defense Ministry of trying to dodge a required environmental assessment.	本周，文在寅指责国防部试图躲避法律要求的一项环境评估。
In South Korea, any military installation on a site larger than 330,000 square meters requires a full analysis of the potential environmental and social effects. The ministry divided the site, which is 700,000 square meters, into two parcels to expedite the installation.	在韩国，大于 33 万平方米的场地安装任何军事设备都需要对潜在的环境和社会影响进行全面分析。为了加快安装进程，国防部将这块 70 万平方米的场地分成了两块。
Supporters of Mr. Moon said he was simply working to ensure that the Thaad battery complied with the law.	文在寅的支持者表示，他只是努力确保萨德遵守法律。
"The previous administration wasn't really clear and transparent about the review process, and basically, this is a legal procedure," said Choi Jong-kun, a professor of political science at Yonsei University in Seoul.	“上届政府的评估过程并不清晰透明，从根本上讲，这是一个法律程序，”首尔延世大学(Yonsei University)的政治学教授崔钟建(Choi Jong-kun)说。
Mr. Choi said the president was eager to follow the legal procedure given that his predecessor, Park Geun-hye, was impeached and ousted after accusations of corruption.	崔钟建表示，现任总统渴望遵守法律程序，因为他的前任朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)因遭到腐败指控而被弹劾罢黜。
A spokeswoman for the American forces in South Korea referred requests for comment to the Blue House.	一位驻韩美军发言人将置评请求推给了青瓦台。
American military officials noted that the system became operational in April and therefore could provide basic, limited defense in the event of a North Korean attack, even if the additional launchers were not deployed.	美国军方官员指出，该系统从 4 月份开始运行，因此能够在朝鲜发动攻击时提供有限的、基础的防御，尽管其他发射车尚未部署到位。
"We continue to work with the Korean government on this and have been transparent about our actions through this process," said Capt.	“我们继续在此问题上与韩国政府合作，在整个过程中保持我们行动的透明，”五角大楼发言人杰夫·戴维斯上校(Capt. Jeff Davis)说。

<p>Jeff Davis, a Pentagon spokesman.</p>	
<p>Pentagon officials noted that the missile defense deployment was a result of an agreement reached last year. But they also acknowledged that, since President Trump has pulled out of international agreements reached by his predecessor, Barack Obama, there is precedent for Mr. Moon's move.</p>	<p>五角大楼官员指出，该导弹防御部署是基于去年达成的一项协议。不过他们也承认，既然特朗普总统退出了他的前任贝拉克·奥巴马达成的一些国际协议，那么文在寅的行动也是有先例可循。</p>
<p>Opponents of Mr. Moon said the suspension was probably a first step toward rejecting the defense system altogether. Oh Shin-hwan, a spokesman for the conservative-leaning Bareun Party, said in a statement that because the environmental review would take more than a year to complete, "the government does not intend to deploy the remaining four launchers."</p>	<p>文在寅的反对者表示，暂停部署很可能是完全放弃该防御系统的第一步。具有保守主义倾向的正党(Bareun Party)的发言人吴申焕(Oh Shin-hwan)在一份声明中表示，由于环境评估需要花费一年多的时间才能完成，“所以政府并不打算部署剩下的四辆发射车”。</p>
<p>"North Korean provocations are occurring almost every day," the statement said. "And South Korea is saying that it will defend the country with half of the Thaad system."</p>	<p>"朝鲜几乎每天都在挑衅，"该声明称，"而韩国却说它要用半个萨德系统来保卫国家。"</p>
<p>Analysts said it was too early to predict the outcome of the assessment. The early deployment "was rushed, so if the rush has been slowed down a bit, it's not the end of the world," said Gordon Flake, the chief executive of the Perth-U.S. Asia Center at the University of Western Australia.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，现在预测评估结果为时尚早。西澳大学(University of Western Australia)的珀斯-美国亚洲研究中心(Perth-U.S. Asia Center)主任戈登·弗雷克(Gordon Flake)表示，早期的部署“很仓促，所以现在放慢一点，也不是世界末日”。</p>
<p>But, he added, Mr. Moon "has to be aware of a fundamentally changed strategic environment in the last several years in Northeast Asia." As North Korea rapidly develops the capability to strike Japan and American bases in the region, Mr. Flake said, "decisions that South Korea makes have regional and global implications."</p>	<p>不过他补充说，文在寅“必须意识到，在过去几年里，东北亚的战略环境发生了根本性变化”。弗雷克表示，由于朝鲜打击该地区日美军事基地的能力快速提高，所以“韩国的决定会产生地区性和全球性影响”。</p>

<p>Scott A. Snyder, senior fellow for Korea studies and director of the program on United States-Korea policy at the Council on Foreign Relations, said in an email that American officials should explain the need for the defense system to the new administration, and that Mr. Moon's supporters should not reject it simply because Ms. Park had approved it or give in to pressure from China.</p>	<p>朝鲜问题高级研究员、美国对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)美韩政策项目主任斯科特·A·施耐德(Scott A. Snyder)在接受电子邮件采访时表示,美国官员应该向新政府解释该防御系统的必要性,文在寅的支持者不应该仅仅因为朴槿惠批准了它而排斥它,也不应该迫于中国的压力而放弃它。</p>
<p>"Thaad is at risk of becoming overly politicized," Mr. Snyder wrote. "And both sides need to take a deep breath and reaffirm common objectives and means for dealing with them rather than allowing Thaad to become a neuralgic and reflexive object of confrontation."</p>	<p>"萨德有可能被过于政治化,"施耐德写道,"双方需要冷静下来,重新确定共同目标以及实现目标的方式,而不应该让萨德成为一个神经质的、不假思索的冲突对象。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170608/c08korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170608/c08korea</p>
<p>Japan Arrests Longest-Sought Fugitive After Nearly 46 Years</p>	<p>日本在逃 46 年逃犯被捕,系激进左派核心成员</p>
<p>The police in Japan have arrested the country's longest-sought fugitive, ending the hunt for a radical leftist accused of killing a police officer nearly 46 years ago.</p>	<p>日本警方逮捕了该国追捕时间最长的逃犯,结束了近 46 年的追捕,嫌疑人是一名激进左派人士,被控杀害一名警员。</p>
<p>The authorities this week confirmed the identity of the fugitive, Masaaki Osaka, 67, who was arrested last month in Hiroshima on a separate charge and refused to give his name, according to Kyodo, the Japanese news agency.</p>	<p>这名逃犯是 67 岁的大阪正明(Masaaki Osaka),日本通讯社共同社表示,当局在本周证实了他的身份。上个月他在广岛因另外一个指控被捕,但拒绝透露自己的名字。</p>
<p>The police said they identified Mr. Osaka through DNA testing. A new arrest warrant was issued on Wednesday.</p>	<p>警方表示,他们通过 DNA 检测确定了大阪正明的身份,于本周三发布了新的逮捕令。</p>
<p>Mr. Osaka is accused of killing Tsuneo Nakamura, a Tokyo police officer, on Nov. 14, 1971, when he threw a homemade gasoline bomb during a protest in Japan's capital. Both men were 21 at the time.</p>	<p>大阪正明被指控在 1971 年 11 月 14 日杀害了东京警员中村恒雄(Tsuneo Nakamura),当时他在日本首都的一个抗议活动中向其投掷了一枚自制汽油弹。两人当时都是 21 岁。</p>
<p>The police clashed with thousands of activists during the protest</p>	<p>那次活动抗议的是美日之间的一个条约,它将冲绳的主权归还给日本政府,</p>

<p>against a treaty between the United States and Japan that resulted in the reversion of Osaka's sovereignty to the Japanese government but allowed for a continued American military presence in the prefecture. Mr. Nakamura was killed and three other officers were wounded in the Tokyo riot. The police arrested 312 student radicals in the capital, according to news reports from the time.</p>	<p>但允许美国继续驻军，当时警方与数以千计的活动者发生冲突。除中村恒雄遇难外，另有三名警员在东京暴乱中受伤。据当时的媒体报道，警方在东京逮捕了 312 名学生激进分子。</p>
<p>Mr. Osaka was a leading member of the Japan Revolutionary Communist League-National Committee, a far-left revolutionary organization commonly known as Chukaku-ha.</p>	<p>大阪正明是日本革命的共产主义者同盟全国委员(Japan Revolutionary Communist League-National Committee)会领导成员，这是一个极左派革命组织，通常被称为 Chukaku-ha。</p>
<p>It is believed that members of the group kept Mr. Osaka hidden for years, according to The Japan Times. On May 18, during an investigation of another leftist, the police raided an apartment in Hiroshima, where they were confronted by a man who tried to stop them from entering.</p>	<p>据《日本时报》(The Japan Times)报道，据信是该组织的成员将大阪正明藏了这么多年。5月18日，在对另一名左派成员进行调查时，警方突击搜查了广岛的一间公寓，在那里他们遇到一名男子，试图阻止他们进入公寓。</p>
<p>That man, who the authorities later suspected was Mr. Osaka, has remained silent, refusing to answer investigators' questions, even about his name, for weeks.</p>	<p>当局后来怀疑这个人就是大阪正明，几个星期来，他一直保持沉默，拒绝回答调查人员的问题，连自己的名字都不透露。</p>
<p>The country has one of the lowest murder rates in the developed world, and the police take pride in quickly solving more than 90 percent of the murders they investigate, according to United Nations statistics.</p>	<p>联合国的统计显示，日本是发达国家谋杀率最低的国家之一，该国警方自豪地表示，在他们调查的谋杀案件中，90%以上都会迅速破案。</p>
<p>Criminals are typically caught swiftly. In 2012, however, the police arrested another long-sought suspect, Naoko Kikuchi, 40, in connection with the role the authorities said she played in the deadly 1995 poison gas attack on Tokyo's subway by the Aum Shinrikyo cult.</p>	<p>在日本，犯罪分子通常会被迅速抓获。不过在 2012 年，警方逮捕了另一名长期追缉的嫌疑犯，40 岁的菊地直子(Naoko Kikuchi)，当局说她曾参与奥姆真理教 1995 年对东京地铁发动的毒气袭击。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170609/japan-fugitive-masaaki-o</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170609/japan-fugitive-masaaki-o</p>

saka-arrest	saka-arrest
North Korea's Antiship Missile Test Aims to Show It Can Repel Assault	朝鲜展示打击美国军舰的能力
TOKYO — Just days after a flotilla of American and Japanese warships left the sea between Japan and Korea, where they had been deployed in a show of force toward Pyongyang, North Korea tested missiles designed to hit such ships.	东京——不久前，美国和日本的海军舰队还在日本和韩国间的水域向朝鲜展示武力，这些军舰离开没几天，朝鲜就试验发射了为打击这种军舰而设计的导弹。
The launches Thursday morning of what appeared to be surface-to-ship cruise missiles were meant to demonstrate that the North could repel forces staging a strike on the Korean Peninsula, analysts said.	分析人士说，周四上午发射的看来是地对舰巡航导弹，意在表明朝鲜能够击退准备进攻朝鲜半岛的部队。
South Korea's newly elected president, Moon Jae-in, convened his first national security meeting in Seoul on Thursday to discuss the latest missile tests, which were the fifth the North had conducted since he was elected last month, and the 10th this year.	新近当选韩国总统的文在寅周四在首尔首次主持了国安会全体会议，讨论最近的这次导弹发射，这是自从他上个月当选以来，朝鲜进行的第五次导弹试验，也是今年的第十次。
"North Korea will only face further isolation from the international community and economic difficulties with its missile launches," Mr. Moon said at the meeting, according to a statement released by the presidential Blue House.	据总统府青瓦台发表的声明，文在寅在会上说，“发射导弹只会招来国际社会的孤立和经济难关。”
The launches came less than a week after the United Nations Security Council expanded its sanctions against Pyongyang over previous missile tests.	由于前几次导弹试验，联合国安理会扩大了对平壤的制裁，此次发射发生该举动不到一周后。
They also came less than 24 hours after Mr. Moon's administration said it had suspended the deployment of an American antimissile defense system — called Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad — that is meant to detect North Korean missiles and prevent them from hitting	发射也是在文在寅政府宣布已暂停部署美国反导弹防御系统不到 24 小时之后，部署名为“末段高空防御系统”（简称“萨德”）的目的是发现朝鲜的导弹、阻止它们击中目标。

<p>their targets.</p>	
<p>Critics had suggested that the suspension — which appeared to be a concession to China, whose leaders strongly objected to the Thaad system, and a break with the United States on policy toward North Korea — signaled that Mr. Moon was taking a much softer stance toward the North than his predecessors had.</p>	<p>中国领导人强烈反对部署萨德，暂停部署似乎是对中国做出的让步，也表现出韩国在对朝政策上与美国相左，批评人士曾暗示，暂停部署是一种信号，表明文在寅在朝鲜问题上将采取比其前任更温和的立场。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon sought to dispel any such perception on Thursday. In his strongest language on the North since his inauguration, Mr. Moon told the National Security Council that his government “will not step back even one step or make compromises on national security or on the safety of our people.”</p>	<p>文在寅在周四的会上试图打消任何这种看法。他在国安会上说，他的政府“对于威胁国家安全和国民利益的行为，坚决不会让步和妥协”，这是自就职以来，他在朝鲜问题上发表的最强烈的言论。</p>
<p>Some analysts say that with his decision to submit Thaad to a lengthy environmental review, as well as his recent approval of sending aid groups to visit North Korea, Mr. Moon is approaching North Korea as though its nuclear and missile development had not advanced in the decade since he last served in government. Mr. Moon was chief of staff to former President Roh Moo-hyun, a liberal who pursued a much more open policy toward the North than his conservative successors did.</p>	<p>一些分析人士说，文在寅把萨德系统交给耗时的环境评估程序、以及他最近批准派援助团体访问朝鲜的决定给人的印象是，文在寅在朝鲜问题上的做法好似朝鲜的核武器和导弹项目在他上次在政府任职之后的十年中没有进展。文在寅曾任前总统卢武铉的幕僚长，卢武铉属于自由派，在朝鲜问题上采取了比其保守派继任者更开放的政策。</p>
<p>The North has been steadily pursuing missile tests in defiance of United Nations sanctions and international condemnation. According to Kim Dong-yup, an analyst at the Institute for Far Eastern Studies at Kyungnam University in Seoul and a retired South Korean Navy commander, the tests Thursday appeared to be of four-canister missiles on new launchers that were displayed during a military parade in Pyongyang in April.</p>	<p>朝鲜无视联合国制裁和国际社会谴责，一直在稳步地进行导弹试验。据首尔庆南大学远东研究所的分析师、韩国海军退役军官金东叶说，周四试验的看来是使用新型发射器的4联装导弹，该系统在平壤今年4月份的阅兵式上展示过。</p>

<p>The missiles flew about 125 miles before landing in the sea between the Korean Peninsula and Japan. Two American aircraft carriers, the Carl Vinson and the Ronald Reagan, as well as Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force destroyers, had recently been in the area, and analysts said North Korea was clearly showing off its ability to hit warships as well as military bases in the region.</p>	<p>导弹在飞行了约 200 公里后落入朝鲜半岛与日本之间的水域。美国航空母舰卡尔文森号(Carl Vinson)和罗纳德里根号(Ronald Reagan)、以及日本海上自卫队的驱逐舰最近曾在该海域活动, 分析人士说, 朝鲜显然是在炫耀自己打击该区域中的军舰和军事基地的能力。</p>
<p>"If the U.S. were to pre-emptively strike North Korea, it would use aircraft and vessels," said Yang Uk, a senior researcher at the Korea Defense and Security Forum, a research institute in Seoul, South Korea's capital. "And in these last series of tests, North Korea is showing they can deter those strikes."</p>	<p>"如果美国想先发制人地打击朝鲜的话, 会使用飞机和军舰," 位于韩国首都首尔的研究机构韩国防务与安全论坛的资深研究员杨旭(Yang Uk, 音)说。"在最近的一系列试验中, 朝鲜显示他们能够阻止这种打击。"</p>
<p>The United States Pacific Command did not immediately comment on the launches, and Japan's response was muted. Although Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida said the tests "cannot be accepted," the Japanese government did not register a formal complaint with North Korea.</p>	<p>美国太平洋司令部没有马上对导弹发射发表评论, 日本的反应也不强烈。虽然日本外相岸田文雄表示导弹试验"不可接受", 但日本政府并没有向朝鲜提出正式抗议。</p>
<p>Analysts said the North Koreans had deliberately avoided testing these particular missiles while the American and Japanese warships were nearby. "The timing was interesting because these U.S. ships and Japanese ships have left," said Narushige Michishita, director of the Security and International Studies Program at the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies in Tokyo. "In a way, it wasn't too provocative."</p>	<p>分析人士说, 朝鲜有意避免了在美国和日本军舰出现在该海域附近时试验这类导弹。"时间的选择很有意思, 因为那些美国军舰和日本军舰已经离开了," 东京国家政策研究院安全与国际关系项目主任道下德成说。"从某种意义上来说, 这不算太挑衅。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170609/north-korea-missiles-south-korea-anti-ship</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170609/north-korea-missiles-south-korea-anti-ship</p>

Duterte, Focused on Drug Users in Philippines, Ignored Rise of ISIS	菲律宾总统忙于缉毒，不提防 ISIS 崛起
MANILA, Philippines – It was classic bravado from the Philippines’ tough-guy president, Rodrigo Duterte.	菲律宾马尼拉——这是菲律宾的剽悍总统罗德里戈·杜特地的典型逞强之举。
The Maute Group, a militant Islamic band fighting government troops near the southern Philippines city of Marawi last year, had asked for a cease-fire.	去年，在菲律宾南部城市马拉维附近与政府军作战的一个名为“毛特组织”的伊斯兰武装团伙曾向政府提出停火要求。
The president rejected the overture.	总统拒绝了。
“They said that they will go down upon Marawi to burn the place,” Duterte recounted in December. “And I said, ‘Go ahead, do it.’”	“他们说，他们将打进马拉维，把城市烧掉，”杜特地去年 12 月提到这件事时说。“我说，‘请便，去干吧。’”
He got his wish.	他如愿了。
Hundreds of militants belonging to the Maute Group and its allies fighting under the black flag of the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, seized Marawi three weeks ago, leading to a battle with the Philippine armed forces and the biggest test yet of Duterte’s leadership during his tumultuous first year in office.	数百名属于毛特组织的武装分子、以及打着伊斯兰国（又称 ISIS）黑旗作战的同伙，三周前拿下了马拉维市，引发了一场与菲律宾军队的战斗，这是在杜特地上台后动荡的第一年里，对他的领导力迄今最大的考验。
A president who has focused on a deadly anti-drug campaign that has claimed the lives of thousands of Filipinos seems to have been caught unprepared for a militant threat that has been festering in the south for years.	杜特地上台后把注意力集中在禁毒运动上，这场运动已导致数千名菲律宾人死亡，他对菲律宾南部多年来愈益恶化的武装威胁似乎毫无准备。
“The government has largely been in denial about the growth of ISIS and affiliated groups,” said Zachary M. Abuza, a professor at the National War College in Washington who specializes in Southeast Asian security issues. “Duterte has been preoccupied with his campaign of gutting the rule of law by using police and other security forces for the extrajudicial killing of drug pushers.”	“菲律宾政府在很大程度上不接受 ISIS 及其附属团伙在该国发展的事实，”位于华盛顿的国家战争学院教授扎卡里·M·阿布扎(Zachary M. Abuza)说，他专门研究东南亚安全问题。“杜特地一门心思地要废除法制，在禁毒运动中使用警察及其他安全部队对兜售毒品者进行法外谋杀。”

<p>Government forces have been unable to dislodge the militants despite deploying ground troops and bombing the city of 200,000 people from the air. More than 200 people have been killed, including 24 civilians, 58 soldiers and police officers, and at least 138 militants, according to the Philippine military.</p>	<p>尽管出动了地面部队并从空中轰炸了这座有 20 万人口的城市，但政府军一直不能把武装分子驱赶出城。据菲律宾军方说，已有 200 多人被打死，其中包括 24 名平民、58 名士兵和警察，以及至少 138 名武装分子。</p>
<p>Tens of thousands of civilians have fled, and much of the city center lies in ruins. The military says that it has cleared 90 percent of the city but that militants remain in three neighborhoods in the center, where the militants are mixed in with hundreds of civilians.</p>	<p>成千上万的平民已逃离了城市，市中心大部分地区也已成为废墟。军方表示已经控制了城市 90% 的地方，但武装分子仍占据着市中心的三个街区，他们混在那里的数百名平民之中。</p>
<p>Duterte has declared 60 days of martial law for the southern island of Mindanao, which includes Marawi and his hometown, Davao City. He has twice set deadlines for troops to retake Marawi, the country's largest predominantly Muslim city, but each deadline has passed with the battle still raging.</p>	<p>杜特地已在南部的棉兰老岛宣布了 60 天的戒严令，马拉维市、以及杜特地的老家达沃市就位于该岛。他已经为部队收复菲律宾的穆斯林人口比例最大的城市马拉维下了两次最后期限，但期限都已过去，战斗仍在激烈进行。</p>
<p>On Friday, Brig. Gen. Restituto Padilla predicted that the government would retake Marawi by Monday, Philippines Independence Day. On Saturday, 13 Philippine marines were killed in a clash with militants there.</p>	<p>雷斯蒂图托·帕迪亚准将(Brig. Gen. Restituto Padilla)周五预计，政府军将在周日的菲律宾独立日收复马拉维市。周六，13 名菲律宾海军陆战队员在那里与武装分子发生的冲突中丧生。</p>
<p>The militants' seizure of the city, a bold attempt to establish an Islamic State caliphate in Southeast Asia, marks a significant advance for the Middle East-based terrorist group as well as an apparent reordering of the militant threat in the southern Philippines.</p>	<p>武装分子控制这座城市是伊斯兰国在东南亚建立哈里发的大胆尝试，也标志着这个以中东为基地的恐怖组织的一个重大进展，以及菲律宾南部地区武装威胁的明显重组。</p>
<p>For the first time, it puts the Philippines on the map with failed states such as Libya and Afghanistan as places where Islamic State allies have sought to seize territory for a caliphate, giving the group another</p>	<p>马拉维市失陷，让菲律宾首次加入到利比亚和阿富汗等失败国家的行列，这些都是伊斯兰国试图为建立哈里发争夺地盘的地方，也为伊斯兰国扩大其全球影响力制造了又一个区域性爆发点。</p>

<p>regional flash point in its effort to spread its influence globally.</p>	
<p>The Islamic State has urged fighters who cannot reach Syria to join the jihad in the Philippines instead, said Sidney Jones, director of the Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict. Fighters from Indonesia, Malaysia, Chechnya, Yemen and Saudi Arabia were among those killed in the battle for Marawi.</p>	<p>冲突政策分析研究所(Institute for Policy Analysis of Conflict)主任西德尼·琼斯(Sidney Jones)说, 伊斯兰国已经在呼吁那些不能到叙利亚参加圣战的战士前来菲律宾。在马拉维战斗里被打死的武装分子中就有来自印度尼西亚、马来西亚、车臣、也门, 以及沙特阿拉伯的战士。</p>
<p>Mindanao has long been a hotbed of insurgencies, with numerous armed groups operating outside government control. Until the siege at Marawi, the best-known internationally was Abu Sayyaf, an ostensibly Islami militant group that specialized in kidnapping for ransom, turning Southeast Asia into the world's piracy capital, edging out the Horn of Africa.</p>	<p>棉兰老岛一直是叛乱的温床, 这里有许多武装团伙在政府控制之外运作。在马拉维市失陷前, 这里在国际上最有名的团伙是阿布沙耶夫(Abu Sayyaf), 一个自我宣称是伊斯兰武装组织、专门从事赎金绑架的团伙, 该团伙已让东南亚取缔了非洲之角, 成为世界上最大的海盗首都。</p>
<p>The Marawi siege also heralds the rise of Isnilon Hapilon, a longtime leader of Abu Sayyaf who had grown more ideologically minded over the years. Last year, Hapilon, 51, was named by the Islamic State as its emir in Southeast Asia. Previously based on the island of Basilan, he is on the FBI's list of most-wanted terrorists, and the United States has offered a \$5 million reward for his capture.</p>	<p>马拉维市的失陷也预示着伊斯尼隆·哈皮隆(Isnilon Hapilon)的崛起, 哈皮隆长期以来担任阿布沙耶夫的领导人, 近年来, 他的思想变得更加意识形态化。去年, 伊斯兰国命名 51 岁的哈皮隆为其在东南亚的埃米尔。哈皮隆以前的基地在巴西兰岛, 他在联邦调查局头号通缉的恐怖分子名单上, 美国为将他捕获提供了 500 万美元的悬赏。</p>
<p>Various factions have come together behind Hapilon, notably the Maute Group, led by the brothers Omar and Abdullah Maute. Educated in the Middle East, the Mautes are based in the Marawi area and recently accepted Hapilon's leadership as emir.</p>	<p>几个不同的派别已聚集在哈皮隆的旗下, 其中最值得注意的是由毛特兄弟奥马尔(Omar)和阿卜杜拉(Abdullah)领导的毛特组织。以马拉维地区为基地的毛特兄弟曾在中东受教育, 他们最近接受了哈皮隆作为埃米尔的领导地位。</p>
<p>The Mautes are believed responsible for bombing a market in Davao City in September that killed 15.</p>	<p>毛特兄弟据认对去年 9 月达沃市一个市场发生的爆炸事件负有责任, 爆炸造成 15 人死亡。</p>
<p>Duterte is the first president from Mindanao, and he ran last year as the</p>	<p>杜特地是首位来自棉兰老岛的总统, 在去年的总统竞选期间, 他曾说自己是</p>

<p>candidate who could bring peace to the region. The bombing of his hometown may have inspired his angry challenge to the Mautes in December.</p>	<p>能给该地区带来和平的候选人。他家乡发生的爆炸事件也许是激发他在去年12月对毛特兄弟做出愤怒挑战的原因。</p>
<p>"It's the usual Duterte brand of bravado," said Roilo Golez, a former national security adviser to President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, who left office in 2010. "It's a way of intimidating the opposition. It works most of the time."</p>	<p>"这是通常的杜特地型逞强，"曾在2010年卸任的前总统格洛丽亚·马卡帕加尔·阿罗约(Gloria Macapagal Arroyo)手下担任国家安全顾问的罗伊洛·戈雷兹(Roilo Golez)说。"这种吓唬反对派的手法，大多数时候管用。"</p>
<p>It hasn't with the Islami in Mindanao.</p>	<p>但在棉兰老岛的伊斯兰问题上还未见效。</p>
<p>After a clash between his military and Abu Sayyaf in April, Duterte suggested that the way to stop the militants was to eat them. "Make me mad," he taunted. "Get me a terrorist. Give me salt and vinegar. I will eat his liver."</p>	<p>今年4月杜特地的政府军与阿布沙耶夫发生冲突之后，杜特地曾表示，阻止武装分子的方式是把他们吃掉。"把我气疯吧，"他骂道。"抓个恐怖分子给我。再给我点盐和醋，我会吃掉他的肝脏。"</p>
<p>In May, the Philippine military got a tip that Hapilon had arrived in Marawi to join up with the Maute brothers. When soldiers raided the house where Hapilon was believed to be, hoping to capture him and claim the \$5 million reward, they were surprised to find dozens of well-armed militants arrayed against them.</p>	<p>今年5月，菲律宾军方曾得到一个消息，哈皮隆已到了马拉维市，与毛特兄弟建立了联系。士兵们突袭了一处据认是哈皮隆所在的房子，希望能抓住他，从而拿到那笔500万美元的奖金，但他们意外地在那里发现了数十名严阵以待、装备齐全的武装分子。</p>
<p>Muslims make up only about 5 percent of the country's population overall but a larger proportion, estimated at 20 to 40 percent, on Mindanao.</p>	<p>穆斯林只占菲律宾全国总人口的5%左右，但在棉兰老岛人口中占的比例要高得多，估计在20%至40%之间。</p>
<p>Historic grievances among the Muslim Moro people there, widespread poverty and large lawless areas have helped create an opportunity for the Islamic State. A peace process pursued by Duterte's predecessor, President Benigno S. Aquino III, faltered in 2015 and has remained deadlocked under Duterte.</p>	<p>那里的几个因素为伊斯兰国创造了有利机会，包括信奉穆斯林的摩洛人中存在的历史遗留下来的不满、广泛的贫困，以及大片不受法律管辖的地区。杜特地的前任、贝尼尼奥·S·阿基诺三世(Benigno S. Aquino III)总统在那里开启的和平进程，2015年以来一直徘徊不前，在杜特地领导下仍不见起色。</p>

<p>"It was not the spread of ISIS in Iraq and Syria that fueled ISIS cells in the Philippines, but the collapse of the peace process," said Abuza, the National War College professor.</p>	<p>国家战争学院教授阿布扎说，“不是 ISIS 在伊拉克和叙利亚的扩张，是和平进程的崩溃，推动了 ISIS 小组在菲律宾的发展。”</p>
<p>The growing threat in the south will most likely compel Duterte to improve his relations with the United States, a process that had already begun with the election of President Donald Trump.</p>	<p>菲律宾南部日益增长的威胁很有可能将会迫使杜特地改善与美国的关系，自唐纳德·特朗普当选总统以来，菲美关系已开始有所好转。</p>
<p>Duterte has raged against the United States for daring to criticize his anti-drug campaign and, when President Barack Obama was in office, called for a "separation" from Washington. But Trump has shown a willingness to overlook the killings and has praised Duterte for doing an "unbelievable job on the drug problem."</p>	<p>奥巴马总统还在任上时，由于美国敢于批评杜特地的禁毒运动，杜特地曾对美国发怒，宣称要与华盛顿“分家”。但特朗普表示愿意对菲律宾的杀戮视而不见，他还赞扬杜特地在“毒品问题上做得简直太棒了”。</p>
<p>Leaders of the Philippines armed forces prevailed on Duterte not to reduce military cooperation, including a long-standing U.S. program to provide training, equipment and intelligence to fight terrorism. Since 2001, the United States has maintained a rotating force of 50 to 100 troops in the southern Philippines to combat Abu Sayyaf.</p>	<p>菲律宾军方领导人说服了杜特地不要减少与美国的军事合作，包括让一个美国为反恐提供培训、设备和情报的长期项目继续下去。美国为了对付阿布沙耶夫，自 2001 年以来，一直在菲律宾南部保持这一支 50 至 100 人的部队。</p>
<p>On Sunday, Duterte said he never asked the United States for help in Marawi, and it was a surprise to him when U.S. Special Forces arrived to assist the Philippine military.</p>	<p>杜特地周日说，他从未要求过美国帮助解决马拉维的事情，美国特种部队来菲律宾军队时，他很吃惊。</p>
<p>The U.S. Embassy said Friday that U.S. personnel were helping as part of a military relationship with the Philippines that "remains robust and multifaceted." Emma Nagy, a spokeswoman for the embassy in Manila, said, "U.S. Special Forces have been providing support and assistance in the southern Philippines for many years, at the request of several different Filipino administrations."</p>	<p>美国大使馆周五表示，作为与菲律宾的军事关系的一部分，美方人员正在提供帮助，美菲之间的军事关系“仍然强大、而且是多方面的”。马尼拉大使馆发言人艾玛·纳吉(Emma Nagy)说，“美国特种部队一直在应菲律宾几届不同政府的要求，在菲律宾南部提供支持 and 协助，这已经好多年了。”</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170613/duterte-philippines-isis-marawi	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170613/duterte-philippines-isis-marawi
Dennis Rodman, Frequent Visitor to North Korea, Is Back	金正恩的“朋友”罗德曼再次访问朝鲜
HONG KONG — The former N.B.A. star Dennis Rodman has been one of the United States’ most unlikely links to North Korea, traveling repeatedly to the authoritarian state and gaining rare access to its leadership.	香港——美国国家篮球协会(NBA)退役明星丹尼斯·罗德曼(Dennis Rodman)是美国与朝鲜关系上最让人难以相信的联络人，他多次前往那个专制国家，并能得到与其领导人见面的罕见机会。
Now he is back, though no details have emerged of what he plans to do there. Some analysts speculated that Mr. Rodman may even be carrying a message from President Trump, who previously had praised his efforts to engage North Korea.	现在，他再次重返朝鲜，虽然没有透露他打算在那里做什么的细节。一些分析人士猜测，罗德曼甚至有可能会为特朗普总统转达口信，特朗普以前曾赞扬过罗德曼在接触朝鲜上的努力。
Mr. Rodman was seen at Beijing International Airport and flew to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, on Tuesday, CNN reported.	据 CNN 报道，周二有人在北京国际机场看到罗德曼登机飞往朝鲜首都平壤。
Mr. Rodman wrote Tuesday afternoon on Twitter that he had arrived in the country, saying “I’m back” and thanking “my sponsor PotCoin.com.” PotCoin offers banking services to the legal marijuana industry. One of Mr. Rodman’s earlier visits to North Korea was sponsored by an Irish gambling company.	罗德曼周二下午在 Twitter 上写道，他已经抵达该国，并说“我回来了”，还感谢了“我的赞助商 PotCoin.com”。PotCoin 为合法的大麻行业提供银行服务。罗德曼过去的一次朝鲜之行曾得到爱尔兰一家博彩公司的赞助。
Websites and marijuana magazines have portrayed North Korea as a stoner’s paradise where cannabis is legal and can be freely purchased in marketplaces, but The Associated Press, one of the few foreign news organizations with an office in Pyongyang, sought to debunk that myth in January.	大麻行业的网站和杂志把朝鲜描绘为吸食大麻者的天堂，称大麻在朝鲜合法，可以在市场上自由购买，但美联社在今年 1 月份曾设法戳穿这个神话，只有很少几家外国新闻机构在平壤设有办事处，美联社是其中之一。
Mr. Rodman declined to say whether he had spoken about the trip with Mr. Trump, who four years ago endorsed Mr. Rodman’s visiting North	罗德曼拒绝回答他是否曾与特朗普讨论这次旅行的问题，特朗普曾在四年前对罗德曼访问朝鲜表示支持。

Korea.	
"Well, I'm pretty sure he's pretty much happy with the fact that I'm over here trying to accomplish something that we both need," Mr. Rodman said, as reported by The A.P.	"这个嘛，我可以相当肯定地说，他对我来这里试图完成我们都需要的事情一定相当高兴，"罗德曼在美联社的报道中这样说。
Mr. Trump spoke to Fox News in 2013 about Mr. Rodman and North Korea, a year in which Mr. Rodman also appeared on his "Celebrity Apprentice" show. "Maybe Dennis is a lot better than what we have," he said.	2013年，特朗普曾在接受福克斯新闻采访时提到罗德曼和朝鲜，罗德曼也曾在那年出现在特朗普的《名人学徒》(Celebrity Apprentice)节目中。特朗普说，“也许丹尼斯比政府里的人强得多。”
Suzanne DiMaggio, a director and senior fellow at the New America think tank who had been involved in unofficial talks with North Korea, said on Twitter that there was a "high probability" of communication between the Trump administration and Mr. Rodman.	新美国(New America)智囊团主任兼资深研究员苏珊娜·迪马吉奥(Suzanne DiMaggio)曾参与与朝鲜进行的非正式会谈，她在Twitter上表示，“有很大可能性”特朗普政府与罗德曼之间进行了沟通。
While traveling in Tokyo, Thomas A. Shannon Jr., the United States under secretary of state for political affairs, said that Mr. Rodman was not acting in any official capacity.	正在东京访问的美国国务院负责政治事务的副国务卿小托马斯·A·香农(Thomas A. Shannon Jr.)表示，罗德曼的行动不带有任何官方色彩。
"We are aware of his visit. We wish him well, but we have issued travel warnings to Americans and suggested they not travel to North Korea for their own safety," Mr. Shannon said.	"我们知道他的访问。我们祝他旅行愉快，但我们已经向美国人发布过旅行警告，建议他们为了自己的安全不要去朝鲜，"香农说。
The visit is the latest leg in a strange tale. In February 2013, Mr. Rodman, an N.B.A. Hall of Famer, became one of the first Americans then known to have met Kim Jong-un, who had taken over the leadership of North Korea after his father's death in 2011. Mr. Kim, a longtime basketball fan, invited Mr. Rodman, and the two sat together while watching an exhibition game that featured three Harlem Globetrotters.	这次访问是一个奇异故事的最新一段。2013年2月，NBA名人堂入选者罗德曼，成为当时人们知道的、与金正恩见过面的第一拨美国人之一。金正恩在2011年父亲去世后成为朝鲜领导人。一直是篮球迷的金正恩邀请罗德曼访朝，他们两人同坐台上，观看了一场有三名哈林篮球队(Harlem Globetrotters)队员参加的表演赛。
Mr. Rodman returned in September 2013, when he held Mr. Kim's	2013年9月，罗德曼再次访朝，其间他还抱了金正恩刚出生的女儿。几个

<p>newborn daughter. A few months later he made another visit with a group of former N.B.A. players.</p>	<p>月后，他与几名 NBA 退役球员一起再度访问朝鲜。</p>
<p>Officials in President Barack Obama’s administration said they would have blocked Mr. Rodman from visiting if they had any power to do so. The N.B.A. distanced itself from the issue, and Mr. Rodman was criticized by politicians and human rights advocates for giving friendly publicity to one of the world’s most repressive states.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统的政府官员曾表示，如果他们有权力那样做的话，他们会阻止罗德曼访朝。美国国家篮球协会避免介入这个问题。政治人士和人权倡导者批评罗德曼，给世界上最专制的国家之一制造了友好的宣传报道。</p>
<p>But he also offered up little-known details about Mr. Kim, confirming his age and his birthday, for instance. He also suggested that Mr. Obama simply pick up the phone and call the North Korean leader. The United States and North Korea do not have formal diplomatic relations, and Mr. Trump has called on China to pressure its neighbor and ally to rein in its nuclear weapons program.</p>	<p>但罗德曼也为人们提供了一些金正恩鲜为人知的细节，比如他的确切生日和年龄。罗德曼还给奥巴马提建议，说他只需要拿起听筒来与朝鲜领导人通电话。美国和朝鲜没有正式外交关系，特朗普已呼吁中国向其邻国和盟友施压，停止朝鲜的核武器计划。</p>
<p>North Korea has carried out a series of missile tests recently, and some observers raised concerns this spring that it was preparing for a sixth nuclear test. On Tuesday, South Korean military officials told reporters that a North Korean drone found last week had taken photos of a recently installed American-made antimissile system.</p>	<p>朝鲜最近进行了一系列的导弹试验，一些观察家今年春天对朝鲜正在准备进行第六次核试验表示担心。周二，韩国军方官员告诉记者，上周发现的一架朝鲜无人机对最近安装的美国制造的反导系统进行了拍照。</p>
<p>Mr. Rodman endorsed Mr. Trump’s presidential campaign in 2015 and appeared on his “Celebrity Apprentice” television show in 2009 and 2013.</p>	<p>罗德曼曾在 2015 年支持特朗普参加总统竞选，也曾在 2009 年和 2013 年两次出现在特朗普的《名人学徒》电视节目中。</p>
<p>Mr. Rodman has toyed with carrying out serious diplomacy in the past. He mentioned the case of Kenneth Bae, a Korean-American who had been sentenced to 15 years of hard labor in North Korea, in a 2013 interview with the celebrity news site TMZ. But he later played down</p>	<p>过去，罗德曼曾不太认真地考虑过在严肃外交问题上做点什么。2013 年，罗德曼在接受名人新闻网站 TMZ 的采访时提到过肯尼斯·裴(Kenneth Bae) 的案子，裴是韩裔美国人，被朝鲜判处了 15 年的劳改。但罗德曼后来淡化自己会为裴获释进行游说的建议，还在 2014 年访朝期间接受 CNN 采访时，</p>

any suggestion that he would lobby for Mr. Bae and disparaged him in an interview with CNN during his 2014 visit.	说了贬低裴的话。
Mr. Bae, a Christian missionary who was released in November 2014, said he thought Mr. Rodman had in fact helped him, because he increased public awareness of his imprisonment.	2014年11月被朝鲜释放的裴是一名基督教传教士，他说他觉得罗德曼其实对自己有帮助，因为罗德曼让更多的人知道了他被监禁的事情。
With Mr. Warmbier's release, three Americans are now detained in North Korea, and in May, the State Department elevated its travel advisory, saying it "strongly warns" Americans not to visit because of the risk of arrest and long-term detention.	瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)获释后，仍有三名美国人目前被朝鲜关押，今年5月，美国国务院提高了旅行警告的级别，由于有被拘留和被长期关押风险，国务院“强烈警告”美国人不要去朝鲜。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/dennis-rodman-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/dennis-rodman-north-korea
Destroying a Philippine City to Save It From ISIS Allies	与 ISIS 巷战，菲律宾炸平自己的城市
MANILA, Philippines — Black smoke billows behind lush palm groves. Tanks rumble past graceful minarets. Bullets rain on empty streets.	菲律宾马尼拉——郁郁葱葱的棕榈树林之后有浓烟升腾。坦克隆隆驶过雅致的清真寺宣礼塔。在空荡荡的街头，子弹横飞。
As the siege of the southern Philippine city of Marawi enters its fourth week, more than 200 people have been killed and much of the city lies in ruins. The strongest attempt yet by supporters of the Islamic State to seize and hold territory in Southeast Asia has turned into an urban street fight in what is now largely a ghost town.	菲律宾南部的马拉维市已经持续四周遭受围困，200多人死于非命，大片城市化为废墟。这是伊斯兰国(Islamic State)支持者迄今在东南亚为占领和保有领土所做出的最大努力，目前局势已经演变为城市巷战，这里几乎成为一座鬼城。
Hastily closed businesses bear signs reading "looters will be shot." Stray dogs scavenge for food on deserted streets. A light rain on Tuesday added to the feeling of despair.	匆忙关闭的公司外面挂着“抢劫者将被枪杀”的牌子。流浪狗在荒废的街道上觅食。星期二的一场小雨更为此地平添绝望之感。
The Philippine military appears to have adopted a strategy of destroying the city to save it, conducting bombing runs at least twice a day.	为了拯救这座城市，菲律宾军方采取的战略似乎就是摧毁它，每天至少对它进行两次轰炸。
The rebels are holding a piece of the city center, controlling	叛军占领了市中心的一片土地，控制着几座桥梁的检查站，并在这个城市的

<p>checkpoints on several bridges and planting well-armed snipers in some of the city's mosques. Hundreds of civilians are believed to be in their midst, making the government assault more difficult. Each side claims to have the other boxed in; both seem to be digging in for a protracted battle.</p>	<p>若干清真寺里安插了装备精良的狙击手。据信他们当中混杂着数以百计的平民，这令政府更难展开攻势。双方都声称已让对方走投无路；两者似乎都在酝酿着持久战。</p>
<p>A battle fought house by house</p>	<p>一场一个接一个房屋打响的战役</p>
<p>Marawi, a city of 200,000, sits on the shore of Lake Lanao on the island of Mindanao. The Agus River, which flows from the lake, divides the city.</p>	<p>马拉维是一个 20 万人口的城市，坐落在棉兰老岛上的拉瑙湖岸边。发源于这座湖泊的阿古斯河贯穿这座城市。</p>
<p>The militants still hold the part of the city southeast of the river that was once the economic and business center. The heaviest fighting is concentrated there in an area of about 500 square meters, one military commander said.</p>	<p>武装分子仍然占据河东南的部分城区，那里曾是经济和商业中心。一名军事指挥官说，最激烈的战斗集中在那里约 500 平方米的地区。</p>
<p>Rebel snipers are positioned in the taller buildings, forcing Philippine troops to maintain their distance. The military says the rebels control a fifth of the city.</p>	<p>叛军狙击手位于较高的建筑物内，迫使菲律宾军队保持距离。军方说，叛军控制着这座城市的五分之一。</p>
<p>"It's urban warfare, face-to-face combat," said Lt. Col. Christopher Tampus, an infantry battalion commander at the front line. "They are still holding out. The fighting is house to house, building by building."</p>	<p>"这是城市战争，面对面的战斗，"前线步兵营指挥官克里斯托弗·坦普斯(Christopher Tampus)中校说。"他们还在坚持。战斗在一座房屋接一座房屋，一座建筑接一座建筑之内发生。"</p>
<p>The Philippine military controls the skies and has been using helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft to bombard the city, inflicting heavy damage but so far failing to drive out the militants.</p>	<p>菲律宾军方拥有制空权，他们一直在使用直升机和固定翼飞机轰炸这座城市，对其造成重大破坏，但迄今为止还没有赶出武装分子。</p>
<p>Officially known as the Islamic City of Marawi, Marawi is the largest predominantly Muslim city in a country that is more than 90 percent Roman Catholic. Some of the city's most notable buildings are</p>	<p>马拉维的官方名称是马拉维伊斯兰城(Islamic City of Marawi)，是这个 90% 以上人口都信仰罗马天主教徒的国家中最大的穆斯林城市。市内若干最重要的建筑是清真寺。有些如今仍然挺立。</p>

mosques. Some remain standing.	
The Philippine military says that the militants are using mosques and madrassas as bases for fighting, including for the placement of sniper nests. It has complained that they can't attack these buildings because they are protected as cultural monuments.	菲律宾军方说，武装分子正在使用清真寺和伊斯兰宗教学校作为战斗基地，包括安置狙击火力。军方抱怨说，他们不能攻击这些建筑物，因为它们是受保护的文化遗迹。
Who are the rebels?	叛军是什么人？
The militants are a combined force of two Islamist insurgencies.	这群武装分子由两股伊斯兰派叛乱力量联合而成。
Their leader is Isnilon Hapilon, designated by the Islamic State as its emir in Southeast Asia. He leads a faction of Abu Sayyaf, a decades-old militant group best known for taking foreign hostages. He is on the FBI's list of most-wanted terrorists, and the United States has offered a \$5 million bounty for his capture.	他们的领导人是伊斯尼隆·哈皮隆(Isnilon Hapilon)，由伊斯兰国指定为其在东南亚的埃米尔领袖。他领导着阿布沙耶夫(Abu Sayyaf)的一个派系，这是一个拥有数十年历史的武装组织，以绑架外籍人质著称。他位列联邦调查局的恐怖分子通缉名单，美国为抓获他的人提供 500 万美元赏金。
Hapilon has banded with the Maute group, led by the brothers Abdullah and Omarkhayam Maute. Educated in the Middle East, they are said to have sworn allegiance to Hapilon.	哈皮隆已经同穆特组织联合在一起，该组织由阿卜杜拉和奥马尔·穆特(Abdullah and Omarkhayam Maute)兄弟领导。他们曾在中东接受教育，据说已对哈皮隆宣誓效忠。
The Philippine military says the militants have put up a much fiercer fight than expected. A video recovered by the army shows the militant leaders planning to seize Marawi. Hapilon is seated at a table wearing a head scarf, to the right of Abdullah Maute, who is standing.	菲律宾军方说，同武装分子的战斗比预想中要激烈得多。一份陆军获取的视频显示了武装分子领导人正在策划占领马拉维。哈皮隆戴着头巾坐在桌子旁，阿卜杜拉·穆特站在他左边。
The fight for Marawi represents the first time the Maute and Hapilon groups have joined for such a major operation. The authorities say they have also been joined by fighters from Indonesia, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen and Chechnya.	马拉维战役是穆特组织和哈皮隆组织首次联合起来进行如此重大的行动。当局说，还有从印度尼西亚、马来西亚、沙特阿拉伯，也门和车臣的战斗人员赶来加入他们。
The role of the United States	美国在其中扮演的角色
Americans are providing surveillance and intelligence assistance to the	根据长期协议，美国向菲律宾军方提供监控和情报援助。自 21 世纪初以来，

<p>Philippine military under a long-standing agreement. Since the early 2000s, the United States has stationed a rotating force of 50 to 100 Special Forces troops in the southern Philippines to provide training and technical assistance to the Philippine military in its fight against terrorists.</p>	<p>美国在菲律宾南部派驻了由 50 至 100 名特种部队士兵组成的轮调部队，为菲律宾军队打击恐怖分子提供培训和技术援助。</p>
<p>Now, U.S. intelligence is probably helping the Philippine military select bombing targets, like those targeted by OV-10 Broncos.</p>	<p>现在，美国的情报可能正在帮助菲律宾军方选择轰炸目标，OV-10“野马”(OV-10 Broncos)飞机则会执行相关任务。</p>
<p>But foreign troops are barred from combat by the Philippine Constitution, and U.S. and Philippine officials say there are no U.S. troops in Marawi.</p>	<p>但是，根据菲律宾宪法，外国军队被禁止在菲律宾作战，美国和菲律宾官员都说在马拉维没有美军。</p>
<p>A government crackdown</p>	<p>政府镇压</p>
<p>President Rodrigo Duterte declared martial law for 60 days on the island of Mindanao, the country's second-largest island, where various rebel Islamic groups have operated for decades. Duterte, facing his biggest crisis since taking office nearly a year ago, had talked of declaring martial law nationwide in his anti-drug campaign, which has resulted in thousands of deaths at the hands of police and vigilantes.</p>	<p>罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)总统在该国第二大岛棉兰老岛上宣布戒严 60 天，在这里，各种伊斯兰反叛团体已经运作了数十年。杜特地如今面临上任近一年以来的最大危机，此前他曾在他的反毒品运动中说起过宣布全国戒严，该运动已导致数千人死于警察和治安积极分子之手。</p>
<p>Checkpoints set up around Mindanao may aid in the apprehension of militants who slip away from Marawi in the coming weeks. The Maute brothers' father, Cayamora Maute, and other relatives were arrested at a checkpoint in Davao City. A combined military and police unit arrested their mother, Ominta Romato Maute, in the town of Masiu, an hour's drive from Marawi.</p>	<p>环棉兰老岛建立的检查站可能有助于逮捕在接下来的几个星期内逃离马拉维的武装分子。穆特兄弟的父亲卡亚莫拉·穆特(Cayamora Maute)和其他亲属在达沃市的检查站被捕。一个军方与警察的联合小队在距马拉维一小时车程的马苏镇逮捕了他们的母亲奥米塔·罗马托·穆特(Ominta Romato Maute)。</p>
<p>Philippine security forces searched houses for guns and ammunition last week.</p>	<p>菲律宾安全部队上周到处入室搜查枪支和弹药。</p>

For the Philippine military, which is more experienced at fighting the Islamists in the jungle, the Marawi siege has meant urban street fighting.	菲律宾军人对于在丛林中与伊斯兰主义者进行斗争更有经验,但包围马拉维意味着他们要在城市内进行巷战。
The trapped civilians	被围困的平民
The militants seized an unknown number of civilians on the first day of the siege. It is unclear how many have survived. The military believes the rebels are using some of them as human shields.	武装分子在围困的第一天抓捕了数量不明的平民。目前尚不清楚有多少人幸存下来。军方认为叛军正在使用其中一些平民作为人盾。
Those who escape from the city are closely vetted by the police.	逃离城市的人员正受到警方的密切审查。
Tens of thousands of refugees fled the city when the fighting began. But as many as 2,000 civilians remain, according to rescuers and the local Red Cross.	战斗开始时,成千上万难民逃离了这座城市。据救援人员和当地红十字会说,市内还留有多达2千名左右的平民。
Many are trapped in their homes or in other buildings — those that still stand — waiting for the siege to end. In the last few days, some have been able to flee.	许多人被困家中或其他仍未倒塌的建筑物内,等待着围困的结束。在过去的几天里,有些人尝试着逃离了出来。
Thousands of the displaced have been housed in temporary evacuation centers on the outskirts of the city.	数以千计的流离失所者已被安置在城市郊区的临时疏散中心。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/marawi-philippines-islamic-state	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/marawi-philippines-islamic-state
Otto Warmbier, American Held by North Korea, Is Evacuated in a Coma	被朝鲜关押的美国大学生获释,已昏迷超一年
WASHINGTON — Otto F. Warmbier, a U.S. college student held prisoner in North Korea for more than a year, has been medically evacuated from the reclusive country in a coma and is on his way back to the United States, according to a statement from his parents.	华盛顿——在朝鲜被关押一年多的美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)在昏迷中从这个与世隔绝的国家被医疗后送,正在返回美国的路上,该消息来自他父母发表的一份声明。
"We want the world to know how we and our son have been brutalized and terrorized by the pariah regime" in North Korea, Fred and Cindy	"我们想让世界知道,我们和我们的儿子"在朝鲜"如何受到这个遭人唾弃政权的残酷对待与恐吓威胁,"弗雷德与辛迪·瓦姆比尔(Fred and Cindy

<p>Warmbier said in a statement to The Associated Press. They said they were grateful that their son, who was detained last year while traveling as a tourist, would “finally be with people who love him.”</p>	<p>Warmbier) 夫妇在给美联社的一份声明中说。他们表示，对于去年旅游期间遭扣押的儿子“最终能回到爱他的人身边”，他们心存感激。</p>
<p>Warmbier, 23, has been in a coma for “over a year now and urgently needs proper medical care,” said Bill Richardson, the former governor of New Mexico, who has been in touch with the Warmbier family and has served periodically as a negotiator with the North Korean government.</p>	<p>23 岁的瓦姆比尔已经昏迷了“一年多，急需接受适当的医疗护理”，前新墨西哥州州长比尔·理查森(Bill Richardson)说道，他一直与瓦姆比尔一家保持联系，定期代表他们与朝鲜政府谈判。</p>
<p>A senior U.S. official said it was only in recent weeks that the United States obtained intelligence reports indicating that Warmbier had been repeatedly beaten while in North Korean custody. The official, who was not authorized to publicly discuss intelligence and spoke on the condition of anonymity, said there had been concerns that Warmbier had died as a result of the beatings.</p>	<p>一名美国高层官员表示，直到最近几周，美国才获得情报，瓦姆比尔在朝鲜被关押期间反复遭到殴打。这名没有被授权公开谈论情报信息因而选择匿名的官员表示，之前外界曾担心瓦姆比尔已被打死。</p>
<p>Warmbier was in fact alive, and his release Tuesday followed an extraordinary period of clandestine negotiations between U.S. and North Korean officials in Oslo, Norway, and New York. The talks intensified last month after a representative from Sweden, which acts as an interlocutor between Washington and Pyongyang, was granted visitation rights to one of three other Americans held in North Korea.</p>	<p>实际上，瓦姆比尔还活着。在他于周二获释之前，美国和朝鲜官员在挪威奥斯陆和纽约进行了一段时间的特别秘密谈判。在一名瑞典代表——作为华盛顿和平壤之间的中间对话者——获准探视被扣押在朝鲜的其他三个美国人中的一个后，两国加大了谈判力度。</p>
<p>U.S. officials learned of Warmbier’s medical condition last week during a meeting with a North Korean official, and by Monday, a U.S. delegation including a medical team had arrived in Pyongyang to bring him home, according to an account provided by the State Department. After two doctors visited Warmbier, a U.S. official demanded his release on humanitarian grounds, the State Department said, and he was</p>	<p>依据美国国务院的说法，美国官员是在上周与一名朝鲜官员会谈期间获知瓦姆比尔的身体状况，为了将他带回家，一个包括医疗队在内的美国代表团于周一抵达平壤。国务院表示，在两名医生探视了瓦姆比尔之后，一名美国官员要求基于人道主义立场将其释放，周二他获准后送。</p>

evacuated Tuesday.	
Secretary of State Rex Tillerson issued a statement Tuesday announcing the release of Warmbier, a University of Virginia student who had been sentenced to a 15-year prison term for trying to steal a propaganda poster in January 2016.	周二，美国国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)发表了一份声明，宣布弗吉尼亚大学(University of Virginia)学生瓦姆比尔获释。他是在2016年1月被朝鲜以试图窃取一份宣传海报的罪由判处了15年监禁。
People close to the negotiations that led to Warmbier's release said he had traveled from Japan to Anchorage, Alaska. There, the plane carrying him would refuel and continue on to Cincinnati, where his parents live.	了解瓦姆比尔获释谈判的人士表示，他先是从日本送往阿拉斯加的安克雷奇。运送瓦姆比尔的飞机在那里加油后，将继续飞往他父母所在的辛辛那提。
Tillerson did not provide any details about the negotiations. But according to a senior State Department official, the process escalated in May, after Sweden was granted visitation rights to a different U.S. detainee, and the North Koreans urgently requested a meeting with U.S. officials.	蒂勒森没有提供谈判细节。但据一名国务院高层官员透露，谈判在今年5月加速，此前瑞典获准探视另外一名被关押的美国人，朝鲜方面也紧急要求与美国官员举行会面。
Joseph Yun, a State Department envoy for North Korea, met with North Korea's ambassador to the United Nations in New York on June 6, the State Department official said, and that is when the Americans learned of Warmbier's condition.	这名国务院官员表示，国务院的朝鲜政策特别代表尹汝尚(Joseph Yun)在6月6日与朝鲜驻联合国大使在纽约会面。美国人就是在那个时候得知了瓦姆比尔的身体状况。
After consulting with President Donald Trump, Tillerson sent Yun to North Korea to obtain Warmbier's release and informed Pyongyang that a U.S. delegation would be traveling there.	在与唐纳德·特朗普商议之后，蒂勒森派尹汝尚去朝鲜争取瓦姆比尔的获释，并通知平壤一支美国代表团将前往那里。
Warmbier's evacuation was announced while Dennis Rodman — a former professional basketball player who has relationships with North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, and with Trump — was visiting North Korea. Rodman appeared on Trump's "Celebrity Apprentice" in 2009	瓦姆比尔获得后送的消息是在前职业篮球选手丹尼斯·罗德曼(Dennis Rodman)访问朝鲜期间宣布的，后者与朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong Un)和特朗普关系都不错。罗德曼曾在2009年参加特朗普的真人秀节目《名人学徒》(Celebrity Apprentice)，之前曾在2013年访问过一次朝鲜。

and also traveled to North Korea in 2013.	
But a State Department spokeswoman, Heather Nauert, said Tuesday, "Dennis Rodman did not have anything to do with the release of Otto Warmbier."	但国务院发言人希瑟·诺尔特(Heather Nauert)周二表示,“丹尼斯·罗德曼与奥托·瓦姆比尔的获释没有任何关系。”
Sen. Rob Portman, R-Ohio, said, "Otto's detainment and sentence was unnecessary and appalling, and North Korea should be universally condemned for its abhorrent behavior."	俄亥俄州共和党参议员罗布·波特曼(Rob Portman)表示,“奥托被拘押和判刑是没理由的,此举极其恶劣,朝鲜应该为这种可恶的行径遭到普遍谴责。”
A senior aide to Portman said the senator had been working for months to secure Warmbier's release, consulting Trump, Tillerson, Richardson and John Kerry, the former secretary of state.	波特曼的一位高级助手表示,为了瓦姆比尔的获释,这位参议员忙碌了数月,曾与特朗普、蒂勒森、理查森和前国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)商讨此事。
Warmbier visited North Korea on a group tour last year. He was about to board a flight home when he was detained.	瓦姆比尔去年跟随一个旅行团到朝鲜旅行。在准备登上返程飞机时,遭到扣押。
In a tearful news conference in Pyongyang after his arrest, Warmbier said he had stolen the poster because an acquaintance had offered to give him a used car worth \$10,000 in exchange for it. "I made the worst mistake of my life," he said. It is unclear whether his statement was genuine or coerced.	在被捕后于平壤举行的一场新闻发布会上,瓦姆比尔流着泪表示,他偷了一张海报,因为有一个熟人说会给他一辆价值1万美元的二手车作为交换。“我犯了一生中最大的错误,”他说。目前还不清楚,他的声明是真实的,还是被胁迫的结果。
Hours after video of the news conference emerged, the Obama administration announced broad new sanctions against North Korea.	这场新闻发布会的视频出现几小时后,奥巴马政府宣布对朝鲜实施广泛的新制裁。
The last time Warmbier was seen in public was in a video taken at his trial in March 2016, in which he appeared dazed and seemingly had to be carried by North Korean soldiers.	瓦姆比尔上一次出现在公众视野是在他2016年3月受审的视频中,当时他看起来有些神志不清,似乎必须由朝鲜士兵搀扶着行走。
The State Department has repeatedly warned citizens not to visit North Korea, which has detained a host of Americans over the years on a variety of charges. At least three other Americans remain in detention	国务院曾多次警告美国公民不要去朝鲜,该国在过去数年以各种各样的理由扣押了不少美国人。目前至少还有三名美国人被监禁在那里。

there.	
Information about Warmbier's condition and detention had been impossible to come by until now. Before last month, his last consular visit from Swedish diplomats had been in March 2016, according to Suzanne DiMaggio, a director and senior fellow at New America, a research institute in Washington, who participated in talks with North Korea in Oslo in May.	有关瓦姆比尔身体状况和监禁情况在此前是不可能被知晓的。在上月之前，瑞典外交官最近一次对他进行领事探访是在 2016 年 3 月，该消息来自华盛顿的研究机构新美国(New America)的主管、高级研究员苏珊娜·迪马乔 (Suzanne DiMaggio)，这家机构参与了今年 5 月在奥斯陆与朝鲜的谈判。
Keeping Warmbier isolated for so long was initially seen as retaliation for the sanctions issued in July 2016 against Kim. Now, it seems likely that it was an effort to conceal the state of Warmbier's health, DiMaggio said.	将瓦姆比尔隔离这么久，最初被看作朝鲜对 2016 年 7 月公布的针对金正恩的制裁措施的报复。迪马乔说，现在看来，此举似乎是为了隐瞒瓦姆比尔的健康状况。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/north-korea-otto-warmbier-rodman	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170614/north-korea-otto-warmbier-rodman
Otto Warmbier Got an Extra Dose of Brutality From North Korea. The Mystery Is Why.	朝鲜虐囚的新方法：把囚犯打昏？
SEOUL, South Korea — One American who was held captive in North Korea said he was interrogated up to 15 hours a day by officials who wanted him to confess to plotting to overthrow their government. Another said she was held in a 5-by-6-foot windowless cell. Yet another former American inmate shivered on the concrete floor of a room "no bigger than a dog's house."	韩国首尔——一名曾被朝鲜关押的美国人说，官员对他的审讯最长可达一天 15 个小时，想让他供认密谋推翻朝鲜政府。另一人说她被关在一间五英尺（约合 1.5 米）高、六英尺（约合 1.8 米）宽并且没有窗户的牢房里。还有一名曾沦为囚犯的美国人在一个“没有狗窝大”的房间的混凝土地面上瑟瑟发抖。
But despite a history of such treatment of prisoners dating to the 1950-53 Korean War, North Korea has generally refrained from physically abusing the Americans it has held in recent decades. That makes the case of Otto Warmbier, a 22-year-old American college	尽管朝鲜如此对待囚犯的历史可追溯至 1950 到 1953 年间的朝鲜战争，但在最近几十年，朝鲜总体上避免对关押的美国人进行身体虐待。这使被判 15 年刑期且一直在服刑的 22 岁美国大学生奥托·瓦姆比尔 (Otto Warmbier) 的情况更加不同寻常。

<p>student who had been serving a 15-year sentence in North Korea, even more striking.</p>	
<p>Mr. Warmbier was released in a coma and returned on Tuesday to the United States, where he was immediately taken to the University of Cincinnati Medical Center for treatment. Details of his condition are not yet known. A senior American official has said the United States obtained intelligence reports that he had been repeatedly beaten. His fate has cast new attention on how North Korea treats foreigners in captivity.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔在昏迷中获释，并于周二被送回美国。回到美国后，他立即被送往辛辛那提大学医疗中心(University of Cincinnati Medical Center)接受治疗。瓦姆比尔的详细情况尚不得而知。一名美国高官说，美国得到的情报报告称，瓦姆比尔被多次殴打。他的命运重新引起了外界对朝鲜如何对待遭其囚禁的外国人的关注。</p>
<p>North Korea is known to have detained 16 American citizens since 1996, including three who are still in custody. They have been subjected to varying degrees of mental abuse but less often physical torture.</p>	<p>目前已知，自 1996 年以来，朝鲜关押过 16 名美国公民，其中三人仍未获释。他们受到了不同程度的精神折磨，但遭受身体折磨的情况没那么常见。</p>
<p>Despite its longstanding enmity toward the United States and its allies, North Korea remains deeply sensitive to outside criticism of its human rights record, billing itself as a righteous nation that respects international norms. And while its propagandists have presented American prisoners as proof that the United States has been sending subversive agents into the country, it has also used them as bargaining chips in dealing with Washington, analysts said. The prospect that the Americans might eventually be released as part of negotiations seems to have influenced their treatment.</p>	<p>尽管长期敌视美国及其盟友，但朝鲜对外界就其人权状况做出的指责依然非常敏感，标榜自己是一个正义之国，尊重国际惯例。分析人士称，尽管宣传人员把美籍囚犯作为美国派遣从事颠覆活动的特工进入该国的证据，但在和华盛顿打交道时，朝鲜也把他们当作筹码。这些美国人也许最终会作为谈判的一部分获释的可能性，似乎影响了对待他们的态度。</p>
<p>"There seems to be a general attitude of not using physical violence against Americans, although they don't appear unwilling to use psychological tactics and that sort thing," said Robert R. King, a former State Department special envoy for North Korea human rights issues</p>	<p>"似乎存在一种不对美国人使用身体暴力的普遍态度，但他们在使用心理战术和类似策略方面好像并无顾忌，"曾任美国国务院朝鲜人权事务特使的罗伯特·R·金(Robert R. King)说。他一直负责处理瓦姆比尔的事情，直到 1 月退休。"发生瓦姆比尔这个事情，可能是出现了一些意外情况。"</p>

<p>who handled Mr. Warmbier's case until he retired in January. "This situation with Warmbier is likely something that happened that they did not intend."</p>	
<p>The worst known case of abuse before Mr. Warmbier was that of Robert Park, a Christian missionary who said he was severely beaten by North Korean soldiers after he was caught in 2009 while walking across the border from China waving a Bible. After he was transferred to Pyongyang, North Korea, he said, he was subjected to torture so horrific he begged for death.</p>	<p>在瓦姆比尔之前，已知的最严重的情况发生在基督教传教士朴东勋(Robert Park)身上。他自称在2009年挥舞着一本《圣经》从中国步行越过边界时被抓后，遭到了朝鲜士兵的毒打。他说，被转移到平壤后，他遭受的酷刑非常恐怖，以至他只求一死。</p>
<p>"Several North Korean women surrounded me and did the worst thing to me to try to make me commit suicide," Mr. Park said in an interview with the South Korean news agency Yonhap. He said the women beat his genitals with a club.</p>	<p>"几名朝鲜女子围着我，对我做了一件最恶劣的事，试图逼我自杀，"朴东勋在接受韩国通讯社韩联社(Yonhap)的采访时说。他说那些女子用一根棍子击打他的生殖器。</p>
<p>Mr. Park has said he was diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder and has attempted suicide since his release. One former American detainee, Evan C. Hunziker, took his own life less than a month after he was released from North Korea in 1996, although it was unclear whether this was related to his experiences in the North.</p>	<p>朴东勋说，获释后他被诊断患有创伤后精神失调，曾试图自杀。1996年，曾被关押的美国人埃文·C·亨齐克(Evan C. Hunziker)在从朝鲜获释不到一个月后结束了自己的生命，但尚不清楚此事是否和他在朝鲜的经历有关。</p>
<p>In a 2015 interview, the former detainee Aijalon Gomes recalled "a cement cell, which was beyond freezing." He was later taken to a house where he was instructed to make bricks all day. Asked whether he was tortured, he said, "There were moments of violence and of humanity."</p>	<p>在2015年接受采访时，曾被朝鲜关押的艾亚隆·戈梅斯(Aijalon Gomes)回想起了"一间冰冷彻骨的水泥牢房"。后来，他被带进了一栋房子里。在那里，他被要求整天烧砖。被问及是否受过酷刑时，他说，"有暴力的时候，也有人道的时候。"</p>
<p>Laura Ling, who was held in North Korea in 2009 together with a fellow American journalist, Euna Lee, said she was held in a dark 5-by-6-foot cell.</p>	<p>2009年，凌志美(Laura Ling)和同为美籍记者的李丽娜(Euna Lee)一起被朝鲜关押。她说自己被关在一间五英尺高、六英尺宽的黑暗牢房里。</p>

<p>"Once I heard those words, '12 years,' come from the judge, I could barely stand up straight," Ms. Ling said on the "Oprah Winfrey Show," recalling the day she and Ms. Lee were sentenced to 12 years of hard labor for illegal entry into the country. She spiraled into a deep depression.</p>	<p>"一听到法官说出'12年'这几个词，我差点瘫倒在地，"凌志美在《奥普拉·温弗瑞秀》(Oprah Winfrey Show)上回忆自己和李丽娜被以非法进入该国为由判处12年劳改那天时说。她逐渐陷入了深度抑郁。</p>
<p>But she was not sent to a labor camp but was instead moved to a regular room while she was treated for ulcers. She was also allowed to place a few calls and send letters to her sister, husband and parents in the United States. She even taught curious guards a few yoga poses.</p>	<p>但她没有被送往劳改营，而是在接受溃疡治疗期间被转移到了一个普通房间。她还获准给在美国的姐姐、丈夫和父母打过几次电话，写过一些信。她甚至还给好奇的警卫教了几个瑜伽姿势。</p>
<p>The two women were released later in 2009 after former President Bill Clinton visited Pyongyang.</p>	<p>2009年早些时候，在前总统比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)访问平壤后，她们两人获释。</p>
<p>It was a similar pattern for Kenneth Bae, a Korean-American missionary who was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor on charges of trying to establish a secret proselytizing network in the North.</p>	<p>这和韩裔美国人肯尼斯·裴(Kenneth Bae)的情况类似。他被以试图在朝鲜建立秘密传教网络的罪名判处15年劳改。</p>
<p>In his book "Not Forgotten," Mr. Bae said his North Korean captors interrogated him up to 15 hours a day for the first four weeks. His treatment improved only after he wrote a confession in which he described himself as a terrorist who plotted to overthrow the government.</p>	<p>在《不曾遗忘》(Not Forgotten)一书中，肯尼斯·裴说，前四周，将他抓起来的朝鲜人对他的审讯最长可达一天15个小时。在他写了一份供状，把自己说成是一个密谋颠覆朝鲜政府的恐怖分子后，对方对他的态度才有所改善。</p>
<p>Mr. Bae toiled on a soybean farm and lost more than 30 pounds. But he was allowed to read emails from his family and friends in the United States. He was hospitalized three times for problems including diabetes, an enlarged heart and back pain. And he was permitted to read his Bible.</p>	<p>肯尼斯·裴在一个大豆农场里辛苦劳作，体重减少了逾30磅(约合14公斤)。但他获准看在美国的家人和朋友发给他的电子邮件。他曾因糖尿病、心脏肿大和背部疼痛等问题三次住院治疗。他还获准阅读《圣经》。</p>
<p>While his treatment was harsh, Mr. Bae said he also sensed an</p>	<p>尽管受到了严苛的对待，但肯尼斯·裴说，他也感受到了在意海外形象的朝鲜</p>

<p>undercurrent of respect toward foreigners by the North Korean authorities, who were concerned about their image abroad. He was never beaten, said Mr. Bae, who was freed in 2014 after the American government sent the director of national intelligence at the time, James R. Clapper Jr., to Pyongyang.</p>	<p>当局对外国人潜藏的尊重。他说自己从没遭到殴打。2014年，在美国政府派时任国家情报总监小詹姆斯·R·克拉珀(James R. Clapper Jr.)到访平壤后，肯尼斯·裴获释。</p>
<p>Some of the American detainees even said they were treated rather decently.</p>	<p>部分被关押的美国人甚至说他们受到了相当不错的对待。</p>
<p>Matthew Todd Miller said he was surprised that he was allowed to keep his iPhone and iPad for "at least a month" after his arrival in North Korea, enabling him to listen to music and access other stored information, although he could not use them to send or receive messages.</p>	<p>马修·托德·米勒(Matthew Todd Miller)说，他惊讶于到达朝鲜后，他获准把自己的iPhone和iPad保留了“至少一个月”。这让他能够听音乐并使用已存储的其他信息，不过他无法用它们收发信息。</p>
<p>"I was prepared for the torture. But instead of that, I was killed with kindness," he said in an interview with NK News.</p>	<p>"我做好了接受严刑拷打的准备。但让我坐立不安的不是酷刑，而是善意，"他在接受"朝鲜新闻"(NK News)的采访时说。</p>
<p>Another former detainee, Jeffrey E. Fowle, also said he was never harmed physically during nearly six months in detention.</p>	<p>曾被朝鲜关押的杰弗里·E·福尔(Jeffrey E.Fowle)也表示在被关押的近六个月期间，他从没有受到身体上的伤害。</p>
<p>Arturo Pierre Martinez said he was treated "well," and was even allowed out to take photos like a tourist.</p>	<p>阿图罗·皮埃尔·马丁内斯(Arturo Pierre Martinez)说自己受到了“良好”的对待，甚至获准像游客一样拍照。</p>
<p>Mr. King said North Korea appeared to be very concerned about the health of the Americans it held.</p>	<p>金说，朝鲜似乎非常在意被其关押的美国人的健康。</p>
<p>"They don't want anyone to die on their watch," he said. "This is why the Otto Warmbier case is unusual."</p>	<p>"他们不希望任何人死在自己手里，"他说。"这正是奥托·瓦姆比尔这件事不同寻常的所在。"</p>
<p>In his book "The Last P.O.W.," the journalist Mike Chinoy said that a North Korean doctor and nurse appeared to check the blood pressure, pulse and heartbeat of Merrill E. Newman, then an 85-year-old</p>	<p>在《最后的战俘》(The Last P.O.W.)一书中，记者迈克·奇诺伊(Mike Chinoy)说，一名朝鲜医护人员似乎一天要给当时已85岁的美籍被关押人员梅里尔·E·纽曼(Merrill E. Newman)测量四次血压、脉搏和心跳。2013年，纽曼</p>

<p>American detainee, four times a day. Mr. Newman was released after 42 days in 2013.</p>	<p>在被关押 42 天后获释。</p>
<p>"The North Koreans have traditionally not wanted to keep Americans if there's a possibility of having a health issue," Mr. King said.</p>	<p>"如果存在出现健康问题的可能，朝鲜传统上不希望继续关押美国人，"金说。</p>
<p>Mr. King said that Mr. Warmbier was treated much like other Americans until his trial in March last year, when he was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor for trying to steal a political banner from his hotel in Pyongyang.</p>	<p>金还表示，朝鲜对待瓦姆比尔和对待其他美国人很像，直到去年3月的审判。在法庭上，瓦姆比尔因试图从他在平壤住的酒店盗取一幅政治标语而被判处15年劳役。</p>
<p>What happened afterward is unclear. His family in Cincinnati reportedly was told that after his trial he contracted botulism and took a sleeping pill, and then fell into a coma. Mr. King suspected that North Korea may have been less willing to provide information about Mr. Warmbier's health during rising tension over recent American sanctions against the country.</p>	<p>之后发生的事情尚不清楚。据报道，他在辛辛那提的家人被告知，审判结束后他似乎是肉毒杆菌中毒，并服用了一片安眠药，然后就陷入了昏迷。金猜测，在美国近期对朝鲜实施的制裁导致紧张关系日渐升级期间，朝鲜可能不那么愿意提供瓦姆比尔的健康信息。</p>
<p>The news about Mr. Warmbier deepened the anxiety among families of South Koreans and Japanese citizens held in the North. North Korea is accused of kidnapping more than 450 South Koreans, mostly fishermen, and 12 Japanese citizens in the decades after the Korean War.</p>	<p>有关瓦姆比尔的消息加剧了被朝鲜关押的韩国和日本公民家人的担忧。朝鲜被控在朝鲜战争之后的几十年里，绑架了超过450名韩国人——主要是渔民——和12名日本公民。</p>
<p>"This sounded like a warning to us, signaling what might happen to our family members if we spoke out against human rights abuses in the North," said Hwang In-cheol, whose father was on a South Korean airliner hijacked to the North in 1969.</p>	<p>"这听起来像是对我们的警告，表明如果我们继续公开指责朝鲜国内侵犯人权的行为，我们的家人身上可能会发生什么，"黄寅哲（Hwang In-cheol，音）说。1969年，他父亲乘坐的一架韩国飞机被劫持到了朝鲜。</p>
<p>The families of the Japanese citizens who the government says were abducted by North Korea in the 1970s and early '80s know the pain of</p>	<p>在70年代和80年代初被政府认为遭到朝鲜绑架的日本公民的家人，知道等待亲人归来的痛苦。朝鲜告诉日本政府，12人中8人已不在人世，但很</p>

waiting for loved ones to return. North Korea has told the Japanese government that eight of the 12 are now dead but many families refuse to give up.	多家庭拒绝放弃。
Shigeo Iizuka, 79, refuses to believe that his sister, Yaeko Taguchi, who was abducted in 1978, died in a traffic accident in North Korea.	79岁的饭冢成夫(Shigeo Iizuka, 音)不愿相信他在1978年被绑架的妹妹田口八重子(Yaeko Taguchi)死在了朝鲜的一起交通事故中。
"All we want is that all the abductees, including Yaeko, return as soon as possible," he said.	"我们只希望所有被绑架的人,包括八重子,尽快回家,"他说。
He said he was shocked to hear of Mr. Warmbier's release in a coma. "It's like a warning to the U.S.," he said.	他称自己听到瓦姆比尔在昏迷中获释时很震惊。“这像是对美国的一个警告,”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170615/north-korea-otto-warmbier-	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170615/north-korea-otto-warmbier-
In Singapore, Prime Minister's Siblings Are Taking Private Feud Public SINGAPORE — In an unusually public escalation of a feud within Singapore's first family, Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong's siblings have accused him of misusing his position to advance his personal agenda and of betraying the legacy of their father, Singapore's first prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew.	新加坡第一家庭内斗激化,李显龙兄妹反目 新加坡——在一场罕见地公开激化的新加坡第一家庭内斗中,总理李显龙被自己的弟弟妹妹指责以权谋私,背弃了他们的父亲、新加坡开国总理李光耀的遗志。
"We feel big brother omnipresent," the prime minister's sister, Lee Wei Ling, and brother, Lee Hsien Yang, wrote in a statement posted on Facebook on Wednesday. Lee Hsien Yang added that he planned to leave Singapore "for the foreseeable future" because of his brother.	"我们感到老大哥无处不在,"总理的妹妹李玮玲和弟弟李显扬在一篇周三发表于Facebook的声明中说。李显扬还说,由于这位兄长的存在,他打算"在未来的一段时间"远离新加坡。
The prime minister, who is on an overseas trip with his family, issued his own statement, rejecting the allegations.	目前正与家人在海外的总理也发表声明,否认了这些指控。
"I am very disappointed that my siblings have chosen to issue a statement publicizing private family matters," he wrote on his Facebook	"姐妹弟兄选择用声明的方式公开家事,令我深感失望,"他在Facebook上写道。"自父亲于2015年3月去世以来,出于对父母的尊重,我作为长子一

<p>page. "Since my father's passing in March 2015, as the eldest son I have tried my best to resolve the issues among us within the family, out of respect for our parents."</p>	<p>直尽最大努力在家庭内部达成和解。”</p>
<p>Their father served as Singapore's prime minister from 1959 until 1990, but remained until late into his life the dominant personality and driving force in what he called "a first world oasis in a third world region." Although his leadership was accused of suppressing freedoms, it was credited with transforming resource-poor Singapore into a wealthy international business and financial center.</p>	<p>他们的父亲在 1959 年到 1990 年间担任新加坡总理，但在这个被他称为“第三世界地区中的一片第一世界绿洲”里，卸任后的李光耀一直到晚年都是一言九鼎的人物，极具影响力。有人指责他治下的新加坡压制自由，然而能将这个资源匮乏的国家变成富有的国际商业和金融中心，也是他的功劳。</p>
<p>Public criticism of leaders is rare in Singapore, and the open rift within the Lee family has shocked many. The differences between the siblings first broke into the open last year, on the anniversary of Lee's death, when Lee Wei Ling published excerpts from emails in which she accused her brother of exploiting the commemoration ceremonies to abuse his power and "establish a dynasty."</p>	<p>公开批评领导人在新加坡是很少见的，李家的这场公开争斗令许多人感到震惊。双方的不和在去年李光耀忌辰时就已经暴露出来，当时李玮玲公布了一些电邮节选，在其中她指责哥哥利用纪念仪式谋取私利，以便“建立一个王朝”。</p>
<p>At the center of the dispute is a house that belonged to their father. In their statement on Wednesday, the two younger Lees said their older brother had taken steps to hinder their father's will, which called for the house to be demolished. The prime minister's siblings accused him of wanting to preserve it as a monument for his political advantage.</p>	<p>这场冲突的中心是他们的父亲名下的一处房产。在周三的声明中，两人指责哥哥没有遵照父亲的遗嘱将房子拆除。他们指责他想把房子留作纪念馆，为他自己的政治生涯所用。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170615/singapore-lee-hsien-loon-g-siblings</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170615/singapore-lee-hsien-loon-g-siblings</p>
<p>As Trump Bets on China's Help on North Korea, Aides Ask: Is It Worth It?</p>	<p>寄望于习近平，特朗普在朝鲜问题上押错注？</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — There is no foreign leader on whom President Trump has placed a bigger bet than Xi Jinping of China.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统在中国的习近平身上押的赌注，超过了任何一个外国领导人。</p>

<p>Mr. Trump's gamble was based on his calculation that Mr. Xi, the Chinese president, could put heavy pressure on North Korea to curb its nuclear weapons and missile programs. To secure Mr. Xi's cooperation, the president soft-pedaled his harsh stance on China's trade practices, and has said little about its adventurism in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>特朗普的赌博依据的是他对习近平的推断，认为这位中国国家主席能向朝鲜施加重压，以遏制其核武器和导弹计划。为了争取习的合作，总统软化了此前在中国贸易做法方面的强硬立场，并对该国在南海的冒险行径不闻不问。</p>
<p>But a growing number of Mr. Trump's aides fear that the bet is not paying off.</p>	<p>然而越来越多特朗普的助手开始担心，他这一次是押错了宝。</p>
<p>China has not significantly tightened the pressure on North Korea since Mr. Trump met with Mr. Xi in Palm Beach, Fla., in April. Its failure to do more has frustrated White House officials, who plan to raise the issue with their Chinese counterparts at a high-level meeting here on June 21.</p>	<p>自特朗普与习近平于今年4月在佛罗里达州棕榈滩会面以来，中国并未显著加大对朝鲜的施压力度。白宫官员因中国没有采取更多行动而感到沮丧，他们打算在6月21日的一场高层会晤中向中方对等官员提出这一问题。</p>
<p>China's reluctance to exert its influence in this regard has left the Trump administration with few good options in dealing with the North Korea crisis. And it may lead the administration to try to negotiate with North Korea's leaders, an approach that did not work for Mr. Trump's predecessors but which he has periodically seemed to embrace.</p>	<p>中国不愿在这方面施加影响，让特朗普政府在处理朝鲜危机的过程中基本没有了太好的选择。这或许会促使特朗普政府设法与朝鲜领导人谈判，此种方针在特朗普的前任们看来并不管用，但他本人似乎不时地表示出认可的态度。</p>
<p>The White House stepped gingerly in the direction of engagement this week when it sent a senior diplomat to North Korea to obtain the release of Otto F. Warmbier, a gravely ill American prisoner. The encounter, some former American officials said, could lay the predicate for further such conversations.</p>	<p>本周，当白宫为了让朝鲜释放遭监禁的美国重病犯人奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)而派去一名高级外交官的时候，它朝着与朝鲜接触的方向迈出了小心翼翼的一步。一些美国官员称，此次接触可能会为将来的类似对话奠定基础。</p>
<p>But North Korea's inhumane treatment of Mr. Warmbier, 22, complicates the prospects for diplomacy. At an emotional news conference on Thursday, Mr. Warmbier's father said his son had been</p>	<p>但现年22岁的瓦姆比尔在朝鲜遭受的非人道待遇，让通过外交途径化解危机的前景变得更为复杂。周四，瓦姆比尔的父亲在一场令人动容的新闻发布会上表示，自己的儿子在被关押的18个月里“遭到了残酷对待与恐吓威胁”；</p>

<p>"brutalized and terrorized" during 18 months of captivity; doctors said the son had sustained a severe neurological injury.</p>	<p>医生称，瓦姆比尔的神经系统严重受损。</p>
<p>Still, current and former officials said the administration was unlikely to shift its strategy because of the mistreatment of a single American, no matter how horrific. The most likely outcome, they said, is that any future contacts with North Korea will be conducted in the utmost secrecy.</p>	<p>不过，一些现任官员和前官员说，特朗普政府不太可能因为一个美国人受到虐待而改变其战略，不论这虐待有多恐怖。他们说，最有可能出现的情形是，未来与朝鲜的任何接触，都将以极其秘密的方式进行。</p>
<p>"The Trump administration has made it quite clear that this is an all-of-the-above approach," said Daniel R. Russel, who served as assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs under President Barack Obama. "They will explore what kind of official or unofficial contacts with North Korea can advance the cause."</p>	<p>"特朗普政府已经非常清楚地表明了一切都在考虑范围内的原则，"贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统任内负责东亚事务的助理国务卿丹尼尔·R·拉塞尔(Daniel R. Russel)说。"他们会与朝鲜进行所有可以推进此项议程的官方和非官方接触。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's aides are also motivated by South Korea's recent election, which brought to power a progressive leader more interested in engagement than confrontation with the North. The president, Moon Jae-in, halted the deployment of an American antimissile system.</p>	<p>韩国最近的总统选举也促使特朗普的助手们做出行动，被选上台的是一名更倾向于与朝鲜接触而非对峙的进步派领导人。文在寅(Moon Jae-in)总统下令暂停了一个美国反导系统的部署。</p>
<p>The Chinese are among those most interested in a meeting between Mr. Trump the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, officials said, in part because that would put the onus for a solution on Washington, not Beijing. For the moment, though, the White House is more focused on getting China to put pressure on its neighbor.</p>	<p>官员称，中国人是最希望看到特朗普和朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)会晤的人之一，在某种程度上是因为这样一来寻求解决之道的皮球就会被踢给华盛顿，而不是北京。不过目前看来，白宫更侧重于让中国向其邻国施压。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump came into office promising to challenge China on a range of issues. But the imminent danger posed by North Korea's nuclear and missile programs changed that calculus.</p>	<p>特朗普上台前承诺，会就一系列议题向中国发起挑战。但朝鲜核计划和导弹项目引发的迫在眉睫的危险，让他的盘算有所改变。</p>
<p>In April, he said Mr. Xi would be his partner in curbing Mr. Kim. Two</p>	<p>他于今年4月表示，在约束金正恩方面，习近平会是他的伙伴。两周后，美</p>

<p>weeks later, the Treasury Department declined to designate China as a currency manipulator, something Mr. Trump had promised to do during his presidential campaign.</p>	<p>国财政部拒绝将中国列为汇率操纵国——而特朗普在竞选期间曾承诺要给中国贴上这一标签。</p>
<p>Since then, there is scant evidence of a crackdown by Beijing on Chinese trade with North Korea. The Chinese government has not announced the shutdown of any major trading companies, nor have traders in Dandong, the Chinese port city on the North Korean border, reported any signs of movement against their companies. The North Koreans have fired 16 missiles this year, nine of them since the summit meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>没有证据显示此后北京对中朝贸易实施了打压。中国政府未宣布关闭任何大型贸易公司，中朝边境港口城市丹东的贸易商也未报告他们的公司有任何遭到打压的迹象。朝鲜今年已经发射了 16 枚导弹，其中 9 枚是在特朗普和习近平的首脑会议之后发射的。</p>
<p>“It is worrisome that the president seems to think he has convinced Xi Jinping to change course,” said Michael J. Green, a senior adviser on Asia in the National Security Council of President George W. Bush. “That’s the position he has staked out publicly, and it has huge implications for the region. He should not have oversold it.”</p>	<p>“令人担心的是，总统似乎认为他已经说服习近平改弦易辙，”乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统任内的国家安全委员会(National Security Council)亚洲事务高级顾问迈克尔·J·格林(Michael J. Green)说。“他公开亮明的这一立场，已经对该地区造成巨大影响。他本不该过分夸大这一点。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s quid pro quo has sowed concern in Japan and Southeast Asia, where officials are worried that the United States is muting its response to China’s aggressions in the South China Sea or could put off arms sales to Taiwan — actions that administration officials deny.</p>	<p>特朗普的利益交换策略在日本和东南亚引发了担忧，那些地方的官员担心，美国会对中国在南海咄咄逼人的姿态沉默以待，又或者会取消对台军售——特朗普政府的官员对这些予以否认。</p>
<p>To raise the pressure on China, administration officials said the United States was considering sanctions on a range of Chinese individuals and banks that do business with North Korea — a step that could aggravate tensions with China and sour Mr. Trump’s fledgling relationship with Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>政府官员称，为了向中国施加更大的压力，美国正考虑对中国的一些与朝鲜有业务往来的个人和银行实施制裁——此举可能会让中美关系更趋紧张，同时损害特朗普和习近平之间新建立的联系。</p>
<p>The next opportunity for the two leaders to meet face to face is at the</p>	<p>两名领导人下一次会面的契机是 7 月在德国汉堡举行的 G20 峰会。但一名</p>

<p>Group of 20 meeting in Hamburg, Germany, in July. But a senior official said China's responsiveness on North Korea could affect whether the White House schedules a one-on-one meeting.</p>	<p>高级官员称，中国对朝鲜问题的反应，可能会成为白宫是否安排一对一会面的影响因素。</p>
<p>It is not clear that even these steps would prod China to radically alter its approach to North Korea, which is driven less by concern over its nuclear ambitions than a dread of what a collapsed North would mean for China, with which it shares an 880-mile-long border.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚，这些措施能否促使中国在对待朝鲜的方式上发生剧烈的转变。相比于对朝鲜核野心的担忧，中国更担心一个垮掉的朝鲜对中国来说意味着什么——朝鲜与中国有着 880 英里（约合 1416 公里）的共同边界。</p>
<p>Impatience with China has simmered for weeks inside the White House. But only in recent days has it begun to show.</p>	<p>对中国的不耐烦情绪已经在白宫内部发酵了几周，但直到最近几天才开始显露出来。</p>
<p>"We cannot allow China to use its economic power to buy its way out of other problems, whether it's militarizing islands in the South China Sea or failure to put appropriate pressure on North Korea," Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson said last week in Sydney, Australia.</p>	<p>"我们不能允许中国用自己的经济实力绕过其他问题，不管是将南海的岛屿军事化，还是没有给朝鲜施加适当的压力，"美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)上周在澳大利亚的悉尼说。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump himself has withheld public judgment of Mr. Xi. At a rally in April to mark his first 100 days in office, the president said it would have been counterproductive to designate China as a currency manipulator at a time when he was seeking the government's help on North Korea. And he said he had developed a sense for Mr. Xi over hours of talks.</p>	<p>特朗普本人一直没有对习近平发表公开评价。在今年 4 月举行的纪念他上任百天的集会活动上，特朗普表示，在他试图获得中国政府在朝鲜问题上的帮助时，将中国指为货币操纵国，将会适得其反。他还提到，经过与习近平数小时的交谈，他已经对他有了一定的了解。</p>
<p>"He's a good man," Mr. Trump told his supporters. "Now, he's representing China. He's not representing us. But he's a good man. And I believe he wants to get that situation taken care of. They have tremendous power, and we'll see what happens."</p>	<p>"他是个好人，"特朗普对记者讲道。"现在，他在代表中国，不是代表我们。但他是个好人。我相信他想解决那种情况。他们有巨大的力量，我们会拭目以待。"</p>
<p>In his Twitter feed, the president has veered between optimism and mild finger wagging toward China.</p>	<p>在 Twitter 上，总统对中国的态度在乐观主义和温和指责之间摇摆。</p>
<p>On April 21, he wrote, "China is very much the economic lifeline to</p>	<p>今年 4 月 21 日，他写道，"对朝鲜来说，中国就像是它的经济生命线，但没</p>

<p>North Korea so, while nothing is easy, if they want to solve the North Korea problem, they will." On May 29, after another missile test, Mr. Trump wrote: "North Korea has shown great disrespect for their neighbor, China, by shooting off yet another missile ... but China is trying hard!"</p>	<p>有什么事是容易的。如果真的有心解决朝鲜问题，他们会解决的。“5月29日，特朗普在朝鲜又进行了一次核试验之后写道：“朝鲜又发射了一枚导弹，这是对他们的邻国中国极大的不尊重……不过中国正在努力！”</p>
<p>In the last month, traders said Chinese exports to North Korea were being inspected more thoroughly. The provincial authorities have warned traders not to hide banned goods that can be used in the North's nuclear program — chemicals, for example — in general cargo.</p>	<p>上月，贸易商表示中国对朝鲜的出口受到更加严格的审查。省级政府警告贸易商不要在一般货物中藏匿可以被朝鲜用来制造核武器的被禁商品，比如化学制品。</p>
<p>Some longtime diplomats predicted that the Chinese would announce some modest measures — cracking down on a handful of banks or companies without potent political ties — as a way of giving Mr. Trump just enough evidence to show that his confidence in Mr. Xi was not wholly misplaced.</p>	<p>据一些老资格的外交官预测，中国会宣布一些适度的措施——对一小批没有强大政治关系的银行或企业进行打击——以便给特朗普刚刚好的证据，去证明他对习近平的信任也不全错。</p>
<p>"There is a perception that the Chinese played to his vanity and fleeced him," said Chris Hill, a special envoy on North Korea during the George W. Bush administration. "It puts him in an awkward position. My sense is they know that calculation and want to deliver on it."</p>	<p>“有一种观念是，中国利用他的虚荣，骗了他，”曾在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府时期担任朝鲜事务特使的克里斯·希尔(Chris Hill)说。“这让他处在一个尴尬的位置。我的感觉是，他们知道他的算盘，也打算满足他。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/china-xi-jinping-trump-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/china-xi-jinping-trump-north-korea</p>
<p>Gangsters, Grandmothers and Gold: Japan's New Crime Wave</p>	<p>日本大妈走私黄金，单次金额上百万美元</p>
<p>TOKYO — Sometimes the perpetrators are gangsters. Sometimes they are rather less accustomed to the criminal life. In one case, the ringleader of a middle-aged, female crime ring was said to be a 66-year-old woman.</p>	<p>东京——有时候案犯是帮派成员。有时候则是一些对犯罪生活远没有那么习以为常的人。一起案件中，一个中年女性犯罪团伙的头目，据说是一名66岁女子。</p>

<p>An old-fashioned crime is experiencing a resurgence in Japan: gold smuggling. Authorities say they are contending with a startling rise in the amount of gold being brought illegally into the country. The smugglers — an array of professional criminals and enterprising amateurs — profit by dodging import duties and taxes, in some cases worth millions of dollars. Arrests have jumped 40-fold in just a few years.</p>	<p>在日本，黄金走私这种旧式的犯罪活动正经历复兴。当局称，他们正设法应对以惊人的速度增长的入境黄金走私。走私者——一群专业罪犯和大胆的非专业人士——通过避开进口税获利，走私金额有时高达数百万美元。短短几年间，因此被捕的人数竟增加了 40 倍。</p>
<p>The smuggling has gained national attention because of a spate of high-profile episodes, including a brazen gold robbery by thieves dressed as police officers; the seizure of multimillion-dollar gold cargoes from fishing boats and private jets; and the foiling of the smuggling ring the police have said was organized by a 66-year-old housewife.</p>	<p>黄金走私引起国际社会的重视，是因为接连发生了一系列夺人眼球的事件。其中包括：盗贼扮成警察公然抢劫黄金；经由渔船和私人飞机运送的价值数百万美元的黄金被扣；还有一个据警方说由一名 66 岁家庭主妇组建的走私团伙被摧毁。</p>
<p>Crime rates in Japan are among the world's lowest and have been falling further as the population ages. But some nonviolent crimes, like shoplifting or embezzlement, have remained more common than other offenses — say, murder or armed robbery.</p>	<p>日本是世界上犯罪率最低的国家之一，而且随着人口的老龄化，其犯罪率还在进一步下降。但一些非暴力犯罪，比如行窃或贪污，一向比谋杀或持械抢劫之类的其他犯罪更常见。</p>
<p>Experts say gold smuggling is the type of crime that might appeal even in law-and-order Japan: It requires no violence, has no victims except state coffers and does not call for an aging person to carry a gun.</p>	<p>专家称，即便是在崇尚法律和秩序的日本，黄金走私或许也是一种颇为诱人的犯罪：它无需暴力，除了国库以外没有受害者，也不需要让上了年纪的人持枪。</p>
<p>This month, police in central Japan arrested five women in their 50s and 60s on suspicion of hiding nearly 70 pounds of gold in their clothing on flights from South Korea, a haul worth about \$1.2 million.</p>	<p>本月，日本中部的警察逮捕了五名五六十岁的女性，她们涉嫌在来自韩国的航班上把将近 70 磅黄金藏在衣服里，总价值约为 120 万美元。</p>
<p>The woman accused of leading the group, the 66-year-old, admitted making eight such trips in the past three years, according to police.</p>	<p>警方称，被控领导该团伙的一名现年 66 岁的女性承认，在过去三年里安排了八趟这样的行程。日本的犯罪分子为她和她的同伴报销飞机票和住酒店的</p>

<p>Criminals in Japan covered the airfare and hotel bills of her and her companions and paid them \$200 to \$400 per pound of smuggled gold. (The women were in custody and could not be reached for comment, directly or through legal representatives.)</p>	<p>费用,每走私一磅黄金付给她们 200 至 400 美元酬劳。(这些女子遭到拘留,记者未能与其取得联系并请其直接置评或通过法律代表置评。)</p>
<p>Some smugglers work on a larger scale.</p>	<p>一些走私者会干更大手笔的买卖。</p>
<p>The coast guard said last month that it stopped a fishing boat loaded with about 460 pounds of gold, worth roughly \$9.1 million. In a separate case in December, two men connected to a yakuza crime syndicate, the Inagawa-kai, were arrested at an airport in Okinawa after flying in from Macau with 250 pounds of gold stashed aboard a Gulfstream private jet.</p>	<p>日本海上保安厅上月称其截停的一艘渔船载有约 460 磅黄金,价值约为 910 万美元。在去年 12 月的另一起案件中,两名与黑帮犯罪集团稻川会(Inagawa-kai)有关联的男子在冲绳的一个机场被捕,他们是从澳门乘一架湾流(Gulfstream)私人飞机入境的,在飞机上藏匿了 250 磅黄金。</p>
<p>Smugglers have sometimes become targets. Two who were on their way to a cash-for-gold shop in Fukuoka last year were confronted by criminals in police uniforms who relieved them of cases containing several hundred pounds of gold bars, worth \$6.9 million. Six men were arrested last month in connection with the robbery.</p>	<p>走私者自己有时会被盯上。去年,两名走私者前往福冈一家经营现金换黄金业务的店铺途中,与身着警服的犯罪分子遭遇,那些人拿走了他们随身携带的箱子,箱中装有几百磅金条,价值 690 万美元。与这起劫案有关的六名男子于上月被捕。</p>
<p>Gold smugglers are essentially profiting from the tax law.</p>	<p>黄金走私者实际上是靠税法获利。</p>
<p>The police say the smuggled gold comes from places where purchases are not taxed, like Hong Kong or Macau. It is ferreted in mostly by plane, either directly or through neighboring South Korea, which shares air links with many Japanese cities. The smugglers, unlike legitimate importers, hide their cargoes from customs agents and skip an 8 percent duty on gold brought into the country.</p>	<p>警方称,走私的黄金来自购买时无需交税的地方,比如香港或澳门。它们大多是由从邻国韩国直飞日本或者在那里中转的飞机运进来的,韩国与日本的很多城市都通航。走私者和合法的进口商不同,会让自己的货物避开海关人员的视线,避缴日本对进口黄金征收的 8% 的税。</p>
<p>Once in Japan, the gold is sold at pawnshoplike cash-for-gold stores. Such enterprises pay sellers, even individual ones, the value of the metal</p>	<p>与此同时,在日本,走私黄金会被卖到类似于当铺的以现金换黄金的店铺里。这些店铺会向卖方支付黄金的价款外加消费税——哪怕对方身为个人。这是</p>

<p>in addition to sales tax. That is the key to profit: Smugglers pocket the tax portion, netting an automatic gain of 8 percent. While the margin might sound small, for a commodity worth more than \$1,000 an ounce, the money can quickly add up. A sales tax increase in 2014 expanded the potential for profit.</p>	<p>获利的关键：走私者把税钱揣进腰包，自动获取8%的收益。利润看似不大，但这是一种每盎司价值1000多美元的商品，赚的钱很快就能积少成多。2014年的消费税上调让利润空间得到了拓展。</p>
<p>The risks, by contrast, can seem small.</p>	<p>相比之下，风险看起来会很小。</p>
<p>While it is impossible to know how many smugglers avoid detection, specialists say most probably do. A man and a woman arrested on suspicion of gold smuggling in 2009 said they had made 56 round trips to Hong Kong and Australia, netting a profit of \$1.4 million, before getting caught, according to records collected by customs authorities.</p>	<p>专家称，虽然无法知道有多少走私者避开了盘查，但大多数人很可能都避开了。根据海关当局收集的记录，因涉嫌走私黄金在2009年被捕的一男一女说，他们被捕前到香港和澳大利亚去过56趟，赚了140万美元。</p>
<p>The unlucky few who do get caught are typically charged only with evading the sales tax, an offense that carries a maximum fine of about \$90,000. Once the fine is paid, the gold is usually returned, customs officials said.</p>	<p>运气不好被逮到的少数人，通常只会被控逃缴消费税。针对这一罪行的罚金上限是9万美元。海关官员说，一旦缴清罚金，黄金通常会被返还。</p>
<p>Smuggling cases have multiplied. During the decade before the sales tax increase, police arrested about 10 people on suspicion of gold smuggling-related tax evasion in a typical year, according to data compiled by the Ministry of Finance. In 2015, there were 294 arrests, a pace that continued last year, officials say, though official figures for 2016 are not yet available.</p>	<p>黄金走私案的数量已急剧增多。根据日本财务省汇编的数据，消费税上调前的十年间，警方一年通常只会以涉嫌从事与黄金走私相关的逃税活动为由，逮捕约10人。而在2015年共有294人被捕，2016年的官方数字尚未公布，但官员称，这一趋势去年还在继续。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/japan-gold-smuggling-crime-rates</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/japan-gold-smuggling-crime-rates</p>
<p>North Korea Says Otto Warmbier Was Released on 'Humanitarian Grounds'</p>	<p>朝鲜称释放美国大学生出于人道主义</p>

<p>SEOUL, South Korea — North Korea said on Thursday that it had freed the American college student Otto F. Warmbier on “humanitarian grounds” but did not reveal any details of his medical condition or the diplomatic negotiations that led to his release.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——朝鲜周四说，该国出于“人道主义考虑”释放了美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)，但没有透露关于他病情、或让他得以获释的外交谈判的任何细节。</p>
<p>After he was held for more than a year in North Korea, Mr. Warmbier, 22, was flown from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, to Ohio, his home state, in a coma on Tuesday. Mr. Warmbier has been in a coma since shortly after he was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor during a one-hour trial in March last year, according to his family members, who were briefed by American officials.</p>	<p>朝鲜曾将现年 22 岁的瓦姆比尔关押了一年多，本周二，他在昏迷中被送上飞机，从朝鲜首都平壤飞往他家所在的美国俄亥俄州。美国官员已向他的家人介绍了有关情况，据他的家人说，自从去年 3 月，瓦姆比尔在一小时的法庭审理中被判处 15 年劳动教养之后不久，他就一直处于昏迷状态。</p>
<p>Doctors were evaluating Mr. Warmbier at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center, where he was admitted shortly after the plane carrying him landed in Cincinnati.</p>	<p>载着瓦姆比尔的飞机在辛辛那提降落不久，他被送往辛辛那提大学医学中心，那里的医生正在对他的状态进行评估。</p>
<p>A one-sentence dispatch on Thursday by the North’s state-run Korean Central News Agency was the country’s first official comment on Mr. Warmbier since his release.</p>	<p>朝鲜官方通讯社朝中社周四发表的一句话声明是该国在瓦姆比尔获释后发表的首次正式评论。</p>
<p>Mr. Warmbier’s release came after a series of low-key communications between United States and North Korean officials in recent months, even as the North conducted missile tests and Washington hinted at the possibility of military action to stop the country’s advancing nuclear weapons program.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔的获释发生在美国和朝鲜官员近几个月来的一系列低调沟通之后，尽管在这段时间里，朝鲜进行了多次导弹试验，华盛顿也暗示可能会采取军事行动来阻止朝鲜不断发展的核武器计划。</p>
<p>In Oslo last month, Joseph Y. Yun, the State Department’s point person on North Korea, met with Choe Son-hui of the North Korean Foreign Ministry, who handled relations with Washington, to push for the release of all four American citizens then being held in the North.</p>	<p>为促进朝鲜将其关押的四位美国公民都释放出来，美国国务院的朝鲜问题特别代表尹汝尚(Joseph Y. Yun)上个月在奥斯陆与朝鲜外交部官员崔善姬见了面。</p>

<p>Then last week, North Korean diplomats at the United Nations told Mr. Yun that Mr. Warmbier had been in a coma for more than a year. The North later agreed to let Mr. Yun fly to Pyongyang to medically evacuate Mr. Warmbier.</p>	<p>那之后，朝鲜驻联合国的外交官在上周告诉尹汝尚，瓦姆比尔处于昏迷状态已经一年多了。朝鲜后来同意让尹汝尚飞往平壤，安排将瓦姆比尔医疗撤离。</p>
<p>The North told American officials that Mr. Warmbier contracted botulism and slipped into a coma after taking a sleeping pill. Doctors in Cincinnati have yet to comment on North Korea's claim.</p>	<p>朝鲜对美国官员说，瓦姆比尔感染了肉毒菌，在服用安眠药后陷入昏迷状态。辛辛那提的医生还未对朝鲜的说法发表评论。</p>
<p>The North's terse announcement on Thursday served to highlight many other unanswered questions about Mr. Warmbier, such as why North Korea kept his medical condition from United States officials for so long and why it decided to release him.</p>	<p>朝鲜周四发表的简短声明让关于瓦姆比尔的许多尚无答案的问题显得更加突出，比如，为什么朝鲜这么长时间不把他的病情告诉美国官员，为什么朝鲜决定释放他。</p>
<p>President Trump has defined his approach on North Korea as "maximum pressure and engagement." He has repeatedly called on China, the North's only major trading partner, to curtail economic ties with its neighbor to help rein in its nuclear pursuits. But Mr. Trump has also called North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un, a "pretty smart cookie" and said he would be "honored" to meet him under right circumstances.</p>	<p>特朗普总统把他对朝鲜采用的方法定义为“最大的压力和参与”。他一再呼吁朝鲜唯一的主要贸易伙伴中国，缩减与邻国的经济关系，以帮助遏制朝鲜的核计划。但特朗普也称朝鲜领导人金正恩是一个“相当聪敏的人”，并表示在适当情况下会很“荣幸”地与金正恩见面。</p>
<p>If the North intended Mr. Warmbier's release as a diplomatic overture toward Washington, whether it leads to broader talks would depend on Mr. Warmbier's condition, analysts said.</p>	<p>分析人士说，如果朝鲜释放瓦姆比尔意在华盛顿作出外交姿态的话，这个姿态是否会带来更广泛的谈判将取决于瓦姆比尔的病情。</p>
<p>"Otto is not in great shape right now," his father, Fred Warmbier, told Fox News on Wednesday. "Otto has been terrorized and brutalized for 18 months by a pariah regime in North Korea."</p>	<p>“奥托现在的状态不太好，”他的父亲弗雷德·瓦姆比尔(Fred Warmbier)周三对福克斯新闻说。“奥托被朝鲜遭世界垂弃的政权恫吓和摧残了18个月。”</p>
<p>On Thursday, President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, who is scheduled</p>	<p>周四，韩国总统文在寅说，如果朝鲜停止进一步的导弹与核试验，他的政府</p>

<p>to meet with Mr. Trump on June 29 and 30 in Washington to discuss a joint approach to the North, said that his government was willing to start unconditional talks with the North if it ceased further missile or nuclear tests.</p>	<p>愿意与朝鲜开始无条件的谈判，文在寅已定于6月29日和30日在华盛顿与特朗普会晤。</p>
<p>In a speech marking the 17th anniversary of the 2000 summit meeting between the two Koreas, Mr. Moon urged the North to help promote peace on the divided Korean Peninsula by giving up its nuclear weapons program. He said South Korea would help North Korea rebuild its economy if it chose to denuclearize.</p>	<p>文在寅发表了一篇纪念2000年召开的韩朝首脑会议17周年的讲话，他在讲话中敦促朝鲜放弃核武器计划，说这样做将有助于促进朝鲜半岛的和平统一。他说，如果朝鲜选择无核化，韩国将帮助朝鲜重建经济。</p>
<p>All of Mr. Moon's predecessors in recent decades had made similar proposals, but Mr. Kim has only redoubled his efforts to build missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads to the United States and its allies. Since taking office last month, Mr. Moon has vowed to play a more assertive role in resolving the North's nuclear crisis through talks, saying that he was willing to meet with Mr. Kim if the circumstances were right.</p>	<p>近几十年来，文在寅的所有前任都有过类似的建议，但金正恩反而在变本加厉地研发导弹，让其具有把核弹头运载到美国及其盟国的能力。文在寅自从上个月上任以来一再发誓，他要通过谈判在解决朝鲜核危机上发挥更大的作用，他说，如果情况适当，他愿意与金正恩见面。</p>
<p>There was no immediate response from the North to Mr. Moon's speech on Thursday.</p>	<p>朝鲜没有在周四对文在寅的讲话做出即时反应。</p>
<p>Mr. Warmbier was convicted on "anti-state" charges for trying to steal a propaganda poster from his hotel after arriving in Pyongyang on a tourist visa in January last year.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔去年1月持旅游签证到达平壤，他因试图偷走酒店里的一张政治宣传标语，被以“反国家”罪名起诉、并被判有罪。</p>
<p>With Mr. Warmbier's release, three American citizens are currently known to be held in North Korea, all of them Korean-Americans.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔获释后，朝鲜目前仍拘留着人们知道的三名美国公民，他们都是韩裔美国人。</p>
<p>They include Kim Dong-chul, who was sentenced to 10 years' hard labor on charges of spying and other offenses last year. North Korea has</p>	<p>其中包括金东哲(Kim Dong-chul)，去年他因间谍罪及其他指控被判处10年劳动教养。朝鲜还在最近几周里拘留了金学松(Kim Hak-song)和托尼·金</p>

also detained Kim Hak-song and Tony Kim, also known as Kim Sang-duk, both Korean-American Christians, on unspecified charges in recent weeks.	(Tony Kim, 韩文名金盛德[Kim Sang-duk, 音]), 他们两人都是韩裔美籍基督徒, 拘留他们的罪名不详。
In December, North Korea's Supreme Court sentenced a South Korean-born Canadian pastor, the Rev. Lim Hyeon-soo, to hard labor for life on charges of carrying out "subversive plots" against North Korea.	去年 12 月, 朝鲜最高法院判处一名在韩国出生的加拿大籍牧师林铉洙(Hyeon Soo Lim)终生劳动教养, 他的罪名是在朝鲜进行“颠覆阴谋”活动。
At least six South Korean citizens, most of them Christian missionaries, have also been detained in North Korea on spying and other charges in recent years, officials in the South said.	韩国官员说, 近年来, 至少有六名韩国公民也因间谍等罪名被朝鲜拘留, 他们中大多数是基督教传教士。
The United States does not have diplomatic ties with North Korea. The Swedish Embassy in Pyongyang handles consular affairs for the Americans held there on Washington's behalf. Reached by email, the Swedish ambassador, Torkel Stiernlöf, declined to comment on the conditions of the three Americans still in North Korean custody.	美国与朝鲜没有外交关系。瑞典驻平壤大使馆代表华盛顿处理被朝鲜拘留的美国人的领事事宜。记者通过电子邮件联系到瑞典驻朝鲜大使托克尔·斯特恩洛夫(Torkel Stiernlöf), 他拒绝对仍被朝鲜关押的三名美国人的状况发表评论。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/north-korea-otto-warmbier-humanitarian-	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170616/north-korea-otto-warmbier-humanitarian-
Hiding Christians in the Basement: Fear and Heroism in a Philippine War Zone	逃离马拉维: 战火下的基督教逃亡者与穆斯林英雄
MARAWI, Philippines — Three Christian civilians said they had cowered in a basement for weeks while militants inspired by the Islamic State went door to door killing non-Muslims in the southern Philippine city of Marawi before fleeing for their lives at dawn Tuesday.	菲律宾马拉维市——三名信奉基督教的平民说, 他们在周二黎明得以逃生之前, 曾在一个地下室里躲藏了好几周, 在那期间, 受伊斯兰国激励的武装分子正在菲律宾南部的马拉维市挨门挨户地杀死非穆斯林。
"We heard them shouting 'Allahu akbar' and asking neighbors about religion," said Ian Torres, 25, a house painter who had come to Marawi	"我们听到他们一边大喊着'真主至大', 一边问邻居信什么教," 25 岁的伊恩·托雷斯(Ian Torres)说, 他是个到马拉维市寻找工作的房子油漆工。"我们只能

<p>for a job. "We could only hear them. If they could not answer questions about Quran verses, gunfire immediately followed."</p>	<p>听到他们的声音。如果他们不能回答关于古兰经经文的问题，马上伴随而来的就是枪声。”</p>
<p>Their account, and others from people who have fled the battle zone in Marawi, starkly illustrate the brutal religious calculus of the militants as well as the heroic efforts of local Muslims who risked their lives to protect Christian friends and workers.</p>	<p>他们的描述、以及逃离了马拉维市激战区的其他人的描述，赤裸裸地揭示了激进分子残酷的宗教计算，以及当地穆斯林冒着生命危险保护信奉基督教的朋友和工人的英勇行为。</p>
<p>The militants, a coalition of local insurgent groups loyal to the Islamic State, began their assault on the city May 23, announcing their intent to create an Islamic caliphate in the Philippines' only predominantly Muslim city. Since then, nearly 300 people have been killed, the military says.</p>	<p>这些武装分子属于一个忠于伊斯兰国的当地叛乱团体联盟，他们于5月23日开始袭击这座城市，宣布要在菲律宾唯一以穆斯林人口为主的城市建立伊斯兰教的哈里发。军方说，到目前为止已有近300人被打死。</p>
<p>There have been previous reports of the militants threatening or killing Christians, but it is not known how many have died. The military says 26 civilians have been killed, but the militants still control about a fifth of the city, and there may be other areas the military has not reached.</p>	<p>以前曾有过关于武装分子威胁或杀死基督徒的报道，但尚不清楚有多少人已被打死。军方说，已有26名平民被杀，但武装分子仍然控制着城市约五分之一的面积，而且也许还有军方尚未进入的其他地区。</p>
<p>A propaganda video released by the Islamic State on Monday showed what was said to be the execution of six Christians in Marawi. However, it was not possible to verify that the scene was recorded there, and military officials cast doubt on the claim.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国周一发布的宣传视频显示了据说是在马拉维市对六名基督徒执行死刑的情景。但尚不能核实那个情景是否在该地录制，军方官员对视频的说法表示怀疑。</p>
<p>The three Christians who escaped Marawi were among a group of five laborers from Iligan City, about 25 miles to the north, who were hired to refurbish the house of a prominent Muslim trader in Marawi.</p>	<p>从马拉维逃出来的三名基督徒是来自伊利根市的五名打工者中的一部分，他们被雇到马拉维市为一位有名的穆斯林商人装修房子，伊利根市位于马拉维市北部约40公里。</p>
<p>But what was supposed to be a routine job turned into a nightmare when they were trapped in hostile territory with Islamist militants hunting them down.</p>	<p>但是，当他们被困在战火之中、伊斯兰武装分子开始寻找他们时，原本正常的工作变成了一场噩梦。</p>

One of the men, Nick Andilig, 26, said about 50 militants suddenly appeared in the neighborhood where they were working, shouting "Allahu akbar" and displaying a black flag.	三人中 26 岁的尼克·安迪利格(Nick Andilig)说, 约有 50 名武装分子突然出现在他们正在工作的城区, 大喊着“真主至大”, 并打着一面黑旗。
"They claimed to be ISIS out on a mission to cleanse the city," he said, using another name for the Islamic State. He said he thought that meant they would kill all non-Muslims in the area.	"他们声称是 ISIS, 在城里执行清洗任务," 安迪利格说, 他用的是伊斯兰国的另一个名字。他说, 他觉得这意味着他们要杀死城区里所有的非穆斯林。
The fighters appeared to be in their 20s, wore face masks and head gear, and carried long firearms, Andilig said. Some arrived in a police car, which they had apparently stolen.	安迪利格说, 武装分子看上去 20 多岁, 他们戴着面罩和头盔, 拿着长枪。其中一些人是开着警车来的, 警车显然是他们偷来的。
Andilig said their employer hid the workers in his basement. When the militants reached his door, the workers overheard him arguing with them.	安迪利格说, 他们的雇主让工人们躲进了地下室。当武装分子来到他家门口时, 工人偶然听到他与武装分子发生了争吵。
"He told the gunmen that there were no Christians in the house," Andilig said.	"他告诉武装分子, 他家里没有基督徒," 安迪利格说。
The militants eventually moved on to the next house. Then they heard shooting.	武装分子最后离开他家, 去了下一家。然后他们就听到了枪声。
Andilig said he did not see the killings, but when he and his group eventually emerged from hiding, they saw several bodies with what appeared to be gunshot wounds.	安迪利格说, 他没有看到有人被打死, 但是, 当他和他的伙伴们最终从躲藏的地方出来时, 他们看到了几具看起来带有枪伤的尸体。
"Our employer escaped earlier with another household staff," he said. "He said he would come back for us but never made it. He was a good Muslim."	"我们的雇主在早些时候与家里的另一名雇工一起逃了出去," 安迪利格说。"他说, 他会回来接我们, 但他没能成功。他是个很好的穆斯林。"
That left the five workers, four men and a pregnant woman, trapped in the house.	结果是, 这五名工人被困在了房子里, 他们是四名男子和一名怀孕的女子。
For days they subsisted on food the owner had left behind, mostly	好几天, 他们靠雇主留下来的食物为生, 大多是罐头食品和大米, 但这些东

<p>canned goods and rice, but eventually that ran out. They began to leave the house on brief forays to scrounge for food, eating plants they found.</p>	<p>西最终都被吃光了。他们开始短时间地离开房子去找吃的东西，用找到的植物充饥。</p>
<p>They were getting hungry, and the explosions outside, apparently from bombs dropped by military airplanes, had been getting louder.</p>	<p>他们越来越饿，外面的爆炸声也越来越大，军方显然在用飞机投炸弹。</p>
<p>"All of us decided to escape," Andilig said. "But our companion, who is seven months pregnant, could not run along with us. She and her husband decided to stay."</p>	<p>"我们都决定要逃生，"安迪利格说。"但我们有一个同伴怀孕七个月了，不能跟我们一起跑。她和她的丈夫决定留下来。"</p>
<p>"We said we'd try to get rescue for them if we made it out. We also told ourselves that our fate was with the Lord."</p>	<p>"我们说，如果能逃出去，我们会想方设法把他们救出来。我们也告诉自己，自己的命运掌握在天主的手中。"</p>
<p>As dawn broke Tuesday, Andilig, Torres and Arman Langilan, 22, fled.</p>	<p>在周二破晓时，安迪利格、托雷斯和22岁的阿尔曼·朗吉兰(Arman Langilan)开始出逃。</p>
<p>"We told each other, whatever happens, happens," Torres said. "If we get hit and die, that's our fate. But we had to escape. Or at least die trying."</p>	<p>"我们相互说道，无论发生什么，我们都认了。"托雷斯说。"如果我们被打死，那是我们的命。但我们必须逃生。至少要死在逃生的路上。"</p>
<p>They alternated between running and hiding in thick shrubs, eventually reaching the Agos River, which divides the city and separates the area controlled by the militants from that controlled by the Philippine military.</p>	<p>他们时而飞奔，时而隐藏在茂密的灌木丛中，最终到达了阿戈斯河，这条河将城市一分为二，一边是武装分子控制的地区，另一边是菲律宾军方控制的地区。</p>
<p>They tumbled down the banks as bullets fired by snipers sporting black bandannas whizzed over their heads. They plunged into the rushing water, hugging the banks until they saw a clearing, and climbed out on the other side.</p>	<p>戴着黑色头巾的狙击手朝着他们开枪，子弹从他们的头上飞过，他们连滚带爬地从河岸下到河里。跳进快速的河水之中，紧贴着河岸前行，直到看到一片不太急的水后，才涉水爬上了对岸。</p>
<p>They were found by the police wandering, tired and hungry, among the ruins of the city, which the fighting has transformed into a desolate</p>	<p>警察发现他们时，他们正又累又饿地在城市的废墟中徘徊，激烈的战斗已经把城市的这部分变成了一片荒芜，建筑物上弹痕累累，有的被炸得面目全非。</p>

landscape of pockmarked buildings and cratered structures.	
At a government checkpoint, they told their stories to the police and to The New York Times.	在政府的一个检查站，他们向警方和《纽约时报》讲述了他们的故事。
All showed signs of trauma. Langilan spoke incoherently and shuddered when bombs from a passing military plane exploded in the distance. Andilig clutched a piece of cucumber, his only real food in days, and repeatedly said he needed a shower.	他们都带有精神创伤的迹象。朗吉兰说起话来语不连贯，当一架军方飞机飞过、其投下的炸弹在远处爆炸时，他直打哆嗦。安迪利格手里紧紧地抓着一块黄瓜，这是他几天来唯一的真正食物，他不停地想说洗澡。
The fate of the two colleagues they left behind remains unknown. Attempts to reach them by mobile phone have been futile.	他们留在后面的两位同事的命运仍未可知。试图用手机与他们联系，但联系不上。
In another Marawi neighborhood, five Muslim police officers hid and protected five Christian construction workers for nearly three weeks.	在马拉维市的另一个城区，五名穆斯林警察把五名信基督教的建筑工人藏了起来，保护他们近三个星期。
"We had our chance to flee because we are Muslims," said Lumla Lidasan, one of the officers. "But as police officers we are mandated to protect the people. So we elected to stay because they will execute the Christian civilians."	"我们有逃生的机会，因为我们是穆斯林，"其中一位名叫鲁姆拉·利达桑(Lumla Lidasan)警官说。"但作为警官，我们的使命就是保护人民。所以我们选择留下来，因为他们会杀死基督教平民。"
Lidasan said he and his colleagues were armed with long rifles, which allowed them to keep the militants at bay while the Christians hid in the basement. Outside, he said, he heard rockets and bombs exploding as the city was reduced to rubble.	利达桑说，他和他的同事们有长枪，这使他们能够不让武装分子靠近，让那几名基督教平民得以在地下室藏身。他说，他听到外面火箭和炸弹的爆炸声不断，城市在爆炸声中变成一堆瓦砾。
"They are not real Muslims," he said. "Real Muslims will not hurt people unprovoked, regardless of religion."	"他们不是真正的穆斯林，"他说。"真正的穆斯林不会伤害无辜的人，不管他们信什么教。"
One of the Christians, Rodel Aleko, 24, said the bombing runs shook their hiding place, but whenever he peered out the window he would see the gunmen still patrolling.	其中一名基督徒、24岁的罗德尔·阿列克(Rodel Aleko)说，他们在藏身之地能感觉到飞机不停的轰炸所产生的震动，但每当他往窗外看时，他都会看到持枪的人仍在巡逻。
A police officer, Ricky Alawi, said there were times that they thought it	一名叫里奇·阿拉维(Ricky Alawi)的警察说，有几次，他们觉得那将是他们所

<p>was going to be the end for all of them. He said they were in radio contact with the army, who told them that there would soon be a bombing run in their area. They decided to take a chance and leave that day, which was Monday.</p>	<p>有人完蛋的时候。他说，他们与军方保持着无线电联系，军方告诉他们，很快会轰炸他们所在的地区。所以他们当天决定冒险离开那里，那是周一。</p>
<p>"As we were fleeing we saw bodies lying on the ground," he said. "The gunmen were shooting at us as we ran toward the next building, where we stayed overnight. One of my colleagues and one of the civilians were injured."</p>	<p>"当我们跑出来时，我们看到地上躺着尸体，"阿拉维说。"枪手在向我们开枪，我们向下一幢大楼跑去，我们在那里过了一夜。我的一名同事和一位平民受了伤。"</p>
<p>When there was a lull in the fighting, the group started slowly walking toward Banggolo Bridge but were stopped by a gunman. Alawi said he told the militant that his colleagues were too traumatized to speak.</p>	<p>当战火出现间歇时，这些人开始慢慢朝着班戈洛桥(Banggolo Bridge)步行，但一名枪手将他们拦住。阿拉维说，他告诉那个武装分子，他的同事们受了太多的精神创伤，说不出话来了。</p>
<p>"He told us to just wait because he would call his companions," Alawi said. "When he left, we ran as fast as we could and crossed the bridge."</p>	<p>"他让我们等等，因为他要打电话给他的同伴，"阿拉维说。"等他刚一离开，我们就拼命地跑过了桥。"</p>
<p>Aleko was wounded when bomb shrapnel hit his left leg, he said, and the blasts were so loud that they may have permanently damaged his hearing.</p>	<p>阿列科说他受了伤，他的左腿被炸弹弹片击中，而且爆炸声如此之大，他的听力可能受到了永久性的损伤。</p>
<p>But he could only feel grateful.</p>	<p>但他唯一的感受是感激。</p>
<p>"This is our second life," he said. "I thank God for these officers."</p>	<p>"这是我们的第二次生命，"他说。"我感谢上帝让这些警官保护了我们。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/marawi-philippines-islamic-state-christians</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/marawi-philippines-islamic-state-christians</p>
<p>Sleeping Sailors on U.S.S. Fitzgerald Awoke to a Calamity at Sea</p>	<p>离奇海难：美国军舰撞货轮险些沉没</p>
<p>As a U.S. destroyer cruised off the waters of Japan in clear weather after 2 a.m. Saturday, only a few dozen of the crew of 350 were likely to be awake: standing watch, keeping the engines running, manning the bridge.</p>	<p>周六凌晨 2 点过后，天气晴朗，一艘美国驱逐舰正航行在日本海域附近。此时，船上 350 名船员中可能只有几十人是醒着的：站岗、保持发动机运转、在舰桥上值班。</p>

<p>Then, say Navy officers with decades of experience at sea, there were probably minutes of sheer terror aboard the Fitzgerald before the collision with an enormous container ship that killed seven sailors.</p>	<p>然后，一些有数十年海上航行经验的海军军官说，在“菲茨杰拉德”号(Fitzgerald)与一艘巨大的集装箱船相撞，导致七名水兵死亡前，船上出现了持续时间可能长达几分钟的极度恐惧。</p>
<p>“My guess is they suddenly saw the lights of the other ship coming toward them and tried to veer off,” said retired Adm. James G. Stavridis, whose book “Destroyer Captain” recounts his time commanding a similar ship in the mid-1990s. “Suddenly your ship is sinking under you. It’s terrifying.”</p>	<p>“我猜他们突然看到了迎面而来的另一艘船上的灯光，试图转向，”退役海军上将詹姆斯·G·斯塔夫里迪斯(James G. Stavridis)说。斯塔夫里迪斯的著作《驱逐舰舰长》(Destroyer Captain)详细记述了他在90年代中期指挥一艘类似舰船的经历。“突然之间，你脚下的船正在下沉。很可怕。”</p>
<p>Navy leaders Sunday hailed the efforts of the surviving sailors who struggled to seal off compartments and pump out the water that poured in through gaping holes torn in the starboard side.</p>	<p>海军领袖周日称赞了幸存船员的努力。他们奋力封锁船舱，并抽出了通过右侧撕开的一个大洞灌进船里的水。</p>
<p>“Heroic efforts prevented the flooding from catastrophically spreading, which could have caused the ship to founder or sink,” said Vice Adm. Joseph P. Aucoin, commander of the Navy’s Seventh Fleet. “It could have been much worse.”</p>	<p>“英勇举措阻止了海水灾难性地蔓延，那本会导致舰船沉没或下沉，”海军第七舰队(Seventh Fleet)指挥官、海军中将约瑟夫·P·奥库安(Joseph P. Aucoin)说。“情况本来可能严重得多。”</p>
<p>With the aid of tugboats, the Fitzgerald returned Saturday to its home port, the U.S. base at Yokosuka, Japan, south of Tokyo.</p>	<p>在拖船的帮助下，“菲茨杰拉德”号周六回到母港，即位于东京以南横须贺的美国基地。</p>
<p>As hundreds of anxious spouses, children and fellow sailors waited for word, Navy divers entered flooded compartments below decks and recovered the bodies of seven sailors, according to former Navy officials.</p>	<p>据前海军军官介绍，在数百名配偶、子女和水兵战友焦急等候中，海军潜水员进入甲板下被淹没的船舱，找到了七名水兵的遗体。</p>
<p>The Navy released the names Sunday night of the seven sailors aboard the Fitzgerald who were killed in the collision with a container ship. They were all located in flooded berths, the Navy said.</p>	<p>周日晚上，海军公布了“菲茨杰拉德”号上七名在此次与一艘集装箱船相撞事故中死亡的水兵姓名。海军称，他们都是在被水淹没的舱位上找到的。</p>
<p>The sailors were identified as Dakota Kyle Rigsby, 19, of Palmyra,</p>	<p>公布的七名水兵分别是来自弗吉尼亚州帕尔迈拉19岁的达科塔·凯尔·里格斯</p>

<p>Virginia; Shingo Alexander Douglass, 25, of San Diego; Ngoc T Truong Huynh, 25, of Oakville, Connecticut; Noe Hernandez, 26, of Weslaco, Texas; Carlosvictor Ganzon Sibayan, 23, of Chula Vista, California; Xavier Alec Martin, 24, of Halethorpe, Maryland; and Gary Leo Rehm Jr., 37, of Elyria, Ohio.</p>	<p>比(Dakota Kyle Rigsby)、圣迭戈 25 岁的慎吾·亚历山大·道格拉斯(Shingo Alexander Douglass)、康涅狄格州奥克维尔 25 岁的玉·T·张·黄(Ngoc T Truong Huynh)、得克萨斯州韦斯拉科 26 岁的诺埃·赫南德斯(Noe Hernandez)、加利福尼亚州丘拉维斯塔 23 岁的卡尔罗斯维克托·甘佐·西巴扬(Carlosvictor Ganzon Sibayan)、马里兰州黑尔索普 24 岁的沙维尔·亚历克·马丁(Xavier Alec Martin)和俄亥俄州伊利里亚 37 岁的小加里·利奥·雷姆(Gary Leo Rehm Jr.)。</p>
<p>The Navy said the collision inflicted significant damage to the destroyer above and below the water line, flooding berths, a machinery area and the radio room.</p>	<p>海军称，撞击给驱逐舰吃水线以上和以下部位、被淹没的舱位、一个机械区和无线电广播室造成了严重破坏。</p>
<p>Photographs showed the side of the Fitzgerald caved in about one-third of the way back. Among the compartments that flooded were cabins where 116 sailors were sleeping, Aucoin said.</p>	<p>照片显示，“菲茨杰拉德”号的一边塌陷了大约三分之一。奥库安说，进水的舱隔包括 116 名海军睡觉的船舱。</p>
<p>A collision of a U.S. Navy ship resulting in fatalities is extremely rare; veteran seamen could recall only a handful in recent decades.</p>	<p>美国海军的船只发生碰撞并造成人员伤亡的情况非常少见。在最近几十年里，老兵只能想起为数不多的几起。</p>
<p>Aucoin said he would appoint a flag officer to conduct one of several investigations that will seek to establish exactly what happened and to apportion responsibility.</p>	<p>奥库安说，为了弄清楚事故原因并明确责任，将展开多项调查，他将委派一名海军将官进行其中一项调查。</p>
<p>The Navy will conduct a separate safety investigation intended to find lessons on what might be done differently to reduce the risk of such accidents in the future.</p>	<p>海军将进行单独的安全调查，总结经验教训，降低未来再出现这种事故的风险。</p>
<p>The U.S. Coast Guard will also carry out a marine casualty investigation, Aucoin said, evidently because the crash involved a commercial ship, the 29,000-ton ACX Crystal, registered in the Philippines.</p>	<p>奥库安说，美国海岸警卫队(U.S. Coast Guard)也将展开海损事故调查，这显然是因为事故涉及一艘商船，即在菲律宾注册的 2.9 万吨的“ACX 水晶”号(ACX Crystal)。</p>
<p>According to Navy veterans, the main investigation ordered by Aucoin</p>	<p>据海军老兵称，奥库安下令进行的主要调查将把相撞前每一分钟发生的事情</p>

will compile a minute-by-minute timeline of everything that happened before the collision, probably beginning at the moment the ACX Crystal appeared on the Fitzgerald's radar.	做成一份时间表，可能会从“ACX 水晶”号出现在“菲茨杰拉德”号的雷达上那一刻开始。
Investigators will interview everyone who was on duty that night and assess their training, experience, competence and sleep schedule. They will also assess the performance of the radar, which stores a recording like the “black box” on an aircraft.	调查人员将对当晚所有值班人员进行访谈，并评估他们的培训、经验、能力和作息时间表。他们还将评估雷达的性能。雷达存储了一个备份记录，类似于飞机上的“黑匣子”。
They will determine whether anyone on the ship's bridge pulled the collision alarm, a switch that would have caused an extremely loud signal to sound, directing every crew member to rush to their specifically assigned emergency stations on the ship.	他们将确定舰桥上是否有人拉了撞船警报。这个开关本会让船上响起极其刺耳的声音，指示每一个船员跑向自己在船上的指定岗位。
“The crew is highly trained in damage control,” Stavridis said. “That includes fighting fires and fighting flooding.”	“船员受过危害控制的严格训练，”斯塔夫里迪斯说。“包括救火和处理进水问题。”
The investigators' attention will be focused in particular on the Fitzgerald's commander, Cmdr. Bryce Benson, who was in his stateroom on the destroyer's starboard side when the Crystal's bow struck right at that point. He was injured and airlifted by a Japanese Coast Guard helicopter to Yokosuka, along with two other crew members, the Navy said.	调查人员的重点尤其会放在“菲茨杰拉德”号的指挥官、海军中校布赖斯·本森(Bryce Benson)身上。“水晶”号撞上来时，他身在驱逐舰右舷的船长室里。海军说，本森身体受伤，和另外两名船员一起被日本海上保安厅(Japanese Coast Guard)的一架直升飞机送去了横须贺。
“His cabin was destroyed. He's lucky to be alive,” Aucoin said of Benson, 40, who had commanded the Fitzgerald for a little more than one year.	“他的船舱被毁，他能活下来实属幸运，”奥库安说起40岁的本森时表示。事件发生前，本森指挥“菲茨杰拉德”号的时间刚过一年多一点。
Several experienced ship commanders said the captain is all but certain to be relieved of command as a result of the accident.	几名经验丰富的舰船指挥官说，因为这起事故，船长肯定会被解除指挥职务。
“It's a terrible, swift sanction, but it sends a message to everyone else in the fleet — make sure you're training harder, make sure they call you	“这是一种严厉、迅速的处罚，但此举向舰队里的其他所有人发出了一个信号：确保更加努力地训练，确保另一艘船靠近时有人通知你，”麦格拉思说。

when another ship is approaching," McGrath said.	
Stavridis, the former destroyer commander, who is now dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, said it was too early to speculate about the cause of the collision.	现任塔夫茨大学弗莱彻法律与外交学院(Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University)院长的前驱逐舰指挥官斯塔夫里迪斯说, 现在猜测撞船原因为时过早。
The Fitzgerald, under international maritime rules, would be expected to give the Crystal the right of way because it was on the destroyer's starboard side when they hit. But Stavridis said the container ship "may have carried out some bizarre maneuver" before the crash.	按照国际航海规则,“菲茨杰拉德”号应该给“水晶”号让行,因为两船相撞时“水晶”号在驱逐舰的右侧。但斯塔夫里迪斯说, 相撞前那艘货船“也许做出了某个奇怪的动作”。
Marine traffic records show the Crystal made a series of sharp turns about 25 minutes before the collision, which in crowded seas might conceivably have caused a cascade of maneuvers by other vessels as they tried to avoid one another.	海上交通记录显示, 在发生的大约 25 分钟前, “水晶”号进行了一系列急转弯。在拥挤的海域, 这可能导致其他船只在努力避免相撞时做出大量动作。
Whatever the ultimate findings, Stavridis said, "My heart is really with the captain. He's got a rough passage ahead, to put it in nautical terms."	不管最终调查结论是什么, 斯塔夫里迪斯说, “我的心真的和船长在一起。用航海术语来说, 他接下来会迎来一段波涛汹涌的航程。”
Marc Tuell, who served as a personnel specialist on the Fitzgerald from 2010 to 2013, when he retired from the Navy, said it was deeply disturbing to watch the video of the damaged ship being towed to port in Japan.	从 2010 年开始在“菲茨杰拉德”号上担任人事专员, 直到 2013 年从海军退役的马克·图尔(Marc Tuell)说, 看着受损的“菲茨杰拉德”号被拖回日本港口的视频令人非常不安。
"I was putting myself in the mindset of what the crew is going through," said Tuell, of Deltona, Florida, who now works at a Toyota dealer. "It's pretty heart wrenching, having walked those decks for three years."	“我自己陷入了船员现在正在经历什么的思绪中, “来自佛罗里达州德尔托纳的图尔说。他现在就职于丰田的一家经销商。“非常揪心, 毕竟我在那些甲板上走了三年。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/navy-uss-fitzgerald-japan	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/navy-uss-fitzgerald-japan
North Korea Accuses U.S. of 'Mugging' Its Diplomats in New York	朝鲜谴责美官员“抢劫”其外交官
SEOUL, South Korea — North Korea on Sunday accused United States	韩国首尔——朝鲜周日谴责美国官员在肯尼迪国际机场(Kennedy

officials of “mugging” its diplomats at Kennedy International Airport by seizing a diplomatic package they were carrying.	International Airport)抢劫其外交官，夺走了他们携带的一件外交行李。
A North Korean delegation, returning home from a United Nations conference in New York, was about to board a plane on Friday when more than 20 agents and police officers from the Department of Homeland Security confiscated the package, the North’s official Korean Central News Agency quoted a Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying.	朝中社(Korean Central News Agency)援引朝鲜外交部发言人的说法称，周五，在纽约参加完联合国会议后准备回国的朝鲜外交代表团即将登机时，被来自美国国土安全部的 20 多名探员和警察没收了那件行李。
“As the diplomats vigorously resisted, they grabbed the diplomatic package using physical violence and made off,” he said, adding that the North Koreans were carrying a valid diplomatic courier certificate.	“在外交官们强烈抗拒之际，他们使用肢体暴力抓住行李，将其掠走，”他说。他还表示，那些朝鲜人当时持有合法的外交信使证明书。
“This clearly shows that the U.S. is a felonious and lawless gangster state,” he said. “The U.S. should reflect on its reckless act and be fully aware of the grave consequences to follow.”	“这显然表明美国是一个穷凶极恶、无法无天的流氓国家，”他说。“美国应该反思自己的莽撞行径，并充分意识到此举会造成严重后果。”
The spokesman said North Korea “regards this mugging by the U.S. as an intolerable act of infringement upon the sovereignty” of the country, and demanded an explanation and an apology. The spokesman was not quoted by name, as is common in North Korean news reports.	这名发言人称，朝鲜“把美国的这次抢劫视为不可容忍的侵犯主权之举”，要求对方做出解释并道歉。朝中社没有透露该发言人的姓名，这在朝鲜的新闻报道中很常见。
He did not disclose what the diplomatic package contained.	他没有披露行李里都有什么。
In a statement, the Department of Homeland Security said its officers assisted in the inspection of three North Korean citizens on Friday, seizing “multiple media items and packages.” It did not explain why the items were seized, but said the North Koreans attempted to retrieve them.	国土安全部(Department of Homeland Security)在一份声明中表示，其官员周五协助对三名朝鲜公民进行了检查，没收了“多媒体物件和行李”。它并没有解释为何这些物品被没收，但表示朝鲜人试图取回它们。
“According to the U.S. State Department, the North Korean citizens were not accredited members of North Korea’s mission to the U.N. and	“据美国国务院称，这些朝鲜公民并非被认可的朝鲜驻联合国成员代表团成员，不享有外交豁免权。”该声明说。“这件存疑的行李无法免于受检。”

had no entitlement to diplomatic immunity," the statement said. "The package in question had no protection from inspection."	
North Korea said its delegation was returning home after attending a session of the Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities.	朝鲜称其外交代表团当时参加完《残疾人权利公约》(Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities)缔约国大会准备回国。
The controversy comes at a delicate time in relations between North Korea and the United States. On Tuesday, North Korea released an American college student, Otto F. Warmbier, who is in a coma after 17 months of captivity. American doctors said Mr. Warmbier had sustained extensive brain damage. North Korea said it had freed him on "humanitarian grounds" but did not reveal details of his medical condition.	这场争议发生之际，正值朝美关系的微妙时刻。上周四，朝鲜释放了被拘17个月、现处于昏迷状态的美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)。美国医生称，瓦姆比尔的脑部大面积受损。朝鲜称释放瓦姆比尔是基于“人道主义原因”，但未披露关于其医疗状况的细节。
Mr. Warmbier was detained in January 2016 while trying to leave North Korea, which he visited on a tourist visa. He was subsequently sentenced to 15 years of hard labor on charges of committing the "hostile act" of stealing a political poster from a wall in his hotel.	瓦姆比尔是持旅游签证到访朝鲜的，于2016年1月试图离开时被扣留。他被控从事“敌对行为”，窃取所住酒店墙上的一幅政治海报，最终被判处15年苦役。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/north-korea-accuses-us-of-mugging-its-diplomats-in-new-york	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170619/north-korea-accuses-us-of-mugging-its-diplomats-in-new-york
In Bali, 4 Foreign Inmates Tunnel Out of Prison	巴厘岛越狱事件，4名囚犯挖地道逃跑
JAKARTA, Indonesia — Four foreign inmates have escaped from a high-security prison on the Indonesian resort island of Bali after digging a 50-foot tunnel under the prison's walls, the authorities said on Monday.	印度尼西亚雅加达——官方于周一声称，印尼度假岛屿巴厘岛上一座戒备森严的监狱中有四名外国囚犯逃跑，他们在监狱的墙壁之下挖出了一条50英尺的隧道。
Prison guards and local police officers found the tunnel around 8 a.m. local time, leading to a road outside Kerobokan Prison, which houses more than 1,000 inmates, including a large number of foreigners	科洛波坎监狱的看守和当地警察在当地时间上午8时左右发现了这条隧道，它通往监狱外的一条道路。这座监狱关押着一千多名囚犯，其中包括大量被判犯有谋杀罪和贩毒罪的外国人。

<p>convicted of crimes including murder and drug offenses.</p>	
<p>The prison, which is west of Denpasar, the island's capital, is only a few miles from many of Bali's internationally famous beaches and resorts.</p>	<p>这座监狱位于该岛首府登巴萨以西, 距离巴厘岛许多享誉国际的海滩和度假胜地仅有数英里。</p>
<p>The police said that the entrance to the tunnel was only 20 by 30 inches. Initially, the authorities thought that as many as seven prisoners had escaped, but a count confirmed that it was only four.</p>	<p>警方说隧道的入口只有 20 乘 30 英寸。当局最初认为有多达七名囚犯逃跑, 但最后确认只有四名。</p>
<p>"We immediately started a manhunt," said Hengky Widjaja, a spokesman for the Bali Provincial Police. He said the four inmates escaped under cover of darkness late Sunday or early Monday.</p>	<p>"我们马上开始了搜捕,"巴厘省警方发言人亨基·维查亚(Hengky Widjaja)说。他说, 四名囚犯于周日晚上或周一凌晨在黑夜掩护下逃跑。</p>
<p>The fugitives include Shaun Edward Davidson, a 33-year-old Australian from Perth who made headlines in his homeland when he was sentenced to a year in prison in September after being caught using someone else's passport on the island.</p>	<p>逃犯中包括现年 33 岁、来自珀斯的澳大利亚人肖恩·爱德华·戴维森(Shaun Edward Davidson), 他因使用他人护照在该岛被捕, 并于去年 9 月被判入狱一年, 此事在澳大利亚还登上了新闻。</p>
<p>The other escaped inmates are Dimitar Nikolov Iliev, 43, of Bulgaria; Sayed Mohammed Said, 31, of India; and Tee Kok King, 50, of Malaysia, said Syarpani, a spokesman for the government agency that oversees prisons, who like many Indonesians goes by one name.</p>	<p>其他逃犯还包括 43 岁的保加利亚人迪米特尔·尼科洛夫·伊利耶夫(Dimitar Nikolov Iliev), 31 岁的印度人赛耶德·穆罕默德·赛义德(Sayed Mohammed Said), 以及 59 岁的马来西亚人郑国经 (Tee Kok King, 音), 主管监狱监督工作的政府机构发言人西亚帕尼(Syarpani)说(同许多印度尼西亚人一样, 他的名字只有一个单词)。</p>
<p>Mr. Davidson had been set to be released within three months, according to local news reports, raising questions about why he opted to escape.</p>	<p>据当地新闻报道,戴维森的刑期只剩三个月,人们不禁猜测他为何选择逃跑。</p>
<p>According to The Sydney Morning Herald, in January 2016 Mr. Davidson was due in court in Perth on charges of possession of methamphetamine and cannabis, and two other offenses. When he didn't attend, an arrest warrant was issued.</p>	<p>根据《悉尼先驱晨报》(The Sydney Morning Herald)报道, 2016 年 1 月, 戴维森因涉嫌持有冰毒和大麻以及另外两起罪名, 本应在珀斯出庭接受审判。但他没有出席, 于是法庭对他发出了逮捕令。</p>

<p>Mr. Davidson fled the country, arriving at Bali's international airport from Perth.</p>	<p>戴维森逃离澳大利亚，从珀斯来到巴厘岛的国际机场。</p>
<p>Mr. Davidson was arrested months later by the Indonesian authorities, who had been looking for him after having received tips that he overstayed his tourist visa and was using false documents, the newspaper reported.</p>	<p>该报纸报道，几个月后，戴维森被印尼当局逮捕，当局接到若干举报，发现他持旅游签证逾期停留，并使用虚假身份文件，此后一直在搜捕他。</p>
<p>The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said in an email reply to questions that it had been "advised by Indonesian authorities of an alleged escape from Kerobokan Prison of several prisoners, including an Australian man," but it declined to comment further.</p>	<p>澳大利亚外交与贸易部通过电子邮件回答了一些问题，邮件中说该部“接到印度尼西亚当局通知，称几名囚犯从科洛波坎监狱逃跑，其中包括一名澳大利亚男子，”但该部拒绝进一步置评。</p>
<p>Kerobokan has long had a grim reputation for overcrowding, corrupt guards and facilities below international standards.</p>	<p>科洛波坎监狱早有恶名，这里人满为患、守卫贪腐成风，监狱设施低于国际标准。</p>
<p>Among the prison's most notable foreign inmates in recent years were members of the so-called Bali Nine group of Australians who were arrested in 2005 trying to smuggle 18.5 pounds of heroin out of the resort island. The group's two ringleaders, Andrew Chan and Myuran Sukumaran, were executed by firing squad in 2015.</p>	<p>近年来，监狱中最著名的外国囚犯是一个人称“巴厘九人组”(Bali Nine)的团伙中的澳大利亚人，他们在2005年因试图携带18.5磅海洛因离开该度假岛而被捕。该集团的两名头目陈子维(Andrew Chan)和缪兰·苏库马兰(Manuran Sukumaran)于2015年被枪决。</p>
<p>The prison was also home for nearly a decade to Schapelle Corby, an Australian former student beautician who was sentenced to 20 years in 2005 for smuggling nine pounds of marijuana into Bali. Now 39, she was granted parole in 2014, and last month allowed to leave the island and return home.</p>	<p>此外还有在这里服刑近十年的莎佩拉·科尔比(Schapelle Corby)，她曾是一名澳大利亚学生美容师，2005年因将9磅大麻走私到巴厘岛被判入狱20年，现年39岁的她在2014年获得假释，上个月被允许离开该岛回家。</p>
<p>Monday's escape was another black eye for Indonesia's penal system, which has experienced numerous prison escapes and riots over the years because of overcrowding and inadequate conditions, as well as a</p>	<p>周一的逃跑事件是对印度尼西亚刑罚制度的又一次沉重打击，由于人满为患、条件匮乏、警卫和监狱人员人手不足，几年来，印尼发生了多起越狱和监狱骚乱事件。5月份，数百名囚犯从苏门答腊岛上一座拥挤的监狱逃离。</p>

<p>lack of guards and prison personnel. In May, hundreds of inmates broke out of an overcrowded prison on the island of Sumatra. In June, flooding caused a wall to collapse at a different prison on Sumatra, allowing dozens to escape.</p>	<p>6月在苏门答腊，洪水冲垮了岛上另一所监狱的墙壁，造成数十人逃跑。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170620/indonesia-prison-foreign-inmates</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170620/indonesia-prison-foreign-inmates</p>
<p>China Falls Short on Curbing North Korea, Trump Says</p>	<p>特朗普承认借中国压朝鲜策略失败</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Trump said on Tuesday that China had not succeeded in getting North Korea to curb its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, an extraordinary admission of failure in his strategy for dealing with the rogue regime of Kim Jong-un.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统周二表示，中国未能成功地推动朝鲜遏制其核与弹道导弹项目，由此罕见地承认他用以应对金正恩(Kim Jong-un)流氓政权的策略遇挫。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s statement — delivered in an almost cavalier tweet, given how ardently he had sought the cooperation of President Xi Jinping of China — came a day after the death of Otto Warmbier, an American college student who had been detained and brutalized in North Korea.</p>	<p>特朗普通过推特发表这番言论——鉴于他此前极度热心于寻求与中国国家主席习近平合作，这则推文的语气几乎称得上轻慢——是在曾被朝鲜扣押和残忍对待的美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)去世一天后。</p>
<p>Taken together, the developments are a major complication for Mr. Trump’s approach to North Korea, which he has called America’s most urgent foreign threat. He now faces a range of unattractive options: the use of military force; more coercive sanctions, including on Chinese banks that do business with the North; or some kind of opening to Mr. Kim.</p>	<p>所有这些最新情况，会让特朗普愈发难以选择自己的对朝路线——他一直把朝鲜称为美国面临的最紧迫的海外威胁。眼下摆在他面前的是若干没什么吸引力的选项：动用军事力量；实施更严厉的制裁，包括制裁和朝鲜有业务往来的中国银行；或者在某种程度上向金正恩敞开怀抱。</p>
<p>“While I greatly appreciate the efforts of President Xi & China to help with North Korea, it has not worked out,” Mr. Trump wrote on Twitter on the eve of a high-level meeting of Chinese and American officials in Washington. “At least I know China tried!”</p>	<p>“我非常感谢习主席和中国在朝鲜问题上给予的帮助，不过其努力尚未见到成效，”特朗普于中美官员在华盛顿进行高级会晤前夕在Twitter上写道。“至少我知道中国努力过！”</p>

<p>It is not clear how Mr. Trump's statement will affect Wednesday's Chinese-American meetings. Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and other American officials had been planning to press their Chinese counterparts on North Korea. On Tuesday afternoon, senior officials said they were still trying to gauge the meaning of the president's tweet.</p>	<p>尚不清楚特朗普的言论将对周三的中美官员会晤产生怎样的影响。国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)以及其他美国官员一直计划就朝鲜问题向中方对等官员施压。一些高级官员周二下午表示,他们仍在竭力揣摩总统所发推文的含义。</p>
<p>Reports late on Tuesday of renewed activity at a North Korean nuclear site added to the sense of urgency, and underlined how China had failed to curb Mr. Kim's provocative actions.</p>	<p>周二晚些时候关于朝鲜一个核基地最新动向的报道,让情况显得更为紧迫,也突显了中国在遏制金正恩的挑衅行动方面的失败。</p>
<p>Administration officials said they were considering imposing so-called secondary sanctions on a variety of Chinese banks and companies with ties to North Korea. Such a step would greatly increase the pressure on Mr. Kim's government, but it could also antagonize the Chinese government.</p>	<p>政府官员称,他们正考虑针对与朝鲜有关联的各中国银行和企业实施所谓的二级制裁。此举将极大地增加对金正恩政府的施压力度,但也会惹恼中国政府。</p>
<p>In the short run, Mr. Warmbier's death from a brain injury suffered while he was a prisoner makes engagement with the North seem a more remote possibility. Mr. Trump has said in the past that he would be willing to meet with Mr. Kim if the conditions were right.</p>	<p>短期内,瓦姆比尔因在服刑期间遭受脑损伤而死亡的事件,让美国与朝鲜的接触变得更不可能。特朗普曾说过,在条件允许时,他愿意与金正恩会面。</p>
<p>"Clearly, we're moving further away, not closer, to those conditions being enacted," said Sean Spicer, the White House press secretary. "I would not suggest that we're moving any closer."</p>	<p>"显然,我们离实现那些条件更远了,而非更近了,"白宫新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)说。"我不认为我们离得更近了。"</p>
<p>But China's failure to do more to pressure North Korea — which was little surprise to anyone who follows the issue — also leaves the United States with few better alternatives to diplomacy. Some American officials had hoped to use the secret negotiations to obtain Mr.</p>	<p>但是,中国没有对朝鲜施加更大压力——对一直关注此事的人来说,这并不令人意外——也让美国在外交方面几乎没有更好的选择。有些美国官员希望将争取释放瓦姆比尔的秘密协商,用作在其他问题上与朝鲜进行对话的基础。</p>

<p>Warmbier's release as the predicate for a dialogue with the North on other issues.</p>	
<p>The tension between those who want to shelve engagement and take a much tougher line on North Korea and those who want to continue probing for openings is reflected in the administration's ambivalent response after Mr. Warmbier was flown home in a coma last week.</p>	<p>有些人想要暂停接触，对朝鲜采取更强硬的手段，也有些人想要继续寻找沟通渠道。上周，瓦姆比尔在昏迷中被运送回国后，特朗普政府模棱两可的回应就反映出了这两种相互对立的态度。</p>
<p>At first, the White House and State Department said very little about the case, beyond expressing relief that he had been reunited with his family. But as outrage over the death of Mr. Warmbier, a 22-year-old college student, grew on social media and cable television, both released statements late on Monday condemning North Korea for his treatment.</p>	<p>最初，白宫和国务院对此事几乎没有发表任何评论，只是表示对他能与家人团聚感到欣慰。但是随着 22 岁的大学生瓦姆比尔的去世在社交媒体和有线电视上引发越来越强烈的愤慨，周一晚间，白宫和国务院都发表声明，谴责朝鲜对待他的方式。</p>
<p>Even on Tuesday, however, Mr. Trump appeared to place more of the blame on his predecessor, Barack Obama, for failing to negotiate Mr. Warmbier's release than on Mr. Kim. "It's a disgrace what happened to Otto," the president said. "Frankly, if he were brought home sooner, I think the results would have been a lot different."</p>	<p>不过，即便在周二，特朗普似乎也更多的是谴责前任贝拉克·奥巴马没有就释放瓦姆比尔进行谈判，而不是谴责金正恩。“奥托的遭遇是奇耻大辱，”特朗普总统说。“坦白的说，如果他能早些被带回国，我认为结果会很不同。”</p>
<p>But even as he implicitly criticized his predecessor, Mr. Trump appeared to walk away from one of the biggest gambles of his presidency. At a summit meeting in April at his Palm Beach, Fla., estate, Mar-a-Lago, Mr. Trump tried to enlist Mr. Xi to ratchet up China's pressure on North Korea — something China has historically avoided because of fears that it would precipitate a collapse in a country with which it shares a 880-mile border.</p>	<p>不过，尽管特朗普隐晦地批评了前任，他似乎回避了自己总统任期最大的赌注之一。今年 4 月，在佛罗里达州棕榈滩马阿拉歌庄园的峰会上，特朗普曾试图说服习近平加大中国对朝鲜的压力——由于担心这个与中国的边境线长达 880 英里的国家崩溃，中国一向不愿意那么做。</p>
<p>The president made Mr. Xi the centerpiece of his strategy for North</p>	<p>特朗普将习近平当作自己朝鲜战略的中心人物，同意淡化自己在 2016 年竞</p>

<p>Korea, agreeing to soft-pedal his complaints during the 2016 campaign about China's trade and currency practices in return for Beijing squeezing its neighbor to curb its nuclear and ballistic missile programs.</p>	<p>选期间对中国贸易和货币政策的抱怨,以换取北京迫使这位邻居收敛自己的核与弹道导弹计划。</p>
<p>"I explained to the President of China that a trade deal with the U.S. will be far better for them if they solve the North Korean problem," Mr. Trump declared in a morning tweet a few days after the summit meeting.</p>	<p>"我已向中国国家主席解释过,如果他们能解决朝鲜问题,他们在同美国的贸易谈判上会得到更多对中国有利的东西,"两国首脑会议过后几天,特朗普在一个早晨发推宣布。</p>
<p>As the evidence accumulated that China was taking only modest steps against North Korea, impatience with Beijing mounted inside the White House. But in his tweet on Tuesday, Mr. Trump seemed to take pains not to allow his disappointment to affect the relationship he has cultivated with the Chinese leader.</p>	<p>愈来愈多的证据表明,中国只对朝鲜采取了有限的措施,白宫内部对北京不耐烦的情绪开始增长。但在他周二的推文中,特朗普似乎努力不让失望情绪影响他同中国领导人建立起来的关系。</p>
<p>"The question we've all been waiting to have answered is, 'When does President Trump realize that Xi Jinping is not going to deliver North Korea for him, and what does he do when that happens?'" said Ely Ratner, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. "Otto Warmbier's death accelerates that day of reckoning."</p>	<p>"我们一直在等待这样一个问题的答案,'特朗普总统什么时候才会意识到,习近平不会把朝鲜拱手交给他,以及到时他要怎么办?'"外交关系委员会资深成员伊利·拉特纳(Ely Ratner)说。"奥托·瓦姆比尔的死亡加快了清算之日的到来。"</p>
<p>The meeting in Washington is part of the Diplomatic and Security Dialogue set up after April's summit meeting. It will include Mr. Tillerson and China's top foreign policy official, Yang Jiechi, as well as Defense Secretary Jim Mattis and a Chinese general, Fang Fenghui. The four are expected to meet during the morning, hold a working lunch, break for the afternoon and then reconvene for dinner.</p>	<p>在华盛顿举行的会议,是4月首脑会议之后确立的外交与安全对话的一部分。与会者包括蒂勒森和中国最高外交政策官员杨洁篪,以及国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)和中国将军房峰辉。四人预计在上午开会,一起吃工作午餐,在下午休息,然后再次共进晚餐。</p>
<p>North Korea will top the agenda, but China's increasing militarism in the South China Seas and other maritime issues, the fight against the</p>	<p>朝鲜问题将成为首要事项,但是双方也会讨论中国在南海不断增加的军事力量及其他海洋问题;反对伊斯兰国的战争;以及其他可能的军事合作。</p>

<p>Islamic State, and other possible military cooperation will also be discussed.</p>	
<p>Some China experts said the administration could use Mr. Warmbier's death as leverage to demand that China put pressure on North Korea to release three other Americans being held there.</p>	<p>一些中国问题专家表示，政府可以利用瓦姆比尔的死亡作为筹码，要求中国向朝鲜施加压力，要求朝鲜释放另外三名在朝鲜的美国人。</p>
<p>"The Chinese will only spring into action if they recognize the status quo is unsustainable," said Evan S. Medeiros, a former senior director for Asia in Mr. Obama's National Security Council.</p>	<p>"只有当中国人认识到现状已经不能维持下去，他们才会迅速采取行动，"奥巴马政府国家安全委员会负责亚洲事务的前主任埃文·S·梅代罗斯(Evan S. Medeiros)说。</p>
<p>Even apart from North Korea, relations with China could soon turn more contentious. Within days, the administration is expected to declare that foreign steel imports threaten the domestic steel industry. That will lead Mr. Trump to impose duties that will anger the Chinese, a major steel producer.</p>	<p>除了朝鲜问题之外，同中国其他方面的关系很快会出现更多敌意。在几天之内，政府很可能会宣布从外国进口的钢铁对国内钢铁产业构成威胁。这将导致特朗普征收进口税，从而激怒作为钢铁生产大国的中国。</p>
<p>"This initial period of calm in the U.S.-China relationship was not sustainable," said Eric Altbach, senior vice president at the Albright Stonebridge Group. "We're reaching the end of the beginning for the Trump administration, and things are only going to get worse."</p>	<p>"美中关系这种初期的平静是不会一直持续下去的，"奥尔布赖特石桥集团(Albright Stonebridge Group)高级副总裁埃里克·阿尔特巴克(Eric Altbach)说，"特朗普政府打下的开端正在走向终点，事情只会变得更糟。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170621/trump-china-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170621/trump-china-north-korea</p>
<p>China's Trump Honeymoon: Unexpected, and at Risk of Ending</p>	<p>习近平和特朗普的蜜月可能快结束了</p>
<p>BEIJING — The short, unexpected honeymoon that China enjoyed with President Trump seems to be in trouble, dashing hopes in Beijing that the two countries had embarked on a new, businesslike relationship.</p>	<p>北京——中国和特朗普总统享有的短暂且意想不到的蜜月似乎正在陷入困境，这让北京对两国已经开始了一种新型商业关系的希望化为泡影。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's assertion that China had failed to pressure North Korea into curbing its nuclear and ballistic missile program means that Beijing must now confront the prospect of a stormier relationship ahead — not</p>	<p>特朗普声称中国未对朝鲜施压，以遏制其核武器及弹道导弹计划，这意味着北京现在必须面对这个带有更多冲突的两国关系的前景。不仅在朝鲜问题上，而且在贸易、货币和南中国海问题上，中国也无法回避美国更加强硬的</p>

<p>just over North Korea but also tougher stands on trade, currency and the South China Sea that Mr. Trump set aside as he sought President Xi Jinping's help with Pyongyang.</p>	<p>立场，此前特朗普为在朝鲜问题上寻求中国国家主席习近平的帮助，曾暂时搁置了那些问题。</p>
<p>"While I greatly appreciate the efforts of President Xi & China to help with North Korea, it has not worked out," Mr. Trump wrote on Twitter this week, ahead of a high-level meeting of Chinese and American officials on Wednesday in Washington, signaling a harder line.</p>	<p>在中美两国官员将于周三在华盛顿举行高级别会议之前，特朗普本周在Twitter上写道，“虽然我非常赞赏习主席和中国在帮助解决朝鲜问题上所做出的努力，但问题并没有得到解决。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump did not detail what might follow that conclusion, but the options on the table with North Korea — including more coercive sanctions that could target Chinese companies trading with the country, a military buildup and even the use of force — are all deeply objectionable to Beijing.</p>	<p>特朗普没有详细说明伴随这个结论的可能会是什么，但摆在桌面上对付朝鲜的选择——包括更强制性的制裁（可能会针对与朝鲜有贸易往来的中国企业）、军事集结，甚至使用武力——都是北京极度不喜欢的。</p>
<p>At the same time, Mr. Trump had previously suggested he was holding off on getting tough on China's trade policies in return for Mr. Xi's help with reining in North Korea, often engaging in public flattery of the leader. Now, Mr. Xi and his colleagues in Beijing must ask — again — whether Mr. Trump is serious about the threats he made on the campaign trail.</p>	<p>与此同时，特朗普过去曾暗示，在中国贸易问题上，他还没有开始采取更强硬的政策，是为了换取习近平在朝鲜问题上提供帮助，特朗普还曾经常对朝鲜领导人公开表示恭维。现在，习近平及其北京的同事们必须再次考虑一个问题：特朗普在竞选活动中所做的威胁是否是真的。</p>
<p>The prospect of a rockier relationship is particularly sensitive now as Mr. Xi prepares to preside over the Communist Party's 19th National Party Congress in the fall. While Mr. Xi's re-election to a second five-year term as president is not in doubt, he is said to want to use the gathering to consolidate his authority and reshuffle the leadership, and he does not want any foreign crises to be distractions.</p>	<p>此时出现更不稳定关系的前景特别敏感，因为习近平正在为主持今年秋季召开的共产党第十九次全国代表大会做准备工作。虽然已毫无疑问，习近平会再次当选国家主席，连任第二个5年任期，但据说他想利用这次大会进一步巩固自己的权力并重组领导层，因此他不想为任何国外的危机分心。</p>
<p>"What Trump is saying is, I don't need you on North Korea now, and</p>	<p>"特朗普正在说，在朝鲜问题上，我现在不需要你了，所以也许我们应该把</p>

therefore maybe we should have it out on these other issues, like trade," said John Delury, an expert on China and the Koreas at Yonsei University in Seoul.	比如贸易等其他问题摆到桌面上来，“首尔延世大学的中国与朝鲜半岛问题专家鲁乐汉(John Delury)说。
The official response from China was fairly muted, though strained.	中国的官方反应相当不明确，但有些紧张。
"I have to say that the crux of the Korean Peninsula problem and the focal point of the conflict is not China," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Geng Shuang, said at a briefing on Wednesday.	"我不得不说的是，朝鲜半岛核问题的症结和矛盾的焦点不在中方，"外交部发言人耿爽在周三的例行记者会上这样说。
He added: "Resolving the Korean Peninsula issue requires joint efforts, and it won't work if it depends on China alone." At the same time, he said that "China's role is indispensable."	他还说："解决半岛核问题要靠集体智慧和共同努力。光靠中国不能解决问题。"同时他说，"中国的作用不可或缺。"
The statement by Mr. Trump, although couched in appreciative words for Mr. Xi, surprised and annoyed analysts in Beijing. China had taken significant steps to tighten trade with the North, they said, and the United States had, as always, not given sanctions enough time to take effect.	特朗普的推文虽然用了对习近平表示谢意的话语，但仍让北京的分析人士感到惊讶和恼火。他们说，中国已经在限制朝鲜贸易上采取了重要的步骤，美国一直没有让制裁有足够的时间来起作用。
"China has done its best, and these sanctions are working," said Lu Chao, director of the Border Study Institute at the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences, a government research organization in Shenyang. "Given time, they will have a greater impact on the economy."	"中国已经尽了最大的努力，这些制裁正在起作用，"吕超说，他是位于沈阳的政府研究机构辽宁社会科学院边疆史地研究所的所长。"假以时日，制裁会对经济产生更大的影响。"
Even direct talks with North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un — which seem less likely after the death of Otto F. Warmbier, the American college student who was released by North Korea in a coma last week — could leave China without a say in any negotiated outcome.	就连与朝鲜领导人金正恩进行直接对话的做法，也会让中国在任何谈判结果上没有发言权，虽然在朝鲜释放的处于昏迷状态的美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)上周死亡之后，直接对话似乎不太可能。
Cheng Xiaohu, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University of China in Beijing, said that Mr. Xi's government had	中国人民大学国际关系副教授成晓河说，习近平的政府已经学会了不在字面意思上理解特朗普的推文。

learned not to take Mr. Trump's Twitter messages at face value.	
"The Chinese government assumes Trump's tweets do not necessarily represent the administration," he said. "The government cannot treat them very seriously. Trump changes all the time."	"中国政府认为，特朗普的推文不一定代表政府，"成晓河说。"中国政府不能太把这些推文当回事。特朗普每时每刻都在变。"
He added that the new round of meetings in Washington came at a "very critical period" and that the government would try to sustain the positive momentum of the first few months of the Trump presidency.	他补充说，在华盛顿的新一轮会议是在"非常关键的时期"举行的，中国政府将争取把在特朗普总统任期的头几个月出现的积极势头维持下去。
Officials in Beijing had expressed confidence that their gestures to Mr. Trump — including the lifting on Tuesday of a 14-year embargo on American beef imports — would placate Mr. Trump, whose platform as a candidate had signaled a more confrontational policy. "Why would I call China a currency manipulator when they are working with us on the North Korean problem?" he wrote in a tweet in April, defending the reversal of a campaign promise.	北京的官员曾表示他们有信心，他们对特朗普做出的姿态——包括本周二解除对美国牛肉的进口，该禁令已经有14年了——会让这位美国总统息怒，他在竞选阶段表述的纲领是更具对抗性的政策。"在他们正在朝鲜问题上与我们合作的时候，为什么我会把中国定为货币操纵者呢？"他在今年4月的一则推文中写道，为推翻竞选时的承诺作出辩护。
Mr. Xi's visit in April to Mar-a-Lago, Mr. Trump's club in Palm Beach, Fla., underlined the importance China places on relations with the United States, and officials hoped the initial cordiality between the two leaders would establish the sort of nonconfrontational partnership that Beijing prefers.	习近平曾在今年4月访问了马阿拉歌庄园，那是特朗普在佛罗里达州棕榈滩的俱乐部。访问突显了中美关系的重要性，官员们曾希望，两国领导人之间最初表现的友好热情，会建立起北京喜欢的那种非对抗性伙伴关系。
China's willingness to help with North Korea — or at least be seen to be helping — became the foundation of that relationship. In recent weeks, however, White House officials signaled a growing frustration with Beijing, arguing that Mr. Trump's bet had not paid off. The president appears to have reached the same conclusion.	中国表示愿意在朝鲜问题上提供帮助——或至少让人看来是在提供帮助——成为这种非对抗性关系的基础。不过，在最近几周中，白宫官员对北京表示出越来越大的失望，认为特朗普下的赌注没有得到回报。特朗普似乎也得出了一样的结论。
"We understand the Americans are angry over the student's death," said	"我们理解美国人对那名学生的死亡感到愤怒，"延吉市延边大学朝鲜韩国研

<p>Jin Qiangyi, director of the Center for North and South Korea Studies at Yanbian University in Yanbian, near China's border with North Korea. But imposing new sanctions targeting Chinese companies would only lead to more problems, he said.</p>	<p>究中心学术委员会委员金强一说。但是，实行针对中国企业的新制裁措施只会带来更多的问题，他说。</p>
<p>"The United States may want to smoke North Korea out with sanctions so it would drop its nuclear programs, but we doubt this will work," he said. "This is a country that has managed to go through decades of sanctions."</p>	<p>"美国也许想通过制裁来摸清朝鲜的底细，让朝鲜放弃核计划，但是我们怀疑这不会奏效，"他说。"这是一个已经应对了几十年制裁的国家。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/china-trump-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/china-trump-north-korea</p>
<p>China Cancels Military Meeting With Vietnam Over Territorial Dispute</p>	<p>中越军方高层会晤意外取消，疑因南海争议激化</p>
<p>HONG KONG — State-run newspapers in Vietnam and China reported in recent days that senior military officials from the two countries would hold a fence-mending gathering along a border where their militaries fought a brief but bloody war in 1979.</p>	<p>香港——越南和中国的官方报纸近日都曾报道，两国高级军官将在边界举行改善关系的会晤；1979年，两国军队曾在那里进行过短暂而血腥的战争。</p>
<p>But Tuesday, the scheduled start of the gathering, came and went without any of the coverage in the state news media that readers in the two countries had expected. The Chinese Defense Ministry later said in a terse statement that it had canceled the event "for reasons related to working arrangements."</p>	<p>但本周二，在会晤预定的举行时间，却没有任何官方新闻出来，这大大出乎两国读者的预料。中国国防部后来在一份简短的声明中表示，“由于工作安排原因”，他们取消了这次会晤。</p>
<p>Analysts, citing government sources, said that the Chinese delegation had unexpectedly cut short a trip to Vietnam after tempers flared during a closed-door discussion on disputed territories in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>分析人士援引政府知情人士的话说，由于在一个关于南海争议领土的闭门会议上发生了激烈争执，中国代表团出人意外地中断了访越行程。</p>
<p>The cancellation is highly unusual for the two Communist neighbors, and it comes as Beijing continues to build artificial islands in the South</p>	<p>对于这两个相邻的共产党国家来说，取消会晤是非同寻常的事情，北京目前继续在南海修建人工岛，中国人试图在特朗普总统对该地区的政策存在不确</p>

<p>China Sea, where the Chinese seek to expand their military influence at a time of uncertainty over President Trump's policies in the region.</p>	<p>定性之际，扩大他们在这里的军事影响。</p>
<p>"This was not what the Vietnamese expected from a polite guest," said Alexander L. Vuving, a Vietnam specialist at the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Hawaii.</p>	<p>夏威夷亚太安全研究中心(Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center)的越南问题专家亚历山大·L·吴翁(Alexander L. Vuving)说：“越南人认为彬彬有礼的客人不会这么做。”</p>
<p>"You can say both sides miscalculated," he added. But another interpretation is that both countries are "very committed to showing the other their own resolve" on matters of territorial sovereignty.</p>	<p>"你可以说双方都失算了，"他又说。但另一种解释是，两国都想在领土主权问题上"表明自己的坚定决心"。</p>
<p>The dispute happened during a visit to Hanoi this week by Gen. Fan Changlong of China. It was unclear what precisely roiled his meeting with Vietnamese officials, much less whether the general's actions had been planned.</p>	<p>争执是本周在中国将军范长龙访问河内时发生的。目前尚不清楚他与越南官员的会晤究竟因为什么翻脸，以及范将军的行动是否是事先计划好的。</p>
<p>Analysts said he appeared to have been angry over Vietnam's recent efforts to promote strategic cooperation with the United States and Japan. Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc recently visited those two countries in quick succession, and the Vietnamese and Japanese coast guards conducted joint drills in the South China Sea last week focused on preventing illegal fishing.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，范将军似乎是对越南最近为加强与美日的战略合作所做出的努力感到愤怒。越南总理阮春福(Nguyen Xuan Phuc)不久前接连访问了这两个国家，上周越南还和日本海岸警卫队在南海进行了针对非法捕鱼的联合演习。</p>
<p>Another reason, analysts said, could be Vietnam's apparent refusal to abandon oil and gas exploration in areas of the South China Sea that both it and Beijing claim.</p>	<p>分析人士说，另外一个原因可能是越南似乎拒绝放弃在双方有争议的南海地区进行油气勘探活动。</p>
<p>Mr. Vuving said a specific source of the dispute may have been the so-called Blue Whale project, a gas-drilling venture in the South China Sea by Vietnam's state oil company, PetroVietnam, and Exxon Mobil. The companies signed an agreement during a January trip to Hanoi by</p>	<p>吴翁说，引发双方争执的具体问题可能是蓝鲸项目(Blue Whale)，这是越南国家油气集团(PetroVietnam)和埃克森美孚(Exxon Mobil)在南海的一个天然气钻探项目。今年1月，在时任国务卿的约翰·克里(John Kerry)访问河内期间，两家公司签署了协议。</p>

John Kerry, the secretary of the state at the time.	
The drilling site, which is expected to produce gas for power generation by 2023, is close to the disputed Paracel Islands and near the "nine dash line" that shows expansive territorial claims on Chinese maps. Mr. Vuving said that China probably resents that Vietnam has formed a partnership with an American oil company, particularly one whose previous chief executive, Rex W. Tillerson, is Mr. Trump's secretary of state.	这个项目预计将在 2023 年产出用于发电的天然气，其钻探地点接近有争议的斯普拉特利群岛 (Spratly Islands, 越南称之为长沙群岛，中国称为南沙群岛——译注)，而且靠近中国用来声索广泛领土权利的“九段线”。吴翁表示，中国可能对越南与一家美国石油公司形成合作关系不满，尤其是这家公司的前首席执行官雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)还成了特朗普的国务卿。
The project appears to set a "very damaging precedent for China's strategy in the South China Sea," Mr. Vuving said.	吴翁说，对于中国在南海的战略，这个项目似乎设定了一个“极具破坏性的先例”。
The Chinese and Vietnamese Foreign Ministries did not respond to requests for comment on Wednesday, and an Exxon Mobil spokeswoman in Singapore could not be reached for comment.	中国和越南外交部周三都没有回应置评请求，埃克森美孚在新加坡的发言人也无法联系上。
Other analysts said that the source of tension may have been Vietnam's recent decision to resume oil exploration in another disputed part of the South China Sea.	其他分析人士表示，紧张关系的源头可能是越南最近决定恢复在南海另一有争议水域的石油勘探。
Carl Thayer, a longtime analyst of the Vietnamese military and emeritus professor at the University of New South Wales, said that if General Fan had indeed asked Vietnam to cease oil exploration in that area, Vietnam would have considered the request "inflammatory"; it would have implied Chinese territorial control in the Exclusive Economic Zone off the Vietnamese coast.	长期研究越南军事问题的分析人士、新南威尔士大学(University of New South Wales)荣休教授卡尔·塞耶(Carl Thayer)说，如果范长龙将军真的要求越南停止在该区域的石油勘探，越南会认为这个要求“令人愤怒”；它意味着中国对越南海岸附近的专属经济区的领土控制。
"Vietnam's leaders would have refused this request and responded by reasserting Vietnam's sovereignty," Mr. Thayer said in an email to reporters and diplomats.	“越南领导人会拒绝这个要求，并重申越南主权作为回应，”塞耶在致记者和外交官的一封电子邮件中说。

<p>There were unconfirmed reports on Wednesday that China had recently deployed 40 vessels and several military transport aircraft to the area. Vietnam accused Chinese ships of cutting the cables of one of its seismic survey vessels there in 2011.</p>	<p>周三，有未经证实的报道，中国最近向该地区部署了 40 艘船和数架军用运输机。越南曾在 2011 年指责中国船只割断了其在该地区的一艘地震测勘船的缆绳。</p>
<p>Though China is Vietnam's largest trading partner and a longtime ideological ally, the neighbors have long been at odds over competing claims to rocks, islands and offshore oil and gas blocks in the South China Sea, which Vietnam calls the East Sea.</p>	<p>虽然中国是越南最大的贸易伙伴和意识形态上的长期盟友，由于双方对南海（越南称之为东海）的暗礁、岛屿和近海油气资源都提出了主张，这两个邻居向来不和。</p>
<p>Tensions came to a head in 2014, when a state-run Chinese company towed an oil rig near the Paracel Islands and within about 120 nautical miles of Vietnam. No one was killed at sea, but a maritime standoff led to anti-China riots near foreign-invested factories in central and southern Vietnam, bringing relations between the countries to their lowest point in years.</p>	<p>2014 年，当中国的一家国有公司把一个石油钻井平台拖进帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，越南称之为黄沙群岛，中国称为西沙群岛——译注）附近、距离越南不到 120 海里的水域时，双方的紧张关系达到巅峰。虽然海上没有人员伤亡，但海上的对峙导致越南中部和南部外国投资的工厂附近爆发反华骚乱，造成两国关系跌至多年来的最低点。</p>
<p>A few days before General Fan's Hanoi visit, Mr. Vuving said, China moved the same oil rig to a position in the South China Sea that is near the midway point between the Chinese and Vietnamese coasts, apparently seeking to pressure Vietnam to cease oil and gas exploration in disputed waters. Data from myship.com, a website affiliated with the Chinese Transport Ministry, showed that the rig has been about 70 nautical miles south of China and 120 nautical miles northeast of Vietnam over the past week.</p>	<p>在范长龙访问河内几天前，吴翁称中国把那个钻井平台移到了南海接近中国和越南海岸之间的中点位置，似乎是想对越南施压，逼迫对方停止在有争议水域的油气勘探。隶属于中国交通运输部的网站 myship.com 的数据显示，过去一周，该钻井平台位于中国以南约 70 海里、越南东北 120 海里的位置。</p>
<p>The first fence-mending gathering, called the Vietnam-China Border Defense Friendship Exchange Program, took place in 2014 and was intended to promote bilateral trust. The meeting this week was</p>	<p>双方第一次修复关系的会晤，即越中边境国防友好交流活动在 2014 年举行，意在促进互信。外界本以为本周的会议包括打击跨境犯罪的演习。</p>

expected to include a drill on fighting cross-border crime.	
Xu Liping, a researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing who specializes in Vietnam and Southeast Asia, said that the countries were expected to disagree over territorial claims in the South China Sea. But they have established frameworks to defuse disagreements through government channels as well as through the two countries' Communist parties, he added.	北京的中国社会科学院专门研究越南和东南亚问题的研究员许利平说，两国预计会在南海的领土主张上有分歧。但他接着表示，双方已经建起了通过政府渠道，以及两国的共产党来化解分歧的框架。
In the end, the two countries "will come out and resolve this problem since both want stability," Mr. Xu said.	许利平说，两国最终“会出来解决这个问题，因为双方都希望稳定”。
Le Hong Hiep, a research fellow at the Iseas Yusof Ishak Institute in Singapore, agreed with that conclusion, but warned that new tensions could emerge in the short term. China appears increasingly eager to stop Vietnam from growing too close to Japan and the United States, he said.	新加坡尤索夫伊萨东南亚研究所(Iseas Yusof Ishak Institute)的研究员黎洪和(Le Hong Hiep)同意这个结论，但也警告，短期可能还会出现新的紧张关系。他说，中国似乎越来越急于阻止越南与日美靠得太近。
"As Vietnam tries to achieve its economic growth targets, it is planning to exploit more oil from the South China Sea," Mr. Hiep wrote in an email. "As such, the chance for confrontation at sea may also increase."	"在越南努力实现其经济增长目标之际，它计划从南海开采更多石油，"黎洪和在电子邮件中写道。"就这一点而言，在海上发生冲突的可能性恐怕还会增加。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/china-vietnam-south-china-sea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/china-vietnam-south-china-sea
U.S. Pressed to Pursue Deal to Freeze North Korea Missile Tests	美国会迫于压力重启朝核谈判吗？
WASHINGTON — The Trump administration has come under growing pressure to open negotiations on a temporary freeze on North Korea's nuclear and missile tests in return for reducing the American military footprint in the Korean Peninsula, according to American officials and foreign diplomats.	华盛顿——据美国官员和外国外交使节透露，特朗普政府面临着越来越大的压力，重启临时冻结朝鲜核试验和导弹试验的谈判，以换取美国减少在朝鲜半岛的军事足迹。

<p>Versions of the proposal, floated by Beijing for several months, have been revived several times this week, first by South Korea's newly installed president and then by China's foreign minister and one of its top military officials in talks on Wednesday with Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis.</p>	<p>北京提出的这个建议的各种版本已经出现好几个月了，本周它又被重新提起了几次，先是韩国新任总统，然后是在中国国务委员和一名高级军事官员周三与国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W Tillerson)和国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)举行的对话中。</p>
<p>But White House officials say they are not interested in any proposal that would require the United States to lift military or economic pressure on the North, even in return for a moratorium on tests. Instead, Mr. Tillerson and Mr. Mattis publicly pressed the Chinese to exert more diplomatic and economic pressure on Pyongyang, though President Trump indicated on Twitter on Tuesday that he had just about given up on obtaining help from the Chinese.</p>	<p>但白宫官员表示，对于任何建议要求美国解除对朝鲜军事或经济压力的建议，他们都不感兴趣，哪怕这么做可以让朝鲜暂停试验。相反，蒂勒森和马蒂斯公开向中国施压，要求它对平壤施加更大的外交和经济压力，虽然特朗普周二在 Twitter 上表示，他差不多要放弃从中国人那里获得帮助了。</p>
<p>"China understands that the United States regards North Korea as our top security threat," Mr. Tillerson told reporters at a news conference after meetings with his Chinese counterpart, Yang Jiechi, and Gen. Fang Fenghui, in the first security dialogue with Beijing conducted by the Trump administration. "We reiterated to China that they have a diplomatic responsibility to exert much greater economic and diplomatic pressure on the regime if they want to prevent further escalation in the region."</p>	<p>"中国明白美国把朝鲜当作最大的安全威胁。我们向中国重申，如果要防止该地区局势进一步升级，他们有外交上的责任，对那个政权施加更大的经济 and 外交压力。"蒂勒森在和中国同行杨洁篪以及房峰辉将军会面之后，在记者招待会上对记者说道。这是特朗普政府上台后第一次与北京举行安全对话。</p>
<p>But like his predecessors, Mr. Trump is gradually learning that for all its talk about cooperation, China is deeply reluctant to take any measures that could seriously destabilize the North Korean government, for fear the country might collapse or be absorbed by the South.</p>	<p>但就像他的几届前任一样，特朗普正逐渐认识到，虽然中国口头上主张合作，但因为担心朝鲜会崩溃、被韩国合并，并不愿意采取任何可能严重破坏朝鲜政府稳定的举措。</p>
<p>So China's strategy has been to buy time — and preserve the status quo</p>	<p>所以中国主张通过谈判来冻结试验，其策略就是争取时间，保持现状。这种</p>

<p>— with talks that may be linked to some kind of testing freeze. They may now have a new advocate of that approach, President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, who was elected on a platform pledging resumed engagement with the North. On Tuesday, he embraced a similar idea, telling Norah O’Donnell of CBS News in an interview that a freeze could be a way station to a second phase of talks that would “achieve the complete dismantling of North Korea’s nuclear program.”</p>	<p>方法现在可能有一个新的支持者，那就是韩国新总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)，他在竞选期间承诺要恢复与朝鲜的接触。本周二，他在接受 CBS 新闻台诺拉·奥唐奈(Norah O’Donnell)的采访时，谈到了一个类似的想法。他说，冻结可能是进入第二阶段谈判——“彻底取消朝鲜核计划”的一条渠道。</p>
<p>In an interview broadcast on Wednesday, the North Korean ambassador to India, Kye Chun-yong, said his country was willing to consider a moratorium on nuclear and ballistic missile tests if the United States and South Korea stopped their annual joint military exercises.</p>	<p>朝鲜驻印度大使桂春英(Kye Chun Yong)周三在接受媒体采访时表示，如果美韩停止举行年度联合军事演习，朝鲜愿意考虑暂停核试验和弹道导弹试验。</p>
<p>“Under certain circumstances, we are willing to talk in terms of freezing nuclear testing or missile testing,” Mr. Kye said, speaking in English. “For instance, if the American side completely stops big, large-scale military exercises temporarily or permanently, then we will also temporarily stop. Let’s talk about how to solve the Korean issue peacefully.”</p>	<p>“在某些情况下，我们愿意就冻结核试验或导弹试验进行谈判，”桂春英用英语说道。“比如，如果美方暂时或永久性地完全停止大规模军事演习，我们也会暂时停止。让我们一起讨论如何和平解决朝鲜问题吧。”</p>
<p>But to American officials, a freeze is a trap that previous administrations have stepped into. The Clinton administration tried a freeze in 1994 that the North Koreans first cheated on and then openly discarded early in the administration of President George W. Bush. At the end of Mr. Bush’s term, a second such freeze and partial dismantlement of a nuclear reactor was negotiated, only to be abandoned by the North Koreans as soon as President Barack Obama entered office.</p>	<p>但对美国官员来说，冻结是一个陷阱，之前多届政府都陷入其中。克林顿政府在 1994 年尝试过冻结，但朝鲜先是作弊，然后在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统政府成立初期公开撕毁协议。在布什任期结束时，双方又通过谈判达成了一份此类冻结和部分拆除一个核反应堆的协议。但贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统一上台，朝鲜就废除了该协议。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson himself rejected the idea of such a negotiated freeze when</p>	<p>今年年初访问韩国时，蒂勒森自己也反对通过谈判达成冻结协议这个想法，</p>

<p>he visited South Korea early this year, saying that it would simply enshrine “a comprehensive set of capabilities” that North Korea has already developed, a reference to its arsenal of a dozen or more nuclear weapons and a growing fleet of short- and medium-range missiles that can hit American troops in the region, along with South Korea and Japan.</p>	<p>称这只是把朝鲜已经发展出来的“一整套能力”珍藏供奉起来。他指的是朝鲜由十多件核武器，以及数量越来越多的短程和中程导弹组成的武器库。那些导弹能够打击美国在该地区的驻军，以及韩国和日本。</p>
<p>But the idea has been embraced by some longtime Korea experts, including former Defense Secretary William J. Perry, who say that it is the only way to buy some time before North Korea successfully tests an intercontinental ballistic missile that could reach the United States.</p>	<p>但这个主意得到了一些资深朝鲜问题专家的支持，包括前国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)。佩里说，这是在朝鲜成功试射可抵达美国的洲际弹道导弹之前，唯一可以争取到一些时间的办法。</p>
<p>All the other options available to the United States have major drawbacks. They include secondary sanctions on Chinese banks and companies doing business with North Korea; a military strike; or simple acceptance of North Korea as a nuclear power.</p>	<p>美国可以采纳的其他选择都存在着严重不足。这些选择包括对与朝鲜有业务往来的中国银行和企业实行二级制裁、军事打击或接受朝鲜的核国家地位。</p>
<p>Secondary sanctions could ignite a trade war. Even a limited military strike could lead North Korea to attack Seoul with conventional weapons, with potentially catastrophic results. And few in the United States government are ready to accept North Korea as an established nuclear power.</p>	<p>二级制裁可能会引发贸易战。即便是有限的军事打击也可能促使朝鲜用常规武器攻击首尔，造成人员伤亡。而在美国政府内部，鲜有人做好了承认朝鲜已是一个核国家的准备。</p>
<p>Without a clear alternative, the Trump administration remains committed to urging China to crack down on Pyongyang. Some 90 percent of North Korea’s trade is with China. And although China recently banned imports of North Korea coal, overall trade between the two countries has actually been increasing.</p>	<p>在没有明确替代方案的情况下，特朗普政府依然致力于敦促中国压制平壤。朝鲜大约 90%的贸易是和中国进行的。而且，尽管中国最近禁止进口朝鲜的煤炭，但两国之间的总体贸易其实一直在增长。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson said countries around the world were cracking down on</p>	<p>蒂勒森说，全世界的国家都在打击朝鲜用来为其核计划提供资金的活动，“我</p>

activities North Korea uses to fund its weapons programs, "and we hope China will do their part as well."	们希望中国也承担起自己的责任”。
Mr. Mattis vowed to "continue to take necessary measures to defend ourselves and our allies."	马蒂斯则发誓要“继续采取必要措施，保卫自己和我们的盟友”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/north-korea-missle-tests	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170622/north-korea-missle-tests
Dangerous Exploits: Otto Warmbier and the Risks of Travel to North Korea	危险的旅行：那年我带儿子去朝鲜
Times Insider delivers behind-the-scenes insights from The New York Times. In this piece, Craig S. Smith a correspondent for The Times, who raised his family in Shanghai, Paris and Hong Kong, writes about an April 2015 trip he took to North Korea with his son, True.	“时报内情”专栏为读者呈现《纽约时报》报道的幕后故事。在这篇文章中，时报记者克雷格·S·史密斯(Craig S. Smith)讲述了他在2015年4月带着儿子特鲁(True)去朝鲜旅行的经历。他曾携家人在上海、巴黎和香港生活。
My heart breaks for Otto Warmbier, the 22-year-old American student who died Monday after returning home from North Korea in a vegetative state. His crime: He was young and curious, possibly mischievous and certainly naïve.	22岁的美国学生奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)让我感到心痛，他在植物人状态下从朝鲜被送回家后，于周一去世了。他的错不过是：年轻、好奇，可能有点淘气，但肯定是太天真。
Mr. Warmbier's ordeal makes me shudder, not only for his tragic fate but also because less than a year before Mr. Warmbier's arrest, I had traveled to North Korea. And I had taken my teenage son.	瓦姆比尔的遭遇令我不寒而栗，这不仅是为他悲惨的命运，也是因为在瓦姆比尔被捕前不到一年的时候，我曾经去过朝鲜，而且还带上了我十多岁的儿子。
It has become fashionable to treat North Korea as a kitschy joke. Vice, the millennial-focused media company, has made entertaining, snarky videos there. They accompanied Dennis Rodman to see Kim Jong-un, but Mr. Rodman didn't seem to understand that the trip was a stunt and not Ping-Pong diplomacy. North Korea is not a joke, as Mr. Warmbier's experience has shown.	外界一直很流行把朝鲜当成一个俗气的玩笑。专注于千禧一代的媒体公司Vice在那里拍摄了一些既娱乐又尖酸的视频。他们陪着丹尼斯·罗德曼(Dennis Rodman)去见金正恩(Kim Jong-un)，但罗德曼似乎不认为这趟旅程是一个噱头或乒乓外交。朝鲜不是一个笑话，瓦姆比尔的经历说明了这一点。
Most tourists to North Korea are Chinese, for whom the country is a	去朝鲜的游客大多是中国人，对他们来说，那是一个有点让人回到毛泽东时

<p>sort of nostalgic throwback to Maoist days. But there are a handful of companies that market North Korean tours to Westerners. They package otherwise dreary trips in cheerful and quirky wrappings, targeting young people who are looking for adventure. The Pyongyang Beer Festival is a typical offering.</p>	<p>代的国家。但也有一些公司将朝鲜作为一个旅游地推销给西方游客。他们把本身有些可怕的旅行进行欢乐而离奇的包装，然后将目标指向寻找冒险经历的年轻人。平壤啤酒节就是一个典型的宣传项目。</p>
<p>But the tour companies are simply agents. Once people cross the border, a North Korean travel bureau takes over, shepherding visitors through fixed itineraries meant to show as little of the impoverished country as possible while bringing in badly needed hard currency. Most people are treated to the same things: stops at socialist-realist monuments and vast, empty squares; cavernous state-owned restaurants serving desultory meals (fried fish, mounds of shredded cabbage), and a brief ride between two stations on Pyongyang's metro — the only real brush with North Koreans that most visitors ever get.</p>	<p>但这些旅游公司只是代理。人们一旦越过边境，就会被朝鲜旅游局接手，然后被领着进行固定的旅游行程，朝鲜这么做的目的是尽可能少地暴露这个国家贫穷的一面，同时又带来它所急需的硬通货。大多数人体验到的都是同样的东西：参观社会主义-现实主义风格的纪念碑和巨大、空旷的广场；在巨大的国有餐厅用一些随意的餐饭（炸鱼和一堆切碎的卷心菜），在平壤地铁中短暂地乘坐一站——这是大多数游客真正接触到朝鲜人的唯一机会。</p>
<p>I had long been curious about the shuttered country. I also wanted at least one of my sons to see the Stalinist-style state before it disappears so that they can understand what China was like before they lived there.</p>	<p>我一直对这个与世隔绝的国家感到好奇。也想让我的至少一个儿子在这个斯大林风格的国家消失之前看看它，这样他们就能明白中国在我们去那里生活之前是什么样子。</p>
<p>I spent my 20s in China when the country was still emerging from the Cultural Revolution. Almost everyone wore blue, green or gray. There were no private cars, and bicycles still crowded the streets. Restaurants were state-owned, there was no commercial advertising and people spoke to outsiders in maddening propagandistic platitudes. I wanted my sons to understand how far China had come to be the gritty, growing consumer-driven land of malls and office towers that they</p>	<p>我二十几岁那些年是在中国度过的，当时中国刚刚从文化大革命的阴影中走出。几乎所有人都穿着蓝色、绿色或灰色的衣服。没有私家车，街上拥挤的是自行车车流。餐厅是国有的，没有商业广告，人们跟外来者说话都是一些让人抓狂的宣传套话。我想让我的儿子明白，中国变成他们如今所认识的这个遍布购物中心和办公楼、日益由消费者驱动的活生生的国家，经过了多么遥远的路途。</p>

know today.	
I booked a private tour of North Korea through one of the agencies.	我通过一家旅行社预定了一趟朝鲜私家游。
Things started off-kilter. Hours before we left Hong Kong, I put my passport through the washing machine. It came out curled like a faded denim flower and was still damp when we arrived in China to change to a Russian-built Tupolev plane. A Chinese immigration officer smelled the passport and consulted with his superior before letting me pass. The North Korean immigration officials seemed less suspicious, though the passport looked doctored.	旅途的开始有点波折。在离开香港几小时前，我误将护照放进了洗衣机。拿出来时它皱巴巴的，像褪色的牛仔布花，而且在我抵达中国换乘一架俄罗斯产图波列夫(Tupolev)飞机时，它依然是湿的。一位中国移民官闻了闻护照，咨询了他的上级，才放我通行。朝鲜移民官看起来没那么疑心，尽管这护照看起来像被做了手脚。
Our North Korean guides met my son and me at the airport: a chatty woman carrying a designer handbag and a taciturn man in a suit, who rarely spoke and was clearly there to listen and observe.	我和儿子在机场见到了我们的朝鲜导游：一位拿着名牌包的健谈女子，还有一名身着西装的沉默男子，他几乎没有讲话，显然是来倾听和观察的。
Our guides instructed us not to photograph construction sites, military objects or soldiers, which was a significant constraint in a country where about five out of every 100 people are in uniform. They also instructed us not to cut the legs or heads out of the frame when photographing statues of North Korea's founder Kim Il-sung and his son Kim Jong-il.	导游指示我们不要拍建筑工地、军事建筑或士兵——在一个每 100 人里就有 5 人穿制服的国家，这是一个不小的限制。他们也嘱咐我们，在拍朝鲜开国元勋金日成(Kim Il-sung)和他儿子金正日的雕像时，一定要拍全像，不要漏掉腿或头。
We were taken from the airport in a minibus directly to monumental statues of the men, referred to as "the generals," on Mansu Hill in the center of the city. There, we were warned not to chew gum or stand with our hands in our pockets. We were instructed to buy bouquets of flowers from a kiosk, bow before the statues and lay the flowers at their feet. Only then were we taken to our hotel on an island in the Taedong River, which winds through the center of Pyongyang.	我们从机场直接被一辆小型公共汽车带去位于平壤中心的万寿台，参观这两位雕塑——他们被称为“将军”。在那里，我们被警告不要嚼口香糖，或把手插在兜里站着，也被告知要从一个售货亭买花束，在雕塑前鞠躬，然后把花放在雕塑脚下。之后，我们才被带往流经平壤市区的大同江中一座岛上的酒店。

<p>We stayed at the same run-down place as Mr. Warmbier did on his fateful journey — the hotel where most Western tourists are housed. The place was almost empty, but we were warned not to venture unaccompanied beyond the gate or it would “cause problems.” On our first night, our female guide turned back to us as she was leaving and made us to promise that we wouldn’t leave.</p>	<p>我们入住的这座破败的酒店，正是瓦姆比尔在自己那趟灾难性的旅程中所住的地方——大多数西方游客都住在这里。这个地方几乎是空的，但我们被警告不要在无人陪伴的情况下到大门外去冒险，否则就会“造成问题”。入住的第一晚，我们的女向导在要离开的时候又转回来，要我们承诺不会离开酒店。</p>
<p>We did not leave.</p>	<p>我们没有离开。</p>
<p>Instead, we spent evenings in the underground entertainment rooms, bowling in the poorly maintained alley (the pins often toppled of their own accord), or playing blackjack in the Chinese-operated “casino.”</p>	<p>作为替代，我们晚上在地下娱乐室消磨时间，在维护很差的场地打保龄球（球瓶经常自己就倒了），或在中国人运营的“赌场”玩21点。</p>
<p>We covered quite a bit of ground during our visit, from the northern mountains to the southern demilitarized zone. Though it is forbidden to photograph between cities, I took pictures surreptitiously, much to my son’s consternation. The countryside looks like a lot of places in northern Asia — dry and brown in April — with oxen pulling carts, and few motorized vehicles.</p>	<p>旅行期间我们去了不少地方，从北部的山区到南部的非军事区。尽管在城市之间穿行时禁止拍照，但我还是偷偷拍了一些，这让我儿子非常震惊。朝鲜的乡村看起来和亚洲北部的许多地方类似——在4月是干的，一片棕黄色——有牛在拉车，也有少量机动车。</p>
<p>The most striking thing was how well ordered the whitewashed villages were and how every possible piece of arable land — even steep hillsides — had been plowed and planted. Of course, we were on roads open to foreigners: Who’s to say what lay unseen beyond the horizon.</p>	<p>最引人注目的是，这些被粉刷过的村庄是那么井然有序，每一片有耕种潜力的土地——哪怕是陡峭的山坡——都被犁过和种植了作物。当然，我们是行驶在对外国人开放的道路上：谁知道在我们看不到的地方会是什么景象。</p>
<p>I know that we passed about 10 miles from the Yongbyon nuclear complex on one side and about 25 miles from the notorious labor camp No. 14 on the other. Every request to stop and see something of North Korean life, even shops in the cities, was denied.</p>	<p>我知道我们在北边过了宁边核设施又开了10英里（约合16公里），在另一头过了臭名昭著的14号劳改营后又行驶了大约25英里（约合40公里）。每次请求停下来看一看朝鲜的生活，哪怕是城市里的商店，都遭到了拒绝。</p>
<p>As we drove, our guides asked nearly as many questions of me as I did</p>	<p>车行驶途中，两位导游问我的问题几乎跟我问他们的一样多。他们多次问到</p>

<p>of them. They repeatedly inquired about my work. In my visa application, I said that I managed a translation company in Beijing. It was true to a point; I was the managing director of The New York Times's Chinese-language operations there, which translates Times stories into Chinese.</p>	<p>我的工作。在申请签证时，我说自己在北京管理一家翻译公司。这在某种程度上是真的；我当时是《纽约时报》中文网的总经理，那里会将时报的文章翻译成中文。</p>
<p>Their questions were unsettling, however, and I stuck to my story as much as my smile. They talked a lot about how many spies they have in North Korea, and I realized this wasn't a game I should be playing with my son by my side.</p>	<p>不过，他们的问题让人有些不安，我尽可能微笑着坚持自己的说法。他们谈论了许多有关朝鲜有多少间谍的话题，我意识到我其实不该带儿子来这里。</p>
<p>On the last day, my son asked if we could go back to see the monumental statues of the generals. The guides seemed puzzled, even perturbed, but acquiesced. When we got there, I lost track of our male guide, but he soon joined us. On the way back, he and I fell behind my son and our female guide.</p>	<p>最后一天，儿子问我们能不能再去看看两位将军的纪念雕塑。两位向导一脸迷惑，甚至有点不安，但他们同意了。到那以后，我的男向导一度不见了，不过后来他又加入了我们。在回去的路上，他和我走在我儿子和女向导的后面。</p>
<p>"Why did you want to visit the generals again?" he asked. I explained that because we had begun our trip there, my son wanted to end it there. He fell silent as we approached an outbuilding. "Would you write that down?" he finally asked. I imagined being proffered a guest book where visitors wrote glowing tributes and answered yes.</p>	<p>"你们为什么想再去看将军的雕塑呢？"他问道。我解释说是因为我们的旅行是从那开始的，我儿子也想在那里结束。在我们走向一座附属建筑物时，他陷入了沉默。"你会把这写下来吗？"他最终问道。我想象着有人递上来一本访客留言簿，供游客写下热情洋溢的赞美之辞，然后回答说是的。</p>
<p>A man came out of the outbuilding and they conferred. Then the guide said I only needed to tell him the reason again, and he would go inside and explain. I repeated what I had said. Curious, I followed him into the building.</p>	<p>一名男子从那座建筑走出来，他们协商了一下。然后导游说，我只需要把理由再跟他讲一遍，他会进去解释。我重复了刚才讲过的话。因为好奇，我跟着他进了那座建筑。</p>
<p>There was no guest book inside, but rather a group of men in military uniforms. They seemed annoyed that I was there and motioned for me</p>	<p>里面没有留言簿，但有一群身着军服的男子。看到我出现在那里，他们似乎有些恼怒，做手势让我到外面去。过了一会，导游出来了。"他们满意了，"</p>

to step outside. After a moment, my guide reappeared. "They are satisfied," he said.	他说。
It was then I realized that we had fallen under suspicion. In retrospect, given what happened to Mr. Warmbier, the entire trip was an unnecessary risk. The obfuscation about my identity, my damp and beaten passport, the surreptitiously taken photos — some of them cutting the head off Kim Il-sung — could easily have been used to construe nefarious intent.	那时我才意识到我们受到了怀疑。考虑到瓦姆比尔的遭遇，现在回头看，整个旅程都是一场没必要的冒险。有关我身份的困惑，我那皱巴巴的湿护照，还有那些偷偷拍下的照片——有些漏拍了金日成的头——都可以轻易地被用来解释成有恶毒的意图。
On the plane back to China, I picked up a copy of the English-language Pyongyang Daily. "Nukes will put an end to DPRK-US Standoff," a headline read, referring to the uneasy relationship between the U.S. and Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the North's official name.	在返回中国的飞机上，我拿起一份英文版的《平壤日报》(Pyongyang Daily)。“核武器将终结朝美僵局，”其中一篇文章的标题这样写道，指的是美国和朝鲜人民民主共和国此前的不和。
"The DPRK will advance the timetable for the great war."	"朝鲜会推进这场伟大战争的日程。"
A lot of people say I was stupid. But it's easy to underestimate the danger of a place like North Korea, to feel that it's not real.	有许多人说我当时的行为很傻。但人们很容易低估去朝鲜这种地方的危险性，会觉得它不是真的。
Mr. Warmbier was naïve, and so was I.	瓦姆比尔很天真，我也一样。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170623/dangerous-exploits-otto-warmbier-and-the-risks-of-travel-to-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170623/dangerous-exploits-otto-warmbier-and-the-risks-of-travel-to-north-korea
South Korea Leader Hopes for Unified Olympic Team With the North	文在寅提议朝韩联合组队参加 2018 年冬奥会
SEOUL, South Korea — President Moon Jae-in of South Korea proposed on Saturday that his country and North Korea form a unified team to compete in the 2018 Winter Olympics, to be held in the city of Pyeongchang in the South.	韩国首尔——韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)周六提议韩国和朝鲜联合组队，参加在韩国城市平昌举行的 2018 年冬奥会。
Mr. Moon made the overture during a speech at the opening ceremony of a World Taekwondo championship in the city of Muju in South	文在寅是在韩国茂朱的世界跆拳道锦标赛开幕式上发表讲话时提出这一建议的。朝鲜没有参加该锦标赛，但派出了一支由朝鲜奥林匹克委员会

<p>Korea. The North does not compete in the championship but sent a demonstration team, led by Jang Woong, its delegate to the International Olympic Committee. It was the first sports exchange since Mr. Moon took office.</p>	<p>(International Olympic Committee)代表姜雄（Jang Woong，音）率领的表演队。这是文在寅上台后两国进行的首次体育交流。</p>
<p>The South Korean president, who advocates dialogue and reconciliation with North Korea, recalled past instances where the two Koreas fielded joint teams in international sports competitions and their national teams marched together in Olympic Games.</p>	<p>主张同朝鲜对话并达成和解的文在寅回忆了过去朝韩联合组队参加国际体育比赛，以及两国代表队在奥运会开幕式上携手亮相的情况。</p>
<p>"I want to see the same glory again," he said, asking Mr. Jang for cooperation. "I want to feel the same Olympic sensation."</p>	<p>"我希望再次目睹同样的盛况，"他说，并请姜雄合作。"我希望感受到同样的奥运情。"</p>
<p>If they form a unified team for the Pyeongchang Olympics, it would be a major milestone in inter-Korean relations. South Korean officials hope such a feat would help create a thaw on the Korean Peninsula after years of tensions spurred by the North's nuclear and missile tests.</p>	<p>如果联合组队参加平昌奥运会，这将是朝韩关系的重大里程碑。数年来，朝鲜的导弹和核试验导致双边关系紧张。韩国官方希望这样一项成就就能够有助于缓和朝鲜半岛的紧张局势。</p>
<p>North Korea has yet to announce whether it wants to attend the Pyeongchang Olympics. The North and South remain bitter political and sports rivals.</p>	<p>朝鲜尚未宣布是否愿意参加平昌冬奥会。朝鲜和韩国在政治和体育上依然势不两立。</p>
<p>When the South hosted the 1988 Summer Olympics, in Seoul, the North boycotted it. But strong ethnic nationalism also compels people in one Korea to cheer for the other Korea when it competes with any other country, especially Japan, which once ruled the Korean Peninsula as a colony.</p>	<p>韩国 1988 年在首尔举办夏季奥运会时，遭到朝鲜的抵制。但当韩国或朝鲜与另一个国家，尤其是曾对朝鲜半岛实行殖民统治的日本比赛时，强烈的族群民族主义还是会促使双方民众为彼此加油。</p>
<p>Efforts by both sides to seek reconciliation through sports exchanges have sometimes led to breakthroughs. In 1991, the two Koreas fielded a joint team to an international table-tennis championship and</p>	<p>双方通过体育交流达成和解的努力，有时会取得突破。1991 年，双方联合组队参加世界乒乓球锦标赛和足球世青赛。</p>

international youth soccer tournament.	
In 2000, the year the two countries held their historic first summit meeting, their delegations marched together at the opening ceremony of the Sydney Olympics. They again marched together at the 2004 Athens Olympics, using the single name "Korea" and carrying a "Korea is one" flag. But they competed separately in 2000 and 2004.	2000年，韩朝举行历史性的首次峰会，两国的代表队也一起亮相悉尼奥运会的开幕式。在2004年的雅典奥运会上，两国以“Korea”作为名称再次共同入场，高举“朝鲜半岛是一家”的旗帜出场。但在这两届奥运会上，两国均单独比赛。
The potential implications of millions of Koreans cheering together for their unified team could be huge – a prospect that could further advance Mr. Moon's policy of promoting dialogue and exchanges with the North.	数以百万计的朝鲜半岛民众一起为联队加油可能会带来巨大的潜在影响。它可能会进一步推进文在寅促进与朝鲜对话和交流的政策。
But past efforts to form a unified Olympic team have all faltered over politically delicate details such as whether a joint team should have an equal number of players from each side, which side should choose the head coach and where the team would train.	但过去组建联合奥运会代表队的努力都因政治上的敏感细节而受阻，如联队中两国的运动员人数是否应该均等、哪一方挑选总教练和代表队在哪儿训练等等。
Such efforts for unity in sports also provide a testing ground for overcoming obstacles to reunification. For instance, after seven decades of division, athletes from the two Koreas use sharply different sports vocabulary. In South Korea, broadcasts of soccer matches are interspersed with English terms like "goal post," "penalty kick" and "midfield." In the North, where state linguists abhor foreign terminology, athletes use Korean translations not readily understandable to South Korean players.	为联合参赛而作出的这类努力，也为克服统一面临的障碍提供了试验机会。比如，经历了70年的分裂后，两国运动员的体育用语明显不同。韩国播出的足球比赛节目夹杂着“goal post（球门柱）”、“penalty kick（罚点球）”和“midfield（中场）”这样的英语术语，但在官方语言学家讨厌外国术语的朝鲜，运动员用的是经过翻译的朝鲜语版本，对韩国运动员来说，那些说法并不好懂。
The two Koreas have even developed different versions of taekwondo, their traditional martial art. The North is promoting the rival International Taekwondo Federation. The South's version became an	朝韩甚至在它们的传统武术跆拳道上，也发展出了不同的版本。朝鲜正在推广与世界跆拳道联盟抗衡的国际跆拳道联盟(International Taekwondo Federation)，韩国的跆拳道则在2000年成为了奥运会比赛项目。

Olympic medal sport in 2000.	
On Saturday, Mr. Moon welcomed the North Korean taekwondo team to the South, which hopes to send its demonstration team to an International Taekwondo Federation competition to be held in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, in September.	周六，文在寅对赴韩的朝鲜跆拳道代表队表示欢迎。韩国也希望派自己的表演队参加9月在朝鲜首都平壤举行的一项国际跆拳道联盟比赛。
He said the two taekwondo federations' cooperation should inspire the two Koreas to work for a joint Olympic team. "Sports are a powerful tool to demolish walls and separation," he said.	他说，两个跆拳道联盟的合作应鼓舞双方为组建一支奥运会联合代表队而努力。“体育是一件消除隔阂和分裂的强大工具，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170626/korea-joint-winter-olympics	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170626/korea-joint-winter-olympics
Hard Life Among the Dead in the Philippines	与死者为邻：建在坟地里的马尼拉棚户区
MANILA, Philippines — Manila North Cemetery, opened in 1904, is one of the oldest and largest in the Philippines. Its elaborate mausoleums and endless rows of humble, stacked tombs are home to an estimated 1 million of the dead — and a few thousand of the living.	菲律宾马尼拉——建成于1904年的马尼拉北部公墓(Manila North Cemetery)，是菲律宾最大、最古老的公墓之一。这里既有精心建造的大型陵墓，也有一排排不起眼的、挤挤挨挨的小坟头，是大约100万亡灵以及几千个活人的家园。
The final resting place of presidents, movie stars and literary icons, the cemetery is also inhabited by some of Manila's poorest people. Many live in the crypts and mausoleums of wealthy families, who pay them a stipend to clean and watch over them.	除了充当总统、电影明星和文学偶像最后的安息地，此处公墓还是一些最贫穷的马尼拉人的栖身之所。很多人住在富裕人家的地穴和陵墓里，受雇为他们打扫和看管那些地方。
Others find different ways to engage the economy of death and burial. "There is really no work here inside the cemetery, so I taught myself how to do this in 2007," Ferdinand Zapata, 39, said as he chiseled the name of a dead man into an ornate marble headstone.	另外一些人则以不同的方式参与到葬丧经济中来。“公墓里真的没什么工作，于是我在2007年自学了做这个，”现年39岁的费迪南德·萨帕塔(Ferdinand Zapata)边说边把一位死者的名字刻在华丽的大理石墓碑上。
"This is the best job in the cemetery because you don't have a boss," said Zapata, who grew up in the cemetery and has raised two children	“这是公墓里最好的工作，因为没有老板管着，”在公墓内长大成人并在这里养育了两个孩子的萨帕塔说。“不过造龛位和陵墓的泥瓦匠能赚到更多钱。”

<p>here. "The masons who make the niches and mausoleums can earn more, though."</p>	
<p>As many as one-quarter of Manila's 12 million people are "informal settlers." Those in the cemetery prefer its relative quiet and safety to the city's dangerous shantytowns. The resourcefulness needed to live a life of such insecurity is on full display here.</p>	<p>马尼拉的 1200 万人口中，有四分之一是“非正式栖居者”。住在公墓里的人看中的是，比起市区危险的棚户区，这里相对而言更安静和安全。要过如此不稳定的生活是需要聪明才智的，这一点在这里得到淋漓尽致的展示。</p>
<p>In mausoleums, and in makeshift structures built over tombs, families go about their days. They chat, play cards and watch soap operas on TVs mounted near headstones or ornamental crosses.</p>	<p>人们在陵墓之内以及坟墓旁边的临时建筑物里过日子。他们聊天、玩牌，通过安放在墓碑或装饰性十字架旁边的电视机观看肥皂剧。</p>
<p>"Sometimes it's difficult living here," said Jane de Asis, 26, who lives in a classically designed mausoleum with a son, two sisters, her sisters' children and her mother, who is paid to take care of it. "We don't always have electricity and have no running water. It's especially hard in the summer, when it's so hot."</p>	<p>"这里的生活有时很艰难，"现年 26 岁的简·德阿齐兹(Jane de Asis)说。"我们并非总是有电和自来水。炎热的夏天尤其难熬。"德阿齐兹和她的一个儿子、两个姐妹、姐妹的孩子以及她的母亲一起，住在一个有着古典设计风格的陵墓里，她的母亲是被请来照管这座陵墓的。</p>
<p>At night, people sleep on the tombs. The thought of that may be jarring, but for the residents it is a practical choice. And many in this devoutly religious country see the boundary between the living and the dead as porous.</p>	<p>夜晚，人们在坟头上入睡。这一幕想来颇为诡异，但对公墓里的居民而言，这是一个颇为实际的选择。此外，在这个宗教盛行的国家里，很多人认为生死之间的界限很模糊。</p>
<p>Isidro Gonzalez, 74, likes to talk to his mother, he said as he sat with his back to her tomb, working on a crossword puzzle. "Maybe she can answer me, but so far, she has not!"</p>	<p>现年 74 岁的伊西德罗·冈萨雷斯(Isidro Gonzalez)喜欢跟自己的母亲交谈，他说他会背靠母亲的坟墓而坐，玩填字游戏。"或许她会回应我，但迄今为止还没有过！"</p>
<p>Electricity in these converted homes is jury-rigged, and most residents do not have running water. At the few public wells, people line up with carts loaded with empty water bottles, waiting to fill them up.</p>	<p>在这些经改造而来的居所里，电力设施是临时的，大多数居民都用不上自来水。几口公用水井边，人们推着装满空水瓶的平板车，排队等待取水。</p>
<p>Amid all of this, the normal business of a cemetery goes on. On a busy</p>	<p>公墓的正常业务就在所有这一切当中运转。繁忙的日子里，一天会有多达</p>

day there can be as many as 80 funerals.	80 场葬礼。
Some cemetery residents, like the 54-year-old man who calls himself Father Ramona, are paid by visiting families to lead prayers at a grave. Father Ramona sometimes wears a T-shirt bearing the face of Jesus.	到访公墓的家庭会让住在这里的一些人在某座坟前领祷，并向其支付酬劳。比如一个现年 54 岁、自称拉莫纳神父(Father Ramona)的男人，他有时会穿一件印有耶稣面庞的 T 恤。
The cemetery is so dense with tombs and crypts that a hearse often cannot reach its destination. Mourners must then carry the coffin the rest of the way, clambering over other tombs and through passageways between mausoleums.	这个公墓里密密匝匝满是坟墓和龕位，灵车常常无法顺利抵达目的地。于是哀悼者必须抬着棺槨越过其他坟墓，穿行在陵墓之间的通道上，走完剩下的一段路。
Glen Baleña, 26, was interred on a Sunday, which is always a busy day. Baleña died of a brain infection, his relatives said.	一个周日，现年 26 岁的格伦·巴莱纳(Glen Baleña)被埋葬于此——周日通常是繁忙的一天。巴莱纳的亲属说，他死于脑部感染。
Tombs are generally rented for five years. After that, if the relatives stop paying, the cemetery administrators will exhume the remains, after a grace period. Discarded bags of skulls and bones, some tangled in the threads of the clothes they were buried in, are a common sight.	坟墓的租期通常为五年。五年过后，如果死者亲属停止付费，公墓管理者会在宽限期结束后将遗骸掘出。被遗弃的装有尸骨的袋子很常见，有些尸骨就用死者下葬时的衣服缠绕着。
People leave offerings of snacks, drinks and sometimes cigarettes at their relatives' gravesides. Family members can often be seen there, saying prayers, lighting candles or just chatting.	人们会在亲人墓旁留下点心、酒水，有时还有香烟。常常可以看到死者的家人在墓前念祷文，点蜡烛，或者只是和死者说话。
On a recent morning, the acrid smell of burning methamphetamine — or shabu, as Filipinos call it — wafted through a remote corner of the cemetery. It led to a middle-age woman smoking the drug from a piece of foil, as her daughter held a newborn. Teenage boys nearby slept off their highs on tombstones or in hammocks.	最近的一个早上，燃烧安非他命——菲律宾人称之为“沙布”(shabu)——的刺激味道自公墓的一个偏僻角落散发开去。循着气味可以看到一名中年女子正在吸食箔纸上的毒品，她的女儿则抱着一名新生儿。旁边墓碑和吊床上的若干十几岁的男孩正在吸毒后的亢奋中昏昏睡去。
Residents say drug use and crime have been on the rise in recent years; Zapata, the headstone carver, dated it to roughly 2000, when slum clearance nearby led to a wave of new residents. President Rodrigo	一些居民称，吸毒和犯罪活动近年来不断增多；刻墓碑的萨帕塔说，这种情况可以追溯至 2000 年左右——当时，附近一个贫民窟遭到清理，进而引发一波新居民的迁入。罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)总统对毒贩和瘾君子

Duterte's bloody crackdown on drug dealers and addicts has also been felt at Manila North. In September, three men were killed here in what police called an anti-drug sting operation; they were said to have been trying to sell \$10 worth of shabu.	的血腥镇压，在马尼拉北部公墓也有所体现。去年9月，在警方所谓的禁毒诱捕行动中，三名男子在这里被杀；据说他们试图贩卖价值10美元的“沙布”。
Virginia Javier, 90, said residents now locked the gates to their tombs, which was not the case several years ago. "Since Duterte become president, every time there is a police raid here I go home to my children, usually," Javier said as she tended potted plants outside one of the 10 mausoleums she is paid to take care of.	现年90岁的维尔吉尼亚·哈维尔(Virginia Javier)说，现如今，人们会给通往他们所在坟墓的大门上锁，这是近几年才有的情况。“自从杜特地成为总统以来，每当警方突袭这里，我就会回家跟孩子们待在一起，经常是这样，”受雇照管十个陵墓的哈维尔边说边侍弄其中一个陵墓外的盆栽。
As dusk fell, many people advised an interpreter and me to leave, saying it was not safe to be walking around after dark.	黄昏时，很多人都建议我和翻译离开，说天黑以后四处逛并不安全。
During the day, new homes are built from modest tombs, as workers add makeshift concrete walls and roofs of corrugated iron, often scavenged from somewhere else.	那天，一些不起眼的坟墓正被改造成新家，工人们忙着添加简易水泥墙和瓦楞铁板屋顶——常常是从别的什么地方清理下来的。
As the heat of the day dies away, boys and young men play basketball on improvised courts, or a version of billiards that's popular in the slums of the Philippines.	白天的热气渐渐散去，男孩和年轻男子们在临时庭院里玩起了篮球，或者一种在菲律宾贫民窟里很流行的台球游戏。
Night often finds Gonzalez, the 74-year-old who was working on a crossword in his family crypt, sleeping there. But he is not a resident — he owns a condominium in Manila. His neighborhood, though, is more dangerous than the cemetery. As he put it, "The dead can't harm you."	现年74岁、在自家地穴边制作十字架的冈萨雷斯晚上经常会睡在那里。但他不是公墓的居民——他在马尼拉有一处公寓。不过，他所在的社区比公墓更危险。如他所说，“死人不会伤害你。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170626/manila-north-cemetery-philippines	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170626/manila-north-cemetery-philippines
China Jails Workers From Crown Resorts of Australia in Message to Casinos	澳大利亚博彩公司员工在华获刑

<p>BEIJING — China has sent the global gambling industry a message: Be careful when trawling for business there.</p>	<p>北京——中国已经向全球博彩业发出了一个信息：在中国网罗生意要小心。</p>
<p>A court in Shanghai on Monday sentenced three Australian employees of Crown Resorts to less than a year in prison each for illegally promoting gambling in China. Including the time they have already spent in prison, all three should be released in weeks or months. Thirteen other employees, one Malaysian and 12 Chinese, received similar sentences, the company said.</p>	<p>上海一家法院周一判处皇冠度假酒店集团的三名澳大利亚员工一年以下有期徒刑，他们的罪名是在中国境内非法推销赌博。把他们已经在监狱里度过的时间算进去，这三人应该都在几周或几个月内获释。皇冠集团说，另有13名其他雇员，包括一名马来西亚人和12名中国人，也被判处类似的刑期。</p>
<p>Crown, based in Australia, said in a news release that the court had sentenced Jason O'Connor, the vice president of its V.I.P. international operations, to 10 months in prison. Two other Australians, Pan Dan and Jerry Xuan, were each sentenced to nine months. They have been in detention since Oct. 14, the company said.</p>	<p>总部在澳大利亚的皇冠集团在一份新闻发布中说，法院判处公司国际贵宾部副总裁杰森·奥康纳(Jason O'Connor)10个月的监禁。另外两名澳大利亚人潘丹和宣杰瑞(Jerry Xuan)分别被判处九个月的徒刑。该公司表示，这三人自去年10月14日以来一直被关押。</p>
<p>Three more Crown employees were convicted but not fined or sentenced to prison.</p>	<p>另有三名皇冠雇员被定罪，但未被罚款或判刑。</p>
<p>Although gambling is illegal in mainland China, many Chinese flock to Macau — a special administrative region under Beijing's rule but governed by separate laws — as well as places like Australia, Singapore and the Philippines to try their luck. Many casino operators in those places try to lure Chinese high rollers, or big-stakes gamblers, to their properties by enticing them with rides on private jets, haute cuisine and swift visa approvals.</p>	<p>虽然在中国大陆赌博是非法的，但许多中国人涌入澳门，以及澳大利亚、新加坡和菲律宾等地试手气，澳门是归北京管辖的特别行政区，但有自己独立的法律。这些地方的许多赌场经营者通过提供乘坐私人飞机、高档美食，以及快速签证通道等服务，设法将中国豪赌者或下大赌注的赌徒吸引到自己的赌场。</p>
<p>But the accusations against Crown drew the industry's attention and were closely watched for a sense of how other operators should run their businesses. It is unusual for a high-ranking foreign executive to be</p>	<p>但是，对皇冠集团的指控引起了博彩业的注意和密切关注，指控被看作是向其他经营者应该如何经营业务发出的信号。外国企业的高级管理人员在中国受起诉的事情比较罕见，中国法律规定，对组织赌博活动或试图从赌博中获</p>

<p>prosecuted in China, but the law mandates a maximum sentence of as many as three years for organizing gambling sessions or trying to profit from the business.</p>	<p>利的人，可判处最高三年的有期徒刑。</p>
<p>“The uncertainty was stifling for a lot of casino operators because they didn’t exactly know how this was going to pan out and what the exact objections were because not much was made public,” said Sudhir Kalé, the founder of GamePlan Consultants, a gambling consultancy based in Australia that has advised Crown in the past.</p>	<p>“案子带来的不确定性让很多赌场经营者非常压抑，因为他们完全不知道这是怎么回事，不知道究竟是什么东西引起政府的反对，因为案子的情况大都没有公开，”GamePlan 咨询公司创始人苏德海尔·凯乐(Sudhir Kalé)说，这家设在澳大利亚的博彩业咨询公司以前曾为皇冠做过咨询。</p>
<p>“Most operators will also learn that, every now and then, the government does become very serious about implementing the laws in the strictest sense of the word, and therefore they will be a lot more subtle in terms of promoting their properties to the mainland Chinese market,” he said.</p>	<p>“大多数经营者也将了解到，政府的确会时不时地按照法律文字最严格的解释，非常认真地严格执行法律，因此经营者在向中国大陆市场推销自己的赌场时，将会用更不易觉察的方法，”他说。</p>
<p>The detentions followed a crackdown on South Korean casino chains in 2015, when the authorities arrested more than a dozen employees accused of luring Chinese tourists with free accommodations and prostitutes. They also come on the heels of President Xi Jinping’s crackdown on corruption, in which he warned against ostentatious displays of wealth, and at a time when the government is struggling to stem capital flight.</p>	<p>皇冠雇员被拘留的事情发生在 2015 年的打击韩国博彩连锁店之后，当时，当局拘捕了十几名被指控向中国游客提供免费住宿和妓女的韩国公司雇员。这也与国家主席习近平的反腐败运动伴随而来，习近平在反腐运动中警告官员不要摆阔气炫耀财富，同时中国政府也正在努力遏制资本外逃。</p>
<p>Australia has watched the case closely, and its prime minister, Malcolm Turnbull, has expressed concern. A spokeswoman for Australia’s Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said that consular officials would continue to aid the Australians and their families until they were released.</p>	<p>澳大利亚对此案密切关注，总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔曾表示担忧。澳大利亚外交贸易部一位发言人说，在这三名澳大利亚人获释之前，澳大利亚领事官员将继续为他们及家人提供帮助。</p>

<p>The detentions have also caught the attention of other foreign companies operating in China, where fears of increased government scrutiny are growing. Still, the sentences were lighter than the penalties meted out to some others that have come under the cross hairs of the Chinese government. In 2010, a senior executive at Rio Tinto, a mining giant, was sentenced to 10 years in prison in a case involving bribery and theft of commercial secrets.</p>	<p>这些人被拘留也引起了其他在中国经营的外国公司的关注，人们对政府审查力度越来越大的担忧在增长。不过，这次判的刑期比其他一些成为政府目标的人受到的处罚要轻。2010年，矿业巨头力拓集团的高级管理人员曾因涉及贿赂和盗窃商业秘密的案子被判处十年有期徒刑。</p>
<p>Chen Zhao, deputy director of Fudan University's China Center for Economic Studies in Shanghai, said he did not believe the Crown case meant that the government was putting foreign companies in its sights. "I believe that the Chinese government itself is very welcoming of all kinds of legitimate and reasonable investment, so I think this action isn't targeting a specific company, foreign investor or country," he said.</p>	<p>上海复旦大学中国经济研究中心副主任陈钊说，他不认为皇冠的案子意味着政府正在把外国公司作为惩罚的目标。“我相信，中国政府本身非常欢迎各种合法合理的投资，所以我认为，此次行动并不是针对特定的公司、外国投资者或国家的，”他说。</p>
<p>Crown said 16 of the 19 defendants were fined a total of \$1.3 million, which the company paid.</p>	<p>皇冠说，19名被告中有16名被判处总数为130万美元的罚款，公司已经替他们支付了罚款。</p>
<p>It is unclear what the case would mean for Crown's growth prospects in China. On its website, the company lists Hong Kong, another special administrative region governed by its own laws, as its only international representative office. In May, Crown sold its remaining stake in the Macau casino operator Melco Resorts & Entertainment for about \$1.2 billion.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚此案对皇冠在中国的发展前景有什么影响。公司在其网站上的国际代表处栏目只列了香港，香港是另一个有自己法律的特别行政区。今年5月，皇冠以约12亿美元的总价卖掉了公司持有的澳门博彩运营商新濠博亚娱乐(Melco Resorts & Entertainment)的剩余股份。</p>
<p>Although Macau, the world's largest gambling market, has been hurt by the campaign against graft, it has rebounded in recent months as new resorts have opened.</p>	<p>澳门是世界上最大的赌博市场，虽然受到反腐败运动的影响，但近几个月来，随着新度假胜地的开放，澳门的赌博业已开始复苏。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170627/crown-resorts-china-sen</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170627/crown-resorts-china-sen</p>

tencing	tencing
South Korea Voices Support for U.S. Antimissile System	韩国政府表态，愿继续支持萨德部署计划
SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea's foreign minister indicated strongly on Monday that her government would honor an agreement to deploy an American missile-defense system despite protests and economic retaliation from China.	韩国首尔——韩国外交部长周一强烈暗示，尽管受到中国的抗议和经济报复，但韩国政府会按照协议部署美国的导弹防御系统。
The deployment of the antimissile battery, known as Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad, had been approved under Park Geun-hye, the South Korean president who was ousted on corruption charges in March.	“末段高空防御系统”（Terminal High Altitude Area Defense，简称萨德）反导系统的部署是韩国前总统朴槿惠执政时批准的，朴槿惠已因腐败指控在今年3月被迫下台。
But President Moon Jae-in, who replaced Ms. Park in a special election last month, has cast doubt on the deal.	在上个月举行在特别选举中，文在寅取代朴槿惠担任总统，让人们对反导系统的继续部署产生了怀疑。
And the fate of the missile battery, some of whose key components have already been installed in South Korea, has threatened to become a contentious topic when Mr. Moon meets with President Trump in Washington this week.	文在寅于本周在华盛顿与特朗普会面时，反导系统继续部署的命运有成为有争议话题的危险，韩国已经安装了该系统的一些重要部分。
Since taking office, Mr. Moon has ordered his government to stop installing additional components of the Thaad battery until it completes a domestic review, including an environmental assessment.	文在寅上任后曾下令政府停止安装萨德反导系统的其他部分，直到韩国完成对其的评估，包括环境评估。
That move has provoked fears in Washington that Mr. Moon might be looking for an excuse to cancel the deal, even though he insisted that it did not mean that his government would reverse the decision made under Ms. Park.	此举引起了华盛顿的担忧，美国担心文在寅可能在寻找一个停止部署的借口，虽然他坚称，这并不意味着他的政府会扭转朴槿惠政府的决定。
On Monday, the South Korean foreign minister, Kang Kyung-wha, said the domestic review was to strengthen public support for the missile	周一，韩国外长康京和表示，国内评估是通过巩固反导系统的合法性，加强公众对其的支持。她称部署反导系统是“盟友间的决定”，并说韩国将“在相互

<p>system by shoring up its political legitimacy. Calling the deployment “an alliance decision,” she said South Korea would “continue to collaborate on the basis of mutual trust.”</p>	<p>信任的基础上继续合作”。</p>
<p>“My government has no intention to basically reverse the commitments made in the spirit of” the alliance, Ms. Kang said at a forum jointly organized by the South Korean daily JoongAng Ilbo and the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a think tank based in Washington.</p>	<p>“我国政府并不打算在本质上改变其本着（盟友）精神做出的承诺，”康京和在韩国报纸《中央日报》与华盛顿智库“战略与国际研究中心”联合举办的论坛上表示。</p>
<p>The United States and Ms. Park’s government had insisted that Thaad was necessary to guard against the growing ballistic missile threats from North Korea.</p>	<p>美国和朴槿惠的政府坚持认为，有必要部署萨德，以防范来自朝鲜的日益增长的弹道导弹威胁。</p>
<p>But China has vehemently criticized the Thaad deployment at its doorstep, calling it a threat to its own national security. In recent months, many South Korean brands have been boycotted in China in what was considered to be economic retaliation.</p>	<p>但中国强烈反对在自己的门口部署萨德，称其对国家安全构成威胁。近几个月来，许多韩国品牌在中国受到抵制，韩国认为这是经济报复。</p>
<p>On the campaign trail, Mr. Moon expressed doubt that Ms. Park’s decision was in the country’s best interest. He also questioned whether Thaad would be effective in defending South Korea from the North’s missiles.</p>	<p>在竞选活动中，文在寅曾对朴槿惠的决定是否符合国家的最大利益表示怀疑。他也曾怀疑“萨德”能否有效地保护韩国不受朝鲜导弹的打击。</p>
<p>As he and his conservative rivals have bickered over the system, it has become a crucial test of Mr. Moon’s attitude toward the alliance with Washington.</p>	<p>随着他与保守派对手们在部署萨德问题上不断争吵，这个问题已构成文在寅对韩国与美国联盟的态度的关键考验。</p>
<p>Since his election, however, Mr. Moon has sought to dispel misgivings that his government would weaken that relationship, repeatedly emphasizing its importance. With North Korea’s missile programs advancing, he has also vowed to bolster South Korea’s defense.</p>	<p>然而，自从当选以来，文在寅通过反复强调韩美联盟的重要性，一直在试图消除人们对他的政府会削弱这一联盟的疑虑。随着朝鲜导弹计划的推进，文在寅也发誓，要加强韩国的防务。</p>

<p>Ms. Kang's remark on Monday was one of the clearest indications from Mr. Moon's government that it would honor the Thaad deal for the sake of the alliance.</p>	<p>康京和周一的说法是来自文在寅政府最明确的信号之一，表明政府为了美韩联盟将遵守有关萨德的协议。</p>
<p>Two days earlier, thousands of demonstrators briefly encircled the American Embassy in central Seoul during a peaceful anti-Thaad march.</p>	<p>两天前，数千名示威者曾围着位于首尔中部的美国大使馆举行了反对萨德的短暂游行。</p>
<p>Ms. Kang also addressed another concern in Washington by saying that her government would not hurry to try to reopen a jointly run industrial complex in the North Korean city of Kaesong. South Korea closed the complex last year after the North's nuclear and long-range rocket tests.</p>	<p>康京和还消除了华盛顿的另一个忧虑，她说，韩国政府不会急于试图重新开启设在朝鲜开城的韩朝联合经营的工业园区。去年朝鲜进行了核试验和远程火箭试验后，韩国关闭了这个工业园区。</p>
<p>During the election campaign, some aides to Mr. Moon had called for the reopening as part of Mr. Moon's program of fostering dialogue and exchanges with North Korea. But American politicians and former government officials feared that the reopening of Kaesong, which had been a key source of hard currency for Pyongyang, would undermine international efforts to squeeze its ability to raise cash.</p>	<p>在竞选期间，文在寅的一些助手曾呼吁重新开启园区，将其作为文在寅与朝鲜进行对话与交流的计划的一部分。但美国政治人士和政府前官员担心，重新开启园区会削弱国际社会限制平壤获得硬通货的努力，因为开城是朝鲜的一个重要外汇来源。</p>
<p>"We will pursue this only under the right circumstances," Ms. Kang said. "It is something that can be pursued at a later stage when we are assured of progress in dealing with the North Korean nuclear and missile threats, and we will do so in closest consultations with the United States."</p>	<p>"我们只会在适当的情况下才会这样做，"康京和说。"这件事可以留到将来去做，在我们确信在对付朝鲜的核武器和导弹威胁方面取得了进展的时候，而且我们将在与美国进行了密切协商的情况下才这样做。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170627/south-korea-thaad-missile-defense</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170627/south-korea-thaad-missile-defense</p>
<p>Tycoon's Claims Reverberate in China Despite Censorship and Thin Evidence</p>	<p>墙外的郭文贵给墙内的习近平添乱</p>

<p>BEIJING — Officially, no one in China can watch when the exiled tycoon Guo Wengui appears on banned websites to cheerfully lob incendiary allegations of corruption and skulduggery at the top ranks of the Communist Party. Unofficially, though, many people here in Beijing are riveted.</p>	<p>北京——明面上，流亡大亨郭文贵在被禁的网站上出现，愉快地发表种种指控中国共产党高层腐败和欺诈的煽动性言论，这些是中国人看不到的。不过，在私下里，北京的很多人都在关注。</p>
<p>Since taking office, President Xi Jinping has cultivated an aura of austere probity and stern control. But now a garrulous billionaire living in a lavish apartment in Manhattan, taunting the authorities beyond the easy grasp of Chinese security forces, has muddied that image — and created a political and publicity headache for Mr. Xi just months before a key leadership conference.</p>	<p>习近平主席上台后，营造出简朴廉洁、严格控制的氛围。但是现在，一位喋喋不休的亿万富翁住在曼哈顿的奢华公寓里，让中国安全部门无法轻易控制，他嘲笑中国当局，玷污了这个形象，在距离一场重要领导层会议还有几个月的时候，这也给习近平制造了一个政治和宣传上的难题。</p>
<p>“Everyone is paying attention to Guo Wengui,” said He Weifang, a law professor at Peking University who has criticized Mr. Xi’s hard-line policies. “At meals and gatherings, everyone talks about it.”</p>	<p>“大家都在关注郭文贵，”北京大学法学教授、批评习近平强硬政策的贺卫方说。“在聚餐和聚会上，大家都在谈论他。”</p>
<p>Over a week ago, Mr. Guo escalated his campaign with a fresh batch of sensational — and unproven — charges against Wang Qishan, the party leader who has directed the anticorruption drive that is the signature achievement of Mr. Xi’s first five years in power. The government declined to comment on the allegations, perhaps worried that responding would only draw more attention to the claims.</p>	<p>一周多前，郭文贵升级了自己的战斗，对王岐山发起了新一轮未经证实的轰动性指控。王岐山是中共领导人之一，由他主持的反腐运动一直是习近平掌权后前五年的标志性成就。政府拒绝就这些指控发表评论，也许是担心，回应只会引发对这些指控的更多关注。</p>
<p>But it is already near impossible to hold a private conversation with anyone in the Chinese capital who takes an interest in politics without talk turning to Mr. Guo and his unverified insider tales of elite corruption and power plays. People here have followed each unveiling of Mr. Guo’s often long-winded allegations by creeping around China’s barricade of</p>	<p>但是，现在在中国的首都，与任何一个对政治感兴趣的人私下谈话时，几乎都不可能不提到郭文贵，以及他有关权贵腐败和权力斗争的那些未经证实的内幕故事。这里的人们绕过中国互联网审查的高墙，关注郭文贵每次发表的往往十分冗长的指控。</p>

internet censorship.	
"I don't think the party has ever had a big businessman so boldly challenge it like this," said Bao Tong, a former senior aide to Zhao Ziyang, a former party leader who was toppled from power during the 1989 protests. "How to respond is a dilemma."	"我觉得共产党之前从未遇到过一个商人如此大胆地发起这种挑战，"赵紫阳的前高级助理鲍彤说。作为前中共领导人的赵紫阳在1989年抗议活动期间被拉下台。"如何回应是一个困境。"
Mr. Guo, who also goes by the name Miles Kwok, has delighted in doling out his allegations on a lively Twitter feed as well as in hourlong talks and interviews broadcast, sometimes live, on YouTube and Mingjing, a Chinese news website based in the United States. All those sites are blocked in China.	通过一个活跃的Twitter账户，又名迈尔斯·郭(Miles Kwok)的郭文贵十分享受以少量多次的形式发表自己的指控，或者在YouTube或位于美国的中国新闻网站明镜上发布长达数小时的谈话和采访，有时是直播。所有这些网站在中国都遭到封锁。
During a broadcast in mid-June, which went on for more than four hours, Mr. Guo seemed to enjoy teasing the interviewer.	在6月中旬的一次长达四个多小时的播出中，郭文贵似乎很喜欢逗采访者。
"I don't get how you're just sitting there. Are you made from flesh and blood?" Mr. Guo said as he laid out pictures and diagrams that he said proved his claims. "Such huge news. Why don't you take off your clothes and get excited?"	"我不明白你为什么还能坐在那里。你是用血肉之躯做成的吗？"他一边拿出他认为可以证明自己指控的照片和图表一边说。"这么大的新闻。你为什么没有脱掉衣服，兴奋起来？"
Mr. Guo's stories have caused a stir in part because he socialized with security officials before he left China several years ago and has shown a familiarity with who's who in elite party families. But many of his recent claims are unverified and disputed, and Mr. Guo has sometimes left out important details needed to test the accusations.	郭文贵的故事引起轰动的一个原因是，几年前他离开中国之前，与安全官员有过往来，而且似乎很熟悉中共权贵家族的情况。不过，他最近的很多指控都没有得到证实，而且引发了争议，他有时会漏掉那些需要用来验证指控的重要细节。
Yet even without confirmation, the allegations appear vexing for Mr. Xi.	但是，就算没有证实，那些指控似乎也足够让习近平伤脑筋。
Mr. Guo has described himself as a paladin defending Mr. Xi and even acting indirectly on his orders. But the billionaire has also asserted that Mr. Xi's plans for choosing a new leadership team for his second	郭文贵声称自己是保卫习近平的勇士，甚至表现得是间接听从他的命令。不过，这位亿万富翁也声称，在即将到来的常委会上，习近平为第二个五年任期选择新领导班子的计划，已经在冲突中陷入困境。关于这一点几乎没有任

<p>five-year term at the coming congress are mired in conflict. There is little evidence of that, but Mr. Guo has thrown a firecracker into the careful choreography of the lead-up, some experts said.</p>	<p>何证据,但是有些专家认为,郭文贵往这个精心酝酿的过程中扔了一个鞭炮。</p>
<p>"No matter whether these allegations are bogus or exaggerated, they have become a distraction," said Deng Yuwen, a current affairs commentator in Beijing. "People who dislike Xi — the democratic opposition, cadres unhappy with his policies — are also finding something to focus on in Guo Wengui."</p>	<p>"不管这些指控是否是假的或者被夸大了,它们都会成为干扰因素,"北京时事评论员邓聿文说。"那些不喜欢习近平的人——比如民主派反对人士或对他的政策不满意的干部——也在郭文贵身上寻找某个关注点。"</p>
<p>Much of the speculation has focused on the future of Mr. Wang, one of the most powerful men in China and the primary target of Mr. Guo's ire. Party insiders have said Mr. Xi may want Mr. Wang to stay in office, bucking the established retirement rules.</p>	<p>很多猜测集中在王岐山的前途上,他是中国最有权力的人之一,也是郭文贵泄愤的主要对象。党内人士表示,习近平可能想让王岐山留任,违背沿用多年的退休制度。</p>
<p>But Mr. Guo wants Mr. Wang out and has claimed again and again that his extended family has amassed staggering wealth through a web of companies. At a minimum, the pounding has bruised Mr. Wang's reputation among members of the urban elite who have heard Mr. Guo's claims. The state news media has long presented him as an incorruptible graft buster with the courage to catch "tigers" — corrupt officials in the party's high echelons.</p>	<p>但是,郭文贵想让王岐山出局,他多次声称,王岐山的大家族通过一群公司积聚了惊人的财富。在听到这些指控的城市精英人群中,这些抨击至少损害了王岐山的声誉。国家新闻媒体长期以来将他树立为有勇气捉"老虎"的廉洁反贪人士。"老虎"指的是党内高层腐败官员。</p>
<p>"What if the tiger hunter turns out to be a tiger?" asked Mr. Bao, the former senior aide. "How do you explain that?"</p>	<p>"如果结果发现,捉老虎的人是老虎呢?"前高级助手鲍彤说。"你怎么解释?"</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Guo's claims are uncorroborated and have been challenged even by some critics of the party.</p>	<p>不过,郭的指控未经证实,甚至遭到一些共产党批评者的质疑。</p>
<p>"Much of what Guo Wengui says is incorrect or speculative," said Zhang Lifan, a businessman and liberal intellectual in Beijing who has jostled</p>	<p>"郭文贵说的很多话不真实,或者说是在臆测,"北京商人、自由文人章立凡说。他在网上与郭文贵过过招。"他只是放些烟雾弹,制造混乱。"</p>

<p>online with Mr. Guo. "He's just letting off fireworks to create a ruckus."</p>	
<p>Asked about Mr. Guo's allegations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said he was a crime suspect whom China had put on an Interpol list, and it referred questions to the legal authorities. The State Council Information Office, the government agency that deals with such inquiries, did not respond to faxed questions.</p>	<p>在被问及郭文贵的指控时，中国外交部表示，中国已经把他列入国际刑警组织的嫌疑犯名单，把这些问题推给了司法部门。处理这些询问的政府机关国务院新闻办没有回复通过传真提出的问题。</p>
<p>Leaders in Beijing face a quandary: Openly disputing Mr. Guo would give him more prominence, while ignoring him could be read by some as a sign that he is telling the truth, several experts said.</p>	<p>几位专家表示，北京的领导人面临一个困境：公开批驳郭文贵会让他更出名，而忽视他会被某些人解读为他说的是事实。</p>
<p>"You can't give him attention, but you can't ignore him, either," Mr. Bao said. "You might have been able to entirely ignore Guo Wengui before, when society was shut off and had no access to information. But that doesn't work now. You can't act dumb."</p>	<p>"你不能关注他，也不能忽视他，"鲍彤说。"以前你也许还可以完全忽视郭文贵，因为那时候整个社会是封闭的，人们接触不到信息。但现在不行了。你不能坐视不管。"</p>
<p>Mr. Guo, his business and his employees have been assailed by a wave of lawsuits in China and the United States claiming unpaid wages and debts, fraud and libel. The authorities have also channeled vitriol against Mr. Guo through Global Times, a tabloid that the party often uses to attack its foes.</p>	<p>郭文贵的公司和员工在中国和美国受到一大批起诉，被指控拖欠薪水和债务、诈骗和诽谤。中国当局也通过《环球时报》尖刻批评郭文贵。中共经常用这家报纸攻击自己的敌人。</p>
<p>"He's lied so much that the lies don't match up, and Guo Wengui has totally given up on logic," the newspaper said this month.</p>	<p>"因说谎太多，谎言跟谎言之间对不上号，郭文贵已经完全不顾逻辑了，"本月该报写道。</p>
<p>Still, the editorial nodded to Mr. Guo's acumen as a showman: "It must be said that he's a spectacle, and at home and abroad there are those who loathe China's political system and get a kick out of political rumors enjoying taking in this spectacle."</p>	<p>不过，这篇社论承认郭文贵作为一个爱作秀的人有一些聪明之处："不能不说，他仍是一个热闹，境内外一些对中国政治制度怀恨在心的人，以及就是喜欢政治谣言刺激的人，有些仍愿意凑他这个热闹。"</p>
<p>Though some opponents of the party's rule inside China and abroad</p>	<p>虽然中国内外反对共产党统治的人将郭文贵视为民间英雄，但也有些人警告</p>

<p>have embraced Mr. Guo as a folk hero, others warn he is an opportunist who could drag democracy advocates into perilous undercurrents of party infighting.</p>	<p>称，他是一个投机分子，有可能把民主倡导者拖入党内纷争的危险暗流中。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo has denounced some of these critics, accusing them of lacking the backbone to support him.</p>	<p>郭文贵谴责其中一些批评者缺乏支持他的骨气。</p>
<p>"He's become a divisive force in the democratic movement abroad," said Li Weidong, a former Chinese magazine editor living in New Jersey who has fought with Mr. Guo. "There's a clash of views over whether to back him or keep a distance."</p>	<p>"他成了一股分裂海外民运的力量，"居住在新泽西州的前中国杂志主编李伟东说。"关于要支持他还是保持距离有不同的观点。"</p>
<p>Much of the whispering in Beijing has fixated on Mr. Guo's claim that he still has powerful patrons inside the party, including an "old leader" whom he has not named.</p>	<p>北京的很多传言聚焦在郭文贵声称自己在党内仍有强大靠山这一点上，包括他未透露姓名的一位"老领导"。</p>
<p>But no Chinese leader is likely to make common cause with a volatile, talkative exile like Mr. Guo, said Minxin Pei, a professor at Claremont McKenna College in California who studies Chinese politics.</p>	<p>但是，研究中国政治的加州克莱蒙特麦肯纳学院(Claremont McKenna College)教授裴敏欣表示，没有哪位中国领导人会与郭文贵这种变化无常、口无遮拦的流亡者联手。</p>
<p>"Those attempting to do that must be mad since they can get caught easily and suffer the consequences," he said.</p>	<p>"愿意这么做的人是疯了，因为很容易被抓住，要承担后果，"他说。</p>
<p>Professor Pei added that Mr. Guo was unlikely to derail Mr. Xi's plans for the next leadership. "For his allegations to disrupt these preparations, there need to be at least a critical mass of senior officials who demand an investigation," he said. "Under the current conditions in Beijing, it is inconceivable that there are people in Beijing who dare to take such risks."</p>	<p>裴敏欣还表示，郭文贵不太可能打乱习近平组建下一届领导班子的计划。"他的指控要想破坏这些准备，至少需要一大批高级官员要求进行调查，"他说。"在北京目前的情况下，很难想像有人敢冒这样的险。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170628/guo-wengui-china-corruption-xi-jinping</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170628/guo-wengui-china-corruption-xi-jinping</p>

<p>With Modi in Washington, China and India 'Jostle' on Their Border</p>	<p>莫迪访美之际，中印爆发边境冲突</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — As Indians savored Prime Minister Narendra Modi's effusive welcome in the White House Rose Garden this week, another, less friendly image kept stubbornly interfering.</p>	<p>新德里——在印度民众细细品味印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)本周在白宫玫瑰园受到的热情欢迎时，另一幅不那么友好的画面一直扰乱着人们的心绪。</p>
<p>High in the hills of the Himalayas, Indian troops had halted a Chinese road-building project in a disputed border area, and Beijing was angry. News channels kept cutting to old video of troops bumping torsos, trying to force one another backward without escalating to slaps or punches, a tactic often described here as "jostling."</p>	<p>在喜马拉雅山脉的高山上，印度军队阻止了中国在一个有争议的边境地区的修路项目，令北京颇为愤怒。印度的新闻频道不断播放双方士兵撞击身体，试图在不用升级到动手的情况下逼迫对方后退的旧视频。这种战术在这里常被称作“推撞”。</p>
<p>Beijing released a complaint against India on Monday, just as Mr. Modi walked into a meeting in Washington with Defense Secretary Jim Mattis. On Tuesday, Global Times, a state-run nationalist tabloid, warned India to back down in a harshly worded editorial, saying that its "capacity is nowhere near China's, and the so-called strategic support from the United States is empty, too, so it won't be of any help when it is needed."</p>	<p>周一，就在访问华盛顿的莫迪同美国国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)会面时，北京公开表示了对印度的不满。周二，官方的民族主义小报《环球时报》在一篇措辞强硬的社论中警告印度，称印度“实力与中国比差得很远，美国的所谓战略支持也是虚的，真要用时根本使不上劲”。</p>
<p>The interruption of diplomatic ceremonies by border flare-ups is a regular feature of the Indian-Chinese relationship. To Indian analysts, the outburst conveyed Beijing's dissatisfaction with President Trump's plans to carry forward the United States-India strategic maritime partnership begun under President Barack Obama.</p>	<p>突然爆发边境摩擦干扰外交礼仪是印中关系常常出现的一个特点。在印度分析人士看来，此次爆发冲突传递出了北京对特朗普总统计划推进始于贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统任内的美印战略海上伙伴关系的不满。</p>
<p>"They look at India as a critical swing state in Asia, and they see India now moving inexorably toward the U.S., which makes it very difficult for China to carve out a Sinocentric Asia," said Brahma Chellaney, an analyst affiliated with the Center for Policy Research in New Delhi.</p>	<p>“他们把印度当作亚洲的一个关键摇摆国，现在眼看着印度不可阻挡地偏向美国，这让中国很难打造出一个以中国为中心的亚洲，”隶属于新德里政策研究中心(Center for Policy Research)的分析人士布拉马·切拉尼(Brahma Chellaney)说。</p>

<p>He said events of recent months — particularly India’s refusal to participate in the “One Belt, One Road” project, the vast, strategic transportation network supported by China’s president, Xi Jinping — have galled Chinese officials.</p>	<p>他表示，近几个月发生的事情，尤其是印度拒绝加入中国国家主席习近平支持的大型战略交通运输网络“一带一路”项目，令中国官方大为恼火。</p>
<p>“Without India’s entry,” he said, “O.B.O.R. will never be complete.”</p>	<p>“印度不参加，”他说，“一带一路就永远不完整。”</p>
<p>Analysts on both sides could reel off examples of diplomatic visits that had been interrupted by border spats. In 2014, when Mr. Modi hosted Mr. Xi for his first visit in eight years, the two men were at an opulent riverfront banquet when news broke of a skirmish between their armies.</p>	<p>双方的分析人士都能一口气说出外事访问因边境冲突而受到干扰的例子。2014年，莫迪招待八年来首次访问印度的习近平。当两国军队发生小冲突的新闻爆出时，两人正在参加一场奢华的滨河宴会。</p>
<p>Mr. Chellaney said the incursions had been ordered by the Chinese side “to remind India that diplomacy is an opportunity for India to concede to Chinese demands, or else China will use its muscle.”</p>	<p>切拉尼说，中方下令袭击，“以提醒印度，外交是印度对中方的要求做出让步的一个机会，否则中国会动用武力”。</p>
<p>Chinese analysts, not surprisingly, saw the current conflict the other way around: Some theorized that Mr. Modi had ordered his troops to cross the border to impress upon Mr. Trump that India could play a central role in containing Chinese ambitions.</p>	<p>不出意料，中国分析人士对当前这场冲突的看法正好相反。一些人从理论上认为，莫迪下令军队越境，是为了让特朗普知道，印度可以在遏制中国的野心上扮演核心角色。</p>
<p>Han Hua, an associate professor of international relations at Peking University in Beijing, called the timing “very strange.”</p>	<p>位于北京的北京大学国际关系学院副教授韩华称此事发生的时间“很奇怪”。</p>
<p>“Given that these kinds of disputes always coincide with major international events, we could at least say they have tactical purposes, if not strategic,” she said.</p>	<p>“鉴于这种冲突向来会伴随重大国际活动发生，它们即便没有战略上的目的，我们至少也可以说有战术上的目的，”她说道。</p>
<p>India, a country famously wary of forming strategic alliances, has drawn significantly closer to the United States since Mr. Modi took office. China has the world’s fastest-growing submarine fleet, and India was</p>	<p>印度对建立战略联盟持警惕态度是出了名的。但自莫迪上台后，印度明显靠近美国。中国拥有世界上规模增长最快的潜艇舰队。2014年，当中国人民解放军的一艘潜艇停靠在斯里兰卡的科伦坡港时，印度深感震惊，开始采取</p>

<p>shocked into action in 2014, when a People’s Liberation Army submarine docked in the Sri Lankan port of Colombo.</p>	<p>行动。</p>
<p>Last year, Washington and New Delhi signed a landmark agreement on defense logistics support that had been under discussion for nearly a decade, and the United States designated India a “major defense partner.”</p>	<p>去年，华盛顿和新德里就国防后勤保障签订了一项里程碑式的协议。该协议的谈判持续了近十年。此外，美国还把印度指定为“重要国防合作伙伴”。</p>
<p>In Washington, Mr. Trump announced the sale to India of advanced surveillance drones that can be used to track Chinese naval movements, and which have not, until now, been shared with a non-NATO military. These steps are being watched closely by Beijing.</p>	<p>在华盛顿，特朗普宣布向印度出售先进的无人侦察机，用于追踪中国海军的动向，此前这种飞机从未卖给非北约(NATO)国家。北京一直密切关注着这些举动。</p>
<p>“They fear India getting too close to America,” said Ashok Malik, a political analyst at the Observer Research Foundation. “They don’t fear India by itself, or India getting too close to anyone else.”</p>	<p>“他们害怕印度和美国走得太近，”观察家研究基金会(Observer Research Foundation)的政治分析师阿肖克·马利克(Ashok Malik)说。“他们不害怕印度本身，或是印度和其他任何国家走得太近。”</p>
<p>The confrontation occurred at the edge of the Chumbi Valley, a Chinese enclave that creates a wedge between Bhutan and the Indian region of Sikkim. The site, at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet, is strategic because it offers access to a thin strip of Indian territory known as the Chicken Neck, which connects India’s far northeast to the rest of the country.</p>	<p>此次冲突发生在春丕河谷的边上。春丕河谷是中国的一片飞地，像楔子一样插在不丹和印度的锡金地区之间。那里海拔近一万英尺（约合3000米），具有战略意义，因为可以通过那里进入印度一片被称作鸡脖的狭长地带，那是连接印度遥远的东北部和该国其他地区的通道。</p>
<p>Chinese troops were constructing roads in that region when Indian soldiers, with what analysts described as unusual assertiveness, forced them to stop. Beijing insists that the spot — unlike other places where the two sides have frequent standoffs — has a clearly delineated border that has long been accepted by both countries. In protest, China cut off access to a group of Indian pilgrims who must cross a Chinese pass on</p>	<p>中国军队正在该地区修路，印度士兵带着分析人士所说的不同寻常的自信，逼迫中方停工。北京坚称那里——不同于双方频繁发生冲突的其他地方——有划分明确且两国向来认可的边界。为了抗议，中国不许一批印度朝圣者借道。在通往被印度教和佛教教徒视为圣地的冈仁波齐峰的路上，朝圣者必须越过中国的一处山口。</p>

their way to Mount Kailash, which is considered sacred by Hindus and Buddhists.	
Gen. V. P. Malik, a former chief of the Indian Army, said troops regularly scuffled at that spot.	前印度陆军负责人 V·P·马利克上将(Gen. V. P. Malik)说, 军队常在那个地方发生冲突。
"We believe that it is part of our territory, and I am sure they must think the same way on their side," General Malik said. "You know these nibbling tactics of the Chinese. They do it all the time, everywhere. They try to nibble things here and there."	"我们认为那里属于我们的领土, 我肯定他们同样认为那里属于他们," 马利克说。"大家都知道中国这些一点一点侵吞的手段。他们一直在这么做, 不分地方, 到处都试图蚕食。"
In China, Global Times, which sometimes reflects government thinking, carried an unusually harsh warning to India.	在中国, 有时反映政府想法的《环球时报》刊文, 对印度发出了异常强硬的警告。
"We must not just send them back to where they were before crossing the border, but also show no mercy in media reports," it said. "India is far from the point where it could be arrogant in front of China. Its G.D.P. is only a quarter of China's, its military budget is a third of China's. To remain friendly with China and cautiously manage the border issue would be its best option."	"不仅行动上要让它从哪越界的回到哪里去, 舆论上也要对它毫不客气," 文章写道。"印度还远没有到可以在中国面前翘鼻子的时候, 它的 GDP 仅为中国的 1/4, 军费是中国的 1/3, 与中国友好相处并谨慎管控边界问题是它的最佳选择。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170628/india-china-border	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170628/india-china-border
North Korea Calls for Execution of South Korean Ex-President and Aide	朝鲜称朴槿惠试图暗杀金正恩, 对其下达处决令
SEOUL, South Korea — North Korea issued standing orders on Wednesday for the "miserable dog's death" execution of South Korea's imprisoned former president and her spy chief, and improbably demanded that its southern adversary extradite them.	韩国首尔——朝鲜周三发布长期有效的命令, 要求让被关押的韩国前总统及其情报主管"凄惨无谓的送命", 并出人意料地要求势不两立的韩国将他们引渡。
The execution orders, which the North said could be carried out anytime, anywhere and by any means, amounted to an assassination decree against the imprisoned former president, Park Geun-hye, and	处决命令相当于对身陷囹圄的前总统朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)和她任内的韩国国家情报院(National Intelligence Service)院长李炳浩发出的暗杀令。朝鲜称, 可在任何时间和任何地方以任何方式执行相关命令。

<p>Lee Byung-ho, who was director of the National Intelligence Service under Ms. Park.</p>	
<p>Conveyed in a statement issued via North Korea's official news agency, the execution orders came nearly two months after the isolated, nuclear-armed country accused the South Korean intelligence service of conspiring with the C.I.A. to assassinate the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, using biochemical poisons.</p>	<p>朝鲜是在通过官方通讯社发表的一份声明中，传达处决令的。近两个月前，与世隔绝但拥有核武器的朝鲜控告韩国国家情报院与美国中央情报局(CIA)合谋，企图用生化毒药暗杀朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)。</p>
<p>"We declare at home and abroad that we will impose death penalty on traitor Park Geun-hye and Mr. Lee," said the statement from the North's Ministry of State Security, Ministry of People's Security and Central Public Prosecutors Office. The statement said the pair's crime was "hideous state-sponsored terrorism."</p>	<p>"向内外宣布，对谋划和推进陷害朝鲜最高首脑的天怒人怨阴谋的特大国家恐怖罪犯——朴槿惠逆贼和傀儡国情院前院长李炳浩党羽判处极刑，"朝鲜国家保卫省(State Security)、人民保安省(Ministry of People's Security)和中央检察院(Central Public Prosecutors Office)的联合声明说。声明称朴李二人的罪行是"特大国家恐怖罪"。</p>
<p>Ms. Park and Mr. Lee "can never make any appeal even though they meet a miserable dog's death anytime, at any place and by whatever methods from this moment," the statement said.</p>	<p>声明说，朴槿惠和李炳浩"即使被任何人在何时何地，通过任何方法遭遇凄惨无谓的送命，也不可上诉"。</p>
<p>There was no immediate response from Ms. Park, who has been incarcerated since she was forced out on corruption charges in March, or from the National Intelligence Service. But the South Korea spy agency has denied trying to assassinate Mr. Kim.</p>	<p>自3月因腐败指控被迫下台后一直遭关押的朴槿惠和国家情报院均未立即做出回应。但国家情报院已经否认试图暗杀金正恩。</p>
<p>North Korea said Ms. Park had endorsed an "operation to replace the supreme leadership of the North" since late 2015. It said the plot involved Mr. Kim's assassination, which it said South Korean agents had planned to disguise as a "car or train accident." But the plot was eventually abandoned after Ms. Park was impeached in a corruption scandal, North Korea said.</p>	<p>朝鲜称朴槿惠自2015年末开始支持"更替朝鲜最高首脑工作"。朝鲜说这个阴谋涉及刺杀金正恩，并称韩国特工计划把刺杀伪装成"车祸或火车事故"。朝鲜表示，在朴槿惠因腐败丑闻遭弹劾后，该阴谋最终被放弃。</p>

<p>The statement provided no further details of the supposed plot. But on Monday, the Japanese newspaper Asahi, quoting anonymous sources, reported that Ms. Park had approved a plan for the National Intelligence Service to overturn Mr. Kim's government in 2015. The spy agency has called the report groundless.</p>	<p>声明没有提供这个所谓的阴谋的更多细节。但周一，日本报纸《朝日新闻》(Asahi)援引匿名信源报道，朴槿惠在2015年批准了国家情报院一个推翻金正恩政府的计划。国际情报院称该报道是无稽之谈。</p>
<p>Ms. Park's truncated term in office was punctuated by a spike in tension with North Korea, which had once tried to assassinate her father when he was the dictator of South Korea nearly a half-century ago.</p>	<p>朴槿惠提前结束的执政任期内，与朝鲜的紧张关系不时升级。在近半个世纪前朴槿惠的父亲对韩国进行独裁统治时，朝鲜一度试图刺杀他。</p>
<p>Mr. Kim has accelerated the North's nuclear weapons program with a torrent of bomb and ballistic missile tests, threatening South Korea and the United States with a "nuclear sword of justice."</p>	<p>金正恩通过一连串的炸弹和弹道导弹试验加速了朝鲜的核计划，并用“核正义之剑”威胁韩国和美国。</p>
<p>Ms. Park was an advocate of tough sanctions against the North while it fulminated, calling her a "snake" and a "prostitute."</p>	<p>朴槿惠主张对朝鲜实行强硬的制裁，朝鲜则强烈抗议，称其为“毒蛇”和“妓女”。</p>
<p>Mr. Kim, grandson of North Korea's founder, Kim Il-sung, runs an autocracy especially sensitive to any hint of threat to its leader. North Korea is widely believed to have been responsible for the brazen hacking of Sony Pictures in 2014 as retaliation for "The Interview," a fictional American film centered around a plot to assassinate Mr. Kim. Although North Korea is known to have tried to assassinate South Korean leaders at least twice, it is highly unusual for the North to claim to be a victim of a South Korean plot.</p>	<p>作为朝鲜开国领袖金日成(Kim Il-sung)之孙，施行独裁统治的金正恩对受到的任何一丝威胁都特别敏感。外界普遍认为朝鲜应为2014年肆无忌惮地对索尼电影娱乐公司(Sony Pictures)发动黑客袭击，以报复《刺杀金正恩》(The Interview)一事负责。《刺杀金正恩》是美国的一部虚构电影，以一个刺杀金正恩的阴谋为中心展开。尽管据知朝鲜至少两次试图刺杀韩国领导人，但朝鲜声称自己是韩国阴谋的受害者这种情况极为不寻常。</p>
<p>In 1968, North Korea sent commandos within striking distance of the residence of Ms. Park's father, Park Chung-hee, before they were repelled in bloody shootouts.</p>	<p>1968年，朝鲜派突击队员进入朴槿惠的父亲朴正熙(Park Chung-hee)官邸的攻击距离内，但后来，他们在血腥的枪战中被击退。</p>
<p>In 1983, North Korean agents tried to assassinate the South Korean</p>	<p>1983年，朝鲜特工试图刺杀访问缅甸的韩国独裁统治者全斗焕(Chun</p>

<p>dictator at the time, Chun Doo-hwan, while he was visiting Burma, now Myanmar. Bomb explosions killed 21 people, including South Korean cabinet ministers, but Mr. Chun escaped unharmed.</p>	<p>Doo-Hwan)。炸弹爆炸导致 12 人受伤，包括多名韩国内阁部长，但全斗焕安然无恙地逃过一劫。</p>
<p>During Ms. Park's term, South Korean news media reported that South Korean and United States special forces had been training to "decapitate" the North Korean government in the event of renewed conflict on the Korean Peninsula, where an armistice has kept peace since the Korean War, which lasted from 1950 to 1953.</p>	<p>韩国新闻媒体报道称，在朴槿惠任期内，韩国和美国的特种部队一直在进行训练，当朝鲜半岛再次爆发冲突时，“颠覆”朝鲜政府。自 1950 到 1953 年的朝鲜战争以来，休战协议维持着朝鲜半岛上的和平。</p>
<p>Neither Washington nor Seoul had formally acknowledged such training. Still, Mr. Kim was so fearful of assassination that he traveled in the early morning and used one of his deputies' cars to elude surveillance, the National Intelligence Service told South Korean lawmakers on June 15. He also strengthened his personal security force, the agency said.</p>	<p>华盛顿和首尔均未正式承认存在这样的训练。但国家情报院 6 月 15 日告诉韩国立法者，金正恩非常担心刺杀，因此一大早就出门，并且乘坐副手的车，以躲避监控。国家情报院称，金正恩还加强了自己的私人安保力量。</p>
<p>North Korea's relationship with South Korea and the United States has been particularly tense in recent months, as the North has defied demands to halt its testing of ballistic missiles, and may be preparing another nuclear test.</p>	<p>最近几个月，朝鲜与韩国和美国的关系特别紧张。朝鲜对停止弹道导弹试验的要求置若罔闻，并且可能正在准备下一场核试验。</p>
<p>President Trump has warned of "a major, major conflict with North Korea," sending what he called an "armada" of American warships to Korean waters, but he has also said he could meet with Mr. Kim under the right circumstances.</p>	<p>特朗普总统警告可能会“和朝鲜发生严重的、严重的冲突”，并派他所说的“一批”美国军舰进入朝鲜水域，但他也表示自己可以在合适的情况下和金正恩见面。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump is scheduled to meet with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea in Washington on Thursday and Friday. Mr. Moon, who won the May 9 election held after Ms. Park's impeachment, has been critical of</p>	<p>特朗普定于周四和周五两天在华盛顿会见韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)。5 月 9 日，文在寅在朴槿惠被弹劾后举行的选举中胜出。他对朴槿惠的朝鲜政策持批评态度，呼吁同朝鲜展开对话。</p>

Ms. Park's North Korea policy and has called for dialogue with the country.	
For months after Mr. Trump took office, North Korea was uncharacteristically reticent about assailing him, possibly because of his administration's secret diplomatic attempts to ease tensions and secure the release of Americans held in the North.	在特朗普上台后的数月里，朝鲜非同寻常地没有攻击他，这可能是因为他领导的联邦政府秘密开展外交行动，试图缓和紧张关系并让被朝鲜关押的美国人获释。
But the mood in Washington soured after the death on June 19 of one of the detained Americans, Otto F. Warmbier, a college student who was released in a coma after 17 months of captivity. President Trump criticized the North's "brutality."	但被关押的美国人之一奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)6月19日死亡后，华盛顿怒火中烧。瓦姆比尔是一名大学生，被关押17个月在昏迷中获释。特朗普总统指责朝鲜的“残忍”。
Since then, North Korea's state-run news media has taken a more hostile tone toward Mr. Trump, calling him a "war maniac" and a "lunatic." In a commentary on Tuesday, the official Korean Central News Agency likened Mr. Trump's "America First" policy to "Nazism in the 21st century" and compared him to Hitler.	之后，朝鲜官方新闻媒体对特朗普采取了更加不友好的口吻，称他是“战争狂人”和“精神病人”。在周二的一篇评论文章中，官方的朝鲜中央通讯社(Korean Central News Agency)把特朗普的“美国优先”政策比作“21世纪的纳粹主义”，并把他本人比作希特勒。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170629/north-korea-south-korea-assassination-threat	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170629/north-korea-south-korea-assassination-threat
Young Asian-Australians Carve Out an Identity of Their Own	澳大利亚亚裔青年一代的文化自定义
SYDNEY, Australia — Tan Falconer stood in the crowd milling outside the Sanctuary Hotel, a classic Sydney pub, cigarette in one hand. With the other, he greeted a stream of fashionable friends — men in tight shirts with hair smoothly buzzed on the sides, women with highlights and heavily drawn brows.	澳大利亚悉尼——坦·福尔克纳(Tan Falconer)站在悉尼经典酒吧庇护旅馆(Sanctuary Hotel)门外徘徊的人群中，一只手拿着香烟。另一只手在跟一群时髦的朋友打招呼——男人们穿着紧身恤，两侧的头发剃得干干净净，女人们头发做了挑染，眉毛画得很浓。
Nearly everyone there was part of an emerging cross-cultural scene centered on an Asian-Australian identity: electronic music, athleisure	那里的几乎每一个人，都是以亚裔澳大利亚群体为中心的新兴跨文化风貌的一部分：电子音乐，运动休闲服装和社交媒体的熟练使用。

fashion and social media savvy.	
They often call themselves the "little girls" and "little boys" of Sydney and Melbourne, or L.G.s and L.B.s for short.	他们经常称自己为悉尼和墨尔本的“小女孩”和“小男孩”，简称 LG 和 LB。
"We feel comfortable and more at ease when we share the same issues," said Mr. Falconer, 23, who is of Thai-Chinese heritage and a project manager at a construction and engineering firm. "We come together to drink and laugh it off."	"当我们分享这些相同的话题时，我们感觉舒服，更自在，"23岁的福尔克纳说。他有泰国和中国血统，是一个建筑和工程公司的项目经理。"我们聚在一起喝酒、大笑。"
For most white Australians, L.G. and L.B. do not mean much, but find a group of young Asian-Australians here in Sydney and they will reel off an archetype. L.G.s and L.B.s are attractive, confident and outspoken. They hail from the city's diverse Western Suburbs and they have the accents and the work ethic to prove it. They are devotees of trance or hardstyle (two differing genres of electronic music with ethereal vocals or a harsh, aggressive bass), and build their style on a foundation of expensive Adidas sneakers and Nike sports bras.	大多数澳大利亚白人不知 LG 和 LB 为何物，但是，随便在悉尼找一群年轻的亚裔澳大利亚人，他们都能把典型形象向你和盘托出。LG 和 LB 很有魅力，充满自信，开朗外向。他们出生在这座城市多样化的西部郊区，他们的口音和敬业精神可以证明他们的出身。他们特别喜欢出神音乐(trance)或硬派音乐(hardstyle)，电子音乐的两种类型，前者有缥缈的人声，后者是粗犷的、具有冲击力的低音)。他们以昂贵的阿迪达斯(Adidas)运动鞋和耐克(Nike)运动文胸为基础打造自己的风格。
Almost certainly, they have an Instagram account.	他们几乎肯定都有 Instagram 账户。
And they represent what Australia increasingly looks like. According to census results released this week, one in two Australians are now either born overseas or have a parent who was born overseas, and that cohort is more likely to have roots in Asia than Europe for the first time since colonization.	他们代表着澳大利亚未来的面貌。根据本周公布的人口普查结果，每两个澳洲人中就有一个要么出生在国外，要么有一个父母出生在国外，而且自殖民时代以来，这群人第一次更多地可能来自亚洲，而非欧洲。
In a country that is still trying to reconcile its multicultural population with its "Australia-First" rhetoric, the L.G.s and L.B.s – who have grown up melding the expectations of immigrant heritage and traditional Australian identity – have carved out their own community, online and	澳大利亚依然在努力调和自己的多文化人口和“澳大利亚优先”的主张，LG 和 LB 在成长过程中把移民传统的期望与传统澳大利亚人身份融合在一起，在线上 and 线下创造出自己的社区，它的自我形象依然在剧烈变化之中。

off, with a self-image that is still very much in flux.	
The little girl label seems to be a spinoff from a somewhat contemptuous shorthand applied by Asian-American communities in the United States to young Asian women who wore designer clothes and acted tough: A.B.G.s, or Asian Baby Girls.	LG 的标签似乎源于美国亚裔群体对身穿名牌服装、举止强横的年轻亚裔女性的略带蔑视的简称：亚裔小女孩 (Asian Baby Girls, 简称 ABG)。
Both terms have been batted around by young people in the United States and Canada since the early 2000s.	从新千年之初起，美国和加拿大的年轻人经常使用这两个称呼。
But by the time Mr. Falconer and some friends created a Facebook page in April dedicated to the L.G.s of Sydney and Melbourne, and another for the L.B.s, the term had already landed in the Asian-Australian community, with a mix of amusement and annoyance.	但是，在福尔克纳和一些朋友今年 4 月在 Facebook 上为悉尼和墨尔本的 LG 创建网页之前 (他们另外还建了一个 LB 网页)，这个称呼已经带着戏谑和厌烦出现在亚裔澳大利亚群体中了。
Giffie Ngo, 19, a student at the University of Technology Sydney who is from Bankstown, is reluctant to call herself an L.G. even though she is an administrator of the Facebook page and a regular at the raves that its followers attend. Many of the other young women in the scene also do not quite embrace the title either, even as they concede that they fit its parameters.	19 岁的吉菲·吴(Giffie Ngo)是悉尼科技大学(University of Technology Sydney)的一名学生，来自班克斯敦，她不愿称自己为 LG，尽管她是那个 Facebook 网页的一个管理员，也经常出现在它的关注者参与的锐舞中。这个群体中不太喜欢那个称呼的年轻人还有很多，尽管他们承认自己符合它的标准。
The term can be "sort of derogatory," Ms. Ngo said, like an Asian-Australian parallel to the "guido" and "guidette" personas for Italian-Americans popularized by the television show "Jersey Shore."	吴表示，这个称呼“有点贬义”，就像因电视真人秀《泽西海岸》(Jersey Shore)而广为人知的意大利裔美国人的别称圭多(guido)和圭黛特(guidette)一样。
That is part of what Mr. Falconer is trying to change. He said he created a presence on Facebook to mobilize the existing community and reverse the label's negative connotations.	这是福尔克纳想要改变的一个方面。他表示，他在 Facebook 上创建这个网页，是为了动员现有的群体，改变这个标签的负面含义。
The page, which reaches more than 30,000 people, invites Sydney and Melbourne residents to submit photos of themselves or friends who fit	有 3 万多人浏览了这个页面。它邀请悉尼和墨尔本的居民提交自己或朋友符合这种审美且同意公布的照片。福尔克纳和一群管理员每周浏览约 50 张提

<p>the aesthetic and consent to be featured. Mr. Falconer and a team of administrators look through about 50 submissions a week, posting memes that poke fun at the subculture's silliest aspects (like a reverence for Sanctuary's Long Island ice teas) while also paying tribute to those who exemplify the group's ethos: "Party hard, work and study hard."</p>	<p>交上来的照片, 发布米姆揶揄这个亚文化群最愚蠢的地方(比如将庇护旅馆的长岛冰茶奉若神明), 同时也向那些最能代表这个群体理念的人致敬: "疯狂玩乐, 努力工作和学习。"</p>
<p>And despite their ethnicity, they say the page is multicultural and open to all young Australians.</p>	<p>尽管具有种族性, 但他们表示, 这个网页是多文化的, 面向所有澳大利亚年轻人。</p>
<p>Catharine Lumby, a professor of media at Macquarie University in Sydney, said that for young Asian-Australians, and other groups of young people, social media and face-to-face social life have become indistinguishable.</p>	<p>悉尼麦考里大学(Macquarie University)媒体学教授凯瑟琳·伦比(Catharine Lumby)表示, 对于年轻亚裔澳大利亚人以及其他年轻群体来说, 社交媒体和面对面的社交生活已经没有很大差别了。</p>
<p>"The positive side of social media is that it's giving young people a voice and a way to explore their identities," she said.</p>	<p>"社交媒体积极的一面是, 它给年轻人提供了一个探索自己身份的发声平台和途径," 她说。</p>
<p>The danger, she cautioned, is that these explorations are pushed out to a world with pre-existing biases of race and gender that may seek to undermine those seeking freedom and safety in a more welcoming setting.</p>	<p>她警告称, 危险在于这些探索正被推往一个带着既有种族和性别偏见的社会, 这可能会伤害那些希望在更友好的环境里找到自由和安全的人。</p>
<p>Some of the women in the L.G. world acknowledged that broadcasting their look on social media came with risks.</p>	<p>有些 LG 承认, 在社交媒体上公布自己的相貌是有风险的。</p>
<p>"Some comments you like, some comments you don't," said Bianca Ha, an administrator of the page from Liverpool, whose picture was posted in the page's early days.</p>	<p>"有些评论你喜欢, 有些你不喜欢," 来自利物浦的该网页管理员比安卡·何(Bianca Ha)说。她的照片在该网页建立之初就发布了。</p>
<p>While some of the L.B.s can at times seem to be playing the role of traditional Aussie lads, acting crass and carousing, she said the Facebook page can be empowering — a way for some women to take</p>	<p>虽然有些 LB 有时似乎在扮演传统澳洲小伙子的角色, 表现得粗暴愚钝, 喜欢玩闹, 但她说, 那个 Facebook 页面也许有着赋权的力量——对某些女性来说, 她们可以通过这种方式来掌控自己在人前的形象。</p>

control of how they are portrayed.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170629/young-asian-australians-carve-out-an-identity-of-their-own	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170629/young-asian-australians-carve-out-an-identity-of-their-own
Trump Takes More Aggressive Stance With U.S. Friends and Foes in Asia	特朗普对待亚洲盟友和对手的立场转向强硬
WASHINGTON — President Trump hardened his treatment of allies and adversaries in Asia this week, pressing South Korea’s visiting leader to overhaul a landmark trade agreement with the United States a day after announcing a series of steps that angered China.	华盛顿——本周（编注：本文英文版发表于6月30日），特朗普对待亚洲的盟友和对手的态度变得强硬，先是宣布了一连串令中国愤怒的举措，一天之后，他又向到访的韩国领导人施压，要求大幅修订一项具有里程碑意义的美韩贸易协定。
Meeting on Friday with President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, Mr. Trump demanded more access to Korean markets for American cars and less of what he called “dumped” Korean steel in the United States — all part of an overhaul of the five-year-old free trade agreement with South Korea that he derided as “not exactly a great deal.”	特朗普周五与韩国总统文在寅会面时，要求让更多的美国汽车进入韩国市场，同时减少他所说的韩国钢铁在美国的“倾销”——这些都是对5年前签订的美韩自由贸易协定的改动，他嘲笑说那个协定“不是好买卖”。
“Very important steps,” a stern Mr. Trump said in the White House Rose Garden, standing next to Mr. Moon. “They have to be made. Not fair to the American worker if they are not. And they will be.”	“这是非常重要的举措，必须采取。否则就对美国工人不公平。我们会采取这些举措的。”特朗普在白宫玫瑰园里说，当时文在寅就站在他旁边。
The president reaffirmed the American security alliance with South Korea against the threat of a nuclear-armed North Korea. But he showed little patience for Mr. Moon’s hope for engagement with the North — something analysts said could be a future source of friction between the leaders.	特朗普再次肯定了应对朝鲜核武威胁的美韩安全联盟。但他对于文在寅希望与朝鲜接触的态度表现得没有耐心——分析人士说，这可能是两位领导人未来发生摩擦的一个原因。
Mr. Trump’s decision on Thursday to impose sanctions on Chinese entities that do business with North Korea was interpreted by some as a shot across the bow not only to Beijing, but also to Mr. Moon, since it emphasizes pressure over diplomacy. And the president’s approval of a	特朗普周四决定制裁一些与朝鲜有业务往来的中国实体，一些人认为，这不仅是对北京的警告，也针对的是文在寅，因为它强调的是施压而非外交。特朗普批准向台湾出售14亿美元的军备，这也引起了中国政府的极大反应。

<p>\$1.4 billion weapons sale to Taiwan provoked a sulfurous reaction from the Chinese government.</p>	
<p>Taken together, the measures signal that Mr. Trump has moved into an aggressive, unpredictable phase of his strategy for dealing with one of the world's tensest regions. On trade, at least, the United States will now be at odds with its two key partners in confronting the rogue government in North Korea.</p>	<p>总的来说，这些举动表明，面对世界上局面最紧张的地区之一，特朗普在政策上已经进入了一个咄咄逼人、不可预测的阶段。至少在贸易方面，美国目前在打击朝鲜流氓政府上与两个关键伙伴之间存在龃龉。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's new approach will be a test of whether he can pursue the protectionist themes of his presidential campaign while still cooperating with China and South Korea on security issues.</p>	<p>特朗普的新做法将是一个考验：他是否可以继续总统竞选期间的保护主义主张，同时在安全问题上仍然可以与中韩展开合作。</p>
<p>"Trump has opted for coercion over engagement with allies and adversaries, even when the adversary is pressuring the ally," said Evan S. Medeiros, who served as senior director on Asia in the National Security Council during the Obama administration.</p>	<p>奥巴马时期担任国家安全委员会亚洲事务高级主管的埃文·S·梅代罗斯(Evan S. Medeiros)表示：“特朗普选择逼迫盟友和对手，而不是和他们交流，即便是对手正在给盟友施加压力的时候。”</p>
<p>China has punished several South Korean firms in retaliation for Seoul's decision to deploy an American antimissile system. The United States says the system is designed to deter missiles fired by the North, but China says its own security is also affected.</p>	<p>中国已经惩罚了几家韩国公司，以报复首尔打算部署美国一个反导系统的决定。美国说，这个系统的目的是为了遏制朝鲜发射的导弹，但中国说自己的安全也受到了影响。</p>
<p>Given that South Korea is already under intense pressure from the Chinese, some analysts said the harshness of Mr. Trump's critique of South Korea on trade had caught them by surprise.</p>	<p>鉴于韩国已经从中国人那里承受了巨大压力，一些分析人士表示，特朗普对韩国贸易问题的批评令他们感到吃惊。</p>
<p>During the Oval Office meeting with Mr. Moon, Mr. Trump invited his commerce secretary, Wilbur Ross, to recite a list of grievances. Mr. Ross cited barriers that he said cut down the number of American cars sold in South Korea. He also complained about Chinese steel, which he said</p>	<p>特朗普与文在寅的椭圆形办公室会晤的时候，还请商务部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)列举了一连串的不满。罗斯说，韩国的贸易壁垒导致了美国汽车在韩销售量的减少。他还抱怨韩国用中国低价倾销的钢铁来生产油管，然后出口到美国。</p>

<p>was dumped in South Korea and used to manufacture pipes for oil fields, which are then shipped to the United States.</p>	
<p>The United States ran a \$27 billion trade deficit with South Korea in 2016, a modest decline from the previous year but more than double the amount in 2011, the year before the renegotiated trade agreement took effect. "There are a lot of very specific problems," Mr. Ross said.</p>	<p>2016 年的美国对韩贸易赤字达 270 亿美元, 比上年略有下降, 但却是 2011 年的两倍多, 这个重新谈判的贸易协定是在 2012 年生效的。罗斯说: "它包含很多非常具体的问题。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump blamed President Barack Obama for the pact, even though the deal was first negotiated by President George W. Bush in 2007 and renegotiated by Mr. Obama, which is essentially what Mr. Trump is proposing to do.</p>	<p>特朗普指责奥巴马总统和韩国达成了那项协定, 虽然该协定最初是小布什在 2007 年谈成的, 后来奥巴马进行了重新谈判, 特朗普提出的建议本来也就是进行重新谈判。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's aides said he also planned to push ahead with his trade campaign against China — freed up by his conclusion that China's president, Xi Jinping, had fallen short in pressuring North Korea to curb its behavior. Mr. Trump had delayed introducing measures against China to encourage Mr. Xi to use his influence with North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un.</p>	<p>特朗普的助手表示, 他还计划推进针对中国的贸易运动——这是因为他已经得出结论, 认为中国国家主席习近平遏制朝鲜行为的施压不够。之前, 特朗普推迟采取针对中国的措施, 目的就是鼓励习近平发挥他对朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)的影响力。</p>
<p>In the coming days, the White House plans to publish the results of an investigation of the steel industry, which could lead to tariffs and other measures against imports. South Korea is the second-largest supplier of steel to the United States, by dollar value, after Canada.</p>	<p>在接下里的几天里, 白宫计划公布一项针对钢铁行业的调查结果, 这会导致美国对相关进口产品征收关税或采取其他措施。以美元价值论, 韩国是向美国出口钢铁产品第二多的国家, 仅次于加拿大。</p>
<p>China is much further back, but administration officials say the country has a pernicious effect on the global steel market because of its excess capacity. Surplus steel from China is shipped to other countries and ends up in products that are exported to the United States.</p>	<p>在这方面, 中国的排位更加靠后, 但美国政府官员表示, 中国钢铁产量过剩, 对全球钢铁市场造成了有害的影响。过剩的钢铁从中国流往其他国家, 最终以产品的形式出口到美国。</p>
<p>During the meeting with Mr. Moon, Gary D. Cohn, the president's chief</p>	<p>在与文在寅会面期间, 白宫首席经济顾问加里·D·科恩(Gary D. Cohn)将谈话</p>

<p>economic adviser, confined his remarks to China's "many predatory practices in how they deal with us." He told Mr. Moon he would be interested to hear how South Korea deals with its neighbor.</p>	<p>集中在中国“对我们的诸多掠夺行为”。他告诉文在寅，他有兴趣听到韩国将如何应对这位邻居。</p>
<p>It is not yet clear whether Mr. Trump has given up on his relationship with Mr. Xi after cultivating him assiduously over a two-day summit meeting at the president's Florida estate, Mar-a-Lago, in April. Mr. Trump has avoided derogatory comments or tweets about Mr. Xi, even as his administration has made moves, like the Taiwan arms sale, that angered Beijing.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚特朗普是否已经不再对他与习近平的关系有所期待。在今年4月举行的为期两天的中美峰会期间，特朗普曾在他位于佛罗里达的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园千方百计地与之培养关系。之后，特朗普一直避免发表贬损性的言论或在Twitter上谈论习近平，即便在他的政府采取向台湾销售武器等会激怒北京的行动之时，也是如此。</p>
<p>Tellingly, on Friday Mr. Trump did not refer to China as an ally in the push to curb North Korea's nuclear efforts. He said only that "other regional powers and all responsible nations" should join the United States, South Korea and Japan in enforcing sanctions on the North Korean government.</p>	<p>很能说明问题的是，特朗普在上周五提到中国时，没有称它为一起遏制朝鲜核努力的盟友。他只表示，“其他区域大国和所有负责任的国家”都应该与美国、韩国和日本一起实施对朝鲜政府的制裁。</p>
<p>"The era of strategic patience with the North Korean regime has failed," he said. "Frankly, that patience is over."</p>	<p>“对朝鲜政权予以战略忍耐的时代没能取得成功，”他说。“坦白讲，这种耐心已经用完了。”</p>
<p>In the days leading up to his visit, Mr. Moon and his aides had tried to erase any signs of daylight between him and Mr. Trump. The South Korean foreign minister said the government would not reverse the deployment of the American antimissile system, which Mr. Moon has halted until an environmental assessment can be completed.</p>	<p>在进行这次访问几天前，文在寅和他的助手曾竭力消除他与特朗普之间存在嫌隙的迹象。韩国外交部长表示，韩国政府不会撤销部署美国导弹防御系统的决定。此前文在寅暂停了这个项目，表示在完成一项环境评估之后再做决定。</p>
<p>Though Mr. Moon spoke of using "both sanctions and dialogue," he said he supported Mr. Trump's pressure campaign. "The threats and the provocations by the North will be met with the stern response," he said.</p>	<p>尽管文在寅谈到要同时利用“制裁和对话”的手段，但他对特朗普的施压行动表示了支持。“必须对朝鲜的威胁与挑衅做出严厉的回应的，”他说。</p>
<p>But Mr. Moon said nothing about the trade issues that Mr. Trump raised.</p>	<p>但文在寅没有就特朗普提到的贸易问题发表任何言论。像其他外国领导人一</p>

<p>Like other foreign leaders, he came armed with business deals, including a \$25 billion agreement to buy American natural gas, which earned perfunctory praise from Mr. Trump before he launched his critique.</p>	<p>样，他是带着交易来的，其中包括一项价值 250 亿美元的购买美国天然气的协议。特朗普例行公事般地称赞了这项协议，之后便开始发起批评。</p>
<p>"I saw Moon moving toward alignment and taking issues off the table," said Scott Snyder, the director of the program on United States-Korea policy at the Council on Foreign Relations. "In a way, the only issue he couldn't take off the table is the one the president holds powerfully and viscerally — the idea that Korea is a free rider."</p>	<p>"我看到文在寅倾向结盟，对一些问题不予讨论，"美国对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)美韩政策项目主任斯科特·A·施耐德(Scott Snyder)说。"从某种程度讲，他唯一无法回避的问题，正是美国总统有力地、本能地把持着的议题——韩国在搭便车的说法。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170703/trump-south-korea-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170703/trump-south-korea-china</p>
<p>With Provocative Moves, U.S. Risks Unraveling Gains With China</p>	<p>"双赢"难免成虚话，中美翻脸比翻书快</p>
<p>BEIJING — President Xi Jinping of China likes to call his core foreign policy strategy "win-win." And President Trump likes to win.</p>	<p>北京——中国国家主席习近平喜欢称自己的核心外交战略为"双赢"。而特朗普总统喜欢赢。</p>
<p>So at a steakhouse in a sleek, new hotel in Beijing on Friday, there was a celebration of the most tangible result of the unexpected cooperation that emerged in the first months of Mr. Trump's presidency: the lifting of a ban on American beef imports.</p>	<p>所以，美国在北京一家新开业的豪华酒店的牛排餐厅里举办了一场活动，庆祝特朗普上任头几个月一项出乎意料的合作带来的最实实在在的成果：中国解除了对进口美国牛肉的禁令。</p>
<p>The event, which included a ceremonial carving of a slab of bone-in rib-eye flown in for the occasion, might have symbolized the promise of a constructive era — except the Trump administration seemed to forget that the "win-win" part requires reciprocation, not retaliation.</p>	<p>活动的最后是仪式性地切一大块专门从美国空运来的带骨肋眼牛排，这原本可以象征着一个建设性时代的到来，但特朗普似乎忘记了"双赢"需要的是交换，而非报复。</p>
<p>The twin announcements on Thursday that the administration was selling \$1.4 billion of weapons to Taiwan and imposing sanctions on a Chinese company and a Chinese bank over illicit dealings with North</p>	<p>周四，美国政府同时发表两项声明，给这场庆祝活动蒙上阴影，也引发中国政府的愤怒回应——一个是美国政府将向台湾出售价值 14 亿美元的武器，另一个是以与朝鲜进行非法交易为由对中国的一家公司和一家银行实施制裁。</p>

<p>Korea overshadowed the ceremony and provoked a furious response from the government.</p>	
<p>A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Lu Kang, said those actions contradicted the agreements that emerged from Mr. Xi's meetings with Mr. Trump at Mar-a-Lago in April, among them the decision to lift the beef ban, which had been in place since December 2003. If not reversed, they could have consequences, he said.</p>	<p>中国外交部发言人陆慷表示，这些做法与习近平今年4月在马阿拉歌庄园 (Mar-a-Lago)与特朗普会面时达成的共识背道而驰，其中就包括解除自2003年12月起对进口美国牛肉实施的禁令的决定。他表示，这些做法如果不予以改变，将产生不良后果。</p>
<p>"We hope the United States administration could correct its mistakes and bring China-U.S. relations back to the right track of healthy, stable and long-lasting development, so as not to affect bilateral cooperation in other important fields," he said.</p>	<p>"我们希望美方纠正错误，使中美关系重新回到健康稳定持续发展的轨道，避免中美两国在重要领域的合作受到影响，"他说。</p>
<p>The arms sale to Taiwan, which Beijing considers part of its territory, was a violation of international law that "hurt China's sovereignty and security," Mr. Lu said, adding that China resolutely opposed it.</p>	<p>向中国认为属于自己领土的台湾出售武器，违反了国际法，"损害中国主权和安全利益"，陆慷说道，并表示中国对此坚决反对。</p>
<p>While administration officials said Mr. Trump had grown increasingly frustrated with China for not putting more pressure on North Korea over its nuclear and missile programs, the response showed that officials here, too, were frustrated by Mr. Trump's lurching strategy and cavalier style of tweeting new policy.</p>	<p>尽管美国政府官员表示，特朗普对中国没有就核武器和导弹项目对朝鲜施加更大压力越来越感到恼火，但这种反应也表明，中国官员也对特朗普的政策摆动和他在 Twitter 上发布新政策的漫不经心的风格感到不满。</p>
<p>The latest steps, analysts said, felt retaliatory, and thus could prove counterproductive.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，美国最近的做法感觉有报复的成分，因此可能会被证明适得其反。</p>
<p>"The United States has stabbed us in the back," said Wang Dong, an assistant professor at the School of International Studies at Peking University. He said the sanctions — the first against a Chinese company for trading with North Korea since 2006 — would undermine China's</p>	<p>"美国在背后捅了我们一刀，"北京大学国际关系学院副教授王栋说。他表示，这些制裁——自2006年以来首次对一家与朝鲜做生意的中国公司实施的制裁——将削弱中国帮助解决朝鲜核问题的意愿。</p>

willingness to help resolve the nuclear issue.	
China has repeatedly said it shares the goal of halting North Korea's nuclear program, or more broadly ensuring the entire Korean Peninsula is without nuclear weapons. It has also repeatedly maintained that it complies with trade sanctions that the United Nations Security Council imposed in an effort to isolate the North from resources to finance its nuclear and missile programs.	中国曾多次表示，阻止朝鲜核项目，更广泛地确保朝鲜半岛无核化，也是中国的目标。它还多次坚称，遵守联合国安理会对朝鲜实行的贸易制裁，令朝鲜无法获得为其核武器和导弹项目提供资金所需的资源。
The extent of its cooperation, however, is disputed in Washington, even within the new administration. "The Chinese tried to gauge what were the minimal steps they could take to comply with the resolutions and show they were serious about North Korea's program," said Bonnie S. Glaser, a senior adviser for Asia at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "And they miscalculated."	然而，中国的合作程度却在华盛顿存在争议，即便在新一届美国政府里也是如此。“中国竭力估算出他们在遵守联合国决议、显示自己对朝鲜核项目严肃态度方面可以采取的最小步骤，”华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)亚洲事务高级顾问葛来仪(Bonnie S. Glaser)说。“他们失算了。”
Officials in Beijing, however, have puzzled over what they view as conflicting signals from Mr. Trump, like his harsh words on the campaign trail and the personal bonhomie toward Mr. Xi to persuade him to apply a new round of pressure. Analysts have pointed to a widespread confusion over the United States' approach to North Korea, among other issues.	不过，北京的官员对特朗普释放出的在他们看来相互矛盾的信号感到困惑，比如他在竞选期间曾发表不少刺耳言论，而为劝说习近平采取新一轮的施压行动又对他个人示好。分析人士指出，他们对包括美国对朝策略在内的诸多问题普遍感到困惑。
Those include Mr. Trump's disavowal of the Paris agreement on climate change, now a priority of Mr. Xi's and one that is expected to be contentious when Mr. Trump attends the Group of 20 meetings in Germany next week.	其中包括特朗普退出有关气候变化的巴黎协议，现在这是习近平的一个优先事项，在特朗普参加下周于德国举行的20国集团峰会时，据信也会成为一个有争议性的议题。
The sanctions against the two Chinese companies were announced in Washington by Mr. Trump's treasury secretary, Steven Mnuchin, only	针对两家中国企业的制裁是由特朗普的财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)在华盛顿宣布的，时间是美国农业部长索尼·珀杜(Sonny Perdue)

<p>hours before the agriculture secretary, Sonny Perdue, arrived in Beijing to promote “tasty, wholesome, healthy, safe U.S. beef.” The ban, ostensibly imposed because of concern over mad cow disease, was officially lifted in May and the first shipments have begun to arrive in Chinese supermarkets and restaurants.</p>	<p>抵达北京宣传“美味、健康和安全的美国牛肉”几个小时后。这项禁令是在今年5月被解除的——当时实施的表面原因是出于对疯牛病的担忧——第一批运抵的牛肉已经开始进入中国的超市和餐厅。</p>
<p>“We think there’s an opportunity for agriculture to lead the way in the future relationship of commerce between our two wonderful countries,” Mr. Perdue, the former governor of Georgia, said as he appeared with the new American ambassador, another former governor, Terry E. Branstad, and a handful of hat-wearing cattlemen at a restaurant called Char.</p>	<p>“我们认为农业有机会引领我们两个杰出的国家未来的商业关系，”曾担任乔治亚州州长的珀杜说道，他与也曾担任过州长职务的新任美国驻华大使特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry E. Branstad)，以及一群戴帽子的牧牛人出现在这家名为 Char 的餐厅。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump himself promoted the lifting of the beef ban on Twitter as “REAL news,” evidence of his ability to entice concessions from China’s leaders on behalf of producers eager to feed China’s growing consumer class.</p>	<p>特朗普自己在 Twitter 上宣称解除牛肉禁令是“真正的新闻”，证明他有能力代表急于满足中国日渐壮大的消费者阶层需求的美国牛肉生产商，诱使中国的领导层做出妥协。</p>
<p>But his efforts to prod the Chinese on North Korea have, by his own account, failed. “While I greatly appreciate the efforts of President Xi & China to help with North Korea, it has not worked out,” the president wrote on Twitter more than a week ago.</p>	<p>但按他自己的说法，他敦促中国向朝鲜施压的努力已经失败了。“尽管我十分感激习近平主席和中国为帮助解决朝鲜问题所做的努力，但它没能取得产生效果，”这位总统一周多前在 Twitter 上写道。</p>
<p>The new sanctions targeted the Bank of Dandong and Dalian Global Unity Shipping — as well as two Chinese businessmen — who were accused of supporting North Korea through money laundering or illicit trade.</p>	<p>新制裁的目标是丹东银行和大连宇联船务有限公司，以及另外两名中国公民，他们被控以洗钱或从事非法贸易的方式给朝鲜提供了支持。</p>
<p>The bank, which could find itself cut off from the international banking system, is not among China’s biggest, raising the prospect that the</p>	<p>可能发现自己已被切断与国际银行系统联系的丹东银行并不是中国的大银行，因此外界认为，美国政府有可能将目标指向中国更大的银行。该银行总</p>

<p>administration could single out larger ones. A woman who answered the phone at the bank's headquarters refused to respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>部一名接听了时报记者电话的女士拒绝就此事置评。</p>
<p>Although an outright breach in relations remains unthinkable, given the depth of economic ties, the outward warmth Mr. Trump once showed Mr. Xi seems to have worn out its welcome in China. And it happened much sooner than officials here expected.</p>	<p>尽管考虑到双方经济联系颇深，直接切断关系的可能性难以想像，但特朗普曾经对习近平表现出的表面友善似乎已经耗尽了他此前在中国所受的欢迎。这种情况发生的速度比中国官员预料的快得多。</p>
<p>Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University of China, said that Mr. Trump's actions returned the relationship to normal: strained, with deep issues dividing the two countries.</p>	<p>中国人民大学国际关系学院教授时殷弘表示，特朗普的行为使两国关系恢复了以往常态：关系紧张，存在令两国关系疏远的深层问题。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Trump, he said, there was even less room for cooperation than under his predecessor, Barack Obama, who sought to work with China on climate change, for example.</p>	<p>他表示，在特朗普治下，两国合作的空间比他的前任贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)在任时更小，比如后者曾试图在气候问题上与中国合作。</p>
<p>"The latest situation has also illustrated that Trump is a leader without patience," Mr. Shi said.</p>	<p>"这些情况也说明了川普是一个没有耐心的领导人，"时殷弘说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170703/with-provocative-moves-us-risks-unraveling-gains-with-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170703/with-provocative-moves-us-risks-unraveling-gains-with-china</p>
<p>Crematory Is Booked? Japan Offers Corpse Hotels</p>	<p>尸体住宾馆：日本殡葬新风俗</p>
<p>OSAKA, Japan — The minimalist rooms at the Hotel Relation here in Japan's third-largest city are furnished with plain twin beds. Flat-screen televisions adorn the walls. Plastic-wrapped cups and toothbrushes are provided in the bathrooms. And just across the hall are the rooms where the corpses rest.</p>	<p>日本大阪——在这座日本第三大城市，关连宾馆(Hotel Relation)的极简主义房间里布置着两张普通的单人床。墙上挂着平板电视。浴室里配备了塑料包裹的杯子和牙刷。门厅对面就是停放着尸体的房间。</p>
<p>Checkout time, for the living and the dead, is usually no later than 3 p.m.</p>	<p>不管是活人还是死人，退房时间通常不晚于下午3点。</p>

<p>The Hotel Relation is what Japanese call an "itai hoteru," or corpse hotel. About half the rooms are fitted with small altars and narrow platforms designed to hold coffins. Some also have climate-controlled coffins with transparent lids so mourners can peer inside.</p>	<p>关连宾馆是日本人所称的“遗体宾馆”(itai hoteru)。大约一半的房间配有小型祭坛和用来停放棺材的狭窄平台。有些房间还有温控棺材，配有透明的盖子，哀悼者可以透过盖子看见里面。</p>
<p>Part mortuary, part inn, these hotels serve a growing market of Japanese seeking an alternative to a big, traditional funeral in a country where the population is aging rapidly, community bonds are fraying and crematories are struggling to keep up with the sheer number of people dying.</p>	<p>这些酒店既是殡仪馆，也是宾馆，它们的服务对象是那些不想举办大型的传统葬礼的日本人，鉴于人口快速老龄化，社区纽带不断松解，死亡人口的急速增加令火葬场不堪重负，这个市场正在日益兴起。</p>
<p>By custom, Japanese families take the bodies of their loved ones home from the hospital and sit for an overnight wake followed by a service the next morning in the company of neighbors, colleagues and friends. Then, in the afternoon, the body is sent to a crematory.</p>	<p>通常，日本家庭会把亲人的遗体从医院带回家，守丧一晚，第二天上午，邻居、同事和朋友都来参加追悼仪式。下午，遗体被送往火葬场。</p>
<p>But as neighborhood ties have weakened, funerals that once involved entire communities are increasingly the province of small, nuclear families. At the same time, Japanese society is getting old so fast and deaths per year are climbing so quickly that families sometimes have to wait several days before a body can be cremated.</p>	<p>但是，随着邻里关系淡化，曾经牵动整个社区的葬礼慢慢变成了核心家庭的事。与此同时，日本社会的老龄化速度很快，每年死亡人数的攀升速度很快，有时要等好几天才能轮到遗体火化。</p>
<p>The corpse hotels offer a practical solution — a place where a body can be stored at low cost until the crematory is ready, and where small, inexpensive wakes and services can be held outside the home.</p>	<p>遗体宾馆提供了一个实际的解决方案，在可以火化前，遗体可以以较低的成本存放在那里，也可以在那里举行价格不高的小型守丧和追悼仪式。</p>
<p>"We can say the supply doesn't meet the demand," mainly in urban areas, said Hiroshi Ota, an official at the Japan Society of Environmental Crematories. While Japan has an estimated 5,100 crematories, Tokyo, with a population of more than 13 million, has just 26.</p>	<p>日本环境斋苑协会(Japan Society of Environmental Crematories)官员太田宽(Hiroshi Ota)表示，“可以说现在是供不应求的，”尤其是在城市地区。日本约有 5100 座火葬场，但是拥有 1300 多万人口的东京只有 26 座。</p>

<p>“The demand for cremation will increase until the baby boomers disappear,” Ota said.</p>	<p>“在婴儿潮出生的人都去世之前，对火葬的需求会不断增加，”太田说。</p>
<p>Japan has funeral parlors, too, an industry that developed as people moved from the countryside to the cities and it became difficult — and often impossible — to take corpses into high-rises. But they cater to larger groups and more elaborate ceremonies, and these days, that can seem a bit much.</p>	<p>日本也有殡仪馆，这个产业是随着人们从农村搬到城市生活而发展起来的，把遗体运到高楼大厦里变得十分困难——很多时候完全不可能。不过，殡仪馆是为更大的群体和更复杂的仪式服务的，如今，那样做似乎显得没必要。</p>
<p>When Hajime Iguchi died at age 83 last autumn, his sister and brother-in-law held his wake and funeral at Sousou, a corpse hotel in the Tokyo suburb of Kawasaki City. Iguchi, a lifelong bachelor, had died in a nursing home after a protracted illness, and had few friends left.</p>	<p>去年秋天，井口元（Hajime Iguchi，音）以83岁高龄去世，他的妹妹和妹夫在东京郊区川崎市的遗体宾馆“葬送”(Sousou)为他举行了守丧和哀悼仪式。井口终身未娶，经历了漫长的病痛后在一家养老院去世，几乎没有在世的朋友。</p>
<p>“Back in the day, we used to have funerals at home, but times have changed,” said his sister, Kunie Abe, 73. “Neighbors all used to know each other and would help one another out. But today, you don’t even know your next-door neighbor.”</p>	<p>“过去，我们通常在家里举行葬礼，但是时代变了，”他的妹妹、73岁的阿部邦惠（Kunie Abe，音）说，“过去邻居们都认识，会互相帮忙。但是现在，你甚至连隔壁的邻居都不认识。”</p>
<p>The demand for “itai hoteru” is likely to grow. Last year, 1.3 million people died in Japan, up 35 percent from 15 years earlier, and the annual toll is expected to climb until it peaks at 1.7 million in 2040, according to the Ministry of Labor, Health and Welfare.</p>	<p>对“遗体宾馆”的需求很可能会增加。据厚生劳动省称，去年日本有130万人死亡，比15年前增加了35%，预计每年的死亡人数会不断增加，直到达到2040年170万人的最高点。</p>
<p>About 37 percent of Japanese women who died last year were over 90, with few surviving friends to mourn them. And close to one-fifth of Japanese men never marry or father children, leaving behind few relatives to plan or attend funerals.</p>	<p>去年死亡的日本女性中有约37%超过90岁，几乎没有在世的朋友能来悼念。有近五分之一的日本男性从未结婚或养育子女，几乎没有可以筹划或参加他们的葬礼的亲属。</p>
<p>The number of people dying alone is also on the rise. In Tokyo, for example, the number of people over 65 who died alone at home more</p>	<p>独自死去的人数也在上升。比如，在东京，从2003年至2015年，65岁以上、在家里独自死去的人翻了一倍多——这是政府能提供的最新数据。</p>

<p>than doubled between 2003 and 2015, the latest year for which government figures are available.</p>	
<p>At the Hotel Relation in Osaka, about a third of the customers forgo a formal funeral. Instead, they sit in the rooms with their dearly departed for a day or two, with only close family in attendance, and then send the bodies for cremation.</p>	<p>在大阪的关连宾馆，约三分之一的顾客不打算举办正式的葬礼。他们选择在房间里与逝去的至亲待一两天，只有近亲在场，然后把遗体运往火葬场。</p>
<p>"In the past, if you heard someone held a funeral just for family members, people in the neighborhood would say, 'What kind of people would hold a family-only funeral?' But now it is accepted," said Yoshihiro Kurisu, the hotel's president.</p>	<p>"过去，如果听说谁举办仅限家庭成员参加的葬礼，街坊邻居们会说，'什么样的人才会办只有家人参加的葬礼啊？'但是现在，这已经是可以接受的了，"该宾馆的总裁栗须吉弘（Yoshihiro Kurisu，音）说。</p>
<p>Corpse hotels are more economical than large funeral homes. According to the Japan Consumer Association, the average funeral in Japan runs 1.95 million yen, or about \$17,690. The cheapest package at the Hotel Relation costs 185,000 yen, or about \$1,768.</p>	<p>遗体宾馆比大型殡仪馆更经济。据日本消费者协会称，日本葬礼的平均花费为 195 万日元，约合 17690 美元。而关连宾馆的最低套餐价格为 18.5 万日元，约合 1768 美元。</p>
<p>The package includes flowers, a room for the family to spend the night in the same room as the corpse, a traditional white gown for the deceased, a simply decorated coffin, transport of the body from the hospital and then to the crematory, and an urn to hold the ashes. Each additional night costs 10,800 yen, just under \$100. Families who want separate rooms, wakes or funerals pay extra.</p>	<p>套餐包括鲜花、家人和逝者共享的一个房间、逝者穿的传统白色袍子、简单装饰的灵柩、把遗体从医院运到宾馆以及从宾馆运到火葬场的交通，以及存放骨灰的骨灰盒。每多住一晚，多交 1.08 万日元，约合近 100 美元。如果想要单独的房间，增加守丧或追悼仪式，需要另外交费。</p>
<p>"Itai hoteru" first appeared about five years ago in Japan's largest cities, and there are only a few across the country. Some have angered residents who do not want to live in such proximity to death and mourning.</p>	<p>"遗体宾馆"约五年前开始出现在日本的一些大城市，全国总共只有几家。有些宾馆会让附近的居民恼火，因为他们不想住在离死亡和哀悼这么近的地方。</p>
<p>Near the Sousou hotel in Kawasaki City, signs on fences protest,</p>	<p>在川崎市的葬送宾馆附近，围栏上有一些标语抗议道："遗体存放：坚决反</p>

<p>"Corpse storage: absolutely opposed!"</p>	<p>对！ ”</p>
<p>At Iguchi's tiny funeral ceremony last fall, a monk chanted last rites as his body rested in a coffin lined with white satin. Five guests, all relatives, sat in folding chairs nearby.</p>	<p>在去年秋天为井口举行的小型葬礼上，有一位僧人诵经，他的遗体躺在披挂白色绸缎的灵柩里。五位宾客全是亲属，坐在旁边的折叠椅上。</p>
<p>After the chanting, they rose to lay flowers and origami cranes on Iguchi's body, making a bright garland around his head and on his chest.</p>	<p>诵经结束后，他们站起来，往井口的遗体上放鲜花和千纸鹤，在他的头部周围和胸口摆出一个鲜艳的花环。</p>
<p>His sister, Kunie Abe, leaned close to her brother's ear. "So long," she whispered.</p>	<p>他的妹妹阿部邦惠弯下腰，贴近哥哥的耳朵。“再见，”她轻声说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/japan-corpse-hotels</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/japan-corpse-hotels</p>
<p>Tokyo Voters' Rebuke Signals Doubt About Shinzo Abe's Future</p>	<p>日本新政党崛起，安倍遭遇重大挫折</p>
<p>TOKYO — As recently as this spring, Shinzo Abe looked as if he was on track to become Japan's longest-serving prime minister, no small feat in a country where the leadership sometimes seems to be equipped with a revolving door.</p>	<p>东京——就在今年春天的时候，安倍晋三看上去像是要成为日本在任时间最长的首相了，在一个领导人更迭起来就像过旋转门的国家，这个成就可不算小。</p>
<p>But a local election in Tokyo has put Abe's longevity in doubt. Voters for the capital's metropolitan assembly on Sunday resoundingly rejected candidates from Abe's party, the Liberal Democrats, while electing all but one of 50 fielded by an upstart party founded by Tokyo's popular governor, Yuriko Koike.</p>	<p>但是在东京都举行的这次地方议会选举，让人怀疑安倍晋三还能在首相的位置上坐多久。周日，东京都选民狂踩安倍晋三所在的自民党的候选人，而支持东京都人气高涨的知事小池百合子(Yuriko Koike)创立的一个新党派，在该党 50 位候选人中，有 49 人当选。</p>
<p>The victory for Tomin First, the party Koike established in January, was widely seen as a referendum on Abe as much as a vote of confidence in Koike.</p>	<p>“都民第一之会”(Tomin First)是小池百合子今年 1 月才组建的党派，它的这次胜利被广泛视为对安倍晋三的公民复决投票和对小池百合子的信任投票。</p>
<p>For several months, Abe, who has been in office since 2012, has been dogged by influence-peddling scandals, as well as repeated stumbling</p>	<p>近几个月来，自 2012 年开始担任首相的安倍晋三，受到了以权谋私丑闻的困扰，内阁的一些成员也出现多次失误。而且他推动一个反阴谋法案的立法</p>

<p>by some members of his Cabinet. He has also drawn criticism for pushing through a legislative vote on an anti-conspiracy bill that many said he had not sufficiently explained. As the prime minister campaigned for his party in Tokyo last Friday, a scrum of protesters shouted, "Abe, resign!"</p>	<p>投票也招致了批评，很多人说他没有对该法案予以充分的解释。上周五他在东京给自己的党派造势时，一群抗议者高喊：“安倍晋三辞职！”</p>
<p>In brief comments to reporters on Monday, Abe appeared contrite, calling the Tokyo results — in which his party captured less than a fifth of the 127 assembly seats — a “very severe judgment” on his administration.</p>	<p>安倍晋三周一对记者发表简短讲话时，显得垂头丧气的样子，他说东京都的选举结果——他的党派获得的席位不到全部 127 个议席的五分之一——对他的政府来说是个“非常严厉的批判”。</p>
<p>“This is the biggest crisis and the first major setback for Abe,” said Atsuo Ito, a political analyst in Tokyo.</p>	<p>东京政治分析人士井户敦夫（Atsuo Ito，音译）表示：“这是安倍晋三最大的危机，也是他的第一个重大挫折。”</p>
<p>Until recently, Abe and his party behaved with an air of invincibility, shored up by their two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament. But public frustration with Abe has grown. He has repeatedly denied involvement in two corruption scandals, in which his administration is accused of providing preferential treatment to schools operated by allies of Abe, and he has shielded his defense minister, Tomomi Inada, from criticism of her competence.</p>	<p>直到不久之前，安倍晋三及其政党还是一副所向披靡的样子，他们席卷了议会两院三分之二的多数席位。但公众开始对安倍晋三感到失望。他一再否认参与了两宗腐败丑闻，有人指责他的行政当局向其盟友经营的学校提供优待，而且他还保护防卫大臣稻田朋美(Tomomi Inada)免遭能力不足的批评。</p>
<p>Jiro Yamaguchi, a professor of political science at Hosei University, said Abe’s “arrogant attitude” had “made people quite anxious.”</p>	<p>法政大学(Hosei University)政治学教授山口二郎(Jiro Yamaguchi)表示，安倍晋三的“傲慢态度”“让人相当焦虑”。</p>
<p>If Abe’s support has been strong in recent years, it may have been in part because voters saw few alternatives. Nationally, the public is wary of the leading opposition, the Democratic Party, which is seen as having failed to deliver during more than three years in power before Abe. The party won just five seats in the Tokyo assembly election.</p>	<p>如果说安倍晋三近年来获得了有力的支持，那可能是因为选民看不到什么其他选择。在全国范围内，公众对主要的反对派民主党怀有戒心，他们认为，在安倍晋三上台之前三年多的民主党执政时期，他们没有什么建树。而在东京都议会选举中，该党只赢得了五个席位。</p>

<p>But Koike's new party provided a fresh option, at least in the capital.</p>	<p>但小池百合子的新党派提供了一个新的选择，至少在东京都是这样。</p>
<p>"I just couldn't vote for them," said Kayo Mochizuki, 60, a Tokyo resident, referring to the Liberal Democrats. Mochizuki, who voted for a Tomin First candidate, suggested that problems like Abe's were "what happens if someone keeps power for a long time."</p>	<p>"我反正不能把票投给他们。"60岁的东京居民望月佳代(Kayo Mochizuki, 音译)提到自民党人时说。望月佳代投票给"都民第一之会"候选人，还说安倍晋三的问题是"如果一个人掌权时间很长就会这样"。</p>
<p>According to exit polls by NHK, the public broadcaster, 43 percent of voters in the Tokyo election said they supported the Abe Cabinet. In the spring, the Cabinet had a 60 percent approval rating in national polls.</p>	<p>公共电视台 NHK 的出口民调显示，东京都选举中 43% 的选民表示支持安倍晋三内阁。今年春天举行的一个全国民意调查中，该内阁获得了 60% 的支持率。</p>
<p>It is unclear whether public sentiment in Tokyo will translate into national support for Koike, who is widely believed to have ambitions to become Japan's first female prime minister. Koike was a member of the Liberal Democratic Party but ran for governor as an independent after the party declined to back her; the party accepted her resignation on Monday.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚东京的民意是否会转化为全国对小池百合子的支持度，人们广泛认为，她有成为日本第一位女首相的雄心。小池百合子曾是自民党成员，但在该党拒绝支持她之后，她以独立候选人身分当选东京都知事；周一，"都民第一之会"接受了她的辞呈。</p>
<p>Most analysts said Koike did not expect to challenge Abe for his job, but perhaps hoped to be his successor. After Sunday's election, she said she would resign as head of Tomin First to focus on her role as governor.</p>	<p>大多数分析人士表示，小池百合子并不打算挑战安倍晋三的位置，但也许希望成为他的继任者。周日的选举后，她说将辞去"都民第一之会"党魁职位，专注在知事工作上。</p>
<p>"There's still the question of what exactly is her message to a national audience — is it just, 'I'm fresh, I'm new?'" said Tobias Harris, a Japan analyst at Teneo Intelligence, a political risk consultancy based in New York. "Right now there is a ceiling." He said that Koike's "routine plays well in Tokyo" but added that "it is not an easy path to national relevance."</p>	<p>纽约咨询公司 Teneo Intelligence 的日本分析师托比阿斯·哈里斯(Tobias Harris)表示："对于全国受众而言，她传达的信息究竟是什么还很难说——只是'我是新来的，是新人'吗？现在她面临着一个天花板。"他说小池百合子"在东京的势头很劲"，但是"要拥有全国性的声势，会不容易"。</p>
<p>For now, Abe may face bigger challenges within his own party. "It's not her that's the threat," said Michael Thomas Cucek, an adjunct professor</p>	<p>就目前来说，安倍晋三在自己的党内面临的挑战可能更大。早稻田大学(Waseda University)和东京天普大学日本分校(Temple University in</p>

at Waseda University and Temple University in Tokyo. "It's his other rivals in the party who can take this loss and beat him with it."	Tokyo)的客座教授迈克尔·托马斯·库切克(Michael Thomas Cucek)说：“威胁不是她，而是他的对手，他们可以利用这次失败来打击他。”
Potential contenders within the Liberal Democrats include Shigeru Ishiba, a legislator and former Cabinet minister who called the Tokyo election a "historic defeat," and Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, who has been quietly waiting in the wings to succeed Abe.	自民党内的潜在竞争者包括立法委员、前内阁大臣石破茂(Shigeru Ishiba)，他说东京都这次选举是“历史性的失败”。还有外相岸田文雄(Fumio Kishida)，他一直在不声不响地等待着接替安倍晋三。
Abe's term runs until the end of 2018. But in March, the party voted to change its rules to let a leader serve three consecutive terms, setting the stage for Abe to govern until 2021.	安倍晋三的任期要到2018年底结束。但在今年3月，自民党投票决定改变规则，允许领导者连任三届，为安倍晋三连任到2021年铺平了道路。
If his popularity continues to erode, it would be an echo of Abe's first term as prime minister. He resigned in 2007 after just a year in office, as his administration foundered on a series of blunders and scandals.	如果安倍晋三的人气持续下降，情况就会和他第一个首相任期相似。2007年，他就任仅一年的时候，因为政府出现了一系列的失误和丑闻而辞职。
Since returning to power in 2012 and holding on to it, Abe has been viewed as having learned lessons and become a much more savvy politician.	安倍晋三在2012年再次成为首相直到今天，人们认为他吸取了经验教训，成为了一名更加精明老道的政治家。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/japan-tokyo-shinzo-abe-election	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/japan-tokyo-shinzo-abe-election
Dispute Over Singapore Founder's House Becomes a National Crisis	李光耀故居争夺战演变成新加坡国家危机
Two years after his death, no memorials, statues or streets in Singapore are named after Lee Kuan Yew, who established this city-state as a modern nation and built it into a prosperous showcase for his view that limited political freedoms best suit Asian values.	去世两年来，新加坡没有为李光耀立纪念碑、雕塑，也不曾以他的名字命名街道。正是这个人将这个城市国家确立为现代国家，将它建成了一个能展现其观念的繁荣的窗口，这个观念就是有限的政治自由最适合亚洲的价值观。
Now a bitter and public family dispute over the fate of his modest house has shattered Singapore's image as an orderly authoritarian ideal and hinted at deeper divisions about its political future.	现在，就他那朴素的住宅发生的一起充满怨恨的公开家庭纠纷，破坏了新加坡作为有序的威权主义典范的形象，同时也暗示出这个国家的政治未来存在着更深层的分歧。

<p>Two of Mr. Lee's three children have accused their elder brother, the prime minister, of abusing his power to preserve the house against their father's wishes. The motive, they said, was to shore up his own political legitimacy and ultimately to establish a dynasty for which he was grooming his son.</p>	<p>李光耀三个子女中的弟妹指控他们的兄长、现任新加坡总理李显龙滥用职权，违背父亲的意愿，执意保存故居。他们表示，他的目的是以此支撑自己的政治合法性，并培养自己的儿子，最终建立起一个王朝。</p>
<p>These charges have transformed what on the surface is an ugly estate battle into a national crisis that has raised questions about how this island nation is governed, the basis of the governing party's uninterrupted 58-year rule and how the country's leaders are chosen.</p>	<p>表面看来，这是一场不堪的财产争夺战，但因为这些指控演变成了一场国家危机，令外界质疑这个岛国的治理情况，质疑执政党连续 58 年统治的基础，以及这个国家选择领导人的方式。</p>
<p>And in a place where criticizing the government can land a blogger in jail, the public airing of these grievances from within the ranks of the revered founding family is nothing short of extraordinary.</p>	<p>在一个博客作者会因批评政府而入狱的地方，公开传播来自备受尊敬的建国家族内部的怨愤情绪完全是非同寻常的举动。</p>
<p>"These are allegations of abuse of power, subversion of due process, cronyism and nepotism," Kirsten Han, an activist and journalist, wrote in a popular blog. "If true, they upend Singapore's carefully cultivated, squeaky-clean, corruption-free image.</p>	<p>"这些是关于滥用权力、不按程序办事、任人唯亲和裙带关系的指控，"活动人士及新闻工作者韩俐颖(Kirsten Han)在一个很有人气的博客上写到。"如果是真的，它们肯定会颠覆新加坡精心塑造的纯洁无暇、不存在腐败的形象。</p>
<p>"And, more important for the people of Singapore," she continued, "they reveal that the 'A Team,' who have for decades presented themselves as the best option for the country, are actually using the power the electorate has bestowed upon them for their own personal goals."</p>	<p>"此外，对新加坡人来说最重要的是，"她继续写道，"它们会揭开'A 队'的真实面目，A 队成员数十年一直让民众觉得他们是治理这个国家的最佳人选，实际上却正利用选民赋予他们的权力达成自己的个人目的。"</p>
<p>Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong, 65, has called the accusations "baseless" and in a high-stakes performance appeared before a special session of Parliament on Monday to rebut the charges.</p>	<p>现年 65 岁的李显龙(Lee Hsien Loong)总理称这些指控"毫无根据"，并于周一在国会的一场特别会议上加以驳斥，上演了一出利害攸关的大戏。</p>
<p>"When the dust has settled on this unhappy episode, people must know that the government operates transparently, impartially and properly,"</p>	<p>"待这起不愉快的事件尘埃落定后，人们必定知道政府的运作是透明、公正和得当的，"他说。"知道在新加坡，就连李先生的故居和他的愿望都是接受</p>

he said. "That in Singapore, even Mr. Lee's house and Mr. Lee's wishes are subject to the rule of law."	法律管辖的。”
As much as the prime minister would like to put the whole affair behind him, the crisis shows no signs of abating.	尽管李显龙希望此事尽快平息，但危机并没有任何缓解的迹象。
The prime minister's younger brother, Lee Hsien Yang, head of the Civil Aviation Authority and a former chief executive of Singtel, a global telecom company, has said he would leave the country indefinitely because he feared government retribution.	身为新加坡民航局(Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore)董事会主席、曾任国际电信公司新电信(Singtel)首席执行官的李显龙之弟李显杨(Lee Hsien Yang)说，他将无限期离开这个国家，因为害怕遭到政府的报复。
On Saturday, he posted a statement on Facebook accusing his brother of carrying out "a vast and coordinated effort" against him and his sister, Lee Wei Ling, a prominent neurologist.	上周六，他在 Facebook 上发表了一份声明，指责长兄“大动干戈地协调各方力量”对付他和他姐姐、知名神经科医生李玮玲(Lee Wei Ling)。
Singapore's remarkable rise from a sleepy, British-colonial backwater to a gleaming financial capital, whose banks now challenge Switzerland's as a global destination for secret money, was due in no small part to the country's unquestioned adherence to Lee Kuan Yew's vision. Under his mix of one-party rule, draconian enforcement of public order and business-friendly policies, the country thrived economically and became a model for governments like China's.	新加坡之所以能从一个偏僻闭塞的英属殖民地，不可思议地崛起为熠熠生辉的金融之都——其银行如今正在挑战瑞士银行作为全球秘密资金目的地的地位——在很大程度上是因为这个国家毫不迟疑地按照李光耀制定的愿景行事。他推行一党制，主张严格执法以维持治安，出台有利于商业发展的政策，所有这些让新加坡在经济上蓬勃发展，并被中国等各国政府视为楷模。
If it tended toward authoritarianism — dissent was discouraged, the government controlled the media, criticism was met with punishing defamation lawsuits and elections never changed who was in power — most Singaporeans were happy to accept the limits on freedom in exchange for prosperity.	虽然他领导下的国家倾向于威权主义——异见人士受到打压，政府控制着媒体，批评者遭遇惩罚性的诽谤官司，选举从未让当权者发生改变——但大多数新加坡人乐于接受对自由的限制，以换取繁荣。
Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party has never lost its hold on power since 1959, and today it controls 83 of 89 elected seats in Parliament.	自 1959 年以来，李光耀的人民行动党(People's Action Party)从未丧失执政党地位，目前国会的 89 个民选席位当中有 83 个为其所控制。

<p>One of his last wishes was that the house where he had lived for nearly 70 years be demolished after his death. He did not want it to become a museum, he said, where visitors would “trudge through” and turn the place into “a shambles.”</p>	<p>李光耀的一个遗愿是，他住了将近 70 年的房子在他死后必须拆除。他说，他不想让自己的故居变成一座博物馆，供游客穿行其中，弄得“乱七八糟”。</p>
<p>The house itself, a musty five-bedroom affair at 38 Oxley Road, is not grand. More than 100 years old, it lacks a foundation, and dampness creeps up the walls. It suffers from decades of deferred maintenance. Walls are stained, and some have cracks. Furnishings have not been updated in years.</p>	<p>这栋位于欧思礼路 38 号、共有五个卧室的房子本身不算太起眼。这是一座有一百多年历史的老宅，没有地基，湿气沿着墙壁向上升腾。年久失修之下，墙面斑驳，有的还有裂缝。家具也是多年前置办的。</p>
<p>A pair of urns containing the ashes of Mr. Lee and his wife sit side by side on a small shelf in the main room.</p>	<p>堂屋内的一个小架子上并排摆着两个骨灰瓮，里面装着李光耀及其妻子的骨灰。</p>
<p>Despite the wealth created under Mr. Lee’s leadership, who was prime minister from 1959 until 1990, the house is emblematic of his modest lifestyle and a symbol of clean government.</p>	<p>李光耀在 1959 年至 1990 年担任总理期间，带领新加坡创造了大量财富，而这栋房子既是他的简朴生活方式的写照，也是政府为政清廉的象征。</p>
<p>But the home’s historical significance is undeniable. A basement room, set up with a long table and chairs, was the meeting place in the 1950s for the independence leaders who eventually rose to power, the spot where the People’s Action Party was born.</p>	<p>它还有着无可否认的历史意义。摆有一张长桌和若干椅子的地下室，是最终掌权的独立运动领导人在 1950 年代开会的地点，是人民行动党的诞生地。</p>
<p>But Mr. Lee left clear instructions in his will that the house should be torn down despite its historical value. The unsentimental leader doubted anyone would care, even his children.</p>	<p>但李光耀在遗嘱中明确表示，这栋房子必须拆除——尽管它具有历史价值。这位很少感情用事的领导人不觉得有谁会在意，哪怕是他的子女。</p>
<p>“They have old photos to remind them of the past,” he scoffed in a 2011 interview.</p>	<p>“他们有老照片用来缅怀过去，”他在 2011 年的一次采访中略带嘲弄地说道。</p>
<p>He stipulated that his daughter, who took care of him in his last years, could live there as long as she wished. She still does. She is only 62, so</p>	<p>他规定，照顾他晚年生活的女儿如果愿意可以一直在那里住下去。她目前还住在里面。她只有 62 岁，因此对这处房产的最终处置或许要再过数十年才</p>

the final disposition of the property might not come for decades.	见分晓。
But the issue burst into public view in mid-June when the two younger siblings issued a blistering statement titled "What Has Happened to Lee Kuan Yew's Values?" They questioned their brother's "character, conduct, motives and leadership."	但6月中旬，李显扬和李玮玲以《李光耀的价值观哪里去了？》为题，发表了一份愤怒的声明，让这一问题猛然进入公众视野。他们质疑了兄长李显龙的“人品、行为、动机以及领导力”。
They accused him of creating a secret government committee to circumvent their father's will for his own political benefit and of misusing his position "to drive his personal agenda."	他们指责他为自己的政治利益计，设立了一个秘密的政府委员会，妨碍父亲遗愿的执行，还说他滥用职权去“达到个人目的”。
Singaporeans are divided. Some see the value in preserving a piece of Singapore's history while others think that Lee Kuan Yew's final wish should be honored. And some believe the whole affair should have been kept private.	新加坡人对此各执己见。一些人认为，保留这栋承载着新加坡一段历史的建筑自有其意义；另一些人则认为，李光耀的遗嘱应该受到尊重。还有人认为，整件事应该在私下里解决。
"This is a personal family issue, and it shouldn't be brought to the national level because it might create a bad impression around the world," said Tan Chuan Jin, 19, an information technology student.	“这是家事，不应该上升到国家层面，因为可能给世界各地的人留下不好的印象，”现年19岁的信息科技专业学生谭传金（音，Tan Chuan Jin）说。
But just as it was difficult to separate Mr. Lee from the country he built, it is impossible to erase the politics from the house. Preserving it would provide a physical reminder not only of Mr. Lee, analysts said, but also of the current prime minister's connection to him.	不过，正如很难把李光耀和他缔造的这个国家区分开，此处故居的政治色彩也很难被抹去。分析人士称，保留故居不仅是对李光耀的纪念，还可以实实在在地提醒人们现任总理和他的关系。
"For the ruling party, the house is a symbol of their legacy," said Li Shengwu, Lee Hsien Yang's son, an economist at Harvard University. "It is a symbol uniquely associated with them and gives them legitimacy."	“对执政党来说，这栋房子是他们的遗产的象征，”李显扬之子、哈佛大学经济学者李绳武说。“它是一个与他们有着独特联系的象征，给他们以合法性。”
But questions of legitimacy and abuse of power cut to the core weakness of a one-party state.	但对合法性以及滥用权力的质疑，直指一党制国家的核心弊端。
"The people are more aware that the key issue is the abuse of political	“民众愈发意识到，关键问题在于李显龙总理和人民行动党滥用政治权力，

<p>power by Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong and the People's Action Party, but there are few checks and balances to prevent such abuse," Sinapan Samydorai, the director of Asean (for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) affairs at Think Center, a nonprofit policy center in Singapore, said in an email.</p>	<p>但很少有防止权力滥用的制衡措施，“新加坡非营利性政策研究中心思考中心(Think Center)的东盟事务总监西纳潘·萨米多拉伊(Sinapan Samydorai)在一封电子邮件中表示。</p>
<p>"The trust and legitimacy of the government is being eroded, and the people's confidence in the system may slowly evaporate," he added.</p>	<p>“政府的信用和合法性正受到侵蚀，民众对这一制度的信心会慢慢瓦解，”他补充道。</p>
<p>So more than Lee Hsien Loong's reputation was on the line when he went before Parliament on Monday.</p>	<p>因此，当李显龙周一前往国会作证时，押上的不只是他个人的声誉。</p>
<p>On the dynasty question, he said his son, Li Hongyi, had no interest in politics, and Mr. Lee denied that he wanted to preserve the house to exploit his father's "aura."</p>	<p>谈及关于建立王朝的质疑，李显龙说他儿子李鸿毅(Li Hongyi)对政治不感兴趣，他还否认自己意图通过保存故居来利用父亲的“光环”。</p>
<p>"If I needed such magic properties to bolster my authority even after being your P.M. for 13 years, I must be in a pretty sad state," he said.</p>	<p>“如果我在做了你们13年总理之后，还需要用这种魔法宅子来巩固我的权威，我的处境一定很可悲，”他说。</p>
<p>As for the no-longer-secret committee, he insisted that he had nothing to do with it and had recused himself from any government decisions relating to the house. The committee's job, he said, was only to "list options for the house, so that when a decision does become necessary one day" the government would be prepared.</p>	<p>至于那个不再秘密的秘密委员会，他坚称与自己无关，还说自己回避了任何同故居有关的政府决定。他说该委员的职责只是列出处置房子的选项，以便日后需要做出决定时有这些选项可供政府考虑。</p>
<p>But the younger brother, Lee Hsien Yang, said Monday that the prime minister was using the committee to "attack the validity of our father's final will." Any such questions should be decided by a court, he said.</p>	<p>但他弟弟李显扬周一表示，现任总理正利用该委员会“攻击父亲遗嘱的有效性”。他说，任何此类问题都应由法院决定。</p>
<p>Analysts said the prime minister needed to put the issue to rest and to reassure the public that Singapore's government was fair-minded and aboveboard.</p>	<p>分析人士称，总理必须平息此事，并让公众相信：新加坡政府公平持正、光明正大。</p>

<p>It was not clear on Monday whether the day of speeches, which included canned questions but no discussion or debate, had achieved that.</p>	<p>周一当天还看不出总理的演讲——允许提一些预设的问题，但没有讨论或辩论——是否实现了这种效果。</p>
<p>“So far it has been a tightly scripted process that seeks to show that the processes and controls in government are adequate and so the alleged abuses could not have been possible,” said Eugene Tan, an associate law professor at Singapore Management University. “But the jury is still out as to whether they have been sufficient to persuade and convince.”</p>	<p>“截至目前一切严格按脚本进行，旨在表明政府的流程和管控都是正当的，因此不可能存在所谓的滥用权力，”新加坡管理大学(Singapore Management University)法学副教授陈庆文(Eugene Tan)说。“但尚不清楚其说服力是否足够大。”</p>
<p>The hearing continues for a second and final day on Tuesday.</p>	<p>为期两天的听证会于周二继续。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/lee-kuan-yew-house-singapore</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/lee-kuan-yew-house-singapore</p>
<p>With Social Media, Vietnam’s Dissidents Grow Bolder Despite Crackdown</p>	<p>Facebook 成越南异见人士反抗专制的论坛</p>
<p>HANOI, Vietnam — A prominent blogger and environmental activist in Vietnam was sentenced last week to 10 years in prison on charges of national security offenses, including sharing anti-state propaganda on social media.</p>	<p>越南河内——一位著名的博主、环保活动人士上周在越南以危害国家安全的罪名被判十年监禁，指控包括在社交媒体上进行反政府宣传。</p>
<p>Nguyen Ngoc Nhu Quynh, better known by her online handle Mother Mushroom, had been held incommunicado since she was arrested in October, and attendance at her trial was strictly controlled.</p>	<p>自去年 10 月被捕以来，阮玉如琼(Nguyen Ngoc Nhu Quynh)——更为人熟知的是网名 Mother Mushroom (蘑菇妈妈)——就与外界失去了联系，出席其庭审的人也被严格控制。</p>
<p>But barely one hour after the verdict was handed down Thursday, one of Quynh’s lawyers summarized his arguments and posted her final statement at the trial to his 61,000 Facebook followers.</p>	<p>但上周四判决书下发不到一个小时，阮玉如琼的一名律师就总结了他的辩词，并将阮玉如琼在审判中的最终陈词发到了他有 6.1 万粉丝的 Facebook 主页上。</p>
<p>“I hope that everyone will speak up and fight, overcome their own fears to build a better country,” she said, according to the lawyer. The</p>	<p>“我希望所有人都能仗义执言和抗争，战胜自己的恐惧，建设一个更好的国家，”据这名律师透露，阮玉如琼在法庭上这样讲道。这份声明被转发了数</p>

statement was reposted thousands of times.	千次。
In authoritarian Vietnam, the internet has become the de facto forum for the country's growing number of dissenting voices. Facebook connections in particular have mobilized opposition to government policies; they played a key role in mass protests against the state's handling of an environmental disaster last year. Now, the government is tightening its grip on the internet, arresting and threatening bloggers, and pressing Facebook and YouTube to censor what appears on their sites.	在专制的越南，网络实质上已经变成这个国家数量渐涨的异见者发声的论坛。Facebook 上的连接尤其激发起反对政府政策的声音；在去年抗议政府处理一起环境灾难的大规模抗议行动中，这些连接也起到了关键的作用。现在，政府开始收紧对互联网的控制，逮捕和威胁博主，向 Facebook 和 YouTube 施压，要求它们对网站的内容进行审查。
"Facebook is being used as an organizing tool, as a self-publishing platform, as a monitoring device for people when they are being detained and when they get released," said Phil Robertson, deputy Asia director for Human Rights Watch.	"Facebook 被用作组织工具、自我出版平台，以及人们遭拘押和释放时的监测手段，"人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)亚洲分部的副主任菲尔·罗伯逊(Phil Robertson)说。
Facebook is being used "to connect communities that otherwise wouldn't be connected," he said.	Facebook 被用来"连接原本不会产生关联的社群"，他说。
Nguyen Anh Tuan, 27, a pro-democracy activist, said the growing number of dissidents forging connections through social media had emboldened him.	27 岁的亲民主活动人士阮英俊(Nguyen Anh Tuan)表示，是通过社交媒体连接起来的日渐增多的异见者鼓舞了他。
The first time police interrogated him in 2011, he said, he felt utterly alone. His parents and friends disapproved of his political writings, and he knew few other people he could turn to for help.	他说自己第一次被警方审讯是在 2011 年，当时他觉得十分孤单。他的父母和朋友都不赞成他从事政治写作，他所认识的能寻求帮助的人也非常少。
Tuan still faces police harassment, and his passport has been confiscated. But the most recent time he was called in for questioning, he posted a copy of the summons to Facebook, along with a satirical note demanding to be paid for the time he spent in custody.	阮英俊现在依然会遭到警察的骚扰，他的护照已经被没收。但最近一次被传唤去接受质询时，他把传唤文件的复印件发到了 Facebook 上，同时还发布了一张有讽刺意味的纸条，要求警方为他被拘期间的损失做出补偿。

<p>His note went viral, and other people followed suit, posting their own police summonses on Facebook and asking for compensation. "Regarding activism, I cannot feel lonely anymore," he said.</p>	<p>这张纸条在网上传播开来，其他人也纷纷效仿，在 Facebook 上发布自己收到的警方传唤证明并要求补偿。“在开展运动方面，我再也不感到孤单了，”他说。</p>
<p>Vietnam's Facebook users — who now number 45 million, almost half the country's population — use the site to organize prison visits and vigils outside police stations for detainees, and to solicit donations for political prisoners. And dissidents are increasingly migrating political and personal blogs, which can be easily blocked by the government, onto Facebook, which is so widely used that blocking it entirely would not be feasible.</p>	<p>越南的 Facebook 用户——目前已达到 4500 万人，几乎占越南人口的一半——利用这个网站组织探监和在警局外为被拘者做守夜祈祷的活动，还为政治犯募捐。异见者越来越多地将很容易被政府屏蔽的政治和个人博客转移到 Facebook 上，后者使用面太广，几乎无法完全屏蔽。</p>
<p>Tuan helps run a fund that supports the families of prisoners of conscience, including Quynh's mother and two young children. He said that much of the support now came from people inside the country sending money from their personal bank accounts, which the state can trace. In the past, he said, overseas Vietnamese communities drove most of the dissent and supplied most of the money.</p>	<p>阮英俊协助运营着一个给良心犯的家属提供支持的基金，资助对象就包括阮玉如琼的母亲和两个年幼的孩子。他表示，这些支持目前大多来自越南国内人士从个人银行账户捐赠的资金，政府可以追踪得到这些信息。他说，在过去，海外越南社区是大多数异议的推动者，提供了大多数资金。</p>
<p>"They know very well that they could be checked by the government, but they dare to do it," he said of his local donors.</p>	<p>"他们很清楚这些捐赠更可以被政府查到，但他们还是勇敢地这么做了，"他在谈及该基金在越南国内的捐赠者时讲道。</p>
<p>That has not gone unnoticed by the government, which is also asserting its authority in new ways. Quynh is one of over 100 bloggers and activists jailed in Vietnam, according to Human Rights Watch. Pham Minh Hoang, another popular blogger, was stripped of his citizenship and deported last week to France, where he also holds citizenship.</p>	<p>政府注意到了这个问题，也在以新的方式维护自己的权威。据人权观察组织统计，越南有 100 多名博主和活动人士遭到逮捕，阮玉如琼只是其中之一。另一位知名博主范明黄（Pham Minh Hoang，音）上周被剥夺了公民身份，遣返回他同时持有公民身份的法国。</p>
<p>The government has strategically cut access to Facebook when</p>	<p>据越南《青年报》(Tuoi Tre)报道，在有可能发生抗议行动时，政府会策略</p>

<p>protests are expected, and earlier this year asked both Facebook and YouTube to help it eliminate fake accounts and other “toxic” content, like anti-government material, saying it had identified up to 8,000 YouTube videos that fit that description, according to the local newspaper Tuoi Tre. The government also warned Vietnamese companies that their ads must not appear next to that sort of content.</p>	<p>性地减少对 Facebook 的访问，今年早些时候越南政府曾要求 Facebook 和 YouTube 帮助它消除假账号和反政府材料等其他“有害”内容，称它已经确认有多达 8000 条 YouTube 视频符合这种描述。政府还警告越南企业，它们的广告一定不能出现在此类内容旁边。</p>
<p>Facebook has said its policy is to abide by local laws, although there was no indication it had removed content in Vietnam thus far.</p>	<p>Facebook 表示，公司的政策是遵守当地法律，不过迄今为止，没有迹象表明它曾删除网站在越南的内容。</p>
<p>In a report released last month, Human Rights Watch detailed what it called a “disturbing trend” of bloggers and activists being beaten on the street by thugs known as “con do.” It tallied 36 such attacks from January 2015 to April, only one of which police investigated.</p>	<p>在上月发布的一份报告中，人权观察组织详细描述了该机构所说的一种“令人担忧的趋势”，即越来越多的博主和活动人士在街头遭到人称“con do”的暴徒殴打。从 2015 年 1 月至 4 月，该机构追踪到 36 起这样的袭击事件，但警方只调查了其中一起。</p>
<p>The report relies partly on the activists’ own photos and videos of their injuries, often filmed shakily on smartphones and quickly shared online.</p>	<p>这份报告部分依据活动人士自己拍摄的显示伤情的照片和视频，它们一般是用智能手机，在晃动的情况下拍摄，然后很快发到网上。</p>
<p>Jonathan London, a Vietnam specialist at Leiden University in the Netherlands, said that despite recent repression, the transformation wrought by the internet in a short period had been “astonishing and hopeful.”</p>	<p>荷兰莱顿大学(Leiden University)的越南问题专家乔纳森·伦敦(Jonathan London)表示，尽管出现了最近的打压行动，但互联网在短时间内实现的转变依然“让人感到难以置信和充满希望”。</p>
<p>It is “remarkable that in a country that as recently as 15 or 20 years ago had one of the lowest rates of telephone usage in the world has thrust rapidly into an era of 24-hour news and continuous social and political criticism accessible to everyone,” he said.</p>	<p>“一个 15 至 20 年前手机使用率还属于全世界最低的国家，能如此迅速地进入一个所有人可以 24 小时获取新闻、不间断收到社会与政治批评的时代”，这是“非常引人注目的”，他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/vietnam-mother-mushroom-social-media-dissidents</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170704/vietnam-mother-mushroom-social-media-dissidents</p>
<p>Philippine Supreme Court Upholds Duterte’s Martial Law Edict</p>	<p>菲律宾最高法院支持杜特地在南部实行戒严</p>

<p>MANILA — The Philippine Supreme Court upheld on Tuesday President Rodrigo Duterte’s declaration of martial law in the southern Philippines, which he says is needed to crush an uprising by militants linked to the Islamic State.</p>	<p>马尼拉——周二，菲律宾最高法院支持了罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)总统在菲律宾南部实行的戒严令。总统说，为了粉碎与伊斯兰国(Islamic State)相关的武装叛乱，需要实行戒严。</p>
<p>The court dismissed challenges to the order Mr. Duterte issued on May 23, days after militants launched attacks aimed at taking over the southern city of Marawi, where fighting still continues. The edict gives the military widespread powers not just in Marawi but across the large southern island of Mindanao, including carrying out warrantless arrests and setting up roadblocks and checkpoints.</p>	<p>该法院驳回了对杜特地 5 月 23 日签发的法令的诉讼挑战。法令签发前数日，武装份子发动了旨在控制南部城市马拉维的攻击，现在那里的战斗依然在继续。该法令给予军方广泛的权力，以进行未经授权的逮捕，设立路障和检查点，其覆盖范围不只是马拉维，还包括南部岛屿棉兰老的大部分地区。</p>
<p>Mr. Duterte had said Saturday that he would ignore the court if it struck down the order. Eleven of the 14 justices voted to uphold it, Ted Te, a spokesman for the court, said Tuesday. One said it was unconstitutional, and the three others said it should be limited to Marawi, Mr. Te said.</p>	<p>周六，杜特地表示，如果法院否决该法令，他将无视法院的裁决。周二，最高法院的发言人特德·特(Ted Te)表示，14 名法官中有 11 名投票支持该法令。他还表示，有一名法官认为该法令违宪，另外三名法官认为它应仅限于马拉维。</p>
<p>The government’s chief lawyer, Jose Calida, said the ruling “underscores the existence of real and present rebellion that threatens the lives of our fellow Filipinos in Mindanao, and their much-cherished liberties.”</p>	<p>肩负政府首席法律顾问责任的何塞·卡利达(Jose Calida)表示，该裁决“突显出，目前确实存在威胁菲律宾同胞性命以及他们珍视的自由的叛乱”。</p>
<p>“As the conscience of our nation, the Supreme Court did not sit idly to watch our country get dismembered,” Mr. Cadila, the solicitor general, said in a statement. “In fact, this decision shows the honorable Supreme Court is one with the president in protecting and defending our country’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.”</p>	<p>“最高法院出于对国家的良心，没有坐视我们的国家分崩离析，”司法部副部长卡利达在一份声明中说。“实际上，这项决定表明，尊敬的最高法院和总统站在一起，保护和保卫我们国家的主权和领土完整。”</p>
<p>Critics of Mr. Duterte have called his edict a throwback to the days of</p>	<p>杜特地的批评者称他的法令会把菲律宾送回费迪南德·马科斯(Ferdinand</p>

<p>Ferdinand Marcos, the strongman under whose two-decade rule thousands of dissidents were killed or went missing. Protesters outside the Supreme Court on Tuesday said Mr. Duterte was adopting the dictatorial methods of Mr. Marcos, for whom the president has expressed admiration.</p>	<p>Marcos)统治的时代。马科斯是一位铁腕人物，在他统治的 20 年里，成千上万异见人士被害或失踪。周二，最高法院外的抗议者表示，杜特地在实行马科斯的独裁统治——杜特地对马科斯表达过仰慕之情。</p>
<p>Julkipli Wadi, a political-science professor and head of the Institute of Islamic Studies at the University of the Philippines, said the ruling gave credence to critics' fears that martial law would spread beyond Mindanao, given that both the government and the militants have predicted that Islamic State-inspired radicalism would rise.</p>	<p>菲律宾大学(University of the Philippines)伊斯兰研究学院院长、政治学教授胡尔基普利·瓦迪(Julkipli Wadi)表示，这项裁决加深了批评者的忧虑，即戒严令会扩展到棉兰老岛之外，因为政府和武装份子都预言，受伊斯兰国鼓舞的激进活动会增加。</p>
<p>"It will certainly boost Duterte's draconian rule in Mindanao," Mr. Wadi said of the ruling.</p>	<p>"那无疑会助长杜特地在棉兰老岛的严酷统治，"瓦迪在提起这项裁决时说。</p>
<p>Mr. Duterte has said that he might declare martial law throughout the Philippines if Islamist rebels gain footholds elsewhere in the country.</p>	<p>杜特地曾表示，如果伊斯兰叛乱在该国的其他地方占据立足点，他可能会对整个菲律宾实行戒严。</p>
<p>The military is still struggling to retake Marawi from Islamic State-inspired gunmen with the Philippine militant groups Abu Sayyaf and Maute, backed by fighters from the Middle East and elsewhere in Southeast Asia. Most of the 200,000 residents in the predominantly Muslim city have fled, and the intense fighting has killed 85 soldiers, 39 civilians and 337 rebels, according to the military.</p>	<p>军方在收回马拉维方面仍然面临困难。该市目前被受到伊斯兰国鼓舞的枪手所占据，这些人来自菲律宾武装组织阿布沙耶夫(Abu Sayyaf)和穆特(Maute)，得到了中东和东南亚其他地方的武装分子的支持。这座以穆斯林为主的城市的 20 万居民大多已经逃离，激烈的战斗导致 85 名士兵、39 名平民和 337 名叛军死亡。</p>
<p>On the eve of the court's ruling, Mr. Duterte gave a rare televised speech in which he rallied the troops fighting in Marawi and thanked them for their "relentless effort."</p>	<p>在法院裁决前夕，杜特地罕见地发表电视讲话，鼓舞在马拉维战斗的部队，感谢他们的“不懈努力”。</p>
<p>"I enjoin the operating troops to carry on until our objective of wiping out these enemies of the state and the people has been achieved," he</p>	<p>"我命令作战部队继续战斗，直到我们实现目标，消灭国家和人民的敌人，"他说。他还表示，棉兰老岛的戒严"会继续实行，以对抗恐怖主义和叛乱的</p>

said. He said martial law in Mindanao "will remain in effect to counter the persistent threat of terrorism and insurgency."	持续威胁”。
Mr. Duterte had said on Saturday that he would reject the ruling if the court struck down his edict, saying he would listen only to the armed forces.	周六，杜特地曾表示，如果法院否决他的法令，他会抵制它的裁决，称他只听从部队的声音。
"It's not dependent on the whim of the Supreme Court," he said. "Should I believe them? When I see the situation is still chaotic and you ask me to lift it? I will arrest you and put you behind bars."	“这不取决于最高法院的想法，”他说。“我应该相信他们吗？我看到情况依旧混乱，你让我取消戒严？我会把你抓起来，关进牢里。”
The martial law declaration has strong support in Congress, which is dominated by Mr. Duterte's allies. Richard Javad Heydarian, a political-science professor at De La Salle University in Manila, said the court was likely to have been influenced by the two elected branches of government.	戒严令在国会拥有强力支持，而国会由杜特地的盟友主导。马尼拉德拉萨大学(De La Salle University)的政治学教授理查德·贾瓦德·海达里恩(Richard Javad Heydarian)表示，法院很可能受到了政府的两个民选分支的影响。
"Clearly, the Supreme Court is making decisions not irrespective of the broader political atmosphere," Mr. Heydarian said.	“很显然，最高法院在做决定时，并不是没有受到更广泛的政治气氛的影响，”海达里恩说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170705/philippines-supreme-court-martial-law-rodriigo-duterte	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170705/philippines-supreme-court-martial-law-rodriigo-duterte
For Trump, Threats but Few Options in Confronting North Korea	面对朝鲜，特朗普还有多少选择？
When then-President-elect Trump said on Twitter in early January that a North Korean test of an intercontinental ballistic missile capable of reaching the United States "won't happen!" there were two things that he still did not fully appreciate: how close Kim Jong-un, the North's leader, was to reaching that goal, and how limited any president's options were to stop him.	1月初特朗普还是候任总统的时候，他在Twitter上说，朝鲜试验可以打到美国的洲际弹道导弹这种事情“不会发生！”。当时有两件事他不是完全了解：朝鲜领导人金正恩距离这个目标还有多远；任何一个总统在阻止他的时候选择是多么有限。
The ensuing six months have been a brutal education for Mr. Trump.	接下来的六个月，特朗普受到了事实的残酷教育。朝鲜周二的试射刷新了该

<p>With North Korea's Tuesday launch, the country has new reach. Experts believe it has crossed the threshold — if just barely — with a missile that appears capable of striking Alaska.</p>	<p>国的导弹覆盖范围。专家们认为，这枚导弹似乎可以打到阿拉斯加，它已经跨过了门槛，虽然只是勉强跨过。</p>
<p>Mr. Kim's repeated tests show that a more definitive demonstration that he can reach the American mainland cannot be far away, even if it may be a few years before he can fit a nuclear warhead onto his increasingly powerful missiles. But for Mr. Trump and his national security team, Tuesday's technical milestone simply underscores tomorrow's strategic dilemma.</p>	<p>金正恩的再三测试表明，不久他就会更加明确地表明他的导弹可以打到美国大陆，虽然把核弹头装在越来越强大的导弹上可能还需要花几年时间。但是，对于特朗普及其国家安全团队来说，周二这个技术上的里程碑只是突显了明天的战略困境。</p>
<p>A North Korean ability to reach the United States, as former Defense Secretary William J. Perry noted recently, "changes every calculus." The fear is not that Mr. Kim would launch a pre-emptive attack on the West Coast; that would be suicidal, and if the 33-year-old leader has demonstrated anything in his five years in office, he is all about survival. But if Mr. Kim has the potential ability to strike back, it would shape every decision Mr. Trump and his successors will make about defending America's allies in the region.</p>	<p>正如前国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)最近所说，朝鲜导弹能够打到美国“改变了所有的盘算”。他们担心的不是金正恩会对西海岸发起先发制人的袭击，因为那无异于自杀，如果这位33岁的领导人上任这五年来表现了什么意图，那全部都和求生有关。但是，如果金正恩拥有潜在的反击能力，那就会深刻地影响特朗普及其继任者在该地区维护美国盟友方面的每个决定。</p>
<p>For years, the North has been able to reach South Korea and Japan with ease, and American intelligence officials believe those medium-range missiles are capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.</p>	<p>多年来，朝鲜的导弹可以轻松打到韩国和日本，美国的情报官员认为这些中程导弹拥有携带核弹头的能力。</p>
<p>But this latest test suggests the United States may already be in range as well, and that, as one former top American intelligence official noted recently, would color every military decision and put enormous pressure on American missile defenses that few trust to work.</p>	<p>但这次最新的测试表明，美国也可能已经在他们的打击范围之内了，正如一位前美国情报官员最近所说，这会影响到美国的每个军事决定，并给美国的导弹防御系统带来巨大的压力，很少有人相信该系统会起作用。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump still has some time. What the North Koreans accomplished</p>	<p>特朗普还有一些时间来做出反应。朝鲜人在美国人专心庆祝独立日的时候取</p>

<p>while Americans focused on Independence Day celebrations was a breakthrough, but not a vivid demonstration of their nuclear reach.</p>	<p>得的这项成就具有突破性，但并不是对其核能力的生动展现。</p>
<p>Their missile traveled only about 580 miles, by itself no great achievement. But it got there by taking a 1,700-mile trip into space and re-entering the atmosphere, a flight that lasted 37 minutes by the calculation of the United States Pacific Command (and a few minutes longer according to the North Koreans).</p>	<p>朝鲜的这枚导弹只射到了大约 580 英里（约合 933 公里）之外，这本身并不是什么巨大成就。但是它飞行了 1700 英里（约合 2736 公里）进入太空，然后重新进入大气层，根据美国太平洋司令部的测算，这段行程耗时 37 分钟（朝鲜人的说法还比那长几分钟）。</p>
<p>Flatten that out, and you have a missile that could reach Alaska, but not Los Angeles. That bolsters the assessment of the director of the Missile Defense Agency, Vice Adm. James D. Syring, who told a congressional hearing last month that the United States “must assume that North Korea can reach us with a ballistic missile.”</p>	<p>把轨迹拉平，导弹就可以打到阿拉斯加了，但到不了洛杉矶。这印证了五角大楼导弹防御局(Missile Defense Agency)局长、海军中将詹姆斯·D·叙林 (James D. Syring)的估计，上个月他在国会听证会上表示，美国“必须假定朝鲜的弹道导弹可以打到我们”。</p>
<p>Perhaps that is why Mr. Trump has not issued any “red lines” that the North Koreans cannot step over.</p>	<p>也许这就是特朗普没有宣布朝鲜人不能踩过的“红线”的原因。</p>
<p>He has not even repeated the policy that President George W. Bush laid out in October 2006 after the North’s first nuclear test: that he would hold the country “fully accountable” if it shared its nuclear technology with any other nation or terrorist group. Mr. Trump’s advisers say they see little merit in drawing lines that could limit options, and they would rather keep the North guessing.</p>	<p>他甚至没有重申乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)于 2006 年 10 月在朝鲜第一次核试验之后提出的政策：如果它与任何国家或恐怖组织分享核技术，他将让朝鲜负“全部责任”。特朗普的顾问说，划出一条限制自己选择能力的红线没有什么好处，他们宁愿让朝鲜继续猜测他们的应对方式。</p>
<p>So what are Mr. Trump’s options, and what are their downsides?</p>	<p>那么特朗普面前有哪些选择呢？它们各有怎样的缺点呢？</p>
<p>There is classic containment: limiting an adversary’s ability to expand its influence, as the United States did against a much more powerful foe, the Soviet Union. But that does not solve the problem; it is just a way of living with it.</p>	<p>一个老办法是遏制：限制对手扩大影响的能力，就像美国对抗更强大的敌人苏联那样。但这个做法并不能解决问题；它只是一种忍耐方式。</p>

<p>He could step up sanctions, bolster the American naval presence off the Korean Peninsula — “we’re sending an armada,” he boasted in April — and accelerate the secret American cyberprogram to sabotage missile launches. But if that combination of intimidation and technical wizardry had been a success, Mr. Kim would not have conducted the test on Tuesday, knowing that it would lead only to more sanctions, more military pressure and more covert activity — and perhaps persuade China that it has no choice but to intervene more decisively.</p>	<p>他可以加强制裁，加强美国在朝鲜半岛周围海军力量的部署——他曾在4月的时候夸口说，“我们会派出一支舰队”——并且增强美国破坏导弹发射的秘密网络项目。但如果这些威胁和技术魔法取得了成功，金正恩就不会在周二进行这次试验了，因为他明知这会引发更多制裁、更大的军事压力和更多的秘密行动——或许还可以说服中国它别无选择，只能更坚决地进行干预。</p>
<p>So far, Mr. Trump’s early enthusiasm that he had cajoled China’s president, Xi Jinping, to crack down on the North has resulted in predictable disappointment. Recently, he told Mr. Xi that the United States was prepared to go it alone in confronting North Korea, but the Chinese may consider that an empty threat.</p>	<p>截至目前，特朗普最初劝诱中国国家主席习近平对朝鲜进行制裁的热情不出所料地带来了令人失望的结果。最近，他告诉习近平美国准备独自应对朝鲜，但中国或许会认为这不过是虚张声势。</p>
<p>He could also take another step and threaten pre-emptive military strikes if the United States detects an imminent launch of a intercontinental ballistic missile — maybe one intended to demonstrate the potential reach to the West Coast. Mr. Perry argued for that step in 2006, in an op-ed in The Washington Post that he wrote with a future defense secretary, Ashton B. Carter. “If North Korea persists in its launch preparations, the United States should immediately make clear its intention to strike and destroy” the missile on the pad, the two men wrote.</p>	<p>他也可以采取另一种措施，威胁如果美国一探测到朝鲜要发射洲际弹道导弹，便会发起先发制人的军事打击——朝鲜可能会发射一枚，以证明自己有将导弹发射到美国西海岸的潜在能力。佩里与后来担任国防部长的阿什顿·B·卡特(Ashton B. Carter)在2006年一起为《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)撰写的一篇专栏文章中，他曾主张采取这种措施。“如果朝鲜继续做发射导弹的准备，美国应该立即表明“它会把导弹”打击和破坏”在发射台上，两人写道。</p>
<p>But Mr. Perry noted recently that “even if you think it was a good idea at the time,” and he now seems to have his doubts, “it’s not a good idea today.”</p>	<p>但佩里最近指出，“就算当时觉得那是个好主意”，现在似乎也有点怀疑“它在今天不是个好主意了”。</p>

<p>The reason is simple: In the intervening 11 years, the North has built too many missiles, of too many varieties, to make the benefits of a strike like that worth the risk. It has test-flown a new generation of solid-fuel missiles, which can be easily hidden in mountain caves and rolled out for quick launch. And the North Koreans still possess their ultimate weapon of retaliation: artillery along the northern edge of the Demilitarized Zone that can take out the South's capital, Seoul, a city of approximately 10 million people and one of the most vibrant economic hubs of Asia.</p>	<p>原因很简单：在这 11 年时间里，朝鲜制造出种类繁多、数量很大的导弹，使得进行那样一场打击变得风险太大而不值得一试。朝鲜已经试射了新一代的固体燃料导弹，它们可以很容易地隐藏在山洞里，又能很快进行发射。而且朝鲜依然掌握着终极报复武器：部署在非军事区北侧的炮火足以毁掉韩国的首都首尔，那是一个人口约 1000 万的城市，也是亚洲最活跃的经济中心之一。</p>
<p>In short, that is a risk the North Koreans are betting even Mr. Trump, for all his threats, would not take. "A conflict in North Korea," Defense Secretary Jim Mattis said on CBS's "Face the Nation" in May, "would be probably the worst kind of fighting in most people's lifetimes."</p>	<p>简而言之就是存在这样一种风险，即朝鲜在押注特朗普尽管做出各种威胁，但并不会采取行动。“朝鲜半岛冲突，”国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)今年 5 月曾在 CBS 电视台《面对国民》(Face the Nation)节目中说，“可能会是大多数人一生中面临的最严重的斗争。”</p>
<p>Which leads to the next option, the one that South Korea's new president, Moon Jae-in, talked about in Washington on Friday when he visited Mr. Trump: negotiation. It would start with a freeze in North Korea's nuclear and missile tests in return for an American agreement to limit or suspend military exercises with South Korea. Mr. Xi has long urged that approach, and it won an endorsement on Tuesday from President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, after he met with the Chinese leader.</p>	<p>这就说到了美国的下一个选项，也就是韩国新任总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)周五在华盛顿与特朗普会面时谈论过的：谈判。首先是争取朝鲜暂停核项目与导弹试验，以换取美国同意限制或暂停与韩国的军事演习。习近平一直竭力主张采取这种办法，周二这一策略又赢得了俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)的支持，后者刚刚与习近平进行了会面。这种选择也有风险。它本质上实现了朝鲜和中国的目标，即限制美国在亚太地区的军事行动自由，渐渐削弱美韩军事威慑的质量。</p>
<p>That, too, carries risks. It essentially achieves the North Korean and Chinese goal of limiting American military freedom of action in the Pacific, and over time erodes the quality of the American-South Korean military deterrent.</p>	<p>与朝鲜进行谈判谈不上是什么新点子：比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)在 1994 年尝试过，布什总统在自己任期的最后两年也尝试过。但他们后来都发现，一旦朝鲜觉得自己获得的经济好处有限，交易就会告吹。</p>

<p>Negotiations with the North are hardly a new idea: Bill Clinton tried it in 1994, and Mr. Bush in the last two years of his term. But both discovered that over time, once the North Koreans determined that the economic benefits were limited, the deals fell apart.</p>	<p>此外，据估计，朝鲜已经拥有 10 到 20 枚核武器，到这个时候再暂停核项目，基本上是认可朝鲜规模不算太大的核武库将在朝鲜半岛保留下来。</p>
<p>Moreover, a freeze at this late date, when the North is estimated to have 10 to 20 nuclear weapons, essentially acknowledges that the North's modest arsenal is here to stay.</p>	<p>美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)在 3 月中访问首尔时也表达过这样的观点，他告诉记者自己很可能会反对任何将“一整套能力”珍藏供奉在朝鲜的决策。在那之后，他的公开言论有所软化。政府官员现在表示，暂停核项目不是一种解决办法，而是通向朝鲜半岛无核化的一个站点——换句话说，那意味着一项令金正恩放弃所有核武器和导弹的协议。</p>
<p>Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson said as much when he visited Seoul in mid-March and told reporters that he would most likely reject any solution that would enshrine “a comprehensive set of capabilities” in the North. He has since softened his public comments. Administration officials now suggest that a freeze would not be a solution, but a way station to a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula — in other words, an agreement that Mr. Kim would give up all his nuclear weapons and missiles.</p>	<p>但目前金正恩显然对放弃这种权力没有兴趣。环视全世界，他看到的是利比亚的穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲上校(Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi)的例子——这位放弃了自己刚刚发展起来的核项目的独裁者，一遭到民众的反对，便在美国的协助下被推翻了。这正是金正恩认为自己的核武器项目可以防止的事情——美国推翻他的努力。</p>
<p>But it is now clear that Mr. Kim has no interest in giving up that power. As he looks around the world, he sees cases like that of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi of Libya — an authoritarian who gave up his nascent nuclear program, only to be deposed, with American help, as soon as his people turned against him. That is what Mr. Kim believes his nuclear program will prevent — an American effort to topple him.</p>	<p>他的想法有可能是对的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170705/trump-north-korea-missile-icbm</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170705/trump-north-korea-missile-icbm</p>

<p>In North Korea, 'Surgical Strike' Could Spin Into 'Worst Kind of Fighting'</p>	<p>军事打击朝鲜代价惨重，美国投鼠忌器</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — The standoff over North Korea's nuclear program has long been shaped by the view that the United States has no viable military option to destroy it. Any attempt to do so, many say, would provoke a brutal counterattack against South Korea too bloody and damaging to risk.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——一直以来，因朝鲜核计划而起的对峙都有一个根本前提，即美国找不到一个可行的军事方案来摧毁该计划。很多人认为，任何尝试都会引发一场针对韩国的残酷反击，其血腥和损害程度意味着，冒险是不值的。</p>
<p>That remains a major constraint on the Trump administration's response even as North Korea's leader, Kim Jong Un, approaches his goal of a nuclear arsenal capable of striking the United States. On Tuesday, the North appeared to cross a new threshold, testing a weapon that it described as an intercontinental ballistic missile and that analysts said could potentially hit Alaska.</p>	<p>如今特朗普政府的回应依然掣肘于此，尽管朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong Un)正步步逼近他的目标——建起可以远及美国的核武打击能力。周二，朝鲜似乎又跨越了一道槛，测试了一种被他们称为洲际弹道导弹的武器，分析人士称该武器也许有能力打到阿拉斯加。</p>
<p>Over the years, as it does for potential crises around the world, the Pentagon has drafted and refined multiple war plans, including an enormous retaliatory invasion and limited pre-emptive attacks, and it holds annual military exercises with South Korean forces based on them.</p>	<p>多年来，五角大楼就此制定并完善了多套战争方案，这是它在面对世界各地潜在危机时的惯常做法，这些方案中有大规模的报复性入侵，也有局部的先发制人攻击，并每年基于这些方案与韩国进行联合军事演习。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the Trump administration made a point of threatening a military response. Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, commander of the American forces that conducted a missile exercise with South Korea, said the United States had chosen "self-restraint" with the North. Nikki R. Haley, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said her country's "considerable military forces" were an option. "We will use them if we must, but we prefer not to have to go in that direction," she told the Security Council.</p>	<p>周三，特朗普政府对发出军事威胁一事做出解释。作为刚刚与韩国进行了一场联合导弹演习的美国部队的指挥官，文森特·K·布鲁克斯上将(Vincent K. Brooks)称美国在应对朝鲜的过程中选择了“克制”。美国驻联合国大使尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)说，她的国家拥有“相当强大的军事力量”，可以作为一个选项。“万不得已之下我们是会使用这些力量的，但我们倾向于不往那个方向走，”她对联合国安理会表示。</p>

<p>But the military options are more grim than ever.</p>	<p>但是武力解决方案的严酷程度是空前的。</p>
<p>Even the most limited strike risks staggering casualties, because North Korea could retaliate with the thousands of artillery pieces it has positioned along its border with the South. Though the arsenal is of limited range and could be destroyed in days, the U.S. defense secretary, Jim Mattis, recently warned that if North Korea used it, it "would be probably the worst kind of fighting in most people's lifetimes."</p>	<p>甚至连最有限的打击都可能造成惊人的人员伤亡，因为朝鲜可能会用它布置在朝韩边境的成千上万门火炮进行报复。虽然那些火炮的射程有限，能在数日内被摧毁，但美国国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)前不久警告称，如果朝鲜那样做，它“很可能会成为很多人一生中最残酷的战斗”。</p>
<p>Beyond that, there is no historical precedent for a military attack aimed at destroying a country's nuclear arsenal.</p>	<p>除此之外，历史上还没有出现过以摧毁一个国家核武库为目的的军事打击。</p>
<p>The last time the United States is known to have seriously considered attacking the North was in 1994, more than a decade before its first nuclear test. The defense secretary at the time, William J. Perry, asked the Pentagon to prepare plans for a "surgical strike" on a nuclear reactor, but he backed off after concluding it would set off warfare that could leave hundreds of thousands dead.</p>	<p>美国上一次认真考虑攻击朝鲜是在1994年，那是在朝鲜第一次核试验的十多年前。时任国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)让五角大楼准备对一个核反应堆进行“精准打击”的计划，但他后来放弃了，因为他认为，那会引发导致数十万人死亡的战事。</p>
<p>The stakes are even higher now. U.S. officials believe North Korea has built as many as a dozen nuclear bombs — perhaps many more — and can mount them on missiles capable of hitting much of Japan and South Korea.</p>	<p>现在的风险更大。美国官员认为，朝鲜制造了十几枚核弹——可能还有很多——那些核弹能安装在射程覆盖日本和韩国大部分地区的导弹上。</p>
<p>Earlier in his term, Trump tried to change the dynamics of the crisis by forcing the North and its main economic benefactor, China, to reconsider Washington's willingness to start a war. He spoke bluntly about the possibility of a "major, major conflict" on the Korean Peninsula, ordered warships into nearby waters and vowed to "solve"</p>	<p>特朗普在上任初期，试图通过迫使朝鲜和它的主要经济资助者中国重新考虑华盛顿发起战争的意愿来改变这场危机的力量对比。他直率地谈论朝鲜半岛发生“重大冲突”的可能性，命令军舰前往附近水域，发誓“解决”核武器问题。</p>

the nuclear problem.	
But Trump has backed off considerably in recent weeks, emphasizing efforts to pressure China to rein in Kim with sanctions instead.	但近几周，特朗普明显退让，转而强调迫使中国通过制裁来遏制金正恩的努力。
After all, a pre-emptive U.S. attack would very likely fail to wipe out North Korea's arsenal, because some of the North's facilities are deep in mountain caves or underground and many of its missiles are hidden on mobile launchers.	毕竟，美国先发制人的打击很可能无法彻底摧毁朝鲜的武器库，因为朝鲜的一些设施藏在山洞深处或者地下，很多导弹藏在移动的发射车上。
The North has warned that it would immediately retaliate by launching nuclear missiles. But predicting how Kim would actually respond to a limited attack is an exercise in strategic game theory, with many analysts arguing that he would refrain from immediately going nuclear or using his stockpile of chemical and biological weapons to avoid provoking a nuclear response from the United States.	朝鲜曾警告称，它会立刻报复，发射核导弹。但是，预测金正恩实际上会对有限打击做何反应只是战略博弈论上的判断，很多分析人士认为，为了避免美国用核武器反击，他不会立刻使用核武器或生化武器。
Opening Salvos	拉开序幕的炮火
North and South Korea, separated by the world's most heavily armed border, have had more than half a century to prepare for a resumption of the war that was suspended in 1953. While the North's weaponry is less advanced, the South suffers a distinct geographical disadvantage: Nearly half its population lives within 50 miles of the Demilitarized Zone, including the 10 million people in Seoul, its capital.	朝鲜和韩国被世界上有着最多武器的边境分开，半个多世纪以来，他们一直在为1953年中止的战争重新开启做准备。虽然朝鲜的武器相对落后，但韩国在地理上有明显的劣势：近半数的人口住在非军事区50英里（约合80公里）内的区域，包括拥有一千万人口的首都首尔。
"You have this massive agglomeration of everything that is important in South Korea — government, business and the huge population — and all of it is in this gigantic megalopolis that starts 30 miles from the border and ends 70 miles from the border," said Robert E. Kelly, a professor of political science at Pusan National University in South	"对韩国来说非常重要的一切都聚集在这里——政府、企业和大量的人口——都在这个庞大的都市里，它在离边境30英里至70英里（约合48至112公里）之间，"韩国釜山国立大学(Pusan National University)的政治学教授罗伯特·E·克利(Robert E. Kelly)说。"从国家安全的角度讲，这很糟糕。"

<p>Korea. "In terms of national security, it's just nuts."</p>	
<p>North Korea has positioned as many as 8,000 artillery cannons and rocket launchers on its side of the Demilitarized Zone, analysts say, an arsenal capable of raining up to 300,000 rounds on the South in the first hour of a counterattack. That means it can inflict tremendous damage without resorting to weapons of mass destruction.</p>	<p>分析人士称,朝鲜在非军事区自己这一边布置了 8000 个火炮和火箭发射车,在反击的第一个小时里, 这些武器能够对韩国发射 30 万枚炮弹与火箭弹。那意味着, 它不必借助大规模杀伤性武器就能造成巨大损害。</p>
<p>Kim could order a limited response, by hitting a base near the Demilitarized Zone, for example, and then pausing before doing more. But most analysts expect the North would escalate quickly if attacked, to inflict as much damage as possible in case the United States and South Korea were preparing an invasion.</p>	<p>金正恩可能会下令进行有限反击, 比如攻击军事区附近的一个基地, 然后暂停。但大多数分析人士预计, 朝鲜如果遭到攻击, 会立刻升级战争, 尽可能地造成更多伤害, 以防美国和韩国在准备入侵。</p>
<p>"North Korea knows it is the end game and will not go down without a fight," said Jeffrey W. Hornung of the RAND Corp., adding: "I think it is going to be a barrage."</p>	<p>"朝鲜知道这是终极对决, 不会束手就擒,"兰德公司(RAND Corp.)的杰弗里·W·贺南(Jeffrey W. Hornung)说。他还说, "我认为会是连续猛攻。"</p>
<p>The North has often threatened to turn Seoul into a "sea of fire," but the vast majority of its artillery has a range of 3 to 6 miles and cannot reach the city, analysts say.</p>	<p>分析人士表示, 朝鲜经常威胁要把首尔变成一片"火海", 但它的火炮的大部分射程是 3 至 6 英里 (约合 5 至 10 公里), 无法射中这座城市。</p>
<p>The North has deployed at least three systems, though, that can reach the Seoul metropolitan area: Koksan 170 millimeter guns and 240 millimeter multiple-rocket launchers capable of hitting the northern suburbs and parts of the city, and 300 millimeter multiple-rocket launchers, which may be able to hit targets beyond Seoul.</p>	<p>不过, 朝鲜至少部署了三套能够打到首尔都市区的系统: 谷山(Koksan)170 毫米火炮; 240 毫米多管火箭发射器, 它能击中首尔的北部郊区和部分城区; 以及 300 毫米多管火箭发射器, 它也许能击中首尔以南的目标。</p>
<p>A study published by the Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability in 2012 concluded that the initial hours of an artillery barrage by the North focused on military targets would result in nearly</p>	<p>诺蒂勒斯安全与可持续发展研究所(Nautilus Institute for Security and Sustainability)2012 年发表的一项研究得出的结论是: 朝鲜一旦发起炮击, 并集中攻击军事目标, 在最初几个小时内会导致近 3000 人丧生, 如果以平</p>

<p>3,000 fatalities, while one targeting civilians would kill nearly 30,000 people.</p>	<p>民为目标，则会夺走近3万人的性命。</p>
<p>The North could compound the damage by also firing ballistic missiles at Seoul. But Joseph S. Bermudez Jr., a North Korea expert at AllSource Analysis, a defense intelligence consultancy, said it was more likely to use missiles to target military installations, including U.S. bases in Japan.</p>	<p>朝鲜还可以通过向首尔发射弹道导弹来造成更大损失。但国防情报咨询机构 AllSource Analysis 的朝鲜问题专家小约瑟夫·S·贝穆德斯(Joseph S. Bermudez Jr)表示，朝鲜更有可能用导弹袭击军事设施，包括美国设在日本的基地。</p>
<p>The Defense</p>	<p>相关防御</p>
<p>U.S. and South Korean forces could be put on alert and bracing for retaliation before any attempt to knock out North Korea's nuclear program. But there is little they can do to defend Seoul against a barrage of artillery.</p>	<p>采取任何旨在摧毁朝鲜核项目的行动之前，美国和韩国的部队都会严阵以待，准备好应对朝鲜的报复。但他们在防止首尔受到炮击方面能做的并不多。</p>
<p>The South can intercept some ballistic missiles, with the recently installed Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, as well as Patriot and Hawk systems. But it does not have anything like Israel's Iron Dome that can destroy incoming artillery shells and rockets, which fly at lower altitudes.</p>	<p>韩国可以用新近部署的“末段高空区域防御系统”(Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, 简称“萨德”[Thaad]), 以及“爱国者”(Patriot)和“鹰式”(Hawk)系统，拦截一些弹道导弹。但它没有任何类似以色列的“铁穹”(Iron Dome)那样的系统，后者可以摧毁来袭的飞行高度较低的炮弹和火箭弹。</p>
<p>Instead, South Korean and American troops would employ traditional "counterbattery" tactics — using radar and other techniques to determine the location of the North's guns when they are moved out of their bunkers and fired, and then using rockets and airstrikes to knock them out.</p>	<p>美国和韩国的部队会采取传统的“反炮兵战”策略——在朝鲜从地堡中运出武器并开火之际，用雷达以及其他技术手段判定火力点，随后用火箭弹和空袭将其捣毁。</p>
<p>David Maxwell, associate director for the Center for Security Studies at Georgetown University and a veteran of five tours in South Korea with the U.S. Army, said the Pentagon was constantly upgrading its counterbattery capabilities. But he added, "There is no silver bullet</p>	<p>乔治城大学(Georgetown University)安全研究中心副主任戴维·马克斯韦尔(David Maxwell), 是一名曾随美国陆军五度前往韩国的退伍军人，他说五角大楼正不断提高自己的“反炮兵战”能力。但他补充说，“并没有能在朝鲜人给首尔和韩国造成重大损失之前击败他们的简单有效的方法。”</p>

<p>solution that can defeat North Korean fire before they inflict significant damage on Seoul and South Korea.”</p>	
<p>Civilian Preparation</p>	<p>针对民众的准备</p>
<p>All things considered, analysts say, it could take American and South Korean forces three to four days to overwhelm North Korea’s artillery.</p>	<p>分析人士认为，考虑到一切情况，美韩军队可能需要三四天时间来击败朝鲜炮兵。</p>
<p>How much damage North Korea inflicts in that time depends in part on South Korea’s ability to get people to safety quickly. As more of the North’s guns are destroyed and people take cover, the casualty rate would fall with each hour.</p>	<p>朝鲜届时能造成多大损害，在很大程度上取决于韩国迅速将人们转移到安全地点的能力。随着越来越多的朝鲜火炮遭到摧毁，以及越来越多的韩国人得到掩护，伤亡率每小时都会下降。</p>
<p>The Nautilus Institute study projects 60,000 fatalities in the first full day of a surprise artillery attack on military targets around Seoul, the majority in the first three hours. Casualty estimates for an attack on the civilian population are much higher, with some studies projecting more than 300,000 dead in the opening days.</p>	<p>诺蒂斯安全与可持续发展研究所的研究预测，朝鲜对首尔周边地区的军事目标发起突击炮击的 24 小时内，会有 6 万人死亡，主要发生在前三个小时之内。若朝鲜对平民发动攻击，预计伤亡还要高得多，一些研究估计最初几天内会有 30 多万人死亡。</p>
<p>The Seoul metropolitan government says there are nearly 3,300 bomb shelters in the city, enough to accommodate all 10 million of its residents. In Gyeonggi province, which surrounds the capital like a doughnut, the provincial government counts about 3,700 shelters. Many train stations in the region double as shelters, and most large buildings have underground parking garages where people fleeing artillery attacks can seek cover.</p>	<p>首尔市政府表示，该市有近 3300 个防空洞，足以容纳其全部 1000 万居民。京畿道省像甜甜圈一样环绕着首都，其省政府约有 3700 个庇护所。这一地区的许多火车站都可以兼做庇护所，大多数大型建筑物都有地下停车库，人员可以在那里寻求庇护，逃离炮火。</p>
<p>But critics say local authorities are unprepared for the chaos an artillery attack would cause and that the public is nonchalant about the prospect of war.</p>	<p>但批评人士认为，地方当局没有做好准备去应对炮火攻击将会带来的混乱，而公众则对于战争的前景显得漠不关心。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170706/north-korea-south-us-n</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170706/north-korea-south-us-n</p>

uclear-war	uclear-war
U.S. Vows Tougher Action on North Korea After Missile Test	美国对朝发出直白警告：停战开战在一线之间
SEOUL, South Korea — The United States responded Wednesday to North Korea’s intercontinental ballistic missile test by conducting a rare joint missile exercise with South Korea and pushing to impose tougher United Nations sanctions against the North that would affect trading partners like China.	韩国首尔——周三，美国对朝鲜的洲际弹道导弹试验作出反应：美韩进行了罕见的联合导弹演习，并且努力推动对朝鲜施加更严格的制裁，这些制裁可能会影响到中国等贸易伙伴。
The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Nikki R. Haley, told an emergency meeting of the Security Council that North Korea’s test of an intercontinental ballistic missile Tuesday was a “clear escalation.”	美国驻联合国大使尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)在安理会紧急会议上说，朝鲜周二试射洲际弹道导弹是事态的“明显升级”。
Haley said the United States was working on a Security Council draft resolution that “raises the international response” to North Korea’s repeated missile and nuclear tests. The sanctions to date, she said, “have been insufficient.”	黑利说，美国正在起草一项安理会决议，“提升”对朝鲜不断进行导弹和核试验的“国际反应”。她说，目前实施的制裁“还不够”。
She did not specify what the resolution would do or when it might be ready for a vote. But she alluded to punishments including a complete cutoff of North Korea’s access to international currency markets, severe restrictions on high-level North Korean officials and, in a reference to China, penalties for “any country that chooses to do business with this outlaw regime.”	她没有具体说明这个决议将会采取什么措施，以及什么时候表决。但她指出，惩罚包括完全限制朝鲜进入国际货币市场，并对朝鲜高级官员加以严格限制，而且要“对任何选择与这个非法制度做生意的国家进行惩罚”，指的就是中国。
On Tuesday, North Korea successfully tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile, the Hwasong-14. Washington and its allies confirmed that the weapon was an ICBM and condemned the test as a violation of U.N. resolutions and a dangerous escalation of tensions.	朝鲜本周二成功测试了其首枚洲际弹道导弹(ICBM)“火星-14型”。华盛顿及其盟友证实它属于ICBM，谴责它违反了联合国决议，是对紧张局势的危险升级。
The top U.S. general in South Korea said Wednesday that “self-restraint”	驻韩美军最高将领周三表示，美国和韩国之所以还没有和朝鲜开战，靠的全

<p>was all that was keeping the United States and South Korea from going to war with the North.</p>	<p>是“自我克制”。</p>
<p>The unusually blunt warning, from Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, commander of U.S. troops based in Seoul, came as the South's defense minister indicated that the North's missile had the potential to reach Hawaii.</p>	<p>驻扎在首尔的美军司令文森特·K·布鲁克斯上将(Vincent K. Brooks)发出这个异常直白的警告同时, 韩国国防部长表示, 朝鲜的这种导弹有可能打到夏威夷。</p>
<p>"Self-restraint, which is a choice, is all that separates armistice and war," Brooks said, referring to the 1953 cease-fire that halted but never officially ended the Korean War. "As this alliance missile live-fire shows, we are able to change our choice when so ordered by our alliance national leaders.</p>	<p>"自我克制是一种选择, 停战还是开战就在这一线之间," 布鲁克斯说。他指的是朝鲜战争虽然自 1953 年停火, 但是从来没有正式结束过。"就像韩美联盟导弹实弹演习所表明的, 当我们联盟的国家领导人下了令, 我们能够改变选择。"</p>
<p>"It would be a grave mistake for anyone to believe anything to the contrary."</p>	<p>"任何不以为然的人, 都是在犯下大错。"</p>
<p>Although doubts remained about whether North Korea had cleared all the technical hurdles to make the Hwasong-14 a fully functional ICBM, the launch prompted the United States and South Korea to conduct a joint missile exercise off the east coast of the South on Wednesday. The drill involved firing an undisclosed number of ballistic missiles into the sea.</p>	<p>虽然朝鲜是否已经清除了所有技术障碍, 使“火星-14 型”成为一个功能齐全的 ICBM 尚存疑问, 但试射促使美韩周三在韩国东海岸进行了联合导弹演习。这次演习向海中发射了若干弹道导弹, 具体数量未作披露。</p>
<p>President Moon Jae-in of South Korea asked President Donald Trump on Tuesday night to endorse the joint exercise, arguing that the allies needed to respond to the North's provocation with "more than statements," Moon's office said.</p>	<p>韩国总统文在寅的办公室说, 他本周二晚上要求特朗普总统支持联合演习, 认为联盟在应对朝鲜的挑衅时, 需要的“不仅仅是声明”。</p>
<p>The South Korean military said the missiles, which had a range of about 185 miles, had been fired to test their ability to launch "a precision strike at the enemy leadership" in case of war. It did not say how far the</p>	<p>韩国军方表示, 这些导弹的射程大约在 185 英里 (约合 298 公里), 本次发射是为了测试它们“对敌方领导人进行精确打击”的能力。军方没有说这些导弹飞行了多远。</p>

missiles had traveled.	
Japan's chief Cabinet secretary, Yoshihide Suga, said Wednesday that Japan and the United States had agreed to take "specific actions to improve our defense systems and our ability to deter North Korea."	日本内阁官房长官菅义伟(Yoshihide Suga)周三表示，日本和美国已同意采取“具体行动，以改善我们的防务体系和遏制朝鲜的能力”。
Suga did not say what those actions were, but a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said the government was considering buying ballistic missile defense systems from the United States.	菅义伟虽然没有具体说是哪些行动，但是国防部发言人说，日本政府正在考虑从美国购买弹道导弹防御系统。
Meanwhile, Trump criticized China on Wednesday for failing to do more to pressure North Korea on its nuclear program, suggesting that he was re-evaluating the U.S. trade relationship with Beijing.	与此同时，特朗普本周三批评中国未能在核计划问题上对朝鲜施加更多压力，这表明他正在重新评估美国与北京的贸易关系。
The propaganda battle between the Koreas escalated Wednesday, even as Asian stock markets appeared to shrug off the latest tensions.	朝韩两国的宣传攻势周三出现升级，亚洲股市似乎未受最近紧张局势的影响。
The North's leader, Kim Jong Un, said the missile test was intended to "slap the American bastards in their face" and was a Fourth of July "gift package" for the "Yankees."	朝鲜领导人金正恩说，这次导弹试验是“打美国杂种的脸”，是独立日送给“美国佬”的“礼物”。
South Korea released a computer-animated video showing missile strikes at the heart of Pyongyang, the North Korean capital. The video featured a U.S. B1-B bomber and German-made Taurus air-to-land cruise missiles.	韩国发布了一个计算机动画视频，展示了导弹击中朝鲜首都平壤核心地带的场面。一架美国 B1-B 轰炸机，以及德国制造的“金牛座”(Taurus)空对地巡航导弹出现在了视频中。
The Taurus, which is meant to destroy targets underground, is often cited as a critical weapon South Korea would use in an operation to "decapitate" the North's government.	“金牛座”用于摧毁地下目标，它往往被视作韩国“斩首”朝鲜政府行动中会使用到的一个关键武器。
The video showed flags and government buildings in Pyongyang in flames.	这个视频显示平壤的一些旗帜和政府大楼在火焰中燃烧。
The North Korean missile launched Tuesday was fired at a steep angle,	按照朝鲜、韩国和日本官员的说法，周二朝鲜以大角度发射了那枚导弹，它

<p>flying a horizontal distance of only 578 miles but reaching an altitude of more than 1,700 miles, according to North Korean, South Korean and Japanese officials.</p>	<p>飞行的水平距离只有 578 英里（约合 930 公里），但达到的高度超过 1700 英里（约合 2736 公里）。</p>
<p>Speaking to the South Korean National Assembly on Wednesday, the defense minister, Han Min-koo, said that the Hwasong-14, if launched on a standard trajectory, could have a range of 4,350 to 4,970 miles, enough to hit Alaska and possibly Hawaii.</p>	<p>韩国国防部长官韩民求(Han Min-Koo)周三对韩国国民议会说，如果以标准轨道发射，“火星-14 型”可以飞出 4350 英里（约合 7000 公里）到 4970 英里（约合 8000 公里），足以打到阿拉斯加，可能还可以打到夏威夷。</p>
<p>Analysts had said Tuesday that the missile appeared to be capable of striking Alaska. Hawaii is farther, about 4,780 miles from Kusong, the North Korean town where the missile was fired.</p>	<p>分析人士周二表示，这种导弹打到阿拉斯加似乎没问题。夏威夷更远一点，距离发射导弹的朝鲜龟城约 4780 英里（约合 7693 公里）。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170706/north-korea-war-us-icbm</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170706/north-korea-war-us-icbm</p>
<p>In Reporting on North Korea, Tech Helps Break Through Secrecy</p>	<p>这些科技手段帮时报记者报道神秘的朝鲜</p>
<p>How do New York Times journalists use technology in their jobs and in their personal lives? Choe Sang-Hun, The Times's Korea correspondent who is based in Seoul, discusses the tech he's using.</p>	<p>纽约时报记者在工作和个人生活中是如何利用科技产品的？时报驻首尔的朝鲜半岛记者崔相焄(Choe Sang-Hun)谈了谈他使用的技术。</p>
<p>As our Korea correspondent, what are some challenges you face reporting on North Korea, and how do you use tech to overcome them?</p>	<p>作为我们的朝韩记者，在报道朝鲜方面的挑战有哪些，你是如何利用技术克服的？</p>
<p>North Korea is a difficult topic to report for a simple reason: Journalists are not allowed to visit and do independent reporting there. Even when they get there with a tourist visa, they are not allowed to travel, visit places and interview people the way they do in democratic countries. So journalists try to figure out what is going on inside North Korea and interpret it the best they can from the outside.</p>	<p>朝鲜是个很难报道的题材，原因很简单：记者是不被允许进入该国做独立报道的。即便用旅游签证前往那里，也无法前往各地，像在民主国家那样探访某地、采访他人。因此记者要待在外面，努力去弄清朝鲜内部的状况，并尽可能好地作出解读。</p>

And they monitor North Korea's official news media.	而且他们会监控朝鲜的官方媒体。
In fact, the North's state-run news outlets, especially the websites of its ruling Workers' Party newspaper Rodong Sinmun and its Korean Central News Agency, are the single most important sources of information. When North Korea has something to say to the outside world, it almost invariably speaks through K.C.N.A. The official news media is filled with propaganda. Still, if you read it over a period of time, you can develop insights into the country's ideology, policy goals and world views.	事实上，朝鲜的国有新闻机构，尤其是执政的劳动党的报纸《劳动新闻》和朝鲜中央通讯社的网站，是最重要的信息源。每当朝鲜要向世界宣布些什么的时候，基本上都是通过朝中社。官方新闻媒体充斥着政治宣传。然而，只要你读的足够多，就能练出眼力，从中看出朝鲜的意识形态、政策目标和世界观。
But there is a problem.	但是这里存在一个问题。
South Korea blocks its people, or anyone using the internet in the country, from accessing North Korean websites. If you try to open the K.C.N.A. website, a government warning pops up. It's the same warning the government issues to internet users when it restricts access to pornographic materials online.	韩国进行了网络封锁，禁止国民或任何在该国使用互联网的人登录朝鲜网站。打开朝中社网站，你会看到一个政府警告弹出来。这个警告和网民试图看在线色情内容时见到的警告是一样的。
I use the Tor browser to circumvent the government firewall. Web pages open slower on Tor than on Chrome and other regular browsers. Still, it's a godsend for journalists reporting on North Korea from the South, where Cold War-era fears still drive the local government to censor the internet.	我使用 Tor 浏览器来规避政府的防火墙。用 Tor 来打开网页比用 Chrome 和其他常规浏览器要慢。不过，对于在韩国报道朝鲜的记者来说，它真是一件恩物，在韩国，冷战时期的恐惧仍然驱使当地政府对互联网进行审查。
What's your favorite tech tool for doing your job?	你在工作中最喜欢的技术工具是什么？
I use Evernote to help organize my life as a journalist.	我使用 Evernote 来帮助自己组织作为记者的生活。
With a few clicks, you can clip a news article, commentary, analyst paper, PDF file, video link and other contents you find on the web and want to save for a later reference, and store them in a designated online "notebook." I find this "Web Clipper" function particularly useful when	只需点击几下，就可以剪切新闻文章、评论、分析文章、PDF 文件，视频链接，以及任何在网络上找到并希望保存下来供日后参考的内容，还可以将它们存储在指定的在线“笔记本”中。我发现这个“网络剪裁”功能在需要对某个主题进行几周乃至更长时间的研究时特别有用。比如说朝鲜的市场改革，我

<p>researching a certain topic, say North Korea's market reforms, for weeks or longer; I create a "North Korea Economy" notebook and save related contents there for easy access.</p>	<p>创建了一个名叫“朝鲜经济”的笔记本，用来保存相关内容，方便我随时查阅。</p>
<p>What is Samsung's influence on South Korea, since the tech company's revenue accounts for a significant portion of the country's gross domestic product?</p>	<p>三星公司的收入占了韩国国内生产总值的很大一部分，这家科技公司对韩国的影响是什么？</p>
<p>Samsung is the biggest among the chaebol, a handful of family-run conglomerates that have dominated the South Korean economy for decades. The country's top 10 chaebol generate the equivalent of more than 80 percent of the country's G.D.P. Samsung's flagship company, Samsung Electronics, alone is responsible for 20 percent of the country's exports.</p>	<p>韩国有几个家族企业集团，几十年来一直占据着韩国经济的主导地位，称为“财阀”，三星是其中最大的一家。该国前十大财阀产出的GDP占全国的80%以上。仅仅三星的旗舰公司三星电子就占据全国出口量的20%。</p>
<p>One can't talk about how well or badly South Korea's economy is doing without talking about Samsung. Samsung has a pervasive presence in the country. It produces best-selling smartphones, TV sets and refrigerators. It runs insurance, shipbuilding and construction companies, to just name a few of its dozens of affiliates. If she likes, a South Korean can live in a "Republic of Samsung": She can get married and honeymoon in Samsung hotels; have her baby delivered in a Samsung hospital; take him to a Samsung amusement park; send him to a Samsung university; and stock her Samsung apartment with Samsung home appliances bought with a Samsung credit card.</p>	<p>谈及韩国经济的好坏时，三星是绝对无法回避的。三星在全国范围内无所不在。它生产畅销的智能手机、电视机和冰箱。它经营保险业，造船业和建筑公司，这还仅仅是它数十种附属机构中的几个。如果愿意，一个韩国人可以生活在“三星共和国”里：她可以在三星酒店里结婚和度蜜月；在三星医院里生孩子；带孩子去三星游乐园；送他进三星大学；并且用三星信用卡为自己的三星公寓添置三星家电。</p>
<p>But the name Samsung also has a darker side among Koreans. Six of the 10 top chaebol leaders, including Samsung's chairman, Lee Kun-hee, have been convicted of white-collar crimes, including bribery, although</p>	<p>但是三星这个名字在韩国人的心目中也有黑暗的一面。十大财阀领导人之中有六人被判定犯有贿赂等白领罪行，包括三星董事长李健熙(Lee Kun-hee)，尽管他们从未入狱服刑。虽然三星象征着财富和科技智慧，但是许多韩国人</p>

<p>they have never spent much time in jail. If Samsung symbolizes wealth and technological savvy, many Koreans also accuse the corporate behemoth of corruption and excessive power.</p>	<p>也指责这家企业巨大的腐败和过度的权力。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee's son, Samsung's vice chairman, Lee Jae-yong, who has been running the conglomerate while his father remains bedridden after a stroke, is now under arrest and on trial on charges of bribing Park Geun-hye, the impeached and ousted former president of South Korea.</p>	<p>李健熙的儿子，三星副董事长李在镕(Lee Jae-yong)在父亲中风卧床期间一直经营这家企业，因涉嫌贿赂遭弹劾及罢黜的韩国总统朴槿惠，他目前已被捕受审。</p>
<p>How does Samsung affect the way you live and work?</p>	<p>三星是如何影响了你的生活和工作方式?</p>
<p>I use only three Samsung products in my office — a Samsung TV set, a Samsung fax/printer and the Samsung monitor for my Dell desktop — though many of the tech products around me at home and in my office may contain Samsung components, like computer chips.</p>	<p>我在办公室只使用三种三星产品——一台三星电视机，一台三星传真/打印机，以及跟我的戴尔(Dell)台式主机搭配的三星显示器——不过我家里和办公室周围的很多科技产品可能含有三星元件，比如计算机芯片。</p>
<p>I used to use a Samsung Galaxy Note smartphone until I switched to an iPhone three years ago. I like my iPhone, but I have a major complaint about it: It doesn't allow you to record your phone conversations. What if a spokesman calls you back and dictates a statement while you are driving a car or standing in a crowded subway car? With my old Samsung phone, I could just tap the screen a couple times to record the conversation. You can't do that with an iPhone.</p>	<p>我用过一款三星盖乐世智能手机(Samsung Galaxy Note)，三年前换成了iPhone。我喜欢iPhone，但它有个大问题：它不允许你进行电话录音。如果你正在开车或站在拥挤的地铁车厢中，这时一位发言人给你回电话，口述一项声明，你怎么办？在我原来的三星手机上，我只用对着屏幕敲几下，就能把谈话录下来。但iPhone就不行。</p>
<p>Recording phone conversations is legal in South Korea, and journalists and others routinely do it. Samsung and others market smartphones with a built-in phone-recording function. Apple doesn't. I am thinking seriously of switching back to an Android phone when I retire my iPhone.</p>	<p>在韩国，电话录音是合法的，记者和其他人经常这样做。三星等品牌也在推广带有内置电话录音功能的智能手机。但苹果不行。我在认真考虑不用这部iPhone之后，换回安卓系统的手机。</p>
<p>Beyond your job, what tech product are you obsessed with in your</p>	<p>在工作之外，你在日常生活中喜欢用哪些科技产品?</p>

daily life?	
I'm not savvy with tech products. I have my desktop, my company-issued MacBook Air and my iPhone. That's about all the tech hardware I use. Online, though, I use the Naver and Daum maps all the time when I travel and go to an appointment. They are like Google maps, but more convenient to use in South Korea. Naver and Daum are the country's two biggest web portals and search engines. Google holds only a minor share in the search engine market of South Korea.	我对科技产品不是很精通。我有一部台式电脑，公司还给我配了 MacBook Air 和 iPhone。基本上，我用的技术硬件就这些。不过我旅行或赴约时，会使用 Naver 和 Daum 的地图。它们类似于谷歌地图，但在韩国用起来更方便。Naver 和 Daum 是韩国最大的两个门户网站和搜索引擎。谷歌在韩国的搜索引擎市场上只占较小的份额。
Kakao Talk, the country's most widely used messenger app, is a must-have for anyone who wants to stay connected in South Korea. Government spokesmen send news releases and media notices through Kakao Talk. Reporters put in queries through Kakao Talk.	Kakao Talk 是韩国使用最广泛的即时通讯应用程序。对任何一个想在韩国保持联系的人来说，它都是必备软件。政府发言人通过 Kakao Talk 发布新闻和媒体通知。记者们通过 Kakao Talk 提出询问。
I used to use my Kindle a lot, but not anymore. I have switched back to paper books. But Kindle is still very convenient when I am traveling and want to keep my bag light.	过去我经常使用 Kindle，现在不用了。我又开始看纸质书。不过，我旅行时想让背包轻一点的话，用 Kindle 依然很方便。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/in-reporting-on-north-korea-tech-helps-break-through-secrecy	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/in-reporting-on-north-korea-tech-helps-break-through-secrecy
Tiny Satellites From Silicon Valley May Help Track North Korea Missiles	美国加紧研发超小卫星监视朝鲜导弹
For years before North Korea fired its first intercontinental ballistic missile this week, the Pentagon and intelligence experts had sounded a warning: Not only was the North making faster progress, spy satellite coverage was so spotty that the United States might not see a missile being prepared for launch.	朝鲜本周首次发射洲际弹道导弹。数年前，五角大楼和情报专家就曾发出警告：朝鲜在取得更快速的进步，间谍卫星覆盖又不稳定，美国可能无法探测到一枚准备发射的导弹。
That triggered an urgent but quiet search for ways to improve the United States' early-warning ability — and the capability to strike	这引发了一场紧急但秘密的搜寻行动，以寻找能提高美国早期预警能力的方法，以及当导弹还在发射台上时对它们实施打击的能力。最让人感兴趣的解

<p>missiles while they are on the launchpad. The most intriguing solutions have come from Silicon Valley, where the Obama administration began investing in tiny, inexpensive civilian satellites developed to count cars in Target parking lots and monitor the growth of crops.</p>	<p>决方案来自硅谷，奥巴马政府当年就开始在那里投资廉价的微型民用卫星，它们原本被用来统计塔吉特(Target)停车场的车辆和监控作物生长。</p>
<p>Some in the Pentagon accustomed to relying on highly classified, multibillion-dollar satellites, which take years to develop, resisted the move. But as North Korea's missile program progressed, U.S. officials laid out an ambitious schedule for the first of the small satellites to go up at the end of this year or the beginning of next.</p>	<p>五角大楼的一些人对这一举措表示反对，他们习惯依赖造价数十亿美元、高度机密的卫星，它们需要数年时间才能研发出来。然而，随着朝鲜的导弹项目取得进步，美国官员制定了颇为紧迫的时间表，要在今年末或明年初发射第一批小型卫星。</p>
<p>Launched in clusters, some staying in orbit just a year or two, the satellites would provide the coverage necessary to execute a new military contingency plan called "Kill Chain." It is the first step in a strategy to use satellite imagery to identify North Korean launch sites, nuclear facilities and manufacturing capability and destroy them pre-emptively if a conflict seems imminent.</p>	<p>这些卫星是成批发射，有些只在轨道上运行一两年，它们足以覆盖相关范围，以供执行名为“杀伤链”(Kill Chain)的新军事应急计划。这是该项战略的第一步，它利用卫星图像辨认朝鲜的发射点、核设施，了解其制造能力，并在冲突迫近时先发制人地摧毁它们。</p>
<p>The best chance of countering a strike comes when missiles are still on the ground, awaiting launch or shortly after their engines fire. Even a few extra minutes of warning might save the lives of tens of thousands of Americans — and millions of South Koreans and Japanese who already live within range of the North's missiles.</p>	<p>抵御一场袭击的最好时机，是导弹仍在地面上等待发射，或其发动机刚启动没多久的时候。哪怕是提前几分钟发出警告，也可能让数以万计的美国人——以及数以百万计已身处朝鲜导弹射程之内的韩国人和日本人——免于丧命。</p>
<p>"Kim Jong Un is racing — literally racing — to deploy a missile capability," Robert Cardillo, director of the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, which coordinates satellite-based mapping for the government, said in an interview days before North Korea's latest launch. "His acceleration has caused us to accelerate."</p>	<p>"金正恩正疾速启用导弹能力——真正意义上的疾速，"国家地理空间情报局(National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, 简称NGA)局长罗伯特·卡迪罗(Robert Cardillo)在朝鲜最近一次发射导弹几天前接受采访时说。"由于他加速了，我们也得加速。"NGA是为政府协调卫星测绘工作的机构。</p>

<p>The timeline for getting the satellites in orbit, which defense officials have never discussed publicly, reflects the urgency of the problem. The missile launch Tuesday by North Korea was initiated from a new site, a mobile launcher at the Pang Hyon Aircraft Factory. Capt. Jeff Davis, a Pentagon spokesman, said the missile "is not one we have seen before" but noted that North Korea had increasingly conducted launches from new locales.</p>	<p>国防官员从未公开讨论过的让这些卫星进入轨道的时间表, 反应出问题的紧迫性。朝鲜周二的试射是在一个新地点进行的, 导弹发射自芳岷飞机制造厂(Pang Hyon Aircraft Factory)内的一个移动式发射器。五角大楼发言人杰夫·戴维斯上校(Capt. Jeff Davis)说这枚导弹“是我们以前没见过的”, 但他指出朝鲜正越来越多地在新地点发射导弹。</p>
<p>That mobility is the problem that the new satellites, with wide coverage using radar sensors that work at night and during storms, are designed to address. Less than one-third of North Korea is under spy satellite coverage at a given moment.</p>	<p>这种机动性正是新卫星旨在应对的问题。相关卫星覆盖范围广, 使用了可在夜间和风暴中工作的雷达传感器。目前, 在某一给定时刻, 只有不到三分之一的朝鲜领土处于间谍卫星的覆盖范围内。</p>
<p>U.S. intelligence analysts detected indications of an impending launch in the days before the missile firing, according to a spokesman for the Defense Intelligence Agency, Cmdr. William Marks. But even after the launch, the Pentagon misjudged what it was looking at. Minutes after its 37-minute flight ended, the U.S. Pacific Command described the missile as an intermediate-range model, often seen.</p>	<p>美国国防情报局(Defense Intelligence Agency)发言人威廉·马克斯中校(Cmdr. William Marks)称, 朝鲜发射这枚导弹若干天前, 美国情报分析师发现了即将发射的迹象。但即便是在发射后, 五角大楼还曾误判过自己所看到的的东西。导弹历时 37 分钟的飞行结束后不久, 美国太平洋司令部(U.S. Pacific Command)将其描绘为一枚颇为常见的中程导弹。</p>
<p>Hours later, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson issued a very different conclusion: that the North had tested its first intercontinental ballistic missile, able to reach Alaska.</p>	<p>几小时后, 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)发布了截然不同的结论: 朝鲜测试了自己的首枚洲际弹道导弹, 其射程可达阿拉斯加。</p>
<p>A week before, the head of the Missile Defense Agency, Vice Adm. James D. Syring, had warned Congress that such a moment was coming.</p>	<p>一周前, 五角大楼导弹防御局(Missile Defense Agency)局长、海军中将詹姆斯·D·叙林(James D. Syring)曾警告国会, 这样一个时刻即将到来。</p>
<p>"It is incumbent upon us to assume that North Korea today can range the U.S. with an ICBM carrying a nuclear warhead," he said in testimony.</p>	<p>"我们有必要认清, 今天的朝鲜可以把美国置于搭载核弹头的洲际弹道导弹射程之内," 他在听证会上表示。"我没法说我们对这种威胁早有准备。"</p>

<p>"I would not say we are comfortably ahead of the threat."</p>	
<p>The commercial radar push is one of several new ways the administration is seeking to counter the North Korean threat. President Donald Trump inherited a secret effort to sabotage the North's missile launches. But its success has been spotty at best, especially of late.</p>	<p>加紧利用民用雷达是特朗普用以抵御朝鲜威胁的几种新办法之一。唐纳德·特朗普总统此前接手了一个旨在破坏朝鲜导弹发射的秘密项目。但该项目充其量只是取得了零星成功，近期尤其如此。</p>
<p>The new satellite initiative builds on technology created more for Wall Street than the Pentagon. From an office in an old Defense Department building within view of the Google campus in California, Raj Shah, director of the Defense Innovation Unit Experimental, or DIUx, is already investing in companies that exploit tiny civilian radar satellites in hopes that the Pentagon can use them by the end of the year, or early in 2018.</p>	<p>这个新的卫星计划所基于的技术，当初更多是为华尔街而非五角大楼打造的。国防创新实验小组(Defense Innovation Unit Experimental, 简称DIUx)组长拉吉夫·沙阿(Rajiv Shah)，已经开始把资金投向一些研制微型民用雷达卫星的公司，以期五角大楼可以在今年底或2018年初用上那些卫星。沙阿的办公室位于国防部的一栋老楼里，从那里可以看到谷歌在加利福尼亚的园区。</p>
<p>"It's a very challenging target," said Shah, a former F-16 pilot in Iraq whose extensive experience in Silicon Valley appealed to Defense Secretary Ash Carter, who set up the unit during Obama's second term and recruited Shah.</p>	<p>"这是一个非常有挑战性的目标，"曾在伊拉克做过F-16飞行员，以其在硅谷的丰富经验受到国防部长阿什顿·卡特(Ashton Carter)青睐的沙阿说。卡特在奥巴马的第二个任期内组建了DIUx，并招募了沙阿。</p>
<p>"The key is using technologies that are already available and making the modifications we need for a specific military purpose," Shah said.</p>	<p>"关键在于利用已有的技术，并针对我们的特定军事用途做出改进，"沙阿说。</p>
<p>His unit made an investment to jump-start the development efforts of Capella Space, a Silicon Valley startup named after a bright star. It plans to loft its first radar satellite late this year. The company says its radar fleet, if successfully deployed, will be able to monitor important targets hourly.</p>	<p>他领导的小组对硅谷初创企业五车二空间(Capella Space)——以一颗亮星的名字命名——进行了投资，以便启动其研发工作。五车二空间计划于今年底发射自己的首颗雷达卫星。该公司表示，其雷达卫星编队如果部署成功，将对重要目标进行每小时一次的监控。</p>
<p>"The entire spacecraft is the size of a backpack," said Payam Banazadeh, a founder of the company. Born in Iran, he learned satellite design at the University of Texas and NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory,</p>	<p>"整个航天器只有一个背包那么大，"该公司创始人帕亚姆·巴纳扎德(Payam Banazadeh)说。出生于伊朗的他，曾在德克萨斯大学(University of Texas)以及美国航空航天局(NASA)的喷气推进实验室(Jet Propulsion Laboratory)</p>

specializing in miniaturization.	学习卫星设计，主攻小型化。
Once in orbit, the payload, he added, would unfurl its antenna and solar panels.	他还表示，装载物一旦进入轨道，就会展开天线和太阳能板。
"Everything is getting smaller," Banazadeh said of the craft's parts. "Even the next version of the satellite is getting smaller."	"每样东西都变得更小了，"巴纳扎德谈及航天器的部件时说。"而且下一个版本的卫星会更小。"
Seeing the early fruits of the Pentagon experiment, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency is opening its doors to companies that can supply it with satellite radar data in addition to traditional images. Its outpost, set up this year, is in San Jose, the heart of Silicon Valley.	看到五角大楼开展的试验所取得的初步成果，NGA 也开始向除了可以为它提供传统图像，还能提供卫星雷达数据的公司敞开大门。今年它在硅谷的心脏地带圣何塞设了一个办公室。
Federal officials rarely, if ever, acknowledge the poor reconnaissance coverage of the North from traditional military satellites. But William J. Perry, the former secretary of defense, recently said in Washington that if the North rolled out a missile to hit the United States or its allies, "there's a good chance we'd never see it."	传统军事卫星对朝鲜的覆盖范围非常有限，联邦官员即使承认过这一点，次数也少得可怜。但前国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)最近在华盛顿表示，如果朝鲜亮出一枚用以攻击美国或其盟友的导弹，“它极有可能是我们以前从未见过的。”
The new generation of tiny, cheap satellites has made that outcome more achievable. Capella plans to loft its first radar satellite late this year and build as many as 36 orbital radars, within the range the congressional report recommended.	新一代廉价微型卫星，让朝鲜所取得的进展更容易被监测到。五车二空间计划在今年底发射自己的第一颗雷达卫星，并会建造多达 36 个轨道雷达——在国会报告建议的范围内。
In addition to Capella, private companies rushing to make and exploit new generations of small radar satellites include Ursa Space Systems in Ithaca, New York; UrtheCast in Vancouver, Canada; and Iceye in Espoo, Finland. Like many new companies seeking to make small satellites, most have strong ties to Silicon Valley.	除了五车二空间，还有一些私人公司争相研制新一代小型雷达卫星，其中包括纽约州伊萨卡的 Ursa Space Systems、加拿大温哥华的 UrtheCast，以及芬兰埃斯波的 Iceye。像很多致力于制造小型卫星的新公司一样，它们大多和硅谷有着密切的关联。
The National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency's initiative, known as the Commercial Geoint Activity, builds on programs in which the agency	NGA 的计划名为“民用地理空间情报行动”(Commercial Geoint Activity)，是以一些项目为基础的：该机构从加拿大、意大利和德国购买了雷达卫星数

bought radar-satellite data from Canada, Italy and Germany as part of its evaluation of the new civilian technologies.	据，作为它对这类新型民用技术的评估工作的组成部分。
Cardillo said the new partnerships could help the United States close the gaps in tracking Kim's rapidly expanding arsenal of threatening missiles.	卡迪罗说，这种新的伙伴关系可以帮助美国在追踪金正恩手上越来越多的极具威胁性的导弹方面尽快赶上来。
"If any of these companies, new or old, can help fill those gaps," he said, "then I'm interested."	"如果这些公司中的任何一家，不论是新公司还是老公司，可以帮助弥合这种差距，"他说，"我会很感兴趣。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/pentagon-spy-satellites-north-korea-missiles	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/pentagon-spy-satellites-north-korea-missiles
South Korea Seeks Reunions for Families Split by Korean War	文在寅发出和解信号，呼吁朝韩离散家庭团聚
SEOUL, South Korea — President Moon Jae-in of South Korea called on Thursday for family reunions for older Koreans separated by war six decades ago in a conciliatory move after the North's first test of an intercontinental ballistic missile.	韩国首尔——韩国总统文在寅周四呼吁让 60 年前因战火分离的老人与家属团聚，这是在朝鲜首次试射洲际弹道导弹之后，他采取的一个和解姿态。
Moon, a dogged advocate of dialogue with the North, made the proposal during an address in Germany, where he was scheduled to attend a Group of 20 summit meeting this week. In his first speech since North Korea's missile test Tuesday, Moon reaffirmed his policy of seeking to engage the North through negotiations even as his government vowed to join Washington in tightening sanctions against the North after its ICBM test.	文在寅一直坚定主张与朝鲜对话，他在德国的一个演讲中提出了这个建议，本周他在那里参加 G20 峰会。这是自周二朝鲜进行导弹试射以来文在寅的首次演讲，虽然韩国政府在朝鲜洲际导弹测试之后，誓言要和华盛顿一起对其进行制裁，他还是重申了通过谈判与朝鲜进行接触的政策。
"What the North chose to do this time was reckless," Moon said in a speech delivered at the Koerber Foundation, a nonprofit research group based in Berlin. "It asked for punishment from the international community."	"朝鲜这次的做法很鲁莽，"文在寅在柏林非营利研究组织科尔伯基金会 (Koerber Foundation) 的演讲中说。"它是在向国际社会自找惩罚。"

He added, "If the North doesn't stop its nuclear pursuit, there is no other option but to enforce even stronger sanctions and pressure."	他还说：“如果朝鲜不停止核计划，大家除了加大制裁和压力外就别无选择了。”
But Moon also reiterated that he was willing to meet Kim Jong Un, the North Korean leader, "at any time and any place" if the circumstances were right and if he saw an opportunity to reverse the military standoff on the Korean Peninsula.	但是，文在寅也重申，如果情况合适，他愿意在朝鲜领导人金正恩认为可以扭转朝鲜半岛军事对峙的时候，于“任何时间、任何地点”与之会晤。
He said North Korea should return to the negotiating table to discuss a "complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula." If the North chooses that path, he said, great benefits wait for it: security guarantees like a peace treaty for Kim's regime, as well as joint economic projects and other assistance.	他说，朝鲜应该回到谈判桌上来，讨论“完全的、可核查的、不可逆转的朝鲜半岛无核化进程”。他表示，如果朝鲜选择这条路，就会获得巨大的利益：首先是安全保障，比如为金家政权签订一个和平条约，然后还有联合经济项目和其他援助。
Moon said the need for dialogue with the North was stronger than ever, given a dangerous escalation of tensions on the peninsula in recent weeks.	文在寅说，鉴于最近几周来半岛紧张局势升级，与朝鲜进行对话的需要变得更加迫切。
As one of the first steps toward easing tensions, Moon said the two Koreas should start Red Cross talks to arrange temporary reunions of relatives in the North and South who have not seen each other since the 1950-53 Korean War. Moon also invited North Korea to send a delegation to the 2018 Winter Olympics, to be held in the South Korean town of Pyeongchang.	作为缓和紧张局势的第一步，文在寅说，两国应该开始进行红十字会谈，安排1950年至1953年的朝鲜战争之后没有见过面的朝韩家属进行临时团聚。文在寅还邀请朝鲜派团参加2018年在韩国平昌举行的冬季奥运会。
There was no immediate response from North Korea.	朝鲜没有立即做出回应。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/south-korea-reunions	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170707/south-korea-reunions
North Korea and Its Weapons Programs Are Now a Fact of Life	现实很无情：朝鲜已是核武国家
North Korea's once-unthinkable nuclear and missile capabilities are, as long as the country wants, here to stay.	只要朝鲜愿意，它那一度不可想象的核能力和导弹能力便会存在下去。

With each North Korean nuclear or missile test, U.S. officials go through a ritual that appears increasingly at odds with reality.	朝鲜人每开展一次核试验或导弹试验, 美国官员就要走一遍看上去愈发与现实相悖的过场。
They declare that they will not tolerate the rogue programs they have demonstrated little ability to slow, much less remove. They organize more of the talks or sanctions that have failed to alter North Korea's strategic calculus. And they issue threats that, if carried out, would either change little or risk an all-out war.	他们宣称不会容忍流氓项目——但却甚少展示遏制那些项目, 更别提将其摧毁的能力。他们组织开展更多对话或实施更多制裁——但相关对话或制裁却改变不了朝鲜的战略意图。他们语出威胁——但如果将威胁付诸行动, 要么起不了什么作用, 要么有引发全面战争的风险。
But the best that Washington can hope for, analysts and former officials increasingly say, may be to freeze the program in place. Even this would most likely come at a steep cost, a grim recognition both that the threat is severe and that U.S. leverage is limited.	不过分析人士和前官员越来越多地表示, 华盛顿所能期望的最好情形, 或许是冻结现有项目。即便是这样也极有可能需要付出巨大代价, 需要沮丧地承认威胁之严峻、美国手中筹码之有限。
"The window for denuclearization closed a long time ago," Jeffrey Lewis, director of the East Asia Nonproliferation Program at the Middlebury Institute of International Studies, wrote in a column this week.	"无核化的窗口很久以前就关闭了," 蒙特雷国际研究院(Monterey Institute of International Studies)东亚核不扩散项目(East Asia Nonproliferation Program)主任杰弗里·刘易斯(Jeffrey Lewis)本周在一篇专栏中写道。
The threat can be managed, he continued, only by "accepting the unacceptable" as a hard fact of life.	他还表示, 只有"把无法接受的事情"当成无情的现实来"接受", 才能管控威胁。
North Korea has achieved this through more than just missiles and bombs. By exploiting the dynamics of nuclear warfare and diplomacy, this otherwise weak country, whose economy is estimated to be smaller than that of Birmingham, Alabama, can dictate terms to the world's most powerful country.	朝鲜做到这一点所借助的不仅仅是导弹和炸弹。通过善加利用核战争和核外交态势, 这个本来颇为孱弱、经济规模据估计比阿拉巴马州伯明翰还小的国家, 竟然可以和世界上最强大的国家谈条件。
— North Korea's Asymmetrical Advantage	——朝鲜的不对称优势
The United States now faces the hostile end of a nuclear deterrence model it was the first to develop.	当初率先制定实施核威慑战略的美国, 如今面对的是这一战略不利于自己的一面。

<p>In the early years of the Cold War, with American-allied West Germany facing down an overwhelming Soviet threat, the United States promised any attack would prompt nuclear retaliation.</p>	<p>冷战初期，美国在其盟友西德极力抵御来自苏联的巨大威胁之际誓言称，会以核报复回应任何攻击。</p>
<p>It worked, deterring the Soviets even from an invasion of West Berlin that it could have completed in a matter of hours.</p>	<p>这种办法起了作用，苏联人受到震慑，甚至没敢入侵西柏林，而它本来只用几个小时就可以完成这一行动。</p>
<p>North Korea may have achieved a similarly effective deterrent. Though it would quickly lose any war, it could impose unacceptable costs on South Korea, Japan and potentially the United States.</p>	<p>朝鲜或许已经获得了同样有效的震慑力。尽管会快速输掉任何战争，但它可以让韩国、日本，或许还有美国，付出无法承受的代价。</p>
<p>North Korea has developed certain technologies that, taken together, demonstrate something analysts call "asymmetric retaliation," with which it can guarantee a nuclear response to any attack.</p>	<p>如果把朝鲜已经研制出来的某些技术放在一起，便能看出分析人士口中的那种进行“不对称报复”的能力，朝鲜凭此可以确保对任何攻击做出核回应。</p>
<p>Its medium-range missiles can hold South Korea and Japan, where tens of thousands of U.S. troops are based, at risk. Special canisters allow the missiles to remain pre-fueled, shortening launch time. Track-driven mobile launchers can hide in remote locations, forcing U.S. war planners to doubt that strikes could eliminate all such missiles before they are launched.</p>	<p>其中程导弹可将驻扎着数万美军的韩国和日本置于危险境地。特殊的筒罐让这些导弹可以预装燃料，从而缩短发射时间。轨道式可移动发射器可以隐蔽在偏远之处，让美国战争规划者不得不怀疑，相关袭击能否在这类导弹发射前将其全部摧毁。</p>
<p>A missile submarine, while believed to be the only such vehicle in North Korea's modest navy, increases the country's odds of landing at least one retaliatory strike.</p>	<p>一艘导弹潜艇让朝鲜至少发起一次报复性袭击的可能性有所增大——尽管这据信是朝鲜不起眼的海军仅有的此类工具。</p>
<p>As a result, any conflict, even limited, would require the United States to be willing to sacrifice thousands of American lives and far more South Korean lives. Both countries are prosperous democracies — normally strengths that, up against the more risk-willing North Korea, become weaknesses.</p>	<p>结果，制造任何冲突，哪怕是有限的冲突，都要以美国愿意牺牲数以千计的美国人以及远多于此的韩国人的性命为前提。美韩都是繁荣的民主国家，面对更乐于冒险的朝鲜，通常意义上的优势变成了劣势。</p>

— The Terrible Logic of First Strikes	——关于先发制人的可怖逻辑
There is another force working in North Korea's favor, known as "first-strike instability," in which both sides must fear that any exchange, however small, will escalate to nuclear launches.	还有一种因素对朝鲜有利，即所谓的“由先发制人引发的不稳定”——对峙双方肯定都担心，任何交火，不论规模多小，都会升级为核打击。
In the Cold War, this kept the United States and the Soviet Union locked in a comparable balance of power. On the Korean Peninsula, it does something otherwise impossible: It puts North Korea on equal footing with the United States.	冷战期间，这让实力相当的美国和苏联处于均势。但在朝鲜半岛，这催生了某种原本不可能出现的局面：朝鲜得以和美国平起平坐。
North Korea's strategy makes clear that even a limited strike, either to eliminate its weapons or its leadership, would prompt a full retaliation.	透过朝鲜的战略可以清楚地看到，哪怕是旨在摧毁其核武器或领导层的有限袭击，也会迅速招致全力报复。
Because North Korea sees the weapons as its only hope for survival, losing them risks provoking the country's fears of a full invasion or an effort to topple the government. And because Pyongyang believes it can survive such a threat only by retaliating, its incentive is to do so before it is too late.	朝鲜把这些武器视为生存下去的唯一希望，因此如果失去它们，朝鲜便会置身于对本国遭到全面入侵或本国政府被推翻的恐惧之中。另外，平壤坚信进行报复是自己不被这种威胁吞噬的唯一办法，因此它有充分理由赶在为时已晚之前采取行动。
The United States' overwhelming strength is, paradoxically, also a weakness. North Korean leaders must consider even a limited strike or accidental escalation as the start of a war they could lose within hours, virtually forcing them to immediately execute their full war plan.	矛盾的是，美国的压倒性优势同时也是劣势。即便是有限的打击或事态的意外升级，也肯定会被朝鲜领导人视为一场他们可能用不了几个小时就会输掉的战争的开端，从而促使他们立即执行自己的全面战争计划。
This constrains U.S. options. Even a single strike — for example, to destroy a missile or merely to punish the government — risks provoking a full war.	这就限制了美国的选项。哪怕是仅仅一次旨在捣毁一枚导弹或惩罚朝鲜政府的袭击，也有可能挑起一场全面战争。
This has held for decades. In 1969, when North Korea shot down a U.S. Navy plane, killing 31, the Nixon administration chose not to respond, fearing that North Korea would misperceive any attack as the start of a	几十年来一向如此。1969年，当朝鲜击落美国海军的一架飞机，导致31人丧生的时候，尼克松政府选择不做回应，因为担心朝鲜会错误地把任何袭击视为开战。随着利害关系日益增大，这种逻辑一直发挥着作用。

war. This logic has held as the stakes have grown.	
Still, U.S. policy toward North Korea could always shift, particularly under President Donald Trump, who considers unpredictability an asset. While it is difficult to foresee a U.S. option that overcomes these risks, that does not prevent Washington from trying.	不过，美国的对朝政策可以不断变化，尤其是在把不可预测性视为资产的唐纳德·特朗普总统治下。虽然难以想见美国将拥有能规避前述风险的选项，但这并不妨碍华盛顿进行尝试。
— An Underlying Political Problem	——一个根本性的政治问题
In other such standoffs, military risks can be reduced by addressing the underlying political causes. Iran, for instance, was persuaded to surrender components of its nuclear program in exchange for integration into the global economy, which it saw as a more desirable way to secure its future.	在其他此类僵局中，可以通过解决政治上的根本问题来降低军事风险。例如，伊朗经劝说同意放弃部分核计划，以换取融入全球经济的机会，它认为后者可以为自己的未来提供更好的保障。
North Korea’s political problems may be beyond amelioration.	而朝鲜的政治问题或许难以得到改善。
“It is the regime’s awareness of a pending legitimacy crisis, not a fear of attack from without, which makes it behave ever more provocatively on the world stage,” B.R. Myers, a North Korea scholar at Dongseo University in South Korea, wrote in a 2010 book on North Korean ideology.	“它之所以在国际舞台上以愈发挑衅的姿态行事，是因为意识到即将迎来合法性危机，而非害怕来自外部的攻击，”韩国东西大学(Dongseo University)的朝鲜问题学者、曾在2010年以朝鲜的意识形态为题写过一本书的B·R·迈尔斯(B.R. Myers)说。
The country’s greatest threat is not American power but South Korean prosperity. Pyongyang’s official ideology of race-based nationalism requires describing the Korean people as one nation, temporarily divided.	这个国家面临的最大威胁不是美国的权力而是韩国的繁荣。以基于种族的民族主义为要旨的朝鲜官方意识形态，需要把朝鲜半岛上的人描绘为一个暂时分裂的民族。
But South Korea’s stronger economy and freer society leave the Pyongyang government with little reason to exist. Ending hostilities would risk a German-style reunification that would subsume the North under South Korean rule.	但韩国的经济更强大、社会更自由，让平壤政府几乎没有什么存在的理由。结束敌对状态要冒着引发德国式统一的风险——那会把朝鲜置于韩国的统治之下。

Only a perpetual state of near-war can stave off reunification while justifying the North Korean state. And only nuclear-armed missiles can make that standoff survivable.	只有永久的战争在即状态既可以避免统一，又可以为朝鲜政权的存在提供理由。而且只有搭载核弹头的导弹可以让这种僵局持续下去。
No amount of U.S. power or will could impose a threat that North Korea will see as costlier than destruction nor offer an incentive more valuable than survival.	在朝鲜看来，不论美国拿出多少力量或意愿，都不会构成比毁灭更大的威胁，也无法提供比生存更强的动力。
— A Symbolic North Korean Victory	——朝鲜的一场象征性胜利
William J. Perry, a former secretary of defense, said in January, “It is my strongly held view that we don’t have it in our power today to negotiate an end to the nuclear weapons program in North Korea.”	前国防部长威廉·J·佩里(William J. Perry)于今年1月表示，“我强烈认为，我们现在没有能力通过谈判终结朝鲜的核武器项目。”
Rather, he said, the United States should aim to “lessen the danger” by seeking an end to missile tests.	他说美国应该把目标定为：通过设法终结导弹试验来“减少危险”。
Mark Fitzpatrick, a scholar at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, this week advocated something known as “double suspension.” The United States would suspend its military exercises with the South while the North would suspend its nuclear and perhaps missile tests.	本周，国际战略研究所(International Institute for Strategic Studies)的学者马克·菲茨帕特里克(Mark Fitzpatrick)倡导实施所谓的“双暂停”方案——即美国暂停与韩国的联合军事演习，朝鲜则暂停其核试验，或许还有导弹试验。
There has been a broader shift toward such thinking. The ambition is no longer to roll back North Korea’s programs, but to mitigate the risk they pose day to day.	已经有更多人转而这样考虑问题。其追寻的目标不再是遏制朝鲜的核项目，而是降低它们日复一日带来的风险。
This is a tacit acknowledgment that North Korea’s preferred negotiations model — in which the United States takes steps away from the Korean Peninsula in exchange for peace — is increasingly accepted.	这其实是默认，朝鲜所青睐的谈判模式正日益被接受——在这种模式中，美国会采取措施远离朝鲜半岛，以换取和平。
Even if North Korea never achieves its vision of full victory, it has shifted the conversation to its terms.	即便朝鲜从未取得其眼中的全面胜利，也已经让对话向自己开出的条件倾斜。
Fitzpatrick and others say that the United States should pursue such	菲茨帕特里克等人认为，唯有朝鲜同意裁军，美国才应该采取这些举措，但

steps only if they point toward North Korean disarmament, but some consider this optimistic.	一些人并没有这么乐观。
Ankit Panda, a senior editor at The Diplomat, and Vipin Narang, a professor at MIT, wrote this week that there were “no good options” for the United States, “only bad ones and catastrophic ones.”	《外交官》(The Diplomat)杂志高级编辑安吉特·潘达(Ankit Panda)和麻省理工学院(MIT)教授维平·纳兰(Vipin Narang)于本周撰文称, 对美国来说“没有好选项”, “只有坏选项和灾难性选项”。
Any viable deal with the North Koreans, they suggested, “would require explicit acceptance of their nuclear state status and significant rollbacks to the U.S. conventional military presence in the Northeast Asian theater, both of which are nonstarters for the United States.”	他们表示, 有望与朝鲜人达成的任何协议, “都会要求明确认可他们的核国家地位, 并极大削减美国在东北亚地区的常规军事存在, 两者对美国来说都不可行。”
The likeliest outcome, they concluded, is that the world’s nations “learn to live with an ICBM-armed North Korea.”	他们得出结论, 最可能出现的结果是, 世界各国“学着适应一个拥有洲际弹道导弹的朝鲜”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170710/north-korea-weapons	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170710/north-korea-weapons
Defendant in Japan’s ‘Black Widow’ Trial Stuns Court: ‘I Killed My Husband’	日本七旬“黑寡妇”承认毒杀丈夫
HONG KONG — A serial murder trial in Japan took a cinematic turn this week when the accused, nicknamed the Black Widow by the news media, confessed in open court to having fatally poisoned her husband.	香港——本周, 日本一个连环杀手的审理过程出现了戏剧性的一幕, 被新闻媒体称为“黑寡妇”的被告, 在法庭上公开承认毒死了丈夫。
The case of Chisako Kakehi, now 70, has gripped Japan since her arrest in 2014, when the last of her four husbands, Isao Kakehi, a 75-year-old retired salaryman, was found dead at his home in Muko, a city near Kyoto, the latest in a string of her partners to have died.	自 2014 年被捕以来, 现年 70 岁的笥千佐子(Chisako Kakehi)这个案子在日本受到了极大的关注, 当时她的第四任丈夫笥勇夫(Isao Kakehi), 一个 75 岁的退休上班族, 被发现死在京都附近向日市的家中, 而在那之前, 她的好几名伴侣也都已死亡。
“I killed my husband,” Mrs. Kakehi said from the witness stand Monday. “I have no intention of hiding the guilt. I will laugh it off and die if I am sentenced to death tomorrow,” she said, according to The Japan Times.	据《日本时报》报道, 笥千佐子周一在证人席上说: “是我杀了丈夫, 我无意隐瞒罪行。如果明天判处死刑, 我会一笑置之。”
According to the authorities, Isao Kakehi was one of six men who died	据当局介绍, 有六名男子在和曾经从事 T 恤印花生意的笥千佐子结婚或约会

<p>soon after marrying or dating Mrs. Kakehi, the onetime proprietor of a T-shirt printing business. Mrs. Kakehi has been on trial since June 26, accused of killing Mr. Kakehi and two other boyfriends and attempting to kill another man she had dated.</p>	<p>之后不久死亡，笈勇夫是其中之一。笈千佐子的审判是从6月26日开始的，她被指控谋杀了笈勇夫和两名男友，以及试图谋杀另外一名约会对象未遂。</p>
<p>When she took the stand on Monday, Mrs. Kakehi initially said she would remain silent, but when asked by the prosecutor whether she had poisoned Mr. Kakehi, she confessed, adding there was "no mistake" about her role in his death.</p>	<p>周一在证人席上时，笈千佐子最初说她会保持沉默，但是当检察官问到她是否毒死了笈勇夫时，她承认了，而且还说她在丈夫之死中发挥的作用“是确定无疑的”。</p>
<p>"I wasn't given any money after I married him," Mrs. Kakehi said. "I felt like Isao was discriminating against me in comparison to the last woman he was in a relationship with, and I got angry," she added, according to news reports.</p>	<p>新闻报道称，笈千佐子说：“和他结婚后，我没有拿到任何钱，我觉得他在歧视我，他对他的上一个女人可不是这样，我很生气。”</p>
<p>Mrs. Kakehi said she got the cyanide, with which she is believed to have poisoned her partners, from a business associate.</p>	<p>笈千佐子说，她从一个生意伙伴那里弄到了氰化物，据信她就是用氰化物毒死了伴侣。</p>
<p>Mrs. Kakehi's attorneys have said she has dementia and is incapable of accurately remembering details from the time of the men's deaths.</p>	<p>笈千佐子的律师说她有痴呆症，记不起在这些男人死亡之后的细节。</p>
<p>The case has struck a particular nerve in Japan, home of the world's longest life spans, where aging baby boomers have skewed the country's demographics toward the elderly.</p>	<p>日本是世界上人均寿命最长的国家之一，这个案件在日本尤其引人瞩目。随着婴儿潮一代的老龄化，日本的人口结构已经在向老年人倾斜。</p>
<p>All of the victims were between 70 and 80 years old and met Mrs. Kakehi between 2007 and 2013. The woman's three other husbands, whom she married in the same period, also all died, though she has not been charged in their deaths.</p>	<p>所有受害者的年龄都介于70岁至80岁之间，他们在2007年至2013年期间与笈千佐子结识。在这段时期中，她嫁的另外三名丈夫也全部死亡，但她没有遭到起诉。</p>
<p>According to one official estimate, Mrs. Kakehi inherited as much as 1 billion yen, or \$8.8 million, from the men.</p>	<p>据官方估计，笈千佐子从这些男人那里继承了10亿日元（约合人民币6000万元）。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170713/japan-black-widow-trial-confession	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170713/japan-black-widow-trial-confession
South Korea Proposes Military Talks With North at Their Border	韩国提议与朝鲜举行军事对话
SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea on Monday proposed holding military and humanitarian talks with North Korea, aimed at easing tensions along their heavily armed border and arranging reunions of families divided decades ago by the Korean War.	韩国首尔——周一，韩国提议与朝鲜进行军事和人道主义会谈，目的是为了缓解韩朝之间重兵防守的边境线的紧张局势，安排让数十年前因朝鲜战争分离的家庭团聚。
North Korea did not immediately respond. Its reaction will be the first test of the pro-dialogue policy of South Korea's liberal new president, Moon Jae-in, who argues that talks are the likeliest way to end the crisis over Pyongyang's nuclear weapons program.	朝鲜没有立即对提议做出回应。朝鲜如何反应将是对韩国的自由派新总统文在寅主张对话政策的首次检验，文在寅认为，谈判是结束有关平壤核武器计划危机的最有效的方式。
The South wants to send a military delegation to the border village of Panmunjom on Friday to discuss "stopping all hostile activities that raise military tension" along the border, Vice Defense Minister Suh Choo-suk said Monday.	韩国国防部副部长徐柱锡周一表示，韩国想在周五派一个军事代表团前往边境线上的小村板门店，讨论“停止一切让（边境地区）军事紧张气氛升级的敌对活动”的问题。
Such a meeting would be the first between the two governments since 2015 and the first inter-Korean military dialogue since 2014.	如果能进行会谈的话，这将是自2015年以来两国政府之间的首次对话，也是2014年以来朝鲜半岛岛内的首次军事对话。
The North Korean leader, Kim Jong Un, had proposed such talks in a May 2016 speech. But the South's then-president, Park Geun-hye, a conservative who has since been impeached and removed from office, rejected the offer, calling it insincere and demanding that the North first move toward dismantling its nuclear weapons program.	朝鲜领导人金正恩曾在2016年5月的一次讲话中提议进行这种会谈。不过，时任韩国总统朴槿惠拒绝了这个建议，称之为没有诚意，她还要求朝鲜首先取消自己的核武器计划。后来，这位保守派的总统遭弹劾、被迫卸任。
Moon reaffirmed his commitment to dialogue in a speech in Berlin this month, days after Pyongyang conducted its first test of an intercontinental ballistic missile.	文在寅本月在柏林的一个讲话中重申了他对对话的承诺，就在他讲话的几天前，平壤进行了首次洲际弹道导弹试验。

<p>Suh, the vice defense minister, on Monday called on the North to restore a military hotline that Pyongyang cut off in 2016, amid tensions following its nuclear test in January of that year. Without the hotline, the two militaries have no means of communicating quickly and directly to avoid an unintended conflict.</p>	<p>国防部副部长徐柱锡周一呼吁朝鲜恢复与韩国的军事热线。2016年1月朝鲜进行核试验，导致紧张气氛升级之后，平壤中断了这条热线。没有这条热线，韩国和朝鲜的军队无法直接地快速沟通，以避免发生意外的冲突。</p>
<p>South Korea did not disclose what specifically it wanted to discuss if military talks were held. In past meetings, North Korea has demanded that the South stop holding joint military exercises with the United States and end the use of loudspeakers to broadcast propaganda along the border. South Korea has recently accused the North of sending military drones to spy on the South, an issue that Seoul would be likely to raise.</p>	<p>韩国没有透露，如果举行军事会谈的话，将具体讨论哪些内容。在以前的会谈中，朝鲜曾要求韩国停止与美国进行的联合军事演习，并结束在边境地区使用扬声器进行广播宣传。韩国最近指责朝鲜派军事无人机对韩国进行侦查，这很可能是首尔方面将会提出的问题。</p>
<p>Also Monday, the South Korean Red Cross Society proposed a meeting at Panmunjom on Aug. 1 with its North Korean counterpart, to arrange reunions of relatives in the North and South who have not seen each other since being separated during the 1950-53 Korean War.</p>	<p>同在周一，韩国红十字会(South Korean Red Cross Society)提出在8月1日与朝鲜红十字会在板门店举行会谈，安排被朝鲜战争分离的家庭团聚，这些分别居住在朝鲜和韩国的亲属们自1950至1953年的朝鲜战争后，一直没见过面。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170718/north-korea-south-military-talks</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170718/north-korea-south-military-talks</p>
<p>An Alternative History of Singapore, Through a Comic Book</p>	<p>用漫画讲述非官方版本的新加坡建国故事</p>
<p>SINGAPORE — For half a century, Singapore’s creation story has been one of tough love.</p>	<p>新加坡——半个世纪以来，新加坡的建国故事已经变成一个关于严厉之爱的故事。</p>
<p>It goes something like this: Newly independent from its bigger neighbor Malaysia, small and vulnerable in the middle of the Cold War, beset by communist infiltrators and surrounded by domino nations, Singapore finally found stability and a road to prosperity when its founding father,</p>	<p>基本是这样的：冷战中，弱小的新加坡刚刚从比它强大的邻国马来西亚独立出来，为共产主义渗透者所困扰，周围的国家接二连三落入共产党之手，后来它的创始人李光耀战胜了危险的左翼对手，遗憾的是这一过程中许多人被投入监狱，但新加坡最终找到了稳定与繁荣之路。</p>

<p>Lee Kuan Yew, defeated dangerous left-wing opponents, regrettably by having many tossed in jail.</p>	
<p>This young nation's narrative has been hammered home in textbooks, the mass media and television shows. To oppose it meant risking detention without trial, costly libel suits or extreme marginalization in a country where the state controls most purse strings and levers of power.</p>	<p>这个年轻国家的建国叙事在其教科书、大众媒体和电视节目中一再被强调。反对它就意味着，在这个由国家控制大部分资金与各级权力的地方，有可能未经审判就遭到羁押，面临代价高昂的诽谤诉讼，或是遭到极端的边缘化。</p>
<p>But this monolithic view of the past has begun to change, thanks in part to a soft-spoken artist and his comic book cast of robots, aliens and cockroaches.</p>	<p>但是，关于过去的单一观点已经开始发生变化，部分是由于一位说话温和的艺术家，以及他以机器人、外星人和蟑螂为主角的漫画。</p>
<p>"The Art of Charlie Chan Hock Chye" tells the story of Singapore's greatest cartoonist, the book's namesake, who grew up after the war when the colonies of British Malaya and Singapore were agitating for independence. Charlie Chan documents that era of riots and protests in a series of vignettes, each one paying homage to some of the world's comic book artists – and along the way challenging myths and rescuing from anonymity people written out of the official version.</p>	<p>《陈福财的艺术》(The Art of Charlie Chan Hock Chye)系列漫画讲述了新加坡最伟大的漫画家的故事，这位名叫陈福财的漫画家在二战后长大，当时英属马来亚和新加坡殖民地正在为独立展开斗争，他以一系列短篇漫画记录了那个暴动和抗议的时代，每一个短篇都在向世界各地的漫画家致敬，并且一直在挑战错误观念，让那些被官方版本抹去的无名人物重见天日。</p>
<p>What slowly becomes apparent is that Charlie Chan is fictional, maybe not even that famous, and the person "presenting" his work, Sonny Liew, is the real artist. But what isn't fictional is the history that Liew presents – and the sensation that his book has caused. Since being published two years ago, Liew's book has gone through multiple print runs and become central to a slow-burning national discussion over this country's history, culture and values.</p>	<p>读者慢慢才会发现，陈福财是虚构的，甚至也不那么有名气，而“呈现”其作品的刘敬贤(Sonny Liew)才是真实存在的艺术家。但是，刘敬贤在书中呈现的历史却不是虚构的，他的书所造成的轰动也绝非虚假。自从两年前首次出版以来，刘敬贤的书已被多次重印，在这个国家对自身历史、文化和价值观的慢热讨论中居于核心地位。</p>
<p>"When people ask me about Singapore and politics, I tell them I'm just a</p>	<p>"当人们问我关于新加坡和政治方面的问题时，我告诉他们，我只是一个漫</p>

<p>cartoonist,” Liew said in an interview. “My book is meant to offer a more inclusive vision of Singapore’s history, one that encourages readers to look at all narratives with a critical eye.”</p>	<p>画家，“刘敬贤在接受采访时说。“我的书旨在为新加坡的历史提供一个更具包容性的版本，鼓励读者用批判性的眼光审视所有叙事。”</p>
<p>That low-key, factual attitude probably accounts for the book’s success in a country that rarely looks favorably on challenges to government orthodoxy. After the book was published in 2015, Singapore’s National Arts Council withdrew a publishing grant, and an official wrote in a letter to a local newspaper that the book “potentially undermines the authority and legitimacy of the government and its public institutions.”</p>	<p>在一个并不欣赏对政府的正统性发起挑战的国家里，这种基于事实的低调态度可能正是该书取得成功的原因。这本书于 2015 年出版之后，新加坡国家艺术理事会撤回了一笔出版津贴，一位官员在给一家当地报纸的信中写道：这本书“可能会破坏政府及其公共机构的权威性与合法性”。</p>
<p>But overall the reaction has been mild. Liew still enjoys a subsidized studio, participates in government-supported festivals, won a major national literature prize and receives wide exposure in the state-controlled media — signs of a slow but profound relaxation taking place.</p>	<p>但总体而言，政府的反应较为温和。刘敬贤仍然享有政府给予了补贴的工作室，参与政府资助的艺术节，获得了一项重要的国家文学奖，并在政府控制的媒体中获得大量曝光——这些迹象表明缓慢但深刻的放松政策正在产生作用。</p>
<p>“If you look at Singapore today, we’re far from where we were 20 or 30 years ago,” said P.J. Thum, a Singaporean historian who has often challenged official histories. “People are seizing more agency for themselves and the government is yielding.”</p>	<p>“看看今天的新加坡，我们和二三十年前已经大不一样了，”经常挑战官方历史的新加坡历史学家谭炳鑫(P.J. Thum)说。“人们正在为自己争取更多的力量，政府正在屈服。”</p>
<p>Like many Singaporeans, Liew’s questioning is circumspect. He does not directly challenge what the government calls “The Singapore Story” — an upbeat tale of success made possible by Lee’s firm hand.</p>	<p>和许多新加坡人一样，刘敬贤的质疑是谨慎的。他并不直接质疑政府讲述的“新加坡故事”——由李光耀的铁腕所造就的一个乐观向上的成功故事。</p>
<p>Instead, he subtly lets the alternative histories unfold, mirroring his main character’s experimentation with new genres. The result is a kaleidoscope of art that pays tribute to Osamu Tezuka’s Astro Boy, Walt Kelly’s Pogo and Steve Ditko’s Spider-Man. Liew adds to the sense of a</p>	<p>相反，他巧妙地展开了一种替代历史，用新的艺术类型来反映他笔下主角的实验。创造出一种万花筒般的艺术，向手冢治虫(Osamu Tezuka)的阿童木(Astro Boy)、沃尔特·凯利(Walt Kelly)的波哥(Pogo)和史蒂夫·迪特科(Steve Ditko)的蜘蛛侠致敬。刘敬贤在作品中插入被摧毁的旧城的水彩稿，主要人</p>

<p>reimagined past by tossing in watercolor sketches of destroyed sections of the old city, oil portraits of the main characters, and old photos.</p>	<p>物的油画肖像与旧照片，令作品像是经过重新构想的过去。</p>
<p>At its heart, the story revolves around two men: Lee, the country's founder and long-serving prime minister, who died in 2015 at age 91, and Lim Chin Siong, a left-wing trade union leader whose spellbinding speeches helped convince many Singaporeans that they could become independent from Britain.</p>	<p>故事本身围绕两个人展开：一个是这个国家的创始人李光耀，他曾长期担任总理之职，于2015年去世，享年91岁；另一个是左翼工会领袖林清祥，他那引人入胜的演讲曾促使很多新加坡人相信，他们可以独立于英国的统治。</p>
<p>Lim spent two stints in jail, from 1956 to 1959, under British rule, and from 1963 to 1969, when the newly independent country under Lee arrested left-wing organizers. He was held in solitary confinement, his health deteriorated and he tried to commit suicide. He died in 1996, aged 62.</p>	<p>林清祥坐过两次牢。一次是在英国统治之下，从1956年坐到1959年；另一次则是在李光耀治下刚刚独立的新加坡逮捕左翼活动组织者之时，从1963年坐到1969年。他被单独囚禁，健康状况不断恶化，曾试图自杀。他死于1996年，享年62岁。</p>
<p>Today, Lim plays little role in Singapore's official history, but in Liew's book he is a central figure who could easily have been prime minister. Liew also explores charges that Lim advocated violence, using newly declassified British documents to come down fairly convincingly on the side of Lim's being framed.</p>	<p>现今，林清祥在新加坡的官方历史叙事中是不足挂齿的角色，但在刘敬贤的书中，他是一个中心人物，本有很大可能当上总理。刘敬贤还探究了关于林清祥鼓励暴力的指控，并借助新解密的英国文件公允而又令人信服地支持了关于林清祥遭到了陷害的观点。</p>
<p>The book's structure also gives Liew the backstage role he prefers. In life he is as self-effacing as the humble Charlie Chan: quiet and soft-spoken, with a boyish grin, a mop of hair and a runner's physique.</p>	<p>此书的结构也让刘敬贤得以扮演他最喜欢的幕后角色。生活中的他是一个像谦逊的陈福财一样不喜欢出风头的人：安静，声音柔和，脸上挂着男孩般的笑容，头发蓬乱，有着跑步者的体格。</p>
<p>His studio is more revealing. Located in what was once a high school and later an arts school that has been converted into artist workshops, his studio is a chaotic maze of kitschy toys, cutouts of main figures in graphic stories and shelves of weighty books. In some ways, they stand out the most in the cluttered room, underscoring a depth of intellectual</p>	<p>他的工作室更能说明问题。其所在之处原本是一所高中，后来变为艺术学校，再后来则被改造成艺术家们的工作场所。工作室本身仿佛一座迷宫，里边有流行玩具、图文故事中主要人物的图样纸版，以及摆放着大部头书籍的书架。某种程度上，后者是这个凌乱的房间里最显眼的东西，突显了智识投入的深度。</p>

engagement.	
Born in Malaysia, Liew moved to Singapore when he was 5. He began drawing comic strips as a teenager and later went to the Rhode Island School of Design. He worked for a computer gaming company in Boston but had to make a choice: find a steady job that would yield a work visa and the path to a green card, or stick with the piecemeal work of a comic book illustrator.	刘敬贤生于马来西亚，五岁时搬到新加坡。他从小就画漫画，后来在罗德岛设计学院(Rhode Island School of Design)深造。他曾在波士顿为一个电脑游戏公司工作，但后来不得不做出选择：找一份能拿到工作签证的稳定工作，为将来获得绿卡铺路，或者坚持做漫画师，打零工。
He chose the latter and moved back to Singapore. With time, his talent won him contracts with international comic book companies like Marvel and DC.	他选择了后者，搬回新加坡。随着时间流逝，他的才华为他赢得了漫威和DC等国际漫画公司的合同。
What began to fascinate him, however, was Singapore's history. Liew wondered why he had heard so little about Lim, the union leader. The past seemed so dim. He decided to explore.	不过后来，他开始着迷于新加坡的历史。刘敬贤想知道为什么他对工会领袖林清祥知道的这么少。过去显得如此模糊。他决定展开探索。
"I'm trying to make history more inclusive rather than championing a competing version," he said. "The Singapore Story is part of the truth, but if you leave out the alternative histories it's a less accurate picture."	"我努力让历史更有包容性，而不是主张一个与之冲突的版本，"他说。"新加坡故事是真相的一部分，但是如果你忽略其他版本的历史，那么你呈现的就不够准确。"
The book became a quick success. Helped in part by publicity over the government's decision to pull the grant, the initial print run of 1,000 copies quickly sold out, and now over 15,000 are in print in Singapore — a country of 5.6 million people. Last year, the book was published in the United States, with translations also in French and Spanish.	这本书很快大获成功。部分得益于政府撤回津贴所带来的宣传与报道，首印的1000本很快售罄，现在新加坡正在加印1.5万册——这个国家只有560万人。去年，该书在美国出版，而且有了法语和西班牙语译本。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170718/sonny-liew-singapore-charlie-chan-hock-chye	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170718/sonny-liew-singapore-charlie-chan-hock-chye
Defector to South Korea Who Became a Celebrity Resurfaces in the North	脱北女明星返回朝鲜：“在韩国的每一天都是地狱”

<p>SEOUL, South Korea — Until April, Lim Ji-hyun had been a modest television celebrity in South Korea, talking to the audience about the country she knew best: North Korea. She even had her own online fan club, indicating that she was among the relatively few North Korean defectors who had successfully adjusted to life in the capitalist South.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——直到4月，林智贤（Lim Ji-hyun，音）都只是韩国的一个小电视明星，向观众介绍她最了解的那个国家：朝鲜。她在网上甚至有自己的粉丝俱乐部，这表明她已经成为成功适应了资本主义韩国生活的少数脱北者。</p>
<p>This week, Lim resurfaced in North Korea, tearfully recalling a terrible life in the South.</p>	<p>本周，林智贤重新出现在朝鲜，泪眼婆娑地回忆在韩国的骇人生活。</p>
<p>“Every single day of my life in the South was a hell,” Lim, 26, said in a videotaped interview uploaded on the North Korean government-run propaganda website Uriminzokkiri. “When I was alone in a dark, cold room, I was heartbroken and I wept every day, missing my fatherland and my parents back home.”</p>	<p>“我在韩国生活的每一天都是地狱，”26岁的林智贤在上传至朝鲜政府运营的宣传网站“我们民族之间”(Uriminzokkiri)的采访录像中说。“独自一人住在一间又黑又冷的房间里时，我伤心欲绝，每天以泪洗面，想念我的祖国和家乡的父母。”</p>
<p>Lim — or Jeon Hye Sung, as she was called in the North — said she returned to “the bosom of the fatherland” last month and was now living with her parents in her hometown.</p>	<p>林智贤——在朝鲜叫金慧星（Jeon Hye-Sung，音）——自称于上月回到“祖国的怀抱”，现在和父母在家乡生活。</p>
<p>She did not reveal how she traveled back to the North. The Unification Ministry, the South Korean government agency that handles issues related to defectors, said it was investigating Lim’s case. Since there is no press freedom in the North, what Lim told the propaganda website cannot be independently verified.</p>	<p>她没有透露是自己如何回到朝鲜的。韩国政府处理脱北者相关事务的统一部(Unification Ministry)表示，正在调查林智贤一事。鉴于朝鲜没有新闻自由，林智贤对该宣传网站说的话无法得到独立证实。</p>
<p>“I was lured to the South by a delusion that I would eat well and make a lot of money there,” she said. “It was not the place I had imagined. I had wandered around everywhere there to make money, working in drinking bars, but nothing had worked out.”</p>	<p>“我受引诱去了韩国，幻想在那里能吃好的，能挣大钱，”她说。“那里跟我的想像根本不一样。为了赚钱我四处辗转，在酒吧里工作，但都没用。”</p>
<p>Since a famine struck their country in the late 1990s, more than 30,000</p>	<p>朝鲜自从90年代末爆发饥荒以来，已有逾三万人逃至韩国，其中绝大部分</p>

<p>North Koreans have defected to the South, a vast majority of them taking a perilous journey through China and the jungles of Southeast Asia to seek new lives.</p>	<p>人都选择了经由中国和东南亚的热带丛林去寻找新生活的危险旅程。</p>
<p>After an extensive debriefing, they go through a monthslong program intended to help them integrate into South Korean society. But they often find it hard to make the transition from the North's highly regimented totalitarian system to the South's fast-paced, hypercompetitive capitalist society. They often cannot catch up with South Korean peers in schools and workplaces. Their strong accents divulge their origin.</p>	<p>全面的盘问结束后，他们会参加一个持续数月的项目，帮助他们融入韩国社会。但他们往往会觉得难以从朝鲜管制极其严格的集权主义制度，过渡到韩国快节奏、高竞争的资本主义社会。在学校里和职场上，他们往往无法赶上韩国同学和同事。浓重的口音也会暴露他们的出身。</p>
<p>Usually toiling in jobs shunned by South Koreans, they save money, which they send to family members left behind in the impoverished North.</p>	<p>他们通常都辛苦地从事着被韩国人嫌弃的工作，努力攒钱，并把攒下来的钱寄给留在一贫如洗的朝鲜的家人。</p>
<p>North Korea used to call defectors "traitors" or "human scum."</p>	<p>朝鲜过去称脱北者是“叛徒”或“人渣”。</p>
<p>But since the North's young leader, Kim Jong Un, took power in 2011, at least 25 defectors have resurfaced, claiming that they returned voluntarily, fed up with life in the South.</p>	<p>但自年轻的朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong Un)在2011年上台以来，至少已有25名脱北者重新出现在朝鲜，声称他们受够了在韩国的生活，是自愿回去的。</p>
<p>South Korean officials agree that some of the North Koreans may have returned out of desperation after failing to adjust to life in the South. But they also suspect that some were abducted back to the North after they were lured to China. North Korean agents have tried to blackmail defectors in the South, using their relatives in the North as hostages, they said.</p>	<p>韩国官员认为，部分朝鲜人或许是未能适应韩国的生活，出于绝望回去的。但他们也怀疑部分人是在被引诱到中国后，被绑架回去的。他们说，朝鲜特工把脱北者在朝鲜的亲人作为人质，胁迫在韩国的脱北者。</p>
<p>The returning defectors are a propaganda boon for Kim.</p>	<p>对金正恩来说，回国的脱北者是一件宣传利器。</p>
<p>His government has organized news conferences in Pyongyang, where</p>	<p>他领导的政府平壤组织了多场新闻发布会。在这些新闻发布会上，回到朝</p>

<p>the returnees claimed that human smugglers or South Korean spy agents cheated or kidnapped them to the South. They invariably thanked Kim for giving traitors like them a second chance. The United Nations has long criticized North Korea as one of the world's worst human rights violators.</p>	<p>鲜的人声称是人贩子或韩国间谍把他们骗去或绑架去了韩国。他们无一例外地感谢金正恩给了像他们这样的叛徒第二次机会。联合国一直指责朝鲜是全球侵犯人权情况最严重的国家之一。</p>
<p>Under Kim, the North has tightened control along the border with China, the main escape route for defectors. The number of North Korean refugees arriving in the South dropped to 1,418 last year from 2,706 in 2011, according to the Unification Ministry. It has also intensified the crackdown on South Korean movies and TV dramas smuggled from China through which North Korean defectors said they learned of life in the South.</p>	<p>在金正恩的统治下，朝鲜收紧了与中国边境沿线的控制。那里是脱北者的主要出逃路线。据韩国统一部称，抵达韩国的朝鲜难民人数从2011年的2706人跌至去年的1418人。朝鲜政府还加大了对从中国走私的韩国电影和电视剧的打击力度。脱北者称，他们正是通过电影和电视剧了解韩国的生活的。</p>
<p>"In the South, where money ruled, there was only physical and psychological pain waiting for people like me who had betrayed their fatherland and fled," Lim said in an apparent warning to North Koreans who might be dreaming of leaving for the South.</p>	<p>"在金钱统治一切的韩国，像我这样逃离祖国的背叛者，等待我的只有身体和心理上的痛苦，"林智贤说。这似乎是对可能梦想前往韩国的朝鲜人发出的警告。</p>
<p>Lim arrived in South Korea in 2014.</p>	<p>林智贤于2014年抵达韩国。</p>
<p>From December, she had been among scores of mostly young female North Korean defectors who have tried to build careers on cable TV talk or reality shows. They often appear in North Korean dresses and sing North Korean songs.</p>	<p>从12月开始，她成了数十名以年轻女性为主、试图在有线电视脱口秀或真人秀上成就一番事业的朝鲜脱北者中的一员。她们往往身着朝鲜服饰，唱朝鲜歌曲。</p>
<p>Speaking in their unmistakable North Korean accents, these women share often funny or tearful episodes of life in the famine-struck Stalinist state or their dangerous journeys for freedom. A show called "Love of South and North" matches North Korean women with South Korean</p>	<p>她们会带着明确无疑的朝鲜口音，分享在爆发饥荒的斯大林主义国家朝鲜的生活，或是寻找自由的危险旅程中的片段。这些内容往往不是搞笑就是催人泪下。一个名为《南男北女》(Love of South and North)的节目把朝鲜女性和韩国男性配对，让他们身处浪漫的环境中。</p>

men, placing them in a romantic situation.	
These entertainment-driven programs, which often advertise “beauties from the North,” are accused of airing sensational yet unconfirmed allegations from the defectors. But they are also credited with helping South Koreans understand the lives of ordinary people in the North, a neighbor that has seldom generated interest among South Koreans despite its growing nuclear and missile threats.	这些经常以“来自朝鲜的佳丽”口号来博宣传、以娱乐至上的节目，被指宣扬脱北者耸人听闻却未经证实的指控。但也有人认为，它们有助于韩国民众了解朝鲜普通民众的生活——尽管朝鲜的核武器和导弹威胁越来越严峻，但这个邻国很少会引起韩国民众的兴趣。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170719/north-korea-defector-lim-ji-hyun	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170719/north-korea-defector-lim-ji-hyun
As U.S. Attention Wanes in Southeast Asia, China Woos Myanmar	美对东南亚兴趣减退，中国乘机结好缅甸
NAYPYIDAW, Myanmar — When Myanmar’s leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, wanted to hold a peace conference to end her country’s long-burning insurgencies, a senior Chinese diplomat got to work.	缅甸内比都——缅甸领导人昂山素季(Daw Aung San Suu Kyi)希望举行和平会议，结束该国长期叛乱的局面，这时，一位中国高级外交官就着手行动起来了。
The official assembled scores of rebel leaders, many with longstanding connections to China, briefed them on the peace gathering, and flew them on a chartered plane to Myanmar’s capital. There, after being introduced to a beaming Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, they wined, dined and sang rowdy karaoke late into the night.	这名官员召集了数十名反叛者领导人，其中很多都和中国有长期联系，该官员向他们介绍了和平会议的情况，并用包机把他们送到缅甸首都。在那里，把他们介绍给笑容满面的昂山素季后，他们就吃吃喝喝，大声地唱卡拉OK到深夜。
A cease-fire may still be a long way off, but the gesture neatly illustrates how Myanmar, a former military dictatorship that the United States worked hard to press toward democracy, is now depending on China to help solve its problems.	实现停火可能还有很长的路要走，但这样的状况清楚显示，虽然美国努力推动该国从前军事独裁政权过渡到了民主政权，但缅甸现在正依靠中国来协助解决自身的问题。
The pieces all fell into place for China: It wanted peace in Myanmar to protect its new energy investments, it had the leverage to press the rebels, and it found an opening to do a favor for Myanmar that the	对于中国来说，一切顺理成章：它希望缅甸和平，以保护自己的新能源投资；它有筹码来给反叛分子施压；它找到了一个美国未能实现的帮助缅甸的机会。

United States could not.	
When Myanmar began to adopt democratic reforms in 2011, the Obama administration quickly reciprocated, loosening sanctions as part of a broader effort to strengthen relationships with Southeast Asian nations as a bulwark against China's rise.	缅甸在 2011 年开始实施民主改革时，奥巴马政府迅速做出反应：放宽对缅甸的制裁，将其作为加强与东南亚国家联系、遏制中国崛起的广泛努力的一部分。
As Myanmar's relations with China cooled, the result of what many saw as heavy-handed intervention by Beijing, Barack Obama became, in 2012, the first American president to visit the country. He came again in 2014, promoting stronger trade and security relations, and counted the country's opening as a foreign policy coup.	在缅甸与中国关系降温——很多人认为是北京强硬干预缅甸内政的结果——的同时，奥巴马在 2012 年成为第一位访问缅甸的美国总统。他 2014 年再次访问缅甸，促进两国展开更密切的贸易和安全关系，并将该国的开放看作外交政策上的漂亮举动。
But the United States did little to build on the new relationship, and now the tables have turned. As the Trump administration pays little attention, China is exercising strategic and economic interests that come from geographic proximity, using deep pockets for building billion-dollar infrastructure and activating ethnic ties with some of the rebel groups, all areas where the United States cannot compete.	但在这种新关系的基础上美国毫无建树，现在风向已经转变。就在特朗普当局不经意的当儿，中国正运用地理位置上的邻近引申出战略和经济利益，利用雄厚的财力修建价值数以十亿美元计的基础设施，并与一些反叛团体加强了族裔联系，在这些领域，美国是无法和中国竞争的。
"China wants to show: 'We are doing our best at your behest,'" said Min Zin, executive director of the Institute for Strategy and Policy in Myanmar, who attended the peace gathering in May. "As the United States recedes, Aung San Suu Kyi is relying more and more on China in Myanmar and on the international stage."	"中国想要显示'我们竭力满足你的要求'。随着美国的撤退，昂山素季在本土和国际舞台上都对越来越依赖。"缅甸战略与政策研究所(Institute for Strategy and Policy)执行主任敏辛(Min Zin)表示。他在 5 月份出席了那次和平会议。
And not only Myanmar. Across Southeast Asia, China is energetically bringing nations into its orbit, wooing American friends and allies with military hardware, infrastructure deals and diplomatic attention.	不仅仅是缅甸。在整个东南亚地区，中国都正在大力引导各国进入自己的阵营，通过军事装备、基础设施交易和外交关注，来拉拢美国的朋友和盟友。
In the Philippines, an American ally, President Rodrigo Duterte is	菲律宾是美国的盟友，其总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)大幅度偏向

<p>leaning strongly toward Beijing. The military government in Thailand, another American ally, has bought submarines from China and, at China's request, deported Uighurs, a Turkic ethnic group that China accuses of fomenting violence in China. In Malaysia, China is offering Prime Minister Najib Razak lucrative deals like high-speed train projects.</p>	<p>了北京。泰国是美国的另一个盟友，其军政府已经从中国购买了潜艇，并按照中国的要求驱逐了维吾尔人——维吾尔人是突厥族裔，中国指责他们在中国煽动暴力事件。在马来西亚，中国邀请总理纳吉卜·拉扎克(Najib Razak)参与一些利润丰厚的交易，比如高铁这样的项目。</p>
<p>After the Obama administration made big gains in Myanmar, China's president, Xi Jinping, was reported to have asked, "Who lost Myanmar?" The message has gotten through, as China is now pushing on multiple fronts to bring the country back into its fold.</p>	<p>据说，奥巴马政府在缅甸取得巨大成果后，中国主席习近平曾经问：“是谁丢掉了缅甸？”这个信息起到了作用，中国正在多条战线上采取行动，把缅甸带回自己阵营。</p>
<p>Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi seems receptive. She has visited Beijing twice since becoming Myanmar's de facto leader last year. In contrast, she skipped an invitation from Washington to attend a conclave of Southeast Asian foreign ministers — she is also foreign minister of Myanmar — organized by Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson.</p>	<p>昂山素季似乎乐见其成。去年，她成了缅甸事实上的领袖之后，曾两度访问北京。相比之下，华盛顿邀请她出席国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)组织的东南亚外交部长会议——她也是缅甸的外交部长——她却没去。</p>
<p>China and Myanmar have also found common cause in their hard line on Muslims. At the United Nations several months ago, China blocked a statement supported by the United States on the persecution of the Rohingya, the Muslim minority in Myanmar.</p>	<p>在针对穆斯林的强硬立场上，中国和缅甸也有共同使命。几个月前，中国在联合国阻挠了一项美国支持的、关于缅甸的穆斯林少数民族罗辛亚人遭受迫害的声明。</p>
<p>But nowhere is China's effort to win over Myanmar clearer than as mediator in Myanmar's ethnic civil wars, the mission Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi says is dearest to her heart.</p>	<p>但中国能赢得缅甸的好感，最大的原因就是缅甸民族内战中担当了调解人，昂山素季说她对此感念于心。</p>
<p>"I do believe that as a good neighbor China will do everything possible to promote our peace process," she said during a visit to China last year. "If you ask me what my most important aim is for my country, it is to achieve peace and unity among the different peoples of our union."</p>	<p>“我相信，作为睦邻友好国家，中国将尽力推动我们的和平进程，”她去年访问北京时表示。“如果你问我，我在国内最重要的目标是什么，那就是实现不同民族之间的和平与团结。”</p>

<p>China is well positioned to help. Among the armed groups most resistant to peace talks are the United Wa State Army and the Kokang Army, both of which have been tacitly supported by China for years in their battles with the Myanmar military.</p>	<p>中国处于伸出援手的有利位置。最反对和平会谈的武装组织是佤邦联合军(United Wa State Army)和果敢军(Kokang Army)。在与缅甸军队作战的多年时间里，它们都得到了中国心照不宣的支持。</p>
<p>The Wa, whose army is said to have 20,000 members, use Chinese currency in their autonomous region, where illegal narcotics are made and peddled into China. Two Wa arms factories produce weapons with the help of former Chinese Army officers, and the Wa have received Chinese armored combat vehicles and tank destroyers, probably through Chinese middlemen, experts say.</p>	<p>佤邦联合军据称有两万人。佤邦在自己的自治区内使用中国的货币，制造毒品并把它们贩卖到中国。佤邦的两家军工厂在前中国陆军官员的帮助下制造武器。专家称，佤邦很可能是通过中国的中间人，获得了中国的装甲战斗车辆和反坦克车。</p>
<p>A third group, the Arakan Army, uses Chinese arms and vehicles provided by the Wa.</p>	<p>另一个组织若开军(Arakan Army)使用的是佤邦提供的中国武器和车辆。</p>
<p>China's special envoy for Asian affairs, Sun Guoxiang, brought the leaders of all three to the peace conference, as well as the leaders of four other rebel groups, most of whom use Chinese weapons.</p>	<p>中国的亚洲事务特使孙国祥让这三个组织，连同其他四个反政府组织的领导人坐在一起，举行和平会议。他们大部分都用的是中国的武器。</p>
<p>"China wants quiet in Myanmar," said Maung Aung Myoe, an expert on the Myanmar military at the International University of Japan. "It hurts their interests to have fighting because it disrupts China's trade. China now owns the peace process. The Myanmar military knows that."</p>	<p>"中国希望缅甸安定，"日本国际大学(International University of Japan)的缅甸军事问题专家貌昂妙(Maung Aung Myoe)说。"打仗有损他们的利益，因为它会扰乱中国的贸易。中国现在掌控着和平进程。缅甸军方知道这一点。"</p>
<p>China has a particular interest in pressing the Arakan rebels to the peace table. They operate in the Western state of Rakhine, where they can wreak havoc with the Chinese-built pipelines that carry oil and natural gas from the Bay of Bengal to southern China. Keeping Rakhine free of unrest may have also been a factor in China's blocking the United Nations from issuing a statement on the allegations of atrocities</p>	<p>中国尤其希望敦促阿拉干叛军回到谈判桌上。叛军在若开邦西部地区活动，可能会对中国修建的从孟加拉湾往中国南部的石油和天然气输送管道造成极大破坏。平息若开邦的骚乱可能也是中国阻扰联合国就缅甸军方在那里犯下的暴行指控发布声明的一个原因。</p>

<p>committed by Myanmar's army there.</p>	
<p>The stakes are rising as a Chinese state-owned corporation negotiates final permissions to build a \$7.3 billion deep-sea port at Kyaukpyu, a port town in Rakhine that will give China highly prized access to the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>中国在那里的利害关系越来越多，因为中国的一个国有企业计划在若开邦滨海城镇皎漂(Kyaukpyu)修建一个价值 73 亿美元的深海港口，目前正在商谈最后的批准，它将让中国获得通向印度洋的宝贵通道。</p>
<p>Citic Construction of China is to start building the port early next year, having won the contract by covering 85 percent of the cost, said Oo Maung, vice chairman of the Kyaukpyu special economic zone management committee. Citic also won the right to build a \$3.2 billion industrial park nearby, he said.</p>	<p>皎漂经济特区管理委员会副主席乌蒙(Oo Maung)表示，中信建设公司计划明年初开始修建该港口，它承诺承担 85% 的成本，因此获得了该合同。他说，中信建设还获得了在附近修建一个价值 32 亿美元的工业园区的权利。</p>
<p>The port is a signature project of China's global "One Belt, One Road" initiative, a \$1 trillion global infrastructure campaign, which ensured preferential financing, said Yuan Shaobin, vice chairman of Citic Construction.</p>	<p>中信建设的副董事长袁绍斌表示，该港口是中国的“一带一路”全球计划的标志性项目。“一带一路”是价值一万亿亿美元的全球基础设施建设计划，能获得优惠的财政支持。</p>
<p>The United States generally leaves construction projects and other investments abroad to private companies, and Myanmar, a frontier economy fraught with risks, is considered an unattractive destination, said Mary P. Callahan, associate professor of international studies at the University of Washington.</p>	<p>华盛顿大学(University of Washington)的国际研究副教授玛丽·P·卡拉汉(Mary P. Callahan)表示，美国通常把建设项目和其他海外投资交给私营公司进行，而缅甸是一个充满风险的边远经济区，不被认为具有吸引力。</p>
<p>"American companies haven't come because of the high price of land, and a difficult approval process," she said. "The labor force is cheap but not skilled."</p>	<p>"美国公司没来这里是因为这里地价高，审批困难，"她说。"这里的劳动力很便宜，但是没有技能。"</p>
<p>America's loss may be China's strategic gain. China's ownership of the port — Citic will have the right to operate it for 50 years, with a possible 25-year extension — hands Beijing a giant boost in its long-term plans</p>	<p>美国的损失可能让中国在战略上获利。分析人士表示，中国对该港口的所有权将大力推动北京获得印度洋支配权的长期计划。中信将对该港口拥有 50 年的运营权，而且可能可以延长 25 年。</p>

for supremacy in the Indian Ocean, analysts said.	
Once completed, "Kyaukpyu will be a Chinese naval base," said Mr. Maung Aung Myoe, the military analyst. "China desperately needs access on the eastern side of the Indian Ocean."	军事分析师貌昂妙表示，港口一旦建成，“皎漂将变成中国的海军基地”，“中国迫切需要获得印度洋东部的入海口”。
China is already building Indian Ocean ports in Pakistan and Sri Lanka, and it is seeking approval for one in Bangladesh.	中国已经在巴基斯坦和斯里兰卡修建印度洋港口，正在孟加拉申请修建一个港口。
Some hurdles remain. Frustration with China roils the scruffy town of Kyaukpyu, among the poorest in Myanmar. After a decade of Chinese pipeline construction in the area, ordinary people say they received few benefits. The schools built by China as part of a corporate responsibility project were empty shells, they said.	现在依然存在一些障碍。对中国的失望惹恼了这个脏乱的城镇，它是缅甸最穷的地方之一。当地普通民众表示，中国在该地区修建管道十年后，他们所得好处甚少。他们还说，作为公司社会责任项目一部分而修建的学校只是空壳。
"I got a few cents a day for digging the pipeline and about \$250 for the five-year use of my land," said Tun Aung Kyaw, 56, a farmer who was walking to herd his six cows in bare feet, a thin tarpaulin tied across his bare chest to protect him from the monsoon rain.	“我挖管道每天只能挣一点小钱，我的地被租用五年，只给了我约 250 美元，”56 岁的农民吞昂觉(Tun Aung Kyaw)说。他赤着脚驱赶六头奶牛，赤裸的胸膛上系着一块薄防水布，抵挡季风带来的暴雨。
Citic is aware of the hostility and is working with nongovernmental organizations in Kyaukpyu to avoid past mistakes, Mr. Yuan said. Citic will train Myanmar workers for 3,000 jobs for the park and the port, he said.	袁绍斌表示，中信了解民众的敌意，正在与皎漂的非政府组织合作，避免再犯过去的错误。他还说，中信会培训缅甸工人从事园区和港口的 3000 份工作。
China also faces suspicions among Myanmar's politicians, many of whom opposed a Chinese-financed dam planned at Myitsone, on the Irrawaddy River, to provide power to China. The previous government, yielding to public opposition, suspended the \$3.6 billion project. Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi's government has appointed a commission to decide the dam's fate.	中国也面临着缅甸政治人士的质疑，他们中的很多人反对中国出资在伊洛瓦底江上修建密松大坝、为中国提供电能的计划。前任政府迫于民众的反对，暂停了这个耗资 36 亿美元的项目。昂山素季政府成立了一个委员会，以决定大坝的命运。

<p>A confidant of Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi's and a member of her political party, Mi Khun Chan, said China viewed aiding the peace process as part of the cost of winning a green light for the dam.</p>	<p>昂山素季的心腹、她的政党成员米坤参(Mi Khun Chan)表示，中国将协助和平进程视为争取给大坝放行的代价。</p>
<p>For all the misgivings among her people about China, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi seems impressed with Beijing's power to assist in peace.</p>	<p>尽管民众对中国抱有疑虑，但昂山素季似乎对北京协助和平进程的能力印象深刻。</p>
<p>Her father, Aung San, the leader of Burma after World War II, dreamed of a united country. He almost got there, presiding over an agreement with ethnic leaders in 1947 for a federation of states. Six months later he was assassinated.</p>	<p>她的父亲、二战后的缅甸领袖昂山曾梦想实现国家统一。他离梦想只有一步之遥，1947年，他主持一项协商，计划与少数民族领袖组建一个联邦政府。六个月后，他被暗杀了。</p>
<p>Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi wants to finish the job.</p>	<p>昂山素季想完成这项工作。</p>
<p>"Our goal is the emergence of a democratic federal union based on democracy and federalism," she said at the opening of the peace conference here.</p>	<p>"我们的目标是在民主和联邦制的基础上建立一个民主联邦国家，"她在和谈会议开幕时表示。</p>
<p>For the moment, she has China at her side.</p>	<p>目前，中国站在她这边。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170720/myanmar-china-us-diplomacy-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170720/myanmar-china-us-diplomacy-trump</p>
<p>Mapping the Brutality of North Korea, and Where the Bodies Are Buried SEOUL, South Korea — For two years, from a cramped office in central Seoul, activists and volunteers from five different countries have been doing something never tried before: creating interactive maps of places where North Korea is thought to have executed and buried prisoners.</p>	<p>绘制一张朝鲜暴政地图 韩国首尔——两年来，一个来自五个国家的活动人士和志愿者们一直在首尔中部一间狭小的办公室里，做着前人从未尝试过的事情：制作一份外界认为是朝鲜处决和埋葬囚犯地点的互动地图。</p>
<p>Over the years, defectors from the isolated country have testified to widespread human rights violations there, including what United Nations investigators have determined were extrajudicial executions of political prisoners and others. But there has never been a coordinated</p>	<p>多年来，逃离这个孤立国家的脱北者们，已为该国普遍存在的侵犯人权行为提供了诸多证词，上述行为包括联合国调查人员查明的对政治犯和其他人的法外处决。但由于朝鲜不对国外的人权调查者开放，还从未有过试图确定这些处决实际发生地的一个共同努力。</p>

<p>attempt to locate where those killings actually took place because the country remains off limits to outside rights investigators.</p>	
<p>On Wednesday, activists affiliated with the Transitional Justice Working Group, a human rights group based in Seoul, announced their initial findings, identifying more than 300 sites where executions are thought to have occurred and 47 sites believed to have hosted cremations and burials, places where as many as 15 people may have been executed and their bodies dumped together or left "like trash."</p>	<p>周三，隶属于首尔人权团体“转型正义工作小组”(Transitional Justice Working Group)的活动人士宣布了他们的初步调查结果，他们确定了 300 多个被认为是行刑场所的地点和 47 个被认为是进行火葬和掩埋的地点，其中有的地方倾倒了或“像垃圾一样”丢弃了可能多达 15 名被处决者的尸体。</p>
<p>"It is not unreasonable to assume that mass grave sites in existence today will still be there years from now," said Sarah A. Son, the group's research director. "As we have seen in many other post-conflict settings around the world, people will want to know what happened to family members, and an accurate historical record will need to be created as part of the process of recovery, particularly on a scale such as that in North Korea."</p>	<p>“假设今天存在的集体坟墓多年后仍然存在不是没有道理的，”该团体的研究主任莎拉·A·孙(Sarah A. Son)说。“正如我们在世界各地许多其他发生冲突后的环境中所看到的，人们想知道，在他们的家人的身上发生了什么，作为恢复过程的一部分，需要建立一个准确的历史记录，特别是在像朝鲜这种规模的行径上。”</p>
<p>Armed with Google Earth satellite imagery, the group has interviewed 375 North Korean defectors, asking them to help locate sites so that international rights officials can one day visit them to investigate, exhume bodies, secure forensic evidence and possibly bring charges against perpetrators. With the maps, the group said it aimed to provide "a sense of the scale of the human rights violations, their locations, and their victims and their approximate numbers."</p>	<p>该组织在 Google Earth 卫星图像的帮助下，对 375 名脱北者进行了访谈，请他们帮助确定位置，以便国际人权官员有朝一日能前往这些地点进行调查，把尸体挖出来，获得法庭证据，并可能对肇事者提出指控。该组织表示要用绘制地图的方式为“侵犯人权行为的规模、地点、受害者，以及受害者的大致人数提供一种感受”。</p>
<p>"We don't know when there will be a trial or other steps to hold perpetrators of the human rights abuses accountable, but that time will come, and we want to be as ready as possible," said Dan Bielefeld, a</p>	<p>“虽然我们不知道什么时候能把侵犯人权者送上法庭、或用其他方式追究他们的责任，但那个日子将会到来，我们要尽可能地做好准备，”来自密尔沃基的人权活动人士、网络开发者丹·比勒费尔德(Dan Bielefeld)说。“我们用涉</p>

<p>web developer and human rights activist from Milwaukee. "Our location-based map of suspected sites is a start down that road."</p>	<p>嫌场所地点制作地图是正义之道的开端。”</p>
<p>The activists said they were inspired by the United Nations' commission of inquiry, which in 2014 reported prison camps, systematic torture, summary executions and other widespread rights violations in North Korea.</p>	<p>活动人士表示，他们受到联合国一个调查委员会的启发，该调查委员会曾在2014年发布了关于朝鲜的劳教营、系统性的酷刑、草率处决及其他广泛侵权行为报告。</p>
<p>The report led United Nations member states to adopt a resolution asking the Security Council to refer the North Korean leadership to the International Criminal Court in The Hague, for prosecution of possible crimes against humanity.</p>	<p>报告促使联合国成员国通过了一项决议，要求安理会将朝鲜领导人提交海牙国际刑事法院，可能以反人类罪对其提起诉讼。</p>
<p>The North vehemently denied the findings, and its allies China and Russia have stalled any attempt to bring the North before the tribunal.</p>	<p>朝鲜强烈否认调查结果，朝鲜的盟友中国和俄罗斯一直阻碍着任何将朝鲜带上法庭的努力。</p>
<p>The activists' group, whose mapping project was financed by the National Endowment for Democracy, based in Washington, did not include the interactive maps in its report for fear North Korea would tamper with the sites. But it allowed a reporter to examine them on the condition that the locations of the sites would not be revealed.</p>	<p>上述活动人士组织的地图项目由总部设在华盛顿的国家民主基金会(National Endowment for Democracy)资助，该组织在网上发布的报告中不包括那个互动地图，因为担心朝鲜会对地图上的地点进行有意破坏。但该组织允许记者仔细查看了地图，条件是不对地图上的具体地点作公开报道。</p>
<p>More than 200 locations where killings are suspected, marked with blue squares, were clustered in Hamgyongbukdo, a northeastern province of North Korea. Most of the defectors interviewed hailed from that province. (A vast majority of 30,000 North Korean defectors living in South Korea come from the provinces bordering China.)</p>	<p>200多处被怀疑是行刑场所的地点用蓝色小方块标记出来，它们集中在朝鲜东北部省份咸镜北道。受访的大多数脱北者来自该省。(居住在韩国的3万名脱北者中的绝大多数来自朝鲜与中国接壤的省份。)</p>
<p>When Mr. Bielefeld zoomed in on one town, 53 blue squares appeared within 2.5 miles of a hillside site where burials are suspected. When he clicked on a square, a brief summary popped up: a public execution by</p>	<p>当比勒费尔德对一个地点进行放大时，在一个山坡6公里的范围内出现了53个蓝色小方块，它们都是被怀疑埋葬死者的地方。当他点击一个方块时，一段简短介绍在屏幕上出现：一名被指控偷盗采矿设备的受害者在那里被行</p>

<p>firing squad on charges the victim stole parts of mining equipment. The victim was shot by three officers from the Ministry of People's Security.</p>	<p>刑队公开执行枪决。受害者是被人民保卫部的三名人员枪杀的。</p>
<p>Each square was linked to digital testimonials, including audio files, from defectors. Some testimonials gave detailed firsthand accounts with the name and profession of the victim, while others relied on secondhand information.</p>	<p>每个方块都有与脱北者证词数码文件的链接，包括音频文件。一些证词中给出了包括受害者姓名和职业在内的详细的第一手资料，有些则是他人转述的二手资料。</p>
<p>In one testimonial, a defector cited a neighbor who saw security officers hacking a victim to death in a garage. The neighbor later confirmed from a relative working as a security officer that such extrajudicial killings were common in the garage. Mr. Bielefeld put a blue square on the building on his program based on the open-source OpenStreetMap.</p>	<p>在一份证词中，一名脱北者引用邻居的话说，看到安全官员在一个车库里将一名受害者用刀砍死。该邻居后来从一名担任安全人员的亲戚那里证实，这种法外杀戮经常在那个车库里发生。比勒费尔德在他的基于 OpenStreetMap 开源地图的软件上把一个蓝色小方块标在了那个建筑物上。</p>
<p>The group said North Koreans were executed for such crimes as smuggling mushrooms to China, stealing copper from factories, distributing South Korean dramas, human trafficking and "a slip of the tongue," usually a reference to criticism of the regime.</p>	<p>该团体说，被处死的朝鲜人所犯的罪行包括涉嫌向中国走私蘑菇、盗取工厂的铜、分销韩国电视剧、贩运人口，以及“口误”罪，通常指的是批评朝鲜政权。</p>
<p>Public executions took place most often between 1994 and 2000, during which North Korea struggled to control its people suffering in a nationwide famine, it said.</p>	<p>该团体说，公开处决在 1994 年至 2000 年期间最为频繁，朝鲜在那段时间曾努力控制遭受全国饥荒的人民。</p>
<p>"They hanged people in crowded places like markets and left the bodies there for hours to instill fear among the people," said Oh Se-hyek, a North Korean defector who conducted the interviews for the mapping project.</p>	<p>"他们在市场这样的拥挤地方把人吊死，并把尸体挂在那里好几个小时，以恐吓人民，"脱北者吴世海（Oh Se-hyek，音）说，他负责为地图项目对其他脱北者做访谈。</p>
<p>Mr. Oh said the biggest challenge for him was to persuade other defectors to testify for the mapping project, even when he promised</p>	<p>吴世海说，他所面临最大的挑战是劝说其他脱北者为地图项目作证，尽管他答应不透露这些人的个人信息。即使在韩国重新安置之后，脱北者仍担心朝</p>

<p>not to reveal their personal information. Even after resettling in South Korea, defectors feared that the North Korean authorities would trace their whereabouts and retaliate against their relatives back in the North.</p>	<p>鲜当局会查到他们的下落，并对他们在朝鲜的亲人进行报复。</p>
<p>Some of the executions on the digital maps dated from the 1960s, but some were as recent as 2015. As many as 15 people were executed at the same time, usually by firing squad.</p>	<p>该数字地图上记录的一些处决发生在20世纪60年代，也有发生在近在2015年的处决。最多的时候，15人被同时处决，通常是被行刑队用枪打死的。</p>
<p>Lee Young-hwan, executive director of the Transitional Justice Working Group, recalled the shock he felt when he was a college student doing volunteer work with North Korean defectors in 1999. During a painting class, a 7-year-old boy from the North depicted a scene he saw in his old homeland: uniformed North Korean soldiers executing people by shooting.</p>	<p>转型正义工作小组执行主任李英焕(Lee Younghwan, 音)回忆了1999年，他在自己的大学时代从事帮助脱北者的义务工作时感受到的一次震惊。在绘画班上，一名来自朝鲜的7岁男孩绘制了他在自己的老家看到的一个场景：穿制服的朝鲜士兵用枪对人执行死刑。</p>
<p>Encouraged by the 2014 United Nations report, Mr. Lee began putting together the international team to use satellite imagery and open-source mapping technology to record North Korean human rights violations, just as security analysts use such technology to monitor the North's military and nuclear sites.</p>	<p>受联合国2014年报告的鼓舞，李英焕开始召集这个国际小组，用卫星图像和开源地图技术来记录朝鲜侵犯人权的行为，就像安全分析人员使用这种技术来监视朝鲜的军事和核设施那样。</p>
<p>"As we interview more defectors down the road, we expect to locate more killing and burial sites across the North," Mr. Lee said. "Our work is still at an early stage. This is a collaborative work, and we expect more technical and other volunteers to join us."</p>	<p>"随着我们对更多脱北者做访谈，预计我们会在朝鲜发现更多的行刑和埋葬地点，"李英焕说。"我们的工作还处于早期阶段。这是一个合作项目，我们期望更多的技术人员和其他志愿者加入到我们的行列中来。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170720/north-korea-execution-sites</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170720/north-korea-execution-sites</p>
<p>The Female Warlord Who Had C.I.A. Connections and Opium Routes</p>	<p>不甘做女人，她成为缅甸大毒枭</p>
<p>MUSE, Myanmar — She was born to royalty in British colonial Burma,</p>	<p>缅甸木姐——她出生于英国殖民统治时期的缅甸皇室，但她拒绝那种生活，</p>

<p>but rejected that life to become a cross-dressing warlord whose C.I.A.-supplied army established opium trade routes across the Golden Triangle. By the time of her death, last week at 90, she had led hundreds of men, endured prison and torture, generated gossip for her relationship with a film actress and, finally, helped forge a truce between ethnic rebels and the government.</p>	<p>成为女扮男装的军阀，她的军队得到 CIA 的补给，在金三角地区建立了鸦片贸易路线。上周，她以 90 岁高龄去世。她曾领导成百上千人，经受牢狱之苦和酷刑，她与一名女电影演员的关系曾引发流言蜚语，最终，她帮助少数民族叛军和政府达成停火协议。</p>
<p>Olive Yang grew up as one of 11 children in an ethnic Chinese family of hereditary rulers of what was then the semiautonomous Shan state of Kokang. According to relatives, she wore boys' clothes, refused to bind her feet and frequently fell in love with her brothers' romantic interests.</p>	<p>杨金秀出身半自治的果敢掸邦华裔少数民族世袭统治家族，有 10 个兄弟姐妹。据亲戚们说，她爱穿男孩的衣服，拒绝裹脚，经常爱上兄弟们的心仪对象。</p>
<p>Concerned about their unconventional daughter, her parents arranged for her to marry a younger cousin. Shortly after she became pregnant, archives show, she left her husband to pursue a life among opium-trafficking bandits. Her son, Duan Jipu — named for the American jeeps Ms. Yang had seen in the Chinese city of Kunming during World War II — was raised by other family members.</p>	<p>她的父母为这个不遵循传统的女儿担忧，把她嫁给了一个表弟。档案显示，她怀孕后不久就离开了丈夫，在走私鸦片的土匪中寻找新的生活。她的儿子段吉普是亲戚们养大的，这个名字来自杨金秀根二战期间在中国昆明市看到的美国吉普。</p>
<p>Ms. Yang's pursuit of a career as a militia leader and opium smuggler grew in part out of her desperation to escape traditional gender roles, her relatives said. "It was a temptation she couldn't resist," wrote her niece Jackie Yang in "House of Yang," a family history published in 1997.</p>	<p>她的亲戚们称，杨金秀追求军事领袖和鸦片走私事业的一个原因是她渴望摆脱传统的性别角色。“那是她无法拒绝的诱惑，”她的侄女杰姬·杨(Jackie Yang)在 1997 年出版的家族史书《杨氏家族》(House of Yang)一书中写道。</p>
<p>By age 25, she commanded hundreds of soldiers guarding caravans of raw opium on mules and trucks across the hills to the Thai border. Those trade routes served what would eventually become the world's most productive opium-growing region, supplying raw ingredients for the heroin that was trafficked across the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>杨金秀 25 岁时，指挥成百上千名士兵守卫装载鸦片原料的骡子和车队，翻山越岭，赶往泰国边境。这些贸易路线所服务的鸦片产地最终成为世界上产量最高的生产区，为海洛因提供原料，产品走私到美国与欧洲。</p>

<p>Ms. Yang partnered with remnants of the Chinese Nationalist troops who had been defeated by Mao's Communists but continued to fight from havens in Burma. Intelligence dispatches at the National Archives in Yangon described her as a menace to the peace.</p>	<p>一些国民党残余部队被毛泽东领导的共产党打败后，继续在缅甸的避难所战斗，杨金秀曾与他们合作。仰光国家档案馆的情报文件称她是对和平的威胁。</p>
<p>The Nationalist troops had won support from the C.I.A. because of their shared interest in stemming the spread of communism during the early stages of the Cold War. The covert plan, called Operation Paper, included an agreement by which American weapons were airlifted to Southeast Asia using planes owned by the C.I.A., Alfred W. McCoy wrote in his 1972 book, "The Politics of Heroin," as the Nationalists and Ms. Yang's troops financed their operations through opium sales.</p>	<p>这些国民党军队获得了 CIA 的支持，因为在冷战初期，他们都想阻止共产主义的蔓延。阿尔弗雷德·W·麦科伊(Alfred W. McCoy)在 1972 年的《海洛因政治》(The Politics of Heroin)一书中写道，一个名为行动文件(Operation Paper)的秘密计划中包括一项协议：CIA 用自己的飞机把美国的武器空运至东南亚，国民党和杨金秀的军队通过销售鸦片为他们的行动提供资金。</p>
<p>The C.I.A.-supplied arms found their way into Ms. Yang's hands in 1952, as documented by the Burmese government in a complaint submitted at the United Nations General Assembly the following year. Ms. Yang's army was observed traveling across the border to an airfield in Thailand, where an unmarked C-47 aircraft arriving from Taiwan, the seat of the Chinese Nationalist government, was reported to have unloaded weapons.</p>	<p>根据缅甸政府 1953 年向联合国大会提交的投诉,1952 年 CIA 提供的武器落到了杨金秀手中。杨金秀的军队被观察到穿过边境，来到泰国的一个机场，据说一架来自台湾，没有标识的 C-47 飞机在那里卸下军火。台湾是国民党政府的所在地。</p>
<p>Shortly thereafter, Ms. Yang was intercepted by the Burmese authorities while traveling by car from the Thai border with her deputy, Lo Hsing Han. She spent five years in prison in Mandalay, on charges that she helped Chinese Nationalist soldiers illegally cross the border into Burma. It was the first of many imprisonments for Ms. Yang and Mr. Lo.</p>	<p>不久后，杨金秀和副手罗兴汉乘车从泰国边境返回缅甸时，电话遭缅甸当局窃听。她被指控帮助国民党士兵非法入境，在曼德勒的监狱里关了五年。那是杨金秀和罗兴汉第一次入狱，之后他们又多次入狱。</p>
<p>Mr. Lo would go on to earn the designation "kingpin of the heroin traffic in Southeast Asia," by United States drug enforcement officials, after</p>	<p>后来，罗兴汉与缅甸军政府达成协议，军政府允许他继续从事鸦片贸易，换取他支持政府军打击叛军，他后来被美国缉毒官员称为“东南亚海洛因贸易</p>

<p>striking a deal with the Burmese military government that allowed him to resume trading in opium in return for assisting government forces against rebel forces.</p>	<p>轴心”。</p>
<p>After her older brother Edward abdicated in 1959, along with dozens of other hereditary rulers in Shan state, Ms. Yang took control of his former army, becoming the de facto ruler of the territory. She also, according to her relatives, entered into a relationship with a Burmese movie actress, Wah Wah Win Shwe, lavishing her with gifts and adding her name to the deed of her house in Yangon.</p>	<p>1959年，哥哥杨振材和掸邦的其他几十位世袭统治者退位后，杨金秀控制了哥哥从前的军队，成为该地区的实际统治者。据亲戚们称，杨金秀还和缅甸女电影演员瓦瓦温瑞(Wah Wah Win Shwe)有过恋爱关系，慷慨地送了她很多礼物，还把她的名字加到自己仰光豪宅的房契上。</p>
<p>Ms. Yang's family considered them a couple, though in an interview in 2015, Ms. Win Shwe, who still lived in a house on Ms. Yang's former property, denied an affair. In any case, the arrangement came to an abrupt end in 1963, when Ms. Yang was arrested by police officials under Gen. Ne Win, who had seized power in Burma the year before. She spent six years in Yangon's Insein Prison, where she reportedly endured torture.</p>	<p>杨金秀的家人认为她们是情侣，不过瓦瓦温瑞2015年接受采访时予以否认——她依然住在杨金秀从前地产上的一座房子里。不管怎样，1963年，两人的协议突然结束，杨金秀被之前一年攫取缅甸政权的奈温(Ne Win)将军手下的警察逮捕。她在仰光的永盛监狱里关了六年，据说，她在那里遭受了酷刑。</p>
<p>Her career took another turn in 1989, when she was in her 60s. Retired as a warlord but respected among the ethnic rebel groups, Ms. Yang was recruited by the Burmese government's chief of intelligence, Khin Nyunt, along with her former colleague Mr. Lo, to help negotiate peace agreements for the government. The agreement struck with Ms. Yang's distant relative Peng Jiasheng and his Kokang rebel force, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army, largely held until new fighting broke out in 2009.</p>	<p>1989年，60多岁的杨金秀再次迎来事业转机。当时，她已经不再做军阀，但依然受到少数民族叛军尊敬，她和前同事罗兴汉被缅甸政府的军情局局长钦纽(Khin Nyunt)招募，帮助政府协商和平协议。这项协议是与杨金秀的远亲彭家声及其果敢叛军缅甸民族民主同盟军(Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army)达成，总体上维持到了2009年，之后爆发了新的战争。</p>
<p>Confined to a wheelchair, Ms. Yang spent her twilight years in relative</p>	<p>杨金秀晚年只能坐轮椅，过着相对默默无闻的生活，她住在木姐的大宅子里，</p>

<p>obscurity, living in the care of her stepson and his militiamen in a compound in Muse. Visited there not long after she had a stroke in 2015, Ms. Yang said she was happy to be living surrounded by deferential soldiers. When shown a photograph of Ms. Win Shwe at her home, Ms. Yang responded with a knowing smile and a devilish laugh. With a Chinese cigarette in her hand, she said, "That whole property was mine."</p>	<p>由继子及其手下民兵照顾。2015年，她中风后不久接受采访时表示，她很喜欢被恭顺的士兵围绕。我们给她看温瑞在她家里拍的照片，她以会意的微笑和顽皮的大笑回应。她手拿一支中国香烟，说：“那整个产业都是我的。”</p>
<p>Ms. Yang, who died on July 13, is survived by two younger sisters and her son. None of her immediate relatives remain in Kokang. Ms. Yang's eventual tomb, built for her with the help of one of her former soldiers, stands near Muse, just outside Kokang.</p>	<p>杨金秀于7月13日去世，她在世的亲人包括两个妹妹和儿子。她的近亲都不住在果敢。杨金秀最终的墓地是她从前的一名士兵帮助建造的，位于果敢外的木姐附近。</p>
<p>"It's very sad for all of Kokang," said the former soldier, Liu Guoxi, reached by phone as he was preparing for the funeral. "We have all come to say farewell to our leader."</p>	<p>“对整个果敢来说，这是一件非常悲伤的事，”前士兵刘国熹（音）在接受电话采访时表示。他正在为葬礼做准备。“我们都来跟领袖告别。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170724/burmese-warlord-olive-yang</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170724/burmese-warlord-olive-yang</p>
<p>U.S. Navy Plane Takes 'Evasive Action' to Avoid Chinese Fighter Jet</p>	<p>美军侦察机在东海上空遭中国战机拦截</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — A United States Navy spy plane had to take evasive action to avoid crashing into a Chinese fighter jet that suddenly pulled up in front of the American plane in contested skies above the East China Sea on Sunday, the Pentagon said.</p>	<p>华盛顿——五角大楼说，上周日，在东海上空有争议的领空，美国海军的一架侦察机不得不采取规避行动，避免撞上一架突然拉起，出现在它前面的中国战机。</p>
<p>Two Chinese fighter planes intercepted the Navy EP-3 surveillance plane, approaching at high speeds from beneath the American plane, said Capt. Jeff Davis, a Pentagon spokesman.</p>	<p>五角大楼发言人杰夫·戴维斯上校(Capt. Jeff Davis)说，两架中国战机高速从下方接近这架美国海军 EP-3 型侦察机，对其进行拦截。</p>
<p>When the planes were only a few hundred feet apart, one of the</p>	<p>当飞机仅仅相距几百英尺的时候，其中一架中国飞机减速，直接在美国海军</p>

<p>Chinese planes slowed down and flew directly in front of the Navy plane, prompting the American pilot to take what Captain Davis described as “evasive action.” He said the episode took place in international airspace between the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea, west of the Korean Peninsula.</p>	<p>的飞机前面飞行，导致美国飞行员采取了戴维斯上校所说为“规避行动”。他说此事发生在东海与朝鲜半岛以西的黄海之间的国际空域内。</p>
<p>A number of small islands in the East China Sea are claimed simultaneously by China, Japan and Taiwan, and Beijing has made a policy of disputing the presence of American spy planes that come near disputed islands there as well as those in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>中国、日本和台湾同时声称对东海的一些小岛拥有主权，针对美国侦察机在有争议的东海岛屿附近以及南海的存在，北京制定了干扰对策。</p>
<p>The United States has backed China’s neighbors in challenging those claims, as well as China’s military buildup on disputed islands. American ships and planes often traverse those seas and skies to exercise what the Pentagon has called their right to move through international airspace and waters.</p>	<p>针对北京的领土主张，以及中国在有争议的岛屿上进行的军事建设，美国支持中国的邻国向其发起挑战。美国的船只和飞机经常穿越相应的水域和空域，行使五角大楼所说的国际空域和水域使用权。</p>
<p>Defense officials said that the United States has complained about the episode to Beijing, but Captain Davis also appeared to take pains to avoid escalating the issue. He made a point of characterizing it as out of the ordinary for China.</p>	<p>国防部官员表示，美国已经向北京就该事件进行了抗议，但戴维斯上校似乎也在煞费苦心避免让问题升级。他特意帮北京将此事描述为例外。</p>
<p>“This is uncharacteristic of the normal safe behavior we see from the Chinese military,” Captain Davis told reporters at the Pentagon. “There are intercepts that occur in international airspace regularly, and the vast majority of them are conducted in a safe manner.”</p>	<p>“这和我们看到的中国军方的正常安全行为很不相同，”戴维斯上校在五角大楼对记者说。“在国际空域里经常会有拦截行动，绝大多数是以安全的方式进行的。”</p>
<p>He called Sunday’s encounter “the exception, not the norm.”</p>	<p>他称周日的事情是个“例外，不属于正常情况”。</p>
<p>During last year’s presidential campaign, Donald J. Trump labeled President Barack Obama as weak in defending international waters off</p>	<p>特朗普去年开展总统竞选活动时，曾说奥巴马在维护中国海岸外的国际水域方面软弱无力，北京在那里大举开展军事建设：填海造地，修建跑道，将设</p>

<p>the coast of China, where Beijing has engaged in a sharp military buildup to reclaim land, install runways and haul equipment onto reefs and shoals it claims as its own. But since taking office, amid mounting tensions with North Korea, the Trump administration has shown deference to Beijing.</p>	<p>备运往他们声称拥有主权的礁石和浅滩上。但是特朗普上任之后，由于朝鲜局势日益紧张，当局对北京表示了顺从。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170725/navy-plane-intercepted-chinese-jets</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170725/navy-plane-intercepted-chinese-jets</p>
<p>Anti-Chinese Posters at Melbourne Universities Are Tied to White Supremacists</p>	<p>“禁止中国人进入”：澳大利亚校园内出现反华海报</p>
<p>SYDNEY, Australia — Students at two Melbourne-area universities returned on Monday for the first day of a new semester to find racist, anti-Chinese posters plastered on building signs and walls.</p>	<p>澳大利亚悉尼——墨尔本地区两所大学的学生本周一回到学校，开始新学期的第一天，结果发现楼宇的标牌和墙壁上贴着种族主义的反华海报。</p>
<p>The posters, found at the University of Melbourne and Monash University, were in awkwardly worded Chinese, and read: “Attention! This is a place that prohibits Chinese people to enter. Any offense is subject to prosecution or possible deportation.”</p>	<p>在墨尔本大学(University of Melbourne)和莫纳什大学(Monash University)发现的这些海报上，写着生硬的中文，内容是：“注意！此处禁止中国人进入。如果违章将面临起诉以及驱逐出境的可能。”</p>
<p>The discovery of the posters comes as Australian schools have been absorbing an influx of students from mainland China and as the country is confronting concerns about Chinese interference in its political system and influence over its economy.</p>	<p>澳大利亚的学校招收了大量来自中国大陆的学生，而且中国对澳大利亚政治制度的干涉、对其经济产生的影响，也让该国感到担忧，海报就是在这样的大背景下出现的。</p>
<p>The posters found at the two universities included logos from the National Union of Students, the Chinese Student and Scholars Association at the University of Melbourne, and the Monash Chinese Student Association.</p>	<p>在这两所大学出现的海报上有全国学生联合会(National Union of Students)的标识，以及墨尔本大学华人学生学者协会和莫纳什中国学生协会的标识。</p>
<p>The posters were quickly removed, and organizations at both</p>	<p>这些海报被迅速清除，两所大学里标识被盗用的组织发表了联合声明，确认</p>

universities whose logos were used issued a joint statement confirming they did not produce the posters.	这些海报不是他们制作的。
"Our society has been maliciously slandered by these notices put up around the university campus and it has created a harmful and poisonous atmosphere for all students," the statement said.	声明说：“我们社团被校园里这些四处张贴的告示恶意诽谤，它给所有学生都造成了一种有害、有毒的气氛。”
The Antipodean Resistance, a white supremacist group that identifies itself as pro-Nazi, claimed responsibility for the posters on Twitter. The group's website contains anti-Chinese slurs and Nazi imagery.	“澳洲抵抗”(Antipodean Resistance)是一个自称亲纳粹的白人至上主义团体，它在 Twitter 上声称对这些海报负责。该集团的网站上也有反华言论和纳粹图像。
Both universities said that they had contacted the police and were starting investigations using closed-circuit television footage to try to determine who put up the posters.	两所大学均表示已经报警，并调出监控录像以确认贴海报的人。
"We are committed to maintaining and strengthening a vibrant, inclusive and respectful campus community in which diversity is recognized, valued and celebrated," the University of Melbourne said in a statement. Monash University confirmed on Facebook that 23 posters had been found on their Clayton campus and called "any instance of racism abhorrent."	墨尔本大学在一份声明中说：“我们致力于维护和促进一个充满活力、包容性和尊重的校园社区，在这里，多元化将得到赞赏、重视和庆祝。”莫纳什大学在 Facebook 上确认在克莱顿校区发现了 23 张海报，并称之为“种族主义仇视的例子”。
On Chinese social media platforms like WeChat and Weibo, news of the posters garnered significant attention. The Chinese state news media reported on the posters while highlighting a history of other anti-Chinese incidents in Australia.	在微信和微博等中国社交媒体平台上，海报的消息引起了广泛的关注。中国国家新闻媒体报道了海报事件，同时强调了澳大利亚历史上的其他反华事件。
An article on Australian Red Scarf, a popular website among young Chinese people in Australia, called on the Australian government to get involved in the matter. The article was viewed more than 17,000 times.	“澳大利亚红领巾”网站在澳大利亚的年轻中国人当中人气很高，它发文呼吁澳大利亚政府介入此事。该文的浏览量已超过 1.7 万次。
"We could have just laughed at these posters insulting China," it said.	“面对这些辱华海报，本应该一笑而过。但是发生在新生开学的第一周，还

<p>"But this has happened in the first week of the semester, and has brought shame on our student union – will you be able to put up with this?"</p>	<p>顺带黑了咱们学生会一把，你还能忍吗？”文章说。</p>
<p>Sophie Johnston, president of the National Union of Students, said the group had been in contact with student body presidents at universities across Australia to warn them in case similar episodes occurred.</p>	<p>全国学生联合会主席苏菲·约翰斯顿(Sophie Johnston)表示，该集团已经与澳大利亚各大学的学生团体主席联系过，希望在发生类似事件时通知他们。</p>
<p>"Those kinds of comments don't have any place on university campuses," she said, adding that most Australian students did not share such sentiment toward Chinese students.</p>	<p>她说“大学校园里没有这种言论的容身之地”，又说大多数澳大利亚学生对中国学生都没有这种情绪。</p>
<p>It is not the first time the Antipodean Resistance has left racist material on campuses. In December, posters urging "Keep Australia White" were also found on buildings at the University of Melbourne.</p>	<p>这也不是“澳洲抵抗”第一次在校园里散发种族主义资料了。去年12月，在墨尔本大学的建筑物上也发现了海报，呼吁“维护白人的澳洲”。</p>
<p>The latest posters alarmed Chinese students studying at the University of Melbourne.</p>	<p>这些新的海报让墨尔本大学的中国学生感到震惊。</p>
<p>Melinda Mengying Li, 23, who arrived in Melbourne two weeks ago to begin a master's degree in art curatorship, said the posters fed into a pattern of discrimination that Chinese people face worldwide.</p>	<p>23岁的李梦影（音）两周前抵达墨尔本，在这里攻读艺术策展硕士学位，她说，这些海报助长了一种中国人在世界各地遭到歧视的模式。</p>
<p>"I felt enraged, thinking of how Chinese overseas communities have always been isolated, unjustly labeled and even attacked," she said. "I hoped on campus there could be an atmosphere of equality, mutual respect and mutual improvement."</p>	<p>“想到海外的中国人社区一直遭到孤立，被贴上不公正的标签，甚至遭到袭击。我就感到很愤怒，”她说。“我希望校园里有平等、相互尊重、相互促进的气氛。”</p>
<p>Other students dismissed the posters as little more than the work of isolated amateurs.</p>	<p>另外一些学生认为，这种海报不过是一些被孤立的、很业余的人搞出来的玩意儿。</p>
<p>Ruiqi Liu, the president of the University of Melbourne branch of the Chinese Student and Scholars Association, called the posters</p>	<p>中国学生学者联合会墨尔本大学分会会长刘瑞奇（音）说这些海报“可笑”而“幼稚”。</p>

<p>"laughable" and "childish."</p>	
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/anti-chinese-posters-melbourne-universities</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/anti-chinese-posters-melbourne-universities</p>
<p>Intelligence Agencies Say North Korean Missile Could Reach U.S. in a Year</p>	<p>美国预计朝鲜导弹射程一年内可及美国本土</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — American intelligence agencies have shortened their estimate — to one year — of how long it is likely to take North Korea to put the finishing touches on a missile that can reach the continental United States, according to several administration officials briefed on the new assessment.</p>	<p>华盛顿——几位获得新评估简报的政府官员称，美国情报机构缩短了之前的预测，认为朝鲜可在一年内制造出可以到达美国大陆的导弹。</p>
<p>Until a few weeks ago, the official estimate was that it would take roughly four years, give or take 12 months, for North Korea to develop a missile that could carry a nuclear weapon small enough to fit into the missile's warhead and capable of surviving the stresses of re-entry and deliver it to the United States.</p>	<p>仅在几周前，官方还认为朝鲜需要四年——可能提早或延后 12 个月——开发出一种导弹，其弹头可安装足够小的核武器，并能承受再次进入大气层的压力，将核弹头送达美国。</p>
<p>But the realities of the past few months, especially a July 4 test that crossed a major threshold — if just barely — has forced intelligence experts to conclude that their estimates have been too conservative. In the test this month, a missile carried a warhead 1,700 miles into space, and returned it at high speed in a sharp parabola.</p>	<p>但是过去数月的事实，尤其是 7 月 4 日跨过一个重要门槛（虽然是勉强跨过）的试验，迫使情报官员得出结论，他们之前的估计太过保守。在本月的试验中，一枚导弹将一个弹头送入 1700 英里外的太空，并以窄抛物线高速回落。</p>
<p>If the trajectory was flattened out, the missile could strike Alaska. That forced government experts, reflexively cautious after overestimating Iraq's weapons of mass destruction 14 years ago, back to the drawing board.</p>	<p>如果这个抛物线更宽，那么这枚导弹就可以打击到阿拉斯加。这迫使政府专家们开始重新考虑这个问题。14 年前，专家们高估了伊拉克的大规模杀伤性武器，之后变得非常谨慎。</p>
<p>Behind the new assessment, officials said, was a growing recognition</p>	<p>官员们表示，专家们做出这项新评估，是因为他们越来越意识到，他们低估</p>

<p>that they underestimated the determination of Kim Jung-un, North Korea's leader, to race ahead with a weapon that could reach American soil, even if it is crudely engineered and inaccurate.</p>	<p>了朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jung-un)开发出能抵达美国本土的武器的决心——虽然它的工程水平较低劣，也不太精准。</p>
<p>General Paul Selva, the vice chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, put the best case forward last week when testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee. The most recent test, he said, stopped short of demonstrating that North Korea possesses "the capacity to strike the United States with any degree of accuracy or reasonable confidence of success."</p>	<p>上周，参谋长联席会议(Joint Chiefs of Staff)副主席保罗·塞尔瓦(Paul Selva)将军在向参议院军事委员会(Senate Armed Services Committee)作证时提出了最乐观的情况。他说，最近的试验尚不能表明，朝鲜具备“以任何程度的准确性打击美国的能力，或相信能够取得成功的理由”。</p>
<p>But that statement went far beyond what most Pentagon officials had been allowed to say in public before the most recent test. And it reflects a growing view, from the Defense Intelligence Agency to the C.I.A., that at this point Mr. Kim's missile engineers, while still refining the technology, have cleared most of the major hurdles.</p>	<p>但是，那项声明远远超出了在近期试验之前大多数五角大楼官员的公开置评口径。这反映出，从国防部情报局(Defense Intelligence Agency)到中央情报局(CIA)，越来越多的人认为，此时，金正恩的导弹工程师虽然还在改进技术，但已经清除了大部分主要障碍。</p>
<p>It is unclear how, if at all, that will change the calculus for President Trump. He has vowed to dispense with the Obama-era strategy of "strategic patience" toward North Korea. American military officials have been asked to come up with new potential strategies, from stepped-up economic pressure to increased cyber attacks on the missile testing regimes. But there is a lurking sense, one senior intelligence official said last week at the Aspen Security Forum, that at this point the best the United States can do is delay the day when North Korea demonstrates it can reach beyond Alaska and Hawaii.</p>	<p>这一点将会如何改变(或是否会改变)特朗普总统的计划，目前尚不得而知。他已经宣布放弃奥巴马时代对朝鲜的“战略耐心”。他要求美国军事官员想出新的潜在战略，从加大经济压力，到增加对朝鲜导弹试验系统的网络攻击。但是上周一名高级情报官员在阿斯彭安全论坛(Aspen Security Forum)上表示，他渐渐感觉到，迟早有一天朝鲜会宣布它能打击到阿拉斯加和夏威夷之外的美国领土，美国能做的最多就是推迟那一天的到来。</p>
<p>"It a big long supply chain to build this thing out," the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mike Pompeo, said at the security</p>	<p>中央情报局局长迈克·庞皮欧(Mike Pompeo)在那场安全会议上首次公开提及破坏流入朝鲜的零件和技术的长期秘密行动。“制造这个东西需要漫长的</p>

<p>conference, the first public reference to a long-running covert program to undermine the parts and technologies that flow into North Korea. "As for the regime, I am hopeful we will find a way to separate it" from its missile and nuclear capabilities.</p>	<p>供应线,"他说。"我觉得我们能找到一个方法"阻止朝鲜政府拥有导弹和核武器。</p>
<p>But the essence of the new assessment, which was first reported by the Washington Post, is that Washington has no more time. If the 2018 estimate is right, North Korea will have a crude capability to reach the continental United States before the nation's missile defenses are upgraded.</p>	<p>不过这项最早由《华盛顿邮报》(Washington Post)报道的新评估的核心看法是,华盛顿已经没时间了。如果2018年的估计是正确的,那么在美国的导弹防御系统升级之前,朝鲜将拥有打击美国本土的基本能力。</p>
<p>Quietly, the Pentagon has been refining longstanding contingency plans, from intercepting missile parts at sea to attempting, if Mr. Trump should decide to do it, to destroy a missile on the launchpad, before it is tested. But it is more likely that the United States would first try a variant of the effort developed during the Obama administration to sabotage the launches with cyber and electronic warfare techniques, and with a steady flow of bad parts.</p>	<p>五角大楼已经在悄悄改进沿用多年的应急计划,从在海上拦截导弹零件,到尝试在试验前将导弹摧毁在发射台上——如果特朗普决定这样做的话。不过,更可能的情况是,美国会首先尝试曾由奥巴马政府采取的一种行动的变种,通过网络和电子战技术或不断输入坏零件破坏发射。</p>
<p>A spokesperson for the Office of the Director of National Intelligence issued a statement from Scott Bray, the national intelligence manager for East Asia, that walked to the edge of acknowledging that judgments are shifting.</p>	<p>美国国家情报总监办公室(Office of the Director of National Intelligence)的一名发言人发布了国家情报东亚主管斯科特·布雷(Scott Bray)的一项声明,几乎已经是在承认专家们的判断出现了转变。</p>
<p>"North Korea's recent test of an intercontinental range ballistic missile — which was not a surprise to the Intelligence Community — is one of the milestones that we have expected would help refine our timeline and judgments on the threats that Kim Jong Un poses to the continental United States," Mr. Bray wrote.</p>	<p>"朝鲜最近的洲际弹道导弹试验——对情报机构来说,这不是新鲜事——是我们预料中的一个里程碑,它将帮助我们更新时间线,判断金正恩对美国本土的威胁,"布雷写道。</p>

<p>“This test, and its impact on our assessments, highlight the threat that North Korea’s nuclear and ballistic missile programs pose to the United States, to our allies in the region, and to the whole world.”</p>	<p>“这次试验以及它对我们评估的影响突出显示了朝鲜的核武器和弹道导弹计划给美国、我们在该地区的盟友以及全世界造成的威胁。”</p>
<p>The steady frequency of the North Korean missile tests, using a new solid fuel technology, came as a surprise to many intelligence experts, providing a different lesson than the one that emerged from Saddam Hussein’s weapons-of-mass destruction program in Iraq.</p>	<p>朝鲜导弹试验稳定的密集程度以及新的固体燃料技术的使用出乎很多情报专家的意料，它提供了一个与萨达姆·侯赛因(Saddam Hussein)在伊拉克的大规模杀伤性武器计划所得出的不同的教训。</p>
<p>In the Iraq case, the intelligence agencies overestimated Saddam Hussein’s ability to reconstitute what was once a healthy nuclear weapons program. In the North Korean case, one senior intelligence official noted last week, the speed and sophistication of the program have been consistently underestimated — much as it was with the Soviet Union 70 years ago, and China more than 50 years ago.</p>	<p>在伊拉克问题上,情报机构高估了萨达姆·侯赛因重建一度完善的核武器计划的能力。而在朝鲜问题上,一名高级情报官员上周指出,朝鲜核计划的推进速度和复杂程度一直被低估,与70年前的苏联和50多年前的中国的情况很像。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/north-korea-missiles</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/north-korea-missiles</p>
<p>Why I Visited North Korea</p>	<p>“比我预想的更加超现实”: 美国人的朝鲜体验</p>
<p>North Korea is the most reclusive country in the world, run by a repressive government accused of systemic human rights abuses. Last week, the United States barred Americans from traveling there, after the death of a college student who was detained in the country for 17 months.</p>	<p>朝鲜是最与世隔绝的国家,由一个被控系统性侵犯人权的高压政府统治。在一名美国大学生被朝鲜拘禁17个月死亡后,上周,美国禁止该国公民去朝鲜旅游。</p>
<p>But a small number of tourists have gone despite the risks. We asked readers who had traveled to North Korea to tell us why they went and what they found. Here is a sampling of about 60 responses we received.</p>	<p>尽管存在着风险,仍有少量游客前往朝鲜。我们询问了一些曾在朝鲜旅游过的读者,让他们告诉我们去那里旅游的原因以及见闻。我们收到了约60个回答,以下是部分摘录:</p>
<p>‘Even more surreal than I’d expected’</p>	<p>‘比我预想的更加超现实’</p>
<p>Rebecca High, from Los Angeles visited the country in April to run in</p>	<p>来自洛杉矶的丽贝卡·海伊(Rebecca High)4月前往朝鲜,参加了平壤马拉松</p>

<p>the Pyongyang Marathon. She joined more than 1,000 foreigners running in the race.</p>	<p>松。与她一道参加这个赛事的还有 1000 多名外国人。</p>
<p>When did you visit North Korea, and what prompted you to go? I'd lived in South Korea during the sinking of the Cheonan and had visited the DMZ [Korean demilitarized zone] from the south side, which sparked my curiosity. I heard about the marathon in Pyongyang and figured it would be a good way to get into the country, but also to do something productive and personally challenging.</p>	<p>你何时前往朝鲜，又是什么原因促使你去那里的？“天安号”沉没期间我住在韩国，当时我还从南边去探访了非军事区，这激发了我的好奇。我听说了平壤的马拉松，觉得是进入这个国家的好办法，同时又能做一些有成果和对个人有挑战的事情。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? North Korea was aesthetically even more surreal than I'd expected: very few cars on the road, people hand-painting propaganda billboards, people on their hands and knees working vast dirt fields, Socialist Party uniformed-citizens filling giant stadiums for mandatory sports events. I was also somewhat surprised at the conversations we were able to have with our guides. We happened to be there, without contact to the outside world, the week before Kim Il-sung's 105th birthday celebrations, during the weekend that President Trump tweeted and the cold war escalated.</p>	<p>你在旅途中看到哪些东西令你心生感慨？朝鲜在视觉上比我预想的更加超现实：马路上没什么车；有人在手绘宣传广告牌；在大片的土地上，人们以双手双膝着地的方式劳作着；强制参加的体育赛事在巨型体育场上举行，观众席上满是穿着社会主义政党制服的公民。我们与导游之间的交谈也让我感到有些惊讶。在金日成诞辰 105 周年之前的一周，我们碰巧在那里，与外界没有接触，那个周末特朗普总统发表了一些推文，冷战升级了。</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? I think cracking open borders via average citizen tourism is one of the best forms of soft diplomacy.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去像朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗？我认为通过普通公民旅游敲开边界之门，是软外交的最佳形式之一。</p>
<p>'I wanted to see for myself'</p>	<p>'我想亲眼去看看'</p>
<p>Mark C. W. Robinson is an American pilot based in California. He visited North Korea for four days last month with his wife.</p>	<p>马克·C·W·罗伯逊(Mark C. W. Robinson)是美国飞行员，住在加利福尼亚州。上个月他与妻子一起去朝鲜玩了四天。</p>
<p>What prompted you to go? My father has visited 69 countries, and I've</p>	<p>是什么促使你去朝鲜的？我父亲去过 69 个国家，我有几个朋友去过朝鲜。</p>

<p>had a few friends who have been to North Korea. I wanted to do something unique and decided to book a ticket via Beijing. I wanted to see for myself since we no longer know what will happen next politically.</p>	<p>我想做一些独特的事情，于是决定订下经由北京的机票。我想亲眼去看看，因为我们也不知道以后在政治上会发生什么事情。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? When we went to the DMZ, a soldier was extremely friendly. One political conversation came up, and he said he wished that both nations would talk. I was surprised to fly in a helicopter. Being a pilot myself, this was amazing to see the capital from the air. It's huge!</p>	<p>你对旅途中看到的哪些东西很感慨呢？我们参观非军事区的时候，一名士兵极为友好。我们就谈到了政治，他表示希望两国进行对话。我乘坐了直升机观光，感到很惊讶。我自己就是飞行员，从空中看平壤感觉很棒。它真的好大！</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? I believe outsiders should visit North Korea and other unusual nations to form their own opinion and see people running their daily lives. Tourism also gives the locals in those areas an opportunity to see Westerners and all the fashion, technology and conversation it creates.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去像朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗？我相信外国人应该访问朝鲜和其他不寻常的国家，以便形成自己的看法，亲眼看看人们是怎么过日常生活的。旅游业也让这些国家的当地人有机会看到西方人以及他们带来的各种时尚、技术和交流。</p>
<p>'I knew my trip was being carefully curated'</p>	<p>'我知道自己的行程是精心安排的'</p>
<p>Kelly Whitmer, a history professor at Sewanee: The University of the South, in Tennessee, visited North Korea with her family in April.</p>	<p>田纳西州南方大学的历史教授凯利·惠特曼(Kelly Whitmer)今年4月份与家人一起去朝鲜旅行了一趟。</p>
<p>What prompted you to go? My mother-in-law, Kathryn Whitmer, who will be 80 this year, was planning a trip to participate in the Pyongyang Marathon and wanted to share the experience with a family member. She asked me if I would join her, and I agreed.</p>	<p>是什么促使你去朝鲜的？我婆婆凯瑟琳·惠特默(Kathryn Whitmer)今年就要满80岁了，她当时打算去参加平壤马拉松，还想和家人分享这次经历。她问我要不要和她一起去，我答应了。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? I knew my trip was being carefully curated, that there were many sides of Pyongyang and the country that I simply would not see, or would be prevented from seeing. Yet, I am still glad that I went. It was like stepping into</p>	<p>旅途中看到的哪些东西让你印象深刻？我知道自己的行程是精心安排的，平壤和这个国家有很多方面是我根本不会看到，或者说不让我看到的。但我还是很高兴自己去了。像是踏入了另一个世界。这种经历会改变你对自己的生活的看法。参加平壤马拉松的经历很美好，除此以外，我看到的最难忘的，</p>

<p>another world. It was the kind of experience that changes the way you look at your own life. Apart from the experience of participating in the Pyongyang Marathon, which was amazing, the most memorable thing I saw were the underground stations with impressive, colorful mosaics and crowds of people coming and going. I will also never forget the "morning music" played in Pyongyang every day, starting just after dawn. I can still hear the melody in my head.</p>	<p>是那些有着令人印象深刻的彩色马赛克，人群来了又去的地铁站。此外，我永远都不会忘记平壤每天播放的“晨乐”，天刚亮就开始了。我现在还能在脑海里听到那种旋律。</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? While I understand the argument against traveling there – that by going you're supporting the regime – I still believe in the power of building and sustaining meaningful connections with people in different parts of the world through travel.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗？尽管我理解不让去那里旅游的理由——去那里就是在支持朝鲜政权——但我依然相信，通过旅游与世界不同地方的人建立和保持有意义的联系所带来的力量。</p>
<p>'What I saw is what the authorities wanted me to see'</p>	<p>'我看到的，都是当局想让我看到的'</p>
<p>Simon Park visited the country twice in 2011 to teach at North Korea's only private university, Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, or P.U.S.T., which is funded by a Christian group in the West. Two Americans who worked at the university are currently detained. Mr. Park was a missionary who volunteered to teach a course on international finance.</p>	<p>西蒙·帕克(Simon Park)在2011年两次前往朝鲜唯一一所私立大学平壤科技大学(Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, 简称 PUST)任教。这所大学是由西方一个基督教团体资助的。曾在该校工作的两名美国人目前被朝鲜拘押。西蒙·帕克是一名传教士，自愿教授一门有关国际金融的课程。</p>
<p>What prompted you to go? I was looking for more meaningful engagement with people than just transactional engagements, like food distribution and financial gifts. I thought P.U.S.T. was an endeavor that had a chance.</p>	<p>是什么原因促使你去朝鲜的？我当时正在寻找通过更有意义的方式，而不仅仅是像食品发放和金钱捐赠这样的简单活动，与人们联系。我想，PUST 是一种尝试，有一定的机会。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? What I saw is what the authorities wanted me to see. At P.U.S.T., a sign, attributed to</p>	<p>旅途中看到的哪些东西让你印象深刻？我看到的，都是当局想让我看到的。在 PUST，主楼里一面显著的墙上挂着一个署名是金正日(Kim Jong-il)的牌</p>

<p>Kim Jong-il, was displayed on a prominent wall in the main building and read, "Plant your feet firmly in the motherland and watch the world." This seemingly schizophrenic attitude explained many dissonant beliefs and behaviors. Young students were selected by the state for academic performance and loyalty to the regime. The authorities knew who I was. They held my passport and phone for six weeks, but were willing to allow me to teach their students. Allowing access to its people as long as the regime feels confident that it can control its citizens and the visitors seemed to be the standard for all interactions with outsiders.</p>	<p>子，上面写着“坚定地立足祖国，观望世界”。这种看似矛盾的态度，解释了很多不协调的信念和行为。国家根据学习成绩和对朝鲜政权的忠诚程度挑选年轻学生。当局知道我是谁。在长达六周的时间里，他们收走了我的护照和手机，但愿意让我教他们的学生。只要当局相信自己能够控制自己的公民和外国人，就允许接触民众，这似乎是所有与外国人互动的标准。</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? They should visit, but with realistic expectations and free of personal agenda.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗？应该去，但要怀着合理的预期，不要有个人的议程。</p>
<p>'We wanted to bring our two countries closer'</p>	<p>'我们想拉近两个国家的距离'</p>
<p>Patrick Leslie, from Texas, traveled to North Korea in June 2012 while he was studying in Seoul, South Korea. He played on a recreational basketball team that traveled to Pyongyang for a friendly match.</p>	<p>来自德克萨斯州的帕特里克·莱斯利(Patrick Leslie)在2012年6月在韩国首尔留学期间去过朝鲜。当时，在一个业余篮球队打球的他，随球队去平壤参加一场友谊赛。</p>
<p>What prompted you to go? We wanted to bring our two countries closer through basketball.</p>	<p>是什么原因促使你去朝鲜的？我们想通过篮球，拉近两个国家的距离。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? The actual basketball game we played was something that had an impact on the kids. That is something I will never forget.</p>	<p>旅途中看到的哪些东西让你印象深刻？我们实际参加的篮球比赛，影响到了孩子们。这是我永远都不会忘记的。</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? It is an amazing experience. You get to see and hear things you would never see on television.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗？这是一种奇妙的经历。你会看到和听到永远不会在电视上看到的東西。</p>
<p>'I found myself digging for defector stories'</p>	<p>'我一直在寻找脱北者的故事'</p>

<p>Joseph Vo, a Canadian, visited North Korea last month while traveling throughout Asia.</p>	<p>加拿大人约瑟夫·沃(Joseph Vo)上月在亚洲各地旅游期间去了朝鲜。</p>
<p>What prompted you to go? Over the past couple of years, I had become very interested in the regime and the people that come out of it. I found myself digging for defector stories. We often hear stories about the regime, the leaders and their wacky antics. I feel that the people get lost in all of that.</p>	<p>是什么原因促使你去朝鲜的? 过去几年里, 我变得对朝鲜政权和它治下的民众非常感兴趣。我一直在寻找脱北者的故事。我们经常听说有关这个政权、它的领导人和他们疯狂滑稽的举止的故事。我觉得朝鲜民众迷失在其中了。</p>
<p>What did you see on your trip that resonated with you? On the bus from the airport to inner-city Pyongyang, we saw these ladies carrying buckets of water around, watering city grass. I asked one of our Korean tour guides about it. She said that these were just citizens of the city, and that they were watering the lawn because of the lack of rain. Children in school uniforms joined in every day. It was strange, because people didn't just do it when they had time, but at the same time every day the entire city would join in, so it felt forced.</p>	<p>旅途中看到的哪些东西让你印象深刻? 在从机场到平壤中心城区的大巴上, 我们看到一些女性提着水桶, 给市区的草地浇水。我问我们的一名朝鲜导游。她说, 这些人只是平壤的居民, 她们给草坪浇水是因为雨水少。穿着校服的孩子每天都会加入她们。这件事很奇怪, 因为人们不是有时间了才这么做, 而是在每一天的同一时间都会这么做, 而且整座城市都会加入, 所以感觉是被迫的。</p>
<p>Do you think that outsiders should visit nations like North Korea? Before traveling to the country I thought that a trip like this was not meant for everyone. I still feel this way. Especially with recent news, it is going to be a hard sell, but I truthfully did not feel in danger at any point on this trip.</p>	<p>你认为外国人应该去朝鲜这样的国家旅游吗? 去朝鲜之前, 我觉得像这样的旅行并不是所有人都适合。我现在依然这么觉得。尤其是在出了最近的新闻后, 这不是一个很好的点子, 但说实话, 旅途中任何时候我都没有觉得危险。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/why-i-visited-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170726/why-i-visited-north-korea</p>
<p>How India and China Have Come to the Brink Over a Remote Mountain Pass</p>	<p>中印局势剑拔弩张, 面临 30 年来最严重边界争端</p>
<p>On a remote pass through Himalayan peaks, China and India, two</p>	<p>在喜马拉雅山脉的一个偏僻山口, 由于一条没有铺砌的道路, 中国和印度这</p>

nuclear-armed nations, have come near the brink of conflict over an unpaved road. It is one of the worst border disputes between the regional rivals in more than 30 years.	两个核武国家处在冲突的边缘。这是 30 多年来，这两个区域竞争对手之间发生的最严重的边界争端之一。
The road stands on territory at the point where China, India and Bhutan meet. The standoff began last month when Bhutan, a close ally of India, discovered Chinese workers trying to extend the road. India responded by sending troops and equipment to halt the construction. China, the more powerful of the two, angrily denounced the move and demanded that India pull back.	这条路所在的区域位于中国、印度和不丹三国交界处。对峙是从上个月开始的，印度的亲密盟友不丹发现中国工人在扩建这条道路。印度做出回应：派遣部队和设备到场，阻止施工。中国是两国中较强大的一方，他们愤怒地谴责这一举动，并要求印度撤兵。
Now soldiers from the two powers are squaring off, separated by only a few hundred feet.	现在中印两国的士兵正严阵以待，彼此相隔只有几百英尺。
The conflict shows no sign of abating, and it reflects the swelling ambition — and nationalism — of both countries. Each is governed by a muscular leader eager to bolster his domestic standing while asserting his country's place on the world stage as the United States recedes from a leading role.	冲突没有缓解的迹象，这反映出两国的野心以及民族主义的不断膨胀。两国的领导人都是强硬派，渴望提升自己在国内的地位，也想趁着美国从全球领导者位置上移步之际，确立自己国家在世界舞台上的地位。
Jeff M. Smith, a scholar at the American Foreign Policy Council who studies Indian-Chinese relations, said a negotiated settlement was the likeliest outcome. But asked whether he thought the standoff could spiral into war, he said, "Yes I do — and I don't say that lightly."	美国对外政策理事会(American Foreign Policy Council)研究中印关系的学者杰夫·M·史密斯(Jeff M. Smith)说，最有可能出现的结果就是谈判解决争端。但当记者问他，是否认为这次对峙可能会演变为战争时，他说：“是的——我可不是随便说说。”
Both sides have taken hard-line positions that make it difficult to back down. "The messaging is eerily similar," Mr. Smith said, to the countries' 1962 slide into a war that was also over border disputes.	双方的立场都很强硬，所以再要后退就非常困难了。1962 年，这两个国家曾因为边界争端进行过战争，史密斯说，“目前发出的信息”和当年的情况“异常相似”。
Why the Territory Matters	为何这块领土如此重要
On the surface, the dispute turns on whether the land belongs to China	从表面上看，此次争议是因为这块土地究竟是属于中国还是不丹而起。它只

or Bhutan. It is only about 34 square miles, but it is pivotal in the growing competition between China and India over Asia's future.	有 34 平方英里 (约合 88 平方公里)。但中印对于亚洲未来的竞争日益加剧, 这块土地对此具有至关重要的意义。
The dispute dates to contradictory phrases in an 1890 border agreement between two now-defunct empires, British India and China's Qing dynasty, that put the border in different places. One gives Bhutan control of the area — the position that India supports — and the other China.	这个争端可以追溯到 1890 年两个现已不复存在的帝国 (英属印度和中国清王朝) 签订的一个边界协议, 但不同条款规定的边界是不同的。一个条款把它划归了不丹——这是印度支持的立场——另一个把它划归了中国。
"This comes down to both countries having a reasonable claim," said Ankit Panda, a senior editor at The Diplomat, an Asian affairs journal.	"所以这两个国家的领土主张都自有其合理性, " 亚洲外交事务杂志《外交官》(The Diplomat) 的高级编辑安吉特·潘达 (Ankit Panda) 说。
Bhutan and India say that China, by extending its road, is trying to extend its control over an area known as the Dolam Plateau, part of a larger contested area.	不丹和印度说, 中国扩建道路, 试图将其控制权扩大到多拉姆高原 (Dolam Plateau), 它属于一块更大的有争议地区。
The plateau's southernmost ridge slopes into a valley that geographers call the Siliguri Corridor but that Indian strategists know as the Chicken Neck.	这个高原最南端的山脊下陷, 形成一个山谷, 地理学家称之为西里古里走廊 (Siliguri Corridor), 但是印度的战略家们称之为“鸡脖子”(Chicken Neck)。
This narrow strip of Indian territory, at points less than 20 miles wide, connects the country's central mass to its northeastern states. India has long feared that in a war, China could bisect the corridor, cutting off 45 million Indians and an area the size of the United Kingdom.	这条狭窄的印度领土, 有些地方宽不到 20 英里 (约合 32 公里), 却是将该国中央部分和东北各邦连接起来的要道。印度长期以来一直担心中国会在战争中把这条走廊一分为二, 把 4500 万印度人口和相当于英国面积那么大的一块土地和印度主要地区切断。
India's Aggressive Response	印度的激进反应
Few countries have been eager to confront China's regional ambitions as directly with military forces, which has made India's response to the construction so striking and, according to analysts from both countries, so fraught with danger.	几乎没有哪个国家想要直接动用军事力量来对抗中国的区域野心, 这就是印度对施工建设的反应非常引人瞩目的原因, 而且两国分析人士都认为, 这种反应充满了危险性。
But in recent months, India's leader, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, has	但近几个月来, 印度领导人纳伦德拉·莫迪 (Narendra Modi) 的行动已经表示,

<p>shown that he is willing to flout China's wishes — and ignore its threats.</p>	<p>他有意蔑视中国的愿望，无视其威胁。</p>
<p>In April, a top Indian official accompanied the Dalai Lama to the border of Tibet, shrugging off China's public insistence that the journey be halted. In May, India boycotted the inauguration of President Xi Jinping's signature "One Belt, One Road" project, saying the plan ignored "core concerns on sovereignty and territorial integrity."</p>	<p>4月，一名印度高级官员陪同达赖喇嘛前往西藏边界，无视中国对终止这趟行程的公开要求。5月，印度抵制习近平主席极为重视的“一带一路”倡议开幕仪式，声称它无视了“关于主权和领土完整的核心关切”。</p>
<p>The border skirmish arose even as Mr. Modi visited Washington to court President Trump's favor as India vies with China for influence in Asia.</p>	<p>这场边界冲突竟然就发生在莫迪访问华盛顿的时候——中印在争夺对亚洲的影响力，莫迪想争取获得特朗普的青睐。</p>
<p>"I hope the Indian side knows what it's doing, because the moment you put your hand in the hornet's nest, you have to be prepared for whatever consequence there is going to be," said Shiv Kunal Verma, the author of "1962: The War That Wasn't," about the bloody border conflict the two countries fought that year.</p>	<p>“我希望印度方面知道自己在做什么，因为你把手放在大黄蜂蜂巢里的那一刻，就必须为将来的后果做好准备，”《1962：不是战争的战争》(1962: The War That Wasn't)的作者希夫·库奈尔·威尔马(Shiv Kunal Verma)说。该书讲述了当年那场血腥的中印边界冲突。</p>
<p>Chinese officials say the construction of the road was an internal affair because, they say, it took place within China's own borders. On Tuesday, China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, reiterated the country's warning to India to withdraw as a precondition for any broader talks. "The solution to this issue is also very simple," he said during a visit to Thailand, addressing the Indians directly. "That is, behave yourself and humbly retreat."</p>	<p>中国官员说，道路施工是中国的内部事务，因为施工范围位于中国边界之内。周二，中国外交部长王毅重申了该国的警告，说任何边界会谈都必须以印度撤军为先决条件。他说：“解决这个问题也很简单，”他在访问泰国时直接对印度人喊话。“那就是，老老实实地退出去。”</p>
<p>Bhutan, Caught in the Middle</p>	<p>夹在中间的不丹</p>
<p>Bhutan, which joined the United Nations in 1971, does not have diplomatic relations with China. It has always been closer to India, particularly after fears stemming from China's annexation of Tibet, another Buddhist kingdom, in the middle of the 20th century.</p>	<p>不丹于1971年加入联合国，与中国没有外交关系。它一直更偏向于印度，特别是在20世纪中期，中国吞并另一个佛教王国西藏，引发了不丹的恐惧之后。</p>

<p>Since then, India has played a central role in the kingdom's administration, contributing nearly \$1 billion in economic and military aid annually in recent years. China has sought to woo Bhutan with its own offers of aid, investments and land swaps to settle border disputes.</p>	<p>自那之后，印度就在不丹政府中发挥了重要作用，近年来，印度每年为它提供近 10 亿美元的经济和军事援助。中国也试图拉拢不丹，希望通过提供援助、投资和土地互换来解决边界争端。</p>
<p>Two weeks after the construction began, Bhutan's Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying it violated earlier agreements, and called for a return to the status quo.</p>	<p>施工开始两周之后，不丹外交部发表声明，称此举违反了以前的协议，要求恢复原状。</p>
<p>"Bhutan has felt uncomfortable from the start," said Ajai Shukla, a former army colonel and consulting editor for strategic affairs at Business Standard, a daily newspaper in India. "It does not want to be caught in the middle when China and India are taking potshots at each other. Bhutan does not want to be the bone in a fight between two dogs."</p>	<p>"不丹从一开始就感觉很别扭，"前陆军上校、印度《商业旗帜》报(Business Standard)战略事务顾问编辑阿贾伊·苏克拉(Ajai Shukla)说。"当中国和印度互怼的时候，不丹不希望夹在中间，不想成为两条狗争斗中的那根骨头。"</p>
<p>The confrontation, meantime, has soured already tense relations.</p>	<p>与此同时，这种对峙使得双方本来就紧张的关系进一步恶化。</p>
<p>Mr. Modi and Mr. Xi both attended the recent Group of 20 meeting in Germany but did not hold a meeting, one on one, that might have defused tensions. India's national security adviser is expected to attend a meeting in Beijing this week, which analysts say could signal whether any face-saving compromise is possible.</p>	<p>莫迪和习近平都出席了不久前在德国举行的 G20 峰会，但两人并没有举行可能会缓解紧张局势的一对一会谈。印度国家安全顾问预定本周到北京开会，分析人士表示，这次会面可能会释放出是否将挽回面子、做出妥协的信号。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is preparing for an important Communist Party congress in the fall that will inaugurate his second five-year term as president and consolidate his political pre-eminence. Given the unbending nature of Chinese statements, few analysts believe he would do anything that would seem weak in response to India's moves.</p>	<p>习近平正在为今年秋季一个重要的共产党代表大会做准备，以便开启他的第二个五年任期，巩固他的政治优势。中国发表的声明态度坚决，因此分析师普遍认为，他不会以软弱之举回应印度的行动。</p>
<p>"It may be harder to make concessions until after that gathering,"</p>	<p>"在会议结束之前，要做出让步可能会更难一些，"洛伊国际政策研究所(Lowy</p>

Shashank Joshi, an analyst at the Lowy Institute, wrote in an essay posted on Friday, "while it may even suit Beijing to keep the crisis simmering through this period."	Institute)分析师沙尚克·乔希(Shashank Joshi)在上周五发表的一篇文章里写到。“对北京来说，在这段时期内维持中印危机处于即将爆发的状态，可能更合适。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170727/dolam-plateau-china-india-bhutan	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170727/dolam-plateau-china-india-bhutan
Where Mah-Jongg and Karaoke Are a Strategic Ploy	搓麻、K歌，保卫南海：旅游中也有政治
If you take a cruise on the Forever Happy Princess, a Chinese ship, you can play mah-jongg, sing karaoke and snorkel.	如果你乘坐中国邮轮“长乐公主号”旅游，你可以打麻将、唱卡拉OK和潜水。
You can see musical performances, like this song, "Friends."	你可以观看音乐表演，欣赏像《朋友》这样的歌曲。
And the water off the Paracel Islands is "as pure as a baby's soul," said one guest, Li Zhiyi.	而且，用游客李志义（音）的来话说，帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，中国称之为西沙群岛——注）附近的水“像婴儿的灵魂那样纯净”。
But these state-run cruises have a serious purpose: China wants to remind the world of its position that it owns nearly the entire South China Sea, a strategic waterway claimed by several countries.	但是，这些官方组织的邮轮行有一个严肃的目的：中国要提醒世界，它拥有几乎整个南中国海，几个国家都宣称对这里的战略航道拥有主权。
Tens of thousands of Chinese tourists take state-run cruises through the Paracel Islands every year.	每年有数万名中国游客乘坐国营邮轮前往帕拉塞尔群岛。
Vietnam claims the Paracels too, and the United States has repeatedly challenged China's claims, sending a missile destroyer through the area this month.	越南也对帕拉塞尔群岛（越南称之为黄沙群岛[Hoang Sa]）有主权主张，美国已多次对中国的主权宣称提出挑战，本月还派了一艘导弹驱逐舰前往该海域。
The three-day cruise is off limits to foreigners, but tourists sent us photos.	这个为期三天的休闲游不对外国人开放，但游客给我们发来了照片。
The trip mixes patriotism and leisure. Guests sing revolutionary songs and dance and drink into the night. Tickets go for as much as \$4,000.	旅游将爱国主义和休闲活动结合了起来。游客们唱革命歌曲、跳舞，畅饮到深夜。最贵的船票高达2.93万元（合4000多美元）。
A highlight of the journey is a propaganda film that shows China winning control of the Paracels.	旅途中的一大亮点，是观看一部关于中国赢得帕拉塞尔群岛控制权的宣传片。

Passengers said they didn't really worry about being in the middle of an international power struggle.	游客们表示，他们对处身于国际力量角力的中心真的不担心。
Guests can bond over a shared sense of nationalism. Some vowed to guard the South China Sea until their death.	共同的爱国主义情怀在游客间建立了纽带，一些人还宣称要誓死保卫南海。
"Some organized tours are all about spending money," said Xue Lihe, 60, a retired propaganda worker from central China. "This is just about one thing: patriotism."	"有的旅游团只知道花钱，"来自中国中部的退休宣传官员、60岁的薛立和(音)说。"这个团只管一件事：爱国主义。"
On Quanfu Island, tourists recite an oath and hold a flag-raising ceremony by the beach and coral.	游客在全富岛上宣读誓词，在海滩和珊瑚礁边举行升旗仪式。
"This is an indivisible part of China," they say, some of them shouting. "I love my country."	"这里是我国不可分割的领土，"他们说，有些人甚至喊道，"我爱中国。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170728/c00south-china-sea	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170728/c00south-china-sea
North Korea Tries to Make Hacking a Profit Center	黑客军团，朝鲜的新型“摇钱树”
SEOUL, South Korea —North Korea's state-sponsored hackers are increasingly going after money rather than secrets, according to a report published on Thursday by a South Korean government-backed institute.	韩国首尔——韩国政府资助的一家机构周四发布报告称，朝鲜官方支持的黑客越来越把目标指向钱，而非机密。
Cybersecurity experts have noticed a shift in the hacking attacks they suspected were mounted by North Korea. Formerly, most such attacks appeared intended to cause social disruption or purloin secret data, and the targets were generally the computer networks of government agencies or media companies in countries it considered hostile. The best-known example was a 2014 attack on computers at Sony Pictures Entertainment.	网络安全专家已经注意到，那些令人怀疑是由朝鲜发起的黑客攻击出现了变化。以前，这类攻击似乎大多是为了引起社会混乱或窃取机密数据，目标通常是被其认为怀有敌意的国家的政府机构或媒体公司的计算机网络。最著名的例子是2014年对索尼电影娱乐公司(Sony Pictures Entertainment)发起的一场攻击。
That kind of attack is still occurring, but in the last few years, North	这类攻击依然在发生，但韩国金融安全研究所(Financial Security Institute)

<p>Korean hackers seem to have become more interested in stealing cash, the Financial Security Institute said in its report on Thursday.</p>	<p>周四在其报告中说，过去几年里，朝鲜黑客对盗取资金的兴趣似乎增加了。</p>
<p>The report said North Korean-linked hackers were behind the recent digital theft of \$81 million from Bangladesh's central bank. The North Koreans also tried to breach Polish banks, leaving traces that led anti-hacking experts to believe the hacking group also planned to steal money from more than 100 other organizations around the world.</p>	<p>该报告称，和朝鲜有关联的黑客是不久前通过数字手段从孟加拉国央行盗走8100万美元（约合5.5亿元人民币）一事的幕后黑手。朝鲜黑客还试图侵入波兰的银行。他们留下的痕迹促使反黑客专家认为，该黑客组织还计划盗取全球其他100多个组织的资金。</p>
<p>North Korea is isolated, impoverished and desperately short of foreign currency to pay for imports. Even so, it has trained a large army of hackers, originally as an inexpensive means of espionage, sabotage and propaganda, but now also as a moneymaker.</p>	<p>朝鲜与世隔绝、一贫如洗，并且极其缺乏用来进口的外汇。即便如此，该国还是训练了一支黑客大军。他们起初是作为一种廉价的间谍、破坏和宣传手段，现在还充当着赚钱的工具。</p>
<p>The Russian cybersecurity firm Kaspersky Lab has identified a hacking group called Bluenoroff that it says is to blame for attacks on foreign financial institutions, like those in Poland and Bangladesh. Bluenoroff is said to be an offshoot of Lazarus, the North Korea-linked hacking group implicated in earlier attacks.</p>	<p>俄罗斯网络安全公司卡斯基实验室(Kaspersky Lab)也发现了一个名为Bluenoroff的黑客组织，称其应为波兰和孟加拉国等国的金融机构遭受的攻击负责。Bluenoroff据说是Lazarus的一个分支。后者是一个和朝鲜有关联的黑客组织，和早前的多起攻击有牵连。</p>
<p>The new report identified another Lazarus spinoff, which it named Andariel, and said that group was responsible for at least seven hacking attacks on banks, defense contractors and other businesses in South Korea over the last two years. (The names Lazarus and Andariel apparently refer to characters in a video game called Diablo.)</p>	<p>新发布的报告指出了另一个被其命名为Andariel的Lazarus分支，称其应为过去两年里韩国的银行、国防承包商和其他企业受到的攻击负责(Lazarus和Andariel这两个名字似乎源自一个名为Diablo的视频游戏里的角色)。</p>
<p>"Bluenoroff and Andariel share their common root," the report said. "If Bluenoroff has attacked financial firms around the world, Andariel focuses on businesses and government agencies in South Korea using methods tailored for the country."</p>	<p>"Bluenoroff和Andariel的根源相同，"报告写道。"如果是Bluenoroff攻击了全球的金融公司，那么Andariel的重点就是韩国的企业和政府机构，所采取的方式是专门针对韩国设计的。"</p>

<p>The report said the Andariel group had increasingly shifted from destructive attacks on computer networks to crimes like stealing bank-card data and using it to draw cash from bank customers' accounts or selling the data on the black market. The group also used malware to cheat at online poker and on other gambling websites.</p>	<p>报告称, Andariel 越来越多地从针对计算机网络的破坏性攻击, 转向窃取银行卡信息, 并利用它们从银行客户的账户取现, 或者是把窃取的信息拿到黑市出售。该组织还利用恶意软件在网络扑克游戏和其他一些赌博网站作弊。</p>
<p>"Andariel is believed to focus on earning hard currency," the report said.</p>	<p>"据信, Andariel 的重点是赚取硬通货," 报告写道。</p>
<p>The Financial Security Institute, which is financed by the South Korean government, cautioned that the report was partly conjectural and did not represent an official view.</p>	<p>由韩国政府资助的金融安全研究所告诫, 该报告在一定程度上只是推测, 不代表官方意见。</p>
<p>North Korea, a country that is cut off from much of the global economy and allows only a tiny portion of its population to have access to the internet, has been building up its cyberattack capabilities since the early 1990s, selecting teenagers and teaching them to be hackers, according to South Korean officials and defectors from the North. South Korean cybersecurity officials began detecting attacks attributed to North Korean hackers around 2009.</p>	<p>朝鲜脱离于全球经济的大部分领域之外, 只允许很少一部分人访问互联网。但据韩国官方和脱北者称, 朝鲜自 90 年代初便开始挑选青少年, 训练他们成为黑客, 构建起网络攻击实力。2009 年左右, 韩国负责网络安全的官员开始察觉到朝鲜黑客发起的攻击。</p>
<p>North Korea is now believed to have 1,700 state-sponsored hackers, aided by more than 5,000 supervisors, trainers and other support staff, South Korean officials estimate. The hackers typically do their work abroad, taking legitimate software programming or other jobs in China, Southeast Asia or Europe and waiting for instructions from Pyongyang to mount an assault, they said.</p>	<p>韩国官员估计, 朝鲜现在据信有 1700 名官方支持的黑客, 还有 5000 多名管理员、培训师和其他支持人员。他们说, 这些黑客往往在国外发起行动, 一边在中国、东南亚和欧洲承接合法的软件编程或其他工作, 一边等着平壤发出攻击命令。</p>
<p>Going abroad is a rare privilege for North Koreans, and those who are allowed to work outside the country are required to send the government a quota of foreign currency every year, according to North</p>	<p>对朝鲜人来说, 出国是一项罕见的特权。据脱北者称, 获准在国外工作的人每年要向政府缴纳定额的外汇。</p>

<p>Korean defectors.</p>	
<p>North Korea has been accused of illicit moneymaking schemes to pay for its huge military, its nuclear weapons program and its leaders' luxurious lifestyle, including gunrunning, drug trafficking and counterfeiting. As the United Nations has tightened sanctions and made those avenues more difficult, cyberattacks have loomed larger as a source of cash. Some hacking experts suspect North Korean involvement in the recent wave of global ransomware attacks.</p>	<p>朝鲜被控通过非法的赚钱方式, 包括走私军火、贩卖毒品和制造假币的方式, 支付其庞大的军队、核武器计划和领导人奢侈生活方式的开销。随着联合国收紧制裁导致这些途径的难度增加, 网络攻击成了一个更大的资金来源。一些黑客专家怀疑, 朝鲜参与了最近这波全球勒索软件攻击。</p>
<p>North Korea has denied any involvement in hacking attacks, accusing South Korea and the United States of slander.</p>	<p>朝鲜否认参与黑客攻击, 指责韩国和美国诽谤。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170728/north-korea-hacking-cybersecurity</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170728/north-korea-hacking-cybersecurity</p>
<p>After North Korea Test, South Korea Pushes to Build Up Its Own Missiles SEOUL, South Korea — South Korea announced Saturday that it would soon start talks with the Trump administration about allowing Seoul to build more powerful ballistic missiles to counter the North, but current and former U.S. officials said the move would have little effect on the most urgent problem facing Washington: North Korea's apparent ability to strike California and beyond.</p>	<p>应对朝鲜威胁, 韩国欲研发新式导弹 韩国首尔——韩国周六宣布, 它将很快开始与特朗普政府会谈, 让首尔建造更强大的弹道导弹, 以便和朝鲜对抗。但美国一些现任和前任官员表示, 华盛顿目前面临的最迫切问题是, 朝鲜似乎有能力把弹头打到加州和更远的地方, 而韩美会谈对这个问题几乎不起作用。</p>
<p>The South's newly elected president, Moon Jae-in, called for the relaxation of limits on its missile arsenal hours after the North launched an intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM, 2,300 miles into space, which landed its warhead just off the coast of Hokkaido, the northernmost Japanese island. Experts quickly calculated that the demonstrated range of that test shot, if flattened out over the Pacific,</p>	<p>朝鲜发射的这枚洲际导弹(ICBM)在空中飞行了 2300 英里 (3700 公里) 之后, 弹头落在日本最北端岛屿北海道附近的海中, 数小时后, 新当选的韩国总统文在寅要求放松对其导弹武器力量的限制。专家们很快就计算出, 如果是直接朝太平洋对面发射, 这枚导弹的射程可以轻易到达洛杉矶, 甚至可以到达芝加哥和纽约, 尽管它的命中率仍然存疑。</p>

<p>could easily reach Los Angeles and perhaps as far as Chicago and New York, though its accuracy is in doubt.</p>	
<p>The new missiles that South Korea wants, in addition to being able to strike deep into the North, could be a way of pressuring China to restrain Pyongyang because the missiles would probably be able to hit Chinese territory as well.</p>	<p>韩国想要拥有的新式导弹，不仅能够深入朝鲜腹地，可能也可用来向中国施压，让中国遏制平壤，因为这种导弹可能也可打到中国领土。</p>
<p>Moon's top national security adviser, Chung Eui-yong, called his White House counterpart, Gen. H.R. McMaster, early Saturday Seoul time to propose that the allies immediately start negotiations to permit South Korea to build up its missile capabilities. McMaster agreed to the proposal, which would probably involve increasing the payload on South Korea's ballistic missiles, according to officials in both countries.</p>	<p>首尔时间周六一早，文在寅的高级国家安全顾问郑义荣(Chung Eui-yong)和白宫同级别官员、陆军中将 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)打了电话，提出两国应该立即开始谈判，让韩国建立自己的导弹实力。据两国官员说，麦克马斯特同意这一建议，这可能涉及增加韩国弹道导弹的有效载荷。</p>
<p>South Korea needs approval from the U.S. to build more powerful missiles under the terms of a bilateral treaty.</p>	<p>韩国需要得到美国的批准，才能在双边条约的框架下研制更强大的导弹。</p>
<p>There are still questions over whether the North can shrink a nuclear weapon to fit atop its intercontinental missiles, or keep it from burning up on re-entry into the atmosphere.</p>	<p>朝鲜是否可以把核武器缩小到可以搭载在洲际导弹上，是否可以防止它在重新进入大气层的时候燃烧，这些问题仍然存在疑问。</p>
<p>But at the Pentagon and inside U.S. intelligence agencies, there was a sense that the North had now crossed a threshold: demonstrating that if the U.S. ever threatened the regime of Kim Jong Un, the North Korean leader and grandson of the country's founder, it had the ability to threaten death and destruction in the continental United States.</p>	<p>但在五角大楼和美国情报机构看来，朝鲜现在已经超过了一个门槛：它表明，如果美国威胁到朝鲜开国者之孙、现任领导人金正恩的政权，它就有能力对美国本土发出死亡和破坏威胁。</p>
<p>The U.S. has lived with that threat from Russia and China for decades, but the past four U.S. presidents have all said the country could not take that risk with a government as unpredictable as North Korea's.</p>	<p>数十年来，美国一直生活在俄罗斯和中国的这种威胁之下，但之前的四位美国总统都表示，朝鲜这个国家的行为太不可预测，美国不能冒险让朝鲜拥有这样的能力。</p>

<p>Hours after Friday's test, former U.S. officials said President Donald Trump's options were limited.</p>	<p>周五，在朝鲜进行导弹试射几个小时之后，前美国官员说，特朗普总统手头的选择很有限。</p>
<p>"In the White House you have a threshold decision: Can you get them back to the table or not," Mark W. Lippert, President Barack Obama's ambassador to Seoul, said Saturday about negotiating with the North Koreans — a step Trump said during the 2016 campaign, and again several months ago, he was willing to try. Lippert said he supports Washington's current diplomatic efforts as well as U.N. sanctions against the North.</p>	<p>"白宫有一个判定阈：你能不能让他们回到谈判桌，"奥巴马时期的美国驻首尔大使马克·W·利伯特(Mark W. Lippert)周六提到与朝鲜人谈判时表示。特朗普在2016年竞选活动期间说过愿意与朝鲜谈判，而且在几个月前他也这么表示过。利伯特说，他支持华盛顿目前的外交努力，以及联合国对朝鲜的制裁。</p>
<p>But so far, the North has not responded, perhaps calculating that it first wanted to demonstrate it was a permanent member of the club of nuclear-armed nations, and able to strike U.S. cities, to strengthen its position before any negotiation.</p>	<p>但到目前为止，朝鲜没有作出任何回应。也许他们的打算是，首先证明朝鲜是核武俱乐部的永久一员，可以打击美国城市，这样在谈判之前就有了更多的资本。</p>
<p>Lippert, speaking at a conference in Kent, Connecticut, said that barring negotiations, "the question gets binary pretty quick: containment or some kind of military operations."</p>	<p>利伯特在康涅狄格州肯特市的一个会议上说，除了谈判之外，“这个问题很快就变成了二选一：是遏制还是采取某种军事行动。”</p>
<p>Others question whether this administration, immersed in its own internal upheavals, can focus on the problem.</p>	<p>其他人则质疑处在内部动荡中的特朗普当局，是否能把精力放在朝鲜问题上。</p>
<p>"It takes a president of the United States who has the intellectual, global and historical depth" to deal with the Korean crisis, said R. Nicholas Burns, who served as undersecretary of state for political affairs in the Bush administration.</p>	<p>布什政府时期负责政治事务的副国务卿尼古拉斯·伯恩斯(Nicholas Burns)说：“要处理这场危机，需要总统在智识、全球视野和历史观上富有深度。”</p>
<p>Some believe the U.S. will simply learn to live with the North's new capability, despite the words of Trump and his predecessors.</p>	<p>有人认为，尽管特朗普以及前任总统表过态，但美国无非是逐步承认朝鲜的新能力。</p>
<p>"We are left in a situation where they believe we will ultimately</p>	<p>"我们相信我们最终会默认这种情况”。美国外交官克里斯托弗·R·希尔</p>

<p>acquiesce," said Christopher R. Hill, a U.S. diplomat who led nuclear negotiations with North Korea during the last Bush administration, which resulted in the dismantlement of part of a plutonium reactor. Hill is now dean of the Korbel School at the University of Denver.</p>	<p>(Christopher R. Hill)说。在布什政府最后一个任期内，希尔曾与朝鲜进行核谈判，导致一个钚反应堆部分拆除。他现在是丹佛大学(University of Denver)科贝尔学院(Korbel School)院长。</p>
<p>Moon, considered a dovish leader, also ordered his government Saturday to cooperate with the U.S. to install an advanced U.S. missile defense battery known as THAAD, whose deployment in South Korea had been suspended since he took office in May.</p>	<p>文在寅被视为鸽派领导人，他在周六命令政府与美国合作，安装一个名为“萨德”(THAAD)的美制高级导弹防御系统；自从他5月份上任以来，“萨德”在韩国的部署工作已被叫停。</p>
<p>Moon's actions signaled that the growing missile threat from North Korea was spurring an arms buildup in Northeast Asia. Japan earlier said that it was considering buying ballistic missile defense systems from the United States.</p>	<p>文在寅的行动表明，朝鲜导弹威胁的加剧正在东北亚引发扩军。日本早些时候表示，他们正在考虑从美国购买弹道导弹防御系统。</p>
<p>But China has adamantly opposed installing the THAAD missile defense system in South Korea, arguing that it would only make tensions with North Korea more volatile and could undermine China's own nuclear deterrent by giving the U.S. another means to monitor its missiles.</p>	<p>但中国坚决反对在韩国部署“萨德”，认为这只会给本来就紧张的局势增添变数，还可能给美国提供另一种手段，用来监视中国的导弹，削弱中国自身的核威慑力。</p>
<p>On Saturday, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemned the resumed deployment of THAAD, in a statement that was in some ways more strongly worded than its statement earlier in the day criticizing North Korea's missile test.</p>	<p>周六，中国外交部发布了一份谴责恢复部署“萨德”的声明，从某种程度上说，其口气比当天早些时候批评朝鲜导弹试验的声明更为强烈。</p>
<p>"China is gravely concerned with the course of action taken by South Korea," a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Geng Shuang, said in the statement. "Deploying THAAD won't solve South Korea's security concerns, won't solve the related issues on the Korean Peninsula and will only further complicate issues."</p>	<p>“中方对韩方有关作法表示严重关切。”外交部发言人耿爽在声明中说，“部署‘萨德’解决不了韩方的安全关切，解决不了朝鲜半岛有关问题，只会使问题变得更加复杂。”</p>

<p>In Washington, Trump accused China of failing to curb North Korea's aggression and signaled he would restrict trade with Beijing as a consequence.</p>	<p>在华盛顿，特朗普指责中国没有控制朝鲜的挑衅行为，并表示他将因此对中美贸易进行限制。</p>
<p>"I am very disappointed in China," Trump said in a Saturday night post on Twitter. "Our foolish past leaders have allowed them to make hundreds of billions of dollars a year in trade, yet they do NOTHING for us with North Korea, just talk. We will no longer allow this to continue."</p>	<p>"我对中国很失望。"特朗普周六晚上在 Twitter 上说，"之前那些愚蠢的领导人让中国人在贸易中每年赚了数以十亿计美元，但他们在朝鲜问题上没有帮我们做任何事，就知道说说。我们不再允许这样的事情发生了。"</p>
<p>"China could easily solve this problem!" Trump said.</p>	<p>"中国要解决这个问题很容易！"特朗普说。</p>
<p>On Friday, just as news of the North Korean test was breaking, the man who engineered the opening of America's diplomatic relations with China, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, argued that the administration needed a new and different approach to convincing the Chinese to take a more forceful stance.</p>	<p>周五，就在朝鲜测试的消息传开的时候，当年促进中美建交的前国务卿亨利·A·基辛格(Henry A. Kissinger)表示，政府需要一种不同的新方法来说服中国人采取更加强有力的立场。</p>
<p>"I believe we have a better chance of getting to the nuclear problem with North Korea if we first come to an agreement with China about what follows after the collapse of the North Korean regime," Kissinger said.</p>	<p>基辛格说："如果我们先与中国达成共识，就朝鲜政权崩溃之后的事情达成一致，我相信，这对我们处理朝核问题有好处。"</p>
<p>That would include a commitment from the U.S. to withdraw most of its troops from the Korean Peninsula after a North Korean collapse, to allay the Chinese fear that, with the buffer of North Korea gone, the U.S. military would be right on its border.</p>	<p>这将包括美国做出承诺：在朝鲜政权崩溃后，撤出其在朝鲜半岛的大部分驻军，以便打消中国人的担心——失去朝鲜这个缓冲区后，美国的军队将直抵中国边界。</p>
<p>Kissinger made the proposal to Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and other officials, according to people familiar with those conversations. But many doubt the Chinese would trust the U.S. commitment, perhaps noting that the promises to integrate Russia into the West after the fall</p>	<p>知情人士表示，基辛格向国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)和其他官员提出了这个建议。但是很多人怀疑中国人是否会相信美国的承诺，也许有人会指出，在柏林墙倒塌后，把俄罗斯融入西方的承诺就从未兑现过。</p>

of the Berlin Wall never came to pass.	
Missile analysts remain uncertain and even doubtful that North Korea has cleared all the technical hurdles to build a reliable nuclear-tipped ICBM. But the test Friday night left little doubt that the country, although cut off from most of the global economy and hit with several rounds of U.N. sanctions, was getting closer to its goal of arming itself with long-range missiles that could deliver nuclear warheads to the U.S.	导弹分析人士依然不确定，甚至怀疑朝鲜是否已排除了制造一枚可靠的、带核弹头的洲际弹道导弹所面临的所有技术障碍。但周五晚上的试验清楚地表明，尽管与全球经济的联系基本被切断，并且受到联合国的多轮制裁，但朝鲜距离用能够把核弹打到美国去的远程导弹武装自己的目标越来越近。
South Korea fears that by building nuclear missiles that can reach major U.S. cities, North Korea is trying to weaken the United States' resolve over whether to intervene on the South's behalf should war break out on the Korean Peninsula.	韩国担心，通过制造能够打到美国主要城市的核导弹，朝鲜正在努力削弱当朝鲜半岛爆发战争时，美国为了韩国利益而介入战争的决心。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170731/us-south-korea-north-korea-missile-test	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170731/us-south-korea-north-korea-missile-test
Success of North Korean Missile Test Is Thrown Into Question	视频显示朝鲜导弹疑似空中解体
Analysts examining video of North Korea's launch on Friday of an intercontinental ballistic missile that appeared capable of reaching the West Coast of the United States say they saw evidence of a setback the North never mentioned: The mock warhead on the missile shattered into pieces during its fiery re-entry back to earth.	分析师研究了朝鲜上周五发射的、似乎能打到美国西海岸的洲际弹道导弹的视频后说，他们看到的证据显示出朝鲜从未提到的一个问题：导弹重新进入地球大气层时剧烈振动，它搭载的模拟弹头裂成了碎片。
If the analysis is correct, it would mean that North Korea suffered a significant, but not decisive, setback. It suggests that the country, for all its success as it works toward its goal of putting America cities under threat, has not yet mastered the difficult aerodynamics of designing a warhead that can survive re-entry.	如果这个分析是正确的，那就意味着朝鲜遭受了一个严重的但并非决定性的挫折。它表明，尽管该国在将美国城市置于其威胁之下的目标方面取得了一些成功，但尚未掌握艰深的空气动力学，不足以设计出能够安全地重新进入大气层的弹头。
News of the video analysis came as President Trump, asked about the	就在视频分析的消息传出时，美国总统特朗普首次被问及朝鲜试射的事情，

<p>launch for the first time, offered vague assurances that he was on top of the problem. "We'll handle North Korea," he said, heading into a cabinet meeting. "We're going to be able to handle them. It will be handled. We handle everything."</p>	<p>他做出了笼统的保证，表示一切都在掌控中。“我们会处理朝鲜的事情，”他在去参加一个内阁会议的时候说。“我们能搞定他们。这件事会处理好的。我们会处理好一切事情。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's statements fell well short of describing a strategy, and his aides were working to develop an approach that goes beyond the largely symbolic flight of B-1B bombers over the Korean Peninsula over the weekend, in response to the test. The bombers accompanied South Korean and Japanese fighters, in a sign of solidarity.</p>	<p>特朗普的声明几乎没有谈及策略，他的助理正在努力制定一套应对朝鲜测试的方法，不仅仅是像上周末那样将 B-1B 轰炸机派到朝鲜半岛上空进行象征性飞行。作为一种团结一致的信号，这些轰炸机在日韩战机的陪伴下完成了飞行。</p>
<p>The United States has also agreed to negotiate with South Korea over permitting it to develop longer-range missiles, which could strike all parts of North Korea. But that would do little to address the problem of the North's apparent new ability to reach the continental United States.</p>	<p>美国还同意与韩国谈判，允许它研发射程更长、可以覆盖朝鲜所有地区的导弹。但是，朝鲜似乎掌握了打到美国本土的能力，韩美之间的这个谈判对于解决该问题起不到什么作用。</p>
<p>The findings about the North's difficulties with a re-entry vehicle came from Michael Elleman, a missile expert at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He said the malfunction of the warhead as it re-entered the earth's atmosphere "casts doubt" on the North's ability to shield a nuclear warhead from the blistering heat and vibrations as it heads to its target at the high speeds that intercontinental ballistic missiles typically achieve.</p>	<p>朝鲜导弹重新进入大气层时有问题这件事，是伦敦国际战略研究所 (International Institute for Strategic Studies) 的导弹专家迈克尔·埃勒曼 (Michael Elleman) 发现的。他表示，这个弹头重新进入地球大气层时出现的故障“让人怀疑”朝鲜尚未掌握核弹头屏蔽在洲际弹道导弹高速飞行时产生的高热和振动影响的技术。</p>
<p>In a news conference on Monday, Mr. Elleman said North Korea would have to conduct a minimum of two or three more ICBM test flights to make sure its rocket designers have fixed the warhead problem. Still, he said, the nation will probably be able to develop a workable missile with a reliable warhead by early next year. That would put the country</p>	<p>埃勒曼在周一的新闻发布会上表示，朝鲜至少还将进行另外两到三次洲际导弹试射，才能确保其火箭设计师解决了弹头问题。不过他表示，在明年初，朝鲜可能就研发出可靠的弹头和导弹。这会让朝鲜处在情报分析师所说的攻坚时期，据他们预测，在 2018 年某个时候，朝鲜恐怕就可以把他们所需要的所有技术集中到一件武器上了。</p>

<p>within the rough time period described in recent American intelligence analyses, which predicted that sometime in 2018 all the technologies needed by the North would likely come together in a single weapon.</p>	
<p>Fixing the design flaw “might take them another six months,” Mr. Elleman told reporters on a conference call organized by 38 North, a research institute at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies. “But the key is that they’ll have to do additional flight tests.”</p>	<p>解决这个设计缺陷“可能需要六个月的时间”，埃勒曼对记者说，“但关键是他们必须进行更多的试射。”他是在约翰·霍普金斯大学(Johns Hopkins University)高级国际研究学院的研究机构 38 North 组织的一个电话会议上说这番话的。</p>
<p>The need for more tests creates an opening for the Trump administration.</p>	<p>朝鲜需要进行更多的试射，这为特朗普当局提供了一些处理时间。</p>
<p>Under President Barack Obama, North Korean missile tests were regularly subject to cyber and electronic attacks. Among its military options, the Trump administration could accelerate those attacks, but they appeared less effective over the past six months.</p>	<p>在奥巴马总统时期，朝鲜的导弹测试经常遭到网络和电子攻击。特朗普政府手上有一些军事选择，其中一个就是加速这种攻击，但在过去六个月里这个做法似乎效果不佳。</p>
<p>The United States could also position more naval craft in international waters off the North Korean coast. That would give it the option of conducting pre-emptive attacks on missiles on their launchpads — a risky approach because it could trigger a war — or attempting to shoot down test missiles as they are rising through the atmosphere.</p>	<p>美国也可以在朝鲜沿海的国际海域部署海军舰艇。这样一来，美国就可以先发制人用导弹进行攻击——但这是一种冒险的做法，因为可能会引发战争——或是尝试在试射导弹升空之后击落它们。</p>
<p>The videotape of the warhead’s breakup came from the Japanese television station NHK. An affiliate in Muroran City, a port in Hokkaido, Japan’s northernmost large island, keeps a weather camera mounted on a roof. On Friday, in a stroke of luck, the camera was trained on the area of the sky where the mock warhead appeared to plunge back to earth, about 125 miles from the Japanese coast.</p>	<p>弹头解体的视频来自日本 NHK 电视台。它在日本最北端的大岛北海道的室兰市一个分支机构的屋顶上安装了一台全天候摄像机。幸运的是，周五时，这台摄像机对着天空的方向，正是模拟弹头落入地球的地方，距离日本海岸大约 125 英里（约 200 公里）。</p>

<p>The incoming mock warhead, Mr. Elleman said, should have shone brightly and continuously as it fell — like a shooting star streaking to Earth. But in this case, he said, the video shows the bright incoming projectile starting to shed into small radiant objects. Then, quite suddenly, it dims and disappears altogether.</p>	<p>埃勒曼说，这颗模拟弹头应该像奔向地球的流星一样持续闪亮，但是从视频来看，这个明亮的物体进入视野后，开始剥落成小块的发光物。然后，它突然就黯淡下来，完全消失了。</p>
<p>It should have continued to glow until it hit the ocean, he told reporters. “Most likely it broke up,” he said.</p>	<p>它本应该继续发光，直到落入海中，他告诉记者。“很可能它解体了，”他说。</p>
<p>How long it will take the North to fix the design, Mr. Elleman said, depends largely on “how much they learn from this particular test.” His six-month estimate, he said, assumes that the North’s engineers have the ability to correctly diagnose the technical problem and fix it.</p>	<p>埃勒曼说，朝鲜解决这个设计难点需要多长时间，这在很大程度上取决于他们从这次试射中学到了多少东西。他的估计是六个月，前提是朝鲜工程师有正确诊断技术问题并解决它的能力。</p>
<p>“It could be done in three months,” he said. “It may take six months. If they continue to fail, however, it could take a longer period of time. We just don’t know.”</p>	<p>“可能是三个月，”他说。“也可能需要六个月。但是，如果他们一直失败，可能就需要更长的时间。我们完全说不准。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170801/north-korea-missile-test-video</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170801/north-korea-missile-test-video</p>
<p>North Korea’s Nuclear Arms Sustain Drive for ‘Final Victory’</p>	<p>斗“美帝”，求统一：朝鲜学习中国经验</p>
<p>A mystery has long surrounded North Korea’s nuclear and missile programs.</p>	<p>长期以来，围绕着朝鲜的核导弹计划，一直有着一个不解之谜。</p>
<p>Conventional wisdom holds that the North’s weapons are intended to address the country’s two greatest problems — military inferiority and economic weakness — by deterring the United States and extracting concessions.</p>	<p>人们普遍认为，朝鲜发展核武器是为了通过威慑美国并获得让步，来解决该国两个最大的问题——军事劣势和衰弱的经济。</p>
<p>But in practice, the weapons make both problems worse by increasing the risk of war and ensuring continued sanctions.</p>	<p>但实际上，发展核武器反而让这两个问题变得更严重，因为武器增加了战争的风险，致使该国受到持续的制裁。</p>

<p>So what is driving the North's actions? Earlier assessments pegged the country as irrational or warped by its own ideology. But virtually every expert now dismisses those explanations, saying that North Korea has managed its history-defying survival too cannily to be anything but coldly rational.</p>	<p>那么，是什么原因在驱使朝鲜的行动呢？早期的看法是该国不理性、或被其自身的意识形态所扭曲。但是，几乎所有的专家现在都否定了这些解释，他们说，朝鲜能如此精明地抗拒历史求得生存，除了冷酷地理性，没有别的解释了。</p>
<p>And with each test, most recently the launching on Friday of a missile that according to some estimates could strike most of the United States, the contours of a far more ambitious strategy grow clearer.</p>	<p>而且，随着每次的试验，一个异常雄心勃勃的战略的轮廓变得越来越明显，上周五最新发射的这枚导弹，据一些人估计，能够打击美国的大部分地区。</p>
<p>"People keep asking, 'What do they want, why do they test these missiles?' " said Joshua H. Pollack, the editor of The Nonproliferation Review. "But they are telling us very clearly."</p>	<p>"人们一直在问，'他们想要什么，他们为什么要试验这些导弹？'"《防扩散评论》(The Nonproliferation Review)的主编乔舒亚·H·波拉克(Joshua H. Pollack)说。"但他们正在非常清楚地告诉我们。"</p>
<p>The country says that it plans — and analysts increasingly take this claim seriously — to force the world to accept it as a full member of the international community and, eventually, to reconcile with the United States and South Korea on its terms.</p>	<p>朝鲜说，它打算迫使世界接受其为国际社会的正式成员，并最终按照自己的条件与美国和韩国和解，分析人士正在越来越认真地对待朝鲜的这个说法。</p>
<p>North Korea envisions the United States one day concluding that it has grown too powerful to coerce and the status quo too risky to maintain, leading Washington to accept a grand bargain in which it would drop sanctions and withdraw some or all of its forces from South Korea.</p>	<p>朝鲜的愿望是，美国有朝一日会认为朝鲜已变得过于强大，不能强迫其就范，且情况已变得过于危险、以至于不可维持，这会让华盛顿接受一场大型谈判，其中包括取消制裁，以及从韩国撤出部分或全部美军。</p>
<p>As a show of global acceptance, Kim Jong-un, the North Korean leader, would then be welcomed in foreign capitals and at the United Nations. This political agenda, much like North Korea's push for an intercontinental ballistic missile, was once dismissed as bluster. But the country's actions suggest it means what it says.</p>	<p>作为为全球所接纳的表现，朝鲜领导人金正恩将受到世界各国及联合国的欢迎。这个政治议程，就像朝鲜大力发展洲际弹道导弹的做法一样，曾被认为是说说而已。但是，该国的行动表明，它说话算数。</p>
<p>Experts believe North Korea is likely to fall short of its grander</p>	<p>专家们认为，朝鲜有可能实现不了更大的野心，这些野心似乎是以新的拥核</p>

ambitions, which appear premised on the kind of miscalculations to which new nuclear powers are often prone. Still, more modest goals, like a grudging global acceptance, may be more feasible.	国家常常容易做出的错算为前提的。但是，较为实际的目标也许可能实现，比如让世界勉强接受它。
Even if North Korea's own leaders consider success unlikely, they may have judged, with some reason, that this is their country's only shot at long-term survival.	即使朝鲜本国的领导人认为成功的可能性不大，他们也可能出于某些理由做出判断，认为发展核导弹是他们的国家长期生存的唯一手段。
The China Course	中国道路
The key to understanding North Korea's strategy may lie in the recent past of another Asian nuclear state: China.	搞懂朝鲜战略的关键也许在于亚洲另一个拥核国家——中国的近代史。
Mao Zedong's China began, in the 1950s, as a pariah state, isolated and threatened by the United States. It became, in the 1960s, a rogue nuclear power. And then it rose, through the 1970s, into an accepted member of the international community, embraced even by its onetime adversary.	20世纪50年代，毛泽东的中国在一开始也曾被世界抛弃，受到美国的孤立和威胁。中国在20世纪60年代成为一个拥有核武器的无赖国家。然而，中国在20世纪70年代逐渐成为被国际社会接受的成员，甚至被其曾经的对手所接受。
North Korea appears bent on following that progression. A nuclear program that can threaten the United States, making war unthinkable, would be only step one — and may, with the missile tests this summer, now be complete.	朝鲜似乎决心要步中国的后尘。让战争变得不堪设想、能够威胁美国的核计划，只是其第一步，而且，这一步随着今年夏天的导弹试验也许目前已经完成。
China ultimately won acceptance by playing the United States against the Soviet Union, not by rattling nuclear sabers. Its size and power also made it impossible for other nations to ignore it, advantages that North Korea lacks.	中国最终赢得世界的接受，利用的是美国与苏联的对立，而不是核武力威胁。国家之大、国力之强也让其他国家无法忽视中国，这是朝鲜缺乏的优势。
But North Korea's desperation, as well as its longtime obsession with China, may have led it to see the possibility, however misguided, of achieving success by following Beijing's script.	但朝鲜的绝望，加上其长期以来对中国的痴迷，也许让其认为，按照北京的办法做有取得成功的可能性，尽管朝鲜可能搞错了。

<p>"You can see in their language and their approach that they are modeling all this on basically China and the U.S.," Mr. Pollack said.</p>	<p>"你可以从他们的语言和方法上看出来，他们的所有做法基本上是按照中国与美国打交道的模式，"波拉克说。</p>
<p>North Korea regularly offers the United States high-level envoy exchanges and even sports diplomacy. The Harlem Globetrotters visited in 2013; Dennis Rodman has made multiple trips. These outreaches, though dismissed as meaningless or just eccentric, appear taken from the history of Beijing's approach a half-century earlier, with echoes of the so-called Ping-Pong diplomacy.</p>	<p>朝鲜时不时地向美国提出要进行高级别特使交流，甚至搞体育外交。哈林篮球队(Harlem Globetrotters)曾在 2013 年前往朝鲜，丹尼斯·罗德曼(Dennis Rodman)已多次访问朝鲜。虽然这些与外界接触的努力被认为是毫无意义，或只不过是古怪而已，但看起来与半个世纪前北京的做法相似，与所谓的乒乓外交相互呼应。</p>
<p>Though it is difficult to imagine today an American president flying to Pyongyang to shake Mr. Kim's hand and normalize relations, it was not much easier, in the 1960s, to picture President Richard M. Nixon's 1972 trip to Beijing.</p>	<p>虽然今天很难想象，一位美国总统会飞到平壤去与金正恩握手，将美朝关系正常化，但在 20 世纪 60 年代设想理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)总统会在 1972 年访北京也并不容易。</p>
<p>"The key to understanding Kim Jong-un's long-term strategy has to do with 'byungjin,' " said John Delury, a professor at Yonsei University in Seoul. Byungjin, or parallel advance, is Mr. Kim's policy of developing the economy alongside the nuclear program.</p>	<p>"理解金正恩长期战略的关键在于'并进'，"首尔延世大学教授鲁乐汉(John Delury)说。"并进"的意思是并行推进，是金正恩在进行核武器计划的同时发展经济的政策。</p>
<p>"Ideally, from his perspective, he could replicate the Chinese model by normalizing foreign relations, from the U.S. down, on the basis of a nuclear deterrent," Mr. Delury said. Only then, with its economy, in theory, allowed to catch up to its neighbors' and its leadership accepted abroad, could North Korea feel secure.</p>	<p>"站在他的角度上看，理想的结果是，他可以复制中国的模式，以核威慑为基础，从美国开始，将对外关系正常化，"鲁乐汉说。只有在那之后，理论上才能让朝鲜的经济赶上邻国，让朝鲜领导人在国外得到接受，从而让朝鲜有安全感。</p>
<p>The country often explains its weapons as serving these goals, and it often ties its weapons tests to relatively small demands, like ending American military exercises on the peninsula. Mr. Pollack stressed that North Korea sees itself as playing a long game, in which small</p>	<p>朝鲜经常把其核武器解释为是为这些目标服务的，并且经常将核武器试验与相对较小的要求联系起来，比如结束美军在半岛的演习。波拉克强调说，朝鲜认为自己是在实施长远计划，在几代人的时间里，小的让步加起来就成了大成就。金氏可以执政数十年，他们有时间。</p>

concessions add up over generations. Mr. Kim, who could hold power for decades, has time.	
The Taiwan Corollary	台湾推论
A more radical version of North Korea's strategy, Mr. Pollack said, drives toward "what they call the final victory: reunification."	波拉克说，朝鲜战略的一个更激进版本是朝着“他们所谓的最后的胜利：实现统一”的方向发展。
Experts disagree on whether North Korea remains intent on assimilating the South under its rule, as it tried with a 1950 invasion and subsequent efforts at destabilizing South Korea's government. But the North continues to claim that as its goal, announcing the missile test on Friday with a pledge to "achieve the final victory."	对于朝鲜是否仍企图将韩国统一到自己治下，专家们持不同意见，朝鲜曾在1950年试图侵略韩国，后来也有不少破坏韩国政府稳定的努力。但朝鲜继续声称统一是其目标，周五宣布导弹试验时还承诺“要实现最后的胜利”。
"North Korea has consistently proclaimed its determination to unify the homeland and behaved accordingly," B. R. Myers, a North Korea scholar at Dongseo University in South Korea, wrote in a research paper last year.	韩国东西大学研究朝鲜问题的学者B·R·迈尔斯(B. R. Myers)去年在一篇研究报告中写道：“朝鲜一贯宣称要实现祖国统一，并采取了相应的做法。”
Reunification, Mr. Myers wrote, would be "the only long-term solution to the regime's chronic security problems."	迈尔斯写道，统一是“该政权长期存在的安全问题唯一长久的解决方案”。
South Korea's overwhelming prosperity in comparison with its neighbor leaves the North with little reason to exist as a separate state. This legitimacy crisis poses a danger just as existential as American military power.	与朝鲜相比，韩国经济的巨大繁荣，让朝鲜几乎没有作为一个独立国家存在的理由。这种合法性危机构成的生存威胁，与美国军事力量的存在的影响相似。
The North's leaders appear to have concluded, Mr. Myers wrote, "that unification would not be possible as long as U.S. troops remained in the South," leading them to develop weapons that could be used to force an American exit.	迈尔斯写道，朝鲜领导人似乎已经得出结论，“只要美军留在韩国，统一就不可能实现，”这让他们要发展可用来迫使美国人离开的武器。
While such goals might sound ridiculous to American ears, Mr. Pollack	虽然这种目标在美国人听来可能很荒谬，但鲁乐汉认为，这也是在朝鲜看来，

believes that North Korea sees this, again, as part of the Chinese model that worked once before.	曾成功过的中国模式的一部分。
For years, the United States recognized Taiwan, where it based troops, as the rightful Chinese government. But that relationship flipped in 1979, when the United States normalized ties with Beijing and broke its alliance with Taiwan.	美国曾在很长的时间里承认台湾是中国的合法政府，还在台湾设有美军基地。但是，美台关系在 1979 年彻底改变了，那年，美国正常化了与北京的关系，打破了与台湾的联盟。
North Korea may hope to use a similar playbook, splitting the United States from South Korea. The break would not need to be so drastic to fulfill the North's goals; official neutrality would do.	朝鲜可能希望按照类似的方式让美国与韩国分离。对实现朝鲜的目标来说，此类分离不必那么极端，只要美国官方做出中立的表示就行了。
Beijing's stated goal of reunification with Taiwan will not happen for decades, if ever, but few doubt its sincerity. North Korea may similarly see reunification prospects as remote and generations away but still essential.	北京宣布的统一台湾的目标，就算可以实现，也不会发生在未来几十年里，但几乎没有人怀疑北京说法的认真程度。朝鲜也可能把统一看成是几代人内无法实现的长远目标，但仍然至关重要。
Nuclear Ambitions, Nuclear Risks	核野心、核风险
Research on nuclear diplomacy offers two lessons: that North Korea's strategy is likely to fail and that the country is likely to try anyway.	对核外交的研究让人得出两种结论：朝鲜的战略很可能会失败，不过这个国家也很可能会再次尝试。
Nuclear threats rarely succeed in extracting concessions from adversaries, according to a book-length study by the political scientists Todd S. Sechser and Matthew Fuhrmann.	据政治学家托德·S·塞克瑟尔(Todd S. Sechser)和马修·佛尔曼(Matthew Fuhrmann)发表的一篇长度堪比一部书的研究，用核威胁来逼迫对手让步很少能成功。
Nuclear threats are simply not believable; the consequences of using the weapons are seen as too great to be credible. As a result, nuclear states are less likely to successfully coerce an adversary than non-nuclear states, which can more credibly threaten war.	核威胁简单地说是不可信的，人们认为这种武器的后果太大，因此使用武器的说法不可信。结果是，与无核国家相比，有核国家迫使对手就范的可能反而小，因为无核国家的战争威胁更可信。
And because nuclear weapons heighten the risk to both sides, they tend to lock the status quo in place — the opposite of North Korea's	而且，因为核武器增加了双方的风险，所以更可能会让双方都维持现状，这有悖于朝鲜的目标。

goal.	
Mr. Kim, the research by Mr. Sechser and Mr. Fuhrmann suggests, has greatly enhanced his ability to deter the United States from invading. But if he is hoping to force the United States into a major policy change, he is headed for disappointment.	塞克瑟尔和佛尔曼的研究表明，金正恩已经大大提高了威慑美国，让其不敢入侵的能力。但是，如果他希望迫使美国做出重大政策变化的话，他会失望。
But North Korea may overestimate its chances. Michael C. Horowitz, of the University of Pennsylvania, found that new nuclear powers are more prone to aggression.	但朝鲜可能会高估自己手中的机会。宾夕法尼亚大学的迈克尔·C·霍洛维茨(Michael C. Horowitz)发现，新出现的拥核国家更容易遭到侵略。
And Colin H. Kahl, a Georgetown University political scientist, wrote in 2014 that, regardless of whether nuclear weapons actually work for extracting concessions, "new nuclear states appear to believe they do, at least for some period of time, and act accordingly."	乔治城大学政治学家科林·H·凯尔(Colin H. Kahl)曾在2014年写道：不管核武器是否真的有助于逼迫对手让步，“新的拥核国家似乎至少在一段时间里相信他们有这种能力，并采取相应的行动。”
This may pose the gravest risk to both the United States and North Korea itself. Should Mr. Kim miscalculate with his nuclear threats, there is a small chance he could blunder into war.	这有可能对美国和朝鲜本身构成最严重的风险。如果金正恩在核威胁上错算的话，有一种极小的可能是，他会错误地选择战争。
In a war, nuclear powers with small arsenals, like North Korea, would feel strong pressure to fire quickly before their weapons are destroyed, even if they believe they will lose, according to research by Caitlin Talmadge, a professor at George Washington University. While such a situation is remote, the North's strategic ambitions have introduced this risk.	据乔治华盛顿大学凯特琳·泰尔马稚(Caitlin Talmadge)教授的研究，在战争中，像朝鲜这样拥有小型核武库的国家，会面临极大的压力：在其武器被捣毁之前快速地将武器发射出去，即使他们认为自己会打输。尽管发生这种情况的可能性很小，但朝鲜的战略野心已经引入了这种风险。
If the world wishes to avoid these risks, Mr. Myers wrote, it would need to confront the "troubling explanations for North Korea's armament, instead of continuing to ignore them."	迈尔斯写道，如果世界希望避免这些风险的话，就需要直面“朝鲜发展核武器的令人不安的解释，而不是将其置之不理”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170801/north-korea-nuclear-mis	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170801/north-korea-nuclear-mis

sile	sile
A Deal for An Australian Dairy Wrapped in Layers of Chinese Loans	中国人收购澳大利亚乳业巨头，层层债务暗藏风险
SMITHTON, Australia — Not long after China’s leader, Xi Jinping, visited the remote island state of Tasmania, a little-known Chinese entrepreneur with big ambitions followed in his footsteps, buying Australia’s largest dairy, with 20,000 cows and rolling green pastures, for more than \$200 million.	澳大利亚史密斯顿——中国领导人习近平访问偏远的澳大利亚岛州塔斯马尼亚不久后，一位野心勃勃却名不见经传的中国企业家紧跟着前来，以超过两亿美元的价格收购了澳大利亚最大的乳品企业，包括它拥有的两万头奶牛和绵延起伏的绿色牧场。
It looked like a good match. Australia was hungry for Chinese money. And the businessman, Lu Xianfeng, presented himself as a well-heeled investor, promising to protect existing jobs and add even more.	这看起来像是一个很好的组合。澳大利亚渴望中国的资金。而这位名叫卢先锋的商人也表现得像是一个高瞻远瞩的投资者，他承诺保护现有工作，并且增加更多工作机会。
Like much of the splashier overseas spending by Chinese conglomerates, the acquisition of the dairy was financed by layers upon layers of debt, the type of financial complexity and opaque deal making that worry regulators in China and around the world.	和大部分中国大企业的大笔海外交易一样，收购这家乳品企业的融资也是建立在层层债务之上的，这种复杂的金融活动和不透明的交易形式，令中国和全球的监管机构感到忧虑。
Mr. Lu paid for the purchase with three loans, one from a lender in Australia and two from Chinese lenders, including the biggest state-run bank, the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, according to the filings of his publicly traded company. He then pledged shares in the public company, Ningbo Xianfeng New Materials, to raise even more money. Lately, his businesses have been on shaky financial footing, with Ningbo Xianfeng halting trading in its shares in China, citing a restructuring.	根据卢先锋上市公司的文件，他为这一收购进行了三笔贷款，其中一笔来自一个澳大利亚贷款者，另外两笔来自中国贷款者，其中包括中国最大的国有银行中国工商银行。然后，他以上市公司宁波先锋新材料的股份作抵押，募集更多资金。最近，他的企业的财务状况一直摇摆不定，宁波先锋以资产重组为由停止了在中国的股票交易。
The deal is part of a problematic pattern as indebted Chinese companies buy marquee assets in the United States, Europe, Canada and Australia. China was Australia’s largest source of foreign investment	负债累累的中国公司在美国、欧洲、加拿大和澳大利亚购买大笔资产的模式存在很大问题，这笔交易也是其中之一。据估计，中国是2016年澳大利亚最大的外国投资来源。

<p>in 2016, as measured by approved deals.</p>	
<p>China has started to rein in big players like the Anbang Insurance Group, Fosun International, the HNA Group and Dalian Wanda, concerned that their piles of debt, largely from state-run banks, threaten the financial system and economic growth. Foreign governments, too, are wary of the flood of Chinese deals, with complex ownership structures that make it difficult to discern the strategic motivations and financial health of the buyers.</p>	<p>安邦保险集团、复星国际、海航集团、大连万达等大型企业所欠下的大笔债务大部分来自国有银行，对金融体系和经济增长产生了威胁，因此中国开始对它们进行控制。外国政府也对大量涌入的中国交易持警惕态度，复杂的所有制结构使得买方的战略动机和财务状况难以分辨。</p>
<p>While Australian politicians generally view Chinese investment as advantageous, there are increasing worries that the government is approving deals by problematic companies aligned with a potential adversary. The attitudes toward Chinese money have been complicated by recent controversies about election-campaign donations from Australians of Chinese descent with links to the Chinese government.</p>	<p>虽然澳大利亚政界人士普遍认为中国的投资是有利的，但越来越多的人开始担心，政府所批准的交易中，这些存疑的中国公司正在同澳大利亚的潜在对手合作。近期，与中国政府有联系的澳大利亚华裔的竞选捐款引发了争议，使得人们对中国资金的态度更为复杂。</p>
<p>The acquisition of the Tasmanian dairy, known as Van Diemen's Land Company, or VDL, is spurring questions about whether the Australian government is fully assessing the risks.</p>	<p>被收购的塔斯马尼亚乳品企业名叫范迪门斯地公司（Van Diemen's Land Company, 简称VDL），这桩收购促使人们质疑，澳大利亚政府是否真正对风险进行了全面评估。</p>
<p>Major purchases by overseas buyers are vetted by Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board. While the board analyzes deals for threats to the country's national interests, its mandate does not require deep due diligence on the buyers' finances.</p>	<p>海外买家的大型收购都要由澳大利亚外国投资审查委员会(Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board)进行审查。虽然该委员会对威胁到国家利益的交易做出分析，但其权限并不包括对买方的财务状况进行深入的尽职调查。</p>
<p>"The Australian assumption has been that Chinese business operates like Australian ones," said Peter Jennings, executive director of the Australian Strategic Policy Institute. "But they operate in ways that don't fit with how we do business in the Australian economy."</p>	<p>“澳大利亚原本假设中国企业同澳大利亚企业的运营方式是一样的，”澳大利亚战略政策研究所执行所长彼得·詹宁斯(Peter Jennings)说。“但是，中国企业的运作并不符合我们在澳大利亚经济中开展业务的方式。”</p>

<p>The review process, he said, appears to lack basic due diligence on potential foreign buyers. "If they have the capacity, they are very good at hiding it," he said.</p>	<p>他说，审查过程似乎缺乏对潜在的外国买家进行基本的尽职调查。他说：“如果他们有这样的能力，那藏得可是够好的，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu is not the only Chinese buyer with precarious finances.</p>	<p>卢先锋不是唯一一个财务状况不稳定的中国买家。</p>
<p>A Chinese company, Landbridge, which leased the strategic port in Darwin in 2015, is facing financial troubles. Landbridge is trying to secure loans from lenders, including China's Export-Import Bank, raising concerns about why a facility near Australian and American defense forces may become tied up with a state-run Chinese lender dedicated to carrying out Beijing's policy goals.</p>	<p>2015年，一家名叫岚桥集团的中国公司在达尔文租下一处战略港口，如今该公司正面临财务困难。岚桥集团试图确保从包括中国进出口银行等贷款者那里获取贷款，这一点引发了忧虑。此处设施位于澳大利亚与美国防卫力量附近，人们担心它可能会有一个中国政府背景的管理者，一心想要执行北京的政策目标。</p>
<p>In a sign of the growing sensitivity, the Australian government rebuffed two offers from Chinese companies to buy the nation's biggest cattle ranch, S. Kidman and Co., on the grounds the deal was against the country's interest. A year later, a Chinese buyer took a minority interest with an Australian businesswoman, Gina Rinehart.</p>	<p>澳大利亚政府驳回了中国公司购买该国最大的养牛场S·基德曼公司(S. Kidman and Co.)的两笔报价，理由是违背澳大利亚的利益，这表明敏感度正在日益增加。一年后，一名中国买家与澳大利亚女商人吉娜·莱因哈特(Gina Rinehart)取得了少数股权。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu did not respond to requests for comment sent through his Chinese and Australian companies. A spokeswoman for his Chinese company, Ningbo Xianfeng, declined to comment.</p>	<p>卢先锋没有回应通过他在中澳两国的公司送交的置评请求。他在中国的公司宁波先锋的发言人也拒绝置评。</p>
<p>A spokesman for the Australian treasurer, Scott Morrison, said in a statement that "the government considers a broad range of factors against the national interest when assessing foreign investment proposals," including financing arrangements and impact on the economy.</p>	<p>澳大利亚财政部长斯科特·莫里森(Scott Morrison)的发言人在一份声明中表示：“政府在评估外国投资提案时，会考虑到国家利益的各种因素”，其中包括融资安排和对经济的影响。</p>
<p>Chinese money has poured into Australia, where buyers are seeking wide-open spaces, fresh produce and a stable economy. In the last</p>	<p>中国资金大举涌入澳大利亚，买家青睐这里开阔的空间、新鲜农产品和稳定的经济。根据毕马威会计师事务所(KPMG)的一项研究，在过去十年中，澳</p>

<p>decade, Australia was the second-biggest recipient of Chinese money, just behind the United States, according to a study by the accounting firm KPMG.</p>	<p>大利亚是中国资金的第二大接收国，仅次于美国。</p>
<p>Chinese players vied for cattle ranches, wineries, ports and mines. Tens of thousands of homes were snapped up.</p>	<p>中国买家竞相购买养牛场、酿酒厂、港口和矿山。成千上万的住宅也遭到抢购。</p>
<p>The Tasmanian government has been courting Chinese investors since it hosted President Xi with fanfare in 2014. Bolstered by an Australia-China free trade agreement, Tasmanian exports of fresh produce to China have soared.</p>	<p>自从 2014 年以盛大仪式款待习近平主席以来，塔斯马尼亚政府一直在致力于吸引中国投资者。受澳中自由贸易协定促进，塔斯马尼亚对中国的新鲜农产品出口呈上升趋势。</p>
<p>From the outset, the deal for the lush land perched high above the southern Pacific Ocean attracted attention. The roots of VDL, Australia's most prestigious dairy, stretch back to the settlement of Tasmania by the British in the early 1800s. The British owned it for more than a century; the dairy was owned by a New Zealand company before Mr. Lu bought it.</p>	<p>从一开始，围绕这片南太平洋之上的茂盛土地的交易便引起了人们的关注。VDL 是澳大利亚最有声望的奶制品公司，其渊源可以追溯到 19 世纪初英国人在塔斯马尼亚建立的定居点。此后一个多世纪内它归英国人所有；在被卢先锋买下之前，这家乳品公司由一家新西兰公司所有。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu, whose main business in China is manufacturing window shades, created an Australian company, Moon Lake Investments, to buy the dairy. He promised to invest an additional 100 million Australian dollars, preserve the existing 140 jobs and add up to 95 others. He vowed to export fresh milk from the farm to an expanding Chinese middle class desperate for quality assurances and covetous of imported food.</p>	<p>卢先锋在中国的主要业务是制造百叶窗，为了购买这家乳品公司，他创建了一个名为月亮湖投资(Moon Lake Investments)的澳大利亚公司。他承诺再投资 1 亿澳元，保留现有的 140 个工作岗位，并增添 95 个工作岗位。他发誓要把新鲜的牛奶从该农场出口到中国，带给那里不断扩大的中产阶级，他们迫切渴望质量保证，对进口食品格外垂涎。</p>
<p>"Here was a proposal from a savvy Chinese investor," said the chief executive of VDL Farms, Evan Rolley, a former state government official. "He could take the Tasmanian product right into the consumer markets in China."</p>	<p>"这是一位聪明的中国投资者的提案，"前州政府官员、现任 VDL 农场首席执行官的伊文·罗莱(Evan Rolley)说。"他可以把塔斯马尼亚的产品直接带给中国的消费市场。"</p>

<p>To help gain acceptance in tight-knit Tasmania, where the population is just 500,000, Mr. Lu chose a well-connected former politician, David Crean, as the deputy chairman of Moon Lake. Mr. Lu impressed officials with his pledge to honor the cultural heritage of aboriginal people on the property, Mr. Rolley said.</p>	<p>塔斯马尼亚州有 50 万人口，为了被这个联系紧密的地方接纳，卢先锋选择了前政界人士戴维·克里安(David Crean)担任月亮湖公司的副主席。罗莱说，卢先锋承诺尊重这块地产上的土著民文化遗产，给官员们留下了好印象。</p>
<p>"They have a naïve fixation" with China, Mark Harrison, associate professor of Chinese Studies at the University of Tasmania, said of the state government.</p>	<p>塔斯马尼亚大学的中国问题研究副教授马克·哈力森(Mark Harrison)说，该州政府对中国“有种天真的迷恋。”</p>
<p>"Mr. Lu's financial problems were well covered in the Chinese press and in financial filings," he said. "I know about them. Why doesn't the government?"</p>	<p>"中国媒体和财务文件中都提到了卢先锋的财务问题,"他说。"我知道这些事。为什么政府不知道?"</p>
<p>After striking an agreement to buy the dairy in late 2015, Mr. Lu established Kaixin Investment, a Ningbo-based company, to acquire the assets. That company obtained loans of \$74 million from the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China and \$22 million from the China Zheshang Bank to finance the purchase.</p>	<p>2015 年年底，VDL 乳品公司的交易达成协议之后，为收购这一资产，卢先锋在宁波成立了开心投资有限公司。为了给收购融资，该公司从中国工商银行获得了 7400 万美元贷款，从中国浙商银行获得了 2200 万美元贷款。</p>
<p>The loans were guaranteed by Ningbo Xianfeng, which in turn was backed by all the dairy farm's assets, according to corporate filings. Separate public filings showed that a \$56 million loan from Rabobank in Australia also funded the deal, debt that was also backed by the dairy's assets.</p>	<p>根据企业文件，这些贷款是由宁波先锋担保的，而它又由 VDL 乳品公司的资产提供担保。另一份公开文件显示，澳大利亚的荷兰合作银行(Rabobank)一笔 5600 万美元的贷款也为这笔交易提供了资金，也是由这家乳品公司的资产提供担保。</p>
<p>The Chinese loans were not presented to the review board, according to the managing director of Moon Lake, Sean Shwe, who helped prepare documents for the board. Mr. Shwe said he was not aware of the loans from the Chinese lenders.</p>	<p>月亮湖公司总经理肖恩·瑞(Sean Shwe)曾参与准备向澳大利亚外国投资审查委员会提交的文件，他说，中国方面的贷款没有被提交给该委员会。他说自己对来自中国贷款者的贷款并不知情。</p>

<p>Around the same time, Mr. Lu began arranging other funding in China. He handed over blocks of shares in Ningbo Xianfeng to lenders as collateral for loans, eventually pledging 95 percent of his shares, according to corporate filings.</p>	<p>大约在同一时间，卢先锋开始在中国筹措其他资金。根据公司文件，他把宁波先锋的大批股份交给贷款者，作为贷款抵押品，最终抵押了自己95%的股份。</p>
<p>Such loans are generally extended at high interest rates. They can sour quickly if shares plunge in value, a possibility in China's seesawing stock market.</p>	<p>这些贷款通常以高利率延长期限。如果股价下跌，情况就可能迅速恶化，这种事在中国起伏不定的股市中是有可能发生的。</p>
<p>In an interview, the spokesman for Mr. Morrison, the Australian treasurer, said that Mr. Morrison was "comfortable with the advice provided by the review board on the dairy acquisition."</p>	<p>接受采访时，澳大利亚财政部长莫里森的发言人说，莫里森“对审查委员会就乳品公司收购中所提供的意见表示满意。”</p>
<p>The Australian review board said the documents presented by the Chinese buyer were confidential.</p>	<p>澳大利亚审查委员会表示，中国买家提交的文件是保密的。</p>
<p>Rabobank declined to comment.</p>	<p>荷兰合作银行拒绝置评。</p>
<p>After the purchase closed in March 2016, Mr. Lu tried to sell the dairy to his publicly traded company in a deal that would have paid off the Chinese loans. But the China Securities Regulatory Commission barred that transaction, citing "uncertain" future profits from the dairy, a decision based on declining earnings prompted by plunging worldwide milk prices.</p>	<p>在2016年3月收购结束后，卢先锋试图将这家乳品公司出售给自己的一家公开上市公司，这项交易可以偿还中国银行的贷款。但中国证券监督管理委员会禁止了这一交易，称该乳品公司未来的利润“不确定”，这一决定是基于全球牛奶价格暴跌引发的收入下降。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu's businesses have been struggling. Ningbo Xianfeng has not traded since April. It announced in July that profits were expected to drop at least 70 percent in the first six months of 2017.</p>	<p>卢先锋的生意陷入困境。宁波先锋的股票自4月以来一直停牌。它于7月份公布2017年前六个月的利润预计下降至少70%。</p>
<p>The window-shade business Mr. Lu owns in Perth, Australia, has failed to turn an annual profit since Ningbo Xianfeng acquired it in 2014.</p>	<p>卢先锋在澳大利亚珀斯拥有的百叶窗业务是2014年由宁波先锋所收购的，自那以来，它一直未能实现年度盈利。</p>
<p>Last month, Ningbo Xianfeng announced it would sell an online</p>	<p>上个月，宁波先锋宣布将在上海出售一家在线汽车零部件公司。根据新闻报</p>

auto-parts business in Shanghai. Employees had staged a revolt, saying Mr. Lu didn't live up to his pledges, according to press reports and public filings.	道和公开文件, 该公司员工发起了反抗, 声称卢没有履行自己的承诺。
https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170803/china-australia-dairy	https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170803/china-australia-dairy
In South Korea, an Unsung Hero of History Gets His Due	军队开枪之后, 出租车司机成为民主运动的英雄
SEOUL, South Korea — When foreign correspondents cover dangerous situations, they often depend on local assistants, who in many cases take greater risks than they do. In the bloody month of May 1980 in Gwangju, South Korea, one such invisible hero was a taxi driver whose name may or may not have been Kim Sa-bok.	韩国首尔——外国记者对危险情况进行报道时, 往往要靠本地人的帮助, 在很多情况下, 助手承担的风险比记者承担的还要大。1980年5月, 韩国光州发生血腥镇压时, 一名出租车司机曾当过这种无名英雄, 他的名字可能是金世福 (Kim Sa-bok, 音), 也可能不是。
As the military dictatorship of Chun Doo-hwan slaughtered people in Gwangju who were calling for democracy, Mr. Kim, if that was his name, played a pivotal role in telling the world what was happening. He managed to get a German TV reporter, Jürgen Hinzpeter, past the military cordon that surrounded the city, not once but twice. Mr. Hinzpeter was one of the few foreign correspondents to document the carnage, and his footage was seen around the globe.	全斗焕的军事独裁政权屠杀呼吁民主的光州人民, 在这件把事情公诸于世的这件事上, 金世福 (如果这是他的名字的话) 起到了关键作用。他设法把德国电视记者朱尔根·欣茨佩特 (Jürgen Hinzpeter) 送过光州周围的军事警戒线, 不止是一次, 而是两次。欣茨佩特是记录了大屠杀的少数外国记者之一, 他拍摄的录像让世界各地看到了那里发生的事情。
Mr. Hinzpeter, who died last year at 78, has long been celebrated in South Korea for his part in exposing Mr. Chun's atrocities. A memorial to the journalist stands in Gwangju.	去年逝世的欣茨佩特享年78岁, 长期以来, 因为他在把全斗焕的暴行公诸于世这件事上所起的作用, 他一直受到韩国的颂扬。光州还为纪念这位记者立了一个碑。
And this week, it is his driver's turn to be recognized. A film, "A Taxi Driver," opened Wednesday in theaters across the country, telling the story of the uprising from the point of view of a fictionalized version of Mr. Kim — who, despite the efforts of Mr. Hinzpeter and others over the years, has never been identified.	本周, 当年为他开车的司机终于得到了公认。一部名为《出租车司机》(A Taxi Driver) 的电影周三在韩国各地的影院上映, 影片从虚构人物金世福的角度讲述了光州民主化运动的故事, 尽管欣茨佩特和其他人做了多年的努力, 但人们仍不知道这个司机是谁。

<p>"Until now, I had never known there was a taxi driver in this great tale about Mr. Hinzpeter," Kim Ju-sung, a high school student, said after a recent preview screening of the movie. "I feel as proud of him as I am of Mr. Hinzpeter."</p>	<p>"在这之前，我从未在关于欣茨佩特的伟大故事里听到过还有一名出租车司机，"高中生金柱圣（Kim Ju-sung，音）最近观看了电影的预映之后说。"我为他感到骄傲，就像我为欣茨佩特感到骄傲一样。"</p>
<p>The Gwangju killings were a painful landmark in South Korea's long, tumultuous journey to democracy. Mr. Chun, an army general who had seized power in December 1979 after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee, was tightening his grip in May. He declared martial law across the country, shut down universities and Parliament, and arrested opposition leaders. In Gwangju, a midsize southern city, protesters took to the streets on May 18, and soldiers opened fire.</p>	<p>光州大屠杀是韩国在走向民主的漫长、动荡道路上的一个痛苦的里程碑。全斗焕是军队的一个将领，1979年12月，他在朴正熙总统被刺后夺得了政权，并在次年5月加强对权力的控制。他在全韩国宣布了戒严令，关闭了大学和议会，逮捕了反对派的领导人。5月18日，抗议者在南部城市光州走上街头，士兵向他们开了火。</p>
<p>Hearing word of the unrest, Mr. Hinzpeter, who was based in Tokyo for the German broadcaster ARD, and his sound technician Henning Rumohr flew to Seoul. An acquaintance of Mr. Hinzpeter arranged for a driver, a middle-aged man who said his name was Kim Sa-bok, to meet them at the airport. They headed south.</p>	<p>德国广播电台 ARD 的欣茨佩特当时常驻东京，听到韩国发生动荡的消息后，他和录音师亨宁·鲁莫尔(Henning Rumohr)一起飞到了首尔。欣茨佩特认识的人为他安排了一名司机在机场接机，那个中年男性自称名叫金世福。他们见面后开始南行。</p>
<p>"Signs at the expressway entrance saying 'closed' were a warning to us. But these did not hinder our driver Kim from continuing on the empty highway," Mr. Hinzpeter wrote in 2006, when he was asked to recount his experience for the Seoul Foreign Correspondents' Club. "After driving for about an hour, we began to encounter detour signs, but Kim continued to drive straight toward Gwangju."</p>	<p>"高速公路入口处的'关闭'标志对我们发出了警告。但这并不妨碍我们的金司机在空荡荡的高速公路上继续前行，"欣茨佩特在2006年写道，那年他应邀在首尔外国记者俱乐部讲述自己的那段经历。"开了约一小时后，我们看到绕行的标志，但金继续直奔光州。"</p>
<p>Eventually, they reached military checkpoints, where soldiers forced them to turn aside. Mr. Kim headed for nearby villages; there, farmers told him about alternate routes to Gwangju, narrow roads winding</p>	<p>最终，他们到了军事检查站，那里的士兵强迫他们掉头离开。金世福把车开进了附近的村庄，村里的农民告诉他进入光州的其他道路，狭窄的道路在稻田间穿插。（欣茨佩特编了一个故事，帮助他们通过了后来的检查站，他对</p>

<p>among the rice paddies. (Mr. Hinzpeter made up a story that helped them get through later checkpoints, telling soldiers that his boss was stranded in Gwangju and he had to get him out.)</p>	<p>士兵说，自己的老板被困在了光州，所以他需要去把老板接出来。)</p>
<p>Mr. Hinzpeter was among the first foreign reporters to find Gwangju in a state of bloody uprising. After the troops started killing protesters, residents had begun to arm themselves. A "citizens' army" sped through the streets in commandeered military jeeps and trucks, carrying weapons and munitions stolen from police stations, as people on the sidewalks chanted against the dictatorship.</p>	<p>欣茨佩特是看到光州处于血腥暴动状态下的首批外国记者之一。军队向抗议者开枪后，居民们开始把自己武装起来。随着人行道上的人们高呼着反对独裁的口号，一支“公民部队”开着强行得到的吉普车和卡车在街上急行，车上载着从警察局偷来的武器和弹药。</p>
<p>Behind a hospital, "relatives and friends showed me their loved ones, opening many of the coffins that had been placed in rows," Mr. Hinzpeter wrote. "Never in my life, even filming in Vietnam, had I seen anything like this."</p>	<p>在医院的后面，“死者的亲戚朋友们向我展示了他们的亲人，把成排摆在那里的许多棺材打开让我看，”欣茨佩特写道。“我有生以来从未看到过这种场景，就连我在越南拍摄时都没看到过。”</p>
<p>With the Korean news media muzzled by martial law, only the handful of foreign correspondents present could publish reports on what was happening in Gwangju — no easy task, given the army cordon. Telephone lines had been cut by the military; some reporters walked miles to villages to line up at the nearest phones still working.</p>	<p>由于韩国新闻媒体被戒严令噤声，只有少数在现场的外国记者能够对光州发生的事情进行报道，因为军队的警戒线，作报道不是一件容易的事情。当地的电话线已被军方切断；有些记者步行了好几公里，从一个村子到另一个村子寻找仍然工作的电话机，在这些电话前排起了长队。</p>
<p>Getting footage to the outside world would be even more challenging. Mr. Hinzpeter wrapped his exposed film in its original packaging, to make soldiers at the checkpoints think it had not been used. Once back in Seoul, he hid it in a large can of cookies, which he wrapped in gold-colored foil and green ribbons so it would pass for a wedding gift.</p>	<p>把拍摄的片子送到外面去更具挑战性。欣茨佩特把拍摄用过的电影胶片重新放回到原来的包装里，让检查站的士兵认为胶片没被使用。回到首尔之后，他把胶片藏进了一个大饼干桶，并用金色的锡箔和绿色的丝带把饼干桶包起来，让它看起来像是一件婚礼礼物。</p>
<p>"The wrapping was so impressive that it actually made it through the security checks" at the airport, Mr. Hinzpeter wrote. He flew the film to</p>	<p>"这个包装真的非常出色，居然通过了（机场的）安全检查，”欣茨佩特写道。他在5月22日坐飞机把胶片送到了东京，并把它交给了雇佣他的电视台。</p>

Tokyo on May 22 and got it to his employers.	
That same day, he flew back to Seoul. He and Mr. Kim headed to Gwangju again, in time to cover the military's assault on a government building where armed citizens had dug in for their last, doomed stand.	当天，他就飞回了首尔。他和金世福再次前往光州，正好赶上了报道军队袭击政府大楼的事情，坚守大楼的武装公民在那里进行了最后的、但注定失败的反抗。
Nearly 200 people, including about 20 soldiers, were killed in Gwangju, by the official count, though civic groups and bereaved families have suggested that the toll was much higher. The junta blamed "vicious rioters" and "communist agitators" for the casualties, saying the military had been there only to protect people.	据官方数字，有近 200 人、其中包括约 20 名士兵在光州被打死，但公民团体和死者家属都认为，死亡的人数要更高。军政府将人员的伤亡归咎于“凶残的暴徒”和“共产党的煽动者”，还说军队进入那里，只是为了保护人民。
But Mr. Hinzpeter's footage exposed those assertions as lies — not just to the world, but to South Koreans.	但是，欣茨佩特拍摄片子，不仅向全世界、而且向韩国人戳穿了政府的谎言。
For the remaining years of Mr. Chun's rule, tear gas, Molotov cocktails and shouts for democracy rocked the campuses, as students clashed with the riot police. The dictator finally agreed to democratic overhaul, including free elections, in 1987. In the late 1990s, Mr. Chun was convicted of sedition and mutiny in connection with the 1979 coup and the Gwangju killings.	在全斗焕政权剩下来的年头里，由于学生与防暴警察经常发生冲突，催泪瓦斯、莫洛托夫燃烧瓶，以及民主的呼声震撼了校园。这位独裁者终于同意进行民主改革，包括允许在 1987 年举行自由选举。20 世纪 90 年代后期，全斗焕因与 1979 年的政变和光州屠杀有关而被判犯有煽动叛乱和哗变罪。
In the years that followed, when Mr. Hinzpeter was honored with awards by South Korean journalist associations and civic groups, he often spoke of Mr. Kim. He said he wanted to ride again in Mr. Kim's cab through the streets of a "new Korea," a vibrant democracy. Shin Nan-ja, 75, who worked for Mr. Hinzpeter after the uprising, said he asked her repeatedly to find him. But the searches went nowhere.	在接下来的几年里，每当欣茨佩特接受韩国记者协会和公民团体授予的荣誉时，他都经常提到金世福。他说，他想要在充满民主活力的“新韩国”的街道上，再次乘坐金世福的出租车。现年 75 岁的申南慈（Shin Nan-ja，音）在光州大屠杀后曾为欣茨佩特工作过，她说，欣茨佩特多次让她寻找金世福，但都未找到。
The written accounts Mr. Hinzpeter left behind gave few details about Mr. Kim, and the version that appears in "A Taxi Driver" — played by	欣茨佩特留下的文字记录中没有多少关于金世福的细节，而影片《出租车司机》中由韩国著名演员宋康昊扮演的版本大部分是虚构的。

<p>Song Kang-ho, one of the country's best-known actors — is mostly fictionalized.</p>	
<p>The film's producers say that they, like Mr. Hinzpeter, tried to find Mr. Kim. They said that they contacted every older South Korean they could find named Kim Sa-bok — a fairly uncommon name — but that none turned out to be the driver.</p>	<p>电影的制片人说，他们和欣茨佩特一样，也在试图找到金世福。他们说，他们联系了每位名叫金世福——这个名字在韩国并不常见——的上了年纪的韩国人，但没有一位是那个司机。</p>
<p>Interest in the movie has made the name one of the most searched-for terms in the country, but no one has come forward.</p>	<p>对这部电影的兴趣已经让该名成为韩国检索最多的词之一，但还没有人站出来说自己就是那个司机。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170803/south-korea-taxi-driver-film-gwangju</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/asia-pacific/20170803/south-korea-taxi-driver-film-gwangju</p>
<p>India's Leader Maps Out a More Robust Digital Future</p>	<p>印度总理誓言打造本国数字产业</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — Standing alongside some of the titans of Indian industry and senior ministers in his cabinet, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the start of a "Digital India week" at a packed stadium in the capital last week, highlighting his government's push for greater Internet connectivity and services for more of the country's people and a desire to jump-start Indian manufacturing in electronics.</p>	<p>新德里——上周，印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)在印度首都一座拥挤的体育馆里宣布启动“数字印度周”，身边站着一些印度工业界巨头和内阁高级部长。此举突显了莫迪政府为了使更多印度民众享受到更好的网络连接和服务所做的努力，以及推动印度电子制造业发展的愿望。</p>
<p>With an analogy, he evoked the image of a small child, once enthralled with a pen, or a pair of glasses in an adult's pocket, now captivated by a mobile phone.</p>	<p>他用小孩打了一个比方：曾经对大人口袋里的笔或眼镜着迷的孩子，现在却会被手机吸引。</p>
<p>"That means that he may or may not understand anything else, but he can understand digital power," he said on Wednesday. "Time demands that we understand this change, and if we don't understand this change, then we will be left in a corner and the world will move far away and we will be left watching."</p>	<p>"这说明，不论是否理解其他东西，他都能理解数字技术的力量，"他在上周三表示。"时代要求我们理解这种变化。如果我们不理解这种变化，就会被遗忘在角落，而世界将会离我们远去，留我们在原地观望。"</p>

<p>The statement was not, analysts said, needlessly overwrought. India has lagged behind much of the world in digital infrastructure. It ranked 115th on its average connection speed in the first quarter of this year, according to a study by Akamai Technologies. Just over 100 million subscribers, in a population of more than 1.2 billion, have broadband connections, data in April from a government regulatory body showed.</p>	<p>分析师人士表示，此番表态并非不必要的过度紧张。在数字基础设施方面，印度确实落后于世界许多地区。美国阿卡迈技术公司(Akamai Technologies)的研究表明，今年第一季度，印度的平均联网速度排在世界第115位。一家政府管理机构4月的数据显示，在拥有逾12亿人口的印度，宽带用户只有1亿多一点。</p>
<p>The problem lies partly in the slow progress of a project started in 2011 to expand the country's fiber optic network.</p>	<p>这个问题的部分原因在于始于2011年的一项工程进展缓慢。该工程的目的是扩大印度光纤网络的覆盖范围。</p>
<p>But India also represents great opportunity in the digital economy because of its bulging population and a fast-growing market for electronic goods. Mr. Modi noted that imports of electronic goods were second only to oil.</p>	<p>不过，由于膨胀的人口和发展迅速的电子产品市场，印度也代表着数字经济中的一个巨大机遇。莫迪指出，印度电子产品的进口额仅次于石油。</p>
<p>"Why can't we make quality electronic goods that are globally competitive?" he asked.</p>	<p>他反问道，“我们为什么不能制造具有国际竞争力的高质量的电子产品呢？”</p>
<p>Mr. Modi underscored his government's aim to substantially cut his country's imports of electronics by 2020, an ambitious goal for an India that, according to Neeraj Aggarwal, a senior partner and director at the Boston Consulting Group in India, is "almost not a player in this space."</p>	<p>莫迪强调了政府的目标：要在2020年时大幅减少印度的电子产品进口。波士顿咨询集团(Boston Consulting Group)印度分部高级合伙人兼董事尼拉杰·阿加瓦尔(Neeraj Aggarwal)表示，印度“几乎没有涉足这一领域”。对该国而言，这是一个雄心勃勃的目标。</p>
<p>In addition, the Digital India campaign includes a commitment to providing citizens with access to health care, education, banking, insurance, pension and agricultural services through a network of "common service centers" that are supposed to be open in 250,000 villages across the country by 2019.</p>	<p>此外，数字印度活动还包括，承诺通过一个“公共服务中心”网络来为民众提供医疗、教育、银行、保险、养老金和农业服务。根据计划，到2019年，这样的中心将在全国各地的25万座村庄开放。</p>
<p>"In a sense it's what we've been waiting for," said Nikhil Pahwa, the founder and editor of MediaNama.com, which analyzes India's digital</p>	<p>“从某种意义上而言，这就是我们一直等待的东西，”分析印度数字经济的网站MediaNama.com的创始人和总编尼克希尔·帕瓦(Nikhil Pahwa)说。“以前还</p>

economy. "No government till now had made a strong, concerted effort on focusing on digitizing India."	没有哪届政府为实现印度的数字化而齐心协力地做过大的努力。”
Industrialists at the announcement, including Mukesh Ambani, the chairman of Reliance Industries, and the leaders of some of India's largest outsourcing companies, pledged nearly \$71 billion to realize the government's goals.	出席莫迪声明现场的实业家包括信赖工业公司(Reliance Industries)的董事长穆凯什·安巴尼(Mukesh Ambani), 以及印度最大的一些外包企业的领导人。他们承诺出资 710 亿美元来实现政府的目标。
The event on Wednesday was a statement of intent more than a detailed policy brief, and the path to the goals the government described is not easy.	周二的活动更像是发表一番意图声明, 而非具体的政策通报, 而通往政府描述的目标的道路并不平坦。
While Mr. Modi spoke of empowering young people to build start-ups and innovate, Mr. Pahwa complained of byzantine regulations for technology companies. He cited the government's efforts to regulate Uber, the American ride-hailing company.	尽管莫迪提到要使年轻人具备创业和革新的能力, 但帕瓦抱怨高科技企业受到了太过繁冗的政府监管。他举出的例子是政府为美国打车企业 Uber 设置了重重管制。
Entrepreneurs complain that online payments in India have also been hamstrung by a series of measures.	创业人士申诉, 印度的网上支付因为一系列措施而受阻。
Some expressed skepticism that the government could keep its promises.	还有人表示, 他们怀疑政府是否能信守承诺。
"The Internet in India has grown despite government policy, not because of government policy," said Mr. Pahwa, who also worked on a campaign in India for net neutrality, a concept that all data should be treated equally.	“印度互联网得到发展是克服了政府政策的限制, 并不是因为政府的政策, ”帕瓦说。他还在参与印度的宣扬网络中立性的活动。所谓网络中立性, 就是所有数据都应该得到平等对待。
But Mr. Aggarwal, of the Boston Consulting Group, said the expansion of infrastructure and services could have the potential to pull in a huge base of consumers.	不过, 波士顿咨询集团的阿加瓦尔表示, 基础设施和服务的扩展可能会吸引大批消费者。
"It creates an enabling infrastructure, and a lot of private sector	他说, “这将创造可以带动其他方面发展的基础设施, 而大量私营部门的创

innovation can ride on top of that," he said.	新将能以此为基础。”
As for the manufacturing of electronics, India faces tough competition from China, which has incentives for foreign companies and a well-established manufacturing structure.	在制造电子产品的问题上,印度面临着来自中国的激烈竞争。中国有不少针对外国企业的激励措施,而且制造业的结构也比较完善。
In India, cumbersome land and taxation laws have the potential to scare off global companies. But a surge in the Indian market for electronics could provide India with the boost it needs, if coupled with swift policy action, Mr. Aggarwal said.	在印度,繁琐的土地法和税法可能会吓走跨国企业。但阿加瓦尔表示,如果配上快速的政策行动,印度市场对电子产品激增的需求或许会给印度提供需要的动力。
"This is a window of opportunity that, if lost now, will be harder to recover," he said.	"这是一扇机遇之窗,倘若错过,弥补起来将会更加困难,"他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20150706/c06indiadigital	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20150706/c06indiadigital
India's Manufacturing Sector Courts the World, but Pitfalls Remain	"印度制造"能否取代"中国制造"?
PUNE, India — Play-Doh, Monopoly and practically all of Hasbro's other toys were made in China for decades. Now, Hasbro is changing course.	印度浦那——几十年来,培乐多(Play-Doh)、大富翁(Monopoly),以及孩之宝(Hasbro)的几乎所有其他玩具都在中国生产。现在,孩之宝开始改弦更张。
While the company still sources expensive, complex toys like the electronic FurReal Friends from China, Hasbro has contracts for production in Turkey, Indonesia, Vietnam and Mexico. It has moved most aggressively into India, where Hasbro now buys from several sizable factories, and another is planned.	虽然孩之宝旗下较为昂贵、复杂的玩具,比如电子的"亲亲宠物"(FurReal Friends)系列,仍然在中国加工制造,但该公司的生产订单也发往了土耳其、印度尼西亚、越南和墨西哥。它进军最积极的地方是印度,孩之宝现在已经在印度有了几家相当大的工厂,而且还计划再开一家。
Multinationals around the globe have begun to look seriously at manufacturing in India, with its plentiful and inexpensive labor pool. But the investment doesn't mean doing business in India is getting easier. Rather, it is a sign that doing business in China is getting more difficult.	世界各地的跨国公司已经开始认真看待印度制造业,那里有充足的廉价劳动力资源。但投资印度并不意味着在该国开展业务变容易了,而是显示出在中国做生意越来越难了。
The Hong Kong-based Musical Group decided to build the latest Hasbro factory in India after facing severe labor shortages and soaring	美好集团(Musical Group)总部设在香港,其在中国南部的旗舰工厂遭遇了严重的劳动力短缺,而且工人工资飙升,于是该集团决定在印度修建最新的孩

wages at its main factory in southern China. But Musical, like many companies, is running headlong into India's bureaucratic morass over land purchases, and the project is months behind schedule.	之宝工厂。但是和许多公司一样，该集团在购买土地的问题上也陷入了印度的官僚泥沼，项目进度落后了数月之久。
"We've had a very tough negotiation with the local government," said Christopher Tse, the managing director of the Musical Group, which for nearly 35 years did almost all its manufacturing in China. "It takes more time than I expected."	"我们与当地政府的谈判非常艰难，"美好集团董事总经理谢鸿强(Christopher Tse)说，"花的时间比我预期的长。"该集团近35年来所有的制造加工环节，几乎都是在内地进行的。
For Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, the situation presents a political and economic challenge.	对于印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)来说，这种情况是政治和经济上的一个挑战。
More than a year ago, Modi, wearing a traditional bright yellow jacket and standing below an immense logo of an Indian tiger, unveiled an ambitious effort to ramp up manufacturing. The "Make in India" campaign promised to reduce bureaucracy and improve infrastructure, paving the way for big multinationals and other foreign investors. It was a cornerstone of his candidacy.	一年多前，莫迪穿着亮黄色的传统上衣，站在一个巨大的印度虎标志下，推出了一项雄心勃勃的壮大印度制造业的计划。"印度制造"(Make in India)计划承诺削减官僚手续，改善基础设施，为大型跨国公司和其他外国投资者铺平道路。这是莫迪竞选政纲的核心。
Since then, almost nothing has gone as planned.	自那时之后，几乎没有哪一项目标在按计划进行。
Progress in improving the country's inadequate roads, rail lines and ports has been slow. Corruption remains pernicious. Urban air pollution is even worse in India than in China, and could deteriorate further as more factories are built.	改善该国的道路、铁路和港口不足的行动进展缓慢。腐败仍然猖獗。随着更多的工厂建成，印度城市空气污染的程度甚至变得比中国还糟糕，而且可能会进一步恶化。
Plans to rewrite labor and land laws, and to overhaul state taxes, have stalled in Parliament. And an effort by Modi to bypass Parliament with temporary executive orders has run into trouble as well.	重写劳动法和土地法，大幅调整地方税的计划也在议会里遭遇阻挠。莫迪想绕过议会颁布临时行政命令，但也遇到了麻烦。
Modi's most controversial but potentially far-reaching executive order — making it easier to convert farmland into factory sites — expired on	莫迪最具争议性，但有可能带来影响深远的行政命令，允许将农田更容易地转变为工厂用地，它已经在今年8月31日到期，莫迪决定不再延期。这个

<p>Aug. 31. He chose not to renew it. The ordinance had become a political liability in state elections, as farmers feared that it might be used to push them off their land.</p>	<p>行政命令在各邦的选举中已经成了一个政治包袱，农民担心有人利用它来征收自己的耕地。</p>
<p>"Ease of doing business is still a work in progress," said India's finance minister, Arun Jaitley, adding that state governments were starting to reform land and labor laws.</p>	<p>"经商环境仍待完善，"财政部长阿伦·贾特里(Arun Jaitley)表示。他补充说，各邦政府已经开始修改土地法和劳动法。</p>
<p>Yet, slowly and a little unpredictably, India's manufacturing sector is starting to attract overseas investment.</p>	<p>然而，有点出人预料的是，印度制造业已经开始慢慢吸引海外投资了。</p>
<p>Foxconn, the world's largest contract manufacturer of smartphones and other electronics, which has most of its factories in China, agreed in August to open 10 to 12 plants in western India by 2020, employing as many as 50,000 workers. A week earlier, General Motors announced plans to invest \$1 billion to develop new car models for the Indian market and nearly double the size of its 7-year-old factory on the outskirts of Pune.</p>	<p>富士康(Foxconn)是全球最大的智能手机和其他电子产品的代工制造商，其大部分工厂都设在中国。今年8月，该公司表示到2020年前，将在印度西部开设10到12家工厂，雇佣多达5万名工人。这个计划公布一周前，通用汽车(General Motors)宣布计划投资10亿美元，在印度市场开发新车型，并将其在浦那市郊有7年历史的老厂，扩大将近一倍。</p>
<p>Indian officials see manufacturing as essential to their country's future. They have 10 million young workers a year joining the labor force and few alternatives to create enough jobs.</p>	<p>印度官员认为，制造业对该国的未来发展至关重要。印度每年有1000万青年工人加入劳动力大军，几乎没有其他方法来创造足够的就业机会。</p>
<p>Devendra Fadnavis, an ally of Modi who is the chief minister of Maharashtra state that includes Mumbai and Pune, has been aggressively marketing his state's huge labor force in trips to China and elsewhere. "We have the human resources — if we can liberate them, we can pioneer the industrial production for the entire world," Fadnavis said.</p>	<p>德文德拉·法德纳维斯(Devendra Fadnavis)是莫迪的盟友，也是孟买和浦那所在的马哈拉施特拉邦的首席部长。他前往中国和其他国家时，一直积极宣传该邦巨大的劳动力资源。“我们有人力资源——如果我们能够释放这些资源的潜力，就可以成为整个世界工业生产的先锋，”法德纳维斯说。</p>
<p>The pitch has worked. Foreign direct investment in India is up 46</p>	<p>这种宣传发挥了效果。在过去两年，印度获得的外国直接投资增长了46%。</p>

percent over the last two years. It is down 1.3 percent in China, although it shows signs of a modest rebound lately.	而中国却减少了 1.3%，不过最近出现了小幅反弹的迹象。
The recent flood of foreign investment is helping propel India, which is expected to be the fastest-growing major economy in the world this year. The International Monetary Fund estimated this month that India's economy would increase 7.3 percent in 2015, compared with 6.8 percent this year in China.	最近涌入的外国投资正在帮助推动印度增长。印度预计会成为今年全世界增长最快的主要经济体。国际货币基金组织(IMF)本月预测，2015 年印度经济增长速度将达到 7.3%，而中国今年预计仅为 6.8%。
In many ways, India is benefiting from the challenges facing China.	在很多方面，印度都受益于中国面临的挑战。
Blue-collar wages in China have more than quintupled in the last decade and companies face worker shortages despite economic weakness. "If you want to hire 1,000 workers, you only find 600, and the turnover will be 15 or 20 percent a month," said Tse of Musical Group, the Hasbro supplier.	过去十年里，中国蓝领工人的工资至少翻了两番。尽管经济疲软，但企业却面临用工荒。“如果想招 1000 人，只能找到 600 人，并且每个月的人员流动率会达到 15%到 20%,”美好集团的谢鸿强说。该集团是孩之宝(Hasbro)的供应商。
Some multinationals also worry that China is becoming a politically riskier place to do business. Such concerns have been heightened by the country's growing show of force, like the sight of thousands of goose-stepping soldiers parading through Tiananmen Square on Sept. 3, or the rapid construction of military-grade airfields this year on hastily built artificial islands in the disputed South China Sea.	一些跨国公司还担心，在中国做生意面临的政治风险越来越大。中国日渐频繁地炫耀武力的做法，也加剧了这种担心。比如 9 月 3 日，成千上万名士兵踢着正步走过天安门广场，又比如在有争议的南海，中国今年在仓促建成的人工岛上，迅速修建了军用级别的机场。
By comparison, India offers a stable democracy and low wages. Even skilled factory workers here in Pune, sometimes called the Detroit of India, earn about \$300 a month, half of Chinese wages.	相比之下，印度有稳定的民主制度，且工资水平低。浦那有时会被称作印度的底特律，在那里，工厂熟练工的月工资也只有大约 300 美元，是中国工资的一半。
Maintaining its edge won't be easy for India.	但对印度来说，保持优势并非易事。
For one, India needs to significantly upgrade its roads, ports and other infrastructure. Musical Group initially considered building a factory	其中一个问题是，印度需要大幅升级道路、港口和其他基础设施。美好集团起初考虑在离加尔各答市区约 200 公里的地方建厂。但印度糟糕的路况意

about 200 kilometers (120 miles) outside Kolkata, formerly Calcutta. India's poor roads meant the trip would take four hours.	味着，这段路要耗时四个小时。
"In China, 200 kilometers is two hours," said Tse. He ultimately decided to seek costlier land a few miles from the port, only to encounter slow-moving local officials.	"在中国，200公里只要两小时，"谢鸿强说。他最终决定去找距离港口几公里远的高价土地，却又遭遇了效率低下的地方官员。
India is also trying to expand manufacturing just as global trade stalls. A big export push by India could prompt a backlash in other countries, said Raghuram Rajan, the governor of the Reserve Bank of India and former chief economic adviser to the Indian government.	印度还试图在全球贸易失速之际扩大制造业。印度储备银行(Reserve Bank of India)行长、印度政府前首席经济顾问拉古拉姆·拉詹(Raghuram Rajan)称，印度大力推动出口可能会招致其他国家的强烈反对。
"To expect another China to come in without any political reaction would be naive," he said in an interview in Mumbai. "We're going to have a much tougher fight for market share."	"如果指望成为另一个中国，却又不在政治上遭遇任何反弹，那就太天真了，"他在孟买接受采访时说。"要想赢得市场份额，我们还要打一场艰苦得多的仗。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151015/c15makeindia	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151015/c15makeindia
Why the Yum Brands Split Makes Sense	百胜剥离中国业务有什么好处
First comes the gratification, then the remorse. But does the cycle familiar to Yum Brands customers also apply to its investors?	先是满足感，然后是懊悔心。这种对于百胜(Yum Brands)顾客来说非常熟悉的循环，也适用于其投资者吗？
The owner of KFC has decided to split off its troubled China business, leaving two separately traded companies. The logical and potentially rewarding move comes with the chance of a less savory aftertaste.	肯德基(KFC)的母公司决定剥离陷入困境的中国业务，分成两个独立上市的公司。该公司做出这个合理且可能有回报的举动时，可能会带来不那么美妙的回味。
Yum will split off its China unit entirely, according to a person familiar with the situation, listing it wherever it garners the most interest from investors. While that is what the activist investor Keith Meister wanted even before he was added to Yum's board last week, it's also a no-brainer. Yum's own-and-operate model in China jars with its almost entirely franchise-based business elsewhere.	据一位知情人士透露，百胜将彻底剥离中国业务，在能吸引最多投资者兴趣的地方上市。虽然上周才加入百胜董事会的维权投资者基思·梅斯特尔(Keith Meister)早就希望这么做，但这可以说是一个显而易见的选择。百胜在中国施行的"拥有并经营"模式与其他地方几乎完全以特许经营为基础的业务不协调。

<p>After the split, the two parts will have very different flavors. Suppose the China division can increase its number of stores by half, to 10,000, and create \$1.4 million a year in revenue from each one, as it did before food scares in China last year hurt its sales. A Reuters Breakingviews analysis suggests that the unit could be worth \$27 billion on a debt-free basis, three-quarters of the whole Yum enterprise value.</p>	<p>拆分之后,这两家公司将有不同的特色。预计中国公司能够店铺数增加一半,达到1万家,每家每年创造140万美元的收入,达到去年中国食品恐慌影响其销售额之前的水平。路透热点透视(Breakinviews)的一篇分析文章显示,中国公司在无债的基础上可能价值270亿美元,相当于整个百胜集团市值的四分之三。</p>
<p>The more mature Western-world business, meanwhile, could be slathered in debt. Yum, the owner of the KFC and Pizza Hut brands, might be able to extract a 3 percent license fee from its expanded China affiliate, giving it \$420 million a year in mostly stable income. Add that to last year's non-Chinese earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or Ebitda, of \$1.1 billion, assume there's room for borrowing worth three times Ebitda, and there is scope for a one-time debt-funded payout to investors of more than \$4 billion.</p>	<p>与此同时,比较成熟的西方国家业务可能大量举债。百胜——肯德基和必胜客(Pizza Hut)的母公司——或许能从扩张后的中国公司收取3%的许可证费用,每年获得基本上稳定的4.2亿美元收入。加上这部分收入后,去年非中国业务的Ebitda(利息、税、折旧、摊销前盈利收入)达到11亿美元,假设还有可以获得三倍Ebitda的借款的空间,就有一次性向投资者举债回报逾40亿美元的余地。</p>
<p>Despite this, the \$32 billion Yum stock rose just 4 percent after the split was announced on Tuesday. That may be because any separation could be at least a year away. It may also reflect the China risk that will remain with the Western business. The American unit will still depend on fees from China — increasingly so if growth plans there pan out. Yet it will not be able to control them. Yum's spinoff is sensible, but not a magic recipe.</p>	<p>尽管如此,周二宣布拆分计划后,市值320亿美元的百胜集团的股价仅仅上涨了4%。这可能是任何拆分计划需要至少一年的时间才能完成。这可能也反映了中国风险将会继续存在于西方业务中。美国公司仍将依赖来自中国的许可费——如果增长计划在中国取得成功,那就会愈发依赖。而美国公司将无法控制它们。百胜集团的拆分举措非常明智,但不是一份魔力食谱。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151021/c21db-yumviews</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151021/c21db-yumviews</p>
<p>Uber Said to Plan Another \$1 Billion in Fund-Raising</p>	<p>优步拟再融资10亿美元,将成估值最高初创公司</p>
<p>Just three months after raising an enormous sum of money from investors, Uber is at it again.</p>	<p>三个月前刚从投资者那里筹集到一大笔钱的优步(Uber)又要融资了。</p>

<p>The ride-hailing service is planning to raise close to \$1 billion in new venture capital from investors, according to people with knowledge of the matter. Investors are looking at a valuation of \$60 billion to \$70 billion.</p>	<p>知情人士称，这家叫车服务公司计划从投资者那里筹集近 10 亿美元风险投资。投资者预期该公司的估值在 600 亿美元到 700 亿美元之间。</p>
<p>Such a fundraising round would make Uber the world's most valuable private startup by far. A round just this summer valued the company at more than \$50 billion, a bit more than Facebook's last big private capital raise in 2011.</p>	<p>这样一轮融资会让优步成为目前世界上估值最高的初创公司。今年夏天那一轮融资对该公司的估值是 500 多亿美元，略高于 Facebook 上市前在 2011 年进行的最后一轮融资中的估值。</p>
<p>Nearly as eye-popping as its soaring valuations has been the furious pace at which Uber has been raising money. The latest round of financing will be the eighth that the company has sought over the last five years.</p>	<p>几乎和日渐飙升的估值同样吸引眼球的，是优步的融资步伐。最新一轮融资将是该公司在五年时间里的第八次融资。</p>
<p>More precise targets on the size and the valuations will be determined after the company begins talks with investors in coming weeks, said the people, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. Executives at Uber and the company's board have approved another round, and the company plans to start holding official conversations in the next few weeks, they said.</p>	<p>要求匿名的消息人士称，有关融资规模和公司估值的准确目标，接下来几周该公司与投资者开始谈判后，才能确定下来。他们表示，优步的高管和公司董事会已经批准进行另一轮融资，公司计划在未来几周正式开始对话。</p>
<p>An Uber spokeswoman declined to comment Friday.</p>	<p>周五，优步的一名女发言人拒绝置评。</p>
<p>While Facebook's last big fundraising round took place a year before the social network went public, Travis Kalanick, Uber's founder and chief executive, has little interest in going public in the near future.</p>	<p>尽管 Facebook 最后一轮大规模融资结束一年后，这家社交网络公司便上市了，但优步创始人兼首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)对于在近期内上市几乎没什么兴趣。</p>
<p>"We're like eighth-graders. We're in junior high and someone is telling us that we need to go to the prom, and it's just a little early," Kalanick said at The Wall Street Journal's WSJDLive Conference in Laguna</p>	<p>"我们就像八年级学生。我们刚上初中，就有人对我们说，要参加毕业舞会，实在有点早，"卡兰尼克周二在《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)在加州拉古纳海滩举办的 WSJDLive 全球科技大会上说。"我们还是先上了高</p>

Beach, California, on Tuesday. "Let us get into high school before we start talking about these sorts of things."	中再谈这些事情吧。"
Founded in San Francisco in 2009, Uber has swollen to operations in more than 300 cities across 63 countries around the globe.	2009 年成立于旧金山的优步, 业务已遍及全球 63 个国家的 300 多个城市。
Throughout Uber's rapid expansion, investors have poured money into the company at a staggering rate. To date, the company has raised more than \$8 billion from investors including Benchmark and Google Ventures, as well as large financial firms like Goldman Sachs and TPG Growth.	在优步的快速扩张中, 投资者大笔投钱的速度令人震惊。迄今为止, 该公司已筹集了逾 80 亿美元, 投资者包括 Benchmark 和谷歌风投(Google Ventures), 以及高盛(Goldman Sachs)和 TPG Growth 等大型金融机构。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151025/c25db-uber	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151025/c25db-uber
Ctrip.com and Qunar, 2 Travel Companies in China, Swap Shares in Tie-Up	又见竞争对手合并: 携程与去哪儿换股“联姻”
Two of China's leading travel companies are teaming up to make the most of a bright spot in the Chinese economy.	为抓紧中国经济的一大亮点, 中国两家业内领先的旅游企业决定联手。
Ctrip.com International, the Chinese travel-booking company, agreed on Monday to a stock transaction with Qunar Cayman Islands, a travel search engine, and both companies agreed to cooperate across different services.	周一, 中国旅游预订公司携程旅行网同意了与旅行搜索引擎去哪儿网的股票交易。两家公司同意在不同服务领域展开合作。二者的上市实体分别为携程国际有限公司(Ctrip.com International)和去哪儿开曼群岛有限公司(Qunar Cayman Islands)。
Baidu, which is the majority shareholder of Qunar, exchanged 178,702,519 Class A shares and 11,450,000 Class B shares for 11,488,381 newly issued ordinary shares in Ctrip.	去哪儿的大股东百度将 178702519 股去哪儿的 A 类股和 11450000 股去哪儿的 B 类股, 置换为携程增发的 11488381 股普通股。
Baidu will now have a 25 percent voting interest in Ctrip, while Ctrip will have a 45 percent voting interest in Qunar.	百度将拥有携程 25% 的总投票权, 携程则将拥有去哪儿 45% 的总投票权。
Four Ctrip representatives have joined Qunar's board, including James Liang, the chairman and chief executive, and Jane Sun, co-president	携程的四名代表已加入去哪儿的董事会, 包括携程董事会主席兼首席执行官梁建章(James Liang)和联合总裁兼首席运营官孙洁(Jane Sun)。

and chief operating officer.	
Robin Li, the chairman and chief executive of Baidu, and Tony Yip, the head of investments, mergers and acquisitions, have been appointed to Ctrip's board.	百度董事长兼首席执行官李彦宏(Robin Li)和负责投资并购事务的叶卓东(Tony Yip)亦被任命为携程董事。
Qunar, whose name means "where to go" in Chinese, had taken a step toward integrating more tightly with Baidu in September. It gave Baidu another two seats on top of the three it already had on its board. The company has been pushing to broaden its offerings in the face of competition from groups backed by Alibaba and Tencent.	今年9月,去哪儿就为了更紧密地与百度整合而迈进了一步,把百度在该公司董事会的席位从三个增加到五个。面对由阿里巴巴和腾讯支持的企业所构成的竞争,该公司一直在争取扩大产品和服务的范围。
Despite fears about the health of the Chinese economy, the travel market is still growing. Ctrip's second-quarter revenue rose 47 percent, to \$408 million, from a year ago. Qunar's revenue increased 120 percent, to \$142.1 million in the second quarter.	尽管对中国经济的健康状况存在担忧,但旅游市场仍在增长。携程第二季度净营业收入25亿元,同比增长47%。去哪儿第二季度总营收8.81亿元,同比增长120%。
Kaiser Kuo, the international communications director for Baidu, said the agreement with Ctrip would give Qunar more opportunities to cooperate on mobile search and map-based products.	百度国际媒体公关总监郭怡广(Kaiser Kuo)表示,与携程达成的协议,将让去哪儿有更多机会在移动搜索和基于地图的产品上开展合作。
He also said the two companies would be able to benefit from each others' strengths in different markets.	他还表示,两家公司都能通过对方在不同市场上的优势而获益。
"Ctrip is big on high end business travel, Qunar has been more leisure, personally booked travel," he said. "We're covering more bases, a broader demographic."	"携程在高端商务旅游方面做得很大,去哪儿更休闲,是个人预订出行,"他说。"我们会覆盖更多客户群,扩大服务对象。"
The travel industry is not the only sector that is seeing companies team up amid steep competition.	竞争对手联合起来的现象不仅发生在旅游业。
Meituan, a group buying service, and Dianping, a consumer review site, agreed to join forces this month with the goal of creating an	本月,团购网站美团网和消费者点评网站大众点评网同意合并,目标是创建一个电商巨头。

e-commerce juggernaut.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151027/c27db-chinatravel	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151027/c27db-chinatravel
China's Slowdown Raises Questions About Long-Term Growth	中国经济放缓是阵痛还是深层衰退的开始
HONG KONG — The short-term economic signals out of China have not been reassuring.	香港——中国的短期经济信号让人心存不安。
Policy makers bungled a stock market bailout over the summer. The central bank made a surprise devaluation of the currency. Growth slipped to its slowest pace since 2009.	政策制定者今年夏天在 A 股救市行动中表现拙劣。央行突然让货币贬值。中国经济增长下滑到了自 2009 年以来最低水平。
These developments rattled global markets and unnerved investors. But the bigger question is, what, if anything, has changed in the long-term outlook for China's growth?	这些状况在全球市场引发了躁动，令投资者感到不安。但更大的问题是，中国经济增长的长期前景有变化吗？如果有的话，是什么？
Some experts on emerging markets look at China's sputtering growth rate and see signs of deeper problems ahead. Others are undeterred, taking China's current economic deceleration in stride. To them, it is a natural and necessary part of the switch to a more sustainable development path.	新兴市场领域的一些专家研究了中国的增长率下滑，认为有迹象表明将来会出现更深层的问题。另外一些人则态度从容，对中国目前的经济减速不以为意。他们认为，要转换到更加可持续发展的道路上，这是一个自然而必要的过程。
"The last couple of decades were all about ever-faster growth in everything in China, and the next couple of decades will be about slower growth rates in almost everything," said Andy Rothman, a San Francisco-based strategist at Matthews Asia, one of the biggest investment firms in the United States dedicated to Asia.	"过去几十年的主题是，中国的一切都在进行着前所未有的快速增长，而未来几十年的主题是，几乎一切增长都在放缓，"旧金山铭基亚洲(Matthews Asia)的投资策略师安迪·罗思曼(Andy Rothman)表示。铭基亚洲是美国最大的专注于亚洲市场的投资公司之一。
"We need to get comfortable with that," he added. "The Communist Party is comfortable with that, but over here, we're freaking out about it."	"我们需要习惯这种情况，"他说。"共产党就很泰然自若，而我们在这边惊慌失措。"
Indeed, the once-torrid growth in industrial and manufacturing output	事实上，中国工业和制造业产出虽然曾经有过高速增长，但最近几年已经降

<p>has been cooling off for several years, falling under 7 percent. China's leaders have just set an annual growth target of 6.5 percent in the next five-year plan, running through 2020. But after decades of debt-driven investment, economists are trying to size up whether China can shift to a new model in which consumer demand becomes the main engine of economic growth, as in most developed countries.</p>	<p>温，滑落到了7%以下。中国领导人刚刚为持续到2020年的下一个五年规划设定了6.5%的年增长目标，但中国几十年来都是用债务推动投资，经济学家们正在尝试估算中国是否可以转型到一个新的模式，让消费者需求成为经济增长的主要推动力，就像大多数发达国家一样。</p>
<p>Bob Browne, the chief investment officer at Northern Trust in Chicago, describes the question of the Chinese consumer as "one of the fundamental long-term decisions an investor has to make about China."</p>	<p>鲍勃·布朗(Bob Browne)是芝加哥北方信托(Northern Trust)的首席投资官，他说中国消费者的问题是“面对中国的投资者必须做出的一项根本性的长远决策”。</p>
<p>"You can't be agnostic or neutral on it: Is that transition to a services-based economy, as the middle class expands, going to continue inexorably – with bumps along the way – or not?"</p>	<p>“向服务型经济转型的过程，是会随着中产阶层的增多继续前进，即使有颠簸也无法阻挡呢，还是不会？对于这个问题，你不能不在乎，也不能模棱两可。”</p>
<p>Given the volatile short-term outlook, investors have been cashing out of Chinese-related stocks in recent months, part of a broader sell-off that has affected most emerging markets.</p>	<p>由于短期前景不稳定，近几个月来，投资者纷纷套现中国概念股，而更加广泛的抛售已经对大多数新兴市场造成了冲击。</p>
<p>Selling pressure appears to have stabilized in recent weeks, but as of late October, the one-year estimated flow out of emerging market stocks totaled nearly \$70 billion, according to data from EPFR Global, a fund tracker, as cited by Citigroup. Of that global total, money flowing out of funds in China and Hong Kong was more than \$30 billion.</p>	<p>最近几周，卖压似乎已经逐步稳定，但花旗集团(Citigroup)援引追踪基金动向的EPFR Global提供的数据称，到10月末，新兴市场股市一年来流出的资金预计达到将近700亿美元。其中，从中国和香港基金市场流出的资金超过了300亿美元。</p>
<p>In the near term, investors are worried about China's growth. In recent monthly surveys of fund managers conducted by Bank of America's Merrill Lynch unit, a potential recession in China was cited as the biggest outlying risk to the global economy. In the bank's October survey, 39 percent of respondents said China was the biggest such risk,</p>	<p>短期内，投资者对中国的经济增长感到担心。美银美林(Bank of America Merrill Lynch)最近对基金经理进行的月度调查显示，中国的潜在衰退被列为全球经济最大的外部风险。该银行10月的调查显示，39%的被调查者表示，中国是最大的外部风险，尽管这一比率已经低于9月的54%。</p>

<p>though that was down from 54 percent in September.</p>	
<p>Mr. Browne is among those who see China's slowdown as a near-term risk, but his longer-term faith in its ability to make the transition to a consumption-led growth model is unchanged.</p>	<p>一些人将中国经济的放缓视作短期威胁，布朗就是其中之一，但他长期以来对中国有能力向消费驱动型增长模式过渡的信心没有改变。</p>
<p>"Clearly with China, it's more of a top-down-driven economy, but so were Korea and Japan for much of their postwar development," he said. "That transition from a manufacturing- and investment-dependent economy to a services and consumer-led economy is fairly consistent."</p>	<p>"很明显，中国更多的是一种自上而下驱动的经济模式，但韩国和日本在战后大部分时间里也是如此，"他说。"从依靠制造及投资的经济模式向服务及消费驱动模式的转变是相当稳固的。"</p>
<p>China has a long way to go. Its state-directed economic model has overemphasized investment for years, and this has made growth increasingly unbalanced. The result is that private consumption today accounts for only around 38 percent of China's gross domestic product. That is a sharp contrast to the industrialized nations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, where consumption on average accounts for more than 60 percent of G.D.P.</p>	<p>中国还有很长的路要走。国家主导的经济模式多年来过度强调投资，致使发展愈发不平衡。结果导致个人消费如今只占 GDP 的 38%。这与经济合作与发展组织(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)的工业化国家形成鲜明对比，这些国家的个人消费平均占到 GDP 的 60%多。</p>
<p>Addressing this imbalance poses pressing risks for China. Because of a reliance on state investment — often in wasteful projects or loss-making industries — the country accrued record levels of debt, which stands at nearly 300 percent of G.D.P.</p>	<p>应对这种不平衡的状况给中国带来了紧迫的风险。由于依赖国家投资——通常是浪费资金的工程或亏损企业——中国累积了创纪录的债务，相当于 GDP 的 300%。</p>
<p>That debt burden looks increasingly precarious as economic growth slows, raising the risk of deflation, or falling prices, which can lead companies to curtail investing and individuals to spend less. Deflation also makes debt relatively more expensive to repay — even at a time when revenue and profit at many businesses are crumbling.</p>	<p>随着经济的放缓，这种债务负担似乎愈发危险，加剧了通货紧缩或物价下跌的风险，这可能会导致公司削减投资，个人减少开支。通货紧缩还致使债务相对增加——尽管与此同时很多公司的收入和利润在骤减。</p>
<p>"Given the economy is slowing down and deflation is a major risk, if the</p>	<p>"鉴于经济发展放缓，通货紧缩带来重大风险，如果政府无法推动必要的改</p>

<p>government cannot push through necessary reforms, China may well follow the Japanese path of having a balance-sheet recession," said Li-Gang Liu, the chief economist for greater China at the Australia and New Zealand Banking Corporation in Hong Kong. He was referring to a type of recession in which spending on debt repayment takes priority over making new purchases or investments.</p>	<p>革，中国可能会步日本后尘，产生资产负债表衰退，“澳新银行(Australia and New Zealand Banking Group)大中华区驻香港首席经济师刘利刚说。在他所指的这种衰退中，偿债在支出中将优先于新的购买或投资。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu forecasts that private consumption will rise to about 44 percent of G.D.P. in the next five years – a slow but significant shift because consumption is expected to outpace the economy's general growth rate, replacing investment as the key engine.</p>	<p>刘利刚预测，未来五年，个人消费在GDP中所占的比例将会达到44%，这是一个缓慢但重要的转变，因为消费将超越经济的总体增长率，代替投资成为关键引擎。</p>
<p>This forecast, like others that see China making the gradual shift to a consumption-led growth model, rests in part on changes underway in how ordinary citizens manage their finances.</p>	<p>还有人认为中国正在逐步向消费主导的增长模式转变，与他们一样，这种预测部分基于普通公民管理资金的方式的变化。</p>
<p>On average, Chinese households save roughly 30 percent of their disposable income, the most of any major country. By comparison, the net saving rate is nearly 6 percent in the United States, 7 percent in Europe and just over 2 percent in Japan.</p>	<p>中国家庭平均会把大致30%的可支配收入存起来，这个比例比其他任何大国都高。相比之下，美国的净储蓄率差不多是6%，欧洲是7%，日本略高于2%。</p>
<p>But there are signs that a younger, urbanized generation – one that has not experienced the privation of the past – is taking a less conservative approach to spending than their parents or grandparents did.</p>	<p>但有迹象表明，城市化了的年轻一代没经历过以前的贫困，对花钱的态度也不像其父母或祖父母那么保守。</p>
<p>That includes people like Yu Ying, 22, who dyes her hair blond and works as a hostess and greeter for corporate functions and other events, making as much as 6,000 renminbi, or about \$940, a month.</p>	<p>22岁的于颖（音）便是这个群体中的一员。把头发染成黄色的她给企业聚会及其他活动当服务员和迎宾员，每个月最多能挣6000元。</p>
<p>Asked about her saving and spending habits while on a recent shopping trip to Sanlitun, a popular Beijing neighborhood of cafes and shops, Ms.</p>	<p>前不久被问及存钱和花钱习惯时，于颖说：“我不存钱，一分钱都存不下。”当时，她正在三里屯购物。那里是北京一个备受欢迎的地区，遍布着咖啡馆</p>

<p>Yu said: "I don't save. I can't save any."</p>	<p>和店铺。</p>
<p>Ms. Yu moved to Beijing from the northeastern province of Jilin three years ago, and says she spends about half of her income on cosmetics and clothes. She spends a further 1,800 renminbi a month on rent in an apartment that she shares with friends.</p>	<p>三年前，于颖从吉林来到北京。她说自己大约一半的收入花在了化妆品和衣服上。她和朋友合租了一套公寓，每月的房租又要花去 1800 元。</p>
<p>"I also spend money on going out with friends and having dinner with them," she added.</p>	<p>"和朋友出去玩、吃饭也要花钱，"她接着说。</p>
<p>But even if younger Chinese are more free-spending, analysts say getting most Chinese to open their wallets more will require financial and other regulatory overhauls that Beijing has so far shied from undertaking. Among the priorities are easing or abolishing the nationwide system of household registration, or hukou.</p>	<p>但分析人士称，虽然中国的年轻一代花钱更随意，但让大部分中国人增加消费需要进行金融和其他监管改革。不过迄今为止，中央政府一直回避相关改革。首当其冲的包括放宽或废除全国性的户口制度。</p>
<p>The system as it stands generally prevents new migrants from the countryside from gaining access to urban school placements, health care and other social services, which can be provided only in one's official place of residence. Analysts say liberalizing this system would deliver a tremendous stimulus to labor mobility and also help reduce the need for migrants to save so much to meet health care and other costs.</p>	<p>现实情况是，户口制度通常会妨碍来自乡下的新一代民工入读城里的学校，享受医疗保健和其他社会服务。只有官方居住地才提供这些服务。分析人士称，放开户口制度会极大地刺激劳动力的流动性，还有助于降低农民工为考虑医疗保健和其他花销而存钱的需求。</p>
<p>"China needs to let people live where they can make the most money, which obviously they don't do now," said Derek M. Scissors, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.</p>	<p>"中国需要允许人们在赚钱最多的地方生活，他们目前显然不能这样，"华盛顿美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)的驻所学者史剑道(Derek Scissors)说。</p>
<p>The risk of failing to execute on these and other reforms, he said, is falling into a phenomenon known as the middle-income trap, where growth and earnings reach a plateau before a country can become</p>	<p>他说，不实行这些和其他改革的风险是可能会陷入所谓的中等收入陷阱，即在国家实现总体富裕，变成发达国家之前，增长和收入出现停滞。</p>

broadly wealthy and achieve developed-nation status.	
"That's what I mean by stagnation: China doesn't continue to climb the ladder of prosperity; it stalls," he said.	"我说的停滞就是这个意思：中国不继续变得更加繁荣，而是陷入停顿，"他说。
"Of course, the Chinese have the capacity to reinvigorate the economy," he added. "But they're not implementing those kinds of reforms, and you cannot be a heavily indebted, aging middle-income country and continue to do well."	"当然，中国有能力重振经济，"他接着说。"但他们不是在实行这类改革，你不可能既是一个严重负债、人口日渐老龄化的中等收入国家，又要继续表现优秀。"
China's leaders reject suggestions that the economy could stagnate, pledging to remain watchful against an even faster downturn by undertaking interest rate cuts, infrastructure spending and targeted loans to favored projects.	中国领导人否认经济可能会停滞的说法，承诺通过降息、基础设施开支和面向扶持项目的定向贷款，来预防经济更快下滑
"The fundamentals underpinning a stable Chinese economy have not changed," Li Keqiang, the prime minister, told a gathering of the World Economic Forum in September in Dalian, a city in northeastern China.	"中国经济的基本面没有改变，"中国总理李克强9月在大连的世界经济论坛上对与会者说。
"We will be fully capable to deal with the situation once signs indicate that the economy is sliding out of the reasonable range," he added. "I'm not making an empty promise when I say that the Chinese economy will not head for a 'hard landing.'"	"一旦出现滑出合理区间的迹象，我们将有足够的力量来应对，"他接着说，"中国经济不会出现'硬着陆'，这不是空话。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151105/c05db-chinaecon	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151105/c05db-chinaecon
Bitcoin Surges, Emerging From a Lull in Interest	比特币再次大涨，中国需求激增
After a long period of quiet, the price of the virtual currency Bitcoin is surging again as signs of interest from China and Wall Street have helped kick off a new speculative frenzy.	经过一段较长时间的平静之后，虚拟货币比特币(Bitcoin)的价格再次出现飙升。有迹象表明，中国和华尔街对它产生了新的兴趣，从而催生了一波新的投机狂潮。
The price of a single Bitcoin has been steadily rising in recent weeks. On Wednesday, it spiked particularly sharply, rising above \$500 on some	最近几周，比特币的价格一直稳步上升。本周三的飙升幅度尤其大，在某些交易中突破了500美元。与一个月前相比，一个比特币的价格上涨了逾一

<p>exchanges, and bringing the value of a single coin up over 100 percent from a month ago. By the end of Wednesday, the price had fallen back closer to \$400.</p>	<p>倍。到本周三结束时，价格回调到 400 美元附近。</p>
<p>The recent rally has been the biggest since the online currency entered a sustained decline after the collapse of what was once the biggest Bitcoin exchange, Mt. Gox, in early 2014. That incident — and the use of Bitcoin for drug sales — led many people to write off the virtual money as a passing fad.</p>	<p>近期行情是 2014 年年初以来比特币最大的一波涨势，曾经最大的比特币交易市场 Mt. Gox 在 2014 年年初崩溃之后，这种网上货币就进入一个持续的下降通道。那次事件以及有人使用比特币买卖毒品的现象，导致很多人对这种虚拟货币印象欠佳，认为它只是昙花一现。</p>
<p>Nonetheless, many banks and financial firms continued to study the technology behind the scenes and have recently been expressing their interest — and announcing new investments — in the technology underlying Bitcoin, which is being heralded as a new way to conduct a broad array of financial transactions.</p>	<p>尽管如此，许多银行和金融机构仍在幕后进行着研究，最近还对支撑比特币的技术表示了兴趣，并宣布进行更多的投资，比特币技术被誉为一种实现各类金融交易的新方式。</p>
<p>There has also been a surge in demand for Bitcoin in China, where the new interest is being explained by a number of factors, including the drop in the stock market there, as well as the emergence of a new Ponzi scheme tied to Bitcoin. The price of Bitcoin has been rising faster on Chinese exchanges than elsewhere in the world.</p>	<p>中国对比特币的需求目前也在激增，一些原因导致了人们对它的新兴趣，比如中国股市下跌，以及一个涉及比特币的新庞氏骗局的出现。与世界其他地方相比，中国交易所的比特币价格上涨速度更快。</p>
<p>Bobby Lee, the chief executive of one of China's biggest Bitcoin exchanges, BTCC, said that, as was the case in past price spikes, a critical mass of reports on Bitcoin was drawing a new wave of speculators, betting more on the future of the virtual currency than on its current use.</p>	<p>李启元(Bobby Lee)是中国最大的比特币交易所之一 BTCC 的首席执行官，他说，就像过去价格暴涨的行情一样，对比特币的大量报道会吸引一批新的投机者，他们主要是对这种虚拟货币的未来而非当前的用途下注。</p>
<p>"There are a few tipping points in a row, and you get a tidal wave," Mr. Lee said. "It's classic bull market."</p>	<p>"连续突破几个临界点，就形成了一波巨浪，"李启元说。"这是典型的牛市。"</p>

<p>Volatile price swings are nothing new for Bitcoin, which has been through several sharp ups and downs since it was released into the world in early 2009 by a shadowy creator going by the name Satoshi Nakamoto. In late 2013, the price shot to a peak above \$1,200 in intraday trading.</p>	<p>价格波动大对比特币来说不是什么新鲜事。自从 2009 年初由自称中本聪 (Satoshi Nakamoto) 的神秘人推出以来, 比特币经历过几次大涨大跌。2013 年底, 其价格曾冲高至逾 1200 美元的峰值。</p>
<p>Past price rallies have generally been followed quickly by collapses, usually set off by some sign of weakness in the infrastructure of the Bitcoin industry.</p>	<p>在以前, 价格飙升之后通常很快就会出现崩盘, 往往是由比特币行业基础设施薄弱迹象引发的。</p>
<p>All along there has been skepticism when investor interest in Bitcoin has raced ahead of the real-world use of the virtual currency. While Bitcoin has been described as a faster and cheaper way to send money online, ordinary people have been slow to use the virtual currency for everyday transactions and there are no major signs that is changing.</p>	<p>而且, 当投资者对比特币的兴趣超过了现实世界对这种虚拟货币的使用量时, 人们也会对它抱有怀疑。虽然有人把比特币形容为一种更快、更便宜的网上汇款方式, 但普通公众却迟迟没有把它用在日常交易中, 而且也没有重大迹象显示这种情况正在发生变化。</p>
<p>But the companies that currently handle most Bitcoin transactions seem to be far stronger than those that did in the past.</p>	<p>但是, 目前处理大部分比特币交易的公司, 实力似乎远比以前雄厚。</p>
<p>New York's top financial regulator has granted trust company charters to two Bitcoin exchanges over the last year and both are now in operation, along with a California exchange, Coinbase, which is the largest in the country. On Wednesday, Coinbase reported trading volume four times as high as its recent average.</p>	<p>过去一年中, 纽约的最高金融监管机构已批准信托公司为两家特币交易所提供服务, 目前这两家交易所都在经营中。位于加州的美国最大比特币交易所 Coinbase 本周三交易量高达近期平均水平的四倍。</p>
<p>So far, big banks have not traded Bitcoin on these exchanges or invested in the virtual currency directly. But financial firms of all sorts have shown significant interest in the decentralized way in which Bitcoin transactions are handled and the new type of ledger on which all Bitcoins and Bitcoin transactions are recorded, known as the</p>	<p>迄今为止, 大型银行还没有在这些交易所交易比特币, 也没有直接投资于比特币。但是, 对于比特币的去中心化交易方式, 以及用“区块链”(blockchain) 技术记录所有比特币和比特币交易的新型总账, 各类金融机构都表现出了浓厚兴趣。</p>

<p>blockchain.</p>	
<p>Last week, Nasdaq introduced a new system, Linq, that will allow shares in start-ups to be recorded and traded on a ledger like the blockchain, which is expected to manage trades more quickly than existing systems. Over a dozen banks, including most of the global giants, have recently joined with a start-up, R3 CEV, to define standards for new decentralized ledgers.</p>	<p>上周，纳斯达克推出了一个新系统 Linq，可以在类似“区块链”的总账中登记并交易初创公司的股票，其管理交易的速度预计会快于现有系统。最近有十几家银行与初创公司 R3 CEV 建立了合作，准备为新的去中心化总账定义标准；这些银行中包含了大部分全球巨头。</p>
<p>Most financial firms insist that they want to use blockchains that are not tied to Bitcoin. But financial firms have also been making bets in Bitcoin-related companies like the Digital Currency Group, a trading and investment company that announced funding from MasterCard and CIBC last week.</p>	<p>大多数金融机构都坚称，他们希望使用没有绑定比特币的“区块链”。但金融公司也一直在投资比特币行业内的公司，比如交易和投资公司数字货币集团 (Digital Currency Group) 上周就宣布获得了万事达卡 (MasterCard) 和加拿大帝国商业银行 (CIBC) 的投资。</p>
<p>Brendan M. O'Connor, chief executive of Genesis Global Trading, a division of the Digital Currency Group, said that after every big funding announcement, he saw a spike from big institutional investors.</p>	<p>数字货币集团下属创世纪全球交易 (Genesis Global Trading) 首席执行官布伦丹·M·奥康纳 (Brendan M. O'Connor) 说，每次宣布大笔资金注入的消息后，大型机构投资者的数目就会激增。</p>
<p>"That is nudging people to get off the sidelines and invest in the asset class," Mr. O'Connor said.</p>	<p>奥康纳表示，“这是在催促人们不要在一边看着，要出手投资这一资产类型。”</p>
<p>But as was the case during the big Bitcoin run-up in late 2013, most of the trading activity now is taking place in China. Exchanges there have encouraged speculation in Bitcoin by offering free trading and leveraged accounts.</p>	<p>但就像比特币在 2013 年末大涨的情况一样，现在大部分交易活动都出现在中国。那里通过提供自由交易和杠杆式账户推动了对比特币的投机。</p>
<p>There has been discussion recently that some Chinese investors are seeking out Bitcoin as China's currency, the renminbi, has struggled and the government has made it harder to move money out of the country.</p>	<p>最近出现了相关讨论，即随着中国货币人民币的疲软，政府加强对资金外流的控制，中国投资者在寻求比特币投资。</p>

<p>Mr. Lee of BTCC said he was not seeing much of those sorts of transactions. But he said he had seen signs that Chinese investors were using Bitcoin to move money into an international investment scheme, MMM Global, which claims to have been created by a man who did prison time in Russia after a previous Ponzi scheme collapsed.</p>	<p>BTCC 的李启元表示，他没有见到很多此类交易。但他表示，他看到了中国投资者利用比特币将资金转移到国际投资系统 MMM 全球金融互助平台 (MMM Global) 的迹象，该平台自称由一名因为庞氏骗局崩溃在俄罗斯蹲监的男子创立。</p>
<p>Exchange operators, though, say that the new users rushing in in recent weeks have been making a bet that Bitcoin will go mainstream and rise in value as it does.</p>	<p>但交易员们表示，最近几周蜂拥而至的新用户压下赌注，认为比特币将成为主流，会像现在一样升值。</p>
<p>"The main tangible driver of the recent price surge is the accumulation of all the investments and positive media about blockchain," said Gil Luria, an analyst with Wedbush Securities who has followed the market.</p>	<p>"投资的积累，以及媒体有关区块链的积极报道是最近价格飙升的主要推动因素，"追踪市场动向的韦德布什证券(Wedbush Securities)分析师吉尔·卢里亚(Gil Luria)说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151106/c06db-bitcoin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151106/c06db-bitcoin</p>
<p>Jack Ma of Alibaba in Talks to Buy Hong Kong Newspaper</p>	<p>马云收购《南华早报》，谈判进行中</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Jack Ma, chairman of the Internet giant Alibaba Group, is in talks to buy The South China Morning Post, an influential English-language newspaper based in Hong Kong, according to a person with direct knowledge of the discussions.</p>	<p>香港——直接了解有关讨论的一位消息人士透露，互联网巨头阿里巴巴集团董事局主席马云正在就收购《南华早报》(South China Morning Post)一事进行谈判。《南华早报》是总部设在香港的一份有影响力的英文报纸。</p>
<p>A deal would echo the purchase of The Washington Post by Amazon's founder, Jeffrey P. Bezos, in 2013, which gave a major media brand substantial backing at a turbulent time for the business.</p>	<p>如果做成，这笔交易将是亚马逊创始人杰弗里·P·贝索斯(Jeffrey P. Bezos)于2013年收购《华盛顿邮报》(Washington Post)的重演。在纸面媒体面临动荡的时代，贝索斯的收购是对一个主要媒体品牌的重大支持。</p>
<p>Like Mr. Bezos, Alibaba's founder, Mr. Ma, made his fortune in Internet commerce. Like the Washington Post, The South China Morning Post is struggling to adapt to the changing media environment. And in neither case does the purchase create obvious business advantages for the buyer.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴创始人马云与贝索斯一样靠互联网电子商务发了财。而《南华早报》与《华盛顿邮报》一样在努力适应不断变化的媒体环境。同样，这两笔交易都不给买家带来明显的业务优势。</p>

<p>It has not yet been decided whether the buyer would be Mr. Ma or Alibaba, the person said on Tuesday.</p>	<p>该消息人士周二表示，买家是马云还是阿里巴巴尚未确定。</p>
<p>Any deal for the Hong Kong newspaper will have a political dimension.</p>	<p>任何有关香港报纸的交易都会涉及政治层面。</p>
<p>The prospective takeover is raising concerns that the newspaper's editorial independence could be compromised by a corporate owner whose market position depends in large part on the good will of the Chinese government. Unlike the rest of China, Hong Kong guarantees freedom of the press, a right enshrined in the laws that have governed the former British colony since its return to Chinese rule in 1997.</p>	<p>这个即将发生的收购引发了人们对该报的编辑独立性可能会受影响的担忧，因为该报将由一个企业人士拥有，而该企业的市场地位在很大程度上取决于中国政府对其有多友善。与中国内地其他地区不同，香港保障出版自由，这一权利庄严地载入了香港于1997年回归中国之后用来管理这个英国前殖民地的法律之中。</p>
<p>Mr. Ma "needs support from Beijing to continue his dominance of the Internet transactional world, and therefore he's going to be careful in what he does in the publishing world," said Andrew Collier, a former Beijing-based reporter for the newspaper who now runs a China-focused financial research firm in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>马云“继续他在全球网上交易的霸主地位需要有北京的支持，因此他在出版界做事会小心翼翼，”曾任《南华早报》驻京记者的安德鲁·科利尔(Andrew Collier)说，科利尔目前在香港经营一个关注中国金融的研究公司。</p>
<p>A deal could be weeks or even months away, said the person with knowledge of the discussions, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because the negotiations were private. The talks could also fall apart.</p>	<p>交易做成可能还需数周、甚至数月的时间，那位了解谈判情况的人士表示。此人要求不具名，因为谈判一事尚未公开。谈判也可能会失败。</p>
<p>Nevertheless, talks between the two sides have made "significant progress" in recent days, the person said.</p>	<p>然而，双方之间的谈判近日来取得了“显著的进展”，该人士说。</p>
<p>Alibaba declined to comment. Benson Chao, a spokesman for The South China Morning Post, said the company did not comment on "market rumors."</p>	<p>阿里巴巴拒绝置评。《南华早报》发言人本森·周(Benson Chao)表示，公司不对“市场传闻”发表评论。</p>
<p>A deal has been the subject of media speculation for much of the past month after news of the possible acquisition was reported in China</p>	<p>11月9日，大陆官方报纸《中国日报》报道了可能的收购之后，媒体在过去一个月的大部分时间里对这笔交易做出各种猜测。</p>

Daily, an official mainland Chinese newspaper, on Nov. 9.	
In the past, Mr. Ma's deal-making style has come under scrutiny for purchases that seemed out of line with Alibaba's strategy. For example, the company bought into a soccer team in 2014.	此前，马云的交易作风吸引了公众的密切关注，因为那些收购交易似乎不符合阿里巴巴的一贯战略。比如，公司曾于2014年买入一支足球队股份。
Having Mr. Ma make the investment personally would mean that only one company board, the newspaper's, would need to approve it. "For him, it's like pocket change," the person said.	如果交易是马云个人投资的话，那意味着他只需要得到一家公司、也就是这家报社的董事会的批准。“对他来说，这笔投资就像是口袋里的零用钱，”该消息人士说。
A deal for The South China Morning Post, the person said, would fit in with Alibaba's broader holdings. The company owns stakes in Chinese Internet sites with a media bent, like Youku Tudou, which is similar to YouTube, and Sina Weibo, akin to Twitter. The person said that The South China Morning Post had a good brand and that the takeover "might lead to some synergy." Any such advantages would be easier to realize if Alibaba were the buyer, the person said.	该人士表示，买下《南华早报》与阿里巴巴更广泛的持股相符。在媒体方面，阿里巴巴已经持有一些中国互联网网站的股份，比如类似YouTube的优酷土豆集团，和类似Twitter的新浪微博。该人士说，《南华早报》是一个良好的品牌，收购“可能会产生一些协同效应”。如果阿里巴巴是买家的话，会更容易实现这种组合优势，该人士说。
But the companies have drastically different audiences. Despite having a Chinese-language service, The South China Morning Post is primarily focused on the limited English-speaking market in Hong Kong, although its coverage of China is read globally. Content on Youku Tudou and Sina Weibo is overwhelmingly in Chinese.	然而，这两家公司有着非常不同的客户群。尽管《南华早报》有一个中文网站，但这家报纸的主要目标是香港有限的英语市场，虽然该报有关中国的报道在全球都有读者。优酷网、土豆网及新浪微博上的内容绝大多数都是中文的。
Under an agreement announced this month, copies of The International New York Times for Hong Kong and China will be printed by The South China Morning Post beginning in February.	据本月初宣布的一项协议，从明年2月起，《国际纽约时报》(The International New York Times)的香港版和中国版将由《南华早报》印刷厂印刷。
The main concern among some people who study the Chinese and Hong Kong press is that ownership of the newspaper by Mr. Ma or Alibaba could further erode media independence in Hong Kong.	关注中国和香港出版界的一些人的主要担心是，该报由马云或阿里巴巴拥有，可能会进一步削弱香港媒体的独立性。中国内地企业已在加强对香港当地企业的控股，这里的记者说，他们在报道被视为是挑衅北京的执政党共产

<p>Mainland Chinese enterprises have been deepening their stakes in the local industry, and journalists here say they are feeling increasing pressure to soft-pedal issues deemed provocative by the governing Communist Party in Beijing.</p>	<p>党的问题时，已感到有越来越大的压力迫使他们低调处理。</p>
<p>In recent years, The South China Morning Post has written about topics that are off limits to newspapers in mainland China. Last year, the newspaper provided extensive coverage of the huge sit-in protests in Hong Kong, the so-called Umbrella Movement that had drawn the ire of the central government. The newspaper also published a multimedia retrospective last year on the 25th anniversary of the crackdown on student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.</p>	<p>近年来，《南华早报》写了一些大陆报纸不能触碰的主题。去年，它对香港的大型静坐抗议活动“雨伞运动”进行了广泛报道。此次运动引发了中央政府的怒火。同样在去年，在北京天安门广场学生示威者遭到镇压 25 周年之际，该报还刊发了多媒体回顾专题。</p>
<p>The newspaper has found itself at a crossroads. While the company — started in 1903 and controlled by the family of the Malaysian billionaire Robert Kuok since 1993 — remains profitable, the media business is becoming more difficult. The Kuok family, which also has large real estate and hotel interests on the mainland, has lately chosen top editors who have tended to be less critical of the central government than earlier leaders of the newspaper.</p>	<p>《南华早报》现在处在一个十字路口。该公司创办于 1903 年，自 1993 年之后由马来西亚亿万富翁郭鹤年(Robert Kuok)的家族控制。公司仍在盈利，但媒体业务正在变得日益艰难。郭氏家族在内地也有大量的房地产和酒店业务。他们近期任命的一些高级编辑，往往不像该报之前的领导者那么多地批评中央政府。</p>
<p>At times, Mr. Ma has been an outspoken critic in China. When major state-owned banks took aim at his financial business, he accused the banks of failing to keep pace with market reforms.</p>	<p>时不时地，马云在中国充当了直言不讳的批评者。在大型国有银行炮轰他的金融业务时，他指责这些银行未能跟上市场的改革步伐。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Ma walks a fine line.</p>	<p>不过，马云仍然是在走钢丝。</p>
<p>In a 2013 interview, he told The South China Morning Post that the Chinese government's move to suppress the 1989 student-led Tiananmen Square demonstrations, in which hundreds of people died,</p>	<p>在 2013 年接受采访时，他告诉《南华早报》，中国政府在 1989 年镇压学生领导的天安门广场示威活动，导致成百上千人丧生，是当时情况下“最正确的决定”。虽然马云自称避免与政府做生意，但阿里巴巴 2014 年首次公开募</p>

<p>was “the most correct decision” under the circumstances. And while Mr. Ma says he avoids doing business with the government, some of the investors in Alibaba ahead of its 2014 initial public offering had ties to China’s ruling families, The New York Times reported at the time.</p>	<p>股前的一些投资者与中国的统治家族有联系，《纽约时报》当时也进行过报道。</p>
<p>“Obviously, we’ll have to watch and see what impact a Jack Ma or Alibaba stake in The South China Morning Post could have on its editorial line, and particularly its coverage of mainland China,” said David Bandurski, editor of the China Media Project website at the University of Hong Kong.</p>	<p>香港大学中国传媒研究计划的编辑班志远(David Bandurski)表示，“很明显，我们得留意观察，看看马云或阿里巴巴进入《南华早报》之后，会对编辑方面，特别是在对中国大陆的报道上产生什么样的影响。”</p>
<p>“But in recent years, the gravitational pull of mainland Chinese business interests has already had a very real negative effect on editorial independence in Hong Kong,” Mr. Bandurski said. “That pull could be very direct in this case, especially given the deep political interests associated in this group and its chairman.”</p>	<p>“不过近年来，中国大陆商业利益的作用，已经对香港媒体的独立性产生了非常不利的影响，”班志远说。“这一次，这种作用可能会表现得非常直接，尤其是考虑到阿里巴巴和马云具有的深层政治利益瓜葛。”</p>
<p>The person familiar with the negotiations played down concerns that The South China Morning Post under Mr. Ma’s control would be beholden to the Chinese government. Alibaba, the person said, has “a very high global profile,” and Mr. Ma’s stewardship of the newspaper would be similar to that of the Kuok family. It is in his interest to keep the newspaper as an independent voice, the person added.</p>	<p>对于马云控制下的《南华早报》可能会受制于中国政府的担忧，那名知情者不以为然。此人表示，阿里巴巴“享有很高的全球关注度”，而马云对该报的管理方式将与郭氏家族类似。此人还说，继续让该报发出独立的声音符合马云的利益。</p>
<p>“Jack Ma is a savvy businessman — he should know that the stakes are high,” said Ying Chan, founder of the Journalism Studies and Media Center at the University of Hong Kong. “He could create a paper of the highest standards, or turn it into a party mouthpiece. The world is watching.”</p>	<p>“马云是一个精明的商人——他应该知道风险很高，”香港大学新闻及媒体研究中心创设人陈婉莹(Ying Chan)说。“他可能创办一份遵从业界最高标准的报纸，也可能把它变成中共的喉舌。全世界都在拭目以待。”</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151125/c25db-alibaba	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151125/c25db-alibaba
6 Companies Make Market Debut in China After 5-Month Hiatus	中国将修改新股发行规定，改变预付款要求
HONG KONG — Shares started trading in six newly listed companies in China on Wednesday after a five-month hiatus for initial public offerings and just weeks before rules governing investors in new listings are set to change.	香港——首次公开募股暂停五个月后，周三，六家新上市公司在中国开始股票交易。几周后中国将修改有关新上市公司投资者的规定。
Shares in all the companies surged by their daily limit of 44 percent, a typical increase for listings in China. The Shenzhen and Shanghai stock indexes were both up about 0.6 percent by midday.	全部六家公司的股票都飙升至 44% 的每天涨停上限，这样的增长对在中国上市来说十分常见。截止午前，深沪两市股指均上升了约 0.6%。
The companies had filed to go public between February and June, but the Chinese government had banned new share sales in July in an effort to stem a plunge in the markets. The move created a backlog of nearly 700 companies that have been waiting to make their debuts.	这些公司是在二月至六月间提交上市申请的，但是在七月，为了遏制股市暴跌，中国政府禁止了新股发行。禁令颁布后，累计约 700 家公司一直在等待上市。
Public offerings were a popular investment before the ban, with companies often reaching the limit of how much their shares could rise on the first day. That effect was partly because of speculation and partly because of government policies meant to ensure that businesses were not overvalued when they went public.	在新股发行被禁止前，公开募股是热门的投资方式，公司往往在上市首日便达到股票的涨停上限。这种现象部分是由于投机活动的影响，部分是因为政府政策希望确保上市时公司的价值不会被高估。
Under current rules, buyers must back their order with cash up front, even though the entire share order is unlikely to be filled. That can temporarily tie up hundreds of billions of dollars that might be invested elsewhere.	根据现行规定，投资者必须在申购前预付现金，即便实际上不太可能足额付款。这能使数千亿美元的流动投资资金被暂时冻结。
About 3.978 trillion renminbi, or about \$606 billion, was locked up for initial public offerings in June, while 42 billion renminbi was actually raised, according to ANZ Research.	据澳新银行研究中心(ANZ Research)，六月有 3 万 9780 亿人民币因 IPO 申购被冻结，其中只有 420 亿人民币实际用于募股。

<p>But the China Securities Regulatory Commission said the deposit requirement for initial public offerings would be different in 2016. That may make more funds available for investing in new listings, and stocks in general, analysts said.</p>	<p>不过，中国证监会表示，对 IPO 预付款的要求会在 2016 年有所改变。分析人士称，此举可能会使更多投资新上市公司的基金出现，整体上股票增加。</p>
<p>Changing the rules could make new listings more inviting, said David Qu, a rates strategist at ANZ Research.</p>	<p>澳新银行研究中心利率策略师曲天石(David Qu)说，改变规定会令新股发行更具吸引力。</p>
<p>The old requirements, however, apply to the companies that started trading on Wednesday and the other 22 expected to list before the end of the year. Nonetheless, Mr. Qu says there is little to worry about.</p>	<p>然而，旧的预付款要求仍然适用于周三开始的股票交易以及其他 22 家预计在今年年底前上市的公司。但曲天石认为没必要太过担心。</p>
<p>"The P.B.O.C. is definitely going to maintain accommodative liquidity in the market in spite of the I.P.O.s," he said, referring to the People's Bank of China. "They will inject liquidity when necessary, so I'm not worried about the I.P.O. tightening this year."</p>	<p>"就算有 IPO，央行也肯定会保持市场的流动性宽松，"他说。"他们会在必要时注入流动性，因此我对今年的 IPO 收紧并不担心。"</p>
<p>Shanghai's main share index plunged 5.5 percent at the end of November, after Beijing cracked down on fraud and insider trading in the financial sector. But the resumption of I.P.O.s may also have contributed to sagging shares, as investors cashed out of their holdings to prepare for the new offerings.</p>	<p>十一月底，在中国政府严打金融市场的欺诈和内幕交易后，上海的主要股票指数下跌了 5.5%。由于投资者将股份套现，以为新一期募股准备资金，重启 IPO 亦可能加剧了股票的下跌。</p>
<p>Herald van der Linde, an equities strategist at HSBC, said the government was working hard to make the process of going public more efficient. He added that it would take a while to see how the market responded to the resumption of public offerings.</p>	<p>汇丰银行(HSBC)证券策略主管林传英(Herald van der Linde)表示，政府为增加上市过程的效率作了许多努力。他还说，市场对重启公开募股的反响如何，要过一段时间才能看出来。</p>
<p>"Sometimes when equity markets are hot, you see them do phenomenally well," he said, referring to new listings. "I don't really expect that at the moment; you get that when there is liquidity. It will</p>	<p>"有时候当股市大热，它们的表现便好得惊人，"他提到新上市公司时说。"我目前对那不抱太大期望；有流动性才会有那样。跟以前比起来，现在看到的应该会平缓很多。"</p>

be much more muted from what we've seen for some of the past."	
Anji Foodstuff, a condiment maker; BanBao, a toy manufacturer; and Bomim Electronics, which makes printed circuit boards, were listed on the Shanghai stock exchange on Wednesday.	周三在上海股市上市的公司包括调味料制造商安记食品股份有限公司、玩具制造商邦宝益智玩具股份有限公司和印刷电路板制造商博敏电子股份有限公司。
The Shenzhen listings were Hubei Kailong Chemical Group, which makes explosives; Zhejiang Zhongjian Technology, which makes gardening machinery; and Beijing Sanfo Outdoor Products, a manufacturer of camping items.	在深圳上市的公司包括爆炸物制造商湖北凯龙化学股份有限公司、园林机械制造商浙江中坚科技股份有限公司和野营用品制造商北京三夫户外用品股份有限公司。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151210/c10db-chinaipo	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151210/c10db-chinaipo
Advanced Semiconductor Engineering Keeps Up Pursuit of Taiwan Rival	紫光卷入台湾半导体行业收购混战
HONG KONG — Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, a Taiwanese company that assembles and tests chips, is not giving up its multibillion-dollar pursuit of its local competitor, Siliconware Precision Industries.	香港——台湾芯片封装测试企业日月光半导体公司意欲斥资数十亿美元收购本地竞争对手矽品精密工业的股份。它并不打算放弃这一行动。
It made an offer to buy the three-quarters of Siliconware Precision Industries, or SPIL, that it did not own for about 129 billion Taiwanese dollars, or about \$3.9 billion, on Monday after the markets closed. The proposal came just after SPIL announced on Friday that it had formed a strategic alliance with Tsinghua Unigroup, China's top chip maker. That deal involved an investment of about \$1.7 billion from the Chinese state-owned company.	本周一股市收盘之后，日月光提出以 1290 亿新台币的价格收购它尚未拥有的矽品另外四分之三的股份。矽品上周五才刚刚宣布与紫光集团建立了策略联盟，涉及金额约 17 亿美元的投资。紫光集团是中国最大的芯片生产商之一，为国有企业。
On Tuesday, shares in ASE were up 2.5 percent, to 34.25 Taiwanese dollars, while SPIL jumped 4.5 percent to 50.10 Taiwanese dollars.	周二的时候，日月光股价上涨 2.5%，至每股 34.25 新台币，而矽品飙升 4.5%，至每股 50.10 新台币。
Advanced Semiconductor Engineering, or ASE, first approached SPIL in August with an offer to buy 25 percent of its shares. The board of SPIL	今年 8 月，日月光首次向矽品提出收购其 25% 的股份。矽品董事会认为此举充满敌意，称其出价太低，但股东们还是接受了提议。

<p>regarded the offer as hostile and said the price was too low, but shareholders accepted it anyway.</p>	
<p>It has since been ducking further approaches from ASE by trying to set up a share exchange with Foxconn, the electronics manufacturer, a plan that was rejected by shareholders. The deal with Tsinghua Unigroup marked SPIL's latest maneuver.</p>	<p>此后，为了回避日月光的进一步行动，矽品试图与电子产品生产商富士康进行股权置换，但这个计划遭到了股东的否决。与紫光集团的这笔交易是矽品采取的最新动作。</p>
<p>Along the way, SPIL has had strong words for its suitor. The company even filed a lawsuit against ASE, asking a court to confirm that it does not have the right to request registration as a shareholder.</p>	<p>在此期间，矽品一直对日月光态度强硬。它甚至起诉过日月光，要求法院确认日月光没有权利要求自己将其登记为股东。</p>
<p>It also issued a statement before an extraordinary shareholders meeting in October, which referred to "double standards and double crossing plays obvious to all," and said ASE had "ambushed" the company with its tender offer. Explaining the company's wariness of ASE, the statement said: "Looking at past hostile takeover precedents, the outcomes were all disheartening, with no one benefiting, but rather being harmed. The company sincerely warns that a company that plunders the hard-earned results of another will not become an everlasting enterprise."</p>	<p>在今年10月举行的一次临时股东大会之前，矽品还发表声明称日月光“双重标准及双面手法众人皆知”，并称其用收购要约来“突袭”自己。在解释为什么它对日月光抱有戒心时，矽品在声明中说：“证诸国内过去敌意并购之案例，结局都令人痛心疾首，未见其利，反蒙其害。本公司诚挚呼吁，掠夺他人努力经营成果并无法成就传世之企业。”</p>
<p>Mike Ma, a spokesman for SPIL, said that if the companies merged, it would reduce competition and increase prices. "We have many other competitors, so from the customer side if two companies merge, it's less attractive and they give business to other alternatives," he said. He added that the company could not comment on the latest proposal from ASE because it was still discussing the offer.</p>	<p>矽品发言人马光华(Mike Ma)表示，如果两家公司合并，就会减少竞争，提高价格。“我们有很多其他竞争对手，所以从客户的角度来考虑，两家公司合并不是什么好事，他们会把生意转到其他对手那里，”他说。他还表示，公司仍在讨论日月光的最新收购要约，因此目前还不能置评。</p>
<p>ASE has offered to pay 55 Taiwanese dollars for each SPIL share. The</p>	<p>日月光表示愿意出价每股55新台币收购矽品。这份收购要约规定，矽品必</p>

proposal stipulates that SPIL must cancel its arrangement with Tsinghua.	须取消与紫光的计划。
"We were chagrined to learn that on December 11, 2015, the board of directors of SPIL decided to enter into a share placement agreement with Tsinghua Unigroup Ltd," it said in a news release, noting that the transaction was "defensive and highly dilutive."	日月光在新闻稿中表示，“矽品公司董事会更于2015年12月11日决议与紫光签订认股协议书”，日月光对此“高度稀释全体股东权益”且“具反制目的之交易深感遗憾”。
There has been a wave of consolidation in the semiconductor industry in recent years as companies have tried to scale up. In the Asia Pacific region, not including Japan, there has been \$31 billion worth of deals in the semiconductor industry this year, compared with \$10.6 billion worth in 2014, according to data from Dealogic.	近年来，随着企业纷纷试图扩张规模，半导体行业出现了一波整合浪潮。金融信息公司 Dealogic 的数据显示，今年以来，不包括日本，亚太地区半导体行业的交易金额达 310 亿美元，而 2014 年的这个数字为 106 亿美元。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151216/c16db-chips	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151216/c16db-chips
China's Renminbi Declines After Being Named a Global Currency, Posing Challenges	人民币汇率持续下跌，政府调控难挽颓势
HONG KONG — At the end of last month, the Chinese renminbi was anointed as one of the world's elite currencies, a first for an emerging market and a widely hailed acknowledgment of China's rising financial influence and economic might.	香港——上月底，中国的人民币被指定为世界主要货币之一，这对一个新兴市场经济体来说是首次，也受到人们的广泛称赞，认为这是对中国正在崛起的金融影响力和经济实力的承认。
But soon after reaching that milestone, the renminbi started slowly and steadily falling as Chinese companies and individuals moved huge sums of money out of the country's weakening economy.	但是，由于中国企业和个人在把巨额资金撤出中国的疲软经济，导致人民币在达到这个里程碑后不久，就开始缓慢、持续地贬值。
The falling currency sets a fresh challenge for Beijing's leaders as the Chinese renminbi is increasingly woven into the global marketplace. While a weaker currency helps the country's exporters, the government must also control the slide, or risk fanning market worries and trade	人民币的贬值给北京的领导人带来一种新的挑战，因为中国的货币已经越来越多地与全球市场交织在一起。虽然货币贬值有助于中国的出口，但政府仍须控制货币的下滑，以免诱发市场忧虑和贸易紧张关系。

tensions.	
So far, the Chinese government has stepped into currency markets repeatedly to control the tempo of the drop, but not enough to stop it.	到目前为止，中国政府已多次涉入货币市场以控制人民币贬值的速度，但其做法还不足以阻止贬值。
Over the last two weeks, the renminbi has dropped 1.3 percent against the dollar. The move follows a 4 percent devaluation in August. And while China's central bank has stayed studiously silent, most banking industry economists now expect the renminbi to continue slipping in the weeks and months to come.	在过去的两周里，人民币兑美元的汇率已降低了 1.3%。这是在 8 月份人民币贬值 4% 之后。尽管中国央行一直对此有意保持沉默，但大多数银行业经济学家现在预期人民币在未来几周和几个月里将继续下滑。
"We are looking for larger depreciation in the first half of next year, and then a stabilization," said Ryan Lam, the head of research at Shanghai Commercial Bank, a Hong Kong institution.	"我们预计将在明年上半年看到更大的贬值，然后趋稳，"香港上海商业银行研究部负责人瑞安·林(Ryan Lam)说。
The currency is partly a barometer of global forces, a sign of the Chinese economy's weakness and the dollar's strength. It also reflects the market's bet that the currency will continue to fall as the Chinese government looks to help the country's economy by making exporters more competitive.	人民币的走向在一定程度上是全球市场力量的晴雨表，反映了中国经济疲软和美元走强的迹象，也反映了随着中国政府希望用让出口更具竞争力来帮助中国经济复苏，市场把赌注押在人民币的继续贬值上。
Every morning this last week, the central bank has weakened by an additional 0.1 or 0.2 percent its daily fixing of the value of the renminbi, which sets the midpoint for the currency's daily trading range.	上周每天早上，中国央行在设定人民币的初始值、既人民币每日交易区间的中间价时，都在让人民币以 0.1% 或 0.2% 的幅度贬值。
The People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, faces a tricky balancing act.	作为央行的中国人民银行面临着一种棘手的平衡。
If the renminbi falls too steeply, the volatility could prompt traders to place large bets on further depreciation, making the decline harder to control. The International Monetary Fund added the renminbi on Nov. 30 to its group of global reserve currencies, alongside the dollar, euro,	如果人民币贬值的速度太快，可能会促使投资者把大量赌注押在更进一步的贬值上，这会让贬值的趋势难以控制。国际货币基金组织(IMF)在 11 月 30 日把人民币纳入了全球储备货币篮子，全球储备货币还有美元、欧元、日元和英镑。中国为了满足 IMF 的要求，不得不对其货币放松了一些管制，这使

<p>yen and pound. In an effort to meet the I.M.F. requirements, China had to loosen some of its currency controls, making it somewhat more susceptible to market forces.</p>	<p>人民币更容易受市场力量的影响。</p>
<p>While a weaker currency helps Chinese exporters, it also adds to the country's already widening trade surplus with the United States.</p>	<p>虽然人民币贬值有助于中国出口商,但这也让中国与美国不断增涨的贸易顺差进一步扩大。</p>
<p>The I.M.F. has a policy of not commenting on short-term currency fluctuations, while the People's Bank of China and the United States Treasury very seldom do so. All three declined to issue statements on the renminbi's drop since the I.M.F. decision three weeks ago.</p>	<p>IMF 的政策是不对汇率的短期波动发表评论,中国人民银行和美国财政部也很少发表评论。这三家机构都拒绝对人民币自从 IMF 三周前的决定以来的贬值发表评论。</p>
<p>The I.M.F. had said that China has adopted substantial reforms aimed at making the renminbi more "freely usable." The Treasury accepted this in lending American support to the decision by the I.M.F.'s board to accept the renminbi. The I.M.F. and the Treasury have both urged China to let markets play a greater role in setting the value of the renminbi, which makes it harder for them to object now when market forces push down the currency.</p>	<p>IMF 曾表示,中国为了让人民币能“更自由地使用”已进行了实质性的改革。美国支持 IMF 董事会把人民币纳入储备货币蓝子的决定是因为美国财政部接受了 IMF 的上述说法。IMF 和美国财政部都在敦促中国在制定人民币价值上让市场发挥更大的作用,因此当市场现在压低了人民币的价值时,这两家机构都很难表示反对。</p>
<p>Those market forces are tougher to manage, although China still has formidable resources to do so.</p>	<p>虽然这种市场力量更难管理,但中国仍然有强大的资源来这样做。</p>
<p>It has the world's largest trade surplus. And until the last couple of years, that kept the renminbi on a path of gradual appreciation. But money is sluicing out of the country now, and it is more than offsetting the money that comes in from China's selling of more goods overseas.</p>	<p>中国拥有世界上最大的贸易顺差。直到最近一两年,这个顺差一直把人民币保持在逐渐升值的道路上。然而现在,钱正在泄洪式地流出国门,足以抵消中国向海外出口更多商品所产生的任何外汇收入。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has responded to faltering investment spending in the country by cutting interest rates. While lower lending rates have helped housing prices and construction by making</p>	<p>作为对国内投资支出疲软的响应,中国政府已多次降息。虽然较低的贷款利率让抵押贷款更便宜,帮助提升了住房价格和建筑行业,但银行的低存款利率也让中国投资者有更多的理由到海外寻找机会。与此同时,美联储现在开</p>

<p>mortgages cheaper, lower rates on bank deposits have also given an extra incentive for Chinese investors to look overseas for opportunities. At the same time, the Federal Reserve is now raising interest rates, making it more attractive to keep money in dollars.</p>	<p>始加息，这让持有美元更具吸引力。</p>
<p>Chinese exporters — and importers in the United States and Europe — are celebrating the renminbi's weakness.</p>	<p>中国的出口商以及美国和欧洲的进口商都对人民币的走弱表示欢迎。</p>
<p>Betty Chong, a director of the J.C. & Winsons Company, which manufactures gloves, hats and scarfs in Wuxi for export, said that she no longer added a premium to her prices as a buffer against appreciation of the renminbi. "The devaluation of the renminbi against the U.S. dollar of course helps my exports — my goods are comparatively more competitive than those from nearby manufacturers in Bangladesh, Vietnam and India," she said.</p>	<p>永盛创业是一家在无锡生产出口手套、帽子和围巾的公司，公司董事贝蒂·庄 (Betty Chong) 表示，现在他们无需再额外加价来缓冲人民币的升值了。“人民币对美元贬值有利于我们的出口业务——相对于附近孟加拉国、越南和印度的生产商，我们产品的竞争力增强了，”她说。</p>
<p>China's exporters to Europe are benefiting, as well as those selling to the United States. China's central bank made headlines a week ago by saying that it would publish an index of the renminbi's value in terms of a basket of currencies, not just the dollar. Such an index would highlight that the renminbi actually strengthened against some currencies in the first 11 months of this year, like the euro, even as it weakened against the strong dollar.</p>	<p>和面向美国的出口商一样，面向对欧洲的中国出口商也从中受益。中国央行上周表示，它将参考一篮子货币发布人民币汇率指数，而不仅仅参考美元，这个消息登上了报纸头条。该指数将突显人民币今年前 11 个月相对于欧元等一些货币实际是在走强，虽然它对相对于坚挺的美元走弱。</p>
<p>But because the dollar has faltered in the past two weeks, the drop in the renminbi lately has been even sharper against other currencies. The renminbi has fallen 3.7 percent against the euro in the past two weeks, for example.</p>	<p>但由于美元在过去两周里有所下滑，人民币最近相对于对其他货币的跌幅更大。例如在过去两周，人民币对欧元下跌了 3.7%。</p>
<p>A weaker renminbi is not a complete boon to Chinese companies.</p>	<p>对中国企业来说，人民币走弱也不全是好事。</p>

<p>Zhang Zepeng, the sales manager at the Qingdao Reliance Refrigeration Equipment Company, which makes cold-storage rooms and refrigerator compressors in Qingdao, has profited from a weaker renminbi on its exports. But he is concerned about rising costs for supplies bought overseas, since his company also sells within China.</p>	<p>张泽鹏(音)是青岛信实制冷设备公司的销售经理,该公司制造冷藏室和冰箱的压缩机,其出口业务从人民币贬值中受益。但张泽鹏对不断上涨的原材料进口费用感到担心,因为该公司也在国内销售产品。</p>
<p>"Since we need to import some of our raw materials, I do not want to see the RMB further devalue to, say, 6.7 or 6.8 against the U.S. dollar, since that will mean we will have to pay more for our raw material imports as well," he said. It is now around 6.5 to the dollar.</p>	<p>"我们需要进口一些原材料,我不希望看到人民币进一步贬值到 6.7 或 6.8 元兑 1 美元,因为这意味着我们必须花更多的钱在原材料进口上,"他说。目前人民币对美元汇率在 6.5 左右。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151221/c21db-yuan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151221/c21db-yuan</p>
<p>Deutsche Bank Joins Retreat From China</p>	<p>外资银行持续撤资:德银出售华夏银行股份</p>
<p>Deutsche Bank is joining peers in cashing out of China. The German lender is selling a \$3.8 billion, 19.9 percent holding, in Hua Xia Bank to local insurer PICC Property and Casualty.</p>	<p>德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)也加入了同行的队伍,将其在中国的投资套现。该银行要把在华夏银行持有的 19.9% 的股份——价值 38 亿美元——出售给中国人民财产保险股份有限公司(PICC Property and Casualty)。</p>
<p>Like such rivals as Goldman Sachs and Bank of America Merrill Lynch before it, Deutsche Bank is crystallizing a solid return — while acknowledging that minority stakes on the mainland are of little use.</p>	<p>就像高盛(Goldman Sachs)、美银美林(Bank of America Merrill Lynch)等竞争对手之前的情况一样,德意志银行将获得可观回报。此举也相当于承认了,在中国大陆持有少数股权用处不大。</p>
<p>Given China's troubles, this is a less-than-ideal time to sell. Shares of the bank, which is listed in Shenzhen, trade at just 6.5 times forward earnings, or 0.9 times book value, both roughly one-third below their 10-year average, Thomson Reuters StarMine data shows.</p>	<p>鉴于中国经济正经历困难,现在出售的时机并不理想。汤森路透(Thomson Reuters)旗下 StarMine 的数据显示,这家在深圳上市的银行的股价,预估市盈率仅为 6.5,相当于其账面价值的 0.9 倍,均比十年来的平均值低了大约三分之一。</p>
<p>But the foray was still worth the effort. In total, Deutsche Bank invested about 1.3 billion euros from 2006 to 2011. The final sale price will depend on how Hua Xia's shares trade. But at the midpoint of the stated range, €3.45 billion, plus €400 million or so of previous dividends,</p>	<p>但这一步举动还是值得的。德意志银行在 2006 年至 2011 年间总共投资了大约 13 亿欧元。最终售价将取决于华夏银行股票的交易价格。但根据披露的价格区间的中值计算,收益为 34.5 亿欧元,再加上之前大约 4 亿欧元的股息。德意志银行的总收益接近其投资金额的三倍。</p>

Deutsche Bank will have nearly tripled its money on a gross basis.	
That is not to be sniffed at, even if taxes on dividends and capital gains will presumably cut the net return significantly. Goldman Sachs made about 3.5 times its money investing in Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, albeit over a shorter time frame.	这可不是一笔小钱，即便股息和资本利得税还会大幅降低净回报。尽管高盛在中国工商银行投资的时间比这更短，但它的投资回报率还是达到了 3.5 倍左右。
Moreover, Deutsche Bank gets a clear capital benefit: a 30- or 40-basis point uplift to its Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, currently at 11.5 percent. Basel III rules make holding small stakes in other financial institutions an extra burden. The German bank is also now off the hook should Hua Xia need shareholders' help in shoring up its balance sheet.	除此之外，德意志银行的资本金也得到了明显提升：普通股权一级资本比率将增加 30 或 40 个基点，目前这个比率为 11.5%。按照《巴塞尔协议 III》(Basel III) 的规定，持有其他金融机构的少数股权已经成为额外的负担。如果华夏银行需要股东的帮助来支撑其资产负债表，德意志银行目前也已经脱身了。
Shareholders will be heartened in other ways, too. Minority positions with little influence, and no prospect of future control, look badly out of place when banks are struggling to make sustainable returns. This holds doubly true given China's slowdown.	股东还会在其他方面受到鼓舞。当银行难以提供可持续的回报时，没有什么影响力、未来也没有希望控股的少数股权，看起来很糟糕。鉴于中国经济发展放缓，这一点显得更加真实了。
The era of Western investment in Chinese banks is not quite over — HSBC is a notable holdout, firmly committed to its stake in Bank of Communications. But further retreats are likely, such as a sale by Standard Chartered of its holding in Agricultural Bank of China. The exodus will go on.	西方投资中国银行业的时代还没有完全结束，汇丰银行(HSBC)就是一个值得注意的投资者，该银行仍然坚定地持有交通银行的股份。但行业内撤资的趋势可能仍会加剧，比如渣打银行(Standard Chartered)出售其持有的中国农业银行股份。撤离还会继续下去。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151230/c30db-deutsche	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20151230/c30db-deutsche
Dalian Wanda of China May Buy Majority Stake in Legendary Entertainment	王健林进军好莱坞，万达拟收购美国传奇影业
LOS ANGELES — The Chinese conglomerate Dalian Wanda Group, which already owns the AMC chain of multiplex cinemas, is poised to buy a majority stake in a Hollywood production company that makes	洛杉矶——中国综合性大企业大连万达集团已买下了运营多银幕影院的 AMC 电影公司，如今，万达正准备购买好莱坞一家制作大片风格电影的制片公司的多数股权，这将让万达在美国娱乐业腹地拥有一个立足点，有强大

<p>blockbuster-style movies, giving the politically powerful company with close ties to the Communist Party's ruling elite a foothold in the heart of America's entertainment industry.</p>	<p>政治背景的万达与共产党的统治精英关系密切。</p>
<p>Investors in the production company, Legendary Entertainment, have agreed to sell Wanda their stakes in a deal that values Legendary at about \$4 billion, according to people with knowledge of the matter, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss a transaction that was not yet public. The investors cashing out of Legendary own a little more than 50 percent of the company, these people said.</p>	<p>该制片公司是传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment), 公司的投资者已同意把他们所持的股份出售给万达, 这笔交易把传奇影业的价值估计在约 40 亿美元, 此消息来自知情人士, 他们要求不具名, 因为所讨论的事情尚未公开。这些知情人士说, 投资者出售的传奇影业股份加起来略高于公司 50% 的股权。</p>
<p>The rest of Legendary will continue to be owned by its management, including Thomas Tull, a former laundromat owner who founded the production company in 2000 and turned it into a Hollywood powerhouse. Legendary's hits include "Godzilla" and "Pacific Rim." It has also been trying, with limited success, to develop a television division.</p>	<p>传奇影业的其余股份将继续由公司管理层拥有, 包括前洗衣店老板托马斯·图尔(Thomas Tull), 他于 2000 年创建了这家制片公司, 使之成为一家好莱坞巨头。传奇影业制作的高票房大片包括《哥斯拉》(Godzilla)和《环太平洋》(Pacific Rim)。公司也一直在努力发展电视事业, 但只取得了有限的成功。</p>
<p>Industry experts say the deal makes sense for both Wanda and Legendary, which tends to produce the type of big-budget, special-effects-driven movies that Chinese audiences like. In addition to owning AMC, Wanda controls the biggest cinema chain in China, where box office receipts are set to eclipse the North American market in coming years. Wanda, a company owned by China's richest man, can provide Mr. Tull with money, a growing audience and a champion in China that can get more of his films into the tightly controlled market.</p>	<p>业界专家表示, 这笔交易对万达和传奇都有道理, 传奇影业倾向于制作大预算、以特殊效果为主的电影, 而中国观众喜欢这类影片。万达除了拥有 AMC 外, 还控制着中国票房收入最高的电影院线, 中国的电影票房收入预计在未来几年内将超过北美市场。万达由中国的首富拥有, 公司可以为图尔提供现金、越来越多的观众, 及其在中国的倡导者, 这样就可以让传奇影业制作的更多片子进入中国严格控制的市场。</p>
<p>"Wanda represents a good source of funding for him," Peter Schloss, managing partner of CastleHill Partners, a merchant bank specializing in the media and sports industries, said by telephone from Beijing.</p>	<p>"万达对他来说代表一个很好的资金来源," 彼得·施洛斯(Peter Schloss)从北京通过电话说, 他是一家专门投资媒体和体育产业的商业银行 CastleHill Partners 的管理合伙人。"万达欢迎这笔交易, 因为这笔交易是让其转型的"</p>

<p>"Wanda likes the deal because it segues into the approach that they are using to build themselves into a multifaceted entertainment conglomerate."</p>	<p>一种方式，万达正在把自己打造成一个多方面的娱乐集团。”</p>
<p>The deal, earlier reported by Reuters, deepens Wanda's foray into the movie production business. Wanda made a splash in 2013 when it announced the construction of a mammoth, \$8.2 billion studio in eastern China, flying in stars like Leonardo DiCaprio and Nicole Kidman for the occasion. Last year, Wanda helped produce "Southpaw," a boxing movie starring Jake Gyllenhaal and Rachel McAdams, which was released by the Weinstein Company. Wanda bought the AMC chain for \$2.6 billion in 2012, including \$2 billion in assumed debt.</p>	<p>路透社在早些时候报道了这笔交易，交易加深了万达向电影制作业的进军。万达 2013 年曾引起轰动，当时公司宣布在中国东部投资 500 亿人民币建设规模最大的影视产业基地，还请来了莱昂纳多·迪卡普里奥(Leonardo DiCaprio)和妮可·基德曼(Nicole Kidman)等明星到场助阵。去年，万达帮助制作了《左撇子》(Southpaw)，这是一部由杰克·吉伦哈尔(Jake Gyllenhaal)和瑞秋·麦克亚当斯(Rachel McAdams)主演的有关拳击的电影，由温斯坦公司(Weinstein Company)发行。2012 年，万达花了 26 亿美元收购了 AMC 电影公司，其中包括所承担的 20 亿美元的债务。</p>
<p>Wanda's investment also makes sense politically for its chairman, Wang Jianlin, a former military officer who is carrying out the Communist Party's goal of deepening China's influence in the global entertainment industry. As many of China's most powerful families, including relatives of President Xi Jinping, have bought shares in Wanda, the Legendary purchase furthers Mr. Wang's importance to the country's political elite at a time when some of the country's richest businessmen are falling victim to Mr. Xi's anticorruption campaign, now entering its fourth year.</p>	<p>万达的投资对其董事长王健林也有政治道理，王健林是一名退役军官，他正在实现共产党在全球娱乐产业中深化中国影响力的目标。由于许多中国最有权势的家族、包括习近平的亲属在内，都购买了万达的股票，在中国一些最富有的商人都成了习近平反腐败运动牺牲品的时候，收购传奇影业股份将增加王健林在中国政治精英眼里的重要性。反腐败运动目前已进入第四个年头。</p>
<p>"He's basically putting himself in such an important position that makes it really difficult for the government to go after him, because he's actually carrying the water for the government in terms of making inroads into Hollywood," said Stanley Rosen, a professor of political science at the University of Southern California who studies China's film industry. "That's an important aspect of government policy."</p>	<p>"他说穿了就是要把自己的地位变得如此重要，以致于政府很难对他下手，因为他实际上是在为政府承担进军好莱坞的重任，"南加州大学(University of Southern California)政治学教授斯坦利·罗森(Stanley Rosen)说，罗森专门研究中国的电影业。"那是政府政策的一个重要方面。"</p>

<p>Still, Mr. Rosen said that the deal was best explained in business terms for Wanda, a private company, allowing it to leap over competitors like Alibaba, which is also expanding its presence in Hollywood. And since Legendary's primary focus is on American-style action movies, the opportunities for China to use the deal to increase its global "soft power" are limited. "If you're not promoting Chinese values and not promoting Chinese films overseas, how will this help Chinese power?" Mr. Rosen asked by telephone.</p>	<p>不过, 罗森说, 这笔交易对私营公司万达来说, 最好的解释仍是商业方面的, 交易将让万达超越像阿里巴巴这样的竞争对手, 阿里巴巴也在扩大其在好莱坞的存在。而且, 由于传奇影业主要制作美国式的动作片, 交易并没有给中国带来许多增加其全球“软实力”的机会。“如果你并不在推动中国的价值观, 也不在向海外推销中国的电影, 你怎么能帮助中国的软实力呢?” 罗森在电话中问道。</p>
<p>Ticket sales in China grew nearly 50 percent in 2015, to \$6.78 billion, according to government data. ("Pacific Rim," for instance, collected \$112 million in China in 2013.)</p>	<p>据报道, 中国的电影票房收入 2015 年增长了近 50%, 达到约 439 亿元人民币。(2013 年,《环太平洋》在中国的票房收入是 1.12 亿美元。)</p>
<p>Coming Legendary films include a "Godzilla" sequel that pairs the radioactive lizard with King Kong, and "Warcraft," an expensive adaptation of the popular video game. Legendary releases its films in partnership with Universal Pictures, a division of the Comcast-owned NBCUniversal.</p>	<p>即将上映的传奇影业片子包括《哥斯拉》的续集, 放射性蜥蜴将在续集中与金刚对打, 另一部是花了许多钱根据流行视频游戏改编的《魔兽争霸》(Warcraft)。传奇影业与环球影业(Universal Pictures)合作发行电影, 环球影业是康卡斯特拥有的 NBC 环球的一个部门。</p>
<p>A spokeswoman for Legendary declined to comment. A spokesman for Wanda, David Connolly, did not respond to an emailed request for comment and did not answer his phone.</p>	<p>传奇影业的一位女发言人拒绝置评。万达集团发言人戴维·康诺利(David Connolly)没有回复记者请求置评的电子邮件, 也没有接打给他的电话。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160106/c06db-legendary</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160106/c06db-legendary</p>
<p>China Halts Trading After Market Tumbles More Than 7 Percent</p>	<p>人民币继续贬值, 股市暴跌再熔断</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Trading was halted on China's stock market for the second time this week, as stocks plummeted on Thursday over concerns about the country's currency and the health of the economy.</p>	<p>香港——周四, 关于人民币汇率和中国经济状况的担心促使股市再次大跌, 导致中国股市交易本周二度提前终止。</p>
<p>It has been a rocky start to the new year, with worries over China</p>	<p>新年伊始开局不利, 对中国的担忧, 在全球各地都撼动了投资者的信心, 并</p>

shaking the confidence of investors around the world and creating volatility in the markets. The big fear is that China's economy is slowing down, crimping global growth.	且在市场上制造了波动。一个重要的忧虑是中国经济正在放缓，而这会抑制全球增长。
A downbeat Chinese manufacturing report on Monday sent stocks spiraling, prompting the country's market to close early. It also set off a global rout, with stocks in Europe and the United States getting hit.	周一发布的一则中国制造业数据并不乐观，股价随之大幅下挫，导致中国股市提早收盘。它还导致了全球市场下挫，欧洲和美国的股价都受到了冲击。
The latest tumult centers on the Chinese currency, the renminbi.	最新的波动源于中国的货币人民币。
The Chinese government, which closely controls the renminbi, has been allowing the value to steadily decline. It is a difficult process to manage, especially as companies and individuals pull money out of the country at a rapid rate.	严格控制人民币汇率的中国政府，开始允许其币值稳步下行。这个过程很难控制，尤其是当下企业和个人都在迅速地将资金转移到境外。
The currency's moves on Thursday served to spook investors. China's central bank in the morning set the rate for the renminbi at 6.5646 to the dollar, its lowest point in almost six years.	人民币汇率在周四的波动让投资者感到惊悸。早间，中国的中央银行将人民币兑美元汇率的中间价设在了 6.5646，这是近六年来人民币币值最低的水平。
The weakening currency was likely to lead to a capital outflow and tightening monetary conditions in China, said Li-Gang Liu, the chief economist for greater China at the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group. That, in turn, he added, would exacerbate the sell off in markets.	人民币走软可能会导致资本外流，进而使中国货币环境趋紧，澳新银行大中华区首席经济学家刘利刚表示。他又补充道，这回过头来可能会加剧市场的抛售。
In theory, a weaker renminbi addresses two of China's problems. It would make China's exports more competitive in foreign markets, offsetting part of the surge in the country's blue-collar wages over the past decade. And it would make foreign companies, houses and other overseas investments seem more expensive.	理论上，人民币贬值可以应对中国的两个问题。这会让出口更有竞争力，缓解蓝领工人工资增长造成的压力；也会让投资外国公司、房产和其他海外投资成本增加。
The trick is preventing a gradual decline from turning into a rout.	但如何避免逐渐的贬值演变成汇率跳水，是个难题。
Managing the currency is becoming harder for China. Mainly domestic	中国货币管理正在变得更加困难。国内投资者正趁着人民币购买力变得更低

investors are moving money out of the country before the buying power of their renminbi slides any further.	之前向国外转移资金。
China's own economy has also been steadily slowing, making it a less attractive place to invest. Fourth-quarter growth, which will be reported later this month, is expected to be 6.9 percent, although some economists have expressed skepticism about the reliability of the figures.	中国自己的经济也在稳步放缓，让投资环境变得更不理想。第四季度的增长会在本月早些时候公布，预计在 6.9% 左右，但一些经济学家已经在质疑这个数字的可靠性。
Taken together, the currency weakness, the economic slowdown and the stock market turmoil could force the government to take action. When stocks sold off last summer, China organized large-scale purchases by government-linked brokerages and investment funds.	所有因素相加，会迫使政府采取行动。去年夏天股市抛售潮的时候，中国动员了有政府关系的经纪公司和投资基金大规模收购。
Some of those measures, though, may be adding to the current pain.	但一些应对措施可能会加剧当下的痛楚。
Under a new rule, trading stops for 15 minutes when losses hit 5 percent, a measure known as a circuit breaker. But the cooling-off period may be intensifying the sell-off.	根据新规则，当股市跌幅达 5% 时，交易停止 15 分钟，称为熔断机制。但这个冷静期可能会加剧抛售。
As trading opened on Thursday, Chinese stocks plummeted, triggering a circuit breaker for the second day this week. The circuit breaker forces trading to stop for 15 minutes when losses hit 5 percent, as they had done on Monday. Once trading resumed, the losses continued, taking stocks down 7 percent and forcing trading to stop for the day.	周四交易开始后，股价开始跳水，触发了熔断机制。这是本周第二天熔断机制被触发。熔断机制在股市跌幅达到 5% 的时候迫使交易中止 15 分钟。周一也发生了这种情况。交易恢复后，跌势继续，跌幅达 7%，迫使全天交易停止。
The CSI 300 blue chip stock index finished the day down 7.2 percent. The Shanghai composite index fell 7.3 percent, while Shenzhen plunged 8.3 percent.	沪深 300 蓝筹股指数收盘报跌 7.2%。上证综指跌 7.3%。深圳股市跌 8.3%。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160107/c07db-markets	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160107/c07db-markets
New World Development Offers \$2.8 Billion to Take Unit Private	香港地产家族再欲收购内地子公司

<p>HONG KONG — New World Development, a Hong Kong property company, offered on Wednesday to privatize New World China Land, its property developer unit, in a deal worth about \$2.8 billion.</p>	<p>香港——香港地产企业新世界发展有限公司周三表示，计划通过一项价值约28亿美元的交易，将其从事地产开发的子公司新世界中国地产有限公司私有化。</p>
<p>New World Development is controlled by the family of the Hong Kong billionaire Cheng Yu-tung, which also controls the jewelry chain Chow Tai Fook, one of the world's largest. It had tried to privatize the property unit in 2014 but failed to gain shareholder approval because of a so-called head-count test, required under a special accelerated buyout process, which takes into account not just the number of shares that are voted but also the number of shareholders voting.</p>	<p>新世界发展集团由香港亿万富翁郑裕彤(Cheng Yu-tung)的家族掌控，该家族同时还掌管着世界上最大的珠宝连锁店之一周大福。新世界发展集团曾在2014年试图将上述子公司私有化，但因为“数人头”规则的限制而没能获得股东同意。这是一种特殊快速收购程序的要求，即不仅要参考投票的股份数量，还要考虑参与投票的股东人数。</p>
<p>New World Development had offered 6.80 Hong Kong dollars, or 87 cents, a share. While holders of 99.84 percent of New World China shares were in favor of the takeover, they constituted only 255 registered shareholders, or 34 percent. The remaining 66 percent of shareholders, with a stake of 0.16 percent, opposed the deal. After the offer fell through, regulations required New World Development to wait 12 months before making another bid for the unit.</p>	<p>新世界发展集团当时提出了每股6.8港元的收购价格。尽管持股99.84%的新世界中国地产股东同意这项收购，但他们只有255人，仅占注册股票持有人的34%。其余66%的所有人的持股比例只有0.16%，但他们反对这项交易。这次收购申请失败之后，根据规定，新世界发展集团需要在12个月以后才能再次申请收购该子公司。</p>
<p>The new offer for all the shares that the parent company does not already own will not have to pass the head-count test because it is not using the accelerated process. At 7.80 dollars a share — for a total 21.5 billion dollars — the company is offering a premium of 25.6 percent over the closing price of New World China on Dec. 31, its last trading day before shares were suspended in anticipation of the offer.</p>	<p>这次提出的收购母公司尚未拥有的所有股份的要约，将不再受“数人头”规则的限制，因为并没有采用快速收购方式。这一次，新世界发展集团提出了每股7.8港元的收购价格——整体收购价为215亿港元——比新世界中国地产12月31日的收盘价溢出25.6%。当天是该子公司的最后一个交易日，后因有可能被收购而暂停交易。</p>
<p>In a filing with the Hong Kong exchange, New World Development said that New World China would be able to use the parent company's</p>	<p>新世界发展集团在提交给香港交易所的一份文件中表示，新世界中国地产可以借助母公司“更强大的财务实力”和“更具竞争力的融资条款提升其银行借</p>

<p>"greater financial strength" and its "more competitive financing terms for raising bank borrowings" without being subject to the requirements of a listed company.</p>	<p>贷额度", 而不必受限于上市公司的要求。</p>
<p>The move also allows New World Development to invest in mainland China through New World China.</p>	<p>这次收购也将使新世界发展集团可以通过新世界中国地产在内地进行投资。</p>
<p>New World China's shares jumped nearly 21 percent after the announcement, while New World Development's shares slipped 4.4 percent.</p>	<p>这一消息发布之后, 新世界中国地产的股价飙升了近 21%, 新世界发展集团的股票则下挫了 4.4%。</p>
<p>The proposed takeover in 2014 had involved a "scheme of arrangement," a court-facilitated process that can move faster than a normal buyout. To qualify for this arrangement, a bid needs the support of only 75 percent of the shares but 50 percent of the shareholders voting.</p>	<p>2014 年提出的收购采用的是"协议安排"。这是一种通过法院协调的收购过程, 可以比普通收购方式速度更快。要实现这类收购, 要约只需获得 75% 的股份支持, 但同时需要赢得 50% 以上的参与投票的股东支持。</p>
<p>Although Hong Kong does not use the head-count test, the Cayman Islands, where New World China is incorporated, requires all proposals to be approved by a majority of shareholders.</p>	<p>尽管香港不使用"数人头"的规定, 但是在新世界中国地产有限公司的注册地开曼群岛, 所有提议都需要取得多数股东的同意。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160107/c07db-newworld</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160107/c07db-newworld</p>
<p>Currency Devaluations by Asian Tigers Could Hinder Global Growth</p>	<p>人民币贬值潜在连锁反应令人担忧</p>
<p>China's decision to push the value of its currency lower has opened a new front of worry for global investors: a potential wave of currency devaluations among the so-called Asian tigers — South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan.</p>	<p>中国将人民币进一步贬值, 使全球投资者陷入新一轮担忧: 这有可能会引发韩国、新加坡和台湾等亚洲四小龙国家的货币也出现贬值。</p>
<p>Such an outcome, a number of foreign exchange specialists say, would put a further damper on global growth expectations, which already are being revised downward as China's once-booming economy</p>	<p>不少外汇专家表示, 这样的结果会让全球增长预期进一步降低。随着一度繁荣的中国经济开始放缓, 这一预期之前就已被下调。</p>

retrenches.	
The dollar's strong run recently — together with the plunge in the price of oil and other commodities — has damaged fragile emerging-market economies like Brazil, Turkey and South Africa; the dollar has risen 130 percent against the Brazilian real and the South African rand since mid-2011.	最近美元走强，再加上石油和其他大宗商品价格大跌，使得巴西、土耳其和南非等脆弱的新兴市场经济遭创；美元对巴西雷亚尔和南非兰特的汇率相比于2011年中已经上涨了130%。
The currencies of fast-growing Asian countries, including India, have largely been insulated, thanks to their better-performing economies and their ability to stockpile large foreign currency reserve positions.	不过，包括印度在内的经济增长速度比较快的亚洲国家，大体上免于受到影响，因为它们的经济表现更好，而且有能力储备大量外汇。
But having a strong currency at a time when manufacturing competitors like Japan and China have weaker currencies leads to a sharp fall in exports, which have been the economic lifeblood of these countries for decades.	但是，美元在日本和中国等制造业竞争对手的货币较为疲软之时走强，导致美国出口剧降。而出口在过去几十年一直是这些国家的经济命脉。
"These countries have some of the most overvalued exchange rates on the planet," said Julian Brigden of Macro Intelligence 2 Partners, an independent research firm based in Vail, Colo., that advises large money management firms on global investment themes.	"这些国家汇率被高估的程度是全球数得上的，"朱利安·布里格登(Julian Brigden)说道。他来自总部位于科罗拉多州韦尔的独立调研机构宏观经济情报(Macro Intelligence 2 Partners)，该公司给大型资产管理公司提供有关全球投资方面的咨询建议。
When economies have high exchange rates, their exports tend to lose market share compared with countries with cheaper currencies. And when that happens, countries that depend on foreign trade will frequently take steps to push their currencies lower.	当一个国家的汇率增高时，其出口相比于汇率较低的国家，会失去一些市场份额。出现这种情况时，依赖对外贸易的国家往往会采取措施，使自己的国家货币贬值。
Echoing these fears, the finance minister of Mexico, Luis Videgaray, warned on Thursday that the Chinese currency actions could lead to a new round of competitive devaluations.	与这些担忧相呼应的是，墨西哥财政部长路易斯·比德加赖(Luis Videgaray)周四发出警告，表示人民币贬值可能会导致新一轮的竞争性货币贬值。
The fear is that a currency war in Southeast Asia — where the Asian	这种担忧在于，如果1997年亚洲金融危机的爆发地东南亚发生货币战争，

<p>financial crisis erupted in 1997 — could result in lower growth and add to the already substantial concerns about the global economy this year and next.</p>	<p>可能会导致经济增长更加缓慢，使业界本就存在的对全球经济在今明两年发展形势的担忧进一步加剧。</p>
<p>Earlier this week, the World Bank lowered its estimate for global growth to 2.9 percent from 3.3 percent, with expectations for just about all major economies being revised downward.</p>	<p>本周早些时候，世界银行(World Bank)将它对全球增长率的预估值从 3.3% 降为 2.9%，并基本上将它对全球几乎所有主要经济体的经济预测都有所下调。</p>
<p>Already, global money managers have begun to pull money out of some of these Asian markets.</p>	<p>在全球进行资本配置的基金经理们已经开始将资金撤出一些亚洲市场。</p>
<p>The Korean won and the Singapore dollar are down 5 percent, while the Taiwan dollar has lost 7 percent over the last six months. Even in India, perhaps the most popular emerging market among global investors, the currency has given ground, about 7 percent, against the United States dollar.</p>	<p>在过去的六个月里，韩元和新加坡元汇率降低 5%，台币贬值 7%。就连印度这个全球投资者眼中最受欢迎的新兴市场，其货币对美元的汇率也下跌了 7%。</p>
<p>Underpinning the fears about a currency war have been the disappointing export figures from the region.</p>	<p>这个地区令人失望的出口数据，也是加剧出现货币战争这种担忧的一个因素。</p>
<p>For example, Korean exports fell 14 percent in December compared with the same month in 2014. For the year, exports shrank 8 percent — the worst result for the country since the global financial crisis in 2009.</p>	<p>比如，韩国 2015 年 12 月的出口额相比于 2014 年同期下降了 14%。2015 年整年则比去年缩水 8%，是 2009 年发生全球金融危机以来该国出口业绩最差的一年。</p>
<p>In Taiwan, government officials say they expect exports for last year to have fallen 10 percent; and in Singapore, the manufacturing sector at the heart of the country's export-based model slumped 6 percent in the most recent quarter.</p>	<p>台湾政府官员表示，他们预计台湾去年的出口额下降了 10%；在新加坡，作为该国出口型经济核心的制造业在最近一个季度骤降 6%。</p>
<p>These export figures are disturbing because they reflect that something deeper is ailing the global economy than simply a slowing China that is buying less oil from Nigeria, iron ore from Brazil or copper from Chile.</p>	<p>这些出口数据让人不安，是因为它们反映出，给全球经济带来麻烦的是一些更深层次的问题，而不只是中国经济增速放缓，以及随之而来的对尼日利亚的石油、巴西的铁矿石或智利的铜的需求减少。</p>

<p>Strong currencies in the Asian tiger countries have made their high-end electronic products, like Samsung phones from South Korea and computer parts from Taiwan, more expensive in Europe and the United States, their biggest markets.</p>	<p>强势货币使亚洲四小龙制造的高端电子产品，如韩国的三星手机和台湾的计算机零件，在其最大的市场欧洲和美国变得更加昂贵。</p>
<p>And with China, their main export competitor, expected to let the renminbi weaken further, these countries will face further pressure to let their currencies fall.</p>	<p>随着它们的主要出口竞争对手中国将其货币进一步贬值，这些国家有可能面临更多压力，也不得不贬值其货币。</p>
<p>The sudden export drop-off for manufacturing powerhouses like South Korea and Singapore troubles analysts who see it as a sign that the slowdown in the global economy is worse than people expect.</p>	<p>韩国和新加坡等制造业强国出口锐减，让一些分析人士感到担忧，因为他们认为，这代表着全球经济衰退的程度比人们料想的更糟。</p>
<p>"I expect these currencies to fall by another 20 or 30 percent," said Raoul Pal, an independent financial analyst and the founder of Real Vision TV, a media venture where sophisticated investors discuss their views on the market. "These export figures are a big deal — it's a huge shrinkage in the dollar-based economy, as not enough people are buying goods."</p>	<p>"我预计这些国家的货币还会进一步贬值 20%到 30%，"媒体平台 Real Vision TV 的创始人、独立金融分析师拉乌尔·帕尔(Raoul Pal)说道。"这些出口数据不容小觑——在以美元为基础的经济体里，这是规模很大的萎缩，说明没有足够多的人在购买商品。"在其媒体平台上，有许多富有经验的投资者会就市场行情发表自己的观点。</p>
<p>For quite some time, Mr. Pal has been promoting an investment thesis that the relentless rise of the dollar — since mid-2011, the dollar is up 35 percent against a broad basket of currencies — will have a deflationary effect on the global economy as export-driven economies enter into a series of competitive devaluations to protect crucial export sectors.</p>	<p>在相当长的一段时间里，帕尔一直在推广一种投资理念，即美元持续走高——自 2011 年中至今，美元对一篮子货币的汇率上涨了 35%——将给全球经济带来通货紧缩影响，因为出口导向型经济会为保护对本国至关重要的出口行业而竞相贬值其货币。</p>
<p>"This is not just a commodity story," he said. "It's a global trade story."</p>	<p>"不是只有大宗商品价格会受到影响，"他说。"全球贸易都会因之改变。"</p>
<p>Exchange-rate volatility in this part of the world will not take the heat off other weak currencies. In addition to usual examples like Turkey, Brazil and South Africa, investors expect commodity exporters like</p>	<p>这一地区汇率不稳，并不会减轻其他弱势货币的压力。投资者预计，随着大宗商品价格继续下降，除了人们比较熟悉的土耳其、巴西和南非等，印度尼西亚、智利和哥伦比亚等大宗商品出口国也会受到严重影响。</p>

<p>Indonesia, Chile and Colombia to take a big hit, as the prices for their products continue to fall.</p>	
<p>The final frontier in this respect would be the pegged currencies in the Middle East, especially the Saudi Arabian riyal, which is tightly linked to the dollar.</p>	<p>能够抵御这种冲击的最后一道防线将是中东地区的挂钩货币，尤其是与美元联系紧密的沙特阿拉伯货币里亚尔。</p>
<p>Although Saudi Arabia has been running budget deficits of close to 20 percent of gross domestic product because of the fall in oil prices, it still has a war chest of \$635 billion in foreign exchange reserves that it can tap to defend the riyal.</p>	<p>尽管因为油价下跌，沙特阿拉伯的预算赤字一直高达国内生产总值的大约20%，但它还有6350亿美元的外汇储备，足以对里亚尔的汇率形成支撑。</p>
<p>The other problem with downward trending currencies in South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore is that these countries, like just about all emerging market economies, have taken advantage of a rock-bottom interest rate environment to issue billions of dollars in dollar-denominated corporate debt to finance capital investments.</p>	<p>韩国、台湾和新加坡货币贬值趋势的另一个问题是，就像几乎所有新兴市场一样，这些经济体也利用触底的利率环境，发行了价值数十亿美元的以美元计价的企业债券，以便给资本投资提供资金。</p>
<p>Foreign investors were attracted to the high yields and especially the stable currencies and bought them in huge quantities. Now, with the currencies starting to wobble, dollar-based investors have less incentive to hold on to them, and they will do what they have been doing with their Brazilian, Turkish and South African bonds — get rid of them as quickly as possible.</p>	<p>境外投资者受其高收益率吸引，他们尤其看好这些货币的稳定性，于是大量买入。如今，随着这些货币汇率出现波动，以美元进行投资的投资者就相对不那么有动力继续持有这些债券，如同他们针对巴西、土耳其和南非债券所做的那样，他们会尽快将这些债券出手。</p>
<p>“There is a lot of underlying investor exposure in these markets,” said Mr. Brigden, the independent research analyst. “I think if things continue to get worse, we are going to move to liquidation stage.”</p>	<p>“有很多底层投资者在这些市场持有大量资产，”上述独立调研机构分析师布里格登说。“我认为，如果情况继续恶化，我们可能就要进入清算阶段了。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160111/c11db-currencies</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160111/c11db-currencies</p>
<p>How David Bowie Changed Wall Street</p>	<p>大卫·鲍伊如何改变了华尔街</p>

<p>David Bowie was known for his ability to reinvent himself. But he also helped inspire a pocket of Wall Street that tries to create money out of weird things like billboard rental income, cellphone tower lease payments and literary or film libraries.</p>	<p>大卫·鲍伊(David Bowie)以擅于重塑自我著称。但他对华尔街亦有所启迪。华尔街为了赚钱花样百出, 广告牌租金收入、手机塔租赁费、文学或电影资料库藏都成为他们的工具。</p>
<p>In 1997, Mr. Bowie bundled up nearly 300 of his existing recordings and copyrights into a \$55 million security that paid the buyer – Prudential Insurance Company of America – a 7.9 percent annual rate over 10 years, backed by the income from his royalties and record sales, and the licensing of his songs for films or other uses.</p>	<p>1997年, 鲍伊把他现成的近300项录音和版权打包为一个5500万美元的抵押, 卖给美国保诚保险公司(Prudential Insurance Company of America), 在他的版税和唱片销售收入, 以及电影等场合使用他的歌曲所支付的授权费支持下, 买主得到了十年期7.9%的年收益率。</p>
<p>The so-called Bowie bonds were among the first in what would become a wave of esoteric asset-backed securities deals based on intellectual property, including a more recent one involving Miramax's film library (including titles like "Pulp Fiction" and "The English Patient"). Bankers have also come up with securities backed by franchise revenue for the restaurant chains Sonic and Church's Chicken, among others.</p>	<p>这种所谓的“鲍伊债券”(Bowie bonds)是基于知识产权的资产担保证券交易的先驱之一, 外界对这种交易知之甚少, 它还包括后来米拉麦克斯公司(Miramax)电影资料库(其中有《低俗小说》和《英国病人》等电影)的交易。银行还推出了特许经营收入担保的证券, 比如餐厅连锁索尼克(Sonic)和德州炸鸡 Church's Chicken 等等。</p>
<p>The buyers in these deals, which are negotiated privately by the banks that put the transactions together, tend to be specialized hedge funds or big institutions that can negotiate terms with the bankers. Individual investors never got their hands on a Bowie bond because Prudential never sold any of its stake.</p>	<p>这些交易是由牵头的银行私下协商的, 买主往往是专门的对冲基金或大型机构, 可以与银行协商交易条款。“鲍伊债券”从未落入过个人投资者手中, 因为保诚没有出售过它的任何份额。</p>
<p>A Prudential spokesman declined to comment.</p>	<p>保诚发言人拒绝对此置评。</p>
<p>At the time it was a good deal for Mr. Bowie. He got upfront cash for a decade's worth of royalty and licensing revenue without having to give up ownership of his songs.</p>	<p>在当时, 这个交易对鲍伊来说相当有利。他不必放弃自己歌曲的所有权, 就可以预支十年版税和授权费收入。</p>
<p>Originally rated A3 by Moody's Investors Service, Bowie bonds were</p>	<p>“鲍伊债券”最初被信誉评级机构穆迪(Moody's)评为A3级, 后来降为Baa3</p>

later downgraded to Baa3, just above junk status. By the early 2000s, Internet file sharing had become a factor, and musicians were generating less income because album sales were declining.	级，仅高于垃圾级。到 21 世纪初，互联网文件共享蔚然成风，随着专辑销量下降，音乐人的收入也在减少。
Still, Mr. Bowie's Wall Street collaboration inspired other celebrities to cash in while the getting was still good. Edward Holland, Brian Holland and Lamont Dozier, the Motown hit songwriters, did a deal, as did James Brown and Rod Stewart. In 2002, DreamWorks SKG entered into a \$1 billion deal involving its film catalog.	不过，鲍伊与华尔街的合作启发了其他名人，他们在收入还不错的情况下也开始套现。摩城唱片(Motown)金曲作者爱德华·霍兰德(Edward Holland)、布赖恩·霍兰德(Brian Holland)和拉蒙特·齐尔(Lamont Dozier)达成了一个交易，詹姆斯·布朗(James Brown)和罗德·斯图尔特(Rod Stewart)也是如此。2002 年，梦工厂(DreamWorks SKG)达成了一项 10 亿美元的电影资料库交易。
Most asset-backed securities are secured by income generated from mortgages, credit card loans and auto loans. But mortgage-backed securities gave the sector a bad name during the financial crisis and investors backed off for a while.	大多数资产担保证券，都是通过抵押贷款、信用卡贷款和汽车贷款产生的收入获利的。但在金融危机期间，抵押贷款担保证券毁了这一行的名声，投资者也离开了一段时间。
Issuance of asset-backed securities dropped 16.6 percent last year, to \$184 billion, with a steep drop off in deals backed by credit card loans, according to the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association.	证券业和金融市场协会的资料显示，资产担保证券去年的发行量下滑 16.6%，至 1840 亿美元，信用卡贷款担保交易量出现暴跌。
Deals backed by unusual assets make up about a tenth of the asset-backed security market, appealing to investors who want higher yields and are willing to take on more risk.	在资产担保证券市场中，用非常规资产担保的交易约占十分之一，它们吸引的是那些追求更高收益率，也愿意承担更多风险的投资者。
"There's a nonanalytic aspect to these deals that makes them riskier," says Sylvain Raynes, a founder of R&R Consulting who worked at Moody's at the time the Bowie bond was being rated.	"这类交易存在一种非分析性，因此它们风险更高，"咨询公司 R&R Consulting 创始人西尔万·雷恩斯(Sylvain Raynes)说。鲍伊债券接受评级的时候，雷恩斯在穆迪工作。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160112/c12db-bowiebonds	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160112/c12db-bowiebonds
ChemChina Buying KraussMaffei, a German Machinery Company, for \$1 Billion	中国化工 9.25 亿欧元购德企，创对德投资纪录

<p>Hong Kong — The China National Chemical Corporation said on Monday that it would buy the KraussMaffei Group, a German manufacturer of plastics and rubber processing machinery, for about \$1 billion.</p>	<p>香港——中国化工集团公司周一宣布，将出资约 10 亿美元，收购德国塑料和橡胶加工机械制造商克劳斯玛菲集团(KraussMaffei Group)。</p>
<p>The state-owned China National Chemical, known as ChemChina, has formed a consortium with the Guoxin International Investment Corporation and AGIC Capital to pay 925 million euros for KraussMaffei. The German company is owned by Onex, a Canadian private equity firm, and the sale is the biggest investment by a Chinese company in a German one.</p>	<p>中国化工集团公司是一家国有企业，简称中化。该公司与国新国际投资有限公司、汉德资本(AGIC Capital)联合出资 9.25 亿欧元收购克劳斯玛菲。克劳斯玛菲的所有人是加拿大私募股权公司 Onex。这笔交易是中国公司对德国企业进行的最大一笔投资。</p>
<p>“The KraussMaffei Group has significant development potential, especially in the important China market,” Ren Jianxin, the chairman of ChemChina, said in a news release. “We highly respect and trust its outstanding management team and superior Germany manufacturing technology, as well as high-end brands. We will retain the current management and employees and maintain the current corporate structure.”</p>	<p>“克劳斯玛菲集团的发展潜力是巨大的，特别是在重要的中国市场，”中化董事长任建新在新闻稿中说。“我们看中的是该公司杰出的管理层和德国制造的技术专长。我们将保留现有的管理层和员工，保持现有的企业结构。”</p>
<p>“The growth potential of the KraussMaffei Group is tremendous,” the release continued, “especially through improved access to the Chinese market, which we can make possible. We expect trends in the automotive industry toward advanced manufacturing and lightweight components will provide a huge development opportunity for the high-end plastic injection molding industry.”</p>	<p>“克劳斯玛菲集团的增长潜力是巨大的，”新闻稿接着说。“尤其考虑到我们能帮助开拓和增强其在中国市场的渠道。今后汽车业智能化、轻质化的发展趋势也将为新型高端塑化材料的注型业和装备业提供巨大的发展空间。”</p>
<p>The deal follows a record year for Chinese outbound investment, with 136 deals worth \$31.3 billion in 2015, according to data from the deal</p>	<p>在这笔交易之前，中国的对外投资迎来了创纪录的一年。从交易追踪公司 Dealogic 的数据来看，2015 年中国的对外投资共达成了 136 笔交易，涉及</p>

tracking firm Dealogic.	资金 313 亿美元。
ChemChina, one of China's largest chemical companies, has been on a buying spree, snapping up stakes in chemical, machinery and transport companies domestically and outside China. In March 2015, it purchased a 26 percent stake in Pirelli, the Italian tire maker, and it has been trying to woo Syngenta, the Swiss pesticide company.	作为中国最大的化工企业之一,中化开启了收购狂潮,争先抢购国内外化学、机械和运输公司的股份。2015年3月,该公司收购了加拿大轮胎生产商倍耐力(Pirelli)26%的股份。此外它还一直在努力争取瑞士杀虫剂公司 Syngenta。
Frank Stieler, KraussMaffei's chief executive, said the company expected to grow more quickly in China and Asia as part of ChemChina.	克劳斯玛菲集团首席执行官弗兰克·斯蒂勒(Frank Stieler)表示,在成为中化的一部分后,预计公司在中国和亚洲的增长会更快。
"Accelerated growth will have a sustained positive impact for the Company globally," Mr. Stieler said in a news release. "Our Company has a strong foundation, and we will continue to build on our strengths, and create new jobs around the world."	"加速的发展将使集团在全球范围内产生持久的正面影响。借助于我们全面的专业知识,我们拥有坚实的基础,并以此建立我们自己的优势。我们将在全球创造就业位置。"
The Onex Group bought KraussMaffei for €276 million in December 2012 and will receive €670 million when the deal is completed.	2012年12月收购克劳斯玛菲时,Onex集团花了2.76亿欧元。这笔交易完成时,该公司将获利6.70亿欧元。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160112/c12db-chemchina	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160112/c12db-chemchina
North Korea Is Newest Frontier for a Daredevil Investor	朝鲜:一个对冲基金经理眼中的未来财富之地
He searched for oil in the badlands of Somalia and fueled a stock market boom in Mongolia. He sued the world's smallest republic, far out in the Pacific, for a chunk of what it is worth.	他在索马里贫瘠的土地上寻找石油,助推蒙古股票市场一路飘红。他对远在太平洋上的、世界上面积最小的共和国提起诉讼,要求相当于整个国家价值一大块的赔偿。
Now, he is betting on North Korea.	现在,他正下注于朝鲜。
James Passin, a hedge fund manager at Firebird Management, believes the nuclear-armed country sits on as much as a billion barrels of crude — enough to make it as big a producer as Oklahoma. If the oil exists, he wants to help unlock it.	火鸟管理投资公司(Firebird Management)的对冲基金经理詹姆斯·帕辛(James Passin)认为,这个核武国家拥有可以生产10亿桶原油的石油储量,足以让它成为像俄克拉荷马州那么重要的石油产地。如果这一储量确凿,他想帮助释放它的价值。
"You have a country with 25 million people — young, highly disciplined,	"这是一个有2500万人口的国家,民众年轻、高度自律,且受过教育,它还

<p>literate — and a strong military-industrial complex,” he said in an interview. “It’s possible that the early investors will be rewarded with potential for massive appreciation.”</p>	<p>有强大的军事工业，“他在接受采访时说道。“早期投资者有可能因其巨大的增值潜力而获得巨额回报。”</p>
<p>The risks of sinking cash — even just \$7 million or so of Firebird’s \$700 million in assets — into a neo-Stalinist state with labor camps and virtually no private property are obvious. The geopolitical volatility was on full display last week, as North Korea claimed that it had tested a hydrogen bomb. And Mr. Passin is treading on murky investment territory, given the American sanctions against the country.</p>	<p>将资金下注于一个有劳改营但几乎没有私人财产的新斯大林主义国家，其风险是显而易见的，哪怕只是将火鸟的7亿美元资产中的大约700万美元投注于此。上周，朝鲜称自己成功试爆了一枚氢弹，该地区的地缘政治不稳定性由此得到充分展示。考虑到美国可能会对朝鲜采取的制裁，帕辛正在踏入一片前景不明的投资领域。</p>
<p>His investors have experienced the wild rides that come with such frontier markets. Two of his funds are being liquidated after deep losses, including on banking in Iraq, gold in Armenia and oil and gas in Kenya.</p>	<p>他的投资者已经见识过因投资于这样的前沿市场而带来的剧烈起伏。他有两支基金因遭遇惨重损失正被清盘，其中包括对伊拉克银行业，亚美尼亚金矿和肯尼亚石油、天然气的投资。</p>
<p>But Mr. Passin isn’t deterred. “I see opportunities when other people are afraid,” he said.</p>	<p>但帕辛没有因此退却。“其他人感到害怕的时候，我看到的是机会，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Passin, 44, studied philosophy at St. John’s College in Maryland. He was inspired to enter finance, he said, in part by the story of Thales, a philosopher in ancient Greece who got rich by monopolizing olive presses before a bumper harvest he had foreseen in the stars.</p>	<p>现年44岁的帕辛曾在马里兰州圣约翰学院(St. John’s College)研修哲学。他说自己之所以进入金融领域，部分原因是受到古希腊哲学家泰勒斯(Thales)的启发。泰勒斯通过观察星象，预见来年橄榄要大丰收，便提前预租、垄断了所在地区的橄榄榨油作坊，由此获得巨大财富。</p>
<p>Contrarian instincts have led Mr. Passin to out-of-the-way markets like Chechnya, Congo and Somalia.</p>	<p>逆向投资的直觉让帕辛把目光投注于车臣、刚果和索马里等少有人问津的市场。</p>
<p>Joseph Naemi, one of Mr. Passin’s longtime business partners, recalled joining him in a brash attempt in 2002 to buy Uzbekistan’s national oil company, Uzbekneftegaz. They had a meeting with a dozen Uzbek government officials, and Mr. Passin’s pitch was simple: He was there to write a check for \$600 million to \$700 million to buy the entire</p>	<p>据帕辛长期的生意伙伴之一约瑟夫·纳埃米(Joseph Naemi)回忆，2002年他和帕辛一起进行投资，雄心勃勃地要收购乌兹别克斯坦国家石油天然气公司Uzbekneftegaz。他们和十多位乌兹别克斯坦政府官员进行会面，帕辛的提案非常简单：写一张六七亿美元的支票，表示要买下整个公司。但乌兹别克斯坦没有接受这个提议。</p>

company. But the country did not go for the proposal.	
"The skeptical look around the boardroom was actually hilarious," Mr. Naemi wrote in an email.	"整个会议室都是那种将信将疑的表情，实际上还挺滑稽，"纳埃米在一封邮件中写道。
In 2006, Mr. Passin toured Mongolia and zeroed in on its stock exchange. It was "just a room with some computers," Mr. Passin recalled.	2006年，帕辛到蒙古转了一圈，然后就把投资方向瞄准了蒙古证券交易所。其实"就是个放了几台电脑的屋子，"帕辛回忆道。
He said he snapped up shares in "anything that was listed." By 2011, the country's economy was clocking one of the fastest growth rates in the world — 17 percent a year — as vast troves of minerals were discovered under the steppes.	他说自己一口气买下"那里上市的所有公司"的股票。随着蒙古草原地下的巨大矿物储量被探明，该国经济经济增长率迅速飙升，至2011年达到17%，是全球最高的国家之一。
Since then, Mongolia's bull market has crashed, Mr. Passin said, and the economy has slowed. But he is redoubling his efforts there, aiming to construct a set of world-class Mongolian corporations — a project he has broadly likened to the empire-building of Genghis Khan.	帕辛表示，自那之后，蒙古的牛市结束，经济发展开始放缓。但他还在加大对蒙古的投资，目标是要创建一些世界级的蒙古大企业，他宽泛地做比，将之与成吉思汗建立的蒙古帝国相提并论。
Mr. Passin is also wagering on distressed debt in the South Pacific. Firebird has been suing the tiny, destitute island nation of Nauru for repayment on about \$24 million of defaulted government-backed bonds, equal to about one-sixth the country's gross domestic product.	帕辛也在押注南太平洋的不良债务。火鸟正对一穷二白的小小岛国瑙鲁提起诉讼，要求它偿还由政府担保的价值约2400万美元的违约贷款，这相当于瑙鲁国民生产总值的大约六分之一。
Firebird, which bought the bonds from the original creditors at a fraction of their face value, stands to make money if it wins. The hedge fund has been fighting in Australian courts to garnish Nauru's state bank accounts — and briefly succeeded in freezing the accounts.	火鸟从原先的债权人那里以相对于票面价值极其低廉的成本买下这些债权，如果它赢得诉讼，让对方偿还贷款，就可以赚不少钱。该对冲基金一直在澳大利亚法庭上竭力争取，要求法院扣押瑙鲁国有银行一些账户的资产，并曾在短时间内成功冻结了这些账户。
"We will go to every corner of the world to find assets," he said.	"我会走遍全世界各个角落，搜寻有价值的资产，"他说。
Mr. Passin's North Korean investments may be his most contentious.	帕辛对朝鲜的投资大概是他的投资项目中最具争议性的一个。
Firebird owns nearly half of a Mongolian company, HBOil, which	火鸟拥有蒙古公司HBOil近一半的股份，后者在2013年与金正恩的政府成

<p>entered a joint venture with the government of Kim Jong-un in 2013. The partnership gave the small company expansive rights to overhaul North Korea's primitive energy sector by opening 100 gas stations, restarting a derelict refinery and drilling for oil and gas.</p>	<p>立了一家合资企业。这种合作关系赋予了这家小公司广泛权力，去整改朝鲜的能源部门：在该国开设 100 个加油站、重新启用一家荒废的炼油厂，并去开采石油和天然气。</p>
<p>The projects have yet to materialize. Companies have been searching for oil and gas there since the 1980s, and it remains unclear whether the country has any significant quantities.</p>	<p>这个项目目前还没有真正实施。自 1980 年代起，就有公司一直在朝鲜探测石油和天然气储藏，但目前还不能确定该国是否有够大的储量。</p>
<p>Mr. Naemi, who is advising HBOil, believes there are deep reserves of oil — perhaps as much as a billion recoverable barrels on land. But the current low price of oil means that if it exists, and can be extracted, it still might not be profitable.</p>	<p>给 HBOil 公司提供咨询服务的纳埃米表示，他相信那里有相当多的石油储量——或许足以开采出 10 亿桶原油。但目前油价比较低，这意味着就算它的存在，而且能被开采出来，可能也赚不了钱。</p>
<p>Mr. Passin's investment also raises legal questions. Alexandra López-Casero, a sanctions lawyer at the Boston-based law firm Nixon Peabody, said the investment might violate American sanctions against North Korea absent a license from the Treasury Department in Washington. Other experts disagree, noting that the United States has not issued a blanket prohibition on investing in the North.</p>	<p>帕辛的这项投资还有一些法律方面的问题。总部位于波士顿的律所尼克松-皮博迪(Nixon Peabody)处理制裁案件的律师亚历山大·洛佩斯-卡塞罗(Alexandra López-Casero)表示，这项投资可能违反了美国对朝鲜的制裁，因为它没有获得美国财政部的许可。有些专家不同意这种观点，他们指出，美国并没有全面禁止针对朝鲜的投资。</p>
<p>Mr. Passin said that Firebird had neither sought such a license nor needed one. He added that an expert had reviewed the venture for him and concluded that it was legal.</p>	<p>帕辛表示，火鸟不需要，也不会申请这样的许可。他还表示，一名专家已经帮他评估了这个合资企业，结果认为它是合法的。</p>
<p>Some analysts worry that any oil exploitation would fortify Mr. Kim and others in the country's ruling elite. "The security risk is not small, as the oil business in D.P.R.K. is exclusively handled by the Communist Party and the military," said Keun-Wook Paik, an expert on North Korean oil at the research institution Chatham House, using the abbreviation for the</p>	<p>一些分析人士担忧，在朝鲜进行石油开发可能会增强金正恩及该国其他统治精英的力量。“其中的安全风险可不小，因为朝鲜的石油生意都是由该国共产党（即劳动党——译注）和军队垄断经营，”研究机构皇家国际事务研究所(Chatham House)的朝鲜石油问题专家白均旭(Keun-Wook Paik)说。“这就像打开了一个潘多拉盒子。”</p>

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the country's official name. "It will be a kind of Pandora box opening."	
Mr. Passin dismisses such concerns.	帕辛没有这样的顾虑。
He said business with North Korea would both benefit ordinary people and encourage the totalitarian state apparatus to become "more open and less harsh." Besides, he argued, if the West avoided commerce with unsavory nations, much of the world would be off limits.	他表示, 与朝鲜做生意不仅能惠及普通朝鲜人, 还能鼓励这个极权国家政府变得"更加开放, 不那么严苛。"他还表示, 如果西方避免和所有不受其欢迎的国家做生意, 世界大部分地区都成禁区了。
"I believe there are companies that will emerge out of the D.P.R.K. that will be of lasting importance," he said. "That will survive for centuries."	"我相信朝鲜会出现一批企业, 它们会长期扮演重要角色,"他说。"而且会持续存在好几个世纪。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160114/c14db-passin	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160114/c14db-passin
Al Jazeera America to Shut Down by April	水土不服, 半岛电视台将关闭美国频道
The cable news channel Al Jazeera America, which debuted in 2013 to great fanfare when it promised to cover American news soberly and seriously, is shutting down by the end of April. The move was announced at a companywide meeting on Wednesday.	2013年, 半岛电视台美国频道(Al Jazeera America)在万众期待中开播, 当时承诺以冷静严肃的态度播报美国新闻。如今, 这一频道却将于今年4月底停播。该决议是在本周三的公司全会中宣布的。
In a memo to the staff, Al Jazeera America's chief executive, Al Anstey, said the "decision by Al Jazeera America's board is driven by the fact that our business model is simply not sustainable in light of the economic challenges in the U.S. media marketplace."	在致员工的备忘录中, 半岛电视台美国频道首席执行官埃尔·安思蒂(Al Anstey)表示, "董事会之所以作出这一决定, 是基于我们的运营模式无法应对美国传媒市场的经济挑战。"
"I know the closure of AJAM will be a massive disappointment for everyone here who has worked tirelessly for our long-term future," he continued. "The decision that has been made is in no way because AJAM has done anything but a great job. Our commitment to great journalism is unrivaled."	"我知道半岛电视台美国频道的关闭, 令在座所有人深感失望。各位一直在为我们的长远前景在孜孜不倦地努力,"他还说。"作出这一决定, 绝不是因为半岛电视台美国频道表现不佳。相反, 我们打造的优秀新闻出类拔萃。"
Al Jazeera America went on the air in August 2013 after it bought Al	以5亿美元收购美国前副总统阿尔·戈尔(Al Gore)创立的 Current 有线电视

<p>Gore's Current TV for \$500 million. It promised to be thoughtful and smart, free of the shouting arguments that have defined cable news in the United States over the last decade. But meaningful viewership never came, with prime-time ratings sometimes struggling to exceed 30,000 viewers.</p>	<p>台后，半岛电视台美国频道于2013年8月正式开播。它承诺致力于播报洞察深刻的新闻报道，避免过去10年间美国有线新闻台大吵大嚷的风气。然而，它一直未能获得足够的观众，黄金档的收视有时十分努力才突破3万人次。</p>
<p>To make matters worse, the newsroom was hit with turmoil last year when staff members complained bitterly of a culture of fear. There was an exodus of top executives, along with a pair of lawsuits from former employees that included complaints about sexism and anti-Semitism at the news channel.</p>	<p>去年，新闻编辑室陷入混乱令事态雪上加霜，员工愤怒地抱怨工作氛围充斥着恐惧。多名高层离职，前雇员对新闻台内部存在性别歧视和反犹太主义的两起诉讼又起风波。</p>
<p>In May, Ehab Al Shihabi, the chief executive of Al Jazeera America, was replaced by Mr. Anstey. Morale improved in the following months but ratings remained low.</p>	<p>去年5月，半岛电视台美国频道前台长埃哈伯·谢哈比(Ehab Al Shihabi)被安思蒂取而代之。此后数月，台内士气有所提振，但收视率依然不高。</p>
<p>And Al Jazeera America has not been free of controversy in recent months. In November, the news station's general counsel, David W. Harleston, was suspended following a report in The New York Times that he did not appear to be licensed to practice law. In late December, Al Jazeera aired an hourlong documentary that linked some of the biggest stars in Major League Baseball and the National Football League to performance-enhancing drugs. The most prominent athlete mentioned in the report was the Denver Broncos quarterback Peyton Manning, who angrily denied the report, calling it "complete garbage" and "totally made up."</p>	<p>在过去几个月间，半岛电视台美国频道依然争议不断。去年11月，《纽约时报》报道，该频道的总法律顾问戴维·W·哈尔斯顿 (David W. Harleston) 似乎并不具备律师执业资格，他随后被停职。去年12月末，半岛电视台美国频道播放了一部长约一小时的纪录片，内容涉及美国职业棒球大联盟(MLB)和美国职业橄榄球联盟(NFL)的顶级球星服用兴奋剂。该报道涉及的最大牌的球星是丹佛野马队(Denver Broncos)的四分卫佩顿·曼宁(Peyton Manning)。他愤怒地否认了报道内容，称之为“一派胡言”、“全盘捏造”。</p>
<p>As part of Wednesday's announcement, Mr. Anstey said that after the cable news network shuts down by April 30, Al Jazeera would expand</p>	<p>在本周三的声明中，安思蒂还表示，频道于4月30日停播后，半岛会在美国扩大数字服务，将“为美国带来新的国际视野”。</p>

its digital presence in the United States. The expansion “would bring new global content into America.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160114/c14jazeera	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160114/c14jazeera
China Embraces Craft Beers, and Brewing Giants Take Notice	进口高端啤酒在华走红，啤酒巨头瞄准新商机
HONG KONG — When Jin Xin first started selling imported premium beer a decade ago, his bar manager predicted that it would take a month or two just to sell a single case. But within a few years business picked up, and soon customers started frequenting the bar for its India pale ales and other European beers.	香港——金鑫十年前刚开始销售进口优质啤酒的时候，他的酒吧经理预计或许一、两个月才能卖出一箱。但过了几年，酒吧生意就兴旺了起来，顾客很快开始在这里流连，饮用印度淡啤酒和其他欧洲啤酒。
Now, one of Mr. Jin’s bars, NBeerPub, tucked away in a laid-back part of Beijing’s old town, buzzes with young Chinese customers ordering imports like Delirium Tremens, Lindemans Framboise and Brewdog Punk IPA. Mr. Jin even sold a bottle of Brewmeister Snake Venom, a high-alcohol barleywine-style beer from Scotland, for about 2,700 renminbi, or more than \$420.	金鑫的一个酒吧牛啤堂(NBeerPub)坐落在北京老城区里的一块休闲之处，现在有很多中国年轻人光顾这里，饮用 Delirium Tremens、Lindemans Framboise 和 Brewdog Punk IPA 之类的进口啤酒。金鑫甚至把苏格兰酿造的高度数麦芽啤酒 Brewmeister Snake Venom 卖到了大约 2700 元人民币一瓶。
“Slowly, Chinese people have more money in their pocket,” Mr. Jin, 43, said in his apartment, where over 6,000 bottles from more than 60 countries filled the shelves. “After they have money, some want something better in terms of taste as well as lifestyle, especially young people.”	“慢慢的，中国口袋里钱多了，”43 岁的金鑫在他的公寓里说，酒架上摆放着 6000 多瓶来自世界 60 多个国家的酒。“有了钱之后，有的人就向往更好的口味，更好生活方式，尤其是年轻人。”
As tastes rapidly change, Chinese consumers are swapping mass-produced local beers for imports and local craft beers.	中国消费者的口味迅速变化，他们正在从大规模生产的本地啤酒转向国内外的精酿啤酒。
It is the type of opportunity that is at the heart of Anheuser-Busch InBev’s \$106 billion deal to buy SABMiller, its rival global brewer. While major markets in Europe and the United States have been sluggish,	百威英博(Anheuser-Busch InBev)斥资 1060 亿美元收购对手南非米勒(SABMiller)啤酒公司，就是看准了这样的机遇。虽然在欧美主要市场一直低迷，但像中国这样的发展中市场为他们提供了不断扩大的顾客群和较强的盈

<p>developing markets like China offer a growing customer base and the potential for a stronger profit.</p>	<p>利潜力。</p>
<p>The Chinese middle class is swelling with young, affluent professionals who are more willing to spend money on brands and who are experienced travelers looking for a taste of other countries back home. And in China, most beer is still considered affordable. So sales have held up relatively well even as wine, the Chinese spirit baijiu and other more expensive liquors have been hit by the country's anticorruption crackdown and the slowing economy.</p>	<p>中国中产阶级的规模正在蓬勃壮大, 年轻富裕的专业人士更愿意把钱花在品牌上, 经验丰富的旅行者回到国内后也想追寻其他国家的滋味。而在中国, 人们仍然认为大多数啤酒的价格很亲民。因此, 虽然像葡萄酒、白酒和其他比较昂贵的酒类受到了中国反腐行动和经济放缓的冲击, 但啤酒的销售形势相对较好。</p>
<p>"It's an escape route from maturity in the West," said Spiros Malandrakis, a senior analyst of alcoholic drinks at the research firm Euromonitor International, referring to the established markets of the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>"这是逃离西方成熟市场的一条出路," 酒精饮料研究机构欧睿国际 (Euromonitor International)的高级分析师斯皮罗斯·马兰拉基思 (Spiros Malandrakis)说, 他指的是美国和欧洲的成熟市场。</p>
<p>In China, Anheuser-Busch InBev and SABMiller are betting on premium products.</p>	<p>在中国, 百威英博和南非米勒把赌注押在了高端产品上。</p>
<p>The two beer behemoths were among the first international entrants into China in the 1990s and initially teamed with local brewers. At the time, domestic breweries produced beer of inconsistent quality, but they were quickly multiplying, and consumption was soaring along with disposable incomes.</p>	<p>这两家啤酒巨头都属于1990年代进入中国, 与本地酿酒商合作的第一批跨国公司。当时, 中国国内的酿酒厂生产的啤酒质量很不稳定, 但产量很快就成倍增长, 销量也随着民众可支配收入的提高而飙升。</p>
<p>SABMiller took a 49 percent stake in a joint venture that makes Snow, which is now China's best-selling beer brand. Anheuser-Busch InBev has since bought Harbin and Sedrin, two other top domestic brands. Together, the international brewers account for about one-third of the overall beer market in China.</p>	<p>雪花啤酒是目前中国销量最大的啤酒品牌, 南非米勒持有这家合资公司49%的股份。百威英博后来收购了中国的另外两个顶级品牌哈尔滨啤酒和雪津啤酒 (Sedrin)。整体来说, 国际酿酒商占据了中国啤酒市场的大约三分之一。</p>

<p>As they pursue a merger, given their dominance, Anheuser-Busch InBev and SABMiller are expected to prune their portfolio in China to keep regulators happy, though it remains unclear where the trimming will be done. Some analysts think they would be able financially to justify the sale of a big domestic brand like Snow, since the market is moving toward premium offerings.</p>	<p>鉴于百威英博和南非米勒的市场支配地位，双方在寻求兼并的时候，可能会削减在中国持有的资产，以免引起管理机构的不满，不过目前还不清楚具体将如何调整。一些分析人士认为，从财务角度看，它们出售像雪花啤酒这样的中国大品牌是合理的，因为市场正朝着高端产品迁移。</p>
<p>“They might be forced to divest, but it might not be the end of the world for them, because Snow is not necessarily the price point for them,” said Shaun Rein, founder of China Market Research in Shanghai. “Consumers are looking for better quality.”</p>	<p>“它们可能会被迫撤资，但这或许不是世界末日，因为雪花啤酒对它们来说未必就是价值点，”市场研究机构上海 CMR 集团的创始人雷小山(Shaun Rein)说。“消费者正在寻求更高的品质。”</p>
<p>When the deal was announced, Anheuser-Busch InBev said it would “promptly and proactively” resolve any regulatory issues in China.</p>	<p>兼并交易宣布的时候，百威英博表示，将“迅速而积极”地解决中国的任何监管问题。</p>
<p>The focus follows the shift in the market in recent years.</p>	<p>对于中国的关注源于近几年市场的变化。</p>
<p>Imports have swiftly grown to 1.4 billion renminbi in 2013, or around \$220 million, from 335 million renminbi in 2009. But the total volume of beer sales in China has dipped of late.</p>	<p>啤酒进口额从 2009 年的 3.35 亿元人民币迅速增长至 2013 年的 14 亿元，但啤酒在中国的总体销售量最近有所下降。</p>
<p>Homegrown craft beers are gaining favor. Beijing is home to about half a dozen microbreweries, and others have popped up in cities across China.</p>	<p>本土精酿啤酒正受到人们的青睐。北京本地有大约六家小型精酿啤酒商，中国其他城市也纷纷涌现出这样的啤酒商。</p>
<p>At the Jing-A Brewing Taproom in Beijing, the owners, transplants from Connecticut and Toronto, serve American-inspired beers with local flair, including Worker’s Pale Ale, Airpocalypse Double IPA and Mandarin Wheat.</p>	<p>北京的京 A 啤酒酿造作坊的老板来自美国康涅狄格州和加拿大多伦多，他们将美国风味与本地特色结合起来，供应工人淡色啤酒、空气大爆表双 IPA 和京城特白小麦啤酒。</p>
<p>Ji Chen, a banker, developed a taste for fine beer as a student in Belgium. When he returned to China, Mr. Chen, now 28, started buying</p>	<p>现年 28 岁的纪晨在银行工作，他在比利时留学的时候喜欢上了精酿啤酒。回到中国后，纪晨开始购买超市的进口啤酒，流连于精酿啤酒酒吧。</p>

imported beer at the supermarket and hanging out at brew pubs.	
"I don't think it's expensive," he said, sipping the Flying Fist IPA at Jing-A. "If you go out to drink at a bar, you would have to spend this much for any drink you get. And craft beers here are of good quality."	"我觉得不贵，"纪晨在京 A 酒吧抿了一口飞拳 IPA 说。"你去任何一家酒吧，买什么酒都得花这些钱。这里的精酿啤酒质量非常好。"
The high-end varieties can fatten a company's bottom line.	高端产品可以提升企业的利润。
"All of this premiumization and trading up is the biggest revenue driver of our industry," Jean Jereissati, Anheuser-Busch InBev's China president, said at an investor seminar in September. "And it is very relevant for our company."	"这种产品高端化和消费升级是我们行业最大的营收动力，"百威英博中国区总裁让·热雷萨蒂(Jean Jereissati)去年 9 月参加投资者研讨会时说。"这与我们公司密切相关。"
Anheuser-Busch InBev and SABMiller are digging deep into their cooler of longtime brands in the hope of attracting more discerning customers. In part, they are promoting the provenance of their brands.	百威英博和南非米勒都在深挖公司旗下历史悠久的品牌，希望吸引更多目光挑剔的顾客。它们的部分策略是宣传品牌的起源。
When Budweiser Supreme was introduced, the company projected a video detailing the recipe's origins and ingredients onto a giant bottle in various Chinese cities. Against a striking soundtrack, the company described how the beer had the "rich aroma of wheat malt flavor and aristocratic bearing."	在中国多座城市推广百威金樽啤酒(Budweiser Supreme)时，该公司把一段视频映在了巨大的瓶子上，视频详细讲述了配方的起源和原料的选择。伴随着令人扣人心弦的音乐，该公司介绍道，这款啤酒"有香浓麦味，贵族的气质"。
Lifestyle, too, is major selling point.	生活方式也是一个重要的卖点。
Other advertisements featured Budweiser Supreme being poured in a restaurant by a waiter wearing white gloves. In the summer, women in their 20s, wearing dresses with Corona or Budweiser logos and sometimes long white boots, were often seen milling around the bars and chatting with customers in the upscale Sanlitun area of Beijing.	其他广告展示了戴着白手套的服务员在餐厅为顾客倒百威金樽啤酒的场景。夏天的时候，经常会在消费水平较高的北京三里屯看到一些 20 多岁的女性，身穿印有科罗娜(Corona)或百威商标的裙子，有时还穿着白色长靴，穿梭于各个酒吧与顾客聊天。
"They put a lot of money into the marketing, the heritage — all those things make consumers pay more for it," said Jonny Forsyth, a global	"他们花了很多钱营销，宣传品牌传承，促使顾客花更多钱消费，"市场调研机构明特尔(Mintel)全球饮品行业分析师容尼·福赛思(Jonny Forsyth)说。"这

drinks analyst at Mintel, a research firm. "That's what's been missing in China. Younger people are more receptive to it."	是中国缺乏的东西，年轻人更容易接受。”
The message is getting through to consumers, who are increasingly willing to pay for beer.	这种理念已在消费者当中传开，他们愈发愿意为啤酒花钱。
At Heaven Supermarket, a store and bar with a backpacker vibe, Chen Jing, 30, browsed through the imported beer with her boyfriend, both of them clutching beers that cost about 50 renminbi each, or nearly \$8. A bottle of Snow from the grocery store next door cost just 1.9 renminbi, or about 30 cents.	在有着背包客气质的酒铺兼酒吧天堂超市，30岁的陈晶和男朋友在浏览各种进口啤酒，两人都拿了每瓶价格大约50元的啤酒。而隔壁小卖部的雪花啤酒每瓶才卖1.9元。
Most of the bottles going through the checkout at Heaven are overseas varieties like Hoegaarden, Corona and Budweiser, selling for 15 renminbi. And the store, across the road from a Rolls-Royce and Bentley dealership, is not short of people perusing more expensive beers, which can cost up to 100 renminbi, or about \$15.	天堂超市销量最高的品类是福佳(Hoegaarden)、科罗娜和百威等进口啤酒，每瓶售价15元人民币。这家位于劳斯莱斯和宾利专卖店对面的商店并不缺少购买昂贵啤酒的顾客，这些啤酒的价格会高达100元人民币一瓶。
Ms. Chen started drinking foreign beer after vacationing around China and Southeast Asia. She has taken such a liking to the beer culture that she is planning a holiday in Belgium.	陈晶在中国及东南亚旅行之后便开始喝外国啤酒了。她深爱啤酒文化，正在计划去比利时度假。
"I would rather be spending money on few quality beers than buying lots of cheap beers and feeling full and headachy," she said. "It's more about the lifestyle I choose than simply drinking."	“我宁愿花钱买几瓶好酒，也不愿意买一堆便宜货，喝完了感觉很胀，还头疼，”她说。“这不只是喝酒的问题，更多的是我选择的生活方式。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160118/c18db-chinabeer	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160118/c18db-chinabeer
Muting the Global Dialogue in Davos	达沃斯论坛为何回避争议
The invitation was sent. And then, two weeks later, revoked.	邀请已经发出，但两周后，邀请被撤销了。
The World Economic Forum, which on Wednesday begins its annual meeting in Davos, Switzerland, brings together political and business	世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)将于周三在瑞士达沃斯召开年会，政界和商界领袖汇聚一堂，讨论全球最紧迫的问题。过去数年里，弗拉基米

<p>leaders to discuss the world's most pressing problems. In years past, Vladimir V. Putin has attended. So has Bill Gates. This year, Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. will attend.</p>	<p>尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)出席了会议。比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)也出席了。今年, 副总统小约瑟夫·R·拜登(Joseph R. Biden Jr.)将出席会议。</p>
<p>And so it wasn't a complete surprise to see that the foreign minister of North Korea, Ri Su-Yong, had accepted an invitation to attend the summit meeting in the Swiss Alps.</p>	<p>因此, 朝鲜外相李洙墉(Ri Su-yong)接到前往瑞士阿尔卑斯山参加今年峰会的邀请, 也不是特别出人意料。</p>
<p>But in early January, after North Korea's fourth nuclear test, which was broadly condemned, the World Economic Forum revoked Mr. Ri's invitation. North Korea said the forum had "unilaterally canceled the participation" of its delegation "based on unjust political motivation, which clearly runs counter to the nature and position of WEF as an international forum for discussion of economic issues."</p>	<p>但在1月初, 朝鲜进行了第四次核试验, 遭到了广泛谴责, 然后世界经济论坛就撤销了这份邀请。朝鲜表示, 论坛"单方面取消"其代表团的参会资格是出于"不公正的政治动机, 这显然违背了世界经济论坛作为一个讨论经济问题的国际论坛的性质和定位"。</p>
<p>The World Economic Forum, through one of its board members, Philipp Rösler, explained its decision. "We decided after the nuclear test that at the moment there would be no opportunity for an international, global dialogue in the spirit of the World Economic Forum," he said.</p>	<p>世界经济论坛委派董事会成员菲利普·罗斯勒(Philipp Rösler)对该决定作出了解释。"在这次核试验之后, 我们认为, 目前没有本着世界经济论坛的精神, 开展国际化、全球化对话的机会," 他说。</p>
<p>But why? If the World Economic Forum isn't an opportunity to have an "international, global dialogue" about North Korea's nuclear ambitions, especially with its foreign minister in attendance, then what's the point? After all, the forum's stated purpose is to "improve the state of the world."</p>	<p>但为什么呢? 如果世界经济论坛不是一个就朝鲜的核野心, 开展"国际化、全球化对话"的机会, 特别是在该国外相出席的情况下, 那它还有什么意义呢? 毕竟, 这个论坛的既定宗旨就是"改善世界状况"。</p>
<p>Even though Davos has sometimes been criticized as a boondoggle for the business elite, it has often been the stage for meaningful debate and compromise among policy makers. In 1994, for instance, the Palestinian leader, Yasir Arafat, and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres,</p>	<p>尽管达沃斯有时被诟病为商业精英的清谈之所, 但它也常常提供舞台, 让政治决策者进行有意义的辩论和妥协。例如在1994年, 巴勒斯坦领导人亚西尔·阿拉法特(Yasir Arafat)和以色列外长希蒙·佩雷斯(Shimon Peres)在这个舞台上握了手。在那六年之前的1988年, 希腊和土耳其签署了称作《达沃</p>

<p>entered the stage holding hands. Six years before, in 1988, Greece and Turkey signed a no-war agreement called the “Davos Declaration.” Its so-called multistakeholder approach — which was adopted in the recent climate change negotiations in Paris — can yield notable results.</p>	<p>斯宣言》(Davos Declaration)的不交战协议。该论坛让多方利益相关者参与的方式，有时会带来可观的成效——最近在巴黎举行的气候变化谈判就采用了这种模式。</p>
<p>At the same time, however, it seems like much of the conversations in Davos are a form of sanitized debate.</p>	<p>然而与此同时，达沃斯的很多对话都是一种“消过毒”的辩论。</p>
<p>“To attract all these famous politicians, billionaires and celebrities,” Bill Emmott, former editor of The Economist, once wrote, “they have made the event safe.”</p>	<p>“为了吸引各种著名的政治人物、富豪和名人，”《经济学人》(The Economist)前主编比尔·艾默特(Bill Emmott)曾经写道，“他们把这个会议开得很安全。”</p>
<p>“I don’t mean safe from terrorism, though I hope that is true,” he continued. “I mean safe from surprises and controversy. Things are arranged to avoid argument, confrontation, provocation.”</p>	<p>“我说的安全不是指不会受到恐怖袭击，虽然我也希望能保障那种安全，”他接着说。“我指的是没有意外，不发生争议的安全。他们做了安排，来防止争论、对抗和挑衅的发生。”</p>
<p>Two years ago, the Ukrainian prime minister, Mykola Azarov, who had flown to Davos and was scheduled to speak on a Friday afternoon, was disinvited from the conference after several protesters were shot in Kiev. He stayed in his hotel room, and criticized the snub in an interview with The Financial Times.</p>	<p>两年前，乌克兰总理米克拉·阿扎罗夫(Mykola Azarov)已经飞抵达沃斯，原本定于在一个周五的下午发表讲话，但几名抗议者在基辅遭到枪击后，主办方撤回了对他的邀请。他待在酒店房间里接受英国《金融时报》(The Financial Times)采访时，批评了这种怠慢的态度。</p>
<p>“The forum had a unique opportunity to listen to the head of government of Ukraine, to get a wider point of view — it’s hard to tell who lost more in this affair,” Mr. Azarov said in the interview.</p>	<p>阿扎罗夫接受采访时说，“该论坛本来有一个独一无二的机会，来倾听乌克兰政府首脑的意见，了解更广泛的观点。很难说在这件事上谁的损失更大。”</p>
<p>For several years at Davos, the topic of WikiLeaks dominated the conversation among policy experts and business leaders. Was Julian Assange, the founder of WikiLeaks, ever asked to address the forum? No. Edward J. Snowden, the former National Security Agency contractor who leaked millions of documents about electronic</p>	<p>多年来，维基解密(WikiLeaks)一直是政策专家及商业领袖在达沃斯论坛上讨论的主要话题。维基解密的创始人朱利安·阿桑奇(Julian Assange)曾受邀到该论坛发言吗？没有。美国国家安全局(National Security Agency)前承包商雇员爱德华·J·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)在泄露了数百万份有关美国电子监控计划的文件后流亡俄罗斯。他在俄罗斯通过视频参加了几次活动。但他</p>

surveillance by the United States government, has taken part in several events by video from Russia, where he is exiled. But he has never been invited, either.	也从未受到邀请。
Of course, the forum has to be vigilant in creating its guest list and programming, as it does not want to become a weeklong stage for world leaders to blast each other or promote dangerous ideas.	当然，该论坛在邀请嘉宾、安排日程时需要保持警惕，因为它不想让这一周的时间成为世界领导人互相抨击或宣扬危险思想的舞台。
But some critics have long said that the conference is too carefully curated.	但一些批评人士早就表示，该论坛的组织工作过于谨慎。
"The World Economic Forum is an intensely orchestrated event with nothing left to chance," Frank Vogl wrote in the Global Policy Forum in 2001. "Every topic for discussion is carefully considered and researched, every participant is thoroughly prescreened and every moment of every day is micromanaged. The Forum is programmed to tick like the best Swiss watch."	"世界经济论坛是一场缜密安排的活动，一切都不能有差池，"弗兰克·福格尔(Frank Vogl)于2001年在《全球政策论坛》(Global Policy Forum)上写道。"每个讨论话题都经过了仔细考虑和研究，每个参与者都经过预先筛选，每一天的每一个时刻都受到了细致入微的管理。该论坛就像最好的瑞士表一样精准运转。"
Certain subjects have been avoided. Until last year, for example, discussions that focused on the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people were not on the agenda, in part, because certain delegations from the Middle East and Eastern Europe objected to the topic.	某些话题会被避开。比如，直到去年，有关男女同性恋、双性恋或跨性别人群的权利的讨论，都没有进入过议事日程。部分是因为一些来自中东及东欧的代表团反对讨论这种话题。
As for North Korea, the situation was perhaps untenable. The country's participation at Davos would have made it difficult for someone like Mr. Biden and Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain to attend without being criticized.	至于朝鲜，情况或许会变得很棘手。如果朝鲜参加论坛，拜登、英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)等嘉宾很难不遭到批评。
Choe Myong-nam, deputy ambassador at North Korea's diplomatic mission in Geneva, said, "the decision by WEF is based on political	朝鲜驻日内瓦外交使团副大使崔明南(Choe Myong-nam)表示，"世界经济论坛是基于政治动机做出这一决定的，因为组织者突然决定取消邀请，选择

<p>motivation because the organizer has suddenly decided to cancel, taking sides with the belligerent United States and its allies that are pursuing hostile policies against" the country. "We are 100 percent sure there is pressure and even blackmail."</p>	<p>支持好战的美国和那些对朝鲜奉行敌对政策的盟友。"他说，"我们百分之百确定，有人在施压，甚至是要挟。"</p>
<p>North Korea, of course, is just one challenge in a world that has become increasingly complex and dangerous. In today's environment, with escalating terrorist attacks and heightened economic and political instability, it is perhaps unfair to look to Davos as some sort of panacea for the world's problems. A conference of disparate voices works only if all parties attend. But in an increasingly divisive world, it may be harder to get them all in the same room.</p>	<p>当然，朝鲜只是这个愈发复杂和危险的世界面临的挑战之一。在当今的环境中，恐怖袭击不断升级，经济及政治动荡不断加剧，把达沃斯的世界经济论坛看作解决世界问题的灵丹妙药或许是不公平的。要想举行一场存在不同声音的会议，首先要各方都参与才行。但在这个分歧加剧的世界，把他们请进同一间屋子，或许更难了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160119/c19db-sorkin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160119/c19db-sorkin</p>
<p>Davos Takes a Fresh Look at Emerging Markets</p>	<p>达沃斯和新兴市场的美好理想终结了吗？</p>
<p>Ever since emerging markets became a major asset class in the early 1990s, a parade of potentates, policy makers and corporate chieftains have flocked to the stylish village of Davos in the Swiss Alps in the hope of becoming the latest global meme.</p>	<p>自从新兴市场在 90 年代初成为一项主要资产类别以来，许多当权者、决策者和企业负责人蜂拥前往瑞士阿尔卑斯山区的时髦小镇达沃斯，希望成为全球最新的米姆(meme)。</p>
<p>The growth revolution in China, the emergence of oil-driven sovereign wealth in the Middle East and Brazil's economic miracle have all been celebrated, one time or another, by the global elites who gather at the World Economic Forum in Davos each January to ponder the world.</p>	<p>每年 1 月份全球精英都会聚集在达沃斯参加世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)，对世界大事进行思考。而中国的增长革命、中东地区由石油驱动的主权财富的崛起，以及巴西的经济奇迹都曾得到过他们的欢庆。</p>
<p>From 2000 on, the Davos boom and the emerging markets boom have been pretty much one and the same, a living ideal of globalization helped by central banks that have printed trillions of dollars of new money.</p>	<p>从 2000 年以来，达沃斯的红火和新兴市场的繁荣几乎完全是一回事，代表了一种由印制了数万亿美元新钞票的各国央行帮助实现的全球化生活理想。</p>

<p>But now, as interest rates in the United States begin to rise, these dollars have begun to flow out of China, the Middle East and Latin America. Growth rates are stumbling, debt levels rising and geopolitical fears spreading.</p>	<p>但现在，随着美国利率开始上升，这些钱开始从中国、中东和拉丁美洲流出。新兴市场增长率受挫，债务水平上升，而地缘政治的担忧也在蔓延。</p>
<p>Over the last year, the exodus has gathered pace, fed by worries that China will lose control of its currency, the price of oil will drop to \$20 a barrel and Brazil's problems will worsen.</p>	<p>过去一年中，大批资金加快了外流的步伐，而这一现象主要由几点担忧引发：中国将失去对货币的控制力、油价将下降到每桶 20 美元、巴西的问题将更为恶化。</p>
<p>And many now say that this rosy, Davos-fueled notion of a world powered by emerging-market growth and innovation needs to be reconsidered.</p>	<p>现在许多人提出，需要重新考虑一下这种达沃斯倡议的由新兴市场增长和创新驱动的美好世界的概念。</p>
<p>"I have long maintained that the emerging-market hype was oversold when it was clear that what was going on was high commodity prices and cheap money," said Dani Rodrik, an expert on globalization at the Harvard Kennedy School.</p>	<p>"我一直坚持认为，新兴市场热太过头了，很明显不过是大宗商品价格高企、信贷宽松，"哈佛大学肯尼迪学院的全球化问题专家丹尼·罗德里克(Dani Rodrik)说。</p>
<p>As for the World Economic Forum in Davos, he said that over the last 10 years it had become an echo chamber of sorts.</p>	<p>至于达沃斯世界经济论坛，他认为，在过去 10 年中，它已成为某种自说自话的回音室。</p>
<p>"What we are seeing now is lower growth and policy conflicts between the emerging and the developed world," said Mr. Rodrik, who will not be making the trip this time around. "It is going to be a different type of Davos this year."</p>	<p>"我们现在看到的是更低的增长率，以及新兴经济体和发达国家之间的政策冲突，"罗德里克说。这一次他不会去达沃斯参加论坛。"今年的达沃斯将会与往年不同"。</p>
<p>Actually, the echo chamber has not been working as advertised. Since January 2010, emerging markets as an investment have produced a poor return. BlackRock's benchmark exchange traded fund for emerging market stocks is down 25 percent, and most of that decline came in the last year.</p>	<p>事实上，这座回音室一直没有达到宣传中的效果。自 2010 年 1 月以来，新兴市场的投资回报率相当糟糕。贝莱德集团(BlackRock)的新兴市场股票交易所基准指数基金下跌了 25%，而且大部分下跌是在去年发生的。</p>

<p>Perhaps the biggest sign that global investors have lost faith is that for the first time since 1988 (when only the bravest souls invested in these countries), investors have pulled more money out of emerging markets than they have put in, according to research by the Institute of International Finance.</p>	<p>全球投资者失去信心的最大迹象或许是，根据国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)的调查，自1988年（当时只有最胆大的人才敢投资这些国家）以来，投资者在新兴市场撤离的资金首次超过了投入的资金。</p>
<p>In an unusually blunt speech in Paris this month, Christine Lagarde, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, said that emerging nations needed a new model for growth after years of relying on easy money and high commodity prices.</p>	<p>本月在巴黎的一次异常直白的讲话中，国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)总裁克里斯蒂娜·拉加德(Christine Lagarde)表示，在经过多年的宽松货币政策和高企的大宗商品价格后，新兴国家需要一种新的增长模式。</p>
<p>"Growth rates are down, and cyclical and structural forces have undermined the traditional growth paradigm," Ms. Lagarde said. Moreover, she warned, the dollar's continued strength against just about all emerging-market currencies could well result in a new round of financial uncertainty, pushing commodity prices and global growth forecasts even lower.</p>	<p>"增长率在下降，而周期性和结构性力量削弱了传统的增长范式，"拉加德说。此外她还警告，美元对几乎所有新兴市场货币的继续走强很可能导致新一轮的金融不确定性，进一步压低大宗商品价格和全球经济增长预期。</p>
<p>Since mid-2011, the dollar has gained more than 100 percent against emerging-market currencies in Turkey, Brazil and South Africa. And over the last six months, following China's decision to depreciate the renminbi, previously robust monetary units in Singapore, Korea and Taiwan have also started to lose value against the dollar.</p>	<p>自2011年年中以来，美元对土耳其、巴西和南非等新兴市场货币的汇率涨幅超过了100%。而在过去的六个月中，在中国决定让人民币走低后，此前新加坡、韩国和台湾等地稳健的货币也纷纷开始对美元贬值。</p>
<p>"Our own estimates show that a slowdown of 1 percent in the emerging world would lower growth in advanced countries by at least about 0.2 percentage points," Ms. Lagarde said.</p>	<p>"我们自己的估计显示，新兴市场经济增长每放缓1%，将降低发达国家至少约0.2个百分点的经济增长速度，"拉加德说。</p>
<p>Still, even with the gloom and doom surrounding emerging markets these days, there is little sign that standard bearers are forgoing their</p>	<p>不过，尽管如今新兴市场前景暗淡，但几乎没有迹象表明领军人物们会放弃他们每年在瑞士山区度过的为期一周的会议。</p>

annual week in the Swiss mountains.	
This year, more than 320 representatives from Brazil, Russia, India and China – the so-called BRIC community of emerging nations – will be in Davos – compared with 237 from these countries in 2010.	今年，来自“金砖四国”(BRIC)——巴西、俄罗斯、印度和中国——的 320 多名代表将出现在达沃斯，而 2010 年这些国家派出的代表为 237 人。
None of these representatives will be heads of state, though. In the past, Brazilian presidents and Vladimir Putin of Russia have led their countries' delegations. This year, Russia is sending a deputy prime minister, Yury Trutnev, while China is sending a vice president, Li Yuanchao.	不过，这些代表中并没有国家元首。过去，几任巴西总统和俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)曾带领本国代表团参会。今年，俄罗斯派出的是副总理尤里·特鲁特涅夫(Yury Trutnev)，而中国带队的则是副主席李源潮。
Two large emerging markets that have been under significant stress of late will be sending their leaders. Turkey, recently rocked by terrorist attacks, will be represented by its prime minister, Ahmet Davutoglu. And the South African president, Jacob Zuma, who has gone through three finance ministers in the last five weeks, is also planning to show up.	近来承受着严重压力的两个大型新兴市场将派出他们的领导人。最近遭受了恐怖袭击的土耳其，将由其总理艾哈迈德·达武特奥卢(Ahmet Davutoglu)带队参加。而在过去五周换了三任财长的南非总统雅各布·祖马(Jacob Zuma)，也计划在论坛上露面。
The president of Brazil, Dilma Rousseff, whose popularity polls have sunk to single digits, will not be making an appearance, but her recently appointed finance minister, Nelson Henrique Barbosa-Filho, is scheduled to attend.	巴西总统迪尔玛·罗塞夫(Dilma Rousseff)在民意调查中受欢迎度已降到个位数，不会在论坛上露面。但她新近任命的财政部长小纳尔逊·恩里克·巴博萨(Nelson Henrique Barbosa-Filho)计划出席。
Ready to engage in some damage control will be the top executives at BTG Pactual, the Brazilian investment bank whose former chief executive, André Esteves, is under investigation for corruption.	巴西投资银行百达集团(BTG Pactual)的高层管理人员们做好了控制损失的准备。该行的前首席执行官安德烈·埃斯特维斯(André Esteves)正在接受腐败调查。
In terms of panels themed for developing nations, the World Economic Forum will be serving up the usual fare this year. One will explore how companies in emerging markets cope with laws that discriminate	在为发展中国家设立的全会方面，世界经济论坛将在今年呈上平常的讨论主题。有一个将探讨新兴市场的企业如何应对歧视男女同性恋、双性恋和跨性别员工的法律。另一个更直接：美国利率的提高对新兴市场的增长有何影

<p>against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender workers. Another is more straightforward: What will the impact of higher interest rates in the United States be on emerging market growth?</p>	<p>响?</p>
<p>But, as is always the case at the World Economic Forum, the meetings of genuine consequence will be the ones that you do not know are happening.</p>	<p>不过, 真正重要的, 是人们不知道的那些会晤。在世界经济论坛上, 向来如此。</p>
<p>That could mean Laurence D. Fink, the chief executive of BlackRock, the world's largest money management firm, sitting down with Jean-Paul Villain, an executive at the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, or Fahad al-Mubarak, the governor of Saudi Arabia's central bank and overseer of the country's \$650 billion foreign reserve stash.</p>	<p>这可能意味着, 世界最大的资产管理公司贝莱德的首席执行官劳伦斯·D·芬克 (Laurence D. Fink) 和阿布扎比投资局 (Abu Dhabi Investment Authority) 高管让-保罗·维兰 (Jean-Paul Villain), 或沙特阿拉伯央行行长、负责着该国 6500 亿美元外汇储备的法赫德·穆巴拉克 (Fahad al-Mubarak) 会坐下相商。</p>
<p>As oil prices sink, rumors have been rife that Middle East sovereign wealth funds — and Saudi Arabia in particular — have been calling in the billions of dollars of cash that they have allocated to global investment firms such as BlackRock. And traders say that the withdrawal of these funds, much of which has been invested in American stocks and bonds, has been a contributing factor to recently volatile markets.</p>	<p>随着石油价格下跌, 传言四起, 宣称中东的主权财富基金, 尤其是沙特阿拉伯, 在收回投给贝莱德等全球投资公司的数十亿美元。交易人员称, 这些基金撤资是导致市场最近不稳定的原因之一。它们当中很多投资了美国的股票和债券。</p>
<p>Or the chief executives of Goldman Sachs and JPMorgan Chase could wind up huddling with Fang Xinghai, the vice chairman of the China securities regulatory commission. The sharp swings in China's stock market are having an outsize effect on markets in the United States, and the big American investment banks will want to hear what Mr. Fang's strategy is for 2016.</p>	<p>或者, 高盛 (Goldman Sachs) 和摩根大通 (JPMorgan Chase) 的首席执行官可能会和中国证监会副主席方星海碰头。中国股市的剧烈波动极大地影响着美国的市场, 而美国的大投行会想听听方星海为 2016 年谋划的策略。</p>
<p>But as central bankers, prime ministers and chief executives wrestle this week to make sense of it all, Ruchir Sharma, head of emerging markets</p>	<p>不过本周, 在各大央行高管、政府部长和企业首席执行官努力想要弄明白一切时, 摩根士丹利投资管理公司 (Morgan Stanley Investment</p>

<p>at Morgan Stanley Investment Management, has a fairly simple explanation: The impact on the developed world of a slowdown in China and other emerging markets is going to be greater than most people realize.</p>	<p>Management)的新兴市场部门负责人鲁吉·夏尔马(Ruchir Sharma)却给出了一个相当简单的解释：中国等新兴市场放缓对发达国家的影响，会比大部分人认识到的更大。</p>
<p>"In 1997, the emerging world's share of the global economy was 20 percent – now, it's nearly 40 percent," he said. "This is a big deal. What happens in China has an effect on the wider world, and I think that the Davos crowd has been slow to recognize this."</p>	<p>"1997 年时，新兴市场在全球经济中占的份额是 20%，现在则近乎 40%，"他说。"这举足轻重。中国发生的事情会影响外部世界，我认为，达沃斯的与会者没有及时意识到这一点。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160120/c20db-emerge</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160120/c20db-emerge</p>
<p>In Canada, the 8-Dollar Cauliflower Shows the Pain of Falling Oil Prices</p>	<p>油价走低加元贬值，加拿大人“吃不起”花菜</p>
<p>OTTAWA — Steamed, sautéed or stir-fried, cauliflower is standard fare on many dinner tables. In Canada, it is a luxury.</p>	<p>渥太华——蒸、嫩煎或焗炒的花菜，在许多地方的餐桌上是一道家常菜。在加拿大，却是一种奢侈。</p>
<p>A head of cauliflower there now goes for around 8 Canadian dollars, a tripling in price, the strange foodie fallout from the low price of oil and other commodities.</p>	<p>如今一个花菜在那里可以卖到大约 8 加元（约合 38 元人民币），价格是原来的三倍，这是石油和其他大宗商品价格走低连累“吃货”的一个古怪案例。</p>
<p>The recipe for high-priced cauliflower starts with the currency.</p>	<p>天价花菜的出现，首先要从汇率说起。</p>
<p>As prices for commodities have dropped, the value of the Canadian dollar has fallen, a direct link to an economy that is dependent on oil and other resources. It makes imports, like fresh American vegetables during the dark Canadian winter, look especially costly.</p>	<p>随着大宗商品价格下跌，加元出现贬值，对于一个依赖石油和其他资源的经济体来说，这是一种直接的联动。这就导致进口商品的价格显得格外夸张，比如在天昏地暗的加拿大隆冬时节从美国进口的新鲜蔬菜。</p>
<p>Two years ago, one Canadian dollar was worth 93 American cents. On Wednesday, it stood at 69 American cents.</p>	<p>两年前，一加元相当于 93 美分。在本周三是 69 美分。</p>
<p>The drought in California, where Canadians get most of their vegetables in the off-season, just compounds the sticker shock. With less bounty in the fields, farmers' prices, in American dollars, are higher</p>	<p>而加拿大的非时令蔬菜大多来自加州，那里的旱情也加剧了价格的暴涨。由于收成不佳，以美元计的农产品价格要高于正常水平。</p>

than normal.	
As a result, fresh vegetables feel more like a splurge for Canadian consumers.	这样一来，新鲜蔬菜在加拿大消费者眼里就成了奢侈品。
Iceberg lettuce sells for 3 Canadian dollars, up from the typical 90 Canadian cents. One head of broccoli goes for \$4, compared with \$1.50 for two in the past. Last winter, a head of cauliflower was selling for 2.50 Canadian.	圆生菜售价从平常的 90 加分涨到了 3 加元。一个西兰花卖到 4 加元，在过去 1.50 加元可以买到两个。去年冬天，一个花菜的价格是 2.50 加元。
"We've gone through this cycle before with the dollar," said Jim McKeen, owner of McKeen Metro Glebe, a grocery store in downtown Ottawa. "But there were issues on prices anyways because of supply in addition to this whole fiasco with the Canadian dollar. It's a perfect storm."	"这些汇率的事以前全都经历过，"渥太华市中心食品杂货店 McKeen Metro Glebe 老板吉姆·麦基恩(Jim McKeen)说。"但是供应不足决定了价格本来就会有问题，再加上加元惨成这样，就成了一场完美风暴。"
The Canadian dollar, in part, reflects the trouble in the country's economy.	加元一定程度上反映了该国的经济困境。
For years, Canada rode the global commodities boom. The rapidly growing Chinese economy — and its seemingly insatiable appetite for commodities — helped increase the price of oil, potash, nickel and the other Canadian resources.	加拿大多年来得益于全球大宗商品的繁荣。快速增长的中国经济——及其看上去永无止境的大宗商品需求——推高了石油、钾盐、镍和其他加拿大资源的价格。
With China's demand now faltering, commodity prices have reversed course. Oversupply of oil has similarly devastated its price. Both factors are taking their toll on the Canadian economy. The gross domestic product increased just 0.6 percent in the third quarter of 2015, after six months of negative growth.	随着中国的需求增长放缓，大宗商品价格急转直下。石油的供过于求也对价格造成了类似的冲击。这两个因素都在危害加拿大经济。在经过六个月的负增长后，其国内生产总值在 2015 年第三季度只增长了 0.6%。
Since October, the decline in the Canadian dollar, already looking shaky against a surging American currency, has picked up speed.	自去年 10 月以来，加元加速贬值，与强劲美元相比，加元显得摇摇欲坠。

<p>In many ways, a weaker currency is helpful to the economy. The United States is overwhelmingly the largest market for Canadian exports, which are now less expensive across the border because of the currency's fall.</p>	<p>从很多方面来看，走软的货币对经济有利。美国是加拿大最大的出口市场，远超其他国家。由于货币贬值，加拿大出口商品的价格有所降低。</p>
<p>And commodity exports are almost all priced in American dollars. So foreign exchange gains have helped cushion some of the blow to Canadian oil producers and mining companies, which largely sell their resources elsewhere.</p>	<p>出口大宗商品的价格几乎都是以美元定价。因此，外汇收益在一定程度上缓和了加拿大石油生产商和矿业公司遭受的冲击，这些企业开采的资源主要销往其他地区。</p>
<p>"From a household point of view, what Canadians see is that their dollar isn't going as far," said Craig Alexander, vice president of economic research at the C.D. Howe Institute, an economic analysis and policy group "But it's good for Canadians, it's good for jobs. The primary driver for economic growth going forward has to come from nonresource export sectors."</p>	<p>"普遍看法是，加拿大人认为加元不会一路跌下去，"经济分析及政策研究机构C·D·豪研究所(C.D. Howe Institute)负责经济分析的副所长克雷格·亚历山大(Craig Alexander)说。"但这对加拿大人有利，对就业有利。经济继续增长的主要驱动力来自非资源型出口领域。"</p>
<p>Canada's tourism industry and other service sectors, which had been suffering, are already experiencing gains from the currency drop. Luke Azevedo, the film commissioner for Calgary Economic Development, said there had been a notable rise in production in Alberta, where large portions of the movie "The Revenant" and the television series " Fargo" were filmed last year.</p>	<p>步履艰难的加拿大旅游业及其他服务行业，已经从货币贬值的形势中受益。卡尔加里经济发展局(Calgary Economic Development)电影专员卢克·阿塞韦多(Luke Azevedo)表示，艾伯塔省的制片活动显著增多。去年，电影《荒野猎人》(The Revenant)和电视剧《冰血暴》(Fargo)的很多场景都是在卡尔加里拍摄的。</p>
<p>"It's across the country and the dollar plays a fairly significant role," Mr. Azevedo said.</p>	<p>阿塞韦多说，"全国都是这样，加元汇率发挥了重要作用。"</p>
<p>Speaking at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, on Wednesday, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau emphasized Canada's strengths in technology and education rather than its ailing natural</p>	<p>周三，加拿大总理贾斯廷·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)在瑞士达沃斯举行的世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)发表讲话时，强调了加拿大在技术和教育方面的优势，并未多谈状况欠佳的自然资源行业。</p>

resource sector.	
“Our natural resources are important and always will be,” Mr. Trudeau said. “But Canadians know that growth and prosperity is not only based on what’s under our feet but particularly on what we have between our ears.”	“我们的自然资源非常重要，将来也是如此，”特鲁多说。“但加拿大人知道，发展和繁荣不仅仅是基于我们脚下的资源，还尤其要依靠我们的头脑。”
Consumer costs are creeping up in a number of areas.	在一些领域，消费者的购物成本在逐渐提高。
The turnover in the grocery aisle, compared with, say, a clothing store, is faster, meaning changes in currency are more quickly reflected. And profit margins are thin, so grocery stores are less willing to absorb the losses.	例如，与服装店相比，食杂店的价格上涨得更快一些，这意味着杂货店更快地体现了汇率波动。由于利润空间非常微薄，食杂店更不愿承受这种损失。
The current collapse of the country’s dollar could have a more significant impact in supermarkets than it did in the early 2000s, according to Sylvain Charlebois, a professor at the University of Guelph in Ontario and one of the authors of an annual study of Canadian food prices.	安大略省圭尔夫大学(University of Guelph)教授西尔万·沙勒布瓦(Sylvain Charlebois)表示，与2000年代初期的情况相比，目前加元汇率暴跌的形势可能会给超市带来更为显著的影响。沙勒布瓦跟其他人合著了一份关于加拿大食品价格的年度研究报告。
Professor Charlebois estimated that about 140 Canadian food processing plants have closed in recent years. Many were owned by multinationals that have replaced Canadian production with imports from their larger American plants. Kellogg’s ended a century of production in London, Ontario, just over a year ago.	据沙勒布瓦教授估计，近些年来约有140家加拿大食品加工厂关门。很多加工厂归跨国公司所有，这些公司用规模更大的美国加工厂生产的进口产品，代替加拿大本地生产的产品。一年多以前，家乐氏(Kellogg)停止了该公司在安大略省伦敦市已经持续百年的生产活动。
The result, Professor Charlebois said, is that price increases will be seen throughout grocery stores and not just in their fresh produce aisles. Already, he said, some breakfast cereals have hit 10 Canadian dollars.	沙勒布瓦教授表示，结果就是，不仅新鲜农产品的价格会上涨，食杂店商品的价格也会抬高。他表示，一些谷类早餐的价格已经达到10加元。
Fishermen in Prince Edward Island now send most of their oyster harvest to the United States to capitalize on the currency difference.	爱德华王子岛的渔民现在将收获的大多数牡蛎都运往了美国，以便利用汇率差价获利。这导致加拿大渔贩缺货，迫使一些餐厅老板从美国再进口牡蛎。

That's leading to shortages at Canadian fishmongers, forcing some restaurant owners to reimport from the United States.	
"It's mind-boggling that I have to buy Malpeque oysters from my American importer in Boston," said David McMillan, the co-owner of Joe Beef and two other restaurants in Montreal, adding that the cost of the oyster from Prince Edward Island had risen to 120 Canadian dollars a box from about 90 Canadian dollars. "That's a lot of money for not a special oyster."	"我得从美国波士顿的进口商那里购买莫尔佩克产的牡蛎，这真是令人难以置信，"戴维·麦克米伦(David McMillan)说。麦克米伦在蒙特利尔与别人合开了 Joe Beef 及其他两家餐厅。他还表示，爱德华王子岛出产的牡蛎价格从一箱 90 加元上涨到了 120 加元。"对于并不特别的牡蛎来说，这个价格太高了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160121/c21db-cauliflower	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160121/c21db-cauliflower
Fears About China's Economy Fester at Davos	金融大鳄唱衰中国，悲观预期弥漫达沃斯
DAVOS, Switzerland — At the World Economic Forum here, chief executives and investors are blaming China for a slump in global markets.	瑞士达沃斯——在这里召开的世界经济论坛上，首席执行官和投资者们都把全球市场的低迷归咎于中国。
Fears about the country's downshift, as its official growth slowed to a quarter-century low, have dominated high-level discussions, both during public debates and in smaller, private meetings.	随着中国的官方增长数字降低到 25 年来的最低水平，对该国经济下行的恐惧占据了高级论坛的中心地位，无论是在公开的辩论会上，还是在小型的闭门会上。
The financier George Soros said at a dinner on Wednesday night that a "hard landing is practically unavoidable," adding that China is the root of the current financial crisis.	金融家乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)在上周三晚上的一个晚餐会上说，"硬着陆几乎不可避免，"他还说中国是当前金融危机的根源。
But behind the gloom and doom a more complex picture is emerging among the global elite in this Alpine ski resort. Some of it is coming from those who have lived or worked in China.	但是，在这种悲观失望背后，呈现在聚集在这个阿尔卑斯山滑雪胜地的全球精英面前的，是一幅更复杂的画面。这种画面的一部分来自那些在中国居住或工作过的人。
Melissa Ma, the founder of the \$6.8 billion private equity firm Asia Alternatives, is one of them. "In Davos, there is a gap between perception and reality. If you're on the ground in China, you're not	68 亿美元的私募股权投资公司鯤行投资(Asia Alternatives)的创始人梅丽莎·马(Melissa Ma)就是其中之一。"在达沃斯，感觉和现实之间存在一个鸿沟。如果你处于中国的现实情况中，你并不担心，"马女士说。总部位于北京的

<p>worried,” Ms. Ma said. Asia Alternatives, which is based in Beijing, invests across Asia, with about half of its portfolio in China.</p>	<p>鯤行投资在亚洲进行投资，其资产组合中大约有一半在中国。</p>
<p>China’s most influential executives could be seen this week in Davos, including Zhang Xin, the chief executive of the real estate developer SOHO China; Ya-qin Zhang, the president of the search engine giant Baidu; Jiang Jianqing, the chairman of the Industrial and Commercial Bank; and Jack Ma, the founder of Alibaba. These leaders have stepped in to argue for a more nuanced view on China.</p>	<p>本周在达沃斯也能看到中国最具影响力的高管们的身影，包括房地产开发商SOHO中国的首席执行官张欣，搜索引擎巨头百度的总裁张亚勤，工商银行董事长姜建清，以及阿里巴巴创始人马云。这些中国商界精英们在现身说法，让人们对中国经济有更加细致入微的看法。</p>
<p>Some have defended China’s potential for growth as Western participants voiced concerns and doubts. Neil Shen, a veteran venture capitalist and one of China’s most successful entrepreneurs, told one panel discussion about the evolution of Chinese industry, that Chinese companies were already competing in their own right in industries like smartphone manufacturing.</p>	<p>随着西方与会者表示担忧和怀疑，这些中国企业家中有些人在捍卫中国的增长潜力。老牌风险投资者、中国最成功的企业家之一沈南鹏(Neil Shen)在一个小组讨论会上介绍了中国的工业发展过程，称中国企业已经能以自身的力量在诸如智能手机制造等行业竞争。</p>
<p>Within the arena of financial markets, Chinese and Western leaders alike argued that the fears demonstrated in rocky markets were overstated. Last week, stocks moved into bear market territory – which occurs when stocks are down more than 20 percent from a high – in large part on the news of China’s disappointing 2015 growth domestic product figures.</p>	<p>就金融市场而言，中国和西方的领导人都认为，动荡股市表现出来的恐惧是夸大的。上周，股市一度进入熊市范畴，也就是股票指数从峰值下跌超过了20%，这主要是因为中国令人失望的2015年国内生产总值增长数字的消息。</p>
<p>Yet many cited the larger concerns that remained over China’s slowing economy and whether its government will manage its transition from an economy focused on industry and exports to one that derives most of its growth from consumption. And many worried that an unintended consequence of President Xi Jinping’s anticorruption campaign would</p>	<p>然而，也有不少人说，这与中国经济放缓所带来的更大问题有关，也就是，政府能否管理中国经济从以工业和出口为主到主要靠消费拉动的过渡。许多人担心，习近平反腐败运动的一个意想不到的后果将会是对金融市场的继续扰乱。</p>

<p>be continued disruption of the financial markets.</p>	
<p>Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, touched on these points during a debate at the start of the conference. China's biggest problem today was how its government communicated with the rest of the world, Ms. Lagarde said.</p>	<p>国际货币基金组织执行总裁克里斯蒂娜·拉加德(Christine Lagarde)在达沃斯论坛开始时的一个辩论会上提到了这点。拉加德说,中国如今最大的问题,是中国政府如何与世界其他国家沟通的问题。</p>
<p>"I would say also that given those massive transitions that are undertaken pretty much at the same time and accepted as such, there is a communication issue," Ms. Lagarde said, adding, "It's something that markets do not like."</p>	<p>"我想说,考虑到那些基本上同时发生、也被人们接受是在发生的巨大转变,还有一个沟通的问题,"拉加德说,她补充道,"这是个市场不喜欢的问题。"</p>
<p>Last summer, unexpected actions by the Chinese government started a global sell-off in the markets. Some of those measures nearly brought the market to a standstill. At one point in July, a third of the stock market was frozen. Investors with big stakes in stocks were prohibited from selling those stakes. Hedge funds were raided and short-sellers investigated for what the government called "malicious" activity, according to state media reports. The government even organized large-scale purchases of stocks by government-linked brokerages and investment funds to prop up the plunging market.</p>	<p>去年夏天,中国政府出人意料的行动引发了全球股市的抛售。政府的有些措施几乎让中国股市陷入停顿。去年7月份的某时,中国股市上有三分之一的股票停止交易。持有大股份的投资者被禁止在股市上出售他们的股票。据官方媒体报道,政府对冲基金遭到了突击检查,同样被调查的还有卖空者的所谓"恶意"活动。政府甚至组织了与政府有关的证券公司和投资基金大规模购入股票,以支撑暴跌的市场。</p>
<p>Many of these interventionist actions in the market were "the exact replicas that many other countries, including the United States, have done in certain parts of their modern history," Gary D. Cohn, president of Goldman Sachs, said.</p>	<p>对市场的这些干预行动中许多与"包括美国在内的不少其他国家在其现代化历史的某些时刻做过的完全相同,"高盛总裁加里·D·科恩(Gary D. Cohn)说。</p>
<p>"The communication is really what's important here; communicating what the Chinese market is going to be and sticking with that theory no matter how painful it is in the transition," Mr. Cohn added.</p>	<p>"这里面的沟通问题其实是最重要的。沟通一下中国市场将怎样做,而且无论转型多么痛苦,都坚持做下去,"科恩补充说。</p>

Speaking at the same event, Fang Xinghai, the vice chairman of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, told a packed room, "We are learning. We are doing it."	中国证券监督管理委员会副主席方星海在同一个场合，对坐满听众的会场说，“我们正在学习。我们正在做。”
Mr. Fang, whose regulatory commission was responsible for much of the stock market intervention last year, added: "We should do a better job."	方星海任职的证监会对去年的大多数股市干预措施负有责任，他补充说：“我们应该做得更好。”
This message, however, was still lost on some of the more cynical China watchers.	但是，这个信息并未让那些持更多怀疑态度的中国问题观察家们释怀。
Kenneth Rogoff, a Harvard economist who has long warned of a potential financial crisis in China, remained skeptical. "There is a big propaganda push to say everything is good, everything is fine."	哈佛大学的经济学家肯尼思·罗格夫(Kenneth Rogoff)长期以来一直警告中国存在潜在的金融危机，他的怀疑态度仍未改变。“有个推销一切都好、一切都没问题的巨大宣传攻势。”
Earlier in the week he told attendees at the forum that China's large accumulation of government debt would one day be a shock to a financial system that "amplifies shocks."	本周早些时候，罗格夫在论坛上告诉与会者，中国庞大的政府债务积累有朝一日会给“放大冲击”的金融体系制造一个冲击。
Others with bearish views on China have kept their claws out. Jim S. Chanos, who once said China was "on a treadmill to hell," said he remained deeply concerned. His hedge fund, Kynikos Associates, estimated that China's nominal gross domestic growth in 2015 was 5 percent compared with 15 percent just five years earlier.	其他人对中国持悲观看法的人对自己的观点也不隐讳。吉姆·S·查诺斯(Jim S. Chanos)曾说过中国是“在通往地狱的跑步机上”这样的话，他说，他保持深切关注。据他的对冲基金凯尼克斯联合基金(Kynikos Associates)估计，中国2015年的名义国内生产总值的增长率是5%，而五年前的这个数字是15%。
"China's debt problems still lie ahead of it," Mr. Chanos said on Thursday, referring to concerns about the extent to which China's seeming economic growth is actually fueled by borrowing.	“中国的债务问题依然摆在其经济面前，”查诺斯周四表示，他指的是对中国表面上的经济增长实际在多大程度上是靠借贷刺激的担忧。
As for Mr. Soros, he told an audience at the Panorama Restaurant in the Seehof Hotel in Davos this year that the Chinese had waited too long to properly address the transition of its growth model. Asked by a	至于索罗斯，他今年在达沃斯西霍夫酒店的全景餐厅对听众说，中国在适当解决转变增长模式的问题上已拖了太久。当彭博社的一名记者问是否有2008年金融危机重演的风险时，索罗斯表示，市场正处在金融危机发生的

Bloomberg reporter if there was a risk of repeating 2008, Mr. Soros said the market was in a similar time of financial crisis.	类似时刻。
"But the source of the disequilibrium is different," Mr. Soros said, adding that in 2008, the main cause was the United States subprime crisis. "Now," he said, "the root cause is basically China."	"但是，这次不平衡的根源不同，"索罗斯说，他补充道，2008年的主要原因是美国的次贷危机。他说，"当前的根本原因基本上是中国。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160125/c25db-davoschina	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160125/c25db-davoschina
A Struggle to Quell Investor Fears Over Unsettled Emerging Markets	新兴市场疲软引发基金投资者大逃亡
Currency turmoil in China and fears of a global slowdown have led investors to abandon emerging markets in droves, rattling the large asset management firms that have long promoted such investments in their hunt for higher returns.	中国货币汇率动荡，再加上对全球经济放缓的多种担忧，导致投资者成群结队地放弃新兴市场，使大型资产管理公司陷入不安，因为他们在不断追求更高投资回报的过程中，一直在推动对此类市场的投资。
For more than a decade, star managers at Franklin Templeton, Pimco, Aberdeen and Oppenheimer seemed more like Marco Polos than Warren Buffetts, beating a path to Internet companies in China, oil giants in Brazil and gold mines in South Africa.	过去十多年，富兰克林-邓普顿(Franklin Templeton)、太平洋投资管理公司(Pimco)、安本资产管理公司(Aberdeen)和奥本海默基金公司(Oppenheimer)的明星经理看起来似乎更像马可波罗，而非沃伦·巴菲特(Warren Buffett)，他们想尽办法投资中国的互联网企业、巴西的石油巨头和南非的金矿。
Investing in these high-risk markets came to be seen as a necessity for a diversified portfolio as well as an opportunity for these firms to levy some of the highest fees in the industry.	以前，在这些高风险市场的投资，开始被视为多样化资产配置中必不可少的选项，也被看作是这些投资公司攫取行业内最高利润的机会。
Now, with investors fleeing in a fury, asset management firms are struggling to stanch the bleeding.	现在，随着投资者匆忙撤离，资产管理公司正在艰难止血。
Last year, a record \$105 billion was pulled out of global mutual funds, with 26 percent of that figure coming from asset managers based in the United States, according to the fund tracker EPFR.	据追踪基金动向的EPFR统计，去年共有1050亿美元资金从全球各类共同基金退出，创下历史最高纪录，其中有26%出自总部在美国的资产管理公司。
It was the third consecutive year of bond and equity outflows and one	EPFR研究部负责人卡梅隆·勃兰特(Cameron Brandt)表示，2015年是连续

would have go back to the Asian crisis era of the late 1990s to see a similar retreat, said Cameron Brandt, the head of research at the data provider.	第三个债券和证券资金外流的年份，这一年出现的资金撤退规模只有 1990 年代末亚洲金融危机的情况堪与之相比。
"This has become a chronic condition as opposed to the sudden onset of something," Mr. Brandt said. "There is almost no conviction out there right now."	"这已经成为一种持续的常态，而非突然冒出来的状况，"勃兰特说。"此时此刻，几乎没有什么是可以确定的。"
For large fund companies whose assets under management ballooned on the back of these flows, the world has changed drastically, largely for the worse.	除了这样的资金外流，一些大型基金管理的资产还出现大量流失。对它们而言，情况发生了剧烈的变化，而且大体上变得更糟。
Take the global bond manager Pimco. It has three bond funds that invest in developing markets that the research firm Morningstar tracks: a local currency sovereign bond fund worth \$4.7 billion; a broader vehicle valued at \$1.7 billion, and a corporate bond fund whose assets have eroded to \$202 million from more than \$1 billion.	就拿全球债券管理公司 Pimco 来说，据投资研究公司晨星(Morningstar)统计，它有三支债券基金投资于发展中国家市场：一支价值 47 亿美元的本地货币主权基金；一支投资工具更广泛、价值 17 亿美元的基金；还有一支企业债券基金，其管理资产已经从 10 亿多美元减少至 2.02 亿美元。
In total, investors pulled \$6 billion last year from emerging market funds managed by Pimco, according to Morningstar.	据晨星统计，投资者去年总共从 Pimco 管理的新兴市场基金中撤出 60 亿美元资金。
Pimco has had to steady itself after the explosive departure of a star manager, William H. Gross, in 2014. Yet the emerging market outflows, on top of the billions of dollars that followed Mr. Gross out the door, have only added to the firm's woes.	自 2014 年公司明星经理威廉·H·格罗斯(William H. Gross)离职一事闹得沸沸扬扬后，Pimco 一直在努力稳住自身步伐。但格罗斯离开带走数十亿美元的资产管理业务之后，又出现新兴市场资金大举外流，对于该公司而言，简直是雪上加霜。
Pimco, once the world's largest manager of emerging market bonds, has experienced industry- lagging returns from outside bets in Brazil and Russia that have propelled an investor exodus that is getting worse by the month.	太平洋投资管理公司曾是全世界规模最大的新兴市场债券管理机构，如今却因为在巴西和俄罗斯市场上的大笔投入，导致收益上落后于业界平均水平，并使投资者抽离资金的现象逐月恶化。
Last December, investors pulled \$619 million from the firm's local	去年 12 月，投资者从太平洋的当地货币基金中抽走了 6.19 亿美元。根据晨

<p>currency fund, which has lost 21 percent of its value over the past year, trailing every fund in the category except one, according to Morningstar.</p>	<p>星提供的数据,这一基金去年损失了 21%的市值,在本类别中排名倒数第二。</p>
<p>A \$15 billion fund in 2013, it now languishes below \$5 billion.</p>	<p>该基金在 2013 年的规模达 150 亿美元,目前则在不到 50 亿美元的水平上挣扎。</p>
<p>While Pimco may be struggling, it is certainly not alone. A local currency debt fund run by MFS investment management in Boston lost \$1.4 billion last year, and Trust Company of the West in Los Angeles had outflows of \$1.8 billion from its \$2.6 billion bond offering last year.</p>	<p>如果说太平洋在苦苦求生,那么它绝不是一个孤例。总部在波士顿的 MFS 投资管理公司打理的一支当地货币债券基金去年规模缩减了 140 亿美元,洛杉矶的西部信托公司(Trust Company of the West)的债券基金则从去年 26 亿美元的水平流失了 18 亿美元。</p>
<p>On the equity side, the \$28 billion Oppenheimer Developing Markets fund suffered by far the largest exodus last year, with \$5 billion departing the fund, according to Morningstar.</p>	<p>在股票领域,晨星的数据显示,原本规模达 280 亿美元的奥本海默发展中市场基金(Oppenheimer Developing Markets)去年流失了 50 亿美元,是失血最严重的一年,把以往的记录远远甩在了身后。</p>
<p>The fund is overseen by Justin Leverenz, who spends more than half the year circling the globe in search of unloved companies. But Mr. Leverenz was hurt in 2015 from big positions in Chinese Internet companies like Alibaba, which lost 30 percent over the last year.</p>	<p>该基金的经理人贾斯廷·莱韦伦茨(Justin Leverenz)去年花了大半的时间来周游列国,寻找尚未被发掘的好公司。不过,由于在阿里巴巴等中国互联网巨头身上重仓投入,莱韦伦茨在 2015 年损失惨重。阿里巴巴的股价去年跌了 30%。</p>
<p>And in Europe, Aberdeen Asset Management, which manages \$403 billion and specializes in emerging markets, had \$48 billion leave the firm. Aberdeen's stock price fell by half for the year.</p>	<p>在欧洲,安本资产管理公司(Aberdeen Asset Management)打理着 4030 亿美元,并以新兴市场见长,去年却流失了 480 亿美元。安本自身全年股价下挫了 50%。</p>
<p>Traders and portfolio managers say that what worries them now is the sense that sophisticated institutional investors, who generally tend to take a longer-term view than their retail counterparts (and who might even be inclined to buy at these levels), have been the ones driving the selling over the last six months.</p>	<p>交易员和投资组合经理人表示,现在让他们担心的是,成熟的机构投资者一般比散户的目光要长远(甚至在这些点位上可能有买入的意愿),但在过去六个月中带头抛售的正是他们。</p>
<p>Instead of taking advantage of bond and company valuations that are at</p>	<p>这些投资者并未利用处于历史低位的债券和企业估值,而是一窝蜂似地在抛</p>

<p>historic lows, these investors are acting more like lemmings, unloading the good and the bad in their portfolios because that is what they see their peers doing. The panicky climate is also forcing managers to have a chunk of cash on hand to meet redemption requests.</p>	<p>售手中投资组合里的资产，无论好坏，只是因为看到同行在这么干。这种恐慌氛围也迫使经理人持有大量现金，用以满足赎回需求。</p>
<p>"We are seeing evidence that institutional investors are capitulating," said Charles Collyns, an economist at the Institute of International Finance, using an industry term to describe the practice of wholesale selling when all hope is lost.</p>	<p>"我们看到了证据,表明机构投资者在投降式抛售,"国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)的经济学者查尔斯·科林斯(Charles Collyns)说。"投降式抛售"是一个行业术语,用以形容希望丧失殆尽之时的大规模抛售行为。</p>
<p>In a recent survey of more than 100 investment managers conducted by Northern Trust in Chicago, the No. 1 risk factor cited by respondents was that problems in China would continue to bring down growth rates in the developing world.</p>	<p>根据总部位于芝加哥的北方信托(Northern Trust)近期对逾百名投资经理人进行的一项问卷调查,应答者列出的头号风险是,中国的种种问题会持续拉低发展中国家的增长速度。</p>
<p>Also of concern, regulators and economists say, is the fact that many emerging market securities, especially bonds, can be very hard to sell, especially when markets are declining.</p>	<p>监管机构和经济学者称,令人担忧的还有,许多新兴市场的证券,尤其是债券,可能会难以脱手,尤其是在市场下行的大环境下。</p>
<p>The surprise decision by Third Avenue Management last month to close down a junk bond fund because it could not meet investor demands for cash has heightened fears that an emerging market bond fund could find itself in a similar position.</p>	<p>上个月,因为无法满足投资者对现金的需求,第三大道管理公司(Third Avenue Management)出人意料地决定停掉一支垃圾债基金。此举加深了人们的忧虑,恐怕新兴市场债券基金也会步其后尘。</p>
<p>"There is definitely a liquidity concern out there," said Mr. Brandt, the research director at EPFR. "People are asking: 'If I don't get my stuff out now, will I be able to get it out later?'"</p>	<p>"肯定是存在有关流动性的担忧,"EPFR的研究主管勃兰特说。"大家在问:'我现在不脱身的话,以后还能脱身吗?'"</p>
<p>Things would need to get much worse for that to happen. The bonds that trade in countries like Turkey, Mexico and Brazil are far more liquid than the deeply distressed corporate securities that Third Avenue's</p>	<p>不过,市场得比现在恶化许多,才会出现这种情况。土耳其、墨西哥和巴西等国市场上交易的债券的流动性,要远胜于第三大道的信贷基金青睐的那种深陷困境的企业证券。</p>

credit fund favored.	
That has not stopped the selling though — especially in recent months. For example, of the \$2.5 billion that left Pimco’s local currency fund last year, \$1 billion came in the last two months of 2015, according to Morningstar.	不过，这并未阻止抛售行为，尤其是在最近几个月里。比方说，晨星的统计数据 displays，太平洋当地货币基金去年流失的 25 亿美元中，有 10 亿发生在年末那两个月里。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160126/c26db-emerging	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160126/c26db-emerging
Chinese Stocks Fall Sharply, Leading Asian Markets Lower	中国股市跌至 13 个月来最低，亚洲股市普跌
HONG KONG — China’s stock market sank on Tuesday amid accumulating evidence of the Chinese economy’s deeply rooted troubles and as the central bank pushed huge sums of money into the banking system.	香港——本周二，中国股市遭受重挫，越来越多的证据暴露出中国经济的深层问题，与此同时，中国央行将巨额资金注入了银行系统。
The drop took Chinese stocks to their lowest level in 13 months. It followed a sell-off in the United States on Monday that was caused by a fall in the price of oil, an indicator of global economic health. But it also comes at a time of lingering market volatility in China stemming from growth concerns and questions about Beijing’s ability to manage its markets.	在周二的暴跌中，中国股市创下了 13 个月来的新低。在此之前，作为全球经济健康状况指标之一的油价出现下挫，在美国引发了抛售行情。但同时这次暴跌也伴随着中国市场挥之不去的波动性，以及对北京管控市场的能力越来越重的担忧和质疑。
European shares were down slightly in midday trading, while futures trading suggested that Wall Street stocks could be set to fall on Tuesday. Oil also resumed its decline on Tuesday in Asian trading, dropping less than 1 percent after falling beneath the psychologically important \$30 level earlier in the Asian trading day.	欧洲股市午盘小幅下跌；从期货交易来看，华尔街股市周二可能也会下行。亚洲的石油交易周二更重拾跌势，在跌破重要心理关口 30 美元之后，又下行了不到 1%。
China’s economy grew last year at the slowest pace in 25 years. Among other problems, it has a glut of old-line factories that make products like steel, glass and cement. That industrial overcapacity stems from years	中国经济增长速度减慢到 25 年来的最低水平。原因之一在于，钢铁、玻璃和水泥等行业的老旧工厂产能过剩。多年来，这些行业通过负债融资获得了资金投入，导致了这样了产能过剩，目前没有迹象表明它们有能力偿还贷款。

<p>of debt-financed investment in industries that now show little sign that they can repay those loans.</p>	
<p>Beijing, which is seeking to rebalance its economy to focus more on consumer spending and services, is slowly moving to address those concerns. The country's State Council, or cabinet, decided on Sunday that it would close 100 million to 150 million tons of steel-making capacity. That is enough capacity to potentially rival the total annual steel output of Japan, the world's No. 2 steel maker, which totaled 110.7 million tons in 2014.</p>	<p>正在试图重新平衡中国经济，将重心向消费和服务倾斜的北京，正慢慢开始着手解决这些问题。本周日，中国国务院决定关闭1到1.5亿吨的钢铁产能。这个数字相当于日本一年的钢产量。日本是全球第二大钢铁制造国，2014年共计产钢1.107亿吨。</p>
<p>By contrast, China produced 804 million tons of steel last year, even as demand faltered. Over all, China's steel-making capacity was set to reach 1.17 billion tons last year, according to estimates from Fitch Ratings.</p>	<p>相比之下，尽管需求减弱，中国去年的钢产量却达8.04亿吨。据国际评级机构惠誉(Fitch Ratings)估计，中国去年的总体钢产能为11.7亿吨。</p>
<p>Li Xinchuang, the head of the China Metallurgical Industry Planning and Research Institute, told the official Xinhua news agency that the planned steel mill closings could cost 400,000 jobs. "Large-scale redundancies in the steel sector could threaten social stability," he warned.</p>	<p>冶金工业规划研究院院长李新创告诉新华社，钢厂关停计划可能会削减40万个就业岗位。“钢铁行业大规模裁员可能会危及社会稳定，”他警告说。</p>
<p>The State Council decision, which was released on Monday, also called for large reductions in coal mining capacity, without providing a target figure.</p>	<p>国务院本周一公布的这个决定还呼吁大幅削减煤炭开采产能，但是没有提供目标数字。</p>
<p>China's markets are falling even as policy makers are attempting to rein in soaring capital outflows prompted by investors' seeking to avoid China's slowing growth and wide expectations that its currency will weaken. Excluding foreign investment, capital outflows probably rose</p>	<p>资本外流现象日益严重，因为投资者希望避开中国经济增长放缓、人民币走弱的广泛预期的影响，尽管政策制定者正在试图遏制资本外流，中国市场仍然无法止住下跌。渣打银行(Standard Chartered)经济师在一份研究报告中写道，不包括外商投资在内，2015年的资本外流可能升至高达9000亿美元</p>

<p>to as much as \$900 billion in 2015, economists at Standard Chartered wrote Tuesday in a research note.</p>	<p>元。</p>
<p>In response to the outflows, China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, has been eating into its reserves at a record pace in recent months. The central bank is selling dollars in an effort to prop up the value of the Chinese currency, the renminbi, which is under pressure to depreciate as China's growth prospects weaken.</p>	<p>为了应对资本外流,在最近几个月里,央行中国人民银行创纪录地动用了外汇储备。它抛售美元,努力支撑人民币汇率。随着中国经济增长前景变得黯淡,人民币正在承受贬值压力。</p>
<p>Those dollar sales mean the central bank is buying renminbi, which effectively takes money out of the financial system. To offset that, it has been injecting huge amounts of new liquidity. On Tuesday, the central bank added 440 billion renminbi, equivalent to \$67 billion, to its financial system, according to an announcement on its website.</p>	<p>出售美元储备意味着中央银行在买入人民币,这实际上是将钱从金融系统抽出。为了进行弥补,它一直在注入巨量新资金。周二,中央银行向金融系统注入 4400 亿人民币,该消息来自其官方网站上发布的交易公告。</p>
<p>China's stock markets have also suffered from worries about whether the government will eventually allow the sale of a flood of additional shares. Government-backed groups have been buying shares since last summer in an unsuccessful effort to stem the markets' decline. That has raised the government's overall holdings at a time when many economic reformers had hoped the government would privatize more companies to increase efficiency.</p>	<p>中国股市动荡还因为投资者担心,政府最终会不允许抛售大量增发股。自去年夏天以来,由政府支持的企业集团一直在回购股份,目的是阻止市场下挫,但效果并不理想。这一举措还使政府持有的股份总额增加,而这个时候许多经济改革者恰恰希望政府能私有化更多企业,以提高效率。</p>
<p>China's large private-equity funds also have a large and growing backlog of companies for which they would like to conduct initial public offerings, so as to exit their investments and pay back investors. "The exit numbers are too low compared to what has been invested," said David Brown, a PricewaterhouseCoopers partner who leads the consulting firm's greater China private equity group.</p>	<p>中国的大型私募股权基金手上也积压了数量巨大而且越来越多的企业,他们希望这些企业能进行首次公开募股,以便收回自己的投资,偿还给投资者。"退出额跟融资额相比要少太多了,"咨询公司普华永道(PricewaterhouseCoopers)大中华区私募股权基金业务组主管合伙人鲍德擘(David Brown)说。</p>

<p>Shanghai's main share index plunged in late trading on Tuesday to close down 6.4 percent, at a new one-year low. Japan's main share index closed 2.4 percent lower, while stocks in Hong Kong closed down about 2.5 percent.</p>	<p>上海的主要股指在周二尾盘交易中下跌 6.4%，创下这一年的新低。当日收盘时，日本主要股指下跌 2.4%，香港股价下跌 2.5%左右。</p>
<p>Investors in Asia were reacting in part to the sell-off in the United States on Monday, where the Dow Jones industrial average fell 1.3 percent and the broader Standard & Poor's 500-share index closed 1.6 percent lower.</p>	<p>亚洲的投资者做出这种反应，部分原因在于美国在周一出现了抛售，道琼斯工业平均指数下跌 1.3%，涵盖范围更广的标准普尔 500 指数(Standard & Poor's 500)收盘时下跌 1.6%。</p>
<p>The renewed volatility in China's markets comes after a senior Chinese leader sought to reassure investors that the government would curb volatility.</p>	<p>中国股市重新开始动荡之前，一名中国高层领导曾试图安抚投资者，表示政府将会遏制这种市场震荡。</p>
<p>In remarks at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, last week, Vice President Li Yuanchao admitted that China's market was "not yet mature." But he pledged to use regulation to help tame "an excessively fluctuating market," according to an interview with Bloomberg News.</p>	<p>中国国家副主席李源潮上周在瑞士达沃斯出席世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)并发表讲话，期间他承认中国股市“还不成熟”。但在接受彭博新闻社(Bloomberg News)采访时，他承诺会利用法规帮助驯服“一个波动过大的市场”。</p>
<p>The FTSE 100 index in Britain was down 0.7 percent at midday, and the Euro Stoxx 50 index had fallen 0.3 percent.</p>	<p>英国富时 100 指数(FTSE100)在午盘交易时下跌 0.7%，欧元区 Stoxx50 指数(Euro Stoxx 50)下跌 0.3%。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160127/c27db-markets</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160127/c27db-markets</p>
<p>Bahamas Mega-Resort Stands Empty, Casualty of Dispute With Chinese Partners</p>	<p>中企深陷巴哈马烂尾度假村泥潭</p>
<p>NASSAU, the Bahamas — Trei Bethel had been looking for work in the Bahamas for about a year when he finally got a break: a coveted spot in a program that trained young Bahamians to work at Baha Mar, a \$3.5 billion mega-resort nearing completion on Nassau's white-sand Cable</p>	<p>巴哈马群岛拿骚——在巴哈马找了一年工作后，特雷·贝塞尔(Trei Bethel)终于时来运转。这个梦寐以求的机会就是巴哈-玛度假村(Baha Mar)的巴哈马年轻员工培训项目。在白沙无垠的凯布尔海滩，这座耗资 35 亿美元的巨型度假村已经临近竣工。</p>

Beach.	
There, he said, he learned about fine wine and the choreography of five-star service. He saw the resort as a place of opportunity and stability in a difficult economy.	贝塞尔说，他在那里学习上等葡萄酒和精心周到的五星级服务。在低迷的经济环境下，他认为这座度假村提供了难得的机遇和稳定。
"They really put so much effort into the growth and development of us as young people," said Mr. Bethel, now 20, who became a concierge at one of the resort's four hotels.	"他们真的花了很大心思帮助我们这些年轻人成长和进步，"贝塞尔表示。现年20岁的他成了一名礼宾员，在度假村四家酒店中的一家工作。
But in October, Mr. Bethel lost his job along with 2,000 others, the casualties of a dispute between the resort's developer and his Chinese partners that led to bankruptcy court. The falling-out has left Baha Mar at a standstill, fenced off at the end of a road that bears its name, more than a year after its original opening date.	但在10月，贝塞尔和其他两千人一起失去了工作。度假村的开发商和中国合伙人出现纠纷，闹上了破产法庭。这场分道扬镳导致项目陷入困顿，在原定的开业日期过去一年多后，以它的名字命名的马路的尽头，巴哈-玛依然紧闭着大门。
Baha Mar's uncertain future points to the challenges China faces as it finances and builds large-scale construction projects overseas amid language and cultural barriers, lack of regulation and allegations of graft.	巴哈-玛未卜的命运，彰显出中国在海外投资和建设大型基建项目时遭遇的挑战：语言和文化障碍、缺乏监管以及面临贪污指控。
"The more problems there are and, in a way, the more media attention these problems attract, they erode positive attitudes towards Chinese presence in the region," said Ariel C. Armony, director of the University Center for International Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, who has researched the perception of Chinese investment in the Americas.	"出现的问题越多，加上某种程度上，媒体对这些问题的关注越高，就会影响中国在该地区的正面形象，"匹兹堡大学国际研究中心(The University Center for International Studies)主任阿里埃尔·C·阿莫尼(Ariel C. Armony)表示，他对中国在美洲的投资形象进行过研究。
After losing its American backer during the financial crisis, Baha Mar was revived in 2009 by China Construction America, a Jersey City-based subsidiary of a Chinese state-owned construction company, the China State Construction Engineering Corporation. The company	在金融危机中失去美国投资人后，巴哈-玛依靠中建美国有限公司在2009年重焕生机。该公司是中国国有企业中国建筑工程总公司在美国泽西城创设的分公司。该公司促成了中国进出口银行的25亿美元贷款，后者是一家与中建公司有密切往来的国有银行；此外公司又投资1.5亿美元入股。作为交

<p>facilitated a \$2.5 billion loan from the Export-Import Bank of China, a state-owned lender with which it has close ties, and invested \$150 million for its own equity stake. In exchange, China Construction America would serve as the resort's contractor, using Chinese workers.</p>	<p>换，中建美国成为度假村的承建商，在项目中使用中国工人。</p>
<p>The rest of the financing came from Sarkis Izmirlian, the Swiss-born developer who conceived Baha Mar and invested \$850 million.</p>	<p>其余资金来自瑞士开发商萨尔基斯·伊兹米尔利安(Sarkis Izmirlian)，他作为巴哈-玛项目的提出者投资了 8.5 亿美元。</p>
<p>Since his project filed for bankruptcy last summer, there has been finger-pointing from all sides. But there is broad agreement on two points: Baha Mar is spectacular, and there is plenty of blame to go around for its failure to open.</p>	<p>自他的这个项目在去年夏天申请破产后，各方都在相互指责。但有两点没有异议：巴哈-玛十分壮观；没法开张的责任，谁也逃不了干系。</p>
<p>Critics say the resort was overly ambitious from the start and should have been built in phases. It combines four luxury hotels, the largest casino in the Caribbean region, a championship golf course, a 200,000-square-foot convention center and what is billed as the world's largest collection of Bahamian art. The hotel chains Hyatt, Rosewood and SLS had signed on as partners.</p>	<p>有人批评度假村的建设从一开始就过于宏大，本应该分阶段完成。度假村拥有四座豪华酒店、在加勒比地区最大的赌场、锦标赛级高尔夫球场、20 万平方英尺的会议中心，以及号称世界上最大的巴哈马艺术收藏。凯悦(Hyatt)、瑰丽(Rosewood)和 SLS 等酒店连锁已签约成为合作伙伴。</p>
<p>The Bahamas welcomed the investment, even moving the prime minister's residence to provide a prime location for the resort.</p>	<p>这项投资是巴哈马所乐见的，甚至愿意搬迁总理府邸，为度假村腾出黄金地段。</p>
<p>But Baha Mar executives say that problems became evident when China Construction America, or C.C.A., missed several construction deadlines, including a second attempted opening in March for which the hotels had already started taking reservations. The company then walked away from the job, officials say, leaving the resort staffed to run hotels that weren't finished.</p>	<p>但巴哈-玛项目管理层说，在中建美国多次未能在最后期限前完工后，问题开始变得明显起来，这其中包括第二次试图在 3 月开业，为此酒店已经开始接受预定。官员称，而后该公司就撒手不管了，让已经配备员工的度假村自行打理尚未完工的酒店。</p>
<p>In a statement in July, it called the developer's accusations "misleading</p>	<p>在 7 月的一份声明中，中建美国称开发商的指责“存在误导性且缺乏诚信”，</p>

<p>and dishonest," saying Baha Mar's "failure to secure adequate financing and its mismanagement" led to construction delays. The company did not respond to requests for further comment.</p>	<p>并称巴哈-玛“未能获得足够融资资金和对巴哈-玛度假项目设计管理不善”导致工程延期。公司没有回应进一步置评的请求。</p>
<p>The Export-Import Bank of China did not respond to a list of faxed questions.</p>	<p>中国进出口银行没有回应通过传真发出的一系列问题。</p>
<p>Unable to maintain the upkeep of a dormant mega-resort, Mr. Izmirlian filed for bankruptcy in Delaware in June. He declined to be interviewed for this article.</p>	<p>由于无力维持一座闲置的巨型度假村，伊兹米尔利安于6月在特拉华州申请破产。他拒绝就本文接受采访。</p>
<p>The United States case was dismissed in September because the Bahamian government refused to recognize it. The top court in the Bahamas, which has no bankruptcy law of its own, appointed provisional liquidators. After months of fruitless negotiations, the Export-Import Bank of China put the resort into receivership in November.</p>	<p>由于巴哈马政府拒绝承认，在美国的破产案被驳回。在没有破产法的巴哈马，最高法院指定了临时债务清算人。经过几个月徒劳的谈判，中国进出口银行在11月对度假村实施破产接管。</p>
<p>Since then the resort has received a \$50 million loan from another Chinese state-owned company, the China Harbor Engineering Company, to help maintain the resort. Prime Minister Perry Christie of the Bahamas has said there are several potential buyers from China.</p>	<p>此后度假村得到了另一家中国国有企业中国港湾工程公司的5000万美元借款，用于度假村的维护。巴哈马总理佩里·克里斯蒂(Perry Christie)称，已经有多个中国买家对此有意。</p>
<p>For C.C.A., which celebrated its 30th anniversary last fall, Baha Mar was an opportunity to show what it could do as it tries to expand into Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	<p>对去年秋天迎来创立30周年大庆的中建美国来说，在公司向拉美和加勒比海地区扩张之际，巴哈-玛项目本是一个展示其能力的机会。</p>
<p>In court filings, Baha Mar officials say C.C.A. failed to maintain adequate staffing, provide proper schedules or follow through on a promise to bring in partners with the experience needed to build such a complex project.</p>	<p>巴哈-玛官员在法庭文件中称，中建美国没能保持充足的人员配备，提供合理的日程安排，也没有根据之前的承诺，引入有建设复杂项目经验的合作伙伴。</p>

<p>“China State Construction never allocated the resources that were necessary to meet the deadlines of this project,” Stephen Wrinkle, former president of the Bahamian Contractors’ Association, said in a phone interview, using the name of C.C.A.’s parent company. “From Day 1 they never put the manpower, they never put the management, they never put the materials on site to finish on time.”</p>	<p>“中国建筑工程公司始终没有投入如期完成项目所需的资源，”前巴哈马承包商协会(Bahamian Contractors’ Association)会长史蒂芬·林克尔(Stephen Wrinkle)在接受电话采访时说，他使用的是中建美国母公司的名字。“他们从一开始就没有为了按时完成而投入人力，投入管理，没有把物料放到工地上。”</p>
<p>In court filings, C.C.A. countered that the developer had mismanaged the project, requesting multiple design changes that created cost overruns.</p>	<p>在法庭文件中，中建美国指出开发商对项目管理不善，提出了多个设计改动，导致成本超预算。</p>
<p>As evidence of poor construction quality, Baha Mar officials have cited an email from a Chinese subcontractor that appeared to have been accidentally shared with them. In it, he admonished two of his staff for using cheap material.</p>	<p>至于工程质量低劣方面的证据，巴哈-玛管理人员援引了一封中方承包商的电子邮件，似乎是无意中发到了他们手中。该承包商在信中对两名使用廉价材料的员工提出了警告。</p>
<p>“What’s wrong with you two! You can’t fake things in such an obvious way!” he wrote in Chinese, according to court records. “You’re going to get yourselves in trouble! If you want to do this, you must be careful!”</p>	<p>“你们两个怎么回事！作假不能这么明着来！”法庭记录中称他用中文写道。“你们这样要惹麻烦的！要这么干得小心着点！”</p>
<p>In an affidavit, the subcontractor said that the English translation of his email did not convey his intent and that “there is a conflict between American and Chinese culture and expressions.”</p>	<p>在一份书面证词中，该承包商说邮件的英文翻译没有准确表达他的意图，而且“美国和中国在文化和表达上有冲突”。</p>
<p>As the project went on, more subcontractors from the Bahamas, the United States and elsewhere were brought in to speed the process, said Dionisio D’Aguilar, who was a director at Baha Mar until the entire board resigned in November, including Mr. Izmirlian. The bankruptcy plan Baha Mar submitted called for C.C.A. to be removed from the project entirely.</p>	<p>前巴哈-玛项目董事——董事会已于11月全体辞职，包括伊兹米尔利安——迪奥尼西奥·迪阿圭拉(Dionisio D’Aguilar)说，随着项目的进行，更多来自巴哈马、美国及其他地方的承包商加入了进来，以加快工程进度。巴哈-玛提交的破产计划要求中建美国从该项目完全撤出。</p>

<p>"I have to believe that in the end the goings-on at Baha Mar have embarrassed them," Mr. D'Aguilar said of C.C.A.</p>	<p>"我只能相信，在巴哈-玛的这些是非，最后让他们感到丢脸了，"迪阿圭拉这样评价中建美国。</p>
<p>The delays are an economic blow to the Bahamas, which expected the resort to generate a payroll equivalent to 12 percent of its gross domestic product. Bahamians who had returned home to join Baha Mar after working or studying overseas are now leaving again.</p>	<p>项目的延误对巴哈玛经济是一个打击，该国本预计这座度假村将产生相当于其国内生产总值 12% 的薪资。一些原本在海外工作或学习的巴哈马人为了这个项目回国，现在已经再次离开。</p>
<p>Locals had started or expanded small businesses in anticipation of the resort's opening, "and those people are also left hung out to dry," Mr. Wrinkle said. Bahamian contractors are owed an estimated \$74 million by the resort.</p>	<p>当地人为了即将开业的度假村已经开办或拓展了一些小企业，"那些人也倒霉了，"林克尔说。度假村拖欠巴哈马承建商的钱款估计达到 7400 万美元。</p>
<p>Standard & Poor's cited the Baha Mar impasse in its August decision to lower the Bahamas' credit rating to one level above junk status, warning that further downgrades were possible depending on "the handling of the Baha Mar project." And in December, the International Monetary Fund lowered the country's growth forecast for 2016.</p>	<p>标准普尔(Standard & Poor's)在 8 月决定将巴哈马的信用评级降至仅比"垃圾"高一等级时，将巴哈-玛项目的僵局引为一个理由，并警告会否进行进一步降级取决于"巴哈-玛项目的处置"。12 月，国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)下调了该国的 2016 年发展预期。</p>
<p>Even if work at Baha Mar resumes, it could be another year or more before it opens. Rosewood has moved to terminate its license agreement with Baha Mar; SLS did not respond to requests for comment. Hyatt said it remained committed to the project.</p>	<p>即便巴哈-玛项目能恢复运行，也要再过一年甚至更久才能开业。瑰丽酒店已经着手终止给巴哈-玛的授权协议；SLS 没有回应置评请求。凯悦则称依然对该项目有信心。</p>
<p>Mr. Bethel, the concierge, is holding out hope that he can return to Baha Mar once it opens and put what he learned into practice.</p>	<p>那位礼宾员贝塞尔依然希望有朝一日巴哈-玛开业后他会回去上班，让他学以致用。</p>
<p>"I have unfinished business there in terms of my career and where I want to get in life," he said.</p>	<p>"那里有我事业上的一些未了的东西，我也要通过那里完成我的人生目标，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160203/c03bahamar</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160203/c03bahamar</p>
<p>Toxic Loans Around the World Weigh on Global Growth</p>	<p>中国不良信贷或超 5 万亿美元，加剧世界经济风险</p>

<p>Beneath the surface of the global financial system lurks a multitrillion-dollar problem that could sap the strength of large economies for years to come.</p>	<p>全球金融系统背后潜藏着一个涉及数万亿美元资金的问题，它可能会在未来多年持续削弱多个大国的经济实力。</p>
<p>The problem is the giant, stagnant pool of loans that companies and people around the world are struggling to pay back. Bad debts have been a drag on economic activity ever since the financial crisis of 2008, but in recent months, the threat posed by an overhang of bad loans appears to be rising. China is the biggest source of worry. Some analysts estimate that China's troubled credit could exceed \$5 trillion, a staggering number that is equivalent to half the size of the country's annual economic output.</p>	<p>这个问题就是巨大而且僵滞的债务池，它由全球各地的企业和个人难以偿还的贷款构成。自 2008 年金融危机以来，不良贷款一直在拖经济活动的后腿，但最近几个月，过多的不良贷款所构成的威胁似乎在不断加大。中国是这种担忧最大的源头。据一些分析人士估计，中国的不良信贷规模可能已经超过了 5 万亿美元，这是一个惊人的数字，相当于中国年经济产出的一半。</p>
<p>Official figures show that Chinese banks pulled back on their lending in December. If such trends persist, China's economy, the second-largest in the world behind the United States', may then slow even more than it has, further harming the many countries that have for years relied on China for their growth.</p>	<p>官方统计数字显示，中国的银行在去年 12 月放慢了发放贷款的速度。如果这种趋势持续下去，中国这个仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体，经济增长速度甚至可能会比现在还慢，进而给多年来一直依赖中国经济增长的很多国家造成进一步打击。</p>
<p>But it's not just China. Wherever governments and central banks unleashed aggressive stimulus policies in recent years, a toxic debt hangover has followed. In the United States, it took many months for mortgage defaults to fall after the most recent housing bust – and energy companies are struggling to pay off the cheap money that they borrowed to pile into the shale boom.</p>	<p>但这个问题不只是中国的。凡是政府和中央银行在最近几年采取激进刺激政策的国家，都会随之出现不良贷款过多的问题。在美国，最近一次楼市泡沫破灭之后，按揭贷款违约量好几个月之后才有所下降，现在则有不少美国能源企业，难以偿付它们投入到页岩气热潮中的巨额廉价贷款。</p>
<p>In Europe, analysts say bad loans total more than \$1 trillion. Many large European banks are still weighed down with defaulted loans, complicating policy makers' efforts to revive the Continent's economy.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，欧洲的不良贷款总额超过了 1 万亿美元。很多大型欧洲银行还在承受巨大的违约贷款压力，这加大了政策制定者重振欧洲经济的难度。比如，意大利上周就宣布了一项计划，要清除该国举步维艰的银行体系中的</p>

<p>Italy, for instance, announced a plan last week to clean out bad loans from its plodding banking industry.</p>	<p>坏账。</p>
<p>Elsewhere, bad loans are on the rise at Brazil's biggest banks, as the country grapples with the effects of an enormous credit binge.</p>	<p>在其他地区，巴西最大的一些银行的坏账也在增加，该国正努力应对规模庞大的信贷狂潮带来的后果。</p>
<p>"If you have a boom and then a bust, you create economic losses," said Alberto Gallo, head of global macro credit research at the Royal Bank of Scotland in London. "You can hope the losses one day turn into profits, but if they don't, they are a drag on the economy."</p>	<p>"如果之前出现了繁荣，然后衰退，就会产生巨大的经济损失，"位于伦敦的苏格兰皇家银行(Royal Bank of Scotland)全球宏观信贷研究负责人阿尔贝托·加洛(Alberto Gallo)说。"你可以期待这些损失有朝一日能转变成利润，但如果这种希望落空，它们就会成为经济发展的负担。"</p>
<p>In good times, companies and people take on new loans, often at low interest rates, to buy goods and services. When economies slow, these debts become difficult to pay for many borrowers. And the bigger the boom, the more soured debt that is left behind for bankers and policy makers to deal with.</p>	<p>经济形势好的时候，企业和个人都会申请新的贷款，来购买商品和服务，而且利率往往比较低。经济放缓之后，很多债务人就会难以偿还其贷款。之前的泡沫越大，之后银行和决策者需要收拾的坏账摊子也就越大。</p>
<p>In theory, it makes sense for banks to swiftly recognize the losses embedded in bad loans – and then make up for those losses by raising fresh capital. The cleaned-up banks are more likely to start lending again – and thus play their part in fueling the recovery.</p>	<p>从理论上讲，银行可以快速列支不良贷款的坏账损失，然后通过吸收新资金，来填补这些漏洞。而这些清理完坏账的银行，就更可能重新开始发放贷款，由此发挥它们在助推经济复苏方面的作用。</p>
<p>But in reality, this approach can be difficult to carry out. Recognizing losses on bad loans can mean pushing corporate borrowers into bankruptcy and households into foreclosure. Such disruption can send a chill through the economy, require unpopular taxpayer bailouts and have painful social consequences. And in some cases, the banks might find it extremely difficult to raise fresh capital in the markets.</p>	<p>但事实上，这一理论很难付诸实践。要列支坏账损失，银行需要推动企业债务人走破产程序，迫使家庭债务人放弃抵押品赎回权。这种举措会让整个经济感到阵阵寒意，需要政府用纳税人的钱实施不得人心的紧急财政援助，也会带来社会阵痛。而且在有些情况下，银行可能很难在市场中再吸收新的资金。</p>
<p>Even so, the drawback of delaying the cleanup is that the banks remain wounded and reluctant to lend, damping any recovery that takes place.</p>	<p>尽管如此，推迟清理坏账也会有后果。因为银行会因此持续处在受创状态，不愿提供贷款，经济恢复也就遥遥无期。多名经济学家表示，在 20 世纪 80</p>

<p>Japan, economists say, waited far too long after its credit boom of the 1980s to force its banks to recognize huge losses – and the economy suffered for years after as a result.</p>	<p>年代出现信贷热潮之后，日本拖了太久才迫使其银行列支巨额损失，结果日本经济在之后多年一直一蹶不振。</p>
<p>Now, many banking experts are beginning to worry about China’s bad loans.</p>	<p>现在，很多银行业专家开始担忧中国的不良贷款。</p>
<p>Fears that the country’s economy is slowing have weighed heavily on global markets in recent months because a weak China can drag down growth globally.</p>	<p>对于中国经济放缓的种种担忧已经让全球市场在最近几个月承受了巨大压力，因为中国经济走弱将使全球经济随之放缓。</p>
<p>Many of these concerns focus on China’s banking industry. In recent years, banks and other financial companies in China issued a tidal wave of new loans and other credit products, many of which will not get paid back in full.</p>	<p>这种担忧有很多都集中在中国的银行业。最近几年，中国的银行和其他金融机构又发放了一大波新的贷款和其他信贷产品，其中很多都将无法全额收回。</p>
<p>China’s financial sector will have loans and other financial assets of \$30 trillion at the end of this year, up from \$9 trillion seven years ago, said Charlene Chu, an analyst in Hong Kong for Autonomous Research.</p>	<p>研究机构 Autonomous Research 驻香港分析师朱夏莲(Charlene Chu)表示，到今年年底，中国金融领域的贷款及其他金融资产将达到 30 万亿，而七年前这个金额只有 9 万亿。</p>
<p>“The world has never seen credit growth of this magnitude over a such short time,” she said in an email. “We believe it has directly or indirectly impacted nearly every asset price in the world, which is why the market is so jittery about the idea that credit problems in China could unravel.”</p>	<p>“以前从未有过这么短时间内出现这么大规模的信贷增长的情况，”她在电子邮件中写道。“我们认为，这已经直接或间接地影响到了世界上几乎每一项资产的价格，因此市场对于中国信贷问题可能暴露的预期，感到紧张不安。”</p>
<p>Headline figures for bad loans in China most likely do not capture the size of the problem, analysts say. In her analysis, Ms. Chu estimates that at the end of 2016, as much as 22 percent of the Chinese financial system’s loans and assets will be “nonperforming,” a banking industry term used to describe when a borrower has fallen behind on payments or is stressed in ways that make full repayment unlikely. In dollar terms,</p>	<p>分析人士表示，中国不良贷款的账面金额，很可能无法体现问题的真实规模。朱夏莲在分析中估计，到 2016 年年底，中国金融体系将有多达 22% 的“不良”贷款和资产。这一银行业术语指的是债务人拖延还款，或因为财务状况吃紧，无法全数还款的情况。按美元计算，中国的不良贷款和资产达到了 6.6 万亿美元。</p>

<p>that works out to \$6.6 trillion of troubled loans and assets.</p>	
<p>"This estimate really isn't that unreasonable," Ms. Chu said in the email. "We've seen similar ratios in other countries. What's different is the scale, which reflects the massive size of China's credit boom." She estimates that the bad loans could eventually lead to \$4.4 trillion of actual losses.</p>	<p>"这种估计实际上不无道理，"朱夏莲在邮件中写道。"我们在其他国家也见到过类似的比率。不同的是规模，这反映了中国信贷热潮的巨大规模。"据她估计，不良贷款最终会带来 4.4 万亿美元的实际损失。</p>
<p>Although there is not enough official data to come up with a precise figure for bad loans, other analysts have come up with estimates of around \$5 trillion.</p>	<p>虽然没有足够多的官方数据提供有关不良贷款的精确数字，但其他分析人士估计金额在 5 万亿美元左右。</p>
<p>Given the murkiness of the Chinese financial industry, other analysts arrive at estimates for a "baseline" figure for bad loans. Christopher Balding, an associate professor at the HSBC School of Business at Peking University, said that an analysis of corporations' interest payments to Chinese banks suggested that 8 percent of loans to companies might be troubled. But Mr. Balding said it was possible that the bad loan number for China's overall financial system could be higher.</p>	<p>鉴于中国金融行业的不透明性，其他分析人士只是估算了不良贷款的"基线"数据。北京大学汇丰商学院副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁(Christopher Balding)说，对企业向中国各银行支付的利息进行分析后，结论是 8% 的企业贷款可能存在问题。但鲍尔丁表示，中国整个金融体系不良贷款金额可能更高。</p>
<p>The looming question for the global economy, however, is how China might deal with a vast pool of bad debts.</p>	<p>但全球经济面临的迫切问题在于，中国会如何应对巨额的不良贷款。</p>
<p>After a previous credit boom in the 1990s, the Chinese government provided financial support to help clean up the country's banks. But the cost of similar interventions today could be dauntingly high given the size of the latest credit boom. And more immediately, rising bad debts could crimp lending to strong companies, undermining economic growth in the process.</p>	<p>在 20 世纪 90 年代的信贷大潮过后，中国政府提供了财政支持，帮助银行清理不良资产。但考虑到最近信贷热潮的规模，如今采取类似干预举措的成本可能会极高。更直接的影响是，不断增加的不良贷款会阻碍健康的公司获得贷款，并在这个过程中削弱经济增长。</p>

<p>"My sense is that the Chinese policy makers seem like a deer in the headlights," Mr. Balding said. "They really don't know what to do."</p>	<p>"我感觉,中国的政策制定者就像是被汽车大灯照射到的小鹿,"鲍尔丁说。"完全不知道该怎么办。"</p>
<p>In Europe, for instance, some countries have taken years to come to grips with their banks' bad loans.</p>	<p>例如,一些欧洲国家等了很多年,才开始着手解决银行不良贷款问题。</p>
<p>In some cases, the delay arose from a reluctance, at least in part, to force people out of their homes. Even though Ireland's biggest banks suffered huge losses after the financial crisis, they held back from forcing many borrowers who had defaulted out of their homes. In recent years, the Irish government has pursued a widespread plan that aims to reduce the debt load of financially stressed homeowners. Such forbearance appears not to have weakened the Irish economy, which has recovered at a faster rate than those of other European countries.</p>	<p>有时候,拖延清理不良资产的原因在于不愿把别人赶出家门。尽管爱尔兰最大的银行在金融危机后遭受巨大损失,但它们并没有把不履行还贷义务的债务人从家里赶出去。近些年来,爱尔兰政府开展一个广泛计划,以减少资金困难的房主的债务负担。这种宽容举措似乎没有削弱爱尔兰经济,该国经济的复苏速度比其他欧洲国家都快。</p>
<p>Still, the perils of waiting too long are evident in Italy, which in January announced a proposal to help banks sell their bad loans. Some critics of the plan say it resembles a government bailout of the banks, while other skeptics say the banks might not use it because it appears to be too expensive.</p>	<p>但在意大利,等待太长时间所带来的风险是显而易见的。意大利在今年1月宣布了一项帮助银行出售不良资产的计划。该计划的一些批评人士表示,这与政府救援银行的举措相似,而其他持怀疑态度的人士则表示,银行可能不会采取该计划,因为其成本似乎非常高昂。</p>
<p>"The big problem in the Italian system is that they acted very late," said Silvia Merler, an affiliate fellow at Bruegel, a European research firm that focuses on economic issues. "They could have done something smarter – and they could have done it earlier."</p>	<p>"意大利银行体系的严重问题在于它们行动太晚,"欧洲经济问题研究机构布勒哲尔研究所(Bruegel)的研究员西尔维娅·梅勒(Silvia Merler)说。"他们本来可以处理得更聪明一些,更早一些。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160204/c04db-badloans</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160204/c04db-badloans</p>
<p>Syngenta Board Seeks Approval of ChemChina's \$43 Billion Offer</p>	<p>中国化工收购先正达意在保障粮食安全</p>
<p>Six months ago, Syngenta said no to a \$47 billion takeover attempt from Monsanto, arguing it was too risky.</p>	<p>半年前,先正达(Syngenta)拒绝了孟山都(Monsanto)470亿美元的收购报价,认为风险太大。</p>

<p>But times have changed. Commodities prices have slumped, decreasing the chances of a big payday for Syngenta, one of the world's biggest manufacturers of agricultural chemicals and seeds. China is on the hunt for strategic resource deals to provide for the long-term security of its huge population.</p>	<p>但时移世易。大宗商品价格出现了下滑，降低了先正达——世界上最大的农业化学品和种子生产商之一——大发利市的机会。而中国正在寻找战略资源交易，来为其庞大人口的长期安全提供保障。</p>
<p>So when when the state-owned China National Chemical Corporation offered to buy Syngenta for \$43 billion — but leave Syngenta's Swiss headquarters and management in place — the answer was an enthusiastic yes.</p>	<p>因此当中国国企中国化工集团公司(China National Chemical Corporation)提出以 430 亿美元（约合 2820 亿元人民币）的价格收购先正达，并保留先正达的瑞士总部和管理层，他们收到了热切的肯定答复。</p>
<p>The transaction, announced Wednesday, would be the largest acquisition of a foreign company by a Chinese business and the latest in a string of deals by the company, known as ChemChina. It also would be the biggest cross-border deal involving an Asia-Pacific company, according to data from Dealogic.</p>	<p>于周三宣布的本次交易，将会是中国企业对外国公司最大的一笔并购，也是中国化工集团公司一系列交易中最新的一笔。据 Dealogic 的数据，这也将是涉及亚太公司最大的一笔跨境交易。</p>
<p>Under the terms of the deal, ChemChina would pay \$465 a share, plus a special dividend of five Swiss francs, or about \$4.90, upon closing. That would be the equivalent of 480 francs a share, representing a 22 percent premium to Syngenta's closing price on Tuesday.</p>	<p>根据协议条款，交易完成时中国化工集团公司将每股支付 465 美元，再加上 5 瑞士法郎（约合 4.90 美元）的特别股息。这相当于每股 480 瑞士法郎，较先正达周二的收盘价溢涨 22%。</p>
<p>Syngenta's board of directors said it was unanimously recommending that Syngenta's shareholders accept the offer.</p>	<p>先正达董事会表示，他们一致建议公司的股东接受此报价。</p>
<p>As part of the agreement, Syngenta would remain mostly independent and continue to be run by its existing management. The all-cash deal requires at least two-thirds of Syngenta's shareholders to agree to sell their stock to ChemChina.</p>	<p>作为协议的一部分，先正达将保留大部分独立性，并继续由现任的管理层进行运营。这笔全现金的交易，需要先正达至少三分之二的股东同意出售其股票给中国化工集团公司。</p>
<p>"The easiest way to say it is that Syngenta will remain Syngenta," Michel</p>	<p>"简单来说，先正达仍然是先正达，"先正达公司董事长米歇尔·戴莫瑞(Michel</p>

<p>Demaré, the Syngenta chairman, said in a video posted to the company's website. "We will keep the same name. We will continue to be headquartered in Switzerland. And customers around the world will still have access and be offered the same range of innovative products that will help them increase their productivity and their yields."</p>	<p>Demaré)在公司网站发布的视频中说道。“我们的名称不变。我们总部仍设在瑞士。世界各地的客户仍然可以使用并购买同样的创新产品，帮助他们提高生产效率和产量。”</p>
<p>Syngenta's share price jumped more than 6 percent in early trading in Zurich on Wednesday after the announcement.</p>	<p>交易公布后，先正达的股价在苏黎世早盘跳涨逾6%。</p>
<p>Syngenta, based in Basel, Switzerland, is one of the world's largest producers of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and seeds. The company reported sales of \$13.4 billion in 2015 and employs more than 28,000 people in more than 90 countries.</p>	<p>先正达总部设在瑞士巴塞尔，是世界上最大的农业化学品生产商之一，其产品包括杀虫剂、杀菌剂、除草剂和种子。2015年该公司公布的销售额为134亿美元，并在90多个国家雇用了超过28000名员工。</p>
<p>It was created in November 2000 by the merger of the agribusinesses of Novartis and AstraZeneca.</p>	<p>它于2000年11月由诺华公司(Novartis)和阿斯利康(AstraZeneca)的农业业务部门合并而成。</p>
<p>The deal comes as China grapples with its long-held resistance to genetically modified crops. China generally does not allow the growth of genetically modified crops for human consumption, though its farmers and processors use them for oils and animal feed. Genetically modified crops face widespread public skepticism in a country where food quality is a constant fear.</p>	<p>该交易正值中国设法解决其国内长久以来对转基因作物的敌视情绪。中国一般不允许种植供人食用的转基因作物，但农民和加工商会用它们来制作油和动物饲料。在一个人们不断担忧食品质量的国家，转基因作物面临着公众的普遍质疑。</p>
<p>Still, Chinese leaders have taken steps to nurture a homegrown genetically modified crop industry. Two years ago it also began to make public efforts to ease that skepticism — a function of a time when it may need GMO crops to feed its growing population.</p>	<p>尽管如此，中国领导人已经采取措施来培育自主研发的转基因作物产业。两年前，它也开始公开努力缓和这些疑虑，这是因为它可能需要转基因作物来养活不断增长的人口时。</p>
<p>The country pulls out nearly one-third less wheat, corn or other grains per hectare than the United States, according to United Nations data. A</p>	<p>根据联合国的数据，中国每公顷小麦、玉米或其它粮食的产量比美国要低近三分之一。由于中国人口稠密、西部地区环境恶劣，且存在污染问题，中国</p>

<p>smaller portion of its land is arable because of overcrowding, a harsh environment in the country's western region and pollution.</p>	<p>国土中可耕地的比例小于美国。</p>
<p>Even within its farmland, China struggled with its legacy of industrialization, fast growth and lax regulatory enforcement — in 2014 authorities said nearly one-fifth of its arable land was polluted. Those factors have spurred China to rely increasingly on imports, stoking concern among some officials in Beijing about dependence on foreign supplies of food.</p>	<p>即使是在农田里，中国也要艰难应对该国工业化、高速增长、监管执法懈怠的后果——2014年，当局表示该国近五分之一的耕地受到了污染。这些因素使中国越来越依赖进口，引发北京一些官员对依赖国外粮食供应的担忧。</p>
<p>About six months ago, Monsanto abandoned a dogged pursuit of Syngenta, which first came to light in May of last year.</p>	<p>大约半年前，孟山都放弃了对先正达的穷追不舍。孟山都收购先正达的意图是在去年5月公之于众的。</p>
<p>Monsanto had offered to pay as much as \$47 billion for Syngenta, but the Swiss company's directors rejected its approaches. Syngenta's board said at the time that Monsanto's bid did not account for the risk that regulators would scuttle the deal.</p>	<p>孟山都提出愿意支付高达470亿美元来收购先正达，但这家瑞士公司的董事们拒绝了它的示好。当时先正达的董事会表示，孟山都的收购要约没有考虑监管机构否决交易的风险。</p>
<p>After Monsanto walked away, Syngenta said it would divest itself of its global vegetable seed business and buy back stock to reassure shareholders. It also engaged in discussions with other suitors, including ChemChina.</p>	<p>在孟山都放弃后，先正达公司表示将剥离旗下的全球蔬菜种子业务，并回购股票来安抚股东。它还与其他追求者展开了谈判，其中就有中国化工集团公司。</p>
<p>Syngenta, already buffeted by low crop prices, has also had to deal with currency fluctuations, which pushed sales down 11 percent in 2015.</p>	<p>已经因为农作物的低价而备受打击的先正达，同时还不得不面对汇率波动的问题，这在2015年已经令其销售额压低了11%。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Syngenta said it would no longer sell the vegetable seed business and would discontinue the share-buyback program.</p>	<p>周三，先正达公司表示将不再出售蔬菜种子业务，并会中止股票回购计划。</p>
<p>Mr. Demaré said that being acquired by a Chinese buyer "shouldn't raise any concern at all" and would allow the company to continue to pursue</p>	<p>戴莫瑞说，被中国买家收购“不应引发任何忧虑”，反而还可以让公司继续执行其战略规划。</p>

its strategy.	
"With this transaction, Syngenta will be able to realize the full potential of its stand-alone strategy with an ambitious shareholder who will invest to make it happen," he said. "It will also, at the same time, give us an enhanced market access to China."	"通过本次交易，先正达将获得一位雄心勃勃的股东，帮助我们充分发挥公司独立战略的全部潜力，"他说。"同时，这也能让我们以强有力的姿态进入中国市场。"
The ChemChina deal will still probably face significant regulatory scrutiny, particularly in Europe and the United States. But its structure offers Syngenta a degree of independence that was unlikely in a deal with Monsanto.	中国化工集团公司的这宗交易仍然可能会面临严格的监管审查，尤其是在欧洲和美国。但此次交易的结构为先正达提供了一定程度的独立性，这在与孟山都的交易中是不太可能的。
Under the plan, four of Syngenta's existing directors would be part of its new 10-member board, and ChemChina said it would seek to publicly list a minority stake in Syngenta down the road.	根据该计划，先正达公司现有董事中有四人将进入新的10人董事会，而中国化工表示，一段时间之后将寻求公开上市先正达公司的少数股权。
The question remains whether regulators will block the deal, particularly in the United States. North America accounted for about 27 percent of Syngenta's sales in 2015.	现在的问题是监管机构是否会阻止这笔交易，尤其是在美国。北美在2015年占了先正达约27%的销售额。
Because of Syngenta's presence in America, the Committee on Foreign Investments in the United States, a government panel that reviews takeovers by foreign buyers, will probably take a close look at the transaction.	由于先正达在美国经营，美国负责审查外资并购的政府机构外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investments)，恐怕会密切关注此次交易。
The committee raised "unforeseen concerns" in October about a similar deal in which Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, would sell a controlling stake in its automotive and LED components business to GO Scale Capital, an investment fund sponsored by GSR Ventures of China and Oak Investment Partners.	去年10月，该委员会对荷兰电子巨头飞利浦(Philips)的一桩类似交易提出了"未预见到的担忧"。当时菲利普欲将旗下的汽车和LED部件业务出售给GO Scale Capital，后者是中国的金沙江创业投资(GSR Ventures)与橡树投资伙伴(Oak Investment Partners)共同建立的投资基金。
"ChemChina and Syngenta are highly complementary businesses with	"中国化工与先正达的业务高度互补，产品重叠相对有限，"中国化工董事长

relatively limited overlaps in products," Ren Jianxin, the ChemChina chairman, said in a video. "We will work closely with all of the regulatory agencies involved, and we are confident that we will receive regulatory approval."	任建新在一段视频中表示。“我们会与所有涉及的监管机构密切合作，我们有信心能取得监管机构的批准。”
Last month, Philips said it and GO Scale Capital had terminated their agreement after failing to win regulatory approval.	上个月，飞利浦表示，该公司与 GO Scale Capital 由于未能取得监管机构批准而终止了协议。
The Syngenta deal would mark the latest foreign transaction by ChemChina, and comes amid a consolidation push in the chemicals industry that saw the industry titans Dow Chemical and DuPont agree to combine in December.	先正达的交易是中国化工最新的海外并购行动，此时正值化学品工业进行整合的一段时期。业界巨头陶氏化学(Dow Chemical)和杜邦(DuPont)去年 12 月同意合并。
China has been actively securing resources deals and consistently tops the rankings when it comes to buying companies in commodities and agribusiness.	中国一直积极寻求资源行业的并购，在收购大宗商品和农业企业方面，中国一直名列前茅。
In 2015, Chinese companies bought up overseas companies in the oil, gas, mining and agribusiness sectors worth \$12.6 billion, according to Dealogic.	2015 年，中国企业并购海外石油天然气、采矿、农业等领域的企业总值 126 亿美元，Dealogic 数据显示。
Since acquiring Adisseo of France in 2006, ChemChina itself has engaged in more than a half-dozen acquisitions of companies in Europe, the Middle East and Australia.	自从 2006 年收购法国的安迪苏(Adisseo)以来，中国化工已经在欧洲、中东和澳大利亚开展了近十宗并购。
It recently took a minority stake in Mercuria, a Swiss energy and commodities company, in a move to diversify its portfolio and expand into the energy sector.	该公司最近买进了瑞士能源和大宗商品企业摩科瑞(Mercuria)的少数股份，这是提高其资产组合多元性，迈进能源领域的一个举动。
Last year, ChemChina bought Pirelli, the Italian tire maker, for 7.1 billion euros, or about \$7.7 billion. And just last month it sealed a deal for KraussMaffei, a German manufacturer of plastics and rubber processing	去年，中国化工以 71 亿欧元（约 520 亿元人民币）的价格收购了意大利轮胎厂商倍耐力(Pirelli)。就在上个月，该公司又与德国塑料和橡胶加工机械制造商克劳斯玛菲(KraussMaffei)达成并购交易，金额约 10 亿美元。

machinery, for about \$1 billion.	
“The discussions between our two companies have been friendly, constructive and cooperative, and we are delighted that this collaboration has led to the agreement announced today,” Mr. Ren said in a news release. “We will continue to work alongside the management and employees of Syngenta to maintain the company’s leading competitive edge in the global agricultural technology field.”	“两家公司之间的讨论一直是友好、合作、有建设性的，通过这样的合作，我们今天得以喜悦地宣布这项协议，”任建新在一份新闻稿中表示。“我们会继续与先正达的管理层和员工合作，保持这家公司在全球农业技术领域的领先优势。”
Dyalco, JPMorgan Chase, Goldman Sachs and UBS and the law firms Bär & Karrer and Davis Polk advised Syngenta on the transaction. HSBC, China Citic Bank International and the law firms Simpson Thacher & Bartlett and Homburger advised ChemChina, and Credit Suisse served as the tender agent.	在此次交易中 Dyalco、摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)、高盛(Goldman Sachs)、瑞银(UBS)，以及 Bär & Karrer 和 Davis Polk 这两家律师事务所为先正达充当顾问。汇丰银行(HSBC)、中信银行国际公司(China Citic Bank International)，以及盛信律师事务所(Simpson Thacher & Bartlett)和衡博律师事务所(Homburger)为中国化工充当顾问，瑞信(Credit Suisse)为要约代理。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160204/c04db-syngenta	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160204/c04db-syngenta
Severe Contraction and Falling Prices in Japan Signal Tough Test for Abenomics	日本经济再度负增长，安倍经济学受打击
Japan’s economy shrank in the final three months of 2015, the government said on Monday, undergoing a more severe contraction than experts had expected amid signs that global growth was stalling.	日本政府在周一宣布，该国经济在 2015 年最后三个月呈现负增长，其萎缩幅度较专家此前依据全球经济增长迟滞的征兆所做的预期要更为严重。
The Cabinet Office said output in Asia’s second-largest economy declined by 1.4 percent in annualized, price-adjusted terms. Most sectors — from consumption and housing investment to exports — deteriorated.	日本内阁府表示，在根据物价调整之后，这个亚洲第二大经济体在第四季度的年化增长率为-1.4%。从消费、房产投资到出口，大部分产业的表现都恶化了。
The decline in Japan’s gross domestic product was the second in three quarters, and was sharper than most private sector economists had	日本国内生产总值已在最近三季里第二度负增长，幅度也较私营部门大多数的经济师预测的更大。彭博社(Bloomberg)早先征询的经济师估计的萎缩幅

<p>forecast. Economists surveyed by Bloomberg had predicted a contraction of 0.8 percent, on average.</p>	<p>度，平均落在 0.8%。</p>
<p>With concerns about the health of the global economy sending shudders through the financial markets, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe is facing what may be the toughest test yet of his three-year-old campaign to lift Japanese growth rates and end two decades of deflation.</p>	<p>全球经济局势不佳，连带拖累了金融市场。在这一背景下，日本首相安倍晋三过去三年来为振兴日本经济增长、终结二十年来的通货紧缩所做的努力，可能会面临前所未有的严峻考验。</p>
<p>One crucial pillar of that campaign — a weaker currency — has lately begun to crack. The yen dropped by about 40 percent against the dollar from the time Mr. Abe took office in late 2012 until the end of last year, as the Japanese central bank carried out an aggressive program of monetary stimulus.</p>	<p>让日元走弱是安倍振兴经济方案里的重要手段，不过这个手段的效果近来开始显现疲态。自安倍于 2012 年底入主内阁一直到去年年终为止，在日本央行执行强力措施来进行货币刺激的情况下，日元对美元的汇率在此期间下跌了 40%左右。</p>
<p>The devaluation of the yen enriched automakers and other big companies that earn most of their revenues abroad, and sent the Japanese stock market soaring. It helped nudge consumer prices higher, too, another central goal of Mr. Abe's economic agenda, known as Abenomics.</p>	<p>日元贬值让日本汽车生产商等收益主要来自海外的大企业受惠，并使得国内股市大涨。这也小幅推升了国内消费物价，而它是名为“安倍经济学”的这一计划的另一个核心目标。</p>
<p>But since late last year, a flight to safe assets by global investors has reversed the yen's direction. Stocks have tumbled — the Nikkei 225 average lost 12 percent last week, its worst weekly performance since the depths of the financial crisis in 2008. Inflation has slipped back to around zero.</p>	<p>然而自去年年底以来，全球投资人纷纷逃向安全资产，反转了日元的走势。股市猛跌，通货膨胀幅度也几乎归零。日经 225 平均指数在上周下跌了 12%，是自 2008 年金融危机的谷底以来，日本股市最差的单周表现。</p>
<p>In response, the central bank — the Bank of Japan — announced last month that it would take the unusual step of cutting its benchmark interest rate below zero, joining a group of European countries that are</p>	<p>为因应情势，央行日本银行(Bank of Japan)在上月宣布，将采取非常措施，把基准利率调为负值。此举使得日本加入了也在为通缩苦苦挣扎的部分欧洲国家之列。</p>

also struggling with deflation.	
The Nikkei surged more than 5 percent in early trading on Monday despite the gloomy economic report, possibly reflecting a slight easing in the yen after Asian markets closed on Friday.	在本周一的股市早盘，尽管经济数据惨淡，日经指数仍上涨了逾 5%。这可能反映出，在亚洲其他股市于上周五收市之后，日元承受的压力稍有缓解。
Mr. Abe's governing coalition faces an election for the upper house of Parliament this summer. Analysts and advisers say he has been counting on public support for his economic policies to extend the coalition's majority there. The strategy now looks less bankable, though it is unclear whether Japan's weak collection of opposition parties can capitalize on any voter backlash.	今年夏天，安倍领导的联合政府将要面临国会上院改选一役。分析人士与顾问表示，安倍一直以来都指望民众对他的经济政策的支持能维系他的联合政府在上院中的多数席次。如今看来，这个策略没那么可靠了，即便反对党组成的联盟力量孱弱，能否善用选民的反水来增添优势尚在未定之天。
For all of 2015, the Japanese economy eked out growth of 0.4 percent, the government data released on Monday showed.	日本政府周一公布的数据显示，2015 年全年，日本经济勉强增长了 0.4%。
Japanese G.D.P. data are often subject to sharp future revisions. The low growth rate, meanwhile, means those changes can easily make the difference between an economy that appears to be growing and one that is shrinking. Last quarter, for instance, the government initially said the economy was in recession, having contracted for two straight quarters, only to declare a few weeks later that output had actually grown.	不过日本的 GDP 常在公布后又大幅修正。上述增长率如此微小，也意味着未来修正数据时，经济增长的成绩很容易就会变成萎缩。以上季度数据为例，日本政府起初表示该国经济已连续两季度萎缩，因而处于衰退状态，不过政府又在几周后宣布，整体走势其实是增长的。
Even so, the economic contraction measured by the government's data on Monday took place as the recent financial market turmoil was only beginning. Should the volatility continue, analysts say, Japan could fall into recession for real this time.	即便如此，政府周一发布的数据所显示的经济衰退发生时，最近金融市场的动荡才刚刚开始。分析人士表示，如果市场继续波动的话，日本这回可能真的要陷入经济衰退了。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160216/c16japangdp	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160216/c16japangdp
China's Deal Makers Have Disappointed	中国海外收购变成赔钱买卖

<p>The ghosts of past failures haunt China's new mergers and acquisitions players.</p>	<p>过去失败的阴影困扰着中国的新并购者。</p>
<p>Most of the country's big overseas takeovers to date have fared poorly. Large bets on oil, mining and finance were victims of terrible timing. Though more recent deals like the China National Chemical Corporation's \$44 billion takeover of Syngenta look less cyclical, real challenges remain.</p>	<p>迄今为止,中国大多数海外收购案进展不顺。相关公司在糟糕的时机对石油、矿业及金融领域投下大赌注。最近的交易与往常有些不同,比如中国化工集团公司以440亿美元收购先正达(Syngenta),但困难依然存在。</p>
<p>To date, 13 of the 20 biggest completed deals by Chinese buyers outside the People's Republic and Hong Kong have been in natural resources, Thomson Reuters data shows. Nine involved the state oil majors: Sinopec, the China National Offshore Oil Company and China National Petroleum. Another four were by state-backed specialists in metals, oil field services, chemicals and investment.</p>	<p>汤森路透(Thomson Reuters)的数据显示,迄今为止,在中国买主在中华人民共和国及香港之外完成的20笔最大交易中,有13笔交易涉及自然资源。国有石油巨头中石化、中海油及中石油参与了其中九笔交易。另外四笔是由国家支持的金属、油田服务、化学及投资公司开展的。</p>
<p>Big mistake. Oil prices have more than halved since those deals were struck. And there were operational headaches, too. Cnooc's \$18 billion purchase of Nexen left the Chinese group grappling with spills, fleeing civil war in Yemen and struggling to extract crude oil from Canada's tricky oil sands. Nomura analysts say Cnooc could soon have to take an impairment charge of more than \$5 billion on Nexen.</p>	<p>严重错误。自这些交易达成以来,油价下跌了一半以上。还存在运营问题。中海油在以180亿美元的价格收购了尼克森(Nexen)之后,努力克服泄露问题,逃离也门内战,在加拿大难以处理的油砂中提取原油也十分棘手。野村证券(Nomura)的分析人士表示,中海油可能很快就得为尼克森支付逾50亿美元的减损支出。</p>
<p>The record is not much better outside commodities. The \$5.5 billion that the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China invested in South Africa's Standard Bank has more than halved in dollar terms. The China Investment Corporation invested in Morgan Stanley and Blackstone before the depths of the financial crisis. Shares in Portugal's utility EDP are worth a fifth less than the price at which China Three Gorges</p>	<p>除了大宗商品外,其他商品的记录也没好多少。以美元计算,中国工商银行对南非标准银行(South Africa's Standard Bank)55亿美元的投资已经减少了一半以上。中国投资有限责任公司在金融危机陷入深渊前对摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)及黑石集团(Blackstone)进行投资。中国三峡集团向葡萄牙EDP公司投资35亿美元,而该公司目前的股价比投资时少了五分之一。自2014年进行投资以来,在香港上市的万洲国际(WH Group)的市值自</p>

<p>invested \$3.5 billion in it. The WH Group, which is listed in Hong Kong, is down roughly a third since floating in 2014, suggesting that investors have lost their appetite for its \$7 billion push into American pork.</p>	<p>2014 年流通以来跌了大约三分之一,这说明该公司以 70 亿美元进军美国猪肉产业的事已经无法引起投资人的兴趣。</p>
<p>The list of value-destroying deals is worrying, given the rush to seek outward mergers and acquisitions, which hit a record \$113 billion in 2015. Of course, Chinese buyers may have learned some lessons. There's also a huge difference between chasing energy security and a seasoned deal maker like ChemChina's chairman, Ren Jianxin, adding world-beating foreign companies to his stable.</p>	<p>鉴于中国出现海外并购热, 2015 年的交易额达到创记录的 1130 亿美元, 这些毁灭价值的交易令人担忧。当然, 中国买主或许得到了一些教训。中国化工董事长任建新等经验丰富的交易商将很多世界一流的外国公司收入囊中, 和追求能源安全的交易还是有很大分别的。</p>
<p>Still, like other cross-border buyers, Chinese companies can struggle to run new overseas outposts effectively, while also keeping staff and governments onside. A poll by the consulting firm BCG found that Chinese acquirers thought just 32 percent of their foreign deals were "trouble-free." Towering piles of debt – a staggering \$43 billion is being raised in Syngenta's case – raise the stakes further. The only consolation is that China's outbound M&A. record cannot get much worse.</p>	<p>但就像其他跨境买家一样, 中国公司可能难以有效运营新的海外据点, 同时获得员工及政府的支持。咨询公司 BCG 开展的民调显示, 中国收购者认为只有 32% 的对外交易“没有问题”。巨额债务——先正达交易带来高达 430 亿美元的债务——进一步加剧了风险。唯一令人安慰的是, 中国的境外并购记录不能更糟了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160218/c18db-chinaviews</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160218/c18db-chinaviews</p>
<p>Political Backlash Grows in Washington to Chinese Takeovers</p>	<p>中国收购美芯片企业遭华盛顿抵制</p>
<p>HONG KONG – As Chinese companies try to snap up American tech businesses, they are setting off ripples of unease in the Obama administration and in Congress, inciting a backlash that has stopped the latest acquisition attempt.</p>	<p>香港——随着中国公司试图抢购美国科技企业, 它们在奥巴马政府和国会内部引发了不安, 并遭到强烈反对, 导致最新的一次收购尝试以失败告终。</p>
<p>One of the companies that first brought silicon to Silicon Valley – Fairchild Semiconductor International – said it would remain in</p>	<p>最早将硅引入硅谷的公司之一仙童半导体国际公司(Fairchild Semiconductor International)拒绝了由国家支持的中国买家领衔的收购要</p>

<p>American hands after rejecting a takeover offer worth about \$2.5 billion led by Chinese state-backed buyers. Instead, Fairchild embraced a smaller bid from an American rival on Tuesday, citing concerns that federal regulators might reject the Chinese deal.</p>	<p>约，表示自己仍将是一家美国企业。中国买家的要约价值约为 25 亿美元。周二，该公司以担心联邦监管机构可能会否决和中国买家的交易为由，接受了一家美国竞争对手低于中国买家的要约。</p>
<p>The unsuccessful Chinese bid for Fairchild was just one of at least 10 such offers in the last year for international semiconductor businesses, mostly in the United States. China's Five-Year Plan, the government's economic and strategic road map, has emphasized semiconductors as a core industry. And a long list of Chinese companies with varying ties to the government have been trying to acquire foreign technology in the sector.</p>	<p>去年，中国企业对国际半导体公司发出了至少 10 起类似的要约，此次对仙童发出要约而失败只是其中之一。这些要约涉及的半导体公司主要是美国公司。中国政府制定的五年计划，作为该国的经济和战略路线图，强调了半导体是核心行业。大量和政府有着各种各样的关系的中国公司，一直试图获取半导体行业的外国技术。</p>
<p>Recent Chinese moves in areas like heavy equipment, aerospace and financial services are also drawing attention from both ends of the American political spectrum.</p>	<p>中国最近在重型设备、航空航天和金融服务等领域的动作，在美国政坛左右两翼人士中均引起了关注。</p>
<p>A group of 44 Republican members of Congress and one Democrat sent a letter on Tuesday afternoon to the Treasury Department, demanding that the Obama administration's interagency committee on foreign acquisitions "conduct a full and rigorous investigation" of a bid by a company in Chongqing, China, to acquire the small but historic Chicago Stock Exchange.</p>	<p>周二下午，44 名共和党国会议员和一名民主党议员给财政部寄了一封信，要求奥巴马政府就外国收购项目成立的跨部门委员会，对中国重庆一家企业发出的收购要约“进行全面、严格的调查”。这家重庆公司的收购对象是规模虽小但却具有历史意义的芝加哥股票交易所(Chicago Stock Exchange)。</p>
<p>Representative Robert Pittenger, Republican of North Carolina, said in a telephone interview that it had been easy to gather signatures on the letter in the House, with members worried that the deal would give China direct access to America's financial infrastructure. "It took two days — generally, you'll spend two weeks trying to get signatures," he</p>	<p>北卡罗来纳州共和党众议员罗伯特·皮滕格(Robert Pittenger)在接受电话采访时表示，在众议院征集签名的过程很容易，议员们都担心这笔交易会赋予中国直接进入美国金融基础设施的途径。“只用了两天，而一般来说征集签名要花两周时间，”他说。</p>

<p>said.</p>	
<p>But because semiconductors are the tiny electronic cores of a long list of military systems, including drones and smart bombs, Chinese interest in them has attracted the most attention in Washington. Those worries have been amplified as the Obama administration has repeatedly accused Beijing of cyberespionage against the United States. The worries have further increased as China has expanded its role in the South China Sea, including claims by the United States and Taiwan this week that China has deployed surface-to-air missiles there.</p>	<p>因为微小的半导体是包括无人机和激光制导炸弹在内的大量军事系统的电子核心，中国对它们的兴趣引起了华盛顿最大的关注。随着奥巴马政府多次指责北京从事针对美国的间谍活动，那些担忧被放大。而且随着中国在南海日益扩大自己的角色，包括本周被美国和台湾爆出在那里部署地对空导弹，美国的担忧进一步得到强化。</p>
<p>"China's engaged in a buying spree of international semiconductor firms," said Michael R. Wessel, a member of the United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission, a group created by Congress to monitor bilateral relations. "What they can't develop on their own, they intend to buy, if they can, or steal, if they must."</p>	<p>"中国掀起了一股收购国际半导体公司的狂潮，"美国国会为监测双边关系而成立的美中经济安全审查委员会(U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission)委员迈克尔·R·韦赛尔(Michael R. Wessel)说。"对无法自主研发的技术，他们想能买的就买，不得已时就偷。"</p>
<p>The Chinese government has vehemently denied that it is responsible for hacking attacks, while pointing to detailed disclosures by Edward Snowden of how the United States engages in extensive electronic intelligence gathering on China. Economists in China — and some in the United States, particularly at Wall Street banks that advise on Chinese acquisitions — argue that the United States needs to remain open to foreign investment, particularly given low American savings rates.</p>	<p>中国政府言辞激烈地否认自己应该为黑客袭击负责，同时指出，爱德华·斯诺登(Edward Snowden)透露的细节表明，美国大量搜集有关中国的电子情报。中国的经济专家——以及美国的部分经济专家，尤其是供职于华尔街为中国收购案提供咨询服务的银行的经济专家——表示，美国需要继续对外国投资持开放态度，特别是考虑到美国储蓄利率较低。</p>
<p>When Washington politicians start objecting to Chinese acquisitions, "they're caught up by old-school, Cold War thinking," said Fred Hu, a prominent Chinese economist and fund manager.</p>	<p>中国知名经济学家、基金经理胡祖六称，当华盛顿的政界人士开始反对中国的收购项目时，"他们陷入了老派的冷战思维"。</p>

<p>Fears about Chinese control over critical technologies recently prompted United States officials to block a \$2.9 billion deal for Chinese investors to buy a controlling stake in a unit of the Dutch electronics company Philips.</p>	<p>最近，对中国控制关键技术的担忧促使美国官员叫停了一笔价值 29 亿美元的交易。在该交易中，中国投资者拟收购荷兰电子公司飞利浦(Philips)旗下一家公司的控股权。</p>
<p>Fairchild said in early January that it expected a bid from China Resources Microelectronics — a unit of the state-owned China Resources Holdings — and Hua Capital Management to be a “superior proposal.” That offer amounted to \$21.70 a share in cash, compared with the \$20 a share that ON Semiconductor, an American company, had on the table. But worries about the likelihood of approval from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States outweighed the attractiveness of the bid.</p>	<p>仙童曾在 1 月初称，预计华润集团旗下子公司华润微电子和华创投资的要约会是“最高报价”。该报价相当于每股 21.70 美元现金，而相比之下，美国公司 ON 半导体(ON Semiconductor)的报价仅为每股 20 美元。但和报价的吸引力相比，对美国海外投资委员会 (Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)可能不会批准交易的担忧占了上风。</p>
<p>Fairchild’s decision shows the effect of broader political suspicion in the United States toward Chinese investment in the high-tech sector. Last summer, a similar but much larger deal was derailed before it even made it to regulators. The \$23 billion bid for the American memory chip maker Micron by a Chinese state-controlled firm was undone by concerns about its political feasibility.</p>	<p>美国政界广泛怀疑中国在高科技领域的投资，仙童的决定则显示出了这种怀疑的影响。去年夏天，一宗规模更大的类似交易甚至还没上报给监管机构就落空了。因为对政治可行性的担忧，中国一家国有公司出价 230 亿美元收购美国存储芯片生产商美光(Micron)的要约被取消。</p>
<p>In that case, Senator Chuck Schumer, Democrat of New York, voiced worries about the deal’s effect on national security in a public letter to Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew. But Republicans are now starting to take up the issue, which means that it could take on a partisan dimension in an election year.</p>	<p>在那件事中，纽约州民主党参议员查克·舒默(Chuck Schumer)在写给财政部长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)的一封公开信中表示，担心交易会影响国家安全。但共和党现在又开始重提此事，这意味着在选举年，这个问题可能会表现出党派纷争的一面。</p>
<p>Despite the difficult climate, Chinese bids for American companies seem likely to increase, affected by a slowing Chinese economy and a</p>	<p>尽管形势艰难，但中国对美国公司发出的要约似乎可能会增多。这是受了中国经济日渐放缓的影响，很多中国企业希望在人民币兑美元进一步贬值之前</p>

<p>desire by many Chinese companies to move money out of the country before China's currency can weaken further against the dollar. In the sensitive microchip industry, deals are also being driven by more than \$100 billion set aside by the Chinese government to help the country improve the sophistication and scale of the critical industry.</p>	<p>把资金转移到国外。在敏感的微芯片行业，中国政府为帮助增强这个关键行业的先进性，并提升其规模而预留的 1000 多亿美元，也推动了交易的达成。</p>
<p>The number of deals involving a Chinese company that is trying to buy an overseas chip maker rose to 21 last year, including the offer for Fairchild, from eight in 2010, according to the data company Dealogic. There have already been five this year, worth \$857 million.</p>	<p>从 Dealogic 公司的数据来看，涉及试图购买海外芯片生产商的中国公司的交易数量，已经从 2010 年的八宗增加了到了去年的 21 宗，其中包括对仙童发出的要约。今年已经有五宗了，涉及的金额达 8.57 亿美元。</p>
<p>That has drawn more attention to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, also known as Cfius. An interagency body that includes representatives from the Treasury, Justice and Defense Departments, Cfius can recommend against foreign deals made for American companies, or companies connected to the United States, on grounds of national security. The agency can also broker compromises in which companies enact special security checks for sensitive aspects of an acquisition or sell off those assets.</p>	<p>这让又名 Cfius 的美国海外投资委员会得到了更多的关注。作为一个跨部门机构，Cfius 的成员包财政部、司法部和国防部的代表。它可以以国家安全为由，建议否决外国公司对美国公司，或和美国有关的公司发出的交易要约。该机构还能从中斡旋，促使各方达成妥协。在这些妥协中，公司要对收购的敏感方面进行特别的安全检查，或是变卖掉那些资产。</p>
<p>Many in the semiconductor industry are watching closely to see whether Cfius will investigate a bid by the Chinese chip maker Tsinghua Holdings for a stake in the American company Western Digital, which makes hard disk drives. A lack of an investigation could herald more moves by Chinese investors to take minority stakes in American chip and memory companies.</p>	<p>半导体行业的很多从业者都在密切关注，看 Cfius 是否会调查中国芯片生产商清华控股对生产硬盘设备的美国公司西部数据(Western Digital)的股份发出的收购要约。如果 Cfius 不调查，则可能预示着中国投资者收购美国芯片和存储设备公司少数股权的动作会增多。</p>
<p>The potential Chinese buyers of Fairchild had already agreed to pay a \$108 million termination fee if the deal did not get approval from Cfius.</p>	<p>此前，仙童的潜在中国买家已同意，如果交易得不到 Cfius 的批准，便支付 1.08 亿美元的终止费。在仙童提出担忧后，它们还将报价增至每股 22 美元。</p>

They also increased their offer to \$22 a share after Fairchild raised concerns. But Fairchild's transaction committee said an agreement would still be too risky.	但仙童的交易委员会称，达成协议的风险还是太高。
The Fairchild board said in a regulatory filing on Tuesday that it found the higher offer attractive but that there was "nonnegligible risk of a failure to obtain Cfius approval."	周二，仙童董事会在一份监管文件中称，公司觉得较高的报价很有吸引力，但“无法从 Cfius 获批的风险不可忽视”。
Fairchild works on several technologies that could have raised concerns. In particular, it develops and produces sensors that track motion in three dimensions, which are used in many cutting-edge technologies. Xsens, a company acquired by Fairchild in 2014, works on sensors that guide unmanned submarines and drones and help in maritime surveillance.	仙童拥有的几项技术可能引起了担忧。特别是其研发和生产的能在三维层面追踪运动的传感器。这种传感器被用在了很多尖端技术上。2014 年被仙童收购的公司 Xsens 生产的传感器，能引导无人潜艇和无人机，并协助海上监视行动。
Shares of ON Semiconductor closed up more than 6 percent on Tuesday, when Fairchild announced that it still favored the American company's bid. Fairchild's stock dropped almost 3 percent.	在仙童宣布依然支持 ON 半导体的要约的周二，后者的股价收高逾 6%。而仙童的股价则下跌近 3%。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160218/c18db-chips	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160218/c18db-chips
China's Foreign Exchange Reserves Dwindling Rapidly	中国外汇储备急剧缩水，人民币面临下行压力
HONG KONG — As markets around the world have churned, China has long taken comfort in having what in the financial world amounts to a life preserver: its vast holdings of other countries' money.	香港——在全球市场动荡之际，中国一直对自己手中握有金融世界救生圈而感到欣慰，也就是大量持有的其他国家货币。
A year and a half ago, China held as much as \$4 trillion in foreign exchange reserves. The reserves represented a symbolic trophy for China's leaders, who have described them as the "blood and sweat" of the workers and upheld them as a sign of national strength.	一年半前，中国拥有高达四万亿美元的外汇储备。外储对中国领导人来说是一种有象征意义的战利品，他们形容外储是劳动者的“血汗钱”，并将其作为国力的一个标志。
Now, as China's economic growth slows, that sign of national strength	现在，随着中国经济增长放缓，这个国力的标志也在慢慢减少。

<p>is slowly ebbing.</p>	
<p>China's foreign exchange reserves are shrinking steadily as money flows out of China and Beijing moves to shore up its currency. The country's reserves have shrunk by nearly a fifth since the summer of 2014 – and more than a third of the shrinkage has been in the last three months. By the end of January, reserves stood at \$3.23 trillion, a level that has prompted speculation about how much lower Beijing will let them go.</p>	<p>随着资金大量外流，加之北京动用外汇储备来支撑其货币，中国的外汇储备正在不断减少。自2014年夏天以来，中国的外汇储备缩水了近五分之一——其中超过三分之一发生在过去三个月中。到今年1月底，中国的外汇储备余额降至3.23万亿美元，这难免让人猜测北京到底会让它降至何种水平。</p>
<p>With a smaller pot of reserves, Chinese leaders have less room to maneuver, should the economy undergo a sudden shock. The reserves situation also weakens China's control over the value of its currency, the renminbi.</p>	<p>随着外汇储备的缩水，如果经济突发震荡，中国领导层的回旋余地也会减少。而外汇储量的状况还削弱了中国对人民币价值的控制。</p>
<p>The drop in reserves could also hurt China's efforts to raise its global profile, as it doesn't have as much money to pump into high-profile projects in developing countries.</p>	<p>外汇储备的减少，可能还会破坏中国提高其国际形象的努力，因为它不再拥有那么多的资金，可以注入到发展中国家的重大项目中。</p>
<p>"If you use up \$700 billion of reserves, how much more is going to follow? That is the basic problem," said Guntram Wolff, the director of Bruegel, a nonprofit economic research institute in Brussels.</p>	<p>"基本问题是，如果你花掉了7000亿美元储备，那你还会继续花多少？"布鲁塞尔非营利性经济研究机构勃鲁盖尔研究所(Bruegel)所长君特汉姆·沃尔夫(Guntram Wolff)说。</p>
<p>The dwindling reserves are one of the many factors shaking global investor confidence because of the impact the slide could have on China's financial system. A number of investors are now betting that China may have to let its currency depreciate, rather than dip further into its reserves.</p>	<p>不断减少的外汇储备，和其他很多因素一起，削弱了全球投资者的信心，因为储备缩水可能会对中国金融体系形成冲击。很多投资者现在都把赌注押在了中国不得不让人民币贬值，而不是进一步动用外汇储备上。</p>
<p>Chinese officials are fighting back. In a rare interview published last weekend by Caixin, a Chinese magazine, Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor</p>	<p>中国官员对这种观点予以驳斥。上周末，中国的财新杂志少见地发表了一篇对中国央行行长周小川的采访。周小川表示，“中国有世界上最大规模的外</p>

<p>of China's central bank, said, "China has the largest volume of foreign exchange reserves in the world, and we will not let speculative forces dominate market sentiment."</p>	<p>汇储备，我们不会让投机力量主导市场情绪。”</p>
<p>China's reserve hoard is a byproduct of how it manages its currency.</p>	<p>中国的外汇储备囤积，是人民币管理方式的副产品。</p>
<p>During China's biggest boom years, its currency could have risen in value as huge sums in dollars, euros and yen flowed into the country. Instead, Beijing tightly controlled the value of the renminbi, buying up much of the inflows and putting them into its reserves instead. That brought angry accusations from the United States and Europe that it was manipulating its currency to help keep Chinese exports inexpensive and competitive in foreign countries.</p>	<p>在中国经济繁荣的鼎盛时期，随着大量美元、欧元和日元资金的涌入，人民币的价值上升了。但北京严格控制其价值，购买了很大一部分流入的资本，把它们纳入外汇储备之中。这引发了美国和欧洲的愤怒指责，称中国操纵人民币汇率，维护中国出口产品在外国低廉价格和竞争力。</p>
<p>Now that the renminbi faces pressure to fall, China is spending its reserves in an effort to prop up the currency. But many American lawmakers and presidential candidates still accuse China of keeping its currency artificially weak.</p>	<p>现在人民币面临下行压力，中国动用外汇储备来支撑人民币汇率。但是，美国很多国会议员以及总统候选人仍然指责中国在人为地压低人民币汇率。</p>
<p>The reserves are still considerable, more than double Japan's, which has the world's second largest amount. The central bank chief, Mr. Zhou, and others have questioned whether the reserves were too big and the money could be better invested if left in the private sector. Mr. Zhou led a move over the last two years to make it easier for Chinese companies and families to invest their own money overseas, only to find in recent months that the outflows have been disconcertingly fast at times.</p>	<p>中国的外汇储量仍然相当可观，超过第二位的日本一倍以上。这个储备是否过大，把这些资金留在私营部门是否有更好的投资，包括央行行长周小川在内的许多人都有所疑虑。周小川在过去两年里领导了一个举措，降低了中国企业和家庭用自己的资金在海外投资的难度，结果他们发现，在最近几个月里，资本外流的速度已经快到了令人不安的程度。</p>
<p>China has taken steps to stem further flows out of the country. This winter the Chinese authorities arrested the leaders of underground</p>	<p>中国已经采取举措，阻止资金进一步外流。今年冬季，中国当局逮捕了那些将数十亿人民币换成美元和欧元的地下钱庄老板。他们还增加了中国公民使</p>

<p>banks that were converting billions of renminbi into dollars and euros. They also made it harder for Chinese citizens to use their renminbi to buy insurance policies in dollars.</p>	<p>用人民币购买美元保单的难度。</p>
<p>More quietly, Beijing bank regulators have halted sales within China of investment funds known as wealth management products that are denominated in dollars.</p>	<p>中国的银行监管机构则在悄悄地暂停美元结算理财产品在境内的销售。</p>
<p>Beijing has also instructed bank branches in Hong Kong to limit their lending of renminbi to make it harder for traders and investors to place bets against the Chinese currency in financial markets.</p>	<p>北京方面还命令各个银行的香港分支机构限制人民币借贷，使得交易商及投资者更难以在金融市场上做空中国货币。</p>
<p>"We did receive notice from Beijing in the earlier part of January to be more stringent in approving renminbi-denominated loans," said a Hong Kong-based China bank executive, who insisted on anonymity for fear of employer retaliation. "It is no fun being caught in the middle, with marketing officers wanting to do more business and the higher-ups telling you to be tougher when reviewing credit proposals."</p>	<p>"我们确实在1月早些时候收到了北京方面的通知，要求我们在批准以人民币结算的贷款时更严格一些，"一家中国银行驻香港的高管说。"被夹在中间的感觉并不好，营销人员希望开展更多业务，而上级则要求你更加严格地审查信贷方案。"这名高管担心遭到雇主报复，要求匿名。</p>
<p>The erosion of reserves is also politically awkward, given public perception, and Beijing has taken steps aimed directly at shoring them up.</p>	<p>鉴于它给公众造成的印象，外汇储备的流失也造成了政治尴尬。北京方面已经采取旨在支撑储备的举措。</p>
<p>One move would keep more of its reserves free of long-term commitments. China's central bank now demands that at least some foreign money managers who want to invest part of the reserves pledge to achieve an annual return of as much as 26 percent or else their management fees will be reduced, said a person with knowledge of China's foreign reserves who insisted on anonymity to avoid retaliation.</p>	<p>一项举措会促使更多外汇储备免受长期承诺的限制。一名了解中国外汇储备情况的人士表示，中国央行现在要求，在希望利用部分储备进行投资的经理中，至少有一部分应该承诺每年带来多达26%的收益，否则就会削减他们的管理费，这名人士为了避免遭到报复，要求匿名。</p>

<p>Chinese markets rose this week, as some investors bet that China could slow the erosion. Expectations have faded that the Federal Reserve will keep raising interest rates this year, making China look more attractive. And China is running huge trade surpluses, bringing in a steady inflow of foreign money.</p>	<p>本周，中国市场有所增长，一些投资商打赌称，中国会减缓外汇储备的流失。对于美联储今年继续加息的期待已经逐渐消失，这让中国看起来更具吸引力。中国拥有巨大的贸易顺差，使得外国资金稳步流入。</p>
<p>Economists inside and outside China are increasingly trying to guess how far reserves must fall before China might consider a sharp devaluation of the currency. An International Monetary Fund model suggests that an economy of China's size needs \$1.5 trillion with strict capital controls and \$2.7 trillion without them.</p>	<p>中国国内外的经济学家越来越多地在尝试推测外汇储备要降至什么水平，中国才可能考虑使人民币大幅贬值。国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)的模型显示，如果进行严格的资本控制，中国这种规模的经济需要有 1.5 万亿美元，如果没有相关控制举措，这个数额为 2.7 万亿美元。</p>
<p>Brad Setser, a former United States Treasury official now at the Council on Foreign Relations, said that China could manage with smaller reserves because the model is not designed for a country with domestic banking deposits as large as China's.</p>	<p>目前在美国外交关系协会(Council on Foreign Relations)任职的前美国财政部官员布拉德·塞策(Brad Setser)表示，中国会设法应对储备减少的情况，因为这种模型不是为中国这种国内银行存款规模如此庞大的国家设计的。</p>
<p>The Texas hedge fund manager J. Kyle Bass, who has bet on a fall in the renminbi, recently told clients that his firm believes China doesn't even have the ability to tap all of its reserves because as much as \$1 trillion is already committed to long-term investments. But most economists disagree, saying that no more than \$300 billion has been committed to various projects and not yet disbursed, while the rest of China's \$3.23 trillion in reserves is readily usable.</p>	<p>德克萨斯州对冲基金经理 J·基莱·巴斯(J. Kyle Bass)认为人民币会贬值，他最近告诉客户，他坚信中国甚至没有利用所有外汇储备的能力，因为已经有高达一万亿美元被投入到长期投资中。但大多数经济学家不同意这种说法，称投入于各种项目的外汇储备数额不到 3000 亿美元，且尚未支付，而剩下的 3.23 万亿是随时可以使用的。</p>
<p>Longer term, China looks less likely to commit its reserves to big projects that build up its image abroad, said Victor Shih, a specialist in Chinese finance at the University of California, San Diego. "When you're losing \$100 billion a month, you can't afford to invest in a highway in</p>	<p>加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)中国金融问题专家史宗瀚(Victor Shih)表示，从长远来看，中国将储备用于树立国际形象的大型工程的可能性在降低。他说，“当你每个月损失 1000 亿美元的时候，你没钱投资在偏远地方建造公路，在巴基斯坦修建可能会被炸毁的铁路。”</p>

the middle of nowhere or a railway in Pakistan that could be blown up," he said.	
In 2014, President Xi Jinping announced that China would provide the bulk of the \$50 billion to set up an Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and then said a month later that China would also set up a \$40 billion fund to invest in many of the same countries that would borrow from the bank.	2014年，中国国家主席习近平宣布，中国将提供500亿美元的资金，设立亚洲基础设施投资银行(Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)，并在一个月后表示，中国还将再提供400亿美元，设立基金，用于在那些从该银行贷款的国家投资。
Last month, Mr. Xi announced yet another fund for additional infrastructure projects in the world's poorest countries. Its total: just \$50 million, barely enough to build a few roads in a single impoverished country.	上个月，习近平宣布设立另一项基金，为世界贫穷国家建造更多基础设施。总额只有5000万美元，这些钱勉强能在一个贫穷国家建几条公路。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160219/c19db-chinareserves	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160219/c19db-chinareserves
Ingram Micro Sold to Chinese Company for \$6 Billion	海航集团子公司60亿美元收购美国科技企业
HONG KONG — Tianjin Tianhai, a Chinese shipping group, will buy the technology distributor Ingram Micro for \$6 billion in the latest mega-deal involving a Chinese company.	香港——中国航运集团天津天海将斥资60亿美元收购技术分销商英迈(Ingram Micro)，这是最新的一宗涉及中国公司的大型交易。
Tianjin Tianhai will pay \$38.90 a share in the deal, which Ingram, based in Irvine, Calif., said would help it increase investment and expand its geographical reach. Ingram will suspend its quarterly dividend payment and its share repurchase program until the deal is complete.	英迈总部设在加利福尼亚州欧文市，该公司表示，天津天海的收购价格是每股38.90美元，这宗交易将帮助英迈增加投资，扩大地域辐射范围。在交易完成之前，英迈将暂停其季度股息的支付和股票回购计划。
The deal was made in the face of growing wariness in Washington over Chinese acquisitions of technology companies in the United States. On Tuesday, Fairchild Semiconductor International rejected a \$2.5 billion bid from Chinese state-backed buyers because of fears that the deal would not get regulatory approval from the Committee on Foreign	该交易达成之际，正值华盛顿对中国收购美国科技公司变得越来越谨慎。本周二，仙童半导体公司(Fairchild Semiconductor International)拒绝了一家由中国政府背景的买主提出的25亿美元收购要约，因为他们担心监管机构美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, 也称Cfius)不会批准这宗交易。

Investment in the United States, also known as Cfius.	
Regulatory filings on Wednesday showed that Tianjin Tianhai would be required to pay Ingram a termination fee of \$400 million under several circumstances, among them the dismantling of the deal by antitrust concerns or a review by Cfius.	本周三提交的监管报备文件显示，如果该交易因反垄断问题或 Cfius 的审查而被否决，或者出现了其他几种情况，天津天海需要向英迈支付 4 亿美元的终止费。
Ingram will become a subsidiary of HNA Group, an air transport and logistics company based in Hainan, China. Alain Monié, Ingram's chief executive, will remain in place, and the company said it did not expect any disruptions. Tianjin Tianhai is itself a subsidiary of HNA Group.	英迈将成为海航集团(HNA Group)的一家子公司。海航是一家航空运输和物流公司，总部设在中国海南，天津天海本身就是它的子公司。英迈的首席执行官阿兰·莫尼(Alain Monié)将继续担任该职位，公司表示他们预计不会出现任何扰动。
"We look forward to supporting Ingram Micro's management team and strategies, including continued expansion into new geographies, while also offering their vendor and customer partners access to new and complementary offerings," Adam Tan, the chief executive of HNA Group, said in a news release.	"我们希望为英迈的管理团队和战略提供支持，包括继续拓展到新的地区，并向他们的供应商和客户合作伙伴提供新的、互补的产品，"海航总裁谭向东(Adam Tan)在一份新闻稿中表示。
Mr. Tan added that Ingram would become the biggest revenue generator for HNA Group and would help it reach "business opportunities in emerging markets, which have higher growth rates and better profitability."	谭向东还说，英迈将成为海航集团最大的收入来源，帮助它"在增长率和盈利能力较高的新兴市场上获取商业机会"。
Mr. Monié said that HNA Group's logistics and its presence in China would support the growth of Ingram.	莫尼说，海航集团的物流业务以及在中国的影响力将促进英迈的增长。
China International Capital Corporation and Bravia Capital acted as lead financial advisers to HNA Group, and Weil, Gotshal & Manges acted as legal counsel.	海航集团的首席财务顾问是中国国际金融股份有限公司和 Bravia Capital，法律顾问是威嘉律师事务所(Weil Gotshal & Manges)。
Morgan Stanley & Co. acted as financial adviser and Davis Polk & Wardwell acted as legal counsel to Ingram.	英迈的财务顾问是摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley & Co.)，法律顾问是达维律师事务所(Davis Polk & Wardwell)。

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160219/c19db-ingram	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160219/c19db-ingram
Chinese Deals Feel the Chill From Washington	中国公司赴美投资收购为何屡次碰壁
As growth slows at home, more and more Chinese companies are looking to do deals in the United States. And they are increasingly running smack into the American national security apparatus.	随着国内经济增长放缓,越来越多的中国企业试图在美国做交易。但他们正在越来越频繁地撞上美国国家安全机器的南墙。
Such scrutiny will have implications for United States and China relations, as well as for mergers and acquisitions more broadly.	这种严苛的审核将会对美中关系形成冲击,并对更广泛的并购活动造成影响。
The latest Chinese deal to feel the chill from Washington was a planned \$3.78 billion investment by the Tsinghua Unisplendour Corporation of China in the American hard disk drive maker Western Digital. On Tuesday, Tsinghua said it was abandoning the purchase of a 15 percent stake in Western Digital, citing a decision by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to review the deal.	感受到华盛顿这股寒意的最新一宗中美交易,是中国公司清华紫光投资美国硬盘驱动生产商西部数据(Western Digital)37.8 亿美元的计划。本周二,清华紫光表示将放弃收购西部数据 15%的股份,援引的理由是美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)决定对该交易进行审核。
What is this government body that holds such power?	是什么样的政府机构拥有这样的权力呢?
The committee, better known by the acronym Cfius, has a long history, going back to the Exon-Florio amendment of 1988. At that time, there were concerns about Japanese acquisitions in the United States, a fear whose legacy is several mediocre movies like "Rising Sun," a tale about Japanese corporate corruption, and the comedy "Gung Ho," which starred Michael Keaton as an executive at a car plant struggling under Japanese ownership.	该委员会的缩写 Cfius 更为常见。它的历史比较悠久,可以追溯到 1988 年的埃克森-佛罗里奥修正案(Exon-Florio)。当时,日本企业在美国的收购行为引起了人们的担心。这种忧虑催生了几部平庸的电影,比如描述日本企业腐败现象的《旭日》(Rising Sun),还有喜剧《超级魔鬼干部》(Gung Ho)。迈克尔·基顿(Michael Keaton)在后一部片子里扮演日本汽车厂的高管,在日本老板手下苟延残喘。
Since then, Cfius has grown increasingly powerful. In 2006, an uproar erupted over DP World of Dubai's acquisition of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, a British company that owned ports in the United States. Washington lawmakers from both parties	从那时起, Cfius 的权力越来越大。2006 年,迪拜环球港务集团(DP World)准备收购在美国拥有多座港口的英国企业铁行轮船公司(Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company),引发了一片哗然。华盛顿的两党议员均对这宗交易进行了抨击,选择性地忽略阿联酋是美国盟友的事实。国会

<p>attacked the deal, choosing to ignore that the United Arab Emirates is an ally of the United States. Congress again acted to give Cfius even broader reach. DP World soon sold the American P.&O. ports.</p>	<p>再次采取行动，授予 Cfius 更大的权限。迪拜环球港务集团很快就出售了铁行轮船在美国的港口。</p>
<p>Last week, Cfius issued its annual report for actions in 2014. The interagency body — it includes representatives from the Treasury, Justice and Defense Departments — is a bit secretive. All its filings are confidential, it doesn't have a building in Washington and it lags an entire year in reporting figures.</p>	<p>上周，Cfius 发布了 2014 年度的行动报告。这个跨机构的组织由财政部、司法部和国防部的代表组成，行事有点遮遮掩掩。所有的申请都是保密的，它在华盛顿没有办公楼，公布的数据滞后了整整一年。</p>
<p>Potential foreign acquirers make a filing for a national security review. In 2014 there was a record high of 147 filings, up from 97 in 2013. The increase in 2014 was mainly a result of acquisitions in manufacturing, primarily technology. The most filings were by China with 24. Next was Britain with 21, and after that was Canada with 15. (Yes, even our closest allies are subject to Cfius review.)</p>	<p>国家安全审查申请由潜在的外国买家提出。2014 年，Cfius 共收到 147 份申请，创历史新高，而 2013 年为 97 份。2014 年的增长大多是制造业收购案所致，主要是科技制造业。提出申请最多的国家是中国，有 24 份，其次是英国的 21 份，然后是加拿大的 15 份。（是的，即使我们最亲密的盟友也受到 Cfius 的审核。）</p>
<p>Once a filing is made, the committee can decide to do nothing or investigate further to see if the transaction presents a national security problem. In 2014, there was a record high of 51 investigations, fully a third of all filings.</p>	<p>接到申请后，Cfius 可以决定什么也不做，或展开进一步调查，以确定这项交易是否存在国家安全隐患。2014 年，该委员会创下历史新高，对 51 项申请展开了调查，占有所有申请的三分之一。</p>
<p>After an investigation, if Cfius finds that the transaction has a national security issue, it will make a recommendation to the president, who can then decide to block the deal.</p>	<p>调查结束后，如果 Cfius 发现交易存在国家安全问题，就会给美国总统提出建议，后者可以决定阻止这项交易。</p>
<p>But Cfius rarely gets that far. There has been only one presidential action to block a transaction in the last five years. That was the 2012 acquisition of a wind farm by a Chinese company. Why would a wind farm implicate national security? Well, it was too close to a military</p>	<p>但 Cfius 很少会走到那一步。过去五年，只出现过一次由美国总统采取行动来阻止交易的情况。那是在 2012 年，当时有一家中国公司试图收购美国一座风电场。风电场怎么会和国家安全扯上关系？这个嘛，原因是它太靠近一座军事基地。</p>

base.	
<p>Instead, what typically happens is that Cfius signals to the acquirer that it will recommend against the transaction. In that case the acquirer will withdraw the transaction to avoid the public stain of a full presidential action.</p>	<p>实际上, 更常见的情况是, Cfius 给收购方发出信号, 表示它会建议否定这项交易。此种情况下, 收购方会主动撤回收购意向, 以避免被美国总统采取阻止交易的行动, 留下人尽皆知的污点。</p>
<p>This is what happened in the case of Western Digital. Similarly, Cfius has acted to block an acquisition of a gold mine by a Chinese company because it too was too close to a military base. Philips withdrew the sale of its lighting subsidiary last year under similar concerns.</p>	<p>清华紫光对西部数据的收购申请就是遭遇了这种情况。类似的, Cfius 因一座金矿太靠近军事基地而阻止一家中国公司对它进行收购。出于同样的原因, 飞利浦(Philips)去年撤销了出售旗下一家照明产品子公司的计划。</p>
<p>Some pending deals are coming into Cfius's cross hairs. The biggest is China National Chemical Corporation's \$43 billion acquisition of Syngenta, a Swiss giant in farm chemicals and seeds with big operations in the United States.</p>	<p>有一些悬而未决的交易正在进入 Cfius 的瞄准范围。其中最大的一宗是中国化工集团公司收购先正达(Syngenta)的计划, 价值 430 亿美元。这家瑞典公司是农用化肥和种子生产领域的巨头, 在美国有多处大型分支机构。</p>
<p>It may seem odd that an agriculture company would become a matter for national security, but this is all about food technology. The market is betting that Cfius is almost certainly going to require divestitures or restrictions on access of the Chinese company to Syngenta's American operations and technology.</p>	<p>这看似有些奇怪, 一家农业公司会牵涉国家安全, 但它关乎的其实是食品技术问题。市场猜测, Cfius 几乎肯定会要求进行资产剥离, 或者限制这家中国公司得到先正达在美国的分支机构和技术。</p>
<p>But it is not just food technology. Chongqing Casin Enterprise Group's agreement to acquire the Chicago Stock Exchange has been met with heated protest. Forty-five members of Congress have sent a letter to Cfius asking the committee to block the deal on "transparency" concerns, namely that the Chinese economy and buyer are opaque and that providing access to American market and trading technology might harm the United States.</p>	<p>然而, 不是只有食品技术才会如此。重庆财信企业集团收购芝加哥证券交易所(Chicago Stock Exchange)的申请就遭到了强烈的抗议。45 位议员给 Cfius 发了一封联名信, 要求该委员会阻止这项交易, 原因是有关“透明度”方面的顾虑, 即中国经济和买家是不透明的, 给他们提供进入美国市场和进行技术交易的机会, 有可能会给美国造成伤害。</p>

<p>Expect tensions to get worse. Chinese companies are desperate to get dollars out of China in anticipation of a further slide in its currency. Foreign acquisitions are an easy solution, since they are encouraged by the Chinese government. And American sellers are willing to take the risk. Indeed, pending now is Tianjin Tianhai's \$6 billion deal for the technology distributor Ingram Micro, which would be the largest Chinese acquisition of an American technology company.</p>	<p>这种摩擦还会加剧。中国企业目前急于将资金放到中国以外的地方，因为他们预计本国的货币还会进一步贬值。海外并购是个比较容易的解决办法，因为中国政府对这种行为持鼓励态度。美国卖家也愿意承担其中的风险。实际上，中国航运集团天津天海即将达成的以 60 亿美元收购技术分销商英迈 (Ingram Micro) 的交易，将会是中国在美国进行的最大的一宗科技企业收购。</p>
<p>To be sure, Cfius actually approves most acquisitions, even the Chinese ones. For example, it approved the acquisition of Smithfield Foods and the battery maker A123 despite some protest.</p>	<p>当然，Cfius 实际上通过了大部分的交易申请，甚至包括中国公司提出的那些。比如，尽管有人提出抗议，它还是批准了对史密斯菲尔德食品公司 (Smithfield Foods) 和对电池生产商 A123 的收购。</p>
<p>These types of national security reviews also occur in other countries, including China, and can sometimes take on an absurdist flavor. Canada, for example, reviewed Burger King's acquisition of Tim Hortons, its national coffeehouse chain, on national security grounds. France famously stated that it would not allow the acquisition of Danone, since the yogurt maker was a national champion.</p>	<p>其他国家也有这类针对国家安全的审核，包括中国，而且有时候还会显得有些荒诞。比如，加拿大就以国家安全为由，对汉堡王 (Burger King) 收购该国咖啡连锁店蒂姆-霍顿斯 (Tim Hortons) 一事进行了审核。法国曾出了名地表示，它不会允许外国公司收购达能 (Danone)，因为这家酸奶生产商是国宝。</p>
<p>But we are entering into a new phase with Chinese acquisitions. The United States' national security service, never considered a transparent process, is going to have to grapple with how far it can allow these Chinese companies to go. When is food technology important? Is a stock market really something that needs protection, particularly one that is dying?</p>	<p>不过，在中国企业的收购申请方面，我们正进入一个新的阶段。一直被认为不透明的美国国家安全审核，将要面对在多大程度上给中国企业放行的难题。食品技术什么时候成了重要的问题？证券交易所真的需要保护吗，尤其是那么一家快要倒闭的？</p>
<p>If you want to know how heated these debates can become, think about what is going on with Apple now and the controversy over whether it should be forced to unlock an iPhone. Then imagine a</p>	<p>如果你想知道这些争论未来会激烈到什么程度，可以想想眼下苹果正在经历的事，想想就是否该强迫苹果公司解锁一部 iPhone 产生的争议。然后想象一下，把其中的苹果替换成一家外国企业。</p>

foreign company is substituted for Apple.	
Would it be better to let the money in, as we did with the Japanese, and watch them overspend and mismanage? After all, even in the best of times foreign acquisitions are difficult. And it may just be that this money and new viewpoint will make American companies better.	让外国资金进来，然后看他们超支和管理不善，会是更好的选择吗？就像我们以前对待日本人那样。毕竟，就算是在经济形势最好的时候，外资收购也并不容易。而且，情况也可能是，这些钱和新的视角会让美国企业变得更好。
And ultimately, there is the issue of xenophobia and commerce. These acquisitions create value for the United States. Is blocking them based on rationality, or simply on fear?	最根本的，还存在着这是排外还是商业考量的问题。这些收购交易能为美国创造价值。我们是基于理性判断在阻止它们，还是只是出于恐惧？
Deal-making, particularly cross-border deal-making, is always hard, but it is about to get much harder over the next few years as the United States decides how vigorous its national security review process will be. This will be a debate that will primarily be about China.	达成交易，尤其是跨国交易，总是很难的，但在接下来的几年里，它会变得更难。美国会决定它就国家安全问题进行的审核会严格到什么程度，而这方面的争议将主要和中国有关。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160224/c24db-dealprof	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160224/c24db-dealprof
China Stocks Fall Steeply in Renewed Instability	沪指暴跌 6.4%，中国股市再现危机
HONG KONG — Chinese stocks dropped steeply on Thursday, days after the ouster of the country's top securities regulator and just ahead of Group of 20 meetings in Shanghai. The drop reversed some of the gains made since the Lunar New Year holiday this month.	香港——中国股市周四暴跌，而几天以前，中国证券行业的最高监管者被撤职。20 国集团会议即将在上海召开。此次大跌逆转了本月农历新年假期过后股市的一部分涨幅。
The Shanghai composite index plunged 6.4 percent after having edged up throughout February. The Shenzhen composite slid 7.3 percent. The ChiNext index of smaller companies also took a battering, closing 7.6 percent lower.	上海综合指数在经历了整个二月份的小幅度缓慢持续上涨之后，当日以下跌 6.4% 收盘。深综指下跌了 7.3%。小公司的创业板指数也受到重创，以 7.6% 的跌幅收盘。
The sharp sell-off comes at an awkward time, less than a week after China's leadership, which has been battling to rally confidence in its ability to manage the economy, replaced Xiao Gang, the head of the	股市大幅下跌的时间颇为尴尬，不到一周前，一直在努力增强人们对其管理经济能力的信心的中国领导层，换下了证券监督管理委员会主席肖钢。

China Securities Regulatory Commission.	
Mr. Xiao took a huge portion of the blame for amplifying the turbulence in China's stock market, which kicked off last summer and reignited at the beginning of this year. Under his leadership, measures introduced to stem volatility and stabilize the markets ended up worsening a weeklong rout at the beginning of January that sent jitters around the world.	肖钢承担了放大中国股市动荡的大部分责备，股市动荡是去年夏天开始的，今年年初再次出现波动。肖钢领导下出台的旨在遏制波动、稳定股市的措施，反而让元旦之后一周里的暴跌更加糟糕，引起世界各地股市的不安。
Mr. Xiao was replaced by Liu Shiyu, the former chairman of the Agricultural Bank of China and a former deputy governor of the People's Bank of China. The high-profile move to force Mr. Xiao out appeared to be an attempt to buy time to limit the damage from the bungled management of the stock markets. But the sell-off on Thursday indicated that investors were still nervous.	接替肖钢的是原中国农业银行董事长、原中国人民银行副行长刘士余。高调撤换肖钢的做法，似乎是试图为控制笨手笨脚地管理股市所造成的损失争取时间。但周四的抛售表明投资者仍然不放心。
The rest of Asia was more mixed. The Nikkei 225-stock index in Japan closed 1.4 percent higher, while the Hang Seng Index in Hong Kong closed down 1.5 percent. Shares in South Korea and Australia inched up.	亚洲其他股票市场表现各异。日本的日经 225 指数以 1.4% 的涨幅收盘，而香港的恒生指数收盘时则下跌了 1.5%。韩国和澳大利亚的股市微涨。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26db-chinamarkets	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26db-chinamarkets
Global Finance Leaders Meet as Economic Skies Darken	G20 上海峰会能给世界经济开出什么药方
SHANGHAI — The global economy looks shaky. Markets for things as diverse as oil and European bank shares have plumbed new lows. The tried-and-true cures no longer seem to work.	上海——全球经济看起来极不稳定。从石油到欧洲银行股票这些差异极大的东西的市场均跌至新低。那些屡试不爽的解决办法似乎不再有效。
The task for global leaders this week: Come up with Plan B.	世界领导人本周面临的任务是制定 B 计划。
Finance ministers and central bank governors from the world's biggest industrialized and developing economies now arriving in Shanghai face their toughest task since the worst days of the global financial crisis.	世界最大的工业化国家及发展中国家的财政部长和央行行长正陆续抵达上海，面临自全球金融危机最低谷以来的最艰巨任务。欧洲陷入低增长，日本濒临衰退边缘，尽管日本央行及越来越多的欧洲央行进一步将利率压向负

<p>Europe is mired in low growth and Japan is teetering on the brink of recession, even though the Bank of Japan and a lengthening list of European central banks are pushing interest rates ever deeper into negative territory.</p>	<p>值。</p>
<p>China, the world's leading engine of economic growth in recent years, is struggling with heavy debts, a slowdown in manufacturing, stagnant exports and a flood of money leaving its borders. Countries that depend on selling oil and other resources are struggling under persistently low prices. The United States is facing a drag on growth as the strong dollar makes it cheaper for many consumers and companies to import goods instead of buying them from American businesses.</p>	<p>中国作为近些年来世界经济主要的增长引擎，正在应对沉重债务、制造业放缓、出口业停滞不前及资金外流等问题。由于石油及其他资源的价格持续偏低，依靠出售此类资源发展经济的国家步履维艰。美元走强促使很多消费者和公司放弃美国公司的产品，转而购买进口产品，导致美国经济增长受阻。</p>
<p>That leaves a difficult situation for the economic policy makers of the Group of 20 nations, who will be hard pressed to come up with solutions during their meetings in Shanghai.</p>	<p>这给 20 国集团的经济决策者们出了一道难题，将会有很大的压力促使他们在上海会议中拿出解决方案来。</p>
<p>"What to do about the increasing risks to the recovery is perhaps the single most important question before the finance chiefs in Shanghai," the International Monetary Fund said this week. It added: "The G-20 must plan now and proactively identify policies that could be rolled out quickly, if downside risks materialize."</p>	<p>"经济复苏面临的风险日益增加，对此要采取怎样的应对措施，或许就是摆在齐聚上海的财长们面前的最重大的问题，"国际货币基金组织(IMF)本周表示。该组织还称："20 国集团现在必须规划并主动识别出一些政策，如果下行风险成型，这些政策可以迅速展开。"</p>
<p>During and right after the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, the Group of 20 produced broad agreements on many financial regulations, most notably a tightening of international capital standards. But in the years since, the disparate collection of economies from Argentina to the European Union has been known mostly for agreeing on generalities and making few changes, culminating in an</p>	<p>在 2008 年和 2009 年，全球金融危机期间和刚刚结束后，20 国集团针对很多金融监管制订了广泛的协议，其中最引人注目的就是国际资本标准的收紧。但在之后的这些年里，这个涵盖了从阿根廷到欧盟的多元经济体的集团召开的会议，基本上都是泛泛而谈，几乎没有出台任何改革措施，去年在土耳其举办的会议也是毫无建树。</p>

<p>unproductive series of meetings in Turkey last year.</p>	
<p>"The Turkish presidency of the G-20 led to no progress on any front," said Ken Courtis, a prominent international economist and fund manager.</p>	<p>"在土耳其举办的 20 国集团会议没有取得任何进展,"著名国际经济学家、基金经理肯·柯蒂斯(Ken Courtis)说。</p>
<p>China, which holds the Group of 20 presidency this year, is one major concern. In August, China devalued its currency, the renminbi, by 4 percent with no warning, setting off sharp sell-offs in global markets. China now faces pressure to weaken the currency further as money leaves the country because of slowing growth – a prospect that could further hurt the global economic outlook.</p>	<p>中国既是今年 20 国集团会议主席国, 也是一个主要关注点。去年 8 月, 中国在没有事先警告的情况下将人民币贬值了 4%, 在全球市场上引发大量抛盘。由于经济放缓, 资金正在流出中国, 它现在面临着让人民币进一步贬值的压力——这可能会进一步损害全球经济前景。</p>
<p>"What we're concerned about is China. Could there be a break on China's currency that could tip the global economy into recession?" said Charles Collyns, a former assistant secretary of the Treasury for international finance in the Obama administration who is now the chief economist of the Institute of International Finance.</p>	<p>"我们现在担心的是中国。中国的货币是否会突然变化, 进而导致全球经济陷入衰退?" 国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)的首席经济学家查尔斯·科林斯(Charles Collyns)说。他曾在奥巴马政府担任财政部助理部长, 负责国际金融领域。</p>
<p>Chinese officials appear to have gotten the message that silence is not always golden. At a financial conference here on Thursday, officials described how they would use government deficit spending to spur growth. A senior Chinese central banker pledged to preserve the value of the renminbi by firmly tying its value to a group of other currencies. Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of the central bank, has agreed to give a public speech on Friday morning in Shanghai, then hold a rare news conference afterward.</p>	<p>中国官员似乎已经明白, 沉默不总是金。本周四在这里举行的一个金融会议上, 官员们解释了他们会如何利用政府赤字开支来刺激经济增长。中国央行的一位高层官员承诺会维持人民币的币值, 方法是把人民币与其他一些货币牢牢挂钩。央行行长周小川同意在本周五上午在上海发表一个公开演讲, 之后再少见地举行一次新闻发布会。</p>
<p>China's devaluations put pressure on rival exporters to do the same or risk losing their competitiveness. Many emerging markets, like Russia</p>	<p>中国货币的贬值给同样出口的竞争对手带来了压力, 如果他们不同样贬值货币, 就可能会失去竞争力。很多新兴市场, 如俄罗斯和巴西, 要么是允许其</p>

<p>and Brazil, have allowed their currencies to fall steeply against the dollar or been forced into it, raising fears of devaluations of the sort seen in the 1930s, which led to a collapse of international trade. Countries with currencies that have stayed strong as safe havens, including the dollar and the Japanese yen, have seen growth suffer.</p>	<p>货币相对于美元急剧下跌，要么是被迫这样做，因此一些人担心上世纪30年代那样的贬值狂潮再次发生，令国际贸易崩溃。一些国家的货币保持坚挺，被视为避风港，比如美元和日元，而这些国家的经济增长都受到了影响。</p>
<p>One of the biggest question marks over the group lies in how much it might do on currencies, beyond a general call for more stable exchange rates. But Chinese officials have worked to deflate expectations that the Shanghai meeting could be a reprise of the Plaza Accord, a deal between major economies in 1985 to fix volatile currency markets.</p>	<p>20国集团身上最大的一个问号是，在货币方面，除了泛泛地呼吁更稳定的汇率之外，它还可以做多少事情。不过，中国官员在努力淡化《广场协议》(Plaza Accord)可能在上海会议中重演的预期。主要经济体在1985年达成了《广场协议》，目的是让动荡的货币市场变得稳定。</p>
<p>A senior United States Treasury official said that he expected countries to reiterate previous commitments to manage their currencies responsibly, rather than shift their value. "I see those commitments as being a strong indication from G-20 members that they will manage their currencies in ways that are globally consistent," he said.</p>	<p>美国财政部一名高级官员表示，他预计各国会重申之前做出的承诺：负责任地管理本国货币，不会改变币值。“我认为这些承诺将是一个强烈的信号，显示20国集团的成员国将在全球范围内采用协调一致的方式管理货币，”他说。</p>
<p>The official, who insisted on anonymity because of diplomatic considerations, said that the United States would push instead to call on countries with broadly measured surpluses on trade and royalties to stimulate domestic spending, particularly by consumers.</p>	<p>出于外交方面的考虑，这位官员不愿具名。他表示，美国将推进另一项主张，呼吁贸易和税费盈余较多的国家刺激国内消费，尤其是消费者支出。</p>
<p>Yet China has already stepped up infrastructure spending so much in the last decade that it is becoming harder to find projects that justify the investment. In Europe, the longstanding caution of the German government about large-scale spending has been a deterrent. In the United States, Republicans in Congress have been leery of the extra borrowing that could be needed to finance additional roads, bridges</p>	<p>然而，中国在过去10年大大增加了基础设施建设支出，以至于现在找到合理的投资项目变得更难了。德国政府对大规模支出长期持谨慎态度，在欧洲形成了一种阻力。而在美国，对于需要额外借款来资助公路、桥梁和铁路项目，国会的共和党人一直持怀疑态度。</p>

and rail lines.	
One question is whether China's presidency this year can make the group more productive.	一个问题是，中国今年担任主席国，能否让 G20 集团变得更有成效。
Except on climate change, for which it made a large commitment to slow down emissions before the Paris agreement in December, China has sought to be recognized as a leader of global diplomacy without taking responsibility for specific results. In Syria, in South Sudan, and at times even on its own border in North Korea, it has been leery of trying to dictate any resolution to longstanding international concerns.	除了气候变化方面——去年 12 月在巴黎达成协议之前，中国就做出很大的承诺，表示要减缓碳排放——中国还在竭力使自己被认可为全球外交事务方面的领导者，但它不愿为一些具体的后果承担责任。在叙利亚、南苏丹，有时甚至是在中朝边境上，中国都谨慎地避免在长期存在的引起国际关切的事务上做出任何表态。
In the Group of 20, China has to cope not only with its own reluctance to take strong stands but also with the lack of a strong international consensus among the disparate nations on what the world should do to strengthen economic growth. "It's hard in the context of a G-20 communiqué to get really concrete initiatives," Mr. Collyns said. "So what I would expect is some kind of framework."	在 G20 集团中，中国不仅必须应对自身不愿采取坚定立场的问题，还要面对迥然不同的各个成员国就世界该做些什么来拉动经济增长方面缺乏强烈国际共识的问题。"G20 公报里很难出现真正具体的倡议，"科林斯说。"所以我预计会是一些框架性的东西。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26globalecon	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26globalecon
China Gives Glimpse of Its Solutions to Economic Problems	中国官员透露经济对策，稳定币值增加开支
SHANGHAI — Chinese economic policy makers tugged back the curtain a bit on Thursday on their plans to stabilize the country's economy and financial markets, even as shares plunged more than 6 percent late in the day.	上海——周四，中国负责制定经济政策的官员稍微透露了一些该国在稳定经济和金融市场方面的计划，而中国股市在当天晚些时候又暴跌了逾 6%。
Speaking to leaders of the world's biggest banks and institutional investors at a financial conference here, officials described how they would use government deficit spending to spur growth. A senior Chinese central banker also pledged to preserve the value of China's	在上海举行的一次金融会议上，面对世界上最大的银行和机构投资者，中国官员讲述了他们将如何利用政府赤字开支来刺激增长。中国央行的一位高层领导也承诺，要保持人民币币值，方式是将人民币和一系列其他货币牢牢挂钩。

<p>currency, the renminbi, by firmly tying its value to a range of other currencies.</p>	
<p>Timothy Adams, the chief executive and president of the Institute of International Finance, said Chinese policy makers realized they had made a serious mistake by staying silent as slowing growth, stumbles in the stock market and a fluctuating currency undermined the world's perception of China's economic stability. Their silence has been widely construed as either a reluctance to acknowledge difficulties or a lack of solutions.</p>	<p>国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)首席执行官兼所长蒂莫西·亚当斯(Timothy Adams)表示,中国决策者意识到他们犯了一个严重的错误——在经济增长放缓、股市下跌和货币价值波动损害了外界对中国经济稳定性的看法时,一直保持沉默。他们的沉默被普遍理解为,要么是不愿承认面临的困难,要么是缺乏解决之道。</p>
<p>"Either they communicate with the markets in a timely and intelligent fashion, or the markets are going to write their own story line," said Mr. Adams, a former senior United States Treasury official.</p>	<p>"他们不用聪明的方式和市场进行及时的沟通,市场就会以自己的方式做出理解,"曾在美国财政部任高级官员的亚当斯说。</p>
<p>Finance ministers and central bank governors from around the world are flying into Shanghai for meetings this weekend. Global banking leaders are already here for the annual conference of the Institute of International Finance. So a large contingent of Chinese officials has come from Beijing to meet with them and discuss their policies.</p>	<p>世界各国的财政部长和央行行长正飞往上海,准备出席周末在这里举行的会议。全球银行业领袖已经来到上海,正在参加由国际金融研究所举行的一年一度的会议。所以一大批中国官员也从北京前来和他们会面,讨论他们的政策。</p>
<p>So far, the Chinese officials have acknowledged the challenges they face, but they contend that the world has overlooked the many policy options they can use to respond.</p>	<p>目前,中国官员已经承认自身面临诸多挑战,但他们辩称,外界也忽略了,他们有很多可以用以应对的政策选项。</p>
<p>The officials outlined how they hoped to shift the economy from its emphasis on manufacturing, exports and a sometimes manic pace of construction, toward services and consumer spending. And they described how they hoped to manage that transition without tripping up economic growth along the way.</p>	<p>这些官员勾画出,他们希望如何将经济发展的重点从制造、出口和不时狂飙突进的建设领域,向服务业和居民消费转变。他们还表示,希望在不影响经济增长的情况下实现这种转变。</p>

<p>Zhu Guangyao, a vice minister of finance, said Thursday morning that Prime Minister Li Keqiang would unveil a government budget early next month that would include economic stimulus through an increase in deficit spending, which was only 2.3 percent of economic output last year. "In 2016, certainly we will have to increase that ratio," he said.</p>	<p>中国财政部副部长朱光耀周四上午表示，李克强总理将于下月初公布今年的政府预算，其中将包括通过增加赤字支出来刺激经济增长的计划。中国去年的赤字支出仅为经济产出的 2.3%。“2016 年，我们肯定得提高这个比例，”他说。</p>
<p>Although China's corporations are heavily indebted, the Chinese central government is not.</p>	<p>尽管中国的企业大多负债累累，但中央政府并非如此。</p>
<p>In a subsequent speech to international bank leaders, Yi Gang, the first deputy governor of the People's Bank of China, provided the strongest commitment to date not to devalue the renminbi. He described a complex strategy based on anchoring the value of the renminbi to three baskets of currencies. The baskets are essentially weighted averages of how much the renminbi is worth in terms of dollars, euros, yen and other currencies.</p>	<p>随后，在对国际银行业领袖讲话时，中国人民银行副行长易纲做出了迄今为止有关人民币不再贬值的最强承诺。他描述了一项基于将人民币与三个货币篮子挂钩的复杂策略。这些篮子基本上相当于，人民币相对美元、欧元、日元和其他一些货币的加权平均。</p>
<p>Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of the central bank, is scheduled to speak Friday morning and then hold a rare news conference immediately afterward.</p>	<p>央行行长周小川计划于周五上午发表讲话，紧接着他还会并不多见地举办一场新闻发布会。</p>
<p>He will have much to discuss: Money has been sluicing out of China this winter, as companies and individuals use their renminbi to buy dollars, fearing that the renminbi may decline further against the dollar. As officials spoke on Thursday, the Shanghai stock exchange on the other side of town was sliding steeply, ending with a loss of 6.4 percent — a particularly precipitous decline given that the market halts trading in any listing once it has fallen 10 percent.</p>	<p>他将有不少需要讨论的问题：随着企业和个人因担心人民币对美元进一步贬值而用人民币大量买入美元，这个冬天中国的资金一直在外流。周四，就在中国官员们讲话的同时，位于上海市另一端的上海证券交易所的指数剧烈下挫，最终以 6.4% 的跌幅收盘——考虑到任何一支股票价格下跌 10% 就会停止交易，6.4% 更可算是暴跌。</p>
<p>Share prices slid on Thursday, not in response to the reassurances of</p>	<p>周四的股市下滑，并不是对中国官员的安抚言论做出的反应，而是受到中国</p>

<p>Chinese officials but rather to a spike in short-term interest rates in Chinese money markets.</p>	<p>金融市场短期利率上扬的刺激。</p>
<p>Despite huge outflows in recent months, it was not immediately clear that trying to slow them was the sole cause of the rise in interest rates. The Chinese central bank injects huge sums of cash into the economy in late January and early February each year in anticipation of heavy consumer spending during Chinese New Year, then tries to drain some of that extra money in late February. It is a tricky task every year, and especially when financial confidence is weak.</p>	<p>尽管最近几个月中国出现大幅资金外流，但不能马上断定，遏制外流速度的努力是利率上升的唯一因素。每年的1月末和2月初，中国央行都会向经济领域注入巨额资金，以满足春节期间预计会出现的大量消费支出，然后在2月末的时候，再努力收回部分多余资金。每年这都是项棘手的任务，在金融领域信心低落的时候，尤其如此。</p>
<p>Even if Chinese officials do start unveiling further policy responses to economic weakness, it is unclear whether overseas investors will believe them. China has repeatedly promised measures to limit the rapid growth of corporate debt and to overhaul state-owned enterprises, notably at the Third Plenum, a policy-setting gathering in the autumn of 2013. But putting changes in effect has proved slow and difficult, as many could involve layoffs in single-company towns with few alternative employers, and could threaten the livelihoods of politically connected executives at troubled state-owned enterprises.</p>	<p>即使中国官员开始推出应对经济疲软的进一步政策，目前也不清楚海外投资者对他们是否有信心。中国一再承诺将采取措施，限制企业债的快速增长，并对国有企业进行全面改革，尤其是在2013年秋季召开制定政策的十八届三中全会的时候。但是事实证明，这些变化的贯彻既缓慢又艰难，因为它可能涉及到裁员，很多情况下一座城镇只有一家大企业，几乎没有其他雇主，而且在陷入困境的国有企业，这可能会威胁到那些有政治后台的高管的生计。</p>
<p>The Chinese central bank has been trying to inject additional cash into the economy to offset outflows and prevent interest rates from rising. Qu Hongbin, the chief economist for greater China at HSBC, said that not all of the money leaving China was harmful, however. He estimated that three-fifths of it consisted of Chinese companies paying overseas debts, which would become more expensive in renminbi terms if the currency weakens further.</p>	<p>中国央行一直试图将更多资金注入经济，以弥补资产外流，防止利率升高。但是，汇丰银行(HSBC)大中华区首席经济师曲宏斌表示，并非所有离开中国的资金都有害。他估计，其中有五分之三是中国企业用来偿还海外债务的，如果人民币进一步走弱，那么用人民币来计价，海外债务就会变得更高。</p>

<p>Mr. Yi, the deputy governor, sought to reassure bankers that China's central bank would not tolerate another broad decline in the value of the renminbi. The bank devalued the renminbi 4 percent compared with the dollar last August, then pushed it down nearly 3 percent in late December and early January.</p>	<p>人民银行副行长易纲试图安抚银行业高管，表示中国央行不会容许人民币再次大幅贬值。去年8月，央行让人民币对美元汇率下跌了4%，在12月下旬和1月初，又再次推动下跌了近3%。</p>
<p>Mr. Yi said that China is anchoring its currency to three weighted averages of currencies: one that it calculates itself, one from the Bank of International Settlements and one from the International Monetary Fund. Paul Gruenwald, a former I.M.F. official who is now the Singapore-based Asia economist for Standard & Poor's, said that because the dollar typically makes up a third of each of these baskets, the shift meant that the renminbi could conceivably vary three times as widely against the dollar.</p>	<p>易纲称，中国将用三个加权平均值来确定人民币汇率：一个是它自己计算得出的值，一个来自国际清算银行(Bank of International Settlements)，还有一个来自国际货币基金组织(IMF)。前IMF官员保罗·格伦瓦尔德(Paul Gruenwald)现在是标准普尔(Standard & Poor's)的亚洲经济师，常驻新加坡。他表示，由于美元通常在这些篮子中各占三分之一，可以想见，这种变化意味着人民币对美元汇率变化的波幅可能会是目前的三倍。</p>
<p>The renminbi gained against the broader baskets through much of last year, even as it weakened against the dollar. But this winter, the currency has also weakened against the averages, as it has followed the dollar down against the euro.</p>	<p>去年很多时候，人民币即使相对于美元走弱，但相对于更大的篮子却在升值。但是这个冬天，人民币相对于平均值也有所走弱，因为它和美元一起，相对于欧元贬值了。</p>
<p>By not specifying which of the baskets is most important, the People's Bank of China keeps greater flexibility, although at the cost of also allowing greater uncertainty in financial markets. China's own basket includes currencies that are somewhat important for its trade, like the Russian ruble and Malaysian ringgit. The I.M.F.'s special drawing rights, another basket cited by Mr. Yi, only has the dollar, euro, yen, British pound and the renminbi.</p>	<p>中国人民银行没有指出哪个篮子最重要，从而保持了较高的灵活性，不过这也增加了金融市场的不确定性。中国自己的篮子纳入了一些对该国贸易比较重要的货币，比如俄罗斯卢布和马来西亚林吉特。易纲还提到了另一个名为IMF特别提款权的篮子，而它只包括美元、欧元、日元、英镑和人民币。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26yuan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160226/c26yuan</p>

<p>In Rare Appearance, China's Central Bank Chief Says All Is Well</p>	<p>周小川回应中国外汇储备及人民币贬值担忧</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — For the second time since last summer, an avuncular, graying man has stepped out of Beijing's shadows and calmed financial markets after a Chinese devaluation — but once again, his assurances came after nearly a month of turmoil and growing worry about the country's economic health.</p>	<p>上海——头发花白、神情慈爱的周小川，又一次在人民币贬值而北京态度不明之际站出来，稳定金融市场。这是自去年夏天以来的第二次。但和上次一样，他是在市场动荡持续了近一个月，外界对中国经济的健康状况日益担忧之际，才作出了安抚。</p>
<p>Mixing folksy charm with deft explanations of economic thought, Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of China's central bank, held a rare news conference in Shanghai on Friday morning, as finance officials from around the world gathered for the Group of 20 major economies meeting. Mr. Zhou acknowledged worries about spiraling debt at Chinese corporations and local governments but offered reasons why the Chinese economy might be uniquely able to deal with it for the time being.</p>	<p>周五上午，在世界各地的财经官员齐聚上海，参加主要经济体组成的二十国集团（Group of 20，简称G20）会议之际，既有随和的魅力，又能熟练解释经济思想的中国央行行长周小川，罕见地举行了一场新闻发布会。他承认了中国企业和地方政府债务不断攀升的担忧，但也给出了一些理由，解释说中国经济可能具有独一无二的能力，可以暂时应对这种局面。</p>
<p>He also dismissed American hedge funds' concerns about the erosion of China's foreign exchange reserves and assured the audience that China did not plan to further devalue its currency to increase its already formidable export prowess.</p>	<p>美国对冲基金对中国外汇储备缩水表达了担忧，但周小川对此不以为意。他向与会者保证，中国无意为提升本就强大的出口实力而让人民币进一步贬值。</p>
<p>China's supply of foreign exchange reserves "is not an oil field with a static stock of oil. It is like water in a reservoir, so there are constant flows in and flows out," he said.</p>	<p>他说，中国的外汇储备规模“不像石油的油田储备量是一个固定的数，把油抽完了就没有了。外汇储备有点像水库里流水的水库，上游不断的有水进来，下游也有不断的出的，中间部分是外汇储备”。</p>
<p>Following Mr. Zhou's remarks, the Shanghai stock market rebounded 1 percent on Friday, on the heels of a 6.4 percent plunge on Thursday. The value of the renminbi also steadied on Friday in largely unregulated trading in Hong Kong, although it still dipped slightly against the dollar</p>	<p>在周小川发表上述言论后，上证指数周五回升1%。而在周四，沪指暴跌6.4%。周五当天，在香港基本上不受监管的交易中，人民币汇率也处于稳定状态，不过当天人民币兑美元汇率仍轻微下跌。</p>

<p>for the day.</p>	
<p>What Mr. Zhou did not do on Friday, however, was provide any indication of when he might next offer an explanation of Chinese monetary policy. He also did not announce any plans for the People's Bank of China to follow other leading central banks — like the Federal Reserve, the European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan — in holding regular news briefings after important policy decisions.</p>	<p>然而，周小川周五并未透露，下一次可能会在何时解释中国的货币政策。此外，他也没有宣布中国人民银行有意效仿其他主要的中央银行——如美联储(Federal Reserve)、欧洲中央银行(European Central Bank)和日本银行(Bank of Japan)——在重要的政策决议出台后举行例行新闻发布会。</p>
<p>"It is very clear that he still does not want to talk too much about policy; he wants to leave it a bit uncertain," said Zhou Hao, the Asia economist for Commerzbank, who is not related to Zhou Xiaochuan. "From China's perspective, if it's too transparent, then people will expect too much of you."</p>	<p>"很显然，他依然不想过多地讨论政策；他希望保留一点不确定性，"德国商业银行(Commerzbank)亚洲经济学家周浩说。"从中国的角度来说，如果太透明了，人们就会对你有太多的期望。"周浩和周小川没有亲戚关系。</p>
<p>In contrast with the central banks of other major economies, China's central bank is to some extent an advisory body instead of an independent, decision-making institution. The final say on major economic decisions, like interest rate moves or devaluations, belongs to the country's political leadership.</p>	<p>和其他主要经济体的央行形成鲜明对比的是，中国央行在一定程度上来说只是一个顾问机构，而不是一个独立的决策机构。在像利率调整或人民币贬值这样的重大经济决策上，最终决定权属于中国的政治领导人。</p>
<p>Regular statements from the People's Bank of China could limit those leaders' ability to pivot quickly on policy. But quick changes — including a 4 percent devaluation of China's currency against the dollar in early August, and a gradual devaluation in late December and early January — have led to global bouts of market turmoil.</p>	<p>如果中国人民银行定期发布公告，可能会限制这些领导人迅速调整政策的能力。但突如其来的变化，包括8月初人民币对美元贬值4%，以及12月末和1月初人民币逐步贬值，引起了全球市场动荡。</p>
<p>On both occasions, Mr. Zhou said fairly little until the next meeting of the Group of 20 finance ministers and central bank governors a month later. The last ministerial meeting was in September in Ankara, Turkey;</p>	<p>周小川两次都说得很少，直到一个月后召开下一次G20财政部长和央行行长会议。上一次财长会议是9月在土耳其安卡拉举行的。今年，作为G20主席国的中国选择了上海作为会议举办地。会议周五晚上开幕，周六结束。</p>

<p>China holds the group's presidency this year and chose Shanghai for the gathering on Friday night and Saturday.</p>	
<p>The secrecy of the central bank was not a problem for Chinese policy makers as long as they maintained strict regulation of money moving in and out of the country. But Mr. Zhou has dismantled many of those controls over the past two years as part of a successful move to increase international use of the renminbi and to win the International Monetary Fund's approval of it in November as a reserve currency. That has left interest rates, stock prices and money flows in China much more exposed to international sentiment about the country's economic prospects.</p>	<p>过去，对中国的政策制定者来说，只要对进出中国的资金维持严格的管控，央行的保密性就不是问题。但过去两年里，周小川废除了很多这类的管控措施。这是一项成功行动的一部分，该行动扩大了人民币在国际市场的使用，并于11月赢得国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)的同意，成为其储备货币。这大大提升了国际市场有关中国经济前景的看法，对中国的利率、股价和资金流动的影响。</p>
<p>United States Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew added his voice late Friday afternoon to those calling for China to explain policy changes.</p>	<p>周五下午早些时候，美国财长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)加入了其他人的行列，呼吁中国对其政策变化作出解释。</p>
<p>"The exchange rate policy is one in particular that needs to be clearly communicated, and it's important that as they make their transitions, that they do it in an orderly way," he told a small group of reporters in Shanghai before a meeting with other finance ministers.</p>	<p>"尤其需要明确解释汇率政策，在调整政策时，也要有序过渡，这一点很重要，"他在参加有其他财长出席的一场会议前，对上海的一小群记者说。</p>
<p>Although Mr. Zhou spoke for more than an hour at his news conference on Friday morning in a large, tastefully decorated hall on the fourth floor of the central bank's Shanghai branch office, he said virtually nothing that would limit the political leadership's options. He did not, for instance, categorically rule out another decline in the renminbi at some point against the dollar.</p>	<p>周五上午，周小川的新闻发布会在央行上海分行四楼一个装修典雅的大厅里举行。尽管讲话持续了一个多小时，但他几乎没有谈到可能会局限领导层可选方案的内容。比如，他并未完全排除人民币兑美元的汇率会在某个时刻再次下跌的可能性。</p>
<p>When one question suggested the renminbi was pegged to a basket of other currencies, Mr. Zhou quickly objected. He said instead that the</p>	<p>当有人提问时称，人民币“盯住”了一篮子货币时，周小川迅速表示了反对。他说，人民币的价值是“参照”一篮子货币，本质上是一个加权平均值。他甚</p>

<p>value of the renminbi would be set “with reference” to a basket of other currencies — essentially a weighted average. He preserved even more flexibility for China’s leadership by emphasizing that the renminbi would not be measured against just one basket, but against several.</p>	<p>至还为中国领导人保留了更多的灵活性，强调人民币参照的不仅是一篮子，而是多种货币。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou decisively ruled out a depreciation for the purpose of trade advantage, but did not address whether the currency might someday rise or fall for other reasons.</p>	<p>周小川明确排除了为取得贸易优势而让人民币贬值的可能性，但他并未提到人民币会不会在某一天因为其他原因而升值或贬值。</p>
<p>“We will not resort to competitive depreciation so as to boost our advantage in exports,” he said.</p>	<p>“我们也不会用参与竞争性贬值来增强中国的出口能力，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou hinted at another Chinese policy effort to strengthen economic growth when he talked about there being room for banks to lend more money for mortgages. Although companies and local governments are heavily in debt, Chinese households generally are not, he noted.</p>	<p>谈到银行体系有发放更多个人住房抵押贷款的机会时，他暗示了中国为加强经济增长而实行的另一项政策。周小川指出，尽管企业和地方政府债台高筑，但中国的家庭普遍没有沉重的债务负担。</p>
<p>The People’s Bank of China recently cut the regulatory minimum for down payments on mortgages to 20 percent of a home’s value, from 30 percent.</p>	<p>最近，中国人民银行将个人住房抵押贷款最低首付标准从总房价的 30%，降到了 20%。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou also offered explanations why foreign investors were wrong to worry about China’s rising overall levels of credit, relative to economic output. China has a far higher savings rate than most other economies, so banks have a lot in deposits to lend, he said.</p>	<p>周小川还解释了外国投资者不用担心中国总体债务相对于经济产出的比例不断攀升的原因。他说，中国的储蓄率远高于其他大部分经济体，因此银行有大量可以用来放贷的储蓄资金。</p>
<p>China’s stock markets are somewhat small, compared with the size of its economy, forcing companies that need money to rely more on bank loans and bonds, he added. And because China was poor until very recently, many families have not had enough time to accumulate the</p>	<p>他接着表示，和中国的经济体量相比，中国股市规模有些小，这迫使需要资金的企业更依赖银行贷款和债券。并且因为直到不久前，中国还比较贫穷，很多家庭没有足够的时间来积累财富，用自己的存款创办企业。</p>

wealth to start businesses just with their own savings.	
"If you don't have a lot of accumulation," he said, "you have to borrow."	"机会又好，又没有底子，怎么办?"他说。“就靠借钱。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160228/c28yuan	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160228/c28yuan
China Moves to Bolster Lending by Easing Banks' Reserve Ratio	中国央行今起下调存款准备金率
HONG KONG —China said on Monday evening that it would free up banks in the country to lend more, as the government attempts to shore up slowing economic growth.	香港——随着政府试图稳住下滑的经济增长速度，中国在周一晚间表示，将允许国内的银行发放更多的贷款。
The move comes as the country's top financial policy makers attempt to reassure the rest of the world that their management of the economy remains on track, and that they still have many tools at their disposal to avoid an even sharper slowdown in growth. China is also grappling with persistent capital outflows amid expectations that the currency, the renminbi, could weaken further.	宣布此举的同时，中国的最高财政政策制定者在试图让世界其他国家放心，他们对经济的管理仍保持在正确的轨道上，而且他们手边还有许多避免经济增长速度更大幅度下降的工具。中国也在对付资本持续大量外流的问题，由于人们预期中国货币人民币的价值可能会进一步走软。
The measure announced on Monday comes just days before the country's top leaders convene in Beijing for the so-called two meetings, the annual gatherings of the full membership of the national legislature and a sprawling committee of political advisers.	周一宣布的措施也是在中国最高领导人即将在北京召开所谓的两会的几天前，两会指的是每年一次的国家立法机构全体成员大会，以及一个庞大的政治顾问委员会的年度会议。
Effective Tuesday, China's central bank said, the amount of cash that commercial banks are required to set aside as reserves will be reduced. Lowering the reserve requirement ratio essentially gives the state-controlled banking system more money to lend.	中国央行表示，自周二起，将降低商业银行需要留下来作为储备的现金数额。降低存款准备金率本质上是让由国家控制的银行系统有更多的钱放贷。
The move is the latest example of the fine line that China's policy makers are attempting to walk as they look to bolster the economy, the world's second-largest, after the United States. A major lending binge in recent years has left China with too many steel and cement factories	这一措施是中国的政策制定者在寻求提振经济时试图把握分寸的最新例证。中国是世界上第二大经济体，仅次于美国。近几年的一个放贷狂潮已经给中国留下了太多的钢铁厂和水泥厂，让许多国有企业背负了太多的债务。与此同时，中国领导人正试图让贷款进入国有银行长期忽略的领域，比如中小型

<p>and saddled many state-owned companies with too much debt. At the same time, China's leaders are trying to channel lending to areas long underserved by state-owned banks, such as small and midsize businesses, that the leaders see as essential to nurturing growth.</p>	<p>企业，领导人认为中小型企业对促进经济增长至关重要。</p>
<p>This is the fifth time that the central bank, the People's Bank of China, has cut the reserve ratio since the start of last year. The move on Monday could release around 630 billion renminbi, or about \$96 billion, in additional liquidity to China's banking system, according to estimates from Bank of America Merrill Lynch.</p>	<p>这是央行中国人民银行自去年年初以来第五次降低存款准备金率。据美国美林银行估计，周一的措施可向中国的银行系统提供大约 6300 亿人民币（相当于约 960 亿美元）的补充流动资金。</p>
<p>For the biggest banks, the ratio of total deposits that must be kept in reserve was reduced to 17 percent, from 17.5 percent. In recent months, Beijing has lowered interest rates and made other moves to rekindle growth. In a sign that some of those policies may be having an impact, China reported a record surge in credit growth for January.</p>	<p>对大型银行而言，它们必须保持的储备存款总额的比例从 17.5% 降到 17%。近几个月来，北京当局已经几次降低利率，还采取其他措施以重振经济增长。这些政策也许产生了一种迹象是，中国公布了 1 月份信贷增长创纪录飙升的数据。</p>
<p>By lowering the reserve requirement ratio, or R.R.R., by half a percentage point, the central bank is partly seeking to offset its own actions in support of the currency. The central bank has been selling dollars and buying renminbi to prop up the value of the renminbi, which has been under pressure.</p>	<p>通过把存款准备金率降低半个百分点，央行正部分地在寻求平衡自己做出的支持货币的行动。为了支撑人民币的价值，央行已在抛售美元、同时购买人民币，而人民币一直面临贬值的压力。</p>
<p>But that has siphoned liquidity out of the system. In response, the central bank has been injecting billions of renminbi into the country's financial system. The R.R.R. cut serves the same purpose, essentially representing a lending quota.</p>	<p>但是，这也减少了系统中的流动性。作为响应，央行已向国内的金融体系注入数十亿人民币。此次降准是为了同样的目的，本质上代表了一种贷款配额。</p>
<p>In a news release on Monday, China's central bank said the reduction</p>	<p>在周一发布消息时，中国央行表示，降准的目的是“保持金融体系流动性合</p>

was intended "to maintain adequate and reasonable liquidity in the financial system and guide the steady moderate growth of money and credit."	理充裕，引导货币信贷平稳适度增长”。
In recent months, the People's Bank of China has slowly been switching its focus away from changing reserve requirements. Instead, it has been putting greater emphasis on interest rates as a way to control liquidity – specifically encouraging credit in the bank-to-bank lending market – an approach that is generally regarded as more market-oriented.	近几个月来，中国人民银行已在慢慢地将注意力从改变存款准备金的要求上移开，变得更重视把利率作为控制流动性的工具，特别是在银行对银行贷款市场上鼓励信贷方面，这种方法被普遍认为更市场化。
Still, the pressure on the renminbi to weaken remains such that the central bank will probably need to dig deeper into its monetary policy toolbox. Economists expect multiple reductions this year both to benchmark interest rates and to reserve ratios.	尽管如此，人民币面临的贬值压力仍然如此之大，以至于央行可能将需要动用其货币政策工具箱中更深层的工具。经济学家预计今年还将有几次降低基准利率和存款准备金率的动作。
"Over the past couple of years, the number of policy tools available to the People's Bank of China has proliferated," Mark Williams, the chief China economist at Capital Economics, wrote Monday evening in a research note.	“在过去的几年中，中国人民银行可用的政策工具的数量大增，”凯投宏观(Capital Economics)首席中国经济学家马克·威廉姆斯(Mark Williams)周一晚在一份研究简报中写道。
Although the central bank has been moving toward more market-driven interest rates, traditional measures like the R.R.R. cut still create across-the-board stimulus, Mr. Williams added.	威廉姆斯补充说，虽然央行已经逐步走上更多地让市场决定利率的道路，但像降准这样的传统措施仍可制造全面的刺激。
"The move underscores a message that officials have repeated in recent days, including at the G-20 meeting: Policy makers still have room to support the economy," he said.	他说，“此举凸显了官员在最近几天多次传达的信息，包括在 20 国集团会议上，那就是政策制定者仍然有支持经济的空间。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160301/c01chinabanks	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160301/c01chinabanks
Xi Jinping's Remedy for China's Economic Gloom Has Echoes of Reagan	习近平供给侧改革，一个里根式的口号

<p>BEIJING — With the world looking to China for assurance that it can manage its slowing economy and tumultuous stock market, President Xi Jinping has begun pushing a remedy that sounds less like Marx and Mao than Reagan and Thatcher.</p>	<p>北京——随着世界在期望中国担保自己能够掌控经济增长的放缓及动荡的股市，习近平已开始推出一个听起来不像马克思和毛泽东、更像里根和撒切尔夫人的补救措施。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is calling his next big economic initiative “supply-side structural reform,” a deliberate echo of the nostrums of tax cuts and deregulation advocated by those conservative Western leaders in the 1980s.</p>	<p>习近平把他的下一个大的经济方案称为“供给侧结构性改革”，有附和保守派西方领导人在上个世纪 80 年代提倡的减税及放松管制的秘诀的意思。</p>
<p>The new slogan, expected to receive top billing when China’s legislature convenes Saturday, represents an effort to rejuvenate Mr. Xi’s faltering plans to overhaul the Chinese economy. But he still faces widespread skepticism that he is committed to thorough restructuring, which would require cutting back bloated state enterprises, along with millions of jobs.</p>	<p>新口号预计将在中国立法机构周六召开的全体代表大会上享受显著的地位，它代表着为习近平改革中国经济的一波三折的计划增添活力的努力。但习近平仍面临着对他是否有决心彻底重组经济的普遍怀疑，那将需要削减臃肿的国有企业，伴随而来的是减少数百万人的就业机会。</p>
<p>“Thatcher and Reagan are highly regarded because it was proven that they made the right choices under heavy pressure,” said Jia Kang, an economist in the Ministry of Finance who is the most prominent advocate of the new policies. “Their spirit was one of boldly taking on challenges and innovating, and that’s certainly worth Chinese people emulating.”</p>	<p>“人们对撒切尔和里根有很高的评价，因为事实证明，他们在极大的压力下做出了正确的选择，”财政部的经济学家贾康说，他是新政策最突出的倡导者。“他们的精神是勇敢地接受挑战，勇于创新，这当然是值得中国人仿效的。”</p>
<p>The supply side Mr. Xi is referring to would, like Reaganomics, include lowering taxes and reducing the government burden on investors. Yet its main goal appears to be shutting or paring down mines and factories that produce far more coal, steel, cement and other industrial products than the market demands and reining in the credit and subsidies that feed that glut.</p>	<p>习近平指的供给侧，正如里根经济学那样，将包括降低赋税、减少政府施加给投资者的负担。然而，其主要目标似乎是关闭或逐步减少生产远远高于市场需求的煤炭、钢铁、水泥等工业产品的矿山和工厂，严格控制导致产能过剩的信贷和补贴。</p>

<p>Some economists say the supply-side rubric is at least a step toward painful measures that could lead to healthier growth.</p>	<p>一些经济学家说，供给侧改革的说法至少是向那些痛苦的措施迈出的一步，这些措施可能会引导经济健康增长。</p>
<p>“It is an important new initiative designed to reinvigorate the reform process,” Barry Naughton, a professor of economics at the University of California, San Diego, said by email. “Policy-makers have stumbled repeatedly, and overall the achievements in market-oriented reform have been meager. Policy-makers needed to come up with another approach.”</p>	<p>“这是一个旨在重振改革进程的重要新方案，”加州大学圣迭戈分校的经济学教授巴里·诺顿(Barry Naughton)通过电子邮件说。“政策制定者们已多次失误，总体来看，市场化改革的成就少得可怜。政策制定者们需要拿出一些别的办法。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has reorganized China’s military and orchestrated a scorching campaign against corruption. But similar breakthroughs in the economy have so far eluded him, a failure that many economists say has sapped business confidence in future growth.</p>	<p>习近平已对中国军队进行了重组，还主导了一场轰轰烈烈的反腐败运动。但在经济方面，他尚未能取得类似的突破，许多经济学家认为，他在这方面的失败已经削弱了企业对未来增长的信心。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Moody’s Investor Service, the credit rating agency, lowered its outlook for China from stable to negative, citing “uncertainty about the authorities’ capacity to implement reforms.”</p>	<p>周三，信用评估机构穆迪投资者服务公司(Moody's Investors Service)把其对中国经济前景的预期从稳定降到负面，理由是“当局推行改革的能力存在不确定性”。</p>
<p>Skeptics say one reason the shift has been so anemic is that Mr. Xi’s economic goals have repeatedly clashed with his political ones. While he has shown great enterprise in centralizing power, they say, he has been reluctant to rein in the reach of the state, especially to curtail state companies’ privileged, often monopolistic, access to loans, resources and customers.</p>	<p>怀疑者认为，经济转型如此困难的一个原因是，习近平的经济目标已经多次与他的政治目标发生冲突。他们说，虽然习近平在把权力集中到自己手里这方面表现出极大的能力，但他一直不愿意约束国家的影响范围，尤其是限制国有企业在获得贷款、资源和客户上享有的特权，这些特权往往具有垄断性。</p>
<p>Several economists said Mr. Xi’s supply-side initiative may turn out to be a cosmetic makeover for a muddled approach — promising market liberalization yet magnifying state control — that has fallen far short of what was needed.</p>	<p>一些经济学家说，习近平的供给侧方案也许会只对之前糊里糊涂的改革作表面上的改进，虽然承诺让市场自由化，但还是加大了国家的控制，方案比所需要的东西还差得很远。</p>

<p>"To get the government more onto the market track, it would have to abstain," said Ning Zhu, a professor at the Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance. "But that's exactly what they haven't been doing."</p>	<p>"为了让政府更多地步入市场的轨道，就需要回避干预，"上海高级金融学院教授朱宁说。"但是，这正是他们一直没有做的事情。"</p>
<p>Many liberal economists remain unconvinced that for all the tough talk, the Chinese government would willingly reduce its own power and risk a backlash from displaced workers. Calibrating state-supported industries to true market levels would mean cutting millions of jobs.</p>	<p>许多自由主义经济学家仍不相信中国政府会愿意减弱自己的权力，以及冒着面临下岗工人反对的风险，不管其说法如何强硬。把国家支持的产业调整到真正附和市场的水平会意味着削减数以百万计的就业机会。</p>
<p>Such cuts would most likely meet strong resistance from workers and managers threatened with layoffs and from officials in the provinces where they are concentrated.</p>	<p>这些削减有很大可能会受到面临裁员威胁的工人和管理人员的强烈抵制。而在这些工人和管理人员集中的省份，也会受到来自当地官员的强烈抵制。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi first laid out a sweeping blueprint for economic rejuvenation, including vows to revamp the state sector and nurture market forces, in 2013. But progress has been halting or uneven, reflecting his reluctance to cede state control, several economists said.</p>	<p>2013年，习近平曾制定了一整套振兴经济的蓝图，包括发誓要改造国有部门、培育市场力量。但进展断断续续、极不均匀，反映出他不愿意放弃国家的控制，几位经济学家说。</p>
<p>The mixed signals have paralyzed state officials, who are unsure how far to inflict cuts while still preserving stability and growth.</p>	<p>这些混杂的信号已导致政府官员的瘫痪，他们对在保持稳定和增长的同时，需要在多大程度上大作出削减很不确定。</p>
<p>"The central government emphasizes supply-side reform," said Yao Yang, an economist at Peking University. "On the other hand, you still encourage local governments to invest. That's the confusion that local government officials are facing, so they don't know the direction."</p>	<p>"中央政府强调供给侧改革，"北京大学的经济学家姚洋说。"而在另一方面，它仍在鼓励地方政府投资。这就是地方政府官员面临的困惑，因此他们不知道方向。"</p>
<p>How far Mr. Xi is willing to go, now that economic warning sirens are sounding, may become clearer after the Communist Party leadership presents its economic plans to the National People's Congress, which opens Saturday.</p>	<p>既然经济警报已经拉响，习近平愿意走多远呢？在周六开幕的全国人大上，共产党领导层将阐述他们的经济计划，届时这个问题的答案将会变得更加清晰。</p>
<p>"It remains to be seen if they walk the talk," said Jörg Wuttke, president</p>	<p>"他们是否言行一致仍然有待观察，"中国欧盟商会(European Union</p>

<p>of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China. "It would be terrible for China if they don't."</p>	<p>Chamber of Commerce in China)主席约尔格·伍德克(Jörg Wuttke)说。“如果不是，中国就会有很大麻烦。”</p>
<p>It could also be difficult if they do.</p>	<p>如果是，可能也会很有难度。</p>
<p>A recent study concluded that if the cuts go through, more than three million people in the steel, coal and similar industries could lose their jobs in the next two years. On Monday, the government said it would lay off 1.8 million steel and coal workers, around 15 percent of the work force in those industries, though it did not say when.</p>	<p>近期一项研究指出，如果进行裁员，那么未来两年里，钢铁、煤炭等行业可能会有逾 300 万人失业。本周一，政府表示将裁减 180 万名钢铁和煤炭员工，相当于这些行业劳动力总数的 15%左右，不过没有具体说时间。</p>
<p>"Pain will be unavoidable, but also worthwhile," said a full-page article extolling supply-side structural reform published in January in People's Daily, the Communist Party's main newspaper. "It cannot possibly please everyone."</p>	<p>“阵痛不可避免，但也是值得的，”共产党主要党报《人民日报》1月发表了一篇整版文章，赞颂供给侧结构性改革。“不可能皆大欢喜。”</p>
<p>But if the slowing of the economy is forcing Mr. Xi to act, it has also increased the costs of doing so.</p>	<p>但是，如果说经济放缓正在迫使习近平采取行动，那么它也提高了行动的成本。</p>
<p>During the first wave of closings of state-owned factories, starting in 1997, more than 30 million jobs were eliminated in less than a decade. But the Chinese economy took off, especially after China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, creating jobs that absorbed many of the excess workers.</p>	<p>从 1997 年开始的第一波国有企业倒闭潮中，逾 3000 万个就业岗位在不到十年的时间里消失。但中国经济开始腾飞，特别是 2001 年中国加入世界贸易组织之后，新增的就业机会消化了很多富余员工。</p>
<p>The job losses envisioned today, while smaller, may be more contentious when the economy is slowing. They threaten to erode the stability and mass support that Mr. Xi prizes, and he is unlikely to risk pushing China into a sharp downturn.</p>	<p>目前预测的就业岗位减少数量虽然较小，但可能更富争议，因为经济正在放缓。习近平对社会稳定和群众支持非常重视，就业岗位的减少可能会对其构成威胁，他不太可能冒险推动中国进入急剧下行的局面。</p>
<p>Since the financial crisis of 2008, the government has resorted to stimulus to keep the economy humming, increasing the debt. Chinese</p>	<p>自从 2008 年金融危机以来，中国政府采取了刺激措施来保持经济增长，导致了债务增加。中国供给侧学派表示，盲目扩张已达到了不可持续的程度。</p>

supply-siders say the splurging has reached unsustainable levels.	
China's steel production, for example, has "become completely untethered from real market demand" and amounts to more than double the combined production of the four next biggest producers: Japan, India, the United States and Russia, according to a new report on China's production overcapacity released by the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China.	例如，中国欧盟商会发布的一份新的产能过剩报告称，中国的钢铁产量已经“与真实的市场需求脱节”，是位居第二到第五的四大钢铁生产国——日本、印度、美国和俄罗斯——总产量的两倍以上。
Beyond correcting such distortions, there is still debate about what specific policies fall under the supply-side banner. Officials and economists have called for tax cuts for private businesses and giving private investors bigger stakes in more state-owned companies, while ruling out full privatization.	除了纠正这种问题，供给侧改革包括哪些具体政策仍然存在争论。官员和经济学家呼吁给私营企业减税，让私人投资者在国有企业中占有更大的份额，同时又不搞全面私有化。
But the concept is vague enough that it has also been used to argue for more export support, government-backed funds and policies to prop up faltering state firms.	但是这个概念也很笼统，一些人也在它的基础上，主张为摇摇欲坠的国有企业提供更多的出口支持、政府资金和扶持政策。
Curbing inefficient state-subsidized industries, however, has near universal support among economists and policy makers. Further delays in doing that are only likely to suffocate growth, deepen the malaise and hurt workers, said Sheng Hong, the executive director of the Unirule Institute of Economics in Beijing, which advocates economic liberalization.	但是，对获得国家补贴的低效率行业进行抑制，则基本上获得了经济学家和政策制定者的一致支持。主张经济自由化的北京天则经济研究所所长盛洪说，再拖下去只会扼制增长、恶化问题、伤害工人。
"If there's no sign of a solution, this year could be especially dangerous," he said. "Without reforms, there'll be big problems."	"如果没有拿出解决方案的迹象，今年可能会是特别危险的一年，"他说。"如果不改革，就会有大问题。"
And supply-side structural reform would be just another slogan.	而供给侧结构性改革可能仅仅是一个口号。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160304/c04chinaecon	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160304/c04chinaecon

<p>AMC Deal for Carmike Would Create Biggest U.S. Theater Chain</p>	<p>万达在美国打造最大连锁电影院线</p>
<p>In a significant consolidation of movie theater holdings, AMC Entertainment will acquire Carmike Cinemas for about \$737 million in cash, forming the country's largest chain with more than 600 theaters, the companies said on Thursday.</p>	<p>AMC 娱乐(AMC Entertainment)周四表示,该公司将在一次重大的影院控股公司合并中,以 7 亿 3700 万美元现金收购卡麦克影院(Carmike Cinemas),形成美国国内最大的、拥有超过 600 家影院连锁院线。</p>
<p>Under the terms of the deal, AMC will pay \$30 a share, up 19 percent from Carmike's closing price on Thursday. Including the assumption of Carmike's debt, the transaction is valued at about \$1.1 billion.</p>	<p>根据交易条款,AMC 娱乐每股将付 30 美元,相较于卡麦克周四的收盘价格溢价 19%。包括卡麦克的债务在内,这场交易的价格约为 11 亿美元。</p>
<p>The deal is the biggest by AMC since it returned to the public markets in a 2013 stock sale. And it represents a bold effort by AMC's controlling investor, Wang Jianlin of China's Dalian Wanda Group, to consolidate the American cinema industry.</p>	<p>这是 AMC 娱乐自 2013 年销售股票重新上市以来规模最大的一次交易。这也代表了 AMC 的控股人、中国大连万达集团董事长王健林的一次大胆的举动,意在巩固美国的电影业。</p>
<p>Dalian Wanda agreed in January to buy Legendary Entertainment, a film production and finance company, for about \$3.5 billion. It bought AMC in 2012 for about \$2.6 billion, and is building a large commercial and residential complex in Beverly Hills, Calif., adjacent to the Beverly Hilton hotel, where the Golden Globes and other Hollywood events take place.</p>	<p>大连万达集团于 1 月同意了以约 35 亿美元的价格收购传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment),一家电影制作与金融公司。该集团于 2012 年以 26 亿美元收购了 AMC 娱乐,并正在加州比弗利山上建造一个大型的商业与居住区,毗邻举行金球奖颁奖礼和其他好莱坞活动的比弗利希尔顿酒店。</p>
<p>AMC, based in Leawood, Kan., is the country's second-biggest movie theater chain with 5,426 screens, behind the Regal Entertainment Group. It is particularly strong in large markets, including New York, Los Angeles and Chicago.</p>	<p>位于堪萨斯州利伍德(Leawood)的 AMC 娱乐有 5426 个影厅,是美国第二大的连锁影院,位列帝王娱乐集团(Regal Entertainment Group)之后。AMC 娱乐在大型市场中实力尤其强劲,包括在纽约、洛杉矶和芝加哥。</p>
<p>Carmike, based in Columbus, Ga., has most of its 2,954 screens in midsize cities. The combined companies will be based in Leawood, they said.</p>	<p>位于乔治亚州哥伦布(Columbus)的卡麦克拥有 2954 个影厅,大部分都位于中等城市。该公司表示,合并后的公司将会设在利伍德。</p>

By comparison, Regal operated 7,361 screens and 572 theaters as of year end.	相较而言，帝王娱乐截止去年底，共管理着 7361 个影厅和 572 个影院。
AMC said the deal would increase the geographic spread of its theaters, while allowing it to trim expenses by consolidating administrative operations for the two companies. The company estimated the merger would yield about \$35 million in annual cost savings.	AMC 娱乐表示交易的完成会带来院线的不断扩张，同时通过整合两家公司的管理机构得以缩减开支。公司估计因此可以每年节省将近 350 万美元的开支。
The deal is expected to close by the end of the year, pending approval from regulators and by Carmike shareholders.	这场交易预计会在年底前完成，悬而未决的因素来自于监管机构和卡麦克的股东。
"This is a compelling transaction that brings together two great companies with complementary strengths to create substantial value for our guests and shareholders," Adam Aron, AMC's chief executive, said in a statement.	"这是一场瞩目的交易，会使两家原本强大的公司优势互补，强强联合，给我们顾客和股东带来实质的利益。"AMC 娱乐首席执行官亚当·艾伦(Adam Aron)在声明中称。
Together with Regal, AMC owns Open Road Films, a movie distributor whose "Spotlight" was named best picture at the Academy Awards on Sunday.	AMC 娱乐和帝王娱乐都对影业公司开路影业(Open Road Films)持有股份，最近在奥斯卡颁奖礼上斩获最佳影片的《聚焦》就是这家公司的作品。
Debt financing for the deal will be provided by Citigroup, which also provided financial advice to AMC, while the law firm Husch Blackwell provided legal counsel. JPMorgan Chase and the law firm King & Spalding advised Carmike.	花旗会给 AMC 娱乐提供有关交易的债务融资情况和其它财务方面的建议，而法律方面的事务则会由法律事务所胡布莱克威尔(Husch Blackwell)负责。而卡麦克一方的经济和法律事务则由摩根大通和金斯伯丁法律事务所(King & Spalding)负责。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160304/c04cinema	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160304/c04cinema
Law Graduate Gets Her Day in Court, Suing Law School	法学院毕业生当不上律师，学校该负责吗
Nearly a decade has passed since an aspiring young lawyer in California, Anna Alaburda, graduated in the top tier of her class, passed the state bar exam and set out to use the law degree she had spent about \$150,000 to acquire.	近十年前，加利福尼亚州怀有一腔抱负的年轻律师安娜·阿拉布尔达(Anna Alaburda)以在班上名列前茅的成绩毕业，并通过了州律师资格考试，开始要利用自己花了大约 15 万美元换来的法律学位。

<p>But on Monday, in a San Diego courtroom, she will tell a story that has become all too familiar among law students in the United States: Since graduating from the Thomas Jefferson School of Law in 2008, she has yet to find a full-time, salaried job as a lawyer.</p>	<p>但周一，在圣地亚哥的一家法院，她将讲述一个对美国的法律专业学生来说再熟悉不过的故事：自 2008 年从托马斯·杰斐逊法学院 (Thomas Jefferson School of Law) 毕业以来，她尚未找到一份带薪的全职律师工作。</p>
<p>From there, though, her story has taken an unusual twist: Alaburda, 37, is the first former law student whose case against a law school, charging that it inflated the employment data for its graduates as a way to lure students to enroll, will go to trial.</p>	<p>但从这里开始，她的故事发生了一个不同寻常的转折：37 岁的阿拉布尔控告法律学校夸大毕业生就业数据，以此诱骗学生入学。这也成为了首起即将开审的此类案件。</p>
<p>Other disgruntled students have tried to do the same. In the last several years, 15 lawsuits have sought to hold various law schools accountable for publicly listing information critics say was used to pump up alumni job numbers by counting part-time waitress and other similar, full-time jobs as employment. Only one suit besides Alaburda's remains active.</p>	<p>其他一些心怀不满的学生也试过这么做。过去几年里，共有 15 起诉讼案件试图追究各种各样的法律学校公开发布不实就业信息的责任。批评人士称，这些学校通过把兼职服务员及其他类似的全职工作算作就业的方式，抬高毕业生就业数据。除阿拉布尔达这起案件外，只有一桩诉讼案仍在处理过程中。</p>
<p>None of the other cases reached trial because judges in Illinois, Michigan and New York, where several cases were filed, generally concluded that law students had opted for legal education at their own peril, and were sophisticated enough to have known that employment as a lawyer was not guaranteed.</p>	<p>其他案件无一走到审理环节，因为在出现了多起类似诉讼案件的伊利诺伊州、密西根州和纽约州，法官普遍认为，法律专业的学生是自己冒险选择接受法律教育的，且他们足够成熟，知道不一定能以律师的身份就业。</p>
<p>But a California judge let Alaburda's suit proceed, brushing aside efforts by the law school to derail her claims.</p>	<p>但加利福尼亚州的一名法官不顾托马斯·杰斐逊法学院试图让阿拉布尔达的诉讼半途而废而采取的行动，允许案件继续往前推进。</p>
<p>"It has taken five years," said her lawyer, Brian A. Procel of Los Angeles. "But this will be the first time a law school will be on trial to defend its public employment figures."</p>	<p>"用了五年时间，"阿拉布尔达的代理律师布莱恩·A·普罗塞尔 (Brian A. Procel) 说。"但这一次，法律学校将首次走上法庭，为自己对外公开的就业数据辩护。"</p>
<p>Alaburda's day in court will take on added meaning: These will be her first public words after years of silence while she pursued a remedy for</p>	<p>阿拉布尔达走上法庭还有另外一层意义：在经历了多年一言不发地寻求法律教育的补救措施却无果后，这将是她首次公开发声。</p>

a legal education gone wrong.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160307/c07db-law	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160307/c07db-law
China's Outflows of Money Slowed in February	中国 2 月外汇储备降幅收窄，资本外流放缓
HONG KONG — Few economic statistics have gone as quickly from obscurity to the center of attention from international financial markets lately as China's foreign currency reserves, widely seen as the best barometer of how long China can avoid a possible devaluation someday of its own currency.	香港——几乎没有几个经济数据像中国的外汇储备这样，在最近的国际金融市场上以如此快的速度从默默无闻转变焦点，中国的外汇储备被普遍视为最佳的晴雨表，体现中国能够在避免本国货币出现可能的贬值上坚持多久。
Monthly changes in the reserves these days mainly reflect how much money is being sent out of the country by Chinese companies and families nervous about the country's economic slowdown and sweeping anticorruption investigations. Over the last five weeks, the Chinese government has waged an aggressive campaign to stem the outflow, through almost daily pledges by officials not to devalue and through much tighter enforcement of the rules on sending money overseas.	这段时间以来，外汇储备的月度变化主要反映了中国公司和家庭由于担心国内经济增长放缓以及大范围的反腐调查，把钱送往国外的程度。在过去五周中，中国政府发动了一场遏制资本外流的声势浩大的运动，其官员几乎每天保证人民币不会贬值，政府同时更严格地执行向海外汇款的规则。
Late Monday afternoon came word that the policies are starting to bear fruit: the erosion in China's foreign exchange reserves slowed sharply last month from the pace of \$100 billion a month that prevailed through the winter. Reserves fell by \$28.6 billion last month, to \$3.202 trillion.	周一晚间传来消息表示，政策开始见成效：中国外汇储备上月的减少从整个冬季的每月减少 1000 亿美元的速度大幅放缓。外汇储备在上个月减少了 286 亿美元，降至 3.202 万亿美元。
Most economists had anticipated a somewhat larger drop in reserves — Barclays had expected a fall of \$70 billion, for example. The decline announced on Monday "is an encouraging sign because the concern amongst a lot of the bears was that the outflows would keep	大多数经济学家曾经预期的外汇储备下降幅度比这个数字更大，比如巴克莱银行(Barclays)此前的预计是下降 700 亿美元。周一公布的下降数字“是一个令人鼓舞的迹象，因为很多持悲观态度的人担心，资本外流会继续加速，外流已有所缓解这一事实令人欣慰”，在伦敦的研究机构凯投宏观(Capital

<p>accelerating — the fact they've eased is reassuring," said Julian Evans-Pritchard, the China economist for Capital Economics, a research firm based in London.</p>	<p>Economics)研究中国的经济学家朱利安·埃文斯-普里查德(Julian Evans-Pritchard)说。</p>
<p>Yi Gang, the senior deputy governor of the Chinese central bank, dismissed concerns about the nation's currency during remarks earlier in the day outside the National People's Congress session in Beijing. "The cross-border capital flows are in the normal range," he said.</p>	<p>当天早些时候，中国央行副行长易纲在北京的全国人大会议期间，对有关中国货币的担忧不屑一提。他说，“跨境资本流动在一个正常范围。”</p>
<p>At a time of turmoil in world financial markets, the renminbi is actually among the most stable currencies, Mr. Yi added. "Our volatility, the fluctuations of the renminbi against the U.S. dollar and also the fluctuations against a basket of currencies, in reality and from a global perspective, are fundamentally the smallest."</p>	<p>易纲补充说，在这个全球金融市场动荡的时候，人民币实际上是最稳定的货币之一。“中国汇率的波动性是非常小的，人民币对美元的波动和对一揽子货币的波动，在全世界来看都是最小的。”</p>
<p>China had caused alarm overseas and at home by devaluing its currency by 4 percent over three days in August, and by almost as much again over five weeks in late December and early January. But since then, the central bank, the People's Bank of China, has set the daily fixing of the renminbi against the dollar in Shanghai with no clear trend toward the strengthening or the weakening of the currency.</p>	<p>去年8月，中国在三天中让人民币贬值了4%，在海外和国内引起惊慌，之后在从去年12月到今年1月初的五周里又让人民币贬值了几乎同样的百分比。但自那以来，央行中国人民银行在上海设的每日人民币兑美元的指导价，没有给出人民币走强还是走弱的明显趋势。</p>
<p>State-controlled Chinese banks have also intervened heavily in the less regulated Hong Kong market since January to protect the currency's value here.</p>	<p>中国由国家控制的银行1月以来也大量介入监管不那么严格的香港市场，以保护这里的人民币币值。</p>
<p>Defending China's currency, the renminbi, could nonetheless remain a challenge for Beijing. Prime Minister Li Keqiang announced on Saturday that his government would step up China's already brisk expansion of its money supply, further flooding the economy with renminbi in an</p>	<p>然而，保持中国货币人民币的币值对北京仍是一个挑战。李克强总理周六宣布，政府将增加中国已在快速扩张的货币供应量，进一步把人民币注入经济，作为一种确保银行能向公司不断提供贷款的努力。</p>

<p>effort to make sure that banks can keep pumping out loans to companies.</p>	
<p>Mr. Li included the money supply target in a broader panoply of measures aimed at maintaining economic growth at 6.5 percent or higher through 2020. Monetary stimulus helps economic growth by holding down interest rates. But lower interest rates also make it less attractive to invest in a currency, which could fuel further outflows of money from China.</p>	<p>李克强宣布的旨在到把经济增长速度到 2020 年保持在 6.5% 或更高的一整套措施，包括了货币供应量目标。货币刺激政策通过压低利率来帮助经济增长。但是，低利率也使投资一种货币的吸引力减小，这可能进一步促使中国的资本外流。</p>
<p>The reserves are a far from perfect measure of money leaving China. For starters, the change in the total value of the reserves is not influenced just by how much the central bank spends in currency markets to offset the outflow of money by Chinese companies and families.</p>	<p>外汇储备的数量并不是中国资金外流的完美衡量。首先，外汇储备总量的变化不只受央行在货币市场花了多少钱来抵消中国企业和家庭送出的资金的影响。</p>
<p>Changes in the value of China's vast hoard of government securities and some equities denominated in euros, yen, pounds and other currencies also affect the overall level of the reserves, which is quoted in dollars. Economists estimate that about two-fifths of the reserves are held in currencies other than the dollar, and the dollar weakened slightly against most currencies during February.</p>	<p>中国贮存的大量政府债券和欧元、日元、英镑及其他货币计价的某些资产的价值变化，也影响其外汇储备以美元计价的总额。经济学家估计，中国外汇储备中的五分之二是以非美元的货币持有的，而在 2 月份，美元相对大多数货币有小幅贬值。</p>
<p>That suggests that the overall value of the reserves increased by about \$13 billion last month because of currency moves — and indicates that the outflow of money in the last month may have been \$13 billion greater than the figure of \$28.6 billion that was announced on Monday morning.</p>	<p>这意味着，中国外汇储备的总额由于汇率波动在上个月增加了约 130 亿美元，也表明，上个月的资金外流可能比周一上午公布的 286 亿美元多 130 亿美元。</p>
<p>Another consideration is China's huge trade surplus, which brings</p>	<p>另一个要考虑进来的因素是中国巨大的贸易顺差，这使每月有 500 亿美元</p>

<p>another \$50 billion or so into the country each month. The decline in reserves last month suggests that capital outflows may have totaled about \$90 billion, using up all of the \$50 billion or so from the trade surplus and the \$13 billion or so from valuation changes, in addition to nearly \$30 billion from the reserves.</p>	<p>左右的资金进入中国。外汇储备上个月的下月表明，该月的资本外流总额可能约为 900 亿美元，这包括贸易顺差所带来的 500 亿左右的美元，以及外汇储备 130 亿美元左右的价值变化，再加上近 300 亿美元的外汇储备下降。</p>
<p>The change in central bank reserves does not include one other variable that will not be released until later this month and will provide a further clue on outflows: how much state-controlled banks spent on intervention last month.</p>	<p>央行储备的变化没有包括另一个变量，它将在本月晚些时候公布。该变量可以为资本外流状况提供进一步线索：国有银行在上个月的干预中花了多少钱。</p>
<p>In the last two weeks, Chinese officials have said repeatedly that they do not see a need to devalue the country's currency against the three baskets, or weighted averages, of various foreign currencies against which the central bank measures it. The Chinese central bank strengthened the renminbi against the dollar by nearly 0.3 percent on Monday morning in fixing the daily band of values within which the renminbi is allowed to trade in Shanghai.</p>	<p>在过去的两周内，中国官员曾多次表示，他们认为没有必要让人民币相对于三个货币篮贬值——货币篮是被央行用来与人民币做比较的多种外币加权平均数。周一上午，通过设定人民币在上海交易市场的每日价格浮动空间，中国央行让人民币对美元上涨近 0.3%。</p>
<p>Based on one model of reserves adequacy proposed by the International Monetary Fund, China needs a minimum of \$1.5 trillion if it bars practically all investment flows in and out of the country. A minimum of \$2.7 trillion is needed if China allows money to move in and out of the country freely. The central bank has been gradually tightening the enforcement of its regulations on capital flows.</p>	<p>根据国际货币基金组织(IMF)提出的一个储备充足性评估模型，如果中国基本上禁止了所有投资流入流出该国，它需要至少 1.5 万亿美元。如果中国允许资金自由流入和流出该国，则需要至少 2.7 万亿美元。中国央行已经在逐渐收紧资本流动监管规则的执行。</p>
<p>The level of China's reserves has become a subject of intense international interest as some large American hedge funds, like Hayman Capital Management in Dallas, have placed big bets in financial</p>	<p>中国的外汇储备水平已经在国际上引发了强烈兴趣，一些大型美国对冲基金，比如达拉斯的海曼资本管理(Hayman Capital Management)，在金融市场下重注赌人民币在未来 12 至 18 个月里贬值。“我不仇视中国，”海曼资</p>

markets on a Chinese devaluation in the coming 12 to 18 months. "I'm not someone who hates China," said J. Kyle Bass, the founder and principal of Hayman Capital, in a telephone interview last week. "What I'm good at is spotting credit bubbles."	本创始人和总监 J·凯尔·巴斯(J. Kyle Bass)上周在接受电话采访时表示。“我擅长的是察觉信贷泡沫。”
But Chinese officials and many Chinese economists disagree with that gloomy prediction. They contend that official statistics showing limited bank exposure to nonperforming loans are credible, and that bank reserves to handle these loans are ample.	但中国官员和很多中国经济学家不同意如此悲观的预测。他们辩驳说，官方统计数据显示银行对不良贷款的风险敞口并不大，而这些数据是可信的，银行也有充足的准备金来应对这些贷款问题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160308/c08chinareerves	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160308/c08chinareerves
Donald Trump Laces Into Japan With a Trade Tirade From the '80s	特朗普炮轰日本操纵汇率冲击美国贸易
TOKYO — Donald J. Trump has often aimed his raucous brand of disparagement at foreign countries during his presidential run. There is China, "ripping off" the United States on trade and stealing its jobs. And Mexico, closing its eyes to a flood of migrants and drugs across the border.	东京——在总统竞选活动中，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)时常用他特有的刺耳语调贬低别国。他说中国在和美国的贸易中“坑蒙拐骗”。而墨西哥不理睬移民及跨境贩毒的问题。
But his preoccupation with Japan is perhaps more unusual, if not anachronistic.	但他对日本的耿耿于怀或许更不寻常，甚至有些年代上的错乱。
Mr. Trump chastised Japan last week in a Republican candidates' debate, naming it along with China and Mexico as countries where "we are getting absolutely crushed on trade." He has previously accused Japan of manipulating its currency to achieve an unfair economic advantage, and of exploiting its military alliance with the United States to protect itself at little risk and cost.	特朗普上周在共和党候选人辩论中谴责日本，称它和中国、墨西哥都是“使我们的贸易受到冲击”的国家。他之前指责日本操控汇率，获得不公平的经济优势，利用与美国的军事联盟保护自己，而自身的风险及成本较低。
His complaints are reminiscent of another era, when Japan's economy was booming and its companies were buying trophy American assets	他的不满言论让人想起另一个时代，那时日本经济繁荣，日本公司收购知名的美国资产，比如电影制片厂和洛克菲勒中心(Rockefeller Center)。但自

<p>like movie studios and Rockefeller Center. Since the 1990s, though, Japan's growth has been mostly flat, and trade friction much more subdued, even as the United States continues to run large trade deficits with Japan.</p>	<p>20 世纪 90 年代以来，日本经济基本上处于停滞状态，贸易摩擦大幅减少，美国对日本的贸易赤字依旧巨大。</p>
<p>Whereas Japanese officials once feared so-called Japan-bashing by Americans, today they are more likely to lament "Japan-passing," a shift in attention to places viewed as more dynamic, like China.</p>	<p>日本官员曾经担心的是美国人的所谓“痛击日本”(Japan-bashing)，如今他们应该更多的是哀叹“痛失日本”(Japan-passing)，美国的注意力已经转移到中国等更具活力的地方。</p>
<p>"Trump's comments on Japan remind me of the period from the late 1970s to the mid-1990s, when Japan was considered a serious rival to American economic pre-eminence," said Glen S. Fukushima, a former United States trade official who is now a senior fellow at the Center for American Progress, a liberal policy group. "It's interesting that despite the two-decade stagnation of the Japanese economy, Trump is now reviving the idea of Japan as an economic rival robbing America of jobs."</p>	<p>“特朗普有关日本的评论让我想起了 20 世纪 70 年代末到 90 年代中期那段时间，当时日本被视作美国经济霸主地位的劲敌，”前美国贸易官员、自由主义政策组织美国进步中心(Center for American Progress)高级研究员格伦·S·福岛(Glen S. Fukushima)说。“有趣的是，尽管日本经济 20 年来停滞不前，特朗普如今再次提出了一个观点，即日本是夺走美国工作机会的经济对手。”</p>
<p>Or, as Robert E. Kelly, an East Asia specialist at Pusan National University in South Korea, put it on Twitter during the Republican debate: "Japan, Japan, Japan again. Trump is living in the Michael Crichton '80s." (Mr. Crichton's best-selling novel "Rising Sun," published in 1992, depicted a Japan that waged ruthless economic war against the United States.)</p>	<p>或者就像共和党辩论期间韩国釜山国立大学(Pusan National University)东亚问题专家罗伯特·E·克利(Robert E. Kelly)在 Twitter 上写的那样：“日本，日本，又是日本。特朗普生活在迈克尔·克莱顿(Michael Crichton)写 80 年代的那些作品中。”（在克莱顿 1992 年出版的畅销小说《旭日追凶》[Rising Sun]中，日本对美国发起了无情的经济战争。）</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's ascendance has begun to cause serious unease in Japan. Even if his run ends short of the White House, the worry is that an election dominated by such talk could leave the United States more closed to trade and less willing to defend its allies.</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选中取得的优势开始在日本引发严重的不安。即使他最终没能入主白宫，人们担心由这种讨论主导的选举会致使美国降低对贸易的开放程度，不愿捍卫自己的盟友。</p>
<p>"My friends in the Foreign Ministry are in a state of panic," said Kiichi</p>	<p>“我在外务省的朋友陷入恐慌，”东京大学(University of Tokyo)国际政治专家</p>

<p>Fujiwara, an expert on international politics at the University of Tokyo. "This is the first time in a long time that we've seen straightforward protectionism from an American presidential candidate."</p>	<p>藤原归一(Kiichi Fujiwara)说。“这是多年来我们首次看到美国总统候选人这么直接地提出贸易保护主义。”</p>
<p>Major Japanese newspapers published critical editorials a day after Mr. Trump's sweeping victories in the Super Tuesday primaries last week.</p>	<p>特朗普上周在“超级星期二”初选中获得压倒性胜利，一天之后，日本主要报纸发表社论，进行批评。</p>
<p>"If there is a big shake-up in American politics, there is a danger that Japan could become an outlet for popular dissatisfaction with the spread of inequality and other issues," The Nikkei financial daily said.</p>	<p>《日本经济新闻》(Nikkei)称，“人们普遍对不平等及其他问题的蔓延感到不满，如果美国政界出现剧变，日本可能会成为这种不满情绪的宣泄出口。”</p>
<p>One concern is that Mr. Trump's rivals will shift to more isolationist positions to counter him. Last month, Hillary Clinton, the Democratic front-runner, who is also contending with skepticism on trade from her party rival, Bernie Sanders, criticized China and Japan in an opinion piece published in American regional newspapers.</p>	<p>一个令人担忧的问题是，特朗普的对手将会转向更为孤立主义的立场，以便与之对抗。上个月，民主党热门总统候选人希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)在美国区域性报纸发表观点文章批评中国和日本。克林顿还在对付持有贸易怀疑论的党内对手伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)。</p>
<p>"China, Japan and other Asian economies kept their goods artificially cheap for years by holding down the value of their currencies," she wrote, adding that the United States should consider "effective new remedies, such as duties or tariffs."</p>	<p>“中国、日本和其他亚洲经济体多年来通过压低本国货币价值，人为降低商品价格，”她写道，她还表示，美国应该考虑“新的有效的解决办法，比如征收关税”。</p>
<p>Mrs. Clinton has also backed away from her support of the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a 12-nation trade deal that includes Japan and is awaiting ratification by the participating countries. She helped promote the deal as secretary of state.</p>	<p>克林顿曾支持跨太平洋伙伴关系协定(Trans-Pacific Partnership)，但目前有所退缩，这个涉及日本等12个国家的贸易协议正在等待参与国的批准。克林顿在担任国务卿期间曾推动该协议。</p>
<p>"We're already drawing up new laws and regulations, but it could all unravel," said a senior Japanese official involved in the deal, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because the discussions are confidential. "Our best hope is to ratify it quickly, along with other</p>	<p>“我们已经拟定了新的法律法规，但可能全都无法公布，”一名参与协议制定的日本高级官员说。“我们最大的希望就是与其他国家一起立即批准协议，迫使美国跟进。”由于讨论是秘密进行的，这名官员要求匿名。</p>

countries, to put pressure on the U.S. to follow through.”	
As he does with China, Mr. Trump accuses Japan of taking American jobs.	就像对中国的评价一样，特朗普批评日本抢走了美国人的工作。
After his victories on Super Tuesday, he called out Komatsu, a Japanese manufacturer of construction machinery, saying the weak yen gave it an unfair advantage over its American rival Caterpillar. He pledged to use equipment from Caterpillar and John Deere, another American manufacturer, to build his promised wall on the border with Mexico to keep out illegal immigrants.	在“超级星期二”获得胜利后，特朗普提到了日本工程机械制造商小松 (Komatsu)，称疲软的日元使得该公司获得对美国竞争对手卡特彼勒 (Caterpillar) 不公平的优势。他保证利用卡特彼勒及另一家美国制造商约翰·迪尔 (John Deere) 的产品在墨西哥边境修建他所承诺的边境墙，以阻止非法移民进入。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160309/c09trumpjapan	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160309/c09trumpjapan
Awash in Empty Homes, China Asks Migrant Workers to Settle Down	中国加快房地产去库存，农民工成“接盘侠”
BEIJING — Migrant workers are the unsung heroes of China’s economic miracle. Numbering more than 270 million, they abandon their impoverished farms and villages to move to the cities, where they run the factories and build the highways and high-rises that have made China’s growth the envy of the world.	北京——逾 2.7 亿农民工是中国经济奇迹的幕后英雄，他们背井离乡，迁往城市，在工厂里劳作，修建了高速公路和高楼大厦，帮助中国实现了举世称羡的经济增长。
Now, as China’s economy slows, the country’s leaders have a new mission for them: Buy homes.	如今，随着中国经济放缓，中国领导人有了一个新的使命给他们：购房。
China is looking for ways to get migrant workers to help buy up a huge glut of unsold homes that is dragging down the country’s economic growth. Chinese leaders have eased taxes and down payment requirements. They are taking new steps to offer mortgages. And they have eased the tough laws that traditionally have kept migrant workers from putting down roots in big cities.	房屋存量严重过剩拖累了中国的经济增长，政府正在设法让外来务工人员购买库存房屋。此前中国领导人已经放宽了税收和首付要求。目前正在采取新的措施来提供房贷。一直以来令农民工无法扎根大城市的严格法规，也已经有所放宽。
The leaders want to turn people like Hong Qiwen into home buyers. Mr.	领导人希望吸引洪启文（音）这样的人来购房。洪启文现年 32 岁，在中国

<p>Hong, 32, runs a small pastry shop in Xi'an, a city in Shaanxi Province in the country's north. The province has said it will offer mortgages and other help as part of a \$9.1 billion lending push to get people — especially migrants — to buy homes.</p>	<p>北部陕西省西安市经营一间小糕点店。陕西省已表示，将提供房贷和其他帮助来促进人们——尤其是外来人员——购房，贷款总额为 91 亿美元。</p>
<p>But Mr. Hong, a father of two young children who is from a rural area in China's east, represents the challenge to China's effort. He has no plans to buy one in Xi'an. "I am like a fallen leaf that will eventually return to the roots," he said, invoking a Chinese proverb.</p>	<p>但洪启文的情况很能说明中国的这项行动存在怎样的困难。他来自中国东部的农村地区，有两个年幼的孩子。他并不打算在西安购房。“我就像落叶，总是要归根的，”他说。“落叶归根”是一句中国俗语。</p>
<p>The housing glut is one of the biggest drags on China's economy, and therefore one of the major drags on global growth. The empty homes have discouraged further investment in real estate, idling cranes and construction workers around the country.</p>	<p>住房过剩是中国经济的最大拖累之一，因此也是全球经济增长的主要拖累之一。房屋空置降低了人们进一步投资的意愿，令全国各地的起重机和建筑工人无事可干。</p>
<p>Investment in Chinese real estate reached nearly \$1.5 trillion last year, according to official figures. Economists say the property sector's impact on the economy is even greater when related industries like steel and furniture-making are included. But growth has come to a standstill. After growing by double-digit percentage rates for more than a decade, Chinese real estate investment last year grew just 1 percent.</p>	<p>官方数字显示，去年中国房地产投资接近 1.5 万亿美元。房地产行业对经济的影响已经很大，而经济学家说，如果把钢铁和家具制造业这样的相关行业也计算在内，影响还会更大。但增长已经陷入停滞。十多年来两位数的增长已经成为过去，中国的房地产投资比去年同期增长了仅仅 1%。</p>
<p>The precise size of the housing glut is unclear. China nationally tracks square meters available for sale. Government data shows that the space in unsold residential units reached a high last year at 452 million square meters, more than twice as much as in 2011 and 130 times the size of Central Park in New York. (A square meter is a little less than 11 square feet.) Unlike typical homes in the United States, which are generally single-family houses, the typical Chinese home is an apartment in a</p>	<p>住房过剩的确切规模尚不得而知。中国统计了全国范围内可供销售的平方米数字。政府数据显示，未售出的住宅去年达到了 452 万平方米的高点，是 2011 年规模的两倍多，这个面积相当于纽约中央公园的 130 倍。美国的普通家庭一般是独门独户，但中国家庭通常是住在居民区的公寓里。</p>

residential complex.	
The real housing overcapacity may be more serious than official figures show. "If we take into account the land that hasn't started construction or newly started projects, the pressure from overcapacity will be greater," said Yan Yuejin, a property analyst at E-House R&D Institute in Shanghai.	住房过剩的真正状况，可能会比官方数字显示的更为严重。“如果我们把尚没有开工建设的，或新开工的项目用地考虑在内，住房过剩的压力将会更大，”上海易居房地产研究院研究员严跃进说。
The problem stems from China's lending-and-spending binge eight years ago to stave off the effects of the global financial crisis. With \$611 billion in spending, China rekindled growth but added to its surfeit of steel mills, cement kilns and glass factories — as well as empty homes. The glut was further fueled by Chinese investors looking for a place to park their wealth.	这个问题的根源在于，八年前，为了免受全球金融危机的影响，中国掀起了借贷和支出的热潮，用 6110 亿美元的支出重新点燃了增长势头，但是钢铁、水泥、玻璃厂，以及空置住宅，全都出现过剩。加之中国投资者也在寻找保存财富的方式，就进一步加剧了这种过剩。
The problem is most acute in China's less developed cities. Rapid increases in home prices persist in wealthier cities such as Beijing, Shanghai and the southern manufacturing mecca of Shenzhen, and analysts still warn of the potential for bubbles.	问题最严重的是中国的欠发达城市。而在富裕的城市，比如北京、上海和南方制造圣地深圳，房价快速上涨，分析师也在警告有可能存在泡沫。
For now, Chinese leaders seem mostly preoccupied with the backlog of unsold homes. President Xi Jinping was quoted in November as saying that "destocking the property market" and "promoting the sustained development of the sector" were important tasks for the coming year. Changjiang Daily, an official newspaper in the central city of Wuhan, likened the task of unloading vacant homes to "a battle of annihilation."	现在，中国领导人似乎全神贯注在积压房屋上。报道称习近平去年 11 月表示，“房地产市场去存量”和“促进行业持续发展”是未来一年的重要任务。中国中部城市武汉的官方报纸《长江日报》把去存量任务形容为“歼灭战”。
Government ministries have responded with a number of measures, such as reducing the deed tax and lowering requirements for down payments. The pressure is on: One Chinese provincial government has	政府部门已做出回应，制定了降低契税、降低首付等多项措施。官员们面临着压力：中国的一个省政府警告县、市级的官员，如果去存量失败，他们将被“追究责任”，但没有具体指明处罚方式。

<p>warned county- and city-level officials that they will be “held accountable” if they fail, without specifying the penalties.</p>	
<p>Part of the solution, officials believe, lies with China’s hundreds of millions of migrant workers. Many are from the countryside and lack an urban hukou — the household registration that provides access to social services such as subsidized health care and state schools and the right to buy a home. Originally, that system was designed to keep rural workers from flooding Chinese cities.</p>	<p>官员们认为，动员中国的亿万农民工是解决方案的一部分。他们中很多人来自农村，没有城市户口，也就没有享受社会服务、医疗保健补贴、公立学校教育和购房权利。这种制度的最初目的是避免中国的城市被农民工淹没。</p>
<p>Now, provincial governments are encouraging the workers to stay, and many are focusing on initiatives tailored to migrants. In the central province of Henan, the government will subsidize city home purchases by migrant workers and give them easier access to an urban hukou. In Wuhu, in Anhui Province, the authorities have promised easy commercial bank loans to migrant workers.</p>	<p>现在，省级政府正在鼓励农民工留下来，很多都侧重在专为农民工制定的措施上。在中部省份河南，政府为农民工在城市购房提供补贴，让他们更容易获得城市户口。在安徽芜湖，政府已经承诺要让农民工更容易申请到商业银行贷款。</p>
<p>The policies are aimed at people like He Yong, 28, a driver from a village in Jilin Province, which borders North Korea and Russia. He hopes someday to get married, settle down in the nearby city of Hunchun — population 250,000 — and set up his own business. The policies to encourage that have not been introduced in his part of the country yet, but he hopes to take advantage of them.</p>	<p>这些政策针对的另一个目标人群是何勇（音）这样的人，这名28岁的司机来自吉林农村，那是一个与朝鲜和俄罗斯接壤的省份。他希望将来可以结婚，在附近人口25万的城市珲春定居，自己做生意。相关鼓励政策尚未被引入他所在的地区，但他希望有朝一日能从这些政策里受益。</p>
<p>“Here no one wants to marry you and live in the village,” Mr. He said. “We all want to get a place in the city some day. Being a farmer is tiring and doesn’t make much money.”</p>	<p>“在这儿，没人愿意嫁给你，住在村里，”何勇说。“我们都希望有一天能住到城里。当农民太辛苦了，也赚不了什么钱。”</p>
<p>Still, the effort could prove to be tough. Hu Xingdou, an economics professor at the Beijing Institute of Technology, said rural residents</p>	<p>尽管如此，政府这项努力可能并不容易实现。北京理工大学经济学教授胡星斗表示，农村居民对于移居城市这件事犹豫不决，因为乡村的各项服务正在</p>

hesitated to move into cities because rural services were improving, and they worried about compensation for their land and a lack of jobs in less developed cities.	改善的过程中，而且他们担心会拿不到土地补偿，也担心欠发达城市缺少工作机会。
Mr. Hong, owner of the pastry shop in Xi'an, currently rents an apartment in Xi'an, but he doesn't plan to stay. Pollution and traffic make city life unpalatable, he said, adding that he could probably buy a modest home in a small city if he wanted to. Eventually, he said, he will probably settle down back in rural Jiangxi.	那位西安糕点店老板洪启文，目前在西安租了一套公寓，但不打算在西安定居。他说，因为污染和交通拥堵，城里的生活让人难以忍受。他还表示，如果想的话，他也许能在一个小城市买套不大的房子。他说最终他还是会回到江西的乡下老家。
"I dreamed about city life when I was young, because many of the villagers who went there bragged about the city, which they said was full of new things," he said. "But once I began working in cities, I missed home a lot and was not entirely used to the city way of life."	“年轻的时候，我向往城市里的生活，因为村里很多去了城里的人都夸那里怎么好，说到处都是新鲜东西，”他说。“但我到城里生活后，却非常想念老家，不能完全适应这里的生活方式。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160310/c10chinahome	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160310/c10chinahome
For China Banks, Swapping Stock for Debt Is a Stopgap With Pitfalls	企业以股抵债能否挽救中国经济？
HONG KONG — A new approach to managing China's corporate debt burden may offer temporary relief for banks but spell further difficulties for the country's economy: having deeply troubled companies use stock to pay overdue loans.	香港——用一种新的方式来处理中国企业的债务负担，可能会暂时缓解银行的压力，但却可能给中国经济带来更多问题：让深陷困境的公司用股票来支付逾期贷款。
Early evidence of the strategy emerged late Thursday, when a heavily indebted Chinese shipbuilder disclosed that it would issue equity to its creditors, instead of repaying \$2.17 billion in bank loans.	这种策略的早期迹象在本周四晚出现：一家负债累累的中国造船企业表示将向债权人发行股票，而不是偿还 21.7 亿美元的银行贷款。
If Chinese companies were to broadly adopt the approach for their debt issues, banks could temporarily shore up their balance sheets by replacing troubled loans with shares that have at least some value. But accepting stakes in highly indebted companies is likely to make banks	如果中国企业广泛采取这样的做法来处理债务问题，银行可以暂时使用至少具有一定的价值的股票来替换不良贷款，让其资产负债表有些起色。不过，接受了高负债企业的股份之后，银行可能就更加不愿意关闭它们了。

<p>even more reluctant to shut them down.</p>	
<p>And that could mean China will be stuck with enormous overcapacity in industrial sectors including shipbuilding, steel and cement, hampering economic growth for years to come.</p>	<p>这可能意味着，中国的造船、钢铁、水泥等工业领域将陷入巨大的产能过剩中，在未来几年里拖累中国的经济增长。</p>
<p>This latest strategy has some advantages. It would allow companies to cut their debt loads. In doing so, they could potentially improve their credit profiles, borrow more from banks, and keep their businesses running.</p>	<p>这个最新策略有一定的好处。公司可以利用它来减轻债务负担。采用这种做法，公司可能会提高自己的信用状况，从银行借到更多资金，继续经营业务。</p>
<p>It also makes banks' loan books appear healthier, since they can reduce the amount of past-due loans. Financial markets have been fixated on Chinese banks' portfolios of so-called nonperforming loans. And halting the recent expansion of these loans has become a high priority for Chinese bank executives.</p>	<p>这也会让银行的贷款业务显得更加健康，因为逾期贷款金额将会减少。金融市场一直紧盯着中国银行业的不良贷款状况。抑制这些贷款近期出现的扩大，已成为中国银行高管的当务之急。</p>
<p>While repaying loans with shares might seem a quick solution to China's enormous debt overhang, it could make the problems more pernicious.</p>	<p>虽然对于中国巨大的债务负担问题，用股份偿还贷款似乎是一个立竿见影的解决方案，但它可能会带来更大的危害。</p>
<p>In effect, it is just another way for troubled Chinese companies to put off making hard choices, like laying off employees and closing operations. Rather, businesses can continue to limp along, even when their underlying operations are not making money and customer demand has evaporated.</p>	<p>实际上，这仍然只会让陷入困境的中国企业推迟作出裁员、停产等艰难的选择，让它们在基本业务已经不能赚钱，客户需求已经消失的情况下继续蹒跚而行。</p>
<p>Such problems have been at the root of China's economic issues, as many state-owned enterprises, or S.O.E.s, and private companies have continued to roll over the debt and keep their operations going. The government has supported the tactic, in an effort to avert mass layoffs</p>	<p>这些问题一直是中国经济的症结所在，因为有很多国有企业和私人公司仍在为了维持运转而进行债务展期。政府支持它们采用这种策略，以免出现大规模裁员，从而维护社会的稳定。</p>

<p>and maintain social stability.</p>	
<p>The new approach is “in a nutshell, very bad news for S.O.E. reform and, more specifically, for the solvency of Chinese banks,” said Alicia Garcia Herrero, the chief economist for Asia at Natixis, a French investment bank.</p>	<p>这种新方法，“简单地说，对于国企改革是个非常坏的消息，更具体地说，对于该国银行的偿付能力也是如此，”法国投行 Natixis 亚洲区首席经济学家艾丽西亚·加西亚·耶赫雷罗(Alicia Garcia Herrero)说。</p>
<p>At this point, it is unclear how widespread this strategy has become among Chinese companies. The shipbuilder, China Huarong Energy Company Limited, had to disclose the move only because the company is listed on the Hong Kong stock market. Mainland companies not listed overseas don't face the same stringent rules.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚这一策略在中国公司中有多普遍。经营造船业的中国华荣能源股份有限公司因为是在香港上市，所以才不得不透露了这种举措。没有在境外上市的内地企业不会面临这种严格的规则。</p>
<p>Two finance specialists with ties to mainland China regulators say the government is working on a broader plan to allow troubled companies to repay loans with shares instead of cash. They declined to speak on the record, citing the sensitivity of the issue within China. Reuters on Thursday reported on regulators' efforts to help ease banks' bad debt.</p>	<p>和中国大陆监管部门有联系的两名金融专家说，政府正在制定一项更广泛的计划，让陷入困境的企业可以用股份而非现金的方式偿还贷款。他们拒绝对此事发表正式意见，称这个问题在中国很敏感。本周四，路透社报道了监管部门帮助缓解银行坏账的努力。</p>
<p>Officials at the People's Bank of China, the country's central bank, and the China Banking Regulatory Commission could not be reached for comment late Thursday night. Zhou Xiaochuan, the central bank's governor, and three of his deputies are scheduled to hold a news conference on Saturday morning in Beijing, near the session of the National People's Congress.</p>	<p>周四晚间，记者无法联系到中国的央行——中国人民银行——及中国银行业监督管理委员会的官员置评。央行行长周小川及其三名副手将于周六上午全国人大召开前在北京举行新闻发布会。</p>
<p>The debt issue is core to the debate over where China's economy is headed.</p>	<p>在有关中国经济前景的争论中，债务是一个核心问题。</p>
<p>China avoided most of the ill effects of the global financial crisis by ordering the state-controlled banking system to engineer a major</p>	<p>中国曾通过要求国家控制的银行系统大幅增加货币供应，避免了全球金融危机的大部分不利影响。这些银行向公司及政府建设项目提供了大量贷款。</p>

increase in the money supply. Those banks channeled huge loans to companies and to government construction projects.	
While the stimulus helped stoke growth, the country's debt burden ballooned.	虽然这种刺激举措帮助推动增长，但中国的债务负担也因此激增。
Overall debt in China was equal to slightly more than one year's economic output as recently as 2008. It now stands at 2.5 years' economic output — above levels considered dangerous in other countries. The debt is still rising, and most of it is owed by companies.	近在 2008 年的时候，中国的整体债务还只略高于一年的经济产出。如今的债务水平相当于 2.5 年的经济产出——高于其他国家认为的危险水平。债务仍在不断增加，其中大部分是公司债务。
The stock-for-debt strategy speaks to the underlying trouble at many companies.	以股抵债的策略证明了很多公司存在潜在麻烦。
China Huarong Energy is one of dozens of Chinese shipbuilders in financial distress as prices worldwide for new ships have halved in the past two years. It is a similar story for steel makers, cement makers and many other businesses in heavy industry.	由于全球新船价格在过去两年降了一半，数十家中国造船公司陷入财务困境，中国华荣能源股份有限公司是其中之一。钢铁、水泥制造商及重工业领域的其他公司也面临类似的困境。
China Huarong Energy has been a dismal performer on the Hong Kong stock market. Its shares have tumbled even more steeply than broad mainland Chinese stock indexes, falling 83 percent since late April 2015.	中国华荣能源公司在香港股市表现不佳。其股价的跌幅甚至超过中国内地大盘指数，自 2015 年 4 月末以来降低了 83%。
The stock-for-debt swap is taking shape as Hong Kong financiers say that China's bad debt problem has worsened appreciably in recent weeks. The problem, they said in recent interviews, is that more companies are stopping payments on their loans from mainland Chinese banks with the country's economy continuing to slow.	在出现这种以股抵债的做法同时，香港金融机构表示，中国的坏账问题最近几周明显恶化。他们最近接受采访时称，问题在于随着中国经济继续放缓，越来越多的公司开始停止偿还中国内地银行的贷款。
That has begun to produce ripples in China's financial system. Desperate borrowers have pledged in recent weeks to pay several percentage points in extra interest to borrow in Hong Kong, after	这开始在中国金融领域引起波动。在发现内地银行及其他金融机构不愿贷款后，急切的借贷者最近几周愿意多支付几个百分点的利息，以便在香港获得贷款。

finding that banks and other financial institutions on the mainland were reluctant to lend.	
HSBC warned on Thursday that allowing borrowers to pay in shares was a limited solution to bad debt problems. International bank standards on capital assign a large penalty to holdings of shares, meaning banks have to hold extra money against the stock.	汇丰银行(HSBC)周四警告称,对于坏账问题来说,允许借贷者以股抵债是一个有限的解决方案。国际银行资本标准会对持股处以高额罚款,这意味着银行必须持有比股票多的资金。
But China's five biggest banks have somewhat more capital than the standards require. So they may be able to swap some loans for shares without falling below the required minimums for capital, but are unlikely to resolve large portions of their portfolios of troubled loans through this method.	但中国五大银行拥有的资本比标准要求的多。因此它们或许能够进行一些以股抵债的交易,而不会出现资本少于最低标准的情况,但它们不太可能通过这种方法解决大部分涉及不良贷款的投资组合。
"We think it is unlikely to be of significant scale given there are limited ways of replenishing" capital once it has been allocated to offset equity holdings, HSBC said in a research note.	汇丰银行在一份研究报告中指出,鉴于一旦将资本拨出用于抵消持股,“补充资本的方法有限,我们认为不太可能大规模采用这种方法。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160311/c11db-chinabanks	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160311/c11db-chinabanks
E.C.B. Takes Bold Steps to Stimulate Eurozone Economy	欧洲央行推出强力措施刺激欧元区经济
FRANKFURT — The European Central Bank took a series of unexpected and radical steps on Thursday to stimulate the sluggish eurozone economy, including effectively paying banks to lend money.	法兰克福——周四,欧洲中央银行(European Central Bank)采取了一系列出人意外的激进措施,包括相当于出钱让银行放贷,以刺激疲软的欧元区经济。
While increasing the penalty it charges banks to store funds in its virtual vaults, as expected, the central bank surprised analysts and investors by saying it would also offer four-year loans to commercial banks under an arrangement that would pay the banks interest on money they lend to businesses and consumers.	正如外界预料的那样,欧洲央行加大了对银行把钱存放在其虚拟金库里的惩罚力度。与此同时,该行还表示,将按一项协议的规定,向商业银行提供四年期贷款。这些贷款将向银行支付其发放给企业和消费者的贷款产生的利息。此举令分析人士和投资者大感意外。
The actions, which go well beyond what analysts predicted, are part of	这些行动远远超出了分析人士此前的预期。它们是一项越来越紧迫的行动的

<p>an increasingly urgent effort by the central bank to give the eurozone economy a decisive shove and to head off the threat of a destructive decline in prices known as deflation.</p>	<p>一部分。欧洲央行试图通过该行动大力提振欧元区经济，并防止出现物价的破坏性下跌，即通货紧缩。</p>
<p>But the moves are not without risks, taking the central bank further into the relatively uncharted territory of so-called negative interest rates.</p>	<p>但这些举措并非没有风险。它们会让欧洲央行在所谓的负利率这个相对而言属于未知的领域陷得更深。</p>
<p>The central bank also said it would expand its purchases of government bonds and other assets to 80 billion euros, or about \$88 billion, a month from €60 billion. In another unprecedented step for the eurozone, the central bank will also begin buying corporate bonds as part of the asset purchases.</p>	<p>欧洲央行还表示将把每月购买政府债券和其他资产的规模从 600 亿欧元扩大到 800 亿欧元。该行还将开始购买企业债券，将其作为资产购买行动的一部分。对欧元区来说，这又是一项史无前例的举动。</p>
<p>The announcement of the moves prompted an immediate plunge in the euro against the dollar, which is good for European exporters, while stocks rose. But the unexpectedly forceful action could also be interpreted as a sign that the European Central Bank is more worried than analysts thought about the risk of deflation.</p>	<p>这些举措的宣布促使欧元兑美元汇率立即大幅下跌。而这对欧洲出口商有利。与此同时，股市上涨。但力度超出预期的行动也可能被当做一个迹象，表明欧洲央行比分析人士以为的更担心通货紧缩风险。</p>
<p>"This has all the hallmarks of the E.C.B. having thrown the kitchen sink at the problem," Patrick O'Donnell, an investment manager at Aberdeen Asset Management, said in a statement.</p>	<p>"这完全是欧洲央行使出浑身解数解决问题的标志，"安本资产管理(Aberdeen Asset Management)投资经理帕特里克·奥唐奈(Patrick O'Donnell)在一份声明中表示。</p>
<p>In a news conference, Mario Draghi, the central bank's president, called the measures a "comprehensive package" meant to spur inflation and spur the eurozone economy.</p>	<p>在新闻发布会上，欧洲央行行长马里奥·德拉吉(Mario Draghi)称这些措施是一项"全面方案"，意在刺激通货膨胀和欧元区经济。</p>
<p>In normal times, commercial banks earn interest on money parked at the central bank. But beginning in June 2014, the European Central Bank began effectively penalizing banks for doing so, charging a negative interest rate on deposits.</p>	<p>正常情况下，商业银行会从存放在欧洲央行的资金赚取利息。但从 2014 年 6 月开始，欧洲央行开始对存款实行负利率。这实际上是对银行此种做法的惩罚。</p>

<p>In its first step on Thursday, the European Central Bank said it would further cut the deposit rate — the interest on commercial bank’s holdings at the central bank — to minus 0.4 percent. That was down from minus 0.3 percent. Some analysts had expected a bigger cut, to minus 0.5 percent.</p>	<p>周四当天，该行先是宣布将把存款利率——商业银行存放在该行的财产的利率——从目前的-0.3%进一步下调至-0.4%。一些分析人士本来预计下调幅度会更大，以为会降到-0.5%。</p>
<p>The moves signal the central bank’s sense of urgency about the eurozone economy. Despite the bank’s stimulus measures to date, inflation in the 19 countries of the eurozone has been stuck near or below zero for more than a year. The inflation rate, which had been slightly positive, was minus 0.2 percent in February, according to official figures. Falling prices are a symptom of slow growth, while a broad, sustained decline in prices can undercut corporate profits and lead to job losses.</p>	<p>这些举动标志着欧洲央行对欧元区经济有一种紧迫感。尽管该行迄今已出台多项刺激措施，但一年多以来，欧元区 19 个国家的通货膨胀率一直徘徊在零附近或以下。官方数据显示，2 月，曾经略高于零的通货膨胀率为-0.2%。物价下跌是经济疲软的一个征兆，而物价全面持续下跌则可能会削弱企业利润，导致失业。</p>
<p>Deflation occurs when consumers delay purchases in anticipation of lower prices, creating a circle of falling prices and demand. Because retail sales have been growing slightly in the eurozone, deflation has technically not begun. But policy makers fear that it could set in, knowing that deflation is a debilitating condition that is hard to cure.</p>	<p>消费者因为预计会降价而推迟购买，由此产生通货紧缩，形成一个价格和需求不断下降的循环。因为欧元区零售总额一直在小幅增加，所以严格来说通货紧缩尚未开始。但政策制定者担心它可能会到来。他们知道，通货紧缩这种削弱经济的情况是种顽疾。</p>
<p>Rekindling inflation is one of the central bank’s main policy goals.</p>	<p>重新让通货膨胀加速是欧洲央行的主要政策目标之一。</p>
<p>Mr. Draghi and his colleagues on the central bank’s Governing Council have had to explore new frontiers of monetary policy as they try to push inflation back to the official target of close to, but below, 2 percent. It is a goal the central bank has not been able to meet since 2013.</p>	<p>在努力推动通货膨胀回到接近但不到 2% 的官方目标时，德拉吉和他在欧洲央行管理委员会(Governing Council)的同事不得不探索货币政策的新前沿。自 2013 年以来，欧洲央行一直未能实现这个目标。</p>
<p>Negative interest rates, which have been adopted in some countries</p>	<p>负利率推翻了有关金融体系运行方式的很多假设。在欧元区，负利率趋势造</p>

<p>outside the eurozone, including Denmark and Switzerland, have upended many assumptions about how the financial system works. In the eurozone, the trend has led to negative rates on other assets such as German government bonds and recently even some bonds by commercial borrowers. Investors who buy such bonds have in effect been willing to pay to store their money in a place they consider safe.</p>	<p>成了其他资产，如德国政府债券陷入了负利率，最近甚至商业债务人发行的债券也陷入了负利率。购买这类债券的投资者，实际是愿意支付费用，把资金存放在一个他们认为安全的地方。欧元区以外的一些国家，包括丹麦和瑞士也实行了负利率。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Berlin Hyp, a German bank, issued €500 million in bonds with a negative interest rate of 0.162 percent. The bank said that demand for the bonds, mostly from other banks, was three times the supply.</p>	<p>周二，德国柏林房地产融资银行(Berlin Hyp)以负 0.162%的利率发行了 5 亿英镑债券。该银行称，对这些债券的需求是发行额的三倍，主要来自其他银行。</p>
<p>There has been considerable debate among economists about whether the central bank measures have done any good. There are also risks. For example, negative interest rates could hurt bank profits even as many banks are struggling with bad loans or other troubled assets.</p>	<p>对于欧洲央行的措施是否起到了帮助作用，经济专家之间存在相当大的争议。这些举措也存在风险。比如，负利率可能会削弱银行利润，而很多银行眼下正在艰难应对坏账和其他不良资产。</p>
<p>It was almost exactly a year ago that the European Central Bank set eurozone precedent by buying government bonds and other assets. The program has essentially been one of printing money in hopes of stimulating the eurozone economy, which has yet to recover fully from the global financial crisis of 2008.</p>	<p>几乎就是在一年前，欧洲央行开欧元区之先河，开始购买政府债券和其他资产。该计划本质上就是大印钞票，以期刺激欧元区经济。而欧元区经济尚未从 2008 年的全球金融危机中完全恢复过来。</p>
<p>The money-printing program, known as quantitative easing, has helped keep the euro weak against the dollar, which is good for European exporters. And Mr. Draghi has argued that it has made it easier for banks to lend.</p>	<p>该印钞计划又叫量化宽松，帮助维持了欧元对美元的弱势地位。这有利于欧洲出口商。德拉吉称此举降低了银行放贷的难度。</p>
<p>Whatever the potential pitfalls of the new measures, "the risks of doing too much are probably now less than the risks of doing too little,"</p>	<p>牛津经济顾问公司(Oxford Economics)的经济师们在一份报告中表示，不管新措施的潜在隐患是什么，“现在做的太多的风险可能低于做的太少”。</p>

economists at Oxford Economics said in a report.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160311/c11ecb	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160311/c11ecb
Marriott-Starwood Deal Is Interrupted by a Chinese Suitor	安邦开价 128 亿美元欲收购海外酒店集团
Around two years ago, the Anbang Insurance Group, an insurer then little known outside of China, announced that it would buy the fabled Waldorf Astoria for \$1.95 billion.	大约两年前, 安邦保险集团宣布将斥资 19.5 亿美元, 收购传奇性的华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店(Waldorf Astoria), 那时, 这家保险公司在中国境外还鲜为人知。
Now, the Chinese insurer hopes to expand its hotel empire with an unsolicited bid to acquire Starwood Hotels & Resorts Worldwide, the operator of the hotel brands Westin, W and Sheraton, for \$76 a share in cash, or \$12.8 billion in total.	现在, 这家中国保险集团希望扩大其酒店帝国的规模, 主动提出以每股 76 美元、总计 128 亿美元的价格, 现金收购威斯汀(Westin)、W 和喜来登(Sheraton)等酒店品牌的运营商喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels& Resorts Worldwide)。
A consortium of investors, led by Anbang, is hoping to derail Starwood's \$10.8 billion cash-and-stock merger with Marriott International that is set to be considered by shareholders of both hotel operators this month.	一个由安邦牵头的投资者财团, 试图来给万豪国际(Marriott International)与喜达屋的并购交易搅局。该交易金额为 108 亿美元, 支付方式为现金加股票, 定于本月由双方公司的股东进行考虑。
The other bidders in the competing consortium, according to a person with knowledge of the discussions, include J. Christopher Flowers' buyout firm, J.C. Flowers & Company, and the Primavera Capital Group, whose chairman, Fred Hu, is the former chairman of Goldman Sachs for China.	一名知情人士透露, 在这个竞购喜达屋的财团中, 包括 J·克里斯多夫·弗拉沃斯基(J. Christopher Flowers)的收购公司 J.C. Flowers & Company, 以及春华资本集团(Primavera Capital Group), 其董事长胡祖六曾是高盛(Goldman Sachs)在中国的董事长。
The cash offer by Anbang and its investment partners is the latest in a wave of overseas deal-making by Chinese companies. So far this year, Chinese companies have announced \$81.9 billion worth of foreign deals, compared with just \$10.55 billion in the same period a year ago, according to Thomson Reuters data.	安邦及其投资伙伴提出的现金收购, 是中国企业这波境外交易中的最新一起。汤森路透(Thomson Reuters)的数据显示, 今年以来, 中国公司已经宣布了 819 亿美元的境外交易, 而去年同期只有 105.5 亿美元。
Anbang's pursuit of Starwood follows fast on the heels of reports that	安邦寻求收购喜达屋之前, 刚刚才传出了它达成协议将斥资 65 亿美元收购

<p>the Chinese company has agreed to acquire Strategic Hotels and Resorts from the Blackstone Group in a deal valued at \$6.5 billion just months after Blackstone bought the company.</p>	<p>黑石集团(Blackstone Group)旗下战略酒店及度假村(Strategic Hotels and Resorts)的消息。黑石集团购入该酒店也才不过数月。</p>
<p>Strategic Hotels owns the Four Seasons hotels and resorts in Silicon Valley, Washington and Jackson Hole, Wyo., the Fairmont and Intercontinental hotels in Chicago and the JW Marriott Essex House hotel in Manhattan.</p>	<p>战略酒店拥有硅谷、华盛顿、怀俄明州杰克逊霍尔的四季酒店(Four Seasons), 芝加哥的费尔蒙(Fairmont)与洲际(Intercontinental)酒店, 曼哈顿的 JW 万豪埃塞克斯之家酒店(JW Marriott Essex House Hotel)。</p>
<p>Anbang, led by its chairman, Wu Xiaohui, has been an aggressive deal maker in recent years. Mr. Wu is married to the granddaughter of Deng Xiaoping, China's former top leader who oversaw the opening of the Chinese economy to capitalism and investment from foreign companies.</p>	<p>最近几年来, 在董事长吴小晖的带领下, 安邦开展了一些大手笔的交易。吴小晖是邓小平的外孙女婿。担任中国最高领导人期间, 邓小平主持了中国对资本主义和外商投资的开放。</p>
<p>In addition to its deal for Waldorf Astoria, Anbang, which is based in Beijing, has also bought an American insurer, Fidelity & Guaranty Life Insurance, for nearly \$1.6 billion, and a controlling stake in a South Korean life insurer. Last year, it also unsuccessfully offered to buy a Portuguese lender.</p>	<p>安邦总部设在北京, 除了华尔道夫酒店的交易之外, 它还斥资近 16 亿美元收购了美国信保人寿保险公司(Fidelity & Guaranty Life Insurance Company), 并获得了一家韩国寿险公司的控股权。去年, 它出价收购一家葡萄牙贷款机构, 但未成功。</p>
<p>Anbang got its start as a car insurer supported in part by the SAIC Motor Corporation, China's largest automaker. A decade ago, it was a small operator compared with China's big state-owned insurance companies.</p>	<p>安邦最初是从汽车保险起家的, 它得到了中国最大的汽车生产商上汽集团的支持。10 年前, 与中国的大型国有保险公司相比, 它还是一家小企业。</p>
<p>But the company broadened its operations to sell investment products and other services and has increasingly made aggressive bets. It was helped by the Chinese government's move in recent years to give Chinese insurers greater freedom to invest their money, making them major players in real estate and other areas in China.</p>	<p>但安邦扩大了业务范围, 开始出售投资产品和其他一些服务, 并且日益激进地押注一些项目。中国政府近年来放宽限制, 允许境内保险公司更加自由地投资自己的资金, 于是这些公司成了中国房地产等领域的主要参与者。</p>

<p>The consortium's cash offer, which was made on March 10 and announced publicly by Starwood on Monday, represents a significant premium to Marriott's deal, which has been affected by a decline in the hotel operator's stock price since it was announced in November.</p>	<p>该财团的现金收购要约是在3月10日提出的，喜达屋本周一公布了此事。比起与万豪的交易，这是一个大幅溢价。自从去年11月宣布与万豪的交易以来，喜达屋的股价下跌，影响了这宗交易。</p>
<p>Starwood said on Monday that its board had not changed its recommendation in support of the Marriott deal, but that it would carefully consider the outcome of its discussions with the consortium led by Anbang to determine the course of action that is in the "best interest of Starwood and its stockholders."</p>	<p>喜达屋周一表示，董事会没有改变支持万豪交易的建议，但会认真考虑与安邦牵头的财团之间讨论的结果，以便确定符合“喜达屋及其股东的最佳利益”的行动方向。</p>
<p>Starwood said that it had received a waiver from Marriott to allow it to engage in discussions and due diligence with the consortium. The waiver expires on Thursday.</p>	<p>喜达屋表示，它已收到了来自万豪的免责声明，使其能够开展与该财团的讨论并对其进行尽职调查。免责声明将于本周四到期。</p>
<p>Marriott described the rival takeover approach to Starwood as "highly conditional and nonbinding."</p>	<p>万豪表示，这个竞争对手对喜达屋的收购方式“有很高的条件门槛，不具约束力”。</p>
<p>"Marriott will monitor this development as it and Starwood continue to work toward the closing of its transaction and the successful integration of the two companies," Marriott said in a news release.</p>	<p>“万豪将一边关注这方面的发展，一边继续与喜达屋共同推动交易的完成，向两家公司的成功整合迈进，”万豪在新闻稿中表示。</p>
<p>Shareholders of Starwood and Marriott are set to vote on whether to approve the merger on March 28. Marriott would receive a termination fee of \$400 million if Starwood were to back out of the deal.</p>	<p>喜达屋和万豪的股东定于3月28日投票，决定是否批准这宗并购。如果喜达屋退出交易，万豪将获得4亿美元的终止费。</p>
<p>The deal with Marriott would create the world's largest hotel company, with more than 5,500 owned or franchised hotels, for a total of 1.1 million rooms around the world.</p>	<p>并购如果成功，它将成为全球最大的酒店集团，旗下有逾5500家直营或特许经营酒店，在世界各地共有110万个房间。</p>
<p>Based on the 20-day volume weighted average of Marriott's stock, the merger would be valued at \$63.74 a Starwood share, including a cash</p>	<p>喜达屋本周一表示，根据万豪股票20天成交量加权平均价，喜达屋在并购中的估值是每股63.74美元，包括每股2美元的现金对价。</p>

consideration of \$2 a share, Starwood said on Monday.	
Starwood shareholders would also receive \$5.50 a share from the spinoff of its time-share business, Vistana Signature Experiences, and the business's merger with a subsidiary of the Interval Leisure Group.	喜达屋的股东，也将从该集团的分时度假业务维斯塔纳专属体验(Vistana Signature Experiences)与分时度假集团(Interval Leisure Group)一个分公司的并购交易中，获得每股 5.5 美元的收益。
Anbang is widely seen as benefiting from good relations with leaders in Beijing.	安邦集团被普遍认为受益于它和北京领导层的良好关系。
Late last year, it also struck an alliance with China Vanke, a Chinese property developer in the middle of a rare corporate takeover battle. The deal, which Vanke said it welcomed, was widely seen as a friendly effort that allowed Vanke management to remain at the helm of the company, China's largest property developer.	在去年末进行的一场罕见的企业股权争夺战中，安邦与中国地产商万科集团结成了联盟。万科欢迎安邦入股，它被广泛看作是一种友好的举措，能让万科管理层继续掌控这家中国最大的房地产开发公司。
It is not just Anbang that is increasingly looking abroad.	日益将目光投向海外的，不止安邦这一家公司。
China's slowing economy has led companies and individuals to take money out of the country and invest it elsewhere. This turnabout from the days when China soaked up much of the world's money flows has led investors to believe that China's currency — already weakened in recent months after two sets of devaluations — could fall further. Foreign deals allow Chinese companies to move money abroad with the blessing of Chinese officials while avoiding potentially painful devaluations.	中国经济增速放缓，导致企业和个人都将资金移出海外，在别处进行投资。之前一直是全世界的资金大批流向中国，如今情况逆转，致使投资者相信，在最近几个月经历两轮贬值已经走弱的中国货币，还会进一步贬值。通过进行海外交易将资金转移到海外的做法，可以得到中国官方的首肯，同时也让中国企业避开了有可能带来麻烦的货币贬值。
Those dynamics help explain why Chinese companies are redoubling their efforts to invest abroad despite growing efforts by the Chinese government to keep money at home. China's foreign currency reserves have fallen to \$3.2 trillion in recent months, prompting Beijing to intensify its already tight limits on money flowing across its borders.	这种逻辑可以帮助我们理解，在中国政府不断加大举措将资金留在国内的情况下，中国企业为何却在加倍进行海外投资。中国的外汇储备在最近几个月减少到了 32 万亿美元。这促使北京进一步加强本已收紧的资金外流限制。

Still, major deals continue to be struck. In the biggest potential Chinese deal for a foreign company, the Swiss agribusiness Syngenta has agreed to be acquired by a state-owned Chinese chemical company, known as ChemChina, for \$43 billion.	然而，大宗交易还在不断达成。瑞士农业综合企业先正达(Syngenta)接受了一家中国国有化工企业的收购要约，即由中国化工集团以 430 亿美元对它进行收购。这项交易有望成为中国公司规模最大的一宗海外收购。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16db-starwood	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16db-starwood
On Trade, Angry Voters Have a Point	对华贸易让美国人赔了多少？
Were the experts wrong about the benefits of trade for the American economy?	专家们把贸易对美国经济的益处弄错了？
The nation's working class will have another opportunity to demonstrate its political clout Tuesday night, as primary voters go to the polls in Illinois and Ohio, Rust Belt states that have suffered intensely from the loss of good manufacturing jobs. Last week, the insurrection handed Michigan's Democratic primary to Bernie Sanders while continuing to buoy the insurgent Republican candidacy of Donald Trump.	随着伊利诺伊州和俄亥俄州的初选选民前往投票站，这两个丢失了大量就业机会的传统工业州的美国工人阶级，在周二晚将再次有机会展示他们的政治影响力。上周，密歇根州的造反选民把民主党初选的胜利送给了伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)，同时继续保持了非正统的唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)在共和党总统候选人中的领先地位。
Voters' anger and frustration, driven in part by relentless globalization and technological change, may not propel either candidate to the presidency. But it is already having a big impact on America's future, shaking a once-solid consensus that freer trade is, necessarily, a good thing.	选民的愤怒和沮丧，虽然部分是由全球化和技术变革所导致的，都可能不会让这两名候选人中的任何一位成为总统。但这种情绪已经对美国的未来产生了很大的影响，它动摇了一个曾经坚定的共识，既自由贸易必定是一件好事。
"The economic populism of the presidential campaign has forced the recognition that expanded trade is a double-edged sword," wrote Jared Bernstein, former economic adviser to Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr.	"总统竞选活动中的经济民粹主义迫使人们认识到，不断扩大的贸易是一把双刃剑，"副总统小约瑟夫·R·拜登(Joseph R. Biden Jr.)的前经济顾问贾里德·伯恩斯坦(Jared Bernstein)写道。
What seems most striking is that the angry working class — dismissed	看起来最令人惊讶的是，常常被人认为是短视的、无法全面了解贸易所代表

<p>so often as myopic, unable to understand the economic trade-offs presented by trade — appears to have understood what the experts are only belatedly finding to be true: The benefits from trade to the American economy may not always justify its costs.</p>	<p>的经济权衡的愤怒的工人阶级，似乎早明白了专家们迟来的真理：贸易给美国经济带来的好处也许并不总能证明其代价的正当性。</p>
<p>In a recent study, three economists — David Autor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, David Dorn at the University of Zurich and Gordon Hanson at the University of California, San Diego — raised a profound challenge to all of us brought up to believe that economies quickly recover from trade shocks. In theory, a developed industrial country like the United States adjusts to import competition by moving workers into more advanced industries that can successfully compete in global markets.</p>	<p>在最近的一项研究中，三位经济学家，麻省理工学院的戴维·奥托尔 (David Autor)、苏黎世大学的戴维·多恩(David Dorn)，以及加州大学圣迭哥分校的戈登·汉森(Gordon Hanson)，对我们所有人从小就相信是正确的理论提出了深刻的挑战，该理论认为一个经济体从贸易冲击中迅速恢复过来。从理论上讲，像美国这样的工业发达国家，应该把劳动力转移到能在全球市场上竞争的更先进的产业，以此来应对出口竞争。</p>
<p>They examined the experience of American workers after China erupted onto world markets some two decades ago. The presumed adjustment, they concluded, never happened. Or at least hasn't happened yet. Wages remain low and unemployment high in the most affected local job markets. Nationally, there is no sign of offsetting job gains elsewhere in the economy. What's more, they found that sagging wages in local labor markets exposed to Chinese competition reduced earnings by \$213 per adult per year.</p>	<p>他们研究了大约 20 年前，在中国突然出现在世界市场上之后，美国工人的经历。他们的结论是，理论上该出现的调整从未发生。或者至少还没有发生。在受影响最大的本地就业市场，工资一直很少，失业率高居不下。从全国来看，也没有迹象表明其他经济领域能提供就业增长，来抵消制造业的失业。更重要的是，他们发现，暴露在中国竞争下的当地劳动力市场上的工资下降，每年让每个成年人减少了 213 美元的收入。</p>
<p>In another study they wrote with Daron Acemoglu and Brendan Price from M.I.T., they estimated that rising Chinese imports from 1999 to 2011 cost up to 2.4 million American jobs.</p>	<p>在另一份他们与麻省理工学院的达隆·阿齐默鲁(Daron Acemoglu)和布兰登·普莱斯(Brendan Price)合写的研究报告中，他们估计，1999 年至 2011 年累计从中国进口商品的成本，是多达 240 万美国人的就业机会。</p>
<p>"These results should cause us to rethink the short- and medium-run gains from trade," they argued. "Having failed to anticipate how</p>	<p>"这些结果应该让我们重新思考贸易带来的短期和中期效益，"他们提出。"由于未能预见贸易造成的错位可能如此严重，文献有责任为贸易所带来的好处</p>

<p>significant the dislocations from trade might be, it is incumbent on the literature to more convincingly estimate the gains from trade, such that the case for free trade is not based on the sway of theory alone, but on a foundation of evidence that illuminates who gains, who loses, by how much, and under what conditions.”</p>	<p>给出更有说服力的估计，让赞成自由贸易的人不只靠理论的根据，也有证据基础表明谁受益、谁吃亏，各是多少，在什么条件下。”</p>
<p>Global trade offers undeniable benefits. It helped pull hundreds of millions of Chinese out of poverty in a matter of a few decades, an unparalleled feat. It ensured Apple could benefit from China’s ample supply of cheap labor. Consumers around the world gained better-priced, better-made goods.</p>	<p>全球贸易带来了不可否认的好处。在它的帮助下，数亿中国人在短短几十年里摆脱了贫困，这是一个无与伦比的壮举。它保证了苹果公司可以受益于中国充分的廉价劳动力供给。让世界各地的消费者得到价格更优惠、更好的制造产品。</p>
<p>Still, though trade may be good for the country over all — after netting out winners and losers — the case for globalization based on the fact that it helps expand the economic pie by 3 percent becomes much weaker when it also changes the distribution of the slices by 50 percent, Mr. Autor argued. And that is especially true when the American political system has shown no interest in compensating those on the losing side.</p>	<p>虽然如此，但奥托尔提供的证据表明，尽管在考虑了谁赢谁输之后，贸易对一个国家在整体上有好处，但当考虑到它把蛋糕的分配改变了 50%之后，支持贸易帮助全球经济蛋糕增长了 3%的证据就比较弱了。而且当美国的政治体制没有兴趣去补偿在这种贸易中失利的一方时，情况就尤其是这样。</p>
<p>The impact of China’s great leap into the market economy — which drew hundreds of millions of impoverished peasants into the manufacturing sector, mostly making goods for export to the United States and other wealthy nations — is waning. China’s wages are rising fast. Its exports and economy are slowing.</p>	<p>中国大步跨入市场经济的影响正在减弱。中国的市场经济曾经吸引了上亿的贫困农民进入制造业，他们主要为美国和其他富裕国家制造出口产品。中国的工资水平正在快速升高。中国的出口和经济正在放缓。</p>
<p>Trade with other parts of the world has not been as disruptive. For all the criticism of Nafta, most economists assess its impact on American workers as modest. Trade flows with Mexico were smaller and more</p>	<p>中国与世界其他地方的贸易没有如此之大的破坏性。尽管有对《北美自由贸易协定》的种种批评，但大多数经济学家评估其对美国工人的影响并不太大。美国与墨西哥的贸易往来，相对其与中国的贸易往来要小得多，也更平衡。</p>

<p>balanced than those with China. American manufacturing employment remained fairly stable in the years after Nafta came into force in 1994, plummeting only after China entered the World Trade Organization in 2001 and gained consistent access to markets in the United States.</p>	<p>美国制造业就业人数，在《北美自由贸易协定》于1994年生效后的多年里一直保持相对稳定，只是在中国2001年加入世界贸易组织、获得稳定进入美国市场的许可后，才大幅度减少。</p>
<p>The Chinese export onslaught, however, left a scar on the American working class that has not healed. That disproportionate impact suggests Washington officialdom might do well to reassess its approach to future trade liberalization. Most important, it points to reconsidering how policy makers deal with trade's distributional consequences.</p>	<p>但是，中国出口带来的冲击给美国工人阶级造成的创伤尚未痊愈。这种不成比例的影响提醒华盛顿的官员们，也许应该改变其在未来贸易自由化方面的做法。最重要的是，它指明需重新考虑政策制定者应该如何处理贸易分配后果的问题。</p>
<p>It doesn't mean walling off the United States from the rest of the world, but it does mean learning from the experience of other advanced nations that had a much healthier response to China's rise.</p>	<p>这并不意味在美国与世界之间架起藩篱，但这确实意味着应该借鉴其他一些发达国家的经验。对于中国的崛起，这些国家做出了适宜得多的回应。</p>
<p>Germany, for example, not only received a surge of Chinese imports, but also experienced an onslaught of imports from Eastern European countries after the collapse of the Soviet bloc. But it managed to maintain a more balanced trade because German manufacturers increased their exports to all these countries too, offsetting the job losses from import competition.</p>	<p>德国就是一个例子，它不仅经历了中国进口的激增，也经受了苏联集团解体之后来自东欧国家进口的冲击。但它仍然保持着较为良好的贸易平衡，因为德国生产商也增加了面向所有这些国家的出口，抵消了进口竞争造成的就业损失。</p>
<p>Mr. Autor suggests that Americans' low savings rate was a big part of the story, coupled with foreigners' appetite for accumulating dollar assets, which helped keep American interest rates low and the dollar strong, in that way fueling a persistent trade deficit.</p>	<p>奥托尔认为，美国人的低储蓄率是一个重要因素，再加上外国人倾向于囤积美元资产，帮助保持了美国的低利率水平和美元的坚挺，进一步推动了贸易赤字的居高不下。</p>
<p>But other factors were at work. Robert Gordon of Northwestern University suggested to me that Germany's highly skilled workers were harder to replace with cheaper Chinese labor, limiting though not</p>	<p>然而，也有其他因素在发挥作用。西北大学(Northwestern University)的罗伯特·戈登(Robert Gordon)对我说，德国的高技能工人比较难以用廉价的中国劳动力来替代，因此虽然没有彻底避免外包，却也限制了外包的规模。而</p>

<p>totally eliminating outsourcing. Germany's stronger labor unions also put up more of a fight.</p>	<p>且德国的工会也更强势，更善于坚持斗争。</p>
<p>Washington played its part, too. In their new book "Concrete Economics" (Harvard Business Review Press), Stephen S. Cohen and J. Bradford DeLong of the University of California, Berkeley suggest that ultimately, it was the fault of American policy choices.</p>	<p>华盛顿亦在其中扮演了角色。加州大学伯克利分校的史蒂芬·S·科恩(Stephen S. Cohen)和J·布拉德福特·德隆(J. Bradford DeLong)在新书《混凝土经济学》(Concrete Economics, 哈佛商业评论出版社发行)中表示, 究其根源, 这要归咎于美国的政策选择。</p>
<p>The United States might have leaned against China's export-led strategy, they argue, perhaps by insisting more forcefully that Beijing let its currency rise as its trade surplus swelled. It might have tried to foster the cutting-edge industries of the future, as government had done so many times before, encouraging the shift from textiles to jumbo jets and from toys to semiconductors.</p>	<p>二人认为, 美国本来可以对中国的出口导向型策略施加反作用力, 方法或许是, 在中国贸易顺差膨胀之际, 更强烈地坚持北京让人民币升值。它本来也可以努力扶持未来的尖端行业, 就像政府之前多次做过的那样, 鼓励从纺织品转向大型喷气式客机, 从玩具转向半导体。</p>
<p>What Washington did, instead, was hitch the nation's future to housing and finance. But Wall Street, instead of spreading prosperity, delivered the worst recession the world had seen since the 1930s. Even at best, they write, the transformation of banking and finance has "produced nothing (or exceedingly little) of value."</p>	<p>但华盛顿的做法却是把国家的未来和住房和金融绑在一起。而华尔街不仅没有让繁荣惠及众人, 还引发了上世纪30年代以来全球最严重的经济衰退。在他们笔下, 即使从最好的方面来看, 银行和金融业的发展也“没有产生任何价值(或者产生的价值微乎其微)”。</p>
<p>So where should policy makers go from here?</p>	<p>那么, 决策者们应该何去何从呢?</p>
<p>There are no easy answers. Tearing up existing trade agreements and retreating behind high tariff barriers — as Mr. Trump, and perhaps Mr. Sanders, would have it — would be immensely unproductive. It would throw a wrench into the works of a wobbly world economy. And renegeing on international treaties would vastly complicate the international coordination needed to combat climate change.</p>	<p>答案不会很简单。撕毁现有的贸易协定、躲回高关税壁垒的后面——就像特朗普, 或许还有桑德斯主张的那样——极度缺乏建设性。世界经济本来就不稳定, 这种做法相当于落井下石。而且, 如果违背了国际条约, 应对气候变化所需的国际协调也会变得极为复杂。</p>
<p>But in any future trade liberalization — including the Obama's</p>	<p>不过, 在未来的任何贸易自由化举措中——包括奥巴马政府倡导的尚未获得</p>

<p>administration's pending Trans-Pacific Partnership deal, if it is to go forward at all — policy makers must be much more careful about managing the costs. Mr. Autor suggests any further deals to increase trade should be gradual, to give much more time for exposed companies and their workers to retool and shift into other jobs and sectors.</p>	<p>批准的《跨太平洋伙伴关系协定》(TPP), 如果还会继续推进的话——决策者必须更加重视管理成本。奥托尔认为, 任何进一步增加贸易的协议, 都应该采取循序渐进的做法, 为面临风险的企业及员工留出更多的时间来改组转型, 进入其他工作岗位和部门。</p>
<p>Perhaps most important, the new evidence from trade suggests American policy makers cannot continue to impose all the pain on the nation's blue-collar workers if they are not going to provide a stronger safety net.</p>	<p>也许最重要的是, 贸易领域的新证据表明, 美国决策者如果不打算提供更有力的福利保障, 就不能一再把所有痛苦都转嫁到美国蓝领工人身上。</p>
<p>That might have been justified if the distributional costs of trade were indeed small and short-lived. But now that we know they are big and persistent, it looks unconscionable.</p>	<p>倘若贸易分配成本确实很小很短暂, 可能那还说得过去, 但是我们现在已经知道, 这些成本既庞大又持久, 此事看起来就不甚合理了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16porter</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16porter</p>
<p>Unpacking a Chinese Company's U.S. Hotel Buying Spree</p>	<p>喜达屋收购案再次考验美国对华投资监管</p>
<p>When the Japanese began buying trophy properties like Rockefeller Center in the late 1980s, there was an intense reaction.</p>	<p>上世纪 80 年代末期, 日本人开始收购像洛克斐勒中心(Rockefeller Center)这种顶级地产, 这在当时引发了激烈反应。</p>
<p>David Letterman began his show one evening with the announcer saying, "From New York, a subsidiary of Mitsubishi, it's 'Late Night with David Letterman.'" A New York Times Op-Ed was titled, "An Economic Pearl Harbor?"</p>	<p>有天晚上, 大卫·莱特曼(David Letterman) 的节目是由播音员这么开场的: "这是来自三菱企业分公司'纽约'的《大卫深夜脱口秀》。"《纽约时报》刊载的一篇观点与评论的文章标题则是: "经济领域的珍珠港事件?"</p>
<p>Even Donald J. Trump got in on the act: "Bidding on a building in New York is an act of futility, because the Japanese will pay more than it's worth just to screw us," he told Playboy in 1990. "They want to own Manhattan."</p>	<p>就连唐纳·J·特朗普 (Donald J. Trump)也加入其中。"竞标纽约的大楼只会徒劳无功, 因为那些日本人会付出不成比例的价码, 就为了让我们吃鳖," 他在 1990 年的时候这么告诉《花花公子》(Playboy)杂志。"他们想要入主曼哈顿。"</p>

<p>A quarter-century later, it is China's turn.</p>	<p>四分之一世纪过后，轮到中国上场了。</p>
<p>On Monday, in a head-turning series of deals, a Chinese insurance company that just over a year ago purchased the Waldorf Astoria, bought \$6.5 billion of properties from the Blackstone Group and made a \$12.8 billion offer to buy Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide.</p>	<p>周一时，在一连串令人瞩目的交易中，一年多前刚买下华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店(Waldorf Astoria)的一个中国保险公司，自黑石集团(Blackstone Group)手中购入了价值65亿美元(约合423亿人民币)的房地产，还开出128亿美元的价码来收购喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide)。</p>
<p>The collection of brands — Sheraton, Westin, W Hotels, St. Regis — is remarkable. Properties include the Essex House on Central Park South; the Hotel del Coronado near San Diego, where “Some Like it Hot” was filmed; the Ritz-Carlton, Laguna Niguel and a smattering of Four Seasons and Fairmont properties.</p>	<p>这间中国公司收集到的这些名牌地产很是了得，有喜来登酒店(Sheraton)、威士汀酒店(Westin)、W饭店(W Hotels)，还有圣瑞吉斯酒店(St. Regis)。地产则包括了中央公园南(Central Park South)上的埃赛克斯酒店(Essex House)；位于加州圣地牙哥附近的科罗纳多酒店(Hotel del Coronado)，也就是电影《热情如火》(Some Like it Hot)的拍摄地；加州尼古湖的丽思卡尔顿酒店(Ritz-Carlton)，还有零星几座四季酒店(Four Seasons)和费尔蒙特酒店(Fairmont)的房产。</p>
<p>When the insurer, Anbang, purchased the Waldorf in 2015, there was concern that the historic hotel — where the United States ambassador to the United Nations resides — had fallen into the hands of a Chinese company. President Obama, who used to routinely stay at the Waldorf as United States presidents had done since 1947, switched hotels the next time he stayed overnight in Manhattan. The White House was said to be worried that the Chinese could have planted surveillance. (Mr. Obama stayed at the Millennium One UN New York and on a subsequent trip stayed at the Palace Hotel, which is owned by a South Korean company.)</p>	<p>当这家保险商——安邦——在2015年买下华尔道夫酒店的时候，有人对这个历史悠久的美国驻联合国大使下榻酒店落到中国企业手里感到担忧。和1947年以来的历任总统一样，华尔道夫也是奥巴马总统的例行下榻之处。不过他在这间酒店易主后就改到曼哈顿其他酒店过夜了。据称白宫是担心中国人可能在华尔道夫装设了监视系统。(奥巴马住进了纽约千禧联合国酒店[Millennium One UN New York]。后来的一次纽约行又改住韩国公司经营的皇宫大酒店[Palace Hotel]。)</p>
<p>Should there be concern over Anbang's aggressive real estate push? And will the deals become part of the debate raging during the</p>	<p>美国人该为安邦大举置业一事感到忧心吗？这些房产交易又是否会在总统竞选时，成为外国人抢走美国工作、买光美国资产的激烈辩题之一呢？</p>

<p>presidential campaign about foreigners taking American jobs and buying up assets here?</p>	
<p>So far, none of the candidates have made comments about the deal. But it wouldn't be hard to see it become a talking point. In one of Mr. Trump's position papers, he said: "America fully opened its markets to China, but China has not reciprocated," describing its "Great Wall of Protectionism."</p>	<p>到目前为止，尚未有任何一位总统候选人对这场交易做出评论。但是我们也不难预见它会成为话题。特朗普在一份意见书里表示：“美国把自家市场对中国完全开放了，但中国并没有投桃报李。”又称这是中国的“保护主义长城”。</p>
<p>Chinese companies have been on a foreign acquisition spree in recent years, looking abroad for deals in an effort to diversify. In January, the Wanda Group from China agreed to buy Legendary Entertainment, the film company behind Jurassic World, for \$3.5 billion. The largest Chinese acquisition to date of an American company was Smithfield Foods' \$5 billion sale to China's Shuanghui International Holdings in 2013. Last month, China National Chemical Corporation bought Syngenta, a Swiss agricultural and chemical giant, for \$43 billion, the largest foreign purchase ever by a Chinese firm.</p>	<p>近年来，中国企业狂热地购置海外资产，为了经营多样化而寻求并购机会。一月时，中国的万达集团同意用 35 亿美元收购制作了《侏罗纪世界》(Jurassic World)的美国电影公司传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)。迄今规模最大的中国并购美国公司资产案则是在 2013 年，史密斯菲尔德食品公司(Smithfield Foods)以 50 亿美元卖给了双汇国际股份有限公司。而在上个月，中国化工集团公司花了 430 亿美元收购瑞士农业与化工业巨擘先正达(Syngenta)，成为中国公司有史以来最庞大的海外收购案。</p>
<p>The deals by Anbang, which has close ties to current and former Chinese government officials, will most likely be reviewed by Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, also known as Cfius, which reviews all deals for American companies that involve national security.</p>	<p>安邦集团与许多中国在任和前任政府官员有密切联系，它的收购案很可能受到美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, 简称 Cfius)的审查。该委员会会审查所有涉及国家安全的对美资公司收购案。</p>
<p>Real estate holdings may not seem like a likely target of the interagency body, but it did review and approve the Waldorf sale. At the time of the Waldorf deal, Daniel B. Pickard, a lawyer at Wiley Rein, wrote in a note to clients that the transaction "is a reminder that seemingly innocuous</p>	<p>房地产控股看起来不太像这家跨部门机构的目标，但它的确曾审核并批准了华尔道夫酒店的出售。卫理律师事务所(Wiley Rein)律师丹尼尔·皮卡德(Daniel B. Pickard)在给客户的报告中称该交易是一个提醒，“表明在美国，即使看似无害的地产交易，也可能会牵涉到国家安全”。</p>

<p>property transactions in the United States can have national security implications.”</p>	
<p>And how “national security” is defined is a moving target. Over the last year, at least 10 deals, mostly related to technology, were withdrawn over concerns that Cfius would block them.</p>	<p>“国家安全”的定义是捉摸不定的。去年，由于担心被 Cfius 阻拦，至少十项收购案被撤回，其中大多数涉及科技领域。</p>
<p>Then there is the question of whether these deals will turn out to be a success or follow the losing path of Japan. Nearly all the trophy buildings that Japanese companies acquired at stratospheric premiums in the late 1980s were sold at a steep loss within the decade.</p>	<p>随之而来的问题是，这些收购案最终是会获得成功，还是会步日本的后尘。上个世纪 80 年代末日本公司以天价买下的那些知名楼盘，接下来十年基本上被大幅降价售出。</p>
<p>Anbang’s deal-making raises concerns. It is paying \$6.5 billion to Blackstone for its hotel portfolio, yet Blackstone paid only \$6 billion for them three months ago. Blackstone, arguably the world’s most skilled real estate investor, was all too happy to quickly flip it to them. And Anbang’s offer for Starwood, in which it was joined by two financial partners, looks like an opening gambit to thwart Starwood’s merger agreement with Marriott, so it is likely the final price will go even higher.</p>	<p>安邦集团的收购引发许多担忧。安邦向黑石集团支付 65 亿美元收购酒店业务，然而黑石集团在三个月前只为此支付了 60 亿美元。堪称世界上最老练的地产投资商的黑石集团，十分乐意把它们迅速转手赚钱。而安邦集团对喜达屋的出价（该项目还有另两个投资方参与），看来只是阻击喜达屋与万豪并购的序幕，因此最终的收购价可能会更高。</p>
<p>Then there is the question of how Anbang, which didn’t even exist 15 years ago, is paying for all of these deals. Well, it has entered the risky business of becoming a “shadow bank” in China by offering investment products that promise large interest payments. Already, some analysts are expressing nervousness that Anbang could be unable to pay back its investors because it has plowed so much money into real estate. But as China’s economy cools, companies like Anbang are desperately trying to find places to invest cash outside of the country.</p>	<p>随之而来的问题是，仅仅成立 15 年的安邦集团，如何担负如此巨额的收购资金。通过提供承诺会有巨大收益的投资产品，安邦集团已经涉足中国颇具风险的“影子银行”业务。已有分析师担心安邦集团可能无法偿付投资者，因为大量的资金已被投入房地产业。但随着中国经济降温，像安邦集团一样的中国企业正极力寻求机会，将现金投资海外。</p>
<p>Wall Street bankers and lawyers expect Chinese companies to continue</p>	<p>华尔街的银行家和律师希望中国公司继续收购美国的地产。安邦的收购仅仅</p>

to acquire assets in the United States. Anbang's deals are only the beginning. If the pace picks up, watch for this to become an issue as the presidential campaign heads into the general election.	是一个开始。如果收购节奏加快，估计在进入大选阶段的总统竞选中将成为一个话题。
In 1989, Sony's chief, Akio Morita, was asked about all the consternation over his acquisition of assets in Hollywood. His reply?	1989年，索尼(Sony)在好莱坞的资产收购引发了人们的惊恐，有人就此问索尼总裁盛田昭夫(Akio Morita)，他的回答是：
"If you don't want Japan to buy it, don't sell it."	"如果你不想要日本买，那就不要卖。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16sorkin	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160316/c16sorkin
Bounty Hunter Tracks Chinese Companies That Dupe Investors	赏金猎人帮美国投资者向中国讨债
Robert W. Seiden is a Wall Street bounty hunter. He tracks down executives of Chinese companies that listed on stock exchanges in the United States and then blew up.	罗伯特·W·塞登(Robert W. Seiden)是华尔街的一名赏金猎人。他追踪的是那些在美国上市而后爆仓的中国公司的高管。
It is a painstaking business that few are willing to do.	这是一项非常艰苦的工作，很少有人愿意做。
One of his current targets is the chairman at Sino Clean Energy, who has battled with investors in a Nevada state court since 2014. On Feb. 16, the trial judge found the executive, Ren Baowen, in criminal contempt and ordered his arrest for failing to comply with earlier court orders.	塞登的目标之一就是中国清洁能源有限公司(Sino Clean Energy)董事长任宝文，任宝文从2014年开始在内华达州法院与投资者打官司。2月16日，庭审法官认为任宝文刑事藐视法庭，并下令将他逮捕，理由是他未能遵守法庭之前的命令。
In an attempt to increase the pressure on Mr. Ren, Mr. Seiden, the court-appointed receiver for Sino Clean, prepared a notice about the arrest warrant to be published through PR Newswire, which distributes corporate news releases.	法庭指定塞登担任中国清洁能源公司的资产管理人，为了向任宝文加压，他准备了一份逮捕令公告，计划通过公司新闻发布平台美国企业新闻通讯公司（PR Newswire，简称美通社）发布公告。
The release was published on Feb. 29 — but not in China, where Mr. Ren lives. PRNewswire, in an email to Mr. Seiden, said it had refused to publish the notice there citing "heightened political sensitivity concerning Chinese investment interests."	公告于2月29日发布，但没有在任宝文生活的国家中国发布。美通社给塞登发送邮件称，该公司拒绝在中国发布公告，理由是“关乎中国投资利益的高度政治敏感性”。

<p>It was not the first time Mr. Seiden's tactics have been thwarted. It is the reason many remain skeptical of his efforts. Nevertheless, he has embraced the challenge and become the go-to person for American investors who are suing Chinese companies saying that they were swindled.</p>	<p>这不是塞登的策略首次受挫。因此，很多人对他的努力持怀疑态度。但他还是接受了这项挑战，如今在声称遭中国公司投机诈骗并提起诉讼的美国投资者眼里，他是不二之选。</p>
<p>"Unless the Chinese government is coming to arrest me, I'm going to do whatever is legally permissible by court order," Mr. Seiden said in a recent interview.</p>	<p>"除非中国政府来抓我，否则我会竭尽所能，做法庭命令允许的一切事情，"塞登最近接受采访时说。</p>
<p>Mr. Seiden, 52, a former Manhattan prosecutor, has been appointed by judges as the receiver to oversee the management of nine Chinese companies — many incorporated in Nevada — that once traded shares in the United States.</p>	<p>52岁的塞登曾是曼哈顿的一名检察官。法官指定他担任资产管理人，监管九家曾在美国上市的中国公司——很多是在内华达州建立的公司。</p>
<p>But his actual dollar recoveries for investors have been small — just \$8 million out of the nearly \$90 million he has sought to recoup.</p>	<p>但他实际上为投资者追回的资金非常少——他曾试图收回将近9000万美元，但实际上只拿到800万美元。</p>
<p>A Sherlock Holmes enthusiast (a bust of the fictional detective sits on his desk in Manhattan), Mr. Seiden has built a reputation for being tenacious. And for good reason: Getting Chinese executives to pay up involves extensive meetings, negotiations and cooperation from Chinese authorities and bankers.</p>	<p>作为夏洛克·福尔摩斯(Sherlock Holmes)迷（他在曼哈顿的桌子上摆着这位虚构侦探的半身像），塞登有着死缠烂打的名声。这很有必要：让中国高管付钱需要进行大量的会议、谈判，以及中国当局及银行从业人士的合作。</p>
<p>He is not just focused on China. He employs former agents from intelligence agencies around the world, including the Mossad in Israel and the K.G.B. in Russia, to help him conduct cloak-and-dagger investigations in places like Russia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.</p>	<p>他不仅仅关注中国。他雇佣世界各地情报机构的前特工，比如以色列的摩萨德(Mossad)和俄罗斯的克格勃(KGB)，帮助他在俄罗斯、乌兹别克斯坦和哈萨克斯坦开展秘密调查。</p>
<p>He opened his company, Confidential Global Investigation, in 2008. Early on, he did work for hedge funds and their investors. But one of his</p>	<p>2008年，塞登创建了自己的公司秘密全球调查(Confidential Global Investigation)。早期，他为对冲基金及其投资者工作。但他在中国接到的首</p>

<p>first jobs in China was for Richemont, the company that owns luxury brands like Cartier, Piaget and Jaeger-LeCoultre. Mr. Seiden tracked down a ring of counterfeiters operating from Latvia and Scotland and manufacturing fake watches in China.</p>	<p>批工作之一就是历峰集团的项目，该公司旗下拥有卡地亚(Cartier)、伯爵(Piaget)和积家(Jaeger-LeCoultre)等奢侈品牌。塞登追踪了一些在拉脱维亚和苏格兰运作、在中国生产的制假者。</p>
<p>In 2013, Mr. Seiden received a call from a lawyer representing a large investor in ZST Digital Networks, a Chinese equipment maker. A Delaware judge appointed Mr. Seiden as the company's receiver to enforce the terms of a \$32 million judgment on behalf of the investor. Mr. Seiden is still trying to get that money back, but the assignment started him on a new career path.</p>	<p>2013年，塞登接到中国设备制造商神阳科技公司一名大额投资者的代理律师的电话。特拉华州的法官指定塞登担任该公司的资产管理人，代表投资者执行3200万美元的判决。他仍在努力收回这笔钱，但这项任务让他开辟了新的职业道路。</p>
<p>More work started to flow from investor lawsuits over reverse mergers. In those deals, Chinese companies looking to trade in the United States bypassed the traditional method of an initial public offering and instead merged with largely defunct companies that already had shares listed on an exchange in the United States.</p>	<p>投资者有关反向收购的诉讼，带来了越来越多的工作。在这些交易中，希望在美国上市的中国公司绕开传统的首次公开募股(IPO)的方式，而是并购一家已经在美国上市，但基本上已经停业的公司。</p>
<p>Starting in the mid-2000s, these companies drew a wave of interest from investors who thought they could get rich from China's surging economic growth. But years later, they had little but burned fingers to show for their investments.</p>	<p>从2000年代中期开始，这些公司吸引了一波又一波的投资者，他们本以为能够在中国快速增长的经济中获利。但几年后，他们一无所获，损失惨重。</p>
<p>Many of the Chinese companies were soon engulfed in accounting irregularities or allegations of outright fraud. Others simply stopped submitting quarterly financial statements in the United States, leaving investors in the dark about what was happening with their operations in China.</p>	<p>很多这样的中国公司很快就曝出会计违规的丑闻，或是被控进行明目张胆的诈骗。其他公司则停止在美国提交季度财务报表，致使投资者对公司在中国的运营情况毫不知情。</p>
<p>Critics say regulators have been slow to act.</p>	<p>批评人士表示，监管机构迟迟没有采取行动。</p>

<p>"The U.S. regulators have been unwilling to go to the mat on this," said Paul Gillis, an accounting professor at Guanghua School of Management, Peking University in Beijing.</p>	<p>"美国监管机构不愿参加这场斗争，"北京大学光华管理学院会计学教授鲍大雷(Paul Gillis)说。</p>
<p>At the same time, there has been little political will to do anything about in China. "The responsibility for this stuff is spread out too widely, there are so many different Chinese bureaucracies involved," Professor Gillis said.</p>	<p>与此同时，中国几乎没有对此采取措施的政治意愿。"这种事的责任摊得太开了，涉及中国很多不同机构，"鲍大雷说。</p>
<p>But recently, Mr. Seiden has enlisted some officials in China. With the help of China's Ministry of Finance and Commerce and the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, Mr. Seiden collected \$4 million from a settlement with Shengtai Pharmaceutical in 2015.</p>	<p>但最近，塞登争取到了中国部分政府机构的帮助。2015年，在中国财政部、商务部和国家外汇管理局的帮助下，塞登与盛泰药业达成和解，收回了400万美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Seiden said that he expected to collect an additional \$28 million within months as a result of current negotiations, including talks with Mr. Ren's legal team.</p>	<p>塞登表示，目前正在与包括任宝文的法律团队在内的相关各方谈判，预计几个月内会再收回2800万美元。</p>
<p>In the case of Sino Clean Energy, a clean coal manufacturing company, Mr. Seiden contends in court filings that Mr. Ren "stole millions of dollars" from investors in the United States by "going dark."</p>	<p>对于精煤生产企业中国清洁能源公司的案件，塞登在法庭文件中称，任宝文"默不作声"，从美国投资者那里"窃取了数以百万计的美元"。</p>
<p>The company, based in Xi'an, China, has not filed updated financial statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission since early 2012, according to the investor lawsuit.</p>	<p>投资者提起的诉讼显示，从2012年初开始，总部位于西安的这家公司，就不再向美国证券交易委员会(Securities and Exchange Commission)提交最新的财务报表。</p>
<p>Sino Clean Energy listed its shares on the Nasdaq stock market after a reverse merger in 2006 with a largely defunct company called Endo Networks. It then raised more than \$26 million in the United States.</p>	<p>2006年，在反向收购一家基本上已经停业的名叫恩多网络(Endo Networks)的公司后，中国清洁能源在纳斯达克上市。之后，该公司在美国筹集到了2600多万美元。</p>
<p>Matthew C. Zirzow, the Las Vegas bankruptcy lawyer for Sino Clean, did not return a telephone call seeking comment. Another lawyer for Mr.</p>	<p>为中国清洁能源辩护的拉斯维加斯破产律师马修·C·齐尔措(Matthew C. Zirzow)并未回复请其置评的电话。记者也无法联系到任宝文的另一名代理</p>

Ren could not be reached for comment.	律师，请其发表评论。
Investors in companies that Mr. Seiden is pursuing to recover money acknowledge that the efforts are long shots.	塞登为收回资金而追查的那些公司的投资者承认，追款成功的机会渺茫。
John J. Kassay Jr. of Parkville, N.Y., said he lost about \$20,000 on his investment in Sino Clean and joined the lawsuit in Nevada against Mr. Ren and the company to "take them to task."	纽约州帕克斯维尔的小约翰·J·卡萨伊(John J. Kassay Jr.)说，他在中国清洁能源的投资损失了大约2万美元。他加入了内华达州那桩起诉任宝文及其公司的诉讼，为的是“让他们承担责任”。
Whatever money he gets back from the litigation will be worth it, he said.	他说，不管通过诉讼能拿回多少钱都是值得的。
Michael Sammons, a San Antonio investor who lost money in two Chinese companies, Weikang Bio-Technology Group and RINO International, said he could not find anyone other than Mr. Seiden to take on these cases.	圣安东尼奥的投资者迈克尔·萨蒙斯(Michael Sammons)投资了维康生物科技集团(Weikang Bio-Technology Group)和绿诺国际(RINO International)这两家中国企业，均以亏本告终。他说，除了塞登，他找不到其他任何人接手这件事。
"He is pretty much the only game in town," said Mr. Sammons, who said he first learned of Mr. Seiden's name from an article three years ago in The Wall Street Journal.	"他几乎是唯一的人选，"萨蒙斯说。他说自己是三年前通过《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)的一篇报道第一次听说塞登的名字的。
Mr. Seiden's firm has grown from a handful of employees, including Steven, his brother, to 20 employees. Chinese reverse merger cases account for about 80 percent of the firm's work.	起初，塞登的公司只有包括他兄弟史蒂文(Steven)在内的几名员工。现在，公司已经发展到了20名员工。在该公司的业务中，中国的反向收购案约占80%。
"We are creating a pathway to get money back," he said.	"我们正在闯出一条把钱追索回来的路，"他说。
A recent crackdown on financial firms because of turmoil in the Chinese stock market has heightened concerns about how China treats foreign business interests when they conflict with its own.	最近，因为中国股市动荡，金融企业受到打压。这加剧了投资者的一种担忧：在本土企业与外国企业发生利益冲突时，中国会如何对待外国商业利益？
A spokeswoman for PRNewswire said it did not publish the release in China because of new Chinese government restrictions on what foreign companies may publish online.	美通社的发言人表示，该机构没有发布前述声明，不是因为中国政府新出台的限制条款。条款对外国公司可以在网上发布怎样的内容做出了限制。

<p>Yet while China can appear to be uncooperative with demands from outside investors, that attitude is changing as some Chinese leaders want to show that it can be a reliable business partner, Mr. Seiden argued.</p>	<p>塞登称，尽管中国对境外投资者的诉求似乎并不配合，但由于中国一些领导人希望向外界表明中国能够成为一个靠得住的商业伙伴，这种态度正在发生转变。</p>
<p>Still, when he is in China — where he spends up to one month a year — he uses disposable phones and changes his hotel room after he checks in to make it more difficult for people to track his whereabouts, he said.</p>	<p>但塞登表示，在中国时，他还是会使用一次性手机，并且会在酒店登记入住后更换房间，以增加他人掌握其行踪的难度。一年中，他待在中国的时间会长达一个月。</p>
<p>The investors he represents say they sense that change could be underway. At the very least, they figure his help cannot hurt.</p>	<p>他代理的那些投资者表示，他们感觉可能起到了作用。至少，他们认为他的帮助没有坏处。</p>
<p>"It's a big battle, and it's a big unknown because it has not been done before," said Alain Peracca, a former Microsoft executive and an investor in Sino Clean Energy. "It is the only hope that shareholders have."</p>	<p>"这是一场大战，是一个大大的未知数，因为以前从来没人这么做过，"投资了中国清洁能源的微软(Microsoft)前高管阿兰·佩拉卡(Alain Peracca)说。"这是股东唯一的希望。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160317/c17db-bounty</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160317/c17db-bounty</p>
<p>What Donald Trump Gets Pretty Much Right, and Completely Wrong, About China</p>	<p>是真是假？盘点特朗普的涉中国言论</p>
<p>If there is one thing Donald Trump seems sure about, it is that the United States is getting a raw deal from China.</p>	<p>如果有一件事在唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)看来似乎确定无疑的话，那就是美国从中国得到了不公平的待遇。</p>
<p>To people who spend time studying the United States' economic relationship with China, Mr. Trump's accounting of its dysfunctions contains both legitimate, accurate complaints and elements that completely misstate how things work between the world's largest and second-largest economies.</p>	<p>对那些花时间来研究美国与中国的经济关系的人来说，特朗普对关系失调的描述，既包括合理又确切的抱怨，也有对世界上最大和第二大经济体之间的运作方式完全错误的说法。</p>
<p>"They're killing us," Mr. Trump has said in many debates, rallies and television appearances. He has threatened to put a 45 percent tax on</p>	<p>"他们正在置我们于死地，"特朗普在辩论会、集会以及在电视上露面时多次这样说。他曾扬言要对中国进口征收45%的关税，"如果他们不好好做的话。"</p>

Chinese imports “if they don’t behave.”	
If you take Mr. Trump’s comments at face value, as president he would try to renegotiate a complex set of ties that has pulled hundreds of millions of Chinese out of dire poverty, made a wide range of goods available to American consumers at more affordable prices and contributed to the decline of American manufacturing.	如果你把特朗普的言论当真的话，要是当上总统，他将试图对一整套复杂的关系进行重新谈判。这些关系让数亿中国人摆脱了赤贫，让美国消费者以更实惠的价格得到了一系列的商品，也造成了美国制造业的衰落。
Here is a reality check on Mr. Trump’s arguments. (It’s also a way to understand the economic relationship between the countries.)	下面是对特朗普的观点在现实上的核查。（也是了解这两国之间的经济关系的一个办法。）
“We have very unfair trade with China. We’re going to have a trade deficit of \$505 billion this year with China.” – Mr. Trump	“我们与中国的贸易非常不公平。我们与中国的贸易逆差今年将达到 5050 亿美元。”——特朗普
America’s trade deficit with China was \$338 billion last year, and there’s no reason to think it would swing by as much as Mr. Trump suggests in 2016 – but what’s \$167 billion among codependent trading partners? (Mr. Trump seems to be conflating the China number with the \$505 billion total American trade deficit in 2014, which was first reported to be that much.)	美国对中国的贸易逆差去年是 3380 亿美元，没有理由认为 2016 年的逆差会发生像特朗普所说的那样大的变化，但是在相互依存的贸易伙伴之间，1670 亿美元是什么呢？（特朗普似乎把美国与中国的贸易逆差，与美国 2014 年的总贸易逆差混为一谈了，5050 亿美元是最初报道的总逆差。）
The central point, that the United States imports a lot more from China than it exports, is correct. To put it a bit differently, from 1999 to 2015 annual imports from China rose by \$416 billion. In the same span, American exports to China rose by \$145 billion.	美国从中国的进口大大高于出口这个核心点是正确的。用比较不同的视角来看，2015 年美国从中国的进口比 1999 年的增长了 4160 亿美元。在同一时期，美国对中国的出口增长 1450 亿美元。
That said, many economists would argue that a trade balance shouldn’t be viewed as a simple scorecard in which the country with the trade deficit is the loser and the one with the surplus the winner.	尽管如此，许多经济学家认为，贸易平衡不应该是一个简单的记分卡，贸易有逆差的国家是输家，而贸易有顺差的国家是赢家。
So the question isn’t whether there is a persistent, large trade deficit between the United States and China, but why. And that leads to	所以，问题不在于美国与中国之间是否存在着持久的巨大贸易逆差，而在于为什么是这样。这就引出了特朗普论点的另一个部分，两个国家谁更强。

<p>another arm of Mr. Trump's argument, and one of the stronger ones.</p>	
<p>"I have many friends, great manufacturers, they want to go into China. They can't. China won't let them." — Mr. Trump</p>	<p>"我有很多朋友，他们是出色的制造商，他们想进入中国市场。他们进不去。中国不让他们进。"—特朗普</p>
<p>It's not that American multinational companies — heavy industry, technology or finance — can't do business in China. Rather, their executives complain of Chinese government restrictions that they see as arbitrary, unpredictable and highly favorable to domestic companies — so much so that in practice they are either shut out or can't make money in China.</p>	<p>这并不是说美国的重工业、技术或金融行业的跨国公司无法在中国做生意。而是这些公司的高管们抱怨中国政府的各种限制，他们认为这些限制很任意且变化莫测，而且对国内企业高度有利，以至于实际情况是，企业要么无法进入，要么进入了也无法在中国赚钱。</p>
<p>Doing business in China typically requires a partnership with a Chinese company, and that often means sharing crucial intellectual property that can enable the partner to become a competitor down the road. The rules of engagement can change capriciously, especially for American and European companies, rendering major investments worthless.</p>	<p>在中国开展业务通常需要与中国企业建立合作关系，这往往意味着要与中方共享关键的知识产权，这会让合作伙伴成为日后的竞争对手。与中国打交道的规则可以被任意改变，特别是对美国和欧洲的公司，让大笔投资变得分文不值。</p>
<p>American business interests have a long list of complaints: that the Chinese government uses its enforcement of antimonopoly rules to favor its domestic businesses; that the government subsidizes exports through tax rebates and other practices; that automakers can set up factories within China only as part of joint ventures and face stiff tariffs in trying to sell cars made in the United States.</p>	<p>美国的商业利益有一个长长的抱怨清单：中国政府用反垄断执法来帮助国内商家；政府用退税及其他做法补贴出口；汽车生产商只能作为合资企业的一部分在中国国内建工厂，并在试图出售美国制造的汽车上面临高额的关税。</p>
<p>The United States government has pushed China on these "market access" issues for years. But the situation seems to be growing worse, at least in the opinion of American executives. The American Chamber of Commerce in China regularly surveys its members about business</p>	<p>美国政府多年来一直在推动中国解决这些“市场准入”问题。但情况似乎越来越糟糕，至少在美国高管的眼里。中国美国商会(American Chamber of Commerce in China)定期向其成员调查中国的商务环境状况，商会表示，今年，57%的受访高管把“监管解释不一致、法律不清楚”作为首要问题，高</p>

<p>conditions, and this year 57 percent of executives surveyed named “inconsistent regulatory interpretation and unclear laws” as a top problem, up from 37 percent in 2012.</p>	<p>于 2012 年的 37%。</p>
<p>This may reflect a faltering Chinese economy that is leading the government there to be more concerned than usual about protecting domestic companies.</p>	<p>这可能反映的是，中国经济状况不佳导致政府比以往更加关注保护国内企业。</p>
<p>“They are the single greatest currency manipulator that’s ever been on this planet.” – Mr. Trump</p>	<p>“他们是这个星球上有史以来最大的一个货币操纵国。”——特朗普</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s complaint about China’s devaluation of its currency has a long, bipartisan tradition. It is also out of date.</p>	<p>对于中国贬值其货币，特朗普的抱怨代表了有着悠久传统的两党均秉持的立场。但这也是一个过时的看法。</p>
<p>It is true that China intervenes in currency markets to influence the price of its renminbi against the dollar. And it is true that a decade ago, both the American government and independent economists tended to think that the interventions served to depress the currency, in the Chinese government’s deliberate effort to make its exports more price competitive.</p>	<p>的确，中国对外汇市场的干预影响了人民币对美元的价格。十年之前，无论是美国政府还是独立的经济学家，也都确实倾向于认为，中国的干预措施压低了本币价值，中国政府刻意采取这类做法，目的是提升出口产品的价格竞争力。</p>
<p>But a lot has changed in the last decade. The renminbi was allowed to rise sharply from roughly 2006 to 2015, and is up 23 percent from a decade ago.</p>	<p>不过在过去十年中，情况已经有了很大的不同。大约从 2006 年到 2015 年，在政府的许可下，人民币出现了大幅升值，现在比十年前升值了 23%。</p>
<p>And since last summer, China has let the currency drop some, but that appears to be an example not of manipulation, but of letting the price of the currency fall closer to the rate that reflects China’s fundamentals given the country’s slowing economy. The International Monetary Fund has argued that the renminbi, also known as the yuan, is no longer undervalued.</p>	<p>自去年夏天以来，中国让人民币进行了一些贬值，但这似乎不属于操纵，而是因为该国经济正在放缓，要让币值跌到更能反映中国基本面的水平。国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)指出，人民币的估值已经不再过低。</p>

<p>"At least in 2006, 2007 or 2008, the yuan was undervalued — now it's probably not," said Derek Scissors, a resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute and chief economist of China Beige Book, an information service.</p>	<p>"至少是在 2006、2007 或 2008 年，人民币被低估了——但现在很可能并没有，"美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)的常驻学者、资讯服务“中国褐皮书”(China Beige Book)的首席经济学家史剑道(Derek Scissors)说。</p>
<p>Indeed, the Chinese government has been trying to restrict capital from flowing out of the country to stop the renminbi from falling any further. It would seem that the Chinese government and Mr. Trump are, for the moment at least, on the same side.</p>	<p>事实上，中国政府正在试图遏制资本流出国门，避免人民币进一步贬值。这似乎是中国政府和特朗普的一个共通之处，至少目前如此。</p>
<p>"What will happen if they don't behave, we will put on a tax of some amount, and it could be a large amount, and we will start building those factories and those plants. Instead of in China, we'll build them here." — Mr. Trump</p>	<p>"如果他们举止不端，那我们可以加些税，税率可以非常高，这样我们就会开始修建工厂。不是在中国建，就在美国建。"—特朗普</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's broader argument is that a generation of unfair economic relations with China (and also Mexico, Japan and others) is a primary cause of the troubles of American workers.</p>	<p>特朗普的更宽泛的说法是，美国这三十年来与中国（以及墨西哥、日本等国）之间不公平的经贸关系，是美国劳动者陷入困境的主要原因。</p>
<p>Mainstream economists are more sympathetic to this view now than they were even a few years ago. Traditional trade theory holds that the losers from global trade — factory workers who lose their jobs when that factory moves overseas — are more than compensated by other opportunities created by a more efficient economy.</p>	<p>即便是与几年前相比，主流经济学家现在也更加青睐这一观点。传统贸易理论认为，全球贸易的受害者——工厂向海外转移时失业的员工——获得了足够的弥补，因为更有效的经济创造了其他机会。</p>
<p>New scholarship suggests that the pain from globalization in certain geographic locations may be longer-lasting. One study found that Chinese imports from 1999 to 2011 cost up to 2.4 million American jobs.</p>	<p>新的学术观念认为，在某些地理区域，全球化造成的伤痛可能会更加持久。一项研究的结论是，在 1999 年至 2011 年间，因中国进口而失去的美国就业岗位最多可达 240 万。</p>
<p>That said, it's easy to assign too much of the blame for the collapse of manufacturing employment to China or trade more broadly. Hundreds</p>	<p>尽管如此，人们也容易把制造业的就业低迷过多地归咎于中国或更宽泛的贸易往来。在世界各地，有数以亿计的劳动者——其中很多在二三十年前还</p>

<p>of millions of workers across the globe — many of whom were in dire poverty a generation ago — have become integrated into the world economy. That’s a lot of competition, all in a short span, for American factory workers.</p>	<p>处在赤贫状态——融入了全球经济。这对美国工厂工人是一个巨大的竞争，而且是在一段不长的时间里出现的。</p>
<p>At the same time, factory technology has advanced so that a company can make more stuff with fewer workers. The number of manufacturing workers in the United States has been declining as a share of all jobs nearly continuously since 1943, and the total number of manufacturing jobs peaked in 1979; China’s trade with the United States didn’t really take off until the 1990s.</p>	<p>与此同时，技术进步也让企业可以依靠更少员工生产出更多的产品。自从1943年以来，美国制造业从业人员在全部就业岗位中的占比就一直在下滑。制造业就业总人数在1979年达到了峰值；而中美贸易直到90年代才真正开始激增。</p>
<p>In other words, trade has been an important economic force over the last few decades, and the deepening of the United States’ ties with China is one of the most important developments in global economics of the last generation. But to look at China as the sole force affecting the ups and downs of American workers misses the mark.</p>	<p>换句话说，在过去几十年中，贸易确实是一股重要的经济力量，而美中关系的深化是过去二三十年来全球经济中最重大的进展之一。不过，把中国视为美国工人命运起伏的唯一影响因素，这样的看法并不中肯。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160318/c18up-chinatrade</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160318/c18up-chinatrade</p>
<p>Marriott Raises Bid for Starwood</p>	<p>万豪提高报价，与安邦竞购喜达屋</p>
<p>Marriott International sweetened its bid for Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide with more cash, greater synergies and a higher breakup fee. That still may not be enough to deter the Anbang Insurance Group of China and its co-investors from making a counteroffer — yet again.</p>	<p>万豪国际(Marriott International)提高对喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels& Resorts Worldwide)的报价，增加了现金支付额、提出了更深入的协同计划并调高了违约金。但这可能还是不足以阻止中国安邦保险集团及其共同投资人再次提价。</p>
<p>Anbang, with the New York private equity firm J. C. Flowers and the China-based Primavera Capital, swooped in with a bid for Starwood last week, as the hotel operator was finishing the deal it signed with</p>	<p>就在喜达屋与万豪去年11月签署的协议即将完成之际，安邦与纽约私募股权公司 J.C.Flowers，以及总部位于中国的春华资本集团(Primavera Capital Group)组成的财团上周提出竞购喜达屋。这促使了万豪国际采取行动，在周</p>

Marriott in November. That set Marriott in motion, with a new offer disclosed on Monday.	一公布了新要约。
“The proposal we signed last night is not as good for us as the deal we signed and announced in November,” said Arne Sorenson, president and chief executive of Marriott, in an interview with CNBC on Monday. “The deal we got in November, in retrospect, maybe was just too good a deal.”	“昨晚签订的方案对我们来说不如 11 月签署并宣布的协议理想，”万豪国际总裁兼首席执行官阿尔内·索伦森(Arne Sorenson)周一接受 CNBC 采访时说。“回想起来，我们 11 月拿到的交易可能太优惠了。”
Starwood deemed Marriott’s new proposal as superior to the one brought last week by a consortium led by Anbang. Shareholders would receive \$21 a share in cash and 0.80 share of Marriott for each share of Starwood, valuing Starwood at \$79.53 a share, or \$13.6 billion, as of the market close on Friday.	喜达屋认为万豪国际的新方案胜过安邦领衔的财团上周提出的收购要约。股东们将获得每股 21 美元现金，外加每股喜达屋股票换 0.80 股万豪股份。周五收盘时，这个报价相当于喜达屋的估值为每股 79.53 美元，总额达到 136 亿美元。
In the agreement that Marriott reached with Starwood in November, Starwood shareholders were to receive 0.92 share of Marriott stock as well as \$2 in cash a share. Based on Friday’s close, that initial offer would have been worth \$11.7 billion, or 16 percent lower.	在万豪国际去年 11 月与喜达屋达成的协议中，喜达屋股东将会获得每股 2 美元现金加 0.92 股万豪国际股票。根据周五收盘时的价格计算，这一初始方案的价值为 117 亿美元，比新方案低 16%。
Last week’s offer by the Chinese consortium of \$78 a share, would be worth about \$13.2 billion.	中国牵头的财团上周提出了每股 78 美元的报价，总额达到 132 亿美元。
Marriott’s proposed deal may not be on the table for long. The Chinese insurer and its co-investors may come back with another offer, analysts say, as they seek to diversify outside of China by buying assets in the United States. Morningstar said Anbang and its private equity partners would have to offer around \$86 a share to be competitive with Marriott’s latest proposal.	万豪国际的新报价可能不会被讨论太久。分析人士表示，安邦集团及其共同投资人可能会提出另一项方案。它们希望通过在美国购买资产实现在中国以外的地方多元化发展的目标。晨星研究公司(Morningstar)表示，安邦及其私募股权投资合作伙伴需要提出大约每股 86 美元的报价才能与万豪国际的最新方案竞争。
The structure of the new bid does not do much to deter a rival suitor,	分析人士称，新方案并没有设置多少阻止竞争对手的策略。喜达屋同意提高

<p>analysts said. Starwood agreed to increase the value of the breakup fee payable to Marriott to only \$450 million from the \$400 million from the original agreement. Starwood also agreed to reimburse Marriott for its financing-related costs, up to \$18 million.</p>	<p>支付给万豪国际的违约金，但从初始协议的 4 亿美元增至 4.5 亿美元。喜达屋还同意补偿万豪国际与融资有关的费用，最多可达 1800 万美元。</p>
<p>"The breakup fee leaves the door open," said Dan Wasiolek, an analyst at Morningstar, in a phone interview. "Starwood, that's what they have to do on behalf of their shareholders, is leave the door open the best they can until the process is complete."</p>	<p>"违约金留有空间，"晨星分析师达恩·瓦斯勒克(Dan Wasiolek)接受电话采访时说。"喜达屋尽可能地保留可能性，直到交易完成，这是公司代表股东必须要做的事情。"</p>
<p>On CNBC, Mr. Sorenson said that he did not tell Starwood that Monday's offer was the final one. But Marriott does not have much room to stretch.</p>	<p>索伦森接受 CNBC 采访时表示，他没有告诉喜达屋周一的报价是最终报价。但万豪国际并没有太多加价的空间。</p>
<p>It is unable to offer much more cash because it wants to keep its investment-grade rating, said Mr. Wasiolek of Morningstar. It can increase its bid a little bit, but it is going to have to come from equity, he said. This is close to the final offer, he said.</p>	<p>晨星分析师瓦斯勒克表示，该公司无法提供更多现金，因为它希望保持投资级评级。他表示，万豪可以稍微提高报价，但会是以股票的形式。他认为，目前的要约接近最终报价。</p>
<p>"We're in overtime in the March Madness competition here for the Starwood title, with a minute or two left on the clock," Mr. Wasiolek said.</p>	<p>"我们在有关喜达屋的疯狂 3 月竞争中已经进入了加时赛，还剩下一两分钟，"瓦斯勒克说。</p>
<p>A representative for the Chinese consortium declined to comment on Marriott's revised bid.</p>	<p>中国财团的一名代表拒绝就万豪国际的新报价置评。</p>
<p>A combination of Marriott and Starwood, whose brands include Westin and Sheraton, would create the largest hotel company in the world, with more than 5,500 owned or franchised hotels and 1.1 million rooms around the world. The deal is expected to be neutral to adjusted earnings per share in 2017 and 2018.</p>	<p>喜达屋拥有威斯汀(Westin)和喜来登(Sheraton)等品牌，而它与万豪国际的合并会创立全球最大的酒店集团，旗下拥有逾 5500 家直营或特许经营酒店，在世界各地共有 110 万个房间。这项交易在 2017 年及 2018 年不会增益减损调整后的每股收益。</p>

Over the weekend, Starwood signed up to manage two hotels in Cuba, becoming the first American company to do so in more 50 years. Mr. Sorenson was also in Cuba on Monday, alongside President Obama on his historic visit. It was there that he took the conference call with analysts to discuss the deal on Monday, and was met with a unique set of technical difficulties, as the line kept cutting out.	周末期间，喜达屋签订了经营古巴两家酒店的合约，成为 50 多年来第一家进军古巴市场的美国公司。周一，奥巴马总统对古巴进行历史性访问的时候，索伦森也在随行人员之列。正是在那里，索伦森周一与分析师们召开了电话会议，讨论这宗交易。期间他们遇到了当地特有的技术困难，电话不断出现掉线的情况。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160322/c22db-starwood	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160322/c22db-starwood
Law Graduate Who Sued Her School Loses at Trial	法学院毕业当不上律师能怪学校吗？陪审团：不能
A jury in San Diego on Thursday rejected claims by a law graduate, Anna Alaburda, that the Thomas Jefferson School of Law enticed her to enroll by using misleading graduate employment figures.	周四——圣迭戈的一个陪审团驳回了法学毕业生安娜·阿拉布尔达(Anna Alaburda)的申诉。她此前宣称，托马斯·杰斐逊法学院(Thomas Jefferson School of Law)虚报毕业生就业数据，以此诱骗她入学。
In the first — and perhaps last — such case to reach the courtroom, Ms. Alaburda, 37, argued that the school reported a higher percentage of its graduates landed jobs after graduation than was actually the case, and that she relied on the bogus data to choose to attend the school.	这是此类案件首次到达庭审阶段，大概也是最后一次。现年 37 岁的阿拉布尔达提出，该校夸大了学生毕业后的就业率数据，而她就是信了这个虚假的数据才选择入学的。
After amassing more than \$150,000 in debt to graduate in 2008, she has been unable to find a full-time, salaried job as a lawyer, she says.	她表示，2008 年毕业时自己一共欠下了 15 万美元（约合 98 万元人民币）的债务，却一直没法找到一份带薪的全职律师工作。
A jury voted nine to three to reject her claims.	陪审团以九比三的票数驳回了她的申诉。
Still, unlike more than a dozen other disgruntled lawyers who have tried but failed to bring their former law schools to trial for counting their graduates' post-degree jobs such as waitresses and bartenders as full-time legal employment, Ms. Alaburda survived attempts over the past five years to sink her case.	不过，与试图将母校告上法庭却以失败告终的其他十多名心怀不满的法律工作者不同，阿拉布尔达在过去五年中挺过了让案子泡汤的多次尝试。这些人控告的原因是，法学院将学生毕业后从事服务员、酒保等职业当作全职法律工作来统计。
Thomas Jefferson stood by its employment figures. Its lawyer, Michael Sullivan, argued that earning a law degree was not a guarantee of a	托马斯·杰斐逊法学院坚称自己提供的就业数据无误。学校的代理律师迈克尔·沙利文(Michael Sullivan)提出，得到法学学位并不能保证找到薪资优厚的

well-paying job.	工作。
"I'm not here to tell you a law degree is a guarantee of career success, is a guarantee of riches," Mr. Sullivan told the jury. "It's not. No degree is."	"我不会在此告诉大家，法学学位就能保证事业成功，保证财源滚滚，"沙利文告诉陪审团。"它办不到。没有任何学位能办到。"
At trial in San Diego Superior Court this month, Ms. Alaburda said she chose Thomas Jefferson after consulting popular law school guides, including the 2004 edition of best graduate schools by U.S. News & World Report. The San Diego school's listing said that just over 80 percent of its graduates were employed nine months after they graduated.	在圣迭戈高等法院本月进行的庭审中，阿拉布尔达表示，她之所以选择托马斯·杰斐逊法学院，首先是查看了一些出名的法学院指南，比如《美国新闻与世界报道》(U.S. News & World Report)的2004年度最佳研究生院排行榜。位于圣迭戈的托马斯·杰斐逊法学院宣称，其毕业生在离校九个月后的就业率略高于80%。
"I knew it wasn't as competitive as first- or second-tier law schools, but it still had pretty decent statistics and was A.B.A. accredited," she told the jury.	"我明白它的竞争力比不上一二线的法学院，不过数据看起来还是不错的，而且有美国律师协会(A.B.A.)的认证，"阿拉布尔达告诉陪审团。
"So I thought it was a pretty decent school to apply to."	"所以我以为，申请这所学校是个不错的选择。"
Other law school graduates, citing six-figure debt and misleading employment data, have tried to hold law schools around the country accountable. About 15 such lawsuits were derailed before they reached a jury.	还有其他一些法学院毕业生以六位数的债务和误导性的就业数据为由试图让母校担责，涉及的法学院分布在全美各地。大约15桩此类诉讼没能见到陪审团就不了了之。
Ms. Alaburda, who invoked California state fraud protections, was the first to get her case before a jury even though a judge earlier rejected her effort to certify her claim as a class-action lawsuit, with potentially high-dollar damage awards. Ms. Alaburda, who has worked in a series of part-time legal support jobs, asked for \$125,000 for lost wages and reimbursement of tuition and fees.	阿拉布尔达援引的法律依据是加利福尼亚州保护民众免受欺诈的条款。这是第一个见到了陪审团的同类案子。不过，法官早前驳回了她试图将其定为集体诉讼的请求，阻止了获得更高赔偿金的可能。阿拉布尔达毕业后从事了一系列兼职的法律援助工作，在本案中要求获得12.5万美元的薪资损失，外加返还学杂费。
Entry-level legal jobs began shrinking after the 2008 economic slowdown, and law graduates were left saddled with six-figure debt	2008年美国经济放缓之后，初级法律工作岗位缩减。法学毕业生背负着六位数的债务，职业前景却颇为渺茫。自那以后，美国律师协会采取了一些措

loads and limited job prospects. Since then, the American Bar Association has been taking steps to require law schools to be more open about postgraduate job placement.	施, 要求法学院更为坦诚地告知学生毕业后的就业去向。
While the 200-plus accredited law schools must now publish a more detailed breakdown of their employment data, including whether jobs are full time or part time, critics said the jury's decision lets schools off the hook.	时至今日, 这两百多家获得协会认证的法学院必须公布更详细的就业分类数据, 包括是否为全职工作。尽管如此, 批评人士认为, 此次陪审团做出的决定让学校脱了身。
"This verdict ratifies the systematic deception by law schools, blessed by the American Bar Association," said Kyle McEntee, executive director of Law School Transparency, a nonprofit that campaigns for law schools to disclose more accurate data.	"这次的判决给法学院的系统性欺骗发了通行证, 还有美国律师协会的背书," 法学院透明度组织(Law School Transparency)的执行总监凯尔·麦肯蒂(Kyle McEntee)说。这是一家非营利组织, 倡导法学院发布更精确的数据。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160325/c25db-lawschool	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160325/c25db-lawschool
Automakers Expanding in China May Soon Face Weakening Demand	外资车企在华大举扩张, 面临产能过剩风险
SHANGHAI — The new \$1.3 billion Cadillac factory on the outskirts of Shanghai is a shrine to modern manufacturing, the kind of facility that automakers all over the world dream of building but can seldom afford.	上海——这座位于上海郊区的凯迪拉克新工厂造价达 13 亿美元, 是一座现代制造的神殿, 全球各地的汽车制造商都梦想修建这样的工厂, 但却没有几家负担得起它的成本。
Hundreds of robots bend, arch and twist to assemble the body of Cadillac's new flagship CT6. Lasers seal the car's lightweight aluminum exterior using techniques that the carmaker, General Motors, has only just introduced in the United States. Yardlong, bright yellow robots like mechanical Alaskan huskies tow five-foot-tall carts of auto parts to the assembly line.	数以百计的机器人弯曲、弓起, 扭动着, 组装凯迪拉克新旗舰车型 CT6 的车身。激光器对车辆的轻质铝外壳进行密封, 这是其制造商通用汽车公司(General Motors)刚刚在美国推出的新技术。一码长的明黄色机器人好像一只只机械阿拉斯加哈士奇, 把五英尺高、装着零件的拖车拉到装配线上。
"It's more along the lines of aircraft technology than traditional, spot-welded steel bodies," said Paul Buetow, G.M.'s head of manufacturing in China, as he strode along the assembly line.	"这更像是飞行器技术的生产线, 而不是传统的点焊钢铁车身," 通用汽车中国制造部门主管保罗·布托(Paul Buetow)一边沿着流水线走动一边说。

<p>The factory is part of an aggressive expansion by automakers in China, the world's largest market for new cars and the industry's brightest hope for the last 15 years. But the country's economy is now cooling, which could leave carmakers with too many factories and not enough buyers.</p>	<p>通用汽车在中国积极进行扩张，这个工厂是其部分成果。中国是全球最大的新车市场，也是未来15年里这个行业最大的希望。但中国经济正在降温，拥有太多工厂的汽车制造商可能不会有足够多的购车者。</p>
<p>G.M. will open a second, \$1 billion factory in Wuhan next year. G.M.'s main rival in the Chinese market, Volkswagen, plans to open large assembly plants next year alongside its existing factories in the cities of Foshan, Ningbo and Yizheng and build one in Qingdao by 2018. Hyundai plans to complete a factory south of Beijing by October and another in Chongqing next year, while Chinese automakers like Great Wall and Changan are aggressively adding capacity.</p>	<p>通用汽车的第二家十亿美元级工厂明年将在武汉开工。通用汽车在中国市场的主要竞争对手大众汽车(Volkswagen)计划明年在佛山、宁波、仪征的老厂旁边启动大型装配厂，2018年之前在青岛修建一家新工厂。现代汽车(Hyundai)计划今年10月之前在北京南部建成一家新的工厂，明年在重庆建成另外一家。而长城、长安等中国本土汽车制造商也正在积极扩大产能。</p>
<p>The research firm Sanford Bernstein estimates that auto manufacturing capacity in China will rise 22 percent over the next two years, bringing it to 28.8 million cars, minivans and sport utility vehicles annually. That is almost equal to the American and European markets combined, and greater than even the most optimistic forecasts: that sales in China will reach about 25 million next year.</p>	<p>据调研公司桑福德·伯恩斯坦(Sanford Bernstein)估计，在未来两年内，中国汽车产能将增长22%，每年可生产2880万辆轿车、小型货车和运动型多功能车。这几乎相当于美国和欧洲市场的总和，超过即便是最乐观的预测：中国明年的汽车销量将达到2500万辆左右。</p>
<p>Automakers are expanding at a time when China's economic growth has slowed to its lowest level in more than a quarter-century. China is closing coal mines across the country and plans to shutter steel mills. Exports are falling. Many Chinese cities are dotted with empty apartment buildings. Worried about pollution and traffic jams, China's wealthiest metropolises have begun limiting the number of new cars that may be registered.</p>	<p>汽车制造商扩大产能之际，正逢中国经济增长放缓至20多年来的最低点。中国各地都在关闭煤矿，还计划关停钢厂。出口正在下滑。很多中国城市都点缀着空荡荡的公寓楼。由于担心污染和交通拥堵，中国最富裕的超级大城市已经开始限制可以上牌照的新车数量。</p>

<p>On the surface, auto sales in China seem strong. More Chinese families can afford cars and are flocking to showrooms. Sales of cars, minivans and sport utility vehicles jumped 8 percent last year from 2014.</p>	<p>从表面上看，中国的汽车销售势头似乎很强劲。越来越多的中国家庭看起来能买得起车了，而且正在涌向展销厅。从2014年到去年，轿车、小型货车和运动型多功能车的销量飙升了8%。</p>
<p>The buyers are not just China's college-educated, white-collar elite, but also the beneficiaries of the country's roughly eightfold growth in blue-collar wages in the last dozen years. Zhou Genkou, a burly truck driver, recently waited in a Volkswagen dealership to pay \$12,300 for a new white Santana sedan. He explained that he could not tolerate life without a car.</p>	<p>购车者不仅有大学学历者、白领精英，而且还包括过去十几年里工资增长了大约七倍的蓝领。周根寇(音)是一个魁梧的卡车司机，近日他在大众汽车经销店里等候为一辆白色桑塔纳新车支付1.23万美元(约合人民币8万元)。他解释说，自己过不了没有车的生活。</p>
<p>"It's so that we don't have to walk," he said.</p>	<p>"有了车就不用再走路了，"他说。</p>
<p>But there are signs that China's yearslong auto boom is easing.</p>	<p>但有迹象表明，中国数年来的汽车热潮正在降温。</p>
<p>After car sales fell three months in a row, the Chinese government decided last September to halve the sales tax on cars with engines of 1.6 liters or less, to 5 percent through the end of 2016. The main beneficiaries have been domestic Chinese automakers, mostly affiliated with municipal or provincial governments, that churn out cheap subcompacts with small engines.</p>	<p>去年9月，汽车销量连续下降三个月之后，中国政府决定将1.6升及以下排量轿车的销售税减半至5%，直到2016年年底。这个举措的主要受益者是中国本土汽车公司，它们大多隶属于市级或省级政府，生产小排量的廉价微型车。</p>
<p>A similar tax reduction produced strong sales in 2009 and 2010. But it mainly encouraged consumers to buy sooner. When the tax cut expired, sales essentially leveled off for the next two years.</p>	<p>2009年和2010年时，类似的减税措施导致了强劲的销售势头。但那主要是鼓励消费者将购车计划提前。在减税期结束后的两年里，汽车销售基本趋于平稳。</p>
<p>With the current tax reduction scheduled to end, "2017 will be a very difficult year for the auto industry, probably no growth," said Yale Zhang, the managing director of Automotive Foresight, a Shanghai consulting firm.</p>	<p>而在目前的减税期结束之后，"2017年将会是汽车行业非常困难的一年，可能不会有任何增长，"上海咨询公司汽车市场预测(Automotive Foresight)总监张豫(Yale Zhang)说。</p>
<p>Multinationals are focusing more on higher-profit segments that are</p>	<p>跨国公司更加集中在高利润细分市场上，销售增长不受这种激励措施的影响</p>

growing without help from such incentives. But they are also finishing up a factory-building spree that started three years ago, when the economy was healthier.	响。但它们也在三年前掀起了建厂热潮，当时中国的经济形势还比较健康。
"We see China moving to a pace of what I would call moderate growth," said Matthew Tsien, the G.M. executive vice president who oversees the company's China business.	"我们认为，中国正在转向一种我称为'适度增长'的步伐，"通用汽车中国区总裁钱惠康(Matthew Tsien)说。
Volkswagen forecasts that China's auto market will grow slightly faster than the overall economy this year and slightly slower than the overall economy for the rest of the decade. G.M. is forecasting that the market will grow a little less than 5 percent a year through the end of the decade, the equivalent of adding the entire auto market of Japan, or five Australias.	大众汽车公司预测，中国汽车市场今年的增长将超过整体经济，而在这个十年剩下的时间里，它的增长将略慢于整体经济。通用汽车公司预测，该市场在2020年以前将以每年略低于5%的速度增长，增量相当于整个日本汽车市场，或者五个澳大利亚汽车市场。
Both automakers are planning to meet much of that growth with factories they have already commissioned or will soon finish. But if the economy weakens significantly, the industry could get stuck with a large amount of excess capacity.	这两家汽车制造商都计划通过已经委托建造的或即将完工的工厂满足大部分增长需求。但如果经济大幅下滑，汽车行业将陷入产能过剩的困境。
"Are manufacturers going to keep the rose-colored glasses or get real? Most of the multinationals are going to get real and slow down the new capacity," said Bill Russo, former chief executive of Chrysler China and now a consultant. "I'm not sure about the local manufacturers. They have a 'Field of Dreams' and 'build it and they will come' mentality."	"制造商会保持乐观还是会现实一些？大部分跨国公司会现实一些，放缓新增产能，"克莱斯勒中国公司(Chrysler China)前首席执行官比尔·鲁索(Bill Russo)说。"我不确定当地制造商的情况。他们有种电影《梦幻成真》[Field of Dreams]里的心态，'只要去建造，他们就会来。"鲁索现在担任顾问。
Chinese auto industry leaders shrug off such concerns. "They see the small-car market as having a lot of potential," said Cui Dongshu, the secretary general of the China Passenger Car Association.	中国汽车行业的领袖对这些担忧不予理会。全国乘用车市场信息联席会秘书长崔东树说，"他们看到小型车市场具有很大潜力。"
The Chinese economy needs continued strength in the auto market.	中国经济需要汽车市场继续走强。政府希望转向以消费支出为基础的、更具

<p>The government wants to shift to a new, more sustainable model for growth based on consumer spending.</p>	<p>可持续性的新增长模式。</p>
<p>Since 2009, China has depended heavily on a loan-fed surge in construction of ever more highways, rail lines, factories and other investments. But that has produced a mountain of debt, particularly at state-owned enterprises.</p>	<p>自 2009 年以来，中国严重依赖贷款促进建筑项目的增加，建造更多公路、铁路线、工厂及加大其他投资。但这给相关公司带来了巨额债务，特别是国企。</p>
<p>Strong auto sales helped China attain a little-noticed milestone in recent months. Overall retail sales of consumer goods in China surpassed such sales in the United States, according to official data.</p>	<p>近几个月来强劲的汽车销售帮助中国达到了一个不太引人注意的里程碑。官方数据显示，中国的消费品零售总额超过了美国。</p>
<p>If sales do slow sharply, the question is whether multinationals and domestic automakers will try to start exporting more from their Chinese factories. The facilities are among the most advanced in the world, not least because they are also the newest.</p>	<p>如果销售大幅放缓，问题在于国际及国内汽车制造商是否会尝试开始出口更多中国工厂生产的汽车。这些工厂是世界上最先进的——一个重要的原因是它们都是最新建造的。</p>
<p>G.M. and other automakers could in theory try to export more cars to the United States, which is also a relatively healthy market. One potential obstacle, however, is that China's surplus capacity is mainly in subcompact cars, for which Americans have little appetite.</p>	<p>通用和其他汽车制造商理论上可以尝试向美国出口更多汽车，美国也是一个相对健康的市场。但中国的汽车生产力过剩主要出现在小型汽车领域，美国人对这种汽车不太感兴趣，这可能是一个阻碍。</p>
<p>G.M. is already preparing to start shipping a new car-based sport utility vehicle, the Buick Envision, from China to the United States, from a factory in northeastern China. The arrival of the Envision, which is being built only in China, Buick's biggest market by far, will be the mass market debut of Chinese-built cars in Big Three showrooms in the United States.</p>	<p>通用已经准备开始从中国东北的一家工厂向美国运送以轿车为基础的多功能运动型车别克昂科威(Buick Envision)。这款汽车只在中国生产，中国是别克目前最大的市场。这将是中国生产的汽车首次在美国“三巨头”的展销厅面向大众市场销售。</p>
<p>The preferences of Chinese consumers tend to be different from those of American buyers. Chinese customers, for example, are highly prone</p>	<p>中国消费者的偏好往往与美国顾客不同。例如，市场咨询公司 J. D. Power & Associates 的调查显示，中国顾客经常抱怨汽车内部的织物及其他材料有异</p>

to complain if fabrics and other materials in a car's interior do not smell quite right, according to surveys by J. D. Power & Associates. Many in the auto industry have said they will be watching how American buyers respond to Chinese-built Envisions.	味。很多汽车行业的人士表示，他们将会关注美国顾客对中国制造的昂科威汽车的反应。
"So will we," said Mr. Buetow of G.M.	通用的布托表示，“我们也会关注。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160329/c29chinacars	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160329/c29chinacars
If Starwood Makes a Deal With Anbang, Can It Be Done?	和安邦集团做生意，美国公司要警惕哪些风险
Among the many issues Starwood Hotels & Resorts faces in negotiating a deal with Anbang Insurance Group, the giant and secretive Chinese insurance giant, is a stark one: Any deal Starwood negotiates may not be worth the paper it is printed on.	在与神秘的中国保险业巨头安邦保险集团进行交易谈判时，喜达屋酒店及度假村(Starwood Hotels & Resorts)面临很多问题。其中一个严峻的问题是，喜达屋谈成的任何协议可能都是一纸空文。
The enforcement problem may arise because Anbang is based in China. If the Anbang-led consortium wins its bidding contest against Marriott International and enters into an agreement to acquire Starwood, that agreement will become the main way Starwood would force Anbang to complete the transaction if financing issues or any others come up. As with any agreement, if one party fails to honor the terms, Starwood would have to sue Anbang to enforce the deal.	因为安邦是一家中国公司，协议的执行可能会出问题。如果以安邦为首的财团在竞价大战中打败万豪国际集团(Marriott International)，达成收购喜达屋的协议，这项协议将成为喜达屋在安邦出现资金或其他任何问题时，强迫对方完成交易的主要途径。和任何协议一样，如果一方未能履行相关条款，喜达屋将不得不起诉安邦，要求其执行交易。
This is where the problem arises.	这正是问题的所在。
If Starwood won a lawsuit in the United States, it would have to enforce the judgment in China, where Anbang and its assets are. Good luck with that.	如果在美国胜诉，喜达屋必须在安邦及其资产的所在地中国执行判决。但那谈何容易。
China is notorious for its weak rule of law, and whether or not a Chinese court would actually enforce a United States judgment against Anbang is unknown.	中国法治体系薄弱众所周知，且尚不清楚中国的法院会不会真去执行美国做出的不利于安邦的判决。

<p>This is a good lesson for anyone dealing with companies outside the United States: Having a great claim is meaningless unless you have a pocket to get money from.</p>	<p>这对和美国以外的公司做生意的所有人都是个很好的提醒：很好的索赔理由没用，除非能从对方兜里拿到钱。</p>
<p>There are ways that American companies try to get around this issue. One method is for companies to agree that any dispute will be arbitrated. Enforcement of arbitration awards is typically easier because many countries are parties to the 1958 United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, known as the New York Convention. This treaty requires any country that is a party to it to honor an arbitration award and enforce it without trying the case again in court.</p>	<p>美国公司可以通过多种方式尽力避开这个问题。方式之一是，各方同意，出现任何纠纷一律接受仲裁。仲裁裁决的执行往往更容易，因为很多国家都加入了 1958 年的联合国《承认及执行外国仲裁裁决公约》(Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards)，又名《纽约公约》(New York Convention)。该公约要求缔约国承认并执行仲裁裁决，无需重新开庭审理案件。</p>
<p>The treaty is viewed as a more certain way to enforce foreign judgments. Because of this, many deals with companies located in countries with weak rule of law use arbitration. Most cross-border deals with Russian companies, for example, are subject to arbitration in case of dispute rather than litigation in Russia itself.</p>	<p>在执行外国判决方面，该公约被认为更可靠。因此，如果相关公司所在的国家法治力量薄弱，很多交易便会使用仲裁这个办法。比如，与俄罗斯公司之间的大部分跨境交易在出现纠纷时，都会诉诸于仲裁，而不是在俄罗斯国内打官司。</p>
<p>China is a party to this treaty, so many agreements with Chinese companies contain arbitration provisions. But there is a common belief that Chinese courts will not enforce these awards. And in any event, the idea of going through arbitration and then trying to enforce a \$14 billion deal in a Chinese court is ludicrous. Starwood can't wait the years this would take.</p>	<p>中国也是该公约的缔约国，因此和中国公司签订的很多协议都包含仲裁条款。但有一个普遍的观点是，中国法院不会执行这些裁决。并且不管怎样，走完仲裁程序后再尝试通过中国的法庭执行一笔价值 140 亿美元的交易这个想法很荒唐。这个过程可能要耗费的时间，喜达屋等不起。</p>
<p>So, Starwood's lawyers are assuming that Starwood will really have no recourse in China to enforce its agreement if Anbang decides to breach it.</p>	<p>因此，喜达屋的律师假设，如果安邦决定违约，喜达屋在中国真的没办法执行协议。</p>

<p>All is not lost, however. Starwood’s lawyers will look for Anbang to put up collateral – mainly American assets. These will secure any judgment so that Starwood would not have to turn to China.</p>	<p>但并不是一点办法也没有。喜达屋的律师可能会指望安邦提供抵押物，主要是在美国的资产。这些资产会为一切判决提供保障，这样喜达屋就不用求助于中国了。</p>
<p>The problem is that Anbang has limited assets in the United States. It owns the Waldorf Astoria, which it bought for \$1.95 billion, and has agreed to buy Strategic Hotels and Resorts from Blackstone for \$6.5 billion. But these assets are not enough. In both cases, Anbang most likely borrowed heavily to acquire them and they will not be available to meet the full purchase price for Starwood.</p>	<p>但问题是，安邦在美国的资产有限。它花 19.5 亿美元买下了华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf-Astoria)酒店，并同意出资 65 亿美元从黑石(Blackstone)手中买入战略酒店及度假村(Strategic Hotels and Resorts)。但这些资产还不够。在这两起收购案中，安邦极有可能借了大量债务，因而无法用这两家企业来冲抵收购喜达屋的标价。</p>
<p>This leaves the last option. Starwood’s lawyers will have to look for a deposit or a letter of credit. It is also possible to get commitments from Anbang’s owners, though the problem is that they are unknown and are also very likely abroad.</p>	<p>这样就只剩最后一个选择。喜达屋的律师可能不得不寄希望于押金或信用证。喜达屋也可以让安邦的所有者做出承诺，不过这里涉及的问题是，外界不知道他们是谁，而且他们也很有可能不在美国。</p>
<p>The gold standard for dealing with this issue along these lines is the Smithfield deal. In that acquisition, Smithfield Foods was bought by Shuanghui International Holdings, a Chinese company with no assets in the United States.</p>	<p>沿着这种思路解决问题的最佳案例是史密斯菲尔德收购案。在那起收购案中，在美国没有资产的中国公司双汇国际收购了史密斯菲尔德食品公司(Smithfield Foods)。</p>
<p>In that case, Smithfield’s only remedy if the transaction failed was to collect a termination fee of up to \$275 million, about 5 percent of the transaction value. Shuanghui funded this termination fee by putting it in escrow. Smithfield preserved the possibility of suing Shuanghui if it willfully breached the agreement, but the parties knew that this action would not go anywhere.</p>	<p>在这个案例中，如果交易失败，史密斯菲尔德唯一可获得的补偿是收取高达 2.75 亿美元的终止费。这大约相当于交易价格的 5%。双汇将这笔终止费交由第三方保管。如双汇故意违反协议，史密斯菲尔德保留了起诉的可能性，不过双方知道，起诉不会有任何结果。</p>
<p>But in a hostile bidding war a 5 percent deposit is weak brew. So this deal may set a new standard for how targets deal with the completion</p>	<p>但在一场敌意竞价大战中，5%的押金起不了太大作用。因此，这笔交易可能会给收购目标应对中国竞价者的履约风险制定一个新标准。或许这一次会</p>

<p>risk from Chinese bidders. Perhaps there will be a “super escrow” here of multiple billions. And it may be funded by letters of credit or financing letters instead of cash deposits.</p>	<p>出现一笔高达数十亿美元的“超级第三方托管资金”。这笔资金可能会由信用证或其他金融凭证，而非现金押金提供。</p>
<p>Starwood should fight hard on this issue, though, because of the regulatory issues.</p>	<p>但因为监管问题，喜达屋应该在这个问题上奋力抗争。</p>
<p>The China risk on this transaction goes beyond the enforcement of the agreement. Approval of Chinese regulators is required for this deal and there are signs that the government may not approve, since the amount will exceed 15 percent of Anbang’s assets, the limit on insurers’ foreign investment under Chinese rules.</p>	<p>这笔交易中，中方投资者带来的风险不仅限于协议的执行。这笔交易还需要获得中国监管机构的批准，但数个迹象表明，中国政府不予批准的可能性是存在的，因为交易价格超过了安邦资产价值的15%。这个比例是中国制定的国内保险公司境外投资上限。</p>
<p>That’s the talk at least. The Chinese regulatory process is a bit opaque.</p>	<p>至少有这种说法，不过中国的监管流程有些不透明。</p>
<p>But remember what is driving this deal? Anbang is willing to pay so much in order to arbitrage the Chinese currency, the renminbi. Anbang knows that the renminbi might go down, and is desperate to get its money out and convert it to dollars. Indeed, Anbang appears partly built on a currency play. Many Chinese citizens buy its high-yielding life insurance products because that allows for the conversion of renminbi into dollars. Perhaps the Chinese government may be more forgiving to Anbang, as this conversion may benefit the company if there is indeed further renminbi devaluation.</p>	<p>但还记得推动这笔交易的因素是什么吗？安邦愿意出这么多钱是为了人民币套利。安邦知道人民币可能会贬值，因此急于把钱花出去，将其兑换成美元。实际上，安邦似乎在一定程度上就是建立在货币兑换盈利的基础上的。很多中国民众购买该公司的高收益率寿险产品就是因为这样可以把人民币兑换成美元。或许，中国政府对安邦可能会更宽容一些，因为如果人民币真的进一步贬值，这种兑换可能对该公司有益。</p>
<p>But who knows? And that creates regulatory risk No. 1 for Starwood.</p>	<p>但谁知道呢？而这也正是喜达屋面临的头号监管风险。</p>
<p>Then there is the issue of national security approval in the United States by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or Cfius, a committee of various federal agencies charged with reviewing foreign takeovers for national security purposes.</p>	<p>然后便是国家安全问题。在美国，交易需得到美国外国投资委员会（Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States，简称Cfius）的批准。该委员会由多个联邦机构联合组成，负责对外国收购进行审查，保护国家安全。</p>

<p>A hotel acquisition does not on its face raise national security issues. Cfius, however, does review how close Starwood's hotels are to national security facilities. It has previously blocked investments in a wind farm and a gold mining company by Chinese companies because these properties were located too close to military facilities.</p>	<p>表面上，一起酒店收购案并不会引发国家安全问题。然而，Cfius 的确会调查喜达屋旗下酒店离国家安全设施有多近。该委员会之前就叫停了中国公司对一处风力发电厂和一家金矿公司的投资，因为它们离军事设施太近。</p>
<p>Cfius will almost certainly not block the Starwood deal, but it may require divestments of hotels, like Starwood properties near the White House. This analysis will take a while since Starwood has about 1,300 properties. But this will only delay, not hold up, a deal.</p>	<p>Cfius 几乎肯定会阻止收购喜达屋的交易，但也可能要求剥离部分酒店，如喜达屋位于白宫附近的产业。这种分析会花一段时间，因为喜达屋旗下有大约 1300 处产业。但这只会推迟，不会终止交易。</p>
<p>The final risk to this transaction is financing. Anbang will be looking to borrow billions to finance the deal with its partners J. C. Flowers & Company and Primavera Capital. But financing can fall through, particularly in today's markets in the United States and China.</p>	<p>这笔交易面临的最后一个风险是融资方面的。为了与合作伙伴 J·C·弗拉沃斯公司(J.C. Flowers & Company)和春华资本集团(Primavera Capital Group)联合出资收购喜达屋，安邦预计将举债数十亿。但融资可能会失败，尤其是在美国和中国眼下的市场环境下。</p>
<p>And so, the questions really are whether Starwood will take the risk here, and how the lawyers deal with it. There are no complete solutions – Starwood is unlikely to be able to get an agreement that it can enforce or collect the full acquisition price if Anbang walks away.</p>	<p>因此，真正的问题是喜达屋会不会冒这个险，以及律师将如何应对。现在没有彻底的解决方案：喜达屋不太可能拿到一个它能确保执行的协议，如果安邦撤退，也难以全额收取收购价格。</p>
<p>Because of this risk, Marriott's bid is likely to be a better one even if Anbang is willing to pay more. This is because the bird in the hand of Marriott is a better bet.</p>	<p>因为存在这种风险，即便安邦愿意出更高的价钱，万豪的出价也可能更合适。这是因为，万豪的钱相当于一鸟在手，更靠得住一些。</p>
<p>We learned this lesson in the financial crisis. Then, the chemical maker Huntsman terminated a deal with Basell to accept a higher offer from Hexion, but one with greater antitrust risk. The risk proved not to be worth it, as Hexion was unable to finance the deal and walked, paying Huntsman a fraction of what it lost.</p>	<p>我们在金融危机中就学到了这个教训。当时，化学品生产商亨斯迈(Huntsman)终止了与巴塞爾(Basell)的一项交易，接受了瀚森(Hexion)的要约。瀚森报价更高，但反垄断风险也更大。事实证明不值得冒这个险，因为瀚森未能筹集到交易所需的资金，放弃了。瀚森付给亨斯迈的钱，只相当于其损失的一小部分。</p>

But if Starwood chooses Anbang, how it deals with these issues will very likely be the template for how American acquisition targets deal with Chinese issues going forward. After all, if Anbang can convert renminbi at inflated prices to pay inflated values for American properties, why can't other Chinese buyers?	但如果喜达屋选择安邦，它应对这些问题的方式，很有可能会成为未来美国的收购目标应对中国问题的模板。毕竟，如果安邦能够以较高汇率兑换人民币，出高价购买美国的房地产，其他中国买家为什么不能？
Many here in the United States are worrying about a whole different risk in this transaction. Which one will better honor those Starwood points: Marriott or Anbang?	对这笔交易，很多美国人担心的却是另一个截然不同的风险：哪一家能更好地兑换喜达屋积分，万豪还是安邦？
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160331/c31db-anbang	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160331/c31db-anbang
Dalian Wanda Group Seeks to Delist Its Commercial Property Arm	万达商业地产将退市，母公司提出全面收购要约
HONG KONG — Dalian Wanda Group of China said Thursday that it may privatize its commercial property company in a deal that could be worth about \$4 billion.	香港——周四，中国大连万达集团表示拟对旗下的万达商业地产公司启动私有化，估值约 40 亿美元。
The potential delisting of Dalian Wanda Commercial Properties comes just 15 months after it raised \$3.7 billion in a Hong Kong initial public offering — the largest listing in Asia for 2014. The company did not say why it had decided to think about privatizing so soon after going public.	2014 年，万达商业地产在香港的公开募股(IPO)为当时亚洲最大规模，筹集到了 37 亿美元。短短 15 个月后便可能退市。为何在上市后如此短时间内考虑私有化，万达没有对此做出解释。
The group said in a news release on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange that it would offer no less than 48 Hong Kong dollars a share, or about \$6.20 a share. That would be almost 24 percent higher than the price at which the stock closed on Wednesday.	万达集团在一份港交所的公告中说，它将提供每股不低于 48 港元的收购价格，约合每股 6.20 美元。此价格比周三的收盘现价高出近 24%。
Dalian Wanda shares, which had sunk well below their initial offer price, were bolstered by the news and leapt about 20 percent on Thursday morning. By lunchtime, they were up about 18 percent, at \$45.85.	受此消息刺激，原本低于发行价的万达商业股价在周四上午大涨近 20%。截至中午，股价涨幅约 18%，达到每股 45.85 港元。
The property unit was set up in 2002 and spread across China, building	万达商业地产公司创立于 2002 年，业务遍布整个中国，开发项目综合购物

developments that combined shopping centers, theaters, hotels, offices and residential blocks. But China's economy is now being dragged down by a housing glut, and real estate investment has nearly come to a standstill after more than a decade of double-digit growth.	中心, 影院, 酒店, 写字楼和住宅区。然而, 目前住房过剩正在拖累着中国经济。在保持两位数增长 10 余年后, 房地产投资已经几乎陷入了停滞。
Fitch Ratings downgraded the company in February, saying in a note that "The downgrade reflects our expectation that Wanda's development properties' (DP) contracted sales in 2016 and 2017 will fall to a level not sufficient to support its ongoing capex plans and development expenditure."	2 月, 惠誉评级公司(Fitch Ratings)下调了对万达商业的评级, 表示“这次下调反映了我们的预期, 即 2016 年万达的开发项目销售额将有所下降, 并在 2017 年持续下跌, 达到无法充分支持其资本支出计划和开发费用的水平”。
The parent Dalian Wanda Group, however, has been busy investing far and wide in the film industry. It announced in January that it was buying Legendary Entertainment, one of Hollywood's biggest film production companies, for as much as \$3.5 billion. It had also snapped up the theater chain AMC Theaters and begun construction of an \$8.2 billion studio complex.	然而, 母公司大连万达集团已经忙于在电影产业进行长远且广泛的投资。1 月, 万达集团宣布斥资 35 亿美元收购好莱坞最大的电影发行公司之一——传奇影业。此外, 它还收购了 AMC 院线, 并开始建造一个价值 82 亿美元的影视产业基地。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160331/c31db-wanda	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160331/c31db-wanda
Starwood Hotels' Chinese Suitor Backs Out of Bidding	安邦放弃收购喜达屋, 竞购大战结束
The bidding war for Starwood Hotels and Resorts has ended suddenly — and strangely.	喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels and Resorts)并购战突然莫名其妙地终结了。
The current high bidder for the hotel chain, a consortium led by the Anbang Insurance Group of China, withdrew its \$14 billion offer on Thursday.	目前, 此家连锁酒店的最高出价者, 由中国安邦保险领衔的财团在周四正式撤回了价值 140 亿美元的收购方案。
In a statement on Thursday, the consortium said: "We were attracted to the opportunity presented by Starwood because of its high-quality, leading global hotel brands, which met many of our acquisition criteria,	财团在周四的一份声明中称: “我们被喜达屋酒店的高质量以及全球领先的酒店品牌所吸引, 这符合我们的收购标准, 包括其产生持续、长期回报的能力。但是, 出于多重的市场因素考量, 财团决定不再继续该笔收购。”

including the ability to generate consistent, long-term returns over time. However, due to various market considerations, the consortium has determined not to proceed further.”	
The statement did not identify what the market considerations were.	此份声明并未指出究竟是哪些市场因素。
The withdrawal leaves Marriott International as the winner with its current \$13.25 billion offer.	安邦的放弃使万豪国际(Marriott International)以当前价值 132.5 亿美元的收购方案成为此场收购战的胜者。
A combination of Marriott and Starwood, the operator of the Westin and Sheraton chains, would create the biggest hotel company in the world, with more than 5,500 owned or franchised hotels and 1.1 million rooms.	喜达屋经营着连锁酒店品牌威斯汀(Westin)和喜来登(Sheraton)，万豪国际与喜达屋的合并将会成为全球最大的酒店集团，旗下将拥有逾 5500 家直营或特许经营酒店和 110 万个房间。
Even though Anbang had offered more money — its second bid was \$82.75 a share in cash, as opposed to Marriott’s most recent offer of \$77.94 in cash and stock, as of Thursday’s prices — investors and analysts had raised questions about whether the Chinese-led consortium could actually close on its offer.	尽管安邦出了更多高的价钱，但投资者和分析人士始终质疑这个由中国牵头的财团能否真实兑现其并购方案。依据周四的收盘价格，安邦以每股作价 82.75 美元的现金收购方案以反击万豪提出的每股作价 77.94 美元的现金加股票的收购方案。
The abrupt withdrawal of the offer raised new questions, including whether the Chinese government, which has close ties with Anbang, had blocked the proposed transaction, or whether the insurer and its allies had run into issues with the financing for the deal.	突然撤回收购要约的行为引发新的疑问，其中包括，与安邦关系密切的中国政府是否阻止了此项拟议交易？安邦保险和它的联合投标人是否在此项交易的融资方面遇到问题？
The Anbang consortium included J. Christopher Flowers’ buyout firm, J. C. Flowers & Company, and the Primavera Capital Group, whose chairman, Fred Hu, is the former chairman of Goldman Sachs for China.	由安邦保险领衔的财团中包括了美国私募股权公司 J.C.Flowers 以及由前高盛（亚洲）(Goldman Sachs for Asia)董事长胡祖六所领导的春华资本集团 (Primavera Capital Group)。
Anbang had initially sought to break up Starwood’s first deal with Marriott by offering \$78 a share, a proposal that was fully documented.	安邦起初曾试图以每股 78 美元的报价破坏喜达屋与万豪的初始交易，并且收购方案资料完备。
The second bid by the Chinese insurer, by contrast, had several open	相比之下，安邦保险提出的第二份收购方案却有些尚未解决的问题。喜达屋

<p>questions. In a statement saying that Anbang's second bid was "reasonably likely to lead to a 'superior proposal,'" Starwood noted that the newer offer was nonbinding and that the two sides needed to hammer out "nonprice terms."</p>	<p>董事会在一份声明中称，安邦提出的第二份收购方案“有可能会产生一份‘更优方案’”，但因最新方案是非约束性的，因而双方仍需敲定一些“非价格条款”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160401/c01db-starwood</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160401/c01db-starwood</p>
<p>Chinese Phrase Adds Mystery to Anbang's About-Face on Starwood</p>	<p>从安邦放弃收购喜达屋一窥中国海外投资风向</p>
<p>HONG KONG — An obscure phrase on foreign investment tucked into China's insurance regulations is being viewed as stunningly cryptic by Western standards. But the collection of words — not even a full sentence — adds to the mystery surrounding the sudden decision by the Chinese insurer Anbang Insurance Group to walk away from a \$14 billion bid for the Starwood hotel chain.</p>	<p>香港——以西方标准来看，蕴含在中国保险监管规定中的有关外国投资的一个模糊说法，是极其隐晦的。但这组甚至不是一个整句的词语，让中国保险公司安邦集团突然做出的放弃以140亿美元竞购喜达屋酒店连锁的决策显得更加神秘难解。</p>
<p>The phrase allows insurance companies to make overseas investments, provided the total does not exceed 15 percent of their assets. But the rule does not specify how to calculate the value of the foreign investments.</p>	<p>该条文允许保险公司进行海外投资，前提是收购金额不能超过自身资产的15%。不过，这项规定并没有明确说明如何给海外投资估值。</p>
<p>For example, it does not indicate whether to use historical prices or market prices, nor which exchange rate to use. The rule does not even specify how to determine an insurer's assets, except to say that they shall be calculated at the end of the previous year.</p>	<p>比如，它没有指出是按历史价格还是市场价格计算，也没有明确使用什么汇率。这项规定甚至未能说明如何确定一家保险公司的资产额，只说应该按照前一年年底的数值计算。</p>
<p>So regulators have a lot of wiggle room. If the China Insurance Regulatory Commission made an unfavorable calculation, it might have raised the uncertainty for Anbang, compelling the company and its partner to withdraw the bid.</p>	<p>所以监管部门有很大的回旋余地。如果中国保险监督管理委员会做出不利的估算，就可能会给安邦带来不确定性，这迫使该公司及其合作方撤消了收购要约。</p>
<p>The derailed deal reflects the changing fortunes in China.</p>	<p>这项受挫的交易反映出中国形势的变化。</p>

<p>In the last couple of years, the Chinese authorities encouraged insurers and other companies to make large overseas acquisitions as a way to diversify and expand beyond their borders. Real estate was particularly attractive, and a rush of Chinese companies as well as wealthy families snapped up properties overseas. The results of a survey a year ago indicated that buyers from China were buying one in every 14 homes sold for more than \$1 million in the United States.</p>	<p>过去几年，中国当局鼓励保险等领域的企业进行大规模海外并购，以此实现资产多样化和海外扩张。房地产尤其具有吸引力，有一大批中国企业和富裕家庭争相在海外购置房产。一年前的一份调查显示，美国每出售 14 座卖价超过 100 万美元的房屋，就有一座是被中国买家购得。</p>
<p>But such overseas investments are coming under increased scrutiny as the Chinese economy slows.</p>	<p>然而，随着中国经济增长放缓，此类海外投资开始受到越来越严格的审核。</p>
<p>Overseas acquisitions account for a significant source of capital outflows. And those outflows, which have weighed on the currency and the markets, have become a major point of concern for the Chinese authorities.</p>	<p>海外收购是中国资金外流的一个重要源头。而资金外流给中国的货币和市场带来不少压力，逐渐成为中国当局的一大顾虑。</p>
<p>China has been trying hard to slow a rapid flow of money to foreign markets since last summer. And Hong Kong financiers suggested this year that the government had been pressuring insurers to temper their purchases.</p>	<p>自去年夏天开始，中国一直在努力减慢资金外流的速度。有香港金融业高管今年指出，政府一直在向保险公司施压，要其放慢收购计划。</p>
<p>Anbang has been one of the most acquisitive Chinese insurers.</p>	<p>安邦一直是收购欲望最强烈的中国保险公司之一。</p>
<p>Less than three weeks ago, Anbang agreed to pay \$6.5 billion to Blackstone to acquire Strategic Hotels and Resorts, which has more than a dozen luxury United States hotels. (The Blackstone transaction is expected to close this year.) Anbang already owns the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York, which it acquired for \$1.95 billion in 2014.</p>	<p>不到三个星期以前，安邦刚刚与黑石集团(Blackstone)达成协议，将支付 65 亿美元收购该集团旗下的战略酒店及度假村(Strategic Hotels and Resorts)，后者的资产包括十多座美国豪华酒店。(与黑石集团的交易有望在年内完成。)此前，安邦已在 2014 年以 19.5 亿美元收购了位于纽约的华尔道夫酒店(Waldorf Astoria)。</p>
<p>If the insurance rules played a role in the abandonment of the Starwood deal, it is also telling that it was Anbang that dropped the deal. Anbang</p>	<p>如果保险业监管规定的确在喜达屋交易作罢一事中发挥了作用，那么，是安邦放弃了收购这一点也很说明问题。该公司拥有深厚的政治人脉。此前这些</p>

<p>has deep political connections. And typically those ties have insulated companies until now, giving them more leeway with regulators.</p>	<p>关系往往深藏不露，因此在监管机构那里有更多的活动余地。</p>
<p>"It would be good for everybody in China to see that the rules are being applied more uniformly than people would have anticipated," said David Zweig, the director of the Center on China's Transnational Relations at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology.</p>	<p>"这是好事，让中国所有人都看到，规则的执行比人们预期的更加一视同仁，"香港科技大学跨国关系研究中心主任崔大伟(David Zweig)说。</p>
<p>Financing, too, may have been an issue.</p>	<p>融资可能也是一个问题。</p>
<p>Starwood was not comfortable with Anbang's ability to finance the latest bid of \$14 billion, according to people briefed on the matter. An earlier bid by Marriott, just \$700 million lower, appeared to meet Starwood's expectations.</p>	<p>知情者透露，安邦最后一次出价 140 亿美元时，喜达屋对它的融资能力感到不安。万豪之前的出价仅低 7 亿美元，似乎达到了喜达屋的期望。</p>
<p>Anbang declined to comment. Its partners — the American private equity firm J. C. Flowers & Company and another private equity firm based in Beijing and Hong Kong, Primavera Capital — did not respond to requests for comment, nor did the insurance commission.</p>	<p>安邦拒绝置评。其合作伙伴——美国私募企业 J. C. Flowers & Company 及设在北京和香港的私募企业春华资本(Primavera Capital)——也没有回复记者的置评请求。中国保监会亦是如此。</p>
<p>The 15 percent rule appears in Chinese insurance regulations as early as 2012. But it really became relevant only a year and a half ago, when the Chinese government started encouraging insurance companies to invest overseas. Even now, the Chinese insurance industry remains overwhelmingly domestic; only 1.5 percent of its assets were invested overseas as of last summer.</p>	<p>15%的规定最早出现在 2012 年的中国保险条例中。但直到一年半前，它才变得重要起来，也就是中国政府开始鼓励保险公司到境外投资的时候。即使到现在，中国保险业仍是基本上在国内运作；截至去年夏天，投资境外的资产只占 1.5%。</p>
<p>Anbang is one of the few insurers that have made a big overseas push, so the company has been viewed as a test case of how the 15 percent rule would be enforced. But Anbang is a particularly complicated corporate group to analyze for calculating asset ratios.</p>	<p>安邦是大力推动海外业务的为数不多的保险公司之一，因此业界把它看作是对 15%规则如何执行的一个测试。不过对于资产比率计算来说，安邦是一个分析起来特别复杂的企业集团。</p>

For example, Anbang bought a 35 percent stake in the Chengdu Rural Commercial Bank in 2011 for nearly \$1 billion. But Anbang is closely held. And the limited publicly available data on the insurer does not make clear whether it has included a portion of the bank's assets in figures for its total domestic assets.	例如，安邦在 2011 年斥资近 10 亿美元购买了成都农村商业银行 35% 的股份。不过安邦被人牢牢掌控着。它公开的数据很有限，看不出其国内总资产中是否包含该银行的那部分资产。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160405/c05db-anbang	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160405/c05db-anbang
Lost in Nicaragua, a Chinese Tycoon's Canal Project	迷失尼加拉瓜：中国富豪王靖的运河梦
BRITO, Nicaragua — A Spanish explorer conducted the first survey to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans here in the 16th century. Napoleon III of France dreamed about it. The railroad magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt briefly had rights to do it. Nicaragua's history is littered with dozens of failed canal schemes.	尼加拉瓜布里托——16 世纪，一个西班牙探险家在这里进行了试图连接大西洋和太平洋的第一次勘测。法国的拿破仑三世对它充满了梦想。铁路大王康内留斯·范德比尔特(Cornelius Vanderbilt)曾在很短的一段时间里手握在这里修建工程的许可。尼加拉瓜的历史上充斥着几十个失败的运河计划。
But when a Chinese billionaire, Wang Jing, officially broke ground in a field outside this sleepy Pacific Coast village about a year ago, many Nicaraguans believed that this time, finally, they would get their canal.	但是，大约一年前，当中国亿万富翁王靖的工程项目在这座沉睡的太平洋海岸小村附近的土地上正式破土动工时，许多尼加拉瓜人相信，这一次，他们的运河终于可以修成了。
And not a small one, either. Three times as long and twice as deep as the Panama Canal, it would slice 170 miles across the southern part of the country — bulldozing through fragile ecosystems, virgin forests and scenes of incredible beauty. It would allow for the passage of the world's largest ships, vessels the length of skyscrapers that are too big for the Panama Canal.	而且还是一条不小的运河。它会有巴拿马运河的三倍长、两倍深，在该国南部脆弱的生态系统、原始森林和令人惊叹的美景之间，开一条 170 英里（约合 270 公里）长的口子。这条运河可以航行世界上最大的船舶，它们像摩天大楼横放着那样长，无法被巴拿马运河容纳。
Yet 16 months later, Mr. Wang's project — it would be the largest movement of earth in the planet's history — is shrouded in mystery and producing angry protests here. President Daniel Ortega has not talked about the canal in public for months. And there are no visible signs of	但 16 个月后，王靖的这个有望成为有史以来地球上最大建筑工程的项目陷入重重疑云，并在此地引发愤怒的抗议。尼加拉瓜总统丹尼尔·奥尔特加(Daniel Ortega)已经有数月没有公开谈论这条运河。也没有可见的迹象表明，项目还在进行。在王靖正式启动项目的那片原野上，有成群的牛在吃草。

<p>progress. Cows graze in the field where Mr. Wang officially began the project.</p>	
<p>Experts say they are baffled by Mr. Wang's canal. It may be backed by the Chinese government, part of its growing interest in Latin America, or may simply be a private investment cast adrift by the convulsions of China's stock markets and its slowing economy.</p>	<p>专家表示，他们对王靖计划开凿的这条运河感到不解。它的背后或许有中国政府支持，因该国在开发拉丁美洲方面的兴趣与日俱增，但它也可能只是一个私人投资项目，因中国股市动荡和经济增速放缓而打了水漂。</p>
<p>At the time of the groundbreaking in December 2014, the Chinese government said it was not involved with the project. This and Mr. Wang's recent setbacks — he has reportedly lost about 80 percent of his \$10 billion fortune — make some experts say the deal is probably dead.</p>	<p>2014年12月，该项目举行破土仪式之时，中国政府曾表示与之没有关系。这一声明，加之王靖最近遭遇的挫折——据说他的100亿美元资产缩水了大约80%——促使一些专家觉得，这项交易可能已胎死腹中。</p>
<p>Others, however, say Chinese business practices are so opaque that it is hard to tell. Facilitating the movement of goods from the Pacific to the Atlantic aligns with Chinese interests, and the cost of the project is hardly an obstacle if the Chinese government wants to go forward — if it is involved.</p>	<p>不过，也有其他人表示，考虑到中国的商业行为往往非常不透明，所以很难说究竟是什么情况。让太平洋和大西洋之间的商品运输变得更加便捷，符合中国的利益。假如中国政府有参与，且有意推进，项目的费用就几乎构不成什么障碍。</p>
<p>Officials of Mr. Wang's company say they are simply taking more time to do preconstruction studies.</p>	<p>王靖公司的多名高管表示，他们只是在多花一些时间做施工前的研究工作。</p>
<p>"It's a project that has been notoriously nontransparent," said Margaret Myers, the director of the China and Latin America program at Inter-American Dialogue, a policy institute in Washington. She says she believes the project is probably dead for lack of funds, but like most experts is not sure.</p>	<p>“这个项目极其不透明，”华盛顿政策研究机构美洲国家对话组织(Inter-American Dialogue)的中国与拉美项目总监玛格丽特·迈尔斯(Margaret Myers)说。她表示，她相信这个项目大概已经因为缺少资金而取消了，但像大多数专家一样，她并不完全肯定。</p>
<p>What does seem clear is that the project's critics — environmentalists, human rights advocates and economists — have grown more outspoken and organized. In this part of the country, many</p>	<p>可以明确的是，该项目的批评者——环境保护者、人权倡导人士和经济学家——逐渐组织起来，开始更加直接地表达自己的意见。在该国这一地区，很多业主在自家房子的墙面上印上统一的“走开，中国人”(Go Away Chinese)</p>

<p>homeowners have stenciled "Go Away Chinese" on the sides of their houses, and virtually all the re-election posters for Mr. Ortega have been hit with black paint balls.</p>	<p>字样，奥尔特加竞选连任的海报基本都被人们用黑色颜料弹砸中，变得乌黑一片。</p>
<p>When he announced the deal in 2013, Mr. Ortega, a left-wing guerrilla turned pro-business politician, promised that the canal would transform Nicaragua and create hundreds of thousands of jobs, eventually doubling the country's gross domestic product. Many Nicaraguans, eager for a better future, embraced the idea, and many still do.</p>	<p>奥尔特加曾经是左翼游击队员，后来变身为支持商业发展的政客。当他在2013年宣布这项交易时，他做出保证，承诺这条运河会改变尼加拉瓜的面貌，创造数十万的工作机会，最终实现该国GDP翻一番。因为渴望拥有更美好的未来，不少尼加拉瓜人当时对项目表示支持，有不少现在依然如此。</p>
<p>But a growing number say the benefits of the deal are not so clear.</p>	<p>但也有越来越多的人表示，这项交易的好处并没有那么明确。</p>
<p>Some question whether the canal would even be commercially viable. Few supertankers and massive container ships now afloat will not be able to pass through the expanded Panama Canal set to open soon. And few ports are big enough to welcome those megaships. In the short term, some experts say, the combination of the Panama and Nicaragua canals would lead to overcapacity and price wars.</p>	<p>一些人质疑这条运河在商业上到底有没有获得成功的可能。经过扩建的巴拿马运河很快将再度开通，届时海上的超级油轮和巨型集装箱船很少会有通不过这条运河的。而足以容纳这些超级船只的港口又非常之少。一些专家表示，从短期来看，巴拿马和尼加拉瓜运河同时运营，会导致运载通道过剩而引发价格战。</p>
<p>There are also concerns about the seismic activity in the area, or the many volcanos. Some analysts point to China's poor record on environmental matters and Mr. Wang's inexperience in building anything, let alone a \$50 billion (some say \$80 billion) canal carving through miles of protected areas that are home to many endangered species, including the jaguar, and legally recognized indigenous lands. The little-known Mr. Wang made his fortune in telecommunications, not in construction.</p>	<p>也有人担心修建运河可能会在这一地区引发地震，或带来更多火山活动。一些分析人士指出，中国在环境保护问题上记录欠佳，王靖在建筑工程方面又没有任何经验，更不用说这是修建一条价值500亿美元（有人说是800亿美元）、会穿越大片保护区的大运河。保护区内生活着包括美洲豹在内的许多濒危物种，在法律上被认为是原住民领地。不太为人所知的王靖之前在电信行业发家，而非建设工程领域。</p>
<p>And then there is the 50-mile trench to be dug on the floor of Lake</p>	<p>况且，该项目还涉及在中美洲地区最大的淡水湖尼加拉瓜湖的湖底，挖掘一</p>

<p>Nicaragua, the largest body of fresh water in Central America — which many fear could end up contaminating, even killing, the lake.</p>	<p>条长 50 英里的渠道。很多人担心这项工程会污染乃至毁掉这个淡水湖。</p>
<p>Economists and human rights activists also object to the powers Mr. Wang has to expropriate land at far less than market rates, saying the terms of Mr. Wang’s concession could discourage anyone else from investing in Nicaragua.</p>	<p>王靖有权以远低于市场价的价格征用土地，对此，经济学家和人权活动人士也表示反对，他们说，此类特许条款会降低其他人在尼加拉瓜投资的积极性。</p>
<p>That aspect has prompted protests from farmers, some of which have turned violent. Experts say Mr. Wang will have to pay only the assessed value, or about 5 percent of the market value, for any lands he takes. But many farmers would not be entitled to even that. In a country that is short of adequate roads and government offices, many do not have formal title to the fields they have cultivated for generations.</p>	<p>这一点已经引发了农民的抗议，其中一些演变成暴力冲突。业内人士称，不论征用哪块土地，王靖只需要按评估价付费——相当于市场价的 5% 左右。但很多农民甚至连这点钱都拿不到。在一个道路和政府办公楼都不够用的国家里，许多人对他们世代耕耘的土地并没有正式的所有权。</p>
<p>Juan Sebastián Chamorro, the general director of the Funides research institute, who has come out against the canal, said the agreement with Mr. Wang, rushed through Parliament and enshrined in the Constitution, effectively made no landowner safe anywhere in the country.</p>	<p>站出来反对运河项目的 Funides 研究所总干事胡安·塞巴斯蒂安·查莫罗 (Juan Sebastián Chamorro) 说，与王靖的协议很快就在国会中获得通过，并被载入了宪法，实际上全国每一个土地所有者都可能受到它的影响。</p>
<p>“In theory, if Mr. Wang wanted to take this building we are sitting in right now for his project, he could,” Mr. Chamorro said, his hand sweeping across his office in downtown Managua, the capital. “Who would want to buy or build here with that possibility hanging over their heads?”</p>	<p>“理论上，如果王靖为了他的项目要立刻征用我们所在的这个栋建筑，那他就能征用，”查莫罗在他位于尼加拉瓜首都马那瓜市中心的办公室里说这话时，用一只手在空中比划了一下。“有这种可能性悬在头顶上，谁还会在这里买地盖楼呢？”</p>
<p>Mr. Chamorro said that the majority of the construction jobs would not go to Nicaraguans and that Panama did not become prosperous until it won control of its canal. That is unlikely to happen here for 100 years,</p>	<p>查莫罗说，大多数施工工作都轮不到尼加拉瓜人来做；并且巴拿马是在取得对自家运河的控制权之后才繁荣起来的。而根据与王靖的协议，尼加拉瓜在 100 年内都不大可能取得运河的控制权，王靖还可以将其出售给第三方。</p>

<p>according to the agreement with Mr. Wang, which he can sell to a third party.</p>	
<p>Under the current plan, the canal would begin along a stretch of pristine beach in Brito, then cut through Lake Nicaragua, which, with two volcanoes rising out of it, is one of the country's major tourist destinations. It would reach the Caribbean coast by cutting through the land of the Rama and Kriol people, in areas that are not accessible by road right now.</p>	<p>按照当前的规划，这条运河将从布里托的一片原始沙滩开挖，然后横跨该国最主要的旅游圣地、伫立着两座火山的尼加拉瓜湖。它会穿过拉玛人(Rama)和克里奥尔人(Kriol)地界内一些尚无道路可达的区域，最终抵达加勒比海岸。</p>
<p>But the plan is much broader than just a canal. Mr. Wang's vision includes new airports, new ports on both ends of the canal, new lakes in the mountains to make sure the canal has enough water, and new islands in Lake Nicaragua to dispose of excavated sediment and rock.</p>	<p>但这一规划远远超出了一条运河的范畴。新机场，运河两岸的新港口，为了确保运河水量充足而在山区建的新湖泊，以及为了安置挖掘出来的泥沙和石头而在尼加拉瓜湖建的新岛屿，都在王靖的设想之内。</p>
<p>A 1,100-page study of the project, conducted by the British consulting firm ERM and issued five months ago, reinforced the notion of how much is at stake. It recommended further studies in many areas before going forward and noted that a wide range of mitigation efforts would be needed, like reforestation and job training.</p>	<p>英国的伊尔姆环境资源管理咨询有限公司(ERM)针对该项目做了研究，并在5个月前发布了一份长达1100页的研究报告，着重强调了其中牵涉的利害关系。报告建议，推进该项目之前应在许多领域做更为深入的研究；报告还提到，要采取各种各样的举措，比如人工造林、工作技能培训，来降低项目的负面影响。</p>
<p>Some see hope in those efforts. Jeffrey McCrary, an American fish biologist who lives in Nicaragua and worked on the study, supports the project, saying Mr. Wang's company will have to provide money to clean up environmental damage already caused by deforestation, poor land management, crop fumigation and general dumping into Lake Nicaragua.</p>	<p>一些人对这类举措寄予厚望。居住在尼加拉瓜的美籍鱼类生物学家杰弗里·麦凯瑞(Jeffrey McCrary)曾参与该研究，对这个项目持支持态度。他说，王靖将不得不投入资金，清除因为砍伐森林、土地管理不善、使用农药熏蒸剂以及向尼加拉瓜湖大量倾倒垃圾而对环境造成的危害。</p>
<p>"I've seen that lake, and it is in miserable shape," he said. "Are we going to kill a lot of fish to build the canal? Yeah, we are. But without the</p>	<p>"我去那个湖看过，它的情况非常糟糕，"他说。"我们建运河会导致大量鱼类死亡吗？是的。但要是没有这条运河，我认为我们就完蛋了。"</p>

canal, I think we are doomed.”	
Kamilo Lara, a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, a group appointed by the government to oversee the project, said many critics of the project were political opportunists. Mr. Lara said the canal plan had been adjusted to deal with problem issues, like potential earthquakes, tsunamis and environmental concerns. And people who might be displaced by it, he said, could be moved to small cities with new schools and services they never had before.	尼加拉瓜运河委员会(Nicaragua Canal Commission)是由政府指定的负责运河项目的组织, 该委员会成员卡米洛·拉拉(Kamilo Lara)表示, 许多批评运河项目的人士是政治投机者。拉拉说, 为了应对一些令人担心的议题——譬如可能引发地震、海啸以及环境问题——相关方面已经对运河的规划作了调整。他还说, 受该项目影响而需要搬迁的人, 可以被安置在一些小城市里, 那里有他们以前从未拥有过的新学校和从未享受过的公共服务。
“I have been to China,” he said. “I saw the incredible capital they have to invest.”	“我去过中国,”他说。“我看到他们投入的资金多到令人难以置信。”
In answers to written questions, Pang Kwok Wai, the executive vice president of Mr. Wang’s company, the Hong Kong Nicaragua Canal Development Investment Company, said Mr. Wang was in talks with potential investors and would announce progress “in due form.” He said Mr. Wang had already invested about \$500 million of his own money.	王靖的公司——香港尼加拉瓜运河开发投资有限公司——的常务副总裁彭国伟在回复书面提问时表示, 王靖正和潜在投资者谈判, 将以“适当的形式”公布相关进展。他说王靖已经自行投入了大约5亿美元。
Mr. Pang also said the company, though not obligated to do so, would pay market rates for the land it wanted. “We are in Nicaragua to bring progress and play a fair game,” he said.	彭国伟还说, 公司将以市价征用土地, 尽管他们没有义务这样做。“我们在尼加拉瓜要推动进步, 要公平交易,”他说。
In the meantime, speculating about the canal has become a national pastime, though polls show that Nicaraguans grow less inclined to believe that it will be built.	与此同时, 猜测这条运河的命运已经成了尼加拉瓜的全国性消遣活动, 尽管民意调查显示, 尼加拉瓜人不再那么倾向于认为运河能够建成。
“We used to talk about it every day,” said Carlos Fernando Chamorro, the editor of Confidencial, an investigative magazine. “Now we only talk about it every two days.”	“以前我们每天都会谈论它,”以调查性报道为主的杂志《机密》(Confidencial)的编辑卡洛斯·费尔南多·查莫罗(Carlos Fernando Chamorro)说。“现在我们每隔一天才会谈论一次。”
Some still hope it will lift this country out of poverty.	一些人仍然期待, 它能让这个国家脱贫致富。

<p>But in Brito and the nearby city of Rivas, those who expect to be displaced are angry. Teresa de Jesus Henriquez Delgado, 31, is one of the residents who used a stencil to paint "Go Away Chinese!" on the outside of her house.</p>	<p>但在布里托及其附近隶属于里瓦斯省的城市，认为自己会被安置到其他地方的人们十分愤怒。一些居民在自家房子外喷涂了“走开，中国人！”几个大字，31岁的特雷莎·热苏斯·恩里克斯·德尔加多(Teresa de Jesus Henriquez Delgado)就是其中之一。</p>
<p>"I will resist with all of my strength when the bulldozers come to tear down my house," she said. "I will fight until I die. I have to for my children. They can't take this land from my family."</p>	<p>"当推土机来推到我房子的时候，我会尽全力抵抗，"她说。"我会抵抗至死。为了我的孩子我必须这样做。他们不能夺走我们家的地。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160405/c05nicaragua</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160405/c05nicaragua</p>
<p>China Stanches Flow of Money Out of the Country, Data Suggests</p>	<p>中国外汇储备五个月来首次增长</p>
<p>HONG KONG — China rattled markets around the world last year when vast sums of money began flowing out of the country. Estimated at nearly \$1 trillion, the money flows represented growing skepticism that China would be able to fix its deep problems and resume its place as a driver of global economic growth.</p>	<p>香港——去年，由于巨额资金开始流出，中国曾让世界各地的股票市场恐慌。估计流出的金额接近1万亿美元，这种流动意味着人们越来越怀疑中国有能力解决其深层次的问题，恢复其作为全球经济增长动力的地位。</p>
<p>Doubts remain about Beijing's ability to rev up slowing growth and patch up its frayed financial system. But new data suggests China has stanchied, at least for now, the flow of money that had been pouring out of the country.</p>	<p>对北京扭转经济增长放缓、修补其分崩离析的金融体系的能力的怀疑仍然存在。但是，新数据表明，至少就目前而言，中国已经止住了资金的大量外流。</p>
<p>Chinese officials said on Thursday that the country's hoard of foreign exchange reserves grew in March for the first time in five months. Those reserves — a \$3.21 trillion pot of American dollars, euros, pounds and other currencies that China has accumulated over years of managing the value of its currency — are a rough proxy for money moving in and out of the country.</p>	<p>中国官员周四表示，该国的外汇储备3月份有所增长，这是五个月来的第一次。多年来，中国通过管理其货币的价值，积累了总值为3.21万亿美元的美金、欧元、英镑及其他货币组成的巨额外汇储备，外汇储备是现金进入和流出中国的粗略指标。</p>
<p>The growth signals a reversal from the winter, when worries about</p>	<p>外汇储备的增长意味着冬季的情况出现扭转。上个季度，由于人们对中国经</p>

<p>China's growth and investor bets that the Chinese currency would weaken in value spurred swelling outflows of money, contributing to sell-offs in markets around the world.</p>	<p>济增长的担心，加上投资者押赌中国货币会贬值而引发大量资金外流，导致了全球各地股市出现抛售。</p>
<p>The shift now stems mainly from weakness in the American dollar, but also from China's increasingly aggressive efforts to keep its people from sending money out of the country. Stability in the reserves and even a slight increase in the value of China's currency, the renminbi, against the dollar also indicate a shift in strategy, economists and bankers say, as Chinese officials have more forcefully spoken out about shoring up their country's currency and have taken efforts to help economic growth.</p>	<p>目前，外汇储备从下降转为增长的主要原因来自美元的疲软，但也由于中国阻止人民把钱转移到国外的日益积极的努力。经济学家和银行家说，外汇储备趋稳、以及中国货币人民币兑美元汇率的略微升高，也表明战略有所改变，中国官员在更强有力地谈论支撑本国的货币，也在帮助经济增长方面做了更多的努力。</p>
<p>What remains unclear is whether China will again start hemorrhaging money to the rest of the world if global financial markets deteriorate once more or if skepticism over the Chinese economy intensifies.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚的是，如果全球金融市场再次恶化，或者人们对中国经济的怀疑加剧的话，中国的资金是否会再次大量外流。</p>
<p>Worries that the renminbi would decline further against the dollar eased in March as the dollar itself weakened against practically every currency, including the renminbi.</p>	<p>由于美元3月份兑几乎所有货币、包括人民币的汇率走弱，人们对人民币相对美元会进一步贬值的担忧有所减轻。</p>
<p>As expectations of a short-term decline in the renminbi faded, Chinese investors mostly stopped rushing to move money out of the country. The People's Bank of China, the central bank, said on Thursday that the country's foreign exchange reserves had climbed \$10.3 billion during March.</p>	<p>随着对人民币在短期内贬值的预期消退，中国的投资者大都停止了把资金快速向国外转移的做法。作为央行的中国人民银行中国周四表示，中国的外汇储备3月份增长了103亿美元。</p>
<p>The reserves had declined \$28.6 billion in February, \$99.5 billion in January and \$107.9 billion in December, an outflow that was fed by a gradual devaluation of the renminbi from mid-December through early</p>	<p>中国的外汇储备2月份减少了286亿美元，1月份减少了995亿美元，去年12月减少了1079亿美元，这些下降部分是因为去年12月中旬到今年1月初的人民币的逐步贬值。投资者们将他们的钱移出中国，因为担心否则他</p>

<p>January. Investors were moving their money out of China then for fear that it would otherwise have less buying power in dollars.</p>	<p>们以美元为计的购买力将会降低。</p>
<p>"The capital outflow is very much linked to renminbi depreciation expectations," Shen Jianguang, a China economist at Mizuho Securities, said.</p>	<p>"资本外流与对人民币贬值的预期紧密挂钩，"在瑞穗证券研究中国的经济学家沈建光说。</p>
<p>But the dollar weakened broadly in March as the Federal Reserve signaled that it had little appetite for interest rate increases this year. That made it less attractive for investors to shift their money to the United States. Confidence in China and emerging markets improved.</p>	<p>但随着美联储发出信号表示，它对今年加息的胃口不大，美元在3月份普遍走弱。这就降低了投资者把钱转移到美国的吸引力。对中国以及新兴市场的信心有所改善。</p>
<p>Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of China's central bank, and other Chinese policy makers helped stabilize the country's reserves by making a series of public statements at the end of February saying that they saw no need for a further fall in the renminbi. They also hinted that China could do more to support flagging economic growth, although at the expense of adding to the country's huge overhang of corporate debt.</p>	<p>中国央行行长周小川及其他政策制定者，通过在2月底发表的一系列公开声明，帮助稳定了中国的外汇储备，他们说，人民币没有持续贬值的基础。他们还暗示，中国可能会在支持疲弱经济的增长上拿出更多的措施，虽然这样做的代价是加重巨额企业债务的负担。</p>
<p>As net outflows of money slowed in March, the total value of the reserves in dollars rose slightly, to \$3.21 trillion. That appeared to be because part of the reserves are held in euro-denominated and yen-denominated bonds, and the euro and yen strengthened against the dollar last month.</p>	<p>3月份，由于资金的净流出有所放缓，以美元计的外汇储备总值小幅上涨，达到3.21万亿美元。这看来是因为外汇储备的一部分是以欧元和日元计价的债券，而欧元和日元在上个月相对美元走强。</p>
<p>Without currency valuation effects, the reserves would have fallen \$20 billion to \$30 billion — still less of a fall than in previous months without the valuation effect, economists estimated.</p>	<p>据经济学家估计，如果没有这种汇率的影响，中国的外汇储备在3月份本会减少200亿至300亿美元，但仍减少的幅度仍比前几个月的小。</p>
<p>Many economists and traders say they believe that China will try to</p>	<p>许多经济学家和交易商说，他们认为，中国会尽量避免人民币的普遍贬值，</p>

<p>prevent a broad fall in the renminbi through early autumn. A weaker renminbi risks making China's currency an election-year issue in the United States. The renminbi is also set on Oct. 1 to join a basket of currencies determined by the International Monetary Fund, a move Beijing is unlikely to imperil.</p>	<p>直到初秋。人民币走弱有让中国货币成为美国选举年所讨论的问题的风险。人民币也于10月1日被纳入国际货币基金组织确定的一篮子货币，北京不大可能会让这件事遭殃。</p>
<p>President Obama and other world leaders are scheduled to gather in early September in Hangzhou, China, for the annual Group of 20 summit meeting.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统以及其他世界领导人定于9月初将在中国杭州聚集，出席20国集团的年度首脑会议。</p>
<p>"Very few people think there will be a significant devaluation before the G-20," said Michael Levi, a China specialist at the Council on Foreign Relations. "They've staked a lot of prestige on the G-20, and I don't think they want it to be a fight over currency."</p>	<p>"很少有人认为（人民币）会在G20峰会之前显著贬值，"美国外交关系委员会的中国问题专家迈克尔·莱维(Michael Levi)说。"他们把很多声望都寄托在G20峰会上，我觉得他们不希望让它成为有关货币战的会议。"</p>
<p>One way that China has stabilized the currency in the past couple of months has been to place large bets in currency markets that the renminbi will stay close to its current exchange rate. Those bets have largely offset big bets by hedge funds that China will allow the renminbi to decline further.</p>	<p>中国在过去几个月里稳定本国货币的一种方法是，在外汇市场上把大赌注押在人民币将基本保持其目前汇率上。这些赌注在很大程度上抵消了对冲基金下的大赌注，它们赌的是中国将允许人民币进一步贬值。</p>
<p>After months of pressure from the International Monetary Fund, China's central bank disclosed that the traded value of its contracts betting on the continued strength of the renminbi was \$28.9 billion. By contrast, China had only \$2.44 billion worth of contracts effectively betting on renminbi weakness.</p>	<p>在国际货币基金组织几个月的压力之下，中国央行透露了其押注人民币持续走强合约的交易价值为289亿美元。相比之下，中国对人民币走弱的有效投注合同的价值只有24.4亿美元。</p>
<p>The twin questions still facing China involve whether anything could happen before the United States presidential elections in early November to destabilize the renminbi, and whether the overall Chinese</p>	<p>中国仍面临着两个问题，一个是在11月初美国总统选举之前是否会出现动摇人民币价值的情况，另一个是中国整体经济是否会在美国大选时变得足够强大，让中国的家庭和企业想把他们的钱留在国内。</p>

economy will have become strong enough by then for Chinese households and companies to want to keep their money at home.	
If the dollar stops weakening in global currency markets before November and starts strengthening again, that would once more make the dollar more attractive to hold than the renminbi. And if China's banking system encounters a sharp rise in defaults on its huge loans to troubled state-owned enterprises, that would also hurt the renminbi.	如果美元在 11 月前停止在全球货币市场上走弱、转为走强的话，那将让持美元、相对持人民币而言再次具有吸引力。如果中国的银行系统因其对处于困境的国有企业的巨额贷款而遇到的违约率急剧上升的话，这也会给人民币带来损伤。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08db-chinareserves	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08db-chinareserves
Need to Hide Some Income? You Don't Have to Go to Panama	隐匿资产何必要去巴拿马，美国也是“避税天堂”
For wealthy Americans looking to veil their assets and shield some of their income from taxation, there is no need to go to Panama or any other offshore tax haven. It's easy to establish a shell corporation right here at home.	那些想要隐匿资产或者隐藏部分收入以达到逃税目的的美国有钱人，根本没必要去巴拿马或者其他离岸避税天堂。在美国本土开设壳公司是很容易的。
"In Wyoming, Nevada and Delaware, it's possible to create these shell corporations with virtually no questions asked," said Matthew Gardner, executive director of the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, a nonprofit research organization in Washington.	"在怀俄明州、内华达州和特拉华州，都可以开设这类壳公司，几乎不会有人过问，"税收与经济政策研究所(Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy)执行理事马修·加德纳(Matthew Gardner)说。该研究所是华盛顿的一个非盈利研究机构。
In some places, it can be more difficult to get a fishing license than to register a shell company. And it doesn't cost much more.	在某些地方，注册壳公司可能比获得捕捞许可证更容易。而且费用也不会高多少。
The Panama Papers — the cache of leaked documents from a Panama law firm, Mossack Fonseca — have revealed how thousands of the firm's clients, including an array of powerful figures around the world, stashed billions of dollars in tax havens. So far only a tiny number of American names have surfaced (although that could change as more of the documents are reviewed).	从巴拿马律师事务所莫萨克-冯塞卡(Mossack Fonseca)泄露出来的一批秘密文件，即巴拿马文件，已经揭示了该律所数以千计的客户——包括世界各地许多极具影响力的人物——如何把数以十亿美元计的财富藏匿在避税天堂。到目前为止，被曝光的美国人的名字并不多（不过随着人们查阅更多的文件，情况可能发生变化）。

<p>That in no way means that Americans citizens are refraining from such practices, experts emphasized.</p>	<p>专家强调，这并不意味着美国公民与此类做法绝缘。</p>
<p>"This is just one firm in one place," said Gabriel Zucman, an economist and the author of "The Hidden Wealth of Nations: The Scourge of Tax Havens," "So it cannot be representative of what's happening as a whole in the world."</p>	<p>"这只不过是一个地方的一个公司，"著有《列国的隐藏财富：避税天堂之患》(The Hidden Wealth of Nations: The Scourge of Tax Havens)的经济学家加布里埃尔·祖克曼(Gabriel Zucman)说，"因此它不能代表整个世界的现状。"</p>
<p>But Mr. Zucman, who estimates that about 8 percent of the world's financial wealth — more than \$7.6 trillion — is hidden in offshore accounts, said another reason was that it is so simple to create anonymous shell companies within the United States.</p>	<p>但祖克曼说，另一个原因是在美国境内开设匿名壳公司非常容易。他估计全世界约有8%的金融财富——超过7.6万亿美元——隐藏在离岸账户之中。</p>
<p>Wealthy individuals and businesses that want to mask their ownership can conveniently do so in the United States, and then stash those assets abroad.</p>	<p>想要隐藏财富的个人和企业，可以很方便地在美国这样做，然后再把那些资产藏匿到海外。</p>
<p>Yet while the United States demands that financial institutions in other countries share information about Americans with accounts overseas, its reciprocation efforts fall short, critics say.</p>	<p>批评人士称，尽管美国要求其他国家的金融机构与其分享关于拥有海外账户的美国人的信息，但它在礼尚往来方面做得还不够。</p>
<p>"You see a ton of wealth in tax havens in Switzerland and the Cayman Islands that is owned by shell companies that are incorporated in Panama or in Delaware," he said. "The bulk of this wealth does not seem to be duly declared on tax returns."</p>	<p>"你看到瑞士和开曼群岛的避税天堂里藏匿的大量财富，持有者都是在巴拿马或者特拉华州注册的壳公司，"他说。"这类财富中的绝大部分似乎并未按照规定进行纳税申报。"</p>
<p>A recent report by the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy called "Delaware: An Onshore Tax Haven" noted that the state's lack of transparency combined with an enticing loophole in its tax code "makes it a magnet for people looking to create anonymous shell companies, which individuals and corporations can use to evade an</p>	<p>税收与经济政策研究所最近发布了一份报告，名为《特拉华州：在岸避税天堂》(Delaware: An Onshore Tax Haven)。报告称，特拉华州缺乏透明度，再加上该州税法中存在诱人的漏洞，"使得它成为了一块磁石，深深吸引着想要开设匿名壳公司的人，个人和企业可以利用这些壳公司逃掉应在美国和海外缴纳的税金，其数额难以估量。"</p>

inestimable amount in federal and foreign taxes.”	
Delaware allows companies to shift royalties and similar revenues where they actually do business to holding companies in Delaware, where they are not taxed.	特拉华州允许企业将专利使用费及类似的收入从实际经营地转移到它们在该州的控股公司，而且不要求它们就这部分收入纳税。
Heather A. Lowe, the legal counsel and director of government affairs for Global Financial Integrity, a research and advocacy group in Washington, warned that the problem was much more widespread than just a handful of states.	华盛顿的研究及倡导团体全球金融诚信组织(Global Financial Integrity)的法律顾问兼政府事务负责人希瑟·洛(Heather Lowe)警告说，这一问题广泛存在，远远超出了几个州的范畴。
“You can create anonymous companies anywhere in the United States,” Ms. Lowe said. “The reason people know about Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming is because these states market themselves internationally.”	“你在美国的任何地方都可以开设匿名公司，”洛说。“人们之所以知道特拉华州、内华达州和怀俄明州，是因为这些州在国际上进行自我推销。”
Although individuals and businesses can have legitimate reasons to want to screen their holdings — for privacy or to prevent competitors from discovering investment plans — several experts said cloaking wrongdoing was a more common purpose.	尽管想要隐匿财富的个人和企业可能有合法的理由——为了保护隐私或者防止竞争对手发觉自己的投资计划——但一些专家称，掩盖不法行为才是常见的目的。
Aside from avoiding taxes, shell companies are routinely used by terrorist organizations to hide assets, by political donors to sidestep campaign finance laws and by criminals to launder money, Mr. Gardner said.	加德纳说，除了避税，壳公司还常常被恐怖分子组织用来隐匿资产，被政治捐款人用来避开竞选财务法，被罪犯用来洗钱。
The Treasury Department indicated this week that it planned to require financial institutions to verify the identities of customers who set up accounts in the names of shell companies, thus closing a loophole in the American banking system that thwarts transparency efforts.	财政部在本周表示，他们计划要求金融机构核实那些以壳公司的名义开设账户的客户身份，以填补美国银行系统中妨碍透明度的漏洞。
The Treasury also recently began a program that tracks people who use shell companies to purchase expensive real estate in New York and	财政部同样在最近开启了一个项目，以追踪那些使用壳公司去购买位于纽约和迈阿密的昂贵房产的人群。

Miami.	
But the new rules would not affect state law.	但是新的规定并不会影响到各州法规。
John A. Cassara, a former special agent for the Treasury Department, said that American and foreign law enforcement officials conducting investigations were regularly stymied by state secrecy laws surrounding shell corporations.	约翰·A·卡萨拉(John A. Cassara)曾是财政部的特工。他说, 美国和其他外国的执法官员在进行调查的过程中, 常常会受到围绕在壳公司周围的保密法规的阻碍。
"If somebody is conducting an investigation and it comes back to a Delaware company and you want to find who or what is behind that company, you basically strike out," he said. "It doesn't matter if it's the F.B.I., at the federal level, state or local. Even the Department of Justice can't get the information. There is nothing you can do."	"如果有人在进行一项调查, 找到了一家特拉华的公司, 从而想找出这家公司背后的人或者组织, 你基本上就走进死胡同了," 他说。"无论调查的一方是不是 FBI, 无论是联邦级别、州级还是地方级, 都无济于事。甚至连司法部都无法获取那些信息。你什么都做不了。"
"Why incorporate in Nevada?" the state's website advertised in 2007. "Minimal reporting and disclosing requirements. Stockholders are not public record."	"为什么在内华达州组成公司?" 该州的网站在 2007 年这样宣传道。"因为这里有最低限度的申报和信息披露要求。没有股东的公开记录。"
Mossack Fonseca, the Panama law firm, set up offices in Nevada and Wyoming.	巴拿马律师事务所莫萨克-冯塞卡(Mossack Fonseca)就在内华达州和怀俄明州成立了办事处。
After revelations came to light about Americans using Swiss bank accounts to evade taxes, the United States in 2010 passed the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, which requires financial firms in other countries to disclose details about American clients with offshore accounts.	在美国人使用瑞士银行账户进行逃税的行为被披露后, 美国在 2010 年通过了《海外账户纳税法案》(Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), 该法案要求外国的金融企业披露设立了离岸账户的美国客户的相关细节。
Yet the United States is one of the few countries that has refused to sign new international standards for exchanging similar financial information with other countries.	为数不多的国家拒绝签署与其他国家交换类似的金融信息的新国际标准, 美国是其中之一。
Another country that has failed to sign the standards? Panama.	还有哪一个国家同样拒绝了签署新的标准? 巴拿马。

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08shell	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08shell
How a Tariff on Chinese Imports Would Ripple Through American Life	如果特朗普真的向中国加收关税
Donald Trump has proposed a 45 percent tariff on imports from China, on the theory that this would protect American jobs and promote American business.	唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)建议对来自中国的进口产品收取 45%的关税，理由是有助于保住美国的工作机会，促进美国商业发展。
What's more likely, though, is that the new tariffs would set off a cascade of global economic consequences, mostly negative.	然而，更有可能发生的情况是，这一新关税标准会带来一系列大多为负面的全球性经济影响。
Trade between China and the United States — which reached \$598 billion in 2015 — has generated large economic benefits for Americans. Manufacturing many goods in China, whether sneakers or smartphones, has kept their prices lower than they would be if made here. That's been a boon to American consumers, especially those with less money.	中美贸易的规模 2015 年已达 5980 亿美元，为美国人带来了巨大的经济利好。不管是运动鞋还是智能手机，企业将很多商品拿到中国生产，使其售价比在美国生产更低。这对美国消费者来说是种福利，尤其是对手上钱比较少的消费者而言。
But more and more, economists are also recognizing a downside to free trade. Competition from China and other low-wage emerging economies has severely hurt some American workers. One study figures that the United States lost at least two million jobs between 1999 and 2011 because of Chinese imports. To many people, Mr. Trump's solution may seem to make sense: Restrict those imports, save jobs and support American business.	不过，经济学家们也日渐认识到自由贸易的负面影响。来自中国等低人工成本的新兴经济体的竞争，严重影响了一些美国劳动者的生计。据一项研究统计，因中国进口商品影响，美国在 1999 至 2011 年间至少损失了 200 万个就业机会。在不少人看来，特朗普提出的解决之道似乎有道理：限制这些进口产品，保住工作机会，支持美国企业。
But if there were a 45 percent tariff on Chinese goods, at least part of that would probably be passed onto consumers in the form of higher prices. Americans would end up buying fewer Chinese things, and fewer things from anywhere else.	不过，如果对中国商品收取 45%的关税，其中至少有部分会通过更高的物价转嫁到消费者身上。结果是，美国人会购买更少的中国商品，同时也购买更少的其他商品。
Shrinking sales of Chinese products would generally hurt American	中国产品销售萎缩，会在整体上给美国企业和劳动者带来伤害。打着“中国

<p>businesses and workers. A product labeled “Made in China” is not necessarily 100 percent Chinese, since many goods are assembled in China with parts from the United States and elsewhere. Sluggish purchases of these so-called Chinese products would reduce the sales of their American components, too.</p>	<p>制造“标签的商品不见得都是中国的，因为也有许多产品是用来自美国和其他国家的零部件在中国组装而成。所谓的“中国产品”销售疲软，也会减少美国零部件的销售。</p>
<p>For this reason and others, quite a lot of the money spent on Chinese goods actually ends up in the wallets of Americans. A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco figured that 55 cents of every \$1 spent by an American shopper on a “Made in China” product goes to the Americans selling, transporting and marketing that product. Suppressing Chinese imports would harm shopkeepers and truck drivers.</p>	<p>正是由于这样的原因，花在中国商品上的大量资金最后实际上是进了美国人的腰包。旧金山联邦储备银行(Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco)的一项研究发现，美国消费者在“中国制造”的商品上花费的每一美元，都有 55% 落到了销售、运输和为这种产品做推广的美国人手中。限制中国进口商品，将会损害美国店主和卡车司机的利益。</p>
<p>In fact, making Chinese-made goods more expensive would ripple through American shopping malls. An extra \$20 for, say, children’s clothing from China is \$20 not spent on a new baseball glove for a child, or a birthday gift for a grandmother. A tariff on China would dent the sales of all kinds of products, even those made in the United States.</p>	<p>事实上，中国制造的商品价格上涨带来的影响，还会波及美国各大购物中心。比如，为一件来自中国的童装多花 20 美元，可能会导致一个美国家庭为孩子少买一副新的棒球手套，或为祖母少买一件生日礼物。对中国增收关税，会影响各种产品的销售，包括在美国生产的那些。</p>
<p>It seems likely that such a tariff would burden American consumers while doing little to create jobs for them. Gary Clyde Hufbauer and Sean Lowry at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, studying the impact of a 35 percent tariff imposed on Chinese tire imports by Washington in 2009, found that American consumers had to spend an extra \$1.1 billion on tires, while the tariff protected no more than 1,200 jobs. About \$900,000 for every job saved, in other words.</p>	<p>而且这项关税在给美国消费者带来负担的同时，似乎也不会对创造工作机会产生太大助益。针对华盛顿在 2009 年对中国轮胎产品收取 35% 关税这一决策所产生的影响，彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的加里·克莱德·赫夫鲍尔(Gary Clyde Hufbauer)和肖恩·劳里(Sean Lowry)曾做过一项研究，结果发现美国消费者不得不为此在购买轮胎上多花 11 亿美元，与此同时这项关税却只保住了不超过 1200 个工作岗位。换句话说，我们为这每个工作岗位付出的代价大约为 90 万美元。</p>

<p>A big tariff would also harm China. Depressing its exports to the United States would deal another blow to an economy already enduring its worst slowdown in 25 years. In the longer term, increasing the cost of doing business in China would probably prompt manufacturers of basic consumer items to consider moving out of China.</p>	<p>收取高额关税也会损害中国的利益。抑制中国对美出口，会让一个本就遭遇 25 年来最严重的增速放缓的经济体雪上加霜。从长远看，在中国做生意的成本增加，可能会促使基本消费品的生产商考虑将生产线撤离中国。</p>
<p>That process is already underway. As the Chinese economy has advanced, wages of its workers have risen. A recent survey by the Japan External Trade Organization found that a Chinese factory worker earns \$424 a month — the highest salary in developing Asia. That has caused many companies producing labor-intensive goods, like clothing or electronics, to shift factories from China to other countries or to diversify their sources of supply to keep costs down.</p>	<p>这个过程已经开始了。随着中国经济水平提高，劳动者工资也不断上涨。日本贸易振兴机构(Japan External Trade Organization)最近的一项调查显示，中国工厂员工的人均工资达到了每月 424 美元（约合 2740 元人民币），在亚洲的发展中国家里是最高的。这导致生产服装、电子元件等劳动密集型产品的企业，将工厂从中国转到了其他国家，或使其供货来源多样化，以继续保持低廉的生产成本。</p>
<p>Though higher costs in China might prompt some companies to move production back to the United States, a more plausible destination would be other emerging economies with lower costs. A factory worker earns, on average, \$230 a month in India, \$185 in Vietnam and \$100 in Bangladesh, according to the Japanese survey.</p>	<p>尽管中国的生产成本增加，有可能会促使一些企业将其生产环节移回美国，但它们还有一个更合理的选择，即将生产转移到成本更低的其他新兴国家。上述日本机构的调查数据显示，印度工厂员工的平均工资是每月 230 美元，越南是 185 美元，在孟加拉国则是 100 美元。</p>
<p>Foxconn, the Taiwan-based company that assembles iPhones in China for Apple, announced last year that it would build as many as 12 new factories in India. That means your next smartphone or pair of bluejeans would more likely be made in Mumbai than in Minneapolis.</p>	<p>富士康是一家台湾企业，在中国大陆为苹果公司组装 iPhone。该公司去年宣布将在印度新建至多 12 座工厂。这意味着你的下一部智能手机或者下一条牛仔裤很有可能不是在明尼阿波利斯生产的，而是在孟买。</p>
<p>And the Chinese government's response would probably be tariffs of its own on American goods and services rather than lowering barriers for American companies doing business in China. It moved quickly to retaliate for the tariff on Chinese tires with punitive duties on American</p>	<p>中国政府的反应很可能不是降低美国公司在中国开展业务的障碍，而是对美国商品和服务征收关税。中国轮胎被征收的时候，它就迅速采取行动，对美国产品征收惩罚性关税。由于中国逐渐成为很多美国企业——无论是苹果、星巴克，还是波音——的关键市场，中国政府采取的任何削弱它们在中国的</p>

products. Because the Chinese market has become critical for many American companies – whether Apple, Starbucks or Boeing – any steps taken by the Chinese government to curtail their ability to operate in China would be bad news for them.	运营能力的措施，对它们而言都是坏消息。
Mr. Trump’s tariff proposal addresses a real and legitimate concern about the effect of competition from low-wage countries on American workers. But that doesn’t mean it’s going to solve the problem – and it could create even more.	低工资国家确实给美国劳动者带来了竞争压力，特朗普关税提议针对的这个关注点是真实的、正当的。但是，这并不意味着这项建议可以解决问题——它反而有可能带来更多问题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08up-trumptrade	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160408/c08up-trumptrade
HNA Group of China Offers to Buy Gategroup for \$1.5 Billion	海航拟斥资 95 亿元收购瑞士航空服务商
LONDON – Gategroup Holding said on Monday that HNA Group of China had offered to buy the Swiss provider of catering and logistics services to airlines for 1.4 billion Swiss francs, or about \$1.5 billion.	伦敦——瑞士航空配餐及服务供应商 Gategroup Holding 周一表示，中国的海航集团提出以 14 亿瑞士法郎（约合 95 亿元人民币）的价格收购该公司。
The transaction would expand HNA’s presence in the global aviation services industry.	该交易将扩大海航集团在全球航空服务业中的实力。
HNA, which is privately held and began as an airline in 1993, operates in a variety of industries, including aviation, infrastructure and real estate, financial services and tourism. HNA is the owner of Hainan Airlines. A shipping unit of HNA agreed to acquire technology distributor Ingram Micro for \$6 billion in February.	海航集团属于民营企业，1993 年成立时是一家航空公司，如今在多个行业开展业务，包括航空、基础设施和房地产、金融服务及旅游业。海航集团是海南航空的母公司。今年 2 月，海航集团旗下的运输部门同意以 60 亿美元的价格收购技术分销商英迈(Ingram Micro)。
Under the terms of the offer, HNA would pay 53 francs a share for Gategroup, representing a 20 percent premium to its closing price on Friday. Shareholders would also receive a previously proposed dividend of .30 francs a share for the financial year ended Dec. 31.	根据收购要约，海航集团收购 Gategroup 的价格是每股 53 瑞士法郎，较该公司上周五收盘价溢价 20%。股东还将获得之前提出的分红每股 0.30 瑞士法郎，这是 12 月 31 日截止的财政年度的分红。
“The offer reflects the fair and adequate value and quality built by	“这个收购要约公平而充分地体现了 Gategroup 打造的价值和质量，”该公司

Gategroup," Andreas Schmid, the Gategroup chairman, said in a news release. "It makes strategic sense that our company will become part of HNA, one of the leading providers of airport and aviation services worldwide."	董事长安德烈亚斯·施密德(Andreas Schmid)在一份新闻稿中说。“我们的公司将成为海航集团的一部分，这具有战略意义。海航集团是全球机场和航空服务业中一个领军的供应商。”
Gategroup's board of directors unanimously recommended that shareholders accept the HNA offer.	Gategroup 的董事会一致建议股东接受海航集团的收购要约。
The offer is contingent on shareholders' agreeing to sell at least 67 percent of the company's shares, as well as on regulator approval.	这宗交易能否达成，取决于股东是否同意出售该公司股份的至少 67%，以及监管部门是否批准。
Should the deal be completed, HNA intends to delist Gategroup's shares from the SIX Swiss Exchange in Zurich and operate it as a portfolio company within HNA.	从海航集团的意向来看，交易完成之后，Gategroup 将从苏黎世的瑞士证券交易所(SIX Swiss Exchange)退市，作为海航集团旗下的一家公司经营。
Gategroup would remain independently managed and would retain its headquarters in Zurich, the company said.	Gategroup 表示，该公司将保持独立运作，并将保留其位于苏黎世的总部。
Credit Suisse and the law firm Homburger advised Gategroup, while UBS and the law firm Bär & Karrer advised HNA.	此次交易中，瑞士信贷(Credit Suisse)和 Homburger 律所代表 Gategroup，瑞银(UBS)和 Bär & Karrer 律所代表海航集团。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160412/c12db-gategroup	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160412/c12db-gategroup
China's Growing Ardor for Overseas Shopping	华尔街读不懂的中国海外收购狂潮
Nelson Peltz sat on the board of Legg Mason, the \$3.7 billion asset management company, for five years while his hedge fund, Trian Partners, scooped up 10 percent of the company's stock.	纳尔逊·佩尔茨(Nelson Peltz)在管理着 37 亿美元的资产管理公司美盛集团(Legg Mason)董事会里待了五年，同时他的对冲基金特里安合伙人(Trian Partners)拿到该公司 10%的股份。
Mr. Peltz shook things up as he always does. He ousted the chief executive and got Legg to cut costs and return billions of dollars to shareholders. When it came time to exit the investment, Mr. Peltz sold his shares to the Shanda Group.	佩尔茨一如既往地进行了大刀阔斧的改革。他罢免了首席执行官，让美盛削减了成本，给股东带来了数十亿美元的汇报。到撤出投资时，佩尔茨把自己的股份卖给了盛大集团。
Wait, what? You heard right. Shanda is a Chinese investment company	等等，什么？你没听错。盛大是中国的一家投资公司，靠互动游戏起家，但

<p>that started out as an interactive-gaming company but now “seeks global opportunities that offer business growth or unique breakthrough potential.” On Tuesday, it spent \$340 million to buy Mr. Peltz’s stake in Legg, which got its start selling stocks out of a back office in the Baltimore Stock Exchange in 1899.</p>	<p>现在“寻求全球能带来业务增长或独特突破潜力的机会”。周二，该公司出资3.4亿美元收购了佩尔茨所持有的美盛股份。成立于1899年的美盛，最初是在巴尔的摩股票交易所(Baltimore Stock Exchange)的交易后台卖股票起家的。</p>
<p>The logic of this deal is hard to follow – not least because Shanda paid a premium to the market price for the Legg shares, something that almost nobody ever does for a passive minority stake. Yet such situations are hardly unique at a moment when Chinese companies and investors are going wild for assets of pretty much any color or stripe in the world’s developed economies.</p>	<p>这笔交易的逻辑有些难懂，尤其是因为盛大集团给美盛股份的开价高出了市场价。对于不会为购买者带来主动权的少数股份，几乎从来没人这么做过。但眼下中国公司和投资者正在狂热追逐全球发达经济体中几乎一切类型的资产，这类情形也算不上独特。</p>
<p>Indeed, the Chinese ardor for overseas shopping has become so fervent that there’s a new mantra making the rounds of Wall Street bankers who have an asset to sell anywhere in the world: “Who’s the Chinese buyer we’ve never heard of?”</p>	<p>实际上，中国海外收购的热情如此高涨，以至于但凡有待售资产的华尔街银行家都在流传一句新的口头禅：“我们从未听说过的这位中国买家是谁？”</p>
<p>The biggest advisory companies like Morgan Stanley and Goldman Sachs routinely fly China specialists across the ocean when they pitch companies for the mandate to help sell a business.</p>	<p>摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)和高盛(Goldman Sachs)等首屈一指的咨询公司隔三差五就要让其中国专家飞赴大洋彼岸，把委托它们协助出售的企业介绍给那里的公司。</p>
<p>The surge in Chinese buyers, many of them unknown in the West – sometimes even in Hong Kong – requires a new level of due diligence and heightened vigilance, from banks, lawyers and accountants. As the curious case of Anbang Insurance’s aborted – and inexplicable from the start – \$14 billion bid for Starwood Hotels suggests, it’s harder for investment banks to really understand their Chinese clients’ motivations.</p>	<p>中国买家的激增，对银行、律师和会计师的尽职调查和警惕性提出了更高要求，很多买家在西方——有时候甚至是在香港——都不出名。正如安邦保险140亿美元收购喜达屋酒店(Starwood Hotels)的交易——从一开始就有些莫名其妙——离奇夭折一事所表明的那样，要了解中国客户的真正动机，对投行来说就更是困难了。</p>

<p>The examples cross nearly every industry and region. Though head-scratchers abound, not all of them are as hard to fathom as Shanda's Legg investment. Some reflect the overarching ambitions of Chinese Communist Party leaders. Some, like Alibaba's purchase of Hong Kong's South China Morning Post, look like vanity plays. Others just take a creative stretch of industrial logic to justify. Underpinning them all seems to be a lack of confidence about prospects in the People's Republic.</p>	<p>这类案例几乎遍及各个行业和地区。令人费解的例子比比皆是，但并不是所有的都像盛大投资美盛这样。一些案例反映了中共领导人的宏伟野心。一些看着像是追求虚荣，如阿里巴巴收购香港的《南华早报》(South China Morning Post)。其他一些就需要通过对行业逻辑进行创造性的延伸来解释了。所有这些交易的基础，似乎都是对中国国内的前景缺乏信心。</p>
<p>The China National Chemical Corporation's \$43 billion takeover of the agrochemicals giant Syngenta falls squarely into the first category. The state-owned enterprise was set up by the country's former Ministry of Chemical Industry. Its chairman, Ren Jianxin, undoubtedly has a red phone linking his desk to the Communist Party's top brass in Beijing.</p>	<p>中国化工集团公司 430 亿美元收购农业化学品巨头先正达(Syngenta)的交易，完全符合第一类。国有企业中国化工集团公司由原化学工业部创办。该公司董事长任建新的办公桌上，无疑有一部可以与北京的中共高层通话的红色电话。</p>
<p>The Syngenta deal looks like it is intended to satisfy China's goals to bolster food production in the world's largest agricultural market. Syngenta's chemicals and patent-protected seeds are a strategic asset for a nation that has a population of 1.4 billion. This deal, China's biggest foreign acquisition, is a relatively logical pairing.</p>	<p>先正达这笔交易，看起来是想实现中国在全世界最大的农业市场推动食品生产的目标。对人口 14 亿的中国来说，先正达生产的化学品和受专利保护的种子是一种战略资产。作为中国规模最大的一笔海外收购案，这笔交易的买卖配对相对来说符合逻辑。</p>
<p>The same cannot be said of Shandong Ruyi's surprise \$1.2 billion purchase last month of SMCP, the operator of the second-tier European fashion chains Sandro, Maje and Claudie Pierlot. It's hard to argue, as Shandong Ruyi does on its website, that "being involved in rabbit-hair spinning, textile & clothing, cotton textile, cotton printing and dyeing, knitting, fiber, jeans and real estate" has made it a "well-known textile-related pluralism group." Still, kudos to the enterprising banker</p>	<p>但对上月山东如意出人意料地出资 12 亿美元收购 SMCP 一事，就不能这么说了。SMCP 旗下拥有欧洲二线服装连锁品牌 Sandro、Maje 和 Claudie Pierlot。山东如意在其网站上称，“兔毛纺纱、纺织制衣、棉纺、棉印染、针织、纤维、牛仔布和房地产领域的业务”让其成为了一家“著名的纺织相关多元化集团”，这让人很难争辩什么。但还是要钦佩那位富有进取心的银行家，他竟会把 SMCP 所有人科尔伯格-克拉维斯-罗伯茨(Kohlberg Kravis Roberts)出售这家法国零售商的意向告知该公司。</p>

who alerted the firm to the willingness of the owner, Kohlberg Kravis Roberts, to part with the French retailer.	
At least Shandong Ruyi has a website. In the auction of Dah Sing Financial's insurance business, more than two dozen suitors showed up for the first round of bids, half of them from the mainland, and some so obscure that bankers involved in the process had never heard of them.	至少山东如意有自己的网站。在大新金融(Dah Sing Financial)的保险业务拍卖会上,二十多家有意向的公司发出了第一轮要约,一半来自中国大陆,其中一些太过籍籍无名,以至参与这个过程的银行业人士从未听说过它们。
That's not unusual. When the private equity firm EQT was selling a German company that generates energy from waste matter, eight interested parties from the mainland showed up. And unlike banks or insurers interested in Dah Sing, they weren't highly regulated entities. In the end, the business sold for 1.43 billion euros to Beijing Enterprises Holding, a conglomerate listed in Hong Kong with three business lines: gas, beer and sewage treatment.	这并不罕见。当私募股权公司殷拓(EQT)要出售一家利用废弃物发电的德国公司时,中国大陆有八位有意向的买家。而且不同于对大新感兴趣的银行或保险公司,它们并非高度受监管的实体。最后,那家公司被以14.3亿欧元的价格卖给了北京控股,一家香港上市公司,旗下有天然气、啤酒和污水处理三条业务线。
China's lunge for foreign assets has hit \$92 billion so far this year, according to Thomson Reuters, nearly reaching last year's \$103 billion record with eight and a half months to spare.	从汤森路透(Thomson Reuters)的数据来看,今年以来中国收购外国资产的资金已达920亿美元,接近去年创纪录的1030亿美元。而这一年还剩下八个半月。
At that pace, it won't be long before Mandarin solidly displaces money as the language of opportunity on Wall Street.	照这个速度,普通话不久便会彻底取代金钱,成为华尔街最能带来机会的语言了。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160415/c15db-chinaviews	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160415/c15db-chinaviews
As China's Growth Slows, Banks Feel the Strain of Bad Debt	中国屡现企业违约,银行业面临坏账困局
HONG KONG — For Chinese banks, the decision to lend to companies like Bohai Steel was for years a no-brainer. Lenders took heart from its state backing, which appeared as solid as the millions of tons of steel pipes that rolled off its production lines each year.	香港——对中国的银行而言,给渤海钢铁集团之类的企业提供贷款,在过去多年里一直是不太需要过脑子的决策。出借方从政府对这家企业的支持中获得鼓励,后者看起来就像每年从其生产线上产出的数百万吨钢管一样稳固。
That ironclad image is now tarnished. Plunging demand and a	如今,这种稳如磐石的形象开始动摇。市场需求大跌,加之生产过剩持续恶

<p>worsening glut in production capacity have left Bohai Steel struggling to repay as much as \$30 billion in debt. Worried creditors — more than 100 of them — are locked in negotiations with the company and local officials.</p>	<p>化，使得渤海钢铁难以偿还其高达 300 亿美元的欠款。感到担忧的债主们——共有 100 多家——陷入与该企业和当地官员的一轮轮谈判之中。</p>
<p>China's bad loans are on the rise, as companies that borrowed heavily in headier times struggle against a slowing Chinese economy. Underscoring the slowdown, China said on Friday that growth in the first three months of this year fell to 6.7 percent, a seven-year low. Growth might have been even slower, had China not revved up lending during the quarter — a solution that could add to debt problems later on.</p>	<p>随着繁华年代大举借债的企业在中国经济放缓的背景下陷入困境，中国的不良贷款规模日渐增长。更加突显这种放缓态势的是，中国在周五宣布，该国今年一季度的经济增长率跌至 6.7%，为七年来的最低点。如果中国没有在该季度加大贷款力度，这个数字可能还会更低，但上述策略可能会为中国后续应对债务问题带来更大困难。</p>
<p>The stakes are high for banks and for the Communist Party, which ultimately controls wide swaths of China's economy.</p>	<p>对于中国的银行和最终掌控着中国经济众多领域的中国共产党而言，个中风险颇高。</p>
<p>China's total local currency loans have more than tripled since the start of 2009, to 98.6 trillion renminbi, or about \$15 trillion, at the end of March, according to official Chinese figures from CEIC, a data provider. That is equal to 144 percent of China's gross domestic product in the 12 months to the end of March — relatively high for China's level of development, and still rising. In January, Goldman Sachs said other countries that experienced similar debt run-ups faced either financial crises or prolonged slowdowns.</p>	<p>数据机构 CEIC 提供的中国官方统计显示，截止今年 3 月底，中国的地方债整体规模达到 98.6 万亿元人民币，相比于 2009 年初增加了两倍。这个规模相当于截止 3 月底的中国全年国内生产总值的 144%。该数据相对于中国的发展水平略高，而且还在攀升。今年 1 月，高盛(Goldman Sachs)曾表示，经历过类似债务高企问题的其他国家，要么出现了金融危机，要么陷入长期的经济迟滞。</p>
<p>Defaults tend not to pose a risk to individual Chinese banks because the government is perceived as standing behind them. But a chain of defaults could lead to a pullback in lending that could crimp China's economic output, said Anne Stevenson-Yang, a co-founder of J Capital</p>	<p>贷款违约不太会对中国的各家银行本身造成威胁，因为外界普遍认为中国政府会在后面支持它们。然而，美奇金投资咨询公司(J Capital Research)的联合创始人杨思安(Anne Stevenson-Yang)表示，一连串的违约则可能导致贷款紧缩，由此影响中国的经济产出。</p>

Research.	
“Companies that default are not individually all that important,” she said. “But if you allow them to default categorically, then you are sending a message that this-and-that type of debt can default, and people stop lending.”	“拖欠贷款的企业并非每个都很重要，”她说。“但如果你无条件地允许它们违约，就相当于在释放这样一个信号：各类贷款可以不予偿还。那么银行和机构就会停止发放贷款。”
Profit growth at China’s biggest state-owned banks stalled in the first three months of the years as bad loans mounted. Bad loans as a share of their total portfolio remains low, at less than 2.5 percent, but economists believe the figure understates the problem because banks often extend the payment dates for problem debt.	随着坏账增加，中国最大的几家国有银行的利润增长在今年一季度陷入停滞。不良贷款在银行整体资产组合中的比例依然不高，低于 2.5%，但经济学家认为，这个数字并没有反映出这一问题的严重性，因为银行往往会为问题贷款展期。
Bohai Steel has not disclosed details of its debt, and it is unclear which banks might be affected. But it regularly did business with China’s biggest state-run banks, as well as local and regional banking groups also tied to the state.	渤海钢铁没有披露与其债务有关的具体信息，目前尚不清楚有哪些银行会因之受到影响。但与该公司经常有业务往来的包括中国最大的多家国有银行，以及与政府存在关联的几家地方和区域性银行集团。
Since the beginning of this year, company executives have lobbied for more support from banks, as slowing growth and a property slump have reduced China’s demand for steel. In January it met with officials from China Bohai Bank, a lender that like Bohai Steel counts the city of Tianjin as a major shareholder. At the meeting, according to a statement from Bohai Steel, Yan Zesheng, general manager of Bohai Steel Group, said he hoped the bank would “continue to offer robust financial support” to the company.	随着经济增长放缓和楼市低迷导致钢铁需求下降，渤海钢铁的高管们自今年初以来一直在游说各大银行为之提供更多支持。今年 1 月，他们曾与渤海银行的高管会面。就像渤海钢铁一样，这家银行也将天津市政府列为自己的一个大股东。渤海钢铁的一份公告显示，在这次会议上，集团总经理严泽生表示，他希望渤海银行能“继续为渤钢集团提供强有力的金融支撑”。
Over the years, the company stressed its ties to lenders including the Bank of China, Industrial Bank and Citic Bank, among others, according to statements on its website. In 2013, the company said, it received a	渤海钢铁官网上的多份公告显示，过去许多年里，这家企业一直强调它与包括中国银行、兴业银行和中信银行在内的出借方的关系。2013 年，公司曾表示，它从中国银行获得总额 300 亿元的综合授信额度。著名财经媒体财

<p>roughly \$4.6 billion line of credit from Bank of China. A recent article in Caixin, a respected Chinese financial news outlet, said Bohai Steel's 105 creditors included at least three local banks in Tianjin and Beijing that were each owed more than 10 billion renminbi.</p>	<p>新网在最近的一篇报道中表示，渤海钢铁有 105 位债权人，其中至少有三家天津和北京地方银行，平均每家发放了上百亿人民币。</p>
<p>One of those lenders identified by Caixin, the Bank of Tianjin, raised nearly \$1 billion in a Hong Kong public offering last month. The bank's listing document did not mention Bohai Steel but said that nonperforming corporate loans — or loans that had gone sour — rose 46 percent between the end of 2014 and September of 2015, the most recent data available. It cited the Chinese economy and problems in the steel industry.</p>	<p>财新网确认的其中一个出借方是天津银行。它上个月在香港首次公开募股，刚刚融得将近 10 亿美元资金。这家银行的上市文件中没有提到渤海钢铁，但表示未能履约的企业贷款，或者说坏账，在 2014 年底至 2015 年 9 月期间上涨了 46%。这是目前能找到的有关这项指标的最新数字。文中将中国经济和钢铁行业出现的问题列为出现这一增长的原因。</p>
<p>Neither Bohai Steel nor the banks responded to requests for comment.</p>	<p>渤海钢铁和上述几家银行没有回应本报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Xu Zhongbo, a professor of metallurgy at the University of Science and Technology in Beijing, described the situation at Bohai Steel as one where "the banks are now hijacked by the company, and it will take magic to bring the company back."</p>	<p>北京科技大学冶金学教授许中波将渤海钢铁的情况描述为“银行被公司绑架”的一个例子，并表示“公司打死也救不活。”</p>
<p>"Economically, it's really hard to get the company back to life, but politically the government needs to support it," Mr. Xu added.</p>	<p>“从经济上说，很难救活公司，但是政治上政府肯定得支持它，”许中波还说。</p>
<p>Other recent examples of corporate defaults in China offer, perhaps, less room for confidence.</p>	<p>对于中国新近出现的其他企业违约案例而言，情况可能更加不乐观。</p>
<p>Dongbei Special Steel Group, based in the northeastern port city of Dalian, has defaulted on its bonds multiple times since its chairman, Yang Hua, was found hanged in his home last month.</p>	<p>为中国铁道部提供建设物资的供应商中铁物资集团是陷入债务困境的首批中央直属企业之一。该公司本月暂停了其价值逾 20 亿美元的债券交易，还表示将寻求债务重组。</p>
<p>China Railway Materials, a supplier of construction materials to the railroad industry, became one of the first companies that is directly</p>	<p>经济学家们表示，对中国的银行系统而言，接下来几个月势必会面临更多贷款违约、企业破产和其他债务问题。“过去几年的低违约率看起来太美妙了，</p>

<p>owned by the central government to run into debt trouble. The company suspended trading this month on more than \$2 billion worth of bonds and said it would seek to restructure its debt.</p>	<p>或许并不真实，“瑞士银行(UBS)亚洲经济研究团队负责人之一王涛说。“考虑中国的经济环境，出现这种抬升才是正常的。”</p>
<p>For China’s banking system, the coming months are almost certain to bring more defaults, bankruptcies and other debt problems, according to economists. “The low default rates that we have seen in recent years are perhaps too good to be true,” said Tao Wang, the co-head of Asia Economics at UBS. “The rise is natural considering the economic circumstances,” Ms. Wang said.</p>	<p>渤海钢铁集团的情况也证明，中国规模巨大的企业债已经超出了传统银行贷款的范畴。</p>
<p>The Bohai Steel case also demonstrates how China’s mountains of corporate debt extend beyond just traditional bank loans.</p>	<p>该集团主要的子公司天津钢铁集团还曾试图从普通投资者那里融资。</p>
<p>One of the company’s main subsidiaries, Tianjin Steel, also sought to raise money from ordinary investors.</p>	<p>一些信托产品宣传资料显示，天津钢铁集团曾经希望通过此类投资项目融资至多 1 亿美元。信托融资是难以获取贷款的企业经常采取的融资方式，这类产品监管不太严格，也难以追踪信息。</p>
<p>Tianjin Steel sought to raise as much as \$100 million in investments known in China as trust products, according to a review of the marketing materials for those investments. Trust products, which are often used by industries that have a hard time getting funding, are lightly regulated and difficult to track.</p>	<p>代表天津钢铁集团发行过此类融资产品的国民信托公司承认，这些产品有一部分出现了问题。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160417/c17db-chinaecon</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160417/c17db-chinaecon</p>
<p>Trade Case to Target U.S. Imports of Raw Aluminum</p>	<p>中国铝出口激增，美国工会请愿要求提高关税</p>
<p>HONG KONG — An American labor union plans to push the United States to impose broad, steep tariffs on aluminum imports using a little-used but wide-ranging trade law that has riled the country’s trading partners in the past.</p>	<p>香港——一个美国劳工工会计划援引某条鲜少使用，但管制范围十分广泛的贸易法规，以促使美国政府对进口铝全面开征高额关税。这条法规在过去曾令美国的贸易伙伴十分恼怒。</p>

<p>The effort by the United Steelworkers union comes with trade increasingly an election-year issue in the United States and elsewhere. More than three-quarters of the United States aluminum smelting industry that existed five years ago will have been idled or shut down permanently by this summer as imports have surged, according to the union's legal petition.</p>	<p>伴随着美国钢铁工人联合会(United Steelworkers union)的这种做法，贸易已日益成为了美国和世界其他地区的选举年话题。根据该工会提交的法律请愿书所述，因为铝进口量激增的缘故，五年前还在美国国内运转的炼铝相关产业中，有超过四分之三将在今年夏季或之前遭到闲置或永久关闭。</p>
<p>The union blames China's rising exports, though if successful its effort would also affect American imports from Canada and many other countries.</p>	<p>虽然该工会指控的是中国有增无减的铝出口量，要是他们的请愿成功的话，也会影响到加拿大与其他许多国家对美国的铝出口。</p>
<p>The union and its law firm said that they plan on Monday to file the petition, which covers raw aluminum imports, with an American trade panel. The petition invokes Section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act. The section was last invoked by President George W. Bush in 2001 to start a legal process that led to American tariffs on steel imports the following year.</p>	<p>该工会与其委任律师事务所表示，他们计划在周一向美国一个贸易审查委员会递交这份涵盖了进口铝等事宜的请愿书。该请愿书援引的是 1974 年的《美国贸易法》(1974 Trade Act)的第 201 条。这项条款上回被引用是在 2001 年、美国总统乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)为了在翌年对进口钢铁加收关税，而要推动法律程序的时候。</p>
<p>A Section 201 case covers essentially all imports of a product from all over the world. That makes it more controversial than anti-subsidy and anti-dumping cases against imports from a single country. The European Union objected to President Bush's use of Section 201, which resulted in American tariffs on a wide range of steel products, until the administration dropped them in late 2003.</p>	<p>基本上，201 条款的管制范围可涵盖某产品自世界各地的所有进口，使得该条款比针对单一国家进口产品的反补贴或反倾销案更具争议。欧盟就曾反对布什总统引用 201 条款；此举使美国得以对大量钢铁产品课税，直到美国政府在 2003 年底取消这些关税为止。</p>
<p>But Section 201 cases are also harder to win. They require proof that a domestic industry has been "seriously injured" by imports, a harder test than the mere proof of "injury" from imports that is required for other trade cases.</p>	<p>不过，援引 201 条款的贸易案也更难过关。请愿方必须证明某国内产业持续遭到同类型进口产品的“严重伤害”，此一标准比仅需证明产业受到进口产品“伤害”的其他案件来得更为严苛。</p>

<p>Terence P. Stewart, the managing partner of the law firm Stewart and Stewart and the lead lawyer on the aluminum case, contended that raw aluminum could meet the test. "The domestic industry is disappearing before our eyes," he said. "Quick relief and addressing the underlying imbalance between global supply and demand are essential if we are going to have any industry left."</p>	<p>斯图尔特与斯图尔特律师事务所(Stewart and Stewart)的执行合伙人泰伦斯·斯图尔特(Terence P. Stewart)是该请愿案的主要律师,他声称铝进口能够符合该条款所要求的标准。“本土的炼铝业正在大家眼前消失,”斯图尔特表示。“如果我们还想让任何炼铝业者存活下去,尽快解除进口压力、着手处理背后的全球供需失衡问题是当务之急。”</p>
<p>The union also argues that aluminum is important to national defense because it is widely used in military equipment.</p>	<p>该工会也辩称,炼铝业对国防至关重要,因为铝金属是军事装备广泛使用的原材料。</p>
<p>Section 201 cases are reviewed by the United States International Trade Commission, a bipartisan, quasi-judicial group of trade experts in Washington. The commission then makes a recommendation to the president within two to six months, who makes the final decision on whether to impose tariffs. The law allows government officials, industries or unions to file claims.</p>	<p>第 201 条款案由华盛顿特区的美国国际贸易委员会(United States International Trade Commission)负责审理,这是由贸易专家组成、不分党派的准司法团体。该委员会会在受理案件后二到六个月内对美国总统提出建言,总统再就是否加征关税做最后决定。依照美国法律规定,政府官员、产业代表或工会都能对该委员会提出申请。</p>
<p>Presidents have almost always followed the commission's advice, although President Carter turned down a recommendation for tariffs on stainless steel flatware in 1978 and President George H.W. Bush rejected a recommendation for tariffs on extruded rubber threads in 1992. The Office of the United States Trade Representative declined to comment on the union's contentions.</p>	<p>历任美国总统几乎都会听从美国国际贸易委员会的建言,不过卡特总统曾在 1978 年拒绝了该委员会对不锈钢餐具加征关税的建议;乔治·H·W·布什总统(President George H.W. Bush)则在 1992 年拒绝了对橡胶线加征关税的建议。美国贸易代表办公室(The Office of the United States Trade Representative)拒绝对该工会的主张发表评论。</p>
<p>China, which already produces more than half the world's aluminum, is expanding capacity even as its economy decelerates. The result has been a surge in exports and falling prices for aluminum.</p>	<p>中国已出产全球一半以上的铝材;虽然该国经济增长正在放缓,目前仍在继续扩张铝工业的产能。此举的后果就是铝出口量大幅上升、价格下滑。</p>
<p>Chinese exports of aluminum jumped more than 27 percent in the past two years, Chinese customs figures show.</p>	<p>中国海关的数据显示,中国的铝材出口量在过去两年间激增了 27%。</p>

<p>A spokesman for the government-affiliated China Aluminum Association, who gave his family name as Zeng, said aluminum's increasing use in high-speed railway equipment, aerospace and electronics justified China's expanding production capacity and rising exports.</p>	<p>政府附属机构中国铝业协会的曾姓发言人表示，高铁装备、航空及电子领域的铝材使用量日益增加，是中国产能扩大、出口激增的原因所在。</p>
<p>Smelters in Canada and elsewhere, having been displaced in their traditional international markets, have stepped up shipments of raw aluminum to the United States. American imports of raw aluminum from Canada, the biggest supplier, jumped 10 percent by tonnage last year, United States customs data shows.</p>	<p>加拿大等地的冶炼厂在其传统的国际市场中已经被取而代之，于是加紧向美国出口原铝。美国海关的数据显示，去年，美国从原铝最大供应方加拿大处进口的原铝吨数增长了10%。</p>
<p>Other factors are influencing the aluminum trade. Alcoa, the main aluminum smelting company in the United States, has announced the closing of a series of smelting operations in the United States while relying more on production in Canada, Iceland and Saudi Arabia, as part of what it describes as an effort to improve overall efficiency. In a statement it said, "Alcoa has a long history of cooperation with the U.S. government. We haven't seen the petition and look forward to reviewing it."</p>	<p>其他一些因素也在影响铝材贸易。美国最主要的炼铝企业美铝公司(Alcoa)已经宣布关闭美国境内的一系列冶炼厂，同时更加倚重加拿大、冰岛和沙特阿拉伯的产出，并称这是竭力提高总体效率之举。该公司在一份声明中表示，“美铝公司与美国政府长期保持合作。我们尚未看到那份请愿书，希望有机会仔细研究它。”</p>
<p>Exports to the United States are an important source of employment in China, and Chinese officials have been increasingly concerned about Donald J. Trump's populist appeals for a tougher trade policy, including a steep tariff on goods from China. Finance minister Lou Jiwei of China told The Wall Street Journal during a visit to Washington in the past week that imposing such a tariff would violate World Trade Organization rules.</p>	<p>在中国，产品销往美国的出口企业是就业岗位的重要来源之一，该国官员对唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的民粹主义诉求——包括大幅度提高中国商品的进口关税——忧惧日增。中国财政部长楼继伟曾在上周到访华盛顿期间告诉《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)，这样大幅提高关税是违反世界贸易组织(WTO)规则的。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160419/c19trade	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160419/c19trade
Chinese Consortium Reaches Deal to Buy Lexmark	中国财团 36 亿美元收购美国打印机公司
HONG KONG — Lexmark, the printing and software company, agreed Wednesday to be sold to a consortium led by Apex Technology of China and PAG Asia Capital, a private equity firm, for \$3.6 billion, including debt.	香港——打印技术与软件公司利盟(Lexmark)周三达成协议，以 36 亿美元的价格（包含债务），将公司出售给一个由中国的艾派克科技和私募公司太盟投资集团(PAG Asia Capital)牵头的财团。
Lexmark had been looking into strategic alternatives for a while. The consortium buying it, which also includes Legend Capital Management, a venture capital firm, will pay \$40.50 a share in an all-cash transaction. Lexmark said the deal represented a 30 percent premium to its closing price on Oct. 21, when it became known that the company was looking into its options.	利盟考虑战略性选择已经有一段时间。收购它的财团包括风投公司联想投资管理。收购将以全现金方式进行，报价每股 40.50 美元。利盟表示，该价格比去年 10 月 21 日的收盘价溢价 30%，该公司在这一天 宣布正在考虑各种选择。
Lexmark said the deal would allow it to expand in Asia.	利盟表示，这项交易将帮助其在亚洲扩张。
"With the Consortium's resources, we will be able to continue to invest in and grow the business to more fully penetrate the Asia Pacific market for hardware, software and managed print services," Paul Rooke, Lexmark's chairman and chief executive, said in a news release.	"有了该财团的资源，我们就能够持续投入，发展业务，对亚太硬件、软件和打印管理服务市场进行更加全面的渗透，"利盟董事长兼首席执行官保罗·鲁克(Paul Rooke)在新闻稿中表示。
Jackson Wang, the chairman of Apex, added that the two businesses were likely to be complementary, as Apex manufactures parts for ink cartridges. "Apex has traditionally been successful in emerging markets and in cost-effective production," Mr. Wang said in a news release. "We are excited to work alongside Lexmark as they continue to invest in advanced technologies and solutions to best serve their customers and business partners, while simultaneously pursuing untapped opportunities in emerging markets particularly in Asia for future	艾派克董事长汪东颖(Jackson Wang)称，两家公司很可能会产生互补效应，因为艾派克是墨盒部件生产商。"艾派克在新兴市场、在经济高效的生产上一直表现出色，"汪东颖在另一份新闻稿中表示。"我们很高兴与利盟合作，他们将继续开发先进的技术和解决方案，更好地为他们的客户和业务合作伙伴服务，同时也在新兴市场，特别是亚洲市场，开发潜在机会，促进未来发展。"

growth.”	
Lexmark said that it intended to keep its company headquarters in Lexington, Ky., and that Mr. Rooke would remain in his current role. Shares rose about 11 percent in after-hours trading.	利盟表示，公司打算保留肯塔基州列克星敦的总部，鲁克也将继续担任目前的职位。利盟股价在盘后交易中飙升 11%。
The deal continues a stream of prolific deal making among Chinese companies, including the sale of the technology distributor Ingram Micro for \$6 billion to Tianjin Tianhai, a Chinese shipping group. Some deals, like the attempts to buy Fairchild Semiconductor and Starwood Hotels, have fallen apart, but China has still been racking up acquisitions. Outbound deals from China were worth \$92.2 billion in the first quarter of this year, compared with \$106 billion in the first quarter of 2015, according to Dealogic.	这桩交易延续了中国公司大肆并购境外公司的势头，比如来自中国的航运集团天津天海斥资 60 亿美元收购技术分销商英迈(Ingram Micro)。一些交易尝试未能成功，比如收购仙童半导体公司(Fairchild Semiconductor)和喜达屋(Starwood Hotels)，但中国的境外并购势头仍在持续。Dealogic 的数据显示，今年第一季度，中国境外并购交易总值达 922 亿美元，而 2015 年全年的数据为 1060 亿美元。
Lexmark’s board has approved the transaction, but it is still subject to shareholder and regulatory approval from agencies including the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. The deal is expected to close in the second half of 2016.	利盟董事会已批准交易，但仍然需要通过股东及美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)等监管机构。该交易预计将在 2016 年下半年完成。
Moelis & Company acted as financial adviser for the consortium, while Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom acted as legal counsel. Lexmark was advised by Goldman Sachs and Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz.	在这宗交易中，该财团的财务顾问是美驰公司(Moelis & Company)，法律顾问为世达律师事务所(Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom)。利盟的顾问则是高盛(Goldman Sachs)和 Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz 律师事务所。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160421/c21db-lexmark	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160421/c21db-lexmark
Union Drops Effort to Restrict U.S. Imports of Raw Aluminum	美国工会撤回限制铝进口请愿行动
HONG KONG — The United Steelworkers union has suspended indefinitely an unusual effort to push the United States government to restrict all aluminum imports after the campaign ran into opposition from aluminum companies, the Canadian government and even	香港——美国钢铁工人联合会(United Steelworkers)之前开展行动，推动美国政府限制所有铝材进口，但在遭到铝业公司、加拿大政府和甚至该工会的加拿大成员的反对之后，他们无限期暂停了这项不同寻常的行动。

Canadian members of the union.	
The union on Friday withdrew its petition to an American trade panel, which was filed the preceding Monday, after an aluminum industry group agreed to work with the union to address its main concern: Chinese aluminum production overcapacity and exports. "The Aluminum Association shares many of the concerns expressed by the United Steelworkers regarding Chinese aluminum overproduction," the group said in a statement. "Overcapacity must be addressed to maintain a vibrant and healthy North American aluminum industry."	上周五，联合会撤回了上周一向美国一个国际贸易委员会提交的请愿书，在此之前，一个铝业行会同意与联合会合作，解决他们关切的主要问题：中国的铝产能过剩以及铝材出口。“对于中国的铝产能过剩，铝业协会(The Aluminum Association)与美国钢铁工人联合会有很多共同的关切，”该组织在声明中说。“必须应对产能过剩的问题，以维护北美铝业的活力和健康。”
The statement provided no specifics, saying only that, "The industry supports ongoing efforts by the U.S. and Chinese governments to address this critical issue."	这份声明不涉及任何细节，只表示，“美国和中国政府正在努力解决这一关键问题，行业对此表示支持”。
China's aluminum exports have surged as the country's economy slows. Those exports have displaced Canadian exports in some international markets, triggering an increase in Canadian shipments to the United States, where they now account for two-thirds of all American imports of raw aluminum.	就在中国经济放缓之际，该国的铝材出口量猛增。这些出口取代了加拿大在某些国际市场的出口，导致加拿大对美国的出货量增加，目前美国三分之二的原铝进口来自加拿大。
At the same time, American companies including Alcoa have also been expanding in countries including Canada, Iceland and Saudi Arabia while closing less efficient operations in the United States.	同时，美国铝业(Alcoa)等美国公司也在加拿大、冰岛和沙特阿拉伯等国家进行扩张，同时关停了美国境内效率较低的业务。
The union tried to address the issue by invoking Section 201 of the 1974 Trade Act — an obscure trade law not employed since 2001, when President George W. Bush used it to restrict steel imports. That nearly set off a trade war with the European Union. In a Section 201 case, American industries or unions facing serious injury from imports may	美国钢铁工人联合会试图援引 1974 年《贸易法》(Trade Act)第 201 条来处理这个问题——这项不太起眼的贸易法上一次动用是在 2001 年，当时的总统乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)用它来限制钢铁进口，结果几乎掀起了与欧盟的贸易战。第 201 条规定，美国产业或者工会如果面临着进口带来的严重冲击，可以寻求对全球进口设置全面的关税，而不是针对具体某国。

seek broad tariffs on imports from around the world rather than from a particular country.	
The union's petition triggered a strong reaction from government officials and workers in Canada, especially in the province of Quebec. That was awkward for the United Steelworkers, which represents workers across North America.	联合会的请愿书引发了加拿大政府官员和工人的强烈反响,尤其是在魁北克省。这对美国钢铁工人联合会来说有些尴尬,因为它代表着全北美的工人。
Although it withdrew the petition, the union said on Friday: "We believe the Section 201 case would have resulted in immediate price increases that would have helped to maintain domestic production and employment as well as ensuring that producers in the United States and Canada would be able to obtain a fairer price for their products."	虽然撤回了请愿书,联合会上周五仍然表示:"我们相信第 201 条案会立竿见影地促使价格上涨,有助于维护国内生产和就业,确保美国和加拿大生产商的产品获得更公平的价格。"
Section 201 cases are handled initially by the United States International Trade Commission, a bipartisan panel of trade experts in Washington. But the final decision is made by the president, who decides whether to follow recommendations from the commission. Cases that involve substantial imports from Canada or Mexico are sometimes slightly harder for American industries and unions to win because they are covered by the North American Free Trade Agreement.	涉及第 201 条的案件的初步处理由美国国际贸易委员会(United States International Trade Commission)开展;它是一个代表两党的小组,由华盛顿的贸易专家组成。但最终决定权在总统,他会对委员会的建议做出权衡。如果案件涉及从加拿大或墨西哥的大量进口,美国的行业和工会要获胜就会稍微艰难一些,因为那属于北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement)涵盖的范围。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160425/c25trade	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160425/c25trade
Where Jobs Are Squeezed by Chinese Trade, Voters Seek Extremes	来自中国的贸易冲击让美国选民左右转
COURTLAND, Ala. — In this forlorn Southern town whose once-humming factories were battered in recent years by a flood of Asian imports, Rhonda Hughes, 43, is a fervent supporter of Donald Trump. Her 72-year old mother is equally passionate about Senator Bernie Sanders.	阿拉巴马州考特兰——这是一个荒凉的南方小镇,近年来,由于产自亚洲的进口商品大量涌入,镇上原本喧嚣忙碌的工厂受到了重创。43岁的小镇居民朗达·休斯(Rhonda Hughes)是唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)的狂热支持者。她72岁的母亲则对参议员伯尼·桑德斯(Senator Bernie)抱有同样的热忱。

<p>Disenchantment with the political mainstream is no surprise. But research to be unveiled this week by four leading academic economists suggests that the damage to manufacturing jobs from a sharp acceleration in globalization since the turn of the century has contributed heavily to the nation's bitter political divide.</p>	<p>对政治主流感到幻灭并不令人意外。但即将由四位著名学院派经济学家在本周揭晓的研究结果显示，美国之所以出现严重的政治割裂，在很大程度上是因为 20 世纪末、21 世纪初以来明显加快的全球化进程让制造业的工作岗位出现锐减。</p>
<p>Ms. Hughes avoids discussing the election with her mother, but their neighbor Benjamin Green, 83, knows just what Washington needs. "It'll take a junkyard dog to straighten this country out," he said.</p>	<p>休斯总是避免和她母亲讨论大选话题，但她们 83 岁的邻居本杰明·格林 (Benjamin Green) 完全知道华盛顿需要什么。“只有一个凶悍的家伙才能理顺这个国家，”他说。</p>
<p>Cross-referencing congressional voting records and district-by-district patterns of job losses and other economic trends between 2002 and 2010, the researchers found that areas hardest hit by trade shocks were much more likely to move to the far right or the far left politically.</p>	<p>通过交叉参照 2002 至 2010 年间的国会表决记录、不同地区工作岗位减少的情况以及其他经济趋势，研究人员发现，受贸易冲击影响最大的那些地方，更容易在政治上走向极右或极左。</p>
<p>"It's not about incumbents changing their positions," said David Autor, an influential scholar of labor economics and trade at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and one of the paper's authors. "It's about the replacement of moderates with more ideological successors."</p>	<p>"这无关乎在任者改变立场，"麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)劳动经济学和贸易领域的知名学者、时报撰稿人大卫·奥特尔 (David Autor) 说，"而是关乎意识形态上更激进的继任者取代温和派。"</p>
<p>Mr. Autor added: "In retrospect, whether it's Trump or Sanders, we should have seen it coming. The China shock isn't the sole factor, but it is something of a missing link."</p>	<p>奥特尔还说："回想起来，我们本应看到，不论特朗普抑或桑德斯的崛起，都是这种趋势的必然结果。'中国的冲击'并非唯一因素，但却是一个被忽略的环节。"</p>
<p>In addition to Mr. Autor, the research was conducted by David Dorn of the University of Zurich; Gordon Hanson, a professor at the University of California, San Diego; and Kaveh Majlesi of Lund University in Sweden.</p>	<p>除了奥特尔，从事这项研究的还有苏黎世大学(University of Zurich)的大卫·多恩(David Dorn)，加州大学圣地亚哥分校(University of California, San Diego)的教授戈登·汉森(Gordon Hanson)以及瑞典隆德大学(Lund University)的卡韦赫·马勒西(Kaveh Majlesi)。</p>
<p>"Exposure to import competition is bad for centrists," Mr. Hanson said.</p>	<p>"受到进口竞争的冲击，对中间派非常不利，"汉森说。"我们已经知道政治两</p>

<p>"We've known that political polarization and income inequality track each other, but that pattern is simply a correlation. We've now found a mechanism for how economic changes create further political divisions."</p>	<p>级分化和收入不平等之间是有关联的，但那仅仅是相关而已。现在我们发现了经济变迁令政治分歧进一步扩大的机制。”</p>
<p>Parker Griffith experienced the move away from the political middle firsthand.</p>	<p>帕克·格里菲斯(Parker Griffith)对于政治中间派被人抛弃有着切身体会。</p>
<p>A so-called Blue Dog Democrat who represented Courtland and the rest of Alabama's Fifth Congressional District, he switched to the Republicans in 2009 and metamorphosed into a moderate Republican. But that wasn't enough to save his seat.</p>	<p>格里菲斯原本是代表考特兰镇所在的阿拉巴马州第五国会选区的一名蓝狗民主党人(Blue Dog Democrat)。他在 2009 年转投共和党阵营，变成了温和派共和党人。但这并不足以保住他的席位。</p>
<p>Dr. Griffith was beaten in the Republican primary in 2010 by Morris J. Brooks Jr., who has emerged as one of the most right-wing members of Congress.</p>	<p>在 2010 年的共和党初选中，格里菲斯败给了小莫里斯·J·布鲁克斯(Morris J. Brooks)，后者加入了最右派的国会议员的行列。</p>
<p>"If you're under economic stress and you can't provide for your family, the easiest answer is to find someone to blame," said Dr. Griffith. "Mexicans, illegal immigrants, Obama."</p>	<p>“如果你面临着经济压力，无法养活家人，最简单的办法就是归罪于他人，”格里菲斯说，“比如墨西哥人、菲律宾人、奥巴马。”</p>
<p>Representative Brooks has said that he would consider "anything short of shooting" illegal immigrants to get them out of the country and that he favored imposing heavy tariffs on China to "level the playing field" and punish Beijing for what he sees as currency manipulation.</p>	<p>国会议员布鲁克斯曾经说过，为了把非法移民赶出美国，他会考虑“除了朝他们开枪之外的任何办法”；他还支持提高中国商品的进口关税，以便“培育公平的竞争环境”，并对在他看来正在进行货币操纵的北京方面予以惩戒。</p>
<p>In the case of the Fifth District, which includes Huntsville and its space-and defense-related industries, as well as more industrial Florence along the Tennessee River, the move has been to the right.</p>	<p>就阿拉巴马州第五国会选区而言，政治风向已经进一步向右转了。该选区涵盖了田纳西河(Tennessee River)河畔拥有航天及国防相关产业的亨茨维尔市，以及更像工业城市的佛罗伦斯。</p>
<p>But Mr. Autor and his colleagues found that in districts with heavy minority representation, similar shocks can push more Democratic</p>	<p>但奥特尔及其同事发现，在少数族裔聚居的地方，同样的冲击会推动民主党占优的选区走向相反的方向。他们的研究结论是：贸易冲击来袭，受到重创</p>

<p>districts in the opposite direction. While whites hit hard by trade tend to move right, nonwhite voters move left, eroding support for moderates in both parties, the study concluded.</p>	<p>的白人选民会向右转，非白人选民则会向左转，两党的中间派支持率都会下降。</p>
<p>As the South industrialized in the second half of the 20th century, poor Alabamians who once toiled on farms were able to secure a toehold in the middle class. In the shadow of Tennessee Valley Authority dams that supplied cheap power, thousands of workers sewed jeans and T-shirts, and could earn upward of \$20 an hour in heavily unionized factories.</p>	<p>20 世纪下半叶，随着南方地区逐渐变得工业化，原本在农场里辛勤劳作的贫穷的阿拉巴马人得以勉强跻身中产阶级之列。在由田纳西河谷管理局 (Tennessee Valley Authority) 修建、可以提供廉价电力的那些水坝的帮助下，成千上万工人在工厂里缝制着牛仔裤和 T 恤衫，在工会组织强大的工厂里，他们可以赚到最高达 20 美元的时薪。</p>
<p>But the collapse of the apparel industry here in the first decade of the 21st century, following China's entry into the World Trade Organization in 2001, reversed that process.</p>	<p>但自从 2001 年中国加入世贸组织 (World Trade Organization, 简称 WTO) 以后，这里的服装行业在 21 世纪的第一个十年里走向崩溃，前述进程也就出现了逆转。</p>
<p>Nearly 10,000 manufacturing jobs disappeared. At 7.4 percent, the regional unemployment rate is well below its peak of 12.8 percent in 2010, but remains far above the national average of 5 percent.</p>	<p>将近 1 万个制造业工作岗位消失了。该地区当前的失业率是 7.4%，远低于 2010 年 12.8% 的峰值，但仍大大高于 5% 的全国平均水平。</p>
<p>The new paper underscores a broader rethinking among economists of the costs and benefits of policies aimed at encouraging industrial competition across borders.</p>	<p>这一新研究所凸显的是，经济学家们就旨在鼓励国家间工业竞争的那些政策的成本和收益展开了更广泛的反思。</p>
<p>"There's a deeper appreciation for the magnitude of the impact on workers who lose their jobs," Mr. Hanson said. "But the nature of globalization changed after the end of the Cold War and it took a while for academics to catch up."</p>	<p>"针对失业工人所受冲击的程度有了更深的理解，" 汉森说。"不过冷战结束后，全球化的本质有所变化，学术界花了一些时间才跟上这种变化。"</p>
<p>Until the Nafta agreement with Canada and Mexico in 1994, and especially the entry of China into the W.T.O., trade deals were mostly multilateral and the rise in manufacturing imports to the United States</p>	<p>直到美国在 1994 年与加拿大、墨西哥签署北美自由贸易协定 (Nafta)，尤其是中国在 2001 年加入 WTO 以前，贸易协定大多是多边的，美国的制造业产品进口量上升，主要是因为从德国、日本等发达工业国家进口了更多产品。</p>

came primarily from other advanced industrial nations like Germany and Japan.	
"China and the W.T.O. represented a shock that was way larger," Mr. Autor said. "We hadn't seen shocks like this because we were trading with rich countries, not highly productive developing countries with enormous labor reserves."	"中国和 WTO 代表了一种严重得多的冲击,"奥特尔说。"那以前我们没见过这样的冲击, 因为我们的贸易伙伴一直是富国, 而非劳动力资源极其丰富、生产率很高的发展中国家。"
To understand the connection between imports from China and political polarization, the researchers focused on the fact that manufacturers tend to localize in a specific region.	为了弄清从中国进口的商品与政治两极分化之间的关系, 研究人员把关注点放在了一些制造商倾向于在某一特定地区深入发展这个特点上。
"There are these concentrated pockets of hurt," Mr. Autor said, "and we're seeing the political consequences of that."	"这就造成了一些地区遭受的伤害尤其严重,"奥特尔说, "我们正目睹它的政治后果。"
Mr. Autor and Mr. Hanson emphasize that trade is only one factor among many that have contributed to a polarizing Congress (income inequality is another, as are attitudes toward immigrants). But it has been an important one, particularly over the last decade, when Chinese imports ramped up.	奥特尔和汉森强调, 贸易冲击只是让国会的两极分化愈演愈烈的多个因素之一(其他因素包括收入不平等、对移民的看法等)。但它是非常重要的因素, 在过去十年里尤为如此——其间来自中国的进口商品数量出现激增。
This trade-induced polarization has had a significant effect on the overall ideological makeup of Congress.	这种由贸易引发的两极分化, 已经对国会的整体意识形态构成产生了重大影响。
The authors found that voters in congressional districts hardest hit by Chinese imports tended to choose more ideologically extreme lawmakers.	这项研究的几位发起人发现, 受来自中国的进口商品冲击最严重的那些国会选区的选民, 倾向于选择意识形态更为极端的立法者。
Between 2002 and 2010, districts in the top 5th percentile of trade exposure, on average, experienced a 19 percent greater drop in manufacturing employment relative to districts at the other end of the spectrum. Those hard-hit districts became, on average, far more	2002 至 2010 年间, 所受贸易冲击程度排在前 5% 的地区, 制造业工作岗位减少量比排在后 5% 的地区平均高出 19%。总体而言, 那些受到严重冲击的地区比以前保守得多: 在意识形态上相当从马克·鲁比奥(Marco Rubio)变成特德·科鲁兹(Ted Cruz)

<p>conservative: the ideological equivalent of moving from Marco Rubio to Ted Cruz.</p>	
<p>Some very conservative members of Congress have been sympathetic to free trade arguments in the past, but Representative Brooks, who has welcomed support from the Tea Party, doesn't mince words about where he stands.</p>	<p>一些极为保守的国会议员过去一直赞成自由贸易理论，但对来自茶党(Tea Party)的支持表示欢迎的布鲁克斯并不讳言自己的立场。</p>
<p>"We're going to have to do whatever is necessary to ensure that a foreign country isn't able to successfully attack and destroy significant parts of the economy," he said. "I was in China two weeks ago and they are going to clean our plow if we don't act."</p>	<p>"我们必须采取一切必要举措来保证其他国家无法成功地伤害或摧毁美国经济的重要组成部分，"他说。"两周前我去过中国，如果我们不采取行动，他们就会把我们打翻在地。"</p>
<p>Mr. Autor, like most economists, is still persuaded of the long-established benefits that global trade confers on the economy as a whole. But he recognizes that angry voters have valid reasons to be frustrated.</p>	<p>和大多数经济学家一样，奥特尔仍然相信，整体而言全球贸易将为美国经济带来早就获得确认的益处。但他意识到，愤怒的选民完全有理由不快。</p>
<p>"It's a matter of diffuse benefits and concentrated costs, but our political system hasn't addressed those costs," he said.</p>	<p>"问题在于收益是分散的，成本是集成的，但我们的政治体系尚未着手处理与这些成本有关的问题，"他说。</p>
<p>Some staunch defenders of globalization, like Gary Clyde Hufbauer, a senior fellow at the Peter G. Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington, also acknowledge that the federal government has failed to adequately address the needs of workers dislocated by lowered import barriers.</p>	<p>彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)高级研究员加里·克莱德·赫夫鲍尔(Gary Clyde Hufbauer)等全球化的坚定捍卫者也承认，联邦政府没能满足因为进口壁垒降低而失业的那些工人的需求。</p>
<p>But the benefit of free trade is "10 times the size of the losses," he said. "Free trade really helps working-class people in terms of lower prices for products. The benefits are skewed toward people with lower income because they spend a much larger fraction of their income on</p>	<p>但自由贸易的收益是"损失的10倍"，他说。"自由贸易让产品的价格降低了，就这一点而言，它真的帮到了工薪阶层的人。收入较低的人获得的好处更多一些，因为他们会把更大比例的收入花在购买商品上。"</p>

merchandise.”	
Perhaps, but that’s cold comfort to people in northern Alabama, where wages are stagnant and manufacturing jobs are still disappearing.	或许吧。但这种话安慰不了生活在阿拉巴马州北部的人，那里的工资水平停滞不前，制造业工作岗位仍然在减少。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160426/c26trade	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160426/c26trade
Fed Keeps Rates Steady and Says Labor Market Is Improving	国内经济增长放缓，美联储宣布不加息
WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve left its benchmark interest rate unchanged Wednesday even as it said that labor market conditions were improving and inflation had picked up.	华盛顿——周三，尽管美联储(Federal Reserve)称劳动力市场正在改善、通货膨胀有所加强，但该机构仍决定保持基准利率不变。
As expected, the Fed held steady on interest rates after a two-day meeting of its policymaking committee, noting that domestic economic growth had slowed. But the central bank appears on course to increase rates later this year.	不出所料，在其政策制定委员会举行了一场为期两天的会议后，美联储决定保持利率不变，并指出美国国内经济增长出现了减缓现象。不过，作为美国央行，美联储似乎准备在今年晚些时候加息。
“Labor market conditions have improved further even as growth in economic activity appears to have slowed,” the Federal Open Market Committee said in its statement after the meeting.	“尽管经济活力的增加看来有所放缓，但劳动力市场的情况有了进一步的改善，”联邦公开市场委员会(Federal Open Market Committee)在会后的声明中称。
When the Fed raised its benchmark interest rate in December, for the first time since the financial crisis, it said it was beginning a march toward higher rates. But the central bank has yet to take a second step.	去年12月，美联储在本轮金融危机后首次提高基准利率。当时，美联储表示自己开始走上加息的道路。但迄今为止，该机构尚未迈出第二步。
The April meeting represents the Fed’s third consecutive decision to stay put. The benchmark rate remains in a range of 0.25 percent to 0.5 percent, and borrowing costs for businesses and consumers have barely climbed.	今年4月的会议代表着美联储连续第三次决定保持利率不变。基准利率仍保持在0.25%到0.5%的区间，企业和消费者借贷的成本几乎未有增加。
This time, the Fed pointed to several areas of weakness in the domestic economy. It said household spending had “moderated,” and business investment and export activity remained “soft.”	这一次，美联储指出了美国国内经济的几个薄弱环节，称家庭支出“逐渐平淡”，企业投资和出口活跃程度依然“疲软”。

But those sour notes were tempered. The Fed noted that household income continued to rise and that consumer sentiment remained positive. Housing construction is increasing and, most important, the statement underlined continued strength of job creation.	不过，这些不良信号均遭淡化。美联储指出，家庭收入持续上涨，消费者情绪保持积极。住宅建设正在增加，而且最重要的是，声明强调了创造就业的强劲势头。
"A range of recent indicators, including strong job gains, points to additional strengthening of the labor market," the statement said.	"最近的一系列指标，包括就业岗位增长势头强劲，证明劳动力市场进一步增强，"声明中称。
The statement also suggested that the Fed's concerns about global economic weakness had diminished. The Fed's last statement, in March, described global conditions as a headwind for domestic growth. The April statement said merely that the Fed continued to monitor global economic and financial developments.	文中还表明，美联储对全球经济疲软的担忧有所减少。美联储在3月发表的上一份声明称，全球的状况不利于美国的增长。而4月的声明仅表示，美联储会继续观察全球经济和金融发展。
The statement also said that "inflation picked up in recent months," although it noted that inflation remained below the Fed's 2 percent annual target, and inflation expectations remained weak.	声明还称，"最近几个月，通货膨胀的情况有好转迹象"，但也指出通胀率依然低于美联储制订的2%年度目标，且通胀预期持续走低。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160428/c28fed	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160428/c28fed
Vijay Mallya, Indian 'King of Good Times,' Dethroned by Debt	坏账泥潭中，印度"寻欢之王"变成欠债大王
NEW DELHI — Three months before he left India with \$1.4 billion in unpaid bills hanging over his head, the man who called himself the King of Good Times gave a party for himself.	新德里——这个自称是"寻欢之王"(King of Good Times)的男人离开了印度，名下挂着14亿美元未付的账单；在动身的三个月之前，他给自己举办了一个派对。
Vijay Mallya, a beer-and-airline magnate who publishes a swimsuit calendar and cavorts with celebrities, invited the pop singer Enrique Iglesias, the Bollywood star Sonu Nigam and some top Indian business figures to his villa in the coastal Indian state of Goa to celebrate his 60th birthday.	维贾伊·马尔雅(Vijay Mallya)是啤酒和航空业大亨，一本泳装日历的出版人，常与名人寻欢作乐。他邀请流行歌手恩里克·伊格莱西亚斯(Enrique Iglesias)、宝莱坞明星索努·尼加(Sonu Nigam)以及一些印度商界名流前往他在果阿邦海岸的别墅，一起庆祝他的60岁生日。
"My biggest assets are my friends," he told the revelers, according to a	"我最大的资产就是我的朋友，"据当地媒体报道，他告诉狂欢者说，"他们今

<p>local media report, "and they are all here tonight."</p>	<p>晚都在这里。”</p>
<p>The party — for Mr. Mallya and for the rest of corporate India — is now over. Banks in India and elsewhere are pressing Mr. Mallya to get their money back. Authorities accuse him of money laundering, bribing bank officials, defaulting on loans and other misdeeds.</p>	<p>派对现在已经结束。无论是对马尔雅，还是其他印度企业，都是如此。印度以及其他地方的银行要求马尔雅归还欠它们的款项。当局指控他洗钱、贿赂银行官员、拖欠贷款，还有其他一些不当行为。</p>
<p>Last weekend Indian authorities canceled Mr. Mallya's passport, nearly a week after a court in Mumbai issued a warrant for his arrest. On Thursday, India's Foreign Ministry said it would ask Britain — where authorities believe he is staying — to deport him.</p>	<p>孟买法庭签发了对他的逮捕令，将近一周之后，印度当局于上周末取消了他的护照。本周四，印度外交部表示将要求英国——当局认为他目前待在那里——将他遣返。</p>
<p>Mr. Mallya is now widely pilloried by the news media and by some politicians in India as one of the worst examples from a corporate borrowing binge that has mired the country in bad debt. Economists and government officials say heavy corporate debt and bad bank loans are holding back growth and harming Prime Minister Narendra Modi's ambitious economic agenda.</p>	<p>如今，新闻媒体和印度的一些政界人士普遍指责马尔雅是公司借贷狂潮最臭名昭著的典型之一。正是这股狂潮导致印度陷入了坏账的泥潭。经济专家和政府官员称，高额的公司债务和银行不良贷款正在抑制增长，破坏印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)野心勃勃的经济议程。</p>
<p>"We hide the sickness and ultimately it's the poor who suffer," said K. C. Chakrabarty, a former deputy governor of India's central bank. "We are addressing Vijay Mallya. He's not the problem. He's the symptom of the problem."</p>	<p>“我们掩盖弊端，最终是穷人受苦，”前印度央行副行长 K.C.沙克拉巴迪(K. C. Chakrabarty)说。“我们正在解决维贾伊·马尔雅的问题。但他本身并不是问题的所在。他只是问题的症状。”</p>
<p>Mr. Mallya, who left India last month, disputes accusations by Indian lawmakers and lenders that he fled the country to avoid bad debts. "I am an international businessman," he said on Twitter. "I travel to and from India frequently. I did not flee from India and neither am I an absconder. Rubbish."</p>	<p>上月离开印度的马尔雅不同意印度议员和债权人称他逃离印度是为了躲避坏账的指控。“我是一个跨国商人，”他在 Twitter 上说。“我频繁进出印度。我没有逃离印度，也不是潜逃者。一派胡言。”</p>
<p>Even in a time when China, Europe and other places grapple with bad</p>	<p>尽管中国、欧洲和其他一些地方都在努力应对坏账问题，但印度一度被掩盖</p>

<p>debt, the depths of India's once-hidden problems are notable. Pressed by the central bank in September to come clean about their debt woes, India's banks are reporting billions of dollars' worth of loans that most likely will not be repaid.</p>	<p>的深层次问题仍是值得注意的。去年9月，印度央行敦促该国银行清理各自的债务问题。眼下，印度银行通报的极有可能无法收回的贷款价值数以十亿计美元。</p>
<p>Credit Suisse estimated that bad loans in the final months of last year totaled nearly \$128 billion, making up more than 11 percent of outstanding loans, and said India's banking system had still more "unrecognized stress."</p>	<p>瑞信(Credit Suisse)估计，去年最后几个月的坏账总额接近1280亿美元，占未偿还贷款的11%以上。瑞信称印度的银行体系还面临着更多“尚未被外界发现的压力”。</p>
<p>The pain has rippled outside the country. Standard Chartered, a British bank, said in February that its India unit lost nearly \$1 billion last year. The bank says it is selling problem loans.</p>	<p>印度债务问题的影响已经蔓延到了国外。英国渣打银行(Standard Chartered)曾在2月表示，其在印度的分公司去年亏损近10亿美元。该银行称正在出售问题贷款。</p>
<p>Diageo, the British spirits maker, has also been hit, after guaranteeing a \$135 million loan last year from Standard Chartered to a company affiliated with Mr. Mallya. Diageo says it is pursuing the matter.</p>	<p>英国烈酒生产商帝亚吉欧(Diageo)也受到了影响。去年，渣打银行向一家隶属于马尔雅的公司提供了1.35亿美元贷款，帝亚吉欧为其提供了担保。该公司称正在追查此事。</p>
<p>The sour loans are raising questions about whether India's financial system could deal with the sort of debt crisis that hit the United States and Europe in 2008. "We're coming so late into the too-big-to-fail issue," said Susan Thomas, assistant professor at the Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research in Mumbai and a member of the country's bankruptcy law reform committee.</p>	<p>不良贷款令外界对印度的金融制度心生疑虑，担心它无法应对美国和欧洲在2008年遭遇的那种债务危机。“我们遇到‘大到不能倒’这个问题的时间太晚了，”孟买英迪拉·甘地发展研究院(Indira Gandhi Institute for Development Research)助理教授、印度破产法改革委员会成员苏珊·托马斯(Susan Thomas)说。</p>
<p>As in China, which is dealing with its own corporate debt hangover, India's troubles stem from its efforts to spur growth after the 2008 global financial crisis. Regulators loosened fiscal and monetary policies and allowed many industries to restructure loans rather than let them go sour. It also allowed a moratorium on interest payments. Lenders</p>	<p>和正在解决公司债务遗留问题的中国一样，印度的问题源自其在2008年全球金融危机爆发后，为刺激增长而采取的一系列措施。监管机构放宽了财政和货币政策，允许很多行业重组债务，而不是让它们变成坏账。印度还允许延期支付利息。债权人做出了回应。在接下来的四年里，银行发放给非金融公司的贷款大致增加了一倍。</p>

<p>responded, and over the next four years bank lending to nonfinancial companies roughly doubled.</p>	
<p>But people inside and outside the country increasingly worried about rising defaults and banks' ability to meet new global financial stability requirements. In September, Raghuram Rajan, India's top central banker, ordered lenders to provide a full accounting.</p>	<p>但是，印度国内外人士越来越担心拖欠债务的情况会增多，银行无力满足全球金融稳定的新要求。去年9月，印度央行行长拉古拉姆·拉詹(Raghuram Rajan)要求放款机构提供完整账务。</p>
<p>Mr. Mallya — who in India is often compared to Richard Branson, the British entrepreneur — is one of India's most famous names. His company, the United Breweries Group, makes Kingfisher beer and sells everything from alcohol to chemicals and fertilizer. He has a personal stake in India's only Formula One team. He is a regular presence on the party circuit, and made headlines 10 years ago when he held a lavish birthday party at which the singer Lionel Richie was the star performer.</p>	<p>马尔雅在印度很出名，经常与英国企业家理查德·布兰森(Richard Branson)相提并论。他的公司联合酿造集团(United Breweries Group)生产翠鸟牌啤酒(Kingfisher)，并销售酒精饮料、化学品和肥料等各种产品。他个人在印度唯一的一级方程式赛车队持有股份。他是派对圈的常客，10年前举办的一场奢华生日请到歌手莱昂内尔·里奇(Lionel Richie)献唱，登上了报纸头条。</p>
<p>"I work hard and I play hard, too," he once said. "There is nothing wrong with that."</p>	<p>"我努力工作，也放肆玩乐，"他曾经这样说，"这没什么错。"</p>
<p>When the post-2008 lending binge hit, Mr. Mallya saw a chance to help one of his newer businesses: airlines. His Kingfisher Airlines was initially modeled on the low-cost American carrier JetBlue, with an all-economy configuration that included seat-back TVs, unheard of on Indian domestic flights.</p>	<p>2008年后的贷款狂潮开始，马尔雅发现它可以帮助自己的新生意：航空公司。他的翠鸟航空(Kingfisher Airlines)最初是效仿美国廉价航空公司捷蓝(JetBlue)，采用全经济舱配置，配有当时印度国内航班上从未有过的座椅后背电视。</p>
<p>Mr. Mallya quickly added a lavish business class to Kingfisher. Roomy seats came with champagne glasses filled with cider, since India forbids alcohol on domestic flights. The airline was a pet project of Mr. Mallya's; he examined the in-flight napkins and interviewed some of the prospective flight attendants himself.</p>	<p>马尔雅很快给翠鸟航空增加了一款奢华的商务舱。机上座位宽敞，供应用香槟酒杯盛放的苹果汁——因为印度禁止国内航班供应酒精饮料。马尔雅特别青睐这个项目，亲自检查机上餐巾，并面试部分乘务员。</p>

<p>But Kingfisher Airlines suffered from an inefficient mix of planes and tough competition, which increased when it started flying internationally. Capitalizing on the looser lending practices, the airline persuaded its lenders to restructure its debt. Two years later, in 2012, Kingfisher stopped flying in the face of high fuel prices and a global slowdown.</p>	<p>但是由于机型组合效率低, 开飞国际航线后竞争更加激烈, 翠鸟航空陷入困境。它利用更宽松的贷款政策, 说服放款机构重组它的债务。两年后, 2012年, 面对高昂的燃油价格和全球经济衰退, 翠鸟航空停飞。</p>
<p>Kingfisher owed at least \$1.4 billion in loans, much of it to state-controlled banks, as well as back pay to former employees and other bills. Because Mr. Mallya and his United Breweries Holdings backed some of the loans, creditors began pressing them for repayment. The dispute began to wind its way through the courts. Banks tried to seize Mr. Mallya's assets, including his estate in Goa.</p>	<p>翠鸟至少欠下 14 亿美元贷款——大多是借自国有控股银行——另外还有前雇员的欠薪和其他未付账单。由于部分贷款的担保人是马尔雅以及他的联合酿造控股公司(United Breweries Holdings), 所以债权人开始催促他们偿还。诉讼开始在各个法院展开。银行试图冻结马尔雅的资产, 包括他在果阿邦的地产。</p>
<p>Late last year authorities raided Mr. Mallya's homes and offices in Mumbai, Bangalore and Goa. As his lavish lifestyle came under scrutiny, he began to say less publicly. "Once a media witch hunt starts it escalates into a raging fire where truth and facts are burnt to ashes," he said in March on Twitter.</p>	<p>去年年底, 印度当局突然搜查马尔雅在孟买、班加罗尔和果阿邦的家和办公室。随着奢华的生活方式遭到监视, 他开始减少公开发言。“媒体迫害一旦开始, 就会逐步升级为熊熊烈火, 把真相烧为灰烬,” 今年 3 月, 他在 Twitter 上说。</p>
<p>By early March, banks had asked India's highest court to seize Mr. Mallya's passport. By then he had already left, setting off criticism. "How did he run away from the country?" asked Rahul Gandhi, vice president of India's main opposition party, the Congress party. "How did you allow him to escape?"</p>	<p>到了月初, 已经有多家银行要求印度最高法院冻结马尔雅的护照。那时他已离开印度, 从而引发批评。“他是怎么逃出国的?” 印度主要反对党国民大会党(Congress party)副主席拉胡尔·甘地(Rahul Gandhi)问道, “你们怎么能允许他逃跑?”</p>
<p>Finance Minister Arun Jaitley said in Parliament that the country's banks were seeking to recover "every penny" from Mr. Mallya.</p>	<p>财政部长阿伦·贾伊特利(Arun Jaitley)在国会上说, 印度多家银行正努力从马尔雅那里拿回“每一分钱”。</p>
<p>Indian officials have continued to warn about the impact of debt on the</p>	<p>印度的官员们继续警告债务对经济的影响。</p>

economy.	
"Debt is very much like a dynamite," said Mr. Rajan, the central banker, in December. "It is an instrument which is very useful in right places and explosive in others."	"债务很像炸药，"印度央行行长拉詹去年12月说，"用对了是利器，用错了就会造成破坏。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160429/c29indiadebt	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160429/c29indiadebt
China Lending Inflates Real Estate, Stocks, Even Egg Futures	中国信贷扩张催生投资泡沫，鸡蛋期价飙升
HONG KONG — China is pouring hundreds of billions of dollars into its economy in a new effort to support growth. Some of it is going into roads and bridges and other big projects that will keep the economy humming.	香港——中国新采取的保增长举措，是向经济领域注入数以千亿美元计的资金。一些资金正在流向会让经济保持发展势头的路桥建设等大型项目。
And some of it is going into eggs.	还有一些正在流向鸡蛋。
China's latest lending deluge has sent money sloshing into unexpected parts of the economy. That includes a financial market in Dalian where investors can place bets on the future productivity of the country's hens.	中国的最新一轮信贷扩张，已经让资金进入某些出人意料的经济领域。其中包括大连的一个金融市场，在那里，投资者可以押注于中国母鸡未来的生产力。
Egg futures have surged by as much as one-third since March, the sort of move that would be justified if investors believed China's chicken flocks were headed for an unfortunate fate.	自三月以来，鸡蛋期价已经飙升了三分之一。而只有投资者认为中国的鸡群即将遭遇灾难，这种涨幅才称得上合理。
But the market's usual participants say the flocks are fine. In fact, the actual price of eggs in the country's markets has fallen from a year ago, according to government statistics.	但该市场的资深参与者表示，鸡群的情况还不错。事实上，中国政府的统计数据 displays，与一年前相比，该国鸡蛋的实际市场价已经有所下降。
The reason for the unusual jump in egg futures, they say, is China's tendency to experience investment bubbles when the government steps up spending and lending. China's previous efforts to bolster growth unexpectedly sent money into real estate and the stock market	他们说，鸡蛋期价之所以出现不同寻常的飙升，是因为当中国政府扩大支出、放松信贷时，常常会催生投资泡沫。中国此前的保增长举措曾让资金出人意料地流进房地产和股票市场，致使二者毫无道理地上涨，随后又遭遇大跌。

<p>— markets that had unexplained rises followed by striking drops.</p>	
<p>“Many commodities prices have gone up crazily,” said Du Shaoxing, a futures trader in Guangzhou, in southern China. “We surely hope for a more stabilized trend where futures can reflect economic fundamentals. The way in which recent commodity prices went up is worrisome.”</p>	<p>“很多大宗商品的价格都疯狂上涨，”中国南方城市广州的期货交易员杜绍兴（音）说。“我们肯定希望其走势更加稳定，从而可以反映中国经济的基本面。大宗商品价格最近的这种涨法令人担忧。”</p>
<p>China’s latest bubble illustrates the potential risks of its newest effort to spur growth. The Chinese economy is already burdened with too much debt, economists say. And sometimes, stopgap measures to help the economy create long-term problems.</p>	<p>中国新涌现的投资泡沫，反映出刺激经济增长的最新举措所具有的潜在风险。经济学家称，中国经济已经背负了太多债务负担。有时候，一些权宜之计会导致经济领域产生长期问题。</p>
<p>China is the world’s biggest producer of eggs, but it is not clear whether the investment surge in eggs will have an impact on real-world prices. Jumps in the futures prices on commodities markets can take months to trickle down to the real world, and if the commodities surge subsides, then the price of eggs in local markets may not budge.</p>	<p>中国是世界上最大的鸡蛋生产国，但目前尚不清楚鸡蛋期价飙升是否会对实际市场价产生影响。在大宗商品市场上，期价可能要经过好几个月时间才会传导到现实世界，而且如果大宗商品价格飙升热潮消退，当地市场的鸡蛋价格也许不会出现变化。</p>
<p>Eggs are not the only commodity suddenly out of kilter. Domestic prices and trading volumes on steel, garlic, cotton, iron ore and other items have all soared. This despite the fact that China’s economic slowdown has hurt demand for many items. Officials at Chinese commodities markets are now taking steps to cool speculative fervor to avoid crashes, and prices have begun to ease.</p>	<p>鸡蛋并非唯一一种突然进入非常态的大宗商品。钢材、大蒜、棉花、铁矿石等交易品种的国内价格和交易量都大幅飙升。这种局面是在中国经济增长放缓导致多种商品的需求有所下降的情况下出现的。为避免崩盘，中国主管大宗商品市场的官员正想方设法给投机狂潮降温，目前价格已经趋于稳定。</p>
<p>By mid-April, the frenzy made Shanghai futures contracts in steel rebar, the rods used in construction to reinforce concrete, the most actively traded in the world — overtaking trading volumes of two major oil futures contracts, West Texas Intermediate and Brent crude, that have</p>	<p>花旗集团(Citigroup)分析师在上周的一份报告中称，截至4月中旬，这种狂潮让上海期货交易所的螺纹钢期货合约交易量超过了美国西德克萨斯中质原油（West Texas Intermediate，简称WTI）和布兰特原油(Brent)期货合约交易量，使其成为了全球最活跃的期货交易品种。螺纹钢是建筑业中用于</p>

<p>helped set oil prices for decades, analysts at Citigroup said in a report last week.</p>	<p>加固混凝土的钢筋条，而西德克萨斯中质原油和布兰特原油这两大原油期货合约，数十年来一直在影响原油的定价。</p>
<p>“There is very little rational or fundamental basis for why prices have gotten as out of hand as they have, or why volumes are so high, other than just irrational exuberance,” said Alex Wolf, an emerging markets economist at Standard Life Investments in Edinburgh, who previously worked as an American diplomat based in Beijing and Taipei.</p>	<p>“价格如此失控，交易量如此之大，却没有合理的依据或基本面支撑，只能说这是非理性繁荣的结果，”爱丁堡标准人寿投资公司(Standard Life Investments)致力于新兴市场研究的经济学家亚历克斯·沃尔夫(Alex Wolf)说。沃尔夫曾任美国驻北京和台北的外交官。</p>
<p>Economists blame Beijing’s new efforts to shore up its economy. Government officials increased lending by state-controlled banks and offered other support measures in the first few months of the year as economic growth slowed and longtime drivers like manufacturing and exports showed continued weakness.</p>	<p>经济学家对中国振兴经济的新举措提出了批评。今年前几个月，在经济增长有所放缓，制造业、出口等长期以来的经济驱动器持续呈现疲软态势之际，政府官员通过国有银行扩大了信贷规模，并采取了其他一些支持性措施。</p>
<p>Saad Rahim, the chief economist at Trafigura, one of the world’s biggest traders of metals and oil, calculates that China added about \$1 trillion in new liquidity in the first quarter of the year — an amount that would be roughly equal to the entire quarterly economic output of Germany during the same period.</p>	<p>据全球最大的石油和金属贸易商之一托克集团(Trafigura)的首席经济学家萨阿德·拉希姆(Saad Rahim)估计，中国在今年第一季度新增了大约 1 万亿美金的流动性——该数额基本相当于德国当季的经济总产出。</p>
<p>“This kind of scale is unprecedented and some of it will leak into speculative investments,” Mr. Rahim said.</p>	<p>“这种规模是史无前例的，其中一部分会进入投机性投资领域，”拉希姆说。</p>
<p>In the short term, the new lending may be good news for global growth, if it works. China’s first-quarter growth came in at 6.7 percent, about where economists had expected, despite some indications that growth had weakened further.</p>	<p>从短期来看，这部分新增贷款如果能发挥作用，对全球经济增长而言或许是好消息。中国第一季度的经济增长率是 6.7%，基本符合经济学家此前的预期，尽管有迹象显示，经济增速已经进一步放缓。</p>
<p>But in turning to its old playbook, China risks adding to its already fast-growing pile of debt, which by some estimates is nearly 300</p>	<p>中国在重演故伎之时，冒着让快速增长的债务负担变得更加沉重的风险。据估计，该国总债务占 GDP 的比重已经接近 300%。</p>

percent of gross domestic product.	
The problems are most acute when it comes to China's corporate borrowers, which have gorged on cheap credit in the years since the global financial crisis. In a report released in April, the International Monetary Fund found that nearly 600 companies had almost \$400 billion of debt that was considered at risk, accounting for 14 percent of total corporate borrowing in China.	问题最严重的是中国的企业借款人，在全球金融危机爆发以来的许多年里，它们获得了大量廉价信贷资金。国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)今年4月发布的一份报告显示，发放给近600家企业的大约4000亿美元信贷资金被认为存在风险，占中国企业借款总额的14%。
But the renewed push for credit-fueled growth shows that policy makers' concerns about China's debt burden appear to have been set aside for now. By delaying efforts to wean itself off cheap credit, China may be setting itself up for some problems related to debt and industrial overcapacity.	但重新推出的以信贷推动经济增长的举措表明，中国的政策制定者目前似乎已经把对债务负担的担忧放在了一边。通过缓行旨在减少对廉价信贷资金的依赖的一些措施，中国或许正在为自己制造某些与债务和工业产能过剩有关的问题。
There are few places for China's money to go. The country has tightened already stringent limits on how much money its people can send or invest abroad. Its stock market is still recovering from a crash last year. And its property market remains saddled with a glut of apartments in many cities.	中国的资金没有太多去处。当局已经进一步收紧了对中国人向海外汇款或进行海外投资的限制。去年崩盘的中国股票市场目前还在恢复当中。此外，很多城市里过剩的公寓楼仍旧在拖累中国房地产市场。
A property market bubble arose from the huge stimulus that Beijing deployed after the 2008 financial crisis, which set off a building boom.	在2008年的金融危机爆发后，北京推行的大规模经济刺激措施掀起了一轮建设热潮，催生出了房地产泡沫。
Stocks overtook property in investor interest last year. A raging bull market that was cheered on by official news outlets like People's Daily, the Communist Party's newspaper, skidded to a halt in June.	去年，股票接替房地产成为投资者的新宠。一波凶猛的大牛市在共产党喉舌《人民日报》等官方媒体加油打气之下应运而生，但却在去年6月戛然而止。
As for eggs, Chen Jie, who works in the futures department at Hubei Shendan Healthy Food, the biggest egg company in China, said in a phone interview that "there is definitely speculative capital in the	至于鸡蛋，中国最大蛋产品企业湖北神丹健康食品有限公司期货部门的陈杰（音）接受电话采访时说，“这一市场上肯定存在投机性资本。”

market.”	
Her company supplies eggs to KFC and McDonald’s restaurants, and sells them at more than 10,000 supermarkets across China, including those of chains like Walmart, Carrefour and Metro.	她所在的公司是肯德基(KFC)和麦当劳(McDonald)餐厅的鸡蛋供应商，还把鸡蛋销往中国各地超过1万家超市，其中包括沃尔玛(Walmart)、家乐福(Carrefour)、麦德龙(Metro)等连锁超市。
Hubei Shendan uses the futures market to hedge its bets against swings in actual egg prices. An abnormally volatile futures market makes that job more difficult.	湖北神丹利用期货市场来对冲鸡蛋现货价格波动带来的风险。期货市场出现异常波动，让他们的工作变得更困难了。
“The reason we are in the egg futures market is because the big swings in egg prices will affect our profitability, and a good futures market will help us in that regard,” Ms. Chen said.	“我们之所以进入鸡蛋期货市场，是因为波幅巨大的鸡蛋现货价格会影响我们的盈利能力，一个好的期货市场在这方面会对我们有所帮助，”陈杰说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160503/c03db-chinalend	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160503/c03db-chinalend
In Japan’s Slow Economy, Rare Price Rise Prompts Surplus of Remorse	从雪糕涨价6毛钱看日本的经济困境
TOKYO — One of the most talked-about television commercials in Japan this year advertises an unusual product: contrition.	东京——日本人今年谈论最多的电视广告之一，和一个不同寻常的产品有关：致歉。
The ad shows a group of workers and executives from an ice cream company lined up in neat rows in front of their suburban Tokyo factory. As gentle folk music plays, they bow in apology.	在这则广告中，一家冰淇淋公司的员工和管理人员在东京郊区的工厂门前整齐站立着，伴随着轻柔的民谣音乐，他们一起躬身道歉。
The company’s transgression? Adding 10 yen, or about 9 cents, to the price of Garigari-kun, a hugely popular soda-flavor ice cream bar. About 500 million of the bright blue snacks are consumed every year, mostly by children.	这家公司做错了什么？他们把一种汽水味雪糕“嘎哩嘎哩君”的售价调高了10日元（约合0.6元人民币）。这种亮蓝色的雪糕很受欢迎，每年销售约5亿支，消费者大多是儿童。
Increasing prices are a big deal in Japan. The country’s sluggish economy means that the cost of most things has not risen in 20 years, and almost any increase makes headlines.	涨价在日本是一件大事。该国经济不景气，大多数东西在过去20年里没有涨过价，几乎每次出现涨价都会登上新闻。
Consumer prices are a painful economic headache for Japan. The	消费物价对日本经济来说是个很头疼的问题。该国官员一直试图通过向经济

<p>country's officials have been trying to break this stubborn pattern of deflation by pumping money into the economy and bolstering public spending. Japan's economy, which has been oscillating between growth and contraction for years, picked up speed in the first quarter, according to government data released on Wednesday.</p>	<p>中注入资金并提高公共支出来化解顽固的通货紧缩。日本经济常年在增长和萎缩之间摇摆。本周三，政府公布的数据显示，经济增长的速度在第一季度有所加快。</p>
<p>But the price increases that do go through — like the cost of the Garigari-kun ice cream bar rising to ¥70, from ¥60 — do not reflect a more vibrant economy or a stronger consumer. They usually mean a company is facing higher costs cutting into its profit. The deflationary trends are still firmly in place. And wages are under more pressure than prices, so buying power for most Japanese has declined compared with a generation ago.</p>	<p>但是，上涨的物价——比如“嘎哩嘎哩君”雪糕从60日元涨价到70日元——并不意味着经济变得更有活力，或者消费趋势增强了，而是通常意味着公司成本增加，使得利润变薄了。通货紧缩的趋势仍然难以动摇。相比于物价，工资遭受的压力更大，所以大多数日本人的购买力并不如上一代人。</p>
<p>“Garigari-kun is meant to be something kids can easily buy with their allowance,” said Fumio Hagiwara, a marketing executive at Akagi Nyugyo, the maker of the ice cream bar. “Even grown-ups have less pocket money these days.”</p>	<p>“嘎哩嘎哩君”应该是小孩可以轻松用零用钱购买的东西，“在出产这种雪糕的赤城乳业株式会社(Akagi Nyugyo)，营销高管萩原文雄(Fumio Hagiwara)表示。“现如今，就连大人的零用钱也减少了。”</p>
<p>Akagi last increased prices a quarter of a century ago, and it debated the recent rise for seven or eight years, Mr. Hagiwara said. The rising cost of raw materials finally forced Akagi's hand, he said. Tighter logging restrictions in China, for instance, meant it had to use more expensive Russian lumber for ice cream sticks.</p>	<p>赤城乳业上次调价是在四分之一世纪以前。萩原文雄透露，公司近七八年来一直在讨论涨价的事。他说，原材料成本的上升最终迫使赤城上调了售价。比如，中国加严了对伐木的限制，公司不得不使用价格更昂贵的俄罗斯木材来制作雪糕棒。</p>
<p>In stronger economic circumstances, Akagi's price increase would not stand out. Companies in other places routinely pass on higher costs to consumers. But in Japan, businesses that face rising costs feel they have less ability to do so because wages are flat. Instead, they take a hit</p>	<p>在更好的经济环境中，赤城乳业的涨价行动不会这么引人注目。其他国家的企业常常把更高的成本转嫁给消费者。但在日本，成本上升的公司会觉得自己无力调高售价，因为消费者的工资并没有增加。所以公司宁可利润少一点，或者削减开支，也不愿意疏远消费者。</p>

<p>to their profits or cut back rather than alienate consumers.</p>	
<p>"We don't have any more income, but taxes are rising," said Kazuko Ida, 65, who lives in Tokyo. As a result, she said, she is especially reluctant to spend more. "It's one thing if luxury items are expensive, but if cheap things aren't cheap anymore, it's a real problem."</p>	<p>"我们的收入没有增加，但税却在上升，"现年 65 岁的东京居民井田和子（Kazuko Ida，音）说。她表示，这带来的结果是她特别不愿意多花钱。“奢侈品贵是一回事，但如果便宜的东西也不再便宜，就真的有问题了。”</p>
<p>Japanese policy makers have long identified deflation as enemy No. 1 for the economy. Prime Minister Shinzo Abe won power four years ago on a promise to stamp it out. The central bank has been flooding financial markets with cheap money, and it has gone so far as to cut its benchmark interest rate below zero, a policy that has been tried in only a few other developed countries.</p>	<p>长久以来，日本的决策层一直将通货紧缩看作经济发展的头号敌人。首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)四年前就是凭借做出遏制通货紧缩的承诺才掌权。中央银行一直在向金融市场注入大量资金，甚至将基准利率降至零以下——只有少数发达国家采取过这种政策。</p>
<p>But the results officials have been seeking — robust increases in borrowing and spending, and a sustained rise in prices — have been elusive. The Consumer Price Index is back below zero, after an upswing during Mr. Abe's first two years in office. Wholesale prices tumbled 4.2 percent in April, their sharpest decline in more than six years.</p>	<p>即便如此，官员们期待的结果——强劲的借贷和消费增长、物价持续上行——仍难以显现。在安倍执政头两年出现上扬之后，日本的消费价格指数又重新陷入负增长。今年 4 月份，商品批发价格暴跌 4.2%，是过去六年多里跌幅最大的一次。</p>
<p>A recent rise in the value of the yen, after several years of weakness under Mr. Abe, has made beating deflation harder. A weak yen means costlier imports, which helps drive overall inflation. But now imports on the whole are getting cheaper again.</p>	<p>在安倍领导下的头几年里，日元一直保持弱势，但最近有所走强，令击退通货紧缩的目标更加难以实现。日元疲软意味着进口商品价格更高，由此推高整体通货膨胀水平。但现在进口商品价格整体而言又再度走低。</p>
<p>The economic report on Wednesday showed that Japan's economy expanded 1.7 percent in annualized, price-adjusted terms in the quarter that ended in March. That was significantly faster than forecasts. Still, economists urged caution: Spending by households and businesses was down, and so were exports — all crucial pillars of growth.</p>	<p>周三发布的经济报告显示，在根据物价调整之后，日本经济在截止今年 3 月的一季度里年化增长率为 1.7%。这个数字比预期高了不少。不过，经济学家们依然劝告大家保持谨慎：住房和商业支出都在下降，出口额也不例外——这些都是经济增长的关键支柱。</p>

<p>Rather than rely on those, the economy benefited from higher government spending and a decline in imports. The extra day in February because of the leap year also helped, specialists said.</p>	<p>日本经济近期的增长依赖的并非这些支柱，而是得益于政府支出增长和进口额下降。专家表示，因今年是闰年，2月比往年多了1天，这也是有利因素之一。</p>
<p>"Reasons for the upside surprise were not encouraging," said Masamichi Adachi, chief Japan economist at JPMorgan Chase. He said the economy was likely to remain stagnant.</p>	<p>"尽管出现了令人意外的增长，背后的原因却无法令人感到鼓舞，"摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)驻日本的首席经济师足立正道(Masamichi Adachi)称。他还表示，日本经济很可能会继续停滞不前。</p>
<p>Since Mr. Abe's conservative coalition was elected in December 2012, the economy has expanded in eight quarters and shrunk in five. Newspaper opinion surveys suggest that about half of voters are dissatisfied with his economic program, known as Abenomics. A disorganized political opposition has offered little in the way of alternatives, but an election for the upper house of Parliament in July is adding to pressure to turn things around.</p>	<p>自安倍领导的保守派执政联盟在2012年上台以来，日本经济在其中八个季度里有所增长，而在五个季度里出现萎缩。报刊上的民意调查显示，大约有一半的选民对他的"安倍经济学"政策感到不满。尽管缺乏组织的反对党也没能拿出像样的替代方案，但即将在7月举行的参议院选举令安倍政府面临扭转现有局面的更大压力。</p>
<p>Mr. Abe is looking at ways to restore momentum. The government is drafting a supplementary stimulus budget and is considering delaying an increase in the national sales tax planned for April 2017. The two percentage point tax increase, the second of two planned rises, has already been put off once. Supporters say it is needed to reduce Japan's large budget deficit. But the first increase, in 2014, hurt consumers and was blamed for pushing the economy into recession.</p>	<p>安倍正在寻找重振经济的办法。政府在制定一项额外的刺激预算，也在考虑延迟原定于2017年4月生效的上调消费税的计划。这两个百分点的税率增长，是两阶段税收上调计划中的第二阶段，此前已经被推迟了一次。支持者表示，日本需要实施该计划才能减少庞大的预算赤字。但2014年的首次增税挫伤了消费者的信心，并被指为日本经济陷入衰退的原因。</p>
<p>In the ice cream business, Mr. Hagiwara said Akagi had calculated that Garigari-kun's sales volume would drop by 7 percent as a result of raising prices. The sales hit, the company believed, would be more than counterbalanced by the higher price.</p>	<p>至于雪糕行业，荻原表示，赤城乳业之前就预计到，价格上涨会导致"嘎哩嘎哩君"的销量下降7%。公司相信，售价提高带来的好处会超过这部分的损失。</p>
<p>But it appears that for his company, at least, an apology is an effective</p>	<p>不过，对于该公司而言，向公众道歉似乎至少是一种应对这一打击的有效方</p>

<p>way to deal with the pain. Mr. Hagiwara said sales jumped by about 10 percent in the first month or so after the price increase in March, though they have since begun to fall back.</p>	<p>式。狄原表示，今年3月产品提价以后的大概一个月里，公司销售额曾上涨约10%，尽管之后又有所回落。</p>
<p>"We figure it will take another year before we know how consumers really take to it," he said.</p>	<p>"我们觉得还得再过一年时间才能知道消费者对涨价的接受度到底如何，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160519/c19yen</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160519/c19yen</p>
<p>North Korea Linked to Digital Attacks on Global Banks</p>	<p>亚洲多家银行遭网络攻击，疑是朝鲜所为</p>
<p>Security researchers have tied the recent spate of digital breaches on Asian banks to North Korea, in what they say appears to be the first known case of a nation using digital attacks for financial gain.</p>	<p>安全研究人员认为，近期涌现的多起亚洲银行网络泄露事件与朝鲜有关。他们表示，这似乎是已知的首桩此类案件，即一国利用网络攻击来获取金融利益。</p>
<p>In three recent attacks on banks, researchers working for the digital security firm Symantec said, the thieves deployed a rare piece of code that had been seen in only two previous cases: the hacking attack at Sony Pictures in December 2014, and attacks on banks and media companies in South Korea in 2013. Government officials in the United States and South Korea have blamed those attacks on North Korea, though they have not provided independent verification.</p>	<p>数字安全企业赛门铁克(Symantec)的研究人员称，在近期针对银行的三次攻击中，窃贼使用的一段不同寻常的代码仅见于过去的两桩案件：一是2014年12月索尼电影娱乐公司(Sony Pictures)遭受的黑客攻击；二是2013年韩国的多家银行和媒体公司遭受的攻击。美国和韩国的政府官员将这两次攻击归咎于朝鲜，不过他们并未提供独立验证。</p>
<p>On Thursday, the Symantec researchers said they had uncovered evidence linking an October attack at a bank in the Philippines with attacks on Tien Phong Bank in Vietnam in December and one in February on the central bank of Bangladesh that resulted in the theft of more than \$81 million.</p>	<p>周四，赛门铁克的研究人员表示，他们发现了一些证据，能将三起攻击事件联系起来。它们分别是去年10月菲律宾的一家银行遭受的攻击、去年12月越南先锋银行(Tien Phong Bank)受到的攻击，以及今年2月孟加拉国中央银行损失逾8100万美元的攻击。</p>
<p>"If you believe North Korea was behind those attacks, then the bank attacks were also the work of North Korea," said Eric Chien, a security researcher at Symantec, who found that the identical code was used</p>	<p>"如果相信之前那两次攻击是朝鲜干的，那么针对银行的这几次攻击也就是朝鲜所为，"在赛门铁克进行安全研究的埃里克·钱(Eric Chien)说。他发现了这三次攻击使用了相同代码。</p>

across all three attacks.	
"We've never seen an attack where a nation-state has gone in and stolen money," Chien added. "This is a first."	"我们还从来没有见过哪回的攻击是国家进去偷钱,"他还说。"这是头一遭。"
The attacks have raised alarms in the global banking industry because the thieves gained access to Swift, a Brussels-based banking consortium that runs what is considered the world's most secure payment messaging system. Swift's system is used by 11,000 banks and companies to move money from one country to another – one reason that it is a tempting target for criminals.	这些攻击引起了全世界银行业的警觉,因为窃贼把手伸向了环球银行金融电信协会(Swift)。这是一个总部位于布鲁塞尔的银行业团体,运行着大家认为是世界上最安全的支付电文系统。有逾 1.1 万家银行与企业使用该系统,以将资金从一国转移到另一国,而这恰好是它成为罪犯眼中诱人目标的一个原因。
Swift has warned publicly that the attacks are part of a broad coordinated assault on banks, though it has not assigned blame. It has also emphasized that it was the banks' connection points to its network – and not the core Swift messaging network itself – that the attackers were able to breach. Also, U.S. bankers have noted that the security lapses all occurred at banks in third-world countries, which may give some comfort to banking customers in the United States.	Swift 公开警告,这几次事件属于针对银行的大范围协同攻击的一部分,不过它并未将其归咎于谁。它还强调,攻击者打开缺口的地方是银行进入 Swift 系统的连接点,而非 Swift 本身的核心电文网络。而且,美国的银行界高层指出,这几次安全漏洞都发生在第三世界国家的银行身上。这一点或许会让美国的银行客户感到些许安慰。
Security researchers and U.S. government officials have tied thousands of attacks to nations in the past. They have linked the United States and Israel to an attack that destroyed Iranian centrifuges, and the Chinese military and contractors to attacks that stole military and trade secrets from thousands of foreign entities.	安全研究人员和美国政府官员过去曾将数以千计的攻击归结到国家身上。一些人认为,美国和以色列与摧毁伊朗离心机的一次攻击有关,而中国军方及承包商与窃取数千家境外实体的军事和贸易机密有关。
But the latest spate of attacks on banks in Bangladesh and Southeast Asia would be the first time, security researchers say, that a nation has used malicious code to steal purely for financial profit.	不过,安全研究人员表示,近期涌现的针对孟加拉国与东南亚国家银行的攻击,是首次由一个国家使用恶意代码来纯粹窃取钱财。
The idea that Pyongyang had turned to digital theft would not be	平壤诉诸网络盗窃的想法并不令人意外。朝鲜经济因制裁和粮食短缺等物资

<p>surprising. North Korea's economy has been ravaged by sanctions, food shortages and other deprivations. Pyongyang does not publish economic data, but estimates have put North Korea's gross domestic product between \$12 billion and \$40 billion, tiny when compared with South Korea's economic output of more than \$1.4 trillion.</p>	<p>匮乏而遭受重创。平壤并不公布经济数据，不过外界估算，朝鲜的国内生产总值在 120 亿到 400 亿美元之间。与韩国的 1.4 万亿美元相比，可谓微不足道。</p>
<p>In the attack at Bangladesh's central bank in February, the thieves tried to transfer \$1 billion in funds from an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Fed officials became suspicious of the some of requested transfers and released only \$81 million to accounts in the Philippines.</p>	<p>在孟加拉国央行今年 2 月遭受的攻击中，窃贼试图从纽约联邦储备银行 (Federal Reserve Bank of New York) 转出 10 亿美元。联储官员开始对某些汇款请求心生怀疑，仅放出了 8100 万美元到菲律宾的账户上。</p>
<p>"If you presume it's North Korea, \$1 billion is almost 10 percent of their GDP," Chien said. "This is not small change for them."</p>	<p>"假定是朝鲜干的，那么 10 亿美元就快到他们 GDP 的 10% 了，"埃里克·钱(Eric Chien)评价。"这可不是什么小数目。"</p>
<p>Symantec researchers said it was possible that the bank in the Philippines containing the North Korean code was also involved in the Bangladesh bank scheme and the attempted breach on the Vietnamese bank.</p>	<p>赛门铁克的研究人员表示，带有朝鲜代码的那家菲律宾银行有可能也卷入了孟加拉央行盗窃案，以及越南先锋银行遭受的攻击企图。</p>
<p>The researchers would not identify the Philippines bank and did not say whether the thieves had been successful in transferring funds. Researchers were able to confirm only that the attackers had managed to breach the bank and install identical code strings on the bank's computer systems — the same code that they discovered in Bangladesh, Vietnam and the two previous attacks at Sony in 2014 and South Korea in 2013.</p>	<p>研究人员不准备透露那家菲律宾银行的名字，也没有说出窃贼是否成功地转出了资金。他们只确认，攻击者设法攻破了这家银行，在它的计算机系统中植入了同样的代码串——与他们在孟加拉国、越南及 2014 年索尼和 2013 年韩国遭受的那两次攻击中找到的代码一致。</p>
<p>Chien noted that the attackers not only used identical numbers but wrote the code in the same, unusual sequence across all three attacks.</p>	<p>埃里克·钱指出，在这三次针对银行的攻击中，攻击者不仅使用了相同的数字，还采用了同样的独特排序来写这部分代码。</p>

<p>Chien said the evidence pointed to all three attacks being the work of the "Lazarus Group," a name his team gave to the attackers behind the Sony and South Korean attacks.</p>	<p>他认为，证据指向的是，这三次攻击均为“拉撒路集团”(Lazarus Group)的手笔。他所在的研究团队用这个名字来称呼索尼和韩国事件背后的攻击者。</p>
<p>There is no evidence to date that the thieves have gone after large U.S. or European banks, though new possible attacks are being reported weekly. Last week, evidence emerged that Banco del Austro, an Ecuadorean bank, was infiltrated by hackers who were also able to sneak onto the Swift network. The thieves transferred several million dollars to accounts around the world, according to a lawsuit the bank filed in federal court in the United States against Wells Fargo, which facilitated one of the transfers.</p>	<p>迄今为止，没有证据表明窃贼把目标对准了美国或欧洲的大银行，但每周都有人反映可能出现了新攻击。上周出现的证据表明，入侵厄瓜多尔的 Banco Del Austro 银行的黑客，也能够偷偷潜入 Swift 的网络。该银行向美国的联邦法院提起诉讼，控告富国银行(Wells Fargo)。诉讼显示，窃贼将几百万美元转移至全球多个账户，富国银行为其中一笔转账业务提供了协助。</p>
<p>Researchers have yet to unearth any of the code used in the Ecuador attack, but banking analysts say it is probably no coincidence that these attacks are happening in the developing world, where security measures tend not to be as tight as they are in financial hubs like New York and London.</p>	<p>研究人员尚未发现黑客攻击厄瓜多尔这家银行时使用的任何代码，但银行业分析人士称，这些攻击发生在发展中国家可能不是巧合，那些地区的安全措施往往不像纽约和伦敦这种金融中心那么严格。</p>
<p>Swift has issued numerous warnings in recent weeks urging banks to step up their security protocols. Analysts worry that the breaches could have a chilling effect on global finance; larger banks may become reluctant or even refuse to transact with smaller banks in the developing world unless they can have assurances that their networks have not been compromised by thieves and malware.</p>	<p>最近几周，Swift 发布了大量警告，敦促银行加强安全规范。分析人士担心，这些入侵可能会给全球金融造成寒蝉效应，大银行可能会不愿，甚或拒绝与发展中国家的小银行进行交易，除非向它们保证，后者的网络未被窃贼和恶意软件入侵。</p>
<p>At a conference on Tuesday in Brussels, Swift's chief executive, Gottfried Leibbrandt, said the recent attacks could do far more damage than breaches on retailers and telephone companies, which he said</p>	<p>周二在布鲁塞尔的一场会议上，Swift 的首席执行官戈特弗里德·莱布兰特 (Gottfried Leibbrandt)称，最近这些攻击造成的损害，可能远远超出了对零售商和电话公司的入侵。他表示，零售商和电话公司蒙受的主要是声誉和法</p>

suffer largely reputational and legal hits.	律方面的损失。
"Banks that are compromised like this can be put out of business," Leibbrandt said.	"被这样入侵的银行可能会被迫停业，"莱布兰特说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160527/c27db-swift	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160527/c27db-swift
Delay in Chinese Conglomerate's Deal for U.S. Insurer	安邦撤回收购美国信保人寿申请
HONG KONG — Anbang, a politically connected Chinese insurer, has hit a bump in its effort to buy an insurance company in Iowa for \$1.57 billion, the latest setback to its multibillion-dollar global shopping spree.	香港——拥有政治关系的中国保险公司安邦在准备斥资 15.7 亿美元收购美国艾奥瓦州一家保险公司时遇到麻烦。安邦正在全球各地洒下大把金钱进行并购，而这是它遇到的最新挫折。
Anbang Insurance Group has struck a remarkable spate of deals including an agreement two years ago to buy the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York. It has also reached a \$6.5 billion deal to buy hotels from the private-equity firm Blackstone Group, and it has agreed to buy financial firms in Europe and South Korea.	安邦保险集团已经达成了一系列引人注目的交易，包括两年前收购纽约华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店 (Waldorf Astoria)，斥资 65 亿美元从私募股权公司黑石集团(Blackstone Group)那里收购酒店，以及收购欧洲和韩国的一些金融公司。
The Chinese insurance company — which until recent years was not well-known even in its home country — is near the forefront of a growing wave of Chinese companies buying firms abroad.	就在几年之前，这家保险公司甚至在中国本土都不太知名，如今它却成为了中国企业海外并购大潮中的一个领跑者。
But the campaign hit a setback with Fidelity & Guaranty Life, the Des Moines-based insurer that Anbang agreed to buy last year. Anbang withdrew its application with the New York State Department of Financial Services to acquire the company, Fidelity said in a filing on Tuesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission.	不过，安邦去年达成的收购总部设在得梅因的信保人寿保险公司(Fidelity & Guaranty Life)的协议，现在却出现波折。本周二，信保在提交给美国证券交易委员会(Securities and Exchange Commission)的一份备案文件中表示，安邦撤回了向纽约州金融服务局(New York State Department of Financial Services)提交的收购申请。
Fidelity had hoped that Anbang could come back, saying the withdrawal was not final and that it expected Anbang to refile in the "near future."	信保希望安邦能回心转意，表示撤回申请并非最终决定，期待安邦在“近期”重新申请。
Paul Marriott of FTI Consulting in Hong Kong, which represents	对于安邦撤回申请的原因，代表安邦的香港富事高商务咨询(FTI

<p>Anbang, did not have an immediate comment on why Anbang withdrew its application. Fidelity did not say why Anbang withdrew its application, which was reported earlier by The Wall Street Journal.</p>	<p>Consulting)的保罗·马里奥特(Paul Marriott)没有立即置评。《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)之前报道了申请撤回一事，但信保没有提到其中的原因。</p>
<p>The setback adds to Anbang recent stumbles. In March, it abruptly ended its \$14 billion bid to buy Starwood Hotels and Resorts. It said little about why it had retreated, mentioning only "various market considerations."</p>	<p>安邦近来遭遇的挫折不只这一起。今年3月，它突然放弃以140亿美元竞购喜达屋酒店及度假村(Starwood Hotels and Resorts)。安邦几乎没有提及原因，只是说“出于各种市场考虑”。</p>
<p>Anbang, which owns insurance companies, a bank and a leasing company, says it has almost \$300 billion in assets; it is owned by 39 corporate shareholders, according to China's State Administration of Industry and Commerce. Two of the shareholders are state-owned companies, while the other 37, which own more than 95 percent of Anbang, are an opaque web of interconnected companies. Many share phone numbers, email addresses and management, The New York Times reported in March.</p>	<p>安邦旗下有多家保险公司、一家银行和一家租赁公司，自称拥有近3000亿美元的资产；从中国国家工商行政管理总局的资料来看，它的企业股东有39个。两家是国有企业，其他37家拥有安邦95%以上的股份，彼此关联，形成了一个错综复杂的网络。《纽约时报》今年3月的报道指出，其中很多公司连电话号码、电子邮箱地址和管理层都一样。</p>
<p>Anbang's chairman, Wu Xiaohui, married a granddaughter of China's former leader, Deng Xiaoping. One Anbang director is the son of Chen Yi, a former long-serving foreign minister and top army general who died in 1972. Another former director is the son of Zhu Rongji, China's prime minister from 1998 to 2003.</p>	<p>安邦董事长吴小晖是中国前领导人邓小平的外孙女婿。一位董事是陈毅之子；陈毅拥有元帅军衔，曾长期担任外交部长，于1972年去世。另一位前董事的父亲则是1998至2003年担任总理的朱镕基。</p>
<p>Anbang must obtain regulatory approval for its takeover from states where Fidelity does business. It also has a pending application in Iowa, Fidelity said in its filing on Tuesday. Fidelity shares fell by more than 3.3 percent on Tuesday in New York, their biggest drop since August.</p>	<p>安邦要收购信保的话，就必须从信保开展业务的各州监管部门那里获得批准。信保在周二的备案文件中表示，安邦在艾奥瓦州的申请也有待批准。周二当天，信保在纽交所的股票价格下跌逾3.3%，创下去年8月以来的最大跌幅。</p>
<p>Anbang's purchase of Fidelity, announced in November, was cleared by</p>	<p>安邦收购信保的计划是在去年11月宣布的。今年3月，信保表示这个计划</p>

<p>the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, a government panel that checks whether planned acquisitions of American companies raise national security concerns, Fidelity said in March.</p>	<p>已在美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)获得通过。该委员会是政府机构，负责审核并购美国公司的计划是否涉及国家安全问题。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160602/anbang-fidelity-guaranty-life</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160602/anbang-fidelity-guaranty-life</p>
<p>A Steel Mill Lives Again, in a Setback for China</p>	<p>北京调整经济的举措遭到地方抵制</p>
<p>TANGSHAN, China — The hulking, white-and-brown buildings of the Songting Iron & Steel Company stood silent one chilly February afternoon. The only signs of life came from the handful of guards at the compound’s gate, and from the disheveled middle-aged man who emerged to shout to the plant’s visitors, “Get lost!”</p>	<p>中国唐山——在 2 月份的一个寒冷下午，松汀钢铁有限公司白棕两色的庞大建筑沉默地矗立着。唯一的生命迹象来自把守在这片建筑门口的几名保安，来自那名头发蓬乱的中年男人。他站出来对想要进入工厂的人大喊，“走开！”</p>
<p>Once one of the largest steel mills in this dreary industrial city, Songting had ceased production, a victim of China’s slowing economy. Its workers — many unpaid for months and worried about their future — were let go to fend for themselves, and steel works that can churn out five million metric tons a year had gone quiet.</p>	<p>在这座沉闷的工业城市，松汀原是最大的钢铁厂之一。此时它陷入了停产，成为中国经济放缓的一个受害者。厂里的工人——很多数月没拿到工资，为自己的未来感到担忧——下了岗，自生自灭。昔日年产 500 万吨的钢铁厂没了动静。</p>
<p>Three months later, the silence was broken. Trucks trundled between Songting’s buildings. Rows of cars were parked outside. Around the corner, smoke billowed from a tall chimney.</p>	<p>三个月后，沉默被打破。卡车在松汀的各栋建筑之间隆隆行驶。成行的汽车停在厂外。拐角处，浓烟从一座高高的烟囱里冒出来。</p>
<p>Songting has risen from the dead — and that is bad news for China and the global economy.</p>	<p>松汀起死回生了——对中国和全球经济而言，这却是个坏消息。</p>
<p>The mill’s story illustrates the challenge Beijing faces in overhauling the slowing Chinese economy. China desperately needs to eliminate unnecessary, unprofitable factories in many industries to shift the</p>	<p>这家工厂的情况显示出，在调整放缓的中国经济方面，北京面临着怎样的挑战。中国迫切需要淘汰许多行业里不必要且不盈利的产能，以便将经济转向更富效益的领域。</p>

economy toward more productive businesses.	
The national government has repeatedly pledged to tackle the problem. In the steel industry alone, Chinese leaders announced plans this year to reduce the country's steelmaking capacity by as much as 150 million metric tons by 2020 – an amount larger than the entire industry in Japan.	中央政府多次承诺要应对这个问题。单单在钢铁行业，中国领导层今年就曾宣布，至2020年计划削减至多1.5亿吨的钢铁产能——减幅比日本整个钢铁行业的规模还要大。
But as Songting shows, closing even the most troubled plants can prove problematic.	然而，就像松汀的情况所显示的，哪怕是关掉最有问题的工厂也困难重重。
At a local level, Communist Party cadres and businessmen sometimes keep unwanted steel mills and other factories operating to preserve financial and social stability. Steel mills are large employers, and closings can cause widespread layoffs. China's plan would throw an estimated 500,000 steelworkers out their jobs.	在地方层面，共产党干部和商人有时会让包括钢铁厂在内的冗余工厂继续运营，以保持财务和社会稳定。钢铁厂雇佣着大批员工，关门的话可能导致大规模下岗。中国的计划会裁掉大约50万炼钢工人。
Beijing hopes that the workers laid off from excess steel mills and other bloated factories will find new employment in healthier sectors of the economy, especially in services. But several Songting workers – who spoke on the condition that their names not be revealed because they hoped to be rehired – complained that they could find few jobs in a region dominated by stumbling heavy industry. Many quickly fell on hard times, and some even resorted to public protests – exactly the social instability Chinese officials fear most.	北京希望，从冗余的钢铁厂等人员臃肿的企业下岗的员工能在更健康的行业内重新就业，尤其是服务业。但好几名松汀工人——他们要求不具名，因为希望还能被厂里重新聘用——抱怨，在步履维艰的重工业把持的这片地区，自己几乎找不到新工作。不少人很快就在生活上遇到了困难，有些甚至开始诉诸公开抗议活动——这正是中国官方最担心出现的社会不稳定状况。
Concerns about labor unrest, combined with worries that closing factories will saddle China's big banks with bad debt, have slowed factory closures. By one estimate, China permanently shut less than 2 percent of its total steelmaking capacity last year, a period when	对劳工骚动的顾虑，加之对关闭工厂会加重中国大型银行坏账负担的担忧，令关厂的步伐减慢。据估计，去年中国永久关闭的钢铁厂不及整体钢铁产能的2%。同一时期，有三分之一左右的产能处于闲置状态。

<p>roughly one-third of that capacity went unused.</p>	
<p>"There is no concrete policy or plan that can resolve these problems in the near term," says Laura Zhai, a director at rating agency Fitch in Hong Kong. "The capacity elimination is not going to happen right away."</p>	<p>"目前没有切实的政策或计划可以在近期内解决这些问题，"评级机构惠誉(Fitch)驻香港的董事翟璐(Laura Zhai)说。"产能淘汰不会马上实现。"</p>
<p>Stubborn steel capacity is also causing friction with Washington. Both the United States and the European Union are up in arms over a flood of cheap steel pouring into global markets from excess Chinese factories. In response, Washington has slapped steep tariffs on some Chinese steel imports.</p>	<p>难以去除的钢铁产能还导致北京与华盛顿之间产生摩擦。对于大批廉价钢铁从产能过剩的中国工厂涌入全球市场，美国和欧盟都采取了强烈抗议的态度。作为回应，华盛顿针对一些中国进口钢铁产品征收了高关税。</p>
<p>"Implementing policies to substantially reduce production in a range of sectors suffering from overcapacity, including steel and aluminum, is critical to the function and stability of international markets," the United States Treasury secretary, Jacob J. Lew, said during a Beijing visit this week.</p>	<p>"在一系列出现产能过剩的部门，包括钢铁和铝业，实施大幅减产的政策，对维持国际市场的运转和稳定是至关重要的，"美国财政部长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)上周访问北京期间表示。</p>
<p>Songting — which employed about 6,000 workers, according to the local government's website — was among the larger, privately owned mills in town. But with construction of new homes and infrastructure in the doldrums, prices of steel plunged, and Songting, along with the entire industry, began to suffer. Workers say they stopped receiving regular paychecks in early 2015. A section of the plant was idled for part of the year, and management began laying off staff.</p>	<p>当地政府网站的数据显示，松汀雇佣了大约 6000 名员工，是该市规模较大的私有钢铁厂之一。随着新住宅和基础设施建设陷入停滞，钢铁价格大跌，松汀随整个行业一起遭遇困难。工人们表示，自 2015 年初，他们就开始无法规律地拿到薪水。那一年的部分时间，该厂的一部分设备停产，管理层开始裁员。</p>
<p>One of the unfortunate was C. F. Shi, 45, who worked in Songting's factory for 21 years and asked that her full name not be used. One morning last September, she arrived at the plant to find her boss</p>	<p>现年 45 岁的 C·F·史(C. F. Shi)是这群不幸工人中的一员。此前，她在松汀钢铁厂工作了 21 年。她要求不要使用全名。去年 9 月的一个上午，她到厂里时，看到老板把一片片折起来的纸放进一个盒子里。盒子在房间里一个接一</p>

<p>dropping folded slips of paper into a box. As the box was passed around the room, each worker had to draw a slip, and only those who selected one with a mark on the inside could stay on the job.</p>	<p>个地传下去，每个人都要从里面抽出一张纸条来，只有抽中的纸条里面标有记号的人可以留下来继续工作。</p>
<p>Ms. Shi lost out in the lottery and got sent home, without five months of unpaid wages or severance. She was distraught. "I even thought of trying to hang myself," she said.</p>	<p>史女士没有抽中，于是她被解雇了。厂里既没有给她补发五个月的欠薪，也没有付遣散费。这令她几近崩溃。“都想过上吊自杀，”她说。</p>
<p>On the morning of Nov. 14, as the workers assembled at their posts as usual, managers informed them that the factory was shutting down indefinitely. According to a December report from HSBC, the money-losing mill was forced to suspend production after it was unable to pay a fee owed to the local power supply bureau.</p>	<p>去年 11 月 14 日的上午，工人们像往常一样在各自的岗位上工作，却听到经理通知他们工厂要无限期关闭。汇丰银行(HSBC)去年 12 月的一份报告显示，这家亏损的钢铁厂无力向当地供电局缴纳一项费用，于是被迫停产。</p>
<p>Some employees began demanding their paychecks, according to workers who were there. By that point, Songting owed them about six months of wages. Fifteen workers climbed to the roof of one company building and threatened to jump as hundreds of horrified staff looked on below, said one worker.</p>	<p>曾经在这里工作过的工人透露，一些员工开始讨要薪水。当时松汀欠了他们大概六个月的工资。其中一名工人称，有 15 名工人爬到公司其中一栋建筑的房顶上，威胁要跳楼，数百名受到惊吓的职工在下面看着。</p>
<p>In desperation, hundreds of Songting workers held a protest in November outside a local government office demanding their unpaid salaries, workers said, but to no avail. With few local job options, some of the laid-off employees quickly tumbled into destitution.</p>	<p>工人们表示，绝望之下，数百名松汀员工去年 11 月在地方政府大楼前举行了抗议活动，讨要拖欠的工资，但也无济于事。因为地方上新的工作机会很少，一些下岗职工很快陷入赤贫状态。</p>
<p>Ms. Shi and her husband, who had also lost his job at Songting, were unable to find steady work, leaving her scrimping to support her two young children in a drafty concrete house not far from Songting's plant. She and her husband sometimes had nothing to eat but cabbage.</p>	<p>史女士的丈夫也失去了他在松汀的岗位。夫妇俩找不到稳定的工作，不得不省吃俭用，好养活两个年幼的孩子。他们一家人生活在离松汀的工厂不远的一栋漏风的混凝土房子里。她和丈夫有时什么也没得吃，只有大白菜。</p>
<p>"We don't even have the basic requirements for life," Ms. Shi said.</p>	<p>"我们就连基本的生活需求都满足不了，"史女士说。</p>

<p>Starting in late February, some workers began getting calls from their former managers asking them to return. Part of the plant, they were told, was going to start production again.</p>	<p>从2月末开始，一些工人开始接到以前经理的电话，请他们回去工作。他们得知，工厂部分恢复了生产。</p>
<p>The reason was not clear. Industry experts say other owners have restarted factories to generate cash. A recent jump in steel prices widely attributed to a new Chinese lending binge and a pickup in construction activity has also encouraged factory owners.</p>	<p>其中的原因并不明确。行业专家表示，其他一些老板重启工厂是为了获利。最近钢铁价格的跳涨——被普遍归因于中国新一轮的信贷热——与建筑业的好转也助推了工厂所有者的这一决策。</p>
<p>Maintaining jobs is a major consideration as well, said Xu Xiangchun, chief information officer at Chinese research firm Mysteel. "The employment problem is the biggest problem for the government and the enterprises," he said. "So the companies adopt various measures to activate capital and to give workers jobs."</p>	<p>中国研究公司“我的钢铁网”资讯总监徐向春表示，保住工作岗位亦是一个主要的考虑因素。“对政府和企业来说，就业是最大的问题，”他说。“所以这些企业采取了各种措施来盘活资本，给工人提供工作机会。”</p>
<p>The industry's woes are far from over. Fitch, the bond-rating firm, estimates that the industry may be saddled with as much as \$600 billion in debt. That burden, combined with low prices and sagging demand, has moved the steel sector into the red. The China Iron and Steel Association said that its members lost a combined \$9.8 billion last year, compared with a combined profit of \$3.4 billion in 2014.</p>	<p>这个行业的麻烦还远远没有结束。据债券评级机构惠誉估计，钢铁行业的债务规模或许多达6000亿美元。这么大的债务负担，加上产品价格低迷、需求疲软，令整个行业陷入亏损。中国钢铁工业协会表示，去年其成员共计损失645亿元人民币。而在2014年，这些企业获得了共计226亿元的利润。</p>
<p>"Even if there is no government push, the market conditions will drive out more capacity," said Rachel Zhang, a steel analyst at Morgan Stanley. "It is just a matter of time."</p>	<p>“即便没有政府的推动，市场环境也会淘汰更多产能，”摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)钢铁行业分析师蕾切尔·张(Rachel Zhang)说。“这只是一个时间问题。”</p>
<p>Because Songting is a private company, it does not disclose financial details. The company declined requests for comment.</p>	<p>因为松汀是一家私人企业，所以它不对外披露财务细节。公司拒绝了本报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Its workers are simply happy to have their jobs back. Ms. Shi returned to her old job in late April, just as the mill started operating again, though</p>	<p>因为可以重返工作岗位，工人们就感到很高兴了。4月底，这家钢铁厂开始重新运转时，史女士做回自己原来的工作，尽管薪水有所减少。她还是会担</p>

at a reduced salary. She still worries about what might come, but for now, she hopes her fortunes will revive with Songting's. "At least the living standard of my two kids has improved," she said.	心接下来会发生什么, 不过眼下她希望自己的运势可以随松汀一起重振。“至少两个孩子的生活水平有了提高,” 她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160612/a-steel-mill-lives-again-in-a-setback-for-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160612/a-steel-mill-lives-again-in-a-setback-for-china
Disney Shares Keys to the Magic Kingdom With China	迪士尼的魔法在中国失灵 (下): 同床异梦
Read the first chapter: Disney Shares Keys to the Magic Kingdom With China (Chapter 1)	阅读《迪士尼的魔法在中国失灵 (上): 挫败与妥协》
One Bed, Different Dreams	同床异梦
When the Communist Party first invited overseas companies into the country in 1979, global businesses had to team up with the state. It wasn't pretty.	当共产党于 1979 年邀请海外企业来中国做生意的时候, 跨国公司必须和政府合营。那种滋味并不美妙。
As commercial interests clashed with socialist principles, there were wage disputes, allegations of intellectual property theft and conflicts over corporate strategy. To put it in the parlance of an ancient Chinese proverb, it was like two people sleeping in the "same bed, dreaming different dreams."	在商业利益与社会主义原则发生冲突的同时, 出现了工资纠纷、窃取知识产权的指控以及公司战略方面的分歧。用一句古老的中国谚语来说, 就是“同床异梦”。
Pepsi found itself managing a tanning factory, as part of its Chinese partnership. McDonnell Douglas claimed that some machine tools had been diverted to a factory that made missiles, in violation of United States rules. The American and Chinese partners in Beijing Jeep disagreed over quality control.	百事(Pepsi)发现自己在管理着一座灌装厂, 那是和中方合作的一部分。麦道(McDonnell Douglas)声称, 某些机床被转移到了一家制造导弹的工厂, 这违反了美国的法规。北京吉普的中美合作伙伴则在质量控制问题上意见不合。
"I now tell people, 'If you don't have to do a joint venture, don't,'" said Don St. Pierre Sr., an American businessman who worked for Beijing Jeep.	“我现在会跟人说, ‘合资企业能不办就不办’, ”曾为北京吉普工作的美国商人老唐·圣皮尔(Don St. Pierre Sr.)说。

<p>After the blowups, China started to allow some companies to go it alone. But Disney didn't have a choice. The Communist Party maintains strict control over media companies.</p>	<p>出现种种争端之后，中国开始允许某些公司独立运营。但迪士尼没有选择。共产党坚持严控媒体公司。</p>
<p>The partnership has significant perks for Disney. State-run construction companies cleared a 1,700-acre tract to build the resort, which will ultimately include two additional Disney theme parks and thousands of Disney hotel rooms, analysts say. The authorities have relocated residents, moved graves and closed more than 150 polluting factories. The government built new infrastructure, including a subway line that goes directly to the park's front gate.</p>	<p>这种伙伴关系给迪士尼带来了显著的好处。分析人士称，一些国有建筑公司清理出了一片面积为 1700 英亩的空地，用以修建这个度假区，它最终还将包括另外两个主题园区和数以千计的迪士尼酒店客房。当局已经迁走了居民和坟墓，关闭了逾 150 家制造污染的工厂。政府新建了一些基础设施，其中包括一条直达主题公园大门口的地铁。</p>
<p>Officials have also taken unusual steps to protect Disney from piracy in China, a country where copyright infringement is common and the government rarely intervenes. Whether the state can stand by that pledge is uncertain. But early signs are promising. Last November, regulators fined five copycat Disney hotels located near the theme park. Around the same time, nearly 2,000 counterfeit Disney items, including hundreds of Winnie-the-Pooh shirts, were seized in Hangzhou. The government is even sending regulators to Disney for special training to help them better identify counterfeits.</p>	<p>在这个侵犯版权之举稀松平常、而政府极少干预的国度里，官员们还采取了一些非同寻常的措施，来保护迪士尼免受盗版之害。目前尚不确定政府能否长期坚持履行相关承诺。但早期的一些迹象令人颇为振奋。去年 11 月，监管部门对主题公园附近五家山寨版迪士尼酒店处以罚款。就在那段时间，近 2000 件仿冒迪士尼品牌的商品，包括数百件小熊维尼衬衫，在广州被截获。政府甚至还派遣监管人员到迪士尼接受专门的培训，以便更好地识别仿冒品。</p>
<p>The partnership is "structured so that it will work," said Mr. Iger. "They have a tremendous amount riding on it."</p>	<p>这种伙伴关系“是为了顺利运转而精心构建的，”艾格说。“这件事对他们至关重要。”</p>
<p>But Disney is stepping into a potential minefield. State leaders are growing more confident about exerting influence over multinationals. The government is pushing to upgrade China's economy, and it wants state-owned companies to learn from partners like Disney while</p>	<p>但迪士尼正踏入一个潜在的雷区。政府官员在向跨国公司施加影响方面越来越自信。中国政府正推动中国经济升级换代，它希望国有企业既能从迪士尼这样的合作伙伴身上学到东西，又能获得很大一部分收益。</p>

<p>amassing a large share of the profits.</p>	
<p>Along with its stake in the park, Shendi stands to make a fortune from a 4,000-acre plot of land that it controls around the resort. In other locales, Disney has typically maintained a firm grip on the immediately adjacent real estate. Shendi wants to use that land for hotels, spas and retail, like its new Shanghai Village, a 590,000-square-foot outlet mall, with luxury shops selling Armani, Kate Spade, Juicy Couture and other brands.</p>	<p>除了持有主题公园的股权，申迪还控制着度假区附近一块面积为 4000 英亩的土地，从中能赚一大笔钱。在其他地区，迪士尼通常会死死抓住紧邻地块的控制权。申地想用这块地来建造酒店、水疗中心和零售空间，就像它的新项目“奕欧来上海购物村”(Shanghai Village)一样，那是一座面积为 59 万平方英尺的专营购物中心，内设销售 Armani、Kate Spade、Juicy Couture 等奢侈品牌的商铺。</p>
<p>The Shanghai government sees Disney as just one piece of a broader effort to redevelop Pudong, the city's easternmost region, by creating industrial parks, economic zones and tourist destinations. Just 30 miles southeast of Disney's site, the government has promoted Winterland, which bills itself as the world's largest indoor ski resort and entertainment facility. Nearby, Haichang Polar Ocean World promises "performances" by beluga whales, dolphins, polar bears and arctic wolves.</p>	<p>上海市政府正通过建设工业园区、经济特区和旅游景点来重建浦东，与迪士尼的合作被其视为这种努力的一部分。迪士尼度假区东南方仅 30 公里处的“冰雪世界”游乐项目，已经得到了政府的推广，它号称是世界上最大的室内滑雪场和娱乐设施。附近的“海昌极地海洋世界”承诺，将会有白鲸、海豚、北极熊和北极狼在那里表演。</p>
<p>"China wants Shanghai to be this kind of dragon's head, a showcase city for all the world to see," said Robert Lawrence Kuhn, an American businessman who has worked with the Shanghai government. "Disney is part of that grand strategy."</p>	<p>"中国想让上海成为这种龙头城市，一座展示给全世界的样本城市，"已经在跟上海市政府合作的美国商人罗伯特·劳伦斯·库恩(Robert Lawrence Kuhn)说。"迪士尼是这个宏大战略的一部分。"</p>
<p>The partnership structure puts Disney in a complicated spot. Shendi is really a consortium of four powerful government-owned companies: the Shanghai Radio, Film and Television Development Company; Jin Jiang Hotels; Bailian retail shops; and a property developer, the Lujiazui Group. And each of those companies has separate business ties to</p>	<p>这种伙伴关系的结构已经把迪士尼置于复杂的境地之中。申迪的四大股东分别是上海广播电影电视发展有限公司、锦江国际集团、百联集团和房地产开发商陆家嘴集团，均为极具影响力的国企。它们分别都和迪士尼的新度假区有着业务上的联系。</p>

Disney's new resort.	
The Jin Jiang Group has a contract to provide tourism services for the park. The Lujiazui Group helped develop the world's largest Disney Store. The Shanghai Media Group, a division of the development company, is positioned to capture a big share of the park's television and advertising budget, since it controls the city's biggest television stations, as well as major newspapers, magazines and radio properties.	锦江国际集团持有为主题公园提供旅游服务的合同。陆家嘴集团参与开办了那家全球最大的迪士尼商店(Disney Store)。上海文广集团将把主题公园的相当一部分电视广告及推广预算收入囊中，因为它控制着上海市最大的一些电视台，以及主要报纸、杂志和广播电台。
So Disney will have to deal with a bewildering array of state affiliates acting as partners, suppliers and even competitors, making contract negotiations complex and raising thorny conflict-of-interest issues. Shendi, for instance, has set up its own energy company to supply natural gas to the theme park site. And Shanghai Media Group has formed alliances or made investments with Disney competitors like Sony, Warner Bros. and DreamWorks Animation.	因此，迪士尼必须和一系列令人眼花缭乱的国有部门打交道，它们是合作伙伴、供应商，甚至还是竞争对手，从而让合同谈判变得更加复杂，并引发棘手的利益冲突问题。例如申迪已经成立了自己的能源公司，为主题公园所在区域供应天然气。而上海文广集团已经与索尼(Sony)、华纳兄弟(Warner Bros)、梦工厂动画电影公司(DreamWorks Animation)等迪士尼的竞争对手结成了战略联盟，或者与其共同投资了一些项目。
"The more partners you have, the more potential conflicts," said Oded Shenkar, a professor of business at Ohio State University and an authority on Chinese joint ventures.	"合作伙伴越多，潜在的冲突就越多，"俄亥俄州立大学(Ohio State University)商学院教授、中国合资企业研究权威石家安(Oded Shenkar)说。
"Each of those state companies may come with multiple other affiliations," he added. A multinational must then "contend with a whole network of relationships and interdependencies they often cannot decipher."	"这些国有公司每一家都可能有多个子公司，"他接着说。因此，跨国公司必须"面对它们常常无法理解的关系和相关性所构成的整个网络"。
A Master of Control	控制大师
When Disney unveiled the website for the Shanghai park in March, the fervor was instantaneous. The site registered five million hits in less than half an hour. Tickets for the first two weeks sold out within hours.	迪士尼3月推出上海迪士尼度假区的网站时，立即激起了民众的热情。不到半个小时，网站的点击量就高达500万。前两周的门票在几个小时内售罄。5月初的一个周末，在距正式开放还有一个月时，逾10万人前往该度假区，

<p>Over one weekend in early May, with the opening still a month away, more than 100,000 people visited the resort to peek through the park gates and explore a shopping area that doesn't require a ticket.</p>	<p>透过园区大门窥探内部情况，勘察不需要门票的购物区。</p>
<p>But the criticism has begun, too. Disney has been pilloried in local media for its prices (\$1 for a single steamed bun, or about five times the street price). Some initial visitors trampled the public gardens. And Disney has had to deploy uniformed security guards to maintain order at popular rides, where lines during the soft opening stretched up to three hours. Shanghai authorities subsequently published an etiquette guide.</p>	<p>但批评的声音已经出现。因为价格的原因（一个包子一美元，大约是街头价格的五倍），迪士尼受到了本地媒体的指责。初期的一些游客践踏公共绿地。迪士尼不得不安排穿着制服的保安在受欢迎的游乐设施旁边维持秩序，试运营期间，人们在等待的长队中最多要等上三个小时。此后，上海当局发布了一份礼仪指南。</p>
<p>"The frenzy of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck and the era of blindly following them have passed," Wang Jianlin, the chairman of Dalian Wanda Group, which operates a chain of Chinese theme parks, said on state television in May.</p>	<p>"现在已经不是看米老鼠、唐老鸭为之疯狂的年代了，"大连万达集团董事长王健林5月在官方电视台上说。万达经营着中国的一个主题公园连锁品牌。</p>
<p>Mr. Iger brushed off Mr. Wang's criticism as "patently absurd," and said media reports about food pricing complaints were overblown. "We made a decision with our quick-service restaurants to go higher-end, and there's a cost to that," he said.</p>	<p>艾格对王健林的抨击不甚在意，称其“极其荒唐”，并表示媒体对民众抱怨食品价格的报道言过其实了。“我们和快餐店一同决定走高端路线，这是有成本的，”他说。</p>
<p>Disney needs to avoid getting lost in translation, an especially difficult proposition in China. It is a deeply American brand trying to break into a country where the government wants to suppress Western ideals.</p>	<p>迪士尼需要避免在本地化过程中迷失方向。在中国，这是一件特别困难的事情。作为一个美国特色非常浓厚的品牌，迪士尼正在试图进入一个政府希望压制西方理念的国家。</p>
<p>Already, Shanghai Disneyland is triggering concerns about American cultural imperialism. At a gathering of China's political leaders in Beijing in March, an official called for limiting Disney's expansion and growth.</p>	<p>上海迪士尼乐园已经引发了对美国文化帝国主义的担忧。今年3月，在中国政治领导人于北京召开的一场会议上，一名官员呼吁限制迪士尼的扩张和发展。</p>
<p>"I suggest that we shouldn't allow too many Disneyland theme parks to</p>	<p>"我不建议大量的迪士尼乐园进来，"曾任东部安徽省文化厅副厅长的李修松</p>

<p>be built” in China, said Li Xiusong, the deputy head of culture in the eastern Anhui province. “If children follow Western culture when they are little, they will end up liking Western culture when they grow up and be disinterested in Chinese culture.”</p>	<p>说。“孩子从小就追求西方文化，长大了就会喜欢西方文化，对中国文化冷冰冰。”</p>
<p>The country’s leaders have also grown more nationalistic in recent years: Everything must serve the state’s interest. The Communist Party is using Disney to bolster the country’s own media and entertainment companies, as well as to improve China’s image abroad. And the Chinese government is a master of control, known for strictly censoring Western media. This spring, with little warning or explanation, Chinese regulators shut down Apple’s digital book service and DisneyLife, a four-month-old subscription-based movie streaming service operated by Alibaba.</p>	<p>最近几年，中国的领导人也变得愈发崇尚民族主义：一切都必须服务于国家利益。共产党正在运用迪士尼来支持中国自己的媒体和娱乐公司，以及改善中国在海外的形象。中国政府是管控大师，以严格审查西方媒体出名。今年春天，中国监管机构在几乎没有进行任何警告或解释的情况下，便关闭了苹果的数字图书服务和阿里巴巴推出仅四个月的订阅电影流服务迪士尼视界。</p>
<p>Disney is going to extraordinary lengths to prove its commitment to the China and the Communist Party. During a 2010 meeting with China’s propaganda minister, Mr. Iger pledged to use the company’s global platform to “introduce more about China to the world.” And he has done just that.</p>	<p>迪士尼正在不遗余力地证明自己对中国和共产党做出的承诺。2010年与中国负责宣传事务的一位部长会面时，艾格承诺利用迪士尼公司的全球平台，“向世界进一步介绍中国”。他的确也这么做了。</p>
<p>Disney is working with China’s Ministry of Culture to help develop the country’s animation industry and has agreed to work with Shanghai Media Group to make films for global audiences. Notably, Disney partnered with the state to produce “Born in China,” a film that promises to “showcase to the world the spectacular wildlife and natural beauty of China,” which a trailer depicts as snuggly baby pandas, snow leopards and lavish aerial shots of pristine mountain ranges.</p>	<p>迪士尼正在与中国文化部合作，帮助发展该国的动漫产业，并且已同意同上海东方传媒集团合作，制作面向全球发行的电影。尤其要指出的是，迪士尼和中国官方携手制作《生于中国》。这部影片承诺“向世界展示中国壮丽的野生动植物和自然之美”。预告片中出现了温暖可爱的熊猫宝宝、雪豹和航拍镜头下的壮丽山川。</p>

<p>"When global brands ask me what they need to do to improve their chances in China, I often paraphrase John F. Kennedy: Ask not what China can do for your business, but what your business can do for China," said John A. Quelch, who teaches at Harvard Business School and has extensive experience in China. "They need to demonstrate that they are willing to promote things the government is interested in."</p>	<p>"当跨国品牌问我，它们需要怎么做才能增加自己在中国的机会时，我常常套用约翰·F·肯尼迪(John F. Kennedy)的话：不要问中国能为你的企业做什么，要问你的企业能为中国做什么，"在哈佛商学院任教且在华经历丰富的约翰·A·奎尔其(John A. Quelch)说。"它们需要表明自己愿意提倡政府感兴趣的东西。"</p>
<p>Mr. Iger is trying especially to give Shanghai Disney some Chinese flair. Disney instructed its park designers to infuse as many Chinese elements as possible.</p>	<p>艾格正在特别努力地赋予上海迪士尼一些中国特色。迪士尼要求乐园的设计师尽量多地融入中国元素。</p>
<p>Builders collected indigenous trees from all around China, including a 59-foot chestnut oak from Zhejiang province, to adorn the grounds. A "Tarzan" show was directed by Li Xining, an acrobatics expert who once worked for the Chengdu Military Area Command under the People's Liberation Army. The musical version of "The Lion King" will be performed entirely in Mandarin, the first time in a language other than English at any Disney resort.</p>	<p>负责打造度假区的工作人员从全国各地收集当地的特色树种，来装饰园区，包括来自浙江省的一棵59英尺(约合18米)高的小叶栎。曾任职于人民解放军成都军区的杂技专家李西宁根据《泰山》(Tarzan)导演了一部舞台剧。音乐剧《狮子王》(The Lion King)也将全程使用中文。这是迪士尼乐园首次使用除英语以外的其他语言演出该音乐剧。</p>
<p>Mr. Iger even came up with a new slogan for the Shanghai resort, calling it "authentically Disney and distinctly Chinese." He repeats the phrase constantly when talking about the site, and Disney executives in Shanghai have posted it around their offices. It is supposed to be a sign of respect for China and its people.</p>	<p>艾格甚至还给上海迪士尼度假区想到了一个新口号，叫"原汁原味迪士尼，别具一格中国风"。说到那里时，他会不断重复这句话，上海迪士尼高管的办公室里到处都贴着这句话。这被认为标志着对中国及其民众的尊重。</p>
<p>"What are we doing here that will make this park successful in China?" Mr. Iger said at an investor event in May. "One of the critical elements was making it distinctly Chinese, making sure that the people who visit this park feel that it's theirs."</p>	<p>"我们在这里要怎么做，才能让这个乐园在中国取得成功?"艾格在5月的一次投资者活动上说。"关键的一个点是让它具有明显的中国特色，确保来度假区游玩的人觉得这里就是他们的地方。"</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160614/c15chinadisney2	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160614/c15chinadisney2
MSCI Delays Adding China Stock to Emerging Markets Benchmark	MSCI 指数再次拒绝 A 股，担忧中国政府干预
SHANGHAI — Chinese stocks had seemed poised to join an important global benchmark, paving the way for overseas money to pour into the country's markets.	上海——中国股市看上去已经准备好加入一个重要的全球指数，以便为海外资金涌入国内市场铺平道路。
But the provider of the index, MSCI, decided that China was not yet ready, again holding off on adding mainland stocks to its influential emerging-markets benchmark.	然而，指数供应商 MSCI 明晟再次决定延迟将中国 A 股纳入这个重要的新兴市场指数，表示中国还没有做好准备。
The decision, announced on Tuesday, was a blow not only to despondent local investors but for the Chinese government more broadly. For several years, China had been pushing hard to increase its sway in global financial markets, an effort that recently resulted in having its currency, the renminbi, included in the exclusive club of currencies at the International Monetary Fund.	本周二宣布的这个决定不仅让本地投资者失望，也在更宏观的层面上令中国政府遭受了打击。几年来，中国一直在大力提升本国在全球金融市场的影响力，人民币最近就加入了国际货币基金组织(IMF)的一个高级俱乐部。
A year ago, China seemed close to having won over MSCI, whose remaining major concern was the difficulty for foreigners to buy and sell stocks in China, where the government has significant influence over markets.	一年前，中国看上去即将赢得 MSCI 明晟的认可。当时它的主要顾虑是境外人士在中国买卖股票颇为困难，政府对股市影响很大。
One stock market crash later, however, the government's grip has grown tighter.	不过后来股市崩溃，政府反而加紧了对它的掌控。
The heavy-handed government intervention after the crash raised questions about whether China's volatile and highly speculative local markets could pass muster with global investors and regulators. Tactics used included banning big shareholders from selling stocks, detaining investors who bet on falling share prices and even suppressing	政府在股市暴跌后采取的重大干预行动引发了外界的疑问：中国股市波动巨大，投机性很强，它是否符合全球投资者和监管机构的要求？中国采取的措施包括禁止大股东抛售股票，拘押空头投资者，甚至是打压来自独立渠道的经济信息。

independent economic information.	
The extra money flowing into mainland stocks, or A shares, would have provided a much-needed boost. Despite the government intervention, Chinese stocks have been in a deep slump, off about 40 percent in the last 12 months.	如果有额外的资金注入 A 股, 就可以为它提供急需的推动力。尽管中国政府采取了干预措施, 中国股市却一直低迷, 在过去 12 个月中跌幅达到 40% 左右。
"International institutional investors clearly indicated that they would like to see further improvements in the accessibility of the China A shares market before its inclusion in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index," Remy Briand, the global head of research at MSCI, said in a statement on Tuesday.	"国际机构投资者明确表示, 他们希望看到中国 A 股在被纳入 MSCI 新兴市场指数之前, 其开放性得到进一步改善," MSCI 明晟负责全球研究的雷米·布赖恩德(Remy Briand)在周二的声明中称。
MSCI said it would reconsider A shares for inclusion in 2017.	MSCI 明晟表示, 将在 2017 年重新考虑是否纳入 A 股。
The index provider's decision to delay for another year highlights persistent concerns among global investors about government meddling in local markets as well as the quality of regulation and company accounts.	MSCI 明晟做出再延迟一年的决定, 突显了全球投资者对中国政府干预股市、对监管质量及企业会计水准的持续担忧。
"Accounting in China is a state secret," said Hugh Young, who oversees investments in Asia for Aberdeen, one of the world's largest emerging markets investors. "Our money goes into companies, and we have had trouble finding the right ones to invest in."	"在中国, 会计账目是国家机密," 全球最大的新兴市场投资机构之一安本(Aberdeen)在亚洲的负责人杨修(Hugh Young)说。"我们的钱会进入企业, 但我们已经很难找到合适的公司来投资。"
Most large investors get their China equity exposure by investing in large companies listed in Hong Kong or other overseas markets — like the internet giants Tencent and Alibaba — where companies must adhere to globally accepted financial rules and regulations. MSCI's weighing toward China was already 25 percent, the largest of all the countries it tracks; analysts were guessing that China's inclusion would	多数大型投资机构通过投资在香港或其他海外市场上市的大型企业——比如互联网巨头腾讯和阿里巴巴——的方式, 来获得中国股票资产。在这些市场, 公司必须遵循全球公认的财务规则和监管条例。中国在 MSCI 中的实际比重已经达到 25%, 是该指数追踪的最大一个国家; 分析师们猜测, 纳入 A 股将把这个比重再提高一个百分点。

add another 1 percent of Chinese exposure.	
MSCI said investors were also bothered by the stiff limits imposed on foreign investors withdrawing their funds from China.	MSCI 明晟表示，投资者还有另一个困扰：境外投资者从中国撤出资金面临着严格限制。
The verdict will do little to lift the mood in China's once bustling brokerage halls.	这个判定几乎无助于让中国曾经繁忙的交易厅兴奋起来。
On a recent afternoon inside a poorly lit trading hall near People's Park in Shanghai, a dozen or so elderly investors were chatting among themselves as the final minutes of another trading day ticked away.	近日的一个下午，在上海人民公园附近一家光线昏暗的交易厅里，当天的交易时段马上就要结束，十几个老年股民正在聊天。
As the stock prices flashing on a bank of 21 LCD screens attested, the main Shanghai share index had staged a modest rally to recover from its earlier losses. But once again, the index had slumped back down into negative turf by the 3 p.m. close.	墙上 21 块液晶屏上闪烁着股票价格。上证指数之前在跌，后来小幅反弹。但是下午 3 点休市时已经又跌回阴线。
"It's not about waiting it out, because if you try you will probably get wiped out," said Mr. Ye, a 62-year-old retiree who declined to give his full name when speaking critically about the government's stock market rescue efforts.	"等不是办法，如果你等，可能就会输得精光，"不愿透露全名的退休人员老叶说。他 62 岁，对政府的救市努力颇有微辞。
"It is really painful," he added, estimating that most of the investors at the Shanghai trading hall had lost money over the past year. "This market isn't really regulated."	"真的很难受，"他还说。"股市没有被真正管起来。"他估计，这个上海交易厅的大多数股民过去一年都亏了钱。
The MSCI decision speaks to the caution signs in the market.	MSCI 明晟的决定体现了市场的警惕。
When the index company delayed its decision a year ago, mainland stocks were at their frothiest. They had more than doubled over the previous 12 months.	一年前这家基准供应商推迟做出决定时，大陆股市泡沫正处在顶峰。在那之前的 12 个月里，其股市涨了一倍多。
At the time, the company said it was concerned about a number of restrictions in China. Certain rules made it challenging for global	当时公司称他们担心的是中国的一些限制措施。一些规则阻碍了国际投资人的钱在这个国家的进出，甚至不能明确证明他们对股票的所有权。

investors to move money in and out of the country, or even to prove with certainty their ownership of shares.	
Global investors also fretted about the curious ability of Chinese companies to stop trading in their stock whenever it seemed to suit their own needs. The practice stopped shares under pressure from falling further, but it did so by preventing investors from cashing out.	中国公司可以在任何他们觉得必要的时候停止其股票交易, 这种奇特的能力令国际投资者十分苦恼。这种做法可以阻止有下行压力的股票进一步下跌, 但同时也阻止投资者将股票抛出。
With an eye on making the cut at MSCI, China sought to address these concerns in recent months.	为了达到 MSCI 明晟的标准, 中国在过去几个月里试图去解决这些困扰。
Last month, China's stock exchanges published new rules that discouraged companies from halting trading in their own shares. China also took steps to give foreign investors greater access to its markets by increasing investment quotas.	上个月, 中国的证交所发布新规, 对企业的停牌加以限制。中国还通过增加投资额度来让外国投资者可以更多地进入其市场。
Last week, China said it would grant an initial renminbi-denominated investment quota to the United States, allowing American funds to purchase stocks worth as much as 250 billion renminbi, or \$38 billion. American investors could previously buy into Chinese stocks through other methods, but the new quota provided significant direct access and ranked as the second-biggest of its kind under the renminbi program, after Hong Kong's.	上周, 中国称将向美国提供一笔人民币合格境外机构投资者额度, 美国基金共可购买 2500 亿人民币 (约合 380 亿美元) 的股票。美国投资者此前可以通过其他途径购买中国股票, 但新的额度大大降低了直接进入市场的门槛, 使美国拥有了该人民币结算项目的第二大额度, 仅次于香港。
This follows previous moves to open up mainland markets through a newer link between the Hong Kong and Shanghai markets, although it is also subject to investment caps and quotas. Chinese officials have said they plan to make stocks listed in Shenzhen eligible for the same scheme, connecting them to the Hong Kong market later this year.	在此之前, 香港和上海股市建立了新的联系, 从而进一步开放大陆市场, 不过那种途径同样要收到上限和额度的限制。中国官员称他们打算把深圳股市也采取同样的方式处理, 在今年晚些时候和香港股市连通。
Still, efforts to improve market regulations may be cold comfort for	但对于普通的中国投资者而言, 去年股市崩盘的损失让他们心有余悸, 这些

ordinary Chinese investors who are still nursing losses from last year's stock market fallout.	改善市场监管的努力恐怕起不到什么安慰作用。
Mr. Tao, a 63-year-old retiree at the Shanghai brokerage who declined to give his first name because he spoke critically of the government's actions, said he used a bit of his monthly pension of 1,600 renminbi, or \$243, to dabble in the stock market.	在上海的证券大厅, 63岁的退休人士陶先生说, 他在用每月1600元退休金中的一部分玩股票。由于涉及批评政府行为的言论, 他拒绝透露自己的全名。
Taking a break outside the brokerage to chat over a red Double Happiness cigarette, Mr. Tao said he was sitting on tidy profits until the market turned downward last June.	正在大厅外抽着双喜烟休息的陶先生说, 他当时是稳赚的, 结果去年6月股市开始暴跌。
Since then, his investments have given back more than 70 percent of those gains.	此后他在投资中赚到的钱70%以上又赔了回去。
"In investing, one misstep and you're nabbed," Mr. Tao said.	"炒股是一不小心就要套牢的," 陶先生说。
He added that it could take years to recover his lost profits. "Now I just want to wait it out," he said.	他还说自己的收益损失可能要好几年才能收回来。"现在就只能是等了," 他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160615/msci-delays-adding-china-stock-to-emerging-markets-benchmark	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160615/msci-delays-adding-china-stock-to-emerging-markets-benchmark
China-Led Development Bank Starts With \$509 Million in Loans for 4 Projects	亚投行宣布首批贷款项目, 强调国际性
BEIJING — A new Chinese-led international development bank announced its first four loans on Saturday, pledging to lend \$509 million for projects to spread electric power in rural Bangladesh, upgrade living conditions in slums in Indonesia, and improve roads in Pakistan and Tajikistan.	北京——周六, 中国牵头的一个国际开发银行宣布了它的首批四个贷款项目, 承诺将提供5.09亿美元贷款, 用于在孟加拉国乡村地区普及电力供应, 提高印度尼西亚贫民窟的生活条件, 以及改善巴基斯坦和塔吉克斯坦的道路状况。
At the first of the annual general meetings of the institution, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the bank's president, Jin Liqun, said the	在亚洲基础设施投资银行(简称亚投行)首届理事会年会上, 行长金立群表示, 这些项目资金充足, 环境友好, 已经被项目所在地的民众接受。

<p>projects were financially sound and environmentally friendly and had been accepted by the people in the project areas.</p>	
<p>The projects of the 57-member bank, founded last year as an effort by China to both challenge lending institutions and cooperate with them, are relatively modest.</p>	<p>相对而言，亚投行的这些项目不算太大。这家银行有 57 个成员，去年由中国努力促成，既是为了挑战现有的借贷机构，也是为了与它们展开合作。</p>
<p>The road in Tajikistan is just three miles long, but it will help clear traffic congestion on an important trading route near the capital, Dushanbe. A \$100 million loan to Pakistan is for 40 miles of highway in Punjab Province that would complete the last section of a national artery, the M-4, the bank said.</p>	<p>在塔吉克斯坦修建的这条公路只有三英里长，但它将有助于改善首都杜尚别附近一条重要贸易线路的交通拥堵情况。亚投行表示，给巴基斯坦提供的 1 亿美元贷款将被用于在旁遮普省修建 40 英里的公路，工程属于该国一条国家主干线 M-4 建设的最后一部分。</p>
<p>Three of the projects are being financed with other institutions — the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development — an approach that allowed the new bank to begin the projects quickly. The bank’s \$165 million loan to expand electricity in rural areas of Bangladesh is its only stand-alone project.</p>	<p>这些项目中有三项同时获得了其他机构——亚洲开发银行(Asian Development Bank)、世界银行(World Bank)和欧洲复兴开发银行(European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)——的资金。这一策略使这家新银行得以很快启动项目。用于扩展孟加拉国农村地区电力覆盖的 1.65 亿美元贷款，是亚投行唯一一个独立出资的项目。</p>
<p>By financing projects with long-established institutions, the Beijing-based bank was able to move quickly because work on meeting environmental standards and procurement policies had been completed, staff members at the bank said.</p>	<p>亚投行工作人员表示，通过与成熟机构一起为这些项目提供贷款，这家总部位于北京的银行得以快速行动起来，因为满足环境标准和采购政策需求的工作已经完成。</p>
<p>Although the new bank was China’s idea, it is intended to operate as an international bank dedicated to improving the basic structures and facilities needed to stimulate development across Asia, Mr. Jin said at a news conference on Saturday. Unlike the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank places</p>	<p>周六的时候，金立群在新闻发布会上表示，尽管成立亚投行的想法由中国提出，但它的目的是运营一家国际银行，致力于改善促进亚洲各地经济发展所需的基础建筑与设施。他还称，与世界银行和亚洲开发银行不同的是，亚投行的侧重点相对不那么放在减少贫困上。</p>

less emphasis on the reduction of poverty, he said.	
The bank “was born with the birthmark of China, but its upbringing is international,” Mr. Jin said. Referring to the three other institutions that will finance the projects, he said, “We can work wonderfully together.”	亚投行的“诞生带有中国标记，但它的成长方式是国际性的，”金立群说。在谈到为这些项目提供资金的其他三家机构时，他表示，“我们可以很好地展开合作。”
The new bank is being watched closely. The United States refused to join when it was offered membership in 2014, saying it was uncertain how the bank would measure up on matters of environmental protection, human rights and anticorruption measures long promoted by Western governments and institutions. Japan has also not sought membership in the bank.	这家新银行受到密切的关注。2014年接到邀请时，美国拒绝加入亚投行，声称不确定它会如何在西方政府和机构长期推动的环境保护、人权和反腐措施等问题上做到合规。日本也不曾寻求加入该行。
But President Obama’s administration was mostly concerned that the bank would challenge the current development architecture, the Bretton Woods system established under the leadership of the United States after World War II.	不过，奥巴马政府主要还是担忧亚投行会挑战目前的开发架构，也就是二战后在美国领导下确立的布雷顿森林体系。
In the past year, Mr. Jin has worked to reassure Washington, largely by agreeing to choose projects that have already been approved by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European bank. He has also emphasized that the new bank will be more streamlined and strive to be “lean, green and clean.”	过去一年，金立群在努力消除华盛顿的担忧，主要方式是同意选择已被世界银行、亚洲开发银行和欧洲复兴开发银行批准的项目。他还强调亚投行的结构将会较为精炼，努力做到“精干、廉洁和绿色”。
Washington has shown no signs of wanting to join the new bank, but senior Obama administration officials have praised the decision to work with the established institutions and their regimen of standards.	华盛顿一直没有显示出想要加入的迹象，不过奥巴马政府的高级官员赞扬了亚投行与成熟机构合作并遵循其标准规则的做法。
Britain was the most eager of the Western democracies to join the bank, and it broke ranks with the United States and became a member in the fall of 2014. Other members of the European Union, including	在西方民主社会中，英国是最积极加入亚投行的国家。它于2014年秋季脱离美国阵营，成为亚投行的成员国。包括法国和德国在内，欧盟的其他一些成员也很快加入。

France and Germany, rushed in after Britain.	
The withdrawal of Britain from the European Union is not expected to affect its relationship with the bank, Mr. Jin said. "I believe the United Kingdom will continue to play an important role in the development of the bank," he said at the news conference.	金立群预计，英国退出欧盟不会对它与亚投行的关系产生影响。“我相信英国将继续在亚投行的发展中扮演重要的角色，”他在新闻发布会上表示。
Asked if he believed that Britain's decision showed that the old guard was crumbling quicker than he expected, Mr. Jin diplomatically replied that he had detected no such signs.	在被问到他是否觉得英国的决定显示出旧势力崩溃的速度比他预料得要快，金立群以外交口吻予以答复——他没有发现这种迹象。
One of five vice presidents of the bank, the British politician Danny Alexander, sat next to Mr. Jin at the news conference. Member countries eagerly sought to fill the positions of vice president, and Mr. Alexander's appointment was interpreted as a reward to Britain for its critical support of the bank in the face of American opposition.	在新闻发布会上，身为亚投行五位副行长之一的英国政界人士丹尼·亚历山大(Danny Alexander)就坐在金立群旁边。各成员国急切地想获得副行长的职位，而亚历山大获得任命被解读为对英国的回报，感谢它在面临美国的反对之时予以关键的支持。
Two dozen countries have expressed interest in joining the bank, and they sent observers to the two-day meeting, Mr. Jin said. The new members would come from Eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa, and could join as early as next year.	金立群提到，有二十多个国家表达了加入亚投行的意向，他们派了观察员来出席这次为期两天的会议。这些新成员来自东欧、拉丁美洲和非洲，最早可能于明年加入。
So far, the bank has 39 permanent professional staff members and about 20 other people working on contracts, a relatively small pool of people for an international bank planning to supervise major contracts. The staff is expected to expand to about 100 by the end of the year, a bank official said.	截至目前，亚投行共有 39 名常设正式员工，另有大约 20 名合同工。对于一个计划监管大型合约项目的国际银行而言，人员显得比较少。一名银行官员表示，到今年底，亚投行员工人数预计将达到 100 人左右。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160627/china-led-development-bank-starts-with-509-million-in-loans-for-4-projects	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160627/china-led-development-bank-starts-with-509-million-in-loans-for-4-projects
Climate Change Seen as Threat to Lucrative 'Himalayan Viagra' Fungus	“喜马拉雅伟哥”日渐稀缺，气候变化惹的祸？

<p>BAGDANDA, Nepal — From a pasture high in the Himalayas, Tulsingh Rokaya, 55, a shepherd, watched for years as the number of itinerant harvesters swelled.</p>	<p>尼泊尔巴格丹达——来自喜马拉雅山脉一个高原牧场的 55 岁牧民图尔辛格·罗卡亚(Tulsingh Rokaya), 多年来眼睁睁地看着流动采摘者的人数在不断壮大。</p>
<p>They came in search of what is known as caterpillar fungus, or yarsagumba in Nepali. A parasitic fungus, it forms out of the head of ghost moth larvae living in the soil at altitudes above 10,000 feet, and has been used as an aphrodisiac for at least a thousand years, earning it the nickname Himalayan Viagra.</p>	<p>他们是来寻找所谓的“虫草”的, 尼泊尔语叫“yarsagumba”。这是一种寄生真菌, 由蝠蛾幼虫的头部形成, 这种幼虫生活在海拔 3000 多米的高原土壤中。虫草被用作壮阳药至少有 1000 年了, 它拥有“喜马拉雅伟哥”的别名。</p>
<p>In the 1980s, the pickers used to trade the fungus for cigarettes and noodles. But as yarsagumba grew in popularity, it exploded into a multibillion-dollar industry spanning China, Singapore and the United States.</p>	<p>在 20 世纪 80 年代, 采摘者用这种真菌换香烟和面条。但随着虫草越来越多地受到人们的喜爱, 它迅速发展成为一个横跨中国、新加坡和美国的数十亿美元产业。</p>
<p>During the picking season, which runs from late May to July, the number of harvesters in Bagdanda and two neighboring camps has often reached several thousands of people. But this season, with the fungus becoming scarce, the number is down to the hundreds.</p>	<p>在 5 月下旬至 7 月的采摘季节, 前来巴格丹达和附近两个营地的采集者人数往往可达到几千人。但随着这种真菌变得越来越稀少, 今年采集季节的人数已下降到了几百。</p>
<p>They still hike from a camp below, carrying metal picks to dig out the fungus, helping to produce an average regional harvest of 135 tons a year. Occasionally, they stop at Mr. Rokaya’s tent to buy sheep’s curd. Most of the time they pass through, teetering on a steep hillside where they spend the morning hunched over to find the fungus’s crooked black stem poking through the dirt.</p>	<p>他们仍从山下的营地徒步上山, 手拿金属小镐把虫草挖出来, 为这个山区平均每年 135 吨的产量做贡献。偶尔, 他们会在罗卡亚的帐篷前停留, 购买羊凝乳。但大多数时候, 他们只是从这个搭建在陡峭山坡上的帐篷前路过, 整个上午都在弯着腰寻找这种真菌露出泥土的弯曲黑茎。</p>
<p>Folklore has it that interest in the fungus stems from the startling performance of Chinese runners at an international track meet in 1993, which their coach attributed to their consumption of a soup combining</p>	<p>民间传说称, 对这种真菌的兴趣, 来自中国赛跑选手在 1993 年的一次国际田径运动会上令人吃惊的表现。他们的教练把成绩归结于运动员喝了用虫草和鳖血做的汤。(西方的竞争对手怀疑并不是出于这么具有异国风味的原因,</p>

<p>the fungus with turtle blood. (Western competitors suspected something less exotic, namely performance-enhancing drugs.)</p>	<p>而是由于使用了提高成绩的兴奋剂。)</p>
<p>With prices topping \$50,000 a pound in China's coastal megacities, harvesting of the fungus has helped to curb endemic poverty in the Himalayas, which stretch across Nepal, northern India, Bhutan, Tibet and China. For hundreds of thousands of people living in remote villages, selling yarsagumba has become a primary source of income.</p>	<p>在中国的沿海大城市，虫草标价超过了每磅5万美元（约合每千克66万元人民币）。采摘虫草帮助改善了喜马拉雅地区普遍存在的贫穷状况。这一地区跨越尼泊尔、印度北部、不丹、藏区和中国。对于数十万生活在边远村庄的人而言，售卖虫草成了一项重要的收入来源。</p>
<p>A study by Nepal's central bank found that harvesters earned an average of about \$2,500, or 56 percent of their yearly income, selling the fungus. Money from yarsagumba has given some of the world's most impoverished people access to electricity, hospital care and education.</p>	<p>尼泊尔中央银行的一项研究发现，采摘者售卖虫草的平均收入约为2500美元（约合1.7万元人民币），占他们年收入的56%。由虫草获得的收入让世界上最贫穷的一些人用上了电，看得起病，也得以接受教育。</p>
<p>"The whole Tibetan plateau is by now completely dependent on the cash influx," said Daniel Winkler, a mycologist who has studied the caterpillar fungus extensively in Tibet. He estimated that over one million people in Tibet sell the fungus.</p>	<p>"到现在，整个青藏高原地区完全依赖这部分资金来源，"真菌学家丹尼尔·温克勒(Daniel Winkler)说。他在藏区就虫草做过大量的研究。他估计藏区有超过100万人在卖虫草。</p>
<p>But as quickly as demand for the fungus has surged, its supply has dropped sharply. Mycologists studying the fungus point to overharvesting as one reason. But another possible cause, some researchers now believe, is a warmer ecosystem precipitated by climate change, a phenomenon that may be more acute at higher altitudes.</p>	<p>虫草的需求迅速上涨的同时，供应量却出现剧烈的下滑。研究虫草的真菌学家认为过度采摘是出现这种状况的一个原因。不过一些研究者现在认为，还有另一种可能的原因：由气候变化引起的生态系统变暖。在海拔高的地方，这种现象或许更加严重。</p>
<p>"There are strong theoretical reasons as to why we might expect the rate of climate change to be faster higher up in the mountains than it is at sea level," said Nicholas Pepin, a geographer at the University of Portsmouth in England.</p>	<p>"我们有充分的理论依据认为，气候变化的速率在山区会比在海平面更快，"英格兰朴茨茅斯大学(University of Portsmouth)的地理学家尼古拉斯·佩平(Nicholas Pepin)说。</p>

<p>Some of the most compelling data comes from the Tibetan plateau, where from 2001 to 2012, the increase in temperatures was between half a degree Fahrenheit and nearly an entire degree at weather stations above 10,000 feet. In the same decade, global temperatures rose by only about 0.2 degrees.</p>	<p>一些最具说服力的数据来自青藏高原。自 2001 年至 2012 年，那里的气温增长了 0.5 华氏度(约合 0.3 摄氏度)，在海拔超过 1 万英尺(约合 3000 米)的气象站，增幅则达到将近 1 华氏度。而在同样的十年里，全球平均气温只增长了 0.2 华氏度左右。</p>
<p>Scientists say it is unclear why mountain ranges may be warming more rapidly than other parts of the planet. But Kamaljit Bawa, a biologist at the University of Massachusetts Boston, said failure to better understand warming in the Himalayas could have serious consequences for the region's unique biodiversity.</p>	<p>科学家表示，目前还不清楚为什么山脉地区气温增速会比地球上的其他地区更快。不过，马萨诸塞州大学波士顿分校(University of Massachusetts at Boston)的生物学家卡迈勒吉特·巴瓦(Kamaljit Bawa)表示，倘若无法更好地理解喜马拉雅的气候变暖，可能会给该地区独一无二的生物多样性带来严重的后果。</p>
<p>"We have to make very rapid progress," he said. "We can't use the slow approach, the traditional, slow scientific approach."</p>	<p>"我们得非常快速地取得进展，"他说。"我们不能采用慢的方式，那种传统的、比较慢的科学方法。"</p>
<p>Not for yarsagumba, apparently.</p>	<p>显然，用这种方式应对虫草问题是行不通的。</p>
<p>As harvesters returned from the pastures to Bagdanda on a recent afternoon, children gathered in the camp's dusty thoroughfare and divided teams for a volleyball game. A mother held down her squirming daughter to pick lice from her scalp. Men congregated on trash-strewn dirt mounds and peeled strips of kutki, an herb used to treat vomiting and fever.</p>	<p>不久前的一个下午，采摘者从牧场返回巴格丹达，孩子们聚集在营地尘土飞扬的大路上，分组玩排球游戏。一位母亲按着她浑身扭动的女儿，给她抓头发里的虱子。男人们聚集在垃圾遍布的土丘上，给胡黄连去皮。这是一种治疗呕吐和发热的草药。</p>
<p>In a village below the meadows, Prithvi Budha, 60, a beekeeper who is sitting out the harvest to watch dozens of empty mud and stone huts, said less precipitation may be the cause for the drop in yarsagumba supplies.</p>	<p>在位于草原下方的一座村子，现年 60 岁的养蜂人普里特维·布达(Prithvi Budha)没有参加采摘，而是负责看守那几十座没人的泥石棚屋。他说降水减少可能是虫草产量降低的原因。</p>
<p>"We used to have snow up to here and up to here," he said, pointing to his torso and his shoulders as he recalled a string of childhood winters.</p>	<p>"过去这里会下很大的雪，积雪能有这么高，这么高，"他说一边说，一边把手比到自己的躯干和肩膀部位。他在回忆童年时期的冬天。</p>

Uttam Shrestha, a researcher at the University of Southern Queensland in Australia, said it was difficult to say why the supply of yarsagumba had dropped. Changes in temperature, he said, could be one of several factors affecting the supply of the fungus.	澳大利亚南昆士兰大学(University of Southern Queensland)的研究人员乌塔姆·什雷斯塔(Uttam Shrestha)表示, 很难确定为什么虫草的产量会减少。他说气温变化可能是影响虫草供应的多种因素之一。
"We can draw some inferences," he said. "Here, the fungus is very sensitive to the increase in temperature and so that could have an impact, but there is no empirical evidence yet."	"我们可以做一些推论,"他说。"在这里, 虫草对气温的上升是非常敏感的, 所以它可能会有影响, 但目前还没有实践经验的证据。"
Jir Bahadur Budha, 43, a farmer, said he was disappointed with this year's harvest. He estimated that his family of six would collect only 400 pieces of yarsagumba, 200 fewer than last year and 500 fewer than the year before. The selling price for a single piece is about \$3.50 in Nepal.	现年 43 岁的农民哥吉尔·巴哈杜尔·布达(Jir Bahadur Budha)表示, 他对今年的收成感到失望。他估计今年家里六个人只能采到 400 株虫草, 比去年少 200 株, 比前年少 500 株。目前虫草在尼泊尔的单株售价约为 3.5 美元。
On a recent morning, Mr. Budha joined dozens of others in a pasture as a heavy fog set in. Within 10 minutes of searching, calls echoed from a few hundred feet away, where a teenager had spotted one of the day's first pieces. Clawing away dirt from the larva's body, the boy received a smattering of congratulations. He had found a good piece.	不久前的一个上午, 布达和另外几十个人在浓雾弥漫之时走进了牧场。开始搜寻不到十分钟, 几百英尺远的地方传来喊声, 一名少年找到了当天第一株虫草。扒开幼虫尸体上的泥土, 他找到了一株品质不错的虫草, 得到了零星的祝贺。
"Only lucky people find yarsagumba in the morning," one man said.	"只有运气很好的人才能在早上找到虫草,"一名男子说道。
Mr. Rokaya, the shepherd, was cautious in his appraisal of the day's pickings. Whatever the reason for the decline in yarsagumba, he said, it may be too late to salvage what has been lost.	对于当天的采摘, 牧民罗卡亚的评价比较谨慎。他说不管是什么原因导致虫草产量下降, 要挽回这里损失的东西可能都已经太迟了。
"No jobs. No money. What to do?" he said, thrumming his fingers on a gnarled cane. "We eat the rice that even donkeys and horses don't eat."	"没有工作。没有钱。能怎么办?"他一边说, 一边用手指连续敲击一根弯曲的手杖。"我们吃的是连驴和马都不吃的大米。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160628/himalayan-viagra-climate-change	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160628/himalayan-viagra-climate-change
How China Took Center Stage in Bitcoin's Civil War	比特币战争(上): 中国操盘手

<p>A delegation of American executives flew to Beijing in April for a secret meeting at the Grand Hyatt hotel, just blocks from Tiananmen Square.</p>	<p>4月，一个美国企业高管代表团飞到北京，在东方君悦大酒店参加了一次秘密会议，那里距天安门广场仅几个街区之遥。</p>
<p>They went to meet with the new kingmakers in what has become one of the grandest and strangest experiments in money the world has seen: the virtual currency known as Bitcoin.</p>	<p>和他们会面的是业内新晋的实权人物，而他们所在的这个行业，是人类历史上最宏大、最古怪的一场金钱实验：被称为“比特币”的虚拟货币。</p>
<p>Against long odds, and despite an abstruse structure, in which supercomputers are said to mine the currency via mathematical formulas, Bitcoin has become a multibillion-dollar industry. It has attracted major investments from Silicon Valley and a significant following on Wall Street.</p>	<p>比特币有一个令人费解的体系，据称要利用超级计算机作数学计算来开采货币，然而出人意料的是，它已经成为一个数十亿美元的行业。硅谷向它注入了大笔投资，还引起了华尔街的密切关注。</p>
<p>Yet Bitcoin, which is both a new kind of digital money and an unusual financial network, is having something of an identity crisis. Like so many technologies before it, the virtual currency is coming up against the inevitable push and pull between commercial growth and the purity of its original ambitions.</p>	<p>然而，作为一种新型的数码货币和独特的金融网络，比特币正面临一场身份危机。和此前的许多技术一样，虚拟货币也不可避免地要面对一种推拉效应：一方面要商业增长，另一方面要维持其初心的纯洁性。</p>
<p>In its early conception, Bitcoin was to exist beyond the control of any single government or country. It would be based everywhere and nowhere.</p>	<p>根据最初的设想，比特币是不受任何单一政府或国家控制的。它无处不在，又无处可寻。</p>
<p>Yet despite the talk of a borderless currency, a handful of Chinese companies have effectively assumed majority control of the Bitcoin network. They have done so through canny investments and vast farms of computer servers dispersed around the country. The American delegation flew to Beijing because that was where much of the Bitcoin power was concentrated.</p>	<p>然而，虽然被认为是一种无国界货币，比特币网络的多数控制权实际上已经落入几家中国公司手中。他们是通过精明的投资和分布于该国各地的巨型计算机服务器矿场实现这一点的。美国代表团要飞到北京，正是因为比特币的相当一部分权力就集中在那里。</p>
<p>At the time of the meeting, over 70 percent of the transactions on the</p>	<p>在会议举行之时，比特币网络七成以上的交易是通过四家中国公司进行的，</p>

<p>Bitcoin network were going through just four Chinese companies, known as Bitcoin mining pools – and most flowed through just two of those companies. That gives them what amounts to veto power over any changes to the Bitcoin software and technology.</p>	<p>也就是所谓的比特币矿池——而大多数的流通只涉及其中的两家公司。这样一来，他们对比特币软件和技术上的任何改变就有了否决权。</p>
<p>China has become a market for Bitcoin unlike anything in the West, fueling huge investments in server farms as well as enormous speculative trading on Chinese Bitcoin exchanges. Chinese exchanges have accounted for 42 percent of all Bitcoin transactions this year, according to an analysis performed for The New York Times by Chainalysis. Just last week, the Chinese internet giant, Baidu, joined with three Chinese banks to invest in the American Bitcoin company Circle.</p>	<p>中国形成了一个西方世界无法比拟的比特币市场，巨量投资进入服务器矿场，中国的比特币交易所里进行着大宗投机交易。据《纽约时报》委托Chainalysis进行的分析，中国交易所今年的交易额占了总额的42%。就在上周，中国互联网巨头百度还和三家中国银行联手，投资了美国比特币公司Circle。</p>
<p>But China's clout is raising worries about Bitcoin's independence and decentralization, which was supposed to give the technology freedom from the sort of government crackdowns and interventions that are commonplace in the Chinese financial world.</p>	<p>但是，中国的影响力让人开始担心比特币的独立性和去中心化。这些特性本应让比特币技术不需畏惧政府的打压和干预。而政府打压和干预又在中国金融界司空见惯。</p>
<p>"The concentration in a single jurisdiction does not bode well," said Emin Gun Sirer, a professor at Cornell and a Bitcoin researcher. "We need to pay attention to these things if we want decentralization to be a meaningful thing."</p>	<p>"集中在一个单一辖区不是什么好兆头，"康奈尔大学教授、比特币研究者埃明·古恩·希拉尔(Emin Gun Sirer)说。"这些是我们需要留意的，否则去中心化就会流于表面。"</p>
<p>The power of Chinese companies has already come to play a major role in a civil war that has divided Bitcoin followers over the last year and led to the departure of one of the top developers of the virtual currency. The dispute has hinged on technical matters but also on bigger questions of what Bitcoin should look like in 10 or 20 years.</p>	<p>去年的一场内战导致这种虚拟货币的信徒出现分裂，其中一位顶尖开发者因此离开了社区，中国公司在那一战中已经扮演了重要的角色。争执是围绕一些技术问题展开的，但事关比特币未来10年、20年发展的大问题也牵扯其中。</p>

<p>The American companies that journeyed to the Grand Hyatt — including venture capital-funded start-ups like Coinbase and Circle — are fighting to make Bitcoin bigger. They hope to expand the capacity of the Bitcoin network so that it can process more transactions and compete with the PayPals and Visas of the world.</p>	<p>前往东方君悦的美国代表包括 Coinbase、Circle 等创投基金支持的创业公司，他们在力求扩大比特币的规模。他们希望对比特币网络进行扩容，可以处理更多的交易，与 PayPal、Visa 等服务抗衡。</p>
<p>The current size of the network goes back to the early days, when Bitcoin’s founder, Satoshi Nakamoto, limited the amount of data that could travel through the network, essentially capping it at about seven transactions a second. As Bitcoin has grown more popular, those limits have caused severe congestion and led to lengthy transaction delays.</p>	<p>目前的网络规模是早年决定的，当时比特币的创始人中本聪（Satoshi Nakamoto，音）对在网络中流通的数据总量进行了限制，本质上就是给交易设定了每秒七次左右的上限。随着比特币的日渐普及，这些限制导致了严重的阻塞，交易处理会有大幅延时。</p>
<p>The American delegation in China had a software proposal, known as Bitcoin Classic, that would change all that.</p>	<p>前往中国的美国代表提出了一个软件方案叫做“比特币经典版”(Bitcoin Classic)，可以彻底改变这种局面。</p>
<p>The Chinese companies, though, had the ultimate decision-making power over any changes in the software, and they did not agree with the American delegation. The Chinese had thrown in their lot with another group of longtime programmers who wanted to keep Bitcoin smaller, in part to keep it more secure. The Americans hoped to persuade the Chinese to switch sides.</p>	<p>然而中国公司对软件的任何改动有着终极裁决权，他们不同意美国代表的想法。中国人选择站在另一个程序员群体一方，这些人一直都想让比特币保持在较小的规模，一定程度上是为了保障安全。美国人希望劝说中国人改弦更张。</p>
<p>In a hotel conference room, the American team of about a half-dozen people cycled through its PowerPoint slides, in English and Chinese, arguing for expansion of the network, most notably pointing to the long delays that have been plaguing the system as a result of the congestion. The Chinese companies listened and conferred among themselves. The group took a break for a lunch of lamb and dumplings at a nearby mall.</p>	<p>在一间酒店会议室里，五六人组成的美国代表团围着中英双语的 PowerPoint 幻灯片，陈述他们扩张网络的理由，其中主要的一点是长延时，这个由阻塞导致的问题正困扰着整个系统。中国公司听了美方陈述，彼此间也商量了一番。中午大家到附近的购物中心吃了羊肉和饺子。</p>
<p>“We kept coming back and saying, ‘For better or worse, you have this</p>	<p>“我们反复说，‘不管怎么说，你们是这个产业的领导者，大家都期待你们有</p>

leadership in the industry, and everyone is looking to you to show some leadership," said Brian Armstrong, chief executive of Coinbase.	领袖的作为, "Coinbase 首席执行官布莱恩·阿姆斯特朗(Brian Armstrong)说。
Ultimately, Mr. Armstrong said, "We were unable to convince them."	最终, "我们没能说服他们, "阿姆斯特朗说。
Some Bitcoin advocates have complained that the Chinese companies have been motivated only by short-term profit, rather than the long-term success and ideals of the project. Bobby Lee, chief executive of the Bitcoin company BTCC, which is based in Shanghai, bristled at that — and at the notion that the Chinese companies represent any sort of united front. He attended the April meeting and pointed out that the Chinese companies had disagreed among themselves on how urgent it is to make changes to the Bitcoin software.	一些比特币倡导人士指责中国公司只受短期利润的驱使, 不在乎长远的成功和该计划的理想。总部在上海的比特币公司 BTCC 首席执行官李启元被这种言论激怒了——包括把中国公司当作一个同仇敌忾的群体来看待。他参加了4月的会议, 并指出在改变比特币软件的紧迫性上, 中国公司之间是存在分歧的。
He said the American companies failed to understand the power dynamics in the room that day. "It was almost like imperialistic Westerners coming to China and telling us what to do," Mr. Lee said in an interview last week. "There has been a history on this. The Chinese people have long memories."	他说那天在会议室里, 美国公司对权力的消长没有认识。"给人感觉就像高高在上的西方人来到中国, 对我们指手画脚, "李启元在上周接受采访时说。"这种事以前发生过。中国人记性很好的。"
Read Part 2.	阅读《比特币战争(下): 从投机到掌控大型矿池》
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160630/china-bitcoin-investment1	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160630/china-bitcoin-investment1
How China Took Center Stage in Bitcoin's Civil War	比特币战争(下): 从投机到掌控大型矿池
Read Part 1.	阅读《比特币战争(上): 中国操盘手》
The mysterious creator of Bitcoin, Satoshi Nakamoto, released the software in early 2009. It was designed to provide both a digital coin and a new way to move and hold money, much as email had made it possible to send messages without using a postal service.	2009年初, 比特币的神秘创造者中本聪(Satoshi Nakamoto)发布了相关软件。它的设计意图是既提供一种数字货币, 又提供一种新的转移和保存资金的方式, 很像电子邮件使人们可以不使用邮政服务便能传递消息。
From the beginning, the system was designed to be decentralized —	从一开始, 它就被设计成了一个分散的系统——由所有把计算机加入比特币

<p>operated by all the people who joined their computers to the Bitcoin network and helped to process the transactions, as Wikipedia entries are written and maintained by volunteers around the world.</p>	<p>网络, 并帮助处理交易的人管理, 就像维基百科(Wikipedia)的条目由全世界的志愿者输入和维护一样。</p>
<p>The appeal of a group-run network was that there would be no single point of failure and no company that could shut things down if the police intervened. This was censorship-free money, Bitcoin followers liked to say. Decision-making power for the network resided with the people who joined it, in proportion to the computing power they provided.</p>	<p>集体管理网络的吸引力在于不会出现单点故障, 并且如果警察介入的话, 没有哪个公司能够关停业务。比特币的支持者喜欢说, 这是一种不会受到审查的货币。对这个网络的决策权掌握在加入该网络的人手中, 与他们提供的计算能力成比例。</p>
<p>The allure of new riches provided the incentive to join: Every 10 minutes, new Bitcoins would be released and given to one of the computers helping to maintain the system. In the lingo of Bitcoin, these computers were said to be “mining” for currency. They also served as accountants for the network.</p>	<p>新财富的诱惑促使人们加入其中: 每 10 分钟, 便会有新的比特币发行并被交给帮助维护该系统的其中一台计算机。在比特币行话中, 这些计算机被称作是在“挖”比特币。它们还充当着该网络的会计。</p>
<p>For the first few years, aside from its use as a payment method on the Silk Road, an online drug market that has since been shut down, Bitcoin failed to gain much traction. It burst into the world’s consciousness in 2013 when the price of the digital money began to spike, in no small part because Chinese investors began trading Bitcoins in large numbers.</p>	<p>头几年, 除了被已关闭的在线毒品市场“丝绸之路”(Silk Road)用作支付方式外, 比特币没能真正有所作为。2013年, 当比特币的价格开始飙升时, 这种数字货币一举进入所有人的视野。比特币价格飙升, 在很大程度上是因为中国投资者开始大量交易比特币。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee said the Chinese took quickly to Bitcoin for several reasons. For one thing, the Chinese government had strictly limited other potential investment avenues, giving citizens a hunger for new assets. Also, Mr. Lee said, the Chinese loved the volatile price of Bitcoin, which gave the fledgling currency network the feeling of online gambling, a very</p>	<p>李启元称, 中国人迅速喜欢上比特币有多方面的原因。首先, 中国政府严格限制其他潜在的投资渠道, 导致民众渴望新资产。同时, 李启元还表示, 中国人喜欢比特币价格不稳定这一点, 它让这个新兴货币网络给人一种在线赌博的感觉。在线赌博活动在中国非常盛行。</p>

popular activity in China.	
There has been widespread speculation that Chinese people have used Bitcoin to get money out of the country and evade capital controls, but Mr. Lee and other experts said the evidence suggests this is not a significant phenomenon.	外界普遍猜测中国人利用比特币将资金转移至国外，规避资本控制，但李启元和其他专家称，证据显示这种现象不明显。
"No Chinese person is pushing for Bitcoin because it's libertarian or because it's going to cause the downfall of governments," said Mr. Lee, who moved to China after growing up in Africa and the United States and studying at Stanford. "This was an investment."	"没有中国人是因为比特币具有自由论属性，或是比特币会导致政府垮台而支持比特币的，"李启元说。"这是一种投资。"李启元在非洲和美国长大，并曾在斯坦福大学求学，之后来到中国。
The extent of the speculative activity in China in late 2013 pushed the price of a single Bitcoin above \$1,000. That surge — and the accompanying media spotlight — led China's government to intervene in December 2013 and cut off the flow of money between Chinese banks and Bitcoin exchanges, popping what appeared to be a Bitcoin bubble.	2013年末，中国严重的投机活动将一个比特币的价格抬高至超过1000美元（约合6600元人民币）。价格暴涨——连同随之而来的媒体关注——促使中国政府在2013年12月出面干预，切断了中国的银行与比特币交易平台之间的资金流动，导致看似出现泡沫的比特币繁荣景象一度破灭。
The frenzy, though, awakened interest in another aspect of the currency: Bitcoin mining.	但这股狂潮却唤起了对比特币另一方面的兴趣：对比特币的挖掘。
Peter Ng, a former investment manager, is one of the many people in China who moved from trading Bitcoins to amassing computing power to mine them. First, he mined for himself. More recently he has created data centers across China where other people can pay to set up their own mining computers. He now has 28 such centers, all of them filled with endless racks of servers, tangled cords and fans cooling the machines.	很多中国人从交易比特币转向为挖比特币而积聚计算能力。前投资经理彼得·黄(Peter Ng)便是其中之一。一开始，他是为自己挖比特币。后来，他在中国各地成立数据中心。在这些数据中心，其他人可以出钱配置自己的挖掘计算机。他现在拥有28个这样的数据中心，全都摆满了放着服务器的架子、相互缠绕的电线和给机器散热的电扇。
Mr. Ng, 36, said he had become an expert in finding cheap energy, often	现年36岁的彼得·黄说自己已经成了寻找廉价能源的专家。有廉价能源的地

<p>in places where a coal plant or hydroelectric dam was built to support some industrial project that never happened. The Bitcoin mining machines in his facilities use about 38 megawatts of electricity, he said, enough to power a small city.</p>	<p>方常常有火电厂或水坝。它们本是为了支持某个工业项目而建，但后来项目未能落实。他说那些数据中心里的比特币挖掘机要用 3.8 万千瓦电，这些电足以供应一座小城市。</p>
<p>The people who put their machines in Mr. Ng's data centers generally join mining pools, which smooth the financial returns of smaller players. A popular one, BTCC Pool, is run by Mr. Lee's company. This month it attracted about 13 percent of the total computational power on the Bitcoin network. The most powerful pool in China – or anywhere in the world – is known as F2Pool, and it had 27 percent of the network's computational power this month.</p>	<p>把自己的计算机放在彼得·黄的数据中心的人通常会加入矿池。矿池会让规模较小的玩家获得更为平稳的经济回报。颇受欢迎的矿池 BTCC Pool 便由李启元所在的公司运营。本月，该矿池吸引了比特币网络总计算能力的大约 13%。中国——或许也是全世界——最有影响力的矿池叫 F2Pool，本月在比特币网络的计算能力中占了 27%。</p>
<p>Big pool operators have become the kingmakers in the Bitcoin world: Running the pools confers the right to vote on changes to Bitcoin's software, and the bigger the pool, the more voting power. If members of a pool disagree, they can switch to another pool. But most miners choose a pool based on its payout structure, not its Bitcoin politics.</p>	<p>在比特币世界，大矿池的运营商大权在握：运营矿池让它们有权对比特币软件的改变进行投票表决，并且矿池越大，投票权越大。如果某矿池的成员有不同意见，他们可以转至其他矿池。但大部分“矿工”都是根据矿池的支付结构，而非比特币政治来进行选择的。</p>
<p>It was his role overseeing BTCC Pool that got Mr. Lee invited to the meeting with the American delegation in Beijing. The head of operations at F2Pool, Wang Chun, was also there.</p>	<p>正因为是 BTCC Pool 的负责人，李启元才受邀在北京与美国代表团召开会议。与会者还包括 F2Pool 的业务负责人王春。</p>
<p>Perhaps the most important player in the Chinese Bitcoin world is Jihan Wu, 30, a former investment analyst who founded what is often described in China as the world's most valuable Bitcoin company. That company, Bitmain, began to build computers in 2013 using chips specially designed to do mining computations.</p>	<p>在中国的比特币界，最重要的玩家或许是 30 岁的吴忌寒。曾是一名投资分析师的他创建了一家名叫比特大陆的公司。在中国，该公司常被称作全世界最有价值的比特币公司。2013 年，比特大陆开始用经过特殊设计的芯片，打造用来进行挖矿计算的计算机。</p>
<p>Bitmain, which now has 250 employees, manufactures and sells Bitcoin</p>	<p>比特大陆现有员工 250 名，从事的业务包括生产和销售比特币挖矿机，运</p>

<p>mining computers, operates a pool that other miners can join, called Antpool, and also keeps a significant number of mining machines for itself, which it maintains in Iceland and the United States, as well as in China. The machines that Bitmain retains for itself account for 10 percent of the computing power on the global Bitcoin network and are enough to produce new coins worth about \$230,000 each day, at the exchange rate this week.</p>	<p>管其他矿工可加入的蚂蚁矿池(Antpool), 同时自己也保留了数量可观的挖矿机。这些矿机分布在冰岛、美国和中国。比特大陆给自己保留的挖矿机, 占全球比特币网络计算能力的 10%。按照本周的汇率, 它们每天足以产生价值约为 23 万美元的新比特币。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu and the other mining pool operators in China have often seemed somewhat surprised, and even unhappy, that their investments have given them decision-making power within the Bitcoin network. "Miners are the hardware guys. Why are you asking us about software?" is the line that Mr. Ng said he often hears from miners.</p>	<p>对于投资给他们在比特币网络内部带来的决策权, 吴忌寒和中国其他的矿池运营商常常看上去有些惊讶, 甚至不悦。彼得·黄称自己经常听到矿工说, "矿工是做硬件的。你们为什么要问我们软件的事?"</p>
<p>This attitude initially led most Chinese miners to align themselves with old-line Bitcoin coders, known as the core programmers, who have resisted changing the software. The miners wanted to take no risks with the money they were minting.</p>	<p>起初, 这种态度促使大部分中国矿工与被称作核心程序员的比特币编程人员结成同盟。保守的核心程序员不愿改变软件, 矿工则要确保自己创造的财富万无一失。</p>
<p>But lately, Mr. Wu has grown increasingly vocal in his belief that the network is going to have to expand, and soon, if it wants to keep its followers. He said in an email this week that if the core programmers did not increase the number of transactions going through the network by July, he would begin looking for alternatives to expand the network.</p>	<p>但最近, 吴忌寒越来越公开地表达自己的信念: 要想留住追随者, 比特币网络将不得不扩大, 而且要快。他本周在一封电子邮件中表示, 如果核心程序员不在 7 月之前增加整个网络的交易数量, 他将开始寻找扩大网络的替代方案。</p>
<p>However the software debate goes, there are fears that China's government could decide, at some point, to pressure miners in the country to use their influence to alter the rules of the Bitcoin network. The government's intervention in 2013 suggests that Bitcoin is not too</p>	<p>不管软件之争将如何发展, 有人担心中国政府可能会在某个时间点上决定向国内的矿工施压, 要求他们利用自己的影响力改变比特币网络的规则。政府 2013 年的干预行动表明, 比特币问题并非小到能逃过政府的眼睛。</p>

small to escape notice.	
Mr. Wu dismissed that concern. He also said that as more Americans buy his Bitmain machines and take advantage of cheap power in places like Washington State, mining will naturally become more decentralized. Already, he said, 30 to 40 percent of new Bitmain machines are being shipped out of China.	吴忌寒对这种担忧不以为然。他还表示，随着更多的美国人购买比特大陆的挖矿机并利用华盛顿州等地的廉价电力，比特币的挖掘自然会变得更加分散。他说，比特大陆新生产的矿机中，已有 30%到 40%正在被运往国外。
For now, though, China remains dominant.	但目前，中国依然占据主导地位。
"The Chinese government normally expects its businesses to obtain a leading role in emerging industries," he said. "China's Bitcoin businesses have achieved that."	"中国政府通常希望自己的企业在新兴行业占据领导地位，"他说。"中国的比特币企业做到了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160701/bitcoin-china-part2	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160701/bitcoin-china-part2
Ikea Under Fire in China After Limiting Dresser Recall to North America	宜家召回问题抽屉柜不涉中国再惹争议
BEIJING — The announcement last week by the Swedish furniture maker Ikea that it was recalling nearly 36 million chests and dressers in the United States and Canada that have been linked to the deaths of at least six children has set off heated discussions among Chinese consumers over being excluded from the deal and the relatively lax safety standards in their own country.	北京——上周，瑞典家具生产商宜家(Ikea)宣布在美国和加拿大召回近 3600 万件抽屉柜和梳妆台。它们和至少六名儿童的死亡有关。此举促使中国消费者围绕中国不在召回范围之内，以及中国的安全标准相对来说不严格展开了激烈的讨论。
The recall applies only to North America, where the children were crushed after the furniture tipped over on them. Customers who bought the furniture after 2002 are eligible for a partial refund. Ikea has said that the chests and dressers are safe when anchored to a wall as instructed with the supplied equipment, but its decision came after pressure from the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission to abide by voluntary industry standards for the stability of	宜家的召回仅适用于北美。家具翻倒致孩子被压的事故就发生在该地区。在 2002 年后购买相关家具的消费者可获得部分退款。宜家表示，若按照提示用提供的设备将抽屉柜和梳妆台固定在墙上，它们便是安全的，但在受到美国消费品安全委员会(Consumer Product Safety Commission)的压力，并被要求遵守独立式衣物储存家具稳定性的推荐工业标准后，宜家做出了召回的决定。

free-standing clothing storage units.	
On Weibo, a popular social media platform in China, users complained about the limited scope of the recall.	在中国的流行社交媒体平台新浪微博上，用户对召回的范围限制颇为不满。
"This discriminates against the Chinese people," a person with the handle HappyLifeEverday wrote.	"歧视中国人，"用户名为"乐活人生 everyday"的用户写道。
A user identified as CHING-ME wrote, "The sooner they close down the better! Let's boycott Ikea now!"	另一个名叫"CHING-ME"的用户写道，"早点倒闭的好！坚决抵制宜家!!"
China is Ikea's fastest-growing market, and sales in China last year reached \$1.55 billion. On weekends, Ikea stores in China are routinely packed with customers, some of whom even nap on the furniture displays.	中国是宜家增长最快的市场，去年该公司在中国的销售额高达 15.5 亿美元（约合 104 亿元人民币）。周末时，中国的宜家门店常常挤满消费者，一些人甚至会在家具展品上小睡一会儿。
But the recall has also prompted widespread calls for more stringent safety standards in the country.	但宜家的召回也在中国引起了广泛的呼声，要求出台更严格的安全标准。
"This is not discrimination by Ikea," a user going by the name captain-laomei wrote on Weibo. "It's that our country's standards are too low — not just for furniture, but for manufacturing, food hygiene, agriculture, health, cars, the service industry, financial services and so on."	"不是宜家歧视，"一个名为"captain-老姜"的微博用户写道。"是我们的国家标准太低，这不仅家具业，制造业、食品卫生、农业、医疗卫生、汽车、服务业、金融业等等各领域都是如此。"
China has experienced a series of consumer safety scandals, including melamine-tainted baby formula in 2008 that killed six children and sickened 53,000, dangerous levels of heavy metals in rice and ineffective vaccines. In recent years, China has begun strengthening automobile safety and manufacturing regulations after numerous automotive recalls.	中国经历了一系列的消费者安全丑闻，包括 2008 年导致六名儿童死亡、5.3 万名儿童生病的婴儿配方奶粉含三聚氰胺事件、大米重金属含量达到危险水平和疫苗失效。最近几年，在出现大量汽车召回事件后，中国开始加强汽车安全与生产监管。
"Chinese companies won't raise their own quality standards, so you end	用户名为"我的个喵"的新浪微博用户写道："中国公司不提高自己的标准和质

up with two different standards, for inside the country and abroad," a person identified as My Own Meow wrote on Weibo.	量，国内国外有两个标准，就是知道怎么坑自己的人。”
Ikea has said limiting the recall to North America was justified, since its products meet safety standards in China, the European Union and other markets.	宜家称此次召回仅限于北美是合理的，因为其产品符合中国、欧盟和其他市场的安全标准。
"The chests and dressers conform to all local regulations and standards," Xian Jiabin, a company spokeswoman in Guangzhou, said in an interview.	"相关抽屉柜和梳妆台符合当地的一切条例和标准，"广州宜家的发言人冼嘉欣接受采访时表示。
Under Chinese standards, children's furniture that is more than 60 centimeters high, or about 24 inches, must be able to be fastened to a wall and be accompanied by clear directions to do so, although many customers leave them unattached.	按照中国的标准，高度超过60厘米的儿童家具必须能固定在墙上，并附带明确的固定指导，不过很多消费者会独立放置。
"We emphasize to customers that they must be fastened to a wall," Ms. Xian said. She confirmed that the furniture recalled in North America was still sold in all of Ikea's stores in China.	"我们向消费者强调，它们必须被固定到墙上，"冼嘉欣说。她证实，北美召回的家具在中国所有宜家门店均有售。
Last Thursday, the Shenzhen Consumer Council, a government agency, issued a statement calling for equal consumer protection and further investigations into the safety of the Ikea chests and dressers sold in China.	上周四，深圳的政府机构深圳市消费者委员会发表声明，要求对消费者实行平等的保护，并对中国在售的宜家抽屉柜和梳妆台的安全性进行进一步的调查。
"The right to health is the most basic of human rights and should be subject to equal and nondiscriminatory protection in any country and place," it said. "If products publicly recalled in North America are still being sold on the Chinese market, the Ikea Group must unconditionally recall these products."	"生命健康权是最基本的人权，在任何国家、任何地区都应受到平等、无差别地保护，"声明说。"如果在北美地区召回的同类产品有在中国市场上公开销售，宜家集团必须无条件召回。"
Ikea had not issued a response to the statement as of Tuesday.	截至周二，宜家尚未对这份声明做出回应。

<p>"We are still undergoing internal communications about the council's statement," said Mark Peng, a company spokesman in Shenzhen. "I fully believe that we will implement an appropriate response after our internal communications are done."</p>	<p>"我们依然在就深圳市消费者委员会的声明进行内部沟通，"深圳宜家的发言人彭炜强说。"我完全相信我们会在内部沟通结束后，做出恰当的回答。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160706/china-ikea-dresser-recall</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160706/china-ikea-dresser-recall</p>
<p>Financial Markets Show Lingering 'Brexit' Worries</p>	<p>脱欧余震：投资日本国债变赔钱买卖</p>
<p>LONDON — Financial markets got off to another weak start on Wednesday, as investors made skittish by Britain's vote to leave the European Union fled stocks in search of safer places to stash their money.</p>	<p>伦敦——周三，随着因英国投票退出欧盟而受到惊吓的投资者逃离股市，寻找更安全的投资渠道，金融市场再次疲软开市。</p>
<p>That nervousness sent the British currency, the pound, to new 31-year lows, and it pushed the yield on Japanese debt into negative territory, meaning investors were effectively paying Japan's government to lend it money. Seeking havens for their cash, many have turned to the United States dollar and gold, as well.</p>	<p>紧张情绪使英国货币英镑的币值创下 31 年以来的新低，并导致日本国债收益率变为负值，也就是说投资者实际上正在出钱让日本政府借自己的钱。为了给自己的资金寻找避风港，很多人可能还转向了美元和黄金。</p>
<p>The sharp shifts reflected lingering uncertainty over the impact of last month's vote, known as Brexit, and came with concerns over Britain's real estate market also increasing. Three of the country's major real estate funds halted withdrawals in recent days, to stop panicked investors from fleeing.</p>	<p>这种剧烈的转变，反映出上月又称“英国退出欧盟”的投票带来了挥之不去的不确定性。与此同时，对英国房地产市场的担忧也日渐加剧。最近几天，该国三大房地产基金已暂停取款，意在防止恐慌的投资者逃离。</p>
<p>The impacts of the June 23 referendum are still being felt the world over, but policy makers have pledged to do whatever is necessary to ensure the markets continue to function. The Bank of England, Britain's central bank, has pledged 250 billion pounds, or about \$330 billion, as a backstop to keep the markets functioning, but it warned on Tuesday</p>	<p>全球依然能感受到 6 月 23 日那场公投的影响，但政策制定者承诺采取一切必要措施，确保市场继续正常运转。英国央行英格兰银行(Bank of England)承诺拿出 2500 亿英镑（约合 2.2 万亿元人民币）作为后盾，保持市场照常运转，但该银行周二警告称，金融环境变得颇具“挑战性”。</p>

that the financial environment had become "challenging."	
Sweden's central bank held its main interest rate at minus 0.5 percent on Wednesday, and it said it would postpone any future rate rises, noting that the referendum had caused "considerable uncertainty."	周三，瑞典央行将其主要利率定为负 0.5%，并表示将推迟加息，称公投造成了“相当大的不确定性”。
As policy makers and economists continue to consider the implications, investors are putting their money in investments widely seen as stable.	在政策制定者和经济学家仍在考虑可能会出现的后果时，投资者正在把资金投入被广泛认为稳定的投资中。
The pound, which had recovered slightly since its steep fall after the referendum, dropped to \$1.2798 against the dollar on Wednesday. The yield on Britain's benchmark 10-year government bond, which moves inversely to the price, continued falling to all-time lows. Stocks in Britain and Continental Europe were down, and the price of gold continued its post-referendum rise.	周三，英镑兑美元的汇率跌至 1.2798 美元。公投结束后，英镑汇率暴跌，之后曾略有回升。与价格走势相反的英国基准十年期政府债券收益率继续下跌至有史以来的最低水平。英国和欧洲大陆股市下跌，黄金价格继续维持公投后的上扬趋势。
In Asia, the yield on Japan's 20-year government bonds fell below zero percent, which essentially means global investors are paying the Japanese government for the privilege of lending it their money. The once-rare phenomenon has become increasingly common around the world, upending a financial system that has been based on above-zero interest rates, as investors have sought safe investments amid slow economic growth and political uncertainty.	在亚洲，日本 20 年期政府债券的收益率跌至零以下。这在本质上意味着全球投资者正在给日本政府钱，以换取借钱给它的殊荣。随着投资者在经济增长放缓、政治局势不稳定之际寻找安全的投资，这种一度罕见的现象在全球变得越来越普遍，颠覆了以正利率为基础的金融制度。
Japan's benchmark stock index closed down 1.9 percent Wednesday afternoon, while Hong Kong stocks fell 1.2 percent.	周三下午，日本基准股指收跌 1.9%，香港股市跌 1.2%。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160707/daily-stock-market-activity	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160707/daily-stock-market-activity
Is China Stealing Jobs? It May Be Losing Them, Instead	中国抢走美国人的工作？如今情况或已逆转
BEIJING — Throughout his presidential campaign, Donald J. Trump has claimed that China is stealing American manufacturing jobs.	北京——唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在竞选总统的过程中一直宣称，中国正抢走美国制造业的工作。

<p>In a speech to the Republican National Convention on Thursday, Mr. Trump — the party’s nominee for the presidency — said that “disastrous trade deals” had hurt manufacturing jobs in the United States. Mr. Trump also argued that American support for China’s embrace of free trade had been a “colossal” mistake.</p>	<p>周四，共和党总统提名人特朗普在该党全国代表大会上发表演讲时表示，“极其糟糕的贸易协议”造成了美国制造业工作岗位的流失。特朗普还说，美国支持中国走上贸易自由化道路是一个“巨大的”错误。</p>
<p>At one point, Mr. Trump’s argument had merit. With its large pool of workers who earned much lower wages than their American counterparts, China attracted manufacturers seeking to reduce costs, bolster profitability and keep prices low. Between 1999 and 2011, the United States lost at least two million jobs because of a surge in Chinese imports, according to a study published in The Journal of Labor Economics.</p>	<p>特朗普的观点一度有其可取之处。中国拥有大批工人，且其薪资水平远远低于美国工人，这对想要削减成本、提高利润率、维持低价的制造商而言颇具吸引力。发表在《劳动经济学期刊》(The Journal of Labor Economics)上的一项研究显示，从1999年到2011年，由于来自中国的进口商品数量激增，美国至少失去了200万个工作岗位。</p>
<p>In today’s China, however, workers face a more troubled outlook than Mr. Trump suggests. They are losing their jobs because of a slowing domestic economy, rising costs and stiffer foreign competition — including from the United States.</p>	<p>然而，在今天的中国，工人面临的前景相当令人不安，并非像特朗普所暗示的那样。因为国内经济增长放缓，生产成本不断升高，来自外国——包括美国——的竞争日益加剧，他们正在丢掉工作。</p>
<p>Presidential candidates “are screaming about yesterday’s problems,” said Jim McGregor, chairman of the consulting firm APCO Worldwide’s Greater China operations. “Manufacturing for export is getting harder and harder” in China.</p>	<p>一些总统候选人“正就昔日的问题大声疾呼”，安可顾问公司(APCO Worldwide)大中华区主席麦健陆(James McGregor)说。“中国出口制造业的境况越来越艰难了。”</p>
<p>China’s labor market has changed sharply in recent years.</p>	<p>近年来，中国的劳动力市场发生了急剧的变化。</p>
<p>As its economy has expanded, creating opportunities in many sectors, assembly line jobs are not as attractive as they once were. That has caused managers to raise wages to attract workers. At the same time, local governments in Shenzhen, a coastal trading hub that abuts Hong</p>	<p>随着中国经济向前发展，许多行业涌现出大把机会，流水线工作的吸引力已经不像以前那么有吸引力了。于是，为了吸引工人，经理们开出了更高的工资。与此同时，深圳及其他工业重镇的地方政府一直稳步提高强制性最低工资标准，以便提升工人家庭的福利水平，并促使企业生产附加值更高也更昂</p>

<p>Kong, and other industrial centers have steadily increased the mandated minimum wage to improve the welfare of working families and pressure companies to produce more expensive, high-value products.</p>	<p>贵的产品。深圳是毗邻香港的沿海贸易枢纽。</p>
<p>That combination has pushed wages for Chinese factory workers higher. Their monthly pay now averages \$424, 29 percent more than just three years ago, the Japan External Trade Organization has estimated. Labor costs in China are now significantly higher than in many other emerging economies. Factory workers in Vietnam earn less than half the salary of a Chinese worker, while those in Bangladesh get paid under a quarter as much.</p>	<p>上述因素共同推高了中国工厂工人的薪资水平。据日本贸易振兴机构(Japan External Trade Organization)估计, 目前, 他们的月均工资为 424 美元, 比三年前高出逾 29%。与其他许多新兴经济体相比, 中国当前的劳动力成本要高出一大截。越南工厂里的工人赚的钱还不到中国工人的一半, 孟加拉等国工人的薪水还不到中国工人的四分之一。</p>
<p>Rising costs have also significantly altered China's competitive position compared with the United States.</p>	<p>生产成本不断升高还极大地改变了中国相对于美国的竞争地位。</p>
<p>In a 2015 study, the Boston Consulting Group said the costs of manufacturing in China's major export-producing zone were now almost the same as in the United States, after taking into account wages, worker productivity, energy costs and other factors.</p>	<p>波士顿咨询集团 (Boston Consulting Group, 简称 BCG) 于 2015 年开展的一项研究显示, 把薪资水平、工人的生产率、能源成本以及其他因素考虑在内, 中国主要出口加工区的制造成本几乎与美国相当。</p>
<p>Without the lure of large cost savings, more American companies are "reshoring," or moving factories back. In a separate survey of large United States manufacturers conducted by BCG last year, 24 percent said that they were actively shifting production home from China or were planning to do so over the next two years, up from only 10 percent in 2012.</p>	<p>由于大幅降低成本这一好处不见了, 越来越多的美国企业正在“回巢”, 也就是把工厂迁回美国本土。根据 BCG 去年开展的另一项针对美国制造企业的调查, 24%的受访者表示, 正积极地把生产从中国转移回本土, 或者打算在未来两年内这样做。而在 2012 年, 这一比例仅为 10%。</p>
<p>"It just makes economic sense," said Hal Sirkin, a senior partner at BCG. "The U.S. right now is in a very favorable position."</p>	<p>"这在经济层面是合理的," BCG 高级合伙人哈罗德·西尔肯(Harold Sirkin)说。"美国现在处于非常有利的地位。"</p>

<p>That means more jobs for American factory workers. Half of the respondents in the BCG survey said they expected the number of manufacturing workers they employed in the United States to increase over the next five years.</p>	<p>这意味着美国工厂的工人会得到更多工作机会。在 BCG 的调查中，一半受访者表示，未来五年里，他们预计会在美国雇用更多制造工人。</p>
<p>And it is not just the United States that is taking jobs away from China. Rising costs are driving many companies in a variety of sectors to relocate business to a wide range of other countries. In the most recent survey from the American Chamber of Commerce in China, a quarter of respondents said they had either already moved or were planning to move operations out of China, citing rising costs as the top reason. Of those, almost half are moving into other developing countries in Asia, while nearly 40 percent are shifting to the United States, Canada and Mexico.</p>	<p>把工作岗位从中国拿走的不光是美国。不断上升的成本正促使各个行业的许多企业把生产迁移到其他各个国家。在中国美国商会(American Chamber of Commerce in China)最近开展的一项调查中，四分之一的受访者表示，已经或打算将业务迁出中国，他们把不断升高的成本列为这样做的首要动因。当然了，其中大约一半正迁往亚洲其他发展中国家，不过另有 40%正迁往美国、加拿大和墨西哥。</p>
<p>Many of the factories moving away make the products often found on the shelves of American retailers.</p>	<p>在美国零售商的货架上，常常可以看到正从中国迁走的很多工厂生产的产品。</p>
<p>Stella International, a footwear manufacturer headquartered in Hong Kong that makes shoes for Michael Kors, Rockport and other major brands, closed one of its factories in China in February and shifted some of that production to plants in Vietnam and Indonesia. TAL, another Hong Kong-based manufacturer that makes clothing for American brands including Dockers and Brooks Brothers, plans to close one of its Chinese factories this year and move that work to new facilities in Vietnam and Ethiopia.</p>	<p>今年 2 月，总部位于香港，为迈克·高仕(Michael Kors)、乐步(Rockport)等大牌代工的鞋履制造商九兴(Stella International)关闭了中国的一家工厂，并把部分生产线转移到了越南和印尼的工厂。总部同样位于香港，为多克斯(Dockers)、布克兄弟(Brooks Brothers)等美国品牌代工的服装企业联业制衣(TAL)，打算于今年关闭中国的一家工厂，并把生产转移到越南和埃塞俄比亚的新工厂。</p>
<p>Other companies with an extensive presence in China may not be closing factories, but are targeting new investments elsewhere.</p>	<p>其他一些在中国拥有广泛业务的企业或许不会关闭工厂，但正寻求把资金投向其他地方。</p>

<p>Taiwan's Foxconn, best known for making Apple iPhones in Chinese factories, is planning to build as many as 12 new assembly plants in India, creating around one million new jobs there. A pilot operation in the western Indian state of Maharashtra will start churning out mobile phones later this year.</p>	<p>以在中国的工厂里替苹果公司代工 iPhone 而为人所知的台湾企业富士康 (Foxconn), 计划在印度新建多达 12 家装配厂, 这将为那里创造大约 100 万个新的工作机会。位于印度西部的马哈拉施特拉邦的一个试点项目, 将于今年晚些时候开始大量生产手机。</p>
<p>And though China remains by far the largest exporter of clothing to the United States, it is facing more competition from lower-cost rivals in Asia. Last year, China's market share of apparel exports to America declined, while countries such as Vietnam and Bangladesh gained, according to a March report from the Fung Business Intelligence Centre, a Hong Kong-based research outfit that specializes in supply chain and sourcing issues.</p>	<p>尽管中国向美国出口服装的规模依然遥遥领先, 但它也面临着成本更低的亚洲对手越来越多的竞争。冯氏集团利丰研究中心(Fung Business Intelligence Centre)今年3月发布的一份报告显示, 去年中国出口到美国的服装, 市场份额有所下降, 而越南和孟加拉国等国家的份额有所增加。这是一家总部位于香港的研究公司, 专注于供应链和采购领域的研究。</p>
<p>"It's not like China is an attractive location for all low-cost jobs," said James Zimmerman, the American Chamber's chairman in Beijing. "China is moving up the value chain, which will mean an adjustment."</p>	<p>"中国并不是一个对所有低成本岗位都有吸引力的地方," 在位于北京的中国美国商会担任主席的吉莫曼(James Zimmerman)说。"中国正在往价值链上游走, 这意味着会出现调整。"</p>
<p>Chinese workers are also facing job losses because of the country's stumbling economy.</p>	<p>因为中国经济增长受阻, 该国工人还面临着就业岗位的损失。</p>
<p>The rate of growth has dropped to its slowest pace in a quarter-century, hurting many industries. Manufacturing – which accounts for about a fifth of all urban employment in China – has been hit especially hard. Officially, China's job market is weathering the downturn surprisingly well, with government data showing unemployment of only 4 percent.</p>	<p>经济增长率降至近 25 年的最低点, 有诸多行业因之受损。为中国贡献五分之一城镇就业机会的制造业, 遭遇了尤其严重的冲击。表面看, 中国就业市场在经济下行冲击下的表现异常良好, 政府公布的数据显示该国失业率只有 4%。</p>
<p>Some economists, however, believe the employment situation is not as rosy as official statistics suggest. A June report from Fathom Consulting,</p>	<p>但一些经济学家认为, 就业形势并不像官方数据显示的那么美好。总部位于伦敦的华顿咨询公司(Fathom Consulting)于6月发布的一份报告估计, 今</p>

based in London, estimates that unemployment and underemployment in China will reach 12.9 percent this year — triple the level in 2012.	年中国的失业及不充分就业率将达到 12.9%，是 2012 年的三倍。
Leland Miller, the chief executive of China Beige Book International, a research firm, says the job market hit a critical inflection point late last year, as the weakening economy finally started to bite. His figures show hiring began to plunge in the fourth quarter of 2015, and though the situation stabilized in recent months, probably because of greater government stimulus, Mr. Miller believes the improvement is not sustainable.	研究公司中国褐皮书国际公司(China Beige Book International)首席执行官利兰·米勒(Leland Miller)表示，随着逐渐走弱的经济终于开始产生显著后果，中国就业市场去年末出现了关键性的拐点。他提供的数据显示，招聘活动在 2015 年第四季度开始大幅减少，不过情况在最近几个月趋于稳定，原因可能是政府采取了更大的刺激措施。米勒认为这样的增长不可持续。
Factory workers in China, already suffering, may face even tougher times ahead.	已经开始受到影响的中國工厂工人，未来有可能面临更严峻的形势。
Many industrial companies are burdened by excess capacity, and downsizing may be unavoidable. In February, China's minister for human resources and social security estimated that 1.8 million workers could lose their jobs in the steel and coal sectors alone.	许多工业企业背负着产能过剩的沉重负担，缩小规模可能是不可避免的。今年 2 月，中国人力资源与社会保障部估计，单单钢铁和煤矿行业就有 180 万人有可能失业。
"If anyone is claiming that China is still enjoying a healthy or robust jobs market," Mr. Miller said, "they have no idea what they're talking about."	"如果说有人说中国还拥有健康或蓬勃的就业市场，"米勒说，"那他们根本不知道自己在说什么。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160725/china-jobs-donald-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160725/china-jobs-donald-trump
Australia Rejects Bids From Chinese Investors for Electricity Provider	中资竞购澳大利亚供电企业受阻
HONG KONG — Citing national security concerns, the Australian government on Thursday rejected competing bids from Hong Kong and mainland Chinese groups for control of a company that supplies electricity to Sydney and neighboring areas.	香港——周四，澳大利亚政府以国家安全方面的担忧为由，拒绝来自香港和中国大陆的投资人提出的竞购案，它们要收购的是一家服务于悉尼及其周边地区的供电企业。
Key sectors of Australia's economy, like mining and agriculture, rely heavily on Chinese demand. But local wariness toward China's growing	澳大利亚的一些关键经济部门，比如采矿业和农业，严重依赖来自中国的需求。但近年来，随着许多澳大利亚企业的控制权接二连三地落入中国人手中，

<p>economic influence has risen in recent years amid a wave of Chinese takeovers of Australian businesses.</p>	<p>当地人越来越忧心于中国日益增长的经济影响力。</p>
<p>At the same time, an influx of wealthy buyers from China has helped push up real estate prices in urban centers like Sydney and Melbourne, pricing local residents out of the market.</p>	<p>与此同时，来自中国的富有买家大量涌入，推高了悉尼、墨尔本等城市中心地带的房产价格，把支付不起高价的当地居民挤出了市场。</p>
<p>In response, the Australian government, in accordance with its foreign investment review legislation, has been carefully vetting the sale of key assets to Chinese interests and has blocked several high-profile transactions. Officials have also ordered Chinese buyers to sell homes acquired in violation of Australia's restrictions on foreign investment in real estate.</p>	<p>作为回应，澳大利亚政府已经开始根据该国的外国投资审查法，仔细审查向中资企业出售重要资产之举，而且已经阻止了若干宗颇为引人瞩目的交易。针对一些违反外资限购房地产规定的中国买家，政府也要求其出售所购房产。</p>
<p>In the latest such action, the Australian treasurer, Scott Morrison, on Thursday rejected the bids for 50.4 percent of Ausgrid, an electricity provider with a 99-year lease to distribute power in the southeastern state of New South Wales.</p>	<p>类似举措的最新一例是，澳大利亚财政部长斯科特·莫里森(Scott Morrison)于周四拒绝了投资者对供电企业澳洲电网(Ausgrid)的竞标。这些投资者本打算以一份为期 99 年的租约取得澳洲电网 50.4%的股权，并向东南部的新南威尔士州分销电力。</p>
<p>Mr. Morrison did not name the bidders, but news reports in Australia last month widely identified them as Cheung Kong Infrastructure, controlled by the family of the Hong Kong billionaire Li Ka-shing; and the State Grid Corporation of China, a government-owned electricity transmission and distribution company that is China's biggest.</p>	<p>莫里森没有对相关竞标企业指名道姓，但上个月，许多澳洲媒体都曾认定，它们分别是由香港亿万富翁李嘉诚家族控制的长江基建(Cheung Kong Infrastructure, 简称 CKI)，以及国有的中国最大电力输送和分销企业国家电网。</p>
<p>"My preliminary view is that the foreign investment proposals put to me for this transaction are contrary to the national interest," Mr. Morrison said in a news release. "National security issues were identified in critical power and communications services that Ausgrid provides to businesses and governments."</p>	<p>"我的初步看法是，交到我手上的这些关乎该交易的外国投资提案与国家利益相悖，"莫里森在一篇新闻稿中表示。"澳洲电网为企业和政府提供的重要电力和通信服务涉及国家安全问题。"</p>

Mr. Morrison also emphasized the importance of foreign investment to Australia's economy and, in separate comments to reporters on Thursday, said that the nationality of the bidders was not a factor in his decision, which focused more on the specifics of the proposed deals.	莫里森也强调了外国投资对澳大利亚经济的重要性，并于周四另行告诉媒体记者，他主要是依据拟议中的具体交易内容做出了这一决定，竞标者的国籍不在他考虑的因素之列。
"The national security concerns were not country-specific and relate to the transaction structure and the nature of the assets," he said.	"国家安全方面的担忧并非针对哪个国家，而是和交易结构以及资产的性质有关，"他说。
He said the bidders have until next Thursday to argue their cases before he makes a final ruling on the matter.	他说，在他就此事做出最终裁定前，也就是直至下周四，相关竞标者都可以为自己的提案辩护，
Representatives of State Grid did not immediately respond to requests for comment.	国家电网的代表未立即回复置评请求。
Cheung Kong Infrastructure noted that it had been operating power, water and gas networks in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand for 25 years.	长江基建则指出，过去 25 年时间里，它一直在英国、澳大利亚和新西兰运营着电力、水和天然气网络。
"We believe that the Australian government must have reasons beyond the obvious which led them to make today's announcement," the company said in a news release. "The issue is unrelated to CKI."	"我们相信，除了公开的原因，肯定还有其他因素导致澳大利亚政府在今天宣布这样的消息，"该公司在一份新闻稿中表示。"问题与 CKI 无关。"
Ausgrid's coverage area includes Sydney, Australia's biggest city, and covers more than 22,000 square kilometers, or about 8,500 square miles — an area roughly the size of New Jersey.	澳洲电网的服务覆盖范围包括澳大利亚最大城市悉尼，覆盖面积为 2.2 万平方公里——与新泽西州大致相当。
Australian news reports had estimated a sale of the Ausgrid stake could have brought in more than 10 billion Australian dollars, or \$7.7 billion, to the state government of New South Wales.	澳大利亚媒体估计，出售澳洲电网的股权或将为新南威尔士州政府带来超过 100 亿澳元（约合 77 亿美元）的进账。
Both of the bidders are already significant investors in the Australian electricity market. State Grid has stakes in three local power companies, while Cheung Kong Infrastructure owns electricity and gas distribution	在澳大利亚的电力市场上，这两个竞标者都已经成为极具影响力的投资者。国家电网持有当地三家电力公司的股份，长江基建则在澳大利亚的几个州拥有电力和天然气分销网络。

networks in several Australian states.	
Local business groups in Australia had lobbied for a more welcoming approach to the bids from China. They pointed out that the United States remains the country's biggest foreign investor, with Chinese investment in Australia to date amounting to only one tenth of what America has spent.	澳大利亚当地的商业团体已经开始游说相关方面以更加友好的方式对待来自中国的竞标。它们指出，美国依然是澳大利亚最大的外国投资者，中国目前在澳大利亚的投资只相当于美国的十分之一。
Australia has blocked several high-profile deals involving buyers from China in recent years.	近年来，澳大利亚阻止了若干颇为引人瞩目的涉及中国买家的交易。
Last year, Australia's treasurer at the time, Joe Hockey, ordered the head of Evergrande Real Estate Group, a Chinese developer, to sell a mansion he had acquired illegally in 2014 for 39 million dollars.	去年，澳大利亚时任财政部长乔·霍基(Joe Hockey)命令中国开发商恒大地产的老板卖掉其在 2014 年斥资 3900 万美元以非法方式购买的一栋豪宅。
In April, Mr. Morrison signaled his opposition to the acquisition of a cattle ranching company by a Chinese-led group. He cited the significant size of the firm's sprawling ranchland, which covered 1 percent of Australia's total area and 2 percent of its agricultural land.	今年 4 月份，莫里森就一个由中国投资者领衔的财团对一家畜牧企业的收购交易表示了反对意见。他给出的理由是，该公司的牧场面积过大，分别占澳大利亚总面积和农地总面积的 1%和 2%。
Even some Chinese investments that went through have stirred up controversy. Concerns arose in October that an agreement by a Chinese company to acquire the port of Darwin, in Australia's Northern Territory, could open the door to spying on United States Marines, who train there several months of the year.	就连一些已经获得批准的投资项目也引发了争议。去年 10 月，一家中国公司通过一纸协议，取得了澳大利亚北领地自治州达尔文港口的控制权，有人担心这可能会被用来监视每年在这里训练数月的美国海军陆战队。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160812/australia-china-ausgrid-nsw-sydney	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160812/australia-china-ausgrid-nsw-sydney
Trillions in Murky Investments Could Rock China's Economy	理财产品威胁中国金融体系：缺乏监管、不透明
SHANGHAI — The deal could be hard to resist.	上海——这也许是一桩令人难以拒绝的买卖。
A Shanghai investment firm is offering a fat return of up to 10 percent a	上海一家投资公司在提供每年最高可达 10%的丰厚回报，远远高于当地股票

<p>year, handily beating both the local stock market and the paltry payouts from bank accounts. It requires a minimum deposit of about \$15, making it accessible to just about anyone. Investors can pull out in as little as seven days. Best of all, the money is guaranteed.</p>	<p>市场的收益或银行账户微不足道的利息。最低只需要存入约 100 元现金，这让几乎任何人都能参与投资。投资者最短七天后就可撤资。最重要的是，这个投资是有保障的。</p>
<p>There is just one catch: Investors know surprisingly little about what they are buying.</p>	<p>只是有一个诡异之处：投资者们对他们所购产品的了解惊人得少。</p>
<p>The firm, State Gold Treasure, said the money would be plowed into a real estate company building a luxury serviced-apartment complex here in Shanghai. But it will not release details, including the complex's address.</p>	<p>这家名叫“国金宝”(State Gold Treasure)的公司说，钱将投给在上海建设一个豪华服务式公寓群的房地产公司。但国金宝没有给出更多的细节，比如该公寓群的地址。</p>
<p>The offering is just one of a spate of barely regulated, highly opaque investments that are posing a growing threat to the Chinese financial system. As the country's economy slows, experts increasingly worry that many of the investment funds could fail — and the government may not know how to handle the shock to its financial system.</p>	<p>这家公司的产品只是一批几乎无监管且高度不透明的投资产品之一，这些投资产品正在给中国金融体系带来日益严重的威胁。随着中国的经济增长放缓，专家们越来越多地担心，许多这类投资基金可能会失败，而政府可能不知道如何应对其金融体系所面临的冲击。</p>
<p>Over the last five years, Chinese investors have plowed at least \$2.8 trillion into buying such funds from banks alone. After quintupling since 2011, these investments, known as wealth management products, now total an amount roughly equal to more than one-third of the country's annual economic output. Their growth has increased as China's economy has slowed.</p>	<p>在过去的五年中，中国的投资者仅从银行购买的这类投资产品就已至少达到 2.8 万亿美元。这些被称为理财产品的投资自 2011 年以来已经翻了五番，目前的累计金额大致相当于中国年度经济总产值的三分之一以上。随着中国经济增长的放缓，理财产品的增长率反而在增加。</p>
<p>That is just the funds distributed by banks. Reliable data on wealth management products sold by other types of firms, like State Gold Treasure, is hard to come by.</p>	<p>这仅仅是银行发行的理财产品。很难得到像国金宝这样的其他类型企业销售的理财产品的可靠数据。</p>
<p>The problem for China is that a big chunk of the money is going into</p>	<p>中国的问题是，这些钱中有很大部分正在流入面临困难的行业，比如建筑</p>

troubled industries like construction and real estate. Further slowdowns in those areas could result in major blowups.	和房地产业。这些行业的进一步放缓可能会导致危机的爆发。
Banks also increasingly use the funds to raise money, instead of more stable deposits. The extra investment cash allows banks to make loans at a much faster clip than their deposits alone would allow. But if investors suddenly demanded their money back, banks could be in a financial bind.	银行也越来越多地用这些产品来筹集资金，而不是用更稳定的存款。银行可以用投资产品带来的额外现金以更快的速度发放贷款，比仅靠银行存款所允许的要快。但是，如果投资者突然要求撤资的话，银行可能会陷入金融困境。
The Chinese government so far has stepped in to stop big meltdowns of wealth management products, to avert ripple effects and forestall investor anger. But not all investors have been spared.	中国政府迄今已几次插手阻止理财产品的大崩溃，避免连锁反应，预先防止投资者愤怒的爆发。但是，并非所有投资者都这么幸运。
Li Wenyuan, a doctor in Beijing, says she invested almost \$140,000 last year in a wealth management product linked to a steel company. After the company ran into difficulty, she was repaid less than \$2,000. She had planned to use the entire original amount to send her son to a high school in Canada, where the air is cleaner and he would have a chance to improve his English.	北京的医生李文媛（音）说，她去年投资了约 100 万元人民币，购买了一个与一家钢铁公司有关的理财产品。该公司遇到困难后，退给她的钱还不到 1.5 万元。她曾打算把整笔原始投资用于送儿子到加拿大读高中，那里的空气更干净，儿子也会有机会提高自己的英语水平。
"It's quite a big loss for my family," she said. "We are still able to provide for ourselves. Still, it's a lot of money and I doubt I will ever get it back. I am worried."	"对我的家庭来说，这是一笔相当大的损失，"她说。"我们还能养活自己。但那是一大笔钱，我怀疑我永远也收不回那笔钱了。我很担心。"
Wealth management products are part of a huge but shadowy system of unregulated investments and underground banks that many Chinese people depend on for the loans that keep their businesses humming. Increasingly, the debate inside and outside China is focusing on what will happen if that system falls apart — and how quickly the government might be able to respond.	理财产品是不受监管的投资和地下钱庄形成的巨大影子系统的一部分，许多中国人靠影子银行获得维持其商业运行的贷款。中国境内外争论的焦点越来越多地是关于，如果这个影子系统崩毁的话，会发生什么，以及政府可能有能力做出反应的速度有多快。

<p>“There is a risk building up in this regard, and on top of that, the tricky issue is that there are many triggers that could wake up this sleeping lion,” said David Daokui Li, a prominent Tsinghua University economist who is a member of the Chinese central bank’s monetary policy committee. “Most likely, this issue will emerge as a crisis. The question is whether it is a small crisis or a big crisis.”</p>	<p>“这方面有一个风险积累，在此之上的一个棘手问题是，有很多唤醒这个睡狮的可能触发点，”清华大学的著名经济学家李稻葵说，他也是中国央行货币政策委员会的委员。“最有可能的是，这个问题将以危机的形式出现。目前的问题是，是一个小危机、还是一个大危机。”</p>
<p>China’s wealth management products are neither stocks nor bonds nor mutual funds. A typical wealth management product offers a fixed rate of return over a set period. Many Chinese investors treat them like bank savings deposits because many are sold by state-controlled banks that give the funds the appearance of government backing.</p>	<p>中国的理财产品既不是股票，也不是债券，也不是共同基金。典型的理财产品在核算期内为投资者提供某种固定的收益。许多中国投资者把理财产品当成银行储蓄存款，因为很多这类产品是由国家控制的银行出售的，让它们看似背后有政府支持。</p>
<p>But unlike bank deposits, they are uninsured. They are also typically structured so that the banks are not responsible if the investments fail. Among the biggest issuers of wealth management products are hundreds of banks and other financial institutions in poor, inland provinces. These banks are under intense pressure from provincial political bosses to keep lending and help sustain big employers like state-owned enterprises, at a time when the entire country’s economy is slowing.</p>	<p>但是，与银行存款不同，理财产品没有保险。理财产品通常的结构是，如果投资失败，银行并不承担任何责任。理财产品最大的发行者是贫穷的内陆省份的上百家银行和其他金融机构。来自省级政治领导的强大压力，迫使这些银行不停地发放贷款，以在整个国家的经济增长放缓时，帮助维持国有企业这样的大雇主。</p>
<p>To raise money for large-scale lending, banks have ramped up issuance. They sold 187,000 separate wealth management products by the end of last year, up 56 percent from a year earlier, according to official statistics.</p>	<p>为进行大规模借贷筹集资金，银行加大了理财产品的发行规模。据官方统计，截至去年底，银行出售的理财产品达 18.7 万种，比上年同期增长了 56%。</p>
<p>Technology has made it easier for firms other than banks, like State Gold Treasure, to sell the products online and through smartphone</p>	<p>技术让国金宝这样的非银行企业在网上、或通过智能手机应用程序来销售理财产品变得更容易。“在过去，你需要去银行或一家基金公司开个账户，”北</p>

<p>apps. "In the past, you'd need to go to the bank to open an account or open an account at a certain fund company," said He Zhirui, a finance company worker in Beijing who also invests in wealth management products. "Now, with the apps, you can simply upload your personal ID and purchase wealth management products right away online."</p>	<p>京一家金融公司的工作人员何智睿（音）说，他也投资理财产品。“现在，你可以通过手机应用程序，只要上传一下自己的身份证，就能在网上购买理财产品了。”</p>
<p>State Gold Treasure, known as Guojinbao in Chinese, has its wood-paneled offices on the 71st floor of the gleaming Shanghai World Financial Center, which has a large statue of a Chinese god of wealth in the lobby. On its website, the company says investors are protected by a "seven-layer guarantee mechanism" and promises that all investments will be repaid in full.</p>	<p>用木材精装修的国金宝办公室，位于光彩夺目的上海环球金融中心的 71 层，上海环球金融中心的大厅里有一个大型的财神塑像。在国金宝的网站上，公司说投资者享有“7 维安全保障”，还保证投资项目 100% 兑付。</p>
<p>But the fund does not say who is guaranteeing the funds. The company declined interview requests and to make officials available for comment during a visit to its offices.</p>	<p>但投资产品并没有说明谁为资金提供担保。公司拒绝接受采访，也没有让公司领导与前往其办公室的记者见面，就公司事宜发表评论。</p>
<p>The proliferation of wealth management products has drawn concern from regulators. In May, China's banking commission warned that the business was plagued with problems, including unauthorized products.</p>	<p>理财产品的激增已经引起了监管部门的关注。今年 5 月，中国银监会曾警告说，理财产品存在很多问题，包括未经授权的产品。</p>
<p>Regulators are also considering new oversight rules. The goal, the commission said in response to questions, was to "facilitate a standards-based, healthy and sustainable development" and to "prevent risks."</p>	<p>监管机构也正在考虑出台新的规则。银监会在回答有关问题时表示，新规则的目的是“促进规范、健康且可持续的发展”，同时要“防止风险”。</p>
<p>The shift in money away from bank deposits leaves China's financial system on less solid footing. China withstood the Asian financial crisis in 1997 and 1998 and the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009 in part because its financial system depended on highly stable household and</p>	<p>资金从银行储蓄中转移，令中国的金融系统根基相对不稳。中国之所以能经受住 1997-1998 年的亚洲金融危机和 2008-2009 年的全球金融危机，部分原因就在于它的金融系统依赖高度稳定的家庭和企业储蓄，而且这些资金主要集中于由政府控制的四大银行。</p>

corporate deposits parked mainly at four huge, government-controlled banks.	
But smaller banks combined are now almost as large as the four main banks combined. Wealth management products account for up to a third of money raised at many midsize and smaller banks.	不过，现在规模更小的银行加在一起，资金规模几乎与四大银行相当。在许多中小银行，理财产品可占到所吸纳资金的三分之一。
Mr. Li, the central bank adviser, and other officials and economists say the Chinese government has the resources to cover big losses if wealth management products fail. They also say China's increasingly tough enforcement of limits on sending money abroad will ensure that enough cash remains in the country in the event of a big failure.	央行顾问李稻葵及其他一些官员和经济学家称，中国政府有资源，可以弥补一旦理财产品投资失败带来的损失。他们还表示，中国限制资金外流的力度越来越大，就算出现更大的问题，也将能确保国内有足够的资金。
"With the Chinese system, it's easier to deal with a liquidity issue — the money can't go out," said Chang Chun, the executive dean of the Shanghai Advanced Institute of Finance at Shanghai Jiao Tong University.	"在中国的制度之下，更容易应对流动性问题——资金出不去，"上海交通大学高级金融学院执行院长张春说。
But some specialists in Chinese finance say that serious problems could appear faster than expected. They could also lurk in unexpected corners unnoticed by Chinese regulators, much less international investors.	不过，一些研究中国金融的专家表示，严重的问题可能会比预期来得更快。它们也可能潜伏在让人意想不到的角落，连中国监管机构都没有注意到，更不用说国际投资者。
"It's going to happen," said Christopher Balding, an associate professor of finance at the HSBC Business School at the Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, "when a firm goes bust that you've never heard of, or in a city you've never heard of."	"会发生的，"北京大学深圳研究生院汇丰商学院金融副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁(Christopher Balding)说，"会有你没听到过的公司破产，或者发生在你没听说过的城市。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160815/murky-investments-pose-china-risk	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160815/murky-investments-pose-china-risk
U.S. Regulator Signs Off on ChemChina-Syngenta Deal	中国化工 430 亿美元收购先正达获美国批准
LONDON — The state-owned China National Chemical Corporation	伦敦——中国国有企业中国化工集团公司周一宣布，其出资 430 亿美元（约

<p>said on Monday that it had received clearance from a regulator in the United States for its \$43 billion acquisition of Syngenta, a giant in farm chemicals and seeds.</p>	<p>合 2900 亿元人民币) 收购农化和种子行业巨头先正达(Syngenta)一事, 已获得美国监管机构的批准。</p>
<p>The approval by the regulator, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, removed one of the biggest potential challenges to the deal, as the interagency body had previously proved to be an obstacle for cross-border agreements involving Chinese companies.</p>	<p>该机构名为美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States), 这一监管机构的批准, 消除了这笔交易面临的最严峻的潜在挑战之一, 因为之前的事实证明, 这个跨部门机构是涉及中国公司跨国交易面临的一大障碍。</p>
<p>The China National Chemical Corporation, known as ChemChina, has been an active buyer in recent years, acquiring more than a half-dozen companies in Europe, the Middle East and Australia. But if it is completed, the Syngenta purchase would be China's biggest foreign deal ever.</p>	<p>近年来, 中国化工集团公司, 简称中国化工, 一直是一个积极的买家, 在欧洲、中东和澳大利亚收购了六家以上的公司。但如果收购先正达的交易完成, 这将是最大的对外收购交易。</p>
<p>ChemChina agreed to acquire Syngenta in February, about six months after the Swiss company rejected a \$47 billion takeover bid by Monsanto. Syngenta said at the time that the American company's offer undervalued it, and that it might be difficult to execute because of regulatory concerns. Monsanto abandoned its pursuit in August.</p>	<p>今年 2 月, 中国化工同意收购先正达, 此时距这家瑞士公司拒绝孟山都(Monsanto)470 亿美元的收购要约已过去了大约六个月。当时, 先正达称美国公司孟山都的报价低估了自己的价值, 并表示因为监管方面的问题, 交易可能难以达成。去年 8 月, 孟山都放弃收购。</p>
<p>But Dow Chemical and DuPont agreed to combine in December, further consolidating the pesticide industry and limiting Syngenta's opportunities for a merger of its own. Analysts said after that deal that Monsanto or ChemChina were Syngenta's most likely merger partners.</p>	<p>但去年 12 月, 陶氏化学(Dow Chemical)和杜邦(DuPont)同意合并。这使杀虫剂行业进一步整合, 限制了先正达自己的合并机会。那项协议达成后, 分析人士称孟山都或中国化工是最有可能与先正达合并的合作伙伴。</p>
<p>Syngenta, based in Basel, Switzerland, is one of the world's largest producers of agricultural chemicals, including insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and seeds. It was formed in November 2000 by the merger of the agribusinesses of Novartis and AstraZeneca.</p>	<p>总部设在瑞士巴塞尔的先正达是全世界最大的农用化学品生产商之一, 产品包括杀虫剂、杀菌剂、除草剂和种子。它由诺华公司(Novartis)和阿斯利康(AstraZeneca)的农业业务部门在 2000 年 11 月合并而成。</p>

<p>Syngenta reported sales of \$13.4 billion in 2015, of which 27 percent came from North America. The company employs more than 28,000 people in over 90 countries.</p>	<p>先正达通报称 2015 年销售额为 134 亿美元，其中 27%来自北美市场。该公司在 90 多个国家拥有逾 2.8 万名员工。</p>
<p>When they announced the deal, Syngenta and ChemChina emphasized that the Swiss company's headquarters and management would remain in place, and they noted that there was limited overlap in their products to give cause regulators pause.</p>	<p>宣布这项协议时，先正达和中国化工强调这家瑞士公司的总部和管理团队就被保留，并指出双方可能会让监管机构有理由犹豫的产品重叠范围有限。</p>
<p>The transaction is still subject to antitrust review in several countries, ChemChina and Syngenta said. "Both companies are working closely with the regulatory agencies involved and discussions remain constructive," they said in a news release.</p>	<p>中国化工和先正达表示，这笔交易依然须接受多个国家的反垄断审查。“双方正在同涉及的监管机构密切合作，讨论依然具有建设性，”它们在一份新闻稿中说。</p>
<p>The companies said they expected the deal to close by the end of this year.</p>	<p>两家公司表示，预计交易会在今年年底之前完成。</p>
<p>The approval by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, which reviews deals for potential national security issues, removes a major roadblock.</p>	<p>美国外国投资委员会的批准消除了一大障碍。出于对潜在的国家安全问题的考虑，该机构会对相关交易进行审核。</p>
<p>Last year, the committee raised "unforeseen concerns" about a similar deal in which Philips, the Dutch electronics giant, would sell a controlling stake in its automotive and LED components business to GO Scale Capital, an investment fund sponsored by GSR Ventures of China and Oak Investment Partners.</p>	<p>去年，该委员会对一桩类似交易提出了“未预见到的担忧”。当时，荷兰电子业巨头飞利浦(Philips)欲将旗下汽车和 LED 部件公司的控股权，出售给 GO Scale Capital。后者是中国的金沙江创业投资与橡树投资伙伴(Oak Investment Partners)共同建立的投资基金。</p>
<p>The ChemChina-Syngenta deal is the latest in a series of recent moves by the Chinese company.</p>	<p>近期，中国化工采取了一系列的行动，收购先正达这笔交易是其最新动作。</p>
<p>In January, it took a minority stake in Mercuria, a Swiss energy and commodities company, to diversify its portfolio and expand into the</p>	<p>今年 1 月，为实现投资组合的多元化并进军能源行业，中国化工收购瑞士能源和大宗商品公司摩科瑞(Mercuria)的少数股份。同月，中国化工完成了出</p>

energy sector. That same month, it sealed a deal for KraussMaffei, a German manufacturer of plastic- and rubber-processing machinery, for about \$1 billion.	资约 10 亿美元，收购德国塑料和橡胶加工机械制造商克劳斯玛菲 (KraussMaffei) 的交易。
And last year, ChemChina bought Pirelli, the Italian tire maker, for 7.1 billion euros, or about \$8 billion at current exchange rates.	去年，中国化工斥资 71 亿欧元，收购意大利轮胎制造商倍耐力 (Pirelli)。按照当前的汇率，这笔交易的收购价约合 80 亿美元。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160823/us-china-chemchina-syngenta-merger	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160823/us-china-chemchina-syngenta-merger
The Challenge of Cutting Coal Dependence	向燃煤说再见，没那么容易
It won't be easy to get rid of coal.	要摆脱煤炭没有那么容易。
Worried the nation might miss its 2020 target to drastically cut emissions of carbon dioxide, the German government proposed a steep levy last year on the most heavily polluting generators. The tax was intended to deliver a decisive blow against lignite or brown coal, the dirtiest fuel around and Germany's main source of electricity.	因为担心德国达不到 2020 年大幅削减二氧化碳排放的目标，该国政府曾在去年提议对污染最严重的发电厂征收高额税费。此举意在给褐煤决定性的一击。褐煤是这里最不清洁的燃料，也是德国电力的主要来源。
Germany views itself as a leader in the push against climate change. It is probably the world's most enthusiastic investor in renewable energy, mainly wind and sun. But even the powerful Chancellor Angela Merkel couldn't quite pull it off.	德国自认为是推动气候变化方面的领导者。它可能是世界上最热心于投资可再生能源的国家，主要发展风能和太阳能。但就连强悍的德国总理安格拉·默克尔 (Angela Merkel) 也没能完全实现上述提议。
Facing blowback from labor unions and governments in coal country, Berlin backed off, replacing the levy with a subsidy of 1.6 billion euros to gradually mothball eight coal-fired plants and shut them down permanently by 2023.	面对来自工会和煤炭产区地方政府的阻力，柏林退缩了。它放弃征收那项税费，代之以 16 亿欧元（约合 120 亿人民币）的补贴，帮助逐渐淘汰八座燃煤发电厂，并在 2023 年结束前将它们永久关闭。
Environmentalists hated it. "Instead of being fined for polluting by the proposed new climate levy, utilities will instead get paid for keeping their oldest and most inefficient lignite plants on standby," noted a	环境保护主义者非常不喜欢这种结果。“这些造成污染的事业公司非但不会被处以罚金，缴纳新提议的气候税费，反倒可以因为保留自己那些极其老旧和低效的褐煤电站，并暂停其运转而得到补贴，”非营利环保组织 E3G 就德

<p>report for Oxfam on Germany's energy policies by the environmental nonprofit E3G. It "amounts to a golden handshake for utilities at the expense of taxpayers and consumers."</p>	<p>国能源政策为乐施会(Oxfam)制作的一份报告指出。这“相当于用纳税人和消费者的钱给这些事业单位一大笔退休金”。</p>
<p>And that wasn't all. The chancellery also rejected a push by Barbara Hendricks, the environment minister, to establish a road map to the total phaseout of coal, hoping to postpone timing decisions until after national elections next year.</p>	<p>不仅如此，总理办公室还否决了环境部长芭芭拉·亨德里克斯(Barbara Hendricks)确立彻底废除煤炭燃料的线路图的努力，希望将决策时间推迟到明年的大选之后。</p>
<p>Berlin's hesitance may seem like little more than a snag in Germany's vaunted "Energiewende." At least the coal generators are scheduled to shut down eventually.</p>	<p>柏林的犹豫看起来似乎不过是德国大肆宣扬的“能源转型”(Energiewende)遇到的一个障碍。至少依计划这些燃煤发电厂最终都会被关闭。</p>
<p>But the resistance in the greenest of green countries underscores a more substantial challenge to the international effort to drastically reduce fossil fuels in the world's energy supply: workers and retirees, local economies and communities still depend on the fuels the rest of us hope to let go of to preserve the planet for our children and our children's children.</p>	<p>但这个堪称“绿中最绿”的国家所遭遇的阻力，突显出在全球能源供应中大幅减少化石燃料的国际努力面临一个更实质性的挑战：工人和退休人员、仍然依赖这些燃料的地方经济和社区，尽管我们其他人希望放弃它们，以便保护这个星球，让我们的孩子及其后代拥有更好的环境。</p>
<p>I'm old enough to remember President Jimmy Carter going on TV on April 18, 1977, declaring a "moral equivalent of war" against dependence on foreign oil, and telling Americans that "we need to shift to plentiful coal." It seems unfair to simply tell the communities that worked on this shift: "We're sorry, but it didn't work out."</p>	<p>我年龄够大，还能记得吉米·卡特 1977 年 4 月 18 日在电视上宣布向美国对石油的依赖发起“道义战争”的情形，他告诉美国人“我们需要转向储量丰富的煤炭”。单单告诉这些社群，“对不起，这场战争出了大问题”，似乎不太公平。</p>
<p>But making those who will suffer from this transformation whole is not just a matter of fairness. A successful transition to a low-carbon future requires their support. And yet they remain pretty much an afterthought in the public debate over climate change.</p>	<p>但对那些会因这种转变受损的人做出补偿，不只是一个公平问题。成功地迈向低碳的未来需要他们的支持。而在针对气候变化的公开辩论中，他们基本上始终是事后才被想起的群体。</p>

<p>Employment in U.S. coal mines has been falling for decades, pushed more by market forces than environmental policy. The steep downturn of late is mainly because of a glut in the global steel market and extra-cheap natural gas. President Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan has not yet kicked in, placed on ice by the Supreme Court. Still, Hillary Clinton singled out coal country for government assistance, offering \$30 billion over 10 years.</p>	<p>几十年来，美国煤矿的雇佣人数一直在下降，这更多是由市场力量推动，而非环境政策。近来这一数字大幅降低，主要是因为全球钢铁市场供过于求，加上天然气价格格外低廉。美国总统贝拉克·奥巴马还没有开始实施他的清洁电力计划(Clean Power Plan)，因为最高法院做出裁决，要求暂停执行。此外，希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)单独将煤炭区列出来，提议在10年里为它们提供300亿美元的政府援助。</p>
<p>The stakes are even larger in China. It is the world's largest consumer of coal — burning as much as every other country combined. After years adding coal-fired generators at breakneck speed, the government in Beijing finally acknowledged the public health costs and ordered limits on new construction.</p>	<p>中国牵涉其中的利益甚至更大。它是世界上最大的燃煤国，煤炭消耗量相当于其他国家的总和。在多年以非常危险的高速度增加燃煤发电厂之后，北京的政府终于承认这么做的公共卫生代价太大，下令对新建项目进行限制。</p>
<p>Yet even as environmentalists welcome the decision as a watershed in the transition out of the world's most polluting fuel, striking coal miners have taken to the streets, protesting unpaid wages and government plans to cut 1.3 million coal jobs out of a total of nearly 6 million to reduce overcapacity as the country's growth slows.</p>	<p>然而，就在环保人士对此表示欢迎，将它看作摆脱世界上污染最严重的燃料的努力出现转折之时，罢工的煤矿工人却走上了街头，抗议企业拖欠工资，抗议政府计划削减130万个煤炭业工作岗位。当下，中国煤炭业有将近600万个工作岗位。随着中国经济增长放缓，政府需要削减过剩的生产力。</p>
<p>There are several reasons to be skeptical about the world's transition out of coal. Sure, official data suggest that the world's production peaked in 2013. China's coal consumption appears to have declined 3.3 percent last year. But experts note that despite the new limits, there are still lots of new coal-fired generators being built.</p>	<p>我们有好几个理由对世界摆脱煤炭资源的可能性持怀疑态度。当然，官方数据显示全球产煤量在2013年达到了高峰。中国去年的煤炭消耗量似乎减少了3.3%。不过专家也指出，尽管政府实施了新的限制，但仍有不少新的燃煤发电站在建设之中。</p>
<p>To protect jobs and tax revenue from small coal mines, Chinese local governments have been known to fib when Beijing has demanded they stop producing coal. They stop reporting production numbers but don't</p>	<p>据悉，为了保住工作机会和来自小煤矿的税收，中国地方政府会在北京要求停止产煤的时候撒谎。他们不再上报生产数据，但却不会关掉煤矿。</p>

<p>shut them down.</p>	
<p>Finally, even the most renewable-friendly nations have not figured out how to draw more than a modest share of their power from wind and sun – which can't be counted on to deliver energy continuously. At the same time, coal remains the easiest and often cheapest source of base power. So from Germany to India, strategies to increase the share of renewable energy in the power mix have relied on a coal base.</p>	<p>最终，就连最支持可再生能源的国家也搞不清楚，如何才能将本国风能与太阳能极低的总发电量占比有所提高。目前还不能指望这两种能源可以实现持续稳定的供应。与此同时，煤炭依然是最容易获得、往往也是最便宜的电力来源。所以不管是在德国还是印度，其增加可再生能源发电比例的策略都要以煤炭电力为基础。</p>
<p>"The way many jurisdictions are going is to follow the German model," said Mark C. Thurber, associate director for research at Stanford University's Program on Energy and Sustainable Development. "It seems totally nuts, but it follows from the fact that renewables have a lot of support, and other than that, people do what they know, which is coal."</p>	<p>"很多国家的发展方向就是采用德国的模式，"斯坦福大学能源与可持续发展项目(Stanford University's Program on Energy and Sustainable Development)研究部副主任马克·C·瑟伯(Mark C. Thurber)说。"这看似完全疯了，但它出自这样一个事实：很多人对可再生能源表示支持，但除此之外，人们还是会使用自己了解的东西，那就是煤。"</p>
<p>India draws 62 percent of its power from coal and is already the second-largest consumer after China and ahead of the United States. Still, coal consumption is growing about 7 percent a year to power the country's economic catch-up.</p>	<p>印度 62%的电力来自煤，它已经是排在中国之后、美国之前的世界第二大燃煤国。但印度的燃煤量依然在以每年约 7%的比率增长，这样才能为该国在经济上的奋起直追提供动力。</p>
<p>"There is not much research into backing out coal with something else," Thurber said. "They are just throwing renewables at a coal base." While environmentalists welcomed India's announcement last year that it would increase investment in solar energy, they were less pleased by its plans to triple coal production from 2013 to 2020.</p>	<p>"目前没有太多有关用别的能源取代煤炭的研究，"瑟伯说。"他们只是在煤炭资源基础上增加可再生能源。"尽管环保人士对印度去年宣布的一项举措表示欢迎，即它将增加在太阳能方面的投资，但对于印度提出的在 2013 年至 2020 年间将煤炭产量增加两倍的计划，他们就没那么满意了。</p>
<p>This means the world's climate change strategy cannot rely on the quick replacement of the dirtiest fuel around. Increasing investment in technologies like carbon capture and storage may prove indispensable</p>	<p>这意味着这个世界应对气候变化的策略，不能依靠快速替换目前污染最严重的燃料实现。对于达到在接下来的几十年里阻止灾难性的气候变暖状况发生所需的碳排放限制，增加在碳捕集与存储等技术上的投资，或许会被证明是</p>

<p>to meet the limits on carbon dioxide emissions needed to prevent a catastrophic warming over coming decades.</p>	<p>不可或缺的。</p>
<p>Even after all this is dealt with and the obstacles are overcome, the human dimension will remain.</p>	<p>即便所有这些问题得到解决，障碍被跨越，依然会有人的问题。</p>
<p>It will require a lot of attention, and more than a few billion dollars. Simply assuming that displaced coal miners will make a smooth transition into jobs in newfangled energy industries, which have a different geographical footprint and require a different skill set, is a cop-out.</p>	<p>它将需要很多关注，不只是投入几十亿美元那么简单。仅仅想到让被取代的煤矿工人顺利实现转型，在新能源行业里找到工作，那简直就是逃避问题，因为能源分布情况不同，也需要不一样的技能。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160831/the-challenge-of-cutting-coal-dependence</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160831/the-challenge-of-cutting-coal-dependence</p>
<p>Canada to Join China-Led Bank, Signaling Readiness to Bolster Ties</p>	<p>加拿大申请加入亚投行，中加关系回暖</p>
<p>BEIJING — Canada said on Wednesday that it had applied to join China’s version of the World Bank, breaking with previous leaders who had shared United States officials’ skepticism of the new Beijing-led lender.</p>	<p>北京——加拿大周三表示已申请加入中国版的世界银行，此举改变了该国以前领导人的态度，他们曾与美国官员一起对这家新的、由北京领导的借贷机构表示怀疑。</p>
<p>The move came during a five-day trip to China by the prime minister of Canada, Justin Trudeau, who is seeking to burnish trade, business and political ties with Beijing. China’s relationship with the previous Canadian government had been lukewarm.</p>	<p>此举是加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)在为期五天的中国之行期间做出的，特鲁多正在寻求与北京加强贸易、商业和政治关系。中国与加拿大上届政府的关系一直不冷不热。</p>
<p>The membership would provide a lift for the lender, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a Chinese-led organization that counts 57 countries as members and that is looking to expand by about an additional 30. The bank — founded last year to fund roads, power lines and other needed infrastructure projects in Asia — is widely seen as an</p>	<p>加拿大的加入将提振亚洲基础设施投资银行这一借贷机构。中国领导的亚投行目前有 57 个成员国，并希望增加 30 个成员国。去年成立的亚投行被广泛认为是中国日益增长的经济和政治实力的延伸，是中国与世界银行和其他西方国家主导机构的抗衡。亚投行将为修建道路、输电线以及亚洲所需的其他基础设施项目提供资金。</p>

<p>extension of China's growing economic and political heft and as a counterweight to the World Bank and other institutions dominated by Western countries.</p>	
<p>The previous Canadian government, led by Stephen Harper, hesitated in joining the bank, saying that it wanted to ensure that the institution's financial and environmental standards were sound. The Obama administration expressed similar reservations, and during the genesis of the bank, it advised several allies, including Australia and South Korea, not to join.</p>	<p>斯蒂芬·哈珀(Stephen Harper)领导下的上届加拿大政府曾对加入亚投行犹豫不决,说希望能确定该机构的财务和环境标准是可靠的。奥巴马政府表达了类似的保留态度,在亚投行创建时,美国曾建议一些盟国不加入该行,其中包括澳大利亚和韩国。</p>
<p>Both countries eventually ignored Washington and became founding members of the bank that is intended to both compete and cooperate with existing lending institutions. Britain also broke with the United States over the new bank and became an inaugural member along with France, Germany and Italy.</p>	<p>那两个国家最终没有理睬华盛顿,以创始成员国的身份加入了旨在与现有的贷款机构既竞争又合作的亚投行。英国也在亚投行问题上与美国破裂,与法国、德国和意大利一起成为亚投行的创始成员国。</p>
<p>American officials have since softened their criticism and have encouraged the Chinese to finance projects with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank as a way of ensuring what they consider acceptable standards of environmental and lending practices.</p>	<p>自那以后,美国官员已缓和了他们的批评态度,并开始鼓励中国与世界银行和亚洲开发银行一起投资项目,从而确保环境和借贷活动符合他们认为的可接受的标准。</p>
<p>China is Canada's second-largest single trading partner, after the United States, and it is a major buyer of Canadian timber, paper, metals and fertilizer. China, in turn, has become a major investor in Canada, buying up oil and natural gas reserves and high-end homes in Vancouver.</p>	<p>中国是加拿大仅次于美国的第二大贸易伙伴,也是加拿大木材、纸张、金属和化肥的主要买家。同时,中国已成了加拿大的一个主要投资者,购买石油和天然气储备,还在温哥华购买高档住宅。</p>
<p>That wave of investment has prompted controversy in Vancouver, where residents blame China for steep home prices, and in other places, where critics worry about the influence of Beijing in Chinese</p>	<p>这些投资已在温哥华引发争议,那里的居民把房价高涨的原因归咎于中国,而在加拿大其他地方,批评人士担心北京对当地中国社区的影响。</p>

communities and elsewhere.	
Relations between the countries have sometimes been rocky. Mr. Trudeau was expected to raise the issue of Kevin Garratt, a Canadian held by the Chinese authorities on accusations of spying. Mr. Garratt's family disputes the allegations.	中加关系有时也有起伏。特鲁多预计会向中国提有关凯文·加勒特(Kevin Garratt)的问题，中国当局指控这名被其拘留的加拿大公民犯有间谍罪。加勒特的家人否认该指控。
Speaking at a news conference on Wednesday, Li Keqiang, China's premier, said that the case would be looked at according to Chinese law and that Mr. Garratt would be treated humanely.	中国总理李克强在周三的新闻发布会上表示，中国将依法对待该案，并表示加勒特会得到人道的待遇。
For Canada, joining the bank could help strengthen its relationship with a country that is increasingly important to its economy. "Canada's membership will create commercial opportunities for Canadian companies and create jobs for the middle class," said Canada's finance minister, Bill Morneau, at a news conference with the bank's president, Jin Liqun.	对加拿大来说，中国对加拿大的经济越来越重要，加入亚投行可能会帮助其加强与中国的关系。“成为亚投行成员国将为加拿大公司创造商业机会，为本国中产阶级创造就业机会，”加拿大财政部长比尔·莫诺(Bill Morneau)在与亚投行行长金立群一起举行的新闻发布会上说。
Mr. Jin said he interpreted Canada's application for membership as a "vote of confidence." Canada is a leader in environmental matters and had a record as a "clean" government, attributes that match the bank's efforts to be "lean, green and clean," he said. "We have zero tolerance of corruption," he said.	金立群说，他把加拿大的申请加入解释为该国对亚投行“抱有信心”；加拿大在环境保护方面是领导者，有“干净”政府的良好记录，这些都与亚投行“精干、廉洁、绿色”的理念相符；亚投行“对腐败采取‘零容忍’态度”。
Mr. Jin acknowledged that one of the bank's five vice presidents, Hong Kyttack, a former finance official in South Korea, had taken a six-month leave after allegations that he had been negligent in giving loans to Daewoo Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering during his tenure at the Korean Development Bank.	金立群承认，亚投行的五位副行长之一、韩国前财务官员洪起泽(Hong Kyttack)将休职六个月，此前洪起泽被指控在韩国产业银行任职期间，在向大宇造船和海运工程公司提供贷款上失职。
Mr. Hong had served as the chief risk officer for the Asian Infrastructure	金立群说，洪起泽曾担任亚投行的首席风险官，亚投行现在正在寻找替代他

Investment Bank, and the bank was now seeking a replacement, Mr. Jin said.	的人。
At its first annual meeting in June, the bank announced \$509 million in loans for four modest projects in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Pakistan and Tajikistan. Three of the projects are being financed with other institutions – the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development – a cautious approach that has helped build the bank’s credibility.	在今年6月举行的首次年度会议上，亚投行宣布向孟加拉国、印度尼西亚、巴基斯坦和塔吉克斯坦的四个不大的项目发放5.09亿美元的贷款。项目中有三个也得到了其他机构——亚洲开发银行、世界银行和欧洲重建和发展银行——的资助，这种审慎的做法已帮助亚投行建立了信誉。
The bank said Canada and other new members are expected to join early next year.	亚投行表示，加拿大等新成员国有望在明年年初加入。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160901/canada-china-aiib	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160901/canada-china-aiib
A Chinese Mystery: Who Owns a Firm on a Global Shopping Spree?	安邦之谜：村民股东、白手套和隐匿的权贵
Pingyang County’s verdant hills still hint at a long-lost China. Rice paddies and villages surround its bustling towns, and in the fields, farmers wade into the mud to plant seedlings as they have for thousands of years.	平阳县的苍翠山峦至今仍会让人想到一个早已不存在的中国。稻田和村庄环绕着喧闹的城镇，田野里，农民趟着泥地插秧，和过去千百年没什么两样。
It is an odd place to find the people behind a Chinese corporate powerhouse that is turning heads on Wall Street with a global takeover binge. Yet the area is home to a tiny group of just such people – small-time merchants and villagers who happen to control multibillion-dollar stakes in the Anbang Insurance Group, which owns the Waldorf Astoria in New York and a portfolio of global names and properties.	你不会想到，因一系列全球性收购引发华尔街关注的中国大财团，其所有者会是在这样一个地方。但这个地区就有这么一小群人——他们是小本经营的商人和村民，却偏偏控制着安邦保险集团价值数十亿美元的股份。该公司目前是位于纽约的华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚(Waldorf Astoria)酒店的所有者，还拥有各种全球知名的品牌和产业。
American regulators are now asking who these shareholders are – and whether they are holding their stakes on behalf of others.	现在，美国监管机构正在询问这些股东是谁——他们是否是在代表他人持有股份。

<p>The questions add to the mystery surrounding a company that seemed to come out of nowhere, surprising deal makers with offers to pay more than \$30 billion for assets around the world.</p>	<p>这些问题增加了这家公司的神秘性，它凭空出现，提出要花费超过 300 亿美元收购世界各地的多项资产，令交易中介机构深感意外。</p>
<p>Anbang's shopping spree is part of an outflow of money from China that has reshaped global markets but has often been shrouded in secrecy, sometimes by prominent Chinese looking to shift their wealth abroad without attracting attention at home. That poses a problem for international regulators trying to identify the buyers behind major acquisitions and to assess the riskiness of these deals.</p>	<p>安邦的疯狂收购属于中国资金外流的一部分。这些交易改变了全球市场格局，但它们往往遮遮掩掩。有时是由中国知名人士所为，他们想把财富转移到国外，但不想引起国内的注意。这给国际监管机构带来麻烦，因为他们需要确认重大收购行为背后的买家的身份，以便评估这些交易的风险。</p>
<p>The Anbang shareholders in the Pingyang County area hold their stakes through a byzantine collection of holding companies. But according to dozens of interviews and a review of thousands of pages of Anbang filings by The New York Times, many of them have something in common: They are family members and acquaintances of Wu Xiaohui, Anbang's chairman, a native of the county who married into the family of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader in the 1980s and '90s.</p>	<p>在平阳地区的安邦股东是通过一系列错综复杂的控股公司持有该公司股票的。但在对几十人进行采访，并查看数千页安邦公司文件之后，《纽约时报》发现他们中不少人有一个共通点：他们是安邦保险集团董事长吴小晖的家人和熟人。吴小晖是平阳本地人，后来通过婚姻进入了中国上世纪八九十年代的最高领导人邓小平的家族。</p>
<p>In many ways, Anbang and Mr. Wu appear to be archetypal products of China's mix of freewheeling capitalism and Communist Party dominance, a formula that has fueled nearly four decades of untrammelled growth.</p>	<p>从许多方面看，安邦和吴小晖似乎都像是中国随心所欲的资本主义与共产党主导地位相结合的典型产物。这种结合为将近 40 年的恣意增长提供了动力。</p>
<p>Anbang got its start as an auto insurance company in 2004 in the eastern Chinese city of Ningbo. For years it was only a minor player. But it took off as it became more aggressive with its finances, buying stakes in Chinese banks and bringing in money by selling high-risk, high-yield investment funds to ordinary Chinese.</p>	<p>2004 年，安邦作为一家汽车保险公司在中国东部城市宁波成立。在很长一段时间里，它一直只是个小角色。但是随着它在财务上变得更加激进，买入几家中国银行的股份，通过向普通民众销售高风险、高收益的投资基金吸纳资金，迅速发展起来。</p>

<p>Mr. Wu, 49, a former car salesman and low-level antismuggling official, led Anbang through this transformation and is now known as one of China's most successful businessmen. He wears tailored suits and polished loafers, hobnobs with the likes of Stephen A. Schwarzman of Blackstone, and sometimes holds court at Harvard.</p>	<p>49岁的吴小晖之前是一名汽车销售员和低级别反走私官员。他领导安邦实现了这个转型，如今已是中国最成功的商人之一。他穿着剪裁考究的西装和锃亮的乐福鞋，与黑石集团(Blackstone)的苏世民(Stephen A. Schwarzman)这样的人过从甚密，有时还在哈佛大学演讲。</p>
<p>But he does not appear in Anbang's filings as an owner.</p>	<p>但他在安邦的报备文件里并不是企业所有者。</p>
<p>It is common in China for the wealthy to hold shares in companies in the name of others. Known in Chinese as baishoutao or white gloves, these people are often trusted relatives or acquaintances. Many defend the practice as a way to protect their privacy in a nation where riches can be a political liability. But others say white gloves can be used to hide ill-gotten gains and thwart corruption investigators.</p>	<p>在中国，富人借别人的名义在公司里持股是很常见的。这种人在中文里被称为白手套，他们往往是值得信任的亲属或熟人。很多人为这种手法进行辩护，称在一个有钱可能会惹来麻烦的国家，这是一种保护隐私的方式。但有些人则表示，白手套可能会被用来掩盖不当获利，妨碍腐败调查人员的工作。</p>
<p>Anbang did not respond when asked if Mr. Wu was a shareholder and declined to answer questions about its owners.</p>	<p>在被问到吴小晖是否是公司股东时，安邦公司没有回应，也拒绝回答有关公司所有者的其他问题。</p>
<p>The company, a spokesman said, "has multiple shareholders who have made all required disclosures under Chinese law. They are a mix of individual and institutional shareholders who made a commercial decision to invest in the company. Anbang has now grown to be a global company thanks to the support of these long-term shareholders."</p>	<p>安邦的一名发言人表示，公司“拥有多名股东，他们都依照中国法律进行了必要的披露。其中既有个人，也有机构股东，他们做出了投资公司的商业决策。因为有这些长期股东的支持，安邦现在成长为一个全球性的公司”。</p>
<p>For investors and regulators, white gloves can make it difficult to evaluate the financial health of a Chinese buyer. Ownership may be concentrated in the hands of a few people, posing hidden risks, and companies with government connections could be vulnerable to political shifts or become magnets for corruption.</p>	<p>对投资者和监管机构而言，白手套让人很难评估一位中国买家的财务健康状况。所有权可能集中在少数人手中，构成潜在的风险。有政府关系的企业可能容易受政治变局的影响，或者成为腐败行为的多发地。</p>

<p>"It is very important for businesses to know who they are ultimately doing business with, and for investors, what they are investing in," said Keith Williamson, a managing director in Hong Kong at Alvarez & Marsal, a firm that carries out corporate fraud investigations.</p>	<p>"企业需要知道在和谁做生意，投资者需要知道他们是给谁投资，这些都是非常重要的，"开展企业诈骗调查的奥迈公司(Alvarez & Marsal)驻香港常务董事韦谦信(Keith Williamson)说。</p>
<p>It is not clear whether the shareholders in the Pingyang County region are holding large stakes on behalf of anyone else. But on May 27, Anbang withdrew its application with New York State to buy an Iowa insurer, Fidelity & Guaranty Life, for \$1.6 billion. Regulators had asked about ties between several shareholders with the same family names, said one person briefed on the matter who spoke on the condition of anonymity.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚平阳县的股东是否是代表别人持有大额股份。但今年5月27日，安邦撤回了此前向纽约州政府提出的以16亿美元收购艾奥瓦保险公司信保人寿(Fidelity & Guaranty Life)的申请。一位要求匿名的知情人士表示，监管机构询问了公司几名同姓氏股东之间有何联系。</p>
<p>A \$6.5 billion deal for a portfolio of hotels that includes the Essex House in New York and several Four Seasons locations is awaiting results from a security review by the American government. In March Anbang withdrew a \$14 billion bid for Starwood, the operator of Sheraton and Westin hotels, in a move that surprised Wall Street.</p>	<p>安邦另一项价值65亿美元的交易正在等待美国政府的安全审查结果。该交易包含对多家酒店的收购，其中纽约艾塞克斯豪斯酒店(Essex House)和几家四季酒店(Four Seasons)。今年3月，安邦撤销了对经营威斯汀(Westin)和喜来登(Sheraton)酒店品牌的喜达屋(Starwood)集团提出的140亿美元收购要约，此举令华尔街摸不着头脑。</p>
<p>The company could come under greater scrutiny as it prepares to sell shares in its life insurance business on the Hong Kong stock exchange next year.</p>	<p>这家企业可能会面临更严格的审查，因为它计划明年将自己的人寿保险业务在香港上市。</p>
<p>Separately, the Chinese magazine Caixin reported in May that Chinese regulators were examining Anbang's riskier financial products. It is unclear where that inquiry stands or whether Anbang's ownership structure is being investigated.</p>	<p>另外，中文杂志《财新周刊》在5月报道，中国监管机构正在调查安邦风险较高的金融产品。尚不清楚调查是否仍在进行，以及安邦的所有权结构是否也在调查之列。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping has waged a campaign against graft since taking office, and the use of white gloves has recently come under scrutiny.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平上台后发起了一场反腐运动。最近，使用白手套的做法成为了调查的对象。"白手套'与权力'黑手'相伴而生，"共产党的纪律检查机</p>

<p>"White gloves are accompanied by power's black hands," the Communist Party's disciplinary watchdog wrote in a report last year.</p>	<p>构在去年的报道中写道。</p>
<p>Questions about Anbang's owners come as Chinese companies make deals around the world — sometimes representing efforts by China's powerful to move money out of the country, as the economy slows and the party tightens its grip on everyday life.</p>	<p>安邦的所有者引发怀疑的时候，中国企业正在全世界做生意。它们有时候代表的是，中国的权贵阶层在开展行动，在本国经济放缓、共产党加紧控制民众的日常生活之际，将资金转移至国外。</p>
<p>China has encouraged some capital outflow to improve the performance of its investments and expand its influence. But the subject of the elite moving money overseas is politically sensitive, raising questions about the source of their wealth and their confidence in the Chinese economy.</p>	<p>中国鼓励可以提高投资表现、扩大其影响力的某些资本流出。但权贵阶层把钱转移到海外的议题在政治上颇为敏感，会让人怀疑这些财富的来源及他们对中国经济的信心。</p>
<p>Luo Yu, the son of a former chief of staff of China's military, said China's most politically powerful families had been transferring money out of the country for some time.</p>	<p>中国军方前总参谋长之子罗宇表示，中国最具政治影响力的一些家族向海外转移资产已经有一段时间了。</p>
<p>"They don't believe they will hold onto power long enough — sooner or later they would collapse," said Mr. Luo, a former colonel in the Chinese Army whose younger brother was a business partner with one of Anbang's founders. "So they transfer their money."</p>	<p>"他们不相信他们能够做多长，早晚要垮台，"罗宇说。"所以他们才把资产往外转。"罗宇曾是中国军队里的大校，他弟弟与安邦的一位创始人曾是生意伙伴。</p>
<p>At its founding in 2004, Anbang had an impressive list of politically connected directors. Records show early Anbang directors included Levin Zhu, son of a former prime minister, and Chen Xiaolu, the son of an army marshal who helped bring Communist rule to China.</p>	<p>在2004年成立时，安邦董事名单拥有的政治背景令人印象深刻。记录显示，安邦早期的董事包括前国务院总理之子朱云来(Levin Zhu)和当年协助共产党上台的一位元帅的儿子陈小鲁。</p>
<p>Then there was Mr. Wu, who was born Wu Guanghui but was known as Wu Xiaohui from a young age. Relatives said he grew up in a Catholic family; a crucifix sat on his aunt's dining room table, and she wears a</p>	<p>还有吴小晖本人。他本名吴光辉，但从年轻时起就改名吴小晖。亲戚称他在一个天主教家庭长大；他的一位婶婶家的餐桌上放着一尊耶稣十字架受难像，她戴的项链上也有圣母玛利亚的画像。</p>

necklace with a portrait of the Virgin Mary.	
Mr. Wu married Zhuo Ran, a granddaughter of Deng, the Chinese leader who brought China out of the chaos of the Mao era. Together, Mr. Wu, Ms. Zhuo, Mr. Chen and their relatives owned or ran the companies that controlled Anbang, according to company filings.	吴小晖娶了卓蓓, 后者的外祖父便是带领中国走出毛泽东时代混乱局面的邓小平。公司备案文件显示, 吴小晖、卓蓓、陈小鲁及他们的多名亲属拥有或管理的公司共同控制着安邦。
Anbang leapt onto the global stage with last year's purchase of the Waldorf Astoria and its aborted bid for the Starwood chain. By this year, Anbang's assets had swelled to \$295 billion.	凭借去年收购华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店, 以及试图买入喜达屋连锁品牌后又放弃, 安邦一跃登上了全球舞台。到今年, 安邦的资产已增至 2950 亿美元。
It is not clear what prompted Anbang's sudden interest in overseas assets. But the shift came after a reshuffling of its ownership structure that also led to the injection of more than \$7.5 billion into the company.	尚不清楚是什么促使安邦突然对海外资产发生了兴趣。但在发生这一转变之前, 安邦改组了自己的所有权结构。改组还促使公司得到了逾 75 亿美元的注资。
Company documents filed with Chinese agencies show that the number of firms holding Anbang's shares jumped to 39, from eight, over six months in 2014. Most of those firms received large injections of funds. At the same time, Anbang's capital more than quintupled.	提交给中国多家机构的公司文件显示, 在 2014 年的六个月时间里, 持有安邦股份的企业数量从八家增至 39 家。这些公司大部分获得了大量的资金投入。与此同时, 安邦的资产也增加了四倍多。
Ms. Zhuo, Deng's granddaughter, disappeared from the ownership records by the end of that year. Many of Mr. Wu's relatives did as well. Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen had earlier disappeared from the records.	当年年底, 邓小平的外孙女卓蓓从所有权记录中消失。吴小晖的许多亲属也一样。吴小晖本人及陈小鲁的名字则此前已在相关记录中不见踪影。
Mr. Zhu, who does not appear to have owned shares, disappeared in paper filings from Anbang's roster of directors by 2009, though he was listed as a director on online government filings as late as 2014.	到 2009 年, 在安邦提交的备案文件中, 看上去未持有安邦股份的朱云来也从其董事名单中消失了。不过直到 2014 年, 他在网上的政府备案文件中仍被列为安邦董事。
Mr. Wu, Mr. Chen and Mr. Zhu did not respond to requests for comment, and Ms. Zhuo could not be reached. In March, Mr. Zhu told Chinese reporters that he was not an Anbang director.	时报未联系到卓蓓, 吴小晖、陈小鲁和朱云来则未回复记者的置评请求。今年 3 月, 朱云来对中国记者表示, 自己不是安邦的董事。
Anbang's current shareholding firms are not well-known names in	安邦目前的持股公司在中国并非知名企业, 一些公司似乎仅仅是为了持有安

<p>China, and some appear to have been set up just to hold Anbang shares. One lists its address as the empty 27th floor of a dusty Beijing office building. Two more list an address at a mail drop above a Beijing post office.</p>	<p>邦股份而成立的。其中一家的地址写的是北京一栋尘土飞扬的办公楼的 27 层，但那里实际上空无一人。另外两家公司的地址是北京一家邮局楼上的代收邮件的地方。</p>
<p>Using corporate filings, The Times compiled a list of nearly 100 people who own shares in the firms and traced about a dozen to Pingyang County or nearby. Reporters visited the area, in China's eastern Zhejiang province, and interviewed dozens of residents, including several whose names appeared on the list. They also interviewed an uncle, an aunt and a nephew of Mr. Wu.</p>	<p>时报借助公司备案文件搜集了一份名单，罗列了在这些公司里持有股份的将近 100 个人的名字，并且发现其中十几个人来自平阳县及其周边地区。记者赶赴位于华东地区浙江省的这个县，采访了数十名居民，包括名单上的一些人。他们还采访到了吴小暉的一位舅舅、一位婶婶和一个堂侄。</p>
<p>The latter two, as well as others in the area, said one name matched that of his sister, Wu Xiaoxia. The family members said several other names matched those of Mr. Wu's extended kin, including two cousins and others on his mother's side of the family. Through their various stakes in Anbang shareholding companies, these people control a stake representing more than \$17 billion in assets.</p>	<p>包括后两人在内的一些当地人表示，名单上的一个名字与吴小暉的妹妹吴晓霞相吻合。家人称，还有若干名字与吴小暉稍远一些的亲属相吻合，其中包括两位表亲，以及他母亲一方的几名亲戚。通过在安邦持股公司里的股份，这些人控制着代表价值逾 170 亿美元资产的股权。</p>
<p>Other names matched local acquaintances of Mr. Wu, including Huang Maosheng, a local businessman who confirmed in a brief phone interview that he had a business relationship with Mr. Wu but declined to elaborate.</p>	<p>另有一些名字指向吴小暉在当地的熟人，其中包括当地的商人黄茂生。他在接受简短的电话采访时确认，他和吴小暉有生意上的往来，但拒绝做详细说明。</p>
<p>One village leader and neighbors identified the names of four of Mr. Huang's relatives — including some whom they described as common workers — from among those on the list. Their Anbang holdings represent about \$12 billion in assets.</p>	<p>村里的一位领导及一些邻居指认，名单上有黄茂生的四名亲属——有的据他们说普通工人。这些人持有的安邦股份代表着价值约 120 亿美元的资产。</p>
<p>Another resident, Mei Xiaojing, said two names on the list matched</p>	<p>另一位居民梅小京表示，名单上有两个名字与她的亲属相吻合。当被问及是</p>

<p>those of her relatives. Asked if she knew Mr. Wu, she said, "Well, yes," then ended the phone conversation and did not respond to subsequent calls. Through multiple holding companies, those three people have a stake representing about \$19 billion in Anbang assets.</p>	<p>否认识吴小晖时，她说“是吧”，随后挂断了电话。电话再打过去便无人接听了。通过多家持股公司，这三人控制着代表约 190 亿美元安邦资产的股权。</p>
<p>As Anbang rose, so did Mr. Wu's profile. In 2013 Mr. Wu secured a yearlong position as a visiting fellow at the Asia Center of Harvard, joining a growing list of politically connected Chinese billionaires with ties to Harvard.</p>	<p>随着安邦的崛起，吴小晖本人的形象也高大起来。2013 年，吴小晖开始在哈佛大学亚洲中心(Asia Center of Harvard)担任为期一年的访问学者，加入了日益壮大的既有政治人脉又和哈佛有联系的中国亿万富豪的行列。</p>
<p>Ezra F. Vogel, a professor emeritus at Harvard who wrote a biography of Deng, said he met Mr. Wu on several occasions.</p>	<p>哈佛大学荣休教授、邓小平传记作者傅高义(Ezra F. Vogel)表示，他在若干场合见到过吴小晖。</p>
<p>"He had this staff of sharp people who were working for him," Mr. Vogel said. "It seems that they were doing the detail work, and he was the friendly man supplying the connections."</p>	<p>"为他工作的员工都很精干，"傅高义说。"看起来他们在做具体的工作，而他则是待人友好、负责处理各种关系的人。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/anbang-wu-xiaohui-chen-xiaolu</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/anbang-wu-xiaohui-chen-xiaolu</p>
<p>Behind China's Anbang: Empty Offices and Obscure Names</p>	<p>起底安邦股东：空办公室里的壳公司</p>
<p>In the center of Beijing's booming commercial district, with soaring office towers, gleaming shopping malls and luxury apartment complexes, sits a shabby, four-story building with an office that houses stupendous wealth.</p>	<p>在北京的一个商业区里，办公楼高耸入云、购物中心闪闪发光、公寓大楼环境奢华。在这个繁荣的商业区的中心，坐落着一栋破败的四层小楼，而楼里的一间办公室却掌握着惊人的财富。</p>
<p>To get there, visitors must first pass through an unmarked entrance next to a gray-tiled post office, then pass through a maze of carelessly strung phone and power lines. On the fourth floor, down a hallway where black scuff marks on the walls indicate years of neglect, is the Hujialou Concentrated Office Zone, an officially sanctioned domicile for</p>	<p>要前往那间办公室，访客必须先经过一个没有标识的入口，入口旁边是一个贴着灰色瓷砖的邮局。然后，再穿过一座由随便牵搭的电话线和电线组成的迷宫。到了四楼，走廊墙壁上黑色的磨损痕迹表明这里长年失修。走廊的尽头，便是呼家楼集中办公区。这是一个得到官方批准的壳公司注册地。</p>

shell companies.	
According to government records, that office is home to two companies with a total stake that accounts for more than \$15 billion in assets of one of China's biggest financial conglomerates: the Anbang Insurance Group.	政府记录显示，这间办公室是两家公司的所在地，而这两家公司在中国最大的金融集团之一安邦保险集团持有的股份，代表着该集团逾 150 亿美元的资产。
Prying visitors are not welcome. A woman at the office, who did not give her name, grew angry when a journalist told her that two companies there controlled a large share of Anbang.	打探情况的访客不受欢迎。当记者告诉办公室里的一名女子，这里的两家公司持有安邦的大量股份时，不愿透露姓名的这名女子变得很生气。
"We're just a private company, helping others register with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce," she said, referring to the keepers of China's corporate database. "It is none of our business whether they are shell companies."	"我们就是一个私人企业，就是帮别人做工商注册，"她说。"它们是不是壳公司和我们没关系。"这名女子指的是在国家工商行政管理总局注册，而该机构管理着中国的企业数据库。
Another Anbang shareholding firm — one that controls \$5.6 billion in assets — lists its address a few blocks away from the Hujialou building, at an office tower's empty 27th floor.	另一家持有安邦股份的企业控制着价值 56 亿美元的资产。这家公司的注册地址与呼家楼这栋小楼只隔了几个街区，在一栋办公楼的 27 层，但那里实际上空无一人。
Near the Temple of Heaven, the former imperial religious complex in Beijing, the listed address of yet another shareholding company turns out to be another empty office. The directory downstairs lists the former tenant: a shoe seller.	事实证明，在昔日的皇家祭祀场所天坛附近，另一家持股公司的注册地址也是一间空置的办公室。楼下的索引信息倒是列出了以前的租户：一家卖鞋的企业。
A group of 39 companies control Anbang, which was once a sleepy insurance company and now has \$295 billion in assets and a reputation as an ambitious global deal maker. Many of those companies are in turn owned by a welter of shell companies, many with similar names and addresses or common owners.	安邦曾是一家不甚活跃的保险公司，现在却坐拥价值 2950 亿美元的资产，并被冠以雄心勃勃的全球买家的名号。它由 39 家公司控制，这些公司中有不少所有者又是关系盘根错节的壳公司。很多壳公司名字和地址相近，或是有着共同的所有者。
Ultimately, as The New York Times reports, they are controlled by	正如《纽约时报》报道的那样，这些公司归根结底由大约 100 人控制，他们

<p>about 100 people, many of whom hail from a county called Pingyang on China's east coast. Pingyang County is the home county of Anbang's chairman, Wu Xiaohui.</p>	<p>中的许多人来自中国东部沿海地区的一个叫平阳县的县。那里是安邦董事长吴小晖的家乡。</p>
<p>In any major country, the shareholders of marquee companies are often household names themselves. General Electric counts major institutional investors such as the Vanguard Group and BlackRock as top owners. Berkshire Hathaway's biggest shareholder is its chairman, Warren E. Buffett.</p>	<p>在任何一个大国,大企业的股东通常本身也是家喻户晓的机构或个人。比如,通用电气(General Electric)便将先锋集团(Vanguard Group)和贝莱德(BlackRock)等主要机构投资者列为自己的大股东。伯克希尔-哈撒韦(Berkshire Hathaway)最大的股东是其董事长沃伦·E·巴菲特(Warren E. Buffett)。</p>
<p>China is no exception. Dalian Wanda Commercial Properties, for example, led by China's richest man, Wang Jianlin, may match Anbang in the breadth of its political connections, but many of its biggest shareholders are easily recognizable Chinese companies like China Life Insurance.</p>	<p>中国也不例外。比如,中国首富王健林领导的大连万达商业地产在政治人脉的广度上堪比安邦,但它的很多大股东是家喻户晓的中国公司,如中国人寿。</p>
<p>Anbang is different. The companies that own it, and the people who back them, are almost all obscure. Two state-owned companies that collectively own less than 2 percent of Anbang are the only exceptions. I first started writing about Chinese companies 16 years ago and have never seen a similar ownership structure at a major company.</p>	<p>安邦却有所不同。持有安邦股份的公司,以及它们背后的支持者,几乎全都名不见经传。唯一的例外是两家国有企业,但它们加起来持有安邦不到2%的股份。本人16年前就开始采写有关中国企业的报道,但从未在任何一家大公司看到过类似的所有权结构。</p>
<p>That is remarkable, given Anbang's increasing size and prominence. Earlier this year, Anbang came close to executing what would have been the biggest takeover ever of an American company by a Chinese company, offering more than \$14 billion for Starwood Hotels & Resorts.</p>	<p>考虑到安邦的规模日渐扩大,声望与日俱增,这一点不同寻常。今年早些时候,安邦差点达成中国公司对美国企业进行的规模最大的一笔收购案。当时,安邦提出以逾140亿美元的价格收购喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels & Resorts)。</p>
<p>In China, the company not only sells auto and life insurance, but also controls a major bank in southwestern China, is the largest shareholder of one of the country's biggest financial conglomerates, China</p>	<p>在中国,除了销售汽车保险和人寿保险,安邦还控制着西南地区的一家大型银行。它是中国巨型金融集团中国民生银行的最大股东,同时是招商银行的第二大股东。</p>

<p>Minsheng Banking Corporation, and is the second-largest shareholder in another, China Merchants Bank.</p>	
<p>But China is not an offshore haven like the Cayman Islands or the British Virgin Islands. The country's online corporate records system allows those with patience to find the names behind the holding companies, even if — as with Anbang — the corporate shareholders frequently change names, addresses and owners.</p>	<p>但中国并非开曼群岛或英属维尔京群岛那样的离岸天堂。只要有耐心，通过该国的在线企业备案系统就可以查到持股公司背后的名字，安邦也不例外，尽管其法人股东的名字、地址和所有者频繁变动。</p>
<p>After more than three months of combing through thousands of pages of records, The Times was able to piece together a corporate history for those 39 shareholders. One clear pattern emerged. At least 35 of the companies, collectively owning more than 92 percent of Anbang, can trace all or part of their ownership to relatives of Mr. Wu or to his wife, Zhuo Ran, who is the granddaughter of the former Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping; or to Chen Xiaolu, the son of one of China's most famous marshals, who helped Mao's Communists to victory in 1949. Those relatives are either current or former owners or directors of those companies, or current or former owners of predecessor firms.</p>	<p>时报花了三个多月的时间梳理成千上万页备案文件，从而还原出与这 39 个股东有关的企业史。一幅清晰的图景浮出水面。其中至少 35 家公司——共持有安邦逾 92% 的股份——全部或部分的所有权可以追溯至吴小晖、其妻卓苒或陈小鲁的亲属。卓苒是中国前领导人邓小平的外孙女，而陈小鲁的父亲是中国最知名的元帅之一，协助毛泽东领导的共产党在 1949 年取得了胜利。有的亲属是这些公司当前或曾经的所有者或董事，有的则是其前身公司当前或曾经的所有者。</p>
<p>One example is Lin Cong, who owns a small share of the company. Mr. Lin is Mr. Wu's cousin, the nephew of his mother, Lin Xiangmei, relatives say.</p>	<p>例如持有安邦少量股份的林聪。一些亲属透露，林聪为吴小晖的表亲，是吴小晖的母亲林香美的外甥。</p>
<p>Back at the Hujialou Concentrated Office Zone, one of the Anbang shareholders there, a company called Beijing Bibo Investment Management Company, controls \$10.9 billion in Anbang assets. Until Dec. 1, 2014, that stake was ultimately owned by a woman named Wu Xiaoxia, corporate records show. Relatives in Pingyang County say she</p>	<p>回到呼家楼集中办公区，也就是安邦一个股东的注册地，一家名叫北京碧波投资管理有限公司的企业控制着价值 109 亿美元的安邦资产。企业备案资料显示，截至 2014 年 12 月 1 日，相关股份其实由一个名叫吴晓霞的女人持有。平阳县的亲属表示，她和吴小晖非常亲。</p>

is very close to Mr. Wu.	
She is his sister.	她就是他的亲妹妹。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/china-anbang-insurance	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/china-anbang-insurance
China Investigates Uber's Deal to Sell Operations There	中国调查滴滴出行收购优步中国计划
HONG KONG — The authorities in China are investigating Uber's planned sale of its Chinese operations to a local rival, complicating a deal intended to bring the American ride-share operator's costly venture there to an end.	香港——美国约车服务提供商优步拟将其中国业务出售给当地竞争者的计划目前正在接受中国政府的调查。优步在中国损失惨重，意欲停止在这里的业务，但这笔交易如今又遇波折。
At a daily press briefing on Friday, Shen Danyang, a spokesman for the country's Commerce Ministry, said the inquiry was prompted by local concerns about Uber's plan to sell the business to China's Didi Chuxing. The deal, announced one month ago, would create a new company worth \$35 billion that would hold a strong position in the Chinese market for hailing cars via smartphone apps.	在周五的例行新闻发布会上，中国商务部发言人沈丹阳说，优步向中国的滴滴出行出售业务的计划引发了本地的担忧。上月公布的该笔交易将产生一个估值 350 亿美元的新公司，稳稳占据中国手机应用约车市场上的一席之地。
The ministry "will protect fair competition in the relevant market and safeguard the interests of consumers and the public," Mr. Shen said, according to an official transcript of the press conference.	沈丹阳说，商务部“将继续依法推进本案调查工作，保护相关市场公平竞争，维护消费者利益和社会公共利益”。
Neither Uber nor Didi Chuxing immediately responded to requests for comment.	优步与滴滴出行都未回应采访请求。
The two companies had ratcheted up competition since last year, spending growing amounts of money to subsidize drivers and expand into more Chinese cities. Uber last week said it lost \$1.2 billion in the first half of this year, with China accounting for a significant chunk.	这两家公司在中国市场上竞争激烈。优步上周承认，今年上半年，公司损失 12 亿美元，其中很大一部分来自中国。
The investigation comes as China looks to bolster its antitrust enforcement. The country's antitrust law is only eight years old, but	沈丹阳在声明中说，滴滴未能就该笔交易第一时间通知商务部。商务部已经两次约谈该公司，要求其说明交易情况、未申报的原因，并按商务部提出的

<p>local experts say it is an essential part of nurturing a stronger consumer culture and greater competition in business. Foreign companies have sometimes complained that antitrust authorities unfairly focus on them, an accusation that China denies.</p>	<p>问题清单提交有关文件、资料。</p>
<p>In his statement, Mr. Shen said that Didi did not initially notify the agency that it had struck the deal. In two subsequent interviews with Didi, he said, it asked the company for further explanations for the reasons behind the deal and to broadly describe industry trends.</p>	<p>商务部可能会针对这笔交易追加条件，或者彻底阻止交易。但考虑到收购方是一家中国公司，彻底叫停的可能性不大。</p>
<p>The ministry could put conditions on the deal or even block it outright. A full block is unlikely given the purchaser is a Chinese company.</p>	<p>但滴滴和优步仍然有理由担心。类似的合并鲜有先例，而且商务部曾经对一些交易迟迟不批，有时长达数年，以便得到符合政府心意的交易条款。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/china-uber-didi-chuxing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160902/china-uber-didi-chuxing</p>
<p>Venture Communism: How China Is Building a Start-Up Boom</p>	<p>“共产主义风投”：政府驱动的中国创业潮</p>
<p>HANGZHOU, China — In Dream Town, a collection of boxy office buildings on the gritty edge of this historic city, one tiny company is developing a portable 3-D printer. Another takes orders for traditional Chinese massages by smartphone. They are just two of the 710 start-ups being nurtured here.</p>	<p>中国杭州——在位于这座历史名城郊区的一片四四方方的办公楼群“梦想小镇”内，一座小公司正在研发便携式3D打印机。另一家则通过智能手机提供中国传统的推拿服务。它们只是在这里孵化的710家创业公司中的两个。</p>
<p>Anywhere else, an incubator like Dream Town would be a vision of venture capitalists, angel investors or technology stalwarts. But this is China. The Chinese Communist Party doesn't trust the invisible hand of capitalism alone to encourage entrepreneurship, especially since it is a big part of the leadership's strategy to reshape the sagging economy.</p>	<p>放在别的地方，像梦想小镇这样的孵化器势必是出自风险资本家、天使投资人或技术中坚分子的构想。但这里是中国。中国共产党不相信单凭不可见的资本之手就可以鼓励创业，尤其是考虑到，重塑陷入疲软的中国经济是这届领导层的发展战略的一个重要部分。</p>
<p>Which is why the government of Hangzhou — a former royal capital that has been a major commercial hub for more than a millennium — built Dream Town and lavishes resources on start-ups. The businesses</p>	<p>这是杭州市政府建设梦想小镇，在创业公司上投入大批资源的原因。在这座有千年历史的商业中心和古都里，这些公司可以享受包括房租优惠、现金补贴和特殊培训在内的一系列好处，它们都由政府买单。</p>

<p>here get a slate of benefits like subsidized rent, cash handouts and special training, all courtesy of the city.</p>	
<p>Chemayi, which offers car repair services through a smartphone app, is staying rent-free at Dream Town for three years and is applying for as much as \$450,000 in subsidies from city authorities to help pay salaries and buy equipment.</p>	<p>车蚂蚁是一家通过智能手机应用提供车辆维修服务的公司，它已经在梦想小镇享受了三年的免租金待遇，而且正在向市政府申请高达 45 万美元的补贴，用于支付员工薪资和采购设备。</p>
<p>"From the central government all the way down to local governments, we have seen a lot of warm support," said Li Liheng, co-founder and chief executive of Chemayi.</p>	<p>"我们看到，从中央到地方政府，都给予了很多热情的支持，"车蚂蚁联合创始人兼首席执行官李立恒说。</p>
<p>For much of China's long economic boom, young people flocked to manufacturing zones for jobs making bluejeans or iPhones. But today China is trying to move beyond just being the world's factory floor. Policy makers want the next generation to find better-paying work in modern offices, creating the ideas, technologies and jobs to feed the country's future growth.</p>	<p>在中国时间不短的经济繁荣期里，年轻人多数时候都是涌向工业区，寻找加工牛仔裤或 iPhone 的工作。然而现在，中国正试图超越世界工厂的角色。决策者想要下一代在现代化的办公室内找到待遇更好的工作，让他们创造新观念、新技术和新工作机会，以保证中国在未来的持续增长。</p>
<p>Premier Li Keqiang frequently calls for "mass entrepreneurship." In March at the National People's Congress, he bragged that 12,000 new companies were founded each day in 2015.</p>	<p>国务院总理李克强曾多次呼吁"大众创业"。在今年 3 月举行的全国人民代表大会上，他不乏自豪地宣称，2015 年中国每天有 1.2 万家新公司成立。</p>
<p>The entrepreneurial embrace comes with lots of financial support. Across the country, officials are creating investment funds, providing cash subsidies and building incubators.</p>	<p>这种对创业的支持包括许多财务上的扶持。全国各地的官员都在设立投资基金，提供现金补助和打造孵化器。</p>
<p>"Without these kinds of subsidies, you only rely on private money, and you wouldn't see so many technology start-ups happening today," said Ning Tao, a partner at Innovation Works, a venture capital fund in Beijing. "Without quantity, you cannot have quality."</p>	<p>"没有这类补贴，只靠个人资金，我们不会看到有这么多创业公司涌现出来，"位于北京的风险投资基金创新工场的合伙人陶宁说。"没有数量，就难求质量。"</p>

<p>But the heavy spending is adding to worries about an inflating bubble in the world of China's tiniest companies. Along with the government funds, venture capital money is flooding the country. About \$49 billion in deals were made last year, making China second only to the United States, according to the accounting firm Ernst & Young.</p>	<p>然而这种巨大的投入让人们愈发担心，中国的这些小公司正面临越来越大的泡沫。随着政府加大投入，风险投资的资金也在大批涌入这个国家。据会计师事务所安永(Ernst & Young)统计，去年中国达成了价值约 490 亿美元的投资交易，仅次于美国。</p>
<p>Some economists and entrepreneurs are concerned that the government is helping fuel a frenzy that might ultimately result in failed businesses, wasted resources and financial losses. Just one city, Suzhou, near Shanghai, has announced it will open 300 incubators by 2020 to house 30,000 start-ups.</p>	<p>一些经济学家和创业者担心政府是在助推一种可能最终会导致企业倒闭、资源浪费和财务损失的疯狂行为。单单苏州一个城市就宣布，至 2020 年该市将设立 300 个孵化器，容纳 3 万家创业公司。</p>
<p>Beijing's policy makers have a long history of giving favored companies easy access to loans and subsidies to propel certain industries, with both good and bad consequences. Though that tactic lubricated the nation's industrialization, it also contributed to the excess that has buried the country in empty apartment blocks, mothballed cement plants and sputtering steel mills — all of which threaten the economy's stability.</p>	<p>长久以来，北京的决策者习惯于为自己青睐的企业提供低门槛的贷款和补贴，以推动某些行业的发展。这种措施既有好的一面，也曾带来不好的结果。这一策略尽管使中国的工业化得以顺利进行，但也导致行业过剩，使大量公寓空置，水泥厂关闭，钢铁厂难以为继——所有这些都危及了中国经济的稳定。</p>
<p>"I think the subsidies shouldn't be a long-term policy," Jin Xiangrong, an economist at Zhejiang University in Hangzhou, said of the start-up support programs. "They can lead to overcapacity like the kind we see now in China's manufacturing sector, which is largely a result of government support."</p>	<p>"我觉得补助的这个政策并不应该作为一种长期的政策执行，"位于杭州的浙江大学的经济学家金祥荣在谈及支持创业的项目时表示。"这样的政策有可能导致产能过剩。我们已经在制造业看到了这样的情况，很大程度上是由政府的支持导致的。"</p>
<p>Hangzhou city officials turned down requests for interviews.</p>	<p>杭州市政府官员拒绝了时报的采访请求。</p>
<p>At Dream Town, Mr. Li, 39, frets more about his own business. He got the initial idea for Chemayi in 2009 after a car accident. To find a</p>	<p>在梦想小镇，39 岁的李立恒更多地在为自己的企业焦心。2009 年经历了一场交通事故之后，他产生了创立车蚂蚁的想法。为了找到值得信赖的技工，</p>

trustworthy mechanic, he searched online, asked friends for advice and visited repair shops.	他曾在网上搜寻，向朋友咨询，也去了不少汽车维修店。
But Mr. Li found it difficult to judge who was reliable. A car culture – and all the services that come with it – is relatively new in China.	但李立恒觉得很难判断哪一家比较可靠。在中国，汽车文化以及随之而来的一切服务都相对较新。
Aiming to fill the information void, he and three friends set up Chemayi in 2013 with 5 million renminbi (currently \$750,000) of their own money. For an annual fee, Chemayi sends out staff members to help fix flat tires, paint scratches or repair broken-down engines.	抱着填补这个信息空白的想法，他和三个朋友在 2013 年自己出资 500 万元，成立了车蚂蚁。用户交纳一笔年费后，车蚂蚁会派工作人员帮忙补胎、给刮痕喷漆或修理故障发动机。
“Henry Ford is gone for so many years, but we are still driving his cars,” Mr. Li said. “I felt that I also must pursue a cause that will persist after I’m gone.”	“亨利·福特已经过世这么多年了，我们还是在开着他的车，”李立恒说。“我离开这个世界后，我也希望我追求的目标是能够持久的。”
Chemayi beat out more than two dozen other start-ups for a coveted space in Dream Town in a 2014 competition. Another co-founder, Ouyang Feng, delivered a 40-minute presentation to a panel of judges who peppered him with questions about Chemayi’s business model and future prospects. The provincial governor watched over the grilling.	在 2014 年的一场竞争中，车蚂蚁击退其他二十多家创业公司，在梦想小镇获得了梦寐以求的一席之地。另一位联合创始人欧阳锋向评委小组做了 40 分钟的陈述，评委们不断就车蚂蚁的商业模式和未来的前景向他发问。浙江省长亲自过问了审核过程。
In the end, the committee awarded Chemayi a three-foot golden key that symbolically opened the doors to Dream Town.	最后，评委会给了车蚂蚁一把约 90 厘米长的金钥匙，象征着他们打开了通往梦想小镇的大门。
Chemayi now has 284 employees in four cities, with plans to reach 1,000 by the end of the year. Mr. Li said his company had raised \$22 million in private money and turned a profit of about 10 million renminbi last year.	车蚂蚁目前在四个城市有 284 名员工，并计划到年底时达到 1000 人的规模。李立恒称，公司筹集到了 2200 万美元的私人资金，去年盈利约 1000 万元人民币。
“A lot of Chinese people want to be successful. They want to initiate change through innovation,” Mr. Li said in his spacious corner office, while fussing with a traditional Chinese wooden tea-making set. “That	“很多中国人都希望成功，并且他们希望通过创新来改变一些东西，”在位于房屋一角的宽敞办公室里，李立恒一边摆弄一套中国传统木制茶具一边说。“这是股很大的力量。”

<p>is a formidable power.”</p>	
<p>Hangzhou is a natural center for China’s start-up fever. After China embraced capitalist reform in the 1980s, Zhejiang province, of which Hangzhou is the capital, emerged as a leading base for the export industries that fueled the country’s rapid growth. Factories pumped out products like socks and plastic Christmas trees.</p>	<p>杭州成为中国创业热潮的中心是很自然的。中国 80 年代开始进行资本主义改革时，以杭州为省会的浙江省成为出口工业的头号基地。出口工业推动了中国的快速增长。工厂大量生产袜子和塑料圣诞树等产品。</p>
<p>Now that zeal for commerce is being channeled into technology start-ups. Hangzhou is home to China’s most famous internet company, the e-commerce giant Alibaba, which has become a training ground for would-be entrepreneurs.</p>	<p>现在，这种贸易热情正在被引向科技初创企业。杭州是中国最著名的互联网企业、电商巨头阿里巴巴的总部所在地。阿里巴巴已经成了想创业的人的培训基地。</p>
<p>The neighborhoods near Alibaba’s sprawling campus, once a poorly developed area on the city’s outskirts, now make up a budding tech center with newly built office parks like Dream Town, dominated by ambitious college graduates, angel investors and venture capitalists. The local restaurants have become hangouts to exchange ideas and gossip over fried squid and stewed pork and eggs.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的园区规模庞大，所处的地方一度是杭州市郊的一个不发达地区。如今，这里形成了一个新兴的科技中心，有多个像梦想小镇这样的办公园区，往来人员以踌躇满志的大学毕业生、天使投资人和风险投资者为主。当地的餐厅成了一边品尝炒鱿鱼、炖猪肉和鸡蛋，一边交流想法和八卦的场所。</p>
<p>Feng Xiao is typical of this new breed. Mr. Feng, 39 and a Hangzhou native, spent 11 years at Alibaba, mainly in sales and marketing.</p>	<p>冯晓是这一新兴群体的典型代表。现年 39 岁的冯晓乃杭州本地人，曾在阿里巴巴任职 11 年，主要从事市场营销工作。</p>
<p>“There is a Chinese proverb, ‘The soil is too rich,’” Mr. Feng said. Alibaba “offered you a lot of opportunities. It was easy to have a sense of success. But I wanted to be able to start from scratch.”</p>	<p>“按中国人的说法，这是片沃土，”冯晓说。“阿里巴巴会给你很多的机会，在那儿很容易获得一种成就感，不过我还是希望能从头开始创业。”</p>
<p>His start-up was born in Alibaba’s cafeteria, where he ate meal after meal. “I really missed Mom’s cooking,” he said. He figured that many other people, trapped working for long hours far from home, felt the same.</p>	<p>他的初创企业诞生于阿里巴巴的餐厅，他以前成天在那儿吃东西。“我挺想念我妈妈的饭的，”他说。他觉得其他很多离家在外、长时间忙于工作的人，应该和他有着同样的感受。</p>

<p>Mr. Feng and two other Alibaba employees left their jobs in 2014 and opened a food delivery service, Mishi. Their plan was to connect people willing to prepare homemade meals with on-the-go professionals who were too busy to cook. They set up shop in a friend's empty house, decorated with secondhand furniture and photos from home.</p>	<p>冯晓和阿里巴巴的另外两名员工于2014年离职，创办了提供送餐服务的“觅食”。他们的计划是把乐于烹制家常菜的人和无暇下厨的专业人士联系起来。他们在一位朋友的空房子里开了店，里面摆上二手家具，以及从家里拿来的照片。</p>
<p>Along with raising \$19 million from private investors, Mishi caught the eye of the Hangzhou city government. In 2014, district officials awarded Mishi 5 million renminbi to help pay the bills. Its rent in a Hangzhou office park is also subsidized.</p>	<p>除了从私人投资者手中募集了1900万美元资金，觅食还获得了杭州市政府的关注。2014年，区里的官员奖给觅食500万元人民币，帮其支付账单。它还得到了租金补贴，用以在杭州一个办公园区租赁办公场地。</p>
<p>"The most important thing on the part of the government is whether they are open" to new types of businesses, Mr. Feng said. "We are glad to see they are aggressively supporting us."</p>	<p>"其实很重要的是政府是否能够对待新的业务模式保持开放的态度", 冯晓说。"政府这么强力支持我们，我们是很高兴的。"</p>
<p>Hangzhou represents what Chinese leaders see as the nation's economic future. The country used to generate astronomical growth rates by depending heavily on low-cost exports and extremely high investment in apartment towers, factories and highways. China built so many steel mills that it can produce 10 times as much steel as the United States.</p>	<p>杭州代表着中国领导人眼中的本国经济的未来。以前，中国习惯于严重依赖低成本出口，以及对公寓楼、工厂和公路的大手笔投资，以此来支撑惊人的经济增长率。中国已经建起了太多钢铁厂，其产量是美国的十倍。</p>
<p>But today, costs are rising, eating away at the competitiveness of many export industries. The long investment boom has saddled the economy with too many factories and a mountain of debt.</p>	<p>但现在，日益升高的成本削弱了许多出口行业的竞争力。长期以来的投资热潮让中国经济背上了工厂数量过剩、债务堆积如山的负担。</p>
<p>Instead, policy makers are encouraging a shift to new growth engines, like services and high tech. The entrepreneurial focus is providing an economic boost for Hangzhou.</p>	<p>因此，决策者们正致力于推动转型，把服务业、高科技业等打造成新的增长引擎。以创业为核心的做法，正在刺激杭州经济的发展。</p>
<p>The city's gross domestic product rose 10.2 percent in 2015, compared</p>	<p>在2015年，杭州的GDP增长了10.2%，相比之下，整个中国的增长率为</p>

<p>with the 6.9 percent national growth rate. Hangzhou's service sector, which includes many start-ups, was the main engine of that strong performance, surging 14.6 percent.</p>	<p>6.9%。杭州的服务业——包括许多初创企业——是促成这种强劲增长的主要引擎，其产值猛增了 14.6%。</p>
<p>"The Chinese know that state-owned enterprises are not going to employ everybody," said Hans Tung, a managing partner at GGV Capital, a venture capital firm that operates in both Silicon Valley and China. "They need young people to create jobs for themselves, so they are encouraging them to try something new."</p>	<p>"中国人知道，国有企业没法雇用所有人，"在硅谷和中国均有业务的风险投资公司纪源资本(GGV Capital)的管理合伙人童士豪(Hans Tung)说。"他们需要让年轻人自己创造出就业机会，于是就鼓励他们尝试新东西。"</p>
<p>Mishi, the food delivery start-up, has created 100 full-time jobs, and has bolstered the incomes of more than 10,000 home chefs.</p>	<p>送餐初创企业觅食创造了 100 个全职工作岗位，并为超过 1 万名家庭厨师带来了更多收入。</p>
<p>Cai Liangen, a retired businessman turned Mishi cook, learned about the start-up when a marketing team visited his apartment complex seeking to enlist new chefs.</p>	<p>从退休商人变身为觅食厨师的蔡连根，在想要网罗新厨师的营销团队到访他住的公寓楼时知道了这家初创企业。</p>
<p>Last November, he and his wife began making local specialties in their kitchen, including a sliced pork dish prepared with "my mother's secret recipe," Mr. Cai said. They now receive 40 orders a day and earn 5,000 renminbi a month, increasing their total income 70 percent.</p>	<p>蔡连根说，他和妻子从去年 11 月开始在自家厨房里烹制本地特色菜，其中包括按照"我母亲的家传秘方"做的一道猪肉片。他们现在每天能接到 40 个订单，一个月能赚 5000 元人民币，家庭总收入提高了 70%。</p>
<p>"We do it because we love to cook," Mr. Cai said, "but the money is good to have, too."</p>	<p>"我们是因为喜欢烧饭才做这个的，"蔡连根说。"能挣一些钱也不错。"</p>
<p>After submitting a 10-page proposal in 2014 to join a Hangzhou incubator, Ai Binke sat nervously before a committee of tech industry executives who questioned his future prospects. His software company, Yun Ran Internet of Things, had only four employees, and its business deals had been small. But his start-up, Mr. Ai explained to the committee, had great potential.</p>	<p>在 2014 年，为了加入杭州的一个孵化器，艾斌科在递交了一份 10 页长的方案之后，不安地坐在一个由科技行业高管组成的委员会面前，接受关于企业未来前景的质询。他的软件企业名为云然物联网公司，当时只有四名雇员，业务规模也很小。但艾斌科向委员会解释，他的初创企业潜力极大。</p>

<p>That was sufficient for the judges to award him 100,000 renminbi in subsidies. The bulk, roughly 70 percent, was instantly transferred into his corporate bank account. "As long as you run projects that are encouraged by the Hangzhou government, you can get the subsidies," said Mr. Ai, 29. "It's not very difficult."</p>	<p>这足以说服评委们给予他 10 万元人民币的补助。大约 70%的款项立即就转入了云然公司的银行账户。“基本上只要你的项目是杭州政府支持的项目，你都能获得补助，”现年 29 岁的艾斌科说。“不会太难。”</p>
<p>Local governments around China are spending heavily on start-ups. In Shenzhen, authorities are offering to subsidize up to 70 percent of rent for "creative" start-ups. Local officials in the southwestern metropolis of Chengdu are setting up a 200 million renminbi "entrepreneurship and innovation development fund" and promising subsidies of up to 5 million renminbi.</p>	<p>中国各地方政府正向初创企业投入大笔资金。在深圳，当局为“创新型”初创企业提供的租金补贴可多达租金的 70%。在西南地区的大城市成都，地方官员设立了规模为 2 亿元人民币的“创新创业发展基金”，并承诺给予相关企业的补助最高可达 500 万元。</p>
<p>Officials in Guangdong province in China's south will cover part of a start-up's losses. Even the lesser-known city of Yingtan, in an area of Jiangxi province mainly known for its ancient Taoist temples, is planning to build an incubator.</p>	<p>南方省份广东的官员愿为初创企业承担部分损失。就连不太为人所知的鹰潭市，也打算打造一个孵化器。鹰潭隶属于江西省，主要以古老的道观闻名。</p>
<p>Hangzhou's government has been one of the more active. Officials are forming a venture capital fund of 4.7 billion renminbi, with contributions from companies, according to the city's website. This year, Hangzhou announced that it would give 100 million renminbi annually to help start-ups pay expenses.</p>	<p>杭州市政府是较为积极的一个。该市的网站显示，官方正利用来自企业的款项，筹办一个规模为 47 亿元人民币的风险投资基金。杭州于今年宣布，每年将投入 1 亿元，帮助初创企业支付各种费用。</p>
<p>But governments historically have a spotty record of using state-directed money to generate business success stories.</p>	<p>不过，回顾历史，政府利用自身控制的资金打造成功商业案例的记录一向良莠不齐。</p>
<p>During Japan's high-growth decades, its bureaucrats tried to "pick winners" by selecting certain industries for support. Though they nurtured a few internationally competitive industries (shipbuilding and</p>	<p>在日本经济高速增长的几十年里，该国的官僚试图通过筛出可以获得支持的特定行业来“挑选赢家”。尽管培育出了几个颇具国际竞争力的行业（造船业和钢铁业），但他们也遭遇过巨大的失败（化工业和计算机软件业）。奥巴马</p>

<p>steel), they also had significant failures (chemicals and computer software). The Obama administration got a black eye for its financial aid to the solar technology firm Solyndra, which sank into bankruptcy.</p>	<p>政府曾因给太阳能科技企业 Solyndra 提供财务援助，但公司最终破了产，弄得他们灰头土脸。</p>
<p>In China, government efforts to assist new businesses have often led to waste and excess. Too much investment pours into favored industries, spawning poorly conceived projects in areas like hotels and solar panels. By trying to spur start-ups, the state is also engaging in a high-risk business that even for the most experienced venture capitalist is prone to produce more failures than successes.</p>	<p>在中国，政府扶助新企业的努力常常导致浪费和过剩。太多投资涌进受青睐的行业，在各地催生出了大量匆忙上马的项目，比如在酒店和太阳能组件领域。通过竭力推动初创企业的发展，政府还涉足了一个高风险的行业——就连经验最老道的风险投资人遭遇的失败也往往多过取得的成功。</p>
<p>Hangzhou officials are trying to avoid such pitfalls. At Dream Town, the financial aid is often linked to a start-up's performance. The amount of free rent depends on how much private capital a company can raise. Cash handouts are tied to revenue targets or top-selling apps.</p>	<p>杭州的官员正竭力避免这类陷阱。在梦想小镇，资金援助常常和初创公司的业绩挂钩。租金减免额度取决于企业可以募集多少私人资金。现金发放则和收入目标挂钩，或者针对最受欢迎的一些应用。</p>
<p>Government officials also enlist professionals to help allocate the city's money. The committee that judges applicants to Dream Town is usually made up of tech executives, financiers and academics.</p>	<p>政府官员也会招募一些专业人士来协助分派该市的资金。对申请加入梦想小镇的人员进行评判的那个委员会，通常由科技企业高管、金融从业人士和学者构成。</p>
<p>Ye Feng, a manager at another incubator who has sat as a judge on three occasions, said she quizzed the contenders on their technology, business plan and even product pricing.</p>	<p>另一个孵化器的负责人叶枫曾在三个场合担任评委，她说自己向申请者询问过他们的技术、商业计划，甚至是产品定价。</p>
<p>Usually about 30 start-ups appear at each competition. No more than four make the cut to enter Dream Town. "The competition is quite fierce," Ms. Ye said. "Sometimes it's hard to make a decision."</p>	<p>每一场角逐通常会有 30 家初创企业参与。获准加入梦想小镇的不会超过四家。“竞争还是挺激烈的，”叶枫说。“有的时候要做出一个决定很难。”</p>
<p>But some in Hangzhou fear that the government is doling out too much money, and it is flowing to start-ups with weak business plans and feeble prospects. Mr. Ai of Yun Ran said that two neighbors also</p>	<p>但杭州的一些人士担心，政府撒钱太多，一些资金正流向商业计划乏善可陈、前景黯淡无光的初创企业。云然公司的艾斌科说，邻近的两家公司也获得了政府的补助。其中一家是机器人初创企业，没能吸引到私人资本，最终关门</p>

received city subsidies. One, a robotics start-up, failed to attract private capital and closed, while the other, a mobile game company, is struggling to stay afloat as its business withers.	大吉；另一家是做手游的，业务不断萎缩，正挣扎求存。
The government money, Mr. Ai said, often cannot replace the private capital necessary for start-ups. "Without financing, it would be very hard for them to survive," he said.	艾斌科表示，政府资金通常无法取代对初创企业必不可少的私人资本。“没有这样的资金上的支持的话，这些企业会很难生存。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160905/venture-communism-how-china-is-building-a-start-up-boom	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160905/venture-communism-how-china-is-building-a-start-up-boom
China's Big Debt Worries George Soros. Should It Worry You?	中国债务负担究竟潜伏多大危机
The global economy is full of risks right now. Growth is sluggish, and central banks seem powerless to fix it. Europe faces persistent challenges and division. In America, the election looms.	目前，全球经济充满风险。增长缓慢，中央银行似乎也无能为力。欧洲面临持续存在的挑战和分裂。美国大选在即。
But some say the biggest danger of all may be on the other side of the world, in China.	不过，有些人说，最大的危险可能在世界的另一边——中国。
China is in the midst of one of the biggest borrowing binges in recent history. Its debt load reached \$26.6 trillion in 2015 — about five times what it was a decade ago, and more than two and a half times the size of the country's entire economy. That huge increase has prompted some economists and even the prominent investor George Soros to compare China to the United States before the 2008 financial crisis.	中国正处于近年历史上最大的借贷狂潮之中。2015年，它的债务总额达到26.6万亿美元，大约是10年前的五倍，是该国经济总量的2.5倍多。这种巨大增长促使一些经济学家、甚至著名的投资者乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)把中国与2008年金融危机前的美国相比较。
How big a danger does China's fast-growing debt load present to the country, or the world?	中国快速增长的债务让该国或世界面临多大的危险？
The traditional view is that rapidly rising debt eventually leads to an economic crisis. That can happen in several ways. In Greece, the culprit was the government, which built up more debt than it could handle. In	传统观点是快速增长的债务最终会导致经济危机。它可能以几种方式发生。在希腊，罪魁祸首是政府，它累积了超过自己承受能力的债务。在美国，风险潜伏在银行和家庭财务方面。

<p>the United States, the risks lurked in the finances of banks and households.</p>	
<p>In the case of China, the problem is primarily in the corporate sector. China's big companies — especially those owned by the state — have done much of the borrowing. Higher debt means companies will have to spend more on interest and paying it back, and less on investing and hiring.</p>	<p>在中国，这个问题主要存在于公司方面。中国最大的企业——尤其是那些国有企业——是借入的主体。更高的债务意味着公司将不得不在支付利息和偿还方面投入更多，在投资和雇佣方面投入更少。</p>
<p>That is where a vicious cycle could come in. Less spending on investing and hiring hurts the overall economy, hitting corporate bottom lines and making it even harder for companies to pay off debt. Bad loans rise. Banks freeze lending. Confidence in the financial system can be shaken, leading to a full-fledged banking crisis.</p>	<p>这就可能导致恶性循环。减少投资和雇佣方面的开支，会打击整体经济，损害企业的盈利，让还债变得愈发艰难。不良贷款会上升。银行放贷会被冻结。金融体系的信心会受到动摇，从而引发全面的银行业危机。</p>
<p>China, which has the world's second-largest economy after the United States', plays a crucial role in generating global growth. Such a situation in China could ripple across the world.</p>	<p>中国是仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体，在促进全球经济增长方面发挥着重要作用。中国如果出现这种局面，其影响可能扩散到世界各地。</p>
<p>On the other hand, a number of economists say China's mountain of debt is not as scary as it appears.</p>	<p>另一方面，许多经济学家认为，中国堆积如山的债务并不像表面看起来那样可怕。</p>
<p>Qu Hongbin, chief economist for Greater China at HSBC, and his team argue that China's debt is simply a result of the way its financial system works. For a variety of reasons, China's corporations and households stash more money away than their peers in other countries. That cash piles up in banks and is turned into loans, resulting in China's high level of debt.</p>	<p>汇丰银行(HSBC)大中华区首席经济学家曲宏斌及其团队表示，中国的债务仅仅是该国金融系统的运营方式所带来的后果。由于种种原因，中国企业和家庭储蓄的资金比其他国家的企业和家庭多得多。这些资金汇聚在银行里，又变身为贷款，导致中国的债务水平居高不下。</p>
<p>Since the debt is backed by all that savings, it is not as risky, Mr. Qu contends. "Concerns about China's debt levels reaching a critical</p>	<p>曲宏斌说，这些债务有储蓄做支撑，因此风险没有那么大。“有关中国的债务水平已达临界值，可能引发系统性风险的担忧被夸大了，”其团队在4月</p>

<p>threshold and posing a systemic risk are overblown," the HSBC team wrote in April.</p>	<p>份写道。</p>
<p>Others argue that China's debt is less of a threat because it is to a great degree backed by the government. Much of it comes from state-run banks, which are the primary lenders to China's large state-run companies. That means Beijing can stop banks from pushing borrowers too hard and would be more inclined to shore up the financial system, preventing the crisis that a more free-market economy might suffer.</p>	<p>其他一些人声称，中国的债务在很大程度上得到了政府的背书，因此不会构成太大威胁。许多贷款都源自国有银行，它们是中国大型国企的主要债权人。这意味着北京可以阻止银行把借款人逼得太狠，而且很有可能为金融体系提供支撑，以防发生自由程度更高的市场经济体可能遭遇的危机。</p>
<p>The debt, too, is largely domestic, making China less likely to be pushed into a crisis by problems outside its borders, which have toppled debt-heavy emerging economies in the past.</p>	<p>而且这些债务基本是内债，使得中国不太可能因为受境外问题的钳制而陷入危机。此前，类似的问题曾把某些债务负担沉重的新兴经济体拖垮。</p>
<p>Other economies, furthermore, have debt similar to or even bigger than China's. Debt in the United States, for instance, is roughly equivalent when compared with the size of America's economy. Japan's is much larger, at nearly four times the size of its national output.</p>	<p>此外，其他一些经济体的债务水平与中国类似，甚至还要更高。例如，美国的债务占其经济总量的比重，与中国大体相当。日本的数字则高得多，债务总额几乎是经济总量的四倍。</p>
<p>Still, there is ample evidence to suggest that a large expansion of debt almost always has disastrous consequences.</p>	<p>不过，有充分的证据表明，债务规模急剧扩张几乎总是会带来灾难性的后果。</p>
<p>Neil Shearing, chief emerging markets economist at the research firm Capital Economics, has studied more than 25 years of collapses in developing economies. He concludes that the pace of debt accumulation is more important than the overall level of debt in determining whether a country will face a financial crisis. China's pace of debt accumulation is well above the threshold he identified as indicating the potential for crisis.</p>	<p>经济研究公司凯投宏观(Capital Economics)的首席新兴市场经济学家尼尔·希林(Neil Shearing)对发展中国家的经济崩溃有着超过25年的研究。他得出的结论是，与总体债务规模相比，债务增速是决定一个国家会不会发生金融危机的更重要因素。而中国的债务增速，比他眼中预示着可能发生危机的阈值高出不少。</p>
<p>Some economists say that even if China dodges a full-scale crisis, it</p>	<p>一些经济学家称，中国即便逃过一场全面危机，也有可能无法逃脱不断攀升</p>

<p>may not be able to escape the damage caused by its rising debt. They fear that China could fall into a yearslong slump like Japan, which has regularly suffered little or even no growth ever since its own banking crisis more than two decades ago.</p>	<p>的债务造成的危害。他们担心中国或许会像日本那样陷入为期多年的衰退。自从日本在 20 多年前爆发银行业危机以来，其经济增长常常微乎其微，甚至出现过零增长。</p>
<p>In China's case, the problems created by such an outcome would be much more painful, since it would enter that slow-growth period with its people at a much lower standard of living.</p>	<p>就中国而言，类似的结果可能引发惨烈得多的问题，因为它会在人民生活水平相对低很多的时候进入经济增长放缓的阶段。</p>
<p>There are already signs that China's debt is beginning to hamper progress in its economy. China's banks have increased their lending to try to stimulate the economy, but the actual rate of growth has not picked up. That is partly because China's economy requires more and more debt to produce the same economic results.</p>	<p>有迹象表明，中国的债务已经开始妨碍其经济进步了。中国银行加大了放贷力度，竭力刺激经济，但实际增长率并未加速。这在某种程度上是因为中国经济得用越来越多的债务为其带来同等的经济成效。</p>
<p>Brandon Emmerich, general manager for North America at Wind Information, a data provider, says \$4 of new credit is necessary to generate just \$1 of additional gross domestic product — the worst ratio since the depths of the last financial crisis. One reason, Mr. Emmerich recently wrote in a newsletter, is that "most new debt in China goes to pay off old obligations rather than invest in new value-creating projects."</p>	<p>数据供应商万得资讯(Wind Information)北美部总经理布兰登·埃默里赫 (Brandon Emmerich)说，信贷每新增 4 美元，只能让国内生产总值新增 1 美元，这是上一次金融危机爆发以来最糟糕的比率。埃默里赫在一篇简报里写道，一个原因是，“中国的大部分新增债务，都被用于偿还旧债，而非投资于可以创造价值的新项目”。</p>
<p>After analyzing corporate bonds issued in China, he calculated that 42 percent of the money raised since 2015 was earmarked to pay off existing loans or expiring bonds, compared with only 8 percent in 2014.</p>	<p>分析过在中国发行的企业债券之后，他得出结论，自 2015 年以来募集到的资金，有 42%被用来偿还现有债务或赎回到期债券。相比之下，2014 年的数字是 8%。</p>
<p>In an August report, the International Monetary Fund warned of "heightened downside risks" and the need for "decisive action" to reduce the economy's reliance on credit, including reforming and even</p>	<p>国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)在 8 月的一份报告中就“下行风险提升”做出警告，称有必要采取“果断的行动”，降低经济对信贷的依赖，包括改组甚至关停负债过高的公司。“脆弱度仍在沿着危险的轨道上</p>

shutting down overly indebted companies. "Vulnerabilities are still rising on a dangerous trajectory," it said.	升，"报告称。
China has long defied predictions that it is heading for a crash, and perhaps it will prove the doomsayers wrong yet again. But Beijing's policy makers must limit the increase in debt without inflicting a severe blow to growth. That delicate balancing act is hard to manage, but Beijing may be left with no other choice.	关于中国经济即将崩溃的预测过去一直存在，但都落了空。中国也许会再度证明这些悲观主义者是错的。但北京的政策制定者必须限制债务规模的扩张，同时还要避免对经济增长造成严重打击。这种微妙的平衡很难把握，但北京或许已经没有其他选择。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160908/chinas-big-debt-worries-george-soros-should-it-worry-you	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160908/chinas-big-debt-worries-george-soros-should-it-worry-you
Rush of Chinese Investment in Europe's High-Tech Firms Is Raising Eyebrows	中国资本涌入欧洲尖端技术产业引发担忧
HONG KONG — After a customer canceled a large order at the last minute, shares in Aixtron, a German high-tech company, sank fast. Months later, with the stock still reeling, a Chinese investor agreed to buy the company.	香港——一个客户在最后时刻取消一笔大订单后，德国高科技公司爱思强(Aixtron)的股价迅速下滑。数月后，在其股价依然萎靡不振之际，一个中国投资者同意买下公司。
If only it were as simple as smart deal-making.	如果此事真是这么简单，只是有人做出了明智的交易决策就好了。
Financial filings and public statements indicate a web of relationships among the customer, the buyer and the Chinese state. The links highlight the blurred lines between increasingly acquisitive Chinese companies and Beijing's long-term industrial policy.	然而，根据提交给金融监管机构的文件及该公司公告显示，那名客户、买家与中国政府之间存在一个关系网。这种关联，突显出胃口越来越大的中国企业和北京的长期产业政策之间颇为模糊的界限。
"The Aixtron case makes it very clear: It is not regular investment that is at work here," said Sebastian Heilmann, president of the Mercator Institute for China Studies, a think tank based in Berlin. "Instead, we see governmental-program capital working behind the scenes."	"爱思强的例子非常清晰地表明：这并不是常规的投资，"在位于柏林的智库墨卡托中国研究中心(Mercator Institute for China Studies)担任主管的韩博天(Sebastian Heilmann)说。"相反，我们看到受政府控制的资本在幕后发挥着作用。"
Chinese leaders have made clear their intention of using state funds to	中国领导人表明了利用国家基金获取并引入海外技术能力的意图。近年来的

<p>acquire technological capabilities overseas and bring them home, and a series of purchases in recent years have highlighted that strategy.</p>	<p>一系列收购也突显了这一策略。</p>
<p>That has led to questions about how to treat bids that cross between private investment and state-orchestrated takeovers. It has also fed into broader suspicions about the fate of the takeover targets, and whether national champions will ultimately be absorbed into the supply chain in China.</p>	<p>这引发了一个问题：如果要约既涉及私人投资，又涉及由政府策划的收购，该如何对待？它还引发了关于收购目标未来命运如何的疑问，以及这些全国性龙头企业最终是否会被纳入中国供应链。</p>
<p>Aixtron — one of a growing number of European businesses with cutting-edge technologies that have recently been targeted by a surge in Chinese overseas investment — provides a case study.</p>	<p>近年来，随着中国在海外掀起投资热潮，越来越多拥有尖端技术的欧洲企业成了它的目标。作为其中一员，爱思强提供了一个可资研究的案例。</p>
<p>A university spinoff, it employs hundreds of highly skilled engineers and has a decades-long history of making the advanced tools needed to make semiconductors. Its systems can deposit layers of chemicals just atoms thick that grow the crystals needed to make chips and light-emitting diodes.</p>	<p>作为大学衍生企业，爱思强雇用了数百名技能高超的工程师，在生产制造半导体所需先进工具方面拥有数十年经验。它的系统可以让化学品进行原子层沉积，由此生成的晶体是生产芯片和发光二极管的必需品。</p>
<p>It was facing a broad slowdown in demand in 2015 when San'an Optoelectronics, based in the eastern Chinese city of Xiamen, canceled a large order at the last minute.</p>	<p>在 2015 年，中国东部城市厦门的三安光电公司在最后时刻撤销了一笔大订单，这让爱思强遭遇了需求全面下降的状况。</p>
<p>The decision sent Aixtron's share price crashing. By May of this year, it had agreed to sell itself to a Chinese investment fund, Fujian Grand Chip.</p>	<p>这个决定导致爱思强的股价大幅下挫。到了今年 5 月，它接受了中国投资基金福建宏芯的收购要约。</p>
<p>Yet in a twist that shows the conflicting interests that can lurk behind Chinese deals, San'an has a number of connections to Fujian Grand Chip, including a common investor and an existing financial relationship.</p>	<p>不过，三安光电和福建宏芯有许多关联，其中牵涉到一名共同投资人和一种既有的财务关系。这显示了牵涉中国的交易背后，常常隐藏着利益冲突。</p>

<p>Fujian Grand Chip is 51 percent controlled by Liu Zhendong, a businessman the Mercator Institute said most likely had government connections but was otherwise hard to track. The rest is held by Xiamen Bohao, a local government investment fund that itself has links to San'an.</p>	<p>商人刘振东持有福建宏芯 51% 的股份。墨卡托中心称其极可能和政府有瓜葛，但这一点难以追查。受控于当地政府的投资基金厦门博灏持有其余的股份，它本身和三安光电有关。</p>
<p>A financial filing showed that at the end of 2014, San'an owed Bohao 300 million renminbi, now worth about \$45 million. The following year, another filing showed Bohao owed San'an 240 million renminbi. While there is no explanation given for the fund flows, they appear to be related to financing provided to San'an by Bohao.</p>	<p>提交给金融监管部门的一份文件显示，2014 年底，三安光电欠厦门博灏 3 亿元人民币，约合现在的 4500 万美元。次年另一份文件显示，厦门博灏欠三安光电 2.4 亿元人民币。尽管文件未对上述资金流动做出说明，但它们似乎和厦门博灏为三安光电提供资金支持有关。</p>
<p>There are other links as well. Another state-run investment firm based in Xiamen holds stakes in both companies. And a broader national investment fund is providing a loan facility, through a subsidiary, for the takeover of Aixtron while holding a stake in San'an.</p>	<p>二者之间还存在其他一些关联。厦门的另一家国有投资企业在这两家公司里都持有股份。此外，一家业务范围更广的全国性投资基金在三安光电持有股份，正通过自己的子公司为收购爱思强提供贷款融通。</p>
<p>Just three days after the Aixtron bid was announced, a new company was registered at an address in Quanzhou along the Taiwan Strait. San'an was an investor in the company, and the address was the same as that listed by Fujian Grand Chip in its Aixtron offer.</p>	<p>爱思强接到收购要约的消息宣布仅 3 天后，一家新公司在台湾海峡沿岸城市泉州注册成功。三安光电是该公司的一个投资方，而公司注册地址，与福建宏芯在收购爱思强的要约文件中列名的地址相同。</p>
<p>The connections do not necessarily indicate wrongdoing. Still, they raise questions about the independence of Chinese companies that have been on a global high-tech spending binge.</p>	<p>这些关联不一定意味着存在违规行为。不过，它们会让人怀疑，正在全球范围内掀起高科技投资狂潮的中国企业是否具有独立性。</p>
<p>"It is the goal of Chinese outbound industrial policy programs to replace foreign technology leaders in the medium term — not just in China but also in global export markets," Mr. Heilmann said.</p>	<p>"中国外向型产业政策规划的中期目标，是取代国外的科技龙头企业——不仅是在中国，而且是在全球出口市场上，"韩博天称。</p>
<p>He echoed the complaints of American and European officials, who say</p>	<p>他的说法与美国及欧洲官员的抱怨相呼应。美欧官员称，虽然中国企业——</p>

<p>that while Chinese companies — including those backed by the state — are able to mount takeover bids for companies in the West, the opposite is not typically allowed within China.</p>	<p>包括那些有政府背景的企业——可以向西方企业发起收购要约，但如果换成西方企业收购中国企业，在中国则通常不被允许。</p>
<p>The German economics ministry declined to comment on the Aixtron takeover. Fujian Grand Chip, Bohao and Mr. Liu declined to comment. San'an did not respond to a request for comment, but in a statement, Aixtron said San'an canceled its order because its "specific qualification requirements were not achieved."</p>	<p>德国经济部拒绝就爱思强收购案置评。福建宏芯、厦门博灏及刘振东也拒绝置评。三安光电未回复置评请求，但爱思强在一份声明中称，三安光电之所以取消订单，是因为“特定的工艺要求无法得到满足”。</p>
<p>In an August conference call with analysts, Aixtron's chief executive, Martin Goetzeler, said there no was current investment link between San'an and Fujian Grand Chip, a relationship that was first reported in the German magazine Capital.</p>	<p>在8月份的面向分析师的电话会议上，爱思强首席执行官马丁·格特策勒(Martin Goetzeler)说，三安光电和福建宏芯之间目前不存在投资关系——当初首先报道这种关系的是德国杂志《资本》(Capital)。</p>
<p>Bids for companies like Aixtron reflect a shift in Chinese investment patterns that goes back a number of years.</p>	<p>向爱思强这样的公司发出要约，反映出中国沿用多年的投资模式发生了转变。</p>
<p>Chinese companies bearing checkbooks have generally been welcomed in Europe. They have provided a source of fresh capital for ailing European enterprises, like the Swedish carmaker Volvo, the Italian tire maker Pirelli, the French resort operator Club Med, and the port in Piraeus, Greece.</p>	<p>总体来说，手持支票簿的中国公司是受到欧洲欢迎的。它们为境况不佳的欧洲企业，包括瑞典汽车制造商沃尔沃(Volvo)、意大利轮胎制造商倍耐力(Pirelli)、法国度假区运营商地中海俱乐部(Club Med)和希腊比雷埃夫斯的港口提供了新的资金来源。</p>
<p>But deals over the past two years — which last year hit a record 20 billion euros, or \$22.4 billion, according to a survey by Rhodium Group and the Mercator Institute — have begun targeting leading-edge companies with crucial technologies and iconic brand names.</p>	<p>但过去两年里的交易开始把目标对准拥有关键技术和标志性品牌的前沿企业。荣鼎集团(Rhodium Group)和墨卡托中心共同进行的一项调查显示，去年这类交易达到了创纪录的200亿欧元。</p>
<p>Anxieties are perhaps most acute in Germany, which has had Aixtron and the well-known robotics company Kuka — whose technology is</p>	<p>最紧张的大概是德国。今年，该国的爱思强和著名机器人公司库卡(Kuka)均被中国收购。库卡的技术在德国的汽车工厂里随处可见。据墨卡托中心称，</p>

<p>ubiquitous in German car factories — both go to Chinese bidders this year. Largely because of those two deals, Germany has become the largest recipient of Chinese investment in Europe thus far in 2016, according to the Mercator Institute.</p>	<p>主要因为这两项交易，德国成了欧洲 2016 年迄今最大的中国投资接受国。</p>
<p>In the United States, a number of Chinese bids for chip companies have been undone by regulatory concerns. Regulators thwarted an overture by San'an for an American semiconductor company, and the Treasury Department's Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States is reviewing the Aixtron bid.</p>	<p>在美国，中国公司对芯片企业发出的多项要约因监管机构的担忧而被迫取消。监管机构叫停了三安对一家美国半导体公司提出的收购提议，美国财政部下属的美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)正在审查对爱思强提出的收购要约。</p>
<p>By contrast, European laws give politicians few avenues to block acquisitions, though that has not stopped them from trying.</p>	<p>相比之下，欧洲的法律几乎没给政界人士提供阻止收购的途径，但这并未妨碍他们尽力尝试。</p>
<p>President François Hollande of France has warned the Chinese hotel group Jin Jiang against trying to acquire a majority in the French hotel chain Accor. And last month, Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain delayed approval of a nuclear power plant because of security concerns about Chinese companies involved. (It has since been given the green light.)</p>	<p>法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)警告中国酒店集团锦江不要试图收购法国酒店连锁品牌雅高(Accor)的多数股份。上月，出于因涉及中国公司而产生的安全担忧，英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)推迟了一个核电站项目的批准。(该项目现在已经获批。)</p>
<p>In Germany, the takeover of Kuka — frequently cited by politicians as emblematic of the country's future economic development — has drawn particular attention. The economics ministry examined the takeover of the company by Midea Group in China, which already owns 95 percent of Kuka shares, but eventually decided the deal did not meet the strict criteria for a formal review.</p>	<p>在德国，收购库卡一事引起了特别的关注。政界人士常说此事象征着德国未来的经济发展。该国经济部对中国美的集团收购库卡一事进行了调查，但最终断定交易未达到进行正式审核需满足的严格条件。美的现已拥有库卡 95% 的股份。</p>
<p>Beyond politics, concerns also surround the origin of the money supporting Chinese bids.</p>	<p>除政治外，支持中国公司发出收购要约的资金来源也引发了担忧。</p>

<p>The Aixtron case, in particular, shows how difficult that can be.</p>	<p>爱思强收购案尤其体现了其中的难度。</p>
<p>Ultimately both San'an, the customer, and Fujian Grand Chip, the buyer, are recipients of government funds earmarked to help China build out its semiconductor capabilities. While it's not clear whether the two coordinated in any way, they are a product of a new approach Beijing has taken to develop its semiconductor industry.</p>	<p>无论是爱思强的客户三安，还是买家福建宏芯基金，从根本上都是政府资金的接受方，政府此举是为了帮助中国发展其半导体实力。尽管尚不清楚这两家公司是否以某种方式进行了协调，北京为发展其半导体行业而采取了一种新方法，它们都是这一方法的产物。</p>
<p>Previously, China's government would dole out funds to several well-known state-owned companies. Now those funds are being distributed through national and local investment funds, which give them out to, and through, smaller companies like Bohao and San'an.</p>	<p>以前，中国政府会将资金发放给多家著名的国有企业。现在，这些资金通过中央和地方投资基金的形式发放，投资基金再将它们发放给博灏和三安这种较小的公司，或是再经由它们进行发放。</p>
<p>German companies have so far managed to stay ahead of China and other competitors in quality and technology, but there are growing concerns that Chinese companies are catching up.</p>	<p>迄今为止，德国公司仍能在品质和技术上领先于中国和其他竞争对手，但民众对中国公司正在迎头赶上的担忧日渐加剧。</p>
<p>"A lot of people in Germany have massive concerns about Chinese companies taking over leading tech companies," said Daniel Bauer, a spokesman for SdK, a German investor-protection group. "People fear that foreign investors will just transfer the know-how and have no interest in keeping the facilities."</p>	<p>"很多德国人对中国公司收购德国著名科技公司非常担心，"德国投资者保护组织 SdK 的发言人丹尼尔·鲍尔(Daniel Bauer)说。"人们担心外国投资者只会转移专业技术，无意于保留设施。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160918/china-germany-takeover-merger-technology</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160918/china-germany-takeover-merger-technology</p>
<p>I.P.O. for Postal Savings Bank of China Gets Help From Beijing</p>	<p>中国邮政储蓄银行巨额 IPO 暗藏隐忧</p>
<p>HONG KONG — China's biggest banks are struggling with a slowing economy, rising bad debts and shrinking profits.</p>	<p>香港——中国的大银行正竭力和经济增长放缓、坏账增加、利润缩水作斗争。</p>
<p>So to raise more than \$7 billion in the world's largest new share sale in two years, a stodgy Chinese bank has sought a little help from its</p>	<p>因此，为了通过两年来全世界规模最大的新股发行，募得逾 70 亿美元资金，一家古板的中国银行已经从朋友那里寻求了一点帮助。</p>

friends.	
The Postal Savings Bank of China, a sprawling state-owned lender that is one of the country's biggest, priced shares on Wednesday for its initial public offering at \$0.61 each, valuing the new shares at \$7.4 billion, according to a person familiar with the offering who was not authorized to speak publicly about the pricing. The total proceeds make it the biggest single I.P.O. anywhere since 2014, when Alibaba's \$25 billion New York listing set the global record.	一位知情人士称，周三，中国最大的国有信贷机构之一中国邮政储蓄银行，将其首次公开募股的招股价定为每股 0.61 美元，所发行的股份价值 74 亿美元。该人士未被授权公开谈其定价。阿里巴巴于 2014 年赴纽约上市，以 250 亿美元的募资总额打破全球最大 IPO 的历史纪录，本次 IPO 是自那以后的全球单笔融资金额之最。
But only a fraction of those shares will be held by nongovernment investors, as Chinese state-run companies have already pledged to buy up most of them.	但其发行的新股只有一小部分会被非政府投资者持有，因为一些中国国有企业已经承诺认购绝大部分股票。
The big I.P.O. is shining a light on the practice, called cornerstone investing, of inviting big investors to buy up large chunks of shares before a company goes public. Though it is less common in other markets, it has been increasingly used by Chinese state firms going public in Hong Kong, where government-controlled companies purchase growing numbers of shares to ensure a smooth offering.	这项大型 IPO 让世人注意到了一种名为基石投资的做法，也就是在一家公司上市前，邀请大投资者认购大量股票。这种做法在其他市场上并不常见，但却受到了越来越多赴港上市的中国国企的青睐——为了确保 IPO 的顺利进行，受控于政府的企业在香港市场认购的股票日益增多。
Banks tend to go along with the practice because it helps get deals done, but it has come under criticism in the past because it can give plugged-in investors preferential access to new offerings.	一些银行倾向于采取这种做法，因为它有助于达成交易。但它在以往也饱受批评，因为会让有门路的投资者获得参与 IPO 的优先权。
Postal Savings Bank declined to comment.	邮政储蓄银行拒绝置评。
On the face of it, the I.P.O. recalls a period a decade ago, when an initial wave of offerings by China's biggest state banks on overseas stock markets resulted in megalistings attracting eager investors among foreign funds and Wall Street banks.	从表面上看，这项 IPO 会让人想起 10 年前的那个年代。当时，中国大型国有银行赴海外证券市场公开募股的浪潮刚刚兴起，许多巨型 IPO 吸引了外国基金和华尔街银行的目光，让那些投资者充满渴望。

<p>Optimism about China's banks soared with the country's double-digit economic growth rates, and lenders like the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, China Construction Bank and the Bank of China surpassed traditional names like Citigroup and Bank of America to become the biggest banks in the world by market value.</p>	<p>中国两位数的经济增长率使得关于该国银行的乐观看法急剧升温，中国工商银行、中国建设银行、中国银行等信贷机构力压花旗集团(Citigroup)、美国银行(Bank of America)等老牌机构，成为全世界市值最大的银行。</p>
<p>That enthusiasm has been replaced by an increasing wariness of problems with China's traditional growth model, which relied heavily on state-directed investment to support economic growth. That led to mountains of debt and rampant industrial overcapacity in areas like mining, steel making and other manufacturing businesses.</p>	<p>如今，那种乐观看法，已经被人们对中国传统增长模式所存问题的日益担忧所取代。中国严重依赖由政府引导的投资来支撑经济增长，导致债务堆积如山，采矿、炼钢等制造业领域的产能严重过剩。</p>
<p>Shares in China's big banks now trade at less than the reported value of their assets — a signal that investors do not believe the banks' books or that they expect more problem loans will crop up.</p>	<p>中国大型银行的股票目前已低于财报披露的资产价值——说明投资者并不相信这些银行的账册，或者认为会有更多不良贷款冒出头来。</p>
<p>With Postal Savings Bank, more than 75 percent of the shares in the bank's I.P.O. were presold to so-called cornerstone investors, big buyers that get priority by promising not to sell their stakes for six months. All six cornerstone investors in the deal are entities affiliated with the Chinese government.</p>	<p>邮政储蓄银行通过此次 IPO 发行的股份，逾 75% 被预售给了所谓的基石投资者，也就是以六个月内不出售股票的承诺换取优先认购权的大买家。这项交易中的六个基石投资者全都是与中国政府有关联的实体。</p>
<p>That state support included about \$2 billion from China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation and investments from Shanghai's main port operator, a regional airline operator and the country's main power grid company.</p>	<p>国家提供的支持包括来自中国船舶重工集团的 20 亿美元资金，以及来自一家上海大型港口运营商、一家地区性航空运营商以及该国的主要电网公司的投资。</p>
<p>The postal bank I.P.O. comes amid a relative lull in big listings in Hong Kong. And the deals that have gone through have increasingly relied on cornerstones — a sign that underlying demand from retail or small</p>	<p>邮政储蓄银行的 IPO，是在香港市场大型 IPO 交易相对沉闷的情况下到来的。这些交易的进行越来越依赖基石投资者——说明来自零售投资者或者说小投资者的潜在需求颇为低迷。</p>

investors may be lackluster.	
For example, cornerstone investors accounted for nearly 80 percent of the shares offered in the June listing of CDB Leasing, a state-backed aircraft leasing company. Last month, Everbright Securities, a state-controlled brokerage, sold nearly 70 percent of its I.P.O. to cornerstones.	例如，国有飞机租赁企业国银租赁 6 月份赴港上市时，基石投资者认购了其所发股份的将近 80%。上月赴港 IPO 的国有券商光大证券，把将近 70% 的所发股份售予基石投资者。
Last year, cornerstone investors accounted for a record 41 percent of all I.P.O.s in Hong Kong, according to figures from Dealogic, a financial data provider. The previous high was 36 percent in 2012, a difficult year for new listings.	来自金融数据供应商 Dealogic 的数字显示，去年，基石投资者的投资在香港 IPO 交易所中所占比例创下了 41% 的新高。此前的最高为 2012 年的 36%，那是新股发行颇为艰难的一年。
Cornerstones last year bought almost \$14 billion worth of the \$33.6 billion in shares sold through 49 new listings in the city, according to Dealogic.	Dealogic 称，香港市场去年共达成 49 宗 IPO 交易，所发股份总价值为 336 亿美元，而基石投资者买下了将近 140 亿美元的股份。
The growing influence of cornerstones in Hong Kong has come under scrutiny, but so far regulators and lawmakers have taken a relatively hands-off approach.	基石投资者对香港市场与日俱增的影响力受到了密切关注，但到目前为止，监管机构和立法者采取的是相对而言不过多干预的政策。
In 2013, the city's stock exchange cautioned underwriting banks against giving cornerstone investors preferential treatment or privileged access to information about a company's business.	2013 年，香港的证券交易所曾提醒经营 IPO 承销业务的银行，不要给予基石投资者优惠待遇，或者通过特殊渠道获取公司业务信息的权利。
A year later, the Financial Services Development Council, a government advisory body, proposed overhauls to the I.P.O. process and the effect that cornerstones have on deal pricing.	一年后，香港政府顾问机构金融发展局提议对 IPO 流程以及基石投资者对交易定价的影响进行检讨。
"One undesirable side effect of I.P.O. cornerstone investment is that it takes the pricing process further away from the normal market forces and may have a distortive effect on the company's market value," the	"IPO 基石投资的一个不良副作用是，它会让定价流程进一步脱离正常市场力量的掌控，还可能给公司市值带来扭曲效应，"金融发展局在建议中写道。

council wrote in its recommendations.	
To date, Hong Kong regulators have not moved to limit cornerstone investing. A spokesman for the stock exchange said on Wednesday that it had researched the issue and “found no conclusive evidence that cornerstone investments narrow the shareholder base.” He added that after last year’s review, the listing committee “decided that no additional regulation is warranted at this stage.”	香港的监管机构至今尚未采取限制基石投资的举措。港交所发言人周三称，交易所已经研究过这个问题，“没有发现基石投资会缩小股东基础的结论性证据。”他还说，经过去年的检讨，上市委员会“得出的结论是，在此阶段没有必要进行额外的监管”。
Postal Savings Bank agreed to sell 12.1 billion shares at 4.76 Hong Kong dollars each, near the bottom of the market range. The offering was helped along by an unusually high number of underwriters – 26 banks in total worked on the deal.	邮政储蓄银行同意把 121 亿股 H 股的发行价定为 4.76 港元，接近招股区间的下限。帮助进行此次 IPO 的承销商多得异乎寻常——共有 26 家银行为这项交易服务。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160922/china-postal-bank-ipo	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160922/china-postal-bank-ipo
JPMorgan May Face New Scrutiny in China Hiring Case	雇佣中国权贵子女，摩根大通面临更多罚单
For the last three years, JPMorgan Chase’s hiring practices in China were at the center of a federal bribery investigation.	过去三年里，摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)在中国的雇佣行为是一项联邦贿赂调查的焦点。
Now, just as the bank is preparing to settle with federal prosecutors and the Securities and Exchange Commission, another round of scrutiny has emerged.	时至今日，就在它准备与联邦检察部门和证券交易委员会(Securities and Exchange Commission)达成和解之际，新一轮调查浮出了水面。
JPMorgan’s top regulators – the Federal Reserve and the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency – are seeking to impose their own penalties in the China hiring case, according to people briefed on the investigations. In recent days, the Fed sought a \$62 million fine from the bank, and the O.C.C. is expected to seek its own punishment, according to the people, who were not authorized to discuss the private negotiations.	知情人士称，监管摩根大通的最高机构——美联储(Federal Reserve)与货币监理署(Office of the Comptroller of the Currency)——正寻求在中国雇佣案中开出自己的罚单。根据他们的说法，近日来，美联储希望从摩根大通那里征收 6200 万美元的罚款，而货币监理署则另有处罚。这些知情人士没有得到讨论未公开谈判的授权。

<p>Those agencies, which were not previously known to be involved in the case, could announce a settlement alongside the S.E.C. and prosecutors in the coming months.</p>	<p>这两家机构之前并未透露出介入了此案。它们可能会在接下来的几个月与证券交易委员会和检察部门一起宣布同摩根大通达成和解。</p>
<p>The Fed and O.C.C. investigations stem from the bank's efforts to hire the children of China's ruling elite – and in some cases link those jobs or internships to securing business with Chinese government-run companies. But unlike the S.E.C. and federal prosecutors, the banking regulators are not focused on the bribery aspect of the case, but rather a breakdown in controls and practices that allowed the improper hiring to take place.</p>	<p>美联储与货币监理署的调查源于摩根大通雇佣中国执政权贵子女的行为——在有些情况下还将工作或实习机会和敲定与中国国有企业的生意往来联系在一起。不过，与证券交易委员会和联邦检察部门有所区别的是，这两家银行业监管机构关注的并非是本案的贿赂问题，而是令不当雇用行为得以发生的企业管控及实践的细节。</p>
<p>The actions from banking regulators would come on top of the roughly \$200 million that JPMorgan is expected to pay to the federal prosecutors in Brooklyn and the S.E.C., the people briefed on the matter said, the majority of which would go to the S.E.C.</p>	<p>知情人士称，摩根大通预计会向驻布鲁克林的联邦检察官办公室和证券交易委员会缴纳 2 亿美元左右的罚款，其中大部分归于后者，而两家银行业监管机构采取的行动将独立于这项罚款之外。</p>
<p>With prosecutors, the bank appears to have scored a moral victory by avoiding criminal charges, the people briefed on the matter said. Instead of facing charges, the bank negotiated a rare nonprosecution agreement.</p>	<p>知情人士称，在检察部门那里，摩根大通避免了刑事指控，似乎取得了一点心理上的胜利。它不必面临指控，而是通过谈判达成了一项罕见的免于起诉协议。</p>
<p>Yet for JPMorgan, the Fed's and O.C.C.'s involvement complicates the outcome of the case and throws into doubt the timing of a settlement. If JPMorgan were facing only the S.E.C. and the prosecutors, the case might have concluded sooner and at a cheaper cost.</p>	<p>不过，对摩根大通而言，美联储与货币监理署的介入让此案的结局变得复杂，和解时间也不再确定。假如它仅需面对证券交易委员会和检察部门，此事或许会更早结案，付出的代价也更小。</p>
<p>The latest developments are an unexpected twist that underscore the banking regulators' increasingly aggressive stance toward Wall Street misdeeds.</p>	<p>此事的最新进展出人意料，突显了银行业监管机构对华尔街不当行为采取的立场在变得越来越强硬。</p>

<p>In the fallout from the 2008 financial crisis, regulators have demanded that big banks tighten their controls and bolster oversight of their employees. Banks that failed to do so in the past have paid tens of billions of dollars in fines, much of it stemming from dubious mortgage practices in the years before the crisis, a departure for agencies once known for their light enforcement touch.</p>	<p>在 2008 年的金融危机之后，监管机构要求大银行收紧控制，加强对员工的监督。未能做到这一点的银行付出过数百亿美元的罚款，其中不少源于危机之前的那些年里从事的可疑住房贷款行为。这样的举动偏离了这些机构曾经拥有的执法力度小的名声。</p>
<p>Spokesmen for the Fed and the O.C.C. declined to comment. A spokesman for the Justice Department's Criminal Division in Washington, which is working with the Brooklyn prosecutors in the case, also declined to comment, as did a spokeswoman for the S.E.C.</p>	<p>美联储与货币监理署的发言人都拒绝置评。司法部驻华盛顿的刑事部门正在本案中与驻布鲁克林的联邦检察官办公室合作，而该部门的发言人也不予评论。证券交易委员会的女发言人亦如此。</p>
<p>JPMorgan did not comment, but the bank addressed the investigations in its most recent quarterly regulatory filing, stating that it was "responding to and cooperating with these investigations."</p>	<p>摩根大通未予置评，但在最近提交给监管部门的季度备案文件中提到了自身接受的调查，表示它“正在回应并配合这些调查”。</p>
<p>Wells Fargo, which long marketed itself as the country's Main Street lender and largely avoided headline-grabbing penalties, is now the latest bank to find itself in the cross-hairs of regulators. The bank agreed this month to pay \$185 million in fines, including \$35 million to the O.C.C., for fraudulently opening as many as 1.5 million bank accounts and potentially issuing hundreds of thousands of credit cards that had not been authorized by customers.</p>	<p>富国银行(Wells Fargo)曾长期标榜自己的借贷对象是美国普通民众，也基本躲开了能登上新闻头条的大额罚单。不过，如今这家银行却发现自己成了监管机构瞄准的目标。本月，富国银行同意支付 1.85 亿美元罚金，其中 3500 万交给货币监理署，理由是用欺诈手段开了至多 150 万个银行账户，同时还可能发行了数十万张客户并未授权的信用卡。</p>
<p>In prepared remarks before the Senate Banking Committee on Tuesday, Thomas Curry, the comptroller of the currency, said his agency was considering taking action against individual Wells Fargo executives, "including directors, officers and employees who violate any law or regulation, engage in unsafe or unsound practices or breach fiduciary</p>	<p>周二出现在参议院银行委员会面前时，货币监理署署长托马斯·柯里(Thomas Curry)在事先准备好的讲话中说，他领导的机构正在考虑对富国银行的个别高管采取行动，包括“那些违反法规、从事不安全或无理由行为、违背信托责任的董事、官员和雇员。”</p>

duty.”	
The Federal Reserve has stepped up its enforcement efforts as well. Daniel Tarullo, a Federal Reserve governor who leads many of the central bank’s regulatory oversight efforts on Wall Street, recently remarked that banks have not done enough to change their cultures. And when banks misbehave, he said, regulators should hold individual bankers accountable.	美联储也在加大执法力度。牵头进行美联储针对华尔街的不少监管行动的理事丹尼尔·塔鲁洛(Daniel Tarullo)近期评论,各大银行并未做出足够的努力来改变自身的文化。他说,当银行从事不法行为时,监管部门应该追究其中个人的责任。
“There is a need, I think, for a focus on individuals as well as the fines put on the institutions,” Mr. Tarullo said in a televised interview on CNBC this month.	“我认为,在向机构罚款的同时,有必要关注个人,”塔鲁洛在 CNBC 本月播出的电视采访中表示。
The Fed’s recent enforcement cases reflect this focus on individual wrongdoing. In 2015, the Fed chose to bar six bankers from the industry, twice the number in 2014. The year before that, the Fed did not take any such actions.	美联储近期的执法案例反映出这种对个人不法行为的关注。在 2015 年,美联储选择禁止六名银行业人士再从事这一行业,是 2014 年的两倍。再往前一年,美联储并未采取任何此类行动。
And just last month, the Fed took action against a former Goldman Sachs executive, seeking to bar him from the industry in a case that stemmed from 2014, when a junior Goldman employee received confidential government information from a Federal Reserve employee in New York. The Fed also fined Goldman \$36 million.	就在上个月,美联储对高盛(Goldman Sachs)的一名前高管采取了行动,准备以源于 2014 年的一宗案子为由禁止他从事银行业工作。当时,高盛的一名初级雇员从美联储在纽约的一名雇员的手中获取了机密的政府信息。美联储还对高盛处以了 3600 万美元罚款。
When the China hiring investigation first came to light in a front-page article in The New York Times three years ago, it was the latest regulatory woe to plague the bank. It came on the heels of the bank’s so-called London whale trading scandal, in which its traders lost \$6 billion in bungled derivative bets, and around the time a mortgage settlement with the Justice Department cost \$13 billion.	三年前,《纽约时报》率先在头版的一篇文章中曝光摩根大通在中国的雇佣行为在接受调查。这在当时是该行陷入的一系列监管麻烦中的最新一桩。此事之前,摩根大通刚刚曝出了“伦敦鲸”交易丑闻,公司的交易员搞砸了衍生品交易,损失了 60 亿美元。在那段时间里,它与美国司法部就住房贷款问题达成的一项和解也使其损失了 130 亿美元。

<p>Billions of dollars in fines later, the bank has largely retreated from the spotlight, which now appears to shine on Wells Fargo and other rivals.</p>	<p>被罚了上百亿美元之后，摩根大通大体从聚光灯下淡出。现在，这种关注似乎转移到了富国银行等竞争对手身上。</p>
<p>Even so, the government's roughly \$200 million settlement with JPMorgan in the China case could draw attention from lawmakers who argue that banks are too big — and systemically important — to indict. No individual employees are expected to be criminally charged, the people briefed on the matter said, and the bank will probably receive a nonprosecution agreement, a form of corporate probation that comes in exchange for concessions and penalties.</p>	<p>即便如此，政府就在中国的雇用行为与摩根大通达成 2 亿美元左右的和解一事，可能会吸引认为银行规模如此巨大（且在系统中极为重要），以至于不能起诉的那些议员的注意。知情人士透露，此案中不会有具体雇员遭到刑事指控，摩根大通也很可能拿到免于起诉的协议。这是一种面向企业的缓刑，用以换取对方承认过失并缴纳罚款。</p>
<p>Alternatively, prosecutors could have sought a criminal guilty plea, or a deferred-prosecution agreement, which involves the filing of charges that are deferred and is generally viewed as more onerous than a nonprosecution deal. With the growth in guilty pleas and deferred-prosecution agreements on Wall Street, nonprosecution deals have become less common for Wall Street banks.</p>	<p>或者，检方本可以寻求达成一份刑事认罪或延期起诉协议。这种协议涉及推迟提出指控，普遍被认为比免于起诉协议更严厉。但随着华尔街认罪和延期起诉协议的增加，对那里的银行来说，免于起诉协议已变得没那么常见。</p>
<p>Ultimately, evidence in the case may have limited the options for prosecutors, who have a higher burden of proof than the S.E.C. For one thing, there is nothing inherently illicit about hiring well-connected people, and prosecutors may have struggled to show an explicit quid pro quo from the bank to Chinese officials. And in many cases, the job or internship candidates may have been qualified anyway, or JPMorgan may have secured the business regardless of the hiring. JPMorgan's lawyers also urged prosecutors not to criminalize hiring practices — including something as simple as awarding an internship — that were common in the region.</p>	<p>最终，本案中的证据可能限制了检方的选择，他们的举证责任比证券交易委员会重。首先，雇佣人脉广的人本身并不违法，检方也许难以证明摩根大通给中国官员提供了明确的回报。而且很多情况下，应聘工作或实习岗位的人可能本来就满足资格，或者摩根大通也许不管有没有相关雇佣行为都能拿下相关业务。摩根大通的律师也敦促检查机构不要将雇佣行为，包括简单地把提供一个实习机会定为非法，这种做法在该地区颇为普遍。</p>

<p>And yet the bank had a formal program for hiring the children of China's elite, once called "Sons and Daughters." The bank went as far as to use spreadsheets that listed the bank's track record for converting a hire into a business deal, The New York Times reported in 2013.</p>	<p>但摩根大通制定了一个正式的雇佣中国权贵子女的项目，一度就叫“子女项目”(Sons and Daughters)。《纽约时报》2013年报道，该银行甚至还用电子表格来记录其将雇佣一名员工转化成一笔商业交易的情况。</p>
<p>The investigation into JPMorgan's hiring practices has brought to the fore an enduring issue for foreign banks competing for deals in China, where a person's "guanxi," or social connections, sometimes count for more than their business experience. The culture of cultivating connections has fed widespread use of kickbacks and bribery across industries. For decades, Wall Street banks have sought to hire the sons and daughters of China's elite — so-called princelings — potentially to curry favor.</p>	<p>对摩根大通的雇佣行为进行的调查，突出了在中国争夺生意的外国银行长期面临的一个问题。在中国，一个人的“关系”有时候远比他们的商业经验更重要。培养关系的文化导致使用回扣和贿赂的手段在各行各业都颇为普遍。几十年来，华尔街的银行一直寻求雇佣中国权贵的子女，即所谓的太子党，可能是为了讨好对方。</p>
<p>When announced, the JPMorgan case would represent one of the first major crackdowns on a big bank for violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits giving "anything of value" to a foreign official to obtain business with a government entity. The S.E.C. filed a similar case last year against Bank of New York Mellon, which agreed to pay \$14.8 million to settle the accusations.</p>	<p>消息一经宣布，摩根大通案便成了首次针对违反《反海外腐败法》(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act)的大银行采取严厉打击行动的典型案例。该法案禁止将“任何有价值的东西”给予外国官员，以便从政府控制的实体那里延揽业务。证券交易委员会去年对纽约梅隆银行(The Bank of New York Mellon)提起了类似的指控，后者同意以1480万美元的代价与其达成和解。</p>
<p>Once JPMorgan puts its China hiring settlement behind it, regulators will most likely turn to the hiring practices of other banks, including HSBC and Deutsche Bank. These and other banks have publicly disclosed the existence of the investigations.</p>	<p>一旦摩根大通就其在中国不当聘用人员一案达成和解，监管机构极有可能转而调查其他银行的雇用行为，包括汇丰银行(HSBC)和德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)。这两家银行以及其他一些银行公开披露过调查已经启动的消息。</p>
<p>Indeed, before JPMorgan stepped up its hiring, bank employees lamented the loss of business to a rival bank with a more formal hiring effort.</p>	<p>事实上，在摩根大通加紧招聘人员之前，该银行的雇员曾感叹，由于采用了更正规的雇佣方式，他们被对手抢了业务。</p>

<p>"We lost a deal to DB today because they got chairman's daughter work for them this summer," one JPMorgan investment banking executive remarked to colleagues, using the initials for Deutsche Bank.</p>	<p>"我们今天有一单交易输给了DB, 因为今年夏天他们把董事长的女儿弄去上班了," 摩根大通投资银行的一名高管对同事说。"DB"是德意志银行的首字母缩写。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160923/jp-morgan-may-face-new-scrutiny-in-china-hiring-case</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160923/jp-morgan-may-face-new-scrutiny-in-china-hiring-case</p>
<p>Chinese Tourists Pump Cash Into a Hot Destination: China</p>	<p>中国鼓励民众境内游, 中产阶级成消费主力</p>
<p>SANYA, China — When Stephan Stoss arrived here six years ago, little more than lush foliage lined the roads leading to the 492-room Hilton where he is now general manager.</p>	<p>中国三亚——史德龙(Stephan Stoss)六年前来到这里的时候, 通往希尔顿酒店(Hilton)的道路两侧只有繁茂的植被; 现在他是这座有492个房间的酒店总经理。</p>
<p>Few other international hotels had been built along the town's picturesque bays. Mr. Stoss and his colleagues from those that were operating would meet regularly for dinner around a small table.</p>	<p>当时在这座城市风景如画的海湾, 只有寥寥无几的几座国际酒店。史德龙与来自其他酒店的同行定期碰面, 他们围着一张小桌子共进晚餐。</p>
<p>Today, they would need a banquet hall. St. Regis and MGM hotels have joined the Hilton on a stretch of white-sand beach on Yalong Bay. Elsewhere in Sanya, Hyatt, Westin, Shangri-La and other prominent chains have built properties. Hilton alone has three hotels in town.</p>	<p>如今他们要聚会的话, 得需要一个宴会厅。继希尔顿之后, 瑞吉(St. Regis)和米高梅(MGM)也在亚龙湾的洁白沙滩上建起了酒店。在三亚其他地方, 凯悦(Hyatt)、威斯汀(Westin)、香格里拉(Shangri-La)等著名连锁品牌也建起了自己的酒店。光是希尔顿在该市就有三家酒店。</p>
<p>Those once-quiet streets around the Hilton are clogged with tour buses. Upscale apartment blocks and gated communities of multimillion-dollar villas have replaced the wild brush.</p>	<p>希尔顿附近的街道曾经非常安静, 如今塞满了旅游巴士。路边野树林已被高档公寓楼和带有门禁的别墅区所取代, 那些别墅动辄需要数百万美元。</p>
<p>"The speed things go here, you don't have that in any other destination," said Mr. Stoss, 54. "Only China."</p>	<p>"这里的发展速度很快, 其他任何目的地都看不到这种情况," 54岁的史德龙说。"只有中国。"</p>
<p>Against the backdrop of China's slowing economy, tourism is a bright spot. Many Chinese families are still getting wealthier, and spending that extra income on travel.</p>	<p>在中国经济增长放缓的大背景之下, 旅游业依然是亮点。许多中国家庭仍在变得更加富裕, 他们把增加的收入用于旅游。</p>
<p>Groups of Chinese tourists are already a common sight, from Times</p>	<p>从时报广场到白金汉宫, 再到吴哥窟, 成群结队的中国游客已经是常见的景</p>

<p>Square to Buckingham Palace to Angkor Wat. But a bigger part of the travel story is the boom within China. Last year, Chinese tourists took four billion domestic trips, twice as many as in 2010 and significantly more than the 122 million journeys abroad, according to government statistics.</p>	<p>象。但中国境内游的繁荣，才是旅游业发展的重头戏。根据政府的统计数据，去年，中国的境内游达到 40 亿人次，比 2010 年增长了一倍，远远多于 1.22 亿人次的境外游数量。</p>
<p>The government has been encouraging Chinese families to pack up and go. As the economy's traditional export and investment engines have been slowed by feeble demand and excess factories, policy makers are trying to shift toward services and consumption.</p>	<p>政府鼓励中国家庭去旅游。受需求疲软与产能过剩的影响，传统的出口与投资引擎放慢了速度，决策者试图把经济重心转移到服务业与消费上来。</p>
<p>Tourism is central to that transition. The government hopes China's swelling middle class will spend more on leisure and entertainment to create jobs in hotels, airlines and restaurants.</p>	<p>旅游业是这一转变的核心。政府希望中国日益壮大的中产阶级能在休闲娱乐上花更多钱，在酒店、航空公司和餐饮领域创造更多就业机会。</p>
<p>"Here it is becoming more important for people to have quality spare time," Mr. Stoss said, "and they are willing to pay for that."</p>	<p>"人们更加重视闲暇时光的质量，"史德龙说，"而且他们愿意为了这个花钱。"</p>
<p>Beijing is counting on travelers like Leng Zhichen, 28. Mr. Leng, an entrepreneur from Qingdao in Shandong Province on the east coast of China, travels with his wife and 2-year-old daughter nearly every month, often for long weekends and usually within China.</p>	<p>28 岁的冷志晨（Leng Zhichen，音）就是政府期待的那种旅游者。他是中国东部沿海山东省青岛市的一个企业家，几乎每个月都会带着妻子和两岁的女儿出游，经常是利用周末时间，而且往往是境内游。</p>
<p>"I like to spend more time with my child, and have her experience different places," Mr. Leng said as he relaxed in the Hilton's lobby.</p>	<p>"我想花更多时间陪孩子，让她体验不同的地方，"冷先生在希尔顿酒店大堂休息时说。</p>
<p>Despite the economic downturn, his income is surging — up tenfold in three years to 3 million renminbi (\$450,000). With more disposable cash, he spends several times as much on hotels and meals as he previously had.</p>	<p>尽管经济出现衰退，他的收入仍在上涨——三年增加了十倍，达到了 300 万元人民币。有了更多可支配收入，他在酒店和吃饭上花的钱比从前多了好几倍。</p>
<p>"My travel has changed since I had a family," said Mr. Leng, who runs his</p>	<p>"有了家庭以后，我的旅行方式改变了，"拥有自创珠宝品牌的冷先生说。"我</p>

own jewelry brand. "I stay in nicer hotels and eat better-quality food."	会住更好的酒店，吃质量更好的食物。”
Hainan, the island province that includes Sanya, is at the center of the government's push.	海南——就是三亚所在的那个岛屿省份，是政府推动旅游业发展的中心地带。
In 2009, the national government designated Hainan for development as an "international tourism island" and unleashed a torrent of investment to support its travel industry. A high-speed railway that zips around the island was completed last year, and a new airport for Sanya is on the way. Private investors poured money into expensive golf courses, luxurious hotels and rows of vacation homes.	2009年，中国政府确定把海南建设成为“国际旅游岛”，并且通过一连串投资扶植那里的旅游业。去年，海南落成了高速环岛铁路，三亚正在建设一座新机场。私人投资者们将资金大量注入高档高尔夫球场、豪华酒店和一排排的度假屋。
On Sanya's beaches, crowded with frolicking children, worries about China's economy seem a distant mirage. Last year, tourist arrivals in Sanya neared 15 million, almost 70 percent more than five years earlier. Ninety-eight percent of the visitors were Chinese.	三亚的海滩上聚集着许多嬉闹的孩子，在这里，对中国经济的忧虑如同遥远的海市蜃楼。去年有将近1500万游客来到三亚，比五年前高出将近70%。其中98%的游客都是中国人。
Revenue from tourist businesses more than doubled over that time, to 30 billion renminbi (\$4.5 billion) last year. It helped drive Hainan's overall growth, with the province's economy up 7.8 percent in 2015, substantially faster than the 6.9 percent nationally.	旅游业同期创造的收入则增长了一倍还多，去年达到了300亿人民币。这有助于促进海南的整体发展，2015年，该省的经济增长了7.8%，远远高于全国6.9%的水平。
But not all is perfect in paradise. When the government selects one sector for support — whether steel or solar panels — it often helps contribute to undue exuberance among investors, resulting in wasteful projects that depress the economy.	但是天下没有十全十美的事情。当政府选择扶持一个经济部门的同时——不管是钢铁还是太阳能——通常会引发投资过热，导致出现不必要的项目，进而阻碍经济发展。
In Hainan, the excitement over tourism has left the island littered with more golf clubs, apartment buildings and hotel suites than even the rising tide of travelers can fill. The number of hotel rooms in Sanya has increased 40 percent in only five years.	在海南，围绕着旅游业的兴奋为海南带来了更多的高尔夫俱乐部、公寓楼和酒店套房，甚至不断增长的游客大潮也没能将它们填满。三亚的酒店房间数量在五年间就增长了40%。

<p>The boom in hotels has created such cutthroat competition that room rates have dropped about 30 percent in three years, Mr. Stoss of Hilton estimated. "It is becoming harder and harder" to maintain revenue, he admitted.</p>	<p>这股酒店大潮带来了异常激烈的竞争，希尔顿的史德龙估计，酒店房价在三年里下跌了 30%左右。他承认，维持利润变得“越来越难”。</p>
<p>Too many golf courses are chasing too few golfers as well. Lured by the increasing tourist traffic, investors opened eight golf courses in Sanya, many of them with luxurious clubhouses catering to rich Chinese.</p>	<p>由于这里的高尔夫球场太多，而打球的人太少，球场间的竞争也非常激烈。受到游客增加的诱惑，投资者在三亚兴建了八座高尔夫球场，其中好几座都带有豪华的俱乐部会所，用来招待富有的中国人。</p>
<p>But President Xi Jinping's anticorruption campaign has scared government officials and state enterprise executives away from the game, seen by many in China as a sport for the well heeled. The high season for golf, during the cooler winters, is only about four months long, leaving the courses scrambling for customers the rest of the year.</p>	<p>但是习近平主席的反腐败运动导致政府官员和国有企业的高管们不再敢玩这项被很多中国人视为富人运动的项目。高尔夫球在这里的旺季是寒冷的冬日，一年中只有四个月的时间，其余时间里，这些球场就只能拼命争抢客户。</p>
<p>"Most golf courses are losing money," said Dai Yuying, general manager of Sanya Luhuitou Golf Club, adding that his tournament-quality course is managing to break even. "The number of people who play golf has decreased a lot."</p>	<p>三亚鹿回头高尔夫球会的总经理戴玉应说，“大多数高尔夫球场都在赔钱。”他又补充，自己的球场拥有举办赛事的质量，却也只能勉强做到收支平衡。“打高尔夫球的人减少了很多。”</p>
<p>Too many vacation homes are roasting empty in the Sanya sun. The local property association estimated that it would require nearly four years to find buyers for all of the unsold residences on the market.</p>	<p>太多空置的度假屋曝晒在三亚的烈日之下。据当地的房地产协会估计，把市场上所有尚未售出的住宅卖出去，需要近四年时间。</p>
<p>While the pace of expansion has slowed somewhat, developers are still building. Lu Keyong, marketing director of the Yalong Bay Development Company, said his firm remained convinced that more tourists would bring more home buyers. The company is building more apartments near Sanya's airport.</p>	<p>尽管发展的步伐在放慢，开发商还是在不断兴建新项目。亚龙湾开发股份有限公司的营销部经理卢克勇说，他的公司一直相信，随着游客的增长，也会有更多人想在这里安家。公司目前正在三亚机场附近兴建更多公寓。</p>
<p>"The need for accommodation is a necessity for people," Mr. Lu said.</p>	<p>“住房是人们生活中必不可少的需求，”卢先生说道。</p>

<p>The government is prodding investors to do more than throw up hotels and apartments. Officials said it had become harder to get state permission to build hotels.</p>	<p>政府目前正在敦促开发商不要只顾着兴建酒店和公寓。官员们表示，兴建酒店要想得到国家批准变得越来越难了。</p>
<p>Instead, they are encouraging investment in projects with a wider range of entertainment options. One hotel complex, Kerzner International's \$1.6 billion Atlantis, will have water slides, exhibits of marine life, and event halls when it opens in 2017.</p>	<p>相反，他们鼓励投资者投资具有更多娱乐选择的项目。柯兹纳国际(Kerzner International)投资 16 亿美元兴建的综合性娱乐度假酒店亚特兰蒂斯 (Atlantis) 将于 2017 年开放，届时酒店内会有滑水道和海洋生物展，以及各种活动大厅。</p>
<p>"There is only one thing I worry about in the long term," said Zhao Kuan, secretary general of the Sanya Tourism Association, a business group. "We need to diversify the attractions."</p>	<p>"从长远看来，我只担心一件事，"三亚市旅游协会秘书长赵宽说道（该协会是一个商业机构）。"我们需要让吸引力多样化。"</p>
<p>The jammed restaurant at the Grand Metropark Resort near the Hilton offers reason for optimism.</p>	<p>离希尔顿酒店不远的维景国际度假酒店(Grand Metropark Resort)内爆满的餐厅，让人看到了乐观的理由。</p>
<p>At one table, Chen Hong, 32, slurped up a morning bowl of noodles with her sister, sister-in-law, parents, nephew and 5-year-old son. Ms. Chen, from Xuzhou in eastern China, was on her first trip to Sanya, and said she wanted to take a lot more vacations like this one.</p>	<p>32 岁的陈红 (Chen Hong, 音) 正津津有味地吃着一碗面，一同吃早饭的还有她的姐姐 (或妹妹) 一家、父母、外甥与五岁的儿子。陈女士来自中国东部的徐州，这是她第一次来三亚，她说想多一些这样的度假。</p>
<p>Her husband's income as a civil servant has increased in recent years, and so has their interest in travel. They aim to take one long vacation a year, especially since they see it as important for their child.</p>	<p>她的丈夫是公务员，近年来收入有了增长，两人对旅游的兴趣也随之增加。他们计划每年做一次长途旅游，特别是他们觉得这对于儿子来说很重要。</p>
<p>"I think travel should broaden his horizons," she said.</p>	<p>"我觉得旅游能让他开阔视野，"她说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160928/chinese-tourists-pump-cash-into-a-hot-destination-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20160928/chinese-tourists-pump-cash-into-a-hot-destination-china</p>
<p>China Manipulates Its Currency, but Not in the Way Trump Claims</p>	<p>特朗普说中国让人民币贬值，事实正相反</p>
<p>HONG KONG — In Monday's presidential debate, Donald Trump repeated one of his frequent criticisms of China: It keeps its currency</p>	<p>香港——在上周一的大选辩论中，唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)再一次老调重弹，指责中国人为地压低人民币汇率。</p>

artificially cheap.	
Of all the countries in the world, he said, China is “the best ever” at devaluing its currency, the renminbi. That gives its companies a big — and unfair — advantage when selling its goods abroad, the argument goes.	他说，把全世界所有国家都算上，中国是“有史以来最善于”让本国货币——人民币——贬值的。据他所说，这让中国公司在把商品销往海外时获得了巨大的并且是不公平的优势。
That’s no longer quite the case. Nowadays, China faces the opposite problem: It is shoring up its currency while the rest of the world is trying to push it down.	事实已经并非如此了。眼下，中国面临着截然相反的问题：它正在外界竭力打压人民币之际为其提供支撑。
That change speaks to an enormous shift in China’s economic fortunes and to its position in the world. Not long ago, it was still an up-and-coming country looking for ways to nurture an economic boom that was lifting millions of people out of poverty.	这种变化反映了中国经济状况的巨大转变以及它在世界上的位置。不久前，它还是一个想方设法促进经济繁荣，让无数国人摆脱贫困的新兴国家。
Today, China is a world power with ambitions to call more of the shots in world economic affairs. Beijing is no longer content to cede that role to the likes of Brussels, London, Tokyo and Washington.	如今，中国已经成为世界性大国，雄心勃勃地想要在世界经济事务中享有更多决策权。北京不愿再把相关权力拱手让给布鲁塞尔、伦敦、东京、华盛顿等地。
With that shift in attitude comes a change in the way China thinks about its money. A decade ago, China saw its currency as merely a tool to help its factories sell goods. That meant keeping it weak.	随着其态度发生这样的转变，中国看待本国货币的角度也变了。10年前，中国只把人民币视为帮助本国工厂销售产品的工具。那意味着要让它维持弱势。
Now, China sees the renminbi as an instrument of its growing power. If more people around the world hold renminbi in their wallets, the thinking goes, then China will have greater say in the decisions they make. Someday, Beijing hopes, the renminbi may even rival the dollar as the world’s de facto currency.	现在，中国把人民币视为增强自身影响力的工具。其想法是：如果在世界各地有更多人把人民币塞进钱包，那他们在做决策时就会更多地受到中国的影响。北京甚至希望，人民币有朝一日能作为实际上的世界性货币与美元分庭抗礼。
With that in mind, China has moved in recent years to make the renminbi more appealing. On Saturday, when the International	有了这层考虑，中国近年来采取了一些让人民币更具吸引力的举措。国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)在不久前正式把人民币加入特别

Monetary Fund is set to formally add the renminbi to its basket of reserve currencies, a move that will lump it in with the dollar, the pound, the euro and the yen, it will take another step in that direction.	提款权货币篮子——人民币将由此跻身美元、英镑、欧元和日元的行列——是中国朝那个方向迈出的又一步。
But in the year since the monetary fund first said it would bestow that status on the renminbi, the Chinese currency has become less attractive. Despite Mr. Trump's contention — which, like his assertions about Japan, harks back to another era — many economists say they believe the renminbi is overvalued, not undervalued.	但在这一年里，自从国际货币基金组织首次宣布将赋予人民币这种地位以来，中国货币已经变得不那么有吸引力了。尽管特朗普亮明了观点——和他对日本的想法一样，已经过时了——但许多经济学家都表示，他们认为人民币目前处于高估而非低估的状态。
Tony Gao, a senior at the University of Southern California, helped found a start-up called Easy Transfer three years ago. The company helps Chinese parents with children going to American schools exchange their renminbi for dollars. But business growth is down this year, he said, because many affluent Chinese have already changed their renminbi for dollars.	南加州大学(University of Southern California)大三学生高宇同(Tony Gao)三年前与人联手创办了初创企业易思汇(Easy Transfer)。该公司会帮助送子女去美国读书的中国父母把人民币兑换成美元。但他说，今年的业务增长有所放缓，因为很多富有的中国人已经把人民币换成美元了。
"A lot of them already have acknowledged this depreciation," Mr. Gao said, adding that he was thinking of switching his renminbi to dollars, too. "Now I'm actually on the edge."	"他们很多人都意识到了这种贬值的趋势，"高宇同说他自己也在考虑把手里的人民币换成美元。"我现在就在决策的门槛上。"
Currency 101	货币的常识
The situation with the renminbi:	人民币的处境是这样的：
Under the traditional rules of economics, the value of a country's currency will go up if the world moves more money there. That is what should have happened in China. People around the world poured money into the country as they bought its products and as companies built factories and invested in China's growth.	按照传统的经济规则，当人们把更多的钱转移到一个国家的时候，该国货币便会升值。中国本应出现这种情况。当人们购买中国的商品，企业在中国投资建厂、押注于该国经济增长的时候，曾有大把的钱撒向那里。
Instead, China largely kept its currency at a steady value compared with	然而，中国基本让人民币对美元汇率保持了稳定。这在某种程度上造成了中

the dollar. That contributed to imbalances in the country, but it kept the renminbi weak.	国经济的失衡，但它此前一直让人民币处于疲软状态。
For China's manufacturers, a weak currency is ideal. If the renminbi is at, say, eight to the dollar, then a \$100 widget translates into an 800 renminbi sale. At a stronger seven renminbi to the dollar, that same \$100 widget generates only 700 renminbi in sales.	对中国制造商而言，疲软的货币是好事。举个例子，如果1美元可兑换8人民币，那么卖出100美元的小商品就可以有800人民币的销售收入。如果人民币走强，1美元只能兑换7人民币，那么同样是卖出100美元的小商品，只能产生700人民币的销售收入。
That is not ideal for the American factories that compete with Chinese rivals. In previous years, China's currency policy angered American lawmakers and took center stage in the United States' dealings with China.	但对那些与中国对手竞争的美国工厂而言，这就不是好事了。前些年，中国的货币政策触怒了美国的议员，成为了美国对华事务的核心议题。
What Changed?	什么改变了？
For starters, China's growth rate slowed, and the flow of money into the country moderated. Both factors have led economists to say that the renminbi might be fairly valued, or even overvalued. The verdict, for many investors: China's currency is poised to weaken.	首先，中国增速放缓，且进入该国的资金流减弱。这两个因素促使一些经济学家表示，人民币的价值可能是合理的，甚至被高估了。对很多投资人来说结论便是：中国的货币即将走弱。
There are other forces at work. China has taken steps over the past few years to relax its hold on the renminbi. That makes it easier for banks and merchants abroad to save the renminbi or to use it in transactions. Manufacturing has also declined as a major growth driver in the country's economy, as the government pushes to build its growing consumer and high-tech sectors.	还有其他力量在发挥作用。过去几年里，中国采取多项措施，意在放松对人民币的控制。这降低了海外银行和商户储蓄人民币或在交易中使用人民币的难度。随着政府推动建设该国规模渐长的消费和高科技行业，作为中国经济主要增长动力的制造业也出现了下滑。
Since August of last year, when Beijing surprised global markets with a one-time devaluation of its currency, investors have been broadly seeking to unload their renminbi in favor of dollars.	去年8月，北京让人民币一次性贬值，震惊全球市场。自那时以来，投资者普遍寻求抛售人民币，换取美元。
In Hong Kong, the biggest offshore center for renminbi banking,	在最大的人民币银行业务离岸中心香港，人民币存款在2014年12月达到

deposits of the Chinese currency peaked in December 2014 and have since fallen by a third.	巅峰，现在和那时相比已减少三分之一。
For five years since 2010, the renminbi had made small but progressive gains as a global payment currency, as measured by transactions processed on the Swift global payment system. But that usage crested in August 2015 at 2.8 percent of transactions, and it has declined steadily since then, to 1.9 percent in August.	用通过环球银行金融电信协会(Swift)全球支付系统处理的交易来衡量，在从2010年开始的五年时间里，人民币作为全球支付货币的作用逐步小幅提升。但这一功能在2015年8月达到峰值，使用人民币支付的交易比例达2.8%。之后，这个数字逐步下滑至今年8月的1.9%。
China has spent hundreds of billions of dollars from its foreign reserves over the past year to support the value of the renminbi and to prevent it from weakening more drastically. A sharp fall could lead even more people to find ways to convert their renminbi into other currencies, resulting in an exodus of money from the country. More broadly, it could undermine Beijing's case that the renminbi is worth holding.	过去一年里，为了支持人民币的价值并防止其更加剧烈地贬值，中国花了数千亿美元的外汇储备。外汇储备急剧下跌可能会导致更多人设法将持有的人民币兑换成其他货币，造成资本外流。在更广泛的层面上，这对力求证明人民币值得持有的北京是不利的。
Under Pressure	压力之下
Even long-term supporters of the renminbi now seem to see the currency's pause as perhaps inevitable.	即便是人民币的长期支持者现在似乎也认为，它停止升值也许不可避免。
"It's been the strongest currency in the world for the last 10 years or so, and anything that strong should consolidate, should have a correction," said Jim Rogers, a Singapore-based investor who is well known for being bullish on China. "Is it a normal market correction or being jiggled? Maybe some of both," he added.	“它是过去大约10年里全世界最强劲的货币，任何强劲到这个地步的东西都需要固化，需要进行一次调整，”身在新加坡的投资人吉姆·罗杰斯(Jim Rogers)说。他因为看涨中国而声名远扬。“是正常的市场调整还是动荡？可能都有一些，”他接着说。
Mr. Rogers, who made his name in the 1970s as a co-founder of the Quantum Fund with George Soros, said he retained a positive long-term view of the Chinese currency. But he said the renminbi could continue to come under selling pressure in the next year or so, as	罗杰斯因在70年代和乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)共同创立量子基金(Quantum fund)而成名。他表示从长远来看，自己仍对人民币持乐观态度。但他说，在未来的大约一年里，随着投资者纷纷认为美元较为安全，人民币可能仍会面临抛售压力。

investors flock to the perceived safety of the dollar.	
Some of the renminbi's declines, Mr. Rogers added, were "a self-fulfilling prophecy."	罗杰斯接着表示，人民币贬值在一定程度上“是个自证预言”。
"Because it's not convertible, people feel trapped and want to get out," he said.	“因为不可兑换，人们觉得被困住了，都想出去，”他说。
Longer term, despite the I.M.F.'s planned move, few expect the renminbi to rival the dollar as a haven, or even as a significant reserve currency, unless China pushes forward with dramatic legal and financial changes.	从长远来看，尽管 IMF 计划采取相关行动，但鲜有人认为人民币会成为能够与美元相媲美的避风港，甚至是重要的储备货币，除非中国推进巨大的法律和金融变革。
Inclusion in the monetary fund's basket is "a symbolically momentous event but is unlikely by itself to be a game changer in global finance," said Eswar S. Prasad, a professor at Cornell University and a former top I.M.F. official for China. He is also the author of a book called "Gaining Currency: The Rise of the Renminbi."	将其纳入货币基金组织的储备货币篮子是“一件象征意义重大的事情，但它本身不太可能改变全球金融的格局，”康奈尔大学(Cornell University)教授、前 IMF 中国部门高官埃斯瓦尔·S·普拉萨德(Eswar S. Prasad)说。他还是《不断升值的货币——人民币的崛起》(Gaining Currency: The Rise of the Renminbi)的作者。
"Notwithstanding the I.M.F.'s imprimatur, the renminbi will not become a significant reserve currency unless China has better-developed and well-regulated financial markets," Mr. Prasad added.	“尽管获得了 IMF 的正式批准，但人民币不会成为重要的储备货币，除非中国能有一个更发达的、监管良好的金融市场，”普拉萨德接着说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161009/china-trump-yuan-devaluation	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161009/china-trump-yuan-devaluation
Snooping in the Bathroom to Assess Credit Risk in China	从卫生间看你的借贷偿还能力
KUNSHAN, China — Banks and other lenders typically look at borrowers' credit histories, tax forms and other financial information to determine whether they will get paid back. In China, lenders also look at their bathrooms.	中国昆山——银行等贷款机构通常会考察借方的信用记录、税务报表以及其他财务信息，以便确认他们是否具有偿还能力。在中国，贷方还会查看他们的卫生间。
Lenders have to be creative. As the economy slows, the government wants to nurture a credit culture to get Chinese families spending	贷方必须具备创新精神。随着经济放缓，政府想要培育一种信用文化，推动中国家庭多消费，而不是多储蓄。

<p>instead of saving.</p>	
<p>But judging creditworthiness is tricky in a country where cash reigns, fraud is rife and even the most basic details can be difficult to verify. Despite China's size and wealth, most people have never taken out a mortgage or used a credit card, so lenders often have little reliable information about potential borrowers.</p>	<p>但在一个现金占据主导、欺诈屡见不鲜，甚至连最基本的细节也难以核实的国度里，判断信用可靠度是一项棘手的工作。尽管中国是一个拥有许多财富的大国，但大多数人从未获得过抵押贷款或者使用过信用卡，因此贷方手上基本没有关于潜在借款者的可靠信息。</p>
<p>To fill the gaps, one upstart lender, China Rapid Finance, supplements data analysis with on-the-ground spade work. The company's investigators, in more than 90 cities, check for the number of toothbrushes or towels to determine how many people are living in a house. They look for dirty dishes in the kitchen. They take photos of a potential borrower at work to confirm employment status.</p>	<p>为了填补这一空白，信贷界新晋企业信而富(China Rapid Finance)以实地调查作为数据分析的补充。该公司遍布 90 多个城市的调查人员，会通过牙刷或者毛巾的数量来确定一套房子里住着多少人。他们会进厨房寻找脏盘子。会为潜在借款者拍摄工作照，以确认其就业状况。</p>
<p>A growing number of companies are trying to crack the credit code in China. The internet giants Alibaba, Tencent and Baidu are developing credit scoring systems based on users' online transactions and search histories. Another niche lender, Jubao Internet Technology, plugs dozens of variables into its proprietary credit formula, including whether borrowers use their social media accounts to connect with celebrities.</p>	<p>在中国，竭力破解信用密码的公司日益增多。互联网巨头阿里巴巴、腾讯和百度正在研发以用户的线上交易和搜索历史记录为基础的信用评分系统。另一家专注利基市场的信贷机构聚宝汇把数十种变量纳入了其专有的信用公式，其中包括借方是否会用自己的社交媒体账号与名人交流。</p>
<p>"This is probably the largest untapped consumer finance market globally," said the founder and chief executive of China Rapid Finance, Zane Wang, who spent years as the head of analytics at the credit arm of Sears, the American retailer.</p>	<p>"这或许是全球最大的有待开发的消费金融市场，"信而富创始人兼首席执行官王征宇说。他曾在美国零售商希尔斯公司(Sears)的信用卡部门当过多年的分析主管。</p>
<p>Getting credit right is crucial to China's economic plans. The government is trying to bolster consumer spending to help offset the</p>	<p>用好信贷对中国的经济规划而言至关重要。以前曾为中国崛起提供动力的传统重工业陡然出现滑坡，政府正竭力拉升消费支出，以抵消其影响。中国需</p>

<p>sharp decline in the smokestack industries that previously helped power the country's ascent. China will need to increase the use of credit to make it easier to spend, while at the same time avoiding the pitfalls that come with too much debt.</p>	<p>要加大对信贷的利用力度, 好让消费变得更加便利, 同时又要避免掉进负债过多的陷阱。</p>
<p>Shifting generational dynamics will play a big role, as China's millennials are much more likely to use credit than their scrimping and saving parents. But lenders will also need to put the right products in their hands.</p>	<p>代际转换态势将起到举足轻重的作用, 因为比起省吃俭用的父母, 中国的千禧一代利用信贷的可能性要大得多。但贷方也需要向他们奉上适当的产品。</p>
<p>While the country's wealth has swelled, the financial system has not kept pace.</p>	<p>尽管中国的财富在增长, 但其金融系统并未保持同步。</p>
<p>Most consumers lack access to credit cards, loans and other traditional products offered by banks. The World Bank estimates that 79 percent of China's population above the age of 15 have bank accounts, while only 10 percent have ever borrowed from the formal financial system.</p>	<p>大多数消费者都缺乏获得信用卡、贷款或者银行提供的其他传统产品的途径。世界银行(World Bank)估计, 15 岁以上的中国人里, 拥有银行账户的占 79%, 但从正规的金融系统中借过钱的只有 10%。</p>
<p>China's banks have a modest consumer lending business. But they typically favor making loans to big state-owned companies.</p>	<p>中国各银行的消费信贷业务不温不火。但它们通常乐于为大型国有企业提供贷款。</p>
<p>Instead, online lenders are emerging as the pioneers, catering to China's rising consumer class. Alibaba's financial affiliate makes small loans to online shoppers and vendors on its e-commerce platforms. JD.com offers loans for small purchases and education-related expenses. Peer-to-peer lenders match investors with consumers, small businesses and other borrowers.</p>	<p>相反, 网络信贷机构正以先锋的姿态冒出头来, 迎合中国日益壮大的消费阶层的需求。阿里巴巴的金融子公司为其电子商务平台上的买家和卖家提供小额贷款。京东商城向小额购买以及与教育相关的支出提供贷款。个人对个人信贷机构把投资者与消费者、小企业以及其他借款者匹配起来。</p>
<p>They are trying to attract the next generation of spenders like Mao Yiting, a researcher at the local antiquities bureau in the coastal city of Haining.</p>	<p>它们正想方设法地吸引新一代借款者, 沿海城市海宁当地文物保护管理机构的研究人员茅奕婷就是它们的目标之一。</p>

<p>Ms. Mao, 27, has never had a credit card or taken out a loan. But she regularly borrows small amounts of just over \$90 from Huabei, a consumer lending business started by the Alibaba affiliate Ant Financial. She uses the money to pay for online purchases like books, dog food, or ingredients for the dessert recipes she likes to cook.</p>	<p>27 岁的茅奕婷从未办过信用卡或者向银行申请过贷款。但她会定期通过花呗借得少量款项——只有 90 美元多一点。花呗是阿里巴巴的子公司蚂蚁金服推出的消费信贷业务。她用这笔钱在网上购买书籍、狗粮，或者购买食材做她爱做的甜点。</p>
<p>"I always pay the debt on Huabei on time," said Ms. Mao, who repays the money in installments. "It's more convenient than the credit cards issued by banks."</p>	<p>"我总是及时在蚂蚁花呗上还款。花呗比银行的信用卡方便多了。"会分期还款的茅奕婷说。</p>
<p>But online lending in China still has a Wild West aspect — for both the lender and the borrower.</p>	<p>但中国的网络信贷仍有蛮荒西部(Wild West)的一面——对放款者和借款者而言都是如此。</p>
<p>Peer-to-peer platforms have proved hugely popular in China, with outstanding loans of more than 600 billion renminbi (\$90 billion), according to figures compiled by Moody's Investors Service and Wangdaizhijia. But the industry's reputation has been marred by scandal, like the collapse of Ezubao, which authorities called a \$7.6 billion Ponzi scheme.</p>	<p>事实证明，个人对个人平台在中国极受欢迎，来自穆迪投资者服务公司(Moody's Investors Service)和网贷之家的数据显示，此类平台的未偿贷款额突破了 6000 亿人民币（约合 900 亿美元）。但这个行业的声誉却因 E 租宝倒台之类的丑闻而蒙羞。当局称，E 租宝制造了一个 76 亿美元的庞氏骗局。</p>
<p>After that, regulators have stepped up their oversight of online lenders, including setting caps on the amounts that can be borrowed. The regulators' tightening grip is "something like a shepherd gradually herding his sheep into an increasingly narrowing pen or chute," said Mark Natkin, the founder and managing director at Marbridge Consulting, based in Beijing.</p>	<p>那之后，监管机构加强了对网贷平台的监管，采取了设定贷款额度上限等举措。其收紧控制之举“有点儿像是牧羊人把羊群逐渐赶进越来越窄的羊栏或者溜道，”总部设在北京的迈博瑞咨询有限公司(Marbridge Consulting)的执行董事马克·纳特金(Mark Natkin)说道。</p>
<p>The lenders themselves are entering a financial black hole, with little to no credit history on potential borrowers.</p>	<p>至于借方自己，它们正进入一个金融黑洞，几乎不掌握潜在借款者的信用记录。</p>
<p>In the United States, the Big Three credit bureaus — Equifax, Experian</p>	<p>在美国，三大信评机构——Equifax、Experian 和 TransUnion——会收集借</p>

<p>and TransUnion — compile borrowing and repayment records to create so-called FICO scores. Financial institutions rely heavily on those scores to make lending decisions.</p>	<p>款和还款记录，给出所谓的 FICO 信用分数。金融机构在做贷款决策时极为依赖这些分数。</p>
<p>China lacks a direct equivalent. The central bank's main database includes personal credit history data on less than a third of the country's population.</p>	<p>中国缺乏与之直接对应的东西。央行的主数据库里只有该国不到三分之一人口的个人信用记录。</p>
<p>"Compared with the broad consumer base, there is still lots of room to go," said Paul Wang, a co-founder and the chief executive of Happyfi.com, a Shanghai start-up that guides online lenders on risk management.</p>	<p>"与庞大的消费群相比，还有很大的改进空间，"乐融金融(Happyfi.com)联合创始人兼首席执行官王文阳说。乐融金融是上海一家引导网络借贷机构进行风险管理的初创企业。</p>
<p>Without a more complete depository of information, the industry is finding new ways to build those histories.</p>	<p>由于没有更为完备的信息库，这个行业正在寻找建立信用记录的新方法。</p>
<p>WeLab, an online lender, uses data collected on mobile phones, with the permission of users, to automatically process hundreds of details about potential borrowers' habits, online and offline. When deciding whether to lend money, it becomes granular, like the time of a day a loan application is submitted. Those filed from 1 and 6 a.m. have a higher correlation with repayment default, according to Simon Loong, the founder and chief executive of WeLab.</p>	<p>网络贷款机构我来贷(WeLab)在得到用户允许的情况下，利用收集自手机的数据，自动处理潜在借款者线上线下各种习惯的大量详尽信息。在决定是否放贷的时候，它会更加注重各种细节，比如贷款申请是在一天中的哪个时段提交的。我来贷的创始人兼首席执行官龙沛智称，申请如果是在凌晨 1 点至早上 6 点之间提交的，还款违约的概率就会高一些。</p>
<p>"Getting efficient access to cheap lending is still a fundamental way of how people improve their quality of life," said Mr. Loong, a banking veteran whose start-up has backing from Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong billionaire, and Sequoia, the Silicon Valley investor.</p>	<p>"拥有获得低廉信贷的有效途径，依然是人们提高生活品质的基本方法，"曾长期从事银行业的龙沛智说。他的初创企业获得了香港亿万富豪李嘉诚和硅谷红杉资本(Sequoia)的投资。</p>
<p>China Rapid Finance draws on transaction data and other records from dozens of internet companies, including Baidu and Tencent. The</p>	<p>信而富会利用来自百度、腾讯等数十家互联网企业的交易数据以及其他记录。该公司用自己的算法来处理这些原始数据，进而识别出潜在客户。</p>

company feeds this raw data into its own algorithms to identify potential customers.	
Based on that information, the company first gives out small, preapproved loans to build a credit history. China Rapid recently teamed up with Tencent's QQ messaging platform to offer loans of \$75.	基于这些信息，信而富会发放预先批准的小额贷款，以便建立信用记录。它最近和腾讯的QQ通通信平台联手推出了限额为75美元（约合500元人民币）的信贷产品。
After a borrower repays several loans, the company then hands out bigger amounts. At that point, the company's investigators step into the mix to vet borrowers further.	一个借款者还过几次款以后，该公司会增加额度。届时，公司的调查人员就会加入进来，进一步审核借款者的情况。
One applicant, the company said, wanted to borrow 100,000 renminbi for 18 months at an annual interest rate of 2.89 percent. The applicant, a 28-year-old single man from Changchun, wanted the money to renovate his home.	该公司称，曾有一名申请者想要借10万元，期限为18个月，年利率为2.89%。这是一名28岁的单身男子，来自长春，想用这笔钱翻修自己的住房。
It did not pass muster. On inspection, the company found that the applicant had stayed at what he claimed was his residence for only three days. His stated employer had no record of him.	这份申请没能通过审核。该公司在审核时发现，这名申请者在其声称的自家住宅里刚刚住了三天。他口中的雇主那里也没有他的记录。
"We need to have a mechanism to check and verify," said Mr. Wang of China Rapid Finance. "We have to start somewhere."	"我们需要有一个核查机制，"信而富的王征宇说。"我们必须着手去做。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161011/snooping-in-the-bathroom-to-assess-credit-risk-in-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161011/snooping-in-the-bathroom-to-assess-credit-risk-in-china
China Property Boom Spurs Fear of Bubble's Burst	"史上最大的泡沫": 中国楼市暴涨引崩盘担忧
SHANGHAI — Zheng Ruizhen counted herself among the last holdouts on Lufeng Road.	上海——郑瑞珍（音）认为自己是陆丰路上最后的钉子户之一。
Even as high-rises sprang up in recent years to surround her dilapidated home, Ms. Zheng, a 50-year-old schoolteacher, and her husband, Sun Guojian, held firm. He grew up there. Her school was a 20-minute	尽管近些年她破旧的家周围涌现出很多高楼大厦，但50岁的学校教师郑瑞珍和丈夫孙国建（音译）还在坚守。孙在那里长大。郑的学校骑车20分即达。他们的儿子也在这里长大，虽然儿子现在已经长得很高，头都会擦到狭

<p>bicycle ride away. They raised their son there, though he eventually grew so tall that his head grazed the ceiling of his cramped room. When city officials pushed them to sell, they said no.</p>	<p>小房间的天花板。市政官员催促他们卖房时，他们拒绝了。</p>
<p>Then came China's latest property bubble — a frothy surge in prices that could have global repercussions if it pops.</p>	<p>然后出现了中国最新的地产泡沫——价格飞涨产生的泡沫一旦破裂，会对全世界产生影响。</p>
<p>In August, an unremarkable piece of land around the corner from Ms. Zheng sold for nearly \$2,000 a square foot, a national record and nearly three times the average land price in Manhattan. Local officials grew more insistent and threatened to tear down their bathroom.</p>	<p>今年8月，郑家附近一个很普通的地块以每平方英尺近2000美元的价格出售，打破了全国记录，几乎是曼哈顿平均地价的三倍。地方官员更加急切，威胁要拆除他们家的卫生间。</p>
<p>Finally, they relented, and Ms. Zheng's husband signed away the home for a price to be determined later. Then, on Oct. 9, Mr. Sun died of a heart attack, something Ms. Zheng said was perhaps influenced by stress over the pending demolition of their home.</p>	<p>他们最终妥协，郑的丈夫签字放弃这个房子，价格待定。10月9日，孙因心脏病发作去世，郑说可能是受到住房即将被拆除的压力影响。</p>
<p>Now, as she grieves, she is waiting to hear how much the Shanghai government will offer in compensation — but however much that is, she knows it will not be enough for her to be able to afford to live anywhere close to Lufeng Road.</p>	<p>现在，悲伤的她还在等待上海市政府的补偿价格——但她知道不管补多少，都不够她在陆丰路附近买个房子。</p>
<p>Said Ms. Zheng: "I never expected housing prices in Shanghai would get this high."</p>	<p>郑说：“我从没想到上海的房价会变得这么高。”</p>
<p>China is in the midst of a dizzying housing bubble. Shanghai's average housing price is up nearly one-third from a year ago, with prices in major cities like Beijing and Guangzhou not far behind. Chinese consumers are rushing to buy homes before the government steps in with restrictions.</p>	<p>中国正处于令人头晕目眩的房价泡沫之中。上海的平均房价比一年前上涨了近三分之一。北京和广州等大城市的房价相去不远。中国消费者正在政府介入并采取限制措施之前争相买房。</p>
<p>When rumors swept through Shanghai that the government would</p>	<p>当上海谣传政府将要求房主在购买额外房产时缴纳更多税款和首付款时，很</p>

<p>require homeowners to pay more in taxes and down payments to buy additional properties, many couples filed for divorce so that one partner could still be treated as an independent buyer.</p>	<p>多夫妻申请离婚，以便一方能够仍被当作独立购房者对待。</p>
<p>China has experienced housing booms and busts before. And fervor for real estate among the wealthiest Chinese has already spread far beyond the country's borders, from Long Island mansions to disused ranches in Texas — many to get their money out of the country.</p>	<p>中国经历过房地产繁荣和崩溃。中国最富有人群对房地产的狂热已蔓延至国外，从长岛(Long Island)的住宅到德克萨斯州废弃的农场——很多是为了把钱转移到国外。</p>
<p>But economists warn that the current boom on the Chinese mainland could be extra difficult to resolve: It comes with a growing amount of American-style debt.</p>	<p>不过经济学家们警告称，中国大陆目前的房价暴涨解决起来可能会特别困难：它伴随着越来越多的美国式债务。</p>
<p>Long-term household loans — mostly mortgages — have doubled as a share of total official bank lending this year. They accounted for about 40 percent of all new loans in August, contrasted with just 20 percent at the start of the year. The value of new home loans as a percentage of all housing sales has surged to a record high.</p>	<p>今年，长期房贷——大多是抵押贷款——占全部官方银行贷款的比例翻了一番。今年8月，房贷占全部新贷款的比例约为40%，而年初仅为20%。新房贷的价值占全部住房销售额的比例暴涨至历史新高。</p>
<p>The loans — largely a byproduct of a flood of Chinese lending to keep the economy growing — are helping the affluent, the middle class and low earners who have dreamed of owning a home, while investors and speculators are piling in, too. Underground lenders — those who operate outside the formal banking system using a variety of new platforms — are also helping to feed the boom.</p>	<p>这些贷款大多是中国为保持经济增长而出现的贷款狂潮的副产品，它们正在帮助富人、中产阶级、以及梦想拥有一套房子的低收入人群，不过投资者和投机者也在涌入。地下放债者，也就是利用各种新平台，在正式银行系统之外运作的人，也助长了这次暴涨。</p>
<p>Last month, economists at the Bank of China warned in a report that worsening asset price bubbles were adding to a frothy market that could result in trouble. The day before, Wang Jianlin, a politically connected property and entertainment magnate who is one of the</p>	<p>上个月，中国银行的经济学家在一份报告中警告称，日益恶化的资产价格泡沫正在促进一个有泡沫的市场，可能会导致麻烦。之前一天，有政治背景的地产和娱乐业大亨、中国富豪王健林对 CNN 表示，中国地产是“史上最大的泡沫”。</p>

<p>country's richest people, told CNN that China property was "the biggest bubble in history."</p>	
<p>That could be bad news for the global economy. Many economists estimate that housing and related areas — like construction, cement manufacturing or furniture making — account for roughly one-fifth of China's economic activity. But if the bubble pops, that support could disappear quickly.</p>	<p>那对全球经济可能是坏消息。很多经济学家估计，房地产及相关领域——比如建筑业、水泥生产或家具制造——占中国经济活动的约五分之一。如果这个泡沫破裂，这个支柱可能会很快消失。</p>
<p>Chinese officials, apparently mindful of the 2008 American housing bust, appear to be aware of the risks of a debt-fueled property bubble. But some economists worry they will be too slow to rein it in.</p>	<p>中国官员显然记得美国 2008 年的房地产崩盘，似乎也意识到了债务高筑的地产泡沫的风险。不过，有些经济学家担心，等他们试图控制，可能会为时已晚。</p>
<p>"The risk is that the government is late in cooling the market, the rally spreads to more areas, pushing up household leverage and construction activity, pushing the bubble bigger, which is then followed by a bigger downward correction," said Tao Wang, the head of China economics at UBS in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>"风险在于，中国政府给可能太晚才给市场降温，房地产上涨会扩展至更多领域，推动居民负债和建设活动，催生更大的泡沫，随后出现更大力度的下行纠正，"瑞银集团(UBS)驻香港的首席中国经济学家汪涛称。</p>
<p>Local regulators are already trying to cool things down. In the last few weeks, local authorities have accelerated efforts to tighten housing markets in up to 20 Chinese cities, according to economists at China International Capital Corporation, an investment bank.</p>	<p>地方监管机构已经在努力给楼市降温。据投资银行中国国际金融公司的经济学家称，在过去几周里，地方当局在多达 20 个城市加快了收紧住房市场的行动。</p>
<p>But in many cases these steps have only added to the rush, as home buyers move in while they can.</p>	<p>不过，在很多情况下，这些行动只是助长了购房热，因为买家想在政策允许时赶快出手。</p>
<p>By her account, Zhang Xia and her husband have enjoyed a happy marriage. Then the rumor swept the city that Shanghai authorities would make it harder for couples with one home to buy more.</p>	<p>据张霞（音译）称，她和丈夫婚姻幸福。然后整个城市都在谣传，上海市当局将增加已有一套住房的夫妻购买更多房产的难度。</p>
<p>On a recent Monday, Ms. Zhang, a 40-year-old resident of Shanghai's</p>	<p>前不久的一个周一，家住上海黄浦区的 40 岁的张和丈夫在当地一个婚姻登</p>

<p>Huangpu area, and her husband sat waiting at a local marriage registry office to file for divorce. Shanghai officials continue to deny that they will limit house buying by couples, but Ms. Zhang is among many who do not believe them.</p>	<p>记处等待申请离婚。上海市官员继续否认他们将限制夫妻购房，不过张和其他很多人一样，不相信官员们的话。</p>
<p>"We know the government said this is a rumor, but they also said that a few times before, when the rumor actually came true," Ms. Zhang said. "Some people even said the fact that the government said it's a rumor means it's going to be true."</p>	<p>"我们知道政府在辟谣，但是以前他们也辟过几次谣，后来谣言都成真了，"张说，"有些人甚至说，政府辟谣就说明肯定会发生。"</p>
<p>Shanghai, China's financial capital, is at the heart of the property boom. Demand there is so intense that developers now commonly require sizable deposits of cash just to join a lottery to buy a new apartment. Only holders of winning numbers will be offered the chance to buy a unit. One flashy new development in central Shanghai charges a refundable 200,000 renminbi, or \$30,000, to enter its lottery.</p>	<p>中国的金融中心上海处于这次地产暴涨的中心。这里的需求非常旺盛，现在开发商通常要求购房者支付一大笔现金订金，才能参与摇号，购买新房。只有摇到号的人才有机会买一套房。上海市中心一个奢华的新楼盘要求购房者支付可退还的20万人民币订金才能参与摇号。</p>
<p>"In Shanghai now," said Wang Jie, a sales manager there, "it's not like you can buy an apartment just because you have money."</p>	<p>"现在在上海，"当地的一名销售经理王杰（音）称，"不是有钱就能买到房。"</p>
<p>Back on Lufeng Road, the recently widowed Ms. Zheng and her neighbors try to go about their lives despite the boom going on around them. Men and women play mah-jongg near a half-demolished house, one of a number of dwellings along the road in various states of disassembly, like a row of rotting teeth. Stray dogs sunbathe and alley cats hunt around piles of red bricks and wooden beams scattered on the street.</p>	<p>在陆丰路，新近丧偶的郑和邻居们努力继续自己的生活，尽管周围的地产在暴涨。男人和女人们在一所被拆了一半的房子附近打麻将。沿路还有很多住宅，处于不同的拆除阶段，就像一排腐坏的牙齿。流浪狗在晒太阳，野猫在一堆堆红砖周围觅食，木梁散落在街上。</p>
<p>In recent months, local officials hung red propaganda banners on people's housing extolling the benefits of selling out. "No more</p>	<p>近几个月，当地官员在人们的房子上挂起红幅，宣传卖房的益处。"不要再犹豫，不会再失望，"其中一道红幅上写道。另一道上写着："征收政策有法</p>

hesitation means no more disappointment," reads one. Says another: "Requisition and compensation are lawful. Smart alecks will regret it later."	度，自作聪明后悔迟。"
"Look at those banners," Ms. Zheng said, shaking her head. "It's almost like the Cultural Revolution once again."	"看看那些红幅，"郑摇摇头说，"就像文革又来了。"
Earlier, local officials told Ms. Zheng that the land where her home stands would be used to build supporting facilities for the next-door complex of high-rises built by China Vanke, the country's largest property developer.	之前，当地官员对郑说，她家所在的那块地将被用于为旁边的高楼群建配套设施。那些楼是中国最大的地产开发商万科建造的。
"They said that when people who live in the high-rises in Vanke look down, the view from their windows is our ugly roofs," she said. "So they have to get rid of us."	"他们说，住在万科高楼上的人往下看，看到的就是我们这些难看的屋顶，"她说，"所以他们必须把我们赶走。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161017/china-home-price-bubble	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161017/china-home-price-bubble
As China Shifts From Exporter to Importer, Fortunes Change	没落的大庆：中国国有石油公司陷入生存困境
BEIJING — Zhou Bo was a born oilman.	北京——周波（音）生来就是一名石油人。
His parents work for a state oil company in the northeastern Chinese city of Daqing, and during at least one summer break when he was a child, he tagged along with his father, an oil engineer, on an exploration mission. Humming oil pumps stood near his school's playground, and propaganda posters stressing steady production were ubiquitous. By the age of 10, he could reel off the complicated crude extraction process.	他的父母在中国东北部城市大庆的一家国有石油公司工作。小时候，他至少有一个暑假是跟着当石油工程师的父亲在执行勘探任务的过程中度过的。上学时，学校操场旁边矗立着嗡嗡作响的油泵，强调稳定产量的宣传海报随处可见。10岁时，他已经能一口气说出复杂的原油提炼过程了。
Now 22, Mr. Zhou is finishing a bachelor's degree in applied chemistry at a university in nearby Harbin. His parents had hoped it would land him a job in the oil sector back home. But now, with domestic oil	如今，22岁的周波正在哈尔滨附近的一所大学攻读应用化学的学士学位，他即将毕业。父母本希望这能让他在老家的石油行业找到一份工作。但现在，随着国内石油产量下降，大庆油田的石油供应即将枯竭，他和父母正在重新

production declining and the Daqing oil field exhausting its supply, he and his parents are having second thoughts.	考虑这个问题。
"The oil field will perhaps support the livelihood of my parents' generation, but it can't keep pumping out oil forever," Mr. Zhou said. "Even my parents are telling me not to come back to find work."	"油田或许能维持我父母这一代的生计，但它不可能永远出油，"周波说。"我父母现在都让我不要回来找工作。"
Daqing is home to China's biggest oil field, and the city's troubles reflect a broader reality for the country: Once a major exporter of oil, China is now one of the world's biggest net oil importers. Fields like Daqing are aging and becoming more expensive to pump, and buying oil elsewhere is often cheaper – and necessary to keep up with rising demand.	大庆有中国最大的油田，该市的困境映射出了中国所面临的一个更大的现实：曾是主要石油出口国的中国，现在已是全球最大的石油净进口国之一。大庆等油田日渐老化，开采成本增加，而从其他地方购买石油往往更划算，而且要满足不断上升的需求的话也必须这么做。
The country is already the world's biggest auto market, and car sales continue to rise, driving gasoline sales higher. Demand for jet fuel is also strong as incomes advance and air travel becomes more affordable to a larger number of people.	中国已经成为了全球最大的汽车市场，而且汽车销量继续上升，从而推高了汽油销量。随着居民收入增加，越来越多的人负担得起乘飞机出行，对航油的需求也颇为强劲。
In many ways, Daqing epitomizes the changes.	在很多方面，大庆都体现出了这些变化。
A provincial leader named the city Daqing, which means big celebration in Chinese, after the discovery of the oil field there in 1959 created a swell of national exuberance.	大庆在中文里的意思是盛大的庆祝。1959年，那里发现了油田，令全国一片欢腾。之后，省里的一名领导给该市起名为大庆。
In the decades since, the youths of Daqing followed in the footsteps of their forefathers. Destined for jobs in the petroleum industry, they are often nicknamed "the children of the oil field."	在那之后的几十年里，大庆的年轻人追随着先辈的足迹。他们注定会在石油行业工作，经常被人称为“油田子弟”。
The workers were treated as national heroes, their stories widely celebrated in textbooks, plays and songs. The city itself became a national symbol of endurance and industrial advancement, with Mao	石油工人被当做民族英雄，他们的事迹出现在教科书、戏剧和歌曲中。大庆本身也成了毅力和工业进步的民族象征，毛泽东说过一句著名的话，“工业学大庆。”

Zedong famously declaring, "In industry, learn from Daqing."	
And the city wants that legacy to live on.	大庆希望将这种遗产能流传下去。
Today, sleek oil museums stand to remind visitors of the glorious past, a former Chinese premier's calligraphy praising the Daqing spirit hangs in the city's petroleum university, and private tutoring schools post ads about courses tailored to job seekers in the oil industry.	如今，造型优美的石油博物馆让人想起了这座城市昔日的辉煌；该市的石油大学悬挂着一位中国前总理称赞大庆精神的题词；私人辅导学校的广告上列着专门针对想在石油行业找工作的人的课程。
But with oil prices at less than half of their multiyear peaks, Daqing's oil boom has largely turned to dust.	但随着油价不到其持续多年的巅峰水平的一半，大庆的石油繁荣已经大半烟消云散了。
The oil field's production peaked about 20 years ago and has since been in a slow decline. The China National Petroleum Corporation, the Chinese oil company that runs the field, reported a 98 percent drop in net profit in the first half of the year compared with a year ago.	大庆油田的产量在大约 20 年前达到巅峰水平，之后慢慢下降。经营该油田的中国石油天然气集团公司通报称，今年上半年的净利润同比下降 98%。
The company said it was its "toughest time since going public." Other significant Chinese oil companies have recorded losses during the same period.	该公司称这是其“上市以来最困难的时期”。中国其他的大石油公司同期也出现了亏损。
More broadly, the country's crude production fell 4.8 percent in the first six months of 2016 compared with the first half of last year, according to the National Development and Reform Commission, China's economic planning body.	在更广泛的层面上，据中国的经济规划机构国家发展和改革委员会称，2016 年上半年，中国原油产量同比下降 4.8%。
At Daqing in particular, the situation is dire.	特别是在大庆，形势变得非常严峻。
Jiang Wanchun, who was then the oil field's party secretary and its most senior official, presented a dismal report card in March when he met with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing: The oil field had suffered substantial losses, which he blamed on low global crude prices and high production costs, according to a transcript of the exchange	一家政府新闻网站上发布的交谈文字记录显示，时任大庆油田党委书记（该油田级别最高官员）的姜万春 3 月在北京见到中国国家主席习近平时，交出了一份惨淡的成绩单：大庆油田亏损惨重。姜万春认为，巨亏的原因是全球原油价格低迷，生产成本高。

posted on a government-run news website.	
In just the first two months of the year, the field had lost more than 5 billion renminbi, or around \$750 million, Mr. Jiang said, and production costs were almost equal to prices on global markets, leaving a razor-thin profit margin.	姜万春称仅在今年头两个月，油田的亏损便超过 50 亿元人民币，并表示生产成本几乎和全球市场上的油价相当，导致利润空间非常小。
If current levels of oil output were maintained, the field would be completely depleted in about five years. Energy Aspects, a market research firm based in London, predicted that output at Daqing would decline 7.2 percent this year, its fastest pace in the last 20 years.	如果保持当前的产油水平，大庆油田大约五年后便会彻底枯竭。总部设在伦敦的市场研究公司 Energy Aspects 预计，今年大庆的石油产量将下降 7.2%，是过去 20 年里的最大跌幅。
And with oil revenues responsible for about half of Daqing's economy, that poor performance has hit hard. The city's gross domestic product contracted 2.3 percent last year, its first fall in economic growth in 30 years, the state-run China News Service reported, citing government data.	大庆的经济大约一半依靠石油收入，在这种情况下，油田表现不佳给大庆的经济造成了严重的打击。官方的中国新闻社援引政府数据称，大庆去年的国内生产总值缩水 30%，这是该市 30 年来经济增长首次出现下滑。
A spokesman for Daqing oil field declined to comment.	大庆油田的一名发言人拒绝置评。
To make up for the falling domestic production, China has stepped up crude imports to unprecedented levels.	为了弥补不断下跌的国内产量，中国将原油进口的规模提高到了前所未有的水平。
Imports of crude rose 14 percent in the first half of the year compared with the period in 2015, according to customs data, pushing China's oil foreign dependency rate to a high of 64 percent.	海关数据显示，今年上半年原油进口量同比增长 14%，使得中国对外国石油的依存度高达 64%。
Those purchases have largely been driven by a group of private refiners who were granted crude import quotas last year. The move was part of Beijing's efforts to dilute the monopoly on the market held by state-owned energy companies.	这些交易主要是一批私人炼油厂所驱动。它们在去年获得了原油进口配额。此举是北京为了削弱国有能源公司对市场的垄断而采取的多项措施之一。
These refiners — known as teapots because of their small size — had	因为规模小，这些炼油厂被称作茶壶炼油厂。由于市场份额有限，它们一直

<p>been struggling because of limited market share, but with the crude import licenses, they quickly capitalized on low global oil prices. Having access to higher quality crude also meant they could compete with the state-owned behemoths on a more equal footing.</p>	<p>举步维艰，但有了原油进口许可后，它们马上开始利用低廉的全球油价。能获得更优质的原油也意味着它们能够更平等地与国有巨头竞争。</p>
<p>The rise of the teapots has had consequences domestically and further afield.</p>	<p>茶壶炼油厂的崛起对国内外都有影响。</p>
<p>Global oil producers could benefit because they would have new ways to access the Chinese market, according to Michal Meidan, an analyst at Energy Aspects.</p>	<p>Energy Aspects 的分析师米夏尔·迈丹(Michal Meidan)表示，全球的石油生产商可能都会受益，因为他们有了进入中国市场的新途径。</p>
<p>"It's a boost to the global oil market because you have all these new buyers," she said.</p>	<p>"这是对全球石油市场的刺激，因为有了这些新买家，"她说。</p>
<p>And within China, the changes pile further pressure on already beleaguered state oil companies.</p>	<p>而在中国国内，这些变化加剧了原本就困难重重的国有石油公司的压力。</p>
<p>For the Zhou family, that means a life built around the Daqing oil field may no longer be viable, and soon the phrase "the children of the oil field" will be a thing of the past.</p>	<p>对周波一家来说，这意味着以大庆油田为中心的生活可能无法再继续下去了，“石油子弟”这个说法很快也将成为历史。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou says his parents' salaries have already been cut in half, and when he graduates from university, he is considering jobs at internet companies in Shanghai, about 1,400 miles from home.</p>	<p>周波说，他父母的工资已经减少了一半。他正在考虑大学毕业后去距离老家大约 1400 英里（约合 2250 公里）的上海，在那里的互联网公司找份工作。</p>
<p>"My grandfather joined the struggle to discover oil back in the day," Mr. Zhou said. "He has now passed away, but he would never have thought it would come to this one day."</p>	<p>"我爷爷参加了当年的（石油）会战，"周波说。"他已经过世了，但他永远不会想到今天这样。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161019/as-china-shifts-from-exporter-to-importer-fortunes-change</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161019/as-china-shifts-from-exporter-to-importer-fortunes-change</p>
<p>As China's Economy Slows, a Look at What Could Happen</p>	<p>预测：中国经济困境的 3 种结局</p>

HONG KONG – China’s economy is slowing. How bad can it get?	香港——中国经济增长正在放缓。情况能有多糟？
China is widely expected to report on Wednesday that its economy grew about 6.7 percent in the third quarter from a year ago. That would match the growth pace China set in the first and second quarters of this year. In economics, stability like that is remarkable – and usually not to be believed.	业界普遍预期中国本周三将宣布第三季度经济同比增长约 6.7%。这和中国今年第一、第二季度的增速持平。在经济学中，这样稳定的增速很值得注意——人们通常也不会相信。
Economists often look beyond the official numbers to find alternative ways to gauge the Chinese economy. Other figures and facts on the ground suggest that a lending binge that China has unleashed in recent months is helping to sustain growth.	经济学家常常把目光放在官方数字之外，寻找其他方法来衡量中国经济。其他相关数字和事实表明，中国近几个月放出的大量贷款有助于维持增长。
But by historical standards, China’s growth is slowing down. This year’s growth is set to come in at a pace slower than last year’s, which was already the weakest pace in 25 years.	但以历史标准来看，中国的增长正在放缓。今年的增速肯定会比去年慢，去年是 25 年来最为低迷的一年。
“China’s growth has already slowed down dramatically from the heady rates before the financial crisis,” said Diana Choyleva, chief economist at Enodo Economics. “The economy has reached the end of the road when it comes to its export- and investment-led growth model.”	“中国的增长已经从金融危机前的高速度显著放缓，”伊诺多经济公司(Enodo Economics)的首席经济学家戴安娜·乔伊利瓦(Diana Choyleva)说。“从出口和投资拉动型增长模式的角度来看，中国经济已经走到了尽头。”
That is a major concern for central banks, economists, investors and corporate executives around the world, as China has been a major engine of growth for decades. Their main question: What happens next?	这是全球各地中央银行、经济学家、投资者和企业高管关注的大事，因为在过去几十年来，中国一直是经济增长的一个主要引擎。他们的主要疑问是：接下来会发生什么事？
Below are three situations that are often discussed as the most likely outcomes of China’s predicament – and what each would mean for the rest of the world.	以下三种情况，常常被视为中国困境最有可能的后果，以及每一种对世界其他地方产生的影响。
Financial Meltdown	金融灾难

<p>China escaped the worst of the 2008 global financial crisis by starting a campaign of state-directed spending that created mountains of new debt. This helped cushion the blow of the fallout around the world. But critics argue that this only delayed China's own day of reckoning.</p>	<p>在 2008 年全球金融危机中，中国通过启动一场由国家主导、产生大量新债务的支出活动而躲过了最严重的影响。这对缓解世界各地遭受的危机冲击起到了帮助作用。但批评者认为，它只会推迟中国自己品尝苦果的时间。</p>
<p>China is still adding credit at a heady pace, and experts are starting to sound alarm bells. Under this situation, China risks its own version of the 2008 crisis that shook Wall Street and plunged the United States into recession and years of painfully slow growth. The rest of the world – which is still dealing with Europe's woes – could follow.</p>	<p>中国仍然在以惊人的速度增加信用，专家纷纷对此发出警告。在这种情况下，中国有可能重蹈 2008 年金融危机的覆辙，那次危机沉重地打击了华尔街，令美国陷入衰退，经历了数年极为缓慢的增长。目前仍在应对欧洲麻烦的世界其他地方，可能也会跟着陷入危机。</p>
<p>Last month, the Bank for International Settlements published new data estimating that the gap between China's outstanding credit and its long-term economic growth rate had widened to a record and was well above the historical level that indicates a financial crisis is likely.</p>	<p>上个月，国际清算银行(Bank for International Settlements)公布了新数据，估算中国未偿还信贷与其长期经济增长率之间的差距已经刷新纪录，远远高于可能引发金融危机的历史水平。</p>
<p>Part of the problem lies in the rapid growth of what is known as shadow financing, like wealth management products, or other forms of nontraditional lending, which have been the focus of a number of prominent frauds. In a report this month, the International Monetary Fund warned that shadow loans average almost 300 percent of the capital buffers at China's smaller banks.</p>	<p>一部分问题在于“影子融资”的快速增长，比如理财产品或其他形式的非传统贷款，这已经成为了一系列重大欺诈案件的焦点。在本月的一份报告中，国际货币基金组织(IMF)警告说，影子贷款的平均数接近于中国小型银行的资本缓冲的 300%。</p>
<p>The sharp rise in debt prompted one I.M.F. official to warn this month of the risk of a financial "calamity" emanating from China.</p>	<p>鉴于这样的债务骤增，IMF 一名官员本月发出了中国有可能爆发金融“灾难”的警告。</p>
<p>The good news is that few people actually think such a crisis is the most likely outcome.</p>	<p>好消息是，真的认为这有可能导致金融危机的人并不多。</p>
<p>"The risks of a financial crisis remain very low," said Andy Rothman, an investment strategist at Matthews Asia, based in San Francisco.</p>	<p>旧金山的铭基亚洲(Matthews Asia)的投资策略师安迪·罗思曼(Andy Rothman)说，“中国发生金融危机的风险仍然很低。”</p>

<p>Mr. Rothman and others point to China's tight grip on its own financial system. It controls the country's big banks as well as the big companies that borrow the most. It also limits how much money can leave its borders and keeps a firm grip on the value of its currency.</p>	<p>罗思曼等人指出，中国对金融体系的控制力很强。它控制着本国大型银行以及借款最多的大公司，对流出本国的资金数量进行了限制，还一直掌控着人民币的价值。</p>
<p>The Good Times Return</p>	<p>回到好日子</p>
<p>So why can't China just spend its way out of its slowdown?</p>	<p>那么，中国为什么不能一直用增加支出的方式来应对经济放缓呢？</p>
<p>Optimists point to China's history of responding to economic challenges: the 2008 lending surge, an earlier bailout of the banking system and a painful restructuring of state-owned enterprises. This time, China could make progress with a plan to restructure debt while increasing spending on areas that could benefit its growing consumer class, like medical care and social services. That would be good news for a world economy looking for sparks.</p>	<p>乐观主义者提到了中国以往应对经济挑战的历史：2008年的贷款激增，对银行系统的早期救助，以及国有企业的痛苦重组。这一次，中国可以通过重组债务，并在那些可以为中国日益扩大的消费阶层带来好处的领域增加投资，来取得成效，比如医疗保健和各种社会福利事业。这对于正在寻求起色的全球经济来说，是一个好消息。</p>
<p>The problem is that China's debt burden is so much larger than ever before – both in absolute terms and compared with the economy.</p>	<p>问题是，中国的债务负担比以往任何时候都沉重得多——无论是在绝对数量上，还是相对于经济总量而言。</p>
<p>At the same time, recent efforts to support growth by increasing state spending have met with another challenge: The government is getting less bang for its buck.</p>	<p>与此同时，通过增加政府支出来保增长的努力近期也面临着另一个挑战：政府支出的效果越来越差。</p>
<p>What's more, private companies, put off by the lackluster economic outlook, have been pulling back on investment. State spending has helped keep growth rates on target so far this year, and a rebound in real estate investment has also helped, albeit at the risk of inflating a housing bubble.</p>	<p>此外，由于经济前景不容乐观，私人企业已经开始撤资。今年到目前为止，在政府支出和房地产投资回暖的帮助下，中国保持了经济增长目标，但楼市泡沫膨胀的风险也加剧了。</p>
<p>"The resurgence of state investment has helped sustain growth in the short run, as has the modest rebound in property investment this year,"</p>	<p>"国家投资的再现有助于在短期内维持经济增长，房地产投资今年的小幅反弹也起到了这个作用。"华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for</p>

<p>said Nicholas R. Lardy, an expert on China's economy who is a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington.</p>	<p>International Economics)的高级研究员、中国经济专家尼古拉斯·R·拉迪(Nicholas R. Lardy)表示。</p>
<p>But he added, "The productivity of state investment is low, so it is a very inefficient way to sustain growth."</p>	<p>但他也说, "国家投资的生产率很低, 所以用这个方式来维持增长的效率非常低下。"</p>
<p>Japan Comparisons</p>	<p>日本的先例</p>
<p>With China's high debt, inability to spend and a lack of political will to make tough choices to fix its economy, economists are increasingly comparing it to another Asian powerhouse: Japan.</p>	<p>中国债务高企、消费无力、缺乏为解决经济问题做出艰难选择的政治意愿, 导致经济学家越来越爱拿它与另一个亚洲大国日本进行类比。</p>
<p>Like China now, Japan in the 1990s faced enormous bank debt, the bursting of a stock market bubble and overcapacity in a number of industries. Reluctant to make the sort of tough choices that result in shutting factories and killing companies, Japanese leaders tolerated years of economic stagnation instead. The result was called the Lost Decade, though many of Japan's problems linger today.</p>	<p>就像现在的中国一样, 日本在 1990 年代也面临着巨大的银行债务、股市泡沫破裂, 还有很多行业产能过剩。日本领导人不愿意做出会导致工厂关门、公司倒闭的艰难选择, 而是容忍了多年的经济停滞。结果导致了“失落的十年”, 尽管日本的很多问题如今仍然存在。</p>
<p>China is not Japan, of course, and its vast and upwardly mobile population stands in contrast to Japan's wealthier but aging society. Still, a growing number of economists see the possibility of something similar.</p>	<p>当然, 中国不是日本, 它向上流动的庞大人口, 也和日本更富裕但老龄化日渐严重的社会形成了鲜明的对比。但依然有越来越多的经济学家看到了类似的可能性。</p>
<p>"Just having a lot of debt, and bad debt, does not cause you to have a crisis," said Arthur R. Kroeber, the managing director of Gavekal Dragonomics, an economic research firm in Beijing.</p>	<p>"大量债务, 并且是不良债务, 并不会给你造成危机," 北京的经济研究公司佳富龙洲(Gavekal Dragonomics)的常务董事葛艺豪(Arthur R. Kroeber)说。</p>
<p>"But the price that you pay — if you don't do the financial restructuring and real economy restructuring that is necessary to restore things to health — is that you get a very long period of very low growth and</p>	<p>"但要恢复经济的健康, 必须进行金融重组和实体经济重组, 如果不这么做, 你要付出的代价就是在非常漫长的时期里增长速度低下, 市场疲软," 他接着说。</p>

anemic activity," he added.	
That could also sideline one of the world's most reliable engines of growth. It could also cause problems in China, where leaders have long pledged to provide jobs and opportunity to the millions who still leave their rural villages looking for a better life.	这可能还会降低全球最可靠的引擎之一的重要性，并在中国国内引发问题。在中国，领导人一直承诺给仍在为寻找更好的生活而离开农村的数亿人提供工作岗位和机会。
Still, that could be better than the alternative.	但这仍然好过另一种情况。
"This expansion of debt is way beyond anything we saw in Japan, both in terms of magnitude and time frame," said Charlene Chu, a partner at Autonomous Research and a former China banking analyst at Fitch Ratings.	"不管是在规模上还是时间范围上，这种债务扩张远远超出了我们在日本看到的情况，"曾在惠誉评级(Fitch Ratings)担任中国银行业分析师的 Autonomous Research 合伙人朱夏莲(Charlene Chu)说。
"I think a Japan outcome in many ways would be a best-case scenario for China."	"我觉得从很多方面来说，日本的结果应该是中国最好的结局了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161019/china-economy-slows-impact	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161019/china-economy-slows-impact
China's Genetically Modified Food Dreams Face Bitter Harvest	转基因在中国：喧哗、恐惧与争论
HONG KONG — For many in China, the term "genetically modified food" evokes nightmares: poisoned seeds, contaminated fields, apocryphal images of eight-legged chickens.	香港——对于很多中国人来说，转基因食品这个词可以引发噩梦：有毒的种子、受到污染的农田，还有八条腿小鸡的假图片。
China and the global agricultural industry are betting billions of dollars that they can change those perceptions. They are starting with farmers like Li Kaishun.	中国和全球农业产业投入了数十亿美元，押注在可以改变这些看法上。首先是从李开顺这样的农民开始。
Mr. Li is an agricultural thought leader. The 39-year-old millet, corn and peanut farmer in China's eastern Shandong Province quickly adopts new techniques to bolster production, such as mixing pesticides with his seeds before he plants them as a way to reduce overall pesticide	39岁的李开顺是一位农业思想的领先者，在中国东部省份山东种植小米、玉米和花生。李开顺善于迅速采用新技术来促进农业生产，例如在种植之前，他将杀虫药与种子混合，从而减少农药的整体使用量。他从当地农民那里租地，现在总共耕种着100英亩（约合600亩）地，而中国的农场平均只有

<p>use. He rents land from local farmers, giving him 100 acres in a country where the average farm takes up only one-quarter of an acre.</p>	<p>四分之一英亩大。</p>
<p>The next innovation he wants: genetically modified crops. That view appeals to DuPont, the American seed giant, which offers Mr. Li and his family discounts on seed, pesticides and fertilizers to cultivate those views.</p>	<p>他想采用的下一个创新就是转基因作物。这个打算对美国种子巨头杜邦 (DuPont) 很有利, 于是该公司以折扣价格为李开顺及其家人提供了种子、农药和化肥, 希望培养这种想法。</p>
<p>One thing DuPont cannot provide — though it hopes to someday — is genetically modified seeds themselves. In China, genetically modified crops are largely banned from food destined for dinner tables.</p>	<p>但杜邦无法提供转基因种子本身——虽然它希望有一天可以提供。在中国, 转基因作物基本上是被禁止用来制作餐桌食品的。</p>
<p>“If there is better seed and better technology, I would definitely want it,” Mr. Li said. “But I have never seen a G.M.O. seed. Neither have I heard about anyone planting one.”</p>	<p>“有更好的种子、有更好的技术肯定很需要,” 李开顺说。“转基因种子咱没见过, 附近也没听说种的。”</p>
<p>China has ambitions to be a major player in genetically modified food. One of its state-run companies is vying to acquire Syngenta, the Swiss agricultural company, for \$43 billion, which would make it China’s largest foreign purchase ever. It is ramping up spending on research and development and supporting a nascent homegrown industry that it hopes can somebody become China’s answer to Monsanto and DuPont. In a 2013 speech, Xi Jinping, the country’s president, told his audience, “We can’t let big foreign companies dominate our G.M.O. crops market.”</p>	<p>中国雄心勃勃地想要成为转基因食品的主要参与者。一家国营公司正在参与加瑞士农业公司先正达(Syngenta)的争购战, 它出价 430 亿美元, 如果成功, 就会成为中国历史上最大的一起海外并购案。该公司也正在加大研发投入, 支持一个新兴的本土产业, 希望能培养出中国的孟山都(Monsanto)或者杜邦。在 2013 年的一次演讲中, 国家主席习近平告诉听众: “我们不能让大型外国公司主导我们的转基因作物市场。”</p>
<p>Many Chinese officials see G.M.O. science as a way to bolster production in a country where large-scale farming is still uncommon — a legacy of the Communist Revolution, when land was stripped from landlords and given to peasants. China also hopes to better feed its</p>	<p>很多中国官员把转基因科学看成一种促进农业生产的方式, 在中国, 大规模农业生产仍然不常见, 这是共产主义革命留下的产物, 当时收缴了地主的土地, 分配给农民。中国也希望更好地为其日益增长、日益富裕的人口提供食物。</p>

growing and increasingly affluent population on its own.	
But even if China succeeds in building a vibrant industry, it has to persuade a frightened public that genetically modified food is not another Chinese food scandal in waiting.	但是，即使中国成功发展起一个充满活力的产业，它也必须说服饱受惊吓的公众，让他们相信转基因作物不是中国的又一起食品丑闻。
"I'm cautiously optimistic that will happen, but it's still a significant challenge to address public perception of G.M. food," said William S. Niebur, chief executive of Origin Agritech, a Chinese genetically modified seed developer and a partner with DuPont. He says that the public wants transparency, accessible information and choice, but "where we are today, the emotions continue to be stronger than facts."	"我对前景保持谨慎乐观，但转变公众对转基因食品的看法仍然是一个重大挑战。"杜邦公司合作伙伴、中国转基因种子开发商奥瑞金种业(Origin Agritech)的首席执行官威廉·S·倪博(William S. Niebur)说。他表示公众希望获得透明度，看到信息和选择，但"眼下的情况是，感情因素的力量大过了事实"。
In a country where dissent is roundly discouraged, a number of activists have publicly criticized the pending Syngenta deal. Hundreds of citizens, including Qin Zhongda, a 93-year-old former minister for China's chemical industry, signed letters to top leaders and the China National Chemical Corporation, Syngenta's would-be buyer, saying that the Syngenta deal would lead to uncontrollable pollution of China's food crops. They also predicted severe damage to the health of Chinese consumers, the safety of the country's food supply and the livelihoods of Chinese farmers.	在中国，不同意见常常会遭到打压，但一些活动人士对正在进行的先正达交易进行了公开批评。数以百计的公众，包括93岁的前化工部部长秦仲达，在一封信上签名，试图阻止高层领导人和中国化工集团并购先正达，称该交易将导致中国粮食作物污染失控。他们还预测，此举会对中国消费者身体健康、国家食品供应安全和中国农民的生计造成严重危害。
"ChemChina must stop this suicidal acquisition that will destroy the country," one letter said.	"中国化工集团必须立即停止这场导致亡族灭种的自杀式收购，"一封信中说。
G.M.O. food has come under further scrutiny in recent weeks after state media reported that a testing center for modified animals at the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences had faked inspection records and let unqualified people perform tests. The Ministry of Agriculture	最近几周，人们加强了对转基因食品的关注，因为据官方媒体报道，中国农业科学院一个改良动物的测试中心伪造检查记录，让不合格的人员开展测试工作。该院之前的一名博士生上个月在网上曝光了此事之后，农业部对该院进行了调查。

<p>conducted an investigation into the academy after a former Ph.D. student made claims online last month about problems there.</p>	
<p>A spate of reports on illegally planted seeds prompted Lin Xiangmin, an official in charge of safety management and intellectual property rights of G.M.O.s at the Ministry of Agriculture, to tell The Beijing Times newspaper that the department was working to make illegal planting of G.M.O. seeds a criminal offense.</p>	<p>在一系列报道提到非法种植种子之后，农业部科教司转基因生物安全与知识产权处处长林祥明告诉《京华时报》，该部门正在研究把非法种植转基因作物列入刑事犯罪。</p>
<p>For many opponents, China simply is not ready. "Safety can be achieved only with regulation," said Cui Yongyuan, an anti-G.M.O. campaigner at the Communications University of China. "Many Chinese scientists don't seem to understand this. They feel that safety is created in a laboratory."</p>	<p>对很多反对者看来，中国根本没有做好准备。“安全是监管出来的安全，”中国传媒大学的反转基因食品活动人士崔永元说。“中国的很多科学家不明白这个事，他们老觉得，安全是实验室实验出来的安全。”</p>
<p>The roots of this skepticism run deep. Human tampering with food has been behind many of China's most shocking food scandals. The tainted milk that killed six babies and injured hundreds of thousands of others stemmed from milk producers' adding a chemical to make the milk look protein-rich. Fruit has been spiked with chemicals to make it look fresh and to stimulate growth.</p>	<p>这是一种根深蒂固的怀疑。中国很多惊人的食品丑闻背后，都是有人对食品做了手脚。比如生产商在牛奶中添加了一种化学品，使其显得富含蛋白质，结果被污染的牛奶导致6个婴儿死亡，给成千上万的人带来健康损害。还有人对水果使用化学品，让它们看上去光鲜，或者是刺激它们生长。</p>
<p>Those fears, combined with China's voluble online community, can sometimes lead to rumors. Last year, KFC, the fried-chicken chain popular in China, sued three Chinese internet companies over online accusations that it used genetically modified chickens with six wings and eight legs to feed its customers.</p>	<p>除了这样的担忧之外，中国的网上社区也很活跃，有时可能会导致谣言的出现。去年，在中国很受欢迎的炸鸡连锁公司肯德基起诉了三家中国互联网公司，因为它们称肯德基给顾客食用的是转基因鸡，有六只翅膀和八条腿。</p>
<p>"One of the steps the research community has been doing is trying to extend the knowledge about the G.M.O.s to the public," says Cao Cong,</p>	<p>《转基因中国》(Genetically Modified China)一书的作者、诺丁汉大学位于中国的教授曹聪说，“研究界一直在努力向公众传播关于转基因生物的知识，</p>

<p>a professor at the University of Nottingham in China and the author of a forthcoming book called "Genetically Modified China," "but the public still doesn't want to accept this kind of knowledge."</p>	<p>但是公众仍然不想接受这种知识。”</p>
<p>Further complicating matters, China already grows and buys plenty of genetically modified crops — just, generally, not for people. Chinese farmers grow genetically modified cotton and its meat and dairy companies buy genetically modified corn from abroad to feed pigs and cattle. G.M.O. seeds are allowed for growing papayas.</p>	<p>让情况变得更复杂的是，中国已经在种植和购买大量转基因作物了，只不过总的来说不是用于人们食用。中国农民种植转基因棉花，中国的肉类和乳品公司从国外购买转基因玉米喂猪和牛。中国还允许销售用于种植番木瓜的转基因种子。</p>
<p>That has led to accusations that G.M.O. crops have already crept into Chinese fields. In January, the environmental group Greenpeace said it found that domestic corn crops in northeast China contained genetically modified material. Chinese officials said they had ramped up inspections.</p>	<p>这引发了一些人的指控，认为转基因作物已经潜入了中国的田间地头。今年1月，环保组织绿色和平(Greenpeace)称在中国东北的国内玉米作物中发现了转基因物质。中国官员称已加强检查力度。</p>
<p>Unapproved G.M.O. food can be found elsewhere in China's food supply, said Jiajun Dale Wen, an energy and environment researcher at Renmin University. For example, many papaya seeds planted in China's southern island of Hainan are not the kind approved by the government, while genetically modified rice can be found in some fields, she said.</p>	<p>中国人民大学的能源和环境研究员文佳筠表示，在中国食品供应的其他环节也能找到未经批准的转基因食品。她说，比如位于中国南部的海南岛上种的番木瓜种子，就不是政府批准的那一种，转基因水稻也能在一些田里找到。</p>
<p>"In theory, China should have a supervision of G.M.O.s that is stricter than the U.S." Ms. Wen said. "The Ministry of Agriculture has said that they would punish every case they found. But in reality, the punishment is light."</p>	<p>“中国对转基因的监管理论上说比美国更严格，”文佳筠说。“农业部声称发现一起查处一起，但对违规者实质上是高高举起，轻轻落下。”</p>
<p>Many farmers remain outright opposed to using G.M.O. seeds, or just apathetic.</p>	<p>很多农民依然强烈反对使用转基因种子，或者只是缺乏兴趣。</p>

<p>"The seed, pesticide and fertilizer market is kind of in a mess," said Shi Guangzhi, a 44-year-old farmer with about 180 acres planted to corn in Bayan County, in China's northern Heilongjiang Province.</p>	<p>"种子肥料农药，市场太混乱，"东北黑龙江省巴彦县 44 岁的农民史广智说。他种了大约 180 英亩（约合 1100 亩）的玉米。</p>
<p>"We don't have the abilities to tell what is good and what is bad," he said. "I can only learn from word of mouth which seed does well this year. Then everyone will plant this seed next year."</p>	<p>"我们没有鉴别能力，"他说。"哪知道哪个是好的那个是不好的。听口碑，看表现，今年哪个种子表现好，明年就都种，"</p>
<p>Mr. Shi has little time to dream about the G.M.O. future that the government has planned. "I heard that the government doesn't allow the growth of G.M.O. seeds. Then it will be difficult for me to sell it."</p>	<p>史广智几乎没时间梦想政府规划的转基因生物的未来。"我感觉政府不让种，将来卖粮也困难。"</p>
<p>That makes farmers like Li Kaishun, in Shandong Province, valuable to G.M.O. proponents. Although he says he does not know much yet about genetically modified seeds, he is willing to learn.</p>	<p>这让像山东的李开顺这样的农民，变得对转基因的支持者颇为重要。尽管他说自己不太懂转基因种子，但他愿意学。</p>
<p>"What is G.M.O.?" he asked New York Times reporters. "If you say G.M.O. seed is good, can you provide me some?"</p>	<p>"转基因是啥东西啊？"他问《纽约时报》的记者。"你说这个种子好，你能给提供点儿吗？"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161020/chinas-genetically-modified-food-dreams-face-bitter-harvest</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161020/chinas-genetically-modified-food-dreams-face-bitter-harvest</p>
<p>As Europe and Asia Hoard Cash, Economists See Echoes of Crisis</p>	<p>储蓄过剩不仅是中国问题，也威胁世界经济</p>
<p>European and Asian investors have been rushing into the United States bond market, spurred by a global glut of savings that has reached record levels.</p>	<p>受全球储蓄过剩达到创纪录水平的刺激，欧洲和亚洲的投资者在不断涌入美国债券市场。</p>
<p>Running from near-zero interest rates at home, foreign buyers are piling into the booming market for corporate bonds, including high-grade debt securities issued by the likes of IBM and General Electric and riskier fare churned out by energy and telecommunications companies.</p>	<p>为避开本国几乎为零的利率，境外投资者正在一片繁荣的企业债券市场扎堆，这里既有 IBM、通用电气(General Electric)等公司发行的优质债券，也包括能源与电信企业大量推出的风险更高的债券。</p>

<p>A growing number of economists are concerned that this flood of money may inflate the value of these securities well beyond what they are worth, potentially leading to a market bubble that eventually bursts.</p>	<p>越来越多的经济学家开始担心，这样的资金流入可能会使这些债券的价格虚高，超过它们的实际价值，结果带来最终破裂的市场泡沫。</p>
<p>More broadly, however, these economists fear that an excess of ready cash in Europe and Asia is on the rise, which could keep a damper on global growth prospects.</p>	<p>不过，从更广泛的层面看，这些经济学家更担心欧洲和亚洲的现金过剩状况不断加重，这可能令全球经济增长的前景更加黯淡。</p>
<p>That is because the cash, instead of being spent on building bridges in, say, Germany, or individual shopping sprees in China and Japan, is accumulating and being recycled into global capital markets, keeping interest rates artificially low as investors chase after returns.</p>	<p>那是因为现金没有被德国用于建造桥梁，或者被中国和日本用于个人的大肆消费，而是在累积，循环进入全球资本市场，在投资者寻求回报时利率人为地保持着低水平。</p>
<p>And again, economists say, the burden is placed on the United States, with its still fragile economy, to be the growth engine for the world.</p>	<p>经济学家们还表示，这个重担又一次放在了美国身上。尽管自身的经济还十分脆弱，美国却要承担起拉动世界经济增长的重任。</p>
<p>“Asia and Europe keep exporting their savings to the rest of the world,” said Brad W. Setser, an expert in global financial flows who worked at the United States Treasury from 2011 to 2015. “All this money sloshing around looking for a home is not healthy – it indicates a real lack of demand in other parts of the global economy.”</p>	<p>“亚洲和欧洲持续地将自己的储蓄资金转移到世界其他地方，”研究全球资金流动的专家、曾在 2011 至 2015 年供职于美国财政部的布拉德·W·塞策(Brad W. Setser)说。“这些资金四处流动、寻找可以落地的地方，这是不健康的——它表明全球经济的其他部分的确存在需求匮乏的情况。”</p>
<p>The surge in flows echoes a wave of investment in the years right before the financial crisis, when mostly European investors snapped up billions of dollars of mortgage-backed securities before the American housing market imploded.</p>	<p>这种资金流动剧增的情况，让人想到金融危机爆发前几年出现的投资浪潮。当时在美国房地产市场崩盘之前，主要来自欧洲的投资者抢购了价值以十亿美元计的抵押担保债权。</p>
<p>The current numbers are also arresting.</p>	<p>现在的数字也相当引人注目。</p>
<p>According to Mr. Setser’s figures, about \$750 billion of private money has poured into the United States in the last two years alone. About \$500 billion, he calculates, reflects European and Asian investors buying</p>	<p>据塞策统计，单单过去两年，就有大约 7500 亿美元私人资金流入美国。他推测，其中大约 5000 亿美元是欧洲和亚洲投资者在购买美国国债、房利美（Fannie Mae，美国联邦国民抵押协会的别称）发行的债券，以及美国公</p>

United States Treasury securities, bonds issued by Fannie Mae and debt issued by American companies.	司发行的企业债。
The rest comes from American institutional investors unloading their zero-returning European bonds and looking for some extra yield closer to home.	其他的则来自美国的机构投资者，他们在抛售零回报的欧洲债券，转而寻找一些更靠近美国本土的超额收益。
The culprit, Mr. Setser argues in a new paper for the Council on Foreign Relations, where he is a senior fellow, is the biggest global glut of savings ever, driven by cash-hoarding in counties like China, Taiwan and South Korea.	作为对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)的高级研究员，塞策在为该机构撰写的一篇新报告中提出，其中的罪魁祸首是由中国、台湾和韩国等国家的现金囤积所推动的、有史以来规模最大的全球储蓄过剩。
"There is a glut, and the glut isn't healthy," Mr. Setser said.	"存在一种过剩，而且是不健康的过剩，"塞策说。
The philosophical grandfather of this global savings glut is Ben S. Bernanke, former chairman of the Federal Reserve, who coined the phrase in 2005, before he became chairman.	美联储(Federal Reserve)前主席本·S·伯南克(Ben S. Bernanke)是全球储蓄过剩的观念鼻祖。在成为美联储主席之前，他于2005年首次提出了这种说法。
There are economic theories that daze and confuse, thanks to their opacity. And then there are a few that define a moment in time by explaining why asset markets overreach and implode.	现在存在很多因为晦涩难懂而让人感到茫然困惑的经济学理论。但其中有一些通过解释为何资本市场会贪功致败、陷入崩溃，而界定了一个时刻。
In September 2007, as the financial crisis was beginning to take shape, Mr. Bernanke gave a speech in Berlin in which he warned of the dangers that excessive global savings posed to the United States economy.	2007年9月金融危机开始显现的时候，伯南克在柏林发表了一个演讲，警告全球储蓄过剩给美国经济带来的危害。
Mr. Bernanke cautioned that an accumulating cash pile in fast-growing countries like China was keeping global interest rates low and steering money into risky investments.	伯南克还提醒，中国等经济快速增长的国家现金储备不断积聚，令全球利率维持在低水平，并迫使资金流入高风险的投资领域。
Within months, investment banks in the United States began their death march as the once-soaring market for mortgage securities collapsed.	没过几个月，曾经高涨的抵押证券市场便崩盘了，美国的投资银行开始走向死亡。

<p>Over time it became accepted in academic and policy circles that the global savings glut that Mr. Bernanke had described played a crucial role in the boom and eventual bust of the housing bubble in the United States.</p>	<p>随着时间的推移，学术和政策圈开始接受这样一种观点，即伯南克之前描述的全球储蓄过剩，在美国房地产泡沫的壮大和最终的破灭中，扮演了至关重要的角色。</p>
<p>Now, nearly a decade after Mr. Bernanke's warning, Mr. Setser and others are making the case that this cash pile is as large and dangerous as ever, driven by a persistent rise in excess savings in China and elsewhere in Asia, and in Europe, with Germany leading the way.</p>	<p>现在，在伯南克发出警告近十年之后，塞策等人正在证明，这次现金储备的规模仍和以前一样大，危险程度也一样高，个中原因就是中国和其他亚洲国家，还有以德国为首的欧洲国家的储蓄过剩情况在持续加重。</p>
<p>Not everyone subscribes to the savings glut theory, of course, especially not those nations that are sitting atop these piles of cash and facing pressure to take action, as Germany is.</p>	<p>当然，不是所有人都同意这种储蓄过剩论，尤其是那些坐拥大量现金、有压力要采取行动的国家，比如德国。</p>
<p>Their opposing view holds that it has been the reckless money-printing ways of the global central banks (jump-started by Mr. Bernanke himself) that pose a threat to the global economy.</p>	<p>他们持相反的观点，即对全球经济构成威胁的是全球中央银行不计后果的印钞票（而这恰是由伯南克助推启动的）。</p>
<p>Still, the total sum of the savings glut is a stunning number — \$1.2 trillion — a bit above what it was in 2007 when Mr. Bernanke warned about it. Three-quarters of it comes from China and other Asian dynamos.</p>	<p>但储蓄过剩的总额的确十分惊人——1.2万亿美元——比2007年伯南克对此发出警告时又高出了一些。其中有四分之三来自中国和其他经济发展比较快的亚洲国家。</p>
<p>The rest comes from large savers in Northern European countries like Germany and the Netherlands, replacing oil producers in the Middle East that have seen their cash piles erode with the decrease in oil prices.</p>	<p>其余的则来自德国、荷兰等欧洲北部的储蓄大国，它们替代了中东产油大国的位置——随着油价走低，后者的现金储备有所萎缩。</p>
<p>In 2005, when Mr. Bernanke introduced the thought that there could be a downside to all this saving overseas, the American housing market was still robust and his remarks did not quite resonate.</p>	<p>当伯南克在2005年首次提出这些境外储蓄可能对美国不利的看法时，美国房地产市场仍然坚挺，他的言论没有引发太大反响。</p>
<p>It is easy to see why, given that the problem, as outlined by Mr.</p>	<p>这很容易理解，鉴于按照伯南克的说法，问题不是债务太多，而是现金太多。</p>

Bernanke, was not having too much debt, but having too much cash.	
Past global blowups, like Mexico's in 1994, and Southeast Asia's in 1997 and 1998, were often stories of fast-growing economies running up debt and then running out of money.	之前的几次全球性经济危机，就像墨西哥 1994 年、东南亚 1997 和 1998 年经历的，往往是快速增长的经济体债务迅速增加，然后资金链断裂。
Now, Mr. Bernanke was proposing, the danger was that these and similar nations were safeguarding cash by increasing exports and not investing as much as they should, with the result being a savings surge.	而正如伯南克之前提到的，现在的危险则在于这些以及其他有着类似情况的国家为了维持现金储备，在出口增加的同时又没有进行应有的投资，结果就是储蓄过剩。
Recently, criticism has been directed toward large developed economies like Germany and other big savers in Europe like the Netherlands for allowing their current-account surpluses — essentially a country's cash on hand after investments — to increase more than fourfold since the financial crisis, to \$488 billion today.	最近，批评的矛头直接指向德国等大的发达经济体和荷兰等欧洲储蓄大国，理由是它们放任自己国家的往来账户过剩——尤其是除去投资之后的库存现金——使之达到现在的 4880 亿美元，自金融危机以来增加了四倍不止。
But Mr. Setser in his paper contends that the sharp upswing in East Asian surpluses has been less noticed.	但塞策在他的报告中认为，东亚储蓄过剩大幅上升的情况一直不太被人注意。
That is because, he says, even with China's tremendous investment binge during recent years, its savings rate is still near 50 percent — which is just too high a level for the world economy.	他说那是因为，尽管中国最近几年出现了巨大的投资热潮，但它的储蓄率依然接近 50%——相对于世界经济而言，这个比率实在太高了。
"This is a big problem," said Nouriel Roubini, an economist at New York University who was recognized for his early warnings about the 2008 crisis. "There is no way to force those who are oversaving to spend more."	"这是个大问题，"纽约大学(New York University)经济学家诺里·鲁比尼(Nouriel Roubini)说。他因对 2008 年金融危机提前发出警告而为人所知。"没什么办法能迫使这些过度储蓄的国家花费更多。"
All of which hangs like a pall over the global economy, depressing interest rates and prospects for growth.	所有这些就像个棺罩一样悬在全球经济上方，压低了利率，也降低了经济增长预期。
"Bernanke is even more right than he was in 2005 and 2007," Mr. Setser said.	"伯南克的判断拿到今天，甚至比 2005 年和 2007 年更正确，"塞策说。

<p>While no one is saying yet that the flood of investment has created an asset bubble similar to that of 2008, market participants accept that certain corners of the market, like junk bonds, have had a very nice ride of late.</p>	<p>尽管目前还没人表示，这股投资潮制造了一个与 2008 年那次类似的资产泡沫，但市场参与者承认，在这个市场的某些领域，比如垃圾债券，最近一片红火。</p>
<p>Ken Monaghan, who oversees high-yield bonds for the global fund manager Amundi Smith Breeden, says that he is seeing a surge in interest from Asian and European insurance companies and pension funds – many of them conservative clients not known for dabbling in these sorts of securities.</p>	<p>在全球性基金公司阿蒙迪-史密斯-布里登(Amundi Smith Breeden)负责高收益债券业务的肯·莫纳汉(Ken Monaghan)表示，他发现亚洲和欧洲的保险公司和养老基金对此类债券的兴趣激增——它们大多是保守型客户，原本不太会涉猎此类证券。</p>
<p>"It has really caused spreads to move," he said, using Wall Street jargon to describe what happens when the interest rates of these bonds decrease as investors pile in. "We are seeing institutional investors come to us and ask for levels of risk that they have never asked for before."</p>	<p>"这的确让利率差变化了，"他用华尔街术语描述了当这些债券的利率随着投资者大量涌入而降低时，会发生什么情况。"有机构投资者来找我们，提出了他们以往从没要求过的风险层级。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/as-europe-and-asia-hoard-cash-economists-see-echoes-of-crisis</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/as-europe-and-asia-hoard-cash-economists-see-echoes-of-crisis</p>
<p>China Oceanwide Dips Into American Insurance, Buying Genworth</p>	<p>中国海外收购大潮继续，泛海收购美国保险公司</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A Chinese conglomerate has agreed to buy the insurer Genworth Financial of Virginia for \$2.7 billion, in the latest example of Asian firms buying American insurance companies.</p>	<p>香港——亚洲公司收购美国保险公司又添新例，一家中国企业集团同意出资 27 亿美元（约合 181 亿人民币）收购弗吉尼亚州保险公司 Genworth 金融 (Genworth Financial)。</p>
<p>The conglomerate, China Oceanwide, which has interests in real estate and finance, said on Sunday that it had struck a deal to buy Genworth for \$5.43 per share, offering a 4 percent premium to shareholders compared with Friday's closing. It also said that it would contribute an additional \$1.1 billion to cover maturing debt and to invest in</p>	<p>这家名为中国泛海控股集团的企业业务涉及房地产和金融。该公司周日表示已达成协议，将以每股 5.43 美元的价格收购 Genworth。对股东而言，收购价同周五的收盘价相比溢价 4%。公司还表示将额外出资 11 亿美元，用于偿还到期的债务，并投资 Genworth 的寿险业务。</p>

Genworth's life insurance business.	
Genworth, which provides mortgage and long-term-care insurance, would become a stand-alone subsidiary of Oceanwide.	提供抵押贷款和长期护理保险业务的 Genworth 将成为泛海的独立子公司。
Genworth also announced on Sunday that it would have an after-tax charge of \$260 million to \$300 million in the third quarter after reviewing how much it would have to keep in reserve for long-term-care claims.	Genworth 也于周日宣布, 在对用于长期护理索赔的备用金进行了审核后, 该公司第三季度需要 2.6 亿到 3 亿美元的税后费用。
The deal is part of a wave of interest from Japanese and Chinese companies looking to make acquisitions abroad. Japanese insurance companies have been making purchases overseas as a way to protect themselves as Japan's population ages. Chinese companies have been buying foreign outfits as economic growth slows domestically. Major deals this year include China National Chemical's \$43 billion offer to acquire Syngenta of Switzerland, a maker of farm chemicals and seeds, and the Chinese insurer Anbang's deal to buy a portfolio of high-end hotels from the Blackstone Group, an agreement valued at \$6.5 billion.	该协议是日本和中国公司海外收购浪潮的一部分。随着日本人口老龄化, 日本保险公司把海外收购当做一种自保的方式。伴随着国内经济增长放缓, 中国保险公司也一直在收购外国公司。今年的大型交易包括中国化工集团公司出资 430 亿美元收购瑞士农化和种子生产商先正达(Syngenta), 以及中国保险公司安邦收购黑石集团(Blackstone Group)持有的高端酒店资产组合。后者的协议价值 65 亿美元。
"Genworth is an established leader in both mortgage insurance and long-term-care insurance, which are markets that present significant long-term growth opportunities," said Lu Zhiqiang, Oceanwide's chairman, in a news release.	"Genworth 金融集团是长期护理保险和住房按揭保险领域中著名的领军企业, 这两个市场有着长期和潜在的增长机会," 泛海董事长卢志强在一份新闻稿中说。
For Chinese buyers, insurance in the United States isn't always an easy deal to strike. Companies in the field need to clear regulatory hurdles at the state level in addition to the national level. Anbang, which also bought the Waldorf Astoria as part of its spending spree, withdrew its application with the New York State Department of Financial Services to	对中国买家而言, 在美国的保险行业达成协议并非总是易事。除国家层面的障碍外, 这个行业的公司还需清除州一级的监管障碍。在收购狂潮中还买入了华尔道夫(Waldorf Astoria)的安邦就因为监管机构问及股东之间的关系, 撤回了向纽约州金融服务局(New York State Department of Financial Services)提交的收购艾奥瓦州保险公司信保人寿保险公司(Fidelity &

buy Fidelity & Guaranty Life, an insurer based in Iowa, because regulators had asked about ties between shareholders.	Guaranty Life)的申请。
Oceanwide, which has made investments in United States real estate through its subsidiaries recently, has to obtain regulatory approval for the deal in the states where Genworth does business. Mr. Lu and Thomas J. McInerney, the chief executive and president of Genworth, said that the capital commitment would increase the likelihood of obtaining regulatory approval.	最近通过子公司投资美国房地产的泛海,必须在 Genworth 的业务涉及的州获得监管机构对该协议的批准。卢志强和 Genworth 的首席执行官兼总裁托马斯·J·麦金纳尼(Thomas J. McInerney)表示, 承诺的出资会增加获得监管机构批准的可能性。
Oceanwide has also invested in other sectors such as financial services and energy, with a controlling stake in Asia-Pacific Property & Casualty Insurance.	泛海还投资了其他一些行业, 如金融服务和能源, 并拥有亚太财产和意外伤害保险公司(Asia-Pacific Property & Casualty Insurance)的控股权。
Through its Hong Kong-listed subsidiary, Oceanwide has spent hundreds of millions on real estate in New York, Hawaii and Los Angeles and invested in power plants in Indonesia. It spent \$390 million on properties in Manhattan in August 2015 that it said it planned to turn into a commercial and residential tower. When it announced the purchase, the company said it wanted to expand its real estate business and build an international conglomerate.	通过在香港上市的子公司, 泛海在纽约、夏威夷和洛杉矶的房地产市场投资了数亿美元, 此外还投资了印尼的多座发电厂。2015年8月, 泛海斥资3.9亿美元购买曼哈顿地产, 称计划将其改造成一栋商业和住宅大楼。宣布这项收购交易时, 该公司表示希望扩大房地产业务, 打造一个国际化的企业集团。
If the Oceanwide-Genworth deal is approved by shareholders and regulators, the companies expect it to close by the middle of 2017.	如果收购交易得到股东和监管机构的批准, 泛海和 Genworth 预计在 2017 年年中之前可以完成交易。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/china-oceanwide-genworth-financial	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/china-oceanwide-genworth-financial
Germany Withdraws Approval for Chinese Takeover of Aixtron	德国政府撤回许可, 中资收购爱思强受阻
HONG KONG – In a surprise move on Monday, the German authorities withdrew approval for the takeover of a domestic semiconductor firm	香港——本周一, 德国当局做出令人惊讶之举, 撤回了之前对一家中国投资者收购德国半导体公司发放的通行证, 该交易被认为是中国公司收购尖端技

<p>by a Chinese bidder, a deal that was set to be an emblem of a new push by Chinese companies to acquire cutting-edge technology businesses and a sign of Berlin's tolerance for such moves.</p>	<p>术企业新趋势一个标志，显示了柏林对这类行动的容忍底线。</p>
<p>A statement from Aixtron, the German company being bought by Fujian Grand Chip, did not specify a reason for the reversal of the decision by the regulator in Germany. But it comes as concerns rise about Chinese firms taking over leading German tech companies, and with federal elections scheduled for next year.</p>	<p>福建宏芯的收购对象德国公司爱思强(Aixtron)发表了一份声明，但没有具体说明德国监管机构撤回通行证的理由。不过此事发生的背景是德国明年要进行联邦选举，中国企业收购领先的德国科技公司正在引起更多的关注。</p>
<p>Although Chinese investment in European companies is nothing new, some experts have raised concerns as Chinese funds have shifted focus from ailing businesses to more advanced and successful firms, particularly in Germany. So far this year, the country has been the largest recipient of Chinese investment in Europe, according to the Mercator Institute for China Studies, a research foundation based in Berlin.</p>	<p>虽然中国投资欧洲公司并不是什么新鲜事，但随着中国的资金将注意力从经营不善的公司转移到了更先进、更成功的公司，一些专家表达了担忧，特别是在德国。柏林墨卡托中国研究中心(Mercator Institute for China Studies)的数据显示，今年迄今为止，德国是中国在欧洲投资的最大目标国。</p>
<p>In an article last month, The New York Times highlighted how a Chinese customer that dropped a large order — in turn crashing Aixtron's shares — had a relationship with Fujian Grand Chip. The connection did not indicate wrongdoing, but it does illustrate the blurred lines between acquisitive Chinese companies and Chinese industrial policy.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》上月的一篇文章报道了一家中国客户取消了一笔大订单，导致爱思强股价大跌的经过，而这家公司与福建宏芯之间存在关联。虽然这并不意味着存在不法行为，但也确实说明胃口巨大的中国公司和中国产业政策之间的界线比较模糊。</p>
<p>Many German companies retain a lead over Chinese competitors, but the wholesale purchase of firms like Aixtron has raised the specter of the technology being spirited away to the supply chain in China, as Beijing details in state economic plans.</p>	<p>相对于中国竞争对手，很多德国公司都保持着领先优势，但是爱思强这样的公司被整体收购，可能会导致德国的技术悄悄流向中国的供应链，正如北京在国家经济计划中打算的那样。</p>

<p>For Germany, that could mean a long-term loss of know-how and upper-class jobs. The country is particularly vulnerable because of its large number of highly advanced, small and midsize companies – known as the Mittelstand – that can be taken over more easily and more cheaply than large multinationals.</p>	<p>对德国来说，这在长远上可能意味着实践知识和高级工作岗位的流失。该国在这方面特别脆弱，因为它拥有大量极为先进的中小型企业——称为Mittelstand——收购它们比收购大型跨国公司更加容易，成本也更低。</p>
<p>Also this year, the robotics company Kuka – whose orange arms are ubiquitous in highly automated German auto plants – was taken over by the Chinese appliance maker Midea. And this month, Chinese news media said that two Chinese companies were considering a bid for Osram Licht, a Munich-based lighting and semiconductor firm.</p>	<p>今年，机器人公司库卡（Kuka，其橙色的设备在高度自动化的德国汽车工厂中随处可见）被中国家电制造商美的收购。本月，中国新闻媒体称，两家中国公司正在考虑向慕尼黑照明和半导体公司欧司朗(Osram Licht)发出收购要约。</p>
<p>In its statement, Aixtron said the German Economics Ministry would reopen a review of the proceedings.</p>	<p>爱思强在声明中说，德国经济部将重启审查程序。</p>
<p>The ministry confirmed that it had withdrawn its initial approval for the deal, but did not provide further details.</p>	<p>德国经济部确认，它已经撤回了对该交易的初步许可，但没有提供进一步的细节。</p>
<p>In recent months, Germany’s economy minister, Sigmar Gabriel, as well as Günther Oettinger, a German who is the European commissioner for the digital economy, have begun calling openly for new measures that would give the European Union and its member states more power to regulate acquisitions by non-European firms, particularly when those investors have ties to foreign governments.</p>	<p>近几个月来，德国经济部长西格玛尔·加布里尔(Sigmar Gabriel)以及分管欧洲数码经济的德国政界人物金特·厄廷格(Günther Oettinger)已经开始呼吁采取新的措施，赋予欧盟及其成员国更多权力，来监管非欧洲公司发起的收购活动，特别是当这些投资者与外国政府存在关联的时候。</p>
<p>“Clearly, many German and European policy makers and senior officials have taken a second look at the investors and intentions behind Chinese acquisitions of high-tech companies,” said Sebastian Heilmann, president of the Mercator Institute. “Chinese M&A activity has come to be seen as driven by government-sponsored programs, funds and</p>	<p>“显然，德国和欧洲的很多决策者和高级官员再次审视了中国高科技公司收购案背后的投资者和收购意图，”柏林墨卡托中国研究中心主管韩博天(Sebastian Heilmann)说。“在很多情况下，中国公司并购案的幕后推手都是政府资助的计划、基金和投资者网络。”</p>

investor networks in many cases.”	
Questions were raised in the case of Aixtron, as both the customer that dropped the orders and Fujian Grand Chip are related to state-controlled investment firms.	爱思强收购案中的疑点在于，放弃订单的那个客户和福建宏芯都与一些国有控股投资公司有关联。
The company that dropped the orders, San’an Optoelectronics, is also one of the companies considering a bid for Osram Licht.	取消爱思强订单的三安光电公司，也是考虑竞购欧司朗的公司之一。
When the Aixtron merger was announced, San’an and Fujian Grand Chip had a common investor and an existing financial relationship, among other links. And they are both recipients of government funds. Although it is not clear whether the two coordinated in any way, they are a product of a new approach that Beijing has taken to develop its semiconductor industry.	在宣布爱思强的并购案时，三安广电和福建宏芯有一个共同的投资者，而且两家公司之间存在财务关系以及其他关联。它们都接受过政府资金。虽然不清楚这两家公司是否以任何方式进行过协作，但它们都是北京发展半导体行业的新思路的产物。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/germany-china-technology-takeover	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161025/germany-china-technology-takeover
ZTO Express of China Has Largest U.S. I.P.O. This Year	中通纽约上市，IPO 规模创今年美国之最
The latest company to offer American investors a piece of China’s internet boom has risen with the help of thousands of couriers on electric carts who speed garments, lipsticks and electronic devices to customers’ homes.	最近，一家公司让美国投资者得以分享中国的互联网繁荣。这家公司是在成千上万名骑着电动车的快递员的帮助下崛起的。他们快速将衣服、口红和电子设备送到消费者家中。
The company, ZTO Express, is one of a host of delivery companies that have emerged in China to ferry packages from merchant to consumer to propel the country’s vast e-commerce revolution. China is now the world’s largest delivery market; nearly 21 billion packages were sent last year, roughly 70 percent originating from online transactions, according to the market research firm iResearch.	名为中通快递的这家公司，是中国出现的众多快递公司中的一家。这些公司将包裹从商家递送到消费者手中，推动了中国巨大的电子商务革命。中国现在是全球最大的快递市场。从市场调研公司 iResearch 的数据来看，中国去年寄出了近 210 万个包裹，大致 70%来自在线交易。

<p>That concept enabled ZTO to raise a greater-than-expected \$1.4 billion in an initial public offering of stock on Thursday, the largest I.P.O. in the United States this year, according to Dealogic, a deal information provider. But by midafternoon in New York, its shares on the e New York Stock Exchange t dropped 12 percent, a concerning signal for new listings, which have been challenged this year.</p>	<p>这个概念使中通能够在周四的首次公开募股中筹集到了高于预期的 14 亿美元（约合 95 亿元人民币）。交易信息供应商 Dealogic 的数据显示，这是美国今年规模最大的 IPO。但到纽约时间下午 3 点，中通在纽约证券交易所 (New York Stock Exchange) 的股价下跌 12%。对今年处境艰难的新上市企业来说，这是一个令人担心的信号。</p>
<p>The offering's size eclipsed the \$1.3 billion that the Japanese messaging company Line raised in July. That also makes it the largest American debut by a Chinese company since the \$25 billion stock sale in 2014 by the Alibaba Group, the Chinese e-commerce giant that has underpinned the rise of companies like ZTO.</p>	<p>中通的发行规模超越了日本即时通讯公司 Line 在 7 月筹集到的 13 亿美元。这也使中通成为了继电商巨头阿里巴巴集团 2014 年筹资 250 亿美元后，中国公司在美国规模最大的 IPO。正是阿里巴巴集团为中通这类公司的崛起奠定了基础。</p>
<p>ZTO is one of four Chinese delivery companies that ferry a bit more than half of all packages in China. The companies, known as the Tongda Operators, share similar names, business models and origins, and all of the founders hail from Tonglu County, about 50 miles south of Alibaba's headquarters in Hangzhou, in the eastern province of Zhejiang. Proximity to Alibaba has been a boon for business; Alibaba's online shops accounted for about 77 percent of ZTO's business in 2015, according to the company's I.P.O. prospectus.</p>	<p>中国的四家快递公司承担了该国略超过一半的包裹，中通便是其中之一。被称作“三通一达”的它们在名字、商业模式和发迹上都类似，创始人都来自东部省份浙江下辖的桐庐县。该县位于阿里巴巴杭州总部以南约 50 英里（约合 80 公里）处。紧挨着阿里巴巴对业务有好处。从中通的 IPO 招股书来看，公司 2015 年的业务中大约 77% 来自阿里巴巴的网店。</p>
<p>"To Xinjiang, Beijing, anywhere in China, all the Tongda Operators are about the same price," said Liu Song, who runs the Sweet Lisa Flagship Store, which sells women's apparel on Alibaba's Tmall online shopping platform. From China's southern city of Guangzhou, Mr. Liu ships about 3,000 dresses, blouses and skirts each month, for roughly 53 cents a parcel. In 2011, he paid \$1.20 a parcel to ship to Beijing.</p>	<p>"到中国任何地方，不管是新疆还是北京，三通一达的价格都一样，"在阿里巴巴的天猫网购平台上经营女装店甜蜜丽莎旗舰店的刘松说。刘松每月会从南方城市广州发出大约 3000 件连衣裙、衬衫和短裙，每个包裹邮费大约 53 美分。他说，2011 年发往北京的包裹一个 1.2 美元。</p>

<p>"Every year the price is going down," Mr. Liu said. "I don't think it can go down any more."</p>	<p>"每年都在降价，"刘松说。"我觉得不能再降了吧。"</p>
<p>Though ZTO depends heavily on the legions of delivery people who zip around Chinese cities delivering makeup, clothes and gadgets, it doesn't employ them. The Tongda Operators run only the sorting and long-haul transportation network, leaving last-mile delivery — traditionally the most costly link in the chain — to partners who ferry packages from hubs to homes.</p>	<p>尽管中通严重依赖穿梭在中国各大城市递送化妆品、衣服和小物件的快递员大军，但双方并不存在雇佣关系。“三通一达”只负责分拣和长途运输网络，把最后一英里的递送——历来是整个链条中成本最高的环节——留给合作伙伴，由他们将包裹从各个站点送到消费者家中。</p>
<p>That has helped ZTO maintain profit margins as prices charged to customers decline. ZTO earned a net income of \$115 million on revenue of \$639 million in the first six months of this year.</p>	<p>这帮助中通在降低面向顾客的收费同时仍能维持利润空间。今年上半年，中通营收 6.39 亿美元，净收益 1.15 亿美元。</p>
<p>"As the market cost leader, we are not afraid of a price war," said James Guo, ZTO's chief financial officer, while also noting that the decline in parcel weight and the introduction of digital waybills explained some of the falling prices. "In the case of the price war, we can actually benefit from that and gain market share."</p>	<p>"作为市场成本领导者，我们不怕价格战，"中通首席财务官郭健民说。他还指出，包裹重量减轻和数字运货单的引入是价格不断下降的部分原因。"就价格战而言，我们实际上可以从中受益，扩大市场份额。"</p>
<p>Almost anyone can open a delivery outlet by paying a fee and signing a contract with ZTO or one of its partners. Then come logos, three-wheeled carts and delivery personnel to start carrying packages. These partners set the prices charged to senders and are the ones being squeezed by a price war.</p>	<p>几乎任何人都可以开设一个快递网点，只要支付一笔费用，并同中通或它的合作伙伴签订合同。然后再配上标识、三轮车和快递员，就可以开始运输包裹了。这些合作伙伴制定向发件人收取的价格，是受价格战挤压的一方。</p>
<p>Though the Tongda Operators are the biggest, China's delivery market is fragmented and cutthroat. It has an estimated 8,000 companies, according to 2015 figures from the China E-Commerce Research Center. No single courier holds more than 15 percent market share by</p>	<p>尽管“三通一达”是规模最大的，但中国的快递市场分散，竞争激烈。从中国电子商务研究中心 2015 年的数据来看，中国估计有 8000 家快递公司。iResearch 的数据显示，从货物量来看没有哪家快递公司的市场份额超过 15%。2011 年，德国邮政敦豪(Deutsche Post DHL)彻底退出中国国内快递</p>

<p>volume, according to iResearch. Deutsche Post DHL pulled out of the domestic delivery market entirely in 2011; FedEx and UPS have a tiny share.</p>	<p>市场，联邦快递(FedEx)和UPS 的市场份额非常小。</p>
<p>ZTO's business model is particular to China, with its densely populated cities and its online shopping boom. It is a business model probably unsuited for many other countries, so the bet for investors is on growth in China's e-commerce market and eventual consolidation in the delivery space.</p>	<p>中通的商业模式是针对城市人口密集、网购繁荣的中国量身定制的。它可能不适合其他很多国家，因此投资者赌的是中国电商市场的增长和快递领域最终的整合。</p>
<p>An American initial public offering like ZTO's is unusual among China's express delivery companies. ZTO's immediate peers — YTO Express, STO Express and Yunda Express, as well as the premium competitor SF Express — are going public in mainland China using what are called reverse mergers, in which the company pours its operations into an existing company that has publicly traded shares.</p>	<p>在中国的快递公司中，像中通这样在美国 IPO 很少见。与其实力接近的同行圆通快递、申通快递和韵达快递，以及面向高端客户的竞争对手顺丰快递，都准备通过反向并购的方式在内地上市，即公司将业务注入已有的上市公司中。</p>
<p>ZTO said on Thursday that it would sell more than 72 million shares at \$19.50 each, though it said its underwriters had a 30-day option to buy an additional 10.8 million. The offering was led by Morgan Stanley, Goldman Sachs, China Renaissance, Citigroup, Credit Suisse and J. P. Morgan.</p>	<p>中通周四表示，将以每股 19.50 美元的价格出售 7200 万股，不过该公司称承销商有权在 30 天内再购买 1080 万股。这次公开发行由摩根士丹利 (Morgan Stanley)、高盛(Goldman Sachs)、华兴资本、花旗集团(Citigroup)、瑞士信贷(Credit Suisse)和摩根大通(J. P. Morgan)牵头经办。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161028/zto-express-ipo-us</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161028/zto-express-ipo-us</p>
<p>A Little-Noticed Fact About Trade: It's No Longer Rising</p>	<p>国际贸易停止增长，发达国家背弃全球化？</p>
<p>The constant flow of goods from Asia to the United States was briefly interrupted last month after Hanjin, the South Korean shipping line, filed for bankruptcy, stranding several dozen of its cargo ships on the high seas.</p>	<p>韩国海运公司韩进上个月申请破产之后，曾导致公司的数十艘货轮困在公海上，使得从亚洲接连不断地运往美国的货物流一度中断。</p>

<p>It was a moment that made literal the stagnation of globalization.</p>	<p>这一刻，全球化的停滞表现得如此真实。</p>
<p>The growth of trade among nations is among the most consequential and controversial economic developments of recent decades. Yet despite the noisy debates, which have reached new heights during this presidential campaign, it is a little-noticed fact that trade is no longer rising. The volume of global trade was flat in the first quarter of 2016, then fell by 0.8 percent in the second quarter, according to statisticians in the Netherlands, which happens to keep the best data.</p>	<p>国与国之间的贸易增长是近几十年来最重要、也最有争议的经济发展形式。然而，尽管有关的辩论十分激烈，并在这次美国总统竞选期间达到了新的高度，但人们忽略的一个事实是，贸易已不再上升。据掌握着最好数据的荷兰统计学家，全球贸易量在 2016 年第一季度持平，而后在第二季度下降 0.8%。</p>
<p>The United States is no exception to the broader trend. The total value of American imports and exports fell by more than \$200 billion last year. Through the first nine months of 2016, trade fell by an additional \$470 billion.</p>	<p>美国的情况也不例外。美国去年的进出口总值下降了 2000 多亿美元。在 2016 年的前 9 个月里，贸易额再次下降了 4700 亿美元。</p>
<p>It is the first time since World War II that trade with other nations has declined during a period of economic growth.</p>	<p>这是第二次世界大战以来美国与其它国家的贸易首次在经济增长期间出现下降。</p>
<p>Sluggish global economic growth is both a cause and a result of the slowdown. In better times, prosperity increased trade and trade increased prosperity. Now the wheel is turning in the opposite direction. Reduced consumption and investment are dragging on trade, which is slowing growth.</p>	<p>全球经济增长放缓是贸易减少的原因和结果。在经济看好时，繁荣增加贸易，贸易促进繁荣。目前的情况正相反。消费和投资的减少拖累了贸易，继而导致经济增长放缓。</p>
<p>But there are also signs that the slowdown is becoming structural. Developed nations appear to be backing away from globalization.</p>	<p>但也有迹象表明，贸易减少也有结构性的原因。发达国家似乎在背弃全球化进程。</p>
<p>The World Trade Organization's most recent round of global trade talks ended in failure last year. The Trans-Pacific Partnership, an attempt to forge a regional agreement among Pacific Rim nations, also is foundering. It is opposed by both major-party American presidential</p>	<p>世界贸易组织最近一轮全球贸易谈判去年以失败告终。太平洋沿岸国家试图建立的跨太平洋伙伴关系区域贸易协议也在走向破产。美国两大党的总统候选人都反对这个协议。同时，新的贸易障碍在增加。英国正在离开欧盟。世界贸易组织今年 7 月表示，其成员国自从 2008 年以来共实施了 2100 多项</p>

<p>candidates. Meanwhile, new barriers are rising. Britain is leaving the European Union. The World Trade Organization said in July that its members had put in place more than 2,100 new restrictions on trade since 2008.</p>	<p>新的贸易限制措施。</p>
<p>“Curbing free trade would be stalling an engine that has brought unprecedented welfare gains around the world over many decades,” Christine Lagarde, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, wrote in a recent call for nations to renew their commitment to trade.</p>	<p>国际货币基金组织总裁克里斯蒂娜·拉加德(Christine Lagarde)最近在一篇文章中呼吁各国重新开启贸易承诺，她写道：“抑制自由贸易，将会导致在过去数十年给世界带来前所未有的福祉的引擎熄灭。”</p>
<p>Against the tide, the European Union and Canada signed a new trade deal on Sunday.</p>	<p>反潮流而行之，欧盟与加拿大于周日签署了一项新的贸易协议。</p>
<p>It may be hard, however, to muster public enthusiasm in the United States and other developed nations. The benefits of globalization have accrued disproportionately to the wealthy, while the costs have fallen on displaced workers, and governments have failed to ease their pain.</p>	<p>但是，激发美国和其他发达国家的公众对贸易的热情可能很难。全球化的好处已不成比例地让富人变得更富，全球化的代价却落在了失业的工人身上，政府则未能缓解他们的痛苦。</p>
<p>The Walmart revolution is over. During the 1990s, global trade grew more than twice as fast as the global economy. Europe united. China became a factory town. Tariffs came down. Transportation costs plummeted. It was the Walmart Era.</p>	<p>“沃尔玛革命”结束了。在 20 世纪 90 年代，全球贸易的增长速度是全球经济增长速度的两倍以上。欧洲联合起来了。中国成了世界工厂。关税下降了。运输成本大幅下降了。那曾是沃尔玛时代。</p>
<p>But those changes have played out. Europe is fraying around the edges; low tariffs and transportation costs cannot get much lower. And China’s role in the global economy is changing. The country is making more of what it consumes, and consuming more of what it makes. In addition, China’s maturing industrial sector increasingly makes its own parts. The International Monetary Fund reported last year that the share of</p>	<p>但是，这些变化的后果已经出现。欧洲正在分崩离析；低关税和低运输成本不能再下降多少。中国在全球经济中的作用正在改变。中国正在为国内消费制造更多的东西，也在消费更多本国制造的东西。另外，中国日益成熟的工业也在越来越多地生产自己的零部件。国际货币基金组织（简称 IMF）在去年的这份报告中说，“中国制造”的产品中使用的进口零部件份额已从 1990 年代的 60% 下降到 35%。</p>

<p>imported components in products “Made in China” has fallen to 35 percent from 60 percent in the 1990s.</p>	
<p>The result: The I.M.F. study calculated that a 1 percent increase in global growth increased trade volumes by 2.5 percent in the 1990s, while in recent years, the same growth has increased trade by just 0.7 percent.</p>	<p>IMF 的研究计算出来的结果是，在 20 世纪 90 年代，全球经济每增长 1% 能为贸易带来 2.5% 的增长，而近年来，同样经济增长只能带来 0.7% 的贸易增长。</p>
<p>Hanjin, like other big shipping companies, bet that global trade would continue to expand rapidly. In 2009, the world’s cargo lines had enough room to carry 12.1 million of the standardized shipping containers that have played a crucial, if quiet, role in the rise of global trade. By last year, they had room for 19.9 million – much of it unneeded.</p>	<p>与其他大型海运公司一样，韩进把赌注下在全球贸易将继续快速增长上。2009 年，世界上的货运公司有运送 1210 万件标准集装箱的充足能力，这些集装箱在全球贸易增长上起了至关重要的作用，虽然人们很少知道这点。截至去年，这些货运公司有运送 1990 万件集装箱的能力，但很大一部分都用不上。</p>
<p>India is not China redux. Most trade flows among developed nations. The McKinsey Global Institute calculates that 15 countries account for roughly 63 percent of the global traffic in goods and services, and for an even larger share of financial investment.</p>	<p>印度不是中国再现。大多数贸易是在发达国家之间进行的。据麦肯锡全球研究所计算，15 个国家占全球货物和服务贸易的 63%，它们在全球金融投资上占的份额更大。</p>
<p>China joined this club the old-fashioned way: It used factories to build a middle class. But the automation of factory work is making it harder for other nations to follow. Dani Rodrik, a Harvard economist, calculates that manufacturing employment in India and other developing nations has already peaked, a phenomenon he calls premature deindustrialization.</p>	<p>中国用老式的方法加入了这个俱乐部：中国用工厂养起来一个中产阶级。但是，制造业的自动化让其他国家走这条路变得更难。哈佛大学经济学家丹尼·罗德里克(Dani Rodrik)的计算表示，印度和其他发展中国家的制造业就业已经达到了顶峰，他称这种现象为“过早去工业化”。</p>
<p>The weakness of the global economy is exacerbating the trend. Infrastructure investment by multinational corporations declined for the third straight year in 2015, according to the United Nations. It predicts a further decline this year. But even if growth rebounds, automation reduces the incentives to invest in the low-labor-cost</p>	<p>全球经济的疲软正在加剧这个趋势。据联合国的数据，跨国公司的基础设施投资在 2015 年连续第三年下降。联合国预计这种投资今年将进一步下降。但是，即使经济增长反弹，自动化也降低了对低劳动力成本的发展中国家进行投资的动力，从而减少这种投资为发展中国家居民带来的好处。</p>

<p>developing world, and it reduces the benefits of such investments for the residents of developing countries.</p>	
<p>The political reaction is global, too. The economist Branko Milanovic published a chart in 2012 that is sometimes called the elephant chart, because there is a certain resemblance. It shows real incomes rose significantly for most of the world's population between 1988 and 2008, but not for most residents of the United States and other developed countries.</p>	<p>政治的反弹也是全球性的。经济学家布兰科·米拉诺维奇(Branko Milanovic)曾在 2012 年发表过一条曲线, 该曲线有时被称为“大象曲线”, 因为两者有一定的相似性。该曲线显示, 在 1988 年至 2008 年期间, 世界上大多数人口的实际收入大幅上升, 但美国和其他发达国家的大多数居民的收入没有上升。</p>
<p>The chart is often presented as a depiction of the consequences of globalization. The reality is more complicated, but perception is undeniable. Voters in developed nations increasingly view themselves as the victims of trade with the developing world – and a backlash is brewing.</p>	<p>这条曲线常被作为全球化后果的刻画。虽然现实更复杂, 但这种看法不可否认。发达国家的选民们越来越认为自己是本国与发展中国家贸易的受害者, 一种政治反弹正在形成。</p>
<p>Donald J. Trump's presidential campaign is an obvious manifestation, as is Hillary Clinton's backing off from her support of the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal. A study published in April found that voters in congressional districts hit hardest by job losses are more likely to reject moderate candidates, turning instead to candidates who take more extreme positions.</p>	<p>唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的总统竞选就是这种反弹的一个明显表现, 希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)也改变了自己对跨太平洋伙伴关系贸易协议的支持。今年 4 月发表的一项研究发现, 失业率最高的国会选区选民不考虑中间派候选人的可能性更高, 而是选择采取更极端立场的候选人。</p>
<p>Economic stagnation is turning European voters against trade, too.</p>	<p>经济停滞也让欧洲选民对贸易持反对态度。</p>
<p>Professor Rodrik said that proponents of free trade were guilty of overstating the benefits and understating the costs. "Because they failed to provide those distinctions and caveats, now trade gets tarred with all kinds of ills even when it's not deserved," he said. "If the demagogues and nativists making nonsensical claims about trade are getting a</p>	<p>罗德里克教授说, 自由贸易的支持者犯的错误是, 夸大了贸易带来的好处, 低估贸易的代价。“由于他们没有做出这些区别和警告, 如今贸易与各种弊病被视为是一路货色, 即使并不都罪有应得,”他说。“如果说蛊惑民心的政客和本土主义者对贸易发起无稽之谈的攻击很得人心的话, 贸易的吹鼓手们对此负有一定的责任。”</p>

hearing, it is trade's cheerleaders that deserve some of the blame."	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161101/a-little-noticed-fact-about-trade-its-no-longer-rising	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161101/a-little-noticed-fact-about-trade-its-no-longer-rising
Asian Markets Dive as Trump Shows Strength in Swing States	美大选选情牵动世界经济，亚洲股市大跌
Markets in Asia were trading lower on Wednesday morning, as investors reacted to early results and predictions for the United States elections, which showed gains for Donald J. Trump in crucial states.	周三，美国大选初步结果及预测信息显示，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在一些关键州颇有斩获，投资者对此作出反应，亚州市场应声下挫。
Stocks in Tokyo, Hong Kong and other major markets were down by more than 1 percent as of midmorning, after shares in Tokyo initially opened higher.	尽管东京股市高开，但截至上午十点左右，东京、香港等主要市场的股价均下挫超过1%。
In some cases, early trading seesawed, tracking live election returns for battleground states like Florida.	早盘有时随着佛罗里达州等关键州实时选情的变化而出现相应波动。
"We've seen reactions to swings back and forth from Hillary to Donald," Stephen Innes, a senior currency trader at Oanda in Singapore, said in a phone interview, referring to the nominees, Hillary Clinton and Mr. Trump. The Japanese yen and Mexican peso in particular were weakening significantly in Asian trading, he said, whenever live election results from Florida showed gains for Mr. Trump, the Republican nominee.	"我们已经看到了市场在希拉里和唐纳德你追我赶之际作出的反应，"万达(Oanda)驻新加坡资深外汇交易员斯蒂芬·英尼斯(Stephen Innes)接受电话采访时说，他提到的是希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)和唐纳德·特朗普这两位候选人。他说，每当佛罗里达州的实时选情显示共和党候选人特朗普领先的时候，在亚洲市场的交易中，日元和墨西哥比索会尤其呈现出明显的疲弱态势。
However, Mr. Innes added that overall volumes were light, suggesting that many investors were taking a wait-and-see approach until results became clearer.	不过，英尼斯还表示，交易总量很小，这意味着许多投资者采取的是观望策略，会等到选情明朗再做定夺。
Traders "aren't taking on an ultimate amount of risk at the moment and are waiting for the dust to actually settle," he said. "The lack of liquidity is amplifying these moves."	交易员们"眼下不愿冒太大风险，正等待尘埃落定，"他说。"流动性的缺乏正让这些颠簸得到强化。"

<p>The mixed reaction in early trading on Wednesday followed a spell when investors around the world appeared to have been on edge over the United States election.</p>	<p>在世界各地的投资者似乎全都紧张不安地等待美国大选结果出炉之际，周三早盘中的复杂反应遵循了一个魔咒。</p>
<p>In recent weeks, in tune with what appeared to be the improving fortunes of Mr. Trump, the markets took on a darker tone as retail investors pulled money out of equity funds and institutional players unloaded some of their riskier investments such as high-yield bonds.</p>	<p>最近几周，随着特朗普的获胜几率有所上升，市场的基调变得更加黯淡，个人投资者纷纷把钱撤出股票型基金，机构投资者则抛出了手头的一些风险较大的投资产品，比如高收益债券。</p>
<p>Last week, for example, investors pulled \$3 billion out of junk bond exchange-traded funds, the largest weekly outflow all year.</p>	<p>举个例子，投资者上周从垃圾债券交易所投资基金中撤出了 30 亿美元，创下今年的单周撤资金新高。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161109/stock-markets-election</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161109/stock-markets-election</p>
<p>Fund Chief Capitalizes on China's 'Split Personality' Economy</p>	<p>在“人格分裂”的中国经济中，投资人怎么办</p>
<p>BEIJING — Weijian Shan, chief executive of the Hong Kong fund management firm PAG, says the global economy is dangerous for investors these days. Years of easy money from central banks have helped inflate the prices of just about everything an investor can buy, like stocks or property.</p>	<p>北京——香港基金管理公司太盟投资集团(PAG)首席执行官单伟建说，全球经济状况目前对投资者来说有危险。中央银行多年来的宽松货币政策，帮助增长了投资者能够购买的像股票或物业等几乎所有东西的价格。</p>
<p>"I think that clearly we are in an asset bubble," Mr. Shan said in a phone interview from Hong Kong.</p>	<p>“我认为，我们明显地处于一个资产泡沫之中，”单伟建在香港接受电话采访时说。</p>
<p>So what should investors do? Mr. Shan recommended a return to the basics. His firm, with \$16 billion under management in funds that specialize in fields like private equity and real estate, is looking for value in areas still growing in a sluggish world economy.</p>	<p>那投资者该怎么办呢？单伟建的建议是回到基础上去。他的公司管理着 160 亿美元的基金，擅长于私募股权和房地产等专业领域，在世界经济低迷的情况下，公司在仍有增长的领域寻求价值。</p>
<p>"We are not chasing bubbles as many of our peers do," said Mr. Shan, a former professor at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. "I only want to look at the fundamentals. I</p>	<p>单伟建曾在位于费城的宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院担任教授，他说：“我们不像许多同行那样在追踪泡沫。我只想看看基础的东西。我想知道这家公司赚多少钱。”</p>

want to know how much money this business makes.”	
In that, Mr. Shan is positioned well. PAG focuses mainly on investments in or related to Asia, where the fortunes of China, India and other countries remain buoyant even as the global economy sags.	在这点上，单伟建已经准备好了。太盟投资集团主要关注在亚洲或与亚洲相关的投资，尽管全球经济下滑，但亚洲的中国、印度和其他国家的发展趋势仍然保持旺盛。
“If you look around the world, Asia is where the growth is,” he said.	“如果你环顾一下世界，（你会看到）亚洲是增长的地方，”他说。
Mr. Shan said that China, where he was born, “is the most interesting market because of its growth.”	单伟建出生在中国，他说中国“是最有意思的市场，因为它仍在增长”。
But that growth has declined. In the third quarter, China’s gross domestic product rose 6.7 percent, in contrast with the 9 percent to 10 percent the country enjoyed for years. The downturn has intensified the struggles of what Mr. Shan called China’s “bad economy” — mainly manufacturing and heavy industries, which have too many factories and too much debt.	但这种增长的速度已经有所下降。中国第三季度的国内生产总值增长了6.7%，与多年来9%到10%的增长率有明显差异。经济增长放缓加剧了单伟建称之为中国的“坏经济”的困境，这主要是指产能过剩、债务沉重的制造业和重工业。
Mr. Shan, however, also sees a “good economy” in China. As the government tries to shift the country’s engine of growth away from investing in steel mills and apartment blocks, it is encouraging more private consumption. That is opening opportunities in areas that cater to Chinese consumers.	但随着政府试图将中国的增长动力从投资钢铁厂和公寓楼转向鼓励更多的私人消费，单伟建也在中国看到一个“好经济”。这种经济给迎合中国消费者的行业带来了机会。
“China has a split personality at this moment,” Mr. Shan said. But “the good economy remains quite resilient in spite of the bad economy.”	“中国经济此刻具有双重性，”单伟建说。“虽然坏经济仍然存在，但好经济保持着相当的适应力。”
Mr. Shan, who once served as a senior partner at the investment firm TPG, is focusing his money on companies that can benefit from China’s rising consumerism. In October, PAG’s private-equity arm invested an undisclosed amount in the Paradise Group, based in Singapore, which operates restaurants across China and Southeast Asia.	单伟建曾在美国投资公司德克萨斯州太平洋投资集团(TPG)担任资深合伙人，他正把投资的重点集中到能够从中国不断增长的消费中受益的公司上来。今年10月，PAG的私募股权部门对新加坡的乐天餐饮集团(Paradise Group)投了一笔未披露的资金，该集团在中国和东南亚经营饭馆。

<p>In August, it spent about \$250 million to acquire Golden Apple, which runs a chain of private schools from Chengdu, China's western metropolis.</p>	<p>今年8月，公司花了约2.5亿美元收购了金苹果，这家机构在中国西部大都市成都经营私立连锁学校。</p>
<p>In its most prominent deal, PAG in April joined Apex Technology, a Chinese producer of ink cartridge components, and others in the acquisition of the printer maker Lexmark International, based in Kentucky, a transaction valued at \$3.6 billion. The deal was appealing to PAG, in part because the new owners hope to raise the profile of Lexmark printers in the Chinese marketplace.</p>	<p>PAG最重要的一笔交易发生在今年4月，公司与中国墨盒组件生产商珠海艾派克科技(Apex Technology)及其他公司一起，收购了总部设在肯塔基州的打印机制造商利盟国际(Lexmark International)，这笔交易的估价为36亿美元。这笔交易对PAG有吸引力，部分原因是公司的新股东希望提高利盟打印机在中国市场的地位。</p>
<p>Mr. Shan also wants to take advantage of some of Asia's bad economy. With debt levels continuing to rise in China, PAG is developing a strategy for buying and profiting from bad loans at Chinese banks. He also says his firm has generated good returns from buying distressed debt backed by real estate in the region. PAG, which has 30 percent of its capital in real estate, is still sniffing around for reasonably priced property as well.</p>	<p>单伟建也想利用亚洲坏经济的一些方面。随着中国债务水平持续上升，PAG正在制定一个从中国的银行购买不良贷款并从中获利的策略。他还表示，他的公司通过购买由该地区的房地产作抵押的不良债务已经获得了良好的回报。PAG资产的30%在房地产，公司仍然在寻找价格合理的物业。</p>
<p>"We invest in real estate where the price is not out of whack," he said.</p>	<p>"我们在价格不出格的地方投资房地产，"单伟建说。</p>
<p>"It is in times like this that you really can differentiate among investors who will be more focused on fundamentals," he said, "who invests along with the rest of the bandwagon."</p>	<p>他说，"在这样的時候，你才能真正能把那些將更專注於基本面的投資者與其他那些搭便車的投資者區別開來。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161114/fund-chief-capitalizes-on-chinas-split-personality-economy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161114/fund-chief-capitalizes-on-chinas-split-personality-economy</p>
<p>JPMorgan Chase to Pay \$264 Million to Settle Foreign Bribery Case</p>	<p>雇用中国权贵子女，摩根大通在海外反腐案中认罪</p>
<p>Vying for lucrative deals in China, JPMorgan Chase deployed all the usual wining-and-dining tactics that big banks use to woo clients.</p>	<p>为了在中国获得利润丰厚的交易，摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)采取了大银行常常用来吸引客户的各种餐饮招待策略。联邦当局现在说，摩根大通还有</p>

JPMorgan, federal authorities now say, also had ways of sweetening the deal that crossed a legal line.	办法把跨越法律界限的交易洗白。
Federal prosecutors and regulators announced on Thursday a settlement of roughly \$264 million with the bank and its Hong Kong subsidiary, accusing them of a vast foreign bribery scheme that may have spread to a number of Wall Street banks.	本周四，联邦检察官和监管机构宣布与该银行及其香港子公司达成约 2.64 亿美元的和解协议，他们指控摩根大通在境外大量行贿，而且可能波及华尔街的其他银行。
The case centered on JPMorgan's hiring practices in China, where it hired the children of Chinese leaders to win business in the fast-growing nation. Some of the well-connected candidates were unqualified, the authorities said, and often "performed ancillary work" — telltale signs of hidden bribery.	该案集中在摩根大通在中国的招聘工作上，该银行聘用了中国领导者的子女在这个快速增长的国家赢得业务。当局说，一些有着优越社会关系的候选人其实并不合格，而且经常“执行辅助工作”——显示了暗中进行贿赂的迹象。
The case could lay the groundwork for the authorities to pursue penalties against other big banks as well. Banks including HSBC, Goldman Sachs and Deutsche Bank have hinted that they face investigations into their hiring practices in China as part of a larger sweep by the agency that began in 2013	该案可为当局对其他大银行进行惩罚打下了基础。包括汇丰银行(HSBC)、高盛(Goldman Sachs)和德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)等银行暗示，他们在中国的招聘活动正在面临调查，这是从 2013 年开始的一个大清查行动的组成部分。
"We do not expect this to be the last action resulting from that sweep," Andrew J. Ceresney, the head of enforcement at the Securities and Exchange Commission, told reporters on Thursday.	"我们并不认为这是此次大清查的最后一个行动。"证券交易委员会执行主管安德鲁·J·塞雷斯尼(Andrew J. Ceresney)本周四对记者说。
It is unclear what will happen to the investigation under the president-elect, Donald J. Trump. Mr. Ceresney and other officials who led the investigation are expected to leave the government in the coming weeks.	在当选总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)治下，这宗调查会怎样发展目前尚不清楚。塞雷斯尼和其他领导调查的官员预计将在未来数周内离开政府岗位。
In the investigation of JPMorgan, it was not immediately apparent whether the bank would be accused of carrying out a quid pro quo	在对摩根大通的调查中，该银行是否会被指控进行了利益交换安排现在还看不出来，那是摩根大通是否违反了美国颁布的外国贿赂法的核心问题。

<p>arrangement, an issue at the heart of whether JPMorgan violated United States law governing foreign bribery.</p>	
<p>The bank argued that the hiring of well-connected employees was routine in China, and that its own hires fell into a gray area of foreign bribery laws.</p>	<p>该银行认为，在中国雇用有良好人脉的员工是种惯常做法，是自己的招聘做法陷入了外国贿赂法的一个灰色地带。</p>
<p>But the prosecutors and regulators say that as JPMorgan hired more and more candidates based on referrals from Chinese leaders, senior bankers in several instances explicitly tied those jobs or internships to securing deals with Chinese government-run companies.</p>	<p>但检察官和监管机构表示，摩根大通聘用了越来越多的由中国领导者推荐的求职者，在几个案例中，高级银行主管明确地将那些工作或实习岗位与和中国政府运营的公司达成交易联系起来。</p>
<p>To be hired, a referred candidate had to have, in the bank's own words, a "directly attributable linkage to business opportunity," a scheme that enabled the company to win or retain business resulting in more than \$100 million in revenue for the bank or its affiliates, prosecutors and regulators said.</p>	<p>用摩根大通自己的话来说，推荐来的求职者要想被聘用，就必须拥有“与商业机会的直接联系”，检察官和监管机构表示，该公司通过这种做法来赢得或保住业务，为它及其附属机构带来超过1亿美元的营收。</p>
<p>"The common refrain that this is simply how business is done overseas is no defense," said Robert L. Capers, the United States attorney in Brooklyn, whose office helped lead the criminal investigation into the bank. "This is no longer business as usual; it is corruption."</p>	<p>“人们通常认为这只是在海外开展业务时的做法，但这不能成为为它辩护的理由。这不再是正常的做生意，这是腐败。”布鲁克林的联邦检察官罗伯特·卡佩斯（Robert L. Capers）说。他的办公室参与领导了对该银行进行的刑事调查。</p>
<p>Still, the authorities acknowledged that JPMorgan cooperated extensively with the investigation and they lowered the penalty accordingly. The bank, the authorities stated, also disciplined nearly two dozen employees and "took significant employment action" that led to the departure of six employees who participated in the misconduct.</p>	<p>不过，当局承认摩根大通对这项调查非常配合，因此他们相应地减轻了处罚。当局称，这家银行对20多名员工进行了处罚，并“做出了重大的人事决策”，后者可能会导致6名参与不端行为的员工离职。</p>
<p>"We're pleased that our cooperation was acknowledged," a JPMorgan spokesman, Brian Marchiony, said in a statement. "The conduct was</p>	<p>“我们很高兴自己的合作得到认可，”摩根大通发言人布莱恩·马尔基奥尼（Brian Marchiony）在一份声明中表示。“这种行为是不能接受的。”</p>

unacceptable.”	
“We stopped the hiring program in 2013 and took action against the individuals involved,” Mr. Marchiony added. “We have also made improvements to our hiring procedures and reinforced the high standards of conduct expected of our people.”	“我们在 2013 年停止了招聘项目，对参与的个人采取了行动，”马尔基奥尼还表示。“我们也在改进自己的招聘流程，加强了对员工行为的高标准要求。”
When the China hiring investigation first came to light in a front-page article in The New York Times three years ago, it topped a growing list of regulatory problems at the bank. In addition to the \$6 billion so-called London whale trading scandal, the bank reached a \$13 billion settlement with the Justice Department over its sale of mortgage securities in the lead up to the 2008 financial crisis. The settlement in the China hiring case puts to rest one of JPMorgan’s last big regulatory headaches.	中国招聘调查于三年前在《纽约时报》的一篇头版文章中首次曝光，之后便成为这家银行不断增长的监管麻烦中的首要问题。除了价值 60 亿的所谓“伦敦鲸”交易丑闻，这家银行还与美国司法部(Justice Department)就它导致 2008 年金融危机的抵押贷款证券销售问题达成了 130 亿美元的协议。就中国雇佣案达成的这项和解协议，解决了摩根大通仅剩的几个令人头疼的重要监管麻烦之一。
The United States attorney’s office in Brooklyn and the Justice Department’s criminal division in Washington imposed a \$72 million penalty on the bank but did not charge any of the bankers who doled out the jobs, though the investigation is ongoing.	美国布鲁克林检察官办公室和司法部在华盛顿的刑事分支机构对摩根大通处以 7200 万美元的罚款，但没有对任何一个提供工作机会的银行高层提出指控，不过调查仍在进行中。
The bank itself also secured a moral victory by avoiding criminal charges, and instead negotiated a rare nonprosecution agreement.	通过达成一个罕见的不起诉的协议，免遭刑事指控，摩根大通也获得了精神上的胜利。
The S.E.C. will assess the largest punishment, about \$130 million of the overall \$264 million settlement, while the Fed will impose a roughly \$62 million penalty.	美国证券交易委员会(SEC)的罚款占最大头，即整个 2.64 亿美元和解协议中的 1.3 亿美元。与此同时，联邦当局也将对它处以大约 6200 万美元的罚款。
JPMorgan competed with other big global banks to secure lucrative assignments in China as state-controlled companies were selecting banks to help them go public. And at one point, some JPMorgan	摩根大通与其他全球性大银行展开竞争，以便在中国国有企业选择投行帮它们上市时，获得利润丰厚的业务。在某个时刻，一些摩根大通银行高管层得出结论，觉得他们需要增加招聘，以便更好地与对手竞争。

bankers concluded that they needed to escalate their hiring to better compete with their rivals.	
"We lost a deal to DB today because they got chairman's daughter work for them this summer," one JPMorgan investment banking executive remarked to colleagues, using the initials for Deutsche Bank.	"今天我们有一桩生意输给了 DB, 因为他们今年夏天聘用了董事会主席的女儿," 一名摩根大通投资银行业务高管曾这样对同事讲。这里的 DB 是德意志银行的缩写。
Another JPMorgan managing director in Asia wrote that bank needed to ramp up its client referral program, adding that people thought the other banks "are doing a much better job." It was later decided that referrals by so-called decision makers – Chinese clients who had the ability to influence a deal – would receive priority.	摩根大通在亚洲的另一位常务董事曾写道, 这家银行需要加强自己的客户推荐项目, 还表示人们觉得其他银行"在这方面做的要好得多"。之后公司决定, 对于来自决策者(有能力对一桩交易产生影响的中国客户)的推荐会给予优先考量。
JPMorgan's hiring effort, known within the bank as the Sons and Daughters program, began a decade ago. Initially, the program sought to prevent violations of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the law that underpins the case against JPMorgan and essentially bans United States companies from giving "anything of value" to a foreign official to win "an improper advantage" in retaining business.	摩根大通在十年前开启了这个招聘项目, 它在银行内部被称为子女项目。最初, 这个项目曾试图避免违反《反海外腐败法》(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act)。这项使摩根大通案件得以成立的法律, 根本上禁止美国公司为了"维持业务"赢得"不当优势", 给外国官员提供"任何有价值的东西"。
But as the bank faced increased competition, and it expanded the program in 2009, senior JPMorgan bankers "institutionalized" the hiring, federal authorities say.	但联邦当局表示, 随着这家银行面临更激烈的竞争, 它在 2009 年扩大了这一项目, 摩根大通银行高层开始将这类招聘"制度化"。
They explicitly tied those jobs or internships to securing deals with Chinese government-run companies, the prosecutors and regulators say, using them as "a tool to influence senior officials."	检方及监管机构表示, 他们明确将这些职位或实习机会与和中国政府的企业达成协议之间联系起来, 把它们当作"影响高层官员的工具"。
"The so-called Sons and Daughters program was nothing more than bribery by another name," Leslie R. Caldwell, the head of the Justice Department's criminal division, said in a statement.	"这所谓的子女项目只不过是另一种形式的行贿," 司法部刑事部门负责人莱斯莉·R·考德威尔(Leslie R. Caldwell)在一份声明中表示。

<p>Over a seven-year period, JPMorgan hired about 200 interns and full-time employees at the request of clients, potential clients and foreign government officials, authorities say. Around half of these candidates were referred by government officials at Chinese state-owned companies and government agencies. JPMorgan's executives in Asia then used their connections with these government agencies to help the company and clients navigate tangled regulatory landscapes.</p>	<p>当局表示，在过去的七年里，摩根大通应客户、潜在客户和外国政府官员的要求，先后雇佣了大约 200 名实习生和全职员工。在这些候选人中，有大约一半是由在中国国有企业和政府机构的官员所推荐。摩根大通在亚洲的高管便利用他们与这些政府机构的关系，帮助公司和客户顺利通过复杂的监管程序。</p>
<p>In late 2010, a JPMorgan employee in Hong Kong created a spreadsheet that tracked hires to specific clients. The spreadsheet included a column for the amount of revenue attributable to the hire.</p>	<p>2010 年末，摩根大通在香港的一名雇员创建了一份电子表格，用以记录来自特定客户的招聘。这份表格里有一栏记录了各项招聘带来的收入。</p>
<p>Many of the job candidates were unqualified, the authorities said, but JPMorgan hired them anyway.</p>	<p>当局表示，这些职位的候选人有许多都是不合格的，但摩根大通还是聘用了他们。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161118/jpmorgan-chase-to-pay-264-million-to-settle-foreign-bribery-charges</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161118/jpmorgan-chase-to-pay-264-million-to-settle-foreign-bribery-charges</p>
<p>China's Influence Grows in Ashes of Trans-Pacific Trade Pact</p>	<p>TPP 搁浅成定局，中国成最大赢家</p>
<p>LIMA, Peru — A toxic political war over money, jobs and globalization killed the vast and complex trade deal that was supposed to be a signature legacy of President Obama. But the deal, between the United States and 11 Asian and Pacific nations, was never just about trade.</p>	<p>秘鲁利马——一场关于金钱、就业和全球化的毒性政治战争扼杀了一项庞大且复杂的贸易协议，而这个协议原本是奥巴马总统的标志性政治遗产。但是，美国与 11 个亚太国家之间的这项协议从来就不只关乎贸易。</p>
<p>The agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, was conceived as a vital move in the increasingly tense chess match between China and the United States for economic and military influence in the fastest-growing and most strategically uncertain part of the world. The deal, which excluded China, was intended to give those 11 nations</p>	<p>随着中美两国在世界上经济增长最快、最具战略不确定性的地区争夺经济、军事影响力的较量日趋紧张，这项名为跨太平洋伙伴关系（简称 TPP）的协议是作为其中的重要一步而构想的。该协议把中国排除在外，旨在通过与美国达成协议的 11 个国家提供一个可行的经济上的选择，使这些国家在这场紧张较量中获得更大影响力。协议以失败而告终对中国来说是一次纯粹的</p>

<p>more leverage in that strained match by providing them with a viable economic alternative. And its defeat is an unalloyed triumph for China, the country that President-elect Donald J. Trump castigated repeatedly over trade.</p>	<p>胜利，而候任总统唐纳德·特朗普曾在贸易问题上多次严厉批评中国。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama, in comments just before meeting his counterparts, who laboriously negotiated the pact, made no reference to its near certain burial.</p>	<p>这些国家的领导人为达成协议进行了艰难地谈判，在即将与他们见面前，奥巴马的发言只字未提协议即将面临的必然失败。</p>
<p>"This is always a useful occasion for us to get together and examine how we can make sure that we're creating more jobs, more opportunity and greater prosperity for all of our countries," Mr. Obama said. "So it's wonderful to see all of you again, and I look forward to a constructive discussion."</p>	<p>"对我们来说，聚在一起的场合总是颇为有益，让我们可以共同探讨如何确保为我们所有的国家创造更多就业、更多机会，以及使国家更加繁荣，"奥巴马说。"所以很高兴再次见到你们，我期待着与你们进行建设性的讨论。"</p>
<p>In remarks during a bilateral meeting on Saturday between Mr. Obama and President Xi Jinping of China, Mr. Xi said the relationship between their countries was at "a hinge moment" and added that China would work with others to ensure a successful summit meeting.</p>	<p>奥巴马和中国国家主席习近平周六举行了双边会谈，习近平在会谈时说，中美两国关系处于"关键时刻"，并表示中国将与其他国家合作，确保峰会圆满成功。</p>
<p>"I hope the two sides will work together to focus on cooperation, manage our differences and make sure there is a smooth transition in the relationship, and that it will continue to grow going forward," he said.</p>	<p>"我希望双方将携手工作，强调合作，管控分歧，实现两国关系平稳过渡，推动中美关系取得更大进展，"习近平说。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama will find that his counterparts are already getting pulled deeper into China's economic riptide because of the pact's demise.</p>	<p>奥巴马将发现，由于TPP的失败，那11个国家的领导人正愈发身陷中国的经济波动中。</p>
<p>Australia said on Wednesday that it wanted to push ahead with a Chinese-led trade pact that would cover Asian nations from Japan to India but exclude the United States. Peru has opened talks with Beijing</p>	<p>澳大利亚在周三表示，希望推进一项以中国为主导、囊括从日本到印度等亚洲国家在内，但没有美国参与的贸易协议。秘鲁已与北京就加入该协议的问题展开谈判。就连美国的商业领袖们也正在为亚洲潜在的机会做准备。</p>

<p>to join the agreement as well. Even American business leaders are positioning themselves for the potential opportunities in Asia.</p>	
<p>"Two-thirds of what we do there ends up in another country," said John G. Rice, General Electric's vice chairman for international operations. "So if they're going to lower tariffs and trade barriers within that region, we'll find ways to do more there."</p>	<p>"我们在亚洲做的事情中，有三分之二最终都会跑到另一个国家，"通用电气的国际业务副董事长约翰·G·赖斯(John G. Rice)说。"所以，如果他们要降低该地区的关税和贸易壁垒的话，我们会找到方法，在那里做更多的生意。"</p>
<p>For the United States, such trade ties have geopolitical undertones.</p>	<p>对于美国来说，这种贸易关系具有地缘政治色彩。</p>
<p>Much of Asia has for decades quietly accepted American security guarantees while also running large trade surpluses with the United States, turning them into prosperous manufacturing powerhouses. But China is now the largest trading partner for most of the region, while at the same time making territorial claims against many of its neighbors.</p>	<p>几十年来，亚洲的大多数国家在默默地接受美国安全保障的同时与美国产生着巨大的贸易顺差，使它们成为繁荣的制造业大国。但中国现在是亚洲大部分地区的最大贸易伙伴，同时却与许多邻国有针锋相对的领土主权要求。</p>
<p>The neighbors fear they could soon face a stark choice among money, pride and place: Accede to China's security demands, or lose access to China's vast market.</p>	<p>中国的邻国担心，它们很快会面临金钱、国家自豪感和领土方面的严峻选择：要么同意中国的国家安全要求，要么失去广阔的中国市场。</p>
<p>"The long-term question is whether America pulls back from Asia and makes it easier for China to force countries in the region to make a choice between China and the United States," said Richard Bush, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution.</p>	<p>"长远的问题是，美国是否从亚洲撤出，让中国更容易地迫使该地区的国家在中美之间作出选择，"布鲁金斯学会的资深研究员理查德·布什(Richard Bush)说。</p>
<p>When it comes to Asia, the shift in American policy is likely to be among the most pronounced in the new administration.</p>	<p>美国就亚洲的相关政策的转变可能是下届政府中最为显著的。</p>
<p>Born in Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and raised partly in Indonesia, Mr. Obama has, since his earliest days as president, pushed Asia as his nation's best opportunity for growth. Other than efforts to end two wars begun by his predecessor, Mr. Obama's principal foreign</p>	<p>奥巴马出生在太平洋中部的夏威夷，并在印度尼西亚生活了一段时期，他从最早担任总统以来，就把亚洲作为美国经济增长的最好机会。除了努力结束自己的前任发起的两场战争之外，奥巴马的主要外交政策目标是，将美国的注意力和军事资源，从日渐衰老的欧洲以及与俄罗斯的无益竞争上，转向快</p>

<p>policy goal was to shift the nation's attention and military resources away from an aging Europe and an unproductive rivalry with Russia and toward the fast-growing Asia-Pacific region.</p>	<p>速增长的亚太地区。</p>
<p>It is a goal he partly shared with President George W. Bush, whose administration began the negotiations for the Trans-Pacific Partnership. Mr. Bush, too, saw the pact as a bulwark against China's rising strategic ambitions.</p>	<p>在这个目标上，他与乔治·W·布什总统部分地一致，跨太平洋伙伴关系的谈判始于布什政府。布什也将 TPP 看作是对抗中国不断增长的战略野心的堡垒。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama has spent much of the last 10 days putting a brave face on the crushing blow that Mr. Trump's surprising electoral victory represented to his legacy.</p>	<p>在过去 10 天的大部分时间里，面对特朗普令人惊讶的大选胜利对自己政治遗产的巨大打击，奥巴马一直摆出一幅勇敢面对的样子。</p>
<p>Hours after the results became clear, he told the country and his own weeping staff that "we're all actually on one team." On Monday, he suggested Republicans would find replacing his health care law difficult. And in visits on Tuesday and Thursday to Greece and Germany, he told panicked Europeans that Mr. Trump would preserve the NATO alliance.</p>	<p>在大选结果变得明晰的几小时后，奥巴马对美国以及自己的流着泪的工作人员说，“我们其实都在同一个团队。”他在上周一暗示，共和党人会发现，取代他的医疗保健法不那么容易。在周二访问希腊和周四访问德国时，他告诉人心惶惶的欧洲人，特朗普将保留北约联盟。</p>
<p>But the meetings this weekend, at the Asia-Pacific trade summit, will very likely have a more funereal feel.</p>	<p>但是，这个周末在亚太贸易峰会上的见面很可能会给人带来更多的伤感。</p>
<p>More than on any other issue, Mr. Obama and Mr. Trump have diametrically opposing views on Asian trade. And Mr. Trump has won. Even White House aides have admitted to their boss's bitter defeat.</p>	<p>在亚洲贸易上的问题，奥巴马和特朗普的观点比其他问题上更为截然相反。结果是特朗普赢了。就连白宫助手们也已承认了他们上司的惨败。</p>
<p>"We're cleareyed about the current situation, but we believe what we believe about the value of trade and the importance of the Asia-Pacific region to the United States," said Benjamin J. Rhodes, a deputy national security adviser.</p>	<p>国家安全副顾问本杰明·J·罗兹(Benjamin J. Rhodes)说，“虽然我们对目前形势有清楚的了解，但我们仍相信我们在贸易的价值、以及亚太地区对美国的重要性上所持有的信念。”</p>
<p>The allegiances are starting to shift after Mr. Trump's election.</p>	<p>特朗普当选后，忠诚已开始转移。</p>

<p>Just three days before Mr. Obama's arrival here, Peru's foreign minister, Eduardo Ferreyros, said the country still hoped the Pacific pact would someday become a reality. But given the changing dynamics, his government also opened talks this autumn with Beijing to join the rival, Chinese-led trade pact, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.</p>	<p>在奥巴马到达这里的三天前，秘鲁外长爱德华多·费雷罗斯(Eduardo Ferreyros)说，该国仍希望跨太平洋伙伴关系有朝一日会成为现实。但鉴于事态的变化，他的政府也在今年秋天开始，与北京展开就加入“区域全面经济伙伴关系”的谈判，这个以中国为首的贸易协定是跨太平洋伙伴关系的竞争对手。</p>
<p>"Since Mr. Trump is not so interested in requiring economic integration and trade liberalization, why not have other countries follow this free-trade proposal?" asked Song Guoyou, a longtime trade specialist who is the deputy director of the Center for American Studies at Fudan University in Shanghai.</p>	<p>"既然特朗普先生对经济一体化的要求和贸易自由化不感兴趣，为什么不让更多国家跟进这一自由贸易的建议呢?"长期研究贸易的专家宋国友说，他是上海复旦大学美国研究中心的副主任。</p>
<p>Since the election, Australia's government has also called for rapid progress in concluding that rival trade pact. Even Japan, despite facing territorial demands from China and close, but peaceful, confrontations between the two countries' military jets and coast guard vessels, is paying more attention to China's vision for global trade.</p>	<p>自美国大选以来，澳大利亚政府也已呼吁在缔结“区域全面经济伙伴关系”的贸易协定上取得迅速进展。就连日本也在更多地关注中国对全球贸易的愿景，尽管日本面临着中国的领土要求，而且中日两国的军用飞机和海岸警卫队之间不时发生没有武力的冲突。</p>
<p>Australia and Japan have been bargaining for years with China on the deal. But they wanted it as a complement to the Trans-Pacific Partnership, to balance their economic relationship with the United States instead of replacing it with ties to China.</p>	<p>澳大利亚和日本多年来一直在与中国进行谈判。但他们曾希望把双边关系作为对跨太平洋伙伴关系的补充，作为他们与美国经济关系的平衡，而不是用它们与中国的关系取代与美国的关系。</p>
<p>"If T.P.P. doesn't move forward, there's no doubt that the focus will shift" to the China-led deal, Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan told his country's Parliament on Tuesday. Mr. Abe met with Mr. Trump on Thursday.</p>	<p>日本首相安倍晋三周二在日本的议会上表示，“如果TPP停滞不前的话，毫无疑问，重点将转向”由中国牵头的贸易协定。安倍晋三周四会见了特朗普。</p>
<p>Since 2011, trade negotiators from China, Japan, Australia, India and 12</p>	<p>自 2011 年起，来自中国、日本、澳大利亚、印度和其他 12 个亚洲国家的贸</p>

<p>other Asian nations have been meeting several times a year to stitch together the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. And with Mr. Trump's victory, those efforts are almost certain to accelerate. The next round of talks is to be held in Indonesia early next month.</p>	<p>易谈判代表每年都举行几次会议，以促成区域全面经济伙伴关系。特朗普大选胜利后，这些努力几乎肯定会加速。下一轮谈判将于下月初在印度尼西亚举行。</p>
<p>Trade officials across Asia met to negotiate details in Cebu, the Philippines, the week before Mr. Trump won the election. Almost no one noticed outside of Cebu. The next meeting, scheduled for early December, could attract far more attention, including some at this weekend's Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit meeting in Lima.</p>	<p>在特朗普当选的一周前，亚洲各国的贸易官员曾在菲律宾宿雾开会谈判有关细节。当时，宿雾之外几乎没有人注意到那次会议。定于12月初举行的下次会议可以引起更多的关注，包括一些本周末在利马参加亚太经济合作峰会者的关注。</p>
<p>"Everyone is waiting to see what will happen at the APEC summit — there will be a lot of discussions on the sidelines on how to deal with Trump," said Kishore Mahbubani, the dean of the Lee Kuan Yew School of Public Policy at the National University of Singapore, said of this weekend's meeting. "The biggest winner if you walk away from T.P.P. is China. There's no doubt about that."</p>	<p>新加坡国立大学李光耀公共政策学院院长马凯硕(Kishore Mahbubani)在提到本周末的会议时说，“每个人都在等着看在亚太经合组织峰会上会发生什么，在会议的间隙将有很多关于如何对待特朗普的讨论。如果TPP谈判失败的话，最大的赢家是中国。这是毫无疑问的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161121/apec-trade-china-obama-trump-tpp-trans-pacific-partnership</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161121/apec-trade-china-obama-trump-tpp-trans-pacific-partnership</p>
<p>Showdown Looms as U.S. Questions Chinese Deal for Aixtron</p>	<p>中资收购德企，为何奥巴马说了算</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A Chinese company is setting up a rare and potentially tone-setting showdown with the American government over its deal to buy a high-tech firm that the United States says could impact national security.</p>	<p>香港——一家中国公司希望收购一家海外高科技公司，美国声称该交易可能会影响其国家安全，这家中国公司目前打算与美国政府进行最后的较量，此举不仅罕见，而且可能会为今后定调。</p>
<p>The showdown involves Aixtron, a German semiconductor firm being acquired by a Chinese company, Fujian Grand Chip. In a statement on</p>	<p>这个较量涉及中国公司福建宏芯基金对德国半导体公司爱思强(Aixtron)的收购。爱思强在上周五的声明中说，美国一个向白宫提供海外交易建议的安</p>

<p>Friday, Aixtron said an American security panel that advises the White House on foreign deals had recommended the two sides drop their plan, citing unspecified national security concerns.</p>	<p>全小组表示，出于国家安全考虑，建议双方放弃计划，但未指明具体原因。</p>
<p>Normally, a recommendation like that would be enough to persuade the companies to scotch their plans. But in its statement, Aixtron said it and its Chinese suitor would do something unusual: They would appeal to President Barack Obama directly to approve the deal.</p>	<p>通常，像这样的建议就足以说服公司放弃计划。但爱思强发表声明说，它和福建宏芯基金将采取非同寻常的举动：他们将呼吁奥巴马总统直接批准这宗交易。</p>
<p>Chinese and German companies “plan to continue to actively engage in further discussions to explore means of mitigation that may be amenable” to the White House and the American security panel, according to the Aixtron statement.</p>	<p>根据爱思强的声明，该公司和福建宏芯基金“计划继续积极进行进一步的讨论，探讨可以缓解”白宫和美国安全小组的“担忧的措施”。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama has 15 days to decide the fate of the deal, though most likely Mr. Obama will scupper it given presidents usually follow the recommendations of the panel. If the deal is struck down, it would send the message that the United States will continue to carefully scrutinize similar deals – and may act quickly to kill them for national security reasons.</p>	<p>奥巴马有 15 天时间来决定这宗交易的命运，不过奥巴马很可能会否决它，因为总统通常会遵循专家小组的建议。如果交易被阻止，就会传达出这样的讯息：美国将继续仔细审查类似的交易——并有可能出于国家安全方面的原因，迅速采取行动来阻止交易。</p>
<p>The unusual move is sure to spotlight the growing tensions between the United States and China over the latter country’s ambitions to become a power in microchips. While China has made major advancements in technology and computers in recent years, its chip industry is in its infancy, and it still relies on foreign companies for the chips that power even sensitive systems.</p>	<p>这种不寻常的举动肯定会突显中美之间因为中国希望成为微芯片强国而日益紧张的关系。虽然中国近年来在技术和计算机方面取得了重大进展，但其芯片业仍处于起步阶段，甚至是很敏感的系统，也仍然要靠外国公司来提供芯片。</p>
<p>The move will also shine a light on the shadowy security panel that recommended the deal be dropped. The panel – called the Committee</p>	<p>建议放弃该交易的安全小组鲜为人知，它也因此举而曝光。该小组名为美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United</p>

<p>on Foreign Investment in the United States, and commonly known as Cfius — has been increasingly at odds with an expansive new Chinese effort to spend billions acquiring foreign high-tech companies.</p>	<p>States), 通常简称为 Cfius。随着中国花费数以十亿的资金收购外国高科技公司, Cfius 与其产生的矛盾也越来越多。</p>
<p>The panel is composed of representatives from major departments and intelligence agencies like Commerce and Justice and the Central Intelligence Agency. Cfius has the power to review any deal that could impact American national security, and either come up with ways to mitigate that impact or recommend the president block the deal. While the Aixtron deal does not involve an American company, Aixtron itself does considerable business in the United States, and lack of American approval would shut that business off.</p>	<p>该小组由主要政府部门和情报机构的代表组成, 比如商务部、司法部和中央情报局。Cfius 有权审查任何可能影响到美国国家安全的交易, 并且提出减轻这种影响的方法, 或是建议总统阻止交易。虽然爱思强的交易不涉及美国公司, 但爱思强本身在美国有相当广泛的业务, 如果美国不批准, 它就会失去这个市场。</p>
<p>Beijing has highlighted its intentions of catching up to the rest of the world in semiconductors. It has spent hugely to help fund efforts by private Chinese companies and state-run national champions to acquire foreign firms that make microchips, the brains of everything from supercomputers to smartphones to guided missiles.</p>	<p>北京极力想在半导体领域赶上世界其他地区。他们花费巨额资金, 资助私企和国企收购制造微芯片的外国公司。从超级计算机、智能手机到导弹, 微芯片是所有这些东西的大脑。</p>
<p>But Cfius reviews or concerns about them have derailed a number of proposed Chinese acquisitions of chip makers around the world. Earlier this year a group of Chinese investors abandoned plans to spend \$2.9 billion on a majority stake in a business owned by Philips of the Netherlands after Cfius noted the business specialized in a material key to making semiconductors.</p>	<p>但 Cfius 的意见或关注已经挫败了中国在全球各地并购芯片制造商一些努力。今年早些时候, 中国投资者斥资 29 亿美元, 收购荷兰飞利浦下属一家企业多数股权的计划被迫终止, 因为 Cfius 注意到, 该企业经营着半导体材料领域的一项关键材料。</p>
<p>In the case of Aixtron, the companies are asking Mr. Obama to decide directly — a move that has been made only twice before. In 1990 President George H.W. Bush canceled the sale of an aviation company</p>	<p>在爱思强收购案中, 两家公司要求奥巴马直接做出决定——这种情况只有两次先例。一次是 1990 年乔治·H·W·布什(George H.W. Bush)总统取消了将一家航空公司出售给中国投标人的交易。另一起是 2012 年, 奥巴马总统迫使</p>

<p>to Chinese bidders. In 2012 President Obama forced a Chinese firm to divest from a wind project deemed too close to a Navy facility in Oregon.</p>	<p>一家中国公司放弃一个风电项目，因为认为该项目离俄勒冈海军设施太近。</p>
<p>The continuing Aixtron saga is a study in how difficult it can be to track which Chinese investments are private and which are state led.</p>	<p>一波三折的爱思强收购案，是一个很难追踪哪些中国投资来自私人企业、哪些是由国家主导的好案例。</p>
<p>In October, The New York Times highlighted how a Chinese customer that dropped a large order – in turn crashing Aixtron’s shares – had a relationship with the acquirer, Fujian Grand Chip, through government investment funds. The connection doesn’t indicate wrongdoing, but does illustrate the blurred lines between Chinese industrial policy and the constellation of privately owned but state-supported companies that have been tasked with acquiring new Chinese technological capabilities.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》10月曾报道过，一家中国客户取消了大量订单，导致爱思强股价暴跌，而这个客户与爱思强的收购方福建宏芯基金都有政府的投资基金在里面。这种联系并不意味着存在不法行为，但也确实表明中国产业政策和一些私企之间的界限很模糊，这些私企背后有政府支持，任务之一就是收购外企，为中国扩张技术能力。</p>
<p>In a surprise move last month, German authorities withdrew approval for the takeover without specifying a reason.</p>	<p>德国当局上个月意外撤回了发放给这起收购案的许可，但没有说明理由。</p>
<p>Because Cfius decisions are considered confidential, the regulator did not say what concerns it had with the acquisition. One possibility is Aixtron’s leading position making technology that creates chips based on an advanced semiconductor material called gallium nitride.</p>	<p>因为 Cfius 的决定被认为是保密的，该监管机构没有透露这起并购案令其不安的原因。一种可能性是爱思强拥有领先的制造工艺，可以用先进的半导体材料氮化镓来制造芯片。</p>
<p>The technology has been used in tech as mundane as Blu-ray Disc players, but its resistance to heat and radiation give it a number of military and space applications. Chips based on the technology are used in radar for antiballistic missiles and in an Air Force radar system, called Space Fence, that is used to track space debris. Cfius’s recommendation against the Philips deal earlier this year stemmed in</p>	<p>一些公司用这种技术来制造蓝光播放器这样的普通产品，但其耐热耐辐射的特性也让它具有多种军事和太空用途。基于该技术的芯片已经搭载在反弹道导弹雷达和用于跟踪空间碎片的“太空藩篱”(Space Fence)空军雷达系统中。Cfius 今年早些时候阻止飞利浦那起交易，部分原因就是因为它涉及氮化镓业务。</p>

part from that business's involvement in gallium nitride.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161121/china-germany-aixtron-cfius	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161121/china-germany-aixtron-cfius
Shenzhen Connect Offers Chinese Stocks. Will the World Buy?	“深港通”来了，外国投资者会买账吗？
HONG KONG — Global investors in two weeks will get direct access for the first time to the stock market in the Chinese city of Shenzhen, giving them a chance to bet on a tech-heavy clutch of private companies on an exchange sometimes called China's Nasdaq.	香港——两周后，全球投资者将首次获准直接进入中国深圳的股市。这让他们有机会在一个有时被称作中国的纳斯达克的交易所，对一系列偏重科技的私营企业下注。
But many investors will be skeptical, and the tale of Baofeng Group explains why.	但很多投资者会持怀疑态度，暴风集团的故事则解释了其中的缘由。
A largely unknown tech firm that designs online video players, Baofeng conducted a modest debut on the Shenzhen exchange in March 2015. Over the next three months, its stock rose 4,200 percent.	暴风是一家设计在线视频播放器的科技公司。2015年3月，基本上籍籍无名的暴风在深圳交易所低调上市。在接下来的三个月里，其股票上涨了42倍。
The company went public at the height of China's share market frenzy, as speculative investment in stocks became the national hobby. Vast fortunes were minted — Baofeng's chief executive became a billionaire almost overnight.	该公司上市时，正值中国股市狂潮的巅峰时期，投机股市成了全民爱好。股市创造了大量财富，暴风的首席执行官几乎在一夜之间成了一名亿万富翁。
Then, just as quickly, investors' hopes were dashed. Chinese stocks imploded in June of that year. The government's attempt to stem the losses with trading suspensions, bans on selling and a campaign of state-directed buying only added to the concerns of private investors.	然后，投资者的希望落空的速度也同样快。同年6月，中国股市崩盘。政府试图通过暂停交易、禁止卖出和国家指导的买入来止损，却只是增加了私人投资者的担忧。
Many fled the market and still remain on the sidelines more than a year later. As a result, shares of Baofeng — while up nearly 10 times from the day they began trading — are still down more than half from their year-ago peak.	很多人逃离股市，在一年多以后的今天仍持观望态度。因此，暴风的股票——尽管同开始交易那一天相比涨了近十倍——仍比一年前的最高点跌了一半以上。

<p>"Every stock went down largely," Wang Jing, an investor relations representative at Baofeng, said of the crash in an interview this month. "This has also had a big impact on the company."</p>	<p>"每一只股票都是跌了特别多特别多的，"本月接受采访时，暴风的投资关系代表王静在谈到股市暴跌时说道。"这个对公司的影响也是蛮大的。"</p>
<p>The long-awaited connection between the Shenzhen market and the rest of the world will be open on Dec. 5. The timing was announced Friday by the stock market operator in the nearby city of Hong Kong that will serve as the way point. The move is partly intended to give Baofeng, the rest of the Shenzhen market and Chinese stocks over all a shot in the arm.</p>	<p>期待已久的深圳股市与世界的联通将于12月5日开启。这一时间由与深圳毗邻并将充当中转站的香港股市运营机构在周五宣布。此举部分是为了刺激暴风、深市的其他股票和整个中国股市。</p>
<p>Called the Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect, the venture opens a small door in China's regulatory wall restricting money from moving across its borders. The plan, similar to one in Shanghai, allows investors in Hong Kong — a Chinese city long open to foreign investors — to buy and sell shares in Shenzhen, and vice versa.</p>	<p>名为深港股票市场交易互联互通机制（简称“深港通”——译注）的这一探索，是在中国禁止资金出入国境的监管高墙上开了一个小洞。该计划和上海的一个计划类似，允许长期对外国投资者开放的中国城市香港的投资者买卖深市股票，反之亦然。</p>
<p>The move is the latest test of China's readiness to allow a more open financial system. Despite China's status as the world's second-biggest economy after the United States, the country's financial markets are still comparatively immature.</p>	<p>此举是对中国是否愿意进一步开放金融体系的最新考验。尽管中国是仅次于美国的全球第二大经济体，但其金融市场相比较而言仍不成熟。</p>
<p>The leadership in Beijing worries that easing its grip too fast could lead to destabilizing flows of funds in and out of the country. Programs like the Stock Connect are aimed at opening the door wider — but also at retaining state control over the pace of liberalization.</p>	<p>北京的领导层担心，松手太快可能会导致出入该国的资金流不稳定。像深港通这样的计划旨在进一步敞开大门，但同时也能保持国家对自由化速度的控制。</p>
<p>Analysts welcomed the move but questioned whether it would lift markets or lure much new investment. The main Shanghai share index has entered a bull market, having rallied more than 20 percent from its</p>	<p>分析人士欢迎这一举动，但对它是否能提振市场或吸引大量新投资表示怀疑。主要的上海股指已进入牛市，同1月的低点相比上涨逾20%，但交易量仍是繁荣时期的一小部分。</p>

<p>lows in January, but trading volumes remain a shadow of what they were during the boom.</p>	
<p>Part of the reason is that China's economic prospects have lost some of their luster, as growth has eased to its slowest pace in a quarter-century. At the same time, a weakening renminbi, the Chinese currency, has also reduced the attractiveness of investing in domestic shares.</p>	<p>部分原因是，随着增长放缓至四分之一世纪以来的最低速度，中国的经济前景失去了一些光彩。与此同时，人民币的不断贬值也降低了投资国内股票的吸引力。</p>
<p>"From the macro point of view there's obviously a big hill to climb as far as potential renminbi depreciation and the economic outlook," said Charles Salvador, director of investment solutions at Z-Ben Advisors, a consulting firm based in Shanghai. "However, I still find this to be a turning point in the overall scheme of things."</p>	<p>"从宏观角度来看，就潜在的人民币贬值和经济前景而言，显然有一座大山要爬，"总部设在上海的泽奔商务咨询有限公司(Z-Ben Advisors)投资解决方案总监查尔斯·萨尔瓦多(Charles Salvador)说道。"然而，我还是觉得这是整体规划中的一个转折点。"</p>
<p>Opening up to more foreign money is a modest step toward fixing markets many regard as unreliable. In June, MSCI, a firm that compiles a widely tracked index of global emerging market stocks, declined for the second year in a row to add A-shares, or mainland stocks, to its benchmark index. It cited issues with international investors' access to domestic Chinese markets.</p>	<p>面向更多外国资金开放，是朝着修复被很多人视为不可靠的市场的迈出的小小一步。6月，MSCI公司连续第二年拒绝将A股，即中国内地股市纳入其基准指数，给出的理由包括国际投资者在进入中国国内股市时面临诸多问题。该公司编制的全球新兴市场股票指数广受关注。</p>
<p>If Shanghai is China's answer to the New York Stock Exchange, the traditional home to big, blue-chip industrial and financial companies, then Shenzhen is the country's answer to the tech-heavy Nasdaq.</p>	<p>如果说上海是中国的纽约证券交易所——大型蓝筹工业和金融公司的传统上市场所——那么深圳便是中国偏重科技企业的纳斯达克。</p>
<p>Nicole Yuen, vice chairwoman and head of equities for greater China at Credit Suisse, said that around two-thirds of Shanghai's stocks were state-owned companies, while in Shenzhen, the ratio was only about a quarter of stocks.</p>	<p>瑞信(Credit Suisse)大中华区副主席兼大中华区证券业务主管袁淑琴(Nicole Yuen)表示，沪市大约三分之二的上市公司是国企，而在深圳，这一比例仅为四分之一左右。</p>

<p>“The significance of Shenzhen Connect is it brings to the international market a whole new horizon of stocks that are much more representative of the future of China,” Ms. Yuen said this month, “as opposed to the Shanghai Connect, which is very much more a representation of the previous China, so to speak.”</p>	<p>“深港通的意义在于它为国际市场带来了一系列更能代表中国未来的股票，”袁淑琴本月说。“和沪港通相反，可以说后者更多地是代表以前的中国。”</p>
<p>Before the Shenzhen Connect, the only access foreign investors had to shares listed in the southern city was through the 14-year-old qualified foreign institutional investor program, known as Qfii, which is open only to large foreign funds or other big investors and entails a time-consuming approval process to invest or repatriate profits.</p>	<p>在深港通之前，外国投资者投资深市股票的唯一途径，就是通过已有 14 年历史的合格境外机构投资者项目，简称 Qfii。该项目仅面向大型外国基金或其他大投资者，并要求在走完一个耗时的审批程序后才能投资或拿走利润。</p>
<p>The new link will open the door to smaller and more active investors, like hedge funds, and give them quicker access to over 800 new stocks – many of them entrepreneurial tech firms.</p>	<p>新的联通机制将面向更小、更积极的投资者，如对冲基金打开大门，让他们能够更快地投资 800 多支新股票，其中很多都是创业科技公司。</p>
<p>Appetite for domestic shares “ has improved slightly from a very low level,” said Jian Shi Cortesi, an investment manager for Chinese equities based in Zurich at GAM, an asset management firm.</p>	<p>资产管理公司 GAM 驻苏黎世的中国股票投资经理科特茜(Jian Shi Cortesi)称，对国内股票的兴趣“和低点相比略有改善”。</p>
<p>Still, Ms. Cortesi added, “Shenzhen Connect is not likely to bring large inflows from foreign investors to push up A-share prices.”</p>	<p>但她接着说，“深港通不太可能带来外国投资者的大量资金流入，抬高 A 股股价。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161128/china-hongkong-shenzhen-connect</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161128/china-hongkong-shenzhen-connect</p>
<p>China Tightens Controls on Overseas Use of Its Currency</p>	<p>控制资本外逃，中国加强人民币海外交易审查</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — As an exodus of money adds to the pressure on a slowing economy, regulators are trying to put the brakes on overseas use of China’s currency by increasing the scrutiny of certain overseas deals.</p>	<p>上海——资金的大量外逃，给已经放缓的中国经济带来了更大的压力，监管机构正在加强对某些海外交易的审查，以便阻止中国货币在海外的使用。</p>
<p>The decision to restrict overseas use of the renminbi represents a</p>	<p>限制人民币在海外的使用，这个决定意味着中国长期以来推动人民币在全球</p>

<p>setback in China's long-term drive to turn the currency into a rival to the dollar and euro in the global marketplace.</p>	<p>市场上与美元和欧元竞争努力的倒退。</p>
<p>Beijing had pursued a greater role for the renminbi as a way to increase its economic influence. Part of the renminbi's appeal in international finance was that most Chinese companies could borrow and spend it overseas while seldom seeking approval from financial regulators in Beijing.</p>	<p>北京之前希望让人民币发挥更大的作用，以便增强其经济影响力。人民币在国际金融中的一个吸引力在于，大多数中国公司可以在海外借款和消费，不再需要经过中国金融监管机构的批准。</p>
<p>But that leniency created a problem for China. The currency flowed out of the country in recent months and then traded heavily overseas, beyond the control of China's regulators.</p>	<p>但是，这种宽松给中国带来了一个问题。最近几个月，人民币大量流出中国，然后在海外大量进行交易，超出了中国监管机构的控制。</p>
<p>The situation has contributed to the currency's steady weakening against the strong dollar this autumn. That weakness, in turn, has prompted some Chinese businesses and households to move even more money out of the country before its value can erode further.</p>	<p>这种情况推动人民币今年秋天相对于坚挺的美元汇率稳步下跌。人民币走弱反过来又促使一些中国企业和家庭在人民币的币值进一步下降之前，将更多的资金转移至境外。</p>
<p>"The authorities, under the relentless pressures of capital outflows, are poised to impose extensive restrictions on capital movements, marking a reversal of the gradual liberalizations introduced in recent years," Fred Hu, the chairman of the Primavera Capital Group, an investment firm based in Beijing and Hong Kong, wrote in an email reply to questions.</p>	<p>"在资本外流的持续压力下，当局准备对资本流动施加更加广泛的限制，这标志着近年来逐步推进的自由化的逆转"，北京和香港春华资本董事长胡祖六(Fred Hu)在回复提问的电邮中写道。</p>
<p>"While such capital controls may be intended to be temporary," he wrote, "they will introduce mounting uncertainties for Chinese outbound investments."</p>	<p>"虽然对资本的这种控制可能是暂时的，"他写道，"但是这会给中国的对外投资带来不确定性。"</p>
<p>In an effort to slow the exodus, an affiliate of China's central bank, the State Administration of Foreign Exchange, issued a directive to bankers on Monday that amounted to additional scrutiny.</p>	<p>为了减缓资本外逃，中国央行附属机构国家外汇管理局本周一向银行业发布了一项指令，要求加大审查力度。</p>

<p>The directive, which was quickly and broadly circulated within China's financial community, told banks that their domestic customers must check with the Beijing regulator before transferring \$5 million or more – in dollars or renminbi – out of the country. The rules will also cover renminbi that is sitting in overseas accounts, which had previously escaped most regulation.</p>	<p>该指令在中国金融界迅速传播开来，指令中说，国内客户如果要将价值 500 万美元以上的美元或人民币转出该国，必须向北京的监管机构上报。规定还涵盖了海外账户里的人民币，以前这些账户逃避了大多数监管。</p>
<p>"The People's Bank of China in Shanghai is facing great pressure to keep a balance" between inflows to and outflows from China, said the directive, referring to the Shanghai office of the central bank. The directive said that 5.1 trillion renminbi, or \$740 billion, sluiced out of China in the first 10 months of this year while only 3.1 trillion came back into the country.</p>	<p>该指令称，“上海的人民银行面临着巨大压力，要在资金流入和流出之间保持平衡”。该指令说，今年前 10 个月，中国流出 5.1 万亿人民币，相当于 7400 亿美元，流入资金只有 3.1 万亿美元。</p>
<p>The State Administration of Foreign Exchange declined Tuesday evening to respond to a faxed question regarding offshore renminbi, suggesting that the question should be submitted instead to the People's Bank of China. The central bank did not respond to questions late Tuesday evening.</p>	<p>国家外汇管理局本周二晚上拒绝回答有关离岸人民币问题的传真，建议这个问题应该去问央行。央行周二晚上没有回复提问。</p>
<p>Government directives are not supposed to be public in China. In a sign of government irritation at the unauthorized distribution, censors reached into private WeChat social media accounts on Tuesday and deleted copies of the directive.</p>	<p>在中国，政府指令按理不应该公开。未经授权就传播这样的指令似乎令政府感到恼火，本周二，检查员要求私人微信社交媒体帐户删除这份指令的副本。</p>
<p>The rules appear to take aim at a relatively discrete set of overseas deals that largely allow companies to pull money out of the country, rather than more strategic acquisitions.</p>	<p>这些规则针对的似乎是一系列相对独立的海外交易，在大部分的这种交易中，公司将资金从国内抽走，而不是进行更具战略性质的收购。</p>
<p>Many Chinese companies, for example, have used their overseas</p>	<p>例如，很多中国公司利用其海外子公司，从中国的银行在香港、伦敦、纽约</p>

<p>subsidiaries to buy or borrow renminbi in Hong Kong, London, New York and elsewhere from the international arms of Chinese banks. Some of them then sell the renminbi and buy dollars, in a bet that the dollar will strengthen.</p>	<p>和其他地方的海外分支机构购买或借入人民币。然后一些公司卖出人民币，购买美元，押注美元将走强。</p>
<p>The new rules will apply broadly to Chinese companies. In the past, only companies with headquarters in Beijing typically had to notify the government of big moves in offshore renminbi.</p>	<p>新的规定将广泛适用于中国公司。之前，一般只有总部设在北京的公司才必须通知政府自己将对离岸人民币采取大动作。</p>
<p>Even so, the new rules amount more to a modest tweak than an outright overhaul.</p>	<p>即使如此，新的规则也更多的是一个小幅调整，而不是改弦更张。</p>
<p>Capital controls in China already restrict the movement of money. Individuals, for example, are not supposed to move more than \$50,000 out of the country annually. Companies, too, have limits and other approval processes. The latest directive basically adds another layer of approval and closes some additional escape valves.</p>	<p>中国的资本管制已经限制了人民币的流动。例如，个人每年不得转移超过5万美元的资金至海外。公司也面临限制和其他批准过程。最新指令基本上是增加了另一层限制，并关闭一些额外的资金外逃阀门。</p>
<p>"They are not changing the rules," said Jeffrey Sun, a partner in the Shanghai office of Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliffe, a global law firm. "It's that, internally, they need to go through this extensive process."</p>	<p>"他们并没有改变规则，"奥睿律师事务所(Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe)驻上海的律师孙捷(Jeffrey Sun)说。"只是说，在内部，他们需要通过这个繁复的过程。"</p>
<p>While Chinese regulators are increasing their scrutiny, they have been reluctant to ban overseas investment outright. Four different regulators issued a joint public statement on Monday through the official Xinhua news agency to emphasize that it was still acceptable for Chinese companies and households to invest overseas.</p>	<p>虽然中国监管机构正在加大审查力度，但他们并不愿意直接禁止海外投资。四家监管机构本周一通过官方通讯社新华社发表了联合公开声明，强调仍然许可中国公司和家庭进行海外投资。</p>
<p>China's overseas investments have "played an important role in deepening China's mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries and promoting domestic economic restructuring and</p>	<p>中国海外投资对于"为深化我国与各国互利合作、促进国内经济转型升级发挥了重要作用"，该声明说。</p>

upgrading," the statement said.	
But even those more strategic deals may soon get a second look. Regulators are also drafting rules that would require prior approval from Beijing for very large overseas corporate acquisitions.	即便是那些更具战略性质的交易，可能不久后也会受到审查。监管机构正在起草规则，要求大规模海外并购需要事先获得北京的批准。
The draft rules on very large acquisitions, first reported by The Wall Street Journal last Friday and subsequently confirmed by bankers and executives who were briefed on the plans, would mandate that prior approval be obtained for deals exceeding \$1 billion in real estate or in industries outside the Chinese company's main area of business. Any acquisition would also require prior approval if it exceeded \$10 billion.	对于大型并购规定的草案，《华尔街日报》上周五率先进行了报道，知道内情的银行人士和高管后来表示确有此事。该草案要求，涉及房地产或者中国公司主营业务之外的行业时，交易超过10亿美元需要获得事先批准。所有超过100亿美元的并购都需要事先申请批准。
But some bankers are skeptical that such rules will make much of a difference. Most large Chinese deals, like the pending acquisition of Switzerland's Syngenta by the state-owned China National Chemical Corporation, involve well-connected companies that have long received top-level endorsement for their bids in advance anyway.	但一些银行人士怀疑这样规定会起多大的作用。大多数大型交易，例如国企中国化工集团收购瑞士先正达(Syngenta)的交易，涉及的公司有非常良好的人脉，它们的行动很早以前就已经获得过最高层的提前批准了。
"The companies behind these large acquisitions are themselves very influential, and many will still find ways to close targeted deals," said Brock Silvers, the chief executive of Kaiyuan Capital, a Shanghai investment advisory firm.	投资咨询公司上海 Kaiyuan Capital 董事总经理布洛克·西尔沃斯(Block Silvers)说：“开展这种大型收购的公司本身就有很大的影响力，很多公司仍然有办法来完成交易。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161130/china-tightens-controls-on-overseas-use-of-its-currency	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161130/china-tightens-controls-on-overseas-use-of-its-currency
Though Awash in Fakes, China Rethinks Counterfeit Hunters	中国职业打假人，这条路还能走多远？
BEIJING — Ji Wanchang strolled through a Beijing luxury mall one recent morning with an eye out for luxury coats. But at one store, a clerk told him a fur-collared Moncler and other coats were "sample	北京——最近的一个上午，纪万昌在北京一个豪华购物中心漫步，他在仔细挑选奢华大衣，但一家商店的售货员告诉他，那里的一件带毛皮领子的盟可睐(Moncler)羽绒服及其他大衣都是“尺码样品”，不出售。

<p>sizes" and not for sale.</p>	
<p>A second clerk, selling a wolf fur-lined Yves Salomon, said the coat was reserved.</p>	<p>另一位出售伊夫萨露蒙(Yves Salomon)牌的狼毛皮衬里服装的售货员说,大衣已被人预定了。</p>
<p>Mr. Ji sighed. In both cases, the fur wouldn't match their labels, he suspected — and the clerks knew selling a fake to Mr. Ji, who is well known on sight in many of China's shops, meant big trouble.</p>	<p>纪万昌叹了口气。他怀疑这两件皮大衣都与它们的标签不匹配,而且店员也知道,把它们卖给纪万昌意味着会有大麻烦,他在许多中国商店里都能被人认出来。</p>
<p>"Ma'am, I don't want to make things difficult for you," he told a sales clerk, who nodded and bowed. "I've found problems with your clothes, so please correct them."</p>	<p>"女士,我不想给你制造麻烦,"他对一名售货员说,售货员点着头,向他鞠了个躬。"我发现你们卖的衣服有问题,所以请你们自行改正。"</p>
<p>Mr. Ji is what is known in China as a professional counterfeit hunter. Part Ralph Nader, part bounty hunter, Mr. Ji rummages for fake or substandard goods in shops. Then, using China's consumer protection laws, he collects tens of thousands of dollars from the companies that make or sell them. The laws are part of China's growing effort to weed out the fake clothes, electronics, food and furniture that swamp its stores and frustrate companies and consumers alike.</p>	<p>纪万昌在中国从事所谓职业打假的工作,他有点像拉尔夫·纳德(Ralph Nader),也有点像赏金猎人。纪万昌在商店里搜寻假商品或不合格的商品。然后,他利用中国的消费者保护法,从制造或销售这些商品的公司那里索取数万美元的赔偿。消费者保护法是中国不断努力清除假冒商品的行动的一部分,中国的商店里到处都是假牌子的衣服、电子设备、食品和家具,让厂家和消费者很无奈。</p>
<p>But Mr. Ji's livelihood is now under threat. Some government officials say Mr. Ji and the unknown number of others like him abuse a law that was meant merely to empower consumers to report fakes. If proposed new government rules get accepted, people like Mr. Ji will no longer be able to go pro.</p>	<p>但是现在,纪万昌的生计受到了威胁。一些政府官员表示,纪万昌和像他这样的数量不详的职业打假者在滥用消费者保护法,该法律原来只是为了赋予消费者举报假货的权利。如果政府新起草的规则得到通过的话,像纪万昌这样的人将不再能以打假为职业。</p>
<p>Even as China grows and matures, and moves to protect brands and ideas, it still struggles with how to get rid of fakes. Overseas governments, overseas companies and even its own increasingly choosy consumers complain that China's counterfeit products hurt</p>	<p>即使中国在发展成熟,也开始更加注重保护品牌和创意,但在如何摆脱假货的问题上,情况依然不容乐观。外国政府、海外公司,甚至日益挑剔的消费者自己也抱怨说,中国的假冒产品损害了品牌和普通人的利益。中国领导人已经加大了打假力度,目的之一是保护正在生产自主创新产品的中国公司。</p>

<p>brand names and common people alike. Chinese leaders have stepped up efforts to cull them, in part to protect homegrown companies that are starting to produce their own innovative products. Last year, China's courts handled about 120,000 intellectual property cases, up 9 percent from 2014, according to official media.</p>	<p>去年,据官方媒体报道,中国法院处理了大约 12 万件知识产权案件,比 2014 年增长了 9%。</p>
<p>One anti-fake effort was intended to empower the consumer. In 2009, the government promised consumers that if they found a product that flouted food safety laws, they could win 10 times the value of that product in compensation. In 2013, China bolstered an earlier consumer protection law by increasing payouts to buyers of other kinds of fake goods, while a decision from China's supreme court was widely seen as supporting counterfeit hunters.</p>	<p>一些打假活动旨在赋予消费者权力。2009 年,政府向消费者承诺,如果发现违反食品安全法的产品,他们可以获得该产品 10 倍价值的赔偿。2013 年,中国通过增加对其他类型假货的买家的赔偿力度,强化了之前发布的消费者保护法,而中国最高法院的一个裁定也被广泛视为对职业打假人的支持。</p>
<p>Mr. Ji and his peers have used these laws to their advantage, buying knockoffs in bulk — the more they turn in, the more they are paid — and filling their storerooms with counterfeit products. Mr. Ji's group, the Jinan Old Ji Anti-Counterfeit Rights Defense Work Studio, has a network of about 20 informers who report suspected fake products. He says his biggest success to date is collecting about \$178,000 in compensation from a company that tried to pass off its blankets as pure cashmere.</p>	<p>纪万昌和同行们利用这些法律来获益,他们大量购买仿冒产品——买得越多,获得的赔偿也越多——他们的仓库里装满了假冒产品。纪万昌的团队济南老纪维权工作室有大约 20 个线人,向他们汇报疑似假冒产品。他说迄今为止,他最成功的一个案例是从一家公司那里获得了大约 17.8 万美元(约合人民币 120 万元)的赔偿,这家公司出售的毯子号称是纯羊绒的。</p>
<p>China's e-commerce boom has given counterfeit hunters a new front. "The main purpose of suing them is to ask them to correct themselves," said Yu Fengsheng, another counterfeit hunter, who chases merchants who sell fakes on online marketplaces run by the Alibaba Group, China's largest e-commerce company. He became an e-commerce</p>	<p>中国的电子商务繁荣给打假者带来了新的阵地。另一位职业打假人于凤星说,“起诉他们的的目的是要他们整改自己。”喻凤生在中国最大的电商阿里巴巴集团经营的网上集市里寻找销售假冒商品的卖家。最初他在阿里巴巴的天猫超市购买了一款商家所谓脚部护理产品,结果发现它根本是假的,此后他就成为了电商职业打假人。在一份声明中,阿</p>

<p>counterfeit hunter after he bought an item marketed by a merchant on Alibaba's Tmall platform as a foot treatment and discovered that it was probably just makeup. In a statement, Alibaba said it was committed to fighting fakes on its platforms.</p>	<p>里巴巴表示将致力于旗下平台的打假。</p>
<p>Among overseas companies, people like Mr. Ji have fans. "A lot of my clients would, in some circumstances, support the activities of these kinds of consumer warriors because ultimately they may be uncovering information that helps us do our job," said Scott Palmer, an intellectual property lawyer at Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, which represents American corporations in China.</p>	<p>像纪万昌这样的人在海外公司里也有粉丝。美国盛智律师事务所(Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton)的知识产权律师彭明(Scott Palmer)说：“在某些情况下，我的很多客户都会支持这些打假斗士的活动，因为他们最终可能会发现一些信息，有助于我们做好工作。”</p>
<p>But government officials complain that the program is increasingly expensive and increasingly abused. Even some foreign business groups complain. Counterfeit hunters often profit "from complaints that target minor product labeling errors instead of true quality or safety issues," said James Zimmerman, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, in emailed comments.</p>	<p>但政府官员也抱怨说，这个法律程序的成本越来越昂贵，遭到滥用的时候也越来越多。甚至一些外国商业团体也有怨言。中国美国商会主席吉莫曼(James Zimmerman)通过电邮评论说，职业打假人通常会“从小产品的标识错误，而不是真正的质量或安全问题投诉”中获利。</p>
<p>Proposed government rules released in August and under official consideration said that payouts for fakes would not be available to those who sought them "for commercial purposes."</p>	<p>政府8月发布了一个拟议的规则，目前处于正式考虑阶段。规定说，为了“商业目的”而购买这些假货的人不会获得赔偿。</p>
<p>Mr. Ji, defending his work, says he has to recoup his legal fees, which he incurs when the companies he accuses of selling fakes fight back. He says he makes about \$148,000 a year but his take-home pay is only about \$30,000 to \$44,000 after expenses.</p>	<p>纪万昌辩解说，如果他指控售卖假冒产品的公司进行反击，就会产生法律费用，他需要收回这些成本。他说自己每年赚大约14.8万美元，但是支付了这些费用之后，只有大约3万到4.4万美元的入账。</p>
<p>"When they encounter a fake product, more than 80 percent of Chinese people will just suck it up and not take it very seriously, as long as their</p>	<p>"80%中国人忍气吞声，面对假货只要不危及生命就不很认真对待，"纪万昌说。"如果有更多职业打假人，商品质量一下子就提高。"</p>

<p>lives are not in danger," Mr. Ji said. "If there are more professional counterfeit warriors, the quality of goods will improve at once."</p>	
<p>Mr. Ji never set out to be a consumer rights activist. Born in the northern region of Inner Mongolia, he was so poor he could not afford to enroll in a university. His jobs have included running a carwash, selling clothes on the street and operating a late-night food stall.</p>	<p>纪万昌一开始并没有想过要成为消费者权益活动人士。他出生在内蒙古北部，家里很穷，读不起大学。他曾经开过洗车店，在街头卖过衣服，还经营过夜间食品摊。</p>
<p>In 2000, a friend of his bought a children's educational compact disc that turned out to contain pornographic content. Furious, he and his friends "laid siege" to the store where they had bought it, demanding compensation, Mr. Ji said. "At that time, I did not understand what defending your rights is," he said.</p>	<p>2000年，他的朋友买了一张儿童教育光盘，发现里面有色情内容。他和朋友们愤怒地“围攻”了出售这张光盘的商店，要求赔偿，纪万昌说道。“当时不懂维权，”他说。</p>
<p>Later, Mr. Ji bought a copy of China's consumer law and a manual on how to tell fakes from genuine products. From that point, he had a new career.</p>	<p>后来，纪万昌买了一本中国消费者法律和一本关于如何辨别真假商品的手册。从那以后，他开始了新的职业生涯。</p>
<p>On a recent week in October, Mr. Ji traveled to four courthouses in five days across China, filing lawsuits against shopping malls, accusing them of fraud for selling substandard goods. Based in the eastern city of Jinan, he says he goes to court about 100 times a year.</p>	<p>在今年10月的一周，纪万昌在五天时间里前往位于不同地方的四家法院起诉了一些商店，指控他们欺诈，销售不合格商品。他住在中国东部城市济南，他说每年大约要去100次法院。</p>
<p>Mr. Ji's work has earned him the enmity of counterfeiters and their thugs, who he says have beaten him up, bound his hands and feet, and telephoned him with death threats. In 2007, police in the southern province of Fujian detained him for 37 days, charging him with extortion, but released him.</p>	<p>纪万昌的活动引来了造假者及其打手的敌意，他说这些人殴打他，绑住他的手脚，还打电话威胁说要杀了他。2007年，南部省份福建的警方拘留了他37天，指控他敲诈勒索，但后来将其释放。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Ji views the work as necessary. Every month, he says, he receives more than a hundred phone calls from people curious about</p>	<p>不过，纪万昌还是认为这项工作必须有人来做。他说自己每个月都会接到一百多个电话，来电者想知道买到假货后如何获得赔偿。</p>

how to get compensation from a fake product.	
On a recent afternoon, a man from the eastern city of Tai'an called Mr. Ji, who was en route to check out a shopping mall in Beijing. How, the caller asked, could he emulate Mr. Ji?	近日一个下午，一个来自东部城市泰安的男子给纪万昌打电话，当时他正在北京的一个购物中心寻找假货。那名男子问，要怎样才能仿效纪万昌的做法？
Mr. Ji told the aspiring fraud-buster that he could not "just casually enter any shop and buy eight or 10 pieces and demand compensation." His profession was built on navigating tricky relationships with local courthouses and police, Mr. Ji said, adding that recently some thugs from Tai'an wanted "my life, my arms and my legs."	纪万昌对这个想当打假者的男子说，你不能“随随便便走进一家商店，买上十件八件假货，然后要求赔偿”。如何处理与当地法院和警方的棘手关系是他打假事业的基础，纪万昌说，最近一些来自泰安的暴徒“想要我的命、我的胳膊和腿”。
"Not everyone can be a counterfeit hunter. This industry isn't a gift that falls down from heaven," Mr. Ji told the caller. "You haven't seen the hardships and suffering we've gone through. You've only seen our glorious side."	"职业维权人，不是说人家要干都能干的。这个行业不是天上掉馅儿饼，"纪万昌对那名男子说。"我们辛酸的过程你们没看到，你们只看到我们辉煌的一面。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161202/china-fakes-counterfeit-hunters	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161202/china-fakes-counterfeit-hunters
After Meeting Trump, Japanese Mogul Pledges \$50 Billion Investment in the U.S.	携手富士康？软银承诺在美投资 500 亿美元
The brash and outspoken founder of SoftBank, Masayoshi Son, has long been known for his outsize ambitions, from taking on the United States' biggest telephone companies to creating a \$100 billion fund for technology deals.	非常自信、直言不讳的软银(SoftBank)创始人孙正义(Masayoshi Son)一向以雄心过人闻名，他曾与美国最大的电信公司竞争，而且还创建了一个 1000 亿美元的科技交易基金。
On Tuesday, Mr. Son, a Japanese mogul, struck another big pledge after meeting with President-elect Donald J. Trump: to invest \$50 billion in the United States, a move that he said would create some 50,000 jobs.	本周二，日本大亨孙正义在与候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)见面后，又许下了一个重大承诺：在美国投资 500 亿美元，他说此举将创造约 5 万个工作岗位。
But the \$50 billion investment pledge is not an entirely new initiative	但是这 500 亿美元的投资承诺并不是软银的一个全新举动。实际上，这笔

<p>that SoftBank is undertaking. Instead, the money is projected to come from the Japanese company's previously announced Vision fund, a \$100 billion vehicle for investing in technology companies worldwide.</p>	<p>钱计划来自于软银之前宣布推出的 Vision 基金，它拥有 1000 亿美元资金，用来投资全球各地的科技公司。</p>
<p>The fund — which includes Saudi Arabia, a target of Mr. Trump's ire during the presidential campaign, as a key partner — was always expected to strike a significant portion of its deals in the United States.</p>	<p>该基金一直以来都打算把重点放在对美国的投资上，沙特阿拉伯是该基金的一个重要伙伴，特朗普在总统竞选期间曾把沙特当作一个泄愤的靶子。</p>
<p>Speaking to reporters on Tuesday, Mr. Son said the new jobs would come from investing in American start-ups. Mr. Trump later declared on Twitter, "Masa said he would never do this had we (Trump) not won the election!"</p>	<p>孙正义周二对记者说，新工作岗位将来自于他们对美国初创企业的投资。特朗普后来在 Twitter 上宣布，“正义说，如果我们（特朗普）没有赢得选举，他永远不会这样做！”</p>
<p>Mr. Son's visit to Trump Tower in Manhattan on Tuesday was the latest outreach by global business leaders to an incoming president seen as friendlier to corporate interests. On Friday, the Trump transition team announced the formation of a business advisory group, led by Stephen A. Schwarzman, the chief executive of the private equity behemoth the Blackstone Group, that would consult monthly with the Trump White House.</p>	<p>孙正义周二对曼哈顿特朗普大厦的拜访，是全球商业领袖对未来总统的最新示好，一些人认为特朗普对企业利益更加有益。上周五，特朗普过渡团队宣布组建一个商业咨询小组，由私募股权投资巨头黑石集团(Blackstone Group)首席执行官苏世民(Stephen A. Schwarzman)担任领导，在特朗普任内每月与白宫开展讨论。</p>
<p>The advisory group was noticeably shy of technology names; Mr. Son is perhaps the most prominent tech executive so far to have met with the president-elect.</p>	<p>咨询小组里没有什么科技业大牌；孙正义可能是迄今为止与特朗普见过面的最有名的科技高管。</p>
<p>Although it has its headquarters in Japan, SoftBank has deep roots in the United States. It is the majority owner of the wireless operator Sprint, which two years ago unsuccessfully pursued a takeover bid for T-Mobile. That effort was effectively blocked by the Obama administration on antitrust grounds.</p>	<p>软银虽然总部设在日本，但在美国有深厚的根基。它拥有无线运营商 Sprint 的大多数股权，Sprint 两年前试图收购 T-Mobile 未果。奥巴马政府以反托拉斯为由对收购进行了阻拦。</p>

<p>Mr. Son was not expected to discuss specific issues with Mr. Trump during their meeting, including the prospects of renewing a Sprint bid for its rival, according to a person briefed on the matter. Shares of Sprint and T-Mobile briefly rose Tuesday afternoon, before giving up their gains.</p>	<p>据一个了解内情的人说，没人预计孙正义在与特朗普会面的时候会讨论具体问题，包括重启 Sprint 对 T-Mobile 的收购。这两家公司的股价周二下午短暂上涨，之后回吐了涨幅。</p>
<p>Beyond what Mr. Trump and Mr. Son said, “we aren’t able to say more,” a SoftBank spokesman in Tokyo, Matthew Nicholson, said.</p>	<p>除了特朗普和孙正义自己的说法，“我们无法透露更多情况，”软银在东京的发言人马修·尼克森(Matthew Nicholson)说。</p>
<p>“I just came to celebrate his new job,” Mr. Son, 59, told reporters at Trump Tower. “I said: ‘This is great. The U.S. will become great again.’ ”</p>	<p>“我只是来庆贺他获得了新工作，”59 岁的孙正义告诉特朗普大厦的记者。“我说：‘这很棒。美国将会再度伟大。’”</p>
<p>Such bold talk is customary from the American-educated Mr. Son, who has built one of Japan’s biggest personal fortunes through sometimes brash deal-making. SoftBank, which began life as a software distributor, became one of Japan’s biggest phone service companies through shrewd negotiations that gave the company early exclusive rights to the iPhone. It has since become a global empire with stakes in the likes of Sprint and Alibaba Group of China and in a welter of start-ups in the United States and abroad.</p>	<p>在美国接受教育的孙正义很习惯这种夸张的说法，他通过商业交易成为了日本最大的富豪之一，其中一些交易很大胆。软银最初是一家软件经销商，通过精明的谈判成为日本最大的电信服务公司之一，早年拥有 iPhone 的专卖权。现在软银已经成为一个全球性的帝国，拥有 Sprint、中国阿里巴巴集团，以及美国和其他国家各种初创公司的股份。</p>
<p>This year, Mr. Son struck a \$32 billion takeover of ARM Holdings, a British chip designer whose products sit at the heart of devices like the iPhone.</p>	<p>今年，孙正义斥资 320 亿美元收购了英国芯片设计公司 ARM Holdings。该公司的产品是 iPhone 等设备的核心组件。</p>
<p>Like the president-elect, Mr. Son has been known for sometimes impolitic remarks. As Mr. Son sought to compete against Verizon and AT&T with his investment in Sprint, he compared the quality of American wireless service to the air quality of Beijing. And he threatened to set himself on fire in the offices of Japan’s</p>	<p>就像特朗普一样，孙正义有时也表现得言语失当。当 Sprint 试图与 Verizon 和 AT&T 进行竞争，孙正义将美国无线服务的质量类比为北京的空气质量。他威胁要在日本电信监管机构的办公室里自焚的事情至少发生过一次。</p>

telecommunications regulator on at least one occasion.	
In speaking with reporters alongside Mr. Trump on Tuesday, Mr. Son clutched what appeared to be a presentation from the meeting. One page featured the logos of both SoftBank and Foxconn, the Taiwanese manufacturing giant that assembles Apple's iPhone. On the page – and circled – was the text committing to investing \$50 billion in the United States and generating 50,000 jobs over the next four years.	本周二与特朗普一起见记者的时候,孙正义似乎把会议中的演示内容搬了出来。页面上有软银和富士康的标志。富士康是台湾制造巨头,为苹果公司装配 iPhone。页面上用圆圈标出了未来四年内在美国投资 500 亿美元,创造 5 万个工作机​​会的承诺。
Below it appeared to be Mr. Son's signature.	下面似乎是孙正义的签名。
Foxconn said in a statement that it was in preliminary discussions about a potential American expansion, adding that the scale had not yet been decided. Foxconn has said in the past that it plans to expand its limited operations in the United States.	富士康在一份声明中说,它正在对在美国的潜在扩张计划进行初步讨论,但其规模尚无定论。富士康过去曾表示要扩大其在美国的有限的业务。
Any Foxconn investment is not likely to mean a major flow of jobs back to America. The company has been plowing funds into automation and has said in the past that it would invest in a plant to build robots in Pennsylvania, indicating that new American jobs would probably be higher-end and limited in number.	富士康在美国进行的任何投资都不太可能意味着大量的工作岗位回流美国。该公司一直把资金投入自动化领域,之前曾表示要在宾夕法尼亚州投资一家建造机器人的工厂,这表明美国的新岗位可能会比较高端,数量有限。
Foxconn employs about one million workers in China. But many of those jobs are low skilled, and as overall wages have risen in China, their pay levels have become less appealing to workers there. Maintaining enough staffing to meet production needs can be a challenge.	富士康在中国拥有约 100 万名工人。但是很多岗位对技能要求都很低,随着中国工资整体水平的上升,富士康的工资水平对中国工人不太有吸引力。留住足够多的员工来满足生产需求可能会是一个挑战。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161208/donald-trump-mayayoshi-son-softbank	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161208/donald-trump-mayayoshi-son-softbank
Small Investors Join China's Tycoons in Sending Money Abroad	除了富豪,中国中产阶级也在向海外转移资产

<p>Adam Dahill saw promise in the three-story brownstone on a quiet Bedford-Stuyvesant street, despite its weather-beaten facade, crumbling front steps and broken windows. But he needed nearly \$1.3 million to buy it and turn it into the sort of Brooklyn dream home for which the city's lawyers and bankers pay big money.</p>	<p>亚当·达希尔(Adam Dahill)发现在安静的贝德福德-斯维森特街有一栋三层褐砂石的房屋很有投资价值。尽管它的外墙年久失修，门前的台阶损毁了，窗户也是破的，但他需要差不多 130 万美元才能买下它，并把它装修成布鲁克林的梦中家园，让这座城市的律师和银行家们愿意为它花大价钱。</p>
<p>No problem. For funding, Mr. Dahill borrowed money from a new and eager group of international financiers: middle-class Chinese investors.</p>	<p>没问题。达希尔可以从一个新的、急切的国际资金来源那里借到钱：中国的中产阶级投资者。</p>
<p>"I don't discriminate if someone wants to finance the property we developed," said the 36-year-old Mr. Dahill, who works as a mortgage broker by day. "Chinese? Great. American? Fine. I don't care as long as they're interested."</p>	<p>"如果有人想为我们开发的物业提供资金，我会一视同仁的，"36 岁的按揭经纪人达希尔说。"中国人？很好。美国人？不错。只要他们有兴趣，我是不会在乎的。"</p>
<p>China's wealthy have long bought up properties around the world. Now, technology is opening the door for the small-timers.</p>	<p>中国的大富豪很早之前就开始在世界各地购买物业。现在，技术正在为普通的有钱人打开大门。</p>
<p>A new generation of smartphone apps and online lending platforms in China and around the world are helping small investors leap legal and language barriers to put their money to work globally. This informal lending network — which allows Chinese investors to fund overseas projects and buyers — largely bypasses banks and other traditional sources of funds, bringing money to places as varied as a sports center in Illinois and apartment blocks in Tennessee.</p>	<p>中国和世界各地的新一代智能手机应用和在线贷款平台正在帮助小型投资者跨越法律和语言的障碍，在全球各地进行投资。有了这种非正式的贷款网络，中国投资者就可以为海外项目和买家提供资金，这些网络很大程度上绕过了银行和其他传统的资金来源，为伊利诺伊州的体育中心和田纳西州公寓楼等多种不同类型的项目注入了资金。</p>
<p>But it also adds to the fire hose of money pouring into flush places like New York and the San Francisco area, where foreign investors are among the reasons property prices are high and rising. That includes Halsey Street, which is only blocks from big developments like Brooklyn's Atlantic Yards, which have long received funding from</p>	<p>不过这也导致更多的资金流入了纽约和旧金山地区这样的繁华富裕之地，外国投资者是导致这些地方房价高涨和继续上涨的原因之一。其中就包括哈尔西街(Halsey Street)，它和布鲁克林的大西洋广场等大型开发项目只有数个街区之远。这些项目早就已获得了中国的资金。金钱正在改变社区，推升房地产的价值，但是老住户担心价格飙升会让自己待不下去。</p>

<p>China. Money is transforming the neighborhood, raising property values but worrying longtime residents about getting priced out.</p>	
<p>"It's causing a lot of resentment," said Angelo Richardson, a 45-year-old self-described entrepreneur who lives nearby. Mr. Richardson, who has lived in Brooklyn for 24 years, said his monthly rent had nearly doubled to \$1,500 from \$900 in just two years.</p>	<p>"这引发了很多不满，"45岁的安吉洛·理查森(Angelo Richardson)说。他自称是创业者，家住在附近。他说自己在布鲁克林已经住了24年，月租从两年前的900美元到现在几乎翻了一番，涨到了1500美元。</p>
<p>The digital flow of money from China's teeming cities to Brooklyn's brownstone-lined streets is part of an exodus of wealth outside the country, as people in China look to diversify at a time of worries about the slowing economy and the country's growing political and social challenges. But China heavily restricts the flow of money out of the country, and the new technology represents undefined territory.</p>	<p>货币以数字形式从中国人潮汹涌的城市流向布满褐石建筑的布鲁克林街道，是中国资金外逃的一部分，中国人担心经济放缓和国家日益增加的政治和社会问题，因此希望实现资产多元化。虽然中国严格限制货币外流，新技术却带来了一个模糊的领域。</p>
<p>These new financial platforms "hire really good lawyers," says Xiaochen Zhang, a co-founder of the advocacy group CrowdFund China Society. "This is still a gray area, so lawyers play a big role."</p>	<p>这些新的金融平台"聘请了真正的好律师"，倡导团体众融中国总会(CrowdFund China Society)的创始人之一张晓晨说。"这还是一个灰色地带，所以律师扮演了重要角色。"</p>
<p>Zhang Xiaowen, a 36-year-old serial entrepreneur from Jiangsu Province in China, put up about \$4,500 that Mr. Dahill tapped on an online lending platform. The deal promised a quick 13 percent return that — crucially, for Mr. Zhang — will be paid in American dollars. Mr. Zhang initially invested Chinese renminbi, meaning he is effectively moving part of his wealth offshore.</p>	<p>连续创业者张小奔今年36岁，来自中国江苏省，他通过在线贷款平台为达希尔的项目提供了4500美元资金。这笔交易承诺13%的快速回报，对于张小奔来说，关键是这笔钱将以美元支付。张小奔最初以人民币投资，这意味着他实际上正在将自己的一部分财富移向海外。</p>
<p>"Otherwise," Mr. Zhang said, "transferring money out of the country can be so difficult."</p>	<p>"除了这样以外，"张小奔说，"把钱转到国外还是很难的。"</p>
<p>The new routes to get money out of China show how the country's fast-moving technology scene once again has leapt ahead of</p>	<p>这种把金钱移出中国的新途径表明，这个国家技术领域的快速发展再次抢在了监管机构前面。大批手机应用程序及服务为中国普通消费者提供了新的资</p>

<p>regulators. A broad array of apps and services give average Chinese consumers new ways to spend, transfer money and even invest, sometimes in ways that surpass what people are able to do in the United States.</p>	<p>金支出、转移乃至投资的方式，有时甚至超过了人们在美国所能做到的。</p>
<p>China cracked down on money flowing abroad this year after investors began shifting funds out of the country at an alarming rate, contributing to a sharp drop last year in the country's foreign exchange reserves. Last month, China took new steps to stop the outflows, increasing scrutiny of big foreign deals and requiring clearance for transfers of \$5 million or more.</p>	<p>继中国投资者开始以惊人的速度向国外转移资金，导致去年中国外汇储备大幅下降后，中国在今年打击了流向海外的资金。上个月，中国采取了新的措施来阻止资金外流，加大对大额海外交易的审查，并要求在将 500 万或以上的美元转移到境外时进行申报。</p>
<p>So far, the new investing channels have largely been unaffected. Mobile apps like Niuniu, Jimubox and Tiger Stocks allow investors to buy and sell foreign stocks from their smartphone. Online portals allow them to pool their money to buy a piece of international real estate outright, or to fund buyers abroad like Mr. Dahill in New York.</p>	<p>到目前为止，这些新的投资渠道在很大程度上没有受到影响。像牛牛(Niuniu)，积木盒子(Jimubox)和老虎股票(Tiger Stocks)这样的手机应用程序允许投资者通过智能手机购买和抛售国外股票。在线门户网站允许他们吸纳资金，直接购买一块海外房地产，或者为纽约的达希尔那样的海外买家提供资金。</p>
<p>Unlike other ways China's wealthy invest abroad, these new services are often priced for ordinary people. Micai, a "robo-adviser" app that also provides online investment services, has an investment threshold of \$5,000. Wealth Migrate, a South African crowdfunding platform that was introduced in China this year, is experimenting with \$100 real estate investment products.</p>	<p>与其他中国富人在海外投资的方式不同，这些新服务的价位往往是针对普通人的。“弥财”(Micai)是一个“机器人投资顾问”型应用程序，也提供在线投资服务，它的投资门槛是 5000 美元。财富转移(Wealth Migrate)是今年进入中国的一个南非众筹平台，目前正在试验 100 美元的房地产投资产品。</p>
<p>"The Chinese people have the same needs as other investors," said Scott Picken, the chief executive of Wealth Migrate. "They want wealth preservation and peace of mind."</p>	<p>“中国人与其他投资者有着同样的需求，”财富转移的首席执行官斯科特·皮肯(Scott Picken)说。“他们想要财富保值和安全感。”</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang, the investor who partly backed Mr. Dahill's property, made</p>	<p>为达希尔不动产项目提供了部分资金的投资者张小奔是通过在中国设有办</p>

<p>his investment through the website of Haitou360, a New York-based investment service with offices in China. Haitou360 – the Chinese portion means “to throw into the sea” – then aggregated investments from clients to buy loan packages from well-known American crowdfunding platforms like RealtyMogul and Patch of Land.</p>	<p>事处的纽约投资服务机构海投 360(Haitou360)的网站进行投资的。“海投 360”中文名字的意思是“往海里投”，它聚集客户的投资，并在 RealtyMogul 和 Patch of Land 等著名的美国众筹平台上购买贷款套餐。</p>
<p>China limits Chinese currency transfers abroad by individuals to no more than \$50,000 worth a year. But Haitou360 structures its investments so that a legal entity essentially acts on behalf of individual investors, bypassing those limits.</p>	<p>中国限制境内货币向海外转移，规定个人向海外转移货币每年不得超过 5 万美元。但海投 360 将其投资组合起来，让法律实体实质上代表众多个人投资者，绕过这些限制。</p>
<p>“We solve multiple problems – we manage the risk of overseas real estate investment, and we overcome the capital control limits everyone has,” said Jerry Wang, the chief executive of Haitou360. The structure puts the onus on individual investors to make sure they comply with China’s capital controls, he said.</p>	<p>“我们解决了多个问题——我们管理海外房地产投资的风险，我们克服了每个人都受到的资金控制限制，”海投 360 的首席执行官王金龙(Jerry Wang)说。他说，这种组合把遵守中国资金控制措施的责任交给了个人投资者。</p>
<p>Through these channels, Chinese money has found its way into real estate projects far beyond a few Brooklyn brownstones: homes in New Jersey, medical facilities in Georgia, motel chains. Oversea Crowd, a Chinese private equity firm, has used crowdfunding to raise investments starting at \$10,000 from Chinese clients to help fund several luxury student apartments near public universities in Georgia and North Carolina. Their latest apartment complex financed through crowdfunding will soon open near Harvard’s business school.</p>	<p>通过这些渠道，来自中国的资金找到了进入各种房地产项目的途径，远远不止于布鲁克林的褐石建筑，还包括了新泽西州的住宅、乔治亚州的医疗设施、连锁汽车旅馆。中国私募公司海众(Oversea Crowd)利用众筹向中国客户融资，底线为一万美元，所得资金用于修建在乔治亚州和北卡罗来纳州的公立大学附近的几所豪华学生公寓。他们在哈佛商学院附近通过众筹修建的新公寓综合体即将落成。</p>
<p>For investors, the returns depend on the period of investment – sometimes up to five years, other times, only 30 days. On average, longer-term investments have returns of 9 to 11 percent. The company</p>	<p>对于投资者，收益取决于投资周期——有时需要 5 年，有时只需 30 天。平均而言，长期投资的回报率为 9% 至 11%。公司收取通常相当于投资 1% 的预付费用。投资者的回报以外币支付，通常是美元。</p>

<p>collects an upfront fee, usually equal to a percentage of the investment. Investors receive returns in foreign currency, usually dollars.</p>	
<p>Before he helped fund Mr. Dahill's loan for the Brooklyn brownstone, Mr. Zhang, the Haitou360 investor, invested a small amount of money online as a test. Two months later he received a return of a little more than \$6, a tiny amount but one that won his trust in online investment.</p>	<p>在资助达希尔的布鲁克林褐石建筑贷款之前,海投 360 的投资者张小奔曾在网上投资了一小笔钱作为测试。两个月后,他收到了一笔回报,价值是 6 美元多一点,这是一个很小的数字,但是令他对在线投资产生了信任。</p>
<p>He is now considering a "study abroad" investment product that would allow him to begin investing in American real estate immediately. Future returns would be directly transferred monthly to his son, now a child, to pay for tuition and living costs if he were to attend college in the United States.</p>	<p>他现在正在考虑一个“留学海外”的投资产品,该产品令他可以立即开始投资美国房地产。未来的回报将每月直接转移给年幼的儿子,如果他将来在美国上大学的话,这笔钱将用于支付他的学费和生活费用。</p>
<p>Some on the receiving end of that money flow are looking for ways to deal with it. In Bedford-Stuyvesant, Halsey Street is in transition. Down the street from Mr. Dahill's house, city notices and plywood affixed to brownstones denote more homes under construction. Another house nearby had a "for sale" sign.</p>	<p>在资金流的接收端,一些人正在寻找办法来处理它。在贝德福德-斯图维森特,哈尔西街正在发生变化。在达希尔的房子所处的街道另一端,市政通知和贴在褐石上的胶合板表明更多房屋还在建设之中。附近另一座房子上挂有“出售”标志。</p>
<p>Block associations are asking local homeowners to let them know before listing a home so that they can tap nearby residents to find potential buyers.</p>	<p>社区协会要求当地房主在开售房屋之前通知他们,以便他们可以接触附近的居民,以找到潜在买家。</p>
<p>"We are seeing international investors who are spending money and moving on properties here. It is changing the complexion of the community," said Tremaine Wright, the chairwoman of Community Board 3, the representative body for Bedford-Stuyvesant. She is a lifelong resident of Bedford-Stuyvesant whose parents and grandparents have also lived in the neighborhood.</p>	<p>"我们看到国际投资者在这里投资和改建房地产。这正在改变社区的面貌,"社区委员会 3(Community Board 3)的主席特里梅因·怀特(Tremaine Wright)说,该机构是贝德福德-斯图维森特的代表机构。怀特一辈子都住在贝德福德-斯图维森特,她的父母和祖父母也住在附近。</p>

<p>"Bed-Stuy has long been a community of people who owned their homes and resided in their homes," she added. "Now it's being changed into a place where a lot of people are investing money and not making a longer-term commitment."</p>	<p>"贝德-斯图长期以来一直是这样一个社区，大家拥有自己的房子，住在自己的房子里，"她还说。"现在它正在变成一个很多人来投资的地方，他们不打算做出更长远的承诺。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161212/china-small-investors-us-money</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161212/china-small-investors-us-money</p>
<p>Japan, Looking for Money, Is Poised to Legalize Casino Gambling</p>	<p>不能光靠中国人爆买，日本打算解禁博彩业</p>
<p>TOKYO — Japan is set to deal itself into the multibillion-dollar casino industry.</p>	<p>东京——日本打算进入数以十亿美元计的博彩行业。</p>
<p>Lawmakers in the country this week cleared the way for the removal of a longstanding prohibition against gambling on blackjack, roulette and other casino games. The legislation was passed by a crucial panel on Tuesday and was expected to be approved as early as Wednesday.</p>	<p>本周，该国立法者为取消对 21 点和轮盘赌等赌博游戏的长期禁令扫清了道路。周二，这项立法得到一个重要审议小组的通过，预计将在周三早些时候获得批准。</p>
<p>If enacted, as widely expected, it would complete an effort to make Japan attractive to gamblers. For years, Japanese businesses and the tax authorities have watched enviously as vast sums have poured into jurisdictions like Macau and Singapore, which have built sparkling casino resorts catering to international gamblers, especially those from China.</p>	<p>如果它能像广泛预期的那样得以实施，将实现让日本吸引赌博者的目标。多年来，日本商业和税收当局羡慕地看着大量金钱流入澳门和新加坡等地区，那里修建了绚丽的赌场度假区，迎合国际赌博者的需求，尤其是中国的赌博者。</p>
<p>Japan is experiencing its own boom in Chinese tourism, and it sees casinos as an added way to cash in. Estimates of the potential size of the industry have ranged as high as \$40 billion a year.</p>	<p>日本正从中国旅游业中实现自己的繁荣，它把赌场视为增加收入的新方法。对该行业潜在规模的估计有的甚至高达每年 400 亿美元。</p>
<p>International casino operators see a chance to profit, too. The last time Japanese legislators took up the issue, in 2014, Sheldon G. Adelson, the billionaire chief executive of Las Vegas Sands, said his company would</p>	<p>国际赌场运营者也看到了商机。日本立法者上次在 2014 年提出这项议案时，拉斯维加斯金沙集团(Las Vegas Sands)的首席执行官、亿万富翁谢尔登·G·埃德森(Sheldon G. Adelson)表示，他的公司愿意在该国投资高达 100 亿美元，</p>

<p>be willing to invest as much as \$10 billion to develop a casino resort in the country.</p>	<p>开发一个赌场度假村。</p>
<p>"For the investment community, Japan is seen as the crown jewel of Asian gaming development outside of Macau," said Grant Govertsen, a research analyst at Union Gaming, an investment bank focused on gambling.</p>	<p>"在投资界，日本被视为澳门之外亚洲博彩业发展皇冠上的明珠，" 联合博彩集团(Union Gaming)分析师格兰特·戈弗森(Grant Govertsen)说。联合博彩集团是一家专做博彩业的投资银行。</p>
<p>The most recent major market in Asia to legalize casinos was Singapore, which approved the introduction of two casino hotels a decade ago. With casino revenue of about \$3.5 billion last year, Singapore, a Southeast Asian city-state, ranks as the second-biggest market in Asia behind Macau.</p>	<p>在亚洲，最近一个让赌场合法化的主要市场是新加坡，它在10年前批准设立了两家赌场酒店。去年，新加坡的赌场收入约为35亿美元。在亚洲，这个东南亚城市国家是仅次于澳门的第二大博彩市场。</p>
<p>The Japanese market, with its large and affluent local population, could be even bigger.</p>	<p>日本市场可能更大，因为这里人口更多，更为富有。</p>
<p>"It would be shocking if Japan doesn't become the No. 2 market in Asia on an overnight basis" once big resorts open, Mr. Govertsen said, adding that the exact size of the market is difficult to gauge until regulatory elements, like the number and location of licenses, are known.</p>	<p>戈弗森说，一旦这些大型赌场度假村开业，"如果日本没有在一夜之间成为亚洲第二大市场，我会非常意外。"他还说，在相关的监管规定出台之前——比如审批的数量和地点——很难估量该市场的具体规模。</p>
<p>Uncertainties remain, even if the law passes. The first casinos would take years to license and build, and competition is already stiffening. Newer industry players like South Korea and the Philippines, chasing the same Chinese cash, are building big resorts of their own. China itself is under a cloud, as its breakneck pace of economic growth slows and as the authorities in Beijing seek to tighten control over outflows of money from the country.</p>	<p>即使法案得以通过，此事也仍存不确定性。第一批赌场将需要花费数年时间获得审批和修建，而竞争本身已经非常激烈。韩国和菲律宾等该行业新生力量也在追逐中国的金钱，修建他们自己的大型度假村。中国本身则处境艰难，因为它快速的经济发展开始放缓，而且北京当局试图加紧对资金外流的控制。</p>

<p>The scheduled vote comes as Japan looks for new sources of economic growth. Tourism is emerging as a newly powerful force in the country, where the economy has traditionally been geared more toward exporting cars and other manufactured goods than importing pleasure-seeking visitors. More than 20 million foreign tourists have made trips to Japan this year, triple the number from a decade ago, many from China's swelling middle class.</p>	<p>在该立法即将得到表决之时，日本正在寻求新的经济增长点。旅游业正成为该国一股强大的新力量，尽管其经济在过去主要依靠出口汽车等制造产品，而非吸引玩乐的游客。今年，日本接待了2000多万外国游客——这个数字是10年前的三倍——其中很多是中国不断壮大的中产阶级。</p>
<p>The government of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hopes the boom will ignite broader economic growth and make up for dwindling competitiveness in other industries — some of which, like consumer electronics, are now dominated by China.</p>	<p>安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)首相的政府希望该行业的繁荣会促进更广泛的经济增长，弥补该国在其他行业中逐渐减弱的竞争力——其中一些行业，比如消费电子产品，现在由中国主导。</p>
<p>An end of the prohibition on casinos would not mean that anyone could build the next Caesars Palace in Japan. At first, licenses would be granted to two or three so-called integrated resorts — which combine casinos with hotels, conference halls and shopping centers — in major cities. Rules governing the bidding and licensing process, as well as the regulation of the casinos themselves, would be detailed in a separate law next year. Actual gambling is unlikely to begin before 2023, several analysts said.</p>	<p>赌场禁令的取消并不会意味着，任何人都能在日本修建下一个凯撒宫(Caesars Palace)。一开始只会在大城市批准两三个所谓的综合度假村——它们将赌场与酒店、会议厅和购物中心结合起来。竞标和审批过程的规则以及赌场本身的管理规定将于明年在另一部法律中详细说明。几位分析人士称，2023年之前，赌场运营不大可能真正开始。</p>
<p>Takashi Kiso, chief executive of the International Casino Institute, a consultancy that has been advising would-be entrants into the Japanese market, said ownership would probably take the form of joint ventures between international gambling groups and Japanese companies. MGM Resorts, Wynn Resorts and other large operators have also expressed interest, in addition to Las Vegas Sands.</p>	<p>国际博彩研究所(International Casino Institute)首席执行官木曾隆(Takashi Kiso)表示，赌场的所有权形式很可能是国际博彩集团和日本公司组成的合资企业。该咨询公司已经在为打算进入日本市场的几家公司提供咨询。除了拉斯维加斯金沙集团，美高梅国际酒店集团(MGM Resorts)和永利度假村(Wynn Resorts)等大型博彩公司也表示有兴趣参与。</p>

<p>"Looking at the debate in Parliament, there's a lot of resistance to the idea of 100 percent foreign-owned casinos, so that is probably off the table," Mr. Kiso said.</p>	<p>"从国会的辩论可以看到，很多人反对设立全外资赌场，所以那很可能不在考虑范围之内，"木曾说。</p>
<p>Some forms of gambling are already legal in Japan. The country allows betting on horse, bicycle and boat racing, and it has a publicly run national lottery. Pachinko, a derivative of pinball played at thousands of noisy parlors around the country, has a gambling element that is technically illegal but is universally tolerated by politicians and law enforcement.</p>	<p>在日本，博彩业的某些形式已经是合法的。该国允许对赛马、自行车和赛艇比赛下注，还有一个公开发行的全国性彩票。日本各地成千上万家嘈杂游乐厅里玩的日式弹珠游戏含有赌博成分，从严格意义上讲，它是违法的，但是得到了政治人士和执法者的普遍容忍。</p>
<p>Japan has been debating whether to legalize casinos since at least 1999. A bill similar to the one passed on Wednesday made progress in Parliament two years ago but never made it to a vote. Some lawmakers balked at the potential social problems caused by casinos. Among those opposed was Komeito, a Buddhist political party that is a junior partner in the governing coalition.</p>	<p>日本至少从1999年开始讨论是否应该让赌场合法化。两年前，一个与周三通过的法案类似的法案在国会取得进展，但最终未能投票。有些议员担心赌场可能会造成一些社会问题。反对者包括佛教政党公明党(Komeito)，该党是目前的执政联盟中的小党。</p>
<p>Multiple opinion surveys have shown that more Japanese voters oppose legalizing casinos than support the idea.</p>	<p>多项民意调查显示，日本选民中反对赌场合法化的人更多。</p>
<p>Since 2014, Mr. Abe's party, the Liberal Democrats, has strengthened its hold on Parliament. It is now less reliant on Komeito and has found a new ally on the casino issue in Nippon Ishin no Kai, a small, right-leaning party with a support base in the western city of Osaka. Nippon Ishin no Kai has been lobbying for one of the first casinos to be built there.</p>	<p>从2014年起，安倍自民党(Liberal Democratic Party)加强了对国会的控制。它现在对公明党的依赖程度降低了，并在赌场问题上找到了一个新盟友——右倾的小党“日本维新会”(Nippon Ishin no Kai)，该党的大本营在西部城市大阪，曾经游说要将那里列为首批赌场的地点之一。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161215/japan-legalize-casino-gambling</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161215/japan-legalize-casino-gambling</p>

To Problems With China's Financial System, Add the Bond Market	中国债券市场危机显露，投资人惊慌
SHANGHAI — Chinese officials cheered on the country's stock market when it reached heady new highs, offering hope that it could become a new source of money to fix China's economic problems. Then, last year, the market crashed.	上海——去年，当中国股市令人兴奋地屡创新高时，中国官员欢欣雀跃不已，希望它可以成为一个新的资金来源，帮助解决中国的经济问题。然后，股市崩盘了。
Now another fast-growing part of China's vast and increasingly complicated financial market is showing signs of distress: its \$9 trillion bond market.	现在，在中国庞大且日趋复杂的金融市场中，另一个快速增长的部门正在显露出危机迹象：9万亿美元规模的债券市场。
Prices for government and corporate bonds have tumbled over the past week, a sell-off that continued on Tuesday. The situation has spooked investors, prompting the government to temporarily restrain some trading and to make emergency loans to struggling financial institutions.	上周，国债和企业债券出现价格下跌，本周二抛售仍在继续。这种情况令投资者感到惊恐，他们敦促政府暂时限制一些交易，并向处于困境的金融机构提供紧急贷款。
The price drops have resulted in higher borrowing costs at a time when more Chinese companies need the money to cope with slowing economic growth. Yields reached new highs again on Tuesday.	当更多的中国企业需要货币来应对经济增长放缓时，债券价格下降导致了借款成本的增加。周二，债券收益率再次创下新高。
In part, China is reacting to financial shifts across the globe. With the Federal Reserve raising short-term interest rates and many expecting the presidency of Donald J. Trump to lead to heavier government spending, investors worldwide are selling bonds.	从一定程度上说，这也是中国正在对全球金融变化做出反应。随着美联储提高短期利率，以及很多人认为唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)上任后会加大政府支出，全球投资者都在出手债券。
But China is struggling with its own balancing act. The Chinese bond slump also stems from Beijing's efforts to wring excess money from its financial system and to stop potential bubbles that may lurk in shadowy, hard-to-track corners of its economy. Should it continue with those efforts, bonds could fall further.	但中国在实施自己的平衡措施时步履维艰。中国债券下跌的另一个原因是北京力图从金融体系中挤压出超发的货币，防止潜在泡沫出现，这些泡沫可能藏在阴暗的、难以追踪的经济角落。如果北京继续这些努力，债券价格可能还会进一步下跌。

<p>“The adjustment has not yet finished,” said Miao Zuoxing, a partner at the FXM Brothers Fund, a Shanghai-based investment fund that trades stocks, bonds and futures. “It will continue and normalize until money is put where the government can see it.”</p>	<p>“这一轮调整还未结束，将继续修正、规范化，使钱放在政府看得到的地方。”在上海开展股票、债券和期货交易的投资基金FXM兄弟基金合伙人苗作兴说。</p>
<p>At least 40 companies have said they would postpone or cancel bond offerings rather than risk being forced to pay high interest rates to sell the bonds — or being unable to sell them at all. Among them was the Jiangsu Sumec Group Corporation, an industrial trading house that exports items as varied as gardening tools and auto parts; the company said on Thursday that it would not go through with the sale of \$130 million in short-term bonds.</p>	<p>至少有 40 家企业表示，他们将推迟或取消债券发行，因为销售债券会有被迫支付高额利率的风险，或者根本就销不出去。江苏苏美达集团就是其中之一，这家工业贸易公司出口的商品五花八门，从园艺工具到汽车零部件都有。上周四，该公司取消了 1.3 亿美元短期债券的发行。</p>
<p>“Due to recent, relatively large market fluctuations, our company decided to cancel the issue of the current bond,” Jiangsu Sumec Group said in a statement, “and will reissue it at a chosen time.”</p>	<p>“鉴于近期市场波动较大，本公司决定取消本期债券发行，择时重新发行。”江苏苏美达集团在一份声明中表示。</p>
<p>China has particular reason to worry. As the world’s second-largest economy, after the United States, it relies on a rickety financial system that is mired in debt and susceptible to hidden stresses. Higher overseas interest rates could also prompt more Chinese investors to move their money out of the country, either to chase higher returns elsewhere or to avoid what some see as China’s growing problems.</p>	<p>中国有特别的理由感到担心。作为仅次于美国的全球第二大经济体，它的金融体系相当脆弱，眼下深陷债务，容易受隐性压力的影响。海外利率升高也可能会促使更多的中国投资者将资金转移出国，以追求更高的回报，或者是避开一些人眼中中国正在日益加剧的问题。</p>
<p>The outflows are “adding to domestic banking system stresses and weakening the already fragile foundations of the entire financial system,” said Eswar S. Prasad, a professor of trade policy at Cornell University who was formerly chief of the China division at the International Monetary Fund.</p>	<p>这种资金流出“增加了国内银行系统的压力，削弱了整个金融体系已经很脆弱的基础”，康奈尔大学贸易政策教授埃斯瓦尔·S·普拉萨德(Eswar S. Prasad)说道。他曾任国际货币基金组织的中国事务主管。</p>

<p>A healthy bond market is crucial to China's restructuring plans. The country has been counting on its fast-growing bond market as one way to bring market discipline to its traditionally state-directed — and wasteful — economy.</p>	<p>健康的债市对中国的重组计划至关重要。中国一直指望其快速增长的债市可以成为一种途径，将市场约束机制引入其传统的、浪费资源的政府导向型经济。</p>
<p>In the mature financial system of the United States, businesses have plenty of ways to get money. They can borrow from a bank, raise money selling stocks or bonds, or seek funds directly from any number of investors.</p>	<p>美国的金融体系比较成熟，企业有很多种办法筹到资金。他们可以从银行借款、靠出售股票或债券筹资，或者直接从任意数量的投资者那里筹集资金。</p>
<p>But in China, state-run banks are by far the main source of funding. That helped power the country's economic rise, but it also led to loans going to politically connected borrowers rather than to where the economy needed it most. That is one reason the Chinese economy is now stuck with more steel, glass, cement and auto factories than it needs.</p>	<p>但在中国，国有银行是迄今为止的主要资金来源。这有助于推动中国的经济增长，但它也使得贷款流入了有政治背景的借款人那里，而不是经济最需要它的地方。这就是中国经济如今陷在供过于求的钢铁、玻璃、水泥和汽车厂里的原因之一。</p>
<p>Particularly in the past two years, China has taken steps to encourage the development of robust stock and bond markets as well as private lenders, needing a way to ensure the flow of money was being directed by profit-minded investors rather than politicians and their allies at state-owned banks.</p>	<p>特别是在过去两年中，中国已采取措施，鼓励股市、债市，以及私人贷款机构的健康发展，它需要一种方式来确保引导资金流向的是重视利润的投资者，而不是政界人士及其在国有银行的盟友。</p>
<p>The stock market crashed last year, and private lending has been slow to take off. But until this past week, the bond market had performed well. The investment arms of local governments and other large borrowers rushed in recent months to issue bonds at low interest rates and to pay off bank loans issued at higher rates — just as the government intended. Bond issuance jumped 47 percent in the first 11</p>	<p>去年股市崩盘，私人贷款发展缓慢。但在上周之前，中国债市一直走势良好。地方政府的投资部门和其他大型借款机构最近数月涌入债市，以低利率发行债券，偿还利率更高的银行贷款——这也正是政府的意图所在。今年前 11 个月，债券发行量比去年同期增长了 47%。</p>

months of this year from the same period last year.	
What the government did not foresee was an explosion of speculative bond trading by Chinese banks.	政府没有预见的到是，中国各家银行进行的投机性债券交易出现了爆炸式增长。
Banks have increasingly raised money by selling wealth management products, investments that have the look and feel of dependable bank deposits and are usually sold to average investors. Banks rarely disclose what is behind those wealth management products and generally keep them off their books.	银行越来越多地通过出售理财产品筹集资金，这些产品看上去像是可靠的银行存款，通常出售给普通投资者。银行极少披露这些理财产品背后的内幕，而且通常也不把它们计入资产负债表。
Still, it is becoming increasingly clear that many of them are backed by bonds. The bond holdings of wealth management products more than doubled over the 18-month period that ended in June. Adding to the risks, banks are also making large, leveraged bets on the direction of bond prices.	然而，越来越清楚的是，很多理财产品都在以债券为支撑。理财产品的债券持有量在截至今年6月的18个月内翻了一番。除了这种风险之外，银行还使用大规模杠杆押注债券价格的走向。
Now the government is moving to rein it in. On Monday evening, The Financial News, a newspaper controlled by China's central bank, published questions and answers with ad central bank official who was identified only as being in charge of the reviews of banks' financial soundness. The official told the newspaper that starting next year, the central bank would include wealth management products in these reviews.	现在政府正在努力控制它。周一晚上，中国央行主管的报纸《金融时报》(The Financial News)发表了对一名央行官员的采访，文中只提到该官员负责评估银行财务的健全性。这名官员说，从明年开始，央行将把理财产品纳入评估范围。
A press officer at the central bank confirmed that the interview was an accurate reflection of the institution's views but declined to elaborate.	央行的一名新闻官员证实该采访准确地反映了该机构的观点，但拒绝进行详细阐述。
On Tuesday, the yield on one-year government bonds rose to 3.11 percent, compared with 2.35 percent two weeks ago, a considerable jump for bonds. Yields go up when bond prices go down, and a higher	周二，一年期的国债收益率从两周前的2.35%上升到3.11%，对于债券来说，这个涨幅已经很大。当债券价格下跌时，收益率就会上涨，导致发行债券的成本增加。

yield makes it more expensive to issue bonds.	
Corporate bond yields are also rising fast, as investors have begun demanding a better return from entrusting their money to China's frequently opaque companies. That reverses a trend from earlier this year, when investors were so enthusiastic for Chinese bonds that they bought corporate bonds as well, narrowing the natural spread between government and corporate bonds.	企业债券的收益率也在快速上升，对于将资金注入到常常不透明的中国公司，投资者已经开始要求获得更好的回报。这反转了今年早些时候的趋势：当时投资者对中国债券非常看好，他们也购买了企业债券，导致国债和企业债券之间的自然差距缩小。
Mr. Miao, of FXM Brothers, predicted that corporate bonds would continue to sell off until the spread between government corporate yields was wider again.	FXM 兄弟基金合伙人苗作兴预测说，企业债券将会继续遭到抛售，直到政府和公司债券收益率的差距再次拉大为止。
"When the corporate bubble has burst," he said, "then we could say the adjustment is finished."	"去除了企业债泡沫后，"他说，"这一轮调整才算完成。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161221/china-bonds-fall-rates	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161221/china-bonds-fall-rates
Alibaba Faces Growing Pressure Over Counterfeit Goods	淘宝又被美国列入假货黑名单，阿里不服
Alibaba has a fakes problem.	阿里巴巴有假货问题。
On Wednesday, American trade officials said that they had added Taobao, the Alibaba Group's sprawling online shopping bazaar in China, to their list of the world's most notorious markets for counterfeit goods. The addition — an embarrassing setback four years after Alibaba successfully lobbied American officials to drop the platform from the list — comes as the owners of brands increasingly complain about the proliferation of fakes on the company's sales platforms.	本周三，美国贸易官员表示，他们将阿里巴巴旗下的淘宝——中国一个庞大的在线购物市场——列入全球假货泛滥最严重的恶名市场名单中。四年前，阿里巴巴成功地游说美国官员将其从这份名单中移除，随着品牌拥有者越来越多地抱怨其销售平台上假货泛滥，它再次被列入名单，这是一个令人尴尬的挫折。
It also comes as Alibaba moves to satisfy increasingly sophisticated Chinese consumers who want higher quality goods — a shift that has also drawn intensifying competition from Alibaba's rivals.	而且如今中国消费者正在变得日益精明老练，对产品质量提出了更高的要求，阿里巴巴开始迎合这种需要，而它的对手也在加大竞争力度。

<p>Alibaba says it has increased efforts to find and eliminate counterfeit goods. In its report on Wednesday, the Office of the United States Trade Representative acknowledged those efforts — but said they were not enough.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴表示，它已经做出了更大的努力来寻找和清除假货。美国贸易代表办公室(Office of the United States Trade Representative)在周三的报告中承认了这种努力——但表示这还不够。</p>
<p>Taobao “is an important concern due to the large volume of allegedly counterfeit and pirated goods available and the challenges right holders experience in removing and preventing illicit sales and offers of such goods,” said the agency, citing complaints from brand owners about the proliferation of fakes on Taobao.</p>	<p>淘宝“备受关注，因为那里可以买到大量假冒和盗版商品，权利持有人在清除、防止此类商品的非法销售和提供上遇到了挑战”，该机构表示。他们提到了一些品牌的拥有者抱怨淘宝上假货泛滥。</p>
<p>“While recent steps set positive expectations for the future,” it added, “current levels of reported counterfeiting and piracy are unacceptably high.”</p>	<p>“虽然他们最近采取的一些做法让人期待一个积极正面的未来，”报告说，“目前遭到举报的假冒和盗版商品仍然多到令人无法接受。”</p>
<p>Alibaba, which maintains that counterfeit goods are an industrywide problem, called the move “counterproductive” and questioned the motives behind the agency’s decision. In a statement from Michael Evans, the president of Alibaba, the company said the decision “leads us to question whether the U.S.T.R. acted based on the actual facts or was influenced by the current political climate” — an apparent reference to the negative language about China that Donald J. Trump espoused during the campaign and as president-elect.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴坚称假货是一个行业性的问题，他们说此举将“适得其反”，并质疑该机构做出这个决定背后的动机。阿里巴巴总裁迈克尔·埃文斯(Michael Evans)在一份声明中说，该公司认为这个决定“令我们质疑美国贸易代表是在根据实际情况行事，还是受到了当前政治气候的影响”——显然指的是唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在竞选期间和胜选之后提到中国时使用了消极措辞。</p>
<p>In an email to the group that oversees how Alibaba’s platforms are governed, Daniel Zhang, the company’s chief executive, pushed the group to continue fighting counterfeiters, whom he described as being “like bacteria in the air that we breathe.” But he also compared the American move to trade protectionism and said Alibaba would face</p>	<p>阿里巴巴首席执行官张勇(Daniel Zhang)向监督该公司平台治理状况的部门发了一封电邮，敦促他们继续打击假冒者，电邮称假冒者像“空气里的细菌”。但他也把美国此举和贸易保护主义联系起来，表示阿里巴巴在进行海外扩张时，在其他国家也会面对类似的举动。</p>

<p>similar efforts elsewhere as it expanded abroad.</p>	
<p>"It wouldn't come as a surprise if we encounter other situations similar to that of 'Notorious Markets' in the future, where protectionism leads to malicious acts to players in the market," he wrote in the email, which the company shared publicly.</p>	<p>他在电邮中写道：“将来用类似‘恶名市场’的事情，来自贸易保护的‘市场恶意’行为，可能还会发生，也许会越来越多。”这封电邮在公司内部公开传阅。</p>
<p>The decision by the agency, which does not come with any official punishments, will have little practical impact on Alibaba's main China operations. The company is enjoying rising sales as Chinese consumers shrug off the country's slowing economic growth and continue their online buying spree. In after-hours trading on Wednesday after the announcement, its shares fell less than 1 percent.</p>	<p>没有任何官方惩罚措施与该机构的决定一同发布，它对阿里巴巴在中国的主要业务也没有实质影响。该公司的销售额正在增长，中国消费者并未受到该国经济增长放缓的影响，继续在电商上大买特买。周三这个消息公布之后，阿里巴巴的股价在盘后交易中下跌不到1%。</p>
<p>But the listing could complicate the Chinese company's ambitions to move into other markets. Alibaba has made forays into the United States, Southeast Asia and elsewhere, and it is moving into industries like entertainment that could take it further abroad. The listing is also a blemish for a company that symbolized China's rising sophistication when it held a landmark initial public offering of stock two years ago in the United States.</p>	<p>但这件事可能会让中国公司进入其他市场的努力变得更加复杂。阿里巴巴已经进入了美国、东南亚和其他地区，目前它正在进军的娱乐业等行业，可能会让它进一步走向海外。而且，两年前阿里巴巴在美国进行了里程碑式的首次公开募股时，它成为了中国日益复杂老练的一个象征，对于这样一家公司来说，此事也是个污点。</p>
<p>The listing represents a stumble in Alibaba's lobbying efforts in the United States. Four years ago, American officials removed Taobao from the list, citing its efforts to fight fakes. The move came after Alibaba tapped a former official from the trade representative's office, James Mendenhall, to work on its behalf. Since 2012 it has spent \$2.4 million lobbying the American government, according to lobbying data compiled by Opensecrets.org, a website run by the Center for</p>	<p>这次被列入名单，意味着阿里巴巴在美国开展游说的努力遇到了挫折。四年前，美国官员从这份列表中移除了淘宝，理由是淘宝在打击假货。在那之前，阿里巴巴请来贸易代表办公室的前官员詹姆斯·门登霍尔(James Mendenhall)为其奔走。响应性政治中心(Center for Responsive Politics)旗下网站 Opensecrets.org 编制的游说数据显示，自 2012 年以来，阿里巴巴游说美国政府的花费达到了 240 万美元。</p>

Responsive Politics.	
In recent years Alibaba has de-emphasized Taobao, a vast platform where sellers big and small can set up online stores, resembling eBay. Analysts say its growth prospects are limited, and a growing number of Chinese consumers say they want to buy from sources they can better trust.	近年来，阿里巴巴不再把淘宝作为一个重点。淘宝是个庞大的平台，有点类似于 eBay，大大小小的卖家都可以在该平台上开网店。分析师认为其增长前景有限，而越来越多的中国消费者也表示他们想从更加可信的渠道购买商品。
“The problem is that anybody can open a Taobao shop and sell anything,” said Shaun Rein, founder and managing director of China Market Research Group.	“问题在于任何人都可以开淘宝店，卖任何东西，”中国市场研究(China Market Research Group)的创始人兼董事总经理雷小山(Shaun Rein)说。
Yu Yang, a 36-year-old information technology engineer in Beijing, said he started using Taobao more than a decade ago. “But I almost stopped completely about three or four years ago,” he said, adding that it had become difficult to tell fake from real basketball sneakers, which he collects.	北京 36 岁的信息技术工程师于洋说他十多年前就开始用淘宝了。“但三四年前，我几乎完全不用了，”他说。收藏篮球鞋的他接着表示，球鞋的真假很难区分。
“Fakes are getting more and more real,” said Mr. Yu, who said he had switched to shopping on JD.com and also buys more when he travels to South Korea or Japan. “Unless you compare a fake with an authentic, it would be almost impossible to tell.”	“假货变得越来越真，”他说。于洋称自己转向了京东，也会在去韩国或日本时多买一些。“除非把真货和假货拿在一起对比，否则几乎分辨不出来。”
Alibaba said its core Chinese retail business had 439 million annual active users during the year that ended in September, though it does not break out how many of them are Taobao users. That business makes its money by charging fees to, and providing advertising for, vendors.	阿里巴巴称在 9 月份结束的年度里，其核心的中国零售业务年活跃用户达 4.39 亿，但它未透露其中有多少是淘宝用户。这项业务通过向商家收费和为其提供广告赚钱。
Alibaba has tried to steer business to its Tmall platform, which is geared toward larger sellers of higher-end name brands like Nike and Estée	阿里巴巴试图将业务引向自己的天猫平台，后者面向的是耐克(Nike)和雅诗兰黛(Estée Lauder)等规模更大的高端品牌卖家。但这项业务面临来自京东

<p>Lauder. But that business faces intense competition from JD.com and others that manage their own inventory and act more as curators for finicky customers.</p>	<p>和其他公司的激烈竞争。这些公司自己管理仓储，充当的角色更像是为挑剔的消费者提供服务的监督者。</p>
<p>Tmall is the dominant player in the business to consumer segment, as Tmall and its rivals are called, with a little more than half of the market, according to figures from the data firm iResearch. But the data also shows that it has slowly lost market share to others.</p>	<p>天猫及其竞争对手所在的领域被称作 B2C (商家对消费者)，数据公司艾瑞咨询(iResearch)的数据显示，天猫在该领域占据主导地位，市场份额略超一半。但相关数据额也表明，天猫的市场份额正在慢慢流向竞争对手。</p>
<p>Last year, in a warning to Alibaba, the United States Trade Representative also mentioned Tmall as a source of complaints about fakes, though the platform was not mentioned in this year's list. Alibaba has also defended Tmall's efforts to fight fakes.</p>	<p>去年，在对阿里巴巴的警告中，美国贸易代表也提到天猫是假货投诉的源头之一，不过该平台没有出现在今年的名单中。阿里巴巴也为天猫的打假行动进行了辩护。</p>
<p>The American government's move adds to mounting pressure on Alibaba to do something about fakes. Last year, the owner of the Gucci and Yves Saint Laurent brands sued Alibaba in New York federal court, claiming that the company encouraged sales of fakes on its online platforms. In October an industry group, the American Apparel and Footwear Association and others openly called for Alibaba to be added to the government's notorious markets list, saying its members saw little change despite the company's efforts to fight fakes.</p>	<p>美国政府的举动增加了阿里巴巴应对假货的压力。去年，古驰(Gucci)和圣罗兰(Yves Saint Laurent)品牌的拥有者将阿里巴巴告上了纽约联邦法院，声称该公司鼓励在其在线平台上售假。10月，行业机构美国服装与鞋业协会(American Apparel and Footwear Association)和其他一些团体公开要求将阿里巴巴加入政府的恶名市场名单，称尽管该公司采取了多项打假行动，但该协会的成员几乎没有看到变化。</p>
<p>In May, the International Anticounterfeiting Coalition backed away from a plan to give Alibaba membership in its ranks as part of a united effort to fight fakes, after other members objected and raised questions about financial ties between Alibaba and the group's leadership. The group defended its leadership but said it had hired an outside firm to review its internal controls.</p>	<p>5月，国际反假联盟(International Anticounterfeiting Coalition)在其他成员反对并对阿里巴巴和该组织的领导层之间的经济往来提出质疑后，放弃了让阿里巴巴加入联盟，这本来是一项联合打假行动的一部分。国际反假联盟为自己的领导层进行了辩护，但表示已聘请一家外部公司对其内部管控措施进行审查。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161223/alibaba-ustr-taobao-counte rfeit	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161223/alibaba-ustr-taobao-counte rfeit
G.M.'s Venture in China Fined \$29 Million Under Antimonopoly Law	上海通用被中国处以反垄断罚款
BEIJING — General Motors's main joint venture in China was fined \$29 million on Friday on charges that it suppressed competition by enforcing minimum sales prices for dealers. It is the latest in a string of penalties against non-Chinese auto brands under the country's antimonopoly law.	北京——通用汽车(General Motors)在中国的主要合资企业上周五被处以2900 万美元的罚款，原因是经销商设定最低限价，阻碍了竞争。这是中国依据反垄断法对非中国汽车品牌施以一连串惩罚的最新一起。
Chinese regulators have punished companies in several industries, likemilk and medical devices, under the 2008 law in what appears to be an effort to force down consumer prices.	这部反垄断法制定于2008年，其目的似乎是压低消费物价，中国的监管机构以它为依据，已经对乳业和医疗设备等几个行业的企业进行了惩处。
G.M. had announced in August 2014 that Shanghai G.M., its joint venture with the state-owned Shanghai Automotive Industry Corporation, was under investigation by antimonopoly regulators.	通用汽车于2014年8月宣布，它与国有上海汽车的合资企业上汽通用公司正在接受反垄断监管机构的调查。
The Shanghai Price Bureau said that Shanghai G.M. improperly hurt competition by enforcing minimum prices dealers were allowed to charge for Cadillac, Chevrolet and Buick models.	上海市物价局称，该公司设定经销商销售凯迪拉克、雪佛兰和别克一些车型的最低价格，阻碍了竞争。
That "disrupted the normal order of market competition," said a statement by the price bureau.	物价局表示，这种做法“扰乱了正常的市场竞争秩序”。
Setting minimum retail prices is a common practice in many markets, but lawyers say Chinese regulators appear to regard it as an improper restraint on competition.	设定最低销售价格的做法在很多市场都是惯例，但律师们表示，中国监管机构似乎认为这是对竞争的不当约束。
The price bureau's statement said the penalty was set at 4 percent of Shanghai G.M.'s annual sales, or 201 million yuan, about \$29 million.	物价局的声明称，对该公司处以上一年销售额4%的罚款，共计人民币2.01亿元。
G.M. vies with Volkswagen for the status of the top-selling vehicle	通用正在和大众争夺中国最畅销汽车品牌的地位。

brand in China.	
Sales of G.M. vehicles in China are up 8.5 percent so far this year, to 3.4 million.	通用汽车今年在中国的销量到目前为止增长了 8.5%，达 340 万辆。
"G.M. fully respects local laws and regulations wherever we operate," the company said in a statement. "We will provide full support to our joint venture in China to ensure that all responsive and appropriate actions are taken with respect to this matter."	"通用汽车完全尊重营业所在地的法规，"公司在一份声明中表示。"我们将对在华合资企业提供全力支持，以确保合资企业针对此事采取相应的适当举措。"
President-elect Donald J. Trump has criticized Chinese trade practices, but there was no indication the case was linked to that.	候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)批评过中国在贸易上的做法，但没有迹象表明这个案件与其有关。
Audi, Volkswagen's luxury unit, was fined \$40.5 million, and Fiat Chrysler Automobiles' Chrysler brand received a smaller penalty in 2014 on similar charges of enforcing minimum sales prices.	大众汽车的豪华品牌奥迪被罚款 4050 万美元，菲亚特克莱斯勒汽车公司(Fiat Chrysler Automobiles)的克莱斯勒品牌曾因限制最低销售价格，在 2014 年遭受了类似处罚，不过罚款金额较少。
State media cited an official saying Daimler Benz's Mercedes unit was guilty of violations, but no penalty was announced. Toyota Motor Corporation said its Lexus unit was under scrutiny, but no results have been announced.	官方媒体引用一个官员的说法，称戴姆勒奔驰(Daimler Benz)的奔驰品牌也有违规，但没有宣布具体惩罚措施。丰田汽车公司(Toyota Motor Corporation)表示，其雷克萨斯品牌正在接受审查，但尚未宣布结果。
The industrywide investigation began in 2014 after complaints of foreign auto brands abusing their control over supplies of spare parts to overcharge consumers. In the case of Mercedes, regulators said purchasing the spare parts needed to assemble one car would cost as much as 12 new vehicles.	2014 年，中国开始进行全行业的调查，之前有投诉称外国汽车品牌利用它们对配件供应的控制权，向消费者收取过高费用。监管机构表示，更换某款奔驰轿车所有配件的花费可购买 12 辆新车。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161226/gm-china-penalty	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161226/gm-china-penalty
China Reassures Homeowners Worried About Land Rights	温州一小步：住宅土地使用权免费续期
BEIJING — China has clarified for the first time a closely watched issue over land rights that has caused uncertainty for the millions of Chinese	北京——中国首次澄清了公众密切关注的一个土地使用权问题。数以百万计的中国人将财富投入到了房产上，这个问题一直让他们感到很不踏实。

<p>who park their wealth in their homes.</p>	
<p>Chinese officials said that a group of homeowners in the eastern city of Wenzhou would not have to pay a fee to extend the rights to the land under their residences. Homeowners in China own their actual dwellings but not the land underneath them. All land in China is owned by the government, which parcels it out to developers and homeowners through 20- to 70-year leases.</p>	<p>中国官员说，东部城市温州的一群房主不必支付费用来续期住房的土地使用权。中国的房主拥有的是住房本身，但不拥有住房下面的土地。中国的所有土地都属于政府，政府把土地出租给开发商和房主，租期 20~70 年不等。</p>
<p>In Wenzhou, the local government had told some homeowners whose 20-year leases had expired that they would have to pay a hefty fee to renew, and the situation there was being monitored closely across the country. Many Chinese homeowners — a bedrock of the country's economy and growing consumer sector — worried that they would have to pay dearly to keep using the land under their homes.</p>	<p>在温州，地方政府曾告诉一些 20 年租约已到期的房主，他们必须支付大笔费用来续期，这引起了全国的密切关注。房地产是中国经济的一块基石，也是一个日益增长的消费门类，中国的很多房主都担心自己必须付出大笔金钱，才能继续使用住房下面的土地。</p>
<p>The decision — announced on Friday by Wang Guanghua, China's vice minister of land and resources — stops short of providing homeowners all over the country a clear legal framework on their land ownership rights. Nevertheless, it could set a precedent that would pave the way for similar moves in other cities.</p>	<p>这个决定是国土资源部副部长王广华在上周五宣布的，它没有为全国各地的房主提供一个明确的土地所有权法律框架。不过它可以成为一个先例，为其他城市的类似举措铺平道路。</p>
<p>At a news conference, Mr. Wang said that the measures were temporary and that the government was working on "relevant legal arrangements" for those holding 70-year leases, according to a transcript of the briefing on the ministry's website. Much of China's residential land is covered by 70-year leases.</p>	<p>根据该部网站上的文稿，王广华在一次记者招待会上表示，这些措施是暂时的，政府正在为那些持有 70 年租约者“作出法律安排”。中国大部分的住宅用地使用期限都为 70 年。</p>
<p>The issue of land ownership rights came into focus in Wenzhou in April after the local government demanded that homeowners whose</p>	<p>今年 4 月，土地所有权问题在温州成为了一个关注重点，因为地方政府要求，土地使用权 20 年到期的房主需要缴纳房价的三分之一，才能出售住房。该</p>

<p>land-use rights had expired after 20 years pay fees of up to a third of the value of their homes before they could sell their apartments. The decision provoked protests from property owners in Wenzhou, a coastal city of eight million that was one of the first to set up private enterprise after the government opened up the economy in the late 1970s.</p>	<p>决定引发了当地房主的抗议。温州是一个 800 万人口的沿海城市，是中国政府 1970 年代末开放经济后首批建立私营企业的城市之一。</p>
<p>Xinhua, the main state news agency, hailed the government's decision, calling it "one small step for Wenzhou, one giant leap for China." Global Times, a nationalist tabloid owned by People's Daily, the Chinese Communist Party's official newspaper, said it was "the biggest news of the year."</p>	<p>官方通讯社新华社赞扬了政府的这个决定，称之为“温州一小步，中国一大步”。中国共产党党报《人民日报》旗下的民族主义小报《环球时报》说，这是“本年度最重大的消息”。</p>
<p>Land-use rights are set to expire in the cities of Qingdao, Jinan and Shenzhen, according to Xinhua.</p>	<p>据新华社报道，在青岛，济南和深圳等城市，很多居民的住宅土地使用权也将要过期。</p>
<p>The measures "conform to the expectations of the masses," Xinhua said in a commentary on Saturday.</p>	<p>新华社星期六在一篇评论中说，这些措施“顺应了群众的期盼”。</p>
<p>"For all citizens, it is transmitting spring's first glow of warm air," it said.</p>	<p>“对于所有公民来说，是传递春天信息的最早一缕暖风，”文章写道。</p>
<p>The number of residents affected by the 20-year land-use rights in Wenzhou is relatively small. China Youth Daily, a state-run news outlet, said that about 600 households had 20-year leases that expire next year and 1,700 others by 2019. But their property transactions have been in limbo because of the uncertainty over their land-use rights.</p>	<p>温州 20 年土地使用权影响的居民人数相对较少。官方新闻媒体《中国青年报》报道，约有 600 户家庭的 20 年租约将在明年到期，2019 年还有 1700 户。但由于土地使用权的不确定性，他们的房产交易一直处在尴尬境地。</p>
<p>In 2007, China moved to reassure homeowners by requiring that local governments renew 70-year leases automatically. Yet the law did not make clear whether homeowners would have to pay for the renewal or what would happen to those with shorter leases.</p>	<p>2007 年时，中国为了安抚房主，要求地方政府为 70 年使用权自动续期。然而，该法律没有明确房主是否需要为续期付费，以及租赁时间较短的房主会面临怎样的问题。</p>

<p>China has one of the highest rates of homeownership in the world, about 90 percent. Many people see it as a good investment in a country that has not experienced a sustained housing slump. Homeownership also plays a social role: Buying a home is widely seen as part of getting married. And in the past two decades since the government has allowed private homeownership, many people rushed to buy homes without thinking of the legal issues governing their limited land-use rights.</p>	<p>中国是世界上自住房比率最高的国家之一，约为 90%。该国没有经历过楼市的持续低迷，很多人认为房产是一项好投资。住房所有权也扮演了社会角色：公众广泛认为结婚的时候需要购房。自从 20 年前政府允许私人拥有住房以来，很多人都急于买房，并没有考虑到其有限的土地使用权涉及的法律问题。</p>
<p>A majority of them also expected that the government would grant them full ownership of their homes without repossession or a huge fee to renew their land rights. Those moves could hurt the Chinese property market and anger China's middle class — an important constituency of the ruling Communist Party — that is richer, larger and more aware of its rights than ever before.</p>	<p>大多数购房者还认定，政府将让他们完全拥有自己的住房，不会收回土地使用权或是收取巨额续期费用。这些做法可能会冲击中国房地产市场，引发中产阶级的怒火——他们是执政党共产党的重要支持者，而且比以往任何时候都更富有、规模更大，对自己的权利也有更强烈的意识。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161227/china-wenzhou-land-lease</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161227/china-wenzhou-land-lease</p>
<p>China's 'Godfather of Real Estate' Pitches Reverse Mortgages to Skeptical Elders</p>	<p>中国“房地产教父”建议抵押住房养老，应者寥寥</p>
<p>BEIJING — He is known in China as the “godfather of real estate,” helping lay the groundwork for private homeownership in China, a move that enriched millions and laid the foundations for a vibrant and thriving Chinese middle class.</p>	<p>北京——在中国，他被称为“房地产教父”。他帮助奠定了中国私人房屋所有权的基础，此举让数以百万计的人变得富裕起来，为中国形成充满活力的、繁荣的中产阶级铺平了道路。</p>
<p>Now, Meng Xiaosu wants a lot of Chinese — the older ones, specifically — to cash out.</p>	<p>现在，孟晓苏想要大批中国人抵押房产——特别是老年人。</p>
<p>Older people need to mortgage their homes to address China's looming demographic bust, Mr. Meng argues. Because of China's now-defunct</p>	<p>孟晓苏认为，老年人需要抵押住房，以应对中国即将到来的人口老龄化状况。由于中国的独生子女政策和其他一些社会趋势的终结，中国老龄人口迅速增</p>

<p>one-child policy and other social trends, the country has a rapidly graying population that someday soon may become too expensive for the Chinese government to support.</p>	<p>长使得养老很快就可能变得太过昂贵，让中国政府无力背负。</p>
<p>Mr. Meng's proposed solution is to bring reverse mortgages to China. Called a house-for-pension plan in China, a reverse mortgage allows homeowners to tap the equity in their homes by taking out loans against it.</p>	<p>孟晓苏提出的解决方案是提供反向抵押贷款，这在中国被称为以房养老计划，指的是房主抵押自己的房子，获得贷款。</p>
<p>His argument faces deep business and cultural opposition — mortgaging homes is a tough sell in a country where parents traditionally passed them on to their children — and only a few dozen people in all the country have signed up so far. But he argues that China may have little choice.</p>	<p>他的主张在商业上和文化上都面临着重大阻碍——中国的传统是父母把住房传给子女，抵押住房的做法难以推广——迄今为止，全国只有几十人签署了抵押住房协议。但他认为，中国可能没有其他选择。</p>
<p>"China's elderly do not have much money," said Mr. Meng, who drew much of his inspiration about the Chinese property market from a stint studying in America, "but they have valuable homes."</p>	<p>"所以中国老人要钱没多少，要房有就很值钱。"孟晓苏说。他对中国房地产市场很多想法，都是在美国短暂学习期间获得的启发。</p>
<p>China is increasingly pondering tough questions as it looks to a graying future. Right now, China's 215 million elderly people account for 15 percent of the total population. By 2050, that number is expected to rise to 350 million — nearly one-quarter of the population.</p>	<p>中国正在越来越多地考虑老龄化社会将会带来的一些棘手难题。目前中国有 2.15 亿老年人，占总人口的 15%。到 2050 年，这一数字预计将增加到 3.5 亿，几乎是人口总数的四分之一。</p>
<p>That has China scrambling to find a more sustainable pension system for its people. In the 1990s, the government dismantled the cradle-to-grave welfare system and borrowed money from younger workers to pay older ones. The country's pension fund will be \$116 trillion in the red by 2050, according to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, a top government think tank.</p>	<p>中国正在努力寻找一种更具持续性的养老金制度。在 1990 年代，政府取消了“从摇篮到坟墓”的福利制度，从年轻工人那里借钱来给老人养老。政府顶级智库中国社会科学院的资料显示，中国的养老基金的赤字在 2050 年将达到 116 万亿美元。</p>

Enter Mr. Meng.	孟晓苏登场。
The apparatchik turned businessman, who now runs a Chinese private equity firm, argues that it is not practical for retirees to live on slow-growing pension benefits while home prices have soared over the past two decades.	他本是共产党官员，后来成为商人，现在经营一家中国私募股权公司。他认为，房价在过去 20 年里出现了飙升，在这种情况下退休人员靠缓慢增长的退休金生活是不现实的。
"Under these circumstances, participating in the house-for-pension plan can be regarded as an important option for China's elderly to improve their living conditions and live better in their later years," he said.	"那这种情况下以房养老，可以认为是所有中国老人想改善自己的生活条件，想在晚年生活得更美好的一个重要选择。"
"If the elderly in China had a lot of insurance or a high savings rate like in Japan, then they don't have to participate in the house-for-pension plan," Mr. Meng added. "But they don't have either."	"如果中国老人有很高的保险金，或者像日本老人那样有很高的储蓄，那么搞不搞以房养老也都没关系了。"他说，"但是他前面两项都没有。"
Reverse mortgages invite skepticism in America, too. But in China they defy traditional attitudes about family.	反向抵押贷款在美国也有很多怀疑者。但在中国，这种做法与家庭传统观念背道而驰。
Yu Yue, a 61-year-old widow and former factory worker in Beijing, is considering the plan. She scrapes by on \$434 a month in pension payments, and her son gives her the same amount monthly.	61 岁的于月丧偶，现居北京，以前在工厂工作，她正在考虑这个计划。目前她每月的退休金有 434 美元（约合人民币 3000 元），儿子每月还会再给她这么多钱。
"I would like to give my apartment to my child," Ms. Yu said. "But I'm helpless. I need some form of safety net."	"我也是愿意把房子给孩子，"余月说。"但是我也是无奈，我要保命。"
Insurance companies say they were worried about the prospect of a real estate crash as well as longer life expectancy in China. China also lacks the fundamental legal framework to govern the program, said Hu Jiye, a professor who studies pension finance at the China University of Political Science and Law.	保险公司说，他们担心房地产可能崩盘，而且中国的预期寿命会增长。中国政法大学的退休金融研究教授胡继晔说，中国也缺乏管理这种计划的基本法律框架。
"Mr. Meng Xiaosu is the proponent of the house-for-pension plan, and	"孟晓苏先生，他是以房养老的倡导者，所以的话，他是想我即使赔钱也要

<p>as such, he's willing to go ahead with it even if it's a money-losing venture," he said. "But the cultural environment doesn't support it. Neither does the legal environment."</p>	<p>先做。”他说。“这个文化的环境，是不支持的，法律的环境也不支持。”</p>
<p>Mr. Meng dismissed concerns about legal issues. Regarding insurance industry worries about a housing slump, he said, "I told them: 'Stop asking me this brainless question. It doesn't exist. It has never fallen even in a year. How can it be a bubble?'"</p>	<p>孟晓苏觉得对法律问题的担心是多余的。对于保险业担心房价下跌，他表示：“我说‘你不要再问这种脑残的问题了，不存在。从整体上没有任何一年下降，全上升没有下降。那么这个怎么会是泡沫呢？’”</p>
<p>Mr. Meng helped create the program, which is offered in Beijing, Shanghai and two other Chinese cities. As of the end of October, only 89 people had participated, according to Happy Life Insurance, an insurer founded by Mr. Meng in part to offer the policy — and, currently, only one of two insurers offering it.</p>	<p>孟晓苏帮助创建了这个在北京、上海以及另外两个中国城市开展的计划。幸福人寿保险公司的资料说，截至10月底，只有89人参与了这个计划。孟晓苏创立该保险公司的目的之一就是为了提供这个险种，目前一共只有两家保险公司提供它。</p>
<p>But the Chinese government said in July that it would extend the pilot plan to dozens of cities — Mr. Meng estimated 60 — over the next two years, and the People's Insurance Company (Group) of China, a major insurer, said it had started offering the plan in October.</p>	<p>但在7月，中国政府表示将在未来两年把这种试点计划扩展到几十个城市（孟晓苏估计为60个），大型保险企业——中国人民保险公司（集团）表示，将在明年10月提供这个险种。</p>
<p>Mr. Meng, 67, never graduated from high school, coming of age amid the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution, and became a Red Guard, writing up posters denouncing people who were deemed political enemies. "I never beat anyone," he said.</p>	<p>孟晓苏现年67岁，高中没有毕业，在文化大革命的动荡期间成年。他当上了红卫兵，写大字报谴责所谓的“阶级敌人”。“没有打过人，”他说。</p>
<p>In 1978, he enrolled in the prestigious Peking University, among the first group of students who passed the first higher education entrance exams held after the Cultural Revolution. He was 28. Premier Li Keqiang was his classmate.</p>	<p>1978年，他入读著名的北京大学，成为第一批在文革后通过高考的学生。当时他已经28岁。李克强总理是他同班同学。</p>
<p>Mr. Meng eventually became the aide to Wan Li, the former vice</p>	<p>孟晓苏日后成为了中国前副总理、农业改革先驱者万里的助手。</p>

<p>premier of China and the pioneer of agricultural reforms.</p>	
<p>He went on to become president of the China National Real Estate Development Group Corporation, the country's largest state-owned property developer, formulating many policies that earned him the title of "godfather of real estate."</p>	<p>后来，他又成为中国最大的国有开发商中国房地产开发集团的总裁，制定了很多政策，它们为他赢得了“房地产教父”的称谓。</p>
<p>In Mr. Meng's office are dozens of framed photographs of him with other senior Chinese politicians as well as Bill Clinton, whom he calls a "close friend." ("At first, I thought about sending Hillary a note but didn't," he said the day after the presidential election. "In the end I thought, since a real estate magnate is president, we will have a bigger say. Will the U.S. real estate mogul turned president be willing to speak with China's godfather of real estate?")</p>	<p>孟晓苏的办公室里摆放着数十个相框，里面是他和中国其他高级政要以及比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)的合影。他称呼克林顿是“好朋友”。（“本来我是想给希拉里发一个贺信去的，结果也没发出去，后来想想也罢，房地产商当总统了，我们发言权会大一点。”）</p>
<p>In 1995, Mr. Meng traveled to the United States as a visiting scholar to study economics and real estate for six months at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; the University of California, Berkeley; and Indiana University. That experience had a profound impact on Mr. Meng — and ultimately, China's middle class. It led him to believe that the Chinese people could have their version of the American dream — "one house, one car," as he put it.</p>	<p>1995年，孟晓苏以访问学者的身份赴美，在麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)、加州大学伯克利分校(University of California, Berkeley)和印第安纳大学(Indiana University)学习了六个月的经济学和房地产。这一经历对孟晓苏，最终也对中国的中产阶级产生了深远的影响。它使孟晓苏相信，中国民众可以有中国版的美国梦。用他的话说就是“一套住房一辆车”。</p>
<p>Once home, he persuaded skeptical banks that Chinese people would pay back their mortgages. That helped introduce a housing market in which prices are controlled by the market, not the government, leading to the price appreciation that has enriched millions of Chinese households.</p>	<p>一回国，他就说服持怀疑态度的银行相信，中国民众会偿还抵押贷款。这帮助引入了一个由市场而非政府控制价格的房地产市场，带来了让数以百万计的中国家庭富裕起来的价格上涨。</p>
<p>"All these products that I introduced were from abroad, especially from</p>	<p>“我所引进的产品都是从国外，特别是美国学来的，”他说。</p>

the United States," he said.	
As home prices in China soared, Mr. Meng began studying the reverse mortgage systems in countries such as the Netherlands and the United States. In 2003, he wrote a letter to his former colleague Wen Jiabao, who had just become premier of China, telling him that Chinese retirees "will be able to live comfortably" with the house-for-pension plan.	随着中国房价飙升，孟晓苏开始研究荷兰和美国等国家的反向抵押贷款制度。2003年，他给前同事、新任中国总理温家宝写了一封信，告诉他通过以房养老计划，中国退休人员“可以衣食无忧”。
That year, Beijing approved the pilot program, stoking widespread controversy. Several people blamed the government for shirking its responsibility in providing for their old age. Under the plan, if the borrower's children are not willing to buy the property, it will be sold in an auction. The insurance company would deduct the capital and interest payments, and any leftover money would be given to the borrower's children.	那一年，北京批准该试点项目，引发了广泛的争议。有些人指责政府逃避自己的养老责任。根据该计划，如果借款人的子女不愿购买，房屋将用于拍卖。保险公司会扣除本金和利息，再将剩下的钱交给借款人的子女。
Mr. Meng said he would join the plan when he formally retired. His 31-year-old son approves of it, according to Mr. Meng. "I'm in no rush now," he said. "When I enroll, I want to create an impact and make the elderly feel at ease."	孟晓苏说自己正式退休后便会加入该计划。据他说，他31岁的儿子赞成这个做法。“但现在还不急，”他说。“我入保我要起个效应，让老人家放心。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161227/reverse-mortgages-chinese-real-estate	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161227/reverse-mortgages-chinese-real-estate
How China Built 'iPhone City' With Billions in Perks for Apple's Partner	中国“苹果城”（上）：尽享政府优待的富士康
A vast, boxy customs center acts as a busy island of commerce deep in central China.	巨大的四四方方的海关中心，仿佛中原地区腹地一个繁忙的商业孤岛。
Government officers, in sharply pressed uniforms, race around a maze of wooden pallets piled high with boxes — counting, weighing,	身穿笔挺制服的政府工作人员在一个堆放着高高码起的箱子、以木制货板构建而成的迷宫周围忙碌着——点数、称重、扫描并同意装运。不带标记的卡

<p>scanning and approving shipments. Unmarked trucks stretch for more than a mile awaiting the next load headed for Beijing, New York, London and dozens of other destinations.</p>	<p>车排着超过一英里长的队伍，等待最终将被运往北京、纽约、伦敦和其他数十个目的地的下一批货物。</p>
<p>The state-of-the-art facility was built several years ago to serve a single global exporter: Apple, now the world's most valuable company and one of China's largest retailers.</p>	<p>这个极为先进的设施是在几年前建成的，专门服务于一家全球化的出口商：苹果(Apple)。该公司目前是世界最具价值的公司，同时也是中国境内最大的零售商之一。</p>
<p>The well-choreographed customs routine is part of a hidden bounty of perks, tax breaks and subsidies in China that supports the world's biggest iPhone factory, according to confidential government records reviewed by The New York Times, as well as more than 100 interviews with factory workers, logistics handlers, truck drivers, tax specialists and current and former Apple executives. The package of sweeteners and incentives, worth billions of dollars, is central to the production of the iPhone, Apple's best-selling and most profitable product.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》(The New York Times)查阅过的保密的政府记录，以及对工厂工人、物流从业人员、税务专家、苹果公司现在和以前的高管进行的超过100次采访显示，此种精心安排的通关程序是全球最大的iPhone工厂暗中享有的一系列特别待遇、税收减免和补贴的组成部分。这些甜头和激励的价值以十亿美元计，居于iPhone生产的核心位置。而iPhone是苹果最畅销、最赚钱的产品。</p>
<p>It all centers on Zhengzhou, a city of six million people in an impoverished region of China. Running at full tilt, the factory here, owned and operated by Apple's manufacturing partner Foxconn, can produce 500,000 iPhones a day. Locals now refer to Zhengzhou as "iPhone City."</p>	<p>一切都以坐落在中国贫困地区、拥有600万人口的郑州市为中心。当地的这座工厂由苹果的合作伙伴富士康拥有和运营，一旦全力运转，每天能生产50万部iPhone。当地人现在都把郑州称作“苹果城”。</p>
<p>The local government has proved instrumental, doling out more than \$1.5 billion to Foxconn to build large sections of the factory and nearby employee housing. It paved roads and built power plants.</p>	<p>事实表明当地政府帮了大忙。它为富士康提供了超过15亿美元资金，去修建工厂的大片设施以及附近的员工宿舍。它还铺了路，建了发电厂。</p>
<p>It helps cover continuing energy and transportation costs for the operation. It recruits workers for the assembly line. It pays bonuses to the factory for meeting export targets.</p>	<p>它帮助工厂分担不断产生的能源和运输费用。它为流水线招募工人。在工厂实现出口目标之后，它还会提供奖励。</p>

<p>All of it in support of iPhone production.</p>	<p>所有这些都服务于 iPhone 的生产。</p>
<p>"We needed something that could really develop this part of the country," said Li Ziqiang, a Zhengzhou official. "There's an old saying in China: 'If you build the nest, the birds will come.' And now, they're coming."</p>	<p>"我们需要某种真的能让中国的这片地区发展起来的東西，"郑州的一名官员李自强（音）说。"中国有句老话：'筑巢引凤。'现在，凤凰来了。"</p>
<p>American officials have long decried China's support of its state-owned companies, calling the subsidies and other aid an unfair competitive advantage in a global marketplace. But the Zhengzhou operation shows the extent of China's effort to entice overseas multinationals to set up production facilities in the country.</p>	<p>美国官员向来反对中国为其国有企业提供支持，说相关补贴以及其他帮助让那些企业在全球市场上具有了不公平的竞争优势。但郑州的做法表明，为了吸引海外的跨国公司前来投资建厂，中国可谓不遗余力。</p>
<p>Local and provincial officials, in an effort to create jobs and drive growth, have courted manufacturers with incentive packages that make it easier and cheaper to do business. Beijing, for decades, has encouraged such efforts at the national level, by developing special economic zones that offer tax breaks to multinationals and exempt them from costly and cumbersome rules.</p>	<p>地方及省级官员会讨好制造商，许以会让它们用更低的成本更便利地做生意的一揽子激励计划，旨在创造工作岗位、推动经济增长。数十年来，通过开办让跨国公司得以享有税收减免并避开所费破糜的繁琐规则的经济特区，北京当局一直在国家层面如此行事。</p>
<p>In this way, China is not unlike other countries, including the United States, where states and cities vie for companies. To compete in the era of globalization, multinationals, which face pressures from shareholders and customers, must seek the best opportunities, relying on a highly interconnected supply chain spread across the world.</p>	<p>在这方面，中国和别的国家并无不同，包括各州市正对企业展开争夺的美国。面对来自股东和消费者的压力的跨国公司，要在全球化时代参与竞争，就必须寻求最佳的机遇，依赖一条遍及全球、紧密关联的供应链。</p>
<p>But the reasons behind their choices are not always transparent. In China, the competition for companies is secretive and rarely exposed to public scrutiny or debate — and it is often focused on manufacturing partners, rather than multinationals themselves.</p>	<p>但它们所做选择背后的原因并不总是透明的。在中国，对企业的争夺是秘密进行的，很少受到公众的审视或引发社会的讨论——而且事情通常主要跟跨国公司的生产合作伙伴，而非跨国公司本身有关。</p>

<p>China's lure is strong. Dell, Hewlett-Packard and Samsung have all flocked to China to lower their production costs, bolster their bottom lines and tap into the world's largest consumer market. And many rely on local manufacturing partners like Foxconn.</p>	<p>中国的诱惑力很强。戴尔(Dell)、惠普(Hewlett-Packard)、三星(Samsung)等企业纷纷来到中国，想要降低生产成本，提高利润，并开拓世界上最大的消费市场。很多企业都要依赖富士康这样的当地生产伙伴。</p>
<p>While Apple came later than many technology companies, it now generates nearly a quarter of its revenues from sales in China and has some of the fattest profit margins in the business. As such, the Zhengzhou operation provides an especially illustrative look at China's importance to American technology companies — and specifically iPhone production and more recently, Apple's consumer sales.</p>	<p>苹果来到中国的时间晚于很多科技公司，但其销售收入有将近四分之一源自中国市场，而且其利润也是业内最为丰厚的。郑州的这家工厂就其本身而言尤为说明了中国对美国科技企业的重要性——特别是对 iPhone 生产以及苹果公司近几年的市场销售的重要性。</p>
<p>A 32-gigabyte iPhone 7 costs an estimated \$400 to produce. It retails for roughly \$649 in the United States, with Apple taking a piece of the difference as profit. The result: Apple manages to earn 90 percent of the profits in the smartphone industry worldwide, even though it accounts for only 12 percent of the sales, according to Strategy Analytics, a research firm.</p>	<p>据估计，一部内存为 32G 的 iPhone 7 生产成本是 400 美元。它在美国的零售价约为 649 美元，差额部分则是苹果的利润。结果：根据调查公司 Strategy Analytics 的数据，苹果成功地将全球智能手机产业 90% 的利润收入囊中，尽管它的销售额仅占全行业的 12%。</p>
<p>It is difficult to tally the total value of government benefits for the Zhengzhou operation, or to determine the exact effect on the profits of Foxconn or Apple. The subsidies aren't disclosed by the Chinese government or Foxconn. They aren't available in public records. And Apple says it was not a party to Foxconn's negotiations.</p>	<p>现实中，很难统计政府给郑州工厂提供的所有好处的价值，也很难确定这些好处给富士康或苹果的利润带来的确切影响。中国政府和富士康均未就补贴进行过披露。公开记录里找不到相关信息。苹果则表示，它没有参加富士康的谈判。</p>
<p>The confidential government records obtained by The Times detail multiple meetings over several years in which Zhengzhou city officials discussed their "support" for iPhone production, calling the benefits a "preferential policy." The records offer a snapshot of those benefits,</p>	<p>时报拿到的一些保密的政府记录，记载着若干年间多次会议的详情，郑州市的官员在会上讨论了他们对 iPhone 生产的支持，把相关好处称为“优惠政策”。从记录中可以大概了解这些好处，其中比较具体的包括在基础设施、劳动力、税收、出口等多个方面为富士康提供的特别帮助。</p>

<p>including the specific aid for Foxconn in multiple areas, like infrastructure, labor, taxes and exports.</p>	
<p>As China's largest private employer, Foxconn, a Taiwanese company, has enormous leverage in the negotiations for those incentives. The company's size and scale — and the sway that they afford in China — is connected to Apple. Foxconn is Apple's largest supplier. Apple is Foxconn's largest customer.</p>	<p>作为中国最大的私营企业，台湾公司富士康在争取这些奖励的谈判中握有大量筹码。该公司的规模——及其在中国的影响力——与苹果有关。富士康是苹果的最大供应商。苹果是富士康的最大客户。</p>
<p>The two companies are intertwined in Zhengzhou. When the factory opened, Apple was Foxconn's only customer here. Even now, the American technology company accounts for almost all of the production at the Zhengzhou plant, where about half of the world's iPhones are made. Apple is also the main exporter using the customs facility here.</p>	<p>两家公司在郑州有着密切的关联。工厂开张时，苹果曾是富士康在这里的唯一一个客户。即便现在，郑州工厂的所有产品也几乎都是为这家美国科技公司生产的——全世界约一半的 iPhones 都出自该工厂。苹果还是利用这里的海关设施的主要出口商。</p>
<p>In response to questions, Apple said it was aware of the government's infrastructure support. But the company added that it had no knowledge of specific grants, subsidies or tax breaks given to its manufacturing partner.</p>	<p>苹果在回答有关问题时表示，它知道政府提供了基础设施方面的支持。但该公司还表示，它并不掌握生产合作伙伴得到拨款、补贴或税收减免的信息。</p>
<p>Foxconn, in a separate statement, said it was grateful for the support of the government, noting that it was "no different than similar tax breaks all companies get in locations around the world for major investments." The company added that it had purchased some of the factories originally built and paid for by the government.</p>	<p>富士康在一份单独的声明中对政府的支持表示感谢，并指出：这些支持“与所有公司在世界各地进行大规模投资时会获得的税收减免并无二致”。该公司还说，它买下了某些最初由政府建造或者出资的工厂。</p>
<p>A growing backlash against globalization puts Apple and other big multinationals directly in the sightlines of two increasingly combative giants: the United States and China.</p>	<p>在全球化遭到日益强烈的反对之际，苹果以及其他大型跨国公司被争斗愈发激烈的两个大国——美国和中国牢牢盯住。</p>

<p>President-elect Donald J. Trump has vowed to bring down the full force of the government on American companies that move jobs overseas, threatening punitive tariffs on the goods they sell back at home. Apple has been a frequent target of Mr. Trump, who said during the campaign that he would get the technology company to “build their damn computers and things in this country.”</p>	<p>候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)发誓要集整个政府之力,去打击那些将工作岗位送到海外的美国公司,扬言要对它们卖回美国的商品征收惩罚性关税。特朗普常常把苹果当成靶子,曾在竞选期间表示,会让这家科技公司“在美国制造他们那些该死的电脑和零零碎碎”。</p>
<p>China, under the leadership of President Xi Jinping, is growing less tolerant and more suspicious of Western influence, particularly American technology companies and the huge influence they have over Chinese consumers. A state-owned publication called Apple one of the “guardian warriors” that have “seamlessly penetrated” China and may pose a threat to national security.</p>	<p>面对西方的影响,尤其是美国科技公司及其对中国消费者的巨大影响力,习近平主席领导下的中国的包容度越来越低,疑虑越来越多。一家官方媒体称苹果是在中国进行“无缝渗透”的“金刚”之一,可能对国家安全造成威胁。</p>
<p>China, no longer content with just being the world’s factory floor, is moving aggressively to develop its own technology giants. Beijing is pressuring local governments to cut subsidy programs that the country heartily encouraged even just a few years ago. And big exporters, courted and protected for decades by Beijing, now face broad scrutiny.</p>	<p>中国不再满足于只是充当世界工厂,积极采取措施培育自己的科技巨头。北京方面正向地方政府施压,督促它们砍掉一些该国仅仅几年前还在衷心鼓励的补贴项目。被北京方面讨好和保护了几十年的一些大型出口企业,眼下面临着广泛的审查。</p>
<p>Regulators shut down Apple’s iTunes Movies and iBooks Store last spring, just six months after the services were introduced in China. The Chinese authorities fined the technology giant for tax avoidance. And Apple went through a national security review in China for the iPhone 6, delaying its release in the country.</p>	<p>苹果的 iTunes Movies 和 iBooks Store 被引入中国仅仅六个月之后,就被监管机构于今年春天关闭。这家科技巨头还因为避税而接到了中国当局的罚单。此外,苹果的 iPhone 6 在中国接受了国家安全审查,导致它登陆中国市场的时间有所延迟。</p>
<p>Apple is now engaged in the corporate version of shuttle diplomacy. In December, the company’s chief executive, Timothy D. Cook, along with other Silicon Valley executives, met with Mr. Trump in New York, part of</p>	<p>苹果现在正忙于公司版的穿梭外交。12月,其首席执行官蒂莫西·D·库克(Timothy D. Cook)和硅谷的其他高管一起,在纽约同特朗普举行会谈。这是一项旨在与新一届政府搭起桥梁的行动的一部分。在这之前的8月,库克</p>

<p>an effort to build bridges with the incoming administration. It followed a similar good-will tour in China in August, when Mr. Cook sat down with the country's vice premier at Zhongnanhai, the government's walled leadership compound in what was once part of Beijing's Imperial City.</p>	<p>对中国进行了一次类似的友好访问，同中国副总理在中南海举行了座谈。中南海是中国政府领导人的居住地，四周建有围墙，曾是北京皇城的一部分。</p>
<p>The two countries are playing a high-stakes game.</p>	<p>两国正在玩一个事关重大的游戏。</p>
<p>Apple, like many multinationals, depends on a vast global supply chain that includes multiple companies and countries, each with its own expertise and advantages – a complexity that is often lost in the political discussion over trade. The iPhone is a collection of intricate parts that are made around the world and assembled in China, spurring employment in many countries; Apple says it supports two million jobs in the United States.</p>	<p>和许多跨国公司一样，苹果依赖一个巨大的全球供应链。这个供应链包括多个公司和国家，每一个都拥有自己的专长和优势。但在围绕贸易展开的政治讨论中，往往看不到这种复杂性的踪影。iPhone 是众多错综复杂的部件的集合，它们的产地遍布全球并在中国完成组装，刺激了许多国家的就业。苹果称 iPhone 在美国支持了 200 万个工作岗位。</p>
<p>As China and the United States both brandish a new form of economic nationalism, they risk disrupting the system, without necessarily achieving their goals. And multinationals and their manufacturing partners would face serious financial trade-offs.</p>	<p>随着中美两国都高举一种新型的经济民族主义，它们可能会扰乱相关制度，却不一定能实现各自的目标。并且跨国公司及其生产商可能会在财务上面临严峻的权衡。</p>
<p>As the Zhengzhou operation shows, China not only provides a large pool of labor; it also offers incentives that would be difficult to replicate in the United States or anywhere else. The trove of benefits in Zhengzhou flows through the entire production process for the iPhone, from the factory floor to the retail store.</p>	<p>正如郑州那座工厂所表明的那样，中国不仅提供了大量劳动力，还提供了在美国或其他任何地方都难以复制的奖赏。郑州带来的大量好处贯穿于 iPhone 的整个生产过程，从工厂车间到零售店。</p>
<p>Foxconn receives a bonus when it meets targets for exports. Those subsidies, according to the government records, totaled \$56 million in the first two years of production, when the factory was exclusively</p>	<p>完成出口目标后，富士康会得到一笔奖金。政府记录显示，在该厂只生产 iPhone 的前两年里，这些补贴共计 5600 万美元。</p>

dedicated to the iPhone.	
The bonus is small on each of the tens of millions of iPhones produced during that period. But the subsidies add up: The government records list more than a dozen other forms of financial aid at the Zhengzhou operation.	在那期间，该厂生产了数千万部 iPhone。这笔奖金分摊到每一部 iPhone 上的金额不足挂齿。但相关补贴积少成多：政府的记录列出了对郑州厂其他十多种形式的财务援助。
The Zhengzhou government eliminated corporate taxes and value-added taxes that Foxconn pays for the first five years of production; they are half the usual rate for the next five. The city lowered Foxconn's social insurance and other payments for workers, by up to \$100 million a year.	郑州政府免去了富士康前五年的公司税和增值税。接下来的五年里，它们仅为常规税率的一半。该市还降低了富士康为员工交纳的社会保险和其他费用，这些优惠一年高达 1 亿美元。
The customs operation is also in a so-called bonded zone, an area that China essentially considers foreign soil, subject to different import and export rules. This setup allows Apple to sell iPhones more easily to Chinese consumers.	海关业务也设在一个人们所说的保税区内。中国基本上认定保税区属于海外，适用不同的进出口规则。这种设置使苹果能够更加轻松地把 iPhone 卖给中国消费者。
Pursuing the iPhone	追逐 iPhone
Apple was late to China.	苹果入华，姗姗来迟。
In a bid to lower costs, some of the biggest American technology companies, including Compaq, Dell and Hewlett-Packard, began dismantling their domestic manufacturing in the 1980s and moving work overseas, largely to Asia. Not Apple. The company's co-founder, Steven P. Jobs, believed that software and hardware development had to be closely integrated.	80 年代，为了降低成本，美国最大的一些科技公司，包括康柏(Compaq)、戴尔(Dell)和惠普(Hewlett-Packard)，纷纷拆除国内的生产设施，将生产转移至海外，其主要目的地则是亚洲。但苹果没有。该公司的联合创始人史蒂文·P·乔布斯(Steven P. Jobs)认为，软件和硬件的开发必须紧密结合。
Rather than close plants, Apple decided to build them — in Colorado, Texas and California. Apple would maintain some of them long after Mr. Jobs left the company in 1985. The plants were highly automated, with	苹果非但没有关闭工厂，更是决定在科罗拉多、德克萨斯和加利福尼亚州兴建工厂。在乔布斯 1985 年离开公司很久以后，苹果仍保留着其中部分工厂。这些工厂高度自动化，墙面就像乔布斯喜欢的那样被漆成了白色。它们被宣

<p>the walls painted white, just as Mr. Jobs liked them, and they were promoted as a symbol of American ingenuity.</p>	<p>传成了美国聪明才智的象征。</p>
<p>"This is a machine that is made in America," Mr. Jobs trumpeted in 1984, after Apple opened a manufacturing facility in California to produce the Macintosh personal computer.</p>	<p>1984年，苹果在加利福尼亚州开设了一座生产麦金塔(Macintosh)个人电脑的工厂后，乔布斯宣称，“这是一款美国制造的机器。”</p>
<p>Finances forced Apple to change course. As Mac sales plummeted and inventories began to bulge in the mid-1990s, Apple had to embrace outsourcing, something with which it had only just experimented. After Mr. Jobs returned to the company in 1997, he turned to his new operations chief, Mr. Cook, who had recently joined from Compaq, to figure out how.</p>	<p>资金问题迫使苹果改变路线。90年代中期，随着Mac销量暴跌，库存开始激增，苹果不得不接受外包。而对于外包，苹果当时仅仅只是展开尝试。乔布斯1997年回归苹果后，他让新上任的运营负责人库克制定具体方案。彼时，库克刚从康柏加入苹果不久。</p>
<p>Under the direction of Mr. Cook, Apple shifted more business to Foxconn, then an up-and-coming Taiwanese contract manufacturer that had started to gain a following among big American brands like Compaq, IBM and Intel. The partnership freed up Apple to focus on its strengths — design and marketing. Apple would come up with a new idea, and Foxconn would find ways to produce millions of units at a low cost.</p>	<p>在库克的指挥下，苹果将更多业务转移给富士康。当时的富士康是台湾一家前景看好的合约制造商，已开始与康柏、IBM和英特尔(Intel)等美国大品牌中赢得了支持者。与富士康的合作让苹果得以腾出精力，聚焦于自己的长项，即设计和营销。苹果想到一个新点子后，富士康会想办法以较低的成本展开规模化生产。</p>
<p>"They have brilliant tooling engineers, and they were willing to invest a lot to keep pace with Apple's growth," said Joe O'Sullivan, a former Apple executive who worked in Asia.</p>	<p>"他们拥有才华横溢的工艺工程师，并且他们愿意投入巨资，以便与苹果的发展保持同步，"曾在亚洲工作的前苹果高管乔·奥沙利文(Joe O'Sullivan)说。</p>
<p>When Apple's sales took off after the introduction of the iPod in 2001, Foxconn had the heft and expertise to meet the demand that accompanied each hit product. Foxconn's factories could quickly produce prototypes, increase production and, during peak periods, hire</p>	<p>当苹果在2001年推出iPod后大获成功时，富士康具备了相应的实力和专业技术，能够满足伴随着每一款畅销产品而来的要求。富士康的工厂能够快速生产样机、增加产量并在高峰期招募到数十万工人。</p>

hundreds of thousands of workers.	
Foxconn's founder, the Taiwanese billionaire Terry Gou, provided political clout. Over the years, he frequently visited China to meet local officials and members of the decision-making Politburo to lobby for subsidies, cheap land, workers and infrastructure for facilities that churned out iPods, iPads and iPhones.	富士康的创始人、台湾亿万富翁郭台铭(Terry Gou)提供了政治影响力。多年来,他频繁前往大陆,与地方官员和决策机构中央政治局的成员会面,为生产 iPod、iPad 和 iPhone 的工厂争取补贴、廉价土地、工人和基础设施。
"The reason Foxconn's so big is Terry Gou," said Tony Fadell, a former Apple executive who helped design the iPod. "He said he'd create the manufacturing, and the Chinese government would give him some of the money to do it. As Terry grew with the Apple business, no one else could compete."	"富士康实力如此之强的原因在于郭台铭,"曾参与设计 iPod 的前苹果高管托尼·法代尔(Tony Fadell)说。"他说过,如果他办厂,中国政府会给他提供部分建厂资金。随着郭台铭的实力凭借苹果的业务而与日俱增,没有其他人能和他竞争。"
After the first iPhone was rolled out in 2007, Foxconn moved to expand production and began scouting new locations around China — unleashing a fierce competition among cities eager for the business. Officials from various regions camped out at hotels in Shenzhen, where Foxconn had its main operations.	2007 年第一款 iPhone 推出后,富士康着手扩大生产,并开始在全中国考察新址,导致渴望引进该公司的城市之间出现了激烈的竞争。来自各地的官员,在富士康主要业务所在地深圳的各家酒店里安营扎寨。
"These have become like Olympic competitions," said Gao Yuning, who teaches public policy at Tsinghua University in Beijing.	"变得像奥运会比赛一样,"在北京的清华大学教授公共政策的高宇宁说。
The Zhengzhou government saw the factory as a huge opportunity for development in an area that had been bypassed by China's boom. Officials wanted to rebrand a place derided as a source of migrant laborers and unfairly tarnished as a land of thieves and counterfeiters.	郑州政府认为,在一个被中国的繁荣抛在身后的地区,该厂是一个巨大的发展机遇。该地区因为是农民工的一大来源地而受到嘲笑,并遭到有失公允的诋毁,被认为是一个充斥着小偷和骗子的地方。官方希望重塑该地区的形象。
City officials lavished money and favorable investment terms on Foxconn, according to the government records. They promised discounted energy and transportation costs, lower social insurance	政府记录显示,市一级官员慷慨地给予了富士康资金和有利的投资条件。他们承诺对能源和运输费用打折、降低社会保险费用并为修建厂房和安置数十万工人的宿舍提供超过 15 亿美元的经费。

payments, and more than \$1.5 billion in grants for the construction of factories and dormitories that could house hundreds of thousands of workers.	
The city created a special economic zone for the project and provided a \$250 million loan to Foxconn. The local government also pledged to spend more than \$10 billion to vastly expand the airport, just a few miles away from the factory.	郑州为该项目设立了一个特殊的经济区，并为富士康提供了 2.5 亿美元的贷款。当地政府还承诺再投入逾 100 亿美元，用于大幅扩建距离工厂仅几英里的机场。
"We know that China has all sorts of policies to promote development, and this one ticks all the right boxes," said Barry Naughton, an authority on the Chinese economy at the University of California, San Diego.	"我们知道中国有各种各样的促发展政策，而这项政策则满足了所有需求，"加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)中国经济问题权威巴里·诺顿(Barry Naughton)说。
The city moved quickly. Factories were built, licenses were approved and assembly lines began operating in August 2010, just a few months after the government signed the deal. In Zhengzhou, the Chinese government effectively took a huge tract of land on the barren, dusty plains of central China and transformed it into a sprawling industrial park.	该市动作迅速。厂房拔地而起，证照获批，装配线于 2010 年 8 月开始运行，此时距政府签订协议仅过去了几个月。在郑州，中国政府实际上是将该国中部贫瘠且尘土飞扬的一大片平原土地，变成了一个庞大的工业园。
"I was impressed," said Jeff Williams, Apple's chief operating officer, who was part of the early discussions about setting up a factory. "They were very focused."	"我很佩服，"参加过关于建厂的早期讨论的苹果首席运营官杰夫·威廉姆斯(Jeff Williams)说。"他们非常专注。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161229/apple-iphone-china-foxconn-part-1	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161229/apple-iphone-china-foxconn-part-1
3 Men Made Millions by Hacking Merger Lawyers, U.S. Says	中国黑客被控入侵美国律师电脑，获利 400 万美元
Law firms that advise on mergers once had to worry about a rogue employee trading on deal tips. Now, they have to worry about hackers doing the same.	以前，负责并购交易的律师事务所需要担心行为不轨的员工用与交易有关的内部信息买卖股票。现在，他们也要小心黑客会做出同样的行为。

<p>Federal prosecutors in Manhattan have charged three Chinese citizens with making more than \$4 million by trading on information they got by hacking into some of the top merger-advising law firms in New York. The three men targeted at least seven New York law firms to try to obtain information about deals in the works, according to an indictment unsealed on Tuesday.</p>	<p>曼哈顿的联邦检察官已起诉三名中国公民，指控他们用黑客手法，从纽约几家最大的律师事务所窃取信息，并用有关信息进行股票交易，获利逾400万美元，被窃取信息的律师事务所均从事并购业务。据周二公布的起诉书显示，这三人的目标包括至少七家纽约律师事务所，他们试图获取律所正在进行的并购业务相关信息。</p>
<p>The men were successful in hacking two firms, stealing emails of partners who work on mergers, prosecutors said. The three then bought shares of target companies, selling them after the deals were announced, prosecutors said.</p>	<p>三人成功地对两家律师事务所进行了黑客攻击，窃取了从事并购业务的律所合伙人的电子邮件，检察官说。然后，这三人买入目标公司的股票，在收购宣布后，再将股票卖出，检察官说。</p>
<p>Shares of targets in most such transactions tend to trade higher when a deal is announced because they are usually purchased for more than their market price.</p>	<p>在此类并购交易中，大多数目标公司股票的交易价往往会在并购宣布后上涨，因为这些公司的并购价通常高于其股市价格。</p>
<p>Hackers' ability to breach the defenses of big law firms in search of confidential information about corporate clients — including tips about coming mergers and acquisitions — has long been a concern of federal authorities. Most major law firms have played down the threat posed by hackers and have been reluctant to discuss breaches or even attempted breaches.</p>	<p>联邦当局长期以来一直关注的一个问题是，黑客为获得律师事务所企业客户的机密信息，包括有关并购的内部信息，攻破大型律师事务所的网络防御。大多数大型律师事务所都不重视黑客的威胁，不愿讨论遭受黑客攻击的问题，甚至不愿讨论未能成功的攻击。</p>
<p>"This case of cyber meets securities fraud should serve as a wake-up call for law firms around the world," Preet Bharara, the United States attorney in Manhattan, said in a statement. "You are and will be targets of cyberhacking because you have information valuable to would-be criminals."</p>	<p>曼哈顿的联邦检察官普里特·巴拉拉(Preet Bharara)在一份声明中说，“这个网络与证券欺诈结合的案件应当为世界各地的律师事务所敲响警钟：你们是、并且会成为网络黑客的目标，因为你们手握对潜在的犯罪者有价值的信息。”</p>
<p>The law firms were not identified in the indictment or in a parallel civil</p>	<p>在这份起诉书和证监会提出的相关民事起诉状中，都没有披露相关律师事务所</p>

complaint brought by the Securities and Exchange Commission.	所的名字。
Earlier this year, one large New York firm, Cravath, Swaine & Moore, confirmed that it had been the victim of a "limited breach" of its computer network in the summer of 2015. At the time, the law firm said it was "not aware that any of the information that may have been accessed has been used improperly."	今年早些时候,大型纽约律所科瓦斯-斯怀恩-摩尔国际律师事务所(Cravath, Swaine & Moore)承认,他们的计算机网络在2015年夏遭到了"小破坏"。当时该律所表示,他们"没发现有人不当使用了任何可能被盗窃的信息"。
Cravath did not immediately respond to phone calls and emails seeking comment on Tuesday.	该律所没有立即回应本周二寻求置评的电话和电子邮件。
"Law firms have been identified as the weakest link, and it is great to see the U.S. attorney taking an interest," said Daniel Garrie, a law firm security consultant.	"律师事务所被认为是最薄弱的环节,"律所安全顾问丹尼尔·加里(Daniel Garrie)说,"很高兴看到联邦检察官对此表现出兴趣"。
The three men charged with insider trading and hacking are Iat Hong, Bo Zheng and Chin Hung, the United States attorney's office and the Federal Bureau of Investigation said. Mr. Hong, a resident of Macau, was arrested in Hong Kong on Christmas.	美国联邦检察官办公室和联邦调查局说,遭到内幕交易和黑客罪名指控的三个人是康乐(Iat Hong,音)、郑波(Bo Zheng,音)和洪展(Chin Hung,音)。其中Iat Hong是澳门居民,已于圣诞在香港被捕。
The indictment and the S.E.C. complaint detailed a number of major deals in which confidential information had been retrieved.	起诉书和证交会的民事起诉状详细介绍了被盗走的机密信息所涉及的一些的重大交易。
One law firm was hacked in connection with the sale of Intermune, an American drug maker, to Roche of Switzerland, and the sale of Altera, a circuit manufacturer, to Intel. In both cases, the three men entered the law firm's servers after unlawfully obtaining an employee's credentials. They then installed malware on the law firm's web server, prosecutors said, enabling them to obtain information about live deals, including the price at which they were being negotiated.	一家遭入侵的律师事务所和瑞士罗氏公司(Roche)收购美国因特姆尔制药公司(Intermune),以及英特尔收购拓朗半导体(Altera)的交易有关系。在这两宗并购案中,三个人在非法获得雇员的登录资料后,入侵了该律师事务所的服务器。检察官说,然后他们在该律所的网络服务器上安装了恶意软件,以便随时掌握交易信息,包括当时正在谈判的价格等等。
The three successfully penetrated the servers of another law firm to	检察官表示,三人还成功入侵了另一家律师事务所的服务器,获取了必能宝

obtain details about the acquisition by Pitney Bowes of Borderfree, prosecutors said.	(Pitney Bowes)收购无国界电子商务公司(Borderfree)的详细信息。
They were extraordinarily active in pursuing information. The indictment says that from March to September 2015, the three men "attempted to cause unauthorized access to the networks and servers of the targeted law firms on more than 100,000 occasions."	他们在寻求信息方面非常活跃。起诉书说, 从2015年3月到9月, 这三个人“企图在未经授权的情况下进入一些律所的网络和服务器的次数超过10万次”。
Lawyers for the three men could not immediately be located.	目前尚未联系到这三个人的律师。
The three were also involved with a start-up robotics company that was developing controller chips and control system solutions. They were accused of having sought confidential information like proprietary designs from two other robotics companies.	三人还与一家正在开发控制器芯片和控制系统解决方案的机器人初创公司有关联。他们被指控试图窃取其他两家机器人公司的专利设计等机密信息。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161229/new-york-hacking-law-firms-insider-trading	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161229/new-york-hacking-law-firms-insider-trading
How China Built 'iPhone City' With Billions in Perks for Apple's Partner	中国“苹果城”(下): 苹果的扩张与妥协
Read: Part 1	点击阅读:《中国“苹果城”(上): 尽享政府优待的富士康》
Made, and Sold, in China	在中国制造, 在中国销售
When Apple first moved into China, the country was largely a low-cost production site. It quickly evolved into one of the world's biggest consumer markets, with more than a billion potential customers.	当苹果首次进入中国时, 这里主要是一个低成本的生产基地。后来中国迅速发展成为世界上最大的消费市场之一, 拥有超过10亿的潜在客户。
But Apple initially had to take the "Hong Kong U-turn" to get its products into the hands of Chinese consumers.	但苹果最初不得不靠“从香港返销”的方法, 让中国消费者得到它的产品。
Since China began opening its economy to the outside world in the 1980s, the government's policies have encouraged manufacturing and exports with the creation of special economic zones. But those same policies have discouraged domestic consumption of overseas brands.	自从上世纪80年代中国经济开始对外开放以来, 政府政策设立了经济特区, 一直在鼓励制造业和出口。但同样的政策却阻碍了国内对海外品牌的消费。

<p>Most products made in China by big multinationals had to be physically shipped out of the country and then brought back so that they could be taxed as imports – hence, the U-turn employed by many companies.</p>	<p>大型跨国公司在中国制造的大多数产品必须先运到国外去，然后再运回来，这样它们就可以作为进口商品征税，因此，许多公司采用了从香港返销的方法。</p>
<p>In 2005, Apple’s best-selling portable music device, the iPod, was manufactured in southern China. To comply with the country’s stringent rules, iPods were loaded onto a cargo ship and sent to Hong Kong. Often, when the ship arrived, it was simply turned around and sent back to China.</p>	<p>2005年，苹果最畅销的产品是便携式音乐播放设备 iPod，这款产品是在中国南方制造的。为了遵守中国的严格法规，iPod 被装载到货轮上发到香港。通常的情况是，货轮抵达香港后，它只是掉个头，就返回中国大陆。</p>
<p>“This was really a legacy of China’s old export-oriented economy,” said Edwin Keh, the former head of global procurement at Walmart, who worked for the retailer and other multinationals in China for 20 years. “Back then, we built supply chains good at making things in the East and selling them in the West.”</p>	<p>“这其实是中国以前以出口为导向的经济遗留下来的，”曾任沃尔玛全球采购部负责人的葛仪文(Edwin Keh)说，他为沃尔玛和其他跨国公司在中國大陸工作了20年。“那时候，我们建立的供应链擅长于在东方生产东西、在西方卖东西。”</p>
<p>Apple and other multinationals wanted a better system.</p>	<p>苹果和其他跨国公司希望有一个更好的体系。</p>
<p>By the time Apple released the iPhone in 2007, China faced growing pressure to loosen its restrictions and give global companies easier access to its market. Apple and other multinationals believed that shipping goods to Hong Kong was a waste of time and energy. They wanted to send goods from the factory gate in China directly to their stores and distribution centers inside the country.</p>	<p>当苹果在2007年发布 iPhone 时，中国面临要求其放松限制、允许全球公司更容易进入国内市场的压力越来越大。苹果和其他跨国公司认为，把货物运到香港既浪费时间、也浪费精力。他们想把货物从中国的工厂大门口直接送到公司在国内的商店和经销中心。</p>
<p>In discussions with Zhengzhou officials, Foxconn insisted that the operation be located inside a bonded zone, equipped with customs right at the factory gate to facilitate iPhone exports. It also wanted the factory to be built within a few miles of the city’s airport, to expedite Apple’s global shipments.</p>	<p>在与郑州官员的讨论中，富士康坚持要把工厂建在保税区内，并在工厂大门外设立海关，以方便 iPhone 的出口。富士康还要求把工厂建在距离郑州机场几英里的距离内，以加快苹果的全球发货速度。</p>

<p>Although it wasn't the first city to create such a cohesive operation, Zhengzhou provided a convenient system, since it would serve what would become the world's largest iPhone manufacturing facility.</p>	<p>虽然郑州不是第一个创造了这种全方位操作工序的城市，但它提供了一个方便的体系，为郑州后来作为世界上最大的 iPhone 制造中心提供了便利。</p>
<p>A bonded zone functions much like a diplomatic territory, in that the government regards it as foreign soil. The zone eliminates the need for global brands to pay duties or taxes on imported components. And it makes it unnecessary to physically export the goods. In those zones, products can be imported and exported virtually at customs, without crossing a single border. After that, they can move swiftly around the country, or out to the rest of the world.</p>	<p>保税区的功能与外交领域颇为相似，因为政府将保税区作为外国领土对待。保税区消除了全球品牌企业为进口组件支付关税或税收的必要性。而且保税区使货物实际出口到国外变得不必要。在保税区，产品可以在海关进行虚拟的进出口，而不必跨越任何国界。过海关后，这些商品就可以快速地送往全国各地或世界其他地方。</p>
<p>As the final assembly point for the iPhone, China also functions as a base for Apple's global tax strategy.</p>	<p>作为 iPhone 的最终装配地，中国也成了苹果全球税务策略基地。</p>
<p>In the Zhengzhou bonded zone, typically at customs, Foxconn sells the finished iPhones to Apple. After purchasing the iPhones, Apple then resells the goods to Apple subsidiaries. The process largely takes place electronically.</p>	<p>在郑州保税区，富士康通常是在海关将组装好的 iPhone 出售给苹果。苹果购买了这些 iPhone 之后，再把它们转售给苹果的子公司。整个过程基本上以电子的方式进行。</p>
<p>The process also plays out with other Apple goods that are produced in the country. Apple can assign some profits on these goods to an affiliate in Ireland, a tax-advantageous locale, according to a 2013 American congressional report on the company's tax practices. It is a practice commonly employed by many big technology brands and is not unique to China.</p>	<p>这个过程也会用于在中国生产的其他苹果产品上。美国国会 2013 年发布的一份有关该公司税务策略的报告显示，苹果可将这些商品带来的部分利润分给一个设在爱尔兰的分支机构。爱尔兰在税收方面具有优势。这种做法被不少大型科技品牌广泛采用，并非中国所独有。</p>
<p>"U.S. multinationals are the world leaders in tax avoidance strategies," said Edward D. Kleinbard, the former chief of staff of the congressional Joint Committee on Taxation. "In doing so, they create stateless</p>	<p>"在避税策略上，美国的跨国公司是全世界的领导者，"前国会税收联合委员会(Joint Committee on Taxation)幕僚长爱德华·D·克莱恩巴德(Edward D. Kleinbard)说。"这么做时，他们创造出了无国籍收入，也就是脱离了和它有</p>

income — income that has become unmoored from the countries to which it has an economic connection.”	经济联系的国家的收入。”
According to the congressional report, the process allowed Apple to move tens of billions of dollars offshore and substantially reduce its tax bill, which one senator called the “holy grail of tax avoidance.” The European Union in August ordered Ireland to claw back more than \$14.5 billion from Apple in unpaid taxes from a decade-long period.	国会的这份报告显示，这个过程让苹果能够将数百亿美元转移至境外，极大地减低了其税额。一名参议员称其为“避税圣杯”。8月，欧盟责令爱尔兰追回苹果十年期间的逾145亿美元未交纳税款。
Apple said it follows all applicable tax rules, insisting that the company pays all its taxes. The company said it had made some changes to its tax procedures to comply with new laws, including registering a subsidiary in Ireland that previously had no tax jurisdiction. It is appealing the ruling in the European Union.	苹果称，该公司遵守适用的一切税收规定，并坚称自己交纳了所有税款。它表示，为了遵守新法律，已对纳税程序做出了一些改变，包括为一家设在爱尔兰的子公司办理登记。此前，爱尔兰没有税收管辖权。目前，苹果正在就欧盟的裁决进行上诉。
In Zhengzhou, local officials have lauded the package of incentives provided to Foxconn, confident that the city’s iPhone production will continue to pay huge dividends.	在郑州，当地官员对提供给富士康的一整套优惠措施表示称赞，确信该市的iPhone生产会继续带来巨大的收益。
In August 2014, the city’s top leaders held a special meeting to discuss “deepening collaboration” with Foxconn, according to the government records obtained by The Times. They crowed that Zhengzhou was the “biggest production base for Apple iPhone worldwide.”	时报拿到的政府记录显示，2014年8月，该市的高层领导召开了一次特别会议，讨论与富士康“深化合作”。他们对郑州是“全球最大的苹果iPhone生产基地”颇为得意。
There were 94 production lines producing the iPhone 6 and iPhone 5s, and the government said about 230 million smartphones had already been exported from Zhengzhou, making it one of the nation’s crucial export centers. Production capacity had reached half a million iPhones a day. The city’s tax revenue was rapidly rising.	郑州有94条iPhone 6和iPhone 5s的生产线，政府称已有约2.3亿部智能手机从郑州出口，这使郑州跻身中国至关重要的出口中心之列。产能现已达到一天50万部iPhone。该市的税收收入正在迅速增加。
Officials had a name for it all: “Zhengzhou Speed.”	官员给这一切起了一个名字：“郑州速度。”

<p>A State-Recruited Army</p>	<p>官方招募的大军</p>
<p>A crushing work force begins arriving for the early shift at 6:30 a.m. They travel by foot, by bus, by motor scooter and even by pedicab.</p>	<p>早上 6 点 30 分，拥挤的人潮开始抵达工厂，准备上早班。他们有的步行，有的乘坐公交车，还有的骑电动车甚至坐三轮车。</p>
<p>They file steadily into dozens of factory sites, spread out across 2.2 square miles. At the peak, some 350,000 workers assemble, test and package iPhones — up to 350 a minute.</p>	<p>他们排成队，秩序井然地走进散布在 2.2 平方英里（约合 5.7 平方公里）土地上的十多处厂房里。高峰时，组装、检测和包装 iPhone 的工人人数约 35 万，他们的产量高达一分钟 350 部。</p>
<p>Apple’s labor force, the size of a national army, relies heavily on the generosity of the Zhengzhou government.</p>	<p>苹果的工人人数相当于一个国家的军队的规模。而这高度依赖于郑州政府的慷慨相助。</p>
<p>As part of its deal with Foxconn, the state recruits, trains and houses employees. Provincial officials call townships and villages to ask for help finding potential workers.</p>	<p>作为同富士康所签协议的一部分，政府负责招聘和培训员工，并为他们提供住宿。省一级官员打电话到村镇，要求下面协助寻找潜在的工人。</p>
<p>“Every city’s department of labor and ministry of human resources is involved,” said Liu Miao, who runs a private recruiting center in Zhengzhou.</p>	<p>“各市的劳务和人力资源部门都参与了，”在郑州经营着一家私人招聘中心的刘淼（音）说。</p>
<p>The government pays recruiters a subsidy for every worker they hire, Mr. Liu said. “If the demand is high, then they will pay more,” he said. “If the demand is low, then the payment will be low, too.”</p>	<p>刘淼称，每招到一个工人，政府就会付给招聘机构一笔补贴。“需求高，他们给的钱就多，”他说。“需求低，给的钱也就少。”</p>
<p>Cities like Zhengzhou have handed out subsidies to manufacturers in the hope of driving economic gains. But increasingly those local interests don’t align with the national agenda, creating a raft of uncertainty for multinationals operating in China.</p>	<p>像郑州这样的城市给制造商发放补贴是希望推动经济增长。但这些地方利益越来越难以与中央政府的目标保持一致，这给在中国开展业务的跨国公司带来了大量不确定性。</p>
<p>As the economy slows, Beijing has started to shift its development path away from manufacturing and exports and toward innovation and consumption. It wants to empower Chinese brands and foster homegrown technology.</p>	<p>随着经济放缓，北京开始把发展路径从制造业和出口转向创新和消费。它希望壮大中国的品牌，扶持本土的技术。</p>

<p>To advance its cause, Beijing has started to rethink the investment policies that support overseas companies. In November 2014, China's State Council, the country's cabinet, directed local governments to evaluate and eliminate any subsidies and tax breaks that benefited multinational exporters.</p>	<p>为了推进自己的目标，北京开始反思支持海外公司的相关投资政策。2014年11月，中国国务院指示地方政府评估并取消对跨国出口商有利的一切补贴和税收减免政策。</p>
<p>The threat prompted a pushback, mostly notably by Foxconn which, along with other international businesses, fought to keep existing incentives. Since then, Beijing has backed off the issue.</p>	<p>这一威胁引发了反抗，富士康的反应尤为激烈。该公司和其他一些跨国公司一起，为保留现有优惠而展开抗争。自那之后，北京在这个问题上有所放松。</p>
<p>But the broad trend lines are clear: Overseas companies will no longer get the welcome they once received. The Chinese government is tightening access to its huge market and pressuring Western technology companies to advance domestic goals – in a coordinated action that one congressional study in the United States called a new form of “techno-nationalism.”</p>	<p>但总体趋势很明显：海外公司不会再像曾经那样受欢迎。中国政府正在收紧进入这个巨大的市场的路径，并向西方科技公司施压，以促进其国内的目标。这是一项协调进行的行动，美国国会的一项研究称其是一种新型“科技民族主义”。</p>
<p>“The government wants to know what you can give to China,” said James McGregor, who lives in Shanghai and has for decades advised American companies operating in China. “And they have the market and the muscle. They’re not playing around anymore.”</p>	<p>“政府想知道你能给中国提供什么，”在上海生活、数十年来一直担任在华美国公司顾问的麦健陆(James McGregor)说。“他们有市场，有实力。他们不再是闹着玩的了。”</p>
<p>Chinese regulators have been penalizing overseas companies, like the American mobile chip giant Qualcomm, which was forced to reduce prices for companies that sell smartphones within the country. It is a market increasingly dominated by Chinese brands like Huawei and Xiaomi that undercut Apple and Samsung on price.</p>	<p>中国的监管机构近期一直在处罚海外公司，比如美国手机芯片巨头高通(Qualcomm)。该公司被迫对中国境内销售智能手机的公司降价。这是一个越来越被华为和小米等中国品牌主导的市场。这些品牌在价格上低于苹果和三星(Samsung)。</p>
<p>China is also scrutinizing Western technology companies over national security issues. Beijing has increased oversight of the internet with new</p>	<p>同时，中国还围绕国家安全问题对西方科技公司进行审查。通过新出台的网络安全规定，北京加强了对互联网的监管，并逼迫国企减少在海外技术上的</p>

<p>cybersecurity rules and forced state companies to reduce spending on overseas technology. It pressed Apple to hand over its source code. Apple said it refused.</p>	<p>开支。它向苹果施压，要求其交出源代码。苹果自称拒绝了。</p>
<p>Apple has agreed to the government's request to store more of its local data on Chinese servers. It must also undergo "security audits" on new models of the iPhone before gaining approval to sell the product.</p>	<p>苹果同意了政府的另一项要求，将更多本地数据存储在中国的服务器上。在获准销售前，该公司的新款 iPhone 也必须接受“安全审查”。</p>
<p>Beijing also expects American companies to help develop China's own capabilities. Apple is teaming up with UnionPay, a state-backed financial services company. It has invested \$1 billion in the Chinese ride-hailing service Didi Chuxing, which has significant backing from state companies.</p>	<p>北京还希望美国公司帮助发展中国自己的实力。苹果正在与有政府支持的金融服务公司银联合作。苹果还向中国叫车服务公司滴滴出行投资 10 亿美元，后者得到了多家国有企业的大力支持。</p>
<p>Mr. Cook, Apple's chief executive, has also carefully cultivated Apple's image as a big employer, a good corporate citizen and a major economic contributor. He comes to China regularly. He has donned factory uniforms and walked the assembly line in Zhengzhou. He has courted regulators, the heads of state telecom giants and the country's top leaders, including Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>苹果首席执行官库克也谨慎地将苹果塑造成一家大型用人单位、一名优秀的企业公民和一个主要的经济贡献者的形象。他频繁来华。在郑州，他曾穿着厂里的工服，出现在装配线附近。他还向监管者、国有电信巨头的负责人和包括习近平在内的中国高层领导人示好。</p>
<p>In an interview with Chinese state television last year, Mr. Cook explained how Apple was planting trees in the country, calling the effort a "pillar of its environmental strategy." He detailed plans to build a massive solar project to power Apple's stores, headquarters and offices throughout the country. He also boasted about creating over three million jobs in China, half of them in manufacturing.</p>	<p>去年接受中国官方电视台的采访时，库克对苹果在中国种树的行动做出了解释，称该行动是“其环境战略的支柱”。他详细介绍了打造一个庞大的太阳能项目，为苹果在全中国的商店、总部和办公室供电的计划。他还自豪地称苹果在中国创造了 300 多万个工作岗位，其中一半在制造业。</p>
<p>At the Hall of Purple Light in the government's walled leadership compound in Beijing, Mr. Cook promised in August to build the</p>	<p>8 月，在北京的紫光阁，库克承诺，苹果将建设该公司的首个中国研发中心，并支持政府对高端制造业的大力关注。紫光阁所在的地方是政府领导人的居</p>

company's first research and development center in the country and to support the government's big focus on high-end manufacturing.	住地，四周建有围墙。
Opposite him sat the vice premier, Zhang Gaoli. Beside him sat his partners. There was the chairman of Foxconn, Mr. Gou. Also present was the party leader of the province where Zhengzhou is located, Xie Fuzhan.	他的对面坐着中国副总理张高丽，旁边是他的合作伙伴，包括富士康董事长郭台铭。现场还有郑州所在省份的省委书记谢伏瞻。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161230/apple-iphone-china-foxconn-part-2	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20161230/apple-iphone-china-foxconn-part-2
Bitcoin Price Soars, Fueled by Speculation and Global Currency Turmoil	中国投机者推动，比特币价格堪比黄金
SAN FRANCISCO — The virtual currency Bitcoin has been swept up in yet another speculative frenzy, pushing its price toward the peak it last reached in late 2013.	旧金山——虚拟货币比特币的价格在新的一波投机狂潮中飙升，冲向了2013年年底达到的峰值。
The price of Bitcoin has been buoyed by increased interest from places like Venezuela, where the local currency has lost much of its value, and India, where the government recently removed the largest cash notes from circulation.	来自委内瑞拉和印度等地的兴趣推高了比特币的价格：委内瑞拉的货币已经失去了大部分价值，而印度最近不再流通最大面额的钞票。
More broadly, a tilt toward isolationism that has emerged in American and European politics — highlighted by Donald J. Trump's election victory — has given a new sheen to a currency that can move between countries with little oversight.	从更广泛的角度看，美国和欧洲政治中出现的孤立主义倾向——唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的当选突显了这种倾向——给比特币带来了新的优势，因为它可以几乎不受监管地在国家之间流动。
"The more there is an expectation for new barriers to be erected, the more there is an expectation that Bitcoin will be valuable for moving money across borders," said Gil Luria, the director of research at Wedbush Securities.	"人们越是预期会出现新的障碍，就越会预期比特币会对货币在国家之间的流通具有价值，"韦德布什证券(Wedbush Securities)的研究主任吉尔·卢里亚(Gil Luria)说。
Still, most of the people actually buying and selling Bitcoin these days	不过，如今大部分真正买卖比特币的人来自一个国家：中国。

are coming from a single country: China.	
Some wealthy Chinese have used Bitcoin to evade their government's strict controls on moving money in and out of the country, according to Bitcoin specialists in China.	中国的比特币专家们称,有些富有的中国人用比特币逃避政府对向境内外转移货币的严格控制。
But the heavy trading on Chinese Bitcoin exchanges, much of it by automated software, suggests that most of the price movement is a result of bets by speculators.	但是,中国比特币交易所的大量交易——很多是通过自动软件进行的——表明,大部分价格浮动是投机者下注的结果。
In recent days, the price of a Bitcoin has been about 3 percent higher on these exchanges than on dollar denominated exchanges, suggesting more demand in China than outside.	近些天,中国比特币交易所的比特币价格比美元交易所的大约高3%,这表明中国的需求大于其他地方。
The importance of speculators suggests that the value of Bitcoin is still driven by the hope of how it might be used someday, rather than real world use today, which has generally been hard to quantify.	投机者的重要性表明,比特币的价值依然是由对它未来潜在使用方式的期望所推动的,而不是被当下现实世界的使用所推动,后者通常很难量化。
In dollar terms, a Bitcoin was going for about \$1,025 on Tuesday, or about 140 percent more than what it cost at the beginning of 2016.	按照美元换算,周二,1比特币大约能兑换1025美元,比2016初的价格高了约140%。
The volatile price has led many analysts to conclude that is less similar to a currency than to a commodity, like gold, which has a value resulting from its scarcity. In Bitcoin's case, the rules of the network dictate that only 21 million Bitcoin will ever be created.	它动荡的价格令很多分析师认为,它不太像货币,而更像黄金这样的大宗商品,它的价值源于稀缺性。就比特币而言,该网络的规则决定了最多只能创造出2100万比特币。
The recent rise has brought the price of one Bitcoin to within striking distance of the price of an ounce of gold, which was about \$1,150 on Monday.	由于最近的价格上涨,1比特币的价格已经令人震惊地接近1盎司黄金的价格——周一,1盎司黄金大约价值1150美元。
The price has increased in the last year despite the lack of interest in Bitcoin from banks and a majority of more sophisticated investors.	尽管银行以及大部分更成熟的投资者对比特币缺乏兴趣,但它的价格在过去一年里还是上涨了。
After showing early interest in the currency, most big banks have	在早期对这种货币表现出兴趣之后,大部分大银行转而在区块链上进行投资

<p>moved on to make investments in the blockchain, the new type of ledger technology introduced by Bitcoin, while eschewing Bitcoin itself.</p>	<p>——区块链是比特币推出的一种新型记账技术——但回避比特币本身。</p>
<p>Some central banks have talked about issuing their own national currencies on some sort of blockchain inspired by but unrelated to the blockchain that Bitcoin uses.</p>	<p>有些中央银行讨论过在某种区块链上发行自己的国家货币，那种区块链是以比特币所使用的区块链为启发，但与之无关。</p>
<p>Bitcoin and the blockchain were introduced in late 2008 by a mysterious coder who used the name Satoshi Nakamoto. Anyone with a computer and internet access can open a Bitcoin wallet and help maintain the blockchain ledger where all Bitcoin transactions are recorded.</p>	<p>比特币和区块链是2008年由一位化名为中本聪(Satoshi Nakamoto, 音译)的神秘编码员推出的。任何一个有电脑和互联网接入的人都可以开设一个比特币钱包，帮助维护区块链账簿——所有的比特币交易都记录在上面。</p>
<p>Because it is run by a decentralized network of computers around the world, Bitcoin does not require a central authority like a central bank or financial institution. That has made it attractive to people who hope to do financial transactions anonymously, such as the drug dealers who have sold illicit goods for Bitcoin on the Silk Road website and its successors.</p>	<p>由于比特币是由世界各地分散的电脑网络运作的，所以它不需要中央银行这样的中央权威机构或金融机构。这一点吸引了那些想进行匿名金融交易的人，比如在丝路网站(Silk Road)及其后继者上出售非法商品以获取比特币的毒贩。</p>
<p>New Bitcoins are released at regular intervals to computers helping to support the Bitcoin network, and previously released Bitcoins can be bought and sold on exchanges around the world.</p>	<p>新比特币定期向帮助支持比特币网络的电脑发行，之前发行的比特币可以在世界各地的交易所买卖。</p>
<p>Since 2009, the price of Bitcoin has generally been defined by long periods of stability marked by short periods of speculative excitement.</p>	<p>从2009年起，比特币的价格总体来说表现出长期的稳定和短期的投机兴奋。</p>
<p>Many Bitcoin businesses have wanted to edit the basic Bitcoin software to change the number of transactions that can move through the network every day. But the proposed changes have run into opposition from the team of coders responsible for maintaining the basic Bitcoin</p>	<p>很多比特币企业想要编辑根本的比特币软件，改变该网络每天可以处理的交易量。但是，那些提议的改变遭到负责维护根本比特币软件的编码员团队的反对。中国的很多比特币公司站在那些编码员一边。</p>

software. Many Chinese Bitcoin companies have sided with the coders.	
That disagreement has led to slowdowns on the Bitcoin network, with some transactions taking days to be processed. The slowdowns have made it harder to use Bitcoin for everyday payments.	这种分歧导致比特币网络的运转速度慢了下来,有些交易要花费数日才能完成。这种减慢导致使用比特币进行日常支付更为困难。
But through the controversy the security of the basic Bitcoin wallets and transaction software has held up, making it a potential alternative for people in countries with less secure currencies and financial institutions.	但是,在争议持续期间,根本的比特币钱包和交易软件的安全性一直相当稳固。因此,在那些货币和金融机构较不安全的国家,它可以成为潜在的替代选择。
In November, interest in Bitcoin spiked in India after the government announced moves to quickly ban the largest Indian bank notes, in an effort to crack down on corruption.	去年11月,为打击腐败,印度政府宣布将采取行动快速禁用最大面额的印度货币,因此,印度人对比特币的兴趣急剧上升。
The continued fall in the value of the Venezuelan currency, the bolívar, has led to reports about Venezuelans desperate to exchange their money for Bitcoin.	有报道称,委内瑞拉货币博利瓦的持续贬值导致委内瑞拉人疯狂地把货币兑换成比特币。
But despite the new demand, the total value of all outstanding Bitcoin, about \$16 billion, is still only that of a medium-size American company, and is not large enough to sustain the demand of even a moderate number of Indians or Venezuelans looking to store their wealth in the virtual currency.	尽管出现了这些新需求,但目前发行的全部比特币的总价值约为160亿美元,仅相当于一家美国中型公司的资产,甚至不足以维持期望用这种虚拟货币储存财富的少量印度人或委内瑞拉人的需求。
That points back to the importance of speculators, who are betting that someday soon people worldwide will turn to Bitcoin for their daily financial needs, and push the price much higher.	而这一点再次指出投机者的重要性,他们为自己的判断压上赌注,认为在不久的将来,全世界人将使用比特币满足日常金融需求,比特币的价格会被抬高很多。
"I ascribe only 10 percent of the value of Bitcoin to current day usage, and more like 90 percent of it to the expectation of future usage," Mr. Luria of Webush Securities said.	"我认为,只有10%的比特币是供当下使用,超过90%是与对未来使用的期待相关的,"韦德布什证券的卢里亚说。

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170104/bitcoin-price-soars-fueled-by-speculation-and-global-currency-turmoil	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170104/bitcoin-price-soars-fueled-by-speculation-and-global-currency-turmoil
China, Seeking to Stop Weakening of Currency, Issues Restrictions	人民币汇率大涨，中国央行否认干预
HONG KONG — Global markets spent most of 2016 adjusting to the reality of a slow but steady weakening of China's currency.	香港——全球市场在 2016 年花了大部分时间来适应中国货币缓慢但稳步走软的现实。
Now, it is Beijing that appears uncomfortable with that state of affairs.	现在，北京看来对这种状况感到不舒服了。
Financial regulators appear to have grown increasingly concerned in recent weeks about the pace of the renminbi's depreciation and the amount of capital flowing out of the country.	最近几周，金融监管人员似乎越来越关注人民币贬值的步伐以及中国资金外流的数额。
On Saturday, they issued stricter rules on individuals moving renminbi offshore in exchange for dollars. On Wednesday, Bloomberg News reported that the authorities were considering ordering state-owned companies to sell their foreign currency and to hold renminbi instead.	上周六，他们发布了限制个人兑换美元外汇的更严格的规则，以防止人民币转移海外。彭博新闻周三报道说，当局正在考虑下令国有企业出售它们持有的外币，改持人民币。
Against a pause in the dollar's resurgence, the result of those measures has been to temporarily reverse the slide in the Chinese currency's value.	在美元升值暂停的背景下，这些措施的结果是暂时扭转了人民币汇率的下滑。
The effect has been most pronounced in Hong Kong, where a small pool of offshore renminbi trades more freely than in mainland China. After a two-day rally, the offshore renminbi rose as much as 2.5 percent to 6.7853 against the dollar on Thursday, an exceptional gain for a currency that is usually subject to staid trading.	效果在香港最为明显，那里有一小部分离岸人民币进行比在中国大陆更自由的交易。周四，在经过两天的反弹后，离岸人民币已升值高达 2.5%，汇率上升到 6.7853 元兑一美元，这对一种通常交易平淡的货币来说是罕见的涨幅。
Beijing's capital controls, and fears that more measures could be on the way, have tightened conditions in a city where the Chinese currency is already in short supply.	北京的资本管制，加上人们对政府可能采取更多措施的担忧，已使人民币在香港进一步收紧，那里的人民币已经供不应求。
"A limited offshore C.N.H. pool and expectations for renminbi	"有限的离岸人民币资源以及对人民币贬值的预期，正使得离岸人民币的流

<p>depreciation are keeping C.N.H. liquidity tight," said Frances Cheung, head of rates strategy for Asia outside of Japan at Société Générale, referring to offshore renminbi.</p>	<p>动性紧缩，“法国兴业银行(Société Générale)亚洲（除日本）利率策略主管张淑娴(Frances Cheung)说。</p>
<p>Because of the restrictions on capital, borrowing costs for offshore renminbi have been edging up for weeks on the interbank market, where lenders and other major financial institutions seek funding. But by Thursday, that overnight deposit rate briefly rose as high as 100 percent — by comparison, it hovered between 1 percent and 3 percent for most of October and November.</p>	<p>由于资本管制，离岸人民币的借款成本在银行间市场上已经持续逐渐上升好几周了，银行间市场是放款者及其他主要金融机构寻求资金的地方。但到周四，隔夜存款利率一度短暂升高到100%，相比之下，在去年10月和11月的大部分时间里，这个利率一直在1%和3%之间徘徊。</p>
<p>Some analysts said the sharp swings in offshore exchange rates and borrowing costs appeared to be engineered by the Chinese leadership, as a way to ease depreciation pressure on the renminbi and to discourage short sellers, or investors who bet on declines in the currency, often by using borrowed funds.</p>	<p>一些分析师说，离岸汇率和借贷成本的急剧波动似乎是由中国领导人操控的，以作为一种缓解人民币贬值压力和阻止卖空者的方法。卖空者指那些通过货币贬值来盈利的投资者，他们通常用借款来进行操作。</p>
<p>“Movements of this speed and magnitude have to be either official intervention or officially directed action by Beijing,” said Christopher Balding, an associate professor of finance at the Peking University HSBC School of Business in Shenzhen, China. “The purpose is to remove renminbi from offshore centers like Hong Kong, which had been continuing to be a factor placing downward pressure on the renminbi.”</p>	<p>“这种速度和规模的变化一定是来自北京方面的官方干预或指导下的行动，”北京大学汇丰商学院副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁(Christopher Balding)说。“目的是从像香港这样的离岸中心撤走人民币，离岸中心一直是对人民币施加下行压力的持续因素。”</p>
<p>The Chinese central bank, the People’s Bank of China, denied that it was behind recent movements in the offshore currency market.</p>	<p>中国央行中国人民银行否认操纵了离岸货币市场的近期走向。</p>
<p>In an emailed response to questions, the central bank’s press office said claims that it had directly or indirectly intervened in the offshore renminbi market in Hong Kong were “not true.” It declined to elaborate.</p>	<p>央行新闻办公室在一封回答有关问题的邮件中表示，关于央行直接或间接干预香港离岸人民币市场的说法“不真实”，但拒绝做出更详细的解释。</p>

<p>Some economists noted that the tight conditions in the offshore market were enough to set off the squeeze without the central bank having to intervene directly.</p>	<p>一些经济学家指出，离岸市场紧缩本身已足以让汇率上升，无需中央银行的直接干预。</p>
<p>"Liquidity had been tight since September, and the market had widely expect tight liquidity condition to continue," said Becky Liu, the head of China macro strategy at Standard Chartered Bank in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>渣打银行在香港的中国宏观策略部门负责人刘洁(Becky Liu)说：“自去年9月以来，流动性一直紧张，市场普遍预期流动性紧张的情况将持续下去。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170106/china-currency-renminbi-yuan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170106/china-currency-renminbi-yuan</p>
<p>McDonald's China Operations to Be Sold to Locally Led Consortium</p>	<p>中信收购麦当劳中国业务，未来瞄准三四线城市</p>
<p>HONG KONG — McDonald's said on Monday that it would sell its businesses in mainland China and Hong Kong for \$2.08 billion to Citic, a state-owned conglomerate, and the Carlyle Group, a private equity firm.</p>	<p>香港——麦当劳(McDonald's)周日表示，将把公司在中国大陆和香港的业务以20.8亿美元的价格出售给国有企业集团中信和私募股权公司凯雷集团(Carlyle Group)。</p>
<p>The deal gives Citic and Carlyle franchise rights for 20 years. Citic and its investment arm, Citic Capital, will have a controlling stake of 52 percent, while Carlyle will take 28 percent. McDonald's will retain the remaining fifth of the company.</p>	<p>这笔交易让中信和凯雷拿到了为期20年的特许经营权。中信及其旗下投资公司中信资本将持有52%的控股权，凯雷则将占股28%。麦当劳将保留其余20%的股权。</p>
<p>"China and Hong Kong represent an enormous growth opportunity for McDonald's," Steve Easterbrook, McDonald's chief executive, said in a news release. "This new partnership will combine one of the world's most powerful brands and our unparalleled quality standards with partners who have an unmatched understanding of the local markets."</p>	<p>“中国大陆和香港蕴藏着巨大商机，”麦当劳首席执行官史蒂夫·伊斯特布鲁克(Steve Easterbrook)在一份新闻稿中表示。“麦当劳是全球最知名的品牌之一，也是行业质量标杆。我们的合作伙伴对中国市场有着全面的了解，各方携手能进一步提升竞争力。”</p>
<p>Mr. Easterbrook, who took over in 2015 and set about turning the company around, has seen it regain its financial footing recently, although growth has slowed.</p>	<p>于2015年走马上任并开始带领麦当劳转型的伊斯特布鲁克，近来已经看到公司的财务基础重新变得稳固起来，尽管增长依然颇为缓慢。</p>

<p>The turnaround plan announced involved making 95 percent of its restaurants franchises, including more than 1,750 in China and Hong Kong. McDonald's operates and franchises more than 2,400 restaurants in mainland China and more than 240 in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>麦当劳公布的转型计划涉及将特许经营门店比例提高到 95%，其中包括中国大陆和香港的逾 1750 家。麦当劳在中国大陆有超过 2400 家直营和特许经营门店，在香港有超过 240 家。</p>
<p>McDonald's opted for a franchise deal to save on investing and modernizing stores itself, according to Ben Cavender, a senior analyst at China Market Research, a consultancy based in Shanghai.</p>	<p>上海的咨询公司中国市场研究集团(China Market Research)高级分析师本·卡文德尔(Ben Cavender)称，麦当劳选择以一项特许经营权交易来省去自行投资和更新门店的麻烦。</p>
<p>"At the end of the day they can make more money," Mr. Cavender said before the announcement. "They can be more profitable if they are asset light and make money off franchise fees and leave the heavy lifting to somebody else."</p>	<p>"到头来他们可以赚到更多的钱，"卡文德尔在消息公布前表示。"如果把重担交给其他什么人，让资产变轻，并赚取特许经营费，他们就能有更高的利润率。"</p>
<p>The consortium said it planned to focus on opening new restaurants in third- and fourth-tier cities. For Citic, the investment was seen as a way to tap into rising disposable incomes in China. Chang Zhenming, the chairman of Citic, said the deal was a "strategic opportunity for Citic to invest in the expanding Chinese consumer sector."</p>	<p>新结成的联盟称，打算把在三四线城市开设新门店作为重点。中国家庭的可支配收入正日益增长，中信希望利用这笔投资从中分得一杯羹。中信董事长常振明表示，此次合作是"中信布局消费领域的一个良好机遇"。</p>
<p>If McDonald's moved into smaller cities, there could be opportunities for growth, said Joel Silverstein, president of the consultancy East West Hospitality Group.</p>	<p>咨询公司东西友好集团(East West Hospitality Group)总裁乔尔·西尔弗斯坦(Joel Silverstein)说，如果麦当劳向更小的城市进军，可能会有巨大的增长机会。</p>
<p>"McDonald's definitely has much more developmental potential ahead of it compared to Yum," Mr. Silverstein said ahead of the announcement, referring to the fast food group that owns KFC and Pizza Hut. "KFC has gone into Tier 3 or 4 cities, where McDonald's hasn't expanded nearly to that extent yet."</p>	<p>"与百盛(Yum)相比，麦当劳显然有着更大的发展潜力，"西尔弗斯坦在消息宣布前表示。百盛是拥有肯德基(KFC)和必胜客(Pizza Hut)的快餐集团。"肯德基已经进入了三四线城市，而麦当劳远没扩张到那种程度。"</p>
<p>In the 1990s, Chinese consumers flocked to Western fast-food chains,</p>	<p>上世纪 90 年代，中国消费者受整洁的卫生间和空调的吸引，纷纷涌入西方</p>

<p>drawn to them by their clean bathrooms and air-conditioning — a novelty in China at that time. But since then, restaurants like McDonald’s and KFC have struggled against increasing competition from a boom in quick-service Chinese restaurant chains and a shift toward healthier eating.</p>	<p>快餐连锁店——这些在当时的中国还是新鲜事物。但自那以后，由于中国本土快餐连锁店的繁荣让竞争变得日益竞争，再加上消费者转而寻求更健康的饮食，麦当劳、肯德基之类的餐厅一直在挣扎求存。</p>
<p>Yum split off its Chinese operations into a separate company in 2015, after falling sales and food safety issues. It has struggled to keep up with changing customer tastes and competition from both local and international players.</p>	<p>在销售额不断下降并出现食品安全问题以后，百盛于 2015 年将其中国业务剥离为一个独立的公司。它一直难以跟上消费者不断变化的口味，也难以应对来自本土和国际同行的竞争。</p>
<p>Still, there was concern about how McDonald’s could expand and retain customers.</p>	<p>不过，人们对麦当劳如何才能扩大消费群体并留住消费者抱有疑虑。</p>
<p>Chinese people are not “great burger eaters to the extent that they like fast food chicken,” Mr. Cavender at China Market Research said.</p>	<p>中国市场研究集团的卡文德尔说，“和汉堡包相比”，中国人“更爱吃快餐鸡肉”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170110/mcdonalds-china-citic-carlyle</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170110/mcdonalds-china-citic-carlyle</p>
<p>Alibaba Looks to Bricks and Mortar With Bid for Mall Operator in China</p>	<p>阿里巴巴进军实体零售业，26 亿美元收购银泰</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Alibaba is pushing further into the very sector that it helped to disrupt with a \$2.6 billion bid for Intime Retail, a department store and mall operator in China.</p>	<p>香港——阿里巴巴正在深入进军一个它有份参与颠覆的行业，该公司提出以 26 亿美元的价格收购中国一家百货和购物中心运营商银泰商业(Intime Retail)。</p>
<p>Alibaba, a Chinese e-commerce behemoth, already owned 28 percent of Intime, which is listed in Hong Kong, and made an offer with Shen Guo Jun, the founder of the department store chain, to take the company private.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴是中国电子商务巨头，已经拥有香港上市公司的银泰 28% 的股份，它向这家百货连锁店的创始人沈国军提出了私有化要约。</p>
<p>The buyers have offered 10 Hong Kong dollars, or about \$1.29, per Intime share, a 42 percent premium over its closing price on Dec. 28,</p>	<p>阿里巴巴提出以每股 10 元港币的价格收购银泰股票，较 12 月 28 日停牌前收市价溢价 42%。该交易须经股东批准，阿里巴巴将因此获得约 74% 的控股</p>

<p>when trading of its stock was suspended. The deal, which is subject to shareholder approval, would give Alibaba a controlling stake of about 74 percent.</p>	<p>权。</p>
<p>The takeover of Intime is part of a strategy that makes Alibaba a rarity among major global e-commerce companies — it has spent billions buying up pieces of the very retail sector it disrupted.</p>	<p>入主银泰是阿里巴巴战略的一部分，这个战略让阿里巴巴成为全球大牌电商中的异类——它已经花了数以十亿计美元，在它所颠覆的零售业中收购企业。</p>
<p>The e-commerce giant argues that physical retailers will remain relevant and can be improved with technology. In that respect, it seems to be in agreement with its American peer, Amazon, which has begun experimenting with physical shopping spaces. But unlike Alibaba, Amazon has been opening its own stores.</p>	<p>这家电子商务巨头认为，实体零售商依旧有价值，并可以通过技术方式获得改进。在这方面，它似乎与其美国同行亚马逊看法相同，亚马逊也已开始试水实体购物店。但与阿里巴巴不同的是，亚马逊是自己开店。</p>
<p>Alibaba has also bucked the trend among its peers with logistics. Unlike Amazon and JD.com, its Chinese rival, Alibaba has shied away from owning its own inventory or trying to build out logistics.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴也没有采取同行自建物流的做法。与亚马逊以及本土竞争对手京东不同的是，阿里巴巴没有尝试自建库存或物流。</p>
<p>Although China is the world's largest delivery market, the country is still struggling with decades of underinvestment in inland logistics. This has given rise to a raft of businesses that specialize in ferrying goods to people's homes. Alibaba comprises the majority of business for one courier, ZTO Express, which raised \$1.4 billion in an initial public offering last year.</p>	<p>虽然中国是世界上最大的配送市场，但中国几十年来在内陆物流上投资不足仍然是个问题。这导致了一大批专门将商品运送到户的公司涌现。中通快递去年首次公开募股筹集了 14 亿美元，阿里巴巴就是这家快递公司的大客户。</p>
<p>But as a result, Alibaba has also made a number of recent acquisitions and investments that seem designed in part to bolster an alliance of logistics companies that it has organized to support its enormous e-commerce sites. It took a stake in another courier company, YTO Express, with the aim of improving its rural delivery service.</p>	<p>然而，阿里巴巴最近也因此进行了一些收购和投资，此举似乎部分上是为了巩固一个物流公司联盟，而组织这个联盟正是为了给其巨大的电子商务网站提供支持。为改善其在农村的配送服务，它还收购了另一家快递公司圆通的股份。</p>

<p>That Alibaba begins the year with a major acquisition shows that the company has no intention of slowing its merger binge. Even as some have wondered how the company can digest and manage the myriad strategic investments and acquisitions it has made in recent years, it seems set to continue buying where it sees opportunities.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴在新年伊始的这一大笔收购之举表明，该公司无意放慢其并购步伐。虽然有些人想知道该阿里巴巴会如何消化和管理近年来所进行的无数战略投资和收购的资产，但它似乎仍将继续收购它看中的公司。</p>
<p>Alibaba said in a news release that by merging its data with Intime's, it could get better information on customers, both online and offline, and improve inventory management.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴在一份新闻稿中说，通过整合自己与银泰的数据，可以更好地掌握在线和线下客户的信息，改进库存管理。</p>
<p>"We don't divide the world into real or virtual economies, only the old and new," Daniel Zhang, the Alibaba chief executive, said in the news release. "Those who cling on to the old ways of retailing will be disrupted, and brick-and-mortar businesses will be able to create value for consumers if they are integrated with the power of mobile reach, real-time consumer insights, and technology capability to improve operating efficiency."</p>	<p>阿里巴巴首席执行官张勇在新闻稿中说，“经济没有实体和虚拟之分，只有新旧之别，如果漠视机遇，那么就会不可避免被边缘甚至被淘汰。若能融合移动互联网、实时用户数据及科技的力量来提升运营效率，实体零售企业能够为消费者创造出全新的价值。”</p>
<p>Shares in Intime rose 35 percent on Tuesday, the first full day they were allowed to trade after the suspension.</p>	<p>周二银泰股价上涨 35%，这是它停牌后恢复交易的第一个完整交易日。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170111/alibaba-intime-retail-ecommerce-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170111/alibaba-intime-retail-ecommerce-china</p>
<p>Trump's Pick on Trade Could Put China in a Difficult Spot</p>	<p>特朗普的贸易代表与中国面临的困境</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — As a top trade official, he limited the Japanese cars and steel coming into the United States. He halted talks with China on a deal that would encourage investment between the two countries. And he tried to give American exporters an edge with special tax breaks.</p>	<p>上海——他曾作为最高贸易官员对日本汽车和钢铁进入美国加以限制。他曾中断过与中国的谈判，而该谈判本将达成一项促进两国间投资的协议。他曾试图通过特殊税收减免，让美国出口商获得优势。</p>
<p>When it comes to problems troubling working-class Americans and</p>	<p>在涉及到困扰工薪阶级美国人和制造商的问题时，候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普</p>

<p>manufacturers, Robert Lighthizer, President-elect Donald J. Trump's nominee for trade representative, has historically blamed the United States' trading partners, advocating aggressive retaliation for what he regards as widespread abuses of free-trade rules.</p>	<p>的美国贸易代表提名人罗伯特·莱特希泽(Robert Lighthizer)一贯的做法是指责美国的贸易伙伴,对那些在他看来是大范围滥用自由贸易规则的行为,他主张给予其强有力的报复。</p>
<p>It is a philosophy that he developed in the 1980s as a deputy United States trade representative and fine-tuned in the decades-long career that followed as the main trade lawyer for the American steel industry. Now he appears ready to train that focus sharply on China.</p>	<p>这种处世态度,是他在20世纪80年代担任美国副贸易代表时形成的,在后来作为美国钢铁行业主要贸易律师几十年的职业生涯中,得到了进一步完善。现在,在他看来已经准备好要把精力集中到对付中国上来。</p>
<p>"It seems clear that the U.S. manufacturing crisis is related to our trade with China," Mr. Lighthizer said in testimony to a congressional commission in 2010.</p>	<p>"这看来很明显,美国的制造业危机同我们与中国的贸易有关,"2010年,莱特希泽在一个国会委员会的听证会上说。</p>
<p>Over the years, Mr. Lighthizer has consistently taken the position that foreign countries are subsidizing their exporters while quietly but systematically blocking imports to protect jobs in their own countries. His answer is to pursue a long list of trade measures limiting America's imports — even if those actions may be barely permissible, if at all, under World Trade Organization rules.</p>	<p>多年来,莱特希泽一贯的观点是,为保护国内的就业机会,外国一直对其出口商给予补贴,并同时暗中系统地阻止进口。他的对策是找寻一系列贸易措施,限制美国的进口,即使世界贸易组织的规定只是勉强许可那样做,况且这种做法有可能得不到许可。</p>
<p>"To attack a problem as large as our trade deficit with China, U.S. officials must be prepared, at a minimum, to consider very aggressive positions at the W.T.O.," he said.</p>	<p>他说,"为了解决像我们与中国的贸易赤字这样大的问题,美国官员必须有所准备,至少要考虑在世界贸易组织做出非常声势浩大的表示。"</p>
<p>The choice of Mr. Lighthizer — and the trade tensions it underscores — leaves China in a difficult spot. He is part of a group of Trump trade appointees with close links to exactly the kinds of metal-bashing old-economy industries in which China faces the greatest overcapacity, and the toughest choices about how to close factories and lay off</p>	<p>提名莱特希泽为贸易代表,以及这一选择突显的紧张贸易关系,让中国处于一种艰难的境地。包括莱特希泽在内,特朗普选择的与贸易有关的一票提名人都与以传统金属制造为主的旧经济产业有密切关系,而中国恰好在这些产业面临最大的产能过剩问题,以及如何关闭工厂和让工人下岗的最棘手选择。限制这些工业向美国的出口将使中国的选择更加困难。</p>

<p>workers. Restrictions on exports to the United States will make those choices even harder for China.</p>	
<p>Wilbur Ross, the billionaire investor who is Mr. Trump's choice to become commerce secretary, made large chunks of his fortune in steel and auto parts, two huge industries that in China are ramping up exports. Peter Navarro, the head of the new White House office overseeing trade and industrial policy, is a vociferous critic of globalization who has contended that American purchases of imported goods at Walmart are helping China pay for nuclear-tipped missiles aimed at the United States.</p>	<p>特朗普的商业部长人选是亿万富翁投资家威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross),他的财富有一大部分是从钢铁和汽车零部件产业赚来的,中国的这两个行业十分庞大,同时也在大幅增加这类产品的出口。新白宫的贸易和工业政策办公室负责人彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)是一位全球化的猛烈批评者,他声称,美国人在沃尔玛购买进口商品,是在帮助中国为制造针对美国的带有核弹头的导弹埋单。</p>
<p>The timing is bad for China.</p>	<p>这个时机对中国来说不怎么好。</p>
<p>The Chinese economy is slowing despite vast amounts of fiscal and monetary stimulus. Big manufacturers in most industries are struggling with overcapacity, pushing them to sell goods overseas at cut-rate, even money-losing prices, just to cover their operating costs. Mr. Lighthizer has argued for years that the United States should keep out goods made with government subsidies or sold below the full cost of making them.</p>	<p>尽管有大量的财政和货币刺激措施,中国的经济仍在放缓。大多数行业的大型制造商都在努力解决产能过剩的问题,迫使他们以极低、甚至亏损的价格向海外销售商品,只要能保住他们的运营成本。莱特希泽多年来一直主张,美国应该不让用政府补贴制造出来的商品入境,或不让以低于全部成本的价格销售的商品入境。</p>
<p>"Trump naming him makes me worry the U.S. will carry out more rigid measures on trade and investment," said Wei Jianguo, a former vice minister of commerce.</p>	<p>曾担任过中国商务部副部长的魏建国说,“特朗普任命他,这让我担心美国将对贸易和投资采取更严格的措施。”</p>
<p>Exports are important for China. It consistently sells \$4 worth of goods to the United States for each \$1 of imports. That mismatch has produced a bilateral trade surplus for China equal to about 3 percent of the country's entire economy, creating tens of millions of jobs.</p>	<p>出口对中国很重要。长期以来,中国每进口1美元的东西,就向美国出售价值4美元的东西。这种差异给中国带来的巨额双边贸易顺差约占中国整个经济的3%,创造了数千万个就业机会。</p>

<p>The benefits to China from that surplus have been increasing rapidly in the past few years. Many exporters have stopped importing components and switched to increasingly capable local suppliers for everything from high-quality steel to advanced computer chips. Multinationals have moved entire supply chains to China, and transferred the technology to run them.</p>	<p>在过去几年中，这个贸易顺差给中国带来的好处一直在迅速增长。许多中国出口商已停止进口零部件，改为从越来越有能力的当地供应商得到一系列产品，从高品质钢材到高级计算机芯片，不一而足。跨国公司已将整个供应链转移到中国，并将技术转让给中国来运行这些供应链。</p>
<p>Many Democrats and many economists have also become increasingly disenchanted with the effect on American workers and the American economy. The Obama administration filed a long series of trade cases at the W.T.O. against China, although they involved fairly narrow policies and limited categories of goods. It has been preparing more, filing the latest trade case on Thursday over Chinese subsidies to aluminum producers.</p>	<p>对于这个问题给美国工人和美国经济带来的影响，许多民主党人和经济学家也越来越不满。奥巴马政府向世界贸易组织提交了长长的一大串针对中国的贸易案件，虽然这些案件所涉及的政策面较为狭窄，所涉及的商品类别也很有限。奥巴马政府一直在准备更多的案子，政府本周四提交的最新贸易案针对的是中国对铝生产商的补贴。</p>
<p>If Mr. Trump goes even further in that direction, Mr. Lighthizer will bring a long background in such actions.</p>	<p>如果特朗普要在这个方向更进一步的话，莱特希泽可以带来他在采取这类行动方面的丰富经验。</p>
<p>When he was in the Reagan administration, Mr. Lighthizer was the deputy United States trade representative overseeing industrial policy in old-economy industries like cars and steel. Since then, Mr. Lighthizer has mainly been filing anti-subsidy and anti-dumping trade cases against imports on behalf of the American steel industry.</p>	<p>在里根政府任职时，莱特希泽是美国的副贸易代表，负责汽车和钢铁等传统经济产业的产业政策。那以后，莱特希泽主要代表美国钢铁业起诉反补贴和反倾销贸易案件。</p>
<p>"He's the best negotiator I've ever worked with on policies involving trade or tax policy," said Timothy Regan, Mr. Lighthizer's chief of staff in the Reagan administration and now the senior vice president of global government affairs at Corning.</p>	<p>"在有关贸易政策或税收政策上，他是我曾与之共事的人中最好的谈判者，" 莱特希泽在里根政府的办公室主任蒂莫西·雷根(Timothy Regan)说，雷根现在是康宁(Corning)全球政府事务高级副总裁。</p>
<p>Mr. Lighthizer led successful efforts in the 1980s to force Japan to</p>	<p>在 20 世纪 80 年代，莱特希泽成功领导的行动迫使日本接受了对美国出口</p>

<p>accept curbs on exports of cars and steel to the United States. Both were bold moves, particularly given that President Reagan at times espoused free trade. But when the W.T.O. was created the next decade, member nations agreed, with a few exceptions, to renounce imposing such export limits on other countries.</p>	<p>汽车和钢铁的限制。这两个都是大胆的举动，尤其是考虑到里根总统有过大力支持自由贸易的时候。但是十年后，当世界贸易组织成立时，除少数几个成员国外，其他成员国都同意放弃了对其他国家的这种出口限制。</p>
<p>The auto industry could be ripe for action again. China is an enormous exporter of auto parts to the United States. Under President Obama, trade tensions over automotive trade have already risen, and the Obama administration has won two W.T.O. cases. The cases forced China to abandon certain anti-dumping and anti-subsidy taxes on American autos and to dismantle a few, fairly narrow subsidies.</p>	<p>在汽车行业采取这种行动的时机可能已经成熟。中国目前向美国出口了数量巨大的汽车零部件。在奥巴马总统领导下，在汽车贸易问题上的贸易紧张关系已经上升，奥巴马政府赢得了两个提交到世界贸易组织的案件。这些案件迫使中国放弃了对美国汽车征收某些反倾销和反补贴税，并取消了一些涉及面相当狭窄的补贴。</p>
<p>"He was squarely in the trade talks with Japan," said He Weiwen, a former commerce ministry official who is now a senior fellow at the Center for China and Globalization, an influential Beijing research group, "so maybe Donald Trump wants him to do something similar on China."</p>	<p>"他在与日本进行的贸易谈判中直截了当，"前商务部官员何伟文说，何伟文现在是北京有影响力的研究机构中国与全球化智库的高级研究员，"所以，也许唐纳德·特朗普想让他对中国做类似的事情。"</p>
<p>The intersection of tax and trade is a specialty of Mr. Lighthizer, who was an architect of a Reagan administration initiative to cut corporate taxes for exporters. He was previously chief of staff at the Senate Finance Committee, overseeing tax policy.</p>	<p>税收与贸易的交叉是莱特希泽的专长，他是里根政府为出口商降低公司所得税方案的设计者。那之前，他曾在参议院财政委员会担任办公室主任，负责税收政策。</p>
<p>In the Reagan administration, he pushed the limits of what is permissible under international trade rules. His plan allowed many American exporters to reduce their taxes by setting up overseas companies to manage their foreign sales. But the W.T.O. eventually torpedoed the effort after a challenge by the European Union in the late</p>	<p>在里根政府时期，他曾挑战国际贸易规则许可的边界。他的计划能让许多美国出口商减少税额，方式是创建海外公司，管理他们在海外的销售。但欧盟在上世纪90年代提出质疑后，世界贸易组织最终让这种努力失败。</p>

1990s.	
Republicans now appear to be taking a similar — albeit more ambitious — tack. They are exploring how to raise corporate taxes for importers and use the extra revenue to reduce taxes for all other companies.	现在，共和党人似乎在采取同样的策略——尽管更具野心。他们在探索如何提高针对进口商的企业税，利用这种额外税收减少其他企业的税收。
China, as the biggest exporter to the United States, would face a major blow. But it would also affect American retailers, electronics companies and other multinationals that depend on supplies from anywhere overseas.	作为美国最大的出口国，中国将面临重大的打击。但这项计划也会影响美国的零售商、电子产品企业，以及其他依赖海外供应的跨国公司。
A big obstacle for Republicans is whether the W.T.O. would declare such a tax to be a trade barrier. China and Europe effectively penalize imports by imposing a type of national sales tax, an approach the W.T.O. has approved. It is a steep 17 percent in China.	共和党人面临的一大障碍是，世界贸易组织是否会宣布征收这样的税收是设置贸易壁垒的行为。通过征收一种全国性的营业税，中国和欧洲实际上对进口进行了限制，这一措施得到了世贸组织的批准。在中国，这项税收比例高达 17%。
But House Republicans, leery of imposing any new national taxes, want to change existing corporate tax laws instead. W.T.O. rules discourage, although they do not necessarily prohibit, modifying corporate taxes in ways that penalize imports.	然而，众议院共和党人对施加任何新的全国性税收都存有疑虑，作为替代，他们想改变现存的企业税制度。世贸组织的规则不鼓励以限制进口的方式改变企业所得税，尽管他们不一定禁止这么做。
The W.T.O. review process, though, is lengthy. So Mr. Lighthizer and Congress could well go ahead with the tax plan, lightening the tax burden for American manufacturers as well as inflicting plenty of damage on China and the global supply chain.	只是，世贸组织的评审过程十分漫长。所以莱特希泽和国会完全可以继续这项税收计划，减轻美国制造业的税收负担，同时给中国和全球供应链带来巨大的损害。
And the W.T.O.'s response — if it found the plan invalid — would not have much heft. Mostly, the global trade group could authorize Beijing to impose trade restrictions on the United States' much smaller exports to China.	世贸组织的反应——即便它裁决这项计划无效——也不会产生太大影响。这个全球性的贸易组织多半会授权北京对美国规模小得多的对华出口业务进行贸易限制。
That prospect does not scare Mr. Lighthizer very much, as he made	这一前景不太会让莱特希泽感到害怕，他在 2010 年的证词中就表明了这一

clear in his 2010 testimony.	点。
"W.T.O. commitments are not religious obligations," Mr. Lighthizer said, and violations "are not subject to coercion by some W.T.O. police force."	"世贸组织的约定不是宗教义务，"莱特希泽说，就算违反它，"世贸组织的警察也不能采取强制措施"。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170116/china-donald-trump-robert-lighthizer	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170116/china-donald-trump-robert-lighthizer
Li Ka-shing Sweetens Deal for Australian Energy Company	李嘉诚欲斥资 380 亿人民币收购澳大利亚能源公司
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's richest man has taken a step closer to winning control of a big Australian energy company, as he seeks to overcome Australia's occasional wariness toward foreign investors from China.	香港——香港首富采取进一步行动，试图获得一家大型澳大利亚能源公司的控股权，他需要克服澳大利亚对中国投资者间或表现出的戒心。
Companies controlled by Li Ka-shing, the Hong Kong billionaire, on Monday announced a sweetened deal worth 7.4 billion Australian dollars, or about \$5.5 billion, for control of the Sydney-listed Duet Group, which operates natural gas pipelines and electricity distribution companies in the states of Western Australia and Victoria.	本周一，香港亿万富翁李嘉诚控制的几家公司宣布了一项富有吸引力的竞购方案，希望斥资 74 亿澳元（约合 380 亿人民币）获得悉尼上市企业 Duet 集团的控股权，该集团在西澳大利亚州和维多利亚州经营天然气管道和配电业务。
The offer, valued at 3.03 Australian dollars per share, including a special dividend, was a step up from the 3 dollars Mr. Li's companies had bid in December. It also won unanimous support from Duet's board of directors, who described it in a statement as "fair and reasonable and in the best interests of Duet security holders."	李嘉诚公司的出价为每股 3.03 澳元，包括特别股息，比其 12 月份的出价 3 美元略高。Duet 董事会一致支持这项提案，他们在声明中称这个价格"公平合理，符合 Duet 证券持有人的最大利益"。
Although Chinese demand for iron ore and agricultural products remains a major driver of the Australian economy, investment from China or China-linked sources can still be regarded as suspect by the Australian government. Local would-be home buyers in big cities like	虽然中国对铁矿石和农产品的需求仍然是澳大利亚经济的主要动力，但对于中国或与中国相关的投资，澳大利亚政府仍然怀有疑心。悉尼和墨尔本这样的大城市房价飙升，引发了本地潜在购房者的不满，部分原因就是富裕中国人纷纷涌入购置房产。

<p>Sydney and Melbourne bemoan soaring property prices, which they attribute in part to an influx of wealthy Chinese.</p>	
<p>Recent indications suggest Australia's wariness of Chinese money is on the rise.</p>	<p>最近的迹象表明，澳大利亚对中国资金的警惕性正在提高。</p>
<p>In August, the Australian government cited national security concerns when it rejected competing, separate bids from a group of Mr. Li's publicly listed companies and the State Grid Corporation of China, which is owned by Beijing. The rival bidders had sought control of Ausgrid, a company that supplies electricity to Sydney and neighboring areas.</p>	<p>去年8月，澳大利亚政府以国家安全问题为由，驳回了李嘉诚一个上市公司集团以及中国国企国家电网各自的竞购提案。它们希望收购为悉尼和邻近地区供电的澳洲电网(Ausgrid)公司。</p>
<p>Australia's foreign investment laws require the national treasurer to sign off on major acquisitions by overseas buyers. Describing the Hong Kong and mainland China bids as "contrary to the national interest," the treasurer, Scott Morrison, said at the time that "national security issues were identified in critical power and communications services that Ausgrid provides to businesses and governments."</p>	<p>根据澳大利亚的外国投资法律，海外买家的重大收购案需要财政部长的批准。澳大利亚财政部长斯科特·莫里森(Scott Morrison)称，香港和中国大陆的竞购提案“与国家利益相悖”，他同时表示，“澳洲电网为企业和政府提供的重要电力和通信服务涉及国家安全问题”。</p>
<p>Mr. Morrison also must weigh in on the new bid for Duet, which was made by three publicly traded Hong Kong companies Mr. Li controls: Cheung Kong Infrastructure, Cheung Kong Property and Power Assets.</p>	<p>莫里森也必须对新的 Duet 竞购提案加以考量。这次的出价方由三家在香港上市的公司组成，它们是长江基建、长江实业和电能实业。</p>
<p>Investors cheered the news of the bid, and shares in Duet ended the day up 5.4 percent. But at 2.93 dollars, the stock was still trading below the offer price, suggesting investors see a chance the deal may not go through.</p>	<p>这个提案振奋了投资者情绪，Duet 股价当天大涨 5.4%。但 2.93 澳元的价格仍然低于收购价，表明投资者觉得这宗交易有可能不会通过。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170117/duet-group-china-australia-deal</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170117/duet-group-china-australia-deal</p>

<p>In Era of Trump, China's President Champions Economic Globalization</p>	<p>特朗普时代，习近平扛起“经济全球化”大旗</p>
<p>DAVOS, Switzerland — In a world troubled by grave uncertainties over the basics governing trade, security and the mission to limit climate change, President Xi Jinping of China on Tuesday portrayed his nation as a responsible global citizen dedicated to furthering international integration.</p>	<p>瑞士达沃斯——在贸易、安全和限制气候变化的使命出现严重不确定性，令世界备受困扰之际，本周二，中国国家主席习近平将该国描述为一个负责任的、致力于推动国际一体化进程的全球公民。</p>
<p>That a leader of the People's Republic of China can stake a claim to the mantle of leadership in the realm of free trade speaks to the unforeseen, even surreal alteration of the global order in recent months.</p>	<p>中华人民共和国领导人竟然可以在自由贸易领域发出领导性的呼吁，说明了全球秩序在近几个月来变化的不可预见性，甚至超现实性。</p>
<p>His message, delivered here in the Swiss Alps at the annual gathering of the World Economic Forum, appeared meticulously timed to the tumultuous moment at hand. He was speaking three days before Donald J. Trump was to be inaugurated president of the United States, raising the prospect of a trade war with China, and on the same day that Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain outlined plans to pursue her country's departure from the European Union.</p>	<p>在当前这样一个动荡时刻，习近平在瑞士阿尔卑斯山举行的世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)年会上传达的信息显得很是时候。唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)三天之后便会就任美国总统，这增加了中美贸易战的可能性，而且就在当天，英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)概述了该国离开欧盟的计划。</p>
<p>The Chinese leader used his moment to make an expansive case for globalization as a source of prosperity. He never mentioned Mr. Trump by name, nor did he even make reference to the fact that the White House is about to gain a new occupant. Yet his speech resonated as a rebuke of the trajectory that the president-elect has promised — not least, his repeated threat of steep tariffs on Chinese goods as a response to what he portrays as predatory trade practices.</p>	<p>在演讲中，习近平给出大量理由，解释全球化是繁荣的源泉。他完全没有提到特朗普的名字，甚至没有提到白宫即将迎来一位新总统。然而，对于特朗普扬言要做的事情，习近平的措辞中暗含着谴责——尤其是特朗普多次威胁要对中国商品征收高额关税，作为其所谓的掠夺性贸易做法的回应。</p>
<p>"Pursuing protectionism is just like locking oneself in a dark room," the Chinese president declared. "While wind and rain may be kept outside,</p>	<p>“搞保护主义，如同把自己关进黑屋子，看似躲过了风吹雨打，但也隔绝了阳光和空气。打贸易战的结果只能是两败俱伤。”习近平表示。</p>

<p>so are light and air. No one will emerge as a winner in a trade war.”</p>	
<p>In myriad ways, Mr. Xi is a strikingly ill-fitting steward of openness and connectivity.</p>	<p>从种种角度来看，习近平都不适合当开放和联系的管理者。</p>
<p>Under his direction, China’s Communist Party has clamped down severely on civil society, tightening restrictions on the internet and jailing scores of lawyers focused on using the country’s own laws to defend the rights of aggrieved people. He has projected China’s navy into contested waters in the South China and East China Seas.</p>	<p>在他的领导下，中国共产党严格遏制公民社会，加紧了对互联网的限制，并且拘捕了数十名使用该国法律维护受害者权利的律师。他还把中国海军派遣到了东海和南海存在领土争端的水域。</p>
<p>Throughout his speech, Mr. Xi carefully used the phrase “economic globalization,” while avoiding unqualified “globalization,” reflecting China’s spurning of an open internet, universal human rights and free elections.</p>	<p>在整个演讲中，习近平很谨慎地使用了“经济全球化”这个短语，避开了中国没有做到的“全球化”，这反映了中国对一个开放的互联网、普世人权和自由选举的摒弃。</p>
<p>Indeed, the metaphor he used to reject protectionism — “like locking oneself in a dark room” — could just as well have been used to describe China’s political path under his leadership, with the Communist Party overtly guiding a campaign to restrict the influence of what it labels Western notions such as democracy. This month, China’s top judge delivered a speech sharply criticizing the idea of an independent judiciary, which he said must be “resolutely rejected.”</p>	<p>事实上，他用来描述保护主义的说法——“如同把自己关进黑屋子”——同样也可以用来形容中国在他领导下的政治道路，共产党公然引导宣传活动，对它眼中的西方观念进行限制，比如民主观念。本月，中国最高级别的法官发表讲话，对司法独立观念进行了严厉的批评，称必须“坚决抵制”它。</p>
<p>Not for nothing, China carries a reputation as a country willing to bend the norms of global commerce when such a course suits its interests. Steel producers around the globe complain that Beijing dumps its steel on world markets at prices lower than the cost of raw materials, costing jobs at mills from Italy to Indiana.</p>	<p>但是中国也有任意歪曲全球商业规范的名声，只要这么做符合其利益。全球各地的钢铁生产商抱怨说，北京以低于原材料成本的价格在世界市场上倾销，从意大利到美国印第安纳州，到处都有钢铁厂因此而裁员。</p>
<p>But the populist ferment refashioning the global order has made</p>	<p>但是，民粹主义改变全球秩序的骚动已经让从前不可想象的事情成为了可</p>

<p>previously unthinkable roles possible. In the United States, the supposed citadel of free market enterprise, a wealthy real estate magnate has captured the White House on the strength of his appeal as a supposed champion of blue-collar workers. Here in Davos, where technology executives fret about the plight of sub-Saharan Africa while drinking champagne paid for by investment banks, the chairman of the Communist Party of China — an institution that rules in the name of peasant-led revolution — draped himself in the banner of globalization.</p>	<p>能。美国被认为是自由市场企业的堡垒，但凭借所谓蓝领工人拥护者的吸引力，一个房地产富豪居然拿下了白宫。在达沃斯，科技高管们对撒哈拉以南非洲地区的困境忧心忡忡，同时却畅饮着投资银行花钱买的香槟，中国共产党——一个以农民领导的革命为名进行统治的政党——它的总书记也扛起了全球化的大旗。</p>
<p>None of these details were featured in Mr. Xi's highly choreographed appearance at the gathering that has become a rite of passage into the ranks of the global elite.</p>	<p>但是这些细节都没有出现在习近平为达沃斯年会精心准备的形象中。该年会已成为了一个加入全球精英行列的仪式。</p>
<p>For Klaus Schwab, executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, the participation of China's president amounted to a public relations coup because it was the first time a Chinese head of state had attended. Mr. Schwab obliged with his trademark soft treatment. He asked no questions, solicited none from the audience, and delivered an introductory address so laudatory that it provoked wincing among some in the audience.</p>	<p>对世界经济论坛执行主席克劳斯·施瓦布(Klaus Schwab)来说，习近平的出席是一场公关盛事，因为这是中国国家元首第一次参加达沃斯年会。施瓦布著名的软处理方式再次派上用场。他没有问问题，也没有向观众征求问题，而是发表了一个介绍性的演讲，其浓郁的赞颂腔调让一些观众皱起了眉头。</p>
<p>"In a world marked by great uncertainty and volatility, the international community is looking to China to continue its responsive and responsible leadership in providing all of us with confidence and stability," Mr. Schwab said.</p>	<p>"在一个充满不确定性和不稳定性的世界上，国际社会正在寻求中国继续发挥积极的、负责任的领导作用，为我们所有人提供信心和稳定。"施瓦布说。</p>
<p>That Mr. Xi chose this year to make his debut underscores China's attempt to improve its international standing just as much of the world appears in turmoil.</p>	<p>习近平选择今年首次出席达沃斯年会，突显了中国希望在世界许多地方陷入动荡局面时，改善其国际地位的企图。</p>

<p>The United States is about to inaugurate as president someone who has questioned the relevance of powerful institutions that have anchored the world order for decades, from NATO to the World Trade Organization. Britain is pursuing a fraught divorce from the European Union, dealing a blow to those who have advanced regional integration as a solution to economic and security problems.</p>	<p>从北约(NATO)到世界贸易组织(World Trade Organization)的一系列机构,几十年来一直是维护世界秩序的强大后盾,但美国候任总统却对它们的重要性表示了怀疑。而英国正在寻求全面脱离欧盟,对于那些促进区域一体化,希望以此解决经济和安全问题的人来说,不啻为一个重大打击。</p>
<p>The growing electoral strength of populist, anti-European Union parties in France, the Netherlands, Italy and Germany have intensified fears that the union may not endure.</p>	<p>在法国、荷兰、意大利和德国,民粹主义、反欧盟政党的选举势头日益高涨,让人越发担心欧盟能否挺得过去。</p>
<p>These developments have yielded a gnawing sense that a complex world is suddenly short of adult supervision. Mr. Xi devoted his speech to trying to fill that vacuum, casting China as a trustworthy power in which serious-minded people are taking considered action to address consequential challenges — from climate change to a weak global economy.</p>	<p>这些事情已经带来了令人苦恼的感觉,似乎一个复杂的世界突然没有了成人的监督。习近平在发言中致力于填补这一真空。他将中国描述为一个值得信赖的力量,中国人正在认真缜密地考虑如何采取行动,应对气候变化、全球经济疲软等一系列重大挑战。</p>
<p>“This appears to be a time of uncertainty in the United States, in the U.K.,” said Kai-Fu Lee, a prominent venture capitalist in Beijing who invests in emerging Chinese companies. “The world needs strong leaders to give the world confidence.”</p>	<p>“现在这个时候,美国和英国似乎存在着不确定性,世界需要强有力的领导人给大家以信心。”投资新兴中国公司的北京著名风险资本家李开复说。</p>
<p>In keeping with the traditions of speeches delivered by senior Chinese officials, Mr. Xi’s address was long on platitudes, tortured metaphors and literary references, while nearly bereft of policy pronouncements.</p>	<p>和中国高级官员的历来的演讲一样,习近平的讲话中也有很多陈词滥调、生僻的隐喻和引经据典,几乎完全没有政策声明。</p>
<p>Yet, in totality, it delivered a striking message: In an era in which the United States and Britain are consumed with recriminations over the strains of globalization, China will continue to tether its fortunes to</p>	<p>然而,总的来说,这个演讲发出了一个引人注目的信息:在一个美国和英国都一心指责全球化压力的时代,中国将继续把自己的命运和全球贸易紧密联系在一起。</p>

world trade.	
Mr. Trump has picked as a key trade adviser the economist Peter Navarro, who has long portrayed China as a mortal threat to American prosperity. Mr. Trump has threatened to brand the country a currency manipulator, opening the door to punitive tariffs.	特朗普选择了经济学家彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)为主要贸易顾问,而纳瓦罗长期把中国称为对美国繁荣的致命威胁。特朗普威胁要把中国列入货币操纵国,开启惩罚性关税的大门。
Though Beijing has in years past maintained its currency, the renminbi, at artificially low levels to make its goods cheap on world markets, it has in recent months intervened aggressively in the other direction, propping up its value against the dollar.	虽然北京过去曾人为地把人民币控制在低位,以保持中国商品在世界市场上的低廉价格,但最近几个月,它却调转了干预方向,为人民币对美元的汇率提供了积极支撑。
"China has no intention to boost its trade competitiveness by devaluing the RMB," Mr. Xi said.	"中国无意通过人民币贬值提升贸易竞争力。"习近平说。
In another implicit rebuke of Mr. Trump, the Chinese president argued forcefully for follow-through on the 2015 Paris climate accord. Mr. Trump has threatened to renounce the deal while naming to his cabinet several people who question the basic scientific consensus on climate change.	习近平还表示了对2015年巴黎气候协定后续行动的强烈支持,这是针对特朗普的另一个含蓄谴责。特朗普威胁要取消这个协定,他提名的内阁人选中也有几个人质疑气候变化的基本科学共识。
"The Paris agreement was hard won," Mr. Xi said. "All signatories should stick to it instead of walking away from it, as this is a responsibility we must assume for future generations."	"《巴黎协定》成果来之不易,应该共同坚守,不能轻言放弃。这是我们对子孙后代必须担负的责任!"习近平说。
Mr. Xi was accompanied by an enormous delegation of Chinese officials and business executives who reveled in a moment on the world stage, posing for photos as they awaited the president's arrival.	一个庞大的中国官员和企业高管代表团陪同习近平前往达沃斯。登上这个世界性的舞台让他们陶醉,在等待习近平抵达的时候,他们摆姿势拍摄了照片。
In conversations on the sidelines, many expressed concerns about the threats of tariffs from the incoming Trump administration, fearing the consequences of a potential trade war between the world's two largest	在交谈中,很多人对特朗普政府征收高关税的威胁表示了担忧,担心世界两个最大经济体之间爆发贸易战可能带来的后果。但是大多数人都认为,强硬的说法最终会让位于实际的共同商业利益。

economies. But most assumed tough rhetoric would eventually give way to the realities of shared commercial interests.	
China relies on access to the United States, the largest consumer market on earth, as the landing place for its exports. The United States depends upon China for a vast range of finished goods.	美国是世界上最大的消费市场，也是中国出口依赖的卸货港。而美国则有赖于中国制造大量产品。
Jack Ma, founder and executive chairman of Alibaba Group, the Chinese e-commerce giant, said he assumed cooler heads would find a way to avoid trade hostilities.	中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团的创始人兼执行主席马云说，他认为，冷静的人 would 找到一种避免贸易敌对的方法。
"I don't think it will happen," he said of the hostilities. "It's going to be a disaster if it does."	"我认为这不会发生，"他提到敌对状态时说。"如果发生的话，就会是一场灾难。"
More than a decade has passed since the United States Congress effectively prevented CNOOC, a Chinese state-owned oil company, from buying the American energy company Unocal, branding the merger a threat to national security. Fu Chengyu, CNOOC's chief executive at that time, pointed to the treatment of the merger as an indication of American hypocrisy on free trade.	十多年前，美国国会以国家安全为由，阻止了中国国有石油公司中海油收购美国能源公司优尼科(Unocal)。中海油当时的首席执行官傅成玉指出，此事体现了美国在自由贸易问题上的虚伪。
But on Tuesday, as he waited for the Chinese president to deliver his address, Mr. Fu, who recently retired from another major Chinese energy company but retains a party post, expressed confidence that Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump would forge common ground.	傅成玉最近从另一家中国大型能源公司退休，但仍保留了党内职位。本周二，他在等待习近平发言时表示，他相信习近平和特朗普将达成共识。
"Eventually, they will cooperate to get more benefits," Mr. Fu said. "At the beginning, Trump will say something very harsh. He will try to do something punishing. But this is a double-edged sword. Once he's in the White House, he will see things differently."	"最终，他们会为了获得更多利益而合作，"傅成玉说。"开始的时候，特朗普会说些非常苛刻的话。他会试着施加惩罚。但这是一把双刃剑。一旦他进入白宫，就会有不同的看法了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170118/world-economic-forum-dav	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170118/world-economic-forum-dav

os-china-xi-globalization	os-china-xi-globalization
Clearing Out the App Stores: Government Censorship Made Easier	互联网走进政府信息管制的包围圈
There's a new form of digital censorship sweeping the globe, and it could be the start of something devastating.	一种新的数字审查形式正在席卷全球，它可能是某种灾难性过程的开始。
In the last few weeks, the Chinese government compelled Apple to remove New York Times apps from the Chinese version of the App Store. Then the Russian government had Apple and Google pull the app for LinkedIn, the professional social network, after the network declined to relocate its data on Russian citizens to servers in that country. Finally, last week, a Chinese regulator asked app stores operating in the country to register with the government, an apparent precursor to wider restrictions on app marketplaces.	在过去几周里，中国政府迫使苹果公司(Apple)把《纽约时报》的应用程序从它的应用程序中国区商店中移除。之后，在职业社交网络领英(LinkedIn)拒绝把俄罗斯公民的数据转移到该国的服务器上之后，俄罗斯政府迫使苹果和谷歌移除了该应用程序。最后，中国的一个监管机构上周要求在该国运营的应用程序商店向政府注册，这显然是对应用程序市场进行更广泛限制的一个前兆。
These moves may sound incremental, and perhaps not immediately alarming. China has been restricting the web forever, and Russia is no bastion of free speech. So what's so dangerous about blocking apps?	这些措施可能听起来是一点一滴、徐徐而来的，也许不会马上引起人们的警觉。中国一直在限制网络，俄罗斯从来都不是自由言论的堡垒。所以，封锁应用程序为什么就那么危险呢？
Here's the thing: It's a more effective form of censorship.	问题在于：它是一种更有效的审查形式。
Blocking a website is like trying to stop lots of trucks from delivering a banned book; it requires an infrastructure of technical tools (things like China's "Great Firewall") and enterprising users can often find a way around it. Banning an app from an app store, by contrast, is like shutting down the printing press before the book is ever published. If the app isn't in a country's app store, it effectively doesn't exist. The censorship is nearly total and inescapable.	封锁一个网站就像是努力阻止很多卡车运送一部禁书，它需要一些技术领域的基础设施（比如中国的“防火长城”[Great Firewall]），胆大心细的用户往往能找到一个方法绕开它。相比之下，禁用应用程序商店里的一个应用程序就像是在书还没印出来之前关掉了印刷机。如果这个应用程序不在一个国家的应用程序商店里，那它就相当于不存在。这种审查方式几乎是彻底且无法逃避的。
But that's not the end of this story. The banning of apps highlights a deeper flaw in our modern communications architecture: It's the	但这还不是最终的结局。应用程序的禁用突显出现代通讯架构的一个更深层次的缺陷：简而言之，信息集中化。

<p>centralization of information, stupid.</p>	
<p>"I think the app store censorship issue is one layer of ice on the surface of the iceberg above the waterline," said Eben Moglen, a professor at Columbia Law School and a leader in the free software movement of activists who have long been warning about the dangers of centrally managed, commercial software.</p>	<p>"我认为，对应用程序商店的审查是在水面以上的冰山表面再加上一层冰，"哥伦比亚大学法学院(Columbia Law School)教授、自由软件运动领导人埃本·莫哥伦(Eben Moglen)说。该运动长期以来一直在警告集中控制的商业软件的危险性。</p>
<p>For more than a decade, we users of digital devices have actively championed an online infrastructure that now looks uniquely vulnerable to the sanctions of despots and others who seek to control information. We flocked to smartphones, app stores, social networks and cloud storage. Publishers like The New York Times are investing in apps and content posted to social networks instead of the comparatively open World Wide Web. Some startups now rely exclusively on apps; Snapchat, for instance, exists only as a mobile app.</p>	<p>十多年来，我们这些数字设备的用户一直积极支持在线基础设施构建，但是现在看来，它极易受制于专制者和其他企图控制信息的人。我们纷纷使用智能手机、应用程序商店、社交网络和云储存。《纽约时报》等出版商正在应用程序以及社交网络发布内容方面进行投资，而不是在相对开放的万维网(World Wide Web)上。有些初创公司现在完全依赖于应用程序，比如Snapchat 就仅以手机应用程序的形式存在。</p>
<p>Compared to older forms of distributing software, apps downloaded from app stores are more convenient for users and often more secure from malware, and they can be more lucrative for creators. But like so much else online now, they risk feeding into mechanisms of central control. In most countries, the Apple and Google app stores are the only places to find apps for devices running their respective operating systems (there are more choices for Android app stores in China, where Google does not offer its store).</p>	<p>与以往的软件发行形式相比，从应用程序商店下载应用程序更便捷，往往也更安全，可以避免下载恶意软件，对创造者来说，它们也更有利可图。但是，和现在网上的很多其他东西一样，它们有可能被卷入集中控制机制。在大部分国家，在使用苹果和谷歌各自操作系统的电子设备上，它们的应用程序商店是唯一能找到应用程序的地方（中国的安卓系统有更多应用程序商店，因为谷歌没在那里开设自己的商店）。</p>
<p>Just about all of the internet's economic value is instead connected to two very specific somewheres: the San Francisco Bay Area and Seattle, the homes of Apple, Amazon, Google and Facebook, the four</p>	<p>互联网的几乎所有经济价值都与两个具体的地方有联系：旧金山湾区和西雅图，它们是苹果、亚马逊(Amazon)、谷歌和 Facebook 的总部所在地，这四个异常庞大的公司拥有互联网的中央信息平台。随着这些公司开始在网上</p>

<p>monstrously large companies that own the internet's central information platforms. As these companies began to build ever-larger empires online, they have evolved into convenient choke points – the very points of control that the internet had been designed to eliminate.</p>	<p>建立更庞大的帝国，它们已演变成极易受控的要津，而这些正是互联网最初设计时想要消除的控制点。</p>
<p>Like all companies, online companies must offer some level of deference to governments. They obey local and national laws, court orders and national security authorities, and bend to other, less transparent means of coercion. They can fight governments – as Apple did when it battled the FBI over unlocking a terrorist's iPhone last year – but they often must pick their battles and balance their interests. Apple makes a significant fraction of its profits from China. Can it really risk all those billions to protect a handful of apps?</p>	<p>和所有的公司一样，在线公司必须对政府表示一定程度的尊重。它们要遵守地方和国家法律、法院命令以及国家安全机构的指令，并屈从于其他一些不太明显的胁迫。他们可以与政府抗争——比如去年，苹果公司拒绝为联邦调查局(FBI)解锁一名恐怖分子的 iPhone——但他们往往必须对进行哪些对抗予以选择，以实现利益平衡。苹果的很大一部分利润来自中国。它真的愿意为了保护少数几个应用程序而承担损失数十亿美元的风险吗？</p>
<p>Apple offered this statement in response to my queries on how it decides to take down apps: "For some time now the New York Times app has not been permitted to display content to most users in China and we have been informed that the app is in violation of local regulations. As a result, the app must be taken down off the China App Store. When this situation changes, the App Store will once again offer the New York Times app for download in China." Google declined to comment.</p>	<p>我向苹果询问它在移除应用程序方面如何做决定时，它给出了这项声明：“《纽约时报》的应用程序不被允许向中国的大部分用户展示内容已有一段时间，我们被告知，该应用程序违反地方法规。所以，该应用程序必须从应用程序中国区商店下架。如果情况发生变化，该商店将再次提供《纽约时报》的应用程序，以供在中国下载。”谷歌拒绝作出评论。</p>
<p>But Eva Galperin, the director of cybersecurity at the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a digital rights activist organization, said the internet giants were not without leverage in this fight.</p>	<p>数字权利活动团体电子前沿基金会(Electronic Frontier Foundation)的网络安全主管伊娃·加尔佩林(EvaGalperin)表示，在这场斗争中，这些互联网巨头并非没有砝码。</p>
<p>"The flip side of that is, is China going to block the entire Apple App Store over a single app?" she asked. Interestingly, the internet giants'</p>	<p>"另一个方面是，中国真的会为了一个应用程序而封锁整个苹果应用程序商店吗？"她问道。有趣的是，这些互联网巨头对网络生活各个方面的控制都</p>

<p>hold on every aspect of online life works toward their advantage in battling governments.</p>	<p>让自己在与政府的对抗中更具优势。</p>
<p>"The bigger a company is, the bigger the risk that blocking them will lead to riots in the streets because you have come between people and their pictures of cats," Galperin said. "Those are the companies that governments are going to be more wary of blocking, and they should be the ones that stand up to government pressure. They have a special responsibility."</p>	<p>"公司越大，封锁它们会导致街头骚乱的风险就越大，因为你挡在了人们和他们的猫的照片之间，"加尔佩林说。"政府在封锁这些公司时会更加谨慎，所以它们应该抵抗政府的压力。它们负有特殊的责任。"</p>
<p>Users and app developers who are now at risk of being censored also bear some responsibility. When I asked Moglen at Columbia about app bans, he was incensed that I didn't recognize The New York Times's own complicity in this story.</p>	<p>现在面临审查风险的用户和应用程序开发者也负有一定的责任。我对哥伦比亚大学的莫哥伦教授谈起应用程序禁用问题时，他非常愤怒地说，我没有意识到，在这个故事中，《纽约时报》也是共犯。</p>
<p>The Times, he argued, could have stuck with the old way of publishing news. The company could have declined to create a downloadable app and instead invested all of its engineering resources into making its news available on the web, anonymously. The Times could have refused to profile users for advertising purposes, or to have its articles hosted on Facebook, or to monitor what people read in order to recommend more articles to keep people engaged. In short, The Times could have refused to play the modern digital-publishing game. But like every other publisher, it went along.</p>	<p>他认为，时报本可以坚持传统的发布新闻的方式。本可以拒绝创建一个可以下载的应用程序，本可以把所有的工程技术资源投入到在网上匿名提供新闻上。时报本可以拒绝为了广告目的制作用户档案，本可以不把文章发布到 Facebook 上，本可以不为了推荐更多文章吸引读者而监视他们的阅读内容。简而言之，时报本可以拒绝参加现代数字出版游戏。但是，和所有其他出版者一样，它也加入了。</p>
<p>"What did you expect would happen?" Moglen said. "China didn't have to build a Great Firewall to do this. You all offered them an opportunity to piggyback onto your disrespect for the privacy and integrity and autonomy of your readers and users."</p>	<p>"你们原以为会发生什么？"莫哥伦说。"中国不用建防火长城就可以做到这一点。你们都给它们提供了一个机会，让它们可以利用你们对读者和用户的隐私、正直和自主权的不尊重。"</p>

<p>I don't agree with Moglen that The Times disrespects its readers by offering a news app. (I think it's a very nice app.) But he is right that a lot of people online walked blindly into the no-win position we are in now, where our only recourse against censorship might be the goodwill of a few giant corporations that control most of the internet.</p>	<p>我不赞同莫哥伦认为时报提供新闻应用程序是对读者的不尊重这个观点(我认为它是一个非常好的应用程序)。但有一点他说对了:网上的很多人无意中走进了我们目前所在的无望取胜的位置,我们对抗审查制度的唯一资源可能就是少数几个控制互联网大部分资源的大公司的善意。</p>
<p>There has to be some other way. Let's maybe work on finding it.</p>	<p>一定有什么其他方式。也许让我们一起来寻找吧。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170119/clearing-out-the-app-stores-government-censorship-made-easier</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170119/clearing-out-the-app-stores-government-censorship-made-easier</p>
<p>Alibaba's Profile Is Global, but Its Fate Is Tied to China</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的国际面孔与中国根基</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Jack Ma has been in the global headlines lately for meeting with President Trump and for discussing world affairs at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. But for the company he founded, the story is still at home.</p>	<p>香港——马云最近因与特朗普总统会面、以及在瑞士达沃斯世界经济论坛上讨论世界事务,出现在全球新闻大标题上。但对于他创办的公司而言,好消息还是来自家里。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Alibaba Group, the Chinese e-commerce giant, posted strong earnings for its third quarter and beat analysts' estimates. The quarter, which ended in December, is an essential one for the company: Its biggest sales event of the year is in November.</p>	<p>周二,中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团宣布了其第三季度取得的强劲收益,超过了分析师的估计。结束于去年12月的季度对公司来说非常重要:公司今年最大的销售活动是在11月。</p>
<p>Nonetheless, the results showed how Alibaba — despite Mr. Ma's global profile and its 2014 initial public offering in the United States — is still dependent on China. The results also demonstrate that while Alibaba's global ambitions have made progress, they haven't yet become a major driver of its results.</p>	<p>尽管马云在全球表现出高姿态,以及公司2014年首次在美国公开发行了股票,但这些结果显示,阿里巴巴仍非常依赖中国。这些结果还表明,尽管阿里巴巴已在为实现其全球目标上取得了进展,但其国外的业务尚未成为公司收益的主要驱动力。</p>
<p>Alibaba's big day</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的重要日子</p>
<p>Of central concern to investors is the durability of Singles Day, a company-created, shopping-oriented "Hallmark holiday" that falls on</p>	<p>投资者最关心的是光棍节的持久性,11月11日的光棍节是公司创建的以购物为导向的“霍尔马克节日”(霍尔马克[Hallmark]公司的主要产品是贺卡,</p>

<p>Nov. 11 each year. While sales growth from that event has steadily slowed, leading the company to pump up entertainment around it, the holiday nonetheless drove earnings growth. In the quarter ending in December, Alibaba said revenue grew 54 percent, compared with the period a year earlier, to \$7.7 billion. Net profit rose 38 percent, to nearly \$2.5 billion.</p>	<p>为销售更多的贺卡，公司创建了母亲节、父亲节等节日，译注)。虽然这个日子的销售额增长幅度已在稳步放缓，迫使公司为光棍节大搞娱乐活动，但该节日仍驱动了盈利的增长。阿里巴巴说，在去年12月结束的季度里，收入与去年同期相比增长了54%，达到77亿美元。净利润增长了38%，达到近25亿美元。</p>
<p>Jack Ma: Davos man</p>	<p>马云：达沃斯的人物</p>
<p>At the World Economic Forum in Davos last week, Mr. Ma warned of the dangers of a trade war between the United States and China. With Mr. Trump, he asserted that his company would help create a million jobs in America. (Significantly, details were scant.)</p>	<p>上周在达沃斯举行的世界经济论坛上，马云警告了美国与中国发生贸易战争会带来的危险。他与特朗普会面时声称，他的公司将帮助在美国创造一百万个工作岗位。（重要的是，他没给出多少细节。）</p>
<p>His international appearances underscore a tough truth for Chinese internet companies: While they are often held up domestically as beacons of innovation, they have long struggled to build a market abroad. Alibaba has been trying to break that blockage, yet it has mostly focused on recruiting foreign brands to sell on its sites to Chinese consumers. In its third quarter, only 7 percent of its revenue came from commerce outside China.</p>	<p>他的国际表现凸显了中国互联网公司面临的一个艰难事实：虽然这些公司在国内被捧为创新的灯塔，但它们一直在建立国外市场上困难重重。阿里巴巴一直在试图打破这种困境，但公司的做法主要是吸引外国品牌在其网站上对中国消费者进行销售。公司第三季度的收入中只有7%来自中国以外的商业。</p>
<p>Digital expansion is easier</p>	<p>数码扩展更容易</p>
<p>One important way that Alibaba is looking to build its foreign businesses is by offering computing services to companies, much like Amazon does with Amazon Web Services. To that end, Alibaba has built new data centers around the world. Analysts are also bullish on the company's cloud revenue, which in its third quarter more than doubled, to \$254 million.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴寻求建立国外业务的一个重要方式，是向企业提供计算服务，类似于亚马逊的“亚马逊网上服务”(Amazon Web Services)。为此，阿里巴巴在世界各地建立了新的数据中心。分析人士也看好公司的云计算收入，这项收入在公司的第三季度里增长了一倍多，达到2.54亿美元。</p>

A proxy for China	中国的指标
Investors have often looked to Alibaba to see how the broader Chinese economy is doing. Alibaba has repeatedly argued that it should outperform the economy because online buyers have grown more quickly than total consumption. As that customer growth has slowed, Alibaba has worked to make more money from users, especially those using mobile phones. To that end, the company said the jump in revenue came from an increase in how much its online vendors spent per consumer as well as an increase in clicks because of improved targeting to customers.	投资者经常想通过阿里巴巴来看中国更广泛的经济情况。阿里巴巴一再表示，它的表现应该比中国的经济更好，因为网上购物者的增长速度比国内总消费的增长速度要快。随着网上购物人数增长的放缓，阿里巴巴一直在努力从现有用户那里赚到更多的钱，尤其是那些使用手机的用户。为了这个目的，公司表示，收入的增长既来自于其在线供应商在每个消费者身上的花费，也来自于因为对客户的营销变得更有针对性而带来的点击次数的增加。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170125/alibaba-china-results-ma	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170125/alibaba-china-results-ma
How China Lost \$1 Trillion	中国外汇储备跌破3万亿美元，这意味着什么？
It's a lot of money — but it's shrinking.	这是相当大一笔资金——但它正在萎缩。
On Tuesday, China's central bank said its foreign exchange reserves slipped to \$2.998 trillion in January. While they dropped only a modest amount from December, the fall still put the reserves below the psychologically important \$3 trillion level. Three years ago, they were at nearly \$4 trillion.	中国的中央银行周二表示，该国今年1月的外汇储备金降至2.998万亿美元。尽管相比于去年12月降幅不大，但依然跌落在了心理上非常重要的3万亿美元水平线。三年前，这个数字是将近4万亿美元。
When they were last at \$3 trillion, in early 2011, China's economy was growing at a much faster pace — and the central bank's foreign-exchange reserves were growing rapidly.	外汇储备上一次达到3万亿美元时，也就是2011年初，中国经济正以快得多的速度增长——中央银行的外汇储备也在迅速增长。
What are China's foreign exchange reserves?	中国的外汇储备是什么？
China keeps a firm grip on the value of its currency, the renminbi. For years, that meant keeping the renminbi steady as vast amounts of the world's money flooded into the country to buy the toys, shoes,	中国对人民币的币值严加控制。这意味着数年来，在世界上的巨额资金涌入这个国家购买它生产的玩具、鞋、电子产品和其他商品之时，也令人民币的币值保持了稳定。

electronics and other goods it makes.	
Under the rules of global finance, that flood of money should have driven up the value of the renminbi against other currencies, like the dollar. Instead, China kept the renminbi from rising as a way to help its manufacturers compete abroad. The mechanics of how it did that are complicated, but the process resulted in China holding large sums of money denominated in other currencies.	在全球金融规则之下，那样规模的资金流入应该推高人民币相对于其他货币，比如美元的价值。但相反，中国避免让人民币升值，以此作为帮助其制造商在国外竞争的方式。实现这一点的机制比较复杂，但这个过程导致中国持有大量以其他货币计价的资金。
At the peak, in June 2014, the reserves totaled nearly \$4 trillion. Inside China, the foreign exchange reserves have been seen as a financial cushion for times of trouble. But they have generated deep frustration in places like Washington — including from President Trump during the campaign.	在2014年6月的巅峰时期，中国外汇储备总额曾接近4万亿美元。在中国内部，外汇储备一直被看作动荡时期的金融缓冲工具。但它们在华盛顿等地方激发深深的不满——包括竞选时期的特朗普。
Why are they now falling?	其数额为何在减少？
China is still running huge trade surpluses with the rest of the world, with \$40 billion to \$60 billion a month sluicing into the country as exports exceed imports. But the country's economic growth has slowed considerably, and that changes the dynamics.	在世界其他地方，中国依然享有巨额贸易顺差。因为出口额超过进口额，每月有400至600亿美元资金流入这个国家。但中国的经济增长已经明显放缓，从而改变了动态。
Worries about China's economy are prompting companies and families to send their money out of the country for investment or safekeeping. If the Chinese central bank did nothing, the net outflow of money would cause the renminbi to weaken against the dollar.	有关中国经济的担忧正促使企业和家庭将资金移至海外，进行投资或保管。如果中国央行不采取任何措施，这种资金净外流将导致人民币相对于美元贬值。
Beijing wants to stabilize the value of the renminbi and keep money within its borders. China's central bank has been spending billions of dollars from its reserves each month to prop up the renminbi and slow its weakening. If the renminbi were to start falling sharply, many	北京想稳定人民币的币值，让资金留在境内。中国的中央银行每月用数十亿美元的外汇储备维持人民币币值，减慢其贬值的速度。如果人民币开始剧烈贬值，许多家庭和企业很有可能会急着将资金挪到海外，将损失降到最小。逐渐减少的外汇储备额是一个迹象，表明中国正在努力将资金留在国内，以

families and companies would most likely race to move their money out of China to minimize their losses. The dwindling reserves are a sign of China's efforts to keep money in the country by protecting the renminbi's value.	维持人民币的价值。
Isn't \$3 trillion still a lot of money?	3 万亿美元不依然是一个大数目吗?
Yes it is. Foreign reserves have not fallen to levels that should sound alarm bells in Beijing or other capitals. And China has other stores of wealth it can rely on, like a vast pool of savings.	没错。外汇储备没有降到让北京或其他国家敲响警钟的地步。而且中国还有其他可以依靠的财富储备，比如大量的储蓄。
But that does not mean China is out of danger. China still needs considerable reserves in case it runs into financial trouble. It has the world's second-largest economy, after the United States. If many more Chinese families and companies try to swap more renminbi for dollars, that could swamp the central bank's ability to prop up the renminbi.	但这并不意味着中国就脱离了风险。中国依然需要相当多的储备，以防遭遇金融困境。它是世界上仅次于美国的第二大经济体。如果有更多中国家庭和企业试图将人民币换成美元，可能会让中央银行难以维持人民币的价值。
More broadly, the dwindling reserves say something about the direction of the Chinese economy. It shows that the era when the world rushed to invest in China to build factories or apartment buildings — generally, to get a piece of the action — is fading.	从更广泛的层面讲，逐渐减少的储备多少说明了中国经济的走向。它显示出，世界涌入中国投资建厂或公寓楼——一般而言是为从中分一杯羹——的时代正在过去。
What does this mean for the United States?	这对美国来说意味着什么?
China's currency is an enigma with which the Trump administration has not yet come to grips. Based purely on trade flows, the renminbi is still undervalued relative to the dollar. Each month, China exports about \$4 worth of goods to the United States for each \$1 of imports. China's devaluation of the renminbi in August 2015 further upset American critics of China who contend that China is rigging its currency.	中国的货币问题是一个难解之谜，特朗普政府还没能解开。基于纯粹的贸易流通，人民币的价值相对于美元依然偏低。每个月，当中国从美国进口价值 1 美元的东西，就会往那里出口价值 4 美元的商品。中国的人民币在 2015 年 8 月的贬值让批评中国的美国人士更加气恼，他们认为中国在操纵自己的货币。
But by other measures, groups like the International Monetary Fund	但从另一方面看，国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)等机构

consider the renminbi fairly valued. Tensions over the renminbi also put China in an odd position, as Mr. Trump criticizes China for keeping its currency unfairly weak, even as Beijing tries to keep it from weakening further.	认为人民币价值合理。有关人民币的紧张关系也让中国处在尴尬的位置，尽管北京在努力避免人民币进一步贬值，但特朗普依然指责中国让自己的货币保持在不公平的弱势水平。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170208/08china-bank-foreign-reserves	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170208/08china-bank-foreign-reserves
China's Answer to Tesla Is Hopeful Entrant to Global Car Market	电动汽车的竞技场上，中国公司挑战特斯拉
BEIJING — On a windswept lot near Beijing's main airport, Lu Qun talks up the electric sports car he hopes will transform him into China's Elon Musk.	北京——在北京主要机场附近的一块狂风肆虐的地方，陆群对一款电动跑车赞不绝口，他希望自己可以凭借它成为中国的埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)。
"This is a real performance car," the entrepreneur boasted of his sleek, gray-and-black Qiantu K50. "It's fun. You can feel the quality. You'll love driving this car."	"这是一款真正的性能跑车，"这位企业家这样夸赞自己时髦的灰黑色前途K50 跑车。"它很好玩。你能感受到它的品质。你会爱上驾驶它的感觉。"
For Mr. Lu, 48, the roadster is his best chance to make it big. After a lifetime of obscurity creating vehicles for other companies, the bespectacled engineer is betting that the rise of electric cars will propel his company — and his country — into the automotive spotlight.	对 48 岁的陆群来说，这款跑车是他把事业做大的最佳机会。这位戴眼镜的工程师前半辈子默默无闻地为其他公司设计汽车，现在他打赌，电动汽车的崛起将让他的公司以及这个国家成为汽车行业的焦点。
"Traditional auto manufacturers are constrained by their old models," he said. "We can see things with fresh eyes."	"传统汽车制造商受到旧模式的束缚，"他说，"而我们可以用新眼光看事物。"
Across China, government officials, corporate executives, private investors and newcomers like Mr. Lu are in a headlong rush to develop a domestic electric car industry. The country's goal, like Mr. Lu's, is to capitalize on the transition to electric to turbocharge the country's lagging automobile sector to become a major competitor to the United States, Japan and Germany.	在中国各地，政府官员、公司主管、私人投资者以及陆群这样的新来者正在蜂拥开发国内电动汽车产业。该国的目标和陆群的一样，是想利用向电动汽车的转型振兴该国落后的汽车行业，成为美国、日本和德国的一个主要竞争对手。

<p>That has been a goal of China's industrial planners for decades, as the government has lavished resources on building homegrown automakers and discriminated against foreign players.</p>	<p>数十年来，这一直是中国工业规划者的目标，政府在建设国产汽车制造厂方面投入了大量资源，并对外国竞争者予以不平等待遇。</p>
<p>But so far, that effort has failed.</p>	<p>但到目前为止，这项努力没有成功。</p>
<p>Local manufacturers have lacked the brands, technology and managerial heft to outmaneuver their established rivals, either at home or abroad. Chinese consumers have preferred more reliable Buicks, Volkswagens and Toyotas to the often substandard offerings from domestic manufacturers, while little-known Chinese models have struggled to gain traction overseas.</p>	<p>国内汽车制造商缺乏打败成熟对手的品牌、技术和管理能力——不管是在国内还是在海外。中国消费者青睐更为可靠的别克、大众和丰田，而非通常表现不佳的国产汽车，与此同时，鲜为人知的中国汽车在国外也很难引起注意。</p>
<p>Electric vehicles could offer a second chance — one China's policy makers do not intend to miss.</p>	<p>电动汽车可能提供了第二次机会——中国的政策制定者不想错失它。</p>
<p>They targeted electric cars for special support in an industrial policy called "Made in China 2025," which aims to foster upgraded, technologically advanced manufacturing. By 2020, Beijing expects its automakers to be able to churn out two million electric and hybrid vehicles annually — six times the number produced in 2015.</p>	<p>在—项名为《中国制造 2025》的产业政策中，电动汽车获得了特别支持，目标在于构建升级的、技术领先的制造体系。到 2020 年，北京预计它的汽车制造商每年能生产 200 万辆电动或混合动力汽车，是 2015 年产量的六倍。</p>
<p>This time, China's carmakers may be better positioned. Since electric vehicles are a relatively new business for all players, Chinese manufacturers and international rivals are largely starting from the same point.</p>	<p>这一次，中国的汽车制造商可能处于更有利的位置。由于电动汽车对所有生产者来说都是相对较新的领域，所以中国汽车制造商和国际对手们总体来说站在同一个起跑线上。</p>
<p>"There is a smaller gap between where China is today and the rest of the world" in electric cars, said Bill Russo, managing director at Gao Feng Advisory, a Shanghai consultancy, and a former Chrysler executive. "There is room for newer start-up companies to dream big in</p>	<p>上海高风咨询公司董事总经理、前克莱斯勒首席执行官罗威(Bill Russo)表示，如今在电动汽车方面，“中国和其他国家的差距更小，较新的初创公司在中国拥有实现更大梦想的空间”。</p>

China.”	
Mr. Lu is one of those dreamers.	陆群就是其中一个追梦者。
Fascinated by cars since he was a boy, he studied automotive engineering at Beijing’s prestigious Tsinghua University. Upon graduating in 1990, he joined the research and development team at the China-based joint venture of Jeep, then a division of Chrysler.	他从小就痴迷汽车，曾在北京著名的清华大学学习汽车工程学。1990年，他毕业后加入了当时克莱斯勒旗下的Jeep合资企业，在其研发部任职。
During his time there, which included two years in Detroit, Mr. Lu came to feel such overseas operations had limited prospects in China – the ventures’ partners would try to balance their interests, and so were slow to develop strategies and make decisions.	在那里工作期间，包括在底特律的两年，陆群感到国外的运作方式在中国的前景有限——合资公司的合伙人会努力平衡利益，所以在开发策略和做决策时，行动缓慢。
So in 2003, he and nine colleagues started CH-Auto Technology Corporation as a specialty research and design shop for the local car industry. Since then, the firm has designed vehicles for some of China’s biggest automakers.	2003年，他和九名同事创立了长城华冠科技公司，它是一个为当地汽车行业服务的专业研究设计小组。从那以后，该公司为中国最大的一些汽车制造商设计了多款汽车。
Mr. Lu decided to start manufacturing his own vehicles because of the shift to electric. Since producing electric cars requires new parts and technologies, he believed a small entrant could better compete with these new vehicles than traditional automakers.	鉴于向电动汽车的转型，陆群决定开始生产自己的汽车。他认为，由于生产电动汽车需要新零件和新技术，所以在这方面，一个小型新公司可能比传统汽车制造商更具竞争力。
“Electric vehicles won’t just replace cars with conventional engines, but they will bring a huge change to the entire car industry,” Mr. Lu said. “We wanted to be part of this revolution.”	“电动汽车不只是会取代使用传统发动机的汽车，而且将给整个汽车行业带来巨大变化，”陆群说。“我们想成为这次变革的一部分。”
The result is the K50. Designed at his research center, the two-seater has a light, carbon fiber exterior and a console stuffed with touch screens. Rows of batteries propel the roadster to a top speed of about 120 miles per hour and carry it as far as 200 miles on a single charge.	他们的成果是K50。这款双座汽车是在他的研发中心设计的，外部框架采用超轻碳纤维，驾驶室里满是触摸屏。在多排电池的驱动下，这款跑车的最高时速可达120英里左右（约合200公里），单次充电续航里程可达200英里（约合320公里）。

<p>No longer content to watch others produce his designs, Mr. Lu is currently constructing a \$300 million factory in Suzhou, a city near Shanghai, to manufacture 50,000 cars a year. In all, he expects to invest as much as \$1.4 billion into his venture over five years.</p>	<p>陆群不再满足于看着他人生产自己设计的汽车，他正在上海附近的苏州市投资 3 亿美元建厂，预计每年生产 5 万辆汽车。他期望在未来五年里为自己的企业总计注资 14 亿美元。</p>
<p>He did not specify what the car would sell for, but Mr. Lu intends to price the K50 at the top of the market when it goes on sale this year.</p>	<p>陆群没有给出 K50 未来的具体定价，但是这款车今年上市时，他打算按照市场高端价位定价。</p>
<p>That sets CH-Auto on a collision course with the industry's flagship: Tesla.</p>	<p>这样，长城华冠就将与该行业的佼佼者特斯拉(Tesla)展开竞争。</p>
<p>Elon Musk's company already has an edge. While Mr. Lu is building his business from scratch, Tesla has been established in China since 2013. CH-Auto will have to persuade wealthy customers to plunk down a large sum on an unfamiliar brand — Qiantu — over Mr. Musk's recognizable models.</p>	<p>埃隆·马斯克的公司已经具有一定的优势。陆群正在从零开始创立自己的企业，而特斯拉 2013 年就登陆中国了。长城华冠将必须说服富有的顾客花费巨资购买一个不熟悉的品牌——前途——而非马斯克已经获得认可的车型。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu nevertheless remains confident. He argues the sporty K50 will appeal to a more leisure-oriented driver than Tesla's cars. As a logo, the company has chosen the dragonfly, because its managers believe the speedy, nimble insect has similar attributes to his electric car. To market it, Mr. Lu is considering opening showrooms in major Chinese cities, backed by a platform to sell online.</p>	<p>不过陆群依然充满信心。他认为颇具运动性的 K50 将比特斯拉更能吸引以休闲为目的的驾驶者。该公司把蜻蜓作为车标，因为经理们认为，这种飞行速度快的灵巧昆虫与他的电动汽车具有类似的属性。为了进行推广，陆群正在考虑在中国的主要城市开设展厅，同时在网上设立销售平台。</p>
<p>Elon Musk "is someone I can learn from," he said. "Tesla has huge symbolic significance because it is the first company to make people believe a business model solely around electric vehicles is possible."</p>	<p>他说，“我可以向埃隆·马斯克学习。特斯拉具有强大的象征意义，因为它是第一个让人们相信，完全围绕电动汽车的商业模式是可行的公司。”</p>
<p>But, he added, "we are not looking to create the Chinese Tesla."</p>	<p>不过他补充说，“我们不打算创造中国的特斯拉。”</p>
<p>When it comes to competing with Tesla, Mr. Lu can count on ample help from the Chinese government.</p>	<p>在与特斯拉竞争时，陆群可以依靠中国政府的大力支持。</p>

<p>To bring down costs and spur demand, the state has unleashed a torrent of cash. It has offered subsidies to manufacturers and tax breaks for buyers, and plowed investments into charging stations to make electric cars more practical.</p>	<p>为了降低成本，刺激需求，中国发行了大量现金。政府给制造商提供补贴，为购买者提供税收减免，大力投资兴建充电站，让电动汽车更实用。</p>
<p>In all, UBS Securities estimates that the government spent \$13 billion promoting electric vehicles in 2015 alone. So far, Mr. Lu has financed the K50 through loans and injections of fresh capital, but says he "won't refuse" government subsidies if they become available.</p>	<p>总体而言，瑞银证券(UBS Securities)估计，单在 2015 年，中国政府就投资 130 亿美元推广电动汽车。到目前为止，陆群主要通过贷款和新资本为 K50 融资，但他说，如果政府提供补贴，他“不会拒绝”。</p>
<p>Some analysts fear the state's largess could prove as much bane as boon.</p>	<p>一些分析师担心国家的慷慨资助可能被证明是福祸参半。</p>
<p>China may be recreating the waste and excess in electric cars that has plagued other state-targeted sectors, like steel and renewable energy, without spurring the technological innovation the economy needs to compete. And even though China's car market is the world's biggest, it is still unlikely to absorb all of the electric vehicle projects underway today.</p>	<p>就像钢铁和可再生能源等其他被政府瞄准的行业所受的困扰一样，中国或许正在电动汽车行业再次制造浪费和过剩，而没有激发出其经济展开竞争时所需要的技术创新。尽管中国的汽车市场是世界上最大的，但它依然不大可能吸收目前正在进行的所有电动车项目。</p>
<p>"They are fueling overcapacity, with a lot of wasted money, and I'm doubtful that in the end you'll have a successful electric car industry," says Crystal Chang, a lecturer at the University of California, Berkeley who studies China's auto industry policies.</p>	<p>"他们是在助长生产力过剩，浪费大量资金，我很担心，到最后中国的电动汽车行业依然不成功，"研究中国汽车行业政策的加州大学伯克利分校 (University of California, Berkeley) 讲师克莉斯特尔·常(Crystal Chang)说。</p>
<p>Significant sums have already been squandered. In September, the Finance Ministry fined five companies for defrauding the government of \$150 million by fabricating sales of electric vehicles to obtain more subsidies, and several companies have failed to make an impression.</p>	<p>有大量资金已经被浪费了。去年 9 月，财政部对诈骗政府 1.5 亿美元的五家公司进行了处罚——它们伪造电动汽车销售额，以获得更多补贴——好几家公司没给人留下一点印象。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu is certain, however, that the K50 stands out in a crowded field.</p>	<p>不过，陆群确信 K50 会在这个竞争激烈的领域脱颖而出。这款车已经提前</p>

<p>The car has already gotten some advance buzz; a review on one popular Chinese website praised its design as “beautiful” and “avant-garde” and its body as “very muscular.”</p>	<p>引发了热烈讨论；中国一家热门网站上的评论称赞它设计“漂亮”、“前卫”，“车身线条肌肉感十足”。</p>
<p>“A big advantage they have is their knowledge of what it takes to build a quality vehicle,” said Jack Perkowski, managing partner of the Beijing-based consulting firm JFP Holdings and a veteran of China’s car sector. “They have a better chance than many others because of that.”</p>	<p>“他们的一大优势是，他们知道制造一辆高品质汽车需要什么，”位于北京的咨询公司杰克控股(JFP Holdings)的管理合伙人、中国汽车行业资深人士杰克·佩尔科夫斯基(Jack Perkowski)说。“因此，与其他很多企业相比，他们成功的机会更大。”</p>
<p>Mr. Lu is counting on it.</p>	<p>这正是陆群所期望的。</p>
<p>“There are a lot of electric vehicle companies and hot projects attracting a lot of money,” he said. “Not every company and not every car will be successful.”</p>	<p>“有很多电动汽车企业和热门项目正在吸引大量资金，”他说。“不是每个公司、每款车都会成功。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170208/chinas-answer-to-tesla-is-hopeful-entrant-to-global-car-market</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170208/chinas-answer-to-tesla-is-hopeful-entrant-to-global-car-market</p>
<p>Asian Tech Titans Take a Page From Trump’s Book</p>	<p>马云们从特朗普那里学到了什么？</p>
<p>HONG KONG — In his book on deal making, President Trump offered a key piece of advice on getting what you want: Promise big.</p>	<p>香港——特朗普总统在自己的书中谈起做生意时，对如何得到你想要的东西提出了一条关键建议：做出宏大的承诺。</p>
<p>“I play to people’s fantasies,” he said in 1987’s “The Art of the Deal.” “People want to believe that something is the biggest and the greatest and the most spectacular. I call it truthful hyperbole. It’s an innocent form of exaggeration — and a very effective form of promotion.”</p>	<p>“我会满足人们的幻想，”他在 1987 年的《交易的艺术》(The Art of the Deal)中说。“人们愿意相信某种东西是最大的、最棒的、最了不起的。我称之为真诚的夸张。它是一种善意的夸张形式，一种非常有效的宣传方式。”</p>
<p>Some of Asia’s biggest deal makers already understand that principle — and are making big promises accordingly.</p>	<p>亚洲最重要的一些生意人已经领会了这项原则，正在做出宏大的承诺。</p>
<p>In recent months, Alibaba’s founder, Jack Ma; the Japanese tech investor Masayoshi Son; and the head of Foxconn, Terry Gou, have made big, public plans to invest in America. Together, the deals</p>	<p>近几个月，阿里巴巴集团创始人马云、日本科技投资人孙正义(Masayoshi Son)和富士康总裁郭台铭(Terry Gou)公开发表了在美国投资的宏大计划。这些提议中的项目总计将帮助为美国创造 100 多万个新工作机会和数百亿</p>

<p>proposed would help to create more than a million new American jobs and tens of billions of dollars in new investments.</p>	<p>美元的新投资。</p>
<p>Their promises have set off a host of other offerings from Asia in recent weeks — even if those offerings are not entirely new or solid. Toyota Motor of Japan promised last month to spend \$10 billion in the United States over the next five years, which would essentially match its previous spending levels. News reports that Samsung of South Korea may also build an American plant won praise from Mr. Trump on Twitter. Samsung said it continued “to evaluate new investment needs in the U.S. that can help us best serve our customers.”</p>	<p>近几周，他们的承诺引发了亚洲的其他众多提议——尽管那些提议并不是全新的或可靠的。上个月，日本丰田汽车公司(Toyota Motor)承诺未来五年在美国投资 100 亿美元，这基本上与该公司之前的投资水平相当。新闻报道称，韩国的三星公司也可能在美国建厂——特朗普在 Twitter 上称赞了这条消息。三星表示，它会继续“评估在美国的投资新需要，帮助我们为客户提供最佳服务”。</p>
<p>In contrast, American firms have made largely symbolic or modest promises to keep a small number of jobs in the United States, while European companies have been mostly silent. Only Intel seems to have borrowed a page from the Asian tycoon playbook, as its chief executive, Brian Krzanich, appeared with Mr. Trump to announce a \$7 billion Arizona plant that was conceived in 2011 and then delayed.</p>	<p>相比之下，美国公司大多只做出象征性的或适度承诺，在美国保留少量工作机会，而欧洲公司则大多保持沉默。只有英特尔公司(Intel)似乎效仿这位美国大亨的游戏规则，它的首席执行官科再奇(Brian Krzanich)和特朗普一起亮相，宣布在亚利桑那州投资 70 亿美元建厂，该计划构想于 2011 年，后来被延迟。</p>
<p>The promises from the big Asian business leaders will be tough to keep, experts say. But they show that Asia’s tech titans see a familiar figure in Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>专家表示，这些亚洲商业领袖的承诺很难实现。但它们表明，亚洲的科技巨头在特朗普身上看到了一个熟悉的身影。</p>
<p>American leaders have largely shied from interfering in individual business decisions, instead relying on competitiveness to keep American companies ahead in a global market. But Mr. Trump’s focus on job protection, tariffs and the dictating of terms to business leaders is closer to the more mercantilist outlook that Mr. Ma, Mr. Son and Mr. Gou see to varying degrees in China, Japan, Taiwan and other places in</p>	<p>美国领导人大多避免介入个人商业决定，而是依靠竞争力保持美国公司在全球市场上的领先地位。但是特朗普对保护工作、关税以及商界领袖强制要求的关注更接近马云、孙正义和郭台铭在中国、日本、台湾以及亚洲其他地方看到的不同程度的重商主义面貌。</p>

Asia.	
"They see where this guy Trump is coming from, and, at a visceral level, identify with him," said Alberto Moel, an analyst at Sanford C. Bernstein.	"他们看出这个叫特朗普的家伙是什么样的人，而且本能地认同他，"桑福德·伯恩斯坦公司(Sanford C. Bernstein)的分析师阿尔贝托·默尔(Alberto Moel)说。
"It plays directly into their style," he said. "These guys are political animals. They live in Asia, where things are different. There's more autocracy and more connected transactions. In the U.S., people still expect things to be fair."	"这与他们的风格不谋而合，"他说。"这些家伙都是政治动物。他们生活在亚洲，那里的情况是不一样的。有更多独裁，更多关联交易。而在美国，人们仍然期待公平行事。"
The Asian executives come from a region Mr. Trump accuses of using unfair trade practices and stealing American jobs — and all three have a lot to lose. It is not clear whether their lofty promises will lead to better treatment from the Trump administration.	这些亚洲高管来自一个特朗普指责利用不公平贸易行为和窃取美国工作机会的地区——三家企业都会面临巨大损失。目前还不清楚他们美好的承诺是否会换来特朗普政府的优待。
Alibaba, which has shares that trade in the United States, has been under fire there for the fakes that proliferate on its Chinese sales platforms. It also has an eye toward expanding into places like Hollywood. Mr. Son's SoftBank owns Sprint, the American telecom company, and has long desired to expand.	因其在中国的销售平台上假货泛滥，在美国上市和交易股票的阿里巴巴在这里备受打击。它也在着眼于扩展市场，进入好莱坞等市场。孙正义的软银公司掌控着美国电信企业 Sprint，一直以来他都渴望进一步扩大地盘。
Foxconn — a Taiwan-based company with many factories in China — assembles iPhones and other gadgets for Apple, which Mr. Trump has said should make its products in America. Foxconn also has plants in Mexico that benefit under the North American Free Trade Agreement.	总部位于台湾、在中国有多家工厂的富士康为苹果公司(Apple)组装 iPhone 等产品。特朗普曾表示这家公司应该将生产环节放到美国。受益于《北美自由贸易协议》(North American Free Trade Agreement)，富士康在墨西哥也有工厂。
A SoftBank spokesman said, "Mr. Son was greatly encouraged by the economic agenda of the new administration, and he intends to invest significant resources in the U.S. in the years ahead." A Foxconn spokeswoman said that the company was evaluating an investment in	软银公司的一位发言人表示，"新政府的经济议程极大鼓舞了孙正义，他有意于未来数年在美国投资大量资源。"富士康的一位女发言人则表示，该公司正在评估一项在美投资，它预计一个新的美国项目会创造"许多直接和间接的工作机会"。阿里巴巴的一位女发言人拒绝予以置评。

<p>America and that it expected a new American project would create “many direct and indirect job opportunities.” An Alibaba spokeswoman declined to comment.</p>	
<p>Of course, the United States has a long history of supporting its homegrown industries. Still, East Asian governments often intervene more directly in business, and many of Mr. Trump’s proposals suggest he wants to adopt similar strategies.</p>	<p>当然，在支持本土工业方面，美国有着悠久的历史。但东亚各国政府往往是更直接地干预商业行为，特朗普的许多提议显示他也想采取类似的策略。</p>
<p>In China, government officials give public and financial support to building up industries to make the country less dependent on exports. In Japan, the government is supporting a new effort to build an aerospace industry. In South Korea, the government has lavished subsidies and tax breaks on its largest exporters, like Hyundai and Samsung.</p>	<p>在中国，政府官员给予公共和财务上的支持，促进行业发展，以便让这个国家更少依赖出口。在日本，政府正在支持一项打造航天航空工业的新努力。在韩国，政府为现代和三星等最大的出口企业提供慷慨的补贴和税收优惠。</p>
<p>Even Mr. Trump’s public praise and cajoling, including the photo ops in Trump Tower and the Twitter posts broadcasting investment vows as political victories, have an East Asian feel.</p>	<p>就连特朗普的公开称赞和劝诱——包括在特朗普大厦(Trump Tower)的合影机会，以及在 Twitter 上像发布政治成果一样宣布投资承诺的帖子——也有一种东亚的感觉。</p>
<p>“In Japan and China you need to go through these rituals,” said Willy Shih, a professor at Harvard Business School. “You could argue that looking at Mr. Trump, they’re saying, ‘O.K., I have to figure out what the ritual is and go through it,’ and these guys know how to do that stuff.”</p>	<p>“在日本和中国，你需要经过这些程式，”哈佛商学院(Harvard Business School)教授史兆威(Willy Shih)说。“可以说，他们在看着特朗普说，‘好，我必须搞清楚这个程式是什么，然后完成它，’这些家伙知道怎么做那些事。”</p>
<p>The first to pay homage to Mr. Trump was Mr. Son, who in a meeting late last year vowed a \$50 billion investment that he said would create 50,000 jobs.</p>	<p>第一个向特朗普致敬的是孙正义，他在去年底的一次会面中承诺进行一项价值 500 亿美元的投资，并表示这会创造 5 万个工作机会。</p>
<p>Then in January, Mr. Ma of Alibaba assured Mr. Trump that small businesses selling goods on his websites in China would add a million</p>	<p>接着，阿里巴巴的马云在今年 1 月向特朗普保证，在他位于中国的网站上销售商品的小企业将给美国增加 100 万个新的工作机会。更近一些，富士康的</p>

<p>new American jobs. More recently, Mr. Gou of Foxconn said at a news conference that Foxconn was considering a \$7 billion investment in a flat-panel production facility in Pennsylvania that could create up to 50,000 jobs.</p>	<p>郭台铭在一次新闻发布会上表示，该公司正考虑在宾夕法尼亚州投资 70 亿美元建造一座平板生产设施，这项投资将创造 5 万个工作机会。</p>
<p>In all three cases, the Asian companies appear to have fostered good will.</p>	<p>在以上三个例子中，这些亚洲企业似乎都抱着良好的意愿。</p>
<p>After meeting with Mr. Ma, Mr. Trump said that the Alibaba founder loved America and China and that the two of them would “do some great things.”</p>	<p>在与马云会面之后，特朗普曾表示，这位阿里巴巴创始人热爱美国和中国，他们两人会“做一些大事”。</p>
<p>It is not clear how many of the pledges will come to pass.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚这些承诺有多少会兑现。</p>
<p>Mr. Gou has cautioned that the Pennsylvania plant is more a wish than a promise. Putting a flat-panel production center in Pennsylvania places it far from the electronics supply chain that crisscrosses Asia. There is also less experience in building such factories in the United States, and regulatory risks could threaten to turn a multibillion-dollar investment into a big money loser if there are delays in opening it.</p>	<p>郭台铭提醒，宾夕法尼亚工厂更多是一种愿望，而非承诺。在宾夕法尼亚建造一个平板生产中心，会让它远离分布在亚洲各地的电子产品供应链。在建造此类工厂上，他们经验也更少，如果开业时间拖延，监管风险可能将一项数十亿美元的投资变成一个巨大的亏损企业。</p>
<p>“They’re making these promises that I wouldn’t say they have no intention of keeping, but they’re less a promise than an aspiration,” Mr. Moel said. “If they have to they’ll do it, but they’d rather not.”</p>	<p>“我不会说他在做出无意兑现的承诺，但与其说它们是承诺，不如说是一种渴望，”默尔说。“如果没有别的选择，他们会兑现，但他们宁可不要这样。”</p>
<p>All three of the tech leaders are consummate showmen and self-promoters. Mr. Ma says he would like Alibaba to span three centuries by sticking around for at least 102 years. In a recent investor letter he said that in the next 20 years the company would create 100 million jobs. Mr. Son has a 300-year plan for SoftBank, and he often follows up big deals with big promises.</p>	<p>三家技术公司的领导人都是技艺精湛的表演者和自我推销者。马云表示，他希望阿里巴巴能至少存在 102 年，由此跨越三个世纪。在最近一封致股东的信件中，他表示在接下来的 20 年里，这家公司将创造 1 亿个工作机会。孙正义期待软银长存 300 年，他常常跟进有重大承诺的重大交易。</p>

<p>In places like China, Mr. Gou has used the lure of a huge factory to extract major tax breaks. But in other countries, such as Indonesia, long talks about building a plant failed to bear fruit.</p>	<p>在中国等地方，郭台铭利用建大厂的诱惑获取了不少税收优惠。但在其他国家，比如印度尼西亚，有关建厂的谈判持续了很久，也没能达成什么成果。</p>
<p>Still, their tactics could work with a president who has said he wants to emulate East Asian tactics even as he fights them over jobs.</p>	<p>不过，他们的策略或许会对一位总统有效。这位总统曾表示，他想模仿东亚策略，尽管他在与他们争夺工作机会。</p>
<p>"We got to bring back the jobs from China, we got to bring back the jobs from Japan, and all these countries that are ripping us off," he said at one campaign event. But he added, "I don't hold it against these other countries. I mean, if they can get away with it, let them do it. I want to get away with things."</p>	<p>"我们得把工作从中国拿回，从日本拿回，从所有占我们便宜的国家拿回，"他在一次竞选活动中说。他还表示，"我不会因此对这些国家抱有成见。我是说，如果他们能免于惩罚，就随它去。我也想做事能免于惩罚。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170214/trump-asia-alibaba-foxconn-samsung</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170214/trump-asia-alibaba-foxconn-samsung</p>
<p>From Trump, the Nationalist, a Trail of Global Trademarks</p>	<p>反全球化的特朗普，商标注册遍全球</p>
<p>LONDON — Donald J. Trump has cast himself as the anti-globalist president.</p>	<p>伦敦——唐纳德·J·特朗普把自己塑造成了一位反全球主义的总统形象。</p>
<p>But Donald Trump, the businessman, is a different story.</p>	<p>但商人唐纳德·特朗普则是另一回事。</p>
<p>During the campaign, Mr. Trump's organization continued to file dozens of new trademarks, in China, Canada, Mexico, the European Union and Indonesia, and one of his companies applied for trademark protection in the Philippines more than a month after the election, a review of foreign records by The New York Times showed.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》查看了外国的记录后发现，竞选期间，特朗普集团继续在中国、加拿大、墨西哥、欧盟和印度尼西亚提出了数十项新的商标申请，且选举结束一个多月后，他名下的一家公司还在菲律宾申请了商标保护。</p>
<p>His trademarks in recent years have covered all manner of potential products, including soap and perfume in India, engineering services in Brunei and vodka in Israel. Even last week, the government in China, where his companies have filed for at least 126 trademarks since 2005,</p>	<p>他近年的商标覆盖了各种各样的潜在产品，包括在印度的肥皂和香水、文莱的工程服务和以色列的伏特加酒。就在上周，中国政府宣布授予特朗普在建筑项目中保护特朗普品牌的权利，确认了去年11月作出的一项裁决。自2005年以来，他的公司在中国至少注册了126件商标。</p>

<p>announced it was granting Mr. Trump rights to protect his name brand for construction projects, affirming a decision made in November.</p>	
<p>The contrast with his hard-line anti-globalism since taking office is stark. During his first weeks as president, Mr. Trump denounced China and Mexico for unfair trade practices and derided the European Union as “basically a vehicle for Germany.” He ended American involvement in the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a sprawling trade pact with Asian nations, and said he would renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>这与他上台后强硬的反全球主义态度形成了鲜明的对比。在担任总统的前几周里，特朗普谴责中国和墨西哥不公平的贸易做法，并奚落欧盟“本质上是德国的一件工具”。他让美国退出了同亚洲多国签订的广泛贸易协定跨太平洋伙伴关系(Trans-Pacific Partnership)，并称他会重新就《北美自由贸易协定》(North American Free Trade Agreement)展开谈判。</p>
<p>“Trump seems to be the archetypal businessman with mercantilist instincts,” Dani Rodrik, a professor at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, said in an email. “Open your market for me to do business in it, but you can have access to mine only on my terms.”</p>	<p>“特朗普似乎是一个典型的带有重商主义本性的商人，”哈佛大学约翰·F·肯尼迪政府学院(John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard)教授丹尼·罗德里克(Dani Rodrik)在一封电子邮件中说。“开放你的市场，让我进去做生意，但你只能按我的意思进入我的市场。”</p>
<p>The trademarks are the natural outgrowth of a global-spanning strategy. Like any businessman, Mr. Trump has long sought to protect his brand and products legally with trademarks, whether by registering a board game he once tried to sell, slogans like “Make America Great Again” or simply the name “Trump.”</p>	<p>商标是放眼全球的战略自然发展的结果。和所有商人一样，特朗普一向寻求用商标来合法地保护自己的品牌和产品，不管是通过注册曾试图销售的一款棋盘游戏，以及像“让美国恢复伟大荣光”(Make America Great Again)这样的口号或者单纯“特朗普”这个名字。</p>
<p>But the trail of trademarks offers further clues to his international business ties, which leave the president vulnerable to potential conflicts of interest, or at least perception challenges. The Chinese government’s trademark announcement last week came just days after Mr. Trump retreated from challenging China’s policy on Taiwan in a call with China’s president, Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>但商标的踪迹为了解其国际商业联系提供了进一步的线索。这些联系使得这位总统容易受到潜在的利益冲突，或者至少是观念挑战的影响。就在特朗普在与中国国家主席习近平的电话通话中放弃质疑中国对台政策的几天后，中国政府便在上周公布了前述商标决定。</p>
<p>The Times review of nine databases identified nearly 400 foreign</p>	<p>时报在查询了九个数据库后发现，自 2000 年以来，有近 400 个外国商标登</p>

<p>trademarks registered to Trump companies since 2000 in 28 countries, among them New Zealand, Egypt and Russia, as well as the European Union. There are most likely many more trademarks, because there is no central repository of all trademarks from every country. The Trump Organization has been filing trademarks for decades, and has said that it has taken out trademarks in more than 80 countries.</p>	<p>记在特朗普公司名下，涉及 28 个国家，包括新西兰、埃及和俄罗斯，还有欧盟。实际的商标数量极有可能比这多得多，因为没有来自所有国家全部商标的中央数据库。特朗普集团数十年来一直在申请商标，并称已在 80 多个国家获得了商标。</p>
<p>“Over the last 20-plus years, the Trump Organization has filed trademarks in numerous locations,” the company said in a statement. “Although the company will not be doing any new international deals, it will continue to take steps to protect its various brands.”</p>	<p>“过去 20 多年里，特朗普集团在很多地方提交了商标申请，”该公司在一份声明中说。“尽管不会进行任何新的国际交易，但公司将继续采取措施，保护自己的各种品牌。”</p>
<p>The organization did not address specific questions posed about deals that emerged from the trademarks.</p>	<p>对于有关从商标中产生的交易的具体问题，该公司未作回应。</p>
<p>Some of the trademarks hinted at previously unknown foreign forays. While Mr. Trump assailed Hillary Clinton during the presidential campaign for her connections to Brunei, he explored opportunities in the country, taking out a trademark covering several categories used for real estate projects, the review showed.</p>	<p>部分商标暗示的是以前不为人知的国外尝试。时报的研究发现，竞选期间，特朗普一边以希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)和文莱之间的关系为由攻击对方，一边在该国探索机会，并获得了一项商标。该商标涉及几个用于房地产项目的服务和产品。</p>
<p>The Trump Organization also has international designs for its new Scion hotel brand. The organization took out trademarks last year for Scion in Indonesia, the European Union, China and Canada, though an executive recently said expanding domestically would be the focus while Mr. Trump is in office.</p>	<p>特朗普集团还为新的 Scion 酒店品牌设计了国际路线。该集团去年在印尼、欧盟、中国和加拿大获得了 Scion 商标，不过一名高管最近表示，在特朗普当政期间，国内扩张将是重点。</p>
<p>Sometimes Mr. Trump’s trademarks are markers for ventures that never materialized or construction projects underway where he is licensing his name. Other times they appear to be part of a defensive strategy to</p>	<p>有时候，特朗普的商标是一些从未落实的项目，或他授权使用其名字的在建项目的标识。其他时候，它们似乎是一项防御战略的一部分，旨在防止版权遭到侵犯。</p>

ward off copyright infringement.	
Some trademarks reinforce that for Mr. Trump, the “art of the deal” has often proved elusive overseas. His record is littered with numerous failed or stalled projects, including development deals in Cozumel and Baja California, Mexico, in Russia and in Brazil.	一些商标强化了一点，即对特朗普而言，“交易的艺术”在海外往往证明是难以掌握的。他的记录中不乏失败或陷入停滞的项目，包括在墨西哥的科苏梅尔和下加利福尼亚，以及俄罗斯和巴西的开发协议。
A number of his trademarks are curiosities. He took out a European Union trademark for “Numquam Concedere,” Latin for “Never Give Up,” which is part of the crest at one of his Scottish golf courses. His Israeli trademarks highlight that his failed Trump vodka was revived in Israel, where the brand was licensed by another company and made with potatoes and not grain, helping its popularity among observant Jews during Passover.	他的很多商标都很奇怪。他在欧盟获得了“Numquam Concedere”商标，这是“永不放弃”的拉丁文，这句话也出现在他在苏格兰的其中一家高尔夫球场的饰章上。他在以色列的商标则突显了他曾经失败的特朗普伏特加在以色列获得了新生。在那里，该品牌授予给了另一家公司，用土豆而非谷物酿酒，帮助它在逾越节期间赢得严格遵守教义的犹太人的欢迎。
And while Mr. Trump is known to be involved in a high-rise project in India, he also has a trademark there in a category that covers laundry detergent, perfume and soaps. It is not clear if he envisions himself an Indian soap king or was simply laying down markers for branded products in his developments.	在特朗普据知参与了印度的一个高楼项目的同时，他在印度还拥有一件商标，涉及衣物洗涤用品、香水和肥皂。尚不清楚他究竟是想成为印度的肥皂大王，还是只是为自己开发的项目中所使用的品牌产品定下商标。
What will become of all the overseas ventures remains unclear. Mr. Trump has said he is turning over control of his businesses to his two eldest sons, though he remains closely tied to his empire.	所有这些海外尝试会带来什么结果，现在还不得而知。特朗普自称正在将名下企业的控制权交给他的两个大儿子，但他和自己的帝国依然联系密切。
Foreign entanglements led a group of former White House ethics lawyers and constitutional scholars to file suit, charging that Mr. Trump is violating the Constitution by allowing his businesses to receive payments from foreign governments. The president’s lawyers have disputed the merits of the suit.	错综复杂的外国关系使得一批前白宫伦理道德律师和宪法学者提起诉讼，指控特朗普允许自己的企业收受外国政府的付款违反了宪法。总统的律师则质疑诉讼的法律依据。

<p>Concerns about benefits flowing from foreign governments to the Trump Organization have generally focused on payments and large loans held by lenders like the Bank of China. But trademarks, too, could pose problems.</p>	<p>对从外国政府流向特朗普集团的利益的担忧,总体上集中在付款和中国银行等债权人提供的巨额贷款上。但商标也可能会带来问题。</p>
<p>"We're not talking about an isolated situation where some government official has won longstanding protection for a book he wrote in a far-off land some time ago," said Norman L. Eisen, an Obama administration ethics lawyer who is part of the group that filed suit.</p>	<p>"我们讨论的不是某个政府官员,因为之前某个时候,在远方某个国家写的一本书而获得长期保护这种孤立情况,"奥巴马政府的伦理道德律师诺曼·艾森(Norman L. Eisen)说。艾森是提起诉讼的律师之一。</p>
<p>"We're talking about a candidate who was aggressively seeking large quantities of these foreign government intellectual property protections during the campaign, and who through the businesses he will continue to own will not only seek to maintain but expand those, presumably," Mr. Eisen said.</p>	<p>"我们讨论的,是一名候选人在竞选期间大力寻求外国政府的大量知识产权保护,并且通过他将继续拥有的那些企业,他不仅会寻求维持,大概还会扩大那些保护,"艾森说。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's sons have said they will forgo new foreign deals and drop some existing overseas projects, including a stalled development deal in the Republic of Georgia that ignited renewed interest after the election.</p>	<p>特朗普的儿子们称他们将放弃新的外国交易和现有的一些海外项目,包括在格鲁吉亚共和国的一项已陷于停顿的开发交易。选举结束后,该交易重现引起了兴趣。</p>
<p>But there are already some signs of continued growth overseas. Mr. Trump's organization recently took steps to build a new 18-hole golf course in Scotland as an expansion of one of its two existing resorts in the country.</p>	<p>但已经有一些迹象显示他的海外业务在持续进行。特朗普集团最近开始在苏格兰修建一个新的18洞高尔夫球场,他在该地有两个度假村,这是其中一个的扩建项目。</p>
<p>Being an "America First" president with a past as a globe-trotting businessman can make for problematic appearances.</p>	<p>特朗普之前是一个全球性的商人,在担任总统期间奉行"美国优先",可能会导致表里不一的问题。</p>
<p>That was underscored after Mr. Trump signed an executive order barring immigrants from seven nations with majority Muslim populations. While the Obama administration had lesser restrictions on</p>	<p>特朗普签署了一项行政命令,限制来自七个穆斯林人口占多数的国家的移民之后,这个问题突显了出来。虽然奥巴马政府对这些国家也有相对较少的一些限制,但特朗普遭到的批评是,那些和他有已知商业利益来往的国家被排</p>

<p>the same list of countries, Mr. Trump was criticized for excluding nations with which he is known to have pursued business interests, like Saudi Arabia and Egypt.</p>	<p>除在这个名单之外，比如沙特阿拉伯和埃及。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump registered eight trademarks in Egypt in 2007, mostly related to what appears to be an abortive golf resort venture. A campaign filing last year revealed his involvement in several companies set up in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>特朗普 2007 年在埃及注册了 8 个商标，主要和一个流产的高尔夫度假村计划有关。去年的一份竞选文件显示，他和设立在沙特阿拉伯吉达的几家公司有关联。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has also made corporate plays in places that have been in his political sights. During the campaign, he assailed Mrs. Clinton and her family foundation for taking donations from Brunei, whose government, he said, "has pushed oppressive Shariah law, including the punishment of death by stoning for being gay."</p>	<p>特朗普还在其政治视野所及之处用这个问题攻击别人。在竞选期间，他指责克林顿及其家庭基金会接受了文莱捐款，他说文莱政府“推动压迫性的伊斯兰教法，包括用石头砸死同性恋者”。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump himself has had an eye on the country, taking out a trademark there in 2007 covering categories that included contracting, financing and engineering services, records show.</p>	<p>但是，特朗普本人也关注着文莱，多项记录显示，他 2007 年时在该国拿到了一个商标，涉及承包、融资和工程服务。</p>
<p>Dana E. Stewart, president of Global Trademarks Inc., the firm that filed the Brunei trademarks, said in an interview: "I would have no idea of the purpose and the nature of the filing. We are instructed to file and we do that."</p>	<p>帮助申请文莱这个商标的是全球商标公司(Global Trademarks Inc)，其总裁达纳·E·斯图尔特(Dana E. Stewart)在接受采访时说：“我不知道申请这个商标的目的和性质。他们要求提交申请，于是我们就提交了。”</p>
<p>As for Mexico, though Mr. Trump is moving forward aggressively with his plan to build a wall along its border with the United States, the country has been one of his most frequent business targets over the years. In the last decade, his company filed 25 trademarks, including some for two failed resort ventures as well as his Donald J. Trump Signature Collection clothing line, alcohol and furniture.</p>	<p>至于墨西哥，虽然特朗普对于在美墨边境修建隔离墙行动很积极，但该国多年来一直是他业务目标最为频繁的地方一。过去 10 年里，他的公司提交了 25 件商标申请，其中涉及两个失败的度假村，以及特朗普品牌服装系列、酒和家具业务。</p>

In China, the large number of trademarks filed during the campaign were in categories including restaurants, bars, hotels, brokerage services, advertising and management consulting.	在中国，特朗普集团在竞选期间申请了涉及餐厅、酒吧、酒店、经纪服务、广告和管理咨询业务的大量商标。
Spring Chang, founder of Chang Tsi & Partners, a Beijing-based law firm that has represented the Trump Organization, said she did not want to comment on Mr. Trump's specific trademarks. But she said she encouraged a "defensive strategy" for her clients to prevent a celebrity's name from becoming treated as a generic term.	在代表特朗普集团的北京铸成律师事务所，创始人苍雨春说，她不想评论特朗普的具体商标。但她表示鼓励客户采取一种“防御策略”，以防名人的名字被视为一个通用术语。
While the Trump Organization has battled for years over infringements on its name in the country, it has also pursued a large number of hotel development deals in China, though one of his executives recently suggested that the organization would drop those projects.	虽然特朗普集团多年来一直在中国为名字侵权而战，但在中国也有许多酒店开发协议，不过他的一个高管最近表示，该集团会放弃这些项目。
But his strategy in the country certainly has not been entirely defensive. "Made a lot of money in China," he once boasted during the campaign, adding, "I deal with Europe, I deal with Asia, I deal with China all the time."	但他在中国的商业策略并非完全是防御性的。“我在中国赚了很多钱，”他在竞选期间夸耀说，“我在和欧洲、亚洲打交道，我一直在和中国打交道。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170222/donald-trump-trademarks-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170222/donald-trump-trademarks-china
Jury Rejects U.S. Seizure of Luxury Cars From Exporters	美国政府打击向中国倒卖豪车以失败告终
The Mercedes-Benzes, the BMWs and the Land Rovers were largely brand new when federal agents seized them in late 2013, claiming that the small Tennessee company that planned to resell them to wealthy buyers in China was engaging in an insidious fraud.	在 2013 年底，一批梅赛德斯-奔驰、宝马和路虎汽车被联邦特工扣押的时候，大部分都是全新的。联邦特工声称，田纳西的一家小型公司暗中欺诈，计划将这些车转售给中国的富裕买家。
But a federal jury in Manhattan disagreed.	但曼哈顿的联邦陪审团不同意这种说法。
It took jurors three hours on Wednesday to determine that there was	本周三，在经过了三个小时的讨论后，陪审员裁定没有足够的证据支持联邦

<p>not enough evidence to support a civil forfeiture lawsuit filed by federal prosecutors. The jury, in ruling in favor of the Efans Trading Corporation, ordered the government to return the luxury cars and \$3 million in cash that was also seized from a company bank account.</p>	<p>检察官提起的这起民事没收诉讼。陪审团做出了有利于伊凡斯贸易公司(Efans Trading)的决定, 命令政府退还这些豪车以及从该公司银行账户中没收的 300 万美元现金。</p>
<p>"We are grateful that the jury saw this case for the government overreach that it was," said Benjamin J. Razi, a partner with the law firm Covington & Burling, which represented Efans. "Even with the victory they deserved, this case took a tremendous toll on our client."</p>	<p>"我们很感谢陪审团看清了这件案子中政府的过分做法。"科文顿·柏灵律师事务所(Covington & Burling)的合伙人本杰明·J·拉奇(Benjamin J. Razi)说, "即使我们的客户获得了理所当然的胜利, 这个案件也给他们带来了巨大伤害。"</p>
<p>Efans, based in Memphis, is owned by Yifan Kong and Erxin Zhou, a husband and wife who are Chinese immigrants. The government action effectively forced the couple to shut their car export business, although they still operate a tire importing company.</p>	<p>伊凡斯的总部位于孟菲斯, 所有者是从中国移民到美国的孔一帆(音)、周而新(音)夫妇。政府的行为迫使夫妇俩中止了汽车出口业务, 不过他们仍然经营着一家轮胎进口公司。</p>
<p>It was a rare courtroom defeat for Preet Bharara, the United States attorney in Manhattan. It represents something of a conclusion to an aggressive crackdown by federal law enforcement on a cottage industry of auto export companies that used middlemen and "straw buyers" to buy luxury cars from dealerships in the United States and quickly resell them for big profits in China.</p>	<p>对于联邦检察官普里特·巴拉拉(Preet Bharara)来说, 这是一次罕见的法庭失败。这代表着联邦执法机构积极打击一系列小型汽车出口公司的行动就此终结。这些小公司利用中间商和"稻草人买家"(straw buyers)从美国经销商手里购买豪华车, 然后迅速转售到中国, 赚取高额利润。</p>
<p>The auto export companies sought to take advantage of the demand for luxury cars in China and get around efforts by manufacturers to control the number of cars sold in China and other countries.</p>	<p>这些汽车出口公司想利用中国对豪华轿车的需求, 避开制造商对其产品在中国和其他国家销量的控制。</p>
<p>The auto manufacturers claimed that the export firms were violating standard business practices and using deception to buy cars in the United States. They pressed federal law enforcement to crack down on the exporters. The crackdown was the focus of a 2014 article in The</p>	<p>汽车制造商声称, 这些出口公司违反了标准商业惯例, 在美国使用欺骗手段购买汽车。他们敦促联邦执法部门对这些出口商予以打击。《纽约时报》曾在 2014 年就此事做过报道。</p>

New York Times.	
In 2015, federal prosecutors began to back away from bringing straw-buyer luxury export cases as part of an overall review of the federal government's asset forfeiture program. Justice Department officials in Washington counseled prosecutors to either drop or settle forfeiture cases filed against auto export firms unless the authorities could find evidence of real criminality — like tax fraud or evidence that export firms had hired people using forged driver's licenses to buy cars for quick resale in China.	2015年，在对联邦政府资产没收行动进行全面审查的时候，联邦检察官开始放松关于通过稻草人买家购买奢侈品出口的案件。华盛顿的司法部官员向检察官提出建议：针对汽车出口公司的没收案件或者撤诉，或者庭外和解，除非能找到可靠的犯罪证据——例如税务欺诈，或者是有证据表明，出口公司雇用了伪造驾驶执照的人购买汽车，然后快速转售给中国的顾客。
A number of open civil forfeiture cases brought by federal prosecutors against auto export firms were either settled or dropped — but not the case that Mr. Bharara's office had brought against Efans.	联邦检察官对汽车出口公司提起的公开民事没收案件中，一些被撤销，一些进行了庭外和解，但是巴拉拉的办公室对伊凡斯公司提起的诉讼不包括在内。
Mr. Razi and another lawyer at Covington, Bruce Baird, said they had asked prosecutors in Mr. Bharara's office to drop the case in light of the Justice Department's guidance, but to no avail.	拉奇和科文顿·柏灵律师事务所的另一名律师布鲁斯·贝尔德(Bruce Baird)说，他们已经要求巴拉拉办公室的检察官根据司法部的指导方针撤销该案，但是对方不同意。
A spokeswoman for Mr. Bharara declined to comment.	巴拉拉的发言人拒绝就此事予以置评。
In November 2013, when Mr. Bharara's office filed the forfeiture case, he issued a statement that said Efans had "defrauded dealerships, insurance companies and authorities in its scheme to export luxury automobiles in violation of the law."	2013年11月，当巴拉拉的办公室就该案提出指控时，他发表声明说，伊凡斯公司“违反法律出口豪华汽车的安排，对经销商、保险公司和当局进行了欺诈”。
The jury reached a unanimous verdict in favor of Efans after a seven-day trial before Judge Katherine Polk Failla of Federal District Court in Manhattan.	在曼哈顿的联邦地方法院的凯瑟琳·波尔克·法伊拉(Katherine Polk Failla)法官进行了为期七天的审判后，陪审团达成了一致意见，做出了有利于伊凡斯的裁定。
In recent years, asset forfeiture proceedings have come under broad criticism because of the ability of federal and state authorities to seize	近年来，资产没收行动遭受了广泛批评，因为联邦和州当局可以在证明有犯罪行为发生之前，不必提出刑事指控就没收财产。有鉴于这种批评，奥巴马

<p>property without necessarily filing criminal charges and before proving that a crime has occurred. The Justice Department under the Obama administration moved to reform some of these practices in light of that criticism.</p>	<p>在任期间的司法部门对一些这样的做法进行了改革。</p>
<p>It is not clear how the Trump administration will proceed on civil forfeiture. At a White House meeting with sheriffs from around the country, the president made an offhand remark that seemed to suggest support for aggressive state asset forfeiture laws.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚特朗普政府将如何处理民事没收问题。来自全国各地的警长在白宫参加了一个会议，特朗普发表了即兴讲话，他似乎要支持大力没收资产的法律。</p>
<p>The lawyer for Efans, Mr. Razi, said he hoped that Wednesday's jury verdict would send a message to law enforcement about being judicious in seizing assets through civil forfeiture because the burden often rests on the defendants to prove they did nothing wrong.</p>	<p>伊凡斯的律师拉奇表示，希望本周三陪审团的裁决可以向执法机构发送一个信息，告诉执法人员，通过民事没收查封资产需要更审慎一些，因为被告常常需要承担证明自己没有做错的责任。</p>
<p>"There is a great risk of abuse with these laws, and we hope they take that into account," he said.</p>	<p>"这些法律有很大的滥用风险，我们希望他们考虑到这一点，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170224/jury-rejects-us-seizure-of-luxury-cars-from-exporters</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170224/jury-rejects-us-seizure-of-luxury-cars-from-exporters</p>
<p>China Names Guo Shuqing, a Rapid-Fire Regulator, to Oversee Troubled Banks</p>	<p>郭树清担任银监会主席传递怎样的改革信号</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — As a top stock market regulator, Guo Shuqing cemented a reputation as an economic reformer who tried to bring market-oriented changes to China's fraud-ridden and heavily politicized financial system.</p>	<p>上海——郭树清作为经济改革者的声誉，是在他担任股票市场最高监管官员时树立起来的，当时他试图把以市场为导向的变革引入中国充满欺诈和严重政治化的金融系统。</p>
<p>During just 17 months in the role, he issued 80 major directives, moving to stop chronic insider trading, curb market manipulation and remove barriers for foreign investors. It earned him the occasional nickname</p>	<p>在担任证监会主席的短短 17 个月里，他发布了 80 条重要指示，旨在阻止长期存在的内幕交易问题，遏制操纵市场的行为，以及消除对外国投资者设置的障碍。这些做法使得人们有时将他称为“郭旋风”。</p>

Whirlwind Guo.	
Now Mr. Guo has returned to Beijing to tackle an even bigger problem: the murky, debt-laden Chinese banking system.	现在，郭树清已回到北京来解决一个更大的问题：不清不白且负债沉重的中国银行系统。
On Friday the state news media said that he was named chairman of the China Banking Regulatory Commission, succeeding Shang Fulin, who had reached the mandatory retirement age of 65. The Chinese commercial news media widely reported and filmed Mr. Guo's arrival at that agency on Friday morning, where he was greeted by Mr. Shang.	中国官方新闻媒体上周五称，他被任命为中国银行业监督管理委员会主席，接替已达到65岁强制退休年龄的尚福林。中国商业新闻媒体大量报道了这条消息，并拍摄了郭树清上周五早晨到该机构上班、受到尚福林欢迎的录像。
Mr. Guo's appointment offers a sign that China is taking a financial overhaul seriously, though it was made among other moves that could send mixed signals about that commitment. The stakes are high: Experts widely believe that China's weak financial system is holding back its economy, the world's second largest.	郭树清的任命提供了一个迹象，表明中国正在严肃对待金融改革问题，虽然这个任命的同时所采取的一些其他举措，可能使得对改革的承诺发出的信号不明确。改革面临的风险很大：专家们普遍认为，中国软弱无力的金融系统阻碍着中国经济的发展，中国是世界上的第二大经济体。
China is trying to broaden its economy beyond its traditional dependence on manufacturing, but its financial system still operates on a state-directed lend-and-spend model that has generated alarming amounts of debt even as it hinders money from reaching entrepreneurs.	中国正在努力把经济扩展到超越传统上依赖的制造业之外，但中国的金融体系仍按照以国家为导向的借贷花钱的模式运行，这种模式已经产生了惊人的债务，尽管其阻碍了企业家获得资金。
Bad loans are widely expected to soar as the economy continues to slow. At the same time, banks have become increasingly dependent on raising money through often speculative investment products that they keep off their balance sheets, making it hard to assess the risks they pose to financial stability.	随着经济继续放缓，人们普遍预计坏账会飙升。与此同时，银行越来越多地依赖用往往是投机性的投资产品来筹集资金，这类产品并不出现在银行的资产负债表上，让人难以评估它们给金融稳定性带来的风险。
Yet other appointments suggested a commitment to the status quo. The state news media on Friday said the No. 2 officials at the National	但是，其他的任命暗示了维持现状的承诺。国家新闻媒体上周五称，中国的最高经济规划机构国家发展和改革委员会的第二把手和商务部的第二把手，

<p>Development and Reform Commission, China's top economic planning body, and the Ministry of Commerce, which oversees trade, among other things, were named to succeed their retiring bosses, who were also 65.</p>	<p>将分别接替这两个部委即将退休的、现年 65 岁的一把手。</p>
<p>The choice to run the National Development and Reform Commission, He Lifeng, served from 2009 to 2012 as the deputy secretary of Tianjin. He helped oversee the construction of a forest of office and residential skyscrapers at the city's fringes that have barely been occupied and have become one of the many symbols of China's dependence on investment-led growth that is often wasteful.</p>	<p>何立峰被任命为国家发展和改革委员会的主任，他曾于 2009 年至 2012 年担任天津市委副书记。在他的主管下，天津在城市边缘地区建设了成片的办公楼和住宅摩天大厦，这些建筑一直几乎空着，并已成为中国依赖投资主导型增长的许多标志之一，这种经济增长模式往往制造很多的浪费。</p>
<p>China could signal its commitment to a financial overhaul with any changes at the top of its central bank, the People's Bank of China. Zhou Xiaochuan, widely considered a reformist voice in China, is more than two years past retirement age, so predicting his departure has become a popular parlor game in China's financial world. Appointing Yi Gang, Mr. Zhou's deputy, to the top could be seen as an endorsement of Mr. Zhou's gentle advocacy of reform, though elevating Mr. Yi could also reflect Beijing's lack of interest in rocking the boat.</p>	<p>中国可以通过更换央行、即中国人民银行的领导人来表示其对金融改革的承诺。普遍被认为代表中国改革派声音的央行行长周小川已超过退休年龄两年有余，因此，预测他何时离任，已经成为中国金融界内一种流行的猜谜游戏。任命周小川的副手易纲担任央行行长将会被看作是对周小川温和倡导改革的一种认可，虽然易纲的晋升也会反映北京对打破现状不感兴趣。</p>
<p>The shuffle comes at a delicate time for China's financial leadership. Its competence was called into question in 2015, when conflicting signals contributed to a stock market crash and increased government controls. Experts say either the banking commission or the central bank could get added responsibilities should China try to streamline financial regulation.</p>	<p>这次调整，对中国金融领导层来说发生在一个微妙的时刻。金融领导层的能力在 2015 年受到质疑，当时，矛盾的信号导致了股市的崩溃，并导致政府加大了控制。专家表示，如果中国试图简化金融监管的话，银监会或中央银行的职能可能会增加。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo faces an immediate challenge in reasserting the authority of</p>	<p>郭树清在维护银监会的权威上面临着一个直接的挑战。与美国的联邦储备委</p>

<p>the banking commission, also known as the C.B.R.C. Like the Federal Reserve in the United States, the Chinese central bank has clawed away from banking regulators a considerable part of their authority to oversee whether banks are lending prudently. The Chinese central bank has also played an increasingly critical role in fighting money laundering and capital flight.</p>	<p>员会一样，为了监督银行是否谨慎借贷，中国央行已经从银行监管机构那里拿走了相当一部分权力。中国央行在打击洗钱和资本外流方面也在发挥越来越重要的作用。</p>
<p>"An appointment as the head of the C.B.R.C. today is not as significant as the same appointment five years ago because the People's Bank of China has taken over many of the regulatory oversight tasks," said Victor Shih, a specialist in Chinese finance and factional politics at the University of California at San Diego.</p>	<p>"如今被任命为银监会主席，不像五年前同样的任命那样重要，因为中国人民银行已经接管了许多监管任务，"加州大学圣地亚哥分校中国金融和派系政治方面的专家史宗瀚(Victor Shih)说。</p>
<p>China could tip its hand on that matter after the annual gathering of the National People's Congress, its top lawmaking body, which begins March 5. It may then hold a top-level financial work conference in April on reorganization that was originally planned for January or February.</p>	<p>中国可能在一年一度的全国人民代表大会之后对金融改革摊牌，这个全国最高立法机构的会议将于3月5日召开。那之后，中国可能在4月份召开原计划于1月或2月举行的有关重组问题的高级金融工作会议。</p>
<p>Some experts viewed the recall of Mr. Guo to Beijing as a sign that policy changes are coming. "It's probably a signal for fundamental reforms in China's financial regulatory framework," said Zhu Ning, a Tsinghua University economist.</p>	<p>一些专家认为，郭树清被召回北京是政策变化即将出台的迹象。清华大学经济学家朱宁说，"这可能是中国金融监管框架发生根本改革的信号。"</p>
<p>Mr. Guo could be in a good position to argue that the China Banking Regulatory Commission should have greater authority. He missed the spectacular plunge of the Chinese stock markets in 2015, the blame for which fell in part on his successor.</p>	<p>郭树清也许处于有利的地位，来争辩中国银行业监督管理委员会应该有更大的权威。他错过了2015年中国股市令人惊叹的大跌，股市大跌的责任部分地落在了他的继任者的头上。</p>
<p>In a country where officials tend to either have political experience in running provinces, or economic and financial experience in working at</p>	<p>中国的官员们通常或是通过管理省级部门获得政治经验，或是通过在北京的监管机构和国有银行工作获得经济和金融经验，而郭树清是官员中一个很少</p>

<p>regulatory agencies and state-controlled banks in Beijing, Mr. Guo is a rare example of someone who has done both. He served as a deputy governor of impoverished Guizhou Province in the late 1990s, then as director of the State Administration of Foreign Exchange. He then became the chairman of the China Construction Bank, one of China's four main banks, from 2005.</p>	<p>见的例子，他有这两方面的经验。他曾在 1990 年代末担任贫困的贵州省的副省长，之后曾担任国家外汇管理局局长。他从 2005 年起担任中国四大银行之一的中国建设银行的董事长。</p>
<p>He took the top job at the China Securities Regulatory Commission, the top stock market regulator, in late 2011, unleashing a fury of reform efforts in just 17 months. Then just as quickly, he was gone, sent south to coastal Shandong Province as the acting governor.</p>	<p>2011 年底，他出任中国证券监督管理委员会主席，证监会是监管股票市场的最高机构，并在短短 17 个月里发动了一场大改革。然后他以同样快的速度离任，被派往山东省担任代理省长。</p>
<p>Rather than a setback to his career, it was another way to develop his economic and political chops. Within months, he rose to become the governor of Shandong Province, helping clean up the financial sector there.</p>	<p>但这并不是他职业生涯上的挫折，而是让他展示自己的经济和政治能力的又一种方式。几个月后，他成为山东省省长，帮助清理了山东省的金融行业。</p>
<p>Political analysts had said that Mr. Guo might stay in Shandong and be promoted to Communist Party secretary, the top job, above even the governor.</p>	<p>政治分析人士曾表示，郭树清也许会留在山东，担任省委书记，那是高于省长的省级最高职位。</p>
<p>Previous party secretaries of Shandong, a large and economically important province, have sometimes joined the Politburo, a top Communist Party leadership group, and gone on to become vice premiers with broad economic powers. Vice premiers are much more important in China than the governor of the central bank, because the central bank has no political independence in China and answers to the cabinet.</p>	<p>山东是中国的一个大省，有重要的经济地位，担任过山东省省长的人，有时能进入中国共产党的最高领导层政治局，继而担任具有广泛经济实权的副总理。在中国，副总理比中央银行行长更重要，因为央行在中国没有政治独立性，而是听命于国务院。</p>
<p>Time may be running out for Mr. Guo, who will turn 61 this year. The</p>	<p>郭树清的时间可能不多了，他今年将满 61 岁。央行行长和主要监管委员会</p>

ministers who run the central bank and the main regulatory commissions typically retire at 65, making it harder for Mr. Guo to do a stint at the banking commission and then move on to another senior position.	的主席通常都是 65 岁退休，这让郭树清在担任银监会主席后担任另外的高级职位变得有困难。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170227/china-banks-guo-shuqing	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170227/china-banks-guo-shuqing
Trump Is Off to a Slow Start on Trade Promises	贸易问题上，特朗普雷声大雨点小
WASHINGTON — President Trump keeps firing verbal broadsides at Mexico and China, but so far his new administration has not acted to keep specific campaign promises about trade policy.	华盛顿——特朗普总统一直在嘴上炮轰墨西哥和中国，但迄今为止，他的新政府尚未采取行动，兑现竞选期间做出的有关贸易政策的明确承诺。
Mr. Trump did not declare China a “currency manipulator” on his first day in office, as he had vowed, nor has he after his first month. Steven Mnuchin, the Treasury secretary, said on Thursday that his department was conducting a standard biannual review of the currency practices of China and other trading partners.	特朗普没有像他起誓的那样，在上台第一天宣布中国是“汇率操纵国”，上台一个月后也没有。美国财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)在周四表示，财政部正在对中国和其他贸易伙伴的汇率政策进行标准的一年两次的评估。
Mr. Trump also has not initiated the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada, something he promised to “immediately pursue.”	特朗普也没有就《北美自由贸易协定》(North American Free Trade Agreement)与墨西哥和加拿大重新进行谈判。他曾承诺“立即着手”此事。
“There’s definitely a huge gap between rhetoric and reality,” said Chad P. Bown, a senior fellow and specialist on trade policy at the Peterson Institute for International Economics.	“言论和现实之间肯定存在巨大差距，”彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的高级研究员、贸易政策专家查德·P·鲍恩(Chad P. Bown)说。
Mr. Trump made trade one of his signature issues during the campaign, excoriating what he described as failed policies that have allowed foreign countries, notably China and Mexico, to profit at Americans’ expense. And he has not changed his tune since he moved into the White House.	竞选期间，特朗普让贸易成了他的标志化话题之一，斥责他口中失败的政策，称其使外国，尤其是中国和墨西哥以美国的利益为代价获利。入主白宫后，他并未改口。

<p>"Take a look at Nafta, one of the worst deals ever made by any country having to do with economic development," Mr. Trump told the cheering crowd on Friday at the Conservative Political Action Conference, held just outside Washington. "It's economic undevelopment, as far as our country is concerned."</p>	<p>"看看《北美自由贸易协定》，它是所有国家签订的经济发展协议中最糟糕的之一，"特朗普周五在华盛顿郊区举行的保守派政治行动会议(Conservative Political Action Conference)上对欢呼的人群说。"就我国而言，是经济不发展。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has fulfilled one campaign promise on trade, signing an order to withdraw the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a unsigned deal that the Obama administration negotiated with Pacific Rim nations but had not submitted to Congress for approval.</p>	<p>特朗普兑现了竞选期间做出的其中一个贸易承诺，签署了美国退出“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP)的命令。该协定尚未签署，是奥巴马政府同太平洋沿岸国家达成，但还未提交国会，获得后者的批准。</p>
<p>But the absence of clear action on China and Mexico is striking, both because Mr. Trump's language remains so bellicose and because the administration has moved quickly to keep many of the other campaign promises that it made.</p>	<p>未对中国和墨西哥采取明确行动这一点颇为显眼，这既是因为特朗普的语言依然非常强硬，也是因为特朗普政府已经为兑现竞选期间的其他承诺而采取了迅速的行动。</p>
<p>The "Contract with the American Voter" that Mr. Trump announced in October has proved in most respects an accurate guide to the first month of his presidency.</p>	<p>特朗普 10 月宣布的“与美国选民的约定”，在大多数方面证明是他第一个月总统任期的精确指南。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has nominated a conservative judge to the Supreme Court and announced a freeze on federal hiring. He has reversed some Obama-era regulations and sharply shifted the government's policies on immigration. The White House is pressing Congress to approve a new health care plan and overhaul the tax code.</p>	<p>特朗普提名一位保守派法官进入最高法院，并宣布冻结联邦政府的雇用。他撤销了奥巴马时期的部分规定，并大幅调整了政府的移民政策。白宫正在向国会施压，要求批准一个新的医疗保健计划，并改革税法。</p>
<p>Trade policy has emerged as perhaps the most notable exception.</p>	<p>贸易政策或许是最值得关注的例外。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's views on trade diverge widely from the mainstream of the Republican Party, more so than on any other issue of economic policy. And some Republicans were quick to warn Mr. Trump against</p>	<p>特朗普在贸易问题上的观点与共和党的主流观点分歧很大，比在其他任何经济政策问题上的分歧都大。部分共和党人迅速警告特朗普不要采取保护主义措施，担心这可能会破坏美国的经济增长。</p>

<p>protectionist measures, fearing they could damage American economic growth.</p>	
<p>"The main point I wanted to convey is that regardless of what action the incoming president takes on trade, he and his advisers should consider the effects on agriculture," Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, declared last month after meeting with Robert E. Lighthizer, Mr. Trump's choice to be chief trade negotiator. "I expect the new administration to work hard to maintain existing markets for Iowa and other farm states' exports and open new markets as well."</p>	<p>"我想表达的主要观点是，不管新总统在贸易问题上采取什么行动，他和他的顾问都应该考虑对农业的影响，"艾奥瓦州共和党参议员查尔斯·E·格拉斯利(Charles E. Grassley)上月在同特朗普挑选的首席贸易谈判代表罗伯特·E·莱特希泽(Robert E. Lighthizer)举行完会后面后说。"我希望新政府努力保持艾奥瓦州和其他农业州现有的市场，同时开辟新市场。"</p>
<p>Another farm state Republican, Senator Ben Sasse of Nebraska, this week celebrated the 200th anniversary of the publication of David Ricardo's economic theory of comparative advantage, which shows that trade between two nations benefits both. "It's still brilliant & beautiful," Mr. Sasse wrote on Twitter. He suggested in a second post that parents should read Ricardo to their children.</p>	<p>另一名来自农业州的共和党人、内布拉斯加州参议员本·萨瑟(Ben Sasse)本周庆祝大卫·李嘉图(David Ricardo)的比较优势经济理论发表 200 周年。该理论显示，贸易对双方都有利。"它依然耀眼美丽，"萨瑟在 Twitter 上写道。他在另一篇帖子中建议家长给孩子读李嘉图的著作。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump said during the presidential campaign that he would declare China a currency manipulator on "Day 1" of his administration. He reiterated that commitment in his "Contract with the American Voter," which said, "I will direct the secretary of the Treasury to label China a currency manipulator."</p>	<p>特朗普在总统竞选期间称，他会在上台"第一天"宣布中国是汇率操纵国。在"与美国选民的约定"中，他重申了这一承诺，称"我会指示财政部长将中国列为汇率操纵国"。</p>
<p>And on Thursday, Mr. Trump reiterated his longstanding view of China in an interview with Reuters. "I think they're the grand champions at manipulation of currency," Mr. Trump said, adding, "We'll see what happens."</p>	<p>周四，特朗普在接受路透社(Reuters)的采访时重申了自己一直以来对中国的观点。"我认为他们是操纵汇率的大赢家，"特朗普说道，并接着表示，"接下来会怎样，我们拭目以待。"</p>
<p>But Mr. Mnuchin had already made clear hours earlier that the</p>	<p>但几个小时前，努钦已明确表示联邦政府不打算采取任何行动，至少眼下不</p>

administration did not intend for anything to happen, at least immediately.	会。
In a televised interview with CNBC, Mr. Mnuchin said that China's currency practices would be evaluated on the same schedule as those of other American trading partners. The Treasury publishes biannual reports on April 15 and October 15.	在接受 CNBC 的电视转播采访时，努钦称会按照相同的日程安排评估中国和美国其他贸易伙伴的汇率政策。财政部在 4 月 15 日和 10 月 15 日发布一年两次的报告。
"We have a process within Treasury where we go through and look at currency manipulation across the board," he said. "We'll go through that process. We'll do that as we have in the past. We're not making any judgments until we continue that process."	"财政部内部有一个从整体上评估汇率操纵的程序，"他说。"我们会走这个程序，会遵循以前的惯例。在继续这个程序之前，我们不会做出任何判断。"
Specialists in currency policy say that they see no evidence that China is suppressing the value of its currency to increase exports, as it did in previous decades.	汇率政策专家称，他们没有发现中国像过去几十年那样，为了增加出口而压低自己货币价值的证据。
The White House and the Treasury Department did not respond to requests for comment.	白宫和财政部未回复记者的置评请求。
If the United States determines that China is manipulating its currency, a step the Treasury last took in 1994, the government would seek to reach an agreement with China, but could eventually impose tariffs on Chinese imports.	如果美国断定中国操纵汇率——就像 1994 年那样，政府便会争取同中国达成协议，但最终也可能会对来自中国的进口商品征收关税。
One reason for the stuttering start may be the paucity of administration officials. Mr. Trump has said that Wilbur Ross, his nominee for commerce secretary, will lead the renegotiation of Nafta and play a major role on trade policy. But Mr. Ross is awaiting Senate confirmation. A vote is scheduled for Monday.	开局不顺的一个原因或许是联邦政府官员人手不足。特朗普曾表示，他提名的商务部长人选威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)将领导就《北美自由贸易协定》重新展开谈判，并在贸易政策上扮演重要角色。但罗斯目前正在等待参议院的确认。投票定于周一举行。
The Senate Finance Committee has yet to schedule a hearing on the	参议院财政委员会(Senate Finance Committee)尚未就华盛顿律师莱特希

<p>nomination of Mr. Lighthizer, a Washington lawyer, as chief trade negotiator.</p>	<p>泽提名为首席贸易谈判代表一事安排听证会。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170227/trump-trade-policy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170227/trump-trade-policy</p>
<p>For China's Factories, a Weaker Currency Is a Double-Edged Sword</p>	<p>人民币贬值的双刃剑让中国企业好为难</p>
<p>FOSHAN, China — At first glance, given the way that China controls its currency, the Guangdong Chigo Air Conditioning Company might seem like a winner.</p>	<p>中国佛山——鉴于中国控制货币的方式，广东志高空调有限公司乍一看似乎是个赢家。</p>
<p>For the past three years, China has allowed its currency, the renminbi, to weaken in value compared with the American dollar. On paper, that should bolster Chigo's profits. Half of its \$1.2 billion in annual sales come from abroad, mostly in dollars, and a weaker renminbi gives Chinese companies an advantage when they sell their products in other countries.</p>	<p>过去三年里，中国让自己的货币人民币相较美元贬值。理论上，这应该提高志高的利润。其12亿美元（约合80亿元人民币）的年销售额中，有一半来自国外，且主要是以美元结算；人民币贬值让中国的企业在其他国家销售产品时占据优势。</p>
<p>Yet the renminbi's slide has provided only a marginal benefit, said Li Xinghao, the company's founder and chairman. Big Western department store chains have learned to pit manufacturers against one another — and China is full of air-conditioner manufacturers. When the renminbi weakens, the chains simply tell factory bosses to cut their prices or lose the business to another Chinese factory.</p>	<p>但该公司的创始人、董事局主席李兴浩表示，人民币贬值只带来了边际收益。西方大的连锁百货公司已经学会让制造商相互竞争，而在中国，空调制造商遍地都是。人民币贬值时，那些连锁公司只是简单地让工厂老板降价，否则生意就会流向另一家中国工厂。</p>
<p>"It only brings benefits for the first month," Mr. Li said. "For the next month, clients are recalculating what they'll pay. The supply is much greater than demand, so profits can't go up."</p>	<p>"只有一个月的好处，"李兴浩说。"之后客户又要算账了。供大于求的前提下，没有说利润多了的。"</p>
<p>The renminbi is likely to be a major topic behind closed doors as Chinese lawmakers gather beginning on Sunday for the annual meeting of the National People's Congress, the top lawmaking body in the</p>	<p>本周日，中国立法者开始聚集起来，召开中国最高立法机构全国人民代表大会的年度会议时，人民币可能会是闭门讨论的一个重要话题。特朗普总统在竞选期间严厉指责中国，称多年来，北京利用被人为压低汇率的货币不公平</p>

<p>country. President Trump had heavily criticized China during the campaign, saying that Beijing for many years used an artificially weak currency to unfairly help its businesses and steal American jobs.</p>	<p>地帮助中国企业，并窃取美国的就业岗位。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has not acted on a campaign promise to label China a currency manipulator, and Steven Mnuchin, the new Treasury secretary, has said the administration is conducting a standard review of China's currency policy. Still, Mr. Trump has kept up his rhetoric.</p>	<p>特朗普尚未兑现竞选时的承诺，将中国列为汇率操纵国，新任财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)则表示，联邦政府正在对中国的汇率政策进行标准评估。但特朗普的口风并没有变。</p>
<p>Investors and economists widely expect market forces to push the renminbi to weaken even more. And that leaves China with some tough choices. If Beijing lets its currency slide, it will risk worsening relations with Washington.</p>	<p>投资者和经济专家普遍预计，市场力量会推动人民币进一步贬值。这会令中国面临棘手的选择。如果北京放任人民币贬值，就可能会导致与华盛顿的关系恶化。</p>
<p>On the other hand, a weaker currency would help its factories. But economists and business executives are increasingly throwing cold water on that thinking, saying the dynamic has changed: These days, they say, a weaker currency may hurt China and its companies more than it helps.</p>	<p>另一方面，货币贬值可能会有助于中国的工厂。但经济专家和企业高管越来越多地向这种想法泼冷水，称形势变了：他们说，如今货币贬值对中国和中国公司的伤害也许比帮助大。</p>
<p>Chinese officials, who keep a tight grip on the currency's value, appear to be aware of that. In recent months, they have kept the value from falling to 7 renminbi to the dollar, a level the currency has not seen since May 2008. Currently, it is hovering at about 6.9 renminbi to the dollar. That support is expensive — China has drawn nearly \$1 trillion from its huge stash of foreign money to hold its currency steady.</p>	<p>严格控制人民币价值的中国官员似乎也意识到了这一点。最近几个月，他们防止人民币汇率跌至自2008年5月以来从未出现过的7元人民币兑1美元。目前，人民币与美元之间的汇率在6.9元人民币兑1美元左右徘徊。这种支持代价昂贵：中国已从其庞大的外汇储备中抽出近1万亿美元，以维持人民币汇率稳定。</p>
<p>The currency is under pressure to depreciate for a number of reasons. Among them: Families and companies are sending their money out of China, looking for safer places to store it as the country's growth cools.</p>	<p>人民币面临贬值压力的原因有很多，其中包括：随着中国经济的增长降温，家庭和公司正在把资产转移至国外，寻找更安全的存放地点。</p>

<p>China keeps a tight rein on the amount of money that flows over its borders. But between the semiautonomous Chinese city of Hong Kong, which has a separate currency and legal system, and its neighbor on the mainland, Shenzhen, "there are thousands and thousands of smugglers, and they just bring billions of dollars" out of China, said Kevin Lai, the chief economist for Asia excluding Japan at Daiwa Capital Markets. A weaker currency could push more Chinese people and companies to send their money abroad, for fear of further losses if they continue to hold renminbi.</p>	<p>中国严格控制流出国境的资金金额。但大和资本市场(Daiwa Capital Markets)负责除日本外亚洲市场的首席经济学家赖志文(Kevin Lai)说, 在有着单独货币和法律制度的中国半自治城市香港及其位于中国大陆的邻居深圳之间, "有千千万万的走私者, 把数十亿美元"带出中国。人民币贬值可能会促使更多的中国民众和公司把资金转移到国外, 因为他们如果担心继续持有人民币, 会蒙受进一步的损失。</p>
<p>That isn't all. The weaker currency makes it harder for many of China's heavily indebted companies to pay off what they owe overseas or to raise more money. A weaker currency also does not pack the same competitive punch because so much of the world's manufacturing base is now in China; four-fifths of the world's window-mounted air-conditioners are made in the country, for example. Basically, a weaker currency is not as much help if a company's competitors all use the same currency.</p>	<p>这还不是全部。人民币贬值会增加很多债台高筑的中国公司还清海外债务或筹集更多资金的难度。人民币贬值也并不会增强竞争力, 因为全球制造业基地中很大部分都在中国。比如, 全球五分之四的窗式空调是中国制造。总的来说, 如果一家公司的竞争对手用的都是同一种货币, 货币贬值就不会起太多作用。</p>
<p>Today's dynamic signals a big shift from a decade ago. Back then, Beijing kept the currency artificially weak compared with the dollar — and Chinese businesses benefited. A cheap and stable currency was one of a number of reasons that companies like General Electric, Mattel and Samsonite shifted production there. The shift gave China tens of millions of manufacturing jobs, stoked its economy and helped create a world power.</p>	<p>今天的态势与十年前相比已经发生了很大的变化。那时, 北京人为压低人民币相较于美元的价值, 中国企业获益。低廉、稳定的货币是通用电气(General Electric)、美泰(Mattel)和新秀丽(Samsonite)等公司把生产转移到中国的众多原因之一。这种转移给中国提供了数千万个制造业工作岗位, 刺激了中国经济, 并帮助中国成为世界大国。</p>
<p>In time, it also helped nurture homegrown competitors. The Carrier</p>	<p>最后, 它还帮助培养了本土竞争对手。目前, 在特朗普的压力下, 开利公司</p>

<p>Corporation — which has partly reversed plans to move some production from the United States to Mexico after coming under pressure from Mr. Trump — built seven air-conditioner factories in China more than a decade ago. But in 2008, Carrier put them into a joint venture with Midea, one of Chigo’s main rivals in the Chinese air-conditioner industry. Carrier said it still held 40 percent of the joint venture but declined to comment further.</p>	<p>(Carrier Corporation)已经部分改变了把一些生产从美国转移到墨西哥的计划。但十多年前，开利在中国建了七座空调厂。不过2008年，该公司把它们并入了与美的成立的一家合资企业。美的是志高在中国空调行业的主要竞争对手之一。开利自称仍持有该合资企业40%的股份，但拒绝进一步置评。</p>
<p>The weaker currency still helps a number of companies, especially a small but growing group of Chinese companies that export specialized or high-quality products and compete with Western companies. One such Chinese company is Broad Air Conditioning, a maker of specialized central air-conditioning systems that are more energy-efficient but also considerably more expensive than most central air-conditioning systems.</p>	<p>人民币贬值依然会帮到很多公司，特别是一批出口专业产品或高质量产品，同西方企业竞争的中国公司。它们数量虽小，却在不断增加中。远大空调有限公司就是这样一家中国公司。该公司生产的专业中央空调系统比大部分中央空调系统更节能，但也贵得多。</p>
<p>“However much the U.S. dollar rises, our profits rise the same,” said Wu Zheng, general manager of Broad’s international operations.</p>	<p>“美元上涨多少，我们的利润就上涨多少，”远大空调国际公司总经理吴正说。</p>
<p>But for most companies, other issues dwarf the currency. Wages have risen to the point where global manufacturers of low-cost items like shoes and clothing are shifting work outside China. Economic growth is slowing. Global trade has weakened. And in many industries, like window-mounted air-conditioners, a surplus of Chinese factories has undermined pricing and wiped out profits.</p>	<p>但对大部分企业来说，其他问题盖过了人民币问题。工资水平上涨，导致服装和鞋履等低成本物品的跨国制造商正在把生产从中国转移出去。经济增长放缓。国际贸易疲软。并且在很多行业，比如窗式空调行业，中国工厂的过量影响了定价，吞噬了利润。</p>
<p>Chigo — which is headquartered in Foshan, on the outskirts of the city of Guangzhou — lost money from operations in 2014 and 2015. In the first half of last year, Chigo eked out a tiny profit as the renminbi began</p>	<p>总部设在广州附近佛山的志高空调，2014年和2015年连续亏损。去年上半年，随着人民币开始暴跌，志高勉强小幅盈利。在外国零售商提出折扣要求之前，它能在短时间内从人民币的贬值中获得一些好处。</p>

<p>to tumble. It was briefly able to capture some gains from the currency's depreciation before foreign retailers demanded price discounts.</p>	
<p>Chigo sells air-conditioners in 180 countries, including outlets in the United States like Menards, a Midwest chain of home-improvement centers.</p>	<p>志高的空调在 180 个国家有售，包括美国的卖场，如中西部的家装连锁梅纳兹(Menards)。</p>
<p>Three years ago, Chigo experimented with its own shift overseas. With wages rising at home, it chose two countries with even lower wages as well as steep barriers to imports: Nigeria and India.</p>	<p>三年前，志高尝试向国外转移。鉴于国内工资水平上涨，志高选择了两个工资水平更低且进口壁垒颇高的国家：尼日利亚和印度。</p>
<p>Chigo found that in both countries, worker productivity was much lower while government corruption was a problem. In Africa, security was also an issue. A car carrying Chigo sales managers in Ghana was approached in broad daylight by two armed robbers who demanded the managers' wallets and pistol-whipped their driver. Now its Indian and Nigerian operations have nearly shut down.</p>	<p>志高在这两个国家发现，工人的生产效率要低很多，同时政府腐败也是一个问题。在非洲，还有安全问题。在加纳，曾有两名武装劫匪在光天化日之下走到志高的销售经理们乘坐的车前，要求他们交出钱包，还用手枪柄打了司机。现在，志高在印度和尼日利亚的工厂几乎都停工了。</p>
<p>"In China, companies feel a sense of safety, which is already a huge support" for business, said Jackie Cheng, the vice president of Chigo and general manager for its overseas marketing. China's high-speed rail network and its world-class network of new expressways also make it easy to do business, he added.</p>	<p>"中国能够给私营企业安全感，已经是非常不错了，"志高空调副总裁、海外营销本部总经理成剑说。他接着表示，中国的高铁网络和世界级的新高速公路网络也让做生意变得容易。</p>
<p>Persuading Chinese managers to live overseas is also difficult, Chigo found. "That's serious," Mr. Cheng said. "We can't get used to the food outside, and many Chinese can't really speak English."</p>	<p>志高发现，说服中国管理人员在国外生活也很难。"这不是开玩笑，"成剑说。"中国人吃不惯国外的菜，许多中国人也不会说英语。"</p>
<p>The factory in Foshan ran only four days a week late last year because of weak orders and overcapacity in the Chinese air-conditioning manufacturing sector. In interviews, some Chigo workers expressed</p>	<p>去年年底，因为订单少和中国空调制造业产能过剩，佛山的工厂一周只生产四天。在采访中，志高的一些工人表示了恼火，因为这意味着他们挣的钱少了。</p>

irritation that this meant they earned less money.	
But Mr. Cheng said that the company's sprawling, 23-year-old factory had become busier in recent weeks as orders have risen. He attributed this mainly to an acceleration in the American and Chinese economies but also to the fall of the renminbi, which makes air-conditioners slightly cheaper and more affordable around the world and results in slightly greater demand.	但成剑说，最近几周，随着订单增加，该公司规模庞大且已有 23 年历史的工厂已经忙起来了。他把这种情况主要归因于美国和中国经济加速，同时也有人民币贬值的原因。后者让空调在全世界变得稍微便宜一些，更实惠，导致需求小幅增加。
Yet if the renminbi weakens further this year, as many economists expect, Mr. Cheng expects further demands from overseas retailers for discounts, coupled with threats to move orders to other Chinese air-conditioning manufacturers if Chigo does not comply. Frowning, he added, "Our clients have already told me, 'The renminbi will reach 7.1. Please reduce your prices.'"	但如果人民币今年像很多经济专家预计的那样进一步贬值，成剑估计海外零售商会进一步提出折扣要求，威胁如果志高不照办，它们就把订单交给其他中国空调制造商。他皱着眉补充说，“我的客户已经告诉我我要涨到 7.1，他们要我降价。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170302/china-dollar-yuan-renminbi	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170302/china-dollar-yuan-renminbi
The Workers Who Regret Trump's Scrapping of a Trade Deal	特朗普退出 TPP，劳工权益或成牺牲品
HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — Do Thi Minh Hanh, a labor activist, had grown accustomed to being beaten, hospitalized and jailed for her work in a country where independent trade unions are banned.	越南胡志明市——在这个禁止独立工会的国家，劳工活动人士杜氏明杏(Do Thi Minh Hanh)已习惯了遭殴打、入院治疗，以及坐牢。
So it gave her hope for a reprieve when Vietnam reached a trade deal with the United States and other countries that called for its members to bolster workers' rights and protect independent unions.	因此，当越南与美国以及其他国家达成一个贸易协议，要求成员国支持工人的权利、保护独立工会时，她看到了情况缓解的希望。
That hope fizzled in late January, when President Trump pulled the United States out of the trade deal, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, with the stroke of a pen.	但这个希望在今年 1 月下旬破灭了，因为特朗普总统大笔一挥，让美国撤出了这个“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP)。
"The Vietnamese government will use this as an excuse to suppress the	"越南政府将以此为理由，继续压制劳工运动，"杜氏明杏说。"他们从来不希

<p>labor movement," Ms. Hanh said. "They never wanted to have independent unions in Vietnam."</p>	<p>望越南有独立的工会。”</p>
<p>That labor-rights promise has become collateral damage as the United States turns inward under Mr. Trump. As the new president vows to rip up or rethink relations with trading partners, he could also abandon accompanying pledges the United States has won from other countries to protect workers' rights and the environment.</p>	<p>随着美国在特朗普任内转向关注本国事务，对劳工权利的承诺也连带受到损害。鉴于特朗普誓言要推倒或者重新考虑美国与贸易伙伴的关系，他可能也会放弃美国从其他国家获得的关于保护工人权利及环境的相关承诺。</p>
<p>Critics of the labor and environmental protections in the T.P.P. and other trade agreements consider them a political sop that amount to unenforceable window dressing. Still, America's new trade retreat could allow countries like China to set the terms of global commerce — countries that are unlikely to use their economic heft for moral persuasion.</p>	<p>有些人批评 TPP 和其他贸易协议中关于劳动和环境保护的规定是政治安慰品，是无法执行的橱窗布置。然而美国撤出这个贸易协议，可能会让中国这样的国家获得制定全球商业条款的机会——这些国家不太可能利用经济影响来开展道德说服工作。</p>
<p>For example, America's withdrawal from T.P.P. paves the way for China to advance its own Asian free-trade deal, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. The China-led deal, said Rajiv Biswas, the Asia-Pacific chief economist at IHS Global Insight, "is less ambitious in its scope of coverage, and does not include major reforms to labor protection standards."</p>	<p>例如，美国从 TPP 中撤出，给中国推进自己的亚洲自由贸易协定“区域全面经济伙伴关系”铺平了道路。环球通视(IHS Global Insight)亚太首席经济学家拉吉夫·比斯瓦斯(Rajiv Biswas)说，中国牵头的这个协议“在涵盖范围上没有那么雄心勃勃，并且不要求在劳动保护标准上进行重大改革”。</p>
<p>American negotiators in recent years have added labor and environmental protections to trade deals as anti-globalization sentiment rose in the United States. Over the past 24 years, the United States has struck 13 free-trade agreements covering 19 countries that include worker and environmental protections. In most cases, the deals merely call for the countries to follow their own laws.</p>	<p>随着美国的反全球化情绪高涨，美国谈判者近年来为贸易协定增加了劳动和环境保护内容。在过去 24 年中，美国已经达成了 13 项对工人和环境保护有要求的自由贸易协定，涵盖 19 个国家。在大多数情况下，这些协定仅仅是呼吁各国遵守自己的法律。</p>

<p>Supporters of these measures argue that they can have an impact. Following the American example, the European Union has started adding similar requirements to its trade deals. American negotiators have also strengthened the language somewhat in more recent trade deals, including the T.P.P.</p>	<p>这种做法的支持者认为，它确实可以产生影响。欧盟已经开始效仿美国的做法，在自己的贸易协定里增加类似的要求。美国谈判者最近也在更多的贸易协定中多少强化了这些立场，包括 TPP。</p>
<p>Those agreements had “real teeth in terms of trade sanctions” said David A. Gantz, a law professor at the University of Arizona in Tucson who is an expert on international trade agreements. “They might have made a real difference had T.P.P. gone forward.”</p>	<p>位于图森的亚利桑那大学法学教授戴维·A·甘兹(David A. Gantz)是国际贸易协定方面的专家，他说，这些协议“在贸易制裁方面具有切实的意义”，“如果 TPP 继续推进，它们可能已经产生了切实效果”。</p>
<p>He added, “These provisions in U.S. free-trade agreements can be more than fig leaves, but with an important caveat: The U.S. government in particular has to be willing to be active in enforcing them.”</p>	<p>他还说，“美国自由贸易协定中的这些条款可以超越装饰品的作用，但一个重要提醒是：美国政府尤其得有强烈的执行意愿才行。”</p>
<p>That can be tough, given that the country on the other end of the treaty may have to pass new laws to comply, labor groups say.</p>	<p>劳工组织说，这可能会很困难，因为协定另一方的国家若是要遵守协议相关条款，恐怕得先通过一些新的法律。</p>
<p>“Any trade agreement must have strong labor provisions to mitigate a race to the bottom,” said Sharon Waxman, the president of the Fair Labor Association. “But what we find is that trade agreements are often wrongly viewed as a substitute for national laws that protect workers’ rights and ensure they are compensated fairly.”</p>	<p>“任何贸易协定都必须带有强有力的劳工条款，以减少向下竞争的现象。”公平劳工协会(Fair Labor Association)主席沙伦·韦克斯曼(Sharon Waxman)说：“但是我们发现，贸易协定常常被错误地视为一种替代品，用来代替保护工人权利、确保他们获得公平报酬的国家法律。”</p>
<p>In a 10-page side agreement, the T.P.P. would have required Vietnam to criminalize the use of forced labor and broaden enforcement to apply to cases of debt bondage. On labor unions, workers would be allowed to form their own grass-roots unions that could bargain collectively and lead strikes. Vietnam has started drafting some of these changes but timing on their execution is uncertain, said Oliver Massmann, a</p>	<p>在一份长达 10 页的补充协议中，TPP 要求越南将强迫劳动定为刑事犯罪，并将扩大执法以适用于债役案件。关于工会，工人将可以形成自己的基层工会，进行集体谈判并领导罢工。越南杜安—莫里斯律师事务所(Duane Morris Vietnam)的合伙人奥利弗·马斯曼(Oliver Massmann)表示，越南已开始起草一些法律变更，但执行时间尚不确定。越南和欧盟之间的单独贸易协定将在明年 1 月生效，它也包含针对劳动条件的内容，但缺乏 TPP 那种更加强有</p>

<p>partner at the law firm Duane Morris Vietnam. A separate trade agreement between Vietnam and the European Union will also target labor conditions when it takes effect in January, but it lacks the stronger enforcement measures of the T.P.P.</p>	<p>力的执行措施。</p>
<p>Vietnam's economy has taken off as China's labor costs have risen, sending factory owners to look for cheaper labor elsewhere. Labor activists say many of its factories have improved from the blatant sweatshops that prevailed in the 1990s, prompting companies like Nike to impose monitoring and compliance standards on suppliers in Vietnam.</p>	<p>随着中国劳动力成本升高，工厂所有者前往其他地方寻找更便宜的劳动力，越南的经济已经开始起飞。劳工活动人士表示，很多工厂的前身都是1990年代盛行的那种赤裸裸的血汗工厂，这促使像耐克这样的公司给越南供应商制定了监管和合规标准。</p>
<p>Still, Vietnam remains plagued with labor problems. A 2015 survey of its garment industry found that most of the factories that were inspected suppressed independent unions and failed health and safety checks.</p>	<p>然而，越南仍然存在许多劳工问题。2015年对该国服装行业的一项调查发现，参加检查的大多数工厂都对独立工会进行压制，而且通不过健康和安全检查。</p>
<p>In Vietnam, organizing is done quietly. To pave the way for one strike at a shoe factory, a colleague spent weeks in the area talking to workers and building contacts. Ms. Hanh wrote fliers and taught a core group of workers how to organize and strike. She counts the resulting January 2010 strike of 10,000 workers as a victory because it resulted in big pay raises for workers, even though she and two of her colleagues were thrown in prison.</p>	<p>在越南，组织工作是悄然进行的。为了给一家鞋厂的罢工铺平道路，一位同事花了数周时间在该地区和工人交谈并建立联系。杜氏明杏写了传单，教一组核心工人如何组织和开展罢工。她将2010年1月的万名工人大罢工视为一大胜利，因为尽管她和两个同事被关进监狱，工人们获得了大幅加薪。</p>
<p>Released four years later, Ms. Hanh found grass-roots organizing had become much harder. She said she was often followed now, making it difficult to meet with timid workers. One of the last times she went to a worker protest, in late 2015, she was beaten by police. Now, she said, she devotes most of her time to campaigning on social media and</p>	<p>杜氏明杏在四年后获释，她发现基层组织工作变得更加困难了。她说自己现在经常被人跟踪，因此难以和胆小的工人见面。在她最后几次参加的工人抗议活动中，2015年年底的那一次她遭到了警察的殴打。她说，现在自己把大部分时间都用在社交媒体上开展宣传活动中，正在引起西方大企业的关注。</p>

raising concerns with big Western companies.	
She was skeptical that local authorities would have complied with the toughest labor protections in T.P.P., adding that chances were good they would have sought out loopholes. Still, she says, the pact could have given her a tool to use when pushing labor issues with lawmakers and factory bosses alike.	她对于地方当局是否遵守 TPP 中最严格的劳动保护条款表示怀疑，觉得他们很可能会找到漏洞。不过她说，这个协议本来可以给她提供一个工具，便于她敦促立法者和工厂老板推动劳工问题的时候使用。
"I would have used the clause of T.P.P. about the right to form independent unions – unions that are not controlled by the company and the government," she said.	"我本来可以使用 TPP 中关于组建独立工会权利的条款——这种工会不受公司和政府的控制，"她说。
"Maybe now because of Trump, our dream about independent unions in Vietnam has yet to come true," she added. "But we will still try to help the workers, because if they fight alone they will not succeed."	"也许现在是因为特朗普，我们对越南独立工会的梦想还没有实现，"她说。"但我们仍然会努力帮助工人，因为如果他们靠自己独自战斗，是不会成功的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170302/trump-tpp-trade-vietnam-labor-environment	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170302/trump-tpp-trade-vietnam-labor-environment
Chinese Lawmakers' Wallets Give Sweden's G.D.P. a Run for Its Money	习近平时代，人大代表的财富迅速增长
BEIJING — Mao once branded capitalists enemies of the Chinese people. In the era of President Xi Jinping, those capitalists are billionaire lawmakers — and they're getting even wealthier.	北京——毛泽东曾经把资本主义形容为中国人民的敌人。在习近平执政的时代，这些亿万富翁资本家成为了立法者——而且他们正在变得越来越富有。
The combined fortune of the wealthiest members of China's Parliament and its advisory body amounts to \$500 billion, just below the annual economic output of Sweden. Among that group of 209 entrepreneurs and business tycoons, the 100 richest saw their net worth rise 64 percent in the four years since Mr. Xi took power, according to the Hurun Report, an organization based in Shanghai that tracked the wealth of the delegates, ahead of their annual joint sessions that start	中国人大和政协最富有的成员总资产达到了 5000 亿美元，仅略低于瑞典的年度经济产出。周五，人大政协在北京开始举行一年一度的两会，而上海追踪中国最富裕人群财富状况的《胡润百富》(Hurun Report)指出，这些成员中有 209 位企业家和商业巨头，其中 100 个最大富豪的净资产，在习近平上台后的四年中增长了 64%。

<p>on Friday in Beijing.</p>	
<p>Since he was anointed leader, Mr. Xi has pledged to tackle income inequality, alleviate poverty and crack down on corruption. Warning that graft could bring down the ruling Communists, Mr. Xi has ordered an end to alcohol-fueled banquets and bribery, which often takes the form of red packets filled with cash or luxury handbags.</p>	<p>习近平自从被选定为领导人后，承诺要解决收入不平等、减贫和反腐问题。他警告说，贪污可能导致执政的共产党垮台，习近平下令不得举办酒席，不得进行贿赂；常见的贿赂方式是装满现金的红包或奢侈品牌手袋。</p>
<p>Despite Mr. Xi's austerity campaign, the influence of the rich in Chinese politics continues to grow. While delegates to China's Parliament, or the National People's Congress, do not have a lot of power as they rubber-stamp most of the policies set out by the party's leadership, they get access to top leaders at the gathering. It is also a place that will allow them to network with other potential business partners.</p>	<p>尽管习近平提倡节俭，但在中国政界，富人的影响力仍在继续增长。虽然中国人大的代表没有太大实权，只不过是给中共领导层制定的大部分政策例行公事地盖章批准，但他们可以在会议上接触到高层领导。这里也是他们与其他潜在商业伙伴交际的地方。</p>
<p>Starting more than a decade ago, the Communist Party, founded to empower workers and peasants and quash the capitalist class, began to welcome wealthy members to broaden its appeal and bolster its authority. Private entrepreneurs now account for about 20 percent of the nearly 3,000 delegates to Parliament, according to government news media.</p>	<p>共产党创建的宗旨是赋予工人和农民权力，推翻资产阶级，但从十多年前开始，党开始欢迎富人成员加入，以便扩大自己的号召力，增强权威性。政府新闻媒体称，在人大的近 3000 名代表中，私人企业主现在占到了约 20%。</p>
<p>Among the delegates who will convene at the Great Hall of the People this week are some of the most famous names in corporate China, including Pony Ma, chief executive of Tencent Holdings; Zong Qinghou, founder of the Hangzhou Wahaha Group, a beverage maker; and Lei Jun, founder of the phone maker Xiaomi. The group also includes some Hong Kong tycoons, including Victor Li, the son of Li Ka-shing, the billionaire chairman of CK Hutchison Holdings. Hong</p>	<p>本周聚集在人民大会堂的代表，包括了中国企业界最响亮的名字，其中有腾讯的首席执行官马化腾、饮料制造商杭州娃哈哈集团创始人宗庆后、手机制造商小米的创始人雷军。一些香港大亨也在其中，比如李泽钜，他的父亲是亿万富翁、长江和记实业的董事长李嘉诚。香港原本是英国殖民地，在 1997 年回归中国，每年 3 月派代表到北京参加会议。</p>

<p>Kong, a British colony that was returned to China in 1997, sends delegates to Beijing every March for the meeting.</p>	
<p>David Zweig, a professor of Chinese politics at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, said he did not think the public would react negatively to the report by Hurun, which also publishes an annual China Rich List.</p>	<p>香港科技大学的中国政治学教授崔大伟(David Zweig)表示, 他认为公众不会对胡润的报告作出负面反应。胡润还发表一年一度的“中国富豪榜”。</p>
<p>"It's basically a society where next year is going to be better than last year and it's been going on for 30 years, so there's no reason to assume that people are going to look at these guys and say: 'Oh, they're really dirty. They worked hard, they knew people, they got skills,'" Professor Zweig said.</p>	<p>"在这个社会中, 基本来说, 一年比一年好的趋势已经持续了 30 年, 所以没有理由去假设人们看到这些人会说: '哦, 他们真的很肮脏。他们很拼, 有人脉, 又有本事,'" 崔大伟说。</p>
<p>"That's part of the stability of the Communist Party," he added. "So there may not be that earthquake so fast."</p>	<p>"这就是共产党能保持稳定的部分原因," 他说。"所以地震可能不会来得那么快。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170303/china-wealth-rich-parliament</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170303/china-wealth-rich-parliament</p>
<p>China Lowers Growth Target as Lawmakers Meet</p>	<p>中国经济增长目标下调至 6.5%左右</p>
<p>China set a slightly lower economic growth target for this year as the country's lawmakers began their annual meeting on Sunday. The new target, while only a bit lower than last year's, continues a long streak of China trying to dampen expectations as the country grapples with thorny problems like the maturing of its economy, its considerable industrial overcapacity, a growing debt load and pernicious pollution problems.</p>	<p>周日, 中国一年一度的立法者会议开幕, 该国为今年设定了一个略低的经济增长目标。新目标只比去年略低, 但显示中国继续采用长期以来的做法, 在努力解决经济饱和、工业产能过剩、债务负担日益加重、严重污染等棘手问题的同时, 试图降低人们的预期。</p>
<p>At the meeting of the National People's Congress, China addressed issues such as pollution, debt and foreign policy.</p>	<p>在全国人民代表大会上, 中国提到了污染、债务和外交政策等方面的问题。</p>

Projecting Slower Growth	预期增长放缓
Li Keqiang, China's premier, called on Sunday for economic growth this year of "around 6.5 percent or higher, if possible," slightly more modest than last year's target of 6.5 to 7 percent. Actual growth last year, according to official data, was 6.7 percent.	中国总理李克强周日称，今年的经济增长目标是“6.5%左右”，略低于去年6.5%至7%的目标。根据官方的统计数据，去年的实际增长率为6.7%。
Even with the slight drop in projected growth, many economists argue that China's annual target remains too ambitious and is adding to its long-term problems. But Mr. Li defended the target.	即使预期增长率略有下降，很多经济学家认为，中国的年度目标仍然过于雄心勃勃，会加重其长期问题。但李克强为此做了辩护。
"The projected target for this year's growth is realistic," Mr. Li said in a report issued on Sunday before lawmakers convened. "An important reason to stress the need for stable growth is to ensure employment and improve people's lives."	"今年的经济增长预期目标，符合经济规律和客观实际，"李克强周日在人大会议召开之前作的报告中说。"稳增长的重要目的是为了保就业、惠民生。"
In a separate report issued to the legislature, the National Development and Reform Commission — which helps steer the economy — said the growth target was meant to reassure the public at an anxious time. Later this year, the Chinese Communist Party will undergo a leadership shake-up, and officials have said that stability is essential.	在提交给人大的另一份报告中，帮助驾驭经济的机构——国家发展与改革委员会表示，这个增长目标是在这个令人忧虑的时期给公众吃的定心丸。今年晚些时候，中国共产党将进行领导层改组，官员们表示，稳定非常重要。
"This rate of growth is conducive to fostering healthy public expectations," the commission report said. China, it added, was "facing complex and volatile" conditions this year.	这个增长率“有利于稳定社会预期”，发改委的报告说道，而且，它还指出今年中国面临“复杂多变”的局面。
Since the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009, China has rapidly expanded debt to stimulate the economy and to make sure that it hit fairly ambitious targets for economic growth. Reformers have called for lower targets that would not require so much debt to achieve.	自2008年和2009年全球金融危机以来，中国迅速扩大债务规模，刺激经济发展，确保了实现其雄心勃勃的经济增长目标。改革者已经在呼吁降低目标，这样就不需用那么多的债务来实现它。
Lingering Pollution Problems	污染问题仍待解决

<p>Mr. Li also tried to reassure a public that has grown increasingly angry about noxious air, water and soil left by decades of feverish industrial growth, and burning coal is a main culprit.</p>	<p>李克强试图安抚公众对于数十年来工业迅猛增长留下的有毒空气、水和土壤日益增长的愤怒，燃烧煤炭是产生污染的一个主要原因。</p>
<p>"We will work faster to address pollution caused by coal burning," Mr. Li said. Those steps would include trying to cut the amount of coal used for winter furnaces and heaters. "All key sources of industrial pollution will be placed under round-the-clock online monitoring," he said.</p>	<p>我们将“加快解决燃煤污染问题”，李克强说。措施包括减少冬季锅炉和取暖设备的用煤量。“对所有重点工业污染源，实行24小时在线监控，”他说。</p>
<p>But China's appetite for coal remains enormous. Mr. Li said that China would keep cutting excess coal production this year, but more slowly than previously. He said that this year the government aimed to shut down at least 150 million metric tons of coal production. Last year, he said, the government cut 290 million tons.</p>	<p>但中国的煤炭需求量仍然很大。李克强说，中国今年将继续减少煤炭产量，但是步子比以前有所放缓。他说，今年政府的目标是退出煤炭产能1.5亿吨以上。去年退出煤炭产能超过2.9亿吨，他说。</p>
<p>In terms of other pollutants, Mr. Li said that sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions would be cut 3 percent this year and that fine particles of pollution in the air, which are of particular threat to health, would decrease "markedly" in "key areas." He also said that energy consumption would decline by 3.4 percent per unit of economic output — a calculation that will still allow increases in emissions of global warming gases.</p>	<p>在其他污染物方面，李克强表示，今年二氧化硫、氮氧化物排放量要分别下降3%，而在“重点地区”，对健康威胁特别大的细颗粒物污染浓度要“明显下降”。他还说，单位国内生产总值能耗下降3.4%以上——按此计算，仍然允许全球变暖气体排放量增加。</p>
<p>World Stabilizing Force</p>	<p>维护世界稳定的力量</p>
<p>Mr. Li did not mention President Trump, whose campaign language suggested a tougher stance against China on trade and regional issues. These annual reports by China's prime minister are traditionally used for laying out generalities, not specific policies. But Mr. Li built on an effort by the president, Xi Jinping, to promote China as a reassuringly</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选中声称要在贸易和区域问题上对中国采取更强硬的立场，不过李克强在报告中没有提到特朗普。中国总理的年度报告往往只提出大政方针，不涉及具体政策。但李克强的报告是本着习近平主席的一个精神阐述的，即努力把中国宣传为在一个不确定的时代中，一支令人放心的稳定而成熟的力量。</p>

stable and mature power in uncertain times.	
"In the face of profound changes in the international political and economic landscape, China will always be on the side of peace and stability," he said.	"面对世界政治经济格局的深刻变化，中国将始终站在和平稳定一边，"他说。
On trade, Mr. Li said China will continue to oppose protectionism. "Economic globalization is in the fundamental interests of all countries," Mr. Li said. "China will not shift in its commitment to promoting global economic cooperation."	在贸易方面，李克强表示中国将继续反对保护主义。"经济全球化符合世界各国的根本利益，"他讲道。"中国将坚定不移推动全球经济合作。"
But Chinese officials were circumspect about the government's latest increase in military spending.	但在谈到政府最近增加军费开支时，中国官员表现得比较谨慎。
On Saturday, a spokeswoman for the National People's Congress, Fu Ying, told reporters that the rise would be about 7 percent. But the documents released at the opening of the legislative meeting left people guessing about the exact size of China's official defense budget for 2017, unlike previous years.	周六，全国人大发言人傅莹告诉记者，军费开支将增长约7%。但是这次代表大会开始时披露的文件与往年不同，令人不禁猜测中国2017年官方国防预算的确切规模。
Dealing With Debt	解决债务
Credit in China grew about 20 percent a year between 2009 and 2015, and the level of corporate debt in particular has alarmed economists who worry about a rising number of bad bank loans.	在2009至2015年间，中国的债务以每年约20%的速度增长，其中企业债水平尤其令经济学家们警惕，他们担心银行坏账会不断增加。
Mr. Li said that the government was looking to lower debt loads in the economy from a splurge of bank lending, but he suggested it would be done a "prudent" way that would not risk an economic shock.	李克强表示，政府会着力减少因大肆批贷而造成的经济债务负担，但他表示会"积极稳妥"地采取这种措施，不会带来引发经济动荡的风险。
But the Ministry of Finance budget report, issued alongside Mr. Li's report, outlined a tougher approach to local governments that have collected debt to pay for infrastructure. "Higher priority will be given to	但与李克强的政府报告一起发布的财政部预算报告提出，将对募集资金支付基础设施费用的地方政府采取更严厉的措施。"把防控地方政府债务风险放在更为重要的位置，"预算报告中写道。它还说，省级政府要制定本地区地

preventing and controlling local government debt," the budget report said. Provincial governments would develop "local contingency plans" to deal with debt risks, it said.	方政府性债务风险事件“应急处置预案”。
Making Nice With Multinationals	向跨国企业示好
Foreign companies have become increasingly vocal about business barriers, international property theft and other problems in the Chinese market. Some are turning elsewhere to establish a base for production.	外资企业越来越多地表达对中国市场中的商业壁垒、窃取国际知识产权等问题的不满。有些外资企业正转向别处建立生产基地。
Mr. Li held out an olive branch, promising to "make big moves to improve the environment for foreign investors." He said that service industries, manufacturing and mining would become more open to these investors.	李克强抛出橄榄枝，承诺“大力优化外商投资环境”。他表示，将进一步放宽服务业、制造业和采矿业的外资准入。
He also promised that, contrary to most expectations and previous experience, foreign companies would not be discriminated against on license applications, setting standards or government procurement. The country has laid out plans — called the Made in China 2025 initiative — for it to seize a global lead in a long list of key high-tech and manufacturing industries in the next eight years.	与大多数人的预期和此前的经验相反，他还承诺不会在资质许可、标准制定或政府采购方面对外资进行区别对待。中国还制定了被称为《中国制造2025》的计划，以便于未来八年里在一系列关键的高科技与制造行业获得全球领先地位。
Biggest Applause Line	获得最热烈掌声的话
Legislators gave polite applause to most of Mr. Li's plans. But one new policy drew vigorous clapping in a country where a national grid of bullet-train routes has quickly made long-distance travel commonplace: Mr. Li said the government would end roaming charges on cellphones used outside the province in which the phone numbers were initially registered.	对李克强的大部分计划，代表们都报以礼貌的掌声。但是在一个全国性的高速列车路线网迅速将长距离旅行变得稀松平常的国家，这样一项新政策却引发了热烈的掌声：李克强表示政府将取消手机漫游费。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/china-economy-national-p	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/china-economy-national-p

eoples-congress	eoples-congress
Xi Jinping's Failed Promises Dim Hopes for Economic Change in 2nd Term	习近平的经济改革只是一纸空头支票?
BEIJING — For years, China's president, Xi Jinping, has talked the talk of economic reform. In January, he dazzled business executives in Davos, Switzerland, with a defense of international trade. Last month, he urged officials to "seize hold of reform and make it an even bigger priority." And the annual meeting of China's legislature, starting Sunday, appears sure to echo that theme.	北京——多年来，中国国家主席习近平谈起经济改革来头头是道。今年1月，他在瑞士达沃斯为国际贸易辩护，令企业高管们赞叹不已。上个月，他敦促官员们要“带头抓改革”。周日开始的中国立法机构年度会议看来肯定会重复这个主题。
But as Mr. Xi nears the end of his first five-year term as Communist Party leader, his record has not lived up to the bold statements, critics say.	但是，批评人士说，随着习近平作为共产党领导人的第一个五年任期即将结束，他的记录并不与这些大胆的声明相符。
The question now is whether he was ever really serious about taking the painful steps needed to repair the economy, or merely paying lip service to reform to justify his tightening grip on power.	现在的问题是，他对真正采取改革经济所必须的痛苦措施是否认真过，或者他只不过是口头上谈改革，把其作为紧紧抓住权力的理由。
Mr. Xi's defenders argue that he had to consolidate his authority first, before he could make the potentially wrenching decisions needed to open markets and trim bloated state-owned industries. With weak growth in the rest of the world and demand for China's exports flagging, they contend, there was little margin for error and caution was warranted.	习近平的捍卫者认为，他必须首先巩固自己的权威，然后才能为开放市场、缩小臃肿的国有工业部门做出那些可能是十分艰难的决定。他们声称，由于世界其他地方的经济增长乏力，对中国出口的需求疲软，几乎没有犯错误的余地，因此有必要小心谨慎。
The proof will be in the second term, they say, when Mr. Xi finally has the power to push through difficult economic adjustments.	他们说，这种说法将在习近平的第二个任期内得到证明，那时习近平将终于拥有推动艰难的经济调整的权力。
Mr. Xi is already China's most powerful leader in decades. He has repeatedly used his authority, though, to undercut reforms he says are	习近平已经是中国几十年来权力最大的领导人。然而，他一再使用他的权力来削弱他称为必要的改革，比如，下令在股票市场使用强力干预，以及限制

necessary, ordering heavy-handed intervention in the stock market, for example, and restrictions on the movement of money abroad and property prices.	货币向国外流动，限制房地产价格。
The problem, critics say, is that Mr. Xi's demands for centralized control, stability and political conformity have often drowned out hesitant steps toward economic liberalization. And his second term is likely to bring more of the same, they say.	批评者说，问题是，习近平对中央控制、稳定和政治一致性的要求常常压住了经济自由化犹豫不决的步骤。他们说，他的第二个任期可能只会是更多相同的做法。
"I'm highly skeptical, since I don't think it's a lack of authority or the opposition of special interests that have kept him from moving in that direction so far," said Scott Kennedy, the director of the Project on Chinese Business and Political Economy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "Rather, he's operated according to his instincts in the face of economic challenges. And I don't expect his instincts or those challenges to change much."	"我非常怀疑会有不同，因为我不觉得迄今为止阻止他朝改革方向转移的原因是缺乏权威、或特殊利益集团的反对，"华盛顿战略与国际研究中心的中国商业和政治经济项目主任甘思德(Scott Kennedy)说。"相反，他在经济挑战面前，一直在根据自己的直觉操作。我不指望他的直觉或那些挑战会有多大改变。"
Many economists, executives and policy advisers in Beijing do not disguise their disappointment about what has happened to Mr. Xi's promises of an audacious overhaul of the economy.	北京的许多经济学家、高管和政策顾问并不掩饰他们对习近平承诺的大胆经济改革没有付现的失望。
In 2013, he and his premier, Li Keqiang, laid out big plans to give markets and entrepreneurs more room to grow. The market would play a "decisive role" in allocating resources, Mr. Xi declared.	2013年，他和总理李克强制定了给市场和企业家更多发展空间的大计划。习近平宣布，市场将在分配资源方面发挥"决定性的作用"。
Wu Jinglian, one of China's most prominent economists, said at a recent meeting in Beijing that "the direction of reform laid out in these documents is clear, and the measures are right, but the problem has been implementation."	中国最著名的经济学家之一吴敬琏最近在北京的一次会议上说，"这些文件规定的改革方向明确，措施得当。问题是执行上。"
"Putting it relatively tactfully," he continued, "it hasn't been vigorous	他接下来说，"比较婉转地说，还不够得力。"

enough.”	
Economists abroad have been less tactful.	国外的经济学家措辞却不这么得体。
“Virtually across the board, China is falling short of its own self-declared objectives for reform,” said Daniel H. Rosen, a founding partner of the Rhodium Group, an economic research company. “Even the G.D.P. growth that we have is ever more reliant on debt, and this is a consequence of falling short on reform.”	经济研究公司荣鼎咨询(Rhodium Group)创始合伙人荣大聂(Daniel H. Rosen)说,“几乎在所有方面,中国都没有达到自己为自己设置的改革目标。就连我们看到的GDP增长也越来越依赖于债务,这是改革不到位的结果。”
To be sure, the Xi years have not been static.	可以肯定的是,习近平的这些年并非没有变化。
China has loosened controls on its domestic bond market, allowing more foreign participation. The policy that limited most urban households to one child was abolished and replaced by a “two child” policy and even measures to encourage couples to have two children. Mr. Li, the premier, has made it his mission to cut down paperwork and regulations that weigh on small businesses.	中国放松了对国内债券市场的控制,允许了更多的国外参与。曾经限制大多数城市家庭只生一个孩子的政策被废除了,由“两个孩子”的政策取代,甚至出台了鼓励夫妇生两个孩子的措施。李克强总理一直把减少给小企业带来沉重负担的文书工作和法规作为自己的使命。
“I feel that a lot of changes actually have happened,” said Jianguang Shen, a China economist in the Hong Kong office of Mizuho Securities. “People expect faster, radical reform after the party congress” late this year, when Mr. Xi starts a second term as party leader.	瑞穗证券香港办事处的中国经济学家沈建光说,“我觉得实际上发生了很多变化。人们期望(今年晚些时候的)党代会之后,将有更快、更彻底的改革,”届时,习近平将开始其作为党领导人的第二个任期。
Some experts argue that Mr. Xi will then be politically secure and more willing to let his new team push through contentious changes, including cutting more excess industry, shedding jobs in ailing state companies and giving private businesses a bigger share of bank loans.	一些专家认为,那时,习近平将在政治上更有把握,更愿意让他的新团队推动有争议的改革,包括减少更多的行业过剩产能,减少不景气国有企业的就业人数,并让私营企业得到更大的银行贷款份额。
With the economy still growing at an impressive 6.7 percent last year, officials say the government has kept the right balance between change and stability.	因为去年的经济增长率仍保持在惊人的6.7%,官员们说,政府在变化和稳定之间找到了适当的平衡。

<p>“The boat sails best when the winds and waves are steady,” Liu Shiyu, the chairman of the China Securities Regulatory Commission, said at a news conference last Sunday. “Without stable market conditions, no reform can make progress, and there may even be reversal of the strides that we’ve made.”</p>	<p>“风平浪静好行船，”中国证监会主席刘士余上周日在记者会上说。“没有稳定的市场环境，任何改革都无法推进，甚至已经迈出的改革步子可能要倒回来。”</p>
<p>But even many who accept China’s model of gradual, government-guided reform say that under Mr. Xi, promised changes have stalled or been reversed. Mr. Xi, who dominates economic policy and much else besides, has flinched from the harder changes needed for long-term prosperity and has yet to find a way to keep the economy growing without administering ever larger injections of debt.</p>	<p>但是，即使许多接受渐进的、政府引导的中国改革模式的人仍说，在习近平领导下，承诺的改革或停滞不前、或出现逆转。习近平不仅主导经济政策，而且主导许多方面的事情，他在长期繁荣所需的更艰难的改革面前退缩了，还没有找到不让债务的规模变得更大来保持经济增长的方法。</p>
<p>And while many economists, including some of Mr. Xi’s top advisers, continue to lobby openly for more market-oriented policies, the government has also become less tolerant of those who directly and publicly criticize it for not doing enough, including by censoring them on social media.</p>	<p>虽然包括习近平的一些顶级顾问在内的许多经济学家仍在为更多以市场为导向的政策继续公开游说，但政府对那些直接公开批评其做得不够的人却变得不那么宽容了，包括不让他们在社交媒体上说话。</p>
<p>The economy has been slowing steadily and has required larger and larger amounts of debt each year just to avoid a much steeper slowdown.</p>	<p>经济一直在稳步下滑，每年都需要注入越来越多的债务，以避免发生更严重的经济衰退。</p>
<p>It is Mr. Xi’s own policies, though, that raise the biggest questions about his commitment to change. As more and more capital has left China, the government has restored restrictions on moving money abroad.</p>	<p>不过，习近平自己的政策才是让人们对他的改革承诺有最大疑问的东西。随着越来越多的资本逃离中国，政府已经恢复了对资金向国外转移的限制。</p>
<p>While taxes have been increased on service industries, promises to introduce a property tax and other fiscal changes have made little headway. That logjam has left the finances of local governments in</p>	<p>虽然服务业的税收有所增长，但是，引入财产税和其他金融改革的措施却没有取得多大进展。这种停滞不前让许多依赖制造业的城市的政府财政，陷入了依赖于土地出售收入的危险。</p>

<p>many manufacturing-dependent cities dangerously dependent on land sales for revenue.</p>	
<p>Mr. Xi also promised to make state corporations leaner and more focused on achieving financial health in their core businesses. But he also demanded that party committees have a bigger say in company decisions, leaving plenty of room for party officials to undercut corporate reorganization.</p>	<p>习近平还曾承诺要精简国有企业，让它们更着重于在自己的核心业务上实现良好财务状况。但他还要求党委在公司决策中有更大的发言权，这给党的官员在削弱公司重组上留下了足够的空间。</p>
<p>“On the one hand, there’s the talk of strengthening reform. On the other hand, all the agencies are stressing enhancing leadership by the party,” Li Weisen, an economist at Fudan University in Shanghai who advocates market liberalization, said in a telephone interview.</p>	<p>“一方面说要加强改革。另一方面，所有的部门都在强调加强党的领导，”主张市场自由化的上海复旦大学经济学家李维森在接受电话采访时说。</p>
<p>“We’ve maybe issued over a hundred of these reform documents,” he added, “but which ones have really been implemented, including fiscal reforms?”</p>	<p>“我们可能已经发布了100多份改革文件，”他接来说。“但哪些得到了真正的实施，包括财政改革？”</p>
<p>Business leaders say more should be done to lighten their burdens. Liu Hanyuan, the chairman of Tongwei Group, a large manufacturer of solar panels based in Chengdu, in southwest China, used a Chinese aphorism to describe the burden of regulations, taxes and local fees on Chinese companies:</p>	<p>商业领导说，应该做更多的工作来减轻他们的负担。中国西南地区城市成都的太阳能组件制造商通威集团董事局主席刘汉元，用了一个中国谚语来描述中国企业面临的法规、税收和地方性收费的负担：</p>
<p>“We should abandon the idea that as many fees and taxes should be collected as possible. We should keep enough water to raise fish.”</p>	<p>“税费能不收尽量不收，能收尽量收，应收尽收是错误的观念。我们应该‘放水养鱼’。”</p>
<p>Some of the initial hopes that Mr. Xi would turn out to be a market liberalizer were probably never realistic. The Chinese government’s idea of reform has never been the free-market bonanza that some economists advocate.</p>	<p>人们对习近平可能会让市场自由化的最初希望中的一些可能从来都是不现实的。中国政府的改革思想从来不是一些经济学家倡导的自由市场机制。</p>

<p>Even Deng Xiaoping, who first injected elements of capitalism into the Chinese economy in the 1980s, stressed that the government must retain control. His approach has delivered decades of growth that has lifted living standards for hundreds of millions of people while creating hundreds of billionaires.</p>	<p>即使是在 1980 年代首次将资本主义元素注入中国经济的邓小平也强调，政府必须保持控制。他的改革方式已经给中国带来了几十年的经济增长，提高了数亿人的生活水平，同时创造了数百个亿万富翁。</p>
<p>During the 1990s, President Jiang Zemin pressed ahead with changes that shut down thousands of struggling state-owned factories, encouraged private entrepreneurs to join the party and prepared for China's entry into the World Trade Organization in late 2001. Yet he, too, remained committed to state ownership, and his successor, Hu Jintao, proved even more committed to steering development through state planning.</p>	<p>20 世纪 90 年代，江泽民担任国家主席时推动的改革，关闭了数千个国有工厂，鼓励了私营企业家加入共产党，并为中国在 2001 年年底加入世界贸易组织做了准备。但江泽民仍然坚持了国家所有权，事实证明，他的继任者胡锦涛更加致力于通过国家计划来指导发展。</p>
<p>Most experts expect Mr. Xi will stay much the same leader he has been for five years, unless slowing growth and rising debt produce a shock. Yet the cost of inaction could be an increasingly debt-ridden, inefficient economy.</p>	<p>大多数专家预计习近平仍将保持他这五年的领导方式，除非增长放缓和债务上升给经济带来冲击。然而，不作为的代价可能是日益沉重的债务和低下的经济效率。</p>
<p>"If the government keeps meddling in the markets to ensure growth, then this road will become impassable," said Mr. Li, the professor in Shanghai. "The problems won't be solved and will only get worse."</p>	<p>"如果政府继续对市场进行干预，以确保增长，那么这条道路会变得走不通，" 上海的李维森说。"问题不会得到解决，只会变得更糟。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/china-xi-jinping-economic-reform</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/china-xi-jinping-economic-reform</p>
<p>Jim Rogers, Intrepid Investor, Finds Bumpy Road to North Korea</p>	<p>看好朝鲜，吉姆·罗杰斯的投资指南不适合胆小者</p>
<p>HONG KONG — China was an economic backwater when Jim Rogers began traveling its dusty byways more than three decades ago. Still, Mr. Rogers, a former partner of George Soros, saw its promise.</p>	<p>香港——三十多年前，吉姆·罗杰斯(Jim Rogers)开始在中国尘土飞扬的偏僻小路上旅行时，它还是一个闭塞落后的国家。不过，乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)的这位前合伙人看到了它的希望。</p>

<p>Today, Mr. Rogers, 74, doles out advice to China's rising investor class at financial seminars, where he often draws a crowd. Part of his message involves another unloved market, where he sees promise despite authoritarian leadership and international sanctions: North Korea.</p>	<p>如今，74岁的罗杰斯在金融研讨会上向中国不断增长的投资阶层提供建议，他经常能吸引很多观众。他的部分信息涉及另一个不被看好的市场：朝鲜。尽管那里实行独裁统治，遭到国际制裁，但他在那里看到了希望。</p>
<p>"It's very exciting. The kid has been opening up North Korea," Mr. Rogers said in an interview, referring to Kim Jong-un, the country's ruler.</p>	<p>"这非常令人兴奋。这孩子一直在开放朝鲜，"罗杰斯在接受采访时提到该国统治者金正恩(Kim Jong-un)时说。</p>
<p>But North Korea can be a murky place to tread — as Mr. Rogers's experience shows.</p>	<p>但朝鲜可能是一个晦暗不清的地方，罗杰斯的经历表明了这一点。</p>
<p>A Hong Kong company called Unaforte that is involved in several North Korean businesses named Mr. Rogers as a shareholder a year ago, according to a corporate filing. Investing in a North Korean business like that would probably violate American sanctions if it happened now, though experts say it was legal at the time.</p>	<p>与朝鲜几家公司有业务联系的香港旺福特有限公司(Unaforte)的备案文件显示，一年前，它将罗杰斯列为股东。如果是现在，投资这样一家朝鲜公司很可能违反美国的制裁规定，不过专家们认为在当时是合法的。</p>
<p>Mr. Rogers said he gave Unaforte \$100 as a token of good will but never expected that it would name him as a shareholder. Asked about his stake in the company in October, he interrupted an interview with The New York Times to call Unaforte and told the English-speaking sister of its founder that the company had agreed he could not be a shareholder.</p>	<p>罗杰斯称，他给了旺福特100美元，作为善意的象征，但从没期望成为股东。去年10月，他在接受《纽约时报》采访时被问及他在该公司的股份，他打断采访，给旺福特致电，告诉其创始人会讲英语的妹妹，该公司曾同意他不能被列为股东。</p>
<p>Speaking into his phone, Mr. Rogers said, "I know I have told you, 'Never, never, never.'"</p>	<p>罗杰斯对着电话说，“要知道我已经告诉过你，‘绝不，绝不，绝不。’”</p>
<p>Unaforte no longer lists Mr. Rogers as a shareholder in its filings but will not release shareholder records that might show more details about the shares given to Mr. Rogers. Officials at Hong Kong's corporate registry</p>	<p>在公司申报文件中，旺福特不再将罗杰斯列为股东，但它没有公布股东记录，而那也许能显示罗杰斯持股的更多详情。香港公司注册处的官员表示，他们正在调查旺福特是否遵守该市的披露法律。旺福特没有回复要求置评的电子</p>

<p>said they were investigating whether Unaforte is complying with the city's disclosure laws. Unaforte did not respond to emailed questions for comment.</p>	<p>邮件。</p>
<p>Investing in North Korea is not for the faint of heart. Many countries heavily restrict what foreign companies and investors can do there. With records in North Korea inaccessible to most outsiders, claims there cannot be easily verified. Intrepid overseas investors have little choice but to work through middle men, often based in China.</p>	<p>胆小的人不适合在朝鲜投资。许多国家严格限制外国公司和投资者在朝鲜的行为。大部分外来者无法获得朝鲜的相关记录，所以其权利的主张在那里很难得到核实。胆大的国外投资者别无选择，只能通过中国的中间人。</p>
<p>"A lot of times there are these very, very murky series of transactions that need to occur where you may not know who your partners are," said J. R. Mailey, a visiting scholar at Johns Hopkins's U.S.-Korea Institute in Washington, who has studied fraudulent investment in North Korea.</p>	<p>"很多时候，在很多需要发生的非常阴暗的交易中，你可能不知道自己的商业伙伴是谁，"华盛顿约翰·霍普金斯大学(Johns Hopkins University)美韩研究所的访问学者 J·R·麦利(J. R. Mailey)说。麦利研究过朝鲜的欺诈投资案例。</p>
<p>Others who saw promise in North Korea have retreated. One firm that counted as an investor a high-profile North Korea bull, James Passin, ended a joint venture there in January because of tightened American sanctions.</p>	<p>其他曾在朝鲜看到希望的人已经撤退。今年 1 月，迫于美国加强制裁，一家将高调看好朝鲜的詹姆斯·帕辛(James Passin)列为投资人的公司最终关闭了在朝鲜设立的一家合资公司。</p>
<p>Still, for some, the attraction can be considerable. Asia's fast-growing economies are now well-trod ground, leaving fewer opportunities to get in early and make it big.</p>	<p>不过，对有些人来说，朝鲜的吸引力是巨大的。亚洲快速增长的经济体现在都已经过深度开发，没有留下多少早期进入并做大的机会。</p>
<p>"The country is like an El Dorado that lures people in," Mr. Mailey said. "They're willing to risk everything because the payout is so high."</p>	<p>"这个国家像埃尔多拉多一样诱惑着人们，"麦利说，"他们愿意冒各种险，因为回报丰厚。"</p>
<p>In interviews, Mr. Rogers said his relationship with Unaforte was distant. He said he spoke at investor events held in mainland China by Unaforte and companies controlled by its founder, Zhao Chunhui, about North</p>	<p>在采访中，罗杰斯称自己与旺福特关系疏远。他说，他在旺福特及其创始人招春晖控制的多家公司在中国内地举办的投资活动中谈到过朝鲜等很多话题。"我面向数百人发言，"罗杰斯说。他拒绝透露演讲费金额。</p>

<p>Korea, among many other subjects. "I make speeches for hundreds of people," Mr. Rogers said. He declined to disclose the amount of his speaking fees.</p>	
<p>Mr. Zhao appeared to see his relationship with Mr. Rogers differently. In Chinese-language marketing materials and on social media, Mr. Zhao called himself "Jim Rogers's business partner in China." A fund promoted at speaking engagements organized by Mr. Zhao or his businesses referred to Mr. Rogers as a shareholder.</p>	<p>招春晖似乎对自己与罗杰斯的关系有不同看法。在中文营销材料和社交媒体上，招春晖称自己是“吉姆·罗杰斯的中国合伙人”。招春晖或其公司组织的演讲活动中推介的一个基金将罗杰斯列为股东。</p>
<p>The fund and Unaforte posted photos of Mr. Rogers signing and posing with a document titled "shareholder contract" online, announcing in Chinese that Mr. Rogers had become a shareholder. One advertising banner featuring Mr. Rogers reads, "Be a shareholder along with Jim Rogers."</p>	<p>该基金和旺福特在网上发布了罗杰斯签署一份名为《股东合同》的文件并与其合影的照片，还以中文宣布罗杰斯已成为股东。一个印有罗杰斯肖像的广告横幅写道：“和罗杰斯一起做股东。”</p>
<p>Chinese corporate records show no evidence that Mr. Rogers owns shares in the fund, called Gold Quantum.</p>	<p>中国的公司记录没有证据表明，罗杰斯持有这个名为金量子(Gold Quantum)的基金的股份。</p>
<p>Then there was Unaforte's share allocation to Mr. Rogers. The American investor said he gave Unaforte \$100 as a gesture of good will. "It was a token investment once upon a time," Mr. Rogers said.</p>	<p>然后就是旺福特分配给罗杰斯的股份问题。这位美国投资者称，他给了旺福特 100 美元，作为善意的表示。“它是从前的一次象征性投资，”罗杰斯说。</p>
<p>Unaforte then made Mr. Rogers a shareholder. According to a Hong Kong filing, it allocated Mr. Rogers shares representing a stake of more than 1 percent in Unaforte.</p>	<p>旺福特从而把罗杰斯变成了股东。根据香港的一份文件，它给罗杰斯分配了逾 1% 的股份。</p>
<p>While the stake is valued at \$19,000 on paper, its true value is not clear. On its website, which went offline after The Times began to ask about its businesses, Unaforte said it operated a bank and was building an office park there, and said it owned a stake in a gold mine. Outside of</p>	<p>虽然这些股份的纸面价值为 1.9 万美元，但它的真正价值并不清楚。旺福特在自己的网站上声称它在朝鲜经营一家银行，并在修建一个办公园区，还说它拥有一个金矿的股份。该网站声称，在朝鲜之外，该公司在中国广州市和意大利经营珠宝制作业务，在意大利投资房地产，在夏威夷经营珠宝零售业</p>

<p>North Korea, the website listed a jewelry-making operation in the Chinese city of Guangzhou and in Italy, a real estate investment in Italy and retail jewelry operations in Hawaii.</p>	<p>务。在《纽约时报》开始询问该公司的业务后，该网站下线。</p>
<p>The shares were allocated to Mr. Rogers in February 2016, one month before the American government tightened sanctions on North Korea, effectively barring its citizens from any business that might benefit the government there.</p>	<p>这些股票是2016年2月分配给罗杰斯的，就在美国政府加紧对朝鲜的制裁之前一个月——那些制裁严厉禁止美国公民经营任何可能使朝鲜政府获利的业务。</p>
<p>"It's not clear to me that anything Rogers did is illegal," said Joshua Stanton, a Washington-based lawyer who follows United States sanctions imposed on the country and has helped draft some of them. "It would be now."</p>	<p>"我不确定罗杰斯之前的行为是否违法，"华盛顿律师乔舒亚·斯坦顿(Joshua Stanton)说。他熟悉美国对朝鲜的制裁，并帮助起草了其中一些。"但是放到现在，肯定是违法的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Rogers said he sent a letter to Unaforte asking that it return his \$100 and take back an unspecified number of shares. It was dated March 17, 2016, a day after President Obama signed an executive order imposing new sanctions on North Korea.</p>	<p>罗杰斯称，他给旺福特发了一封信，要求退还他的100美元，并收回未说明具体数字的股份。发信日期是2016年3月17日，就在奥巴马总统签署了对朝鲜实施新制裁的行政法令之后一天。</p>
<p>A copy of the letter that Mr. Rogers shared with The New York Times was stamped by Hong Kong tax authorities on Sept. 29, the day after The Times first asked Unaforte about Mr. Rogers's stake in the company. Mr. Rogers said Unaforte told him it delayed getting the stamp because one was required only before the end of the company's fiscal year, which was Sept. 30.</p>	<p>罗杰斯与《纽约时报》分享的那封信的副本上有香港税务机关9月29日盖的章，就在时报首次向旺福特询问罗杰斯在该公司的持股情况之后一天。罗杰斯称，旺福特对他说，它延迟盖章是因为只要在公司财政年度于9月30日结束之前盖章即可。</p>
<p>Mr. Rogers, who does not read Chinese, also said he asked Mr. Zhao to remove mentions of him as a shareholder, and said companies in China and elsewhere often claim falsely to be associated with him. "We have a never-ending battle with things like this all over the world, as do</p>	<p>罗杰斯不懂中文。他还表示，他曾要求招春晖删除将他列为股东的内容，他还说，中国和其他地方的公司经常错误地声称与他有关系。他在接受邮件采访时说，"我们和其他人一样，在与世界各地的此类情况进行无尽的斗争。"</p>

others," he said in an email.	
Mr. Rogers said he was comfortable with other statements by Mr. Zhao's companies about him. His Chinese-speaking staff members reviewed them, he said, and "my guys are extremely protective of my name." Mr. Zhao's companies removed some references to Mr. Rogers following inquiries.	罗杰斯表示，他对招春晖的公司对他的其他陈述感到满意。他说，他懂中文的工作人员审查了那些陈述，“我的人非常保护我的声誉。”招春晖的公司按要求删除了一些提及罗杰斯的内容。
Unaforte is one of a generally quiet group of companies that use China as a jumping-off point to invest in North Korea. Such companies sometimes come under official scrutiny from the United States and China alike.	旺福特是以中国为跳板在朝鲜投资的多家公司之一。这些总体低调的公司有时受到美国和中国的官方审视。
Its sole director is the 44-year-old Mr. Zhao, who also goes by Willam Zhao.	该公司唯一的董事是44岁的招春晖，他的英文名是威廉·招(Willam Zhao)。
Documents show Mr. Zhao is a Chinese national but also a citizen of the Dominican Republic. He has identified himself on one of his social media accounts as the chairman of First Eastern Bank, which is incorporated in the North Korean special economic zone of Rason and which Unaforte says it operates.	文件显示招春晖是中国国民，但也是多米尼加共和国公民。他在一个社交媒体账户上称自己是第一东方银行(First Eastern Bank)的董事长，该银行位于朝鲜罗先(Rason)经济特区，旺福特称该银行在其旗下。
Mr. Zhao also has an office in Guangzhou, for the mainland-registered Unaforte company. When visited by a Times reporter last fall, that office featured a poster of Mr. Zhao arm in arm with Mr. Rogers.	招春晖在广州也有一个办事处，也就是在内地注册的旺福特公司。去年秋天，时代记者造访该办事处时，那里挂着招春晖和罗杰斯挽着手臂的海报。
In an interview, Mr. Rogers said he did not recall how he first met Mr. Zhao. "He seems to be doing a lot in North Korea," Mr. Rogers said. "He says it's profitable."	罗杰斯在接受采访时表示，他不记得自己最初是怎么认识招春晖的。“他似乎在朝鲜有很多生意，”罗杰斯说，“他说很赚钱。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/jim-rogers-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170306/jim-rogers-north-korea
China's Plan to Build Its Own High-Tech Industries Worries Western	中国全面推动制造强国战略，引发欧美担忧

Businesses	
BEIJING — China has charted out a \$300 billion plan to become nearly self-sufficient by 2025 in a range of important industries, from planes to computer chips to electric cars, as it looks to kick-start its next stage of economic development.	北京——中国在启动下一个经济发展阶段之际，制定了一项耗资 3000 亿美元的计划，到 2025 年之前要在包括飞机、计算机芯片和电动汽车在内的一系列重要行业基本实现自给自足。
But big companies in the rest of the world worry that it is more than that: an unfair advantage in China's home court, and perhaps elsewhere.	但世界其他地区的大企业担心的不止于此：在国内市场，或许还有其他地方，中国恐怕会享有不公平优势。
A report by a European business group on Tuesday said the "Made in China 2025" program, which calls for enormous Chinese government assistance to 10 industries, would force out competitors from abroad and lead to government-subsidized global players that would compete unfairly. Indeed, the Chinese government's plan says Chinese industries that benefit should own as much as 80 percent of their home market in just eight years.	欧洲一家商业机构周二发表报告称，《中国制造 2025》号召为十个行业提供巨大的政府支持，会将国外竞争者挤出中国市场，造就拿政府补贴进行不公平竞争的全球玩家。实际上中国政府的这项计划称，在短短八年时间里，获益的中国行业在国内市场的占有率应该达到 80%。
"The Chinese make it clear that they want to be the global champion" and are trying to carve out market share now, said Joerg Wuttke, the president of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, which wrote the report.	现在，“中国明确表示它想成为全球冠军”，而且在竭力开拓市场份额，撰写该报告的中国欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce in China)主席约尔格·伍德克(Joerg Wuttke)说。
The plan's mechanism is simple: It would provide large, low-interest loans from state-owned investment funds and development banks; assistance in buying foreign competitors; and extensive research subsidies, all with the goal of making China largely self-sufficient in the targeted industries.	这项计划的机制很简单：国有投资基金和发展银行将提供大量低息贷款；协助收购国外竞争者；提供大量的研究补贴，目的都是让中国在目标行业基本实现自给自足。
Although European and American government officials have expressed	尽管欧洲和美国政府官员表达了对这项计划的疑虑，但中国政府在最近几天

<p>misgivings about the plan, the Chinese government has made clear in recent days that it plans to press on.</p>	<p>明确表示，它打算加紧推进该计划。</p>
<p>"We will fully implement our plan for developing strategic emerging industries," Premier Li Keqiang said in his annual speech to the National People's Congress on Sunday. "We will accelerate R. & D. on and commercialization of new materials, artificial intelligence, integrated circuits, bio-pharmacy, 5G mobile communications and other technologies, and develop industrial clusters in these fields."</p>	<p>"全面实施战略性新兴产业发展规划，"国务院总理李克强上周日在一年一度的人民代表大会发言中讲道。"加快新材料、人工智能、集成电路、生物制药、第五代移动通信等技术研发和转化，做大做强产业集群。"</p>
<p>In addition to the sectors Mr. Li cited, the plan also covers the manufacturing of aircraft, robots, electric cars, rail equipment, ships and agricultural machinery. China seeks to wean itself off imports from companies like Boeing, Airbus, General Electric, Siemens, Nissan, Renault, Samsung and Intel.</p>	<p>除了李克强提到的这些行业，该计划还覆盖了飞机、机器人、电动汽车、铁路设备、船舶和农业机械制造领域。中国力图使自己摆脱从波音(Boeing)、空中客车(Airbus)、通用电气(General Electric)、西门子(Siemens)、日产(Nissan)、雷诺(Renault)、三星(Samsung)和英特尔(Intel)等企业进口产品的局面。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has long worried that the country's economy is still too concentrated in fairly low-end manufacturing. Making and assembling Apple iPhone components, for instance, is done by hundreds of thousands of workers in China, while the better-paid, value-added design and marketing work is done in the United States, although by many fewer employees.</p>	<p>一直以来，中国政府担心本国经济太集中于低端的制造业。比如，制造和组装苹果公司(Apple)的iPhone手机零件是在中国由几十万工人完成，而报酬更高、附加值更大的设计和市场营销工作则是在美国进行，尽管这类工作需要的员工要少很多。</p>
<p>Although a large-scale shift of factories from the West to China has created tens of millions of Chinese jobs, the country's leaders worry that an increasingly well-educated younger generation is rejecting factory work for higher-paid office jobs.</p>	<p>虽说工厂大规模地从西方搬到中国为其创造了数以千万计的工作机会，但这个国家的领导层担心受教育程度越来越高的更年轻一代不愿意在工厂工作，而是寻找报酬更高的办公室工作。</p>
<p>But the report by the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China was lengthy and critical. The United States Chamber of Commerce in</p>	<p>但中国欧盟商会的那份报告不仅篇幅长，而且是批评性的。位于华盛顿的美国商会(The United States Chamber of Commerce)计划下周发布一份类似</p>

Washington plans to issue a similar report next week.	的报告。
The Chinese Communist Party has long relied on five-year plans to guide national economic growth. But "Made in China 2025" sets out broader targets.	中国共产党长期依赖五年计划来指导全国的经济增长。但《中国制造 2025》开始制定更广泛的目标。
"It feels like a five-year plan, but this time not only domestic but international," Mr. Wuttke said.	"它看起来像一个五年计划，只不过这一次不限于国内市场，而是国际的，"伍德克说。
The timing is delicate. President Trump had campaigned about confronting China on trade and currency issues. He has not yet done so, but his advisers have been considering a revision to corporate taxes that would effectively impose a 20 percent tariff on all imports, not just from China.	时机也很微妙。特朗普总统在竞选期间曾呼吁在贸易和货币问题上直面中国。他还没有具体落实，但他的顾问一直在考虑修改企业所得税，对所有进口商品——不只是来自中国的——征收 20% 的关税。
China is also laying the legal groundwork for challenging at the World Trade Organization a refusal by the United States to accept that China is a market economy for purposes of anti-dumping trade cases. It will make a similar challenge to European Union rules.	为了反倾销贸易诉讼，美国拒绝接受中国是市场经济，为了在世界贸易组织 (World Trade Organization) 中就此事发起挑战，中国也正在打下法律基础。它还将对欧盟的规则提出类似挑战。
China's top Commerce Ministry officials will hold their annual media briefing Saturday and may outline China's trade policy goals for this year.	中国商务部高层官员将于周六举行一年一度的媒体吹风会，或许会概括地提出中国今年的贸易政策目标。
Along with subsidies at home, the Chinese plan calls for a shopping spree overseas.	除了在国内的补贴，中国的那项计划还呼吁进行海外大采购。
"Chinese high-tech investments need to be interpreted as building blocks of an overarching political program. It aims to systematically acquire cutting-edge technology and generate large-scale technology transfer. In the long run, China wants to obtain control over the most profitable segments of the global supply chains and production	"中国高科技投资需要被理解为给一个至关重要的政治方案搭建组成部分。它的目标是有计划、有步骤地获得前沿技术，促成大规模技术转让。从长远看，中国是想控制全球供应链和生产网络中最有利可图的部分，"德国智库机构墨卡托中国研究中心(Mercator Institute for China Studies)在去年 12 月发布的一份有关《中国制造 2025》的报告中写道。

networks," according to a report on "Made in China 2025" released in December by the Mercator Institute for China Studies, a German think tank.	
For all of its funding and targets, analysts are divided about how effective the policies will be. Critics point out that its structure could lead to overspending by local governments and inefficient investment.	尽管有资金有目标，但分析人士对这些政策能在多大程度上起效意见不一。批评者指出，它的结构可能会导致地方政府超支和无效投资。
Still, the Mercator report said that the policy is likely to bolster a "small vanguard" of leading Chinese companies, adding, "These front-runners are likely to dominate their sectors on the Chinese market and become fierce competitors in international markets."	不过，墨卡托那份报告称，这项政策有可能增强作为“一小群先遣部队”的中国领军企业的实力。它还表示，“这些领先者有可能主导自己所在行业的中国市场，并成为国际市场上的有力竞争者。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/china-trade-manufacturing-europe	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/china-trade-manufacturing-europe
Citigroup Dips Cautious Toe in Chinese Bonds	花旗银行将把中国政府债券纳入多个指数
Citigroup is playing a smart game with China's government bond market.	花旗集团正在和中国政府债券市场玩一个聪明的游戏。
The American bank on Tuesday said that it would include sovereign debt issued by China in three existing fixed-income indexes — becoming the first major international benchmark provider to do so. That is a propaganda victory for Beijing, which has struggled to entice foreign investors. For Citigroup, it is a relatively low-risk diplomatic win.	这家美国银行周二表示，将把中国发行的主权债务纳入其三个现有的固定收益指数中——该银行也成为了第一个这么做的主要国际基准提供者。这是北京宣传工作的胜利，一直以来，北京努力吸引外国投资者。对于花旗集团来说，这则是一个风险相对较低的外交胜利。
China has been trying to attract more foreign bond buyers since the International Monetary Fund designated the renminbi as an official reserve currency last year. It has been a tough sell. The country's capital account is not fully open, and regulation of financial markets remains ham-fisted. The renminbi has also been sliding against the dollar, while	自从国际货币基金组织(IMF)去年指定人民币作为正式储备货币以来，中国一直试图吸引更多的外国债券买家。这并不容易。该国的资本账户尚未完全开放，对金融市场的监管仍然不得法。人民币对美元汇率下滑，而美国长期利率的上升导致中国债券的吸引力下降。

<p>rising long-term United States interest rates make Chinese yields less attractive.</p>	
<p>Regulators' efforts to squash capital outflows while encouraging inflows have made fund managers worry that recent reforms are a honey trap. Foreign investors owned Chinese bonds worth just \$126 billion at the end of 2016, according to the State Administration of Foreign Exchange – equivalent to less than 2 percent of the onshore bond market.</p>	<p>中国监管机构努力压缩资本流出，同时鼓励资本流入，基金经理难免担心近期的改革是“美人计”。中国外汇管理局的统计显示，截至 2016 年底，外国投资者持有的中国债券价值仅为 1260 亿美元，不到境内债券市场的 2%。</p>
<p>Adding China's \$1.1 trillion of government bonds to international benchmarks is therefore potentially a big deal. Funds that measure their performance against that index will have to increase their allocation to Chinese bonds. For example, China will account for almost 53 percent of the Citigroup index that tracks emerging-market sovereign debt.</p>	<p>因此，将中国 1.1 万亿美元的政府债券纳入国际基准恐怕是一件大事。对照该指数衡量表现的基金必然会增加中国债券的配比。例如，中国将占据花旗银行跟踪新兴市场主权债务指数的近 53%。</p>
<p>The prospect of mechanically moving large amounts of cash into China is likely to unnerve fund managers. That is the main reason MSCI has so far declined to include Chinese equities in its popular emerging-market indexes, despite the risk of upsetting Beijing.</p>	<p>将大量现金不加思考地转移到中国，这种前景可能使一些基金经理感到不安。这也是摩根士丹利迄今拒绝将中国股票纳入其人气很高的新兴市场指数的主要原因，尽管这么做可能会令北京不快。</p>
<p>Citigroup has skirted this conundrum by choosing indexes that are not major benchmarks. Though the bank has not said how much money tracks its indexes, the financial consequences are likely to be small.</p>	<p>花旗集团选择的指数并非主要基准，因而绕过了这个难题。虽然该银行没有说用多少钱来跟踪指数，但财务影响可能很小。</p>
<p>There may be a tacit quid pro quo at work. A month ago, Chinese authorities granted Citigroup a bond settlement license. JPMorgan Chase, which operates the leading emerging-market bond index and is also contemplating including Chinese sovereign bonds, received a bond underwriting license around the same time. Watch this space.</p>	<p>这里面可能存在着一个心照不宣的交换条件。一个月前，中国给予花旗集团银行间债券市场结算代理人资格。管理着领先的新兴市场债券指数、同样也在考虑纳入中国主权债券的摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)，也几乎在同一时间获得中国银行间债券市场企业债券承销资格。这个领域值得注意。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/citigroup-dips-cautious-toe</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/citigroup-dips-cautious-toe</p>

-in-chinese-bonds	-in-chinese-bonds
U.S. Fines ZTE of China \$1.19 Billion for Breaching Sanctions	中兴因违反美国制裁禁令被罚 11.9 亿美元
HONG KONG — As one of China’s few truly international technology companies, ZTE is often held up by Beijing as part of a new generation of firms that is able to compete beyond Chinese borders.	香港——作为中国极少数真正意义上的跨国科技公司之一，中兴常被北京当作能够参与国外竞争的新一代公司中的榜样。
On Tuesday, the United States government made an example of ZTE in a different way.	周二，美国政府以另一种方式把中兴树立成了榜样。
As part of a settlement for breaking sanctions and selling electronics to Iran and North Korea, ZTE agreed to plead guilty and pay \$1.19 billion in fines, the United States Department of Commerce said in an announcement. The penalty is the largest criminal fine in a United States sanctions case.	美国商务部在一份通告中称，作为因违反制裁，向伊朗和朝鲜销售电子产品而达成的和解的一部分，中兴同意认罪，并支付 11.9 亿美元（约合 82.2 亿元人民币）罚款。这是美国制裁案件中金额最高的刑事罚款。
The action is the latest in a series of skirmishes between the United States and China over technology policy. It also offered a chance for President Trump’s young administration to make a statement about the seriousness of United States sanctions. In addition to ZTE, the Commerce Department is also investigating the company’s larger Chinese rival, Huawei, for violating United States sanctions.	此次行动是美国和中国围绕科技政策发生的一系列小冲突中的最新一起。它也给特朗普总统的新政府提供了一个机会，表明美国对待制裁的严肃态度。除中兴外，美国商务部还在调查中兴的竞争对手华为是否违反了美国的制裁。同为中国公司的华为规模比中兴更大。
“We are putting the world on notice: The games are over,” said Commerce Secretary Wilbur L. Ross. “Those who flout our economic sanctions and export control laws will not go unpunished — they will suffer the harshest of consequences.”	“我们警告全世界：游戏结束了，”商务部长威尔伯·L·罗斯(Wilbur L. Ross)说。“那些公然藐视我们的经济制裁和出口管控法律的人不会逍遥法外，他们将承担最严重的后果。”
ZTE was found to have breached United States sanctions against Iran by selling American-made goods to the country last March. At the time, the Commerce Department said it would force American companies to	去年 3 月，中兴被发现违反美国对伊朗的制裁，向其销售美国制造的商品。当时，美国商务部表示将迫使美国公司获得一种特别许可证，才能向生产智能手机和电信基础设施设备的中兴销售产品。这些限制本来有可能会破坏中

<p>obtain a special license to sell to ZTE, which makes smartphones and telecommunications infrastructure equipment. The restrictions would have had the potential to cripple ZTE's supply chain.</p>	<p>兴的供应链。</p>
<p>The ban, however, was never put in place, and instead the Chinese company was given a series of reprieves.</p>	<p>然而，这一禁令从未实施。这家中国公司获得了一系列缓刑。</p>
<p>Still, ZTE, which is China's second-largest maker of telecom equipment, has not fared well over the past year. Its revenue from the expansion of China's 4G cellular networks has slowed and its smartphone business has faced major competition from new Chinese handset makers, as well as Huawei.</p>	<p>但作为中国第二大电信设备生产商，中兴过去一年里的经营状况并不好。它从中国 4G 手机网络扩张中得到的收入开始减缓，智能手机业务也面临中国新兴手机生产商以及华为的激烈竞争。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, the Commerce Department said that along with selling prohibited American electronics to build Iran's telecom networks, ZTE also made 283 shipments of microprocessors, servers and routers to North Korea, violating American embargoes in that country as well.</p>	<p>周二，商务部表示，除销售违禁美国电子产品供伊朗建设电信网络外，中兴还违反美国对朝鲜实施的禁令，向朝鲜运输了 283 批微处理器、服务器和路由器。</p>
<p>"ZTE engaged in an elaborate scheme to acquire U.S.-origin items, send the items to Iran and mask its involvement in those exports," said the acting assistant attorney general, Mary B. McCord. "The plea agreement alleges that the highest levels of management within the company approved the scheme."</p>	<p>"中兴参与了一个精心制定的计划，购买美国生产的物品、将它们运送至伊朗并掩盖自己在这些出口中的作用，"代理助理司法部长玛丽·B·麦科德(Mary B. McCord)说。"认罪协议称该公司内部的最高管理层批准了该计划。"</p>
<p>She added that ZTE repeatedly lied to and misled federal investigators, its own lawyers and internal investigators.</p>	<p>她补充说，中兴一再欺骗和误导联邦调查人员和该公司自己的律师及内部调查人员。</p>
<p>In a statement, ZTE said that it had strengthened its compliance policies and undergone a shake-up of top leaders; the company named a new chief executive last April.</p>	<p>在一份声明中，中兴称已加强公司合规政策，并对高层领导进行了调整。该公司于去年 4 月任命了新总裁。</p>
<p>"ZTE acknowledges the mistakes it made, takes responsibility for them</p>	<p>"中兴承认所犯的 error，承担错误的责任并继续致力于在公司进行积极的改</p>

and remains committed to positive change in the company," said Zhao Xianming, chairman and chief executive of ZTE.	革,“中兴董事长兼总裁赵先明说。
Although China and the United States have occasionally traded barbs over technology policy and cyberattacks, the actions against ZTE by the United States government have not had a major impact on the relationship of the two countries, though Beijing could respond harshly to the new fine.	中美两国偶尔会因科技政策和网络袭击而展开言语交锋,但美国政府对中兴采取的行动并未对两国关系产生大的影响,不过北京可能会对新公布的罚款处理进行猛烈还击。
It is unclear whether the Commerce Department has completed its investigations into Chinese telecom equipment makers.	尚不清楚商务部是否已完成了对中国电信设备生产商的调查。
In a rare step accompanying the announcement last March, the Commerce Department provided two internal ZTE documents.	去年3月,除发布通告外,商务部同时还提供了中兴的两份内部文件。此举颇为罕见。
One, from 2011 and signed by several senior ZTE executives, detailed how the company had “ongoing projects in all five major embargoed countries — Iran, Sudan, North Korea, Syria and Cuba.” Another document laid out in a complex flow chart a method for circumventing United States export controls.	一份是2011年的文件,上有多名中兴高管签名。文件详细列出了该公司如何“在全部五个主要禁运国家——伊朗、苏丹、朝鲜、叙利亚和古巴获得正在开展的项目”。另一份文件用一张复杂的流程图说明了一种避开美国出口管控的方式。
Citing an unnamed company as a model for circumventing United States sanctions, that second document seemed to implicate ZTE’s more politically important rival, Huawei.	第二份文件把一家未具名的公司作为规避美国制裁规定的榜样。它似乎指的是该公司政治色彩更浓厚的重要竞争对手华为。
The New York Times reported last year that the United States government was also investigating whether Huawei broke export controls. The Commerce Department subpoenaed Huawei, demanding it turn over all information regarding the export or re-export of American technology to Cuba, Iran, North Korea, Sudan and Syria.	《纽约时报》去年报道,美国政府也在调查华为是否违反了出口管控。商务部曾用传票传唤华为,要求其呈交有关向古巴、伊朗、朝鲜、苏丹和叙利亚出口或再出口的所有信息。
Huawei has said it is committed to complying with laws and regulations	华为称其致力于遵守业务所在地的法律法规。

where it operates.	
Huawei and ZTE are private companies, but they have deep ties to the Chinese government, in part because they supply much of the equipment that makes the country's telecom backbone function.	华为和中兴都是私营公司，但它们和中国政府渊源深厚。这在一定程度上是因为承担中国电信中枢功能的设备中，很多都是它们供应的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/zte-china-fine	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170308/zte-china-fine
In China, Trump Wins a Trove of New Trademarks	中国初步批准特朗普注册 27 个新商标
BEIJING — President Trump has won preliminary approval to register 27 new trademarks in China for industries including restaurants and advertising, business interests that could add to criticism over his potential conflicts.	北京——中国已初步批准特朗普总统注册 27 个新商标，涉及餐厅和广告在内的行业，这些商业利益可能会招致更多关于存在潜在冲突的指责。
As a businessman, Mr. Trump has amassed a vast portfolio of trademarks around the world, as he seeks to protect his brands and his products. Those trademarks, at times, clash with the vision of a populist president who has espoused an “America First” strategy.	作为一名商人，特朗普寻求保护自己的品牌和产品，在世界各地囤积了大量商标。这些商标有时候与一位信奉“美国优先”策略的民粹主义总统形象格格不入。
China has been among the biggest targets for his business prospects. Including the latest batch, his companies have filed for at least 126 trademarks in China since 2005 for restaurants, bars, hotels, brokerage services, advertising and management consulting.	中国已是他商业前景最大的目标之一。包括最近这批商标在内，他的公司自 2005 年以来已在中国申请了至少 126 个商标，涉及餐厅、酒吧、酒店、经纪业务、广告和管理咨询。
But as president, Mr. Trump has criticized China for its trade practices. On the campaign trail, he threatened to impose punitive tariffs against the country.	但作为总统，特朗普不断指责中国在贸易上的做法。在竞选期间，他威胁要对中国征收惩罚性的关税。
The timing of the new trademarks could create a perception problem for Mr. Trump because they came so soon after he took office.	这批新商标获得批准的时机可能会给特朗普造成不好的看法，因为它们和他上台的时间离得太近了。
In February, the Chinese government announced that it was granting Mr. Trump the right to protect his name brand for construction projects,	2 月，中国政府宣布授予特朗普在建筑项目领域保护特朗普品牌的权利。在那之前，双方打了 10 年的官司。但就在特朗普与中国国家主席习近平的通

<p>after a decade-long legal battle. That trademark approval was announced just days after Mr. Trump pulled back from his challenge to China's policy on Taiwan in a call with Xi Jinping, the Chinese president.</p>	<p>话中放弃质疑中国对台政策的几天后，中国便宣布批准了该商标。</p>
<p>A number of trademarks have followed, with China's Trademark Office giving preliminary approval for the 27 new ones on Feb. 27 and on Monday, according to the agency's website.</p>	<p>接着便是大量商标获批。中国商标局的网站显示，该机构在2月27日和周一初步批准了27个新商标。</p>
<p>The latest trademarks, which were under the name "Donald J. Trump," were initially approved for use in golf clubs, insurance services, child-care centers and nursing homes, among other categories. They will be formally registered three months later, if the agency receives no objections. The Associated Press reported earlier about the trademarks.</p>	<p>最近这批名为“唐纳·川普”的商标起初获准用于高尔夫俱乐部、保险服务、育儿中心和养老院等等类别。如果商标局没收到反对意见，它们将在三个月后正式获得注册。美联社早前报道过这些商标。</p>
<p>Matthew Dresden, a lawyer with Harris Bricken in Seattle who specializes in Chinese intellectual property law, said it was atypical that all the trademarks were "approved at once."</p>	<p>马修·德累斯顿(Matthew Dresden)是西雅图哈里斯-布里肯律师事务所(Harris Bricken)专攻中国知识产权法的律师，他说，“一次批准”所有这些商标不符合常规做法。</p>
<p>"I think that's really odd. That makes you look and think: 'Somebody got some instructions at the trademark office that these should be approved,'" Mr. Dresden said. "It's unusual for that many trademarks to go through the examination process without any problems."</p>	<p>“我觉得这件事真的很奇怪。它令你看了之后觉得‘商标局有人收到一些指示，要求批准这些’，”德累斯顿说道。“那么多商标顺利通过审查很少见。”</p>
<p>Scott Palmer, an intellectual property lawyer at Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, which represents American corporations in China, played down the significance of the timing, emphasizing that the country's law specifies that the trademark office should complete its examination of a filing within nine months. Mr. Trump had registered the trademarks last April.</p>	<p>代表在华美国企业的盛智律师事务所(Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton)知识产权律师斯科特·帕尔默(Scott Palmer)却并不认为这个时间节点有什么重要涵义，强调中国的法律明确规定，商标局应在九个月内完成对商标申请的审查。特朗普是去年4月注册相关商标的。</p>

<p>“There’s nothing inherent in that timing that is questionable or strange or should be viewed as out of the ordinary,” Mr. Palmer said. “The Trademark Office has been working on getting this timing right for a few years now, and the fact that they are hitting the target doesn’t mean they are likely to have played favorites.”</p>	<p>“这个时间本身没什么可疑、奇怪或应该被视为反常的，”帕尔默说。“最近几年里，商标局一直尽力遵守这个时间限制，他们实现了目标的事实，并不意味着他们在袒护。”</p>
<p>Critics say Mr. Trump’s trail of trademarks could leave the president vulnerable to potential conflicts of interest. In February, Senator Dianne Feinstein of California sounded alarms about China’s decision to award Mr. Trump his trademark in construction services, saying it could be a breach of the United States Constitution and that foreign governments could use his trademarks to influence foreign policy decisions.</p>	<p>批评人士称特朗普的一系列商标可能会导致他易受潜在利益冲突的影响。2月，中国决定在建筑服务领域授予特朗普商标一事引起了加利福尼亚州参议员黛安娜·范斯坦(Dianne Feinstein)的警觉，称此事可能违反了美国宪法，外国政府可能会利用他的商标来影响外交政策的决策。</p>
<p>It is unclear whether the Trump Organization will profit from the new trademarks. While the company has pursued a large number of hotel development deals in China, one of its executives recently suggested that the organization would drop those projects.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚特朗普集团(Trump Organization)是否会从新商标中获利。尽管该公司在中国争取过大量酒店开发协议，但它的一名高管最近表示，该集团将放弃这些项目。</p>
<p>The Trump Organization has said it would not be doing any new international deals. Mr. Trump has said he is turning over control of his business to his two adult sons.</p>	<p>特朗普集团表示不会从事任何新的国际交易。特朗普自称正在把企业的控制权交给他两个已成年的儿子。</p>
<p>Alan Garten, executive vice president and chief legal officer at the Trump Organization, said in a statement: “The Trump Organization has been actively enforcing its intellectual property rights in China for more than a decade and its core real-estate related trademarks have been registered in China since 2011.”</p>	<p>特朗普集团执行副总裁兼首席法律顾问阿兰·加腾(Alan Garten)在一份声明中表示：“十多年来，特朗普集团一直在中国积极维护自己的知识产权，从2011年便开始在中国注册核心的房地产相关商标。”</p>
<p>He added: “The latest registrations are a natural result of those longstanding, diligent efforts, and any suggestion to the contrary</p>	<p>他接着说：“最新的那些注册是长期以来坚持不懈的努力的自然结果，一切相反言论都是完全罔顾事实，对国际商标法缺乏了解。”</p>

demonstrates a complete disregard of the facts as well as a lack of understanding of international trademark law.”	
In recent years, China has enhanced its trademark laws to bring them more in line with the international legal system. In January, China’s top court said that celebrity names cannot be registered as trademarks in ways that could mislead consumers. The interpretation came a month after the court ruled largely in favor of Michael Jordan, the former basketball star, in a landmark decision that sets the ground rules for protecting personal names in trademark cases.	近年来，中国对商标法进行了完善，以便使其更加符合国际法律制度。1月，中国最高人民法院表示，不得以可能会误导消费者的方式将名人的姓名注册为商标。这个解读出来的一个月前，该法院在一份具有里程碑意义的裁决中基本裁定前篮球明星迈克尔·乔丹(Michael Jordan)胜诉。这份裁决为在商标案件中保护人名奠定了基本原则。
The Trump brand has been a ripe target for trademarks. Mr. Trump’s name can be found on toilets, cosmetics and leather goods in China — trademarks that have been registered by other people.	特朗普这个品牌已经成为了理所当然的商标注册目标。在中国，可以在抽水马桶、化妆品和皮革商品上看到特朗普的名字。其他人已经将其注册。
In a recent interview, Spring Chang, founder of Chang Tsi & Partners, a law firm in Beijing that represents the Trump Organization, said she did not want to comment on Mr. Trump’s specific trademarks. But she said she encouraged a “defensive strategy” for her clients to prevent a celebrity’s name from becoming treated as a generic term.	在最近的一次采访中，代表特朗普集团的北京铸成律师事务所创始人苍雨春说，她不想评论特朗普具体的商标。但她表示鼓励客户采取一种“防御策略”，以防名人的名字被视为通用术语。
Asked whether Mr. Trump plans to sue people who have registered his name as trademarks in China, Ms. Chang, who also represents Lady Gaga and Linkin Park in the country, said: “We haven’t discussed our strategy with him. As you know, he’s very, very busy.”	被问及特朗普是否打算起诉那些在中国把他的名字注册成商标的人时，同时担任 Lady Gaga 和林肯公园(Linkin Park)在中国代理人的苍雨春说：“我们还没和他讨论我们的策略。你知道的，他实在是太忙了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170309/china-trademark-donald-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170309/china-trademark-donald-trump
After \$225 Billion in Deals Last Year, China Reins In Overseas Investment	中国释放严控海外收购的强烈信号

<p>BEIJING — China struck \$225 billion in deals to acquire companies abroad last year, a record-breaking number that signaled to the world that Chinese business leaders were hot to haggle.</p>	<p>北京——去年，中国达成了价值 2250 亿美元（约合 1.6 万亿元人民币）的海外收购交易。这是一个破纪录的数字，向世界发出了中国商业领袖热衷买买买的信号。</p>
<p>Now, China — with a worried eye on the money leaving its borders — is telling some of its companies to cool it down.</p>	<p>但现在，中国担心资金外流，正在让一些公司放缓海外收购的步伐。</p>
<p>On Saturday, in the strongest public signal yet that Beijing is changing course, China’s commerce minister castigated what he called “blind and irrational investment.” At a news briefing during the annual meeting of China’s congress, the minister, Zhong Shan, said officials planned to intensify supervision of what he called a small number of companies.</p>	<p>周六，中国商务部部长严厉批评其所谓的“盲目的、非理性的对外投资”，这是北京公开发出的最强烈信号，表明它正在改变方向。在中国最高立法机构年度会议期间的一个新闻发布会上，中国商务部部长钟山称，官方计划加强对他所说的少数企业的监管。</p>
<p>“Some enterprises have already paid the price,” said Mr. Zhong, a protégé of President Xi Jinping. “Some even have had a negative impact on our national image.”</p>	<p>“有的企业已经付出了代价，”身为中国国家主席习近平门生的钟山说。“有的甚至给我们国家的形象造成了负面影响。”</p>
<p>Just a day earlier, Zhou Xiaochuan, the country’s top central banker, had also questioned the wisdom of some recent Chinese overseas deals. “Some are not in line with our requirements and policies for overseas investment, such as in sports, entertainment and clubs,” he said. “This didn’t bring much benefit to China and caused some complaints overseas.”</p>	<p>就在一天前，中国央行行长周小川也对中国公司最近在海外达成的一些交易是否明智提出了质疑。“这其中有一部分实际上跟我国对外投资的产业政策要求不符合，比如投一些体育、娱乐、俱乐部，”他说。“对中国也没有太大的好处，同时在外面还引起了一些抱怨。”</p>
<p>The comments are the clearest confirmation that the government is hitting the brakes on the sometimes chaotic rush overseas by deep-pocketed Chinese companies with a reputation for having more money than deal-making aptitude.</p>	<p>这些言论清楚地证实了政府正在限制财力雄厚的中国公司不时地一窝蜂去海外投资的热潮。这些公司有着钱多爱乱买的名声。</p>
<p>“Are these guys in over their heads?” said Brock Silvers, a longtime</p>	<p>“这些家伙被冲昏头脑了吗？”长期驻上海的投行人士陆修泉(Brock</p>

<p>investment banker in Shanghai. "The answer to me is, in some cases, they seem to be."</p>	<p>Silvers)说。“在我看来，有些情况下，他们似乎的确是这样。”</p>
<p>A series of Chinese deals have come apart this winter — although it is not always clear whether Beijing stepped in or whether buyers themselves suddenly decided they were making a big mistake.</p>	<p>已有一系列涉及中国公司的交易在这个冬天破裂，但并不清楚究竟是因为北京的介入，还是买家自己突然断定自己正在犯大错。</p>
<p>On Friday, the owners of Dick Clark Productions, which produces the Golden Globe Awards, said a \$1 billion agreement to sell the company to the Chinese conglomerate Dalian Wanda had collapsed. Dalian Wanda, a real estate giant that has branched out into filmmaking and cinemas, had no immediate comment.</p>	<p>周五，拥有金球奖(Golden Globe Awards)的迪克·克拉克制作公司(Dick Clark Productions)的所有者宣布，以10亿美元的价格将该公司卖给中国企业集团大连万达的交易失败。已进入电影制作和电影院线行业的房地产巨头大连万达未立即置评。</p>
<p>Chinese families and companies have been rushing to move money out of the country for more than a year amid worries over a slowing national economy, a weakening currency and numerous other problems. The outflow has been expensive — China has spent \$1 trillion over the past two and a half years to shore up the value of its currency — and threatens to damage the country's efforts to help its rising middle class.</p>	<p>一年多来，中国的家庭和企业因为担忧国民经济放缓、货币贬值和其他诸多问题，一直忙着把资金转移出中国。资金外流问题代价高昂——过去两年半中，为了稳定币值，中国已经动用了一万亿美元——且可能会破坏中国帮助日渐崛起的中产阶级的努力。</p>
<p>In recent months, China has increased its efforts to stanch the flow, considerably tightening enforcement of its strict limits on how much money can move across its borders. The effort appears to be showing success: The most recent data, for February, showed a slight increase in the size of China's huge holdings of foreign money managed by its currency administrator, one of the rough proxies for the sum of money moving out.</p>	<p>最近几个月，中国加大了阻止资金外流的力度，大幅收紧了对允许出境金额的严格规定的执行力度。这项行动的作用似乎正在显现：据最新的数据，也就是2月的数据显示，中国的外汇管理机构手中庞大的外币资产规模出现小幅增加，这是衡量资金出境规模的粗略指标之一。</p>
<p>Among its moves, Beijing secretly told banks in late November that any</p>	<p>北京采取的举措包括在去年11月底通知各银行，500万美元及以上的转移</p>

<p>movement of \$5 million or more out of the country required special approval. Since then, regulators have also told each bank not to move more money out of the country for clients than they take in. Some banks had been moving up to six times as much money out of the country.</p>	<p>出境业务须获得特别的批准。自那之后，监管机构还要求各银行为客户转移出境的资金，不得超过它们带进中国的金额。在那之前，一些银行转移出去的资金是其从海外接收资金的六倍。</p>
<p>That rule has complicated not only mergers and acquisitions but also the way many global companies move their China-made profits overseas, in the form of dividends. That could put in question whether China is complying with its commitments to the International Monetary Fund, which are part of a broader Chinese effort to increase the profile of the country's currency.</p>	<p>这项规定不仅让并购变得复杂，也增加了很多跨国公司把在中国赚取的利润用红利的形式转移到国外的难度。这可能会引发对中国是否信守其对国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)做出的承诺的质疑。相关承诺是中国为提升其货币形象而展开的一项整体行动的一部分。</p>
<p>Foreign executives describe broad difficulties moving money out of China. "On dividend payments, European Union companies experience more tedious paperwork, extended times of processing and the issue of breaking up the dividends over several months if it is a sizable amount," said Jörg Wuttke, the president of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China.</p>	<p>外国高管提到了将资金转移出中国时面临的普遍困难。“在支付红利时，欧盟的公司会经历更拖拉的文书工作和漫长的处理周期，并且如果金额相当大的话，还须分几个月支付，”中国欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce in China)主席约尔格·伍德克(Jörg Wuttke)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou, China's central banker, said on Friday that dividends should not be subject to restrictions, but he did not go into details.</p>	<p>中国央行行长周小川在周五表示，企业利润不应受限，但他并未详谈这个问题。</p>
<p>China's \$225.4 billion in announced deals for overseas properties last year amounted to more than double 2015's total, according to Dealogic, a data firm that tracks deals.</p>	<p>据追踪交易信息的数据公司迪罗基(Dealogic)称，中国去年宣布了价值2254亿美元的海外资产收购交易，这相当于2015年总金额的一倍多。</p>
<p>Deal makers say China is likely to continue to be active in overseas acquisitions this year, especially as it moves to add technical know-how to its portfolio. The country's biggest deal announced last year, for the</p>	<p>交易人士称，中国今年可能会继续积极进行海外收购，特别是它着手在自己的资产中增加科技核心技术之际。外界普遍预计，中国收购瑞士农业巨头先正达(Syngenta)的交易将于今年完成，不过它仍面临监管障碍。它是中国去</p>

<p>Swiss agricultural giant Syngenta, is widely expected to close this year, although it faces regulatory hurdles.</p>	<p>年宣布的最大的交易。</p>
<p>Chinese officials appear eager to portray China's tougher stance on deals abroad as an effort to prompt more responsible investing rather than an effort to shore up the country's financial system. Mr. Zhong, the commerce minister, said the country had not changed its long-term policy of encouraging Chinese companies to become more global.</p>	<p>中国官方似乎迫切地想把自己对海外交易的更强硬立场说成是为了促进更负责任的投资，而不是为了加固该国的金融体系。中国商务部部长钟山称，鼓励中国企业变得更加国际化的长期政策没有变。</p>
<p>But Chinese officials have a strong incentive not to acknowledge the administrative limits they have put on large movements of money out of the country. Such limits may make foreign investors more wary of putting money into China, at a time when Chinese leadership is trying to encourage more bond purchases by foreigners and other investments into the country to offset the money moving out.</p>	<p>但中国官方有强烈的动机不承认对大笔资金转移出境实行的行政限制。在中国领导层正试图鼓励外国人购买更多债券并增加在中国的投资，以抵消资金外流的影响之际，这类限制可能会让外国投资者对把钱投进中国更加警惕。</p>
<p>In one of the biggest Chinese deals to come apart, Anbang Insurance, a politically connected company with a murky ownership structure, abruptly pulled out of a \$14 billion deal to buy Starwood Hotels and Resorts.</p>	<p>有政治背景并且所有权模糊的公司安邦保险，曾突然放弃出资 140 亿美元收购喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels and Resorts)。在落空的中国海外并购交易中，它是最大之一。</p>
<p>Some of the other deals involved real estate firms or gritty industrial companies that have tried to buy their way into Hollywood — a trend that has also dismayed some in Washington, who worry that China may be acquiring too much influence over American entertainment.</p>	<p>其他交易中，有些涉及房地产企业或粗犷的工业企业，它们试图用砸钱的方式进入好莱坞。这种趋势也让华盛顿的一些人感到不安，他们担心，中国所获得的对美国娱乐的影响力可能过大了。</p>
<p>Anhui Xinke New Materials, a copper processing company in central China, made a deal in November to buy Voltage Pictures, an American film financing and production company, for \$350 million. A month later, Anhui Xinke pulled out of the transaction before its completion.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，位于中国中部的铜加工企业安徽鑫科新材料股份有限公司达成了出资 3.5 亿美元收购美国电影融资和制作公司 Voltage Pictures 的协议。一个月后，安徽鑫科在交易完成前退出。</p>

<p>Many Chinese companies already have a lot of money overseas. More than \$500 billion sluiced out of the country in the few months after the stock market plummeted in summer 2015 and before China began gradually enforcing previously dormant rules on money transfers in February 2016. Much of that money is still being allocated to longer-term investments, along with another \$50 billion or more that is leaving the country each month and the accumulated earnings on previous investments made overseas.</p>	<p>很多中国公司已经在海外拥有大量资金。在 2015 年夏天中国股市暴跌之后和 2016 年 2 月中国开始逐渐执行以前搁置的资金转移规定之前的几个月时间里，流出中国的资金超过 5000 亿美元。这笔钱中的很大一部分，连同现在仍在以每月 500 亿美元或以上的规模逃离的资金，以及之前的海外投资积累起来的收益，仍在进入长期投资领域。</p>
<p>Qiang Li, a managing partner for China at the law firm DLA Piper, said that only a quarter of the many deals in which he was involved relied on transferring money out of China and might face obstacles. The rest are proceeding without difficulty because they use Chinese-owned dollars that are already overseas, he said.</p>	<p>欧华律师事务所(DLA Piper)的中国业务合伙人李强称，他参与的众多交易中，只有四分之一靠把资金从中国转移出去，可能会面临障碍。他说，其余的都在顺利进行，因为它们用的是中国手中已经在国外的资金。</p>
<p>"There is no question," he said, "that investors will continue to invest overseas, by getting the proper approvals."</p>	<p>"毫无疑问，"他说，"投资者会通过取得相应的许可的方式，继续在外海投资。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170313/china-deals-capital-controls-hollywood</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170313/china-deals-capital-controls-hollywood</p>
<p>McDonald's Says Twitter Account Compromised After Anti-Trump Post</p>	<p>推文大骂特朗普，麦当劳称是被盗号</p>
<p>McDonald's said one of its Twitter feeds was compromised on Thursday after the fast-food chain's corporate account sent out a message insulting President Trump.</p>	<p>麦当劳周四表示，该公司的一个 Twitter 帐户遭到入侵，之前这家快餐连锁店的企业帐户发出了一条 Twitter 消息，对特朗普进行了侮辱。</p>
<p>"@realDonaldTrump you are actually a disgusting excuse of a President and we would love to have @BarackObama back, also you have tiny hands," the tweet from the account read.</p>	<p>"@realDonaldTrump 你真是一个令人厌恶的总统，我们很希望 @BarackObama 回来，而且你的手很小，"该帐户发帖说。</p>
<p>The message was quickly removed. A spokeswoman for McDonald's,</p>	<p>该消息迅速删除。麦当劳的发言人贝卡·哈利(Becca Hary)表示，Twitter 通</p>

Becca Hary, said Twitter notified the company that its account had been compromised. "We deleted the tweet, secured our account and are now investigating this," Ms. Hary said in an email, echoing a message the company posted on Twitter later in the morning.	知他们这个帐户已被入侵。“我们删除了那条消息，对帐户采取了安全措施，现在正在调查此事，”哈利在一封电邮中重复了公司在 Twitter 上发布的消息。
Ms. Hary did not respond to a question about whether the company had any idea about who may have been responsible.	哈利没有回答一个问题：该公司是否知道可能谁对这个事件负责。
Will Stickney, a Twitter spokesman, said, "We do not comment on individual accounts for privacy and security reasons."	Twitter 的发言人威尔·斯迪肯尼(Will Stickney)说，“出于隐私和安全的原因，我们不会对个人帐户置评。”
The tweet criticizing Mr. Trump was shared many hundreds of times and set off a furious round of comment. The company's corporate Twitter account has about 150,000 followers, far fewer than the 3.4 million on its main account.	这条批评特朗普的帖子被分享了好几百次，并引发了一轮激烈评论。麦当劳的企业 Twitter 帐户有大约 15 万个关注者，远远少于其主帐户的 340 万。
The comment about Mr. Trump's hands in the initial message was an apparent reference to last year's insults directed at Mr. Trump from Senator Marco Rubio, his former rival for the White House. Mr. Rubio said Mr. Trump had "small hands" and "spray tan" during a campaign stop.	那条推文中关于特朗普的手的说法，明显是来自去年竞选的时候，竞争对手、参议员马尔科·卢比奥(Marco Rubio)对特朗普的侮辱。卢比奥在一次竞选活动中说，特朗普有一双“小手”，而且使用“美黑喷雾”。
"You know what they say about men with small hands," Mr. Rubio said at Roanoke College in Salem, Va. "You can't trust them."	“你知道，他们怎么说手小的男人吗，”卢比奥在萨勒姆罗阿诺克学院说，“你不能相信他们。”
The remarks came after Mr. Trump had repeatedly dismissed the Republican senator as "Little Marco" at his own campaign rallies. Mr. Rubio later apologized for his comments.	卢比奥说这番话之前，特朗普曾在自己的竞选集会上再三把共和党参议员卢比奥称为“小马可”。后来卢比奥为这番话道了歉。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170317/mcdonalds-says-twitter-account-compromised-after-anti-trump-post	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170317/mcdonalds-says-twitter-account-compromised-after-anti-trump-post
Trump Adviser Gary Cohn to Sell Stake in Chinese Bank Giant	白宫经济顾问将出售 1600 万美元工行股份

<p>The White House economic adviser Gary D. Cohn is selling a significant holding in the world's largest bank — which happens to be in China — as he clears potential conflicts of interest to serve in his new role.</p>	<p>为了撇清新角色带来的利益冲突，白宫经济顾问加里·D·科恩(Gary D. Cohn)正在出售其持有的全球最大银行的大量股份。这家银行恰好是一家中国银行。</p>
<p>The stock that Mr. Cohn is selling is in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, which with nearly \$3.5 trillion in assets is the biggest on the planet, and it would be valued at about \$16 million based on Thursday's trading, according to details of his holdings in a set of documents issued by the Office of Government Ethics.</p>	<p>科恩要出售的是中国工商银行的股票。该银行拥有近 3.5 万亿美元(约合 24 万亿元人民币)的资产，是全球最大的银行。据政府道德事务办公室(Office of Government Ethics)发布的一系列文件列出的资产详情显示，按照周四的交易情况计算，科恩要出售的股票大约值 1600 万美元。</p>
<p>The Chinese bank position appears to be the largest stock, private equity or hedge fund holding — apart from his shares in Goldman Sachs, where he was president — that Mr. Cohn will have to sell because of his new job. The timing of his initial purchase of the Industrial and Commercial Bank shares and of his planned sale are not clear.</p>	<p>除他曾担任总裁的高盛(Goldman Sachs)的股票外，这家中国银行的仓位，似乎是科恩因为新工作而不得不出售的规模最大的股票、私募股权或对冲基金资产。尚不清楚他最初买入工商银行股票的时间和他计划中的出售时间。</p>
<p>Neither Mr. Cohn, who is now the director of the National Economic Council advising President Trump, nor a White House spokeswoman responded to requests for comment. A Goldman spokesman referred questions to the White House.</p>	<p>科恩现在领导着为特朗普总统提供建议的全国经济委员会(National Economic Council)。他和白宫发言人均未回复置评请求。高盛的发言人把问题推给了白宫。</p>
<p>Mr. Cohn's holding in the Chinese bank are notable because the Trump administration has portrayed China as a threat to American economic growth.</p>	<p>科恩持有这家中国银行的股份一事值得关注，因为特朗普政府称中国对美国经济的增长构成威胁。</p>
<p>Relations between the new administration and China are off to a bumpy start. Mr. Trump is set to meet with China's president, Xi Jinping, next month at his Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida, where issues like trade policy and disputed territorial rights in the South China Sea will most</p>	<p>新政府和中国之间的关系一开始就不顺利。特朗普将于下月在他位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌庄园会见中国国家主席习近平。在那里，双方极有可能讨论贸易政策和南海领土纠纷等问题。</p>

likely be on the table.	
Richard W. Painter, who served as an ethics lawyer in the administration of President George W. Bush, said the sale of the Chinese bank shares made sense, given China's importance on the global economic stage.	曾在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统的政府担任伦理道德律师的理查德·W·佩恩特(Richard W.Painter)说, 考虑到中国在全球经济舞台上的重要性, 出售这家中国银行的股票是明智之举。
"If we get into a big spat with China, it is obviously going to have an effect on that bank economically," Mr. Painter said. "There is no way you should be a senior adviser on economic or military policy, and have a big stake in a Chinese bank. That's an invitation for trouble."	"如果我们和中国发生大的分歧, 显然会在经济上对那家银行有影响," 佩恩特说。"没办法既担任经济或军事政策上的高级顾问, 又持有一家中国银行的大量股份。这是自找麻烦。"
The ethics documents issued to Mr. Cohn, known as certificates of divestiture, and a separate set issued to his wife, Lisa Pevaroff-Cohn, indicate that the couple will reinvest the proceeds of the Chinese bank stock sale and other asset sales into certain widely held assets, like Treasury bills or exchange-traded funds.	发给科恩的伦理文件"出售证书"和发给他妻子莉萨·佩瓦罗夫-科恩(Lisa Pevaroff-Cohn)的另一套文件表明, 他们夫妇二人将用出售上述中国银行的股份和其他资产获得的收益, 投资某些广泛持有的资产, 如短期国库券或交易所交易基金。
The certificates of divestiture issued on March 8 are not a complete picture of Mr. Cohn's assets. They list only those that he and Ms. Pevaroff-Cohn will sell and then reinvest as a means of legally avoiding certain capital-gains taxes. Once the positions listed in the documents are liquidated, the couple will have 60 days to make the new investments.	3月8日发出的"出售证书"中所透露的, 并不是科恩的全部资产。它们只列出了科恩夫妇将卖出然后重新投资, 以便合法地避开某些资本利得税的资产。一旦文件中列出的仓位被卖出, 科恩夫妇将有60天的时间重新投资。
But the documents do provide a window into the assets that Mr. Cohn and his wife held at the end of his 26-year tenure at Goldman Sachs, from which he resigned in December.	但相关文件的确提供了一扇窗户, 让外界能够了解科恩结束在高盛26年的职业生涯时, 他和妻子两人的资产持有情况。去年12月, 科恩从高盛辞职。
In addition to his stake in the Chinese bank, Mr. Cohn is selling roughly \$216 million in Goldman stock, plus 18 other stocks, and plans to reinvest the proceeds.	除在中国工商银行的股份外, 科恩还将出售价值约2.16亿美元的高盛股票和另外18支股票, 并计划用相关收益重新投资。

<p>The other holdings include some major consumer brands, like the tobacco companies Philip Morris and Reynolds American, as well as the food company Kraft Heinz; and a passel of tech companies including Facebook, Twitter, Box, Intel, HP and Hewlett Packard Enterprise. Aside from Goldman, his holdings include only one other major United States bank, Bank of America. (Mr. Cohn is selling 9,174 Bank of America shares, valued at roughly \$230,000.)</p>	<p>他的其他资产包括一些大型消费品牌的股票，如烟草公司菲利普莫里斯 (Philip Morris)和雷诺兹美国(Reynolds American)，以及食品公司卡夫亨氏 (Kraft Heinz)和一系列科技公司，包括 Facebook、Twitter、Box、英特尔 (Intel)、惠普(HP)和慧与(Hewlett Packard Enterprise)。除高盛外，他的资产中只有一家美国大型银行，即美国银行(Bank of America)。(科恩即将出售 9174 股美国银行的股份，大约价值 23 万美元。)</p>
<p>Taken together, Mr. Cohn and Ms. Pevaroff-Cohn are selling small minority stakes in 11 private investment vehicles, including a group of Goldman Sachs-operated private equity funds, some of which were set up specifically for firm employees.</p>	<p>加在一起，科恩和佩瓦罗夫-科恩即将出售他们在 11 家私人投资机构中的少量少数股份，包括高盛运营的一批私募股权基金，其中一些是特意为公司员工设立的。</p>
<p>Mr. Cohn's detailed ethics plan and personal financial disclosure statement, which would include further information about his income and assets, have not yet been made public.</p>	<p>科恩详细的伦理计划和个人财务披露声明尚未公开。后者可能包含有关其收入和资产的进一步信息。</p>
<p>In a filing on Jan. 24, Goldman Sachs explained that because of Mr. Cohn's new government role, he would sell stakes in a variety of private equity funds and hedge funds managed by the firm. In some cases, the stakes were repurchased by Goldman itself, at a discount.</p>	<p>在 1 月 24 日的一份备案文件中，高盛解释说，因为科恩在政府中的新角色，他将出售在该公司管理的各种私募股权基金和对冲基金中的股份。在一些情况下，相关股份被高盛以一定的折扣回购。</p>
<p>Mr. Cohn is not the only Goldman Sachs executive to invest in the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. When he became Treasury secretary in 2006, the former Goldman chief executive Henry M. Paulson Jr. sold an individual position worth as much as \$25 million in the bank, according to government documents issued at the time.</p>	<p>科恩不是唯一一名投资中国工商银行的高盛高管。当时发布的政府文件显示，2006 年成为美国财政部长后，前高盛首席执行官亨利·M·保尔森(Henry M. Paulson)出售了他个人持有的仓位，价值高达 2500 万美元。</p>
<p>Goldman itself held a sizable position in the Chinese bank for seven years, selling the last block of it to end the investment in 2013.</p>	<p>高盛自己也曾持有该银行相当大的仓位七年。2013 年，高盛结束这笔投资，卖掉了最后一批工行股票。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170317/trump-adviser-gary-cohn-chinese-bank	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170317/trump-adviser-gary-cohn-chinese-bank
The Fed Acts. Workers in Mexico and Merchants in Malaysia Suffer.	美联储加息影响波及全球，中国如何应对？
CIUDAD JUÁREZ, Mexico — Francisca Hervis Reyes and her family have persevered on the border, working in factories more than 1,300 miles from their hometown. They remained even as deadly warfare between drug cartels turned this city into one of the most dangerous on the planet.	墨西哥华雷斯——弗朗西斯卡·埃尔维斯·雷耶斯(Franisca Hervis Reyes)和家人一直坚持在边境的工厂里上班,这里距离他们的家乡超过 1300 英里(约合 2100 公里)。即便是在贩毒集团之间的火拼让这座城市成为全球最危险的地方之一时，他们仍留了下来。
But they may not endure the changing predilections of the Federal Reserve.	但面对美联储(Federal Reserve)的口味变化，他们大概要挺不住了。
Reyes is paid in Mexican pesos, a currency that has been losing value as the Fed, the central bank of the United States, has signaled plans to raise interest rates this year. In the parched terrain just south of the U.S. border, the prices of food and other necessities follow the dollar, whose value has been climbing. It is as if the Fed has slashed her pay.	雷耶斯的工资是墨西哥比索结算的。随着作为美国央行的美联储今年发出计划加息的信号，墨西哥比索不断贬值。在这片美国边境以南的干燥地带，食品和其他必需品的价格追随美元的价值不断攀升。这就像是美联储在扣她的工资。
Like millions of other people from Southeast Asia to Africa to Latin America, Reyes and her family are absorbing the consequences of a major shift playing out in the global economy.	和从东南亚、非洲等地来到拉丁美洲的数百万人一样，雷耶斯和家人正在承受全球经济中正在发生的一个重要变化的后果。
As the Fed lifted rates Wednesday, it added momentum to a steady stream of money that has been abandoning emerging markets and flowing toward U.S. shores. With further Fed increases expected this year, developing countries are bracing for additional impacts: more investment departing, more currencies falling, more economies weakening.	随着美联储周三上调利率，资金放弃新兴市场、稳定流向美国的势头增强。在外界预计美联储今年会进一步加息的情况下，发展中国家正在为其他影响做准备：投资撤离加剧，货币进一步贬值，更多经济体趋于疲弱。
By mandate, the Fed is answerable to the people of the United States.	美联储受命只对美国民众负责。

<p>When times are lean and businesses are reluctant to hire, the Fed makes money more available by nudging down rates. When times are good and concern builds about elevated prices, it cools things off by lifting rates and tightening credit.</p>	<p>在经济困难，企业不愿招聘时，美联储会通过下调利率来降低资金成本。在经济形势看好，对物价攀升的担忧加剧时，美联储会通过上调利率并收紧信贷来给经济降温。</p>
<p>Yet in reality, the Fed is the central banker to the world.</p>	<p>但实际上，美联储是全世界的中央银行。</p>
<p>The dollar is the money used most widely as the repository of savings and as the currency for trade. When the Fed lowers rates, it makes the dollar less attractive, encouraging investors to seek rewards elsewhere. When the Fed lifts rates, investors switch gears, yanking capital and selling off other currencies.</p>	<p>美元是使用最广的储蓄和贸易结算货币。当美联储下调利率时，美元的吸引力会降低，这会鼓励投资者去其他地方寻求回报。当美联储上调利率时，投资者会改变策略，撤出资金并变卖其他货币。</p>
<p>Across China, hundreds of millions of people who have plowed their savings into real estate are vulnerable if too much money washes out at once and housing prices drop. In Turkey, shopkeepers who have withstood an attempted military coup, a subsequent crackdown and relentless terrorist attacks now grapple with the plunge of the Turkish lira, which has lifted the price of imported wares.</p>	<p>在中国，如果外逃资金太多，房价下跌，把积蓄投入房地产市场的数亿人很容易受到影响。在土耳其，熬过了军事政变未遂、随后的镇压和接连不断的恐怖袭击的店主，现在正在努力应对土耳其里拉大幅贬值的问题，这种贬值已经导致进口商品涨价。</p>
<p>In Malaysia, businesses struggle with higher costs for items priced in dollars as the local currency falls. In Mexico, families are buffeted by a volatile currency that was already flagging on threats from President Donald Trump to tax goods coming over the border.</p>	<p>在马来西亚，由于当地货币贬值，企业要为以美元定价的商品支付更高成本。在墨西哥，家庭因动荡的货币而受到强烈冲击——该国货币本来就因唐纳德·特朗普总统威胁对墨西哥货物征税而变得疲软。</p>
<p>"Every time the peso goes down, we can afford less and less," Reyes said on a recent evening, as pale desert light gave way to chilly darkness. "We're thinking about going back to Veracruz. People are leaving the factories and going back to their towns."</p>	<p>"比索每下跌一次，我们买得起的东西就越少，"雷耶斯在前不久的一个晚上说。当时，苍白的沙漠黄昏让位给寒冷的黑暗。"我们在考虑返回韦拉克鲁斯。越来越多的人正离开工厂，回到故乡。"</p>
<p>The Fed forces can be traumatic, especially in less affluent places.</p>	<p>美联储的威力可能造成巨大创伤，尤其是在不太富裕的地方。</p>

<p>As the financial crisis unfolded in 2008, the central bank took extraordinary measures to keep credit flowing. The result was a surge of investment into emerging markets.</p>	<p>2008 年金融危机爆发后，该中央银行采取了非常措施，保持信贷流动。结果导致投资涌入新兴市场。</p>
<p>More than \$259 billion poured into developing countries the next year, according to the Institute of International Finance, a trade association. From 2010 to 2015, the annual capital flows to those places averaged \$328 billion.</p>	<p>根据贸易协会国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)的数据，2009 年就有逾 2590 亿美元流入发展中国家。从 2010 年到 2015 年，那些地方的年均流入资金为 3280 亿美元。</p>
<p>In spring 2013, the Fed surprised markets with plans to slow its stimulus efforts. Investors then stampeded out of emerging countries, sending currencies plunging in Brazil, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Turkey. The episode became known as “the taper tantrum.”</p>	<p>2013 年春，美联储计划减缓刺激措施，令市场感到惊讶。之后，投资者蜂拥退出新兴国家，导致巴西、印度、印度尼西亚、南非和土耳其的货币暴跌。这种情况被称为“削减恐慌”(taper tantrum)。</p>
<p>“The effect of interest rate increases on emerging countries is surprisingly strong,” said Gary Clyde Hufbauer, an international trade expert at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. “It’s a big thing.”</p>	<p>“利率上升对新兴国家的影响是巨大的，”彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的国际贸易专家加里·克莱德·赫夫鲍尔(Gary Clyde Hufbauer)说，“它是件大事。”</p>
<p>Most economists assume the rate increases expected this year will play out far less dramatically. The Fed has telegraphed its plans, giving investors time to prepare. Many emerging countries have amassed larger reserves of dollars, giving them ammunition against a drop in their currencies.</p>	<p>大多数经济学家认为，今年预料之中的利率上调产生的影响会小得多。美联储提前透露了自己的计划，给投资者提供了做准备的时间。许多新兴国家储备了更多美元，以抵御货币贬值。</p>
<p>Still, some countries are already showing strains.</p>	<p>然而，有些国家已经出现压力。</p>
<p>Turkey’s currency has dropped about 25 percent against the dollar since May, and its government is operating with relatively meager reserves. The Mexican peso has been falling as Trump threatens to renegotiate the North American Free Trade Agreement. China swiftly</p>	<p>自 5 月份以来，土耳其货币对美元的价格下跌了约 25%，其政府以相对较少的储备运转着。自特朗普威胁要就《北美自由贸易协定》(North American Free Trade Agreement)重新进行谈判以来，墨西哥比索一直在下跌。周四，中国对美联储的行动做出快速反应，上调了本国货币的利率。</p>

reacted to the Fed's action with its own interest-rate increase Thursday.	
Within the investing world, the peso functions as a proxy for all developing countries — the thing to bet against when sentiments go negative. "It's kind of the first port of call for anyone who thinks something bad is going to happen to emerging markets," said Mark Weisbrot, a director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research in Washington. "Mexico is vulnerable."	在投资界，比索成为所有发展中国家的代表——在情绪转为负面时会遭到打压。“对任何认为新兴市场将出现糟糕情况的人说，它算是会去造访的第一站，”华盛顿的经济与政策研究中心(Center for Economic and Policy Research)主任马克·韦斯布罗特(Mark Weisbrot)说，“墨西哥很脆弱。”
BARRICADING THE EXITS	阻止资金外流
Chinese leaders have long nursed fears about an uncontrolled exodus of cash.	中国领导人长期以来一直担心现金不受控制地大量流出。
A currency plunge would increase prices for Chinese consumers, generating public anger. It could pop the real estate bubbles that have developed in many Chinese cities. That would stick China's banks with billions in losses while eliminating wealth for masses of people who have come to see real estate as their ticket to enrichment.	货币暴跌会增加中国消费者的生活成本，引发公众愤怒。它可能会戳破中国许多城市的房地产泡沫。它会使中国的银行遭受巨额损失，同时大量削减无数将房地产视为致富手段的人们的财富。
Allen Zhang, an electrician who works at a coal mine in the mountains of central China, lives in a modest house on the edge of Jincheng, a gritty city whose population has roughly quadrupled over the last quarter-century, to about 500,000.	艾伦·张(Allen Zhang)是在中国中部山区一个煤矿工作的电工，他住在晋城边上的一个普通房子里。在过去 25 年里，这座粗犷城市的人口增至约 50 万，是原来的 4 倍。
Zhang has sought to supplement his \$290-a-month pay by satisfying new demand for housing. He has tapped into his savings and used his handyman skills to add six rooms to his family home, renting out the new quarters to factory workers.	张试图通过满足新的住房需求来补贴 290 美元的月薪。他用自己的积蓄和手艺给自家的房子加了六个房间，把新增的房间租给了工厂工人。
A buyer recently offered \$350,000 for the house — a sum equivalent to what Zhang would earn in the mines over a century. He turned it down.	最近，有人出价 35 万美元购买这所房子——这笔钱相当于张在煤矿工作 100 年的薪水——但他拒绝了。

<p>"I want more," he said.</p>	<p>"我想要更多,"他说。</p>
<p>These are the expectations confronting Chinese officials as the Fed makes it more difficult to keep money inside the country.</p>	<p>中国官员面对着老百姓的这种期望,而美联储则让中国把钱留在国内变得更为困难。</p>
<p>During the 1990s, China ignored lectures from Washington on the merits of opening up capital markets. When the Asian financial crisis arrived in the late 1990s and investors pulled money out of the region, many economies were leveled. China suffered little, claiming vindication.</p>	<p>20世纪90年代,中国不理睬华盛顿宣传的开放资本市场的优点。20世纪90年代末,亚洲金融危机爆发时,投资者纷纷把资金从该地区撤出,导致许多经济体遭受重创。而中国几乎未受损失,证明了其决策的正确性。</p>
<p>In the face of the Fed, China retains formidable powers to support the value of its currency. It is sitting on some \$3 trillion in foreign exchange reserves, money it can use to buy its currency in world markets.</p>	<p>面对美联储,中国仍有强大的力量支持自己货币的价值。它坐拥约3万亿美元的外汇储备,可以用来在全球市场上购买自己的货币。</p>
<p>But supporting China's currency, the renminbi, entails tightly controlling who can take money out of the country, an approach that stifles business. In November, the government decreed that overseas transfers of \$5 million or more required vetting by regulators.</p>	<p>但是,支持人民币意味着要严格控制谁能把钱带到国外,而这种方式会扼杀商业。去年11月,中国政府颁布法令,规定向海外转移500万美元或以上的资金,需经监管机构审查。</p>
<p>"Money in China cannot get out without going through a lot of hoops," said Zhu Ning, an economist at Tsinghua University.</p>	<p>"不经过很多手续,中国的钱出不去,"清华大学的经济学家朱宁说。</p>
<p>For Vincent Lo, a billionaire real estate developer, such hoops amount to an operational problem.</p>	<p>对亿万富翁房地产开发商罗康瑞(Vincent Lo)来说,这些手续会导致运营问题。</p>
<p>Lo has long raised financing for projects in China by selling bonds in Hong Kong and Singapore. Before new controls, his companies had over \$2 billion worth of renminbi sitting in bank accounts in mainland China – more than enough to pay his debts coming due outside the mainland.</p>	<p>长期以来,罗通过在香港和新加坡出售债券为中国的项目融资。在新规定出台之前,他的公司在中国内地的银行账户上有价值逾20亿美元的人民币,足以支付他在内地之外即将到期的债务。</p>
<p>But once China began imposing more limits on the movement of</p>	<p>但是,中国一开始对资金流动施加更多限制,他的资金和债务就被分开了。</p>

money, his cash and his debts were on different sides of the divide.	
Lo has raised \$500 million in recent weeks by selling dollar-denominated bonds in Singapore.	最近几周，罗通过在新加坡出售以美元计价的债券筹集了 5 亿美元。
"I don't want to get hit with not having the foreign currency to pay," he said. "I might just get a couple hundred million more."	"我不想因没有外汇进行支付而受到打击，"他说，"我可能还会再搞到几亿美元。"
WHAT COULD GO WRONG	可能出现什么问题
A year ago, the lights were burning brightly for Vivy Yusof, a prominent Malaysian entrepreneur. So brightly that, on an episode of her reality show, she joked, "I'm Kim Kardashian."	一年前，马来西亚著名企业家薇薇·优素福(Vivy Yusof)的事业蒸蒸日上。在某集真人秀中，她开玩笑说："我是金·卡戴珊(Kim Kardashian)。"
Yusof is at once a symbol of what has gone economically right in Malaysia and, with the Fed now raising rates, how much could go wrong.	优素福既代表着马来西亚经济运行良好时的样子，也代表着美联储提高利率后经济可能变糟的程度。
She is part of a group of tech-savvy business leaders who have emerged as Malaysia tries to evolve beyond its traditional dependence on selling commodities like palm oil and petroleum.	她是一群精通技术的商业领袖中的一员，他们是在马来西亚试图摆脱对棕榈油和石油等大宗商品的销售的传统依赖中涌现出来的。
Economic growth has been flagging, a reality playing out across Southeast Asia as the region adjusts to China's slowdown. China is not buying commodities the way it used to.	随着中国经济放缓，整个东南亚的经济增长也随之放缓。中国不再像从前那样购买大宗商品。
Malaysia faces potential political instability as Prime Minister Najib Razak confronts accusations that people close to him harvested \$1 billion from a state investment fund he oversaw. He denies wrongdoing.	马来西亚面临潜在的政治不稳定性，总理纳吉布·拉扎克(Najib Razak)正被指控与他亲近的人从他监管的一项国家投资基金中获取了 10 亿美元。他否认自己有不法行为。
Even before the Fed's move, global investors were fleeing. Foreigners once owned more than half of Malaysia's local bonds, but they have sold off 17 percent of their holdings since August. Their nervousness	甚至在美联储提高利率之前，全球投资者也在逃离马来西亚。外国人曾拥有马来西亚本地债券一半以上的份额，但自去年 8 月以来，他们卖掉了 17% 的相关债券。去年 11 月，马来西亚对货币流动实施控制之后，他们更紧张了。

<p>grew in November as Malaysia imposed controls on the movement of money.</p>	
<p>Malaysia's currency, the ringgit, has lost 8 percent against the dollar in the last year. For Malaysia's consumers — and for companies that serve them — imports are getting more expensive.</p>	<p>去年，马来西亚货币林吉特兑美元的汇率下跌了8%。对马来西亚的消费者以及为他们服务的公司来说，进口商品变得越来越昂贵。</p>
<p>Yusof sells hijabs and other clothing, catering to cosmopolitan Muslims with a taste for distinctive patterns. Some of her garments are made in China. When the dollar rises, her profit margins are squeezed. And though online sales are brisk, business at her three mall stores has begun to slow.</p>	<p>优素福销售头巾等服饰，迎合都市穆斯林对独特图案的追求。她的有些服装是在中国制造的。美元升值时，她的利润空间受到挤压。虽然网上销售活跃，但她的三个商场店铺的生意变得有些冷清。</p>
<p>"We used to do a lot better," she said.</p>	<p>"我们过去做得比现在好得多，"她说。</p>
<p>Throughout Mexico, the weak peso has been lifting prices for everything from cars to cooking gas to tortillas. As of February, prices were rising at an annualized pace of nearly 5 percent, Mexico's highest rate of inflation in seven years.</p>	<p>在整个墨西哥，疲软的比索一直在抬高所有商品的价格，从汽车、燃气到玉米饼。截至今年2月，物价的年化增速达到近5%，通货膨胀率达到墨西哥7年以来的最高值。</p>
<p>Mexico's central bank has been steadily lifting rates to protect its currency in the face of a possible trade war with the United States. With the Fed adding pressure, many analysts expect Mexico's central bank to deliver a fresh rate increase this month.</p>	<p>墨西哥中央银行一直在稳步提高利率，以便在面对与美国可能出现的贸易战时保护本国货币。随着美联储增加压力，许多分析师预计墨西哥的中央银行会在本月再次提高利率。</p>
<p>Chicken, beef, milk and vegetables have all risen in price, with many of these items imported from the United States. Reyes' family subsists mainly on beans and pasta.</p>	<p>鸡肉、牛肉、牛奶和蔬菜的价格都上涨了，其中许多是从美国进口的。雷耶斯一家主要靠豆类和面食维持生存。</p>
<p>She pointed toward a bodega across a patch of gravel from her house. "Eggs are twice the price they were six months ago," she said. "We've been buying less."</p>	<p>从她家穿过一块砂砾路有一家杂货铺。她指着杂货铺说：“现在鸡蛋的价格是6个月前的两倍，”她说，“我们买得越来越少。”</p>

She used to send money back to her family in Veracruz, where one of her sisters is blind. Not anymore.	过去，她还寄钱给韦拉克鲁斯的家人，她有个盲人姐妹住在那里。现在不再寄了。
Inside the concrete-block home she shares with her husband, their three daughters and their three grandsons, the ceiling is stained from leaks. The walls are crumbling. Two windows are boarded up and held together by masking tape, having been damaged by a rock fight between two gangs.	她和丈夫、三个女儿和三个外孙住在一个混凝土石块房里，天花板因为漏雨而出现污渍。墙壁在剥落。两扇窗户用板子封了起来，用胶带固定，它们是在两个帮派扔石块斗殴时被损坏的。
As the family members prepared to share a lone queen-size bed, positioning their bodies sideways to maximize space, they had no heat to cut the 44-degree chill.	这家人睡在一张长长的大床上，为了省空间，他们都侧着身子睡，屋里没有暖气抵御6、7摄氏度的寒冷。
"We use blankets," Reyes said, "and what love we have."	"我们用毯子取暖，"雷耶斯说，"还有我们的爱。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/c20federal-reserve	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/c20federal-reserve
Shadow Lending Threatens China's Economy, Officials Warn	中国官员警告影子银行风险
BEIJING — The chairman of China's biggest bank and a senior Chinese insurance regulator issued strong warnings on Saturday about the dangers of shadow banking to the Chinese economy, in the latest signs of growing top-level concern here about a rise in highly speculative, poorly regulated lending.	北京——周六，对于影子银行给中国经济带来的危害，中国最大银行的董事长和中国保险监管机构高官发出了严重警告，这是显示中国高层日渐关切投机性强、监管不善的贷款的最新迹象。
Shadow banking, or lending that takes place outside official banking channels, plays a major role in the Chinese economy, where big government-controlled banks are often slow to lend to private businesses and entrepreneurs. But experts worry that untrammelled shadow lending could lead to ticking time bombs that could threaten the financial system of the world's second-largest economy.	影子银行指的是在官方银行渠道以外发放的贷款，它在中国经济中发挥了重要作用，因为政府控制的大银行往往在借钱给私人企业和创业者时动作迟缓。但专家们担心，野蛮生长的影子贷款可能会是一个滴答作响的定时炸弹，给世界第二大经济体的金融体系造成危害。
Yi Huiyan, the chairman of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of	按资产计算，中国工商银行是世界上最大的银行，其董事长易会满警告说，

<p>China, which is the world's largest bank as measured by assets, warned about the rapid spread of unregulated investment vehicles, such as wealth management products. Wealth management products are often sold by banks and other Chinese financial institutions to ordinary Chinese investors with the promise of interest rates much higher than what banks offer for deposits, but the obligations are often kept off bank balance sheets.</p>	<p>不受管制的投资工具正在迅速蔓延，比如理财产品。理财产品经常是通过银行和其他金融机构销售给普通中国投资者的，其承诺的利率远高于银行存款，但债务常常没有显示在银行的资产负债表上。</p>
<p>Shadow banking "is not subject to full regulation, or any regulation at all," Mr. Yi said. "We have to focus. If not, the real economy will suffer."</p>	<p>影子银行“不受监管，或者监管不到位，”易会满说。“我们应该正视它。如果管制得不好，对实体经济的影响也会非常大。”</p>
<p>Chen Wenhui, the vice chairman of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, said Chinese regulators were particularly trying to understand the swift expansion of internet lending platforms that are raising huge sums of money from the general public. Many of these lending platforms, which offer big returns and accept minimum contributions low enough to entice common workers, have disclosed fairly little about how they will invest the money they raise.</p>	<p>中国保险监督管理委员会副主席陈文辉说，互联网借贷平台从公众手中筹集了巨资，引起了中国监管机构的特别重视，他们正在试图理解这种平台的迅速扩张。很多平台都承诺提供很高的回报，而且最小贷款额很低，因此对普通人有很大的吸引力，但是对于平台将如何将投资这笔钱，他们披露的信息却相当少。</p>
<p>The general public appears to be pouring large sums into new investment vehicles despite receiving scant disclosure, Mr. Chen said.</p>	<p>陈文辉说，尽管一般公众看到的细节很少，他们似乎还是在把大笔资金投入新的投资工具中。</p>
<p>"They just buy the investments," he added, "They have no idea what the product is."</p>	<p>“他们只是在买投资产品，”他说，“他们根本不知道产品是什么。”</p>
<p>Mr. Yi and Mr. Chen spoke at a panel on Chinese finance at the China Development Forum, an annual, three-day gathering that started here on Saturday and has mustered a long list of the world's most famous economists in addition to many top Chinese government and business leaders.</p>	<p>易会满和陈文辉是在中国发展高层论坛的中国金融业小组中发表这番言论的。该论坛每年举办一次，为期三天，今年的会议于周六开幕，很多全球知名的经济学家以及中国政商领袖都参加了这个会议。</p>

<p>Credit has been expanding swiftly in the Chinese economy, as the government has resorted to heavy stimulus to prevent the economy from slowing further. The Chinese economy expanded 6.7 percent last year. But to achieve that, Chinese financial regulators allowed total outstanding credit to expand by the equivalent of about 15 percent of the economy's annual output.</p>	<p>由于政府采用强刺激方案，以防中国经济进一步放缓，经济中的信贷规模一直在迅速扩大。中国经济去年增长6.7%。但为了实现这一目标，中国的金融监管机构放手让信贷总额扩张到相当于这个经济体15%的年度产出。</p>
<p>Part of that borrowing went to pay for heavy investments in new infrastructure, like high-speed rail lines, and new factories for state-owned enterprises.</p>	<p>这类借贷中的一部分花在了新的基础设施上，比如在高速铁路线和国有企业的新工厂上进行了巨额投资。</p>
<p>But much of the lending appears to represent a speculative frenzy, often involving residential real estate, that has become of increasing concern to some Chinese officials, bankers and economists. Real estate prices in large and medium-size cities climbed 12 percent in the 12 months that ended in February, the National Bureau of Statistics said this week.</p>	<p>但是大量贷款似乎代表了一场疯狂的投机，而且往往涉及住宅房地产，这已经成为了中国官员、银行家和经济学家日益关注的问题。国家统计局本周的数据显示，在今年2月截止的12个月中，大中型城市的房地产价格攀升了12%。</p>
<p>Some kinds of shadow banking have seen spectacular growth, like entrusted loans. Entrusted loans are loans from one company to another, usually done through a bank to get around a ban on Chinese companies lending directly to each other. These loans — which are also kept off the books of banks — jumped 20 percent in the 12 months through the end of January, and now account for 9 percent of overall credit in China, according to a report last month from Natixis, a French-owned financial services firm.</p>	<p>有些种类的影子银行出现了激增，比如委托贷款。委托贷款是一个公司对另一个公司的贷款，通常通过银行进行，以便绕过中国禁止公司直接互相贷款的规定。这些贷款也不显示在银行的账本上，法国独资金融服务公司Natixis上月的一份报告显示，在今年1月底截止的12个月内，这种贷款增加了20%，现在占中国总体信贷的9%。</p>
<p>China's leaders insist that they understand the risks and contend that they will be able to control them. They say measures such as</p>	<p>中国领导人坚称自己了解风险，并声称有能力控制风险。他们说，按照国际标准来看，一些指标并不是很危险，比如政府债和家庭债占经济产出的百分</p>

<p>government and household debt as a percentage of economic output are not alarming by international standards, nor have bad loans as a percentage of overall bank loans reached a worrying level.</p>	<p>比等等，而且不良贷款占银行整体贷款的比例也没有达到了令人担忧的水平。</p>
<p>"We are fully aware of potential risks and will take prompt and targeted action," Premier Li Keqiang said at his annual news conference on Wednesday.</p>	<p>"我们充分认识到潜在的风险，将会采取迅速和有针对性的行动，"总理李克强周三在年度新闻发布会上说。</p>
<p>But as Mr. Yi's and Mr. Chen's comments underlined on Saturday, worries in China are focusing on how Chinese financial institutions raise the money that they lend – and what could happen if investors suddenly demand much of that money back.</p>	<p>但是正如上周六易会满和陈文辉的评论所突显的那样，中国人担忧的主要问题是：中国金融机构如何筹集它们贷出去的钱——如果投资者突然要求偿还这么多的钱，会发生什么事。</p>
<p>Mr. Yi's remarks to some extent represented an unusually blunt criticism of his bank's smaller competitors. I.C.B.C. is one of the so-called Big Four state-controlled banks that make up nearly half the country's banking system. Each of the four – the others are the China Construction Bank, the Bank of China and the Agricultural Bank of China – has thousands of branches to collect deposits, a stable source of financing, although the banks also sell some wealth management products.</p>	<p>从一定程度上说，易会满这番话是在对规模较小的银行进行异常直率的批评。工商银行是国有四大银行之一，其他三家是中国建设银行、中国银行和中国农业银行，它们占了国家银行体系的将近一半，其中每一家都有数以千计的分支机构来吸纳公众存款，这是比较稳定的融资来源，虽然四大银行也销售一些理财产品。</p>
<p>Lacking that big deposit base, many smaller banks rely more heavily on the sale of wealth management products. Because banks usually keep those obligations off their books, they have greater flexibility to lend to more speculative projects and use the proceeds to pay higher interest to investors – provided that the more speculative borrowers repay their loans.</p>	<p>很多中小型银行由于缺乏那那么大的存款基础，就会更多地依赖理财产品的销售。因为银行通常不把这类债务写入账本，它们在向投机性更高的项目发放贷款时有更多灵活性，并用这种收益向投资者支付更高的利息——前提是这些投机性更高的借方可以偿还贷款。</p>
<p>Mr. Yi took aim at all risky forms of borrowing on Saturday. "If we do not</p>	<p>易会满周六把矛头指向了所有存在风险的借贷形式。"如果管制得不好，'影</p>

<p>deal correctly with shadow banking, the risks could be huge," he said, adding that the result had been "higher leverage, too many derivatives and too many products with no transparency."</p>	<p>子银行'的风险是非常大的。"他说, 其结果就是"更高的杠杆、太多的衍生品工具和太多缺乏透明度的产品。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/china-economy-debt-shadow-banking</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/china-economy-debt-shadow-banking</p>
<p>China Defends Plan to Bolster Its High-Tech Industries</p>	<p>中国官员为高科技产业制造强国战略辩护</p>
<p>BEIJING — A senior Chinese official on Sunday defended his country's push for greater self-sufficiency in computer chips, electric cars and other industries, calling it a necessary strategy in the face of Western countries' controls of certain high-tech gear.</p>	<p>北京——周日, 中国的一名高级官员为该国进一步推动电脑芯片、电动汽车和其他行业的自给自足进行了辩护, 称面对西方国家对某些高科技设备的控制, 这是一项必要的战略。</p>
<p>As the country tries to move away from low-end manufacturing, Beijing's plan, Made in China 2025, is designed to juice economic development in emerging industries by providing \$300 billion in low-cost loans, research funds and other government aid. But big companies in the rest of the world worry that the program gives an unfair advantage to homegrown players, with the stated goal of Chinese companies' owning as much as 80 percent of specific domestic markets in eight years.</p>	<p>随着中国试图从低端制造业上转移, 北京的《中国制造 2025》计划的设计意图, 是通过提供 3000 亿美元 (约合 2 万亿元人民币) 的低息贷款、科研资金和其他政府援助, 促进新兴行业的经济发展。但其他国家的大公司担心, 该计划会让中国市场的本土参与者占据不公平的优势。中国的既定目标是八年内让中国公司对国内特定市场的占有率达到 80%。</p>
<p>China's minister of industry and information technology, Miao Wei, said the new policy was not meant to wall off the country's companies from outside competition. Yet he also conceded, without offering specifics, that the plan might need changes.</p>	<p>中国工业和信息化部部长苗圩称, 新政策不是为了把中国公司和外部竞争隔开。但他也承认该计划可能需要调整, 不过没有详细论述。</p>
<p>"We never thought about closing ourselves and doing it only at home, but I think we need some adjustments," he said on the second day of the China Development Forum, a three-day gathering of senior Chinese</p>	<p>"我们绝对没有关起门来搞发展的想法, 但我认为我们需要进行一些调整," 他在为期三天的中国高层发展论坛第二天的会议上说。参加该论坛的除了中国的经济政策制定者外, 还有来自世界各地的企业领袖和一流经济学家。</p>

economic policy makers with corporate leaders and top economists from around the world.	
And while China may want more local suppliers in some sectors, Mr. Miao said, in most industries “we still open up and welcome foreign companies to China.”	苗圩说，中国可能希望在某些领域有更多的本土供应商，但在大部分领域，“我们还是遵从对外开放这个基本国策，欢迎国外的企业和机构到中国来。”
The Chinese program plays into the increasing sensitivities over global trade.	中国的计划涉及到日益敏感的全球贸易问题。
While President Xi Jinping of China has trumpeted the merits of globalization, his country has also been criticized for protectionist policies that favor Chinese companies. Adding to the frictions, President Trump has espoused an America First strategy, specifically calling out China on trade and currency.	尽管中国国家主席习近平大力宣传全球化的好处，但他领导的国家也被指实行有利于中国公司的保护主义政策。特朗普总统奉行美国优先的策略，并在贸易和货币问题上点名指责中国，进一步增加了这种冲突。
Western companies fear that the Made in China policy could be used to justify government demands to hand over their latest technology as the price of staying in the Chinese market. They also worry that government-backed investment funds and other resources could be used to acquire many Western companies with key technologies while subsidizing their Chinese rivals.	西方公司担心，中国制造政策可能会被政府作为依据，要求它们交出最新技术，否则不能留在中国市场。它们还担心政府支持的投资和其他资源，可能会被用来收购很多拥有关键技术的西方公司，同时补贴它们的中国竞争对手。
One of the most contentious parts of the plan is how the country wants to meet Chinese demand with Chinese products. The two main approaches — requiring that a large part of a product’s value be created in China or setting a specific market share for domestic players — are strictly prohibited by the World Trade Organization.	该计划最有争议的内容之一是中国希望用中国的产品满足中国的需求。两种主要的方式——要求产品的很大一部分价值是在中国创造的，二是为本土参与者规定明确的市场份额——是世界贸易组织(World Trade Organization) 严厉禁止的。
Such rules also have market-moving consequences.	这类规定还会造成市场变局。
Chinese regulators made a rule in 2005 requiring that wind turbines	中国监管机构曾在 2005 年制定过一条规定，要求在华出售的风力涡轮机主

<p>sold in China be made up largely of local components. The requirement prompted many of the world's big wind turbine manufacturers to move factories to China and transfer their latest technology to domestic suppliers.</p>	<p>要使用本土零部件。这项要求导致全球很多大型风力涡轮机制造商将工厂转移到中国，并把它们的最新技术移交给中国国内的供应商。</p>
<p>Although Beijing removed the policy four years later after protests by the United States, the competitive damage was done, with Chinese companies gaining significant scale and expertise. China has dominated production of the world's wind turbines ever since, with 42 percent of the market last year, according to the Global Wind Energy Council.</p>	<p>尽管四年后在美国的抗议下，北京取消了该政策，但竞争已经遭到破坏，中国公司实现了规模的扩大，并掌握了重要的专业技术。据全球风能理事会(Global Wind Energy Council)称，自那以后，中国一直主导着全球风力涡轮机的生产，去年的市场占有率为42%。</p>
<p>Mr. Miao, the Chinese official, said the local content requirement in the latest plan was important, given Western nations' own restrictions. Many governments do not allow certain high-tech products, with both military and civilian uses, to be sold to China and other countries, he noted.</p>	<p>前述中国官员苗圩称，考虑到西方国家自己的限制规定，最新计划中有关本土产品的要求颇为重要。他指出，很多政府不允许向中国和其他国家出售某些高科技产品，有军用的，也有民用的。</p>
<p>"In some areas, we emphasize local content," Mr. Miao said at the forum on Sunday. "That is forced on us — some equipment is restricted for export in developed countries, but China has the demand."</p>	<p>"在某些领域，中国之所以强调本国产品的自给率，"苗圩周日在中国发展高层论坛上说，"也是不得已而为之，有一些装备和产品，发达国家对中国采取了限制出口的政策，而中国市场又有需要。"</p>
<p>But Jörg Wuttke, the president of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, dismissed Mr. Miao's justification. While many countries, including China, do have such export rules, he noted that they affected a tiny share of high-tech goods.</p>	<p>但中国欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce in China)主席约尔格·伍德克(Jörg Wuttke)驳斥了苗圩给出的理由。尽管包括中国在内的很多国家的确有这种出口规定，但他指出，它们只影响到了一小部分高科技商品。</p>
<p>"With 30 billion euros in E.U. exports of high tech to mainland China, plus another 6 billion euros' worth to Hong Kong, it is difficult to claim that we apply any export restriction," Mr. Wuttke said.</p>	<p>"欧盟出口给中国大陆的高科技产品价值300亿欧元(约合2000亿元人民币)，再加上出口给香港的价值60亿欧元的产品，声称我们实行出口限制的说法难以成立，"伍德克说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/china-trade-manufacturing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170320/china-trade-manufacturing</p>

-miao-wei	-miao-wei
A Small Table Maker Takes On Alibaba's Flood of Fakes	直面淘宝，美国小企业主的艰难打假路
PHOENIX — From his desk in a downtown workshop, Greg Hankerson is at war with a Chinese company half a world away.	凤凰城——在市中心一家工作坊的办公桌前，格里格·汉克森(Greg Hankerson)正在和半个世界之外的一家中国公司交战。
Mr. Hankerson and his wife, Sim, own Vintage Industrial, which designs and makes antique-style tables, cabinets and other furniture. The 25-employee start-up produces everything at its Phoenix factory, much of it by hand.	汉克森和他的妻子西姆(Sim)创办了 Vintage Industrial，专门设计和制作古董风格的桌子、橱柜和其他家具。这家初创公司有 25 名员工，在凤凰城的工厂生产家具，大部分都是手工制作。
But that hasn't protected Mr. Hankerson from counterfeiters, who peddle cheap copies of his creations on internet marketplaces run by Alibaba, China's largest e-commerce company. He can find hundreds of suspected counterfeits of his furniture on Alibaba's various sites, including Taobao, a free-for-all shopping platform on which the Chinese hawk items as varied as T-shirts and televisions.	但是汉克森还是受到了假货商的打击。这些假货商在中国最大的电子商务公司阿里巴巴的平台上销售汉克森家具的廉价山寨品，他可以在阿里巴巴的各个网站上找到数以百计的这种仿冒产品。其中一个网站是任何人都可以加入的购物平台淘宝，中国人爱在这里购买从 T 恤到电视机的各种东西。
One recent day, Mr. Hankerson fired up his web browser to scan for counterfeits. Several Taobao shops sell copies of various Vintage Industrial tables, including one with A-shaped legs and another with a glass top and propeller-like base, as well as cabinets and a metal locker.	最近的一天，汉克森在浏览器上竭力搜寻仿品。有好几家淘宝店销售各种 Vintage Industrial 出品桌子的仿品，包括一张 A 字形桌腿的，一张有螺旋桨形状底座、玻璃台面的，还有橱柜和金属储物柜。
"It just keeps going and going and going," Mr. Hankerson, 45, said. "It's like trying to pick weeds on a 70-acre farm."	"就这么一直不停，不断不断地冒出来，"45 岁的汉克森说。"感觉就好像是给一片 70 英亩的农田除杂草。"
Alibaba's founder, Jack Ma, has pledged to enhance the fortunes of small enterprises around the world by using e-commerce to expand their global trade. In January, Mr. Ma, who is one of China's richest people, pledged to Donald J. Trump, then the president-elect, that Alibaba would create one million jobs in the United States by	阿里巴巴的创始人马云曾经承诺通过发展电子商务、扩展全世界的小企业在全球的贸易，帮它们增加收入。今年 1 月，中国最富有的人之一马云向当时还是候任总统的唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)保证，阿里巴巴将在美国创造 100 万个工作岗位，方式是将汉克森的工作坊这样的小企业与越来越富有的中国买家连接起来。

<p>connecting small businesses like Mr. Hankerson's to increasingly wealthy Chinese shoppers.</p>	
<p>But Mr. Hankerson wants to know why Alibaba doesn't do more to defeat counterfeiting, which damages the very same small businesses Mr. Ma says he intends to aid.</p>	<p>但汉克森想知道阿里巴巴为什么不在打假方面做更多努力，因为假货伤害的正是马云有意帮助的小企业。</p>
<p>Mr. Ma "is making himself look like someone you can trust," Mr. Hankerson said. But, he added, his company is selling counterfeit products.</p>	<p>马云“在把自己塑造成看起来值得信任的人”，汉克森说，但的公司却在销售假货。</p>
<p>Alibaba is a company valued at \$260 billion, with hundreds of millions of buyers using its sales platforms. Millions of Chinese shop there for things as varied as snacks and knickknacks and phone charging cables, while global brands flock to its high-end sales platform, Tmall. In China, Alibaba is a kingmaker for hopeful tech start-ups, while an affiliated online mobile payment system is the envy of Silicon Valley. It has a growing cloud-computing business and increasingly extols its prowess with big data.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴是一家市值 2600 亿美元的公司，有数亿卖家使用它的销售平台。数千万的中国人上面购买从零食到小摆设再到手机充电线等各种东西，各种全球品牌也涌入阿里巴巴的高端销售平台天猫。阿里巴巴在中国对有望成功的科技创业公司是一个极具影响力的角色，与此同时它旗下的一个在线移动支付系统也令硅谷公司艳羡。它还拥有不断增长的云计算业务，也愈发频繁地夸耀自身在大数据领域的实力。</p>
<p>That leaves many businesses, big and small, wondering why it has such a hard time finding fakes on its sites. Its online system for reporting counterfeits, many say, is cumbersome and prone to hiccups. Against one of the world's biggest tech firms, Mr. Hankerson employs his iMac, \$74-a-month image-searching software, his phone and a lot of time — sometimes, he says, 12 hours a day.</p>	<p>这让大大小小的许多企业想不通，为什么它在自己的网站上找假货就那么艰难。许多人表示，阿里巴巴举报假货的在线系统十分繁琐，很容易出现问题。面对世界上最大的科技公司之一，汉克森的装备是自己的 iMac、74 美元一个月的图片搜索软件、他的电话，还要搭上很多时间——他说有时一天要花 12 个小时。</p>
<p>Yet if he doesn't invest the effort, he worries that a flood of cut-rate replicas could undermine the future of his business. Shops on Alibaba — shops that sometimes sell outside China — offer their copies at a</p>	<p>然而，如果不做这些努力，他担心一大批廉价复制品会损及他未来的生意。阿里巴巴上的店铺——有时也在中国之外销售商品——提供的仿品的价格只有汉克森售价的零头。一家淘宝店铺把他标价不低于 5295 美元的 A 字形桌</p>

<p>fraction of Mr. Hankerson's prices. One Taobao store sold a version of his A-frame table, with a starting price of \$5,295, for \$24.</p>	<p>子的仿品打出了 24 美元的价格。</p>
<p>"If this gets out of hand, people are going to be able to buy our stuff for next for nothing," he said. "It could be devastating for us."</p>	<p>"如果这种情况失去控制，人们下一次就会想以极其便宜的价格买我们的东西，"他说。"那对我们来说将是毁灭性的。"</p>
<p>Fighting Fakes</p>	<p>打假</p>
<p>Alibaba has long faced accusations that its sales platforms are a haven for fakes, and big organizations have been effective at bringing the problem to the fore.</p>	<p>长久以来，阿里巴巴一直被指控其销售平台是假货的天堂，大机构实际上已经将这一问题摆上了台面。</p>
<p>Following complaints from industry groups, the office of the United States Trade Representative last year added Taobao to its list of "notorious markets" for counterfeit goods, after removing it four years earlier. The corporate owner of the Gucci and Yves Saint Laurent brand names, Kering, sued Alibaba two years ago over the prevalence of fakes on its services. Alibaba, which is fighting the suit in a New York federal court, says it has no basis.</p>	<p>在行业组织提出抗议之后，美国贸易代表办公室（United States Trade Representative, 简称 USTR）去年将淘宝列入了出售假冒商品的“恶名市场”名单——该机构四年前曾将淘宝从这个名单中删除。拥有古驰(Gucci)和伊夫·圣罗兰(Yves Saint Laurent)品牌的开云公司(Kering)在两年前就阿里巴巴网站上假货肆虐的情况对它提起诉讼。正在一座纽约联邦法院应对这场官司的阿里巴巴表示，这项指控没有依据。</p>
<p>In a report submitted to the U.S.T.R. in October, Alibaba boasted about the technology and resources it uses to clean counterfeits from its platforms. The company says its systems are powerful enough to scan 10 million product listings each day. As a result, Alibaba said, it proactively removed 380 million suspect product listings in one 12-month period.</p>	<p>在去年 10 月向 USTR 提交的一份报告中，阿里巴巴竭力夸耀自己用以清除平台假货的技术和资源。这家公司表示，它的系统十分强大，每天可以扫描 1000 万个产品清单。阿里巴巴表示，结果它在 12 个月内就主动下架了 3.8 亿个可疑产品。</p>
<p>"There are few companies (indeed, none, to our knowledge) that have taken the combination of steps Alibaba has taken, and has concrete plans to take, and certainly none that have put in place measures on the scale of Alibaba's," the company told the U.S.T.R.</p>	<p>"很少有公司（实际上，据我们所知一个也没有）采取阿里巴巴这样的组合步骤，制定这些具体的计划，当然也没有哪家公司曾以阿里巴巴这么大的规模落实措施，"这家公司对 USTR 表示。</p>

<p>Alibaba also argues that many of the complaints against it are unfair. Counterfeiting and piracy are widespread in the Chinese economy. As private businesspeople, Mr. Ma and his team cannot shut down the culprits producing fake goods.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴还认为，许多针对它的投诉是不公平的。假货和盗版在中国经济中非常普遍。作为私营经济参与者，马云和他的团队无法彻底阻止生产假货的负责人。</p>
<p>Additionally, Alibaba suggests that it has been made into a scapegoat. In a statement in December, the company protested that the U.S.T.R. decision “leads us to question whether the U.S.T.R. acted based on the actual facts or was influenced by the current political climate” — presumably referring to heightened anti-China sentiment amid last year’s United States presidential election.</p>	<p>此外，阿里巴巴表示，它已经成了替罪羊。在12月的一份声明中，公司抗议称，美国贸易代表办公室的决定“不得不令我们质疑，这一决定是否基于事实，还是受到当前政治氛围所影响”——这可能是指去年美国总统选举期间反华情绪高涨的情况。</p>
<p>The U.S.T.R. and industry experts contend that there is a lot more Alibaba could and should be doing to tackle fakes.</p>	<p>美国贸易代表办公室与业内专家认为，在处理假货上，阿里巴巴本可以，也应该做更多事情。</p>
<p>“They are a leading technology company,” said Stephen Lamar, executive vice president at the American Apparel & Footwear Association, which represents many brands hurt by counterfeiting. “It is our hope that they use this technology to develop solutions and make sure those solutions are available for everybody.”</p>	<p>“他们是一家领先的技术公司，”美国服装和鞋业协会(American Apparel & Footwear Association)执行副总裁史蒂芬·拉马(Stephen Lamar)说，“我们希望他们使用这些技术来开发解决方案，并确保所有人都能获得这些解决方案。”这家协会代表了许多受假货影响的品种。</p>
<p>The U.S.T.R. notorious-markets report cited the extra challenges that small and medium enterprises face in dealing with fakes on Taobao. Smaller firms have a harder time qualifying for Alibaba’s streamlined program for removing fakes, the report said, which means small firms often encounter more bureaucracy and longer response times than some large ones. The report said that businesses regularly experience problems with Alibaba’s reporting system, including persistent error messages that stall submissions.</p>	<p>美国贸易代表办公室那份恶名市场报告引述了中小企业在处理淘宝上的假货时所面临的额外挑战。报告说，在向阿里巴巴要求移除假货的快速流程中，小型公司更难以符合条件，这意味着小公司往往要比大公司遇到更多的繁杂程序和更长的响应时间。该报告说，企业经常遇到阿里巴巴报告系统的问题，包括持续的错误消息，从而延迟提交。</p>

<p>For small enterprises, fighting fakes on Alibaba's sites "can become expensive, it can become frustrating, it can take time away from your sales, marketing and other creative endeavors," Mr. Lamar said.</p>	<p>对于小企业来说，打击阿里巴巴网站上的假货“可能会很昂贵，可能变得令人沮丧，可能会花费本应用于销售、营销和其他创造性工作的时间，”拉马说。</p>
<p>An Alibaba spokesman said that suggestions that small businesses do not get its attention are "false" and that they can qualify for the streamlined process if their submissions prove reliable. He added that its process for removing suspect listings is in place to address the large number of fraudulent claims the firm receives.</p>	<p>一位阿里巴巴发言人表示，小企业没有得到关注的说法是“错误的”，如果他们提交的信息被证明是可靠的，就可以符合快速流程。他补充说，阿里巴巴移除可疑商品信息的流程已经到位，可以解决该公司收到的大量假货投诉。</p>
<p>"There are places that our systems can be improved to make them more effective, efficient and user-friendly," he said, "and we are working hard every day to make these improvements a reality."</p>	<p>“我们的系统在一些地方可以有所改进，使它们更有效，效率更高，更加用户友好，”他说，“我们每天都在努力使这些改进成为现实。”</p>
<p>Thinking Small</p>	<p>从小处着眼</p>
<p>Michelle Stennett, 38, a jewelry maker in Suwanee, Ga., found out counterfeiters had stolen her designs during a trip to Yiwu in eastern China in 2012 to buy supplies. Upon returning home, Ms. Stennett scoured Alibaba.com — an Alibaba platform that sells around the world — and discovered shop after shop selling copies of her wares.</p>	<p>38岁的米歇尔·史泰尼(Michelle Stennett)是佐治亚州苏旺尼的一名首饰制造商。2012年，她在中国东部城市义乌购买原料时发现仿造者窃取了她的设计。返回家乡后，史泰妮在Alibaba.com上搜索——这是阿里巴巴在全世界的销售平台——发现很多店铺在销售她的首饰的仿制品。</p>
<p>She first tried contacting the stores directly, ordering them to take down the offending goods. Some complied, but others didn't. Next she filed a couple of complaints to Alibaba, asking the firm to remove the copies. Although those were successful, she quickly realized that the scale of the problem and the paperwork Alibaba required were too much for her to handle as a one-person business.</p>	<p>她首先试着直接联系那些店铺，要求他们撤下假冒商品。有些店铺同意配合，但也有些不予理会。接下来，她向阿里巴巴提出了几起投诉，要求该公司撤掉那些仿制品。虽然那些努力取得了成功，但她很快意识到问题的规模，对她这个一人公司来说，阿里巴巴要求提供的文件是太过沉重的负担。</p>
<p>"There was no way I could go through the process," she said. There were "too many."</p>	<p>“我不可能完成所有那些手续，”她说。“太多了”。</p>

<p>Despondent, Ms. Stennett said she stopped making jewelry for nearly a year. "If someone is going to take my design and mass-produce it, it is hard for me to compete with them," she said. When she resumed, in 2013, she decided to source her components only from American suppliers, hoping to make it harder for counterfeiters to replicate her products.</p>	<p>沮丧的史泰尼表示，她有近一年的时间没有制作首饰。“如果有人窃取我的设计去批量生产，我很难和他们竞争，”她说。2013年，她重新开始生产后，决定只从美国供应商那里购买配件，希望这能让造假者更难复制她的产品。</p>
<p>Now Ms. Stennett rarely checks Alibaba, afraid of what she'll find. After a quick search of Alibaba.com one day in March, she spotted an image of one of her pendants, which she reported to Alibaba. It is no longer on the platform, but she said she still does not have time to hunt for fakes.</p>	<p>现在，史泰尼很少查看阿里巴巴，害怕看到她会发现的东西。今年3月的一天，在快速搜索阿里巴巴网站后，她发现了自己设计的一款吊坠的图片，她向阿里巴巴报告了此事。现在，那款商品不在那个平台上了，但她说她还是没时间去搜索假货。</p>
<p>"You're losing out on money," she said, "because time is money."</p>	<p>"那样你就等于是亏钱，"她说，"因为时间就是金钱。"</p>
<p>Alibaba did not respond to a request for comment on Ms. Stennett's predicament.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴没有回应关于史泰尼困境的置评请求。</p>
<p>In Los Angeles, Color Long simply had no idea how to tackle her counterfeiting problem. The 46-year-old founder of the clothing line Reignland Concept started creating, sewing and selling her children's wear and marketing it online in 2015. Even today, she makes most of the 200 pieces of clothing she sells each month herself, with one assistant.</p>	<p>洛杉矶的科洛·朗(Color Long)根本不知道该如何应对假货问题。46岁的朗是Reignland Concept服装系列的创始人，2015年，她开始设计、缝制和销售童装，并在网上推广。即使到现在，她每月所售出的200件衣服中，大部分依然是她在一名助手的帮助下亲手制作的。</p>
<p>Last year, a friend told her that she had found her designs being sold by a store in Australia. Confused, Ms. Long contacted the proprietor, who informed her she had purchased the clothing on Alibaba.com and had no idea the designs were originally from Reignland. Ms. Long looked at the Alibaba shop and was shocked to find a picture of her own son, one of the models in her promotional material, being used to peddle fakes</p>	<p>去年，一位朋友告诉她，自己发现澳大利亚的一家商店在销售她设计的衣服。朗在困惑之中联系了店主，后者告诉她衣服是从阿里巴巴网站买来的，店主完全不知道那些设计最初来自Reignland。朗查看了阿里巴巴的那家店，震惊地发现自己儿子的一张照片被用来兜售她的衣服的仿制品。她的儿子是她宣传材料中的模特之一。</p>

of her clothing.	
Ms. Long did not know she could ask Alibaba for assistance in removing these counterfeits. Instead, she contacted several shops, which, in some cases, have cooperated and removed the offending products. But Ms. Long blames the spread of copies from Alibaba for the sudden decline in sales of one of her best-selling products, a pair of children's pants.	朗不知道自己可以要求阿里巴巴协助撤下这些假冒商品。她联系了几家店铺，在某些情况下，这些店铺愿意合作，撤下了假冒产品。不过，朗指责阿里巴巴假货的泛滥导致她的一条畅销童裤销量突然下滑。
A few months ago, she had been selling about 30 a week, she said. Now, she moves only five a month.	她说，几个月前，她每周大约能卖出 30 条，现在每个月只能卖掉 5 条。
Under the Table	台面之下
Mr. Hankerson had worked at his father's financial firm and in I.T. services, building websites, before he began tinkering with furniture.	汉克森开始鼓捣家具之前，曾在父亲的金融公司和 IT 行业工作，负责建立网站。
He unexpectedly started Vintage in 2009, when his wife said she wanted a new patio table. Mr. Hankerson hammered one together and posted a picture on a website. He began making more tables and advertising them on the internet, too. "I loved the experience so much that I just wanted to make a better table," he said. "Like a mad artist."	2009 年，他的妻子说想要一张新的露台餐桌，他因此意外地创立了 Vintage 公司。汉克森敲敲打打，做出了一张桌子，并把它的照片发布在一个网站上。他开始制作更多的桌子，也在互联网上推广。“我非常喜欢这种经历，我只想做一张更好的桌子，”他说，“就像一个疯狂的艺术师。”
Today, the Vintage factory is abuzz with the sounds of welding, sawing and hammering. There is one nod to modern automation — a recently acquired computerized steel-cutting machine — but much of the manufacturing is done by specially trained employees with woodworking or metalworking skills.	如今，Vintage 的工厂充满焊接、锯切和锤击的声音。最近，他购买了一个电脑切割机，算是实现了一点现代自动化，但大部分生产是由经专门培训，具有木工或金属加工技能的员工完成的。
While his business was quickly growing, Mr. Hankerson had no idea counterfeiters were profiting off his work as well.	虽然汉克森的公司很快壮大了，但他并不知道假冒者也在从他的工作中渔利。
He first learned he had a problem in 2014, when he spotted an advertisement on Facebook that included a photo of one of his A-frame	他第一次发现问题是在 2014 年，当时他在 Facebook 上看见一个广告，其中包含一张他的 A 字桌的照片。他联系了卖家，后者说她是从其他地方购

<p>tables. He contacted the seller, who said she had bought the merchandise from elsewhere. Intrigued and worried, Mr. Hankerson began searching for images of his designs using Google, and he discovered many of them around the web.</p>	<p>得这件商品。汉克森又好奇又担忧,开始用谷歌搜索自己设计的产品的照片,他在网上找到了许多。</p>
<p>"You would find one image, and you go and look at their catalog on Alibaba, and there's another and another and another," he said. "It's going down the rabbit hole."</p>	<p>"你找到一张照片,然后在阿里巴巴上看看它所在的类别,你就能找到一个又一个,"他说,"就像掉进兔子洞。"</p>
<p>Many shops promote these fakes with pictures lifted from Mr. Hankerson's own website. One photo bouncing around Taobao features a Vintage console with framed snapshots of Mr. Hankerson and his family still hanging on the wall above it.</p>	<p>许多店铺用从汉克森的网站上搞到的照片推广这些假货。在淘宝弹出的一张复古橱柜的照片中,汉克森和家人带框的快照照片还挂在家具上方的墙上。</p>
<p>Some Taobao sellers admit they get their designs from Mr. Hankerson. Liao Xiaoting, a customer service provider at Shang Jie Crafts Company, said her firm's designers use them as "reference" to make their own furniture, with changes, mainly to the materials.</p>	<p>一些淘宝卖家承认他们是从汉克森那里获得的设计。尚捷工艺品有限公司的客服人员廖晓婷表示,她公司的设计师们以那些设计为"参考"制作自己的家具,主要是在材料方面进行了一些改动。</p>
<p>Huang Geqing, proprietor of a Taobao shop called Creative Iron Factory, said that he copies Vintage's designs, manufactures replicas in Fujian province in eastern China, and uses Mr. Hankerson's photos to promote his own products. He first found Vintage's designs marketed on other Taobao stores, then traced them back to the original source.</p>	<p>名为创意铁工厂的淘宝店的店主黄歌清表示,他仿照 Vintage 的设计,在中国东部的福建省生产仿制品,然后用汉克森的照片推广自己的产品。他最初是看到其他淘宝店在出售 Vintage 的设计,然后追溯到了它们的来源。</p>
<p>Mr. Huang estimates 100 shops may be selling fakes of Mr. Hankerson's furniture. The style "is quite popular in China," he said. "We can make something exactly like it."</p>	<p>据黄歌清估计,可能有 100 家淘宝店在销售汉克森家具的仿制品。这种风格"现在国内比较流行,"他说。"我们可以做出一模一样的东西"。</p>
<p>Mr. Hankerson said he had no idea how many of these fakes can be found outside of China. Though some of these likely counterfeits have</p>	<p>汉克森说,他不知道在中国境外能找到多少这样的假货。虽然其中一些出现在以中国用户为主的淘宝上,但他也在面向全球的 Alibaba.com 网站上找到</p>

<p>been on Taobao, which has primarily Chinese users, he has also spotted them on the globally focused Alibaba.com.</p>	<p>了它们。</p>
<p>One furniture maker in India, Raja Rani Art Handicrafts, said two pieces of furniture it sells on Alibaba.com are based on Mr. Hankerson's designs. "This design is from Vintage Industrial, but we also manufacture the same design in our company," said Bobby Shukhla, who answered queries from The New York Times.</p>	<p>印度家具制造商拉贾·拉尼艺术品公司(Raja Rani Art Handicrafts)表示,它在阿里巴巴网站销售的两件家具是基于汉克森的设计。“这个设计来自Vintage Industrial,但是我们公司也生产相同的设计。”鲍比·舒克拉(Bobby Shukhla)在回复《纽约时报》的询问时说。</p>
<p>Mr. Hankerson tried contacting sellers directly, asking them to take down his images. Most of them complied. He was also encouraged when Alibaba staff members removed all of the photos he targeted on Alibaba.com through its infringement-fighting process.</p>	<p>汉克森试着直接联系卖家,要求他们撤掉他的图片。大多数卖家同意配合。阿里巴巴员工撤掉了他通过打击侵权流程在Alibaba.com网站上找到的所有照片,这也令他受到鼓舞。</p>
<p>But then he ran into difficulties. Last year, the website through which he could send Alibaba requests to remove suspect listings stopped working. He tried submitting and resubmitting the required paperwork on the site, even on different computers, only to have it return error messages.</p>	<p>不过之后他遇到了困难。去年,本来他可以向阿里巴巴发送移除可疑照片请求的网站停止运行了。他用不同的电脑在该网站上多次尝试提交所需的文件,结果都因信息错误而被退回。</p>
<p>An Alibaba spokesman, in written responses, said that in October the company started an improved online system through which companies and people can report possible infringement on any of its platforms. He said that Mr. Hankerson has not tried to use this new system. Mr. Hankerson said he had but could not get it to work.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的一位发言人在书面答复中表示,去年10月,该公司开始启用一个改进后的在线系统,公司和个人可以在它的任何一个平台上报告可能的侵权行为。他说汉克森并没有尝试使用这个新系统。汉克森称,他试过,但是没有成功。</p>
<p>Mr. Hankerson decided to step up his efforts. In August, he sent emails to Alibaba's investor and public relations departments threatening to raise a public ruckus about fakes on its sites.</p>	<p>汉克森决定做出进一步努力。去年8月,他给阿里巴巴的投资者和公共关系部发送邮件,威胁要就该网站的假货公开大闹一场。</p>
<p>A manager at Alibaba's intellectual property protection department</p>	<p>阿里巴巴知识产权保护部的一名经理跟他取得了联系。汉克森提交了一份包</p>

<p>reached out. Mr. Hankerson handed over lists of more than 400 suspect images, only some of which were removed. Many of them, Mr. Hankerson was informed, were on a different Alibaba system and had to be removed through a separate process, which has not yet been undertaken.</p>	<p>含 400 多张可疑照片的清单，只有其中一些被删除了。汉克森被告知，其中很多在阿里巴巴的另一个系统上，必须通过一个尚未开始运行的单独程序予以删除。</p>
<p>He argued that he shouldn't have to go to such lengths to get Alibaba to act. Once Alibaba has been made aware of his company's intellectual property, he said, the firm should proactively prevent additional postings of his photos or clean any suspect products from its platforms. Yet despite Alibaba's boast to the U.S.T.R., combing the millions of listings could be difficult or expensive.</p>	<p>汉克斯认为自己不应该费这么大力气才迫使阿里巴巴采取行动。他认为，阿里巴巴一旦知道知识产权属于他的公司，就应该主动防止他的更多照片被发布，或清理自己平台上的任何可疑产品。然而，尽管阿里巴巴向美国贸易代表办公室夸下海口，但筛查成百上千万件商品可能是困难或昂贵的。</p>
<p>Mr. Hankerson tracks images with the help of a service called Plaghunter, which both regularly monitors the use of his photos on the web, including Alibaba's sites, and allows him to conduct a search when needed. What frustrated him the most, he said, is that the same photos keep appearing on the company's marketplaces.</p>	<p>汉克森借助一个名为 Plaghunter 的软件追踪这些图片，该软件能够定期监视他的照片在网上的使用情况——包括在阿里巴巴的网站上——还能让他在需要时进行搜索。他说，最令他沮丧的是，同样的照片不断出现在阿里巴巴的市场上。</p>
<p>"It should be click and forget," he said. "Our products should never be on their site."</p>	<p>"这本来应该是一劳永逸的，"他说，"我们的产品本应该再也不会出现在他们的网站上。"</p>
<p>An Alibaba spokesman said the company had tried to work with Mr. Hankerson to remove his images and resolve his technical problems. "It's important to note that the primary responsibility of protecting a brand rests with the brand itself," the spokesman wrote in an email.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的一位发言人表示，该公司曾试图与汉克森合作，移除他的照片，解决他的技术问题。"需要指出的是，保护品牌的主要责任在于品牌本身，"这位发言人在接受邮件采访时写道。</p>
<p>Additionally, Alibaba disputes the idea that it tolerates fakes. Intellectual property infringement "hurts Alibaba's business and reputation," the spokesman said. "It doesn't matter whether the infringement is against</p>	<p>此外，阿里巴巴否认自己容忍假货。这位发言人表示，知识产权侵权"伤害阿里巴巴的业务和声誉"，"不管侵权针对的是大品牌还是小公司。"</p>

big brands or small companies.”	
Mr. Hankerson remains unmollified. He is talking to lawyers about his options and is trying to rally other small-business owners to the cause.	汉克森依然没有释怀。他在和律师商谈自己还可以采取哪些行动，并试图召集其他小企业主参与这项事业。
“They want to have all those counterfeits,” he said, “and they want to make money off of it.”	“他们想保留所有假货，”他说，“他们想从中赚钱。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170321/alibaba-fake-merchandise-e-commerce	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170321/alibaba-fake-merchandise-e-commerce
China’s Taxes on Imported Cars Feed Trade Tensions With U.S.	汽车进口税突显中美贸易冲突加深
BEIJING — A Jeep Wrangler can cost \$30,000 more in China than in the United States — and the reasons illustrate a growing point of tension between the two countries.	北京——一辆牧马人吉普车(Jeep Wrangler)在中国的售价可以比美国多出 3 万美元，其中的原因显示出导致两个国家关系日益紧张的一个问题。
Manufactured in Toledo, Ohio, the Wrangler is a descendant of the Jeeps that were used by American forces in World War II. Equipped with a 3.6-liter engine and a five-speed automatic transmission, the Rubicon edition of the Wrangler has a suggested retail price of \$40,530 in the United States.	在俄亥俄州托莱多制造的牧马人是美国军方在二战期间使用的吉普车发展而来。配备有 3.6 升发动机、五速自动变速器的鲁比肯(Rubicon)版牧马人在美国的建议零售价是 40530 美元。
But in China, the same vehicle would set a buyer back by a hefty \$71,000, mostly because of taxes that Beijing charges on every car, minivan and sport utility vehicle that is made in another country and brought to China’s shores.	但在中国，同样的汽车则会卖出 7.1 万美元的高价，这主要是因为北京对每辆在其他国家生产、来中国销售的轿车、小型货车和 SUV 收税。
Those taxes on imported cars have become a growing area of friction between the United States and China. American former officials and current advisers to President Trump say that concern about the widening United States deficit in automotive trade has become a pressing issue ahead of the president’s meeting in Florida next month	这些对进口汽车征收的税已经成为一个引发越来越多中美冲突的领域。美国前任官员和特朗普现任顾问表示，对日益扩大的美国汽车贸易逆差的担忧，已经成为特朗普于下周在佛罗里达与中国国家主席习近平举行会晤前一个急需考虑的问题。

<p>with his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping.</p>	
<p>Hinting at potentially tough talks to come, Lawrence H. Summers, a former Treasury secretary, raised the issue of auto trade in the first question to Li Keqiang, China's premier, at a closed-door meeting on Monday, participants in the meeting said on the condition of anonymity because the discussions were private.</p>	<p>在周一举行的一场闭门会议中，前财政部长劳伦斯·H·萨默斯(Lawrence H. Summers)一上来就向中国国务院总理李克强提起了汽车贸易问题，这多少显示了即将进行的谈判的艰难程度，该消息来自几名与会人士，由于是私人谈话，他们要求在本文中匿名。</p>
<p>Mr. Li did not answer the question directly, the people said, instead responding that every country faced trade issues, and that China had its own trade deficits with a few countries, like Australia, from which it imports a lot of raw material.</p>	<p>他们表示，李克强没有直接回答那个问题，而是表示每个国家都有自己的贸易问题，中国也对几个国家存在贸易逆差，比如澳大利亚——中国从那里进口了许多原料。</p>
<p>President Trump has made trade a major issue, saying he wants a level playing field and similar terms on both sides. Due in part to China's taxes, less than 5 percent of cars in the country are imported, compared with one-quarter in the United States. Major American, European and Japanese carmakers have built huge assembly factories in China with the help of local partners, contributing to China's rise as the world's largest automaker.</p>	<p>特朗普让贸易成为一个主要问题，称他想要一个公平的贸易环境，希望双方有相似的待遇。中国的进口车占比不足5%，一定程度上是因为进口税，相比之下，美国的进口车则占到四分之一。美国、欧洲和日本的大汽车厂商在当地合作伙伴的帮助下，在中国建造了巨大的装配工厂，为中国成为世界上最大的汽车制造国做出了贡献。</p>
<p>Mostly because of taxes in China, "an imported car can be double the price when compared with a domestically produced car," said Bill Russo, the former chief executive of Chrysler China. "This acts as a powerful motivation, especially for mass-market brands, to localize their products in China."</p>	<p>"一辆进口车的价格会比在国内生产的汽车的价格高出一倍，"主要是因为中国的税，前克莱斯勒中国公司首席执行官罗威(Bill Russo)说。"这成为汽车厂商在中国将产品本地化的一个强大动因，尤其是对大众品牌而言。"</p>
<p>But the dynamics are complex. The American auto industry, which has come to depend on China as a major source of revenue, has been largely quiet despite Mr. Trump's rhetoric. Building cars in China keeps</p>	<p>但事情并不是那么简单。美国汽车业将中国市场作为主要收入来源，对它日益依赖，因此尽管特朗普大肆指责，这些厂商却大体保持沉默。在中国生产汽车让他们与规模巨大的中国供应链距离很近，可以节省运输费用。</p>

<p>them close to a vast Chinese supply chain and saves on transportation costs.</p>	
<p>Companies like Fiat Chrysler, the manufacturer of the Wrangler, also set prices in China that allow somewhat higher profit margins.</p>	<p>牧马人的制造商菲亚特克莱斯勒汽车公司(Fiat Chrysler)等汽车厂商也在中国设置比较高的价格，以便获得更高的利润空间。</p>
<p>Pricing can depend on factors like taxes, shipping, certification costs, equipment options, the size of the market and other details, said Ariel Gavilan, a Fiat Chrysler spokesman, in an emailed reply to questions. "We also take a look at the competitive landscape — i.e. what are the prices of the vehicles we compete against — before determining our pricing strategy."</p>	<p>菲亚特克莱斯勒发言人阿里埃尔·加维兰(Ariel Gavilan)在一封回答时报问题的邮件中表示，定价取决于许多因素，比如税务、运输、认证费用、配置选择，以及市场规模等其他细节问题。“在确定自身的定价策略之前，我们也会看看眼前的竞争格局——比如我们的竞争对手设定的价格。”</p>
<p>Industry figures have also long talked about the possibility of exporting big volumes of China-made cars to the United States. In an early test, General Motors started shipping the Buick Envision model from a factory in eastern China's Shandong Province to the United States last year. That decision irritated the United Automobile Workers union. G.M. officials said that the Envision, a midsize sport utility vehicle, was designed for the Chinese market and is made only at the Shandong factory.</p>	<p>业内人士也一直在谈论将大量在中国生产的汽车出口至美国的可能性。通用汽车公司(General Motors)早前进行了尝试，从去年开始将中国东部省份山东一家工厂生产的别克昂科威(Buick Envision)车型运到美国。这项决策激怒了全美汽车工人联合会(United Automobile Workers)。通用汽车的高管表示，中型SUV昂科威是为中国市场设计，只在那家山东工厂生产。</p>
<p>There is only a small chance that Chinese automakers would set up assembly plants in the United States, the way Japanese automakers did in the 1980s to allay trade tensions. China's highly fragmented industry includes a number of fairly small manufacturers producing low-cost models, making the economics difficult, while Chinese automakers must still deal with quality problems.</p>	<p>中国汽车厂商不太可能像日本汽车厂商在上世纪80年代为缓解贸易紧张关系所做的那样，在美国建立装配厂。中国的汽车行业高度分散，有许多制造低端车型、规模非常小的制造商，导致了棘手的经济状况，而且中国汽车厂商还必须解决质量问题。</p>
<p>Parts are also an issue. In January, the most recent month for which</p>	<p>零部件也是个问题。今年1月，也就是可以获得数据的最近一个月份，美国</p>

data is available, the United States had \$817 million in automotive exports to China, including finished cars and auto parts, and \$1.71 billion in automotive imports.	对中国的汽车出口额为 8.17 亿美元——其中既包括整车，也包括零部件——汽车进口额则达到 17.1 亿美元。
Still, American negotiators might have better luck in that area, as some Chinese parts makers are already investing in the United States to diversify. Fuyao, one of the world's largest makers of automotive glass, has built a large factory in Ohio to supply car-assembly plants in the state. Officials with Fuyao have been criticized on social media in China, however, for investing offshore instead of keeping jobs within China.	不过，在这方面美国谈判人员或许更走运一些，因为一些中国零件制造商为扩大业务已经开始在美国进行投资。世界上最大的汽车玻璃制造商福耀在俄亥俄州建造了一个大型工厂，以便给该州的汽车装配厂供货。然而，福耀的高管在中国的社交媒体上却受到指责，原因是他们在海外进行投资，没有把工作机会留在国内。
Fuyao declined to comment on its plans in the United States.	福耀拒绝就它在美国的计划置评。
Yale Zhang, the managing director of Automotive Foresight, a Shanghai consulting firm, said that Fuyao's Ohio factory could be the start of a larger trend that might help soothe trade frictions.	上海咨询公司汽车市场预测(Automotive Foresight)总经理张豫(Yale Zhang)表示，福耀在俄亥俄州的工厂有可能是一个更大的趋势的开端，这个趋势或许有助于减少两国的贸易摩擦。
"Those large local suppliers are willing to invest in the U.S.," he said. "It won't be a major issue for those large, local suppliers. They are willing to do that."	"这些本地大供应商愿意在美国投资，"他说。"对它们来说，那不是个大问题。他们愿意那么做。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170321/china-us-trade-tariffs	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170321/china-us-trade-tariffs
Airbnb's Rivals in China Hold Hands in a Nervous New Market	Airbnb 深耕中国市场的雄心面临挑战
HONG KONG — Sun Huifeng liked the idea of tapping Airbnb or one of its rising local competitors to rent out his spare Beijing bedroom.	香港——孙慧峰喜欢通过 Airbnb 或其他当地正在兴起的竞争对手的网站出租自己在北京的空卧室。
The problem: He didn't like the idea of a stranger in his house.	问题是，他不喜欢陌生人来家里住的想法。
"I mainly worry about the quality of guests," said Mr. Sun, 31, a marketer for an information technology company. "Or, to speak more plainly, I was even worried that some criminals might come."	孙慧峰在一家信息技术公司担任市场营销员，他说，"我主要是担心客人的素质。或者更直截了当地说，我甚至担心一些罪犯可能会来住。"
Xiaozhu, a Chinese version of Airbnb, swung into action. It ran him	为了让他放心，中国版的 Airbnb“小猪”马上行动起来。给他演示公司的客户

<p>through the company's guest-vetting system, helped him install a password-based lock on the door to his Beijing apartment and provided bright pink cushions for his sofa. Twice a week, Mr. Sun carefully waters the plants Xiaozhu gave him.</p>	<p>审查系统，帮助他在他北京公寓的房门上安装了一个密码锁，还给他的沙发提供了鲜亮的粉红垫子。现在，孙慧峰每周两次认真地给“小猪”送给他的室内植物浇水。</p>
<p>Airbnb sees big promise in China, where travel spending reached nearly \$500 billion in 2015 thanks to a new generation of domestic tourists. On Wednesday in Shanghai, Airbnb unveiled a new Chinese name — Aibiyang, which means “welcome each other with love” — as well as efforts to increase local hiring and deals to draw visitors to Shanghai with offers such as behind-the-scenes visits to the Chinese opera.</p>	<p>Airbnb 在中国看到了很大的前景，由于新一代国内游客的涌现，中国 2015 年的旅游市场已达到近 5000 亿美元的规模。Airbnb 周三在上海推出了一个新的中文名称“爱彼迎”，意思是“用爱来欢迎彼此”，公司也在努力招聘更多的当地雇员，并用各种优惠来吸引游客来上海，比如提供沪剧剧场的后台游。</p>
<p>“Our mission is to create a world where anyone can belong anywhere,” Brian Chesky, Airbnb's chief executive, said in Shanghai on Wednesday. “If we are going to achieve our mission of belonging anywhere, anywhere must include China, and anyone must include Chinese travelers.”</p>	<p>“我们的使命是，创造一个所有的人在所有地方都有归属感的世界，”Airbnb 的首席执行官布莱恩·切斯基(Brian Chesky)周三在上海表示。“如果我们要实现我们在所有地方都有归属感的使命，所有地方必须包括中国在内，所有的人必须包括中国游客在内。”</p>
<p>But like other global tech firms with an eye on China, Airbnb faces challenges. Chief among them are domestic versions of the site, including Xiaozhu and another rival, Tujia, that offer more local listings. To counter Airbnb's advantage with cosmopolitan Chinese who may have used its service in New York, Paris or Tokyo, the competitors are taking big steps to educate other skeptical Chinese about renting out — and crashing in — a spare bedroom.</p>	<p>但是，和其他渴望中国市场的全球技术公司一样，Airbnb 面临着挑战。其中最大的挑战是包括“小猪”和另一个竞争对手“途家”在内的国内同类网站，这些网站上有更多的本地信息。Airbnb 对也许在纽约、巴黎或东京使用过其服务的见过世面的中国人有吸引力，为了抵消 Airbnb 的这种优势，国内的竞争对手正在积极采取行动，教育其他持怀疑态度的中国人，如何将多余的卧室出租赚钱。</p>
<p>The cultural barriers are significant. In a country where a home is for family or for investment and tourism is still relatively new for many, the idea of posting homes online for random guests to rent takes some</p>	<p>文化的障碍仍然很大。在中国，房子为了是家庭或投资，出游对许多人来说仍是相对较新的事物，把自家的信息在网上发布，以便出租给随便什么人的想法，需要时间才能让人习惯。</p>

getting used to.	
"There is a manager behind every property," said Kelvin Chen, the chief executive of Xiaozhu. "We still need time to educate our users."	"每处房产背后都有一名经理,"小猪首席执行官陈驰说。"我们仍需要很多时间来教育我们的客户。"
Airbnb offers the latest gauge of whether an American technology company can make it in a politically and commercially thorny market. The government blocks Google, Facebook and Twitter. Uber and the online arm of Walmart bowed in the face of intense domestic competition and sold their businesses to local rivals.	Airbnb 为美国技术公司是否能在一个政治上和商业上棘手的市场中站住脚,提供了一次最新的检验。中国政府封锁了谷歌、Facebook 和 Twitter 的网站。Uber、以及沃尔玛的在线业务,在激烈的国内竞争面前退下阵来,已将自己的业务出售给了当地的对手。
Perhaps mindful of its regulatory scuffles in the United States and Europe, Airbnb is taking a careful approach in China. It has worked out agreements with Chinese tech giants like Alibaba and Tencent. It has also teamed up with officials in cities like Shanghai to promote tourism.	或许是因为对在美国和欧洲的监管冲突记忆犹新, Airbnb 正在中国采取一种谨慎的策略。它与阿里巴巴和腾讯等中国科技巨头公司达成协议。还与上海等城市的官员合作,推动旅游业发展。
Crucially, like LinkedIn, another international hopeful in China, Airbnb complies with Chinese laws requiring it to keep Chinese data only on domestically based Chinese servers. That could expose it to requests from the Chinese surveillance authorities to track any of its users. Last year, Airbnb sent a message to its users in China informing them that data would be stored in the country.	至关重要的是,就像另一个有望在中国取得成功的国际公司领英(LinkedIn)一样, Airbnb 遵守中国的法规——要求它将中国的数据只保存在位于中国的服务器上。由此,它可能会被中国监管当局要求追踪用户信息的请求。去年, Airbnb 给中国用户发了一条信息,表示他们的数据将被保存在中国的服务器上。
For Airbnb, which has only about 80,000 listings in China, its more than three million listings around the world put it in a strong position to cater to the millions of Chinese who travel overseas each year. It also has outreach efforts, like informational events for hosts and occasional promotions offering free photography for hosts with apartments they want to rent out.	对于在中国只有大约 8 万个房源的 Airbnb 来说,遍布世界各地的超过 300 万个房源,令它在满足每年数百万去海外旅游的中国游客的需求方面拥有了巨大优势。它也有一些延伸服务,比如为房东举办国际活动,有时也免费给房东和他们想租出去的公寓拍照。
Local rivals are going further to teach skeptical Chinese how to be good	在引导心存疑虑的中国人如何成为好屋主和好住客方面,本地竞争对手更进

<p>hosts and good guests. That helps in a country where horror stories of trashed hotel rooms and bad traveler behavior abound.</p>	<p>一步。在一个不缺少破旧宾馆房间恐怖故事和恶劣游客行为的国家，这是件好事。</p>
<p>Natasia Guo, a longtime Airbnb host and entrepreneur in China, said most visitors tended to be younger, while the odd middle-aged guest did not seem to understand how the service was supposed to work. Of one 40-year-old guest, she said: "He treated my place like a hotel. And the reason I say that is he started smoking in the room."</p>	<p>娜塔西亚·郭(Natasia Guo)是一名中国创业者，长期在 Airbnb 上出租自己的房子。她表示大多数住客往往比较年轻，零星的几个中年住客似乎不太会用这种服务。她这样谈起其中一位 40 岁的房客：“他把我家当成了旅馆。我这么说，是因为他开始房间里抽烟。”</p>
<p>"I think he was using one of our bowls as an ashtray," she said.</p>	<p>“好像他当时拿了我的一个碗当烟灰缸使，”她说。</p>
<p>Xiaozhu, which has about 140,000 listings, seeks to reassure hosts against such problems. It also works with the internet censorship department and the public security bureau, which helps weed out users with a criminal record. For the benefit of guests, it offers its own cleaning services as well as training events to teach hosts how to get along with customers and decorate their homes.</p>	<p>有 14 万条房源的小猪短租竭力打消房东的这种顾虑。它也和互联网审查部门和公安局合作，这有助于剔除有犯罪记录的住户。为房客的利益考虑，小猪短租提供自己的清洁服务，也举办培训活动教房东如何与客人相处，如何装饰自己的房子。</p>
<p>Tujia, a competitor with more than 420,000 listings, more directly manages many of the apartments it showcases, either itself or through management firms. In some cases, it works with property developers sitting on unsold units. For those it does not manage, it conducts inspections and also maintains a blacklist of problematic guests. Many of Tujia's users stay for a longer period of time or use the properties for vacation.</p>	<p>有 42 万条房源的竞争对手途家会更直接地对网站上展示的许多公寓进行管理——自己管理或通过管理公司。有时候还和有未出售单元的房地产开发商合作。对于那些并非由途家管理的出租房屋，它会进行检查，还维护着一个问题房客黑名单。途家有不错用户租住时间更长，或是在度假时租住。</p>
<p>David Wang, 52, a Beijing resident, said his nephew first suggested renting out the spare room in his mother's courtyard house in the capital. But Mr. Wang's 89-year-old mother took some persuading. To assuage her concerns, the family segregated the room from the rest of</p>	<p>52 岁的北京居民戴维·王(David Wang)表示，一开始是他的侄子提议把他母亲的四合院空房租出去。但为了说服他 89 岁的母亲，王先生费了不少劲。为了减少她的顾虑，这家人把出租的房间与这座房子的其他部分隔离开来，封死了通往院子的门，然后在面向马路那一面新开了一个出口。之后又安装</p>

<p>the house, blocking the door to the courtyard, and created a new entryway from the road. Then they installed a closed circuit television. They listed the room on Xiaozhu, which provided linens, a picture frame, lamps, curtains and a small Ikea table.</p>	<p>了监控。他们把这间房挂到了小猪短租的平台上，这家公司提供床品、一个相框、几盏台灯、一些窗帘和一张宜家的小桌子。</p>
<p>"Now she is happy because every cent from the rent goes into her account," Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>"她现在高兴了，每一分钱都会进她的账户，"王先生说。</p>
<p>The companies are counting on younger Chinese to catch on as both hosts and guests. "Chinese millennials are keen to have an authentic experience," said Jens Thraenhart, president of Digital Innovation Asia, which connects Asian tourism business with digital know-how.</p>	<p>这些公司指望着年轻的中国人会跟上潮流——无论是作为房东还是房客。"中国的千禧一代渴望获得地道的体验，"将亚洲旅游业与数字专业知识连接起来的亚洲数字创新公司(Digital Innovation Asia)总裁晏子(Jens Thraenhart)说。</p>
<p>Zhu Jiamin, a 28-year-old from Shanghai, said he just started hosting on Airbnb, in part because of the positive experiences he had traveling overseas using the site and other services like Couchsurfing. He said he had no problem having long conversations with guests or sometimes showing them around. Other friends rent out apartments and pull out the stops to attract guests.</p>	<p>28岁的上海居民朱家明(音)表示，他刚开始在Airbnb上出租房间，促使他这么做的一部分原因在于，他在国外旅行时使用这个网站和Couchsurfing等其他服务，给他留下了好印象。他表示跟房客长时间聊天或偶尔带他们游览，对他来说没有问题。他有其他朋友也出租自己公寓，他们会使出浑身解数吸引住客。</p>
<p>"They have photos that are way too fancy," he said. "The places are decorated with flowers, and some of them even hire models, some beautiful girls, for the photos."</p>	<p>"他们贴出来的照片太花哨了，"他说。"房间里摆着花，有些人甚至雇模特，找一些漂亮女孩拍照。"</p>
<p>Mr. Zhu said that he chose to focus more on having meaningful exchanges with people who stay at his place. "You just feel that their photos don't represent the people who live there," he said. "It's not a home. It's a fancy place to take photos."</p>	<p>朱家明说他选择把注意力更多地放在与住在他那里的人进行有意义的交流上。"你就感觉他们那些照片并不能代表住在那里的人，"他说。"那不是个家，是个精致的适合拍照的地方。"</p>
<p>Mr. Sun, who received the pink cushions from Xiaozhu, said he had also come to enjoy the company of his guests and the income he received</p>	<p>收到小猪短租赠送的粉色靠垫的孙慧峰表示，他也开始享受访客的陪伴，以及从他们那里获得的租金——每月大约300至600美金。其中有一位是个四</p>

<p>from them, which totals about \$300 to \$600 a month. One was a Sichuan cook brimming with gossip about the entertainment business. Another played mah-jongg.</p>	<p>川厨师，知道许多娱乐业的八卦。还有一位喜欢打麻将。</p>
<p>"Mah-jongg is my hobby," he said. "If the guests want to play mah-jongg, I get pretty excited."</p>	<p>"麻将是我的爱好，"他说。"如果有房客想要一起搓麻将，我还是挺兴奋的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170323/airbnb-china-tujia-xiaozhu China Bets on Sensitive U.S. Start-Ups, Worrying the Pentagon</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170323/airbnb-china-tujia-xiaozhu 中国资本进入美国敏感科技领域，五角大楼警觉</p>
<p>HONG KONG —When the United States Air Force wanted help making military robots more perceptive, it turned to a Boston-based artificial intelligence start-up called Neurala. But when Neurala needed money, it got little response from the American military.</p>	<p>香港——当美国空军希望增强军用机器人的感知力时，他们向一家位于波士顿的人工智能初创公司 Neurala 求助。但是当 Neurala 需要钱时，美国军方几乎没有做出什么反应。</p>
<p>So Neurala turned to China, landing an undisclosed sum from an investment firm backed by a state-run Chinese company.</p>	<p>所以 Neurala 找到了中国，从一家得到中国国有公司支持的投资公司那里获得了一笔未披露数额的投资。</p>
<p>Chinese firms have become significant investors in American start-ups working on cutting-edge technologies with potential military applications. The start-ups include companies that make rocket engines for spacecraft, sensors for autonomous navy ships, and printers that make flexible screens that could be used in fighter-plane cockpits. Many of the Chinese firms are owned by state-owned companies or have connections to Chinese leaders.</p>	<p>在具有潜在军事应用的尖端技术领域，中国企业已经成为美国初创公司的重要投资者。这些初创公司中有些制造航天器火箭发动机、自主海军船舶传感器，有些制造可以给战斗机驾驶舱印刷柔性屏幕的设备。这些中国投资者中有很多都隶属于国企，或者是和中国领导人有联系。</p>
<p>The deals are ringing alarm bells in Washington. According to a new white paper commissioned by the Department of Defense, Beijing is encouraging Chinese companies with close government ties to invest in American start-ups specializing in critical technologies like artificial intelligence and robots to advance China's military capacity as well as</p>	<p>这些交易在华盛顿敲响了警钟。国防部(Department of Defense)委托制作的一份新白皮书声称，北京正在鼓励那些和中国政府关系密切的企业，把资金投入人工智能和机器人等关键技术领域的美国初创公司，以推动中国的军事能力和经济发展。</p>

its economy.	
The white paper, which was distributed to the senior levels of the Trump administration this week, concludes that United States government controls that are supposed to protect potentially critical technologies are falling short, according to three people knowledgeable about its contents, who spoke on the condition of anonymity.	三位不愿具名的知情人士说, 这本白皮书本周分发到了特朗普政府的高级别官员手中, 它总结说, 美国政府本来应该保护这些潜在的关键技术, 但目前的控制力度还不够。
"What drives a lot of the concern is that China is a military competitor," said James Lewis, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, who is familiar with the report. "How do you deal with a military competitor playing in your most innovative market?"	"中国在军事上是美国的竞争者, 这引发了大量担忧, "国际战略研究中心 (Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级研究员詹姆斯·刘易斯 (James Lewis)表示, "你的军事竞争对手成为了你最有创新力的市场上的玩家, 你要拿它怎么办? "
The Chinese deals can pose a number of issues. Investors could push start-ups to strike partnerships or make licensing or hiring decisions that could expose intellectual property. They can also get an inside glimpse of how technology is being developed and could have access to a start-up's offices or computers.	中国的这些交易可能会带来一些问题。投资者可以向初创公司施加压力, 以达成合作伙伴关系, 做出可能会曝露知识产权的授权或招聘决定。他们还可以深入了解技术是如何开发的, 可以使用初创公司的办公室或计算机。
Trump administration officials and lawmakers are raising broad questions about China's economic relationship with the United States. While the report was commissioned before President Trump took office, some Republicans have called for tighter regulation of foreign takeovers by giving a broader mandate to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States. Known as Cfius, the committee reviews foreign takeovers of American companies, but critics say that its scope does not include smaller deals and that it has other weak spots.	对于中美经济关系, 特朗普政府官员和立法者正在提出一系列涵盖面广泛的问题。虽然报告是在特朗普总统上任之前委托制作的, 但一些共和党人已经在呼吁对国外收购案进行更加严格的管制, 他们要求向审查外国收购美国公司状况的美国外国投资委员会 (Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, 简称 Cfius) 授予更大的权限, 然而批评者说, 该委员会的工作范围不包括规模较小的交易, 而且它还有其他薄弱环节。
Ashton B. Carter, former secretary of defense under President Barack Obama, had tapped Mike A. Brown, the former chief executive of	据两位了解白皮书内容的人士透露, 奥巴马政府的国防部长阿什顿·B·卡特 (Ashton B. Carter)找到了网络安全公司赛门铁克公司(Symantec)前首席执

Symantec, the cybersecurity firm, to lead the inquiry into the Chinese investments, according to two of the people aware of the white paper's contents.	行官麦克·A·布朗(Mike A. Brown), 让他领导了这项对中国投资的调查。
A spokesman for the Department of Defense said it "will not discuss the details or components of draft internal working documents."	国防部发言人说, 他们“不会讨论内部工作文件草案的细节或内容”。
The size and breadth of the deals are not clear because start-ups and their backers are not obligated to disclose them. Over all, China has been increasingly active in the American start-up world, investing \$9.9 billion in 2015, according to data from the research firm CB Insights, more than four times the level the year before.	这类交易的规模和广度并不清楚, 因为初创公司及其投资者没有义务披露这些信息。研究公司 CB Insights 的数据显示, 中国在美国创业界的行动日益活跃, 2015 年的投资额为 99 亿美元, 是 2008 年的四倍多。
Neither the high-tech start-ups nor their Chinese investors have been accused of wrongdoing, and experts said much of the activity could be innocent. Chinese investors have money and are looking for returns, while the Chinese government has pushed investment in ways to clean up China's skies, upgrade its industrial capacity and unclog its snarled highways. Proponents of the deals said American limits on technology exports would still apply to American start-ups with Chinese backers.	这些高科技初创公司及其中国投资者都没有被指控有不当行为, 专家们说, 这些活动大部分都是无害的。中国投资者手里有资金, 想要寻求回报, 而中国政府则想推动投资来改善污染状况, 提升产业能力, 解决高速公路拥堵问题。这些交易的支持者表示, 美国对技术出口的限制仍然适用于获得中国投资的美国初创公司。
But the fund flows fit China's pattern of using state-guided investment to help its industrial policy and enhance its technology holdings, as it has recently done with semiconductors. China has also carried out efforts to steal military-related technology.	但这种资金流动也符合中国的一种常规做法, 即利用国家指导的投资, 来帮助贯彻其产业政策, 增加技术持股, 就像中国在半导体领域那样。中国也在努力窃取军事相关技术。
Still, some start-ups — especially those making hardware rather than money-drawing mobile apps like Snapchat — said Chinese money was sometimes the only available funding. But even a company struggling for money can ultimately come up with a big breakthrough.	尽管如此, 一些初创公司, 尤其是那些开发硬件而不是 Snapchat 之类手机应用的初创公司, 称他们有时候能找到的唯一投资就来自于中国。而即使是一个缺钱的公司, 也可能会获得很大的突破。

<p>Chinese investors have a bigger appetite for risk and a willingness to do deals fast, said Neurala's chief executive, Max Versace.</p>	<p>Neurala 的首席执行官麦克斯·凡塞斯(Max Versace)说, 中国投资者更愿意冒险, 而且也很愿意快速达成交易。</p>
<p>To demonstrate his software's capabilities to the Air Force, Mr. Versace said, Neurala used its software on a ground drone from Best Buy to make it recognize and follow around the service's secretary, then Deborah Lee James, during a meeting.</p>	<p>凡塞斯说, 为了向空军证明公司的软件能力, Neurala 从百思买(BestBuy)买来一台无人车, 安装上他们的软件, 让它在一次会议期间辨认出空军部长德博拉·李·詹姆斯(Deborah Lee James), 并跟随她到处走动。</p>
<p>"We were told by the secretary of the Air Force, 'Your tech is awesome, we should put it everywhere,'" he said. "No one followed up."</p>	<p>"空军部长告诉我们, '你们的技术太棒了, 我们应该把它运用在所有地方,'" 他说。"但没有人跟进这件事。"</p>
<p>Neurala finally took a minority investment from a Chinese fund called Haiyin Capital as part of a \$1.2 million round, Mr. Versace said. He did not disclose the size of Haiyin Capital's commitment. Haiyin Capital is backed by a state-run Chinese company, Everbright Group, according to a statement from one of its subsidiaries.</p>	<p>凡塞斯说, Neurala 终于从一只名叫海银资本的中国基金那里获得了少数投资, 加上这笔钱, 那一轮投资总共筹集了 120 万美元。他没有透露海银资本的投资条款。根据中国国有企业光大集团子公司的一份声明, 该集团是海银资本的大股东。</p>
<p>American military officials have "figured out a very good way to give \$10 billion to Raytheon," he said. "But to give a start-up \$1 million to develop a proof of concept? That's still very, very hard."</p>	<p>他说, 美国军方官员"想出了拨给雷神公司(Raytheon)100 亿美元的好办法", 他说。"但是要给一个初创公司 100 万美元, 做一个概念验证? 那还是非常非常困难的。"</p>
<p>Late last year, a research firm called Defense Group Inc. argued in a report prepared for Congress that the Neurala investment could give China access to the company's underlying technologies. It also said the deal could create enough uncertainty that American officials would steer clear of Neurala's technology, effectively wasting any American money that had gone into the firm.</p>	<p>去年年底, 一家名为防务集团(Defense Group Inc.)的研究公司在为国会编写的一份报告中表示, Neurala 获得的这笔投资, 可能会导致中国取得该公司的基础技术。报告还表示, 这笔交易可能产生足够大的不确定性, 让美国官员开始避开 Neurala 的技术, 从而浪费掉那些已经投入到该公司的美国资金。</p>
<p>Mr. Versace of Neurala said the company took pains to ensure that the Chinese investor had no access to its source code or other important technological information.</p>	<p>Neurala 的弗塞斯表示, 公司千方百计地确保中国投资者无法获得它的源代码或其他重要技术信息。</p>

<p>To address concerns that it was not tapping innovations from start-ups, the Pentagon in 2015 set up a group called Defense Innovation Unit Experimental to enable investments into promising new companies. While at first it struggled, in 2016 it helped carry off a barrage of deals. The unit also prepared the white paper.</p>	<p>为应对有关它没有发掘创业公司创新项目的担忧，五角大楼成立了国防创新实验小组(Defense Innovation Unit Experimental)，将投资引入有前景的新公司。尽管开始的时候举步维艰，但它在 2016 年帮助达成了一连串交易。白皮书也是由该小组准备的。</p>
<p>In May 2015, Haiyin Capital also invested an amount it did not disclose in XCOR Aerospace, a Mojave, Calif., commercial space-travel company that makes spacecraft and engines and has worked with NASA. XCOR did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>2015 年 5 月，海银资本还将一笔数目不明的资金投给了位于加州莫哈维的商业太空游公司 XCOR Aerospace。这家公司制造太空飞船和引擎，与美国航空航天局(NASA)有合作。XCOR 没有回应时报的置评请求。</p>
<p>In an interview in Chinese media, Haiyin Capital's founder, Yuquan Wang, said that part of its goal is to build Chinese industrial capabilities and that it can be hard to get space technology into China because of American export controls.</p>	<p>海银资本创始人王煜全在接受中国媒体采访时表示，公司的部分目标是打造中国的工业能力。他还提到将太空技术带到中国会很难，因为美国有出口控制。</p>
<p>About the fund's investments, Mr. Wang said, "We strive to get a portion of research and development moved back to China so that we can avoid China being only a low-end manufacturer." Haiyin Capital did not respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>对于基金的投资项目，王煜全表示，“我们争取把研发的一部分搬到中国来，避免中国只是负责低端的生产环节。”海银资本没有回应时报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Quanergy, a company that works on the light-detecting sensors used in driverless cars, raised financing last summer that included funds from the partly state-backed Chinese venture fund GP Capital. A few days later, Quanergy purchased people-tracking software from Raytheon for an undisclosed amount. Alongside a wide array of commercial technology, it makes sensors for military driverless vehicles and a security system billed as "the most complete and intelligent 3-D perimeter fencing and intrusion-detection system."</p>	<p>Quanergy 致力于研发无人驾驶车使用的光探测传感器，它在去年夏天融到了一批资金，其中包括有部分政府背景的中国风投基金金浦资本(GP Capital)的投资。几天后，Quanergy 收购了雷神公司的人迹追踪软件——未透露交易金额。除了各种商业技术，这家公司还为军方的无人驾驶汽车制造传感器，开发了一套被他们称为“最完整、最智能的 3D 防护与入侵探测系统”的安全系统。</p>

<p>Quanergy did not respond to requests for comment. Its investors also include foreign automakers and South Korea's Samsung.</p>	<p>Quanergy 没有回应时报的置评请求。它的投资者还包括外国汽车制造商和韩国的三星公司(Samsung)。</p>
<p>Chinese investors have also made a push in another industry, flexible electronics. The technology, which the National Research Council has said is a priority for the American military, can help make electronics lighter and easier to attach to anything from a uniform to an airplane.</p>	<p>中国投资者也在另一个行业——柔性电子元件——做了很多努力。这项被国家研究委员会(National Research Council)称为美国军方优先发展项目的技术，可以让电子元件变得更轻，更容易固定在任何东西上，不管是一套制服还是一架飞机。</p>
<p>In 2016, a Silicon Valley start-up called Kateeva that makes machines that print flexible screens raised \$88 million from a group of Chinese investors. Three took board seats, including Redview Capital, a spinoff of a firm run by the former Chinese premier Wen Jiabao's son, Wen Yunsong.</p>	<p>2016年，硅谷创业公司 Kateeva 从一群中国投资者那里融到了 8800 万美元资金，这家公司主要生产印刷可弯曲屏幕的设备。其中有三个投资方获得了董事席位，包括中国前总理温家宝的儿子温云松经营的一家企业的分公司。</p>
<p>Kateeva's chief executive, Alain Harrus, said that while investors in Silicon Valley had begun looking more at hardware companies, raising big rounds for capital-intensive technology can be tough. Kateeva ultimately raised money where its customers were, in China and South Korea. Mr. Harrus said he believed more should be done in America to figure out the best way to nurture and fund core next-generation technologies.</p>	<p>Kateeva 的首席执行官艾伦·哈瑞斯(Alain Harrus)表示，尽管硅谷的投资者开始更加关注硬件公司，但为资本密集的技术进行多轮大额融资依然十分困难。Kateeva 最终从自身客户所在的地方融到了资金，也就是中国和韩国。哈瑞斯表示，他认为美国需要做更多努力，以便找到培育和资助下一代核心技术的最佳办法。</p>
<p>Ken Wilcox, chairman emeritus of Silicon Valley Bank, said in the past six months he had been approached by three different Chinese state-owned enterprises about being their agent in Northern California to buy technology, though he declined.</p>	<p>硅谷银行(Silicon Valley Bank)荣休主席肯·威尔科克斯(Ken Wilcox)表示，在过去的六个月里，曾有三家不同的中国国有企业主动和他联络，邀请他做它们在北加州的代理人，为之收购技术，不过他都拒绝了。</p>
<p>"In all three cases they said they had a mandate from Beijing, and they had no idea what they wanted to buy," he said. "It was just any and all tech."</p>	<p>"三家公司都表示他们受命于北京，但不知道自己要买什么，"他说。"几乎什么技术都要，无所不包。"</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170323/china-defense-start-ups	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170323/china-defense-start-ups
China's New Limits on Money Outflows Hit a Would-Be Paradise	中国严控资金外逃，海外购房热遭受打击
HONG KONG — China's intensifying efforts to keep money from leaving the country have cast doubt over big Hollywood deals and other marquee investments.	香港——中国不断加大力度阻止资金外流的措施，令跟好莱坞有关的大交易和其他大型投资蒙上了阴影。
Now, they are blocking Kitty Zhu from buying her dream home.	现在，它们又在阻碍姬蒂·朱(Kitty Zhu)购买梦寐以求的房子。
The 39-year-old Ms. Zhu, who runs a cosmetic center in the southern Chinese city of Zhuhai, is one of hundreds of Chinese investors who have bet money on an ambitious but troubled residential project in Malaysia. More than 1,200 miles from China, the \$40 billion Forest City housing complex — when completed — will combine lushly green beachfront property with amenities for children and the elderly alike, according to its developer.	39岁的她在中国南方城市珠海经营着一个美容中心，是数百位在马来西亚一个宏伟但麻烦不断的住宅项目买房的中国投资者之一。这个名为森林城市的项目距离中国逾1200英里（约合1900公里），投资额为400亿美元（约合2800亿元人民币）。据开发商称，该项目建成后将有绿树成荫的海滨房产，又有针对儿童和老人的便利设施。
But while the developer is Chinese, the payments must be made in Malaysia. Ms. Zhu and other buyers now say they have run into problems making payments on their Forest City apartments.	尽管开发商是中国的，但付款却必须在马来西亚进行。姬蒂·朱和其他买家现在说，他们在森林城市买的公寓在付款上遇到了问题。
"I've lost confidence in this project and I don't want to pay any more," said Ms. Zhu, who has already paid nearly \$44,000 of the \$334,000 purchase price. "I told my salesman that I want a refund, but he just avoids me."	"我已经对这个项目失去信心了，不想再付钱了，"已经付了33.4万美元房款中的近4.4万美元的姬蒂·朱说。"我和我的销售说要退款，他就躲着我。"
Chinese officials are scrambling to keep money in its borders, and the efforts are hitting big companies and people like Ms. Zhu alike. China spent \$1 trillion shoring up its currency since 2014 as big companies and regular investors shifted their money out of the country over worries about slowing economic growth and the prospect of better	中国官方正急着把资金留在境内，相关措施既打击了大公司，也影响到了像姬蒂·朱这样的普通人。自2014年以来，大公司和普通投资者因为担心逐渐放缓的经济增长，并希望在其他地方获得更好的回报，而纷纷把资金转移到国外，中国花了一万亿美元稳定币值。针对资金外流，中国对中国公民可在国外投资和使用信用卡的方式实行了新的限制。

<p>returns elsewhere. In response, China has put new limits on the ways Chinese can invest and use their credit cards abroad.</p>	
<p>The limits now appear to be hitting Chinese efforts to buy real estate globally. In December, China's currency foreign-exchange regulator said it would take a harder look at how some were buying property, among other investments. On Friday, the overseas arm of UnionPay, the state-owned firm that dominates bank card payment processing in China, said it would prohibit the use of its cards for cross-border property acquisitions.</p>	<p>现在，这些限制似乎影响到了中国人在全球买房的行动。去年12月，中国外汇监管机构称将更加严厉地审查海外购房等投资行为。周五，在中国境内的银行卡支付处理领域占主导地位的国有公司银联的海外部门表示，将禁止使用该公司旗下的银行卡在境外购买房产。</p>
<p>The moves could hit a large group: The Chinese invested \$33 billion in overseas commercial and residential property deals last year, according to Jones Lang LaSalle, a real estate services firm. Building homes in overseas markets like Hong Kong, Malaysia, Australia or New York City and marketing them to investment-minded buyers back home has become a cottage industry for China's larger property developers, who also promote the strategy as a way to help export China's industrial overcapacity.</p>	<p>这些举措可能会打击一大群人：据房地产服务公司仲量联行(Jones Lang LaSalle)称，中国人去年在海外的商业和居住房产交易金额达330亿美元。在香港、马来西亚、澳大利亚或纽约市等海外市场建房，并把它们推销给国内有投资意识的买家已经成了中国较大的房地产开发商所热衷的事情。它们还把该策略宣传成一种帮助出口中国行业产能过剩的方式。</p>
<p>"It is a major problem for some developers that have megaprojects overseas, as it appears they sell, and were intended to sell, mainly to Chinese investors rather than local buyers," said Nigel Stevenson, an analyst at GMT Research in Hong Kong. "Anecdotally it does seem much harder for Chinese buyers to transfer money offshore to pay for properties," he added.</p>	<p>"对一些在海外有大型项目的开发商来说是个大问题，因为它们现在和计划中的销售对象似乎主要是中国投资者，而不是当地买家，"GMT Research 驻香港的分析师奈杰尔·史蒂文森(Nigel Stevenson)说。"根据传闻，中国买家现在把资金转移到境外买房的难度的确像是大大增加了，"他说。</p>
<p>Country Garden, the Chinese developer building Forest City in Malaysia, has also been affected. In a Chinese-language statement sent this</p>	<p>马来西亚森林城市项目的中国开发商碧桂园也受到了影响。《纽约时报》查看了该公司本月发给路透社(Reuters)的中文声明。在声明中，碧桂园称其决</p>

<p>month to the Reuters news agency and reviewed by The New York Times, Country Garden said it decided to temporarily close its international property sales centers in mainland China for repositioning and upgrading "in order to better meet the existing foreign exchange policies and regulations."</p>	<p>定暂时关闭在中国大陆的国际售房中心，进行重新定位与升级，“以更能符合当前中国外汇政策和监管规定”。</p>
<p>A Country Garden spokeswoman said the closure of the sales centers was "not a knee-jerk reaction" to the policy and reflected a shift to selling internationally. Speaking to reporters in Hong Kong on Wednesday, Yeung Kwok-keung, the chairman and founder of Country Garden, skirted the question and struck the same point.</p>	<p>碧桂园的发言人表示，关闭销售中心不是对相关政策做出的“本能反应”，而是反映了面向国际销售的转变。周三在香港接受记者采访时，碧桂园董事长兼创始人杨国强(Yeung Kwok-Keung)避开了相关问题，并表达了同样的观点。</p>
<p>"This project is for sale to the entire world," Mr. Yeung said.</p>	<p>“这个项目面向全世界销售，”杨国强说。</p>
<p>Forest City bills itself as "a dream paradise for all mankind." A promotional video for the project highlights a special duty-free shopping zone and its proximity to Singapore, and includes video of tropical fish and sea turtles swimming in turquoise waters.</p>	<p>森林城市把自己宣传成“人间天堂”。该项目的宣传片突出了一个特别免税区和它接近新加坡的地理位置，还出现了热带鱼和海龟在碧蓝的水中游来游去的画面。</p>
<p>It is also surrounded by freighters. Just to the west of Forest City is Malaysia's Tanjung Pelepas container port, which is busier than the ports of Los Angeles or New York. Across the water in Singapore lies an industrial district.</p>	<p>该项目还被货船包围着。马来西亚比洛杉矶港和纽约港还要繁忙的集装箱港口丹戎帕拉帕斯(Tanjung Pelepas)，就在森林城市的西边。与它隔海相望的则是新加坡的一个工业区。</p>
<p>The four artificial islands of the Forest City site cover nearly eight square miles. Recent drone video shows a handful of apartment towers under construction, while completed buildings include the spaceshiplike sales showroom and a hotel.</p>	<p>森林城市所在的四个人工岛占地近8平方英里(约合21平方公里)。最近的无人机视频显示，在建的只有少量公寓楼，已完工的建筑包括像宇宙飞船一样的销售展厅和一家酒店。</p>
<p>Videos show beaches sprinkled with white sand covering the newly reclaimed shorelines. In front of the showroom, dozens of life-size</p>	<p>视频中，海滩上铺满了白沙，覆盖了新建的海岸线。展厅前面突兀地摆放着几十个实物大小的海豹雕塑。</p>

sculptures of seals perch incongruously in the equatorial heat.	
For some, buyer's remorse has set in. On online forums in China, a number of Forest City home buyers said they suddenly found making their payment difficult.	有些买家已经开始后悔。在中国的网络论坛上，很多在森林城市买房的人说他们突然发现付款变难了。
Last year, Rafael Liu and his father were in the showroom of a Country Garden development in China's eastern Jiangsu province when they learned about the Forest City project in Malaysia.	去年，在碧桂园位于中国东部江苏省的一个项目展厅里，拉斐尔·刘和父亲听说了马来西亚森林城市这个项目。
"We felt that it could be a place for my father to go in the winter," said Mr. Liu, a 27-year-old banker from Nanjing. His father went on a buying tour last year to Malaysia and liked what he saw. When he came back to China, father and son went to a Country Garden sales office and paid more than 30 percent down on an apartment costing over \$130,000.	"我们觉得那里可能适合父亲去过冬，"27岁的拉斐尔·刘说。他在南京从事银行业。去年，他父亲参加了去马来西亚的购房团，对看到的情况感到满意。回国后，他和拉斐尔·刘去了碧桂园的一个销售办事处，交了一套房子的首付款。那套房子总价超过13万美元，首付比例为30%。
Since then they have been transferring payments once every three months to a bank account in the southern city of Foshan, where Country Garden is based. But recently, the developer told Mr. Liu he could not make payments in China any more, and instead gave him details for accounts in Malaysia or Hong Kong to use. Mr. Liu balked, worried about violating China's restrictions on foreign currency transactions.	此后，他们每三个月就向南部城市佛山的一个银行账户付一次钱；碧桂园的总部就在佛山。但最近，开发商告诉刘先生，他不能再在中国付款了，让他把钱打到马来西亚或香港的账户。刘先生不乐意，担心这会违反中国的外币交易限制。
"I am not paying any more," he said.	"我不再付钱了，"他说。
But now he and his father are in limbo. They do not want to forfeit the 30 percent penalty for a refund. And pursuing arbitration could also result in steep legal fees.	但是现在他和父亲左右为难。他们不想因为退款而损失30%的罚金。申请仲裁可能也有高昂的法律费用。
Like many other Chinese developers, Country Garden has borrowed money from overseas, which could leave it vulnerable to any	与中国的很多开发商一样，碧桂园也从海外借了钱，如果中国的货币走弱，美国的利率上升，它就会处于险境。因为对公司来说，货币走弱后，偿还债

<p>weakening in the Chinese currency and to higher interest rates in the United States. For companies, a weaker currency makes paying back debt more expensive. More than half of Country Garden's \$12.8 billion in debt is denominated in American or Hong Kong dollars, though the company said on Wednesday that its overall cost of borrowing had declined.</p>	<p>务就会更加昂贵。碧桂园的债务为 128 亿美元,一半以上以美元或港币计价,虽然该公司周三表示其整体借款成本已经下降。</p>
<p>In domestic Malaysian politics, Forest City has also become something of a political lightning rod.</p>	<p>在马来西亚国内的政治中,森林城市也成为了某种政治引雷针。</p>
<p>The country's former prime minister, Mahathir Mohamad, has taken to his blog repeatedly to criticize the project — and the administration of current Prime Minister Najib Razak — for allegedly selling land, residency and other benefits to relatively affluent mainland Chinese and bringing little economic benefit to locals in return. Mr. Najib has rejected these criticisms, saying Malaysia is merely taking a page from Dubai's playbook by building giant projects to attract outside investors.</p>	<p>由于所谓向相对富裕的中国大陆华人出售土地、居住权等福利,但给当地人带来的经济回报非常少,该国前总理马哈蒂尔·穆罕默德(Mahathir Mohamad)在他的博客上多次批评了这个项目,以及现任总理纳吉布·拉扎克(Najib Razak)的管理方式。纳吉布否认了这些批评,说马来西亚只是在借鉴迪拜的做法,通过建立巨大的项目来吸引海外投资者。</p>
<p>In a blog entry March 13, Mr. Mahathir said he recently visited Forest City for the first time.</p>	<p>在 3 月 13 日的一篇博文中,马哈蒂尔说,他不久前第一次访问了森林城市。</p>
<p>He noted the impressive landscaping, including the large swimming pool and "beautiful" beach. But he renewed his criticism, saying the project is the equivalent of selling off land to foreigners.</p>	<p>他提到了令人难忘的景观,包括大型游泳池和“美丽的”海滩。但他再次提出了批评,称这个项目相当于向外国人出售土地。</p>
<p>"Indeed, Malaysia is very generous," he wrote. "Anyone can stay here."</p>	<p>“真的,马来西亚非常慷慨,”他写道。“什么人都可以留在这里。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170327/china-money-outflows-country-garden</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170327/china-money-outflows-country-garden</p>
<p>In Rare Move, Chinese Think Tank Criticizes Tepid Pace of Reform</p>	<p>中国政府智库罕见批评:改革已陷入梗阻</p>
<p>BEIJING — China's ambitious plan to revamp its economy has bogged</p>	<p>北京——中国雄心勃勃的改革经济计划陷入了困境。国企效益不佳,对它们</p>

<p>down. Flabby state conglomerates have thwarted attempts to whip them into commercial shape. Rules that treat millions of city-dwelling rural migrants like second-class citizens have barely budged.</p>	<p>进行商业化的努力遭到挫败。视众多生活在城市的农民工如同二等公民的规定，也几乎没有什么松动。</p>
<p>Such criticisms are common from skeptical foreign economists who have long argued that President Xi Jinping's efforts to remake China's economy and fix pernicious social problems have been too slow and tepid.</p>	<p>这种批评在持怀疑态度的外国经济学家中很常见，他们一直以来都认为，习近平主席为重塑中国经济、解决不良社会问题的努力过于缓慢、不温不火。</p>
<p>But these withering findings on China's reforms come from a startling place: from within the government itself.</p>	<p>但这些关于改革效果不佳的发现，来自一个令人吃惊的地方：政府内部。</p>
<p>Just as striking, this unflattering report card from a Chinese state think tank — published this month with little fanfare — faults misconceived "top-level design" in policies, as well as local bureaucrats and state managers reluctant to change.</p>	<p>同样引人瞩目的是，这份直言不讳的报告来自一个中国官方智囊团，它在本月低调发表，批评政策中的“顶层设计”构想不当，也批评地方政府和国家管理者不愿意做出改变。</p>
<p>It concludes: "Reform has to some extent fallen into stalemate."</p>	<p>它得出结论是：“改革在一定的程度上陷入胶着状态。”</p>
<p>The report brings into focus a sharpening debate in China about economic priorities. Experts inside and outside China say the country's economy needs to be overhauled to continue growing fast enough to provide jobs and higher incomes for its people.</p>	<p>这份报告突显出中国关于经济优先事项的激烈辩论。中外专家都表示，中国经济需要动大手术，才能获得足以为公众提供就业机会、增加人民收入的持续增长速度。</p>
<p>Blunt public warnings from Chinese government institutes are uncommon, and fly in the face of rosy official propaganda. But some officials have also recently argued that reform efforts are moving too slowly.</p>	<p>中国政府机构做出直白而公开的警告异乎寻常，是在公然挑战美好的官方宣传。但一些官员最近也认为改革的步伐太慢了。</p>
<p>Recently, Mr. Xi also bristled with impatience. Leading officials "must shoulder the burden of reforms and have the courage to pound the table on key issues," a policy group on reform led by Mr. Xi said after a</p>	<p>最近，习近平也表示了不耐烦。根据中国官方媒体报道，在其担任领导的一个改革政策小组于上周五的会议后，他表示，领导干部必须“敢于担当，亲力亲为、抓实工作”。他还说，“对责任不到位、不担当、敷衍塞责、延误改</p>

<p>meeting on Friday, according to state media. "Those who don't shoulder responsibility, who shirk the burden and go through the motions, must be held accountable."</p>	<p>革的，要严肃问责。”</p>
<p>The report comes ahead of a Communist Party leadership shake-up later this year that is likely to further solidify Mr. Xi's hold on power. While the report's few mentions of Mr. Xi are laudatory, it may add to arguments that he needs to move faster to fix economic problems.</p>	<p>报告发表于可能会进一步巩固习近平权力的共产党领导层大洗牌之前——大调整将在今年晚些时候进行。报告有几次以称颂的语气提到习近平，但它或许也证明了他必须加快解决经济问题。</p>
<p>Most prescriptions call for China to ease reliance on exports and government spending, nurture its growing ranks of middle-class consumers and let companies make decisions based on market forces instead of political mandates. Toward many of those ends, in 2013 Mr. Xi unveiled a set of 60 main reform goals.</p>	<p>绝大多数的建议都是在呼吁中国减少对出口和政府支出的依赖，培养正在增长的中产阶级消费者群体，让企业根据市场力量而不是政治任务做出决策。针对其中的许多目标，习近平在 2013 年就公布了 60 项主要改革目标。</p>
<p>The new report, a 217-page study titled "The Reform Obstruction Phenomenon," was written by researchers from the Economic System and Management Institute of China's National Development and Reform Commission, which steers policy on industry, energy and many other sectors. The head of the commission, He Lifeng, and his deputy, Liu He, both have ties to Mr. Xi. But nothing in the report suggests that it had their blessing. The authors declined to be interviewed.</p>	<p>这份名为《改革梗阻现象》的新报告篇幅达 217 页，由中国国家发展和改革委员会经济体制与管理研究所撰写。这家研究所指导工业、能源等多个领域的政策。委员会主任何立峰及副主任刘鹤都和习近平有联系。不过，报告并没有提及获得了他们的支持。报告作者拒绝接受采访。</p>
<p>Chinese leaders say they have struck the right balance between maintaining robust economic growth and jobs and fixing problems threatening long-term growth, such as excessive dependence on state investment. Their catchphrase is "progress through stability."</p>	<p>中国领导人说，他们在维持强劲的经济增长和就业机会与解决威胁长期增长的问题之间，比如对国家投资的过度依赖，已经取得了平衡。他们的说法是“保稳定促增长”。</p>
<p>But critics argue that the policy changes have slowed or foundered. The report, together with recent comments from a couple of senior officials,</p>	<p>但批评者认为，政策改革已经放缓或失败。这份报告和几位高官最近的评论都表明，政府内部人士同意这种看法。</p>

<p>indicates that some government insiders agree.</p>	
<p>"There must be more political courage and wisdom," the report said. Despite the vision laid out in 2013, it said, "it's been quite difficult to reach consensus on specific reform measures, and there have even been policies at odds with this general direction."</p>	<p>"必须以更大的政治勇气和智慧,"该报告说。尽管这一愿景是在 2013 年提出的,"即较难形成具体改革措施的共识,甚至出现与大方向相左的决策。"</p>
<p>The report credits the government with some progress, including trimming red tape and abolishing the "one-child" policy that limited most urban families. But the researchers found that changes announced at the top often delivered less on the ground.</p>	<p>该报告把一些进展归功于政府,比如减少官僚作风,废除了限制大多数城市家庭的"独生子女"政策等。但是研究人员发现,顶层宣布的改变在基层的实施往往不力。</p>
<p>Efforts to redefine how different levels of government spend and tax have become mired in bureaucratic feuding. Local governments fear losing revenue from selling off land while they must pay for growing demands for services. Personal income and property tax changes have been discussed, "but ultimately it's brought loud thunder but little rain."</p>	<p>重新界定各级政府的支出和税收已经在官僚争执中陷入了困境。地方政府担心损失出售土地的收入,同时又必须为不断增长的服务需求买单。个人收入和财产税的变化已经有了讨论,"但最终都是雷声大雨点小。"</p>
<p>Repeated attempts to make hospital care less expensive and more accessible have been frustrated by bureaucratic rivalries and a failure to take on monopolistic hospitals and train more doctors, the report said. The result, it said, is that "seeing a doctor has become even more difficult."</p>	<p>报告说,因为官僚对抗,以及拿垄断性医院开刀、培训更多医生的努力失败,使得降低看病费用、让人们更容易获得医疗服务的多次努力受到了阻碍。报告称,结果就是"看病变得更难"。</p>
<p>China's hundreds of millions of migrant workers, who leave their farms and villages for jobs in the cities, usually don't qualify for urban benefits like health care or education for their children. Experts have called on China to ease up on the limits in order to help turn migrant workers into bigger consumers. But many cities have created point systems that still exclude them, the report said.</p>	<p>中国有亿万农民工离开农田和村庄到城市工作,他们通常无法享受医疗保健等城市福利,子女无法享受教育。专家呼吁中国放宽限制,帮助农民工转型为更大的消费者。报告说,很多城市建立了分数制度,仍然把农民工排除在外。</p>

<p>State companies — many of which suffer from overcapacity and heavy debt, burdening the broader economy — have resisted plans to rein them in while rival agencies have bickered over the direction of change.</p>	<p>国企——很多存在产能过剩和债台高筑的问题，导致整体经济承压——抵制对它们的控制计划，它们的竞争对手则对改革的方向持有异议。</p>
<p>“Over all, progress in every reform of state-owned firms has been quite sluggish,” it said.</p>	<p>“总体来看，国企改革在各项改革中进展较为缓慢，”报告说。</p>
<p>Above all, the report said, local officials have been besieged by conflicting demands to be both cautious and courageous, and have become allergic to taking risks that could end their careers or even land them in detention on charges of violating party discipline.</p>	<p>报告称，最重要的是，地方官员左右为难，对他们的要求相互冲突，既要让他们小心谨慎，又要让他们勇敢。他们变得不愿承担可能会终结其职业生涯、甚至导致他们以违反党纪的罪名被抓的风险。</p>
<p>“It’s an inescapable objective fact that the enthusiasm of many local governments to get things done has fallen greatly,” said the report. “The lack of vigor in implementing reform plans has become the most pressing difficulty in our country’s efforts to comprehensively deepen reform across the board.”</p>	<p>“许多地方政府做事的积极性下降不少，这是不得不面对的客观现实，”报告说。“改革方案落实不力已成为当前影响我国全面深化改革工作全局的最突出的矛盾。”</p>
<p>But the authors do not blame the sluggishness just on foot-dragging cadres and state executives, an impression sometimes left by state-run news media reports.</p>	<p>但报告作者并没有简单地将改革进展缓慢归咎于拖拉的干部和国企高管，官方新闻媒体的报道有时会给人这样的印象。</p>
<p>Instead, they say that the “top-level design” of promised reforms in state-owned business and other areas has been marred from inception by confusion, vagueness and unrealistic or conflicting demands.</p>	<p>他们说，从一开始，困惑、含糊和不切实际甚至相互矛盾的要求，就破坏了承诺中的国企和其他领域改革的“顶层设计”。</p>
<p>“Currently, a bigger reason why reforms in some of our country’s key sectors have had difficulty moving forward may lie in the thinking behind the top-level design of these reforms,” the report said.</p>	<p>“目前，我国一些关键领域改革迟迟难以推动，更大原因可能在于该领域改革顶层设计思路的问题，”报告说。</p>
<p>It added, “the source of the obstructions lies in the policy making.”</p>	<p>报告又接着说，“即梗阻根源在于决策。”</p>
<p>For example, the report said, a rule that slashed the salaries of managers</p>	<p>比如，报告说，国企管理层降薪的规定适得其反。“反而打击了央企积极性，</p>

at state-owned companies backfired. "This undermined the enthusiasm of central state-owned enterprises, so they had even less vigor and dynamism," it said.	央企更没活力和动力，"报告说。
Some senior officials have also been making the case for more urgency in overhauling the economy.	一些高级官员也以此作为增加经济改革紧迫性的理由。
China's former finance minister, Lou Jiwei, said at a forum in Beijing this month that governments were using debt sustained by lax monetary and financial policies to delay making difficult changes. He didn't name China but did not exclude it, either.	中国前财政部长楼继伟本月在北京的一个论坛上说，政府利用宽松的货币和财政政策支撑的债务手段推迟进行困难的改革。他没有说出中国的名字，但也没有把中国排除在外。
"This has made people unwilling to endure the pain of reform," said Mr. Lou, who stepped down from the ministry in November and now runs the state agency that manages social security funds.	"使得人们不愿意忍受改革的阵痛，"去年 11 月卸任财政部长一职，现任全国社保基金理事会理事长的楼继伟说。
Mr. Xi said in 2015 that his reforms faced "obstruction," and the party has said that his elevation to "core" leader — a vague but powerful title he received last year — was intended to help push through difficult economic changes.	习近平曾在 2015 年说他领导的改革面临"梗阻"，共产党称他上升为"核心"领导人——这是他去年获得的一个模糊但权力巨大的头衔——是为了帮助推动困难重重的经济改革。
But the researchers also urge the government to become more open and consultative in drawing up policy — something that may not come easily to Mr. Xi, who has centralized power and warned officials against bending orders.	但研究人员也呼吁政府在制定政策时变得更加开放，多进行商讨。对集中权力并警告官员不得变通命令的习近平来说，这一点可能不容易。
"Give local officials more room to explore and experiment," the report said. "Don't settle scores with them even if their efforts fail."	"给予地方干部更大的探索实验空间，"报告说。"即使失败了事后也不要算旧账。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170328/chinese-economy-reform-critical-report	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170328/chinese-economy-reform-critical-report
Didi Chuxing, China's Ride-Hailing Giant, Holds Talks With SoftBank	滴滴出行可能获得软银数十亿美元投资

<p>HONG KONG — Didi Chuxing, a company in China that last year bested Uber in that huge ride-sharing market, is in negotiations to get SoftBank of Japan to take part in a multibillion-dollar investment round, according to people familiar with the talks.</p>	<p>香港——据熟悉情况的人士称，中国公司滴滴出行正在进行谈判，希望让日本的软银(SoftBank)参加一轮数十亿美元的投资。去年，它在中国庞大的网约车市场上打败了优步(Uber)。</p>
<p>Should a deal be reached, it could be the latest big bet that SoftBank's eccentric leader, Masayoshi Son, has placed on a significant technology company. Mr. Son has been raising \$100 billion for what he calls the SoftBank Vision Fund and has already pledged to invest \$50 billion and create 50,000 jobs in the United States. While it is unclear whether that fund is involved in the talks over Didi Chuxing, analysts say it could be further used to make sizable investments in big, global tech companies.</p>	<p>如果达成协议，这可能是软银古怪的掌舵人孙正义(Masayoshi Son)最新一次押宝重要的科技企业。孙正义一直在努力为他的软银愿景基金(SoftBank Vision Fund)筹集 1000 亿美元（约合 7000 亿元人民币）资金，并已承诺在美国投资 500 亿美元，创造 5 万个就业岗位。尽管尚不清楚围绕滴滴出行的谈判是否涉及该基金，但分析人士称，它可能会被进一步用来大规模投资大型跨国科技企业。</p>
<p>A deal could also help Didi Chuxing, which counts Apple among its powerful backers, contend with a rash of difficulties. Since the company bought Uber's business in China in the summer to form a business valued at \$35 billion, it has been mired in regulatory pressures.</p>	<p>与软银达成协议也有助于以苹果(Apple)等为重要支持者的滴滴出行应对一连串的困难。自去年夏天收购优步在中国的业务、变成了一家估值 350 亿美元的企业后，该公司面临诸多监管压力。</p>
<p>Still, executives at the company have said that they harbor international ambitions, and it is pushing aggressively to catch up in the development of driverless car technologies. A deal with SoftBank is also intended to increase Didi Chuxing's value, said one of the people familiar with the talks.</p>	<p>但该公司的高管仍表示他们有国际化的雄心，并称公司正在大力推进，以便参与到无人驾驶技术的发展中。其中一名熟悉谈判情况的人士称，与软银达成协议也是为了提高滴滴出行的估值。</p>
<p>It is unclear whether Didi Chuxing will reach a deal with SoftBank and at what amount or whether it will involve other investors. The people familiar with the talks spoke on the condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to speak publicly about the discussions. Bloomberg earlier reported the talks on Tuesday.</p>	<p>尚不清楚滴滴出行是否将与软银达成协议，达成的金额是多少，以及是否会涉及其他投资者。熟悉谈判情况的人士要求不具名，因为他们无权公开谈论谈判情况。彭博社(Bloomberg)早前于周二报道了谈判一事。</p>

<p>The fund-raising efforts by Didi Chuxing show how foreign investors currently value dominance in China, an internet market largely closed to foreign competition that has the largest smartphone-using populace in the world. A new multibillion-dollar round would also put Didi roughly on par with the total funds raised by Uber. It has also raised money at home from the two biggest internet companies in China: Alibaba, an e-commerce giant, and Tencent, a games and social media conglomerate.</p>	<p>滴滴出行的融资行动表明了外国投资者现在对在中国占主导地位的重视。作为一个基本不对外开放的互联网市场，中国的智能手机用户规模是全球最大的。数十亿美元的新一轮融资可能还会让滴滴在总融资额上与优步不相上下。该公司已从中国国内两个最大的互联网公司那里拿到了融资，它们分别是电商巨头阿里巴巴和游戏与社交媒体集团腾讯。</p>
<p>Didi Chuxing's longer-term expansion is likely to be closely watched as a touchstone of the prospects of China's homegrown internet champions. The company has a number of high-profile investors, both Chinese and foreign, and whether it develops important technology for autonomous cars or is able to expand into other markets will become a new barometer for the abilities of companies that have grown large in China's relatively isolated market.</p>	<p>滴滴出行的长期扩张可能会受到密切关注，当作中国本土互联网王牌企业前景的试金石。该公司有大量引人注目的投资者，既有中国的，也有外国的。它是否能开发出重要的自动驾驶汽车技术或是否能够进入其他市场，将成为新的晴雨表，用来考量那些在中国相对孤立的市場里发展壮大起来的公司能力。</p>
<p>Along with receiving a bigger valuation, analysts said Didi would most likely use the money to invest in next-generation technology, like autonomous vehicles, and potentially also on international expansion, though the company has so far done little outside its domestic market.</p>	<p>分析人士称，除获得更高的估值外，滴滴极有可能把这笔钱用在投资下一代技术，如自动驾驶车辆，可能还有国际扩张，尽管迄今为止，该公司在国外市场几乎没有什么动作。</p>
<p>Didi has been content to invest in and work with a band of similar ride-hailing companies in India, Southeast Asia and America. The partners include Uber's main rival in the United States, Lyft. It is uncertain whether Didi would consider introducing its own service to challenge those partners as part of an international push, look to other markets in developing countries or continue to invest in promising</p>	<p>滴滴愿意投资并与印度、东南亚和美国的一批类似的叫车服务企业合作。其合作伙伴包括优步在美国的主要竞争对手 Lyft。尚不确定滴滴会不会考虑引入自己的服务以挑战那些合作伙伴作为国际扩张的一部分、进入其他发展中国家市场或继续投资前景看好的公司。</p>

companies.	
Even so, the company has put money into recruiting foreign talent. In March, Didi said it was creating a research and development lab in Silicon Valley that is focused on developing artificial-intelligence technologies to help with security and driverless cars. It also said that it would use A.I. to aid it in the data analytics required to improve transportation in China's many traffic-snarled cities. As a part of the effort, the company poached Charlie Miller, a well-known computer scientist who once worked for Uber.	即便如此，该公司已经在出资招募外国人才了。3月，滴滴称正在硅谷创建一个研发实验室。该实验室的重点是开发人工智能技术，以帮助改善安全和无人驾驶汽车技术。该公司还表示将利用人工智能协助其进行数据分析。在中国很多交通拥堵的城市，要改善交通状况，必须进行数据分析。作为这项行动的一部分，滴滴挖来了曾任职于优步的著名计算机科学家查理·米勒(Charlie Miller)。
Yet even as it speeds ahead with technology, Didi has faced a more prosaic challenge at home. New rules in China that have required drivers in some of the country's biggest cities to have registration documents have pinched the company's ability to respond to customer demand.	但即便是在加速发展技术时，滴滴在国内仍面临着一个更没有新意的挑战。中国新出台的规定要求部分大城市的司机必须拥有当地户口，导致该公司响应消费者需求的能力受损。
Regulations have "had a direct impact on the supply of cars," said Xue Yu, a senior analyst at IDC, a market research firm.	市场研究公司 IDC 的高级分析师薛宇表示，相关规定“直接影响车辆的供给”。
"For customers, it will be a lot more difficult to order a car than before the new regulations were announced," Mr. Xue said. "This has largely raised the operation costs for Didi."	“从消费者的角度来看，现在打车明显是比网约车新政出来前要难很多，”薛宇说。“这个提高了滴滴很大的运营成本。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170329/didi-chuxing-softbank-investment	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170329/didi-chuxing-softbank-investment
In China, Deals Thought to Be With Disney Turn Out Less Than Magical	“迪士尼来了！”在一些中国城市，这不是真的
BEIJING — In 2013, Meng Dekai, a Disney executive in China, signed a deal with the mayor of Hefei to build a \$1.3 billion "Disney cultural and industrial park."	北京——2013年，迪士尼中国高管孟德楷与合肥市长签了一项协议，计划投资13亿美元修建“迪士尼文化产业园”。

<p>It was one of several agreements with multiple cities in China that Mr. Meng apparently signed.</p>	<p>那是孟德楷与中国多个城市签署的几项协议之一。</p>
<p>The only problem: He was not allowed to do so.</p>	<p>唯一的问题是：他并未获得这样做的授权。</p>
<p>The Walt Disney Company said on Wednesday that it had parted ways with Mr. Meng — it did not say whether he resigned or was fired — after opening an investigation into allegations that he had signed deals with local governments for Disney-related projects.</p>	<p>周三，华特迪士尼公司(The Walt Disney Company)表示，在对孟德楷与地方政府签署迪士尼相关项目的指控进行调查之后，该公司已经与他分道扬镳，但是没有说明他是辞职了还是被解雇了。</p>
<p>The brazenness of the apparent duplicity highlights the risks for foreign companies operating in China, where counterfeiting and corruption are still rampant despite repeated government campaigns to crack down. Reports of Mr. Meng’s deals across the country have also led to widespread confusion about Disney’s future plans across China, the world’s second-largest economy.</p>	<p>这种肆无忌惮的公然欺诈突显出外国公司在中国经营的风险，尽管政府多次展开打击行动，但假冒和腐败依然猖獗。关于孟德楷在中国各地签署的协议报道，也导致人们对迪士尼未来在这个全球第二大经济体的计划普遍感到迷惑。</p>
<p>The company said it started the investigation after The Paper, a Chinese news website, reported in February that Mr. Meng had signed deals for projects with several Chinese cities.</p>	<p>该公司表示，今年2月，中国新闻网站澎湃新闻报道称，孟德楷已与中国的几个城市签署项目协议，迪士尼因此展开调查。</p>
<p>A Disney spokeswoman said the company was “investigating,” when asked whether it would push for a criminal inquiry. Mr. Meng could not be reached for comment.</p>	<p>当被问及该公司是否会要求刑事调查时，迪士尼的一位发言人称，该公司正在“调查”。记者无法联系到孟德楷置评。</p>
<p>“This is the weirdest thing I’ve ever heard of when it comes to fraud against a foreign business,” said James McGregor, chairman of the greater China region for the consulting firm APCO Worldwide. “I mean, it’s so big and it’s so public, it’s such a big name company. What was he thinking?”</p>	<p>“这是我听说过的关于欺诈外国公司的事件中最奇怪的一件，”安可顾问公司(APCO Worldwide)大中华区主席麦健陆(James McGregor)说，“我的意思是，它的规模如此之大，而且如此公开，还是这么著名的一个公司。他当时是怎么想的？”</p>
<p>Along with the Hefei deal, Mr. Meng, who was employed by Disney as a</p>	<p>孟德楷曾被迪士尼聘为特别项目总监。除了合肥的协议，他还分别在中国东</p>

director of special projects, signed agreements in the cities of Ningbo, on the eastern Chinese coast, and Zhengzhou, in the center of the country.	部沿海城市宁波和中部城市郑州签署了协议。
The Henan Daily said on its public account on WeChat, an instant-messaging app in China, that Walt Disney Company (China) Limited had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Henan government to build a site in Zhengzhou, which could include “even the Disneyland parks that everyone knows so well.”	《河南日报》在中国即时通讯应用程序微信的公众号上称，华特迪士尼公司（中国）有限公司与河南省政府签署了一份谅解备忘录，计划在郑州建一个项目，其中甚至可能包括“大家熟知的迪士尼乐园”。
“Disney is here! Disney has really come to Zhengzhou!” the paper said.	“迪士尼来了！迪士尼真的来郑州了！”《河南日报》称。
And the Hefei Network, a news website, said in 2013 that the “Disney project” that Mr. Meng signed with the city’s mayor, Zhang Qingjun — who has since been dismissed for corruption — would stretch across 1,300 acres and be built over three years.	新闻网站合肥网称，2013年，孟德楷与合肥市长张庆军签署的“迪士尼计划”将占地1300亩，用三年时间建成。张庆军后因腐败被撤职。
In January of this year, the state-run Jianghuai Morning News reported that a Disney project in the same province would consist of a theme park based around the mobile video game Angry Birds (which is not produced by Disney, but the Finnish company Rovio), film special effects production offices, and other offerings. It is unclear whether the 2013 deal announced in Hefei, in one of China’s poorest provinces, is the same one.	今年1月，官方报纸《江淮晨报》报道称，该报所在的安徽省的一个迪士尼项目将包括一个以移动游戏《愤怒的小鸟》（Angry Birds，它不是迪士尼制作的，而是芬兰公司Rovio制作的）为主题的公园以及电影特效工作室等内容。尚不清楚合肥2013年公布的协议是否与此是同一项协议。合肥所在的安徽省是中国最穷的省份之一。
In February, The Hangzhou Daily reported that a building in Ningbo was emblazoned with a Disney logo.	今年2月，《杭州日报》报道称，宁波的一幢建筑物上贴着迪士尼的商标。
A search on Tianyancha, a corporate database in China, showed that Mr. Meng’s name was linked to 21 companies in the country, with him listed either as the legal representative or executive director. Most of the	中国企业数据库天眼查的搜索结果显示，孟德楷与21家中国公司有联系，他被称为这些公司的法定代表人或执行董事。大部分公司的名字都以迪士尼中文译名的第一个字开头——比如“迪梦”——并包含“美国”二字。香港数据库

<p>companies' names start with the same Chinese character for Disney, "Dee Magic," and contain "America" in them. Mr. Meng had also registered two companies in Hong Kong, a search on the city's database found.</p>	<p>的搜索结果显示，孟德楷还在那里注册了两家公司。</p>
<p>The Disney spokeswoman said that neither Dee Magic nor any of its affiliates had been authorized by Disney to promote projects or sign deals on behalf of the company, and that they had been told "to immediately cease any unauthorized activity."</p>	<p>迪士尼的那位发言人表示，迪梦及其所有附属机构均未获得迪士尼授权，无权代表该公司推广项目或签署协议，并已告知它们“立即停止任何未经授权的活动”。</p>
<p>She added that while Disney had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Henan government for a "very limited consumer products license agreement," it appeared that "they've maybe gone beyond the bounds of the licensing agreement."</p>	<p>她补充说，虽然迪士尼与河南省政府就“非常有限的消费品许可协议”签署了谅解备忘录，但“他们似乎做了一些超出许可协议授权范围的事”。</p>
<p>Last year, Disney opened a \$5.5 billion resort in Shanghai, its first in mainland China. It also has a park in Hong Kong, the autonomous former British colony.</p>	<p>去年，迪士尼投资 55 亿美元在上海开设了一个度假区，那是它在中国内地开设的第一个度假区。它还在曾为英国殖民地的自治区香港有一个公园。</p>
<p>Perhaps because of its high profile in the country, the company's products have long been copied and faked. In 2015, a Chinese government agency singled out Disney as the focus of a new "special action" to stamp out imitation goods that infringe on its trademarks, including fake Snow White dolls and "Frozen" backpacks.</p>	<p>也许是因为迪士尼在中国非常引人注目，所以该公司的产品长期以来被仿制和假冒。2015 年，中国的一个政府机构以迪士尼为重点开展了一项新的“特别行动”，以清除侵犯其商标的仿制品，包括假冒的白雪公主玩偶和《冰雪奇缘》(Frozen)背包。</p>
<p>Mr. Meng, 43, is from the eastern city of Jinan and obtained a doctorate from Shandong University, where he is also a part-time professor, according to The Paper. It said Mr. Meng co-founded a heavy-industry company with the chairman of Yiyi Group. Yiyi started several real estate projects with names that sound similar to the word Disney such</p>	<p>据澎湃新闻报道，43 岁的孟德楷来自东部城市济南，拥有山东大学博士学位，并任该校的兼职教授。据说，孟德楷与亿一集团董事长共同创办了一家重工业公司。亿一集团启动了几个地产项目，名字听起来都与迪士尼相似，比如“迪趣欢乐小镇”和“迪梦星世界”等。</p>

as "Di Qu Happy Town" and "Dimo Starworld."	
Yiyi's website said "Di Qu Happy Town" had obtained "intellectual property authorization" from Disney.	亿一集团的网站称, "迪趣欢乐小镇"获得了迪士尼的"知识产权授权"。
Disney said that Yiyi had only a limited license with its China unit to install temporary movie-themed promotional displays in shopping malls, subject to approval from Disney, and that "Yiyi has absolutely no authority for any work" with Disney beyond that.	迪士尼称, 亿一集团仅从迪士尼的中国分部获得了有限许可, 可以经迪士尼批准, 在购物中心安装以电影为主题的临时宣传展示牌, "亿一集团绝对无权从事此外的任何事务"。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170330/china-walt-disney-fake	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170330/china-walt-disney-fake
Trump Talks Tough on Trade but Delays Real Action	特朗普在对华贸易政策上为何说多做少
SHANGHAI — President Trump appeared to follow through on Friday on his promises to get tough on trade with China, less than a week before he is to meet with President Xi Jinping of China.	上海——周五, 特朗普总统似乎履行了他要在贸易问题上对中国保持强势的承诺, 此时距离他与中国国家主席习近平即将举行的会面不到一周时间。
In two executive orders, Mr. Trump called for tighter enforcement of tariffs imposed in anti-dumping and anti-subsidy trade cases, as well as a comprehensive review of the United States trade deficits — measures that reflect America's economic tensions with China. A pair of earlier presidential Twitter posts played to the tough talk: Mr. Trump said next week's meeting with China "will be a very difficult one," given the "massive trade deficits" and "job losses."	特朗普在两条行政命令中要求对反倾销和反补贴贸易案件更加严格地征收关税, 并对美国贸易赤字进行全面审查——这些举措反映出美中在经济上的紧张关系。早前总统发的两条 Twitter 消息提到了这个艰难的谈话: 特朗普说, 鉴于"大量的贸易赤字"和"减少的工作岗位", 下周与中国领导人的会面"将会非常艰难"。
But beneath the surface, the moves betrayed a trade policy in disarray, with the administration troubled by staffing deficiencies and a lack of consensus over strategic direction. With more talk than action, the orders so far seem more like a delaying tactic that gives administration officials the time to come up with a unified trade policy, which has eluded them so far.	但是在表象之下, 这些举动暴露了一个混乱的贸易政策, 以及人员配置不足, 和对战略方向缺乏共识给管理造成的困扰。说得多做得少, 这些政令目前看起来更像是一种拖延策略, 给行政官员留出时间提出一项统一的贸易政策, 这件事一直没有人来做。

<p>The delays in instituting an overall trade policy, particularly the 90 days for reviewing trade deficits, could also have geopolitical advantages. By putting off decisions on economic policy, Mr. Trump gets an opportunity to focus next week with Mr. Xi on North Korea. American officials are increasingly concerned that North Korea may already have mounted a nuclear weapon on an intercontinental ballistic missile that can reach the United States or will very soon be able to do so.</p>	<p>对制定一项整体贸易政策的拖延，特别是花90天的时间来审查贸易赤字，也可能具有一定的地缘政治优势。通过推迟经济政策上的决定，特朗普在下周与习近平会晤时，可以把侧重点放在朝鲜问题上。美国官员越来越担心朝鲜恐怕已经有能力在洲际弹道导弹上搭载核武器，发射到美国领土，或者很快就能做到这一点。</p>
<p>During his presidential campaign, Mr. Trump criticized China for unfair trade practices, accusing it of draining millions of jobs from the United States through a huge imbalance. In Mr. Trump's view, that deficit was fed by Chinese currency manipulation, government subsidies to exporters and other directives aimed at giving China's homegrown players an edge.</p>	<p>在总统竞选期间，特朗普批评中国采取了不公平贸易的做法，指责中国通过巨额失衡让美国流失了数以百万计的工作。特朗普认为，该赤字是中国操纵货币、对出口商给予补贴，以及其他为中国本土投资者谋求优势的指令所导致的。</p>
<p>The executive orders, though, do not really address those problems.</p>	<p>然而，这两条行政命令并没有真正解决这些问题。</p>
<p>The 90-day review of the trade deficit, described as a comprehensive examination of the products and countries responsible for the gap, looks more like an economics classroom exercise than a foundation for policy. While portrayed as a new approach, it is the latest in a very long lineup of federal reports on trade.</p>	<p>对贸易赤字进行90天审查，被描述为对导致贸易差距的产品和相关国家进行全面审查，它看起来更像是经济学的课堂练习而不是政策基础。在一长串的各种联邦贸易报告中，它是新来者，同时也被描述为一种新方法。</p>
<p>Every year, the Office of the United States Trade Representative produces a voluminous report on foreign failures to protect intellectual property and another massive report on foreign trade barriers. The United States International Trade Commission, a separate federal agency, is constantly being asked by administrations and by Congress to produce lengthy reports on specific issues. And the Commerce</p>	<p>美国贸易代表办公室(Office of the United States Trade Representative)每年都会就其他国家未能有效保护知识产权以及外贸壁垒问题撰写长篇报告。美国国际贸易委员会(United States International Trade Commission)是一个单独的联邦机构，一直在按管理部门和国会要求就具体问题编写冗长的报告。而商务部(Commerce Department)则会编制一份非常详细的贸易统计月报，其中包括按国家和行业分列的数据。</p>

<p>Department produces a very detailed monthly report on trade statistics that includes data by country and by industry.</p>	
<p>As for improving enforcement, that is a somewhat technical issue. In the order, Mr. Trump wants to ensure that the steep tariffs imposed in anti-dumping and anti-subsidy cases are collected.</p>	<p>至于提高执法力度，那多少是个技术性问题。在政令中，特朗普希望确保对于采集的反倾销和反补贴案件征收高关税。</p>
<p>Over the years entrepreneurs have been suspected of setting up new companies in the United States to import goods, often from China, in the monthslong period after the government imposes such tariffs but before their exact amount is calculated. The companies bring the goods into the United States and sell them, and then the companies disappear or file for bankruptcy before the final duties can be collected.</p>	<p>多年来，一些人涉嫌在政府征收这些关税之后、在确定具体金额之前的几个月内，在美国创办新公司，进口商品，而且往往是从中国进口。它们将货物运到美国并出售，然后公司在收取最终关税之前消失，或是申请破产。</p>
<p>"There are many unscrupulous tricks of the trade being used — especially by China — to evade hard-won duties and thus continue cheating through the use of dumping and subsidies," said Thomas M. Sneeringer, a former steel industry lawyer who is now the president of the Committee to Support U.S. Trade Laws, a manufacturing trade group. "These include falsifying the country of origin, transshipping, misclassifying products and outright criminal fraud."</p>	<p>"有很多不道德的贸易技巧，用来避开我们得之不易的关税，从而继续使用倾销和补贴来进行欺骗，中国对它们的使用尤其猖獗。这些技巧包括伪造原产国、转运、错误分类和彻底的犯罪行为。"前钢铁业律师、现任制造业贸易集团——支持美国贸易法委员会(Committee to Support U.S. Trade Laws)主席的托马斯·M·斯林格(Thomas M. Sneeringer)表示。</p>
<p>But these cases aren't an economic game changer. As little as 1 percent of American imports are covered by steep tariffs, and the actual effect of illegal violations of these tariffs is far narrower still.</p>	<p>但这些案例并不能改变这场经济游戏的胜负。美国仅对1%的进口商品征收高关税，而那些违法行为的实际影响则更是窄得多。</p>
<p>"They're politically sensitive, but in terms of the overall trade balance, they're going to have a limited effect," said Alan Wolff, a former American trade official who is now a senior counsel at the law firm Dentons.</p>	<p>"它们在政治上很敏感，但从整体贸易平衡的角度讲，其效力很有限，"前美国贸易官员、现德同律师事务所(Dentons)高级顾问艾伦·沃尔夫(Alan Wolff)表示。</p>

<p>What really could make a difference for the trade deficit would be if the United States imposed a so-called border-adjusted tax. Such a move would essentially impose a tax on goods from other countries.</p>	<p>如果美国实行所谓的边境调整税，倒是有可能对贸易逆差产生真正的影响。这样的举动实际上是对其他国家的所有货物征税。</p>
<p>It would strike at the heart of the trade deficit. Each year, the United States buys \$4 worth of Chinese goods for each \$1 worth of American goods that China buys.</p>	<p>它会击中贸易赤字的核心。每年，中国每购买价值1美元的美国商品，美国就购买了价值4美元的中国商品。</p>
<p>The border-adjusted tax has strong similarities to the way China and the European Union assess taxes.</p>	<p>边境调整税与中国和欧盟评估税收的方式有很多相似之处。</p>
<p>The combined value of import tariffs and average state sales taxes in the United States is just 9 percent. Import taxes plus value added taxes — a kind of sales tax — total 27 percent in China and roughly 25 percent in Western Europe.</p>	<p>美国的进口关税和国家平均销售税合计只有9%。而中国的进口税加增值税——一种销售税——总计27%，西欧的约为25%。</p>
<p>Above all, the Trump administration still has not made the most fundamental strategic decision. Will the main priority on trade be a border-adjusted tax as part of tax reform in Congress? Or will the main priority be a long series of narrow, industry-specific trade disputes?</p>	<p>最重要的是，特朗普政府依然没有做出最根本的战略决策。贸易的优先事项是作为国会税收改革一部分的边境调整税，还是长长的一系列针对具体行业的狭隘贸易争端？</p>
<p>Peter Navarro, the director of Mr. Trump's National Trade Council, and Wilbur Ross, the choice for commerce secretary, appear to favor a more aggressive approach like the border tax. Others, like Gary Cohn, the head of the National Economic Council, and Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin, could have a moderating influence.</p>	<p>特朗普的国家贸易委员会(National Trade Council)主席彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)和商务部长候选人威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)似乎倾向于边境税这种更具攻击性的方式。而国家经济委员会(National Economic Council)主席加里·科恩(Gary Cohn)和财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)等人可能倾向于更温和的方式。</p>
<p>Chinese officials have been watching the issue with rapt attention.</p>	<p>中国官员一直在密切关注这个问题。</p>
<p>Zhong Shan, China's new minister of commerce, was asked at a news conference during the National People's Congress annual session in early March which of two difficult outcomes he might prefer. A</p>	<p>3月初，在一年一度的全国人民代表大会的一次新闻发布会上，中国的新任商务部长钟山被问及，对于这两种艰难的结果，他可能更喜欢哪个。边境调整税将给中国的出口和经济带来沉重的财务负担，但它只会造成有限的外交</p>

<p>border-adjusted tax would impose a heavy financial burden on Chinese exports and the Chinese economy, but it might result in limited diplomatic friction. The tax would amount to a single action by the United States and would apply equally to trade with all foreign countries — not just China.</p>	<p>摩擦。这种税收只需美国发布一项法令，它将平等地适用于所有其他国家——而不只是中国。</p>
<p>A flurry of sector-specific trade restrictions by the United States might not add up to a lot of money, because bilateral trade is divided into thousands of categories. But it could produce a long series of diplomatic confrontations.</p>	<p>因为双边贸易被分成了成千上万个类别，所以美国针对某个行业的短期贸易限制累积起来可能不会增加很多税收，但它可能会引发众多外交冲突。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhong, in the usual fashion of trade ministers, did not address the question directly, endorsing a continuation of existing trade relationships. “No protectionism,” he said, “serves the interests of the two countries.”</p>	<p>钟山采取了商务部长的常用做法，没有直接回答这个问题，只是表示赞成延续现有的贸易关系。他说，“任何保护主义都是不符合我们两国利益的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170401/trump-trade-executive-orders</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170401/trump-trade-executive-orders</p>
<p>China Cleared in Takeover Bid for Syngenta</p>	<p>欧盟有条件批准中国化工收购先正达</p>
<p>LONDON — China moved closer to sealing its biggest foreign deal to date and bolstering its efforts to feed its population on Wednesday after the European Union approved China National Chemical Corporation’s \$43 billion takeover of Syngenta, the Swiss farm chemicals and seeds company.</p>	<p>伦敦——欧盟于周二批准中国化工集团公司（简称中国化工）以430亿美元收购瑞士农化及种子公司先正达(Syngenta)之后，中国愈发靠近了自己的目标：达成其迄今为止最大的一项海外交易，并巩固其保障本国食品供应的努力。</p>
<p>The approval came with the condition that the state-owned company, also known as ChemChina, must sell its European pesticide and plant growth regulator businesses.</p>	<p>欧盟批准此次收购的条件是，作为国有企业的中国化工必须出售其在欧洲的农药和植物生长调节剂业务。</p>
<p>The clearance came a day after the deal also got the go-ahead from the</p>	<p>该交易在得到欧盟批准的前一天，也得到了美国联邦贸易委员会(United</p>

United States Federal Trade Commission.	States Federal Trade Commission)的批准。
"It is important for European farmers and ultimately consumers that there will be effective competition in pesticide markets, also after ChemChina's acquisition of Syngenta," Margrethe Vestager, the European Union commissioner in charge of competition policy, said in a statement.	"对欧洲农民乃至消费者来说，很重要的一点是，在中国化工收购先正达之后，农药市场依然可以维持有效竞争，"欧盟竞争事务专员玛格丽特·韦斯塔格尔(Margrethe Vestager)在一份声明中表示。
"ChemChina has offered significant remedies, which fully address our competition concerns."	"中国化工提供了重要的解决方案，完全化解了我们对竞争问题的担忧。"
ChemChina will have to sell its subsidiary in Israel, Adama, which is the world's biggest producer of generic pesticides. The F.T.C.'s approval was also conditional on ChemChina's selling parts of Adama's business in the United States to an agrochemical company based in California.	中国化工将不得不出售它在以色列的子公司——全球最大的仿制农药生产商 Adama。美国联邦贸易委员会对交易的批准也以中国化工把 Adama 在美国的部分业务出售给加利福尼亚的一家农化公司为条件。
China has struggled to maintain and control its food supply in recent years. It hopes to better feed its growing and increasingly affluent population, but a series of food scandals has made Chinese citizens suspicious about domestic supply chains.	近年来，中国在维系和管控本国食品供应方面一直困难重重。它希望更好地满足本国日益增多且日渐富裕的人口对食品的需求，但一系列食品丑闻让中国百姓对国内的供应链持怀疑态度。
They are also nervous about genetically modified food, even as China wants to use the science to ramp up production.	就在中国想要借助科学促进生产之际，转基因食品也让民众感到焦虑。
The ChemChina deal could bolster China's efforts to become a major player in the field of genetically modified food, and it has poured money into developing its homegrown industry.	中国正试图成为转基因食品领域的一个主要参与者，中国化工的这项交易会让更多努力得到加强。它还投入了大量资金，推动本土产业发展。
If the Syngenta acquisition closes, it would suggest that China still has the scope and willingness to strike big deals for major global names.	收购先正达的交易若能达成，便意味着中国仍然有余力和意愿去达成以全球知名的大公司为标的的大手笔交易。
In recent years, the country has been on an acquisition spree, buying up major strategic assets like copper mines and oil deposits as well as	中国近年来掀起了收购狂潮，除了买下铜矿、油田等战略资产，还达成了一些虽然不那么具有经济或地缘政治重要性，但更为引人瞩目的交易，投资于

investing in flashier, if less economically or geopolitically important, deals for marquee names like the Waldorf Astoria hotel in Manhattan.	多个大名鼎鼎的标的, 譬如曼哈顿的华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf Astoria)酒店。
Lately, there have been signs that the shopping spree might be ending. China has tightened limits on how much money it is allowing past its borders, and that has threatened purchases that some Chinese officials have criticized as frivolous.	最近有迹象显示, 收购狂潮或许正接近尾声。中国收紧了对资金出境额度的限制, 此举威胁到了被一些中国官员斥为盲目的收购交易。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170406/syngenta-chemchina-takeover	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170406/syngenta-chemchina-takeover
Behind Trump's Trade Deficit Obsession: Deficient Analysis	特朗普的贸易逆差论背后: 严重的事实偏差
In the world according to President Trump, trade deficits are among the clearest indication that Americans have become habitual chumps in the global marketplace. The United States sells fewer goods and services than it buys from the rest of the planet, and this is supposedly evidence that Americans are getting rolled.	在特朗普总统的世界里, 贸易赤字是证明美国人已经习惯了在全球市场上犯傻的最明显的证据之一。美国售出的商品和服务比从世界其他国家购买的商品和服务要少, 这表明美国人正在遭到打劫。
This is the central assumption behind Mr. Trump's repeated vow to take a meat cleaver to the North American Free Trade Agreement, redrawing the terms of commerce with Mexico. This is the spirit in which he has promised to confront China over its systematic job-killing machine, beginning later this week as he greets the Chinese president, Xi Jinping, at his Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida.	特朗普反复发誓, 要把北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement)大卸八块, 重新制定与墨西哥的贸易条款, 其背后的核心假定正是这种观点。他承诺挑战中国那种令美国工作机会减少的系统性机制。这种思维, 就从本周早些时候在佛罗里达州马阿拉歌庄园会见中国国家主席习近平开始。
But Mr. Trump's portrayal of trade deficits entails crucial departures from economic reality.	但是特朗普对贸易赤字的描述却极大地背离了经济现实。
In his accounting, international trade is a zero-sum affair, as if every country were jockeying for a share of forever limited amounts of business. An auto part made in Mexico and later included in a finished	在他的盘算中, 国际贸易是一种零和博弈, 好像每一个国家都在不择手段, 谋求一个永远有限的业务份额。墨西哥制造的汽车零部件, 之后会被装进停在加利福尼亚州郊区房前车道上的成品车, 这代表着从美国中西部工厂抢走

<p>vehicle destined for a suburban driveway in California represents jobs hijacked from the Midwestern factory that should have employed American hands to build everything.</p>	<p>了工作机会，这些工厂应该雇佣美国人手来制造一切。</p>
<p>Trade is not zero-sum. Expanded trade has historically tended to support economic growth, which generates more spoils to be divvied up for all.</p>	<p>贸易不是零和博弈。历史上，贸易扩张往往会带来经济增长，产生更多收益，供所有人分享。</p>
<p>American factories have increased production over the years, in part by drawing on a global supply chain to get what they need. A construction machinery plant in Illinois may buy ball bearings from China, glass displays from South Korea, computer chips from Malaysia and other parts from Mexico, some of them forged with American-made steel.</p>	<p>美国工厂的产量多年来一直在增加，部分原因是它们利用全球供应链来获得自己的所需。伊利诺斯州的一家建筑机械厂可能会购买中国的球轴承，韩国的玻璃陈列柜，马来西亚的电脑芯片和墨西哥的其他零件，其中一些是采用美国生产的钢铁制造的。</p>
<p>Obsessing over the balance of trade with any single country misses all of that. It also distracts from the force that, by many accounts, is the real threat to employment: automation. The decisive problem facing American workers is that making more products has not translated into sufficient numbers of new jobs, leaving millions of people searching for full-time work at wages high enough to pay the bills.</p>	<p>执着于同任何一个国家保持贸易平衡，就会失去所有这一切。这样做也会分散对自动化问题的关注，从许多方面来说，自动化才是对就业的真正威胁。美国工人面临的关键问题是，制造更多的产品，并没有转化为足够的新工作岗位，导致数百万人仍在寻找工资高到足以支付账单的全职工作。</p>
<p>Economists generally dismiss bilateral trade deficits as essentially meaningless, for reasons easily recognizable in the rest of everyday life. Most people surely run lopsided trade deficits with their dentists, handing these professionals their dollars without expecting them to purchase anything in return.</p>	<p>经济学家普遍认为，双边贸易赤字实质上是没有意义的，其原因在日常生活中就可以轻易看到。大多数人对他们的牙医负有极大的贸易赤字，人们要向这些专业人士付钱，而不指望这些专业人士从自己手中购买任何东西。</p>
<p>One may assume that successful dentists will distribute their profits throughout the economy – on marketing, accounting, laundry and streaming music services. One way or another, these dollars generate</p>	<p>人们可以假设成功的牙科医生会在整个经济中分配他们所得的利润——通过市场营销、会计、洗衣和流媒体音乐服务。以这样或那样的方式，这些钱会为其他人创造就业机会和收入。对于国家来说也是一样。</p>

jobs and income for other people. So it is with countries.	
China's trade surplus with the United States, which reached \$347 billion last year, does in part reflect dubious Chinese practices, including lavishing state credit on favored exporters and flooding world markets with low-cost goods to keep its laborers employed.	去年，中国与美国的贸易顺差达到了 3470 亿美元，一定程度上的确反映了中国的一些争议性做法，包括对出口商提供慷慨的国家贷款，以低成本的货物淹没世界市场，以便保持劳动者的就业。
Yet even if China were a paragon of fair trading practices, it would almost certainly run a surplus with the United States. Despite tremendous economic advances, China remains a relatively low-income country, home to hundreds of millions of people who cannot afford the more sophisticated fruits of the American economy. Though wages have risen in recent years, China's fundamental advantage still involves making goods cheaply.	然而，即使中国是公平贸易的典范，它几乎也肯定会对美国保持顺差。尽管取得巨大的经济进步，中国仍然是一个相对的低收入国家，它有数亿人口无力负担美国经济产出的那些更高端的产品。虽然近年来工资有所上涨，但中国的根本优势还是在于让货物更为廉价。
Trade imbalances with the world are a more complex matter, one that is subject to genuine debate among economists. But the story is different for every country, depending on its size, the maturity of its economy, the sorts of goods and services it tends to export, and the reason for the imbalance in trade at any moment in time.	与整个世界的贸易不平衡是一个更为复杂的问题，经济学家在就这个主题展开真正的辩论。但是，每个国家的情况都是不一样的，这取决于国家的规模，经济的成熟度，出口商品和服务的种类，以及任何时候贸易不平衡的各种原因。
In the case of the United States, trade deficits with the world have been a feature of economic life for more than three decades, a sweep of time that has seen economic booms, the worst downturn since the Great Depression and plenty of events in between.	就美国而言，世界范围内的贸易赤字已经是 30 多年来经济生活的一个特征，这期间有过数次经济繁荣，也有过大萧条以来最严重的经济衰退，以及介于两者之间的种种事件。
"Trade deficits aren't a good barometer," said Chad P. Bown, a trade expert at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington.	"贸易逆差不是一个好指标，"华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的贸易政策专家查德·P·鲍恩(Chad P. Bown)说。
Fluctuations reflect a host of factors that have little to do with the	波动反映出许多因素与贸易条款的公平性几乎没什么关系。在政府于周二通

<p>fairness of trade terms. As the government on Tuesday reported that the American trade deficit contracted by nearly 10 percent in February, analysts noted that exports from the United States had been aided by a recent weakening in the value of the dollar, which makes American goods cheaper on world markets.</p>	<p>报美国的贸易顺差在今年2月缩小了近10%之时，分析人士指出，美国出口增加是得益于最近的美元贬值，这令美国的商品在全球市场上变得更便宜。</p>
<p>The only thing one can say with certainty is that the deficit reflects how Americans have consumed more than they have been willing to save, purchasing from foreigners who have in turn invested in the United States. To the degree that this is a problem — and opinions vary — most economists suggest that it is best addressed with tax policies and incentives to save, rather than by impeding trade.</p>	<p>唯一可以确定的是，贸易逆差反映出美国人的消费意愿大于存储意愿，他们从外国人那里购买商品，而后者又反过来在美国进行投资。就算这是个问题——对此大家观点不一——大多数经济学家也建议，解决它的最佳办法是调整税收政策和刺激储蓄，而非阻碍贸易。</p>
<p>The American trade deficit with the world contracted sharply in 2008 and 2009, but this was not the result of a sudden resumption of old-school saving. It reflected a cratering of consumer spending in the midst of the Great Recession. Calling that progress would be like applauding a nation gripped by famine for limiting its intake of saturated fats.</p>	<p>美国与世界各国的贸易逆差曾在2008年和2009年大幅缩小，但这不是老派的储蓄习惯突然恢复的结果。它背后反映的是大衰退(Great Recession)之下消费支出的减少。称它为进步，就好像称赞一个陷入饥荒的国家限制饱和脂肪的摄入量。</p>
<p>But if trade deficits do not lend themselves to certain conclusions in the realm of economic policy, they have served as highly useful political fodder. Politicians use trade deficits — money departing the nation! — as a handy, if flawed, explanation for why paychecks are inadequate.</p>	<p>但如果贸易逆差在经济政策领域无法达成某种结论，它们就会变成十分有用的政治素材。政客们会把贸易逆差——资金在从这个国家流失！——当作方便的借口，解释为何大家的工资不够花，尽管这种说法并不完全准确。</p>
<p>Back in the 1980s, it was Japan that played the boogeyman in the American political conversation, the goliath believed to be gobbling up American prosperity with every Sony Walkman it sent toward American shores. More recently, China has assumed that role.</p>	<p>回想上世纪80年代，是日本在扮演美国政治谈话中的假想怪物，认为它是通过送往美国的每台索尼随身听吞噬美国繁荣的巨人。最近，这个角色落到了中国的头上。</p>

<p>Now, with Mr. Trump in the White House, much of human civilization has seemingly been cast as the predator class — Germany, Mexico, China, willfully fleecing Americans through a series of trade deals extended by a Washington elite too clueless to fight them.</p>	<p>现在随着特朗普入主白宫，整个人类文明的一大部分似乎都被塑造成通过一系列贸易协议蓄意薅美国羊毛的掠夺者——德国、墨西哥、中国——这些协议则是由太过愚蠢而没能反抗这种剥削的华盛顿精英所推进。</p>
<p>Liberalized trade has proved punishing for lower-skilled factory laborers clustered in the American South and Midwest. Entire industrial communities have been upended by joblessness, mass foreclosure and attendant ills like substance abuse, domestic violence and depression.</p>	<p>事实已经证明，自由化的贸易会给集中在美国南部和中西部的技术水平较低的工厂工人带来沉重打击。整个工业界都被失业、抵押品赎回权大规模丧失，以及随之而来的药物滥用、家庭暴力和抑郁症等问题搅得天翻地覆。</p>
<p>But trade has proved a boon to bankers, executives and multinational corporations that harness low-wage labor in distant lands to make their products. Much of Walmart’s business model was built on a reliance on Chinese factories. American consumers have grown accustomed to low prices for clothing, shoes and other goods.</p>	<p>但贸易已被证明对银行高级职员、高管和跨国企业十分有益，他们利用遥远土地上的低薪劳动力来为自己制造产品。沃尔玛的商业模式在很大程度上就建基于对中国工厂的依赖。美国消费者已经习惯于用不高的价格买到衣物、鞋和其他商品。</p>
<p>None of this action gets captured in narrow obsessions over trade deficits.</p>	<p>在有关贸易逆差的狭隘执念中，所有这些都忽略了。</p>
<p>“Trump hugely mis-frames it,” said Dean Baker, co-director of the Center for Economic and Policy Research in Washington, who is a persistent critic of trade deals. “We have U.S. companies that are hugely profiting by having access to low-cost labor in China. Portraying that China won and we lost is 180 degrees wrong. Factory laborers are the losers.”</p>	<p>“特朗普极大地扭曲了对它的理解，”华盛顿经济与政策研究中心(Center for Economic and Policy Research)联席主任、贸易协议的持续批判者迪安·贝克(Dean Baker)说。“我们也有美国企业通过使用中国的低成本劳动力获利巨丰。将情况描述成中国赢了、我们输了，完全是错误的。工厂工人才是其中的受害者。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170406/trump-xi-trade-deficit-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170406/trump-xi-trade-deficit-china</p>
<p>China Tech Investment Flying Under the Radar, Pentagon Warns</p>	<p>低调而神秘，中国资本进入美国尖端科技领域</p>
<p>HONG KONG — China is investing in Silicon Valley start-ups with</p>	<p>香港——五角大楼的一份报告称，中国对技术可供军用的硅谷初创公司的投</p>

<p>military applications at such a rapid rate that the United States government needs tougher controls to stem the transfer of some of America's most promising technologies, a Pentagon report says.</p>	<p>资速度如此之快，美国政府需要采取更严厉的管控措施，遏制美国前景最看好的一些技术的转让。</p>
<p>There are few restrictions on investing in American start-ups that focus on artificial intelligence, self-driving vehicles and robotics, the report contends, and China has taken advantage. Beijing, the report says, is encouraging its companies to invest for the purpose of pushing the country ahead in its strategic competition with the United States.</p>	<p>该报告认为，中国利用了对侧重人工智能、自动驾驶汽车和机器人的美国初创企业进行投资几乎不受限制这一点。报告还说，北京正在鼓励企业进行以推动中国在与美国的战略竞争中领先为目的的投资。</p>
<p>In some instances, Chinese companies have made under-the-radar investments intended to dodge the oversight of a government agency, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, known as Cfius.</p>	<p>在某些情况下，中国企业的投资低调神秘，以避免政府机构——美国外国投资委员会（Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States，简称 Cfius）的监管。</p>
<p>"If we allow China access to these same technologies concurrently, then not only may we lose our technological superiority, but we may even be facilitating China's technological superiority," the report says.</p>	<p>"如果允许中国同时掌握上述技术，我们不仅可能会失去技术优势，甚至还可能是在为中国取得技术优势提供便利，"该报告说。</p>
<p>Such concerns show that China is looming in America's rearview mirror after a decades-long campaign by Beijing to close the technological gap between the two countries. Although the race is often cast in an economic light, the Pentagon report underlines the national security threat.</p>	<p>这种担忧表明，在北京为缩小两国之间的技术差距而开展了一场历时十年的行动后，中国在美国的后视镜中越来越近。尽管这场竞赛常常表现在经济领域，但五角大楼的报告突显了它在国家安全上的威胁。</p>
<p>In recent years, China has combined domestic subsidies with aggressive investment overseas to build its own technological know-how. A government plan, "Made in China 2025," that proposes lavishing state funds on 10 important industries has raised concerns from American and European business groups. Meanwhile, the global</p>	<p>近年来，中国把国内补贴和咄咄逼人的海外投资相结合，以构建自己的专业技术。名为《中国制造 2025》的计划提议国家为十个重要行业提供大量资金，这引起了美国和欧洲商业团体的担忧。与此同时，全球半导体行业已经被北京支持的投资所动摇。这些投资旨在获取新的微芯片知识。</p>

<p>semiconductor industry has been shaken by Beijing-backed investment aimed at acquiring new microchip knowledge.</p>	
<p>President Trump has said he would resist Chinese trade tactics that put American companies at a disadvantage, though it is unclear whether the topic has come up in meetings with President Xi Jinping of China that began on Thursday and continue Friday.</p>	<p>特朗普总统曾表示，他会抵抗中国让美国企业处于不利地位的贸易策略，但尚不清楚这个话题是否出现在了与中国国家主席习近平的会谈中。会谈于周四开始，一直持续到周五。</p>
<p>The report found that increasingly sophisticated commercial technology had blurred the lines between what was available to military consumers and civilian ones. Often start-ups and leading internet companies like Facebook and Google are working on products as sophisticated as anything the military has at its disposal.</p>	<p>该报告发现，越来越精密的商业技术模糊了军用消费者和民用消费者可获得的产品之间的界线。通常，初创公司及 Facebook 和谷歌(Google)这种处于领导地位的企业研发的产品，精密程度不亚于军方使用的产品。</p>
<p>"For example, V.R. for gaming is at a similar level of sophistication as the V.R. used in simulators for our armed forces," the report said, referring to virtual reality. "Facial recognition and image detection for social networking and online shopping has real application in tracking terrorists or other threats to national security," the report continued, which added that much of the autonomous vehicle and drone technology of today was developed using grants from the Pentagon.</p>	<p>"比如，用于电脑游戏的 VR 的精密程度，与我们的武装部队使用的模拟装置所采用的 VR 相类似，"该报告说。这里的 VR 指的是虚拟现实。"用于社交网络和网购的面部识别和图像检测，在追踪恐怖分子或对国家安全的其他威胁上都有实际应用，"报告继续写道，并表示，今天绝大多数的自动驾驶车辆和无人机技术，都是用五角大楼的拨款开发出来的。</p>
<p>In some cases, companies aided by those grants have since raised money from Chinese investors. Velodyne, for example, started developing light sensors for driverless cars after participating in a competition set up by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, a unit of the Pentagon, in 2005. Since then, those sensors have been used on the United States Navy's unmanned surface vehicles.</p>	<p>有些情况下，接受这些经费资助的公司之后曾向中国投资者融资。比如，在 2005 年参与了由美国国防部分支机构国防高级研究计划局(Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency)设立的一项比赛后，Velodyne 开始研发无人驾驶车所需的光传感器。自那时开始，这些传感器便被用于美国海军的无人驾驶水面工具。</p>
<p>Last summer, the company received a \$150 million joint investment</p>	<p>去年夏天，这家公司接受了福特公司和中国互联网巨头百度提供的 1.5 亿美</p>

<p>from Ford and the Chinese internet giant Baidu. Baidu declined to comment on the investment.</p>	<p>元投资。百度拒绝就这项投资置评。</p>
<p>A Velodyne spokeswoman said the round represented its first outside investment.</p>	<p>Velodyne 的发言人表示，这是该公司获得的首轮外部投资。</p>
<p>“The company obtained all necessary government clearances relating to the investment as part of the funding process,” the spokeswoman wrote in an email. “Notably, the investments were designed to make advanced LiDAR sensors more accessible to the broader industry, resulting in the development of safer, less expensive autonomous vehicles.”</p>	<p>“作为融资过程的一部分，公司完成了与这项投资有关的所有必要的审批，”这位发言人在一封邮件中写道。“值得一提的是，这些投资旨在制造更容易被更广泛的行业使用的先进 LiDAR 感应器，由此促进更安全、造价更低的自动驾驶汽车的发展。”</p>
<p>Ashton B. Carter, the former secretary of defense, commissioned the report as an urgent review of what senior Pentagon officials have considered China’s alarming penetration of Silicon Valley, particularly in deals that finance nascent technology that has military applications.</p>	<p>前国防部部长阿什顿·B·卡特(Ashton B. Carter)委托相关方面撰写了这份报告，以便尽快对五角大楼高层官员眼中的中国对硅谷令人担忧的渗透行动进行审视，尤其是涉及军事应用的新兴技术的融资交易。</p>
<p>The report found that American private industry was mostly unaware of Beijing’s efforts – many of the deals involve relatively small amounts of money – and that Washington did not have a strong understanding of the scale of the issue.</p>	<p>这份报告发现，美国的私人企业大多不清楚北京的这些努力——这些交易涉及的金额有许多相对比较小——华盛顿对这个问题的严重程度也缺乏深入的了解。</p>
<p>“The U.S. government does not have a holistic view of how fast this technology transfer is occurring, the level of Chinese investment in U.S. technology, or what technologies we should be protecting,” the report said.</p>	<p>“对于这种技术转让在以多快的速度发生、中国投资美国技术的水平，或者我们应该保护哪些技术，美国政府没有通盘的考虑，”报告称。</p>
<p>Michael A. Brown, the former chief executive of Symantec, led the study, called “How Chinese Investments in Emerging Technology Enable a Strategic Competitor to Access the Crown Jewels of U.S.</p>	<p>Symantec 前首席执行官迈克尔·A·布朗(Michael A. Brown)领导了这项名为《中国在新兴科技领域的投资如何令一个战略竞争者获得美国创新的王冠明珠》(How Chinese Investments in Emerging Technology Enable a</p>

<p>Innovation.” The New York Times reviewed a copy of the unclassified report.</p>	<p>Strategic Competitor to Access the Crown Jewels of U.S. Innovation)的研究。《纽约时报》查看了这份非机密报告的副本。</p>
<p>Mr. Carter declined to comment on the final document issued to cabinet officials last month.</p>	<p>卡特拒绝就上月发给内阁官员的最终版本报告置评。</p>
<p>The report does not offer examples of American companies that have accepted Chinese investment and then found that their sensitive technologies were transferred to China.</p>	<p>这份报告没有提供美国企业接受中国投资、然后发现自己的敏感技术转到中国手中的例子。</p>
<p>But it does take exception to tactics that it says Chinese funds have used to skirt government oversight. For example, it singles out Canyon Bridge, a venture capital firm that it says was formed to buy Lattice Semiconductor, an American microchip company. The firm has Chinese capital and American management expertise. The purpose of creating Canyon Bridge was to obscure the source of capital to “enhance the possibility” that the transaction would be approved by Cfius, the report said.</p>	<p>但报告对其中提到的中国基金用来绕开政府监管的一些策略表示抗议。比如，文中单独提到了风险投资公司 Canyon Bridge，称它之所以成立，就是为了收购美国微芯片公司雷特斯半导体(Lattice Semiconductor)。这家公司拥有中国的资金和美国的管理人员。报告称，成立 Canyon Bridge 的目的就是为了模糊资金来源，以“增加”交易被美国外国投资委员会(Cfius)批准的“几率”。</p>
<p>Peter Kuo, a partner at Canyon Bridge, said that there was never any intention to obscure the source of the fund’s capital, as shown by meetings it had with Cfius before the deal was signed.</p>	<p>Canyon Bridge 的合伙人彼得·郭(Peter Kuo)表示，公司从来没有掩盖该基金资本来源的意图，这在协议签署之前公司与 Cfius 进行的数次会面中就可以看出。</p>
<p>Chinese investors plowed about \$30 billion into early-stage technology through more than 1,000 funding deals between 2010 and 2016. During that time, participation from China rose to about 10 percent of total venture deals, with investment in crucial industries like artificial intelligence, robotics and augmented reality accelerating in 2016, according to the report.</p>	<p>在 2010 至 2016 年间，中国投资者通过 1000 多项投资协议在早期技术领域投资了大约 300 亿美元。报告还显示，那段时间中国的参与增加到整体风投交易的 10%左右，并在 2016 年加快了在人工智能、机器人和增强现实等关键行业的投资。</p>
<p>Among the investors identified in the report are well-known private</p>	<p>报告确认身份的投资者包括阿里巴巴和百度等知名私人企业和基金。文中还</p>

<p>firms and funds like Alibaba and Baidu. It also points to government-sponsored investors like Westlake Ventures, a fund in Redwood City, Calif., that is owned by the Hangzhou government, and ZGC Capital, an investor owned by 17 state-owned enterprises with an office in Santa Clara, Calif.</p>	<p>提到了杭州硅谷孵化天使基金(Westlake Ventures)等由政府资助的投资者和 ZGC 资本(ZGC Capital), 前者是杭州政府在加州雷德伍德城设立的基金, 后者则是由 17 家中国国有企业共同拥有的投资公司, 办公地点设在加州的圣克拉拉。</p>
<p>The rising trend in venture capital investments has occurred alongside state-directed industrial espionage and online theft, which the American government has been unable to slow, the report says. In the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Silicon Valley field office, only 10 people are dedicated to counterespionage, and F.B.I. officials said in interviews for the report that it "has very limited resources relative to the threat."</p>	<p>这份报告还提到, 与风险投资不断增加的趋势相伴的, 是美国政府一直无法遏制的由国家主导的工业间谍和网上盗窃行动。在联邦调查局(Federal Bureau of Investigation)的硅谷办公室, 只有 10 人负责开展反间谍行动。联邦调查局的官员在为这份报告接受采访时表示, "相对于受到的威胁", 它"的资源非常有限"。</p>
<p>"The scale of the espionage continues to increase," the authors say. "Despite the rise in convictions, there is no way to know how big this problem really is."</p>	<p>"间谍行动的规模在持续增大," 报告的作者们表示。"尽管定罪的案件有所增加, 但却没有办法知道这个问题究竟有多严重。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170410/china-defense-start-ups-pentagon-technology</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170410/china-defense-start-ups-pentagon-technology</p>
<p>Why the U.S. Fears a Chinese Bid for Westinghouse Electric</p>	<p>特朗普政府为何担忧中国收购西屋电气?</p>
<p>The Trump administration is worried that Chinese investors might try to buy Westinghouse Electric, the troubled American nuclear power company that the Japanese conglomerate Toshiba has offered for sale. It is not clear if Chinese buyers might be interested in the business, which filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection last week. But the worries highlight the new administration's stance on China's global acquisition strategy, and its plans to build up American industries.</p>	<p>日本集团公司东芝(Toshiba)准备出售陷入困境的美国核电公司西屋电气(Westinghouse Electric), 特朗普政府担心中国投资者可能会试图收购它。目前尚不清楚, 中国买家是否对这桩生意感兴趣——该公司在上周根据破产法第 11 章申请了破产保护。但这些担忧突显出新政府在中国的全球收购战略上的立场, 以及它提振美国工业的计划。</p>

Why would China want Westinghouse?	为什么说中国有可能收购西屋电气?
China is a rapidly expanding nuclear-energy power. It has more than 20 reactors under construction and is aiming to double the amount of electricity it can produce at its plants in the next three to four years.	中国是一个规模快速增长的核能强国。它有 20 多个建设中的核反应堆，而且计划在接下来的三四年里将其核电厂的发电量翻番。
But it lags behind the West in technology. Advanced reactors in China are being built by foreign groups, including Westinghouse, which is installing its next-generation AP1000 units at two facilities in the country.	但它在技术上落后于西方。中国在建的先进反应堆是由包括西屋电气在内的外国集团建造，后者正在为这个国家的两处设施安装下一代的 AP1000 机组。
Westinghouse is believed to have been targeted by Chinese spies. If a Chinese entity were to buy the company, China could obtain secrets without the cloak and dagger.	据信西屋电气之前曾被中国间谍当作目标。如果一个中国实体买下这个公司，中国无需采取这些谍报活动就可以获得那些秘密。
What's alarming about that?	这种情况有哪些值得担忧的地方?
The Trump administration has not explained why it does not want China to own Westinghouse. Part of its concern could be economic: A widely predicted "nuclear renaissance" has stalled across most of the developed world — few plants are being built or planned in Western countries — but it is possible Washington does not want China to dominate a future revival. China is an increasingly wealthy and ambitious rival, and an advanced nuclear energy program could help it catch up to the United States faster.	特朗普政府没有解释它为何不想让中国拥有西屋电气。它的担忧有一部分可能是出于经济考量：被普遍预测的“核能复兴”在大多数发达国家已经陷入停滞——西方国家很少有在建或计划建设的核电厂——但华盛顿有可能不希望中国主导未来的产业复兴。中国是一个日渐富裕和富有雄心的对手，先进的核能项目会令它更快地赶上美国。
Security is most likely a bigger concern. Although Westinghouse does not make nuclear weapons, the Trump administration may fear that China could find ways to use the company's technology to improve its nuclear arsenal, another pillar of its growing power.	更大的顾虑可能还在于安全。尽管西屋电气不生产核武器，但特朗普政府或许担心中国会找到利用该公司的技术改善其核武库的办法，那可是中国日渐增长的力量另一个支柱。
How might Washington block a sale?	华盛顿会如何阻止这项交易?

<p>It has options. The most direct involves the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or Cfius, a government body that reviews acquisitions with possible national security implications. Its members include the secretaries of defense, state, energy, commerce and the Treasury. While only the American president has the power to block a cross-border acquisition on national security grounds, a recommendation by the committee to squelch a deal is widely considered a death sentence.</p>	<p>它有多种选择。最直接的选项与美国外国投资委员会（Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, 简称 Cfius）有关，这是对收购意向进行审核以确认它是否威胁国家安全的政府机构。其成员包括国防部长、国务卿、能源部长、商务部长和财政部长。尽管只有美国总统有权以国家安全的因素阻止一项跨境收购，但如果该委员会提议阻止一项交易，这便被普遍认为是宣判了死刑。</p>
<p>Alternatively, the administration could encourage a rival bid from a business based in the United States or in a friendly country – though that could be a challenge, given the small number of nuclear-plant builders and Westinghouse’s history of losing large amounts of money.</p>	<p>或者，政府鼓励一家总部在美国或友邦的企业参与竞购，但考虑到核电厂建造商数量不多，而且西屋电气在过往亏损了大量资金，这可能并不容易实现。</p>
<p>Does Japan have a say?</p>	<p>对于这项交易，日本有发言权吗？</p>
<p>If anything, Japan is more wary of China than the United States is, and the government in Tokyo has no wish to see China get its hands on Westinghouse’s technology. That means that Japan would most likely welcome moves by the Trump administration to block a Chinese bid.</p>	<p>其实，日本也比美国更警惕中国，东京的政府不希望看到中国获得西屋电气的技术。那意味着日本很有可能对特朗普阻止中国竞购的举动表示欢迎。</p>
<p>In any case, since Westinghouse is based in the United States, Cfius has jurisdiction, regardless of what the Japanese might want.</p>	<p>总之，不管日本持什么样的想法，既然西屋电气总部位于美国，Cfius 就有管辖权。</p>
<p>Yet Japan does need someone to buy Westinghouse, whose problems have caused billions of dollars in losses at Toshiba, one of Japan’s largest and proudest conglomerates, pushing it perilously close to collapse. Eliminating Chinese groups from the pool of potential buyers would come at an economic cost.</p>	<p>不过，日本的确需要有人来收购西屋电气，该公司的问题已经导致日本最大、最值得骄傲的集团公司之一东芝损失了数十亿美元，令它濒临破产。将中国企业排除出潜在买家的行列，可能需要付出不小的经济代价。</p>
<p>So of all the ways Washington might block a Chinese bid, simply saying</p>	<p>所以，在华盛顿可能用来阻止中国竞购的所有办法中，单单通过 Cfius 说“不”，</p>

<p>"no" through Cfius, but without arranging a "yes" elsewhere, would be the least appealing to Japan.</p>	<p>而不在别处安排一个说“好的”，对日本而言是非常没有吸引力的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170410/us-china-toshiba-westinghouse</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170410/us-china-toshiba-westinghouse</p>
<p>Even Amid Trade Tensions, Ford Pushes Pickup Trucks in China</p>	<p>中美贸易冲突升温之际，福特向中国出口皮卡</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — Liu Qipeng has a passion for rock climbing and camping, but for those activities, a Chinese-branded vehicle just won't do.</p>	<p>上海——刘启鹏喜欢攀岩和露营，但对这些活动，国产汽车品牌派不上用场。</p>
<p>So even in this era of rising trade tensions between Washington and Beijing, Mr. Liu, 38, a chemicals recycling entrepreneur in southeastern China, chose to wait for the chance to buy what might be the most American of rides: a Ford F-150 Raptor pickup truck imported from the United States.</p>	<p>因此，即便是在华盛顿与美国之间的贸易紧张关系日渐升级的时期，在中国东南部从事化学制品回收行业的38岁企业家刘启鹏仍选择等待，希望有机会买一辆从美国进口的福特F-150猛禽皮卡。这也许是最具美国特色的车了。</p>
<p>"I like this model because it is very masculine and powerful," Mr. Liu said, adding that his friends "start to lean toward Ford when they plan to change their cars."</p>	<p>“我喜欢它这个车够霸气吧，”刘启鹏说，并表示身边的朋友“在考虑换车的时候慢慢开始向福特这个品牌靠近了”。</p>
<p>Ford Motor is putting the premium version of the F-150 on sale on Saturday in a country where pickup trucks are virtually unheard-of except on farms. Detroit's automakers see a potential new world of Chinese drivers, who in recent years have embraced sport utility vehicles and want to drive bigger, beefier cars.</p>	<p>周六，福特汽车(Ford Motor)将在一个除了农场地区之外，皮卡几乎没人听说过的国家开始销售高配版的F-150。底特律的车企在中国的驾驶者身上看到了一个潜在的新世界。近年来，中国的司机已接受运动型多功能车，并希望驾驶更大、更结实的车。</p>
<p>As President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China meet in Florida this week to address growing trade tensions, Ford's interest in sending American-made pickup trucks to China underlines the debate's complexities. Despite lopsided trade between the countries, Chinese consumers show a persistent and lucrative appetite for American</p>	<p>在特朗普总统和中国国家主席习近平本周在佛罗里达州进行会面，以应对日渐加剧的贸易冲突之际，福特把美国制造的皮卡卖给中国的意愿，突显了这场会谈的复杂性。尽管两国之间存在贸易不平衡，但中国消费者对美国的品牌表现出了持久且利润可观的需求。</p>

brands.	
Fords and Chevrolets — mostly made in China, but profitable either way for Detroit — are common sights on the streets. “They think American-brand vehicles are reliable, strong and tough,” said Yale Zhang, the managing director of Automotive Foresight, a consulting firm in Shanghai.	福特和雪佛兰汽车——大多在中国生产，但对底特律来说不管怎样都是有利的——在街头很常见。“他们认为美国牌子的汽车可靠、强悍、结实，”上海咨询公司汽车前瞻(Automotive Foresight)董事总经理张豫(Yale Zhang)说。
It goes beyond cars. Apple’s iPhone has faced growing competition but remains a sign of affluence and success. Chinese consumers wear Nikes and buy lattes at Starbucks. For many buyers, the brands connote sophistication and an indication that they have made it.	不仅汽车是如此。苹果(Apple)的 iPhone 虽说面临着越来越激烈的竞争，但仍然是富有和成功的象征。中国消费者会穿耐克(Nike)，在星巴克(Starbucks)买拿铁。对很多消费者而言，这些品牌代表着精致品位，意味着他们取得了成功。
Ford, which will import the pickups from Dearborn, Mich., is not alone. General Motors this year began to import Chevrolet Silverado full-size pickup trucks from Flint, Mich., and the Chevrolet Colorado midsize pickup from Wentzville, Mo. Ford plans to start importing the Ford Ranger midsize pickup next year as well. Both have modest expectations compared with the United States, where nearly 2.7 million pickup trucks were sold last year, almost eight times as many as in China last year, according to LMC Automotive, a global consulting firm.	福特即将把产自密歇根州迪尔伯恩的皮卡出口到中国，它这样的做法并不是特例。通用汽车从今年开始出口产自密歇根州弗林特的雪佛兰西尔维拉多(Chevrolet Silverado)全尺寸皮卡，以及产自密苏里州温茨维尔的雪佛兰科罗拉多(Chevrolet Silverado)中尺寸皮卡。福特还计划从明年开始出口福特游骑兵(Ford Ranger)中尺寸皮卡。比起美国市场，中国市场并未让两者抱有多高的期望——来自全球咨询公司 LMC Automotive 的数据显示，美国去年的皮卡销量为 270 万辆，几乎是中国的八倍。
For years, Chinese consumers saw pickup trucks as polluting rural rattletraps suitable only for bringing in produce from the farm. Pickups made in the country sell for as little as \$7,000. Many provinces ban trucks, including pickups, from being driven in cities by day.	在很多年里，中国消费者眼中的皮卡一直是乡间那种又老又破、容易造成污染的车辆，只适合运送来自农场的农产品。产于中国的皮卡售价可以低至 7000 美元。很多省份都禁止卡车白天在城里行驶，其中也包括皮卡。
Interest in the cars began to grow early last year, when central government officials urged Chinese provinces to lighten restrictions on pickups as part of a broad plan to encourage consumption in the	人们对皮卡的兴趣从去年初开始上升，当时，中央政府官员敦促中国各省放松对皮卡的限制，以便推进一个更为宏大的计划：通过鼓励消费，包括购买汽车，来拉动经济。中国本土汽车生产商也呼吁放宽相关规则，以便它们发

<p>economy, including purchases of automobiles. Chinese-brand automakers had also called for a relaxation of the rules as a way to develop their pickup truck businesses.</p>	<p>展皮卡业务。</p>
<p>Ford plans to introduce its “Built Ford Tough” marketing campaign in China this spring, said Peter Fleet, the company’s vice president for marketing, sales and service in Asia and the Pacific. Its marketers experimented with various Mandarin translations of the phrase before concluding that the English version worked.</p>	<p>福特亚太区市场营销、销售和售后服务副总裁彼得·弗利特(Peter Fleet)说,福特计划把“Built Ford Tough”(打造强悍福特)市场营销活动引入中国。其营销人员曾拿这句话的各种普通话译本做试验,最后认定还是用英文版比较好。</p>
<p>“The research came back resoundingly clear: No, we understand ‘Built Ford Tough,’” Mr. Fleet said.</p>	<p>“研究结论非常清楚:不,我们明白‘Built Ford Tough’是什么意思,”弗利特说。</p>
<p>Cars are a particular sticking point between the United States and China because Beijing charges heavy taxes and duties on imported cars. While Ford has not released the official price for the Raptor, Mr. Liu said that he had been told it would be about \$81,000. A similarly equipped Raptor sells for \$50,000 in the United States. Chinese import and value-added taxes would make up most — but not all — of the difference.</p>	<p>由于北京对进口汽车征收高额税赋,汽车是中美关系中一个尤为突出的症结。福特尚未公布猛禽的官方价格,但刘启鹏表示,他听说售价将是8.1万美元。在美国,简装版猛禽的售价仅为5万美元。其间的大部分差额——但并非全部——是由中国的进口税和增值税造成的。</p>
<p>The price could be even higher if Ford were importing cars from the United States instead of pickup trucks. China classifies pickup trucks as trucks and not as passenger vehicles, a category that in the country encompasses cars, sport utility vehicles and minivans. That truck classification exempts pickups from a Chinese consumption tax on passenger vehicles with large engines that can go as high as 40 percent.</p>	<p>如果福特出口的不是皮卡,而是小汽车,税赋还会更高。中国把皮卡归类为卡车,而非乘用车,后者在中国是一个包含小汽车、运动型多功能汽车(SUV)和面包车的范畴。被归类为卡车,让皮卡得以避开中国对大引擎乘用车征收的、可高达40%的消费税。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu said that if he faced a consumption tax like that, he would not buy the Ford pickup.</p>	<p>刘启鹏说,如果要交很高的消费税,他不会考虑购买福特皮卡。</p>

<p>"If it has a 20 percent tax, I wouldn't consider buying it, because one of the major motives for me to buy it is that it's a very cost-effective model," he said. "It's a toy for me after all, not a must-have."</p>	<p>"如果这个车有额外 20%的税的话，我肯定不会考虑了。因为它这个车一个很大的吸引我的点就是它性价比很高吧，而且怎么说呢，这个车总归对我来说就是个玩具，不是刚需嘛。"</p>
<p>China also exempts pickup trucks entirely from fuel economy averages. It sets a much higher corporate fuel-economy average — 38 miles per gallon — than the United States for all the cars, minivans and S.U.V.s that each automaker sells in the country.</p>	<p>在中国，皮卡还完全不受平均燃油经济性标准的限制。中国针对每家汽车生产商在中国销售的所有小汽车、面包车和 SUV，制定了高于美国的综合平均燃油经济性标准——每加仑 38 英里。</p>
<p>This has forced manufacturers to design and sell models with engines that are much smaller and less powerful than in the United States but also more fuel efficient.</p>	<p>这就迫使生产商设计和销售那些与美国市场上的车辆相比引擎较小、性能不那么强劲，但燃油效率更高的车型。</p>
<p>By contrast, Mr. Trump announced last month that he would roll back increases in American fuel economy averages that President Barack Obama had mandated.</p>	<p>与此形成鲜明对照的是，特朗普于上月宣布，他将把被贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统提高的美国平均燃油经济性标准降下来。</p>
<p>Attitudes toward pickups are softening in parts of China. Ford said six provinces had exempted pickups from urban driving restrictions widely imposed on trucks in the country.</p>	<p>在中国部分地区，对皮卡的态度正在软化。中国各地普遍限制卡车在城里行驶，但福特说，已经有六个省份取消了对皮卡的相关限制。</p>
<p>That liberalization could help the fight against air pollution. It could shift the mix of vehicles purchased by farmers away from heavily polluting tractors and toward pickups instead, said Hui He, a senior researcher in the San Francisco office of the International Council on Clean Transportation, a nonprofit research group based in Washington best known for its role in exposing Volkswagen's diesel emissions deception.</p>	<p>这种松动或许有助于对抗空气污染。总部位于华盛顿的非营利研究机构国际清洁交通委员会(International Council on Clean Transportation)旧金山办公室的高级研究员何卉(音)说，这可能会让农民在购买车辆时把目光从严重污染环境的拖拉机转向皮卡。该委员会因其在揭露大众柴油车排放作弊丑闻过程中发挥的作用而为世人所知。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu lives in the southern city of Guangzhou, in Guangdong Province, which has not changed its rules. He said that while he owned other vehicles, he planned to drive his pickup around town sometimes as</p>	<p>刘启鹏生活在南方城市广州，其所隶属的广东省尚未改变规则。他说，虽然还拥有其他车辆，但他打算偶尔像开小汽车一样开着皮卡在城里转转，看警察是否会试图加以阻拦。</p>

though it were a car and would see whether the police tried to stop him.	
"As long as the local authorities don't ban me from driving it here," he said, "I'll drive it."	"只要地方政府有关部门没有出台禁令的话，那我肯定会开的，"他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170411/ford-china-pickup-trucks	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170411/ford-china-pickup-trucks
Book Pins Corporate Greed on a Lust Bred at Harvard	哈佛商学院为何成了培养贪婪的地方
If you were to look for one ingredient that binds together the nation's chief executives, top managers and boards of directors, you'd find a remarkably consistent commonality, now and in generations past: A disproportionate number of them are graduates of Harvard Business School.	如果要找出这个国家的首席执行官、高层管理人员以及董事会成员之间的联系，你会发现一个极为一致的共同点：他们中哈佛商学院(Harvard Business School)毕业生的比例格外高，现在是如此，过去几代也是如此。
An M.B.A. from H.B.S., as those in the know refer to it, has long been the ultimate Good Housekeeping stamp of approval on any résumé. Jamie Dimon of JPMorgan Chase, Jeffrey Immelt of General Electric, Sheryl Sandberg of Facebook — and the list goes on and on. The number of Fortune 500 chief executives who earned their business degrees at Harvard is three times the total from the next most popular business school, the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania.	正如了解情况者所言，不论在任何简历上，哈佛商学院的 MBA 文凭都是对卓越管理能力的终极认证。摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)的杰米·戴蒙(Jamie Dimon)、通用电气(General Electric)的杰弗里·伊梅尔特(Jeffrey Immelt)、Facebook 的谢莉尔·桑德伯格(Sheryl Sandberg)——这个名单可以拉得很长很长。在财富 500 强公司的首席执行官当中，哈佛商学院毕业生总数，比第二受欢迎的商学院，也就是宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿商学院(Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania)的毕业生总数多出两倍。
It is hard to overstate the school's influence on corporate America.	无论如何强调该学院对美国商界的影晌都不过分。
That's why a new, exhaustive history of the school is causing a stir before it is even out. The book, "The Golden Passport," by the veteran business journalist Duff McDonald, is a richly reported indictment of the school as a leading reason that corporate America is disdained by much of the country.	因此，一本详尽记录其历史的新书尚未发行便引发了轰动。出自资深商业记者迪夫·麦克唐纳(Duff McDonald)之手的《金牌通行证》(Golden Passport)，对哈佛商学院提出了一项被媒体广为报道的指控，说它是美国商界受到这个国家的很多人厌弃的一个重要原因。
"The Harvard Business School became (and remains) so intoxicated	"哈佛商学院变得（并且依然）如此沉迷于自身的重要性，以至于在帮助改

<p>with its own importance that it blithely assumed away one of the most important questions it could ask, which was whether the capitalist system it was uniquely positioned to help improve was designed properly for the long term," Mr. McDonald writes in the book, to be released in two weeks.</p>	<p>良资本主义制度方面有着得天独厚优势的它，愉快地忽视了它本可以提出的一个极为重要的问题：这一制度的设计从长期来看是否恰当？“麦克唐纳在将于两周后发售的新书中写道。</p>
<p>His answer? "With economic inequality at a hundred-year high and meaningful progress on climate change and other social and environmental issues embarrassingly paltry, the answer to that question is obvious. It is not."</p>	<p>他的答案？“鉴于经济不平等程度达到百年来的高点，我们在气候变化以及其他社会和环境问题上取得的颇有意义的进展也少得可怜，这个问题的答案显然是否定的。”</p>
<p>Citing a report from the Aspen Institute, Mr. McDonald explains that "when students enter business school, they believe that the purpose of a corporation is to produce goods and services for the benefit of society."</p>	<p>麦克唐纳援引阿斯彭研究所(Aspen Institute)的一份报告解释道：“当学生进入哈佛商学院的时候，他们相信企业的目标是提供产品和服务，增进社会福利。”</p>
<p>"When they graduate," he continues, "they believe that it is to maximize shareholder value."</p>	<p>“等到毕业的时候，”他继续说道，“他们相信实现股东价值最大化才是企业的目标所在。”</p>
<p>Mr. McDonald brilliantly tells the story of the school's creation in 1908, when its mission was to educate the next generation of business managers. Edwin Gay, its first dean, defined business as the "activity of making things to sell at a profit – decently."</p>	<p>麦克唐纳精彩地讲述了该学院于1908年诞生的故事，当时其使命是培育下一代商业管理者。第一任院长埃德温·盖伊(Edwin Gay)把商业定义为“一种通过生产和销售产品获取利润的行为，但要行事端正”。</p>
<p>But, the author says, somewhere during the mid-1980s, something went very wrong: "The money got too good."</p>	<p>但麦克唐纳说，及至1980年代中期，事情开始不对头了：“钱被看得太重要。”</p>
<p>The money he refers to is the tsunami of job offers that Harvard students received from Wall Street, and the funding the school raked in from its well-heeled alumni.</p>	<p>他口中的钱是指哈佛学生收到的来自华尔街的大量工作邀约，以及院方从富有的校友那里获得的大量资助。</p>
<p>In fairness, Harvard Business School makes an easy punching bag, given</p>	<p>说句公道话，作为大企业人才的顶级供应基地，哈佛商学院很容易被人当成</p>

<p>its stature as the top feeder for big business. This is hardly the first time the institution has been criticized.</p>	<p>靶子。这不是它第一次遭受批评。</p>
<p>And it is too much to paint all 76,000-plus alumni as being ethically challenged, as Mr. McDonald appears to imply. Indeed, many of the school's vaunted alumni are among the most talented executives in the country, and many are trying to think about stakeholders holistically.</p>	<p>此外，如果把该学院的超过 7.6 万名校友都说成在道德上有缺陷的人——麦克唐纳似乎是这个意思——未免有些过了。事实上，很多被该学院引以为傲的校友，都是这个国家里最具才干的高管，而且很多人正试图对利益相关者进行通盘考虑。</p>
<p>Yet in example after example, Mr. McDonald sets out his thesis that money and influence have distorted both the school's curriculum and the worldview espoused by its professors, who themselves are on the payroll of corporate America as part-time advisers and consultants.</p>	<p>不过麦克唐纳通过举出一个又一个例子，阐述了自己的观点：金钱和权势既扭曲了哈佛商学院的课程，又扭曲了其教授所秉持的世界观，那些教授本人常常以兼职顾问和咨询师的身份受雇于美国商界。</p>
<p>"For a whole semester, for example, the school is basically bought and paid for by the consulting firms," Mr. McDonald writes, quoting Casey Gerald, a member of the class of 2014 whose rousing speech at the school went viral on YouTube.</p>	<p>"例如，在整整一个学期里，商学院基本上被咨询公司给包了，由它们支付费用，"麦克唐纳援引 2014 级学生凯西·杰拉尔德(Casey Gerald)的话写道。杰拉尔德在哈佛商学院发表的激动人心的演讲曾在 YouTube 上广为流传。</p>
<p>Mr. McDonald's book also makes a provocative argument that Harvard Business School, and, by extension, the American business school complex, is responsible for out-of-whack compensation schemes for top management.</p>	<p>麦克唐纳的新书还抛出了一个带挑衅意味的观点：哈佛商学院，乃至美国的所有商学院，都对涉及高层管理人员的不正常的薪酬计划负有责任。</p>
<p>He quotes Julian Birkinshaw, professor of strategy and entrepreneurship at the London Business School, saying, "There's no doubt that business schools are complicit" in the exorbitant pay packages in boardrooms.</p>	<p>他援引伦敦商学院(London Business School)战略和创业学教授朱利安·伯金肖(Julian Birkinshaw)的话说，"毫无疑问，商学院之间串通一气"，在董事会会议内促成了过高薪酬的出炉。</p>
<p>"We benefit financially from it as well," the quotation continues. "Clearly, the fees we can charge M.B.A. students are correlated with the salaries they can get when they go get jobs."</p>	<p>"我们也从中得到经济上的好处，"他继续引用道。"显然，我们从 MBA 学生那里收取的学费，与他们日后工作时拿的薪水有关。"</p>

In the end, Mr. McDonald acknowledges that “one shouldn’t expect Harvard Business School to be teaching courses on how to overthrow the capitalist economy.”	最终，麦克唐纳承认，“人们不能指望哈佛商学院教授如何推翻资本主义经济秩序的课程。”
But Mr. McDonald does raise enough salient questions that maybe the school should be asking: Should we create a case study about ourselves?	但麦克唐纳的确提出了足够重要的问题——或许哈佛商学院应该自问：我们是否应该开展关于我们自己的案例研究？
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/11-andrew-sorkin-harvard-business-school	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/11-andrew-sorkin-harvard-business-school
When Solar Panels Became Job Killers	当中国的太阳能电池板成了美国的就业杀手
WUHAN, China — Russell Abney raised two children on solar power. The 49-year-old Georgia Tech graduate worked for the last decade in Perrysburg, Ohio, a suburb of Toledo, pulling a good salary as an equipment engineer for the largest American solar-panel maker.	中国武汉——拉塞尔·阿布尼(Russell Abney)在太阳能行业工作，以此养育了两个孩子。过去十年中，这位49岁的佐治亚理工大学毕业生在俄勒冈州托莱多市郊区佩里斯堡工作，在美国最大的太阳能电池板制造公司担任设备工程师，有一份不错的薪水。
On the other side of the world, Gao Song boasted his own solar success story. A former organic fruit retailer who lives in the dusty Chinese city of Wuhan, he installed solar panels on his roof four years ago and found it so lucrative that he went into business installing them for others. By last summer, he and a team of 50 employees were installing solar-panel systems on nearly 100 roofs a month.	在世界的另一边，高松也有着靠太阳能起家的成功故事。他之前是一个有机水果零售商，住在尘土飞扬的中国城市武汉。四年前，他在自家屋顶上安装了太阳能电池板，发现这方面有利可图，于是开始进入这一行业，为其他人安装。到去年夏天，他和一个拥有50名员工的团队每月都为近100个屋顶安装太阳能电池板系统。
Then China shook the global solar business — and transformed both their lives.	然后，中国震撼了全球的太阳能业务，也改变了这两个人的生活。
“A small vibration back in China,” said Frank Haugwitz, a longtime solar industry consultant in Beijing, “can cause an avalanche in prices around the world.”	“在中国的一点小小振荡，”驻北京的太阳能行业资深顾问韩飞(Frank Haugwitz)说，“就可能导致世界各地的价格暴跌。”
Late last summer, Chinese officials began publicly toying with slashing	去年夏末，中国官员开始公开考虑削减他们给国内太阳能电池板买家提供的

<p>the subsidies they offer domestic solar-panel buyers. Mr. Gao's business dried up, and he laid off half his workers. "I have been working hard and was just off to a good start," he said. "Now I have to start over."</p>	<p>补贴。高松的公司业务枯竭，裁掉了一半的工人。“我辛辛苦苦几年，好不容易开了个好头，”他说。“现在又得重头再来。”</p>
<p>China's solar-panel makers cut their prices by more than a quarter to compensate, sending global prices plummeting. Western companies found themselves unable to compete, and cut jobs from Germany to Michigan to Texas and points beyond.</p>	<p>中国的太阳能电池板制造商将产品降价逾四分之一，对补贴的减少做出补偿，这导致全球价格暴跌。西方企业发现自己无法与之竞争，从德国到密西根到德克萨斯，各地都在裁员。</p>
<p>Those points included Perrysburg — where Mr. Abney and about 450 other employees suddenly found themselves out of work. "Within just a few months, it all came crashing down," Mr. Abney said. "It's like a death in the family. People feel awkward talking about it."</p>	<p>其中包括佩里斯堡，也就是阿布尼和大约 450 名员工突然失业的地方。“不到几个月，一切都坍塌了，”阿布尼说。“就像家人去世一样。人们谈起它会感到尴尬。”</p>
<p>President Trump, who pressed President Xi Jinping of China on trade and other issues this week when they met at Mar-a-Lago in Palm Beach, Fla., has vowed to end what he calls China's unfair business practices. Much of his oratory has involved old-fashioned smokestack industries like steel — industries in which the jobs were already disappearing even before the rise of China.</p>	<p>特朗普总统曾承诺结束他所说的中国的不公平商业行为——本周在佛罗里达州棕榈滩的马阿拉歌庄园与中国国家主席习近平会晤时，他曾在贸易等问题上向后者施压。特朗普的豪言壮语主要涉及钢铁等老式烟囱工业，这些行业的工作机会早在中国崛起之前就开始消失。</p>
<p>But economists and business groups warn that China's industrial ambitions have entered a new, far-reaching phase. With its deep government pockets, growing technical sophistication and a comprehensive plan to free itself from dependence on foreign companies, China aims to become dominant in industries of the future like renewable energy, big data and self-driving cars.</p>	<p>但经济学家和商业团体发出警告，称中国的工业雄心已经进入了一个影响深远的新阶段。凭借政府雄厚的财力、日渐成熟的技术和让自身摆脱对外企依赖的综合计划，中国有意成为再生能源、大数据和自驾车等未来产业的主导者。</p>
<p>With solar, it has already happened. China is now home to two-thirds of the world's solar-production capacity. The efficiency with which its</p>	<p>在太阳能方面，这种情况已经发生。中国现在拥有占世界三分之二的太阳能产能。其产品将阳光转化为电力的效率越来越接近美国、德国和韩国公司生</p>

<p>products convert sunlight into electricity is increasingly close to that of panels made by American, German and South Korean companies. Because China also buys half of the world's new solar panels, it now effectively controls the market.</p>	<p>产的面板。由于中国还购买了全球一半的新太阳能电池板，所以现在实际上控制了市场。</p>
<p>For much of the past century, the ups and downs of the American economy could spell the difference between employment or poverty for people like Chilean copper miners and Malaysian rubber farmers. Now China's policy shifts and business decisions can have the same kind of global impact once wielded by power brokers in Washington, New York and Detroit.</p>	<p>在过去一个世纪的大部分时间里，美国经济的起伏可能会决定智利铜矿工人或马来西亚橡胶农民的就业抑或贫困。现在中国的政策转变和商业决策，也可能产生一度由华盛顿、纽约和底特律的权力中间人所带来的这种全球影响。</p>
<p>The story of China's rise in solar panels illustrates the profound difficulties the country presents to Mr. Trump, or to any American president. Its size and fast-moving economy give it the ability to redefine industries almost on a dime. Its government-led pursuit of dominance in crucial industries presents a direct challenge to countries where leaders generally leave business decisions to the businesses themselves.</p>	<p>中国太阳能电池板崛起的故事，展现了这个国家给特朗普或任何美国总统构成的严重困扰。它的规模和快速发展的经济使它能够很快重新定义各种产业。在政府主导之下，它追求在关键行业内的统治地位，对于那些领导者通常让企业自身做出商业决策的国家来说，这构成一个直接的挑战。</p>
<p>Already, China is the world's largest maker and buyer of steel, cars and smartphones. While it does not necessarily dominate those industries, its government ministries are moving to replicate that success with robots, chips and software — just as in solar.</p>	<p>中国已经是世界上最大的钢铁、汽车和智能手机制造者与买家。虽然它不一定主导这些行业，但其政府部门正在复制机器人、芯片和软件领域的成功——和在太阳能方面一样。</p>
<p>Chinese panel makers "have the capital, they have the technology, they have the scale," said Ocean Yuan, the chief executive of Grape Solar, a distributor of solar panels based in Eugene, Ore. Of American rivals, he said, "they will crush them."</p>	<p>中国太阳能电池板厂商“拥有资本，拥有技术，拥有规模”，位于俄勒冈尤金的太阳能电池板分销商 Grape Solar 公司首席执行官袁海洋(Ocean Yuan)说。至于美国的竞争对手，他说：“他们会击垮他们。”</p>

<p>Before he became one of the solar industry's most powerful players, Liu Hanyuan raised fish.</p>	<p>在成为太阳能行业最强大的玩家之一之前，刘汉元养鱼为生。</p>
<p>The son of peasants from China's hardscrabble southwest, Mr. Liu sold some of the family's pigs in 1983 for what was then around \$100 to buy some fish. Soon he went into the even more lucrative business of selling fish feed, and he eventually moved into pig feed and duck feed. The brand name, Keli, is a combination of the first and last Chinese characters from a famous paraphrasing of Karl Marx by Deng Xiaoping, the father of modern China: Science and technology are primary productive forces.</p>	<p>刘汉元出身中国穷困的西南部地区一个农民家庭，1983年，他卖了家里养的几头猪，换来当时约合100美元的现金，买了一些鱼。他很快就进入了更加有利可图的鱼饲料销售行业，最终进入了猪饲料和鸭饲料行业。他的品牌名称“科力”来自“科学技术是第一生产力”的第一个字和最后一个字，这是现代中国之父邓小平对卡尔·马克思(Karl Marx)理论的著名释义。</p>
<p>According to Mr. Liu's authorized biography, he faced local criticism at first for his early embrace of capitalism, and responded by saying that his fish feed was an improved product that followed Deng's dictum. "When my business grows bigger," he said at the time, "I will build another floor for labs."</p>	<p>据刘汉元的授权传记，起先他因为早早接受资本主义，在当地遭到批评，他回应说，自己的鱼饲料是遵循了邓小平理论的改良产品。“等发展了，”他当时说，“我要在上面再加一层做化验室。”</p>
<p>Plans to shift into computer chips did not pan out, so by 2006, he shifted to solar technology, after taking control of a company that made chemicals for the production of polysilicon, the crystalline raw material for solar panels. That move proved fortunate: China was just then embarking on a concerted effort to become a solar-industry powerhouse.</p>	<p>转行进入计算机芯片行业的努力并没成功，所以到了2006年，他转向了太阳能技术，控制了一家生产用于制造多晶硅的化学原料的公司，多晶硅是构成太阳能电池板的一种结晶原料。这一举动证明是幸运的：当时的中国正展开全方位合作，致力于成为一个太阳能产业大国。</p>
<p>Over the next six years, Beijing pushed state-owned banks to provide at least \$18 billion in loans at low-interest rates to solar-panel manufacturers, and encouraged local governments to subsidize them with cheap land. China had more on its mind than just dominating solar</p>	<p>在接下来的六年里，北京推动国有银行以低利率向太阳能电池板制造商提供至少180亿美元的贷款，鼓励地方政府用廉价的土地资助这些制造商。中国希望的不仅仅是主导太阳能出口：它有严重的污染问题，而且担心气候变化导致的海平面上升可能会破坏沿海许多城市，因此迫切需要开发绿色技术。</p>

<p>exports: Its severe pollution problems and concerns that rising sea levels from climate change could devastate its teeming coastal cities lent urgency to efforts to develop green technology. At the same time, China also became a major player in wind power through similar policies.</p>	<p>与此同时，中国也通过类似的政策成为风电的主要参与者。</p>
<p>With ample assistance, China's solar-power production capacity expanded more than tenfold from 2007 to 2012. Now six of the top 10 solar-panel makers are Chinese, including the top two, compared with none a decade ago. The solar division of Mr. Liu's company, the Tongwei Group, which discloses few financial details, is one of the fastest-expanding players in the industry.</p>	<p>在这样的大量协助之下，从2007年到2012年，中国的太阳能发电量有了十倍以上的增长。世界十大太阳能电池板生产商中有六个来自中国，其中包括前两名，要知道，十年前的十大生产商中还没有一家中国公司。刘汉元公司的太阳能分公司通威集团极少披露财务细节，它是业内增长最快的企业之一。</p>
<p>That growth forced many American and European solar-panel manufacturers into a headlong retreat. Two dozen of them filed for bankruptcy or cut back operations during President Barack Obama's first term, damaging the heady optimism then about clean energy.</p>	<p>这种增长迫使美国和欧洲的许多太阳能电池板制造商仓促撤退。在贝拉克·奥巴马总统的第一个任期内，有数十家太阳能电池板制造商申请破产或削减业务，挫伤了当时人们对清洁能源的狂热乐观情绪。</p>
<p>In 2012 and 2013, the United States and the European Union concluded that Chinese solar-panel makers were collecting government subsidies and dumping panels, or selling them for less than the cost of producing and shipping them. Both imposed import limits. Chinese manufacturers and officials denied improper subsidies and dumping, and still do.</p>	<p>2012年和2013年，美国和欧盟认为中国的太阳能电池板制造商获得政府补贴，倾销电池板，也就是以低于生产和运输成本的价格出售。两者都实行了进口限制。中国制造商和官员否认不当补贴和倾销，而且依然在这样做。</p>
<p>Several large Chinese manufacturers that had previously overexpanded and had been selling at heavy losses for years then closed their doors. But Western solar companies say Chinese banks still lent heavily to the survivors despite low loan-recovery rates from the defaults of big Chinese solar companies like Suntech, Chaori and LDK Solar.</p>	<p>过度扩张、多年严重亏损的几家中国大型制造商后来倒闭。但西方太阳能公司称，尽管尚德、超日和赛维LDK等出现债务违约的中国大型太阳能公司的贷款回收率很低，中国的银行依然向存活下来的企业发放大量贷款。</p>

<p>"The main subsidy is massive, below-market loans by Chinese state-owned commercial banks to finance new capacity and also the massive ongoing losses of Chinese companies," said Jürgen Stein, the president of American operations for SolarWorld, a big German panel maker.</p>	<p>"主要补贴是中国国有商业银行的大量低于市场水平的贷款，它们为中国企业的新产能和持续巨额亏损提供资金，"德国大型太阳能面板制造商 SolarWorld 的美国业务总裁于尔根·施泰因(Jürgen Stein)表示。</p>
<p>Li Junfeng, a top architect of China's renewable-energy policies until he retired from that responsibility in early January, said that the West had exaggerated the role of the state in helping to finance Chinese solar-panel manufacturers. "The market can decide for itself," he said. "The good companies can get money, the bad companies cannot."</p>	<p>李俊峰曾是中国可再生能源政策的首席规划者，直到今年1月初退休。他表示，西方国家夸大了中国政府在资助太阳能电池板制造商方面起到的作用。"市场会自行决定，"他说，"好公司能赚钱，坏公司不能。"</p>
<p>Like the Chinese solar industry as a whole, Tongwei is thinking bigger.</p>	<p>和中国的整个太阳能产业一样，通威在考虑做得更大。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu's company bought an enormous solar-panel manufacturing complex in central China in 2013 from LDK Solar, which had run into severe financial difficulties. Now it plans to build factories of five gigawatts apiece in the Chinese cities of Chengdu and Hefei. By comparison, the entire global market is only about 77 gigawatts each year, while world capacity is 139 gigawatts.</p>	<p>2013年，刘汉元的公司在中国中部从赛维 LDK 手中买下了一个庞大的太阳能电池板制造群——赛维 LDK 陷入了严重的财务困难。现在，刘的公司计划在中国的成都市和合肥市分别建设一个产能为5千兆瓦的工厂。相比之下，整个全球市场每年只有77千兆瓦产能，而全世界的产能是139千兆瓦。</p>
<p>At the same time, Mr. Liu is dismissive of companies in the West that pioneered many solar technologies but have lost their market shares to China. "They are very jealous," he said, "and cannot catch up with China's pace."</p>	<p>与此同时，刘汉元对西方的公司表示不屑，他们开创了许多太阳能技术，却把很多市场份额输给了中国。"他们羡慕嫉妒，"他说，"但就是赶不上中国的速度。"</p>
<p>From an environmental standpoint, China's solar push has been good for the world. Solar-panel prices have fallen close to 90 percent over the past decade. Many of the solar panels in America's backyards and solar power plants are made by Chinese companies.</p>	<p>从环境角度讲，中国对太阳能的推动对全世界来说是有利的。太阳能电池板的价格在过去十年里下降了近90%。美国家庭后院和太阳能发电厂的许多太阳能电池板都是中国公司制造的。</p>

<p>But for the solar industry, Chinese expansion could mean an extended period of low prices and cutbacks for everybody else.</p>	<p>但对太阳能产业来说，中国人的开疆拓土可能意味着价格在很长一段时间里都处于低位，其他所有人都要收缩。</p>
<p>"The solar industry is facing again, I would say, a new winter," said Patrick Pouyanné, the chairman and chief executive of Total, the French oil and gas giant, which owns a controlling stake in SunPower, an American solar-panel maker.</p>	<p>"我得说，太阳能产业正面临又一个冬天，"法国石油天然气巨头道达尔(Total)董事长兼首席执行官潘彦磊(Patrick Pouyanné)说。道达尔拥有美国太阳能面板制造商 SunPower 的控股权。</p>
<p>China now hopes to replicate its solar industry's growth in other areas.</p>	<p>中国眼下希望将其太阳能产业的增长复制到其他领域。</p>
<p>Under a plan called Made in China 2025, China hopes to become largely self-sufficient within seven years in a long list of industries, including aircraft, high-speed trains, computer chips and robots. The plan echoes the solar-panel and wind-turbine buildup a decade ago, but with a larger checkbook. Made in China 2025 calls for roughly \$300 billion in financial backing: inexpensive loans from state-owned banks, investment funds to acquire foreign technologies, and extensive research subsidies.</p>	<p>按照一项名为“中国制造 2025”的计划，中国希望于 7 年内在多个产业基本实现自给自足，其中包括飞机、高铁、计算机芯片和机器人。该计划与十年前的太阳能电池板和风力涡轮机热潮相呼应，但要动用更多资金。“中国制造 2025”大约需要 3000 亿美元的资金支持：包括来自国有银行的低息贷款，用于获取外国技术的投资基金，以及大量研究补贴。</p>
<p>If successful, Made in China 2025 would represent a fundamental shift in how China deals with the world. Initially, most of the industries that moved to China, such as shoe and clothing production, were already leaving the United States anyway. Heavy industries such as steel followed. While the shift was profound — some economists estimate that up to 2.4 million American jobs were lost to China from 1999 to 2011, though others dispute that analysis — China has struggled in some areas like autos to create viable global competitors.</p>	<p>“中国制造 2025”若取得成功，便意味着中国与世界打交道的方式发生根本性转变。最初转移到中国的大多数产业，比如制鞋和制衣，本就正在远离美国。随后是钢铁之类的重工业。这种产业转移具有深远影响——一些经济学家估计，1999 至 2011 年间，多达 240 万个工作岗位从美国流向了美国，不过也有一些人对此表示怀疑——但中国在汽车等某些领域一直难以培养出能在全球市场独立生存的竞争者。</p>
<p>American and European business groups have warned that the China 2025 plan means that a much wider range of Western businesses will</p>	<p>美国和欧洲的商业团体一直警告称，“中国制造 2025”计划将让更大范围内的西方企业面临已经改变了太阳能产业的那种有政府背景的竞争。</p>

<p>face the same kind of government-backed competition that has already transformed the solar industry.</p>	
<p>"The policies started in solar and are now starting to infect the higher reaches of the economy with Made in China 2025," said Jeremie Waterman, the president of the China Center at the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington.</p>	<p>"这些政策始于太阳能产业，目前随着‘中国制造 2025’的实施，开始在较高的经济层面发挥影响力，"华盛顿美国商会(United States Chamber of Commerce)大中华区主任王杰(Jeremie Waterman)说。</p>
<p>In the end, China did not slash subsidies for rooftop solar panels, and cut them only slightly for large power-plant arrays. But prices barely rebounded from last year's slump.</p>	<p>最终，中国没有大幅削减对屋顶的太阳能板的补贴，只是轻微削减了对电厂的大型太阳能板阵列的补贴。但价格几乎没有从去年的低谷反弹。</p>
<p>Mr. Gao, of Wuhan, is a slender 37-year-old whose dark hair is already thinning. He said that his business had depended not on homeowners but on profit-minded investors who made use of the subsidies.</p>	<p>武汉的高松现年 37 岁，身材消瘦，头上的黑发已经变得稀疏。他说他的生意所仰仗的并不是业主，而是希望利用补贴牟利的投资者。</p>
<p>The investors would pay three-fifths of the cost of a homeowner's system. The homeowner would take only enough electricity from the panels to power the home. The investor would sell the rest of the electricity to the grid at a high, government-assisted price.</p>	<p>这些投资者会为业主的太阳能面板系统支付五分之三的费用。太阳能板发的电有一部分被业主用来满足自家的用电需求。剩余的电力则被投资者以得到政府补贴的高价卖给电网。</p>
<p>The suggestion that the government might cut the subsidy, even though the government did not follow through on it, panicked his investors. So they stopped financing further deals.</p>	<p>政府或许会削减补贴的迹象——尽管政府并未如此行事——让他的投资者感到惶恐。因此他们不再为以后的交易提供资金支持。</p>
<p>"They fear that the year after next, they may have nothing," he said. He recently hired four more employees to drum up sales, even as installations creep along at a small fraction of demand a year ago.</p>	<p>"他们担心，一年一年地，最后他们什么都拿不到了，"他说。尽管需求跟一年前比只是个零头，安装量很低，他最近还是又招了四个人以便提振销售。</p>
<p>In Perrysburg, Mr. Abney lost his job at First Solar, the largest solar-panel manufacturer based in the United States, and looked in vain for a job in the auto industry in the Toledo area. He ended up taking a job three</p>	<p>在佩里斯堡，阿布尼丢掉了自己在美国最大的太阳能面板生产企业第一太阳能(First Solar)的工作，一度徒劳地想要在托莱多地区的汽车行业谋个差事。他最终于三周前接受了宾夕法尼亚州兰开斯特一家建筑材料公司的工作邀</p>

<p>weeks ago at a building materials company in Lancaster, Pa. His daughter is going off to college in the autumn, while his wife and son, a high school freshman now, will follow him to central Pennsylvania this summer.</p>	<p>约。他的女儿将于今年秋天离开家去上大学，而他的妻子和目前念高一的儿子将追随他的脚步，于今年夏天搬到宾夕法尼亚中部。</p>
<p>"It's hardest on him because we're pulling him away from his high school and his activities," Mr. Abney said.</p>	<p>"这对他来说是最困难的，因为我们将硬生生地把他带离他的高中以及他熟悉的生活，"阿布尼说。</p>
<p>First Solar struggled with improving Chinese technology as well as dropping prices.</p>	<p>中国的技术水平不断提高，再加上价格不断下降，让第一太阳能公司面临着重重困难。</p>
<p>It laid off workers in Perrysburg partly because it decided not to produce its Series 5 generation of panels, which represented a limited improvement over its existing Series 4 panels. First Solar, to better compete with Chinese producers, will wait for its lower-cost, high-efficiency Series 6 panels to be ready for production in 2018. In the end, First Solar, which is based in Tempe, Ariz., laid off 1,600 people worldwide.</p>	<p>它在佩里斯堡裁员，部分是因为决定放弃生产第五代太阳能面板——第五代产品只在第四代基础上做了有限的改进。为了更好地和中国厂商竞争，第一太阳能将等待其成本低、效能高的第六代产品准备就绪，在2018年投产。最终，总部位于亚利桑那州坦佩的第一太阳能在世界范围内裁掉了1600人。</p>
<p>"It's just kind of a shock factor when a lot of families realize they're no longer going to have a job," said Michael Olmstead, the Republican mayor of Perrysburg.</p>	<p>"当很多人意识到自己不再有工作的时候，肯定很震惊，"佩里斯堡市的共和党市长迈克尔·奥姆斯特德(Michael Olmstead)说。</p>
<p>Though Mr. Abney has started his new job at almost the same pay as his previous one, he says part of him pined for the days when the United States still led in solar energy, and when First Solar was at the forefront of that leadership.</p>	<p>阿布尼已经开始了新工作，薪水和前一份工作差不多，但他说，每每想起从前的日子，他就颇为伤感——美国那时候还在太阳能产业当中占据着领导地位，第一太阳能则居于那种领导地位的最前端。</p>
<p>"They were good for us," he said. "And it was great while it lasted."</p>	<p>"从前的日子对我们来说很美好，"他说。"可惜好景不长。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/china-trade-solar-panels</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/china-trade-solar-panels</p>
<p>Trump Isn't Wrong on China Currency Manipulation, Just Late</p>	<p>将中国列为货币操纵国为时已晚</p>

<p>Has the United States mismanaged the ascent of China?</p>	<p>美国是否对中国的崛起处理不当？</p>
<p>By April 15, the Treasury Department is required to present to Congress a report on the exchange rate policies of the country's major trading partners, intended to identify manipulators that cheapen their currency to make their exports more attractive and gain market share in the United States, a designation that could eventually lead to retaliation.</p>	<p>4月15日之前，美国财政部须向国会提交关于美国主要贸易伙伴汇率政策的报告，旨在指出哪些是操纵国，通过贬低自己的货币，来增加其出口产品的吸引力，在美国抢夺市场份额——这项认定可能最终导致报复措施。</p>
<p>It would be hard, these days, to find an economist who feels China fits the bill. Under a trade law passed in 2015, a country must meet three criteria: It would have to have a "material" trade surplus with the rest of the world, have a "significant" surplus with the United States, and intervene persistently in foreign exchange markets to push its currency in one direction.</p>	<p>如今很难找到一位经济学家认为中国符合这个说法。根据2015年通过的一项贸易法，一个国家必须满足三个标准才能算得上货币操纵国：它必须和世界其他国家间拥有“实质性”贸易顺差；对美国存在“巨大”顺差；并持续干预外汇市场，推动其货币价格往一个方向发展。</p>
<p>While China's surplus with the United States is pretty big — almost \$350 billion — its global surplus is modest, at 2.4 percent of its gross domestic product last year. Most significant, it has been pushing its currency up, not down. Since the middle of 2014 it has sold over \$1 trillion from its reserves to prop up the renminbi, under pressure from capital flight by Chinese companies and savers.</p>	<p>虽然中国对美国的顺差相当大——近3500亿美元——但它的全球顺差并不大，去年仅占其国内生产总值的2.4%。最重要的是，它一直在推高而非压低其货币价格。自2014年中期起，迫于中国公司和储户资金外流的压力，中国已经出售了逾1万亿美元的外汇储备，以支撑人民币的汇率。</p>
<p>Even President Trump — who as a candidate promised to label China a currency manipulator on Day 1 and put a 45 percent tariff on imports of Chinese goods — seems to be backing away from broad, immediate retaliation.</p>	<p>甚至连特朗普总统——他竞选时承诺在上任第一天就把中国列为货币操纵国，对中国进口商品征收45%的关税——似乎也不再打算立即进行广泛报复。</p>
<p>And yet the temptation remains. "When you talk about currency manipulation, when you talk about devaluations," the Chinese "are world champions," Mr. Trump told The Financial Times, ahead of the</p>	<p>然而诱惑依然存在。上周中国国家领导人习近平到美国进行国事访问前，特朗普在接受《金融时报》(The Financial Times)采访时表示，“当谈到货币操纵，谈到货币贬值时”，中国人“是世界冠军”。</p>

<p>state visit of the Chinese leader, Xi Jinping, to the United States last week.</p>	
<p>For all Mr. Trump's random impulsiveness and bluster — and despite his lack of a coherent strategy to engage with what is likely soon to become the world's biggest economy — he is not entirely alone with his views.</p>	<p>尽管特朗普冲动随意，喜欢夸口恐吓——尽管他在与可能即将成为世界最大经济体的中国打交道时缺乏连贯的战略——但并非只有他持这种观点。</p>
<p>Many learned economists and policy experts ruefully acknowledge that the president's intuition is broadly right: While labeling China a currency manipulator now would look ridiculous, the United States should have done it a long time ago.</p>	<p>许多有学识的经济学家和政策专家沮丧地承认，总统的直觉总的来说是对的：虽然现在将中国列为货币操纵者会显得荒谬，但美国应该在很久之前就这么做了。</p>
<p>"With the benefit of hindsight, China should have been named," said Brad Setser, an expert on international economics and finance who worked in the Obama administration and is now at the Council on Foreign Relations.</p>	<p>"事后看来，中国早该被列为货币操纵国，"国际经济和金融专家布拉德·塞策 (Brad Setser) 表示。他曾为奥巴马政府效力，现在供职于对外关系委员会 (Council on Foreign Relations)。</p>
<p>There were reasonable arguments against putting China on the spot and starting a process that could eventually lead to American retaliation.</p>	<p>我们有比较好的理由去反对把中国列为罪魁祸首，反对开始一个可能最终导致美国进行报复的过程。</p>
<p>Yet by not pushing back against China's currency manipulation, and allowing China to deploy an arsenal of trade tactics of dubious legality to increase exports to the United States, successive administrations — Republican and Democratic — arguably contributed to the economic dislocations that pummeled so many American workers over more than a decade. Those dislocations helped propel Mr. Trump to power.</p>	<p>但是，由于不抵制中国的货币操纵行为，允许中国制订各种具有可疑合法性的贸易策略，增加对美国的出口，历届美国政府——共和党和民主党的政府——在十多年时间里造成了现在的经济混乱，打击了为数众多的美国工人。正是这些混乱帮助将特朗普推上了台。</p>
<p>From 2000 to 2014 China definitely suppressed the rise of the renminbi to maintain a competitive advantage for its exports, buying dollars hand</p>	<p>从 2000 年到 2014 年，中国肯定是压制了人民币的升值，以保持其出口商品的竞争优势。它买入大量美元，在此期间增加了 4 万亿美元的外汇储备。</p>

<p>over fist and adding \$4 trillion to its foreign reserves over the period. Until 2005, the Chinese government kept the renminbi pegged to the dollar, following it down as the greenback slid against other major currencies starting in 2003.</p>	<p>在 2005 年之前，中国政府一直将人民币与美元挂钩，从 2003 年起，随着美元对其他主要货币贬值，人民币的价格也跟着下滑。</p>
<p>American multinationals were flocking into China, taking advantage of its entry into the World Trade Organization in December 2001, which guaranteed access to the American and other world markets for its exports. By 2007, China's broad trade surplus hit 10 percent of its gross domestic product – an unheard-of imbalance for an economy this large. And its surplus with the United States amounted to a full third of the American deficit with the world.</p>	<p>当时，美国跨国公司纷纷涌入中国，以利用中国 2001 年 12 月加入世界贸易组织带来的良机——入世确保中国的出口商品可以进入美国和世界其他市场。到 2007 年，中国广泛的贸易顺差达到国内生产总值的 10%——对如此庞大的一个经济体来说，这是前所未闻的失衡。而对美国的顺差则达到美国与全世界逆差的整整三分之一。</p>
<p>Though the requirement that the Treasury identify currency manipulators "gaining unfair competitive advantage in international trade" dates back to the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, China was never called out.</p>	<p>虽然要求财政部找出“在国际贸易中获得不公平竞争优势”的货币操纵国的做法可以追溯到 1988 年的《综合贸易与竞争力法》(Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness), 但中国从未上榜。</p>
<p>There were good reasons. Or at least they seemed so at the time. For one, China hands in the administration of George W. Bush argued that putting China on the spot would make negotiations more difficult, because even Chinese leaders who understood the need to allow their currency to rise could not be seen to bow to American pressure.</p>	<p>这样做也是有充分理由的。或者至少当时似乎是这样的。比如，乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府的中国说客指出，将中国列为货币操纵国会使得谈判变得更为困难，因为甚至连那些认为需要允许人民币升值的中国领导人，也不愿显得自己是屈从于美国的压力。</p>
<p>Labeling China a manipulator could have severely hindered progress in other areas of a complex bilateral economic relationship. And the United States had bigger fish to fry.</p>	<p>将中国列为操纵国可能会严重阻碍中美复杂双边经济关系其他领域的进步。而且，美国有更大的问题有待解决。</p>
<p>"There were other dimensions of China's economic policies that were seen as more important to U.S. economic and business interests," Eswar</p>	<p>曾任国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)中国部主任、现为康奈尔大学(Cornell)教授的埃斯瓦尔·普拉萨德(Eswar Prasad)在接受采访时</p>

<p>Prasad, who headed the China desk at the International Monetary Fund and is now a professor at Cornell, told me. These included “greater market access, better intellectual property rights protection, easier access to investment opportunities, etc.”</p>	<p>表示，“中国经济政策的其他一些方面被视为对美国的经济和商业利益更为重要”，包括“更大的市场准入，更好的知识产权保护，更顺畅的投资路径等”。</p>
<p>At the end of the day, economists argued at the time, Chinese exchange rate policies didn't cost the United States much. After all, in 2007 the United States was operating at full employment. The trade deficit was because of Americans' dismal savings rate and supercharged consumption, not a cheap renminbi. After all, if Americans wanted to consume more than they created, they had to get it somewhere.</p>	<p>说到底，当时经济学家认为，中国的汇率政策并没有给美国造成多大损失。毕竟，2007年，美国的失业率很低。美国的贸易赤字是因为美国人很少储蓄，过度消费，而不是因为人民币便宜。毕竟，如果美国人想要消耗多于自己创造的东西，就必须从什么地方获得它们。</p>
<p>And the United States had a stake in China's rise. A crucial strategic goal of American foreign policy since Mao's death had been how to peacefully incorporate China into the existing order of free-market economies, bound by international law into the fabric of the postwar multilateral institutions.</p>	<p>中国的崛起也符合美国的利益。毛泽东去世后，美国外交政策的一个重要战略目标是如何和平地将中国纳入已有的自由市场经济秩序中，用国际法把它约束在战后多边体制的结构里。</p>
<p>And the strategy even worked — a little bit. China did allow its currency to rise a little from 2005 to 2008. And when the financial crisis hit, it took the foot off the export pedal and deployed a giant fiscal stimulus, which bolstered internal demand.</p>	<p>这项战略甚至起到了一点点作用。从2005年到2008年，中国确实允许其货币升值了一点。金融危机爆发后，它不再主要依赖出口，而是通过巨额财政刺激扩大了内需。</p>
<p>Yet though these arguments may all be true, they omitted an important consideration: The overhaul of the world economy imposed by China's global rise also created losers.</p>	<p>然而，尽管这些观点可能都是真实的，但它们忽略了一个重要考虑因素：中国的全球崛起对世界经济造成的大变动也造就了一些输家。</p>
<p>In a set of influential papers that have come to inform the thinking about the United States' relations with China, David Autor, Daron</p>	<p>在一系列引发人们思考美中关系的有影响力的论文中，麻省理工学院(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)的戴维·奥特(David Autor)、达</p>

<p>Acemoglu and Brendan Price from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Gordon Hanson from the University of California, San Diego; and David Dorn from the University of Zurich concluded that lots of American workers, in many communities, suffered a blow from which they never recovered.</p>	<p>龙·阿塞莫格鲁(Daron Acemoglu)和布兰登·普莱斯(Brendan Price); 加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)的戈登·汉森(Gordon Hanson); 以及苏黎世大学(University of Zurich)的戴维·多恩(David Dorn)总结称, 许多社区的众多美国工人遭受重创, 至今仍未恢复。</p>
<p>Rising Chinese imports from 1999 to 2011 cost up to 2.4 million American jobs, one paper estimated. Another found that sagging wages in local labor markets exposed to Chinese competition reduced earnings by \$213 per adult per year.</p>	<p>一篇论文估计, 从1999年至2011年, 中国进口商品的增加导致240万美国人失业。另一篇文章发现, 与中国竞争的地方劳动力市场的工资下滑导致成年人的年均收入每年减少213美元。</p>
<p>Economic theory posited that a developed country like the United States would adjust to import competition by moving workers into more advanced industries that competed successfully in global markets. In the real world of American workers exposed to the rush of imports after China erupted onto world markets, the adjustment didn't happen.</p>	<p>经济理论认为, 像美国这样的发达国家会通过将工人转移到在全球市场上具有竞争力的更先进的行业来适应进口竞争。但在现实世界中, 中国闯入世界市场后, 美国工人面对进口商品的洪流, 并没有实现这种调整。</p>
<p>If mediocre job prospects and low wages didn't stop American families from consuming, it was because the American financial system was flush with Chinese cash and willing to lend, financing their homes and refinancing them to buy the furniture. But that equilibrium didn't end well either, did it?</p>	<p>黯淡的就业前景和低迷的工资并没有阻止美国家庭消费, 那是因为美国的金融体系拥有充裕的中国现金, 它愿意发放贷款, 给美国家庭购房提供资金, 再给他们买家具提供资金。但是, 那种经济平衡的结局并不好, 不是吗?</p>
<p>What it left was a lot of betrayed anger floating around among many Americans on the wrong end of these dynamics. "By not following the law, the administration sent a political signal that the U.S. wouldn't stand up to Chinese cheating," said Edward Alden, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations. "As we can see now, that hurt in terms of</p>	<p>剩下的只有在这种动态平衡中处于劣势的许多美国人因受到背叛而感受到的愤怒。"通过不执行相关法规, 政府发出了一个政治信号: 美国不会挑战中国的欺骗行径," 对外关系委员会的高级研究员爱德华·奥尔登(Edward Alden)说, "正如我们现在能够看到的, 这危害到了对开放贸易的政治支持。"</p>

maintaining political support for open trade.”	
If there was a winner from this dynamic, it was Mr. Trump.	如果这种动态平衡中有一位赢家，那就是特朗普。
Will Mr. Trump really go after China? In addition to an expected executive order to retaliate against the dumping of Chinese steel, he has promised more. He could tinker with the definitions of “material” and “significant” trade surpluses to justify a manipulation charge.	特朗普真的会惩罚中国吗？除了预期中报复中国钢铁倾销的行政令之外，他还做出了更多承诺。他可以调整“实质性”和“巨大”贸易顺差的定义，以证明对中国的操纵指控是有根据的。
And yet a charge of manipulation would add irony upon irony. “It would be incredibly ironic not to have named China a manipulator when it was manipulating, and name it when it is not,” Mr. Setser told me. And Mr. Trump would be retaliating against the economic dynamic that handed him the presidency.	然而，操纵指控会成为双重讽刺。“在中国操纵时不将它列为操纵国，而在它不操纵时反倒将它列为操纵国，这非常具有讽刺性，”塞策在接受采访时说。这等于特朗普去打击把自己推向总统职位的经济动态。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/trump-china-currency-manipulation-trade	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/trump-china-currency-manipulation-trade
Deal by Chinese Tech Company LeEco for Vizio Dies	乐视海外扩张受挫，放弃收购美国电视公司 Vizio
BEIJING — An ambitious Chinese technology giant with a French-sounding name burst into the United States last year with dreams of disruption.	北京——去年，一个雄心勃勃的中国科技巨头，带着一个有点像法语的名字和打破格局的梦想冲进了美国。
Called LeEco, it offered to buy Vizio, one of the biggest names in American big-screen televisions, for \$2 billion. Its founder backed an American start-up that showed off a sleek electric concept car. An affiliate was gearing up for the release of “The Great Wall,” having helped to finance the \$150 million film that starred Matt Damon and was intended to show that China could make its own Hollywood-style blockbusters.	这个名叫乐视控股(LeEco)的公司出价 20 亿美元欲收购美国最大的大屏幕电视公司之一 Vizio。乐视的创始人还投资了一家美国初创公司，展示了一辆时尚的概念电动车。它的一个分公司当时正在为电影《长城》(The Great Wall)的发行做准备，该公司为这部耗资 1.5 亿美元、由马特·达蒙(Matt Damon)主演的电影投入了资金，旨在表明中国可以制造自己的好莱坞风格大片。
Today, LeEco is in retreat. On Tuesday, it said the \$2 billion Vizio deal	如今，乐视正在后退。周二，它表示，因为“监管方面的阻力”，与 Vizio 这

<p>would not go through, citing unspecified “regulatory headwinds.” The electric car venture, Faraday Future, faces lawsuits from contractors who say they haven’t been paid. “The Great Wall” bombed in the United States, though it did well in China.</p>	<p>笔价值 20 亿美元的交易将不会继续下去。它支持的电动汽车企业 Faraday Future 面临着承包商的诉讼，他们称自己未能得到报酬。《长城》虽然在中国表现不错，但在美国遭到惨败。</p>
<p>China, home of the world’s largest group of internet users, has become a global technology leader. Its internet companies are some of the biggest in the world. Silicon Valley studies how Chinese consumers use their smartphones for everything from ordering takeout to taking out loans.</p>	<p>中国拥有世界上最大的互联网用户群体，已成为全球技术领袖。它的互联网公司可跻身于世界上最大的几家公司。硅谷在研究中国消费者如何使用智能手机完成从点外卖到贷款的各种事务。</p>
<p>LeEco shows how the Chinese tech world can also get ahead of itself. Businesses like ride-hailing, bike-sharing and delivery services have expanded quickly, sometimes leading to dramatic retreats. In a country flush with optimistic venture-capital investors and a lot of other cash sources, money often goes to the company that makes the grandest prediction — putting intense pressure on that company to follow through.</p>	<p>乐视表明中国科技界也有可能过分超前了。从事网约车、共享单车和快递服务的企业在迅速扩张，这有时也会导致大举撤退。在一个充斥着乐观的风险投资者以及大量其他现金来源的国家，金钱往往会被做出最宏伟预期的公司所得到——这为后来的公司带来了很大的压力。</p>
<p>LeEco’s vision was certainly grand. As a holding company with a stake in the publicly traded Leshi Internet Information & Technology Corporation, LeEco was once just one of a number of Chinese online video streaming companies. But its founder, Jia Yueting, invested in a dizzying array of new business lines — movie production, smart TVs and phones, sports broadcasting and goods, electric cars and car sharing, cloud computing and online finance.</p>	<p>乐视的愿景肯定是宏大的。作为持有上市公司乐视网信息技术公司股份的控股公司，乐视曾经是中国众多的在线视频流媒体公司之一。但其创始人贾跃亭投资了一系列令人眼花缭乱的新业务——电影制作、智能电视和手机、体育转播和商品、电动汽车和共享汽车、云计算和网络金融。</p>
<p>The conglomerate embarked on a string of debt-financed acquisitions, including stakes in the Chinese electronics companies Coolpad Group</p>	<p>该集团开始进行一系列债务融资收购，其中包括中国电子产品生产商酷派集团(Coolpad Group)和 TCL 多媒体(TCL Multimedia)的股权。乐视还收购了</p>

and TCL Multimedia. LeEco also acquired the car sharing start-up Yidao Yongche.	共享汽车初创公司易到用车。
Mr. Jia adopted a high profile. He publicly pledged to take on Apple and Tesla and began wearing black hoodies and black long-sleeve shirts like the tech icons of Silicon Valley, adopting just the initials YT in contacts with his employees. Regarding Apple, last year he said the iPhone maker's pace of innovation had become "extremely slow."	贾跃亭一向高调。他公开宣称会接受苹果和特斯拉的挑战，并开始像硅谷的那些标志性科技人物那样穿黑色帽衫和黑色长袖衫，和员工联系时只写自己名字的缩写 YT。关于苹果，去年他曾说这个 iPhone 制造商的创新速度已经变得“非常缓慢”。
The year before that, Mr. Jia posted an image to one of his social media accounts comparing Apple to Hitler, though he later apologized.	再往前一年，贾跃亭用他的一个社交媒体帐户发表了一张图片，把苹果同希特勒进行比较，尽管他后来道了歉。
LeEco — a name that links its Chinese name Le with the word ecology, representing Mr. Jia's dream for a range of interconnected gadgets and services — also began looking abroad.	“LeEco”这个名字将它的中文名称“乐”(Le)与“生态”(ecology)联系起来，代表了贾跃亭发展一系列相互关联的小工具与服务的梦想，公司也开始寻求海外发展。
In the United States, Mr. Jia made an undisclosed investment in Faraday Future, a Los Angeles-based electric car start-up that later announced a \$1 billion car plant in North Las Vegas. LeEco acquired Dichotomy, run by the Hollywood insider Adam Goodman, and a LeEco affiliate, Le Vision Pictures, said it would cofinance "The Great Wall." The acquisition of Vizio, one of the largest sellers of televisions in the United States, was set to give LeEco a solid foothold in the world's largest consumer market.	在美国，贾跃亭对位于洛杉矶的电动汽车初创公司 Faraday Future 进行了具体数额未公开的投资，后来该公司宣布将在北拉斯维加斯建造一个价值 10 亿美元的汽车厂。乐视收购了由好莱坞内部人士亚当·古德曼(Adam Goodman)经营的公司 Dichotomy，乐视的分公司乐视影业称它将联合为《长城》融资。Vizio 是美国最大的电视销售商之一，收购这家公司将使乐视在世界上最大的消费市场站稳脚跟。
Those dreams sent the shares of Leshi Internet soaring in 2015, and made Mr. Jia one of China's richest men on paper, according to the Hurun Report, which tracks the country's wealthy.	根据跟踪调查中国富人情况的“胡润报告”，这些梦想令乐视网的股票在 2015 年出现飙升，并使贾跃亭成了中国最富有的人之一。
But the pace of deals began to take a toll. A rising group of Chinese companies, including the longtime telecommunications giant Huawei	但交易的步伐开始遭遇阻力。包括长久以来的电信巨头华为技术公司在内的中国企业在不断崛起，智能手机领域内的竞争在加剧，而乐视在视频流等领

Technologies, ramped up competition in smartphones, while LeEco faced well-funded rivals in areas like video streaming.	域也面临着资金雄厚的竞争对手。
Mr. Jia acknowledged last fall that his LeEco conglomerate was overextended and was running out of cash. At a meeting in November to reassure investors, he stressed the importance of the American market and said LeEco offered a way to change minds about China.	贾跃亭在去年秋天承认，他的乐视集团已经过度扩张，现金不足。在 11 月的一次安抚投资者的会议上，他强调了美国市场的重要性，并表示乐视有望改变外界对中国的印象。
"They think China's companies are copycats, plagiarists, incapable of big innovation," he told the audience in Beijing, according to a publicly filed transcript of the event, acknowledging that further debt financing would be harder to come by. "On the contrary, this is a country with heroic companies."	"他们认为中国的企业都是跟随者、抄袭者，很难做出大的创新，"根据公开发表的会议发言记录，他在北京的活动中对观众说，会中他承认进一步的债务融资将难以实现。"恰恰这是个有许多英雄公司的国家"。
In the first nine months of 2016, the conglomerate's mobile affiliate alone posted an \$820 million loss on \$1.6 billion of revenue, according to investor materials seen by The New York Times.	根据《纽约时报》得到的投资者资料，2016 年的前 9 个月，仅仅该集团的移动业务分公司便亏损了 8.2 亿美元，其收入是 16 亿美元。
In January, the conglomerate appeared to secure a lifeline with a \$2.2 billion investment from Sunac China, a real estate developer, which purchased minority stakes in three of the conglomerate's more stable businesses, including the smart TV affiliate Leshi Zhixin, Le Vision Pictures, and Leshi Internet.	一月份，集团似乎得到了一根救命稻草，从房地产开发商融创中国(Sunac China)那里获得了一项价值 22 亿美元的投资，融创中国在该集团三项较稳定的业务中购买了少数股权，其中包括智能电视分公司乐视致新、乐视影业和乐视网。
Other businesses face challenges: Electric cars are years away from mass production, and the smartphone market remains intensely competitive.	其他业务则面临挑战：电动汽车距离量产还有数年时间，智能手机市场的竞争依然激烈。
It is not clear whether LeEco's retreat on Vizio was related to its financial problems. Chinese officials, worried about money moving out of the country, have grown skeptical of some foreign acquisitions, even	乐视在 Vizio 一事上的撤退是否与其财务问题有关，目前尚不清楚。中国官员担心货币流出海外，对一些涉外收购愈来愈持怀疑态度，即使他们欢迎了某一些对外收购。乐视的一位发言人拒绝透露电子邮件声明之外的细节，该

<p>as they welcome others. A spokeswoman for LeEco declined to offer details on the deal beyond an emailed statement that said LeEco and Vizio would form a collaborative partnership instead.</p>	<p>声明宣布乐视和 Vizio 将建立合作伙伴关系。</p>
<p>In a California state court in Los Angeles, Faraday Future has faced lawsuits by five contractors and others over payment and contract issues, though three of the suits have been settled or dismissed. Faraday Future has said it will defend itself against suppliers that failed to honor their contractors, and that it will still build the North Las Vegas plant, albeit in phases.</p>	<p>在洛杉矶的加利福尼亚州法院, Faraday Future 先后面临五个承包商和其他人的付款及合同问题诉讼, 尽管其中三宗已得到解决或驳回。Faraday Future 表示, 它将保护自己, 与那些不遵守承包协议的供应商做斗争, 并且仍将建设北拉斯维加斯的工厂, 只不过要分阶段进行。</p>
<p>LeEco's own suppliers have grown antsy. On Monday in Beijing, a dozen people who said they worked for unpaid suppliers held a sit-in in the lobby of LeEco's office tower. They were escorted into the company's offices before they could be interviewed.</p>	<p>乐视自己的供应商已经变得坐立不安。周一在北京, 十几个人说他们为乐视供应商工作, 没有获得报酬, 在乐视办公楼的大厅里举行了静坐。他们随后被带进公司的办公室, 记者没来得及对他们进行采访。</p>
<p>In January, workers from Tianjin Hong Furui Electronics, a company LeEco contracted for after-sales cellphone repairs, sat on a patch of grass in front of LeEco's office tower to protest.</p>	<p>一月份, 承包乐视手机售后维修的天津泓福瑞电子公司的工作人员在乐视办公楼前的草地上静坐抗议。</p>
<p>"They delayed our payments four or five months," said Jacky Yu, an employee in Hong Furui's sales department, adding that the bill totaled roughly \$850,000 to \$1 million.</p>	<p>"他们有四五个月没付我们钱了," 泓福瑞销售部门的员工杰基·于(Jacky Yu)表示, 并称欠款总额大概在 85 万至 100 万美元之间。</p>
<p>By March, the company had been paid and declined to comment further.</p>	<p>到三月份, 该公司已得到付款, 并拒绝做出进一步评论。</p>
<p>The LeEco spokeswoman said the company had already solved some payment problems and was working on others.</p>	<p>乐视的发言人表示, 公司已经解决了一些欠款问题, 并在其他方面开展工作。</p>
<p>"LeEco's earlier financial problems have already been systematically resolved," she said in the emailed statement. "Previous supplier</p>	<p>"乐视此前面临的资金问题已经得到系统解决," 她在一份电子邮件声明中表示。"此前的供应商问题正在通过多种合作创新的方式进行解决。"</p>

problems are being resolved through multifaceted and innovative methods.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/vizio-leeco-tv-deal	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/vizio-leeco-tv-deal
Yahoo Is Sued Over \$17 Million Fund for Chinese Dissidents	中国异见人士起诉雅虎，不满人权基金被挪用
A group of Chinese political activists filed a lawsuit in federal court against Yahoo on Tuesday, saying the company failed to properly oversee a \$17 million fund it created a decade ago to help Chinese writers, democracy advocates and human rights lawyers persecuted for standing up to the country's government.	一群中国的政治活动人士周二把雅虎告上联邦法院，称该公司未能对 10 年前创立的一个 1700 万美元的基金会做出适当监管。该基金旨在帮助因对抗中国政府而遭受迫害的作家、民主倡导人士和人权律师。
The lawsuit, filed in the United States District Court in Washington, accuses Yahoo senior executives of turning a blind eye as the fund's manager, Harry Wu, illegally spent millions of dollars on high-end real estate, inflated staff salaries and a museum documenting the history of forced labor camps in China.	在华盛顿的美国地方法院提起的这起诉讼指控雅虎高管对该基金会负责人吴弘达的非法行为视而不见，放任他在高端房地产、过高的员工工资，以及一个劳改历史博物馆上花费了数以百万计的美元。
According to the lawsuit, Mr. Wu, a veteran Chinese dissident who died last April, spent less than 4 percent of the money on humanitarian aid.	根据该诉讼，资深中国异见人士吴弘达在去年 4 月去世前，该基金在人道主义援助方面花的钱不到 4%。
The lawsuit demands that Yahoo replenish the trust, which has been significantly depleted.	这个信托中的资金已经大大减少，原告要求雅虎为其补充资金。
Suzanne Phillion, a spokeswoman for Yahoo, declined to comment, saying the company does not discuss litigation.	雅虎发言人苏珊娜·菲力恩(Suzanne Phillion)拒绝置评，表示该公司不会讨论诉讼问题。
The legal action arrives at an awkward time for Yahoo, which is in the final stages of merger negotiations with Verizon Communications. The discussions have been buffeted by revelations that Yahoo delayed disclosures of huge hacking intrusions that compromised its computer network.	雅虎与威瑞森通讯公司(Verizon Communications)的合并谈判正处在在最后阶段，这起法律诉讼出现的时机对雅虎很是尴尬。之前大型黑客入侵事件攻破雅虎计算机网络，该公司推迟披露此事的做法曝光之后，合并谈判已经遭受了很大冲击。

<p>The lawsuit is also a reminder of one of the more ignominious episodes in Yahoo's history. In 2007, the company, based in Silicon Valley, belatedly acknowledged that it had provided Chinese authorities with the identities of subscribers in China whose emails had angered the government. The disclosures led to the jailing of two activists who were given 10-year prison sentences.</p>	<p>这起诉讼也是雅虎历史上更可耻的篇章之一。2007年，这家总部位于硅谷的公司终于承认，它为中国政府提供了一些账户资料，这些用户曾经激怒过中国政府。雅虎的所作所为最后导致两名活动人士被判处了10年监禁。</p>
<p>In a public rebuke, a congressional panel criticized Yahoo's chief executive at the time, Jerry Yang, and accused him of lying about the company's cooperation with Chinese security officials.</p>	<p>国会的一个小组公开指责了当时的雅虎首席执行官杨致远，称他在雅虎与中国安全官员的合作问题上说了谎。</p>
<p>"While technologically and financially you are giants, morally you are pygmies," Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, said during a televised hearing in 2007.</p>	<p>加利福尼亚民主党众议员汤姆·兰托斯(Tom Lantos)在2007年的电视听证会上表示：“在技术和经济上，你们是巨人；在道义上，你们是侏儒。”</p>
<p>To settle litigation against the company, Mr. Yang subsequently gave \$3.2 million to relatives of each of the two jailed dissidents. And in an unusual move, the company provided more than \$17 million for the creation of a humanitarian fund dedicated to helping Chinese activists and their families.</p>	<p>为了解决针对该公司的诉讼，杨致远随后给了两名遭监禁的异见者亲属各320万美元。而且该公司还做出了不寻常的举动，提供了1700多万美元，设立了一个致力于帮助中国的活动人士及其家属的人道主义基金。</p>
<p>To administer the money, Yahoo turned to Mr. Wu, a politically connected rights advocate who had spent 19 years in Chinese labor camps before gaining asylum in the United States.</p>	<p>为了管理好这笔钱，雅虎找到政治人脉活络的人权倡导人士吴弘达，在获得美国的庇护之前，他曾在中国被劳改19年。</p>
<p>An irascible, strong-willed figure, Mr. Wu ended up spending much of that money on his organization, the Laogai Research Foundation, which had worked to expose China's exploitative use of prison labor, especially involving people jailed for political crimes.</p>	<p>吴弘达是一个脾气暴躁、意志坚定的人物，他把大量资金花在了自己的机构——劳改研究基金会上。该基金会致力于揭露中国剥削监狱劳工的状况，特别是涉及政治原因被判入狱的囚犯。</p>
<p>The expenditures included a \$2.5 million townhouse in the Dupont</p>	<p>这笔支出包括在华盛顿杜邦圈社区购买了一座价值250万美元的联排别墅，</p>

<p>Circle neighborhood of Washington, a \$60,000 raise for Mr. Wu and what the lawsuit contends was a no-show job for his wife. Mr. Wu, the documents show, also spent \$800,000 from the fund to defend himself against a number of lawsuits accusing him of sexual harassment or the misuse of federal grants.</p>	<p>为吴弘达增加 6 万美元的涨薪, 以及该诉讼指出的其妻坐吃空饷。文件显示, 吴弘达还用基金中的 80 万美元来为涉及他性骚扰或滥用联邦拨款的案件做辩护。</p>
<p>According to the foundation's filings, only \$700,000 was distributed to Chinese dissidents or their families, many of whom were forced into poverty by the government in its effort to dissuade others from publicly criticizing the ruling Communist Party.</p>	<p>基金会的文件显示, 只有 70 万美元被分配给了中国的异见者或其家属, 其中很多人遭到政府迫害, 变得贫困潦倒; 政府这么做是想阻止其他人公开批评执政党共产党。</p>
<p>Of the original \$17.3 million, less than \$3 million is thought to remain.</p>	<p>最初的 1730 万美元, 现在可能只剩下了不到 300 万美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu died last year at 79 while on vacation in Honduras. In an interview with The New York Times shortly before his death, he defended his decision to pull back from the fund's original mission, saying that the intended recipients were too demanding and could not be trusted.</p>	<p>吴弘达去年在洪都拉斯度假期间死亡, 享年 79 岁。他在过世前不久接受过《纽约时报》的采访, 当时他为自己的决定做了辩护, 说他决定取消该基金原来的使命, 因为目标受助人苛求太多, 不可信任。</p>
<p>The museum he created in Dupont Circle was closed shortly after his death, and several people involved with his organization, the Laogai Research Foundation, said it had been crippled by internecine fighting and litigation.</p>	<p>他在杜邦圈创建的博物馆在他去世后不久就关闭了, 而且和他的劳改研究基金会有关联的几个人表示, 由于内斗和诉讼, 这个基金会已经陷入困境。</p>
<p>In a statement issued Tuesday, the board said it hoped to reopen the museum and resume operations in the near future. "The LRF is currently going through a process of house-cleaning including a thorough independent audit, making a complete inventory, resolving all the past problems including the problems left behind as a result of former employees' non-cooperation," the statement said.</p>	<p>在周二发表的声明中, 委员会表示希望在不久的将来重新开放这个博物馆并恢复经营。声明说: "劳改研究基金会目前正在开展整顿, 包括进行完全独立的审计, 开列清单, 解决所有的遗留问题, 包括由于前员工不合作而留下的问题。"</p>

<p>The lawsuit was filed on behalf of eight dissidents in China who said that the Yahoo executives who sat on the board of the humanitarian fund did not do enough to rein in Mr. Wu's inappropriate and profligate spending. The suit was filed by Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll, a Washington firm that specializes in litigating allegations of human rights abuse.</p>	<p>这起诉讼是由八名中国异见者提出的，他们说，该人道主义援助基金会的委员会中有雅虎高管，但他们却对吴先生不适当的、挥霍性的支出遏制不力。诉讼是由专门从事涉嫌侵犯人权案件的华盛顿律所 Cohen Milstein Sellers & Toll 提交。</p>
<p>"In standing idly by while it knew the money was being squandered, Yahoo abandoned its responsibilities to the fund's beneficiaries, who have risked their lives speaking out for political reform in China," said Times Wang, a lawyer with the firm.</p>	<p>该律所律师泰姆士·王(Times Wang)说：“知道钱被浪费了却放任不管，雅虎放弃了对基金受益人的责任，这些受益人冒着生命危险在中国为政治改革大声疾呼。”</p>
<p>In a phone interview, He Depu, one of the plaintiffs, said he hoped the lawsuit would compel Yahoo to replenish the fund and ensure that the money is properly administered. "We hope Yahoo will seize this opportunity and do the right thing," said Mr. He, a democracy advocate who has written about the torture he endured during eight years of incarceration. "Actually for them, either morally or financially, this is not a difficult thing to do."</p>	<p>在接受电话采访时，原告之一的何德普说，他希望这起诉讼将迫使雅虎补充资金，确保资金得到适当的支配。他说：“我们希望雅虎抓住这个机会，做出正确的事情。实际上对他们来说，无论在道义上还是在经济上，这都不是一件困难的事情。”何德普是一位民主斗士，曾写下八年牢狱期间所遭受的折磨。</p>
<p>Cao Yaxue, a Chinese activist in the United States, said the money was desperately needed. A government crackdown on dissent has intensified in recent years, and even modest crowdfunding efforts in China that seek to help activists or their families have been quashed by the authorities.</p>	<p>居住在美国的中国活动人士曹雅学说，他们迫切需要这笔钱。近年来，政府加大了对异见人士的打击力度，就算是在中国为维权活动人士及其家属提供援助的小型众筹活动，也遭到了当局打压。</p>
<p>The police often target the relatives of those jailed, forcing them out of their homes and pressuring employers to fire them. Their health and spirits broken after enduring torture, many of those released from</p>	<p>警方经常把矛头指向被监禁者的亲戚，迫使他们离开家园，并且给雇主施压开除他们。在遭受酷刑折磨之后，他们的健康和精神都严重受损，很多从监狱出来的人都在挣扎求生。</p>

prison struggle to survive.	
"Even after they are free, they need support to get on with their lives," Ms. Cao said. "If we had this kind of money and it was properly managed and disbursed, we could make a huge difference."	"即使在获释之后，他们也需要支持才能继续生活下去，"曹雅学说道。"如果我们有这样的钱，进行了妥善的管理和分配，我们就可以带来巨大变化。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/yahoo-lawsuit-china-dissidents-fund	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170412/yahoo-lawsuit-china-dissidents-fund
Treasury Says China Isn't a Currency Meddler, After Trump Reversal	美财政部确认中国未操纵货币，促北京开放市场
WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department officially declined on Friday to label China a currency manipulator, breaking one of President Trump's most prominent campaign promises.	华盛顿——财政部上周五正式拒绝把中国列为货币操纵国，特朗普总统在竞选活动中最重要的承诺之一未能兑现。
In its exchange rate report to Congress, the Treasury said that in spite of China's large trade surplus with the United States, it was not acting improperly to depress the value of its currency.	财政部在向国会提交的汇率报告中表示，尽管中国与美国的贸易顺差很大，但中国并没有不正当地压低币值。
Mr. Trump signaled this week in an interview that he was reversing his position, and he has taken a less confrontational stance toward China since meeting with President Xi Jinping this month.	特朗普在上周接受采访时表示，自从本月与习近平主席会晤以来，他正在转变自己的立场，减弱对中国的对抗立场。
The report did take a more pointed tone toward China than in previous years, calling on Beijing to act to reduce trade imbalances and open its markets to American goods and services. It also said that the United States remained poised to act if China did start to meddle with its currency, as it did in the not-too-distant past.	这份报告对中国的态度也确实比前几年更加尖锐，它呼吁北京采取行动，减少贸易不平衡，对美国的商品和服务开放市场。它还表示，如果中国开始干预货币，美国仍然会采取行动，就像并非久远的过去一样。
"China will need to demonstrate that its lack of intervention to resist appreciation over the last three years represents a durable policy shift," the report said.	报告说："中国需要表明，它在过去三年中没有对升值进行干预，是一个持续性的政策转变。"
A currency manipulator designation is largely symbolic and starts	被列为货币操纵国在很大程度上是象征性的，美国将会因此开启和任何决心

negotiations between the United States and any country determined to be manipulating its exchange rate.	操纵汇率的国家之间的谈判。
Mr. Trump's about-face was notable because of how forceful he was in his insistence as recently as this month that China was a currency manipulator.	特朗普改弦更张值得注意，因为他就在本月还坚称中国是货币操纵国。
Mr. Trump told The Financial Times that the Chinese were "world champions" at currency manipulation. He said previous American presidents "haven't had a clue" about how to deal with it.	特朗普曾对《金融时报》(The Financial Times)说，中国是操纵货币的“世界冠军”。他说，以前的美国总统对于如何处理此事“毫无头绪”。
Mr. Trump also made the issue a staple of his campaign speeches. In accepting the Republican nomination last summer, Mr. Trump called China the "greatest currency manipulators ever!"	特朗普也把这个问题作为竞选演讲的基本内容之一。特朗普在去年夏天接受共和党提名时说，中国是“最大的货币操纵国”。
Upon announcing his candidacy in 2015, Mr. Trump said that China's currency practices were making it impossible for American companies to compete and declared, "They're killing us."	2015年特朗普宣布参加竞选的时候，他说中国操纵货币的做法让美国公司无法竞争，并声称“他们正在扼杀我们”。
In the Trump campaign's "contract" with American voters he promised, "I will direct the Secretary of the Treasury to label China a currency manipulator" in the first 100 days of his presidency.	特朗普竞选时与美国选民签订的“合同”中，他承诺，在他担任总统职位的头100天里，“我要指示财政部长把中国列为货币操纵国”。
The Treasury report was being awaited with great interest until Wednesday, when Mr. Trump offered a preview in an interview with The Wall Street Journal. He said he had changed his mind on China.	特朗普周三接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)的采访放出口风之前，很多人都在饶有兴趣地等待财政部的报告。他说自己改变了对中国的想法。
"They're not currency manipulators," he said.	“他们不是货币操纵国，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170417/china-currency-manipulation-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170417/china-currency-manipulation-trump
Emerging Market Stocks Have Come Roaring Back. Can They Go Any Higher?	新兴市场股价反弹，如何保持持续增长？

<p>Propelled by a rebound in commodity prices, emerging market stocks have roared back over the last year. But if the sector is to continue to prosper, many fund managers say, it will need to be fueled by other factors.</p>	<p>受大宗商品价格反弹的推动，新兴市场的股价在过去一年里出现强力反弹。但许多基金经理表示，这个领域若想持续增长，还需要其他因素的助推。</p>
<p>Weak commodity prices, which contributed to emerging market mutual and exchange-traded fund losses in 2013, 2014 and 2015, helped these funds post double-digit gains in the first quarter of this year. The funds are now up almost 17 percent in the 12 months through March.</p>	<p>曾在 2013、2014 年和 2015 年导致新兴市场共同基金和交易所买卖基金 (ETF) 遭遇损失的大宗商品价格疲软，帮助这些基金在今年一季度实现了两位数增长。在截至 3 月底的 12 个月里，这些基金已经增长了近 17%。</p>
<p>"What has been driving emerging market returns in the last year was the recovery in commodity prices, which led to a number of commodity producers' doing well," said Arjun Divecha, head of the emerging markets equity team at the asset management firm GMO.</p>	<p>"推动新兴市场去年实现反弹的是大宗商品价格的回升，这让许多大宗商品供应商表现良好，"资产管理公司 GMO 的新兴市场股票团队负责人阿尔琼·迪夫查(Arjun Divecha)说。</p>
<p>This explains why funds focused on oil-dependent markets have risen more than emerging market equities as a whole: iShares MSCI Russia Capped E.T.F., for instance, is up more than 28 percent over the 12 months through March, while iShares MSCI Brazil Capped E.T.F. is up nearly 39 percent as oil prices have climbed 37 percent.</p>	<p>这解释了为何专注于依赖石油的市场的基金所获增长，超过了新兴市场股票的整体增长水平：比如俄罗斯的 iShares MSCI Russia Capped E.T.F. 在截至 3 月底的 12 个月里增长了逾 28%，巴西的 iShares MSCI Brazil Capped E.T.F. 在油价剧增 37% 的情况下，激增了近 39%。</p>
<p>But commodity bets are notoriously volatile and will take you only so far with emerging market stocks, several fund managers say. Several other strategies may make more sense for the longer term.</p>	<p>但好几名基金经理表示，众所周知押注大宗商品波动很大，而且只能让新兴市场股票增长到这个程度。其他几种策略或许能带来更长远的增长。</p>
<p>For example, Michael Kass, manager of the Baron Emerging Markets Fund, favors what he calls EM 2.0 — companies led by "value creators" working in cutting-edge areas like software development, machine learning, artificial intelligence, biotechnology and other health sciences.</p>	<p>比如，巴伦新兴市场基金(Baron Emerging Markets Fund)经理迈克尔·卡斯(Michael Kass)偏好被他称为 EM2.0 的公司——由软件开发、机器学习、人工智能和生物技术及其他健康科学等前沿领域的"价值创造者"率领的企业。"试图在这些领域获得市场份额的高利润率企业那里，才能找到最大的利润，"</p>

<p>“The biggest profits will be found in high-profit-margin companies trying to gain market share in all those areas,” he said.</p>	<p>他说。</p>
<p>One such company is China’s Alibaba Group, which like Amazon.com is branching out beyond online retail into areas like cloud computing, machine learning and robotic delivery mechanisms like drones and driverless cars. Alibaba is the top holding in the Baron Emerging Markets Fund.</p>	<p>中国的阿里巴巴集团便是一家这样的企业，与亚马逊公司(Amazon.com)一样，它正在突破网上零售领域，进入云计算、机器学习，以及无人机和无人驾驶车等机器人投递装置领域。阿里巴巴是巴伦新兴市场基金投资配置最多的公司。</p>
<p>An added benefit of owning these types of high-quality growth stocks, Mr. Kass said, is that they are likely to hold up better than their peers if emerging markets take another spill – one set off, perhaps, by rising interest rates in China and the United States.</p>	<p>卡斯表示，拥有这些高质量成长型股票的另一个好处是，如果新兴市场再度遇挫——比如或许被中国和美国不断增长的利率所触发，那么它们可能会比其他同类公司更加坚强。</p>
<p>Innovation is not the only factor that may determine the success of investments in the developing world. “One focus now is on structural reform stories,” said Ben Kirby, co-manager of the Thornburg Developing World Fund. He points out that many countries have been trying to restructure their economies for more sustainable growth.</p>	<p>创新不是决定在发展中国家的投资能否成功的唯一因素。“现在的一个关注点是结构性改革，”索恩伯格发展中世界基金(Thornburg Developing World Fund)联席经理本·柯比(Ben Kirby)说。他指出，为了获得更具实质性的增长，许多国家一直在努力调整自身的经济结构。</p>
<p>China has embarked on “supply-side reforms” to tackle overcapacity in several crucial industries, including steel and coal. “They’re shutting down idle capacity and high-cost producers,” Mr. Kirby said. In fact, he said, this may be one reason commodity prices have started to lift as Chinese supply is being restricted.</p>	<p>中国开启了“供给侧改革”，以解决包括钢铁和煤炭在内的几个关键行业的产能过剩问题。“他们在关闭闲置产能和成本过高的制造商，”柯比说。他还提到，实际上这或许是大宗商品价格开始上涨的原因之一，因为中国的供应在收紧。</p>
<p>India has also embarked on an economic reform effort. It just passed a national goods and services tax, which will replace and untangle a web of local- and state-levied fees. The hope is that the tax shift will promote business activity across the vast country’s different regions,</p>	<p>印度也开启了一项经济改革。它刚刚通过了一项全国性的商品与服务税，将取代和理清邦税与联邦政府税网络。改革者期待这项税收变革能促进这个巨大国家不同地区的经济活动，同时增加政府的税收收入。</p>

<p>while raising tax revenues.</p>	
<p>The tax policy changes and India’s recent demonetization efforts — which pulled popular rupee notes from the market in an effort to root out counterfeiting and black-market activity — are expected to drive deposits into the formal banking sector and bolster the formal economy.</p>	<p>这项税收政策变化和印度最近推行的货币作废行动——将流通颇广的几种卢比纸钞退出，以此根除假币和黑市活动——有望推高正规银行的储蓄额，推动正规经济的发展。</p>
<p>What type of company would benefit from that? “One stock we’ve added to lately is ICICI Bank,” Mr. Kirby said. ICICI is not the most dominant bank in India — that would be the Mumbai-based HDFC Bank, he said, which is a leading provider of mortgage loans.</p>	<p>什么样的公司会从中获利？“我们最近增加的一支股票是 ICICI Bank，”柯比说。他承认印度工业信贷投资银行(ICICI)并非印度最重要的银行——最重要的是总部位于孟买的 HDFC 银行，它是该国抵押贷款的主要提供者。</p>
<p>“The problem is HDFC is expensive,” he said, noting that the stock trades at more than four times the company’s book value. In contrast, ICICI trades at a small fraction of that multiple, Mr. Kirby said, and the bank’s focus on corporate loans means it could benefit from any economic improvements in India brought about by reform.</p>	<p>“问题是 HDFC 太贵了，”他说，并指出这家公司的股票交易价格是其账面价格的四倍多。柯比表示，相比之下，ICICI 的交易价格与账面价格的比值要小得多，而且这家银行主要关注企业债，这意味着它可以从改革带来的印度经济改善中获益。</p>
<p>Another approach to emerging market investing, and a classic one, still works well, said James Syme, senior fund manager with J O Hambro Capital Management. Investors can focus on exporters “that benefit from demand in the developed world,” he said.</p>	<p>在 J O 汉布罗资本管理(J O Hambro Capital Management)高级基金经理詹姆斯·赛姆(James Syme)看来，投资新兴市场还有一种办法、同时也是一种十分经典的途径，依然行之有效。他表示，投资者可以专注于“从发达国家需求中获益”的出口商。</p>
<p>These can be companies like Samsung Electronics and Taiwan Semiconductor, which supply components to Western technology manufacturers. But they can also be exporters that cater to consumers in the developed world, like the Hyundai Motor Company.</p>	<p>它们可以是三星电子(Samsung Electronics)和台积电等公司，它们给西方科技制造企业提供零配件。但也可以是迎合发达国家消费者需求的出口商，比如现代汽车集团(Hyundai Motor Company)。</p>
<p>“If you get a world where the U.S. and eurozone do well and China slows slightly,” Mr. Syme said, “you want to be cautious with</p>	<p>“当美国和欧元区表现很好而中国增长稍微缓慢一些的时候，”赛姆说，“你会想要谨慎对待大宗商品，在新兴市场消费者领域精挑细选，而且会考虑这第</p>

commodities, selective in the emerging-market consumer space, and look at this third way.”	三种方式。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170417/emerging-market-stocks-have-come-roaring-back-can-they-go-any-higher	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170417/emerging-market-stocks-have-come-roaring-back-can-they-go-any-higher
China’s Economy Grows 6.9%, Continuing Its Steady Rise	中国一季度经济增长小幅加速，隐忧犹存
SHANGHAI — China’s economic data is usually very predictable. But occasionally there are surprises, though so small that by other countries’ standards they would barely be noticed.	上海——中国的经济数据通常与预测非常相符。但偶尔也有让人吃惊之处，但程度之小，以至于按照其他国家的标准，几乎不会引起人们的注意。
The country’s economy, the world’s second-largest behind that of the United States, grew 6.9 percent in the first quarter, led by strong expansion at factories, Chinese officials said Monday. The pace marked a slight acceleration in the country’s economic tempo after five consecutive quarters in which China reported growth of either 6.7 percent or 6.8 percent, a remarkable period of stability in the official data.	中国官员周一表示，今年第一季度，中国这个仅次于美国的全球第二大经济体的经济增长了 6.9%，主要是工厂出现了强劲扩张。这个增长速度标志着经济增长步伐略有加快，此前中国经济连续五个季度的增长率都是 6.7% 或 6.8%，出现了一个官方数据极为稳定的时期。
Most economists had predicted that China would report 6.8 percent growth again for the first quarter. The slightly higher figure announced on Monday reflected the construction industry’s heavy use of steel, which had been expected to slow, while investment in electronics factories rose as overseas demand strengthened.	大多数经济学家曾预测，今年第一季度中国会再次宣布 6.8% 的增长率。周一宣布的数字略高一点，反映了建筑行业大量的钢材使用情况，人们曾预测钢材的使用会下降，同时，随着海外需求的加剧，对电子产品工厂的投资也有所增加。
Government data nonetheless holds some warning signs. While a torrent of mortgages issued by the state-controlled banking sector has helped housing sales, the number of housing starts has been rising even faster this spring.	然而，政府数据也包含着一些警告的迹象。虽然国有银行业发放的大量抵押贷款推动了住房的销售，但今年春季住房开工数量的增长速度甚至更快。
That mismatch will add to the number of unsold homes, at a time when	在政府决策者担心抵押贷款太容易获得、也许已经将房价推到了无法承受的

<p>government policy makers are concerned whether the easy availability of mortgages may have already driven housing prices to unaffordable heights. Last month at the National People's Congress, Premier Li Keqiang lowered China's growth target for this year to "around 6.5 percent or higher, if possible," suggesting that the government's economists expected slower growth.</p>	<p>高度的时候，上述不匹配的情况将让未售出房屋的数量有所增加。在上个月的全国人大上，中国总理李克强已将中国今年的增长目标降至“6.5%左右，在实际工作中争取更好结果”，这表明政府的经济学家预计增长会放缓。</p>
<p>But for now, Chinese officials are savoring a strong quarter and are quick to attribute it to measures taken last year to close inefficient coal mines and factories and to improve overall productivity.</p>	<p>但就目前而言，中国官员看到的是一个强劲的季节，他们马上把其归功于去年采取的措施，也就是通过关闭低效率的煤矿和工厂来提高整体生产力。</p>
<p>"Since last year with supply-side reforms, the demand-and-supply relationship is obviously improving and enterprises have more confidence," Mao Shengyong, the spokesman for the National Bureau of Statistics, said at a news conference in Beijing.</p>	<p>国家统计局发言人毛胜勇在北京举行的新闻发布会上说：“去年以来，随着供给侧结构性改革扎实推进，市场的供求关系明显改善，企业的信心也在不断增强。”</p>
<p>There are plenty of reasons not to take the stability, or even slight acceleration, at face value. Economists instead will parse more detailed data on trade, construction and retail spending to divine whether China — the largest single contributor to global growth in recent years — will continue to keep the world economy in gear.</p>	<p>有很多理由让人不能把这些表面数字作为经济保持稳定、甚至略微加速增长的证据。经济学家将会对更详细的贸易、建筑行业 and 零售开支等数据进行分析，以判断中国是否会继续带动世界经济，近年来，中国一直是全球经济增长的最大单一贡献者。</p>
<p>Yet based on those other data points, the Chinese economy does appear to be steaming along, even as Beijing begins trying to rein in rampant lending. Industrial production increased 7.6 percent in March, the best performance since the end of 2014. Investment and retail sales were also unexpectedly strong.</p>	<p>不过，从那些其他数据来看，中国的经济似乎是在蒸蒸日上，尽管北京已开始试图遏制贷款的疯狂增长。今年3月份的工业增加值增长了7.6%，这是2014年底以来的最好表现。投资和零售业也出人意料地强劲。</p>
<p>The trick will be to continue that growth while also trying to curb China's dependence on loans by big state-owned banks to large</p>	<p>问题是如何让增长持续下去，政府正在试图遏制中国经济对大型国有银行向大型国有企业发放贷款的依赖，贷款让这些企业维持开支和投资，甚至是对</p>

<p>state-owned enterprises, which has allowed these enterprises to go on spending and investing even in money-losing ventures. The government has been reluctant to risk protests by curtailing lending this year, particularly with a big conclave of the Communist Party to be held in late autumn.</p>	<p>亏损企业的投资。政府一直不愿意减少这种贷款，以免发生抗议，尤其是在今年秋季召开共产党代表大会之前。</p>
<p>Uncommonly Steady Growth</p>	<p>异常稳定的增长</p>
<p>Official data shows that China's economy has grown between 6.7 percent and 7.2 percent for the last 11 quarters, a stunningly long period of stability by international standards. By comparison, figures for growth in the United States can move by one or two full percentage points from quarter to quarter.</p>	<p>官方数据显示，中国经济在过去 11 个季度的增长速度保持在 6.7%到 7.2%之间，用国际标准来衡量，经济如此稳定的时间之长令人惊讶。相比之下，美国的经济增长数字可能从一个季度到下个季度会出现一到两个百分点的变化。</p>
<p>Now, China is not exactly like the rest of the world. The government directly controls its big banks, huge state-owned companies and other tools it can use to hit its growth targets. The government spends very heavily on new roads and rail lines, and a surge in government spending in March helped push the economy along. But the government has much less control over retail spending and private investment, which should make the data more volatile.</p>	<p>不过，中国与世界其他地方不同。中国政府直接控制国内的大银行，也控制着大型国有企业和其他可用于实现增长目标的工具。政府在道路和铁路建设上投入巨大，政府支出 3 月份出现激增，推动了经济的发展。但是，政府对零售开支和私人投资的控制能力要小得多，这应该让相关数据有更大的波动。</p>
<p>Chinese officials themselves have said the country's data can be unreliable, though outright fraud has not been documented at the national level. Many economists believe China uses a combination of policy and statistical sleight-of-hand to achieve steady results. By this theory, Chinese policy makers make moves to get what they want, like expanding infrastructure spending and mortgage lending during slowdowns, but they also engage in data smoothing by understating</p>	<p>中国官员曾主动表示，政府的数据可能不可靠，虽然还没有过在国家层面进行明目张胆的数据作假的纪录。许多经济学家认为，中国通过政策和统计手法的结合来获得稳定的数据。这种理论认为，中国的决策者们通过采取行动来获得他们想要的东西，比如在经济放缓期间，扩大基础设施支出和增加发放住房抵押贷款，但他们也用在经济发展好的年头低估增长、在不好的年头夸大增长的方法进行数据平滑。</p>

growth in good years and overstating growth in bad years.	
Factories Hum	工厂繁忙
Despite the dubious predictability, other figures do suggest that China's economy is expanding at a vigorous pace.	尽管这种可预测性值得怀疑，但其他数据也表明中国经济增长充满活力。
Economists had expected industrial production to maintain in March the same 6.3 percent growth that it showed in January and February and were taken by surprise by Monday's announcement that production was up 7.6 percent. That means China's factories are staying busy. Exports are one reason, as the world appears to be showing more appetite for the types of things that China churns out and sends abroad. The Treasury Department's decision in Washington on Friday not to name China as a currency manipulator, despite a campaign promise by President Trump to do so, removes another possible threat to China's exports.	经济学家曾预测,3月份的工业增加值增长将保持在1月份和2月份的6.3%,周一公布的7.6%的增长令他们惊讶。这意味着中国的工厂处于繁忙状态。出口是其中一个原因,世界似乎对中国生产和出口的那些东西有了更大的胃口。美国财政部周五在华盛顿做出决定,不把中国列为货币操纵国,尽管特朗普总统在竞选期间曾承诺要那样做,这就消除了对中国出口的另一个可能的威胁。
Consumer electronics have led China's export boom in recent years and have also been at the center of rising domestic demand. Production continues to surge for devices like smartphones and energy-efficient light-emitting diodes, an alternative to compact fluorescent lights or traditional incandescent bulbs.	近年来,电子消费品带动了中国的出口热潮,也是国内需求上升的关键。智能手机和高能效发光二极管等产品的生产不断增长,发光二极管灯泡是小型荧光灯或传统白炽灯的替代产品。
Liu Rulong, 25, a salesman for Guangzhou Juhong Optoelectronics, a manufacturer of light-emitting diodes based in southeastern China, said that his sales were up 20 percent. He said he was expecting monthly bonuses this spring of \$1,160 to \$1,450 and that some colleagues earned even more.	广州市巨宏光电有限公司是总部设在中国东南部地区的一家发光二极管生产商,公司销售员、25岁的刘如龙(音)表示,自己的销售额增长了20%。他说,他预计今年春季的月度奖金在1160至1450美元之间,有些同事挣得更多。
"I'm still in the middle — some salesmen did far better than me," Mr. Liu	刘先生说:"我处于中等水平,有些销售员比我强多了。"

said.	
<p>Real estate is a big factor in China's growth. Last year, China's central bank urged commercial banks to step up mortgage lending to support the housing market, which had been weakening in some cities. The mortgages have produced frenzied buying over the past year. That has helped construction but has also raised worries that housing prices, already unusually high by international standards relative to local incomes, might have become an unsustainable bubble.</p>	<p>房地产是中国经济增长的一个重要因素。去年，中国央行呼吁商业银行增加发放抵押贷款的力度，以支持一些城市疲软的房地产市场。抵押贷款的增长在过去一年里已经引发了疯狂的住房购买。这对建筑行业有帮助，但也引起人们担忧，房价可能已成为不可持续的泡沫，从国际标准来看，相对于当地收入，中国的房价已经非常高了。</p>
<p>All this comes amid signs that China is trying to curb the lending that has driven so much of its growth in recent years. That lending kept the economy going but resulted in heavy debt that economists worry could hinder the country's growth for years to come. So far, the government's modest pressure on banks to limit lending, notably through slight increases in short-term interest rates, seems to have had only a limited impact on overall bank lending, however, and very little effect on mortgage lending.</p>	<p>所有这些都发生在中国正试图遏制贷款的时候，近年来，中国经济发展的大部分是借贷推动的。借贷维持了经济稳定，但导致了沉重的债务，经济学家担心，债务问题可能会阻碍中国未来的经济增长。但是，政府迄今对银行贷款采取的温和限制措施，比如略微提高短期利率的做法，似乎对银行的整体贷款影响有限，对住房抵押贷款几乎没有影响。</p>
<p>Still Building Homes</p>	<p>仍在修建住宅</p>
<p>Chinese households put as much as nine-tenths of their savings into real estate, more than households in many other countries. That has continued to produce strong demand for new apartments, which in turn has led to a brisk pace of construction.</p>	<p>中国家庭将多达 90% 的储蓄投入到房地产中，超过了很多国家。这持续推动了修建新公寓的强劲需求，从而又导致了建设施工步伐的快速增长。</p>
<p>Credit data released on Friday showed that bank loans to households, a category in which mortgage lending plays a leading role, leapt 24.6 percent in March compared to the same month a year ago, even as other categories of lending began slowing somewhat. The industrial</p>	<p>周五发布的信贷数据显示，3 月份虽然其他类别的贷款开始放缓，以房贷为主导的银行贷款类别同比增长了 24.6%。工业生产数据显示，中国的钢铁等行业仍受益于房贷热潮及其支撑的施工建设项目。</p>

<p>production data suggests that China's steel mills and other industries are still benefiting from the mortgage boom and the construction that it has financed.</p>	
<p>The National Bureau of Statistics said on Monday that overall investment in fixed assets, including factories as well as office towers and apartment buildings, climbed 8.8 percent for the first quarter, little changed from a pace of 8.9 percent for the first two months of the year despite the central bank's modest moves to limit credit. Private investment quickened in March, offsetting a slight slowing in what remains very heavy investment by the government, particularly in rail lines and other infrastructure.</p>	<p>国家统计局周一表示，固定资产投资（包括工厂、办公楼和公寓）第一季度增加了 8.8%，尽管中央银行小幅限制了信贷，这与今年前两个月的 8.9% 相比也没有太大变化。3 月份私人投资加快，抵消了政府投资的略微放缓。政府的投资力度仍然很大，特别是在铁路和其他基础设施上。</p>
<p>Earning and Spending</p>	<p>收入和支出</p>
<p>Chinese blue-collar wages have surged as much as eightfold in the past dozen years. That has considerably eroded the country's once-daunting advantage in labor costs compared with the West, but has also produced a broad-based surge in prosperity that has fostered a rise in consumer spending.</p>	<p>十几年来，中国蓝领工人的工资飙升了八倍。这大大削弱了该国相对于西方在劳动力成本方面一度令人畏惧的优势，但是也带动了广泛的繁荣兴旺，促进了消费增长。</p>
<p>The government has wanted for many years to shift the economy away from its dependence on investment and toward a greater reliance on consumption, but that process has been slow. The National Bureau of Statistics said on Monday that retail sales were up 10.9 percent in March from a year earlier, considerably stronger than economists expectations of a pace below 10 percent. .</p>	<p>多年来，政府希望中国经济从依赖投资转向更多地依赖消费，但这一进程一直比较缓慢。国家统计局周一表示，3 月份零售额同比增长 10.9%，远高于经济学家预期的不足 10%。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170418/china-economy-growth-data</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170418/china-economy-growth-data</p>

Ivanka Trump's Global Reach, Undeterred by a White House Job	伊万卡搬进白宫，她的品牌走向世界
LONDON — Ivanka Trump calls her father a homebody. "If it were up to him, he'd seldom leave New York," she once wrote.	伦敦——伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)说她的父亲是个宅男。“如果让他说了算，他都不怎么愿意离开纽约，”她曾经写道。
By contrast, she has been her family's leading globalist — doing deals around the world in her father's name and her own. Even since her father took office, her own fashion brand has continued to look abroad, filing four new trademarks in Canada and the Philippines, according to a New York Times analysis of trademark records.	相比之下，她成了家族中的头号全球主义者——以她父亲和自己的名字在全世界做交易。据《纽约时报》的一份商标记录分析，自她父亲上任以来，她本人的时装品牌仍在展望海外市场，在加拿大和菲律宾申请了四个新的商标。
The continued activity is tricky territory for Trump's new job as White House adviser. While she has stepped down from both her own fashion company and from the Trump Organization and put her brand in a trust, she has not given up her financial control, an unusual situation to navigate now that she is subject to federal ethics rules on conflicts of interest.	由于特朗普有了白宫顾问这个新工作，持续进行品牌经营活动变成了棘手的领域。虽然她已经从自己的时装公司和特朗普集团(Trump Organization)辞职，将她的品牌置于托管，但她并没有放弃对自己的财务进行控制，这是一个很不寻常的情况，因为她受到关于利益冲突的联邦伦理规则制约。
Even though many of her trademark applications were filed long before she took her government job, they could be decided on by foreign governments while she works in the White House, creating ethical issues with little precedent. While trademarks do not directly confer financial gains, they protect the use of logos and other intellectual property, making them valuable tools for companies looking to build new ventures or expand existing operations.	尽管许多商标申请都是在她接受政府工作很久前提交的，但有可能是她进入白宫工作期间才被外国政府决定批准，这造成了几乎没有先例的伦理问题。虽然商标不能直接带来经济利益，但它们可以保护品牌标志的使用以及其他知识产权，对于希望建立新企业或扩大现有业务的公司来说是很有价值的工具。
Earlier this month, China approved three new trademarks for her brand on the same day she met China's president, Xi Jinping, according to an Associated Press report. Japan also approved trademarks in Ivanka Trump's name in February that included footwear, handbags and other	据美联社报道，本月初，在她与中国国家主席习近平会面当天，中国便批准了她的品牌的三个新商标。记录表明，日本在2月也批准了伊万卡·特朗普名下的若干商标，其中包括鞋类、手袋和其他服饰。时报的分析显示，以她的名字提交申请的商标正在10个国家内等待批准，包括科威特、卡塔尔、

<p>apparel, records show. And trademark applications in her name are awaiting decisions in 10 countries, the Times analysis showed, including Kuwait, Qatar, Panama and Brazil.</p>	<p>巴拿马和巴西。</p>
<p>Trump has long been conducting a corporate two-step, trying to build her own global brand as she has helped push her father's name into new parts of the world. Overall, Ivanka Trump Marks LLC, her trademarking business, has filed 173 foreign trademarks in 21 countries, as well as in Hong Kong and the European Union, in little more than a decade, according to the Times analysis. There are probably more, since there is no single repository of all global trademarks. All of the applications on record took place before she was a White House adviser.</p>	<p>特朗普长期以来一直在跳企业二步舞，一边帮助父亲把他的名字推向世界的新领域，一边也努力建立自己的全球品牌。根据时报的分析，总体而言，她的商标业务公司“伊万卡·特朗普商标公司”(Ivanka Trump Marks LLC)十几年来已在 21 个国家及香港和欧盟申请了 173 个外国商标。因为不存在全球所有商标的统一信息库，实际可能还有更多。所有记录在案的申请都是在她成为白宫顾问之前提交的。</p>
<p>Trump's previous role as an informal adviser to President Donald Trump had already raised questions. She is a woman with a multitude of overseas business ventures who since the election has been afforded prime seating at meetings with a who's who of foreign leaders — from Justin Trudeau to Shinzo Abe to Angela Merkel.</p>	<p>特朗普此前只是唐纳德·特朗普总统的非正式顾问，然而那个角色已经带来了问题。她拥有众多海外商业机构，自从大选之后，在同贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)到安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)乃至安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)等众多外国政要会面时，她都得到了重要席位。</p>
<p>Now such issues become more complex. While presidents are exempt from federal conflict of interest law, Trump and her husband, Jared Kushner, another senior White House aide, are not. They are barred from making decisions in government that could benefit their financial holdings, which are worth as much as \$740 million, according to recent filings. They are also covered by the Constitution's emoluments clause barring federal officials from accepting "any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince or foreign state."</p>	<p>现在这样的问题变得越来越复杂。虽然总统可以不受联邦利益冲突法约束，但伊万卡·特朗普和她的丈夫、另一位高级白宫助理贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)却并非如此。根据最近的文件，他们被禁止在政府中做出可能有利于他们所持股份的决定，这些股份价值高达 7.4 亿美元。他们还受到宪法的薪酬条款限制，相关条款禁止联邦官员接受“来自任何国王、王子或外国政府的任何礼物、薪酬、职务或任何形式的头衔。”</p>

<p>Whether trademarks run afoul of such rules is a matter of debate between the Trump administration and its critics. Trademarks are certainly valuable assets as companies seek exclusive control over their global brands, and Trump herself has said that the first step in building a brand is to “do a comprehensive trademark search.”</p>	<p>特朗普政府与其批评者之间就商标是否违反这些规则展开了辩论。商标肯定是宝贵的资产，公司都会追求对自己的全球品牌拥有独家控制权，特朗普本人说过，建立品牌的第一步是“进行全面综合的商标搜索”。</p>
<p>Trump has taken steps to separate herself from her company. Her brother-in-law and sister-in-law serve as trustees, while Abigail Klem, her brand’s president, runs the company’s day-to-day operations.</p>	<p>特朗普已经逐步同自己的公司分离。她的小叔和小姑担任受托人，她的品牌总裁阿比盖尔·克莱姆(Abigail Klem)负责公司的日常业务。</p>
<p>But she has kept her financial interest in the company, and retains the ability to approve or veto certain deals through her trust arrangement. Trump also maintains a stake in the Trump International Hotel in Washington, just down the street from the White House.</p>	<p>但她一直保持在公司的经济利益，并保留通过信托安排批准或否决某些交易的能力。她也保留了华盛顿的特朗普国际酒店(Trump International Hotel)的股份，这家酒店就在白宫的那条街上。</p>
<p>“When they weren’t going into the White House, I thought there was a lot of leeway there,” said John Pudner, the executive director of the conservative nonprofit Take Back Our Republic.</p>	<p>“他们还没有进入白宫时，我认为这里仍有很大的余地，“保守非盈利组织”夺回我们的共和国”(Take Back Our Republic)总干事约翰·普德纳(John Pudner)说。</p>
<p>Now, he said, “anything can be viewed as influence.”</p>	<p>至于现在，他说，“一切都可以被视为影响力。”</p>
<p>“I think it’s bad for the administration,” added Pudner, who voted for Donald Trump. “It could call into question any decision made, people wondering if there’s a business angle to it.”</p>	<p>“我认为这对政府是不利的，“投票给唐纳德·特朗普的普德纳补充说。“这可能会给任何决定都带来质疑，人们会猜测这些决定里是否有商业角度存在。”</p>
<p>The White House referred comments to the Trump Organization, which did not comment.</p>	<p>白宫将置评请求转给特朗普集团，后者没有置评。</p>
<p>Klem, president of Ivanka Trump’s brand, said in a statement, “The brand has filed, updated and rigorously protected its international trademarks over the past several years in the normal course of business, especially in regions where trademark infringement is rampant.</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌总裁克莱姆在一份声明中表示：“过去几年间，本品牌在正常业务过程中，特别是在商标侵权猖獗的地区，已对国际商标提交注册和更新，并进行严格保护。</p>

<p>"We have recently seen a surge in trademark filings by unrelated third parties trying to capitalize on the name, and it is our responsibility to diligently protect our trademark."</p>	<p>"我们最近看到不相关的第三方尝试利用这个名字申请商标的情况出现激增，我们有责任努力保护我们的商标。"</p>
<p>Trump has long had an international outlook. In her 2009 book, "The Trump Card: Playing to Win in Work and Life," she credited the influence of her mother, Ivana, for her own love of travel. And not long after she joined the Trump Organization in 2005, she helped lead her father's business abroad.</p>	<p>特朗普早已具有国际视野。她在自己 2009 年的《特朗普王牌：工作和生活的双赢之道》(The Trump Card: Playing to Win in Work and Life)一书中写道，是母亲伊万娜(Ivana)影响她爱上了旅行。2005 年加入特朗普集团后不久，她开始协助将父亲的业务引向海外。</p>
<p>"Before my brothers and I joined the company, our business was primarily a New York-based operation," she wrote in her book, adding that her father would say, "There are plenty of great deals right here in New York."</p>	<p>"在我哥哥、弟弟加入之前，我们的公司主要是一个纽约企业，"她在自己的书中写道，还说她的父亲总说："纽约就有不少好买卖。"</p>
<p>It was not long before she began to concurrently push her own brand in many of the same markets as her father's.</p>	<p>不久之前，她开始在父亲的许多市场领域内同期推出自己的品牌。</p>
<p>While she was overseeing the development of a controversial Trump Tower in Azerbaijan, which has since been abandoned, she was also filing trademarks for her own brand, for clothes and cosmetics.</p>	<p>在阿塞拜疆，她负责监督一处有争议的特朗普大厦的开发，这个项目后来被放弃了，与此同时她也在该国为自己的品牌、衣服和化妆品申请商标。</p>
<p>In China, while she was helping her father's company make inroads, she developed her own following, taking out at least 23 trademarks for everything from swimwear to wedding dresses, both to battle locals trying to infringe on her name and to support her own interests.</p>	<p>在中国，她在帮助父亲的公司进驻该国市场同时，也发展了自己的崇拜者，注册了至少 23 个商标，内容从泳衣到婚纱多种多样，这两项工作都是为了防止当地人侵犯她的姓名权，维护她自身的利益。</p>
<p>Ivanka Trump has a following in China, where young professionals often equate material wealth with success. A video of her daughter singing in Chinese even went viral. But for many Chinese, Trump is the epitome of the fuerdai, a Mandarin expression that means "rich second</p>	<p>在中国，年轻的职场人士往往将物质财富等同于成功，特朗普在那里有一批拥护者。她女儿唱中文歌的视频甚至被疯转。但是对于许多中国人来说，特朗普是“富二代”的化身，这个词既能引起尊重，亦能引起怨恨。</p>

<p>generation," a term provoking a mix of respect and resentment.</p>	
<p>A spokesman for the brand said several of its licensees wholesale products in China. More than a dozen of Ivanka Trump's own Chinese trademarks were filed during the election campaign.</p>	<p>特朗普品牌的发言人表示，它的几个许可证持有者负责在中国批发产品。在总统竞选活动期间，该品牌申请了十几个伊万卡·特朗普本人的中国商标。</p>
<p>It is not clear how Trump, now a federal employee, will navigate continuing ties to far-flung foreign business interests. Robert Weissman, the president of Public Citizen, a left-leaning watchdog group, said that if Trump's brand was trying to expand operations or import from other countries, there could be "meaningful interaction" with foreign governments. Foreign companies, too, might also try to cut special deals with the brand to curry favor with the Trump administration, Weissman added.</p>	<p>如今特朗普已经成为联邦雇员，目前尚不清楚她接下来将如何处理涉及范围极广的海外商业利益关系。左派监督组织“公众公民”(Public Citizen)的会长罗伯特·魏斯曼(Robert Weissman)表示，如果特朗普的品牌试图扩大经营或从其他国家进口，那么就有可能同外国政府发生“有意义的互动”。魏斯曼补充说，外国公司同样也有可能尝试与特朗普品牌进行特别交易，以求获得特朗普政府的青睐。</p>
<p>"Then you get into the issue about improper influence," he said.</p>	<p>"那么你就会卷入不正当影响的问题，"他说。</p>
<p>Jamie Gorelick, a Washington ethics lawyer who is acting as an independent adviser to Trump's trust, said in a statement that since Trump had resigned from her company, she "has had no involvement with trademark applications submitted by the business."</p>	<p>华盛顿伦理律师杰米·戈雷利克(Jamie Gorelick)是特朗普信托的独立顾问，她在一项声明中表示，自从特朗普从自己的公司辞职以来，她“没有参与该企业提交的商标申请。”</p>
<p>"The federal ethics rules do not require you to recuse from any matter concerning a foreign country just because a business that you have an ownership interest in has a trademark application pending there," she added. "Ivanka will recuse from particular matters where she has a conflict of interest or where the White House counsel determines her participation would present appearance or impartiality concerns."</p>	<p>"联邦伦理规则不会只因为你具备所有权的企业在海外的商标申请尚未通过，就要求你回避任何与外国有关的事情，"她还说。"伊万卡将回避同她有利益冲突的特定事项，如果白宫律师认为她的参与会带来显然的顾虑，或者与公平相关的顾虑，她也会做出回避。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170419/ivanka-trump-trademark-brand</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170419/ivanka-trump-trademark-brand</p>

Apple Faces Inquiry in China Over App Store Content	中国当局将约谈苹果，要求加强 APP 监管
HONG KONG — Chinese authorities plan to question Apple about video streaming services available over its app store within the country, in their latest move to intensify pressure on the American technology giant over the content it provides in the vast and crucial market.	香港——中国当局计划就苹果公司在该国境内的应用商店中提供的视频直播服务对它进行质询，这是他们就这家美国科技巨头在这个巨大而关键的市场提供的内容进一步施压的最新举动。
A report on China's official Xinhua News Agency late Wednesday said that the authorities would summon Apple to urge it to "tighten up checks on software applications available in the Apple Store." The report did not say when the summoning would take place.	中国官方通讯社新华社周三晚些时候发表的一篇报道称，当局将约谈苹果公司，敦促它“加强对苹果应用商店中的软件应用的审核”。这篇报道没有指出当局会在何时约谈该公司。
The inquiry appears to focus on third-party apps available on the company's app store in China. The report said the authorities had told three Chinese websites to tighten their oversight of online information, livestreaming services and online performance. Some broadcasters, it said, offered live content forbidden by Chinese law, including pornography.	这次质询似乎主要是针对这家公司中国区应用商店中的第三方应用。报道称，当局已经要求三家中国网站加强对网上信息、流媒体服务和在线表演的监管。文中表示，一些网络主播会提供中国法律禁止的直播内容，包括色情内容。
The authorities had already met with Apple representatives about livestreaming apps available on its app store in China, Xinhua said, without disclosing details.	新华社表示，当局已经就其中国区应用商店中的流媒体应用与苹果公司的代表面谈，但没有透露其中的细节。
An Apple representative in China declined to comment.	苹果公司在中国的一位代表拒绝置评。
The report comes as Chinese authorities put pressure on Apple over the apps and other content it offers its users in China, which in the fiscal quarter that ended Dec. 31 accounted for about one-fifth of its revenue.	报道发表于中国当局对苹果公司为中国用户提供的应用程序和其他内容施压之时。在截止去年 12 月 31 日的财年里，苹果在中国市场的营收达到了公司总营收的五分之一左右。
The moves are part of a broader Chinese effort to regulate internet content. With services like Google, Facebook and Twitter long blocked in China, Apple is a rare foreign-owned company that provides a	此举是中国规范网互联网内容的更广泛行动的一部分。谷歌(Google)、Facebook 和 Twitter 等外资公司的服务在中国遭到屏蔽，苹果作为一家外国企业，却罕有地通过自己掌控的平台在这里提供大量应用程序及其他内

significant amount of apps and other content through platforms it controls.	容。
A year ago, Apple's iBooks Store and iTunes Movies were shut down in China, six months after they were started there. In December 2016, complying with what it said was a request from Chinese authorities, Apple also removed news apps created by The New York Times from its app store in China. Apple did not specify what prompted the request.	一年前, 苹果的 iBooks 商店和 iTunes 电影服务被关停, 距离它们进入中国市场刚刚半年的时间。2016 年 12 月, 据说是遵照中国当局的要求, 苹果公司还从中国区的应用商店下架了《纽约时报》开发的新闻应用。该公司没有具体说明当局提出这项要求的原因。
More recently, Chinese authorities have also ordered app stores in China to register with the government. Because Google's app store is among that company's services that are blocked in the country, a considerable number of locally owned third-party app stores have popped up to serve phones running Google's Android mobile-operating system. That has complicated China's efforts to control the country's fast-growing mobile internet business.	更近一些时候, 中国当局还要求在中国运营的各类应用商店在政府进行注册。由于谷歌的应用商店属于该公司在中国被屏蔽的服务之一, 有相当多的本地第三方应用商店涌现出来, 为使用谷歌的安卓(Android)移动操作系统的手机提供服务。这让中国控制本国快速增长的移动互联网业务的努力变得复杂。
The Xinhua report on Wednesday said that Apple had been approached by the Beijing offices of three Chinese agencies. They included the Cyberspace Administration of China, the country's top online regulator, as well as public security officials and a cultural law enforcement group.	新华社周三的报道称, 苹果公司已经被三家中国政府机构在北京的分支机构找上门, 其中包括中国网络监管的最高机构国家互联网信息办公室、公安局以及一个文化法规执法队。
The report said three Chinese websites — toutiao.com, huoshanzhibo.com and huajiao.com — had violated regulations concerning internet information services. Some potential violations, it said, would be referred to the police.	报道还提到, 有三家中国网站——今日头条(toutiao.com)、火山网(huoshanzhibo.com)和花椒直播(huajiao.com)——违反了与网络信息服务有关的法规。文中称, 一些潜在的违规行为将提交给警方。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-apple-app-store	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-apple-app-store
As Zeal for China Dims, Global Companies Complain More Boldly	外企热情消退, 继续留在中国变成一种磨练和战斗
BEIJING — When Amazon announced its entry into the Chinese cloud	北京——去年, 当亚马逊(Amazon)宣布进入中国云计算市场时, 中国国有媒

<p>computing market last year, Chinese state media celebrated it as “a strong signal” that “there is tremendous room for foreign firms to expand in the Chinese market as long as they comply with local regulations.”</p>	<p>体将之誉为“一个强有力的信号”，表明“只要符合当地法规，外资企业在中国市场上就有极大的扩张空间”。</p>
<p>Today, cloud computing is the latest area of contention between China and increasingly frustrated global companies.</p>	<p>如今，云计算成了日益沮丧的全球公司与中国发生争执的又一个领域。</p>
<p>In late March, a group of more than 50 American lawmakers sent a letter to the Chinese ambassador to the United States, Cui Tiankai, taking direct aim at China’s restrictions on cloud computing. They wrote that current and draft regulations would force the transfer of valuable intellectual property to Chinese companies and effectively bar foreign cloud service providers “from operating or competing fairly in China.”</p>	<p>3月底，50多位美国议员致信中国驻美大使崔天凯，直接抨击中国对云计算领域的限制。他们写道，现行条例和条例草案将会强制把有价值的知识产权转让给中国企业，并在实质上禁止外国云服务提供商“在中国经营或公平竞争”。</p>
<p>“As we see it,” the lawmakers wrote in the letter, which was viewed by The New York Times, “these restrictions are fundamentally protectionist and anticompetitive.” Many of the lawmakers hail from states where two major cloud computing players, Amazon and Microsoft, have operations.</p>	<p>“在我们看来，”《纽约时报》查阅的这封信中写道，“这些限制从根本上是保护主义和反竞争的。”许多写信的议员都来自亚马逊和微软这两个主要云计算公司开展业务的州。</p>
<p>Big global companies, which have long worked to keep from rocking the boat in China, are showing a bit more tolerance for making waves. The business groups that represent them have become more critical of China’s industrial policies and ambitions. Businesses are increasingly complaining to friendly lawmakers, and those lawmakers have become more vocal on their behalf.</p>	<p>大型全球性公司长期以来一直努力避免在中国惹是生非，如今已经可以容忍掀起一些风浪。代表他们的企业团体对中国的产业政策与野心提出愈来愈多的批评。企业也日渐向那些友好的议员们抱怨，而议员们也愈来愈愿意为他们发声。</p>
<p>Profiles in courage are still hard to find, as businesses fear Chinese</p>	<p>勇敢的人物依然难以找到，因为企业如果直接抱怨或是抱怨的声音太大，就</p>

<p>retaliation if they complain directly or too loudly. For example, among the companies that would benefit most from any shift in China's cloud computing regulations, Microsoft, through a spokesman, declined to comment, and Amazon did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>会担心中国人的报复。就拿那些可能从中国云计算规则转变中获益最大的公司来说，微软通过发言人拒绝置评，亚马逊并没有回应置评请求。</p>
<p>The shift is also a gradual one, taking place in the years since the 2008 Olympics in Beijing, as the promise of a more open China faded. Still, people in business circles in China say the sense of disappointment in China's business prospects is growing.</p>	<p>自从2008年北京奥运会以来，中国会越来越开放的承诺在渐渐褪色，这一转变也开始渐渐发生。在中国的商界人士表示，对中国业务前景的失望之感还在增长。</p>
<p>"The enthusiasm is gone," said James McGregor, chairman of the greater China region for the consulting firm APCO Worldwide. "Foreign businesses here used to be very excited about China and quite enthusiastic. Now, it's kind of a grind and a battle."</p>	<p>"热情已经消失了,"咨询公司安可公关顾问公司(APCO Worldwide)的大中华区董事长麦健陆(James McGregor)说。"这里的外国企业过去对中国感到兴奋，他们相当热心。现在，这里成了一种磨练和战斗。"</p>
<p>China remains a lucrative market for foreign-branded cars, iPhones, high-value engineering equipment and other costly items. Still, the growing frustration has muddled the corporate response to President Trump's tough anti-China rhetoric.</p>	<p>对于外国品牌汽车、iPhone、高价值工程设备和其他昂贵物品来说，中国市场仍然利润丰厚。然而，越来越多的挫折，令企业对特朗普总统的强硬反华言辞的看法复杂起来。</p>
<p>"There are companies, which in prior years have been strong supporters in Washington of the U.S.-China relationship, who are much quieter, and even waiting to see if a tougher approach might get more results with China," said Jake Parker, vice president for China operations at the U.S.-China Business Council.</p>	<p>"在华盛顿，有些公司前几年一直是中美关系的坚定支持者，现在他们变得更加安静，甚至在观望更强硬的做法是否能够在中国取得更多成果，"美中贸易全国委员会(U.S.-China Business Council)中国区事务副会长彭捷宁(Jake Parker)说。</p>
<p>In one criticism on Tuesday, William Zarit, the chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, expressed concern about President Trump's offer of trade concessions in exchange for greater Chinese support in pressuring North Korea over its nuclear ambitions.</p>	<p>周二，中国美国商会(American Chamber of Commerce in China)主席蔡瑞德(William Zarit)发表批评，他担忧特朗普总统提出贸易让步，以换取中国在迫使朝鲜放弃核野心方面给予更多支持。</p>

<p>"If the United States gives concessions in the trade area so that we don't push as hard on leveling the playing field in all these different areas," Mr. Zarit said at a news conference in Beijing on Tuesday, "I think it's a shame."</p>	<p>"如果美国在贸易领域做出让步，令我们不能在各种领域内努力推进，争取平等的竞争环境，"周二，蔡瑞德在北京的记者招待会上说："我认为这令人遗憾。"</p>
<p>In public, businesses work hard to strike a sunny note. Last November, Jay Carney, Amazon's senior vice president for global corporate affairs and former White House spokesman, made no mention of his company's challenges there when speaking at China's World Internet Conference, according to a Chinese-language transcript of his remarks in state media.</p>	<p>企业在公开场合要强颜欢笑。去年十一月，在中国举行的世界互联网大会上，根据中国国有媒体的中文发言记录，亚马逊全球企业事务高级副总裁、前白宫发言人杰伊·卡尼(Jay Carney)完全没有提到公司面临的挑战。</p>
<p>That reticence has bred frustration among some United States officials. In 2015, President Barack Obama told the Business Roundtable, a business group, regarding its complaints about China, "Don't tell us on the side, 'We've got this problem, you need to look into it, but then — but leave our names out of it.'"</p>	<p>这样的三缄其口令一些美国官员感到沮丧。2015年，一个名为商业圆桌会议(Business Roundtable)的商业集团对中国有不少怨言，贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统对他们说，"不要总是悄悄跟我们说，'我们有这个问题，你需要关注一下，不过——不要把我们公司的名字卷进来。'"</p>
<p>Still, executives say complaining can have an impact. Earlier that same year, Mr. Obama publicly criticized proposed Chinese rules that would require technology companies to turn over encryption keys to Chinese authorities. His administration had also expressed concern about Chinese draft regulations that would require China's financial sector buy only from "secure and controllable" suppliers, which trade groups said effectively meant Chinese companies. In both cases China relented, temporarily scrapping the banking laws and tempering the language in the antiterrorism law.</p>	<p>然而，公司高管们仍然说投诉可能会产生影响。同年早些时候，奥巴马公开批评中国在规定提案中要求技术公司将加密密钥交给中国当局。他的行政部门也对中国的条例草案表示担忧，其中要求中国金融部门只能从"安全可控"的供应商那里采购，而贸易团体认为"安全可控"其实意味着中国企业。在这两个案例里，中国都让步了，暂时取消了相关银行法，并在反恐怖主义法中缓和了措辞。</p>
<p>Some intermediaries between business and China are pushing the</p>	<p>一些企业与中国之间的中介机构正在推动政府做更多的工作。</p>

<p>government to do even more.</p>	
<p>"Countries need to be persuaded. Words don't do it," said Max Baucus, a former United States ambassador to China, adding that the United States needs to use "properly targeted" leverage.</p>	<p>"国家需要被说服，言辞是做不到这一点的，"美国前驻华大使马克斯·鲍卡斯 (Max Baucus)说，美国需要使用“正中要害”的影响力。</p>
<p>"I don't think the United States has done much of that," Mr. Baucus said. "We need to have a more strategic economic approach to China."</p>	<p>"我不认为美国在这方面做得太多了，"鲍卡斯说。"我们需要对中国采取更具战略性的经济手段。"</p>
<p>He said Mr. Obama had raised the issue of American companies' unequal access to the Chinese market repeatedly with Beijing, but these appeals were "insufficient."</p>	<p>他说，奥巴马曾一再向北京提出过美国公司不能平等进入中国市场的问题，但这些恳切的要求“还不够”。</p>
<p>Of all the sectors that China has set its sights on, tech has come under the most pressure. Services like Facebook and Twitter have long been blocked. Last November, China passed a cybersecurity law that would impose security checks on companies in industries like finance and communications and mandatory in-country data storage. In 2015, the American chip maker Qualcomm said it would pay \$975 million for violating China's antimonopoly law. In 2016, Apple's iBooks Store and iTunes Movies were shut down in China, just six months after they were started there. In the same year, China said it would demand answers to new questions about Microsoft's business practices in the country.</p>	<p>在中国重点监管的所有行业中，科技行业面临最大的压力。像 Facebook 和 Twitter 这样的服务一直遭到封锁。去年 11 月，中国通过了一项网络安全法，对金融和通信等行业的公司进行安全检查，强制规定数据在国内存储。2015 年，美国芯片制造商高通公司 (Qualcomm) 表示，公司将因违反中国的反垄断法而支付 9.75 亿美元。2016 年，苹果的 iBooks Store 和 iTunes 电影在中国的业务仅仅开始了六个月就遭关闭。同年，中国方面表示，将就微软在该国开展业务中出现的新问题向其提出质询。</p>
<p>In cloud computing, China mandates that foreign companies work with a local partner, and the foreign companies are subject to equity restrictions that prevent them from owning a controlling stake in the cloud company. New draft regulations would make it even more difficult for them to get licenses for operation, block them from using their brands and logos to market their services and require them to</p>	<p>在云计算方面，中国要求外国公司必须与当地伙伴合作，外国公司将受到股权限制，以阻止他们拥有这家云公司的控股权。新的条例草案将使得他们更难获得运营许可证，阻止他们在推广自己的服务时使用自己的品牌和标识，要求他们“终止传输”并举报用户上传或传输的任何“违反中国有关法律法规”的信息。</p>

<p>"terminate the transmission of" and report any information posted or transmitted by users that "violates relevant Chinese laws and regulations."</p>	
<p>In China, the cloud computing market is estimated to be worth \$20 billion by 2020, up from \$1.5 billion in 2013, according to the consulting group Bain. Both Amazon and Microsoft operate in China through partnerships with local companies. In contrast, Aliyun, the cloud services unit of the Chinese web giant Alibaba, has its own data centers in the United States.</p>	<p>据咨询组织贝恩公司(Bain)称, 2013年, 中国的云计算市场价值15亿美元, 到2020年估计将达到20亿美元。亚马逊和微软都通过与当地公司的合作在中国经营。相比之下, 中国网络巨头阿里巴巴的云服务部门阿里云在美国拥有自己的数据中心。</p>
<p>For decades, Western companies have stood with China even during rocky moments in the Sino-American relationship. When Congress threatened to revoke China's most-favored-nation trading status in the 1990s because of concerns over human rights, the American Chamber of Commerce in China, or AmCham, headed to Washington to defend Beijing.</p>	<p>几十年来, 西方公司即使在中美关系充满动荡的时期也站在中国一边。1990年代, 当国会因为对人权的担忧而威胁要撤销中国的贸易最惠国待遇时, 美国商会曾前往华盛顿捍卫北京。</p>
<p>More recently, the complaints from Western companies have gotten louder, as China's economic growth slows and unease grows about Beijing's failure to deliver on its promise to open markets for foreign companies as well as its Made in China 2025 plan to push for greater self-sufficiency in several industries. AmCham's 2016 survey of its members showed that 81 percent of its companies felt less welcome in China than before, up from 77 percent in 2015. The survey also showed that 31 percent of its members said the investment environment was deteriorating – the most pessimistic response AmCham has received since it started asking the question in 2011.</p>	<p>最近, 随着中国经济增长放缓, 加之“中国制造”2025计划推动若干行业内实现更大的自给自足, 西方公司对北京未能履行其对外国公司开放市场的承诺感到日益不安。西方公司的怨言也越来越多。中国美国商会2016年的成员调查显示, 其中81%的公司感到在中国不如以前受欢迎, 这一数字高于2015年的77%。调查还显示, 31%的成员表示投资环境正在恶化——这是美国商会自2011年开始提出这个问题以来收到的最悲观的反馈。</p>

<p>"China's heavy emphasis on building global champions through industrial policies is spiking new levels of concern about China's commitment to a mutually beneficial relationship," said Jeremie Waterman, senior director for the Greater China region for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.</p>	<p>"中国对通过产业政策打造全球事业的重视，让人进一步担心中国能否信守互惠关系的承诺，"美国商会大中华地区高级主任王杰(Jeremie Waterman)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Zarit, of AmCham, said a "mixed bag" of companies were unhappy about the investment climate in China, adding that "they are afraid if anything is done, it will upset the apple cart."</p>	<p>美国商会的蔡瑞德说，来自“各领域”的许多公司对中国的投资环境并不满意，还说“他们害怕一旦实现这一目标，原有的秩序会被彻底打乱。”</p>
<p>Mr. Zarit, who led a delegation of eight former AmCham chairmen to meet with the Trump administration officials in Washington in February, said there was a new realization in Washington "that this asymmetrical commercial relationship needs to be addressed in some way."</p>	<p>二月，蔡瑞德率领一个由八名前中国美国商会主席组成的代表团与华盛顿特朗普政府官员会晤，他表示，华盛顿产生了一个新的认识：“这种不对称的商业关系需要以某种方式来解决。”</p>
<p>Mr. McGregor, who was on the trip, said they met Peter Navarro, a strident China critic in charge of trade and industrial policy, and Matthew Pottinger, Mr. Trump's top Asia policy maker. There, the delegation pushed the concept of reciprocity, meaning that if American companies are bound by restrictions in China, their Chinese counterparts should be subject to the same limits in the United States.</p>	<p>麦健陆也参与了那次会晤，他说代表团会见了负责贸易和产业政策的彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)，他是一位强硬的中国批评者，此外还有特朗普政府的亚洲政策负责人马修·波廷格(Matthew Pottinger)。会面时，代表团强调了互惠的概念，这意味着如果美国公司受到中国的限制，中国同行在美国也应该受到同样的限制。</p>
<p>Mr. McGregor said the idea got "quite a bit of traction." He added, "Our attitude is China should be treated as an equal, and an equal needs reciprocity."</p>	<p>麦健陆说，这个想法得到了“不少认同”，他补充说：“我们的态度是应该平等地对待中国，平等的关系是需要互惠的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-companies-complain</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-companies-complain</p>
<p>Chinese Investment Scandal Highlights 'Shadow Banking' Risks</p>	<p>民生银行“假理财”骗局背后，影子银行风险加剧</p>
<p>BEIJING — When Lisa Wang sank her retirement money — all \$730,000</p>	<p>北京——当丽莎·王(Lisa Wang)将她的养老钱 73 万美元(约合人民币 500 万</p>

<p>of it — into a single investment, her fund manager repeatedly said there was zero risk.</p>	<p>元)全部投入到一个投资项目中时,她的基金经理反复说这个项目没有风险。</p>
<p>He was wrong.</p>	<p>他错了。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Ms. Wang, 61, joined about a dozen other customers in the lobby of a Beijing branch of the bank China Minsheng, pressing employees for details and demanding their money back, after Chinese news media reported that more than \$400 million of investor money had disappeared.</p>	<p>周三, 61岁的丽莎·王在民生银行北京分行的大堂里和其他十多位客户一起, 要求员工解释细节并退款, 之前中国的新闻媒体报道说, 投资者4亿多美元的资金已经消失。</p>
<p>"I invested because they told me it's a product that would guarantee my capital," Ms. Wang said. "My fund manager stressed again and again that there is no risk. I'm so angry and disappointed."</p>	<p>"我之所以投资了是因为她们告诉我这个是保本的产品。"丽莎·王说, "基金经理和我再三强调了没有任何风险。我非常气愤, 非常失望。"</p>
<p>The scandal highlights what economists say is a growing risk in China: poorly regulated financial products that are often mis-sold to investors hungry for returns that handily beat what banks offer for deposits. Such investments are often kept off banks' balance sheets, giving rise to a "shadow banking industry" that experts worry could derail the country's economy.</p>	<p>这起丑闻突显了经济学家认为中国正在增加的一个风险: 监管不善的金融产品往往通过误导卖给渴望高回报的投资者, 因为这些产品的回报通常比银行的存款利息更高。而这些投资往往没有计入银行资产负债表, 形成了"影子银行", 专业人士担心它会影响国家经济。</p>
<p>In the case of China Minsheng, the Chinese police have detained the head of the lender's Hangtianqiao branch, Zhang Ying, the bank said in a statement to the Shanghai Stock Exchange on Tuesday, adding that it was assisting the police with an investigation.</p>	<p>在民生银行这个案子中, 中国警方已经羁押了北京航天桥支行行长张颖, 该银行周二在发给上海证券交易所的一份声明中表示, 正在协助警方侦办此案。</p>
<p>The scandal erupted when a Chinese newspaper, the 21st Century Business Herald, reported on Tuesday that the wealth management product was forged and "does not exist." It said that more than 120 investors had registered to ask the bank to refund their investments and</p>	<p>这起丑闻的爆发是中国《21世纪经济报道》周二率先报道的, 说这款理财产品纯属伪造, "并不存在"。据说有120多位投资者已经签名登记, 要求民生银行按期兑付理财产品, 并查处违法违规行为。</p>

carry out an investigation.	
Investors, mostly older people, said China Minsheng had lured them with offers of free golf events, overseas trips and a rate of return of 8 percent to 27 percent. Many of the investors were members of a club that was established by the branch, which asked them for a minimum investment of about \$145,000. At the bank on Wednesday, one of them shouted: "We're not going home if you don't return us our money."	投资者大多数是老年人,他们说,民生银行用免费的高尔夫活动和海外旅游,以及高达8%到27%的回报率吸引他们。很多投资者都是这家支行的一个俱乐部的成员,入会投资额需要约14.5万美元。周三在该银行,其中一个投资者大喊:"如果不退还我们的钱,我们就不回家。"
The scene is a familiar one in many Chinese cities: furious investors protesting, defrauded by wealth management products that have gone under the radar of regulators. It highlights the growing risks of these products, which many economists say pose a significant threat to the financial system.	这样的场面在中国的很多城市都出现过:受不在监控范围内的理财产品所骗,愤怒的投资者举行抗议。这件事突显了这些理财产品日益增长的风险,很多经济学家认为它对金融体系构成重大威胁。
According to state news media, Chinese investors have plowed \$4.4 trillion into wealth management products, equivalent to close to 40 percent of China's annual economic output.	据官方新闻媒体报道,中国投资者在理财产品方面已经投入了4.4万亿美元,相当于中国年度经济产出的近40%。
Such products are often sold by banks and other financial institutions to ordinary Chinese investors with the promise of high rates of return, but they are not kept on the balance sheet, and thus form part of the so-called shadow banking industry. Most of the investments have flowed into coal, steel and real estate — sectors that are facing overcapacity problems in China.	这种产品往往是由银行和其他金融机构出售给普通的中国投资者,并承诺高回报率,但并不把它计入资产负债表,因此形成了所谓"影子银行"的一部分。它吸纳的大部分资金已经流入煤炭、钢铁和房地产行业——这些行业在中国面临产能过剩的问题。
Analysts fear that Chinese investors, who often display a herd mentality, could dump the products once bad news spreads, creating a liquidity crunch.	中国投资者经常会表现出从众心态,分析师担心一旦坏消息传播出去,投资者就会纷纷卖出产品,造成流动性危机。
In nearly all such instances in the past, the Chinese government has	过去遇到这样的情况,中国政府几乎都会出面保护投资者,避免涟漪效应,

<p>stepped in to bail investors out, avert ripple effects and ensure social stability.</p>	<p>保证社会稳定。</p>
<p>"It invites moral hazard," said Victor Shih, an associate professor at the University of California at San Diego who specializes in the politics of Chinese banking policies. "When you tell people that they will get bailed out, then they will engage in very, very risky behavior and, also, opportunistic behavior on the part of the banks."</p>	<p>"这会引发道德风险，"加州大学圣地亚哥分校研究中国金融政治的副教授、专门从事中国银行政策政治研究的史宗瀚(Victor Shih)表示。"当你告诉人们他们会得到救助时，他们就会采取非常非常危险的行为，而且银行也会采取机会主义做法。"</p>
<p>In the case of China Minsheng, many investors said they were drawn to the product because they were promised that their investments would be repaid in full. They said they were encouraged by the bank's strong reputation, as well as by incentives offered by the branch, such as free trips to South Africa.</p>	<p>在民生银行的案例中，很多投资者表示，这个理财产品之所以吸引他们，是因为它承诺全额偿还本金。他们表示，除了该支行的激励措施，比如到南非免费旅行之外，民生银行声誉很好也是一个激励因素。</p>
<p>The scandal reflects "the lack of internal controls" at the bank, according to Wei Jiyao, an analyst at PY Standard, a research company based in Chengdu, China, that tracks wealth management products. Mr. Wei predicted that regulators would probably respond by trying to tighten their control over the sector.</p>	<p>魏骥遥是成都追踪金融理财市场的调研公司普益标准(PY Standard)的分析师，他表示，这起丑闻反映了"银行内控问题"。魏骥遥预测，监管机构可能会采取措施，加紧对该行业的控制。</p>
<p>Chinese regulators have expressed increasingly open concern about the proliferation of such short-term wealth management products. In March, the chairman of China's biggest bank and a senior Chinese insurance regulator issued strong warnings about the dangers that shadow banking presented to the Chinese economy.</p>	<p>对于此类短期理财产品的激增，中国监管机构越来越担心。3月份，中国最大银行的行长以及中国保险监管机构高级官员对于影子银行给中国经济带来的危险发出了强烈警告。</p>
<p>The preceding month, Chinese authorities said an online finance company had bilked investors out of more than \$7.6 billion in what they said was a huge Ponzi scheme.</p>	<p>前一个月，中国当局表示，一家网络金融公司从投资者那里集资逾76亿美元，他们认为那是一个大型庞氏骗局。</p>

But while regulators have pledged to increase oversight of the sector, experts say that many banks have found ways to circumvent the rules.	但是，尽管监管机构承诺要加强行业监管，但专家们表示，很多银行已经找到了规避规则的方法。
Christopher Balding, an associate professor of finance at Peking University HSBC Business School in Shenzhen, China, said he had not seen any indication that the authorities would seriously rein in wealth management products, even though "intellectually, they want to."	位于深圳的北京大学汇丰商学院金融副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁(Christopher Balding)说，他没有看到任何迹象表明当局会严格控制理财产品，尽管“从理智上说，他们想这么做”。
Mr. Balding pointed in particular to a Communist Party congress scheduled for the fall, when a big leadership shake-up is expected. He also said that the government prized social stability above all else.	鲍尔丁特指的是预定于今秋举行的共产党大会大会，预计届时领导层会出现大变化。他还表示，政府高度重视社会稳定。
"They are kind of like a dieter on January 15 who says: 'It's going to be so hard for me to get out of bed and go and exercise,' " he said. "But are they willing to get out of bed every morning and give up that cookie at lunch?"	"他们有点像是一个节食者在1月15日说：'今天起床去锻炼太难了，'"他说道。"但是他们是否有每天早起锻炼，午餐时不吃曲奇的意愿呢？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-minsheng-shadow-banking	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170420/china-minsheng-shadow-banking
Trump Targets Steel Trade, but China Will Be Tough to Contain	特朗普要打击中国钢铁倾销没那么简单
HANGZHOU, China — China's vast steel industry is a major target of President Trump. But this hulking shell of a mill here shows why China is likely to keep pumping out more and more steel, inflaming trade tensions between the two countries.	中国杭州——中国规模巨大的钢铁行业是特朗普总统主要的打击目标。但看到此地一座钢铁厂庞大的骨架，便不难明白中国为何有可能继续生产越来越多的钢铁产品，加剧两国紧张的贸易关系。
The Hangzhou steel mill, a vast labyrinth of blast furnaces, warehouses, chimneys and worker dormitories covering hundreds of acres, was one of Mao Zedong's favorite projects. Built in just 13 months in the late 1950s, it once employed 25,000 workers.	杭州钢铁厂是一个由高炉、仓库、烟囱和工人宿舍组成的巨大迷宫，占地数百英亩，也是毛泽东当年最为称道的项目之一。它在上世纪50年代末只用13个月时间便建成，一度养活了2.5万名工人。
Pollution and the march of progress made the mill a liability. But closing	污染和时代前进的步伐令这座工厂变成了一个负担。但若关掉一座工厂，许

<p>a mill eliminates well-paying jobs — a central reason China keeps factories churning out steel the world doesn't need.</p>	<p>多待遇不错的工作职位也会随之消失,这正是中国让这些工厂继续生产世界并不需要的钢铁的主要原因。</p>
<p>When authorities do manage to shutter a plant, it is a costly ordeal, as the story of Hangzhou shows. With the help of a \$34 million grant from government officials, the Hangzhou plant owner, Hangzhou Iron and Steel Group, offered the 12,000 remaining workers lavish severance benefits and pensions.</p>	<p>如果当局真的设法关掉一座工厂,将会面临代价不菲的考验,杭州钢铁厂的故事正是如此。依靠政府提供的 3400 万美元资金,这座钢铁厂的所有者——杭州钢铁集团给目前剩下的 1.2 万名工人提供了慷慨的遣散费和养老金。</p>
<p>"I don't have to wake up early," said Tang Guomin, 49, who had labored at the blast furnaces since he was 18 years old. He received nearly six years' pay from the company as severance and when he turns 50 in a few months, he will be able to collect an inflation-adjusted pension from the government equal to 90 percent of his previous pay for the rest of his life.</p>	<p>"我不需要每天起很早,"18岁就开始在这座工厂的高炉里工作、如今已经49岁的唐国民说。他年公司拿到了差不多相当于六年工资的遣散费,再过几个月,等到满50岁,他就可以在余生里持续从政府领取随通胀水平调整的养老金,其数额相当于他此前工资的90%。</p>
<p>"I sleep till I wake and don't have much to worry about," he said, while doing his family's morning vegetable shopping at a street market. "I miss the factory, but that time won't be back again."</p>	<p>"我睡到自然醒,无心无事的,"早上,他一边在街市给家里买菜,一边说道。"工厂嘛,怀念总是怀念的,但历史不可能倒流的。"</p>
<p>Invoking an obscure trade law, President Trump signed an executive order on Thursday for a 270-day review to determine whether steel imports were harming national security. If the Commerce Department does find harm, Mr. Trump will have up to 90 days to decide whether to impose broad import restrictions.</p>	<p>特朗普总统援引一条不起眼的贸易法规,在周四签署了一项行政命令,要求进行270天的评估,以确定钢铁进口是否在危害美国的国家安全。如果美国商务部(Commerce Department)发现结果的确如此,特朗普将有最多90天的时间决定是否实施广泛的进口限制。</p>
<p>China is an obvious target of the order, though the impact could ripple worldwide. While only about 2 percent of American steel imports come directly from China, global steel makers and industry experts blame China for shipping its surplus steel to other countries, which drives</p>	<p>中国显然是这项命令针对的一个目标,尽管它的影响可能会波及全球。虽说美国的钢铁进口只有2%直接来自中国,但全球钢铁生产商和行业专家怪罪中国将过剩的钢铁运到其他国家,由此拉低钢铁价格,促使这些国家进一步将钢铁加工成高价值产品,再出口到美国。已明确表示会在钢铁进口上采取</p>

<p>down prices and prompts those countries to further process the steel into high-value products for export to the United States. The Trump administration, which has made it clear that it will take a more aggressive stance on steel, has suggested it could bring trade actions against those countries as well.</p>	<p>强硬措施的特朗普政府暗示，它也可能对这些国家采取贸易行动。</p>
<p>China denies that it sells excess steel to other markets below the cost of making it, a move called dumping. But China does concede that it has too many steel factories making too much steel.</p>	<p>中国否认自己以低于成本的价格向其他市场出售过剩的钢铁产品，即一种被称为倾销的举措。但中国承认，它的确有太多的钢铁厂在生产过量的钢铁。</p>
<p>The trick is trimming that excess capacity, which is proving to be neither easy nor cheap. Steel making represents a reliable source of high-wage jobs in a country where economic growth has slowed compared with previous years. Steel also remains a key material for China's manufacturing sector, the world's largest.</p>	<p>其中的关键在于削减过剩产能，但事实证明，要做到这一点并不容易，而且代价不菲。在一个经济增长相比往年已经放缓的国家里，钢铁制造代表着高薪工作的一个可靠来源。而且钢铁依然是全球规模最大的中国制造业的关键材料。</p>
<p>"Steel is the food for China's industry," said Wang Guoqing, the research director at the Lange Steel Information Research Center, a Chinese industry group in Beijing. "It is in a key position for China's development and infrastructure."</p>	<p>"钢铁是中国工业的食粮，"位于北京的一个行业组织中国工业兰格钢铁信息研究中心的副主任王国清说。"对中国基建和发展处于很重要的位置。"</p>
<p>The steel industry in the United States employs about 140,000 people, or less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the American work force. China's steel makers, by contrast, employed 4.7 million workers in 2014, the last official figure released, or 0.6 percent of China's labor force then. Nearly 60 years after Mao's drive to make China a steel giant contributed to a famine that killed millions of people, the country now makes as much steel as the rest of the world put together.</p>	<p>美国的钢铁行业雇佣了大约 14 万人，不足美国劳动力的千分之一。相比之下，在政府最近一次发布官方数据的 2014 年，中国的钢铁厂雇佣着 470 万工人，占当时中国劳动力的千分之六。毛泽东推动中国大炼钢铁曾促成一场导致数百万人死亡的大饥荒近 60 年后，这个国家的钢铁产量已经达到了世界其他地方之和。</p>
<p>Today, China's steel sector represents the sort of bloated, wasteful</p>	<p>现在，国内外都认为，中国的钢铁行业代表着那种抑制中国经济发展的膨胀</p>

<p>industry that people both inside and outside the country say is holding back economic development. China in early 2016 committed to closing steel mills representing 100 million to 150 million tons of capacity over five years, or roughly a tenth of its capacity then. China closed 65 million tons of capacity last year and plans to close another 50 million tons this year, according to a speech in early March by Premier Li Keqiang.</p>	<p>和浪费产业。2016年初，中国决心在五年内关掉相当于1至1.5亿吨产能的钢铁厂，即中国当时的钢铁总产能的十分之一左右。中国国务院总理李克强今年3月初发表的讲话显示，中国去年关停了6500万吨产能，今年计划再关掉5000万吨。</p>
<p>Yet production remains stubbornly high, and new mills have continued to open. China's steel mills produced a record quantity of steel last month. China hasn't released more recent data on total steel capacity.</p>	<p>然而，产量依然居高不下，新钢铁厂继续冒出来。上月，中国的钢铁产量又创下记录。目前尚无钢铁产能的更新数据发表。</p>
<p>For now, China's steel exports are shrinking, though it isn't clear how long that will continue. China's appetite for steel has improved in recent months as government lending and spending and a revival in its property industry lift the economy and encourage consumption. But the government has said it wants to rein in lending, concerned that the economy may be too reliant on ever-rising debt.</p>	<p>眼下，中国的钢铁出口正在缩减，尽管尚不清楚这种趋势会持续多久。在政府贷款和支出以及房地产行业的复苏提振经济、鼓励消费之时，中国的钢铁需求在最近几个月有所上涨。但政府已经表示，要对贷款进行控制，因为担心本国经济可能太过依赖不断增长的债务。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's advisers are using steel as part of a broader push against China's excess factories. They are singling out steel while blaming Chinese industrial policies for overcapacity in other sectors, like aluminum and solar panels.</p>	<p>特朗普的顾问在将钢铁当作打击中国过剩工厂的更广泛行动的一部分。他们一边单独拿钢铁说事，一边怪中国的产业政策导致其他行业的过剩，比如铝和太阳能电池板。</p>
<p>"To me the objective is to make it uneconomic, to make it expensive, to do something that has inefficiency in the market," said Robert Lighthizer, Mr. Trump's nominee to become United States trade representative, at his Senate confirmation hearing.</p>	<p>"在我看来，目标是让它不赚钱、价格高企，去做一些在市场里没什么用的事，"在特朗普的提名下成为美国贸易代表的罗伯特·莱特希泽(Robert Lighthizer)在参议院举行的提名确认听证会上这样说道。</p>
<p>China calls that effort shortsighted, saying it has made itself an</p>	<p>中国表示这种努力有些目光短浅，称美国是在本国许多钢铁厂日渐老化之</p>

<p>indispensable provider of high-quality steel to the world at a time when many American steel mills are aging. Advocates of a more confrontational American trade policy fail to understand this, said Li Xinchuang, the dean of the China Metallurgical Industry Planning and Research Institute, a government agency.</p>	<p>时，让自己成了世界高品质钢铁产品不可或缺的提供者。政府机构中国冶金工业规划研究院院长李新创表示，提倡采取一种更强硬的美国贸易政策的人士无法理解这种决策。</p>
<p>"I have explained this time and time again, but they won't listen," he said. "It's like playing the lute to a cow."</p>	<p>"我解释了一遍又一遍，但他们就是不听，"他说。"就像是对牛弹琴。"</p>
<p>The Hangzhou steel plant, and the city that it is named after, represent China's effort to shift its economy away from industries like steel. The city of at least 4 million urban residents is the hometown of Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce giant, and also contains the headquarters of Geely, the Chinese automaker that bought Volvo from Ford in 2010.</p>	<p>杭州钢铁厂以及杭州这座城市，代表了中国将经济从钢铁等行业转移的努力。该城至少有400万居民，是中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴的所在地，中国汽车制造商吉利的总部也在这里。2010年，吉利公司从福特手中购买了沃尔沃。</p>
<p>The former factory looks a little like a postapocalyptic scene on a Hollywood movie set: cavernous warehouses moldered on a damp spring day, windowless and doorless. Conveyor belts and other steel equipment that might have scrap metal value had already been removed, leaving barren concrete tubes and walls. A long row of black hopper cars rusted on a railroad siding.</p>	<p>这座废弃的工厂看起来有点像是好莱坞电影中劫后余生的场景：在一个潮湿的春日里，只见巨大的仓库在腐烂，它没有窗，也没有门。可以当作废金属出售的输送带和其他钢铁设备已经被拆走，留下斑驳的水泥管和墙壁。一长排黑色的漏斗车停在轨道上，锈迹斑斑。</p>
<p>Migrant construction laborers camped in the evening in a dilapidated, three-story concrete building, resting after a long day of tearing apart old buildings as the next step in clearing the site. Tall grass, leafy bushes and even small trees had begun growing vigorously in open areas of the factory, sometimes pushing their way up through cracks in concrete plazas.</p>	<p>建筑民工晚上就睡在一座破旧的三层混凝土建筑中，他们度过了漫长的一天，拆除这些旧建筑物，这是清理的下一步工作。在工厂的开阔区域，野草很深，灌木丛相当茂密，甚至还是有一些小树在蓬勃生长，有些从混凝土广场的裂缝里长了出来。</p>
<p>"It looks beautiful," said Le Rong, a 42-year-old migrant worker involved</p>	<p>"它看起来很漂亮，"42岁的民工雷荣(音)参加了这座综合大楼的拆除工作。</p>

in dismantling the complex. "I even told my wife and kids about it."	"我甚至和妻子、孩子们讲过它。"
A Hangzhou Iron and Steel spokesman declined to discuss what the company would do with the site, saying it had not yet been decided but that the company would find an "innovative" use for the land. Former steel mill sites in other prosperous Chinese cities like Hangzhou have often been redeveloped as real estate projects.	杭州钢铁公司发言人拒绝透露该公司将用这个地方做什么，表示尚未做决定，但该公司将为该区域找到“创新”用途。其他繁荣的中国城市的前钢铁厂，往往被重新开发为房地产项目。
Some of China's steel plants are outdated and many of them are polluting. Revamping them isn't cheap. In addition to the \$34 million it received to close the Hangzhou plant, Hangzhou Iron and Steel in 2015 received nearly \$106 million in subsidies and cheap government loans to help cover overall costs of upgrading its plants.	中国的一些钢铁厂已经很陈旧，其中很多污染很大。改造它们并不便宜。杭州钢铁公司关闭杭州这座工厂获得了3400万美元，此外还在2015年收到近1.06亿美元的补贴和低息政府贷款，帮助钢铁工厂更新换代。
For many locals, closing the mill has meant cleaner air — the reason officials said the mill was shut down.	对于很多当地人来说，关闭工作意味着更清洁的空气——官员说这是关厂的原因。
State-run media said shortly before the Hangzhou mill closed that the aging site had been releasing 7,000 tons a year of sulfur dioxide, an important cause of acid rain, and 3,000 tons a year of soot.	在杭州工厂关闭之前不久，官方媒体表示，这座老化的工厂每年释放7000吨二氧化硫，3000吨烟灰。二氧化硫是酸雨的一个重要成因。
Xu Yuemei, another retired steelworker, said that when the factory was still operating, garments that she hung on a clothesline turned black or yellow before they dried. Mr. Tang remembers a pervasive haze.	另外一名退休钢铁工人徐玉梅（音）表示，工厂还在开工的时候，她挂在晾衣绳上的衣服在晾干之前会变黑发黄。唐先生还记得无处不在的霾。
"There was dust in the air; I couldn't see guys 100 meters away from me," he recalled. "I could smell choking ammonia gas in the air until the factory shut down."	"空气中有很多灰尘；距离100米远之外的人我就看不到，"他回忆说。"在厂子关闭前，我可以闻到空气中令人窒息的氨气味。"
"After it shut down," he said, "everything is gone, including the pollution."	"厂子关闭之后，"他说，"一切都消失了，包括污染。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170421/trump-targets-steel-trade-b	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170421/trump-targets-steel-trade-b

ut-china-will-be-tough-to-contain	ut-china-will-be-tough-to-contain
Debt Crisis Shakes Chinese Town, Pointing to Wider Problems	企业连环担保，难逃中国坏账锁链
SHANGHAI — In China, it's all about whom you owe.	上海——在中国，你欠了谁的钱是个大问题。
That precise question — who owes what to whom? — shook the Chinese industrial town of Zouping in recent weeks. Some businesses closed. City officials engineered a desperate corporate takeover. An executive was detained by the police.	准确地说，是谁欠了谁什么东西，这个问题在最近几周震动了中国工业城镇邹平。这里的一些企业关了门。当地官员促成了一个不得已而为之的公司收购案。一名公司高管遭警方拘留。
The problem: Local companies had agreed to guarantee hundreds of millions of dollars of one another's loans. When some of those loans went bad, the impact rippled across the city.	问题在于：当地公司为彼此担保了数亿美元计的贷款。当其中一些贷款出现坏账时，整个城市都遭到了波及。
Zouping's plight offers a sobering example of the problems that could lurk within China's vast and murky debt load. A nearly decade-long Chinese lending spree drove growth but burdened the economy with one of the world's heaviest debt loads, equal to \$21,600 worth of bank loans, bonds and other obligations for every man, woman and child in the country. Debt in China has expanded twice as fast as the overall economy since 2008.	邹平的困境是一个令人警醒的例子，它显示了中国庞大的、纠缠不清的债务负担可能潜伏着什么样的问题。近十年来，中国借贷狂潮推动了经济增长，但也让中国经济承受了世界上最为沉重的债务负担之一，相当于该国每一名男女老少都欠下 2.16 万美元的银行贷款、债券和其他债务。自 2008 年以来，中国的债务增长速度是整体经济增速的两倍。
China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, has considerable firepower to address any financial crisis. But many economists worry that hidden debt bombs could expose the breadth and severity of the problem.	中国是全球仅次于美国的第二大经济体，拥有巨大的实力来应对金融危机。但一些经济学家担心，隐藏的债务炸弹可能会暴露出这个问题的广泛性和严重性。
The Chinese government has begun an urgent effort to discourage companies from guaranteeing one another's bank debts, ordering local banking regulators across the country to file comprehensive reports by the end of the month on the problem. But sussing out the extent could	中国政府已经紧急遏制企业之间互相担保银行债务的做法，并责令全国各地的银行业监管机构就此问题在月底之前提交综合报告。但是，弄清楚问题的严重程度可能并不容易。

<p>be difficult.</p>	
<p>"Because of the limited transparency and disclosure," said Grace Wu, a senior director and the head of China bank ratings at Fitch Ratings, "it's hard to know where the true risk lies."</p>	<p>"由于透明度有限，情况披露不多，"惠誉评级高级董事及中资银行业评级主管胡月明说道，"要弄清真正的风险在哪里很困难。"</p>
<p>Loan guarantees are just part of a much broader debt challenge in China. The ratio of debt to economic output has soared since 2009 as the government has resorted to continuous monetary stimulus to prevent the economy from decelerating sharply. An International Monetary Fund analysis late last year suggested that the rise in China's ratio was comparable to the increases in Japan's, Thailand's and Spain's ratios before their respective financial crises over the past quarter-century.</p>	<p>贷款担保只是中国更大债务挑战的一部分。自 2009 年以来，中国债务与经济产出的比例飙升，因为政府为了防止经济陡然减速，采用了货币刺激措施。国际货币基金组织(IMF)去年的分析认为，中国的这个比例飙升类似于日本、泰国以及西班牙在过去 25 年里各自发生金融危机之前的情况。</p>
<p>Chinese economists have consistently argued that their country is uniquely able to handle high debt because it has little foreign debt and because the government's control of the banking system allows it to respond quickly.</p>	<p>中国经济学家一直认为，由于国家外债很少，而且政府控制着银行体系，它可以迅速做出反应，所以中国情况很独特，是可以应对高额债务的。</p>
<p>One of the paradoxes of China's debt troubles is that the country is awash in debt, yet publicly listed or privately held companies can find it hard to borrow. The state-controlled banking system lends mainly to state-owned enterprises, which can seem like a good credit risk because they have implicit government guarantees.</p>	<p>中国债务问题的一个悖论是，虽然该国债务包袱沉重，但上市公司和私营企业仍然难以借到钱。国家控制的银行体系主要把钱借给国有企业，因为它们理论上由政府做担保，信用风险比较小。</p>
<p>In response, private companies often band together, guaranteeing one another's borrowings, to give bank credit officers more confidence that loans will be repaid. The downside is that if one company runs into trouble, it can drag down the other companies that guaranteed its</p>	<p>而私营公司就经常抱团取暖，为彼此的借款做担保，让银行信贷人员对它们偿还贷款的能力更有信心。这种做法的缺点是，如果一家企业陷入困境，那么它可能就会拖累为自己担保的企业。而其他企业也可以从与第一家企业没有直接联系的其他企业那里，为自己获得信用担保。</p>

<p>debts. Those other companies, in turn, can set off their own credit guarantees from yet more companies with no direct connection to the first one.</p>	
<p>A government-controlled website that releases financial regulatory decisions said at the end of last week that the China Banking Regulatory Commission had asked its branches to examine loan guarantees across the nation immediately because of problems in places like Shandong province, where Zouping is.</p>	<p>政府控制的一家发布财务监管决定的网站周末表示，鉴于山东等省存在的问题，中国银监会已要求下属分支机构审查全国各地的银行账户。邹平位于山东省。</p>
<p>The commission has instructed its local regulators to pay particular attention to loan guarantees in sectors like aluminum production and steel manufacturing, the website said, highlighting two industries suffering from overcapacity in China. Both industries overinvested in new factories by obtaining enormous loans at low interest rates from the state-controlled banking system.</p>	<p>该网站表示，银监会指示各地地方监管机构要特别重视铝和钢铁制造等行业的贷款担保，这是中国的两大产能过剩行业，它们都从国有银行体系获得了巨额低息贷款，对新工厂过度投资。</p>
<p>The Obama administration last year and now the Trump administration this year have strongly criticized China for bankrolling the overexpansion of its steel and aluminum industries, contending that the loans have made it hard for steel and aluminum companies elsewhere to compete. China has begun closing steel mills, and has been discussing plans to close some of its less technologically advanced aluminum smelters as well.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府去年强烈批评中国为钢铁和铝工业的过度扩张提供资金，认为这样的贷款让其他国家的钢铁和铝业公司难以与之竞争，特朗普政府今年也发出过类似的批评。中国已经开始关闭钢铁厂，并且在讨论关闭一些技术较落后的铝冶炼厂的计划。</p>
<p>The emergence of a banking crunch in Shandong province is politically awkward because the Chinese government has just turned to the province's former governor to bring order to China's banking system. Guo Shuqing, the former governor, is considered one of China's leading</p>	<p>从政治上说，山东省出现的银行业紧张局势很尴尬，因为中国政府刚刚才提拔了该省的前省长，让他整顿中国的银行体系。这位前省长郭树清被认为是中国金融改革的倡导者之一。惠誉的吴女士说，山东的问题在很多省份都很常见。</p>

<p>advocates of financial reform. Ms. Wu, at Fitch, said that the problems in Shandong were common to many provinces.</p>	
<p>"It's a national issue for us," she said. "It is not an issue bounded by geography."</p>	<p>"这对我们来说是一个全国性的问题,"她说。"不是某个地区范围内的问题。"</p>
<p>Until this month, Zouping's biggest international claim to fame was as the subject of books examining its rise from rural backwater to industrial center. Many workers left the wheat and cotton fields to work in the metal foundries and other factories that popped up in the area during China's boom. The town has an urban population of about 110,000 residents – a figure that does not include migrants lured by the prospect of jobs.</p>	<p>在本月之前,邹平最大的国际声望就是从一个偏僻农村变成了工业中心,一些书籍讲述了它的崛起:在中国的经济迅速发展期间,该地区出现了金属铸造厂和其他工厂,许多人离开小麦田和棉田,到厂里去工作。邹平拥有约11万城市人口,这还不包括被工作机会吸引来的农民工。</p>
<p>Zouping's problems have their roots in a company called the Qixing Group. The conglomerate started off in aluminum but diversified into real estate and other sectors. When it declared last month that it had financial problems, that called into doubt the loans that others had guaranteed.</p>	<p>邹平的问题源自于一个名叫齐星集团的公司。该集团最开始是做铝生意,后来又涉足房地产等行业。当上个月该集团宣布出现财务困难时,其他公司为它担保的贷款就成了一个问题。</p>
<p>That led to a messy and acrimonious scramble for control of factories and other assets and a temporary shutdown at some of Qixing's businesses. The local government ended up orchestrating a takeover of Qixing by its local rival, the Xiwang Group. When Qixing's executive vice president, Zhao Qiang, strongly complained two weeks ago, he was promptly detained by the police.</p>	<p>因此一些公司和机构对齐星集团的工厂和其他资产展开了一场混乱而激烈的控制权争夺战,齐星的一些业务也暂停了经营。经过当地政府的协调,齐星最终被当地的竞争对手西王集团收购。当齐星常务副总裁赵强两周前强烈抱怨此事时,警方马上拘押了他。</p>
<p>"Xiwang has always wanted to merge with us," said Li Zemin, a spokesman for Qixing, "but the appearance of their devouring us is bad." Mr. Zhao has just been released by the police, Mr. Li added.</p>	<p>"齐星一直想把我们吃下去,"齐星发言人李泽民说。"但是吃相太难看。"他还表示,赵强刚刚被警方释放了。</p>

<p>A stock market filing by Xiwang this month offered a glimpse of the extent of the problem. Xiwang said that it had previously guaranteed \$421 million worth of Qixing's debt, though it had obtained collateral.</p>	<p>从西王集团本月提交的股市文件中，可以看到这个问题的严重程度。西王表示，它之前为齐星 4.21 亿美元的债务做了担保，不过它已经拿到了抵押品。</p>
<p>Wang Yuanyuan, a corporate planner for Xiwang, said that the company had paid Qixing's employees for their most recent month of back wages and reopened Qixing's main aluminum operations. She added that the workers were still owed many previous months of back wages.</p>	<p>西王集团企划部的王媛媛表示，西王已经为齐星的员工发了最近一个月的欠薪，并重新启动了齐星的主要业务铝业。她说，工人仍然被拖欠了多个月的工资。</p>
<p>Zeng Libin, the president of the China Aluminum Association, said that Qixing made only low- or midlevel aluminum products, and brought its problems on itself.</p>	<p>中国铝业协会会长曾黎滨表示，齐星只生产中低档铝产品，这给它自己带来了麻烦。</p>
<p>"The problem Qixing faced is quite common in China," Mr. Zeng said. "Qixing expanded blindly."</p>	<p>"齐星的问题在中国是很正常的现象，"曾黎滨说，"齐星盲目扩张。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170426/china-zouping-debt-bank-crisis</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170426/china-zouping-debt-bank-crisis</p>
<p>Huawei, Chinese Technology Giant, Is Focus of Widening U.S. Investigation</p>	<p>美国扩大对华为涉嫌违反贸易禁令的调查</p>
<p>HONG KONG — As one of the world's biggest sellers of smartphones and the back-end equipment that makes cellular networks run, Huawei Technologies has become one of the major symbols of China's global technology ambitions.</p>	<p>香港——作为世界上最大的智能手机以及维持蜂窝网络运行的后端设备的销售商之一，华为技术有限公司已成为中国全球科技野心的主要标志之一。</p>
<p>But as it continues its rise, its business with some countries has fallen under growing scrutiny from investigators in the United States.</p>	<p>但是，随着华为的崛起，它与一些国家的业务正受到美国调查人员越来越多的审查。</p>
<p>American officials are widening their investigation into whether Huawei broke American trade controls on Cuba, Iran, Sudan and Syria,</p>	<p>据《纽约时报》看到的一张发给华为的行政传票，美国官员正在就华为是否违反了美国对古巴、伊朗、苏丹和叙利亚的贸易管制展开扩大调查。这张以</p>

<p>according to an administrative subpoena sent to Huawei and reviewed by The New York Times. The previously unreported subpoena was issued in December by the United States Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, which oversees compliance with a number of American sanctions programs.</p>	<p>前未曾报道过的传票是美国财政部外国资产管制办公室去年 12 月发的，该办公室负责监督美国几个制裁行动的遵守情况。</p>
<p>The Treasury's inquiry follows a subpoena sent to Huawei this summer from the United States Department of Commerce, which carries out sanctions and also oversees exports of technology that can have military as well as civilian uses.</p>	<p>美国财政部的调查是在去年夏天美国商务部向华为发传票之后进行的，商务部也负责执行制裁，以及监督军民两用技术的出口。</p>
<p>Huawei has not been accused of wrongdoing. As an administrative subpoena, the Treasury document does not indicate that the Chinese company is part of a criminal investigation.</p>	<p>华为未被指控犯有不法行为。财政部发的行政传票并没有表示这家中国公司是犯罪调查的一部分。</p>
<p>Still, the widening inquiry puts Huawei in an awkward position at a moment when sanctions have taken on new import. The Trump administration has been working to push China to cut back its trade, and in turn economic support, for North Korea, amid rising tensions over the North's nuclear and missile programs. The growing investigation also comes after Huawei's smaller domestic rival, ZTE, in March pleaded guilty to breaking sanctions and was fined \$1.19 billion.</p>	<p>尽管如此，扩大调查让华为在制裁具有新意义的时候处于尴尬境地。特朗普政府一直在努力敦促中国，在朝鲜核计划和导弹计划的紧张局势日益加剧的情况下，减少与朝鲜的贸易，从而减少对朝鲜的经济支持。对华为的扩大调查也是在中兴通讯今年 3 月承认违反了美国制裁令之后。中兴是华为在国内较小规模对手，它被罚款 11.9 亿美元。</p>
<p>It is not clear why the Treasury Department became involved with the Huawei investigation. But its subpoena suggests Huawei might also be suspected of violating American embargoes that broadly restrict the export of American goods to countries like Iran and Syria.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚为什么财政部参与到华为的调查中来。但财政部的传票暗示，华为也可能被怀疑违反了美国禁运法，该法对美国货物出口伊朗和叙利亚等国家有范围广泛的限制。</p>
<p>"The most likely thing happening here is that Commerce figured out there was more to this than dual-use commodities, and they decided to</p>	<p>"最可能发生的事情是，商业部发现，涉及的问题比双重用途商品要多，他们决定通知财政部，"前美国驻北京商务官员、硅谷安全公司马德拉咨询</p>

<p>notify Treasury,” said Matthew Brazil, a former United States commercial officer in Beijing and founder of the Silicon Valley security firm Madeira Consulting.</p>	<p>(Madeira Consulting)的创始人马修·巴拉兹尔(Matthew Brazil)说。</p>
<p>Huawei said in a statement that it “has adhered to international conventions and all applicable laws and regulations where it operates.” The company would not comment on the specifics of the investigation but said it had a “robust trade compliance program.”</p>	<p>华为在一份声明中说，公司“一贯遵守国际惯例、以及其运营所在国的所有适用法律和法规。”公司不会对调查的具体情况发表评论，但表示它有“强有力的贸易合规程序”。</p>
<p>Still, by its own admission, the company has at times struggled with corporate governance. In a rare 2015 media appearance, Ren Zhengfei, Huawei’s founder, said that 4,000 to 5,000 employees had admitted to various improprieties as part of a “confess for leniency” program the company set up in 2014.</p>	<p>不过，公司自己也承认有时在企业治理方面存在问题。华为创始人任正飞在2015年一次罕见的媒体露面中说，作为公司2014年开展的“坦白从宽”行动的一部分，有4000到5000名员工已承认犯有各种不当行为。</p>
<p>“The biggest enemy we’ve run into isn’t other people,” he said at the time. “It’s ourselves.”</p>	<p>他当时曾说，“我们真正碰到的最大敌人不是别人，就是我们自己。”</p>
<p>A Treasury spokeswoman declined to comment on whether it was conducting an investigation. A Commerce Department spokesman also declined to comment.</p>	<p>财政部发言人拒绝对是否正在进行调查发表评论。商务部发言人也拒绝发表评论。</p>
<p>Huawei plays an important strategic role for China. The company is often a part of Chinese overseas trade delegations and investment deals in emerging markets like South America and Africa. As a major spender on research and development, it is also a crucial part of Chinese industrial policies aimed at building up domestic technological capabilities.</p>	<p>华为对中国来说具有重要的战略作用。公司经常是中国海外贸易代表团的一员，以及中国对南美洲和非洲等新兴市场投资交易的一部分。华为在研发上有很大投入，因此也是中国旨在提高国内技术能力的产业政策的重要组成部分。</p>
<p>It has also turned itself into an increasingly recognized smartphone brand. In the fourth quarter of 2016, Huawei was the third-largest</p>	<p>华为智能手机的品牌已得到越来越多的认可。在2016年的第四季度，华为已成为世界第三大智能手机制造商，在全球市场有约10%的份额。</p>

<p>smartphone maker in the world, with a global market share of about 10 percent.</p>	
<p>The subpoena, which was sent to Huawei's Texas offices in the Dallas suburb of Plano, called for the company to describe technology and services provided to Cuba, Iran, Sudan and Syria over the past five years. It also called for the identity of individuals who played a part in those transactions. North Korea, which was named in the Commerce Department subpoena issued last year, was not named in the Treasury Department subpoena.</p>	<p>传票送达的地点，是华为位于达拉斯郊区普莱诺的德克萨斯办事处。传票要求公司描述其在过去五年中向古巴、伊朗、苏丹和叙利亚提供的技术和服。还要求提供在这些交易中起作用的人员的身份。朝鲜在去年商务部发的传票中被提名，但没有在财政部的传票中出现。</p>
<p>The scrutiny of Huawei shows the increased importance both the United States and China are putting on the technology industry. Earlier this year a Pentagon report distributed at the top levels of the Trump administration indicated Chinese flows of investment into American start-ups were a new cause for concern.</p>	<p>对华为的审查显示，美国和中国都对技术产业越来越重视。今年早些时候，在特朗普政府最高层中传阅的一份五角大楼报告显示，中国向美国初创企业的投资流入是一个新的担忧。</p>
<p>The American authorities have jurisdiction over the trade of companies like Huawei and ZTE when those companies sell equipment made by or featuring components from American companies. If Huawei is deemed to have violated American laws, it could have its access to American electronic components cut off. Given the company's size — it is one of the two largest cellular phone equipment makers in the world — that could have an effect on the expansion of mobile networks around the globe.</p>	<p>当华为和中兴等公司出售的产品是美国公司制造或带有美国公司生产的部件时，美国当局对这些外国公司的贸易有管辖权。如果华为被认为违反了美国法律，它可能会被禁止获得美国的电子元件。考虑到公司的规模——它是世界上两个最大的手机设备制造商之一，这可能会对全球移动网络的扩展有影响。</p>
<p>When the Department of Commerce first announced its investigation into ZTE, it released a document in which ZTE executives mapped out a plan for how to get around American export controls. The document</p>	<p>商务部首次公布对中兴进行的调查时，曾发布了一份文件。文件中，中兴通讯的高管精心勾勒了一个如何摆脱美国出口管制的计划。文件表示，该策略来自中兴用代号 F7 标志的一家公司。据《纽约时报》的报道，F7 与华为非</p>

<p>said the strategy came from a company that ZTE labeled with the code name F7, which The New York Times reported closely resembled Huawei.</p>	<p>常相似。</p>
<p>Earlier this month 10 members of Congress sent a letter to the Commerce Department demanding that F7 be publicly identified and fully investigated.</p>	<p>本月初，10 位国会议员致函商务部，要求将 F7 的身份公开，并对其展开全面调查。</p>
<p>"We strongly support holding F7 accountable should the government conclude that unlawful behavior occurred," read a part of the letter.</p>	<p>信中写到，“如果政府认定发生了非法行为的话，我们坚决支持追究 F7 的责任。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170427/huawei-investigation-sanctions-subpoena</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170427/huawei-investigation-sanctions-subpoena</p>
<p>New Balance Court Ruling in China Is Rare Win Against Piracy</p>	<p>新百伦商标维权案在中国赢得罕见胜利</p>
<p>BEIJING — New Balance has won a rare legal victory in China in an intellectual property dispute: A court has ordered five shoe manufacturers and sellers to pay the state \$250,000 for using the American shoemaker's signature slanting "N" logo.</p>	<p>北京——新百伦(New Balance)在中国的一场知识产权纠纷中罕见地赢得了法律胜利：法院已命令五家制鞋厂和售鞋商向政府支付相当于 25 万美元的罚款，因为它们使用了这家美国制鞋公司的斜体 N 识别标志。</p>
<p>In previous years, the company has battled legions of counterfeit manufacturers, taken on a rogue supplier who exported its shoes at a deep discount and, most recently, struggled in court to win the use of its Chinese name.</p>	<p>新百伦在过去几年里已与一大批冒牌制造商发生争执，还与一家以非常大的折扣出口新百伦牌鞋子的无赖供应商进行过较量，并且最近一直在为赢回自己的中文商标打官司。</p>
<p>In a preliminary decision, the Suzhou Intermediate People's Court on Monday fined the five companies for breaching an injunction issued in September prohibiting them from selling shoes with the logo, according to a report in China Intellectual Property Magazine. The \$250,000 in fines will go to the state. The court will issue its final judgment at the end of May, at which time New Balance could get</p>	<p>据《中国知识产权》杂志报道，苏州中级人民法院周一作出初步判决，对这五家公司进行了罚款，因为它们违反去年 9 月发布的禁止它们用斜体 N 标志出售鞋子的命令。这笔 25 万美元的罚款将纳入国库。该法院将在 5 月底宣布最终判决，届时新百伦可能会得到损害赔偿。</p>

damages.	
Amy Dow, New Balance's senior global corporate communications manager, confirmed the penalty, saying the brand used by all five was called New Boom.	新百伦负责企业全球交流的高级经理艾米·道(Amy Dow)证实了罚款,她说,这五家公司用的牌子都是 New Boom。
Ms. Dow said New Balance sued under China's Anti-Unfair Competition Law because the country's trademark laws "currently provide slight loopholes for these brands to exist."	艾米·道表示,新百伦根据中国的反不正当竞争法提起诉讼,因为中国的商标法"目前为这些牌子提供了一些小漏洞"。
"These actions are significantly more costly than traditional counterfeit enforcement measures, but New Balance believes strongly in the protection of our intellectual property," she said.	"这些行动比传统的假冒执法措施的成本高得多,但新百伦对保护自己的知识产权坚信无疑,"她说。
The case offers a high-profile example of how doing business in China can feel like a Wild West shootout.	这个案子是个典型的例子,它表明在中国做生意有时就像是西部大片中的一场你死我活的枪战。
For years, foreign brands have been battling low-quality manufacturers that churn out cheap copies of everything from iPhones to Louis Vuitton bags. But piracy in China, the world's second-largest economy, has a new twist: Manufacturers copy everything about a product but with a slight modification of the brand name.	多年来,外国品牌一直在与低质量的中国制造商作战,这些厂商制造了大批的廉价山寨产品,从 iPhone 手机到路易威登(Louis Vuitton)手袋无所不有。但盗版行业在作为世界第二大经济体的中国有一个新的招数:虽然制造商山寨产品的所有方面,但却对品牌名称稍作改变。
For New Balance, that meant consumers ran into New Boom, New Barlun, and New Bunren — brands that are protected under China's trademark law.	对新百伦来说,这意味着消费者会遇到 New Boom、New Barlun 和 New Bunren 等品牌,它们都受到中国商标法的保护。
"Parasite brands are fast becoming the scariest form of 'counterfeit' within China," Ms. Dow said in an emailed response.	艾米·道在一封回答记者提问的电子邮件中写道:"寄生品牌正迅速成为中国境内最可怕的'假冒'形式。"
Ms. Dow said another Chinese court had awarded New Balance \$550,000 this month in a judgment against companies making New Bunren brand shoes. Separately, New Balance has an outstanding case	艾米·道说,另外一家中国法院本月在一项裁决中,判处制造 New Bunren 牌鞋子的公司支付给新百伦 55 万美元的赔偿。另外,新百伦也在起诉使用 New Barlun 牌子的制造商。

against manufacturers using the brand New Barlun.	
In China, trademarks are generally awarded to those who first file paperwork with the government. That has given rise to a crush of people registering the names of well-known brands, a practice known as "trademark squatting." Unlike in the United States, people who file for the trademarks do not have to give a reason for their application.	在中国，商标通常被授予首先向政府提交申请的人。这导致人们争先注册知名品牌的商标，这种做法被称为“商标占位”。与美国不同，在中国提交商标申请的人不必给出申请的理由。
Many Western companies, like Apple and Starbucks, and celebrities, including President Trump, have been caught up in long legal battles over the right to use their names in China.	许多西方公司，比如苹果和星巴克，以及包括特朗普总统在内的名人，都在中国使用自己名称的权利上陷入长期法律斗争的困境。
Trademark lawyers said companies rarely obtain preliminary injunctions in China, making this case an unusual one.	商标律师说，很少有公司能在中国打赢临时禁令的案子，这使新百伦案很不寻常。
Douglas Clark, an intellectual property lawyer who has practiced in Greater China for the last 25 years, said he could not recall a Chinese court imposing such a substantial fine for breaching a preliminary injunction.	在过去 25 年里一直在大中华地区从事知识产权业务的律师道格拉斯·克拉克 (Douglas Clark) 说，他记不起来有过中国法院对违反临时禁令的行为处以这么高罚款的案例。
"It's extremely significant because until now, defendants have very commonly in China just ignored court orders," Mr. Clark said. "This is sending a message that if you don't obey them, you will get into trouble."	"这个案子非常重要，因为到目前为止，中国的被告通常采取忽视法院命令的做法，"克拉克说。"这个案子传递了一个信息，如果你不服从禁令，你会遇到麻烦。"
Guizeng Wayne Liu, a senior partner at Yuanhe Partners, said Monday's decision underlined China's willingness to protect intellectual property rights.	元合律师事务所资深合伙人刘贵增说，周一的判决体现了中国保护知识产权的意愿。
"This is a good sign for New Balance in future trial cases," Mr. Liu added.	"这在以后要审理的案件上对新百伦来说是个好兆头，"刘贵增补充道。
Trademark lawyers say Beijing has started taking intellectual property rights seriously because Chinese companies now have valuable	商标律师说，北京已经开始认真对待知识产权问题，因为中国企业现在也拥有宝贵的知识产权需要保护。

intellectual property to protect.	
Charles Feng, head of the intellectual property division at the law firm East & Concord Partners, said the injunction was particularly important because Chinese courts typically don't award much in the way of damages in trademark infringement cases. An injunction helps them minimize the losses from trademark infringement, Mr. Feng said.	北京天达共和律师事务所知识产权部门负责人冯超表示，这个禁令特别重要，因为中国法院通常不会对商标侵权案件造成的损害判处赔偿。冯超说，禁令能帮助他们尽量减少商标侵权损失。
He cited statistics from the Chinese courts that show that in the past 10 years, only 5 to 10 percent of companies that applied for preliminary injunctions obtained them.	他引用中国法院的统计数字说，过去 10 年来，申请预先禁令的公司中只有 5%至 10%成功。
The decision comes 10 months after a Chinese court upheld an earlier ruling that New Balance's Chinese trademark had infringed the rights of a businessman who had registered it first. The court ordered the company to pay the businessman \$730,000, reducing the fine from \$14 million.	10 个月前，中国法院维持了原来的一项裁定：新百伦的中文商标侵犯了首先注册该商标的商人的权利。法院当时命令新百伦向这名商人支付 73 万美元，而原先判决的罚款金额是 1400 万美元。
Edward Lehman, from Lehman, Lee and Xu, one of China's top law firms, said the punishment in this week's case implied that the courts had monitored the enforcement of the injunction. That was a good sign, he said, but much is left to be done.	爱德华·雷曼(Edward Lehman)来自中国顶尖律所雷曼律师事务所，他说，本周这个案件中的判罚意味着法院监督了禁令的执行。他说这是一个好兆头，但仍然还有很多事情要做。
"From an intellectual property portfolio management perspective, this is a Band-Aid on cancer," Mr. Lehman said.	雷曼说：“从知识产权组合管理的角度来看，这是在恶性肿瘤上面贴了一个创口贴。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170428/new-balance-china-trademark	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170428/new-balance-china-trademark
As China's Investors Rush In, Hong Kong Shares Take a Wild Ride	内地股民涌入，香港股市也变赌场？
HONG KONG — Meitu had been a snoozer of a stock since listing in Hong Kong in December. Then investors from mainland China had a	香港——自从美图于去年 12 月在香港上市以来，其股票的表现一直颇为沉闷。然后，来自中国大陆的投资者有了买入的机会。

chance to buy in.	
Almost immediately, shares of Meitu, a Chinese smartphone app maker, jumped 80 percent in a week — then lost the gains nearly as fast. It briefly ranked as one of the most actively traded stocks in Hong Kong, overtaking blue-chip names like HSBC.	几乎是一时间，中国智能手机应用程序生产商美图股价在一周内暴涨80%——然后又以差不多同样快的速度跌去了涨幅。它由此超越汇丰银行(HSBC)等蓝筹股，短暂跻身于香港市场上交投最活跃的股票之列。
The moves were remarkable for a small, unprofitable company that makes a selfie app that lets users morph into fairylike airbrushed versions of themselves.	美图推出的自拍应用程序，让用户得以把自己的自拍照修饰得光鲜亮丽、如梦如幻，但它只是一家尚未盈利的小公司，股价出现这样大的波动显得很寻常。
What changed? Meitu became available to investors in mainland China in early March under a program linking stock markets there with Hong Kong.	是什么发生了改变？借助一个联通内地和香港股市的项目，中国内地的投资者可以买卖美图的股票了。
“It is obvious that the boom was driven by money from China,” said one of those investors, Tan Xin, 35, a banker from Shanghai. Mr. Tan said he had invested in Meitu but cashed out early, selling before the stock peaked.	“可以看出是国内资金在里面炒作”，其中一名来自上海的投资者、现年35岁的银行业人士谭欣(Tan Xin, 音)说。谭欣说他也买过美图的股票，但早早地清了仓，在股价抵达最高峰前就卖掉了。
“I didn’t expect it would be such a high rise,” he said.	“最后那波大的行情我没有赶上，”他说。
China has disrupted the prices of global assets as varied as real estate in Manhattan and copper in London. The latest example is Hong Kong’s stock market, where new programs are allowing Chinese mom-and-pop retail investors to place bets outside mainland China.	从曼哈顿的房地产到伦敦铜，中国已经扰乱了全球各种资产的价格。由于一些新项目让散户投资者得以在中国内地以外的地方下注，香港股市成了最新一例。
Some experts say those investors have played a role in some wild rides. In fact, those experts say, the presence of more mainland Chinese investors has made the Hong Kong market more volatile, adding to pressures that prompted the city’s market officials in recent weeks to publicly defend its stability.	一些专家称，这些投资者在股价剧烈波动过程中发挥了作用。专家们说，事实上，更多中国内地投资者的到来，加大了香港市场的波动性，同时也制造了额外的压力，促使这座城市的官员在最近几周里公开承诺要捍卫市场的稳定性。

<p>"Hong Kong's capital market is not a stock casino," Charles Li, a former investment banker who oversees the local stock exchange, said during a luncheon speech at the city's Foreign Correspondents' Club in March. Still, he added, "there's always going to be a few dark corners and little alleys that ordinary folks don't usually go in."</p>	<p>"香港的资本市场绝对不是一个赌场，"今年3月，当地股票市场监管者、前投资银行家李小加(Charles Li)出席在香港外国记者会(Foreign Correspondents' Club)举办的一个午餐会时表示。不过他补充道，"这里一直都存在普通民众通常不会去的少数黑暗角落和小巷。"</p>
<p>Referring to some new investors from the mainland, he said, "The tourists don't know better."</p>	<p>他提及来自内地的某些新投资者时说，"游客们不太了解情况。"</p>
<p>China is slowly and fitfully lowering its financial barriers with the rest of the world, as Beijing tries to balance its desire for stability with its ambitions to have a much greater say in the global conversation about money. Hong Kong's experience shows that the process could involve spikes, drops and stumbles along the way, as vast sums of money — much of it controlled by people new to global finance — come to world markets.</p>	<p>北京方面既渴求稳定，又雄心勃勃想要在全球金融事务中享有更多话语权。在它试图寻找二者之间的平衡之际，中国正缓慢而又时断时续地降低针对世界其他地方的金融壁垒。香港的经验表明，随着巨量资金——其中很大一部分都受控于全球金融领域的新人——涌入全球市场，这一过程可能包含一路上的价格起伏和磕磕绊绊。</p>
<p>Two of China's highest-profile financial liberalization projects involve Hong Kong. In 2014, it introduced the Hong Kong-Shanghai Stock Connect, which allows a total of \$3.4 billion to flow between the two markets each day. In December, China doubled down and began another \$3.4 billion-a-day program connecting Hong Kong to the stock market in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen.</p>	<p>中国备受瞩目的金融自由化项目中有两个涉及香港。2014年，它推出了"沪港通"，让总计34亿美元资金每天得以在港交所和上交所之间流动。去年12月，中国加倍下注，启动了联结港交所和深交所的"深港通"，每天的资金流动额度同样是34亿美元。</p>
<p>Because Hong Kong, a former British colony, operates outside China's limits on cross-border money flows and has long been a capital of global finance, the programs offered many Chinese investors their first chance to invest in global stock markets.</p>	<p>身为英国前殖民地的香港，并不受制于中国关于跨境资金流动的限制性规定，长期以来一直是全球金融之都。因此这些项目让很多中国投资者第一次有了投资于全球股票市场的机会。</p>
<p>Money can flow the other way, too. But the stock market crash in China</p>	<p>资金也可以朝着另一个方向流动。但中国股市两年前的崩盘，以及对人民币</p>

<p>two years ago and worries that its currency could fall in value have turned many overseas investors away from mainland stocks. Rather, the programs are drawing Chinese investors like Alex Nie, who says the mainland's stock market lacks bargains.</p>	<p>贬值的担忧，让很多海外投资者对中国内地股市望而生畏。相反，这些项目吸引到了阿历克斯·聂(Alex Nie)之类的中国投资者，他说内地股市上缺少价格划算的股票。</p>
<p>Shanghai and Shenzhen shares "are overvalued," said Mr. Nie, 37, an employee in the advertising industry in Beijing who has been buying Hong Kong stocks for the last two years and who says he is a long-term investor. "Many are not worth their prices," he said of mainland valuations.</p>	<p>沪市和深市的股票“估值过高”，现年 37 岁、在北京从事广告行业的阿历克斯·聂表示。他说自己是一名长期投资者，过去两年间一直在购买香港的股票。“A 股有大量的股票不值那个股价，”他谈及 A 股的估值水平时说。</p>
<p>Many other Chinese stock investors bring a shorter-term mind-set. While private pension funds and mutual funds often steer stock markets in places like the United States, markets in China are more often swayed by amateur investors and well-heeled individuals willing to take big risks.</p>	<p>其他很多中国投资者秉持的都是短线思维。私人养老基金和共同基金常常是美国等地股市的引领者，但中国市场更为经常地受到业余投资者左右，挤满了乐于承担高风险的散户。</p>
<p>What China has brought to the Hong Kong stock market is "very much a herd mentality," said Andrew Clarke, the head of trading in Hong Kong at the Mirabaud Group.</p>	<p>中国给香港股市带来了“一种很强的从众心理”，米拉博集团(Mirabaud Group)驻香港的交易主管安德鲁·克拉克(Andrew Clarke)说。</p>
<p>"It's total speculation," Mr. Clarke said. "People seize on these names, but it is not a form of investing." Instead, he added, "Stock Connect becomes the new Shanghai-Shenzhen casino."</p>	<p>“完全是投机，”克拉克说。“人们利用了这些名头，但这并不是一种投资，”相反，他补充道，“股票交易市场互联互通机制成了新的沪深赌场。”</p>
<p>The first Stock Connect deal added a new element of uncertainty to the market, said Rui Huo, a researcher at RMIT University in Melbourne, Australia, who is a co-author of a recent paper on the effect of Stock Connect on volatility.</p>	<p>澳大利亚墨尔本皇家理工大学(RMIT University)的研究人员霍锐，最近与人合作撰写了一篇关于股票交易市场互联互通机制对波动性的影响的论文。他说“沪港通”给市场增加了一种新的不确定因素。</p>
<p>"Hong Kong Stock Connect has increased the volatility level of both</p>	<p>“‘沪港通’让沪港两地股市的波动水平都上升了，”他说。</p>

Shanghai and Hong Kong markets," he said.	
Hong Kong has other attributes that encouraged China's hair-trigger traders. Compared with tightly controlled mainland markets, where stocks are permitted to rise or fall by a maximum of 10 percent a day, Hong Kong has fewer limits, and only on the biggest stocks, meaning hundreds more can double or fall to zero in minutes.	香港还具有让中国那些反应迅速的投资者受到鼓励的其他特质。内地市场是受到严格控制的, 股票在一个交易日内的交易价格相对上一交易日收市价格的涨跌幅度不得超过 10%, 相比之下, 香港只针对体量最大的一些股票设定了较少的限制, 这意味着其他千百只股票的价格可以在数分钟内翻一倍或者跌为零。
All those factors can work against Chinese investors as well.	所有这些因素也会让中国投资者受到伤害。
Shares of one company, China Huishan Dairy, fell 85 percent in two hours in March. Huishan later announced that it was negotiating interest and debt payments with 23 mainland banks and that all of its independent directors had resigned. The company then added it had filed a missing-person report with the police for its main executive in charge of treasury and cash operations.	今年 3 月, 中国辉山乳业的股价在两小时内暴跌了 85%。辉山乳业随即宣布, 它正跟内地的 23 家银行就利息和债务的偿付问题进行协商, 它的所有独董都已辞职。它后来又补充说, 一名掌管财务和现金业务的执行董事失联, 公司已向警方提交失踪人士报告。
Mainland investors were the biggest supporters of the stock the day it crashed, with buy trades from Shanghai through the Connect program accounting for more than a quarter of all turnover in the Hong Kong-listed stock before it was suspended from trading at midday. The identity of the investor or investors could not be determined.	该股票崩盘那天, 内地投资者是其最大的支持者——在香港上市的辉山乳业于中午停牌前, 通过“沪港通”涌入的来自上海的买单, 为它贡献了当天超过四分之一的成交量。没人知道相关投资者或投资者群体的身份。
With Meitu, the Chinese app maker, the reasons for the sudden moves were less clear.	至于中国应用程序生产商美图股价大幅波动的原因, 则是更加模糊。
Chinese-language reports in Hong Kong in March said the Securities and Futures Commission, the main stock market regulator, had requested the trading records of Meitu from local stockbrokers on three occasions since December, when it raised \$629 million in an initial public offering. The stock plunged shortly after the news of the	今年 3 月, 香港的一些中文报道称, 自从美图于去年 12 月通过 IPO 募得 6.29 亿美元资金以来, 作为股市主要监管机构的香港证券及期货事务监察委员会, 已三度向当地券商索取关于美图的交易记录。与此事有关的消息传出后不久, 美图股价猛然下挫。

regulator's actions.	
The commission declined to comment. Gary Ngan, the chief financial officer of Meitu, said the company had not received notice of an investigation into the trading or been approached by regulators.	香港证监会拒绝置评。美图首席财务官颜劲良(Gary Ngan)说, 该公司未收到有关股票交易受到调查的通知, 监管机构也未与该公司接触。
Meitu, which had 520 million active monthly users as of January, allows people to create idealized versions of themselves for sharing on social media. With a swipe, users of the app can whiten their face, taper their jaw, widen their eyes or make themselves thinner. It is hugely popular in China, where the company claims half of all photos circulated on social media were created with the app.	美图让人们得以打造用于在社交媒体上分享的理想化的自拍照, 截至今年1月拥有5.2亿月活跃用户。只消轻轻滑动鼠标, 这款应用程序的用户就可以把自己的脸变白, 把下巴变尖, 把眼睛变大, 把身材变瘦。该应用程序在中国广受欢迎——美图公司宣称, 在那里, 社交媒体上流传的照片中有一半是由它打造的。
Mr. Ngan said the company had chosen to list in Hong Kong because it was the only place that provided broad access to a base of shareholders from foreign countries and, via the Stock Connect program, from mainland China.	颜劲良说, 美图之所以选择赴港上市, 是因为香港是唯一一个让该公司既能广泛吸纳外国股东, 又能借助股票市场互联互通机制吸纳来自中国内地的股东的地方。
"In Hong Kong, everyone, both in China and overseas, can buy the stock and become our shareholder," he said.	"中国和海外的每一个人都可以在香港买这只股票, 成为我们的股东," 他说。
Still, the whipsaw trading has prompted some concern at Meitu.	不过, 股价的动荡已经在该公司内部引发了一些担忧。
"We would have preferred our stock not to be that volatile," Mr. Ngan said, "because it's not something that we can control."	"我们倒是愿意看到我们的股价不要波动得那么厉害," 颜劲良说, "因为这是我们无法控制的东西。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170502/meitu-hong-kong-stock-connect-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170502/meitu-hong-kong-stock-connect-china
HNA Group, Secretive Chinese Conglomerate, Takes Top Stake in Deutsche Bank	海航成德意志银行最大股东, 它是怎样一家公司?
The nomination of a prospective adviser to President Trump was torpedoed after its business ties with the aide came to light. It owns	一名有望成为特朗普总统顾问的提名人, 因为与它的商业联系被曝光而失去资格。它持有希尔顿全球集团(Hilton Worldwide Holdings)和技术分销商英

stakes in Hilton Worldwide Holdings and in the technology distributor Ingram Micro. And, as of Wednesday, it is the biggest shareholder in Deutsche Bank.	迈(Ingram Micro)的股份。至本周三，它成了德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的第一大股东。
HNA Group, a secretive Chinese conglomerate with ties to the Communist Party in Beijing, has emerged as a major global deal maker.	海航集团是一家行事隐秘的中国企业集团，与北京的中共高层有联系，如今它已是一股重要的全球并购力量。
But what, exactly, is HNA Group? Here is a rundown.	但海航集团到底是一家什么样的公司？以下是一个概述。
How Did HNA Get Started?	海航集团是如何起步的？
The company was founded in China in 1993 as Hainan Airlines, in the southern island province of Hainan, with help from the local provincial government.	这家公司 1993 年成立于中国南部海岛省份海南，当时还是海南航空，它的成立得到了当地省政府的支持。
It has since expanded considerably into several industries, and now has more than \$90 billion in assets.	之后它大幅扩展业务，进入了其他好几个行业，现在拥有超过 900 亿美元的资产。
What Has It Invested In?	它投资了哪些项目？
HNA has been on an acquisition streak in recent years, broadening beyond airlines to invest in tourism, logistics and financial services.	海航集团最近几年一直在不停地进行收购，其范围超出航空公司，扩展到对旅游、物流和金融服务领域的投资。
Since the beginning of 2016, it has struck deals to acquire Ingram Micro; a quarter of Hilton Worldwide Holdings, the hotel company; Carlson Hotels, owner of the Radisson and Country Inns & Suites chains; Gategroup, a Swiss airline catering business; and about a quarter of the American investment arm of the British-South African insurer Old Mutual.	自 2016 年开始，它达成多项协议，收购了英迈(Ingram Micro)、酒店企业希尔顿全球集团(Hilton Worldwide Holdings)四分之一的股份、丽笙(Radisson)和丽怡(Country Inns & Suites)酒店连锁的所有者卡尔森酒店集团(Carlson Hotels)、瑞士航空餐饮企业 Gategroup，以及英国和南非保险公司耆卫(Old Mutual)在美国的投资分公司约四分之一的股份。
Does It Have Ties to the Chinese State?	它与中国政府有关联吗？
HNA is not a state-owned enterprise in the way that China's banks, airlines, telecommunication companies and other pillars of the economy are. But its political pedigree runs deep.	海航公司不像中国的银行、航空公司、电信公司及其他经济支柱行业一样是国有企业。但它有很深的政治背景。

<p>For more than a decade, HNA's chairman, Chen Feng, has been a member of the National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, a group of more than 2,000 that meets every five years to help determine party leadership.</p>	<p>海航的董事长陈峰曾担任中国共产党全国代表大会委员十多年，那是一个2000多人的组织，每五年举行一次会议，参与决定党的下一届领导层人选。</p>
<p>HNA's ownership is murky — one major shareholder lists his address as a shabby apartment building in Beijing.</p>	<p>海航的所有权十分模糊——其中一位重要股东的登记地址是北京一座破败的公寓楼。</p>
<p>The company has benefited from sizable loans from state-backed lenders and counts the son of a former top political figure as a business partner: In 2008, according to Chinese corporate records, it formed a venture with a firm that was part of a group led by a son of He Guoqiang, who was then the Communist Party's powerful discipline chief.</p>	<p>这家公司获益于由政府支持的贷款机构提供的数量可观的贷款，而且有一位前高层政治人物的儿子做商业合伙人：据中国企业记录显示，海航集团在2008年与贺国强的儿子领导的一家集团下属的公司一起成立了一家企业。贺国强时任掌握重权的纪律检查委员会书记。</p>
<p>What Are Its Ambitions Beyond China?</p>	<p>海航集团在中国之外有什么野心？</p>
<p>HNA is not just politically connected in China. Its name has also come up in the political scene in the United States.</p>	<p>海航不止在中国有政治背景。它的名字也出现在美国政治图景中。</p>
<p>The Chinese company agreed in January to buy SkyBridge Capital, an investment firm owned by Anthony Scaramucci, a flamboyant former campaign fund-raiser for Mr. Trump who was set to be a White House liaison to business.</p>	<p>这家中国企业今年1月同意收购安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)所有的天桥资本(SkyBridge Capital)，这位行事招摇的前特朗普竞选募捐者本将成为白宫的商界联络人。</p>
<p>When Mr. Scaramucci was turned down for the liaison job, one of the issues raised was the sale of SkyBridge to HNA. Because the transaction will probably take several months, questions were raised over potential conflicts of interest.</p>	<p>当安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇被取消担任这一职位的资格时，被提到的问题之一就是海航对天桥资本的收购。因为这项交易可能需要几个月时间才能完成，所以被质疑可能存在利益冲突。</p>
<p>At the time, HNA described the deal as giving it a crucial entry into the American market for its asset management business.</p>	<p>与此同时，海航将这项交易描述为给它的资产管理业务提供了进入美国市场的至关重要的入口。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170504/china-hna-group	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170504/china-hna-group
Regulator in China Takes Aim at Anbang Insurance Group	中国保监会向安邦发布产品禁令，责令其整改
SHANGHAI — A Chinese regulator announced on Friday that it had taken disciplinary measures against the Anbang Insurance Group, a financial behemoth that has tried to invest tens of billions of dollars overseas, for the improper sale of two investment products.	上海——中国的一个监管机构周五宣布对安邦保险集团采取惩戒措施，原因是它不正当销售两款投资产品。该集团是一家金融巨头，在海外有数以百亿计美元的投资。
The moves by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission come against a backdrop of broader worries about the country's financial system, in addition to ones about the insurance industry.	中国保险监督管理委员会采取这个举措的背景是，业界不仅对保险业忧心忡忡，而且对该国金融体系有着更大的担忧。
President Xi Jinping told Politburo members last month that China should place a strong emphasis on financial stability as a pillar of a strong economy, Xinhua, the state-run news agency, reported.	据官方通讯社新华社报道，习近平主席上个月告诉政治局成员，中国应该强调金融稳定是经济强健的支柱。
Many foreign economists and investors on Wall Street have expressed misgivings about China's rapid accumulation of debt, particularly at state-owned enterprises, since the global financial crisis in 2008 and 2009.	自 2008 年和 2009 年全球金融危机以来，中国迅速累积了大量债务，特别是国有企业债务迅速增长，华尔街的很多外国经济学家和投资者对此表示忧虑。
Chinese regulators began stepping up their scrutiny of banks several years ago, and they have been discouraging some aggressive lending and money-raising programs. Partly in response to that, real estate developers and others who needed to borrow large amounts of money began turning to insurers, which rapidly expanded their financial activities and raised the money to do so by selling a wide array of often speculative investment products.	中国监管机构几年前开始加强对银行业务的审查，叫停了一些激进的贷款和筹款方案。于是一些房地产开发商和其他需要借款大笔资金的人转而开始向保险公司借钱，保险公司则通过销售各种投资产品迅速扩大其财务活动并筹集资金，而这些产品常常带有投机性质。
The State Council, China's cabinet, announced separately on Friday the dismissal of the chairman of the insurance regulatory commission, who	中国国务院周五还宣布，接受腐败调查的保监会主席被免职，不过并没有将调查与安邦联系到一起。

<p>has been the subject of a corruption investigation. The government has not linked that investigation to Anbang, however.</p>	
<p>This week, the insurance regulator said it was barring Anbang from selling two of its investment products.</p>	<p>本周，保监会表示，禁止安邦出售两款投资产品。</p>
<p>One, the Anbang Longevity No. 5 Annuity, had been presented to regulators as a long-term investment. But the commission said that it was effectively a two-year investment that should have been subject to more stringent regulations on short- and medium-term investments.</p>	<p>其中一款“安邦长寿安享5号年金保险”是作为长期投资向保监会报送的。但保监会表示，这实际上是个两年期的投资，应该遵守中短期投资产品更为严格的规定。</p>
<p>The other banned investment product, Anbang Endowment Insurance, was put on the market without an actuary's signature, the commission said.</p>	<p>保监会还表示，另一款投资产品“安邦e起赢两全保险（万能型）”没有精算师的签字。</p>
<p>In an uncommonly sweeping warning to the insurer, the regulator concluded its announcement by telling Anbang that it should pay “high attention” to its full range of investment products and “fix the work on product development and management in strict accordance with supervision policies and requirements.”</p>	<p>保监会向安邦发出了一个非同寻常的全面警告，告诉安邦要对其全系列投资产品“高度重视，严格按照监管政策、监管要求，对产品开发管理工作进行整改”。</p>
<p>The investment-product bans and the broad admonition were part of a direct order to the company that was dated on Thursday and posted on the commission's website on Friday.</p>	<p>保监会周四直接向安邦发布了产品禁令和整体性的警告，周五将其公布在了官方网站上。</p>
<p>Anbang said that it had no immediate comment on the commission's order. Chinese regulatory decisions typically take effect immediately, particularly if published for the general public to see, and are nearly impossible to appeal.</p>	<p>安邦表示对保监会决定无法马上置评。中国的监管决定通常是立即生效的，特别是在向公众公布的情况下，几乎不可能上诉。</p>
<p>The State Council announced separately on Friday that Xiang Junbo, the chairman of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, had been</p>	<p>国务院周五在另外一个通知中公布，中国保监会主席项俊波被免职。但没有宣布接任者。</p>

removed from office. No successor was announced.	
Mr. Xiang's dismissal had been widely expected after Chinese anti-corruption investigators announced a month ago that they had investigated him over "severe violations of discipline." The government did not link that inquiry and his dismissal to Anbang.	中国反腐调查人员一个月前宣布对项俊波的“严重违纪行为”进行调查，因此他被免职并不出人意料。政府并没有把反腐调查和他的免职与安邦联系起来。
Mr. Xiang has not commented publicly about the investigation since it was announced. The targets of anti-corruption inquiries are typically held in custody and are sometimes subjected to harsh interrogation.	自调查宣布以来，项俊波就没有公开发过言。反腐调查的对象通常会被羁押，有时会遭到严审。
Anbang has been a leader among insurers when it comes to using so-called wealth management products, a class of lightly regulated investments that promise higher rates of return than conventional investments, but that also carry higher risks that may or may not be disclosed.	从理财产品的角度来看，安邦一直是保险业界领军者之一。理财产品是一种监管程度较低的投资，回报率比传统投资回报高，但风险也更高，而且风险可能披露，也可能不披露。
Wealth management products also tend to promise a quick payback period. But the issuing companies are exposed to liquidity risk if investors ask for their money back instead of reinvesting. The liquidity risk is particularly high if the issuer has put its money into long-term projects that cannot be sold quickly to raise cash.	理财产品的偿还期也往往较短。但是如果投资者取回钱而不是继续投资，发行这种产品的公司就会面临流动性风险。如果发行商将筹集的资金投入到不能快速出售的长期项目中，这种流动性风险就会特别高。
Many small- and medium-size banks are increasingly raising money for loans, bond purchases and other investments by issuing wealth management products, and even some largely unregulated companies have begun issuing wealth management products.	很多中小银行越来越多地通过发行理财产品来为贷款、债券购买和其他投资筹集资金，就连一些基本上不受管制的公司也开始发行理财产品。
Anbang came to international prominence in January when its chairman, Wu Xiaohui, met with Jared Kushner, President Trump's son-in-law and close adviser, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York.	今年1月，安邦董事长吴小晖在纽约华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf-Astoria)酒店会见了特朗普的女婿及亲密顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)。两人讨论了向安邦出售库什纳家族重建其在曼哈顿第五大道666号摩天大楼的

<p>The two met to discuss the possible sale to Anbang of a Kushner family stake in the redevelopment of a Manhattan skyscraper, 666 Fifth Avenue. But those talks ended in March as the proposed transaction became increasingly divisive on both sides of the Pacific.</p>	<p>股份事宜。但谈判在3月份告吹，因为这个交易在太平洋两岸都引起了越来越激烈的争议。</p>
<p>Anbang bought the Waldorf Astoria for nearly \$2 billion in 2014, among \$16 billion in overseas acquisitions it made over the past few years. The company, started 13 years ago, has assets of almost \$275 billion, a growing portion of which comes from the sale of wealth management products instead of insurance policies, according to Caixin, a Chinese investigative magazine.</p>	<p>安邦在过去几年里进行了160亿美元的海外并购，包括在2014年以近20亿美元的价格收购华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店。中国调查杂志《财新周刊》表示，该公司于13年前成立，拥有资金近2750亿美元，其中不断增加的部分来自于销售理财产品而不是保险。</p>
<p>Caixin accused Anbang last Saturday of having a shareholder structure that “is like a maze,” and it questioned the appropriateness of capital injections from companies linked to Mr. Wu.</p>	<p>《财新周刊》上周六指控安邦拥有“迷宫”一样的股权结构，并质疑与有吴小晖有关的公司注资安邦是否正当。</p>
<p>Anbang struck back with a letter on Wednesday threatening to sue Caixin for “malicious” and “inaccurate” reporting.</p>	<p>安邦上周三发信回击，威胁要起诉《财新周刊》发布“充满恶意”的“失实”报道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170508/china-insurance-anbang</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170508/china-insurance-anbang</p>
<p>With Trump Name Unspoken, Kushners Seek Investors in Shanghai</p>	<p>库什纳集团上海路演，特朗普成隐形卖点</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — Like many American firms that come to China looking for money, Kushner Companies on Sunday tried to woo a Shanghai audience with promises of potentially big returns and a path toward living in the United States.</p>	<p>上海——与很多来中国寻找资金的美国公司一样，库什纳公司(Kushner Companies)周日试图用种种承诺——潜在的巨额回报和通往在美国生活之路，来争取上海观众的支持。</p>
<p>But for Bi Ting, who attended the event, part of the appeal was political: Jared Kushner is the son-in-law of — and a powerful adviser to — President Trump. Virtually unheard-of in China just months ago, he is now known here as a deeply influential figure in American politics.</p>	<p>但对参加该活动的毕婷(音)来说，它的部分吸引力是政治上的：贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)是特朗普总统的女婿，也是其大权在握的顾问。就在几个月前，中国几乎没人听说过库什纳，但现在，这里的人都知道他是美国政坛一个有着巨大影响力的人物。尽管库什纳自称已退出家族企业的日常经</p>

<p>Though Mr. Kushner has said that he has stepped back from the day-to-day operations of the family business, filings show he and Ivanka Trump, his wife and the president's daughter, continue to benefit from Kushner Companies' real estate and investment businesses.</p>	<p>营，但备案文件显示，他和妻子，也就是总统的千金伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)，依然是库什纳公司的房地产和投资业务的受益人。</p>
<p>"The Trump relationship is an extra point for me," Ms. Bi said, adding that she and her husband had not decided whether to invest.</p>	<p>"对我来说，与特朗普的关系是一个额外的点，"毕婷说道，又补充自己和丈夫还没决定是否投资。</p>
<p>The Kushner Companies' China roadshow, promoting \$500,000 investments in New Jersey real estate as the path to a residency card in the United States, moved to Shanghai on Sunday after a similar pitch on Saturday in Beijing. Security was tighter in Shanghai than it had been in Beijing, where reporters for The New York Times and The Washington Post briefly attended the event before being kicked out.</p>	<p>库什纳公司的中国路演，把 50 万美元（约合 345 万元人民币）投资新泽西州房地产项目作为一个获得美国居住权的途径来加以宣传。周六在北京举行了一场类似的活动后，路演于周日来到上海。上海的安保措施比北京的更严格。《纽约时报》和《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)的记者曾短暂地进入北京的活动现场，后被赶出。</p>
<p>The Shanghai event, at the opulent Four Seasons Hotel, was patrolled by burly security guards who screened those in attendance and kept journalists outside, in an elevator lobby. The organizers had refused on Saturday to allow late registration as word spread of the Beijing event. One guard at the Shanghai event was heard saying that at least some of the participants would be leaving through a private back exit.</p>	<p>上海的活动在豪华的四季酒店(Four Seasons Hotel)举行。场地周围有魁梧的保安巡逻，他们对参加活动的人进行了筛查，并把记者挡在了场地外的电梯厅里。周六，随着有关北京那场活动的消息传开，组织者拒绝接受逾期报名。在上海的活动现场，有人听到一名保安说，至少部分参与者会经由一个隐蔽的后门离开。</p>
<p>But some who attended described an investor pitch similar to the one in Beijing, and Mr. Trump's political power was palpable at the Shanghai event even if his name went unsaid. On Saturday in Beijing, one slide presented to the Shanghai audience on Sunday showed a photograph of Mr. Trump when describing who will decide the future of the American visa program for foreign investors, according to a snapshot</p>	<p>但根据部分参与者的描述，这场投资宣传活动与北京的大同小异，虽然特朗普的名字没有被提起，但在上海的活动上，依然能明显感觉到他的政治权力。从一名观众拍摄的快照来看，周六在北京，当介绍谁将决定针对外国投资者的美国签证项目的未来时，幻灯片上出现的是特朗普。周日，上海的观众也看到了这张幻灯片。</p>

<p>taken by an audience member.</p>	
<p>While the Trump connection piqued the interest of many people in attendance, such events soliciting investors for projects in the United States are not unusual in China. The American EB-5 visa program awards foreign investors the right to live in the United States for two years and a path to permanent residency, in exchange for investments of at least \$500,000 in American development projects. A bright red line near the top of the posters in the Four Seasons lobby prominently mentioned EB-5 visas.</p>	<p>尽管与特朗普的关系激起了很多参与者的兴趣，但在中国，这种为美国的项目寻找投资者的活动并不少见。按照美国 EB-5 签证项目，外国投资者在美国的开发项目中投资至少 50 万美元，便有权在美国生活两年，并有机会获得永久居留权。四季酒店走廊里的海报上，靠近顶端的一排鲜红色的文字显著提到了 EB-5 签证。</p>
<p>About three-quarters of the roughly 10,000 investor visas issued last year went to Chinese nationals.</p>	<p>美国去年发放的大致一万个投资者签证中，约四分之三流向了中国公民。</p>
<p>Many in China start looking for overseas residency and passports after they have children. They fear the effects of smog on their children's lungs — the smog was heavy in Shanghai on Sunday, and an internationally comparable index of air quality showed that the pollution was seven times the level in New York City.</p>	<p>很多中国人会在有了孩子后开始寻求获得海外居住权和护照。他们担心雾霾对孩子肺的影响——周日当天，上海雾霾严重，一个可对比各国情况的空气质量指数显示，上海的污染水平是纽约的七倍。</p>
<p>Many families also consider overseas schools to be preferable to China's, where ferocious academic competition keeps children doing homework until late at night even in elementary school, in preparation for a national college entrance exam that means riches or ruin.</p>	<p>很多家庭还认为海外的学校比中国的更好。在中国的学校里，为了给成败在此一举的高考做准备，即使是小学，激烈的竞争也令孩子做家庭作业到深夜。</p>
<p>"I want my child to live in a relatively relaxed environment," said Ms. Bi, who is 34 and expecting her first child, "where he or she could be himself or herself and lead a diverse life, instead of having no choice but to take the college entrance exam in China."</p>	<p>"我想让我的孩子生活在一个相对宽松的环境里，"34 岁的毕婷说，她即将迎来自己的第一个孩子。"他或她可以做自己，生活得丰富多彩，而不是没有选择，只能在中国参加高考。"</p>
<p>Still, she said, investing in the Kushner project would not give her and</p>	<p>但她说，投资库什纳的项目无法让她和丈夫有足够的时间在孩子出生前去美</p>

her husband enough time to get to the United States before her baby was born.	国。
Many people here worry that the window for obtaining an EB-5 visa may be closing. Though he has softened his language considerably in recent weeks, Mr. Trump was a vociferous critic of China during his presidential campaign and has said he will take a tough line on immigration. Though he did not take aim at investors in real estate projects.	这里的很多人担心，取得 EB-5 签证的窗口也许会关闭。尽管最近几周，特朗普的言论已经温和多了，但他在竞选期间强烈指责中国，并表示会在移民问题上采取强硬立场。不过他并没有把目标指向房地产项目的投资者。
The Kushner project promoted to Chinese investors, called Kushner 1, includes two towers and nearly 1,500 luxury apartments, with construction to begin early next year.	向中国投资者宣传的库什纳项目叫库什纳 1 号(Kushner 1)，包括两栋高楼和近 1500 套豪华公寓，将于明年年初开工。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170508/trump-kushner-china-investors-visas	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170508/trump-kushner-china-investors-visas
South Korea's Powerful Family Business Ties Could Be Tough to Cut	终结韩国财阀势力？说来容易做起来难
Forget Machiavelli, or "Game of Thrones." When it comes to staying in power, South Korea's richest business clans have the game plan down.	忘记马基雅维利或者《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)吧。说到如何维系权力，韩国最富有的商业家族对个中诀窍了如指掌。
There is the charity maneuver, in which family members park their stakes in their business empires in philanthropic nonprofits, letting them keep control without paying heavy taxes.	其中有慈善策略：家族成员把他们在自家商业帝国中的股份注入非营利性慈善组织，由此既能掌控一切，又可避开重税。
There is the new company maneuver, in which they create new firms that strike lucrative and friendly business deals with the others they control.	有新公司策略：他们开办新公司，让其与自己控制的其他公司达成有利可图且友好的商业交易。
And then there is old-fashioned corporate engineering, in which they merge arms of their empires together to consolidate power, even as other shareholders complain.	还有老式的企业架构安排：他们把自家商业帝国的分支合并到一起，以巩固权力，即便招致其他股东的抱怨也在所不惜。

<p>With South Korea's biggest business empire, Samsung, caught up in a nationwide political scandal, a new generation of South Korean leaders has vowed to rip up that playbook. Major candidates in Tuesday's election for president have said they will clamp down on South Korea's family-controlled business empires, called chaebol, which dominate the country's economy and have amassed immense political power.</p>	<p>在韩国最大商业帝国三星(Samsung)卷入一桩全国性政治丑闻之际，新一代韩国领导人发誓要摒弃这一套手段。周二大选的主要候选人纷纷表示，他们会打压称为财阀(chaebol)的家族式企业帝国，这种企业主导着这个国家的经济，并积聚起了巨大的政治权力。</p>
<p>"Chaebol family control as we know it could end with this generation," said Kim Woochan, a professor of finance at Korea University Business School in Seoul, the South Korean capital, pointing to an intensifying backlash against inherited wealth. "An opportunity as good as this one is unprecedented."</p>	<p>"我们所熟知的财阀家族控制力可能会被这一代人终结，"首尔高丽大学商学院(Korea University Business School)金融学教授金宇陈（Kim Woochan，音）说，他指出继承所得财富正招致越来越强烈的不满。"现在有一个前所未有的好机会。"</p>
<p>But that could be easier said than done, South Korean officials and experts say. While the public blames the chaebol for an embarrassing series of political and business scandals and for holding back the country's once-surgling economy, they continue to hold considerable political power. Their controlling families have also proved adept at finding ways to keep control, even as they face increasing challenges from inheritance taxes, unhappy outside investors and their own family squabbling.</p>	<p>但韩国官员和专家认为，说起来容易做起来难。财阀正因卷入一系列尴尬的政治和商业丑闻，并拖累韩国一度蒸蒸日上的经济而受遭到公众的谴责，但它们依然掌控着不可小觑的政治权力。此外，事实证明，控制它们的那些家族颇为擅于找出继续控制它们的方法，即便面临着来自遗产税、不满的外部投资者以及家族内部权斗的愈演愈烈的挑战。</p>
<p>"Leaders, markets — they don't change overnight," said Rhyu Sang-young, a professor of political economy at Yonsei University in Seoul. "Every culture has a strong legacy, inertia. It takes time."</p>	<p>"领导人，市场——这些不会在一夜之间改变，"首尔延世大学(Yonsei University)政治经济学教授柳相永（Rhyu Sang-young，音）说。"每种文化都有其强大的遗产和惯性。改变需要时间。"</p>
<p>The front-runner in Tuesday's election, Moon Jae-in, has vowed to stop families from using nonprofit foundations, complicated shareholding plans and other methods to keep control of businesses. One of his main</p>	<p>在周二的大选中占据优势的文在寅(Moon Jae-in)公开宣布，要阻止各家族利用非营利性基金、复杂的持股计划以及其他方式保持对企业的控制。他的主要顾问之一、经济学家金相九（Kim Sang-jo，音），以其对财阀问题的鹰</p>

<p>advisers is Kim Sang-jo, an economist known for hawkish views on the chaebol.</p>	<p>派观点闻名。</p>
<p>But the Democratic Party, led by Moon, holds only 119 seats in the 300-member legislature, the National Assembly. The Democrats would find it hard to get support from rival parties in passing chaebol reform bills through a fractured legislature, where a pro-business lobby also remains strong. Passing a bill will take many months of wrangling.</p>	<p>但在共有 300 个议席的立法机关国民大会，文在寅领导的民主党仅占 119 个席位。民主党人将会发现，很难从对抗党派那里得到支持，让一个四分五裂的立法机构通过财阀改革法案，亲商界的游说力量对这里依然有很大影响力。一项法案要经过很多个月的角力才会被通过。</p>
<p>Moon has also promised to make prosecutors more independent and to make it more difficult for a president to abuse the power of the office, limiting the ability of chaebol to collude with officials and escape justice. But such reforms would likely require a revision of the constitution, which would be very difficult to pull off given the nation's fractious politics.</p>	<p>文在寅还承诺，要让检察官更加独立，让总统更加难以滥用职权，制约财阀与官员相勾结、逃避法律制裁的能力。但实施此类改革可能需要修宪，鉴于韩国政局颇为混乱，这简直难于上青天。</p>
<p>Mounting distrust of the chaebol culminated earlier this year in the arrest and indictment of Lee Jae-yong, Samsung's de facto chief, on bribery and other charges related to a scandal that ousted South Korea's president and led to Tuesday's election. Lee, who also goes by the name Jay Y. Lee, is a member of the third generation of a family that controls a business empire that makes its famous mobile phones, builds the world's tallest skyscrapers — an affiliate constructed the Burj Khalifa in Dubai — operates hospitals, hotels and theme parks, and even offers credit cards.</p>	<p>今年早些时候，随着实际执掌三星的李在镕(Lee Jae-yong)因为行贿以及关乎一桩丑闻的其他指控而被捕并遭到起诉，公众对财阀日益增长的不信任感达到了顶点。这桩丑闻导致韩国总统下台，促成了周二的大选。李在镕所在家族控制下的商业帝国，生产名号响亮的手机，修建了全世界最高的一些摩天大楼——其子公司在迪拜建造了哈利法塔(Burj Khalifa)，还运营医院、酒店和主题公园，甚至提供信用卡。他是这个家族的第三代成员。</p>
<p>But frustration with the chaebol has been building for years. Critics blame the conglomerates for a number of social ills, including corruption, inequality and the crowding out of smaller and potentially</p>	<p>但对财阀的失望之情已积聚多年。批评人士把多种社会病症归咎于大企业集团，其中包括腐败、不平等，以及规模较小但可能更具创新精神的企业遭受的排挤。财阀股票的交易价格低于应有水平——即所谓的韩国折扣——因为</p>

<p>more innovative businesses. Shares in the chaebol trade at lower prices than they otherwise would – the so-called Korea discount – because outside investors fear founding families will shortchange them.</p>	<p>外部投资者担心自己被创始家族亏待。</p>
<p>They face other challenges – in particular, taxes. Perhaps surprisingly in a country where dynasties have persisted, inheritance taxes in South Korea are high – for the wealthy, 50 percent or more.</p>	<p>它们还面临着其他挑战——尤其是税赋方面的挑战。韩国的遗产税很高，针对富人的税率高达 50%或以上，在一个王朝统治经久不衰的国家里，这或许颇为令人意外。</p>
<p>That is where the power-preservation playbook comes in.</p>	<p>这就是为什么会有这一套保留权力的手段。</p>
<p>One solution has been to transfer stakes in chaebol companies to family-controlled charities. One such charity, the Samsung Foundation of Culture, is one of the biggest shareholders in Samsung Electronics, the jewel of the Samsung empire, holding a stake of close to 8 percent.</p>	<p>一个办法是，把自己在财阀企业中的股权转移到由家族控制的慈善基金中去。三星文化基金会(Samsung Foundation of Culture)就是这样一种慈善基金，它持有三星帝国的明珠三星电子(Samsung Electronics)将近 8%的股份，是其最大的股东之一。</p>
<p>Another option is to ensure that chaebol heirs get rich before their parents die. That can be accomplished by setting up small companies under an heir's control, then making them bigger using the family's business connections.</p>	<p>另一个办法是确保财阀继承人在其父母去世前致富。要达到这一目标，可以先创办受控于继承人的小公司，然后利用家族的商业关系让小公司发展壮大。</p>
<p>Critics say that is what happened at Hyundai Motor, where Chung Eui-sun, the son of the carmaker's chairman, invested in a small logistics company in 2001. The company, now called Hyundai Glovis, quickly secured lucrative contracts with Hyundai affiliates. Within a few years Hyundai Glovis and Chung were worth billions. A Hyundai spokeswoman declined to comment on the arrangement.</p>	<p>批评人士称，现代汽车(Hyundai Motor)就是这种情况。其会长之孙郑义宣(Chung Eui-sun)在 2001 年投资了一家小物流公司。现在名为现代格拉维斯(Hyundai Glovis)的这家公司，很快就跟现代的子公司签订了利润丰厚的合约。没过几年，现代格拉维斯和郑义宣本人都拥有了数以十亿计的身家。现代的一名发言人拒绝就相关安排置评。</p>
<p>Lee of Samsung, who is technically vice chairman but leads the conglomerate on behalf of his ill father, also benefited from maneuvers designed to preserve family power. Starting in 1996, when Lee was just 28, Samsung companies began issuing him cut-price bonds that he was</p>	<p>三星的李在镕名义上是副会长，但却代表生病的父亲实际执掌着这家企业集团。他也是旨在保留家族权力的一些策略的受益者。从 1996 年，也就是李在镕 28 岁那年起，三星的公司便开始向他发售日后可被转换成股票的折价债券，让他有机会以远远低于市场水平的成本积累宝贵的股份。李在镕的父</p>

later able to convert into stock, allowing him to accumulate valuable ownership stakes at a fraction of the market cost. Lee's father, Lee Kun-hee, was ultimately convicted of breach of trust in connection with the deals — though he was later pardoned, and the younger Lee was allowed to keep his shares.	亲李健熙(Lee Kun-hee), 最终被判定违反关乎这些交易的信托义务——不过他后来得到赦免, 李在镕也获准保留自己的股份。
Another maneuver is at the heart of the charges against him. The merger of two Samsung companies in 2015 made Lee the dominant shareholder in a crucial part of the Samsung empire. Lee earlier this year was accused of bribing Park and others to push another major shareholder, the government's pension system, to approve the deal. Lee denies the charges and says he was a victim of extortion.	另一个策略在他所面临的指控中处于核心位置。2015年, 三星的两家公司合并, 让李在镕在三星帝国一个关键组成部分里成为具有支配权的股东。李在镕于今年早些时候被控向朴槿惠等人行贿, 以促使另一个大股东——国家养老基金——允准此项交易。李在镕否认了相关指控, 说自己是敲诈勒索的受害者。
Outside shareholders, which could be a point of pressure, still do not have a big voice. Many chaebol companies have long been publicly traded, but their size and success has drawn outside investors who clamor for greater say and better governance. In the case of Samsung, a U.S. hedge fund, Elliott Associates, objected to the deal that led to the bribery charges against Lee. But the hedge fund failed to block it.	外部股东可以施加一定的压力, 不过还没有太大的话语权。很多财阀公司早已上市, 但它们凭借自己的规模和成功, 与吵着要求获得更大话语权、进行更有效治理的外部投资者打了个平手。以三星为例, 美国对冲基金埃利奥特(Elliott Associates)曾反对推进给李在镕招来贿赂指控的这项交易, 但未能成功加以阻止。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170509/south-korea-election-chaebol-samsung	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170509/south-korea-election-chaebol-samsung
U.S. Firms Want In on China's Global 'One Belt, One Road' Spending	美国企业也想从“一带一路”计划中分一杯羹
XUZHOU, China — As China plans to build a raft of roads, rail lines, ports and airports across Asia, Africa and Europe, skeptics say Chinese companies will be the only real winners from the ambitious initiative.	中国徐州——当中国计划在亚洲、非洲和欧洲各地修建大量公路、铁路、港口和机场时, 怀疑论者表示, 中国企业将是这些雄心勃勃的计划中唯一的、真正的赢家。
General Electric disagrees.	通用电气(General Electric, 简称GE)不这么想。
In 2014, Chinese construction and engineering companies ordered just	2014年, 中国的建筑与工程企业向GE订购了价值4亿美元的设备, 在海

<p>\$400 million worth of equipment from G.E. to install overseas, overwhelmingly in the region that encompasses the effort, known as "One Belt, One Road." Last year, those orders totaled \$2.3 billion, and G.E. plans to bid for an additional \$7 billion in orders for natural-gas turbines and other power equipment in roughly the next 18 months.</p>	<p>外进行安装，其中绝大部分位于“一带一路”计划涵盖的地区。去年，这些订单总计达到 23 亿美元。在接下来的大约 18 个月里，GE 计划争夺另外 70 亿美元的天然气涡轮机及其他能源设备订单。</p>
<p>"We have a laser focus on winning these," said Rachel Duan, the chief executive of General Electric China.</p>	<p>"我们紧紧聚焦于赢取这些订单，"GE 大中华区首席执行官段小纓(Rachel Duan)说。</p>
<p>China is pulling companies and countries more tightly into its economic and geopolitical sphere with the "One Belt, One Road" plan. A forum on the effort in Beijing, hosted on Sunday by China's president, Xi Jinping, drew President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia and other state leaders, as well as officials from more than three dozen countries, including the United States.</p>	<p>中国在通过“一带一路”计划让各企业和国家更紧密地融入它的经济与地缘政治圈。周日，由习近平主持的一场围绕该计划的论坛在北京举行，吸引了俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)等国家领导人，以及包括美国在内的三十多个国家的官员出席。</p>
<p>If enacted as planned, the initiative could lead to a global building spree; China has promised more than \$1 trillion of investment over the long term.</p>	<p>若进展顺利，这个计划将引发一轮全球性的建筑热潮；中国已经承诺在长远的未来投资超过 10 万亿美元。</p>
<p>Western companies are angling aggressively for a piece of the action. Citibank won a contract from Bank of China to handle a complex \$3 billion bond offering last month to raise money for opening branches across Asia, Eastern Europe and East Africa. The technology and manufacturing company Honeywell International is selling equipment to Central Asia for processing natural gas.</p>	<p>西方企业积极努力从中分一杯羹。上月，花旗银行(Citibank)赢得了中国银行的一份合同，负责销售价值 30 亿美元的债券——后者将用以此筹集的资金在亚洲、东欧和东非各地设立分行。技术与制造企业霍尼韦尔国际(Honeywell International)则在向中亚销售处理天然气的设备。</p>
<p>Some non-Chinese companies are also tweaking their businesses to win more orders related to Beijing's plan, and G.E. has rearranged its marketing staff for global power equipment to give them priority.</p>	<p>一些非中国企业也在调整自身的业务，以便赢得更多与北京这项计划有关的订单。GE 已经对公司的全球能源设备营销人员进行了重新的安排，以赋予他们优先权。</p>

<p>China's spending doesn't necessarily mean immediate profit. Most of the money has yet to be earmarked, much less spent. And China — which has too many factories making too much steel and cement — is making sure that its own companies will be the biggest beneficiaries.</p>	<p>中国的投资不见得马上就会产生利润。其中大部分资金还没有被指定用途，更不用说花出去。而且中国在确保本国企业成为最大的受益者——该国有太多的工厂在生产过剩的钢铁和水泥。</p>
<p>Companies like Caterpillar, for example, will have to contend with a fast-growing, government-controlled Chinese maker of construction machinery, the Xuzhou Construction Machinery Group, known as X.C.M.G. Such businesses, facing a maturing market at home, are eager to find new markets — a core ambition of the plan.</p>	<p>比如，卡特彼勒(Caterpillar)将不得不与一家由政府控制的快速发展的中国建筑机械设备制造商——徐工集团展开竞争。这类企业在国内的市场已经趋于饱和，正急于寻找新市场——这正是一带一路计划的核心目标。</p>
<p>At one of X.C.M.G.'s cavernous factories here in north-central China, workers are rushing to double the number of excavators that can be made each year, mainly by adding robots to the assembly process. The initiative has the factory humming 16 hours a day, six days a week.</p>	<p>在徐工集团位于华北的一座巨大的工厂里，工人们在赶着将挖掘机年产量翻番，这主要靠让机器人参与装配工作来实现。在“一带一路”计划的影响下，这家工厂每天开工16个小时，每周工作六天。</p>
<p>“‘One Belt, One Road’ makes our internationalization strategy like a tiger with wings added,” said Wang Min, X.C.M.G.'s chairman.</p>	<p>“‘一带一路’使我们的国际化战略如虎添翼，”徐工集团董事长王民说。</p>
<p>For businesses, the plan offers uncertainty as well as promise. The infrastructure that China is building could someday become the avenues for billions of dollars in increased trade — or become debt-ridden sinkholes. Mr. Xi is pressuring companies already doing business in China to participate no matter what the prospects.</p>	<p>对企业而言，这项计划既带来了希望，也带来了不确定性。中国正在建设的基础设施有可能在未来使贸易量增加、由此带来几十亿美元收入，也有可能成为债务缠身的黑洞。习近平向已经在中国开展业务的企业施压，让它们不管前景如何都要参与这项计划。</p>
<p>The hope of future prosperity is enticing. Li and Fung, a Hong Kong company that for decades has sent Chinese-made goods to American and European department stores, is now marketing to small and medium-size retailers in the developing world. It is a bet that the Chinese initiative will lift consumer spending across dozens of</p>	<p>有关未来繁荣的希望是诱人的。在过去几十年里，香港企业利丰有限公司(Li and Fung)一直将中国制造的商品销往美国和欧洲的百货商场，如今它开始向发展中国家的中小型零售商推销这些商品。其母公司冯氏集团(Fung Group)的董事长冯国经表示，这是一个赌注，赌的是中国这项计划将拉高几十个国家的消费支出。</p>

<p>countries, said Victor Fung, chairman of the Fung Group, its parent company.</p>	
<p>Others are waiting to see whether China's ambitious idea translates into actual investment — and whether American and European companies will have a place at the table. They are particularly troubled that the program seems to be mostly about Chinese exports, and not much about imports.</p>	<p>其他人则等着看中国富有雄心的想法能否化为真实的投资,看美国和欧洲的企业是否有一席之地。他们尤其担心,这个计划主要与中国的出口有关,而与进口没有太大关系。</p>
<p>"Tell us what we are going to get out of this," said James Zimmerman, a lawyer in Beijing who is a former chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China, referring to the West. "It's a nonstarter if it's all about bringing Chinese goods to Europe, or if it's all one way."</p>	<p>"告诉我们,我们会从中得到什么,"前中国美国商会(American Chamber of Commerce in China)主席、北京律师吉莫曼(James Zimmerman)说,他指的是西方企业的想法。"如果完全是为了将中国商品卖到欧洲,或者说只是单向的,那就没什么成功的希望。"</p>
<p>A top official in the Trump administration, Matthew Pottinger, the senior director for Asia at the National Security Council, said at Sunday's conference that China should provide transparency in the bidding for contracts related to the initiative, to give a better chance to companies that aren't state-owned.</p>	<p>特朗普政府的高层官员、国家安全委员会(National Security Council)亚洲事务高级主管马修·波廷格(Matthew Pottinger)在周日的论坛上表示,中国应该让与这项计划有关的合同竞标过程保持透明,以增加非国有企业获胜的几率。</p>
<p>China's industrial overcapacity is a big motivator behind the plan. China can make nearly 1.1 billion tons of steel a year, as much as the rest of the world put together, but has domestic demand for only about 800 million tons. The initiative might absorb only about 30 million tons a year, according to a recent study by the European Union Chamber of Commerce.</p>	<p>中国的工业过剩是这项计划诞生的一大动因。中国一年可以生产近11亿吨钢铁,相当于世界其他地方产量的总和,但中国国内的钢铁需求只有8亿吨左右。欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce)最近进行的一项研究显示,"一带一路"计划一年或许只能消化约3000万吨钢铁。</p>
<p>Some American companies are taking steps to improve their chances — but that sometimes means manufacturing more in China, not the United States. Ms. Duan said G.E. had focused on ways to produce</p>	<p>一些美国企业在采取措施提高他们的赢面,但这有时意味着要将生产更多地放在中国,而非美国。段小纓表示,GE十分关注在中国生产产品的方式,以满足中国提出的将部分生产在当地进行的要求。霍尼韦尔在一份声明中表</p>

<p>goods in China to meet the country's requirements that some of the work be done locally. Honeywell said in a statement that it had also been looking for ways to produce more goods in China for the program.</p>	<p>示，为了这项计划，它也在寻找在中国生产更多产品的方式。</p>
<p>"When the roads are built, when the ports are built, when the power plants are built, I think the other opportunities will come," Ms. Duan said.</p>	<p>"我觉得等路修好，港口建成，发电厂完工，其他机会也就跟着来了，"段小缨说。</p>
<p>Others are waiting and watching. Investments have been heavily concentrated in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and other nearby countries that are geopolitical priorities for China but that have weak economies.</p>	<p>也有人在等待和观望。投资主要集中在巴基斯坦、阿富汗、哈萨克斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦及附近其他国家，这些国家在地缘政治上对中国十分重要，但经济比较薄弱。</p>
<p>Vincent Lo, a real estate billionaire who is the chairman of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council, led a team of 50 Shanghai and Hong Kong businesspeople to Thailand and Vietnam last week to explore investments based on the Chinese initiative, he said. Trips to the Mideast and Eastern Europe may be next. Central Asia is far down his list.</p>	<p>香港贸易发展局(Hong Kong Trade Development Council)主席、房地产亿万富翁罗康瑞(Vincent Lo)表示，他上周带领50名上海和香港商人去了泰国和越南，目的是探索围绕"一带一路"产生的投资机会。接下来他们会去中东和东欧，中亚的排位则比较靠后。</p>
<p>"If Central Asian countries are keen, we will work with them, but of course we'll have to look at the financial fundamentals," Mr. Lo said. "A lot of these countries will have to do a lot of reforms to be able to receive capital."</p>	<p>"如果中亚国家比较热心，我们会与他们合作，不过我们当然也要看它的金融基本面，"罗康瑞说。"要获得投资，这些国家当中有许多都必须进行大量的改革。"</p>
<p>Chinese players look to be big winners from the outset.</p>	<p>中国玩家从一开始就有望成为大赢家。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has designated the city of Xuzhou — a dusty rail hub roughly halfway along the five-hour bullet train trip between Beijing and Shanghai — as a key manufacturing base for his policy. At the foot of a</p>	<p>习近平将徐州定为他这项政策的主要制造基地，那是大致位于北京和上海五小时高速铁路中间位置的一个满是尘土的铁路枢纽。在一座山顶矗立着一片新建寺庙的小山的脚下，坐落着卡特彼勒在全球最大的一座工程机械工厂，</p>

hill here topped by a new complex of Buddhist temples, Caterpillar has one of the world's biggest construction machinery factories, making huge pieces of digging equipment.	在这里制造着挖掘设备的巨大零件。
Nearby, its local rival X.C.M.G. is ramping up. Employing 23,000 workers in this city and controlled by the Xuzhou municipal government, X.C.M.G. is China's largest manufacturer of construction machinery, from excavators to cranes to bulldozers.	在附近，它的对手徐工集团正在提高产能。由徐州市政府控制的徐工集团在这个城市雇佣了 2.3 万名工人，是中国最大的工程机械制造商，生产从挖掘机、起重机到推土机的各种工程机械设备。
The factory makes tank-size excavators in a series of four halls with 80-foot-high steel roofs. Almost everything inside is new, from the 13 steel-cutting robots the size of cottages to the costly Italian and Japanese machining equipment that precisely trim steel components.	该工厂有四个 80 英尺（约 24 米）高的钢结构屋顶大厂房，在里面制造坦克大小的挖掘机。厂房里的几乎所有东西都是新的，无论是 13 个体积和小房子差不多的钢铁切割机器人，还是价格昂贵、可以精确地修剪钢骨构件的意大利和日本加工设备。
Mr. Wang, X.C.M.G.'s chairman, dismissed concerns that the business won't materialize.	该公司董事长王民对没有生意的担忧不以为然。
"We should be persistent and manage our business as well," he said. "When the spring comes, we will arise abruptly."	"我们要经营好这片田地，"他说。"等旺季来了，就可以爆发出去。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-one-belt-one-road-us-companies	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-one-belt-one-road-us-companies
Behind China's \$1 Trillion Plan to Shake Up the Economic Order	"一带一路": 中国巨额投资欲重塑全球经济秩序
VANG VIENG, Laos — Along the jungle-covered mountains of Laos, squads of Chinese engineers are drilling hundreds of tunnels and bridges to support a 260-mile railway, a \$6 billion project that will eventually connect eight Asian countries.	老挝万荣——沿着丛林覆盖的老挝山区，中国工程师队伍正在为一条 260 英里（约合 420 公里）长的铁路修建数以百计的隧道和桥梁，这是一个 60 亿美元的项目，最终将把八个亚洲国家连接在一起。
Chinese money is building power plants in Pakistan to address chronic electricity shortages, part of an expected \$46 billion worth of investment.	中国的资金正在巴基斯坦建电厂，解决这里长期的电力短缺问题，包括这些电厂在内的总投资预计将达到 460 亿美元。

<p>Chinese planners are mapping out train lines from Budapest to Belgrade, Serbia, providing another artery for Chinese goods flowing into Europe through a Chinese-owned port in Greece.</p>	<p>中国规划者正在绘制布达佩斯到塞尔维亚贝尔格莱德的铁路线,为中国商品经由中国拥有的一个希腊港口涌入欧洲提供了另一条动脉。</p>
<p>The massive infrastructure projects, along with hundreds of others across Asia, Africa and Europe, form the backbone of China's ambitious economic and geopolitical agenda. President Xi Jinping of China is literally and figuratively forging ties, creating new markets for the country's construction companies and exporting its model of state-led development in a quest to create deep economic connections and strong diplomatic relationships.</p>	<p>在亚洲、非洲和欧洲,大型基础设施项目以及其他数百个项目构成了中国雄心勃勃的经济和地缘政治议程的支柱。不管是从字面上来说还是打比方,中国主席习近平正在建立联系,为中国的建筑企业创造新市场,并输出国有经济发展模式,希望培养深厚的经济联系和强有力的外交关系。</p>
<p>The initiative, called "One Belt, One Road," looms on a scope and scale with little precedent in modern history, promising more than \$1 trillion in infrastructure and spanning more than 60 countries. To celebrate China's new global influence, Mr. Xi is gathering dozens of state leaders, including President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, in Beijing on Sunday.</p>	<p>这个名为“一带一路”赫然耸现的倡议,其规模和范围在现代历史上鲜有先例,它承诺投资1万亿多美元,修建跨越60多个国家的基础设施。为了庆祝中国新的全球影响力,习近平周日在北京会见了数十名国家领导人,其中包括俄罗斯总统普京。</p>
<p>It is global commerce on China's terms.</p>	<p>这是基于中国主张的全球商业。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is aiming to use China's wealth and industrial know-how to create a new kind of globalization that will dispense with the rules of the aging Western-dominated institutions. The goal is to refashion the global economic order, drawing countries and companies more tightly into China's orbit.</p>	<p>习近平的目标是利用中国的财富和工业技术,创造出一种新的全球化,抛弃老旧的西方主导体制的规则。其目标是重塑全球经济秩序,进一步把其他国家和企业带到中国的轨道上来。</p>
<p>The projects inherently serve China's economic interests. With growth slowing at home, China is producing more steel, cement and machinery than the country needs. So Mr. Xi is looking to the rest of the world, particularly developing countries, to keep its economic engine</p>	<p>这些项目本质上服务于中国的经济利益。随着中国国内经济增长放缓,中国生产的钢铁、水泥和机械超过了本国的需求。所以习近平正在看向世界其他地方,特别是发展中国家,以保持中国经济引擎的转动。</p>

going.	
<p>"President Xi believes this is a long-term plan that will involve the current and future generations to propel Chinese and global economic growth," said Cao Wenlian, director general of the International Cooperation Center of the National Development and Reform Commission, a group dedicated to the initiative. "The plan is to lead the new globalization 2.0."</p>	<p>"习主席相信这是一个长期的需要几代人的规划，能够推动中国和全球的经济增长，"国家发展改革委国际合作中心主任曹文炼说。"这个计划就是要带动新一轮的全球化 2.0。"</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is rolling out a more audacious version of the Marshall Plan, America's postwar reconstruction effort. Back then, the United States extended vast amounts of aid to secure alliances in Europe. China is deploying hundreds of billions of dollars of state-backed loans in the hope of winning new friends around the world, this time without requiring military obligations.</p>	<p>习近平推出了更加大胆的"马歇尔计划"。"马歇尔计划"是美国的战后重建努力，当时它提供了大量的援助，确保欧洲盟友的安全。中国正在部署数以千亿美元计的国有贷款，希望在全世界赢得新朋友，不过这一次没有任何军事义务。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi's plan stands in stark contrast to President Trump and his "America First" mantra. The Trump administration walked away from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, the American-led trade pact that was envisioned as a buttress against China's growing influence.</p>	<p>习近平的计划与特朗普总统及其"美国优先"的口号形成鲜明对比。特朗普政府取消了"跨太平洋伙伴关系协定"(Trans Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP)。TPP 是美国主导的一个贸易协定，原计划打造成为一根中流砥柱，抵制中国日益增长的影响力。</p>
<p>"Pursuing protectionism is just like locking oneself in a dark room," Mr. Xi told business leaders at the World Economic Forum in January.</p>	<p>习近平今年 1 月在世界经济论坛上对各国商界领袖说："搞保护主义，如同把自己关进黑屋子。"</p>
<p>As head of the Communist Party, Mr. Xi is promoting global leadership in China's own image, emphasizing economic efficiency and government intervention. And China is corralling all manner of infrastructure projects under the plan's broad umbrella, without necessarily ponying up the funds.</p>	<p>作为共产党主席，习近平正在推动中国的全球领导者形象，强调经济效益和政府干预的重要性。而中国正在把各种基础设施项目汇聚到这个涵盖范围广泛的计划之下，并不一定要自己出资。</p>
<p>China is moving so fast and thinking so big that it is willing to make</p>	<p>中国发展如此之快，眼光如此之大，愿意为长期收益做些短期的迂回。在像</p>

<p>short-term missteps for what it calculates to be long-term gains. Even financially dubious projects in corruption-ridden countries like Pakistan and Kenya make sense for military and diplomatic reasons.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦和肯尼亚这样贪污腐败严重的国家，从财务上看可能行不通的项目，在军事和外交上都有好处。</p>
<p>The United States and many of its major European and Asian allies have taken a cautious approach to the project, leery of bending to China's strategic goals. Some, like Australia, have rebuffed Beijing's requests to sign up for the plan. Despite projects on its turf, India is uneasy because Chinese-built roads will run through disputed territory in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.</p>	<p>美国及其主要的欧洲和亚洲盟友对这个项目采取了谨慎的态度，对于迎合中国的战略目标非常小心。有些国家拒绝了北京加入该计划的邀请，比如澳大利亚。尽管有些项目位于印度，但由于中国修建的道路将通过巴基斯坦占领的有争议的克什米尔领土，这也让它坐立不安。</p>
<p>But it is impossible for any foreign leader, multinational executive or international banker to ignore China's push to remake global trade.</p>	<p>但是，任何外国领导人、跨国公司或国际银行家都不可能忽视中国重造全球贸易的努力。</p>
<p>Germany's minister of economics and energy, Brigitte Zypries, plans to attend the meeting in Beijing. Western industrial giants like General Electric and Siemens are coming, as they look for lucrative contracts and try to stay in China's good graces.</p>	<p>德国经济与能源部长布丽吉特·齐普里斯(Britgitte Zypries)计划出席在北京召开的这个会议。像通用电气和西门子这样的西方工业巨头也将参与其中，希望签到利润丰厚的合同，并努力和中国保持良好关系。</p>
<p>The Trump administration just upgraded its participation.</p>	<p>特朗普政府刚刚提升了对这个会议的参与度。</p>
<p>Originally, it planned to send a Commerce Department official, Eric Branstad, the son of the incoming American ambassador to Beijing, Terry Branstad. Now, Matthew Pottinger, senior director for Asia at the National Security Council, will attend instead — a signal that the White House is enhancing its warm relationship with Mr. Xi by honoring his favorite endeavor with the presence of a top official.</p>	<p>最初，他们计划是即将上任的美国驻华大使特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry Branstad)的儿子、商务部官员埃里克·布兰斯塔德(Eric Branstad)出席这个会议。现在改为由国家安全委员会亚洲高级主任马修·波丁格(Matthew Pottinger)出席。这是一个信号，表明白宫正在加强与习近平的友好关系，派一位高级官员到场，对他最重视的事情表示尊重。</p>
<p>Influence Via Infrastructure</p>	<p>基础设施建设带来的影响力</p>
<p>As the sun beat down on Chinese workers driving bulldozers, four huge tractor-trailers rolled into a storage area here in Vang Vieng, a difficult</p>	<p>阳光下，中国工人驾驶着推土机、四辆巨型拖车进入了万荣的一个仓库，这里距离首都万象有三个小时车程，都是坑洼路，行程很艰辛。每辆拖车里都</p>

<p>three-hour drive over potholed roads from the capital, Vientiane. They each carried massive coils of steel wire.</p>	<p>装着很多钢丝卷。</p>
<p>Half a mile away, a Chinese cement mixing plant with four bays glistened in the sun. Nearby, along a newly laid road, another Chinese factory was providing cement for tunnel construction.</p>	<p>半英里外，有四个隔区的中国混凝土搅拌站在阳光下闪闪发光。在一条新铺设的路旁，有另一座中国工厂为隧道施工提供水泥。</p>
<p>Nearly everything for the Laos project is made in China. Almost all the labor force is Chinese. At the peak of construction, there will be an estimated 100,000 Chinese workers.</p>	<p>老挝项目中使用的东西几乎都是中国制造的。几乎所有的工人都是中国人。在建设高峰期，预计将有 10 万名中国工人来到这里。</p>
<p>When Mr. Xi announced the “One Belt, One Road” plan in September 2013, it was clear that Beijing needed to do something for the industries that had succeeded in building China’s new cities, railways and roads — state-led investment that turned it into an economic powerhouse. China did not have a lot left to build, and growth started to sputter.</p>	<p>2013 年 9 月习近平宣布“一带一路”计划时，北京显然需要为成功地修建了中国新城市、铁路和公路的行业做点什么——正是这些由政府主导的投资把中国变成了一个经济强国。中国剩下需要修建的东西不多了，增长渐渐开始乏力。</p>
<p>Along with the economic boost, tiny Laos, a landlocked country with six million people, is a linchpin in Beijing’s strategy to chip away at American power in Southeast Asia. After Mr. Trump abandoned the Trans-Pacific Partnership in January, American influence in the region is seen to be waning. The rail line through Laos would provide a link to countries that China wants to bring firmly into its fold.</p>	<p>除刺激经济外，人口仅 600 万的内陆小国老挝是中国逐步削弱美国在东南亚影响力的战略的关键一环。特朗普在 1 月宣布退出“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership)后，美国在该地区的影响力正在减弱。贯穿老挝的铁路线将连通多个中国希望拉入本方阵营的国家。</p>
<p>Each nation in Mr. Xi’s plan brings its own strategic advantages.</p>	<p>习近平计划中的每一个国家，都能带来战略优势。</p>
<p>The power plants in Pakistan, as well as upgrades to a major highway and a \$1 billion port expansion, are a political bulwark. By prompting growth in Pakistan, China wants to blunt the spread of Pakistan’s terrorists across the border into the Xinjiang region, where a restive Muslim population of Uighurs resides. It has military benefits, providing</p>	<p>巴基斯坦的多座发电厂，以及对一条主要公路的升级和一个投资 10 亿美元的港口扩建项目，是一道政治保障。通过促进巴基斯坦的增长，中国希望阻止巴基斯坦恐怖分子越过边境，向心有不满的穆斯林民族维吾尔人的聚居地新疆扩散。这么做在军事上也有好处，让中国海军将来能够进入瓜达尔的一个偏远港口。根据一份有效期为 40 年的合同，该港口由一家得到国家支持</p>

<p>China's navy future access to a remote port at Gwadar managed by a state-backed Chinese company with a 40-year contract.</p>	<p>的中国公司管理。</p>
<p>Many countries in the program have serious needs. The Asian Development Bank estimated that emerging Asian economies need \$1.7 trillion per year in infrastructure to maintain growth, tackle poverty and respond to climate change.</p>	<p>该计划涉及的很多国家都有着迫切的需求。亚洲开发银行估计，正在兴起的亚洲经济体每年需要在基础设施上投资 1.7 万亿美元，以保持增长、解决贫困问题和应对气候变化。</p>
<p>In Kenya, China is upgrading a railway from the port of Mombasa to Nairobi that will make it easier to get Chinese goods into the country. The Kenyan government had been unable to persuade others to do the job, whereas China has been transforming crumbling infrastructure in Africa for more than a decade.</p>	<p>在肯尼亚，中国正在升级从蒙巴萨港到内罗毕的一条铁路。这条铁路将让中国商品进入该国变得更加容易。肯尼亚政府一直无法说服其他国家做来这件事，而十多年来，中国一直在改变非洲破旧的基础设施。</p>
<p>The rail line, which is set to start running next month, is the first to be built to Chinese standards outside China. The country will benefit for years from maintenance contracts.</p>	<p>将于下月通车的这条铁路线，将是中国在国外按照中国自己的标准修建的首条线路。中国将从养护合同中受益多年。</p>
<p>"China's Belt and Road initiative is starting to deliver useful infrastructure, bringing new trade routes and better connectivity to Asia and Europe," said Tom Miller, author of "China's Asian Dream: Empire Building Along the New Silk Road." "But Xi will struggle to persuade skeptical countries that the initiative is not a smokescreen for strategic control."</p>	<p>"中国的'一带一路'计划开始兑现有用的基础设施，带来新的贸易路线，改善通往亚洲和欧洲的道路，"《中国的亚洲梦：沿新丝绸之路的帝国建设》(China's Asian Dream: Empire Building along the New Silk Road)一书的作者汤姆·米勒(Tom Miller)说。"但习近平将难以让持怀疑态度的国家相信，这个计划不是战略控制的烟幕弹。"</p>
<p>Calculating the Risks</p>	<p>评估风险</p>
<p>Although Chinese engineers just started arriving in this tourist town several months ago, they have started punching three tunnels into mountains that slope down to roiling river water. They are in a race to get as much done as possible before the monsoon rains next month</p>	<p>尽管中国的工程师几个月前才开始抵达这个旅游小镇，但他们已经开始在向湍流的河水倾斜的山体中挖三条隧道。他们要赶在下月的季风雨降低工作效率之前，尽量多完成一些施工作业。</p>

slow down work.	
It is a fast start to a much-delayed program that may bring only limited benefits to the agrarian country.	对一个拖延已久，并且也许只会给这个农业国家带来有限好处的项目来说，这个启动颇为迅速。
For years, Laos and China sparred over financing. With the cost running at nearly \$6 billion, officials in Laos wondered how they would afford their share. The country's output is just \$12 billion annually. A feasibility study by a Chinese company said the railway would lose money for the first 11 years.	老挝和中国曾因资金问题争论多年。在成本接近 60 亿美元的情况下，老挝官员不知道他们如何能承担起自己的那一部分费用。该国的年经济产出才 120 亿美元。由一家中国公司进行的一项可行性研究称，该铁路前 11 年都会处于亏损状态。
Such friction is characteristic.	这种摩擦很典型。
In Indonesia, construction of a high-speed railway between Jakarta and Bandung finally began last month after arguments over land acquisition. In Thailand, the government is demanding better terms for a vital railway.	在印度尼西亚，征地引发的争论结束后，一条连接雅加达和万隆的高速铁路终于在上月开工。在泰国，政府正在为一条极其重要的铁路争取更好的条件。
China's outlays for the plan so far have been modest: Only \$50 billion has been spent, an "extremely small" amount relative to China's domestic investment program, said Nicholas R. Lardy, a China specialist at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington.	迄今为止，中国为该计划花的钱不多：仅为 500 亿美元。华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的中国问题专家尼古拉斯·R·拉迪(Nicholas R. Lardy)说，相对于中国的国内投资计划，这个金额“极小”。
Even China's good friends so far are left wanting. Mr. Xi attended a groundbreaking ceremony in 2014 in Tajikistan for a gas pipeline, but the project stalled after Beijing's demand waned.	目前，就连中国的好朋友也没有得到充足的资金。习近平 2014 年在塔吉克斯坦出席了一条天然气管道的动工仪式，但在北京的需求减弱后，该项目陷入了停滞。
Mr. Putin will be at the center of the Beijing conference. While two companies owned by one of his closest friends, Gennady Timchenko, have benefited from projects, there has not been much else for Russia.	在北京的会议上，普京将成为焦点。尽管他最亲密的朋友之一格纳迪·N·季姆琴科(Gennady N. Timchenko)拥有的两家公司从多个项目中获利，但对俄罗斯来说，其他好处并不多。
"Russia's elites' high expectations regarding Belt and Road have gone through a severe reality check, and now oligarchs and officials are	“俄罗斯的精英对‘一带一路’的过高期望经历了严峻的现实困难，现在寡头和官员对实际结果持怀疑态度，”卡内基莫斯科中心(Moscow Carnegie

skeptical about practical results," said Alexander Gabuev, senior associate at the Carnegie Center in Moscow.	Center)高级研究员亚历山大·加布耶夫(Alexander Gabuev)说。
China is making calculations that the benefits will outweigh the risks.	中国正在进行计算，以确保收益大过风险。
The investments could complicate Beijing's effort to stem the exodus of capital outflow that have been weighing on the economy. The cost could also come back to haunt China, whose banks are being pressed to lend to projects that they find less than desirable. By some estimates, over half the countries that have accepted Belt and Road projects have credit ratings below investment grade.	北京正在扼制给经济带来压力的资本外流，而这些投资会影响他们的行动。成本也会给中国构成隐患。中国的银行正被迫借钱给它们觉得不太明智的项目。一些人估计，接受“一带一路”项目的国家中，超过一半的信用评级低于投资级别。
"A major constraint in investor enthusiasm," said Eswar Prasad, professor of trade policy at Cornell University, "is that many countries in the Central Asian region, where the initial thrust of the initiative is focused, suffer from weak and unstable economies, poor public governance, political stability and corruption."	"一个严重影响投资者热情的因素，"康奈尔大学(Cornell University)的贸易政策教授埃斯瓦尔·S·普拉萨德(Eswar S. Prasad)说，"是该计划的初期目标集中关注的中亚地区的很多国家，都面临经济疲软和不稳定、公共治理不善，以及政治稳定和腐败方面的问题。"
Laos is one of the risky partners. The Communist government is a longstanding friend of China. But fearing China's domination, Laos is casting around for other friends as well, including China's regional rivals Japan and Vietnam.	老挝就是危险的合作伙伴之一。该国的共产党政府是中国的老朋友。但因为害怕被中国控制，老挝也在四处寻找新朋友，包括中国在该地区的竞争对手日本和越南。
After five years of negotiations over the rail line, Laos finally got a better deal. Laos has an \$800 million loan from China's Export-Import Bank and agreed to form a joint venture with China that will borrow much of the rest.	围绕该铁路线进行了长达五年的谈判后，老挝最终拿到了一份更有利的协议。老挝获得了中国进出口银行八亿美元的贷款，并同意与中国成立一家合资企业。剩下的资金有相当一部分将通过这家公司借贷。
Still, Laos faces a huge debt burden. The International Monetary Fund warned this year that the country's reserves stood at two months of prospective imports of goods and services. It also expressed concerns	但老挝仍面临沉重的债务负担。国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)今年警告称，该国的外汇储备只够购买未来两个月的进口商品和服务。该组织还对公共债务可能会增加至大约相当于整个经济总量的70%表示担

that public debt could rise to around 70 percent of the economy.	忧。
As construction gathers steam, nearby communities are starting to rumble.	在施工渐入佳境的同时，附近的社区开始抱怨。
Farmers are balking at giving up their land. Some members of the national assembly have raised questions about property rights.	农民不愿放弃自己的土地。一些国会议员对财产权提出了质疑。
At Miss Mai's Noodle Shop here, a customer, Mr. Sipaseuth, who said he used only one name, pondered the project over a glass of icy Beer Lao.	在这里的梅小姐面馆(Miss Mai's Noodle Shop)，一位称自己名叫西巴瑟特(Sipaseuth)的顾客一边喝着一杯冰镇老挝啤酒，一边琢磨着这个项目。
In the past, he said, the government had promised \$10 for an acre of land worth about \$100. "But then they never paid it," Mr. Sipaseuth added.	过去，他说，政府承诺给价值约为 100 美元的土地每英亩 10 美元补偿。“但过后，他们从来没有给过钱，”西巴瑟特说。
Was the rail project good for Laos?	这个铁路项目对老挝有利吗？
"We need civilization. Laos is very poor, very underdeveloped," he said. "But how many Chinese will come here? Too many is not a good idea."	“我们需要文明。老挝太穷，太落后，”他说。“但会来多少中国人？太多了不是好事。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-railway-one-belt-one-road-1-trillion-plan	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-railway-one-belt-one-road-1-trillion-plan
China Surrenders Little to U.S. in First Round of Trade Talks	中美第一轮贸易谈判：中国险胜
China's deal makers edged out their American counterparts in their first round of trade talks.	在第一轮贸易谈判中，中国谈判者险胜他们的美国对手。
United States beef producers and financial firms will get more access to Chinese markets in exchange for chicken imports and a potential opening for Chinese banks. It's a good start, but Beijing didn't give up much.	美国牛肉生产商和金融公司将在中国获得更多市场准入，作为交换，中国的鸡肉将出口到美国，美国市场有可能对中国银行开放。这是一个不错的开端，但北京并没有放弃太多。
President Trump's administration was quick to crow about trade concessions wangled from Beijing. The deal is part of a 100-day plan hashed out when Mr. Trump met President Xi Jinping of China in April.	特朗普政府立刻为从北京获得的贸易妥协而沾沾自喜。这项协议是一个百日计划的一部分，那是特朗普今年 4 月与中国国家主席习近平会面时所达成的。

<p>American companies like Visa and MasterCard will get access to the Chinese market, and two banks will get bond underwriting licenses.</p>	<p>Visa 和万事达(MasterCard)等美国企业将获准进入中国市场, 有两家银行将获得中国的债券承销许可。</p>
<p>"I have a new boss who's very demanding that things get done on time," Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross told CNBC. "So I'm quite relieved that we had tangible achievements."</p>	<p>"我有一个新老板, 要求必须及时把事情办好," 商务部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)对 CNBC 讲道。"我们取得了切实的成果, 我终于松了一口气。"</p>
<p>Though a decent start, it will not do much to reduce the American trade deficit with China, which stood at nearly \$350 billion in 2016 and widened in March. American companies will not find it easy to compete with Chinese firms, which are experienced and at this point deeply entrenched in their home market. For example, in electronic-payment services, China has already leapfrogged the United States in many ways.</p>	<p>尽管是个不错的开端, 但它不会大幅度减少美国对中国的贸易逆差, 这个数字在 2016 年为 3500 亿美元, 今年 3 月的贸易逆差还进一步扩大。美国企业将不会觉得与中国企业的竞争变容易了, 因为后者经验丰富, 而且在中国市场根基已深。比如, 在电子支付行业, 中国已经在许多方面大幅超越美国。</p>
<p>The agricultural liberalizations are overdue, and in the interest of both countries. American beef is a premium product that will compete with imports from other countries, not domestic farms. As for chicken, the complementary trade is one that Beijing has long pushed. Chinese consumers tend to prefer dark meat and are happy to export the breast meat that Americans like. But Chinese chicken could raise food-safety concerns in the United States.</p>	<p>农业贸易自由化是早就该有的, 符合两国利益。美国牛肉是一种要与从其他国家进口的牛肉, 而非国产牛肉竞争的优质产品。至于鸡肉, 北京长久以来一直在推动该产品的互补性贸易。中国消费者喜欢吃鸡腿, 乐于将美国人喜欢的鸡胸肉出口。但中国的鸡肉会在美国引发食品安全上的担忧。</p>
<p>On matters beyond trade, Washington appears to be taking a softer stance than Mr. Trump promised on the campaign trail. He rattled Beijing by taking a congratulatory call from President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan after the November election, but later said he would refrain from speaking directly with the Taiwanese president unless he first checked with Mr. Xi. In the meantime, the White House appears to be stalling on planned arms sales to Taiwan.</p>	<p>在贸易之外, 华盛顿的立场似乎没有特朗普在竞选时期承诺的那么强硬。去年 11 月当选时, 他接了台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)的祝贺电话, 因此惹恼了北京, 但后来他又表示, 他将避免直接与台湾总统对话, 除非事先与习近平打过招呼。与此同时, 白宫似乎在拖延向台湾销售武器的计划。</p>

<p>Most of the contentious issues, like barriers to American carmakers and product dumping by Chinese state-owned heavy industry, have yet to be addressed. It's also unclear how these incremental steps will affect a comprehensive investment treaty that the two parties have been negotiating for years. American negotiators will have to push harder than this if they want better bargains.</p>	<p>大多数有争议的问题, 比如美国汽车制造商遭遇的壁垒和中国国有重工业企业的产品倾销, 并没有得到解决。目前还不清楚, 这些渐进的步骤是否会对两国协商多年的一项全面的投资协议产生影响。想要获得更有利于自己的条件, 美国谈判者必须更努力地向前推动。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-surrenders-little-to-us-in-first-round-of-trade-talks</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170515/china-surrenders-little-to-us-in-first-round-of-trade-talks</p>
<p>A Robot Revolution, This Time in China</p>	<p>一场正在中国进行的机器人革命</p>
<p>HANGZHOU, China — Even a decade ago, car manufacturing in China was still a fairly low-tech, labor-intensive endeavor. Thousands of workers in a factory, earning little more than \$1 an hour, performed highly repetitive tasks, while just a handful of industrial robots dotted factory floors.</p>	<p>中国杭州——就在十年前, 在中国制造汽车仍大体上是技术水平低下的劳动密集型工作。工厂里有数以千计的工人, 他们干着高度重复的任务, 每小时的收入不到一美元, 车间里只有少数工业机器人。</p>
<p>No longer.</p>	<p>情况不再是这样。</p>
<p>At Ford's newest car assembly plant in Hangzhou in east-central China, at least 650 robots, resembling huge, white-necked vultures, bob and weave to assemble the steel structures of utility vehicles and midsize sedans. Workers in blue uniforms and helmets still do some of the welding, but much of the process has been automated.</p>	<p>在中国东部城市杭州, 福特汽车公司最新的汽车装配厂里至少有 650 台机器人, 它们像是巨大的白颈秃鹰, 在车间里上下左右快速移动, 把多功能车和中型轿车的钢结构组装起来。仍有穿着蓝色工装、带着头盔的工人在做一些焊接工作, 但工艺流程的大部分都已自动化。</p>
<p>The state-of-the-art factory exemplifies the vast transformation that has taken place across manufacturing in China. General Motors opened a similarly ultra-modern Cadillac factory in the eastern suburbs of Shanghai, as well as one in Wuhan. Other automakers are also pouring billions of dollars into China, now the world's largest auto market.</p>	<p>这个最先进的工厂是中国制造业正在发生的巨大转型的代表。通用汽车公司在上海的东郊开了一个同样超现代化的凯迪拉克工厂, 还有一个在武汉。其他汽车制造商也在向中国注入数十亿美元的投资, 中国现在是世界上最大的汽车市场。</p>

<p>Robots are critical to China's economic ambitions, as Chinese companies look to move up the manufacturing chain. The Ford assembly plant is across the street from a robot-producing factory owned by Kuka, the big German manufacturer of industrial robots that a Chinese company bought last summer.</p>	<p>随着中国企业考虑提升它们在制造链上的地位，机器人对中国的经济野心至关重要。这家福特装配厂的街对面，就是德国大型工业机器人公司库卡拥有的一家机器人制造厂，一家中国公司已在去年夏天将其收购。</p>
<p>For carmakers, the reliance on robots is driven partly by cost. Blue-collar wages have soared because multinational companies have moved much of their production to China even as its labor force is rapidly changing. The combination of the one-child policy, which cut the birth rate through the 1980s and '90s, and an eightfold increase in college enrollments has cut by more than half the number of people entering the work force each year who have less than a high school degree and may be willing to consider factory work.</p>	<p>对汽车制造商来说，依赖机器人的部分原因是成本驱动。正当中国的劳动力结构发生迅速变化时，跨国公司将大部分生产线转移到中国，这使蓝领工人的工资飙升。独生子女政策导致 20 世纪 80 年代和 90 年代的出生率下降，同时，大学入学率增长了八倍，这两个因素加在一起，让每年加入到劳动力大军的只有高中或以下学历、可能愿意考虑工厂工作的人数减少了一半还多。</p>
<p>Blue-collar wages are now \$4 to \$6 an hour in large, prosperous cities, though still far lower than in the United States.</p>	<p>在繁荣的大城市，蓝领工资现在是每小时 4 至 6 美元，虽然仍远低于美国。</p>
<p>Automation is also a competitive necessity. As carmakers jockey for customers' attention, they have no choice but to deploy the latest technologies, even in research and development. The challenge is how to keep a competitive edge, while trying to prevent intellectual property from being copied quickly by Chinese rivals.</p>	<p>自动化也是竞争的必然。随着汽车制造商力求得到客户的关注，它们除了采用最新技术外别无选择，在研发上也是如此。它们面临的挑战是如何保持竞争优势，同时试图防止知识产权被中国对手很快抄袭。</p>
<p>"We're basically building an R&D center here in China, and test track, that is on par with other parts of Ford," in North America, Europe and Australia, said Mark Fields, the chief executive of Ford Motor. At the same time, he said, the company would protect its intellectual property.</p>	<p>福特汽车公司首席执行官马克·菲尔茨(Mark Fields)说，“我们基本上是在中国建立一个研发中心，这与福特在（北美、欧洲和澳大利亚）的其他部门的做法不相上下。”他说。同时，公司将保护其知识产权。</p>
<p>Robots perform tasks like welding in exactly the same way every time,</p>	<p>机器人能以完全相同的方式完成每一次焊接工作，因此提高了质量控制。但</p>

improving quality control. But they require a lot of fine-tuning along the way.	它们在整个流程中需要很多的微调。
The painting process is also mostly automated. Elaborate spraying robots, their joints covered in many layers of plastic so that they do not become clogged with paint mist, snake back and forth across each car body. Workers still apply protective sealant to the vehicles' interiors and underbodies, as Ford has been leery of depending entirely on robots for this step until it is sure they work well. More robots are scheduled to be installed in August, replacing manual labor for the protective sealant step as well.	给车身喷漆的流程也大都自动化了。精心设计的喷涂机器人，从每个车身的另一边到另一边曲折往返，机器人的接合处盖着许多层塑料，让它们不被油漆雾堵塞。在汽车的内部和底部涂保护密封剂的工作仍需要工人来做，因为在确保机器人能做好这项工作之前，福特对完全依赖它们来完成这个步骤仍不放心。按计划将在8月份安装更多的机器人，取代涂保护密封胶这个步骤的人工劳动。
Automation doesn't elicit the same fear of job losses in China as in the United States. With car demand in China growing quickly, ever more factories and workers are needed to produce more cars. The Ford factory here in Hangzhou may have 650 robots, but it also has 2,800 workers. Other automakers continue to hunt for skilled workers to fill vacancies in their factories.	自动化在中国并不引起像在美国那样的失业担心。随着中国汽车需求的快速增长，需要有更多的工厂和工人生产更多的汽车。福特在杭州的工厂可能有650台机器人，但也有2800名工人。其他汽车制造商也在为填补工厂的空缺继续寻找技术工人。
"Robots aren't the threat," said Paul Buetow, the director of China manufacturing at General Motors. "The threat is not being able to run your business with products that people want to buy."	"机器人不是威胁，"通用汽车中国制造部门主管保罗·布托(Paul Buetow)说。"不能让你的企业生产人们想购买的产品的方式才是威胁。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170516/a-robot-revolution-this-time-in-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170516/a-robot-revolution-this-time-in-china
Japan's Economy Is Growing, but Don't Call It a Hot Streak	日本经济连续五个季度增长
TOKYO — Japan's economic engine may not exactly be roaring, but there is a definite hum in the air.	东京——日本的经济引擎可能还没有全力咆哮，但清晰的轰鸣声已经在空中飘荡。
The economy grew for a fifth consecutive quarter at the start of 2017,	2017年初，日本经济实现了连续五个季度增长，是十多年来最长的一个增

<p>the longest stretch of growth in more than a decade. The government of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe has been trying for four and a half years to coax the economy into a higher gear. Although Japan's output is still the world's third-largest, after the United States and China, consistent growth has been elusive — the result of headwinds like a declining population and deflation.</p>	<p>长期。首相安倍晋三政府已经尝试了四年半的时间，希望把经济提到快速增长档。虽然日本的经济产出仍居世界第三，排在美国和中国之后，但这样持续的增长让人感到难以理解——处在人口下降和通货紧缩等逆境中的日本竟然获得了这样的成果。</p>
<p>What Happened?</p>	<p>究竟发生了什么事？</p>
<p>Japanese gross domestic product increased by 2.2 percent in annualized terms in the three months through March, the government's Cabinet Office said in a preliminary estimate on Thursday. The economy has now been expanding for a longer period than at any time since 2005-6, when it grew for six quarters in a row.</p>	<p>日本内阁府周四初步估计，在截止3月份的三个月内，日本国内生产总值(GDP)年化增长率为2.2%。自2005到2006年以来，这是经济扩张持续时间最长的一次，2005年那次增长持续了六个季度。</p>
<p>The pace of expansion also accelerated from the previous quarter, and was stronger than economists had expected. Analysts surveyed by news agencies had forecast a growth rate of 1.7 percent, on average.</p>	<p>而且这次的扩张步伐也比上季度加快了，高于经济学家的预期。多家通讯社的调查显示，分析师平均预测增长率为1.7%。</p>
<p>What Is Driving Growth?</p>	<p>是什么在推动经济增长？</p>
<p>Exports have been lifting output since the start of the expansion, and they did so again last quarter. A broadly recovering global economy is helping, as is a weaker yen, which makes Japanese cars, electronic components and other goods more affordable abroad. (Japan's trade surplus irritates the Trump administration, which has criticized some of the country's practices.)</p>	<p>从这次增长期的一开始，出口就一直在提振产出，上季度也不例外。除了全球经济的广泛复苏之外，日元疲软也是一个因素，它让日本的汽车、电子元器件和其他商品在国外的价格更加实惠（日本的贸易顺差刺激特朗普政府批评了该国的一些做法）。</p>
<p>The domestic side of the economy has been shakier, with spending by consumers and businesses mostly weak and inconsistent. But in the latest quarter, consumption and business investment both rose.</p>	<p>从国内的角度来看，日本经济没有这么亮眼，因为消费者和企业的支出相当疲弱，缺乏连贯性。但在最近一个季度，消费和商业投资都有所增长。</p>

Is the Economy on a Hot Streak?	日本经济在快马加鞭吗?
A warm one, certainly. Output grew 1 percent in all of 2016 — not exactly China-fast, but about twice what economists estimate Japan should be able to achieve given its shrinking pool of workers and consumers. For the first few years after Mr. Abe came to office, in 2012, on a promise to kick-start growth, the economy lurched between expansion and contraction. Now it appears to have found a more stable groove.	小步跑是肯定的。经济产出在 2016 年全年增长了 1%——没有中国那么快，但仍比经济学家基于劳动力和消费者的萎缩状况所做的估计高出一倍。安倍晋三 2012 年上任的时候就承诺要增长竞争，在最初几年里，日本经济时而扩张时而收缩。但现在似乎进入了一个更加稳定的阶段。
Is 'Abenomics' Succeeding?	"安倍经济学"成功了吗?
The government and the central bank have been pouring money into the economy, and there's little doubt that those moves have helped lift growth.	政府和中央银行一直在向经济注入资金，毫无疑问，这些举措有助于提振经济增长。
But a crucial ingredient is missing: inflation.	但这里面缺少了一个关键因素：通货膨胀。
The big idea behind "Abenomics," as Mr. Abe's strategy is known, was to engineer a rise in consumer prices, which would in turn lift corporate profits and workers' pay. That, the government said, would make the economy grow not only faster but also more consistently. Prices have barely budged, however, leaving many economists speculating that the current streak, though welcome, will fade.	安倍晋三的策略被称为“安倍经济学”，它的原理是推动消费者价格的上涨，从而提高企业利润和工资水平。政府表示，这样做不仅会加快经济增长，而且会提升增长的连贯性。然而，消费者价格几乎没有什么变化，因此许多经济学家猜测，目前的增长趋势虽然令人高兴，但它终将会黯然褪色。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170518/japan-gdp	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170518/japan-gdp
China's Strength and Its Shopping Lift Alibaba's Results	中国网络购买力强劲，阿里巴巴顺势增长
HONG KONG — China's vast ranks of consumers are finding ways to spend more money online — and that's good news for Alibaba.	香港——中国的消费者大军正在寻找可以在网上花更多的钱的方式，这对阿里巴巴来说是个好消息。
The Alibaba Group, the Chinese e-commerce giant that a few years ago led the biggest share listing in the history of the American stock market,	中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团几年前在美国上市时，曾创下股市历史上首次公开募股的最高纪录。公司本周四宣布，在今天的头三个月里，公司的利

<p>on Thursday posted strong profit growth and better-than-expected sales growth for the three months that ended in March. The surge came as Chinese government statistics showed an increase in online retail sales as well as stronger overall economic growth. Robust online activity has helped others as well, with Tencent Holdings, a major rival to Alibaba, reporting a strong rise in profit and JD.com, another rival, posting its first profit.</p>	<p>润增长强劲，销售增长好于预期。阿里的激增与中国政府统计数字所显示的网上零售额增长、整体经济增长略有加速同步。强劲的网络活动对其他公司也有帮助，阿里巴巴的主要竞争对手、腾讯控股公司公布了大幅上涨的利润，另一个竞争对手京东(JD.com)宣布首次实现盈利。</p>
<p>Alibaba's results offer a positive sign for those tracking China's efforts to transform its economy to rely less on government spending and more on American-style consumption. But they also show Alibaba is finding more ways to get the businesses that set up shop on its e-commerce platforms to give it more money.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的业绩为跟踪中国经济转型的人提供了一个积极的信号，中国经济正在从依靠政府支出，转向像美国那样的更多依靠消费的模式。但这些业绩也显示，阿里巴巴正在找到更多的方法，让在其电子商务平台上开店的公司把更多的钱交给它。</p>
<p>But there are challenges. The results show Alibaba has a long way to go before it can diversify its business amid expectations that even China's online sales boom has its limits. And Alibaba is increasingly dipping its toe into American politics at an uncertain time.</p>	<p>阿里也面临一些挑战。即使是中国的网络销售热潮也有限度，在这种预期下，阿里的业绩显示，要实现业务多元化，公司还有很长的路要走。在这个多变的时代，阿里巴巴也正在越来越多地涉足美国政治。</p>
<p>The Numbers</p>	<p>业绩数字</p>
<p>Alibaba said its fiscal fourth-quarter profit rose 85 percent to \$1.4 billion, thanks to strong sales as well as selling some investments. Sales across its e-commerce businesses rose 47 percent.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴说，由于销售强劲、加上卖掉了一些投资持股，公司财年第四季度的利润上涨了85%，达到14亿美元。其电子商务的业务销售额增长了47%。</p>
<p>While that's good news for the company, full-year results showed a more complex picture. Alibaba's revenue for the year grew more than twice as fast as its gross merchandise volume, a measure of sales volume, meaning much of the rise did not come from simply selling more stuff. Alibaba also is finding ways to squeeze more money out of</p>	<p>虽然这对公司来说是好消息，但其全年业绩显示的情况却更为复杂。阿里巴巴本财政年的收入增长，比其商品交易总量的增长高出两倍多，这意味着，阿里收入增长中的很大部分并不是来自销售了更多的东西。阿里巴巴正在寻找更多的方法，或通过提供新服务、或提高现有服务的收费，从大大小小的销售商身上挤出更多的钱。</p>

vendors big and small, either by offering new services or charging more for existing ones.	
Cloudy Outlook	前景不清
Because even China can't grow forever, Alibaba is hoping to find new sources of revenue. One of the most promising, according to analysts, has been to introduce its own business providing back-end computing to businesses – much like Amazon Web Services. While growth in the business remains strong, it is from a small base, and some analysts have signaled concern about increasing competition. In the quarter, Alibaba's cloud revenue more than doubled, to \$314 million.	因为即使是中国，增长也不是永远的，所以阿里巴巴希望能找到新的收入来源。分析师认为，最有希望的是为公司的业务开创新的领域，比如像亚马逊网络服务(Amazon Web Services)那样，为企业提供后端计算服务。虽然这些业务的增长依然强劲，但它们的起点颇低，一些分析人士也对日益激烈的竞争表示担忧。本季度，阿里巴巴的云计算收入翻了一番，达到3.14亿美元。
It has also expanded into online entertainment and film, hoping to make use of its advertising data and customers to become a cultural force. The company's main online video acquisition, Youku Tudou, has fallen behind rivals in users and time spent per user. While in the long term it could pay off, in the shorter term heavy investment in content could cut into Alibaba's margins.	阿里也在向网络娱乐和电影行业扩展，希望能利用其广告数据和客户群成为一支文化力量。公司在网络视频方面的主要采购优酷土豆，在用户数量、以及每个用户在平台上花的时间上，均已落在对手后面。虽然从长远来看，优酷土豆仍可给阿里带来回报，但短期来说，阿里巴巴在视频内容上的大量投入可能会削弱公司的利润。
Over all, the businesses outside Alibaba's core commerce business were unprofitable in the quarter.	总而言之，阿里巴巴核心业务之外的业务本季度尚未盈利。
Alibaba Abroad	阿里巴巴在海外
Alibaba has said this year will be the year it pushes in earnest outside China's borders. While the company's core business is still in China, some signs show that its efforts overseas are starting to pick up steam. In a recent note the boutique investment bank China Renaissance pointed out that Lazada, a Southeast Asian e-commerce company that Alibaba invested in last year, now leads in market share in the six major	阿里巴巴表示，今年将是公司努力扩大中国境外业务的一年。虽然公司的核心业务仍在中国，但一些迹象表明，公司在海外的努力开始出现起色。精品投资银行华兴资本在最近的一份简报中指出，阿里巴巴去年投资的东南亚电子商务公司拉扎达，在其所在地区六个国家的市场中，目前拥有领先的市场份额。据华兴资本，阿里在海外的主要品牌电子商务平台阿里巴巴全球速卖通(AliExpress)，在巴西、俄罗斯和东欧地区的客户人数也在增长。

countries in the region. Alibaba's primary branded overseas e-commerce site, AliExpress, has also been picking up customers in Brazil, Russia and Eastern Europe, according to China Renaissance.	
American Politics	美国政治
In the United States things are proving more difficult. Jack Ma, Alibaba's founder, will host a conference in Detroit next month to help small businesses learn about the company. The event is a part of a follow-up to a pledge Mr. Ma made to create one million jobs in America. It isn't clear whether that will soften political opposition that Alibaba has faced over counterfeit products on its platforms and a bid to take over MoneyGram, a money transfer company.	事实证明，美国的情况比较困难。阿里巴巴的创始人马云下月将在底特律主办一次会议，以帮助小公司了解阿里。会议是马云去年承诺为美国创造 100 万个工作机会的后续行动的一部分。目前尚不清楚这是否会减弱阿里巴巴在美国面临的政治反对。反对针对的是其平台上的假冒产品，以及阿里收购汇款公司 MoneyGram 的意向。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170519/alibaba-earnings-results-fourth-quarter	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170519/alibaba-earnings-results-fourth-quarter
How to Woo Chinese Investors: With Visa Offers and the Trump Name	被特朗普加持了的美国投资移民项目
BEIJING — For Chinese citizens, American green cards can be notoriously difficult to obtain. But a Beijing immigration company called Qiaowai tells visa applicants of a secret weapon: It is working on behalf of a real estate firm owned by the family of President Trump's son-in-law and adviser, Jared Kushner.	北京——对中国公民来说，美国绿卡出了名地难拿。但北京一家名为侨外的移民公司向签证申请者谈及了一样秘密武器：它正与特朗普的女婿兼顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner) 所在家族旗下的一家房地产公司合作。
"They said the president would make sure it came through," said Lu Ling, a technology executive in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou. "They said there was no chance it could fail."	"他们说总统将确保一切顺利，"中国南方城市广州的科技企业高管陆令(音)说。"他们说绝不会出问题。"
As it builds two luxury apartment buildings in Jersey City, the Kushner family is trying to raise \$150 million from Chinese investors through the so-called EB-5 program, which offers visas in exchange for a \$500,000	要在泽西城建造两栋豪华公寓楼的库什纳家族，试图借助以 50 万美元投资换签证的 EB-5 计划从中国投资者处募集 1.5 亿美元资金。为了实现其目标，库什纳家族转而求助于两家利用这一政府计划获得丰厚利润的中介公司。批

<p>investment. To get it done, the Kushners have turned to a pair of middlemen who have capitalized on a lucrative government program that critics say has little oversight and loose rules.</p>	<p>评者称，该计划甚少受到监管，规则也很宽松。</p>
<p>The companies, Qiaowai and U.S. Immigration Fund, are the go-to matchmakers for big American developers.</p>	<p>侨外和美国移民基金(US Immigration Fund)这两家公司是美国大开发商极为中意的中介企业。</p>
<p>They have helped find Chinese investors for many developers' giant projects, including numerous luxury high-rises in Manhattan, a sprawling complex of apartment buildings in Brooklyn and a golf course in Boca Raton, Fla. Last year, they brought Rudolph W. Giuliani, New York City's onetime mayor, to Beijing to speak to potential investors.</p>	<p>它们帮忙给很多开发商的大项目找到了中国投资者，其中包括曼哈顿的众多豪华高层建筑，布鲁克林一个由多栋公寓楼组成的庞大建筑群，以及佛罗里达州博卡拉顿的一个高尔夫球场。去年，他们曾把纽约市前市长鲁道夫·W·朱利安尼(Rudolph W. Giuliani)请到北京，与潜在投资者进行交流。</p>
<p>Both firms have faced questions about their tactics.</p>	<p>两家公司所采用的策略都受到了质疑。</p>
<p>Qiaowai, with more than 400 employees at its headquarters on the 32nd floor of a high-rise, has trumpeted its political connections and played down the program's financial risks. On the Kushner project, Qiaowai promised safe investments and "guaranteed" green cards, according to emails and text messages sent to clients and reviewed by The New York Times.</p>	<p>共有 400 多名雇员、总部位于一栋高层建筑第 32 层的侨外，一直在宣扬自己的政治人脉，淡化该计划的财务风险。《纽约时报》查看过的侨外发给客户的一些电子邮件和短信显示，在库什纳家族的项目上，侨外承诺投资是安全的，并且“保证”能拿到绿卡。</p>
<p>American regulators warn against such promises, though foreign firms like Qiaowai are outside the control of the immigration authorities in the United States, who oversee the program. Qiaowai declined to comment.</p>	<p>美国监管机构就这类承诺发出了警告，尽管侨外之类的外国公司并不受监管该计划的美国移民局控制。侨外拒绝置评。</p>
<p>U.S. Immigration Fund, based in Jupiter, Fla., has been accused by a former top executive of improperly using investor visa funds, and its chief executive has had legal troubles. The firm is a leading lobbying force in Washington, spending \$820,000 since early 2015 to block</p>	<p>总部位于佛罗里达州朱庇特的美国移民基金，一直被一名前高管指控不当使用寻求获得签证的投资者们的资金，其首席执行官还面临着法律上的麻烦。自 2015 年初以来，该公司在阻止 EB-5 计划改革方面花费了 82 万美元，是华盛顿的一股主要游说力量。</p>

<p>changes to the EB-5 program's rules.</p>	
<p>The efforts to raise money in China highlight the potential conflicts between Mr. Kushner's White House role and Kushner Companies. Although he stepped down as chief executive in January, Mr. Kushner still stands to profit from the company's business, since he is the primary beneficiary of trusts invested in most of its projects.</p>	<p>在中国募集资金的努力,突显了库什纳在白宫的角色和库什纳集团(Kushner Companies)之间的潜在冲突。库什纳于今年1月辞去了首席执行官的职务,但他依然可以从该公司的业务中获利,因为他是投资于该公司大多数项目的一系列信托机构的主要受益者。</p>
<p>"No one at Kushner Companies was aware of any statement or guarantee," Risa Heller, a company spokeswoman, said in response to questions about Qiaowai. "They did not and would not authorize that kind of language." She declined to answer any questions about U.S. Immigration Fund.</p>	<p>"库什纳集团没有谁对任何此类陈述或保证知情,"公司女发言人里莎·海勒(Risa Heller)如此回应关于侨外的问题。"他们没有也不会授权使用那种措辞。"她拒绝回答关于美国移民基金的问题。</p>
<p>Both immigration firms this week removed from their websites descriptions of Kushner projects. "These are reports for investors and they are still up on the company's password-protected investor portal," said Stu Loeser, a spokesman for U.S. Immigration Fund.</p>	<p>本周,这两家移民公司都删掉了其网站上关于库什纳家族的项目的描述。"这些是面向投资者的报告,在公司有密码保护的投资者门户网站上依然可以查阅,"美国移民基金的发言人斯图·勒泽(Stu Loeser)说。</p>
<p>The Kushners' tactics for raising money in China is spurring renewed calls for an overhaul of the visa program. The program began in 1990 as a way to revitalize poor neighborhoods, but has turned into a source of cheap financing for luxury developers. It has garnered a reputation for fraud and abuse. Last month, federal agents executed search warrants in connection with an investigation into an alleged scheme to defraud EB-5 investors from China.</p>	<p>库什纳家族在中国的募资策略,让重新修订这一签证计划的呼声再次高涨。该计划于1990年作为一种振兴贫穷社区的方法启动,但对豪宅开发商来说,已经变成一条成本低廉的融资渠道。它因欺诈案件和滥用现象而背上了污名。联邦探员上月执行的若干搜查令,牵涉到对一个被指欺诈中国EB-5投资者的阴谋的调查。</p>
<p>About 75 percent of the 10,000 visas awarded each year go to Chinese investors, who are primarily driven by the desire to get a visa, rather than profits. After fees to middlemen, they generally don't make money.</p>	<p>每年发出去的1万张EB-5签证,约有75%到了中国投资者手中,他们大多以拿到签证而非获利为目标。刨去交给中介公司的费用,他们通常赚不到钱。</p>

<p>Mr. Kushner's sister, Nicole Meyer, was criticized after mentioning her brother's White House connections when she visited China this month to promote the New Jersey development. Ms. Meyer later apologized, saying it was not her intention to use her brother's ties to the Trump administration to lure investors.</p>	<p>库什纳的妹妹尼科尔·迈耶(Nicole Meyer)于本月到访中国, 推广新泽西的开发项目时, 提及了她哥哥的白宫背景, 旋即遭到批评。迈耶随后道了歉, 说她无意利用哥哥与特朗普政府的关系招揽投资者。</p>
<p>But the family's Chinese representatives have repeatedly invoked Mr. Trump's name as a selling point.</p>	<p>但库什纳家族的代表一直把特朗普的名字作为卖点反复提及。</p>
<p>Qiaowai, which has worked with the Kushners since 2013, describes itself in ads as the company Mr. Trump uses to "dig for gold." Its leader, a former banker named Ding Ying, has tried to project an image of proximity to the president, chronicling on the company's website her visit to Washington in January to attend his inauguration. She said she "exchanged a few words" with Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>从 2013 年开始与库什纳家族合作的侨外, 在一则广告里将自己描述成特朗普用以“掘金”的公司。侨外负责人、前银行从业者丁颖, 竭力让外界觉得其与特朗普颇为亲近, 在公司网站上详加记录了她于 1 月份到访华盛顿, 参加总统就职典礼的经过。她说她和特朗普“聊了几句”。</p>
<p>Connecting Qiaowai with the Kushner family is Nicholas A. Mastroianni II, the chief executive of U.S. Immigration Fund. A prodigious fund-raiser, he claims to have collected more than \$1.7 billion in EB-5 money since 2010.</p>	<p>把侨外和特朗普家族联结起来的是美国移民基金的首席执行官尼古拉斯·马斯楚安尼二世(Nicholas A. Mastroianni II)。作为一名能量极大的募资人, 他声称自 2010 年以来通过 EB-5 计划募得了逾 17 亿美元资金。</p>
<p>He travels frequently to China, reassuring Chinese investors worried about moving abroad, including helping their children adjust and throwing dinners. He also regularly goes to New York City, via private jet, where he has helped finance megaprojects for some of the city's biggest real estate developers.</p>	<p>他常常到访中国, 安抚对移民事宜感到担心的中国投资者, 包括帮助他们的子女做调整以及举办晚宴。他还会定期乘坐私人飞机前往纽约, 帮助城中一些最大的房地产开发商给超级工程融资。</p>
<p>The Kushner family has turned to Mr. Mastroianni at least twice to finance its ambitions. In 2013, it raised \$50 million from 100 investors for a Trump-branded luxury high-rise apartment building in Jersey City,</p>	<p>为了融得用以实现其雄心的资金, 库什纳家族至少曾两次向马斯楚安尼寻求帮助。2013 年, 库什纳家族从 100 名投资人那里为泽西城一栋以特朗普为品牌的豪华高层公寓楼募集了 5000 万美元。那栋公寓楼已于去年揭幕。今</p>

<p>which opened last year. This spring, it announced it would seek the \$150 million in EB-5 money for the latest Jersey City project, known as One Journal Square.</p>	<p>年春天，库什纳家族宣布将通过 EB-5 项目为泽西城的最新项目“One Journal Square”融资 1.5 亿美元。</p>
<p>In 2014, Fortune magazine found Mr. Mastroianni had faced legal troubles with creditors, partners and the federal Labor Department. In one case, a federal bankruptcy court trustee said he “knowingly and fraudulently” failed to hold onto records of his assets.</p>	<p>2014 年，《财富》(Fortune)杂志发现，马斯楚安尼曾卷入与债权人、合作伙伴以及美国劳工部的法律纠纷。在一桩案件中，联邦破产法庭的受托人称，他“故意且欺诈性地”没去保留自己的一些资产记录。</p>
<p>Several former business partners have filed lawsuits against him, court records show. In a dispute over a stake in the company, David Finkelstein, his former chief financial officer, accused Mr. Mastroianni in a 2015 countersuit of mispending EB-5 funds in a series of projects, including several that involved Qiaowai. He claimed Mr. Mastroianni “funneled money in and out of various accounts” in ways that failed to comply with EB-5 requirements.</p>	<p>法庭记录显示，几名前生意伙伴起诉了他。因公司股权问题而产生纠纷后，马斯楚安尼的首席财务官大卫·芬克尔斯坦(David Finkelstein)在 2015 年反诉他在一系列项目中滥用 EB-5 资金，其中包括牵涉到侨外的几个项目。他说马斯楚安尼以不符合 EB-5 相关规定的方式，“将资金转入和转出多个账户”。</p>
<p>The litigation was settled, and both sides declined to comment.</p>	<p>该案以和解告终，双方均拒绝置评。</p>
<p>In China, Mr. Mastroianni found a ready partner in Ms. Ding of Qiaowai, who built an empire on sending Chinese families abroad.</p>	<p>在中国，芬克尔斯坦找到了一个现成的合作伙伴——通过帮助中国家庭出国建立起自己的商业王国的丁颖。</p>
<p>Qiaowai, founded in 1999, has flourished as the ranks of wealthy Chinese have surged. Such firms often charge more than \$50,000 as a finder’s fee, commissions that can add up to tens of millions of dollars on large development projects.</p>	<p>创办于 1999 年的侨外，随着中国富人群体的崛起而兴旺发达。这类公司常常会收取超过 5 万美元的中介费，在一些大开发项目上的佣金加起来可能以千万美元计。</p>
<p>Ms. Ding had a motto — “only genuine and safe investments” — and a vision of becoming a one-stop destination for wealthy families, helping them find schools, pay taxes and obtain insurance. When speaking at a fund-raising event in early May at the Ritz-Carlton in Beijing, with Mr.</p>	<p>丁颖有一句座右铭——“只做真正安全的投资移民”——其愿景是让侨外为富有家庭提供一站式服务，为他们找学校、交税、获取保险保障。在库什纳的妹妹于 5 月初出席的那场募资活动上，来自侨外的代表发了言，说取得公民身份和收回投资是“高保”事项。</p>

<p>Kushner's sister in attendance, Qiaowai representatives said that citizenship and getting money back were "highly guaranteed."</p>	
<p>Ms. Ding's close relationship with Mr. Mastroianni ensured an advantage in the Chinese market. Mr. Mastroianni routinely brought celebrities, including the golfer Jack Nicklaus, and former American government officials to China, helping burnish the credibility of Qiaowai.</p>	<p>丁颖和马斯楚安尼之间的密切关系，确保了在中国市场上的优势。马斯楚安尼会定期带着包括高尔夫球员泰格·伍兹(Tiger Woods)在内的名人以及前美国政府官员来中国，帮助增进侨外的信誉。</p>
<p>One such guest, Mr. Giuliani, promoted another developer's Times Square project to potential investors at an event in Beijing last year. In a news release at the time, Qiaowai referred to itself and its Florida partner as the "two most powerful giants in the Sino-U.S. immigration industry."</p>	<p>作为这样一名嘉宾，朱利安尼去年曾在北京的一场活动上向潜在投资者推介另一个开发商的“时报广场”项目。侨外在当时的一份新闻稿中，把自己和位于佛罗里达的合作伙伴称为“中美移民行业两个最有影响力的巨头”。</p>
<p>Mr. Giuliani factored prominently in Qiaowai's advertising; the company described him to Chinese audiences as America's likely next secretary of state. His law firm, Greenberg Traurig, is the main lobbyist for a trade group fighting changes to the rules of the EB-5 program.</p>	<p>朱利安尼在侨外的广告宣传中被赋予了浓墨重彩的一笔；该公司告诉中国受众，他有可能成为下一任美国国务卿。他的律所格林伯格特劳里格(Greenberg Traurig)，是一个反对改变 EB-5 计划规则的贸易团体的主要说客。</p>
<p>Mr. Giuliani and his firm did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>朱利安尼及其律所未回应置评请求。</p>
<p>Prominent former politicians are a staple for U.S. Immigration Fund and other EB-5 promoters. Former Gov. George E. Pataki of New York spoke alongside Mr. Mastroianni at an industry panel in Shanghai, and the former New York State economic development official Charles A. Gargano is the firm's executive director.</p>	<p>声名赫赫的前政客堪称美国移民基金以及其他 EB-5 推广机构的顶梁柱。在上海的一场行业小组讨论会上，前纽约州州长乔治·E·帕塔基(George E. Pataki)曾站在马斯楚安尼身边发言；曾在纽约州政府负责经济发展事务的查尔斯·A·加尔加诺(Charles A. Gargano)，目前是该公司的执行董事。</p>
<p>Mr. Mastroianni's firm was at the forefront of efforts to stop an overhaul of the EB-5 program in 2015 and 2016, lobbying records show. The firm hired former Representative Ron Klein of Florida, now a lobbyist at Holland & Knight, to make its case on Capitol Hill and court investors in</p>	<p>游说记录显示，在 2015 和 2016 年的阻止重新修订 EB-5 计划的行动中，马斯楚安尼的公司走在前列。该律所雇用了佛罗里达州前众议员罗恩·克莱因(Ron Klein)——目前是霍兰&奈特律师事务所(Holland & Knight)的一名说客——在国会山为它说话，并在中国帮助招揽投资者。马斯楚安尼的律所还用</p>

China. Mr. Mastroianni's company also used another lobbyist, former Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York.	过另一名说客——前纽约参议员阿方斯·M·达马托(Alfonse M. D'Amato)。
"We generally support the reforms relating to oversight, integrity and governance," said Mark Giresi, the chief operating officer for U.S. Immigration Fund. "We oppose efforts to treat urban markets differently than rural markets."	"我们一般会支持与监管、诚信和治理有关的改革,"美国移民基金首席运营官马克·吉雷西(Mark Giresi)说。"但我们反对区别对待城市市场和乡村市场的做法。"
For Kushner partners, the election of Mr. Trump represented an opportunity.	对库什纳家族的合作伙伴来说,特朗普的当选代表着一个机会。
Mr. Mastroianni's son, Nicholas Mastroianni III, president of U.S. Immigration Fund, donated \$100,000 to Mr. Trump's inauguration.	马斯楚安尼之子、美国移民基金总裁尼古拉斯·马斯楚安尼三世(Nicholas Mastroianni III),为特朗普的就职典礼捐赠了10万美元。
Qiaowai unrolled a series of advertisements featuring Mr. Trump. "For a company that has cooperated with the Trump family," said one ad, "there is no need to defend itself against rumors about fraud and questions like, 'Is Qiaowai reliable?'"	侨外推出的一系列广告都主打特朗普这张牌。一则广告称,"那么'侨外移民值得相信吗?侨外移民欺诈?侨外美国移民项目失败?'这类问题,对一个曾经与川普家族合作过的机构来说,还需要再回应更多吗?"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170522/kushner-trump-china-green-cards	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170522/kushner-trump-china-green-cards
Trump Adds Another Chinese Trademark to His Portfolio	特朗普在中国获得内衣商标权
BEIJING—China has granted President Trump preliminary approval for another trademark in apparel, expanding business interests that have already generated criticism over potential conflicts.	北京——中国已初步批准特朗普总统在服装行业的另一个商标,扩大了特朗普的商业利益。因为存在潜在冲突,这些利益已经遭致指责。
Mr. Trump, the businessman, has collected trademarks that span a broad range of countries and industries, including soap in India and vodka in Israel. With the latest approval in China, Mr. Trump could bring his total trademarks in the country to 116, giving his business empire greater access to the world's second-largest economy.	身为商人的特朗普已经积累了大量商标,涉及诸多国家和行业,包括印度的肥皂和以色列的伏特加。加上中国最近批准的这个商标,特朗普在中国的商标总计达116个。这让他的商业帝国能够更好地利用中国这个全球第二大经济体。

<p>But the globalist approach runs counter to a populist president who has pushed a nationalistic agenda. The portfolio of trademarks could also leave Mr. Trump vulnerable to perception problems, as well as potential conflicts.</p>	<p>但这种全球主义方式，与特朗普推动民族主义议程的民粹主义总统身份背道而驰。此外，这些商标可能还会让民众对特朗普产生不好的看法，并引发潜在的冲突。</p>
<p>He applied for the trademark in June 2016, the same month that, as a presidential candidate, he said he would label China a currency manipulator. Since then, Mr. Trump has reversed his position and has taken a less confrontational stance with China, particularly after meeting with the Chinese president, Xi Jinping, in April.</p>	<p>他是 2016 年 6 月申请这个商标的。同月，身为总统候选人的他表示会把中国列为汇率操纵国。在那之后，特朗普转变立场，对待中国的态度没那么强硬了，尤其是在 4 月会见了中国国家主席习近平之后。</p>
<p>Alan Garten, executive vice president and chief legal officer at the Trump Organization, said the application “was filed months before the election as part of an action to cancel an infringing mark and the registration has since been assigned to DTTM Operations,” a holding company.</p>	<p>特朗普集团(Trump Organization)执行副总裁兼首席法律顾问阿兰·加腾(Alan Garten)说，申请“是在选举前数月提交的，是为了撤销一个侵权商标而展开的诉讼的一部分，注册事宜已交给 DTTM 公司(DTTM Operations)”。后者是特朗普集团的一家控股公司。</p>
<p>China’s Trademark Office granted Mr. Trump preliminary approval for the trademark — which can be used in clothing like trousers, underwear and suits — on May 6. The trademark will be formally registered three months later, if the agency receives no objections.</p>	<p>中国商标局 5 月 6 日初步批准了可用于裤子、内衣和套装的该商标。如果商标局没有收到异议，该商标将在三个月后正式注册。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump now has 77 registered trademarks in China and 39 trademarks with preliminary approval. His daughter Ivanka Trump has recently secured a spate of new trademarks in China through her trademarking business, Ivanka Trump Marks L.L.C.</p>	<p>特朗普已在中国注册了 77 个商标，还有 39 个初步获批的商标。最近，其女伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)通过自己的商标公司伊万卡·特朗普商标公司(Ivanka Trump Marks L.L.C.)，在中国获得了大量新商标。</p>
<p>It is unclear how Mr. Trump plans to use his trademarks. Unlike in the United States, people who file for trademarks in China do not have to give a reason for their application.</p>	<p>尚不清楚特朗普打算怎么利用自己的商标。不同于美国，在中国，商标申请人无需给出申请理由。</p>

<p>That lack of a disclosure requirement has given rise to a crush of people registering the names of well-known brands, a practice known as “trademark squatting.” Trademark lawyers in the country often advise celebrities and overseas companies to file for trademarks across many sectors in a strategy known as “defensive filing” because litigation is an expensive and time-consuming process.</p>	<p>不要求披露理由导致人们纷纷把知名品牌的名字注册成商标。这种做法叫“商标抢注”。中国的商标律师通常建议名人和外国公司采取“防御性注册”的策略，在很多行业申请商标，因为打官司是一个耗费金钱和时间的过程。</p>
<p>Opportunists have flocked to the Trump brand. His name is emblazoned on toilets, cosmetics and leather goods in China — trademarks registered by people other than the president.</p>	<p>机会主义者涌向了特朗普这个品牌。他的名字出现在了中国的马桶、化妆品和皮革制品上。这些商标是其他人，而不是特朗普总统注册的。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump waged a decade-long legal battle for the right to protect his name brand for construction projects, finally winning in February. That trademark approval was disclosed days after Mr. Trump spoke with the Chinese president and dropped his challenge to China’s policy on Taiwan.</p>	<p>为了争取在建筑项目领域保护特朗普品牌的权利，特朗普打了一场长达 10 年的官司，并最终在 2 月胜诉。那个商标获批的消息，是在特朗普同中国国家主席通话，并放弃质疑中国的对台政策几天后公布的。</p>
<p>Whether the Trump Organization will profit from the trademarks remains to be seen. The licensing of Mr. Trump’s name, together with real estate development, are principal sources of the company’s income.</p>	<p>特朗普集团是否会从这些商标中获益仍有待观察。准许使用特朗普的名字，连同房地产开发，是该公司最重要的收入来源。</p>
<p>“As a legal matter, the trademark itself is a thing of value, as proven by how hard the president has fought for some of these trademarks over the years, in China and elsewhere,” said Norman Eisen, who was an ethics lawyer for former President Barack Obama. Mr. Eisen is part of a group that sued Mr. Trump, alleging that his business interests violate the emoluments clause in the Constitution that bars presidents from taking gifts or payments from foreign governments.</p>	<p>“作为一个法律问题，商标本身是一种有价值的东西，总统多年来在中国和其他地方极力争取其中部分商标证明了这一点，”前总统贝拉克·奥巴马 (Barack Obama) 的伦理律师诺曼·艾森 (Norman Eisen) 说。艾森参加了一个团体，该团体起诉特朗普，称其商业利益违反了宪法中禁止总统收受外国政府的礼物或资金的酬谢条款。</p>

<p>"The constitution simply does not allow him to collect foreign tributes of this kind while he sits in the Oval Office," he added.</p>	<p>"宪法根本不允许他在担任总统期间收受这种来自国外的礼物，"他接着说。</p>
<p>The Trump Organization has said it would not do any further international deals. The business is now being run by the president's two adult sons.</p>	<p>特朗普集团称不会开展任何进一步的国际业务。该公司现在由特朗普总统两个已成年的儿子经营。</p>
<p>Senators have expressed concern about Mr. Trump's trademarks in China, saying Beijing could use them to sway policy decisions. In March, Senator Ben Cardin, Democrat of Maryland and ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said "officials in Beijing have come to appreciate the potential return on investments for China in having a positive, personal business relationship with the president of the United States, who has not taken appropriate and transparent steps to completely sever his relationship from the corporation that bears his name."</p>	<p>参议员对特朗普在中国的商标表示担忧，称北京可能会利用它们影响政策决定。3月，马里兰州民主党参议员、参议院外交关系委员会(Senate Foreign Relations Committee)副主席本·卡汀(Ben Cardin)说，“北京的官员已经逐渐意识到与美国总统建立一种积极的个人商业关系会给中国带来的潜在投资回报，总统还没有采取恰当、透明的措施，彻底断绝与同名企业的关系。”</p>
<p>China has said it has acted in accordance with the law regarding Mr. Trump's trademarks.</p>	<p>中国则表示，在特朗普的商标问题上，自己是依法行事。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170524/trump-china-trademarks</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170524/trump-china-trademarks</p>
<p>China's Addiction to Debt Now Threatens Its Growth</p>	<p>借贷上瘾：中国式的政治经济怪圈</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — China has gone on a spending spree, borrowing money to build cities, create manufacturing giants and nurture financial markets — money that has helped drive the economic powerhouse in recent years. But the debt-fueled binge now threatens to sap growth in the world's second largest economy.</p>	<p>上海——中国掀起了一轮支出热潮，借钱建设城市，打造制造业巨头，培育金融市场——这些钱给这个经济强国提供了动力。但以债务驱动的这轮热潮，眼下正对世界第二大经济体造成威胁，有可能拖累它的增长。</p>
<p>With its economy maturing, China has had to pile on ever more debt to keep growth going briskly, a pace that could prove unsustainable. And</p>	<p>随着本国经济走向成熟，中国不得不通过借更多的债来保持增长活力，但事实可能会证明此举不可持续。另外，这些钱正越来越多地通过银行系统外不</p>

<p>the money is increasingly flowing through opaque channels that operate outside the regulated banking system, leaving China vulnerable should those hidden risks blow up.</p>	<p>受监管的不透明渠道流动，隐藏的风险一旦爆发，中国很容易遭受冲击。</p>
<p>A major credit rating agency sounded the alarm on Wednesday, saying the steady buildup of debt would erode China's financial strength in the years ahead. The agency, Moody's Investors Service, cut the country's debt rating, its first downgrade for the country since November 1989, five months after the Tiananmen Square crackdown.</p>	<p>周三，一家大型信用评级机构拉响了警报，说债务的稳步累积会在未来几年里侵蚀中国的金融系统。这家名为穆迪投资者服务公司(Moody's Investors Service)的机构，调低了中国的债务评级，自天安门事件五个月后，也就是1989年11月以来，它还是第一次这样做。</p>
<p>China's debt problems are drawing comparisons to Japan's predicament. After a long, increasingly credit-backed boom, the bubble burst for Japan in the early 1990s. Since then, the Japanese government's reluctance to deal with deeply indebted companies has contributed to decades of sluggish growth.</p>	<p>中国的债务问题正被人拿来和日本的困境做比较。在经历日渐以信贷为支撑的长期繁荣之后，日本的泡沫在1990年代初破裂。自从那时起，日本政府一直不愿处置负债累累的企业，这是导致该国经济在数十年间增长缓慢的因素之一。</p>
<p>China's addiction to debt traces back to the global financial crisis in 2008. As world growth faltered, China unleashed a wave of spending to build highways, airports and real estate developments — all of which kept the economic engine chugging.</p>	<p>中国的债务成瘾可以追溯至2008年的全球金融危机。在全球经济步履蹒跚之际，中国掀起了一轮支出热潮，建设高速路和机场，进行房地产开发——所有这些都为经济增长提供了源源不断的动力。</p>
<p>To finance the construction, local governments and state-run companies borrowed heavily. Even after the worst of the crisis passed, China continued to rely on debt to fund growth.</p>	<p>为了筹集建设资金，地方政府和国有企业大举借债。即便在金融危机的最糟糕阶段已经过去之后，中国仍然继续靠举债获取维持增长所需资金。</p>
<p>But credit no longer packs the same punch for China. An aging work force, smaller productivity gains and the sheer math of diminishing returns mean that China has to borrow more money to achieve less growth.</p>	<p>但对中国来说，信贷不能再产生同样的功效。老龄化的劳动人口、不大的生产率提高幅度以及关于收益递减的简单算数，意味着中国必须借更多的债，才能维持还不如以前高的增长率。</p>
<p>The country's debt has recently been increasing by an amount equal to</p>	<p>近年来，中国每年的债务增长幅度都相当于经济总量的15%，从而让经济增</p>

<p>about 15 percent of the country's output each year, which has kept the economy expanding between 6.5 percent and 7 percent. Debt, by the same measure, barely changed from 2001 to 2008, when the country achieved some of its fastest, double-digit growth rates.</p>	<p>速维持在 6.5%至 7%之间。以同样的尺度衡量, 当中国经济在 2001 至 2008 年间实现两位数的飞速增长时, 其债务水平几乎没变。</p>
<p>The borrowing binge of late has also been propelled by murky investments with potentially big risks. Foresea Life Insurance, for example, offered souped-up policies that looked more like high-octane investments than staid life insurance.</p>	<p>为最近的借贷热潮推波助澜的, 还有不透明且携带巨大潜在风险的投资产品。举个例子, 前海人寿推出的一些经改造后变得更加吸引人的保单, 看上去更像激进的投资产品, 而非保守的人寿保险。</p>
<p>The products promised interest rates more than double traditional bank accounts, attracting droves of ordinary investors. To churn out those gains, Foresea took increasingly speculative bets, pouring the money into real estate, corporate deals and China's turbulent bond market.</p>	<p>其产品承诺支付比传统银行帐户高一倍多的利息, 吸引到了大量普通投资者。为了把这些收益赚出来, 前海人寿涉足了投机色彩越来越浓的业务, 投资于房地产、企业并购交易以及中国动荡的债券市场。</p>
<p>China in recent months has stepped up a campaign to clean up the financial system, which is riddled with such products.</p>	<p>中国最近正加紧行动, 对充斥着这类产品的金融系统展开清理。</p>
<p>Regulators banned Foresea from selling most new policies and barred its chairman from the insurance industry. Another major insurer, Anbang, a politically connected company that has made a series of controversial bids for large American companies, was similarly blocked this month from offering two investment products.</p>	<p>监管机构禁止前海人寿销售它最新推出的保单, 并禁止其董事长进入保险业。另一家具有政治背景、因竞购一系列美国大公司而引发争议的大保险商安邦, 本月同样有两款投资产品被叫停。</p>
<p>For China, it is a matter of stability. At a meeting with top leaders last month, President Xi Jinping emphasized that the health of the financial system was an issue of national security.</p>	<p>对中国来说这事关稳定。在上月的一场高级领导人会议上, 习近平主席强调金融系统的健康是一个关乎国家安全的问题。</p>
<p>"Finance is the core of a modern economy," Mr. Xi said. "We must do a good job in the financial sector in order to ensure stable and healthy economic development."</p>	<p>"金融是现代经济的核心," 他说。"保持经济平稳健康发展, 一定要把金融搞好。"</p>

<p>Foresea has pointed to the potential for instability from its own mess. A memo reportedly from Foresea, sent anonymously last week to several Chinese media outlets and reviewed by The New York Times, warns of mass demonstrations, presumably by policyholders, if it cannot raise more money and shore up its finances.</p>	<p>前海人寿已经意识到，自己的烂摊子有可能引发不稳定。《纽约时报》核查了匿名人士上周发给几家中国媒体的一份备忘录。这份据称来自前海人寿的备忘录警告说，如果它不能募集更多资金、提振财务状况，保单持有者可能会开展大规模游行示威活动。</p>
<p>Chinese media said the memo appeared to be genuine — it carried the company’s official seal and other identifying information. The company declined to comment, issuing a statement last week saying that its cash flow was fine.</p>	<p>中国媒体称，这份备忘录似乎是真的——上面盖了前海人寿的公章，还有其他一些识别信息。该公司拒绝置评，但在上周发声明称其现金流稳定。</p>
<p>Chinese authorities are facing a complex, economic puzzle: how to squeeze debt-fueled speculation out of the system without choking off growth or drawing unhappy investors into the streets.</p>	<p>中国当局眼下面对着一个复杂的经济难题：如何在既不扼杀增长，也不会引得不满的投资者走上街头的前提下，清除以债务驱动的投机。</p>
<p>The government’s latest efforts to reduce risk have contributed to turbulence in the country’s markets. Higher borrowing costs and unusual distortions in lending suggest that investors are skittish about growth. After a strong start to the year, China’s economy is showing signs of cooling.</p>	<p>中国政府最新采取的旨在降低风险的举措，在某种程度上造成了本国市场的动荡。更高的借贷成本以及不同寻常的信贷扭曲意味着投资者对增长心怀疑虑。中国经济今年有一个强劲的开头，但目前正显示出趋冷的迹象。</p>
<p>Here lies Beijing’s challenge. The country is reluctant to take strong measures to control overall credit growth, fearing a broad slowdown in lending could prevent the economy from reaching the Chinese leadership’s growth targets. But without drastic action, the debt levels will keep rising, in potentially unsustainable ways.</p>	<p>北京面临的挑战正在于此。中国不愿采取强有力的措施去控制信贷的过度增长，担心信贷增长的全面放缓会导致中国领导层的经济增长目标无法达成。但如果不果断采取行动，债务水平就会以很可能不可持续的方式不断提高。</p>
<p>“China’s recent economic growth trajectory has been accompanied by a buildup of imbalances and vulnerabilities that poses risks to its basic economic and financial stability,” Andrew Fennell, the director of Asian</p>	<p>“中国近年来的经济增长轨迹一直伴随着不平衡与脆弱性的累积，这种累积给其经济和金融系统的稳定带来了风险，”惠誉(Fitch Ratings)亚洲主权评级总监费安德(Andrew Fennell)说。</p>

sovereign debt ratings at Fitch Ratings, said.	
Foresea is an extreme example of the manic speculation that hangs over the entire system.	前海人寿是困扰着整个系统的那种狂热投机的极端例证。
The insurer collected just \$40 million in premiums in its first year after it was started five years ago. Last year, the company collected \$14.6 billion.	这家创办于五年前的保险公司第一年只收到 4000 万美元保费。而其去年的保费收入达到了 146 亿美元。
Insurers, trusts, non-bank financial companies, small local banks and other semiregulated or unregulated businesses have all been trying to ride China's ever-expanding credit markets to quick profits. They have accounted for more than half the country's overall lending activity.	保险商、信托机构、非银行金融公司、小型地方性银行以及其他未被严格监管或根本不受监管的企业，全都试图利用中国不断扩张的信贷市场赚快钱。它们的信贷活动已经占到中国总体信贷活动的一半以上。
Foresea started to run into problems late last year. Its founder and controlling shareholder, Yao Zhenhua, made a hostile bid for Vanke, one of the country's largest real estate buyers, with plans to fund the deal in large part with insurance premiums.	前海人寿从去年底开始遇到麻烦。它的创始人和控股股东姚振华对中国最大的房地产开发商之一万科发起了恶意收购，按照其计划，此项交易所需资金会有很大一部分来自保费。
Those types of highly leveraged deals are getting more scrutiny. And Chinese authorities have started to publicly warn about speculative, loosely regulated lending.	这种高杠杆交易正受到更多审视。中国当局已经开始就所受监管颇为宽松的投机性信贷公开发出警告。
"The continuing increasing leverage rate is not good for sustainable development of the economy, and some risks have accumulated," Yi Gang, a senior deputy governor of the central bank, said in March. "We should think first to stabilize leverage — that is, to stabilize the overall rate of leverage, or let it grow more slowly."	"杠杆率的持续增加不利于经济的持续发展，并且在积累一定的风险，"央行副行长易纲今年3月表示。"我们考虑降杠杆首先要考虑稳杠杆，就是总的杠杆率还是要把它稳住，或者让它每年增长少一些、慢一些，要稳住。"
Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of the central bank, said the same month: "Every enterprise, especially those with too high a rate of leverage, should be controlled."	央行行长周小川上月表示："每个企业，特别是那些杠杆率已经过高的企业，要有所控制。"

Foresea was among the first to be pinched.	前海人寿首当其冲。
The China Insurance Regulatory Commission in December banned Foresea from offering new products, contending that the company was essentially selling high-yield debt even though it had permission to issue relatively low-risk life insurance. Two months later, the regulator accused the company of misleading authorities.	中国保监会于去年12月叫停了前海人寿的新产品，说该公司获准经营的是风险相对较低的人寿保险业务，实际上却在销售高收益债券。两个月后，该监管机构又指责这家公司误导了有关部门。
"The fact that Foresea Life made up and provided fake material is clear," the commission said. "It is a serious circumstance that should be punished according to the law."	"前海人寿编制提供虚假资料的行为，事实清楚，情节严重，应当依法予以处罚，"中国保监会称。
The moves have spooked customers. Revenues from newly issued policies plummeted 99.8 percent in the first quarter from the same period last year, to just \$11.4 million. Investors also became wary, demanding their money back.	这些举措吓住了消费者。2017年一季度，前海人寿源自新推出保单的保费收入仅为1140万美元，同比骤降99.8%。
Foresea has insisted the business remains healthy. But the leaked memo suggested deeper troubles.	前海人寿坚称公司状况良好。但外泄的备忘录表明它面临着很大的麻烦。
"Most of the clients are in economically developed areas like Guangdong, Jiangsu, Shanghai," the memo read. "Clients from these areas have a strong awareness of protecting their rights. The possibility of mass disturbances cannot be ruled out."	"客户多集中于广东、江苏、上海等经济发达地区，"备忘录里写道。"上述地区的客户维权意识较强，不排除引发群体性事件的可能。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/china-debt	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/china-debt
China's Ratings Downgrade, Explained	关于中国的债务，你应该知道的五个问题
Moody's Investors Service downgraded its rating of China's sovereign debt one notch on Wednesday, citing concerns over growing debt in the country, which has the world's second-largest economy. In recent years, as China's stunning economic performance of past decades has	穆迪投资者服务公司(Moody's Investors Service)周三把中国主权债务的评级下调了一级，给出的理由是担心全球第二大经济体国家日益增长的债务问题。近年来，随着中国经济几十年来惊人的经济表现难以维持，国家开始利用债务来推动经济增长。

become difficult to sustain, the country has used debt to fuel growth.	
Now, Moody's says, China will have to borrow more and more to maintain the levels of economic growth the government wants. The concerns Moody's raises will sound familiar to those who follow the Chinese economy closely. Expressed by one of the world's top credit ratings agencies, however, the misgivings will be harder to ignore.	穆迪表示，中国必须越来越多地靠借钱来维持政府希望的经济增长水平。对于关注中国经济的人来说，穆迪的说法听上去很耳熟。然而，这种疑虑由世界顶级的信用评级机构之一指出之后，要忽视它就变得更难了。
Every Country Has Debt. Why Is It a Problem in China?	每个国家都有债务，为什么中国的债务会是个问题？
In short: China has a lot, and has accumulated it very fast.	一句话，中国的债务量很大，而且增长速度非常快。
When it comes to pumping money into a financial system, China has made the Federal Reserve in the United States and the European Central Bank look almost lackadaisical. It has expanded its broadly measured money supply by more than the rest of the world combined since the global financial crisis. Now it has 70 percent more money sloshing around its economy than the United States does, even though the American economy is bigger.	在向金融体系注入资金方面，中国令美国的美联储和欧洲央行相形见绌。自从全球金融危机爆发以来，中国的广义货币供应量已超过了世界其他地区之和。尽管美国的经济体量更大，现在中国经济中的货币流通量比美国还多出了70%。
China has accumulated its towering debt remarkably quickly. Goldman Sachs looked last year at how fast debt had accumulated relative to the size of the economy in 55 countries since 1960. It found that by the end of 2015, China was already in the top 2 percent of all credit expansions — and its debt shot up even higher last year. All of the other large expansions occurred in very small economies, some of which essentially lost control of their finances.	中国迅速积累了庞大的债务。去年，高盛(Goldman Sachs)调查了55个国家自1960年以来的债务增长速度相对于经济规模的比例，发现到2015年底，在所有的信贷扩张中，中国排到了前2%——去年它的债务甚至升得更高。其他的大型扩张都发生在非常小的经济体内部，其中一些国家基本上失去了对财政的控制力。
Is That Everything?	这就是问题的全部吗？
The incredible part is that Goldman Sachs acknowledges that its calculations may underestimate the extent of China's debt buildup.	令人难以置信的地方是，高盛承认这个测算可能还低估了中国债务问题的严重程度。

<p>That's because Goldman's calculations exclude what is often called shadow banking, a little-regulated, murky area of finance outside traditional banking channels in which China has also emerged as a world leader.</p>	<p>这是因为高盛的测算没有涵盖通常说的“影子银行”，这是一个缺乏监管的、缺乏透明的财务领域，不在传统银行业渠道之内，中国在这个领域的排名也是全球领先。</p>
<p>Bank lending jumped 10 percent last year in China. But, over the same period, investments known as wealth management products, a speculative category of loans and other investments that banks keep off their balance sheets, zoomed up 30 percent.</p>	<p>去年，中国的银行贷款跳升了10%。但在同一时期，不在银行资产负债表上的投资则增长了30%，这些投资中包括理财产品，这是一种投机性的贷款。</p>
<p>Who Owns All of This Debt?</p>	<p>所有这些债务的债权人是谁？</p>
<p>More than half of the bank debt in China consists of loans from state-owned banks to state-owned enterprises.</p>	<p>中国一半以上的银行债务都是国有银行提供给国有企业的贷款。</p>
<p>The banks are not going to cut off lending to even the most debt-ridden state-owned enterprises. Already, economic growth is showing some signs of slowing after a strong start in the first three months of this year. Tighter lending policies could result in factories closing and in unemployment, as well as in defaults on previously issued loans.</p>	<p>即便是债务最沉重的国有企业，银行也没有中断为其提供贷款。今年的前三个月，中国的经济增长强劲，但现在已经有了放缓迹象。贷款政策的收紧可能导致工厂关闭，工人失业，以及以前发放的贷款违约。</p>
<p>Could It Get Worse?</p>	<p>情况还可能会变得更糟吗？</p>
<p>Chinese families and companies might start smuggling more money out of the country, further weakening the financial system. China has \$3 trillion in foreign reserves to counter that, but even that large sum would not last forever.</p>	<p>中国的家庭和公司可能会开始把更多的钱偷偷送出国，进一步削弱中国的金融体系。中国有3万亿美元的外汇储备来应对这个问题，但即使这么大的金额也不是耗之不尽的。</p>
<p>A trade war with the United States could mean fewer dollars coming into China to offset money headed abroad, though President Trump is no longer using the type of language about trade with China that he did</p>	<p>与美国之间的贸易战可能意味着流入中国的美元减少，无法抵销资金流出，虽然特朗普总统已经不再使用他在竞选活动中关于美中贸易的那种说法。但如果贸易战打响，可能就会破坏公众对经济的信心。</p>

on the campaign trail. But if a trade war were to break out anyway, that could undermine public confidence in the economy.	
If China's residential real estate prices tumble, construction companies and developers may be unable to repay their debts, which could also hurt banks.	如果中国住宅房地产价格暴跌，建筑企业和开发商可能就无法偿还债务，这也可能对银行构成冲击。
Is There Anything China Can Do?	中国有什么应对之策？
It could accept a lower pace of economic growth, but that might risk fewer jobs for its vast work force.	它可以接受较低的经济增长速度，但是由于其劳动力资源巨大，这可能会减少就业机会。
It could bail out the banking system, but that could lead its borrowers to believe that the government will always be there to rescue them.	它可以救助银行系统，但这可能会让借款人觉得政府永远都会出手拯救他们。
Or it could do nothing, and hope its debt does not weaken the economy further or create a broad financial crisis someday.	或者它什么也不做，只是希望债务不会进一步削弱经济，不会在某一天引发广泛的金融危机。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/china-downgrade-explained	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/china-downgrade-explained
Moody's Downgrades China Over Worries About Its Growing Debt	穆迪下调中国信用评级，28年来第一次
SHANGHAI — Moody's Investors Service downgraded its rating on China on Wednesday, saying the steady buildup of debt in the world's second-largest economy would erode the country's financial strength in the years ahead.	上海——穆迪投资者服务公司周三下调了中国的信用评级，称这个世界第二大经济体债务负担的稳步增长将会削弱中国未来几年的财务实力。
In a bluntly worded statement, Moody's said China's commitment to fast economic growth would push the country to continue a borrowing binge that has already raised alarm bells. In recent years China has added debt at a pace that economists say is similar to that of countries like Greece and Spain in the years before the global financial crisis.	穆迪在一份措辞坦率的声明中表示，中国对经济快速增长的承诺将会继续推动国内的狂热借贷行为，这种行为已经引起了人们的警觉。经济学家认为，近几年来，中国增加债务的速度，已经与全球金融危机的前几年希腊和西班牙等国的相似。
With its economy slowing and maturing, they say, China will have to	他们说，随着中国经济的放缓和成熟，中国将不得不靠积累越来越多的债务，

<p>pile on more and more debt to achieve the same levels of growth. Experts and regulators also worry that the money is flowing through increasingly murky, semi-regulated channels outside the banking system, which could be symptomatic of deeper troubles in the Chinese economy.</p>	<p>来实现与以前一样的增长水平。专家和监管机构也担心，资金正在银行体系之外越来越模糊的、监管不严的渠道中流通，这可能是中国经济存在更严重问题的症状。</p>
<p>"The downgrade reflects Moody's expectation that China's financial strength will erode somewhat over the coming years, with economywide debt continuing to rise as potential growth slows," the credit rating company said.</p>	<p>这家信用评级公司说，“降级反映了穆迪对中国经济实力在未来几年会有所削弱的预期，随着潜在增长率的放缓，经济的整体债务水平仍在继续上升。”</p>
<p>Moody's lowered its rating on China's sovereign debt by one notch, to A1 from Aa3, its first downgrade for the country since 1989. The move brings it in line with another major ratings company, Fitch Ratings. A third, Standard & Poor's, rates China a notch higher but with a negative outlook, which means its next move is also likely to be downward. Moody's changed its outlook on Wednesday for further ratings changes to stable from negative.</p>	<p>穆迪将其对中国主权债务的评级下调了一档，从 Aa3 降到了 A1，这是 1989 年以来的首次降级。这个做法让穆迪与另一家主要的信用评级机构惠誉评级 (Fitch Ratings) 的做法一致。第三家机构标准普尔 (Standard & Poor's) 把中国的信用档次提高了一级，但表示对前景不看好，这意味着这家机构下次的评级也有可能下降。周三，穆迪也把对未来评级的前景从稳定改为不看好。</p>
<p>China criticized the move within hours, saying that Moody's failed to understand China's legal or financial systems and underestimated the country's efforts to restructure its economy to achieve more sustainable growth. More broadly, experts inside and outside China believe Beijing probably has the power to stop a meltdown of the kind that slammed the United States and much of the rest of the world a decade ago, thanks to the Chinese government's considerable financial firepower, minimal foreign debt, ample foreign reserves and ironclad grip on the country's banking system.</p>	<p>中国在数小时内对降级表示批评，称穆迪不了解中国的法律或金融制度，低估了中国为实现可持续增长调整经济结构的努力。从更大范围来看，国内外的专家认为，北京大概有能力遏制那种十年前导致美国和世界其他地区经济萧条的金融崩溃，因为中国政府有相当大的财力，中国的外债极少且有大量的外汇储备，而且政府对国内银行系统有严格的控制。</p>

<p>China's debt problems stem from the global financial crisis, which began in 2008. In response, China unleashed a huge spending spree that led to a flurry of construction: highways, airports, property developments and more. To fuel that spending, local officials and state-run companies borrowed heavily. Even after the worst of the financial crisis passed, China continued to rely on such borrowing to fuel growth.</p>	<p>中国的债务问题源于2008年开始的全球金融危机。为了应对危机，中国释放了一个巨大的支出狂潮，启动了高速公路、机场、房地产开发等大批建设项目。为了加大支出，地方官员和国有企业向银行大笔借贷。即使在金融危机最严重的阶段过去之后，中国仍继续靠借贷来推动经济增长。</p>
<p>Today, borrowed money in China no longer packs the same economic punch. Thanks to an aging work force, smaller productivity gains and the sheer math of diminishing returns, China must borrow more and more to achieve similar levels of growth. China's debt has been increasing lately by an amount equal to about 15 percent of the country's output each year, to keep the economy growing between 6.5 and 7 percent.</p>	<p>如今在中国，借来的钱不再能带来以前那样的经济回报。由于劳动力老龄化、生产力增长幅度较小，以及收益递减的简单数学，中国必须靠借越来越多的钱来实现与以前一样的增长。为了把经济增长保持在6.5%至7%之间，中国的债务最近一直在以相当于国内年度生产总值15%左右的幅度增加。</p>
<p>By contrast, overall debt in China as a percentage of economic output barely changed from 2001 to 2008, when it achieved some of its fastest double-digit growth rates.</p>	<p>相比之下，中国的总体债务占经济产出的百分比在2001年至2008年间几乎没有变化，而中国正是在那个时期实现了一些两位数的最快经济增长。</p>
<p>China's debt load now risks holding it back. As a percentage of economic output, China's total debt — including the government, households and businesses — is now high for a developing country and at similar levels to many developed Western countries, though it is still considerably smaller than Japan's, according to the Institute of International Finance, a trade group of global banks. Some economists now compare China to Japan, where deeply indebted companies and a lack of willingness to do something about it led to what is commonly</p>	<p>中国的债务负担现在有阻碍经济增长的风险。用经济产出的百分比来衡量，中国目前的债务总额（包括政府、家庭和企业债务）对发展中国家来说很高，与许多西方发达国家的类似，虽然仍远低于日本的，据全球银行贸易协会国际金融研究所(Institute of International Finance)的数据。一些经济学家现在把中国的情况与日本的作比较，日本的负债沉重企业以及缺乏改革的意愿，导致了通常被称为“失去的十年”的经济活动停滞。</p>

<p>called a Lost Decade of sluggish economic activity.</p>	
<p>Economists at the International Monetary Fund and at Goldman Sachs have issued a series of increasingly strong warnings about the pace at which the debt is rising. China's financial system has traditionally been firmly under the control of the central government, giving many economists confidence that Chinese officials could contain a crisis of the sort that gripped the world in 2008. Still, fast growth and signs of fragility in the financial system have given pause to economists and Chinese regulators alike.</p>	<p>国际货币基金组织和高盛的经济学家已对中国债务增长的速度发出了一连串越来越严重的警告。中国的金融系统传统上一直都在中央政府的严密控制之下，这让许多经济学家认为，中国官员能够遏制类似于 2008 年困扰全球的那种危机。尽管如此，中国金融系统的快速增长、以及其中出现的脆弱迹象，让经济学家和中国监管人员不得不认真考虑这个问题。</p>
<p>Chinese corporate debt has been mounting, and China's banks show little inclination to force companies to do something about it. China's banks have kept lending to the country's state-owned companies, even to those in trouble, to help them make payments on previous loans. That helps those companies stay in business and helps the economy keep growing despite mounting debt.</p>	<p>中国企业的债务一直在增长，而中国的银行丝毫没有迫使企业改变这种状况的意图。中国的银行一直在向该国的国有企业放贷，甚至向那些处于困境的公司放贷，以帮助它们偿还以前的贷款。这样做有助于维持这些公司的生存，也有助于经济的持续增长，尽管负债不断增加。</p>
<p>Regulators and economists are also questioning where China's lending comes from.</p>	<p>监管人员和经济学家也在质疑中国发放贷款的钱的来源。</p>
<p>Traditionally, China's lending has come from four big, state-controlled banks with a solid deposit base. But in recent years local and provincial banks that lack the deposit base and nationwide branch network of their bigger brethren have grown rapidly, and they now account for half of the assets in the banking system.</p>	<p>传统上，中国的放贷来自四大国有银行，它们都有坚固的储户基础。但近年来，缺乏储户基础、不像四大银行那样在国内有覆盖广泛的分行网络的地方和省级银行也在以极快的速度增长，这些银行目前以占到银行总体资产的一半。</p>
<p>Many of these smaller banks raise money partly through borrowing the deposits of the big four banks and partly by selling lightly regulated investments — called wealth management products — to their</p>	<p>许多这些小型银行靠部分通过借用四大银行的存款、部分通过向客户出售监管不严的投资产品（既所谓的理财产品）来集资。还有越来越多的非银行金融公司也在销售自己的理财产品，并把所集资金投到几乎不披露资金如何使</p>

<p>customers. A growing number of nonbank financial firms also market their own wealth management products and invest the money with little disclosure of where the money goes.</p>	<p>用的地方。</p>
<p>The worry is that if the public loses confidence and stops buying these wealth management products from smaller banks and nonbank firms, a wave of defaults could spread across the economy.</p>	<p>令人担心的是，如果公众对理财产品失去信心，不再从小型银行和非银行公司购买这类产品的话，一波违约浪潮会席卷整个经济体系。</p>
<p>In a series of interviews over the last two weeks, current and former Chinese officials contended that the structure of their country's debt made it inherently much more stable than the debts of other nations.</p>	<p>在过去两周里进行的一系列采访中，现任和前任中国官员声称，中国的债务结构使其具有比其他国家的债务更高的内在稳定性。</p>
<p>For starters, China owes little to other countries. Brad Setser, a former Treasury official specializing in China's finances who is now a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, said that China's \$3 trillion in foreign reserves far exceeded the country's overseas debts and gave it a large financial cushion.</p>	<p>首先，中国几乎没有向其他国家借贷。美国外交关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)的高级研究员、曾在美国财政部任职的布拉德·塞策(Brad Setser)说，中国3万亿美元的外汇储备远远高于中国的海外债务，为中国提供了巨大的财政缓冲。</p>
<p>Within China, most households also appear to have manageable debts, in contrast with the United States before its mortgage crisis. Only in the past year and a half has China allowed rapid growth in mortgages to help the construction industry as well as its suppliers, like steel mills and cement factories. Overall mortgage debt is still fairly low.</p>	<p>在中国国内，大部分家庭的债务似乎也处于能够应付的水平，这与美国发生按揭贷款危机前的情况不同。中国只是在过去一年半的时间里，为了帮助建筑行业以及如钢铁厂和水泥厂等供应商，才开始允许按揭贷款快速增长。中国的整体按揭贷款债务水平仍然相当低。</p>
<p>The central government in China also owes little over all, with total debts equal to less than 40 percent of the economy. That means the government has a lot of capacity to borrow money and bail out troubled borrowers.</p>	<p>中国中央政府的总体债务也不多，债务总额不到经济体量的40%。这意味着政府仍有很大的借贷能力，来救援陷入困境的负债者。</p>
<p>By far, the biggest category of debt in China is corporate debt, which equals almost 170 percent of annual economic output. This debt</p>	<p>中国最大的债务类别是企业债务，债务水平远高于其他类别的债务，相当于年经济总产值的近170%。这些债务的绝大部分是国有银行对国有企业的贷</p>

<p>consists overwhelmingly of loans by state-owned banks to state-owned enterprises.</p>	<p>款。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the Finance Ministry said the downgrade was a mistake because it applied to China's central government bonds, even though the central government was not on the hook for the debts of local governments and state-owned companies.</p>	<p>中国财政部周三说，降低信用级别是个错误，因为降级针对的是中国中央政府的债券，但中央政府并不对地方政府和国有企业的债务负有责任。</p>
<p>Still, China could end up paying the tab. The central government could decide to tell the state-owned banks to write off a lot of their bad loans, and then recapitalize the banks by providing money to them. Mr. Setser, at the Council on Foreign Relations, said he thought that a large, government-led recapitalization of the banks was likely but that the central government had the financial strength to handle it.</p>	<p>尽管如此，中国仍可能最终会为此买单。中央政府可能会做出决定，让国有银行注销它们的大量不良贷款，然后通过向它们提供资金，对银行资产进行变卖重组。外交关系委员会的塞策说，他认为，有很大可能会发生一次大型的、由政府主导的银行资产变卖重组，但中央政府有财力来做这件事。</p>
<p>Stock markets in China and Hong Kong opened lower Wednesday on the news but soon recovered their losses and closed with little change. The Australian dollar, which is widely considered a barometer of investor sentiment about China because Australia sells such a large amount of its raw materials to that country, weakened against the United States dollar.</p>	<p>受信用下调新闻的影响，大陆和香港的股市周三开盘时下挫，但很快收复了失地，收盘时与前一天没有多大差别。澳大利亚元兑美元的汇率有所下降，澳大利亚元被广泛认为是投资者对中国看法的晴雨表，因为该国卖给中国的原材料占其原材料生产的绝大部分。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/moodys-downgrades-china-economy-debt</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170525/moodys-downgrades-china-economy-debt</p>
<p>China Moves to Stabilize Currency, Retreating From Effort to Ease Control</p>	<p>维稳第一，人民币汇率制度又出新招</p>
<p>HONG KONG — China has made a big show of gradually loosening its grip on the value of its currency, an effort meant to mollify critics like President Trump and experts both inside and outside the country who</p>	<p>香港——在逐渐放松对本国货币价值的控制上，中国已采取了不少表面上的措施，这是为了堵住特朗普总统这样的批评人士的嘴，也是为了安慰国内外的专家们，这些人长期以来一直在敦促北京让市场来解决这个世界第二大经</p>

have long urged Beijing to let markets fix worsening financial problems in the world's second-largest economy.	济体中日益恶化的金融问题。
Late Friday afternoon, however, the Chinese government said, in effect, "never mind."	但中国政府在周五早些时候等于在说，“先别管这个。”
Chinese officials said they were "considering" a change in their procedures that would reinforce their control of the currency, a turn of phrase that suggested the change had already been approved. The move will essentially bring more short-term stability to China's financial system, already the subject of renewed focus after Moody's Investors Service downgraded its credit rating on China's bonds on Wednesday, citing the country's mounting debt.	中国官员表示，他们正在“考虑”在汇率中间价的报价程序中引入一个加强对货币控制的变化，官员的措辞表明这个变化已经得到了批准。该做法将为中国的金融体系带来更多的短期稳定性，穆迪投资者服务公司周三下调了其对中国债券的信用评级、指出中国的债务负担正在不断增长之后，中国金融体系再度受到关注。
But longer term, the currency move signals that China is retreating from promises it made to the world in recent years that it would open up its financial system — and many economists say China needs to open up its financial system if it wants to continue to grow at a healthy, sustainable pace.	但长期来看，这种控制货币的做法表明，中国正在与其近年来向世界做出的开放金融体系的承诺背道而驰，许多经济学家说，中国如果能让经济健康持续地增长的话，需要开放国内的金融体系。
What Happened?	发生了什么事情？
The China Foreign Exchange Trade System, which is controlled by the central bank, said it may change the way it sets a value each morning around which the country's currency, the renminbi, is allowed to fluctuate through the day.	由中央银行控制的中国外汇交易中心说，它可能会改变用来确定每天早上人民币中间价报的方法，中间价是一个基准，中国的货币被允许在当日的中间价上下浮动。
Every weekday, the government sets a benchmark value for the renminbi against what is supposed to be a basket of currencies, although the dollar dominates. The renminbi is then allowed to rise or fall in value only 2 percent from the benchmark during the day.	每个工作日，中国政府为人民币的价值设定一个基准，虽然定价在原则上考虑了一篮子货币，但美元在其中占主导地位。然后，人民币在这一天的升值或贬值被限制在基准上下 2% 的范围内。

<p>On Friday, the government said it was considering introducing a "countercyclical variable." A better name might have been "fudge factor." Basically it means that the government will no longer have to follow the previous day's closing price in setting that day's benchmark.</p>	<p>政府在周五表示，正在考虑引入“逆周期因子”。更确切地的名字也许应该是“含糊因子”。从根本上说，这意味着政府将不再需要按照前一天的收盘价来确定本日的基准。</p>
<p>Why Change?</p>	<p>为什么要变？</p>
<p>Starting in the summer of 2015, when China's stock market crashed and when Beijing shocked the world by abruptly weakening its currency, a lot of money left China. Many in China did not want to hold stocks, bonds or other assets in a currency that was losing value in the broader financial world.</p>	<p>2015年夏，中国的股市发生暴跌时，北京突然让人民币贬值，震惊了世界，那之后，很多钱开始流出中国。中国的许多人不想在国内持股票、债券或其他资产，因为在更广泛的全球金融市场上人民币在贬值。</p>
<p>In response, Beijing tightened its already considerable limits on money leaving the country. Still, the potential for the currency to weaken further, amid doubts over China's debt woes and slowing growth, has lingered over markets.</p>	<p>作为回应，北京加强了中国已经相当严格的资金外流限制。尽管如此，由于对中国负债困境和经济增长放缓的疑虑，市场上继续存在着人民币进一步贬值的可能性。</p>
<p>China's financial regulators generally do not announce they are considering a shift in something as essential as the value of the currency unless they have already approved it, so the announcement on Friday was widely viewed as a signal to financial institutions, corporations and investors that change was on the way.</p>	<p>中国的金融监管机构通常不会宣布，他们正在考虑在对像货币价值这么重要的东西引入变化，除非已经得到了批准，所以，周五的宣布被广泛认为是向金融机构、企业和投资者发出的变化马上就要出台的信号。</p>
<p>Who Wins and Who Loses?</p>	<p>谁是赢家、谁是输家？</p>
<p>The Chinese government contends that the winners are Chinese companies and households. Their assets are less likely to rise and fall quickly in value because of whatever is happening in financial markets. The Trump administration also will likely be pleased, because although it amounts to Chinese currency manipulation, it will keep China's</p>	<p>中国政府认为，中国公司和家庭将是赢家。他们资产的价值将不会因为金融市场上发生的各种各样的事情而大起大落。特朗普政府可能也会很高兴，因为虽然这等于是中国在操纵货币，但这会让中国货币不再走软。如果人民币进一步走弱的话，可能会帮助中国的出口商，让美国的制造商付出代价。</p>

currency from weakening. If the renminbi weakened further, it could help Chinese exporters at the expense of American manufacturers.	
But longer term, the change marks a big step back from China's goal of turning the renminbi into an international currency like the dollar and the euro. Global investors want their currencies to move predictably along with financial markets, not based on decisions made behind closed doors in Beijing.	但长期而言, 这个变化标志着中国在把人民币变为像美元和欧元这样的国际货币的道路上大退了一步。全球投资者们希望, 他们能随着金融市场的变化, 而不是在北京闭门会议决定的基础上让资金可预测地流动。
More broadly, it signals that China isn't in a hurry to lower its financial barriers with the rest of the world. Those barriers create long-term imbalances that could rattle the global economy if they become severe enough.	更广泛地说, 这个变化表明中国并不急于对世界其他地方降低自己的金融壁垒。这些壁垒产生的长期失衡, 如果变得足够严重的话, 可能会让全球经济动荡。
Is China Breaking Commitments?	中国食言了吗?
Yes. China loosened currency trading to woo the International Monetary Fund, which rewarded Beijing in the fall of 2015 by agreeing to add the renminbi to a group of currencies that includes the American dollar. The renminbi actually joined the I.M.F.'s elite club of currencies last fall, giving the Chinese currency more credibility.	是的。中国曾放松了对货币交易的限制, 为的是让国际货币基金组织(简称IMF)高兴, IMF在2015年秋奖励了北京, 同意将人民币纳入包括美元在内的精英货币之列。人民币实际上是在去年秋天加入到IMF这个精英货币俱乐部的, 这提高了中国货币的信誉。
But the I.M.F. is unlikely to get upset with China. Its general stance has been that China is now such a big part of the world economy, and particularly of global trade, that to ignore its currency would be a mistake.	但IMF没有太大可能会对中国表示不满。其总的立场是, 中国现在已是世界经济、尤其是全球贸易如此重要的一个部份, 忽视中国货币将是一种错误的做法。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170527/china-currency	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170527/china-currency
To Pay for Syngenta, ChemChina Looks to Beijing for Help	先正达收购案背后, 有中国特色的融资方式
ChemChina has created a new strain of buyout funding. The Chinese giant is refinancing some debt backing its \$44 billion purchase of	中国化工集团公司(ChemChina)创建了一种新型的收购基金。中国的这个巨头企业正在对一些债务进行再融资, 为其440亿美元收购瑞士农业企业先

<p>Syngenta, the Swiss agribusiness company. The result looks like acquisition financing crossbred with government policy.</p>	<p>正达(Syngenta)的交易提供支持。其结果看起来就像是政府政策和收购融资的杂交品。</p>
<p>The deal, China's largest foreign takeover ever, is nearing completion after more than 15 stressful months during which its success often looked in doubt. While ChemChina quickly amassed huge bridge loans so it could pay Syngenta stockholders, it was less obvious what the longer-term funding structure would look like. The deal-hungry buyer already had a stretched balance sheet, limiting its own ability to contribute equity.</p>	<p>该交易是中国迄今最大的外企收购案，现在即将完成，但之前15个月充满压力，交易是否能成功经常备受怀疑。尽管中国化工迅速积累了巨额的过渡贷款，可以支付给先正达的股东，但它的长期融资结构看起来并不明显。中国化工一心想达成交易，但其资产负债表不太乐观，限制了它拿出资金的能力。</p>
<p>United States regulatory filings now provide a partial answer to that question — and an unconventional answer at that. The buyer is supplying \$5 billion of equity, equating to roughly 11 percent of Syngenta's value. For a conventional Western private equity deal, that would be far too thin a sliver for lenders or regulators — but then, this deal is effectively backed by the People's Republic of China.</p>	<p>美国的监管文件现在提供了这个问题的部分答案——这是一个非常规的答案。中国化工将提供50亿美元的股权，相当于先正达价值的约11%。从传统的西方私募股权交易来看，对于贷款人或监管机构来说，这是一个寡淡无味的条件——但是，这个交易获得了中华人民共和国的大力支持。</p>
<p>As for the remainder, ChemChina will hold on to about \$19.3 billion of existing debt for now, and borrow \$2 billion through new notes via Morgan Stanley. The rest will be supplied by the Bank of China, the asset manager China Reform and Industrial Bank, which have bought perpetual bonds worth \$10 billion, \$7 billion and \$1 billion respectively.</p>	<p>至于其余的部分，中国化工将持有大约193亿美元的未清偿债务，并通过摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)发行新债券筹得20亿美元。其余由中国银行、资产管理机构中国国新控股和兴业银行提供，分别购买价值100亿美元、70亿美元和10亿美元的永久债券。</p>
<p>Given their indefinite life span, these bonds look rather like equity; it is also not clear how likely they are to pay regular coupons.</p>	<p>鉴于这些债券的寿命是无限期的，它们看起来更像是股份；目前还不清楚它们支付定期息票的可能性有多大。</p>
<p>The cost of all this perpetual debt is not disclosed, but this may well be cheaper than actual equity for the borrower, and lets ChemChina keep control of Syngenta to boot. It is harder to see the appeal for the buyers.</p>	<p>所有这些永久债券的成本都没有披露，但对于借款人来说这可能比实际股权便宜，而且中国化工还可以掌握先正达的控制权。对于其他买家来说，难以看到这么做的吸引力。这些都是巨大的风险敞口，即使对于大型公共部门机</p>

<p>These are big exposures, even for large public sector institutions. Overall, it appears that the state, which is reportedly also contemplating a bigger tie-up between ChemChina and rival Sinochem, has prodded three of its wards into supporting a fourth to nail down a strategically important deal. No wonder, since China wants Syngenta's crop technology very badly. This is corporate finance with Chinese characteristics.</p>	<p>构也是这样。据说中国还在考虑让中国化工与其竞争对手中化集团(Sinochem)之间达成更大的联合,总而言之,中国为了搞定这个有战略意义的交易,已经不惜余力。这也难怪,因为中国极为希望获得先正达的作物技术。这是具有中国特色的企业融资方式。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170527/to-pay-for-syngenta-chem-china-looks-to-beijing-for-help</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170527/to-pay-for-syngenta-chem-china-looks-to-beijing-for-help</p>
<p>China's Ill, and Wealthy, Look Abroad for Medical Treatment</p>	<p>中国富人出国求医,顺便接受患者教育</p>
<p>BEIJING — China's medical system could not stop the cancer eating at Guo Shushi's stomach. It roared back even after Mr. Guo, a 63-year-old real estate developer, endured surgery, chemotherapy and radiation at two hospitals.</p>	<p>北京——中国的医疗系统无法阻止癌症侵蚀郭先生的胃。在这名现年63岁的房地产开发商辗转两家医院,经受了手术、化疗和放疗之后,癌细胞卷土重来。</p>
<p>Then his son-in-law discovered online that — for a price — companies were willing to help critically ill Chinese people seek treatment abroad. Soon Mr. Guo was at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute in Boston, receiving a new immunotherapy drug, Keytruda, which is not available in China. In April, nearly four months later, his tumor has shrunk and his weight has gone up.</p>	<p>他的女婿随即在网上发现,一些公司愿意——以不菲的价格——帮助身患重病的中国患者去海外求医。很快,郭先生到了波士顿的丹娜法伯癌症研究院(Dana-Farber Cancer Institute),得以使用一种在中国找不到的免疫疗法新药——吉舒达(Keytruda)。将近四个月后,也就是今年四月,他的肿瘤缩小了,体重也增加了。</p>
<p>"When I arrived, I could feel how large the gap was," said Mr. Guo of the difference in care.</p>	<p>"来的时候,感觉差距是非常大,非常大,"郭先生谈及医疗方面的差异时说。</p>
<p>The cost: about \$220,000 — all paid out of pocket.</p>	<p>花费约为22万美元——全要自掏腰包。</p>
<p>China's nearly 1.4 billion people depend on a strained and struggling health care system that belies the country's rise as an increasingly</p>	<p>中国已经崛起为一个日益富裕的大国,将近14亿中国人所依靠的却是一个不堪重负、勉强维持的医疗体系,这让其崛起黯然失色。但渐渐地,富人们</p>

<p>wealthy global power. But more and more, the rich are finding a way out.</p>	<p>找到了一条出路。</p>
<p>Western hospitals and a new group of well-connected companies are reaching for well-heeled Chinese patients who need lifesaving treatments unavailable at home. The trend is a twist on the perception of medical tourism as a way to save money, often on noncritical procedures like dental work and face-lifts. For these customers, getting out of China is a matter of life or death.</p>	<p>西方医院以及新涌现的一批掌握丰富资源的公司，正向一些中国富人伸出橄榄枝，他们需要接受国内医疗机构无法提供的治疗，以保住性命。此种趋势让为了省钱而进行医疗旅行——通常是做些并非危重的处理，比如看牙或整容——的看法发生了转变。</p>
<p>Medical care is just one manifestation of China's wide wealth disparity. A new generation of affluent Chinese can seek help at private hospitals or go abroad, even as the rest endure long waits and find their treatment falling short.</p>	<p>医疗问题只是中国巨大贫富差距的一个缩影。新一代富有的中国人可以到私立医院或国外寻求帮助，其他人却不得不忍受漫长的等候，而且无法得到应有的治疗。</p>
<p>Chinese people took an estimated 500,000 outbound medical trips last year, a fivefold increase from a year earlier, according to Ctrip.com International, a Chinese travel booking company, which offers medical travel on its website. While the bulk of that is focused on plastic surgery and routine examinations, medical travel agencies say the number of critically ill Chinese patients leaving the country for medical treatment is growing.</p>	<p>根据业务范围涵盖医疗旅行预订的中国旅游预订公司携程旅行网的数据，去年，中国人出国看病的总数为 50 万人次左右。一些医疗旅行中介称，其中大多数旅行都聚焦于整形手术和常规检查，但出国求医的危重病人数量正在增长。</p>
<p>"China is among the countries where we have seen the greatest growth in recent years," Dr. Stephanie L. Hines, the chairwoman of executive health and international medicine at the Mayo Clinic, said in an email.</p>	<p>"据我们所见，来自中国的患者是人数增长最快的群体之一，"梅奥诊所(Mayo Clinic)高管健康保障项目和国际医药部门负责人斯蒂芬妮·L·海恩斯(Stephanie L. Hines)在电子邮件中表示。</p>
<p>At Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, employees help patients with travel and lodging. Mass General, Mayo Clinic and Boston Children's Hospital provide interpreters.</p>	<p>在波士顿的麻省总医院(Massachusetts General Hospital)，有雇员为患者提供旅行和住宿方面的帮助。麻省总医院、梅奥诊所和波士顿儿童医院(Boston Children's Hospital)均提供翻译。</p>

<p>Mr. Guo is one of more than 1,000 patients that one company based in Beijing, Hope Noah Health Company, says it helped last year — a number it says was double that of the year before. Upon arriving in the United States or Japan, the two countries to which Hope Noah sends people, patients are greeted at the airports by Hope Noah employees and whisked off to a rented apartment. When they head to the hospital, a Hope Noah translator is by their side.</p>	<p>北京的一家名为厚朴方舟的公司称，它去年帮助过 1000 余名患者——它说这个数字比前一年多了一倍——郭先生是其中之一。厚朴方舟会把病人送到美国或日本，病人一抵达这两个国家，该公司的雇员便会在机场迎接，并将其送到一套租来的公寓里。病人去医院时，厚朴方舟的一名翻译会随侍左右。</p>
<p>As recently as the 1970s, China's health care system provided cradle-to-grave medical support. But despite a huge health care reform plan, its public hospitals are overburdened, with too few beds and doctors to deliver the kind of care that many in the West take for granted. A 2015 study by The Lancet based on United Nations criteria found that China ranked 92 out of 188 countries, after Cuba and Mexico.</p>	<p>近至 1970 年代，中国的医疗体系还提供着从摇篮到坟墓的医疗支持。尽管该国实施了一个庞大的医疗改革计划，但其公立医院目前依然不堪重负，床位和医生都太少，难以提供被很多西方人视为理所当然的那种医疗服务。《柳叶刀》(The Lancet)在 2015 年按照联合国相关标准开展的一项研究显示，以居民健康状况论，中国在 188 个国家里排名第 92 位，名次低于古巴和墨西哥。</p>
<p>The government has increased spending and encouraged private investors to address the problem. A total of about 4.3 million cancer cases were diagnosed in China in 2015, or almost 12,000 cases a day, compared with 2.4 million in 2010, according to the state-run news media. The five-year survival rate of Chinese cancer patients is around 30 percent, compared with about 70 percent in the United States, according to China's National Cancer Prevention and Research Center.</p>	<p>为了解决这一问题，中国政府正增加投入，并鼓励私人投资者参与其中。据官方媒体报道，2015 年，中国共有 430 万人被确诊罹患癌症，也就是说，每天确诊约 1.2 万例，相比之下，2010 年的数字是 240 万人。根据中国国家癌症中心的数据，中国癌症病人的五年存活率约为 30%，而美国的这一数字是 70%左右。</p>
<p>Patients often have to travel to Hong Kong and Macau — regions of China governed by their own laws — to buy foreign drugs, which on the mainland face an approval process that takes three to five years. The drug that Mr. Guo is using, Keytruda, was approved for use only last</p>	<p>患者常常不得不到香港和澳门——即适用它们自己的法律的两个中国地区——购买外国药物，在内地，那些药物要等三至五年才能走完准入程序。郭先生正在使用的药物吉舒达，直到去年才获批在海南岛的一个医疗旅游试点区使用。</p>

<p>year in a medical tourism pilot zone in the southern Chinese island of Hainan.</p>	
<p>In top public hospitals in the top-tier Chinese cities, lines begin forming just after midnight. Appointments for the best doctors are snapped up before dawn. For those who can afford it, tickets can be bought from scalpers hawking appointment numbers. In March, the authorities in Beijing said that they would bar public hospitals from imposing consultation fees on patients, in a bid to reduce public discontent.</p>	<p>在中国一线城市的顶级公立医院里，午夜刚过就有人排队。顶尖医生的预约号在清晨之前便被会抢夺一空。有经济能力的人可以从黄牛处买预约号。北京当局今年三月称，将禁止公立医院收取诊疗费，试图以此缓解公众的不满情绪。</p>
<p>By contrast, Mr. Guo said his experience at Dana-Farber was “more humane.” Mr. Guo’s doctor let him speak. There was easy access to food and beverages. The waiting area had a couch.</p>	<p>相比之下，郭先生在丹娜法伯癌症研究院的体验“更为人性化”。郭先生的医生让他充分表达想法。食物和饮料易于获取。等候区设有长椅。</p>
<p>“In China, the most that we can get is a metal chair,” he said, speaking by videoconference from his apartment in Boston. “Even having a cup of hot water is inconvenient.”</p>	<p>“中国，我们最多是一个铁椅子，”他在位于波士顿的公寓里参加视频会议时说。“连喝个热水都很不方便。”</p>
<p>But the benefits can be fleeting. “The biggest challenge that we’ve had is ensuring continuity of care when the patient returns back home to China,” said Misty Hathaway, who leads Mass General’s Center for Specialized Services.</p>	<p>但患者可能无法长久享有这些好处。“我们面临的最大挑战，就是在病人回到中国以后确保治疗的连续性，”麻省总医院特殊服务部(Specialized Services)负责人米斯蒂·海瑟薇(Misty Hathaway)说。</p>
<p>Oscar Zhou, who founded Ryavo Health Management of Shanghai, another medical travel agency, said he had started to shift his business into one that helped clients look for drugs in Hong Kong and Macau as well as doctors who could treat the problem domestically.</p>	<p>另一家医疗中介——瑞弗健康管理（上海）有限公司的创始人周继昭(Oscar Zhou)说，他已经开始推动自己的公司转型，致力于帮助客户在香港和澳门搜罗药物，并找寻可以在国内治病的医生。</p>
<p>“It has caused a lot of problems. Many patients go overseas, and indeed, for several months, it’s good,” Mr. Zhou said, adding that he thought the outlook for businesses from a pure medical travel standpoint was</p>	<p>“所以就是导致很多问题，很多患者去海外了，确确实实在了一两个月内，两三个月内还算不错，但是回来了以后，其他的治疗如果跟不上，一点用没有。”周继昭说道。他还表示，从纯医疗旅游的角度看，有些企业的前景颇</p>

<p>limited. "But when they return, if their treatment can't keep up, then it's useless."</p>	<p>为有限。</p>
<p>Others are more bullish. Cai Qiang — the founder of Beijing Saint Lucia Hospital Management Consulting Company, in which the Silicon Valley venture capital firm Sequoia Capital has invested an undisclosed amount — says his number of clients has increased to about 1,000 last year, from just two in 2011.</p>	<p>其他一些人则更为乐观。北京盛诺一家医院管理有限公司的创始人蔡强说，其客户数量已经从 2011 年的区区两人增至去年的约 1000 人。盛诺一家拿到了硅谷风投公司红杉资本(Sequoia Capital)的投资，但具体金额不详。</p>
<p>Mr. Cai, who is widely considered the pioneer of medical travel in China, is trying to narrow the cultural gap between his Chinese clients and American hospitals.</p>	<p>蔡强被普遍视作中国医疗旅游领域的先驱，正设法缩小他的中国客户和美国医院之间的文化鸿沟。</p>
<p>He recalled how an American hospital called him in for an "emergency meeting" after a Chinese patient walked unannounced into a doctor's office with a question. The doctor was in the middle of treating someone else.</p>	<p>他回忆了一名中国患者在一家美国医院就医时，未经通报便走进医生的办公室问问题之后，医院电召他开“紧急会议”的情形。那位医生当时正为别的病人看病。</p>
<p>"In China, we have no concept of privacy," Mr. Cai said, adding that his company had since set up a "patient education" department on the "dos" and "don'ts" in hospitals abroad. "It wasn't the patient's fault. It was ours."</p>	<p>"所以中国没有隐私的概念，"蔡强说。他还表示，自那以后盛诺一家就设立了一个“患者教育”部，告诉患者在海外的医院里该做什么、不该做什么。“实际上不是患者的问题，是我们的问题。”</p>
<p>Mr. Cai said he started the company after being moved by the friendliness of Australia's doctors and nurses when his daughter was born.</p>	<p>蔡强说，他在女儿出生之际因澳大利亚医护人员的热情友好而受到触动，随后便创办了这家公司。</p>
<p>"Every year, there are so many Chinese people who buy imported cars, clothes, cosmetics," Mr. Cai said. "They go abroad to travel and send their children to study abroad. Why can't a Chinese person consider going overseas to see a doctor if they are seriously ill?"</p>	<p>"每年那么多中国人去买进口的车，进口的时装，进口的化妆品，"蔡强说。"所以我就在想，为什么中国的客户，当他有了病的时候，当他有了重病的时候，他不可以考虑到国外去看病呢？"</p>

<p>Last November, Zhao Xiaoqing, 31, a bridge designer in the Chinese city of Nanjing, took her 5-year-old daughter, Kefei, to the Essen University Hospital in Germany to get proton therapy treatment for her child's brain tumor. The treatment is available in Shanghai only for children 14 and above. She spent about \$140,000, more than half of that borrowed from relatives.</p>	<p>住在南京、现年 31 岁的桥梁设计师赵小晴，去年曾带着患有脑瘤的五岁女儿菲菲，到德国的埃森大学医院(Essen University Hospital)接受质子治疗。在上海，这种疗法只面向 14 岁及以上的孩子。她花了大约 14 万美元，超过一半都是从亲戚那里借来的。</p>
<p>Kefei's tumor shrank. Ms. Zhao, who went to Germany with Ryavo Healthcare, is a satisfied customer, saying she was willing to spend double what she had paid.</p>	<p>菲菲的肿瘤缩小了。赵小晴是在瑞弗健康的安排下赴德的，对其服务很满意，她说花费即便再多一倍她也愿意。</p>
<p>"After going abroad, you can see that the middlemen are not exaggerating," she said. "In fact, what they've told us pales in comparison to what we've experienced."</p>	<p>"去过以后你就觉得其实中介没有夸张，"她说。"它甚至说的还没有我们体验的好。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170531/china-medical-tourism-hospital</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170531/china-medical-tourism-hospital</p>
<p>In China, Umbrellas and Basketballs Join the Sharing Economy</p>	<p>中国共享经济离泡沫还有多远?</p>
<p>BEIJING — China may be oversharing.</p>	<p>北京——中国的分享可能已经太多了。</p>
<p>First, a brutal and costly ride-hailing war drove Uber out of the country. Then a boom in bike-sharing blanketed city streets with unused bicycles.</p>	<p>先是一场代价高昂，但却颇受乘客欢迎的残酷战争，其结果是优步(Uber)离开了这个国家。然后是共享单车大潮令城市街头堆满了不在使用中的自行车。</p>
<p>Today, Chinese start-ups want to share umbrellas, concrete mixers and mobile phone power banks. One wants to share basketballs.</p>	<p>如今，中国初创公司还想分享雨伞、混凝土搅拌机和手机充电宝。有一家公司还想分享篮球。</p>
<p>As Chinese entrepreneurs and investors pile in, some skeptical industry insiders are wondering: Has China reached "peak sharing?"</p>	<p>随着中国企业家和投资者不断挤进这个行业，一些心存疑虑的业内人士在思考：中国是否已经到达“分享最大值”？</p>
<p>"After all these years, China is finally embracing its communist roots," said Andy Tian, an entrepreneur and co-founder of Asia Innovations</p>	<p>"过了这么多年，中国终于回归它的共产主义根系。"北京的亚洲创新集团联合创始人、企业家田行智(Andy Tian)说："共产主义的实质就是集体分享。"</p>

<p>Group in Beijing. "That's the essence of communism: communal sharing."</p>	
<p>"But there's no question that it's a bubble," he added. "It may have roots in something valuable, but can you really share everything?"</p>	<p>"但毫无疑问, 这是一个泡沫,"他补充说。"它可能植根于一些有价值的东西, 但是你真能什么都分享吗?"</p>
<p>Chinese entrepreneurs like Xu Min think that, quite possibly, you can. In March, the 30-year-old serial entrepreneur from Jiaxing, a town in the eastern Chinese province of Zhejiang, came up with the idea of a basketball-sharing service after he heard some friends complain about the inconvenience of carrying a ball around.</p>	<p>一些中国企业家认为, 很可能是可以的, 比如说连续创业者徐敏。他来自东部省份浙江省的嘉兴市, 今年30岁, 三月, 他听一些朋友抱怨带着球到处走很不方便, 于是就有了提供篮球分享服务的想法。</p>
<p>Just four days later, Mr. Xu set up Zhulegeqiu, which in Chinese is a pun that roughly means "Rent a Ball." It lets users rent basketballs from custom-designed automated lockers at basketball courts around the country. To rent a ball, users scan a code on the locker with their smartphone camera, unlocking a compartment holding a basketball.</p>	<p>仅仅四天后, 徐敏就成立了"猪了个球", 在中文里大致是"租了个球"的谐音。这个服务能让用户从全国各地篮球场的定制自动化储物柜租用篮球。用户只需用智能手机摄像头扫描储物柜上的二维码, 解锁一个装着篮球的储物箱, 就可以租到球了。</p>
<p>Zhulegeqiu charges users about one renminbi, or about 15 cents, per hour for rental. A deposit of about \$10 is required unless the user has a high rating on Sesame Credit, the social credit scoring system developed by China's Ant Financial, an affiliate of e-commerce giant Alibaba Group.</p>	<p>"猪了个球"向用户收取每小时一元人民币(约合15美分)作为租金。此外还要收取约10美元作为押金, 除非用户的芝麻信用(由中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团子公司蚂蚁金服开发的社会信用评分系统)评级很高。</p>
<p>"In the long run, it may be more cost-effective to buy rather than rent a ball," Mr. Xu said. "But we think Chinese users are willing to pay a little more for convenience."</p>	<p>"从长远来看, 买球比租球更划算,"徐敏说。"但是我们认为中国用户愿意为了方便而多付一点钱。"</p>
<p>Earlier this month, Zhulegeqiu received around \$1.4 million in venture investment from Modern Capital, a Shanghai-based venture capital firm.</p>	<p>本月早些时候, "猪了个球"获得了总部位于上海的风险投资公司马笛尔的1000万人民币风投。</p>

<p>Behind China's sharing boom is a surplus of money and — some critics say — a shortage of good ideas. Venture capital firms in China invested \$31 billion in 2016, up nearly one-fifth from the previous year, according to a recent KPMG report. Much of that has gone to sharing companies, as some big-money winners and a thriving start-up scene draw investors from home and abroad.</p>	<p>在中国共享经济繁荣的背后是资金过剩，以及一些批评人士所说的好创意的匮乏。毕马威(KPMG)最近的一份报告显示，2016年中国的风险投资公司投资了310亿美元，同比增加近五分之一。大量投资流向了共享公司，一些赚得盆满钵满的大赢家和一片繁荣的创业景象吸引了国内外的投资者。</p>
<p>"We're seeing a lot of money bouncing around," said Zhou Wei, chief executive of XNode, a start-up accelerator and co-working space in Shanghai, "and foolish investments being made."</p>	<p>"我们看到大量资金流向各处，"上海的创业加速器和联合办公空间创极无限(XNode)的首席执行官周炜说，"有人做出愚蠢的投资。"</p>
<p>In its latest iteration, the sharing economy in China has evolved into something like an internet-enabled rental business. Unlike Airbnb and Uber, which provide a platform that connects users to existing resources, the latest sharing companies in China own the product and rent it out to users.</p>	<p>在最近一轮迭代中，中国的共享经济演变成了类似于接入互联网的租赁公司的形态。不同于提供平台，以便连接用户和现有资源的爱彼迎(Airbnb)和优步，中国最新一批共享公司将自己拥有的产品租给用户。</p>
<p>That is not to say sharing in China is necessarily a bad idea. Didi Chuxing, the ride-sharing company that bought Uber out of China, is a private company and does not disclose its financial results, but its valuation is rising as investors pour in. China also has conditions ripe for sharing, including a huge population, dense cities and a sizable group of people who cannot afford to buy.</p>	<p>这并不是说在中国，共享必然不是个好主意。收购优步并迫使其退出中国市场的叫车公司滴滴出行是一家非上市公司，没有公布自己的财务业绩，但随着投资者涌入，其估值不断攀升。此外，中国具备发展共享经济的成熟条件，包括庞大的人口、人口稠密的城市和规模颇大的无力购买的群体。</p>
<p>"In China, average incomes are still very low and the market in many ways is still very price-conscious," said Mark Natkin, managing director of the technology research firm Marbridge Consulting. "So if the technology is there to support it and there's a viable business model, there are all sorts of sharing economy or pseudo-sharing economy</p>	<p>"在中国，平均收入依然非常低，在很多方面市场对价格依然非常敏感，"科技调研公司迈博瑞咨询有限公司(Marbridge Consulting)的执行董事马克·纳特金(Mark Natkin)说。"因此，如果具备了支持它的技术和可行的商业模式，就会出现各种各样的共享经济或伪共享经济企业，它们具有做得非常好的可能性。"</p>

<p>businesses that can potentially do very well.”</p>	
<p>China’s cutting-edge, smartphone-based mobile payment systems also make sharing a snap. Run by Chinese internet giants like Tencent Holdings and an affiliate of Alibaba Group, the payment systems integrate seamlessly with a user’s bank account and allow even tiny transactions with simple taps and camera snaps.</p>	<p>此外，中国基于智能手机的移动支付系统处于尖端水平，让共享变得易如反掌。在中国互联网巨头，如腾讯控股和阿里巴巴集团旗下一家公司的运营下，移动支付系统将用户的银行账户无缝连接，甚至只用简单的点击和用摄像头拍照便可完成小额交易。</p>
<p>The Chinese government sees promise in sharing. It estimates sharing last year accounted for \$500 billion in transactions, and projected it would account for 10 percent of China’s economic output by 2020.</p>	<p>中国政府看到了共享经济的前景。政府估计共享经济去年贡献了 5000 亿美元的交易，并预测到 2020 年，共享经济在中国经济产出中的比例将达到 10%。</p>
<p>All that drives ideas that may seem puzzling to others – including Shen Weiwei’s umbrella-sharing business.</p>	<p>这一切催生了在其他人看来也许令人费解的想法，包括沈巍巍的雨伞共享企业。</p>
<p>Mr. Shen, an entrepreneur, acknowledges that it may be difficult for his start-up, a shared umbrella service called Molisan, to turn a profit. Molisan, which means “Magic Umbrella,” will reap only small profit margins charging one renminbi (15 cents) to rent an umbrella for 12 hours from one of Molisan’s custom-designed kiosks, and customers could end up stealing them.</p>	<p>沈巍巍的创业公司叫魔力伞，是一家提供共享雨伞服务的公司。身为创业者的他承认，公司可能很难实现盈利。魔力伞利润空间很小，从其定制的租借设备中借出一把雨伞 12 小时仅收一元，并且用户还可能会盗窃雨伞。</p>
<p>But Mr. Shen said he was confident that others would see the public and environmental benefits of having an umbrella-sharing service. So far, Molisan has already reached agreements with both the Guangzhou and Fuzhou city subway companies to place kiosks there. The goal, he said, is to have an umbrella kiosk within a 100-meter range at all times.</p>	<p>但沈巍巍说，他相信其他人会看到一家共享雨伞公司带来的公共和环境效益。迄今为止，魔力伞已同广州和福州的地铁公司达成协议，在这两座城市的地铁站安装安雨伞租借设备。他说，目标是无论什么时候，100 米范围内都能有一台雨伞存租借设备。</p>
<p>“Everyone at home has a lot of umbrellas, but we never have them when we really need them,” said Mr. Shen. “If we are successful, then users will no longer have to buy umbrellas.”</p>	<p>“在家里，所有人都有伞，但一到真正需要用的时候，总是没带，”沈巍巍说。“如果我们成功了，用户就不用再买伞了。”</p>

<p>Some companies, like the Shanghai-based Duola, which connects concrete mixers, mixer drivers and construction sites, are more niche and have analogues with similar rental businesses elsewhere. Others have a broader user base. In recent months, top venture investors have been setting their sights on the portable phone-charging business, with plans to put portable-battery kiosks in malls and elsewhere. In the past two months alone, China's top three portable battery-sharing companies — Laidian, Xiaodian, and Jiedian — raised more than \$127 million in financing, according to itjuzi.com, a website that tracks investment in Chinese technology companies.</p>	<p>一些公司，比如将混凝土搅拌机、搅拌机操作员和建筑工地联接在一起的上海的 Duola 更小众，和其他地方的类似租赁企业相仿。其他一些公司则拥有更广泛的用户基础。最近几个月，顶级风险投资者把目光投向了手机充电业务，计划在商场和其他地方投放便携式电池设备。据追踪中国科技公司投资情况的网站 IT 桔子称，仅过去两个月，中国三大便携共享电池公司来电、街电和小电就筹集了逾 1.27 亿美元的融资。</p>
<p>Many remain skeptical. "Sharing basketballs, sharing umbrellas — these are all bad ideas," said Allen Zhu, Shanghai-based managing director at GSR Ventures, which was an early investor in Didi Chuxing, the popular bike-sharing company Ofo and Xiaodian. "They're both very tied to a particular location, which makes it difficult for the company to expand."</p>	<p>很多人依然持怀疑态度。“共享篮球，共享雨伞，这些都不是好点子，”常驻上海的金沙江创业投资基金(GSR Ventures)董事总经理朱啸虎(Allen Zhu)说。“它们都和某个特定的地方绑定得非常紧，这让公司很难扩张。”朱啸虎是滴滴出行、受欢迎的共享单车公司 Ofo 和小电的早期投资人。</p>
<p>Entrepreneurs like Mr. Xu, of Zhulegeqiu, disagree, though they acknowledge challenges.</p>	<p>像“猪了个球”的徐敏这样的创业者却不这么认为，但他们也承认存在挑战。</p>
<p>For one, the company does not appear to have found a sustainable way to recover stolen balls. During initial testing, Mr. Xu said, one competitor stole a basketball to analyze it more closely. Zhulegeqiu had the thief's contact information and recovered it through an old-fashioned strategy: incessant telephone calls.</p>	<p>比如，“猪了个球”似乎还没找到一个可持续的办法，来追回失窃的篮球。徐敏说，在最初的测试中，一个竞争对手为了更仔细地进行分析而偷走了一个篮球。“猪了个球”有这名窃贼的联系方式，并通过一个老式办法追回了篮球。这个办法就是不停地给对方打电话。</p>
<p>"We thought about putting GPS trackers on the balls," said Xu Jie, chief executive of Modern Capital, the venture capital firm backing Zhulegeqiu, and no relation to its founder. "But we did the math and we</p>	<p>“我们考虑过在篮球上安装 GPS 追踪装置，”投资“猪了个球”的风投公司马笛尔投资的首席执行官许捷说，他和该公司的创始人徐敏之间没有亲戚关系。“但我们算了一下，发现雇几个人，用人工来找更划算。”</p>

discovered that hiring a few people to physically track them down was cheaper.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170601/china-communal-sharing	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170601/china-communal-sharing
China’s New Cybersecurity Law Leaves Foreign Firms Guessing	新网络安全法意味着什么？在华外企困惑不安
BEIJING — As China moves to start enforcing a new cybersecurity law, foreign companies face a major problem: They know very little about it.	北京——随着中国开始执行新的网络安全法律，外国公司面临着一个重大问题：他们对其几乎一无所知。
The law — which was rubber-stamped by the country’s Parliament last year — is part of wide-ranging efforts by Beijing to manage the internet within China’s borders. Those efforts have been stepped up in the years since Edward J. Snowden, the whistle-blower and former American intelligence contractor, revealed that foreign technology firms could help governments spy.	为了管理中国境内的互联网，北京做出了广泛努力，这项去年由全国人大走形式通过的法律就是其中的举措之一。自从前美国情报部门承包人、泄密者爱德华·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)透露外国科技公司可能为政府间谍提供帮助之后，中国已经在过去几年里强化了这些举措。
And while Chinese officials say the new rules will help guard against cyberattacks and prevent terrorism, critics, many of them from businesses, have their concerns. Companies worry that parts of the new law, which takes effect on Thursday, will make their operations in China less secure or more expensive. In some cases, they argue, it could keep them out entirely.	虽然中国官员说，新法规将有助于防范网络攻击和恐怖主义，但批评者也自有其担忧，其中很多批评的声音都是来自商界。他们担心，周四生效的这部新法规的部分内容，会使他们在中国开展业务变得更加昂贵，或者不那么安全。他们认为，在某些情况下，恐怕得完全退出。
The law will have a big impact on how business is done in China, said Michael Chang, an executive with the Finnish technology company Nokia and the vice president of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China. But, he said, “There’s unfortunately a lot of confusion.”	芬兰科技公司诺基亚(Nokia)的高管常疆(Michael Chang)是中国欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce in China)的副主席，他认为这项法律将对如何在中国开展业务产生巨大影响。但他说：“不幸的是，这里面有大量不清楚的地方。”
“Industry is not ready because the implementation rules are not clear,” Mr. Chang said, speaking at an event organized by the lobbying group	在这个游说团体公布其年度商业信心调查结果的活动上，常疆表示：“行业尚未对此做好准备，因为实施规则尚不明确。”

to announce the results of its annual business confidence survey.	
"We still have a lot of unclarified territory that needs to be addressed as soon as possible."	"还有很多地方没有澄清，需要尽快澄清。"
The law would require that companies store their data within China, and would impose security checks on companies in sectors like finance and communications. Individual users, meanwhile, would have to register with their real names to use messaging services.	该法律要求企业将数据存储在中国境内，并且要对金融和通信等行业的公司进行安全检查。同时，个人用户必须使用实名注册才能使用各种消息服务。
But Mr. Chang said that officials had conveyed "less than half" of the specifics of how the law would be implemented.	但常疆说，对于法律实施的方式，官员公开细节的还"不到一半"。
"A wide range of companies are doing data transfers – it's the lifeblood of their business," he said.	他说："各种公司都在做数据传输——这是他们业务的命脉。"
Executives have complained that the wording of the law is ambiguous, fearing that it gives China's ruling Communist Party substantial leeway to target them.	高管们抱怨说，这项法律的措辞不明确，他们担心中国执政的共产党有足够的周旋余地来对付他们。
One instance cited by Mats Harborn, president of the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China, in a round-table discussion with journalists, was that the government said it wanted to regulate "critical information infrastructure," but had not defined what that meant.	中国欧盟商会主席何墨池(Mats Harborn)在与记者进行圆桌讨论的时候举了一个例子：政府表示要管理"关键的信息基础设施"，却没有明确指出这是什么意思。
"The way it's enforced and implemented today and the way it might be enforced and implemented in a year is a big question mark," added Lance Noble, the chamber's policy and communications manager. He warned that uncertainty surrounding the law could make foreign technology firms reluctant to bring their best innovations to China.	"一个比较大的疑问是，现在是以什么方式实施和执行，一年后又会以什么方式实施和执行，"中国欧盟商会的政策与传播经理蓝龙(Lance Noble)说。他警告称，围绕着这项法律的不确定性会令外国技术企业不愿将自己最好的创新带到中国。
In May, a coalition of business lobby groups representing European, American and Asian companies called on China to delay implementing	今年5月，一群代表欧洲、美国和亚洲企业利益的商业游说团体呼吁中国推迟实施这项法律。同时，中国欧盟商会要求给企业更多的时间去遵循，因为

<p>the law, while the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China asked for additional time to allow companies to adhere because of the "substantial compliance obligations."</p>	<p>"需要履行的义务非常之多"。</p>
<p>The Cyberspace Administration of China, the country's internet regulator, has so far decided to delay implementation only of the regulations governing cross-border data flow, which will now take effect at the end of 2018, according to a revised draft of the rules that was seen by The New York Times.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》看到的一份法案修改草案显示，中国互联网监管机构互联网信息办公室目前决定只推迟执行监管跨境数据流的规章，这部分规定将在2018年底生效。</p>
<p>The regulator could not be reached despite multiple telephone calls.</p>	<p>时报曾多次致电，但未能联系到该监管机构接受采访。</p>
<p>Paul Triolo of the political risk consultancy Eurasia Group noted the decision to delay that component of the law, saying in a report last week that "getting the cross-border data flow issue right is a prerequisite for Beijing's efforts to promote economic globalization." He wrote that China, for the time being, "is eager to avoid being seen as stifling digital trade."</p>	<p>政治风险顾问公司欧亚集团(Eurasia Group)的保罗·特廖洛(Paul Triolo)注意到了推迟法规部分内容执行的决定，他在上周发布的一份报告中表示，“将跨境数据流的问题解决好，是北京促进经济全球化的先决条件”。他还写道，眼下来看，中国“急于避免被看作在抑制数字贸易”。</p>
<p>The European Union and China plan to hold a summit meeting on Thursday in Brussels. Friction between them has mounted after the European Union imposed anti-dumping duties on Beijing, accusing it of flooding the European market with cheap steel.</p>	<p>欧盟和中国计划周四在布鲁塞尔举行峰会。在欧盟对北京施加反倾销关税、指责它在欧洲市场倾销钢铁产品后，双方的矛盾已经加剧。</p>
<p>Many foreign companies are becoming increasingly skeptical of China's promises of economic reform. Mr. Harborn, the lobbying group president, said he expected European officials to complain to Premier Li Keqiang of China about unequal market access in the country for European companies.</p>	<p>许多外国企业对中国做出的进行经济改革的承诺愈发持怀疑态度。何墨池表示，他期待欧洲官员能向中国国务院总理李克强抗议中国对欧洲企业实施的不平等的市场准入。</p>
<p>The European Union Chamber of Commerce in China said that half the</p>	<p>中国欧盟商会表示，在参加该商会一年一度的商业信心调查的成员中，有一</p>

members who took part in its annual business confidence survey reported higher sales in China last year, thanks largely to a Chinese government stimulus package in the first half of the year. But 40 percent of respondents said they believed regulatory barriers would increase over the next five years.	半表示去年取得了更高的销售业绩,这在很大程度上要归功于中国政府在去年上半年实施的刺激计划。但也有 40%的受访者表示,他们认为在接下来的五年里, 监管障碍将会增多。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170601/china-cybersecurity-law	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170601/china-cybersecurity-law
Chinese Maker of Ivanka Trump's Shoes Looks for Cheaper Labor	生产伊万卡鞋的中国工厂寻找非洲廉价劳动力
DONGGUAN, China — The Chinese factory workers who make shoes for Ivanka Trump and other designers gather at 7:40 every morning to sing songs.	中国东莞——在为伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)和其他品牌的设计师代工生产鞋子的中国工厂, 工人每天早上 7 点 40 分集合起来唱歌。
Sometimes, they extol worker solidarity. Usually, they trumpet ties between China and Africa, the theme of their employer's corporate anthem.	有时候, 他们高歌工人团结。更多的时候, 他们颂扬中国与非洲的友谊, 那是雇佣他们的 企业颂歌的主题。
That's no accident. With many workers here complaining about excessive hours and seeking higher pay, the factory owner wants to send their jobs to Ethiopia.	这绝非偶然。由于这里的许多工人抱怨工作时间过长, 并开始要求更高的工资, 工厂老板正在把他们的工作输出到埃塞俄比亚。
The employer, Huajian International, now faces scrutiny from labor activists for how it treats workers. Chinese authorities this week detained an activist who went undercover in the company's factory here for a labor rights group. Two other activists who worked at Huajian are missing; it's unclear whether they were detained.	他们的雇主华坚国际集团目前正面临劳工活动人士对企业对待工人方式的调查。中国当局本周拘留了一名活动人士, 他曾在东莞的一家华坚工厂打工, 为一个劳工权益组织作卧底。另外两名曾在华坚打工的活动人士目前失踪, 尚不清楚他们是否也被拘留。
The activists' focus on Huajian's factories points to changing labor conditions in China as manufacturers try to get more work out of an increasingly expensive labor pool.	活动人士对华坚工厂的关注, 指出了不断变化的中国劳工环境中存在的一个问题, 制造商们正试图从日益昂贵的劳动力身上挤出更多的工作量。
Ms. Trump's father campaigned for the United States presidency on a	伊万卡的父亲特朗普竞选美国总统时的一个纲领是, 让海外的制造业工作重

<p>platform of bringing back overseas manufacturing jobs. But deep economic and demographic shifts mean a lot of low-end work — like making shoes — doesn't offer huge profit in China. As President Trump accuses China of stealing jobs, those jobs are now leaving for other shores.</p>	<p>返美国。但深层次的经济和人口变化意味着，很多像制鞋这样的低端工作在中国也没有巨大的利润空间。就在特朗普总统指责中国偷走了美国就业机会时，这些工作正在离开中国，向海外其他地方转移。</p>
<p>Huajian, which also makes shoes for a number of American brands, was a major beneficiary of the decades-long shift of manufacturing jobs away from the United States. Global brands flocked to China to tap into the country's cheap and willing labor pool.</p>	<p>也为其他美国品牌制鞋的华坚集团，是制造业从美国转移出去这个数十年趋势的主要受益者。为了充分利用国内廉价且积极肯干的劳动大军，全球品牌纷纷涌入了中国。</p>
<p>Today, Chinese workers are less cheap and less willing. More young people are going to college and want office jobs. The blue-collar work force is aging. Long workdays in a factory no longer appeal to those older workers, even with the promise of overtime pay.</p>	<p>如今，中国的工人不再那么便宜，也不再那么肯干了。更多的年轻人在上大学，他们想从事白领工作。蓝领劳动力正在老龄化。工厂的满长工作日对这些更年长的工人不再具有吸引力，即使有加班费的承诺。</p>
<p>In interviews in December and again on Sunday and Monday outside Huajian's vast industrial complex in this southern Chinese factory city, numerous workers interviewed by The New York Times complained about 14-hour days. While many liked the overtime pay, they said the days were too long, especially since they often included up to three hours of unpaid breaks for lunch and dinner. The workers insisted on anonymity for fear of retaliation by management.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》曾几次在华坚位于东莞的庞大工业园区外对工人进行采访，包括去年12月和最近的周日和周一，许多接受采访的工人向时报抱怨了长达约14个小时的工作日。虽然很多人喜欢加班费，但他们说工作时间太长了，尤其是考虑到工作日通常包括三小时的午餐和晚餐休息时间，休息时间是不计薪的。由于怕遭到管理层报复，工人们坚持匿名。</p>
<p>China Labor Watch, the advocacy group investigating the factories, said it found that employees had worked longer weeks than Chinese labor law allows, even excluding breaks. Such violations are common in Chinese factories.</p>	<p>调查这些工厂的倡导团体中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)说，该团体发现，就算不计入休息时间，工人的工作时间也已超过了中国劳动法所允许的長度。这种违规行为在中国的工厂很常见。</p>
<p>A Huajian spokesman, Wei Xuegang, said the company knew nothing</p>	<p>华坚集团发言人魏学刚(音)说，公司对活动人士一无所知。当被问及中国</p>

<p>about the activists. Asked about the accusation from China Labor Watch, he said Huajian scheduled extra hours during busy times but paid workers according to the law. In a December interview, Zhang Huarong, the company's founder and chairman, said Huajian followed overtime laws.</p>	<p>劳工观察指出的问题时,他说,华坚在繁忙时给工人安排了额外的工作时间,但都依法支付了加班费。集团创始人兼董事长张华荣在去年12月的一次采访中表示,华坚的做法符合加班法。</p>
<p>The Ivanka Trump brand declined to comment on the labor conditions or the activists. In terms of bringing jobs back to the United States, the company said, it was "looking forward to being a part of the conversation."</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌拒绝对劳工条件或活动人士发表评论。公司在让工作机会重返美国的问题上表示,“期待加入到这个对话中来。”</p>
<p>Such tensions are fueling the drive of Huajian's founder, Mr. Zhang, to move work to Ethiopia. A former drill sergeant in the Chinese military who sometimes leads his workers on parade-ground drills, Mr. Zhang says work like making shoes will never return to the United States and is increasingly difficult in China as well.</p>	<p>劳工紧张关系正在促使华坚创始人张华荣把制鞋工作搬到埃塞俄比亚去。曾在解放军中当过班长的张华荣,有时会带领工人们阅兵场上做训练演习,他说,像制鞋这样的工作永远不会重返美国,就连在中国,这种工作也越来越难继续下去。</p>
<p>"Do Americans really like to work, to do these simple and repetitive tasks?" said Mr. Zhang, in the December interview. "Young Chinese also don't want to do this after they graduate from college."</p>	<p>“美国人真的喜欢工作、喜欢做这些简单重复的工作吗?”张华荣在去年12月的采访中问道。“中国的年轻人大学毕业后都不想从事这种工作了。”</p>
<p>In many respects, China's economy is maturing.</p>	<p>从许多方面来看,中国的经济正在成熟。</p>
<p>The number of people who turn 18 each year and do not enroll in college – the group that might consider factory work – had plummeted to 10.5 million by 2015 from 18.5 million in 2000, government data shows. Because of the effects from China's former "one child" policy, the figure is on track to fall below seven million by 2020.</p>	<p>政府数据显示,每年,年龄满18岁、但没有去上大学的人数——既可能会考虑工厂工作的人数——已从2000年的1.85亿下降到2015年的1.05亿。受中国过去实行的“独生子女”政策的影响,这个数字到2020年将下降到700万以下。</p>
<p>Costs are rising too, as the government raises minimum wages and</p>	<p>制造业成本也在上升,作为其让中国经济从低端制造业转型的努力,政府提</p>

<p>benefits in an effort to shift China's economy away from cheap manufacturing. Wages in Dongguan have increased ninefold since the late 1990s, Mr. Zhang said.</p>	<p>高了工人最低工资和福利水平。张华荣说，自 20 世纪 90 年代末起，东莞的工资增长了九倍。</p>
<p>Workers said they resented the hours, especially the unpaid breaks.</p>	<p>工人们说，他们对工作日之长、特别是其中包括没有薪水的休息时间感到愤愤不平。</p>
<p>One employee's printed schedule in December showed that the factory required 60 hours and 10 minutes of paid work per week. Chinese laws require that workweeks average no more than 44 hours and limit overtime to 36 hours per month.</p>	<p>一名工人打印的去年 12 月的时间表显示，工厂要求工人每周从事 60 个小时加 10 分钟的有偿工作。中国法律要求每个工作周平均不超过 44 个小时，加班时间每月不得超过 36 个小时。</p>
<p>On Monday, in the middle of China's three-day Dragon Boat Festival holiday, throngs of workers filed into the factory. Asked whether he would be eating zongzi, the traditional rice dumpling served during the holiday, one worker replied that they don't get to celebrate. Another said Huajian gave each worker two small dumplings and an egg for the holiday.</p>	<p>周一是中国三天的端午节假期，仍能看到大批工人来工厂上班。当被问及是否会吃端午节的传统食品粽子时，一名工人回答说，他们不放假。另一名工人说，节日期间，华坚给每个工人发了两个粽子、一个鸡蛋。</p>
<p>One worker, a middle-aged woman with the surname Du, said her children had gone home to central China. Ms. Du wished for time off to celebrate, so she could make rice dumplings for them.</p>	<p>一名姓杜的中年女工说，她的孩子已经回中国中部的老家去了。杜女士说，她非常希望能放假，这样她就可以回家给孩子们做粽子吃。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang said that his company kept working hours within legal limits, despite workers who want more overtime pay.</p>	<p>张华荣表示，尽管工人要求拿到更多的加班费，但他的公司一直把工作时间保持在法律许可的范围内。</p>
<p>"We cannot let them work extra hours just because they have low pay," Mr. Zhang said in a lengthy interview in December. "We have thought about it, but we want to do business well."</p>	<p>"我们不能因为他们的工资低，就让他们加更长时间的班，"张华荣在 12 月的满长采访中说。"我们曾那样想过，但我们要把企业办好。"</p>
<p>China Labor Watch said on Tuesday that it had lost contact with three undercover activists at Huajian factories. The wife of one in the factory</p>	<p>中国劳工观察周二表示，该组织与曾在华坚工厂卧底的三名活动人士失去联系。一名曾在东莞工厂卧底的人的妻子说，他已被警方拘留。</p>

<p>in Dongguan said he had been detained by the police.</p>	
<p>Li Qiang, who started China Labor Watch 17 years ago, said the group's activists had never before been detained by the police. "I'm very worried about their safety," he said. "The longer I've lost contact with them, the more I worry."</p>	<p>李强于 17 年前成立了中国劳工观察，他说，该组织的活动人士以前从未被警方扣留过。“我非常担心这三人的安全，”他说。“与他们失联的时间越长，我越担心。”</p>
<p>Huajian peaked at 26,000 employees in China in 2006. Staffing is now down to between 7,000 and 8,000 thanks to automation and the shift to Ethiopia, Mr. Zhang said.</p>	<p>华坚集团在中国雇佣的工人数量 2006 年最高，达到 2.6 万人。由于自动化和向埃塞俄比亚转移，工人数量目前已减少到 7000 到 8000 人之间，张华荣说。</p>
<p>Huajian produces 100,000 to 200,000 pairs of Ivanka Trump shoes each year, a small fraction of the eight million pairs of shoes it produces annually. The Dongguan factory makes the heels while a second factory completes the shoes. Marc Fisher Footwear, which licenses the Ivanka Trump brand for shoes manufactured by Huijian, has said it was looking into the allegations.</p>	<p>华坚每年生产 10 万到 20 万双伊万卡·特朗普品牌的鞋子，这只是工厂每年生产的 800 万双鞋中的很小一部分。东莞这家工厂只生产高跟鞋的鞋跟，成品鞋由另一家工厂制造。Marc Fisher Footwear 是获许在华坚生产伊万卡·特朗普品牌鞋子的鞋业公司，该公司表示，正在对这些指控进行调查。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang has had occasional brushes with Chinese labor laws, although no more than many employers in this increasingly litigious society. In 2014, Li Jianguo, a worker, sued Huajian, saying he worked 104 hours of overtime per month and was not paid for it. Huajian acknowledged in that case that the worker had been putting in 52 hours of overtime per month, according to the text of the court verdict, and agreed to pay him for that.</p>	<p>中国社会中愿意诉诸法律的人越来越多，张华荣与中国的劳动法有过偶尔的干过，虽然并不比其他雇主的次数多。2014 年，一位名叫李建国（音）的工人起诉华坚，称自己每月加班 104 个小时，公司一直没有支付加班费。法院对此案的判决书显示，华坚承认这名工人每月加班的时间为 52 小时，并同意按该时间支付加班费。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang said that workers currently earn \$525 to \$580 per month, including overtime pay but not including company-paid benefits like medical insurance and housing subsidies. Workers said that pay ranged from \$380 to \$580 per month.</p>	<p>张华荣说，工人现在每月的工资在 3500 至 4000 元之间，包括加班费，但不包括医疗保险和住房补贴等公司支付的福利。工人说，他们的工资每月 2500 到 4000 元不等。</p>

<p>The money can go a long way in a factory city like Dongguan. Workers said that a 215-square-foot apartment in the neighborhood costs \$29 a month to rent. The company provides a monthly housing subsidy of \$11.60.</p>	<p>这种工资对东莞这样的工厂城来说不算少。工人说，在他们住的社区，一套20 平米的公寓每月租金是200 元。公司每月提供80 元的住房补贴。</p>
<p>Citing labor costs and the country's foreign investment push, Huajian is building a sprawling complex of factories, office buildings and a hotel on the southern outskirts of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa. Mr. Zhang's shoe factories there already have 5,000 employees. When finished in four years, the Addis Ababa complex will be ringed by a replica of the Great Wall of China.</p>	<p>出于劳动力成本的考虑、也受中国对外投资的推动，华坚正在埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴南郊修建一个庞大的工厂园区，还盖了办公楼和酒店。张华荣在那里的鞋厂已雇了5000名工人。四年后，亚的斯亚贝巴的园区将被复制的中国长城环绕。</p>
<p>Some interviewed Huajian workers said they were not concerned about jobs being moved to Ethiopia, given the plentiful number of jobs in China's southern manufacturing zone. Still, many longtime workers face age discrimination if they leave, as other factories prefer workers under 35. Shoemaking is not strenuous and poses few physical dangers, making it more appealing to older workers.</p>	<p>一些接受采访的华坚工人表示，考虑到中国南方省份中仍有很多制造业的就业岗位，他们并不担心工作机会在向埃塞俄比亚转移。尽管如此，许多工龄长的工人一旦离开现有的工作，将面临年龄歧视，因为工厂一般更喜欢雇35岁以下的人。制鞋的工作并不繁重，也很少有身体危险，这让其对高龄工人更有吸引力。</p>
<p>"I really couldn't get used to these long working hours at the beginning," one worker said, "but I don't really have a choice."</p>	<p>"刚开始的时候，我对这么长的工作时间很不习惯，"一名工人说，"但是我真的别无选择。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170602/ivanka-trump-china-shoes-factory-hours</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170602/ivanka-trump-china-shoes-factory-hours</p>
<p>Trump Awarded a New Chinese Trademark, This Time for Catering</p>	<p>从婚纱到餐饮，中国的“特朗普”商标又多了几个</p>
<p>President Trump and his daughter Ivanka could sell jewelry and wedding dresses and provide catering services in China under new trademarks granted in recent days by Beijing.</p>	<p>最近，特朗普总统和他的女儿伊万卡(Ivanka)在中国获批了几个新商标，由此可以在这个国家销售珠宝和婚纱礼服，也可以提供餐饮服务。</p>
<p>The new trademarks expand the president's business interests in the</p>	<p>新商标扩大了总统在仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体的商业利益，这引发了</p>

<p>world's second-largest economy after the United States', which have already stirred complaints over a possible conflict of interest.</p>	<p>对可能存在的利益冲突的抗议。</p>
<p>During his campaign, Mr. Trump regularly blamed China for the loss of American industrial jobs and pledged to take a tough trade stance with Beijing. That position has since softened, in particular after an April meeting with President Xi Jinping of China.</p>	<p>在竞选期间，特朗普经常指责中国令美国的产业就业机会流失，还承诺会在贸易问题上对北京采取强硬立场。这种立场后来有所软化，尤其是在今年4月与中国国家主席习近平会面之后。</p>
<p>As a businessman, Mr. Trump has made money by licensing the use of his name on an array of products around the world, like vodka in Israel or soap in India.</p>	<p>作为一名商人，特朗普通过将自己的名字授权给世界各地的各种产品进行特许经营来赚钱，比如以色列的伏特加和印度的肥皂。</p>
<p>He has added to that list since taking office. Over the last three weeks, China's trademark office gave preliminary approval for one trademark to Mr. Trump for providing catering services and four to his daughter through her trademarking business, Ivanka Trump Marks. Ms. Trump's trademarks include those for jewelry, wedding dresses, watches and a range of electronic devices.</p>	<p>自他就任美国总统以来，这个产品名单在加长。在过去的三周时间里，中国的商标局初步批准了一个提供餐饮服务的商标给特朗普，还批准了4个商标给他女儿负责打理商标业务的伊万卡·特朗普商标公司(Ivanka Trump Marks)。伊万卡·特朗普获批的商标销售范围包括珠宝、婚纱礼服、手表及一系列电子设备。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump applied for the trademark in April 2016, while his daughter applied for the four trademarks from May to July last year.</p>	<p>特朗普是在2016年4月申请了这个商标，她女儿则是在去年5月至7月之间申请了那4个商标。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has at least 89 trademarks registered and 28 others that have won preliminary approval. His daughter now has 17 registered trademarks and six that have won preliminary approval. Trademarks with preliminary approval are formally registered three months later if officials receive no objections.</p>	<p>特朗普至少拥有89个注册商标和28个初步获批商标。她的女儿现在有17个注册商标和6个初步获批商标。初步获批的商标要在三个月后正式注册，前提是商标局官员在此期间没有收到反对意见。</p>
<p>Abigail Klem, the president of Ivanka Trump's company, said that those trademarks were made "in the normal course of business" and noted that the company had taken similar steps in the past, "especially in</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普公司的总裁阿比盖尔·克莱姆(Abigail Klem)表示，这些商标是“在正常经营过程中”申请的，还指出这家公司在过去也曾采取过类似的措施，“尤其是在商标侵权行为比较猖獗的地区”。</p>

regions where trademark infringement is rampant.”	
She said the firm had seen a “surge” in companies trying to capitalize on the Trump name. “It is our responsibility to diligently protect our trademark,” she said.	她还表示，公司看到试图利用“特朗普”这个名字获利的企业“激增”。“我们有责任尽力保护自己的商标，”她说。
The Trump Organization did not immediately respond to a request for comment.	特朗普集团(Trump Organization)没有立即回应时报的置评请求。
The latest trademarks give the Trump Organization further control over its brand in a country where opportunists frequently register well-known trademarks in a practice called “trademark squatting.”	新获批的商标使特朗普集团在中国对自己的品牌有了进一步的控制。在这个国家，机会主义者常常注册知名商标，这种做法被称为“商标抢注”。
Since his political rise, leather goods, toilets and cosmetics bearing the Trump name but trademarked by others have been spotted being sold around China. To avoid such problems, lawyers often advise that brands register their trademarks across broad categories of goods.	自他在政治领域崛起以来，他人注册的特朗普牌皮制品、马桶和化妆品便开始在中国各地销售。为避免这样的问题，律师往往建议这些品牌在广泛的品类上注册自己的商标。
The Trump Organization has said it will not make any more international deals. It is currently being run by Mr. Trump’s two adult sons.	特朗普集团曾表示，它不会进行更多的国际交易。该集团目前由特朗普的两个成年儿子管理。
China has said it has acted in accordance to law regarding Trump’s trademarks. Still, the family’s business dealings with China have been criticized.	中国表示，在特朗普的商标申请事宜上，它是照章办事。不过，这家人与中国的生意往来依然受到指责。
Last weekend, two activists investigating labor practices at Chinese factories that make shoes for Ivanka Trump, among other brands, went missing, according to their employer, China Labor Watch, and a third was detained.	上周末，在为伊万卡·特朗普等品牌生产鞋子的中国工厂调查用工行为的两名活动人士失踪，另有一人被拘押，该消息来自他们的雇主中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)。
Mr. Trump’s business interests in China have also concerned some senators, who have pointed out that Beijing could use the trademarks	特朗普在中国的商业利益也让一些美国参议员感到担忧，他们指出，北京可以利用这些商标尝试影响美国的政策。

to try to sway United States policy.	
In February, Mr. Trump won a 10-year legal battle over the right to protect his name brand for construction projects. The ultimate trademark approval was disclosed days after talks with Mr. Xi and after Mr. Trump dropped his challenge of China's Taiwan policy.	今年 2 月，特朗普打赢了一场持续 10 年的官司，获得保护自己的名字不被建筑项目使用的权利。那些商标最终获批的消息是在特朗普与习近平通话并放弃挑战中国的台湾政策几天后披露的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170602/trump-china-trademark	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170602/trump-china-trademark
Here's How a Chinese Tech Firm Borrowed \$2.1 Billion in a Hurry	1 年筹资 20 亿，乐视的灰色金融冒险
When a Chinese tech company with global ambitions began to run short of cash last year, it sought billions of dollars from new investors. One of them was a music teacher.	一个具有全球野心的中国科技公司去年遇到现金短缺，于是从新投资者那里筹集了数十亿美元。其中一位投资者是名音乐老师。
Li Shenghong, who teaches out of a mall storefront in southern China, was already a fan of the smartphones and televisions sold by the company, an internet-and-gadgets conglomerate called LeEco. When LeEco also began selling investment products online, Mr. Li snapped them up, even though the company said little about where the money would go.	李升红（音）在中国南方一家商场的店面教钢琴，当时他已经是乐视智能手机和电视机的粉丝了。乐视是一家互联网和科技产品集团，当它开始在网上销售投资产品的时候，李先生马上进行了抢购，尽管乐视并没有提到这笔钱的流向。
"Whenever I have leftover money from my salary, I'll invest it," Mr. Li said, explaining that he had invested \$7,000 in the company. "My spare change? I put it in."	"每当我的工资有剩的，我都会拿去投资，"李升红说道，他在该公司投资了 7000 美元。"我的零用钱？都投了进去。"
LeEco, buffeted by rapid expansion, has turned to murky and potentially risky ways to stay afloat, including tapping China's shadowy informal banking system, which many people believe threatens the Chinese economy. The company courted small investors by promising good rates of return and playing down risks.	在快速扩张中遇到困难的乐视，采用了一些潜在风险较高的灰色手段来维持经营，包括从中国非正式的影子银行系统中筹资，很多人认为该系统对中国经济是个威胁。该公司用回报率高、风险小的承诺来吸引小投资者。
All the while, its finances were deteriorating. Even as it continued to	在这期间，该集团的财务状况一直在恶化。就在继续筹集资金的同时，乐视

<p>raise money, LeEco filled the lobby of its offices with potted plants to keep angry creditors from loitering there.</p>	<p>在办公室的大堂里摆满了盆栽植物，防止愤怒的债权人那里逗留。</p>
<p>Economists worry that Chinese companies are borrowing too much money outside the scrutiny of regulators and planting too many potential debt bombs in the corners of China's financial system. On May 24, Moody's Investors Service lowered its China rating, citing the country's mounting corporate debt.</p>	<p>经济学家担心，中国企业在监管机构的监督之外借了太多的钱，在中国金融体系的角落里埋下太多潜在的债务炸弹。5月24日，穆迪投资者服务公司(Moody's Investors Service)以中国企业债务加剧为由，下调了中国的评级。</p>
<p>China is taking steps to address the issue. President Xi Jinping told top ministers in April to stabilize the country's financial system. Still, solving the debt problem could require drastic action.</p>	<p>中国正在采取措施解决这个问题。习近平今年4月份要求高层官员稳定国家的金融体系。但是，解决债务问题仍然需要采取大刀阔斧的行动。</p>
<p>"The problems are real, but manageable," said Arthur R. Kroeber, the head of research at Gavekal Dragonomics, an economic research firm based in Beijing. "The government needs to start managing them."</p>	<p>葛艺豪(Arthur R. Kroeber)是位于北京的经济研究公司佳富龙洲(Gavekal Dragonomics)的研究主管，他说：“这些问题是真实存在的，但也是可控的。政府需要着手开始管理它们。”</p>
<p>LeEco, a catchall name for a variety of businesses controlled by the internet tycoon Jia Yueting, poses little threat by itself to China's financial system. But a review of the company's finances shows the extent of the opaque ways Chinese firms can use to raise money — and how failures could ripple through the system.</p>	<p>乐视名下包含各种业务，由互联网大佬贾跃亭控制，公司本身对中国的金融体系几乎没有威胁。但是，这家公司的财务状况表明中国企业如何利用不透明的方法来筹集资金，以及破产又会在整个系统中引发怎样的连锁反应。</p>
<p>A spokeswoman said LeEco's efforts to raise money complied with the law. Mr. Jia declined requests for an interview.</p>	<p>公司的一名发言人说，乐视筹集资金的行为是符合法律的。贾跃亭拒绝接受采访。</p>
<p>LeEco began as an online video-streaming company sometimes called the Netflix of China. Today, its many affiliates sell smartphones and TVs, buy up sports programming, peddle financial products and back the Faraday Future electric car business, which is based in Los Angeles and employs 1,400 people.</p>	<p>乐视最开始是一家在线视频流媒体公司，有时候被称为中国的Netflix。它在有众多的下属企业，销售智能手机和电视机，购买体育节目，兜售金融产品，其中一家是洛杉矶的法拉第未来电动汽车公司(Faraday Future)，雇佣了1400名员工。</p>

<p>To borrow more than \$2.1 billion since the start of last year, LeEco affiliates have turned to China's vast but poorly understood informal financial system.</p>	<p>为了借到 21 亿多美元，自从去年年初以来，乐视的下属公司转向中国虽然巨大但信息不透明的非正式金融体系寻找资金。</p>
<p>LeEco raised \$215 million from selling so-called wealth management products online, according to public data. In China, such investments promise a good rate of return and the illusion of a guarantee, but they offer little disclosure. LeEco listed the products on its app as "low risk."</p>	<p>公开的数据显示，乐视在网上销售所谓的理财产品，筹集了 2.15 亿美元。在中国，理财产品承诺提供高回报率，并承诺资金安全有保障，但几乎不披露任何信息。乐视将其应用上的产品标记为“低风险”。</p>
<p>Mr. Li, the music teacher, bought LeEco wealth management products that promised an annualized return of up to 7 percent. He is not concerned about getting his money back.</p>	<p>音乐老师李先生购买的乐视理财产品，承诺的年化收益最高可达 7%。他并不担心收不回钱。</p>
<p>"I'm not too interested in where the money is going," he said. "I have a Le TV and a Le phone. I'm not worried."</p>	<p>“我对这笔钱去了哪里兴趣并不太大。”他说，“我有一台乐视电视和一部乐视手机。我不担心。”</p>
<p>LeEco also tapped securities brokerages for money, another murky transaction. Under such deals, the brokerages lend money if a borrower puts up shares as collateral. Those loans stay off the books of the formal banking system, making risks difficult to track. They can also sour quickly if shares plunge in value, a real possibility in China's stock market.</p>	<p>乐视还从证券经纪人那里借钱，这也是一种灰色交易。具体来说，借款人可以把股份当作抵押品，从经纪人那里借款。这种贷款不在正规银行系统的账目中，风险难以追踪。如果股价暴跌——这在中国股市，这种情况完全有可能出现——贷款可能很快就会出问题。</p>
<p>According to the latest available data, Mr. Jia has pledged 97 percent of his shares in LeEco's main publicly traded arm, Leshi Internet, to back loans primarily from securities brokerages. In November, those loans totaled \$1.7 billion.</p>	<p>根据最新数据，贾跃亭用乐视主要的上市公司乐视网 97% 的股份作为抵押，获取券商的借款。去年 11 月，那些借款的总额达到 17 亿美元。</p>
<p>Venturing into other corners of China's financial system, LeEco has raised \$2.4 billion since last year by selling shares or debt convertible into shares in its various privately owned affiliates. Because those</p>	<p>在冒险进入中国金融系统其他边边角角的过程中，乐视从去年开始，通过出售多家私人持有的子公司的股份或可转债的方式，筹集了 24 亿美元。由于那些企业不是上市公司，中国证券监管机构对它们的审查，比对在股市公开</p>

<p>businesses are not publicly traded, they get less scrutiny from Chinese securities regulators than companies that sell shares on a public stock market.</p>	<p>交易的公司少。</p>
<p>LeEco says it sold those stakes only to institutional investors who would be aware of the risks. But public records show shares in the nonpublic businesses have ended up in the hands of a number of smaller investors. Many were lured by the idea of getting in early — a real desire in start-up-mad China — and Mr. Jia’s promise that he or his investment vehicles would buy back the shares at a generous rate of return if the businesses did not go public.</p>	<p>乐视自称股份只卖给了机构投资者，它们知晓相关风险。但公开记录显示，那些非上市企业的股份最终落在了许多小投资者手里。很多人是受了尽早投入的想法——在中国的创业热中，这种想法很流行——和贾跃亭的承诺的诱惑。贾跃亭说，如果那些企业不上市，他本人或他的投资机构将以丰厚的回报率回购股份。</p>
<p>Mo Lingmei was among nearly 400 people to buy stakes in Le Sports, a LeEco affiliate that acquires sports broadcasting rights such as the right to show Premier League soccer online in China. Ms. Mo, who sells clothes online, said she drained her family’s savings to come up with half of the \$300,000 that a group of friends pooled together to invest in the company’s \$1.2 billion funding round last year.</p>	<p>包括墨菱美（音）在内的近 400 人购买了乐视旗下乐视体育的股份。该公司获得了多项体育赛事的转播权，如在中国的网络上播放英格兰足球超级联赛的权利。在网上销售服装的墨菱美说，去年，一群朋友凑了 30 万美元，参加乐视体育那轮 12 亿美元的融资，她拿出了家中的全部积蓄，占投资金额的一半。</p>
<p>“It was an impulse decision,” she said, adding that Mr. Jia “was so hot at the time, on TV, in the media, in the paper. I’d never invested in anything before.”</p>	<p>她说，“这是个冲动的决定”，并表示贾跃亭“那时候太火了，上电视、上媒体、上报纸。我之前从来没投资过任何东西”。</p>
<p>Many of the company’s problems have lingered. Last month, LeEco laid off 325 workers in the United States. Some affiliates have started new fund-raising efforts.</p>	<p>乐视的很多问题一直在持续。上个月，乐视解雇了在美国的 325 名员工。一些子公司已经启动了新的融资活动。</p>
<p>In April, 37 representatives of small suppliers demanded that they be repaid \$10 million owed to them by a LeEco affiliate. They staged a weeklong sit-in in the lobby of LeEco’s office tower in Beijing, until</p>	<p>4 月，37 名小型供应商代表要求乐视的一家子公司偿还 1000 万美元的欠款。他们在北京的乐视办公楼大厅里进行了长达一周的静坐，直到静坐区域被放上了大型盆栽。在乐视的叫车子公司易到用车，司机已经数周无法顺利拿到</p>

<p>large potted plants were placed in the sitting area. At LeEco's ride-sharing affiliate, Yidao Yongche, drivers have had trouble getting paid for weeks and have started protesting at several of the company's offices across China.</p>	<p>报酬，他们在该公司的多个分公司举行抗议。</p>
<p>LeEco says it is on the mend, citing a \$2.2 billion injection in January from a Chinese real estate developer. At an investor meeting in May, Mr. Jia acknowledged that layoffs and asset sales were underway but said the moves would "allow our core operations, especially the nonpublic businesses, to enter a fast-paced recovery period."</p>	<p>乐视自称情况正在好转，并以1月一笔来自中国某房地产开发商的注资为证。在5月的一次投资者会议上，贾跃亭承认正在裁员和出售资产，但他说，这些举措会“让我们的核心业务，尤其非上市业务，能够进入一个快速恢复期”。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia's commitment has reassured a number of investors, including Hu Yanan, who has formed a company to bring people together and pour money into the conglomerate's various businesses.</p>	<p>贾跃亭的承诺让很多投资者吃了定心丸，其中包括胡也南。为了拉人投资乐视各种各样的子公司，他成立了一家公司。</p>
<p>One partnership Mr. Hu formed bought into a \$1.08 billion offering of debt convertible into shares in LeEco's electric car start-ups, Faraday Future and LeSee. Mr. Jia, he noted, had personally guaranteed the debt.</p>	<p>胡也南成立的一家合伙公司，参与购买了乐视的电动汽车创业公司法拉第未来和LeSee价值10.8亿美元的可转债。他说，贾跃亭亲自为这笔债务作了担保。</p>
<p>"If Warren Buffett comes to you asking for money, would you lend to him?" Mr. Hu asked. "Of course you would."</p>	<p>"巴菲特找你借钱，你敢不敢借给他?"胡也南问。"你敢借给他!"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170605/china-finance-leeco-debt-shadow-banking</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170605/china-finance-leeco-debt-shadow-banking</p>
<p>Ahead of Breaking News, a Shoe Story That Fits</p>	<p>在伊万卡的中国鞋厂，时报记者巧遇大新闻</p>
<p>A labor advocacy group announced on Tuesday evening in Hong Kong that one of its undercover investigators, who had gone missing while probing the production of Ivanka Trump-branded shoes in a Chinese factory, had been detained by the police, and two more of its</p>	<p>一个劳工倡导组织上周二晚上在香港宣布，它的一名秘密调查人员被警方拘捕——此前这名调查人员是在中国的一家工厂调查伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)牌鞋品生产情况时失踪，另有两名调查人员也在中国失踪。然后，在不到一天半的时间里，《纽约时报》便发表了两篇深度报道，一篇是关于</p>

<p>investigators had disappeared in China. Within a day and a half, The New York Times had published two in-depth articles, one on the disappearances and the other on how Ivanka Trump shoes are made, complete with numerous photos from inside the factory.</p>	<p>失踪事件，另一篇则是关于伊万卡·特朗普牌鞋子的生产情况，其中包括许多在工厂内部拍摄的图片。</p>
<p>How was that quick response possible?</p>	<p>为何能在这么短时间内发出报道呢？</p>
<p>Way back in December, I had begun gathering string — journalism speak for early reporting — on Trump-branded merchandise made in China. Having served many years as The Times’s Hong Kong bureau chief before coming to lead our Shanghai bureau last November, I know the Pearl River Delta region near Hong Kong well. It is also where you can find many of China’s export factories in industries like apparel production and shoemaking.</p>	<p>早在去年 12 月，我就已经开始针对在中国生产的特朗普品牌商品进行线索收集——这是新闻行话，指的是早期报道。去年 11 月转任上海分社社长之前，我曾在香港分社任社长多年，对靠近香港的珠江三角洲地区非常熟悉。在那里，你可以看到许多面向出口的服装鞋履生产厂家。</p>
<p>On a bullet train to Guangzhou — the region’s hub — from Wuhan in central China, where I had been reporting on China’s solar power industry, I began checking online for factories that produced Trump merchandise. I also reached out to various executives in the merchandise sourcing industry. I quickly decided to focus on how Ivanka Trump shoes were made in Dongguan, a sprawling, aging factory city an hour’s drive east of downtown Guangzhou. My news assistant, Ailin Tang, went with me.</p>	<p>在一趟自华中城市武汉开往珠三角交通枢纽广州的高铁上，我开始在网上查找生产特朗普牌商品的工厂——之前去武汉是为报道中国的太阳能行业。我也咨询了代工行业的多位高管。之后，我很快决定将报道的重点放在伊万卡·特朗普品牌的鞋子在东莞的生产，那是一座正在老化的大型工业城市，位于广东市区以东一小时车程的地方。同行的有我的新闻助理艾琳·唐(Ailin Tang)。</p>
<p>The first shoe factory we visited was Xuankai Footwear, a fairly small operation with several hundred workers. It is well located, from a purely journalistic point of view, on a quiet street with several very cheap diners nearby. Standing at the front gate of a Chinese factory in broad daylight can be a recipe for harassment by factory guards or the local</p>	<p>我们访问的第一座制鞋厂是轩凯鞋业有限公司，它规模不大，只有几百名工人。纯粹从记者的角度看，它的地理位置不错，位于一条安静的街道上，附近有几家价格非常便宜的餐馆。大白天站在一座中国工厂的大门前，很容易招来工厂保安或当地警察的盘问。所以我最喜欢的方式是在大门外找一家小餐馆，点一杯饮料，开始跟邻桌的工人们聊天。</p>

<p>police. So my favorite approach is to find a small diner just outside the gate, order a soft drink and start chatting with workers at nearby tables.</p>	
<p>The Xuankai workers had a lot to say during their lunch break, including how remarkably cheap Dongguan had become even by Chinese standards, as many factories had moved to other cities farther inland. While local wages were still low by American standards, apartments rented for less than \$30 a month, and a large plate of fried rice cost just over a dollar.</p>	<p>正在午休的轩凯鞋业工人们有不少话要说，比如随着许多工厂搬到内陆的其他城市，东莞的物价水平已经变得何其低，即便是以中国的标准。当地的工资按美国人的标准看当然很低，但公寓月租金不足 30 美元，一大盘炒饭只要 1 美元多一点。</p>
<p>But the workers, and later a co-owner of Xuankai, confirmed something else: The factory no longer made Ivanka Trump shoes, and had not done so for many months. So I headed to Huajian Footwear, a short drive across the same neighborhood.</p>	<p>但这些工人也确认了另一件事——后来轩凯的一名所有人也承认了这点：这家工厂数月前就已经不再生产伊万卡·特朗普牌的鞋子。所以我又去了在同一个社区、车程没多远的华坚集团。</p>
<p>A giant factory with 5,000 workers (and a decade earlier several times that number), Huajian proved more of a journalistic challenge. The sprawling complex is situated behind a canal, with a large gate and plenty of guards blocking the factory's end of the short causeway across the canal. The other end of the causeway is on a fast, four-lane road with no nearby diners in which to do interviews. The workers, for the most part, either live in nine-story dormitories inside the complex or catch buses from distant locations; a few ride bicycles.</p>	<p>华坚集团是一家有 5000 名工人的大公司（十年前，人数是现在的数倍）。事实证明，对前来采访的记者而言，它是一个更大的挑战。这个规模庞大的建筑群位于一条运河的后方，有一扇巨大的门，运河上有一条不长的堤道，许多保安守在工厂所在那一头。堤道这一头是一条车速很快的四车道马路，附近也没有可供采访的餐馆。工厂的工人多半住在厂区内的九层宿舍楼里，或从远处乘公交来上班；只有少数人骑自行车上班。</p>
<p>But large, leafy trees had grown up on either side of the factory gate, making this unlit area a good, inconspicuous place to interview workers who emerged after sunset during their dinner break to buy bananas from a street vendor.</p>	<p>不过，工厂大门外的两侧长着枝叶繁茂的大树，让这个没有灯光的区域成为一个不被注意的采访工人的好地方，他们会在日落后的晚饭休息时间去一个街头小贩那里买香蕉。</p>
<p>We also reached out to Huajian's management, and the company</p>	<p>我们也主动联系了华坚集团的管理层，这家公司接受了我们的请求，同意让</p>

<p>accepted our request to tour the factory the next day and to interview its chairman, Zhang Huarong. A photographer who frequently works with The New York Times, Gilles Sabrié, happened to be nearby on another assignment, so we asked him to join us. He took many photos, which would prove handy later.</p>	<p>我们第二天参观工厂，采访公司的董事长张华荣。经常与《纽约时报》合作的摄影师吉尔·萨布赫耶(Gilles Sabrié)碰巧因为另一项任务也在附近，我便邀请他跟我们一起做这个报道。他拍了很多照片，以后会被证明很有价值。</p>
<p>But this was a very complex story. Huajian was moving its shoemaking to Ethiopia, but it had not yet moved production of the Ivanka Trump shoes. The company often required long hours of its workers, but it did pay them overtime, and some of the workers wanted that pay. Wages were still low by American standards, but they had risen ninefold in dollar terms since the late 1990s.</p>	<p>但这是一个非常复杂的故事。华坚集团在把自己的制鞋业务转移到埃塞俄比亚，但它还没有转移伊万卡·特朗普牌鞋子的生产业务。这家公司经常要求工人长时间工作，但是会支付加班费，有些工人是需要那笔钱的。他们的薪水以美国人的标准仍然很低，但是自上世纪90年代末以来按美元计已经涨了九倍。</p>
<p>Several months later, with my Huajian reporting on the back burner as I continued to explore other Trump-branded merchandise in China, we learned that a New York-based advocacy group, China Labor Watch, had coincidentally sent in undercover investigators to look at the company's shoe production. My editors and I mulled whether to run the Huajian article on its own, but decided to wait and see what China Labor Watch might find.</p>	<p>几个月后，我得知总部位于纽约的倡导组织中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)碰巧也派出了秘密调查员，在探究这家公司的鞋品生产情况——当时我在继续调查中国其他打着特朗普品牌的商品，有关华坚的报道被放到了相对次要的位置。我和编辑们仔细商量了是否把华坚的部分单独拿出来报道，但后来还是决定等一等，看中国劳工观察能有什么发现。</p>
<p>Li Qiang, the director of China Labor Watch, told me in mid-May that he was coming to Hong Kong, so I flew down from Shanghai and invited him to lunch on May 26. He shared some troubling news: One of his undercover investigators, Hua Haifeng, had tried to cross the border the day before to meet him but had been stopped from leaving mainland China by border police. Local police officers had subsequently questioned Mr. Hua, and already knew that he had been working</p>	<p>5月中，中国劳工观察负责人李强告诉我他要来香港，我便从上海飞过去，邀请他在5月26日共进了午餐。我从他那里听到了一些令人不安的消息：前一天，他们的一位秘密调查员华海峰试图越境来与他见面，却被边境警察阻止离开中国大陆。之后，当地警方审问了华海峰，已经知道他在华坚做卧底。我和编辑们决定，我需要再去采访一下这家公司。</p>

<p>undercover at Huajian. My editors and I decided I should revisit the company.</p>	
<p>I returned with my news assistant for more interviews outside the factory gate on Sunday and Monday, without telling Huajian's management. Workers complained more strenuously this time of excessive overtime. The company was so desperate to hire workers that a manager, seeing Ailin outside the gate, walked out and tried to hire her on the spot to make shoes (she said no). Even the company's spokesman acknowledged to us in a text message that it was experiencing a "busy season" and had lengthened hours.</p>	<p>周日和周一，我和新闻助理回到东莞，在没有通知华坚管理层的情况下，在工厂大门外做了进一步的采访。这一次，工人们更强烈地抱怨了过度加班的问题。这家公司迫切需要招聘更多工人，以致于一名经理看到大门外的艾琳，便走出来试图当场聘她做制鞋工人（她拒绝了）。就连华坚的发言人也在短信中向我们承认，公司处在“旺季”，的确延长了工作时间。</p>
<p>At the same time, Mr. Li was contacting me with worrisome updates: All three of his undercover investigators at Huajian were missing. I quickly revised my article. It was within hours of being published when Mr. Li alerted me that Chinese police had notified Mr. Hua's wife of his detention, which she then confirmed by phone.</p>	<p>与此同时，李强也跟我讲了一些让人担忧的新进展：他与在华坚的三名秘密调查员全都失去了联系。我很快在报道中更新了这个信息。在报道发出几小时前，李强又提醒我，中国警方已经向华海峰的妻子通知了他被捕的消息。后来，华海峰的妻子也在时报的采访电话中确认了这一消息。</p>
<p>I wrote a new story overnight China time about Mr. Hua's plight and the disappearance of the other two activists. The next morning we further updated the original feature and ran that as well.</p>	<p>我连夜写了一篇有关华海峰遭遇和另外两名活动人士失踪的新报道。第二天早上，我们又更新了之前写就的那篇特稿的内容，将两篇报道一起发了出去。</p>
<p>The Ivanka Trump brand declined to comment on labor issues at the factory. Marc Fisher Footwear, which licenses the brand and arranges the manufacture in China and distribution in the United States, said it would look into the allegations.</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌拒绝就工厂劳工问题置评。获得这个品牌特许经营权，并负责在中国生产、在美国销售这些鞋的马克·费舍尔(Marc Fisher)鞋业公司则表示，它会对这些指控进行调查。</p>
<p>As is often the case with long-term projects such as this, there was too much material to fit into just two articles.</p>	<p>就像这类周期比较长的报道经常出现的情况一样，因为资料太多，两篇报道难以尽述。</p>
<p>Case in point: Mr. Zhang told me that while he hadn't met Ivanka</p>	<p>比如：张华荣曾告诉我，尽管他不曾见过伊万卡·特朗普，但她的顾问曾在四</p>

<p>Trump, her advisers had come to his factory four years earlier and mentioned something he dismissed at the time. "They said then that the father of the brand's owner wanted to be elected president, but I didn't take it seriously."</p>	<p>年前来过他的工厂，还提到了一个他当时没当回事的信息。“他们说，这个品牌所有人的父亲打算参选总统，但我当时没有太当回事。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170605/ivanka-trump-shoes-china-factory</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170605/ivanka-trump-shoes-china-factory</p>
<p>China Looks to Capitalize on Clean Energy as U.S. Retreats</p>	<p>弯道超车，中国志在主导未来清洁能源产业</p>
<p>LIULONG, China —China's devastating pollution problems began here, in coal country, where legions of workers toiled and often died to exhume the rich deposits that fueled the country's sooty rise to economic power.</p>	<p>中国刘龙——中国毁灭性的污染问题始于此，在煤乡，为了开采丰富的煤炭资源，大批工人辛勤劳作，甚至常常付出生命代价。煤炭推动中国在肮脏的煤烟中崛起为经济大国。</p>
<p>Today, these muddy plains are home to a potent symbol of China's new ambition: to bypass the United States and cement its dominant role in clean energy.</p>	<p>如今，在这片泥泞的平原上，出现了中国新的宏伟目标的一个有力象征——超过美国并巩固其在清洁能源领域的主导地位。</p>
<p>On a lake created by the collapse of abandoned coal mines, China has built the world's largest floating solar project, enough to provide light and air conditioning to much of a nearby city. The provincial government wants to expand the effort to more than a dozen sites, which collectively would produce the same amount of power as a full-size commercial nuclear reactor.</p>	<p>在废弃煤矿塌陷形成的一个湖泊上，中国建成了全球最大的漂浮式太阳能项目，它足够满足附近一座城市大部分的照明和空调需求。省政府希望把这个项目推广到十几个地方，它们合起来的发电量，与一个正常规模商业核反应堆相当。</p>
<p>The project reflects China's effort to reshape the world order in renewable energy as the United States retreats. Such technological expertise will form the infrastructure backbone needed for countries to meet their climate goals, making China the energy partner of choice for many nations.</p>	<p>该项目反映了中国在美国后退之际，努力重塑可再生能源领域的世界秩序。这类技术专长将构成各国实现自己的气候目标所需的基础设施支柱，让中国成为很多国家首选的能源合作伙伴。</p>

<p>The wave-proof solar panels are an affordable and viable option for power-hungry countries. Delegations from Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore and elsewhere have come to study the project while the maker, Sungrow, prepares to license the technology for overseas sale.</p>	<p>对电力需求旺盛的国家来说，防波浪太阳能组件是一个既实惠又可行的选择。已经有日本、台湾、越南、新加坡和其他地方的代表团来学习该项目，而制造商阳光电源则准备授权在海外出售相关技术。</p>
<p>China is capitalizing on the leadership vacuum left after President Trump said last week that he would pull the United States out of the Paris accord to limit climate change.</p>	<p>中国正在利用特朗普总统上周表示将让美国退出遏制气候变化的《巴黎协定》后留下的领导真空。</p>
<p>China has already started an expensive campaign at home and abroad to solidify its considerable hold on solar, wind and other energy-saving businesses. If successful, China would win the economic and diplomatic spoils that the United States and some European countries have long enjoyed from dominating businesses like software, computer chips and airplanes.</p>	<p>中国已经在国内外开启了一场所费不赀的行动，以巩固其在太阳能、风能和其他节能领域已经不小的影响力。如果成功了，中国就能赢得美国和一些欧洲国家长期主宰软件、计算机芯片和飞机等行业带来的那种经济和外交利益。</p>
<p>China's sway will be on display in Beijing this week at the Clean Energy Ministerial, a gathering of top energy officials from two dozen countries and the European Union that represent producers of three-quarters of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. While the United States will be there, its representatives reflect the country's deep split. Energy Secretary Rick Perry, an enthusiastic supporter of fossil fuel industries, will attend, along with Gov. Jerry Brown of California, a vocal supporter of renewable energy.</p>	<p>中国的影响力将在本周北京举行的清洁能源部长级会议(Clean Energy Ministerial)上得到体现。届时，将有二十多个国家和欧盟的高级能源官员出席会议，它们代表着全球四分之三的温室气体排放的制造者。尽管美国也会参会，但它的代表体现了美国的深刻分歧。热情支持化石燃料行业的能源部长里克·佩里(Rick Perry)和大力支持可再生能源的加利福尼亚州州长杰里·布朗(Jerry Brown)将一同出席会议。</p>
<p>China is an unlikely champion in fighting climate change. The country is the world's largest polluter, and its problems could grow as people buy more cars and use more power. It remains deeply dependent on coal, an especially dirty source of power.</p>	<p>谁会想到，在对抗气候变化的行动中，中国将成为倡导者。中国是全球最大的污染制造国，并且随着民众的购车和用电需求增加，它的问题可能还会加剧。中国依然严重依赖煤炭，这是一种污染特别严重的能源。</p>

<p>And the race in renewables hasn't been won. The United States and European Union accuse Beijing of unfairly subsidizing its green industries and have raised trade barriers against Chinese-made goods. American companies and local governments are set to continue their clean-energy push despite Mr. Trump's withdrawal from the Paris accord.</p>	<p>此外，中国还没有赢得可再生能源领域的竞赛。美国和欧洲指责北京补贴绿色产业的做法不公平，并对中国制造的商品提高了贸易壁垒。尽管特朗普宣布退出《巴黎协定》，但美国的公司和地方政府将继续推动清洁能源。</p>
<p>As with much in China, the clean-energy drive is much more about economic advantage, national security and political stability than an idealistic commitment to saving the earth.</p>	<p>与在中国的情况相类似，清洁能源行动更多是关乎经济优势、国家安全和政治稳定，而不是拯救地球的理想主义承诺。</p>
<p>The country's "Made in China 2025" program, the heart of Beijing's domestic industrial policy, calls for heavy spending on clean-energy research and development, as a way to bolster the economy. State-owned banks are pouring tens of billions of dollars each year into technologies like solar and wind along with energy conservation strategies like high-speed rail and subway lines.</p>	<p>该国的《中国制造 2025》计划——即北京的国内产业政策的核心——主张以大力投资于清洁能源研发作为提振经济的一个办法。国有银行每年都把数百亿美元资金洒向太阳能和风能等方面的技术，以及高铁和地铁等节能策略。</p>
<p>China's "One Belt, One Road" plan — a \$1 trillion global offensive by President Xi Jinping to nurture economic and diplomatic ties through infrastructure building — is poised to bankroll clean-energy projects across Asia, including the Mideast; East Africa; and Eastern Europe. The projects give China an edge, pushing countries to buy from Chinese companies.</p>	<p>中国的“一带一路”计划——由习近平主席发动的的一项全球性攻势，总投资为 1 万亿美元，旨在通过基础设施建设培育经济和外交关系——已经做好了为包括中东在内的亚洲地区以及东非、东欧各地的清洁能源项目提供资金的准备。这些项目让中国有了优势，可以力促各国从中国公司采购。</p>
<p>China is already dominant in many low-carbon energy technologies. It produces two-thirds of the world's solar panels and nearly half of the wind turbines. China is also rapidly expanding its fleet of nuclear reactors and leads the world by far in hydroelectric power.</p>	<p>中国已经在很多低碳能源技术领域占据了主导地位。全世界三分之二的太阳能板和将近半数风力涡轮机都产自中国。另外，中国正快速增加其核电机组数量，而且截至目前，它是水力发电方面毋庸置疑的世界引领者。</p>

<p>"It's different from traditional energy, which is dominated by Western countries," said Li Tao, the technical director at JA Solar, the Chinese supplier of Sungrow's panels. "China has an opportunity to surpass Western countries in new energy."</p>	<p>"与以往不同，传统能源都是西方国家主导，"为阳光电源供应太阳能板的中国公司晶澳太阳能的技术总监李陶说，"新能源使中国有了弯道超车的机会。"</p>
<p>Choking pollution problems and worries that rising ocean levels could devastate coastal cities forced Beijing a decade ago to begin a campaign to find green solutions. Local governments provided land for nearly free, and state-owned banks handed out enormous loans at very low interest rates. Sometimes government agencies helped companies repay their loans.</p>	<p>令人难以忍受的污染问题，以及对于海平面不断上升可能会严重侵袭沿海城市的担忧，迫使北京在十年前着手开展寻求绿色解决方案的行动。地方政府提供几乎是免费的土地，国有银行以极低的利率发放大量贷款。有时政府机构还会帮企业还贷。</p>
<p>Coal is getting far less attention. While China is still building some coal-fired power plants, it has canceled plans for others. Many existing ones are running well below capacity.</p>	<p>煤炭所受的关注大不如前。中国仍在建设某些煤电厂，但它已经取消了另外一些煤电厂的建设规划。很多现有的煤电厂远远没有达到满负荷运转的水平。</p>
<p>"Coal is over," said Li Junfeng, a longtime renewable-energy official at the National Development and Reform Commission, China's top economic planning agency. "Every year, it will be gradually reduced, city by city."</p>	<p>"煤炭时代即将画上句号，"中国最高经济规划机构国家发改委的资深可再生能源官员李俊峰说。"每一年，一座城市接着一座城市，煤炭会被逐渐削减。"</p>
<p>China's green campaign is still in the early stages.</p>	<p>中国的绿色行动目前仍处于初级阶段。</p>
<p>The solar industry employs more than one million workers in everything from making panels for export to installing them domestically, though solar accounts for only 2 percent of its electricity needs. By contrast, China has four million coal miners to supply the power plants that generate 70 percent of the country's electricity.</p>	<p>其太阳能产业雇用了超过 100 万人来从事各种工作，从生产用于出口的太阳能板，到在国内安装太阳能板，不过太阳能发电只能满足中国电力总需求的 2%。相比之下，中国有 400 万个煤矿工人，他们开采燃煤，为电厂供应燃料，而那些电厂的发电量占该国电力总量的 70%。</p>
<p>But the clean-energy effort is already transforming coal country.</p>	<p>但发展清洁能源的努力已经让产煤区发生重大改变。</p>
<p>For decades, Yang Xuancheng, a former coal miner in Liulong, here in</p>	<p>中国中东部的安徽省刘龙村的前煤矿工人杨选成，曾在数十年间一天十二小</p>

<p>Anhui Province in east-central China, toiled for 12-hour days in sweltering heat. A natural gas explosion killed half his 20-member drilling team.</p>	<p>时冒着高温辛苦工作。一场天然气爆炸曾让他所在钻井队 20 名成员中的一半丢掉性命。</p>
<p>When mines emptied of coal began collapsing underground, the land subsided and his boyhood village disappeared into a 25-foot-deep hole. The hole soon filled with rainwater and groundwater, creating a mile-wide lake.</p>	<p>当地下被挖空的煤矿开始塌陷时，土地出现下沉，他童年的村庄消失在一个 25 英尺深的大洞中。大洞很快就被雨水和地下水填满，成了一个一英里宽的湖泊。</p>
<p>The lake is now the home of Sungrow's floating solar power project. Mr. Yang, 57, wires together the plastic tubes that carry the connective wiring for the panels.</p>	<p>那个湖泊眼下是阳光电源公司浮动式太阳能发电项目的所在地。现年 57 岁的杨选成负责接合装有太阳能板连接配线的塑料管。</p>
<p>"This aboveground work is so much more pleasant than the hot air down in a coal mine," Mr. Yang said.</p>	<p>"井下很热，现在地面上的工作比井下舒服多了，"杨选成说。</p>
<p>Such solar efforts have put China at the leading edge of renewables.</p>	<p>此类发展太阳能的努力让中国处于可再生能源领域的前沿。</p>
<p>The United States and Japan invented many of the key technologies for solar panels over the past half century. But they were more cautious about building very large factories, fearing they would have to cut prices below cost to sell all the panels. Extremely cheap Chinese panels have driven dozens of Western companies out of business, including several more in recent months.</p>	<p>过去半个世纪里，美国和日本曾投资于太阳能板的很多关键技术。但它们对修建规模巨大的工厂持更为谨慎的态度，它们担心自己将不得不把价格降到成本之下，以便卖出所有太阳能板。极其廉价的中国太阳能板已经迫使不少西方企业关门歇业，其中包括近几个月来停业的几家。</p>
<p>Chinese players like JinkoSolar and Trina Solar, the world's biggest makers of solar panels, invested heavily in production. Their highly automated plants churn out vast numbers of panels with consistent quality at ever-falling cost.</p>	<p>晶科能源和天合光能——均跻身世界最大的太阳能板生产商之列——等中国参与者，曾大力进行生产投资。它们那些高度自动化的工厂能以日益下降的成本生产出大量品质如一的太阳能板。</p>
<p>GCL Group, a large manufacturer in Suzhou, now relies on robots for much of its production, from melting the raw materials for the silicon to</p>	<p>苏州的大型厂商保利协鑫，目前依靠机器人来完成生产中的很多环节，从融化用于制作硅片的原料，到组装最终的设备。过去四年间，该公司裁掉了将</p>

<p>assembling the final equipment. The company has nearly doubled production in the past four years even while cutting its work force nearly in half.</p>	<p>近半数工人，但其产量几乎翻了一倍。</p>
<p>"If you don't have the factories as a manufacturing base, then new ideas and technical innovation will stay in the air and not amount to anything," said Lu Jinbiao, an executive vice president at GCL.</p>	<p>"如果没有工厂作为制造基础，创新的想法和技术只能是空中楼阁，"保利协鑫副总裁吕锦标说。</p>
<p>That technical know-how is helping Chinese companies capture sales in some of the world's fastest-growing solar panel markets, like India and Saudi Arabia. China is tailoring the technology for developing markets that will need innovative and cost-effective solutions to meet their climate goals.</p>	<p>相关技术有助于中国公司在印度、沙特阿拉伯等全世界发展最快的太阳能板市场上捕捉销售机会。中国正针对那些需要以创新型和低成本高效益型解决方案来实现气候目标的发展中市场进行技术调适。</p>
<p>JA Solar is redesigning some panels for very hot, dry deserts and others for very humid jungles. Doing so will make them cheaper to manufacture than a module created to withstand extreme heat and extreme humidity.</p>	<p>晶澳太阳能公司正为极度炎热干燥的沙漠地区以及湿度极大的丛林地区分别重新设计太阳能板。如此一来这些太阳能板的生产成本就会低于以既能适应极端高温又能适应极端潮湿环境为设计目标的组件。</p>
<p>The panels at the lake in Liulong are made to be waterproof. Xiao Fuqin, the chief engineer at Sungrow's floating solar panel project, said delegations arrive almost daily from around China and across Asia to examine the nitty-gritty specifications, like how to lay large power cables underwater to connect many panels.</p>	<p>刘龙村那个湖里的太阳能板带有防水设计。阳光电源公司浮动式太阳能发电项目的总工程师肖福勤说，几乎每天都有代表团从中国各地乃至亚洲各地前来考察设计细节，比如如何把大型电缆置于水下，以便把很多太阳能板连起来。</p>
<p>"This technology shows that China is keeping the leading role in solar, as it has for many years," Mr. Xiao said. "We have been the pioneers, and pushed our industry another small step forward."</p>	<p>"这项技术延续了中国一直以来在光伏行业的领先地位，"肖福勤说，"我们是先行者，再次推动行业向前迈了一小步。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170606/china-looks-to-capitalize-on-clean-energy-as-us-retreats</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170606/china-looks-to-capitalize-on-clean-energy-as-us-retreats</p>

Kushner Companies Seeking \$250 Million to Pay Off Chinese Backers	为偿还中国投资者贷款，库什纳公司计划再融资
The real estate company owned by the family of Jared Kushner, son-in-law and senior adviser to President Trump, is seeking \$250 million to pay off its partners and lenders in a Jersey City apartment tower financed by Chinese investors through a program criticized as offering United States visas for sale.	贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)是特朗普总统的女婿以及高级顾问，他家族旗下的房地产公司正在寻求 2.5 亿美元的融资，以便还钱给泽西城一座公寓大楼的合作伙伴和贷款人。该大楼的中国投资者是通过一个被批评为卖美国签证的计划进行的投资。
The family business, Kushner Companies, spent about \$225 million to build the luxury high-rise building, called Trump Bay Street. The 53-story tower, which opened last year, features such amenities as a poker room and an outdoor swimming pool with views of Manhattan.	这个家族企业名为库什纳公司(Kushner Companies)，它耗资约 2.25 亿美元建造了这栋名为特朗普湾街(Trump Bay Street)的豪华高层建筑。这座 53 层高的楼已经于去年开盘，它设有扑克室和一个可以看到曼哈顿的室外游泳池。
The project was financed with some \$190 million in loans, including \$50 million through what is known as the EB-5 visa program. That program gives foreign investors preferential treatment in obtaining permanent residency, in exchange for investments of at least \$500,000 in American development projects.	该项目获得了约 1.9 亿美元贷款，其中包括通过 EB-5 签证计划获得的 5000 万美元贷款。参加这个计划的外国投资者在美国的开发项目中投入至少 50 万美元资金，就可以获得永久居留权的优惠待遇。
Kushner Companies must repay a \$140 million construction loan from CIT Group, which is due in September. It also wants to pay off its EB-5 loans, which are entirely from Chinese investors, although they are not due for several years.	库什纳公司必须在 9 月份到期前偿还美联信(CIT Group)1.4 亿美元的建设贷款。它也希望偿还全部由中国投资者提供的 EB-5 贷款，尽管这些款项几年后才会到期。
A company spokesman confirmed that it was seeking a \$250 million loan.	该公司的一名发言人证实，他们正在寻求 2.5 亿美元的贷款。
In preparation for his role as a White House adviser, Jared Kushner divested some of his stakes in the family business and other investments. He also resigned his position as chief executive of Kushner Companies, as well as the management positions he held in the	贾里德·库什纳在为担任白宫顾问的角色做准备时候，剥离了自己在家族企业和其他投资中的股份。他还辞去了库什纳公司首席执行官的职务，以及该公司用来开展项目的数百个实体中的管理职位。但是，根据他的政府伦理声明书，他保留了和该公司大部分项目的经济利益关系，其中包括泽西城这座位

<p>hundreds of entities the company uses to own its projects. But he has retained economic interests in most of the company's projects, including the Jersey City building, at 65 Bay Street, according to his government ethics disclosure.</p>	<p>于湾街 65 号的建筑。</p>
<p>A White House official has said Mr. Kushner shed his interests in projects expected to require large transactions with parties that had not yet been identified. It is unclear why he did not divest his stake in the Trump-branded Jersey City building, with the hoped-for refinancing appearing to present similar issues.</p>	<p>白宫官员表示，库什纳剥离了和一些项目的利益关系，这些项目预计需要与尚未确定的各方进行大量交易。目前不清楚为什么他不剥离自己在特朗普品牌的这座泽西城建筑中的股份，因为预期中的再融资似乎也会出现类似的问题。</p>
<p>His stake in various Kushner family projects, with some other investments, could exceed \$600 million, according to the government ethics filing, which lists a trust that owns a company called 65 Bay L.L.C., which has an indirect ownership in the building.</p>	<p>根据库什纳的政府伦理声明书，他在库什纳家族项目以及其他一些投资中拥有的股份，价值可能超过 6 亿美元，声明书列出的一家信托拥有一家名为 65 Bay L.L.C. 的公司，它是该建筑的间接拥有者。</p>
<p>The money sought by the Kushners would allow them to repay their lenders and partners and keep about \$30 million in cash. The tower was built with only about \$30 million in equity from the Kushners and their partners, according to a 2015 presentation by the firm that helped the Kushners secure EB-5 visa funding.</p>	<p>库什纳家族如果筹集到这笔资金，不仅可以偿还贷款人和合作伙伴的款项，还能留下 3000 万美元的现金。该公司在 2015 年一个帮助库什纳家族获得 EB-5 签证资金的演示中说，在这个建筑上，库什纳家族及其合作伙伴仅拿出约 3000 万美元。</p>
<p>Trump Bay Street is now valued at \$340 million to \$360 million, with more than half the apartments rented, according to a deal summary circulated to prospective lenders in recent weeks.</p>	<p>从最近几周向潜在贷款人分发的交易摘要来看，特朗普湾街现在的价值为 3.4 亿美元至 3.6 亿美元，其中有一半以上的公寓在出租。</p>
<p>On projects like the one in Jersey City, longer-term financing — with lower interest rates — is typically not available until the building reaches at least 50 percent occupancy, which this building now has.</p>	<p>泽西城这样的项目通常无法获得利率较低的长期融资，除非建筑的入住率至少在 50% 以上，目前该建筑已经达到了这个门槛。</p>
<p>"We have received overwhelming interest, at our ask, from the pool of</p>	<p>"经过我们的询问，我们挑选的贷款人中有很多人对我们的项目表示了兴</p>

<p>lenders that has been tapped,” Laurent Morali, the president of Kushner Companies, said in a statement. “This is a very successful rental building, which is in high demand in the lending community.”</p>	<p>趣。“库什纳公司的总裁劳伦特·莫拉利(Laurent Morali)在一份声明中表示:，“这是一座非常成功的租住式大楼，在贷款圈子有很大的需求。”</p>
<p>Kushner Companies’ refinancing plans were reported earlier by Bloomberg News.</p>	<p>库什纳公司的再融资计划是由彭博新闻社(Bloomberg News)早些时候报道的。</p>
<p>In addition to CIT and the EB-5 lenders, the Kushners’ partners in the building include Gaia, an Israeli company linked to the wealthy Steinmetz family, whose best-known member, Beny Steinmetz, is the subject of a Justice Department bribery investigation.</p>	<p>除了美联信和 EB-5 贷款人之外，库什纳家族在该楼的合作伙伴还包括以色列公司 Gaia，它与富有的斯坦梅茨(Steinmetz)家族之间有联系，该家族最知名的成员本尼·斯坦梅茨(Beny Steinmetz)是司法部贿赂调查的对象。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner did divest his stake in the company’s troubled headquarters building at 666 5th Avenue, which carries \$1.4 billion in debt, according to financial data published by Vornado Realty Trust, a partner in the deal.</p>	<p>根据其交易合作伙伴沃纳多房地产信托公司(Vornado Realty Trust)发布的财务数据，库什纳的确剥离了他在该公司第五大道 666 号总部大楼的股份，该大楼已经陷入困境，负债 14 亿美元。</p>
<p>Talks over a possible \$4 billion investment in that property with Anbang Insurance Group — a Chinese conglomerate with political connections to Beijing — ended in March after Democratic lawmakers wrote to the White House Counsel’s Office and the Treasury secretary, expressing concern that the possible deal could breach federal ethics rules. Mr. Kushner’s broad White House portfolio has included relations with China.</p>	<p>安邦保险集团是一家与北京有政治联系的中国企业集团，库什纳家族为总部大楼和它进行了 40 亿美元投资的谈判，但在民主党议员致信白宫法律顾问办公室和财政部长，表示对这桩可能达成的交易会违背联邦伦理规则的担心后，谈判已经在今年 3 月终止。库什纳在白宫的角色涉及广泛，其中就包括与中国的关系。</p>
<p>The Kushner family’s use of the EB-5 visa program created an uproar last month when Jared Kushner’s sister, Nicole Meyer, spoke about her brother during a marketing trip in Beijing as part of an effort to raise another \$150 million in visa funding for a separate Jersey City project. Kushner Companies said later that Kushner family members would no</p>	<p>上个月，库什纳家族使用 EB-5 签证计划引发了轩然大波，当时贾里德·库什纳的妹妹尼科尔·迈耶(Nicole Meyer)在北京举办的一个市场营销活动中提到了贾里德，希望为另外一个泽西城项目获取 1.5 亿美元的签证投资。库什纳公司后来表示，该家族成员以后不会在中国参与这样的路演。</p>

longer participate in such roadshows in China.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170606/kushner-companies-trump-bay-street-eb5-visa	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170606/kushner-companies-trump-bay-street-eb5-visa
U.S. Presses China to Free Activists Scrutinizing Ivanka Trump Shoe Factory	美国呼吁中国释放调查伊万卡鞋厂的活动人士
SHANGHAI — China faces growing pressure to release three labor activists detained for investigating conditions at factories that make Ivanka Trump’s shoe brand, as experts warned that the detentions could make it more difficult for other Western companies to take a clear look at the practices of their Chinese suppliers.	上海——对于释放三名因调查伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)的鞋履品牌生产厂商而遭关押的劳工活动人士，中国正面临着越来越大的压力。专家警告称，关押事件可能会令西方公司更难了解到中国供应商的常规做法。
Chinese officials on Tuesday dismissed a call from the United States to release the activists and grant them judicial protections and a fair trial. At a daily news briefing, Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said it was an internal Chinese matter.	中国官方周二对美方敦促其放人，为他们提供司法保护、进行公正审判的请求予以拒绝。在例行记者会上，中国外交部发言人华春莹称此事属于中国内政。
On Monday, Alicia Edwards, a deputy State Department spokeswoman, said that such labor activists can help American companies find abuses in the factories that make their products or parts. For companies, she said, finding those abuses “can be essential in fulfilling their own responsibilities and holding Chinese manufacturers accountable under Chinese labor laws.”	周一，美国国务院副发言人艾丽西亚·爱德华兹(Alicia Edwards)表示，这类劳工活动人士可以帮助美国公司发现为其生产产品或零部件的工厂所存在的虐待劳工问题。对公司而言，她说，发现这些问题“可能对履行它们自己的职责并根据中国的劳动法追究中国生产厂商的责任至关重要”。
That statement echoed the views of experts on how foreign businesses use China’s vast numbers of factories to make their products. While activists in general are commonly detained in China, labor experts say that this represents the first time that China has held undercover labor activists looking at the supply chains of Western companies. Their	此番声明与一些专家在外国企业如何用中国数量繁多的工厂制造产品的观点一致。尽管总体上活动人士遭关押在中国是常有的事，但劳工专家称，这是中国首次关押调查西方公司供应链的卧底劳工活动人士。他们说，相关人士继续被关押可能会削弱自以为能够查明供应商真实情况的公司的信心。

<p>continued detention, they said, could erode the confidence of companies that they can find out what is really happening among their suppliers.</p>	
<p>"To the extent that a brand will only purchase items that it is confident were produced free of labor abuse, limitations on independent monitors present a serious obstacle to doing business in a jurisdiction," said Aaron Halegua, a research fellow at New York University's Center for Labor and Employment Law,</p>	<p>"鉴于品牌只会采购它相信成产过程中没有虐待劳工现象的产品，对独立观察员的限制严重阻碍了在一个管辖区域内做生意，"纽约大学劳工与就业法中心(Center for Labor and Employment Law)的研究员阿伦·阿莱加(Aaron Halegua)说。</p>
<p>It is not clear why the three labor activists, who were working for an activist group called China Labor Watch, were detained while others were not, or whether the connection to President Trump's daughter played a role. Still, Ms. Trump's involvement complicates what might otherwise have been a more-or-less routine call from the United States for China to improve its human rights practices.</p>	<p>尚不清楚为何只有这三名为中国劳工观察工作的活动人士被关押而其他人没有，以及与特朗普总统之女有关这一点是否与此事有关。但涉及伊万卡·特朗普这一点让情况变得复杂起来，美国原本多少只是例行公事地呼吁中国改善其人权状况。</p>
<p>For the activists, it could also offer a potential way out. If Ms. Trump called for their release, said Jerome Cohen, the faculty director of New York University's U.S.-Asia Law Institute, they could quickly win their freedom or better treatment.</p>	<p>对相关活动人士来说，这可能提供了一条潜在的出路。如果伊万卡·特朗普呼吁中国释放他们，纽约大学美国-亚洲法律研究所(U.S.-Asia Law Institute)所长孔杰荣(Jerome Cohen)说，他们可能很快就获得自由或受到更好的对待。</p>
<p>"There is no doubt that a statement by the Ivanka Trump organization, expressing deep concern over the detention of labor activists striving to improve working conditions, would be helpful to their situation," said Mr. Cohen, an influential academic since the 1960s on China's legal system. "It alone might bring about their release."</p>	<p>"毋庸置疑，如果伊万卡·特朗普的机构发表声明，对争取改善工作条件的劳工活动人士被关押一事表示深切关注，会对他们的处境有帮助，"身为学者的孔荣杰说。从60年代开始，他便在中国的法律制度研究领域颇具影响力。"也许单凭这个举动就能促成他们的获释。"</p>
<p>The Ivanka Trump brand has declined to comment on the case. Marc Fisher Footwear, which licenses and distributes the brand, has said that</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌拒绝评论此案。负责授权和分销该品牌的 Marc Fisher Footwear 表示，正在就对华坚国际的指控展开调查。华坚国际是诸多鞋履</p>

<p>it is looking into the allegations against Huajian International, a Chinese company that makes shoes for a number of brands, including Ms. Trump's.</p>	<p>品牌的生产商，其中包括伊万卡·特朗普的品牌。</p>
<p>The three activists who disappeared last month were investigating conditions at factories owned by Huajian. The chairman of Huajian, Zhang Huarong, strongly denied in an interview in December that his company had broken any labor laws, and company spokesmen have reiterated that in recent days.</p>	<p>上月，这三名正在调查华坚旗下工厂工作条件的活动人士失踪。华坚董事长张华荣在12月接受采访时，坚决否认自己的公司违反了任何劳动法。最近几天，该公司的发言人也重申了这一点。</p>
<p>Hours after the statement from the United States, a lawyer for one of the activists was allowed to hold a 90-minute lunchtime meeting with his client at a detention center in Ganzhou in southern China. The lawyer, Wen Yu, said he had previously been turned away twice in attempts to meet his client, Hua Haifeng.</p>	<p>在美国发布前述声明几小时后，其中一名活动人士的代理律师获准于午饭时间，在位于中国南方的赣州某拘留所同他的当事人进行了90分钟的会面。这个名叫闻宇的律师说，他之前曾设法面见自己的当事人华海峰，但两次被拒。</p>
<p>Mr. Wen said that his client described being kept in a room crowded with about 20 suspects in various criminal cases. Mr. Hua had to sleep just a foot from a bucket that detainees used to urinate during the night, and the smell and noise made it hard for him to sleep, Mr. Wen said.</p>	<p>闻宇说，他的当事人称自己被关在一个拥挤的房间里，里面有大约20名嫌疑人，涉及各种刑事案件。他还说，华海峰不得不睡在离一个被关押人员晚上用来小便的尿桶只有一英尺（约合30厘米）的地方，骚味和声响让他难以入睡。</p>
<p>Mr. Wen said that a second investigator who had also been in Ganzhou, Su Heng, was being detained in a different room at the same center, and had a different lawyer representing him.</p>	<p>闻宇说，同被关押在赣州的另一名调查人员苏恒，关在同一个看守所的不同房间，并表示苏恒的代理人是另一名律师。</p>
<p>Mr. Hua's wife, Deng Guilian, said she had asked a guard at the detention center if a third investigator, Li Zhao, was also being held there and the guard had said yes. But Mr. Wen said he had not heard of any lawyer being named to represent Mr. Li.</p>	<p>华海峰的妻子邓桂莲说，她问过该看守所的一名警卫另一名调查人员李招是否也关在那里，那名警卫说是。但闻宇说，他没有听说有律师在代理李招。</p>

<p>A spokesman for the Ganzhou police, who gave only his surname, Wu, declined to comment on the men's cases and referred questions to a municipal propaganda office. Reached by phone, an official there had no immediate response.</p>	<p>只愿透露自己姓吴（音）的赣州警方发言人拒绝评论这三人的案件，并把问题推给了赣州市宣传机构。接到电话，那里的一名官员没有给予立即回应。</p>
<p>Mr. Hua is accused of illegal use of eavesdropping or photographic equipment, Mr. Wen said, while the accusations against the other two men have not been officially confirmed. China Labor Watch said the three men were not engaged in illegal activity; Mr. Wen said his client had used a cellphone in the factory to take photos but added that this was legal.</p>	<p>闻宇说，华海峰被控非法使用窃听、窃照专用器材，而对另外两人的指控尚未得到官方的证实。中国劳工观察称这三个人没有从事非法活动。闻宇说他的当事人在工厂用手机拍过照，但接着说这是合法的。</p>
<p>Huajian makes 100,000 to 200,000 pairs of Ivanka Trump shoes each year out of annual production of eight million pairs. The company last made a batch of the Ivanka Trump brand in March, and was planning to do another batch at the end of May, before the activists were detained, China Labor Watch said.</p>	<p>华坚每年生产 800 万双鞋，其中 10 万到 20 万双是伊万卡·特朗普品牌的。中国劳工观察称，该公司生产上一批伊万卡·特朗普品牌的鞋是在 3 月份，并且在相关活动人被关押之前，该公司正计划在 5 月底再生产一批。</p>
<p>China Labor Watch said the detentions marked the first time in its 17 years of operation, including hundreds of investigations, that any of its undercover activists had been detained. China has been cautious about enacting legal protections for people who expose labor abuses. The Chinese Communist Party strictly controls labor groups and forbids independent unions.</p>	<p>中国劳工观察称此次关押事件是其运转 17 年来，做过的成百上千次调查中，卧底活动人士首次被关押。对于对曝光虐待劳工现象的人实行法律保护，中国向来颇为谨慎。中共严格控制劳工团体，并禁止独立的工会。</p>
<p>At the same time, Beijing has also been wary of seeming as if it is protecting Western companies and their suppliers against the interests of Chinese workers. As a result, the Chinese government has generally been somewhat more tolerant of labor activity at factories belonging to</p>	<p>与此同时，北京也唯恐给人不顾中国工人的利益，保护西方公司及其供应商的感觉。因此，中国政府普遍对属于跨国公司的工厂里的劳工活动更宽容一些，在一定程度上对其供应链中的工厂亦是如此，而对纯国内企业出现的任何独立劳工活动的迹象都非常严厉。</p>

<p>multinationals, and to some extent at factories in their supply chains, while taking a very strict stance toward any hint of independent labor actions at purely domestic companies.</p>	
<p>Anita Chan, a political scientist at Australian National University, said some companies might have become numb over the years to warnings about labor violations in their supply chains. Complaints may seem constant, she said, and they might not mind if activists find it harder to get inside a factory.</p>	<p>澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)的政治学者陈佩华(Anita Chan)说,多年来,对供应链中存在违反劳动法现象的警告,一些公司也许已经变得麻木了。她说,抗议也许看上去持续不断,它们可能并不在意活动人士是否发现进入工厂的难度增加了。</p>
<p>"Things haven't changed very much," she said, "and it doesn't embarrass them."</p>	<p>"情况没有太大的改观,"她说,"这也不会令它们难堪。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170607/china-labor-activists-ivanka-trump-shoes</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170607/china-labor-activists-ivanka-trump-shoes</p>
<p>Alibaba Predicts Strong Sales in a Sign of Strength From China</p>	<p>阿里巴巴预报公司营收强劲增长</p>
<p>The Alibaba Group signaled on Thursday that for all the global worries about China's rising debt and bloated state industries, its economy still enjoys a strong pillar of support: online shoppers.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴集团周四发出的信号表明,尽管全球有着对中国债务攀升、国有行业臃肿的担忧,但中国经济仍有一个强大的支柱:在线购物者。</p>
<p>Alibaba, the Chinese e-commerce giant, said Thursday during an investor conference that it expected revenue for its current fiscal year to grow at a much higher rate than analysts had forecast. It cited expectations for growing sales volumes on its online marketplaces and, even more strongly, surging demand by merchants for its digital ad space.</p>	<p>中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴在周四的投资者日大会上说,公司预测本财年的营收增幅将高于分析师的预期。公司给出的理由包括对其在线市场销售额增长的预期,以及商家对其数字广告空间需求的激增。</p>
<p>Alibaba's shares, which trade in New York, surged nearly 12 percent in premarket trading early Thursday, continuing a run that has taken them to their highest levels since the Chinese company raised \$25 billion</p>	<p>阿里巴巴股票在纽约交易所周四上午开盘前上涨了近12%,继续了其上涨的趋势,有望让公司股票达到自三年前上市以来的最高值,公司三年前的首次公开募股筹资超过200亿美元,是当时全球最大的一笔。</p>

<p>three years ago in what was then the world's largest initial public offering.</p>	
<p>Alibaba's forecast illustrates the power of China's vast and cutting-edge online culture. Though the government strictly controls political content and entertainment, China has evolved into the world's largest group of internet users who comfortably shop, transfer money, invest and even rent bicycles with the tap of a smartphone. Online shopping has been a bright spot as economists worry about China's rising corporate debt and overcapacity in its old-line industries like steel and glass.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的预测显示了中国巨大且领先的在线文化的力量。虽然政府严格控制网上的政治内容和娱乐产品，但中国已发展成拥有世界上最大的互联网用户群体的市场，这些用户通过智能手机轻松地进行购物、转账、投资，甚至租自行车等交易。随着经济学家对中国企业债务攀升、中国的钢铁和玻璃等老行业产能过剩等问题表示担忧，网上购物一直是中国经济的亮点。</p>
<p>China's digital growth will not last forever, though, and even Alibaba's numbers show that China's online world cannot counter the laws of diminishing returns. Still, the ranks of China's online shoppers grew nearly 13 percent last year to a considerable 467 million, according to official statistics, showing the already vast market is still growing.</p>	<p>但中国数字经济的增长不会永远持续下去，就连阿里巴巴的数字也显示，中国的在线世界不能抗拒收益递减的规律。尽管如此，据官方统计，中国的网上购物人数去年仍增长了近13%，达到可观的4.67亿，显示出这个巨大的市场仍在增长。</p>
<p>Alibaba and its largest rival, a Chinese games-and-social-media conglomerate called Tencent Holdings, have seen their shares surge over the past year as they report strong profits that suggest Chinese consumers still have a desire to spend. Their rise mirrors the surge in shares in the biggest technology names in the United States, like Apple, Google and Facebook.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴及其最大竞争对手、中国的游戏和社交媒体集团“腾讯控股”，在过去一年中，随着公司发布强劲的盈利数字，两家公司股价均实现大涨，这些盈利数字意味着，中国消费者仍然有消费的意愿。阿里和腾讯股票的上涨也与美国最大的技术公司，比如苹果、谷歌和Facebook的市值激增同步。</p>
<p>During a speech at the conference, Alibaba's chief financial officer, Maggie Wu, said that the company expected revenue for the year that will end next March to grow between 45 percent and 49 percent. That is slightly down from the 56 percent growth the company registered in</p>	<p>阿里巴巴首席财务官武卫在投资者日大会上讲话时表示，公司预测，截止于明年3月底的2018财年营收将增长45%到49%。这与今年3月份结束的2017财年56%的营收增长相比略有下降。尽管如此，这个数字显示，公司预计在未来一年将继续保持快速的增长趋势。</p>

<p>fiscal year 2017, which ended in March. Still, it nonetheless shows the company is expecting to keep growing at a fast pace in the coming year.</p>	
<p>Although Alibaba is China's largest e-commerce company, it does not directly sell the goods on its websites. Instead, it provides marketplaces where anyone from small village dwellers to big global brands can set up online shops and sell to Chinese customers. To reach those customers, Alibaba also offers online advertising space.</p>	<p>虽然阿里巴巴是中国最大的电子商务公司，但它并不直接在网站上销售商品。阿里的做法是提供交易平台，让所有的人，从小村庄居民到大型全球品牌的经营者，都能在其平台上建立在线商店，向中国客户进行销售。为了招揽消费者，阿里巴巴也为公司提供在线广告空间。</p>
<p>That space is looking increasingly valuable.</p>	<p>这个空间看起来越来越值钱。</p>
<p>During her speech, Ms. Wu said the company got about 60 percent of its revenue from its Alimama advertising platform, which works as an auction site on which Alibaba's many vendors can bid for advertising space on its sites. On that platform the price for ads has been rising as a result of market forces, Ms. Wu said.</p>	<p>武卫在讲话中表示，公司收入的约60%来自其阿里妈妈广告平台，该平台是一个拍卖网站，阿里巴巴的许多供应商可在其上投标购买广告空间。武卫说，由于市场的力量，该平台上的广告价格一直在上升。</p>
<p>At times in the past, Alibaba's merchants, many of which are small businesses that duke it out with other small sellers on the company's Taobao marketplace, have complained about increases in what the company would charge for promotions. Such criticism even led to several protests at the company's offices.</p>	<p>过去曾出现过来自阿里巴巴商家的抱怨，这些商家中很多是小公司，它们在阿里的淘宝网站上与其他小卖主相互竞争。商家曾抱怨阿里收取的广告费不断增长，这种批评甚至还引发了公司办公楼前的几次抗议活动。</p>
<p>Still, the pricing of online ad space in China has long lagged behind what it can cost in more developed markets in Europe and the United States. Alibaba's high revenue growth target shows that gap may be starting to close, which is good news for a company that is in essence an advertising company.</p>	<p>尽管如此，中国在线广告空间的定价，与欧洲和美国等更发达的市场相比长期以来偏低。阿里巴巴的高营收增长目标表明，这种差距可能在开始缩小，对一家本质上属于广告行业的公司来说，是个好消息。</p>
<p>"We're not holding a gun to merchants' heads to make revenue grow,"</p>	<p>"我们增加收入不是靠用枪对着商家的头，"武卫说。</p>

Ms. Wu said.	
"It's all determined by merchants," she said. "They bid for every single click."	"所有的决定都是商家自己做的,"她说。"他们在为每个点击竞价。"
The big revenue growth target is important because investors have been concerned about the slowdown in the total value of the merchandise Alibaba sells on its online platforms. That figure, which Alibaba calls gross merchandise value, grew 22 percent in 2017, a figure smaller than what the company had posted in recent years.	大的营收增长目标很重要,因为投资者已对阿里巴巴在其在线平台上销售的商品总价值增长的放缓表示担忧。阿里巴巴称之为全年商品交易额,2017财年的全年商品交易额增长了22%,低于公司近年来宣布的数字。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170609/alibaba-revenue-forecast-analysts-expectations	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170609/alibaba-revenue-forecast-analysts-expectations
Apple Customer Data in China Was Sold Illegally, Police Say	苹果顾客信息在中国遭非法泄露售卖
To Apple's mounting problems in China, add official scrutiny over privacy.	苹果在中国遇到的问题越来越多,现在它的隐私问题又遭到了正式审查。
The Chinese police said this week that they had arrested 22 people suspected of selling the personal data of an unspecified number of Apple customers. The police, in Cangnan County in the eastern province of Zhejiang, said the thieves had reaped 50 million renminbi, or about \$7.3 million, over an unspecified period.	中国警方本周表示(编注:本文英文版发表于6月9日),他们逮捕了22名出售苹果客户个人资料(数量未作披露)的嫌疑人。在东部省份浙江省的苍南县,警方表示,这些窃贼在某段未详细指明的时期里牟利人民币5000万,约合美元730万。
Many of the details were unclear, including the identities of those involved and the severity of the breach.	这个案件中的许多细节尚不清楚,比如涉案人员的身份以及损害的严重程度等。
In a statement on Wednesday, the Cangnan police said they found that Apple employees had illegally acquired personal data, then later in the same statement said 20 of the 22 people worked for companies that sell Apple products or are Apple contractors. The police did not disclose information about the other two people. In China, Apple's products are	苍南警方在周三的一份声明中说,他们发现有苹果员工非法获得了顾客个人资料,还说涉嫌的22人中有20人在销售苹果产品的公司或者是在苹果的承包商工作。警方并没有透露另外两人的信息。在中国,除了官方的苹果商店之外,苹果产品还有很多其他的销售渠道,比如电子产品连锁店和商场里的小铺位。

<p>sold broadly, in electronics chain stores and small booths in shopping malls in addition to the company's official Apple Stores.</p>	
<p>The Cangnan police also said the data included the names, Apple identification numbers and phone numbers of Apple users. They did not say whether passwords or financial information like credit card numbers were involved, which would suggest the thieves had access to internal Apple data and would make the breach more serious.</p>	<p>苍南警方还表示，这些数据包括苹果用户的名字、苹果识别号码，以及电话号码。他们没有提到是否其中涉及密码或财务信息（如信用卡号码），那些数据意味着盗贼有访问苹果内部数据的权限，可能会带来更严重的后果。</p>
<p>The arrests are part of a set of broader difficulties in China for Apple, which is based in Cupertino, Calif. Sales of iPhones, still a sign of middle-class aspiration in China, have slowed, according to analysts, as the public waits for new models and as Chinese manufacturers of cheaper phones step up their quality and marketing.</p>	<p>逮捕这些人是总部位于加州库比蒂诺(Cupertino)的苹果公司在中国遇到的一系列麻烦之一。分析人士表示，随着公众对新机型发布的期待，以及本土制造商价格较低的手机在品质上的提升和营销攻势的加强，在中国依旧象征着中产志向的 iPhone 在销售上已经放缓。</p>
<p>Apple has also faced new scrutiny from the government on other fronts. Last year its movie and book services were shut down in China.</p>	<p>苹果在其他方面也面临着新的政府审查。去年，苹果的电影和图书服务在中国被关闭。</p>
<p>Still, Apple may simply be caught up in a wider rising of concern over privacy in China.</p>	<p>还有，苹果恐怕陷入了在中国引发广泛关注的隐私问题。</p>
<p>Few people in China expect the country's authoritarian central government to stay out of their business. But outside of that, a growing number of Chinese people fear cybercrime and identity theft, particularly as millions of them turn to online shopping and using money electronically.</p>	<p>中国人一般觉得专制的中央政府不会置若罔闻。但是，越来越多的中国人还是对网络犯罪和身份遭道盗用感到担心，尤其是数以百万计的人都在进行网上购物和使用电子钱包。</p>
<p>Between widespread malware campaigns and a large number of new internet users, China has become a playground for internet fraudsters. Last year, China tried 361 criminal cases involving violation of personal data, up from 176 in 2015, said Xie Yongjiang, associate director for the</p>	<p>随着恶意软件攻击的泛滥和新网民的增加，中国已成为互联网欺诈者的乐园。北京邮电大学互联网治理与法律研究中心副主任谢永江表示，涉嫌侵犯个人资料的犯罪案件从 2015 年的 176 起增加到了去年的 361 起。</p>

<p>Institute of Internet Governance and Law at the Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.</p>	
<p>"It is very common. Every one of us can feel it," Mr. Xie said. "For example, after your child is born at a hospital, someone will phone you and ask if you need baby products. When your child turns 3, someone will phone you and ask if your child would go to their nursery school. When your child reaches primary school age, someone will phone you to ask if you need training services."</p>	<p>"非常的普遍，从每个人的感受你就知道，"谢永江说。"比如说你孩子在医院出生，过段时间就会有人打电话给你，问你要不要婴儿用品。你孩子三岁的时候就开始打电话问你要不要托管。上小学就开始问你要不要培训。"</p>
<p>"You have no idea who exposed your personal data," he added.</p>	<p>"从个体你很难知道这些信息从哪儿流出来的，"他说。</p>
<p>The problem is not new. In one incident reported in the Chinese news media just this week, an employee of a Shanghai delivery company was recently arrested on suspicion of selling clients' personal data.</p>	<p>这个问题不是什么新鲜事。本周中国的新闻媒体还报道了上海某快递公司的一名员工最近因涉嫌出售客户个人资料而遭到逮捕。</p>
<p>Other examples abound. An apparent trove of login information leaked onto the Chinese internet was used to hack more than 20 million accounts on Alibaba's e-commerce site Taobao, according to news reports. Alibaba said that its security systems had not been breached and that it had worked with the police to quickly catch the perpetrators.</p>	<p>这样的例子比比皆是。据媒体报道，似乎是由于一批登录信息在中国的网络上遭到泄露，导致阿里巴巴的电子商务网站淘宝网的2000多万个帐号被黑。阿里巴巴说其安全系统没有遭到破坏，该公司已与警方展开合作，以便迅速将肇事者缉拿归案。</p>
<p>In another example, China News Service, a state-run news agency, reported late last year that login information and other personal data from accounts associated with the Chinese e-commerce site JD.com were exposed in 2013 as part of a security problem. JD.com said it had quickly fixed the issue.</p>	<p>另一个例子是，根据官方通讯社中国新闻社去年年底的报道，在2013年，与中国电子商务网站京东有关的帐户登录信息和其他个人数据曾因一个安全问题遭到外泄。京东表示已经迅速修复了这个问题。</p>
<p>The problem is not even new to Apple. Last year, 10 employees of an Apple contractor in China were also found with data from more than 80,000 users.</p>	<p>这个问题甚至对于苹果公司来说都算不上新鲜事。去年，苹果在中国某承包商的10名员工盗取了8万多用户的数据。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170612/china-apple-personal-data-sold	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170612/china-apple-personal-data-sold
Culture Clash at a Chinese-Owned Plant in Ohio	中国工厂遇到了美国工会
MORaine, Ohio — When a giant Chinese glassmaker arrived here in 2014 and began spending what would become more than a half-billion dollars to fix up an abandoned General Motors plant, it seemed like a tale from opposite land: The Chinese are supposedly stealing American jobs — as no less an authority than President Trump has pointed out.	俄亥俄州莫雷恩——中国的一家大型玻璃制造商在 2014 年来到这里，开始花费最终逾 5 亿美元的资金，对一座废弃的通用汽车厂进行整修，这件事情似乎有悖常情：按照特朗普总统那种权威的说法，中国人是在偷走美国的工作岗位。
But now the Chinese were suddenly creating them. More than 1,500 jobs, in fact.	但现在中国人突然一下子创造了工作岗位。事实上，创造了 1500 多个工作岗位。
The Chinese company, Fuyao Glass Industry Group, decided the money was worth spending in this Dayton suburb to be close to its key customers, the big American-based automakers that buy millions of windshields each year.	这家名叫福耀集团的中国企业认为，在代顿(Dayton)郊区花这笔钱是值得的，因为这里靠近它的主要客户，美国大型汽车制造商每年都会购买数以百万计的挡风玻璃。
And it was not alone.	而且这还不是孤例。
From 2000 to the first quarter of this year, the Chinese have invested almost \$120 billion in the United States, according to the Rhodium Group, which tracks these flows. Nearly half of that amount has come since early 2016, making China one of this country's largest sources of foreign direct investment during that time.	据荣鼎咨询(Rhodium Group)的数据，从 2000 年至今年第一季度，中国在美国投资了近 1200 亿美元；这家咨询公司一直在追踪该趋势。其中将近一半的投资是从 2016 年初开始的，中国因此在那段时间成为了美国最大的外国直接投资来源之一。
But with the explosion of investment has come unexpected trouble. At Fuyao, a major culture clash is playing out on the factory floor, with some workers questioning the company's commitment to operating under American supervision and American norms.	但是爆炸式的投资也带来了出人意料的麻烦。在福耀的车间里，已经出现了很大的文化冲突，一些工人质疑该公司是否真地想按照美式监督和美国标准来经营。
Fuyao faces an acrimonious union campaign by the United Automobile	福耀正面临着全美汽车工人联合会(United Automobile Workers)发起的激

<p>Workers and a lawsuit by a former manager who says he was let go in part because he is not Chinese.</p>	<p>烈工会运动, 以及一名前经理提起的诉讼, 他说自己因为不是中国人而走人。</p>
<p>The investment has even prompted hand-wringing in China, where comments by the company's chairman, a self-made billionaire named Cao Dewang, stirred a debate over the country's competitiveness. "Cao Dewang behaved like a traitor," wrote one person on Weibo, the popular Chinese microblogging site. "You set up a factory in the U.S. to solve employment there."</p>	<p>这项投资甚至在中国国内也引发了抨击, 该公司董事长曹德旺是一个白手起家的亿万富翁, 他的一些言论引发了人们对中国竞争力的争论。“曹德旺汉奸行径,” 中文微博网站的一个用户写道。“跑去美国办厂, 解决美国人就业。”</p>
<p>Solving employment is, of course, the promise that Mr. Trump rode to office. Since his victory, foreign companies like Bayer, SoftBank and Infosys have moved to align themselves with that goal — and avoid an America-first backlash — by promoting plans for thousands of United States-based jobs. But the experience of the Fuyao plant shows the potential pitfalls along the way.</p>	<p>当然, 解决就业是特朗普上任时的承诺。自他胜选以来, 像拜耳(Bayer)、软银(SoftBank)和印孚瑟斯(Infosys)这样的外国公司已经宣布了要在美国创造数以千计的工作岗位的计划, 此举既贴近特朗普的目标, 又能避免“美国优先”的反弹。但是, 福耀工厂的情况则揭示了在这个过程中一个潜在陷阱。</p>
<p>The union, which began meeting with workers in 2015, escalated its public efforts in April with a fiery meeting highlighting arbitrarily enforced rules and retaliation against those who speak up.</p>	<p>工会从 2015 年开始与工人会面, 今年 4 月, 他们加大了公开活动的力度, 举办了一个群情激昂的会议, 强调该工厂在规则的执行上相当随意, 直言不讳者遭到报复。</p>
<p>An employee named Lisa Connolly complained that Fuyao disciplined workers for absences if they didn't request their paid time off far enough in advance, while a former employee named James Martin said the company had exposed him to harsh chemicals that blistered his arms and diminished his lung capacity. (Mr. Martin lost his job for excessive absences while on workers' compensation leave in January.)</p>	<p>一名名叫丽莎·康诺利(Lisa Connolly)的员工抱怨说, 如果没有足够早地提前申请带薪假, 福耀就会以旷工为由对工人进行纪律处分。一个名叫詹姆斯·马丁(James Martin)的前雇员表示, 公司让他暴露在刺鼻的化学物质中, 令他的双臂起疱, 肺活量变小(马丁今年 1 月在补休期间丢了工作, 理由是旷工记录太多)。</p>
<p>Fred Strahorn, the Democratic minority leader of the Ohio House of Representatives, told the audience that Fuyao's operation felt like “a</p>	<p>俄亥俄州众议院民主党的少数派领袖弗雷德·斯特拉霍恩(Fred Strahorn)告诉听众, 福耀的做法感觉“有点像是被挟持”, 他承诺“要向福耀表示, 在俄亥</p>

<p>little bit of a hostage situation” and pledged to “show Fuyao that we do things a little bit different in Dayton, Ohio.”</p>	<p>俄亥代顿，我们做事情的方式有点不一样”。</p>
<p>In November, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration fined Fuyao more than \$225,000 for violations such as insufficient access to locks that shut down power to a machine when workers fix or maintain it. Such lapses are common in the brutally competitive auto parts industry, said David Michaels, a professor at George Washington University who headed OSHA until January, but they can easily lead to amputation or even death.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，联邦职业安全与卫生署（Occupational Safety and Health Administration，简称 OSHA）对福耀的一些违规行为处以了逾 22.5 万美元的罚款，比如没有足够好的锁定机制，以在工人修理或保养设备时，关闭机器电源。在今年 1 月份之前担任 OSHA 负责人的乔治华盛顿大学教授戴维·迈克尔斯(David Michaels)表示，这种失误在竞争激烈的汽车零部件行业中很常见，它很容易导致断肢甚至死亡事故。</p>
<p>The company reached an agreement in March that reduced the amount to \$100,000 and required corrective measures.</p>	<p>该公司在 3 月份达成协议，将罚款金额减至 10 万美元，并采取纠正措施。</p>
<p>Eric Vanetti, the vice president for human resources, conceded an element of turmoil at the plant late last year. But he said that the atmosphere had improved significantly in the past few months and that many of the new safety measures were underway before the OSHA settlement. The company also recently gave hourly production employees a \$2-an-hour raise.</p>	<p>人力资源副总裁埃里克·瓦内蒂(Eric Vanetti)承认，去年年底，工厂的确出现过动荡因素。不过，他表示，在过去数月里，工厂的气氛已极大改善，在同职业安全与健康管理局和解前，工厂就采取了很多新的安全措施。前不久，该公司还将生产员工的时薪提高了两美元。</p>
<p>One complication at Fuyao is the relative novelty of Chinese “greenfield” investments in the United States, in which foreign companies build new facilities rather than acquire existing ones.</p>	<p>福耀面临的一个复杂之处是中国在美国的“绿野”投资属于比较新鲜的情况，这种投资是指外国公司在那里修建新的设施，而不是收购已有的设施。</p>
<p>The approach has advantages for both sides. “If I didn’t invest in the Dayton area, it’s very unlikely anyone would invest any more in the automotive glass industry in the U.S.,” Mr. Cao said.</p>	<p>这种方式对双方都有好处。“如果我不在代顿地区投资，很可能没人会在美国的汽车玻璃行业投资，”曹德旺说。</p>
<p>Kristi Tanner, a senior official at JobsOhio, the private economic development corporation for Ohio, which helped lure Fuyao to the</p>	<p>俄亥俄州私人经济开发公司 JobsOhio 的高管克丽丝蒂·坦纳(Kristi Tanner)帮助把福耀吸引到了该州。她在一项声明中表示，该公司“改造了前通用汽</p>

<p>state, said in a statement that the company "has transformed a long-vacant former G.M. assembly plant and provided an economic lift."</p>	<p>车公司(GM)的一个长期闲置的装配厂，促进了经济提升”。</p>
<p>But projects can suffer when investors are unfamiliar with the American regulatory and political environment, as is true for many executives in China, where labor standards tend to be less strictly enforced.</p>	<p>但是,如果投资者不了解美国的监管和政治环境——很多中国高管都是这样,因为中国的劳动标准往往执行得没那么严格——那么这些项目可能会受到影响。</p>
<p>In 2014, a Chinese copper tube maker called Golden Dragon opened a plant in Wilcox County, Ala., to Fuyao-esque fanfare, investing more than \$100 million to create an anticipated 300 local jobs. By the end of the year, amid complaints about lax safety and low wages, workers narrowly voted to unionize.</p>	<p>2014年,一个名叫金龙的中国铜管制造公司在阿拉巴马州威尔科克斯县开了一个工厂。它像福耀一样受到了热烈欢迎,因为它投资了1亿多美元,有望为当地创造300个工作机会。到该年年底,工人们抱怨安全措施松懈,工资低,以微弱多数同意组织工会。</p>
<p>At Fuyao, workers say there have been safety improvements, though some cite continuing problems. One employee, DeAnn Wilson, complained that her area lacks proper ventilation even though she works around machines that emit smoke. (John Crane, Fuyao's health and safety director, said the smoke was vapor that resulted from warm air entering a chilled room.)</p>	<p>福耀的工人们表示,安全措施有所改善,不过也有人指出,有些问题依然存在。员工德安娜·威尔森(DeAnn Wilson)抱怨称,尽管她在排放烟雾的机器周围工作,但她所在的区域没有适当的通风设备(福耀的健康和安全主管约翰·克兰[John Crane]表示,那些烟雾是热空气进入寒冷房间产生的蒸汽)。</p>
<p>Other workers said that despite the company's insistence that it wanted to hand the plant over to American managers, it had increased the proportion of Chinese supervisors in recent months.</p>	<p>还有些工人表示,尽管该公司坚称,它想把工厂交给美国经理人管理,但是近几个月,它增加了中国管理者的比例。</p>
<p>That contention is consistent with the legal complaint of David Burrows, who was ousted as a vice president for the plant in November, along with the plant's president, John Gauthier.</p>	<p>这种观点与戴维·伯罗斯(David Burrows)的法律诉讼相一致。去年11月,伯罗斯被解除了工厂副总裁的职位。一同被免职的还有工厂总裁约翰·高蒂尔(John Gauthier)。</p>
<p>"Since those two have been fired, it has more of a Chinese feel than what it was before," said Duane Young, a worker at the plant. He said the Chinese had little interest in training, sharing responsibility with or</p>	<p>"他们两个被解雇后,这里的中国色彩更浓厚了,"工厂工人杜安·扬(Duane Young)说。他说,中国人对培训美国员工、与美国员工分担责任甚至打交道几乎没有兴趣。</p>

even engaging with American employees.	
In an interview in Beijing, Mr. Cao said he had replaced Mr. Burrows and Mr. Gauthier because "they didn't do their jobs but squandered my money." He lamented that productivity at the plant "is not as high as we have in China," adding that "some of the workers are just idling around."	曹德旺在北京接受采访时表示，他解雇伯罗斯和高蒂尔是因为“他们不尽职，浪费我的钱”。他叹息称，该工厂的生产力“没有我们在中国的工厂高”，还说“有些工人是在消磨时间”。
Athena Hou, the chief legal officer for Fuyao Glass America, called Mr. Burrows's suit "legally meritless." Mr. Gauthier and Mr. Burrows did not respond to requests for comment.	福耀玻璃厂美国分公司的首席法务官雅典娜·侯(Athena Hou)表示，伯罗斯的诉讼“毫无法律根据”。高蒂尔和伯罗斯没有回应置评请求。
To some extent, cultural norms may explain the tensions.	从一定程度上讲，文化规范可以解释这些矛盾。
Mary Gallagher, who directs the Lieberthal-Rogel Center for Chinese Studies at the University of Michigan, said entrepreneurs like Mr. Cao often populate their factories with migrants from rural areas, whom they expect to be relatively submissive, unlike American workers, who expect a more collegial management style. "He hasn't ever had probably this type of pressure from a work force," she said.	密歇根大学(University of Michigan)的利伯索尔-罗杰尔中国研究中心(Lieberthal-Rogel Center for Chinese Studies)主任玛丽·加拉格尔(Mary Gallagher)表示，曹德旺这样的企业家通常会雇佣农民工在自己的工厂里工作，他们认为那些人比较顺从，与美国工人不同，后者期望更友好平等的管理风格。“他之前很可能从未经受过来自劳方的这种压力，”她说。
Workers at the Fuyao plant say Chinese managers seem to elevate production goals above all else. When employees have trouble with equipment and ask to shut it down, said Nicholas Tannenbaum, a Fuyao worker who was fired in late May, "the Chinese look at us and say, 'No need.'"	福耀工厂的工人表示，中国的经理似乎把提高产量看得比其他任何东西都更重要。福耀的工人尼古拉斯·坦嫩鲍姆(Nicholas Tannenbaum)表示，当员工认为设备有问题，要求关闭时，“那个中国人看了看我们，说，‘没有必要。’”5月底，坦嫩鲍姆被解雇了。
"They're jumping on moving conveyors to fix it as the line is running," he added.	“生产线还在运行，他们就跳上移动的传送带，去修理它，”他还说。
Mr. Vanetti, the head of human resources, said the company had not sacrificed safety to meet production targets. But he conceded that "the fundamental difference between Chinese and Americans is that the	人力资源总监瓦内蒂表示，该公司并没有为了实现生产目标而牺牲安全。但他承认，“中国人和美国人之间的根本区别在于，中国人偏重速度，美国人喜欢分析事情，从各个角度把它想清楚。”

Chinese have a bias toward speed; Americans like to process things, think it through from all angles.”	
Mr. Vanetti said that Fuyao remained committed to its original four-to-five-year timetable for handing the plant to a predominantly American management corps, and that it recently hired two more American vice presidents.	瓦内蒂表示，福耀依然坚持原来的计划，打算在四五年内把工厂交给一个以美国管理人员为主的团队打理。前不久，它又雇佣了两名美国副总裁。
But Weiyi Shi, a professor of political economy at the University of California, San Diego, said Chinese overseas investments in Africa and Asia showed a pattern of reluctance to transfer operations to local control.	不过，加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)的政治经济学教授史为夷表示，中国在非洲和亚洲的海外投资都表现出不愿把业务交给当地人管理的模式。
“At the managerial level, you see that the technical staff tends to be from China,” she said. “The one local employee they hire at a senior managerial level would be the human resources director.”	“在管理层，你可以看到技术人员大多来自中国，”她说，“他们聘请担任高级管理职位的当地员工一般是人力资源总监。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170612/ohio-factory-jobs-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170612/ohio-factory-jobs-china
Chairman of Chinese Firm Who Tried to Forge Ties With Jared Kushner Is Detained	安邦董事长吴小晖被警方拘留
The chairman of a Chinese financial conglomerate who tried to forge a business relationship with President Trump’s son-in-law has been detained by police.	试图与特朗普总统的女婿建立业务关系的一家中国金融集团的董事长被警方拘留。
Wu Xiaohui, the chairman of Anbang Insurance Group, was taken away by the police on Friday in Beijing, according to Caijing, a respected newsmagazine. In a statement early Wednesday morning in China, the company said that Mr. Wu was “for personal reasons no longer able to perform his duties.”	据声誉颇高的新闻杂志《财经》报道，安邦集团董事长吴小晖周五在北京被警方带走。周三早上，该公司在华发表声明，表示吴小晖“因个人原因暂不能履职”。
Two people briefed on the matter — a company executive and a	两名知情人士——安邦公司的一个高层和一个商业伙伴证实吴小晖遭到拘

<p>business partner of Anbang — confirmed that Mr. Wu had been detained.</p>	<p>留。</p>
<p>His detention has significant implications for China and the United States. Anbang, which claims to have almost \$300 billion in assets, had recently been on a global buying spree, acquiring the Waldorf Astoria hotel in Manhattan for almost \$2 billion in 2013, among other businesses.</p>	<p>他遭到羁押对中国和美国都具有重大影响。安邦号称拥有近 3000 亿美元的资产，近年来在全球各地大举开展收购活动，2013 年，该公司斥资近 20 亿美元收购了曼哈顿的华尔道夫酒店(Waldorf Astoria)。</p>
<p>Anbang is also one of the biggest issuers of speculative wealth management products in China. Mr. Wu’s detention follows a move last month by China’s insurance regulator to bar the company from offering new insurance products for three months as part of a wider clampdown. The regulator said at the time that it was taking disciplinary measures against the company over the improper sale of insurance products.</p>	<p>安邦也是中国最大的投机性理财产品发行商之一。在吴小晖被羁押之前，上个月，中国保监会禁止该公司在三个月内推出新的保险产品，此举是更广泛的压制行动的一部分。当时保监会表示，针对该公司不正当地出售保险产品，他们正在采取惩戒措施。</p>
<p>The article in Caijing said that Mr. Wu was detained as part of a Chinese government investigation into Anbang. The two people confirming that Mr. Wu had been detained asked for anonymity because they were not authorized to speak to the news media.</p>	<p>《财经》的文章说，吴小晖遭羁押是中国政府对安邦进行调查的一部分。确认吴小晖被羁押的两个人因为没有与新闻媒体交谈的权限，所以不愿意具名。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu boasts sterling political connections on both sides of the Pacific Ocean. He married the daughter of Deng Xiaoping, China’s paramount leader in the 1980s and in November met with Jared Kushner, Mr. Trump’s son-in-law and a top adviser, in a bid to buy a stake in a Manhattan office building partly owned by Mr. Kushner’s family company. The deal was eventually abandoned after media coverage that highlighted a perceived conflict of interest. Mr. Kushner’s purview</p>	<p>吴小晖在太平洋两岸拥有优质的政治联系。他与 1980 年代中国最高领导人邓小平的外孙女结了婚。去年 11 月，他和特朗普的女婿兼高级顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)会面，商谈购买库什纳家族公司在曼哈顿部分拥有的一座办公楼的股份。媒体报道强调其中存在着利益冲突后，这宗交易最终告吹。库什纳在白宫的职权范围涵盖了中美关系。</p>

<p>at the White House includes relations with China.</p>	
<p>Anbang has taken the money it raised from Chinese savers and invested much of it abroad. Last year, Anbang spent more than \$6 billion for a collection of luxury hotels across the United States. The seller of those hotels was the Blackstone Group, whose chairman and chief executive, Stephen A. Schwarzman, is one of Mr. Trump's closest business advisers.</p>	<p>安邦利用从中国储户那里筹集的资金，在海外大举投资。去年，安邦在一批美国豪华酒店上的支出超过 60 亿美元。酒店的卖家是黑石集团，其董事长兼首席执行官苏世民(Stephen A. Schwarzman)是特朗普最亲密的商业顾问之一。</p>
<p>In a separate effort, Anbang offered more than \$13 billion for Starwood Hotels and Resorts before abandoning its bid early last year following media scrutiny of its opaque ownership structure.</p>	<p>去年年初，安邦还打算斥资 130 亿美元收购喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels and Resorts)资产，由于媒体曝光了其不透明的所有权结构，安邦放弃了竞标。</p>
<p>China's insurance sector has been in turmoil in recent months. In April, anti-corruption investigators announced that they were focusing on the insurance sector and specifically, the country's top insurance regulator. Xiang Junbo, the chairman of China Insurance Regulatory Commission, was later removed from office after the government placed him under investigation for "severe violations of discipline."</p>	<p>中国的保险业近几个月来一直处于动荡之中。今年 4 月，反腐调查人员宣布他们将聚焦于保险业，尤其是最高保险监管机构。中国保监会主席项俊波涉嫌“严重违纪”遭到调查，之后被解职。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu's detention comes at a politically sensitive time in China. The ruling Communist Party is set to convene a leadership meeting this year that will pick a new generation of top officials, and the party puts the preservation of stability – both financial and political – at a premium in the months ahead of the conclave, held once every five years.</p>	<p>吴小晖遭到羁押之际，正值中国政治上处在一个很敏感的时期。执政的共产党将在今年召开领导层会议，挑选新一代的高层领导人，在会议举行之前几个月，共产党把保持金融和政治稳定放在了首要位置。</p>
<p>"The framing question here is, has he been behaving badly by Chinese standards?" asked Derek Scissors, a resident scholar and China economist at the American Enterprise Institute. "If it's just him doing something the party doesn't like, it doesn't matter. The question is</p>	<p>"这里的基本问题是，以中国的标准，他是不是一直以来表现不好?"美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)的驻所学者、中国经济学家史剑道(Derek Scissors)说，"如果仅仅是他做了党不喜欢的事情，倒没关系。问题是，整个公司是否被用来做了党不喜欢的事情。"</p>

whether the whole firm has been used to do things the party doesn't like."	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170614/insurance-china-anbang	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170614/insurance-china-anbang
Trump Adds More Trademarks in China	特朗普在中国继续获批新商标
BEIJING — President Trump is poised to add six new trademarks to his expanding portfolio in China, in sectors including veterinary services and construction, potentially renewing concerns about his possible conflicts of interest.	北京——特朗普总统在中国拥有的商标越来越多，这次又将新增六个商标，涉及兽医服务和建筑等领域，此事可能会再次引起人们对其潜在利益冲突的关注。
The latest trademarks expand Mr. Trump's business interests in China, the world's second-largest economy and a country he frequently blamed during the election campaign for the decline in American industrial jobs. Since taking office, he has softened that rhetoric.	这些新增商标扩大了特朗普在中国这个全球第二大经济体的商业利益；特朗普在竞选期间曾把美国工作岗位的减少频频怪罪到中国头上。但上任之后，他已经软化了这种说法。
He has nevertheless continued to receive approval in China for new trademarks. The country's trademark office gave the president preliminary approval for six trademarks on June 6, according to the agency's website.	无论如何，他在中国继续有新商标获批。中国商标局的网站显示，他们于6月6日初步批准了特朗普的六个商标。
Under Chinese law, a trademark with preliminary approval is formally registered after three months if the agency receives no objections. If granted, the trademarks could allow Mr. Trump to expand his business interests in scientific and technological services, construction projects and medical and veterinary services.	根据中国法律，如果该机构没有收到反对意见，初步批准的商标三个月后就正式注册。如果这些商标注册成功，特朗普就可以扩大其在科技服务、建筑项目和兽医服务领域的商业利益。
Mr. Trump applied for the trademarks in April 2016, the same month that, as a presidential candidate, he accused Beijing of launching an "economic assault" against the United States. Since then, Mr. Trump has eased up, particularly after meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in	特朗普是在2016年4月申请的这些商标，同月，他作为总统候选人指责北京对美国发起“经济攻击”。之后，他的这种态度有所缓和，尤其是在今年4月与中国国家主席习近平会面之后。

April of this year.	
As a businessman, Mr. Trump made money by licensing the use of his name on an array of products around the world.	作为商人, 特朗普赚钱的方式之一是把他的名字授权给世界各地的多种产品使用。
He now has at least 123 registered and provisionally approved trademarks in China. Of those, four are registered under DTTM Operations – a holding company – while the rest are registered under his name.	在中国, 他现在至少已经有 123 个注册和获得临时批准的商标。其中四个是在控股公司 DTTM Operations 名下, 其余则是在他的名下。
The latest set of preliminary approvals comes a month after China's trademark office gave Mr. Trump one preliminary trademark for providing catering services, and four to his daughter Ivanka through her trademarking business.	中国商标局初步批准这批新商标的一个月前, 还初步批准了特朗普的一个餐饮服务商标, 以及他女儿伊万卡的四个商标——通过她的商标业务公司。
It is unclear how Mr. Trump plans to use his trademarks. He does not have any businesses in China and the Trump Organization has said it will not do any further international deals. The president's two adult sons now run the business.	特朗普打算如何使用这些商标目前还不清楚。他在中国没有任何业务, 特朗普集团(Trump Organization)表示不会再开展任何国际交易。公司的业务现在由特朗普的两个成年儿子打理。
"All of our marks in China are registered to an affiliate of the Trump Organization and have nothing whatsoever to do with Mr. Trump," Alan Garten, executive vice president and chief legal officer at the Trump Organization, said in an email.	特朗普集团的执行副总裁兼首席法律顾问阿兰·加腾(Alan Garten)在一封电邮中表示:“我们在中国的所有商标都注册在特朗普集团的一个附属机构下, 与特朗普本人无关。”
For Mr. Trump, obtaining trademarks in China could allow him to license his name in the country, potentially giving him a new source of income. It also protects his brand name in a country that is known for counterfeiters.	对于特朗普来说, 在中国获得商标之后, 也许就可以在该国授权使用他的名字了, 这可能会令他获得一个新的收入来源。而且这也可以在一个以仿冒闻名的国家里保护他的品牌名称。
In China, many celebrities and foreign companies pre-emptively file for trademarks in a wide range of sectors to prevent expensive and	很多名人和外国公司都会在中国对商标进行多个行业的预防性注册, 因为有些“商标抢占者”会恶意注册知名品牌, 和这些人打官司既费钱又耗时。

time-consuming lawsuits against “trademark squatters” — people who register the names of widely known brands in bad faith.	
In Mr. Trump’s case, leather goods, toilets and cosmetics bearing the Trump name but trademarked by others have been spotted being sold around China.	就特朗普的情况来说，一些在中国境内销售的皮革制品、马桶和化妆品带有特朗普的名字，但商标是由其他人注册的。
Unlike trademarks in the United States, trademarks in China are generally awarded to those who are first to file with the government, and applicants do not have to give a reason for filing.	中国的商标注册机制与美国不同，获得批准的通常是那些最先向政府提交申请者，申请人也不必提出申请理由。
Because of this, Mr. Garten said that since 2006, “the Trump Organization has been forced to build its trademark portfolio in China to protect its brand and overall intellectual property rights from third-party infringers.”	因此，加腾说，自 2006 年以来，特朗普集团不得不在中国申请了一些商标，以保护其品牌和整体知识产权免受第三方侵权者的侵害。
The news of Mr. Trump’s new preliminary trademarks in China will give further ammunition to his critics, who allege that his business interests violate the emoluments clause in the United States Constitution that bars presidents from taking gifts or payments from foreign governments.	对特朗普的批评者来说，特朗普在中国又有新商标获得初步批准的消息无异于新的弹药，他们说特朗普的商业利益违反美国宪法的薪酬条款——该条款禁止总统从外国政府收取礼品或款项。
On Monday, the Democratic attorneys general of Maryland and the District of Columbia filed a lawsuit claiming that the president’s failure to shed his businesses has undermined public trust and violated constitutional bans against self-dealing.	周一，马里兰州和哥伦比亚特区民主党检察长提起诉讼，声称总统未能从生意中脱身，辜负了公众的信任，违反了禁止自利交易的宪法条款。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170614/trump-china-trademarks	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170614/trump-china-trademarks
Why Did China Detain Anbang’s Chairman? He Tested a Lot of Limits.	吴小晖事件背后，安邦触碰了太多禁忌
HONG KONG — Ever since Anbang Insurance Group bought the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York nearly three years ago, the politically	香港——自从安邦保险集团在不到三年前买下了纽约的华尔道夫酒店之后，这家政治人脉深厚的公司就一直在检验着中国工商界大都不成文的规则，公

<p>connected company has tested the mostly unwritten rules of the Chinese business world, ignoring regulators' hints and wading into international controversies.</p>	<p>司对监管机构的暗示置若罔闻，还插手国际上有争议的业务。</p>
<p>Now, with the detention by police of Anbang's chairman, the biggest question is which potential transgression may have spurred Beijing to crack down.</p>	<p>如今，随着安邦董事长被警方拘留，人们最大的疑问是，哪个潜在的越轨可能刺激了北京采取行动。</p>
<p>The chairman, Wu Xiaohui, has not been publicly accused of any wrongdoing, and the authorities in China sometimes detain financiers for questioning only to release them to resume their duties a few days later. Anbang said on its website on Wednesday only that Mr. Wu was temporarily unable to fulfill his duties as chairman for "personal reasons."</p>	<p>安邦董事长吴小晖还未被公开指责犯有任何不法行为。中国当局有时候会将金融人士拘留问讯，不过几天后他们就会恢复自由继续在公司任职。安邦周三在其网站上表示，吴小晖由于“个人原因”暂时无法履行董事长的职责。</p>
<p>Anbang embodies the contradictions of China's modern economy, with its potentially combustible mix of risk-taking capitalism and episodically draconian government control. Abroad, Anbang shocked Wall Street with its multibillion-dollar takeover efforts, even as Beijing moved to rein in deals. At home, it drew tens of billions of dollars from Chinese investors big and small looking for their own success stories — making it vulnerable at a time when Beijing is looking to limit potential financial explosions. And it played the fraught game of politics on both sides of the Pacific, including courting Jared Kushner, the son-in-law of President Trump.</p>	<p>安邦是中国现代经济中两个矛盾面的具体表现，一方面是敢冒风险的资本主义，另一方面是不定期的政府严厉控制，这两方面的搭配极不稳定。在国外，安邦数十亿美元的收购活动震惊了华尔街，而这正是在北京采取措施控制这种交易的时候。在国内，安邦从中国投资者手中吸收了数百亿美元的资金，这些大大小小的投资者们在追寻自己的成功梦想，这让北京在试图遏制潜在的金融危机时，让金融系统变得更加脆弱。安邦还涉足太平洋两岸充满风险的政治游戏，比如向特朗普总统的女婿贾里斯·库什纳(Jared Kushner)献殷勤。</p>
<p>On paper, the company appeared to be a quiet, conservative insurer. But Anbang often seemed to behave as though the usual informal political guidelines did not apply — possibly because Mr. Wu was</p>	<p>从字面上看，安邦像是一家不张扬的、保守的保险公司。但安邦通常的做法似乎就像是平常不成文的政治指导方针对它不适用似的，这可能是因为吴小晖和邓小平的外孙女结婚了，邓小平是20世纪80年代中国最重要的领导</p>

<p>married to a granddaughter of Deng Xiaoping, a major Communist Party figure who was China's paramount leader in the 1980s.</p>	<p>人。</p>
<p>"One of the basic rules of operating in China is everybody is a dog on a leash," said Fraser Howie, a former banker in Asia who has co-written three books on the Chinese financial system. "Nobody has freedom. The party does not give anybody freedom. They merely give them a leash."</p>	<p>"在中国经商的基本规则之一是，每个人都是一条被牵着的狗，"曾在亚洲从事银行工作的侯伟(Fraser Howie)说，他与别人合写过三本关于中国金融系统的书。"没有人有自由。党不给任何人自由，只是用皮带牵着他们，时紧时松而已。"</p>
<p>One bright line for Chinese companies: Try not to get mixed up in China's foreign policy without clear backing from Chinese leaders.</p>	<p>中国企业的一条明显红线是：没有中国领导人的明确支持，尽量不要搅和到中国的外交政策中去。</p>
<p>Yet Anbang tried late last year to invest in an office building partly owned by Mr. Kushner. The potential investment, which was never consummated, became controversial in the United States because of Mr. Kushner's role in setting China policies in the Trump administration, and exposed Beijing to accusations that it was trying to meddle in American politics. No Chinese bank stepped forward to play any role in a possible transaction.</p>	<p>然而，安邦在去年晚些时候试图投资库什纳部分拥有的一幢办公大楼。由于库什纳在特朗普政府中担负着制定中国政策方面的职责，这笔潜在的投资在美国引起了争议、并最终告吹，但这让北京受到指责，有人认为北京试图干预美国政治。没有一家中国银行自告奋勇要在这笔可能的交易中起任何作用。</p>
<p>Some analysts in China said that political considerations were likely to be the main reason that Beijing had detained Mr. Wu, pointing to a Communist Party meeting scheduled for late this year at which party officials are to consider changes in leadership. Anbang has a murky ownership structure that traces back to family and friends of Mr. Wu who live on apparently modest means, fueling speculation in China that other wealthy and powerful figures may be behind it.</p>	<p>中国的一些分析人士说，政治考虑可能是北京拘留吴小晖的主要原因，他们指出，共产党将在今年晚些时候召开代表大会，党的官员们将在大会上形成新的领导层。安邦的所有权结构也非常模糊，许多股权归吴小晖的家人和朋友拥有，这些人的生活水平明显不高，这在国内引起猜测，认为安邦背后有其他有钱有势的人物。</p>
<p>By detaining Mr. Wu and other high-flying business figures, said Zhang Lifan, a Beijing-based historian and the son of a food minister under</p>	<p>家住北京的历史学家章立凡是毛泽东时代一位粮食部长的儿子，章立凡说，通过拘留吴小晖及其他非常成功的商业人士，中共领导人向潜在对手发出了</p>

<p>Mao Zedong, Communist Party leaders are sending a powerful message to potential rivals that they won't brook dissent. "You can prevent your opponents from making their moves," he said.</p>	<p>一个强大信息，表示共产党不允许异见。“这样做能防止你的对手采取行动，”他说。</p>
<p>Anbang also pushed — and even defied — the government's often loosely defined limits on what Chinese insurers are allowed to do.</p>	<p>安邦也想逾越、甚至不顾政府对中国保险公司可以做什么制定的往往并不严格的界限。</p>
<p>The company was among a number of Chinese insurers unshackled by regulators earlier in the decade and allowed to invest in a wide range of areas. Anbang was among the most aggressive. After acquiring the Waldorf Astoria, it engaged in a number of high-profile global deal efforts, including an ultimately unsuccessful campaign to buy Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide.</p>	<p>不到十年前，监管者解除了对几家中国保险公司的约束，允许它们在广泛的领域投资，安邦是这些公司之一，而且做法也最声势浩大。收购了华尔道夫酒店后，安邦参与了一系列的全球高调交易，包括最终落空的购买喜达屋酒店及度假村的努力。</p>
<p>That campaign continued even after the Shanghai stock market crashed in the summer of 2015, which prompted the Chinese government to begin stepping up its measures to discourage companies and individuals from taking large sums of money out of the country. Just last week came the disclosure that, starting in September, banks will be required to send daily reports to the government on every overseas credit card expenditure by their customers of more than 1,000 renminbi, or \$147.</p>	<p>即使在上海股市 2015 年夏天崩溃后，安邦的收购活动也没有停止，股市的崩溃导致中国政府开始加大措施，遏制公司和个人把大笔资金转移到国外去。上周刚透露的消息说，从今年 9 月开始，银行必须每天向政府上报银行卡持卡人在海外的 1000 元以上人民币（约合 147 美元）的支出。</p>
<p>The effort also tested the rules set by Chinese insurance regulators, who say no insurer may put more than 15 percent of its assets overseas. According to Anbang's most recent financial disclosure this spring, nearly three-fifths of the assets of its main business, life insurance, were overseas. But the rule is poorly defined on crucial questions of how to compare overseas assets to an insurer's overall assets.</p>	<p>安邦的收购活动也是对中国保险监管机构规定的检验，监管机构规定，保险公司在海外的资产不得超过其总资产的 15%。据安邦今年春季公布的最新财务报告，安邦主要业务人寿保险的资产，近 60% 在海外。但是，上述规定在如何计算保险公司的海外资产和总资产等关键问题上定义不清。</p>

<p>Anbang has also argued that it did not depend on converting renminbi into foreign currencies to make its acquisitions, but has not explained how it was able to finance so many foreign deals without converting large sums.</p>	<p>安邦还辩称，它进行收购靠的不是将人民币兑换成外汇，但并未解释公司在不兑换大笔货币的情况下，如何为那么多笔国外交易提供资金。</p>
<p>To fund its investments, Anbang aggressively marketed what in China are called wealth management products. Wealth management products are often short-term investments that offer investors considerably higher rates of return than are paid on bank deposits. While they are often sold out of the offices of banks and securities brokerages, giving investors a sense of confidence, the money often goes off the balance sheets of banks and into murky and sometimes speculative investments.</p>	<p>为了给投资筹集资金，安邦极力推销国内所谓的理财产品。理财产品通常是短期投资，它们为投资者提供比银行存款利率高得多的回报率。虽然理财产品经常通过银行营业部和证券交易所出售，让投资者有一种信任感，但这些资金往往不出现在银行的资产负债表上，而是成为不明不白、而且有时是投机性质的投资。</p>
<p>Anbang's wealth management product sales contributed to eye-popping growth. In the six years through last December, the assets of Anbang's life insurance unit multiplied 2,876-fold, to \$213 billion. Anbang also has a much smaller property and casualty insurance business.</p>	<p>安邦理财产品的销售给公司带来了令人瞩目的增长。在截至去年12月的六年中，安邦人寿保险部门的资产增加了2876倍，达到2130亿美元。安邦还有一个更小的从事财产保险业务的部门。</p>
<p>But wealth management products have drawn growing concern from regulators, who worry that they could fail and shake China's brittle financial system. Early last month, China's insurance commission banned Anbang from selling two of its investment products, one of them because it had been portrayed to regulators as a long-term investment when it was actually for two years. The other product had a regulatory filing that was missing the signature of an actuary.</p>	<p>但是，理财产品已经引起了监管机构越来越多的关注，监管者担心，这类产品可能会失败，从而在中国脆弱的金融体系中引发震荡。上月初，中国保险监管机构禁止安邦出售其投资产品中的两个，其中一个被禁的原因是，安邦将其描述为长期投资产品报给了保监会，但产品实际上是两年期投资。另一个被禁的原因是报给保监会的文件中没有精算师的签名。</p>
<p>"The nature of insurance should be safety, mobility, and the least</p>	<p>"保险行业的性质应该是安全性、流动性，最不重要是收益，"北京大学汇</p>

concern is yield," said Ju Lan, the director of the risk management and insurance research center at the HSBC School of Business at Peking University. "Since we don't allow insurance companies to go bankrupt, once one gets into trouble, the government need to save it."	丰商学院风险管理与保险研究中心主任睢岚说。“由于我们不允许保险公司破产，一旦一家公司陷入困境，政府就需要出来救它。”
After the detention of Mr. Wu, investors in Anbang wealth management products lit up social media starting on Tuesday night with questions about whether to leave their money with the company or to demand it back immediately, incurring significant penalties for early redemption.	吴小晖被拘留后，投资安邦理财产品的人们从周二晚间开始在社交媒体上活跃起来，他们讨论的问题是，把钱继续留在公司，还是要求公司立即退款，提早赎回会被征收高额罚款。
"I am worried something big will happen and I won't get my money back," wrote one investor. "Yet it costs a lot to quit as well."	"我担心会出大事儿，让我血本无归，"一名投资者写道。"但撤资的代价也很大。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170615/china-anbang-wu-xiaohui-detained	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170615/china-anbang-wu-xiaohui-detained
Anbang's Sales Dry Up in New Challenge for Chinese Insurers	安邦销售收入锐减，面临财务压力
HONG KONG — Anbang Insurance Group, whose chairman has been detained by the police, has seen its growth come to a screeching halt as Chinese investors who helped fund its meteoric rise prove skittish about a politically connected company that is no longer in Beijing's good graces.	香港——安邦集团董事长被警方拘捕，公司的增长遭遇急刹车。事实证明，给它提供资金助其快速崛起的中国投资者对一个不再承蒙北京恩宠、有政治关联的公司的支持是说变就变的。
Anbang's sales of life insurance policies and investment products, an important source of cash, stopped almost completely in April after tumbling sharply in March, according to Chinese government data released on Thursday. Across the insurance industry, sales slowed in April compared with earlier in the year.	中国政府周四发布的数据显示，继3月暴跌之后，安邦的人寿保险和投资产品销售在4月几乎完全停止，而这是公司一个重要的现金流来源。相比于今年初，整个保险行业在4月的销售增长都放慢了。
The weakness follows the government's crackdown on a sector that is supposed to help families and companies cut their financial risks, but	出现这种疲软状况，多少是因为政府对一个行业进行的打击，该行业本该帮助家庭和企业减少金融风险，但最近却成了猖獗的金融投机的中心。

<p>has recently become a hub for rampant financial speculation.</p>	
<p>China's anti-corruption officials announced in April that they were investigating the industry's top regulator, who was subsequently removed from his post. After that, regulators stepped up their enforcement.</p>	<p>今年4月，中国的反腐官员宣布，他们正在调查这个行业的最高监管者保监会主席，此人随后被解职。之后，监管机构加强了执法力度。</p>
<p>Anbang has been the archetype of the industry's changing favor.</p>	<p>安邦是这个行业风头变化的缩影。</p>
<p>For years, Anbang used its revenue to fund splashy global takeovers, most famously its 2015 purchase of New York's landmark Waldorf Astoria hotel. But its strategy tested the country's political and financial limits, amplifying scrutiny of the company.</p>	<p>数年来，安邦用公司收入大肆进行全球收购，其中最著名的是2015年收购纽约地标华尔道夫酒店(Waldorf Astoria)。但它的战略挑战了中国政治与金融的极限，政府加大了对该公司的审查力度。</p>
<p>Anbang's rise had been "just another example of the Wild West capitalism in Chinese finance, where people can go off and do whatever, no matter what their sectors are supposed to be doing," said David Zweig, the director of the Center on China's Transnational Relations at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. "It starts out by providing a needed service in the economy, but these guys end up just going out of control."</p>	<p>安邦的崛起是“中国金融界又一个西部荒野资本主义发展的例子，在那里人们可以随心所欲，而不管所在行业本该做什么，”香港科技大学跨国关系研究中心主任崔大伟(David Zweig)说。“它以提供经济发展需要的一种服务为初衷，最终却失控了。”</p>
<p>Anbang is now under acute pressure. Its revenue from existing life insurance policies and certain wealth management products was down 88 percent in April compared with the same month the previous year. The rest of the industry was up 4.5 percent in the same period.</p>	<p>安邦现在处在紧急而巨大的压力之下。与去年同期相比，安邦今年4月从现有的人寿保险和一些理财产品获得的收入减少了88%。同一时期，业内其他企业的销售增长了4.5%。</p>
<p>The company's troubles reached a crescendo after Anbang's chairman, Wu Xiaohui, was detained. Mr. Wu has not publicly been charged with any wrongdoing nor is it clear why he was detained. The company has said repeatedly this week that other executives are filling in for Mr. Wu</p>	<p>在安邦集团的董事长吴小晖被拘之后，这家公司的麻烦达到了顶点。吴小晖之前不曾被公开指责犯有任何不法行为，目前也不清楚他为何被拘。安邦本周已经多次表示，其他高管将在吴小晖离开期间接替他的工作，公司依然在正常运转。</p>

during his absence and that the business is still running.	
Yet Anbang also has a big cushion to help sustain the company through tough times.	不过，安邦也有巨大的缓冲储备，可以帮助它度过这段艰难的时期。
From January through March of this year, Anbang raised three-fifths as much money as it raised all of last year, government data shows. It has maintained a large stockpile of cash after a series of big investments fell apart, including a \$14 billion bid for Starwood Hotels and Resorts and a deal for a Manhattan office tower with Kushner Companies, the family real estate firm partly owned by Jared Kushner, the son-in-law of President Trump and an administration adviser.	政府数据显示，从今年1月至3月，安邦筹集了相当于去年全年五分之三的资金。而且它拥有大量的现金储备，因为此前有一系列巨额投资没能达成，其中包括以140亿美元竞购喜达屋酒店及度假村国际集团(Starwood Hotels and Resorts)的努力，以及从库什纳公司(Kushner Companies)购买一栋曼哈顿写字楼股份的交易——这家家族房地产企业部分由特朗普总统的女婿、政府顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)拥有。
But Anbang's latest figures are eye-catching for the opposite reason. Including new kinds of policies and wealth management products, it took in only \$218 million in April this year, down from \$5.92 billion in the same month last year, the government data on Thursday showed.	但安邦最近引人注目，却是因为相反的原因。周四公布的政府数据显示，包括新的保险产品和理财产品在内，安邦在今年4月的收入只有2.18亿美元，相较于去年4月的59.2亿美元大幅减少。
Earlier investors are also getting nervous now. "If the government doesn't save us, the impact will be no less than the U.S. financial crisis, and those enterprises driven by debt will be involved," wrote one investor on Chinese social media. "Now, we are betting whether the government will help Anbang or not."	比较早期的投资者现在也开始感到不安。“如果国家撂挑子，那影响不亚于美国的两房，其他那些负债驱动资产的公司也全部影响，”其中一位投资者在中国的社交媒体上写道。“现在其实就是赌国家挺安邦。”
Investors' worries — a major source of Anbang's troubles — center on wealth management products, a potentially explosive risk in the country's financial system.	投资者的担忧——安邦麻烦的一个主要来源——集中在理财产品上，这在中国的金融系统中是一个有可能引发爆炸的风险。
Wealth management products offered much higher rates of return than bank deposits, with many providing guarantees. Investors have plowed trillions of dollars into the products, providing companies like Anbang	理财产品提供比银行存款高得多的利率，有许多提供了担保。投资者在这个领域砸下数万亿美元的资金，给安邦这样的企业提供了可以用来收购的现成资金。

with a ready source of cash for deals.	
But companies rarely disclose how that money is invested, raising concerns about what could happen to the financial system if they sour. Fearing a source of instability among the masses, Beijing has moved to limit growth in the products.	但这些公司很少披露那些资金投到了哪里，让人担心如果它们变成坏账，整个金融系统会出现什么情况。因为担心它成为在民众中制造不稳定的源头，北京开始限制这类产品的增长。
In early May, Chinese insurance regulators ordered Anbang to stop selling two investment products. One, they said, was improperly marketed as long-term insurance while a crucial application for the other lacked an actuary's signature.	今年5月初，中国保险监管机构责令安邦停止销售两种投资产品。他们表示，其中一款被错误地当作长期保险产品销售，另一款产品的关键申请文件没有精算师的签字。
By that point, Anbang was already in trouble. Questions about Anbang's financial strength had begun circulating on social media in China in March and April, as Chinese officials publicly raised questions about sales of wealth management products by some insurers.	到那个时候，安邦已经陷入了麻烦。今年3月和4月，有关公司财务实力的质疑开始在中国的社交媒体上流传开来，中国官员也公开质疑一些保险公司推出的理财产品的销售情况。
If the drop in revenue is steep enough, Anbang could eventually be forced to liquidate some assets. A big factor will be what happens with its existing policies and investment products.	如果收入继续下跌，安邦最终可能不得不变卖部分资产。其中一个很大的影响因素是公司现有的保险和投资产品会怎么样。
Anbang's annual report provides little information on the monthly tempo at which its previously issued investments are maturing. The company might need to pay them out if they are not rolled over into further investments with the company. The company's policies do have very stiff penalties on early redemption to discourage holders from turning them in early for cash.	在安邦的年报中，几乎看不到体现公司之前发行的已到期投资月度成长情况的信息。如果它们不滚入对安邦的进一步投资，这家公司可能就需要拿钱出来。为防止持有者提前兑换现金，这家公司对提前赎回保单会施以严厉处罚。
Anbang could raise money by selling some of its investments, but that could take time.	安邦可以通过出售部分投资来筹集资金，但那需要时间。
It has been an active investor in Western hedge funds, in addition to	除了直接收购海外公司，安邦也是西方对冲基金的积极投资者。这些投资协

making outright acquisitions of overseas companies. And those terms tend to impose severe limits on Anbang's ability to ask for its money back quickly.	议往往会对安邦快速返还资金的要求进行严格的限制。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170616/insurance-china-finance	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170616/insurance-china-finance
The Universal Phenomenon of Men Interrupting Women	女性的声音淹没在男人的世界
For women in business and beyond, it was an I-told-you-so day.	对于商界乃至其他行业的女性而言，那天发生的事并不陌生。
The twin spectacles Tuesday — an Uber board member's wisecrack about women talking too much, and Sen. Kamala Harris, D-Calif., being interrupted for the second time in a week by her male colleagues — triggered an outpouring of recognition and what has become almost ritual social-media outrage.	周二接连发生了两件被围观的事情——一位优步(Uber)董事会成员说了个俏皮话，挖苦女人话太多；还有加利福尼亚州民主党参议员卡玛拉·哈里斯(Kamala Harris)一周内第二次发言被男性同事打断——它们引发了大量感同身受的反响，近乎惯例地在社交媒体上激起了公愤。
Academic studies and countless anecdotes make it clear that being interrupted, talked over, shut down or penalized for speaking out is nearly a universal experience for women when they are outnumbered by men.	学术研究和无数事例清楚地表明，当男人在人数上超过女人时，女人经常会遭到打断、被高声压过、被制止，或是遭到惩罚，这几乎已经成为一种普遍的体验。
A few statistics show that the questions directed at Uber about how women fare in the workplace extend beyond one company, and indeed beyond Silicon Valley. Women make up 6.4 percent of Fortune 500 chief executive officers and 19.4 percent of Congress this year. About a fifth of board members in Fortune 500 companies in 2016 were women, according to research conducted by Deloitte and the Alliance for Board Diversity.	一些统计数据显示，这些女性在工作场所会遭遇的问题不止在优步才有，也超出了硅谷的范畴。今年，在财富500强公司的首席执行官中，女性占6.4%；在国会里，女议员占19.4%。根据德勤(Deloitte)和董事会多样性联盟(Alliance for Board Diversity)的研究，2016年财富500强公司的董事会成员中约有五分之一是女性。
After Arianna Huffington, an Uber director, spoke of how important it was to increase the number of women on the board, David Bonderman said that would mean more talking. He soon resigned from the board.	优步的一位董事阿里安娜·赫芬顿(Arianna Huffington)谈到在董事会中增加女性人数的重要性，戴维·邦德曼(David Bonderman)之后说，这意味着董事会里会有更多谈话。此后他很快就从董事会辞职了。然而，如数据显示，即

<p>Even in companies without notorious bro-cultures, however, women have had to struggle to feel heard and, as the numbers make clear, to advance to the top.</p>	<p>使在那些不以兄弟情文化著称的公司中，为了能被提升到高层，女人也不得不拼命努力，好让自己的声音被听到。</p>
<p>"I think every woman who has any degree of power and those who don't know how it feels to experience what Kamala Harris experienced yesterday," said Laura R. Walker, the chief executive of New York Public Radio. "To be in a situation where you're trying to do your job and you're either cut off or ignored."</p>	<p>"我认为任何哪怕稍微掌握一点权力的女人，乃至那些从来不知道权力为何物的女人，都曾经体验过卡玛拉·哈里斯昨天的遭遇"。纽约公共广播电台首席执行官劳拉·R·沃克(Laura R. Walker)说。“你想做好自己的工作，但是要么被打断，要么被忽视了。”</p>
<p>Harris, a former prosecutor, assertively questioned Attorney General Jeff Sessions during his testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee. Sen. John McCain, R-Ariz., interrupted and chided her to let Sessions answer her questions. Soon after that, Sen. Richard Burr, R-N.C., the committee chairman, cut her off, saying her time had elapsed.</p>	<p>哈里斯是一位前任检察官，在司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)向参议院情报委员会作证期间，她向塞申斯提出明确质疑。亚利桑那州共和党参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)打断并申斥了她，才让塞申斯回答她的问题。不久后，委员会主席，北卡罗来纳州共和党参议员理查德·伯尔(Richard Burr)再次打断她，说她的提问时间已经用完了。</p>
<p>Women in a wide range of industries, at all levels, offered hundreds of such examples in response to an invitation from The New York Times for people to share their personal experiences on Facebook. "I can't even count the number of times I've witnessed a woman being interrupted and talked over by a man, only to hear him later repeat the same ideas she was trying to put forward," wrote one respondent, Grace Ellis. "I'd say I see this happen ... two to three times a week? At least?"</p>	<p>《纽约时报》邀请女人们在 Facebook 上分享她们的类似经历，于是来自各行各业、各种级别的女性应邀提供了数百个这样的例子。“女人被男人打断、被高声压过，之后他却开始重复她刚才试图提出的想法，这种事简直数不胜数，”一位名为格蕾斯·埃利斯(Grace Ellis)的回复者写道。“我会说我每周都能看到这种事……至少两到三次？”</p>
<p>Joyce Lionarons wrote, "My female boss told me she needed to allow each man to interrupt her four times before protesting in a meeting. If she protested more often, there were problems."</p>	<p>乔伊斯·莱昂伦斯(Joyce Lionarons)写道：“我的女老板告诉我，她得容忍会上每个男人至少打断她四次，然后她才能开始抗议。如果她更频繁地抗议，就会出问题。”</p>

<p>Erica Brown wrote that she has worked for three months as a distiller. Virtually every time she goes to pick up supplies, she said, the staff asked her husband what she needed.</p>	<p>埃里卡·布朗(Erica Brown)写道, 她已经做了三个月的酿酒师工作。她说, 几乎每次她去取物资的时候, 工作人员都会问她丈夫, 需要什么。</p>
<p>A ream of studies affirm such anecdotes. Researchers consistently find that women are interrupted more and that men dominate conversations and decision-making, in corporate offices, town meetings, school boards and the U.S. Senate.</p>	<p>大量研究报告证实了这样的轶事。研究人员不断发现, 在公司办公室、城镇会议、学校董事会和美国参议院中, 女性都会更经常遭到打断, 由男性主导对话和决策。</p>
<p>Victoria L. Brescoll, associate professor of organizational behavior at the Yale School of Management, published a paper in 2012 showing that men with power talked more in the Senate, which was not the case for women. Another study, "Can an Angry Woman Get Ahead?" concluded that men who became angry were rewarded, but that angry women were seen as incompetent and unworthy of power in the workplace.</p>	<p>耶鲁大学管理学院组织行为学副教授维多利亚·L·布雷斯科尔(Victoria L. Brescoll)于2012年发表论文指出, 在参议院, 掌握权力的男性说话也更多, 但女性的情况却并非如此。另一项名为《愤怒的女人能不能得到晋升?》的研究得出结论说, 在工作场合, 发怒的男人会得到回报, 但是发怒的女人却会被认为无能、不配得到权力。</p>
<p>Indeed, Jason Miller, a former adviser to President Donald Trump's campaign and a CNN commentator, described Harris as "hysterical" and shouting during her questioning of Sessions. At times, Harris cut Sessions off, but she spoke in an even tone.</p>	<p>事实上, 唐纳德·特朗普总统的前竞选顾问, CNN评论员杰森·米勒(Jason Miller)描述哈里斯“歇斯底里”, 在质询塞申斯期间大喊大叫。哈里斯有时候确实会打断塞申斯, 但是她用的是非常一致的口吻。</p>
<p>That experience, too, resonated with many women responding to the Facebook callout.</p>	<p>许多在《纽约时报》Facebook的帖子下面回复的女人对此也有共鸣。</p>
<p>"And if you complain, you are excluded," said Paula Minnikin. "As the only woman on a particular corporate board, I asked the chair in private if we could consider finding another one or two women as we were seeking to replace three board members. He said there was no doubt I was one of our strongest members but that there ARE no good women. I was the exception. He then went on to share that this is because I'm</p>	<p>"如果你抱怨, 就会被排除在外," 保拉·米尼金(Paula Minnikin)说。"我们公司董事会在考虑替换三名成员。作为董事会里唯一的女性, 我私下里问主席, 可不可以考虑再找一两名女性董事。他说, 毫无疑问, 我是董事会里最具能力的成员之一, 但是根本没有什么好的女性人选。我是例外。然后, 他继续分享说, 这是因为身材高大强壮, 像个男人一样, 而且不会像普通女人那样把事情越搞越复杂。我当时真是瞠目结舌。"</p>

<p>tall and strong, like a man, and don't confuse things like a regular woman. I was flabbergasted."</p>	
<p>Tali Mendelberg, professor of politics at Princeton University, is co-author of "The Silent Sex: Gender, Deliberations and Institutions," compiling studies examining what happens when more women join decision-making groups. She and Christopher F. Karpowitz, associate professor of political science at Brigham Young University, found that, at school board meetings, men and women did not speak as long until women made up 80 percent of the school board. When men were in the minority, however, they did not speak up less.</p>	<p>普林斯顿大学的政治教授塔利·门德尔伯格(Tali Mendelberg)是《沉默的性：性别，审议与惯例》(The Silent Sex: Gender, Deliberations and Institutions)的合著者，该书汇编了若干对女性加入决策小组情况的研究报告。她和杨百翰大学(Brigham Young University)政治学副教授克里斯托弗·F·卡尔波维茨(Christopher F. Karpowitz)发现，在学校董事会会议中，当女性占据 80% 的时候，男女的发言时长才会相等。当男人居少数地位时，他们的发言也没有减少。</p>
<p>"The fact that women are outnumbered in every room puts them in a position where they're often coming up against gender-based stereotypes," said Deborah Gillis, president and chief executive officer of Catalyst, which works for women's advancement in business. "Women are too hard, too soft, but never just right. What that means is that women are seen as either competent or liked but not both."</p>	<p>"在所有房间里，男人的人数都比女人多，这令女人经常受到基于性别的刻板印象影响，" Catalyst 的总裁兼首席执行官黛博拉·吉利斯(Deborah Gillis)表示，Catalyst 是一个致力于女性职场发展的机构。"女人要么太强硬，要么太软弱，但从来没有刚刚好的时候。这意味着女人要么被视为是有能力的，要么被视为受喜爱的，但不能两者兼得。"</p>
<p>Some women are working to subvert these gender imbalances in their own organizations.</p>	<p>一些女人正在努力颠覆自己工作机构中的这些性别失衡。</p>
<p>Walker, of New York Public Radio, said she pressed for more women at its senior level and on its board. "I think this not only empowers women throughout our organization, it also makes for better discussions," she said. She is also pushing to increase the number of women who host podcasts.</p>	<p>纽约公共广播电台的沃尔克表示，她努力推动更多女性出任电台的高级职务和董事会成员。"我认为这不仅能在我们的整个机构中为女性赋予权力，而且还有利于展开更好的讨论。"此外她也在推动更多女性主持播客节目。</p>
<p>Jacqueline Hinman, chairman and CEO of CH2M Hill Cos., a Colorado-based engineering company that manages projects including</p>	<p>杰奎琳·恩曼(Jacqueline Hinman)是科罗拉多州工程公司 CH2M Hill Cos. 的董事长兼首席执行官，该公司曾负责管理包括多伦多轻轨和伦敦奥运会设</p>

light rail in Toronto and Olympic facilities in London, works in a field where women have typically been scarce. Now, however, women make up 30 to 40 percent of her board and are well represented in senior positions.	施在内的项目，她所工作的领域通常鲜有女性涉足。但如今，在她公司的董事会里，女性占了 30% 至 40%，也有不少女员工担任高级职位。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170616/women-sexism-work-huffington-kamala-harris	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170616/women-sexism-work-huffington-kamala-harris
U.S. Accuses Chinese Company of Money Laundering for North Korea	美国指一中国公司为朝鲜洗钱，或罚 190 万美元
TOKYO — United States prosecutors accused a Chinese company on Thursday of laundering money for North Korea and said they would seek \$1.9 million in civil penalties, as American efforts to put pressure on the isolated country continue to affect Pyongyang's neighbor and biggest benefactor.	东京——随着美国向被孤立的朝鲜施压的举措继续影响其邻居和最大靠山，美国检方周四指控一家中国公司替朝鲜洗钱，并表示他们将寻求 190 万美元的民事罚款。
Prosecutors said the company, Mingzheng International Trading Limited, operated as a front company for North Korea's state-run Foreign Trade Bank, which since 2013 has been the target of American sanctions intended to choke off funds connected to the country's nuclear weapons program. The penalty, if approved by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, would be "one of the largest seizures of North Korean funds by the department," according to a statement from prosecutors.	检方称，这家名为明正国际贸易有限公司的企业是朝鲜国有的外国贸易银行 (Foreign Trade Bank) 的幌子公司。自 2013 年以来，该银行一直是美国为切断与该国核武器计划有关的资金而实行制裁的目标。据检方的一份声明称，如果得到哥伦比亚特区联邦地方法院 (United States District Court for the District of Columbia) 的批准，这笔罚款将成为“司法部对朝鲜最大规模的没收资金之一”。
In their statement, prosecutors said Mingzheng was created to "surreptitiously move North Korean money through the United States." In a filing with the court, prosecutors said the funds were being held in a bank account in the United States.	检方在声明中称，明正的成立目的就是为了“偷偷通过美国转移朝鲜的资金”。在提交给法庭的一份备案文件中，检方称这笔资金存放在一个美国的银行账户里。
Calls to a Mingzheng phone number in Hong Kong, a semiautonomous	打给明正在香港一个号码的电话无人接听。实行半自治的中国城市香港是明

<p>Chinese city where the company is registered, were not answered.</p>	<p>正的注册地。</p>
<p>The United States has increasingly targeted North Korea's money sources with the outside world to help tame its ambitions to develop nuclear weapons. That effort has led American officials to focus on companies in China, which acts as North Korea's protector and is its most important trading partner.</p>	<p>美国日益把朝鲜在外部世界的资金来源作为目标，以助于抑制其发展核武器的野心。这一举措促使美国官方把重点放在了中国公司身上。中国是朝鲜的保护国，也是它最重要的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>Last year, the United States Treasury said it would cut off from the American financial system any bank or company conducting banking transactions with North Korea. Experts said the move could hit smaller regional banks in China, especially those along its border with North Korea.</p>	<p>去年，美国财政部表示将切断美国金融体系与任何和朝鲜进行银行交易的银行或公司的往来。专家表示，此举可能会伤害到中国境内较小的地区性银行，特别是地处中朝边境的那些银行。</p>
<p>China has opposed the effort, saying the United States is imposing its own domestic laws on other countries.</p>	<p>中国反对这一做法，称美国是在把自己国内的法律强加在其他国家身上。</p>
<p>Citing confidential informants, prosecutors said Mingzheng was operated by a Chinese citizen with ties to the Foreign Trade Bank. It did not name the citizen.</p>	<p>检方援引秘密线人的话称，明正的经营者是一个与外贸银行有联系的中国公民。检方没有公布此人的姓名。</p>
<p>Mingzheng's corporate filings in Hong Kong listed its sole shareholder as Sun Wei, a resident of Benxi, an area near the Chinese city of Shenyang in Liaoning Province. Mr. Sun could not be reached for comment.</p>	<p>明正在香港提交的企业备案文件显示，公司唯一的股东孙伟（音）来自辽宁沈阳附近的本溪。记者未能联系到孙伟请其置评。</p>
<p>Prosecutors told the court that Mingzheng's financial transactions were closely linked to another Chinese company called Dandong Hongxiang. Last year, the Justice Department filed criminal charges against its top executive and several of her colleagues, accusing them of violating American sanctions through a similar, covert money-transfer scheme.</p>	<p>检方在法庭上表示，明正和一家名叫丹东鸿祥的中国公司有着密切的财务往来。去年，司法部对该公司的一把手和她的几名同事提出刑事指控，控告他们通过一个类似的、隐蔽的资金转移流程违反了美国的制裁规定。</p>

<p>Citing a confidential informant, prosecutors also said Mingzheng played a role in payments between a North Korean telecommunications company and ZTE, a Chinese maker of telecommunications equipment. In March, ZTE agreed to plead guilty and pay \$1.19 billion in fines as part of a settlement for breaking United States sanctions and selling electronics to North Korea and Iran.</p>	<p>明正还援引一个秘密线人提供的信息称，明正在一家朝鲜电信公司和中国电信设备制造商中兴之间的付款中发挥了作用。3月，中兴同意认罪并支付11.9亿美元的罚款，作为其违反美国的制裁规定，向朝鲜和伊朗出售电子产品而达成的和解的一部分。</p>
<p>The United States Justice Department said the \$1.9 million was the amount that Mingzheng transferred on North Korea's behalf in October and November 2015.</p>	<p>美国司法部称，涉案的190万美元是明正在2015年10月和11月代朝鲜转移的资金金额。</p>
<p>Those payments, made in dollars, were cleared through the United States, the prosecutors said, who are seeking permission from the court to seize the funds.</p>	<p>检方说，这些用美元进行的付款是通过美国结算的。他们正在争取法庭准许没收这笔资金。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170617/north-korea-money-laundering-mingzheng</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170617/north-korea-money-laundering-mingzheng</p>
<p>Some Global Investors See Fresh Worries in an Old Problem: China</p>	<p>中国泡沫风险让全球投资者忐忑不安</p>
<p>BEIJING — While investors have been preoccupied with President Trump and chaos in Washington, nerve-rattling elections in Europe and the uncertainty created by Federal Reserve policy and Britain's decision to leave the European Union, a once-familiar — and possibly bigger — risk to global markets has been bubbling in the background.</p>	<p>北京——当投资者们忙于关注特朗普总统和华盛顿的混乱、欧洲那些挑动神经的选举，以及美联储政策和英国脱欧决定所带来的不确定性时，全球市场面临的一种曾经熟悉的、很可能更大的风险一直在暗地里发酵。</p>
<p>China.</p>	<p>中国。</p>
<p>Two years after China first set off investor alarm bells worldwide with a stock market crash, a slumping currency and concerns over rising debt, many investors have put those concerns out of mind. Shares of Chinese companies traded in Hong Kong and other places outside the mainland</p>	<p>距离中国以股票市场的崩盘、货币的骤然贬值以及债务不断增长引发的担忧向世界各地的投资者敲响警钟已过去两年，很多投资者都把担忧之情抛到了脑后。随着投资者拥抱中国欣欣向荣的科技行业和消费市场，在香港以及中国大陆以外其他地方上市的中国公司的股票价格，已经飙升至股灾以来的最</p>

<p>have surged to their highest levels since the crash, beating markets in other developing countries, as investors embrace China's thriving technology and consumer scenes.</p>	<p>高水平，令其他发展中国家的市场相形见绌。</p>
<p>Even in China, where the long-downtrodden domestic stock market still suffers from investor skepticism and government meddling, local shares enjoyed a run-up for much of this year before falling back recently.</p>	<p>中国国内的股票市场长期萎靡不振，目前仍然受到投资者的怀疑和政府的干预，但即便如此，本地股票的价格于近日回落前，在今年的很多时候也都处于涨势。</p>
<p>"The vast majority of consensus opinion is that China is fine," said Kevin Smith, the founder and chief executive of Crescat Capital, an asset management firm based in Denver that is betting against Chinese investments. Referring broadly to China's debt and other financials, he added: "People are really not looking at the potential bubble. The bubble just keeps getting bigger."</p>	<p>"绝大多数人一致认为中国没问题，"总部位于丹佛、不看好对中国的投资的资产管理公司 Crescat Capital 创始人兼首席执行官凯文·史密斯(Kevin Smith)说。他广泛提及了中国的债务以及其他金融问题，并补充道："人们真的忽略了潜在的泡沫。泡沫正变得越来越大。"</p>
<p>China's fate has major sway over global markets, given its longtime role as a growth driver — and investors may soon have a bigger stake in the ups and downs of Chinese stocks.</p>	<p>中国长期以来一直扮演着增长发动机的角色，其命运对全球市场有着举足轻重的影响——而其股票市场的涨落，或许很快就会与投资者的利益更加息息相关。</p>
<p>MSCI, an investment advisory firm that compiles stock indexes that are widely tracked by mutual funds and pension funds around the world, is considering adding domestic Chinese stocks to a key benchmark. The company is scheduled to unveil its decision on Tuesday.</p>	<p>所编股票指数广受世界各地共同基金和养老基金追踪的投资咨询公司明晟(MSCI)，正考虑把中国国内的股票纳入一个重要的基准指数。该公司计划于周二宣布其决定。</p>
<p>Investors have already received some encouragement to jump in. In March, Goldman Sachs recommended investors increase their holdings of Chinese stocks, citing improved economic growth, stable policies and other positives.</p>	<p>投资者已经接收到了某些鼓励其进场的信息。今年3月，高盛(Goldman Sachs)以经济增长情况有所改善、政策稳定以及其他积极因素为由，建议投资者增持中国股票。</p>
<p>But some investors have started to worry again. In a survey released by</p>	<p>但一些投资者又开始担心了。美银美林(Bank of America Merrill Lynch)发</p>

<p>Bank of America-Merrill Lynch, fund managers in May named China the biggest potential source for an unpleasant surprise for global markets for the first time since January 2016. The investor services firm Moody's also downgraded China's sovereign credit rating last month, its first such move in 28 years.</p>	<p>布的调查结果显示,基金经理们在5月份接受调查时认为,对全球市场而言,惊吓的最大潜在来源就是中国,自2016年1月以来他们还是头一次这样认为。投资者服务公司穆迪(Moody's)也于上月降低了中国的主权信用评级,这是它28年来首次这么做。</p>
<p>Debt is a central theme to these rising concerns. To shore up its economy, China resorted to pumping up credit, adding to an already mountainous pile of debt. According to the Bank for International Settlements, that debt reached 257 percent of its gross domestic product at the end of 2016, slightly above the same measure in the United States, and significantly higher than the 184 percent for emerging economies over all.</p>	<p>这些愈演愈烈的担忧以债务为核心主题。为了给经济提供支撑,中国大举开闸放贷,让业已堆积如山的债务变得愈发沉重。来自国际清算银行(Bank for International Settlements)的数据显示,截至2016年底,中国的债务占GDP的比重为257%,略高于美国,大大高于新兴经济体184%的总体水平。</p>
<p>But what worries economists most is the pace at which it has mounted. At the end of 2007, China's debt stood at only 152 percent of G.D.P.</p>	<p>但让经济学家最担忧的是其债务的增长速度。2007年底,中国的债务只占GDP的152%。</p>
<p>The research company Capital Economics, in a June report, warned that debt in China "has risen far faster than in almost any other major economy on record," and that its continued buildup was the "biggest risk facing emerging Asia."</p>	<p>研究公司凯投宏观(Capital Economics)在今年6月的一份报告中警告称,“自有记录以来”,中国的债务“增速几乎比其他任何主要经济体都快得多”,其债务的持续累积是“新兴亚洲市场面临的巨大风险”。</p>
<p>Over the last several months, the government has tried to reverse this trend, helping slow credit growth. But that, too, has rattled financial markets in China. The fear is that tighter credit could both slow growth and make it more difficult for highly indebted firms to pay back those loans. In a sign of strain, the interest rates charged by banks when lending to one another have been rising.</p>	<p>过去几个月里,中国政府一直竭力扭转该趋势,希望让信贷增速慢下来。但这也导致了中国金融市场的动荡不安。人们担心收紧信贷可能会在拖累经济增长的同时,让负债累累的企业更加难以还贷。资金面承受压力的一个迹象是,银行间同业拆借利率有所上升。</p>
<p>Policy makers in China appear more worried, too. In late May, the</p>	<p>中国的政策制定者似乎也更加忧心忡忡。5月末,中国政府不顾其做出的让</p>

<p>government indicated it would tighten its grip on the renminbi, stepping back from a longstanding commitment to allow market forces a greater role in its valuation.</p>	<p>市场化力量在人民币估值方面发挥更大作用的长期承诺，暗示将收紧对人民币的控制。</p>
<p>Mr. Smith of Crescat said he believed global investors remained too complacent about the China threat. Calling China “the largest macro bubble in our lifetime,” he said the situation had “already gone beyond what global financial watchdogs claim are levels where other countries historically have gotten into trouble.”</p>	<p>Crescat Capital 的史密斯说，他认为全球投资者面对中国带来的威胁时仍然太自以为是。他把中国称为“我们平生所见最大宏观泡沫”，他说问题之严重“已经超出了全球金融监管机构所宣称的曾让其他国家在历史上遭遇麻烦的那种程度。”</p>
<p>Mr. Smith has arranged his portfolio with these fears in mind. He said he was shorting China equity funds. (When investors short, they are making financial bets that the price of something is going to fall.) And though such positions have subtracted from his returns so far this year, he has doubled down.</p>	<p>心怀这些担忧的史密斯对自己的投资组合做出了调整。他说他正在做空中国股票基金。（当投资者做空时，他们在金融市场上押注于某种东西的价格将会下降。）今年到目前为止，这些头寸给他带来的账面回报是负数，但他已加倍下注。</p>
<p>Just since May, he has shorted individual Chinese companies listed in New York, including the e-commerce companies Alibaba Group and JD.com and the search engine specialist Baidu, which he argues are more exposed to China’s shaky financial sector than many investors realize.</p>	<p>自 5 月以来，他做空了在纽约上市的几家中国公司的股票，其中包括电商企业阿里巴巴和京东，以及专注于搜索引擎业务的百度。他说中国岌岌可危的金融部门给这些公司造成的风险，比很多投资者想象的都要大。</p>
<p>Investors may steer clear of China until the uncertainty about its heavy debt — and the government’s will and ability to handle it — clears up.</p>	<p>投资者或许会对中国敬而远之，直至与其沉重的债务相关的不确定性——以及中国政府控制债务的意愿和能力——变得明朗起来。</p>
<p>“The biggest crisis tends to happen when people are not looking, when the government is not trying to tackle the risk,” said Jian Shi Cortesi, who oversees the Asian equities portfolio at the asset-manager GAM, based in Zurich. “So far they are managing it quite well. But the market is always scared if they cannot manage it.”</p>	<p>“最大的危机往往在人们没有关注风险、政府没有竭力应对风险的时候发生，”资产管理公司 GAM 驻苏黎世的亚洲股票投资组合经理鉴·史·科特西（Jian Shi Cortesi, 音）说。“到目前为止，他们应对得非常不错。但市场总是担心，如果他们处理不好会怎么样。”</p>

<p>Not all China watchers are quite so nervous. Aidan Yao, senior emerging Asia economist in Hong Kong at AXA Investment Managers, which has more than \$800 billion under management, said investors should see the current effort to bring down leverage as a positive for the economy's future health.</p>	<p>并非所有中国问题观察人士都如此焦虑。安盛投资管理公司(AXA Investment Managers)驻香港的新兴亚洲高级经济师姚远(Aidan Yao)说,投资者应该把当前去杠杆化的努力视为有利于经济在未来健康发展的积极因素。安盛投资管理公司管理着逾 8000 亿美元资金。</p>
<p>"Right now, I'm not all that concerned," Mr. Yao said. Policy makers, he added, "are managing the situation quite carefully."</p>	<p>"目前我并不那么担心,"姚远说。他还表示,政策制定者"正非常小心地应对这种情况。"</p>
<p>There is also some confidence among China analysts that politics will keep the country's currency and stock markets on track in the coming months. This year, a major Communist Party conference will take place. To avoid any undue surprises, policy makers are likely to do whatever they can to prevent drastic shifts in asset values before the meeting.</p>	<p>中国问题分析人士当中也有人相信,政治因素会让中国的货币和股票市场在未来几个月保持正常。共产党今年将召开一场重要会议。为了避免不合时宜的意外,政策制定者可能会竭尽所能地防止资产估值在会议召开前发生剧烈变化。</p>
<p>It is unclear whether MSCI, the stock-index compiler, will broaden global access for Chinese stocks. It has rejected adding China's domestic shares for three consecutive years, citing regulations that hamper an investor's ability to sell shares and take funds out of the country. The Chinese authorities have introduced some measures to address these issues.</p>	<p>尚不清楚编制股票指数的明晟公司是否会为中国股票拓宽与全球投资者之间的通道。它曾以中国的某些规定会损害投资者卖出股票以及将资金撤离的能力为由,连续三年拒绝纳入中国国内的股票。中国已经采取了一些措施来应对上述问题。</p>
<p>Mr. Yao of AXA said he believed that Chinese regulators had opened up enough access to domestic markets to win over MSCI. But even he does not see that translating into an immediate rush into Chinese stocks, given China's problems.</p>	<p>安盛投资管理公司的姚远说,在他看来,为了赢得明晟的认同,中国监管机构已经开放了足够的进入国内市场的渠道。但鉴于中国现有的问题,就连他也不认为这意味着应该立即争相买入中国股票。</p>
<p>"Long term, we are fairly cautious as well," Mr. Yao said. "People already know there is no easy out."</p>	<p>"长期来看,我们也相当谨慎,"姚远说。"大家已经知道,想要退出并不容易。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170619/china-investor-debt-worries</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170619/china-investor-debt-worries</p>

-msci	-msci
China Will Be Part of a Popular Stock Index, Opening the Door to Foreign Money	中国 A 股将被纳入 MSCI 新兴市场指数
HONG KONG — Chinese stocks will join an important global benchmark in a decision that opens the door for foreign money to flow into the China's markets.	香港——中国股市将加入一个重要的全球基准，该决定为外国资金流入中国市场敞开了大门。
The global stock index provider MSCI announced on Tuesday that the stocks of companies that trade in China's stock markets would be included in its influential emerging markets benchmark. For several years, money managers have anticipated the move, which will would make it more important to invest in China.	全球指数供应商 MSCI 周二宣布，将把在中国股市交易的企业股票纳入其重要的新兴市场指数。几年来，资金管理者都料到会有这么一天，投资中国从此将变得更加重要。
The MSCI decision on Tuesday represents a mostly symbolic victory for China. The Chinese government had lobbied MSCI for years to include in its indexes the so-called A shares traded on the Shanghai and Shenzhen stock markets. MSCI has added 222 large capitalization stocks on both exchanges.	MSCI 周二的决定对中国来说主要是一个象征性的胜利。中国政府多年来一直在游说 MSCI，希望能将上海和深圳股市交易的 A 股纳入该指数。MSCI 决定增加两个股市的 222 支大盘股。
Many investors measure the performance of money managers, like mutual fund and hedge fund managers, against MSCI indexes. That puts pressure on active managers to buy the shares in the index, and then add or subtract a few stocks in an effort to beat the index.	很多投资者以 MSCI 指数为标准来衡量基金经理的表现，比如共同基金经理和对冲基金经理。这迫使很多积极的资金经理会购买该指数中的股票，然后再增加或减少几支股票，以便跑赢该指数。
China's inclusion, even on a limited scale, means that money managers will find the indexes more attractive. Many investors have also gravitated toward index funds that try to match the indexes directly, by buying all or nearly all of the stocks in them.	这次中国 A 股加入 MSCI，即使规模有限，也意味着资金经理会觉得这些股指的吸引力变得更大了。很多投资者也倾向于购买指数基金，通过直接购买指数中的所有或几乎所有股票，来反应指数的涨跌。
The Chinese government long sought MSCI inclusion because it could	中国政府多年来一直在寻求将 A 股纳入 MSCI，因为这有助于把上海和深圳

<p>help establish Shanghai and Shenzhen as global financial centers.</p>	<p>打造成全球金融中心。</p>
<p>It could also push international money managers to pay more attention to corporate governance in China and demand that Chinese executives improve business practices, such as providing greater financial disclosure and limiting insider transactions.</p>	<p>这么做可能还会促使国际资金管理者更加关注中国的公司治理，并要求中国的高管改善商务实践，如提供更详细的财务状况信息和限制内幕交易。</p>
<p>“MSCI inclusion not only mandated global investors to allocate more funding into the Chinese A share market, but also provided a much-needed impetus to move Chinese stock markets closer to global standards,” said Shen Jianguang, a China economist at Mizhuho Securities.</p>	<p>“纳入 MSCI 不仅使得全球投资者把更多资金投入中国 A 股市场，还为中国股市向全球标准进一步靠拢提供了急需的动力，”瑞穗证券(Mizhuho Securities)的中国经济学家沈建光说。</p>
<p>A more recent goal, stemming from a stock market crash two years ago and a subsequent flight of money outside the country, has been to lure in more foreign investment to offset those outflows. Though China has since stemmed the outflows in part through tighter capital controls, the potential departure of money remains a problem as the Chinese economy cools and as a wide-ranging anti-corruption campaign has persuaded many wealthy families that their savings might not be safe inside China.</p>	<p>更近的目标是吸引更多外国投资，以抵消资金外流。这个目标源于两年前的股市崩盘和随后的资金外逃。尽管中国后来通过收紧资本控制在一定程度上遏制了资金外流，但随着中国经济降温，并且一场广泛的反腐运动让很多富裕家庭相信，它们的积蓄留在中国国内可能不安全，潜在的资金外逃依然是一个问题。</p>
<p>But money managers have been leery of pushing large sums of money into Chinese financial markets, and many have been unenthusiastic about China’s inclusion. International investment into China’s financial markets has been tiny in recent years in part because of growing worries that state-run banks were making huge and wasteful loans to state-owned Chinese companies to spur economic growth, adding to China’s debt load. That burden prompted Moody’s to downgrade</p>	<p>但基金经理对推动大量资金进入中国的金融市场有疑虑，很多人对纳入中国一事并不热情。近年来，进入中国金融市场的国际投资规模极小，这在一定程度上是因为外界越来越担心，国有银行为了刺激经济增长而向国有企业提供金额巨大却被浪费的贷款，增加了中国的债务负担。这种负担促使穆迪(Moody’s)上月下调中国的主权债务评级。</p>

<p>China's sovereign debt rating last month.</p>	
<p>"Having exhausted the ability to use state-owned banks as A.T.M.s, Beijing would love to entice foreign money into China's stock and bond markets," said Diana Choyleva, a China specialist at Enodo Economics, a financial advisory firm. "But the MSCI symbolic move falls well short of diverting global passive money into China's equity markets."</p>	<p>"消耗尽了把国有银行当自动取款机的能力后，北京愿意吸引外国资金进入中国的股票和债券市场，"金融咨询公司伊诺多经济(Enodo Economics)的中国问题专家戴安娜·乔伊利瓦(Diana Choyleva)说。"但被纳入 MSCI 这个象征性的举动，远远不足以让全球被动资金进入中国股市。"</p>
<p>At the Lujiazui Forum, an annual gathering of top Chinese economic and financial policy makers in Shanghai, Chinese officials underlined on Tuesday their desire for foreign participation in the country's financial markets.</p>	<p>周二，一年一度的中国最高经济和金融政策制定者会议"陆家嘴论坛"在上海举行。在会上，中国官员强调了他们对外国参与中国金融市场的渴望。</p>
<p>"The financial service industry is a competitive service industry which benefits from opening up, and will continue to expand its opening up," said Zhou Xiaochuan, the governor of the country's central bank, the People's Bank of China.</p>	<p>"金融服务业是竞争性服务业，受益于对外开放，还要进一步扩大对外开放，"中国央行中国人民银行行长周小川说。</p>
<p>Yet a variety of restrictive measures that China has taken in the past had prompted MSCI to decide on three previous occasions not to include China in its global indexes. These restrictions have included weekslong suspensions in the trading of shares in companies that encounter financial difficulties, and the increased limits on moving money out of the country.</p>	<p>但中国过去采取的各种限制措施促使 MSCI 此前三次决定不把中国纳入其全球指数。这些限制包括遭遇资金困难的公司的股票交易停止数周，以及对把资金转移出境的限制增加。</p>
<p>But international companies have to some extent been exempted from those restrictions, particularly since the start of this year, in an effort to convince them that if they put more money into China, they will be able to take it out someday. Limits on the repatriation of dividends have been removed, and limits on foreign trading of Chinese bonds have</p>	<p>跨国公司在一定程度上不受这些限制的影响，尤其是从今年年初开始。这是为了让它们相信，即便让更多资金进入中国，有一天也能够把资金撤出。对收益流回本国的限制已取消，对外国买卖中国债券的限制也放松了。</p>

been lightened.	
On the previous occasions that MSCI chose not to include Chinese shares, it was also considering whether to include them as a sizable percentage of its emerging markets index. The index company disclosed in a draft paper this year that it was considering a much smaller percentage role for Chinese shares in its emerging market index than in previous years, notably by reducing by two-thirds the number of Chinese stocks that would be tracked in the index.	以前几次 MSCI 决定不纳入中国股票的时候，它也在考虑是否将它们作为一个相当大的百分比纳入其新兴市场指数。这家指数公司在今年的一份草案中披露，它考虑的把中国股票纳入新兴市场指数的比例比往年要小得多，尤其是把该指数打算追踪的中国股票的数量减少了三分之二。
Chinese shares traded on markets outside mainland China, such as in Hong Kong, already represent the largest concentration of companies from a single country in the MSCI emerging markets index, fluctuating at about a quarter of the entire index.	中国股票也在中国大陆之外的市场上交易，比如在香港，因此中国已经是 MSCI 新兴市场指数中股票的最大来源国，大概占整个指数的四分之一左右。
While China received a greenlight from MSCI, another emerging market hopeful, Argentina, was not so lucky.	虽然 MSCI 对中国开了绿灯，但另一个希望加入新兴市场指数的国家阿根廷却没有这么走运。
Despite Argentina's successful sale of a 100-year government bond on Monday, the index company said it was not ready to upgrade the country to its emerging markets index because recent market reforms "needed to remain in place for a longer time period to be deemed irreversible."	尽管阿根廷本周一成功售出了一种为期 100 年的政府债券，但该指数公司表示，由于该国近期的市场改革“需要更长的时间才能被视为不可逆”，因此尚未准备好将该国股票纳入新兴市场指数。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170621/china-msci-stock-index	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170621/china-msci-stock-index
Ford Chooses China, Not Mexico, to Build Its New Focus	福特将小型车生产线转至中国
DETROIT — In a move that highlights the shifting landscape of global auto production, Ford Motor said on Tuesday that it would build its next-generation small car in China rather than in the United States or Mexico.	福特汽车(Ford Motor)周二宣布将在中国而不是美国或墨西哥制造新一代小型车。此举突显了正在发生变化的全球汽车生产格局。

<p>The decision underscores the potential for China to export more vehicles for sale to American buyers, and the reluctance of domestic automakers to invest in additional production in Mexico.</p>	<p>这个决定表明中国有机会向美国购买者出口更多的车辆，以及美国国内的汽车厂商不愿在墨西哥追加生产投资。</p>
<p>Ford currently builds its Focus compact car in Michigan, as well as in China and Europe.</p>	<p>目前，福特制造紧凑型轿车福克斯(Focus)的工厂位于密西根、中国和欧洲。</p>
<p>Last year, the company said it planned to shift Focus production to a plant under construction in Mexico, primarily because of lower labor costs. But Ford canceled the project in January after it met stiff opposition from President Trump, who had repeatedly criticized the company for investing in Mexican jobs at the expense of American ones.</p>	<p>去年，该公司表示计划将福克斯的生产转移到墨西哥的一家在建工厂，主要是因为那里的人工成本较低。但1月，福特在遭到特朗普总统的强烈反对后取消了该项目。特朗普多次指责福特投资墨西哥的就业，牺牲了美国的工作岗位。</p>
<p>Now Ford, the nation's second largest automaker after General Motors, is centralizing much of its small-car production in China, where it has available capacity.</p>	<p>现在，作为仅次于通用汽车(General Motors)的美国第二大汽车厂商，福特正在把大量小型车生产集中在已具备相应产能的中国。</p>
<p>Ford's head of global operations, Joe Hinrichs, said the company would save \$1 billion by building the Focus in China instead of Mexico — including \$500 million in savings announced at the time the Mexico plant was canceled — and would be able to spend more money expanding American plants that make high-profit trucks and sport-utility vehicles.</p>	<p>福特的全球业务负责人乔·欣里希斯(Joe Hinrichs)表示，通过在中国而不是墨西哥生产福克斯，福特将节省10亿美元（约合70亿元人民币）——包括取消在墨西哥建厂时宣布的五亿美元节省资金——并能够投入更多资金，扩建生产高利润的卡车和运动型多功能车的美国工厂。</p>
<p>"We have looked at how we can be more successful in the small-car segment and deliver even more choices for consumers in a way that makes business sense," Mr. Hinrichs said in a statement.</p>	<p>"我们研究了如何能在小型车领域取得更多成功，并以一种在商业上可行的方式为消费者提供更多选择，"欣里希斯在一封声明中说。</p>
<p>At the same time it announced its Chinese plans, Ford said it would invest \$900 million in a Kentucky factory to add production of</p>	<p>在宣布中国计划的同时，福特称将在肯塔基州的一座工厂投资九亿美元，以增加改良版的全尺寸福特远征(Expedition)和林肯领航员(Lincoln</p>

<p>revamped versions of its full-size Ford Expedition and Lincoln Navigator S.U.V.s. The investment will preserve about 1,000 jobs at the Kentucky plant, Ford said.</p>	<p>Navigator)SUV 的产量。福特说, 这笔投资将挽救该工厂的大约 1000 个就业岗位。</p>
<p>The moves were among the first strategic steps taken by Ford's new chief executive, Jim Hackett, to improve the capital returns on its manufacturing investments. Mr. Hackett, the former chief of the Steelcase furniture firm, was named last month to replace Mark Fields.</p>	<p>这些举动属于福特新任首席执行官吉姆·哈克特(Jim Hackett)为提高制造投资的资本收益率而率先采取的一系列战略举措。哈克特上月被任命取代马克·菲尔茨(Mark Fields), 之前是家具公司 Steelcase 的掌门人。</p>
<p>One industry analyst said Tuesday that automakers in general were looking to build popular S.U.V. models in the United States and concentrate production of slow-selling, less profitable passenger cars in lower-cost nations.</p>	<p>一名行业分析人士周二表示, 汽车厂商普遍希望把受欢迎的 SUV 车型的生产放在美国, 把卖得慢、利润没那么高的乘用车的生产集中在成本较低的国家。</p>
<p>"It's all about making cars in the right facility with the right capacity," said Michelle Krebs, an analyst with Autotrader.com.</p>	<p>"都是为了在具备适宜产能的合适工厂里制造汽车," 供职于 Autotrader.com 的分析师米歇尔·克雷布斯(Michelle Krebs)说。</p>
<p>Sales of cars have been trending downward in the United States for the past couple of years as cheap gasoline has prompted shoppers to buy larger, less-fuel-efficient S.U.V.s and trucks.</p>	<p>过去几年, 随着廉价汽油促使消费者购买更大、油耗更高的 SUV 和卡车, 美国的轿车销量一直处于下降趋势。</p>
<p>In the first five months of this year, car sales fell 11 percent compared with the same period in 2016. The Focus has been hit particularly hard, with sales dropping about 20 percent.</p>	<p>今年前五个月, 轿车销量同比下降 11%。福克斯尤其遭受重创, 销量下滑大约 20%。</p>
<p>Ford had planned to move the Focus to Mexico, where workers earn a fraction of the \$29-an-hour wages paid to veteran union workers in the United States.</p>	<p>福特本计划把福克斯的生产转移至墨西哥。美国资深工会工人的时薪是 29 美元, 墨西哥工人的工资相比之下只是个零头。</p>
<p>But the Trump administration has threatened to penalize automakers for expanding Mexican production, possibly by imposing tariffs or taxes on vehicles built there and shipped to the American market.</p>	<p>但特朗普政府威胁要惩罚在墨西哥扩大生产的汽车厂商, 方式可能是对在那里制造然后运回美国市场的车辆征收关税或其他税。</p>

<p>The administration has signaled that it will tackle the Mexican import issue during a renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement later this year. But it has not indicated whether it will challenge moves, like Ford's, to beef up imports from China.</p>	<p>特朗普政府表示将在今年晚些时候重新协商北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement)期间解决墨西哥进口问题。但特朗普政府尚未表明是否会挑战福特等公司增加从中国的进口的举动。</p>
<p>In a statement on Tuesday, Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross said the president was intent on encouraging companies to step up their investments in America rather than overseas.</p>	<p>在周二的一份声明中, 商务部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)说, 总统决心鼓励企业增加在美国而不是海外的投资。</p>
<p>"The Ford decision shows how flexible multinational companies are in terms of geography," Mr. Ross said. "I believe that as President Trump's policies and reforms take hold, more companies will begin to locate their facilities in the U.S."</p>	<p>"福特的决定体现了跨国公司在地域方面的灵活性," 罗斯说。"我相信, 随着特朗普总统的政策和改革发挥作用, 会有更多的公司开始把工厂设在美国。"</p>
<p>At a briefing in Washington on Tuesday, Sean Spicer, the White House press secretary, deflected a question about Ford's decision on production in China, saying that tax reform would provide economic incentives to expand American manufacturing.</p>	<p>周二在华盛顿的情况通报会上, 白宫发言人肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)避开了一个有关福特决定在中国生产福克斯的提问, 称税收改革将为扩大美国制造业提供更多经济刺激。</p>
<p>"The general consensus is that the president wants to create a tax system that encourages companies to bring jobs and factories back here," Mr. Spicer said.</p>	<p>"普遍的共识是, 总统希望创建一个鼓励企业把工作岗位和工厂带回美国的税收制度," 斯派塞说。</p>
<p>It is not clear how much cheaper it is for Ford to build cars in China than in the United States. While wages may be lower there, companies still must absorb costs for shipping and modifying vehicles to meet American safety regulations.</p>	<p>尚不清楚福特在中国造车的成本比在美国造车低多少。尽管中国的工资水平也许会低一些, 但企业仍必须承担运输以及为满足美国安全规定而改装车辆的成本。</p>
<p>But other automakers, such as Volvo and G.M., already make models in China for sale in the United States, including G.M.'s Buick Envision S.U.V.</p>	<p>但其他车企, 如沃尔沃(Volvo)和通用汽车, 已经在中国生产面向美国销售的车型了, 包括通用汽车的别克昂科威(Buick Envision)SUV。</p>
<p>There was no immediate comment on the Ford move from the United</p>	<p>指责通用汽车在美国销售中国制造别克汽车的全美汽车工人联合会(United</p>

Automobile Workers union, which has been critical of G.M. for selling Chinese-made Buicks in America.	Automobile Workers), 没有第一时间就福特此举发表评论。
Ford shares ended the day 1.1 percent lower.	当天, 福特的股价下跌 1.1%。
Ms. Krebs, the Autotrader analyst, said consumers were largely unfazed by where vehicles are built, and rarely based their buying decisions on geographical production.	前述 Autotrader 分析师克雷布斯称, 消费者基本上不关心车辆是在哪里制造的, 也很少把购车决定建立在车的制造地上。
"Most people generally don't know where their car is built, and they don't care," she said.	"总的来说大部分人都不知道他们的车是在哪里制造的, 他们不在乎," 她说。
In announcing its plans for the Focus in China, where it expects production of the new model to begin in the second half of 2019, Ford did not specify the costs related to the decision. A company spokeswoman, Kelli Felker, said that adding production to its existing Chinese plants will require a "relatively small investment."	宣布计划在中国生产福克斯时, 福特没有具体介绍和这个决定有关的成本。公司发言人凯莉·费尔克(Kelli Felker)说, 中国现有工厂的扩产只需"相对较小的投资"。
The move may also affect suppliers that currently produce parts for the Focus made in Michigan.	此举也许还会影响目前为在密歇根制造的福克斯生产零部件的供应商。
According to Transportation Department data, about 46 percent of the parts for the American-made Focus are produced in the United States and Canada.	美国运输部(Transportation Department)的数据显示, 在美国制造的福克斯使用的零部件中, 大约 46%是在美国和加拿大生产的。
Ms. Felker said there was no information available on where parts are manufactured for Focuses currently made in China.	费尔克说, 关于目前在中国制造的福克斯使用的零部件由哪里制造, 尚没有相关信息。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170621/ford-focus-china-production	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170621/ford-focus-china-production
Ford's Signal to the Auto World: Here Comes China	福特向汽车业发出的信号: "中国制造"来了
HONG KONG — After years of predictions that cars sold in the West would bear the "Made in China" label, the time has finally come.	香港——多年来人们一直预测, 有朝一日, 在西方销售的汽车将带有"中国制造"的标签, 这一天终于到来了。

<p>Ford Motor's plans to build its popular Focus compact cars in China, rather than Michigan or Mexico, is a milestone in China's automotive rise. Chinese auto industry leaders praised the move as long-awaited confirmation that the country's factories have become as efficient and high-quality as those in the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>福特汽车(Ford Motor)计划在中国，而不是在密歇根州或者墨西哥生产其广受欢迎的福克斯(Focus)紧凑型汽车，这是中国汽车工业崛起的一个里程碑。中国汽车工业界的领导人称赞，此举是对中国工厂已经变得像美国和欧洲工厂那样高效优质的一个确认，人们对这个认可期待已久。</p>
<p>The question now is how political leaders greet the development, amid rising skepticism in the United States over Chinese trade policies and the benefits of free trade in general. Though the White House so far has been muted in its reaction to Ford's move, President Trump in particular was strongly critical of Chinese trade policies during his campaign last year. China's high tariffs on imported cars and auto parts have already emerged as a potential trade issue.</p>	<p>现在的问题是：就在美国国内对于中国的贸易政策和一般自由贸易的好处日益怀疑之际，政界领导人会如何看待这样的发展。尽管到目前为止，白宫对福特这一举动没有作出反应，但特朗普在去年的总统竞选期间曾对中国的贸易政策予以强烈批评。中国对进口汽车和汽车零部件征收的高关税，已经成为了一个潜在的贸易问题。</p>
<p>"Ford's moving production to China shows China's competitiveness in manufacturing is continuously increasing and our industrial supply chain is improving," said Cui Dongshu, the secretary general of the China Passenger Car Association, a government-backed trade group in Beijing. "But this is obviously against Trump's policies — it is quite complicated and may cause some friction in Sino-American trade in the future."</p>	<p>"福特此举显示了中国制造业的竞争力和产业链竞争力的持续提升。"中国乘用车市场信息联席会秘书长崔东树表示："这明显跟特朗普对着干。这是个挺复杂的事，可能未来会造成一些中美贸易的摩擦。"</p>
<p>China represents a competitive challenge and a profitable opportunity for American carmakers.</p>	<p>对于美国汽车制造商来说，中国既是一个竞争性的挑战，也是一个有利可图的机会。</p>
<p>China is already the world's largest automaker, with annual car production roughly equal to that of the United States and Japan combined. Chinese players have long wanted to develop underused factories dotting major cities to increase production and export the</p>	<p>中国已经是世界上最大的汽车制造国，每年汽车产量大致相当于美国和日本之和。中国的汽车工厂分布在一些主要城市，利用不足，中国的汽车制造商一直希望增加产量，把多余的汽车出口。</p>

<p>excess.</p>	
<p>For years, it has been a quixotic dream. Such factories tend to churn out lower-quality, domestic-brand rides that would not pass muster with American or European consumers.</p>	<p>多年来，这个梦想并不现实。因为这些工厂生产的往往是质量不高的国内品牌，无法满足美国或者欧洲消费者的需求。</p>
<p>But China is angling for a big share of the future. Beijing has put very heavy pressure on Western automakers to transfer their latest, most cutting-edge technology to China as a condition of doing business. Many companies, including Volkswagen, General Motors and Ford, have plans to shift more research and development to China, particularly around electric cars.</p>	<p>但是中国谋求在未来获得巨大发展。北京对西方汽车制造商施加了巨大的压力，要求它们将最新、最尖端的技术转移到中国，以此作为做生意的先决条件。大众、通用和福特等汽车厂牌都计划将研发工作进一步转移到中国，特别是电动汽车的研发。</p>
<p>China has an increasingly global auto presence. General Motors began exporting the Buick Envision compact sport utility vehicle to the United States last year, although the Envision is a much lower-volume model than the Focus. Volvo, which is owned by a Chinese company, started exporting S60 sedans from China to the United States in 2015, while Cadillac this spring started shipping its Shanghai-made CT6 Plug-in hybrid to the United States.</p>	<p>在全球汽车市场上，中国的存在感越来越强。通用汽车去年开始从中国向美国出口别克昂科威(Buick Envision)紧凑型 SUV，虽然昂科威的产量远低于福克斯。沃尔沃现在属于一家中国公司，它从 2015 年开始从中国向美国出口 S60 轿车；而凯迪拉克从今年春天开始向美国市场投放上海生产的 CT6 插电式混合动力汽车。</p>
<p>Ford's decision will significantly ramp up the country's car exports. The Focus would more than triple China's exports of fully built cars to the United States.</p>	<p>福特的这个决定将大幅提升中国的汽车出口量。开始生产福克斯之后，中国出口到美国的整车数量将会增至三倍多。</p>
<p>As a manufacturing base, China holds strong appeal for Detroit's automakers. Auto factory pay in China is similar or slightly higher than in Mexico at around \$1,250 a month, including government-mandated benefits like contributions to savings funds with which workers can buy housing. Overtime adds roughly \$300 a month. But that pay is much</p>	<p>作为制造业基地，中国对底特律的汽车制造商具有强烈的吸引力。中国汽车工厂的薪酬和墨西哥差不多，或略高一点，大约在每月 1250 美元（约合人民币 8500 元）左右，其中包括政府规定的福利，比如工人可以用来买房的住房公积金。加班费每月在 300 美元左右。但是这个薪酬远远低于美国，美国工人即使不算加班费，收入也比这高几倍。</p>

<p>lower than in the United States, where workers earn several times as much even before overtime.</p>	
<p>Auto parts are also much cheaper in China than in the United States, because labor tends to be a larger share of the cost than final assembly. The global auto parts industry has shifted much of its production to China, partly because of low costs and partly because China's steep tariffs make it impossible for multinational manufacturers to compete in the Chinese market unless they produce in China.</p>	<p>在中国，汽车零部件也比美国便宜得多，因为在总成本中，劳动力成本的比例往往高于总装成本。全球汽车零部件行业已经将很大一部分生产转移到了中国，一个是因为成本问题，另一个原因是中国关税过高，跨国制造商在中国市场上缺乏竞争力，除非在本地生产。</p>
<p>And quality is high at Chinese factories run by Western carmakers.</p>	<p>西方车企经营的中国工厂的质量也很高。</p>
<p>Global automakers already have built some of their most modern factories in China. A Ford factory in Hangzhou has 650 robots. A somewhat smaller General Motors factory in Shanghai has 530 robots that make Cadillacs with all-aluminum bodies — one of the latest and toughest manufacturing challenges even in the West.</p>	<p>全球汽车厂商把自己最现代的一些工厂建在了中国。福特在杭州的一家工厂有 650 台机器人。通用汽车在上海的一座稍微小点儿的工厂有 530 台机器人，制造全铝车身的凯迪拉克。即便是在西方，这也是最新、最难的制造挑战之一。</p>
<p>G.M.'s China-made Buick Envision ranks slightly above average in initial quality surveys of American consumers among 13 compact sport utility vehicles, according to J.D. Power and Associates, the international quality rating company. The top three concerns of the Envision's American buyers involved the ease of use of its voice recognition system and other consumer electronics — concerns indicating that American consumers were basically satisfied with the actual car.</p>	<p>据全球质量评级机构君迪(J. D. Power & Associates)称，在对美国消费者进行的新车质量调查中，通用汽车在中国制造的别克昂科威(Buick Envision)在 13 款紧凑型 SUV 中略高于平均水平。昂科威的美国购买者最担心的三个问题涉及语音识别系统的易用性和其他消费电子器件。这些担心表明，美国消费者对成品车辆基本满意。</p>
<p>Chinese domestic automakers still lag in quality surveys. But among the global brands, cars made in China come from assembly lines that are identical in almost every respect to factories in the West — except that the factories in China, because they are new, tend to be more</p>	<p>在质量调查中，中国国内的汽车厂商依然处于下风。但在全球品牌中，中国制造的汽车来自几乎在各方面都与西方工厂一模一样的装配线，除了中国的工厂因为是新厂所以自动化程度往往更高以外。君迪负责中国汽车业务的总经理蔡明(Jeff Cai)说，中国的工厂相对较新往往能抵消中国工人的经验不足</p>

<p>automated. Jeff Cai, the general manager of the China automotive practice at J.D. Power, said that the relative newness of Chinese factories tended to balance out the limited experience and high turnover of Chinese workers.</p>	<p>和高流动性。</p>
<p>"In terms of the building quality," he said, "it's pretty similar."</p>	<p>"就制造质量而言，"他说，"大同小异。"</p>
<p>Industry insiders fear that all the auto factory capacity will encourage China to increase exports if homegrown demand slows down. Thanks to a cut in sales taxes last year, car sales in China in 2016 grew by an amount almost equal to the entire Japanese market. That helped absorb some of China's overcapacity. But with the partial expiration early this year of the sales tax cut, demand is starting to slow.</p>	<p>业内人士担心，如果国内需求放缓，所有这些造车厂的产能会鼓励中国增加出口。因为去年的销售税减免，中国2016年汽车销量的增量几乎与整个日本市场相当。这帮助吸收了中国的部分过剩产能。但今年年初，部分销售税减免政策到期，需求开始放缓。</p>
<p>Ford's sales in China in the first five months of this year were down 11 percent from the same period last year. But Sinead Phipps, a Ford spokeswoman, denied any connection to the new export plans. "We've made the decision because it allows us to reduce global Focus production by one plant, improve the health of our Focus business, save \$1 billion in investment costs and further improve our scale in China," she said.</p>	<p>今年前五个月，福特在华销量同比下降11%。但福特的发言人西尼德·菲普斯(Sinead Phipps)否认这与新的出口计划之间存在关联。“我们做出这个决定是因为它让我们能够在全球减少一家工厂的福克斯产量、让福克斯业务更加健康、节省10亿美元的投资成本并进一步扩大在中国的规模，”她说。</p>
<p>The Chinese government is so worried about overcapacity that in June it tightened the approval process for any further auto assembly plants. But automakers are still rushing partially built factories to completion.</p>	<p>中国政府也非常担心产能过剩问题，所以在6月收紧了对新建汽车装配厂的审批流程。但汽车厂商依然在催促部分建成的工厂完工。</p>
<p>Ford's decision could shift work away from American auto parts factories, which are heavily concentrated in Ohio, Indiana and southern Michigan. The Focus made in Michigan currently has 40 percent of its parts manufactured in the United States and another 26 percent in</p>	<p>福特的决定可能会让美国汽车零部件工厂的工作机会大量流失，这些工厂主要分布在俄亥俄、印第安纳和密西根南部。目前，在密歇根制造的福克斯使用的零部件中40%是美国制造的，另外26%来自墨西哥。墨西哥的商业活动往往会涉及从美国进口大量原料。相比之下，美国政府的数据显示，昂科</p>

<p>Mexico, where business activity tends to involve a lot of materials imported from the United States. By contrast, United States government data shows that only 2 percent of the Envision's parts come from the United States.</p>	<p>威只有 2%的零部件来自美国。</p>
<p>Ford was a relative laggard in China compared with G.M. for many years. Today, it is increasingly part of an industry shift across the Pacific to China. Shortly before he was replaced last month as Ford's chief executive, Mark Fields said in Shanghai, "You can see from our series of announcements, we are not holding back."</p>	<p>多年来，福特在中国相对而言落后于通用汽车。现在，福特越来越成为一场跨越太平洋来到中国的行业转移的一部分。上月，马克·菲尔茨(Mark Fields)作为福特首席执行官的职务被取代前不久，他在上海表示，“大家可以从我们的一系列公告中看出，我们没有退缩。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170622/ford-china-export-focus-mexico</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170622/ford-china-export-focus-mexico</p>
<p>Shares Plunge as China Voices Concern Over 'Systemic Risks'</p>	<p>银监会警告“系统性风险”，万达海航等股价暴跌</p>
<p>BEIJING — Some of China's largest companies may pose a systemic risk to the country's banks, a senior banking official said on Thursday, in the latest signal that Beijing is ratcheting up scrutiny of a financial system plagued with hidden debt that poses a hazard to the health of the economy.</p>	<p>北京——周四，北京一名高级银行业官员表示，中国一些大公司可能对该国银行构成系统性风险，最新的信号是，北京正在加强审查隐形债务成灾、对经济健康构成危害的金融系统。</p>
<p>The official, Liu Zhiqing of the China Banking Regulatory Commission, did not name any companies. But shares of some of China's biggest global deal makers plunged on Thursday.</p>	<p>该官员——中国银监会的刘志清——没有点名任何一家公司。但是周四，一些参与全球大型并购交易的中国公司股价出现暴跌。</p>
<p>They included the publicly traded arms of Fosun International, which in recent years bought the Club Med chain of resorts and other properties; Dalian Wanda, which owns the AMC Theaters chain in the United States and has long sought deals in Hollywood; and the HNA Group, an acquisitive conglomerate with murky ownership.</p>	<p>其中包括复星国际旗下的上市公司，近年来，它收购了连锁度假运营商地中海俱乐部(Club Med)以及其他物业；大连万达在美国收购了 AMC 院线，并且长期在好莱坞谋求交易；海航集团是一家所有权不清、并购意愿强大的企业。</p>

<p>At a briefing on Thursday in Beijing, Mr. Liu, deputy head of the commission's prudential regulation bureau, said that his agency was looking into "systemic risk of some large enterprises," according to numerous media accounts, and that the risk could spread to other institutions.</p>	<p>根据多家媒体报道，本周四在北京的吹风会上，银监会审慎规制局副局长刘志清表示，他的机构正在对“部分大企业的系统性风险”展开调查，这些风险可能传导到其他机构。</p>
<p>Later on Thursday, Li Xinghao, a spokesman for the banking commission, said Mr. Liu had been "misquoted" as saying that the commission was worried about the risk posed by those companies.</p>	<p>周四晚些时候，银监会发言人李兴豪（音）表示，刘志清说银监会担心这些公司的风险是“引用错误”。</p>
<p>Still, his comments come as China clamps down on some of its most ambitious and acquisitive companies.</p>	<p>不过，他发表这番评论之际，中国也正在对一些雄心勃勃、并购意愿强烈的公司收紧管制。</p>
<p>Last week, people familiar with the matter said that Wu Xiaohui, the chairman of the Anbang Insurance Group, had been detained for undisclosed reasons. Anbang, which rose to prominence in recent years for big deals including its purchase of New York's Waldorf Astoria hotel, had been under official pressure over how it raises money.</p>	<p>上周，知情人士表示，安邦保险集团董事长吴小晖被羁押，原因不明。安邦近年来因为一些大交易而名气陡增，其中包括收购纽约华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf-Astoria)酒店，该集团在筹资方式上受到官方压力。</p>
<p>China has been trying to get its unruly financial sector under control, worried that asset bubbles and its enormous unofficial — or "shadow" — banking system could threaten its economy, the world's second largest after the United States'. In April, President Xi Jinping urged the country to ward off systemic risks to maintain financial security during a group study session for members of the Politburo, a top decision-making body of the ruling Communist Party.</p>	<p>中国是仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体，它一直尝试对难以管教的金融部门进行控制，担心资产泡沫和巨大的非官方“影子”银行体系可能对经济构成威胁。4月，习近平主席在政治局成员的集体学习会上呼吁摆脱系统性风险，维护经济安全。政治局是执政党共产党的顶层决策机构。</p>
<p>A surge in acquisitions by large Chinese companies in recent years has heightened worries that several of them, which rely on borrowed money for their large purchases, could pose a risk to the banks that lend</p>	<p>中国大型企业近年来并购数量激增，引起了人们的担忧，其中有几家公司依靠借款大笔并购，可能会给借款银行带来风险。令人担忧的一个关键原因是，这些公司中有很多都在收购价格上吃亏，多给了钱。</p>

to them. A crucial cause for concern is that many of these companies overpaid for some of these purchases.	
Analysts have expressed concern about the rapid expansion of China's credit, warning that the country could face serious risk if it does not toughen measures to control its debt-fueled binge. The authorities have also been increasingly nervous about the flow of money out of the country, which contributed to a sharp fall in the country's foreign exchange reserves in recent years, before steadying in recent months.	分析人士对中国信贷的快速扩张表示担忧，他们警告，如果不加强控制这种由债务推动的并购热，该国可能面临严重风险。当局对于资金外流也越来越担心，这和其他因素一起导致该国出现了外汇储备在近几年来的一波急剧下降，直到近几个月才稳定下来。
The increased scrutiny comes at a time of emphasis on political and economic stability ahead of the Communist Party's 19th Party Congress this autumn, when leadership decisions are likely to be made.	共产党今年秋天将举行十九大，领导层很可能将进行调整，目前中国对政治和经济稳定非常重视，更加严格的审查就是在这种背景下展开的。
In Hong Kong, shares in Fosun fell 5.8 percent and those in its health care unit 5.9 percent, while shares in the HNA Holding Group Company closed 6.1 percent lower. In the Chinese city of Shenzhen, Dalian Wanda's listed unit, Wanda Film Holdings, had to suspend trading after its stock fell 10 percent.	在香港股市，复星股价下跌 5.8%，其保健医疗股价格下跌 5.9%，海航股价下跌 6.1%。在深圳股市，大连万达的上市公司万达电影股价下跌 10%后临时停牌。
In statements, both Dalian and Fosun said the companies were operating normally. Wanda said that rumors that some Chinese banks had ordered the sale of its bonds were "malicious speculation." The HNA Group did not immediately respond to a request for comment.	复星和万达各自发表声明，称公司运作正常。万达表示，中国的银行下令抛售其债券的谣言是“恶意炒作”。海航集团没有立即回应置评请求。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170623/china-banking-deals-stocks-fall	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170623/china-banking-deals-stocks-fall
Tesla in Talks to Set Up Electric Car Factory in Shanghai	特斯拉与上海政府讨论建厂可能性
HONG KONG — Tesla Motors is in discussions to establish a factory in Shanghai, its first in China, a move that could bolster its efforts in one of	香港——特斯拉正在讨论在上海建厂的问题，这将是它在中国的第一家工厂。此举可能会推动特斯拉在一个主要市场的进军步伐，虽然这也会进一步提升

<p>its major markets even as it further lifts China's position as a builder of electric cars.</p>	<p>中国作为电动汽车制造国的地位。</p>
<p>In a statement on Thursday, Tesla said it needed to set up more overseas factories to make cars that customers could afford. Such a strategy is a must in China, which charges steep tariffs for imported cars.</p>	<p>在周四一份声明中，特斯拉表示需要设立更多的海外工厂来制造顾客买得起的汽车。在中国采取这样的策略是必须的，因为中国对进口车征收高额关税。</p>
<p>"To better serve the Chinese market, Tesla is in the process of discussing about the possibility of setting up a factory locally with the Shanghai government," a spokeswoman, Duan Zhengzheng, said in a statement. "Per our previous negotiations, by the end of this year, we will have a much clearer plan for our localization."</p>	<p>"为了更好地为中国市场服务，特斯拉正在与上海政府讨论在当地建立工厂的可能性。"该公司发言人段正正（音）在一份声明中说："根据我们之前的谈判，到今年年底，我们将会更加清晰的本地化计划。"</p>
<p>"Tesla has always been devoted to cultivating the Chinese market," she said.</p>	<p>"特斯拉一直致力于培育中国市场，"她说。</p>
<p>China accounted for about 15 percent of Tesla's revenue last year, nearly double the percentage it contributed in 2015.</p>	<p>中国去年为特斯拉贡献了约15%的营收，几乎是2015年的两倍。</p>
<p>Shanghai city officials did not respond to requests for comment. Bloomberg News reported earlier that Tesla and Shanghai had signed a preliminary agreement.</p>	<p>上海市官员没有回应置评请求。彭博新闻早前曾报导特斯拉和上海签署了初步协议。</p>
<p>Tesla's negotiations do not guarantee that a plant will be built. Under Chinese law, such a project would require Tesla to find a Chinese joint-venture partner. While China is full of Chevrolets, Fords and Volkswagens, most are made in factories jointly owned by a foreign automaker and a local company.</p>	<p>特斯拉的谈判并不代表建厂已成定局。根据中国法律，这样的项目需要特斯拉找到一家中国合资伙伴。虽然中国满是雪佛兰、福特和大众汽车，但其中大部分都是由外国汽车制造商和本地公司的合资工厂生产。</p>
<p>The City of Shanghai controls the SAIC Motor Corporation, one of China's largest automakers and a partner for General Motors and</p>	<p>上海市控股的上汽集团是中国最大的汽车制造商之一，也是通用汽车和大众汽车的合作伙伴。目前尚不清楚特斯拉与上海政府的谈判是否会导致它与上</p>

<p>Volkswagen. It was not clear whether Tesla's negotiations with the city government would steer the company to negotiate with SAIC. Calls to the Chinese automaker were not returned.</p>	<p>汽集团进行谈判。打给上汽集团的电话没有收到回复。</p>
<p>Tesla could get around the joint-venture requirement by building a wholly owned factory in a foreign trade zone in China. But it would still have to pay the 25 percent import duty for cars sold in China, as the factory would be treated as outside China for trade purposes.</p>	<p>特斯拉可以通过在中国的外贸区建立一家全资工厂来避开合资企业的问题。但是，那种工厂在贸易上将被视为位于中国境外，它在中国销售的汽车仍然需要支付 25% 的进口关税。</p>
<p>Further complicating matters, China recently announced that it would issue no more business licenses to make automobiles, including electric cars. Tesla does not have a license, although it could form an alliance with a company that has one.</p>	<p>更为复杂的是，中国近日宣布将不再颁发汽车制造许可证，电动汽车也不例外。所以特斯拉是无法获得许可证的，虽然它可以和拥有许可证的公司联姻。</p>
<p>These are formidable obstacles. But some in the Chinese auto industry say that the economics of producing in China — a low-cost supply chain, especially for electric cars, as well as the ability to bypass the import tariffs — make the proposition attractive.</p>	<p>这些都是很大的障碍。但中国汽车行业的一些人士认为，在中国生产汽车的经济性——供应链成本低，电动汽车的供应链尤其如此，再加上可以避开进口关税，都给这个做法增加了吸引力。</p>
<p>For China, a domestic Tesla factory could represent a big symbolic victory. Spurred by incessant pollution and increasing dependence on foreign oil, China for the last several years has pushed to be a leader in electric car development.</p>	<p>对于中国来说，拥有特斯拉工厂代表着一个巨大的象征性胜利。在过去几年中，持续性的污染以及对外国石油的日益依赖，促使中国成为电动汽车开发的领军者。</p>
<p>That has raised concern in Western countries. In March, the European Union Chamber of Commerce in China complained that Chinese law requires manufacturers who set up shop in China to transfer crucial technology to their Chinese partners.</p>	<p>这引起了西方国家的担心。中国欧盟商会 3 月曾抱怨说，中国法律要求在中国设厂的制造商将关键技术转让给中方合作伙伴。</p>
<p>The complaint coincides with a broader debate over China's plan — called Made in China 2025 — to become self-sufficient in some</p>	<p>就在同一时期，《中国制造 2025》计划提出要在一些技术行业实现自给自足，引发了更为广泛的辩论。人们担忧该计划出台后，中国政府会向与西方企业</p>

technology industries. That plan has led to concerns that China will nurture and subsidize domestic competitors to Western companies.	竞争的本土企业提供扶植和补贴。
Still, it is not clear what arrangements Tesla would make in China. The battery is central to any electric car technology. Tesla has already invested heavily in its huge, \$5 billion Nevada factory, called the Gigafactory, to produce batteries.	不过，特斯拉在中国要采取什么方式还不清楚。电池是所有电动汽车技术的核心。特斯拉已向其位于内华达的电池生产厂投入了巨资，该厂名为 Gigafactory，耗资 50 亿美元。
Tesla models carry a hefty price in China. The Model S ranges from 723,500 to 1,399,800 renminbi, or about \$104,000 to \$203,000. The same model retails for \$70,000 to \$140,000 in the United States, before government incentives.	特斯拉车型在中国价格高昂。Model S 的价格区间在 72.35 万至 139.98 万人民币，约合 10.4 万美元到 20.3 万美元。在美国政府推出刺激措施之前，同样的车型在美国的零售价为 7 万美元至 14 万美元（约合 48 万至 96 万人民币）。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170623/tesla-factory-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170623/tesla-factory-china
China's Premier, Li Keqiang, Praises Free Trade, in Contrast to Trump	李克强宣扬自由贸易，顺便敲打美国
DALIAN, China — Premier Li Keqiang of China reaffirmed on Tuesday his country's desire to be seen as the world's new leader in globalization and free trade, but he offered no specifics on how China might lower its own trade barriers, which are among the steepest of any large country.	中国大连——中国国务院总理李克强周二重申，中国愿意被世界视为全球化和自由贸易的新领导者，但他没有提中国如何降低自身贸易壁垒的具体做法，中国在世界大国中属于贸易壁垒最高的国家之一。
Speaking at the opening of a World Economic Forum conference in northeastern China, Mr. Li portrayed his country as deeply committed to a continued opening up to international competition. Without naming the United States or the Trump administration, he also said that it was wrong to blame free trade for economic or social problems.	李克强在中国东北举办的世界经济论坛年会开幕式上致辞时，把中国描绘成高度致力于继续向国际竞争开放的国家。虽未提美国或特朗普政府的名字，但他说，把经济或社会问题归咎于自由贸易是错误的。
"When we sprain an ankle when walking on the road, we should not blame the road and stop walking," Mr. Li said, later adding that "in international economic relations, one should not impose unilateral	"我们不能因为走路崴了脚，就怪地不平，不再往前走了，"李克强说，他还说，"在国际经济关系中，不能将单边规则强加于人。"

rules.”	
“Only in this way can we achieve free and fair trade.”	“只有这样我们才能实现公平的自由贸易。”
President Trump vehemently denounced the state of trade with China and other countries during the election campaign, blaming it for widespread job losses among American manufacturing workers. That argument helped Mr. Trump win the White House and has gained some traction among economists who say the benefits of globalization have not been shared equally, though they point to other factors also eliminating jobs.	特朗普总统在竞选期间曾强烈谴责美国与中国及其他国家的贸易情况，把美国制造业工人普遍面临的失业问题归咎于贸易。这种说法帮助特朗普得以入主白宫，也得到了一些经济学家的认同，他们说，全球化的好处并没有得到平等的分配，虽然他们指出，其他因素也导致了工作的消失。
But since taking office, Mr. Trump has focused more on non-China subjects, such as withdrawing the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a trade agreement among a group of Asian and Pacific nations that did not include China, and starting a renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement.	但自从上任以来，特朗普将精力更多地集中在非中国的议题上，比如把美国从跨太平洋伙伴关系中撤出，这个伙伴关系是不包括中国在内的一些亚太国家之间的贸易协定，特朗普也开始重新谈判北美自由贸易协定。
Mr. Li’s stance nonetheless represents a clear contrast to the Trump administration’s rhetoric, said Eswar Prasad, a Brookings Institution specialist in trade and monetary policy who is attending the conference. “There’s really a cognitive dissonance coming from Washington to here,” Mr. Prasad said. “Washington is all about tearing down things.”	正在参加论坛年会的布鲁金斯学会贸易与货币政策专家埃斯瓦尔·普拉萨德 (Eswar Prasad)说，不过，李克强的立场与特朗普政府的言论形成了鲜明对比。“从华盛顿来到这里真有一种感知不协，”普拉萨德说。“华盛顿说的都是拆掉这个、撤出那个。”
Yet while Mr. Li briefly mentioned that China would open up its services and manufacturing sectors, a repeated Chinese promise over the past quarter-century, he offered no details. Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross has repeatedly accused China of being the most heavily protected large economy in the world.	虽然李克强简单地提到中国将开放其服务业和制造业，这是中国在过去 25 年中不断承诺要做的，但他没有提供任何细节。美国商务部长威尔伯·罗斯已多次指责中国是世界上保护主义最严重的大经济体。

<p>World Trade Organization data shows that China has much higher tariffs on imports than the United States, the European Union or Japan, though its tariffs are lower than those of some developing countries such as India. China also has many regulatory barriers to imports and consistently runs large trade surpluses, particularly in manufacturing — a category that has created tens of millions of jobs in China as companies around the world have moved factories to the country.</p>	<p>世界贸易组织的数据显示，中国的进口关税高于美国、欧盟和日本，尽管中国的关税仍低于印度等发展中国家。中国对进口也有许多监管壁垒，并持续保持着巨额贸易顺差，特别是在制造业方面。由于世界各地的公司都把工厂搬到了中国，制造业为中国创造了数千万个就业机会。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping of China started presenting his country as the new leader of globalization and free trade at the meeting last winter of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland. The forum's event in Dalian, informally known as Summer Davos, focuses on technology, innovation and potential disrupters to the multinational companies whose executives predominate at the Swiss event.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平今年在瑞士达沃斯举行的世界经济论坛冬季年会上，开始把中国作为全球化与自由贸易的新领军者呈现给世界。大连举办的论坛有夏季达沃斯的非正式名称，论坛重点关注技术、创新，以及跨国公司所面临的潜在颠覆，瑞士的活动以这些公司的高管为主。</p>
<p>Mr. Li also addressed two other subjects of broad economic interest during his keynote speech: financial risks in China, and the country's long but gradual slowing of economic growth.</p>	<p>李克强在开幕式致辞中还提到了另外两个经济学家普遍感兴趣的话题：中国的金融风险、以及中国经济增长逐渐放缓的长期趋势。</p>
<p>China's steeply rising level of domestic debt recently prompted Moody's to downgrade the country's sovereign debt. Bank lending has been rising strongly, although much of it is to state-owned companies with implicit government guarantees of repayment.</p>	<p>中国国内债务水平最近急剧上升，促使穆迪降低了中国主权债务的信用评级。银行贷款一直在强劲增长，虽然大部分是贷给国有企业的，政府对偿还这种贷款有隐性担保。</p>
<p>Chinese bankers and insurers have increased sales of often speculative, weakly regulated investments called wealth management products to raise money for loans to real estate developers and small and medium-size businesses. Small and medium-size businesses are also borrowing heavily from peer-to-peer internet lending groups and other</p>	<p>中国银行和保险公司已经增加了常常具有投机性的、监管不严的投资的销售，这种投资被称为理财产品，是为对房地产开发商和中小企业贷款筹集资金。中小型企业也在对等网络平台，以及其他新兴的、管理不严格的金融创新那里大量借债。</p>

<p>new, lightly regulated financial innovators.</p>	
<p>Mr. Li acknowledged financial risks and provided a broad assurance that they would be managed. But he provided no details on how this would be done and emphasized the importance of continued economic growth — the latest hint of the government’s wariness of cracking down too hard on lending for fear of hurting growth.</p>	<p>李克强承认存在金融风险, 并提供了一个泛泛的、将对风险进行管理的保证。但他没有提供如何做的细节, 只是强调了持续经济增长的重要性, 这是政府不想过于压制贷款、担心会影响经济增长的最新暗示。</p>
<p>“We do not deny these risks,” he said. “We are very aware of these risks, but lack of development is the greatest risk.”</p>	<p>“我们不否认,” 他说。“我们已经看到这些风险, 中国不发展是最大的风险。”</p>
<p>The Chinese economy grew 6.9 percent in the first quarter, helped partly by a flood of credit. Mr. Li said that the growth momentum in the first quarter was continuing in the second quarter.</p>	<p>中国经济在今年第一季度增长了 6.9%, 部分原因是信贷激增。李克强表示, 第二季度继续维持了第一季度的增长势头。</p>
<p>But he also cautioned that the sheer size of the Chinese economy these days no longer makes it feasible for the economy to grow at the double-digit rates it used to achieve, and he offered what he said was his favorite explanation for why this was the case.</p>	<p>但他也警告说, 中国经济目前的庞大规模, 让其不再可能以曾经有过的两位数的速度增长, 李克强对为什么会是这样提供了他称之为他最喜欢的解释。</p>
<p>“For a little child to do a dozen somersaults at one go is quite easy,” he said, “but for an adult to do even three or four somersaults is quite an accomplishment.”</p>	<p>“一个小孩子翻跟头一口气可以翻十几个,” 他说, “但是像我们这样的成年人, 一口气能翻三四个跟头就很了不得了。”</p>
<p>One subject that Mr. Li avoided was Liu Xiaobo, the long-imprisoned Nobel Peace laureate, whose lawyers and the prison authorities said on Monday had advanced liver cancer. Mr. Liu was released from prison, at least temporarily, for medical treatment, and the state-controlled news media reported on Tuesday that eight of the country’s top cancer specialists had been assigned to treat him.</p>	<p>李克强避而不谈的一个话题是被长期监禁的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波。刘晓波的律师和监狱当局周一说, 刘晓波患有晚期肝癌。目前他已至少被临时外保就医, 国家控制的新闻媒体周二报道说, 全国最有名的八位癌症专家被指派为他治病。</p>
<p>Mr. Li did mention the importance of “stability,” a favorite term of</p>	<p>李克强提到了“稳定”的重要性, 这是中国共产党领导人最喜欢的一个词, 中</p>

<p>China's Communist leaders, who like to attribute to a lack of social stability the country's severely lagging economic performance for several centuries, until the last three decades. As the world faces a variety of economic challenges, Mr. Li said, "we are responding to those changes and uncertainties with stability."</p>	<p>共领导人喜欢把中国在直到 30 年前的过去几个世纪里严重落后的经济发展归咎于缺少社会稳定。李克强说，由于世界面临各种经济挑战，“我们要在变化中用稳定性来应对不确定性。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170628/china-li-keqiang-summer-davos-trade</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170628/china-li-keqiang-summer-davos-trade</p>
<p>China Releases Activists Scrutinizing Ivanka Trump Shoe Factory</p>	<p>伊万卡中国代工厂卧底调查员被取保候审</p>
<p>DALIAN, China — Three undercover investigators who were seeking evidence of abusive labor practices in the manufacture of Ivanka Trump-branded shoes have been released on bail from a detention center in southeastern China pending a trial, the activist group that employed the investigators said on Wednesday.</p>	<p>中国大连——周三，一个维权团体表示，他们雇佣的三名调查人员已经在中国东南部的一个拘留所取保候审，之前这三人对伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)品牌鞋履代工工厂的虐待劳工状况进行了卧底调查。</p>
<p>Their release on bail represents the first confirmation that the three men have been thrust into China's labyrinthine criminal justice system, and have not just been quietly detained for a few days. China Labor Watch, the group that sent the men into two factories that produce Ivanka Trump shoes, called for them to receive a fair trial.</p>	<p>这三人的取保候审，是对他们已经陷入中国迷宫式的刑事司法系统、不只是被悄悄羁押几天的首次确认。将这些人派到两家生产伊万卡·特朗普鞋履工厂的中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)组织呼吁对三人进行公平审判。</p>
<p>The spokesman for the public security office in Ganzhou, where the men had been held, did not respond to telephone calls requesting comment.</p>	<p>三人羁押所在地的赣州市公安局发言人没有回应电话置评请求。</p>
<p>The Ivanka Trump brand declined to comment on their release on bail, and Ms. Trump has not commented on the investigators' detention. She has been publicly urged to do so by the best-known Western expert on China's criminal justice system, Jerome Cohen, a professor at New York</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌拒绝对这三人的取保候审予以置评，伊万卡本人也没有对这些人遭到羁押一事置评。在中国刑事司法系统领域最有名气的西方专家、该领域从事研究长达半个世纪的纽约大学教授孔杰荣(Jerome Cohen)曾公开呼吁她这么做。孔杰荣表示，她的公开表态将对这些人的法律前景和关押</p>

<p>University who has specialized in the subject for a half-century. Mr. Cohen has said that public comments from her would considerably help the legal prospects for the men and the conditions under which they were held.</p>	<p>条件带来很大改善。</p>
<p>But Ms. Trump did call in a speech at the State Department on Tuesday for strong action against countries where human trafficking occurs, in conjunction with the release of a United States government report that labeled China as one such country. That report particularly criticized the treatment of migrants in China, however, and not necessarily factory workers.</p>	<p>伊万卡本周二确实在国务院的人口贩卖报告发布的演讲中呼吁，要对存在贩卖人口问题的国家采取强硬立场；该报告将中国列入其中。报告还特别批评了中国对待移民的方式，但没有明确针对工厂工人。</p>
<p>Two of the men — Li Zhao and Hua Haifeng — worked undercover in the giant Dongguan factory of Huajian International, a Chinese company that claims to make shoes worn by one in every 10 women in the United States. The factory has made a wide range of brands of shoes, but makes only the heels of Ivanka Trump-branded footwear.</p>	<p>其中两人——李招和华海峰——在华坚位于东莞的大型工厂工作；华坚是一家中国企业，声称美国每 10 名女性当中就有一人穿着该公司制造的鞋子。它在东莞的工厂为很多品牌生产整鞋，但只为伊万卡·特朗普品牌生产鞋跟。</p>
<p>The heels are then shipped north to a second Huajian factory in Ganzhou that assembles the shoes. The third investigator, Su Heng, worked undercover there off and on from March until he was detained by the Ganzhou police on May 27.</p>	<p>这些鞋跟之后往北运送到华坚在赣州的另一家工厂，进行组装。另外一名活动者苏恒 3 月份就开始断断续续地在赣州的工厂打工，直到 5 月 27 日被赣州警方羁押。</p>
<p>Mr. Li and Mr. Hua were also detained in Ganzhou because they had fled there to join Mr. Su after they became worried that the police were monitoring them in Dongguan.</p>	<p>李招和华海峰因为担心警方在东莞对他们进行监视，于是逃到了苏恒那里，结果也在赣州被抓。</p>
<p>China Labor Watch contends that Huajian requires its workers to labor up to 18 hours in a day, violating China's regulatory limits on overtime, and that they were paid less than they had been promised when they</p>	<p>中国劳工观察组织表示，华坚要求工人一天工作长达 18 个小时，违反中国的加班规定，而且他们的报酬低于签约时的承诺。公司创始人兼董事长张华荣 12 日在东莞工厂接受了一个长采访，强烈否认华坚违反劳动法，之后公</p>

<p>agreed to work for the company. Zhang Huarong, the company's founder and chairman, strongly denied in a lengthy interview at the Dongguan factory in December that Huajian had violated labor laws, and company spokesmen have reiterated that position since then.</p>	<p>司发言人也重申了这一立场。</p>
<p>The Ivanka Trump brand has said that the last batch of its shoes to be made by Huajian was in March. China Labor Watch contends that further batches were scheduled to be manufactured for the brand at the end of May and in June, and that its investigators had been planning to document the production of those shoes but were detained by the authorities days beforehand.</p>	<p>伊万卡·特朗普品牌表示，华坚为他们生产最后一批鞋子是在3月份。中国劳工观察组织表示，华坚安排5月底和6月为该品牌生产更多批次的产品，调查人员已计划对这些鞋子的生产状况进行记录，但行动尚未实施他们就遭到了当局羁押。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170629/china-labor-ivanka-trump-shoes</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170629/china-labor-ivanka-trump-shoes</p>
<p>U.S. Seeks to Keep Closer Tabs on Chinese Money in America</p>	<p>中国在美投资面临更严格审查，蚂蚁金服首当其冲</p>
<p>When President Trump talked tough about China's economic impact on America during the campaign, he criticized its trade policies and its approach to its currency.</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选期间态度强硬地谈到中国对美国的经济影响时，对中国的贸易政策及货币政策进行了批评。</p>
<p>Yet one of the first pieces of legislation under the Trump administration that could have a major impact on the economic relationship between the two countries centers on something different: Chinese deal making in the United States.</p>	<p>但是，特朗普政府上台后的首批立法中，可能对两国经济关系产生重大影响的立法却可能聚焦在了别处：中国在美国达成的交易。</p>
<p>White House officials and a group of lawmakers on both sides of the aisle are pushing for new laws intended in part to keep closer tabs on the surge of Chinese money into America. Some in Washington say that money could help China expand its technological and military abilities. While any legislation would face congressional debate and</p>	<p>白宫官员和来自两党的一群立法者正在推行一项新的法律，以密切审视急剧涌入美国的中国资金。华盛顿有人说，这些钱可能被用来帮助中国扩大技术和军事能力。虽然所有立法都要经过国会的辩论和审查，但是特朗普政府的很多贸易和国家安全官员都表示，他们支持美国改革对这种交易的审查方式。</p>

<p>review, a large number of Trump administration employees who deal with both trade and national security have said they support some sort of overhaul of how the United States vets such deals.</p>	
<p>The push would expand the powers of a little-known but important panel — the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or Cfius — that can effectively block foreign deals for American companies on national security grounds. In particular, it could reshape the ways American technology companies, big and small, raise money from Chinese investors.</p>	<p>这一举措将扩大一个鲜为人知但很重要的委员会的权限, 这个名为外国在美投资委员会 (Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, 简称 Cfius) 的机构有权以国家安全为由阻止涉及美国公司的外国交易。尤其是, 它可以重塑美国大大小小的科技公司从中国投资者那里筹集资金的方式。</p>
<p>“We’ll try to enable Cfius to take a tougher line against certain investments emanating from those nations that pose a clear threat to our national security, focused particularly in the area of advanced technology,” said Senator John Cornyn, Republican of Texas, who said last week that he would propose the legislation.</p>	<p>上周表示将提出这个立法的得克萨斯州共和党参议员约翰·科宁(John Cornyn)说: “我们将努力促使 Cfius 对某些来自对美安全构成明确威胁的国家的投资, 采取更加强硬的态度, 特别是侧重于高科技领域的投资。”</p>
<p>The Trump administration has not staked out a formal stance, but trade experts are watching how the committee treats a pair of pending deals as a test of the political winds. The first is a \$1.2 billion bid by Ant Financial — the electronic payments affiliate of the Alibaba Group, the Chinese e-commerce giant — for a remittances company based in Dallas called MoneyGram. The second is a \$1.3 billion offer by a China-backed buyout fund for Lattice Semiconductor, which makes a range of advanced communications and telecommunication chips.</p>	<p>特朗普当局尚未正式表态, 但贸易专家正在观察 Cfius 如何处理两个正在进行中的交易, 把它们当作政治风向标。第一个是蚂蚁金服 (中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团旗下的电子支付业务) 试图以 12 亿美元收购达拉斯的电汇商速汇金(MoneyGram)。第二个是由中国支持的一个收购基金出价 13 亿美元收购莱迪思半导体(Lattice Semiconductor), 该公司的产品涉及一系列先进的通信和电信芯片。</p>
<p>Chinese buyers are pouring more and more money into the United States. In 2016, Chinese investment in America jumped threefold to \$46 billion from the year before, according to the research firm Rhodium</p>	<p>中国买家在美国出手越来越大方。调研机构荣鼎咨询(Rhodium Group)的资料显示, 2016 年, 中国在美国的投资比前一年增加了两倍, 达 460 亿美元。中国近年来买下了一些建筑和电影院线。</p>

<p>Group. Chinese purchases in recent years have included buildings and movie theater chains.</p>	
<p>But some deals have been in potentially sensitive areas, like semiconductors, which Cfius has increasingly blocked. A growing number have also been among start-ups working on cutting-edge technology, but they are difficult to track and are often too small to be reviewed by Cfius.</p>	<p>但是有一些交易涉及潜在的敏感领域，如半导体领域，Cfius 对这种交易的限制力度越来越大。越来越多的交易涉及尖端科技行业的初创企业，但这些交易很难跟踪，规模也往往太小，无法提交到 Cfius 那里进行审查。</p>
<p>In a report this year that was first reported by The New York Times, the Pentagon said it was concerned about the flow of Chinese investment into start-ups working on important technology like artificial intelligence, robotics and augmented reality.</p>	<p>在《纽约时报》今年率先发布的一篇报道中，五角大楼表示，中国在人工智能、机器人和增强现实等重要技术领域投资美国的初创公司，这种现象让他们感到担心。</p>
<p>Critics also argue that Beijing and companies supported by the government have sought to form joint ventures or license technology, neither of which Cfius currently reviews.</p>	<p>评论人士还表示，北京以及政府支持的公司也在试图组建合资企业或获得技术授权，Cfius 目前还没有对这些方面进行审查。</p>
<p>“There is a perception that different financial structures are being used to avoid potential Cfius oversight,” said Andrew Shapiro, a founder of the advisory firm Beacon Global Strategies and former assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs. “So they will try to close those loopholes.”</p>	<p>“有一种观点认为，他们使用不同的金融结构，来避免可能遭到的 Cfius 审查。”灯塔全球战略咨询公司(Beacon Global Strategies)创始人、负责政治军事事务的前助理国务卿安德鲁·夏皮罗(Andrew Shapiro)表示，“所以 Cfius 会试图填补这些漏洞。”</p>
<p>Over the past two years, Cfius (pronounced sih-fee-us) has broken up a number of major Chinese bids for semiconductor companies, leading to Chinese complaints.</p>	<p>过去两年里，Cfius（念作 sih-fee-us）阻止了中国对半导体企业的若干起重大收购尝试，引致了中国的抱怨。</p>
<p>It is unclear how China’s government would respond to the revamped regulator, but the move would most likely stoke some tensions. At a recent news conference, Lu Kang, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry,</p>	<p>尚不清楚中国政府会对改革扩权后的该监管机构作何回应，但此举极有可能引发紧张局势。在最近的一个新闻发布会上，中国外交部发言人陆慷说，“我们主张外界不要对这些商业并购案作过多政治解读，更不要进行政治上的干</p>

<p>said, "There should not be undue political dimensions imposed on commercial takeovers, let alone political intervention."</p>	<p>扰。”</p>
<p>Xiaohe Cheng, an associate professor at the School of International Studies at Renmin University in Beijing, added that some of Cfius's recent decisions were "discriminative towards Chinese companies."</p>	<p>位于北京的人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河也说，Cfius 最近的一些决定是“歧视中国企业”。</p>
<p>Yet foreign businesses often complain of an unfair operating environment in China, and increasingly American officials have begun seeking what they call reciprocity, or bringing American limits on Chinese investment closer to China's limits on American investment there. Beijing forbids foreign investors from acquiring meaningful stakes in companies in a number of industries, including the media, internet and telecommunications.</p>	<p>但外国企业也经常抱怨中国的经营环境不公平，美国官员也越来越多的开始寻求他们所说的对等，或者说让美国对中国投资的限制更接近中国对美国投资的限制。北京禁止外国投资者收购很多行业，包括媒体、互联网和电信行业公司的大量股份。</p>
<p>Such an initiative in the United States would have far wider economic implications and is likely to be dealt with separately from the coming legislation on Cfius.</p>	<p>在美国，这样一个行动带来的经济影响会广泛得多，而且很可能在即将到来的 Cfius 立法之外另行进行。</p>
<p>Recently, several Trump administration officials, including Wilbur Ross, the secretary of commerce, have also expressed support for expanding the committee.</p>	<p>最近，特朗普政府的多名官员，包括商务部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)，也表示支持扩大该委员会的权限。</p>
<p>"His staff is well versed on the issues, and he clearly sees the need for updating Cfius," said Paul S. Triolo, the head of practice on technology policy for the Eurasia Group, an advisory firm.</p>	<p>“他的工作人员非常精通这些问题，他显然认为有必要更新 Cfius，”顾问公司欧亚集团(Eurasia Group)的科技政策部门负责人保罗·S·特廖洛(Paul S. Triolo)说。</p>
<p>"He appears to be leading the charge on this with the administration," he added.</p>	<p>“他似乎是在和政府一起领导这件事，”他接着说。</p>
<p>Cfius includes members of a number of American agencies, including the Departments of Defense, State, Justice, Treasury and Homeland</p>	<p>Cfius 的成员来自美国的诸多机构，包括国防部、国务院、司法部、财政部和国土安全部，行业和政策分析人士也在密切关注，想知道该委员会会在特朗</p>

<p>Security, and industry and policy analysts are watching closely to see how the committee acts under the Trump presidency.</p>	<p>普总统任内会如何行动。</p>
<p>Ant Financial, the Alibaba affiliate, outbid a company based in Kansas called Euronet Worldwide to acquire MoneyGram. Some lawmakers, led by representatives from Kansas and Texas, where MoneyGram is based, have said an Ant purchase would expose the personal financial details of American users.</p>	<p>隶属于阿里巴巴的蚂蚁金服收购速汇金的出价，高于总部设在堪萨斯的公司 Euronet Worldwide。以来自堪萨斯州和速汇金所在地得克萨斯州的议员为首的一些议员称，蚂蚁金服收购速汇金会暴露美国用户的详细个人财务信息。</p>
<p>Douglas Feagin, Ant Financial's head of international operations, said in an interview that the company intended to allow MoneyGram to continue to operate on its own and that the data it had would continue to be stored in the United States on a network separate from Ant's networks.</p>	<p>蚂蚁金服国际事业部总裁道格拉斯·费根(Douglas Feagin)在接受采访时说，公司计划允许速汇金继续独立经营，公司掌握的数据继续存储在美国的一个网络上，该网络独立于蚂蚁金服的网路之外。</p>
<p>"The test cases will be things like the Alibaba deal," said Adam Segal, an expert on emerging technologies at the Council on Foreign Relations.</p>	<p>"和阿里巴巴这笔交易类似的交易会成为测试案例，"对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)新兴技术问题专家亚当·谢加尔(Adam Segal)说。</p>
<p>While industry and policy analysts say it could be difficult to argue that MoneyGram is important to national security, the potential deal for Lattice Semiconductor offers a more straightforward argument.</p>	<p>尽管行业和政策分析人士表示，说速汇金对国家安全有重要意义可能有些牵强，但有关雷特斯半导体的潜在交易则更有说服力。</p>
<p>The Pentagon report released this year cites the bid for Lattice from a venture capital firm called Canyon Bridge as an example of a tactic used to skirt government oversight. The purpose of creating Canyon Bridge, a private equity fund with links to China, was to obscure the source of capital to "enhance the possibility" that the transaction would be approved by Cfius, the report said.</p>	<p>五角大楼今年发布的报告，把坎宁布里奇资本公司(Canyon Bridge)竞购雷特斯一事，当作一个用来规避政府监管策略的例子。报告称，创立与中国有关系的私募股权基金坎宁布里奇资本公司的目的，正是为了掩盖资金来源，令 Cfius 批准交易的"可能性提高"。</p>
<p>Canyon Bridge has said that there was never any intention to obscure</p>	<p>坎宁布里奇资本公司则表示，协议签订之前和 Cfius 举行的多次会议可以证</p>

the source of the fund's capital, as shown by meetings it had with Cfius before the deal was signed.	明，它从未打算掩盖基金的资金来源。
The coming debate about Cfius is likely to be undergirded by concerns about reciprocity.	对于对等的担心，可能会加强即将出现的有关 Cfius 的争论。
"There's this question about letting a Chinese company do something in the U.S. that China wouldn't let a U.S. company do in China," said James Lewis, a senior vice president at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a think tank.	"这个问题涉及允许中国公司在美国做中国不允许美国公司在中国做的事情，"智库国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级副主任詹姆斯·刘易斯(James Lewis)说。
"That's what people say in private," he added. "That it's not a two-way street, that it's not fair and that we need to do something about it."	"这是人们私下里的说法，"他接着说。"这不是一条双向街道，不公平，我们对此需要采取点行动。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170630/china-cfius-takeover-money-deals	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170630/china-cfius-takeover-money-deals
Hackers Find 'Ideal Testing Ground' for Attacks: Developing Countries	人工智能用于网络攻击，发展中国家成试验场
SAN FRANCISCO — The attack had the hallmarks of something researchers had dreaded for years: malicious software using artificial intelligence that could lead to a new digital arms race in which A.I.-driven defenses battled A.I.-driven offenses while humans watched from the sidelines.	旧金山——这种网络攻击带有多年来研究人员极为担心的特征：使用人工智能的恶意软件可能导致新的数字军备竞赛，以人工智能为主的防御措施与以人工智能为主的进攻手段在网上决一胜负，人类只能站在一边观看。
But what was not as widely predicted was that one of the earliest instances of that sort of malware was found in India, not in a sophisticated British banking system or a government network in the United States.	但是，没有被广泛预测的事情是，这类恶意软件的最早实例之一是在印度发现的，而不是在英国先进的银行系统或美国的政府网络中。
Security researchers are increasingly looking in countries outside the West to discover the newest, most creative and potentially most dangerous types of cyberattacks being deployed.	安全研究人员正越来越多地在西方以外的国家发现这类网络攻击软件的最新、最有创意和最具潜在危险的使用。

<p>As developing economies rush to go online, they provide a fertile testing ground for hackers trying their skills in an environment where they can evade detection before deploying them against a company or state that has more advanced defenses.</p>	<p>由于发展中国家急于上网，它们已为黑客们提供了肥沃的沃土，让其在能躲避检测的环境中测试自己的技术，然后用这种技术对具有更先进防御的公司或国家发动进攻。</p>
<p>The cyberattack in India used malware that could learn as it was spreading, and altered its methods to stay in the system for as long as possible. Those were “early indicators” of A.I., according to the cybersecurity company Darktrace. Essentially, the malware could figure out its surroundings and mimic the behavior of the system’s users, though Darktrace said the firm had found the program before it could do any damage.</p>	<p>印度发生的这次网络攻击使用的恶意软件在其传播过程中就能自我学习，并且不断改变方法，以尽可能长时间地待在计算机系统中。据网络安全公司 Darktrace 说，这些都是人工智能的“早期迹象”。本质上，这类恶意软件可以弄清楚它的周边环境，并模仿系统中用户的行为，不过 Darktrace 表示，公司已经在该程序可能会造成任何损害之前将其发现。</p>
<p>“India is a place where newer A.I. attacks might be seen for the first time, simply because it is an ideal testing ground for those sorts of attacks,” said Nicole Eagan, the chief executive of Darktrace.</p>	<p>Darktrace 首席执行官尼科尔·伊根(Nicole Eagan)说，“印度也许是新型人工智能网络攻击被首先观察到的地方，这是只不过是印度为这种攻击提供了理想的测试场。”</p>
<p>At times, these attacks are simply targeting more susceptible victims. While companies in the United States will often employ half a dozen security firms’ products as defensive measures, a similar company elsewhere may have just one line of defense — if any.</p>	<p>有时，这种攻击只针对更易受伤害的对象。虽然美国的公司通常会使用六家安全公司的产品作为防御措施，但其他地方的类似公司即使有防御的话，可能也只有一种。</p>
<p>In the case of attacks carried out by a nation-state, companies in the United States can hope to receive a warning or assistance from the federal government, while companies elsewhere will often be left to fend for themselves.</p>	<p>在面临一个独立国家发动的攻击时，美国的公司可以指望得到联邦政府的警告或帮助，而其他地方的公司往往只能靠自己去解决问题。</p>
<p>Cybersecurity experts now speculate that a February 2016 attack on the central bank of Bangladesh, believed to have been carried out by hackers linked to North Korea, was a precursor to similar attacks on</p>	<p>网络安全专家现在推断，被认为是与朝鲜有关的黑客发动的、2016年2月对孟加拉国中央银行系统的攻击，使用的是对越南和厄瓜多尔发动类似攻击的软件的前身。</p>

banks in Vietnam and Ecuador.	
That hackers managed to steal \$81 million from the Bangladesh Bank generated headlines because of the size of the heist. But what interested cybersecurity experts was that attackers had taken advantage of a previously unexplored weakness in the bank's computers by undermining its accounts on Swift, the international money transfer system that banks use to move billions of dollars among themselves each day.	黑客们从孟加拉国银行窃取了 8100 万美元，盗窃的规模之大使其成为各地的新闻。不过，让网络安全专家感兴趣的是，黑客通过破坏银行的 Swift 的账户，利用了银行计算机系统以前不为人知的一个弱点，Swift 是银行间每天进行数十亿美元转帐的国际汇款系统。
It was an unprecedented form of cyberattack. But since then, the cybersecurity firm Symantec has found the method used against banks in 31 countries.	那是一次以前没有看到过的网络攻击形式。但那以后，网络安全公司赛门铁克(Symantec)已发现该方法被用于攻击 31 个国家的银行系统。
The malware discovered by Darktrace researchers stopped short of being a full-fledged A.I.-driven piece of software. It did, however, learn while it was in the system, trying to copy the actions of the network in order to blend in.	Darktrace 研究人员发现的恶意软件还不是一个完全由人工智能主导的软件。但它确实在侵入系统后进行了自我学习，试图模仿网络的行为以蒙混过关。
"What was concerning was that this attack, once it got into the network, used A.I. techniques, like trying to learn the behaviors of employees on the network, to remain undetected for as long as possible," Ms. Eagan said. She said she saw a future in which countries raced against one another to hire people skilled in developing complex algorithms that could be used to run such malware.	"令人担忧的是，这种攻击一旦进入网络后，它能使用人工智能，像比如试图学习公司雇员在网络上的行为，让自己尽可能长时间地不被发现，"伊根说。她说，她看到这样一种各国相互竞争的未来，他们雇用熟悉复杂算法研发的人，这些算法可用来操作这类恶意软件。
Ms. Eagan's company, which has headquarters in Cambridge, England, and San Francisco, has increasingly found hacking incidents in India since it expanded there.	伊根的公司分别在英国剑桥和旧金山设有总部，公司自从进入印度以来，已在那里发现了多次黑客入侵事件。
As other cybersecurity companies enter Southeast Asia, Africa and	随着其他网络安全公司进军东南亚、非洲，以及世界上以前不受关注的其他

<p>other parts of the world where they have not had much presence, they will continue to discover new types of malware being tested in those markets, said Allan Liska, a senior threat intelligence analyst at Recorded Future, a cybersecurity firm based in Somerville, Mass.</p>	<p>地方, 这些公司将继续发现在这些市场进行测试的新型恶意软件, Recorded Future 公司的高级威胁情报分析师艾伦·里斯卡(Allan Liska)说, 这家公司位于马萨诸塞州的萨默维尔市。</p>
<p>"For several years, Taiwan and South Korea have been proven testing grounds for some of the more advanced groups in China," Mr. Liska said. "Those countries have high-speed internet, widespread internet penetration and not a lot of security infrastructure in place."</p>	<p>"几年来, 台湾和韩国已被证明是中国一些更先进的小组的测试场," 里斯卡说。"这些国家拥有高速互联网, 大范围的互联网普及率, 但没有投入很多的网络安全基础设施。"</p>
<p>He added: "We see a pattern among the attackers. They test something, make improvements, and then six weeks later test again before launching it at their true targets."</p>	<p>他补充说: "我们看到攻击者中的一种模式。他们先测试一些东西, 对其进行改进, 六周后再次测试软件, 然后将其用于真正的目标。"</p>
<p>As internet use has expanded in Africa, Mr. Liska said, his company has noticed an increase in so-called spear-phishing attacks in which hackers appear to be testing their skills in English- and French-speaking African countries. Spear phishing employs messages that appear innocuous but contain dangerous malware. They are one of the most popular forms of cyberattacks, though they largely depend on the attackers' ability to hone a message that can fool a victim into opening a link or attachment.</p>	<p>里斯卡说, 随着互联网的使用在非洲推广, 他的公司注意到所谓的钓鱼诈骗攻击有所增加, 黑客似乎在测试讲英语和讲法语的国家测试自己的技能。钓鱼是指把危险的东西藏在看似无害的信息里的恶意软件。钓鱼软件是最受欢迎的网络攻击形式之一, 虽然它们在很大程度上取决于攻击者是否编出让欺骗受害者打开链接或附件的信息。</p>
<p>He said that in the spear-phishing tests his company had found, attackers appeared to be testing their language, but did not include the actual malware in the link, what he described as the payload.</p>	<p>里斯卡表示, 在他的公司发现的钓鱼软件测试中, 攻击者似乎是在测试他们的语言能力, 所给的链接中实际上并没有包括他称之为有效载荷的恶意软件。</p>
<p>"They save that payload for when they are going to actually launch their attack in whatever French- or English-speaking country they are after," Mr. Liska said.</p>	<p>"他们把有效载荷留了下来, 以便以后在对某个法语国或英语国发动攻击时用上," 里斯卡说。</p>

<p>Countries across Southeast Asia and the Middle East that have come online over the last decade have been tempting targets for hackers, said Chris Rock, an Australian security researcher and chief executive of the cybersecurity firm Kustodian.</p>	<p>在过去十年中陆续上网的东南亚和中东国家都已经成为对黑客有诱惑力的对象，克里斯·洛克(Chris Rock)说，他在澳大利亚研究网络安全，是网络安全公司 Kustodian 的首席执行官。</p>
<p>"They are a testing ground for different kinds of environments," he said. "For hackers, they can be low-hanging fruit."</p>	<p>"他们是不同环境的测试场所，"他说。"对于黑客来说，他们可能是低挂果实。"</p>
<p>Doing tests in a country that presumably has fewer defenses is a double-edged sword, Mr. Rock said. On one hand, attackers can hone their skills. On the other hand, they risk being discovered. Once a cybersecurity firm has the signature of an attack, it can build defenses against it, and spread those defenses among its clients.</p>	<p>洛克说，在一个假设防御力较小的国家进行测试是一把双刃剑。一方面，攻击者可以磨练他们的技能。另一方面，他们有被发现的风险。网络安全公司一旦发现攻击的特征，就可以对其进行防范，并将这些防御措施传播给其客户。</p>
<p>Mr. Rock said that if one target "has, actually, installed a good defense and you get caught, then you have wasted your time."</p>	<p>洛克说，如果一个目标"其实安装了一个很好的防御软件，将你抓住了，那你就白费了自己的时间。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170704/hackers-find-ideal-testing-ground-for-attacks-developing-countries</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170704/hackers-find-ideal-testing-ground-for-attacks-developing-countries</p>
<p>Solar Trade Case, With Trump as Arbiter, Could Upend Market</p>	<p>中国资本卷入美国太阳能关税案</p>
<p>Millions of Americans now get their electricity, at least in part, from the solar panels that have rapidly spread throughout the country since 2010, thanks to their sharply declining cost. For customers — including homeowners, businesses and utilities — as well as for the companies that promote and install them, cheap solar panels have been a good thing.</p>	<p>目前有数以百万计的美国人通过太阳能电池板获得电力，至少是部分电力。由于价格急剧下降，太阳能电池板自 2010 年以来迅速在全美普及。对于顾客——包括房主、企业主和公用事业部门——以及推广和安装它们的公司来说，廉价的太阳能电池板是个好东西。</p>
<p>But for U.S. manufacturers, those cheap panels — specifically, a glut of low-cost supplies from overseas — have not been a good thing, driving more than a dozen of them to the brink of bankruptcy and beyond.</p>	<p>但是对于美国的制造商来说，这些廉价的电池板，特别是大量来自海外的低成本电池板，不是什么好事，它已经导致至少十多家厂商破产或者处在破产边缘。</p>

<p>Now, manufacturers are fighting back, in an unusual trade case that could put the final decision about government intervention, and any remedy, directly in President Donald Trump's hands.</p>	<p>现在美国制造商发起了反击，这是一宗非同寻常的案子，它可以把政府干预的最终决定权以及补救措施直接交到特朗普总统的手中。</p>
<p>The case, filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission, is shaping up to be one of the first major trade decisions of the Trump administration. The outcome could have a powerful impact on whether the American solar industry will be able to compete on cost with conventional fuels like natural gas and coal in producing electricity.</p>	<p>向美国国际贸易委员会(U.S. International Trade Commission)提交的这个案子，正在塑造特朗普行政当局的首批重大贸易决定之一。其结果可能会对美国太阳能产业是否能与天然气、煤炭等常规发电燃料进行竞争产生巨大影响。</p>
<p>And China, Trump's frequent foil on trade issues, has interests on both sides of the fight.</p>	<p>中国是特朗普在贸易问题上常常指责的对象，它在这个案子的双方均有利益牵涉。</p>
<p>The cheaper equipment coming into the U.S. market is often from Chinese manufacturers that the trade commission previously determined were dumping goods below cost, according to the petition. But the company that initiated the new case, Suniva, is an equipment maker based in Georgia whose majority owner is a Chinese company.</p>	<p>申请书显示，进入美国市场的便宜电池板通常来自一些中国制造商，贸易委员会之前已经认定这些制造商以低于成本的价格将电池板倾销到美国。但是，提交这个新案子申请、位于乔治亚州的公司 Suniva，其多数股份持有者是一家中国公司。</p>
<p>The petition seeks steep tariffs and minimum price guarantees on certain solar energy equipment made outside the United States. The commission is set to vote on the merits of the case by Sept. 22, and send any recommendations to the president by Nov. 13. But it is already reshaping the market.</p>	<p>申请书要求对美国以外的某些太阳能设备大幅提高关税，获得最低价格保证。委员会将于9月22日之前对该案件的案情进行表决，并于11月13日之前向总统提供建议。但是这个案子现在就已经在改变太阳能电池板市场的面貌了。</p>
<p>Prices for solar panels have increased as buyers rush to get ahead of potential tariffs. Solar-farm developers have become skittish about long-term commitments to supply power at prices that could become uneconomical if tariffs, which can be applied retroactively, raise their costs.</p>	<p>因为买家急于赶在预期的关税增加之前下手，太阳能电池板的价格已经开始上涨，太阳能农场开发商对于长期承诺以一定的价格供应电力变得不太情愿，因为关税会导致成本增加，再用那个价格供电可能会变得不经济，而且关税的征收可能还会有追溯力。</p>

<p>"It clearly throws a wrench into what is already a challenged global market," said Shawn Kravetz, president of Esplanade Capital, a hedge fund based in Boston that is focused on solar energy companies. "There are going to be winners and losers. The list of losers is long."</p>	<p>"对于一个已经备受挑战的全球性市场来说，这显然是个麻烦。有人会赢，有人会输。失败者的名单会很长。"投资太阳能公司的波士顿对冲基金滨海资本(Esplanade Capital)的总裁肖恩·克拉韦茨(Shawn Kravetz)表示。</p>
<p>Though Suniva, once lauded on the White House blog as "an American success story" during the Obama administration, originally filed the petition in April, it is in many ways the next skirmish in a protracted war between the United States and China that started in 2011. The dispute centers on crystalline silicon cells, the major electricity-producing components, as well as the modules, or panels, into which they are assembled.</p>	<p>在奥巴马政府期间，白宫博客曾经称赞 Suniva 是“美国式成功的一个案例”，它于今年 4 月份提交了这一申请，但从很多方面来说，这其实是中美自 2011 年开始的一场长期战争中的下一个冲突点。它涉及的重点包括主要的发电部件晶硅电池，以及它们和其他部件组成的模块，也就是电池板。</p>
<p>Back then, SolarWorld Americas, a subsidiary of a now-bankrupt German panel maker, filed a trade complaint along with six other domestic solar manufacturers that accused their Chinese counterparts of using unfair government subsidies to finance their operations and then selling their merchandise for less than the cost of manufacturing and shipping it.</p>	<p>当时，一家现已破产的德国电池板制造商的子公司 SolarWorld Americas 与其他六家美国太阳能制造商提起贸易诉讼，指责中国同行在生产经营中获得了不公平的政府补贴，然后以低于制造和运输成本的价格出售产品。</p>
<p>SolarWorld, which has joined Suniva's petition, won that battle, as well as a second case that included Taiwan, where Chinese manufacturers had turned for cells to avoid anticipated tariffs.</p>	<p>SolarWorld 赢了那场诉讼，后来又赢得了第二个案子——中国制造商为了避免被征收预期中的关税，改从台湾供应电池，第二个案子把台湾包含在了征税范围之内。目前 SolarWorld 已经加入了 Suniva 的申请行动。</p>
<p>After the imposition of tariffs beginning in 2012 that ranged from about 20 percent to about 55 percent for the largest cell and panel makers, manufacturers outside China and Taiwan — including those in the United States like SolarWorld and Suniva — saw their fortunes rise. In 2014, SolarWorld Americas, based in Oregon, announced a \$10 million</p>	<p>2012 年开始对最大的电池和面板制造商征收 20%到 55%左右的关税后，中国和台湾以外的制造商——包括美国 SolarWorld、Suniva 等在内的制造商的财富都增长了。2014 年，位于俄勒冈州的 SolarWorld Americas 宣布斥资 1000 万美元扩建工厂，并计划聘请数以百计的新员工，来满足顾客对太阳能电池板激增的需求。</p>

<p>expansion of its plant and plans to hire hundreds more workers to meet surging demand for solar panels.</p>	
<p>Suniva had grown out of government-supported research at Georgia Tech to become one of the largest U.S. makers of solar cells and finished modules. But the much larger Chinese manufacturers that came to dominate the global market kept up the pressure on price. Seeking a much-needed infusion of cash to finance an anticipated expansion, Suniva sold a majority stake in 2015 to a Chinese company, Shunfeng International Clean Energy, which wanted to get a foothold in what it believed was a growing U.S. market.</p>	<p>Suniva 是乔治亚理工大学(Georgia Tech)获得政府扶持的研究转化而成的企业，已经成为美国最大的太阳能电池和完整模块制造商之一。但是，在全球市场上占有主导地位的中国制造商的规模要大得多，一直在价格上对其他厂商存在压力。Suniva 为了实施扩张计划亟需大量现金，因此在 2015 年将大部分股权出售给了中国企业顺风国际清洁能源公司，该公司认为美国市场在日益增长，希望能在其中占据一席之地。</p>
<p>Then came a glut of cheap, new panels as Chinese manufacturers began operating or contracting with factories in countries like Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam, the petition charges. Last year, the Chinese government suggested it might slash its domestic incentives for buyers of solar panels, sharply reducing demand for equipment and adding to the oversupply. Manufacturers cut their prices to compensate, which sent global prices plummeting. Even though China ended up shaving subsidies just slightly and only for large power-plant arrays, prices remained low.</p>	<p>申请书显示，之后随着中国生产商开始运营马来西亚、泰国和越南等国家的工厂，或与之签订合同，市场上出现了便宜的新电池板供过于求的情况。中国政府去年曾表示，有可能削减给太阳能电池板买家提供的国内补贴，由此大幅降低了对生产设备的需求，加重了供给过剩的情况。生产商于是纷纷降价作为补偿，这令太阳能板全球价格暴跌。尽管中国最终只是略微减少了一些补贴，而且只针对一些大型电厂阵列，但价格依然保持在低位。</p>
<p>As panel prices dropped to about 40 cents per watt in late 2016 from 57 cents per watt in 2015, American solar installations reached a record high, making solar energy the biggest source of new electricity generation last year. But the domestic industry's share of the panel market, which had been declining since 2013, tumbled to 11 percent in 2016 from 17.1 percent the previous year, according to the market</p>	<p>随着太阳能电池板的价格从 2015 年的每瓦特 57 美分降到了 2016 年末的每瓦特 40 美分，美国的太阳能安装量达到了历史新高，使其成为去年新电力生产的最大来源。但据市场研究公司 IBISWorld 的统计，国内行业在太阳能板市场中所占的份额，自 2013 年以来就一直下降，2016 年又从前一年的 17.1% 跌至 11%。</p>

<p>research firm IBISWorld.</p>	
<p>In those conditions, Suniva could not compete as a supplier. Starting in March it shuttered its two factories in Michigan and Georgia, laying off about 250 workers, and in April it filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. About a week later, it secured a loan from one of its creditors to pursue the trade case.</p>	<p>在这种情况下，Suniva 作为供应商无力参与竞争。从今年3月开始，它关闭了自己在密歇根州和佐治亚州的两家工厂，裁掉了大约250名工人，今年4月又根据破产法第11章申请了破产保护。大约一周之后，为进行这场贸易诉讼，Suniva 从自己的一位债权人那里得到一笔贷款。</p>
<p>With control of Suniva in the hands of the bankruptcy court, Shunfeng declared in May that it no longer supported the company's trade case, saying it was "not in the best interests of the global solar industry." It said in March that it would take a charge of roughly \$38 million on its Suniva investment, though it could still benefit if the company prevails in the case.</p>	<p>随着 Suniva 命运的决定权落到破产法院的手中，顺风国际在今年5月宣布它将不再支持这家公司的贸易诉讼，称这“不是对全球太阳能行业最有利的做法”。顺风国际还在今年3月表示，它会为自身在 Suniva 的投资索要约3800万美元的回报，不过如果 Suniva 在这起诉讼案中获胜，它依然可以从中受益。</p>
<p>Opponents say the case threatens many of the hundreds of thousands of workers whose jobs could be eliminated in an industry slowdown. Those include people who install, finance and oversee the development of large-scale solar projects, as well as manufacturers of support structures for the panels and devices that regulate the flow of electricity from them.</p>	<p>反对者表示，这个案件会威胁到几十万工人中的许多人，一旦这个行业陷入衰退，这些人的工作职位将会不保。其中包括安装、资助和监督大型太阳能项目发展的人，以及生产太阳能电池板支撑结构和电池电流调节设备的厂商。</p>
<p>According to a report from GTM Research, a consultancy that tracks the solar industry and provides data and analysis for the industry's main trade group, the Solar Energy Industries Association, which is aggressively fighting the petition, a finding in Suniva's favor could reduce expected installations over the next five years by 50 percent.</p>	<p>咨询公司 GTM Research 发布的一份报告显示，一项有利于 Suniva 的裁决会令接下来五年里的安装量减少50%。这家咨询公司为业内主要的行业组织太阳能行业协会(Solar Energy Industries Association)追踪太阳能行业信息，提供数据与分析；该协会竭力抵制这场诉讼。</p>
<p>Adding to anxiety in the industry is the potential role of Trump, who would have broad leeway to determine how to proceed should the</p>	<p>令这个行业的担忧进一步加剧的，是特朗普可能会在其中扮演的角色。一旦委员会发现国内太阳能行业已经因进口激增而受损，他有很大的余地决定如</p>

commission find that the domestic industry had been harmed by the surge in imports.	何推进。
Though the president has pledged to increase manufacturing jobs, he has not offered the same full-throated support as his predecessor for solar energy. Proponents see solar energy as an important weapon in the fight against climate change, making its ability to compete economically with conventional sources – a concept known as grid parity – even more critical.	尽管这位总统曾经承诺增加制造业职位,但他没有像自己的前任那样全力支持太阳能的发展。支持者将太阳能看作对抗气候变化的重要武器,这令它在经济性上与传统能源竞争的能力——一种被称为市电同价(grid parity)的概念——变得更加关键。
“Grid parity is of the utmost importance, so that we are competing on price and price alone,” Abigail Ross Hopper, chief executive of the solar trade group, said. “If you change the underpinnings of that, it undermines what we’re doing.”	“市电同价是最重要的,那样我们才能在价格上与之竞争,也单就价格竞争,”太阳能行业协会首席执行官阿贝盖尔·罗斯·霍珀(Abigail Ross Hopper)说。“如果你改变这一点的基础,它就会破坏我们正在做的事。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170704/solar-energy-trade-china-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170704/solar-energy-trade-china-trump
China’s Vision for a Straddling Bus Dissolves in Scandal and Arrests	立体快巴的神话在骗钱丑闻中破灭
HONG KONG — Maybe a giant tram rolling over pesky cars clogging the streets wasn’t the answer to China’s traffic congestion woes. A Chinese inventor’s plan to develop such a vehicle, called a “traffic-straddling bus,” has been effectively killed after 32 people from an investment company that backed the project were arrested.	香港——也许一辆巨型有轨电车从堵塞道路的讨厌的汽车上方行驶并非中国交通拥堵困境的解决方案。一位中国发明家开发这种被称为“空中巴士”车辆的计划,在支持这个项目的投资公司的32名员工被逮捕后,实际上已经告终。
The bus was designed to ride on tracks, but with its body elevated so that two lanes of traffic could pass underneath. Some 1,200 passengers were to have ridden between specialized stops.	这种大巴被设计为在轨道上行驶,车身下方有很大的空间,足以容纳两条车道的车流通过。按照设计,约1200名乘客可在专门的车站之间乘坐这种公交车。
But critics raised many questions, including the expense of installing tracks and stations, whether tall trucks would get stuck underneath and	但评论人士提出了许多问题,包括修建轨道和车站的费用、车身较高的卡车是否会卡在“巴铁”下面,以及该车给小型车辆和行人带来的风险等。

<p>about the risk to smaller vehicles and pedestrians.</p>	
<p>"Cars under the belly of the big vehicle would have no way to change direction, and even changing lanes would be dangerous," The Beijing News said last year.</p>	<p>《新京报》去年的报道说，“小车在大车肚子底下是没有办法改变行驶方向的，甚至连变换车道都成为了一件相当危险的事。”</p>
<p>After some delays and breathless news coverage, the TEB-1, or Transit Elevated Bus, was tested in August in the northern seaside town of Qinhuangdao.</p>	<p>经过一段时间的耽搁、以及媒体兴奋无比的报道，“巴铁1号”（英文名为“Transit Elevated Bus”，又称TEB-1）去年8月在北部海滨城市秦皇岛进行了测试。</p>
<p>In subsequent months, the Chinese news media and investors raised pointed questions about the company behind the project, Huaying Kailai. The company promoted the “reliability” of investing in public-private partnerships like the bus initiative and promised annual returns of up to 12 percent. A New York Times reporter who visited Huaying Kailai’s office in September saw walls lined with photographs of the owner, Bai Zhiming, with celebrities, entrepreneurs and local officials. A half-dozen investors stopped by over an hour. Some left with gifts and grocery bags full of cash.</p>	<p>在接下来的几个月里，中国新闻媒体和投资者对这个项目背后的华赢凯来公司提出了许多尖锐的问题。这家公司称其推销的政府与企业伙伴关系投资（比如用于上述巴士项目的）“很可靠”，还承诺高达12%的年回报率。《纽约时报》的记者去年9月去华赢凯来办公室采访时，看到墙上挂满了公司董事长白志明与名人、企业家，以及地方官员的合影。在一小时的采访中，办公室接待了5、6名投资者。有些投资者离开的时候带着公司送的礼品以及装满现金的购物袋。</p>
<p>"We are just a private tech company. We are not a briefcase company for illegal fund-raising," Zhang Wei, the director of development and planning for TEB Tech, the Huaying Kailai subsidiary that developed the bus, told the reporter. "Everything we do is approved by related departments in the government, and if we are an illegal company with financial issues, why are the local governments still interested in us?"</p>	<p>“我们只是一家私人科技公司。我们不是非法集资的皮包公司，”华赢凯来子公司巴铁科技发展有限公司开发与规划总监张维（音）对记者说。“我们所做的一切都是经政府有关部门批准的，如果我们是有财务问题的非法公司，为什么地方政府仍对我们有兴趣呢？”</p>
<p>In the fall, as public scrutiny increased, the test track and the huge, 72-foot-long, 16-foot-high prototype fell into disuse. In June, workers began dismantling the 330-yard track, a sign the local government</p>	<p>去年秋，随着公众审查的增加，测试轨道、以及那辆长22米、高4.8米的巴铁原型被废弃了。今年6月，工人们开始拆除300米长的测试轨道，表明当地政府没有批准项目继续运行。</p>

would not allow the project to continue.	
Mr. Bai was among the 32 Huaying Kailai staff members arrested last week on suspicion of illegal fund-raising, the Beijing police announced on Sunday. Company officials could not be reached for comment on Tuesday.	北京警方周日宣布，白志明等 32 名华赢凯来员工因涉嫌非法集资已于上周被警方逮捕。记者周二无法找到该公司人员予以置评。
Chinese news outlets were harshly critical, saying the exercise was little more than a fraud from the start.	中国新闻媒体严厉批评了这个项目，称其一开始就是一个骗局。
"The truth is the bus was a fake science investment scam, with no scientific innovation," a Beijing News op-ed said on Monday. "The test was nothing more than a trick to attract investors."	《新京报》周一的一篇时事评论说：“事实证明巴铁不过是一场民间科学伪装的金融骗局，并没有任何创新科技可言；而所谓的综合试验，只是单方面吸引投资的噱头。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/china-bus-road-straddling	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/china-bus-road-straddling
Court Freezes \$182 Million in Assets of Chinese Internet Tycoon	债台高筑，乐视系公司和贾跃亭资产被冻结
BEIJING — A court in Shanghai has frozen \$182 million in assets tied to the chairman of the Chinese technology company LeEco after one of its affiliates missed loan payments.	北京——乐视控股名下的一家子公司未能按时偿还贷款之后，上海一家法院冻结了乐视董事长名下总值 12.37 亿元人民币的资产。
The ruling last week by the Shanghai High People's Court was the latest setback for the chairman, Jia Yueting, and for LeEco, which has piled on debt in recent years to fuel its ambitious expansion.	上海高级人民法院上周的裁决是乐视董事长贾跃亭和乐视控股遭受的最新挫折。近年来，为推动其雄心勃勃的扩张计划，乐视债台高筑。
A company spokesman confirmed that the court had frozen assets connected to a loan for LeEco's mobile phone business, Le Mobile, but said collateral was enough to cover the debt. Nie Chengzhi, LeEco's vice president of finance, said the company would work with China Merchants Bank on repayment. In an emailed statement, the bank said it had taken legal action after many attempts to recover interest owed by Le Mobile.	公司的一名发言人证实，法庭冻结了与乐视手机业务乐视移动的贷款有关的资产，但表示抵押物足以偿还债务。乐视控股财务副总裁聂承志（音）说，公司正在与招商银行讨论偿还贷款的问题。招商银行在用电子邮件发来的声明中表示，在多次催促乐视移动支付所欠利息无果后，招行已采取了法律手段。

<p>The frozen assets belonged to Mr. Jia, his wife, and three LeEco affiliates, the state news agency Xinhua reported, citing court documents.</p>	<p>官方通讯社新华社援引法庭文件说，被冻结的资产属于贾跃亭夫妇、以及乐视系的三家子公司。</p>
<p>It is a personal blow for Mr. Jia, one of China's most outspoken technology figures, who in recent years had pledged to challenge American giants like Apple and Tesla. His ambitions propelled LeEco from its start in internet video into a dizzying array of new businesses, including online wine delivery and electric cars. Mr. Jia remains the primary shareholder of Faraday Future, a troubled Los Angeles-based electric car venture with 1,400 employees.</p>	<p>贾跃亭是中国最敢讲话的技术领军者之一，近年来，他曾多次发誓要挑战苹果和特斯拉等美国巨头。对他个人来说，资产被冻结是一个打击。乐视是以互联网视频起家的，贾跃亭的雄心把公司业务拓展到一系列令人眼花缭乱的新领域，包括网购葡萄酒和电动汽车。贾跃亭仍是法拉第未来(Faraday Future)的主要股东，这家有 1400 名员工、总部设在洛杉矶的电动汽车公司目前境况不佳。</p>
<p>All that investment required heavy borrowing. Since the start of 2016, LeEco brought in at least \$6 billion in financing from investors big and small, but it saw little in the way of a payoff.</p>	<p>所有这些投资需要大笔贷款。自 2016 年初起，乐视从大小投资者那里募集了至少 60 亿美元的资金，但公司还没有给投资者带来多少收益。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia first admitted the cash crunch last autumn. Last week, at a shareholder meeting of LeEco's main publicly listed arm, Leshi Internet, he acknowledged that the company had made mistakes in allocating funds.</p>	<p>去年秋天，贾跃亭首次承认公司面临资金危机。上周，在乐视的主要上市公司乐视网的股东大会上，贾跃亭承认公司在资金安排上犯了错误。</p>
<p>"The cash problems at the nonpublicly traded businesses are more serious than when this crisis erupted," Mr. Jia told investors, according to a transcript of his remarks. "Our businesses are constantly using cash to repay loans, having a huge impact on their operations."</p>	<p>"乐视非上市公司体系的资金反而比危机刚爆发的时候更加紧张，"据他的发言记录，贾跃亭对投资者这样说。"业务线也在不断筹集资金偿还贷款，导致业务受到了较大的影响。"</p>
<p>At the meeting, Mr. Jia indicated that LeEco was having difficulty securing additional loans. As of Leshi Internet's most recent filing, Mr. Jia had pledged 97 percent of his shares in the company to back loans that as of November totaled \$1.7 billion.</p>	<p>贾跃亭在股东大会上表示，乐视在获得进一步贷款上遇到了困难。据乐视网最近提交的文件，贾跃亭已拿出他所持公司股份的 97%为贷款担保，截至去年 11 月，公司债务总计为 17 亿美元。</p>

<p>LeEco has also started selling assets to raise cash. Last week, its ride-sharing affiliate, Yidao Yongche, announced a change in control, without naming the new controlling shareholder. The company had for months delayed paying many of its drivers.</p>	<p>乐视也开始靠出售资产来筹集现金。上周，乐视系的汽车共享子公司易到用车宣布，公司的控股权已经改变，但没有给出新控股股东的名字。易到拖欠许多司机的工资已有好几个月了。</p>
<p>And creditors are showing up in person in Beijing, asking LeEco to pay up.</p>	<p>债权人正在亲自来北京，要求乐视付款。</p>
<p>Last week, Zhang Jun, a supplier for Le Mobile, ventured into LeEco's Beijing lobby for the seventh time. She joined other small suppliers for a seven-day sit-in, she said, but left with no money.</p>	<p>上周，乐视移动的供应商张军（音）第七次来到乐视控股的北京办公大厅。她说，她和其他小供应商一起在大厅静坐了七天，但没有讨到钱。</p>
<p>"I don't have any hope anymore," she said, noting that a civil suit she had filed against LeEco in Beijing courts was unlikely to produce a result until the end of the year. "By then there probably won't be any money left for us."</p>	<p>"我没有多少希望了，"她说，她已经在北京法院对乐视提起民事诉讼，但表示案子不大可能在年底前有结果。"到那时，恐怕剩不下多少钱来偿还我们了。"</p>
<p>The overdue loan to China Merchants Bank financed LeEco's 2015 purchase of an 18 percent stake in the Hong Kong-listed Coolpad Group, the business weekly Caixin reported. Coolpad's share price has dropped this year as competition in the smartphone market has eroded its position. Hong Kong corporate records show the \$324 million loan was backed by all the acquired shares of Coolpad, in addition to collateral in mainland China.</p>	<p>据商业周刊《财经》报道，乐视拖欠的招商银行贷款是用来帮助公司在2015年收购香港上市的酷派集团18%的股份的。由于智能手机市场竞争侵蚀了酷派的市场份额，其股价今年出现下滑。香港的公司记录显示，那笔3.24亿美元的贷款是用乐视持有的所有酷派股份、加上公司在中国大陆的抵押物担保的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/leeco-frozen-assets-china-debt</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/leeco-frozen-assets-china-debt</p>
<p>Trump's Trade Choice: Follow the Postwar Order or Blow It Up</p>	<p>谁来承担特朗普贸易保护主义的代价</p>
<p>It seems President Donald Trump is ready to start rolling back globalization. Let's hope he doesn't blow up the postwar economic</p>	<p>看样子唐纳德·特朗普总统已经做好了开始抵制全球化的准备。让我们祈祷他不会让战后经济秩序毁于一旦。</p>

order.	
While Mexican negotiators waited for the United States to make its first move in its proposed renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement, the president last week turned on the invective against another trade deal he called unfair — that negotiated by the Obama administration with South Korea.	美国拟就北美自由贸易协定（North American Free Trade Agreement，简称 NAFTA）重新进行谈判，当墨西哥谈判代表等待其迈出第一步的时候，特朗普总统上周又把矛头对准了另一项据他说不公平的贸易协议——那是由奥巴马政府和韩国达成的。
Largely in place with the confirmation of Robert Lighthizer as the nation's top trade diplomat in May, the president's trade team seems itching to deploy a wall of trade protection around the U.S.	罗伯特·莱特希泽(Robert Lighthizer)出任美国贸易代表一事在 5 月确定下来以后，总统的贸易团队基本就位。该团队似乎非常想在美国周围竖起贸易保护之墙。
This would include new tariffs on imports of steel — and maybe also aluminum — based on the novel argument that the imports somehow endanger national security. The administration is also mulling anti-dumping duties on Canadian aircraft and countervailing duties on imported solar panels.	这将包括依据一项新奇的主张——进口对国家安全构成了某种威胁——增设钢铁进口关税，也许还有铝。此外本届政府正在考虑对加拿大航空器征收反倾销税，对进口太阳能板征收反补贴税。
A lot of this may look tame when set alongside Trump's fiery campaign speeches portraying trade as the bane of the American worker. He no longer calls for a 45 percent tariff on imports from China, nor does he threaten to walk away from NAFTA.	然而这些和特朗普总统在竞选演说中的激烈言辞比起来显得缓和了许多，在演讲中他把贸易说成是美国工人不幸的根源。如今他不再主张对进口自中国的商品征收 45% 的关税，也不再扬言退出 NAFTA。
Despite his campaign promises to voters in industrial states eager for protectionism, some analysts suggested that Trump might ultimately be hemmed in by the standard pro-trade orthodoxy of the Republican Party.	尽管特朗普在竞选期间对迫切希望看到保护主义抬头的工业州选民作出过种种承诺，但一些分析人士认为，他最终可能会受到共和党一贯的贸易促进传统思维的制约。
But the relative moderation of the administration's recent trade initiatives is hardly reassuring. It's not just that many of his proposals will invite retaliation from the nation's trading partners — inviting the	不过，特朗普政府近期相对温和的贸易主张很难令人放心。这不仅是因为他的很多方案将招来美国的贸易伙伴的报复——有可能引发旷日持久、针锋相对的贸易战。特朗普的方针最可怕的一面在于，它看上去是对二战以来为全

<p>prospect of a protracted tit-for-tat trade war. The most frightening aspect of Trump's approach is the seeming contempt for the rules and institutions that have underpinned global trade since World War II.</p>	<p>球贸易提供支撑的规则和制度的蔑视。</p>
<p>Might Trump hew to the rules overseen by the World Trade Organization even as he retreats from prior U.S. commitments to global trade? Or will he eschew the multilateral framework in pursuit of a set of bilateral deals, turning his back on a long history of trade diplomacy?</p>	<p>特朗普会在不兑现美国早前的国际贸易承诺的情况下，遵守由世界贸易组织（World Trade Organization，简称WTO）监督实施的规则吗？还是说他会绕开多边框架，寻求签订一系列双边协议，背弃历史悠久的贸易外交？</p>
<p>These days, quite a few economists show sympathy for the argument that some trade protection may be warranted to help workers in industries threatened by imports.</p>	<p>近来，不少经济学家对这样一种观点表示了赞同：为了帮助受进口商品威胁的一些产业的工人，或许有必要实施某种程度的贸易保护。</p>
<p>Protectionism will not add to U.S. jobs or raise wages, on the whole. At best it will shuffle jobs around — adding some in protected companies like steel makers and cutting some in industries that buy steel, like auto manufacturers. By making the economy less efficient, protectionism will also make the nation poorer as a whole.</p>	<p>总体而言，保护主义不会增加美国的工作岗位或推高工资。它充其量只能促使工作机会重新排列组合：钢铁生产商等受保护企业的工作岗位有所增加；购买钢铁的那些产业的企业，比如汽车生厂商，工作岗位则会减少。在降低了经济的效率后，国家作为一个整体会变得更穷。</p>
<p>But maximizing economic output is not the nation's only objective. The case for trade liberalization also relies on the proposition that winners in the process will compensate the losers whose jobs are displaced. If U.S. politics impedes any redistribution of trade's spoils, perhaps there is a case for restoring equity by throwing sand in the cogs of trade.</p>	<p>但经济产出最大化并不是这个国家的唯一目标。贸易自由化的依据还在于这样一个主张：贸易自由化过程中的赢家会给丢掉工作的输家以补偿。如果美国政治要阻止一切对贸易收获的再分配，那么或许会想到往贸易的齿轮中扔沙子，以便恢复公平。</p>
<p>"It would be decreasing the size of the pie to increase the size of some slices," as David Autor, a top labor economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, put it to me once. "We have always done the opposite thing without making people whole."</p>	<p>"这会让整个蛋糕变小，以便让其中的某些份额变大，"麻省理工大学(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)权威劳动经济学家戴维·奥特(David Autor)曾对我说。"一直以来我们做的都是相反的事，没有考虑人的得失。"</p>
<p>What's more, unanticipated shocks over the last quarter-century —</p>	<p>更重要的是，过去 25 年间，信息技术席卷每一个行业，中国横空出世，成</p>

<p>when information technology swept through every industry and China emerged from nowhere to become the world's biggest exporter – might justify reconsidering market-access commitments made earlier. "Maybe at the end of the day some trade responses are reasonable," said Robert W. Staiger, a trade economist from Dartmouth College.</p>	<p>为世界最大出口国，一系列出人意料的冲击或许让美国有理由重新思考其早前做出的市场准入承诺。“或许到头来一些贸易回应是合理的，”达特茅斯大学(Dartmouth College)贸易经济学家罗伯特·W·史泰格(Robert W. Staiger)说。</p>
<p>And yet even accepting that the U.S. may find it reasonable to retreat from trade somewhat, it is critical to figure out what this retreat might look like.</p>	<p>不过，即便承认美国也许有理由在贸易领域进行某种程度的回撤，弄清这种回撤看上去会是什么样子依然至关重要。</p>
<p>The many rounds of trade liberalization after World War II were anchored in two core principles that, in fact, had been adopted by the U.S. in 1934: reciprocity and nondiscrimination. Countries could expect to receive concessions as valuable as those they offered. Most critically, a concession made to one country would automatically be extended to all, under what was called the most-favored-nation rule.</p>	<p>事实上，主导二战后多轮贸易自由化浪潮的两个核心原则，早在1934年就被美国采纳：互惠和非歧视。给予别国优惠的国家可望得到同等价值的优惠。最关键的是，根据所谓的最惠国原则，给予一国的优惠会自动拓展至所有国家。</p>
<p>The cocktail worked. Notably, the principle of nondiscrimination ensured that a given trading partner could not negotiate a tariff cut with the U.S. and then offer a more favorable deal to another country – undercutting the U.S. competitive position. This broke through a logjam that had stymied previous attempts to liberalize international trade by encouraging countries to make only miserly offers.</p>	<p>这种混合的方式见效了。尤其值得一提的是，非歧视性原则可以确保一个特定的贸易伙伴不能先和美国达成关税减让协议，再给予另一个国家更优惠的条件——进而削弱美国的竞争力。这就打破了一种促使各国仅提供吝啬的条件，让早前推动国际贸易自由化的努力受阻的僵局。</p>
<p>The problem is that these principles make for an ill fit with Trump's worldview, honed in the zero-sum sphere of real estate deal making where one party's win is the other's loss.</p>	<p>问题是这些原则与特朗普在房地产交易中形成的世界观不符——那是一个由零和博弈主导的领域，一方赢，另一方就会输。</p>
<p>In trade diplomacy, the objective is to arrive at an agreement that everybody can call a win. "The best way to have a trade commitment</p>	<p>贸易外交的目标是达成对各方都有好处的协议。“让一项贸易承诺得到履行的最好办法，是让它具有多赢性，”史泰格告诉我。“如果我们想方设法达成</p>

<p>enforced is to make it mutually beneficial," Staiger told me. "If we push to get the very best deal for the United States, we will push other countries to the point that they are indifferent."</p>	<p>对美国而言最好的交易，就会逼得其他国家没什么积极性。”</p>
<p>Bilateral trade deficits are not losses. Bilateral surpluses are not gains. They say little about the overall strength or weakness of the economy. "I have a deficit with my grocer and a surplus with my firm," said Carla A. Hills, the nation's trade representative during the NAFTA negotiations under the administration of the first President George Bush. "As long as I run my economy properly, I stay above water."</p>	<p>双边贸易逆差不是损失。双边贸易顺差也不是收益。它们不太能说明总体经济实力的强弱。“我对杂货店存在逆差，对我的公司存在顺差，”曾在乔治·布什(George Bush)总统第一任期作为美方贸易代表参与 NAFTA 谈判的卡拉·A·希尔斯(Carla A Hills)说，“只要我让自己的经济正常运转，我就不会陷入困境。”</p>
<p>Paradoxically, if Trump wants to reduce the American engagement with global trade, his best bet is to stay within the strictures of the multilateral trading system. The WTO, in fact, does not prevent the U.S. from raising tariffs unilaterally to protect a few industries and their workers. He does not have to convince any of the nation's trading partners.</p>	<p>吊诡的是，如果特朗普想要让美国减少对国际贸易的参与，那他最好别急于摆脱多边贸易体系的束缚。事实上，WTO 并不会阻止美国单方面提高关税，以保护某些产业及其工人。他无需去说服美国的任何贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>All he must accept is that the trading partners would be allowed — after negotiations — to retaliate proportionally by raising barriers against imports from the U.S. "The system allows you to reset your commitments," Staiger said. "But other countries are also allowed to react."</p>	<p>他必须接受的只不过是：贸易伙伴们——在谈判过后——可以通过提高进口自美国的商品的关税，适当地进行报复。“这个体系允许你重塑自己的承诺，”史泰格说，“但其他国家也可以做出反应。”</p>
<p>Not unlike the guarantee of reciprocal benefits extended to all, the opportunity for retaliation merely ensures that the U.S. proportionally bears the costs as well as the benefits of its choices. Whether the ultimate objective is more trade or less, it seems like a sensible principle upon which to negotiate. And yet the big risk for the global trading</p>	<p>就像把互惠待遇拓展至所有国家的保证一样，报复的机会既能带来好处，也会招致代价，美国既然做出选择，就得相应地承担结果。不论终极目标是增进贸易还是减少贸易，这看上去都是谈判所要基于的一个明智原则。至于给全球贸易体系和战后经济秩序带来的巨大风险，则会是特朗普拒绝承担的代价。</p>

system, and the postwar economic order, is that it is a cost that Trump will refuse to bear.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/trade-trump-protectionism	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170705/trade-trump-protectionism
Challenging Trump, E.U. and Japan Push Joint Trade Deal	撇开美国，欧盟与日本谈互惠贸易协议
The European Union and Japan have signaled that they plan to announce a broad agreement on trade on Thursday, a pointed challenge to President Trump, who is scheduled to attend a meeting of world leaders in Germany the next day.	欧洲联盟和日本已发出信号表示，双方计划在周四公布一项范围广泛的贸易协议，这是针对美国总统特朗普的挑战，后者将于本周五在德国出席一个世界领导人的大会。
The timing of the announcement — on the eve of the Group of 20 summit meeting in Hamburg, Germany — was a clear reaction to the United States' protectionist stance the last time the G-20 met. During a meeting in March of cabinet-level officials in Baden-Baden, Germany, Steven Mnuchin, the American Treasury secretary, refused to endorse a statement in favor of free trade.	这一关于贸易协定的消息公布的时间，正值德国汉堡举行20国集团首脑会议前夕，也是对上次G20上美国采取的保护主义立场的明确反应。美国财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)今年3月在德国巴登-巴登举行的内阁级官员会议上，拒绝赞同一项支持自由贸易的声明。
By forging ahead with their own accord before the meeting with Mr. Trump and other heads of state, Europe and Japan threatened to isolate the United States in important industries like automobiles.	在即将与特朗普和其他国家元首举行会议之前，欧洲和日本迅速推进其双边协定的做法，威胁将在汽车等重要行业孤立美国。
"Ambitious free and fair trade deal in the making," Donald Tusk, the president of the European Union, tweeted on Monday.	欧盟主席唐纳德·图斯克(Donald Tusk)周一发推文说：“正在制定充满雄心的自由和公平贸易协议。”
The European Union followed up with a statement saying that the bloc would announce at a summit meeting with Japan in Brussels on Thursday that they had reached a political agreement on a deal. That means that the sides have agreed on the broad outlines of a pact but still have to work out the details — often the most difficult part of trade agreements.	欧盟随后发表声明说，欧盟将于周四在布鲁塞尔与日本举行首脑会议时宣布，双方就一项协议达成了政治共识。这意味着双方已在大致框架上达成了一致意见，但仍需要制定具体细节——这通常是贸易协定中最困难的部分。

<p>Among other things, the pact would eliminate a 10 percent duty that the E.U. imposes on Japanese car imports, while removing obstacles that European automakers face in Japan. That would be particularly significant for luxury carmakers like BMW, Mercedes and Toyota's Lexus brand, said Ferdinand Dudenhöffer, a professor at the University of Duisburg-Essen in Germany who focuses on the auto industry.</p>	<p>协定的内容包括，欧盟将取消对日本汽车进口征收的 10%关税，同时消除欧洲汽车制造商在日本面临的障碍。德国杜伊斯堡-埃森大学的教授费迪南德·杜登霍夫(Ferdinand Dudenhöffer)说，这对宝马、奔驰，以及丰田的雷克萨斯品牌等豪华汽车制造商来说尤其重要。</p>
<p>Those vehicles suffer the most from high import duties. "It could be a chance for the high-value, premium vehicles," Mr. Dudenhöffer said. American brands like Cadillac or Lincoln "won't have the same advantage and will be in a worse position," he said.</p>	<p>豪华汽车受高额进口关税的影响最大。“这对高价值的高端汽车可能是一种机会，”杜登霍夫说。美国的凯迪拉克或林肯品牌“不会得到同样的优势，将处于更不利的地位，”他说。</p>
<p>The trade deal has been under negotiation for years, but talks were effectively delayed while Japan focused on a separate deal with the United States and other Pacific Rim countries, the Trans-Pacific Partnership.</p>	<p>有关双边贸易协定展开的谈判已经进行了多年，但在日本集中精力与美国和其他太平洋沿岸国家另行制定“跨太平洋伙伴关系”（Trans-Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP）协定期间，欧盟与日本的谈判实际上被耽搁。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump dealt that agreement a possibly fatal blow shortly after taking office this year, when he formally abandoned it. At the same time, trade talks between the United States and Europe have stalled.</p>	<p>但特朗普在今年上任后不久正式宣布放弃 TPP，可能给该协定带来了致命的打击。与此同时，美国和欧洲之间的贸易谈判也停了下来。</p>
<p>The pact to be announced on Thursday offers both Japan and the European Union an attractive alternative.</p>	<p>周四宣布的协议将为日本和欧盟提供一个有吸引力的其他选择。</p>
<p>For the European Union, "the political imperative around this agreement is intense," said Hosuk Lee-Makiyama, the director of the European Centre for International Political Economy, a research organization in Brussels. With Britain preparing to exit the bloc, he continued, European Union leaders were under pressure to show the 27 other states in the bloc that membership still has benefits, including</p>	<p>对欧盟来说，“这项协议的政治紧迫性非常强烈，”位于布鲁塞尔的欧洲研究机构国际政治经济欧洲中心主任霍素克·李-牧山浩石(Hosuk Lee-Makiyama)说。他接下来说，随着英国准备退出欧盟，欧盟领导人面临着压力，他们需要向其他 27 个成员国展示，欧盟仍可给其成员带来利益，比如贸易自由化的好处。</p>

gains from liberalizing trade.	
"With Brexit, a huge chunk of European trade is under uncertainty," Mr. Lee-Makiyama said. "The commission is struggling for a win," he added, referring to the European Commission, the executive arm of the bloc.	"由于英国脱欧，欧洲贸易的一大部分很不确定，"李-牧山浩石说，并表示，"委员会正在努力争取一场胜利，"他指的是欧盟的行政机构欧盟委员会。
For Shinzo Abe, the Japanese prime minister, the deal also looks like a much-needed win.	对日本首相安倍晋三来说，这项协议看起来也是一个他非常需要的胜利。
Mr. Abe won office five years ago with promises of liberalizing the Japanese economy and making the country's industries more competitive, but critics say his efforts have fallen short. He had hoped to make the Trans-Pacific Partnership a centerpiece of his economic legacy, but that may now be out of reach.	安倍晋三五年前当选首相时，曾承诺要让日本经济自由化，让日本的工业更具竞争力，但批评者说，他为之所做的努力还远远不够。他曾希望把跨太平洋伙伴关系作为自己经济遗产的核心部分，但现在看来，那可能已经无法实现了。
Accusations of influence-peddling and gaffes by members of Mr. Abe's cabinet have added to his problems. Voters in Tokyo delivered a rebuke to his party in municipal elections on Sunday.	对安倍晋三内阁成员以权谋私和受贿的指控已经给他增添了麻烦。东京的选民在周日的地方议会选举中对他所在的政党做出公开批评。
Though key issues must still be ironed out, the two sides have reached agreement on several contentious issues, including cars and cheese.	虽然欧洲与日本贸易协议的关键问题还有待解决，但双方在汽车和奶酪等几个有争议的问题上达成了共识。
European negotiators had insisted that Japan lower import duties on a range of agricultural goods, in particular dairy products, an area that Tokyo has staunchly protected.	欧洲谈判代表曾坚持要求日本降低一系列农产品、尤其是乳制品的进口关税，东京一直在坚定地保护着国内的这些领域。
In return, the Europeans offered to lower duties on vehicles from Japan, a change that could benefit Toyota and Honda, which have claimed a smaller market share than in other markets, including the United States.	欧洲人提出降低日本汽车关税作为回报，这种变化可能对丰田和本田有利，这两家公司在欧洲的市场份额小于它们在包括美国在内的其他市场。
Together, Europe and Japan would create a trading bloc of a size to rival the North American Free Trade Agreement, now the world's largest free trade zone.	这项协议的达成，将让欧洲和日本形成一个相当于北美自由贸易协定规模的贸易区，北美自由贸易协定目前覆盖的自由贸易区是世界上最大的。

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170706/eu-japan-trade-g20-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170706/eu-japan-trade-g20-trump
<p>Chinese Internet Tycoon Resigns From Troubled Company</p>	<p>四面楚歌中，贾跃亭辞去乐视网董事长职务</p>
<p>The embattled internet tycoon behind struggling Chinese tech company LeEco has resigned from all his positions at the company's publicly traded arm, the latest action in a stunning fall for one of the country's most flamboyant tech icons.</p>	<p>中国科技企业乐视陷入苦苦挣扎，该国最耀眼的科技偶像之一令人震惊地坍塌，此事的最新进展是，公司背后陷入四面楚歌的互联网大亨，已经辞去了旗下上市机构的所有职务。</p>
<p>Jia Yueting has stepped down as chairman of Leshi Internet and has also given up several other positions at the company, the company said in a filing. Mr. Jia will become global chairman of LeEco's electric car business, a separate announcement said.</p>	<p>该公司提交的一份文件中声称，贾跃亭已辞去乐视网的董事长以及其他职位。另有公告称，他将成为乐视电动汽车业务的全球董事长。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia's departure from Leshi Internet ended his tenure at the helm of one of China's most ambitious tech companies. Last week, a court in Shanghai froze \$182 million of assets tied to Mr. Jia, and on Tuesday, shares connected to Mr. Jia totaling 40 percent of Leshi Internet's outstanding stock were frozen by courts, according to a company filing.</p>	<p>贾跃亭离开乐视网，不再担任中国最雄心勃勃的科技公司之一的掌门人。根据公司提交的文件显示，上周，上海的一家法院冻结了贾跃亭名下价值12.37亿元人民币的资产，本周二又冻结了贾跃亭所持乐视网共计40%的股份。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia aggressively pushed Leshi Internet, which had started as a video streaming portal, into a spate of new business lines. Seeking to build a company combining content with hardware, he expanded LeEco, as the group of companies he controls personally has become known. Mr. Jia remains chairman of LeEco Holdings.</p>	<p>乐视网最开始是一个视频流门户，贾跃亭积极扩张了一大批新的业务线。他私人控制的公司集团称为乐视，为了建立一家内容与硬件相结合的公司，他对乐视进行了扩张。贾跃亭仍然在担任乐视控股的董事长。</p>
<p>That expansion, however, relied heavily on debt to fund LeEco's ever expanding list of projects and brought in a wide range of investors to fund the newly established LeEco companies. Some had little investment experience, and were presented with guarantees that obscured the risk of start-up investing.</p>	<p>然而，这种扩张主要是靠举债来为乐视不断扩大的项目清单筹集资金，以及吸纳各种各样的投资者来资助乐视建立新的公司。一些投资者几乎没有投资经验，乐视为他们做的演示中有种种保证，却没有说清投资创业公司有怎样的风险。</p>

<p>"Today LeEco faces huge challenges and I take full responsibility," Mr. Jia wrote in an open letter published Thursday morning in Beijing, asking for more time for LeEco and its electric car business. "We will fully repay our debts to financial institutions and suppliers," he wrote.</p>	<p>"乐视至今日之巨大挑战，我会承担全部的责任。"贾跃亭周四上午在北京发表的公开信中写道，他希望为乐视和电动汽车业务争取更多的时间。"我们会把金融机构、供应商以及任何的欠款全部还上，"他写道。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia began his career a long way from Beijing's booming tech corridor, starting in a county tax bureau in Shanxi, a coal-rich northern province. As China's dot-com boom got underway, he moved into tech, starting a telecommunications company, and then founded Leshi Internet in 2004.</p>	<p>贾跃亭最初在煤藏丰富的北部省份山西的一个县级税务局工作，与北京蓬勃的科技圈相隔甚远。随着中国互联网的蓬勃发展，他进入科技业，创办了一家通讯公司，并在2004年创立了乐视网。</p>
<p>In 2008, his business received investment from a private equity firm led by Ling Wancheng, a member of one of Shanxi's most powerful families and the younger brother of the top aide to Hu Jintao, then the president.</p>	<p>2008年，他的企业获得令完成领导的私募公司的投资，后者是山西最有权势的家族的成员，他的哥哥令计划是当时的国家主席胡锦涛的高级助手。</p>
<p>The aide, Ling Jihua, was sentenced last year to life in prison on corruption charges. Ling Wancheng, who is wanted by Chinese authorities, moved to the United States. Mr. Jia has acknowledged in interviews with the Chinese press that he brought in Mr. Ling for his political connections.</p>	<p>去年，令计划因腐败指控被判无期徒刑。遭到中国当局通缉的令完成逃到了美国。贾跃亭在接受中国媒体采访时承认，他引入令完成的投资是因为他的政治关系。</p>
<p>Two years later, the little-known Leshi Internet received a coveted slot for a public listing. At the time of its initial public offering, Ling Wancheng's private equity firm was Leshi Internet's third-biggest shareholder, after Mr. Jia and his sister.</p>	<p>两年后，之前鲜为人知的乐视网获得了渴望已久的上市机会。在首次公开募股时，令完成的私募公司是乐视网的第三大股东，仅次于贾跃亭和他的姐姐。</p>
<p>Leshi Internet's shares soared after going public as China's retail investors got one of their first opportunities to bet on a start-up with big dreams. By 2015, the stock price propelled Mr. Jia to near the top of</p>	<p>上市后，乐视网的股价飙升，中国的散户投资者有了第一批押注背负大梦想的创业公司的机会。至2015年，上升的股价将贾跃亭推上了胡润中国富豪榜的前列，该榜单追踪中国最富有阶层的排名。</p>

<p>China's richest list, according to the Hurun Report, which tracks the country's wealthiest citizens.</p>	
<p>But Mr. Jia led his company into an array of businesses that have not panned out. He invested hundreds of millions of dollars in developing LeEco's smartphone business Le Mobile, in what the new LeEco chief executive, Liang Jun, last week conceded was mistimed: Fierce competition has eroded profit for most handset makers.</p>	<p>但贾跃亭带领公司进入了一系列未能取得成功的业务。他投资上亿美元发展智能手机业务乐视移动——乐视网新任 CEO 梁军上周承认，该业务做的不是时候：激烈的竞争消磨掉了大多数手机厂商的利润。</p>
<p>Last year, as Leshi Internet exhausted its credit lines at a dozen Chinese banks, Mr. Jia began pledging shares in LeEco companies as collateral for more loans, borrowing at least \$2.1 billion from a variety of nontraditional lenders like security brokerage firms, trust companies and capital management firms. Today, shares Mr. Jia controls in at least six LeEco companies are pledged to lenders, according to Chinese corporate records.</p>	<p>去年，随着乐视网耗尽自己在十多个中国银行的授信额度，贾跃亭开始以乐视的股份作抵押申请更多贷款，从证券经纪公司、信托公司和资本管理公司等各种非传统贷款机构借入至少 21 亿美元。中国的企业档案显示，如今贾跃亭拥有的至少六家乐视企业的股份已抵押给了贷款机构。</p>
<p>Those same shares were then frozen by courts this week as Mr. Jia had personally guaranteed the debt held by creditors of Le Mobile.</p>	<p>因为贾跃亭此前为乐视移动债权人提供的贷款做了个人担保，这些股份本周被法院冻结。</p>
<p>Mr. Jia's personal guarantees bind together much of LeEco's debt, setting up a potentially messy situation that could embroil all of the LeEco companies as creditors battle for assets. No LeEco company has filed for bankruptcy, a company spokesman said, and LeEco could still receive a bailout from investors or a state-owned company.</p>	<p>贾跃亭的个人担保与乐视的大多数债务捆绑在一起，因此形成了一种十分混乱的局面，有可能会将乐视所有的公司卷入与债权人之间的资产争夺战。一位公司发言人表示，目前乐视没有一家公司提出破产申请，乐视依然可以从投资者或一家国有企业获得紧急财政援助。</p>
<p>LeEco's electric car ambitions are centered on Los Angeles, where the financially troubled start-up Faraday Future, with more than 1,400 employees, is developing high-end electric cars in a bid to challenge the market leader Tesla Motors.</p>	<p>乐视颇具野心的电动汽车业务主要放在洛杉矶，在那里，拥有 1400 多名员工、已陷入财务困境的创业公司法拉第未来(Faraday Future)正在研发高端电动汽车，目标是挑战这个市场的领导者特斯拉汽车(Tesla Motors)。</p>

<p>Mr. Jia remains Faraday Future’s largest shareholder and emphasized in his letter on Thursday that he would dedicate his energy to getting the company’s first production-ready model, called the FF 91, into mass production.</p>	<p>贾跃亭依然是法拉第未来最大的股东，他在周四发布的公开信中强调，他会全力以赴将这家公司首台可生产的样车 FF91 实现量产。</p>
<p>Faraday Future is in the process of raising more than \$1 billion, a spokesman for the company said in an email, noting that LeEco and Faraday Future are separate companies.</p>	<p>法拉第未来的一名发言人发邮件表示，公司正在进行超过 10 亿美元的融资，还指出乐视和法拉第未来是两个单独的公司。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170707/leeco-china-jia-yueting</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170707/leeco-china-jia-yueting</p>
<p>Detained Over Ivanka Trump Factory Inspection, China Labor Activist Speaks Out</p>	<p>伊万卡中国代工工厂卧底调查员讲述被捕遭遇</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — Hua Haifeng started May by taking a job at a factory that made shoes for the Ivanka Trump brand. By the end of the month, Mr. Hua, an experienced labor activist, was stranded in a crowded police holding cell, kicked by a fellow inmate and facing long interrogations about a wristwatch with a concealed video camera.</p>	<p>上海——华海峰从今年 5 月份开始，在一家为伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump) 旗下品牌制鞋的工厂工作。到 5 月底，这名经验丰富的劳工活动人士受困于警方的一间拥挤的拘留室，被同室囚犯脚踢，还遭到与一块配备隐蔽摄像头的腕表有关的长时间审讯。</p>
<p>On Monday, in his first interviews since his release on bail, Mr. Hua described how he was barred from leaving mainland China, had been denied access to a lawyer, and had to sleep next to a bucket of urine while in custody.</p>	<p>周一，自获得保释以来首次接受采访的华海峰，描绘了自己被禁止离开中国内地，被剥夺会见律师的机会，以及在被羁押期间不得不睡在尿桶旁的情形。</p>
<p>The case involving Mr. Hua and two fellow activists has focused unwanted attention not only on poor labor practices in China, but also on the manufacturing operations of Ms. Trump, the president’s daughter and a special adviser in the White House.</p>	<p>牵涉到华海峰和另外两名活动人士的案子，让发生在中国的不良用工行为，乃至美国总统之女兼白宫特别顾问伊万卡·特朗普旗下品牌的制造部门，受到了不请自来的关注。</p>
<p>China Labor Watch, a New York-based labor advocacy group, hired Mr. Hua, 36, in early May as a consultant to join two younger activists who</p>	<p>现年 36 岁的华海峰，于 5 月初受雇成为总部设在纽约的劳工权益倡导团体中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)的一名顾问，奉命加入两名年轻活动人</p>

<p>had taken jobs at two Huajian International shoe factories in southern China. He was supposed to help them produce videos of labor conditions in the factories, then take them to Hong Kong, Mr. Hua said on Monday.</p>	<p>士的行列，那两个人已打入华坚国际位于中国南方的两家制鞋工厂内部。华海峰周一表示，他的职责是帮两人拍摄关于两家工厂劳动条件的视频，然后将其带到香港。</p>
<p>After he found a job at one of the factories in Dongguan, a city in southern China near Hong Kong, he learned the ultimate focus of their efforts: Ms. Trump's brand. He said that the news made him resolve to be particularly thorough, but did not prompt him to worry that the case might be politically delicate.</p>	<p>在其中一家位于东莞的工厂找到工作后，他得知了他们此番行动的终极目标：伊万卡·特朗普的品牌。东莞是中国南方一座靠近香港的城市。他说这一消息让他决心开展尤为细致深入的调查，但并未使他担心此事或许在政治上颇为敏感。</p>
<p>"I thought President Trump was only doing the president's job, and his daughter was only doing business," he said.</p>	<p>"我以为特朗普只是当好他的总统，他女儿只管做好自己的生意，"他说。</p>
<p>When Mr. Hua tried to visit Hong Kong to discuss video details with Li Qiang, the founder and director of China Labor Watch, nearly two weeks later, he was stopped by Chinese border police and told that he could not leave mainland China. The next day, he fled 250 miles inland to Ganzhou, the location of the other factory, and met Li Zhao, one of the other China Labor Watch activists.</p>	<p>将近两周后，当华海峰试图前往香港与中国劳工观察总监李强讨论视频细节时，被中国边境警察拦下，并被告知不能离开中国内地。第二天，他逃往250英里外的内陆城市赣州，也就是另一家工厂的所在地，并与中国劳工观察的另一名活动人士李招碰面。</p>
<p>A day later, the police grabbed both of them and Su Heng, the third activist. The police took them to a detention center and put each in a different holding cell with common criminals.</p>	<p>一天后，警方抓住了他们俩，还有第三名活动人士苏恒。警方把三人带到一家拘留中心，分别关进不同的监室，让他们与普通犯人共处一室。</p>
<p>Mr. Hua ended up in a cell with about 20 other men, who forced him to take the least desirable bunk: next to the urine bucket, where the smell and noise kept him awake at night. When he tried to warn the police the next day that his case would be internationally prominent and should be handled differently, another detainee stopped him with a</p>	<p>华海峰所在的监室还关押着另外20名男子，他们强迫他接受了最不理想的铺位：尿桶旁。异味和嘈杂声让他整夜难以入眠。次日，当他试图警告警方，自己的案子将在国际上备受关注，处理方式应该有所不同的时候，另一名被拘留者迅速踢了他一脚，阻止了他。</p>

<p>swift kick.</p>	
<p>"It was not a heavy kick," Mr. Hua said. "I think he just wanted to warn me and didn't want me to call for meeting the police."</p>	<p>"踢得不重，"华海峰说。"我觉得他是想警告我，不想让我见办案警察。"</p>
<p>During the weeks that followed, Mr. Hua said, he was interrogated about 16 times, each time for periods between 30 minutes and three hours. He was not allowed access to a lawyer for the first week of his detention.</p>	<p>华海峰说，接下来的几个星期，他被审讯了大约16次，每次时长在30分钟和3小时之间。被拘的第一个星期，他没有获准会见自己的律师。</p>
<p>A State Department spokeswoman urged China on June 5, a week after the activists had been detained, to release the men and grant them legal protections and a fair trial. China rejected that request as an interference in its internal affairs, but soon allowed Mr. Hua access to a lawyer for the first time. China Labor Watch says the defendants have had very limited access to lawyers, and that the authorities have pressured the lawyers not to speak about the case.</p>	<p>6月5日，也就是这几名活动人士被拘一周后，美国国务院的一名发言人敦促中方放人，为他们提供司法保护，并进行公正的审判。中国拒绝了这些请求，称之为对中国内政的干预，但很快就允许华海峰首次会见了律师。中国劳工观察称，这几个人接触律师的机会极为有限，而且当局已经向律师施压，让他们不要谈论该案。</p>
<p>The State Department spokeswoman, Alicia Edwards, also said that American companies benefited when undercover labor investigators could help make sure that Chinese manufacturers were respecting labor laws.</p>	<p>美国国务院的发言人艾丽西亚·爱德华兹(Alicia Edwards)还表示，当卧底劳工权益调查员可以帮助确保中国生产商尊重劳工法的时候，美国企业也能受益。</p>
<p>Ms. Trump has stayed silent about the case since the original detentions, while her company has repeatedly declined to comment and did so again Monday.</p>	<p>自三人最初被拘以来，伊万卡·特朗普一直对该案保持沉默，她的公司则多次拒绝置评，并于周一再次拒绝。</p>
<p>Local officials in Ganzhou released all three on bail from the detention facility on June 28, pending a trial, but have not yet indicted the men on specific charges or set a trial date. The Chinese authorities have repeatedly declined to comment on the case and had no comment</p>	<p>赣州当地官员于6月20日准许三人取保候审，离开拘留设施，但尚未以特定罪名起诉他们，也未设定审判日期。中国当局曾多次拒绝就该案置评，周一晚上同样未予置评。中国审查机构已经删除了内地网络媒体关于该案的报道。</p>

<p>Monday night. Chinese censors have deleted coverage of the case in mainland Chinese online media.</p>	
<p>Mr. Hua said that he had decided during his four-week detention that he would speak to the news media after his release because he thought the public had a right to know about what he described as excessive work hours and other unfair or illegal labor practices at Huajian.</p>	<p>王海峰说，他在被拘的四个星期里下定决心，获释后要接受媒体采访，因为他觉得公众有权知道他口中的工作时间过长的情况，以及华坚公司其他不公平或非法的用工行为。</p>
<p>His two colleagues have kept low profiles since their release and could not be reached for comment. Li Zhao has changed mobile phones since his release. A relative of Mr. Su declined to pass a message on to him.</p>	<p>他的两名同事自获释以来一直保持低调，记者未能联系上他们并请其置评。李招获释后换了手机号。苏恒的一名亲属拒绝帮记者给他捎去讯息。</p>
<p>China Labor Watch has done hundreds of undercover inspections over the years of labor practices in supply chains of multinational companies, including Samsung and Apple. But this case is the first in which the Chinese authorities have detained the group's activists, much less pushed them into the country's labyrinthine criminal justice system, said Li Qiang, the organization's founder.</p>	<p>中国劳工观察已经就跨国公司供应链中多年来的用工行为展开过数百次卧底调查，三星(Samsung)和苹果(Apple)也在其列。但在该案中，中国当局首次拘留了中国劳工观察的活动人士，并把他们推进了其错综复杂的刑事司法系统，该团体创始人李强说。</p>
<p>Mr. Hua also said that a journalist had given him a wristwatch several years ago that could be used to record video, and added that the watch was a subject of repeated police questioning. But he said that he had never used it in any of his undercover work because the quality of the video was poor and the device's battery life was extremely short.</p>	<p>王海峰还表示，一名记者几年前给了他一块可以用来录制视频的腕表；并补充说，警方的多次讯问都以这块腕表为主题。但他说，他从未在任何一次卧底工作中用过这块表，因为视频质量很糟糕，而且该设备的电池续航时间极短。</p>
<p>He said that he had lent the watch to his fellow activist, Li Zhao, who also worked at the factory in Dongguan. Huajian International, which owns that factory and the one in Ganzhou, is a giant company that has manufactured shoes for the Ivanka Trump brand and many others. Mr.</p>	<p>他说曾把腕表借给同为活动人士、也曾在东莞那家工厂里工作的李招。东莞和赣州的两家工厂的所有者华坚国际，是为伊万卡·特朗普的品牌以及其他很多品牌制鞋的一个大企业。王海峰说，李招短暂地试用过那块腕表，但同样得出了它派不上用场的结论。</p>

Li experimented briefly with the wristwatch but also concluded it was useless, Mr. Hua said.	
Mr. Hua said he opted to use the camera on his mobile phone, but had only filmed while in public areas at the Dongguan factory.	王海峰说自己选择使用手机的摄像头,但只在东莞工厂的公共区域进行过录制。
Jerome Cohen, the faculty director of New York University's U.S.-Asia Law Institute and the best-known Western specialist on China's criminal justice system, said that the legality or illegality of any specific piece of equipment under Chinese eavesdropping laws was a complex subject on which the legal system would tend to defer to the judgment of the police.	纽约大学美国-亚洲法律研究所(U.S.-Asia Law Institute)所长、中国刑事司法制度研究领域最知名的西方专家孔杰荣(Jerome Cohen)说,按照中国窃听法规的规定,任何特定设备合法与否都是一个很复杂的问题,司法系统往往倾向于听从警方的判断。
While the Chinese government engages in extensive surveillance of the population, he added, "it wants to reserve for itself, not the public, the right to do so."	他还表示,虽然中国政府对国人进行着广泛的监控,但"它希望把这样做的权利留给自己,而不是公众"。
Zhang Huarong, the chairman and founder of Huajian, and the company have denied that they broke any labor laws.	华坚董事长兼创始人张华荣以及该公司均否认自己违反了劳动法。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170711/china-labor-ivanka-trump-s-hoes	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170711/china-labor-ivanka-trump-s-hoes
China's Wanda Signals Retreat in Debt-Fueled Acquisition Binge	万达 93 亿美元出售酒店及文旅项目
BEIJING — A year ago, the Chinese billionaire Wang Jianlin declared the dominance of his vast entertainment empire, Dalian Wanda Group, boasting that his theme parks were a "pack of wolves" that would defeat the lone "tiger" of Disney's Shanghai resort.	北京——一年前,中国亿万富翁王健林宣布,其庞大的娱乐帝国大连万达集团将会成为一方霸主,他的主题公园是"群狼",将会打败上海迪士尼乐园这只孤独的"老虎"。
Now, Mr. Wang is retreating, in a sign that Wanda could be reaching the limits of its debt-fueled expansion.	现在,王健林正在撤退,这是万达可能达到其债务扩张极限的一个迹象。
Wanda said on Monday that it would sell the theme parks as part of a	本周一,万达表示,将在一个 93 亿美元的交易中出售这些主题公园,该交

<p>\$9.3 billion deal that includes 76 hotels and a major chunk of 13 tourism projects. The cash from the deal, with the property developer Sunac China, would be used to pay down debt.</p>	<p>易总共包括 76 家酒店和 13 个文旅项目的主要部分。收购方是房地产开发商融创中国，万达从这宗交易中获得的现金将被用于偿还债务。</p>
<p>Wanda appears to be caught in a political and financial downdraft that has hit many big Chinese deal makers. For years, the Chinese government encouraged the global ambitions of corporate giants like Wanda. Mr. Wang muscled into Hollywood's domain, buying the AMC Theaters chain and the struggling production company Legendary Entertainment.</p>	<p>从政治和经济领域吹来的逆风已经影响到了很多中国的交易大鳄，万达似乎也不例外。多年来，中国政府鼓励万达等企业巨头在全球施展抱负。王健林抢滩好莱坞，收购了 AMC 连锁院线以及举步维艰的制片公司传奇影业 (Legendary Entertainment)。</p>
<p>Wanda battled Disney with plans for 13 theme parks across China. When Disney opened its Shanghai resort last year, drawing enormous crowds, Mr. Wang declared that "the frenzy of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck and the era of blindly following them have passed."</p>	<p>为了与迪士尼较量，万达计划在全国开办 13 个主题公园。上海迪士尼乐园去年开业时吸引了大量游客，但王健林宣布：“对于米老鼠和唐老鸭狂热追捧和盲目追随的时代已经过去了。”</p>
<p>Such aggressive expansion plans are now under increased scrutiny in Beijing. Last month, a senior Chinese banking official warned that some of China's largest and most indebted companies may pose a systemic risk to the country's banks and to the health of the broader economy.</p>	<p>这种激进的扩张计划如今在北京遭受了更多的审视。上个月，中国一位高级银行官员警告说，中国最大型的、负债最多的公司可能会对该国银行构成系统性风险，并影响更广泛的经济领域的健康程度。</p>
<p>The deal-making ambitions have also been tempered by a backlash overseas, as politicians and policy makers express concerns over China's influence. American lawmakers are pushing for regulators to keep a closer watch over money flowing into the United States from China.</p>	<p>随着外国政界人士和政策制定者对中国的影响力表示担忧，这些项目也在海外遭受了阻力。美国立法者正在推动监管机构更密切关注从中国流入美国的资金。</p>
<p>The combination of forces at home and abroad has put global deal makers on the defensive.</p>	<p>国内外压力相结合，让这些全球范围内的交易巨鳄陷入了防守状态。</p>
<p>Last month, the Chinese government detained Wu Xiaohui, the</p>	<p>上个月，中国政府羁押了安邦保险集团董事长吴小晖，但并未说明原因。安</p>

<p>chairman of the Anbang Insurance Group, for undisclosed reasons. Anbang, with multibillion-dollar deals for properties like the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York, tested regulatory limits in China and drew political censure in the United States.</p>	<p>邦开展数十亿美元的交易，收购了纽约华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf Astoria)酒店这样的物业，它测试了中国的监管底线，也在美国引发了政界的谴责。</p>
<p>HNA Group, a Chinese conglomerate with stakes in Deutsche Bank, Hilton Hotels and Ingram Micro, has been criticized for its opaque ownership structure. Last week, shares in Fosun International slid on speculation that the company had lost contact with its chairman, Guo Guangchang, who is often called the Warren E. Buffett of China. Fosun called the speculation "malicious rumors," saying that everything was normal.</p>	<p>持有德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)、希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)和英迈国际(Ingram Micro)股份的中国企业集团海航集团，由于所有权结构不透明遭到了批评。上周，外界推测复星国际与其董事长、号称“中国巴菲特(Warren E. Buffett)”的郭广昌失去联系，导致公司股价下滑。复星称这种推测为“恶意谣言”，表示一切正常。</p>
<p>Wanda has not been immune to the pressure.</p>	<p>万达也同样遭受了这种压力。</p>
<p>American lawmakers are concerned that Wanda's Hollywood ambitions are part of a broader play by the Communist Party in Beijing to control how China is portrayed. This year, Wanda's \$1 billion deal to buy Dick Clark Productions fell apart for unknown reasons.</p>	<p>美国立法者担心，万达在好莱坞的野心从属于一个更加广泛的目标：中国共产党试图控制该国在影片中的形象。今年，万达斥资 10 亿美元收购迪克·克拉克制片公司(Dick Clark Productions)的计划告吹，原因不明。</p>
<p>Investors' confidence has been shaken.</p>	<p>投资者的信心已经动摇。</p>
<p>Shares of Wanda Film, a unit listed in the Southern Chinese city of Shenzhen, have fallen about 11 percent in the last month. In December, Standard & Poor's downgraded the long-term corporate credit rating for Dalian Wanda Commercial Properties and Wanda Commercial Properties, both listed in Hong Kong, citing high leverage and capital expenditures.</p>	<p>在中国南方城市深圳上市的万达电影，上个月股份下跌了约 11%。去年 12 月，标准普尔以高杠杆和资本性支出为由，下调了在香港上市的大连万达商业地产（简称万达商业）和万达酒店发展的长期企业信用评级。</p>
<p>The deal announced on Monday would help Wanda pay off some of its debt.</p>	<p>本周一宣布的交易将有助于万达偿还部分债务。</p>

<p>Sunac would pay \$4.4 billion for a 91 percent stake in each of the 13 tourism projects, all in China, and would take over the loans for the projects. Wanda also agreed to sell 76 hotels for \$4.9 billion.</p>	<p>融创集团将斥资 44 亿美元,收购万达 13 个位于中国的文旅项目中 91%的股份,并接管这些项目的贷款。万达还同意以 49 亿美元的价格向融创转让 76 家酒店。</p>
<p>"Through the sale of these assets, Wanda Commercial's debt-to-asset ratio will drop dramatically," Mr. Wang, the Wanda chairman, told the Chinese business weekly Caixin. "All the cash will go to repaying loans."</p>	<p>"向融创转让资产能大幅降低万达商业的负债。"万达董事长王健林告诉中国商业媒体财新网, "这次回收资金全部用于还贷。"</p>
<p>The move also plays into a broader shift by Wanda in recent years, to a so-called asset-light strategy that could free up more capital. Under this model, Wanda is looking to own fewer properties outright and to collect more money from management fees and other services.</p>	<p>此举也符合万达近年来朝着"轻资产"转向,释放更多资本的总体战略。在该模式下,万达正在寻求减少自有财产,从管理费和其他服务中获取更多利润。</p>
<p>In the deal with Sunac, Wanda would continue to operate all of the projects under the company's brand name, and it would own fewer underperforming hotels.</p>	<p>在与融创的交易中,万达将继续以自己公司的品牌名称经营所有项目,并减少表现不佳的酒店持有数量。</p>
<p>"Wanda is selling the noncore part of its cultural tourism business," said Deng Haozhi, a real estate economist with Fineland Assets Management Company based in Guangzhou, China. "Ultimately, what they are selling are properties that the market doesn't like."</p>	<p>"万达卖的这部分是文旅产业非核心部分,"地产经济学家,广州的方圆资产管理首席市场分析师邓浩志说。"最后万达出售文旅项目的部分其实并不包括市场看好的住宅。"</p>
<p>Even so, the deal amounts to an about-face for Wanda. The company had made tourism central to its focus, looking to capitalize on China's growing middle class.</p>	<p>即使如此,这笔交易意味着万达的大转变。该公司曾视旅游业为重中之重,寻求从中国不断增长的中产阶级那里获利。</p>
<p>But Wanda's record with theme parks has been mixed: Only four of the 13 theme parks being sold are up and running; most are in the planning stages. Wanda opened its first theme park, an indoor one, in the Chinese city of Wuhan. But it closed after 19 months for "upgrades and renovations," and it has yet to reopen.</p>	<p>但万达在主题公园方面成绩好坏不一,出售中的 13 个主题公园中只有四个已经开始运行,大多数都在规划阶段。万达在中国城市武汉开设了第一个主题公园,那是一个室内公园。但是在 19 个月后,它因"升级和翻新"而关闭,目前还没有重新开放。</p>

For the first half of this year, Wanda said its cultural segment, of which tourism is a component, rose 5.9 percent from a year earlier, to \$4.5 billion.	今年上半年，万达表示，它的文化部门（含旅游业在内）产值比上年增长了5.9%，达到45亿美元。
"Given all the talk about how this was the centerpiece of the strategy for moving away from more traditional commercial real estate, it's hard not to see it, to some degree, as a form of capitulation," said Ronald Merriman, managing director of planning and advisory services for Pro Fun Management Group, a firm based in California that provides management services for theme parks and that has advised Wanda.	"尽管所有说法都声称，这是战略核心环节，旨在脱离更为传统的商业地产，但在某种程度上，很难不将它视为一种让步，"Pro Fun 管理集团的规划与咨询服务总经理罗纳德·梅里曼(Ronald Merriman)表示。该集团位于加利福尼亚州，为主题公园提供管理服务，也为万达提供咨询。
Mr. Merriman said Sunac had paid a steep price for "what are a handful of good but not stellar performers."	梅里曼说，融创为"一些表现很好，但并非杰出的项目"付了过高的价钱。
Sunac, too, faces skepticism over its deal making. Last week, its shares fell amid investor fears that it would take a loss from its \$2.2 billion investment in the beleaguered LeEco Group, which is struggling to repay creditors.	融创的交易也令它面对质疑。上周，融创股价下跌，投资者担心，它投资于备受困扰的乐视集团的22亿美元将会亏损，后者目前在清偿债权人方面遇到了困难。
"I don't understand this move by Sunac," Mr. Deng said. "Where are they getting this endless flow of money?"	"我也理解不了融创的行为，"邓浩志说，"哪来花不完的钱？"
"Last year, they were the property developer that bought the most number of properties," he added. "And this year, they've spent a lot of money to save LeEco."	"去年全年购买地王最多的房企就是融创，"他补充说。"今年救乐视又花了不少。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170711/wanda-sunac-hotels-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170711/wanda-sunac-hotels-china
Canadian Nursing Home Deal Spurs Questions About Chinese Money	安邦要做加拿大老年人的房东？
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — No nursing home wants to be known for uncertainty and intrigue.	不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华——任何养老院都不会希望跟不确定性和阴谋扯上关系。
So a Canadian retirement home chain found itself in an uncomfortable	一家加拿大退休之家连锁去年同意被一家中国公司收购后，就陷入了这种尴

<p>position last year when it agreed to be bought by a politically connected Chinese company with a shadowy group of owners. Regulators approved the deal even though the buyer was under regulatory scrutiny in the United States, and while critics in Canada questioned the identities of its local representatives.</p>	<p>尬境地，那是一家有政治背景的公司，其所有者是一群身份不明人士。尽管买主在美国正受到监管审查，加拿大的批评人士也在质疑其本地代理人的身份，但交易还是得到了监管机构的批准。</p>
<p>Today, the chairman of the Chinese buyer, Anbang Insurance Group, is being held by the Chinese police for undisclosed reasons — and critics say the deal represents the latest example of Canada’s troublingly lax attitude toward Chinese money flooding into the country.</p>	<p>如今，中方买主安邦保险集团的主席已经被中国警方以未公开原因控制——批评人士则表示，从这场交易可以再一次看到，面对涌入该国的中国资金，加拿大的松懈态度令人不安。</p>
<p>“When the Anbang house of cards finally collapses, who will gain control of these senior care facilities in B.C.?” Mark R. Strahl, a lawmaker with Canada’s opposition Conservative Party, asked at a parliamentary session last month, referring to the province of British Columbia. “Are seniors about to find out that their landlord is actually the People’s Republic of China?”</p>	<p>“安邦的纸牌屋坍塌之时，BC的这些老年人照护设施由谁来控制？”加拿大反对派政党保守党议员马克·R·施塔尔(Mark R. Strahl)在上月的一次议会会议上问道，BC指的是不列颠哥伦比亚省。“老人们是不是会发现，原来他们的房东是中华人民共和国？”</p>
<p>Canada, like the United States and other countries, is grappling with how to handle billions of dollars of Chinese purchases on its home turf. Recent purchases have included big oil companies, swank office buildings and cutting-edge tech firms. That last set, in particular, has raised objections in the United States as well as Canada from those worried that they could give China access to sensitive technologies.</p>	<p>和美国及其他一些国家一样，加拿大也在努力应对上门收购本国物业的数十上百亿中国资金。最近被收购的有大石油公司、豪华写字楼和前沿科技公司。最后这一类尤其在美国和加拿大引发反对与质疑，有人担心这会让中国得以获取敏感的技术。</p>
<p>“There’s an emerging pattern here of being naïve with regard to China, and lax with regard to national security,” said Michael Byers, a Canada Research Chair at the University of British Columbia.</p>	<p>“我们这里出现了一个新的苗头，就是面对中国太天真，在国家安全问题上疏于防范，”不列颠哥伦比亚大学(University of British Columbia)加拿大研究讲座教授迈克尔·拜尔斯(Michael Byers)说。</p>
<p>That leaves Canadian officials in a fix. China has helped lift Canada’s</p>	<p>这就给加拿大政府留下一个难题。中国每年进口价值数百亿美元的加拿大货</p>

<p>economy with tens of billions of dollars a year in exports. Its investments are often in businesses like nursing homes that could use the money. Many of those transactions have little to do with national security or other sensitive issues.</p>	<p>物，有助于提振加拿大经济。它的投资项目则往往是养老院等资金紧缺的领域。有许多交易和国家安全等敏感问题没什么关系。</p>
<p>The anxieties, said Yuen Pau Woo, who represents British Columbia in Canada's Senate, reflect "a longstanding tradition to simply be suspicious of and prejudiced against foreign ownership."</p>	<p>加拿大参议院的不列颠哥伦比亚省议员胡元豹(Yuen Pau Woo)说，这种忧虑所体现的“无非是一直以来对外国所有者的怀疑和成见”。</p>
<p>Economically, China and Canada have grown close. The value of Chinese direct investment in Canada increased nearly fivefold between 2007 and 2015. Chinese buyers have struck nearly \$43 billion in Canadian deals over the last seven years, according to Dealogic, a data provider.</p>	<p>中加两国的经济往来日渐紧密。从2007年到2015年，中国在加拿大的直接投资额增加了将近四倍。据数据提供商迪罗基(Dealogic)的数据，过去七年里，中国买家在加拿大投入了将近430亿美元用于并购交易。</p>
<p>But that closeness has caused tensions. Many Canadians blame Chinese money for soaring home prices in places like Vancouver, and perceive a softening of Canadian positions on topics like human rights. Last year at a news conference, China's foreign minister rebuked a Canadian journalist for asking a question about human rights while Stéphane Dion, then Canada's foreign minister, stood silently by.</p>	<p>不过，这种紧密也导致了紧张关系。很多加拿大人认为，来自中国的钱是温哥华等地房价大涨以及加拿大在人权等问题上立场软化的原因。去年，在一次新闻发布会上，中国外交部长斥责了一名提出人权问题的加拿大记者，而加拿大外交部长则袖手旁观，保持沉默。</p>
<p>Now some critics are focusing on the deals themselves.</p>	<p>而今，有些批评者也将注意力放在了交易上。</p>
<p>In January, the Trudeau government reversed a decision to stop a company partly owned by a Chinese state-owned firm from purchasing a Montreal-based laser company called ITF Technologies. In June, a United States security official expressed wariness over Ottawa's approving a Chinese company's acquisition of Norsat, a company that provides satellite technology to the American Defense Department,</p>	<p>今年1月，特鲁多政府撤回了阻止一家由中国政府部分控股的公司收购蒙特利尔激光公司ITF Technologies的决定。今年6月，一名美国安全官员对渥太华批准一家中国公司收购诺赛特公司(Norsat)表示担忧。Norsat为美国国防部等机构提供卫星技术。</p>

among others.	
The United States will review the Norsat deal, said Michael R. Wessel, a member of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, which monitors security issues for Congress.	负责为国会监管安全问题的美中经济安全审查委员会(U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission)的成员迈克尔·R·韦赛尔(Michael R. Wessel)表示, 美国将审查诺赛特公司的交易。
"The U.S. and Canada have a unique security, defense and intelligence relationship," Mr. Wessel said in an email. "As such, any transaction that impacts upon these critical areas need to be strictly scrutinized."	"美国和加拿大有独特的安全、国防和情报关系," 韦赛尔在接受电子邮件采访时表示, "因此, 任何影响这些关键领域的交易都需要受到严格审查。"
The Trudeau administration defended the recent deals, saying they were thoroughly vetted under Canadian takeover law. "Our government has a balanced approach of openness to ideas, people and trade," said Hans Parmar, a spokesman for Canada's economic development ministry.	特鲁多政府为最近的交易辩护, 称根据加拿大收购法规, 它们都受到了彻底审查。"我们的政府对各种观点、人物和贸易保持均衡、开放的态度," 加拿大经济发展部发言人汉斯·帕马(Hans Parmar)说。
That law, called the Investment Canada Act, is similar to the takeover review laws of the United States. Government officials make recommendations to the economic development minister, who can block the deal.	该项法律名为《加拿大投资法》(Investment Canada Act), 它与美国的收购审查法类似。政府官员向经济发展部长提供建议, 后者可以阻止交易。
But while United States officials have rejected a growing number of Chinese deals, rejections in Canada are rare. Its takeover panel has rejected only two deals since 1985, while more than 1,700 transactions have been approved. The government does not release data on deals canceled before a decision was made.	不过, 虽然美国官员否决了越来越多的中国交易, 但在加拿大, 否决十分罕见。从1985年起, 它的收购审查小组仅否决过两起交易, 而批准了1700多起交易。加拿大政府并不公布关于那些在做出决定之前被取消的交易的数字。
The Canadian government also does not review deals below a certain level – and that level keeps rising. The threshold rose in April from deals valued at 600 million Canadian dollars to those valued at 800 million dollars, and it rose again to 1 billion dollars, about \$770 million,	加拿大政府也不审查低于某个标准的交易, 而那个标准在不断提高。今年4月, 审查门槛从价值6亿加元的交易提高为8亿加元。6月22日, 再次提高为10亿加元, 约合7.7亿美元。

on June 22.	
"In that regard, most investment in Canada is not subject to any review at all," said Josh Krane, a partner at the law firm Blake, Cassels & Graydon.	"从这个角度讲，加拿大的大部分投资根本没有受到任何审查，"布雷克律师事务所(Blake, Cassels & Graydon)的合伙人乔希·克兰(Josh Krane)说。
The government points to recent moves to tighten regulations, including a 2015 requirement that investors declare whether a foreign state had financial interests or other influence over them.	加拿大政府提到最近加强监管的一些措施，包括从 2015 年起，要求投资者声明外国政府是否对其具有经济利益或其他方面的影响力。
Anbang's deal for the retirement home chain, Retirement Concepts, went through Canada's deal review process.	安邦收购养老院连锁集团"退休概念"(Retirement Concepts)的交易经过了加拿大的交易审查程序。
Anbang burst onto the global deal scene three years ago when it unveiled a deal to buy New York's Waldorf Astoria hotel for about \$2 billion. But questions about ownership have dogged the company. The New York Times reported last year that many of the company's owners had links to its chairman, Wu Xiaohui, who according to Anbang's public records does not own shares himself. Such ownership issues can be sensitive in China, where the wealthy and powerful often hold shares in companies in the names of other people.	三年前，安邦宣布以约 20 亿美元收购纽约的华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店(Waldorf Astoria)，从而走上全球交易舞台。但是，关于所有权的质疑一直困扰着该公司。去年，《纽约时报》报道称，该公司的很多所有者与其董事长吴小晖有关系。根据安邦的公开记录，吴小晖本人并不持有股份。在中国，这样的所有权问题非常敏感，因为权贵人士往往以他人的名义在公司持股。
New York State insurance regulators questioned details of Anbang's ownership in June 2016, evaluating its proposed \$1.6 billion deal to buy an Iowa insurer. Anbang abandoned the deal this year. Anbang also fell into the public spotlight when it tried and failed to reach a deal on a skyscraper project in Manhattan with President Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner.	2016 年 6 月，纽约州保险监管机构在评估安邦提出的以 16 亿美元收购艾奥瓦州一家保险公司的交易时，对它的所有权细节提出了质疑。今年，安邦放弃了这项交易。安邦曾经尝试与特朗普总统的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)就曼哈顿的一个摩天大楼项目达成交易，最终失败，但此事再次让它成为公众关注的焦点。
In November, Anbang said it would purchase Retirement Concepts, which owns more than 20 retirement homes across Canada. Medical	去年 11 月，安邦宣布，它将收购在加拿大拥有 20 多家养老院的退休概念集团。医疗组织、工会和医生很快指责这项交易，质疑一家外国收购公司能否

<p>groups, unions and doctors quickly criticized the deal, asking whether a foreign buyer could be held accountable.</p>	<p>靠得住。</p>
<p>Some also questioned its paperwork. Anbang conducted the transaction through a new holding company called Cedar Tree Investment that initially listed Hong Zhao and Ye Zhang as directors. Cedar Tree then listed different directors. The shifting paperwork drew scrutiny from the local news media. Anbang declined to comment on the changes.</p>	<p>有些人还质疑它的公司文件。安邦通过一家名为“雪松投资”(Cedar Tree Investment)的新控股公司进行这项交易。该公司最初将赵红(音)和张烨(音)列为负责人。后来更改了负责人的名字。公司文件上的这个变化引起了当地新闻媒体的关注。安邦拒绝就这些变化作出评论。</p>
<p>The deal was approved in February. Four months later, Anbang was back in the news after Mr. Wu, Anbang’s chairman, was detained by the Chinese police for undisclosed reasons.</p>	<p>今年2月, 这项交易获得批准。四个月后, 安邦董事长吴小晖因未公布的原因被中国警方拘留后, 安邦再次成为新闻话题。</p>
<p>Tim Ragonas, a spokesman for Anbang, said its North American operations were unaffected. “We continue to operate our properties and move forward with our development projects,” he said in an email. Retirement Concepts did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>安邦发言人蒂姆·拉贡(Tim Ragonas)表示, 安邦的北美运营未受影响。“我们继续运作自己的产业, 推动发展项目,” 他在接受电子邮件采访时说。退休概念集团没有回应置评请求。</p>
<p>Scott Sinclair, a fellow at the Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, a think tank, says he worries that Anbang intended only to use Retirement Concepts as a foreign supply of cash – one it could squeeze if it came under more official pressure in China.</p>	<p>智库加拿大政策选择中心(Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives)的研究员斯科特·辛克莱(Scott Sinclair)表示, 他担心, 安邦只是把退休概念集团用作一个外国现金库——如果它在中国承受更多的官方压力, 它可以从退休概念集团榨取利润。</p>
<p>“The Canadian government didn’t get any assurances from Anbang to protect vulnerable seniors, aside from the promise to maintain existing staffing levels,” he said. “Beyond that, this was pretty much a blank check for Anbang.”</p>	<p>“加拿大政府没有从安邦那里获得任何保护弱势老年人的保证, 除了承诺维持现有的人员配备水平,” 他说。“除此之外, 对安邦来说, 他们可以为所欲为。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170712/canada-china-anbang-deals-retirement-concepts</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170712/canada-china-anbang-deals-retirement-concepts</p>

China's \$800 Billion Sovereign Wealth Fund Seeks More U.S. Access	中国主权基金要求美国政府降低市场准入门槛
BEIJING — China's sovereign wealth fund is looking at big bets in America. But the \$800 billion investment behemoth said on Tuesday it faced an obstacle: the United States government.	北京——中国的主权财富基金正在考虑在美国大笔押注。但这家资产 8000 亿美元的投资基金周二表示，它面临一个障碍：美国政府。
The fund, the China Investment Corporation, urged American authorities to allow better access to the market, at a time when Chinese deals are facing more scrutiny.	在中国的交易面临更严格审查之时，这家名为中国投资有限公司（简称中投）的基金强烈要求美国当局降低市场准入门槛。
"We hope that the U.S. government will provide us with a more liberal, equal and nondiscriminatory investment environment," said Liu Fangyu, the fund's managing director and head of public relations and international cooperation.	"我们也希望美国政府对美国的投资环境给我们提供一个更加宽松、平等、不歧视的投资环境，"该公司总裁兼公关外事总监刘芳玉说。
In some ways, the fund's interests are aligned with those of the United States.	从某种程度上讲，这支基金的利益与美国的利益是一致的。
The Chinese investor is particularly focused on infrastructure, an area where the Trump administration has been pushing for private players to invest more money. And sovereign wealth funds are a good source of financing for such major, long-term deals.	这个来自中国的投资者尤其关注基础建设，这正是特朗普政府一直在推动私营企业进行更多投资的领域。主权财富基金是为这种长期的大项目提供资金的理想来源。
But the flood of Chinese money flowing into the United States has prompted concerns about the Chinese government's influence.	但中国资金大量涌入美国，引发了对中国政府影响力的担忧。
Some White House officials and lawmakers want to expand the power of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, a multiagency government panel that can effectively quash deals for national security reasons. While high-tech investments in areas like defense and the military are particularly delicate, even entertainment and real estate deals are causing concern.	一些白宫官员和议员希望扩大美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)的权力，这是一个跨部门政府机构，能以国家安全为由有效地否决交易。虽说在国防和军事等領域的高科技投资十分敏感，但就连娱乐和房地产交易也引发了担忧。

<p>The committee, which includes representatives from the Departments of Defense, State, Justice, Treasury and Homeland Security, reviews deals by sovereign wealth funds and other foreign investors. Although its process is rather opaque, the panel in recent years has blocked deals, many of them in the semiconductor industry.</p>	<p>该委员会负责审核主权财富基金等外国投资者的交易，其成员包括来自国防部、国务院、司法部、财政部和国土安全部的代表。虽然过程很不透明，该委员会在最近一些年里已经叫停了不少交易，其中许多都是来自半导体行业。</p>
<p>The fund knows the investment terrain.</p>	<p>该基金对这个投资领域并不陌生。</p>
<p>The United States was the largest investment destination for the fund, with more than \$90 billion in the country, mostly in the financial markets. In January, Ding Xuedong, the fund's chairman at the time, said it wanted to invest in American real estate, infrastructure and technology, according to The Paper, a state-funded Chinese news website.</p>	<p>美国是中投公司最大的投资目的地，投资额高达 900 多亿美元，其中大多数是在金融市场。据由政府资助的中国新闻网站澎湃新闻报道，今年 1 月，中投当时的董事长丁学东曾表示，公司想在美国的房地产、基础设施和科技领域进行投资。</p>
<p>A global investor with a vast portfolio, the China Investment Corporation is already a player in infrastructure, with projects like Heathrow Airport, serving London; Thames Water, which supplies the British capital; and the Port of Melbourne in Australia. But regulatory barriers have made such "symbolic investments" difficult in America, Ms. Liu said.</p>	<p>作为一个资产组合十分庞大的全球投资者，中投已经在基础建设领域进行了多项投资，比如伦敦的希罗斯机场(Heathrow Airport)、给英国首都供应自来水的泰晤士水务公司(Thames Water)，以及澳大利亚的墨尔本港口。但刘芳玉表示，监管障碍令这类“有象征意义的投资”在美国难以实现。</p>
<p>Li Weiwei, a director of the fund's public relations, said on Tuesday that it had invested in several office buildings and logistics businesses in the United States, though she said she could not provide a "detailed answer" on the projects.</p>	<p>中投的一名公关主管李薇薇周二表示，公司在美国投资了几座办公楼和几家物流公司，不过她不能提供有关这些项目的“很细的答案”。</p>
<p>In its 2016 annual report published on Tuesday, the China Investment Corporation said it earned a 6.2 percent net return on its overseas investments, raising its assets to \$813.5 billion. The fund was set up in</p>	<p>在周二发布的 2016 年年报中，中投表示它的海外投资获得了 6.2% 的净收益，资产由此增至 8135 亿美元。该基金成立于 2007 年，目的是使中国的外汇储备多样化——中国的外汇储备在世界上规模最大，约为 3.1 万亿美元。</p>

<p>2007 to diversify China's foreign-exchange reserves, the world's largest, which stand at around \$3.1 trillion.</p>	
<p>The fund's push follows the broader move by Chinese buyers into the United States, as they acquire buildings, factories and movie theater chains. In 2016, Chinese investment in America jumped threefold, to \$46 billion, from the year before, according to the research firm Rhodium Group.</p>	<p>在这支基金推动在美投资之前，中国买家已经开始在美国进行更广泛的投资，他们收购建筑、工厂和电影院线。据研究公司荣鼎咨询(Rhodium Group)统计，2016年中国在美投资比前一年增加了两倍，达到460亿美元。</p>
<p>But China's government and companies have repeatedly criticized investment regulations in the United States, saying the country imposed unfair restrictions on Chinese funding. In 2015, President Xi Jinping raised the issue in talks with the United States, saying Washington should relax restrictions on high-tech exports and make it easier to invest in the country.</p>	<p>但中国政府和企业多次指责美国的投资规定，称这个国家对中国的资金设置了不公平的限制。2015年，中国国家主席习近平在与美国对话时曾提及这个问题，称华盛顿应该放松对高科技出口的限制，让在美投资变得更加容易。</p>
<p>Ms. Liu said she was optimistic that the new administration "will provide us more investment opportunities." She pointed to Mr. Xi's visit in April to Mar-a-Lago, President Trump's club in Palm Beach, Fla., as a sign that relations were on a positive track.</p>	<p>刘芳玉表示，她感觉比较乐观，认为新政府“会给我们提供更多的投资机会”。她提到了习近平今年4月对特朗普在佛罗里达州棕榈滩的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园的访问，认为这是两国关系走上正轨的一个表现。</p>
<p>In May, the fund opened an office in New York to engage with the United States government and regulatory agencies, according to Ms. Liu.</p>	<p>据刘芳玉透露，中投公司今年5月在纽约设立了一个办事处，与美国政府和监管部门对接。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, who initially struck a conciliatory tone in relations with China after meeting Mr. Xi, is under pressure to improve the investment climate for American companies in China. In recent years, Western businesses have complained bitterly about unequal access to the Chinese market.</p>	<p>在与习近平会面之后，特朗普一开始对中美关系采取了安抚的态度，他现在面临着改善美国企业在中国的投资环境的压力。最近几年，西方企业对中国市场准入的不公平表达了强烈的不满。</p>

<p>Many lobbying groups have also urged the Trump administration to push for reciprocity. That is, if American companies are bound by restrictions in China, their Chinese counterparts should be subject to the same limits in the United States.</p>	<p>许多游说团体也敦促特朗普政府推动对等原则。也就是说，如果美国企业在中国受到限制，那么中国企业在美国也要受到同样的限制。</p>
<p>Both countries said months ago they would create an action plan for trade cooperation within 100 days; the deadline is Sunday. But relations between the two countries cooled after Mr. Trump asserted that China was not doing enough to curb North Korea's nuclear ambitions. It was also unclear whether the administration would take a tougher stance on trade and investment with China.</p>	<p>两国在数月前曾表示，它们将在 100 天内制定出一项贸易合作行动计划；周日是最后期限。然而，自特朗普声称中国没有采取足够多的行动遏制朝鲜的核野心之后，两国关系已经趋冷。目前还不清楚美国政府是否会在贸易和投资问题上对中国采取更强硬的立场。</p>
<p>"Any Chinese sovereign investment must be scrutinized. That's not to say the answer should be no to everything. But much greater questions need to be asked," said Fraser Howie, a former banker in Asia who has helped write three books on the Chinese financial system.</p>	<p>"任何中国主权投资都要接受仔细的审查。这不是说对一切申请都予以拒绝。但的确有更大的问题需要提出，"曾在亚洲从事银行工作的侯伟(Fraser Howie)说，他协助撰写过三本有关中国金融制度的书籍。</p>
<p>"They are a sovereign wealth fund; they are a government foreign reserve-backed fund of the People's Republic of China," he added. "They are, by definition, political."</p>	<p>"他们是主权财富基金，是由中国政府外汇储备支持的基金，"他接着讲道。"显然是有政治性的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170712/china-investment-infrastructure</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170712/china-investment-infrastructure</p>
<p>Apple Opens Data Center in China to Comply With Cybersecurity Law SHANGHAI — Apple has set up its first data center in China, setting the tone for how foreign companies will handle a strict new law requiring them to store Chinese users' information in the country.</p>	<p>苹果在中国建造数据中心，服从网络安全法 上海——苹果公司已在中国设立了自己的首个数据中心，为外国公司将如何对待一项要求它们把中国用户的信息保存在中国境内的严格新法律定下基调。</p>
<p>The center in the southern province of Guizhou, part of a \$1 billion investment there, will be operated with a local data management</p>	<p>苹果在周三表示，位于南部省份贵州的这个中心，是在那里进行的 10 亿美元投资的一部分，将与当地一家数据管理公司一起运营。</p>

<p>company, Apple said on Wednesday.</p>	
<p>As is the case with many Chinese laws, the digital security regulations approved last month were vaguely worded, leaving many foreign companies uncertain which parts would be enforced and how. That Apple, easily the most successful foreign technology company in China, is locally hosting data with the help of a Chinese partner suggests that others will most likely have to do the same.</p>	<p>与许多中国法律一样，上个月开始实施的《网络安全法》的措辞模糊不清，让许多外国公司无法确定该法律的哪些部分将得到执行，以及如何执行。苹果很可能是在中国的外国技术公司中最成功的一个，它在中国合作伙伴的帮助下把数据中心放在国内的做法表明，其它公司很可能也必须将这样做。</p>
<p>Apple said in a statement on Wednesday that the new center would keep “strong data privacy and security protections in place,” adding that no back doors would be created in its systems.</p>	<p>苹果在周三的声明中表示，新中心将保留“原有的强有力的数据隐私和安全保护措施”，并补充说，其系统中不会留有后门。</p>
<p>“The addition of this data center will allow us to improve the speed and reliability of our products and services while also complying with newly passed regulations,” the company said.</p>	<p>公司说：“增设这个数据中心将使我们能够提高产品和服务的速度和可靠性，同时也让公司遵守新近实施的法规。”</p>
<p>The rules also call for security reviews and for users of messaging apps to register their real identities. The regulations are part of a wider Chinese industrial policy put into place to build local capabilities. For example, a government plan called Made in China 2025 names several industries, like robotics and electric cars, in which it hopes its companies will become leaders. Foreign business groups have said the laws unfairly discriminate against nondomestic companies.</p>	<p>这些法规的内容还包括要求对公司进行安全评估，以及要求即时短信应用的用户实名注册。这些规定是中国采取的更广泛的产业政策的一部分，目的是加强本国能力。比如，一项名为《中国制造 2025》的政府计划，将机器人和电动汽车等列为政府希望国内公司能成为领导者的几个行业。国外商业组织已表示，该法律不公平地歧视非本国公司。</p>
<p>In China, the iPhone is a symbol of middle-class ambitions, but it has also become emblematic of a long reliance on foreign technology. As a result, the state news media has occasionally taken aim at Apple for everything from its after-sales policies to software that shows a user’s commonly visited locations.</p>	<p>在中国，iPhone 是中产阶级雄心的象征，但也标志着中国对外国技术的长期依赖。因此，官方的新闻媒体偶尔会批评苹果的做法，从其售后政策、到显示用户经常访问的地方的软件。</p>

<p>Foreign companies like Apple have had to adapt in other ways to stronger government scrutiny as well, often by helping expand Chinese technological capabilities. For instance, Apple announced this year that it would establish two research and development centers in China. Last year, it invested \$1 billion in the Chinese ride-hailing service Didi Chuxing.</p>	<p>像苹果这样的外国公司不得不对越来越严格的政府监管做出其他调整，通常是通过帮助扩大中国技术能力的方式。比如，苹果今年宣布，将在中国设立两个研发中心。去年，苹果对中国的网约车服务滴滴出行进行了 10 亿美元的投资。</p>
<p>Apple has been far more profitable in China than most of its Western peers, but that success has come with pushback from the government. More than a year ago, Apple's iBooks Store and iTunes Movies were shut down in China, six months after they were introduced there.</p>	<p>苹果在中国的利润远远高于其西方大部分同行，但这种成功也引起了来自政府的抵制。一年多以前，苹果的 iBooks 商店和 iTunes 电影服务在中国推出六个月后便被关停。</p>
<p>In December 2016, complying with what it said was a request from the Chinese authorities, Apple also removed news apps created by The New York Times from its app store in China. Apple did not specify what had prompted the request. The company also must undergo "security audits" on new models of the iPhone before gaining approval to sell them in China.</p>	<p>2016 年 12 月，苹果为遵循其称之为来自中国当局的要求，公司还将《纽约时报》制作的新闻应用在中国国内的应用商店下架。苹果没有说明是什么促使政府提出了该要求。公司还必须将新版 iPhone 送交“安全审查”，才能获准在中国销售它们。</p>
<p>Although Apple's partnership with the local company, Guizhou-Cloud Big Data Industry, is its first foray into building a data center in China, other Western companies like Microsoft and IBM have run their own China-hosted cloud services for several years.</p>	<p>虽然苹果与一家名为云上贵州大数据产业发展的合作是其在中国建立数据中心的首次尝试，但其他西方公司（如微软和 IBM）已多年在中国经营设在中国本土的云服务。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170713/apple-china-data-center-cybersecurity</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170713/apple-china-data-center-cybersecurity</p>
<p>Why Hollywood Is Relying on China to Halt a Box Office Slide</p>	<p>好莱坞在中国票房降温，面临系统性挑战</p>
<p>LOS ANGELES — All year, Hollywood executives have been brushing aside worries about box-office stagnation in the United States and</p>	<p>洛杉矶——这一年来，面对美国和加拿大票房停滞不前的担忧，好莱坞高管一直不以为然，声称中国市场票房形势大好。</p>

<p>Canada by pointing to strong ticket sales in China.</p>	
<p>Ticket sales for imported films in China are up 34 percent this year, to roughly \$2.3 billion, according to the Beijing research firm EntGroup. Look at Paramount's "Transformers: The Last Knight." That sequel managed only \$45 million in its opening weekend in North America, but it took in \$120 million in China.</p>	<p>据北京研究公司艺恩咨询统计，今年进口电影票房增长了34%，达到23亿美元左右。比如派拉蒙(Paramount)的《变形金刚：最后的骑士》(Transformers: The Last Knight)在北美首周末的票房是4500万美元，但在中国却高达1.2亿美元。</p>
<p>On closer look, however, the rosy picture doesn't quite hold up, underscoring why Hollywood has recently been pushing so hard for film-related concessions from the Chinese government.</p>	<p>但是，如果仔细看看，你就会发现这个美好景象有点问题，它突显了好莱坞为什么最近如此努力向中国政府施压，希望他们在电影问题上做些让步。</p>
<p>New data from comScore, a Virginia-based analytics firm, indicates that Hollywood is having a tough time in China. From Jan. 1 to June 30, Chinese cinemas played 24 movies from Hollywood, generating \$1.76 billion in ticket sales. In the same period a year earlier, the country let in 22 Hollywood movies, which collected about \$1.73 billion.</p>	<p>位于弗吉尼亚州的分析公司 comScore 提供的一些新数据显示，好莱坞目前在中国的状况比较艰难。从1月1日至6月30日，中国电影院上映24部好莱坞电影，票房收入为17.6亿美元。而去年同期上映22部好莱坞电影，票房收入约17.3亿美元。</p>
<p>That is a 1.7 percent increase — a far shot from 35 percent, the figure for all imported movies. Films from countries other than the United States made up the difference. One was "Dangal," a Bollywood drama (partly financed by an Indian subsidiary of the Walt Disney Company) that collected a runaway \$191 million in China in May.</p>	<p>1.7%的增幅远远低于所有进口电影35%的增幅。其他国家的电影弥补了两者之间的差异。其中一部是宝莱坞剧情片《摔跤吧！爸爸》(Dangal, 华特迪士尼公司的印度子公司提供了部分资金)，5月份它在中国创下了1.91亿美元的票房佳绩。</p>
<p>Over all, box-office revenue in China totaled \$3.7 billion in the first six months of the year, up 2 percent, an alarmingly low growth rate compared with what the market has delivered in the recent past. The slowdown is one reason the Motion Picture Association of America, which represents the six biggest Hollywood studios, recently hired an accounting firm to audit the box-office figures reported by Chinese</p>	<p>总的来说，中国的票房收入在今年前六个月达到了37亿美元，同比增长了2%，但与该市场过去的发展速度相比，这个增幅小得惊人。由于这种放缓和其他一些原因，美国电影协会(Motion Picture Association of America)最近代表好莱坞六大电影公司聘请了一家会计师事务所，核查中国影院汇报的票房数字。</p>

theaters.	
Any uptick is positive, of course, but Hollywood is counting on China to deliver box-office gains that are substantially higher. In North America, ticket sales for the summer are down 8 percent, compared with the same period in 2016, according to comScore; box-office revenue for the year to date is flat. Analysts have been downgrading multiplex stocks as a result; Cinemark got that treatment on Sunday from RBC Capital Markets.	任何上涨当然都是好事，但好莱坞指望在中国获得远远更高的票房收益。据 comScore 统计，与 2016 年同期相比，北美今年夏季的票房收入下降了 8%；今年迄今为止，票房收入基本持平。分析师因此调低了影院股票的评级，喜满客影城(Cinemark)上周日就被加拿大皇家资本市场(RBC Capital Markets)调低了评级。
So as they scratch for growth, studios like 20th Century Fox and Universal have been scrambling to position themselves as bigger players in China, where the number of movie screens has increased to more than 40,600 from 12,407 in 2012. The accounting firm PwC recently estimated that China would have roughly 80,377 screens by 2021 — double the number in the United States.	因此，为了努力求得增长，20 世纪福克斯(20th Century Fox)和环球影业(Universal)这样的制片厂争相扩大在中国市场的影响力，中国电影屏幕数量从 2012 年的 12407 块增加到超过 40600 块。会计师事务所普华永道(PwC)近期估计，到 2021 年，中国大约会有 80377 块屏幕，是美国的两倍。
Studios have even made minimal fuss over the censorship demands. China not only limits the number of foreign films that play in the country, but often asks for substantial cuts in those it does allow in.	好莱坞制片厂甚至对中国的审查要求也没有太大反应。中国不仅限制了在境内上映的外国电影数量，而且经常要求那些获许上映的电影剪去大量镜头。
Some Hollywood offerings have done very well in China this year. “A Dog’s Purpose,” made by Steven Spielberg’s Amblin Partners, collected a strong \$88.2 million; in comparison, it took in \$64 million in North America, which remains the world’s No. 1 movie market. Sony’s “Resident Evil: The Final Chapter” collected about \$160 million in China; it managed only about \$26.8 million in North America.	今年有部分好莱坞电影在中国票房成绩很好。史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格(Steven Spielberg)的安培林公司(Amblin Partners)出品的《一条狗的使命》(A Dog’s Purpose)在中国劲收 8820 万美元，相比之下，它在世界最大电影市场北美的票房为 6400 万美元。索尼的《生化危机：终章》(Resident Evil: The Final Chapter)在中国的票房收入约 1.6 亿美元，而在北美仅为 2680 万美元。
At the same time, however, Hollywood suffered a parade of duds in China, including “The Lego Batman Movie,” “Sing,” “Power Rangers” and	不过，也有一些好莱坞作品在中国受挫，比如《乐高蝙蝠侠大电影》(The Lego Batman Movie)、《欢乐好声音》(Sing)、《超凡战队》(Power Rangers)和《亚

<p>"King Arthur: Legend of the Sword." Even "Rogue One: A Star Wars Story" did only so-so. And after that initial box-office pop, "Transformers: The Last Knight" fell off a cliff.</p>	<p>《亚瑟王传奇：斗兽争霸》(King Arthur: Legend of the Sword), 甚至是《星球大战外传：侠盗一号》(Rogue One: A Star Wars Story)的票房都很一般。而且《变形金刚：最后的骑士》的票房在经历了一开始的火爆之后，也出现了严重下滑。</p>
<p>Hollywood could always make a comeback in China in the second half of the year, particularly if Beijing relaxes its traditional late-summer blackout period for foreign films, as some analysts predict. "Everything can be changed as the political needs dictate," said Stanley Rosen, a political scientist with the U.S.-China Institute at the University of Southern California. He noted that Universal's "Despicable Me 3" had a strong arrival last week, taking in \$66 million over its opening weekend there.</p>	<p>一些分析师预测，下半年，好莱坞可能会在中国市场上重新崛起，特别是如果北京放宽夏季禁放外国片的传统的话。南加州大学(University of Southern California)政治学教授斯坦利·罗森(Stanley Rosen)：“各种事情都可能因为政治需要而改变。”他指出，在上周，环球影业《神偷奶爸3》(Despicable Me 3)的首周末票房成绩很好，达到6600万美元。</p>
<p>But analysts say studios are facing systemic challenges in the country, including a slowing overall economy. Chinese moviegoers are also growing more discerning; film quality is increasingly important. Movie theaters in China may also be hurt as streaming services proliferate. More than 80 million people in the country now pay to watch video online, a 32 percent increase from last year, according to Analysys, a Beijing research firm.</p>	<p>但分析师认为，好莱坞制片厂在中国正面临着系统性的挑战，包括整体经济增速放缓。而且中国电影观众也越来越挑剔，电影质量越来越重要。随着流媒体服务的激增，中国电影院也可能遭受影响。北京研究公司易观国际表示，现在中国有8000多万人付费观看在线视频，较去年增长了32%。</p>
<p>"People just don't have time to go to theaters," Zhang Zhao, chief executive of Le Vision Pictures, a subsidiary of the financially troubled Chinese tech company LeEco, said at a conference in Shanghai last month. (On the plus side, some Hollywood studios are benefiting from selling content to streaming services like iQiyi and Youku Tudou.)</p>	<p>陷入财政困境的中国科技公司乐视有一家名为乐视影业的子公司，其首席执行官张昭上个月在上海的一个会议上表示：“大家没有时间去电影院。”（另一方面，好莱坞一些电影公司也正在爱奇艺、优酷土豆等流媒体服务上销售内容，从中获益。）</p>
<p>Difficulties at the Chinese box office come as Hollywood presses Beijing</p>	<p>中国票房降温之际，好莱坞也在给北京施加压力，希望它放宽对进口电影的</p>

<p>to loosen its restrictions on imported films. Under an expiring five-year deal, China annually allows 34 new overseas movies to play in its theaters. Although Chinese regulators have quietly inched that number higher, Hollywood studios want an expanded quota formalized and have asked for at least 50 slots.</p>	<p>限制。在过去的五年中，中国每年允许 34 部新的国外电影在境内上映。虽然中国的监管机构悄悄将这个�数提高了，但是好莱坞的制片厂希望这种增加可以正式确定下来，而且配额至少要达到 50 个。</p>
<p>American movie executives are also pushing for shorter blackout periods, which China uses to promote local films, and longer marketing windows; under the current setup, Hollywood studios are given only about a month to mount advertising campaigns for their movies.</p>	<p>美国电影公司的高管也在推动缩短管制期——中国会利用这段时间宣传国产影片——获得更长的宣传窗口；在目前的规定下，好莱坞制片厂只有一个月的时间为自己的影片做宣传。</p>
<p>"That's probably going to happen," Mr. Rosen said, referring to more advance notice. (China controls the release dates.)</p>	<p>"那是有可能实现的，"罗森说，他指的是更多的提前通知时间（中国控制着影片上映的时间）。</p>
<p>Hollywood also wants to receive a bigger portion of ticket sales. Studios receive about 50 percent of box-office revenue in the United States, but China allows foreign companies to receive only a 25 percent cut. Studios have asked for closer to 40 percent.</p>	<p>好莱坞还想获得更高的票房分成。在美国，制片厂可以获得 50% 的票房收入，但中国只允许外国公司拿 25%。制片厂曾要求让这一比例更接近 40%。</p>
<p>Mr. Rosen said negotiations over revised film terms, taking place between Chinese officials and the Office of the United States Trade Representative, could drag into next year. He noted that the Communist Party's 19th Party Congress will take place in Beijing in the fall.</p>	<p>罗森表示，中国官员和美国贸易代表之间就修改影片条款的谈判可能会拖到明年。他指出，共产党的第 17 届党代会将于今年秋天在北京举行。</p>
<p>"I would be very, very surprised if anything was in place related to Hollywood before that," Mr. Rosen said.</p>	<p>"如果在那之前有任何与好莱坞有关的事情发生，我会非常非常吃惊，"罗森说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170714/hollywood-china-box-office</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170714/hollywood-china-box-office</p>
<p>After Wanda Deal, Chinese Property Developer Faces Debt Risk</p>	<p>"公司救星"融创中国面临债务风险</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese property developer Sunac China Holdings has</p>	<p>北京——中国房地产开发商融创中国已经成为了中国最大的"公司救星"之</p>

<p>turned into one of the country's biggest white knights, swooping in to help troubled companies with too much debt. The risk: Sunac is amassing its own large pile of debt in the process.</p>	<p>一，它伸出援手，帮助那些负债过重、陷入困境的公司。其中的风险在于，融创在这个过程中积累了大量债务。</p>
<p>Sunac has more than doubled its debt load in a year to \$38 billion. Its deal this week to buy a portfolio of theme parks and hotels from the Dalian Wanda Group, the heavily indebted Chinese conglomerate, will add to the tab. At \$9.3 billion, the acquisition is larger than the market value of Sunac.</p>	<p>在一年之内，融创的债务翻了一番，达到 380 亿美元。上周，它又从债务累累的企业集团大连万达那里收购了一些主题公园和酒店，增加了自己的债务规模。这宗收购交易价值 93 亿美元，比融创中国本身的市值还高。</p>
<p>"The problem for Sunac is twofold," said Peter Fuhrman, chairman of China First Capital, an investment bank. "They themselves are already rather overleveraged and they are not paying distressed prices."</p>	<p>"融创中国的问题存在于两方面。"中国首创(China First Capital)董事长彼得·福尔曼(Peter Fuhrman)表示："一是他们自己的杠杆已经相当高，二是他们支付的并非是甩卖价。"</p>
<p>Sunac is offering a much-needed lifeline.</p>	<p>融创中国提供了一条急需的生命线。</p>
<p>For years, China fueled growth by providing easy credit. Chinese companies borrowed heavily, using the money to fund aggressive expansions.</p>	<p>在多年里，中国通过提供低门槛的信贷刺激增长。中国公司大量举债，用借来的钱强势扩张。</p>
<p>As the economy now slows, companies are increasingly running into financial trouble, with some having to borrow even more to pay their debts. Policy makers are worried that the country's spiraling level of corporate debt could threaten the broader financial system.</p>	<p>现在，随着经济放缓，陷入财务困境的公司越来越多，部分公司甚至不得不借更多的钱还债。政策制定者担心中国不断上升的企业债务水平可能会威胁到整个金融体系。</p>
<p>Sunac, China's seventh-largest property developer in terms of sales, has been able to tap into its financial strength to help companies under pressure. Since 2012, Sunac's property sales have grown at double-digit rates nearly every year, giving it the firepower to scoop up assets and land plots.</p>	<p>就销售额而言位列中国第七大房地产开发商的融创一直有能力利用自己的资金实力帮助压力之下的公司。自 2012 年以来，融创的房地产销售额几乎每年都以两位数的速度增长，让它有购入资产和地块的火力。</p>
<p>Before the Wanda deal, Sunac in January pumped \$2.2 billion into</p>	<p>在万达那笔交易之前，融创在 1 月为无力偿还债务的乐视注入 22 亿美元的</p>

<p>LeEco, a tech firm struggling to pay off its creditors. This May, it paid \$1.5 billion for an 80 percent stake in Tianjin Xingyao, a property firm known for leaving its projects uncompleted.</p>	<p>资金。今年 5 月，融创斥资 15 亿美元，收购以烂尾项目著称的房地产公司天津星耀 80% 的股份。</p>
<p>In 2015, Sunac made a play to rescue Kaisa, pledging \$1.2 billion to take over the troubled property company; it later pulled out after Kaisa did not meet certain conditions for the deal. That same year, it announced a partnership with the cash-poor Yurun Holding Group, which ran a business empire ranging from sausage making to property and finance.</p>	<p>2015 年，融创表态要救助佳兆业，承诺出资 12 亿美元接管这家处境困难的房地产公司。后来，因为佳兆业没有达到达成交易的某些条件，融创退出。同一年，融创宣布与资金不足的雨润控股集团有限公司达成合作。雨润是一个商业帝国，业务多元，从火腿肠生产到房地产再到金融。</p>
<p>It is a remarkable turnabout for the company's founder, Sun Hongbin.</p>	<p>对融创的创始人孙宏斌来说，这是一个非凡的转变。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun started his career at the Lenovo Group, where he was promoted to run enterprise development. But he had a falling out with Liu Chuanzhi, the founder of Lenovo, over a business dispute. Related to the dispute, Mr. Sun was sentenced in 1992 to five years in jail for misappropriation of public funds.</p>	<p>孙宏斌的职业生涯始于联想集团。在那里，他被提拔为企业发展的负责人。但因为一场商业纠纷，他和联想的创始人柳传志闹翻。1992 年，和那场纠纷有关联的孙宏斌因挪用公款被判处五年有期徒刑。</p>
<p>After his release in 1994, he met with the founder of Lenovo and apologized, according to the website of The People's Daily, the ruling Communist Party's official newspaper. The Lenovo founder eventually lent Mr. Sun about \$74,000, which he used to start a predecessor real estate firm to Sunac.</p>	<p>据执政党党报《人民日报》的网站称，1994 年获释后，孙宏斌和柳传志会面并道歉。柳传志最终借给孙宏斌大约 7.4 万美元，孙宏斌用这笔钱创办了融创的前身。那也是一家房地产公司。</p>
<p>Lenovo did not immediately respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>联想未立即回复记者的置评请求。</p>
<p>When Mr. Sun started Sunac in 2003, he focused on the cities of Wuxi and Chongqing and then moved on to China's most developed cities, among them Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Hangzhou, building apartments with names like Beijing Fontainebleau Chateau. Sunac built its residential projects in good locations near city centers and was</p>	<p>孙宏斌 2003 年创立融创时，将注意力主要放在无锡和重庆，然后转向在中国最发达的城市修建住宅，包括北京、上海、天津和杭州，它给住宅项目起的都是“北京枫丹白露城堡”这样的名字。融创在靠近市中心的优越地段开发住宅项目，积极购地，也因此背上更高的债务。</p>

<p>aggressive in acquiring land plots — with higher debt.</p>	
<p>“People who have failed are those who have been defeated by themselves,” Mr. Sun told a newspaper, China Business News, in 2013. “But I often tell others: After you fail, you can start again.”</p>	<p>“失败的人都是被自己打败的，”孙宏斌2013年接受第一财经采访时说。“但我经常和别人说，你失败后重新开始做。”</p>
<p>With the Wanda deal, Sunac is extending its reach into tourism, paying \$9.3 billion for 76 hotels and a major chunk of its 13 tourism projects, in the country’s largest property acquisition ever. The purchase will help Sunac diversify its business, which is hurting from government restrictions on home sales as Beijing seeks to cool a frothy property market. It also strengthens the company’s hand in an industry dominated by bigwigs like the China Vanke Group and Country Garden.</p>	<p>通过与万达的这项交易，融创将业务扩展至旅游业，它斥资93亿美元，购买了76家酒店和万达13个旅游项目中的大部分项目，成为中国迄今最大的地产收购交易。这项收购将帮助融创实现业务多样化——由于北京努力给充满泡沫的地产市场降温、政府对房屋销售加以限制，它此前的地产业务受到影响。此外，在由万达和碧桂园等巨头主导的地产产业中，这项交易也令融创的分量得到了加强。</p>
<p>“Within the housing industry, the powerhouses are really strong,” said Lu Wenxi, an analyst for Centaline Properties who is based in Shanghai. “If you don’t gobble up the fat ones, it is easy to be eaten up by others. Taking on more projects will prevent you from being eaten.”</p>	<p>“房企里面，强者很强，”上海中原地产的分析师卢文曦说。“如果现在不吃成胖子，很容易被人家吃掉。拿了更多项目之后，至少人家想吃你没那么容易的。”</p>
<p>Investors have rewarded Sunac for the deal. Shares of Sunac rose 14 percent in Hong Kong on Tuesday after they resumed trading after the deal announcement.</p>	<p>融创因这项交易获得了投资者的回报。周二，在宣布该收购及融创股票恢复交易之后，融创在香港的股价上涨了14%。</p>
<p>But the deal will add to an already significant debt load. In 2016, the company’s net gearing ratio — a measure of total debt to shareholders’ equity — rose to 121.5 percent, from to 75.9 percent in 2015. Fitch Ratings recently downgraded the company’s credit rating to BB-, saying Sunac’s acquisitive approach had made its financial profile “more volatile.”</p>	<p>不过，该交易将增加它本已沉重的债务负担。2016年，该公司的净资产负债比率，也就是总债务对股权的比率，从2015年的75.9%上升至121.5%。前不久，惠誉评级(Fitch Ratings)将该公司的信用评级下调至BB-，称融创的收购方式让它的财务状况“更不稳定”。</p>
<p>Wanda is helping finance the acquisition. Sunac, in a statement to the</p>	<p>万达正帮忙为该收购融资。周一，融创在向香港交易所提交的一项声明中表</p>

<p>Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Monday, said Wanda would procure a loan for the company worth about \$4.4 billion.</p>	<p>示，万达将为该公司提供价值约为 44 亿美元的贷款。</p>
<p>Seller financing is not uncommon, both in China and the West. But Wanda's role means that Sunac doesn't have all the money upfront.</p>	<p>不管在中国还是在西方，卖家融资都不罕见。但万达的角色意味着融创没有能力提前支付所有的钱。</p>
<p>"In my experience, I've never seen it anywhere," said Lester Ross, a Beijing-based partner with the law firm WilmerHale, who has advised deals in China for the last 20 years. "No client that I represent would accept a deal like that where you're responsible for raising the money to pay for somebody else."</p>	<p>"就我个人的经验而言，我从未在任何地方见过这种情况，"威凯平和而德律师事务所(WilmerHale)的北京合伙人莱斯特·罗斯(Lester Ross)说。他在过去 20 年里在中国为许多交易提供顾问。"我代理的客户没有一个会接受这种交易，你要负责筹集资金为别人付钱。"</p>
<p>Sunac did not return multiple calls for comment. The company said in a statement to the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Tuesday that the deal with Wanda "will add a large number of prime land reserves and property assets for the company at a reasonable cost."</p>	<p>融创没有回复要求置评的多次致电。周二，融创在向香港交易所提交的一项声明中表示，与万达的交易"将以合理的成本为本公司补充大量优质土地储备和物业资产"。</p>
<p>The LeEco deal is also prompting concern.</p>	<p>同乐视的交易也在推动人们的担忧。</p>
<p>Sunac invested \$2.2 billion in LeEco, buying minority stakes in three of the conglomerate's more stable businesses, including the smart TV affiliate Leshi Zhixin, Le Vision Pictures, and Leshi Internet. The two companies don't have many overlapping interests, and LeEco's finances have continued to sour. Before the Wanda deal, shares of Sunac were falling on fears that LeEco's problems would spread.</p>	<p>融创向乐视投资了 22 亿美元，在该集团的三个比较稳定的业务中购买了少数股权，包括智能电视附属公司乐视致新、乐视影业和乐视网。这两家公司没有很多利益交叉，乐视的资金状况已遭持续恶化。在同万达进行交易之前，融创的股价正因人们担心乐视的问题会蔓延而下跌。</p>
<p>In a January news conference, Mr. Sun said many people had tried to dissuade him from investing in LeEco, adding that several were "resolutely opposed" to it.</p>	<p>在今年 1 月的一次新闻发布会上，孙宏斌表示，很多人曾劝他不要投资乐视，还说有几个人"坚决反对"。</p>
<p>"I seriously considered their views, but I don't think their opinions are sufficient to change my mind," he said.</p>	<p>"我非常认真地考虑过他们的意见，但我觉得他们的意见不足以颠覆我们这个决策，"他说。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/china-debt-wanda-sunac	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/china-debt-wanda-sunac
Predictably, China's Year-on-Year Growth Maintains Its Steady Pace	中国二季度 GDP 同比增长 6.9%
SHANGHAI — Leave it to other countries to soar and swoon in their quarterly economic performance. China prefers a steady pace, at least in its officially reported data.	上海——飙升的季度经济表现就留给其他国家吧，中国更倾向于让经济稳定增长，至少官方报告的数据是这样的。
On Monday, the country announced that its economy had expanded 6.9 percent in the second quarter, unchanged from the year-on-year growth rate in the first quarter.	周一，中国公布称其经济在第二季度增加了 6.9%，和第一季度的增长率持平。
Powering the Chinese economy were many of the familiar sectors: brisk construction of apartment buildings; strong retail sales, especially online; and continued large investments in infrastructure, including new highways and high-speed rail lines. Much of the new infrastructure is in the sparsely inhabited western deserts, where its short-term economic usefulness may be limited. But President Xi Jinping has a strategic vision, the "One Belt, One Road" plan, to link the economies of Asia, the Middle East, and much of Europe and eastern Africa to the Chinese economy.	推动中国经济增长的仍然是许多熟悉的行业：快速兴建公寓楼；强势的零售销售额，尤其是线上零售额；对基础建设持续的大额投资，包括修建新高速路和高铁线路。许多新的基建项目都稀疏地散落在西部沙漠地区，这些地区短期的经济效用可能有限，但是习近平主席有着战略远景：利用“一带一路”计划将中国经济与亚洲，中东以及欧洲和东非的大部分地区的经济连接起来。
What keeps the growth rate of the Chinese economy so smooth? Accounting sleight of hand may play some role. Studies over the years have found that China's national statisticians appear to overstate growth during periods of economic weakness and understate growth when the economy is booming. A series of recent scandals, particularly in China's northeast, have also indicated that local officials may overreport economic activity to Beijing when local industries like coal mining and steel production run into difficulty.	中国经济增长速度为何如此顺利？做账的手法可能会发挥一定的作用。多年来的研究发现，中国的国家统计人员在该国经济疲软期间似乎夸大了经济增长，而在经济蓬勃发展时刻意低报了增长。最近一系列、特别是在中国的东北部的丑闻，也表明了地方官员在煤矿和钢铁生产遇到困难时，可能会向北京夸大报告当地的经济活动。

<p>China announced on Friday afternoon that it was revising its economic output data to take better account of fast-growing sectors like intellectual property, health care, tourism and so-called emerging industries. It was not immediately clear how this affected the data released on Monday morning.</p>	<p>中国在周五下午宣布正在修改该国的经济产出数据，以更贴切地解释知识产权、保健、旅游和所谓的新兴产业等快速增长的行业。这些对周一上午发布的数据产生的影响如何无法立即得知。</p>
<p>China's consistent growth also reflects the government's constant intervention as officials try to reach predetermined targets for the country's economy – currently 6.5 percent growth or better.</p>	<p>中国的持续增长也反映了政府对经济的不断干预，官员试图达到国家经济的预定目标——目前为不低于6.5%的增长率。</p>
<p>Keep On Lending</p>	<p>持续借贷</p>
<p>The biggest reason the Chinese economy keeps growing quickly is that the state-controlled banking system keeps pouring in loans, although the government began tapering the flow slightly during the second quarter.</p>	<p>中国经济持续增长的主因是国家控制的银行体系仍在持续大规模放贷，尽管政府在第二季度已经开始有所收紧。</p>
<p>Total social financing plus bonds, the broadest measure of credit, expanded 14.7 percent in June compared with the same month a year earlier. In most countries, that would be a breathtaking pace. But in China, it was actually a slight slowdown: Credit was up 15.3 percent in May from a year earlier.</p>	<p>作为最广泛的信誉测量指标，6月份总社会融资加债券比去年同期增长了14.7%。在大多数国家，这已是惊人的速度。但在中国，这实际上是轻微的放缓：5月份这个数字是15.3%。</p>
<p>The Communist Party Congress, which is held once every five years and chooses the country's top leadership, will be in midautumn. So China's leaders have been eager to keep the economy growing briskly at least until then.</p>	<p>五年一度、选择国家最高领导人的共产党全国代表大会将在今年秋季召开，至少到那时为止，中国的领导人会渴望保持经济的增长。</p>
<p>China has many tools for managing a debt buildup. More than half of the credit in its economy consists of loans from state-controlled banks to state-owned enterprises. But Moody's Investors Service downgraded</p>	<p>中国有许多工具管理债务积累。超过一般的债务是由国有银行发放给国有企业的。但由于担心中国的债务可能进一步增加，穆迪投资者服务公司已经在5月24日下调了中国的主权债务评级。</p>

China's sovereign debt by a notch on May 24, expressing worry about the broader buildup of credit.	
Factories and Services Surge	工业和服务业表现强劲
While a sizable chunk of China's economy may depend these days on building roads and rail lines into the desert using borrowed money, industrial production and services are also strong.	虽说中国经济很大的部分仰赖于借贷来建筑沙漠中的道路和铁路,但工业生产和服务业表现也颇为强势。
Steel demand has been vigorous, especially in residential construction. Housing prices have surged in the past 15 months, ever since the government decided during a period of economic weakness in early 2016 to make it much easier for families to borrow for home buying. Some of the biggest cities, like Beijing, have recently tried to curb real estate speculation with administrative limits, but these rules have had limited effect, as credit has stayed plentiful. Overall industrial production rose 7.6 percent in June from a year earlier, the government announced on Monday morning.	钢铁需求持续旺盛,在住宅项目上尤为明显。自从政府在2016年初的经济较衰弱期间做出使家庭更能轻松借贷买房的决定后,房价在过去15个月中大幅攀升。如北京这样最大的一些城市,最近试图透过行政上的限制来削减房地产投机,然而因为信贷仍保持丰沛,这些规定带来的影响有限。政府周一上午宣布,6月份工业总产值增加7.6%。
Trade Sustains Economy	贸易维持经济增长
Part of China's economic health in the second quarter reflected robust exports, with demand beginning to recover in Europe and particularly the United States after a long period of depressed growth. But what counts in the overall economy is not the value of the exports but whether the trade surplus narrows or widens. In that respect, there were a few clouds on China's horizon.	来自欧洲、特别是美国的需求在长期低迷后开始复苏,推动了中国贸易出口继续增长。不过,对整体经济起作用的并不是出口值,而是贸易顺差是否缩小或扩大。在这方面,中国的前景蒙上了几朵乌云。
China's imports rose 14.5 percent in the second quarter from the same period last year as prices soared for iron ore and other raw materials essential to Chinese manufacturing. Chinese exports rose only 9.1	随着中国制造业中必不可少的铁矿石和其他原材料价格飙升,中国第二季度的进口总额与去年同期相比增长了14.5%,而中国出口总额在第二季度仅上涨了9.1%。

percent in the second quarter.	
The composition of Chinese exports also changed in ways that could intensify trade friction and affect China's trade surplus. China is becoming even more dependent on exports to the United States, with sales reaching their second-highest level ever last month, trailing only September 2015.	中国出口构成的转变可能会加剧贸易摩擦，影响中国的贸易顺差。中国愈发依赖对美国的出口，销售额在上月达到史上第二高的水平，仅落后于2015年9月。
Chinese imports from the United States have also risen, but most of the extra purchases have been oil and other raw materials, which create many fewer jobs than manufacturing.	中国从美国的进口额也有所增长，但额外的购买订单大多数是石油和其他原材料，这些行业创造的职位少于制造业。
President Trump promised during his campaign to create more American jobs through a more confrontational approach on trade toward China. But since taking office, he has focused more heavily on addressing North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs and on very narrow trade talks involving industries like steel manufacturing and beef production.	特朗普总统在竞选时表示会通过采取贸易上对中国更具对抗性的策略，从而为美国人创造更多职位。但自就职以来，他将更多焦点集中在朝鲜的核武器和弹道导弹项目上，以及涉及钢铁制造和牛肉生产等行业的非常狭隘的贸易谈判。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/china-economy-debt-gdp	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/china-economy-debt-gdp
Chinese Finance Meeting's Meager Results Reflect Nation's Problems	金融工作会议成果寥寥，突显中国政策困境
SHANGHAI — China's top leaders have gathered every five years since 1997 for a National Financial Work Conference. At past gatherings, they have created entire regulatory agencies and rearranged the rules for huge markets, almost overnight.	上海——自1997年以来，中国的高层领导人每五年召开一次全国金融工作会议。在过去的会议上，他们几乎是在一夜之间创建整个监管机构，或者对庞大市场的规则进行重大调整。
So economists and regulators have been almost breathlessly speculating about this summer's work conference. Would the regulatory commissions overseeing the banking, securities and insurance industries be merged into the central bank? Would the legal	所以，经济学家和监管机构几乎是屏住了呼吸，对今年夏天的工作会议进行推测。银监会、证监会和保监会是否会并入央行呢？证券的法律定义是否会扩大，让影子银行、P2P网络投资，以及表外理财产品这些常见的活动处于监管之下呢？

<p>definition of securities be broadened to shed some regulatory daylight on widespread activities like shadow banking, peer-to-peer online investment networks and off-balance-sheet wealth management products?</p>	
<p>But the actual results of the two-day work conference, which ended on Saturday afternoon, were much more, well, modest, to put it politely.</p>	<p>但是，当为期两天的工作会议在周六下午结束的时候，用一个客气的说法来形容它的实际结果，就是远远“不多”。</p>
<p>The biggest accomplishment of the conference appeared to be an announcement that a commission would be established under the auspices of the cabinet. The commission would meet regularly to discuss issues of financial stability.</p>	<p>这个会议的最大成就好像就是宣布在内阁的主持下设立一个新的委员会。该委员会将定期举行会议，讨论金融稳定的问题。</p>
<p>But the leaders of the various financial regulatory agencies already meet regularly at the offices of the State Council, which is China's cabinet, although these meetings are not officially at the level of a commission.</p>	<p>不过，各金融监管机构的领导人已经在国务院（即中国的内阁）举行例会了，虽然这些会议没有达到正式的委员会级别。</p>
<p>Some economists speculated in the final days before the two-day conference that at least the State Council meetings would be moved to the central bank. Allowing the central bank to serve tea and provide a conference room might give the central bank staff a little extra confidence by allowing them to negotiate as hosts. The central bank also has a history of advocating broader financial reforms than the other principal financial regulatory agencies: the China Banking Regulatory Commission, the China Securities Regulatory Commission and the China Insurance Regulatory Commission.</p>	<p>就在这个为期两天的会议召开前的几天，一些经济学家推测，至少国务院的会议将移到央行举行。让央行为会议提供茶饮和会议室，可能给央行员工带来一点额外的信心，让他们像东道主一般谈判。相对于银监会、证监会和保监会这几个主要的金融监管机构，央行也一直支持进行更广泛的金融改革。</p>
<p>But the leaders did not even move the meetings away from the State Council's offices to the central bank. And the result of the conference</p>	<p>但就连开会的地点都没有从国务院的办公室搬到央行，这个会议的结果和之前这些监管机构可能要听命于央行的推测相去甚远。</p>

<p>fell far short of predictions that the regulatory agencies might become clearly subservient to the central bank.</p>	
<p>The statement that accompanied the end of the conference did mention that the central bank had a role to play in preventing systemic financial risk. That is already the role of central banks in many countries. But Gary Liu, the president of the China Financial Reform Institute, a research group based in Shanghai, said that the specific mention of it in the statement might strengthen the central bank's hand somewhat.</p>	<p>会议结束时发表的声明确实提到了央行在预防系统性财政风险方面的作用。这其实是很多国家的央行已经在发挥的作用了。不过，上海的研究机构中国金融改革研究院院长刘胜军表示，在声明中具体提及央行，可能会多多少少地强化央行的角色。</p>
<p>But he was skeptical of the new commission, noting that it would lack legal powers and have very few staff members. "China failed to achieve a real breakthrough in financial regulatory reform, and the rising conflicts between financial regulation and financial realities will continue to create troubles in the coming years," Mr. Liu said.</p>	<p>但他对这个新的委员会持怀疑态度，指出它缺乏法定权力，工作人员也很少。“中国金融监管改革未能取得实质突破，金融监管与金融现实之间矛盾的日益加剧，会在未来数年里继续制造困难，”刘胜军说道。</p>
<p>Overall debt has been soaring in China, and Moody's Investors Service downgraded China's sovereign debt rating by a notch on May 24 on concerns that China has struggled to contain further increases in that debt. Chinese officials are quick to acknowledge the importance of financial health to the Chinese economy, which has become the world's second-largest economy after the United States', with extensive links to practically every other country around the world.</p>	<p>中国的整体债务规模日益膨胀，穆迪投资者服务公司由于担心中国的债务可能进一步增加，在5月24日下调了中国的主权债务评级。中国官员很快认识到金融的健康对中国经济的重要性，中国已成为世界第二大经济体，仅次于美国，它与几乎所有国家都有着广泛的联系。</p>
<p>State-controlled media carried a statement that described President Xi Jinping of China as having said at the conference, "Finance is an important core competitiveness of the country, financial security is an important part of national security, and the financial system is an important economic and social development of the basic system."</p>	<p>政府控制的媒体发表的声明称，中国国家主席习近平在会议上发言说，“金融是国家重要的核心竞争力，金融安全是国家安全的重要组成部分，金融制度是经济社会发展中重要的基础性制度。”</p>

<p>The apparently meager results from the conference underline not just bureaucratic resistance to change, which Mr. Xi probably has the political muscle to overcome, but the very real and complex policy dilemmas facing China.</p>	<p>这次会议的结果之少，不仅突显了官僚主义对变革的抵制——习近平可能拥有克服它的政治手段——也展示了中国面临着真切而复杂的政策困境。</p>
<p>One example lies in the vast, lightly regulated off-balance-sheet activities of Chinese banks, which Mizuho Securities calculated on Friday to be roughly equal to the entire assets on the balance sheets of the banking industry. Regulators in the West would probably force banks to move these activities as quickly as possible onto their balance sheets, which would probably have the effect of curtailing them.</p>	<p>一个例子就是，中国银行面临的大量的、缺少监管的表外活动，根据瑞穗证券(Mizuho Securities)上周五的估算，其规模大致相当于银行业资产负债表上的全部资产。西方监管机构可能会迫使银行尽快将这些活动转移到资产负债表上，这样做可能会对它们产生限制效应。</p>
<p>But many of these off-balance-sheet activities, like various kinds of loan guarantees, are crucial to providing financing for China's vigorous small and medium-size enterprises. These smaller businesses have had little luck competing with large, state-owned enterprises for conventional bank loans. But they account for the bulk of the job creation in China, at a time when the government is trying to slim down chronically loss-making industries like steel manufacturing and coal mining that are also big employers.</p>	<p>但是很多表外活动，比如各种贷款担保，为中国充满活力的中小企业提供了至关重要的融资服务。这些中小型企业往往难以和大型国有企业竞争常规银行贷款，但它们为中国提供了大量的就业机会，加之目前政府本来就正在压缩长期亏损的行业，比如雇佣了很多员工的钢铁制造业和采煤业。</p>
<p>Other financial regulatory disputes in China involve bureaucratic turf issues. One question lies in how to modernize China's antiquated securities law, which still applies only to stocks and bonds and lacks provisions to cover the more complex instruments issued these days by insurance companies, banks, online lenders and other types of financial institutions.</p>	<p>中国的其他金融监管纠纷涉及官僚机构的地盘问题。一个问题是，如何让中国过时的证券法实现现代化，目前该法律只适用于股票和债券，没有涵盖到保险公司、银行、在线贷款机构和其他类型金融机构现在推出的、更为复杂的金融工具上。</p>
<p>The China Securities Regulatory Commission has pushed hard for the</p>	<p>中国证监会已经在大力推动把“证券”进行最广泛的界定，这会让证监会拥有</p>

<p>broadest possible definition of securities, which would give it much greater influence. The banking and insurance regulators have resisted this, contending that many of the new financial instruments are extensions of banking and insurance.</p>	<p>更大的影响力。银监会和保监会则对此表示抵制，认为许多新的金融工具是银行和保险活动的延伸。</p>
<p>One mystery left unresolved by the statement at the end of the conference lies in who will run the top financial regulatory agencies in the years ahead, particularly the central bank.</p>	<p>会议之后的声明留下了一个没有解决的谜题：今后将由谁来主掌这些最高金融监管机构，尤其是央行。</p>
<p>Zhou Xiaochuan has been the governor of the central bank, the People's Bank of China, since 2002, making him one of the world's longest-serving central bankers. Mr. Zhou is already more than two years past the usual retirement age for Chinese officials at his level. He received a special dispensation from the usual age limits by being allowed to join a senior government advisory body that is exempt from age limits.</p>	<p>周小川自 2002 年以来一直是中国的央行——中国人民银行的行长，他也是世界上在任时间最长的央行行长之一。周小川的岁数已经超过中国官员通常退休年龄两年。他被提拔进了一个不受年龄限制的高级政府咨询机构，所以不受通常的工作年龄限制。</p>
<p>Central banking specialists in China cite two likely front-runners to succeed him. One is Jiang Chaoliang, the Communist Party secretary of Hubei province and a former chairman of the Agricultural Bank of China. The other is Guo Shuqing, a former governor of Shandong province who in February became the chairman of the China Banking Regulatory Commission.</p>	<p>中国的央行专家认为，最有可能接替他的人选，一个是湖北省委书记、中国农业银行前董事长蒋超良；另外一个山东省前省长郭树清，他在 2 月份成为了中国银监会主席。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/chinese-finance-meetings-meager-results-reflect-nations-dilemmas</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170717/chinese-finance-meetings-meager-results-reflect-nations-dilemmas</p>
<p>Mysterious Document Is Latest Blow for Dalian Wanda</p>	<p>传银监会下禁贷令，万达债务状况再亮红灯</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — A mysterious document circulating on Chinese social media purported that regulators had warned state-run banks against</p>	<p>上海——在中国社交媒体上流传的一份神秘文件称，监管机构曾警告国有银行不要为大连万达集团的几个海外交易融资。然后一个信用评级机构又对该</p>

<p>financing several overseas deals by the conglomerate, Dalian Wanda Group. Then a credit-rating agency expressed skepticism about the company's debt.</p>	<p>公司的债务状况表示了怀疑。</p>
<p>The market reaction was swift on Monday, with shares and debt issued by several subsidiaries of Wanda falling sharply.</p>	<p>本周一市场迅速做出反应，万达几家子公司的股票和债券价格急挫。</p>
<p>The mounting pressure on Wanda reflects the challenges facing large Chinese companies that borrowed heavily to finance their breathtaking growth over the last few years.</p>	<p>万达承受的压力越来越大，这反映出中国大型企业在过去几年通过大量借款实现惊人增长所带来的挑战。</p>
<p>Policy makers and analysts are worried that conglomerates like Wanda, with debt tentacles extending across the financial system, could threaten the health of the broader economy. The rating agency, Standard & Poor's, put Wanda on negative credit watch on Monday, saying its recent asset sales to pay down debt might cut into its revenue.</p>	<p>政策制定者和分析人士担心，像万达这样的企业集团，其债务的触角延伸到金融体系的方方面面，它们可能会对更广泛经济的健康构成威胁。评级机构标准普尔周一将万达列入“负面观察名单”，称其最近出售资产以偿还债务的行为可能会导致营收减少。</p>
<p>China's leaders are pushing regulators and bankers to address the problems. President Xi Jinping in recent days convened top officials in Beijing for a conference on financial reform, calling for limits on corporate indebtedness that is steadily rising.</p>	<p>中国领导人正在推动监管机构和银行业人士来解决这些问题。习近平近日在北京召集顶层官员开了一个金融改革会议，要求对稳步增长的企业债务进行限制。</p>
<p>The mysterious document that went viral, before being blocked by Chinese censors, appeared to be a cellphone photo of the first page of an internal document from the Agricultural Bank of China. The document described two supposed meetings about Dalian Wanda, one involving a National Development and Reform Commission official, Zheng Chiping, and the other with China Banking Regulatory Commission officials.</p>	<p>这份神秘文件在社交媒体上大量转发，直到被中国审查者屏蔽。该文件似乎是中国农业银行内部资料的第一页，被人用手机拍了下来。它描述了据信和大连万达有关的两次会议，一次有发改委官员郑持平参加，另外一个有中国银监会的官员参加。</p>

<p>The bank, the document said, was told by regulators that it was forbidden to lend to six of Wanda's overseas acquisitions even if those ventures ran into difficulty raising money abroad. The regulators, the document said, also told the bank that it could not help the overseas projects with foreign currency or financial registrations.</p>	<p>文件说，监管机构告知该银行，禁止向万达的六个海外并购项目放贷，即使那些企业在国外难以筹措资金。该文件说，监管机构还告诉农业银行，不能为那些海外项目提供外币或者财务注册服务。</p>
<p>The reform commission and the Agricultural Bank of China did not immediately respond to a request for comment. Wanda declined to comment.</p>	<p>发改委和农业银行没有立即回应置评请求。万达则拒绝置评。</p>
<p>At least two projects listed in the document fall under Wanda's AMC Entertainment: its deals to acquire Carmike Cinemas and the Nordic Cinema Group deal. It is unclear to what extent AMC, as an American company, needs financing from Chinese banks — although controversy in China about the creditworthiness of AMC's corporate parent could make non-Chinese lenders more wary as well.</p>	<p>该文件中列出的项目中至少有两个属于万达的 AMC 娱乐(AMC Entertainment): 收购卡麦克影院(Carmike Cinemas)和北欧院线(Nordic Cinema Group)。目前还不清楚，AMC 作为一家美国公司，需要向中国银行借多少钱——尽管在中国，有人认为 AMC 母公司的信贷价值可能会使得其他国家的贷款人更加谨慎一些。</p>
<p>But the document fed into market concern about the state of Wanda's finances and its ability to borrow. The conglomerate is selling a portfolio of theme parks and hotels to Sunac China Holdings for \$9.3 billion, with plans to use the money to pay back loans. Even so, Sunac said last week that Wanda was set to obtain a loan of about \$4.4 billion — half the value of the deal — on its behalf.</p>	<p>但这份文件加深了市场对万达财务状况和借款能力的担忧。该集团以 93 亿美元向融创中国出售了一系列主题公园和酒店，计划使用这笔款项来偿还贷款。即使如此，融创中国上周表示，万达将向它发放 44 亿美元的贷款——占这笔交易总值的一半。</p>
<p>To investors, it did not matter whether the document was authentic or regulators' warnings were real: In this shaky environment, company stocks and bonds are proving volatile.</p>	<p>对投资者来说，该文件本身是否真实，以及监管机构的警告是不是切实，都无关紧要：在这个不稳定的环境中，公司的股票和债券涨落不定。</p>
<p>Shares in Wanda Hotel Development Company fell 5.8 percent in trading on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange on Monday. Various Wanda</p>	<p>在港交所，万达酒店发展公司的股价本周一下挫 5.8%。万达的各种债券跌幅从 0.65%至 1.22%不等。</p>

debt instruments fell between 0.65 percent to 1.22 percent.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170718/dalian-wanda-document-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170718/dalian-wanda-document-china
U.S. and Chinese Executives to Meet on Nations' Economic Relations	中美商业领袖会面，欲缓和两国经济关系
Leaders of major United States companies with deep ties to China will meet on Tuesday with their Chinese counterparts to try to ease the increasingly rocky economic relationship between the countries.	与中国关系深远的美国大企业的领袖，将在周二同他们的中国伙伴举行会面，以期缓和两国之间越来越不稳定的经济关系。
On Tuesday, Wilbur Ross, the secretary of commerce, will host a daylong meeting in Washington with more than 20 business leaders from the United States and China. It is being brokered by Jack Ma, the executive chairman of the Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba, and Stephen A. Schwarzman, a co-founder of the private-equity firm the Blackstone Group and an adviser to President Trump.	周二，商务部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)将在华盛顿同来自美中两国的 20 多位商业领袖举行为期一天的会议。此次会议是由中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴的董事局主席马云，和私募股权公司黑石集团(Blackstone Group)的联合创始人、特朗普总统的顾问苏世民(Stephen A. Schwarzman)从中促成。
The goal of the session is to hold a frank discussion on the issues that trouble economic relations between the countries. Topics are expected to include the customs hurdles facing Chinese companies that sell goods to the United States and the exportation of American natural gas products to China. Participants are to produce a list of suggestions for officials of the two governments to consider.	会议的目标是就困扰两国经济关系的问题展开坦诚的讨论。话题预计包括面向美国销售商品的中国公司面临的关税障碍和美国的对华天然气产品出口。与会者将制定一份建议目录，供两国政府的官员考虑。
The meeting will be held a day before a separately scheduled economic policy discussion between the United States and Chinese governments on Wednesday. Tuesday's meeting is largely a private-sector event, and United States and Chinese officials have no obligation to act on its conclusions, the organizers said.	会议将在美中两国政府安排在周三的另一场经济政策讨论的前一天举行。组织者称，周二的会议主要是一场私营部门的活动，美中两国的官员没有按照它的结论行动的义务。
A Commerce Department spokesman did not respond to a request for	美国商务部的发言人没有回复置评请求。

comment.	
<p>The American participants are expected to include a dozen chief executives, among them Jamie Dimon of JPMorgan Chase, Jim Umpleby of Caterpillar, Doug McMillon of Wal-Mart Stores, Mary T. Barra of General Motors, and Ryan Lance of ConocoPhillips. The Chinese executives are expected to include Tian Guoli, chairman of the Bank of China, and Ning Gaoning, also known as Frank Ning, chairman of the state-owned oil company Sinochem.</p>	<p>美方与会者预计包括十多位首席执行官，如摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)的杰米·戴蒙(Jamie Dimon)、卡特彼勒(Caterpillar)的吉姆·昂普尔比(Jim Umpleby)、沃尔玛超市(Wal-Mart Stores)的董明伦(Doug McMillon)、通用汽车(General Motors)的玛丽·T·芭拉(Mary T. Barra)和康菲石油(ConocoPhillips)的瑞安·兰斯(Ryan Lance)等。中方高管预计包括中国银行的董事长田国立和国有石油公司中化集团的董事长、英文名为弗兰克(Frank)的宁高宁。</p>
<p>Tuesday's meeting is occurring at a sensitive time for the Trump administration and the business community. American business leaders and policy makers have long been frustrated by China's stance on a host of issues, including widespread Chinese theft of intellectual property, the United States' huge trade deficit with China, and the heavy government subsidies enjoyed by many Chinese companies. Aware of the resentment, Mr. Trump and Mr. Ross have moved to rewrite American regulations involving the two countries. Among other things, they are considering tariffs on imported metals while promising to revise unfavorable trade deals.</p>	<p>周二的会议举办之际，正值特朗普政府和商界的敏感时刻。美国的商业领袖和政策制定者长期对中国在诸多问题上的态度不满，包括中国窃取知识产权的普遍现象、美国与中国的巨大贸易逆差和很多中国公司享受的大量政府补贴。意识到这种愤慨后，特朗普和罗斯已着手修改涉及两国的美国规章。此外，他们还在考虑对进口金属征收关税，同时承诺修订不利的贸易协议。</p>
<p>At the same time, the Trump administration has sought to compromise with the Chinese government in hopes of spurring trade and helping American companies. At a meeting in April at the president's Florida residence, Mar-a-Lago, Mr. Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping agreed to a 100-day plan meant to improve access to Chinese markets for American financial firms and beef exporters.</p>	<p>与此同时，特朗普政府寻求与中国政府达成妥协，希望刺激贸易并帮助美国公司。4月在特朗普总统位于佛罗里达州的住所马阿拉歌庄园举行会面期间，特朗普和中国国家主席习近平同意开展一个为期100天的计划。该计划意在降低美国金融企业和牛肉出口商进入中国市场的难度。</p>
<p>In a telephone interview late Monday, Mr. Schwarzman said the</p>	<p>周一晚些时候接受电话采访时，苏世民说，此次会议是应阿里巴巴马云的请</p>

<p>gathering was organized at the behest of Mr. Ma of Alibaba.</p>	<p>求组织的。</p>
<p>"He thought it would be a really excellent idea if we got the two business communities together in a small group, where we can have open and honest discussions about the friction that happens in the trade area on a practical basis," Mr. Schwarzman said. "The objective is to share observations of the different companies and have more general discussion on what each of these companies thinks needs to change."</p>	<p>"他认为，如果能把两国的商界人士聚在一起，组成一个小组，实事求是地就发生在贸易领域的摩擦进行公开、坦诚的讨论，会是一个非常好的主意，"苏世民说。"目标是分享不同的公司观察到的情况，并对各个公司认为需要改变的领域展开更广泛的讨论。"</p>
<p>A spokesman for Mr. Ma did not immediately respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>马云的发言人没有立即回复置评请求。</p>
<p>Mr. Schwarzman, who convened the president's strategic and policy forum late last year to provide Mr. Trump with economic advice from American business leaders, has become an important outside adviser to the administration. In addition to commenting on matters of trade, tax policy and job creation, he has shared his views with Mr. Trump on issues far afield from his Wall Street role, including immigration. Blackstone would benefit from some of the Trump administration's policy priorities, including a promised push to spend more on infrastructure, which is the focus of a large new investment fund Mr. Schwarzman started recently.</p>	<p>苏世民已经成了特朗普政府的重要外部顾问。去年年底，为了给特朗普提供来自美国商业领袖的经济建议，苏世民组织召开了特朗普总统的战略与政策论坛。除就贸易、税收政策和创造就业问题发表评论外，他还向特朗普表明了自己在与其华尔街职业经历相距千里的问题上的观点，包括移民问题。黑石可能会受益于特朗普政府的部分政策重点，包括承诺推动增加基础设施支出。基础设施正是苏世民最近新创立的一个大型基金的重点。</p>
<p>Given the ill will between many American businesses and the Chinese, some people doubted that the meeting on Tuesday would lead to meaningful progress.</p>	<p>考虑到美中两国企业之间的敌意，一些人怀疑，周二的会议不会取得有意义的进展。</p>
<p>"The consensus American view is, China has a lot of bad trade practices that we need to fix," said Derek Scissors, an economist at the American</p>	<p>"美国的一致观点是，中国有很多我们需要修正的不好的贸易做法，"美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)重点研究亚洲问题的经济学家史</p>

<p>Enterprise Institute who focuses on Asia. Given that Blackstone and Alibaba have strong business interests in China, he added, "You're not going to get that out of a Schwarzman-Ma meeting."</p>	<p>剑道(Derek Scissors)说。鉴于黑石和阿里巴巴在中国有强大的商业利益,他接着说,“不要指望通过苏马会解决这个问题。”</p>
<p>Still, the talk is occurring when executives in the United States are increasingly unhappy over the lack of progress by the administration and Congress on domestic issues like infrastructure and taxes.</p>	<p>会议举办之际,美国的高管对联邦政府和国会在基础设施和税收等国内事务上缺乏进展越来越不满。</p>
<p>In an earnings call with analysts on Friday, Mr. Dimon of JPMorgan complained colorfully about the impasse in Washington, saying it was dampening economic growth.</p>	<p>在周五同分析人士召开的财报电话会议上,摩根大通的戴蒙用引人入胜的语言抱怨华盛顿的僵局,称其正在阻碍经济增长。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170718/us-and-chinese-executives-to-meet-on-nations-economic-relations</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170718/us-and-chinese-executives-to-meet-on-nations-economic-relations</p>
<p>AMC Tries to Steer Clear of Chinese Owner's Debt Worries</p>	<p>万达负债问题连累美国院线运营商 AMC</p>
<p>AMC Entertainment on Tuesday tried to distance itself from debt concerns swirling around its Chinese parent company that have sent shares in the American cinema chain falling.</p>	<p>有关 AMC 娱乐的中国母公司的债务担忧,已经导致这个美国连锁电影院线的股票下跌,周二,AMC 试图摆脱这种影响。</p>
<p>AMC has been caught up in the scrutiny surrounding its owner, Dalian Wanda, which is among several Chinese conglomerates that have borrowed heavily to finance deals around the world.</p>	<p>针对 AMC 的所有者大连万达的相关审查,已经牵连到了 AMC 院线。有几家中国企业集团靠大笔举债为其在世界各地的并购交易筹资,大连万达就是其中之一。</p>
<p>The debt burden facing companies and consumers in China has been of increasing concern to the authorities and to analysts. They fret that excessive loans to companies like Wanda and the property developer Sunac China Holdings, which have stakes in several different sectors, could put the broader economy at risk.</p>	<p>中国企业和消费者所面临的债务负担,是当局和分析师越来越关注的问题。他们担心,对万达和房地产开发商融创中国等公司的过多贷款,可能会给更广泛的经济带来风险,这些公司在不同的行业均有重大利害关系。</p>
<p>AMC said on Tuesday, however, that Wanda had not been a source of acquisition funding and that mainland Chinese banks had never been</p>	<p>但 AMC 在周二表示,万达并不是这家院线被收购的资金来源,而且这个美国连锁影院的任何资金从来都不是来自中国大陆银行的。</p>

<p>used for any funding by the American cinema chain.</p>	
<p>"Wanda has been a terrific shareholder, and we are grateful for Wanda's support of AMC's efforts over the past few years to grow our business," Adam Aron, AMC's chief executive, said in a statement. "Wanda does not actively participate in the day-to-day running of AMC beyond the board of directors."</p>	<p>"万达一直是一个非常棒的股东，我们非常感谢万达在过去几年中为 AMC 增长业务的努力所提供的支持，"AMC 首席执行官亚当·艾伦(Adam Aron)在一份声明中说。"万达除了在董事会拥有席位外，并不积极参与 AMC 的日常运营。"</p>
<p>Shares in AMC dropped 10 percent on Monday after a mysterious document on social media claimed that regulators in China were warning state-run banks against financing overseas deals by Wanda. The credit-rating agency Standard & Poor's put the Chinese parent company on negative credit watch.</p>	<p>AMC 的股票周一大跌了 10%，此前社交媒体上出现的一份神秘文件称，中国监管机构正在警告国有银行不要为万达的海外交易提供资金。信用评级机构标准普尔将 AMC 中国母公司的信用降到了负面观察的级别。</p>
<p>After years of allowing some of its successful companies to take interests in sectors as diverse as movie theaters and yacht businesses, Chinese officials are attempting to clamp down on the conglomerates' rising debt levels.</p>	<p>在多年来允许一些该国成功的公司进军电影院和游艇生意等形形色色的行业之后，中国官员正试图遏制这些企业集团不断增长的债务规模。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping of China convened top officials in Beijing last week for a conference about financial overhauls, calling for limits on corporate indebtedness. And officials have increased scrutiny on some of China's biggest global deal makers, including Fosun International and HNA.</p>	<p>上周，中国国家主席习近平就财务改革问题在北京召开了一个高层官员会议，要求对企业负债设限。此外，官员已经加大了对包括复星国际和海航在内、在全球采购的一些中国最大交易商的审查。</p>
<p>The document that circulated on Monday appeared to show regulators telling the Agricultural Bank of China that it was forbidden to lend to six of Wanda's overseas acquisitions, even if those ventures ran into difficulty raising money abroad. Two of the projects listed, deals to buy Carmike Cinemas and the Nordic Cinema Group, came under AMC</p>	<p>周一流传出来的文件似乎显示，监管机构告诉中国农业银行，禁止其为万达的六个海外收购项目提供贷款，即使这些项目在国外筹集资金遇到困难。其中提到的收购卡麦克连锁影院(Carmike Cinemas)和北欧院线(Nordic Cinema Group)的两个项目是以 AMC 娱乐的名义。</p>

Entertainment.	
Commercial banks in China were also reviewing the credit risk of Sunac China Holdings after it agreed to buy a majority chunk of Wanda's theme parks and 76 hotel projects, local news media cited the company's chairman as saying on Tuesday.	当地媒体周二引用融创中国董事长的话说，中国商业银行也在对融创中国的信用风险进行评估，这之前融创同意收购万达主题公园和 76 个酒店项目的多数股权。
Wanda is selling the portfolio to Sunac for \$9.3 billion and plans to use the money to pay back loans, although it also aims to obtain a loan of about \$4.4 billion on Sunac's behalf.	万达以 93 亿美元的售价把该资产组合卖给了融创，并计划使用出售所得来偿还贷款，虽然万达也在争取为融创获得约 44 亿美元的贷款。
Shares in Sunac, listed in Hong Kong, fell 7 percent on Tuesday. Its chairman, Sun Hongbin, was quoted by the state-run China Business Journal as saying that the firm had been communicating with its lenders and that it had "obtained the understanding of the commercial banks." Sunac did not immediately respond to a request for comment.	在香港上市的融创中国股票周二下跌了 7%。国有报纸《中国商报》引用融创中国的董事长孙宏斌的话说，公司一直与贷款方进行沟通，并“获得了商业银行的理解”。融创没有立即回复置评请求。
Separately, Jiemian, another Chinese news website, reported earlier that a \$220 million trust loan to Sunac had been suspended. Mr. Sun said the suspension targeted the entire real estate industry and not just Sunac.	另外，中国另一家新闻网站界面早些时候曾报道说，向融创提供的 2.2 亿美元的信托贷款已被暂停。孙宏斌表示，暂停针对的不只是融创，而是整个房地产行业。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170719/amc-wanda-china-debt	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170719/amc-wanda-china-debt
Behind a Chinese Powerhouse, a Web of Family Financial Ties	海航集团背后的裙带关系网
When Hainan Airlines wanted to expand in the 1990s, its top executives turned to a little-known businessman in his early 30s, who helped the Chinese upstart develop golf courses, resorts and seaside villas.	20 世纪 90 年代，海南航空公司想要扩张时，高管们找来一个 30 岁出头、默默无闻的商人，他帮助这个中国新贵公司开发了高尔夫球场、度假村和海边别墅。
It was the beginning of a lucrative partnership for the businessman, Wang Wei, one that would put him on the path to becoming a billionaire. Over the next two decades, Mr. Wang set up companies that	这个商人名叫王伟，对他来说，这是一段利润丰厚的合作关系的开始，让他走上了成为亿万富翁的道路。在之后的 20 年里，王伟创立了多家公司，为海南航空公司及其母公司海航集团管理物业资产，并提供电脑、软件服务、

<p>managed properties, as well as supplied computers, software services, seafood and Cuban cigars to Hainan Airlines and its parent company, the HNA Group.</p>	<p>海鲜和古巴雪茄。</p>
<p>What HNA rarely publicly revealed, if ever, is that Mr. Wang is the younger brother of its co-founder and co-chairman, Wang Jian. In the past 25 years, HNA has regularly funneled business to a small group of relatives and associates of the company's senior executives, dealings with limited disclosure to investors in its listed companies or its overseas bonds, according to a review of thousands of corporate records by The New York Times.</p>	<p>海航极少（甚至可能从未）公开披露的是，王伟是其联合创始人兼联合董事长王健的弟弟。根据《纽约时报》对该公司上万条记录的查阅，在过去 25 年里，海航经常把业务交给一小群公司高管的亲属和同事，这些交易仅有限地透露给其上市公司或海外债券的投资者。</p>
<p>From its roots as a small airline, HNA has evolved into one of the few Chinese conglomerates with a worldwide reach. The company, which produces \$100 billion in annual revenue, has made multibillion-dollar deals in the United States, Europe and the rest of Asia, amassing big stakes in multinationals like Deutsche Bank and Hilton Hotels.</p>	<p>海航从一个小航空公司发展为中国少数几个业务遍及全球的企业集团之一。该集团的年收入达 1000 亿美元，在美国、欧洲和亚洲其他地区进行数十亿美元的交易，在德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)和希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)等跨国公司中持有大量股权。</p>
<p>HNA is part of a new breed of aggressive Chinese deal makers that have risen, seemingly out of nowhere, into the ranks of the global corporate elite. But the ambitions of these giants have been fueled by debt and masked by opaque ownership structures, creating uncertainty over their corporate governance, strategic motivations and financial health.</p>	<p>海航属于新一批雄心勃勃的中国交易者，它们似乎从无名小卒突然跻身于全球精英公司之列。不过，这些巨头的雄心受债务刺激，被不透明的所有权结构所掩饰，增加了公司管理、战略动机和财务健康状况方面的不确定性。</p>
<p>The situation makes it hard for governments and businesses around the world to understand the forces behind the spending sprees. Companies and regulators could be making decisions without a complete picture of how the conglomerates work, while investors may not know what they are buying.</p>	<p>这种情况让世界各地的政府和公司很难理解它的投资狂潮背后的力量。公司和监管机构在做决定时可能不完全了解这些企业集团是如何运作的，投资者可能不知道自己到底在收购什么。</p>

<p>HNA and other big Chinese players like Anbang Insurance Group and Dalian Wanda Group are under pressure at home and abroad, as the authorities and investors worry about the risk these highly indebted companies pose to the broader economy.</p>	<p>海航以及安邦保险公司和大连万达集团等巨型中国企业在国内和国外正经受压力，因为当局和投资者为这些高债务公司对整体经济可能造成的风险感到担忧。</p>
<p>Untangling the operations of HNA, already complicated by its murky ownership and a complex array of affiliates, is made more difficult by a web of interconnected deals with friends and family members of top executives. The documents reviewed by The Times – which include annual reports, court filings and corporate registration records in the United States and China – reveal a systematic pattern of these so-called related-party transactions with friends and family.</p>	<p>由于模糊的所有权和一系列复杂的附属公司，想弄清海航的运作十分困难，而高管的朋友和家人相互关联的交易网更是增加了难度。时报查阅了海航的年度报告、法庭文件以及它在美国和中国的公司注册记录等文件，发现了一个与朋友和家人进行所谓关联方交易的系统性模式。</p>
<p>Wang Wei is tied to more than a dozen companies that do business with HNA. Other relatives and associates of the company’s top executives have scores of ventures that work with HNA.</p>	<p>王伟与十多家同海航做生意的公司有关系。公司高管的其他亲属和同事也拥有几十家与海航合作的公司。</p>
<p>“HNA Group and its portfolio companies work closely with global, independent accounting, financial and legal advisors to comply with regulatory disclosure requirements in relevant jurisdictions, including disclosures with respect to related party transactions,” the conglomerate said in a statement. “Related party transactions are conducted, reviewed and documented on commercial terms consistent with appropriate standards.”</p>	<p>“海航集团及其投资的公司与全球性的独立会计、金融和法律顾问密切合作，遵守相关的司法管理披露要求，包括与关联方交易相关的披露，”该企业集团在一项声明中表示。“关联方交易是在符合标准的商业条件下进行、审查和记录的。”</p>
<p>The lack of transparency among HNA and other conglomerates could amplify concerns in the United States and elsewhere. HNA’s ownership of nearly 10 percent of Deutsche Bank, Germany’s largest bank, has recently drawn scrutiny from European regulators.</p>	<p>海航等企业集团的缺乏透明性可能会增加美国等地的担忧。前不久，海航对德国最大的银行德意志银行所持有的近10%的股权也引起了欧洲监管机构的密切关注。</p>

<p>The European Central Bank, which supervises commercial banks in the eurozone, is considering opening an inquiry into whether HNA meets the criteria for large bank shareholders, according to two people with knowledge of discussions who were not authorized to speak on the record. If regulators were to determine that HNA is not qualified – for example, because it is poorly financed – the company could be forced to sell its stake or be stripped of its voting rights.</p>	<p>据两位了解内情但未获授权具名发言的人士称，负责监管欧元区商业银行的欧洲中央银行正在考虑就海航是否符合大银行持股者的标准展开调查。如果监管机构认定海航不符合标准——比如因为它的财务状况不佳——那么，它们可能会迫使该集团出售自己的股权或剥夺其投票权。</p>
<p>In Beijing, the authorities are increasingly worried about deeply indebted companies like HNA that have borrowed huge sums from state banks. The debt addiction is threatening China’s economy as concerns swirl that some of the biggest conglomerates represent a hidden risk to the country’s financial system. Chinese officials have begun to clamp down on prolific deal makers like Anbang, whose chairman was recently detained by the police for undisclosed reasons.</p>	<p>北京当局越来越为海航等负债累累的公司感到担忧，因为它们从国有银行获得了大量贷款。借贷成瘾正在威胁中国的经济，因为人们越来越担心，一些最大的企业集团给该国的金融系统造成了潜在风险。中国官员开始遏制安邦等频繁交易者。前不久，安邦的董事长因未公开的原因被警方拘留。</p>
<p>Regulators around the world closely watch transactions with family and friends to ensure that companies put the interests of investors first. The deals can present potential conflicts if contracts are awarded without a competitive bidding process or if associates profit at the expense of the company and its shareholders.</p>	<p>世界各地的监管机构都密切关注与家人和朋友的交易，以确保公司将投资者的利益放在首位。如果合同未经竞标程序就被给予关联方，或者关联方为获利而牺牲公司和股东的利益，那么交易就可能造成潜在冲突。</p>
<p>Should HNA have failed to properly report such transactions to banks or investors, it could run afoul of regulators in multiple locales, including China, Europe and the United States. Any regulatory scrutiny over HNA’s business dealings could hamper the conglomerate’s ability to raise new money.</p>	<p>如果海航没有向银行或投资者充分报告此类交易，那么它可能违反多地的规定，包括中国、欧洲和美国。对海航业务交易的任何监管审查都可能影响该企业集团筹集新资金的能力。</p>
<p>“There are red flags around this type of thing,” said Geoff Peck, a risk</p>	<p>“围绕这种事情会有警报，”全球咨询公司 FTI Consulting 的风险管理专家杰</p>

<p>management expert at FTI Consulting, a global advisory firm. "I think regulators would take a dim view if it wasn't disclosed."</p>	<p>夫·佩克(Geoff Peck)说。“我认为,如果没有披露,那么监管机构会产生怀疑。”</p>
<p>HNA's spectacular growth has catapulted it to the forefront of China's "go global" campaign to develop big multinational brands. It promotes itself as a modern enterprise – transparent, socially responsible and run by executives trained at Harvard.</p>	<p>海航的惊人发展让它快速站到中国开发大型跨国品牌的“走出去”计划的前列。它宣称自己是个现代企业——透明,具有社会责任感,由哈佛毕业的高管经营。</p>
<p>The company has hired a fleet of elite lawyers, bankers and auditors, including JPMorgan Chase, UBS and PwC, that have scoured its books and advised the company on major deals. The company recently passed a United States government review to win approval for its \$6 billion acquisition of the California technology company Ingram Micro, a process that requires transparency about corporate ownership, financing and affiliates.</p>	<p>该公司雇用了一大批精英律师、银行家和审计者,包括来自摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)、UBS 和普华永道(PwC)的人员,他们仔细查看账簿,在重要交易中提供建议。前不久,该公司通过了美国政府的审查,获准以 60 亿美元收购加州科技公司英迈(Ingram Micro),该审查要求公司的所有权、财务状况和附属公司透明化。</p>
<p>JPMorgan, UBS and PwC declined to comment. A spokesman for the United States Treasury Department, which led the review, said the agency does not comment on the process.</p>	<p>摩根大通、UBS 和普华永道拒绝置评。主导此次审查的美国财政部的一名发言人表示,该机构不会就审查过程作出评论。</p>
<p>HNA's dealings with family and friends trace back to the company's founding as Hainan Airlines in 1993.</p>	<p>海航与家人和朋友的交易可以追溯到 1993 年海南航空公司成立之时。</p>
<p>At the time, China was in the midst of an economic overhaul, seeking to transition from a planned economy to one where market forces and private entrepreneurship were encouraged. After Hainan island was designated a special economic zone, local leaders tapped Chen Feng, a government official who had worked with the World Bank, and Wang Jian, who worked at the country's civil aviation authority, to help start a regional airline.</p>	<p>当时,中国正在进行经济改革,试图从计划经济转向鼓励市场力量和私营企业的经济模式。在海南岛被列为经济特区之后,当地领导敦促曾与世界银行合作的政府官员陈峰以及曾在中国民航局工作的王健帮助创立一个区域性航空公司。</p>

<p>The two men persuaded the local government to establish Hainan Airlines as a joint stock company. A new phenomenon in China, the structure allowed private investors, including the founders and top executives, to own a piece of the state-backed airline. They also persuaded the government to let foreign investors, for the first time, take stakes in a Chinese airline. During a trip to Wall Street, Mr. Chen pitched the carrier to the billionaire George Soros and won a \$25 million commitment, a huge credibility boost.</p>	<p>两人说服当地政府以股份制公司的形式成立海南航空。这种结构在当时的中国是个新现象，它允许私人投资者，包括创始人和高管，持有这个国家支持的航空公司的部分股权。他们还劝说政府允许外国投资者在这家中国航空公司持股，这是前所未有的。陈峰前往华尔街向亿万富翁乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)大力推介该航空公司，获得了2500万美元的投资，极大提高了海航的声誉。</p>
<p>"Within China, it was the only airline allowed to operate like that," said Feng Chongyi, a professor at the University of Technology in Sydney. "Chen Feng was able to get huge loans from the state banks. So people know there was something special about his deals."</p>	<p>"在中国，它是唯一一个被允许那样运营的航空公司，"悉尼科技大学(University of Technology in Sydney)教授冯崇义说。"陈峰能从国有银行获得大量贷款。所以人们知道他的交易很特别。"</p>
<p>As the company took off, family and friends of the company's senior executives began setting up private businesses, positioning themselves to profit from the airline, according to The Times's review of documents.</p>	<p>根据时报对文件的查阅，公司起步后，公司高管的亲属和朋友开始设立私人公司，为从该公司牟利做准备。</p>
<p>A woman named Huang Weirong owned a stake in Beijing Business Culture Diffusion Company, which has handled tens of millions of dollars in advertising for Hainan Airlines. A man named Zhang Zhijun controlled Xiangjian Information Technology, which invested alongside HNA and its affiliates in technology and airline information systems.</p>	<p>一个名叫黄薇蓉的女性持有北京商旅文化传播有限公司的股份，该公司为海航处理了上亿美元的广告业务。一个名叫张志军的男子手里掌握着海南祥建信息技术有限公司，该公司与海航及其附属公司一起在技术和航空信息系统方面展开投资。</p>
<p>Both individuals had separate ties to HNA executives. The two had each created numerous other companies with the family of Wang Jian, the co-founder and co-chairman.</p>	<p>这两人分别与海航高管有着关系。他们还分别与联合创始人兼联合董事长王健的家人创立了其他很多公司。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang's younger brother, Wang Wei, was one of the biggest</p>	<p>王健的弟弟王伟是海航业务的最大受益者之一。</p>

<p>beneficiaries of HNA's business.</p>	
<p>His companies sold equipment and services to Hainan Airlines and helped develop the company's properties, including West Coast Golf Club in Haikou. He was also a key partner in a large oceanfront property on Hainan island, which today houses high-end villas and a luxurious resort.</p>	<p>王伟的多个公司向海航出售设备或提供服务，帮助开发该公司的地产，包括海口的西海岸高尔夫球会。他也是海南岛的一个大型滨海地产项目的主要合伙人，该地产如今囊括了很多高端别墅和一个奢华的度假村。</p>
<p>In the mid-1990s, O'Brien McGarey, president of the Dye Design Group, a prominent golf course design firm in Colorado, said he was hired by Hainan Airlines to assess a large plot near Haikou, with plans to build a golf course and villas. "We signed a contract with Hainan Airlines and we met with Wang Jian and Wang Wei, his younger brother," Mr. McGarey said. "Wang Wei was titular head and he was running the golf course."</p>	<p>科罗拉多州著名高尔夫球场设计公司 Dye Design Group 的总裁奥布赖恩·麦克格雷(O'Brien McGarey)称，20 世纪 90 年代中期，海航雇他对海口附近一块大型地产展开评估，计划在那里修建高尔夫球场和别墅。“我们与海南航空公司签了合同，会见了王健以及他的弟弟王伟，”麦克格雷说。“王伟当年是名义上的主管，经营着高尔夫球场。”</p>
<p>It is unclear how Wang Wei raised the initial money for his businesses. But along the way, he landed on the list of China's billionaires.</p>	<p>不清楚王伟最初是如何为自己的公司筹集资金的。但他慢慢登上了中国亿万富翁的榜单。</p>
<p>The family of Mr. Chen, HNA's co-founder and co-chairman, also forged business alliances with the company.</p>	<p>海航的联合创始人兼联合董事长陈峰的家人也与该公司结成了商业联盟。</p>
<p>When Hainan Airlines first sought to establish a presence in the United States in the 1990s, Mr. Chen's younger brother, Chen Guoqing, set up Pacific American Corporation in New York. The company purchased aircraft engines and spare parts for the airline's fleet, which included Airbus 320s, Boeing 737s and Gulfstream jets. Pacific American also helped HNA buy a collection of European hotels and co-invested with HNA in Yangtze River International Leasing Company.</p>	<p>1990 年代，当海航第一次寻求在美国开设办公室的时候，陈峰的弟弟陈国庆在纽约创办了太平洋美洲公司(Pacific American Corporation)。该公司曾为海航的机队——其中包括空客 320、波音 737 和湾流飞机——采购飞机发动机和零部件。太平洋美洲公司还帮助海航收购了一系列欧洲酒店，并与其联手对扬子江国际租赁有限公司进行了投资。</p>
<p>Pacific American's ownership is fuzzy.</p>	<p>太平洋美洲公司的所有权颇为模糊。</p>

<p>For years, it has billed itself as a subsidiary of Hainan Airlines or the HNA Group. Chen Guoqing called it a subsidiary in his biography for Asia Society, a nonprofit in New York. Court documents, filed in the United States as part of a 2007 bankruptcy dispute involving Dornier Aviation North America, listed Pacific American as an affiliate of Hainan Airlines.</p>	<p>多年来，它一直自称海航或海航集团的子公司。陈国庆在其提交给总部位于纽约的非营利机构亚洲协会(Asia Society)的个人简历中，说它是一家子公司。作为 2007 年一桩牵涉多尼尔北美航空公司(Dornier Aviation North America)的破产纠纷的一部分，在美国提交的法庭文件把太平洋美洲公司列为海航的子公司。</p>
<p>Public filings in Asia do not describe Pacific American the same way. A 2015 bond prospectus, which HNA filed in Singapore, described it as a “related party” while annual reports filed by Hainan Airlines over 18 years stated that Pacific American was a major supplier. Those filings did not disclose that Pacific American was run by the younger brother of Chen Feng, and more recently, by Chen Feng’s son, Daniel Chen.</p>	<p>但亚洲地区的公开文件并未如此描绘太平洋美洲公司的身份。海航于 2015 年在新加坡提交的一份债券说明书称之为“关联方”，海航在 18 年间提交的年报则把太平洋美洲公司称作一个主要供应商。这些文件没有披露太平洋美洲公司的运营者曾是陈峰的弟弟，最近则换成了陈峰的儿子陈晓峰(Daniel Chen)。</p>
<p>A spokesman for the HNA Group confirmed that Pacific American is an independent company and is not owned by HNA or any of its affiliates.</p>	<p>海航集团发言人证实，太平洋美洲公司是一家独立的公司，不为海航或其旗下任何公司所有。</p>
<p>At least one major investor was in the dark about such deals: Mr. Soros.</p>	<p>至少有一个主要投资者对此类交易并不知情，那就是索罗斯。</p>
<p>Hedge funds controlled by Mr. Soros ultimately invested a total of \$50 million in Hainan Airlines and an affiliate, Grand China Airways. Early on, an executive on Mr. Soros’s team usually served as a director of Hainan Airlines.</p>	<p>由索罗斯控制的对冲基金最终总共向海航及其旗下的大新华航空投了 5000 万美元。早期，索罗斯团队的一名高管一直出任海航的董事。</p>
<p>But the family ties to suppliers and service providers were never discussed, according to three people with knowledge of the investments. Mr. Soros, who declined to comment, sold his stake in 2011.</p>	<p>但按照三名对相关投资有所了解的人士的说法，海航与供应商及服务提供商之间的密切关联从未被讨论过。索罗斯拒绝置评，他在 2011 年卖掉了手中的股份。</p>
<p>The close connections also extended to HNA’s acquisition strategy. The company has created hundreds of affiliates, public and private entities that regularly do business with one another – swapping assets,</p>	<p>这种亲密关系还渗透到了海航的收购战略之中。海航创办了数以百计的附属企业，那些私营和上市公司之间常有业务往来——互换资产、合并，然后重组。</p>

merging and then restructuring.	
Over the past seven years, more than 30 acquisitions have involved deals between two companies under the HNA umbrella, deals worth an estimated \$20 billion, according to Dealogic. In 2015, Xian Minsheng, an affiliate of HNA, paid \$8.6 billion to buy Hainan Supply Sales and Daji, also an affiliate of HNA.	来自 Dealogic 的数据显示, 过去 7 年间, 有超过 30 起并购涉及海航旗下两家公司之间的交易, 据估计相关交易价值 200 亿美元。2015 年, 海航旗下的西安民生曾出资 86 亿美元, 收购同属海航旗下的海南供销大集控股有限公司。
This sort of serial deal making has been a driving force behind the rapid growth of HNA, a strategy backed by ever increasing amounts of debt. HNA has more than \$100 billion in debt, much of it owed to state-run banks.	这种系列性交易的达成, 一直是海航快速成长的驱动力, 为该战略提供支撑的则是数额越来越大的债务。海航的负债在 1000 亿美元以上, 其中很大一部分借自国有银行。
As HNA and other conglomerates make ever bigger bets, Chinese policy makers, economists and investors are wondering if the debt is sustainable. Shares in several HNA public companies have slumped in recent weeks over debt concerns.	在海航以及其他企业集团日益加大赌注之际, 中国的政策制定者、经济学家和投资者开始怀疑它们能否持续借债下去。最近几周, 债务引发的担忧让海航旗下几家上市公司的股价出现暴跌。
HNA's Mr. Chen has seemed unfazed in the past. "After you've accumulated so much lice, you no longer feel the itching," he said in an interview some years ago. "When you borrow a lot of money, you have no problem sleeping."	海航的陈峰以前似乎并不担心。“虱子多了就不痒啊, ”他在若干年前接受采访时说道。“借多了也就睡得着了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170719/hna-debt-deal-hainan-airlines	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170719/hna-debt-deal-hainan-airlines
HNA Finds Wall St.'s Enthusiasm for Chinese Conglomerates Is Cooling	海航在华尔街遇冷: 美国银行暂停参与其交易
HNA Group says that Wall Street's biggest banks are knocking at the door to do business with it as the huge Chinese conglomerate buys up businesses around the globe.	庞大的中国集团公司海航集团称, 随着它在全球开启收购狂潮, 华尔街上的大银行纷纷敲门, 希望和它做生意。
But one of those banks is now walking away.	但现在, 其中一家银行要离场了。

<p>Bank of America has decided not to do business with HNA, citing concern over the company's opaque structure, among other issues, according to an internal email reviewed by The New York Times.</p>	<p>据《纽约时报》查阅的一份内部电子邮件显示，美国银行(Bank of America)决定不与海航集团合作。该银行给出的理由包括对该集团结构不透明的担忧等问题。</p>
<p>While the bank does not have major commitments with HNA, its pullback is a sign that Wall Street's enthusiasm for deal-hungry Chinese giants is beginning to cool because of these companies' often murky ownership and large appetite for risk. An article in The New York Times on Wednesday detailed how HNA, with little disclosure to investors in its listed companies or overseas bonds, has regularly given business to relatives and associates of the company's senior executives.</p>	<p>尽管美国银行与海航集团之间没有重要的业务合作，但它的离场是一个迹象，表明由于渴望达成交易的中国巨头的所有权往往模糊不清，且热衷冒险，华尔街对它们的热情开始下降。《纽约时报》周三刊登的一篇文章详细介绍了海航经常把业务交给公司高管的亲属和同事，这些交易仅有限地透露给其上市公司或海外债券的投资者。</p>
<p>The bank's email listed concerns about HNA, including its shareholding and corporate structure, Chinese regulatory interest in the company and its complex business model. It also cited allegations of political connections. As a result, the bank decided to remove itself from any transactions, a senior executive wrote.</p>	<p>美国银行的电子邮件列出了对海航集团的担忧，包括其持股与公司结构、中国对该公司的监管兴趣和它复杂的商业模式。邮件还提到了政治关系的指控。一名高管写道，因此，美国银行决定除去一切交易。</p>
<p>"We simply don't know what we don't know, and are not prepared to take the risk," Matthew M. Koder, Bank of America's president for Asia Pacific, wrote in the email, dated June 28.</p>	<p>"我们真的不了解哪些是我们不知道的，也没有做好冒险的准备，"美国银行亚太地区总裁马修·M·科德(Matthew M. Koder)在注明日期为6月28日的这封电子邮件中写道。</p>
<p>"Given the importance of maintaining rigorous client selection standards, we have decided not to be involved with transactions with the HNA Group at this point in time," Mr. Koder added.</p>	<p>"考虑到维持严格的客户甄选标准的重要性，我们决定在目前的情况下不参与同海航集团的交易，"科德接着表示。</p>
<p>Bank of America declined to comment.</p>	<p>美国银行拒绝置评。</p>
<p>HNA declined to comment.</p>	<p>海航亦拒绝置评。</p>
<p>HNA is a privately held company that has received much of its funding from Chinese state banks, which have given HNA a \$60 billion line of</p>	<p>海航是一家私人持有的公司，通过中国国有银行获得了大量资金。据公司备案文件显示，这些银行给海航提供了600亿美元（约合4100亿元人民币）</p>

credit, according to corporate filings.	的授信额度。
Bank of America had been in discussions with HNA to enter new lending partnerships in future transactions, according to a person with direct knowledge but who was not authorized to speak publicly because the discussions were private. It has also been among several other banks helping HNA to take at least one of its myriad private companies public.	据一名握有一手消息的人士透露, 此前美国银行一直在与海航商讨未来的交易中开启新的借贷合作关系。因为讨论是秘密进行的, 这名人士无权公开发声。美国银行同时也是帮助海航数不清的私人公司中至少一家上市的银行之一。
The cold shoulder from one of the biggest banks in the United States is the latest in a series of road bumps for HNA, an aggressive conglomerate whose holdings include an airline, Hilton Hotels and a technology wholesaler.	对海航来说, 受到美国最大的银行之一的冷落, 是一系列障碍中的最新一个。这个雄心勃勃的集团公司的资产包括一家航空公司、希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)和一家科技产品批发商。
The bank's decision came days after reports that a Chinese banking regulator had asked domestic banks to examine their exposure to some of China's biggest overseas acquirers, including HNA Group. Speaking at a briefing in Beijing on June 22, Liu Zhiqing, a senior banking official at the China Banking Regulatory Commission, warned that these companies could pose a "systemic risk" to the country's banks.	在美国银行做出上述决定的几天前, 有报道称中国一位银行业监管者要求国内银行审查中国在海外最大的一些收购方给它们带来的金融风险, 其中就包括海航集团。6月22日在北京的一场新闻发布会上, 中国银监会的高级官员刘志清警告, 这些公司可能会对中国的银行构成“系统性风险”。
Anbang Insurance Group was the first big Chinese company to make a splash overseas when it bought the Waldorf Astoria in Manhattan three years ago, drawing attention to Chinese companies with global ambitions and huge war chests. And Dalian Wanda quickly became a heavyweight in Hollywood – spending more than \$8 billion on entertainment companies like AMC Theaters and Legendary Entertainment.	三年前, 安邦保险集团成为第一家在海外引起轰动的大型中国企业。当时, 安邦收购了曼哈顿的华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚酒店(Waldorf Astoria), 引起了外界对具有全球野心和巨额专用资金的中国公司的注意。随后, 大连万达迅速成为好莱坞的重量级选手, 出资逾80亿美元收购AMC电影院(AMC Theaters)和传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)等娱乐公司。
This year, however, those companies appeared to hit the brakes on	然而, 今年这些公司似乎都叫停了收购西方公司的行动。

their drive to acquire Western companies.	
HNA's deal-making machine, on the other hand, has seemed relentless.	另一方面，海航的交易决策机构似乎坚持不懈。
In recent years, HNA has acquired the California technology companies Ingram Micro and Swissport and bought large stakes in Hilton Hotels and Deutsche Bank. Its 9.99 percent stake in Deutsche Bank has now drawn scrutiny from the European Central Bank, which is said to be looking at whether HNA meets the criteria for large bank shareholders.	近年来，海航收购了加利福尼亚州的科技公司英迈(Ingram Micro)和瑞士国际空港(Swissport)，并购入了希尔顿酒店和德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的大量股份。其持有的德意志银行9.99%的股份，现已引起欧洲央行(European Central Bank)的密切关注。后者据称正在调查海航是否符合成为银行大股东的标准。
Questions about its ownership structure have long dogged HNA.	有关其所有权结构的质疑，长期困扰着海航。
The Chinese billionaire and social media celebrity Guo Wengui has leveled public accusations that HNA is controlled by one of the most powerful families in China and by the relatives of people running the country's anti-corruption campaign. Mr. Guo has posted data on Twitter about HNA's corporate structures and even the passport numbers of some of those relatives.	中国亿万富翁、社交媒体名人郭文贵公开控诉，称掌控海航的是中国一个最有权势的家族和中国反腐运动领导者的亲戚。郭文贵在Twitter上公布了有关海航公司结构的数据，甚至还有这些亲戚中部分人所持护照的号码。
HNA has denied those ties, saying that Mr. Guo's allegations are "completely unfounded and false."	海航否认了这些联系，称郭文贵的指控是“没有事实根据、虚假的”。
Nevertheless, one of Bank of America's concerns highlighted "too many irregularities in the historical and current shareholding and corporate structure," as well as the "opaque nature of some of the existing shareholders" among its concerns.	然而，美国的一家银行的担忧突显出它的“历史和当前持股与公司结构存在太多违规的地方”，并且“部分现有股东性质不透明”。
HNA has said that it relied on American and European banks to help fuel its acquisitions, borrowing billions of dollars for its transactions. Those banks, as well as lawyers and auditors, have examined HNA.	海航自称从美国和欧洲的银行那里借到了交易所需的数十亿美元，在它们的帮助下完成了收购。这些银行，连同律师和审计机构，都对海航进行了审查。
Yet, questions persist as to whether the banks have the proper due diligence and risk control processes for dealing with Chinese	但有关这些银行与中国公司打交道时所进行的尽职调查和风险控制程序是否恰当的问题，依然存在。

companies.	
For most of the big banks, doing business with HNA has been lucrative. On one side of business, banks have helped HNA buy companies by arranging what is called collateralized financing. That has entailed allowing HNA to borrow money against the shares of the company that it is acquiring.	对大部分大银行来说，同海航做生意利润丰厚。一方面，银行通过安排所谓的担保融资，帮助海航收购企业。这允许海航用收购对象的股票作为抵押借钱。
Big banks have also received large paydays for advising on HNA's acquisitions. HNA and its affiliates overseas have paid an estimated \$100 million in fees to banks advising on mergers and acquisitions since 2016, according to estimates by Dealogic.	大银行还会凭借为海航的收购担任顾问收取高额酬劳。据 Dealogic 估计，自 2016 年以来，海航及其海外子公司向担任并购顾问的银行支付了大约 1 亿美元的服务费。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170720/bank-of-america-hna-group-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170720/bank-of-america-hna-group-china
Dalian Wanda, in a Switch, Sells Assets to 2 Chinese Companies	万达融创交易仓促生变，富力接手酒店资产
BEIJING — Dalian Wanda Group, the Chinese conglomerate, tore up a \$9.3 billion agreement to sell a portfolio of hotels and theme parks, unexpectedly reaching new deals on the properties that highlighted uncertainty over the financial health of the country's biggest companies.	北京——中国企业集团大连万达将价值 93 亿美元的酒店和主题公园销售协议进行了分拆，达成了出人意料的新交易，此举突显出该国超级大企业财务健康的不确定性。
Wanda had reached an overall agreement with the property firm Sunac China Holdings last week, but Wanda announced at a signing ceremony on Wednesday that it was backtracking and would instead sell just the theme parks to Sunac. The hotels will instead be sold to R&F Properties, based in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou.	上周，万达已经与开发商融创中国达成了一个整体协议，但万达本周三在签约仪式上宣布更改协议，只将主题公园出售给融创。酒店则出售给位于中国南方城市广州的富力地产。
The hasty reorganization of the deals has raised concern about the due diligence conducted by many of China's first-generation dealmakers as	如此仓促地改动协议，不免让人担心中国第一代交易商寻求提升在本土和国际地位时的尽职调查。而这也是中国企业在减少债务上承受了更大政府压力

<p>they seek to become bigger players domestically and around the world. It is also further evidence that Chinese companies have been under greater official pressure to reduce their piles of loans, because the financial authorities have been alarmed that debt-fueled acquisitions by conglomerates could put the broader Chinese economy at risk.</p>	<p>的进一步证据，因为金融管理部门对大型企业利用债务开展的收购活动相当警惕，担心这可能会把更大范围的中国经济拖入险境。</p>
<p>"I have not heard of such a dramatic turnabout," said Victor Shih, an associate professor at the University of California, San Diego, who specializes in the politics of Chinese banking policies. "If it turns out to be government pressure, it would be typical of what we have been seeing — the government becoming more interventionist in the financial markets," he said.</p>	<p>"我从没有见过这么大的逆转，"加州大学圣地亚哥分校专门从事中国银行政策政治研究的副教授史宗瀚(Victor Shih)表示。"如果事实证明这是政府的压力所致，那么这就是我们一直以来看到的典型状况——政府越来越多地干预金融市场。"</p>
<p>The signing was dominated by the announcement that Sunac would pay \$6.5 billion for a 91 percent stake in Wanda's 13 theme parks across China, while R&F Properties would buy 77 hotels from Wanda for \$3 billion. In a sign of the wildly fluctuating valuations of assets, however, Wanda had said last week that the hotels it was selling Sunac were worth \$5 billion.</p>	<p>签约仪式主要是宣布融创将斥资 65 亿美元，收购万达旗下 13 个主题公园 91% 的股份，而富力将以 30 亿美元的价格，收购万达的 77 家酒店。但是万达已经在上周表示，出售给融创的酒店价值 50 亿美元，这显示了其资产估值的大幅波动。</p>
<p>The event itself began in disarray, with sheepish Wanda employees initially telling journalists the briefing would be delayed for about an hour, hurriedly ushering the news media out of a hotel ballroom.</p>	<p>签约仪式本身一开始也有些混乱，局促不安的万达员工最初告诉记者，发布会将推迟一个多小时左右，然后就匆忙地把新闻媒体带出了酒店的会议厅。</p>
<p>The Chinese news media later posted photographs showing that the logo of R&F Properties had been removed from the sign announcing the deal. A Chinese journalist described hearing a glass break, while other news media reported seeing people angrily storming out of a room.</p>	<p>中国新闻媒体公布的照片显示，签约仪式的背景板上一度剔除了富力的标识。一名中国记者说听到了玻璃杯摔碎的声音，而其他新闻媒体称，看到有人愤怒地冲出房间。</p>

<p>Wang Jianlin, Wanda's chairman, acknowledged the delay, but blamed a slow printer and said reports of a "quarrel" were inaccurate. "In fact, we were talking and laughing," he said.</p>	<p>万达董事长王建林承认发布会推迟了,但说那是因为打印机速度太慢,而“吵架”的报道并不准确。“明明是谈笑风生,”他说。</p>
<p>The revision of the deal came in the wake of volatile stock movements for both Wanda and Sunac.</p>	<p>在这宗交易更改之前,万达和融创的股票出现了较大震荡。</p>
<p>Both companies have seen their shares slump in recent days over questions about their debt levels and corporate strategies. The ratings agency Fitch cut Sunac's credit rating, while Standard & Poor's put Wanda on negative credit watch.</p>	<p>近日,随着两家公司的债务水平和企业战略引发质疑,它们的股价都大幅下挫。信用评级机构惠誉(Fitch)降低了融创的信用评级,标准普尔则将万达的信用降到了负面观察的级别。</p>
<p>Stocks and bonds linked to Wanda, in particular, took a hit on Monday after a mysterious document circulated on Chinese social media, apparently warning state banks against funding the company's projects overseas.</p>	<p>周一,一份神秘的文件在中国社交媒体上传播之后,与万达有关联的股票和债券受到了尤其大的冲击,该文件似乎是警告国有银行不要为该公司的海外项目提供资金。</p>
<p>"Everyone is concerned about Wanda Commercial's debt problems," Mr. Wang said. "The vast majority are really concerned, but very few people are really just spreading rumors. They only want to make chaos."</p>	<p>"大家都很关心万达商业的负债问题,"王健林说。“绝大多数是真关心,少部分是真的碰瓷,但也有极个别是真造谣,唯恐天下不乱。”</p>
<p>He cited a Chinese idiom that describes how some people "harm others to benefit themselves," before expressing confidence in his firm's finances. Mr. Wang said Wanda had about \$25.2 billion in cash, excluding revenue from its theme parks.</p>	<p>他用成语“损人利己”来形容一些人的做法,然后对公司的财务状况表达了信心。王健林说,万达拥有约1700亿人民币的现金,这还没有把主题公园的营收计入在内。</p>
<p>"Wanda Commercial has decided to clear a large portion of its bank loans," Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>王建林说:“万达商业决定清偿绝大部分银行贷款。”</p>
<p>Last week's deal with Sunac prompted a slew of reports questioning the property developer's ability to pay down its debt, especially after it said it would procure a loan from Wanda for about \$4.4 billion — almost half</p>	<p>上周,万达与融创的交易引发了大量报道,人们质疑融创是否有偿还债务的能力,特别是在它表示将从万达那里获得44亿美元的贷款之后,这几乎占到交易总价的一半。之前,融创也曾因为试图救援资金不足的科技公司乐视</p>

the value of the deal. The firm is also in the spotlight for trying to rescue the strapped technology firm LeEco.	而成为焦点。
The new agreement, however, "offers Sunac better liquidity than the previous transaction plan, and reduces our debt level," said Sun Hongbin, Sunac's chairman. The firms said Sunac did not need a loan from Wanda to complete the revised deal.	但是，新协议“对融创而言比原来的交易方案有了更好的流动性，降低了我们负债水平”，融创董事长孙宏斌说道。融创表示，不需要万达的贷款就能完成更改后的交易。
On Tuesday, Mr. Sun told local news media that China's commercial banks were reviewing the credit risks facing his firm after last week's announcement.	周二，孙宏斌告诉当地新闻媒体，在上周的消息公布后，中国商业银行正在评估公司面临的信贷风险。
Chinese officials have voiced worries in recent months over rising debt levels they fear could destabilize the world's second-largest economy and have stressed stability in the financial sector. A senior Chinese banking official, Liu Zhiqing, warned recently of the financial risks stemming from some of the country's biggest companies.	中国官员近几个月来对债务水平的上升表示担忧，认为这可能会破坏全球第二大经济体的稳定性，他们对金融领域的稳定性进行了强调。近期，中国银行系统的高级官员刘志清对该国超级大企业可能引发的金融风险发出了警告。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170720/china-dalian-wanda-sunac	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170720/china-dalian-wanda-sunac
Beijing Wants A.I. to Be Made in China by 2030	中国的人工智能雄心：2030 年成全球领导者
SHANGHAI — If Beijing has its way, the future of artificial intelligence will be made in China.	上海——如果事情按照北京的计划进行，人工智能（artificial intelligence，简称 A.I.）的未来将由中国来书写。
The country laid out a development plan on Thursday to become the world leader in A.I. by 2030, aiming to surpass its rivals technologically and build a domestic industry worth almost \$150 billion.	周四，中国制定了一项发展规划，希望在 2030 年成为人工智能领域的世界领导者，在技术上超越对手，打造规模近 1500 亿美元的本土产业。
Released by the State Council, the policy is a statement of intent from the top rungs of China's government: The world's second-largest economy will be investing heavily to ensure its companies, government and military leap to the front of the pack in a technology many think	国务院发布的这项政策阐述了中国政府最高层的意图：全球第二大经济体将投入大量资金，以确保企业、政府和军队跃升为人工智能技术的全球领先者。很多人都认为，人工智能有朝一日会成为计算机技术的基础。

will one day form the basis of computing.	
The plan comes with China preparing a multibillion-dollar national investment initiative to support "moonshot" projects, start-ups and academic research in A.I., according to two professors who consulted with the government about the effort.	两位就人工智能向政府提供咨询的教授说，中国为这个计划准备了数以十亿美元计的国家级投资，用来支持该领域的“登月”项目、初创企业和学术研究。
The United States, meanwhile, has cut back on science funding. In budget proposals, the Trump administration has suggested slashing resources for a number of agencies that have traditionally backed research in A.I. Other cuts, to areas like high-performance computing, would affect the development of the tools that make A.I. work.	而与此同时，美国却在削减科学资金。特朗普政府提交的预算案建议削减一些传统上支持人工智能研究的机构的资源。而诸如高性能计算等领域的经费削减，也将影响到人工智能辅助工具的开发。
China's capabilities, especially in advanced and new technologies, have long lagged those of its better developed neighbors as well as Europe and America. But a multiple-decade industrial policy to help it catch up has paid dividends.	中国的实力，特别是先进技术和新技术上的实力，长期落后于发达的邻国以及欧美发达国家。但是，一个为期数十年、追赶西方的产业政策已经给中国带来了红利。
A.I. is one of a growing number of disciplines in which experts say China is making quick progress.	专家们认为，中国有越来越多的学科都取得了长足进展，人工智能就是其中之一。
Yet it was a foreign feat of A.I. prowess that provided one of the greatest impetuses for the new plan.	不过，也还是因为人工智能技术是一项外国成就，成为了这项新规划最大推动力之一。
The two professors who consulted with the government on A.I. both said that the 2016 defeat of Lee Se-dol, a South Korean master of the board game Go, by Google's AlphaGo had a profound impact on politicians in China. Then in May, Google brought AlphaGo to China, where it defeated the world's top-ranked player, Ke Jie of China. Live video coverage of the event was blocked at the last minute in China.	那两位在人工智能领域向政府建言的教授都表示，2016年，AlphaGo 战胜围棋大师李世石(Lee Se-dol)一事，对中国政界人士产生了深远影响。今年5月，谷歌又将 AlphaGo 带到了中国，击败了世界排名第一的中国棋手柯洁。在中国，比赛的实况直播在最后一刻被叫停。
As a sort of Sputnik moment for China, the professors said, the event	两位教授表示，对于中国来说，这就是“斯普特尼克时刻”(Sputnik moment)，

paved the way for a new flow of funds into the discipline.	从而为资金流向这个新学科铺平了道路。
China's ambitions with A.I. range from the anodyne to the dystopian, according to the new plan. It calls for support for everything from agriculture and medicine to manufacturing.	从这个新规划来看，中国的人工智能雄心处在从安慰剂到反乌托邦的阶段。它要求为从农业、医药到制造业的一切行业提供支持。
Yet it also calls for the technology to work in concert with the country's homeland security and surveillance efforts. China wants to integrate A.I. into guided missiles, use it to track people on closed-circuit cameras, censor the internet and even predict crimes.	但是，它也要求人工智能与中国的国土安全和监控工作保持一致。中国要把人工智能融入到制导导弹中，还要用来跟踪监控视频中的人员，审查互联网，甚至是预测犯罪。
Beijing's interest in the technology has set off alarms within the United States' defense establishment. The Defense Department found that Chinese money has been flowing into American A.I. companies — some of the same ones it says are likely to help the United States military develop future weapons systems.	北京对人工智能的兴趣已经引起了美国防务机构的警觉。美国国防部发现有中国资金流入美国的人工智能公司——国防部说这些公司很可能会帮助美国军方开发未来的武器系统。
In a timeline laid out within the new policy, the government expects its companies and research facilities to be at the same level as leading countries like the United States by 2020. Five years later, it calls for breakthroughs in select disciplines within A.I. that will become "a key impetus for economic transformation."	在这个新政策提出的时间表中，政府希望到2020年，中国公司和研究机构的总体技术和应用与美国这些居于世界先进水平的国家同步。之后再过5年，要求在特定领域实现重大突破，人工智能成为中国“经济转型的主要动力”。
In the final stage, by 2030, China will "become the world's premier artificial intelligence innovation center," which in turn will "foster a new national leadership and establish the key fundamentals for an economic great power."	到了最后阶段，即2030年，中国将“成为世界主要人工智能创新中心”，而这反过来又将为“中国”跻身创新型国家前列和经济强国奠定重要基础”。
While the language in Chinese industrial policy can sound stodgy and the targets overly ambitious, Beijing takes its economic planning seriously. Experts say that even if major spending efforts ultimately	虽然中国的产业政策措辞听起来枯燥乏味，目标也过于雄心勃勃，但北京对待这种经济规划很认真。专家说，即使这些巨额支出最终浪费了资源，它们也会产生一些结果，大量投入的资源可以提升科技实力。

waste resources, they can also produce results, bolstering technology capabilities with a flood of resources.	
Top-level statements like this also work as a signal to local governments and companies across the country.	像这样的高级别声明，也是向全国各地的地方政府和公司发出一个信号。
The new plan formalizes a focus that was widely known in China. Following those cues, a large number of local governments have created special plans and built out research centers to focus on A.I.	这个新计划正式确定了一个之前在中国就已经广为人知的侧重点。很多地方政府都已经根据各种线索制定了特别的人工智能计划，建成了专注于 A.I. 研究的中心。
Many are spending hundreds of millions of dollars, but some have earmarked even more. In June, the government of Tianjin, an eastern city near Beijing, said it planned to set up a \$5 billion fund to support the A.I. industry. It also set up an "intelligence industry zone" that will sit on more than 20 square kilometers of land.	许多地方正在人工智能上投入数以亿计的美元，有些地方的投入甚至更大。6 月份，在北京以东的城市天津，市政府表示计划提供 50 亿美元的资金来支持人工智能行业，而且还划出了一片 20 多平方公里的土地来建设“智能产业园”。
The initiative is also likely to sweep up private Chinese companies. The country's internet search giant Baidu, which has run an A.I. research center out of Silicon Valley in recent years, announced this year that it would open a new lab in cooperation with the government. The two leaders of that lab have worked on Chinese government programs with military applications.	这一倡议也有可能席卷中国私营企业。近年来，该国互联网搜索巨头百度已经在硅谷运行着一家人工智能研究中心，它在今年还宣布，将与政府合作，建立一个新的实验室。该实验室的两个领导者已经参与了中国政府的一些军事应用项目。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170721/china-artificial-intelligence	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170721/china-artificial-intelligence
In China, Herd of 'Gray Rhinos' Threatens Economy	“灰犀牛”大企业威胁中国经济
SHANGHAI — Let the West worry about so-called black swans, rare and unexpected events that can upset financial markets. China is more concerned about “gray rhinos” — large and visible problems in the economy that are ignored until they start moving fast.	上海——就让西方去担心所谓的黑天鹅，即那些罕见的、可能会扰乱金融市场的意外事件吧。中国更担心“灰犀牛”，即经济中显而易见的大问题。在快速恶化之前，这些问题没能引起重视。
The rhinos are a herd of Chinese tycoons who have used a	这些犀牛是一群中国商界巨头，他们结合政治人脉和不加掩饰的野心，创造

<p>combination of political connections and raw ambition to create sprawling global conglomerates. Companies like Anbang Insurance Group, Fosun International, HNA Group and Dalian Wanda Group have feasted on cheap debt provided by state banks, spending lavishly to build their empires.</p>	<p>出了庞大的跨国集团。安邦保险集团、复星国际、海航集团和大连万达集团等公司享有国有银行提供的廉价贷款，在打造各自的帝国上出手阔绰。</p>
<p>Such players are now so big, so complex, so indebted and so enmeshed in the economy that the Chinese government is abruptly bringing them to heel. President Xi Jinping recently warned that financial stability is crucial to national security, while the official newspaper of the Communist Party pointed to the dangers of a "gray rhinoceros," without naming specific companies.</p>	<p>现在，这类参与者如此巨大和复杂，负债如此之高，在经济中的关系又如此盘根错节，以至中国政府突然开始迫使它们就范。中国国家主席习近平最近发出警告，金融稳定对国家安全至关重要，共产党的官方报纸则指出了“灰犀牛”的危险，但没有点具体公司的名。</p>
<p>Chinese regulators have become increasingly concerned that some of the biggest conglomerates have borrowed so much that they could pose risks to the financial system. Banking officials are ramping up scrutiny of companies' balance sheets.</p>	<p>中国的监管机构越来越担心，一些最大的集团公司债务水平太高，可能对金融系统构成威胁。银行业官员正在加强对公司资产负债表的审查。</p>
<p>The turnabout for the first generation of post-Mao Chinese capitalists, once promoted as exemplars of the country's ingenuity and economic prowess, has been swift.</p>	<p>这种对第一代后毛泽东时代资本家的态度的转变十分迅速。他们曾被树立为中国的独创力和经济能力的楷模。</p>
<p>Last year, the chairman of Anbang, a fast-growing insurer that paid \$2 billion for the Waldorf Astoria in New York, held court at the luxurious hotel, wining and dining American business leaders. Last month, the chairman, Wu Xiaohui, was detained by the Chinese police, for undisclosed reasons.</p>	<p>增长迅速的保险公司安邦曾斥资 20 亿美元（约合 135 亿元人民币），收购纽约的豪华酒店华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf-Astoria)。去年，安邦董事长吴小晖还在华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚与美国商界领袖一同享受美酒和美食，成为瞩目的焦点。而上月，他被中国警方带走，原因不明。</p>
<p>Fosun, run by a professed "Warren Buffett of China," made multibillion-dollar deals for Club Med, Cirque du Soleil and other global</p>	<p>掌门人被称作“中国的巴菲特(Warren Buffett)”的复星，与地中海俱乐部(Club Med)、太阳马戏团(Cirque du Soleil)和其他跨国品牌达成了数以十亿</p>

<p>brands. The company was recently forced to deny speculation that its chairman, Guo Guangchang, who was briefly held by officials in 2015 for unknown reasons, was in custody again.</p>	<p>美元计的交易。2015年，郭广昌曾被当局短暂扣留，原因不得而知；最近，该公司被迫否认郭广昌再次被有关部门带走的揣测。</p>
<p>Founded as a regional airline, HNA evolved into a global powerhouse, with stakes in Hilton Hotels, Deutsche Bank and the airport ground services company Swissport. European regulators are currently scrutinizing the conglomerate, while one big Wall Street bank, Bank of America, has decided not to do business with HNA.</p>	<p>海航在成立之初，只是一家地区性的航空公司，但现在，它已发展成为一个大型跨国集团，持有希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)、德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)和机场地面服务公司瑞士国际空港(Swissport)的股份。欧洲监管机构眼下正在对其进行审查，而华尔街银行巨头之一的美国银行(Bank of America)已决定不再与它合作。</p>
<p>Dalian Wanda went head-to-head with American entertainment giants, promising a year ago to defeat Disney in China. Now, the Chinese company is in retreat, selling off its theme parks and hotels.</p>	<p>大连万达与美国娱乐巨头争锋相对，一年前承诺要在中国打败迪士尼。现在，这家中国公司正在撤退，卖出了自己的主题公园和酒店。</p>
<p>"The downside of these new companies is that there was no one with the political or regulatory strength who could control these companies," said Brock Silvers, the chief executive of Kaiyuan Capital, a boutique investment banking advisory service in Shanghai.</p>	<p>"这些新公司的问题是，没有人具备可以控制这些公司的政治或监管实力，"位于上海的精品投资银行顾问公司 Kaiyuan Capital 的首席执行官布洛克·西尔沃斯(Block Silvers)说。</p>
<p>The gray rhinos have a common characteristic: a lot of debt and many deals.</p>	<p>灰犀牛有一个共同的特征：负债高、交易多。</p>
<p>For years, China's banks readily doled out loans, eager to keep pumping money into the economy. They doubled down after the global financial crisis in 2008, to prop up growth and push down the value of the currency.</p>	<p>多年来，中国的银行乐于发放贷款，迫切地希望持续向经济注入资金。2008年的全球金融危机过后，它们双倍下注，希望促进增长并压低人民币的币值。</p>
<p>The conglomerates, with their stellar reputations and strong profits, were at the front of the lending line. HNA has secured a \$90 billion credit line from state-controlled banks. Anbang spent more than \$10 billion in three years, deals that were financed mostly by selling</p>	<p>这些集团公司口碑好、盈利高，走在贷款队伍的前列。海航通过官方控制的银行获得了900亿美元的信贷额度。安邦三年花去超100亿美元，交易资金主要来自销售所谓的财富管理产品，其实是承诺高收益、低风险的不透明投资。</p>

<p>so-called wealth management products — opaque investments promising high rates and low risk.</p>	
<p>With state money in hand, companies looked beyond their borders, at the urging of the government. Over the past five years, Wanda, Anbang, HNA Group and Fosun have made at least \$41 billion of overseas acquisitions, according to Dealogic, a research firm.</p>	<p>手握官方提供的资金，这些公司在政府的敦促下把目光投向了海外。据调研公司迪罗基(Dealogic)称，过去五年里，万达、安邦、海航集团和复星至少完成了 410 亿美元的海外收购。</p>
<p>The country's debt levels soared. In 2011, total credit extended to private, nonfinancial companies was about 120 percent of economic output in China. It is now 166 percent.</p>	<p>中国的债务水平飙升。2011 年，延伸至私人非金融公司的贷款总额大约相当于该国经济产出的 120%。现在，这个数字是 166%。</p>
<p>"The Chinese government played the role of an indispensable enabler," said Minxin Pei, a professor at Claremont McKenna College in California who studies Chinese politics. "If you look at how they got so big, it's all through taking on debt."</p>	<p>"中国政府扮演了不可或缺的促成者角色，"加利福尼亚州克莱尔蒙特麦克纳学院(Claremont McKenna College)研究中国政治的教授裴敏欣说。"如果研究它们是怎么发展到这么大的，就会发现都是通过举债。"</p>
<p>By 2015, China's economy was losing steam. And the government, which had been looking for ways to reinvest all the dollars pouring into the country, suddenly needed to prevent all the money from flowing out. Beijing had to dip deep into its pockets to keep the currency from sinking.</p>	<p>到 2015 年，中国的经济失去动力。一直想方设法要对涌入该国的美元进行再投资的政府，突然需要防止这些资金流出。北京不得不拿出大量资金防止人民币贬值。</p>
<p>The government started taking a closer look at the most prolific deal makers. In December, four big Chinese regulators, in a rare joint statement, warned about "irrational" investments in overseas real estate, entertainment and sports, calling the areas rife with "risks and hidden dangers."</p>	<p>政府开始更近距离地审视那些达成交易最多的公司。去年 12 月，中国四大监管机构罕见地发表联合公告，对在海外房地产、娱乐和体育行业的"非理性"投资发出警告，称这些领域存在"风险隐患"。</p>
<p>Some of the conglomerates' purchases appeared to fit that description.</p>	<p>部分集团公司的收购似乎符合这一描述。</p>
<p>Wanda paid a hefty \$3.5 billion last year for Legendary Entertainment.</p>	<p>去年，万达豪掷 35 亿美元收购传奇影业(Legendary Pictures)。该公司出品</p>

<p>The studio had produced blockbusters like “300” and “Godzilla” only to follow with flops like “Warcraft” and “The Great Wall.”</p>	<p>过《斯巴达 300 勇士》(300)和《哥斯拉》(Godzilla)等大片，不料后来的《魔兽争霸》(Warcraft)和《长城》却大败。</p>
<p>Fosun bought Britain’s Wolverhampton Wanderers Football Club. It was among a number of Chinese deals for soccer teams, including AC Milan, Inter Milan and FC Sochaux.</p>	<p>复星收购了英国的伍尔弗汉普顿流浪者足球俱乐部(Wolverhampton Wanderers Football Club)。这是中国公司收购包括 AC 米兰(AC Milan)、国际米兰(Inter Milan)和索肖(FC Sochaux)在内的众多足球队交易之一。</p>
<p>Anbang was in a protracted battle for the Starwood hotel chain, bidding up the price and drawing scrutiny. It eventually walked away from Starwood, which Marriott purchased for \$13 billion.</p>	<p>安邦曾为收购连锁酒店品牌喜达屋(Starwood)而陷入一场旷日持久的争夺，抬高了竞价的同时也引发了关注。最终，万达退出，喜达屋被万豪(Marriott)以 130 亿美元的价格拿下。</p>
<p>In recent months, the political and regulatory environment has quickly shifted. Chinese officials have also become preoccupied with preventing any disruption to the Communist Party’s next congress, where the leadership is selected every five years. In the lead-up to the event this fall, the government is putting a premium on stability, financial and otherwise.</p>	<p>最近几个月，政治和监管环境迅速转变。中国官方全力投入到了确保共产党的下一届大会顺利召开之中。中国每五年召开一次这样的大会，并选举领导人。在将于今年秋天召开的大会前夕，政府高度重视稳定，不管是金融还是其他方面。</p>
<p>The climate has put a chill on big deal makers. Fosun has nearly stopped its frenetic deal making. HNA’s purchases have also slowed.</p>	<p>这种气候给交易巨头们蒙上了一层阴影。复星几乎已经停止了疯狂的交易行动。海航也放缓了收购步伐。</p>
<p>Both companies said their finances remain in good shape. “We maintain strict control over our financial risk and continue to improve our debt and cash flow,” Fosun said in a statement.</p>	<p>两家公司均表示自己资金状况良好。“我们坚持严格控制金融风险，并将继续改善债务和现金流，”复星在一份声明中说。</p>
<p>HNA said that its ratio of debt to assets had declined over the last seven years. “HNA Group is a financially strong company with a robust, diversified balance sheet that reflects our continued growth and engagement across the capital markets,” the company said.</p>	<p>海航称过去七年里，其资产负债率已经下降。“海航集团是一家财力雄厚的公司，资产负债表强劲、多元，反映出我们持续增长并参与整个资本市场，”该公司说。</p>
<p>Wanda announced this month that it would sell \$9.3 billion worth of hotels and theme parks to Sunac China, another real estate developer.</p>	<p>万达本月宣布将把价值 93 亿美元的酒店和主题公园卖给另一家房地产开发商融创中国。但后来，万达被迫取消最初的交易，分拆相关资产，将其分别</p>

<p>But then Wanda was forced to scrap the original deal and split the portfolio between Sunac and another Chinese buyer, R & F Properties.</p>	<p>卖给融创和另一个中国买家富力地产。</p>
<p>"Everyone is concerned about Wanda Commercial's debt problems," Wang Jianlin, the chairman of Dalian Wanda Group, said about the group's main real estate subsidiary at a news conference on Wednesday.</p>	<p>"大家都关心万达商业的负债问题，"大连万达集团的董事长王健林在周三的一场新闻发布会上说起该集团的主要房地产子公司时说。</p>
<p>In early May, Chinese insurance regulators, worried about Anbang's precipitous growth, halted sales of two investment products. Since then, Anbang's lifeblood — the sale of wealth management products — has slowed to a trickle.</p>	<p>5月初，对安邦的急速增长感到担心的中国保险业监管机构叫停了两款投资产品。此后，安邦的命脉——财富管理产品的销售——大幅减少。</p>
<p>Anbang said that operations were normal and that it had ample cash. The company's longtime chairman, who has been on leave since his detention, has not been publicly charged with any crimes.</p>	<p>安邦表示自己业务正常，有充足的资金。长期担任安邦董事长的吴小晖被有关部门带走后一直处于休假状态，但尚未受到任何公开的犯罪指控。</p>
<p>The Chinese giants now look more like gray rhinos. The term itself comes not from biology but from an eponymous business book that has become somewhat popular this year in China.</p>	<p>现在，这些中国巨头们看上去更像灰犀牛了。这个词本身并非源自生物学，而是来自一本同名商业书，今年它在中国成为畅销之作。</p>
<p>People's Daily, the main newspaper of the Chinese Communist Party, used the term last week in a strong warning after President Xi expressed concern about debt. "Risks in the financial sector are sophisticated," said the unsigned commentary. "Therefore, precautionary measures should be taken to prevent not only 'black swan' but also 'gray rhino' events."</p>	<p>上周，在习近平对债务问题表示担忧后，中国共产党的主要报纸《人民日报》在一篇言辞激烈的预警文章中使用了这个词。“金融领域风险点多面广，”这篇未署名的评论文章说。“既防‘黑天鹅’，也防‘灰犀牛’。”</p>
<p>The concern facing these conglomerates is whether they can manage their high-priced expansions well enough to earn the profits needed even to repay loans issued at low rates. If regulators or banks take more decisive actions to rein in credit, the rhinos could become endangered.</p>	<p>这些集团公司面临的担忧是，它们能否妥善管理付出了高昂代价的扩张，以获取哪怕是偿还低息贷款所需的利润。如果监管机构或银行采取更加果断的行动，控制信贷，这些犀牛可能会面临危险。</p>

<p>"When that stops, there will be a reaction," Mr. Silvers said. "Whether that will be a crash or something modulated over time is hard to see."</p>	<p>"停止放贷时，就会有反应，"西尔沃斯说。"究竟是破产还是随着时间做出调整，目前尚难以预料。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170724/china-economy-gray-rhinos</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170724/china-economy-gray-rhinos</p>
<p>China's HNA Discloses Shift of Ownership Stake to Foundation</p>	<p>海航神秘大股东把所持股份捐给公司旗下基金会</p>
<p>The acquisitive Chinese conglomerate HNA Group moved to allay concerns about its ownership structure on Monday by releasing a statement showing that its biggest shareholder had recently shifted from a mysterious businessman to a foundation it set up in New York.</p>	<p>周一，收购意愿强烈的中国企业集团海航集团采取行动，以缓解人们对其所有权结构的担忧，它发布了一项声明，称前不久其最大股东已从一名神秘的商人转变为集团在纽约设立的一个基金会。</p>
<p>The company said that its largest shareholder, a private businessman in China named Guan Jun, had recently donated his 30 percent stake in the company to HNA's charitable organization, the Hainan Cihang Charity Foundation. Combined with the 22.8 percent stake held by HNA's sister charity in China, HNA says it is now 52 percent owned by the Cihang foundations.</p>	<p>该公司表示，前不久，它最大的股东、一个名叫贯君（音）的中国私营商人把他在该公司持有的30%的股份捐给了海航的慈善组织海南省慈航公益基金会。海航表示，再加上海航在中国的姐妹慈善组织所持有的22.8%的股份，现在它有52%的股权由慈航基金会持有。</p>
<p>HNA, which began as a regional airline and now has a global portfolio of assets, including stakes in Hilton Hotels and Deutsche Bank, made the announcement in a statement addressed to its employees, customers and partners. The company did not explain who Mr. Guan is or why he chose to make the donation. It said only that he was a private investor who has never held a position with the HNA Group.</p>	<p>海航最初是一个区域性航空公司，现在在全球拥有各类资产，包括在希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)和德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的股权。海航是在面向员工、客户和合伙人的一项声明中做出这项宣布的。该公司没有解释贯君是谁，以及他为什么决定捐出股份。只说他是私人投资者，从未在海航集团拥有职位。</p>
<p>The company has gone on an aggressive acquisition spree over the last three years, snapping up hotels and logistics companies among other businesses. It is now an operation with close to \$100 billion in revenue and 400,000 employees worldwide.</p>	<p>在过去三年里，该公司掀起了一股势头凶猛的收购狂潮，收购了酒店和物流公司等业务。现在，它的年收益近1000亿美元，在世界各地拥有40万名员工。</p>

<p>As a result, HNA has been questioned about the identity of Mr. Guan, and how a 30-something Beijing businessman came to acquire a stake in the company that was bigger than those of its founders, which include the chairmen Chen Feng and Wang Jian, each of whom owns about 15 percent of the company.</p>	<p>结果，人们开始向海航询问贯君的身份，并想知道一个30多岁的北京商人在该公司拥有的股份怎么会比它的创始人还多，包括董事长陈峰和王健，他们两人分别拥有该公司约15%的股份。</p>
<p>HNA's murky ownership structure is one reason Bank of America recently decided not to do business with the company, according to an internal email reviewed by The New York Times. Analysts say HNA is also under pressure to clarify the ownership structure as it seeks to win regulatory approval for deals in the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>根据《纽约时报》查阅的内部邮件，海航模糊的所有权结构是前不久美国银行(Bank of America)决定不与其做生意的一个原因。分析人士表示，海航也承受着澄清所有权结构的压力，因为它在努力争取美国和欧洲对其交易的监管批准。</p>
<p>In particular HNA is awaiting approval from United States regulators to complete its acquisition of SkyBridge Capital, a New York-based investment fund that was partly owned by Anthony Scaramucci, who became President Trump's White House communications director last week.</p>	<p>尤其海航正在等待美国监管机构批准它完成对天桥资本(SkyBridge Capital)的收购。天桥资本是纽约的一个投资基金会，部分由安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)所有，上周他成为特朗普总统的白宫通讯主管。</p>
<p>In an interview with Reuters, Adam Tan, HNA's chief executive, maintained that his company had a strong relationship with Wall Street banks, saying that Bank of America was the only one to stop working with HNA.</p>	<p>海航首席执行官谭向东在接受路透社采访时表示，他的公司与华尔街的银行有着深厚的关系，还说美国银行是唯一一个停止与海航合作的机构。</p>
<p>"I think we are operating our company legally, we have nothing to hide, and we are fine," Mr. Tan told Reuters.</p>	<p>"我认为我们是在合法运营公司，我们没什么好隐瞒的，我们很好，"谭向东对路透社说。</p>
<p>The decision to release new details about its ownership structure also seems aimed at countering allegations made on social media by a fugitive Chinese billionaire named Guo Wengui. For months, Mr. Guo has been posting images and documents on Twitter and broadcasting</p>	<p>海航公布所有权结构新细节的决定，似乎也是为了反驳中国流亡亿万富翁郭文贵在社交媒体上的指控。近几个月，郭文贵在Twitter上发布图片和文件，在YouTube上发布视频，指控海航向高官行贿，将该公司的主要股权送给了至少一名政府高官的亲属——可能是通过贯君。</p>

<p>video on YouTube alleging that HNA has bribed high-ranking officials and given the relatives of at least one senior government official a major stake in the company — possibly through Mr. Guan.</p>	
<p>HNA has strongly denied the corruption allegations and vowed to file a defamation suit in New York State against Mr. Guo, who once had close ties to China's top spying agency. And China has said Mr. Guo is wanted in connection with bribery and corruption cases in China. Mr. Guo could not be reached for comment.</p>	<p>海航坚决否认行贿指控，声称要在纽约州向郭文贵提起诽谤诉讼。郭文贵曾与中国高级情报机构关系密切。中国表示，郭文贵因牵涉贿赂腐败案件而在中国遭到通缉。无法联系到郭文贵置评。</p>
<p>HNA is a privately held corporation with more than a dozen publicly traded affiliates inside China. But as it has ventured overseas, its shareholding structure has been disclosed in filings with overseas investors in its bonds, and regulatory filings.</p>	<p>海航是一个私人控股公司，在中国有十多家公开交易的附属公司。但在向海外拓展时，它的股权结构在它向海外债券投资者提交的文件以及监管文件中得以披露。</p>
<p>Some of those filings show that nearly 30 percent stake had shifted in recent years to several offshore companies controlled by either Bharat Bhise, a longtime company adviser who runs Bravia Capital, or Mr. Guan, the businessman.</p>	<p>有些文件表明，近几年，其近 30% 的股权转向了巴拉特·拜斯(Bharat Bhise)控制的几家离岸公司或商人贯君。拜斯是该公司的长期顾问，经营 Bravia Capital 公司。</p>
<p>Mr. Bhise has declined repeated requests for an interview. And Mr. Guan could not be reached for comment.</p>	<p>拜斯拒绝了多次采访请求。无法联系到贯君置评。</p>
<p>But corporate records show that Mr. Guan is associated with several private companies that did business with HNA or its affiliates, including Pacific America Beijing Investment Consulting Company, where he serves as a director alongside Daniel Chen, the son of an HNA chairman, Chen Feng.</p>	<p>不过，公司记录表明，贯君与几家和海航或其附属公司做生意的私营公司有关系，包括太平洋美洲北京投资顾问公司，他和海航董事长陈峰的儿子陈晓峰(Daniel Chen)同为该公司的主管。</p>
<p>In a front-page article last week, The Times detailed how HNA, with little disclosure to investors in its listed companies or overseas bonds,</p>	<p>上周，时报在一篇头版文章中详细介绍了海航经常把生意交给该公司高管的亲戚和同事，而几乎从未向其上市公司或海外债券的投资者披露。</p>

has regularly given business to relatives and associates of the company's senior executives.	
In its statement Monday, HNA said it would begin to release its shareholder structure on an annual basis because "it is only natural that as we touch many more stakeholders, there is a great deal of interest in who we are and how we are structured."	海航在周一的声明中表示，它计划开始每年公布一次自己的股权结构，“这很正常，随着我们接触越来越多的投资者，他们对我们是谁以及我们的结构有很大兴趣”。
The company did not, though, give many details about the Cihang Foundation, which in China is run by a former government official. But the company has said that its senior executives have pledged to eventually donate almost all of their shares to the foundation.	不过，该公司没有提供关于慈航公益基金会的很多细节，它的中国部分由一名前政府官员运营。但该公司表示，它的高管们已经承诺，最终将自己几乎所有的股份捐给该基金会。
In the United States, the Cihang Foundation recently made a donation to Harvard University to help pay for a facility being built on its new science and engineering campus.	前不久，美国的慈航基金会向哈佛大学(Harvard University)捐款，资助其在新的科学和工程校区修建的一个设施。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170725/chinas-hna-discloses-shift-of-ownership-stake-to-foundation	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170725/chinas-hna-discloses-shift-of-ownership-stake-to-foundation
Sensing Weakness, Uber's Asian Rivals Make \$2.5 Billion Play	滴滴联合软银在亚洲市场驱逐优步
HONG KONG — In East Asia, Uber's biggest rivals smell blood.	香港——在东亚，优步(Uber)最大的竞争对手嗅到了血腥味。
Grab, the Singapore-based ride-sharing company competing with Uber for dominance in Southeast Asia, said on Monday that it expected to raise \$2.5 billion in a new fund-raising round, in part with the help of the onetime major Uber competitor Didi Chuxing, which outmaneuvered its American rival in China.	总部设在新加坡的共享出行公司 Grab 周一表示，公司预计在新一轮融资中筹得 25 亿美元。Grab 正在与优步竞争东南亚的主导地位。该笔融资部分是靠优步曾经主要的竞争对手滴滴出行的帮助，后者在中国已经打败了其美国的竞争对手。
The round will include a combined \$2 billion from Didi and the Japanese tech investment giant SoftBank that would value Grab at more than \$6 billion, according to a person familiar with the deal who	据一位熟悉这笔交易的人士说，新一轮融资将包括来自滴滴和日本科技投资巨头软银(SoftBank)的 20 亿美元，这将使 Grab 的市场估值超过 60 亿美元。该人没有获得评论此事的授权。

<p>was not authorized to speak on the record.</p>	
<p>In laying down such a big pile of cash, Didi and SoftBank are betting that they can repeat what they pulled off in China, where Uber ultimately sold its operations to Didi in exchange for a 17 percent equity stake. More recently, Uber made a similar move in Russia, forming a partnership with Yandex.Taxi to cut down on competition there.</p>	<p>投入如此大量的现金，是因为滴滴和软银认为，它们可以让曾在中国获得的成功重新上演，优步最终将其在中国的业务卖给了滴滴，换取了滴滴 17% 的股权。最近，优步在俄罗斯也做了笔类似的交易，为了减少竞争，与 Yandex.Taxi 建立了合作伙伴关系。</p>
<p>With a big, young, tech-savvy population, Southeast Asia has been an enticing market for tech companies, though large cultural and language differences across the region complicate matters. Analysts generally point to Grab as the market leader, but Uber remains competitive in several markets. In some places, local rivals have also mounted challenges.</p>	<p>东南亚拥有熟悉科技的年轻人群，一直是对科技公司颇具有吸引力的市场，尽管该地区巨大的文化和语言差异让情况复杂化。分析师普遍认为 Grab 是市场的领导者，但优步在不少市场仍具竞争力。在有些地方，当地的对手也构成了挑战。</p>
<p>Now well-stocked with cash and focused exclusively on the region, Grab is aiming to push out Uber. In part, it is likely hoping to capitalize on recent turmoil: Last month, a shareholder revolt at Uber led to Travis Kalanick's stepping down as chief executive, as Uber was exposed as having a workplace culture that included sexual harassment and discrimination, and policies that pushed the envelope in dealing with law enforcement and even partners.</p>	<p>如今，有充足资金并专注于该地区的 Grab，正在把将优步挤出市场定为目标。在某种程度上，它可能是想利用最近的动荡：上个月，在优步股东反戈，导致首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)下台，此前，优步包含性骚扰和歧视的企业文化，以及在处理与执法部门甚至合作伙伴的关系上超越界线的做法遭到了曝光。</p>
<p>The investment also raises questions about Uber's partnership with Didi. While the two are now partners in China, the investment announced Monday makes it clear that elsewhere, Didi still views Uber as a competitor. In the statement, Didi's founder and chief executive, Cheng Wei, pointedly showed which side he was on, saying Grab had established "clear leadership in Southeast Asia's internet economy."</p>	<p>这笔投资也引起了人们对优步与滴滴合作关系的疑问。虽然这两家公司目前在中国是合作伙伴，但周一宣布的投资显示，在其他地方，滴滴仍将优步视为竞争对手。在一份声明中，滴滴的创始人兼首席执行官程伟明确地展示了他的立场，他说，Grab 在“东南亚互联网经济中”建立了“明确的领导地位”。</p>

Still, Uber is not Grab's only rival in Southeast Asia. In one of the region's most important markets, Indonesia, Grab is also squaring off against local rival Go-Jek in a competition that can be intensely local. Both companies make use of motorcycle taxis as well as cars and trucks.	不过，优步并不是 Grab 在东南亚唯一的竞争对手。在该地区最重要的市场之一印度尼西亚，Grab 也在与当地的竞争对手 Go-Jek 进行着一场可能主要集中在当地的竞争。这两家公司都使用摩托出租车、汽车和卡车。
The new fund-raising is a significant jump from the \$750 million that Grab raised last autumn. But the new \$6 billion valuation shows that Grab is still tiny compared to Didi and Uber. Didi is valued at about \$50 billion, while Uber is valued at almost \$70 billion.	新一轮融资让 Grab 得到了比去年秋季筹集来的 7.5 亿美元多得多的资金。但新的 60 亿美元估值显示，与滴滴和优步相比，Grab 仍是一家小公司。滴滴的市场估值约为 500 亿美元，而优步的估值接近 700 亿美元。
Both Didi and Grab are part of a global partnership that includes Uber's main American rival, Lyft. Grab has also been taking other cues from Didi's home market, including working to build a broader mobile payment system.	滴滴和 Grab 都同属于一个全球伙伴关系，其中也包括优步在美国的主要竞争对手 Lyft。Grab 也一直在模仿滴滴在国内市场的做法，包括建立一个更广泛的移动支付系统。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170725/didi-softbank-grab-ride-hailing	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170725/didi-softbank-grab-ride-hailing
Some Bitcoin Backers Are Defecting to Create a Rival Currency	比特币走向分裂，新虚拟货币即将诞生
SAN FRANCISCO — For the last two years, rival factions have been vying for control of the Bitcoin virtual currency and its global network of computers and supporters.	旧金山——在过去的两年里，不同的派系一直在为控制虚拟货币比特币 (bitcoin) 及其全球计算机和支持网络而激烈竞争。
Now, one of the main camps is preparing to break off and create a competing version of Bitcoin.	现在，竞争各方中的一个主要阵营已经为脱离比特币、创建一个与之竞争的版本做好了准备。
A group of investors and entrepreneurs, most of them based in Asia, have announced a plan to create what they are calling Bitcoin Cash, starting next week.	一些大多来自亚洲的投资者和企业家已宣布了一项计划，将在下周开始创建一种虚拟货币，并将其称为比特币现金(Bitcoin Cash)。
The plan would seal a divorce between opponents in a long-simmering feud over what Bitcoin should be — and lead to two competing virtual	对比特币应该是什么，各界长期争吵不休。该计划将终结这一争吵，让各方分道扬镳，并导致两种使用比特币这个名字、但相互竞争的虚拟货币。

currencies going by the name of Bitcoin.	
"I actually think it would be a good thing if there is a split," said Roger Ver, a Tokyo-based investor who voiced his preliminary support for Bitcoin Cash on Tuesday.	一位住在东京的投资者罗杰·维尔(Roger Ver)周二对比特币现金表示初步支持, 他说, "我确实认为分离出来是一件好事。"
He said the differences among the different camps had quite likely grown too stark for them to move forward together.	他说, 不同阵营之间的分歧可能已经太大了, 以至于他们不能再一起前进。
Bitcoin Cash could easily dissolve into irrelevance — the level of support for it is still unclear — but the concrete plans to move forward have underscored, once again, how hard it is to govern a decentralized, open-source technology like Bitcoin with no single set of leaders or ownership.	比特币现金可能很容易变成无关紧要的东西, 目前仍不清楚外界对它的支持程度, 但是, 迈出这一步的具体计划, 再次突显了管理像比特币这样没有单一领导机构或所有权、分散的开源代码技术有多么困难。
"In the long run it will be forced to develop some real political structure to take these kinds of decisions, but it just isn't there yet, so the result has been chaos," said Joseph Bonneau, who has studied Bitcoin and is a fellow at the Electronic Frontier Foundation, which describes itself as a nonprofit defending digital privacy, free speech and innovation.	研究比特币的约瑟夫·博诺(Joseph Bonneau)说: "从长远来看, 它将被迫发展出某种真正的政治结构来制定这些决定, 但现在还没有走到那一步, 所以结果是混乱的。"博诺是电子前沿基金会(Electronic Frontier Foundation)的研究员, 该基金会把自己描述为捍卫数字隐私、言论自由和创新的非营利组织。
The Bitcoin divide is part of a wider splintering of the world that has sprung up around virtual currencies.	围绕着虚拟货币, 涌现出来了一个分裂的圈子。有关比特币的分歧正属于其中一部分。
Many people who initially got excited about the unique technology behind Bitcoin have taken advantage of the public, open-source nature of the technology and created their own new virtual currencies, like Ethereum, Ripple and Litecoin. These other systems run according to different rules than Bitcoin, with some emphasizing more speed and complexity, and some more focused on anonymity and security.	许多最初对比特币背后的独特技术感到兴奋的人, 已经在利用该技术所具有的公开、开源的特性, 创造了他们自己的新虚拟货币, 如 Ethereum、Ripple, 以及 Litecoin。这些其他的系统使用了与比特币不同的规则, 其中一些强调更为快捷和复杂, 另一些则更专注于匿名性和安全性。
The divisions have, if anything, increased the excitement and the value	如果说这些分歧有影响的话, 其实是增加了人们对世界上所有虚拟货币的兴

<p>of all the virtual currencies in the world — and banks and governments have announced their own projects to harness the technology.</p>	<p>奋程度和估值——世界各地的银行和政府已都宣布了他们利用这项技术的计划。</p>
<p>The price of Bitcoin has recently been at record highs, near \$3,000, and several other coins have grown to be worth billions of dollars on their own. A whole class of companies have raised money in recent months by creating and selling their own new digital tokens.</p>	<p>比特币的价格最近创下了历史新高，已接近 3000 美元，其他几种虚拟货币价值分别增长至数十亿美元。最近几个月，一大批公司通过创建和销售自己的新数字代币筹集到了资金。</p>
<p>Until now, though, Bitcoin has remained the most valuable digital token of them all, and it has kept its followers united by a single set of rules, despite all the warring behind the scenes.</p>	<p>但此前，比特币仍是所有虚拟货币中最有价值的数码代币，而且比特币让步其后尘者团结在单一的一组规则之下，尽管幕后它们间存在许多竞争。</p>
<p>The divisions, though, appear to have grown too stark to keep everyone on the same blockchain, as the ledger of all Bitcoin transactions is known.</p>	<p>不过，这些分歧似乎已经变得过于严重，不能让所有的人都使用同一个区块链(blockchain)，也就是比特币交易的收支总帐。</p>
<p>Mr. Ver has been one of the leaders of a contingent that has long wanted to change the rules governing the Bitcoin network so that it can handle more transactions and compete with the likes of PayPal and Visa.</p>	<p>维尔长期以来一直是一群志趣相投者的领导人之一，他们希望改变管理比特币网络的规则，以便让其能够处理更多的交易，并与 PayPal 和 Visa 等进行竞争。</p>
<p>Bitcoin Cash is set to increase the limit on the number of transactions that can be processed by the Bitcoin network every 10 minutes. Currently, the network can process only blocks of transactions that are smaller than one megabyte, which allows for roughly five transactions in a second.</p>	<p>比特币现金的设计，是每 10 分钟就提升比特币网络能处理的交易数量的上限。目前，该网络只能处理小于 1 兆字节的区块，大致相当于允许每秒种处理五笔交易。</p>
<p>The move to increase the size of the so-called blocks, though, has run up against intense opposition from the programmers who maintain the Bitcoin software.</p>	<p>但是，增加所谓区块的大小的做法，已经让其设计者遭到维护比特币软件的程序员的强烈反对。</p>
<p>These programmers, known as the core developers, have said that</p>	<p>这些被称为核心开发人员的程序员已表示，增加每个交易块中包含的数据</p>

<p>increasing the amount of data included in each block of transactions would make it harder for individual users to process the blocks and easier for a small number of companies to take control of the Bitcoin network.</p>	<p>量, 将会让个体用户更难处理它们, 而会让少数公司控制比特币网络变得更容易。</p>
<p>"It destroys the Bitcoin ethos, which is open and permissionless, where nobody is telling you what to do," said Samson Mow, the chief strategy officer at Blockstream, a company that employs some of the most prominent core developers.</p>	<p>"这破坏了比特币的道德观, 即开放和无需授权, 不需要有人告诉你该怎么做, "Blockstream 的首席战略官缪永权(Samson Mow)说, Blockstream 是一家雇佣了一些最为著名的核心开发人员的公司。</p>
<p>The core developers have come up with their own solution to increase the number of transactions flowing through the system with software known as Segregated Witness, or SegWit. Mr. Ver and others, though, have said SegWit does not expand Bitcoin fast enough to keep up with its recent growth in popularity.</p>	<p>核心开发人员已经提出了自己的解决方案, 他们希望通过被称为 Segregated Witness 或 SegWit 的软件来增加系统中的交易数量。然而, 维尔及其他人表示, 与其近期大大增加的受欢迎程度相比, SegWit 并没能把比特币的速度扩展为与之相符的程度。</p>
<p>While Bitcoin Cash will not exist until next week, a small number of exchanges have begun trading futures contracts, tied to the expected price of Bitcoin Cash. On Tuesday, it was trading around \$450, or a fraction of the \$2,600 value of an ordinary Bitcoin.</p>	<p>虽然比特币现金下周才会出现, 但少数交易所已经开始交易与比特币现金的预期价格相关的期货合约。周二, 比特币现金的交易价在 450 美元左右, 远低于普通比特币 2600 美元的价格。</p>
<p>As recently as last week, it appeared that the major Bitcoin players had found a compromise that would avert a split in the network, or a fork as it is known in Bitcoin world.</p>	<p>就在上周, 比特币主要的玩家似乎找到了一个可以避免比特币网络发生分裂 (或用比特币世界的语言来说叫"分岔") 的妥协。</p>
<p>Many of the largest Bitcoin companies agreed in May that they would install the SegWit software the core developers created, while also moving toward a doubling of the size of each block of transactions, to two megabytes, in November.</p>	<p>几家最大的比特币公司在今年 5 月达成一致, 将安装核心开发人员研发出的 SegWit 软件, 同时也将采取措施在 11 月让每个交易块的数据大小翻番, 达到 2 兆字节。</p>
<p>The largest Bitcoin processors had signaled last week that they</p>	<p>最大的比特币处理商上周释放信号, 表示他们打算在 8 月 1 日开始使用新软</p>

<p>intended to begin running the new software on Aug. 1. But the developers have suggested that they do not intend to move forward with any increase in the size of the blocks in the coming months.</p>	<p>件。但核心开发人员已暗示，他们不打算在未来几个月里增加区块所含数据的大小。</p>
<p>One of Mr. Ver's many investment holdings, Bitcoin.com, announced on Tuesday that it would put all of its resources behind Bitcoin Cash if the block size has not been doubled by November.</p>	<p>维尔拥有投资持有股的众多公司之一 Bitcoin.com 在周二宣布，如果区块大小到 11 月还不翻番的话，公司将把所有的资源投入到比特币现金上去。</p>
<p>To gain traction more broadly, Bitcoin Cash will have to win backing from the broader community of so-called Bitcoin miners.</p>	<p>为了得到更多的动力，比特币现金还必须赢得所谓的比特币挖掘者的支持。</p>
<p>Bitcoin miners are best known for using specialized computers to unlock, or mine, new Bitcoins. But miners also process Bitcoin transactions and have voting power over any changes to the Bitcoin network in direct proportion to the amount of computing power they dedicate to the network.</p>	<p>比特币挖掘者以使用专门的计算机来发现或挖掘新比特币而闻名。但是挖掘者也处理比特币的交易，并且对比特币网络的任何变化都有投票权，他们的票数与他们投入到比特币网络的计算能力成正比。</p>
<p>Most of the largest mining operations are now in China, thanks to the availability of cheap hardware and electricity.</p>	<p>由于中国有廉价的硬件和电力，大多数经营挖掘的最大公司现在都在中国。</p>
<p>One significant Chinese mining operation, ViaBTC, has been an outspoken supporter of Bitcoin Cash and has said it will begin backing the system next week.</p>	<p>ViaBTC 是一家主要的中国挖掘商，它一直在直言不讳地支持比特币现金，并表示将在下周开始支持该系统。</p>
<p>The largest Bitcoin mining operator in the world, a company known as Bitmain, is a primary investor in ViaBTC. That has led many in the Bitcoin world to expect that Bitmain will also provide backing to Bitcoin Cash. But Bitmain has so far said only that it does not "rule out" supporting Bitcoin Cash.</p>	<p>世界上最大的经营比特币挖掘的商家是一个叫 Bitmain 的公司，这家公司是 ViaBTC 的主要投资者。这让 Bitcoin 世界的许多人期望 Bitmain 也将为比特币现金提供支持。但 Bitmain 迄今为止只表示，“不排除”支持比特币现金的可能性。</p>
<p>When Bitcoin Cash comes into existence, every current holder of Bitcoins will have access to an equivalent amount of Bitcoin Cash, but</p>	<p>比特币现金出来后，每个现在持有比特币的人都能得到等量的比特币现金，但那之后，这两个系统将分道扬镳。</p>

from that point forward the two systems will diverge.	
In the coming weeks, Bitcoin enthusiasts on all sides of the debate will be watching closely to see which big Bitcoin companies offer support for people who want to hold, trade and mine Bitcoin Cash.	在未来几周里, 辩论各方的比特币爱好者们将会密切关注哪些比特币公司将 为想持有、交易和挖掘比特币现金的人提供支持。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/bitcoin-cash-split	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/bitcoin-cash-split
Behind an \$18 Billion Donation to a New York Charity, a Shadowy Chinese Conglomerate	百亿捐赠背后, 海航股权结构迷雾重重
At first glance, it appears to be one of the most generous donations in the history of philanthropic giving in America.	乍看上去, 这似乎是美国慈善史上最慷慨的捐赠之一。
A Chinese man has transferred more than 29 percent of HNA Group of China – the equivalent of as much as \$18 billion – to a New York-based private foundation. The donation puts him in the same league as donors like Bill Gates and Warren E. Buffett and almost matched the combined giving of all American corporations in 2016.	一名中国人, 将超过 29% 的中国海航集团股份 (相当于 180 亿美元) 转至 纽约的一个私人基金会。这样的捐赠足以让他和比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)、沃 伦·E·巴菲特(Warren E. Buffett)这样的捐助者处于同一个级别, 而这项 几乎相当于 2016 年所有美国公司的捐款之和。
But it has not been disclosed how that man, Guan Jun, who is in his 30s, came to own such a large piece of one of China's biggest conglomerates. His registered address in Beijing is a modest apartment at the end of a dingy hallway littered with discarded furniture and bags of trash.	但是, 目前还没有人披露, 这位 30 多岁的年轻人贯君, 为什么在中国最大 的企业集团之一坐拥这么多的股份。他在北京的登记地址是一处不起眼的公 寓, 在一条昏暗走廊的尽头, 走廊放着废弃的家具和一袋袋的垃圾。
Questions about Mr. Guan, who could not be reached for comment, and the foundation have mounted since HNA disclosed on Monday the donation to the New York-based Hainan Cihang Charity Foundation, which aims to support a variety of causes including anti-poverty efforts. Little is known about Mr. Guan, though he is a director in a company whose address is in the HNA building in Beijing.	贯君本人无法联系; 自从海航周一宣布他向位于纽约的海南省慈航公益基金 会捐赠股份以来, 关于他和这个基金会的问题越来越多。这个基金会旨在支 持各种事业, 包括扶贫工作。贯君的资料非常少, 不过他是一家公司的董事, 而这家公司地址位于北京的海航大厦。

<p>But comments made by Adam Tan, HNA's chief executive, deepened the mystery of who really owned Mr. Guan's stake. Speaking to The Financial Times on Monday, he said that Mr. Guan, and another shareholder, Bharat Bhise, who had transferred much of his stake to Mr. Guan last year, had never actually owned the shares at all, "but had just held the stake for us," Mr. Tan told the newspaper.</p>	<p>但是，海航首席执行官谭向东的说法，却让贯君的股份属于谁这个问题变得更加神秘。谭向东本周一对《金融时报》(The Financial Times)说，贯君和另一位股东巴拉特·拜斯(Bharat Bhise)——此人去年将自己的大部分股权转让给了贯君——从来不是这些股份的拥有者，“只是代我们持有这些股份”，谭向东对该报说。</p>
<p>That has never been disclosed in regulatory filings, which had listed the two as the owners of the shares. Mr. Tan himself, along with Chen Guoqing, the brother of Chen Feng, HNA's chairman, were the original owners of Tang Dynasty, a Hong Kong holding company that is a large shareholder in HNA's complex web of ownership.</p>	<p>这些情况从来没有在监管文件中披露过，监管文件将两人列为股份所有者。而谭向东自己，以及海航董事局主席陈峰的兄弟陈国庆，则是盛唐发展有限公司(Tang Dynasty)最初的所有者；盛唐是一家香港控股公司，是海航错综复杂的所有权网络里的一个大股东。</p>
<p>Understanding HNA's ownership structure is important because the company last year was the biggest Chinese investor in the United States. Many companies, including banks, are bound by know-your-customer rules and need clarity on who owns their clients' business. Bank of America recently decided not to engage in any transactions with the Chinese conglomerate, citing concerns over its murky shareholder structure and allegations of political connections.</p>	<p>了解海航的所有权结构很重要，因为去年它是对美投资最多的中国公司。包括银行在内的很多公司都受到了“了解你的客户”规则的约束，需要清楚地了解客户业务的所有者是谁。美国银行(Bank of America)最近决定不与这个中国企业集团展开任何业务，说是担心其纠缠不清的股东结构，以及关于其政治背景的说法。</p>
<p>The decision to transfer Mr. Guan's stake to the foundation, HNA said, was to allay concerns over its shareholding. Scrutiny of its ownership had escalated after Anthony Scaramucci, the new White House communications director, announced in January that he was selling his hedge fund to an HNA subsidiary.</p>	<p>海航表示，决定将贯君的股份转移给这个基金会，是为了减轻人们对其持股状况的担忧。白宫通讯总监安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)在1月份宣布将自己的对冲基金卖给海航的一个子公司后，该集团的所有权状况遭到了更加密切的审视。</p>
<p>Instead, HNA, in making the unusual decision to transfer such a large portion of its ownership to an American foundation, raises questions</p>	<p>海航做出这个不寻常的决定，将其如此大的一部分所有权转让给美国的一个基金会，此举提出了一个问题：它将如何遵守美国的税法？</p>

<p>about how it will comply with United States tax law.</p>	
<p>Federal laws in place for almost half a century, meant to keep the wealthy from using foundations as a tax shelter, generally restrict foundations from owning more than 20 percent of a company, though there are exceptions that may apply to HNA. Under the law, that percentage can be reduced much further, to as low as 2 percent, if major shareholders have a hand in running the foundation, tax lawyers say.</p>	<p>意在防止富人利用基金会逃税的联邦法律已经实施了近半个世纪。法律总体上禁止基金会持有的公司股份超过 20%，但有一些例外也许适用于海航。税务律师称，法律规定，如果主要股东参与基金会的运作，这个比例可能会被大幅降低，最低可以到 2%。</p>
<p>The Chinese branch of Hainan Cihang owns an additional 22.8 percent, bringing the total owned by the foundations to about 52 percent.</p>	<p>海南慈航的中国分支另外还持有 22.8% 的股份。这让该基金会持有的总份额达到了大约 52%。</p>
<p>Foundations have five years to comply, and are often given five years on top of that, which gives them time to dispose of their excess holdings, tax experts say. But after that, penalties are severe — a 10 percent tax on the excess holdings followed by a 200 percent follow-on tax on the excess amount if the holdings remain out of compliance.</p>	<p>税务专家说，基金会有五年的时间做到符合法律规定，并且通常还会另外再给五年时间，这让它们有时间处理掉多出来的股份。但在这之后，惩罚严厉：对多出来的股份征收 10% 的税，如果所持股份仍不符合法律规定，继续对多出来的部分征收 200% 的税。</p>
<p>“Sooner or later you’re going to have to get rid of your excess business holdings or your foundation is going to be handed over to the I.R.S.,” said Richard Schmalbeck, a law professor at Duke University who focuses on nonprofit organizations.</p>	<p>“早晚都得处理掉多出来的商业股份，否则基金会就要移交给国税局，”杜克大学(Duke University)关注非营利组织的法学教授理查德·施马尔贝克(Richard Schmalbeck)说。</p>
<p>Hainan Cihang also must begin distributing 5 percent of its assets every year.</p>	<p>海南慈航也必须开始每年拿出 5% 的资产。</p>
<p>According to figures derived from the privately held company’s 2016 annual report, HNA’s book value is \$61 billion, making Hainan Cihang’s share worth \$18 billion. That translates into \$900 million in donations a year, which may necessitate assets sales in order to raise that money,</p>	<p>根据该私营企业 2016 年年度报告中的数据，海航的账面价值为 610 亿美元，也就是说，海南慈航的股份价值为 180 亿美元。施马尔贝克表示，那意味着，它每年要捐出 9 亿美元，为了筹集这么多资金，它可能需要出售一些资产。</p>

Mr. Schmalbeck said.	
"This could be a real painful box for them to be in," he said.	"这可能会令他们非常痛苦,"他说。
Allen Wu, a lawyer in New York representing Hainan Cihang, did not return two phone calls seeking comment.	代理慈航的纽约律师艾伦·吴(Allen Wu)没有回复两次电话置评请求。
One person briefed on the matter said that the asset value transferred from HNA to the charity was still not settled and would likely be considerably smaller than \$18 billion.	一位知情人士表示,从海航转移到该基金会的资产价值尚未敲定,很可能远远低于 180 亿美元。
Hainan Cihang is likely to support causes such as refugee aid, food aid, free cataract surgery and women's issues, said the person, who requested anonymity because the foundation's plans have not been finalized.	此人表示,海南慈航很可能会支持难民支援、食品援助、免费白内障手术和女性问题等事业。由于基金会的计划尚未最终确定,该知情人士要求匿名。
The person briefed on the matter added that the foundation was applying for tax-exempt status with the Internal Revenue Service and that it would be disclosing more information in the future. For now, a 2016 tax year filing to the I.R.S. shows it has no assets. The foundation has registered with the New York State Department of State.	此人还表示,该基金会正在向美国国税局(Internal Revenue Service)申请免税待遇,会在将来公布更多信息。目前,它向国内收入署提交的 2016 年税务报表显示,它没有资产。该基金会是在纽约州注册的。
HNA's murky ownership structure and huge transfer to a private foundation hark back to an earlier era in the United States, when rich families would often put assets into foundations to shield them from taxation. A 1969 law changed that, instituting the 20 percent cap and the requirement to give out 5 percent of the holdings each year.	海航难以捉摸的所有权结构以及向私立基金会的巨额资产转移让人想起了早年的美国,当时富豪家庭为了避税经常把资产放入基金会。1969 年的一项法律改变了那种情况,它规定了 20% 的上限,并要求每年捐出 5% 的资产。
"The concern was that if private foundations owned large amounts of a business, then the trustees of the foundation could become more concerned with the interests of the business," said Ray Madoff, a law professor at Boston College who focuses on philanthropies and taxes.	"人们担心,如果私立基金会拥有一家公司的资产,那么该基金会的受托人可能更关心该公司的利益,"波士顿学院(Boston College)主要研究慈善和税收的法律教授雷·麦道夫(Ray Madoff)说。

<p>HNA, which has been a deal-making juggernaut in recent years, has lately run into roadblocks both in China, where officials are trying to slow the outflow of foreign currency reserves, and in Washington.</p>	<p>海航近几年成为交易巨鳄。但最近它在中国和华盛顿都遇到了障碍。中国官员在努力放缓外汇储备的外流。</p>
<p>Mr. Scaramucci's sale of his ownership in SkyBridge Capital, his hedge fund of funds business, has not yet been cleared by Cfius. In January, Mr. Scaramucci announced that he had sold Skybridge to a consortium led by RON Transatlantic and HNA Capital, an arm of HNA Group.</p>	<p>美国外国投资委员会(Cfius)尚未批准斯卡拉穆奇出售自己在对冲基金公司天桥资本(SkyBridge Capital)的所有权。今年1月, 斯卡拉穆奇宣布, 他已将天桥资本卖给由 RON Transatlantic 和海航资本主导的一个财团。</p>
<p>Rich Myers, a spokesman for Skybridge, said on Wednesday that the deal had cleared all other hurdles and that the company was confident it would have approval from the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, which reviews acquisitions and investments for national security risks, by the end of the summer.</p>	<p>周三, 天桥资本的发言人里奇·迈尔斯(Rich Myers)表示, 该交易已经清除了其他所有障碍, 该公司有信心在夏季结束之前获得美国外国投资委员会的批准。该委员会负责审查收购和投资, 以控制国家安全风险。</p>
<p>Earlier this year, at a hedge fund conference where he once played host, Mr. Scaramucci called HNA "one of the more magnificent conglomerates coming out of China." He also encouraged the audience, gathered at the Bellagio Hotel in Las Vegas, to get to know Guang Yang, the chief executive of HNA Capital, who was also in attendance.</p>	<p>今年早些时候, 斯卡拉穆奇在自己曾担任东道主的一场对冲基金大会上称海航是“中国更杰出的企业集团之一”。他还鼓励聚集在拉斯维加斯贝拉焦酒店(Bellagio Hotel)的观众去结识出席了那次会议的海航资本首席执行官杨光。</p>
<p>Mr. Scaramucci did not respond to an email requesting comment on Wednesday.</p>	<p>周三, 斯卡拉穆奇没有回复请求置评的邮件。</p>
<p>Regulators may also want to get to know Mr. Yang. He is the person who signed Hainan Cihang's annual return filed to the I.R.S.</p>	<p>监管机构可能也需要结识一下杨光, 因为海南慈航提交给国税局的年度纳税申报表是由他签署的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/hna-group-billion-donation-new-york-charity</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/hna-group-billion-donation-new-york-charity</p>
<p>Seesawing Fate of Legendary Reflects the Film Industry's Volatility</p>	<p>万达布局生变, 传奇影业前景不明</p>

<p>LOS ANGELES — Two summers ago, Legendary Entertainment was the belle of the Hollywood ball.</p>	<p>洛杉矶——两年前，传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)还是好莱坞舞会的头号美人。</p>
<p>Thomas Tull, who founded Legendary, a boutique studio, in 2000, finding hits like “Godzilla” and “Pacific Rim,” strutted across a stage at the Comic-Con International fan convention and touted two coming films, “Warcraft” and “The Great Wall,” as surefire blockbusters. Behind the scenes, Legendary was working to tap into Chinese money flowing to Hollywood. That resulted in Dalian Wanda’s purchase of Legendary in January 2016 for what seemed like a large price, \$3.5 billion.</p>	<p>于2000年创办了这家精品电影制作公司、发现了《哥斯拉》(Godzilla)和《环太平洋》(Pacific Rim)等卖座大片的托马斯·塔尔(Thomas Tull)，在国际动漫大会(Comic-Con International)的漫迷大会上昂首阔步地上台推销即将面世的《魔兽争霸》(Warcraft)和《长城》(The Great Wall)，称它们肯定会大火。在幕后，传奇影业正在努力利用流入好莱坞的中国资本。最后，大连万达在2016年1月以看上去貌似大价钱的35亿美元（240亿元人民币）收购了传奇影业。</p>
<p>Now, in a reflection of the volatility of the film business and the precariousness of deal making with Chinese companies, Legendary is facing uncomfortable questions about its future.</p>	<p>现在，传奇影业面临着对其未来令人不安的疑问。这反映出了电影行业的多变，以及与中国公司做生意的危险。</p>
<p>Legendary has been bruised at the global box office; “Warcraft” and “The Great Wall” flopped. The studio has been without a chief executive since Mr. Tull left in January. (He said that was his plan all along; Wanda publicly indicated otherwise.) And Legendary suddenly finds itself operating amid uncertainty — something that Hollywood loathes — as Beijing clamps down on Wanda and other conglomerates, scrutinizing balance sheets and reviewing loans from state-owned banks.</p>	<p>传奇影业在全球票房遇挫，《魔兽争霸》和《长城》一败涂地。自塔尔1月离开后，该公司的首席执行官职位一直空缺（塔尔说自己一直都是这么计划的，万达却公开表示并非如此）。随着北京向万达和其他集团公司施压，审查资产负债表和来自国有银行的贷款，传奇影业突然发现自己所处的环境充满不确定性。这是好莱坞所不喜欢的。</p>
<p>Is Legendary speeding toward the Hollywood graveyard?</p>	<p>传奇影业正在快速走向好莱坞的墓地吗？</p>
<p>A close look at the company suggests no. In fact, there are concrete signs that Legendary is moving past its recent box office troubles. Even so, the upheaval surrounding Wanda is real and could complicate Legendary’s growth plans.</p>	<p>近距离观察该公司后，看到的情况显示不是这样的。实际上，有确凿的迹象表明，传奇影业正在摆脱最近的票房失利。即便如此，围绕万达的剧变是实实在在的，并且可能会让传奇影业的成长计划变得复杂起来。</p>
<p>The studio, which employs about 300 people, has ample money to</p>	<p>员工约为300人的传奇影业有充足的制作资金，其中包括已经宣布的《哥</p>

<p>make movies, including announced sequels to “Godzilla,” “Kong: Skull Island” and “Pacific Rim.” Over the last six months, the studio has secured cash investments of nearly \$580 million. Legendary also has a \$700 million line of credit with JPMorgan Chase that extends through 2021. This information was provided by a Legendary executive, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss financial matters.</p>	<p>斯拉》《金刚：骷髅岛》(Kong:Skull Island)和《环太平洋》的续集。过去六个月里，该公司获得了近 5.8 亿美元的现金投资。传奇影业还拥有摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)7 亿美元的信贷额度，这个额度到 2021 年一直有效。这些信息来自传奇影业一名要求匿名讨论财务问题的高管。</p>
<p>Melissa Zukerman, a Legendary spokeswoman, confirmed the numbers on Tuesday but declined to comment beyond a statement released last week. It said, in part, “Legendary is well capitalized with liquidity to fund its film and TV slates and operate its business as usual.”</p>	<p>传奇影业的发言人梅丽莎·祖克尔曼(Melissa Zukerman)周二证实了这些数字，但拒绝在上周发布的一份声明之外再做评论。该声明的部分内容是，“传奇影业资金状况良好，具备制作精挑细选出来的电影和电视并照常经营的流动性。”</p>
<p>Whether Legendary has the ability to pull off its ambitious growth plans is less certain. Its expansion goals include taking more control of its North American film distribution (it relies on Universal Pictures and Warner Bros. to release its movies) and increasing output from a couple of movies a year to six or more.</p>	<p>传奇影业是否有能力实现其野心勃勃的成长计划就没这么确定了。该公司的扩张目标包括增强对北美电影发行的控制（它依赖环球影业[Universal Pictures]和華納兄弟[Warner Bros]发行自己的电影），并把每年的电影产量从两部增加到六部或以上。</p>
<p>With the right support from Wanda, financially and politically, Legendary could also build a film distribution system in China, one that could be rented to other Hollywood studios, which are now required to use a state-owned distribution system.</p>	<p>如果能在资金和政治上得到万达的适当支持，传奇可能还会在中国建立一个电影发行体系。这个体系可以租给其他好莱坞电影公司。现在，它们被要求使用官方的一个发行体系。</p>
<p>In many ways, Legendary finds is in the usual Hollywood spot: crossing its fingers that film bets pay off and a corporate parent comes through with promised backing. In May, Jack Gao, Legendary’s acting chief executive, told Variety magazine that Wanda had committed hundreds of millions of dollars in additional funding.</p>	<p>在很多方面，传奇的情况在好莱坞都很常见：祈祷押注的电影能取得成功，并且母公司能兑现支持的承诺。在 5 月，传奇影业的代理首席执行官高群耀对《Variety》杂志表示，万达已承诺额外提供数亿美元的资金。</p>
<p>Legendary has also been caught in the old Hollywood game of</p>	<p>传奇影业还陷入了好莱坞古老的“认知与现实”游戏。万达、安邦保险集团、</p>

<p>perception versus reality. Chinese conglomerates like Wanda, Anbang Insurance Group, HNA Group and Fosun International are being reined in because they have used cheap debt provided by state banks to spend lavishly, in some cases seeming to overpay for acquisitions.</p>	<p>海航集团和复星国际等中国集团公司因为用国有银行提供的低息贷款挥霍，有些收购价格似乎过高，而遭到政府施压。</p>
<p>Just last week, Wanda tore up a \$9.3 billion agreement to sell a portfolio of hotels and theme parks to the property firm Sunac China Holdings, instead selling it just the theme parks, a move that lessened Sunac's debt level. (Wanda reached a deal to sell its hotels to another Chinese company, R & F Properties.)</p>	<p>就在上周，万达将以 93 亿美元的价格把酒店和主题公园资产卖给地产公司融创中国控股的协议进行了分拆，只把主题公园卖给了后者。此举降低了融创的债务水平（万达达成协议，把酒店卖给了另一家中国公司富力地产）。</p>
<p>Because of write downs from movie misfires, spending on fast-tracked film and television projects, and the accelerated vesting of stock options in anticipation of a sale, Legendary lost \$343 million in 2014 and \$462 million in 2015. The losses were disclosed in filings with the Shenzhen Stock Exchange related to a subsequent effort by Wanda to merge the studio with a publicly traded subsidiary, Wanda Cinema Line, which owns theaters. Wanda abandoned that maneuver, citing changing market conditions.</p>	<p>因为电影票房惨败带来的资产减记、影视项目加速的支出，以及料到公司会被出售、进而加速赋予优先认股权，传奇影业 2014 年和 2015 年相继亏损 3.43 亿美元和 4.62 亿美元。提交给深圳证券交易所的备案文件披露了这些亏损，这和万达随后为合并传奇影业与旗下公开交易的子公司万达院线而展开的行动有关。万达院线拥有万达的电影院。后来，万达以行情不断变化为由，放弃了这一操作。</p>
<p>Yet Wanda paid \$3.5 billion for the little studio.</p>	<p>但万达收购这家小公司花了 35 亿美元。</p>
<p>In reality, according to the Legendary executive who provided internal information and the spokeswoman who confirmed it, the actual deal was slightly different. The price was \$1.88 billion, plus the assumption of Legendary's debt, much but not all of which has since been paid off.</p>	<p>实际上，据前述提供内部消息的传奇影业高管透露，并经传奇影业发言人证实，实际交易略有不同。价格是 18.8 亿美元，再加上承担传奇影业的债务。此后，传奇的大量债务已偿还，但没有全部还清。</p>
<p>Those details were not mentioned when Wanda's chairman, Wang Jianlin, barnstormed through Hollywood in October to promote Legendary as a jewel at the center of an expanding entertainment</p>	<p>万达董事长王健林去年 10 月到好莱坞拜码头，把传奇影业当作处在一个不断扩张的娱乐帝国核心位置的珠宝来宣传时，并没有提到这些细节。他当时说，很快，万达的资产将包括以 10 亿美元的价格收购小型电视公司迪克克</p>

<p>empire. Soon, he said then, Wanda's assets would include the purchase of a small TV company, Dick Clark Productions, for \$1 billion, and an \$8.2 billion studio and theme park complex being built in Qingdao, a city north of Shanghai. Wanda also owns AMC Entertainment, the No. 1 theater chain in North America.</p>	<p>拉克制作公司(Dick Clark Productions), 以及投资 82 亿美元, 在上海以北的青岛修建一个影视和主题公园园区。万达还拥有北美排名第一的院线 AMC 娱乐(AMC Entertainment)。</p>
<p>But Wanda soon abandoned the Dick Clark deal and "The Great Wall" was a debacle, costing at least \$250 million to make and market and taking in \$332 million worldwide. (Theater owners keep roughly 50 percent of ticket sales.) The misfire led to the departure of Peter Loehr, the chief of Legendary's China operation and a "Great Wall" producer.</p>	<p>但很快, 万达便放弃了收购迪克·克拉克的交易,《长城》也一败涂地。该片的制作和营销成本至少为 2.5 亿美元, 但全球票房仅为 3.32 亿美元(票房收入的大约 50%归影院的所有者)。这次失败导致传奇影业的中国业务负责人和《长城》制片人之一罗异(Peter Loehr)离开公司。</p>
<p>Lately, however, Legendary has shown signs of resurgence.</p>	<p>然而最近, 传奇影业表现出了一些复苏的迹象。</p>
<p>The studio's last release, "Kong: Skull Island," was a hit, collecting \$566 million worldwide in March against a production budget of \$185 million. DVD sales were also strong. As a result, Legendary expects to turn a profit for 2017 of roughly \$30 million.</p>	<p>该公司在 3 月发行的最新一部影片《金刚：骷髅岛》大卖, 制作预算 1.85 亿美元, 全球票房收入却高达 5.66 亿美元。DVD 销售势头也很强劲。因此, 传奇影业 2017 年有望盈利大约 3000 万美元。</p>
<p>As the hunt for a successor to Mr. Tull progresses, Legendary's highly regarded production chief, Mary Parent, who joined the company last year, ("Kong: Skull Island" was her first film), has hired lieutenants and started to assemble new films. Legendary executives, agents and producers affiliated with the company say that Ms. Parent's team has put more checks and balances in place to ensure that the company is not overspending on production, as had sometimes happened.</p>	<p>一方面仍在继续寻找塔尔的继任者, 另一方面传奇影业备受重视的制作负责人、去年加入公司的玛丽·帕伦特(Mary Parent)已在招兵买马, 开始制作新的影片(《金刚：骷髅岛》是她加入公司后的首部电影)。传奇影业的高管、代理人和隶属于该公司的制作人表示, 帕伦特的团队实行了更多制衡措施, 以确保公司不会像之前有时候发生的情况那样, 在制作上超支。</p>
<p>Legendary's next release, "Pacific Rim: Uprising," which will arrive in February, cost about \$150 million to make, for instance. Its 2013 franchise predecessor cost an estimated \$190 million.</p>	<p>比如, 传奇影业将于明年 2 月发行的下一部影片《环太平洋 2》(Pacific Rim: Uprising)的制作费用约为 1.5 亿美元。该系列在 2013 年发行的上一部影片的费用估计为 1.9 亿美元。</p>

<p>Ms. Parent's lineup also includes a sequel to "Kong: Skull Island" that will find Godzilla battling the giant ape; "Skyscraper," a disaster thriller starring Dwayne Johnson; "Detective Pikachu," a live-action film based on the Pokemon character; and a reboot of the science-fiction classic "Dune," with Denis Villeneuve in the director's chair.</p>	<p>帕伦特的计划还包括哥斯拉大战金刚的《金刚：骷髅岛》续集、由道恩·强森 (Dwayne Johnson) 主演的灾难大片《摩天大楼》(Skyscraper)、根据《精灵宝可梦》(Pokemon) 中的人物改编的实景电影《名侦探皮卡丘》(Detective Pikachu), 以及由丹尼斯·维伦纽瓦(Denis Villeneuve)担任导演、翻拍科幻经典之作《沙丘》(Dune)。</p>
<p>Additionally, Ms. Parent, an Oscar nominee for producing "The Revenant," has some smaller films in the works, including an adaptation of the book "Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus." A not-so-minor financial footnote: Legendary is also an investor in a sequel to "Jurassic World," which took in \$1.7 billion worldwide in 2015.</p>	<p>此外, 曾因制作《荒野猎人》(The Revenant)而获得奥斯卡提名的帕伦特还有一些规模较小的影片正在筹备中, 包括改编《男人来自火星, 女人来自金星》(Men Are From Mars, Women Are From Venus)。一个不算小的财务补充说明是: 传奇影业还投资了 2015 年在全球吸金 17 亿美元的《侏罗纪世界》(Jurassic World)续集。</p>
<p>Legendary, like every Hollywood upstart, has found itself at a crossroads before. Unlike most, it has always found a way forward.</p>	<p>和在好莱坞发迹的所有公司一样, 传奇影业发现自己来到了一个十字路口。但不同于大部分公司的是, 它总能找到一条前行的道路。</p>
<p>Mr. Tull, once a Laundromat owner, attracted Legendary's first investors on a premise that turned out to be faulty — that strong DVD sales had put a floor under high-end fantasy films. The DVD market started to crumble in 2005, about the time Legendary took root. Mr. Tull pivoted to the foreign box office, which was starting to grow, especially in China.</p>	<p>曾是一家自助洗衣店老板的塔尔, 凭借强劲的 DVD 销售势头为高端魔幻电影提供了一个假设, 吸引了传奇影业的第一批投资者。但这个假设是错误的。2005 年, DVD 市场开始下滑。大约在同一时间, 传奇影业站稳了脚跟。塔尔转向当时正在开始增长的外国票房, 尤其是中国。</p>
<p>With private equity funding, Legendary persuaded Warner Bros. to let it invest in a several films that became megahits, including "The Dark Knight Rises" and the "Hangover" movies. Legendary's own run as a creative force started in 2007 with the bloody "300," which cost \$65 million to make and took in \$456 worldwide — a success that was cited by Wanda last year, among others, as proof of the studio's potential.</p>	<p>利用私募股权资金, 传奇影业说服华纳兄弟允许自己投资多部影片, 包括《蝙蝠侠：黑暗骑士崛起》(The Dark Knight Rises)和《宿醉》(Hangover)。后来, 这些影片大获成功。2007 年, 凭借血腥的《斯巴达 300 勇士》(300), 传奇影业开始了自己作为一支创作力量的历程。该片制作成本为 6500 万美元, 全球票房 4.56 亿美元。去年, 万达还把这次成功作为传奇影业潜力巨大的证据之一。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/seesawing-fate-of-legendar</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170727/seesawing-fate-of-legendar</p>

y-reflects-the-film-industrys-volatility	y-reflects-the-film-industrys-volatility
Move Over, Bill Gates. Jeff Bezos Gets a Turn as World's Richest Person.	贝佐斯财富短暂超越盖茨成“一日首富”
SEATTLE —Jeff Bezos on Thursday took something away from a billionaire neighbor in the Seattle area, Bill Gates — the mantle of world's richest person.	西雅图——星期四,杰夫·贝佐斯(Jeff Bezos)超越了同在西雅图的亿万富豪邻居比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates),成为了世界上最富有的人。
A 1 percent pop early in the day in the shares of Amazon.com — the internet company Mr. Bezos founded, which accounts for the vast majority of his wealth — was enough to bump him over the wealth of Mr. Gates, the philanthropist and Microsoft co-founder, according to a real-time list of billionaires by Forbes.com, which has tallied the fortunes of the uber-rich for decades.	福布斯网站(Forbes.com)几十年来一直在跟踪富人的身家,它的亿万富豪实时排行榜显示,贝佐斯创立的互联网公司亚马逊占了他财富的大头,其股价当天早些时候出现了1%的波动,足以让他超越慈善家、微软联合创始人盖茨。
Forbes estimated the wealth of Mr. Bezos, currently Amazon's chief executive, at \$90.6 billion, compared with \$90 billion for Mr. Gates. Later in the day, Amazon's shares cooled slightly, allowing Mr. Gates to regain the top position. The back and forth could continue depending on the fluctuations in Amazon shares.	福布斯估计,亚马逊首席执行官贝佐斯的财富为906亿美元,盖茨为900亿美元。当天晚些时候,亚马逊股价小幅下挫,盖茨重新占据了榜首。随着亚马逊股票的波动,这种轮换可能还会持续下去。
Mr. Bezos has added tens of billions of dollars in wealth — at least on paper — over the last year as Amazon shares surged more than 40 percent during that time period. They traded at about \$1,063 on Thursday, ahead of the release of the company's latest earnings report.	在过去一年中,亚马逊的股价飙升了40%以上,贝佐斯的财富增长了数百亿美元——至少在账面上是这样。周四,亚马逊的股价在1063美元左右,该公司即将发布最新的财报。
According to a filing with securities regulators in April, Mr. Bezos holds nearly 81 million shares of Amazon — almost 17 percent of the company. Forbes also estimates the value of his other investments — including his ownership of The Washington Post and the rocket company Blue Origin — and cash from the sale of securities as part of	根据4月份证券监管机构的备案文件显示,贝佐斯拥有亚马逊将近17%的股份,大约8100万股。福布斯还估算了他其他投资的价值——包括《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)和火箭公司蓝色起源(Blue Origin)的所有权——以及出售证券套现的部分。贝佐斯表示,为了给蓝色起源提供资金,他每年出售价值约10亿美元的亚马逊股票。

its wealth calculations. Mr. Bezos has said he sells about \$1 billion a year worth of Amazon stock to finance Blue Origin.	
Mr. Gates has been at the top of the Forbes list of billionaires for 18 of the last 23 years.	在过去的 23 年中，盖茨有 18 年雄踞福布斯富豪榜榜首。
Most of Mr. Gates's wealth originates from Microsoft. The company's stock has risen to new highs lately. A Microsoft filing from October said he held nearly 191 million shares of Microsoft — about 2.46 percent of its stock — which are currently worth about \$14.1 billion.	盖茨的大部分财富来自微软。该公司的股价近期上涨至新高。微软去年 10 月份提交的一份文件显示，他持有 2.46% 的微软股份，将近 1.91 亿股，目前价值约为 141 亿美元。
But Mr. Gates has spent years diversifying his investments.	但盖茨这些年来将他的投资多元化了。
Kerry Dolan, an assistant managing editor for Forbes, said the publication also considers extensive assets Mr. Gates holds through his Cascade Investments, which has stakes in private equity, real estate and public companies. Forbes does not include his more than \$31 billion in contributions to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in its wealth calculations.	福布斯助理总编辑克里·多兰(Kerry Dolan)表示，他们的排行榜还考虑了盖茨通过其 Cascade Investments 投资公司所持有的私募股权、房地产和上市公司这类资产。福布斯没有把他捐献给比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会(Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)的 310 多亿美元计算在内。
Drew Herdener, a spokesman for Amazon, declined to comment on Mr. Bezos's move to the top of the Forbes list. Naomi Zeitlin, a spokeswoman for Mr. Gates, declined to comment.	亚马逊发言人德鲁·赫登(Drew Herdener)拒绝就贝佐斯登上福布斯富豪排行榜榜首置评。盖茨的发言人娜奥米·泽特林(Naomi Zeitlin)也拒绝置评。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170728/jeff-bezos-richest-man	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170728/jeff-bezos-richest-man
While Other U.S. Companies Flee China, Starbucks Marches In	外企纷纷撤离中国，星巴克为何逆势而进
Google does very little business there. McDonald's has agreed to sell its business and license its name there. Coca-Cola, after investing heavily, sold its bottling unit there.	谷歌(Google)在那里基本无所作为。麦当劳(McDonald)已经同意出售在那里的业务，并授权他人使用自己的品牌。可口可乐在那里投入了大量资金，却卖掉了自有的装瓶业务。
Where is "there"? China, of course.	"那里"是哪里？当然是中国了。
At a time when many United States companies have been beating a	眼下，很多美国公司出于对审查以及政治和经济动荡的担忧，正想尽办法撤

<p>path away from China, worried about censorship as well as political and economic volatility, one company has been quietly going the other direction: Starbucks.</p>	<p>离中国，有一家公司却悄悄地反其道而行之，那就是星巴克(Starbucks)。</p>
<p>Amid last week's busy news cycle — filled with company earnings reports and chaos in Washington — Starbucks made a momentous deal that was largely overshadowed. It bought out its longtime partner in its Chinese operation (making it the sole owner) and detailed its huge expansion plans for China.</p>	<p>上周是新闻层出不穷的一周——很多公司都发布了营收报告，华盛顿的局面又很混乱——星巴克达成一项重大交易的消息在很大程度上被遮蔽了。它买断了自己中国子公司的长期合作伙伴持有的股份（成为该部门的唯一所有者），并详细阐述了自己在中国的扩张大计。</p>
<p>Consider this mind-boggling statistic that I culled from the company's statement last week about its Chinese ambitions: Starbucks is opening more than 500 stores a year there — which amounts to more than one new store a day. Starbucks is creating some 10,000 jobs in China annually. In Shanghai alone, there are already 600 stores.</p>	<p>上周，该公司发表了一份与其在中国的雄心有关的声明。诸位不妨思量一下我从中挑出的令人难以置信的统计数据：星巴克正以一年 500 余家的速度在中国开设新店——相当于每天超出一家以上。星巴克每年在中国创造约 1 万个工作岗位。单是在上海，它已经拥有 600 家门店。</p>
<p>To put that in perspective, New York City has about half as many stores as Shanghai.</p>	<p>相比之下，纽约市的星巴克门店数量大约只有上海的一半。</p>
<p>"When people ask me how much can you really grow in China, I don't really know what the answer is, but I do believe it's going be larger than the U.S.," Howard Schultz, Starbucks's chairman, told me on Monday by phone.</p>	<p>"当被问及我们在中国到底可以增长到什么程度的时候，我其实不知道答案，但我真的认为星巴克在中国的业务规模将会大于美国，"星巴克董事长霍华德·舒尔茨(Howard Schultz)周一在电话中告诉我。</p>
<p>Mr. Schultz was headed to China that afternoon, preparing for a series of meetings in Shanghai. That's where the company is planning to open a 30,000-square-foot coffee emporium in December, one that Mr. Schultz believes "will have a larger consumer impact than the opening of Shanghai Disney."</p>	<p>当天下午，舒尔茨赶往中国，为在上海举行的一系列会议做准备。星巴克计划于 12 月在上海为一个面积为 3 万平方英尺（约合 2700 平方米）的咖啡烘焙工坊揭幕，舒尔茨认为它“对消费者产生的影响，将大于上海迪士尼的开业”。</p>
<p>The story of Starbucks in China is a nearly 20-year journey that may be</p>	<p>星巴克进军中国已有将近 20 年，这段旅程对于挣扎着在那里做生意的美国</p>

<p>a case study for American companies that have struggled to do business there.</p>	<p>公司来说，或许颇为值得研究。</p>
<p>Starbucks has found a way into the culture of China — as well as the good graces of the Chinese government — by investing heavily there, paying significantly higher wages than competitors, and extending its employee ownership benefits to Chinese workers. The company has also been offering housing allowances and health care benefits and, unusually, offering critical illness insurance for the parents of employees and inviting those parents to an annual meeting of the company’s Chinese staff. Today, Starbucks China is run by a female executive, Belinda Wong.</p>	<p>星巴克找到了进入中国文化以及获得中国政府青睐的一种方式：在那里大量投资，支付比竞争者高得多的工资，让中国工人也享受员工所有权利益。该公司还提供住房津贴和医保福利，并不同寻常地为员工的父母提供大病保险，邀请他们参加该公司中国员工的年会。如今，星巴克中国由女高管王静瑛运营。</p>
<p>All these efforts have built up an extraordinary level of trust. But they took time and money — too much money, some shareholders complained in the early days of the endeavor.</p>	<p>所有这些努力都是以非同寻常的信任度为基础的。不过，它们耗费了大量时间和金钱——初期，有些股东抱怨花了太多钱。</p>
<p>“The years of losses built pressure from both within and from the street to leave and abandon the China market,” Mr. Schultz said. Part of the company’s challenge, he added, was the need to teach an entire country known for its tea about the culture of coffee drinking.</p>	<p>“多年的亏损在公司内部和外界都产生了离开和放弃中国市场的巨大压力，”舒尔茨说。他还说，该公司面临的一个挑战是需要让这个以茶闻名的国度了解咖啡文化。</p>
<p>Starbucks faced many of the same pressures in China as Yum Brands, the owner of KFC, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell. Last year, Yum Brands spun off its China unit under pressure from shareholders who were concerned about the costs and volatility of trying to expand a business there.</p>	<p>星巴克和百胜集团(Yum)在中国面临很多相同的压力，百胜旗下有肯德基(KFC)、必胜客(Pizza Hut)和塔可贝尔(Taco Bell)等品牌。去年，迫于股东压力，百胜将中国分公司独立了出去，因为股东们对在中国扩张的成本和不稳定性感到担忧。</p>
<p>Even Mr. Schultz acknowledged that his early foray was a teachable moment for him. At first, he was desperate to import the Starbucks</p>	<p>甚至连舒尔茨也承认，早期的尝试对他来说是一个教训。一开始，他非常想把星巴克的理念介绍给中国的员工和顾客。</p>

philosophy to employees and customers in China.	
"The natural answer was to move senior tenured Starbucks managers to China to run the business and to imprint the Starbucks culture with our Chinese employees," he said. But as it turned out, he added, "it was a mistake."	"很自然的想法是把星巴克的资深经理调往中国，经营那里的业务，让中国员工铭记星巴克的文化，"他说。但是结果证明，他补充说，"那是一个错误"。
Mr. Schultz and his team realized that to gain the trust of Chinese customers, employees and government officials, they needed to show that they trusted them, too.	舒尔茨和他的团队意识到，要想赢得中国顾客、员工和政府官员的信任，他们需要表现出，他们也信任对方。
"The unlock was when we realized it had to be a combination of both U.S. and Chinese leaders, and over time a totally dedicated Chinese leadership team led by a Chinese C.E.O.," Mr. Schultz said.	"我们意识到，领导团队必须是美国人和中国人的结合，最终完全是一个满腔热忱的中国管理团队，由一名中国首席执行官领导，"舒尔茨说。
Today, he explained, "they are the most self-contained autonomous business unit within the company." Letting that dynamic develop, he said, involved "trusting them to know what's best for our partners, our customers, and how to build an enduring relationship with all constituencies on the basis of trust."	他说，如今，"他们是我们公司最独立自主的业务分支"。他说，允许那种动态发展需要"相信他们知道怎样做对我们的合作伙伴和顾客最有利，以及在信任的基础上与所有的相关参与者建立长久的关系"。
That's not to say it always worked. Starbucks faced protests in 2013 in China when a newscaster for CCTV (now known as CGTV, for China Global Television Network) reported that the company charged a third more for a latte in China than it did in the United States. (It was true, and Starbucks did not change the price.)	那并不是说，一路走来，没有挫折。2013年，中央电视台（现在被称为CGTV，意思是中国国际电视台）的一名新闻主播报道称，星巴克一杯拿铁的价格比美国的贵三分之一（那是事实，星巴克没有更改这个价格），在中国引发了抗议。
The company was also forced to abandon its store in the Forbidden City – the former Chinese imperial palace, in Beijing – after a sustained campaign to evict it by protesters who contended its presence was undermining Chinese culture.	该公司还被迫放弃了它在北京故宫的店铺，因为抗议者认为它的存在是在破坏中国文化，不断要求将它赶走。

<p>But over time, Starbucks has continued to invest more deeply in the vast nation. Recently that involved growing coffee in Yunnan Province – which lies in China’s southwest and abuts Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam – and creating a new high-end Arabica coffee and hundreds of jobs in the process.</p>	<p>不过随着时间推移，星巴克继续在这个广阔的国家进行更深入的投资。近期的行动包括在云南省种植咖啡——云南位于中国西南部，毗邻缅甸、老挝和越南——创造了一种新型的高端阿拉比卡咖啡，并在此过程中创造了成百上千个工作机会。</p>
<p>The company has discussed the prospect of ultimately creating a global brand of Yunnan coffee with the Chinese government, which would be similar to what Starbucks has done in promoting its coffee from Colombia, Ethiopia and Sumatra.</p>	<p>该公司还讨论过与中国政府合作，最终创造一个全球性的云南咖啡品牌，它将类似于星巴克推广过的来自哥伦比亚、埃塞俄比亚和苏门答腊岛的咖啡。</p>
<p>So why did China work for Starbucks, but prove a stubborn challenge for so many others, like Yum and McDonald’s?</p>	<p>那么，为什么中国是星巴克的福地，而对于百胜和麦当劳等其他很多品牌来说，却是一个艰难的挑战？</p>
<p>“It’s not for me to criticize them, but I think both those companies franchised their system early on and were in the fast-food business,” Mr. Schultz said. “I think they approached it very, very differently than we did.”</p>	<p>“我没资格批评它们，但我认为，这两家公司很早就开始在中国设立加盟连锁店，而且是在快餐行业，”舒尔茨说。“我认为，它们的方式跟我们的很不同。”</p>
<p>(It’s worth noting that companies like Apple and Disney have enjoyed great success in China.)</p>	<p>(需要指出，苹果[Apple]和迪士尼[Disney]等公司也在中国取得了巨大成功。)</p>
<p>Of course, one of the questions that Mr. Schultz is often asked is about the politics of the Starbucks brand abroad, given how closely the name is associated with the United States. Mr. Schultz himself has been an outspoken Democrat.</p>	<p>当然，舒尔茨经常被问到的一个问题是星巴克品牌在国外的政治性，因为这个品牌与美国密切相连。舒尔茨本人也是一名直言不讳的民主党人。</p>
<p>“The Chinese have consistently over the years had an affinity for Western brands,” particularly Western luxury brands, Mr. Schultz said. “And I think perhaps we have benefited from that.”</p>	<p>舒尔茨表示，“中国人这些年来一直对西方品牌有好感”，尤其是西方奢侈品牌，“我想我们也许受益于此”。</p>
<p>But there’s more to it than that, as Mr. Schultz tells it. “The story and the</p>	<p>不过就像舒尔茨说的，那还远远不够。“我们的故事和成功显然是基于我们</p>

success we have enjoyed is clearly based on the experience that takes place in our stores," he said. "It's not the halo of America."	的店铺带来的体验”，他说，“不是因为美国的光环。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170801/sorkin-china-starbucks	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170801/sorkin-china-starbucks
Joining Apple, Amazon's China Cloud Service Bows to Censors	除了苹果，亚马逊也向中国网络审查低头
SHANGHAI — Days after Apple yanked anti-censorship tools off its app store in China, another major American technology company is moving to implement the country's tough restrictions on online content.	上海——苹果公司把几款反审查工具从其中国区应用软件商店下架的几天后，另一家美国的主要科技公司开始执行中国对在线内容严格限制的规定。
A Chinese company that operates Amazon's cloud-computing and online services business there said on Tuesday that it told local customers to cease using any software that would allow Chinese to circumvent the country's extensive system of internet blocks. The company, called Beijing Sinnet Technology and operator of the American company's Amazon Web Services operations in China, sent one round of emails to customers on Friday and another on Monday.	为中国用户提供亚马逊云计算和在线服务业务的中国公司周二说，它已经通知国内客户，停止使用任何可让他们绕过中国广泛屏蔽互联网的软件。这家中国公司是北京光环新网技术公司，它负责美国亚马逊公司在中国的亚马逊网络服务（Amazon Web Services，简称AWS）的运营。光环新网在上周五向客户发了一轮邮件，周一又发了一轮。
"If users don't comply with the guidance, the offered services and their websites can be shut down," said a woman surnamed Wang who answered a Sinnet service hotline. "We the operators also check routinely if any of our users use these softwares or store illegal content."	“如果用户不按照指导行事的话，公司提供的服务和用户的网站可能会被关闭，”一位在光环新网接听服务热线电话的王姓女士这样说。“作为运营商，我们也要定期检查我们的用户是否使用这些软件或存储非法内容。”
Ms. Wang said the letter was sent according to recent guidance from China's Ministry of Public Security and the country's telecom regulator. Amazon did not respond to emails and phone calls requesting comment.	王女士表示，通知是根据中国公安部和国家电信监管机构最近的指示发的。亚马逊没有回复请求置评的电子邮件和电话。
The emails are the latest sign of a widening push by China's government to block access to software that gets over the Great	这些电子邮件是中国政府进一步阻止用户获得翻越防火长城(Great Firewall)的软件的最新迹象，防火长城是中国用来阻止国内用户访问

<p>Firewall — the nickname for the sophisticated internet filters that China uses to stop its people from gaining access to Facebook, Google and Twitter, as well as foreign news media outlets.</p>	<p>Facebook、谷歌、Twitter，以及国外新闻媒体的复杂网络过滤系统的绰号。</p>
<p>The move came at roughly the same time that Apple said it took down a number of apps from its China app store that help users vault the Great Firewall. Those apps helped users connect to the rest of the internet world using technology called virtual private networks, or VPNs.</p>	<p>这项举措与苹果的说法几乎同时出现，苹果表示，已从其中国区应用软件商店下架了多款帮助用户翻越防火长城的应用软件。通过一种被称为虚拟专用网络或 VPN 的技术，这些应用软件帮助用户连接到互联网世界的其它部分。</p>
<p>Taken together, the recent moves by Apple and Amazon show how Beijing is increasingly forcing America’s biggest tech companies to play by Chinese rules if they want to maintain access to the market. The push comes even as the number of foreign American tech companies able to operate and compete in China has dwindled.</p>	<p>综合来看，苹果和亚马逊最近的做法显示出，如果美国最大的科技公司想继续留在中国市场的话，北京是如何对它们施加越来越大的压力、迫使其按照中国的规则行事的。近期的施压行为发生在能够在中国经营和竞争的美国科技公司的数量已经有所减少之际。</p>
<p>Beijing has become increasingly emboldened in pushing America’s internet giants to follow its local internet laws, which forbid unregistered censorship-evasion software. Analysts say the government has been more aggressive in pressuring companies to make concessions following the passage of a new cybersecurity law, which went into effect June 1, and ahead of a sensitive Communist Party conclave set for late autumn.</p>	<p>为迫使美国互联网巨头遵守中国互联网法规，北京变得愈发大胆，中国的法规禁止用户使用未经注册、用于规避审查的软件。分析人士说，已于6月1日生效的新《网络安全法》通过之后，在中共代表大会将于今年秋天召开之前的敏感时期里，政府开始更有力地迫使企业就范。</p>
<p>The government has been intent on tightening controls domestically as well. It recently shut down a number of Chinese-run VPNs. New rules posted to government websites in recent days said Communist Party members can be punished for viewing illegal sites and that they must register all foreign or local social media accounts.</p>	<p>政府也在加强对国内网络的管制，最近关闭了一些国内公司运营的VPN。最近几天在政府网站公布的新规范称，党员会因浏览非法网站受到惩罚，而且党员必须将他们所有的国外或当地社交媒体账户登记备案。</p>

<p>Also in response to the new law, Apple said it planned to open a new data center in China and store user data there.</p>	<p>同样是作为对新法律的回应，苹果表示打算在中国建立新的数据中心，并将用户数据保存在该处。</p>
<p>Ms. Wang, who said that Sinnet handles Amazon Web Services operations across China, said that the company has sent letters warning users about such services in the past but that the government had been more focused on other issues.</p>	<p>王女士说，光环新网运营中国各地的AWS业务，她说，公司以前也曾给用户发过邮件，警告他们这类服务的问题，但政府那时更关心其他的东西。</p>
<p>Amazon Web Services allows companies small and large to lease computing power instead of running their websites or other online services through their own hardware and software. Because Amazon's cloud services allow customers to lease servers in China, it could be used to give Chinese internet users access to various types of software that would help them get around the Great Firewall.</p>	<p>AWS让大大小小的公司都能租用计算能力，而不是用自己的硬件和软件来运行网站或其他在线服务。由于亚马逊的云服务允许客户在中国租用服务器，该服务可能会让中国的互联网用户接触到各种各样的、帮助他们绕过防火长城的软件。</p>
<p>Keeping in line with censorship rules is only a part of it. In cloud computing, China requires foreign companies have a local partner and restricts them from owning a controlling stake in any cloud company. New proposed laws, which have drawn complaints of protectionism from American politicians, further restrict the companies from using their own brand and call for them to terminate and report any behavior that violates China's laws.</p>	<p>遵守审查规则只是其中的一部分。在云计算方面，中国要求外国公司有当地的合作伙伴，限制外国公司拥有任何云计算公司的控股权。新提案的法律将进一步限制外国公司使用自己的品牌，还要求它们终止并上报违反中国法律的行为，这一提案已引发美国政客抱怨中国的保护主义。</p>
<p>While Microsoft and Amazon both run cloud services in China, similar ones run by local Chinese internet rivals dwarf them in scale. In particular Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba runs its own cloud services, which have grown rapidly in China. In order to operate in the country, China's biggest internet companies must stay in close contact with the government and carry out Beijing's various demands, whether</p>	<p>虽然微软和亚马逊都在中国运营云服务，但由中国当地的互联网竞争对手管理的类似服务的规模远比美国公司的大。特别是中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴自己经营的云服务已经在中国迅速发展。为了在国内经营，中国最大的互联网企业必须与政府保持密切联系，执行北京的各种要求，包括获得用户数据、或审查各种内容的要求。</p>

they be a request for user data or to censor various topics.	
While China is not a major market for Amazon, the company has been in the country for a long time and has been pushing its cloud computing services there. Also recently the company announced a partnership with the state-run telecom China Mobile to create a Kindle, the company's e-reader device, aimed at the local Chinese market.	虽然中国不是亚马逊的主要市场，但该公司已经在中国经营了很长时间，并一直该国力推其云计算服务。最近，亚马逊宣布将与国营电信公司中国移动合作，为当地中国市场打造一款面向当地市场的 Kindle 电子阅读器。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/amazon-china-internet-censors-apple	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/amazon-china-internet-censors-apple
China's Trophy Case of Deals Could Become a Discount Rack	阴云压顶，安邦等或变卖海外资产
A quartet of embattled Chinese dealmakers may be forced to hold an overseas yard sale.	四家面临压力的中国交易商，可能不得不兜售他们在海外的资产。
Officials want Anbang Insurance to sell off its offshore empire, Bloomberg reported on Monday. Dalian Wanda, meanwhile, has reportedly been blocked from refinancing offshore subsidiaries. In contrast, the HNA Group says it remains keen on the ousted White House adviser Anthony Scaramucci's hedge fund investment firm, SkyBridge Capital.	彭博社周一报道，中国官员希望安邦保险卖掉其在海外的商业帝国。与此同时，据说大连万达海外子公司的再融资被阻断。另一方面，海航集团表示，他们仍然对已下课的白宫顾问安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)的对冲基金投资公司天桥资本(SkyBridge Capital)感兴趣。
But pending deals are likely to come under pressure one way or another. Foreign bargain hunters could benefit.	但未完成的交易可能会面临这样那样的压力。想买便宜资产的外国公司可能会从中受益。
Reuters reported in June that Chinese banking regulators were concerned about high-profile acquirers, including Anbang, Dalian Wanda, HNA and the Fosun Group. That echoes a wider campaign to reduce corporate debt spearheaded by President Xi Jinping.	路透社 6 月报道，中国银行业监管机构对安邦、大连万达、海航、复星集团等高调开展并购的公司表示了关切。这是对一个范围更广的行动的回应——减少习近平主席高度重视的企业债务问题。
Thomson Reuters data shows that the four companies have bought more than \$44 billion in overseas assets since 2012, through 221 deals.	汤森路透数据显示，自 2012 年以来，这四家公司通过 221 宗交易购买了逾 440 亿美元的境外资产。他们收购的公司包括连锁影城 AMC 娱乐(AMC

<p>Targets included the cinema chain AMC Entertainment, the Waldorf Astoria hotel and Cirque du Soleil.</p>	<p>Entertainment)、华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚(Waldorf Astoria)酒店以及太阳马戏团(Cirque du Soleil)。</p>
<p>Beijing worries that much of this was financed with debt from domestic banks. Officials appear particularly concerned about Anbang, which sold a lot of risky-looking products blending insurance and investment. The company, whose chairman has been detained, says it has no plans to sell assets, nor has it been ordered to do it.</p>	<p>北京担心,其中大部分交易使用的资金,都来自它们在国内银行欠下的债务。官员们尤其担心安邦,该公司出售了大量保险和投资混合型产品,看上去风险很高。安邦董事长已遭到羁押,该公司表示没有任何出售资产的计划,也没有人责令他们这样做。</p>
<p>Despite these denials, there is now a cloud over \$12 billion worth of pending transactions by Anbang and its three counterparts. Purchases that the government considers ill advised may also be unwound. That may include the SkyBridge deal, which has just lost whatever political side benefits it may once have offered.</p>	<p>尽管作出这样的否认,安邦及其他三个公司逾 120 亿美元的未完成交易现在都是阴云压顶。政府认为欠考虑的那些收购案可能也会遭到清理。其中可能包括天桥资本的交易,它就算有过任何政治好处,现在都已经丧失了。</p>
<p>It is unclear how aggressive Beijing plans to be. Making Anbang unwind its overseas portfolio in a hurry would necessitate a huge fire sale. Wanda's offshore properties that rely on cheap Chinese refinancing might also be put on the block.</p>	<p>现在还不清楚北京的计划有多严。安邦要在匆忙之中削减海外投资项目,就需要减价销售大量资产。万达依靠中国低成本的再融资获得的海外财产,也可能被拍卖。</p>
<p>But so far the campaign seems selective. Even as Anbang and Wanda squirm, HNA is still trying to close deals, including one for Rio de Janeiro's airport. Fosun also is still active, announcing plans to buy a French margarine maker.</p>	<p>但到目前为止,这个行动似乎是有选择性的。就在安邦和万达惴惴不安的时候,海航还在试图完成交易,其中一宗涉及里约热内卢的机场。复星也仍然很活跃,宣布计划收购法国的一家人造黄油制造商。</p>
<p>Even so, holding on to trophies that leave executives vulnerable to political attack will make them uncomfortable. Their doors will be open to reasonable offers.</p>	<p>即使如此,如果持有某些资产会让管理层容易在政治上遭受攻击,他们也会因此感到不自在。因此他们会对合理的收购提议敞开大门。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/chinas-trophy-case-of-deals-could-become-a-discount-rack</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/chinas-trophy-case-of-deals-could-become-a-discount-rack</p>

Debt-Ridden Chinese Giant Now a Shadow of Its Former Size	今非昔比，万达帝国疆域大幅缩水
WUHAN, China — The Han Show here in central China was supposed to turn the city of Wuhan into a leading tourist destination, with a dazzling spectacle of lights, water jets and acrobats by the former creative director of Cirque du Soleil. But the custom-built 2,000-seat theater is seldom even half full despite deeply discounted tickets.	中国武汉——中国中部城市武汉有个汉秀剧场，由太阳马戏团的前创意总监设计的灯光、喷水和杂技表演向观众呈现出一派耀眼景象，本来是打算将武汉变成一个主要的旅游目的地。但是，尽管门票打折优惠幅度很大，这座专门定制的 2000 座剧院上座率过半的情况却很少见。
Nearby stands an enormous, elegant building, with yellow undulating walls reminiscent of Frank Gehry's Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain. The complex, which housed motion-simulator rides meant to instill a love of Chinese films, closed a year ago for lack of visitors.	剧场附近有一座优雅的优雅建筑，黄色墙壁曲线起伏，让人联想起弗兰克·盖里(Frank Gehry)在西班牙毕尔巴鄂设计的古根海姆博物馆。这座建筑里提供各种运动模拟器游乐设施，向游客灌输对中国电影的热爱，一年前由于缺少游客而关闭。
The Wanda Reign Hotel was supposed to be the first "seven star" luxury hotel in central China, with towering reception walls clad in jade. Now rooms rent for \$160 a night, a cut-rate price at which the hotel still struggles to find takers.	武汉万达瑞华酒店本应是中国中部第一家七星级豪华酒店，高耸的前台后壁上覆盖着玉。目前该酒店房价为每晚 160 美元（约合人民币 1000 元），这已经是折扣后的价格，但能接受这个价格的人依旧不多。
The buildings here are among the few left in the once vast collection of the Dalian Wanda Group — a high-priced reminder of the rapidly changing fortunes of many Chinese conglomerates.	大连万达集团曾经拥有大量物业，这些建筑就是其中一部分，它们以高昂的代价提醒大家，很多中国企业集团的财富正在迅速发生变化。
Wanda rode China's ever-rising rivers of debt and political connections to become one of the country's largest real estate and entertainment conglomerates. Theme parks were central to the strategic vision of its billionaire founder, Wang Jianlin, to diversify beyond the company's roots developing apartment towers, office blocks and shopping malls.	万达利用中国不断增长的债务和政治联系，发展成为全国最大的房地产和娱乐集团之一。主题公园是万达创始人、亿万富翁王健林战略愿景的核心，万达以开发高层公寓、办公楼和商场起家，王健林希望实现业务多元化。
But most of Wanda's empire is being dismantled, as the company faces pressure to pay off its debt. The government is increasing its scrutiny of prolific dealmakers like Wanda that depended heavily on loans from	由于面临偿债压力，万达帝国正在将绝大部分资产剥离。政府正在加紧对万达这样的多产交易者进行审查，因为它们的交易行为严重依赖国有银行的贷款，政府担心会对金融体系和经济增长构成威胁。

<p>state-controlled banks, concerned that they pose a threat to the financial system and economic growth.</p>	
<p>Wanda's hastily reworked deal last month to sell a portfolio of theme parks and hotels shows the extent of the retreat. With the sale, the company will also liquidate most of its real estate holdings.</p>	<p>万达上个月匆忙地改动了一个主题公园和酒店的交易，显示了其后退的程度。万达销售这些资产之后，还将清算它持有的大部分房地产。</p>
<p>Wanda's \$6.5 billion sale of 13 theme parks to Sunac includes vast real estate projects in various stages of development. The properties, when completed, will comprise 635 million square feet of floor space. By comparison, all of Manhattan has 500 million square feet of office space.</p>	<p>万达以 65 亿美元的价格将 13 个主题公园出售给了融创中国，其中包括处于不同开发阶段的大量房地产开发项目。这些物业完工后，建筑面积将达到 6.35 亿平方英尺（约合 5899 万平方米）。做个比较，曼哈顿的办公楼建筑面积总共只有 5 亿平方英尺（约合 4645 万平方米）。</p>
<p>The conglomerate also off-loaded 77 hotels to R & F Properties at fire sale prices. At \$3 billion, the deal represents a 40 percent discount to the net asset value at which Wanda was carrying the hotels on its books.</p>	<p>万达还把 77 家酒店折价卖给了富力地产。这笔交易价值 30 亿美元，相当于万达账本上这些酒店净资产打了个六折。</p>
<p>Wanda is now a much slimmed down version of itself. The conglomerate is keeping a large ski resort and 10 hotels in northeastern China on the border with North Korea, as well as four other hotels, including a Sofitel next to its Beijing headquarters and the Wanda Reign here in Wuhan. Wanda owns about 180 shopping malls scattered across China and manages 30 more. Wanda also retains AMC Entertainment, the world's largest operator of movie theaters, and a struggling 300-employee Hollywood studio.</p>	<p>相对于之前的万达，现在它的规模已大幅精简。该集团目前在中国东北部朝鲜附近拥有一个大型滑雪度假村和 10 家酒店，另外还有 4 家酒店，其中包括万达北京总部附近的索菲特酒店，以及武汉万达瑞华酒店。万达在中国各地拥有 180 多个购物中心，经营管理着其中的 30 多家。万达旗下现在还有世界上最大的连锁影院 AMC 娱乐，以及一个陷入困境的、拥有 300 名员工的好莱坞制片公司。</p>
<p>By dumping much of its real estate, Wanda is pursuing what the founder describes as an "asset-light" strategy, after the government's recent policy discouraging overseas investments and heavy borrowing.</p>	<p>政府最近采取不鼓励海外投资和大量借款的政策之后，万达通过低价出售大部分房地产项目，贯彻其创始人所说的“轻资产”战略。万达放弃那些需要大额贷款的物业，希望尝试通过经营管理酒店、主题公园和商场来赚钱。</p>

<p>Rather than owning properties that require big loans, it will try to make money by managing hotels, theme parks and shopping malls.</p>	
<p>As part of the deal with Sunac, Wanda will get almost \$100 million annually for the next 20 years to manage all 13 projects. Its main business will be building shopping malls for other investors and managing them, in exchange for about 30 percent of each location's revenues.</p>	<p>作为与融创中国交易的一部分,万达将在未来 20 年里管理所有这 13 个主题公园, 每年差不多入账 1 亿美元。万达的主要业务将变成其他投资者修建购物中心并进行管理, 以换取每个商场营收的大约 30%。</p>
<p>That represents a hope that many Chinese will keep shopping at malls, when the popularity of e-commerce is soaring instead. But Mr. Wang, once one of the wealthiest men in Asia, dismissed that worry.</p>	<p>这意味着, 他们希望很多中国人会在电子商务飙升之际继续去商场购物。但是, 曾经是亚洲最大富豪之一的王健林对这个担心不以为然。</p>
<p>"E-commerce will never substitute for real shops," he said in a written reply to questions. "The real economy has come into an era in which it needs to be transformed and upgraded."</p>	<p>"电商永远不会取代实体店,"他在书面回答问题时说。"实体经济已经进入了需要转型升级的时代。"</p>
<p>Mr. Wang initially modeled Wanda after the Walt Disney Company, which acquired nearly 40 square miles near Orlando, Fla., and built hotels and planned communities around theme parks. Mr. Wang, a former army officer with political connections, persuaded 13 second-tier cities around China to hand him vast plots of land at low cost.</p>	<p>王健林最初是以华特迪士尼公司(Walt Disney Company)公司为模版经营万达的,迪士尼在佛罗里达州奥兰多附近购买了近 40 平方英里(约合 10360 公顷)的土地,并在主题公园周围建起了酒店和精心规划的居民区。王健林曾是一名军官,有政治人脉,他说服中国各地的 13 个二线城市,以低廉的价格卖给他大量土地。</p>
<p>In Nanchang, in southeastern China, Wanda built the highest and fastest roller coaster in China. In Xishuangbanna, in southwestern China, Wanda built a vast "science and technology theater" with a roof shaped like an enormous golden palm leaf.</p>	<p>在中国东南部的南昌,万达修建了中国最高、最快的过山车。在西南城市西双版纳,万达修建了一座大型科技剧场,其屋顶形状像一片巨大的金色棕榈叶。</p>
<p>Wanda planned an entire city on the Chinese coast at Qingdao. It even built a movie studio there, drawing stars like Nicole Kidman, John</p>	<p>万达曾计划在中国沿海的青岛修建一整座城市。它甚至在那里修建一个电影基地,四年前开业的时候,有妮可·基德曼(Nicole Kidman)、约翰·特拉沃尔</p>

Travolta, Leonardo DiCaprio, Zhang Ziyi and others to its opening four years ago.	塔(John Travolta)、莱昂纳多·迪卡普里奥(Leonardo DiCaprio)、章子怡等明星前往捧场。
When Disney opened a theme park in Shanghai, Mr. Wang promised to defeat the American entertainment giant.	迪士尼在上海的主题公园开业时，王健林曾承诺要打败这个美国娱乐巨头。
Much of his empire, now being sold off, remains half finished. Only four of the 13 theme parks have opened; the others are still under construction, along with the apartment towers around them. Wanda and Sunac are still negotiating over whether that movie studio will be included in the deal.	虽然万达帝国的大部分物业现在被卖掉了，但仍然没有完工。13个主题公园中只有四个已经开业；其他的仍在建设中，其周围的高层公寓楼也还未完工。万达和融创中国仍在谈判是否要把那个电影基地纳入交易中。
The project at Wuhan, which holds the main real estate left in the portfolio, is in better shape.	武汉的这个项目发展得比较好，是万达剩下资产中的房地产重头戏。
The company poured more than \$7 billion into the city over the last decade, building a mile-long street of stores and restaurants flanked by apartment buildings and office towers. Wanda moved in early, before most developers realized that the city would evolve from basic steel-making into one of the biggest auto manufacturing hubs in China.	在过去十年间，该公司在武汉市投入了逾70亿美元，建造了一条超过一公里长的商业美食街，两侧是公寓楼和办公楼。万达进入武汉比较早，它比大多数开发商都更早地意识到，这个城市将从一个基本的钢铁城市转变为中国最大的汽车制造中心之一。
Wuhan handed over for redevelopment a big chunk of downtown that previously had many state-owned dormitories. Almost every other city granted large plots of outlying land to Wanda.	武汉把一大片市区交给万达拆迁重建，那里之前有很多国有宿舍。而其他的几乎每一个城市，都将大片的外围地块交给了万达。
Unlike elsewhere, essentially all of Wanda's construction here is done. Approximately half the apartments have already been sold in a booming local market.	和其他地方不同，万达在这里的建设基本上已经全部完成。近半数的公寓已在当地繁荣的市场上售出。
Real estate agents here said that the luxurious apartments sold for twice as much per square foot as other apartments in Wuhan. It likely means Wanda was able pay off much or all of the debt associated with the	这里的房产中介表示，万达豪华公寓每平米的售价是武汉其他公寓的近两倍。那很可能意味着，万达能够支付与该项目相关的很多或全部债务，剩余公寓的销售能让它获得巨额利润。

project, allowing it to book considerable profit on sales of the remaining apartments.	
Wanda declined to comment.	万达拒绝置评。
But Wuhan also shows why Wanda will not be a major challenger to Disney.	不过，武汉也表明了为什么万达不会是迪士尼的主要挑战者。
The Wanda Movie Park, a huge indoor theme park near the heart of Wuhan, closed just 19 months after opening. Attendance was anemic. A dozen ticket windows, all shuttered, still list entrance prices. The going rate was steep: \$35 for an adult, several days' wages for a blue-collar worker in this city.	武汉市中心附近的庞大室内主题公园万达电影乐园开业仅 19 个月后关闭。参观者数量很少。十几个售票窗口全部关闭，门票价格还显示在上面。价格很高：成人每人 35 美元，相当于这座城市蓝领工人几天的工资。
Local residents complained that the six activity areas in the park, with names like Star Journey, Ultimate Energy and Power of Nature, weren't worth the price. They consisted largely of sitting in motion-simulator chairs or walking through mock-ups of sets designed to promote Wanda's movies.	当地居民抱怨称，公园的六个活动区不值这个价——活动区包括星际旅行、终极能量和自然威力等。活动主要是坐在运动模拟椅上，或穿过为宣传万达电影而设计的模拟场景。
Wanda has so enthusiastically followed Beijing's message of instilling national pride that other attractions sometimes verged on propaganda. The show at the 2,000-seat theater, by the former director of Cirque du Soleil, Franco Dragone, is supposed to combine acrobatic stunts and artistic pageantry with the heritage of China's Han ethnic majority. Even Mr. Wang's son complained on social media that the Han Show was incomprehensible.	万达还热情响应了北京弘扬民族自豪感的号召，导致有些景点接近政治宣传。在有 2000 个座位的剧场进行的表演是前太阳马戏团(Cirque du Soleil)总监佛朗哥·德拉贡(Franco Dragone)设计的，意在把杂技和艺术性的华美场面与中国主要民族汉族的传统相结合。甚至连王健林的儿子也在社交媒体上抱怨看不懂“汉秀”。
Dalian Wanda has said that it will redesign the activities here and reopen the park. But there was little sign of activity during a recent visit.	大连万达称，它将重新设计这里的活动，再次开放该乐园。但是在前不久的访问中，没有看到任何活动的迹象。
"If it were a choice of going to Disney again or Wanda again, I would go	"如果让我选再去一次迪士尼还是再去一次万达，我会去迪士尼，"38 岁的太

to Disney," said Liu Lina, a 38-year-old solar-panel installation manager here. "The Disney parks have lots of activities to experience."	太阳能安装公司经理刘丽娜说。“迪士尼有更多可以去体验的活动。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/dalian-wanda-group-china-debt	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/dalian-wanda-group-china-debt
Trump Administration Is Said to Open Broad Inquiry Into China's Trade Practices	特朗普政府拟对中国发起贸易调查
WASHINGTON — The Trump administration is preparing a broad investigation into China's trade practices, according to people with knowledge of its plans, amid growing worries in the United States over a Chinese government-led effort to make the country a global leader in microchips, electric cars and other crucial technologies of the future.	华盛顿——知情人士透露，特朗普政府正准备对中国的贸易做法进行大规模调查。此举的背景是，中国政府竭力推动本国成为微型芯片、电动汽车以及未来的其他关键技术领域的全球领导者，从而引得美国越来越感到忧虑。
The move, which could come in the next several days, signals a shift by the administration away from its emphasis on greater cooperation between Washington and Beijing, in part because administration officials have become frustrated by China's reluctance to confront North Korea over its nuclear and ballistic missile programs.	这一可能会在未来几天内浮出水面的举措意味着，一直力促华盛顿和北京加强合作的特朗普政府改弦更张，部分原因在于中国不愿就朝鲜的核项目及弹道导弹项目与其对抗，让特朗普政府的官员感到沮丧。
The two sides have also struggled in trade negotiations despite claiming modest progress earlier this year, while American companies have complained they face pressure to share trade secrets with Chinese partners.	中美双方的贸易谈判也颇为艰难，尽管它们在今年早些时候宣称取得了些许进展；美国公司则一直抱怨说，自己面临着与中国合作伙伴分享商业机密的压力。
The investigation will focus on alleged Chinese violations of American intellectual property, according to three people with a detailed knowledge of the administration's plans. The people spoke on condition of anonymity because the deliberations are not yet public.	三名对特朗普政府的计划有着详细了解的人士称，调查将以所谓的中国侵犯美国的知识产权为重点。由于相关讨论尚未公开，三人要求匿名。
China's policy to become a leading manufacturer by 2025 in the fields	中国的一项政策旨在让该国在2025年到来时成为无人驾驶汽车、医疗设备、

<p>of driverless cars, medical devices, semiconductors, artificial intelligence, robotics and many other technologies has caught the attention of Trump administration officials. The policy, known as Made in China 2025, sets goals for China to be a global leader in ten fields of industry with the help of massive infusions of state money and the protection of those industries from American competitors.</p>	<p>半导体、人工智能、机器人以及其他很多技术领域的主要制造国，而这引起了特朗普政府官员的关注。这项名为“中国制造 2025”的政策，为中国设定的目标是在十个工业领域成为全球领导者——期间要借助巨额政府资金的支持以及保护这些领域不受美国竞争者侵扰的措施。</p>
<p>At the same time, the Chinese government has demanded that American companies cut the licensing fees that they charge for key patents, and has insisted that companies set up joint ventures to do business in China.</p>	<p>与此同时，中国政府已经要求美国公司削减其就关键专利收取的许可费，还坚持要求它们开办合资企业，以便在中国做生意。</p>
<p>Under the process that the Trump administration plans to set in motion, the office of the United States Trade Representative will start an investigation into China's trade practice. Following an investigation, which could be completed in as little as a few months, the United States could impose steep tariffs on imports, rescind licenses or take other measures in response to other countries' burdensome or unfair restrictions on American commerce. The process is known as a Section 301 investigation, citing a section of the 1974 Trade Act.</p>	<p>在特朗普政府计划开启的进程中，美国贸易代表办公室将就中国的贸易做法展开调查。调查也许只用几个月便可完成，随后，美国可能会征收极高的进口关税、取消许可证，或者采取其他措施，以回应其他国家对美国商业实施的难于负担或不公平的限制。这一进程被称为 301 条款调查，援引的是 1974 年《贸易法》(Trade Act) 中的条款。</p>
<p>The Trump policy of cooperation began to founder after a crucial meeting in Washington on July 19 between top American and top Chinese officials, Trump administration officials and trade policy advisers said. That meeting, the so-called Comprehensive Economic Dialogue talks overseen by the Treasury and the Commerce Departments, had been aimed at producing a series of trade deals that could be portrayed as an "early harvest" in the three months following</p>	<p>特朗普政府的官员及贸易顾问称，中美高级官员于 7 月 19 日在华盛顿进行一场关键会晤之后，特朗普力促中美合作的政策开始走向失败。那场会晤，也就是由美国财政部和商务部牵头的所谓中美全面经济对话，旨在达成可以被称作在“习特会”之后的三个月里取得的“初步成果”的一系列协议——特朗普总统与中国国家主席习近平于今年春天在马阿拉歌庄园进行了高峰会谈。</p>

President Trump's summit with President Xi Jinping of China last spring at Mar-a-Lago.	
The two sides were unable to agree on any deals that went significantly beyond what China had previously promised the Obama administration. Both sides ended up abruptly canceling the news conferences they had previously scheduled to discuss what were supposed to have been their accomplishments.	但中美双方无法达成比中国此前对奥巴马政府做出的承诺更重大的协议。双方最终突然取消了新闻发布会，它们原计划在发布会上谈论全面经济对话的相关成果。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/trump-china-trade-intellectual-property-section-301	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170802/trump-china-trade-intellectual-property-section-301
As Washington Tries to Protect Tech, China Could Fight Back	中美贸易交锋，华盛顿火力有限
WASHINGTON — As the Trump administration moves to take on China over intellectual property, Washington will find it has limited firepower. Beijing has a strong grip on American technology companies, and global trade rules could favor China.	华盛顿——随着特朗普政府着手在知识产权问题上剑指中国，华盛顿会发现自己其实火力有限。北京牢牢控制着美国的科技企业，并且国际贸易规则可能也会偏向中国。
Technology is proving a major battleground for China and the United States, as both sides vie to protect their economic and national security interests.	科技证明是中美两国的主战场，双方都争相保护自己的经济和国家安全利益。
Beijing has forced a long list of American companies to enter joint ventures or share research with Chinese players, part of a broader push to create its own technology giants. From makers of smartphones to chips to electric cars, American businesses have reluctantly agreed, fearful of losing access to China, which has the second-largest economy in the world.	北京逼迫一大批美国公司在中国成立合资企业或分享研究成果，这是中国打造科技巨头整体行动的一部分。从智能手机到芯片再到电动汽车厂商，美国企业作出了让步，因为它们担心被全球第二大经济体拒之门外。
China's ambitions have set off alarms in Washington, with concerns on both sides of the aisle. Robert E. Lighthizer, the United States trade	中国的野心引起了华盛顿的警惕，两党均为此感到担忧。据知情人士透露，美国贸易代表罗伯特·莱特希泽(Robert Lighthizer)正在准备指控中国大范围

<p>representative, is now preparing a trade case accusing China of extensive violations of intellectual property, according to people with detailed knowledge of the case.</p>	<p>侵犯知识产权的贸易案。</p>
<p>But China can play a strong defense. The country has broad latitude, under special rules it negotiated with the World Trade Organization, to maintain restrictions within its market.</p>	<p>但中国可以进行有力辩护。根据它通过谈判与世界贸易组织（World Trade Organization, 简称 WTO）达成的规定，中国享有广泛的自由度，可保留自己市场内部的限制措施。</p>
<p>“The problem is that U.S. trade negotiators agreed to provisions allowing China to limit market access for U.S. companies unless they engaged in joint ventures,” said Michael R. Wessel, a member of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, which Congress created to monitor the relationship between the two countries.</p>	<p>“问题在于，美国的贸易谈判代表同意了相关条款，允许中国限制美国公司进入市场，除非它们参与创办合资企业，”在国会为监测两国关系而成立的美中经济安全审查委员会(United States-China Economic and Security Review Commission)任职的迈克尔·R·韦赛尔(Michael R. Wessel)说。</p>
<p>“Potential Chinese partners demand the family jewels,” he said. “Companies can say no, but too many give in to Chinese pressure to make a quick buck.”</p>	<p>“潜在的中国合作伙伴要求拿出传家宝，”他说。“公司可以拒绝，但太多公司屈服于中国的压力，迅速捞一笔钱。”</p>
<p>The current trade frictions trace back to the Clinton administration.</p>	<p>当前的贸易摩擦可追溯至克林顿政府。</p>
<p>When China was entering the W.T.O. in 1999 and 2000, American negotiators gave Beijing some leeway, a position later supported by the administration of George W. Bush. As a developing country, China was allowed extra protections, such as requirements that companies in critical industries work with Chinese partners. China, in return, promised to shed the extra rules gradually as its economy matured.</p>	<p>中国在 1999 年和 2000 年加入 WTO 时，美方谈判代表给北京留了一些余地。后来，这种态度得到了乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府的支持。作为一个发展中国家，中国享有额外的保护，比如要求重要行业的企业要与中方伙伴合作。作为回报，中国承诺会随着经济的成熟而取消额外的规定。</p>
<p>But Beijing did not open up, even as China evolved into an economic powerhouse. Quite the opposite has happened under President Xi Jinping, who has pursued a more nationalistic agenda than his</p>	<p>但北京并没有开放，即便中国已经成了一个经济大国。并且中国国家主席习近平上台后的情况恰恰相反，他推行的议程，比他致力于改革的前任们更具民族主义色彩。</p>

reform-minded predecessors.	
China now sees the technology sector as a critical piece of its industrial policy – a policy that Beijing is aggressively enlisting American tech giants to support and that the leadership will most likely go all out to protect.	中国现在视科技领域为其工业政策的重要组成部分。北京正在极力争取美国科技巨头支持该政策，并且领导人极有可能全力以赴地保护该政策。
Beijing's demands have been partly driven by security concerns, particularly after disclosures by Edward J. Snowden, the former National Security Agency contractor, of electronic spying by the United States on China's rapid military buildup.	北京的要求部分是出于对安全的担忧，尤其是在前美国国家安全局(National Security Agency)承包商雇员爱德华·J·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)泄露美国对中国快速的军事建设开展电子间谍活动后。
China has also been explicit about its economic motives, seeking to dominate fast-growing global industries that could create millions of well-paid jobs for a generation of increasingly well-educated young Chinese.	中国对自己的经济动机也直言不讳，寻求主导全球发展迅速的行业。这些行业可能会为受教育水平越来越高的一代中国年轻人创造数以百万计的高薪工作机会。
In several cases, China's strategy to control technology approaches the kind of oversight most countries reserve for industries serving the military or government.	有时候，中国控制技术的战略，接近于大部分国家对服务于军队或政府的行业的那种监管。
New Chinese rules often force foreign tech companies into partnerships with local companies – in part to gain expertise, in part to assert control. Other guidance from the government has indicated that companies must invest more in China to continue to have access to the market. Apple has opened research and development centers in the country as part of a new charm campaign.	中国新出台的规定往往逼迫外国科技公司与本国企业合作。这部分是为了获取专业技术，部分是为了进行控制。政府的其他引导表明，公司必须增加在华投资，才能继续留在中国市场。苹果已在中国设立研发中心，作为其新的示好运动的一部分。
In the chip sector, a major initiative intended to lift Chinese capabilities has drafted America's biggest makers of the electronic brains that run everything from smartphones to driverless cars. Over the past four	在芯片行业，一项意在提升中国实力的重要计划招募到了美国最大的那些计算机厂商，涉及各个领域，从智能手机到无人驾驶汽车。过去四年里，美国最大的那些芯片公司进入了一个令它们感到困惑的合作网络。这些合作不同

years, America's largest chip companies have entered into a dizzying network of partnerships unlike anything they have anywhere else.	于它们在其他任何地方展开的合作。
Qualcomm works with a company in southwest China to develop server chips. In 2014, Intel signed agreements with two Chinese chip makers, Spreadtrum and Rockchip, to give it a leg up in the market for China's smartphones and tablets. Last year, Intel agreed to a partnership with the influential Tsinghua University in China as part of a bid to make server chips that match local specifications.	高通(Qualcomm)与中国西南部的一家公司合作开发服务器芯片。2014年,英特尔(Intel)与中国的两家芯片生产商展讯和瑞芯微签署协议,让它在中国的智能手机和平板电脑市场占了上风。去年,英特尔同意与在中国影响力颇大的清华大学合作,作为其为生产符合当地规格的服务器芯片而展开的努力的一部分。
IBM and Advanced Micro Devices have both licensed chip technology to Chinese partners with ties to China's military. GlobalFoundries, a California-based company, joined forces with a local government in central China to build a \$10 billion chip manufacturing plant there.	IBM 和超威半导体公司(Advanced Micro Devices, 简称 AMD)均把芯片技术授权给了与中国军方有关系的中国合作伙伴。总部设在加利福尼亚州的 GlobalFoundries 与中国腹地中的一个地方政府合作,在那里修建一座投资 100 亿美元(约合 670 亿元人民币)的芯片制造厂。
American technology companies can find themselves at a serious disadvantage in China unless they agree to cooperate with government-linked Chinese businesses.	除非同意与和政府有关系的中国企业合作,否则美国科技企业可能会发现自己在在中国处于严重不利的地位。
Take cloud computing, the fast-growing business of leasing computer power to companies. Chinese laws require foreign companies to join with local partners and allow them only a minority stake. International businesses are also blocked from branding such services under their own names.	以增长迅速的云计算——向公司出租计算能力的业务——为例。中国的法律要求外国公司与当地公司合作,并且只允许它们持有少数股份。跨国企业还被禁止用自己的名字给这类服务命名。
Both Microsoft and Amazon, dominant forces in cloud computing in the United States, have local partnerships in China. By contrast, China's e-commerce giant Alibaba operates two data centers in the United States without any partner.	美国云计算领域的主导力量微软(Microsoft)和亚马逊(Amazon)在中国都有当地的合作伙伴。相比之下,中国电商巨头阿里巴巴在美国有两个数据中心,但没有任何合作伙伴。
Another rule calls for data about Chinese consumers or business	另一项规定要求把有关中国消费者或企业经营活动的数据存储在中国。苹果

<p>operations to be stored in China. Apple and Amazon recently set up data centers in China, again with local partners, to store more customer information in the country.</p>	<p>(Apple)和亚马逊最近都在中国成立了数据中心——又是和当地的合作伙伴一起——用来存放更多的顾客信息。</p>
<p>Against that backdrop, the call for trade action is attracting bipartisan support.</p>	<p>在此背景下，在贸易上采取行动的呼吁得到了两党的支持。</p>
<p>Senator Ron Wyden of Oregon, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Finance Committee, which handles trade issues, met with Mr. Lighthizer Wednesday morning and gave him a letter supporting a challenge to Chinese policies. "China's forced technology transfer policies are among the key challenges facing U.S. innovators operating in China or otherwise competing with Chinese firms," Senator Wyden wrote.</p>	<p>周三上午，参议院金融委员会(Senate Finance Committee)资深民主党人、俄勒冈州参议员罗恩·怀登(Ron Wyden)与莱特希泽会面，并交给他一封信，支持挑战中国的政策。“中国强迫转让技术的政策，属于在中国开展业务或与中国公司竞争的美国创新者面临的主要挑战，”怀登写道。</p>
<p>China can make its own play under global trade rules. Beijing can quickly demand binding arbitration — and could have a good chance of winning. China was allowed into the W.T.O. with very few limits on its ability to regulate services or foreign investment, two categories in which China was fairly weak when it entered the organization in 2001.</p>	<p>中国可以根据国际贸易规则采取自己的行动。北京可以迅速要求进行强制性仲裁，并且可能很有希望胜诉。2001年获准加入WTO时，因为服务和外国投资这两个领域相当薄弱，中国对这两个领域的监管能力几乎未受限制。</p>
<p>If China did win a W.T.O. case, it would then have the right to restrict American exports to the same extent that the United States restricts Chinese imports.</p>	<p>如果真的在WTO的申诉中获胜，中国将有权根据美国对从中国进口的商品的限制程度，限制美国出口的商品。</p>
<p>China consistently exports four times as much to the United States as it imports. Even so, China could penalize American companies like Apple and Starbucks that have very large operations that produce and sell in China with minimal imports from the United States.</p>	<p>中国面向美国的出口始终是进口的四倍。即便如此，中国仍能惩罚像苹果和星巴克(Starbucks)这种在中国的业务量非常大、生产和销售都在中国进行、从美国进口的东西非常少的美国公司。</p>
<p>"U.S. negotiators, I think, basically dropped the ball," said Nicholas R.</p>	<p>"美国谈判代表，我觉得，总的来说处置失当了，"彼得森国际经济研究所</p>

<p>Lardy, a longtime trade expert at the Peterson Institute for International Economics, referring to the rules on services that were negotiated when China entered the W.T.O. "They didn't think China was very important."</p>	<p>(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的资深贸易专家尼古拉斯·R·拉迪(Nicholas R. Lardy)指的是中国加入 WTO 时通过谈判达成的服务业规定。“他们当时不觉得中国很重要。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170803/china-trade-trump-technology</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170803/china-trade-trump-technology</p>
<p>Alibaba and Kering Agree to Cooperate on Fighting Fakes</p>	<p>阿里巴巴与开云集团联手打击假货</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — Alibaba has been battling the perception that it is a marketplace for fakes for years. On Thursday, it made some headway, resolving a dispute with the luxury goods giant Kering.</p>	<p>上海——多年来，阿里巴巴一直在努力克服外界认为它是假货市场的看法，并在周四取得了一些进展，解决了与奢侈品巨头开云集团(Kering)的争端。</p>
<p>The companies said they had resolved their differences, and Kering, which owns brands including Gucci and Saint Laurent, said it would withdraw a 2015 lawsuit charging that counterfeit goods had been sold from the Chinese e-commerce giant's website.</p>	<p>这两家公司表示已经解决了它们之间的分歧，而且，拥有古驰(Gucci)、圣罗兰(Saint Laurent)等品牌的开云集团已表示，将撤销一起 2015 年的诉讼，该诉讼指控这家中国电子商务巨头允许其网站上销售假冒商品。</p>
<p>They said in a statement that they would establish a task force to share information and work with law enforcement to protect Kering's brands. The companies will also make use of Alibaba's technology to seek out fakes.</p>	<p>两家公司在一份声明中说，它们将成立一个工作小组，以便为保护开云的品牌共享信息、与执法部门合作。两家公司还将利用阿里巴巴的技术查找假货。</p>
<p>The resolution is a victory for Alibaba, which has been on a charm offensive outside China. The company's founder, Jack Ma, hosted a conference in Detroit this year as part of efforts to enlist more American vendors for its platforms. Mr. Ma has also met with President Trump.</p>	<p>争端的解决对阿里巴巴来说是一个胜利，阿里一直在国外展开魅力攻势。作为把更多美国供应商招募到阿里平台上的努力的一部分，公司创始人马云今年曾在底特律主持了一次会议。当时马云还见到了特朗普总统。</p>
<p>Alibaba has long faced accusations that its sales platforms harbor vendors selling fakes, and it has worked hard to push against that depiction. The resolution of the suit with Kering is likely to be just one</p>	<p>阿里巴巴长期以来一直面临着外界的指控，称其销售平台包庇出售冒牌产品的商贩，该公司也在长期努力反击这一指控。开云诉讼阿里一案的解决很可能只是公司一个更广泛努力的一部分，阿里希望能从美国贸易代表办公室</p>

<p>part of a broader effort by the company to remove itself from the list of “notorious markets” for counterfeit goods compiled by the Office of the United States Trade Representative.</p>	<p>(Office of the United States Trade Representative)编制的假冒商品“臭名昭著市场”名单上被除去。</p>
<p>The company had itself removed from the list four years ago, but was then added back last year. Kering sued Alibaba and its financial arm, Ant Financial, in 2015 over the prevalence of counterfeit goods on its sites. It also filed a short-lived lawsuit against Alibaba in 2014.</p>	<p>四年前，阿里曾让自己的名字被拿出名单，但去年又被列入其中。2015年，开云集团对阿里巴巴及其金融分支蚂蚁金服提起诉讼，称其网站上普遍存在假冒商品。开云也在2014年对阿里巴巴提起过诉讼，但很快就撤诉了。</p>
<p>Unlike Amazon, much of Alibaba’s e-commerce site is dominated by marketplaces run by third-party vendors. The company has argued that it can be tricky to perfectly police such a bewildering number of small online shops, selling all manner of goods. Its situation is also made difficult by the widespread prevalence of fake goods in China more generally.</p>	<p>与亚马逊不同，阿里巴巴的电子商务平台主要由第三方销售商经营的市场主导。阿里一直在为自己辩护，称很难完美地维护这样的平台，因为在上面对销售各种商品的网上小商家的数量多到令人眼花缭乱。阿里的情况也因假货在中国大量存在的普遍现象而变得更加困难。</p>
<p>Alibaba has said it is using increasingly sophisticated technology, including artificial intelligence, to track down fakes. In a report submitted to the United States trade representative last year, the Chinese company said that its systems could scan 10 million product listings a day. These checks had led it to take down 380 million suspect listings, it said, in a 12-month period.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴表示，它正在使用越来越先进的技术、包括人工智能来追查假货。阿里在去年向美国贸易代表提交的一份报告中说，公司的系统每天可审查1000万个商品目录。公司说，这些审查在12个月的时间里总共致使3.8亿个可疑商品下架。</p>
<p>Still, small- and medium-size businesses have said it can be hard to report fakes to Alibaba, and that its systems can be clunky and prone to errors.</p>	<p>不过，中小型商家仍表示，向阿里巴巴举报假货并不容易，而且阿里的系统可能有点笨拙、容易出错。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170804/alibaba-kering-fakes-luxury</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170804/alibaba-kering-fakes-luxury</p>
<p>Kushner Companies Said to Be Under Investigation Over Visa Program</p>	<p>库什纳集团 EB-5 项目遭调查，曾在华推广</p>
<p>Federal prosecutors are investigating Kushner Companies, the real</p>	<p>联邦检察官正在调查库什纳集团(Kushner Companies)对一个为富有的海</p>

<p>estate firm owned by the family of Jared Kushner, the president's son-in-law and senior adviser, over its use of a program that grants visas to wealthy overseas investors.</p>	<p>外投资者提供签证项目的使用情况。库什纳集团是特朗普总统的女婿及高级顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)家族拥有的房地产公司。</p>
<p>The authorities, in part, are looking into the role of Mr. Kushner's sister, Nicole Meyer, according to a person familiar with the matter who confirmed the inquiry.</p>	<p>一名知情人士证实，当局正在调查库什纳的妹妹尼科尔·迈耶(Nicole Meyer)在其中的作用。</p>
<p>The investigation centers on the real estate company's use of the so-called EB-5 program, which offers visas to foreigners in exchange for a \$500,000 investment. Critics say the program has weak oversight and lax rules.</p>	<p>调查集中在这家房地产公司对所谓 EB-5 项目的使用上，该项目为外国人提供签证，以换取 50 万美元的投资。批评人士表示，这个项目监管不力，制度不严。</p>
<p>At a marketing event in May, Ms. Meyer promoted the company's connections to the Trump administration as she courted Chinese investors for a pair of luxury apartment towers being built by the Kushner Companies in New Jersey. The project "means a lot to me and my entire family," she told prospective investors at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Beijing.</p>	<p>在今年 5 月的一个营销活动中，迈耶把该公司与特朗普行政当局的关系当作卖点，向中国投资者宣传库什纳集团在新泽西州建造的两座豪华公寓楼。她在北京丽思卡尔顿酒店向潜在投资者介绍说，这个项目“对我和我的整个家庭来说意义重大”。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner gave up his role running the family company in January. He still owns a significant piece of the business.</p>	<p>库什纳今年 1 月份放弃了自己在家族企业中的职务。但他仍然拥有很大一部分业务的所有权。</p>
<p>In a statement, Kushner Companies' general counsel, Emily Wolf, said the company was cooperating with the authorities.</p>	<p>库什纳集团的法律顾问艾米莉·沃尔夫(Emily Wolf)在一份声明中表示，该公司正在与当局合作。</p>
<p>"EB-5 is a longstanding federal program that is frequently used by many large developers to raise funds and help create jobs," Ms. Wolf said. "Kushner Companies utilized the program, fully complied with its rules and regulations and did nothing improper."</p>	<p>"EB-5 是一个长期的联邦项目，开发商经常利用它来筹集资金，帮助创造就业机会。"沃尔夫说。"库什纳集团对该项目的使用完全符合相关规章制度，并没有做任何不妥当的事情。"</p>
<p>She added: "Neither Kushner Companies nor Nicole Meyer have done</p>	<p>她说：“库什纳集团和尼科尔·迈耶都没有犯下任何与 EB-5 项目有关的错误，</p>

<p>anything wrong in connection with the EB-5 program, and any suggestion to the contrary is simply false. The company and Ms. Meyer are cooperating with all legal requests in order to show that they did everything properly and clear up any questions."</p>	<p>任何与之相反的说法都是错误的，公司和迈耶正在配合各种法律要求，以表明他们做的一切事情都是恰当的，并澄清各种疑问。”</p>
<p>The investigation was reported earlier by The Wall Street Journal, which said Kushner Companies had received a subpoena. The focus of the investigation is unclear.</p>	<p>《华尔街日报》早些时候报道了这起调查，称库什纳集团已经收到一张传票。调查的重点目前尚不清楚。</p>
<p>The Kushners are seeking \$150 million in EB-5 money for a pair of high-rise apartment buildings in Jersey City, known as One Journal Square. In May, Ms. Meyer marketed the development at events in Beijing and in Shanghai.</p>	<p>库什纳家族正在为泽西市的两座高层公寓 One Journal Square 寻求价值1.5亿美元的 EB-5 项目资金。5月，迈耶参加了在北京和上海举行的推介活动。</p>
<p>At the Beijing event, Ms. Meyer mentioned her brother's former role at the family company, saying he left to serve in the Trump administration. The two events were hosted by Qiaowai, a Beijing immigration company that promised good returns and "guaranteed" green cards to investors in the Jersey City project.</p>	<p>在北京的活动中，梅耶提到了她哥哥之前在家族企业中的角色，说他离开公司到特朗普政府任职。这两个活动的主办方、北京移民机构侨外承诺，该项目的投资者可以获得良好的回报，而且“保证”能拿到绿卡。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner has played an important role in United States-China relations, brokering meetings between Mr. Trump and top Chinese officials. About three-quarters of the roughly 10,000 investor visas issued last year went to applicants from China.</p>	<p>库什纳在美中关系中发挥了重要作用，他给特朗普和中国最高层官员的会谈牵线搭桥。去年发放的大约1万份投资者签证中，约有四分之三发给了来自中国的申请者。</p>
<p>Ms. Meyer apologized for mentioning her brother and did not appear at later events on the trip.</p>	<p>迈耶为提及哥哥道歉，并且没有出现在后来的活动中。</p>
<p>This is not the first time Kushner Companies has turned to the program. In 2013, it raised \$50 million in EB-5 financing for a Trump-branded luxury high-rise apartment building in Jersey City, which opened late</p>	<p>这也不是库什纳集团第一次利用这个项目。2013年，它用 EB-5 项目为泽西城去年年底开业的特朗普品牌豪华高层公寓筹集了 5000 万美元资金。</p>

last year.	
Created in 1990, the program was intended to provide financing for projects in areas with high unemployment. It has turned into a popular source of cheap financing for luxury developments.	该计划于 1990 年推出，旨在为高失业率地区筹集项目资金。它已成为豪华房产项目获得低成本融资的一个很受欢迎的资源。
There are no federal standards to define the areas that qualify for the program. And developers have been accused of providing gerrymandered maps to qualify.	目前没有统一的联邦标准来界定哪些地方有资格参加该计划。一些开发商被指提供弄虚作假的地图来获得资格。
The Government Accountability Office, the watchdog arm of Congress, has criticized the EB-5 program, citing lax safeguards against illicit sources of funds.	国会的监督机构政府问责局(Government Accountability Office)批评了 EB-5 项目，说它对非法资金来源审核不严。
Mr. Kushner and his wife, Ivanka Trump, have divested a portion of his stake in the family real estate empire, including the Jersey City project. But he has retained ownership in the bulk of the business, including the building that had received EB-5 funds.	库什纳和妻子伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)放弃了他对家族房地产帝国的一部分权益，包括这个泽西城项目。但他在很大一部分业务中都保留了所有权，包括之前收到过 EB-5 资金的楼宇。
Government ethics filings show the stake held by Mr. Kushner and Ms. Trump in the family business and other investments is worth as much as \$761 million to them.	政府伦理申报文件显示，库什纳和伊万卡在家族企业中所持有的权益以及其他投资的价值高达 7.61 亿美元。
Blake Roberts, a lawyer who is advising the couple on ethics issues, has said that Mr. Kushner will recuse himself from matters concerning the EB-5 program.	就伦理问题为这对夫妇提供咨询建议的律师布莱克·罗伯茨(Blake Roberts)表示，库什纳将撤出那些和 EB-5 项目有关的业务。
Qiaowai, the Chinese immigration company helping Kushner Companies find investors, did not respond to a request for comment.	帮助库什纳集团寻找投资者的中国移民公司侨外没有回复置评请求。
https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170804/kushner-eb-5-china-green-cards	https://cn.nytimes.com/business/20170804/kushner-eb-5-china-green-cards
Q & A: Liu Heung Shing on Photographing Tiananmen	美联社记者用镜头记录的六四

<p>The Hong Kong-born photojournalist Liu Heung Shing, who shared a 1992 Pulitzer Prize for documenting an attempted coup in Russia, now lives in Beijing, where he devotes most of his time to organizing photo exhibitions and editing books on historical photos of China. His own photos from China are themselves an archive of the country's astounding changes since the death of Mao Zedong. His images for Time magazine and The Associated Press in China in the late 1970s and early 1980s have been collected in "China After Mao."</p>	<p>香港出生的美籍摄影师刘香成因为在俄罗斯拍摄了一起未遂政变而和他人共享了 1992 年的普利策奖(Pulitzer Prize), 他现居北京。在那里, 他把大部分时间都用于组织摄影展和编辑中国历史照片书籍了。他在中国拍摄的照片, 本身就是一个档案库, 记录了自毛泽东逝世后, 中国发生的惊人变化。他在上世纪 70 年代末和 80 年代初为《时代》周刊(Time)和美联社 (Associated Press)拍摄的图片已收录成集, 名为《毛泽东之后的中国》(China After Mao)。</p>
<p>But the most intense moments of his China career came later, when, on assignment for The A.P., he was a witness to the Tiananmen Square protests in 1989. He was in Beijing on June 3 and 4, when soldiers of the People's Liberation Army, under orders from Deng Xiaoping, shot and killed hundreds, possibly thousands, of civilians.</p>	<p>不过, 他的中国职业经历中最紧张的时刻, 出现在他后来接受的美联社的一个任务里, 彼时他是 1989 年天安门广场抗议事件的目击者。那年的 6 月 3 日和 4 日, 他就在北京, 当时, 邓小平一声令下, 中国人民解放军枪杀了数百名, 也许是数千名平民。</p>
<p>In his home office, less than a mile north of the center of that violence, Mr. Liu has hanging on a wall two iconic photographs from that period: one of a young couple sitting on a bicycle beneath an overpass on which tanks are rolling, which Mr. Liu shot the day after the killings; and another of "Tank Man," which Mr. Liu's colleague Jeff Widener shot from the Beijing Hotel the same day. In an interview, Mr. Liu discussed working in Beijing during spring 1989. Excerpts follow:</p>	<p>他的家庭办公室位于那场暴力活动的中心以北不到一英里(约 1.6 公里)处。刘香成在墙上挂着那段时期拍摄的两幅标志性作品, 一幅是一对年轻男女坐在立交桥下的自行车上, 桥上滚动的坦克, 这幅作品是刘香成在杀戮后的第二天拍摄的; 另一幅作品是“坦克人”, 他是刘香成的同事杰夫·怀德纳(Jeff Widener)于同日从北京贵宾楼饭店往外拍摄所得的。在一次采访中, 刘香成讨论了 1989 年春天时, 他在北京的工作情况。以下为采访节选:</p>
<p>Q. You were in the A.P. bureau in Seoul when the Tiananmen protests began unfolding. The A.P. sent you back to Beijing. What were your impressions, and was there any sense that things might turn as tragic as they did?</p>	<p>问: 当天安门抗议开始掀起时, 你正在美联社驻首尔分社。美联社派你回到北京。你的印象是什么, 你有没有任何事情可能会演变成一出悲剧的感觉, 就像后来发生的那样?</p>
<p>A. When I saw the news that the Chinese students were camping out in</p>	<p>答: 当我看到中国学生在天安门广场扎营的消息, 我就想起了 1978 年那场</p>

<p>Tiananmen Square, I was reminded of the story of the short-lived Democracy Wall in 1978. The scenes from Beijing in 1989 were familiar, although the crowds were much bigger than a decade earlier. I was surprised that the staffs of official media like People's Daily, Guangming Daily and Xinhua News Agency had decided to join the gatherings by Chang'an Ave.</p>	<p>短暂的民主墙运动。1989年，北京出现了类似的场景，不过人群的聚集规模比十年前要大得多。我对《人民日报》、《光明日报》、新华社等官方媒体的员工决定加入长安街的集会队伍感到惊讶。</p>
<p>Shooting those events was similar to the process of covering Democracy Wall, where I would go daily to check if a new wall poster had gone up – this was on a strip of wall next to a public bus depot on the west side of Chang'an Ave. In mid-May of 1989, when I returned to Beijing, I would visit Tiananmen Square several times a day, photographing the essentially peaceful gathering of the students who lived in the public buses that had been commandeered for the square. There, they cooked noodles and dumplings and passed the time singing and dancing. The students copied each other's poetry, which was pasted on the Monument to the People's Heroes. At times, students would show placards demanding rights for China similar to the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.</p>	<p>拍摄这些事件和报道民主墙的过程类似，报道民主墙时，我会每天查看墙上是否贴出了的新的的大字报——当时的大字报贴在长安街西边一座公交总站旁的围墙上。1989年5月中旬回京后，我每天都会去几趟天安门广场，拍摄大体上一片和平的学生集会，他们住在广场上已被征用的公交车里。在那里下面条、煮饺子，唱歌跳舞打发时光。学生们互相摘抄彼此的诗作，这些诗作都贴在人民英雄纪念碑上。有时，学生们会打出标语，要求中国普及类似于美国宪法第一修正案(First Amendment)中的权利。</p>
<p>It reminded me that shortly after Mao died in 1976, there was a fresh air of openness, and Chinese and foreign students would hang out in Yuanmingyuan, the Old Summer Palace, almost like a Chinese mini-version of Woodstock. Until the students of the Central Fine Arts Academy put up the "statue of liberty" in the square, facing down the official portrait of Mao, I never thought it would turn violent.</p>	<p>这些场景让我回想起毛泽东1976年逝世不久后的那段时期，当时处处都是开放的新氛围，中外学生结伴在圆明园遗址公园游玩，几乎就像是迷你版的中国式伍德斯托克音乐节(Woodstock)。在中央美术学院的学生把“民主女神像”放到天安门广场正对毛泽东官方肖像的位置之前，我从未想过，此事会演变成暴力事件。</p>
<p>Q. How did The A.P. manage photo coverage of the events? Before the</p>	<p>问：美联社是如何进行图片报道的？在6月3日暴力事件开始之前，最让摄</p>

<p>violence that began on June 3, what scenes were photographers most excited about working?</p>	<p>影师激动的场景是什么?</p>
<p>A. We had several photographers covering the event: Sadayuki Mikami from our Tokyo bureau, Beijing photographer Mark Avery, Jeff Widener from Bangkok and myself from Seoul. Eventually, Vincent Yu from Hong Kong joined us. Jim Palmer, our Tokyo-based Asia photo editor, was directing the coverage. After the unveiling of that statue, called the Goddess of Democracy, Palmer, like quite a few Western photographers, decided to go home. I didn't feel it was the right time to leave, as from my experience China would eventually remove the statue, which was a symbol of the French Revolution. Mao and Tiananmen Square were the symbols of Chinese Communism. It was not exactly a perfect match. While the print journalists were busy reporting on troop convoys being stopped by workers and Beijing residents, photographers were capturing the lives and activities of the students, as well as the troop movements. After Palmer left for Tokyo, our New York photo chief Hal Buell called and asked me to take over the editing. I said I would rather continue shooting photographs. He suggested that I do both.</p>	<p>答：我们几个摄影师一起报道这一事件：东京分社的 Sadayuki Mikami（贞行三上，音译），驻北京的摄影师马克·埃弗里(Mark Avery)，来自曼谷的杰夫·怀德纳(Jeff Widener)，以及我自己。最后，香港的余伟建(Vincent Yu)也加入了我们。驻东京的亚洲摄影编辑吉姆·帕尔默(Jim Palmer)指挥我们进行报道。民主女神像揭幕之后，帕尔默像很多西方摄影师一样，决定回去。我却觉得还不是离开的时候，根据我的经验，中国最终会移除这尊象征法国大革命的雕像。毕竟毛泽东和天安门广场是中国共产主义的标志，与之不甚匹配。报刊记者当时忙着报道军队遭到工人及北京居民阻拦的消息，而摄影师则在拍摄学生的生活和活动场景，以及军队的行动。帕尔默启程回东京后，纽约的摄影主编哈尔·比尔(Hal Buell)打电话来，让我接管编辑事宜。我说，我宁愿继续拍照。他说我可以同时做这两件事。</p>
<p>Q. What were the greatest difficulties in working as a photographer for an American news agency during those days?</p>	<p>问：在那段日子里，作为一个美国新闻机构的摄影师，你遇到的最大困难是什么？</p>
<p>A. For myself and Vincent Yu, who are both ethnic Chinese, we were particularly vulnerable when martial law was declared. Though we could blend in with the crowds, we stood out like a sore thumb when seen with our cameras. I remember the stares from the P.L.A. soldiers</p>	<p>答：我和余伟建都是华裔，宣布进行戒严时，我们特别危险。虽然我们可以混在人群中，但我们带着照相机，非常显眼。我还记得主干道上手持 AK-47 冲锋枪站岗的解放军士兵盯着我看的场景。</p>

<p>toting AK-47 assault rifles who stood guard along the main roads.</p>	
<p>Q. What are your most enduring memories of the night of the massacre?</p>	<p>问：关于屠杀发生的那天夜晚，让你印象最深刻的记忆是什么？</p>
<p>A. For me, it was the next morning when there was shooting on Chang'an Avenue near the street of Nanchizi. I heard rounds of gunfire. I was outside the Beijing Hotel but was too far away to see the actual firing. The thundering of the gunshots left a deep imprint. When I saw pedestrians kneeling on the ground begging rickshaw drivers to go and fetch the wounded, I decided to ride with them. I followed the rickshaws with one hand on the steering bar of my own bicycle, the other hand holding my camera, photographing victims being rushed to the nearby Beijing Xiehe Hospital.</p>	<p>答：我印象最深的是，第二天清晨南池子街道附近的长安街上的枪声。我听到了几轮枪声。我当时在北京饭店外，但距离太远，看不到实际的射击情景。隆隆的枪声给我留下了深刻的印象。当我看到行人跪在地上，乞求三轮车夫去接受伤人员的时候，我决定跟他们同行。我跟着三轮车，一手把着自行车的车把，另一只手举着照相机，给那些被紧急送往附近的北京协和医院的受害者拍照。</p>
<p>Q. You were helping manage photo coverage from the A.P. bureau when your colleague Jeff Widener shot the Tank Man photo from the Beijing Hotel. How did that image make its way from the hotel to the wire? What was the reaction of editors in New York when they saw it?</p>	<p>问：你的同事杰夫·怀德纳从北京饭店拍到坦克人的照片时，你正在美联社分社帮助管理图片报道。那张照片是怎样从北京饭店转送出来发到全世界的呢？纽约的编辑们看到那张照片时，是什么反应？</p>
<p>A. A.P. New York had sent us a message asking for a photo of the square to show the image of the "morning after." I was at the desk, editing and filing photos. As our bureau was near the Beijing Hotel, which had the best vantage point for the square, I asked Jeff Widener to hitch a ride to the hotel with a cyclist. Jeff called in the late morning telling me he thought he had captured a frame of a man standing in front of a row of tanks. He said he wasn't sure how sharp it was. I asked him to separate the film from the camera and find a foreign student as a messenger to bring the film over to me. When an American student with a ponytail</p>	<p>答：美联社纽约总部当时发给我们一条信息，要一张天安门广场“翌日早上”的图片。我当时值班，负责编辑和发照片。因为我们分社就北京饭店附近，北京饭店是观看天安门广场的最佳地点，我就让杰夫·怀德纳搭一辆自行车去饭店。杰夫当天上午晚些时候给我打电话说，他觉得他捕捉到了一个画面，是一个男子站在一排坦克车前。他说，他对照片是否清晰没有把握。我让他把胶卷从相机里取出来，找个外国留学生跑腿给我送过来。当一个扎着马尾辫的美国学生拿着一个美联社的信封出现在我们分社时，我们立即冲洗了胶卷。接下来的你们都知道了。</p>

<p>showed up in our bureau with an A.P. envelope, we immediately processed the film. The rest is history.</p>	
<p>As soon as I transmitted the photograph, Jan Wong of The Globe and Mail, the Toronto newspaper, called me from the Beijing Hotel. She said, "Liu, the tanks are moving your way." I rushed to the rooftop of the Jianguomenwai Diplomatic Compound, which I knew well from my earlier stay in Beijing in the 1970s. As soon as I could catch a breath, I saw the tanks turning around over the bridge on the Second Ring Road. That was when I saw and photographed a young couple on a bicycle hiding underneath the bridge.</p>	<p>我刚把那张照片发出去，多伦多报纸《环球邮报》(The Globe and Mail)的 黄明珍(Jan Wong)就从北京饭店给我打来电话。她说，“刘，坦克正在往你那边开。”我马上就冲到建国门外交公寓的楼顶，我以前在 1970 年代住在北京时对这座公寓很熟悉。我爬上楼顶刚喘过气来，就看见坦克在二环路的桥上掉头。就在那个时刻，我看到一对男女坐在自行车上躲在桥下，就把那个画面拍了下来。</p>
<p>I rushed back and filed this photograph. The next day, Lou Boccardi, the president of A.P., sent us a cable referring to the two photographs: "Thank you, A.P. owned the world yesterday," or something like that. We know now that actually four or five photographers captured the Tank Man. The A.P. photograph of that and the one of the couple underneath the tanks were the first highly symbolic images to clear the wire and be delivered to newsrooms worldwide.</p>	<p>我赶紧回到办公室发了这张照片。第二天，美联社社长路易斯·博卡迪(Lou Boccardi)为这两张照片给我们发来电报说：“谢谢你们，昨天美联社拥有整个世界”，或是一句差不多的话。如今我们知道，实际上有 4、5 位摄影师拍到了坦克人的照片。美联社的那张以及躲在坦克下的一对男女的照片是最先发出去的、极具有象征意义的照片，它们被传到了全世界各地的新闻编辑室里。</p>
<p>Q. Can you tell us about other images that you believe best captured the feel of the events?</p>	<p>问：你能给我们说说其他几张你认为最能反映那些事件的照片吗？</p>
<p>A. Jacques Langevin of Paris-based Sygma Photo Agency captured the best images of what happened inside Tiananmen Square, in a series of photographs that showed the commotion and turmoil. An anonymous Chinese photographer also offered us a frame of students lying on Chang'an Avenue next to crumpled bicycles. It defined the event.</p>	<p>答：巴黎西格玛图片社(Sygma Photo Agency)的雅克·郎之万(Jacques Langevin)捕捉到了天安门广场里面情况的最佳画面，他用一系列照片展示了当时的骚动和混乱。一个匿名的中国摄影师也为我们提供了一幅画面，上面是躺在长安大街上的学生、旁边是扭曲的自行车。这张照片刻画了那次事件。</p>
<p>Q. How well has the Communist Party done in suppressing these</p>	<p>问：共产党封锁这些照片的努力效果如何？</p>

<p>images?</p>	
<p>A. There is no simple answer to this. On the one hand, it seems effective. But when visitors went to the home of Zhao Ziyang [who was purged as party leader for being too lenient to the protesters] to pay tribute to him upon his death, that was an acknowledgment that educated people were quite well informed about what had transpired during the 1989 crackdown. Chinese people have the capacity to behave in a certain way when they know they are powerless to publicly discuss or challenge the official version of events. Privately, many Chinese photographers have shown me photographs taken during the months of May and June of 1989.</p>	<p>答：这个问题没有简单的答案。一方面来说，似乎很有效。但当有人在赵紫阳（曾任国家领导人的赵紫阳因对抗议人群态度过于宽容而被清除）去世后去他家悼念时，一个得到承认的事情是，受过教育的人对1989年镇压时发生了什么还是很清楚的。当他们知道自己无能为力来公开讨论或挑战事件的官方版本时，中国人有以某种方式表达的能力。很多中国摄影师私下都给我看过他们在1989年5月和6月期间拍下的照片。</p>
<p>Q. Is there a point at which you think the historical amnesia in Chinese society will actually lead to more of these images resurfacing, if younger censors do not know the significance of the photos? In 2008, Beijing News ran a profile of you and got in trouble for publishing a photo you had taken of rickshaw drivers transporting young men who had been shot by soldiers on June 4.</p>	<p>问：你认为中国社会的这种历史遗忘症会不会在某个时间导致更多这类照片重新出现，比如更年轻的审查员不知道这些照片的意义？2008年，《新京报》对你做专访后，因为发了一张你拍摄的照片而惹了麻烦，在那张照片上，三轮车师傅在转运6月4日被士兵开枪打伤的年轻人。</p>
<p>A. It will soon be 25 years since the world has seen the coverage of those fateful dates. I didn't send that particular photograph to Beijing News. The photo editor, who was too young to have heard much about 1989, laid out the interview with photographs I had given him. When he discovered that he needed to fill a space, he went online and found another photograph of mine, which he placed in the newspaper thinking, perhaps, that it was a photograph showing the wounded from the 2008 Sichuan earthquake. I have not had an opportunity to meet</p>	<p>答：自从全世界都看到了那些决定命运的日子报道以后，很快就25周年了。我没有把那张具体的照片提供给《新京报》。那个图片编辑太年轻，他对1989年事件知道得很少，他用我给他的照片设计了采访的版面。当他发现有一处空白需要填补时，他上了网，找到了我拍的另一张照片，他把那张照片放到报纸上，也许认为拍的是2008年四川地震时的受伤者。我没有机会单独见到他，从而不能更多地了解他是如何做出那个决定的。中国需要面对新中国1949年以来历史的很多方面，不只是1989年。</p>

him individually and learn more of what informed his decision. The nation needs to come to terms with many aspects of the history of the new China since 1949, and not just 1989.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20140603/c03hsliuqa	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20140603/c03hsliuqa
China to Send Its First Infantry Troops to U.N. Mission in South Sudan	中国首次派出维和步兵部队前往南苏丹
China's first infantry contribution to a United Nations peacekeeping force will depart for South Sudan in January, the state news media has reported.	中国官方新闻媒体报道, 中国首支参与联合国维和部队的步兵队伍将于明年1月开赴南苏丹。
The move is widely seen as a sign of greater Chinese commitment to United Nations peacekeeping efforts and of Beijing's wishes to step up protection of its commercial interests in the country.	此举被广泛视为既标志着中国对联合国维和行动做出了更大承诺, 也标志着北京希望加强对在南苏丹的商业利益的保护。
The Chinese battalion includes 121 officers and 579 enlisted soldiers, the state-run news agency Xinhua reported on Monday. A first contingent is scheduled to arrive in South Sudan in January, and the rest will follow in March. The battalion will be equipped with drones, antitank missiles and other weapons "completely for self-defense purposes," Xinhua quoted the unit's commander, Wang Zhen, as saying.	官方媒体新华社周一报道, 这个步兵营包括121名军官和579名士兵。先遣人员预定于明年1月抵达南苏丹, 后续部队将于明年3月抵达。新华社援引营长王震的话说, 营中将配备无人机、反坦克火箭和其他一些“完全用于自卫”的武器。
"The 700 Chinese troops will be based in the national capital of Juba" and the surrounding state of Central Equatoria, Joseph Contreras, a spokesman for the United Nations Mission in South Sudan, said in emailed comments on Monday.	周一, 联合国南苏丹特派团发言人约瑟夫·孔特雷拉斯(Joseph Contreras)通过电子邮件发表评论称, “这700名中国军人将部署在首都朱巴”及其周边的中赤道州。
South Sudan remains one of the world's most troubled regions as fighting between the forces of President Salva Kiir and the former vice president, Riek Machar, has killed and displaced thousands of people, as well as threatened the country's economic lifeline, oil.	南苏丹一直是世界上最动荡的地区之一。现任总统萨尔瓦·基尔(Salva Kiir)与前副总统里克·马沙尔(Riek Machar)的部队之间的战斗, 已导致成千上万人死亡或背井离乡, 并且威胁着该国的经济命脉——石油。

<p>Since the outbreak of violence in December 2013, diplomats have pointed to increasingly active Chinese diplomacy to broker a cease-fire. China's Ministry of National Defense first confirmed the planned deployment of the battalion in September. It will reinforce the 10,262 military peacekeepers currently stationed in South Sudan, who include infantry forces from India, Kenya and Ethiopia.</p>	<p>自 2013 年 12 月爆发暴力冲突以来,外交官们将从中斡旋促成停火的希望寄托在了日益积极的中国外交活动上。今年 9 月,中国国防部首次证实,计划在南苏丹部署步兵部队。此举将增强目前驻守在南苏丹的 10,262 名维和军人的力量。当前的维和部队中包括来自印度、肯尼亚和埃塞俄比亚的步兵力量。</p>
<p>Of the dozens of countries that have contributed peacekeeping forces, however, China is the only one with major commercial interests at stake.</p>	<p>然而,在派遣维和部队的几十个国家中,唯有中国在南苏丹拥有重大商业利益。</p>
<p>The state-owned China National Petroleum Corporation, the country's largest oil and gas producer, has invested billions of dollars since the 1990s in what are now South Sudanese oil fields. Before fighting disrupted production, those oil fields provided a rapidly developing China with about 5 percent of its imported oil.</p>	<p>自上世纪 90 年代以来,中国最大的国有油气生产商——中国石油天然气集团公司(简称中石油)——已在现今的南苏丹油田投资了数十亿美元。在生产受到战争影响之前,在经济发展迅猛的中国进口的石油中,大约 5%来自这些油田。</p>
<p>China's concern regarding South Sudan is not energy security per se, "but rather a corporate investment from a major Chinese national oil company in jeopardy," Luke Patey, the author of "The New Kings of Crude: China, India and the Global Struggle for Oil in Sudan and South Sudan," said in an interview.</p>	<p>《新的原油之王:中国、印度及在苏丹和南苏丹的全球石油之争》(The New Kings of Crude: China, India and the Global Struggle for Oil in Sudan and South Sudan)一书的作者卢克·佩蒂(Luke Patey)接受采访时称,中国对南苏丹的关心不是出于能源安全本身,“而更多的是因为中国一家大型国有石油公司的企业投资面临危险。”</p>
<p>"Since the conflict shut down half of its production, now roughly at 160,000 barrels per day, China only receives 1 percent of its oil imports from South Sudan," he said.</p>	<p>“冲突导致一半的石油生产中断,而目前的产量大约是每天 16 万桶。自冲突以来,中国只有 1%的石油进口来自南苏丹,”他说。</p>
<p>The country's main oil fields, and Chinese investments, are concentrated in states north of Central Equatoria, where the battalion is expected to be deployed. However, United Nations peacekeeping</p>	<p>南苏丹的主要油田,以及中国的投资都集中在中赤道州以北的几个州里。中国的部队计划将部署在中赤道州。不过,根据《外交政策》(Foreign Policy)杂志今年夏天的报道,中国在其他几个国家的支持下进行了游说之后,联合</p>

<p>forces in South Sudan do now have a responsibility to protect employees of oil fields, after lobbying from China with support from other countries, the magazine Foreign Policy reported last summer. China also initially wanted peacekeepers to be deployed in the country's northern states, according to the magazine.</p>	<p>国派驻南苏丹的维和部队目前的确肩负着保护油田工作人员的责任。该杂志报道，中国最初还希望维和人员能够部署在该国的北部各州。</p>
<p>In May, the United Nations Security Council changed the mandate of its peacekeeping mission from a focus on nation-building to the protection of civilians and ending civil strife. The new mandate, which has since been extended, included the first "mention of oil industry workers as civilians who might warrant protection" by the force, Mr. Contreras said.</p>	<p>今年5月，联合国安理会把维和行动的职权从专注于国家建设转移到保护平民和终结内乱上。新的职权首次“将石油从业者作为可能理应受到保护的平民来提及”，孔特雷拉斯说。这一职权后来还得到了扩展。</p>
<p>China's deployment of this battalion "runs parallel with its interest in ensuring billions of its oil investments in South Sudan stay out of harm's way," Mr. Patey, the author, said, adding that the South Sudanese government also wants United Nations peacekeepers to protect the country's most vital economic assets.</p>	<p>中国部署这支部队，“符合它确保在南苏丹数以亿计的石油投资安全无虞的利益”，佩蒂说。他又表示，南苏丹政府也希望联合国维和人员保护该国最重要的经济资产。</p>
<p>On Monday, C.N.P.C. announced that it had signed a memorandum of understanding with South Sudan's Ministry of Petroleum and Mining to increase oil production in three oil exploration and production blocks, a move that "further deepens China-South Sudan oil cooperation," the company said.</p>	<p>周一，中石油宣布，已与南苏丹石油矿产部签署合作备忘录，计划在三个石油开采和生产区块增加产量。中石油称，此举“进一步深化了中南石油合作”。</p>
<p>But Mr. Patey said the agreement was "a long-term goal," rather than a concrete plan. It would require "large amounts of investment which undoubtedly will not start to flow into South Sudan until the civil war comes to an end," he said.</p>	<p>不过佩蒂认为，与其说这份协议是具体方案，还不如说是“一项长期目标”。它将要求“进行数额巨大的投资，而毫无疑问的是，除非内战结束，否则这些投资根本不会进入南苏丹”，他说。</p>

<p>China has contributed personnel for United Nations peacekeeping forces since the 1990s, including sending engineering, security and medical personnel to South Sudan. This will be the first time it has sent an infantry battalion, a step its foreign minister has suggested is in line with China's expanding participation in peacekeeping.</p>	<p>中国从上世纪 90 年代开始向联合国维和部队派遣工作人员，包括派往南苏丹的工程、安保和医疗工作者。这将是首次派出步兵营加入维和行动。中国外交部长表示，此举与中国不断扩大参与联合国维和行动的步调是一致的。</p>
<p>In a speech at the United Nations headquarters in New York in September, Foreign Minister Wang Yi spoke of a greater role for China.</p>	<p>今年 9 月，在纽约联合国总部发表演讲时，外交部长王毅曾提到中国将在这方面扮演更大角色。</p>
<p>In addition to its first deployment of an infantry battalion, China is "considering" making helicopters and, for the first time, air force personnel available, Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>王毅说，除了首次部署步兵营，中国还在“考虑”派遣直升机，并首次派出航空兵参加维和行动。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20141224/c24infantry</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20141224/c24infantry</p>
<p>Where Beijing's Trash Is Reborn</p>	<p>回收场一瞥：北京的碎片在此重生</p>
<p>When The New York Times asked Sim Chi Yin, a photographer based in Beijing, to photograph a story about "beginnings," she started thinking about the outskirts of her city, which she has been exploring for the past year as part of her continuing work on urbanization in China. This week, we are marking the launch of our primary Instagram account, @nytimes, with images of beginnings by seven photographers around the world. The photos by @chiyin_sim were published on the account over the course of the day on Thursday. — Kerri MacDonald</p>	<p>当《纽约时报》请驻北京摄影师沈琦颖(Sim Chi Yin)拍摄一个关于“开始”的故事时，她开始考虑从这座城市的郊区入手——她过去一年一直在市郊采风，作为她的一个持续进行的关于中国城市化的作品的一部分。这周，我们正在庆祝《纽约时报》开通首个 Instagram 账号@nytimes，首批内容为七位世界各地的摄影师拍摄的以“开始”为主题的照片。沈琦颖的照片于周四（本文最初发表于 2015 年 3 月 13 日——编注）一日在此账号上陆续发布。——凯丽·麦克唐纳(Kerri MacDonald)</p>
<p>For the past year, I've been photographing the fringes of Beijing, the areas just beyond the tentacles of one of the world's most extensive subway networks, where the city just meets the countryside.</p>	<p>过去的一年中，我一直在拍摄北京的边缘地带，即那些刚刚超过作为世界上最发达的地铁网络之一的北京地铁的触角触及范围的区域，那城市与乡村的交接之处。</p>
<p>These areas — extensions of Beijing, where I've been based for the past eight years — are often rough and ready and feel a world apart from this</p>	<p>这些区域——北京市的延伸、我过去八年居住的地方——往往呈粗陋之态，与首都城里相比，似有天壤之别。</p>

<p>capital city.</p>	
<p>One of the places I've stumbled upon in these explorations is a cluster of recycling yards in Beijing's northern suburbs, where the subway's Line 5 ends. This is where some of Beijing's heaps of trash go to die — in order to begin a new life, recycled. Paper and cardboard gets compacted into 700-kilogram cubes and loaded onto 16-wheel trucks to be taken to the eastern province of Shandong to be returned as paper. Plastic bottles — emptied of their Coke, Sprite, iced tea — are sorted before being sent away to be ground and turned into polyester for new clothes, or the filling of duvets and pillows. Styrofoam, metal, glass, they are all collected, with each yard specializing in a specific material.</p>	<p>在探索过程中，我偶然发现的地方之一，便是北京北郊聚集的数个回收场，这里是地铁五号线终止之处。这是北京一些成堆的垃圾走向消亡之地——消亡是为新生、被回收利用。废纸和纸板被压制成重 700 千克的立方体，装在 16 轮卡车上，运到东部省份山东进行处理，化身为纸张回京。塑料瓶——里面的可乐、雪碧、冰红茶已被清空——经分类后，再被送走，被磨碎并转化为聚酯纤维，用来做新衣服，或填充被子和枕头。泡沫聚苯乙烯、金属、玻璃都会被收集，每个回收场都有专门处理的特定材料。</p>
<p>A constant stream of men and women wearing thick coats and gloves trundle in on motorized tricycles, passenger vans and trucks, with rubbish piled on and tied down in any way possible.</p>	<p>络绎不绝的男男女女们穿着厚外套、戴着手套，开着机动三轮车、客车和卡车缓慢移动，垃圾以一切可能的方式被堆起、被捆住。</p>
<p>"This is all household trash. There's so much of it. If we didn't help do something about it all, I can't imagine the landfills that would be needed for all of it," said Qian Linsheng, 34, a plastics recycler, as he counted each bottle by hand.</p>	<p>"这些全都是家庭垃圾。太多了。再不想点办法处理所有这些东西的话，我简直不敢想得有多少填埋场才能把这些都处理掉。"今年 34 岁、靠回收塑料为生的钱林生（Qian Linsheng，音译）一边动手数着瓶子，一边说道。</p>
<p>As Beijing's population has exploded to more than 20 million people, the amount of waste generated has multiplied too.</p>	<p>随着北京的人口爆炸式增长至逾 2000 万，人们所产生的垃圾的数量也成倍增长。</p>
<p>All the consumer waste that comes here to be reborn tells another story: that of the Chinese urbanite's changing lifestyle and diet, and the rise of the middle class. There are school textbooks, magazines, calendars, shredded receipts and firecracker boxes left over from the</p>	<p>所有来到这里等待重生的生活垃圾，也述说着另一个故事：它们昭示着中国城市居民生活方式和饮食习惯的日新月异，及中产阶级的崛起。垃圾堆里有教材、杂志、日历、收据碎片和农历新年剩下的鞭炮盒。但里面还有奥迪车宣传册、进口牛奶及酸奶的纸箱、比利时啤酒罐、白兰地和葡萄酒酒箱等等。</p>

recent Chinese New Year. But there are also brochures for Audi cars, cartons for imported milk and yogurt, Belgian beer cans, brandy and wine crates and so on.	
There is an endless amount of trash to be sorted, counted and packed, said Mr. Qian, a migrant from the central province of Henan who has been running the plastics yard with his brother-in-law for the past five years, working from 6 a.m. until late in the night, every day, receiving packages large and small from rag-and-bone men.	钱林生说，要被分类、计数再打包的垃圾数不胜数。来自中国中部省份河南的钱林生和他妻子的兄弟（或姐妹的丈夫）在过去的五年中一起经营这家塑料回收场。从每天清晨6点起，两人便开始从拾荒者手中收取大包小包的废品，一直忙到深夜。
But the pair are planning to call it a day in a couple of years. Mr. Qian said: "It's dirty, tiring work. I know this stuff gets remade into other things. But I don't think about it that much. We're only collecting the trash and make a living at it."	但他们俩打算再干几年就不干了。钱先生说：“这活又脏又累。我知道这些东西会被重新做成别的东西。但我也没想那么多。我们只是收垃圾，靠这个谋条生路而已。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150316/c16trash-lens	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150316/c16trash-lens
Details Emerge of China-Financed Dam Project in Pakistan	中国斥百亿投资巴基斯坦水电站
In all the bravura of the recent \$45 billion offer by President Xi Jinping of China to build roads, rails and dams in Pakistan, it was hard to decipher when construction would begin, and what in a long list of infrastructure projects would be tackled first.	在中国国家主席习近平最近向巴基斯坦提供的450亿美元（约和2800亿元人民币）的公路、铁路和水坝建设项目的美好远景中，令人难以辨别的是施工何时会开始，再就是在这个基础设施项目长长的名单上，哪个项目会首先开工。
One clue emerged in the announcement in the Chinese state news media last week, after Mr. Xi left Pakistan: A modest-size dam on the Jhelum River at a site 35 miles east of the capital, Islamabad, will be the first project financed by China's \$40 billion Silk Road Fund.	习近平离开巴基斯坦之后，一条线索在中国国家新闻媒体上周的公告中出现了：第一个项目将是吉拉姆河上的一座中型水电站，站址位于首都伊斯兰堡以东约35英里的地方，项目由中国出资400亿美元成立的丝路基金资助。
That fund was established to finance projects in China's Silk Road Economic Belt and Maritime Silk Road, plans often cited by Mr. Xi that are intended to connect China to Europe over land through Central	成立丝路基金是为中国的丝绸之路经济带和海上丝绸之路项目融资，习近平经常提到这两个计划，说它们的目的是用经过中亚和俄罗斯的陆路、以及另一条海上通道沿线港口将中国与欧洲连接起来。

<p>Asia and Russia, and by ports through a separate maritime route.</p>	
<p>Power shortages in Pakistan are so dire — largely because few individuals or government departments, including the military, pay for electricity — that the country’s National Planning Commission estimated in 2012 that a lack of energy reduced economic growth by at least 2 percent. Hydropower is seen as an answer. The Karot dam, as the structure on the Jhelum River is to be called, is expected to cost \$1.65 billion and will be financed on a commercial basis, the Chinese state news media said. According to the website of the People’s Bank of China, China’s central bank, the Silk Road Fund and the World Bank will buy shares in China Three Gorges South Asia Investment Ltd., a subsidiary of the Three Gorges Corporation, a state-run behemoth that builds dams at home and, increasingly, abroad.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦的电力短缺情况极为严重，这主要是因为该国很少有人支付电费，包括军队在内的政府部门也如此。据巴基斯坦国家计划委员会 2012 年的估计，能源缺乏使该国经济增长至少降低 2%。水电被视为是解决方案。中国国家媒体报道说，吉拉姆河上修建的项目名为卡洛特水电站，预计耗资 16.5 亿美元，项目将进行商业融资。据中国央行中国人民银行网站上的信息，丝路基金和世界银行将购买中国长江三峡集团公司子公司中国三峡南亚投资有限公司的股份，三峡总公司是在国内修建水坝、也越来越多地在海外修建水坝的国有超级公司。</p>
<p>The Silk Road Fund, along with the Export-Import Bank of China and the China Development Bank, will issue loans to the Karot Power Company, which is in turn a subsidiary of China Three Gorges South Asia Investment, for the construction.</p>	<p>丝路基金与中国进出口银行、中国发展银行一起将向负责建设项目的三峡南亚子公司卡洛特水电公司提供贷款。</p>
<p>The power generated by the dam will be sold to Pakistan’s national grid, a creaky system that leaks electricity and is run by utilities often described as ridden with corruption.</p>	<p>水坝发的电力将出售给巴基斯坦的国家电网，这个国家电网非常破旧，其输送的电力经常被偷，而且经营电网的公用事业单位被描述为腐败缠身。</p>
<p>Pakistan’s need for dams fits neatly with China’s dam-building prowess. Chinese companies and banks are now the biggest builders and financiers of global dam-building. They are involved in some 330 dams in 74 countries, mostly in Asia and Africa, according to International Rivers, a nongovernmental organization that works to protect rivers</p>	<p>巴基斯坦对水电的需要非常符合中国修建大坝的实力。中国企业和银行目前是全球最大的水坝建造商和水电项目投资。根据国际河流组织 (International Rivers) 统计，中国公司参与了 74 个国家中约 330 个水电项目，主要集中在亚洲和非洲，该非政府组织旨在保护河流和受水坝项目影响的社区。</p>

<p>and communities affected by dams.</p>	
<p>China is not a newcomer to dams in Pakistan. Sinohydro, another state-owned company, built the Gomal Zam Dam in South Waziristan, in the ungoverned tribal areas where the Taliban freely operate. Several Chinese engineers were kidnapped during the dam's construction.</p>	<p>这不是中国首次在巴基斯坦修建水坝。另一家国有企业中国水电(Sinohydro)曾在南瓦济里斯坦修建了高玛赞大坝，那里是塔利班自由出没、无人管辖的部落地区。曾有几名中国工程师在大坝建设过程中被绑架。</p>
<p>Under the terms of the package announced by Mr. Xi, China has demanded protection for its workers at new projects, and the Pakistanis are delivering. According to Dawn, a Pakistani newspaper, the government is creating a new special army division of 10,000 troops that will be headed by a two-star general and dedicated to the Chinese workers. The force will include contingents from the Special Services Group, Pakistan's elite commando force, and will have its own air support.</p>	<p>按照习近平宣布的计划条款，中国要求其参加新项目的工人得到保护，巴基斯坦人正在努力提供这种保护。据巴基斯坦《黎明》报报道，政府正在成立一支由一名二星将军领导的1万人部队，专门为中国工人提供保护。这支部队将包括来自巴基斯坦精锐突击队陆军特种部队(Special Services Group)的人员，并拥有自己的空中力量。</p>
<p>Since the completion of major dam-building projects in China, the Three Gorges Corporation has been hunting for business abroad, and it has been willing to take on environmentally risky projects where it has faced heated local opposition along the Amazon and in the rain forests of Sarawak, Malaysia, said Peter Bosshard, interim executive director of International Rivers.</p>	<p>国际河流组织代理执行主任白好德(Peter Bosshard)说，自从完成了中国的主要水坝建设项目之后，三峡总公司一直在海外寻找业务，并一直愿意承担环境风险较大的项目，三峡总公司的项目在亚马逊河、以及马来西亚沙捞越热带雨林等地面临着当地人的激烈反对。</p>
<p>But more recently the company has met with International Rivers to discuss environmental issues, Mr. Bosshard said. It was encouraging, he said, that the company was not embarking on building the \$8.5 billion Diamer-Bhasha dam on the Indus River in Pakistan, which has long been delayed for a number of reasons, including potential environmental damage and social dislocation. That dam will have a</p>	<p>白好德说，但最近三峡总公司已与国际河流组织进行过有关环境问题的讨论。他说，令人鼓舞的是，公司将不在巴基斯坦的印度河段修建造价为85亿美元的迪阿莫-巴沙大坝(Diamer-Bhasha Dam)，该项目因各种原因已多次被推迟，包括潜在的环境破坏和社会混乱。国际河流组织说，该大坝将具有4500兆瓦的发电能力，并将淹没生活着35000人的农庄。</p>

generating capacity of 4,500 megawatts and would flood the farms of 35,000 people, International Rivers says.	
By contrast, the Karot dam, according to the builder's environmental impact statement, would generate about 720 megawatts of power and result in about 500 people losing their land. Construction is expected to start at the end of this year, Karot Power says.	相比之下, 据建造商的环境影响报告, 卡洛特电站的装机容量约为 72 万千瓦, 会让约 500 人失去他们的土地。卡洛特电站工程表示, 预计在今年年底开始施工。
There is a word of warning, however, from Bryan Tilt, associate professor of anthropology at Oregon State University, who has studied dam projects in China. It is difficult to judge, he said, the quality of the dam builder's assessment on the number of people who would be forced to move.	但是, 俄勒冈州立大学研究中国大坝项目的人类学副教授布莱恩·替尔特 (Bryan Tilt) 有一句警告。他说, 很难判断大坝建造者对需要被迫搬迁人数的估计的质量。
"Punjab Province, where the dam is to be sited, is the most populous in Pakistan, so there will likely be population displacement associated with the project," Mr. Tilt said in an interview.	替尔特在接受采访时说, "大坝选址所在的旁遮普省是巴基斯坦人口最多的省, 所以很可能会有与该项目有关的大量人口迁移。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150428/c28dam	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150428/c28dam
Chinese Fleets Illegally Fish in West African Waters, Greenpeace Says	绿色和平指中国渔船在西非海域非法捕捞
BEIJING — Chinese fishing fleets, driven by plummeting catches close to home, are flocking to distant West African waters, where they engage in ecologically ruinous bottom trawling, subterfuge and other illegal activities that threaten marine resources in a region already under pressure from overfishing, according to a report issued on Wednesday by Greenpeace.	北京——绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)周三发布的一份报告表示, 由于本国海域附近的捕捞量急剧下跌, 中国渔船正纷纷涌向遥远的西非水域, 在那里从事破坏生态的底拖网捕鱼和瞒报等非法活动, 威胁到本已承受过度捕捞压力的这一地区的海洋资源。
The study, the result of a two-year investigation, accuses hundreds of Chinese-owned or Chinese-flagged vessels of taking advantage of weak enforcement by African governments to indiscriminately net	这份报告的出炉经过了为期两年的调查。文中指责数以百计的由中国拥有或挂着中国旗帜的船只在利用非洲国家政府的薄弱执法, 在冈比亚、几内亚、几内亚比绍、毛里塔尼亚、塞内加尔和塞拉里昂海域肆意捕鱼, 并瞒报打捞

untold tons of fish off the coasts of Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritania, Senegal and Sierra Leone.	的水产重量。
Among the worst offenders, Greenpeace said, is the state-owned China National Fisheries Corporation, whose ship operators were said to have lied about their locations, underreported the amount of fish in their holds and used damaging fishing methods that are largely banned in Chinese waters. The report said that government regulators in Beijing had been lax in enforcing regulations that govern overseas fishing.	绿色和平指出，国有企业中国水产（集团）总公司（简称中水集团）是其中行为尤其恶劣的一家渔企。据称，其船只运营方谎报地点、瞒报手中的捕捞量，并使用在中国水域基本禁止的破坏性捕捞方式。报告称，北京的政府监管部门在执行管理远洋渔业的法规方面一直比较松懈。
“China is exporting to Africa the kind of destructive fishing practices that depleted local fishing grounds off the Chinese coast,” said Rashid Kang, the director of the China Ocean and Forests campaign at Greenpeace. “At a time when China talks about win-win partnerships with African governments and is concerned with improving its international image, these kinds of practices damage marine resources, threaten local livelihoods and undermine China’s soft power.”	“中国正在向非洲出口使本国近海渔场耗竭的那种破坏性的捕捞方式，”绿色和平中国海洋与森林项目经理江雍年(Rashid Kang)说。“中国在谈论与非洲国家政府间的双赢合作，也在关注提升自身的国际形象。在这样的背景下，此类举动会破坏海洋资源、威胁当地生计，并且削弱中国的软实力。”
Chinese interest in the waters off West Africa has soared in recent years, prompted by a vast expansion of the country’s industrial fishing fleet, mounting competition and declining stocks of marine life in the coastal waters off China. Many long-distance fishing companies have been encouraged to sail farther afield by generous government subsidies.	近年来，由于中国渔业队伍大力扩张、竞争不断加剧，以及中国沿海水域的海洋生物储量持续下降，中国在西非水域的利益迅速扩大。在慷慨的政府补贴的鼓励下，远洋渔业公司纷纷前往遥远的水域。
Greenpeace said there were more than 450 Chinese-owned fishing vessels operating in Africa, up from just a dozen in 1985.	绿色和平称，共有逾 450 艘中国所有的渔船在非洲作业，而 1985 年那里只有十几艘中国渔船。
The group said nearly a fifth of the country’s foreign fishing fleet now operates off the coast of West Africa.	该组织还表示，中国将近五分之一的远洋渔船目前在西非海域作业。
China’s Foreign Ministry, responding to the Greenpeace report, said	中国外交部在回应绿色和平组织的这份报告时称，在非洲国家的专属经济区

<p>Chinese fishing vessels that operate in the exclusive economic zones of African countries abide by the agreements they have struck with national governments.</p>	<p>作业的中国渔船遵守了与各国政府达成的协议。</p>
<p>"These ships and companies contribute to local employment, increase tax revenue and contribute to the local economy, and are thus welcomed by local governments and people," Hong Lei, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, said at a regular news conference on Wednesday.</p>	<p>"有关企业在增加税收、促进就业、提高收入水平等方面作出了积极贡献，得到相关国家政府和人民的一致肯定，"外交部发言人洪磊周三在例行记者会上说。</p>
<p>Much of the research was conducted by a Greenpeace vessel, the Esperanza, that observed Chinese fishing boats as they worked the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of West Africa.</p>	<p>报告中的很大一部分调查是由绿色和平的船只“埃斯佩兰萨号”(Esperanza)完成的。这艘船观察了在大西洋的西非海岸附近作业的中国渔船。</p>
<p>Last fall, for example, it recorded illegal fishing by 12 Chinese ships operating in the territorial waters of Guinea at a time when the government was grappling with the Ebola epidemic. The report cited boats that fished in prohibited areas, lacked licenses and used illegal nets with tiny mesh openings.</p>	<p>例如，去年秋天，它记录了在几内亚领海运营的12艘中国船只的非法捕捞活动。当时，几内亚国政府正在努力应对埃博拉疫情。报告指出了一些渔船在禁渔区捕捞、没有执照，以及使用网孔过小的非法渔网的现象。</p>
<p>Investigators documented 74 of 92 fishing boats that had turned off the tracking devices mandated by international maritime law; others had been manipulated to give out incorrect locations, including five ships that claimed to be operating in Mexican waters.</p>	<p>调查人员的记录称，在92艘渔船中，有74艘关掉了国际海事法律强制要求的定位装置；其余一些则被做了手脚，提供的是不正确的位置信息，其中包括五艘声称在墨西哥海域活动的渔船。</p>
<p>In an apparent effort to reduce the licensing fees paid to governments, the report said, a majority of the 59 ships operated by China National Fisheries Corporation in West Africa had underreported their gross tonnage by as much as 60 percent.</p>	<p>报告称，中水集团在西非运营的59艘船只中，多数瞒报了总吨位，程度至多达60%。此举显然是为了降低支付给沿岸政府的许可费。</p>
<p>Reached by phone, an employee at the state-owned company would not comment on the report's findings. Employees of two other</p>	<p>本报通过电话联系了这家国有企业的一名雇员，但此人不愿对这份报告中的结论置评。报告提到的另外两家企业的雇员则否认公司参与非法捕鱼。</p>

companies cited by the report denied that they engaged in illegal fishing.	
The Greenpeace report also highlighted what it described as lax oversight by African governments, desperate for hard currency, that have eagerly entered into agreements with Chinese fishing companies.	绿色和平的这份报告还强调了几个非洲国家的政府疏于监管，称它们出于对金钱的渴望，迫不及待地与中国渔业公司签订了协议。
Among the biggest losers, Greenpeace said, were local African fisherman, who complain of diminishing catches and increased costs.	绿色和平称，受到最大影响的包括非洲当地的渔民。他们正抱怨捕鱼量的减少和成本的增加。
"They are forced to travel further to catch fish and often have to compete for space with industrial trawlers in dangerous waters, increasing the risk of deaths at sea," the report said.	文中称，“他们被迫开到更远的地方捕鱼，常常要在危险水域与工业拖网渔船争夺空间，使得自己在海上遭遇不测的风险上升。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150521/c21fishing	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20150521/c21fishing
9 Foreigners Killed in Mali Are Identified	三名中国铁建高管在马里袭击事件中遇难
BEIJING — Three senior executives of a Chinese state-owned rail construction company and six Russian employees of a cargo company were among the 19 victims of the gunmen who attacked a hotel in the capital of the West African nation of Mali.	北京——西非国家马里首都一座饭店遭持枪歹徒袭击，导致 19 人遇害，其中包括一家中国国有铁路建设公司的三名高管和一家俄罗斯货运公司的六名员工。
The three Chinese victims, all men, were killed at the start of the siege of the hotel, their employer, China Railway Construction said Saturday. The six Russian men, employees of the airline Volga-Dnepr, were killed in the hotel restaurant when the gunman first opened fire, according to Maria Zakharova, a spokeswoman for the Russian Foreign Ministry.	中国铁建周六表示，三名遇害高管均为男性，他们在酒店刚遇袭时即被杀害。俄罗斯外交部发言人玛利亚·扎哈罗娃(Maria Zakharova)则表示，伏尔加-第聂伯(Volga-Dnepr)航空公司六名男性员工在持枪歹徒在酒店餐厅里第一次开火时被害。
Israel's Foreign Ministry said Saturday that an Israeli man had also been killed in the attack but that officials still needed to gather evidence before confirming his identity. An American aid worker and two Belgians were among other foreigners killed.	以色列外交部周六称，有一名该国男子也在袭击中丧生，但还需官方搜集更多信息以进一步确定他的身份。其他遇害的海外人士还包括一名美国救援人员和两名比利时人。

<p>The Chinese Embassy in the Malian capital, Bamako, said that seven Chinese citizens, all of them on business trips, were inside the Radisson Blu Hotel at the time of the attack on Friday. Four were rescued with the help of French special forces, the embassy said.</p>	<p>中国驻马里首都巴马科大使馆表示,周五丽笙酒店(Radisson Blu Hotel)遇袭时,共有七名出差公干的中国公民在场。大使馆同时表示,在法国特种部队的帮助下,其中四名中国公民获救。</p>
<p>Speaking in Moscow, Ms. Zakharova said that six additional employees of the airline Volga-Dnepr who had been in the hotel were rescued. The freight company often transports relief aid.</p>	<p>扎哈罗娃在莫斯科称,伏尔加-第聂伯航空公司另外六名同样身处该酒店的员工已获救。这家货运公司经常运输救援物资。</p>
<p>In expressing condolences for all the victims, President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia issued a statement repeating his emphasis on the idea that "broad international cooperation" was needed to counter terrorist threats.</p>	<p>俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京发表声明,对所有遇害者表示哀悼,同时再次强调他的观点,即在抗击恐怖主义威胁方面需要"广泛的国际合作"。</p>
<p>Volga-Dnepr reported that the six dead were Stanislav Dumansky and Pavel Kudryavtsev, mechanics; Vladimir Kudryashov, a flight radio operator; Konstantin Preobrazhensky, a flight engineer; Sergei Yurasov, a load manager, and Aleksandr Kononenko, a navigator.</p>	<p>伏尔加-第聂伯公司表示,六名遇害员工分别为:技师斯坦尼斯拉夫·杜曼斯基(Stanislav Dumansky)和帕维尔·库德里亚夫采夫(Pavel Kudryavtsev);空中通讯员弗拉基米尔·库德里亚绍夫(Vladimir Kudryashov);随机工程师康斯坦丁·普列奥布拉任斯基(Konstantin Preobrazhensky);载货经理谢尔盖·尤拉索夫(Sergei Yurasov);以及领航员亚历山大·科诺年科(Aleksandr Kononenko)。</p>
<p>Governor Sergei Morozov of the Ulyanovsk region in Russia said that five of the six Russian victims were from there, the Interfax news agency reported. The governorate declared a day of mourning on Monday.</p>	<p>据俄罗斯国际文传电讯社(Interfax)报道,乌里扬诺夫斯克州州长谢尔盖·莫罗佐夫(Sergei Morozov)称,六名俄罗斯遇害者中有五名来自该州。乌里扬诺夫斯克州宣布周一为哀悼日。</p>
<p>The Chinese victims were described by their company as experienced negotiators, seasoned in building infrastructure in some of the toughest and most remote parts of the world.</p>	<p>中国遇害者所属公司表示,他们是经验丰富的谈判人员,擅长在最偏远和环境最艰苦的地区组织基础设施建设。</p>
<p>One of them, Chang Xuehui, the regional general manager in West</p>	<p>其中一名遇害者、中国铁建国际集团西非公司总经理常学辉,在近期发表于</p>

<p>Africa for the China Railway Construction Corporation, had written recently on the company website that arduous travel in Africa often left him exhausted and that a bout of malaria while he was in Gabon, also in West Africa, had depleted his energy. But "my job cannot stop," he wrote.</p>	<p>公司网站的一篇文章中曾写道，在非洲的艰苦差旅生活常常令人疲惫，在前往同属西非的加蓬时他还曾感染疟疾，使他筋疲力竭，但“工作必须及时做完、做好，”他写道。</p>
<p>The other two executives were Zhou Tianxiang, 49, the general manager of the company's international group, and Wang Xuanshang, deputy general manager of the international group, according to the website. China Railway Construction, a conglomerate with infrastructure projects in 17 countries, including in Latin America and Southeast Asia, announced a \$1.5 billion deal with the Malian government last fall to rehabilitate a strategic rail line from Bamako to Dakar, the capital of Senegal. The railway was designed to bolster exports of Mali's iron ore.</p>	<p>公司官方网站的信息显示，另两名遇害高管是49岁的中国铁建国际集团总经理周天想和中国铁建国际集团副总经理王选尚。中国铁建是一家大型集团公司，在包括拉丁美洲和东南亚地区在内的17个国家有基建项目。去年秋天，公司宣布和马里政府签署了价值15亿美元的协议，负责修复从巴马科到塞内加尔首都达喀尔的一条具有重要战略价值的铁路。这条铁路设计的初衷是刺激马里的铁矿出口。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151122/c22chinamali</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151122/c22chinamali</p>
<p>China Retools Its Military With a First Overseas Outpost in Djibouti</p>	<p>中国将在非洲之角建永久军用设施</p>
<p>BEIJING — China said on Thursday that it planned to establish a military facility in Djibouti, a strategically important country on the Horn of Africa, which would apparently be the first permanent presence overseas for China's military and a sign of the growing reach of its navy.</p>	<p>北京——中国周四表示计划在吉布提建立一个军事设施。吉布提位于具有重要战略意义的非洲之角，该设施看来是中国军队在海外的第一个永久性驻地，展示了中国海军不断扩大的影响范围。</p>
<p>Announcing that China was in talks to build what it called a "logistical facility" in Djibouti, the Foreign Ministry said that the installation would serve to resupply Chinese Navy ships that had been participating in United Nations antipiracy missions in the Gulf of Aden since 2008.</p>	<p>外交部在宣布中国正在与吉布提谈判建立所谓的“后勤保障设施”时表示，该设施将有助于为执行国际任务的海军舰只提供补给。中国海军参加了联合国自2008年起在亚丁湾展开的反海盗行动。</p>
<p>The ministry spokesman, Hong Lei, appeared to go out of his way not</p>	<p>外交部新闻发言人洪磊看来特地避免对设施使用军事基地的说法。他没有说</p>

<p>to refer to the facility as a military base. He did not say when construction would begin or when it would be completed.</p>	<p>建设项目什么时候开始、或何时完成。</p>
<p>Together with the plan for new command systems to integrate and rebalance the armed forces, the two announcements highlight the breadth of change that Mr. Xi is pushing on the People's Liberation Army, which for decades has served primarily as a lumbering guardian of Communist Party rule.</p>	<p>中国同时还宣布计划构建新的作战指挥体系，以整合与平衡各军事机构。这两项计划突显了习近平在竭力推动的人民军队改革的广度。过去几十年，庞大而笨拙的解放军一直主要承担着捍卫共产党统治的任务。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi told senior military officers this week that he wanted to "build a robust national defense and a strong military that corresponds to our country's international stature, and is adapted to our national security and developmental interests," the Xinhua news agency reported.</p>	<p>根据新华社的报道，习近平本周向高层军官表示，要“建设同我国国际地位相称、同国家安全和利益相适应的巩固国防和强大军队。”</p>
<p>A presence in Djibouti would be China's first overseas logistics facility to service its military vessels since the Communists took power, said David Finkelstein, director of China studies at CNA, an independent research institute in Arlington, Va.</p>	<p>美国弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿的独立研究机构 CNA 的中国研究主任冯德威(David Finkelstein)表示，在吉布提的设施将成为共产党上台以来中国第一座服务于军用船只的海外后勤保障设施。</p>
<p>"In the grand sweep of post-1949 Chinese history, this announcement is yet another indicator that Chinese policy is trying to catch up with national interests that have expanded faster than the capacity of the People's Republic of China to service them," Mr. Finkelstein said.</p>	<p>“纵观 1949 年以后的中国历史，最近宣布的这项计划又一次显示出，中国正尽力使其政策与国家利益保持同步，后者扩展的速度更快，而中华人民共和国的服务跟不上，”冯德威说。</p>
<p>The new facility would enable the navy to live up to a strategy laid down this year by the Communist Party in a major defense document, known as a white paper, that outlined its ambitions to become a global maritime power.</p>	<p>这座新设施将使海军达到共产党在名为“白皮书”的重要国防文件中列出的军事战略的要求。这份文件勾画出中国想要成为全球海上大国的雄心。</p>
<p>The United States maintains its only military base on the African continent in Djibouti, which it uses as a staging ground for</p>	<p>美国在非洲大陆的唯一军事基地就在吉布提，美国把该基地作为其在非洲和中东反恐行动的集结地。去年，奥巴马总统续签了租约，将基地的租期延长</p>

counterterrorism operations in Africa and the Middle East. Last year, President Obama renewed the lease on that base for another 20 years.	了 20 年。
China's announcement comes after a visit to Djibouti this month by the chief of the People's Liberation Army's general staff, Gen. Fang Fenghui, which appears to have brought the discussions about the base to fruition.	中国做出这一宣布之前，解放军总参谋部总参谋长房峰辉上将在本月访问了吉布提。
China has invested heavily in Djibouti's infrastructure, including hundreds of millions of dollars spent upgrading the country's undersized port. It has also financed a railroad extending from Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, to Djibouti, a project that cost billions of dollars.	中国已对吉布提的基础设施进行了大笔投资，包括为改造该国不够大的港口花了数亿美元。中国还投资修建了从埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴通往吉布提的铁路，该项目耗资数十亿美元。
Strategically, Djibouti offers an excellent place from which to protect oil imports from the Middle East that traverse the Indian Ocean on their way to China, military experts say. From Djibouti, China gains greater access to the Arabian Peninsula.	军事专家说，从战略上来看，吉布提所在的位置为途经印度洋的中国从中东进口的石油提供了极为有利的保护。以吉布提为基地，中国还可在更大程度上进入阿拉伯半岛。
China, despite its growing economic and geopolitical might, has long said that it would not emulate the United States in building bases around the world, on the grounds that it does not believe in interfering in the affairs of other countries.	尽管国家的经济和地缘政治力量不断增长，但中国曾一直表示，不会效仿美国，在世界各地修建基地，因为中国信奉不干涉他国内政的原则。
But the head of the United States Africa Command, Gen. David M. Rodriguez, said in Washington last week that China planned "to build a base in Djibouti" and had reached a 10-year agreement with the country's government to do so. He said the installation would serve as a logistics hub and would enable the Chinese to "extend their reach."	但是，美国非洲司令部司令戴维·M·罗德里格斯上将(Gen. David M. Rodriguez)上周在华盛顿表示，中国计划“在吉布提建基地”，并已为了这个项目与吉布提政府达成了一项为期 10 年的协议。他说，基地将起后勤枢纽的作用，并将使中国得以“扩大其影响范围”。
The United States military has praised China's participation in the	美国军方赞扬中国参与国际反海盗行动，该行动为的是在世界上一个动荡地

<p>international antipiracy operations, which protect vital commercial shipping in a volatile part of the world. But some American military experts, concerned about Beijing's growing military capacity, have expressed unease about China having a land facility for its military in Djibouti so close to a major American base, Camp Lemonnier, where 4,000 service members, including Special Forces, and civilians train and carry out counterterrorism operations.</p>	<p>区保护重要的商业航运。但是，一些美国军事专家出于对北京日益增长的军事能力的担心，对中国在吉布提为其军队修建地面设施表示不安，中国的设施离美国的一个主要基地莱蒙尼尔军营(Camp Lemonnier)很近，该营地驻扎着包括特种部队在内的 4000 名美军，以及进行反恐训练、执行反恐任务的非军事人员。</p>
<p>The news on Thursday of broad changes to the Chinese military signaled a major step forward in Mr. Xi's program to shift its focus from traditional land armies to a more flexible, cohesive set of forces. China's military planning and spending have increasingly focused on territorial disputes in the South China Sea and in waters near Japan.</p>	<p>周二发布的中国军队将进行大范围改革的消息显示出，习近平提出的由传统陆军向更灵活、更具凝聚力的联合部队转变的改革计划迈出了重要的一步。中国军事规划和国防开支在越来越多地集中于南海和靠近日本水域的领海争端方面。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi told a gathering of more than 200 senior military officers that the planned changes would take years and were essential to ensuring that the People's Liberation Army could shoulder its increasingly complex and broad responsibilities, the official Xinhua news agency said Thursday.</p>	<p>官方媒体新华社周四报道，习近平告诉在座的 200 多名高层军官，这些改变将花数年时间实现，它们对于确保中国人民解放军能肩负起越来越复杂和广泛的责任至关重要。</p>
<p>But until now, efforts to revamp the way the military is run have stumbled because of the entrenched power of land forces that have dominated seven military regions, as well as the sheer complexity of reorganizing a force of over two million.</p>	<p>不过，此前改革军队管理方式的努力并没有成功，因为权力根深蒂固的陆军一直在七个军区中处于主导地位，而且重新梳理 200 多万人的军队本身就是非常复杂的问题。</p>
<p>Enactment of the military reforms would be a political victory for Mr. Xi, who since coming to power in November 2012 has enforced an intense campaign against corruption that took down dozens of senior military officers. They have including two former vice chairmen of the Central</p>	<p>中国军事改革若能开启，将成为习近平的一项政治胜利。自 2012 年 11 月上台以来，他实施了高强度的反腐运动，拿下二十多名高级军官，包括拥有上将军衔的中央军事委员会的两名前副主席郭伯雄和徐才厚。</p>

<p>Military Commission, Gens. Guo Boxiong and Xu Caihou.</p>	
<p>That military graft was lubricated by rapidly rising defense budgets. In the decade up to 2014, China's official military budget grew an average of 9.5 percent annually, after taking inflation into account, according to a recent Congressional Research Service study. That budget is set to grow an additional 10 percent this year, reaching about \$145 billion. But many foreign analysts say China's real military spending is higher.</p>	<p>与军事腐败相伴的是国防预算快速上升。美国国会研究服务部 (Congressional Research Service)最近发布的一项研究报告显示, 至 2014 年的十年间, 考虑通胀因素后, 中国官方发布的军事预算平均每年增长 9.5%。今年, 这一预算额预计会再增加 10%, 达到 1450 亿美元左右。但很多国外分析人士表示, 中国真实的军事开支要比这个数目更大。</p>
<p>Despite Beijing's traditional rejection of what it calls American imperialism and hegemony, some Chinese experts believe that it is time to reconsider the need for overseas military facilities.</p>	<p>尽管北京过去反对它口中的美式帝国主义和霸权, 但一些中国专家认为, 是时候重新考虑建设海外军事设施的需求了。</p>
<p>Shen Dingli, a professor of international relations at Fudan University in Shanghai, who has argued vigorously that China should develop bases commensurate with its growing military power, said on Thursday that in doing so, China would only be doing what America had done.</p>	<p>上海复旦大学国际关系学院教授沉丁立大力主张, 中国应该在海外发展基地, 这样才与中国不断增长的军事实力相称, 他在周四表示, 中国在海外建基地, 只不过是做美国早就做了的事情。</p>
<p>"The United States has been expanding its business all around the world and sending its military away to protect those interests for 150 years," Mr. Shen said. "Now, what the United States has done in the past, China will do again."</p>	<p>"美国一直在世界各地扩展业务, 派军队到远离国土的地方保护这些利益, 已经 150 年了," 沉丁立说。"现在, 中国要做美国过去做过的事情。"</p>
<p>Mr. Shen, who referred to the planned facility in Djibouti as a "base," said it was necessary because "we need to safeguard our own navigational freedom," adding that "if whoever — pirates, ISIS or the U.S. — wants to shut down the passage, we need to be able to reopen it."</p>	<p>沉丁立在提到计划在吉布提修建的设施时用了"基地"一词, 他说, 那是必要的, 因为"我们需要维护我们自己的航行自由", 并补充说, "如果任何人想关闭这一海上通道的话, 不管是海盗, 还是 ISIS 或者美国, 我们都需要有能力重新打开这一通道。"</p>
<p>Mr. Hong of the Foreign Ministry offered few details about the Djibouti facility, but he said it would provide Chinese ships with access to reliable supplies and enable its crew members to rest. "These facilities</p>	<p>外交部的洪磊没有提供有关吉布提设施的多少细节, 他只是说, 那将为中国船只提供可靠的供给, 让中国船员有一个休息的地方。他说, "该设施将更好地保障中国军队执行护航、人道主义救援等任务。"</p>

<p>will help Chinese vessels to better carry out Chinese missions like escort and humanitarian operations,” he said.</p>	
<p>Such statements suggest a far more modest facility than the sprawling American base at Camp Lemonnier, which the United States has used since 2003 for weapons as varied as drones and F-15 fighter jets. Washington announced in 2013 that \$1.4 billion would be spent on expanding the base, from which drone operations over Somalia and Yemen are conducted.</p>	<p>这种说法意味着一个规模比美国庞大的莱蒙尼尔军营小得多的设施，自2003年以来，包括无人驾驶飞机和 F-15 战斗机在内的美国多种武器使用该基地。华盛顿在 2013 年宣布，将花 14 亿美元对基地进行扩建，在索马里和也门执行任务的无人机也都用这个基地。</p>
<p>France also maintains a base in Djibouti, which is a former French colony. Japan, which also participates in the United Nations antipiracy operations, keeps surveillance aircraft and several hundred personnel there.</p>	<p>法国在吉布提也有一个基地，吉布提是法国的前殖民地。日本也参加了联合国的反海盗行动，日本在法国基地驻有侦查机和数百名人员。</p>
<p>Whatever the scope of the Chinese facility, and regardless of whether China calls it a base, there is little doubt that it reflects the country’s extended interests and investments in Africa and the Middle East.</p>	<p>无论中国设施的规模如何，也不管中国是否称其为基地，毫无疑问的是，该设施反映了中国在非洲和中东地区的利益延伸和投资。</p>
<p>A former United States ambassador to Ethiopia, David H. Shinn, said there were many reasons for China to want an installation in Djibouti. “I have argued over the past year that China will make every effort to establish some kind of facility in Djibouti that China plausibly can describe as something less than a military base,” he said.</p>	<p>美国前任驻埃塞俄比亚大使戴维·H·希恩(David H. Shinn)说，中国要在吉布提修建设施有许多原因。他说，“我在过去一年里几次指出，中国将为在吉布提建立某种设施尽一切努力，中国会用各种说辞把其描述为一个够不上是军事基地的东西。”</p>
<p>Among those reasons, he said, is the need to protect one to two million Chinese citizens living in Africa. This year, China’s navy evacuated several hundred Chinese citizens and foreign nationals from war-torn Yemen, routing them through Djibouti for their journeys home.</p>	<p>他说，中国的原因之一是需要保护生活在非洲的一两百万中国公民。今年，中国海军曾帮助数百名中国公民和外国公民撤离战火中的也门，通过吉布提让他们登上了回家的旅途。</p>
<p>In a recent paper for the National Defense University in Washington,</p>	<p>华盛顿国防大学(National Defense University)中国军事问题专家克里斯托</p>

<p>Christopher D. Yung, an expert on China's military, argued that the country was intent on shouldering more international responsibilities involving its military and in turn would need "dual-use facilities" that could accommodate commercial and military operations.</p>	<p>弗·D·扬(Christopher D. Yung)在他最近的一篇文章中指出, 中国决心要承担更多涉及其军队的国际责任, 反过来看, 中国将需要“双重用途的设施”来为其商业和军事行动提供方便。</p>
<p>Until now, he wrote, China had relied on commercial aircraft and ships to maintain its antipiracy operations in the Gulf of Aden, but they were expensive and inadequate for the Chinese Navy. "China needs to expand beyond its current temporary bases," Mr. Yung wrote.</p>	<p>他写道, 到目前为止, 中国一直靠商用飞机和船只来维持其在亚丁湾的反海盗行动, 但这样做的费用很高, 让中国海军不能充分执行任务。扬写道, “中国需要扩大其目前的临时基地。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151127/c27chinabase</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151127/c27chinabase</p>
<p>China Pledges \$60 Billion to Aid Africa's Development</p>	<p>中国承诺投资 600 亿美元助非洲转型</p>
<p>JOHANNESBURG — China pledged \$60 billion in development assistance to Africa on Friday, promising to help nations industrialize and elevate its relationship with the continent beyond one centered on the extraction of raw materials.</p>	<p>南非约翰内斯堡——中国周五承诺向非洲提供 600 亿美元的发展援助资金, 帮助非洲国家推进工业化, 推动中国与非洲大陆之间关系的发展, 超越之前以攫取原材料为主的关系。</p>
<p>Speaking before most of the continent's leaders at a China-Africa summit meeting here, President Xi Jinping tripled the amount pledged at the last meeting three years ago, reassuring the audience of China's commitment amid an economic downturn whose effects have reverberated across Africa this year.</p>	<p>习近平在中非合作论坛峰会上对与会的大部分非洲国家领导人发表讲话时, 宣布援助金额提高到三年前参加上一次峰会时公布数额的三倍, 在中国经济放缓的背景下, 向听众重申了中国所做的承诺。今年, 中国经济放缓的影响波及非洲各地。</p>
<p>Against longstanding accusations that China benefits from a lopsided relationship with Africa, contentions that have recently gained traction as China's trade deficits with many African nations have widened, Mr. Xi said that "China has the strong political commitment to supporting Africa in achieving development and prosperity."</p>	<p>中国一直被指责, 从不平衡的中非关系中获益, 随着中国与很多非洲国家的贸易逆差不断扩大, 相关争议最近也不断加剧。在这样的背景下, 习近平表示, “中国拥有支持非洲发展强大的政治优势。”</p>
<p>China, he said, "now has the technology, equipment, professional and</p>	<p>他说, 中国现在“拥有助力非洲实现自主可持续发展的技术、装备、人才、</p>

<p>skilled personnel and capital needed to help Africa realize sustainable self-development." Mr. Xi pledged many of these things as part of the \$60 billion package, which includes \$5 billion in grants and interest-free loans and \$35 billion in loans and export credits.</p>	<p>资金等物质优势”。在 600 亿美元的援助计划，习近平承诺会提供许多这些领域的帮助。该计划包括 50 亿美元的无偿援助和无息贷款，以及 350 亿美元的优惠性质贷款及出口信贷额度。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi and leaders from across Africa, including more than 40 heads of state, gathered here for the latest Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, a diplomatic summit meeting that has been held every three years since 2000.</p>	<p>习近平与非洲各国领导人在这开会，参加最新一次的中非合作论坛峰会，参加者包括 40 多名国家元首。从 2000 年开始，峰会每三年举办一次。</p>
<p>Trade between China and Africa has soared since the first event 15 years ago, as China displaced the United States as Africa's most important trading partner six years ago.</p>	<p>自 15 年前举办第一次论坛以来，中非贸易额激增。中国在六年前取代美国成为非洲最重要的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>But Mr. Xi's visit comes as high growth and optimism on the continent are waning. Many previously rapidly growing economies are now slumping because of China's economic slowdown, its diminished appetite for Africa's raw materials and plunging prices on everything from oil to copper and iron ore. Nigeria's economy, the continent's biggest, is growing at its slowest pace this century, and South Africa, the second largest, nearly slipped into a recession recently.</p>	<p>但习近平此次到访非洲时，这个大洲的高速增长和乐观情绪有所减弱。由于中国经济发展放缓，对非洲原材料的需求下降，从石油到铜及铁矿石等所有商品的价格暴跌，很多之前快速发展的经济体陷入疲软。非洲最大经济体尼日利亚的经济增长速度降至本世纪最低，第二大经济体南非最近几乎陷入衰退。</p>
<p>This forum's slogan — "Africa-China Progressing Together: Win-Win Cooperation for Common Development" — seemed designed to deflect growing criticism that the benefits of the relationship have largely been in China's favor.</p>	<p>此次论坛的主题是“中非携手并进：合作共赢、共同发展”。这似乎是在转移一种日益加剧的批评，即中非合作关系主要对中国有利。</p>
<p>But Mr. Xi found a receptive audience here, as political leaders and government officials from across the continent described his plans by using the expression "win-win."</p>	<p>但习近平在这里遇到了一批乐于接受的听众，非洲各国的政治领导人及政府官员称，他的计划是一个“双赢”计划。</p>

China's interests in Africa are broadening — Beijing announced last month that it would open its first overseas military outpost in Djibouti in East Africa — but it remains focused on economic matters.	中国在非洲的利益不断扩张。北京上个月宣布，将在非洲东部的吉布提建立首个海外军事基地，但它仍旧主要关注经济问题。
In the weeks preceding the summit meeting, the news media here focused on Africa's economic expectations of China. By contrast, much of the attention paid to President Obama's visit to Africa in July centered on his promotion of gay rights, with many Africans warning him against broaching the topic.	在峰会召开前的几周，非洲新闻媒体主要关注非洲对中国的经济预期。相比之下，奥巴马总统今年7月访问非洲时，媒体主要关注他促进同性恋权利的举动。很多非洲人警告他不要讨论这个话题。
Mr. Xi tapped a few times into Africa's deep-seated resentment of the West's policies toward the continent, especially what many perceive as its meddling in domestic matters and its attempts to impose its values.	习近平多次利用非洲长期以来对西方国家的非洲政策的不满，特别是很多被非洲人视作干涉其内政的政策，以及强行推行其价值观的举措。
"China strongly believes that Africa belongs to the African people and that African affairs should be decided by the African people," Mr. Xi said.	习近平表示，“中方始终主张，非洲是非洲人的非洲，非洲的事情应该由非洲人说了算。”
Underscoring Beijing's longstanding policy of noninterference in Africa's domestic affairs — which, both African and Western critics say, includes coddling the continent's authoritarian rulers — Mr. Xi paid a two-day visit before this summit meeting to Zimbabwe and President Robert Mugabe, an adversary of the West.	习近平在参加峰会之前，对津巴布韦进行了为期两天的访问，会见了敌视西方的该国总统罗伯特·穆加贝(Robert Mugabe)。这突显了北京方面长期以来不干涉非洲内政的政策。非洲和西方的批评人士表示，这种政策包括纵容非洲的专制统治者。
Anti-imperialist sentiments suffused the auditorium here when Mr. Mugabe, the current chairman of the African Union, praised Mr. Xi.	当非洲联盟(African Union)轮值主席穆加贝对习近平表示称赞时，礼堂里弥漫着反帝国主义的情绪。
"He is doing to us what we expected those who colonized us yesterday to do," Mr. Mugabe said to loud applause.	穆加贝在热烈的掌声中表示，“他对我们做的事，正是我们过去曾盼望殖民者做的事。”
Other delegates to the summit meeting later expressed similar sentiments, though in more temperate terms.	参加峰会的其他代表后来也表达了类似的观点，但措辞较为温和。
"The fundamental difference is that the two partners consider	“根本区别在于，这两个合作伙伴认为它们是平等的，尽管现实中或许并非

<p>themselves equal, even though, in reality, that may not be the case," said Biéké Benjamin, a diplomat from Ivory Coast. "But it's a basic principle. There isn't one partner dictating to the other, whereas Western nations come in saying, 'You go left, you go right.'"</p>	<p>如此，“来自科特迪瓦的外交官比艾克·本杰明(Biéké Benjamin)说。“但这是基本原则。双方都没有向对方发号施令，而西方国家会说，‘你往左，你往右。’”</p>
<p>Still, experts say that Beijing will have to skillfully adapt to a changing relationship with Africa. China's insatiable demand for raw materials, which has fueled much of the rapid growth in Africa, has cooled as the Chinese try to steer their own economy away from construction and exports to consumption and services.</p>	<p>但专家们表示，北京方面将需要巧妙适应变化发展的中非关系。随着中国试图将经济模式从建筑、出口导向转向消费和服务，中国对原材料的巨大需求有所减少。非洲经济的高速增长在很大程度上是由这种需求推动的。</p>
<p>As the price of commodities has also plummeted, the economies of former models of solid growth, like Zambia, Angola and Mozambique, have tumbled.</p>	<p>由于大宗商品价格大幅下降，津巴布韦、安哥拉、莫桑比克等一度成为稳健增长的模范的经济体，也都遭遇了挫折。</p>
<p>Zhong Jianhua, China's special representative on African affairs, said the summit meeting signaled the start of a new stage in relations — one marked by a "new normal" of slower growth in China.</p>	<p>中国政府非洲事务特别代表钟建华表示，该峰会标志着双方关系开始进入新阶段，也就是中国经济放缓成为“新常态”的时期。</p>
<p>"Both sides need to review and look back to see what we have done, and also see what we can do more," Mr. Zhong said.</p>	<p>钟建华表示，“双方需要回顾之前的成果，也要看看我们还能做些什么。”</p>
<p>Expectations from African nations are high.</p>	<p>非洲国家的期望非常高。</p>
<p>President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola had met Mr. Xi the night before to emphasize the need to broaden China's involvement in Africa's economy beyond raw materials, said Samuel Andrade da Cunha, director of Asia and Oceania in Angola's Foreign Affairs Ministry.</p>	<p>安哥拉外交部亚洲及大洋洲司司长塞缪尔·安德拉德·达库尼亚(Samuel Andrade da Cunha)表示，安哥拉总统若泽·爱德华多·多斯桑托斯(José Eduardo dos Santos)在前一天晚上与习近平举行会面，强调中国需要在原材料领域之外，扩大对非洲经济的投资。</p>
<p>"We would like technology and everything to be transferred from China to Angola," Mr. da Cunha said. "We would like to make products in Angola by building factories or developing agriculture in Angola, which</p>	<p>“我们希望中国向安哥拉转移技术和一切，”达库尼亚说。“我们希望通过在安哥拉建造工厂或发展农业，来生产可以向其他国家出口的产品。”</p>

we can then export to other countries.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151206/c06africa	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151206/c06africa
Use by Iraqi Military May Be a Boon for China-Made Drones	中国造“彩虹4”无人机在伊拉克首次参与实战
HONG KONG — After more than a decade of fighting in Iraq, the names of the American-made drones striking targets there have become familiar: Predator, Reaper, Sentinel.	香港——在伊拉克作战十年之后，打击各种目标的美制无人驾驶飞机的名号变得耳熟能详：“捕食者”(Predator)、“死神”(Reaper)、“哨兵”(Sentinel)。
But this month, a new model entered the fray: the Chinese-made Caihong-4.	但在本月，一个新的型号加入竞争：中国制造的“彩虹4”。
According to footage released by the Iraqi armed forces, soldiers used the Chinese drone on Dec. 6 to destroy an ISIS position amid efforts to retake the city of Ramadi. A spokesperson for the Ministry of Defense confirmed the video was real.	根据伊拉克武装部队发布的视频，在12月6日，尝试夺回拉马迪市的过程中，士兵利用这种中国无人机摧毁了一个ISIS据点。国防部发言人证实，视频是真实的。
The lethal strike represents a major step forward in China’s drive to become a leading exporter of military equipment, experts say. Iraq is the only known user of the drone, also known as the CH-4, which closely resembles the General Atomics MQ-9 Reaper.	专家说，这次致命攻击代表中国朝着军事设备主要出口国的地位迈进了一大步。目前，伊拉克是这种无人机在实战中的唯一已知使用者。它也被称作CH-4，与通用原子公司(General Atomics)的MQ-9死神非常相似。
Its first use in combat may be a selling point for potential buyers.	对潜在买家来说，它在战争中的首次使用可能是个卖点。
“This is the first time I’ve heard of a Chinese drone, such as the CH-4 (which is basically a clone of the Reaper), reporting an actual kill, and I suppose it would be cliché to say that it won’t be the last,” Richard A. Bitzinger, a senior fellow at the S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, wrote in an email on Wednesday.	新加坡南洋理工大学(Nanyang Technological University) 拉惹勒南国际研究学院(S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies)高级研究员理查德·A·毕辛格(Richard A. Bitzinger)周三在一封电邮里写道，“这是我头次听说CH-4（它基本上克隆了死神）等中国无人机传出击毙敌人的消息。我想，一种老套的说法是，这不会是最后一次传出类似消息。”
Mr. Bitzinger estimated that Iraq’s armed forces had to buy six to 12 Chinese drones to conduct operations efficiently.	毕辛格估计，伊拉克武装部队要买入六至十二架中国制无人机才能展开有效行动。

<p>"When the Iraqi MoD officially unveiled them in October, two ground control stations could be seen," Jeremy Binnie, Middle East/Africa editor at IHS Jane's Defence Weekly, wrote in an email, referring to the Ministry of Defense. "Given a typical setup of two aircraft per control station, Iraq probably has at least four."</p>	<p>"伊拉克国防部十月份把它们公开亮相时，我们可以看到两个地面控制站，"《简氏防务周刊》(IHS Jane's Defence Weekly)中东/非洲编辑杰里米·宾尼(Jeremy Binnie)在一封电邮里写道。"鉴于每个控制站通常会操控两架飞机，伊拉克很可能至少有四架。"</p>
<p>China also uses the CH-4. Its predecessor, the CH-3, has been sold to both Nigeria and Pakistan, he said.</p>	<p>中国也在使用 CH-4。他说，CH-4 的前身 CH-3 已经销往尼日利亚和巴基斯坦。</p>
<p>Last year, China became the world's third-largest arms exporter, behind the United States and Russia, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, a think tank in Sweden. China's defense companies have been working hard to export higher-end systems — like drones, air defense systems and even stealth fighters — but with few successes so far.</p>	<p>据瑞典智库斯德哥尔摩国际和平研究所(Stockholm International Peace Research Institute)透露，去年，中国成为继美国和俄罗斯之后的世界第三大军火出口国。中国的军工企业一直努力出口高端系统——比如无人机、防空系统，甚至隐形战斗机，但迄今为止，收获甚少。</p>
<p>The CH-4, whose name translates as "Rainbow," is manufactured by the Beijing-based China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation, a state-owned enterprise group. The drone "represents China's research and production of drones march toward the world," according to a news article from 2014 on the conglomerate's website.</p>	<p>彩虹-4 无人机的生产商是位于北京的国企中国航天科技集团公司。该集团网站 2014 年的一篇新闻报道称，这款无人机"代表了中国研制的无人机正在走向世界。"</p>
<p>Calls and a fax sent to C.A.S.C. went unanswered.</p>	<p>中国航天科技集团没有回复寻求置评的电话和传真。</p>
<p>The drone was first seen at an airshow in Beijing in 2013, according to China News Service. In March 2015, a state-run news agency said such drones had been handed to the Iraqi Air Force, citing Russian news reports. In October, Iraq's defense minister inspected a Caihong drone at an air base in the city of Kut, according to a video shared by his ministry.</p>	<p>据中国新闻社报道，这款无人机于 2013 年在北京航展首次亮相。2015 年 3 月，一家官方新闻机构援引俄罗斯的新闻报道称，中国已经向伊拉克空军交付此型号的无人机。伊拉克国防部公布的视频显示，该国国防部长今年 10 月在伊拉克库特空军基地时曾查看一架彩虹无人机。</p>

<p>The CH-4 can strike from an altitude of about 16,000 feet and fly at up to 112 miles per hour, according to an article in China Space News, a publication run by C.A.S.C.</p>	<p>据中国航天科技集团旗下的《中国航天报》报道,该无人机巡航高度为 5000 米至 7000 米,巡航时速为 150 公里至 180 公里。</p>
<p>"What is clear is that the price of one Caihong-4 drone is much lower than the price of an advanced battle tank on the international arms market," said the article, published in March.</p>	<p>该报今年 3 月发表的文章称,“可以肯定的是,一架彩虹-4 无人机售价会远远低于国际军贸市场上一辆先进主战坦克的价格。”</p>
<p>The loss of a drone is “affordable even when military budgets are tight or in small countries,” it noted.</p>	<p>该文章指出,“即使是军费不甚宽裕的中、小国家也完全损失得起。”</p>
<p>Chinese-built drones and aircraft are generally built to compete on price, experts say. Technological limitations mean the finished products do not often perform at the same level as their Western counterparts, but they are cheaper — and have far fewer restrictions on who can buy them.</p>	<p>专家们表示,中国制造的无人机及飞机通常是以价格取胜。技术限制意味着,其成品的性能通常不如西方同行的产品,但它们价格比较低,而且针对购买者的限制要少得多。</p>
<p>"China is known to have difficulties in developing aero engine technology, and this is also true for UAV engines. As a result, Chinese UAVs are generally less capable in terms of performance," Kelvin Wong, an Asia Pacific defense technology reporter with IHS, wrote in an email, referring to unmanned aerial vehicles.</p>	<p>《简氏防务周刊》亚太国防技术记者凯尔文·黄(Kelvin Wong)在邮件中写道,“众所周知,中国在研发航空发动机技术方面遇到了困难,无人机发动机的情况也是一样。因此,中国的无人机在性能上通常差一些。”</p>
<p>As resources are scarce for Iraq's armed forces, Chinese drones offer a fast alternative to allied air strikes, according to Jeffrey Lin and Peter W. Singer, who have traced reports of Chinese drone deployments in Iraq, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.</p>	<p>据追踪有关伊拉克、尼日利亚及沙特阿拉伯使用中国无人机情况的报道的杰弗里·林(Jeffrey Lin)和彼得·W·辛格(Peter W. Singer)透露,由于伊拉克武装部队资源匮乏,中国无人机不失为联合空袭行动的一个快速生效的替代选择。</p>
<p>"The long loiter time and precision weaponry of armed drones give small Iraqi units flexible and rapid response fire support to exploit sudden battlefield conditions," they wrote in a blog post on Tuesday.</p>	<p>他们在周二发布的博文中写道,“武装无人机航行时间较长,携带精确武器,这为小规模伊拉克部队提供了灵活、快速的火力支援,以对突如其来的战情加以利用。”</p>

<p>Apart from the lower price of Chinese drones, restrictions imposed by the United States on the export of armed unmanned systems open a potentially lucrative market for Chinese manufacturers, Timothy R. Heath, a senior international defense research analyst with the RAND Corporation, wrote in an email.</p>	<p>兰德公司(RAND Corporation)高级国际防御研究分析师蒂莫西·R·西斯(Timothy R. Heath)在邮件中写道,除了中国无人机价格较低这个因素之外,美国对无人系统的出口限制也为中国生产商打开了一个可能带来巨大回报的市场。</p>
<p>"Considering the number of countries that have acquired or expressed interest in Chinese drones, the recent incident in Iraq in which a government uses Chinese armed drones to strike domestic insurgents may become more commonplace around the world," he wrote.</p>	<p>他说,“伊拉克政府最近利用中国武装无人机攻击国内叛乱分子,鉴于有很多国家已经拿到中国无人机或对此表示兴趣,这种情况可能在世界范围内变得比较普遍。”</p>
<p>Indeed, dozens of countries now manufacture reconnaissance drones, Mr. Bitzinger noted. And their use is all but expected on the modern battlefield.</p>	<p>毕辛格指出,实际上现在有几十个国家在生产无人驾驶侦察机。因此它们会在现代战场上亮相也在意料之中。</p>
<p>"Now it appears that armed drones (Chinese, European, Iranian, Russian) are the next phase in this proliferation," he wrote.</p>	<p>他写道,“在接下来一个阶段里,似乎会出现(来自中国、欧洲、伊朗及俄罗斯的)武装无人机的扩散。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151218/c18drone</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20151218/c18drone</p>
<p>China Considers Larger Role in Afghanistan Peace Process</p>	<p>中国考虑积极参与阿富汗和平进程</p>
<p>BEIJING — As a bloody offensive by the Taliban spreads in Afghanistan and with American combat operations there officially ended, anxious Chinese leaders find themselves under pressure to take a more active role in the long-stalled peace process, according to scholars and current and former diplomats.</p>	<p>北京——塔利班势力在阿富汗各地展开血腥攻势,此时美军的作战任务已经正式结束;学者及前任和现任外交官透露,焦虑的中国领导人发现自己面临压力,要在阿富汗长期停滞的和平进程当中扮演更积极角色。</p>
<p>For observers of Chinese diplomacy, that kind of commitment is surprising since China often tries to take a hands-off approach in regions and nations at war.</p>	<p>在关注中国外交的观察人士看来,这种投入让人吃惊,因为中国常常会试着对交战地区和国家的事务采取不插手态度。</p>
<p>"The big backdrop is that the United States will have withdrawn most of</p>	<p>“现在的大背景是美国马上要从阿富汗撤出,但是它的反恐任务并没有完成,</p>

<p>its troops from Afghanistan with the antiterrorism mission unfinished, which is leaving the country a mess," said Du Youkang, who worked in Islamabad, Pakistan, as a diplomat and is now the director of the South Asia Studies Center at Fudan University in Shanghai. "Bombings have never stopped, even in the capital. Afghanistan shares a border with China, so in this case China must get involved to promote the talks and to secure the stability in the region."</p>	<p>这个国家现在就是一个烂摊子，“上海复旦大学南亚研究中心主任杜幼康表示。“哪怕是在首都，爆炸都一直没有停过。阿富汗和中国接壤所以中国当然要介入促谈，维护这个地区的稳定。”杜幼康曾是一位在巴基斯坦伊斯兰堡工作的外交官。</p>
<p>Yet if China is to play a productive role in peace talks with the Taliban, the officials and scholars say, it will have to convince its ally Pakistan that an Afghanistan at peace and engaged politically and economically with all regional powers, including India, is in Pakistan's interests.</p>	<p>但官员和学者们表示，要想让中国在与塔利班的和谈中发挥积极的作用，就需要让盟友巴基斯坦信服，让阿富汗处于和平状态，并与包括印度在内的所有地区大国开展政治和经济交往，是符合巴基斯坦利益的。</p>
<p>The Afghan foreign minister, Salahuddin Rabbani, begins an official four-day visit in Beijing on Monday, and the topic of bringing Afghanistan's warring factions to the negotiating table is expected to be the priority in his meetings with Chinese leaders.</p>	<p>阿富汗外长萨拉胡丁·拉巴尼(Salahuddin Rabbani)周一抵达北京开展为期四天的正式访问，在他与中国领导人会面期间，预计会谈主题将是如何让阿富汗交战的派系坐到谈判桌前。</p>
<p>Mr. Rabbani's trip signals that China has a stake in the resumption of peace talks, which are still at an early stage and stalled months ago.</p>	<p>拉巴尼此行显示出，和谈的恢复事关中国的利益。目前和谈仍处在初步阶段，而且于数月前陷于停滞。</p>
<p>One reason for China's engagement is that a stable Afghanistan could become a critical transportation hub and market for Chinese goods, and, eventually, another investment opportunity for President Xi Jinping's grand economic plans for Central Asia.</p>	<p>中国介入的一个原因是，在习近平为中亚勾划的宏伟经济蓝图中，稳定的阿富汗可以成为中国商品的关键运输枢纽和市场，此外它最终还可以成为下一个投资机会。</p>
<p>Yet security concerns loom alongside the economic motive. China has become increasingly worried about the insurgent violence in its western frontier region of Xinjiang, and officials say that the Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking, mostly Sunni Muslim ethnic group, might be falling</p>	<p>但在经济动机之外，还有安全考量。中国对该国西部边境的新疆发生的暴力事件日益担忧，中国官方表示，维吾尔人可能会受到境外极端分子的影响，其中一些人受到鼓动后，会在新疆实施袭击。维吾尔族主要属于伊斯兰教逊尼派，其语言属突厥语族。</p>

<p>under the influence of radical elements from outside China, motivating some of them to carry out attacks in Xinjiang.</p>	
<p>Since 2001, Uighurs have fought in Afghanistan, and Afghan officials say they have told Beijing about the dozens of Uighurs that have been captured there recently, even if some foreign analysts say China's expressed fears of organized terrorist violence in Xinjiang are overblown.</p>	<p>自 2001 年以来，有维吾尔人曾在阿富汗参战，阿富汗官员表示，他们向北京方面通报，最近该国抓捕了数十名维吾尔人，尽管一些外国分析人士表示，中国对新疆发生有组织暴力恐怖事件的担忧存在夸大。</p>
<p>Uighur militants in Afghanistan have not been neutralized yet, Mr. Du said, because "the government has not been able to assert control over all of its sovereign area."</p>	<p>阿富汗的维吾尔武装分子尚未被歼灭，杜幼康说，因为“现在阿富汗政府也没办法控制它所有的地区”。</p>
<p>China had long been reluctant to get involved in the Afghan war, not wanting to be seen as taking sides. But Afghan officials, beginning under the administration of President Hamid Karzai, have been insistent, pressing Chinese leaders at every opportunity to use their influence on Islamabad to curb the Taliban, which Pakistan had helped to create in the 1990s.</p>	<p>长期以来，中国一直不愿介入阿富汗战争，不想被认为是在选边站队。但从哈米德·卡尔扎伊政府掌权以来，阿富汗官员一直不放过任何机会，坚定地要求中国领导人运用自己对伊斯兰堡的影响力，制约塔利班。塔利班是 1990 年代在巴基斯坦的支持下成立的。</p>
<p>Barnett R. Rubin, an American scholar of Afghanistan at New York University and a former special adviser to the United States and the United Nations, said the formation of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, which is scheduled to hold its third meeting in Islamabad in early February, was significant because it was the "only institutionalization so far of U.S.-China political cooperation in Afghanistan."</p>	<p>曾为美国政府和联合国担任特别顾问，现在纽约大学(New York University)研究阿富汗问题的美国专家巴内特·R·鲁宾(Barnett R. Rubin)表示，四方协调组(Quadrilateral Coordination Group)的成立相当重要，因为它是“美国与中国在阿富汗开展政治合作的唯一的制度化安排”。四方协调组定于 2 月初在伊斯兰堡举行第三次会议。</p>
<p>"This means that the two countries are coordinating their policies much better," he added. "There's the U.S. with some influence in Kabul, and</p>	<p>"这意味着两国的政策协调改善了很多，"他补充道。"美国在阿富汗有一定影响力，而中国在巴基斯坦有一定影响力。"</p>

<p>China with some influence in Pakistan.”</p>	
<p>“One important role for China in the process is to provide reassurances to Pakistan,” he said. “If China were to support common positions of the U.S. and Afghan governments, it would be much more difficult for Pakistan to resist that.”</p>	<p>“中国在进程中的一个重要作用是，给巴基斯坦提供安抚，”他说。“如果中国也支持美国和阿富汗政府的共同立场，那么巴基斯坦要想抵制就更加困难。”</p>
<p>While the talks at this stage are still aimed only at establishing a road map for future negotiations, there has been one significant accomplishment: winning China’s agreement that it would put its weight behind promoting face-to-face talks between the Taliban and the Afghan government.</p>	<p>尽管现阶段的协商目标仍仅限于为将来的谈判创建路线图，但它取得了一项重大成就：争取到中国的配合，使之同意运用自身的影响力来促使塔利班与阿富汗政府进行面对面的对话。</p>
<p>A previous round of talks collapsed last year with the revelation that Mullah Muhammed Omar, a Taliban founder, had been dead for two years, causing a split in the ranks of the insurgency and uncertainty among participating nations. One expectation among negotiators is that eventually Pakistan will have to bring pressure on the Taliban, including militarily.</p>	<p>之前一轮的对话于去年崩溃，因为塔利班创始人之一毛拉·穆罕默德·奥马尔 (Mullah Muhammed Omar) 前两年已身亡的消息流传开来，导致反叛武装成员内部分裂，参与谈判的各国也莫衷一是。谈判人员目前的一项期望是，最终巴基斯坦将不得不向塔利班施压，包括动用军事手段。</p>
<p>But Pakistan has long treated Afghanistan as a strategic territory that must at all costs be kept from falling under the influence of its archrival, India. The question of whether Beijing can bring it around looms heavily in the minds of Afghans.</p>	<p>不过，巴基斯坦长期将阿富汗视为战略疆域，必须不惜一切代价避免其落入死敌印度的势力范围。北京能否让巴基斯坦回心转意？这个问题一直萦绕在阿富汗人的心中。</p>
<p>“China needs a peaceful and stable neighborhood to advance its economic interests,” said Davood Moradian, head of the Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies and an adviser to Mr. Karzai. He cited the new Silk Road initiative, Beijing’s quest to expand its economic influence westward toward Europe by increasing trade and</p>	<p>“中国需要一个和平稳定的邻居来推进它的经济利益，”阿富汗战略研究所 (Afghan Institute for Strategic Studies) 所长、卡尔扎伊的顾问达乌德·穆拉迪安 (Davood Moradian) 表示。他引用了中国新近提出的“一带一路”倡议为例。北京希望通过增进在中亚地区的贸易与发展，来向西朝着欧洲的方向来扩大自身的经济影响力。阿富汗或许可以在中国的这一规划中起到重要作</p>

<p>development in Central Asia. Afghanistan could play an important part in China's plans, if it can overcome the deadly strife that makes doing business there a near impossibility.</p>	<p>用，但前提是它能克服令生意往来几无可能的流血冲突。</p>
<p>China's economic ambitions conflict with important aspects of its strategic vision, Mr. Moradian said, since Beijing sees its alliance with Pakistan as essential to building a regional bulwark against India and the United States, even as Pakistan uses destabilizing groups like the Taliban as "tools of foreign policy."</p>	<p>穆拉迪安称，中国的经济抱负与其战略宏图中的一些重要组成部分之间存在矛盾。北京认为它与巴基斯坦的结盟对于打造一个抗衡印度和美国的地区堡垒至关重要，就算巴基斯坦在利用塔利班这类造成动荡的组织作为“外交工具”。</p>
<p>China could make a major difference if it pressed Pakistan to acknowledge its support for the Taliban, but so far both Beijing and Washington "have relied on a policy of appeasing Islamabad," Mr. Moradian said.</p>	<p>假如中国迫使巴基斯坦承认在支持塔利班，它将能极大地改变局势，但穆拉迪安称，迄今为止，北京和华盛顿“均一直依赖安抚伊斯兰堡的政策”。</p>
<p>"I don't think Pakistan is susceptible to that approach, and the Afghan government really has nothing to offer Pakistan in terms of incentives or pressure," he added.</p>	<p>“我认为这种手法不会对巴基斯坦起到作用，而谈到给巴基斯坦的动力或压力，阿富汗政府也实在是无计可施，”他还说。</p>
<p>"There is a certain degree of naïveté among Chinese diplomats," Mr. Moradian said. "Only in the last few years have they started to understand the conflict. In the next few years they might have to distance themselves from the Pakistani narrative."</p>	<p>“中国外交官当中有某种天真思维，”穆拉迪安说。“到了这两年，他们才开始理解这场冲突的实质。过几年他们可能就得与巴基斯坦的那套说辞保持距离。”</p>
<p>China's economic incentives for helping with the peace process are secondary to trying to establish stability, Mr. Du said. The copper mine at Mes Aynak, operated by a Chinese state-owned enterprise outside Kabul, has languished mainly because of the unstable security situation and the precarious state of Afghanistan's transportation network. "How are you going to invest in, excavate and ship out all that copper if the</p>	<p>按照杜幼康的说法，中国之所以要协助和平进程，相较于保持稳定的努力，经济驱动力是次要的。喀布尔郊外梅斯·艾纳克的一处铜矿由中国国企经营，一直处于停滞状态，主要原因是安全局势不稳定、阿富汗的交通网脆弱不堪。“还一直在打仗呢，你怎么投资，你怎么把这些铜挖出来，又怎么把它们运出去呢？”他反问道。</p>

war has never stopped?" he said.	
Masood Khan, who previously served as Pakistan's ambassador to Beijing and to the United Nations, said that China would play a "supportive and constructive" role in the talks, and that all of the participants saw its presence as "a confidence-building measure."	马苏德·汗(Masood Khan)曾担任巴基斯坦驻华大使、驻联合国代表,他表示,中国将在谈判中起到“建设性的支持”作用,所有参与方均将其存在视为一种“建立信心的措施”。
Li Shaoxian, a Chinese scholar and vice-president of the Chinese Association of Middle East Studies, said he believed it was important for China to establish direct contact with Taliban representatives.	中国中东学会副会长、学者李绍先表示,他认为中国应与塔利班的代表建立直接联系。
"I went to the country in 2000, and I have to say that the Taliban simply will not be wiped out, because they are deeply rooted in the rank-and-file of society and are a representative of the Pashtuns," Mr. Li said, referring to the majority ethnic group in Afghanistan. "So now Beijing, Washington and Kabul have all accepted the fact that, well, we need to include them in the peace and reconciliation process."	"2000年的时候我去过那里,我认为塔利班是没有办法根除的,因为他们多是根植于老百姓和社会当中的,而且他们还是普什图人的一个代表,"李绍先说。普什图是阿富汗的多数民族。"所以现在中国、美国和阿富汗政府都只能接受,好,我们要把他们也包括到和谈进程中来。"
Mr. Li said Taliban members had told him "China was trustworthy because it was historically the only country that has not bullied the Afghans."	李绍先称,多名塔利班成员告诉他,"中国是值得信赖的,因为中国是历史上唯一没有欺负过阿富汗的国家。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160125/c25afghanchina	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160125/c25afghanchina
China Urging Afghanistan to Restart Peace Talks With Taliban	中国敦促阿富汗与塔利班恢复和谈
BEIJING — Chinese officials are urging the government of Afghanistan to restart peace talks with the Taliban after the last round of discussions collapsed, the Chinese Foreign Ministry has said.	北京——中国外交部表示,中国官员正在敦促阿富汗政府重启与塔利班的和平谈判,此前,双方的最后一轮讨论崩溃。
The statement by China late Tuesday was a sign that its leaders were asserting their commitment to the nascent peace process despite problems after the major countries involved learned last year that a	外交部周二晚的声明表明,中国领导人肯定了他们对新生和平进程的承诺,尽管这一进程去年面临问题,原因是几个主要有关国家获知塔利班创始人毛拉·穆罕默德·奥马尔(Mullah Mohammad Omar)已在两年前死亡。他的死亡

<p>Taliban founder, Mullah Muhammad Omar, had been dead for two years. That caused a split in the Taliban ranks and raised questions among the participants in the talks.</p>	<p>导致塔利班队伍出现分裂，也给谈判各方提出了问题。</p>
<p>China is a member of the Quadrilateral Coordination Group, which is promoting the peace process. That process is at such an early stage that the nations are still talking about mechanisms for holding more formal discussions that would, in theory, involve representatives of the Taliban. The group, which also includes Afghanistan, the United States and Pakistan, is expected to meet in February in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad.</p>	<p>中国是推动和平进程的四方协调小组的成员国之一。和平进程目前处于相当早期的阶段，各国仍在讨论如何举行更正式谈判的机制问题，这些谈判在理论上将会有塔利班的代表参加。协调小组成员还包括阿富汗、美国和巴基斯坦，预计四方将于2月份在巴基斯坦首都伊斯兰堡会面。</p>
<p>The Afghan and United States governments are hoping that China will exert greater influence in the talks on Pakistan, which helped create the Taliban in the 1990s and is a Chinese ally.</p>	<p>阿富汗政府和美国政府都希望，中国在会面时对巴基斯坦施展更大的影响力，巴基斯坦在20世纪90年代帮助创建了塔利班，该国是中国的盟友。</p>
<p>Li Yuanchao, the Chinese vice president, and Wang Yi, the Chinese foreign minister, met in Beijing on Tuesday with Salahuddin Rabbani, the Afghan foreign minister.</p>	<p>中国国家副主席李源潮以及中国外交部部长王毅周二在北京会见了阿富汗外长萨拉胡丁·拉巴尼(Salahuddin Rabbani)。</p>
<p>Afterward, the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced: "Wang Yi said that as a peaceful mediator of the Afghan issue, China supports the 'Afghan-led and Afghan-owned' reconciliation process. China appreciates the move by the Afghan government to restart the negotiations with the Taliban."</p>	<p>随后，中国外交部宣布：“王毅强调，作为阿富汗问题的和平斡旋者，中国支持‘阿人主导、阿人所有’的和解进程，赞赏阿富汗政府与塔利班复谈。”</p>
<p>The announcement said this was "the right approach to achieve long-term stability in Afghanistan."</p>	<p>声明还说，这“是阿富汗实现长治久安的正确途径”。</p>
<p>Fighting between the Taliban and the Afghan government has worsened in the last year, as the Taliban have occupied more land and</p>	<p>塔利班和阿富汗政府之间的战斗在过去一年中有所加剧，由于塔利班占据了更多的土地，还包围了重要城市。2015年，阿富汗士兵及平民的死亡人数</p>

<p>laid siege to important cities. The death toll of Afghan soldiers and civilians in 2015 reached its highest point in years.</p>	<p>达到了数年来的最高点。</p>
<p>The Xinjiang region in far western China shares a border with Afghanistan and Pakistan, and according to Chinese officials and analysts, Chinese leaders are concerned that ethnic Uighurs in the region are coming under the influence of violent, radical groups from outside China. Violence between Uighurs and ethnic Han has been rising in Xinjiang in recent years. Afghan officials say they have captured dozens of militant Uighurs in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>中国遥远西部的新疆地区与阿富汗和巴基斯坦接壤，中国官员和分析人士认为，中国领导人担心，新疆的维吾尔族人正在受到中国境外暴力激进组织的影响。新疆的维吾尔族与汉族之间的暴力冲突近年来不断上升。阿富汗官员表示，他们已在阿富汗抓获了数十名激进的维族人。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping of China has announced strategic economic plans for China and Central Asia, and a peaceful Afghanistan could play a bigger role in those plans. According to the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Rabbani told Mr. Wang on Tuesday that "Afghanistan is willing to continue to expand its mutual interests with China and actively participate in the construction of 'One Belt, One Road,' " a reference to the name that Mr. Xi uses for his regional economic plans.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平宣布了针对中国和中亚的战略经济计划，和平的阿富汗可在这一计划中发挥更大的作用。据中国外交部，拉巴尼周二对王毅说：“阿富汗愿与中方不断拓展两国共同利益，积极参与‘一带一路’建设。”“一带一路”是习近平给他的区域经济计划起的名字。</p>
<p>The Foreign Ministry also listed points on which China and Afghanistan had reached consensus, including an acknowledgment of Afghanistan's desire to be a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, two multinational institutions of which China was a founder.</p>	<p>外交部还列出了中国与阿富汗已经达成的几条共识，其中提到阿富汗希望成为上海合作组织成员国、加入亚洲基础设施投资银行的愿望，中国是这两个跨国机构的创始者。</p>
<p>On Monday, the day of Mr. Rabbani's arrival in China, Peking University, one of the country's leading universities, hosted a news conference to discuss a 2015 survey of Afghans conducted by the Asia Foundation, a nongovernmental organization based in San Francisco. The results</p>	<p>拉巴尼于周一抵达中国，中国知名学府之一北京大学在当天主持召开的记者会上，讨论了总部设在旧金山的非政府组织亚洲基金会做的2015年阿富汗民意调查。调查显示，阿富汗人对自己的政府和国家的乐观情绪和信心，已跌至十年来的最低点。中国商业利益在阿富汗的代表出席了记者会，他们提</p>

showed that Afghans' optimism and confidence in their government and their country's future had plummeted to the lowest points in a decade. Representatives of Chinese commercial interests in Afghanistan were at the news conference and raised questions about the country's stability.	了有关阿富汗国家稳定的问题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160128/c28chinaafghan	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160128/c28chinaafghan
President Xi Jinping of China Is All Business in Middle East Visit	习近平中东行：谈生意，不谈政治
BEIJING — When President Xi Jinping of China traveled to the Middle East this month he dropped in on two regional rivals, Saudi Arabia and Iran, a feat few global leaders could pull off.	北京——中国国家主席习近平本月访问中东时，先后造访了沙特阿拉伯和伊朗这两个区域竞争对手，世界上没有几位领导人能完成这一壮举。
The Saudis had just executed a Shiite cleric, and angry Iranians had stormed the Saudi Embassy in Tehran in response, a tinderbox moment that Mr. Xi ignored by sticking to his mission that was all about building business and staying above the fray.	沙特刚刚处决了一名什叶派神职人员，作为响应，愤怒的伊朗人冲击了沙特驻德黑兰的大使馆，习近平却对这种一触即发的局面视而不见，坚持他的一切为了贸易合作的使命，将自己置身于冲突之上。
The timing of Mr. Xi's tour, his first visit to the region after three years of assiduous travel to almost every other corner of the world, proved to be serendipitous. He had canceled a trip last year because of the war between Saudi Arabia and Houthi rebels in Yemen, and his new date coincided with the lifting of international sanctions against Iran.	在跑遍了世界上几乎所有其他角落的三年辛苦旅行之后，习近平首次访问了中东地区，他到访的时间被证明很凑巧。去年，由于沙特阿拉伯与也门胡塞叛军之间的战争，他曾取消了一次行程，而他选择的新日子，正好与国际社会对伊朗的制裁解除的时间重合。
The risk of arriving in the middle of a huge dispute between the Saudis and Iranians paid off, delivering what Mr. Xi no doubt considered an important prize as he tries to extend China's prestige abroad.	在沙特和伊朗发生巨大争端时，前去访问的风险得到了回报，在习近平试图将中国的威信向海外扩展时，这次访问无疑为他提供了他认为重要收获的东西。
He became the first world leader in Iran after the completion of the deal on Iran's nuclear weapons that the United States and Russia worked on together with China's support. Arriving so soon after the lifting of	他成了在伊朗核武器协议完成后，第一个访问伊朗的世界领导人，该协议是美国和俄罗斯合作的结果，也得到了中国的支持。在解除制裁之后马上访问伊朗，被证明为中国提供了促成未来贸易的最佳时机。

<p>sanctions provided an optimum moment for China to set the stage for its future deal making.</p>	
<p>China's deep economic interests in the Middle East carry little of the historical overlay of the empire building and alliance shaping of the European powers. France colonized Syria, the British carved out Saudi Arabia, the United States meddled in Iran in the 1950s, and Washington and Tehran became implacable enemies after the Islamic revolution of 1979. China, weak and minding its own affairs at home, was absent at all those milestones.</p>	<p>中国在中东的深远经济利益，基本不具有欧洲列强在该地区建立帝国、形成联盟的历史层面的色彩。法国曾殖民统治叙利亚，大英帝国曾盘踞沙特阿拉伯，美国曾在 20 世纪 50 年代插手伊朗，但在 1979 年的伊斯兰革命后，华盛顿与德黑兰成为死敌。而所有这些里程碑性的事件都与中国无关，中国那时没有多大实力，只顾得上国内的事务。</p>
<p>That is not to say China always refrained from taking sides. China was a major supplier of arms to Tehran during the Iran-Iraq war when the United States and Europe imposed an arms embargo. That military relationship is likely to be revived when a more recent arms embargo on Iran is eased, though that is not likely any time soon.</p>	<p>这并不是说中国从来不采取任何立场。两伊战争期间，美国和欧洲实行了武器禁运，而中国则是德黑兰的主要武器供应商。这种军事关系很可能在对伊朗的更近一次武器禁运解除后得到恢复，虽然这在短期内不大会发生。</p>
<p>But for the moment, China is concentrating on buying and selling in the Middle East, and playing Riyadh and Tehran off each other for better oil deals, leaving the strenuous diplomacy to the United States.</p>	<p>但就目前而言，中国正集中精力在中东发展贸易，在利雅得与德黑兰之间制造竞争，以得到更好的石油价格，把吃力的外交留给美国。</p>
<p>China is wary of the Islamic State, but is not hugely motivated to enter the Syrian conflict. "The Middle East is the graveyard of great powers," said Li Shaoxian, a former vice-president at the China Institutes of Contemporary International Relations, a government research institute. "China doesn't really care who takes the presidency in Syria in the future — as long as that person could stabilize and develop the country, we would agree."</p>	<p>虽然中国对伊斯兰国(Islamic State)保持警惕，但对卷入叙利亚的冲突并不非常积极。“中东是大国的坟墓，”政府研究机构中国现代国际关系研究院前副院长李绍先说。“中国对谁在未来担任叙利亚总统并不真正关心，只要那个人能稳定国家、发展国家，我们就没意见。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xi began his trip in Saudi Arabia, China's biggest oil supplier, which</p>	<p>习近平的行程从沙特阿拉伯开始，沙特是中国最大的石油供应国，正在寻求</p>

<p>is looking to recoup its diminished oil sales to the United States with increased supplies to China, an objective that may be hard to achieve given China's economic slowdown. With King Salman, Mr. Xi visited the Yasref oil refinery, China's largest investment project in Saudi Arabia, a joint effort between Sinopec, the Chinese state-owned energy giant, and Saudi Aramco.</p>	<p>通过增加向中国的石油供应来抵消其对美国销售的减少，鉴于中国经济增速的放缓，实现这个目标也许有点难。习近平和萨勒曼国王一起参观了延布炼油厂，这是中国在沙特的最大投资项目，是国有能源巨头中石化与沙特阿美石油公司成立的一家合资企业。</p>
<p>In Cairo, Mr. Xi met with President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, the military strongman whose rule signifies the definitive end of the Arab Spring uprising that the Chinese government was so afraid might infect its own people. There he splashed around \$1 billion in financing for Egypt's central bank and a \$700 million loan to the state-owned National Bank of Egypt.</p>	<p>在开罗，习近平会见了埃及总统阿卜杜勒-法塔赫·塞西(Abdel Fattah el-Sisi)，这位军事强人的统治象征着阿拉伯之春革命浪潮的彻底结束，中国政府曾经非常害怕阿拉伯之春的热浪会感染本国人民。习近平在那里撒钱，向埃及中央银行提供了10亿美元的贷款，还向国有的埃及国民银行提供了7亿美元的贷款。</p>
<p>At the Arab League, a traditional platform for American leaders, Mr. Xi promised to be different from the other big powers. China would not seek proxies or spheres of influence in the Middle East, he said in a speech filled with loans of eye-popping sizes to Arab countries.</p>	<p>在美国领导人的传统平台阿拉伯国家联盟，习近平承诺中国与其他大国不同。他在讲话中说，中国在中东不寻求代理人、不搞势力范围，他的讲话充满了对阿拉伯国家来说令人瞠目的贷款数额。</p>
<p>Iran was the most intriguing stop. Mr. Xi's arrival was preceded with a glowing article in the Iranian press about the legendary Silk Road that flourished during the Tang dynasty. And he extended an invitation to Iran to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, a regional security group.</p>	<p>伊朗是最激起人们兴趣的一站。习近平到来之前，伊朗媒体刊登了一篇关于唐朝非常著名的丝绸之路的热情洋溢的文章。习近平向伊朗发出了参加区域性安全机构上海合作组织的邀请。</p>
<p>Under the sanctions regime imposed on Iranian oil by the United States, China was "pretty good" in terms of compliance, said Edward Chow, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. Now China wants to be first in line for consideration as</p>	<p>华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级研究员爱德华·周(Edward Chow)称，在美国对伊朗的石油实行制裁时，中国对制裁措施遵守得“相当好”。他说，现在随着伊朗开放石油和天然气行业，中国希望成为伊朗考虑的首选伙伴。</p>

Iran's oil and gas sector opens up, he said.	
Iran, however, wants to balance new investments between the West and Asia, and during a visit to Europe last week, a spending spree by President Hassan Rouhani included huge purchases from Total, Peugeot Citroën and Airbus.	然而，伊朗希望平衡西方和亚洲的新投资。上周访问欧洲期间，伊朗总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)一通采购，道达尔(Total)、标致雪铁龙(Peugeot Citroën)和空中客车(Airbus)等均收获了大笔订单。
Access to Iran's market may not be automatic for another reason. Iranian businessmen have grumbled that the Chinese muscled out domestic industry during the sanctions, and flooded the country with cheap goods.	中国可能无法自动进入伊朗市场还有另外一个原因。伊朗商人抱怨称，在伊朗被制裁期间，中国把伊朗国内的工业挤出局了，导致该国充斥着廉价商品。
In the longer term, the Chinese could do well in military sales, said Suzanne Maloney, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "The roots of the economic relationship between China and Iran are in fact in the military arena," Ms. Maloney said.	布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)高级研究员苏珊·马洛尼(Suzanne Maloney)称，从长远来看，中国在军售方面可能会表现得不错。“中伊两国经济关系的根基实际是在军事领域，”马洛尼说。
The Chinese-manufactured J-10 fighter jet has long been seen as a likely weapon for Iran, a possibility that Israel has objected to. But China cannot sell the J-10 without a green light from Washington until 2020, and the likelihood of China flouting the arms embargo "was highly improbable at best," Ms. Maloney said.	长期以来，中国制造的歼-10 战斗机一直被认为可能会成为伊朗的武器。这种可能性遭到了以色列的反对。但在 2020 年以前，中国须得到华盛顿的同意才能出售歼-10。马洛尼称，中国藐视这项军售禁令的可能性“再怎么样都不大可能”。
The Israelis should not worry, said Ying Gang, a research analyst at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences who has written books on China's relationships with the Middle East.	中国社会科学院研究员殷罡称，以色列不应该担心。殷罡著有多本有关中国与中东关系的著作。
Iran is sure to purchase fighter jets from Europe, Russia or China, and "it would pose the smallest threat to Israel and Arabic countries if they buy the Chinese jet, which is inferior in performance," he said.	他说，伊朗肯定会从欧洲、俄罗斯或中国采购战斗机，“要是买中国的战斗机，对以色列和阿拉伯国家的威胁是最小的，因为它在性能上要差一些”。
There was little risk, Mr. Ying added, that China would become actively	殷罡接着表示，中国会积极参与打击伊斯兰国这一点几乎没有悬念。中国可

<p>involved in the fight against the Islamic State. China might provide some economic help on the antiterrorism front but a military contribution was out of the question. "We simply have no such military might," he said. "How could China send soldiers there? It would be like sending new corpses."</p>	<p>能会在反恐阵线上提供一些经济支持，但军事参与是不可能的。“我们真的还不具备这样的军事实力”，他说。“中国怎么能派兵过去？那相当于让他们去送死。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160201/c01beijing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160201/c01beijing</p>
<p>Q. and A.: Patrick Bergin on China's Role in Protecting Africa's Wildlife</p>	<p>访谈：帮非洲反盗猎，中国怎样兑现承诺</p>
<p>China has been one of the major markets in the global trade in wildlife products. According to Traffic, the wildlife trade monitoring network, it is the leading consumer of illicit ivory and the second-leading buyer (after Vietnam) of rhinoceros horn. However, China has recently made high-profile commitments to help change this. In September, during his state visit to the United States, President Xi Jinping announced that China would "enact nearly complete bans on ivory import and export." And in December, while Mr. Xi was visiting South Africa, Chinese officials pledged at a meeting of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (Focac) to support Africa in its efforts to protect wildlife.</p>	<p>中国是野生动物制品全球贸易的主要市场之一。野生动物贸易监测机构 Traffic 的资料显示，中国是非法象牙的最大消费国，也是犀牛角的第二大购买国（仅次于越南）。然而，近期中国做出了高调的承诺，表示要帮助改变这种状况。去年9月，习近平主席在访美期间宣布，中国将“几近全面禁止象牙进出口”。去年12月，在习近平访问南非期间，中国官员在中非合作论坛（Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, 简称 Focac）的一次会议上承诺，将为非洲在保护野生动物上的努力提供支持。</p>
<p>These moves were applauded by conservationists, among them the African Wildlife Foundation, a Pan-African conservation organization that aims to build international alliances in the battle against poaching and that views China as a crucial partner. Its chief executive, Patrick Bergin, an American who has spent much of his adult life in Africa and frequently visits China, says there is much the Chinese government and its people can do. In an interview in Beijing, he described the challenges and how his group could help.</p>	<p>这些举动赢得了包括非洲野生动物基金会(African Wildlife Foundation)在内的生态保护机构的赞许。该基金会是一个泛非保护组织，目标是为打击偷猎建立国际联盟，而中国被其视为一个重要的合作伙伴。基金会首席执行官帕特里克·伯金(Patrick Bergin)是美国人，在非洲度过了成年后的不少时光，也经常访问中国。伯金表示，中国政府和公众可以做的事情有很多。在北京接受采访时，他谈到了一些挑战，也谈到了他的组织可以提供怎样的帮助。</p>

<p>Q. Why is the African Wildlife Foundation seeking to engage China in helping safeguard Africa's wildlife?</p>	<p>问：为什么非洲野生动物基金会寻求中国的参与，来帮助保护非洲的野生动物？</p>
<p>A. We are Africa's oldest and largest conservation organization. For Africa to succeed in protecting the continent's wildlife and wild lands, we need a partnership with the West and we need a partnership with the East. And when you talk about the East, you are talking about 70 percent about China and 30 percent about everybody else. So I've been coming to China a lot, because we know we need the help of the Chinese government, the Chinese people and Chinese companies for Africa's conservation goals to succeed.</p>	<p>答：我们是非洲历史最悠久、规模最大的生态保护组织。要在保护非洲大陆的野生动物和未开发土地上获得成功，我们既需要与西方的合作，也需要与东方形成伙伴关系。当你提到东方的时候，中国大约占 70%，其他地方占 30%。所以我常常到中国来，因为我们知道，为了在保护非洲的生态方面获得成功，我们需要中国政府、中国公众和中国企业的帮助。</p>
<p>China has a lot to bring to the table. China can also accelerate the destruction if we are not careful. So we like to be in an open dialogue about ways to mitigate destruction, but also to get China's assistance – financial, political, technical – to promote sustainable development.</p>	<p>中国可以做的事有很多。如果不注意的话，中国也可能加速破坏。所以我们想通过开放的对话，讨论有哪些方法可以减少破坏，同时希望中国能在资金、政治和技术等方面帮助促进非洲的可持续发展。</p>
<p>In the Focac's new three-year agenda, for the first time, Africa's wildlife and wild lands have been written into the plan. We think that's very significant. But we need to work quickly to say, What does that mean? Where? Which species? Which projects? Which investments? Our goal eventually is to meet with the Chinese government to offer our recommendations. The three years will go very quickly.</p>	<p>Focac 第一次将非洲野生动物和未开发土地写进了新的三年计划。我们认为这是极其重大的改变。但我们需要尽快行动，要追问这意味着什么？具体指哪些地方？哪些物种？要开展哪些项目？做哪些投入？我们的最终目标是，和中国政府会面，提出我们的建议。三年的时间很快就会过去。</p>
<p>Q. What are some of the things you would like to recommend to the Chinese government?</p>	<p>问：你们想对中国政府提出什么样的建议？</p>
<p>A. When you say China is going to work with Africa, there are 50-something independent states. It's hard to even know where to begin. But Africa is divided into regional economic communities. There</p>	<p>答：说到中国去非洲开展工作，那里可是有 50 多个独立的国家。你甚至无从下手。但各个非洲国家结成了几个区域性的经济体。有东非共同体(East African Community)、南非发展共同体(Southern African Development</p>

<p>is the East African Community, the Southern African Development Community, the Economic Community of Central African States. So the first thing we want to suggest is, let's take each of the big six regional economic blocs of Africa, and let's look at the continent that way. Then within each of these economic regional blocs, let's look at the key elephant populations, the key rhino populations and maybe one or two key landscapes. By landscapes I mean a big national park or a big ecosystem.</p>	<p>Community) 和中非国家经济体(Economic Community of Central African States) 等。所以我们首先想建议的是, 把非洲看成六个大的区域经济体, 从这个角度看这个大洲。然后在每个经济体内, 选择几个关键的大象种群、犀牛种群, 可能再选一两个关键的地貌区, 也就是说大的国家公园或生态系统。</p>
<p>I think that's a really systematic way that China could begin working with Africa. Also with nobody feeling left out.</p>	<p>我认为, 这是一种非常系统的方式, 中国可以用这种方式开启在非洲的工作。而且, 这样也不会让哪个国家觉得自己被落下。</p>
<p>Q. Do you see China playing a positive role in Africa, including in conservation?</p>	<p>问: 你认为中国在非洲发挥着积极的作用吗, 包括在自然保护领域?</p>
<p>A. My view of China in Africa is fundamentally positive. For the 28 years I've been in Africa, Africa is an afterthought for most of the world. But the engagement of China in Africa is a game changer for the continent.</p>	<p>答: 我觉得从根本上讲, 中国在非洲起到的作用是非常正面的。我在非洲工作了 28 年, 对世界大多数国家而言, 那里是个无关紧要的地方。但中国的出现, 彻底改变了局面。</p>
<p>Q. How so?</p>	<p>问: 此话怎讲?</p>
<p>A. For example, Africa needs infrastructure for its economy to take off. And I don't think it's too big of a stretch to say China is building the infrastructure backbone of Africa right now. Airports, seaports, roads, railways and other things like stadiums and so forth. So that's the good side.</p>	<p>答: 比如, 非洲经济要腾飞, 需要基础设施建设。我觉得, 说中国目前正在打造非洲基础设施的框架, 并不为过。他们在那里建设飞机场、海港、公路、铁路和体育场等其他设施。这是好的一面。</p>
<p>Now here is the other side. We have to be careful about where these roads go. We have to be careful about where large-scale agriculture goes. Our view is that the national parks and game reserves should be hands-off.</p>	<p>另一方面, 我们必须注意这些路修在什么地方, 要注意大型农垦区建在哪里。我们认为应该避开国家公园和动物保护区。</p>

<p>What we hear sometimes is you have a national park and a company will come in, maybe Chinese, maybe somebody else, and will start to prospect. And if conservationists say, "Hey, what are you doing?," they say, "No, no, no. We are just prospecting." A year later, you find out they found something, and now they are talking about how to begin to drill for oil, to dig for minerals.</p>	<p>有时候，我们会听到这样的事：这里有一座国家公园，会有企业过来勘探，有可能是中国企业，也可能是别的什么人。如果生态保护人士说，“嘿，你们在干嘛？”他们就会回答，“没事，没事。我们只是在勘探。”一年后，你发现他们找到了东西，他们开始讨论如何钻探石油或开采矿石了。</p>
<p>I would love to see China taking this position, together with African countries, European countries and the West, saying national parks, game reserves, conservation areas, forest reserves are absolutely hands-off. No prospecting. No exploitation.</p>	<p>在这个问题上，我希望能看到中国和非洲、欧洲和西方国家采取一致立场，即国家公园、动物保护区、生态保护区、森林保护区是绝不能染指的。不能勘探，也不能开发。</p>
<p>Q. Is China already helping Africa in conservation?</p>	<p>问：中国已经在给非洲提供生态保护方面的帮助了吗？</p>
<p>A. It is. The government of China has donated 50 vehicles for antipoaching work in Tanzania. And I know that the Chinese government has already made contributions to conservation work in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>答：是的。中国政府给坦桑尼亚捐赠了 50 辆车，用于开展反偷猎行动。据我所知，中国政府也给津巴布韦的保护工作提供了捐赠。</p>
<p>A.W.F. has initiated talks with the Chinese Embassy in Kenya, and they've asked us for proposals on what we can work on together. So it's country by country, which is a good start. What we'd like to do now is make it systematic and planned across the whole continent.</p>	<p>非洲野生动物基金会主动与中国驻肯尼亚大使馆进行了会谈，他们让我们就双方可以展开什么样的合作提供一些建议。所以，这是单个国家的层面，是个不错的开始。我们现在想做的，是让这种行动在整个大洲范围内系统而有计划地展开。</p>
<p>Q. China is a big reason African wildlife is being poached and trafficked. What more can China do to change that?</p>	<p>问：中国是非洲野生动物盗猎和偷运的一个重要原因。中国还可以做些什么来改变这一点？</p>
<p>A. There are at least three entities: the Chinese government, individual citizens who are consumers and Chinese companies and state-owned enterprises. I think we need the right action from all of these players. Mostly I've been talking about the government. Let's talk about the</p>	<p>答：至少三个方面：中国政府，作为消费者的国民个体，以及中国的公司和国有企业。我想这三方面都需要采取恰当的行动。我多数时间都在说政府。那么来说说另外两个。</p>

other two.	
We do need companies and state-owned enterprises to behave in the right way, including what I've mentioned: hands off national parks when Chinese companies are doing construction, or even things like mining or logging in Africa.	我们一定要让公司和国有企业规矩起来, 包括之前提到的: 在国家公园有建设项目的中国公司不要打公园的主意, 甚至包括非洲的矿山和林场之类的地方。
The last week I was in Nairobi, a Chinese citizen was arrested with a small amount of ivory in his luggage. So there are Chinese individuals going to Africa maybe as tourists, maybe as businesspeople, maybe as employees of some of these larger Chinese companies, and they are trying to come back with ivory. So that's the individual behavior that needs to change.	上次我在内罗毕, 有一名中国公民因为在行李里有少量象牙被逮捕了。就是说有一些个别的中国人以游客身份去了非洲, 或者是商人, 或者是一些中国大公司的雇员, 他们回国的时候会企图带一些象牙。这些个别的行为需要做出改变。
Rich people from China are looking for places across the world to park their money. At least some people are parking at least some money in ivory. It's killing the elephants. So that behavior needs to change.	富有的中国人正在世界各地寻财富保值的方式。至少有一部分人正在把至少一部分钱放在象牙上。这害了大象。所以需要改掉这种行为。
Chinese people can be involved financially. You know in Western society, people have been donating. Regular people go on a website and give \$20 or \$30 or 20 euros. So somebody please go and give 100 renminbi. Regular people should use their social media to educate their friends. People should take safaris when they come to Africa and educate themselves and also help African economies. So our vision for the future is China participating fully in the entire spectrum of conservation.	中国人还可以在资金的层面参与进来。你知道, 在西方社会, 人们是在捐款的。普通人会到网站上, 捐个 20、30 美元或者 20 欧元。所以, 请大家去捐 100 元人民币吧。普通人应该通过社交媒体教育他们的朋友。大家应该到非洲来, 让自己接受一次教育, 也帮助非洲的经济。所以说我们对未来的设想是, 中国能全面参与到各方面的对话中来。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160318/c18chinabergin	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160318/c18chinabergin
As Obama Visits Cuba, China's News Media Weighs In Warily	美国古巴关系解冻, 中国谨慎评论
BEIJING — If President Obama was looking for encouragement after his	北京——如果在哈瓦那与古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)会晤之后, 奥

<p>meeting with President Raúl Castro of Cuba in Havana, the Chinese news media was not the place to find it.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统想寻求一些鼓励，那在中国新闻媒体上是找不到的。</p>
<p>"Rapprochement with Cuba requires renunciation of U.S. arrogance," blared a headline in Xinhua, the state news agency.</p>	<p>"要与古巴和解，美国需要放弃傲慢，"官方通讯社新华社的一则标题高呼道。</p>
<p>"Long road ahead for U.S.-Cuba ties after visit," said the lead editorial on Tuesday in China Daily, a state-run English-language newspaper.</p>	<p>"奥巴马出访后，古美关系还有漫漫长路要走，"官方英文报纸《中国日报》本周二的主要社论写道。</p>
<p>Beijing has long had a special bond with Havana, even though Cuba is only a sliver of China's size and sits half a world away. China and Cuba are two of the few remaining Communist nations in the world, and in recent years Beijing has become one of Havana's leading trading partners.</p>	<p>尽管古巴的面积远远不及中国，而且远在半世界之外，但长期以来，北京与哈瓦那的关系一直不同寻常。全世界剩下的共产主义国家屈指可数，中国和古巴就是其中两个。近年来，北京已经成为哈瓦那的主要贸易伙伴之一。</p>
<p>In response to Mr. Obama's promise of a "new day" of openness between Cuba and the United States on Monday, several Chinese commentators, officials and foreign policy experts expressed caution. Others praised Mr. Obama's decision to bring an end to nearly six decades of tensions. Here is a sampling of the reaction:</p>	<p>奥巴马本周一承诺，要在古巴和美国之间开启一个开放的"新时代"，对此一些中国评论员、官员和外交政策专家表达了谨慎。另外一些人则称赞奥巴马的决定结束了近60年的紧张关系。以下摘取他们的一些看法：</p>
<p>Warnings of American hegemony: Chinese officials have long derided the "imperialist" tendencies of the United States. In recent years, they have invoked that term to describe Washington's relationship with Latin America.</p>	<p>关于美国霸权的警告：中国官员一直嘲笑美国的"帝国主义"倾向。近年来，他们使用了这个词来形容华盛顿与拉丁美洲的关系。</p>
<p>Global Times, a nationalistic Chinese publication, warned on Monday that "political cliques" in the United States that were seeking to overthrow the Cuban government still existed. "If the White House turns a blind eye to or even submits to them," it said, "Obama's legacy will be abandoned by his successor."</p>	<p>中国的民族主义报纸《环球时报》本周一警告说，美国仍然存在一些"政治集团"，企图推翻古巴政府。"如果白宫对这些派系视而不见，甚至屈从于这些他们，"该报写道，"奥巴马取得的成果就会被他的继任者抛弃。"</p>

<p>A call for ending the embargo: For years, China has pushed the United States to end its trade embargo of Cuba, saying it is cruel to the Cuban people. Beijing used the occasion of Mr. Obama's trip to Havana to reiterate its position, saying it was a crucial way to stimulate the long-dormant Cuban economy. "It is hoped that the two sides would build on this good momentum," said Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p>	<p>呼吁结束禁运：多年来，中国一直推动美国结束对古巴的贸易禁运，称这对古巴人民很残酷。在奥巴马前往哈瓦那之际，北京重申了其立场，称这是刺激长期停滞的古巴经济的关键途径。“希望双方继续巩固这一良好势头，”中国外交部发言人华春莹说。</p>
<p>A Xinhua editorial on Monday was more direct. "Obama has been dragging his feet in lifting the decades-old embargo against Cuba, which has taken its toll on the island's economy and the Cuban people's livelihood," it said, calling for the United States to offer compensation to Cuba to pay for "past wrongdoings."</p>	<p>新华社本周一的一篇社论更加直接。“这几十年来对古巴的封锁，已经给该岛经济和古巴人民的生活造成了损失，奥巴马在解除封锁上步伐缓慢，”它呼吁美国为“过去的错误行为”向古巴提供补偿。</p>
<p>Reassurances about the China-Cuba bond: Chinese scholars and officials dismissed suggestions that a closer relationship between Cuba and the United States would hurt China. "Cuba's economy will develop, and that's also beneficial to China," said Su Hao, a professor at China Foreign Affairs University.</p>	<p>对中国与古巴的关系作出保证：对于古巴和美国之间关系趋于密切不利于中国的说法，中国学者和官员进行了反驳。“古巴经济会发展起来，这对中国也是有利的，”中国外交学院教授苏浩说。</p>
<p>Ms. Hua said that better relations were a win-win, and that China would "deepen" its relations with Cuba.</p>	<p>华春莹说，更好的关系是一种双赢，中国将“继续深化”与古巴的关系。</p>
<p>Chinese leaders have flocked to Cuba in recent years as China has sought to extend its influence in Latin America. President Xi Jinping visited in 2014, paying tribute to the barracks where Fidel Castro started his revolution in 1953. Mr. Xi even took time to sip a mojito, Cuba's signature drink.</p>	<p>近年来，随着中国寻求扩大其在拉丁美洲的影响力，中国领导人纷纷出访古巴。习近平2014年访问古巴，参观了菲德尔·卡斯特罗1953年发动革命时的军营，甚至还专门品尝了古巴的招牌饮品莫吉托鸡尾酒。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160323/c23chinacuba</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160323/c23chinacuba</p>

<p>Harrowing Trip for Chinese Trawler Before Bump in Territorial Tensions</p>	<p>惊魂航程：被救船员回忆中国印尼南海交锋</p>
<p>BEIHAI, China — In the darkness of the tropical waters of the South China Sea, the shabby, blue-hulled Chinese fishing trawler edged closer to what was almost certain arrest for Zhang Deren, the boat's engineer. He was more than 1,000 miles from his home here in southern China.</p>	<p>中国北海——在南海热带水域的黑暗之中，中国一艘蓝色船身的破旧拖网渔船缓缓接近的地方，几乎肯定会导致船的机轮手张德仁被逮捕，他所在的位置距离中国南部他的家乡有 1000 多海里之远。</p>
<p>Earlier that day, the Indonesian maritime police had boarded his boat, accusing the crew of fishing illegally in Indonesian waters. After the rest of the crew was ordered onto their vessel, the Indonesians instructed Mr. Zhang, a 53-year-old with a weather-beaten face, to follow in the trawler.</p>	<p>当天早些时候，印度尼西亚海警曾登上他的船，指控船员在印尼水域非法捕鱼。印尼方面下令其他船员登上海警船，又指示饱经风霜的 53 岁的张德仁驾驶拖网渔船跟随其后。</p>
<p>At 2 a.m., after a 12-hour journey to the Indonesian shore, help suddenly arrived. A Chinese Coast Guard vessel, as big as a naval frigate, pulled alongside Mr. Zhang's boat. The coast guard then rammed it, separating it from the Indonesian escort.</p>	<p>凌晨 2 时，在朝印尼海岸航行了 12 个小时之后，救援突然出现了。中国海岸警卫队一艘像海军护卫舰一样大的船只，行驶到张德仁的小船附近。然后，这艘海警船撞击小船，让它与印尼船只分离。</p>
<p>"At that moment, I knew I was out of trouble," Mr. Zhang said, telling his tale after a weeklong voyage back to his home port here on the Gulf of Tonkin, close to Vietnam.</p>	<p>"那时候我就知道我没事了，"张德仁讲起他的故事时说。他又经过一周的航行之后，回到了位于北部湾、靠近越南的母港。</p>
<p>Indonesia's furious reaction — and the resulting diplomatic spat with Beijing that erupted late last month — is the latest sign of growing frustration with China over territorial rights in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>印尼对此事的愤怒反应，以及上月底随之产生的与北京的外交争端，是南海上因主权问题对中国日益不满情绪的最新表现。</p>
<p>The United States and countries in the region are increasingly alarmed by the gambits China is using to strengthen its hand: constructing artificial islands suitable for warships and fighter jets, planting oil rigs in disputed waters and using its coast guard to protect China's fishing boats while they operate in waters claimed by others.</p>	<p>美国和该地区的国家对中国在这里加强自己实力的做法越来越担心：中国在修建适用于军舰和战斗机的人工岛，把石油钻井平台开进争议海域，并动用本国海警来保护中国渔船在别国声索的水域作业。</p>

<p>China now boasts the largest coast guard fleet in the world, including two 10,000-ton vessels, known in naval circles as the “monsters” because they are far bigger than anything in the United States Coast Guard, said Ryan D. Martinson, a researcher at the China Maritime Studies Institute at the Naval War College in Rhode Island.</p>	<p>中国拥有目前世界上规模最大的海警舰队，包括两艘万吨级舰艇，这种舰艇被美国海军方面称为“怪物”，因为它们远远大于美国海岸警卫队的任何船只，罗得岛海军战争学院(Naval War College)中国海事研究所研究员瑞安·马丁森(Ryan D. Martinson)说。</p>
<p>China also claims to have the biggest fishing fleet in the world, about one million boats, the government says. Recently, China embarked on a massive fishing boat building program, accompanied by fuel subsidies for the fishermen, and the installation of free navigational systems that help the coast guard keep track of the vessels.</p>	<p>中国也宣称拥有世界上最大的捕鱼船队，政府说，中国有约一百万条渔船。最近，中国开始了一个大规模的渔船建造项目，还为渔民提供燃油补贴和免费的导航系统，该系统有助于中国海警与渔船保持联系。</p>
<p>Southeast Asian nations are also angry that China’s fishing armada, supported by its vigilant coast guard, is plying waters that offer diminishing stocks of fish.</p>	<p>令东南亚国家不满的另一个问题是，中国的捕鱼船队在其高度戒备的海岸警卫队的支持下，正在鱼类资源日益枯竭的水域进行捕捞。</p>
<p>Last month, about 100 Chinese fishing boats were found by the Malaysians inside their waters in the South China Sea, accompanied by two Chinese Coast Guard vessels, the Malaysian authorities said.</p>	<p>马来西亚当局说，上个月，马来西亚在南海属于该国的水域，发现了大约 100 艘中国渔船，伴随它们的是两艘中国海岸警卫队船只。</p>
<p>Vietnam said it had recently seized a Chinese vessel, disguised as a fishing boat in the Gulf of Tonkin, that was carrying 100,000 liters of fuel to resupply Chinese fishing boats.</p>	<p>越南方面表示，最近在北部湾缴获了一艘伪装成渔船的中国船只，上面载有为中国渔船提供补给的十万升燃油。</p>
<p>The coast guard is responsible for rescuing Chinese fishing vessels when they are discovered in other countries’ waters, Mr. Martinson said.</p>	<p>中国海岸警卫队负责营救在其他国家的海域被发现的中国渔船，马丁森说。</p>
<p>Most of the disputes are inside the so-called nine dashes, an area drawn by China in the 1940s that covers more than 80 percent of the South China Sea, though it is not recognized by international law.</p>	<p>大多数纠纷发生在所谓的“九段线”内，那是中国在 20 世纪 40 年代用虚线在南海上划出的一片覆盖面积达 80% 以上的水域，不过并没有得到国际法的承认。</p>
<p>In response to China’s bold stance, the Indonesian defense minister,</p>	<p>作为对中国大胆立场的回应，印尼国防部长里亚米扎尔德·里亚库都</p>

Ryamizard Ryacudu, said he would deploy F-16s to the Natuna Islands, Indonesia's northernmost point in the South China Sea, to deter what he called "thieves," in reference to the Chinese.	(Ryamizard Ryacudu)表示, 他在将纳土纳群岛部署 F-16 战机以防止他所谓的“小偷”。该群岛位于印尼在南海最北端的地方, “小偷”指的是中国人。
Indonesia's fisheries minister, Susi Pudjiastuti, said Indonesia felt "sabotaged." The Chinese boat was well inside Indonesia's 200-mile exclusive economic zone, which is recognized by international law and overlaps with the nine-dash line.	印尼渔业部长苏西·普吉亚斯图蒂(Susi Pudjiastuti)表示, 印尼感到其执法“被故意妨碍”。中国船只已经深入到国际法承认的印尼 200 海里专属经济区内, 该区域与九段线划出的水域有重叠。
The members of the Chinese fishing crew were detained on the Natuna Islands, and the most senior members, including the captain, are likely to face charges, Ms. Pudjiastuti said.	普吉亚斯图蒂说, 中国渔船的船员已被关押在纳土纳群岛上, 包括船长在内的最高级别船员很可能面临指控。
The Indonesians were justified in their irritation, Mr. Martinson said. "China's claim to jurisdiction over waters within Indonesia's exclusive economic zone on the basis of the nine-dash line is preposterous," he said. "When you add the aggressive pursuit to the territorial sea and the ramming, it is very easy to understand the Indonesian anger."	马丁森说, 印尼方面的愤怒是有理由的。“中国在九段线的基础上, 对印尼专属经济区内的海域声称拥有主权, 是很荒谬的,”他说。“再加上中国在海上的挑衅性追踪以及撞船的方法, 就非常容易理解印尼的愤怒了。”
In Beijing, the Foreign Ministry defended the fishing trawler, saying it was operating in "traditional Chinese fishing grounds," the phrase China often uses in reference to the nine-dash line.	中国外交部在北京捍卫了拖网渔船的行为, 称其作业海域是“中国传统渔场”, 中国常用这个说法来指九段线内的水域。
Back home, Mr. Zhang has been called the "lucky fisherman" who got away.	在家里, 张德仁被称为“幸运渔夫”, 他逃脱了。
He talked about his ordeal from the docks here in Beihai, where fishing vessels that travel all over the South China Sea bring back their hauls, including stingrays, baby sharks and squid.	在南海各处打渔的中国渔船, 会把捕捞到的黄貂鱼、幼鲨和鱿鱼等水产拉到北海的码头。在这里, 他讲述了自己的遭遇。
As the noontime sun was beating down on the fishing boat, and the crew was on deck cleaning the fishing nets of debris from the sea,	当正午的阳光照射到渔船的时候, 船员在甲板上清理渔网里的杂物, 这时有人叫道, “有炮艇,”张德仁说。

someone called, " 'A gunboat is coming,' " Mr. Zhang said.	
"It took them about 30 minutes to get near," he said. "I heard two shots — 'pa, pa' — and the sound of their vessel knocking on our ship. Their boat was too small to crash into a large ship like ours. Soon I heard more intensified shooting."	"过了大概半个小时左右他们才靠近,"他说。"然后就听见两枪——'啪, 啪'——然后听见他们的船碰到我们的船。他们船太小了撞不了我们。过了一会枪声又更密了一点。"
Ms. Pudjiastuti, the fisheries minister, said the men on the vessel had been lightly armed.	印尼渔业部长普吉亚斯图蒂说, 船上的人拥有少量武装。
Three Indonesians in dark green camouflage and helmets boarded the trawler and told the members of the crew to squat with their hands on their heads, Mr. Zhang said. They were ordered onto the Indonesian boat, but soon he and the captain were summoned back to their vessel to turn on the engines.	三个穿戴着深绿色迷彩服和头盔的印尼人登上渔船, 让船员蹲下, 把手放在头上, 张德仁说。他们被命令登上印尼船只, 但很快, 他就和船长一起被叫回到自己的船上去开动轮机。
By that time, he said, the captain had alerted the Chinese Coast Guard of their predicament. With the three Indonesians still on board, Mr. Zhang said, he drove the boat at less than maximum speed, hoping the coast guard would rescue them before they reached Indonesia.	他说, 那时船长已经把事情报告给了中国海岸警卫队。三个印尼人仍在船上。张德仁说, 他没有用最快速度开船, 希望海岸警卫队能在到达印尼之前把他们救出。
He was sleeping when the captain yelled that the Chinese Coast Guard had arrived. "The Chinese Coast Guard vessel was huge," Mr. Zhang said. "They were more than twice our size. They announced over a loudspeaker: 'This is the Chinese Coast Guard.'"	他睡觉的时候, 船长大喊, 中国海岸警卫队已经来了。"中国海岸警卫队船很大,"张德仁说。"比我们的大一倍多。他们用一个扩音器喊话: '这里是中国海岸警卫队'。"
When the coast guard cutter rammed the trawler to free it, the Indonesian police officers who had remained aboard with Mr. Zhang ramped up the engines to try to get away.	海岸警卫队的快艇撞向拖网渔船, 想解救它, 与张德仁一起留在船上的印尼警察将轮机加速, 试图逃开。
In the commotion, one of the engines almost ran out of oil, sending up clouds of white smoke. The Indonesians fled, taking the Chinese	在混乱中, 一部轮机几乎耗光了油, 冒起了白烟。印尼人逃跑了, 但带走了中国船长, 让张德仁独自一人修复轮机。

captain with them and leaving Mr. Zhang all alone to fix the engine.	
The Chinese Coast Guard called out to him: "Can you drive the boat? I said, 'So-so.'"	中国海岸警卫队对他喊道：“你能不能开船？”我说，“还可以。”
Mr. Zhang said the two boats had then traveled together for about a week back to Beihai.	张德仁说，然后两艘船一起航行了大约一周时间，回到北海。
At the dock, the boat owner, Chen Jifa, said he was confident the Chinese government had the power to arrange the return of the detained crew.	在码头上，船主陈继发说，他相信中国政府有能力安排被扣船员回国。
When asked if the trawler had been fishing in Indonesian territorial waters, Mr. Zhang said: "I'm not quite sure. I'm only an engineer." Then he added with a laugh, "But it is probable."	当被问及这艘拖网渔船是否在印尼水域捕鱼时，张德仁说：“我也不清楚，我就是个机轮手。”接着他笑着说，“可能吧。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160411/c11chinasea	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160411/c11chinasea
Taiwan Lashes Out at China Over Deportations	肯尼亚向大陆遣送台湾人，台方：大陆非法掳人
HONG KONG — The government of Taiwan criticized Beijing on Monday after eight people from the island were deported to mainland China following a trial for fraud in Kenya.	香港——八名在肯尼亚遭受欺诈审判的台湾人被驱逐回中国大陆之后，本周一，台湾政府对北京提出了批评。
The eight were part of a group of 37 from China and Taiwan who were acquitted of telecommunications, immigration and organized crime charges on April 5. Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs accused China of blocking the eight from returning to Taiwan, calling that an "illegal capture of people through uncivilized conduct," and it said it "seriously harmed the rights of the people involved," according to a statement issued on Monday.	4月5日，有37名被控电信欺诈、非法入境和有组织犯罪罪名的大陆人和台湾人被宣判无罪，其中就包括这八人。台湾外交部指责大陆阻止他们返台，在本周一发布的声明中称，这是“非法掳人的不文明行径，严重侵害当事人基本人权”。
Taiwan has been self-ruled since 1949, when the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek fled the Chinese mainland after losing a	自蒋介石的国民党政府在内战中败于毛泽东的共产党军队，在1949年逃离中国大陆之后，台湾一直处于自行管治的状态。中国认为台湾是其领土的一

<p>civil war to Mao Zedong's Communist forces. China considers Taiwan part of its territory and has sought to limit the island's international presence, including blocking it from membership in global bodies and refusing to have diplomatic relations with countries that recognize it.</p>	<p>部分，力图限制该岛在国际上的存在，比如阻止它加入全球性机构，拒绝与承认台湾的国家建立外交关系。</p>
<p>Under departing President Ma Ying-jeou, Taiwan has pursued closer economic ties with China. Mr. Ma's successor, Tsai Ing-wen, has signaled she will be more cautious about cross-strait relations.</p>	<p>在即将离任的马英九(Ma Ying-jeou)担任总统期间，台湾寻求与大陆更紧密的经济联系。马英九的继任者蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)则表示，她会对两岸关系更加谨慎。</p>
<p>Ms. Tsai's party has traditionally favored Taiwan's independence, although she says she intends to maintain the status quo. She will take office next month and is likely to face more pressure from Beijing than her predecessor.</p>	<p>虽然蔡英文表示自己打算维持现状，但她的政党传统上倾向于台湾独立。下个月她就任之后，可能会比马英九面临更多来自北京的压力。</p>
<p>Kenya recognizes the Chinese government in Beijing, and Taiwan relied on a diplomat from its liaison office in South Africa to help the detainees return home. Taiwan said that Chinese diplomats in Kenya had sought to thwart a court order blocking the deportation and tried to create procedural barriers once a representative from Taiwan arrived at the airport.</p>	<p>肯尼亚承认北京的中国政府，台湾则通过其南非联络处的一名外交官来帮助被羁押者返台。台湾官方表示，在法院下令终止驱逐时，驻肯尼亚的中国外交官曾试图阻挠这一指令；当台湾的一名代表抵达机场时，中国外交官还试图制造程序性障碍。</p>
<p>In addition to demanding the repatriation of the eight people who were sent to China, Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said it was concerned about an additional 15 people who were still being held in Kenya after their acquittal, and it called upon the Kenyan government to ensure their return to Taiwan.</p>	<p>另有 15 人在宣判无罪后，仍关押在肯尼亚。台湾外交部说，除了要求将被遣送到大陆的这八人遣返回国之外，他们也在担忧那 15 人的处境，呼吁肯尼亚政府保证让他们返台。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160412/c12taiwan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160412/c12taiwan</p>
<p>Kenya Deports Taiwanese to China, Stirring Outrage</p>	<p>台湾人被遣送大陆引发的外交争端</p>
<p>But the attempt failed, and the officers dragged the prisoners out —</p>	<p>但这些人的努力失败了——台湾官员说警方使用了催泪瓦斯，但遭到了肯尼</p>

<p>Taiwanese officials say after using tear gas, which Kenyan officials deny — and put them on a plane not for home, but for mainland China.</p>	<p>亚官员的否认——警员把囚犯拖出来，然后把他们押上了飞往中国大陆而不是回家的飞机。</p>
<p>A video circulating on the Internet of the encounter shows a group of young men bracing themselves against a prison door to try to keep the Kenyan officers out. “Sir! We are Taiwan people, Taiwan people!” one of them yells.</p>	<p>网上流传的一段视频显示，一群年轻人抵住牢房的门，试图挡住肯尼亚警员。“先生！我们是台湾人，台湾人！”其中一个人喊道。</p>
<p>The episode outraged Taiwanese officials, who accused Kenya of violating international law and trying to curry favor with China, which views the self-governed island as part of its territory.</p>	<p>这件事激怒了台湾官员，他们指责肯尼亚违反国际法，试图讨好中国。台湾是一个自治的岛，中国把它视为自己的领土。</p>
<p>This would not be the first time an African nation did something contentious to please China, the new heavyweight on the continent. Zambia, South Africa and others have bent over backward — often provoking the ire of their own people — to keep China happy.</p>	<p>中国是非洲大陆上一支强大的新势力，这已经不是非洲国家第一次做出有争议的事情来讨好中国。赞比亚、南非等国家不遗余力地让中国满意——但经常挑起自己人的愤怒。</p>
<p>Analysts say that for authoritarian governments, which is the case for many in Africa, Chinese support is like a dream. China drops billions of dollars on splashy infrastructure projects all across Africa without pressuring governments to improve democracy or human rights, like Western nations often do.</p>	<p>分析人士称，很多非洲国家都是集权政府，对于他们而言，中国的支持就像一场好梦。中国在非洲各地洒下数以十亿美元计的资金，进行声势浩大的基础设施项目建设，而且也不像西方国家经常做的那样，迫使政府改善民主和人权状况。</p>
<p>In recent years, Chinese workers and Chinese money have transformed Kenya, building thundering new highways, bridges, malls, a flagship airport and a railroad; the Chinese are even helping on secretive national security matters, like installing electronic eavesdropping equipment for the Kenyans.</p>	<p>近年来，中国工人和中国的资金已经改变了肯尼亚的面貌，他们修建了宏伟的高速公路、桥梁、购物中心、一座主要机场和一条铁路；中国人甚至为秘密的国家安全事务提供帮助，比如为肯尼亚人安装电子窃听设备等。</p>
<p>According to Taiwanese officials, Chinese pressure explains why the Kenyan government deported several dozen Taiwanese nationals to</p>	<p>台湾官员说，中国的压力解释了为什么肯尼亚政府近日将几十名台籍人员遣返到中国大陆，尽管台湾认为自己在政治上是与中国大陆分开的。</p>

<p>mainland China in recent days, even though Taiwan considers itself politically separate from mainland China.</p>	
<p>The Taiwan and Kenya governments had conflicting information on how many Taiwanese were deported and when. Taiwan officials in Taipei said eight Taiwanese had been flown from Kenya to China on Friday and 37 on Tuesday.</p>	<p>对于什么时候遣返了多少台湾人，台湾和肯尼亚政府的信息大相径庭。台北的官员说，上周五有八名台湾人从肯尼亚飞到中国，本周二又有 37 人。</p>
<p>Mwenda Njoka, the spokesman for Kenya's Interior Ministry, said eight Taiwanese had been deported on Monday and 16 on Tuesday. There were unconfirmed reports that one of the deported Taiwanese had American citizenship. Mark Toner, a State Department spokesman, said he was aware of the reports but could not comment further.</p>	<p>肯尼亚内政部(Interior Ministry)发言人姆温达·乔卡(Mwenda Njoka)称，周一周二两天分别遣送了八名和 16 名台湾人。未经证实的报道称，其中一名被遣返的台湾人拥有美国国籍。美国国务院发言人马克·托纳(Mark Toner)称自己知道相关报道，但无法进一步置评。</p>
<p>Mr. Njoka said all the deportees were connected to a strange case in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, in which the authorities discovered a house full of electronics and telecommunications equipment and then arrested dozens of Chinese and Taiwanese on suspicion of cybercrimes and other illegal activities.</p>	<p>乔卡称所有被遣返的人都和肯尼亚首都内罗毕发生的一桩奇怪的案件有关联。在该案中，肯尼亚当局发现了一处堆满电子产品和通信设备的房屋，并逮捕了几十名涉嫌从事网络犯罪及其他违法活动的中国人和台湾人。</p>
<p>Even though many of the suspects were recently acquitted, all had violated Kenya's visa policies, the Kenyan authorities said. Mr. Njoka insisted that they were deported, along with 12 Chinese suspects, to mainland China simply because the Kenyan policy is to return people to the country they flew from, and that all the Taiwanese had traveled to Kenya from China.</p>	<p>肯尼亚当局称，尽管很多嫌疑人都于最近被判无罪，但所有人都违反了肯尼亚的签证政策。乔卡坚持认为，他们之所以和 12 名中国嫌疑人一起被遣送回大陆，是因为肯尼亚的政策是把人遣送回他们的出发地所在的国家。所有台湾人都是从大陆出发去肯尼亚的。</p>
<p>Kenya does not have direct flights to Taiwan, though there are daily flights to Guangzhou, China, and regular flights to Hong Kong. "The Taiwanese are trying to draw us into a dispute with China," Mr. Njoka</p>	<p>肯尼亚没有直飞台湾的航班，但每天都有飞往中国广州的航班，也有定期飞往香港的航班。“台湾试图把我们卷入与中国的争端，”乔卡说。“那是他们的争端，不是我们的。”</p>

said. "It's their dispute, not ours."	
This case has kicked up quite a ruckus in Taiwan and China. It is not clear why China would want the Taiwanese who were deported, but it may have something to do with the suspicion of cybercrimes.	此事在台湾和中国引起一片哗然。尚不清楚中国为何想接手被遣返的台湾人，但可能和他们涉嫌网络犯罪有关。
Last May, a court in the eastern Chinese province of Zhejiang held trials of two defendants accused of taking part in a phone-fraud scheme based in Kenya that had been orchestrated by Taiwanese ringleaders using mainland Chinese recruits, a Chinese newspaper reported at the time. It is unclear whether that case was related to the suspects sent to China.	去年5月，中国东部省份浙江的一家法院审理了一起案件，两名被告被控参加了一个总部设在肯尼亚的电信诈骗集团。中国一家报纸当时报道称，该诈骗集团由台湾人操控，后者会招募大陆人。尚不清楚该案是否和被遣返回中国的嫌疑人有关。
Antonio C. S. Chen, the official in charge of West Asian and Africa at Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, demanded that China return the Taiwanese who had been deported.	台湾外交部负责西亚和非洲事务的陈俊贤(Antonio C. S. Chen)要求中国交还被遣送的台湾人。
While Chinese authorities promised the deportees would be able to receive visits from family and Taiwanese officials, they face less likelihood of due process in China than in Taiwan.	尽管中国当局承诺被遣返者可接受家人和台湾官员的探视，但在中国，依据正当法律程序处置他们的可能性比在台湾低。
China often intervenes to block international recognition of Taiwan. But such acts generally involve vetoing Taiwan's participation in bodies like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Rarely has it meant laying claim to Taiwan passport holders overseas.	中国常会出面干涉，阻止国际社会承认台湾的地位。但这类行为涉及的通常是拒绝台湾加入《联合国气候变化框架公约》(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)这样的公约或机构，很少意味着对海外持台湾护照的人提出权力主张。
A spokesman for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs thanked Kenya during a regularly scheduled news conference on Tuesday.	周二当天，中国外交部发言人在例行记者会上对肯尼亚表示了感谢。
"Maintaining the One-China principle is an important prerequisite and a necessary basis for all countries in the world in developing relations with China," the spokesman, Lu Kang, said. "We highly appreciate the	"坚持一个中国原则是中国和世界各国发展关系的重要前提和必要基础，"发言人陆慷说。"我们对肯尼亚政府长期坚持一个中国原则表示高度赞赏。"

<p>Kenyan government's long-term commitment to the One-China principle."</p>	
<p>Kenya now finds itself in the same predicament as South Africa was a few years ago. After the South African government prevented the Dalai Lama from visiting in 2011, drawing international criticism, Archbishop Desmond Tutu said the government was behaving worse than it had under apartheid. South Africa, which receives huge amounts of support from China, was suspected of trying to placate Beijing, which views the Dalai Lama's calls for more autonomy for Tibet as villainous.</p>	<p>目前，肯尼亚正处在南非几年前遭遇的困境中。2011年，南非政府阻止达赖喇嘛访问南非，受到国际社会的指责。在那之后，德斯蒙德·图图大主教 (Archbishop Desmond Tutu)称南非政府的表现比种族隔离时期还恶劣。接受中国巨额资助的南非被指是想安抚中国。中国认为达赖喇嘛呼吁增加西藏的自治权用心险恶。</p>
<p>There is a symbiotic relationship between African governments and China, in which China secures good relations with countries that produce minerals or other natural resources necessary to keep China's manufacturing-based economy going. In return, the African nations get favorable infrastructure deals with few strings attached.</p>	<p>非洲国家的政府和中国是一种共生关系。在这种关系中，中国与出产矿产或其他自然资源的国家交好，这些资源对保持以制造业为基础的中国经济持续增长必不可少。作为回报，这些非洲国家会得到有利的基础设施协议，且几乎没有附加条件。</p>
<p>Though Kenya does not have huge amounts of natural resources like South Africa or Zambia, two of China's key allies on the continent, it is strategically important because it has the largest economy in East Africa. Kenya does not maintain official relations with Taiwan and considers the island part of China, in line with Beijing's position.</p>	<p>尽管肯尼亚不像中国在非洲大陆的两大盟友南非和赞比亚那样，拥有大量自然资源，但该国具有重要的战略意义，因为它是东非最大的经济体。肯尼亚与北京立场一致，未与台湾建立正式的外交关系，认为台湾是中国的一部分。</p>
<p>The deportations have created a cross-strait challenge for Taiwan's government just as it prepares for a crucial transition of power next month. Tsai Ing-wen won Taiwan's presidential election in January, and her Democratic Progressive Party won control of the legislature for the first time.</p>	<p>在台湾政府筹备将于下月进行的至关重要的权力交接之际，遣返事件给政府在两岸关系方面带来了挑战。蔡英文在一月赢得台湾大选，她所在的民进党也首次赢得了对立法机构的控制。</p>
<p>While her predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou, pushed for closer economic</p>	<p>前任马英九支持与中国建立更紧密的经济关系，但蔡英文倡导更谨慎地对待</p>

relations with China, Ms. Tsai advocates a more cautious approach to cross-strait ties.	两岸关系。
Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, which handles cross-strait relations, said its head, Andrew Hsia, had contacted his Chinese counterpart through a hotline on Tuesday to express concerns about the deportations.	台湾负责两岸关系的大陆委员会称，陆委会主席夏立言已于周二通过热线电话联系中国的对等官员，表达了对遣送事件的担忧。
Mr. Hsia said in a statement that the handling of the cases was not in accordance with previous cross-strait understandings and that it "seriously harmed our people's rights."	夏立言在一份声明中表示，对此事的处理不符合两岸之前达成的共识，“严重侵害我方民众权益”。
"Today the mainland side is again forcibly taking 37 of our people to the mainland, disregarding our previous call to return the eight people who have already been sent to the mainland and the 15 who were in Kenya," Mr. Hsia said.	"今日陆方在肯尼亚又将我方民众 37 人强行带往大陆，无视我方提出陆方应送返 8 名已送大陆国人，并接回仍在肯尼亚的 15 名国人的呼吁，"夏立言说。
Mr. Hsia added, "This seriously harms the cross-strait mutual trust built up over the past eight years."	夏立言接着说，“严重伤害两岸八年来所建立的互信。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160413/c13taipei	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160413/c13taipei
China to Prosecute Taiwanese in Fraud Case Despite Acquittals in Kenya	中国政府将起诉被遣返的多名台湾公民
The Chinese government announced on Wednesday that a group of Taiwanese citizens who were deported to China from Kenya would be prosecuted on charges of telecommunications fraud despite having been acquitted of the same charges by a Kenyan court this month.	中国政府周三宣布，从肯尼亚被遣送回中国的多名台湾公民，将遭到电信诈骗罪名指控，尽管他们在肯尼亚因同样的罪名被起诉时，该国法院已经在本月初宣判他们无罪。
The move escalated a diplomatic battle that has outraged Taiwan, which sees the deportation of its citizens to China as an extrajudicial abduction. The case has also raised international legal questions and	台湾已经被外交战激怒，此举更是火上浇油。他们认为，台湾公民被遣送到中国属于非法绑架。而此案也引发了国际法方面的问题，将肯尼亚卷入了中国大陆和台湾之间的地缘政治争斗。

<p>involved Kenya in the geopolitical maneuvering between China and Taiwan.</p>	
<p>The Taiwanese citizens arrived in Beijing on Wednesday, hooded and handcuffed, after being forced onto a plane by Kenyan police officers. Taiwanese legislators accused the Kenyan government of violating international law and its own laws to placate China. They noted that the citizens had been cleared of charges of involvement in a large telecommunications fraud ring based in Kenya.</p>	<p>在被肯尼亚警方强迫登上飞机后，戴着头套和手铐的台湾公民于周三抵达北京。台湾立法委员谴责肯尼亚政府为了安抚中国而违反国际和国内法律。他们指出，涉事的台湾人已经洗脱了参加一个总部设在肯尼亚的大型电信诈骗团伙的罪名。</p>
<p>The deportations underscored the limited leverage of Taiwan's government. Even though China and Kenya do not have an extradition treaty, Kenya has no diplomatic relations with Taiwan, a self-governing island that China considers part of its territory.</p>	<p>遣返事件突显了台湾政府影响力有限。尽管中国和肯尼亚未签订引渡条约，但肯尼亚未与台湾建立外交关系。中国认为实行自治的小岛台湾是其领土的一部分。</p>
<p>As outrage mounted in Taiwan over what officials called an "uncivilized act of extrajudicial abduction," China's Ministry of Public Security released a statement Wednesday saying that 32 Chinese citizens and 45 Taiwanese, including 10 now in China, "had been falsely presenting themselves as law enforcement officers to extort money from people on the Chinese mainland through telephone calls," according to the state-run Xinhua news agency.</p>	<p>在台湾，官员称此事是“野蛮的非法绑架行为”。随着事件在台湾引发的愤怒加剧，中国公安部周三发表声明。据官方通讯社新华社报道，公安部的声明称，32名中国人和45名台湾人，包括目前身在中国的10人，“冒充中国大陆公检法机关、向大陆群众大肆实施电信诈骗。”</p>
<p>It said that the syndicate was based in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, and that it had cheated mainland Chinese in nine provinces out of millions of renminbi, the Chinese currency. Some victims committed suicide because of the huge financial losses, the Xinhua report said.</p>	<p>声明称该犯罪团伙的总部设在肯尼亚首都内罗毕，已骗取大陆九省民众数百万人民币。新华社的报道说，一些受害人因经济损失巨大而自杀。</p>
<p>The Ministry of Public Security defended the deportations by claiming that some suspects in previous telecommunications fraud cases had</p>	<p>中国公安部为遣返进行了辩护，称在之前的电信诈骗案中，一些嫌疑人在被移送回台湾后获释。“由于两岸对犯罪嫌疑人分开处理，很多作案累累的台</p>

<p>been freed in Taiwan after their repatriation. "Because of the separate handling of these cases, many suspects of cybercrime in Taiwan have not received the proper punishment, and stolen funds have not been able to be returned to China," the statement said.</p>	<p>湾电信诈骗犯罪嫌疑人未得到应有惩处，犯罪赃款也迟迟不能追缴，“声明称。</p>
<p>The ministry said that Chinese officials had been in contact with Taiwan and would invite Taiwanese officials to China for discussions on fraud cases. Even as anger grew, the Taiwanese government appeared to be hoping for some sort of negotiation.</p>	<p>公安部称中国官方一直与台湾方面保持联系，并将邀请台方官员去中国讨论诈骗案件。愤怒加剧之余，台湾政府似乎希望能进行某种协商。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, an official in Taiwan's Justice Ministry said that the ministry wanted China to send the Taiwanese home, but that China had acted according to principles of legal jurisdiction because the suspects had been operating abroad, according to a report on Wednesday in The Taipei Times.</p>	<p>《台北时报》(The Taipei Times)周三报道称，周三当天，台湾法务部的一名官员称，法务部希望中国送台湾人回家，但中国是按照法定管辖的原则行事，因为嫌疑人的活动发生在国外。</p>
<p>Deporting suspects to third countries is not illegal under international law, said Julian Ku, a professor of international law at Hofstra University.</p>	<p>霍夫斯特拉大学(Hofstra University)国际法教授古举伦(Julian Ku)称，根据国际法，将嫌疑人遣送至第三方国家不违法。</p>
<p>China also has the right under international law to prosecute people suspected of committing crimes directed at Chinese territory, Mr. Ku said. "China makes a lot of bad arguments, but this one is pretty good," he said.</p>	<p>古举伦称，按照国际法的规定，中国也有权起诉涉嫌从事针对中国领土的犯罪活动的人员。“中国是提出了很多蹩脚的理由，但这个理由很好，”他说。</p>
<p>But, complicating matters, China and Taiwan have abided since 2009 by their Cross-Strait Joint Crime-Fighting and Judicial Mutual Assistance Agreement, which formalized criminal-justice cooperation and established a procedure for each side to return the other's citizens in legal cases. In a 2011 fraud case, 14 Taiwanese suspects who had been deported from the Philippines to China were sent back to Taiwan</p>	<p>但让事情变得更加复杂的是，中国和台湾自2009年以来一直遵守《海峡两岸共同打击犯罪及司法互助协议》。协议正式确立了刑事司法合作，并制定了各方遣返对方涉案人员的程序。在2011年的一桩诈骗案中，14名被从菲律宾遣送至中国的台湾人，就被依据该协议送回了台湾。</p>

under the agreement.	
Some experts suspect that China's change in strategy is a deliberate warning to Taiwan's newly elected president, Tsai Ing-wen, who will take office in May and has advocated an approach to cross-strait relations that is more cautious than her predecessor's.	一些专家怀疑，中国改变策略是有意警告台湾新当选的总统蔡英文。将于5月上台的蔡英文倡导用比前任更谨慎的态度地对待两岸关系。
"The Chinese are definitely trying to send a message," Mr. Ku said. "Before this case, the Taiwanese were used to being consulted by China. The level of trust that made the agreement work seems to have broken down."	"中国肯定是想发出一个信号，"古举伦说。"在这起案件以前，台湾习惯了与中国同其协商。让互助协议得以发挥作用的信任程度似乎下降了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160414/c14taiwan	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160414/c14taiwan
Uighur Activist in Germany Sees China's Hand in Revocation of Indian Visa	中国施压，印度撤销维吾尔活动人士签证
BEIJING — A prominent democracy activist said on Monday that he had been blocked from traveling to India to meet the Dalai Lama after the Chinese government urged Indian officials to rescind his visa.	北京——周一，一位知名民主人士表示，在中国政府敦促印度官员撤销自己的签证之后，他前往印度会见达赖喇嘛的行程受到阻碍。
The activist, Dolkun Isa, had been scheduled to attend a conference this week in Dharamsala, the Himalayan city that is home to the Tibetan government in exile. Indian officials had initially approved his visa, Mr. Isa said, but on Saturday, after China publicly denounced the decision, the government said his visa had been canceled.	这名活动人士名为多力坤·艾沙(Dolkun Isa)，原定于本周前往达兰萨拉参加会议；这座喜马拉雅城市是西藏流亡政府的所在地。印度官员已初步批准了他的签证，艾沙说，但上周六，在中国对这个决定予以公开谴责之后，印度政府表示，他的签证被撤销了。
"I recognize and understand the difficult position that the Indian government found itself, and regret that my trip has generated such unwarranted controversy," Mr. Isa said in a statement.	"我知道并理解印度政府的困境，很后悔自己的行程引发了这种无端的争议，"艾沙在一份声明中说。
Mr. Isa, 48, is a leader of the World Uyghur Congress, a Munich-based group that advocates self-determination for Xinjiang, an expansive	艾沙现年48岁，是世界维吾尔代表大会(World Uyghur Congress)的一名领导者。该组织总部设在慕尼黑，主张新疆自决。新疆是中国西部的一片广

<p>region in western China that is home to a large population of Uighurs, a mostly Muslim ethnic minority. He now lives in Germany.</p>	<p>袤区域，生活着大量维吾尔人——一个多数为穆斯林的少数民族。艾沙现居德国。</p>
<p>China has labeled Mr. Isa, who fled the country in 1994, a terrorist, accusing him of aiding violent separatists in Xinjiang. Mr. Isa has denied the accusations.</p>	<p>艾沙在 1994 年逃离中国，中国已经将他列为恐怖分子，指责他为新疆的暴力分裂主义分子提供帮助。但艾沙否认了这一指控。</p>
<p>After news of Mr. Isa's planned trip to Dharamsala emerged last week, Chinese diplomats were livid. Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said, "Bringing him to justice is the due obligation of relevant countries."</p>	<p>艾沙计划前往达兰萨拉的消息上周传出后，中国外交官大为震怒。外交部发言人华春莹说，“将其绳之以法是相关国家应尽的义务。”</p>
<p>But commentators in India defended the decision to grant him a visa, hailing it as a sign that New Delhi was standing up to Beijing. Some news organizations described the issuing of the visa as retaliation for China's opposition to an India-led effort to add Maulana Masood Azhar, a Pakistani militant leader, to a United Nations list of terrorists.</p>	<p>但是印度评论家支持政府向他发放签证的决定，称赞这是新德里勇于直面北京的迹象。一些新闻机构称，向艾沙发放签证是一种报复行动，因为以印度为首的一些国家曾试图把巴基斯坦激进分子头目马苏德·爱资哈尔毛拉 (Maulana Masood Azhar) 添加到联合国的恐怖分子名单里，却遭到了中国的反对。</p>
<p>By Saturday, it appeared India had backed down. In a terse email to Mr. Isa, officials said that they were denying the visa because of "new factors that have come to our notice," according to a copy of the message provided by Mr. Isa.</p>	<p>到周六，印度似乎退缩了。从艾沙提供的资料副本来看，官员们发给他一封简短的电邮，说他们拒签是因为“出现了一些新的因素”。</p>
<p>Many people in India criticized the government's decision to cancel Mr. Isa's visa.</p>	<p>政府取消艾沙签证的决定，遭到了很多印度人的批评。</p>
<p>"What was all that chest thumping earlier," Omar Abdullah, a prominent Indian politician, wrote on Twitter.</p>	<p>“早前的空头许诺都到哪里去了，”知名印度政治人士奥马尔·阿卜杜拉(Omar Abdullah)在 Twitter 上写道。</p>
<p>Officials at the Indian Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi did not respond to a request for comment. The Indian Embassy in Beijing said it did not have any information.</p>	<p>在新德里，印度外交部官员没有回应记者的置评请求。印度驻北京大使馆表示，他们没有这方面的任何信息。</p>

<p>The episode appeared to be another indication of Beijing’s growing clout abroad.</p>	<p>此事似乎是另一个迹象，显示了北京在海外不断增长的影响力。</p>
<p>Sophie Richardson, China director for Human Rights Watch, said government leaders were increasingly acquiescing to China’s efforts to influence whom they met and whom they allowed into their countries.</p>	<p>人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)中国部主任芮莎菲(Sophie Richardson)表示，一些政府的领导人越来越顺从于中国，在自己要会见谁、允许谁进入自己国家的问题上由其摆布。</p>
<p>“One can’t help but wonder: What other decisions do those governments cede to Beijing, and are they not fearful of the longer-term consequences?” she wrote in an email.</p>	<p>“人们不禁要问：这些政府还在哪些决定上向北京低了头，他们不担心这么做的长期后果吗？”她在一封电邮中写道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160426/c26china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160426/c26china</p>
<p>In China, Homeowners Find Themselves in a Land of Doubt</p>	<p>产权到期的尴尬：中国房主仍是国家土地上的租客</p>
<p>WENZHOU, China — Chen Furong and his wife bought their home 23 years ago for its proximity to the city center and for the tree-lined canal just outside. Their dream was to pass it on to their children and grandchildren, a piece of wealth giving their family a share of China’s economic miracle.</p>	<p>中国温州——在 23 年前，陈福荣和妻子买下了一处靠近市中心的住房，位于绿树成荫的运河旁。这处房产是他们家在中国经济奇迹中获得的自己那部分的财富，夫妻俩梦想着把它传给子孙后代。</p>
<p>Then their neighbor tried to sell her place — and it was all thrown into doubt.</p>	<p>然后，当他们的邻居试图出售自己的房产时，事情就变得不确定起来。</p>
<p>Like every other homeowner in China, Mr. Chen and his neighbor own their homes but not the land underneath them. All land in China is owned by the government, which parcels it out to developers and homeowners through 20- to 70-year leases.</p>	<p>就像中国的其他所有房主一样，陈福荣和邻居是自己住房的所有者，但房屋下面的土地却不属于他们。中国所有的土地都属于政府，以 20 到 70 年的租约出租给了开发商和房主。</p>
<p>When the neighbor — whose surname is Wang — tried to sell her apartment, local officials told her that her lease on the land had expired. To sell her apartment, they told her, she would have to pay them one-third of the sales value.</p>	<p>这位邻居姓王。当她试图出售自己的公寓时，当地官员告诉她，土地租约已经到期。他们对她说，要想出售公寓，她就必须向他们支付房屋售价的三分之一。</p>

<p>Ms. Wang protested in a move that drew national attention. Suddenly millions of Chinese who had socked away billions — and possibly trillions — of dollars were worried as well. If the local authorities in other parts of China did the same thing, they thought, a big chunk of their own wealth could end up with the government as well.</p>	<p>王女士的抗议在全国引发了关注。突然之间，在房产上投入了数亿——乃至数万亿——资金的无数中国人，都变得忧心忡忡起来。他们认为，如果中国其他地区的地方当局也采取同样的做法，自己的很大一部分财富就可能落入政府手里。</p>
<p>“What will happen after our land lease expires?” asked Mr. Chen, 69, who with his wife holds a 70-year lease. “I will be dead when the lease expires, but will I be able to give it to my son?”</p>	<p>“我们的土地产权到期后会发生什么？”69岁的陈先生发问。他和妻子手中的租期为70年。“到期的时候我可能已经过世，但我可以把它留给儿子吗？”</p>
<p>China’s erratic stock market and its strict limits on sending money overseas have prompted many Chinese families to invest in residential real estate. China’s families have put nearly two-thirds of their wealth into housing, estimates Li Gan, a professor of economics at Texas A&M University who runs a widely read survey of Chinese households. Some own two or more homes and buy or sell them the way American investors play the stock market.</p>	<p>中国的股市震荡不断，对向海外汇款又施加了严格限制，因此很多中国家庭把资金投向了住宅。德克萨斯州农工大学(Texas A&M University)经济学教授甘犁表示，中国家庭把近三分之二的财富投入到了住房上。他主持的中国家庭调查有很多读者。一些家庭拥有两处或更多房产，就像美国投资者炒股一样进行买卖。</p>
<p>That pot of household wealth is crucial to China’s efforts to take its economy to the next level. As reliable sources of growth like exports and manufacturing falter, China is trying to turn its households into American-style consumers. Faith in their home savings would make them more likely to open their wallets.</p>	<p>中国想要在经济方面更上一层楼，公众的家庭财富是个关键。随着出口和制造业这些可靠的增长来源走弱，中国正在试图把公众变成美国风格的消费者。如果对家庭财富有信心，人们会更容易打开钱包消费。</p>
<p>But even as it has pushed for increased homeownership, the Chinese Communist Party has done little to loosen its grip on the nation’s land. The party attacked private landlords during its rise to power, and when it took control, it nationalized all land, following the Soviet model. Although the death of Mao Zedong led to reforms that allowed people</p>	<p>但是，即使中国共产党在推动住房拥有率的提升，它却几乎没有采取行动来放松国家对土地的控制权。中共在崛起期间对地主进行过打击，上台之后又采取了苏联模式，将所有的土地国有化。虽然在毛泽东逝世之后进行了改革，人们可以拥有自己的住房，但土地所有权继续掌握在中央政府手中，也成了它在中国经济中的主要筹码。</p>

<p>to own their own homes, the central government continued to retain title to the land, giving it a major lever in China's economy.</p>	
<p>Some experts say the central government cannot continue to serve as national landlord. "Our country still believes in an ideology that is already outdated," said Mao Yushi, a prominent economist who previously directed the Unirule Institute of Economics, a Beijing research firm. "The patriarch of public ownership, the Soviet Union, has collapsed already, but we are still holding onto public ownership."</p>	<p>一些专家认为，中央政府不能再继续充当“国家地主”了。“我们国家仍然相信一个过时的理念，”著名经济学家、北京天则经济研究所前所长茅于軾说。“公有制的老祖宗苏联已经垮台了。我们还在坚持。”</p>
<p>Giving land to the people would not be easy. Local governments in China do not have the power to levy taxes, so leasing land is one of the few ways they have to raise money.</p>	<p>把土地分给公众也不是那么容易。地方政府没有征税的权力，因此，土地出让金是他们为数不多的资金筹集的途径之一。</p>
<p>Allowing Chinese to own land could also concentrate wealth in the hands of a few, Mr. Mao said. "So how would we tax those who end up owning the vast swath?" he asked.</p>	<p>茅于軾表示，让个人获得土地所有权可能也会导致财富集中在少数人手中。“对大量土地所有者要怎么征税？”他问道。</p>
<p>In 2007, China moved to reassure homeowners by requiring local governments to renew 70-year leases automatically. Yet the law was silent on whether homeowners would have to pay for the renewal and what would happen to those with shorter leases.</p>	<p>在2007年，为了安抚房主，中国开始要求地方政府对70年的产权进行自动续约。然而，对于房主是否需要交钱续约，短于70年的租约又会怎么样，法律上却没有动静。</p>
<p>China's Legislature needs to resolve this issue, said Sun Yuhua, an associate researcher at the East China University of Political Science and Law. "Otherwise," he said, "it will trigger huge disputes."</p>	<p>华东政法大学助理研究员孙煜华说，中国的立法机构需要解决这一问题。“否则会造成巨大纠纷，”他说。</p>
<p>Uncertainties about land leases come at a time of broader concerns about the affordability of housing in China. Some smaller cities have gluts of unoccupied apartments, but housing prices have risen steadily in wealthy cities like Shanghai and Beijing.</p>	<p>土地租约不确定性问题的爆发，正值中国公众对住房价格的承受力在引发更广泛的担忧。在一些规模较小的城市，空置的公寓房供过于求，但在上海和北京这样的富裕城市，住房价格却在稳步上升。</p>

<p>As the state-run Global Times said in a May 4 commentary, "For millions of home buyers, after paying an already exorbitant house price in the overheated market, another hit to their savings will be hard to accept."</p>	<p>正如国有报纸《环球时报》5月4日的一篇评论文章所言，“千百万购房者已经在过热的市场上为高房价买了单，很难接受其积蓄将再度缩水的事实。”</p>
<p>Beijing is keeping a close eye on events in Wenzhou, a coastal city of eight million people in eastern China that was one of the first to set up private enterprise after China opened up its economy in the late 1970s. The government's land ministry sent an inspection team to Wenzhou in April, according to state media. National and local government officials declined to comment.</p>	<p>温州是一个人口 800 万的东部沿海城市，也是中国在 20 世纪 70 年代末实施改革开放以后最先创办私企的城市之一。北京方面正密切关注这里的动向。据国有媒体报道，今年 4 月，国土部曾派工作组前往温州调研。中央和地方政府部门的官员拒绝置评。</p>
<p>At least three Wenzhou neighborhoods have been hit by government requests for money to renew land leases, including Henghe North, where Ms. Wang and Mr. Chen live. The Chens' home is typical of the area's modest dwellings. Nestled on the third floor of a gray-tiled building, the apartment crams two bedrooms into 580 square feet.</p>	<p>在温州，至少有三个小区的业主被政府要求缴纳土地使用证续期费用，其中包括王女士居住的横河北小区。陈福荣夫妇住在该小区一处不起眼的普通住宅里。他们的公寓位于一栋灰砖建筑的三楼，有两间卧室，面积仅为 54 平方米左右，显得颇为局促。</p>
<p>A blocky complex of buildings, Henghe North is bordered by a busy avenue lined with noodle stands, vegetable markets and other small shops. Trees and flower beds grow along the canal that abuts the development. Mr. Chen said local people pooled their money to build a community center designed like a Chinese temple.</p>	<p>横河北小区是一片方头方脑的建筑，与之毗邻的一条面繁忙街道上林立着面摊、菜市场以及其他小店。小区旁边，树木与花坛沿着运河河岸排列开来。陈福荣说，这里的社区中心是当地居民集资修建的，设计得好像一座中国寺庙。</p>
<p>The unassuming neighborhood was turned upside down by Ms. Wang's discovery. Local apartment owners started checking their lease documents. Chinese reporters went door to door, especially in Ms. Wang's building. "There were so many journalists here that she didn't want to talk to anyone," Mr. Chen said.</p>	<p>这个不起眼的社区被王女士的惊人发现搅了个天翻地覆。业主们纷纷开始查看他们的土地使用证。中国记者挨家挨户采访，尤其是在王女士住的那栋楼里。“记者实在太多，所以她都不想接受任何采访了，”陈福荣说。</p>
<p>Reached by telephone, a woman who identified herself as Ms. Wang</p>	<p>我们进行了电话采访，接电话的人自称王女士。她说她正等着看政府如何处</p>

<p>said she was waiting to see how the government would resolve the problem. She declined to comment further.</p>	<p>理这一问题。她拒绝进一步置评。</p>
<p>Property records in China are spotty, relatively new and unavailable to the public. According to her neighbors and local media, Ms. Wang and her family bought her 860-square-foot apartment three years ago for 1.4 million renminbi, or about \$210,000 at today's exchange rates.</p>	<p>在中国，地产记录的完备程度参差不齐，相关记录都是比较新近的时间建立的，且不对公众开放。根据王女士的邻居和当地媒体的说法，三年前，王女士一家花 140 万人民币（以当前汇率计，约合 21 万美元）买下了她那套面积约为 80 平方米的公寓。</p>
<p>Several blocks away, residents of another affected neighborhood, Shuixin, wondered what would happen when they tried to sell their apartments.</p>	<p>几个街区之外，同样受到影响的水心小区的居民想要知道，当他们试图卖掉自己的公寓时会发生什么。</p>
<p>"People don't know what to do," said Ge Qingchuan, a retired real estate agent who stopped his motor scooter to talk. "No one paid attention to land leases, but now there are problems."</p>	<p>"大家都不知道该怎么办，"退休房地产经纪人葛清传把摩托车停了下来，说道。"以前没人关注土地使用证，但现在它们成了问题。"</p>
<p>"For example," he added, "if you are buying a new apartment and using your current apartment, with a 20-year lease, as collateral to borrow money, you won't be able to do so. If the banks see your land lease is expiring, they won't lend you money."</p>	<p>"举个例子，"他继续说道，"如果你要买一套新公寓，想用手上的一套土地使用期限为 20 年的公寓申请抵押贷款，银行是不会借钱给你的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160601/c01chinahome</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160601/c01chinahome</p>
<p>China Pushes Back Against U.S. Complaints of Industrial Overcapacity</p>	<p>抱怨中国产能过剩？中国官员：当年还感谢我们呢</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese finance minister jabbed back on Monday at complaints from his American counterpart that China's glut of factories making mountains of steel, aluminum and other products was overwhelming foreign markets and makers.</p>	<p>北京——美国财长在周一抱怨中国工厂过剩，生产的大量钢铁、铝和其他产品淹没了外国市场和生产商。对此，中国财政部长进行了反击。</p>
<p>The finance minister, Lou Jiwei, suggested that foreign officials should curb their complaints about industrial production surpluses because their governments had cheered on China's investment spree during the</p>	<p>中国财长楼继伟表示，外国官员应该克制自己对工业产能过剩的抱怨，因为在 2008 年开始的全球金融危机期间，他们的政府曾为中国的投资热潮欢呼。正是那一轮热潮加剧了如今令中国以及全世界越来越多的政策制定者担忧</p>

<p>global financial crisis that began in 2008. That spree helped create the production gluts now worrying policy makers in Beijing and, increasingly, around the world.</p>	<p>的产能过剩。</p>
<p>"At that time, the whole world applauded and thanked China," Mr. Lou told a news briefing near the end of a day of annual meetings in Beijing between senior Chinese and American officials. "Now they're saying that China has a production glut that is a drag upon the world. But what did they say at the time?"</p>	<p>"当时全球都为中国叫好，感谢中国，"楼继伟在当天会议即将结束时的一场新闻发布会上说。"现在说中国产能过剩对全球造成拖累，当时怎么说的？"眼下，美中两国的高级官员正齐聚北京，召开一年一度的会议。</p>
<p>Mr. Lou was responding to questions about the Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew, who has complained that China's huge surpluses were being sold so cheaply on international markets that they were distorting the global economy.</p>	<p>楼继伟是在回应有关美国财长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)的问题。后者抱怨称，中国大量过剩的产品正在国际市场上低价销售，扭曲了全球经济。</p>
<p>Mr. Lew emphasized those worries on Sunday at a university forum in Beijing, and he raised them again at the opening of the talks.</p>	<p>卢周日在北京的一个大学论坛上强调了这些担忧，会议开幕时又再次提及此事。</p>
<p>"The United States supports efforts to reduce excess capacity and leverage in the economy," Mr. Lew said at the opening session of the talks, called the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, held this year on the grounds of the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing.</p>	<p>"美国支持为减少经济中的产能过剩和资本负债比率而采取的行动，"卢在北京钓鱼台国宾馆举行的本年度战略与经济对话开幕式上说。</p>
<p>"Excess capacity has a distorting and damaging effect on global markets," he said. He added that defusing the problem was "critical to the function and stability of international markets."</p>	<p>"产能过剩会扭曲和破坏全球市场，"他说，并接着表示化解这个问题"对全球市场的运转和稳定至关重要"。</p>
<p>The talks, set to end on Tuesday, also cover foreign policy and international security tensions, such as North Korea's nuclear weapons and China's territorial disputes with neighbors in the South China Sea. There was no sign of either side shifting its position in those disputes in</p>	<p>定于周二结束的会谈还包括外交政策和国际安全问题，比如朝鲜的核武器和中国与邻国在南海的领土争端。中国国家主席习近平和美国国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)分别在开幕式上发表了讲话。从中看不到任何一方有在该问题上转变立场的迹象。</p>

<p>the meeting's opening remarks by President Xi Jinping and Secretary of State John Kerry.</p>	
<p>But Mr. Kerry said the annual talks, which started in a smaller form a decade ago, remained "one of the best opportunities that we have to discuss our differences and to seek creative ways to narrow them or to eliminate them altogether."</p>	<p>但克里表示，十年前开始时规模还较小的年度会谈，依然是“我们讨论分歧，并寻求通过创造性的途径缩小或完全消除分歧的最佳机会之一”。</p>
<p>China's exports of cut-price steel, aluminum and other products have become a contentious international issue, prompting anti-dumping tariffs and feeding into the American presidential race. Donald J. Trump and Bernie Sanders have both argued in their campaigns that blue-collar workers have lost jobs because of skewed trading rules.</p>	<p>中国的减价钢铁、铝和其他产品出口已经成了一个有争议的国际问题，引发了反倾销关税，并成为了美国大选的一个话题。唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)和伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)均在竞选期间表示，蓝领工人因为倾斜的贸易规则而失去了工作。</p>
<p>This year, the Department of Commerce began putting heavy tariffs on some Chinese steel makers for selling below cost.</p>	<p>今年，美国商务部开始对一些售价低于成本的中国钢铁生产商征收高额关税。</p>
<p>Mr. Lou (pronounced "low") said there was nothing wrong with Mr. Lew raising the excess capacity problem in the talks. But he suggested that Mr. Lew had his eyes on critics back in the United States. "They're under pressure domestically," he said.</p>	<p>楼继伟称卢在会谈中提出产能过剩问题没有错。但他表示，卢重视的是美国国内的批评人士。“他们面临国内压力，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Lou said the Chinese government was now "squarely facing up" to the enormous amounts of unwanted industrial output. Beginning this year, President Xi Jinping and other leaders said that cutting that output was a crucial part of their program to reinvigorate growth.</p>	<p>楼继伟称中国政府现在“正视”工业产能严重过剩的问题。从今年开始，习近平和其他领导人表示，去产能是其重振经济的计划中的关键环节。</p>
<p>The Communist Party leadership fears that sweeping industrial closings could kindle widespread worker protests like those that erupted in several northeastern rust belt cities in 2002.</p>	<p>共产党领导人担心大面积的工厂关闭可能会引发广泛的工人抗议，就像2002年几个东北城市爆发的那些抗议一样。</p>
<p>Mr. Lou also told reporters that the Chinese government had no</p>	<p>楼继伟还对记者表示，对于在重振经济的计划中会有多少人不得不从钢厂、</p>

<p>estimate of the numbers of workers who would have to be laid off from steel mills, mines and other industrial plants as part of that growth program. A labor official said this year that cutbacks in the steel and coal sectors alone could lead to layoffs of 1.8 million workers.</p>	<p>矿井和其他工厂中下岗，中国政府未做估计。一名负责人力资源事务的官员曾在今年表示，仅钢铁和煤炭行业的裁员便可能导致 180 万人下岗。</p>
<p>Mr. Lou declined to offer his own figure, citing as one example the number of factories in private hands, which tend to have fewer workers than China's state-owned mills. The government cannot control the economy through central planning in the way it once did, Mr. Lou said. "So it's very hard to estimate how many people you reduce if you reduce steel production by 10,000 tons."</p>	<p>楼继伟拒绝透露他自己的估计，仅举了私营工厂的数量作为例子。私营工厂的工人往往比国有工厂少。楼继伟称，政府不能像以前那样，通过中央计划的方式来控制经济。“所以就很难估量，减少一万吨钢能减少多少人。”</p>
<p>But Scott Kennedy, a researcher on Chinese economy policy, said at a presentation in Beijing that the hand of the state still meddled too much in deciding winners and losers in sectors ranging from new technologies to improving the environment.</p>	<p>但研究中国经济政策的斯科特·肯尼迪(Scott Kennedy)在北京的一场讲座上表示，在从新技术到环保的多个领域，国家的手依然在决定输家和赢家上发挥着太大的作用。</p>
<p>The result was "inefficient growth," Mr. Kennedy, from the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said in presenting a new report about China's latest five-year economic growth plan.</p>	<p>来自华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)的肯尼迪在发布一份有关中国最新五年经济增长规划的新报告时表示，结果就造成了“低效增长”。</p>
<p>"There is a lot of genuflecting to the market," he said. "But when you get to the reality the plan is far less ambitious."</p>	<p>“有很多要遵从市场的表述，”他说。“但落实到实际，这份计划远没有那么有魄力。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160607/china-us-economy-overcapacity-complaints</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160607/china-us-economy-overcapacity-complaints</p>
<p>Decision, Maybe Momentous, Nears in Case China Has Tried to Ignore</p>	<p>南海仲裁对中国的真正考验</p>
<p>Five judges and legal scholars from around the world presided over a hearing last fall in an elegant, chandeliered room in The Hague. Arranged before them on one side of the chamber were lawyers for the</p>	<p>去年秋天，在海牙一间风格典雅、悬挂着枝形吊灯的房间里，来自世界各地的五名法官及法律学者主持了一场听证会。他们前方的一侧坐着代表菲律宾的律师，都带着笔记本电脑和记事本。</p>

Philippines, armed with laptop computers and notepads.	
On the other side were three empty chairs.	另一侧是三把空椅子。
For more than three years, China has refused to participate in the proceedings of an international tribunal considering a challenge to its expansive claims in the South China Sea, arguing that the panel has no jurisdiction to rule on the dispute with the Philippines.	三年多以来，中国一直拒绝出席一个国际仲裁机构的诉讼，称仲裁庭无权就中国与菲律宾的争端做出裁决。该仲裁机构正在审议中国在南海的广泛主张所受到的挑战。
But with a decision scheduled to be announced next week, Beijing seems to be getting nervous. In a show of strength, it kicked off a week of naval exercises in the South China Sea on Tuesday near the disputed Paracel Islands, where the Chinese military has installed surface-to-air missiles.	裁决定于下周宣布。但此时，北京似乎开始紧张起来。为了显示实力，中国周二开始在南海进行海上演习。演习将持续一周，具体地点在有争议的帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，中国称西沙群岛——译注）附近，中国军方在该群岛部署了地对空导弹。
And in recent months, it has mounted an arduous campaign outside the courtroom to rebut the Philippines and undermine the tribunal, enlisting countries from Russia to Togo to support its claim to waters that include vital trade routes and may hold oil and other natural resources.	而最近几个月，中国在仲裁庭外还发起了一场艰难的运动，意在反驳菲律宾，削弱该仲裁机构的权威，并争取俄罗斯、多哥等多国对相关水域主张的支持。涉及的水域包括至关重要的贸易路线，可能蕴藏着石油和其他自然资源。
The flurry of activity is a sign of how much is at stake in what was once an obscure legal case before an obscure arbitration panel. The outcome could alter the dynamics of the South China Sea conflict, shifting it from a race to establish physical dominance over the waters to a conspicuous test of Beijing's respect for international law and multilateral institutions.	这原本是一桩鲜为人知的案件，被提交给了一个不起眼的仲裁庭，而中国的一系列活动却表明此事干系重大。仲裁结果可能会改变南海冲突的局势，将其从一场为在相关水域建立实际的主导地位而展开的竞赛，变成对北京的一次引人注目的考验，看它是否尊重国际法和多边机构。
China has pulled ahead in the physical race, dredging sand to build one island after another over the objections of its neighbors and the United States, and equipping many of the islands with airstrips and radar. But if	在实际竞赛中，中国遥遥领先。它不顾邻国和美国的反对，用挖泥船挖的泥沙修建了一座又一座岛屿，并为很多岛屿配备了飞机跑道和雷达。但如果前述仲裁机构在关键问题上做出了有利于菲律宾的裁决，便会迫使中国国家主

<p>the tribunal rules in favor of the Philippines on key issues, it could put President Xi Jinping of China on the defensive — or, some worry, push him into a corner.</p>	<p>席习近平处于守势——或者如一些人所担心的那样，将其逼入角落。</p>
<p>“This is a matter of wider significance than the South China Sea,” said Bilahari Kausikan, a Singaporean ambassador at large, noting that China has signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which is the basis of the Philippine complaint and the tribunal’s deliberations.</p>	<p>“此事的意义不仅限于南海，”新加坡巡回大使比拉哈里·考斯甘(Bilahari Kausikan)说，他指出中国已经签署了《联合国海洋法公约》(United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea)，该公约是菲律宾申请仲裁和仲裁机构进行审议的依据。</p>
<p>“The importance of the issue is whether international rules will be obeyed,” Mr. Kausikan said. China, he added, “cannot pick and choose which rules to follow or only comply when convenient.”</p>	<p>“这个问题的重要性在于，国际规则是否会得到遵守，”考斯甘说，并接着表示，中国“不能自行选择去遵守哪条规则，或是只在合它意的时候才遵守”。</p>
<p>Sensing an opportunity, the Obama administration has begun a diplomatic push of its own, backing the tribunal and persuading allies to speak out for a “rules-based order at sea” and the use of international law to settle territorial disputes.</p>	<p>看到了机会的奥巴马政府已经启动自己的外交行动，支持该仲裁机构，并说服盟友站出来支持“基于规则的海上秩序”，以及用国际法解决领土争端。</p>
<p>Neither Washington nor Beijing paid much attention when the Philippine foreign secretary, Albert del Rosario, began the case before the Permanent Court of Arbitration in 2013, not long after China wrested control of an atoll known as Scarborough Shoal from the Philippines.</p>	<p>当菲律宾外交部长阿尔韦特·德尔罗萨里奥(Albert del Rosario)在2013年开始向常设仲裁法院(Permanent Court of Arbitration)申请仲裁时，美国和中国均未给予太多关注。在那之前不久，中国从菲律宾手中夺去了对一座名叫斯卡伯勒浅滩(Scarborough Shoal，中国称黄岩岛——译注)的环状珊瑚岛的控制权。</p>
<p>The State Department’s senior diplomat for East Asia, Daniel R. Russel, has said he was unaware of the Philippine case at the time. The Chinese leadership quickly dismissed the tribunal without extensive consultation with the foreign policy establishment, several Chinese scholars said.</p>	<p>美国国务院负责东亚事务的高级外交官丹尼尔·R·拉塞尔(Daniel R. Russel)表示，他当时不知道菲律宾申请仲裁一事。几名中国学者称，中国领导层没有充分咨询外交政策权威，便迅速决定不理睬该仲裁机构。</p>
<p>Beijing’s position has not changed. Because the sovereignty of</p>	<p>北京的立场没有改变，称因为散布在南海的礁石和岛屿的主权存在争议，该</p>

<p>scattered reefs, rocks and islands in the South China Sea is in dispute, it argues, the tribunal cannot rule on competing claims to the waters surrounding them. The Convention on the Law of the Sea says nothing about the sovereignty of land.</p>	<p>仲裁机构无权就周边水域涉及的相互矛盾的主张做出裁决。《海洋法公约》未提及陆地的主权。</p>
<p>But the Philippines has been careful to frame its complaint in a way that sidesteps the question of who has sovereignty over the islands and reefs.</p>	<p>但菲律宾的诉状进行了精心的表述，避开了谁拥有相关岛礁主权这个问题。</p>
<p>For example, it has asked the tribunal to declare that nine specific reefs and rocks, including some that China has built into artificial islands, are too small to be used to assert economic rights to the waters around them, regardless of who controls them.</p>	<p>比如，它请求仲裁庭宣布九处特定的珊瑚礁和岩石——中国将其中一些建成了人工岛——面积太小，不能用来宣称对周边海域拥有经济权利，不管它们目前由谁控制。</p>
<p>The Convention on the Law of the Sea allows a nation to exercise sovereignty over waters up to 12 nautical miles from its coast, and it grants economic rights over waters on a nation's continental shelf and to 200 nautical miles from its coast. But the treaty says reefs that are entirely submerged at high tide and artificial islands cannot be used to justify any maritime rights.</p>	<p>《海洋法公约》允许一国在距离其海岸最远 12 海里远的水域行使主权，也允许在大陆架上方和距离海岸 200 海里以内水域拥有经济权利。但这项公约表示，在满潮时完全沉入海中的礁石和人工岛不能作为获得任何海洋权的依据。</p>
<p>Philippine officials have asked the tribunal to find that China has violated the treaty by building islands in the Philippines' economic waters, interfering with its fishermen, endangering its ships and damaging the marine environment.</p>	<p>菲律宾官员请求仲裁庭判决中国违反了公约，因为后者在菲律宾的经济水域建人工岛，打扰该国渔民，危及该国船只和海洋环境。</p>
<p>The Philippines' most sweeping demand is for the tribunal to reject China's claim to sovereignty over waters within a "nine-dash line" that encircles almost all of the South China Sea.</p>	<p>菲律宾提出的影响范围最大的要求是让仲裁庭驳回中国对“九段线”以内水域宣示的主权。“九段线”几乎涵盖了整片南海。</p>
<p>China seeks to justify the nine-dash line by citing what it calls historical</p>	<p>通过援引它所说的历史证据，中国试图合理化“九段线”的存在。这些证据包</p>

evidence, including maps published in the 1940s and '50s that show the dashes. But it has never drawn a continuous line clearly marking its claim, nor has it been specific about what rights it is asserting in the area.	括上世纪四五十年代发布的地图，上面显示了这些分界线。但中国从没划过一条连续的线来明确标记自己宣示主权的范围，也没有表明它在这一海域主张哪些权利。
Critics say the Chinese government gave up any special claim to the sea when it signed the United Nations treaty in 1996, during a period when it sought respectability on the global stage.	批评人士表示，在 1996 年签署《联合国海洋法公约》时，中国政府就放弃了对这片海域的任何特别权利主张。那一时期，中国竭力在国际舞台上获得好名声。
Now, Beijing may believe it has enough clout to ignore the treaty. It has labeled the arbitration court a "law-abusing tribunal" and its proceedings a "farce." Chinese diplomats have suggested that the government may even renounce the treaty.	现在，北京可能认为它有足够大的影响力，可以忽略这一条约。它称仲裁法院是“滥用法律的仲裁机构”，称它的仲裁程序是一场“闹剧”。中国外交官表示，政府甚至有可能退出公约。
"We will not accept it or recognize it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Lu Kang, said of the coming ruling.	“我们根本不承认、不参与，我们也不会接受，”中国外交部发言人陆慷谈及即将公布的裁决时表示。
That position has made some in China uncomfortable, including foreign policy experts who have privately criticized the government's position, saying that China has ceded the moral high ground in its rivalry with the United States.	这一立场令一些中国人不安，其中包括在私下批评政府立场的外交政策专家。他们称，在与美国的竞争中，中国放弃了道德制高点。
The United States signed the United Nations treaty but never ratified it.	美国签署了《联合国海洋法公约》，但从没正式批准。
The Obama administration has struggled to deter Beijing from building islands and military outposts in the South China Sea, with increased naval patrols and stronger alliances in the region having little effect.	奥巴马政府竭力阻挠北京在南海建人工岛和军事前哨，方式是在这一地区加强海上巡逻与结盟，但收效甚微。
But it concluded last year that the tribunal case presented an opening to push back in a different way.	不过，美国去年断定，该仲裁案提供了用不同的方式逼中国往后退的一个机会。
When President Park Geun-hye of South Korea visited Washington in October, President Obama said he expected Seoul to speak out on the	去年 10 月，韩国总统朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)访问华盛顿时，奥巴马总统表示，他期待首尔能大声表态，表明中国需要“遵守国际法规”。

<p>need for China to “abide by international laws and rules.”</p>	
<p>Mr. Russel, the assistant secretary of state for East Asia, was sent to Germany, where he made the case at a prominent public policy school in Berlin.</p>	<p>美国国务院负责东亚事务的助理国务卿拉塞尔被派往德国。在柏林一家知名公共政策学院里，他给出了美国的理由。</p>
<p>“The Chinese are fond of saying that the Pacific is big enough for both of us,” he told the audience. “What that does not mean is that they can draw a line in the center of the Pacific and say, ‘You stay on the east, and we’ll have control over everything west of the nine-dash line.’ That’s unacceptable.”</p>	<p>“中国喜欢说太平洋足够大，可以容纳我们两方，”他对在场听众说。“这并不意味着，他们可以在太平洋中间划一条线，然后说，‘你待在东边，而我们会控制九段线以西的所有地方。’这是不能接受的。”</p>
<p>The administration also persuaded the Group of 7 nations to issue two joint statements on the South China Sea, drawing a complaint from Beijing that the group should stick to economic policy. A State Department official, Robert Harris, even traveled to landlocked Laos to explain the Philippine case.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府还劝说七国集团就南海问题发布了两份联合声明，导致北京抱怨该组织应该只管经济政策。美国国务院官员罗伯特·哈里斯(Robert Harris)甚至前往内陆国老挝，解释菲律宾提起的申诉。</p>
<p>China’s Foreign Ministry says that dozens of countries have endorsed its position, and reports about foreign politicians denouncing the tribunal appear in the state-run news media almost daily. But Beijing has adopted a broad interpretation of what it means to have won over a country. Russia, for example, agrees that the tribunal should not resolve the dispute, but it has been silent on the Chinese buildup, in part because of its close relationship with Vietnam, which also claims part of the sea.</p>	<p>中国外交部表示，有几十个国家对它的立场表示支持，官方媒体上也几乎每天都会出现关于外国政界人士谴责仲裁庭的报道。然而，对于争取到一个国家究竟意味着什么，中国采用了颇为宽泛的解释。比如，俄罗斯同意不该由仲裁庭解决这项争端，但它对中国在南海的力量建设一直保持沉默，部分原因在于俄罗斯与越南关系紧密，而后者也称南海部分水域为其领海。</p>
<p>At a contentious meeting it hosted last month, China pressured the 10-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations not to issue a joint statement on the subject. (In a fit of pique, Malaysia leaked the draft</p>	<p>在中国上月主办的东南亚国家联盟(Association of Southeast Asian Nations)的一场充满争议的会议上，中国向该组织十个成员国施压，让它们不要就这一问题发表联合声明。(一气之下，马来西亚索性将声明草稿泄露</p>

statement anyway.)	了出去。)
The new president of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, who favors closer ties with China than his predecessor, said Tuesday that he was ready to open talks on maritime cooperation.	相比于前任, 菲律宾新总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)倾向于同中国建立更紧密的关系。他在周二表示, 愿就海事合作展开对话。
But it may be difficult for President Xi to back down. He has used his defense of China's territorial claims to fan nationalist sentiment, bolstering the ruling Communist Party, and to strengthen his authority over the Chinese military.	不过, 习近平或许很难退让。他维护中国的领土主张, 以此煽动民族主义情绪, 巩固共产党的统治, 提高他在中国军方当中的威信。
Some analysts have suggested that he might respond to a ruling against China by moving even more aggressively in the South China Sea and taking steps to transform Scarborough Shoal into an artificial island.	一些分析人士表示, 他可能会对不利于中国的裁决做出反应, 在南海进行更激进的动作, 采取措施将斯卡伯勒浅滩变成人工岛。
Doing so would give Beijing its first outpost on the eastern side of the sea, more than 400 nautical miles from the Chinese island province of Hainan and just 120 nautical miles from the Philippine coast.	这样北京就可以在南海东部拥有第一个前哨, 那里距离中国的岛屿省份海南逾 400 海里, 距离菲律宾海岸只有 120 海里。
Paul S. Reichler, the Washington lawyer retained by the Philippines as chief counsel in the case, said that if China refused to accept the tribunal's ruling, other countries would line up against it.	被菲律宾留下来做此案首席顾问的华盛顿律师保罗·S·莱克勒(Paul S. Reichler)表示, 如果中国拒绝接受仲裁庭的裁决, 其他国家将纷纷表示反对。
"China's choice would be to reach an accommodation, or embitter its neighbors and endure a prolonged period of chaos and instability in the region," he said.	"中国的选择要么是达成和解, 要么是恶化与邻国的关系, 在该地区忍受长期的混乱与不稳定," 他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160707/china-hague-philippines-spratl ys	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160707/china-hague-philippines-spratl ys
China on Track to Add Coal Plants Despite Pledge for Curbs, Greenpeace Says	报告称中国未来每周新增一座燃煤电厂
BEIJING — The Chinese government is trying to slow down the	北京——据绿色和平组织东亚分部周三公布的一份报告称, 由于产能过剩,

<p>approval of new coal-fired power plants because of overcapacity, but projects already in the pipeline, as well as loopholes in policy, mean China is on track to add an average of one new coal-fired plant a week until 2020, according to a report released on Wednesday by Greenpeace East Asia.</p>	<p>中国政府正在努力放缓新燃煤电厂的审批, 但是已经批准的项目与政策中的漏洞, 意味着中国在 2020 年到来前, 仍在以平均每周一个的速度建设新的燃煤电厂。</p>
<p>The construction boom would result in about 400 gigawatts of excess capacity and would waste more than one trillion renminbi, or \$150 billion, on building unneeded plants, the report said.</p>	<p>报告称, 这个建设热潮将在不必要的燃煤电厂上浪费超过 1 万亿元人民币的投资, 并导致约 400 千兆瓦的过剩产能。</p>
<p>China now has 910 gigawatts of coal-fired capacity and is expected to retire 70 gigawatts of that. The new construction means the country would increase capacity at a time when additional coal-fired power is not needed, Greenpeace said.</p>	<p>中国目前的燃煤发电能力是 910 千兆瓦, 其中有 70 千兆瓦的产能预计将被淘汰。绿色和平组织表示, 新的建设项目意味着, 在不需要更多燃煤电厂的时候, 中国仍在增加产能。</p>
<p>As part of its broad climate change policy, China — the world’s biggest emitter of greenhouse gases — has promised that it would try to make 20 percent of its energy renewable by 2030. But given the planned growth in coal power capacity, some environmentalists question that goal.</p>	<p>中国是世界上最大的温室气体排放国, 作为其应对气候变化的全面政策的一部分, 中国已经承诺争取在 2030 年前将能源组合中的 20% 变为可再生能源。但考虑到计划中的燃煤发电能力的增长, 一些环保人士对这个目标的实现表示怀疑。</p>
<p>“China’s worsening coal overcapacity crisis is acting as a dead weight on the country’s ongoing energy transition,” said Lauri Myllyvirta, who wrote the report with Shen Xinyi.</p>	<p>“中国日益严重的燃煤电厂产能过剩的危机, 是中国目前能源转型的沉重负担,” 柳力(Lauri Myllyvirta)说, 他与沈昕一一起撰写了这份报告。</p>
<p>Representatives of China’s hydropower and wind power industries have complained of the glut of coal power plants. The addition of a large number of such plants would make it harder for companies specializing in non-fossil-fuel energy to be profitable because coal-fired plants can more easily secure contracts with the major state-owned electrical grid</p>	<p>中国的水电、风电等行业的代表已经在抱怨燃煤电厂产能过剩的问题。燃煤电厂的大量增长将让致力于非化石燃料的公司更难盈利, 因为燃煤电厂更容易从国有的电网公司获得入网合同。</p>

companies.	
Mr. Myllyvirta and other Greenpeace researchers have been trying to calculate the amount of overcapacity of coal-fired power plants in China. Greenpeace East Asia released its first report on the topic in November, noting that 155 projects had received a permit in 2015, equal to 40 percent of operational coal power plants in the United States.	柳力及绿色和平组织的其他研究人员一直在试图计算中国燃煤发电的过剩产能。绿色和平组织东亚分部在去年11月份首次发布有关报告指出，共有155个燃煤电厂项目在2015年获得了许可，相当于美国目前运营的燃煤电厂总数的40%。
In March, Greenpeace revised that number upward, saying 210 new or proposed plants, with a total capacity of 165 gigawatts, had received environmental permits last year. Greenpeace tracked China's proposed capacity by examining provincial websites for permit approvals.	今年3月，绿色和平组织调高了这个数字，称去年有210座新建或拟建燃煤电厂获得了环境许可，总装机容量达165千兆瓦。绿色和平组织通过在省政府的网站上查找许可证的审批信息，来跟踪中国拟建的煤电产能。
There are already too many coal-fired power plants in China, as shown by a steady decline in the plants' average operating hours since 2013, according to official statistics. China also used less coal in 2015 compared with 2014, and coal-producing companies across China have complained of a deepening slump in the industry.	据官方统计，中国目前已经拥有过多的燃煤电厂，而产能过剩表现在，自2013年以来，燃煤电厂平均运行的小时数在持续下降。中国2015年的煤炭使用量与2014年相比有所减少，中国各地的煤炭生产企业也在抱怨煤炭行业日益深化的衰退。
The boom in approval of coal-fired power plants began in early 2015, after the central government said provincial governments could approve projects.	燃煤电厂的审批热潮始于2015年初，那之前，中央政府曾表示，省级政府可批准这类项目。
But the central government has tried to rein in the approvals, and it announced a policy in April to limit capacity and retire some plants. Under that policy, about 110 gigawatts of proposed capacity would be suspended and 70 gigawatts would be retired by 2020, according to the Greenpeace report on Wednesday.	但是，中央政府后来试图严格控制审批，并在今年4月宣布了一项限制产能和淘汰一些燃煤电厂的政策。绿色和平组织周三的报告称，按照这一政策，大约110千兆瓦的拟建产能将暂停，现有产能中的70千兆瓦将在2020年前被淘汰。
But plants that would add 200 gigawatts are already under	但是，绿色和平组织表示，已经开工的燃煤电厂将增添200千兆瓦的产能，

construction, and projects adding 165 gigawatts could get permits despite the new limits, Greenpeace said.	尽管出台了新的限制，仍有许多燃煤电厂有望拿到许可证，这些电厂将进一步增添 165 千兆瓦的产能。
Mr. Myllyvirta said that he and his colleagues estimated there would be 600 new coal-fired units, or boilers, at 290 plant sites.	柳力说，他和他的同事们估计，将有 600 个新的燃煤机组分布在各地的 290 个燃煤电厂中。
Greenpeace said that northern and northwestern provinces and regions that are designated new “coal bases” have been trying to approve or build plants as quickly as possible. These include the provinces of Shanxi and Shaanxi and the region of Inner Mongolia, all of which have large coal reserves and whose economies depend on coal.	绿色和平组织说，北部和西北省份、以及那些被指定为新“煤炭基地”的地区正在试图尽快地批准或建设煤电项目。其中包括山西省、陕西省以及内蒙古，都是拥有巨大煤炭储量、经济依赖煤炭的地方。
The industrial burning of coal is the biggest source of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change. It is also the main contributor to the air pollution in many Chinese cities.	工业燃煤是二氧化碳的最大来源，二氧化碳是导致气候变化的主要温室气体。燃煤也是中国许多城市空气污染的主要原因。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160714/china-coal-power-greenpeace	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160714/china-coal-power-greenpeace
What China’s Economic Growth Figures Mean	中国二季度 GDP 数据背后的多重信息
HONG KONG — China on Friday reported its second-quarter economic growth figures. The numbers are among the world’s most closely watched because the country has been a major driver of global economic growth. But data from China are notoriously questionable. This is what you should take away from Friday’s results.	香港——上周五，中国通报了二季度的经济增长数据。由于中国是全球经济增长的主要推动力，它们在全世界最受关注的的数据之一。但众所周知，中国公布的数据比较可疑。以下是读者应该从周五公布的数据背后看到的信息。
China to World: Everything Is O.K.	中国昭告世界：一切正常
China’s second-quarter gross domestic product rose 6.7 percent compared with a year ago.	中国二季度国内生产总值同比增长 6.7%。
Friday’s figure suggests there’s no reason to panic. China’s economy is slowing but at a reasonable, steady pace well in line with Beijing’s expectations. It also matches the first-quarter number, and still came in	周五公布的数据显示没必要恐慌。中国的经济在放缓，但速度合理且平稳，与北京的预期完全相符。这个数字与一季度持平，仍是令其他国家忌妒的增长速度。

<p>at a pace that other countries envy.</p>	
<p>Of course, China's headline G.D.P. figure is one of the country's least-trusted economic indicators. Li Keqiang, currently China's premier, once famously described the figure as "man-made." Some economists argue that the real rate of expansion is substantially lower than the reported figure.</p>	<p>当然，中国大事宣扬的 GDP 数据是最不值得信赖的经济指标之一。有名的事例是，现任总理李克强曾说 GDP 是“人造”数据。一些经济专家称，真实的增长速度远低于公布的数字。</p>
<p>Looking a bit closer, it's clear that China's slowdown is uneven. Some sectors, like mining and manufacturing, are being clobbered. Others, like e-commerce and nontraditional finance, are relative bright spots, while the housing market in some big cities is downright frothy.</p>	<p>稍微拉近距离观察，中国的放缓显然是不平衡的。一些领域遭受重创，如采矿和制造业。另一些行业，如电子商务和非传统金融，相对而言是亮点，而一些大城市的房地产市场则充满泡沫。</p>
<p>China's Property Market Is Back — for Now</p>	<p>中国房地产市场复苏——暂时是这样</p>
<p>China's property investment in the first six months of the year rose 6.1 percent from a year ago, compared with 7 percent in the January-to-May period.</p>	<p>中国上半年的房地产市场投资同比增加 6.1%，而 1 至 5 月份的增速为 7%。</p>
<p>That slight slowdown in June offers a reminder that new strength from China's property sector has been pretty uneven.</p>	<p>6 月的小幅回落是一个警告，表明在中国房地产市场重现的势头非常不均衡。</p>
<p>To be sure, the rebound in the property market is helping to prop up growth across the country. Roughly one-quarter of China's economic activity is related to property. Last year a drop in the market hit China's growth results, as investors worried about an oversupply of unsold homes, especially in smaller cities, and put their money into stocks instead.</p>	<p>房地产市场的复苏无疑正在帮助支撑全国的增长。中国大致四分之一的经济活动和房地产有关。去年，房地产市场的衰退打击了中国的增长数据，因为投资者担心未售房屋供大于求，特别是较小的城市，于是将资金投入股市。</p>
<p>Those worries appear to have been swept aside. Land purchases by developers have recovered as builders turn more optimistic. That is also good for local governments, which rely on revenue from land sales to</p>	<p>这些担忧似乎已一扫而空。随着建筑商变得更加乐观，开发商拿地热情恢复。这也有利于地方政府，它们的开支有相当一部分来自卖地的收入。新住宅销量和开发商的开工项目数量也强势反弹。</p>

fund a huge portion of their spending. New home sales and construction starts by developers are also rebounding strongly.	
The question is how sustainable this property recovery might be. Home prices in rich metropolises like Shenzhen and Shanghai are rising at rates reminiscent of dot-com stocks of another era. If the property market becomes just another Chinese bubble, it may not help offset the sharp slowdown among China's factories.	问题是，房地产市场复苏的可持续性怎么样。深圳和上海等富裕城市的房价上涨速度，让人想起了另一个时代的网络公司股票。如果房地产市场成为中国的另一个泡沫，那么它可能无助于抵消中国众多工厂的急剧放缓。
Factories Are Still Struggling	工厂依然举步维艰
China's June industrial production rose 6.2 percent from a year earlier, compared with 6 percent in May.	中国6月的工业生产同比增长6.2%，比5月份加快0.2个百分点。
Many traditional smokestack industries in China are still struggling, and that is dragging down the broader economy. Despite the slight rise in the June figure, industrial production data indicates that the manufacturing deceleration that China has seen for the last six years shows few signs of bottoming out.	中国的很多传统重工业领域依然举步维艰，这正在拖累整体经济。尽管6月的数据出现了小幅上升，但工业生产数据表明，中国持续了六年的制造业减速仍看不到触底的迹象。
China's zombie factories — many state owned or state supported — continue to churn out goods that nobody buys. Weak overseas demand is another problem, and exports have continued to contract this year.	中国的僵尸工厂——很多属于国有或获得了国家的支持——依然在大量生产无人购买的商品。海外需求疲软是另一个问题，今年出口依然在收缩。
There could be some light at the end of the tunnel. Factories would get a big lift if they could regain pricing power. Data on factory pricing shows that deflation appears to be easing at last after four tough years.	可能会有苦尽甘来的时候。如果能重获定价权，工厂可能会得到极大的提振。工厂定价数据表明，在苦熬了四年后，通货紧缩似乎终于开始减缓。
But the bigger hope is that consumer demand can replace traditional industry as the main driver of China's economy.	但更大的希望是，消费需求能取代传统工业，成为中国经济的主要推动力。
Are Shoppers Taking a Break?	消费者正在休息吗？
China's June retail sales rose 10.6 percent from a year ago.	6月，中国零售额同比增加10.6%。

<p>At first glance, Chinese consumers do appear to be stepping up their game, as June's figure was an improvement from May's. But May's figure was the weakest rate since the 2003 outbreak of SARS, once seasonal distortions like holidays are factored out.</p>	<p>乍一看，中国消费者的确表现得像是购买力在增加，因为6月的数据同5月的相比有所改善。但一旦排除了节假日等季节性扭曲因素，5月的数据是自2003年急性非典型性肺炎(SARS)爆发以来最低的。</p>
<p>China bulls often point to the blistering pace of expansion of e-commerce as one of the country's brightest growth spots. Online sales of goods rose 27 percent in the first six months, data released Friday showed. Still, that is down sharply from their growth rate a year ago China bears would argue that online shopping platforms are just cannibalizing sales from traditional department stores.</p>	<p>看好中国的人往往会把电子商务扩张迅速作为中国最亮的增长点之一。周五公布的数据显示，上半年在线销售额增加27%。但这依然远低于一年前的增长速度。看空中国的人则认为，在线购物平台只是在蚕食传统百货商店的销售额。</p>
<p>State Spending to the Rescue</p>	<p>政府开支救场</p>
<p>Government investment in fixed assets rose 23.5 percent in the first six months, while growth in private investment slowed to 2.8 percent.</p>	<p>上半年，政府固定资产投资增加23.5%，民间投资增速降至2.8%。</p>
<p>China has seen a dramatic falloff in investment by the private sector, previously China's biggest engine of investment growth. That could have been hugely destabilizing for employment, wages and the economy as a whole. But the government has stepped in with gusto, ramping up investment by the state.</p>	<p>曾是中国最大的投资增长引擎的民间投资急剧下滑。这本来会严重影响就业、工资和整体经济的稳定性。但政府大举介入，增加政府投资。</p>
<p>There are signs that Beijing is getting less bang for its buck, however, as new infrastructure works and other projects fail to generate the same economic returns that they did in years past. What's more, this investment surge is being bankrolled by an expanding credit binge. New bank lending has been growing gangbusters this year, raising the risk that China will face a painful day of reckoning further down the road.</p>	<p>然而，多个迹象表明，因为新建的基础设施工程和其他项目不能产生过去几年那样的经济回报，北京正在收紧开支。此外，这种投资增长是受了一股愈演愈烈的信贷狂潮的推动。新增银行贷款今年急速增加，让人愈发担心中国在未来会因此受到痛苦的惩罚。</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160718/china-gdp-economic-growth</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160718/china-gdp-economic-growth</p>
<p>As China's Economy Slows, Beijing's Growth Push Loses Punch</p>	<p>产能过剩债务累累，中国却不停止征地建厂</p>
<p>LEIZHOU, China — Mo Ping for years made his living by tending the mango and jujube trees that he grew on less than an acre on this tip of land in the far south of China. Then last year Mr. Mo and others in his village near the city of Leizhou received what they considered a lowball offer to sell their land to make way for a \$1.5 billion coal-fired power plant. Most rejected it, but the local government sent in bulldozers anyway.</p>	<p>中国雷州——多年来，莫平在中国大陆最南边的这块不足一英亩的土地上种植芒果和枣树，以此谋生。然而，到了去年，生活在雷州市郊这座村子的莫平等人接到了通知，要他们出售土地，为一座投资 100 亿元人民币的火力发电厂让道。他们觉得出价太低，多数人拒绝，但当地政府还是派了推土机过来。</p>
<p>"There were several hundred police on the scene, and they wouldn't allow us to get anywhere near the farm," said Mr. Mo, a 51-year-old with dirt caked under his close-trimmed fingernails. "My heart ached and I cried because I was really upset."</p>	<p>"当时现场几百个警察，他们完全不让我们靠近自己的地，"现年 51 岁的莫平说。他的指甲剪得短短的，里头粘着泥土。"当时很心痛，非常难过。"</p>
<p>The coal plant is part of a huge and expensive government push to reinvigorate the Chinese economy. Officials have fast-tracked the plant in recent months along with scores of bridges, railways, factories and other construction projects to counter an economic slowdown. China on Friday reported that its economy grew 6.7 percent in the quarter ended in June compared with a year ago, a level that matches the slowest pace since the global financial crisis.</p>	<p>政府为重振中国经济正在进行规模庞大、花销不菲的努力，而这家煤电厂属于其中一个项目。近几个月里，官方快速审批了这家工厂，还有其他许许多多的桥梁、铁路和工厂等建设工程，希望以此对抗经济放缓。中国上周五公布，截至今年 6 月的那个季度，经济同比增长了 6.7%。这一速率是全球金融危机以来的最低水平。</p>
<p>Such revival efforts have worked before. Seven years ago, in the aftermath of the financial crisis, China unleashed a lending-and-spending binge that spared the country the painful recessions that struck the United States and Europe.</p>	<p>类似的为复苏而作出的努力曾经起过效果。七年前，面对金融危机留下的烂摊子，中国释放了一轮狂热的借贷与开支浪潮，让本国免受美欧经历的痛苦衰退。</p>
<p>But times have changed, economists say. With China's debt levels</p>	<p>然而，经济学家表示，时过境迁。中国的债务水平在不断推高，工业领域深</p>

<p>mounting and its industries plagued with unneeded factories, China's traditional tactics don't pack the same punch.</p>	<p>受僵尸工厂的困扰，其传统手法不再能产生同样的功效。</p>
<p>Instead of new growth, "we're going to continue to see a rise in debt levels, and credit not really having the impact that it could to support the economy," said Julian Evans-Pritchard, China economist at Capital Economics.</p>	<p>凯投宏观(Capital Economics)研究中国问题的经济师朱利安·埃文斯-普里查德(Julian Evans-Pritchard)表示，这样不会带来新的增长，“而是会持续看到债务水平的上升，信贷也不会真正起到支撑经济的应有效果。”</p>
<p>Late last year, as China's economy slowed, officials ramped up project approvals to stir up more economic activity. At the same time, the country unleashed a lending spree through its state-controlled banks. Credit in China is now growing four times as fast as the broader economy, estimates George Magnus, an associate at the China Center at Oxford University and a senior adviser at UBS, the Swiss bank.</p>	<p>去年底的时候，随着中国经济的放缓，官方加快了项目审批的步伐，希望激发更多的经济活动。与此同时，中国还通过国家控制的银行系统释放了一轮借贷潮。牛津大学(Oxford University)中国中心研究员、瑞银(UBS)高级顾问乔治·马格努斯(George Magnus)表示，中国目前的信贷增长速率是宏观经济的四倍。</p>
<p>But thanks in part to the post-crisis stimulus effort, China's corporate debt now amounts to 160 percent of its economic output and is growing fast, according to a recent International Monetary Fund report. With so much debt on their books, Chinese companies are less able to spend on new projects, even with generous government aid, because they face large outlays for interest costs.</p>	<p>不过，根据国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)近期出炉的一份报告，部分由于金融危机之后的经济刺激政策，中国的企业债务水平目前相当于经济产出的160%，而且还在快速累积。账面上债务高企，就算政府慷慨解囊，中国企业在新项目上花钱的能力也不足，因为它们要面对大笔的利息支出。</p>
<p>After the financial crisis, as now, a lot of the government money went into areas where China already has too many idle or underused factories, like steel, manufacturing and coal-fired power plants. "Credit creation is driving a rising misallocation of resources," Mr. Magnus said.</p>	<p>金融危机之后，政府的许多钱流入了中国本已出现工厂停滞或开工不足的领域，比如钢铁、制造和煤电厂。目前的情形便是如此。“信贷扩张正在导致资源错配的加剧，”马格努斯说。</p>
<p>The Leizhou plant is one of scores of new coal-fired plants being built across China, representing about 200 gigawatts of generating capacity, according to estimates from Greenpeace, or about twice the total</p>	<p>根据绿色和平(Greenpeace)进行的估算，中国各地正在新建大批煤电厂，发电装机共达2亿千瓦，相当于英国全国装机发电量的两倍。雷州的这家厂子便是其中之一。</p>

capacity of Britain.	
Coal-fired power plants, in particular, look increasingly unnecessary. Last year, China's coal plants — which generally aim to operate an average of about 5,500 hours per year — operated at an average of about 4,300 hours, according to Alvin Cheng and Jenny Huang, energy analysts at Fitch Ratings. Fitch expects average use to fall to fewer than 3,600 hours by next year.	然而，煤电厂看起来尤其没有必要。惠誉评级(Fitch Ratings)的能源分析师成皓(Alvin Cheng)和黄筱婷(Jenny Huang)表示，中国的煤电厂——总体目标是平均每年运行 5500 小时左右——去年平均运行了大约 4300 小时。惠誉还认为，这个数字到明年会降到 3600 小时以下。
Beijing, worried about waste and the country's pernicious pollution problems, in April published guidelines that would halt approvals for new coal-fired plants in many areas of the country. But that ban would not apply to projects already under construction, like the plant in Leizhou.	出于对资源浪费和本国严重的污染问题的担心，北京今年 4 月发布了指导文件，要求在许多区域停止批准新的火电项目。不过，这项禁令不适用于已经处于建设阶段的项目，比如雷州的这家工厂。
"There's so much overcapacity, there is no point in building a plant like this," Lin Boqiang, an energy expert at Xiamen University, said in a telephone interview. "This would be a waste of investment," he added. "It's as simple as this."	"产能过剩太严重了，根本没有理由再建一个像这样的厂子，"厦门大学的能源专家林伯强接受电话采访时表示。"这是投资浪费，"他还说。"就是这样。"
Built by an arm of the state-run company China Datang Corporation, the Leizhou plant will be able to produce up to 2 gigawatts of power — more than the total coal-fired power generation capacity installed in the state of New York.	雷州这家电厂由国有企业中国大唐集团公司的分支兴建，规划的发电量可达 200 万千瓦——比纽约全州的煤电装机容量还要多。
Datang had been trying to build the plant for a decade but started construction in earnest only in December, after receiving final approval around the time that many other infrastructure projects around China were getting the green light or expedited. Officials said antipollution equipment will make it a "near zero emission" plant that will be	大唐谋求兴建这座厂已有 10 年，不过通过最终审批之后才于去年 12 月正式启动建设工作。也就是在那段时间，中国各地的许多其他基础设施项目被开了绿灯，或者速度得以加快。官方表示，防治污染的设备将让雷州电厂"几乎零排放"，达到"国际先进水平"。

<p>“internationally advanced.”</p>	
<p>It will also, they say, help the local economy. The plant will “kick off a big industry era locally,” said Liu Xiaohua, a local Communist Party secretary, at a ceremony in December. (Mr. Liu has since committed suicide, according to Chinese state media. There is no evidence that his suicide was connected to the plant or his work in Zhanjiang, which includes Leizhou in its jurisdiction.)</p>	<p>他们还称，这家工厂亦会让地方经济受益。当地的党委书记刘小华在去年12月的动员大会上说，雷州电厂将“开创大工业时代”。（根据中国官方媒体的报道，刘小华后来自杀身亡。没有证据表明他的死与这家工厂或他在湛江的工作有关。雷州属于湛江管辖。）</p>
<p>Local officials and Datang executives did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>当地官员和大唐的高管没有回应本报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Leizhou is one of the poorer places in Guangdong Province, according to official data. Industry is scant here, although the province includes one of China’s main manufacturing hubs. In Leizhou’s main urban area, giant billboards tower over street intersections warning against the dangers of taking drugs — locals say methamphetamine and ketamine are most common.</p>	<p>官方数据显示，雷州属于广东省较为贫困的地区。这里没什么工业，尽管中国的一个主要的制造业基地就位于广东。在雷州的主城区，交通路口竖起了巨大的广告牌，警告大家吸毒的危害——当地人表示，冰毒和K粉最为常见。</p>
<p>Mr. Mo is one of hundreds of villagers who say their livelihoods and the local environment are at risk. For generations, people in villages here along the coast of the Gulf of Tonkin have lived off the land and the sea, farming, fishing and processing sea salt. The ample summer rains and subtropical climate lend themselves to growing fruit.</p>	<p>包括莫平在内，有数百名村民表示自己的生计和当地的环境面临威胁。北部湾沿岸的村民世代以这里的土地和海洋为生，从事着耕作、捕捞和处理海盐的工作。夏季充沛的雨水与亚热带气候让他们可以种植果树。</p>
<p>Some residents are skeptical that the plant will bring jobs for locals, saying that most likely it will import workers from other areas.</p>	<p>一些居民对这座火电厂能给当地人带来工作机会的说法抱有怀疑，认为有很大的可能性是从外地引进员工。</p>
<p>“The project brings us no benefits, and we have no compensation,” said Zhou Shu, 35, a fisherman who was playing cards with friends in the shade of a tree near a village store on a recent afternoon.</p>	<p>不久前的一个下午，35岁的渔民周树（音）与朋友一起在村里商店旁边的树荫下打牌。“这个项目对我们一点好处也没有，我们也拿不到补偿，”他说。</p>

<p>They worry instead that related construction along the coastline could destroy their livelihoods. "We live by the sea, so we depend on it to make a living," he said.</p>	<p>他们担心，沿海岸线进行的相关建设工作反而会破坏他们的生计。“我们住在海边，靠海吃海，”他说。</p>
<p>The big worry for many is pollution. "We don't have a lot of land to farm in our village," said Liang Zhuang, a fisherman from Gangcai whose family has been making a living from the sea here for generations. "So if there's pollution in the sea, we will lose the main safeguard of our livelihood."</p>	<p>污染是让很多人忧心忡忡的大问题。“我们村没什么地可以种，”来自港彩村的渔民梁壮说。他们家祖祖辈辈靠这片海域谋生。“要是海被污染了，我们就没有了讨生活的主要保障了。”</p>
<p>The land seizures began two years ago after a number of farmers declined buyout offers. The money local officials offered to Mr. Mo, the onetime mango and jujube farmer, who made about \$1,500 a year selling the fruit he grew, was less than half what Chinese law requires for official land purchases.</p>	<p>两年前，不少农民拒绝了卖地条件，于是出现了强行征地的现象。当时种芒果和枣树的莫平能够靠卖水果每年赚大概1万元，但地方官员向他提出的土地出让价不到法律规定的政府征收土地价格的一半。</p>
<p>On a recent steamy afternoon, with a rooster crowing in his backyard, Mr. Mo showed a petition against the land seizures that was signed by around 400 villagers, who included their thumbprints in red ink on the reams of sweat-stained paper. Mr. Mo figures that maybe only a third of villagers who lost their land had agreed to the compensation offer.</p>	<p>不久前的一个闷热的下午，一只公鸡在后院鸣叫，莫平拿出了一份反对征地的请愿书，上面有约400名村民的签名。他们还在这份浸渍着汗水的洋洋洒洒的文件上按下了红色的手印。莫平估摸着，大概只有三分之一失去土地的村民同意赔偿标准。</p>
<p>Others protested. When Mr. Mo's wife joined thousands of other villagers in a protest last year against the plant, she was beaten by the police with electric batons, he said. His wife pointed to her back to show where the batons fell.</p>	<p>其他人则进行了抗议。去年的时候，莫平的妻子加入了数千名村民的行列，抗议建设电厂。他表示，妻子遭到了警察的电棍殴打。她指着自己的背部，示意被警棍打到的地方。</p>
<p>Mr. Mo said that he plans to travel to Beijing, some 1,500 miles away, to petition national authorities if he cannot get satisfactory compensation. Other than that, he said, he has few options.</p>	<p>莫平称，如果不能得到满意的赔偿，他准备奔赴2000多公里外的北京向国家机关上访。他说，除此之外，自己也没有什么选择。</p>

<p>"Sometimes it's pointless for us to fight government attempts to take our land," Mr. Mo said. "They will put us in jail. We're afraid."</p>	<p>"我们反对政府征地有时一点用也没有，"莫平说。"他们会把我们关进去。我们很害怕。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160718/china-gdp-growth-stimulus</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160718/china-gdp-growth-stimulus</p>
<p>China Scolds Indian Government for Expelling 3 of Its Journalists</p>	<p>印度驱逐新华社记者激怒中国</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — Chinese state-run news media on Monday criticized a decision by the Indian government to not renew the visas of three Chinese journalists from Xinhua, the state news agency.</p>	<p>新德里——周一，中国官方新闻媒体批评印度政府的一项决定，认为其不应拒绝延长中国国家通讯社新华社的三名中国记者的签证。</p>
<p>An editorial in The Global Times, a Chinese tabloid known for its hawkish views, said the decision sent a "negative message" and was a possible retaliation for China's opposition to having India join the Nuclear Suppliers Group last month.</p>	<p>中国一家以鹰派观点著称的小报《环球时报》发表社论，称这一决定传递出"负面讯息"，而且可能是对于中国上月反对印度加入核供应国集团(Nuclear Suppliers Group)的报复。</p>
<p>"We should take actions to display our reaction," it said. "We should at least make a few Indians feel Chinese visas are also not easy to get."</p>	<p>"我们应该采取行动，显示我们的态度，"《环球时报》英文版社论称，"我们至少应该让一些印度人体会到办中国签证也没那么容易。"</p>
<p>Reports of the visa denials surfaced on Saturday. The editorial identified two of the journalists as Wu Qiang, the Xinhua bureau chief in New Delhi, and Tang Lu, the chief correspondent at the Mumbai bureau. An article on Monday in the newspaper The Hindu, in New Delhi, identified the third as She Yonggang, a reporter in the Mumbai bureau. All three must leave India by the end of the month, The Hindu said.</p>	<p>关于拒签的报道出现在周六。《环球时报》的社论指出了两名中国记者，分别是新华社新德里分社首席记者吴强和孟买分社首席记者唐璐。周一，当地《印度教徒报》(The Hindu)刊文，指出了第三名记者是孟买分社的余勇刚。该报称，三人都必须在月底离开印度。</p>
<p>The Hindu reported that two of the journalists had recently traveled to Karnataka, in southern India, to speak with Tibetans, and that they were traveling under assumed names when they were intercepted by the police.</p>	<p>据《印度教徒报》报道，有两名记者近期曾前往印度南部的卡纳塔克邦，与藏族人会面交谈。此后，他们在被警方截获时使用了假名。</p>
<p>Kuldeep Singh Dhatwalia, a spokesman for the Indian Ministry of Home Affairs, said the journalists' visas had expired four months ago and had</p>	<p>印度内政部(Indian Ministry of Home Affairs)的一位发言人库尔迪帕·辛格·达特瓦利亚(Kuldeep Singh Dhatwalia)说，三名记者的签证四个月前就已</p>

been valid only on short-term extensions. He characterized the decision as routine and denied that it was an expulsion.	经过期，仅被短时延长。他表示，不予续签的决定是正常程序，不属于驱逐。
"This time the extension is not there, so they're going," he said.	"这一次他们没有获得延期，所以他们就得离开。"他说。
But some in India viewed the country's action as unnecessary and a rare provocation.	但印度有人认为该国的行为是一种罕见而没有必要的挑衅。
India has been unnerved by recent aggressions with China, including confrontations with the Chinese military in the disputed border territory of Ladakh, Kashmir.	中印之间最近发生的一些摩擦令印度气馁，这其中包括在克什米尔的拉达克(Ladakh)与中国军队发生的冲突。该地区一直存在边境争议。
Shekhar Gupta, an Indian political commentator, said in a Twitter post that there was a "steep decline" in a relationship "carefully managed" since the late 1980s. He added, "More sophisticated revenge would be subtle trade barriers and improving low-end manufacturing."	政治评论员谢卡尔·古普塔(Shekhar Gupta)在 Twitter 上表示，自 1980 年代末起"小心经营"的中印关系出现了"急剧的衰退"。他还表示，"更为复杂的报复将会是微妙的贸易壁垒和提升低端制造业水平。"
A potential source of friction was India's failure to gain admittance to the 48-nation Nuclear Suppliers Group at a meeting in Seoul, South Korea, last month, apparently at least in part because of opposition from China. At a briefing on July 1, Vikas Swarup, the spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, said its pursuit of membership would be "a matter of continuing talks with China, because we eventually hope to convince China of our credentials and our need for joining the Nuclear Suppliers Group."	上个月，在韩国首尔举办的 48 国核供应国集团的一次会议上，印度未能成功加入该组织，显然部分是因为遭到了中国的反对。该事件可能是中印产生摩擦的一个原因。在 7 月 1 日的新闻发布会上，印度外交部的发言人维卡斯·史瓦鲁普(Vikas Swarup)称，印度希望加入核供应国集团，"将会继续与中国进行对话，因为我们最终希望中国相信我们是值得信任的，我们想要加入核供应国集团的需求是合理的。"
The editorial in The Global Times suggested that if India was taking revenge, "there will be serious consequences."	《环球时报》社论指出，如果印度试图报复，"将会导致严重的后果"。
"It's a pinprick, and it's illogical," Mohan Guruswamy, a distinguished fellow at the United Service Institution, a security think tank in New Delhi, said of the expulsion of three "low-level journalists" in the face of	"它是一桩烦心的小事，而且不合逻辑。"对于印度在面对中国的挑衅时将三名"低级记者"驱逐出境的行为，莫汉·古鲁斯瓦米(Mohan Guruswamy)如此评论道。他是位于新德里的一家安全智库"联合服务机构"(United Service

China's provocations.	Institution)的高级研究员。
"If somebody's given you a slap on the face, you give a slap back," he said. He said India lacked a "coordinated effort" on China.	"如果有人扇了你一巴掌，你要扇回去。"他说。他表示印度对中国缺乏"协调一致的努力"。
A spokesman for the Indian Ministry of External Affairs was not available for comment on Monday.	周一，印度外交部的一位发言人对此事不予置评。
A reporter for Xinhua in India who declined to be identified said the reporters whose visas were not renewed would not be available for comment.	一位拒绝透露姓名的新华社印度分社记者称，未获得续签的几名记者将不会对此事发表评论。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160726/china-india-xinhua-journalist	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160726/china-india-xinhua-journalist
Kenya Angers Taiwan by Deporting More Fraud Suspects to China	肯尼亚再向大陆遣返台湾人，台方称"蔑视人权"
HONG KONG — Taiwan protested on Monday after five of its people were deported from Kenya to China, where they are wanted on suspicion of telecommunications fraud.	香港——周一，台湾就五名台湾人被肯尼亚遣返至中国一事提出抗议。这五人因涉嫌电信欺诈而受到中国当局的通缉。
Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, which handles relations with China, said the deportations "show contempt for human rights" and "hurt the feelings of the Taiwanese people." The five men from Taiwan, along with 35 Chinese citizens who were also deported, were acquitted last week by a court in Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. They were accused of running a telephone fraud ring based in Kenya that primarily targeted mainland Chinese.	台湾负责处理与中国关系的陆委会称，该做法"蔑视人权"，并且"伤害了台湾人民的感情"。这五名台湾人以及一同被遣返的35名中国公民，于上周被肯尼亚首都内罗毕的一家法院宣布无罪释放。他们被控在肯尼亚运作一个以中国大陆为目标的电信诈骗集团。
The deportations follow similar ones in April, when 45 people from Taiwan, accused of being part of the same fraud ring, were sent from Kenya to China. Taiwan also protested those deportations. Some in that group had been cleared of telecommunications fraud charges, while others had yet to face trial. Some of the suspects from Taiwan were	这一做法遵循了4月份的先例，当时，肯尼亚将被控隶属于同一诈骗集团的45名台湾人遣返到了中国。台湾对此也提出了抗议。该集团的一些成员已经洗脱了电信诈骗的罪名，但其他一些人依然面临着审判。有些来自台湾的嫌疑人曾被拍到待在肯尼亚的一间牢房里不肯出来，试图以此避免被遣送至中国。

<p>filmed barricading themselves in a jail cell in Kenya in an attempt to avoid being sent to China.</p>	
<p>China considers self-governed Taiwan to be part of its territory, and it often tries to limit Taiwan's international recognition and participation in global bodies. But the deportation of Taiwan passport-holders to the mainland, presumably at the behest of Beijing, was seen as unusual when the first episode occurred in April.</p>	<p>中国将处于自治状态的台湾视为本国领土的一部分，常常竭力限制台湾获得国际认可或加入全球性机构。但持有台湾护照者被遣返至大陆的事件——据推测得到了北京方面的授意——在4月份第一次发生时，依然显得非比寻常。</p>
<p>Analysts said it may have been meant to put pressure on Taiwan's new president, Tsai Ing-wen, who is more cautious toward China than her predecessor was. China has criticized her for not saying that she recognizes Taiwan and the mainland as part of "one China."</p>	<p>分析人士称，此举或许旨在对台湾新任总统蔡英文施压。与前任相比，蔡英文对中国持有更加谨慎的态度。由于并未承认台湾和大陆同属于“一个中国”，她已经受到了中国的批评。</p>
<p>Chinese officials argued in April that the suspects from Taiwan needed to face trial in China because that is where most of the victims in the case live. China also pointed to a low conviction rate for fraud suspects sent to Taiwan in the past. The authorities in Taiwan have said that obtaining convictions for such cases is difficult because of a lack of solid evidence.</p>	<p>中国官员曾在4月份表示，来自台湾的嫌疑人需要在中国受审，因为相关案件的大多数受害者都生活在那里。中国还指出，以往被遣返回台湾的诈骗嫌疑人定罪率很低。台湾当局称，由于缺乏确凿的证据，很难给这类案件的嫌疑人定罪。</p>
<p>China, which often relies on confessions in such cases, has said that the 45 people from Taiwan deported from Kenya in April have admitted guilt.</p>	<p>中国在这类案件中通常会依赖嫌疑人的供认。中方表示在4月份被肯尼亚遣返的45名台湾人已经认罪。</p>
<p>Amnesty International warned last week that the men from Taiwan could be deprived of basic legal protections in China.</p>	<p>国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)上周警告称，这些台湾人在中国可能得不到基本的法律保护。</p>
<p>"If deported to China, they could face serious violations of their fair trial rights," Victor Odero, the organization's East Africa campaigner, said in a written statement. "There is no doubt Kenya cherishes its relationship</p>	<p>"如果被遣返至中国，他们获得公平审判的权利可能严重受损，"该组织东非倡议专员维克托·欧德洛(Victor Odero)在一份书面声明中说。"毫无疑问，肯尼亚珍视其与中国的关系，但它绝不应该牺牲这些人的权利去换取眼前的政</p>

with China, but by no means should it sacrifice these individuals' rights for political expediency," he said. "The due process of the law must be respected."	治利益，"他说。"正当法律程序必须得到尊重。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160809/china-kenya-taiwan-deported	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160809/china-kenya-taiwan-deported
China, Eager to Host Elite Club, Primps for G-20 Meeting	中国全力保障 G20，严苛安保引发民众不满
HANGZHOU, China — As China prepares to host the Group of 20 economic summit meeting this weekend in Hangzhou, it is determined to show the world that it is an equal partner in one of the most exclusive clubs of wealthy nations.	中国杭州——中国正在为本周末在杭州举办的二十国集团经济峰会做准备，与此同时，它决意向世界表明自己是这个富裕国家最高档俱乐部之一的平等伙伴。
The conference, in this striking lakeside city south of Shanghai, will be the most significant gathering of world leaders in China's history, and President Xi Jinping has ordered stringent security to ensure it goes off without a hitch.	在上海以南这个引人注目的湖滨城市举办的 G20 峰会，将是中国历史上聚集世界各国领导人的最重要的一次聚会，国家主席习近平已下令采取严格安全措施，确保峰会不出差错。
The government is using all the levers of its authoritarian system, forcing residents to move out of buildings near the meeting site to diminish the risk of protest or attacks and telling workers to take vacation to help clear the city and present a sanitized version of one of China's most vibrant economic hubs.	政府正在使用其威权体系的各种施压手段，迫使居民搬出会议现场附近的楼房，从而减少抗议或袭击发生的风险，还让工作者休假，帮忙腾空城市，把这个中国颇具活力的经济中心以一种净化的版本展现给世界。
It has gone so far as to banish cooks who are Uighurs, a Muslim minority that has been accused of fomenting terrorism, from working at one restaurant in the city.	政府还把在杭州一家饭馆工作的维吾尔族厨师赶走，体现了这种措施的严苛程度。维吾尔族是穆斯林少数民族，政府指控他们煽动恐怖主义。
Not for the first time, officials want to demonstrate to people at home and abroad that China, the world's second-largest economy after the United States, deserves a bigger role in global governance.	官员希望向国内和世界展示，中国作为仅次于美国的世界第二大经济体，值得在全球治理中发挥更大的作用，这并非第一次。
The rotating presidency, now held by China, is the culmination of a	目前 G20 轮值主席国的身份是中国一种长期斗争的顶峰，即争取为国际体

<p>long battle for acceptance at the top of the international system. Though it is a member of the United Nations Security Council, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, China's leadership feels as if it has been treated too much like a Johnny-come-lately at global summit meetings.</p>	<p>系最上层接受。虽然中国是联合国安理会常任理事国，也是国际货币基金组织、世界银行及世界贸易组织的成员国，但中国的领导层感觉，似乎在各种全球峰会上，中国更多地被视为一个新手。</p>
<p>The G-20 appeals to China as a place to stake its influence because its members include some developing countries that Beijing enlists as friends, yet as a whole the group represents more than 80 percent of the world economy and a big portion of world trade.</p>	<p>作为一个显示影响力的地方，G20 峰会对中国有吸引力，因为 G20 成员国包括一些北京希望是朋友的发展中国家，不过作为一个整体，G20 代表着世界经济的 80% 以上，也代表着世界贸易的很大一部分。</p>
<p>"Hosting the G-20 offers a significant opportunity for China to become a rule maker rather than a rule taker," said Zhu Jiejun, an associate professor of international relations at Fudan University. "The G-20 may not be a platform of bounding force, but at least it ensures we have equal say along with the developed countries."</p>	<p>"举办 G20 峰会给中国提供了一个重要契机，就是从规则的接受者变成规则的制定者，"复旦大学国际政治系副教授朱杰进说。"G20 峰会可能不是有约束力的平台，但它至少能保证我们和发达国家是有平等的发言权。"</p>
<p>Yet China takes center stage just as the popular mood in the West sours toward globalization, the American presidential candidates retreat from free trade, and skepticism abounds about the ability of the G-20 — more of a talk shop than an enforcer — to raise sluggish world growth.</p>	<p>然而，中国在国际舞台上占主导地位的时刻，正是西方公众对全球化的反感情绪上升之际，美国总统候选人正在对自由贸易改变主意，对 G20 振兴世界经济增长低迷的能力疑心重重，毕竟 G20 峰会更多地是一个清谈俱乐部，而没有执法能力。</p>
<p>On geopolitical questions, China is making sure that issues like its activities in the South China Sea and its overproduction of steel, rattling the United States and Europe, are absent from the agenda.</p>	<p>在地缘政治的问题上，中国要确保令美国和欧洲不快的南海活动、钢铁生产过剩等议题不在议程上出现。</p>
<p>"There will not be any policy miracles coming out of the summit," said Tristram Sainsbury, project director of G-20 studies at the Lowy Institute for International Policy in Australia.</p>	<p>"峰会上不会出现任何政策上的奇迹，"崔斯特瑞姆·塞恩斯伯里(Tristram Sainsbury)说，他是澳大利亚的洛伊国际政策研究所(Lowy Institute for International Policy)G20 研究项目主任。</p>
<p>That makes the show itself even more important. "For China, first and</p>	<p>这使得这场表演本身更加重要。"对中国来说，这始终是关于场面，是为了</p>

<p>last it's about the show, and to show they can organize a major international meeting," said Matthew P. Goodman, a G-20 expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies.</p>	<p>证明他们能够组织重要的国际会议，“战略与国际研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)的 G20 专家马修·P·古德曼(Matthew P. Goodman)说。</p>
<p>Hangzhou, the provincial capital of Zhejiang, is one of the most prosperous centers in the country and serves as the base for the e-commerce giant Alibaba. Mr. Xi served as secretary of the Communist Party for Zhejiang in the mid-2000s.</p>	<p>杭州是浙江省省会，是中国最繁荣的中心之一，也是电子商务巨头阿里巴巴的总部所在地。习近平曾在本世纪第一个十年的中期担任过浙江省中共党委书记。</p>
<p>The party's resilience under Mr. Xi — on display with giant flags showing the hammer and sickle at security checkpoints — is part of the meeting's message.</p>	<p>习近平领导下的共产党的适应力——与安检站悬挂的带有镰刀斧头的巨大党旗一起展示——是峰会要传递的信息之一。</p>
<p>One of Mr. Xi's provincial successors, the party chief, Xia Baolong, said the meeting would "demonstrate the great achievement of China's opening and reform, and the immense superiority of socialism with Chinese characteristics," the government's description of its political and economic system.</p>	<p>习近平在浙江省的继任者之一、现任省党委书记夏宝龙表示，峰会将“充分展示中国改革开放的伟大成就，充分展示中国特色社会主义制度的巨大优越性。”中国特色社会主义制度是政府描述其政治和经济体制的说法。</p>
<p>No matter where global summit meetings are held, host cities invest in huge amounts of security to avert terrorist attacks and to dampen protests. In 2012, President Obama moved a G-8 meeting from Chicago to Camp David, Md., because of the fear of large demonstrations.</p>	<p>无论全球峰会在哪开，主办城市都要投入大量人力物力加强安全措施，以防止恐怖袭击、抑制抗议活动。2012年，由于担心发生大规模示威，美国总统奥巴马把 G8 峰会从芝加哥搬到了马里兰州的戴维营。</p>
<p>In Hangzhou, thousands have been forced to move from luxury high-rise buildings near the conference center, their apartments sealed with tape to prevent a sniper from venturing inside. Government and private sector workers have been granted vacation, and migrant workers have been told to return to their home provinces. In an effort to guarantee blue skies, factories within a wide perimeter around the</p>	<p>在杭州，数以千计的人们已被迫搬出会议中心附近的豪华高层建筑，他们的公寓被胶带密封起来，以防止狙击手试图进入其中。政府和私营部门的工作人员已获准休假，农民工都被告知要返回老家。为了保证湛蓝的天空，杭州周边大片地区的工厂都已经关闭。</p>

city have been closed.	
Yet some of the security measures here seem picayune. Two weeks before the meeting, the kitchen division of the Metro Center department store was devoid of knives. They had been banned for sale since June, a saleswoman said. At a Starbucks in the center of the city, the food counter was empty. Delivery trucks had been unable to crack the security cordon, the barista said.	然而，这里的某些安全措施似乎有点多余。在峰会召开的两周前，在新城中心百货商场的厨具部门已经看不到刀具。售货员说，自从6月份起，刀具就已被禁售。市中心一家星巴克的食品柜是空的。咖啡师说，送货车一直无法越过安全警戒线。
A major focus of security has been the Uighurs. At the Beijiang restaurant, with wall murals of China's western deserts and a halal menu, 10 Uighur cooks were sent home in June at the request of the government, said the manager, Cai Ziwei.	安全措施的一个重点对象是维吾尔族人。提供清真食品的北疆饭店有中国西部沙漠的壁画，那里的10名维族厨师6月份就按照政府的要求被送回老家了，餐厅经理蔡子维说。
Only after was the establishment placed on a list of restaurants recommended for Muslim delegates to the meeting, he said.	只是在那之后，餐厅才上了为参加会议的穆斯林代表提供的推荐餐馆名单，他说。
Hotels were told two months ago that they must inform the police if a Uighur tried to register, a worker at the Hanting hotel chain said.	杭州的酒店两个月前就被告知，如果有维族人试图入住的话，需要通知警方，一名在汉庭连锁酒店工作的人说。
In June, police officers in the migrant neighborhood of Qibao, 15 miles from the city center, ordered all the grocery shops, clothing outlets and street-side restaurants closed, said Wang Jinfu, a municipal government worker.	今年6月，在距离市中心24公里的农民工居住的七宝区，警方下令所有的小卖部、服装店和路边餐馆停业，据市政府工作人员王金富说。
In some instances, small businesses were asked to close on the grounds that if they stayed open and an accident occurred, local party officials would be penalized.	有些时候，小企业被要求停业，理由是如果它们继续营业的话，一旦发生事故，地方党政官员将受到惩罚。
"They told us, this is a once in a lifetime thing and if anything happens while Obama is here, the officials could be sacked, so they said: 'Please close,'" said Li Yindeng, the owner of Chenyang, a noodle shop.	"他们和我们说，这是这辈子就一次的事情，如果奥巴马在这里的时候出了什么事情，当官的就会被开除啦，所以他们说：'就关门吧，'"陈扬汤包店的老板李银登说。"我们有什么办法，政府也不给我们赔钱的。"

<p>"There's nothing we can do, and the government doesn't pay compensation."</p>	
<p>One party official was detained for 10 days in July for complaining online about the high costs of the preparations. The state-run Global Times reported that the official Guo Enping was held because his article "Hangzhou, shame on you" drew such wide readership.</p>	<p>一名中共官员曾在7月份被拘留了10天，因为他在网上抱怨准备工作的费用太高。官方报纸《环球时报》报道说，这位名叫郭恩平的官员被拘留，因为他的文章《杭州，为你羞耻》吸引了大量的读者。</p>
<p>As the rules began to disrupt daily life, more people vented online, and calls to the city's hotline mounted. "Every day our media attacks the vicious foreign powers, and now they come, we have to kneel and serve," one person wrote.</p>	<p>随着各种各样的规定开始扰乱日常生活，越来越多的人到网上发泄不满，打市长热线的人也越来越多。“媒体整体都在骂境外势力，现在人家来了我们又跪舔，”一个人这样写道。</p>
<p>For a public that regularly faces problems of contaminated food, there was dismay when the leader of the state authority for grain, Ren Zhengxiao, said he would not allow "one single grain of unsafe rice or one drop of unsafe oil" to enter the kitchens preparing the leaders' banquet meal.</p>	<p>对于经常面临被污染的食物公众来说，负责粮食的权力机构的领导人任正晓的话令人不快，他说他将不让“一粒不安全的米和一滴不安全的油进入G20峰会”为领导人准备宴会的厨房。</p>
<p>The government urged everyone to get with program.</p>	<p>政府呼吁每个人都要改变态度，做应该做的事。</p>
<p>"People must not express their discontent with unreasonable actions or even deny the importance of the security work of the G-20 summit," the state-run Zhejiang Daily wrote.</p>	<p>“不能借不理性的举动表达不满，更不能用它来否定G20峰会安保工作的重要性，”官方报纸《浙江日报》写道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160831/china-g20-summit-hangzhou</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160831/china-g20-summit-hangzhou</p>
<p>Marriage Falls in China, Transforming Finances and Families</p>	<p>中国人不愿结婚，经济与家庭观念面临考验</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Liu Zhenfeng got married at 25. The usual trappings of family life followed — a daughter, a home, furniture, toys.</p>	<p>香港——刘振凤在25岁结了婚。婚姻的标配也随之而来——女儿、住宅、家具、玩具。</p>
<p>That daughter, Song Zongpei, now 28, is taking a different path. Ms. Song shares a rented apartment in Beijing with two roommates and is</p>	<p>如今，她28岁的女儿宋宗佩则在选择一条不同的路。宋宗佩在北京与两名室友合租了一套公寓，目前将精力放在职业发展和财力累积上。她觉得自己</p>

<p>focusing on her career and her finances. She does not see marriage or motherhood in her immediate future. "At this stage, the most important thing for me is personal development," Ms. Song said.</p>	<p>短时间内不会结婚生子。“在目前这个阶段，对我来说最重要的是个人发展，”宋宗佩说。</p>
<p>Fewer Chinese people are getting married, a shift with profound implications for China's economic and social life. The decline in marriages means a decline in the number of babies, and potentially less spending on homes, appliances and other family-related purchases — the kind of spending China needs to drive economic growth.</p>	<p>选择结婚的中国人正在变少。对中国的经济、社会生活而言，这是一个影响深远的转变。结婚人数下降，意味着婴儿人数减少，住宅、家电及其他与家庭相关的消费就可能会随之收缩，而这类消费正是推动中国经济增长所需要的。</p>
<p>Already some businesses are thinking single. Jewelry makers are offering cheaper baubles for unmarried sweethearts. One appliance maker is selling smaller rice cookers. Foreign fertility services are advertising for Chinese women who want to freeze their eggs — a process that is prohibited for single women in China — to have children later.</p>	<p>一些企业已经把目光瞄准了单身人士。珠宝商在给未婚情侣提供价格更合算的首饰。一个家电生产商推出了容量更小的电饭煲。境外生育服务机构开始向想要冷冻卵子以便将来生育孩子的中国女性做广告。法规禁止单身女性在国内接受这项服务。</p>
<p>But the marriage slump — caused in large part by China's aging population and the legacy of its harsh one-child policy — has a silver lining. It also stems from the rise of an educated population of women. Specialists in economics, demography and sociology say some of those women are delaying marriage to build careers and establish financial footing, resulting in a more empowered female population that no longer views marriage as the only route to security.</p>	<p>但结婚人数下降也有积极的一面。引起这种状况的很大一部分原因，在于中国人口老龄化和严厉的独生子女政策，但它也与中国受教育女性群体的壮大有关。经济学、人口学和社会学领域的专家表示，其中一些女性在推迟结婚时间，以便发展事业和建立财务根基，结果出现了力量更强大的女性人口，她们不再将婚姻作为获得安全感的唯一途径。</p>
<p>"Because they are highly educated, they hold well-paid jobs, they lose the financial incentive to get married," says Zhang Xiaobo, a professor of economics at Peking University's National School of Development.</p>	<p>“因为她们受教育程度比较高，又有不错的收入，就失去了结婚的经济动力，”北京大学国家发展研究院经济学教授张晓波说。</p>
<p>China continues to emphasize marriage in its official media, entreating</p>	<p>中国持续在其官方媒体上强调婚姻的重要性，恳求女性不要干等自己的白马</p>

<p>women not to wait for Mr. Right. But demographics and changing social mores make that a tough sell.</p>	<p>王子。但人口结构和不断变化的社会状况令女性很难接受这种宣传。</p>
<p>Last year, 12 million Chinese couples registered for marriage, making it the second consecutive year the number has declined. Divorces, which stem from some of the same trends, reached 3.8 million last year, more than twice the level of a decade ago.</p>	<p>去年有 1200 万对中国情侣注册结婚，这一数字连续第二年出现下降。与这一趋势一致的是，去年离婚的夫妇达到 380 万对，比 10 年前的两倍还多。</p>
<p>Much of the marriage decline results from China's one-child policy. Ended formally in January after 35 years, the policy accelerated a decline in the country's birthrate. As a consequence, people between 20 and 29 — prime marrying age — make up a declining share of the population compared with two decades ago. And because families often preferred male babies, China has a surplus of men, further complicating marriage prospects.</p>	<p>新婚人数下降，很大程度上要归因于中国的独生子女政策。在推行 35 年之后，该政策于今年 1 月正式终止。它加快了中国生育率下降的速度，由此导致 20 至 29 岁——主要的适婚年龄段——的人口比例较 20 年前不断下降。此外，因为中国家庭往往倾向于要男孩，导致男性人口过多，令结婚的前景变得更加复杂。</p>
<p>Those trends test cultural notions of family that go back hundreds of years. While arranged marriages have largely faded in China, parents remain deeply involved in the nuptials of their offspring, chasing down leads on potential suitors and hounding their children during holiday visits about marriage plans.</p>	<p>这些趋势考验着延续了数百年的家庭文化观念。尽管包办婚姻在中国大体已经逐渐消失，但中国父母依然深度介入儿女婚姻，他们追查可能为潜在追求者的线索，在儿女在节假日回家时缠问其婚姻计划。</p>
<p>Ms. Liu, Ms. Song's mother, agrees that her daughter should wait for the right match, but she still hopes that she finds someone. "I want her to have a happy life," Ms. Liu said, "and I think it's more secure to have a family."</p>	<p>宋宗佩的母亲刘振凤也认为女儿应该等待那个合适自己的人，但她仍然希望女儿有个伴。“我希望她能过得幸福，”刘贞凤说，“我觉得有个家庭更保险。”</p>
<p>On the economic front, the impact could be double-edged. Single people generally buy fewer houses, have fewer children and buy fewer toys and gadgets than married couples. That could complicate China's</p>	<p>在经济方面，这种影响是一把双刃剑。通常而言，单身人士会比已婚夫妇更少买房，生更少的孩子，购入更少的玩具和设备。中国正努力把本国向来吝于花钱的人口变成美式消费者，以便让经济不那么依赖出口和大型政府项</p>

<p>efforts to turn its traditionally tightfisted population into American-style spenders, to offset its economy's dependence on exports and big-ticket government projects.</p>	<p>目，这些努力可能会因此而复杂化。</p>
<p>It could also lead Chinese consumers to put more money away in the bank or under mattresses. Families of prospective grooms in China often save money for years to buy a home for a couple before they marry to give them financial stability. Families save more, to buy bigger homes, if brides are hard to find, said Mr. Zhang, the Peking University professor.</p>	<p>它还可能导致中国消费者把更多钱放在银行里或床垫下。在中国，准新郎家常常要存很多年钱，在一对新人婚前为其买下婚房，保障其财务的稳定性。北京大学教授张晓波说，如果新娘很难找，新郎家就要存更多的钱，买更大的房子。</p>
<p>But Chinese consumers could simply spend money on something else — with single young people leading the pack. Some of the decline in marriage stems from the growth of a group of young, educated urban women who no longer need to wed to achieve financial security.</p>	<p>但是中国消费者完全可以把钱花在别的地方——这其中带头的就是单身年轻人。结婚率的下降在一定程度上是由于受过教育的城市年轻女性群体在增长，她们不再需要通过婚姻实现稳定的经济状况。</p>
<p>China still faces yawning gaps in wages and employment between men and women, according to surveys. But women made up more than half of undergraduate students in 2014, compared with about 46 percent a decade earlier, and accounted for nearly half of graduate students, government figures show.</p>	<p>调查研究表明，中国的工资和就业仍存在性别鸿沟。但是政府数据显示，2014年大学本科生中女性占比超过一半，相比之下10年前只占46%，而研究生中占比接近一半。</p>
<p>Cheng Guping, a 30-year-old from Hangzhou in eastern China who works at a start-up and is pursuing a doctorate in economics, is one of those women. She cited her professional and educational obligations as the reason she and a recent boyfriend broke up. "I felt that our level of affection wasn't enough yet," she said. "I want to see how far I can go on my own."</p>	<p>现年30岁的程谷萍来自中国东部城市杭州，在一家创业公司上班，同时还在攻读经济学博士，她就属于这样一种女性。她说自己在职业和教育上的责任是近日与男朋友分手的原因。“我感觉我们之间的感情还不够，”她说。“我想看看我一个人能走多远。”</p>
<p>Suitable mates are simply hard to find, said Ms. Cheng, who describes</p>	<p>程谷萍说找到合适的伴侣实在太难了，她说许多她这个年龄的男性“不够成</p>

<p>many men her age as “not mature or irresponsible.” Referring to another former boyfriend, she said: “When we wanted to do something, or go for food, he only liked to act cute and say with a smile, ‘We’ll do whatever you like.’ It made me feel like I had a son.”</p>	<p>熟，不够有责任感”。在提到另一位前男友时，她说：“当我们一起想要做点什么或者吃饭的时候，他只会卖萌地笑，说‘你想怎么样都好’，这让我感觉像有个儿子一样。”</p>
<p>Businesses are preparing for the shift. The jewelry industry expects sales growth to slow in China as marriage declines. In response, many stores are offering a greater variety of jewelry, such as cheaper gems to entice dating couples who have less money.</p>	<p>商业正在准备迎接这种转变。随着中国的结婚率下降，珠宝产业预计会出现增长放缓。为此许多商铺在增加珠宝的品类，比如更廉价的宝石，以吸引那些正在约会但财力有限的情侣。</p>
<p>“Even though they are not getting married,” said Annie Yau Tse, the chief executive of Tse Sui Luen, a jewelry chain based in Hong Kong, “people still need someone to be with them, and they still want love.”</p>	<p>“即使不结婚，”香港珠宝连锁谢瑞麟的行政总裁谢邱安仪说，“人们还是需要找个人在一起，还是需要爱。”</p>
<p>Jiajiashun, an online property agent, said it was planning to sell less expensive housing to cater to single buyers. Midea, a Chinese appliance maker, has been expanding its range of smaller rice cookers — giving singles a way to make fresh rice and avoid the refrigerated leftovers that leave many Chinese cold. “We are concerned about the changes in family structures in China,” according to Huang Bing, chief product manager of Midea’s small domestic appliances division.</p>	<p>在线房地产中介公司家家顺称其计划面向单身买家出售一些较便宜的住房。在过去一段时间，中国电器生产商美的扩充了小型电饭煲的产品线——让单身人士可以烹制新鲜的米饭，并且不会吃不完，很多中国人不喜欢吃冰箱冷藏过的剩饭。“我们对中国家庭结构的改变是很关注的，”美的生活电器事业部首席产品经理黄兵说。</p>
<p>In Chinese homes, the shift raises questions about family ties and filial responsibilities.</p>	<p>这场转变，给中国家庭带来了家庭纽带和赡养义务方面的困惑。</p>
<p>For example, married couples in China traditionally care for aging parents. Wu Jingjing, 29, can see the burden that the aging population could be for her generation. “There’s a group of people who will feel very much crushed by being in the middle layer, being the pillar of a family while raising both the children and their parents,” said Ms. Wu,</p>	<p>例如，中国已婚夫妇传统上是需要照料老人的。现年29岁的武晶晶看到，人口老龄化可能会成为她这一代人的负担。“中间有一个夹层会很崩溃，当他们成为家里的支柱的时候，他们又要养育子女又要赡养老人，”在一家互联网公司工作的吴晶晶说。“我认为这种崩溃感在10年或20年之后就会发生。”</p>

who works for an internet company. "I think that sense of collapse will happen in 10 or 20 years."	
Her mother worries about who will care for her daughter if she does not marry. "We can still care for her now, but we won't be here forever," Zhai Liping, 53, said. "We hope she will find someone who cares for her, so we can feel more reassured."	她的母亲担心如果不结婚，到时候就没人照料了。“我们现在还能关心她，但是我们也不会永远在这儿，”现年 53 岁的翟利萍说。“我们还是希望她能找到一个去关心她，这样我们也会更放心。”
Still, Ms. Wu is single and she said she is still determined to wait until she meets the right person.	目前仍单身的武京京说，她一定要等遇到合适的人再说。
"Back in the old times, many people met because they were introduced and just wanted to find a partner to live through everyday life," she said. "There were very few people who had a free relationship based on love. Now lots of people reject that kind of old attitude and want to find the suitable person."	“他们那个年代，很多人是通过介绍认识的，他们就是搭伙过日子为主，”她说。“自由恋爱的人很少。现在这代人可能都比较排斥这种搭伙过日子的态度，大家都比较想找到一个更合适的人。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160912/12chinamarriage	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160912/12chinamarriage
China Shrugs Off the Ties That Bind	数字中的中国社会现实与婚姻趋势
China has marriage on its mind – but perhaps not commitment.	中国人心里想着婚姻，但承诺就不一定了。
New figures show that the number of marriages in China has fallen for two straight years, while divorces have continued to climb. The trends – which have their roots in China's one-child policy, its stunning economic rise and the changing role of women at work and at home – have led a new generation to question the traditional role of marriage in Chinese society.	新公布的数据显示，中国登记结婚的人数连续两年下降，而离婚人数则继续攀升。这两种趋势的根源在于中国的计划生育政策、令人震惊的经济崛起和女性不断变化的职场和家庭角色。它们导致新一代质疑婚姻在中国社会中的传统角色。
A discussion of matrimony and women's roles has risen on the internet in China in recent weeks after publication this month of a New York Times article about the decline of marriage in China. In comments on	《纽约时报》本月刊登了一篇文章，介绍中国结婚人数减少的现象。随后的这几周，中国的互联网上兴起了对婚姻和女性角色的讨论。在社交媒体网络新浪微博上，很多中国人谈到自己没有结婚的打算，以及这背后的原因。

<p>Weibo, a social-media network, many Chinese discussed their lack of marriage plans – and the reasons behind that.</p>	
<p>Of course, many of their comments will sound familiar to people in other countries – perhaps especially to those who are married. But China is in the midst of its own profound social and economic changes, upending traditional notions of love and family. Chinese data – from the data provider CEIC Data and China’s National Bureau of Statistics – back up some of the trends with hard figures.</p>	<p>当然，对其他国家的人，大概尤其是对那些已婚人士来说，他们的很多言论听上去很耳熟。但中国正在经历一系列深刻的社会和经济变革，传统的爱情和家庭观念被颠覆。从数据供应商 CEIC Data 到中国国家统计局提供的有关中国的数据，用确凿的数字支持了部分趋势的真实性。</p>
<p>Living Alone: Average Household Size Is Down</p>	<p>独居：平均家庭规模减小</p>
<p>3.1 people in 2015</p>	<p>2015 年 3.1 人</p>
<p>4.43 people in 1982</p>	<p>1982 年 4.43 人</p>
<p>The average number of people in Chinese homes is shrinking for a variety of reasons: fewer children, more seniors living alone and other factors. But some responding to the article cite another reason: the joy of living alone.</p>	<p>中国家庭平均人数减少有多种原因：孩子数量减少、独居老人增多及其他因素。但针对时报的那篇文章，一些人提到了另一个原因：独居的快乐。</p>
<p>From Weibo:</p>	<p>微博评论：</p>
<p>别介懿： After marriage, your life has all kinds of unhappiness. Who doesn’t want to pursue a high quality of life?</p>	<p>别介懿： 婚后生活各种不爽。谁不想追求优质的生活。</p>
<p>守護_牛奶瓶： I think that if you’re going to get married, you need to find someone whom you get along with. Otherwise, two people who spend all their days together as if they are in a war, or if one of them is good at cold violence [emotional cruelty], or the other person is very hypocritical and doesn’t give the other person any face, then there is no need to be together. You’ll get very tired, and the probability of both sides’ being unhappy is very large. Dating for two, three, seven, eight, 10</p>	<p>守護_牛奶瓶： 我觉得 如果结婚的话那要找个契合的 不然两个人在一起天天跟战场或者有一方很擅长冷暴力 或者另一方很矫情 又不给对方面子的话 真没必要在一起。会很累 而且双方婚后不幸福的几率还是蛮大的。谈恋爱的时候忍个两三年 七八年 十年都正常 婚后柴米油盐几十年 过不下去 离婚的也已经很正常了。</p>

years is all normal. People getting divorced after decades of going through the ins and outs of daily life is already very common.	
hongxingstar: I've fought with my parents from childhood until now about this. I too think it is more free being just one person. I don't think I could take it if we talked about romance or marriage!	hongxingstar: 从小到大父母一直吵架, 我自己也觉得一个人自由, 如果谈恋爱或结婚我肯定会受不了!
围观也是个体力活: Loyalty in marriages is ever diminishing, and one can be very happy alone. Why seeking out a burden?	围观也是个体力活: 婚姻的忠诚度越来越低, 自己能过得很好, 干嘛找个累赘?
Hitting the Books: More Master's Students Are Women	用功学习: 硕士研究生中女性增加
44.2 percent in 2004	2004 年 44.2%
51.7 percent in 2014	2014 年 51.7%
Many women in China once saw marriage as the primary route to economic security. Now Chinese women are increasingly educated and increasingly part of the work force.	曾经, 很多中国女性认为婚姻是通向经济保障的主要途径。现在, 中国女性的受教育程度越来越高, 日渐成为劳动力的一部分。
From Weibo:	微博评论:
心比扎软 ii: I think that if in every aspect you are independent, then you will come to find that what will put you most at ease is the money you have in your hand and not the money you depend on someone else for. Marriage is also very troublesome and inconvenient.	心比扎软 ii: 我觉得只要自己各方面都独立 就会发现能给自己带来踏实的感觉的是手里的钱 而在也不是别人的依靠了 结婚真的也是很麻烦。
morningLAq: Some men's sense of patriarchal is just too much. They think working outside the home all day is very tough, and when they come back they want to lie down as if they're the master. If they have to help out at all, they feel as if they've been asked for the whole world! And their wife has also worked all day, but when she comes back she's like a free housemaid! If you don't clean the house well, then he'll criticize you. You'll have to worry about your husband's having an affair	morningLAq: 有的男的大男子主义太厉害了, 认为他们自己在外工作一天挺辛苦的, 回来就像大爷一样躺着, 帮一下都感觉自己救了整个世界! 然而妻子也是在外工作一天回来还得像个免费保姆一样! 万一收拾不好家里就得 bb 了, 收拾不好自己还得担心老公出轨之后错在自己。

and blaming yourself afterward.	
原來你是我最想留住的圍運：A woman's value should not be reflected through marriage. It's not as if one cannot support oneself. It's not that I don't want to get married, it's just that society's guarantees for women are too few and there are too few good men. Men, your male elders, close friends: They all think that women should get married, have children and care for the family. Wake up, everyone. Times have changed. Why don't you look at yourself first and what your own sons are like!	原來你是我最想留住的圍運：女人的價值不應該體現在婚姻上，自己又不是養活不了自己。不是不想結，是這個社會對女人的保障太少，好男人太少。男人，父輩，及身邊親人，都認為女人就得結婚，生孩子，照顧家庭，都醒醒吧，時代變了，先看看自己、自己的兒子什麼樣子吧！
Senioritis: China's Population Is Getting Older	老龄化：中國人口走向老龄化
1:12.5 in 1982	1982 年为 1:12.5
1:7.3 in 2014	2014 年为 1:7.3
The ratio of the elderly to 15-to-64-year-olds is getting narrower. That puts pressure on younger Chinese people in a culture where children traditionally care for their elders.	老年人与 15 到 64 岁之间的人口比例增加。在孩子传统上要赡养长辈的中国文化中，这给年轻一代造成了压力。
From Weibo:	微博评论：
killersara2: In marriage, either there are psychological needs or the elders try to coerce you.	killersara2: 结婚要么生理需求，要么长辈逼迫。
寂寞是藍棒棒的：If it weren't for my parents, I wouldn't get married.	寂寞是藍棒棒的：如果不是为了父母，我就不会结婚。
Libra_Cy: Actually, it's not that we don't want to get married, it's that we don't want to settle for good enough, but our parents think that we ought to settle. Even the people my age who are already married will always say, "Your expectations are too high, just settle, blah blah blah." it's as if in not marrying, we become criminals. I really have no words. But I don't want to settle either.	Libra_Cy: 其实不是不愿结婚了，只是不愿意凑合，可是父母都觉得应该凑合着过，甚至包括那些已经结婚了的同龄人，总会说你眼光太高啊，凑合凑合得了啊，巴拉巴拉一堆，好像不结婚就成罪人了一般，实在无语，但我还是不愿凑合。

很想很想你 DYING: This is China. If your parents haven't coerced you into marrying, then it's the gossip that surrounds you that will.	很想很想你 DYING: 对啊, 这是中国, 就算是父母都不在没有人逼你结婚, 也会有闲言碎语包围着。
Labor Pains: China's Birthrate Is Falling	劳动力之痛: 中国出生率下降
22.28 per 1,000 people in 1982	1982 年每 1000 人 22.28
12.37 per 1,000 people in 2014	2014 年每 1000 人 12.37
Birthrates are declining in China despite the end of the one-child policy, as more people choose to delay reproduction or forgo it altogether.	在中国, 尽管一孩政策取消, 但出生率仍在下降, 因为更多的人选择推迟, 或者完全放弃生孩子。
From Weibo:	微博评论:
琵琶娘子: I don't want to get married. Life is endless. Why would you want a family?	琵琶娘子: 我也不想结婚, 人生漫长, 为何一定要有家庭。
枫林寒情: Women can earn their own salary and can have children on their own. Why do we need men?	枫林寒情: 女人自己能赚钱, 也能生孩子 要男人何用?
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160923/china-marriage-one-child-policy	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160923/china-marriage-one-child-policy
In Australia, China's Appetite Shifts From Rocks to Real Estate	澳大利亚的中国“金主”(上): 矿业冲击波
PORT HEDLAND, Australia — A lanky, dark-haired surfer, Lee Meadowcroft modeled on the runways of London, Milan and Singapore, then followed his dream of going home to Australia to sell herbal medicines. His store failed — he had chosen the wrong street, he says — and he lost almost all his savings. By then, the fashion world had found fresher faces.	澳大利亚黑德兰港——身材瘦长、一头黑发的冲浪玩家李·梅多克罗夫特(Lee Meadowcroft)曾作为模特在伦敦、米兰和新加坡的伸展台上走秀, 而后他为了实现梦想回到祖国澳大利亚, 做起草药生意。他的店倒闭了——他说他不该选在那条街开店——他亏掉了几乎全部的积蓄。而时尚界在那时已经找到了更新鲜的面孔。
So like tens of thousands of other Australians, Mr. Meadowcroft went to the mines.	于是, 梅多克罗夫特和数万澳大利亚人一样, 选择去矿上工作。
It was late 2004. He plowed his last \$4,000 into a two-week course on how to operate a crane. He found companies so desperate for workers	那是 2004 年底。他上了一个为期两周的吊车操作培训班, 把手头最后的 4000 美元交了学费。他发现企业对工人极度渴求, 以至于会派专车去接这

<p>that they would send chauffeured cars to pick up prospective welders, electricians and crane operators and deliver them to the nearest airport for their flights to mining country, here on Australia's remote northwestern coast.</p>	<p>些未来的焊工、电工和吊车操作员，把他们送到最近的机场，然后飞往矿场所在地，其中就包括这里，偏远的澳大利亚西北部沿海地区。</p>
<p>China back then was growing at a breathtaking pace and needed all the Australian rocks it could get. Mine workers like Mr. Meadowcroft kept a punishing schedule: 13 consecutive days of 12-hour shifts, a day off, then another 13 consecutive days of 12-hour shifts. Mining fueled Australia's surging exports to China, which at their peak reached nearly \$100 billion a year — a figure representing \$4,300 for every man, woman and child in the country.</p>	<p>当时的中国正在以令人惊叹的速度向前发展，希望得到澳大利亚的每一块矿石。像梅多克罗夫特这样的矿工要超负荷工作：连续工作 13 天，每天 12 小时，休息一天，然后再连续工作 13 天，每天 12 小时。矿业推动了澳大利亚向中国出口的猛增，最高时达到一年将近 1000 亿美元——相当于全国男女老少每个人 4300 美元。</p>
<p>Resource-rich places around the world prospered thanks to China, and Mr. Meadowcroft and his fellow Port Hedland equipment jockeys were no exception. By 2011 he was earning \$250,000 a year. He watched idle miners sketch circles in the dust and place cockroaches inside, at times betting more than \$100 on which one crawled out first. One welder bought a Ferrari 308 sports car, quickly tired of it and sold raffle tickets for \$1,000 apiece to get rid of it.</p>	<p>全球资源丰富的地方都借中国致富了，梅多克罗夫特和黑德兰港的其他设备操作员也不例外。2011 年他的年收入达到 25 万美元。他曾见到矿工们闲暇时在地上画个圈，把蟑螂放进去，赌哪只先爬出来，有时候赌注可达 100 美元以上。有一个焊工买了一辆法拉利 308 跑车，很快就厌倦了，于是办了一场 1000 美元一张票的抽奖把车处理掉。</p>
<p>"Everyone just went crazy," Mr. Meadowcroft said.</p>	<p>"大家都很疯狂，"梅多克罗夫特说。</p>
<p>The bust came just as hard and just as fast. China's economic slowdown left too many mines to feed too many dormant Chinese steel mills. Construction of new mines stopped. Port Hedland's economy slumped. Mr. Meadowcroft lost his job, then lost a second job. Like thousands of others, he went back home.</p>	<p>崩溃的到来同样是迅速而猛烈的。中国的经济放缓导致太多的矿场在向太多已经停产的中国炼钢厂供应矿石。新矿建设项目停工了。赫兰德港的经济陷入低谷。梅多克罗夫特丢了工作，而后下一份工作也丢了。他和其他几万人一样，回到了家中。</p>
<p>Mr. Meadowcroft's tale could serve as yet another boom-and-bust</p>	<p>梅多克罗夫特的经历，是有关中国崛起局限性的又一则盛衰寓言。从俄罗斯</p>

<p>cautionary tale of the limits of China's rise. From Russia to Brazil, and Nigeria to Venezuela, resource-rich countries that boomed during China's surge found their economies shaken when Chinese demand slowed.</p>	<p>到巴西，从尼日利亚到委内瑞拉，随着中国崛起而繁荣的资源大国，也因中国需求放缓而遭到经济打击。</p>
<p>Except something unexpected has happened to Australia: It has withstood the global rout. Most mines — lower-cost compared with mines elsewhere — have stayed open. But Australia has also kept thriving, against all expectations, with a different kind of money flowing in from China.</p>	<p>不过在澳大利亚发生了一些意想不到的事情：它没有被全球崩溃打倒。这里的矿场成本比别的地方低，多数矿依然在作业。而澳大利亚的这种出人意料的持续繁荣，还因为有另一种完全不一样的资金正从中国流向这里。</p>
<p>Attracted by clean air, a strong education system and worries about China's future, more Chinese are spending their money in Australia. Thousands of Chinese families have sent their children to study at costly Australian universities, and Australian food exports to China have boomed. Chinese investment in Australian real estate has increased at least tenfold since 2010; Chinese investors have purchased up to half the new apartments in downtown Melbourne and Sydney.</p>	<p>在清洁的空气、优质的教育系统吸引下，再加上对中国未来的担忧，越来越多的中国人正把钱花在澳大利亚。数以万计的中国家庭把子女送到昂贵的澳大利亚大学读书，澳大利亚向中国的食品出口也在猛增。中国在澳大利亚的房地产投资自 2010 年以来增加了至少 10 倍；在墨尔本和悉尼市中心的新住宅单位有近一半被中国投资者买下。</p>
<p>That has led to some soul-searching about the role of Chinese money in the country's political and economic life. Businesses linked to China have become sizable donors to Australian political parties, and a company said to have links to the Chinese military obtained a 99-year lease last year for a port next to a base that often houses United States Marines.</p>	<p>这让一些人开始反思中国资金在这个国家的政治、经济生活中所扮演的角色。与中国有关联的企业向澳大利亚的政党做出了可观的捐献，一家据称与中国军方有关联的公司，去年拿到了一个港口的 99 年期租约，而港口就在一个经常驻扎着美国海军陆战队的基地附近。</p>
<p>But for people like Mr. Meadowcroft and others in Western Australia who were cut loose by the mining slump, Chinese money is a blessing. He now lives in the Western Australia capital city of Perth and works as</p>	<p>但是对梅多克罗夫特这样的人以及西澳大利亚州其他因矿业衰落而失去生计的人来说，中国的钱是一种赐福。现在他住在西澳大利亚州首府珀斯，在一个瞄准中国买家的新住宅开发项目中做水管工学徒。他一年只能挣 2.1 万</p>

an apprentice plumber in new housing developments aimed at Chinese buyers. He earns just \$21,000 a year, but that could double or triple when he finishes his apprenticeship.	美元，不过出师之后，他的收入可能翻两三倍。
When visitors from China enter his construction site, he knows they may be the eventual buyers. "If you see a group of Chinese people," he says, "they're the money."	当中国游客进入他工作的建筑工地时，他知道，他们可能是最终的买家。“如果你见到一群中国人，”他说，“那你就是见到了金主。”
The Color of Prosperity	繁荣的颜色
In Port Hedland, the color of money is pinkish red.	在黑德兰港(Port Hedland)，钱的颜色是粉红色的。
At the docks, the salmon-hued dust coats everything, from the yellow railings atop the cranes to the rims of the fast-moving conveyor belts that hurtle rocks toward the bellies of giant cargo vessels. When the mining boom started 50 years ago, it covered the streets, too.	码头上所有的东西都蒙上了鲑鱼色的尘土，从起重机顶部的黄色栏杆到快速转动的传送带的边缘——传送带把岩石快速送入巨型货轮的肚子里。50年前采矿业兴起时，这里的街头也蒙着这样的尘土。
"It made all your clothes go pink," said Julie Arif, a city council member who was still a girl when workers began digging mines in the nearby Pilbara desert and hills. "Pilbara pink, we used to call it."	“它把你所有的衣服都变成粉色，”市议会议员朱莉·阿里夫(Julie Arif)说。当年，工人们开始在附近的皮尔巴拉沙漠和山丘上挖矿时，她还是个小女孩。“我们过去称它为皮尔巴拉粉色。”
Back then, local leaders did not mind. "We'll worry about our dust when it clogs the cash registers," said the city's mayor in the early 1970s, according to Ms. Arif, who also runs the town's small history museum.	当时，当地领袖也并不介意。据阿里夫讲，在20世纪70年代初，该市市长曾说，“尘土把收银机堵塞了，我们才会担心。”阿里夫也主管该市的一座小型历史博物馆。
The pink dust comes from iron ore. And nobody sends more iron ore abroad than the state of Western Australia.	那些粉色尘土来自铁矿石。西澳大利亚州出口海外的铁矿石数量比澳大利亚其他任何一个州都要多。
Iron ore transformed Port Hedland. Named "Marapikurrinya" by the local Aboriginal people, it subsisted for years on wool exports and a few pearls gathered from oysters at low tide. Until the mining boom, its claim to fame was a late-1940s three-year strike by nearby ranch workers that became a pivotal moment in the assertion of Aboriginal	铁矿石改变了黑德兰港。原住民称这个港口为 Marapikurrinya，有过去很多年时间里，它的经济全靠羊毛出口以及从落潮时的牡蛎中采集的少量珍珠。在矿业兴起之前，它出名是因为20世纪40年代末附近的农场工人举行了持续三年的大罢工，那成为澳大利亚原住民争取权益的关键时刻。

rights in Australia.	
The iron ore deposits were far from Australia's steel industry on the country's southern coast. But the Australian government began allowing large-scale iron ore exports in the 1960s, opening up the region to buyers from Japan and Europe.	这些铁矿距离澳大利亚南部沿海的钢铁工业区路途遥远。不过，20 世纪 60 年代，澳大利亚政府开始允许大规模铁矿石出口，向日本和欧洲的买家开放这个地区。
As foreign money trickled in, Port Hedland remained rough around the edges. When Cyclone Joan flattened half of Port Hedland in 1975, the state government replaced the shattered hospital with a prefabricated structure propped up on the dirt with thin, foot-high steel poles. It stayed in use for nearly 40 years before it was abandoned, and now stands vacant on its oceanfront site.	尽管外国的资金慢慢来到了黑德兰港，但它依然很简陋。1975 年，热带气旋“琼”(Cyclone Joan)将一半黑德兰港夷为平地，州政府用一英尺长的细钢杆在废墟上支起一个预制构件式建筑，替代遭到摧毁的医院。这个医院又使用了近 40 年才遭废弃，如今海边的这幢建筑还空置着。
For entertainment, there were the “skimpies” — stripper shows by young women who barely complied with state regulations against full nudity at the start of each evening, and were even less likely to comply as the hour grew late.	娱乐方面有 skimpies——也就是年轻女子的脱衣舞表演，她们几乎从不遵守夜晚降临后不得全裸的州法规定，随着夜色渐深，更是不可能遵守。
The ore is mined several hours' drive into the desert from Port Hedland. Workers use explosives to shatter the rock at open-cut mines, then scoop it up with huge bulldozers. The ore is crushed and sorted by machines bigger than a house, then hauled to Port Hedland either by train or by enormous trucks — so-called road trains — pulling three or sometimes four trailers.	从黑德兰港往沙漠里驱车数小时，才能到达开采铁矿石的地方。工人们用炸药在露天矿山上炸开巨石，然后用大型推土机把它们铲起来。矿石粉碎后，用比房子还大的机器进行分类，然后用火车或巨型卡车（也就是所谓的公路火车，它能挂三到四个拖车）运到黑德兰港。
During a crimson Indian Ocean sunset at Port Hedland's Utah Point berth recently, a conveyor belt dumped iron ore into one of the seven large holds of a Chinese-owned freighter held in place by mechanical suction cups the size of minivans. A red gravel torrent rocketed	前不久，在黑德兰港的犹他点(Utah Point)泊位，一条传送带在印度洋深红色的晚霞中，把铁矿石倒入一艘中国货轮的七个大货舱中。货轮用小型面包车大小的机械吸盘固定。红色碎石流以每秒两吨的速度倾泻而下，发出沉闷的轰隆声。每个货舱都很大，面积相当于一栋宽敞的美国家庭住房，还能留

downward at two tons a second, in a low, dull roar. Each hold was big enough for a capacious American home, with room to spare.	出些空间。
The crane lurched to one side, stopped disgorging iron ore, rumbled sideways to a position over a different hold, near the middle of the vessel, and resumed pouring.	起重机突然转向一边, 停止倾泻铁矿石, 轰隆着挪到靠近货轮中间位置另一个货舱的上方, 继续倾泻。
Iron ore sometimes means dangerous work. Mr. Meadowcroft once saw a taut, inch-thick steel cable snap and sweep a man into a pile of steel pipes. Another time, he saw a 50-pound steel cable block fall on a worker, shearing off part of his face and shoulder and hurling him to the floor.	铁矿石有时也意味着危险。有一次, 梅多克罗夫特看见一根绷紧的一英寸粗的钢索突然断裂, 把一名男子扫进一堆钢管中。还有一次, 他看见一个 50 磅重的钢索滑轮砸到一个工人身上, 削掉了他的部分脸和肩膀, 并将他击倒在地。
"It bounced him off the ground like a basketball," Mr. Meadowcroft said. "There was a lot of blood."	"滑轮把他从地上弹起来, 就像篮球那样," 梅多克罗夫特说, "现场流了很多血。"
But life was mostly quiet — and inexpensive. The town had eight amateur baseball teams, and many of the workers played after their shifts. Housing was affordable. Sharon Ramirez, 40, remembers that her parents had a chance in the late 1980s to buy the bungalow they were renting for \$20,000, but decided not to.	不过, 那时候这里的生活总的来说很平静, 生活成本也不高。该市有 8 支业余棒球队, 很多工人下班后就会去打棒球。房价也能承受。40 岁的莎伦·拉米雷斯(Sharon Ramirez)还记得, 她的父母在 80 年代末曾有机会以 2 万美元买下他们当时租住的平房, 但最后决定不买。
"We didn't jump at it," she said, "because it was a lot of money in those days."	"我们没有欣然接受那个价格," 她说, "因为在当时, 那还是挺大一笔钱的。"
China Shock Wave	中国冲击波
Everyone in Port Hedland has a story about a moment when the boom struck them.	黑德兰港的每个人都有一个关于矿业繁荣对他们造成冲击时刻的故事。
For Mrs. Ramirez, it was when that rental home sold to an out-of-town investor for \$1 million. For Dave McGowan, it was when four of the eight baseball teams disbanded because workers were putting in	对拉米雷斯来说, 那个冲击时刻是当她家租住的房子以 100 万美元卖给一个外地投资者的时候。对戴夫·麦高恩(Dave McGowan)来说, 是那 8 支棒球队中有 4 支因为工人的轮班从 8 小时变成 12 小时而解散时。对丹尼尔·康纳斯

<p>12-hour shifts instead of eight-hour shifts. For Daniel Connors, it was when a local garage, short on workers, told him that he had to make a reservation four months in advance to get the oil in his car changed.</p>	<p>(Daniel Connors)来说, 是当地汽车修理厂因为缺少工人而告诉他必须提前4个月预订才能给他的汽车换机油时。</p>
<p>China was changing – and it changed Port Hedland.</p>	<p>当时中国在变化——它也改变了黑德兰港。</p>
<p>Three decades of economic reform in China, plus lower trade barriers after the country joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, lit a fire under the economy there. Skyscrapers blossomed by the hundreds in obscure cities. The nation has built 77,000 miles of expressway, almost all of it since 1997 and two-thirds more mileage than the Interstate highway system in the United States, on which China’s network is modeled.</p>	<p>中国30年的经济改革, 再加上2001年加入世界贸易组织(World Trade Organization)后贸易壁垒的减少, 给中国经济点了一把火。连一些不出名的城市都冒出很多的摩天大楼。该国修了7.7万英里的高速公路, 几乎全是1997年之后所建, 这比美国的州际高速公路系统还长三分之二——中国的高速公路网就是以美国为样本的。</p>
<p>All that construction meant China produced and consumed last year almost as much steel as the rest of the world combined.</p>	<p>所有这些建设意味着, 中国去年生产和消耗的钢铁几乎是世界上其他国家的总和。</p>
<p>To supply its steel mills, China needed Australia’s iron ore. Iron ore prices surged tenfold. Big companies like BHP Billiton, Rio Tinto and Fortescue Metals Group rushed to build mines and add port berths as fast as possible.</p>	<p>为了给钢铁厂提供原料, 中国需要澳大利亚的铁矿石。铁矿石的价格增长了十倍。必和必拓公司(BHP Billiton)、力拓矿业集团(Rio Tinto)和福蒂斯丘金属集团(Fortescue Metals Group)等大公司竞相修建矿场, 尽可能快地增加港口泊位。</p>
<p>Read Part 2 .</p>	<p>点击阅读: 澳大利亚的中国“金主”(下): 买房团与投资 2.0</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/australia-china-mining-port-hedland-part-1</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/australia-china-mining-port-hedland-part-1</p>
<p>On the Verge of Extinction, a Chinese Fishing Village Resists</p>	<p>渔业困境下, 中国传统渔村的生存危机</p>
<p>YUMINGZUI VILLAGE, China – On a moonless night, when there was nothing in the air except the smell of rotting seaweed and the songs of drunken fishermen, Wang Xinfeng sneaked onto a boat by the dock and sailed into the darkness.</p>	<p>中国鱼鸣嘴村——在一个无月之夜, 空气中只有腐烂的海藻的气味, 只听得见醉醺醺的渔民的歌声, 王新峰偷偷潜入一艘停靠在码头边的渔船, 驶入了黑暗之中。</p>

<p>Like his father and grandfather before him, Mr. Wang, 53, made a living combing the Yellow Sea for flounder, herring, fat greenling and yellow croaker. But now the government, hoping to limit environmental damage and encourage villagers to find new jobs, had banned fishing during the summer.</p>	<p>和他的父亲、祖父此前一样，53岁的王新峰也是靠与黄海搏斗为生，从中获取比目鱼、鲱鱼、大泷六线鱼和黄花鱼。但现在政府已经下令今年夏季禁捕。政府希望对环境的破坏进行控制，鼓励渔民寻找新的工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang, desperate to pay medical bills, had taken to venturing into the water at night to avoid detection.</p>	<p>王新峰急需支付医疗账单，开始大着胆子在夜间入海捕鱼，以避免被人看到。</p>
<p>"I was raised at sea — this is my home," he said. "Even if it's a rough life, I have to fish."</p>	<p>"我是在海边长大的——大海是我的家，"他说。"虽然艰辛，我还是得捕鱼。"</p>
<p>For centuries, residents of Yumingzui, a village of 562 people in the eastern province of Shandong, enjoyed a quiet life by the ocean, harvesting enough fish, sea cucumbers and abalone to support a prosperous seafood trade. While nearby villages fell victim to tourism and development, Yumingzui persevered, clinging to ancient fishing rites and homes made of seaweed.</p>	<p>鱼鸣嘴是东部省份山东的一座人口为562人的村庄。几个世纪以来，这里的村民一直在海边过着宁静的生活，可以捕到足够的鱼类、海参和鲍鱼，支撑起繁荣的海鲜贸易。尽管附近的村庄先后成为旅游与开发的牺牲品，鱼鸣嘴却得以幸免。这里的村民一直坚持在世代相传的地点捕捞，住在海草房里。</p>
<p>Now Yumingzui is on the verge of extinction. Pollution, overfishing and rising sea temperatures, brought on by global warming, have devastated the supply of fish. Local officials, hoping to invigorate the economy and reduce reliance on outdated industries, have imposed restrictions on fishing and ordered the village to be demolished next year to make way for a luxury resort.</p>	<p>现在，鱼鸣嘴却濒临消失。污染、过度捕捞和由全球变暖带来的海洋温度的不断上升，摧毁了这里的渔业资源。当地官员一心想提振地方经济、减少对陈旧产业的依赖，于是对捕捞进行限制，还要求明年将这个村子拆除，用以建造一座豪华度假村。</p>
<p>The plan has prompted fear among the people of Yumingzui, many of whom trace their ancestry back hundreds of years. Some are wrestling with the loss of a place they consider sacred. Others have deep anxieties about adopting a modern lifestyle, worried about prospects</p>	<p>这项计划在鱼鸣嘴村民中引发了担忧，他们当中有许多人的祖先在这里生活的时间可以追溯几百年。一些人奋力抗争，希望可以避免失去他们眼中的神圣之地。另一些则对转向现代化的生活方式存有深深的顾虑，担心新职业的前景，也担心使用电力等便利设施的成本太高。</p>

for a new career and the high cost of amenities like electricity.	
Many fishermen have pledged to keep fishing, even after the village is destroyed.	很多渔民表示在村庄被拆毁之后还会继续捕鱼。
"What else can I do, become an accountant?" Mr. Wang said as he carried buckets of bait and trash through ankle-high mud.	"不然我要干啥，当会计?"王新峰一边说，一边提着几桶鱼饵和垃圾穿越没过脚踝的泥地。
Yumingzui, named for the cries of the fish that were said to surround its shores, was once a fisherman's paradise. Its location near the southern tip of Qingdao, a major port city once occupied by Japan and Germany, gave it access to a booming market for seafood.	鱼鸣嘴得名于村庄近海，在岸上可以听到鱼鸣之声。这里曾是渔民的天堂。它靠近曾被日本和德国占领的大港口城市青岛的最南端，可以方便地进入一个日渐兴旺的海鲜市场。
But lax enforcement of fishing and antipollution rules, as well as the proliferation of commercial fishing boats, has left the surrounding waters depleted of the delicacies that visitors demand.	不过，捕捞和反污染法规执行上的松懈，以及商业捕捞船的迅速增加，使周边水域的渔产被耗尽，令游客无法享用他们想要的美味佳肴。
Across eastern China, overfishing has become a crisis, and species that were once common, like eel and Spanish mackerel, are now scarce. In 2014, fishermen caught 13 million tons of fish, official statistics show, exceeding the national limit by more than four million tons.	在中国整个东部沿海，过度捕捞逐渐成为一种危机，海鳗和鲅鱼等曾经很常见的物种如今陷入匮乏。官方统计数据显示，2014年渔民捕捞了1300万吨渔产，超越了全国不能多于400万吨的限制。
In hard-hit areas, the government has sought to promote tourism as an alternative to fishing, encouraging villagers to lead tours and open hotels and restaurants. In some towns, bulletin boards offer guidance on being good hosts, reminding people to dress nicely and dutifully respond to questions from visitors.	在受冲击比较严重的地区，政府试图促进旅游业的发展，将之作为渔业的替代。它们鼓励村民带旅游团，经营旅馆和餐馆。在一些城镇，公告栏上提供了一些有关如何做好东道主的指导，提醒人们注意穿着，尽职尽责地回应游客的提问。
In recent years, dozens of villages have been demolished to make room for resorts catering to the growing middle class, with names like Golden Sand and Mangrove Tree.	最近几年，陆续有几十座村庄遭到拆除，让道给迎合日益增多的中产阶级需求的度假村，往往还会给这些地方起个金沙和红树林这样的名字。
The increase in tourism has helped spread prosperity to villages like	旅游业的发展将繁荣带至鱼鸣嘴这样的村庄，但对海鲜的高需求也对环境造

Yumingzui, but the high demand for seafood has also brought destruction to the environment.	成了破坏。
"I love the sea, but not everybody respects the rule of nature," said Liu Qiang, 46, who was born and raised in Yumingzui. "Tourists are the reason fishermen are exploiting the sea."	"我爱大海，但不是所有人都尊重大自然的规律，"46岁的刘强说。他在鱼鸣嘴出生，也在这里长大。"旅游是渔民过度捕捞的原因。"
Mr. Liu said that today, it takes him about two weeks to catch the same amount of fish he could catch in one day in the 1990s.	刘强表示，他在90年代的时候一天能捕到的鱼，现在要花大概两周才能捕到。
When word came several years ago that Yumingzui would be razed to make way for a resort, villagers protested. Some traveled to Beijing in hopes of persuading officials to reconsider the decision.	几年前，当鱼鸣嘴村将被夷为平地、用来建度假村的消息传出时，村民曾表示抗议。有些人跑到北京，希望能说服官方重新考虑这项决定。
To ease the concerns of villagers, the government offered apartments in a modern complex called South Island Tower, complete with German-style architecture, high-speed internet and palatial entryways.	为了消除村民的顾虑，政府为他们提供了公寓，位于名为南岛安置小区的现代住宅区内。那里有德国风格的建筑、高速网络和富丽堂皇的入口。
But several residents said they were still unsatisfied.	但好几位村民表示他们仍然无法接受。
Chen Ruifen, 70, who moved to the village a half century ago when she married her husband, a fisherman, said she thought the plan would benefit local officials, not ordinary people.	年过七旬的陈瑞芬表示，她觉得这个计划对当地官员有利，对普通百姓则没什么好处。半个世纪前，因嫁给这里的一个渔民，她来到了鱼鸣嘴村。
"We don't even have money to put any decorations on our walls," said Ms. Chen, a sweet potato, radish and wheat farmer.	"我们连刷墙的钱都没有，"陈瑞芬说。她靠种植红薯、萝卜和小麦为生。
As she sat at the entrance of her courtyard home, her hands dyed purple from picking mulberries, Ms. Chen recounted how she had pleaded with officials to keep her home.	她坐在自家庭院的门口，手指因为采摘桑葚而染得紫红。她讲述了自己如何乞求政府官员留下她的房子。
"I'm getting old and dying soon," she said. "I don't know what else I can do."	"我年纪越来越大，也活不久了，"她说。"我不知道自己还能做什么。"
Across town, in a house overlooking the southern shore of the village,	在鱼鸣嘴另一头，一座可以俯瞰村子南部海岸景色的房子里，45岁的薛礼

Xue Li, 45, said he would miss waking up each day to blue skies and the wail of the sea breeze. He stared into the distance as the sun set on a row of high-rise apartments across the bay.	(音)说他会怀念每天早上醒来看见蓝天、有海风拂面的日子。他凝视着远方,日光正洒落在海湾对面一排高耸的公寓楼上。
"These are our roots," he said. "Nobody wants to move."	"这些是我们的根,"他说。"没人愿意搬走。"
His son, Xue Shenye, 17, who is studying to become a cook, disagreed. For young people, he said, Yumingzui is quaint and isolated.	他17岁的儿子薛申烨(音)则不这么想。他正在学习如何做厨师。他表示,对年轻人来说,鱼鸣嘴既老旧又偏僻。
"We can't live like this forever," he said.	"我们不能永远这么生活下去,"他说。
Many fishermen said they would continue to pursue their lifestyle after they relocated, partly because they considered it a duty, and partly because they did not have other options.	很多渔民表示,在搬迁之后他们会继续过现在的生活,一方面是因为他们觉得自己有责任这么做,另一方面也是由于别无选择。
Xue Qingbin, 48, who has fished near Yumingzui for more than three decades, said the challenges posed by environmental destruction were becoming more apparent. He said there were now only three good months of fishing each year. Still, with a daughter in college and a son in middle school, he said he had no choice but to fish.	现年48岁的薛青滨已经在鱼鸣嘴附近捕了30多年的鱼。他表示环境破坏带来的挑战正变得越来越明显。他称,如今每年只有三个月能有不错的收成。但他说,因为有一个读大学的女儿和一个上中学的儿子,他没得选择,只能继续捕鱼。
"We need money to pay for our children's education," he said, "and now we're getting old and can't find other jobs."	"我们需要赚钱让孩子上学,"他说。"现在年纪大了,也找不到其他工作。"
After fishing all night, Mr. Wang returned from the sea shortly after 8 a.m. with a bucket of jellyfish. It was a disappointing catch, and he said he felt the ocean had been particularly unkind that day.	捕了一晚上鱼,王新峰在早上八点刚过的时候提着一桶水母回到了村里。这样的收获令人失望,他说他觉得那天晚上的大海尤其不友善。
Mr. Wang crossed a beach riddled with the remains of crabs and the skeletons of boats that had been abandoned long ago. He set down his bucket, looked to the horizon and said a prayer for the next day's catch.	王新峰走过沙滩,上面布满了螃蟹的碎渣和被遗弃已久的船只的残骸。他放下桶,望向天际,祈祷明天能有个好收成。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/on-the-verge-of-extinction-a-chinese-fishing-village-resists	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/on-the-verge-of-extinction-a-chinese-fishing-village-resists

For Taiwan, Google Images of Disputed Island Are Too Clear	谷歌航拍太平岛炮台，台湾要求模糊处理
Satellite photos by Google can be a fun way to see your house – or your neighbor’s – from high above.	浏览谷歌(Google)拍摄的卫星图片，是从高空俯瞰你的——或邻居的——房子的一种有趣方式。
But in the case of an island in the South China Sea that is claimed by four countries, sometimes those photos can be too revealing.	但如果对象是南海上被四个国家宣示主权的一座岛屿，这些照片有时就会暴露太多的东西。
That is the position maintained by Taiwan, which has asked Google to blur satellite images of the disputed island – Itu Aba, also known as Taiping Island – that show what appear to be new military installations.	这是台湾秉持的立场，它要求谷歌对这座争议岛屿——黄山马峙(Itu Aba)，也被称为“太平岛”——的卫星影像进行模糊处理。从这些照片上可以看出，岛上似乎出现了一些新的军事设施。
United Press International, citing The China Times of Taiwan and “other local sources,” reported that the images seemed to be of anti-aircraft gun blockhouse towers bigger than the existing 40-millimeter anti-aircraft weapons systems on the island.	合众国际社(United Press International)援引台湾《中国时报》和“其他本地信源”的消息报道，从这些图片看，岛上似乎出现了新的高射炮发射台，体积比现有的40毫米口径防空武器系统要大。
Taiwan has controlled the 110-acre island since 1956. However, the land is also claimed by China, the Philippines and Vietnam.	自1956年以来，台湾就控制着这座面积110英亩(约合44.5万平方米)的岛。不过，中国、菲律宾和越南也对该岛宣示了主权。
The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted Chen Chung-chi, a spokesman for the Taiwan Defense Ministry, as saying that “we have requested Google blur images of important military facilities” to protect military secrets and for security.	英国广播公司(British Broadcasting Corporation)援引台湾国防部发言人陈中吉的话报道，为保护军事机密及安全，“我方已要求谷歌模糊化重要军事设施照片”。
In a statement, Google said: “We received the request and are looking into it. Google takes security concerns very seriously, and we are always willing to discuss them with public agencies and officials.”	谷歌发表声明称：“我们收到了请求，正在进行研究。谷歌非常重视安全问题，始终乐于就此与公共机构和官员进行商讨。”
The company did not respond to additional questions about how long ago the photos were posted and how often it had received requests like this.	谷歌没有回应更进一步的提问，比如这些照片是多久以前拍摄的，以及公司接到这类请求的频率有多高。
The request would help to “ratchet up the tension,” James Edward	据NBC新闻频道(NBC News)报道，伦敦独立智库皇家国际事务研究所

<p>Hoare, associate fellow at Chatham House, an independent think tank in London, said, according to an NBC News report. The request was puzzling because it would not stop surveillance by nations with interests in the South China Sea, he said.</p>	<p>(Chatham House)副研究员詹姆斯·爱德华·霍尔(James Edward Hoare)表示, 这项请求会“小幅提升紧张气氛”。他还称, 这个要求令人困惑, 因为它无法阻止在南海存在利益关系的国家继续对它进行监控。</p>
<p>“It’s hard to see what they’re trying to achieve in asking Google to blur it,” Mr. Hoare said, according to the NBC report. He added, “If you build a military installation on an island that size, someone is going to see it.”</p>	<p>“很难看清他们通过让谷歌模糊照片是想达到什么目的,”霍尔在 NBC 的报道中说。他还表示, “如果你在那样大小的岛上建军事设施, 总有人会看见的。”</p>
<p>In July, the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague broadly rejected China’s claims that it had historic rights to control most of the South China Sea.</p>	<p>今年7月, 位于海牙的常设仲裁法院(Permanent Court of Arbitration)大体上驳回了中国在南海的主张, 即它享有控制南海大部分水域的历史性权利。</p>
<p>A notable finding by the tribunal was its declaration that Itu Aba, the largest land feature in the South China Sea, was not an island that could sustain human habitation or economic activity. The finding that Itu Aba is a rock means that Taiwan is entitled to a territorial sea extending for 12 nautical miles around it but not a 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone.</p>	<p>该仲裁机构做出了一项引人注目的结论, 宣称黄山马峙这个南海上最大的一片陆地构造并非可以维持人类居住或经济活动的岛。给出黄山马峙是一块岩礁的结论, 意味着台湾只对其周边 12 海里范围拥有主权, 而没有 200 海里的专属经济区。</p>
<p>Regarding the request by Taiwan to blur the aerial images, Grace Choi, a spokeswoman for the State Department’s East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau, said in an email, “As we have said, we encourage all claimants to exercise restraint and take advantage of the opportunity presented by the arbitral tribunal’s decision to work together to manage and resolve their disputes.”</p>	<p>至于台湾提出的模糊航拍影像的要求, 美国国务院东亚与太平洋事务处女发言人格蕾丝·崔(Grace Choi)在邮件中表示, “就像我们一直表示的, 我们鼓励宣示主权的各方保持克制, 利用仲裁庭裁决提供的机会, 一起努力控制与解决争端。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/taiwan-google-itu-aba-tai ping-island-blur-photos</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160926/taiwan-google-itu-aba-tai ping-island-blur-photos</p>
<p>In Australia, China’s Appetite Shifts From Rocks to Real Estate</p>	<p>澳大利亚的中国“金主”(下): 买房团与投资 2.0</p>

Read Part 1.	点击阅读：澳大利亚的中国“金主”（上）：矿业冲击波
The boom was on.	繁荣的大幕就此开启了。
Little Port Hedland became one of the biggest ports in the world, handling a greater tonnage of freight each year than the ports of Los Angeles, Hong Kong or Antwerp, Belgium. Skilled welders and electricians earned as much as \$350,000 a year, drawing workers from around the country. The town's population doubled, to a peak of about 30,000, and would have increased a lot more except that a dispute over Aboriginal claims to land on the city's outskirts blocked construction and resulted in a housing shortage.	小小的黑德兰港变成了世界上最大的港口之一，每年处理货物的吨位比洛杉矶、香港或比利时的安特卫普还要大。熟练的焊工和电工一年的工资可达 35 万美元，吸引了来自全国各地的工人。这里的人口已经翻番，达到约 30 万的顶峰。如果不是土著人宣称享有郊区的土地引发的争端阻碍了施工，导致房屋短缺，这里的人还会多很多。
Much of the high pay came from overtime, or what became known as "divorce rosters" or "suicide rosters." Mining companies flew workers into remote camps to work 27 days with a single day off in the middle, then flew them home again. Welders in their "high-viz" — reflective, high-visibility yellow mining shirts — spent months drenched in sweat as they labored outside through long summers in coastal desert heat reaching 110 degrees.	高额的报酬有许多来自加班，或是由于上了一种被戏称为“离婚排班表”或“自杀排班表”的班次。矿业公司将工人运至偏远的营地，让他们连着工作 27 天，中间只休息一天，之后再送回。焊工身着“高能见”服装——能反射光线、能见度比较高的黄色采矿作业服——数月里一直在沿海沙漠高达 110 华氏度（约合 43 摄氏度）的高温中汗流浹背进行户外作业，度过一个漫长的夏天。
All that overtime pay pushed prices to stratospheric levels. Port Hedland's bakery, butcher, newsstand, charter fishing operator and scuba-diving shop all closed, unable to cope with soaring rents and locals who would rather work for mining companies than the shops.	所有这些超时工资将物价推至极高的程度。黑德兰港的面包店、肉摊、报摊、特许经营的鱼店和水肺潜水店都关门了，因为无力承担不断飙升的租金，也请不到本地人放弃矿业公司而为之工作。
Ray Sampson, the owner of a local diner, paid \$1,600 a week to rent a small house for his out-of-town cooks and waitresses. With his diner packed daily, he then had to rent a second small house, for \$1,800 a week, to house more workers, mostly hitchhikers who drifted through	当地一家小餐馆的老板雷·桑普森(Ray Sampson)以每周 1600 美元的租金租下一栋小屋，供他从市外聘来的厨师和女服务员住宿。因为餐馆每天爆满，他又以每周 1800 的租金租了第二栋小屋，好容纳新增的员工。他们大多是途径这里、短暂停留几周的背包客，也是唯一愿意接受厨师和服务员这类工

town for a few weeks and were the only people willing to accept jobs as cooks and waiters.	作的人。
Real estate prices and rents took off. Affluent families from elsewhere in Australia and from mainland China, Malaysia and Singapore heard about the profits from charging four-digit weekly rents and swooped in to invest.	房地产的卖价和租金大涨。澳大利亚别的地方、中国大陆、马来西亚和新加坡的富裕家庭听说了这里的四位数周租金，感到有利可图，于是大批涌入，进行投资。
Lorren Murphy, a convenience store owner from Perth, flew up to Port Hedland four years ago and paid almost \$2 million for a two-story house. He quickly signed a two-year lease with a tenant willing to pay \$4,100 a week — nearly \$18,000 a month.	珀斯一家便利店的老板洛林·墨菲(Lorren Murphy)在四年前飞到黑德兰港，花了近 200 万美元买下一栋两层楼房。他很快便签了一份为期两年的租约，租户愿意每周支付 4100 美元，也就是说每月近 1.8 万美元。
He was envious of others who had even more money to invest, because it seemed like a sure bet. "I've got a friend who dropped \$6 million here," Mr. Murphy recalled.	他羡慕那些有更多资金进行投资的人，因为这看起来似乎是一桩稳赚不赔的生意。“我有个朋友在这儿投了 600 万美元，”墨菲回忆道。
The town finally replaced its prefabricated hospital and added a swimming center, an air-conditioned basketball arena, a new courthouse, a skateboard park and more. Outside Port Hedland, the state government in Perth spent on hospitals, new power lines and water systems and a \$1 billion Australian football stadium.	城里最终拆掉了原有的医院进行重建，新增了一座游泳馆、一个配备空调的篮球馆、一座新政府大楼、一座溜冰场，还有其他设施。在黑德兰港外，位于珀斯的州政府投资建设了多座医院、新电力线和供水系统，还花 10 亿美元修建一座澳式橄榄球场。
But 4,000 miles away, trouble was brewing. China's debt-choked developers were starting fewer buildings. Steel use fell 3 percent in 2014 and an additional 5 percent in 2015, even as more steel mills were being built in anticipation of never-ending growth. Manufacturers were becoming more cautious about putting up more factories.	然而，在 4000 英里以外，麻烦正在酝酿。中国负债累累的开发商开始放慢盖新楼的速度。钢铁消耗量在 2014 年减少了 3%，2015 年又减少了 5%，尽管那里正在修建更多钢铁厂，以为会有永无止境的增长。制造商对开设更多工厂表现得更加谨慎。
The Collapse	倒塌
"This is a bigger bust than anyone ever saw."	"谁也没见过泡沫爆得这么壮观。”

<p>Nearly 200 miles south of Port Hedland, the Iron Valley iron ore mine squats in a red desert of drought-stunted eucalyptus trees and maroon cliffs.</p>	<p>在黑德兰港以南约 200 英里处，名为铁谷的铁矿场就座落在红色的沙漠里，这里有因为干旱而没充分长开的桉树，还有褐红色的悬崖。</p>
<p>Kim Sheppard, the general manager until he moved to a different position last month, climbed the staircase of a three-story yellow apparatus coated with reddish-pink grime that clanged as it crushed and sorted iron ore into small pebbles. The highly automated operation requires only four workers and a supervisor for each work shift, as well as a few mechanics, blasting specialists and managers at an air-conditioned building nearby. At the peak of construction, a couple of hundred workers labored here.</p>	<p>之前担任矿场总经理的金·谢泼德(Kim Sheppard)沿着一座三层的黄色设备的阶梯往上走。他在上个月转到了别的岗位。这个设备落了一层粉色的矿尘，在压碎铁矿石和将之分拣成小块时发出铿锵之声。这里的作业高度自动化，每班只需四名工人和一名监工，还有几名技工、爆破专家和经理在旁边一座有空调的楼内呆着。在生产的高峰期，曾经有几百名工人在这里劳作。</p>
<p>The desert around the site used to be dotted with large camps of workers, building more mines. Now the desert is empty.</p>	<p>矿场周围的沙漠过去点缀着一些大型的工人营地，从而建成了更多矿场。现如今，沙漠上却一片空白。</p>
<p>"There are always booms and busts," Mr. Sheppard said. "But this one is different."</p>	<p>"总是有兴有衰，"谢泼德说。"但这一次不同。"</p>
<p>Port Hedland felt the pain quickly. Iron ore prices plummeted. Worried that workers might get angry and damage multimillion-dollar equipment, mining companies laid off tens of thousands of construction workers.</p>	<p>黑德兰港很快感受到了这种痛楚。铁矿石价格大跌。因为担心工人发怒，破坏价值数百万美元的设备，矿业公司裁掉了数以万计的雇员。</p>
<p>"One day they just called in the trucks for lunch, and they said, 'Bring in your backpacks,' which was unheard-of," said Shannon Baker, a former power shovel operator at a mine near Iron Valley. "They got us together in the crew room and they said, 'The planes are at the airport to take you out.'"</p>	<p>"那天他们说是喊卡车司机进来吃午饭，结果却说，'带上你们的背包，'这在以前是没有过的，"曾在铁谷附近一座矿场开挖土机的香农·贝克(Shannon Baker)说。"他们把我们集中在员工室，然后说，'机场有飞机会带你们走。'"</p>
<p>Rents and housing prices have fallen by three-quarters, said Jim</p>	<p>黑德兰港一家大型房地产经纪公司的所有者吉姆·亨内伯里(Jim</p>

<p>Henneberry, the owner of one of Port Hedland's biggest real estate brokerage firms. A fifth of the town's homes sit empty.</p>	<p>Henneberry)说, 房租和房价已经下降了四分之三。镇上五分之一的房子处于空置状态。</p>
<p>Bill Dziombak spent \$1 million apiece to build luxury townhouses here, only to see rents and prices collapse. "I never expected this to go bang the way it did, in just 12 months," he said. "It was like falling off the edge of a cliff."</p>	<p>比尔·齐奥姆巴克(Bill Dziombak)以每栋 100 万美元的造价在这里修建了联排别墅, 却眼瞅着房租和房价崩了盘。“无论如何也想不到, 仅仅 12 个月里, 事情就这样突然发生了,” 他说。“就好像从悬崖边掉了下去。”</p>
<p>Customers at Camilo Blanco's car repair garage no longer need reservations. "I've had customers coming in and saying, 'This is the last time I'll see you, because I have to leave town,'" said Mr. Blanco, who is also Port Hedland's acting mayor.</p>	<p>卡米洛·布兰科(Camilo Blanco)经营的汽车修理厂的顾客不再需要预约。“曾有顾客走进来说, ‘这是最后一次见面了, 因为我不得不离开这里, ’”兼任黑德兰港代理市长的布兰科说。</p>
<p>Departing miners have sold so many used power boats, muscle cars and dune buggies that the local market is glutted. Mr. Blanco was recently offered an options-laden \$14,000 Rhino dune buggy for half that price, and he still bargained: "I said, 'I'll pay you five grand for it,' and it's sitting in my yard now."</p>	<p>矿工们临走前卖掉了太多旧机动船、肌肉车和沙漠越野车, 当地市场充斥着这些东西。不久前, 有人要把一辆带有诸多选配装置、原价 1.4 万美元的 Rhino 沙滩车以半价卖给布兰科, 而他还是要讨价还价: “我说, ‘我愿意出价五千’, 而现在它就停在我家院子里。”</p>
<p>Local leaders who spent heavily during the boom times are now under pressure to cut real estate taxes, which in many cases are still based on eye-wateringly high property values. Simply operating Port Hedland's new basketball arena costs \$2 million a year, or 3 percent of the city's annual budget.</p>	<p>当地领导人在繁荣时期有大把的钱可花, 如今却面临着削减房地产税的压力——相关税率的设定在很大程度上仍然以极高的房地产价值为依据。单是运营黑德兰港的新篮球馆, 每年就要花掉 200 万美元, 相当于当地年度预算的 3%。</p>
<p>"It's like surfing," said Colin Barnett, the premier of Western Australia state, in an interview in Perth. "When the wave comes, you've got to catch it and you've got to ride it hard and get everything out of it. When the wave's not there, you've got to paddle hard, and we're paddling hard at the moment."</p>	<p>“这就像冲浪,” 西澳大利亚州州长科林·巴尼特(Colin Barnett)在珀斯接受采访时说。“浪来了, 你得把握住机会, 奋力乘浪而行, 利用好它带给你的一切。浪走了, 你就得奋力划水, 我们当下就是在奋力划水。”</p>

Chinese Investment 2.0	中国投资 2.0
Even in the middle of the worst of the mining slump, Australia has found a potential source of strength, again from China: people like Ike Wang.	即便采矿业出现了最严重的滑坡，澳大利亚还是发现了经济增长的潜在源泉，这次依然来自中国那里，也就是阿克·王(Ike Wang)这类人。
Mr. Wang, 24, graduated last year from Murdoch University in Perth, where he was one of hundreds of students from mainland China. He is looking for a full-time job in marketing and, despite Western Australia's slowdown, he has an advantage: His family back in Tianjin, China, paid \$370,000 at the start of this year to buy him a two-bedroom apartment.	现年 24 岁的阿克·王去年毕业于珀斯的莫道克大学(Murdoch University)，该校有成百上千名像他这样来自中国大陆的学生。他正寻找市场营销方面的全职工作，尽管西澳大利亚州经济增长放缓，但他有一个优势：他在中国天津的家人于今年年初花 37 万美元为他买下了一套带有两间卧室的公寓。
The 13th-floor apartment, with white walls and a white carpet, is nearly empty of furniture. But it has a good view over the city and what seems like solid workmanship. (Coincidentally, Mr. Meadowcroft did some of the plumbing for the complex.)	这套公寓位于 13 楼，墙壁刷成了白色，地上铺着白地毯，屋内几乎没有任何家具。但它拥有可以俯瞰这座城市良好视野，施工工艺看上去也很过硬。（巧合的是，这栋公寓楼的部分给排水管道是由梅多克罗夫特安装的。）
The apartment gives Mr. Wang a free place to live while he decides his next move. "I like that it's a new apartment," he said. "Everything is new and clean."	在阿克·王盘算下一步该怎么办的时候，这套公寓让他有了免费的住处。“这是一套新公寓，我很喜欢，”他说。“哪儿都是崭新而又干净的。”
Real estate developers say that they see a lot of Chinese families eager to buy homes in Australia. "I think the investment return is the No. 2 concern — it's about getting money somewhere that is stable and safe, it's about getting the money out" of China, said Paul Blackburne, a developer of numerous Perth apartment complexes.	房地产开发商称，他们发现很多中国家庭急于在澳大利亚买房。在珀斯开发了大量公寓楼的保罗·布莱克本(Paul Blackburne)说，“我认为投资回报是次要关注点——他们的首要目标是把钱放在某个稳定安全的地方，是把钱转出”中国。
As in the United States, low interest rates have also fanned demand for houses and apartments from local buyers. Australian government data shows that it approved \$18.2 billion in Chinese real estate investments in the year that ended June 30, 2015, twice as much as the year before,	与美国的情况类似，低利率也增进了买家对房屋和公寓的需求。澳大利亚政府的数据显示，在截至 2015 年 6 月 30 日的财年里，得到其许可的来自中国的房地产投资为 182 亿美元，为前一财年的两倍，比上一财年来自美国的投资总额多出两倍还多——美国是澳大利亚的第二大海外投资者。一些开发

<p>and more than triple the total last year for the United States, which was the second-largest overseas investor. And developers say that a lot more Chinese money is quietly flowing into Australian real estate without government approvals.</p>	<p>商表示, 更多来自中国的资金在没有得到澳大利亚政府许可的情况下, 悄悄流进了房地产市场。</p>
<p>Port Hedland and the entire state of Western Australia face budget problems. The state has begun moving to sell a 50-year lease on the Utah Point berth, possibly to a Chinese buyer, despite objections from smaller companies like Mineral Resources, which owns the low-cost Iron Valley mine and cannot use the other docks because they are controlled by giant rivals like BHP. (Mr. Meadowcroft coincidentally helped build the Utah Point berth as well.)</p>	<p>黑德兰港乃至整个西澳大利亚州都面临着预算问题。该州已经着手出售为期50年的犹他点泊位租约, 买家有可能来自中国, 尽管矿产资源(Mineral Resources)等规模较小的公司纷纷表示反对。该公司拥有成本低廉的铁谷铁矿场, 却不能使用其他码头, 因为它们都受控于必和必拓等规模庞大的竞争对手。(梅多克罗夫特恰巧也参与修建了犹他点泊位。)</p>
<p>But unemployment has barely risen in Port Hedland or in Western Australia over all. Some, like Mr. Meadowcroft, found jobs in Perth. Many moved east to Sydney and Melbourne to work in the construction sector there.</p>	<p>但总体而言, 黑德兰港或者西澳大利亚州的失业率基本没有上升。一些人, 比如梅多克罗夫特, 在珀斯找到了工作。许多人搬到了东边的悉尼和墨尔本, 投身于那里的建筑行业。</p>
<p>One worry in Australia is whether the country is now on an economic trajectory similar to that of the United States a decade earlier. Australia's central bank warned in April that if Chinese demand faltered, Australia's real estate market could suffer and the country's banking system, heavily exposed to home mortgages, could be harmed.</p>	<p>让一些澳大利亚人感到担心的是: 这个国家眼下所处的经济轨道是否和10年前的美国类似? 澳大利亚央行在4月份警告称, 如果来自中国的需求下降, 澳大利亚的房地产市场可能遭受挫折, 该国有着大量住房抵押贷款业务的银行系统可能受到损害。</p>
<p>But for now, Chinese money is still flowing. Many miners who squandered their earnings during the iron ore boom are now trying to catch up in construction jobs. But many others socked away their money from the boom and have used those savings to buy homes or start small businesses.</p>	<p>但截至目前, 中国人的资金仍在流入。在铁矿石热潮中拿赚到的钱大肆挥霍的很多矿工, 如今正竭力适应建筑业的工作。但也有很多矿工当初存了钱, 已经用积蓄买了房或创办了小企业。</p>

<p>"They were micro-entrepreneurs," said Tom Barratt, a University of Western Australia doctoral student who is doing his thesis on labor markets in the Pilbara hills.</p>	<p>"他们是小微创业者,"西澳大学的博士生汤姆·巴勒特(Tom Barratt)说。他在写一篇关于皮尔巴拉(Pilbara)山丘地区劳动力市场的论文。</p>
<p>Mr. Meadowcroft is among those savers. He bought a house and soon paid off most of the mortgage. He also married his longtime girlfriend after years of commuting to far-flung mines and ports, and is now raising two children as he learns to be a plumber.</p>	<p>梅多克罗夫特就是存了钱的人之一。他买了一栋房子,很快就付清了大部分抵押贷款。另外,在过了许多年往返于居住地和遥远的矿山、港口之间的日子以后,他和相恋已久的女友结了婚,目前一边养育两个孩子,一边学着成为一名水管工。</p>
<p>Although his savings account is much smaller now, he has no regrets about the boom years. "That was 12 years of really hard work," he said, "to achieve what a lot of people don't achieve in their whole lives."</p>	<p>尽管银行储蓄账户里的钱现在少了许多,但谈起那个繁荣的时代,他说自己无怨无悔。"我结结实实地辛苦劳作了12年,"他说,"去实现许多人终其一生也无法达到的目标。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160927/australia-china-mining-port-hedland-part-2</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160927/australia-china-mining-port-hedland-part-2</p>
<p>U.S. Says Chinese Executive Helped North Korea Dodge Sanctions</p>	<p>美国指控辽宁鸿祥帮助朝鲜躲避制裁</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The United States Justice Department has filed criminal charges against a Chinese executive, accusing her, the company she owns and several of her colleagues of violating American sanctions meant to choke off funding to North Korean companies that help Pyongyang develop nuclear weapons.</p>	<p>香港——美国司法部对一名中国公司高管提出刑事起诉,指控她本人、她拥有的公司,以及她的几名同事违反了美国针对朝鲜的制裁。这些制裁旨在阻止资金流入为平壤的核武器发展提供帮助的朝鲜公司。</p>
<p>Ma Xiaohong, 44, is the owner of Dandong Hongxiang Industrial Development Company, a trading company that in one year, according to United States officials, handled more than one-fifth of the commerce between North Korea and China. She and her colleagues worked with Kwangson Banking, a North Korean bank that has been the subject of American sanctions for years, to set up shell companies in Hong Kong and offshore tax havens to disguise the activity, the Justice Department</p>	<p>44岁的马晓红是贸易企业丹东鸿祥实业发展有限公司的老板,美国官员表示,该公司一年经手的中朝贸易额占两国贸易总值的五分之一以上。美国司法部在周一发布的声明中说:马晓红及其同事与美国长期的制裁对象光鲜银行(Kwangson Banking)一起,在香港和离岸避税港设立壳公司,掩盖交易活动。</p>

<p>said in a statement released Monday.</p>	
<p>On Aug. 3, a federal judge in New Jersey signed a sealed indictment against Ms. Ma, her company and three of her colleagues, charges that were made public on Monday. Justice Department officials traveled to Beijing to alert Chinese officials to the activity, and this month the Chinese police opened their own criminal investigation into the company, which is based in Dandong, a Chinese city across the Yalu River from North Korea.</p>	<p>8月3日，新泽西州的一位联邦法官签署了针对马晓红、她的公司及其三名同事的密封起诉书。起诉书在本周一公之于众。美国司法部官员曾前往北京，将该公司的活动通报给了中国官员，中国警方已在本月启动了自己的刑事调查。鸿翔公司的总部设在鸭绿江边的中国城市丹东，朝鲜就在江的对岸。</p>
<p>Last week, researchers in South Korea and the United States published a report that said Dandong Hongxiang exported materials to North Korea that included aluminum oxide, which can be used in the production of nuclear weapons. China is North Korea's largest trading partner.</p>	<p>上周，韩国和美国的研究人员发布了一份报告，称丹东鸿翔出口到朝鲜的材料中包括氧化铝，氧化铝可用于核武器的制造。中国是朝鲜最大的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>In addition to the criminal charges against Ms. Ma and her colleagues, the Justice Department, in a separate civil suit, is seeking to seize funds in 25 Chinese bank accounts that it says were used by Dandong Hongxiang and its front companies.</p>	<p>除了对马晓红及其同事提出刑事起诉之外，美国司法部还在一起另行提出的民事诉讼中，寻求冻结25个中国的银行账户中的资金，司法部称丹东鸿翔以及为其打掩护的公司使用这些账户。</p>
<p>The shell companies set up by Dandong Hongxiang, stretching from Hong Kong to the Seychelles in the Indian Ocean to the British Virgin Islands in the Caribbean, were used to register bank accounts in China, hiding the North Korean origin of the funds and hence engaging in money laundering, the United States charged. In some instances, those banks dealt with American lenders, so-called correspondent banks, to help facilitate dollar-denominated transactions, the Justice Department said.</p>	<p>丹东鸿翔设立的壳公司遍布在从香港到印度洋岛国塞舌尔、再到加勒比海的英属维尔京群岛等许多地方，这些公司被用来在中国注册银行账户，隐瞒资金来自朝鲜的事实，美国指控那是在从事洗钱活动。美国司法部说，在某些情况下，那些银行与美国贷款机构、即所谓的代理银行打交道，为以美元结算的交易提供方便。</p>
<p>The United States and Chinese banks involved are not being accused of</p>	<p>司法部在声明中说，此案中牵涉到的美国和中国银行未受不法行为的指控。</p>

wrongdoing, the department said in the statement.	
“The charges unsealed today reflect our nation’s commitment to using all tools to deter and disrupt weapons of mass destruction proliferators,” John P. Carlin, the assistant attorney general for national security, said in the statement. “One of the strengths of our sanctions programs is they prevent sanctioned wrongdoers from engaging in U.S. dollar transactions.”	“今天启封的指控，反映了我国致力于使用所有手段来阻止和中断大规模杀伤性武器研发的决心，”分管国家安全的司法部助理部长约翰·P·卡林(John P Carlin)在声明中说。“我们的制裁方案的优势之一是，阻止受制裁的违法者进行以美元结算的交易。”
But the sanctions against the North Korean bank, announced in 2009, did not stop Dandong Hongxiang from disguising their business for seven years, the United States alleges. Some of the paperwork that Ms. Ma and her colleagues filed to set up shell companies is contained in the Panama Papers, the massive trove of leaked records about offshore companies that was made public this year by the Washington-based International Consortium of Investigative Journalists.	但是，美国的指控表明，2009年宣布的针对那家朝鲜银行的制裁，并没有阻止丹东鸿翔隐瞒两家之间长达七年的业务。马晓红及其同事为设立壳公司提交的一些文件出现在“巴拿马文件”(Panama Papers)中。“巴拿马文件”指的是总部设在华盛顿的国际调查记者同盟(International Consortium of Investigative Journalists)今年公开的曝光离岸公司记录的大量数据。
Mossack Fonseca, the Panamanian law firm whose files were leaked, helped set up some of Dandong Hongxiang’s shell companies, and the documents show that at least in one instance, it appeared to do little to comply with rules that even lax offshore jurisdictions set up to help prevent money laundering.	这些泄露的文件来自巴拿马律师事务所莫萨克-冯塞卡(Mossack Fonseca)，这家律所帮助设立了丹东鸿翔的几家壳公司。文件显示，至少在其中一家公司的设立上，该律所似乎没有遵守有关规则，而这些离岸司法管辖区为防止洗钱所制定的规则已经是非常松的。
Those documents show that in May 2011, two years after Ms. Ma set up her joint-venture company with the North Korean bank, she registered a shell company in the Seychelles, the Indian Ocean island nation that in recent years has become a haven for money laundering because of its corporate secrecy rules.	这些文件显示，在马晓红与那家朝鲜银行成立合资公司两年后的2011年5月，她在印度洋岛国塞舌尔注册了一家壳公司。由于塞舌尔的公司保密规定，近年来，该国已成为洗钱活动的保护地。
The dozens of leaked internal emails about the shell company, Sky	这家壳公司叫 Sky Bright Development，泄露出来的有关该公司的几十封

<p>Bright Development, do not reveal its purpose, but such shells can be used to hold stakes in other companies or to set up bank accounts that are extremely difficult to trace. The registration was facilitated by Mossack Fonseca, which specializes in setting up offshore companies for clients around the world, and whose biggest market is China.</p>	<p>内部电子邮件并未透露设立公司的目的,但可以用这类壳公司来持有其他公司的股权,或在其名下设立银行账户,使资金的来源极难追溯。这家壳公司的注册是在莫萨克-冯塞卡律所的帮助下完成的,该律所专门为世界各地的客户设立离岸公司,他们最大的市场是中国。</p>
<p>Mossack Fonseca conducted a search to find out whether Ms. Ma had any criminal background or was a “politically exposed person,” or P.E.P. – usually an individual with a government post, or a relative of such a person. Seychelles requires extra scrutiny when such people set up offshore companies, including efforts to verify the source of the company’s funds, because of the possibility that they are doing so to conceal corruption.</p>	<p>莫萨克-冯塞卡律所做了点查询,以确定马晓红是否有犯罪背景,或是否属于“政治敏感人物”(politically exposed person, 简称 PEP),这通常指的是担任政府职位的个人或其亲戚。塞舌尔对 PEP 设立离岸公司有额外的审查要求,包括证实公司的资金来源,因为有一种可能是这类人通过离岸公司来隐藏腐败行为。</p>
<p>In this case, an online search conducted by Mossack Fonseca determined that Ms. Ma was in fact a P.E.P., showing in its first result that she was a lawmaker in her home province of Liaoning in China, according to the leaked records. Yet Mossack Fonseca’s own internal records subsequently indicated that Ms. Ma had not been designated a politically exposed person.</p>	<p>泄露的资料显示,就马晓红的情况而言,莫萨克-冯塞卡律所进行的网上检索表明,她确实是 PEP,检索结果的第一条就显示她是老家辽宁省的人大代表。然而,该律所的内部记录后来显示,马晓红并未被认定为政治敏感人物。</p>
<p>Representatives at Mossack Fonseca’s Hong Kong and Seychelles offices did not respond to an email seeking comment, and no one at Dandong Hongxiang answered a phone call made during working hours on Tuesday.</p>	<p>莫萨克-冯塞卡律所香港和塞舌尔办事处的代表没有回复请求置评的电邮。丹东鸿翔也没有人在周二的工作时间内接听电话。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160928/china-north-korea-sanctions-ma-xiaohong</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20160928/china-north-korea-sanctions-ma-xiaohong</p>
<p>Taiwan’s President Calls for New Talks with Beijing</p>	<p>蔡英文“双十”讲话:北京应正视中华民国的存在</p>

<p>HONG KONG — Taiwan’s president delivered a resounding affirmation of its freely elected government on Monday, noting that its deepening foothold on the island stands in stark contrast to the authoritarian government of mainland China.</p>	<p>香港——本周一，台湾总统响亮地肯定了自由选举产生的政府，指出民主政府已在台湾岛上深深扎根，与中国大陆的专制政府形成鲜明对比。</p>
<p>Addressing the nation in her first National Day speech, President Tsai Ing-wen called for talks between Taiwan and the mainland government, but she emphasized that Beijing should acknowledge Taiwan’s choice to become a democracy. China considers Taiwan to be a renegade province, while the self-governing island Ms. Tsai leads traces its roots to the formation of the Republic of China in 1911 that overthrew the last Chinese dynasty, only to lose the Chinese civil war to the Communists in 1949.</p>	<p>台湾总统蔡英文在她的首次国庆演说中呼吁台湾与大陆政府进行谈判，但她强调说，北京应该承认台湾选择民主制度的现实。中国把台湾视为一个尚未收复的省份，但蔡英文领导的这个自治岛屿的政府回溯至1911年成立的中华民国。中华民国推翻了中国的最后一个王朝，但1949年在内战中败给了共产党。</p>
<p>“I call upon the authorities of mainland China to face up to the reality that the Republic of China exists, and that the people of Taiwan have an unshakable faith in the democratic system,” Ms. Tsai said.</p>	<p>“我要呼吁中国大陆当局，正视中华民国存在的事实，正视台湾人民对于民主制度的坚定信仰，”蔡英文说。</p>
<p>One of the goals of the Chinese government is to reunify Taiwan with the mainland. Although Beijing has never renounced the use of force against the island, it has offered to achieve unification by giving Taiwan considerable autonomy, similar to an arrangement that paved the way for Hong Kong to be returned to Chinese rule in 1997, after more than 150 years of British control.</p>	<p>中国政府的目标是两岸统一。虽然北京从未承诺放弃对台湾使用武力，但曾提出以赋予台湾相当大的自主权的方式来实现统一，类似的做法曾为1997年香港回归中国铺平了道路，香港曾归英国管辖了150多年。</p>
<p>But in the past two decades, a rambunctious democracy has taken root in Taiwan, and the contrast between life there and on the mainland is increasingly stark.</p>	<p>但在过去的二十年中，一种充满活力的民主制度已经在台湾扎下根来，两岸政治生活的对照正变得越来越明显。</p>
<p>Many in Taiwan, especially young people, view the growing economic</p>	<p>台湾有许多人，尤其是年轻人，对中国大陆不断增长的经济实力深感忧虑。</p>

<p>power of mainland China with deep apprehension. Ms. Tsai, whose Democratic Progressive Party has traditionally favored formal independence for Taiwan, channeled that fear in her victory this year over the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, which favored closer ties with the mainland.</p>	<p>这种忧虑帮助蔡英文在今年的选举中战胜了国民党，她所在的民进党传统上倾向于台湾的正式独立，而国民党则主张与大陆有更密切的联系。</p>
<p>In a statement, the Taiwan Affairs Office in Beijing presented a starkly different vision of the island's future, one in which the growing power of mainland China would eventually lead to unification.</p>	<p>北京的国台办在一份声明中为台湾设想了一种完全不同的未来，表示中国大陆不断增长的实力将最终实现两岸统一。</p>
<p>"The historical tide is so powerful and irreversible that those who go along with it will prosper, and those who go against it will perish," a spokesman, An Fengshan, said in a statement on the office's website.</p>	<p>"历史潮流，浩浩荡荡，顺之者昌，逆之者亡，"国台办发言人安峰山在该机构网站上的一份声明中说。</p>
<p>National Day in Taiwan is dubbed "Double Ten," for Oct. 10, and marks the date in 1911 when an uprising in the city of Wuchang led to the downfall of China's last imperial dynasty and the establishment of the Republic of China on Jan. 1, 1912.</p>	<p>台湾的国庆节是每年的10月10日，也称“双十节”，纪念的是1911年的这一天在武昌发生的起义，武昌起义导致了中国最后一个封建王朝的灭亡，以及中华民国于1912年1月1日的成立。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161011/taiwan-tsai-china-national-day</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161011/taiwan-tsai-china-national-day</p>
<p>A Taiwan Museum Featuring All of Asia</p>	<p>台湾新故宫，走出中国放眼亚洲</p>
<p>CHIAYI COUNTY, TAIWAN — Taiwan has a new National Palace Museum. This time around, it is not just about China.</p>	<p>台湾嘉义县——台湾有了一座新的国立故宫博物院。这一次，它不只与中国有关。</p>
<p>Reflecting 16 years of political changes and concomitant rising Taiwan identity, the Southern Branch of the National Palace Museum opened its doors to the public in September as Taiwan's new government looks to play down its connections to China while moving toward greater engagement with the rest of Asia.</p>	<p>在台湾新一届政府有意淡化与中国的联系，而与亚洲其他地区进行更多接触之时，国立故宫博物院南部院区（简称故宫南院）于今年9月向公众开放，反映出过去16年的政治变化，以及随之而来的台湾身份的强化。</p>
<p>Unlike its namesake in Taipei, where Chinese culture takes center stage,</p>	<p>与展示中国文化为主的台北国立故宫博物院不同，位于台湾嘉义县的这座同</p>

<p>the museum, based in the southwestern county of Chiayi, celebrates the interconnectedness and cross-pollination of Asian cultures over the centuries. Current exhibits employ motifs including goods such as textiles, ceramics and tea, as well as references to Buddhism and Islam, to highlight the shared heritage of the world's most populous continent.</p>	<p>名博物馆颂扬的是过去几个世纪里各种亚洲文化的互联与融合。目前展览的主题既有织物、瓷器和茶等商品，也纳入了佛教和伊斯兰教的元素，以强调这个世界上人口最稠密的大洲的共同遗产。</p>
<p>An 18th-century green embroidered damask coat featuring Ottoman design, Chinese fabric and Russian lining hangs among Javanese sarongs and royal attire from South Asia. A statue of a Maitreya Buddha from Pakistan stands adjacent to a bronze Buddha head from 17th-century Burma. Twelfth-century ceramic arhats from Korea's Goryeo kingdom look quizzically across a hall at Edo-era tea ware from Japan.</p>	<p>一件 18 世纪的绿色刺绣锦缎外衣将中国的织物、奥斯曼帝国的设计风格和俄罗斯衬料融为一体，它的周围还挂着爪哇的莎笼和南亚的皇家服饰。来自巴基斯坦的弥勒佛像与缅甸 17 世纪的铜质佛头像比邻而立。朝鲜高丽王朝 12 世纪的陶瓷罗汉诧异地望着摆在展厅另一头的日本江户时代的茶器。</p>
<p>"It's a global view of Asia," said Wang Shih-Sheng, the museum's chief curator. "Most of our artifacts come from our collection in Taipei, but when planning the project, we decided to look at things from an Asian perspective."</p>	<p>"这是从全球化视角观看亚洲，"故宫南院首席策展人王士圣说。"我们的大多数文物来自台北的馆藏，但在策划这个项目的时候，我们决定从亚洲的角度审视这些东西。"</p>
<p>The Taipei museum opened in 1965 and was used by Taiwan's Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek as a source of local legitimacy vis-à-vis Mao's Communists, the victors of the Chinese civil war. The museum was also employed as a tool for imposing a Chinese identity upon Taiwan residents.</p>	<p>台北故宫博物院于 1965 年对外开放，被蒋介石领导的台湾国民党政府用以显示其本土正当性——与中国内战中的胜利者毛泽东领导的共产党相对应。它同时也被用来给台湾居民施加一种中国身份。</p>
<p>Along with the Nationalists came more than 600,000 artifacts from the Palace Museum in Beijing, which was founded in 1925, the year after China's last emperor, Puyi, who had not held the title of emperor since</p>	<p>有超过 60 万件来自北京故宫的文物随国民党一起来到了台湾。北京故宫博物院建于 1925 年，即中国最后一位皇帝溥仪被逐出紫禁城的第二年。自 1917 年清朝一次短暂的复辟之后，溥仪便彻底逊位。在被逐出皇宫之前，他的宫</p>

<p>a short-lived restoration to the throne in 1917, was evicted from the Forbidden City. Before his expulsion, it became apparent that he and his court were selling off national treasures to survive.</p>	<p>廷显然在出售国宝，以维持其存在。</p>
<p>Most of the items that survived the difficult voyage to Taiwan were produced by Chinese kingdoms and dynasties or nearby kingdoms, such as Tibet, who paid tribute to and traded with their Chinese neighbors.</p>	<p>经历了前往台湾的艰难旅程保存下来的文物，大多出自中国历代王朝及西藏等藩国。后者要向中国进贡，也与其中国邻居进行交易。</p>
<p>Other items, however, came from further afield. Of little political use to the Nationalists, they took on a new significance after the election of Chen Shui- bian to the presidency of the Republic of China, as Taiwan has been called since 1945.</p>	<p>然而，其他文物则来自更远的地方。自陈水扁当选中华民国——台湾在 1945 年之后的名称——总统之后，这些对国民党来说没有什么政治价值的东西呈现出一种新的重要性。</p>
<p>Mr. Chen was a member of the Democratic Progress Party, which sits at the center of the “pan-green” political camp in Taiwan’s politics that emphasizes Taiwan’s unique identity and prefers to keep the country self-determined. The party’s rise in the 2000 elections added a new voice to Taiwan’s identity politics in Taipei’s halls of power. By 2003, the idea of a new and very different branch of the National Palace Museum gained traction among pan-greens.</p>	<p>陈水扁来自民进党，该党是台湾政治“泛绿”阵营的核心，强调台湾独一无二的身份，更愿意保持自决权。该党在 2000 年的大选中崛起，为台北权力庙堂中的台湾身份政治增添了新的声音。至 2003 年，设立一个新的非常不同的国立故宫博物院分支的想法在泛绿阵营中获得广泛的认同。</p>
<p>The man assigned to coordinate across ministries to establish the museum was Lin Sheng-Fong, who was Minister of State at the time and is now an associate professor of architecture at Shih Chien University in Taipei.</p>	<p>被指派协调各个部门以便创立这座博物馆的人是林盛丰。他当时担任台湾行政院政务委员，如今则是台北实践大学一名建筑学副教授。</p>
<p>“There was a common belief that the Taipei Palace Museum had a huge collection and only a fraction of it was displayed,” Mr Lin said. “So we could create a second palace museum using the underdisplayed</p>	<p>“当时有一种普遍的共识，认为台北故宫博物院有巨大的馆藏，但只有一小部分拿出来展览，”林盛丰说。“所以我们可以利用那些没有拿出来的馆藏，创建第二个故宫博物院。”</p>

collection.”	
<p>Politicians in the sinocentric “pan-blue” camp that primarily includes the Nationalists were less enthusiastic, as were bureaucrats in the Taipei museum, Mr. Lin said. Deliberations concluded with Chiayi as the museum’s site and “Formosa in the great era of navigation” as its theme, he said.</p>	<p>林盛丰表示，当时主要由国民党构成、以中国为中心的“泛蓝”阵营的政客对此不太热心，掌管台北博物院的官员也是如此。据他讲，商议的结果是把嘉义定为新博物馆的所在地，主题则为“大航海时代的福尔摩沙（16世纪葡萄牙殖民者对台湾的称呼——译注）”。</p>
<p>A dispute with the initial architect, Antoine Predock, resulted in the stalling of the project. It restarted in 2010 with the involvement of the Taipei architect Kris Yao, who inherited a half-started project that presented several constraints, including an already-constructed shoreline on an artificial lake. Mr. Yao created a new design for the museum inspired by three primary strokes in Chinese calligraphy: one thick, one dry and one watery and smeared.</p>	<p>因为与最初的建筑师安托万·普雷多克(Antoine Predock)产生了分歧，该项目一度停顿。2010年，台北建筑师姚仁喜(Kris Yao)参与进来后，它得以重启。姚仁喜接下这个进行了一半的项目，它带有诸多限制，其中包括一个已经建成的人工湖岸。他为这座博物馆打造了新的设计方案，其灵感来源于中国书法的三种笔法：浓墨、飞白和渲染。</p>
<p>“It’s an abstraction of a very basic Chinese art translated into architecture,” Mr. Yao said.</p>	<p>“这是对一种非常基本的中国艺术进行提炼，将之转换成建筑语言，”姚仁喜说。</p>
<p>The portion of the building representing the thick stroke contains the museum’s archive and exhibition area, which require minimal natural light to protect its contents. The dry stroke lets natural light in, and comprises the building’s exoskeleton, lobby and offices. The smeared stroke, embodying penetration, is composed of walking areas and the bridge that leads over the lake.</p>	<p>在这座博物馆中，代表“浓墨”的那部分建筑是档案馆和展区，这些地方要求自然光降至最少，以保护里面的藏品。“飞白”部分引入了自然光，这包括外部建筑框架、大厅和办公区域。体现穿透性的“渲染”部分则包括步行区域和跨过人工湖的那座桥。</p>
<p>Inspired by his love of ancient Chinese bronzes, especially those of the Shang dynasty, Mr. Yao said he had digitized ancient dragon and cloud patterns for the scaly surface of the “thick stroke” portion of the building.</p>	<p>姚仁喜表示，受他喜爱的中国古代青铜器，尤其是商朝青铜器的启发，他把古代的龙云图案进行数字化处理，用在了博物馆“浓墨”部分建筑的鳞状表面。</p>

<p>"It's not a building, per se, it's a form," Mr. Yao said. "It sits on a totally green plain and is black and white."</p>	<p>"从本质上讲，它不是一栋建筑，而是一种形式，"姚仁喜说。"它坐落在一个满眼绿色的平原上，本身则是黑白色的。"</p>
<p>The museum's prominence on Chiayi's verdant coastal plain is a striking departure from the Taipei museum, a Chinese-style palace built into the side of a mountain. In his recent book "The Miraculous History of China's Two Palace Museums," the journalist Mark O'Neill wrote of Chiang's demands for the National Palace Museum:</p>	<p>这座博物院矗立在嘉义碧绿的沿海平原上，非常醒目，与台北故宫博物院形成鲜明的差异。后者是一座中式宫廷建筑，建在一座山的一侧。在记者欧年乐(Mark O'Neill)的新作《中国两座故宫博物馆令人惊叹的历史》(The Miraculous History of China's Two Palace Museums)中，他写到了蒋介石当年对台北国立故宫博物院的要求：</p>
<p>"The government wanted not only a traditional Chinese design that matched the art pieces inside but also a museum with the most modern conservation systems; it had to protect the pieces from earthquakes, typhoons, humidity, insects and air raids."</p>	<p>"政府需要的博物馆不仅要有与里面的藏品相匹配的传统中式设计，也要有最现代的保护系统；它必须能保护这些藏品不受地震、台风、湿气、虫子和空袭的损害。"</p>
<p>A visit to the Taipei museum may leave visitors feeling adrift in the vast breadth of China's geography and history. The Chiayi museum's handful of exhibition rooms shrink both time and space, using Asia's historical commercial and cultural exchanges, themselves often inseparable, to weave a regional patchwork that is neither exhaustive, nor exhausting. China's important influence is not ignored, nor is it central to the museum.</p>	<p>在台北故宫博物院参观，游客可能会感觉自己迷失在无比广博的中国地理和历史之中。而嘉义博物院数量不多的展厅缩小了时间和空间，用亚洲历史上的商业和文化交流——这二者往往密不可分——组成了一幅地域拼贴画。它并不巨细靡遗，也不会让人疲惫不堪。中国的重要影响在这里没有被忽略，但它也并非这座博物馆的中心。</p>
<p>Using the example of tea — a beverage that spread across ancient Asian trading routes — Ms. Wang expounded upon the shared differences of the museum's exhibits.</p>	<p>王世圣用茶——遍布亚洲古贸易之路的饮品——作例子，具体解释了该博物馆展品的差异。</p>
<p>"You can trace tea culture back to the Tang dynasty," she said. "After arriving in other parts of Asia, it evolved because of local habits or culture," with Tibetans adding yak butter or the Japanese grinding it to make matcha.</p>	<p>"茶文化可以追溯至唐朝，"她说。"在达到亚洲其他地区之后，它随着当地的习惯或文化而发生演化"，西藏人加入了酥油，日本则把它碾碎了做抹茶。</p>

<p>With the aim of creating the world's top pan-Asian museum, Ms. Wang said the National Palace Museum would bring exhibitions in from other Asian collections around the world.</p>	<p>王女士表示，本着打造世界顶级泛亚洲博物馆的目的，这座国立故宫博物院将会引入来自世界各地的亚洲收藏展。</p>
<p>The ceramics hall, for example, currently displays Imari porcelain wares on loan from the Museum of Oriental Ceramics, Osaka. Future exhibitions will bring Japanese national treasures from the Tokyo National Museum and Kyushu National Museum, as well as the Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, she said.</p>	<p>比如，目前正在陶瓷展厅展览的伊万里瓷器，就是从大阪的东洋陶瓷美术馆(Museum of Oriental Ceramics)借来的。她表示，未来还会引入东京国立博物馆(Tokyo National Museum)、九州国立博物馆(Kyushu National Museum)和旧金山亚洲艺术博物馆(Asian Art Museum of San Francisco)的日本国宝进行展览。</p>
<p>Teresa Chiang, a Chiayi native visiting the museum with her parents and four-year-old daughter, said her first visit had left her feeling more connected to other Asian cultures. "At the Taipei museum you can't enjoy Korean or Japanese culture," she said. "Here you can see artifacts from all over Asia – I think it's amazing."</p>	<p>嘉义本地人江美莹(Teresa Chiang)带着她的父母和四岁的女儿来故宫南院参观。她表示，首次参观让她觉得自己更贴近其他亚洲文化了。“在台北故宫博物院，你看不到朝鲜或日本文化，”她说。“在这里，你可以看到来自亚洲各地的文物——我觉得这太不可思议了。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161012/a-taiwan-museum-featuring-all-of-asia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161012/a-taiwan-museum-featuring-all-of-asia</p>
<p>At Hong Kong Swearing-In, Some Lawmakers Pepper Their Oath With Jabs</p>	<p>立法会宣誓仪式上，香港议员的抗命誓词</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The streets of Hong Kong have been the site of numerous protests over the years against the Chinese government's policies toward the semiautonomous territory, whether over national security legislation or election procedures. On Wednesday, the protests moved into Hong Kong's legislature, as newly elected lawmakers gathered to take the oath of office. The acts of defiance directed at Beijing, with some people calling for outright independence for Hong Kong, seemed to augur an especially stormy legislative term.</p>	<p>香港——近几年来，这里的街道上已发生过多次抗议活动，反对中国政府为半自治的香港制定的政策，不论是有关国家安全的立法，还是选举程序。本周三，抗议活动的场所搬到了香港的立法机构，新当选的立法会议员们正在那里举行首次会议，宣誓就职。拒绝服从北京以及一些人对香港独立的公开呼吁，似乎是一届多风波的立法会的预兆。</p>

<p>One new legislator, Sixtus Leung, known as Baggio, took his oath with a banner draped across his shoulders that read "Hong Kong is not China." And instead of swearing allegiance to the "Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China," he pledged allegiance to a "Hong Kong nation." Mr. Leung, 30, a founder of the political group Youngspiration who advocates independence for the former British colony, then read the official text of the oath, as required by law. Except that he replaced the word "China" with the derogatory "Shina."</p>	<p>新当选的立法会议员梁颂恒（又名 Baggio）在宣誓时，把一条印有“Hong Kong is not China”（香港不是中国）字样的横幅披在肩上。他在宣誓中，不是效忠“中华人民共和国香港特别行政区”，而是效忠“香港民族”。然后，他按照法律的要求，用英文宣读了官方版本的誓词，只不过他用贬义的“支那”取代了“China”（中国）。梁颂恒现年 30 岁，是政治团体“青年新政”(Youngspiration)的创始人之一，该团体主张这个英国前殖民地独立。</p>
<p>His ally from Youngspiration, Yau Wai-ching, 25, slipped what sounded like a profanity into the phrase "People's Republic of China" when she recited her oath.</p>	<p>他在青年新政的盟友、25 岁的游蕙禛在宣读誓词时，在“中华人民共和国”这个专有名词中加了听起来像是脏话的东西。</p>
<p>The two were among several young political activists elected to the Legislative Council last month in the first major election after the pro-democracy protests of 2014 that became known as the Umbrella Movement. As the Chinese government refused to yield to the demand for greater public participation in the election of Hong Kong's leader, the chief executive, the protests gave rise to new political forces demanding greater autonomy, if not independence, from the Chinese mainland.</p>	<p>包括他两人在内的几名年轻政治活动人士在上个月当选了立法会议员，那是 2014 年发生了名为“雨伞运动”的亲民主抗议活动之后的首次重大选举。由于中国政府拒绝让步，没有满足允许公民在选举香港行政长官上有更多参与的要求，抗议活动导致了新政治力量的形成，一些人要求中国大陆赋予香港更大的自治权，如果不是要求香港独立的话。</p>
<p>The defiance by the pair at the ceremony was a direct jab to the Chinese government, whose top representative in Hong Kong had warned of "calamity" if advocates of independence were permitted to take seats in the legislature.</p>	<p>这两人在宣誓仪式上表现出的不服从态度直接刺痛了中央政府，中央政府驻香港的首席代表曾警告说，允许港独人士在立法机构中占有席位将会是一场“灾难”。</p>
<p>Theatrical protests that others staged on Wednesday spoke to the</p>	<p>其他人也在周三上演了戏剧性的抗议，表明 2014 年抗议活动之后，不满情</p>

<p>grievances that have remained unresolved since the protests in 2014 and presaged more clashes to come in and outside the legislative chamber.</p>	<p>绪仍未得到解决，也预示了立法会内外发生更多冲突的前景。</p>
<p>"I would never serve a regime that murders its own people," said Nathan Law, a student leader of the 2014 protests. He then read the official oath in full, while giving the second character of each "China," in Cantonese, a sharply rising intonation. Mr. Law, 23, who founded the Demosisto party with his fellow Umbrella Movement leader Joshua Wong and ran on a platform that called for self-determination for Hong Kong, is the youngest person ever to serve in the legislature.</p>	<p>2014年抗议活动学生领袖之一罗冠聪说：“我永远不会为一个残杀自己人民的政权服务。”然后，他用粤语全文宣读了官方誓词，但在宣读时，用粤语的尖锐声调读了“中国”两字的第二个。23岁的罗冠聪与另一名“雨伞运动”领袖黄之锋一起创立了“香港众志”(Demosisto)党，他还运作一个主张香港自治的平台，是有史以来最年轻的立法会议员。</p>
<p>Shiu Ka-chun, a university lecturer and participant in the 2014 protests, after taking his oath as a legislator representing the social welfare sector, declared, "We're back."</p>	<p>大学讲师邵家臻也是2014年抗议活动的参加者，他在作为社会福利行业的代表宣誓担任立法会议员后宣布：“我们回来了。”</p>
<p>Lau Siu-lai, an instructor who taught at mobile democracy classrooms during the Umbrella Movement, read the oath in extreme slow motion. The statement of no more than 80 words in English took her about 10 minutes to read.</p>	<p>刘小丽曾在雨伞运动时为流动民主教室担任授课老师，她用极慢的速度宣读誓词，花了大约10分钟才读完了不超过80个英文单词的誓词。</p>
<p>Leung Kwok-hung, a longtime democracy advocate widely known as Long Hair, unfurled a yellow umbrella — the symbol of the 2014 protests — as he spoke.</p>	<p>长期倡导民主的梁国雄有一个广为人知的绰号“长毛”，他在宣读誓词时，撑开了一把黄伞，那是2014年抗议活动的象征。</p>
<p>The Council's clerk refused to swear in three of the body's 70 legislators — Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau of Youngspiration and a third pro-democracy legislator, Edward Yiu, because of their deviations from the text and the banner display. They are expected to be able to take the oath again next week, as in the case of a legislator who coughed his way through the</p>	<p>立法会秘书长宣布70名议员中有3名的宣誓无效，他们是“青年新政”的梁颂恒和游蕙桢，以及另一名亲民主的立法会议员姚松炎，原因是他们偏离了法定誓词，还在宣誓时打横幅。他们预计会在下周再次宣誓。上届立法会在2012年举行首次会议时，一名议员在宣誓时只是咳嗽，后来重来了一次。</p>

ceremony at the beginning of the last term, in 2012.	
Not all innovations on oath-taking were directed at the Chinese government.	并非所有的宣誓创新都不给中国政府面子。
One legislator, Ann Chiang of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong, a pro-Beijing party, took the unusual step of reciting the oath in Mandarin, the official language of the Chinese mainland rather than the Cantonese that is standard in Hong Kong.	立法会议员蒋丽芸是亲北京的民主建港协进联盟的代表，她也做出了不寻常的举动，用大陆的官方语言普通话、而不是香港标准的粤语宣读了誓词。
The oath, in English, reads:	立法会誓词如下：
"I swear that, being a member of the Legislative Council of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, I will uphold the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, bear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and serve the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region conscientiously, dutifully, in full accordance with the law, honestly and with integrity."	我谨此宣誓：本人就任中华人民共和国香港特别行政区立法会议员，定当拥护《中华人民共和国香港特别行政区基本法》，效忠中华人民共和国香港特别行政区，尽忠职守，遵守法律，廉洁奉公，为香港特别行政区服务。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161013/hong-kong-legislative-council	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161013/hong-kong-legislative-council
Hong Kong Legislators Stop Pro-Independence Lawmakers From Taking Oath	香港民主派议员宣誓就职再次受阻
HONG KONG — Dozens of Hong Kong politicians loyal to the Chinese government prevented three newly elected lawmakers who support greater autonomy from Beijing from being sworn in to the local legislature on Wednesday.	香港——周三，数十名忠于中国政府的香港议员，阻止支持从北京获得更多自治权的新当选议员在本地立法机构宣誓就职。
Hours earlier, the Hong Kong government, in a rare legal challenge, had	数小时之前，香港政府罕见地对法律发起挑战，试图阻止两名要求从中国大

<p>tried to block two of the new representatives, who demand outright independence from the Chinese mainland, from taking their seats on the Legislative Council.</p>	<p>陆完全独立出来的新代表在立法会就职。</p>
<p>Those lawmakers, Sixtus Leung and Yau Wai-ching, had been scheduled to be sworn in on Wednesday morning after the oaths they took last week were declared invalid. Both had declared allegiance to a "Hong Kong nation" and then replaced the word China with "Shina," considered derogatory by some.</p>	<p>两名受阻的议员分别是梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)和游蕙禎(Yau Wai-ching)。在上周的宣誓被裁定无效后，他们本定于周三上午宣誓就职。上周宣誓时，两人都宣布效忠于“香港民族”，并用被一些人认为有贬义的“支那”代替中国这个词。</p>
<p>The next day, the Hong Kong government denounced, without specifying names, members who "spoke or acted in an offensive manner that harmed the feelings of our compatriots." On Tuesday, it sought, but failed, to obtain an injunction barring Mr. Leung, known as Baggio, and Ms. Yau from taking the oath again on Wednesday. The third lawmaker, Lau Siu-lai, who supports greater autonomy, had also had her oath declared invalid but was not named in the government's request for an injunction.</p>	<p>第二天，香港政府未指名道姓地谴责部分人“言词和行为甚至有冒犯成分，伤害国人感情”。周二，香港政府请求获得人称巴治奥(Baggio)的梁颂恒与游蕙禎在周三重新宣誓的禁制令，但未能成功。支持增加自治权的另一名议员刘小丽(Lau Siu-lai)的宣誓也被宣布无效，但她的名字未出现在政府的禁制令申请中。</p>
<p>Shortly before Mr. Leung, Ms. Yau and Ms. Lau were to be sworn in again on Wednesday, dozens of pro-establishment politicians walked out of the legislature, ending the meeting for lack of a quorum. They demanded an apology from Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau, who attributed the discrepancies in their oaths to their accents.</p>	<p>周三当天，就在梁颂恒、游蕙禎和刘小丽即将再次宣誓时，几十名建制派议员走出立法会，导致会议因不够法定人数而结束。他们要求梁颂恒和游蕙禎道歉，后者则表示誓言不一致是因为自己的口音。</p>
<p>"Their excuse wouldn't even fool a 3-year-old," said Martin Liao, a legislator and a Hong Kong delegate to the National People's Congress, China's legislature. "We have made a request in an open letter to the two legislators to apologize to Chinese people all over the world, but so</p>	<p>"他们用一个连三岁小孩都骗不了的借口。"立法会议员、香港全国人大代表廖长江(Martin Liao)说。"我们发过公开信要求对方、两位议员去作出道歉，向全球华人道歉。但到目前为止，我们仍收不到任何正面的回应。"</p>

<p>far we have not received a positive response.”</p>	
<p>The move prompted cheers from dozens of protesters outside the Legislative Council, who were waving Chinese flags and calling Ms. Yau, 25, and Mr. Leung, 30, “Chinese traitors,” and provoked an outcry from pro-democracy legislators.</p>	<p>此举促使聚集在立法会外面的数十名抗议者发出了欢呼。他们挥舞着中国国旗，并高喊 25 岁的梁颂恒和 30 岁的游蕙祯“卖国贼”。这引发了民主派议员的强烈抗议。</p>
<p>“They’re preventing legislators from exercising their constitutional rights and conspiring with the government to weaken Hong Kong’s separation of powers,” said James To of the Democratic Party.</p>	<p>“他们阻碍议员尽快宣誓以及行使他们宪制权力，并且配合政府无理的司法复核去阉割香港行之有效的三权分立，”民主党议员涂谨申(James To)说。</p>
<p>Speaking to reporters on Wednesday evening, Mr. Leung denounced both the request for an injunction and the lawmakers’ walkout. “The government’s use of the judicial process to override the decision of a legislature set a bad precedent, and what the Beijing loyalists did was colluding with it,” he said.</p>	<p>周三傍晚面向记者发表讲话时，梁颂恒对申请禁制令和议员退场的行为进行了谴责。“政府，特别是梁振英和袁国强，用司法程序去凌驾我们立法机关的决定，其实昨天，已是一个很坏很坏的例子。今日，保皇党议员所做是跟这两个坏分子狼狈为奸，”他说。</p>
<p>Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung are the first open advocates for the former British colony’s independence to be elected to the legislature. Their party, Youngspiration, was formed after the Chinese government refused in 2014 to grant Hong Kong greater public participation in the election of its leader and prompted street protests, known as the Umbrella Movement, that lasted two and a half months.</p>	<p>在公开倡导这个英国前殖民地完全独立的人当中，梁颂恒和游蕙祯是最先入选立法会的。他们所在的政党——青年新政(Youngspiration)，是在中国政府 2014 年拒绝授予香港民众在该地区的领导人选举中获得更大的参与权，并引发街头抗议后成立的。这个被称作雨伞运动的街头抗议持续了两个半月。</p>
<p>The High Court declined the government’s request for an injunction but has agreed to consider an application for a judicial review that could unseat Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung even if they are sworn in this month. That hearing is set for Nov. 3.</p>	<p>香港高等法院拒绝了政府的禁制令请求，但同意考虑一项司法复核申请。即便梁颂恒和游蕙祯本月宣誓就职，司法复核也可能让他们失去议员资格。听证会定于 11 月 3 日举行。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161020/hong-kong-legco-china-swearing-in</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161020/hong-kong-legco-china-swearing-in</p>

<p>In 'Gaining Currency,' a Look at China's Global Ambitions for Its Money</p>	<p>访谈：人民币政策背后的木马战略和全球目标</p>
<p>China long kept a tight hold on its currency as a way to control its economy and to help its factories sell their products overseas. But China has grown in economic power and ambition, and the old restrictions are not helping a country that hopes to call more of the world's financial shots.</p>	<p>为了控制本国经济，帮助国内工厂在海外销售产品，中国对自己的货币一直管得很严。但中国的经济实力和雄心都已经壮大了起来，对于一个希望在世界金融中能更多地呼风唤雨的国家，这些旧有的限制无法提供帮助。</p>
<p>In his new book, "Gaining Currency: The Rise of the Renminbi," Eswar S. Prasad describes how China's view of its currency has evolved, starting from the Han dynasty – China invented paper money, of course – to today's globally ambitious leadership. Mr. Prasad, a professor at the Dyson School of Applied Economics and Management at Cornell University and senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, was formerly head of the International Monetary Fund's China division. In an interview, he explained China's motivations, how money can be a back door to overhauling the country's financial system and why some people fear a financially powerful China.</p>	<p>埃斯瓦尔·S·普拉萨德(Eswar S. Prasad)在自己的新书《不断升值的货币——人民币的崛起》(Gaining Currency: The Rise of the Renminbi)中，自汉朝——当然，纸币就是中国发明的——到希望雄心勃勃引领全球的今天，描述了中国对其货币看法的演化。普拉萨德曾任国际货币基金组织的中国事务主管，现为康奈尔大学戴森应用经济与管理学院教授兼布鲁金斯学会高级研究员。在采访中，他解释了中国的动机、货币是怎样能成为彻底改革国家金融体系的后门的，以及为什么有些人害怕金融上强大的中国。</p>
<p>Why is China reconsidering the role of its currency?</p>	<p>为什么中国在重新考虑其货币的角色？</p>
<p>China is increasing its dominance in the world economy. But there was a sense that China wasn't getting the respect that it felt it deserved. One of the manifestations of that was that its currency was not quite seen as an elite currency.</p>	<p>中国正在加强其在水世界经济上的主导地位。但目前有一种意识，即中国没有得到它觉得自己应得的尊重。这个问题的表现之一，是中国的货币还没有被完全视为精英货币。</p>
<p>Chinese policy makers, especially the more reformist-minded officials, recognized that China needs to do a lot of work to get its financial markets ready before the renminbi could become a prominent international currency. Of course, there is a lot of opposition to such</p>	<p>中国的决策者们，特别是那些致力于改革的官员们认识到，在人民币成为重要国际货币之前，中国需要让自己的金融市场有所准备，因此大量的工作要做。当然，有很多人反对这种金融改革，因为现行体制对许多政治、经济上强大的人很有利。</p>

<p>reforms because the system worked well for a lot of politically and economically powerful people.</p>	
<p>About three or four years ago, these reformist-minded officials had a very important insight: If they could get the Chinese people and leadership to sign on to making the renminbi a great global currency, that could provide a very useful mechanism for getting around the opposition and putting in place a lot of reforms. Ultimately it would be good for China, no matter what happened to the currency.</p>	<p>大约三、四年前，这些致力于改革的官员有了一个非常重要的洞悉：如果他们能够得到中国人民和中国领导人的支持，让人民币成为重要全球货币，这就可以提供一个非常有用的机制，绕过反对意见，让许多改革措施得以实施。不管人民币发生什么，这最终都将对中国有利。</p>
<p>I view this as a sort of Trojan horse strategy.</p>	<p>我认为这是一种特洛伊木马策略。</p>
<p>Making the currency international requires meeting requirements from foreign institutions like the I.M.F. At the same time, China is increasingly wary of what it calls "Western influences." Can those external pressures still help China overhaul its financial system?</p>	<p>让货币国际化需要满足来自国际货币基金组织等外国机构的要求。与此同时，中国对所谓的“西方影响”越来越担心。这些外部压力还能帮助中国彻底改革其金融体系吗？</p>
<p>These serve a very positive role, but they must come from the right sources in the right fashion. When the U.S. Treasury or the I.M.F. tells China to allow its currency to appreciate, that is seen as something that is not necessarily in China's best interest.</p>	<p>虽然这些外部压力能起一种非常积极的作用，但压力必须来自合适的地方，以对的方式进行施加。当美国财政部或国际货币基金组织告诉中国要允许其货币升值时，这种要求被视为不一定是符合中国最佳利益的东西。</p>
<p>When it comes to matters where the West has some sort of prize to offer, that changes the dynamic. We've seen some examples of that over the last year and a half. When China decided it wanted to get the renminbi into the I.M.F.'s elite basket of currencies, it felt that this would be a great way of getting more prestige for its currency in one fell swoop. The I.M.F. and China came together and decided on a checklist of things that China needed to accomplish over the next year. That checklist turned out to be very useful particularly for the People's Bank</p>	<p>当涉及到西方可以提供某种奖励的事情时，情况就会有所改变了。我们在过去一年半中看到了一些这种例子。当中国决定让人民币进入国际货币基金组织的精英货币篮子时，它觉得这是一下子能为人民币赢得更大声望的好办法。国际货币基金组织与中国一起制定了一个清单，需要中国在之后一年里完成。这份清单被证明非常有用，尤其是对（中国的央行）中国人民银行改革措施的推出。</p>

<p>of China [China's central bank] in pushing out its reforms.</p>	
<p>After the 2008 financial crisis, the United States pumped money into its financial system, which in effect lowered the value of China's vast holdings of American debt. How has that affected China's ambitions for its currency?</p>	<p>2008年金融危机之后，美国向其金融体系输入了大量货币，这实际上降低了中国持有的庞大美国债务的价值。这件事情是怎样影响中国对其货币的野心的？</p>
<p>It is a matter of enormous frustration for China that the U.S. has such a dominant role in global finance. Because of its old policies, China has become even more vulnerable to U.S. policy, especially monetary policy.</p>	<p>美国在全球金融中有如此主导性的作用，对中国来说是一个巨大的烦恼。中国过去的政策让这个国家更容易受美国政策、特别是美国货币政策的影响。</p>
<p>Chinese are net creditors to the rest of the world. That is, the world owes China a lot more than China owes to the world. But the net income that China's earning — the amount paid by foreign investors minus the amount it pays out to foreign investors — is in fact negative. Foreign investors get pretty good returns in China. But China, because most of its foreign assets are in the form of U.S. Treasuries and the government securities of other advanced economies, is earning piddling rates of return.</p>	<p>中国是世界上其他地方的净债权人。也就是说，全世界欠中国的钱，比中国欠世界的多。但中国的净收入实际上是负的，净收入指的是外国投资者支付的金额减去向外国投资者支付的金额。外国投资者在中国有相当好的回报。但因为中国大部分的国外资产以美国国债和其他发达经济体的政府证券的形式持有，中国只得到了极低的利息回报。</p>
<p>The fact that the U.S. dollar is so dominant in global finance, and also that the architecture of global finance is controlled by the U.S. and the Western economies, frustrates the Chinese. I think the Chinese feel that the system is stacked against them.</p>	<p>美元在全球金融中占主导地位，以及全球金融体系的构架由美国和西方经济体控制的事实，都让中国人不满。我觉得中国人认为这个体系对自己不利。</p>
<p>Many foreign economists say China should loosen its grip on its financial system — opening the capital account, as policy wonks call it. But you quote one respected Chinese voice, Justin Lin Yifu, criticizing that view. How prevalent is that opposition?</p>	<p>许多外国经济学家说，中国应该放松对本国金融体系的控制，用政策人士的话说，应该开放资本账户。但你引用了批评这种观点的一个备受尊重的中国声音——林毅夫。反对的声音在中国有多普遍？</p>

<p>It is surprisingly prevalent even among Chinese economists who are pro-reform. There is a good reason for that: If one takes economic theory and the practical experience of emerging market countries into consideration, China is doing it exactly the wrong way.</p>	<p>反对的声音在中国令人惊讶地普遍，即使在主张改革的中国经济学家中也如此。其背后有一个很好的理由：如果将经济理论和新兴市场国家的实践经验考虑进来，中国正在用完全错误的方法进行改革。</p>
<p>The right way to do it is to make domestic financial markets more sound, improve regulatory frameworks and make the exchange rate more flexible so that it can act as a shock absorber. Then you can open up the capital account.</p>	<p>正确的方法是，先让国内的金融市场更加健全，完善监管框架，让汇率变得更加灵活，从而使之成为吸收震荡的工具。然后你才可以开放资本账户。</p>
<p>But I think there's a logic to China's strategy. Opening up the capital account isn't just about money, because China doesn't need money from abroad. But what comes with the money is very important.</p>	<p>但我觉得，中国的战略有其自身的逻辑。开放资本账户不只是为了钱，因为中国并不需要国外的钱。但是，伴随钱而来的东西非常重要。</p>
<p>One example is where the Chinese government brought in foreign strategic investors into its banks. In 2007, in particular, there was concern that there was no improvement being undertaken in the corporate and financial structure of the big state-owned banks. The idea was that those foreign investors in the banks will have an incentive to bring with them better corporate governance practices and better risk-management practices. So all these sort of collective benefits that come with the capital are what China wants.</p>	<p>一个例子是，中国政府将外国战略投资者引进银行。特别是在2007年，人们当时担心大型国有银行的公司和财务结构没有得到改善。中国的想法是，让外国投资者参与中国银行，将刺激他们把更好的公司治理实践和风险管理实践带到中国来。所以，所有这些随资本而来的共同利益才是中国想要的。</p>
<p>The Chinese government prizes stability. Will it give up control?</p>	<p>中国政府以稳定为本。它会放弃控制吗？</p>
<p>China represents a grand and fascinating experiment in managing these two fundamentally contradictory impulses: trying to let the markets work freely versus trying to maintain stability and control in the market. We see that in a variety of contexts, and the currency is no exception. The Chinese government would like the currency's value to</p>	<p>让市场自由运转，还是试图保持市场的稳定和对市场的控制，在管理这两个根本上相互矛盾的冲动上，中国代表着一次壮丽且迷人的实验。我们在几件事情中都看到这点，货币也不例外。中国政府希望本国货币的价值更多地由市场决定，因为他们认为那对提升人民币的地位很重要。</p>

<p>be more market-determined because they see that as important in terms of increasing the renminbi's prominence.</p>	
<p>They view the stability of the currency as an important marker of their ability to manage the economy well. This is going to create a number of stumbles and missteps in the future, and indeed it already has.</p>	<p>他们将货币的稳定性视为自己能良好管理经济的重要标志。这将在未来制造一些失误和失策，这其实已经发生了。</p>
<p>Should the world be concerned about China's growing financial ambitions?</p>	<p>世界应该担心中国日益增长的金融野心吗？</p>
<p>There is a positive view about this — that having China become more engaged with the international community is a good thing. Rather than saying that it is a developing country and should be handled by different standards, China might recognize that ultimately having good rules governing international trade and finance would be to its own benefit.</p>	<p>对这个问题有一种正面的看法，让中国更多地参与国际社会是件好事。与其让中国说自己是一个发展中国家，应该按不同的标准受到对待，不如让中国意识到，从根本上采用有关国际贸易和金融的良好规则将对其自身有利。</p>
<p>But I think there was also a fear that China could end up parlaying its economic heft into a more strategic influence that then feeds into its somewhat expansionist tendencies. In the past, and in fact until fairly recently, China took a fairly brute-force approach, using its economic clout to gain economic and political influence.</p>	<p>但我认为也有一种担心，那就是，中国可能最终希望把自己的经济力量转化为更具战略意义的影响力，然后将其注入某种扩张主义倾向。在过去，事实上直到最近，中国采取的方法都相当粗暴，用自己的经济实力来获得经济和政治影响力。</p>
<p>Now China has adopted what I think is a much more savvy and disciplined approach to its international engagement. First, it's increasing its influence in existing international institutions, which allow it to influence the rules of the game from the inside. Second, it is setting up its own institutions like the A.I.I.B. [Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank] that allow it to redefine the rules of the game from the outside. Third, it is bringing lifelines to countries, and bringing them [other</p>	<p>现在中国在国际事务的参与上，已经采取了在我看来是更加精明且更符合准则的方式。首先，中国正在增加其在现有国际机构中的影响力，这将让中国能够从内部影响游戏的规则。第二，中国正在建立自己的机构，如亚投行（亚洲基础设施投资银行），这将让中国能够从外部重新定义游戏的规则。第三，中国在为一些国家提供生命线，通过在这些国家建立机构，将它们纳入自己的怀抱。</p>

countries] into its embrace by setting up institutions with them.	
China is very effectively gaining what I like to think of as a multilateral sheen for its effort to build closer economic relationships with other countries.	在为本国与其他国家建立更密切经济关系的努力上,我认为中国正在卓有成效地获得一种多边光辉。
At a time when the political rhetoric in the U.S. is about disengaging and questioning traditional lines both economic and political, I think China stands ready to fill in the void. That is not intrinsically a bad thing. But we have to remember many of the values the U.S. in particular has fought for, or tried to expand, like supporting democratic forms of government, by-and-large free markets, freedom of expression and so on. All those are anathema to China.	美国目前的政治词藻都是关于脱离、质疑传统经济和政治路线的,在这个时刻,我觉得中国已经做好了填补空缺的准备。这本身不是一件坏事。但我们必须记住那些价值观,尤其是美国为之奋斗、或试图推广的,比如支持民主形式的政府、大体上自由的市场、言论自由等等。所有这些都是为中国所仇视的东西。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161025/china-currency-eswar-prasad	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161025/china-currency-eswar-prasad
Separatist Hong Kong Lawmakers Draw Blunt Response From China	“港独”与“独裁”的碰撞:立法会宣誓风波
HONG KONG — It started with an oath of office that two young, newly elected lawmakers altered to insert a derogatory term into the formal name of Hong Kong’s sovereign ruler, the People’s Republic of China, with one also adding a crude epithet.	香港——事情的起因是,两位新当选的年轻议员在宣誓的时候,在香港的主权统治者——中华人民共和国的正式名称中用了一个贬义词,其中一人还加上了一个脏话。
In addition to substantially revising the pledge of loyalty that all members of Hong Kong’s Legislative Council are required to take, the lawmakers, Yau Wai-ching and Sixtus Leung, known as Baggio, displayed a banner with the words “Hong Kong Is Not China” at their swearing-in.	除了大幅改动所有香港立法会议员都必须进行效忠宣誓之外,议员游蕙桢(Yau Wai-ching)和梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)在咒骂的时候,还打出了“Hong Kong is not China”(香港不是中国)的横幅。
And China is responding with some bluntness of its own.	而中国正在直言不讳地予以回应。
Hong Kong’s government, loyal to Beijing, has asked the court system in the city, a former British colony, to review whether the council can	忠于北京的香港政府,对于立法会是否可以让这些议员重新宣誓就职,已要求这个前英国殖民地的法院系统进行司法审查。香港政府和北京都希望这两

<p>let the lawmakers retake their oaths of office. The Hong Kong government and Beijing want the two representatives, who support independence for the territory, to vacate their seats rather than simply retake the oaths. A court in Hong Kong is set to hold a hearing on the matter on Thursday.</p>	<p>个支持香港独立的代表腾出席位，而不是重新宣誓。香港的法院将于周四就此事进行聆讯。</p>
<p>But a fusillade of invective against the pair in China's state-controlled news media on Wednesday is leading to fears, backed by reports in Hong Kong news outlets, that Beijing may circumvent Hong Kong's legal process by issuing a rare interpretation of the city's mini-constitution that would effectively bar Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung from office.</p>	<p>但是，本周三，中国官方新闻媒体对两人的声讨，经香港新闻媒体进行报道后，引发了人们的担心，因为北京可能绕过香港的法律程序，对香港的小宪法作出罕见的释法，有效地禁止梁颂恒和游蕙祯就职。</p>
<p>That prospect has alarmed many people in the political, academic and legal communities in Hong Kong. The city has a strong and independent legal system, inherited from the British, that China has vowed to honor until at least 2047, as part of the agreement that paved the way for the resumption of Chinese rule in 1997. But a clause in the city's mini-constitution, known as the Basic Law, gives China's rubber-stamp legislature, the National People's Congress, final say over interpretations of that constitution, though the provision has rarely been invoked.</p>	<p>这种前景让香港政治、学术和法律界的很多人感到忧虑。香港从英国继承了一个强大而独立的法律体系，在为1997年恢复中国对香港的统治铺路时，中国已誓言至少将其保留到2047年。但香港有一部微型宪法，称为《基本法》，它赋予了中国傀儡立法机关——全国人民代表大会——对《基本法》的最终解释权，尽管这项规定极少被援引。</p>
<p>If the Congress's standing committee, which is in session, rules on the matter, it would amount to mainland China, where there is no tradition of independent courts and no expectations of genuine debate on legal interpretations, overriding the highly developed Hong Kong court system. The committee may meet to discuss the matter as early as this</p>	<p>人大常委会正在开会，如果他们在会议上对这个问题进行裁决，就相当于没有独立法院传统，也不想对释法展开真正辩论的中国大陆，将践踏高度发达的香港法院制度。立法会最早可能在本周开会讨论这个问题。</p>

week.	
The independence of Hong Kong's judiciary is one of the reasons that so many multinational companies, banks and law firms have their Asian headquarters in the city.	香港司法独立，是大量跨国公司、银行和律师事务所将亚洲总部设在这里的原因之一。
Eric Cheung, a law lecturer at the University of Hong Kong, said in an interview that any interpretation by the National People's Congress "fundamentally undermines our rule of law and the interpretation power of our courts." On Wednesday, the Hong Kong Bar Association said in a statement that an interpretation by Beijing would "deal a severe blow to the independence of the judiciary and the power of final adjudication of the Hong Kong court."	香港大学(University of Hong Kong)法学院讲师张达明(Eric Cheung)在接受采访时说，人大作出的任何释法都“将从根本上破坏香港的法治和香港法院的解释权”。香港大律师公会(Hong Kong Bar Association)本周三在一份声明中表示，北京作出释法将会“对香港独立司法权及终审权带来极大冲击”。
It added, "The irreparable harm it will do to Hong Kong far outweighs any purpose it could possibly achieve."	声明还说，此举“实为百害而无一利”。
The actions of Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung, as well as other advocates of greater self-determination for Hong Kong, have touched a raw nerve in Beijing, which harshly suppresses independence movements in other parts of China, such as Tibet and Xinjiang.	游蕙祯和梁颂恒等主张香港获得更大自决权人士的行为，触动了北京的要害。对于西藏、新疆等其他地区的独立运动，北京进行了严厉打压。
But in Hong Kong, which was promised considerable autonomy under the "one country, two systems" principle, people are free to express such sentiments without fear of arrest. That freedom was on display on Oct. 12, the day they took their oaths, when Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau pronounced China "Chee-na," which is similar to a derogatory term for China used by the Japanese during their occupation of the country in World War II.	但在“一国两制”的原则下，北京曾承诺香港拥有相当大的自主权，人们可以自由表达这种情绪，而不用担心被逮捕。这种自由在10月12日宣誓日得到了体现，当时游蕙祯和梁颂恒把中国(China)念成Chee-na，类似于“二战”时日本占领期间对中国的贬称——支那。
With its normal instruments of authoritarian repression of limited use in	由于其常规的威权式镇压手段在香港使用受限，中国动用宣传机构对两人进

<p>Hong Kong, China has turned its propaganda arms on the pair. On Wednesday, the Communist Party's flagship People's Daily published an interview with Mo Jihong, a legal researcher at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, who called Ms. Yau's and Mr. Leung's actions "obvious malice."</p>	<p>行了口诛笔伐。本周三，中共主要党报《人民日报》发表了对中国社会科学院法学研究所研究员莫纪宏的一篇采访，他在采访中称游蕙祯和梁颂恒的行为“恶意明显”。</p>
<p>"Such things cannot be allowed to happen in China's territory," Mr. Mo said. "If Hong Kong cannot deal with it properly, the central government should make a decisive move: It cannot allow a festering pustule to become the bane of your life, and it must nip the trend of Hong Kong independence in the bud."</p>	<p>“这样的事情不可能允许在中国领土上发生，”莫纪宏说。“如果在香港特区内不能处理好此事，中央应当果断出手，决不能养痍遗患，必须要将‘港独’苗头消灭在萌芽状态。”</p>
<p>Ms. Yau, 25, and Mr. Leung, 30, were also strident in pushing back against the possibility of intervention by the Chinese Communist Party. In a chaotic scene on Wednesday, they burst into the legislative chambers and tried to retake their oaths. They were unsuccessful. The council's president said their actions were "ridiculous."</p>	<p>25岁的游蕙祯和30岁的梁颂恒也对中共进行干预的可能性进行了猛烈反击。本周三，他们闯入立法会，试图重新宣誓，引发了一场混乱，却没有成功。立法会主席说他们的举动很“荒唐”。</p>
<p>"My concern is the destruction of 'one country, two systems,'" Ms. Yau told reporters. "Once the C.C.P. government chooses to interpret the Basic Law, it means that the dictatorship of the C.C.P. government has come to Hong Kong, which all Hong Kong people don't want."</p>	<p>“我担心‘一国两制’遭到破坏，”游蕙祯告诉记者。“一旦中共政府选择对《基本法》作出释法，这就意味着他们的独裁来到香港，这是所有香港人都不想要的。”</p>
<p>And Mr. Leung brought up a point that seems obvious to many in Hong Kong. The move for independence is new and is a direct outgrowth of the last time the National People's Congress chose to set rules on how Hong Kong runs its affairs. That was in 2014, when the congress set strict guidelines for elections for Hong Kong's top official that all but guaranteed that only pro-Beijing candidates could appear on the ballot.</p>	<p>梁颂恒提出的一个在很多香港人看来都是显而易见的观点。港独行动是新兴的，它是人大上次对香港如何管理其事务树立规则的直接结果。那是在2014年，人大为香港最高级官员的选举制定了严格的指导方针，以确保只有亲北京的候选人可以出现在选票上。</p>

<p>That decision set off enormous protests that led to the founding of Mr. Leung's and Ms. Yau's political party, Youngspiration. The main belief guiding supporters of independence is that China's interference undermines "one country, two systems."</p>	<p>该决定引发了巨大抗议，梁颂恒和游蕙祯所在的政党政治团体“青年新政”(Youngspiration)也因此而成立。港独支持者的主要信念就是中国的干涉破坏了“一国两制”。</p>
<p>" 'One country, two systems' and Hong Kong independence are the two models for Hong Kong's political system," Mr. Leung told reporters. "When you destroy one option, you inevitably promote the other option."</p>	<p>“‘一国两制’和香港独立是香港政体的两个模式。”梁颂恒说，“当你破坏其中一个时，就不可避免地会促进另外一个。”</p>
<p>The 2014 ruling was telegraphed well ahead of time. But news of a possible intervention by the National People's Congress on the oath-taking caught many people by surprise. In the issue involving the two lawmakers, the principal relevant law is a local ordinance on oath-taking, said Mr. Cheung, the legal scholar. That shouldn't be in the jurisdiction of the National People's Congress, he said.</p>	<p>2014年的裁定是提前发出的信号。但是全国人大可能会干预宣誓的消息还是令很多人感到惊讶。法律学者张达明说，在涉及两名议员的事件中，相关的主要法律是一项关于宣誓的地方条例。他说，这不应该在全国人大的管辖范围内。</p>
<p>What's more, the congress would be acting pre-emptively and not allowing the court proceedings in Hong Kong to run their course. Since 1997, China's legislature has made only four interpretations of Hong Kong's Basic Law.</p>	<p>更重要的是，人大可能会先发制人，让香港法庭无法进入处理程序。自1997年以来，中国立法机构对香港《基本法》只作出过四次释法。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161103/hong-kong-lawmakers-oath-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161103/hong-kong-lawmakers-oath-china</p>
<p>China Plans to Intervene in Hong Kong Dispute</p>	<p>5个问题看懂香港立法会宣誓风波</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The Chinese government plans to intervene in a legal dispute in Hong Kong over two politicians who have been prevented from taking seats in the local legislature, officials said on Friday, raising fears that the territory's independent judiciary is under threat. A</p>	<p>香港——官员周五表示，就两名政治人士被禁止在当地立法机构就职引起的法律纠纷，中国的中央政府打算对此进行干预。这引发了人们关于香港司法独立受到威胁的担忧。有关决定可能会在周一做出。</p>

decision may come on Monday.	
What is this case about?	这是件什么事情?
Two politicians who advocate independence for Hong Kong – Yau Wai-ching, 25, and Sixtus Leung, 30 – were elected to the city’s Legislative Council in September.	今年 9 月, 两名提倡香港独立的政治人士当选为立法会议员。他们分别是 25 岁的游蕙禎(Yau Wai-ching)和 30 岁的梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)。
On Oct. 12, as they were being sworn in, they deviated from the oath of office by saying “Chee-na” instead of China. Many consider the term a derogatory slur against Chinese people because it was used by the Japanese in World War II. Ms. Yau also added a crude epithet.	10 月 12 日, 他们在立法会宣誓就职仪式上偏离了官方版本的誓词, 用“支那”取代了中国。许多人认为那是贬低中国人的说法, 因为日本人在第二次世界大战中使用过该词。游蕙禎还在誓词中添加了脏话。
The clerk ruled their oaths invalid, preventing them from taking office, and the president of the Legislative Council scheduled another session for the pair to be sworn in.	立法会秘书宣布他们的宣誓无效, 让其无法就任, 立法会主席为两人另行安排了一次宣誓就职会。
But the Hong Kong government went to court, arguing that Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung should not be allowed to take their seats on the council.	但香港政府认为不能让游蕙禎和梁颂恒在立法会占有议席, 并将这个问题提交给法院。
What does the law say?	法律在这个问题上怎么说?
Hong Kong, a former British colony, is governed by a charter known as the Basic Law, which was negotiated before the area returned to Chinese rule in 1997. One provision says legislators must “swear allegiance to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.”	作为英国前殖民地, 香港的治理基于一个被称为《基本法》的宪章, 该宪章是在 1997 年香港回归中国之前谈判达成的。其中一条规定: 立法者必须宣誓“效忠中华人民共和国香港特别行政区”。
There is also a local statute that says any person “who declines or neglects to take an oath duly requested” is disqualified from entering office, or must vacate the post if he or she has already done so.	香港的一条地方法令则规定: “拒绝或忽略作出该项誓言”的人将被取消就任资格, 如果他或她已经就任, 则必须离任。
The Hong Kong government, which is led by a chief executive who is essentially appointed by Beijing, argued in court on Thursday that the	香港政府由行政长官领导, 该人基本上是北京任命的, 政府周四在法庭上表示, 这两名政治人士已拒绝宣誓, 应该取消他们的就任资格。

two politicians have declined to take the oath and should be disqualified.	
But a lawyer representing the president of the Legislative Council argued that the question should be decided by the legislature, not the courts or the executive branch.	但立法会主席的一位代理律师认为，这个问题应由立法机构，而不是法院或行政部门决定。
How can the Chinese government intervene?	中央政府能怎样干预？
The Basic Law gives Beijing the authority to issue interpretations of the charter. Specifically, it grants the power to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which is controlled by the Chinese Communist Party.	《基本法》赋予北京对宪章做出释法的权力。具体地说，这个权力掌握在中国共产党控制的全国人民代表大会常务委员会手中。
It is rare, however, for the Chinese government to issue an interpretation of the Basic Law without being asked to do so by Hong Kong's highest court or by the Hong Kong government. That has happened only once since 1997, and the committee has never issued an unsolicited opinion on a matter under active consideration by the courts in Hong Kong.	但是，在没有香港最高法院或香港政府要求的情况下，中央政府很少对《基本法》做出释法。自1997年以来，中央政府只这样做过一次，人大常委会也从未对香港法院正在考虑的事情主动给出过意见。
On Friday, officials said the Chinese government planned to do just that, potentially issuing a ruling before the courts have finished hearing the case.	上周五官员说，这次中国政府打算主动做出释法，并有可能在法院完成对此事的司法复核之前作出裁决。
What is at stake?	这样做有什么危害？
Some say the independence of the courts in Hong Kong is at risk. The territory's reputation for rule of law has been crucial to its success as an international financial hub, so any move that undermines its judicial system could have repercussions beyond this particular case.	有人说这会给香港法院的独立性带来危险。香港享有的法治声誉对其作为国际金融中心的地位至关重要，因此任何破坏其司法制度的行为，都可能产生超过该具体案例本身的影响。
China promised "a high degree of autonomy" for Hong Kong in a treaty	中国在与英国就香港问题发布的联合声明中曾保障香港享有“高度的自治

<p>with Britain, but people have worried that it has been interfering in the territory's affairs and undermining civil liberties. In the past year, five local booksellers who sold publications critical of Beijing disappeared and later showed up in Chinese custody. Two years ago, hundreds of thousands of protesters occupied major roads in Hong Kong demanding free elections to select the city's top official.</p>	<p>权”，但人们担心，中央政府一直在干涉香港事务，破坏那里的公民自由。在过去一年里，销售出版批评北京的书籍的五名当地书商曾一度失踪，后来在大陆的拘留所现身。两年前，成千上万名抗议者为争取自由选举香港行政长官的权利，占领了香港的主要道路。</p>
<p>The Hong Kong Bar Association says intervention by the Chinese government would be “a severe blow” to the judiciary and to the principle of self-rule in the territory. Even the Hong Kong government says the case should be decided in Hong Kong's courts.</p>	<p>香港大律师公会表示，中央政府的干预将会对香港的司法和自治原则“带来极大的冲击”。就连香港政府都表示，这件事应该由香港的法庭做出裁决。</p>
<p>What might happen next?</p>	<p>接下来会发生什么？</p>
<p>The Chinese government is worried that pro-independence sentiment in Hong Kong is growing and wants it to stop.</p>	<p>中央政府担心支持香港独立的情绪在增长，并希望阻止这种情绪。</p>
<p>It has pilloried Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung in particular, and may issue a narrow ruling that bars them from taking office. But it might go further and try to block all pro-independence candidates from running for office.</p>	<p>中央政府点名批评了游蕙禎和梁颂恒，并有可能做出有限的裁决，禁止他们就任。但中央政府也可能更进一步，做出试图阻止所有赞成独立的候选人竞选公职的裁决。</p>
<p>Simon Young, a law professor at the University of Hong Kong, said a ruling by Beijing would probably be messy and incomplete because the country's leaders do not appreciate and do not understand Hong Kong's highly developed legal system, which draws on precedents set over hundreds of years.</p>	<p>香港大学法学教授杨艾文(Simon Young)表示，北京的裁决可能会含糊不清、也不完整，因为中国的领导人不重视、也不了解香港高度发达的法律制度，这个制度有几百年的判例基础。</p>
<p>Many questions could be left unanswered. For example, what if a person who once supported independence for Hong Kong has a change of heart? Would he or she be eligible to serve in the legislature?</p>	<p>许多问题可能会悬而未决。比如，曾经支持香港独立的人后来改变了想法会怎么样？他或她是否仍有资格担任立法会议员？</p>

<p>Hong Kong's courts will have to fill in the gaps, inviting further interpretations of the Basic Law by Beijing, "and that, of course, will create even more chaos," Mr. Young said.</p>	<p>香港的法院必须回答这些问题，从而招致北京对《基本法》做出进一步的解释，“那自然会造成更多的混乱，”杨艾文说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/china-hong-kong-leung-yau-dispute</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/china-hong-kong-leung-yau-dispute</p>
<p>If China Meant to Chill Hong Kong Speech, Booksellers' Case Did the Job</p>	<p>香港书商案播下恐惧的种子，但也催生了反抗</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The metal door of Causeway Bay Bookstore is locked, just as it was month after month after the disappearances last year of five Hong Kong booksellers. The five men had tended the shop and published many of the gossip-filled volumes on Chinese politics that lined its shelves.</p>	<p>香港——铜锣湾书店的铁门被锁了起来，自从五名香港书商去年失踪后，这个门就一直锁着。他们五个人曾经营着这家书店，店里的书架上摆满了他们出版的有关中国政治的八卦书刊。</p>
<p>Four of the booksellers, who all served months in detention in mainland China, have returned to Hong Kong. A fifth, the publisher and a Swedish citizen, remains in Chinese custody more than a year after he was spirited away from his home in Thailand.</p>	<p>五名书商都被大陆当局拘留了好几个月，其中有四名已经返回香港。还有一名仍被大陆当局拘留着，他是一名出版商，也是瑞典公民，一年多以前，他在自己泰国的家中被抓到了大陆。</p>
<p>The dramatic disappearances of the five men garnered headlines around the world and led to fears in Hong Kong that the city's considerable autonomy, guaranteed by the treaty that led to its return by Britain to Chinese rule in 1997, had been gravely compromised.</p>	<p>这五名男子的戏剧性失踪曾在世界各地成为头条新闻，并在香港引发了恐慌，人们担心香港享有的高度自治权已受到严重损害，这种自治权曾受一份条约保障，正是该条约在 1997 年使香港主权从英国回归中国。</p>
<p>A new report on their case by PEN America, a writers' group in New York, outlines in detail the circumstances behind their disappearances, offers a critique of the sometimes tepid reaction of the international community and paints a picture of a rising power, China, increasingly willing to extend the reach of its authoritarian justice system beyond its</p>	<p>总部设在纽约的作家组织美国笔会(PEN America)发布了一篇有关这五名书商的报告，详细描述了他们失踪的情况，并对国际社会在这个问题上有时过于温和的反应做出批评，在报告的描述中，作为一个正在崛起的大国，中国越来越愿意将其专制司法制度的影响扩大到自己的边界以外。</p>

borders.	
<p>The 70-page report also shows how, despite the condemnation Beijing received internationally and in Hong Kong, its actions may have had the intended effect: The most prolific publisher of thinly sourced books about political intrigue and the sex lives of China's leaders is out of business. Other book publishers, including those that sell well-sourced, authoritative volumes about Chinese politics, are finding it increasingly difficult to continue operating.</p>	<p>这份长达 70 页的报告还指出，尽管北京在香港和国际上受到了谴责，但中国的做法可能已经达到其预期的效果：出版这种禁书的最大书商现已停业，这家书店曾发行过大量消息来源不明的、有关中国领导人的政治阴谋和私生活的书籍。其他书商，包括那些发行过资料翔实、有关中国政治的权威书籍的出版商，则发现他们越来越难以继续经营。</p>
<p>The lack of information about the disappearances, and what one returning bookseller said were forced confessions, have sowed fear in Hong Kong's once-thriving publishing community. China's government has never given an explanation as to why it took such extraordinary measures against only one of many publishers. Was it, the report asks, to prevent the publication of a particular book? Or was the aim to coerce the publishers into revealing their sources? Perhaps it was to obtain lists of customers? Or maybe it was to shut down the biggest publisher of such books?</p>	<p>缺乏有关失踪的信息，以及一位返回香港的书商所说的遭受逼供的情况，在香港一度兴旺发达的出版界播下了恐惧的种子。在众多出版商之中，为何仅对这家采取了这种特别的措施？对此中国政府从未给出过解释。美国笔会的报告问道，这是为了阻止某本书的出版？还是为了迫使这些书商披露他们的信息来源？也许是为了得到书店的客户名单？或者也许是要让这家最大的禁书出版商关门？</p>
<p>"This constellation of theories, none mutually exclusive and none confirmed, has created an atmosphere of uncertainty," the report said. "It is impossible for independent publishers who produce books critical of China's rulers to know how not to cross the line and become the next targets because it is unclear where that line is drawn. The only sure response is to take no steps at all."</p>	<p>"这些假定并不是相互排斥的，没有任何一个假定得到了确认，这造成了不确定的气氛。"报告说："要发行关于中国统治者的书，独立出版商不可能知道如何才能不越界，不变成下一个目标，因为他们不清楚界限在哪里。唯一确定的反应是不要有任何举动。"</p>
<p>Several shops that sold the so-called banned political books, which were popular among visiting mainland Chinese, have since closed their</p>	<p>有几家售卖这些“政治禁书”的商店，在前来香港旅游的大陆人中人气很高，但它们从那时起就关门停业了。香港国际机场据说是这些书籍最大的市场，</p>

<p>doors. At Hong Kong International Airport, said to be the biggest market for these titles, many of the shops that until last year sold these books have closed, and some have been replaced by bookshops indirectly owned by the Chinese government.</p>	<p>但那里很多去年还在卖这些书的书店已经关闭，一些已经换成了间接由中国政府所有的书店。</p>
<p>The report says many Hong Kong-based publishers of China-focused political books are finding it harder to find printers. One, Bao Pu, who runs New Century Press, was told by his printer that it “would not print any more of his books, regardless of content.”</p>	<p>该报告说，很多发行以中国为重点的政治书籍的香港出版商发现，要找到印刷商比较困难。新世纪出版社发行人鲍朴说，印刷商告诉他，“不管是什么内容，都不会再印刷他的书。”</p>
<p>“It’s become very difficult, nearly impossible, to get any of the players who dominate the whole cycle of book publishing and distribution in Hong Kong to agree to take on the types of projects that were welcomed just four or five years ago,” David Bandurski, a researcher at the China Media Project of the University of Hong Kong, wrote in an email. “And it’s no surprise to find that these changes correspond to changes in the ownership of publishing groups here, with stronger representation by companies that are, let’s just say, friendly to Beijing.”</p>	<p>“在香港书籍出版和发行的整个周期中占据主导地位的任何公司，要让它们同意接受仅仅四五年前还大受欢迎的那种类型的项目，已经变得非常困难，几乎是不可能的，”香港大学“中国传媒研究计划”研究员班志远(David Bandurski)在一封电邮中写道。“这并不奇怪，这些变化和这里的出版社所有权的变化是对应的，那些接手的公司，就这样说吧，它们和北京很友好。”</p>
<p>The PEN America report also ties the disappearances to the wider debate in Hong Kong about its relationship with mainland China. Many people in Hong Kong were alarmed when one of the booksellers, Lee Bo, a British citizen, disappeared from a Hong Kong street in late December, only to show up weeks later in mainland China. It appeared, in the opinion of many, including the United States State Department, to be the most serious breach of the “one country, two systems” principle that has governed Hong Kong’s relationship with the mainland since 1997.</p>	<p>美国笔会还把失踪案与香港和大陆关系的广泛辩论联系起来。当英国公民李波去年12月下旬在香港的一条街道上失踪，几周后在中国大陆出现，很多香港人都感到震惊。包括美国国务院在内的很多方面认为，这似乎是对“一国两制”原则最严重的背离，自1997年以来，这个原则一直是香港与大陆关系的基础。</p>

<p>Now there is renewed fear — even alarm — that Hong Kong’s autonomy is again under threat. That stems from Beijing’s outrage over two newly elected pro-independence lawmakers, who both inserted a term seen as derogatory to China into their oaths of office last month. But the success of these so-called localists in the September elections, the PEN report suggests, may be due in part to the Hong Kong public’s reaction to the bookseller case.</p>	<p>现在这里有了新的恐惧——甚至警报——香港的自主权再次受到威胁。这源于北京对两个新当选的支持港独议员的愤怒，他们在上个月的誓言中插入了一个被视为对中国有贬损的词语。但是，这些所谓“本土派”在9月选举中取得了成功，美国笔会的报告认为，他们成功当选的部分原因可能是香港公众对书商案的反应。</p>
<p>“Although the Causeway Bay booksellers case has led to fear in Hong Kong’s literary and publishing community and more broadly, it may also have led to a level of dissatisfaction that encouraged more assertive political activism,” the PEN report said.</p>	<p>“虽然铜锣湾书商案引发了香港文学和出版界的恐惧，但更广泛地说，它可能还导致一定程度的不满，鼓励更坚定的政治行动主义，”美国笔会的报告说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-china-booksellers-pen</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-china-booksellers-pen</p>
<p>Protesters in Hong Kong Clash With Police Over Lawmakers’ Fate</p>	<p>港人示威抗议人大释法，黄雨伞再现街头</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Thousands of demonstrators took to the streets of Hong Kong on Sunday, clashing with the police in a protest against an impending decision by China’s Parliament aimed at eradicating a nascent independence movement in the territory.</p>	<p>香港——周日，数以千计的示威者占领香港的数条街道，与警察发生冲突。他们是在抗议中国的立法机构即将做出的一项决定，该决定旨在扑灭一场刚刚在该地区冒头的独立运动。</p>
<p>In a scene that resembled the enormous pro-democracy demonstrations of 2014, the police used pepper spray to push back hundreds of protesters gathering after nightfall around the Chinese government’s liaison office in the city.</p>	<p>警方使用胡椒喷雾逼退天黑后聚集在中国政府驻香港公署外的数百名抗议者，场面有些像2014年的那场规模浩大的亲民主示威行动。</p>
<p>Protesters defended themselves with umbrellas, many of them yellow — the symbol of the 2014 Umbrella Movement — and set up barricades across a major street.</p>	<p>抗议者用雨伞保护自己，其中有不少是黄色的，那是2014年的雨伞运动的标识。他们还在一条主干道上设起路障。</p>

<p>Sunday's march occurred before an expected decision on Monday by the National People's Congress in China, with a goal of ensuring that two young people elected in September to Hong Kong's 70-seat legislature never formally take office.</p>	<p>周日的游行发生在中国人民代表大会即将于周一做出一项裁决之前, 这项裁决的目标是确保今年9月入选香港70人立法会的两名年轻人无法正式就任。</p>
<p>The two, Yau Wai-ching, 25, and Sixtus Leung, 30, support independence for Hong Kong. Both inserted what many consider to be a derogatory term for China into their oaths of office last month, and both were told that they must retake their oaths.</p>	<p>两人是 25 岁的游蕙禎(Yau Wai-ching)和 30 岁的梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung), 他们支持香港获得独立。上个月, 两人都在自己的宣誓词中使用了被很多人认为对中国有贬损意味的词, 并被告知必须重新宣誓。</p>
<p>Their words incited fury in Beijing, which has used its large internal police force to stamp out separatist movements in places like Tibet and Xinjiang.</p>	<p>他们的用词激怒了北京, 该政府曾利用其庞大的警察部队对西藏和新疆等地的分裂活动进行镇压。</p>
<p>A commentator in the Communist Party's official People's Daily newspaper called Ms. Yau's and Mr. Leung's actions a "festering pustule" on Wednesday. On Saturday, the standing committee of the National People's Congress declared the two a threat to national security.</p>	<p>上周三, 共产党官方报纸《人民日报》的一位评论员称游蕙禎和梁颂恒的行动是一个“溃烂的脓包”。周六, 全国人大常务委员会宣布这两人对国家安全构成威胁。</p>
<p>But in Hong Kong, unlike in Tibet and Xinjiang, the power of China's authoritarian government is constrained. Here, civil liberties are guaranteed by the city's mini-constitution, known as the Basic Law, and an international treaty that paved the way for Britain to hand over sovereignty of the territory, a former colony, to China in 1997.</p>	<p>但是和在西藏、新疆不同, 中国威权政府的权力在香港受到约束。在这里, 民权得到被称为《基本法》的微型宪法和一项国际条约的保障。后者为英国在 1997 年将其前殖民地香港的主权移交给中国铺平了道路。</p>
<p>In a sign of how seriously it views the situation with the lawmakers, China is taking the extraordinary step of interpreting a clause in the Basic Law in such a way that is expected to make it impossible for Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung to retake their oaths and formally assume office.</p>	<p>中国即将采取非同寻常的措施, 即对《基本法》中的一个条款做出解释, 以期能让游蕙禎和梁颂恒无法重新宣誓和正式就任, 这显示出中国对这两名议员的情况有多么重视。</p>
<p>A decision may come on Monday. It would be only the second time</p>	<p>全国人大有可能在周一做出裁决。这将是该机构自 1997 年以来第二次在没</p>

<p>since 1997 that the National People's Congress had intervened in Hong Kong without being asked by the territory's government or its highest court.</p>	<p>有香港政府或香港最高法院要求的情况下，对香港事务进行干预。</p>
<p>Such an intervention into a sophisticated legal system inherited from the British and based on hundred of years of legal precedents has alarmed many people in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>香港拥有一套承自英国、有百年判例基础的成熟法律制度。全国人大对该制度进行这样的干预，引发了许多香港人的担忧。</p>
<p>China has the right to issue interpretations of the Basic Law, but the Hong Kong Bar Association said on Wednesday that a decision by Beijing would "deal a severe blow" to the judicial independence of Hong Kong's courts, which are adjudicating Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung's case.</p>	<p>中国有权对《基本法》做出解释，但香港大律师公会(Hong Kong Bar Association)上周三表示，北京的裁决将对香港法院的司法独立“带来极大冲击”，后者正在就游蕙禎和梁颂恒的案件做出裁决。</p>
<p>Many fear that the move will further undermine the principle of "one country, two systems," which has given the city considerable autonomy.</p>	<p>许多人担心此举会进一步损害“一国两制”的方针，后者赋予香港相当大的自主权。</p>
<p>Beijing's impending move has galvanized the large coalition of protesters who captured the world's attention during their 79-day occupation of major thoroughfares in Hong Kong in late 2014. They fear that the Communist Party will not only invalidate the elections of Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung, but also move against other major figures of the protests who were voted into office in September.</p>	<p>北京即将采取的行动刺激了大规模的抗议，抗议者曾在 2014 年末占领香港多条主干道 79 天，引发世界的关注。他们担心共产党不仅会让游蕙禎和梁颂恒当选的结果失效，而且会对 9 月当选议员的其他抗议活动主要人物采取行动。</p>
<p>"When Hong Kong's Basic Law can be changed at the Communist Party's will, what does that say about Hong Kong's future?" said Joshua Wong, 20, the most prominent leader of the 2014 protests.</p>	<p>“当香港的基本法可以任由共产党修改，香港的未来会是怎样？”20 岁的黄之锋说。他是 2014 年的抗议行动中最知名的领导人。</p>
<p>"Today, it could disqualify the pro-independence legislators," he said, wearing a surgical mask and plastic goggles as he stood in the middle</p>	<p>“今天他们想取消资格的是支持独立的议员，”他带着医用口罩和塑料护目镜站在示威人群的中央说道。“下一位会是谁？”</p>

of the demonstration. "Who would be next?"	
As midnight approached in Hong Kong, hundreds of protesters remained in a tense standoff with the police near China's liaison office. Officers stood in a row, armed with truncheons and shields. Some had gas masks, igniting concerns that tear gas could be used. It was the use of tear gas against the unarmed protesters in 2014 that helped set off that year's widespread protest movement.	随着午夜降临,数百名抗议者依然在中国驻香港公署附近与警方紧张地对峙着。警察手持警棍和盾牌站成一排。一部分警察配有防毒面具,让人担心他们可能会使用催泪弹。在2014年,正是因为警方向手无寸铁的抗议者释放催泪弹,才引发那场大范围的抗议运动。
After midnight, officers in riot gear began clearing the area of protesters, some of whom were shouting, "Hong Kong independence."	午夜之后,身着防暴服的警察开始清除聚集在该区域的抗议者,其中一些抗议者还在高喊着“香港独立”。
The 2014 protests followed a decision by the National People's Congress that also generated outrage in Hong Kong. That year, the Communist Party-controlled body set strict rules on planned elections for Hong Kong's top leader that effectively gave Beijing control over who could be nominated for the office.	2014年那场抗议行动也是发生在全国人大做出一项引发香港愤怒的决议之后。那一年,由共产党控制的该机构针对计划进行的香港最高领导人选举设定了严格的规则,实际上由北京控制了谁可以被提名该职位。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-yau-wai-ching-sixt-us-leung	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-yau-wai-ching-sixt-us-leung
From Hong Kong Pencil Pusher to Political Firebrand	游蕙祯,从女白领到激进立法者
HONG KONG — Yau Wai-ching seemed destined to lead an ordinary life.	香港——游蕙祯看上去是注定要过一种普通生活的。
Twenty-two years old and a newly-minted college graduate, she was already lost in the anonymity of the hundreds of thousands of workers commuting from this city's high-rise apartments to its glass office towers. Her job: processing membership applications at the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants.	22岁时,她刚刚从大学毕业,像香港数十万默默无闻的白领一样,她从高层公寓前往有玻璃外墙的写字楼上班。她的工作是在香港会计师公会处理会员申请材料。
That was three years ago.	那是三年之前。

<p>Now, Ms. Yau is one of the best-known and most provocative public figures in this former British colony of 7.3 million, part of an expanding, youth-centered movement that backs more autonomy and, in her case, outright independence from China.</p>	<p>现在，游蕙禎是这个有 730 万人口的前英国殖民地中最著名、最具煽动性的公众人物之一，这是一个日渐扩大的、以青年为中心的运动的一部分，支持香港拥有更多的自主权，而她的主张是完全从中国独立。</p>
<p>In September, she became the youngest woman ever elected to Hong Kong's 70-seat legislature. And last month, when taking the oath of office, she altered the words, using both an expletive and the term "Chee-na" instead of China, which many people understood to be a reference to a demeaning term for the country that was used by the Japanese during the World War II era.</p>	<p>9 月，她成为香港议会成立以来当选的最年轻的女议员，在 70 个席位中占据了一席。上个月，在宣誓就职的时候，她使用了一个脏字，并用“Chee-na”（支那）来指中国，在很多人的认知中，这是日本人在二战期间用来贬低中国的一个词。</p>
<p>Her extraordinary public act of defiance enraged the leaders in Beijing. On Wednesday, the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily cited one mainland scholar who referred to Ms. Yau and a fellow pro-independence colleague as a "pustule" that had to be removed.</p>	<p>这种不寻常的公开蔑视行为激怒了北京的领导人。上周三，中共党报《人民日报》引用了一位大陆学者的说法，将游蕙禎和另一个主张独立的人称为必须切除的“脓包”。</p>
<p>The following evening, Hong Kong's government was told that China's Communist Party-controlled Parliament would take the extraordinary step of ruling on the legality of her oath, which was already being argued in a local court. Beijing has never intervened in a Hong Kong court case without being asked by local officials or judges before, raising alarms that the city's considerable autonomy from the mainland, guaranteed by an international treaty, was being undermined.</p>	<p>第二天晚上，香港政府被告知，中共控制的人大将采取不同寻常的措施，对她的宣誓的合法性进行裁决，香港一家地方法院已经此事展开辩论。北京以前从未在没有地方官员或法官要求的情况下干预香港法院案件，这引起了人们的戒心，香港本来在一个国际条约的保证下拥有相当大的自治权，他们担心这种自治权正在被削弱。</p>
<p>Beijing is also outraged about a trip that Ms. Yau and her colleague, Sixtus Leung, known as Baggio, took to Taiwan last month to meet with pro-independence students there.</p>	<p>引发北京怒火的事情还有游蕙禎和同事梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung, 又名 Baggio)上月前往台湾，与那里的亲台独学生会面。</p>
<p>But for now, she and her young staff are settling into spacious offices</p>	<p>但现在，她和年轻的幕僚正入主香港立法会大楼十楼的宽敞办公室。在上周</p>

<p>on the 10th floor of Hong Kong's Legislative Council building. Bottles of wine and Belgian beer, and three large megaphones, lay strewn about the messy office during a visit late last week. On her desk was a copy of "The Godfather," by Mario Puzo, which she is eager to read.</p>	<p>未接受访问时，凌乱的办公室里散落着一瓶瓶葡萄酒和比利时啤酒，以及三个巨大的扩音器。在她的书桌上有一本马里奥·普佐(Mario Puzo)的《教父》(The Godfather)，她正急切地想读这本书。</p>
<p>On a whiteboard, written with blue marker, was the now-famous variation of "China" she had voiced at her inauguration. From the window next to her desk, the local headquarters of the People's Liberation Army looms.</p>	<p>一块白板上用蓝色的标记笔写着她在就职典礼上指代“中国”的称呼，现在这个词已经广为人知。从她办公桌旁边的窗户看出去，可以看到中国人民解放军驻香港总部。</p>
<p>It was the road in front of the army headquarters — a building which also served as a British military installation — where Ms. Yau's transformation began two years ago, on Sept. 28, 2014. It was there and then that she first experienced the political life: joining thousands of people in a standoff against the police.</p>	<p>驻军总部的建筑曾是英国的军事设施，两年前的2014年9月28日，游蕙祯的蜕变就是就在驻军总部前面的道路上开始的。在那里，她第一次经历了政治生活：她加入数千人的行列，与警方对峙。</p>
<p>As remarkable as Ms. Yau's rise from office worker to radical lawmaker may seem, her personal transformation is far from unique here. She is just one of hundreds of thousands of Hong Kongers whose lives were altered by the pro-democracy protests that swept the city two years ago.</p>	<p>游蕙祯从一个办公室白领成长为激进的立法者，虽然这非常引人注目，但这样的个人蜕变在香港并不独特。两年前，席卷该市的民主抗议活动改变了数十万香港人的生活，她只是其中之一。</p>
<p>A generation of young people forged their political identities as they rallied — ultimately unsuccessfully — against China's decision to put strict controls on planned elections for the city's chief executive. To them, it was a betrayal of the promises made more than a generation ago that led to Britain transferring sovereignty to China, with the promise that Hong Kong would enjoy a high degree of autonomy until at least 2047.</p>	<p>一代年轻人集结起来，确立他们的政治身份，反对中国严格控制行政长官选举计划的决定，但最终未能成功。对他们来说，这是对一个承诺的背叛，中国在20年前承诺香港将享有高度自治至少到2047年，英国随后把香港的主权移交给了中国。</p>

<p>"All of us had the same mission, that we had to stop the government and try to get our democracy," Ms. Yau said in an interview.</p>	<p>"我们都肩负着同一项使命，就是必须阻止政府，努力拿到我们的民主，"游蕙祯在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>After a few days, she became disillusioned with the main body of protesters who had set up camp on the thoroughfares around the Legislative Council building and the main government offices. The atmosphere was like a "festival," she said.</p>	<p>几天后，她对抗议者中的主要群体大失所望。当时他们在立法会大楼和主要政府机构附近的主干道上安营扎寨。她说，气氛像是在“过节”。</p>
<p>"When I came out from my home I thought I had to fight, to have a war with the government," Ms. Yau said.</p>	<p>"从家里出来的时候，我觉得我必须要去斗争，要和政府开战，"游蕙祯说。</p>
<p>When the protests ended after 79 days in December 2014, most participants resumed their daily routines. But not Ms. Yau. She volunteered for the newly formed Youngspiration party and ran for a seat in a local district council in 2015. She lost, but was spurred to run for the legislature after violent clashes broke out in February.</p>	<p>在持续了 79 天的抗议在 2014 年 12 月结束后，大部分参与者恢复了各自的日常生活。但游蕙祯没有。她自愿为新成立的政党“青年新政”(Youngspiration)服务，并于 2015 年竞选一个区议会的议员席位。她失败了，但 2 月的暴力冲突爆发后，她受到鼓舞，决定竞选立法会议员。</p>
<p>Her experience in the youth movement slowly transformed a quiet young woman into an outspoken, irreverent young politician. Together with Mr. Leung, she has helped to trigger what may turn into a constitutional crisis, should China's Parliament move to block them from taking office.</p>	<p>在青年运动中的经历慢慢让一个文静的年轻姑娘变成了一个直言无讳、挑战权威的年轻政界人士。如果中国的最高立法机构采取行动，阻止游蕙祯和梁颂恒就职，他们一同参与引发的事件大概会演变成一场宪法危机。</p>
<p>Mr. Leung recalled that when Ms. Yau joined the Youngspiration party in early 2015, she used to keep to herself.</p>	<p>梁颂恒回忆说，2015 年初加入“青年新政”时，游蕙祯不喜欢与人打交道。</p>
<p>"She didn't know how to express herself. To be blunt, she was quite a nerd," he said. "But in the two years since she's been forced to speak and has changed a lot."</p>	<p>"她不太懂表达自己。不客气地说，她以前是挺‘毒’的，"他说。（毒/独在粤语里有不善社交的意思——译注。）"但过去两年间她被迫要说话，所以也改变了很多。"</p>
<p>Ms. Yau's experience until 2014 offered few clues to suggest she would become so passionate about Hong Kong's future. Her parents — both</p>	<p>从游蕙祯 2014 年以前的经历，几乎看得出来她为何会对香港的未来变得如此热情。其父母都是退休公务员，希望她在稳定的工作岗位上工作几年，然</p>

<p>retired civil servants — wanted her to work for a few years in her steady job and then, perhaps, go to graduate school. Until 2014, she complied.</p>	<p>后或许再读个研究生。在 2014 年之前，她服从了这样的安排。</p>
<p>But, as Ms. Yau describes it, she could not countenance students — some still in high school — confronting the police on Hong Kong’s streets while she worked at a comfortable desk job just blocks away. “They are too young to bear this kind of social responsibility,” she said. “I had to pay something for this place.”</p>	<p>但正如游蕙禎所说的那样，她无法接受学生——一些仍在上高中——在香港街头与警方对抗，而自己却在几个街区外做着轻松的办公室工作。“他们还太年轻，承担不起这种社会责任，”她说。“我必须为这个地方付出点什么。”</p>
<p>Some of her experiences as a student suggest that, if anything, she strongly identified with the Chinese nation, if not the Communist government that has run it since 1949.</p>	<p>如果学生时代的一些经历能说明什么的话，那就是她对中华民族有着强烈的认同感，当然这与从 1949 年开始统治它的共产党政府无关。</p>
<p>At Hong Kong’s Lingnan University, Ms. Yau studied Chinese literature. She said she enjoyed writing fictionalized accounts of the romantic intrigue — especially homosexual relations — in China’s imperial dynasties, notably the Qin, the first dynasty that flourished more than 2,200 years ago. As for China’s last dynasty, the Qing, she said she had little interest because its rulers — the Manchus — were foreigners.</p>	<p>在香港的岭南大学，游蕙禎读的是中文系。她说自己喜欢写以中国王朝为背景，情节复杂又浪漫的小说，尤其涉及同性关系，而且她特别中意 2000 多年前盛极一时的中国第一个封建王朝秦朝。至于中国最后一个朝代清代，她说自己没什么兴趣，因为它的统治者满族人是外夷。</p>
<p>“I don’t think it is a real dynasty for Chinese people,” she said.</p>	<p>“我觉得它不是真正意义上的中国人的朝代，”她说。</p>
<p>Even before she attended college, she said she was particularly affected by the Analects, the collection of sayings and ideas attributed to the philosopher Confucius. In some ways, they have helped shape her still developing worldview, particularly her strident anti-Communism.</p>	<p>甚至在上大学之前，她还说《论语》对自己的影响特别大。该书收录了哲学家孔子的言谈和思想。在某种程度上，它们一直在影响着她仍在形成中的世界观，特别是她强烈的反共产主义思维。</p>
<p>To Ms. Yau, the government in Beijing has, through its political campaigns, destroyed much that is good about Chinese society. She considers Taiwan, which Beijing holds is a breakaway province, a better guardian of Chinese traditions, and that Chinese President Xi Jinping’s</p>	<p>在游蕙禎看来，北京的中央政府通过各种政治运动，破坏了中国社会很多好的方面。她认为，被北京称作一个分裂出去的省份的台湾更好地保护了中国的传统，而中国国家主席习近平最近对“儒家价值观”的重视只是流于表面，与圣人的真正精神不符。</p>

<p>recent emphasis on Confucian values is superficial and not in keeping with the true spirit of the sage.</p>	
<p>But even if China abandoned Communism and embraced its thousands of years of history, Ms. Yau said her loyalties lie with Hong Kong, which embarked on a very different path after the British established their colony in the 1840s. She sees Hong Kong's civil liberties — the same ones that allowed her to protest and then win a seat on the legislature — as being under mortal threat by an ever-intrusive mainland government.</p>	<p>但即使中国放弃共产主义, 拥抱其数千年的历史, 游蕙祯说自己仍忠于香港。英国 19 世纪 40 年代建立殖民地后, 香港便走上了一条完全不同的道路。她认为, 香港的公民自由, 即允许她进行抗议活动然后又赢得立法会议员席位的那些自由, 面临着不断进行干涉的内地政府的致命威胁。</p>
<p>At 25 years old, she has come under intense criticism for her inauguration, during which she laid out a blue banner that read "Hong Kong Is Not China." Even some of her allies considered her profanity-laced oath childish.</p>	<p>25 岁的她因就职仪式而遭受强烈批评。在就职仪式上, 她打出了一个蓝色的横幅, 上面写着 "Hong Kong Is Not China" (香港不是中国)。就连她的一些盟友也认为她带有不敬言语的宣誓颇为幼稚。</p>
<p>That speaks to the divide between older pro-democracy supporters, who accept Chinese sovereignty, and many in the younger generation, who do not. Emily Lau, the longtime head of Hong Kong's Democratic Party, said it was unwise of Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung to use the term "Chee-na."</p>	<p>这反映了在亲民主阵营里接受中国主权的老一代支持者, 与年青一代中很多不接受中国主权的支持者之间的分歧。长期担任香港民主党(Democratic Party)主席的刘慧卿(Emily Lau)表示, 游蕙祯和梁颂恒用 "支那" 这个说法是不明智的。</p>
<p>"I don't agree with that at all and understand why many people feel infuriated and insulted," Ms. Lau said, adding that she also strongly disagreed with the pro-Beijing camp's attempt to prevent the pair from taking office.</p>	<p>"我完全不赞成这么做, 也明白为什么很多人感到愤怒, 觉得受到了侮辱," 刘慧卿说, 并接着表示她也强烈反对亲北京阵营试图阻止游梁二人就职的行为。</p>
<p>Ms. Yau, now in danger of losing her seat, did not want to comment on her oath, citing a court case on whether she will be allowed to retake the pledge. Even so, on Wednesday she and Mr. Leung tried to retake</p>	<p>现在面临失去议员席位这一危险的游蕙祯不愿评论自己的宣誓, 表示原因是一起有关是否允许她重新宣誓的诉讼案件。尽管如此, 周三当天, 她和梁颂恒突然中止了立法会会议进程, 试图重新宣誓, 场面颇为混乱。立法会主席</p>

their oaths, unannounced, in a chaotic and aborted legislative session. The body's president called their action "ridiculous" and asked them to leave.	称他们的行为“荒谬”，并要求他们退场。
"We have to protect our own values, our freedoms," Ms. Yau said. "Some people have to stand up and fight for these kind of things."	“我们必须保卫我们自己的价值观，我们的自由，”游蕙祯说。“一些人必须站出来，为这些东西而斗争。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-yau-wai-ching	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161107/hong-kong-yau-wai-ching
Beijing's Intervention in Hong Kong Election Could Face a Hurdle: Local Courts	人大释法的潜在阻力：香港法院
HONG KONG — There were no banners. No raised fists. As night fell on Tuesday, more than a thousand protesters dressed in black held a silent march through the central business area of Hong Kong. They took care not to jaywalk. Then they quietly dispersed into the night.	香港——没有横幅。没有举起的拳头。本周二晚上，一千多名黑衣抗议者在香港市中心商业区安静地游行。他们很注意遵守交通规则，之后就在夜色中默默散去。
Collectively, the participants in the march had more power than most demonstrators. They were Hong Kong lawyers, angered by China's move on Monday to effectively rewrite a clause in Hong Kong's charter in order to prevent two young pro-independence politicians from taking office as legislators.	总的来说，这次游行的参与者比大多数示威者拥有更大的权力。他们是香港的律师，被中国本周一的一个举动所激怒。中国实际上是要重写香港宪章中的一项条款，防止两个年轻的独立政治人士就任议员。
As a group, Hong Kong's lawyers say Beijing's decision to step into a legal case in this city has dealt a blow to its judiciary, famed for its fairness and independence and central to Hong Kong's success as a global financial hub.	作为一个团体，香港律师表示，北京决定介入这个城市的一桩法律案件，是对其司法机构的一次打击，香港司法机构以公正性和独立性闻名，它对于香港作为一个全球金融中心的成败至关重要。
The local bar association called the decision, announced by China's Parliament, "unnecessary and inappropriate" and damaging to the concept of "one country, two systems" that has allowed this former British colony to maintain considerable autonomy from the mainland	香港律师协会称，中国人大宣布的这个决定是“不必要和不适当的”，是对“一国两制”原则的破坏。香港是前英国殖民地，根据这个原则，自1997年移交中国以来，香港一直享有相当大的自治权。

<p>since the 1997 handover of sovereignty.</p>	
<p>But many practicing lawyers and legal scholars here also say that Hong Kong's judiciary will have to implement the decision, and in doing so will apply legal standards evolved over centuries of precedent — common law — that may soften or perhaps even stymie Beijing's will.</p>	<p>但很多执业律师和法律学者也表示，香港的司法机构将不得不执行这项裁决，而在执行的时候，必须使用在数百年先例中演变而成的法律标准——普通法，它可能会软化或甚至阻挠北京的意志。</p>
<p>"We have to show the world that this is not the accepted norm," said Dennis Kwok, a lawyer and organizer of the march who also serves on Hong Kong's 70-member Legislative Council. "It does damage to 'one country, two systems' but at the same time we do have faith in the legal system."</p>	<p>"我们必须向世界表明，这不是被接受的规范，"游行的组织者、香港70人立法会的议员之一郭荣铿(Dennis Kwok)律师说。"这损害了'一国两制'原则，但同时，我们对香港的法律制度也有信心。"</p>
<p>It is a phenomenon that China may not have foreseen: the artful implementation of a Communist legal diktat in a delicate, rules-based system where judges wear wigs, are often educated in England and are trained to make rulings that protect civil liberties. China's government, accustomed to law being a mere appendage of state power, may be in for an unpleasant surprise.</p>	<p>中国可能没有预见到的这种现象：在一个精妙、基于规则的制度中巧妙地实施共产主义法律制度，法官头戴假发，往往是在英国接受的教育，他们所接受的训练要求他们做出保护公民自由的裁决。中国政府习惯了法律只是国家权力的附属，他们可能免不了会遇到一个不愉快的意外。</p>
<p>"I don't think we should underestimate the power or resilience of the common law to protect the autonomy and rights of the Hong Kong people," Cora Chan, an associate professor who focuses on constitutional law at the University of Hong Kong, said in an interview.</p>	<p>"我认为，我们不应该低估普通法保障香港人自主权和权利的力量或韧性。"香港大学研究宪法的副教授陈秀慧(Cora Chan)在采访中说。</p>
<p>"The irony here is Hong Kong courts, being common law courts, would be using common law techniques to interpret an interpretation handed down from a Leninist legal system," Professor Chan said.</p>	<p>陈秀慧说："讽刺的是，香港法院是普通法法庭，会使用普通法技巧来解释列宁主义法律制度的释法。"</p>
<p>Beijing's interpretation, issued on Monday by a committee in the National People's Congress, specifies that office holders in Hong Kong</p>	<p>北京的释法是本周一由人大的一个委员会发布的，它规定香港公职人员要么"真诚庄重"地宣誓，要么被迫离职，没有机会重新宣誓。</p>

<p>have to “sincerely and solemnly” take loyalty oaths or be forced to vacate their posts, with no chance for a redo.</p>	
<p>The ruling came after the two young politicians, Sixtus Leung, 30, and Yau Wai-ching, 25, inserted a derogatory term for China in their oaths. That infuriated Beijing, which bristles at any talk of separatism.</p>	<p>之前两位年轻的政治人士，30岁的梁颂恒和25岁的游蕙祯，在宣誓时使用了一个针对中国的歧视用语，激怒了北京。任何分裂主义论调都会令北京震怒。</p>
<p>The interpretation of an article in the territory’s governing Basic Law was tailor-made to compel Hong Kong courts and its Legislature to force the duo to vacate their office, and no lawyer interviewed expected the courts to come to their rescue.</p>	<p>对香港《基本法》中的条款进行解释，是为了迫使香港法院及立法机关逼迫两人离任，在接受采访的律师中，没有人预期法庭会救他们。</p>
<p>But Eric Cheung, who teaches law at the University of Hong Kong, said it was possible that the Hong Kong court that is adjudicating their case could rule that Beijing’s interpretation was not retroactive.</p>	<p>但在香港大学(University of Hong Kong)法学院讲师张达明(Eric Cheung)看来，审理案件的香港法院可能会裁定，北京的释法不具追溯力。</p>
<p>That may give the duo a chance to retake their oaths, though he said it would take a brave judge to make a ruling that could invite a new, even more specific, interpretation from Beijing.</p>	<p>他说，这可能会给两人一个重新宣誓的机会，虽然那需要一个有勇气的法官做出裁决，请北京提供一个新的、更具体的释法。</p>
<p>The Chinese interpretation was also aimed at preventing people who back Hong Kong’s independence from running for office. In July, Hong Kong’s government introduced a new loyalty pledge, requiring that candidates sign a document acknowledging that the city is an “inalienable part” of China.</p>	<p>中国释法的另一个目的是防止港独支持者上台。今年7月，香港政府出台了一个新的效忠承诺，要求候选人签署一份文件，承认香港是中国的“不可分割的一部分”。</p>
<p>Several candidates were disqualified and went to court; that case has not yet been decided. A judge could make a narrow ruling that Beijing’s interpretation applies only to taking oaths, which candidates, as opposed to officeholders, do not have to do.</p>	<p>几名候选人被取消资格后诉诸法庭；该案尚未裁定。法官可以做出有限的裁决，认为北京的释法只适用于宣誓，而那些候选人并非公职人员，不必这样做。</p>
<p>“If the Chinese government’s ultimate aim is to keep separatists out of</p>	<p>香港大学法学教授杨艾文(Simon Young)说：“如果中国政府的最终目标是把</p>

the Legislature, then this interpretation is not going to be able to do that," said Simon Young, a law professor at the University of Hong Kong.	分裂主义者从立法机关清除出去，那么此次释法是不可能做到的。”
Several lawyers pointed out that Beijing's ruling was novel because it effectively amended the Basic Law, which serves as Hong Kong's Constitution.	几名律师指出，北京的裁决是前所未有的，因为它实际上修改了作为香港宪法的《基本法》。
"If you look at it closely, it is more like an amendment, or an addition," said Peter Chiu, who participated in Tuesday's march.	“如果你认真看一看，会觉得它更像是修正案，或是一个补充，”参加本周二游行的彼得·赵(Peter Chiu)说。
That is problematic, because amendments to the Basic Law must be approved by the entire National People's Congress, which meets once a year, in March.	而这是有问题的，因为《基本法》的修正案必须获得每年3月的人大会议批准。
That raises the possibility, however remote, that Hong Kong's highest court, the Court of Final Appeal, may rule that Beijing's interpretation, which has not been approved by the entire National People's Congress, is an amendment and not enforceable, Professor Chan said.	这就导致了一种可能性，不管这种可能性有多小——陈秀慧说，香港最高级别的终审法院可以裁定，未经人大全会批准的北京释法是一项修正案，不可执行。
That is the nuclear option.	那是一个“核选项”。
In 1999, the Court of Final Appeal found that it had the power to declare "invalid" acts by the Chinese Parliament or its standing committee that violated the Basic Law, Professor Chan said.	陈秀慧说，1999年，终审法院发现，对于中国人大或其常务委员会违反《基本法》的行为，自己有权宣布它们“无效”。
That kind of weapon — “hard legal controls,” in her words — is most effective when it is not used.	这种武器——她的原话是“硬法律控制”——在没有使用的时候是最有效的。
"Simply claiming that courts in Hong Kong have those powers might well give an incentive to China to exercise restraint in issuing decisions or interpretations on Hong Kong," she said.	“只要声称香港法院拥有这些权力，便可促使中国在对香港做出决定或释法的时候保持克制，”她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161109/hong-kong-lawyers-protest	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161109/hong-kong-lawyers-protest
Why Did Beijing Slap Down Hong Kong Separatists? To Make a Point.	触及“核心利益”，北京对香港不惜杀一儆百

<p>BEIJING — When President Xi Jinping of China meets foreign leaders, he tends to recite talking points in a dutiful monotone, diplomats say. But when challenges to China’s sovereignty come up — like protests in Hong Kong — he roars to life.</p>	<p>北京——多名外交官表示，中国国家主席习近平在接见外国领导人时，往往会例行公事地用单调的话语反复说要点。但是，一旦涉及到对中国主权的挑战——比如香港的抗议活动——他会大声直言。</p>
<p>“He read flatly from the script,” one Western official said of such a meeting. “But when it got to China’s core interests, these disputes, he put down his notes and spoke passionately.”</p>	<p>“他枯燥地照本宣科，”一位西方官员谈起这样一次会面。“但论及中国的核心利益和那些争端时，他会抛开讲稿，充满激情地发言。”</p>
<p>For anyone puzzling over why China reacted so swiftly and severely to block two pro-independence politicians from taking their seats in Hong Kong’s legislature, Mr. Xi’s expansive idea of sovereignty is a good place to start.</p>	<p>很多人不理解中国为什么做出如此迅速而激烈的反应，阻止两位支持独立的政治人士取得香港立法会的席位，这要从习近平对主权的总体认知上入手。</p>
<p>“He lets you know that this is what really matters,” said the Western official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to describe a closed-door meeting with Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>“他会让你明白这是真正重要的东西，”这位西方官员说道。此人选择匿名谈论与习近平进行的一次闭门会议。</p>
<p>China’s Communist Party-run National People’s Congress stepped in on Monday and effectively barred the two from taking office, saying they had slurred Beijing in their oath of office.</p>	<p>由共产党控制的全国人民代表大会在周一做出干预，实际上阻止了这两人就任，称他们在宣誓期间诋毁了北京政府。</p>
<p>The politicians, Sixtus Leung and Yau Wai-ching, were elected to the Hong Kong Legislative Council in September on a pro-independence platform. In taking their oaths last month, they substituted a word for China that is widely seen as derogatory, and Ms. Yau added a common obscenity.</p>	<p>梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)和游蕙祯(Yau Wai-ching)于今年9月被选入香港立法会，其竞选是在一个支持独立的平台上展开的。在上月宣誓就职期间，他们使用了一个被普遍认为对中国有贬损意味的词，游蕙祯还加了一句常见的脏话。</p>
<p>There were other, less draconian ways to resolve the impasse. Mr. Leung, known as Baggio, and Ms. Yau, for instance, agreed to retake their oaths properly. The president of the council said it should decide</p>	<p>要解决目前的僵局，也有一些不那么严苛的办法。比如，又名“Baggio”的梁颂恒和游蕙祯同意以正确的方式重新宣誓。香港立法会主席表示，立法会应该自行决定自己的事务。就连忠于北京的行政长官也愿意将决策权交给香港</p>

<p>its own affairs. Even Hong Kong's chief executive, a loyal supporter of Beijing, was willing to leave the decision to Hong Kong's judiciary.</p>	<p>司法机构。</p>
<p>But that was not to be.</p>	<p>但情况却未能如此。</p>
<p>"What could have been handled in a moderate fashion," said Michael C. Davis, a former law professor in Hong Kong who is now a researcher in Washington, "became a constitutional crisis, affording Beijing an opportunity to advance its sovereignty agenda."</p>	<p>"本可以用一种温和的方式来处理的事，"前香港法学教授、如今在华盛顿担任研究员的戴大为(Michael C. Davis)说，"变成了一场宪法危机，让北京有了一个推进主权议程的机会。"</p>
<p>Or as Richard C. Bush, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, put it, "Instead of ignoring independence and localist sentiment, which Chinese leaders should have done, they shone a spotlight on" it.</p>	<p>或者像布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)资深研究员理查德·C·布什(Richard C. Bush)所说的，"中国领导层没有像它本该的那样无视独立和地方主义的情绪，反倒给它打上了聚光灯。"</p>
<p>Beijing decided it had to respond strongly and to make an example of the wayward politicians.</p>	<p>北京认为自己必须做出强烈的反应，对这两位任性的政客进行惩罚，以警示他人。</p>
<p>"Some people think there was no need to worry, that they could never win independence and their forces are too puny," Zou Pingxue, a professor of law in Shenzhen, China, said by telephone. "But there was the dangerous tendency that the Hong Kong independence phenomenon could grow larger and spin out of control."</p>	<p>"有些人觉得没必要担心，觉得他们永远也不可能赢得独立，觉得他们的力量太小，"在深圳担任法学教授的邹平学在电话里说道。"但这里存在一种危险的倾向，即港独现象会逐渐扩大，进而失控。"</p>
<p>A punitive response was in character for Mr. Xi, who has waged a blistering campaign against corruption that has jailed thousands of officials. Moreover, a tight grip on Hong Kong comports with his self-declared job as the leader of national rejuvenation, which he sees as a far-reaching mission.</p>	<p>做出惩罚的反应，和习近平的性格相符。他曾发起猛烈的反腐运动，令数以千计的官员入狱。而且，将香港抓得更紧一些，也符合他给自己设置的领导民族复兴的定位，他把这看作是一项影响深远的任务。</p>
<p>Even before this dust-up, a string of actions since last year showed how Mr. Xi is willing to recast, override or ignore laws and conventions that stood in the way of what he sees as China's powers over its territory</p>	<p>早在出现这场骚动之前，习近平自去年以来采取的一系列行动已经表明，他希望改写、推翻或忽视那些妨碍他行使在他看来属于中国的权力的法规，不管它们是在哪里。</p>

<p>and citizens, wherever they may be.</p>	
<p>Hong Kong booksellers peddling garish tales about China's elite were snatched into the mainland. Chinese dissidents on the run were spirited back to their homeland from Thailand, despite United Nations protection as refugees. Beijing has not recognized an international tribunal's rejection of its claims over much of the South China Sea, although it signed the treaty behind the decision. Covert squads abroad have induced absconding officials to return to China from the United States and other states that have no extradition agreements with Beijing.</p>	<p>一些香港书商因贩卖有关中国权贵的俗艳故事，被突然抓到大陆。流亡海外的中国异见者，尽管已经被联合国以难民的身份予以保护，还是从泰国被偷偷带回中国。中国拒绝接受一个国际仲裁机构否定中国大部分南海海域领土主张的裁决，尽管它签署了支持这一裁决的条约。还有秘密警察前往海外，诱使潜逃官员从美国和其他没有跟北京签订引渡协议的国家返回中国。</p>
<p>Beijing has a stronger legal argument for its intervention in Hong Kong, over which it has sovereignty. But under the agreement that returned Hong Kong to China from Britain in 1997, Beijing agreed to allow Hong Kong to maintain its separate system for 50 years.</p>	<p>对于介入它拥有主权的香港的事务，北京有更具说服力的法律依据。但根据1997年香港从英国回归中国时达成的协议，北京同意让香港保持独立的制度五十年不变。</p>
<p>Beijing has long treated Hong Kong as a worrisome bridgehead that allows politically toxic ideas, books and people to seep into the adjoining mainland. But until Mr. Xi took office, China's leaders were less inclined to intervene in the city, which has its legal autonomy and freedoms enshrined in a mini-constitution known as the Basic Law.</p>	<p>长久以来，北京一直把香港是看作一个令人担忧的桥头堡，后者纵容政治上有害的思想、书籍和人渗透到与之毗邻的大陆。但直到习近平上台之前，中国领导人一直不太倾向于干涉这里的事务。香港有自己的司法自主权和自由，它们受到一部被称为《基本法》的微型宪法的保障。</p>
<p>That reticence has evaporated over the last two years.</p>	<p>在过去的两年里，这种克制消失了。</p>
<p>In 2014, Mr. Xi's government issued a policy paper on Hong Kong that rattled many in the city who saw it as watering down their legal protections. Then an election plan for the city fell far short of competitive elections that many Hong Kong residents demanded, and Hong Kong erupted in protests that occupied streets in the city center</p>	<p>2014年，习近平领导的政府发布了一份关于香港的政策文件，让许多香港人颇为不安。他们认为这个文件会削弱他们的法律保障。接着出台的香港选举计划远远不能实现许多香港居民要求的差额选举，香港爆发抗议活动，抗议者占据了市中心的多条街道，时间长达三个月。</p>

for nearly three months.	
Those failed protests kindled Hong Kong's small, youthful pro-independence movement. Most residents view their demands as unrealistic or undesirable. But in elections in September, activists gained a foothold in the Legislative Council, which skewed voting rules ensure is dominated by politicians loyal to Beijing.	以失败告终的抗议活动，激起了由香港年轻人组织的小型独立运动。大多数居民认为他们的要求是不切实际或不可取的。但在今年9月的选举中，活动人士在立法会占有了一席之地。在倾向性的规则保障下，这个立法会是以支持北京的政治人士为主导的。
Lawyers disagree over whether Chinese legislature had the power to interpret the Basic Law that is supposed to guard the city's legal autonomy. Even so, the move has unnerved many in Hong Kong, because it occurred before the city's courts, with a tradition of independence rooted in common law, decided a case over whether the politicians could take their seats.	对于中国立法机关是否有权对本该保障香港司法独立的《基本法》进行解释，律师们意见不一。尽管如此，此举还是引发许多香港人的不安，因为它发生在这个城市的法院就两名政治人物是否取得席位做出裁决之前。香港有植根于普通法的独立传统。
"It intrudes upon an ongoing case before the courts in Hong Kong," said Mr. Davis, the former law professor. "There is no doubt that it raises concern over both the integrity of the Hong Kong judicial system and Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy."	"它打断了一个正在进行的案件，香港法院还没有做出判决，"前法学教授戴大为说。"这无疑这会引发人们对于香港司法制度和香港高度自治权的担忧。"
Now the Hong Kong courts must rule on the case in light of China's interpretation, which says that even city lawmakers who take their oath of office correctly will "bear legal responsibility" if their sincerity is found lacking.	现在，香港法院必须根据中国的释法来裁决这个案件。依照它的释法，哪怕是正确宣誓就职的议员，如果被发现缺乏诚意，也要"承担法律责任"。
Already, the decision has ignited street protests in Hong Kong, recalling the demonstrations of 2014.	该决定已经在香港引发街头抗议，场面让人想起2014年的示威活动。
But defenders of China's position said its leaders would not back down, as they have done before.	然而，中国立场的捍卫者表示，中国领导层不会像以前那样退让。
"Some people have said the People's Congress should exercise	"有些人讲人大要自我约束，权力不要用尽，"全国人大常委会副秘书长李飞

<p>self-restraint, that we shouldn't use powers to their utmost," Li Fei, a deputy secretary general of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, told reporters on Monday. "We say that the powers must be used."</p>	<p>周一对记者讲道。“我们讲权力必须要用。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161110/china-hong-kong-independence</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161110/china-hong-kong-independence</p>
<p>How a Word, 'Chee-na,' Renewed a Crisis Between Beijing and Hong Kong</p>	<p>“支那”一词如何激怒了北京</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Thousands of people marched in Hong Kong on Sunday to protest an expected decision by the Chinese government that would effectively block two newly elected politicians from taking their seats in the semiautonomous territory's legislature.</p>	<p>香港——数千人周日在香港游行，抗议中国政府的一项预料之中的裁决，它将有效阻止两名新当选的政治人士在这个半自治区的立法机关就职。</p>
<p>The decision, issued the next day, came after the prospective lawmakers, Sixtus Leung, 30, and Yau Wai-ching, 25, made controversial remarks last month during an oath-taking ceremony in Hong Kong's Legislative Council. Rather than say "China" in their oaths, they said "Chee-na," a term that many find offensive, associating it with its use by Japan during its occupation of China during World War II. Ms. Yau also added an expletive to her oath.</p>	<p>这项裁决于第二天宣布。它是在 30 岁的梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)和 25 岁的游蕙祯(Yau Wai-ching)这两名准议员在上个月香港立法会的宣誓仪式上发表争议性言论后做出的。他们宣誓时用“支那”代替“中国”。很多人认为“支那”这个词具有侮辱性，因为“二战”时日本在占领中国期间就是用“支那”指代中国。游蕙祯还在誓词中插入了脏话。</p>
<p>Relations between the Chinese mainland and Hong Kong, a former British colony of 7.3 million, were already frayed by pro-democracy demonstrations that erupted in 2014 in response to the Chinese government's rejection of calls for free elections in the territory. The remarks by the two politicians, who have argued that Hong Kong should be independent from China, were widely seen as acts of</p>	<p>香港是一个拥有 730 万人口的前英国殖民地。2014 年，因中国政府拒绝该地区自由选举的吁求，这里爆发了主张民主的示威活动，所以中国内地和香港之间的关系已经有些紧张。这两位政治人士曾主张，香港应该从中国独立出来；两人在宣誓会上的言论被广泛视为轻蔑之举，成为政治危机再起的催化剂。</p>

<p>defiance — and catalysts for a renewed political crisis.</p>	
<p>Where does the term ‘Chee-na’ come from?</p>	<p>“支那”一词从何而来?</p>
<p>Aoki Masaru, a Japanese Sinologist, argued that it originated in early Sanskrit transcriptions of Qin, the name of the dynasty that unified China more than 2,000 years ago, according to a 2012 essay by the historian Joshua A. Fogel. With the spread of Buddhism from India, and the translation of scriptures into Chinese, the word entered China and then Japan. Professor Fogel, who teaches at York University in Toronto, wrote that the Japanese used the name Chee-na for centuries, but especially from the 19th century through World War II.</p>	<p>据历史学家约书亚·A·福格尔(Joshua A. Fogel)2012年的一篇文章称,日本汉学家青木正儿(Aoki Masaru)认为,“支那”一词始于早期梵文对“秦”——2000多年前统一中国的王朝——的音译。在许多西方语言里,中国的叫法恐怕都跟秦这个名字有关。随着印度佛教的传播,在将经文译成汉语的过程中,该词进入中国,后又传入日本。在多伦多约克大学(York University)担任教授的福格尔写道,日本人使用“支那”这个名字已有几个世纪,但主要是从19世纪到“二战”结束。</p>
<p>Before the founding of the Republic of China in 1912, the country had no official symbols or constitution, noted Xu Guoqi, a professor of history at the University of Hong Kong who is writing a book titled “The Idea of China.” Its last imperial dynasty, the Qing, was established by Manchu invaders in the 17th century. Many Chinese nationalists and reformers in the final years of Qing rule — such as Liang Qichao and Zhang Taiyan — used the term “with no hidden bad meaning,” he said.</p>	<p>香港大学(University of Hong Kong)史学教授徐国琦指出,1912年中华民国成立之前,中国没有正式的标志和宪法。他正在写一本名为《中国概念》(The Idea of China)的书。中国的最后一个帝制王朝清朝是满族入侵者于17世纪建立的。清末,中国的很多民族主义者和改革者——比如梁启超和章太炎——使用“支那”这个说法,“不带任何暗含的贬义,”他说。</p>
<p>Chee-na was one of many names these intellectuals used to refer to their country, said John Delury, a professor of Chinese studies at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea. Some of the intellectuals were involved in the anti-Manchu resistance and had gone into exile in Japan, he added.</p>	<p>韩国首尔延世大学(Yonsei University)的中国研究教授鲁乐汉(John Delury)称,“支那”是这些知识分子称呼自己国家的诸多名字之一。他补充说,其中一些知识分子参与了反对满族的抗争,并流亡日本。</p>
<p>“They felt their country had been stolen for hundreds of years by an invading, non-ethnically Chinese, Manchu people, and now they were trying to get it back,” Professor Delury said. They were searching for a</p>	<p>“他们觉得自己的国家被并非中华民族的满族入侵者窃取了几百年,当时他们正努力复国,”鲁乐汉说。他表示,当时他们在为这个新国家寻找一个有别于清朝的名字。</p>

name for the new nation, he said, that would differentiate it from the Qing dynasty.	
When did Chinese people begin to view the term Chee-na as a slur?	中国人什么时候开始把“支那”视为贬义词？
The term is the name for China that has “most exercised Chinese opinion” throughout history, Professor Fogel wrote in his 2012 essay.	福格尔在 2012 年的那篇文章中写道，历史上在指代中国的所有说法中，支那带有“最令人不安的中国观点”。
Jan Kiely, a professor of Chinese studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong, said in an email that “strong feelings” were stirred in Chinese people when the Japanese Empire used the word to refer to China during its incursions into Chinese territory, from the 1894-95 Sino-Japanese War through World War II. For many Chinese today, Professor Kiely said, Chee-na recalls the sufferings of the occupation and references a Japanese imperial sense that the Chinese were inherently inferior.	香港中文大学(Chinese University of Hong Kong)中国研究教授杨凯里(Jan Kiely)在接受邮件采访时称，从 1894 年到 1895 年的甲午战争至“二战”结束，日本帝国在侵略中国领土期间用这个词指代中国，激起了中国人的“强烈反感”。杨凯里教授称，对今天的很多中国人来说，支那激起了被占领的痛苦回忆，并暗含中国人天生是劣等人大日本帝国意识。
On Monday, Li Fei, the chairman of China’s parliamentary committee on the Basic Law, the mini-constitution that governs Hong Kong, criticized Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau for using the term. “I especially condemn insults to the country and the nation,” Mr. Li told reporters in Beijing. “I hope Hong Kong people do not forget how Chinese were slaughtered by the Japanese invaders, and especially that the Japanese invaders committed huge crimes when they occupied Hong Kong.”	周一，全国人大香港基本法委员会主任李飞对梁颂恒和游蕙祯使用这个词进行了谴责；基本法相当于香港的小宪法。“对于侮辱国家和民族，我在这个地方要特别进行声讨，”李飞在北京对记者称，“我希望香港广大民众不要忘记中华民族受到日本侵略者残害的惨痛历史，特别是日本侵略者侵占香港也犯下了滔滔罪行。”
Professor Kiely said that public memory of World War II had surged in China over the past two decades in tandem with rising nationalism, thanks in part to a proliferation of state-sponsored memorials, museums, exhibitions and documentaries about the war.	杨凯里教授称，在过去 20 年里，随着民族主义的兴起，也部分由于国家出钱修建的纪念这场战争的纪念馆、博物馆、展览和纪录片激增，中国人对“二战”的公众记忆风起云涌。
If the term Chee-na can be perceived as a slur against Chinese people,	如果“支那”这个词可能被视为对中国人的贬损，那么那两位香港政治人士为

<p>why did the two Hong Kong politicians include it in their oath-taking remarks?</p>	<p>什么要在自己的誓言中使用这个词?</p>
<p>Professor Delury said the politicians appeared to be making a satirical comparison between the Chinese government's current control over Hong Kong and Japan's invasion in the 20th century. He said it was significant that the remarks were made in the context of what is normally an oath-taking ceremony that is designed to indicate submission to the Chinese government.</p>	<p>鲁乐汉教授称,那两位政治人士似乎是想把中国政府目前对香港的控制与日本在 20 世纪对中国的侵略进行讽刺性比较。他说,值得注意的是,这些言论是在通常旨在表明服从中国政府的宣誓仪式上发表的。</p>
<p>"All this historical stuff is very interesting, but at a certain level," he said, "what they're trying to do here is to register their refusal to obey the way they're being told to obey."</p>	<p>"所有这些具有历史意义的东西都很有趣,但在一定程度上,"他说,"他们这样做是想表明,他们拒绝以被要求的方式去服从。"</p>
<p>But the oath-takers' critics include people in Hong Kong who have pushed for democratic reforms in its political system. What explains that?</p>	<p>但是,这两位宣誓人的批评者也包括推动香港政治体制民主改革的香港人士。这怎么解释?</p>
<p>After taking the oath in the Legislative Council, Mr. Leung attributed his pronunciation of China as "Chee-na" to his local Hong Kong accent. But Ming Sing, a professor of social science at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, said in an interview that some people in Hong Kong dismissed that explanation as "moral hypocrisy," because Mr. Leung had previously made a point of attacking pro-democracy legislators for their purported unwillingness to challenge the Chinese government.</p>	<p>梁颂恒在立法会宣誓后表示,他把中国发音成"支那"是因为他的香港口音。但是,香港科技大学(Hong Kong University of Science and Technology)社会科学教授成名(Ming Sing)在接受采访时表示,有些香港人认为那种解释是"道德上的虚伪",因为梁之前曾抨击主张民主的议员不愿挑战中国政府。</p>
<p>"He was perceived to cover up his real intent," Professor Sing said.</p>	<p>"人们认为,他是在掩盖自己的真实意图,"成名教授说。</p>
<p>Professor Sing said that many people in Hong Kong also believed that the two politicians' remarks at the oath-taking ceremony handed the</p>	<p>成名教授称,很多香港人也认为,这两名政治人士在宣誓仪式上的言论给中国政府提供了一个重新解释《基本法》的借口。《基本法》是 1997 年英国把</p>

<p>Chinese government a pretext to reinterpret the Basic Law, which was negotiated before Britain returned the territory to Chinese rule in 1997. He said they fear the Basic Law may be interpreted "in a way that could undermine the rule of law and political freedoms in Hong Kong."</p>	<p>香港还给中国之前通过谈判达成。他说，他们担心《基本法》或许会被“有可能破坏香港的法治和政治自由的方式”进行解释。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161110/china-hong-kong-oath</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161110/china-hong-kong-oath</p>
<p>8 More Pro-Democracy Lawmakers in Hong Kong Face Expulsion</p>	<p>又有 8 名香港立法会议员被指宣誓心不诚</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Eight pro-democracy lawmakers face being expelled from Hong Kong’s legislature after a member of a taxi drivers’ association asked a court to rule that they did not make proper oaths of office, which could put them in violation of a controversial ruling made in Beijing.</p>	<p>香港——香港立法会的八名亲民主的议员正面临被逐出的能，此前，当地出租车司机协会的一名成员要求法院裁定他们的就职宣誓不符合规则，意味着他们可能违反了北京做出的一项有争议的裁决。</p>
<p>The new suit brings to 10 the number of people who were elected in September to Hong Kong’s Legislative Council and who may lose their seats. Two others, Sixtus Leung and Yau Wai-ching, infuriated the Chinese government when they inserted a derogatory term for China into their oaths and pledged loyalty to the “Hong Kong nation.”</p>	<p>新诉讼让可能失去立法会席位的议员人数达到 10 名，这些立法会议员都在今年 9 月份当选的。这八人外的另外两人是梁颂恒和游蕙祯，他们在誓言中加入了贬低中国的用词，还发誓效忠“香港民族”，激怒了中国政府。</p>
<p>Their actions prompted Beijing to announce new guidelines on Monday specifying that oaths must be made “sincerely and solemnly” and be read accurately, with no chance of retaking them.</p>	<p>他们两人的做法导致北京在周一宣布了新的指导方针，规定宣誓人必须“真诚、庄重”，必须准确地宣读誓言，不可重新宣誓就职。</p>
<p>On Sunday, news of the impending ruling from Beijing set off large street protests in Hong Kong, ending with a clash between the police and protesters in which officers in riot gear used pepper spray on demonstrators. On Tuesday, after the ruling, hundreds of lawyers, concerned that China was undermining the court system, marched through the city’s central business district. Even though Hong Kong, a</p>	<p>上周日，北京即将宣布释法的消息在香港引发了大规模的街头抗议活动，警察最终与示威者发生了冲突，带着防暴用具的警员向示威者使用了胡椒喷雾。在北京宣布释法后的周二，由于担心大陆正在破坏香港的法院系统，上千名律师在香港中心商务区举行了游行。香港在 1997 年前曾是英国殖民地，虽然现在仍有相当大的自主权，但中央政府可以对被称为《基本法》的香港小宪法做出释法，香港法官也必须考虑全国人大的释法。</p>

<p>British colony until 1997, has considerable autonomy, China can issue interpretations of the territory's mini-constitution, known as the Basic Law, that must be taken into account by Hong Kong's judges.</p>	
<p>The new case, an application filed on Wednesday for a so-called judicial review, concerns the Legislative Council's decision to accept oaths from six of the eight lawmakers and to let the two others retake theirs after their first try was rejected, according to filings to the High Court.</p>	<p>据高等法院的归档记录，新案件是周三提交的所谓司法复核申请，涉及立法会的一项决定，该决定接受了八名立法者中六名的宣誓，并允许另外两名在第一次宣誓无效后，重新进行宣誓。</p>
<p>In an interview with the local RTHK public broadcasting service, Robin Cheng Yuk-kai, the former chairman of the Taxi Drivers and Operators Association, displayed the application for the review of the eight lawmakers. It is not the first time Mr. Cheng has used the judicial process to help push forward the interests of Beijing. In late 2014 his group successfully sued to have a court injunction issued to clear portions of a major thoroughfare that was the scene of pro-democracy demonstrations.</p>	<p>在当地公共广播服务香港电台的一个采访中，的士司机从业员总会前会长郑玉佳展示了针对那八名立法会议员提出的司法复核申请。这不是郑玉佳第一次使用司法程序来帮助推动北京的利益。2014年底，他所在的团体成功地提请法院发出了一项禁制令，清除了民主示威活动中被示威者占领的一条主要道路的部分地段。</p>
<p>"The variations in their oath mean one thing, that they did not sincerely take the oath," Mr. Cheng said in the interview. "If they did not sincerely swear allegiance to the country and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, how are they qualified to become Hong Kong's legislators?"</p>	<p>"他们改变誓言意味着一件事，就是他们的宣誓不真诚，"郑玉佳在采访中说。"如果他们没有真诚地宣誓效忠国家和香港特别行政区，他们怎么有资格当香港的议员呢？"</p>
<p>Applying for judicial review in Hong Kong is a two-step process. The court first has to give the applicant permission to go ahead with the case. Judges will look to see that the person asking for the review has "sufficient interest in the matter." It is unclear what interest Mr. Cheng has in the case, although the taxi driver's association is a corporate</p>	<p>在香港申请司法复核需要两个步骤。法院首先要批准申请人可以提交申请。法官要看提交司法复核的人与其要求的"事宜有足够的利害关系"。虽然的士司机从业员总会是立法会功能界别运输界的企业成员，但郑玉佳在此案中有什么利益还不清楚，功能界别指商贸团体在香港立法会制度中占有的席位。</p>

<p>member of the transport functional constituency, a system in Hong Kong in which trade groups are given seats on the Legislative Council.</p>	
<p>Among the eight lawmakers named in the suit are Lau Siu-lai, who read her oath very slowly over more than 10 minutes, pausing after each word; Nathan Law, who gave a preamble saying he couldn't be loyal to a regime that "murders its own people"; and Leung Kwok-hung, known as Long Hair, who unfurled a yellow umbrella, a symbol of the 2014 protests, when he gave his oath.</p>	<p>在司法复核申请中被点名的八名立法者中，刘小丽以极慢的语速宣读誓词，在每个字后停顿，花了10分钟才读完；罗冠聪说了一段开场白，表示他不能忠于“屠杀自己的人民”的政权；外号“长毛”的梁国雄在宣誓时打开了一把黄伞，那是2014年抗议活动的象征。</p>
<p>Hong Kong's judicial system, inherited from the British, is well known for its independence. Judges must decide how to interpret the ruling from Beijing in each case and determine whether the ruling, which came after the oaths had already been accepted, is retroactive. Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung, in contrast, had their oaths rejected and have not been given the opportunity to retake them.</p>	<p>香港的司法制度是英国遗留下来的，以其独立性而闻名。法官必须针对每个具体案子来决定如何解释北京的释法，以确定在宣誓之后发布的释法是否具有追溯效力。与这八人的情况不同，游蕙祯和梁颂恒的誓言被定为无效后，还没有得到重新宣誓的机会。</p>
<p>"I don't think I have broken any law," Eddie Chu Hoi-dick, one of the targeted legislators, told reporters on Thursday. "I don't think, even after the interpretation, the law of the court of Hong Kong will do such a ridiculous decision as to disqualify me and my fellow colleagues in the chamber."</p>	<p>"我认为我没有违反任何法律，"司法复核申请中被提名的立法者朱凯迪周四对记者说。"我认为，即使在释法之后，香港法院的法律也不会做出取消我和我的同事议员资格的如此可笑的裁决。"</p>
<p>"This is political repression from Beijing to the whole society, not only to me," Mr. Chu said.</p>	<p>朱凯迪说，"这是来自北京的对全社会的政治镇压，不只是对我。"</p>
<p>China strongly suggested that Monday's ruling was aimed at more people than Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau. On Wednesday, one Beijing official said as many as 15 lawmakers risked losing their seats over improper oaths, while another detailed what kind of oaths would be considered</p>	<p>中央政府在周一的释法中强烈暗示，释法针对更多的人，不只是梁颂恒和游蕙祯。据《南华早报》报道，北京一位官员在周三表示，多达15名立法会议员有可能会因就职宣誓不符合规则而失去席位，另一位官员则详细阐述了什么样的誓言会被视为“不真诚”。</p>

<p>"insincere," The South China Morning Post reported.</p>	
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161111/china-hong-kong-oath</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161111/china-hong-kong-oath</p>
<p>Hong Kong Venue Cancels Screening of Protest Film, Citing Political Concerns</p>	<p>雨伞运动纪录片在香港被取消放映</p>
<p>BEIJING — The filmmaker Evans Chan was delighted when an educational center in Hong Kong agreed to screen his new documentary about the Umbrella Movement, the pro-democracy demonstrations that convulsed the city in 2014.</p>	<p>北京——得知香港的一家教育中心同意放映自己新拍的一部关于雨伞运动的纪录片时，电影导演陈耀成(Evans Chan)很高兴。雨伞运动是在2014年爆发的震动香港的亲民主示威活动。</p>
<p>But then, two weeks before the event, scheduled for Tuesday, the Hong Kong Center of the Asia Society canceled the screening of the film, "Raise the Umbrellas," citing political concerns. Mr. Chan, who is from Hong Kong, said he was disappointed but not entirely surprised.</p>	<p>但随后，在本周二这一原定日期两周前，亚洲协会香港中心(Hong Kong Center of the Asia Society)以政治方面的担忧为由，取消了电影《撑伞》(Raise the Umbrellas)的放映活动。来自香港的陈耀成说他感到失望，但并不特别惊讶。</p>
<p>"Where Hong Kong is concerned, I feel that it is actually becoming more like Tibet, but without Tibet's political or cultural sexiness for the international community," Mr. Chan, 54, said in one of several interviews by email and telephone from New York, where he lives. "That being said, I'll try my best to be Hong Kong's chronicler."</p>	<p>"说起香港，我觉得它实际上越来越像西藏了，但在政治和文化方面没那么性感，相对不受国际社会关注，"现年54岁、多次在纽约通过电子邮件和电话接受采访的陈耀成说。"虽然如此，我还是会竭尽全力，当好香港历史的记录者。"</p>
<p>Tibet is officially designated as an autonomous region within China. But while Hong Kong, a former British colony, was guaranteed a "high degree" of autonomy and civil liberties when it reverted to Chinese rule in 1997, Tibet faces the same strict limits on political expression as the rest of mainland China.</p>	<p>按照官方公布的行政区划，西藏是中国的一个自治区。可是，香港作为英国的英国的前殖民地，在1997年回归中国时被许以了"高度"自治和公民自由，而西藏则像中国大陆的其他地方一样，面临着政治表达方面的严格限制。</p>
<p>The prospect of Hong Kong becoming more restrictive like Tibet has grown over the last year, artists, filmmakers and scholars say. Commercial venues and educational organizations such as the Asia</p>	<p>一些艺术家、电影人和学者称，过去一年中，香港像西藏一样受到越来越多限制的可能性有所上升。他们说，在围绕香港的政治前景展开的充满争议的对抗上演之际，商业场馆和亚洲协会等教育机构看上去越来越不愿意放映容</p>

<p>Society, they say, have appeared increasingly unwilling to show controversial works amid the contentious struggle over Hong Kong's political future.</p>	<p>易引发争议的作品了。</p>
<p>S. Alice Mong, the executive director of Hong Kong Center of the Asia Society, said in an email that the cancellation stemmed from concerns over the organization's "nonpartisan" profile.</p>	<p>亚洲协会香港中心行政总监孟淑娟在一封电子邮件中表示，对该机构“无党派”形象的担忧，是取消放映的原因所在。</p>
<p>"Asia Society is a nonpartisan educational institution, and we aim to present programs that are balanced and present both sides of a topic," Ms. Mong wrote. The concern was not the 117-minute documentary itself, she said, but rather the post-screening panel, which would have only featured speakers with pro-democracy viewpoints.</p>	<p>"亚洲协会是一个无党派教育机构，我们致力于推出那些对一个话题中正持平、呈现双方观点的活动，"孟淑娟写道。她说，让人担忧的并不是这部时长为 117 分钟的纪录片本身，而是放映结束后的小组讨论——只有秉持亲民主观点的人士会在讨论中发言。</p>
<p>Last December, the society screened a 25-minute "work in progress" version of Mr. Chan's documentary. Afterward, several scholars who are based in Hong Kong spoke, but none were pro-Beijing, Mr. Chan said. "No attempt was then made at inviting pro-Beijing politicians or commentators to participate in the panel discussion," he said.</p>	<p>去年 12 月，亚洲协会放映了陈耀成这部纪录片的“未完成”版本，时长 25 分钟。随后，香港本地的几名学者发了言，但他们当中没有亲北京的人士，陈耀成说。“当时没有邀请亲北京的政治人士或评论人士参加小组讨论，”他说。</p>
<p>For the Tuesday screening, Mr. Chan said that an effort had been made to invite pro-Beijing speakers, but it was unsuccessful. He added that it was unlikely that any pro-Beijing figure would agree to participate in such a discussion given Hong Kong's highly polarized political atmosphere, making the society's conditions difficult to fulfill.</p>	<p>陈耀成表示，至于周二的放映活动，是邀请了亲北京人士发言的，但没能成功。他还表示，鉴于香港严重两极分化的政治氛围，任何一名亲北京人士都不太可能同意参加这样一场讨论，因此亚洲协会提出的条件难以得到满足。</p>
<p>One person who appears in the full-length documentary, Jasper Tsang Yok-sing, a founder of the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong, a leading pro-Beijing political party, was invited to speak but declined, citing prior commitments, an assistant to Mr. Tsang said.</p>	<p>在完整的纪录片中出现的曾钰成(Jasper Tsang Yok-sing)，是主要的亲北京政党民主建港联盟(Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong)的创办者。曾钰成的助手说他曾被邀请前去发言，但予以婉拒，理由是事先有了别的安排。</p>

<p>Ms. Mong said the Chinese government had played no part in the society's decision to remove the film from its program. "It was entirely our decision," she said.</p>	<p>孟淑娟说，亚洲协会做出把该片从活动中剔除的决定时，并未受到中国政府的影响。“这完全是我们自己的决定，”她说。</p>
<p>The Hong Kong Center, a former British military post nestled in a lush hillside in the heart of the city's business district, would have been a prestigious venue for the film's local premiere. The global premiere took place in October at the Kaohsiung Film Festival in Taiwan.</p>	<p>亚洲协会香港中心以前是一个英国军事哨所，位于香港商业区中央一个郁郁葱葱的山坡上。这个久负盛名的场所原本应该是该片的香港首映地点。全球首映是于今年10月在台湾高雄电影节上进行的。</p>
<p>The documentary examines Hong Kong's democracy movement through the prism of three generations of activists: Martin Lee, a retired legislator; Benny Tai, a legal scholar who was among the conceptualizers of the monthslong demonstrations; and Joshua Wong, a student leader.</p>	<p>这部纪录片透过三代活动人士的视角来检视香港的民主进程，他们分别为：李柱铭(Martin Lee)，一位已经退休的立法会议员；戴耀廷(Benny Tai)，一位法律学者，也是构思了历时数月的示威活动的人士之一；以及黄之锋(Joshua Wong)，一名学生领袖。</p>
<p>The protests came in response to a decision by the Chinese government in August 2014 imposing a restrictive framework on the elections for Hong Kong's next leader, the chief executive, a move seen by many in Hong Kong as allowing only pro-Beijing candidates to run for office. The protests that broke out that September in favor of more democratic election procedures became known as the Umbrella Movement, for the umbrellas protesters employed as shields against the tear gas and pepper spray used by the police.</p>	<p>引发抗议活动的导火索是，中国政府于2014年8月决定，推出一个关于香港下一任行政长官选举的限制性框架，很多人认为这相当于只允许亲北京的候选人参选。以更加民主的选举程序为诉求的抗议活动于当年9月爆发，因为抗议者们曾用雨伞抵挡警方发射的催泪瓦斯和胡椒喷雾，而被称为雨伞运动。</p>
<p>Over the last year, it has become increasingly difficult to screen politically controversial films in Hong Kong, said Vincent Chui, a filmmaker and the artistic director of the independent film collective Ying E Chi, which means "Film Willpower" in Cantonese.</p>	<p>电影导演、独立电影团体“影意志”(Ying E Chi)艺术总监崔允信(Vincent Chui)说，过去一年中，在香港越来越难以放映具有政治争议性的影片了。</p>
<p>This is not because such films are unpopular, he said, but because they</p>	<p>他说，这并不是因为此类影片不受欢迎，而是因为它们让许多担心会在将来</p>

<p>resonate with the concerns of so many Hong Kong residents as they face a future under Beijing's rule.</p>	<p>处于北京的掌控之下的香港居民产生了共鸣。</p>
<p>Mr. Chui said this became evident last year with the film "Ten Years," which depicts a dark future for Hong Kong in 2025 under a bullying Beijing. The film cost only about 500,000 Hong Kong dollars to make, or about \$64,000, and received a limited theatrical release, but it made more than 10 times that.</p>	<p>崔允信说，透过去年的电影《十年》，很容易就能看出这一点。《十年》描绘的是香港在2025年处于强横的北京方面统治之下的灰暗未来。这部影片的制作成本仅为50万港元（约合人民币44万元）左右，公映范围也有限，但它的票房却是制作成本的十倍还多。</p>
<p>"After the huge success of 'Ten Years,' everyone has become cautious about showing such films," because they are fearful of provoking Beijing, Mr. Chui said.</p>	<p>"《十年》获得巨大成功后，人人都对放映这类影片持谨慎态度"，因为害怕激怒北京方面，崔允信说。</p>
<p>Mr. Chui added that he had approached all of the city's cinema chains to show "Yellowing," another documentary about the Umbrella Movement, but none agreed. "If they answer," he said, "they say that they have too many films to be scheduled, they don't have the space." The solution, he said, was to go small, and unofficial.</p>	<p>崔允信还表示，为了让关于雨伞运动的另一部纪录片《乱世备忘》(Yellowing)进入院线，他联络了香港所有的连锁影院，但没人同意放映该片。"即便有回复，"他说，"他们也是说片子太多了，排不开。"应对之道是进行小范围的非正式放映，他说。</p>
<p>"So we try to find as many venues like independent film festivals, universities, because it's so easy to show a film today: cafes, community halls," he said. "But of course it's not a good situation."</p>	<p>"于是我们尽力去寻找独立电影节、大学之类的诸多场合与场所，因为现如今放映电影是很简单的事情，在咖啡馆或者社区礼堂里就可以，"他说。"不过，这显然不是很好的局面。"</p>
<p>Mr. Chui, an organizer of the Hong Kong Independent Film Festival, said "Raise the Umbrellas" would be shown there in January.</p>	<p>身为香港独立电影节(Hong Kong Independent Film Festival)组织者之一的崔允信说，《撑伞》将于1月份在该电影节上放映。</p>
<p>Mr. Chan said the film had also secured screenings in a few private or unofficial venues.</p>	<p>陈耀成说，该片还得到了在几个私人或非正式场所放映的机会。</p>
<p>"I can see programmers and cultural movers in Hong Kong and China being caught in a complex web of constraints," Mr. Chan said. "Their inability to show a film is often an institutional, rather than personal or</p>	<p>"我发现香港和中国的活动组织者、文化推动者们，都被罩在一个复杂的充满限制的网里，"陈耀成说。"他们无法放映一部电影，通常是碍于制度性因素，而非基于个人的或者专业的决定。问题是，这会让一个人或者一个社会</p>

professional, decision. The problem is that doesn't make the cultural life of a people, a society, or my life as an artist and intellectual, easier."	的文化生活变得更困难, 会让我作为一个名艺术家和知识分子的生活变得更困难。"
The Umbrella Movement was over, he said, but remained important. "A film about that epochal event, for me," he said, "is an act of cultural and political preservation, for posterity, for a civil society."	他说, 雨伞运动虽然已经结束, 但依然非常重要。"在我看来, 拍一部以这个具有划时代意义的事件为主题的影片,"他说, "是为后人、为公民社会进行文化和政治遗产保护之举。"
It raised crucial questions, he said, "about who and what Hong Kongers are, Hong Kong's place in China and Hong Kong's place in the world."	他说, 它提出了一些关键的问题, "涉及到香港人是什么样的人, 香港在中国的位置, 以及香港在世界上的位置。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161111/hong-kong-umbrella-revolution-film	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161111/hong-kong-umbrella-revolution-film
A Trade War Against China Might Be a Fight Trump Couldn't Win	与中国打贸易战, 特朗普赢不了
Who gains from a trade war with China?	谁从与中国打贸易战中获利?
At the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation summit in Peru over the weekend, one of the biggest questions was whether Donald J. Trump, as the next president, will stick to his threat to erect steep trade barriers against Beijing, dragging the United States into a tit-for-tat confrontation with the world's second-largest economy.	上周末, 在秘鲁举行的亚太经济合作组织峰会上, 一个最大的问题是, 作为下一任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普是否会坚持他的威胁, 即针对北京建立高贸易壁垒, 将美国拖入一场与世界第二大经济体针锋相对的对抗。
No such war has begun, yet it seems clear that the United States has already lost. China has been steadily gaining in the global economic system.	这种战争尚未开始, 但似乎很明显美国已经失败了。中国在全球经济体系中的获利一直在稳步增长。
Waging war against globalization, America is making China's case. Eswar Prasad, a former head of the Chinese division at the International Monetary Fund, argues that "over the long term China comes out a winner no matter what."	美国发动的反全球化攻势, 正在让中国的地位得到提升。国际货币基金组织(简称IMF)前中国部门负责人埃斯瓦尔·普拉萨德(Eswar Prasad)称, "从长远来看, 中国无论如何都是赢家。"
China's economy would surely suffer if the United States were to impose a 45 percent tariff on nearly \$500 billion worth of Chinese	如果美国对价值近5000亿美元的中国进口商品征收45%的关税, 中国经济肯定会受到损害。虽然美国只吸收了中国出口的16%, 但美国是中国最

<p>imports. The United States absorbs only 16 percent of Chinese exports, but it is China's healthiest export market. Fears of American protectionism are already stoking capital flight from China.</p>	<p>健康的出口市场。对美国保护主义的恐惧已经激起了中国的资本外逃。</p>
<p>But China might be better placed than the United States to take the blow. And it would certainly counterpunch. An editorial in China's Global Times, a Communist Party mouthpiece, is probably not far-off in its warning that American action would mean: "A batch of Boeing orders will be replaced by Airbus. U.S. auto and iPhone sales in China will suffer a setback, and U.S. soybean and maize imports will be halted."</p>	<p>但中国或许能比美国更好地经受住这种打击。中国肯定也会反击。中国共产党喉舌《环球时报》的一篇社论做出的警告也许与实际情况差得并不太远，社论称美国的行动将意味着：“大量波音飞机的订单将转到欧洲空客手里，美国汽车的在华销售将受重挫，苹果手机差不多要被挤走，美国大豆、玉米将从中国绝迹。”</p>
<p>China has several ways to retaliate. It could bar state-owned companies from doing business with American businesses. It could limit access to essential commodities, as it did in response to a fishing dispute with Japan by stopping exports of so-called rare earth minerals essential to the electronics industry. It could soft-pedal efforts to combat the piracy of American patents and copyrights.</p>	<p>中国有几种报复方式。它可以禁止国有企业与美国公司做生意。它可以限制基本商品的出口，就像中国曾停止向日本出口电子工业必不可少的所谓稀土矿石，以作为对与日本渔业争端的回应。中国还可以放松对盗版美国专利和版权的打击。</p>
<p>Some of the United States' most successful companies would be in for a rough ride. The vast majority of Apple's iPhones, for example, are assembled in China. The assembly costs, though, account for less than 4 percent of the value added of the device. That means China could force a halt in iPhone production at little cost to itself, while Apple would face a deeply disruptive, expensive effort to shift production elsewhere. Building it from scratch in the United States is nearly impossible.</p>	<p>美国一些最成功的企业将面临艰难的前景。比如，绝大多数苹果手机在中国组装。但是，组装成本只占不到4%的设备附加价值。这意味着中国可以迫使iPhone停止生产而不给自己带来多少代价，苹果公司却得把生产转移到其他地方去，将需要做出破坏性极大的高成本努力。在美国从零开始制造iPhone几乎不可能。</p>
<p>How long could American resolve hold? An analysis by the pro-trade Peterson Institute for International Economics concluded that a</p>	<p>美国的决心可以持续多久？支持贸易的彼得森国际经济研究所的一份分析给出的结论是，与中国和墨西哥进行全面贸易战争，将在2020年让美国的</p>

<p>full-blown trade war with China and Mexico would push unemployment in the United States to nearly 9 percent in 2020, from 4.9 percent today. That would not improve the economic outlook for millions of working-class Americans in whose name Mr. Trump proposed this fight.</p>	<p>失业率提高到近9%，如今的失业率是4.9%，这将无法改善数百万工薪阶层美国人民的经济前景，而特朗普正是以他们的名义提出要打贸易战的。</p>
<p>And that may not even be the worst part. Circling the wagons around the American border plays directly into China's hands in other ways.</p>	<p>这可能还不是最糟糕的部分。美国从国际舞台上抽身也让中国在其他方面有机可乘。</p>
<p>Washington would be cast as the villain in the fight. No matter how many tricks the Chinese government might deploy against American interests, it would remain the victim in the eyes of many nations, a champion for the cause of open rules-based trade.</p>	<p>华盛顿将在这场贸易战中被视为反面角色。无论中国政府在反抗美国利益上可能采取多少伎俩，它仍会在许多国家眼里保持着受害者的身份，保持着为开放、以规则为基础的贸易事业担当倡导者的地位。</p>
<p>Even if Mr. Trump is just bluffing, as many of his allies say, to gain leverage in some future negotiation, much of the damage has been done. His bluster has changed the perception of the role the United States will play in the world.</p>	<p>即使像许多盟友所说的那样，特朗普只是在虚张声势，为的是在未来的谈判中获得优势，但这已经造成了很大的损害。他的威吓已经改变了人们对美国在世界上所起到的作用的想法。</p>
<p>Amid a turn toward populist nationalism in other rich countries — like Britain and France — China has emerged in the unlikely role of defender of globalized capitalism.</p>	<p>在其他富裕国家（如英国和法国）转向民粹的民族主义之际，中国已摇身一变，担当起资本主义全球化捍卫者这个不太可能的角色。</p>
<p>"China is the one major power still talking about increased integration," said Nicholas Lardy, a China specialist at the Peterson Institute. "China is the only major country in the world projecting the idea that globalization brings benefits." And that is the United States' loss.</p>	<p>"中国是仍在谈论提高一体化程度的唯一大国，"彼得森研究所的中国问题专家尼古拉斯·拉迪(Nicholas Lardy)说。"中国是世界上唯一展示全球化带来好处观念的主要国家"，这是美国的损失。</p>
<p>A great many countries in the developing world still believe prosperity depends on their successful integration into the supply chains that traverse the global economy. By turning inward — a move already</p>	<p>绝大多数发展中国家仍相信，它们的繁荣依赖于在贯穿全球经济的供应链中找到自己成功的位置。美国的向内转移让这个国家似乎不再能为世界提供什么，这已经强有力地体现在美国对跨太平洋伙伴关系的拒绝上。</p>

<p>reinforced by the rejection of the Trans-Pacific Partnership — the United States appears to have little to offer.</p>	
<p>Steven Ciobo, Australia’s trade minister, conveyed that point only a few days after the American election by saying that his nation would work to conclude the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership — a Chinese initiative among 16 Asian and Pacific countries that excludes the United States — and would support Beijing’s proposed Free Trade Area of the Asia Pacific. Ditto for Peru and Chile, which, according to a senior Chinese official in Lima, are also now seeking to join the Chinese trade initiative.</p>	<p>澳大利亚贸易部长史蒂文·乔博(Steven Ciobo)在美国大选后仅几天就表示了这种看法，他说，他的国家将为缔结“区域全面经济伙伴关系”做出努力，这是中国倡议的、不包括美国在内的 16 个亚太国家的贸易协定，协定将支持北京提出的亚太自由贸易区。根据利马的一位中国高级官员的说法，秘鲁和智利也正在寻求加入中国倡议的贸易协定。</p>
<p>“Almost certainly every economy in the Asian region sees its future lying more closely linked with China,” Mr. Prasad, the former I.M.F. official, told me. “With Trump talking about withdrawing from trade deals and making allies pay for protection, it will be tough for Asian countries to resist China’s embrace.”</p>	<p>“亚洲地区的每个经济体都几乎可以肯定地认为，自己的未来与中国有着更密切的联系，”IMF 前官员普拉萨德对我说。“在特朗普大谈特谈退出贸易协议、让盟国为防御掏钱的同时，亚洲国家将很难抵挡中国的拥抱。”</p>
<p>And if Washington’s actions against China start to disrupt Asia’s supply chains, the United States could quickly become the region’s economic pariah.</p>	<p>如果华盛顿针对中国的行动开始扰乱亚洲的供应链的话，美国可能很快会被该地区的经济所遗弃。</p>
<p>The question is, to what purpose? It can’t simply be about stopping currency manipulation. That’s an outdated fear. Instead of working to lower the value of its currency to improve its exports, China has spent about \$1 trillion lately to prop up the value of the renminbi in the face of capital flight. If it stopped, the currency would drop like a stone, enhancing China’s trade competitiveness.</p>	<p>问题是，要达到什么的目的？不可能只是关乎于阻止货币操纵。这种恐惧已经过时了。中国已不再为增加进出口努力降低其货币的价值。面对资本外逃，中国最近花了大约 1 万亿美元来支撑人民币的价值。如果中国停止这种做法，人民币的价值就会直线下降，从而提高中国的贸易竞争力。</p>
<p>Moreover, slapping trade barriers against China would do little to</p>	<p>此外，给中国贸易设置壁垒对缩小美国贸易逆差几乎没有作用。在中国制造</p>

<p>narrow the American trade deficit. American companies building things in China wouldn't bring much manufacturing home; in most cases they would go to some other country with cheap labor. And to the extent they did "reshore" production, most of it would be highly automated, employing few additional Americans.</p>	<p>产品的美国公司不会带回多少制造业；在大多数情况下，它们会去另外一些有廉价劳动力的国家。而且，就算“回流”到国内，这种生产在很大程度上也会是高度自动化的，不能给美国人提供多少额外就业。</p>
<p>"It does not make economic sense for Trump to want to balance trade with China," said Derek Scissors, a China specialist at the conservative American Enterprise Institute. "Balanced trade doesn't bring back jobs."</p>	<p>“特朗普要与中国平衡贸易的说法在经济上讲不通，”史剑道(Derek Scissors)说，他是保守派的美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)的中国问题专家。“平衡贸易并不能把就业带回来。”</p>
<p>Initially, Mr. Trump might look like a winner, resolute in his defense of the working class. But any increase in popularity would be unlikely to last as the consequences started to become apparent.</p>	<p>特朗普起初可能看似是赢家，有决心保卫工人阶级。但随着这些做法的后果开始变得明显，任何特朗普受欢迎程度的提升都不太可能持久。</p>
<p>Washington has already been playing a relatively weak hand trying to contain China's influence. China has skillfully deployed investments to win over countries from Africa to Latin America, broadening its network of influence. Its proposed Asian infrastructure bank proceeded, despite opposition from the Obama administration, after Britain and other American allies jumped on board.</p>	<p>相对来说，华盛顿在试图遏制中国的影响力上已经没有多少手牌可打。中国已通过巧妙地利用投资，赢得了从非洲到拉丁美洲的不少国家，扩大了自己的影响范围。中国建议的亚洲基础设施银行已经成形，尽管亚投行受到奥巴马政府的反对，但得到了英国和其他美国盟友的参与。</p>
<p>"China is becoming a leading member of the international community," Mr. Prasad wrote in his new book "Gaining Currency," but not, "as the West prefers, by being co-opted into existing institutions under the current rules of the game." Instead, China is "co-opting other countries into the system of rules it wants to dictate."</p>	<p>“中国正在成为国际社会的主导成员，”普拉萨德在他的新书《人民币的崛起》中写道，但不是“以西方喜欢的方式，在现行的游戏规则下，被纳入了现有的体系”。相反，中国正在“把其他国家纳入它想要建立的规则体系中”。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump just gave China's alternative system of rules a big push forward.</p>	<p>特朗普恰好为中国非传统规则体系的前行提供了一臂之力。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161123/a-trade-war-against-china-mig</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161123/a-trade-war-against-china-mig</p>

ht-be-a-fight-trump-couldnt-win	ht-be-a-fight-trump-couldnt-win
After Window-Washing Deaths, a Debate Over Migrants' Rights in Hong Kong	外佣擦窗时坠楼身亡，香港劳工权益讨论升级
HONG KONG — Whenever the windows of her employer's 35th-floor apartment looked dirty, Win Win Warsiating would lean halfway out of the high-rise building to clean them. Sometimes she would glance down at the ground far below and be seized with anxiety, she said. But she never complained.	香港——每当雇主位于 35 层的公寓的窗户看起来有些脏时，文·文·沃西亚廷 (Win Win Warsiating) 就会把半边身子伸出这栋高楼外去清洗它们。她说有时她会低头看一眼远远的地面，然后感到害怕。但她从没抱怨过。
That was years ago, when Ms. Warsiating, a domestic worker from Indonesia, was new to Hong Kong and the job. These days, she said, she would be far less willing to compromise her safety to please an employer.	那是多年以前的事了。当时来自印度尼西亚的家政工人沃西亚廷刚刚来到香港做这份工作。她说现在她不会那么迫切地为取悦雇主而不顾自身安危了。
"I agree to clean windows, but if you are not safe, of course not," she said at a recent rally for migrant workers' rights in Hong Kong.	"我愿意清洗窗户，但如果不安全，那当然不行，"她在香港最近举行的一场为外来劳工争取权益的集会活动上说道。
In a rich city known for its soaring high-rises, reports that several domestic workers fell to their deaths this year while cleaning windows have added urgency to a long-running debate about the city's deep social inequality and dependence on low-cost migrant labor.	在一个以摩天大楼著称的富裕城市里，有关多名家政工人今年在擦洗窗户时从楼上摔下致死的报道，令一场持续多时的争论愈发紧迫起来，争论的主题是这个城市根深蒂固的社会不平等，以及它对低成本外来劳工的依赖。
Last month, the deaths prompted Indonesia and the Philippines — the countries that supply the vast majority of Hong Kong's roughly 300,000 migrant domestic workers — to call for window-washing safety regulations. Last week, the Labor Department said that, starting in January, new employment contracts would contain a clause prohibiting domestic workers from cleaning any windows without secure grilles, or from extending anything but their arms beyond	上个月，这些死亡事件促使印度尼西亚和菲律宾——香港的约 30 万外来家政工人大多来自这两个国家——呼吁香港出台清洗窗户的安全法规。香港劳工处上周表示，从明年 1 月开始，新雇佣合同将需要包括一个新的条款，禁止家政工人清洗不带安全栅栏的窗户，也不允许她们把胳膊之外的任何部分伸到窗台之外。

window ledges.	
But the underlying question of what rights Hong Kong's domestic migrant workers deserve is far from resolved. Labor activists said the new clause would do little to improve a system they say is rife with exploitation by employment agencies, and which Hong Kong officials rely on to plug gaps in social services for children and older residents.	但香港外来家政工人应该得到哪些权利的根本问题，还远远没有得到解决。劳工权益活动人士表示，新的条款对改善一个体系几乎没什么帮助，他们认为这个体系充斥着来自职业介绍所的剥削，而香港政府得依靠这些机构来填补儿童与老年居民社会服务的空缺。
"They want to keep the labor cheap," said Leo Tang, the organizing secretary at the Hong Kong Confederation of Trade Unions.	"他们想让劳工保持廉价，"香港职工会联盟组织干事邓建华(Leo Tang)说道。
Mr. Tang said the government could raise the minimum wage for domestic migrant workers or better police the employment agencies. "But of course, for all these types of needs, they have to increase the public expenditure," he said. "That is the thing they wouldn't do as a neoliberal government."	邓建华表示，政府可以提高外来家政工人的最低工资，或更好地监管这些职业介绍机构。“但当然，为满足这些各种各样的需求，他们必须增加公共开支，”他说。“那是他们作为一个新自由主义政府不愿做的事。”
Hong Kong's migrant domestic workers, who are mainly women, typically work six days a week and earn a monthly minimum wage of about \$556 — far less than what other workers are guaranteed under Hong Kong law. They also pay placement fees to employment agencies and security deposits that are worth several months of wages.	香港的外来家政工人主要为女性，通常一周工作六天，拿着每月约 556 美元（约合 3830 元人民币）的最低工资——远远低于其他工作者在香港法律之下获得的最低工资。她们还要给职业介绍所支付安置费，得拿出相当于她们好几个月工资的保证金。
Hong Kong, a former British colony, does provide better legal protections than these workers would find in many other popular destinations for economic migrants across Asia and the Middle East. But Jade Anderson, an anti-human-trafficking coordinator at Justice Center Hong Kong, an advocacy group, said that was no excuse for employment policies that she said encouraged abuse.	相比于亚洲和中东其他许多受欢迎的经济移民目的地，作为前英国殖民地的香港的确提供了更好的法律保护。但倡导组织香港正义中心(Justice Center Hong Kong)反贩卖人口协调员杰德·安德逊(Jade Anderson)表示，这不等于就可以制定在她看来鼓励了虐待行为的雇佣政策。
"Being the best amongst a series of poor choices doesn't say much for	"在一系列糟糕的选择中选了最好的那个，并不会让香港显得有多好，"安德

<p>Hong Kong," Ms. Anderson said. A recent survey by the center of migrant domestic workers found that 17 percent displayed signs of being subjected to forced labor, while a third said they did not feel free to quit their jobs.</p>	<p>逊说。外来家政工人中心最近进行的一项调查发现,有17%的工人表现出遭强制劳动的迹象,有三分之一的人则表示她们觉得自己不能随意辞职。</p>
<p>Eman C. Villanueva, the spokesman for the Asian Migrants Coordinating Body, another advocacy group, said that migrant domestic workers feel discriminated against by rules that require them to live in their employers' homes, by vague job descriptions that can facilitate exploitation and by immigration policies that oblige them to leave the city within two weeks if their contracts are terminated.</p>	<p>另一家倡导组织亚洲移居人士联盟(Asian Migrants Coordinating Body)发言人埃曼·C·比利亚努埃瓦(Eman C. Villanueva)表示,外来家政工人感觉自己受到诸多歧视:法规要求她们住在雇主的家里;工作内容描述模糊,让她们容易受到剥削;移民政策又要求她们在工作合同结束两周内就得离开这个城市。</p>
<p>"We are segregated. We are excluded from Hong Kong society," he said. "And I think that is the underlying thing that reinforces the mind-set of the people that we can be treated differently and treated unfairly."</p>	<p>"我们被隔离开来,从香港社会排除出去了,"他说。"我觉得这才是根本的问题,它加强了我们可以被区别和不公平对待的观念。"</p>
<p>Mr. Villanueva, citing Philippine officials and Indonesian activists, said that three Filipinos and two Indonesians had died in Hong Kong this year after falling from heights, although he said the figures included both suicides and work-related accidents.</p>	<p>比利亚努埃瓦援引菲律宾和印度尼西亚活动人士的数据表示,今年有三名菲律宾人和两名印度尼西亚人从高楼坠落死亡,不过他表示其中有的是自杀,有的是与工作相关的事故。</p>
<p>The debate over window washing began last month, after the Philippine Consulate sent a letter to employment agencies saying that it would require new employment contracts for its citizens to stipulate that domestic workers were banned from cleaning windows. The Indonesian Consulate later said it would do the same.</p>	<p>就清洗窗户而起的争论始于上月,当时菲律驻香港领事馆给职业中介结构发了一封信,称它将要求这些机构给菲律宾公民提供新的雇佣合同,明令禁止家政工人清洗窗户。印度尼西亚领事馆后来表示也会采取同样的行动。</p>
<p>"For us, the most important thing is that our workers are protected by law," Tri Tharyat, the Indonesian consul general, said in an interview before the new clause was announced. Indonesia has said it plans to</p>	<p>"对我们来说,最重要的事是让我们的工人得到法律的保护,"印度尼西亚驻香港总领事特里·塔尔亚(Tri Tharyat)在新条款出台之前接受采访时表示。他还提到,印度尼西亚计划停止向多个国家输送家政工人,不过他表示香港不</p>

<p>stop sending domestic workers to several countries, he added, but Hong Kong was not on that list because its legal code provided better protections for migrants.</p>	<p>在此列，因为它的法规给外来人员提供了更好的保护。</p>
<p>"It's not perfect yet, but it's better than nothing," he said.</p>	<p>"它还不够完美，但总比什么也没有强，"他说。</p>
<p>Carlson K. S. Chan, Hong Kong's labor commissioner, told reporters last week that the new clause on window washing represented a pragmatic compromise among labor unions, foreign consulates, migrant workers and their employers. "I'm very happy that all the parties have been adopting a very sensible attitude," Mr. Chan said. He added that he did not have official data on how many migrant workers had died while cleaning windows this year.</p>	<p>香港劳工处处长陈嘉信(Carlson K. S. Chan)上周告诉记者，有关清洗窗户的新法规代表着工会、外国领事馆、外来工人及其雇主之间的一种务实的妥协。“我很高兴各方采取都了一种非常理智的态度，”陈嘉信说。他还表示，他没有官方数据能显示今年有多少外来工人在清洗窗户时丧生。</p>
<p>Benny Lee, the chief operating officer of the Support Group for Hong Kong Employers With Foreign Domestic Helpers, said he was willing to accept some safety measures but worried that the clause could inspire the workers to negotiate other aspects of their contracts, resulting in reams of paperwork that might confuse employers.</p>	<p>香港外僱雇主关注组(Support Group for Hong Kong Employers With Foreign Domestic Helpers)营运总监李秉纲表示，他愿意接受一些安全措施，但他担心这个条款可能会激发工人就合同的其他方面展开谈判，这会带来大量文书工作，可能会让雇主感到困惑。</p>
<p>Hong Kong provides some of the best legal protections for migrant workers in Asia, Mr. Lee added, and accusations of exploitation were frequently exaggerated by the international news media. "It's totally unfair," he said.</p>	<p>李秉纲还表示，香港给外来工人提供了亚洲最好的一些法律保护，有关剥削的指控往往被国际新闻机构夸大了。“这一点也不公平，”他说。</p>
<p>Ms. Warsiating, who was once frightened cleaning windows on high floors, now spends her off days advising newly arrived Indonesian domestic workers about their rights.</p>	<p>曾经害怕清洗高层窗户的沃西亚廷，现在的工作是给新来的印度尼西亚务工人员提供维权建议。</p>
<p>Some tell her they would be willing to complain about unsafe conditions, Ms. Warsiating said. But others say doing so could give their</p>	<p>沃西亚廷表示，有些人告诉她，她们愿意就不安全状况进行抗议。但有些人表示这么做会让雇主有理由辞退他们——这样他们就会有被遣返或给职业介</p>

<p>employers a pretext to fire them — and therefore put them at risk of being deported, or having to pay extra job-placement fees to employment brokers.</p>	<p>绍所支付额外安置费的风险。</p>
<p>“ ‘I’m scared of being terminated,’ ” she said the women tell her when she asks what they would do if asked to dangle outside a high window. “ ‘We don’t have a choice.’ ”</p>	<p>她说她曾经问工人们, 如果被要求探身到高高的窗户外干活, 她们会怎么做。 “我们别无选择。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161124/hong-kong-migrants-domestic-workers</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161124/hong-kong-migrants-domestic-workers</p>
<p>Calls for Hong Kong Independence Hurt Push for Democracy, Ex-Governor Says</p>	<p>末代港督彭定康: 香港独立“不会发生”</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The last British colonial governor of Hong Kong criticized two politicians advocating independence for the Chinese territory on Friday, offering a high-profile rebuke to a nascent separatist movement struggling to secure formal representation in the local legislature.</p>	<p>香港——周五, 英国殖民时期的最后一任香港总督彭定康(Christopher F. Patten)批评两名主张香港独立的政治人物。他对一场尚处在初期的分离运动的指责备受瞩目, 该运动正试图在当地立法机构获得正式代表权。</p>
<p>Independence for Hong Kong “is not going to happen,” and the campaign for it is “something which dilutes support for democracy,” said the former governor, Christopher F. Patten, who pushed for greater democracy in Hong Kong in the years before it returned to Chinese rule in 1997. He delivered his remarks in a speech on Friday before the Foreign Correspondents’ Club.</p>	<p>前总督彭定康说, 香港独立“不会发生”, 以此为目标的运动“削弱了对民主的支持”。在香港 1997 年回归中国之前的多年里, 彭定康曾在香港推行更大的民主。他是周五在外国记者会(Foreign Correspondents’ Club)发表演讲时做出上述表述的。</p>
<p>Without naming them, he criticized Yau Wai-ching, 25, and Sixtus Leung, 30, who were barred from taking their seats as the city’s first openly separatist legislators after they declared allegiance to a “Hong Kong nation” and inserted anti-China snubs into their oaths of office.</p>	<p>他不点名批评了 25 岁的游蕙祯(Yau Wai-ching)和 30 岁的梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)。在宣布效忠“香港民族”, 并在就职誓词中加入了反华的不敬言辞后, 两人被禁止就职, 他们是香港第一批公开支持独立的议员。</p>

<p>"I had great admiration and still have great admiration for those who campaign for democracy, but not those whose campaign dilutes support for democracy and makes a mockery of a serious political argument," Mr. Patten said, drawing a distinction between campaigns for Hong Kong's independence from China and those calling for freer elections, including the largely peaceful protests of 2014, which shut down parts of Hong Kong for months.</p>	<p>"我过去和现在都非常敬佩那些从事民主运动的人，但不是另外一些人，他们的运动削弱了对民主的支持，是对严肃的政治争论的嘲弄，"彭定康说。他划清了支持香港从中国独立出去的运动和包括 2014 年基本上属于和平的抗议在内，呼吁增加选举自由程度的运动之间的界限。相关抗议导致香港部分地区关闭数月。</p>
<p>"Two years ago, many brave young people in Hong Kong established moral high ground about democracy and governance, and I think it would be a tragedy if that high ground was lost because of a few antics about so-called independence for Hong Kong," he said.</p>	<p>"两年前，香港很多勇敢的年轻人建立了关于民主和治理的道德高地，如果因为一些与所谓港独有关的滑稽言行而失去了那块高地，我认为是一大不幸，"他说。</p>
<p>In response to the criticism, Mr. Leung, himself a participant in the protests known as the Umbrella Movement, argued that the past two years were proof that whatever moral ground they took did not work "when you are negotiating with the immoral and authoritarian Chinese Communist Party."</p>	<p>针对上述批评，本身也参加了被称作雨伞运动的相关抗议活动的梁颂恒称，过去两年证明，"当你在和不道德的威权主义中共谈判时"，不管占领什么道德高地都不起作用。</p>
<p>Support for greater autonomy and even independence for the city has grown as the Chinese government refuses to grant the protesters' demands for greater popular participation in choosing Hong Kong's leader. That was enough to sweep Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung to victory in the first major elections since the 2014 protests.</p>	<p>由于中国政府拒绝满足抗议者的要求，即民众在选择香港领导人时拥有更大的参与权，支持香港拥有更大自治权乃至独立的呼声日益增加。它们足以让游蕙禎和梁颂恒在 2014 年的抗议结束后举行的第一个重要选举中取得胜利。</p>
<p>Mr. Patten's remarks delivered a further blow to Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung, members of the new Youngspiration party, after a local court declared their seats vacant last Tuesday. The legislature also asked them each to repay nearly \$130,000 they received for salaries and expenses in the</p>	<p>彭定康的言论是对同属"青年新政"(Youngspiration)的游蕙禎和梁颂恒的又一击。在此之前，当地一家法院上周二宣布两人的席位空缺。立法机构还要求两人分别返还当选后的几周里领取的薪水和开支费用近 13 万美元。当时，他们获准设立办公室。</p>

weeks after their election, when they were allowed to set up offices.	
Ms. Yau's and Mr. Leung's unorthodox oath-taking prompted a rare legal intervention by the Chinese government that critics said challenged the independence of Hong Kong's judiciary, which already had a case pending over their qualifications as legislators. Mr. Patten echoed such concerns about interference by Beijing in Hong Kong, which was promised considerable legal autonomy under the agreement returning it to Chinese rule. Even though he criticized the two, he said that "maybe it would be better" if the Chinese government left the case for the local courts to decide.	游蕙禎和梁頌恒的非正统宣誓促使中国政府进行了罕见的法律干涉。批评人士称，此举挑战了香港的司法独立，香港司法机关本来已经就他们两人的议员资格立案，案件尚未判决。彭定康呼应了对北京干涉香港事务的这类担忧。按照回归中国时的协议，香港被许以相当大的法律自治权。尽管对两人持批评意见，但彭定康仍表示，如果中国政府让当地法院裁决此案，“可能会更好”。
Hong Kong's High Court will decide next week whether to accept Ms. Yau's and Mr. Leung's application to appeal the decision. If that fails, a by-election would be held to fill their seats.	香港高等法院将于下周决定是否接受游蕙禎和梁頌恒的申诉申请。如果申请被拒，香港将举行替补选举，以填补他们的席位。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161128/hong-kong-independence-chris-patten	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161128/hong-kong-independence-chris-patten
Despite Climate Change Vow, China Pushes to Dig More Coal	中国煤炭产业复兴，减排目标堪忧
JINCHENG, China — America's uncertain stance toward global warming under the coming administration of Donald J. Trump has given China a leading role in the fight against climate change. It has called on the United States to recognize established science and to work with other countries to reduce dependence on dirty fuels like coal and oil.	中国晋城——即将上任的唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)令美国对全球变暖的立场变得不确定，中国因此成为抗击气候变化的主要力量。中国呼吁美国承认科学共识，与其他国家携手合作，减少对煤炭和石油等不清洁能源的依赖。
But there is a problem: Even as it does so, China is scrambling to mine and burn more coal.	不过有个问题：尽管如此，中国正在加紧开采和燃烧更多的煤炭。
A lack of stockpiles and worries about electricity blackouts are spurring	储备不足以及对断电的担忧促使中国官员改变了一度有助于减少煤炭产量

<p>Chinese officials to reverse curbs that once helped reduce coal production. Mines are reopening. Miners are being lured back with fatter paychecks.</p>	<p>的遏制措施。煤矿重新开业。煤矿工人被更丰厚的报酬吸引回来。</p>
<p>China's response to coal scarcity shows how hard it will be to wean the country off coal. That makes it harder for China and the world to meet emissions targets, as Chinese coal is the world's largest single source of carbon emissions from human activities.</p>	<p>中国对煤炭供应不足的反应表明该国很难舍弃它。这样的话，中国和全世界完成减排目标就更为困难，因为中国的煤炭消耗是世界上最大的人类活动碳排放单一来源。</p>
<p>Among China watchers, the turnabout also has contributed to questions about the fate of China's current crop of economic planners.</p>	<p>中国观察人士认为，这个转变也增加了人们对当前这一批中国经济规划者的命运的担忧。</p>
<p>Here in Jincheng, a smoggy city in China's coal country, the about-face has led to a steady hum of activity. On a recent afternoon, other trains stopped to make way for two electric locomotives, their horns blowing, pulling more than 50 empty coal hopper cars ready to be filled. Large coal-carrying trucks now form half-mile lines.</p>	<p>在烟雾弥漫的中国煤炭城市晋城，这一转变带来了一派繁忙的景象。前不久的一个下午，其他火车都停下，给两个电动火车头让路，它们鸣着笛，拖着50多个等待被装满的空运煤车厢。运煤大货车的队伍已经排了半英里长。</p>
<p>Allan Zhang, an electrician who works at a mine here, said his employer had raised monthly pay by nearly 50 percent since the summer.</p>	<p>在这里一家煤矿工作的电工艾伦·张(Allan Zhang)说，从今年夏天起，他的月工资涨了近50%。</p>
<p>Two years ago brought "the autumn of coal, and 2015 and earlier this year were the winter of coal," Mr. Zhang said. "Now is the springtime of coal."</p>	<p>张说，两年前是“煤矿的秋天，2015年及今年上半年是煤矿的冬天。现在，煤矿的春天来了”。</p>
<p>The revival of coal production shows the flaws in the country's half-finished evolution from central planning to the free market.</p>	<p>煤炭生产的复兴表明该国从中央计划到自由市场的转变尚未完成，存在缺陷。</p>
<p>China's coal problems stem from a series of official decisions that ramped up activity from energy-intensive industries even as they curbed mining output. Speculators in China's volatile financial markets, already prone to producing bubbles, ran up the price of coal. Weather</p>	<p>中国的煤炭问题源于一系列鼓励能源密集型产业的官方决定，尽管他们遏制了煤炭生产。中国动荡的金融市场本已经很容易产生泡沫，投机者迅速拉升了煤炭价格。天气等其他不利因素更是雪上加霜。</p>

and other setbacks haven't helped.	
Coal still produces almost three-quarters of China's electricity, despite ambitious hydroelectric dam projects and the world's largest program to install solar panels and build wind turbines. Coal use in China also produces more emissions than all the oil, coal and gas consumed in the United States.	尽管修建了宏伟的水电工程, 以及世界上最大的太阳能板安装和风力涡轮机修建项目, 中国近四分之三的电能依然是煤电。中国的煤炭消耗所产生的排放量高于美国石油、煤炭和天然气的总排放量。
"I get a kick out of people in the West who think China is decarbonizing, because I see no sign of it whatsoever," said Brock Silvers, a Shanghai banker who has previously served on the boards of two Chinese coal companies.	"西方有些人认为中国在减排, 我觉得很好笑, 因为我没有看到任何迹象," 曾在两家中国煤炭公司董事会任职的上海银行业人士陆修泉(Brock Silvers)说。
Troubled by pollution and worries about rising sea levels, China moved in recent months to rein in coal. Coal production dropped 3 percent last year — a result of that effort, but also a sign of slowing economic growth as well as a gradual shift in the Chinese economy toward American-style consumer spending and away from exports and heavy manufacturing.	污染的困扰以及对海平面上升的担心促使中国在之前的数月里控制煤炭生产。去年, 煤炭产量下降了3%。这是控制的结果, 同时也说明中国经济增速放缓, 以及从出口和大规模制造转向依赖美式消费支出的经济转型。
That prompted the International Energy Agency to offer an optimistic reassessment this autumn: Chinese coal use peaked in 2013 and would now decline.	这促使国际能源署(International Energy Agency)今年秋季做出了乐观的估计: 中国煤炭用量在2013年达到顶峰, 现在将开始下降。
China's reversal now is prompting skepticism. "There is still a peak coming," said Xizhou Zhou, the head of Asia and Pacific gas and power analysis at IHS Energy, a global consulting group. "It's still going to increase."	中国的反转正引发质疑。"顶峰还未到来," 全球咨询公司IHS能源(IHS Energy)的亚太天然气和电力分析主任周希舟说。"用量还会增加。"
IHS Energy forecasts that Chinese coal demand will not peak until 2026.	IHS能源预测, 中国的煤炭需求量将于2026年达到顶峰。
Johannes Trüby, a senior coal and power analyst at the International	国际能源署高级煤炭和电力分析师约翰内斯·特鲁比(Johannes Trüby)表

<p>Energy Agency, said that long-term trends in the Chinese economy meant that China's coal use would decline over all. But with China stepping up production now, he said, "We cannot exclude the possibility of a transient spike in coal demand in the next couple years that might take demand above 2013."</p>	<p>示, 中国经济的长期趋势意味着中国的煤炭用量总体上会下降。不过, 他说, 现在随着中国提高产量, "我们不能排除未来几年煤炭需求量短暂激增的可能, 也许会超过 2013 年"。</p>
<p>The coal situation has put China's powerful economic planning agency, the National Development and Reform Commission, under pressure.</p>	<p>煤炭行情令中国强大的经济计划机构国家发展和改革委员会感到很大压力。</p>
<p>Many executives and Chinese political experts predict that coal problems could be the final straw in a long list of difficulties that could lead President Xi Jinping to replace the agency's director, Xu Shaoshi. Mr. Xu is 65, an age at which Chinese ministers often retire, unless they are kept on to serve their terms or are promoted to vice premier.</p>	<p>很多企业高管和中国政治专家预测, 煤炭问题可能会成为一长串困难的最后一击, 促使习近平主席撤换发改委主任徐绍史。徐今年 65 岁, 中国的部级官员通常在这个年纪退休, 除非被留任或提升为副总理。</p>
<p>One of those experts, Christopher K. Johnson, a China specialist at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said that such a move "would be consistent with other recent personnel changes" by Mr. Xi, who is chief of the Communist Party, to eliminate officials beholden to other factions.</p>	<p>华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)的中国专家克里斯托弗·K·约翰逊(Christopher K. Johnson)表示, 这一举措与习近平清除其他派系官员的"近期其他人事变动将是一致的"。</p>
<p>That could clear the way for Mr. Xu to be replaced by Liu He, a deputy director of the agency who is close to Mr. Xi. Agency officials did not immediately respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>这将为发改委副主任刘鹤取代徐绍史铺平道路。刘与习关系密切。发改委的官员们没有立即回复置评请求。</p>
<p>As a matter of policy, China says it is still committed to global efforts to stem climate change. When environmental officials from around the world gathered in Marrakesh, Morocco, to discuss climate change this month, Xie Zhenhua, the leader of China's delegation, took an indirect swipe at Mr. Trump, saying, "a wise leader will follow the global and</p>	<p>中国表示, 作为一项政策, 它仍将致力于遏制气候变化的全球努力。本月, 世界各国的环境官员聚集在摩洛哥马拉喀什讨论气候变化问题时, 中国代表团团长解振华隐晦地批评了特朗普, 称"明智的领导人应该顺应世界发展的潮流"。</p>

historical trend.”	
Two years ago, cutting emissions looked easier for Beijing to achieve. China’s electricity consumption was stalling, and many coal-fired power plants began operating only half the time. But state-owned coal mining enterprises, flush with loans from state-owned banks, kept building more mines, leading to losses and dropping coal prices.	两年前，实现减排对北京来说还显得容易一些。当时，中国的电力消费停滞不前，很多火电厂开工时间减半。不过，国有煤炭开采企业获得了国有银行的大量贷款，不断修建煤矿，导致亏损，并拉低了煤碳价格。
China began closing smaller, privately owned mines, cutting production while clamping down on some of the places that have made Chinese coal mining so dangerous. Just last summer, economic planners told mines they were not allowed to operate more than 276 days a year.	中国开始关闭私营小煤矿，缩减生产，打压某些存在开采危险的地区。就在今年夏天，经济规划者还告诫煤矿，每年的开工时间不得超过 276 天。
But developments were coming together to push prices up. Chinese investors piled into Chinese commodities markets, betting prices would rise. This became a self-fulfilling prophecy, as more speculators rushed in and bought more coal when prices rose.	但是各种因素推动了价格上涨。中国投资者涌入该国的大宗商品市场，把赌注压在价格上涨上。这成了一个必然会应验的预言，因为有更多投机者蜂拥而入，在价格上涨时买进。
An unusually hot summer and early autumn added to power demand. China’s banking regulators decided to let banks release a flood of mortgages to home buyers to bolster economic growth. That produced strong demand for electricity from the steel and cement industries.	异常炎热的夏季和提前到来的秋季增加了电力需求。为了促进经济增长，中国银行监管机构决定允许银行向购房者发放大量抵押贷款。这造成钢铁和水泥行业对电力产生了巨大需求。
Along the way, China had a run of bad luck. Flooding disrupted mines and rail routes last spring. A government decision to withdraw many trains from service this year for a new safety improvement campaign made it difficult to deliver supplies quickly. As a result, Chinese coal prices almost doubled from the start of this year until early November.	在这个过程中，中国还碰上了一连串厄运。今年春天，洪水冲坏了矿井和铁轨。为了实施一个改善安全状况的新计划，政府决定今年让很多火车退役，拖慢了供给的速度。结果，从今年年初到 11 月初，中国的煤炭价格几乎涨了一倍。
“It’s actually quite fascinating, how all of these things have come	“这真的很有趣，所有这些事情都碰到了一块，”澳大利亚矿业巨头必和必拓

together," said Arnoud Balhuizen, the president of marketing and supply at BHP Billiton, the Australian mining giant.	(BHP Billiton)的市场和供应总裁阿努德·鲍尔惠森(Arnoud Balhuizen)说。
In recent weeks, China changed course. It halted most coal trading on commodities markets and encouraged state-owned mines to sign long-term contracts at low prices with power stations. This month, the National Development and Reform Commission raised the number of days that mines could operate to 330 days per year.	最近几周，中国改变了路线。它终止了大宗商品市场的大部分煤炭交易，鼓励国有煤矿与发电厂签订低价长期合同。本月，国家发改委将煤矿每年可以开工的天数增加至 330 天。
China will most likely be able to avoid blackouts, said Chang Yijun, the president of Shanxi Fenwei Energy, a regional coal consulting firm, who added that remaining output caps like the 330-day rule would still limit growth in emissions of greenhouse gases.	地方煤炭咨询公司山西汾渭能源公司董事长常毅军表示，中国很可能可以避免断电。他还说，剩下的生产上限，比如 330 天的开工时间，仍可以限制温室气体排放的增长。
Residents in mining towns are delighted. An avenue here in Jincheng is lined with huge billboards, each carrying the same cheery message: "Coal prices are going up, and miners are smiling."	煤炭城镇的居民非常高兴。晋城一条大街的两侧挂起巨大的广告牌，传达着相同的欣喜：“煤价涨了，矿工笑了。”
Mr. Zhang, the mine electrician, said that his mine's work force had shrunk from 300 two years ago to a maintenance crew of eight early this year, but that it had now expanded to 60 and the mine was still hiring.	煤矿电工艾伦·张说，他所在的煤矿两年前有 300 人，今年年初只剩下 8 名维修人员，不过现在已增加到 60 人，而且煤矿还在招人。
The mine's stockpile of coal has nearly vanished. As more coal is hauled up from far underground, it is trucked away within two hours. "Last spring, there were no lines of trucks," he said. "Now there are so many."	煤矿的储备煤几乎已经卖光。更多的煤正从地下深处拉上来，不到两个小时就被卡车运走了。“今年春天没看见过卡车，”他说，“现在非常多。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/china-coal-climate-change	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/china-coal-climate-change
China Welcomes Incoming Head of U.N., Where It Wants a Larger Role	联合国候任秘书长访华，中国欲发挥更大影响力
Beijing — China extended a warm welcome this week to the incoming United Nations chief, António Guterres, praising the world body and	北京——中国本周对即将上任的联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯的来访表示热烈欢迎，称赞了这个国际机构，并在唐纳德·J·特朗普当选总统、许多人

<p>making clear that it wants a greater role there, at a time when Donald J. Trump's election to the White House has many wondering whether American involvement will recede.</p>	<p>想知道美国是否将减少对国际事务的参与之际，明确表示中国希望在该机构中发挥更大作用。</p>
<p>China supported Mr. Guterres in his campaign for secretary general, and President Xi Jinping, who met with him in Beijing on Monday, hailed the United Nations' work and noted China's support for the Paris Agreement on climate change. Mr. Trump has suggested that he will withdraw the United States from the accord.</p>	<p>中国此前对古特雷斯竞选联合国秘书长予以了支持。周一，国家主席习近平在北京会见古特雷斯时，对联合国的工作给予高度评价，强调了国家对《巴黎气候变化协定》的支持。特朗普已暗示，他将让美国退出该协定。</p>
<p>Mr. Guterres's visit, which ended on Tuesday, was another chance for China to promote its growing role in global governance, on matters as varied as the nuts and bolts of peacekeeping to high-level forums like the Group of 20 economic summit meeting, which was held in September in the Chinese city of Hangzhou.</p>	<p>古特雷斯的来访于周二结束，该访问为中国推动其在全球治理中发挥越来越大的作用提供了又一个机会。中国日益增长的全球影响表现在各种事务上，从基本的维持和平工作、到比如今年9月在中国杭州举行的20国集团经济首脑会议这类高级别论坛。</p>
<p>"China wants to step in and make the international system work," said Baohui Zhang, a professor of political science at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. "Xi wants to present China as the new force that will sustain the post-World War II architecture by becoming the indispensable power."</p>	<p>"中国希望介入国际体系，使其正常运转，"香港岭南大学政治学教授张泊汇说。"习近平希望通过让中国成为世界上不可或缺的力量，把中国展现为维持二战后世界结构的新主力。"</p>
<p>At the same time, Mr. Zhang said, China is building its own parallel structures, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a response to the World Bank. During his visit, Mr. Guterres said the new bank was a welcome addition to the international system.</p>	<p>张宝辉说，与此同时，中国正在亚洲建立自己的平行结构，比如亚洲基础设施投资银行，作为对世界银行的回应。古特雷斯在访问期间表示，亚投行是对国际体系的一个受欢迎的补充。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi praised the United Nations with unusually strong language for a Chinese leader, calling it "the most universal, representative and authoritative intergovernmental international organization."</p>	<p>习近平称联合国是"最具普遍性、权威性、代表性的政府间国际组织"，这对一位中国领导人来说，是不常见且强有力的赞美之辞。</p>

<p>Mr. Guterres, who becomes secretary general on Jan. 1, has also met with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia since winning the United Nations' top job, but he has yet to meet with Mr. Trump. The American president-elect has chosen Nikki R. Haley, the governor of South Carolina, who has little experience in foreign affairs, to be his envoy to the United Nations.</p>	<p>古特雷斯将于1月1日出任联合国秘书长。自从当选联合国最高领导人以来，他也与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京见了面，但他还没有与特朗普会面。这位美国候任总统已提名南卡罗来纳州州长尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)为美国驻联合国大使，而黑利没有多少外交方面的经验。</p>
<p>China's campaign to enhance its role at the United Nations dates from September 2015, when Mr. Xi made his first visit to the annual General Assembly meeting in New York. There, he pledged that China would establish a permanent peacekeeping force of 8,000 troops and donate \$1 billion to a United Nations "peace and development fund."</p>	<p>中国加强自己在联合国方面作用的努力始于2015年9月，当时习近平首次参加了每年在纽约举行的联合国大会。他在会上承诺，中国将组建8000人规模的常备维和警队，并承诺向联合国“和平与发展基金”捐赠10亿美元。</p>
<p>Of the five permanent members of the Security Council, China has deployed the most troops in peacekeeping operations, including to conflict zones like South Sudan, where two Chinese soldiers were killed on a mission in July. A United Nations report found that the Chinese soldiers had left their posts during fighting there.</p>	<p>在安理会的五个常任理事国中，中国在维持和平行动上出动的人员最多，包括在南苏丹等冲突地区。今年7月，两名中国维和人员在南苏丹执行任务时死亡。联合国的一份报告发现，这两名中国士兵在那里战斗时离开了他们的岗位。</p>
<p>While Mr. Guterres did not mention that episode during his visit, he said he wanted to make sure that United Nations peacekeepers were better trained and were respectful of human rights. The Chinese Defense Ministry rejected reports that the soldiers had failed to protect aid workers who were raped.</p>	<p>虽然古特雷斯在访问期间未提起该事件，但他表示，他希望确保联合国维和人员受到更好的训练，并且要尊重人权。中国国防部否认了有关士兵未能保护援助人员不被强奸的报道。</p>
<p>Mr. Guterres praised China during his visit, but he also made some remarks that could be interpreted as a polite reminder about human rights. With Foreign Minister Wang Yi at his side on Monday, Mr. Guterres called for "an effective combination in human rights, of civil</p>	<p>古特雷斯在访问期间赞扬了中国，但他也发表了一些可能被解释为委婉提醒人权问题的言论。周一，在与外交部部长王毅会面时，古特雷斯呼吁“有效地结合人权，与公民权和政治权一起达到经济和社会权利的平衡”。他没有明确地提中国，但所指显而易见。</p>

<p>and political rights and the economic and social rights in a balanced way." He did not refer explicitly to China, but the point was clear.</p>	
<p>One of China's human rights issues touches on the agency Mr. Guterres has run since 2005, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. A United Nations commission criticized China in 2014 for forcibly returning tens of thousands of North Koreans who had crossed the border into China over two decades. It said a vast majority had been subjected to inhumane treatment – including imprisonment, execution and torture – after being returned.</p>	<p>中国的人权问题之一涉及联合国难民署，古特雷斯于 2005 年担任联合国难民署高级专员以来，一直负责该机构的工作。联合国的一个委员会曾在 2014 年批评中国强行遣返了在过去 20 多年间越境进入中国的成千上万的朝鲜人。该委员会说，绝大多数被遣返者回国后受到不人道的待遇，包括监禁、处决和酷刑。</p>
<p>Phil Robertson, deputy director of the Asia division of Human Rights Watch, said the Chinese authorities continued to intercept North Koreans who cross the border, in hopes of making their way south to Laos or Thailand and beyond. China automatically classifies North Koreans crossing the border as economic migrants, not refugees fleeing persecution, Mr. Robertson said.</p>	<p>人权观察组织亚洲分部副主任菲尔·罗伯逊(Phil Robertson)说，中国当局仍在拦截越境的朝鲜人，这些人希望去南边的老挝或泰国及更远的地方。罗伯逊说，中国把越境的朝鲜人不加区别地归类为经济移民，而不是逃离迫害的难民。</p>
<p>What is more, he said, China bans the refugee agency from sending its representatives to the border to interview North Koreans and to make their own determinations about their status.</p>	<p>他说，中国还禁止难民署派代表到边境附近采访朝鲜人，以对朝鲜人的身份做出独立判断。</p>
<p>"In short, U.N.H.C.R. has been told to stay away from the North Koreans," in violation of the United Nations convention on refugees, which China has signed, Mr. Robertson said.</p>	<p>"总之，联合国难民署被告知不要与朝鲜人接触，"罗伯逊说，这违反了中国已经签署的联合国关于难民的公约。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/china-un-chief-antonio-guterr es</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/china-un-chief-antonio-guterr es</p>
<p>Hong Kong Appears Ready to Bar a Third Lawmaker Over Oath</p>	<p>香港又一自由派议员可能失去立法会席位</p>
<p>In a possible escalation of a campaign against a separatist movement,</p>	<p>反港独运动可能将会升级，香港政府似乎准备采取措施，阻止第三名反对派</p>

<p>the Hong Kong government appears ready to take steps to bar a third opposition politician from the semiautonomous Chinese city's legislature.</p>	<p>政治人士进入这个中国半自治城市的立法会。</p>
<p>The Justice Department said the city government would issue proceedings against the legislator, Lau Siu-lai, who was sworn into office this month. The Justice Department declined to be specific, but pro-democracy politicians said it was most likely because Ms. Lau had read her oath of office very slowly, in an apparent act of protest.</p>	<p>律政司表示，市政府将对本月宣誓就职的立法会议员刘小丽(Lau Siu-lai)提起诉讼。律政司拒绝具体说明缘由，但亲民主的政界人士表示，最有可能的原因是刘小丽宣誓的时候语速非常缓慢，明显是在进行抗议。</p>
<p>The move against Ms. Lau, a teacher who participated in 2014 protests for freer local elections but who has not called for separation from China — as had the two legislators who were denied their seats on the Legislative Council — has raised concerns about a broader crackdown on opposition politicians, beyond separatists.</p>	<p>刘小丽是教师，曾参与 2014 年的抗议活动，要求进行更加自由的地方选举，但她没有要求从中国独立——另外两位要求独立的立法者已经被拒绝任职立法会——因此人们担心北京会对反对派政治人士进行更广泛的打压，而不仅仅是针对港独人士。</p>
<p>Nathan Law, a prominent student leader in the 2014 protests who, at 23, is the youngest-ever member of the legislature, said the government had “declared war” against all pro-democracy parties.</p>	<p>23 岁的罗冠聪(Nathan Law)是 2014 年抗议活动中的一名知名学生领袖，也是立法会中最年轻的成员，他说政府已经向所有的民主党派“宣战”。</p>
<p>“The government is trying to take us down one by one,” he said. “It’s full-blown authoritarian suppression.”</p>	<p>“政府想逐一将我们拉倒。这是全面的专权打压。”他说。</p>
<p>The High Court barred the two pro-independence politicians from office after they altered the words of the oath during their swearing-in last month, pledging allegiance to the “Hong Kong nation.”</p>	<p>香港高等法院禁止两个亲港独人士任职立法会，因为他们在上个月的宣誓仪式中改动誓词，表示要效忠“香港民族”。</p>
<p>Ms. Lau, in contrast, read the oath word for word, though extremely slowly. The legislature first accepted, then rejected, her oath in October, but she was sworn in this month after she reread it normally.</p>	<p>而刘小丽宣读了誓言，虽然语速非常缓慢。立法会先是接受然后又改口拒绝了她在 10 月的誓言。但她在这个月重新宣了誓，方式很正常。</p>
<p>More than 10 other pro-democracy legislators used the swearing-in</p>	<p>有十多个亲民主的立法者在 10 月 12 日的宣誓仪式上发表了戏剧性的政治言</p>

ceremony on Oct. 12 to make theatrical political statements.	论。
Yau Wai-ching, one of the two disqualified legislators, along with Sixtus Leung, declared her allegiance to a "Hong Kong nation" at the ceremony. Mr. Law prefaced his oath by saying he would "never serve a regime that murders its own people," a reference to the required pledge of allegiance to "the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China."	游蕙禎(Yau Wai-ching)是两位被取消资格的立法会议员之一，就像梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)一样，她也在仪式上宣布效忠于“香港民族”。罗冠聪在宣誓前说“我永远不会为一个残杀自己人民的政权服务”，指的是誓言中要求的向“中华人民共和国香港特别行政区”效忠。
The move to bar Ms. Lau would be the first since the Chinese government's rare intervention this month, when it ruled that anyone in public office would be disqualified if he or she took the oath "in a manner which is not sincere or not solemn" and that "no arrangement shall be made for retaking the oath."	中国政府本月采取了罕见的干预举措，规定任何公职人员如果以“不真诚、不庄重的方式”宣誓，将被取消资格，并且“不得重新安排宣誓”。而阻止刘小丽进入立法会，将是中国政府在那之后首次采取行动。
Hong Kong, a former British colony, was returned to Chinese rule under the promise of high autonomy as well as independent judicial and legislative powers, and the intervention by Beijing has been criticized by many as overreaching.	香港曾经是英国殖民地，是在享有高度自治权、独立的司法和立法权的承诺下回归中国统治的，而北京进行的干预也被很多人批评为太过分。
"I don't know if I'd be their next target," said Eddie Chu, a pro-democracy legislator who concluded his own oath of office with calls for "democracy and self-determination."	“我不知道我会否成为他们的下一个目标，”亲民主的立法者朱凯迪(Eddie Chu)说，他在宣誓最后提出了“民主和自决”的号召。
"Hong Kong is lawless now," he said.	他说：“香港现在是无法无天。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/hong-kong-oath-lau-siu-lai	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161130/hong-kong-oath-lau-siu-lai
1966: UN Rejects Red China	时报历史上的今天：联合国拒绝了红色中国
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Communist China was denied a place in the UN today by ten more votes than in a similar General Assembly decision last year. The 57-46 vote with 17 abstentions, came after	纽约联合国——今天，共产主义中国再次被联合国拒绝加入，反对票比去年联合国大会举行的一次类似投票多出了 10 票。此次投票有 57 票反对，46 票赞成，17 票弃权；在它之前，联合国通过了一项由美国提交的决议，宣

<p>approval of an American-sponsored resolution declaring any change in China representation an “important question” requiring a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.</p>	<p>称有关中国的任何变化都是“重要的问题”，需要三分之二的多数成员到场和投票。</p>
<p>This resolution was passed 66-48, also a ten-vote larger margin than last year, with seven abstentions. An Italian resolution calling for appointment of a committee to study the China question and make recommendations for the next General Assembly, was defeated 62-34 with 26 abstentions. The size of the vote against the Italian proposal was the only major surprise. — New York Herald Tribune, European Edition, Nov. 30, 1966</p>	<p>这项决议以 66 票赞成、48 票反对、7 票弃权通过，也比去年多出 10 票的票差。意大利提出了一项决议，要求指派一个委员会研究中国问题，好为下一届联合国大会提供建议，最后该决议以 62 票反对、34 票支持和 26 票弃权的結果遭否。反对意大利决议的票数有那么多，是这次大会唯一让人大感意外的地方。——纽约《先驱论坛报》(New York Herald Tribune)欧洲版，1966 年 11 月 30 日</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161201/c01iht-retrospective-1966-un-projects-red-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161201/c01iht-retrospective-1966-un-projects-red-china</p>
<p>Donald Trump Thrusts Taiwan Back on the Table, Rattling a Region</p>	<p>特朗普的电话将台湾重新推向中美外交谈判桌</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Over the past two decades, Taiwan has slipped from its position atop the list of flash points in the complex relationship between the United States and China. In meetings between President Obama and President Xi Jinping of China, it has typically come up after half a dozen more pressing issues, like trade, cyberattacks and Beijing’s aggressive moves in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>华盛顿——过去 20 年里，台湾已经从复杂的中美关系热点列表的顶上位置滑落。在奥巴马总统和中国国家主席习近平的会谈中，台湾问题的前面通常有十几个更加紧迫的问题，比如贸易、网络攻击和北京在南海的强硬举措。</p>
<p>Now, though, in a single protocol-shattering phone call with the president of Taiwan, President-elect Donald J. Trump has thrust it back on the table. Not since President Richard M. Nixon met with Mao Zedong in 1972 — when the two issued the Shanghai Communiqué clarifying the status of Taiwan — has an American leader so shaken up the diplomatic status quo on the issue.</p>	<p>但现在，候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)与台湾总统一通破坏外交礼节的电话，让这个议题又回到了桌面上。这是自 1972 年理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)总统会晤毛泽东、发表《上海公报》(Shanghai Communiqué)澄清台湾地位以后，美国领导人第一次在这个问题上如此剧烈地改变外交现状。</p>

<p>"Taiwan is about to become a more prominent feature of the overall U.S.-China relationship," said Jon M. Huntsman, who served as ambassador to China during Mr. Obama's first term. "As a businessman, Donald Trump is used to looking for leverage in any relationship. A President Trump is likely to see Taiwan as a useful leverage point."</p>	<p>"台湾即将成为美中关系的一个更加突出的重点。"奥巴马第一任期间的驻华大使洪博培(Jon M. Huntsman)说道。"作为商人,唐纳德·特朗普习惯于在任何关系中寻找杠杆。成为总统后,特朗普很可能把台湾看成是一个有用的杠杆点。"</p>
<p>In the short run, Mr. Trump has rattled the entire region. Representatives of several Asian countries contacted the White House on Saturday to express concern, according to a senior administration official.</p>	<p>短期来说,特朗普已经引发了整个地区的不安。据一位高级行政官员说,几个亚洲国家的代表上周六联系了白宫,对此事表达了担心。</p>
<p>In the longer term, officials in the Obama administration worry that the episode could not just ignite tensions across the Taiwan Strait but also inflame trade relations and embolden China in the South China Sea, where it has clashed with the Philippines, Vietnam and other neighbors over competing claims to reefs and shoals.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府的官员担心,从长远来看,这一事件不仅可能引发海峡两岸的紧张局势,而且还有可能激化贸易关系,导致中国在南海变得胆大妄为。对于南海的一些珊瑚礁和浅滩,中国与菲律宾、越南和其他邻国存在主权纷争。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump expressed no misgivings about taking the call from President Tsai Ing-wen, which was arranged beforehand. He bridled at suggestions that he had committed a faux pas, writing on Twitter on Friday evening that it was "interesting how the U.S. sells Taiwan billions of dollars of military equipment but I should not accept a congratulatory call."</p>	<p>特朗普对于接听蔡英文这通事先预约好的电话并没有表示疑虑。有人说此举是外交失仪,让他感到生气。周五晚上他在 Twitter 上写道,"有趣的是,美国卖给了台湾数十亿美元的军事装备,我却不应该接听贺电。"</p>
<p>Nor did Mr. Trump or his aides make a gesture to reaffirm the One China policy, much to the chagrin of the White House. It fell to a spokesman for the National Security Council to affirm that the United States was not changing the policy. Under that policy, the United States formally recognized the People's Republic of China in 1979, abrogating</p>	<p>特朗普及其助手也没有做出姿态,重申"一个中国"的政策,这令白宫感到恼火。国家安全委员会的一位发言人声称,美国没有改变相关政策。根据这项政策,美国在 1979 年正式承认了中华人民共和国,结束与台湾的外交关系,当时的中国领导人邓小平试图振兴中国的经济,与西方建立更加密切的关系。</p>

<p>its ties with Taiwan, as the Chinese leader, Deng Xiaoping, sought to bolster China's economy and create closer ties to the West.</p>	
<p>Whether Mr. Trump views the call as the beginning of a change in approach toward Taiwan is not clear. A person close to him insisted that he was just being polite in taking Ms. Tsai's call.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚特朗普是否把这通电话看成是改变对台态度的开端。他身边的人坚称他接蔡英文电话只是出于礼貌。</p>
<p>Among hard-line Republicans, there has always been a push to confront China by reaching out to Taiwan. In a statement on Friday, Senator Tom Cotton, the Arkansas Republican who was briefly believed to be a candidate for Mr. Trump's defense secretary, praised him for taking the call, saying it "reaffirms our commitment to the only democracy on Chinese soil."</p>	<p>在共和党强硬派中，一直有人试图通过和台湾接触的方式来对抗中国。曾被短暂视为特朗普国防部长人选的阿肯色州共和党参议员汤姆·科顿(Tom Cotton)在周五的一份声明中，称赞他接听这个电话，说这“重申了我们对中国土地上唯一一个民主制度的承诺”。</p>
<p>President Ronald Reagan antagonized China by inviting a delegation from Taiwan to his inauguration. Aides to President George W. Bush pressed him to take a more confrontational approach with China until the attacks of Sept. 11 reordered his priorities, increasing the need for him to cultivate China on counterterrorism and other issues.</p>	<p>罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)总统曾邀请台湾代表团参加其就职典礼，引起中国的反弹。小布什(George W. Bush)的助手敦促他对中国采取更具对抗性的态度，后来 9·11 事件发生，打乱了他的优先事项顺序，同时增加了他在反恐等问题上和中国拉近关系的需求。</p>
<p>Tensions over Taiwan peaked under a Democratic president, Bill Clinton, who in March 1996 ordered two aircraft carrier battle groups into the Taiwan Strait after China conducted missile tests to intimidate the island.</p>	<p>民主党总统比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)在任期间，台海局势紧张达到了巅峰。当时中国用导弹试验来恫吓台湾岛，1996年3月克林顿将两个航空母舰战斗群派到了台湾海峡。</p>
<p>For some China experts, shaking up the cross-strait relationship would not be the worst thing in the world. "We have had a status quo of sorts in the Taiwan Strait that has kept the peace, but it recently has not looked all that durable, nor was it very agreeable to most citizens of democratic Taiwan," said Orville Schell, the director of the Center on</p>	<p>在一些中国问题专家看来，两岸关系受到撼动并不是世界上最糟糕的事情。“一直以来，让和平得以继续的是台湾海峡在某种程度上保持现状，但这种现状最近看似不那么容易继续了，也不太能让实行民主制的台湾地区的大多数民众满意，”亚洲协会美中关系中心(Center on U.S.-China Relations at the Asia Society)主任夏伟(Orville Schell)说。</p>

U.S.-China Relations at the Asia Society.	
"Whether a new kind of Trumpian brinkmanship will now cause China to reconsider its hard-line position towards Taiwan, or to respond in a dangerous and militant way, remains to be seen," he said.	"一种新出炉的特朗普式边缘政策是会导致中国重新考虑自己对台湾的强硬立场，还是会引得它以危险、激进的方式做出回应，目前还有待观察，"他说。
Mr. Trump spoke harshly about China before and during the campaign, accusing it of concocting climate change as a hoax to undercut American manufacturers, branding it a currency manipulator (when it in fact is trying to prop its currency up), and threatening to impose a 45 percent tariff on Chinese goods. And Mr. Trump's trade advisers have also advocated punitive responses to what they portray as unfair Chinese actions.	特朗普在竞选前和竞选期间曾严厉地批评中国，指责它为了削弱美国的制造业而炮制出气候变化的骗局，给它贴上货币操纵国的标签（虽然事实上它目前正竭力为本国货币提供支撑），还扬言要对进口自中国的商品征收45%的关税。此外，特朗普的贸易顾问也声称中国的做法是不公平的，主张对其予以惩戒。
A few days after he was elected, however, Mr. Trump spoke with China's president, Mr. Xi, and released a statement afterward that said the two men had a "clear sense of mutual respect."	不过，特朗普在当选数日后和中国国家主席习近平通了话，随后发表声明称，两人“对相互尊重有着清晰的认识”。
Taiwan is also likely to seek a closer relationship with the United States. After many years under a Kuomintang government, which pursued closer ties with China, Taiwan elected Ms. Tsai as its second president from the pro-independence Democratic Progressive Party. Analysts said that Ms. Tsai, though not a firebrand, was seeking to diversify Taiwan's economic partners and carve out more space for it in international affairs.	台湾也有可能寻求与美国建立更密切的关系。在寻求和中国大陆建立更密切关系的国民党政府执行多年后，蔡英文当选为台湾总统，她是第二位来自赞成独立的民进党的总统。分析人士称，蔡英文虽然并非一个到处煽风点火的人物，但她正致力于让台湾的经济伙伴多元化，并为其拓展参与国际事务的空间。
"Tsai Ing-wen was pretty shrewd in making the call in the first place," Mr. Huntsman said.	"蔡英文打这个电话绝对是非常精明的做法，"夏伟说。
There are also lingering questions about Mr. Trump's business dealings in Taiwan. The news media there has reported that the Trump	但围绕特朗普和台湾的生意往来，还存在一些挥之不去的疑问。据台湾媒体报道，特朗普集团(Trump Organization)派了一名代表到台湾考察，看是否

<p>Organization sent a representative to Taiwan to explore building a luxury hotel in a government-backed development near Taipei's airport.</p>	<p>可以在台北的机场附近一个得到政府支持的开发区内建设豪华酒店。</p>
<p>The Trump Organization does not dispute that one of its employees — assigned to promote hotel sales related to Asia — was in Taipei, the capital, in October for a work-related visit. The duties of the executive, Anne-Marie Donoghue, include trying to find guests for the company's hotels worldwide, and she is not involved in developing new real estate projects for Trump Hotels.</p>	<p>特朗普集团并未否认，负责向亚洲推销其酒店业务的相关人员曾于今年10月在台北出差。这名管理人员名叫安妮-玛丽·唐纳修(Anne-Marie Donoghue)，职责包括竭力为该集团在世界各地的酒店寻找客人等，但目前并未参与特朗普酒店集团(Trump Hotels)新的房地产开发项目。</p>
<p>Separately, the mayor of Taoyuan, where Taiwan's main airport is, told reporters in Taiwan last month that he had spoken in September with what appears to have been a different woman who suggested that she was associated with the Trump Organization and that the group was interested in discussing a hotel project. The mayor, Cheng Wen-tsan, did not respond Saturday to a request for comment.</p>	<p>另一方面，台湾大型机场所在地桃园市的市长于9月告诉台湾记者，他和另一个自称与特朗普集团有关的女人交谈过，该集团有意就一个酒店项目进行讨论。上周六，这位名叫郑文灿的市长没有回应置评请求。</p>
<p>In a statement on Friday, Amanda Miller, the vice president for marketing at the Trump Organization, disputed that the company was pursuing any real estate deals in Taiwan. "There have been no authorized visits to Taiwan on behalf of Trump Hotels for the purposes of development, nor are there any active conversations," she said. "We are not planning any expansion into Taiwan."</p>	<p>上周五，特朗普集团负责营销的副总裁阿曼达·里奇曼(Amanda Richman)在一份声明中否认该集团正寻求在台湾展开任何房地产项目。“未授权任何人代表特朗普酒店对台湾进行以房地产开发为目的访问，也不存在任何仍在展开的对话，”她说。“我们目前没有进军台湾的打算。”</p>
<p>For the Chinese government, as for many other governments around the world, Mr. Trump's freewheeling diplomacy poses a challenge. At first, China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, played down the episode, saying it was a "petty action by the Taiwan side" that would not upset the longstanding policy of One China.</p>	<p>对中国政府来说，特朗普自由随意的外交策略带来了挑战，对其他许多国家的政府来说也是如此。起初，中国外交部长王毅淡化了此事的意义，说它是“台湾方面的一个小动作”，改变不了美国多年来奉行的一个中国的政策。</p>

<p>But hours later, the Chinese Foreign Ministry lodged a formal complaint with the Obama administration. It urged the United States to "handle issues related to Taiwan carefully and properly to avoid causing unnecessary interference to the overall U.S.-China relationship."</p>	<p>但几个小时后，中国外交部正式向奥巴马政府表达了不满。它敦促美国“谨慎、妥善处理涉台问题，以免中美关系大局受到不必要的干扰”。</p>
<p>David Shambaugh, the director of the China policy program at George Washington University, said Beijing's measured response made sense. But he said that if the Trump administration took more concrete steps to change time-tested ways of dealing with Taiwan, "they can expect additional pushback from China."</p>	<p>乔治·华盛顿大学(George Washington University)中国政策研究项目主任沈大伟(David Shambaugh)说，北京作出有分寸的回应是说得通的。但他表示，如果特朗普政府采取更为切实的举措，改变经受住了时间考验的处理台湾问题的方式，“可能会招致来自中国的更多反弹”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/donald-trump-taiwan-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/donald-trump-taiwan-china</p>
<p>Hong Kong Government Seeks to Remove 4 More Lawmakers From Office</p>	<p>香港议员风波再升级：港府要求取消另外4人资格</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Hong Kong's government drastically escalated a dispute over lawmakers' oaths of office on Friday, asking a court to disqualify four additional legislators, after an extraordinary intervention last month by Beijing led to the removal of two pro-independence politicians.</p>	<p>香港——上周五，香港政府要求法院取消另外四名立法会议员的资格，令议员宣誓争端大幅升级。上个月，北京进行的一次特别干预已经导致两名支持独立的政界人士被取消任职资格。</p>
<p>The pro-Beijing government of Hong Kong filed papers in court arguing that the four lawmakers were ineligible to serve in the 70-member Legislative Council because they had failed to deliver their oaths as set out in Hong Kong law that was strictly prescribed by the National People's Congress in China early last month, the government said in a statement.</p>	<p>亲北京的香港政府在一份声明中说道，港府向法院提交文件，称这四名立法会议员没有资格进入70席的立法会，因为他们没有按照香港法律规定的方式宣誓，这是全国人民代表大会在上月初严格要求的。</p>
<p>A ruling in favor of the government could decimate the ranks of pro-democracy lawmakers and would defy the will of the voters. It</p>	<p>如果法院做出有利于政府的裁决，可能会削弱亲民主立法者的阵营，违背选民意志，还有可能严重违反“一国两制”原则。香港作为前殖民地，自1997</p>

<p>could also constitute a drastic breach of the principle of "one country, two systems," which has allowed this former British colony to maintain a considerable degree of autonomy since Hong Kong was returned to China in 1997.</p>	<p>年回归中国以来，就是在这个原则下维持了相当程度的自主权。</p>
<p>That autonomy includes civil liberties like freedom of speech, an independent court system and a legislature in which half the seats are filled through popular elections.</p>	<p>这种自主权包括言论自由等公民自由、独立的法院体系，以及一半席位通过普选产生的立法机构。</p>
<p>"This is a coup, it's a challenge to voters' choice," James To, a veteran Democratic Party legislator, said at a protest outside the legislature building immediately after the announcement. "This is the greatest challenge Hong Kong has ever faced."</p>	<p>"这其实是一场政变，要挑战选民的选择，"民主党资深议员涂谨申(James To)听说这项声明后立即到立法机关外面抗议。"这次是香港面对最大的挑战。"</p>
<p>On Oct. 12, two recently elected politicians, Yau Wai-ching and Sixtus Leung, inserted an anti-China snub into their oaths of office, with both swearing allegiance to the "Hong Kong nation" and Ms. Yau adding an obscenity in English.</p>	<p>10月12日，两名新当选的政界人士游蕙祯(Yau Wai-ching)和梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)在宣誓的时候加入反华内容，宣誓效忠于"香港民族"，游蕙祯还夹带了英语脏词。</p>
<p>Their oaths were rejected by the Hong Kong legislature, and Beijing followed on Nov. 7 with a ruling that established very narrow guidelines for how lawmakers could take their oaths.</p>	<p>他们的誓言被香港立法会拒绝，北京在11月7日做出了一项裁定，为立法者如何宣誓制定了非常严格的标准。</p>
<p>A court ruled that Ms. Yau and Mr. Leung must vacate their offices, a judgment upheld on appeal.</p>	<p>法院裁定游蕙祯和梁颂恒必须离职，这项裁决在上诉后被维持。</p>
<p>But Friday's move by the government seeks to disqualify four lawmakers whose oaths had been accepted, and who are now in office. Each had modified the oaths as a form of protest against Beijing, though none went as far as Ms. Yau or Mr. Leung in expressing support for independence.</p>	<p>但香港政府上周五的举动旨在取消另外四名立法者的资格，他们的宣誓已被接受，现已入职。这四个人尽管没有像游蕙祯和梁颂恒那样表示支持香港独立，但每个人都修改了誓言，以表达对北京的抗议。</p>

<p>One, Nathan Law, 23, a leader of the 2014 pro-democracy protests and the youngest person ever to serve in the Legislative Council, prefaced his oath by saying that he would never be loyal to a "regime that murders its own people."</p>	<p>23岁的罗冠聪(Nathan Law)是2014年民主抗议活动的领导者,也是立法会历史上最小的当选议员,他在宣誓的时候表示,自己永远不能忠于“残杀人民的政权”。</p>
<p>Another lawmaker, Lau Siu-lai, read her oath very slowly, taking more than 10 minutes, pausing after each word. Leung Kwok-hung, also known as Long Hair, opened a yellow umbrella, a symbol of the 2014 protests.</p>	<p>另一名议员刘小丽(Lau Siu-lai)以极慢的速度宣誓,总共花了十多分钟时间,每句话后面都进行了停顿。梁国雄(Leung Kwok-hung)外号“长毛”,他宣誓时撑起了黄雨伞:象征着2014年的抗议活动。</p>
<p>The fourth legislator named in the government suit, Edward Yiu, ended his oath of office by saying that he would fight for "genuine universal suffrage" and "sustainable development."</p>	<p>在政府诉讼案中提到的第四位立法会议员是姚松炎,他在宣誓的最后表示将为“真普选”和“可持续发展”而奋斗。</p>
<p>"The government stresses that the decision to initiate legal proceedings was purely a decision based on legal and implementation consideration, without any political consideration," the official statement said.</p>	<p>“特区政府强调,展开以上法律程序纯属法律和执法决定,并没有加入任何政治考虑。”官方声明中说。</p>
<p>Hong Kong's courts, unlike those in mainland China, are known for their independence. The government's case, filed as courts were about to close for the weekend on Friday afternoon, is by no means guaranteed to prevail.</p>	<p>香港法院与中国大陆不同,以独立而闻名。政府的这个案子是在法院周五下午即将闭庭休周末的时候提交的,现在无法保证政府会胜诉。</p>
<p>The lawmakers' oaths were validated by the secretary of the Legislative Council weeks before Beijing's ruling.</p>	<p>立法会秘书处在北京做出裁决的几周前接受了这些议员的宣誓。</p>
<p>While Friday's request for a so-called judicial review is from the Hong Kong government, it comes after a senior mainland official said last month that the new interpretation by Beijing meant that as many as 15 Hong Kong lawmakers could be disqualified, while another detailed</p>	<p>虽然上周五要求进行所谓司法审查的是香港政府,但据《南华早报》报道,上个月内地一名官员表示,北京的释法意味着多达15名香港议员有可能会被取消资格,另一位官员则详细阐述了什么样的誓言会被视为“不真诚”。</p>

what kind of oaths would be considered “insincere,” the South China Morning Post reported.	
“It will be open to legal challenge,” Regina Ip, a prominent pro-Beijing legislator, said in a text message, adding that she thought this round of requests for judicial reviews was “likely to be the last batch.”	“这将带来法律挑战，”著名的亲北京立法会议员叶刘淑仪(Regina Ip)在一条短信中说，她认为本轮司法审查请求“可能是最后一批”。
But Michael Tien, a pro-Beijing lawmaker who is also a member of the National People’s Congress, effectively a rubber-stamp Parliament, said in a text message Friday evening that it was his understanding that Beijing wanted to remove only Ms. Yau, Sixtus Leung and Ms. Lau, who had already been named by the government as a likely target.	但是，亲北京议员、橡皮图章议会——全国人民代表大会成员田北辰(Michael Tien)本周五晚上在一条短信中说，他的理解是，北京只想取消游蕙祯、梁颂恒和罗冠聪的议员资格，他们已经被政府列为了可能目标。
Mr. Tien said he suspected that the move against the three lawmakers was a way for the city’s top official, Leung Chun-ying, to burnish his credentials with Beijing before next year’s selection process for chief executive, his post. Mr. Leung can seek a second five-year term.	田北辰说，他怀疑针对这三位议员的行动，是香港最高领导人梁振英在明年选举行政长官职位之前向北京表示忠诚的方式。梁振英可能在寻求第二个五年任期。
Mr. Law echoed that sentiment.	罗冠聪回应了这种看法。
“This is so nakedly C. Y. Leung’s political operation, trying to overturn the election results in September, and part of his re-election campaign to prove his loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party with his heavy-handed governance,” he told reporters at the protest on Friday evening.	“绝对是赤裸裸梁振英的政治图谋，他想推翻9月立法会选举结果，亦借这空窗期中为他选举造势，希望向中共证明他是‘大治大乱’、有政治忠诚的特首候选人，”他周五晚上在参加抗议活动时告诉记者。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/hong-kong-lawmakers-democracy	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/hong-kong-lawmakers-democracy
China Sees New Ambiguity With Donald Trump’s Taiwan Call	中国如何看待特朗普与蔡英文通话
BEIJING — China’s leaders have been markedly reticent about what kind of leader they think Donald J. Trump will be. A pragmatic	北京——中国领导人对他们认为唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)将会是一名什么样的领导人一直明显地保持缄默。他会如其商业背景可能所示的那

<p>dealmaker, as his business background might indicate? Or a provocateur who tests the ways of statecraft?</p>	<p>样，是一个务实的交易者？还是会成为一位检验治国之道的破坏者呢？</p>
<p>By talking on Friday with Taiwan's president, Tsai Ing-wen, Mr. Trump answered that question in stark terms, Chinese analysts said Saturday. Breaking decades of American diplomatic practice, he caught the Chinese government off guard by lunging into the most sensitive of its so-called core interests, the "One China" policy agreed to by President Richard M. Nixon more than four decades ago.</p>	<p>中国分析人士周六表示，特朗普周五与台湾总统蔡英文通话的做法，毫不掩饰地回答了这个问题。他打破了美国几十年的外交惯例，通过直戳中国所谓的核心利益中最敏感的“一个中国”问题，给中国政府来了个措手不及，理查德·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)总统 40 多年前就承认了一个中国的政策。</p>
<p>"This is a wake-up call for Beijing — we should buckle up for a pretty rocky six months or year in the China-U.S. relationship," Wang Dong, an associate professor at the School of International Studies at Peking University, said Saturday. "There was a sort of delusion based on overly optimistic ideas about Trump. That should stop."</p>	<p>"这是给北京敲响了警钟，我们应该为中美关系出现六个月或一年的大颠簸做好准备，"北京大学国际关系学院副教授王栋周六说。"曾经有一种基于对特朗普过于乐观看法的妄想。这种妄想应该停止了。"</p>
<p>Chinese leaders covet stability in their relationship with Washington, and perhaps for that reason, they have allowed fairly rosy assessments of Mr. Trump to appear in the state-run news media. Many of those accounts have depicted the president-elect as a practical operator devoid of ideology, the kind of person China might find common ground with despite his threats of a trade war.</p>	<p>中国领导人在其与华盛顿的关系上渴望稳定性，也许由于这个原因，他们对官方新闻媒体上对特朗普相当美好的评价给予许可。许多这类文章把这位候任总统描述为完全没有意识形态的实际操作者，尽管他威胁要打贸易战，但中国也许能与他找到共同点。</p>
<p>In the hope of maintaining a relatively smooth relationship as Mr. Trump begins his administration, Beijing will probably take a wait-and-see attitude despite his phone call with Ms. Tsai, said Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University.</p>	<p>人民大学国际关系教授时殷弘说，随着特朗普开始执政，尽管他和蔡英文通了电话，但出于保持相对顺利关系的期望，北京可能会采取一种观望态度。</p>
<p>Indeed, China's first official reaction, from Foreign Minister Wang Yi, was fairly benign — though it was firm in reiterating the One China</p>	<p>果然，中国外交部长王毅做出的首次官方反应相当温和，尽管声明坚定地重申了一个中国政策，按照这个政策，美国在 1978 年正式承认北京是中国的</p>

<p>policy, under which the United States formally recognized Beijing as China's sole government in 1978 and broke ties with Taiwan a year later. No American president or president-elect had spoken to a Taiwanese president since then.</p>	<p>唯一政府，并在一年后切断了与台湾的外交关系。自那以来，没有美国总统或候任总统与台湾总统通过话。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang blamed Ms. Tsai's government for arranging the call. "It won't stand a chance to change the One China policy agreed upon by the international community," he said.</p>	<p>王毅指责蔡英文政府安排了这次通话。他说，通话“根本不可能改变国际社会已经形成的一个中国格局。”</p>
<p>A follow-up statement from the Foreign Ministry on Saturday, noting that the ministry had filed a formal complaint with the United States government, was similar in tone. It urged "relevant parties in the U.S." to "deal with the Taiwan issue in a prudent, proper manner."</p>	<p>中国外交部周六发表的一份后续声明用了相似的语调，指出已向美国政府提出正式交涉。外交部敦促“美国有关方面……谨慎、妥善处理涉台问题”。</p>
<p>China's leaders disdain Ms. Tsai, of Taiwan's Democratic Progressive Party, who was elected president this year after pledging to wean the island off its economic dependence on China, a policy that won enthusiastic support from younger Taiwanese.</p>	<p>中国领导人对蔡英文非常不屑，她属于台湾的民进党，今年当选了总统，她在当选前曾承诺要逐渐消除台湾对中国经济的依赖，她的这一政策得到了年轻台湾人的热情支持。</p>
<p>China favored her opponent, Hung Hsiu-chu of the Kuomintang, which has sought closer ties with mainland China. Before the election, President Xi Jinping of China met with Ms. Tsai's predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou, also of the Kuomintang, in the first encounter between the leaders of the two governments, a rapprochement that Beijing had long sought.</p>	<p>中国曾支持她的对手——国民党的洪秀柱。国民党寻求与中国大陆更密切的关系。在选举前，中国国家主席习近平曾与蔡英文的前任马英九会面，那是这两个政府的领导人的首次会晤，表现了北京长期以来所寻求的和解，马英九也属于国民党。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump broke a Chinese taboo merely by using Ms. Tsai's title. The Chinese state news media refer to the Taiwanese president as the "leader of the Taiwan region," to indicate that Beijing regards Taiwan not as a sovereign nation but as Chinese territory to eventually be</p>	<p>光是使用了蔡英文的头衔，特朗普就打破一个中国禁忌。中国官方新闻媒体称台湾总统是“台湾地区领导人”，表示北京不承认台湾是主权国家，而是中国领土的一部分，最终要被纳入其控制之下。</p>

<p>brought under its control.</p>	
<p>A basic tenet of the Chinese government is that Taiwan, where Chiang Kai-shek's forces fled in 1949 after losing China's civil war, will be brought back into the fold. According to Mr. Xi, Taiwan is destined to become an integral part of his so-called China Dream, a vision of an economically successful Communist China astride the world.</p>	<p>中国政府的一个基本原则是，蒋介石的军队 1949 年在中国内战中打输了之后逃到台湾，台湾最终将被统一。按照习近平的说法，台湾注定要成为他所谓的中国梦的一个组成部分，那是一个经济上成功的共产主义中国屹立于世界之林的愿景。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's phone call also violated a longstanding principle of American policy: that the president does not speak to the head of Taiwan's government, despite selling arms to it. "Interesting how the US sells Taiwan billions of dollars of military equipment but I should not accept a congratulatory call," Mr. Trump said on Twitter after the stunned reaction to his conversation with Ms. Tsai.</p>	<p>特朗普的通话也违背了美国政策的一项长期原则：尽管美国向台湾出售武器，但总统不与台湾政府领导人通话。“真有意思，美国卖给台湾数十亿美元的军火，我却不该接受一个祝贺电话，”与蔡英文通话引起震惊反应之后，特朗普在 Twitter 上说。</p>
<p>Though Beijing vehemently protests the arms sales, it also warily acknowledges them as part of long-established practice. Since the mid-1990s, Washington has signaled to Taiwan that it will not support any military effort to gain independence from China.</p>	<p>虽然北京强烈抗议出售军火，但也谨慎地承认那是长期建立起来的惯例的一部分。自 20 世纪 90 年代中期以来，华盛顿已向台湾发出信号，表示不会支持任何争取从中国独立的军事行动。</p>
<p>The Obama administration's last arms sale to Taiwan, in 2015, was relatively modest – consisting of antitank missiles, two frigates and surveillance gear, worth \$1.8 billion in total – but it still provoked a bitter denunciation from Beijing.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府最后一次向台湾出售军火是在 2015 年，其中包括反坦克导弹、两艘护卫舰和监视设备，总价值为 18 亿美元，虽然数量相对较少，但仍引起了北京的谴责。</p>
<p>Douglas H. Paal, a former director of the American Institute in Taiwan, which represents American interests there, said it would not be surprising if the United States sold arms to Taiwan early in the Trump administration. Beijing's reaction would depend on the price tag, the kinds of weapons sold and how the administration informed China of</p>	<p>在台湾代表美国利益的美国在台协会(American Institute in Taiwan)前任处长包道格(Douglas H. Paal)表示，如果美国在特朗普政府上台后不久就向台湾出售武器的话，那不会令人惊讶。包道格说，北京的反应将取决于出售总值、出售武器的种类，以及美国政府怎样将出售通知给中国。</p>

<p>the sale, Mr. Paal said.</p>	
<p>While it broke diplomatic precedent, Mr. Trump's conversation with Ms. Tsai could be seen in some ways as following a pattern of Republican presidents' reaching out to Taiwan, although others did not do so before taking office.</p>	<p>虽然打破了外交先例，但特朗普与蔡英文的通话，在某种程度上可以被看作是按照共和党总统对台湾表示兴趣的模式行事，但那些总统并没有在上任之前就这样做。</p>
<p>George W. Bush, for example, was vocal in his support of Taiwan early in his presidency, saying in a television interview that the United States would do "whatever it took" to defend it. His aides said afterward that the comment did not reflect a change in the One China policy. By the end of his second term, Mr. Bush had helped to strengthen trade ties between Beijing and Washington through the approval of China's entry into the World Trade Organization.</p>	<p>例如，乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)在担任总统的早期曾直言不讳地表示支持台湾，他在电视采访中说，美国会“采取任何行动”来捍卫台湾。他的助手在之后则表示，布什的言论并不反映“一个中国”政策的改变。等到布什的第二任期快结束的时候，他已经为加强北京与华盛顿之间的贸易关系提供了很大帮助，他同意让中国加入世界贸易组织。</p>
<p>Though Mr. Trump has received generally favorable coverage in the state news media, some Chinese analysts have expressed irritation with him, and some have suggested that his administration will offer China opportunities to show strength.</p>	<p>虽然官方新闻媒体对特朗普的报道一般都是正面的，但一些中国分析人士对他有点恼火，还有些人暗示，特朗普的政府将为中国展示实力提供机会。</p>
<p>Yan Xuetong, a professor of international relations at Tsinghua University and a foreign policy hawk, said the overall tenor of the China-United States relationship in the coming years would depend a great deal on the personal chemistry between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi. He said China, with its growing military and the second-largest economy in the world, could largely afford to act as it liked. "China is increasingly resilient to the United States," he said.</p>	<p>清华大学国际关系教授阎学通在外交政策上属于鹰派，他说，中美关系在未来几年的总体气氛将在很大程度上取决于特朗普和习近平两人之间的关系。他说，随着军事力量的不断增长，作为世界第二大经济体的中国大体上能够想怎么做就怎么做。他说，“中国对美国的依赖越来越少。”</p>
<p>Shen Dingli, a professor of international relations at Fudan University in Shanghai, took a contrarian view of Mr. Trump's call with Ms. Tsai: He</p>	<p>上海复旦大学国际关系学教授沈丁立对特朗普与蔡英文的通话持相反意见，他认为这不是问题，因为特朗普还未上任。“他还是一名公民，”他说。</p>

<p>said it was not a problem because Mr. Trump had yet to take office. "He is a private citizen," he said.</p>	
<p>But if such contacts continue after Inauguration Day, Mr. Shen said, China should end diplomatic relations with the United States.</p>	<p>但是，沈丁立说，如果这种接触在就职日之后继续下去的话，中国应该与美国断绝外交关系。</p>
<p>"I would close our embassy in Washington and withdraw our diplomats," he said. "I would be perfectly happy to end the relationship. I don't know how you are then going to expect China to cooperate on Iran and North Korea and climate change. You are going to ask Taiwan for that?"</p>	<p>"要是我的话，我会关闭我们驻华盛顿的大使馆，撤回我们的外交官，"他说。"我会心甘情愿结束这种关系。我不知道那之后，你们将如何指望中国在伊朗和朝鲜以及气候变化方面进行合作。你们去找台湾谈这些合作吗？"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/taiwan-call-gives-china-a-clue-on-what-to-expect-from-donald-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/taiwan-call-gives-china-a-clue-on-what-to-expect-from-donald-trump</p>
<p>Taiwan City Planning Makeover Says Trump Agent Showed Interest</p>	<p>特朗普对台湾的商业兴趣引人猜测</p>
<p>TAOYUAN, Taiwan — The fields are overgrown with weeds. Warehouses lie abandoned, their corrugated shells covered in rust. In the distance, an air base, where pilots once took off on reconnaissance missions over mainland China, is devoid of activity, its camouflaged hangars and guard towers symbols of a Cold War long over.</p>	<p>台湾桃园市——地上长满了荒草。仓库被废弃，皱巴巴的外壳布满铁锈。远处的一个空军基地——飞行员曾在那里起飞，前往中国大陆执行侦察任务——现在毫无生机，迷彩飞机库和警戒塔代表着一个早已远去的冷战时代。</p>
<p>This neglected area just south of Taiwan's biggest airport could use a complete makeover. And that is exactly what the local government has in mind. Described as the biggest development project in Taiwan's history, the multibillion-dollar Taoyuan Aerotropolis promises, in a video with a saccharine violin and harp soundtrack, a futuristic utopia of eco-friendly homes and thousands of technology jobs.</p>	<p>台湾最大机场以南的这片被遗忘的区域可能需要来个彻底整修。这正是当地政府的想法。这个需要数十亿美元的桃园航空城计划被称为台湾历史上最大规模的开发项目。在一个以甜美的小提琴和竖琴为背景音乐的视频中，它被描绘成一个未来主义乌托邦，将有环保住宅以及成千上万个科技工作机会。</p>
<p>Investors are welcome, and on Sept. 8, one arrived, a Taiwanese-American woman named Chen Siting, or Charlyne Chen.</p>	<p>这里很欢迎投资者。9月8日就来了了一位名叫陈思婷(Chen Siting, 音)，又名夏琳·陈(Charlyne Chen)的台湾裔美国投资人。她声称自己代表一位非</p>

<p>She claimed to represent a very prominent businessman: Donald J. Trump. She had been referred to the Taoyuan mayor by Annette Lu, a former vice president of Taiwan, the mayor's office said in a statement on its website. Ms. Lu, like the mayor and the country's current president, belongs to the governing Democratic Progressive Party.</p>	<p>常著名的商人：唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)。桃园市长办公室网站上的一项声明称，她还被前台湾副总统吕秀莲引见给了桃园市市长。吕和桃园市市长以及现任台湾总统一样，都属于执政党民进党。</p>
<p>"I told them: Isn't Mr. Trump campaigning for president? Isn't he very busy?" the mayor, Cheng Wen-tsan, said in a television interview that aired on Nov. 18, referring to Ms. Chen's group. "They said she is a company representative. His company is still continuing to look for the world's best real estate projects, and they very much understand Taiwan."</p>	<p>"我对他们说：特朗普不是在竞选总统吗？他不是很忙吗？"桃园市市长郑文灿在11月18日的电视采访中说。他说的"他们"指的是陈思婷的团队。"他们说她是公司代表。他的公司依然在继续寻找全球最好的地产项目，他们非常了解台湾。"</p>
<p>"She had authorization documents issued by the Trump company," he said, without specifying.</p>	<p>"她有特朗普的公司签署的授权文件，"他说，但没有透露更多细节。</p>
<p>The mayor's office, in a Nov. 16 statement, said that although investment opportunities had been discussed, the meeting had not resulted in any agreement and that the election had not been talked about. The mayor's office did not respond to a request for comment for this article.</p>	<p>市长办公室在11月16日的一项声明中称，虽然讨论过投资机会，但会谈没有达成任何协议，也没有谈到选举。市长办公室没有回复本文的置评请求。</p>
<p>On Friday, Amanda Miller, a spokeswoman for the Trump Organization, said that there were "no plans for expansion into Taiwan" and that there had been no "authorized visits" to Taiwan to push for a development project.</p>	<p>周五，特朗普集团(Trump Organization)的发言人阿曼达·米勒(Amanda Miller)表示，"没有向台湾扩张的计划"，没有"授权过"任何前往台湾推进开发项目的活动。</p>
<p>Asked on Sunday for clarification about the company's relationship with Ms. Chen and knowledge of her activity in Taiwan, Ms. Miller did not respond to specific questions. She instead repeated in a statement that</p>	<p>周日，当被要求澄清该公司与陈思婷的关系以及是否了解她在台湾的活动时，米勒没有回答具体问题，只是再次声明表示，"我司没有在台湾授权任何代表我们品牌，以及以开发为目的的访问，目前也没有任何正在进行的对</p>

<p>there had been “no authorized visits to Taiwan on behalf of our brand for the purposes of development, nor are there any active conversations.”</p>	<p>话。”</p>
<p>The Sept. 8 meeting, and its confirmation in November, went largely unnoticed outside Taiwan until Friday, when Mr. Trump, the president-elect, received a congratulatory phone call from the island’s president, Tsai Ing-wen. The call is believed to have been the first conversation between a Taiwanese leader and a United States president or president-elect in close to four decades, and it threatens to upend the delicate United States-China relationship because Beijing views any communication with Taiwan’s leaders as an affront to its claim of sovereignty over the island.</p>	<p>9月8日的会谈以及11月的确认在台湾之外基本没有引起注意，直到周五，候任总统特朗普接到台湾总统蔡英文的祝贺电话。这次通话被认为是近40年来台湾领导人与美国总统或候任总统的首次通话，可能会颠覆美中之间的微妙关系，因为在北京看来，与台湾领导人的任何联络都是公然侵犯它对该岛的主权。</p>
<p>And even if it emerges that Ms. Chen was largely freelancing, and not acting on behalf of the Trump Organization, the perception of a possible business conflict in Taiwan further complicates the three-way relationship.</p>	<p>虽然后来发现，陈思婷当时主要是作为自由职业者而非特朗普集团代表行事，但是在台湾可能存在的商业冲突使得三边关系更为复杂。</p>
<p>Possible conflicts of interest for Mr. Trump as president have been documented around the world, including in Scotland, India, Brazil, the Philippines, Argentina and Turkey. But perhaps nowhere are the stakes quite as high as in Taiwan, because it involves ties between the United States and China, the countries with the world’s biggest economies and most powerful militaries.</p>	<p>特朗普作为总统可能引发的利益冲突已经在世界各地有所报道，包括在苏格兰、印度、巴西、菲律宾、阿根廷和土耳其。但是在哪里的风险都不像在台湾这么高，因为它涉及美中关系，这两个国家是世界上最大的经济体，拥有最强大的军事力量。</p>
<p>“Even if the phone call had not happened, once these business dealings came to light it would send a very confusing signal to Beijing,” said Marc Lanteigne, a senior research fellow at the Norwegian Institute of</p>	<p>“就算他们没有通话，一旦这些商业交易被曝光，将会向北京释放非常含混不清的信号，”挪威国际事务研究所(Norwegian Institute of International Affairs)专门研究中国安全问题的高级研究员兰马克(Marc Lanteigne)说。</p>

<p>International Affairs who focuses on Chinese security issues.</p>	
<p>The business ties may undermine the near certainty that world leaders have had for many decades about some of the basic foundations of United States foreign policy, which has included the primacy of maintaining ties with China in a “very narrow framework,” said Shelley Rigger, a professor of political science at Davidson College in North Carolina who studies Taiwan-United States relations.</p>	<p>北卡罗来纳州戴维森学院(Davidson College)研究台湾美国关系的政治学教授任雪丽(Shelley Rigger)称, 这些商业联系可能会损害世界领导人数十年来对美国外交政策基本原则的一些近乎确定的看法, 包括在一个“很窄的框架内”保持与中国的联系这一首要原则。</p>
<p>“It is very worrisome not just for leaders in China but for leaders everywhere to think that there could be motivations driving U.S. foreign policy that they can’t, A, know about and, B, work out logically,” Professor Rigger said by telephone. “If the U.S. government is being influenced by some kind of parallel set of side deals and interests that are not the sort of mainstream U.S. foreign policy and national interest agenda, then no one is going to be able to predict anything.”</p>	<p>“中国以及世界各国的领导人会认为, 可能有些动机会促使美国出现他们无法了解并且无法从逻辑上推测的外交政策, 这令人非常不安,”任雪丽在接受电话采访时说。“如果美国政府受到某种不符合美国主流外交政策或国家利益计划的平行附带交易和利益的影响, 那么谁也无法做出任何预测。”</p>
<p>Adding to the complexity is the fact that the Taoyuan Aerotropolis is a government-run development project, and Ms. Tsai’s administration must give final approval for the complex plan, which involves removing many people from their homes, before construction can begin. Taoyuan is the center of a metropolitan area with over two million residents.</p>	<p>令情况更为复杂的是, 桃园航空城是政府操作的复杂开发计划, 必须最终得到蔡英文政府的批准。因为建设开始之前需要动迁安置大量居民。桃园是一个大都市区的中心, 有 200 多万居民。</p>
<p>Ms. Chen, who according to online biographies of her was raised in Las Vegas, has been associated with the Trump Organization for several years, and with Ms. Lu, the former vice president, for much longer. In December 2012, a photograph of the two women was posted on the Facebook page of the condominium sales arm of Trump International</p>	<p>据陈思婷的网上简历, 她在拉斯维加斯长大, 与特朗普集团往来多年, 不过她与台湾前副总统吕秀莲的关系可以追溯到更久之前。2012年12月, 这两位女士的合影发布在拉斯维加斯特朗普国际地产公司(Trump International Realty)公寓销售分部的 Facebook 网页上。2004年, 陈思婷还陪同时任副总统的吕秀莲参观拉斯维加斯。</p>

<p>Realty in Las Vegas, thanking them for visiting. Ms. Chen also accompanied Ms. Lu, who was then the vice president, during a trip to Las Vegas in 2004.</p>	
<p>"The Trump Organization said: 'Hey, Ms. Chen, your business and politics connections seem great. Do you want to help us promote our Las Vegas properties?'" Ms. Chen said in an interview with a Taiwanese television station in late October, before she took part in a fund-raiser in Taipei for Mr. Trump on Nov. 1.</p>	<p>"特朗普集团说：'嘿，陈女士，你的商业和政治关系网似乎很强大。愿意帮我们推广我们在拉斯维加斯的地产吗？'"陈思婷去年10月接受台湾一家电视台采访时表示。去年11月1日，她在台北参加了一场为特朗普举办的募捐会。</p>
<p>Ms. Lu, reached on her mobile phone, did not comment. Ms. Chen could not be reached for comment. In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, Ms. Chen said she had a letter saying she was a "sales ambassador" for Mr. Trump's company but was not an employee.</p>	<p>我们通过吕秀莲的手机联系到了她，但她没有做出评论。我们联系不上陈思婷。陈在接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)采访时表示，她有一封信，上面说她是特朗普公司的"销售大使"，但不是员工。</p>
<p>Ms. Chen's visit was followed in October by a work-related visit to Taipei by a Trump Organization employee, which the company does not dispute. The duties of the executive, Anne-Marie Donoghue, include trying to find guests for the company's hotels worldwide.</p>	<p>在陈的访问之后，今年10月，特朗普集团的一名雇员对台北进行了一次与工作相关的访问，对此该公司没有表示异议。这名高管安-玛丽·多诺休 (Anne-Marie Donoghue) 的任务包括为该公司在世界各地的酒店招揽宾客。</p>
<p>Ms. Donoghue, who is not part of the company's development team, did not respond to requests for comment. Ms. Miller of the Trump Organization would not specify with whom she met during her visit to Taiwan.</p>	<p>多诺休不是该公司开发团队的成员，她没有回复置评请求。特朗普集团的米勒不愿具体说明多诺休在台湾会见了谁。</p>
<p>Ms. Chen, who once headed Nevada's economic development office in Taiwan, has been outspoken about her admiration for Mr. Trump, though it is unclear how much is self-promotion.</p>	<p>曾任内华达州驻台湾经济开发办公室主任的陈思婷曾公开表示对特朗普的钦佩，但不清楚这在多大程度上是自我宣传。</p>
<p>"The election demonized Trump," she said in the late-October television interview. "But in my experience and close interactions with</p>	<p>"在这次选举中，特朗普被妖魔化了，"她在10月底的一次电视采访中说，"但是，就我的个人经历以及与他亲密交往而言，他很友好，很有风度，很有</p>

him, he is very nice, has great bearing, has a very good head for business and really respects women.”	商业头脑，而且真的尊重女性。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/taiwan-city-planning-makeover-says-trump-agent-showed-interest	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161205/taiwan-city-planning-makeover-says-trump-agent-showed-interest
Trump Call Gauged Positively, but Cautiously, in Taiwan	台湾民众看特朗普蔡英文通话：积极的谨慎
TAIPEI, Taiwan — What a difference a phone call makes.	台湾台北——一个电话可以让情况如此不同。
In Taiwan — rendered nearly invisible in global affairs by decades of accommodation to Chinese pressure — the reaction to the call between President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan and President-elect Donald J. Trump late last week has been broadly positive, if tinged with caution.	台湾民众对台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)和美国候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)上周早些时候的通话的反应，即便带有一丝谨慎，总体上还是比较积极的。在中国数十年的压力下，台湾在全球事务中几乎被无视。
Ms. Tsai took office in May with a mandate to reduce Taiwan’s economic reliance and close political ties with Beijing.	今年5月，蔡英文带着一项任务就职，即减轻台湾对北京的经济依赖，削弱与之紧密的政治联系。
China claims Taiwan as its territory and threatens to use force if Taipei officially acknowledges its de facto sovereignty. At her inauguration, Ms. Tsai said she wanted to improve relations with China, while also deepening ties with the United States and Japan.	中国称台湾是其领土的一部分，威胁如果台湾正式承认自己事实上的主权，它将会动用武力。蔡英文在总统就职仪式上表示，她想改善与中国的关系，但同时也会加强台湾与美国和日本的关系。
Ms. Tsai has moved her party, the Democratic Progressive Party, away from its pro-independence roots to a more nuanced form of Taiwan nationalism. The party’s charter still features a clause advocating eventual official independence in the form of a Republic of Taiwan, although in July, Ms. Tsai proposed replacing the clause with language that favors maintaining the status quo.	蔡英文将她领导的民进党从主张独立的根源转向一种形式更为微妙的台湾民族主义。该党党章依然有一个条款主张最终以台湾共和国的形式取得正式独立，不过蔡英文在今年7月提议将这一条款改为主张维持现状的措辞。
On Sunday, Hung Hsiu-chu, the chairwoman of the opposition Nationalist party, or Kuomintang, said she was glad to learn of Mr. Trump’s support for Taiwan.	周日，反对党国民党的党主席洪秀柱(Hung Hsiu-chu)表示，得知特朗普对台湾表示支持，她感到很高兴。

<p>"I am happy to see anything good for Taiwan," the KMT's website quoted Ms. Hung as saying.</p>	<p>"我乐见任何对台湾有利的事情，"国民党的网站援引洪秀柱的话表示。</p>
<p>Ms. Hung's comment was notable because she has previously advocated unification with China. Her party lost the presidency this year after eight years of moving closer to Beijing, which did not reduce its threat to Taiwan. China has more than 1,500 missiles pointed across the Taiwan Strait.</p>	<p>洪秀柱的评论值得注意，因为她之前一直主张与中国统一。她的政党在今年的总统大选中失利。此前八年，国民党一直在朝着与北京建立更紧密关系的方向努力，而后者并没有放松对台湾的威胁。中国有超过 1500 枚导弹瞄准台湾海峡对面。</p>
<p>In interviews in Taipei, the capital, on Monday, residents said they were pleased about the Trump-Tsai call.</p>	<p>周一在台湾首府台北，接受采访的民众表示，他们为特朗普和蔡英文的通话感到高兴。</p>
<p>"I think that for the majority of Taiwanese people, this is the happiest thing that's happened to us since 1978, before the U.S. broke off diplomatic relations," Hsieh Jin-ho, a publisher and commentator, said in a phone interview.</p>	<p>"我相信这是从 1978 年台美断交以来大部分台湾老百姓觉得最开心的一件事，"出版商兼评论员谢金河在接受电话采访时表示。</p>
<p>The United States formally recognized the People's Republic of China in 1979, abrogating its ties with Taiwan under the One China policy.</p>	<p>美国在 1979 年正式承认了中华人民共和国，并在一个中国的政策下切断了与台湾的外交关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Hsieh added that in general, Taiwanese were drawing two different conclusions about the call.</p>	<p>谢金河还表示，对于这个通话，台湾人大体得出了两种不同的结论。</p>
<p>"One conclusion is that Taiwan needs to seize this opportunity in order to upgrade to fuller relations with the U.S. and expand its international friendly relations," he said. "Another group of people fear that China's continually increasing pressure will grow even larger" and threaten Taiwan's future.</p>	<p>"一种认为是台湾需要抓住这个机会，与美国升级为更全面的关系，扩大自己在国际上的友好关系，"他说。"另一群人则担心来自中国日益增加的压力会进一步扩大"，威胁台湾的未来。</p>
<p>Speaking at her cafe in Taipei's Zhongshan district, Annie Hsieh, unrelated to Mr. Hsieh, smiled when asked about the Tsai-Trump call.</p>	<p>在被问到对蔡英文—特朗普通话的感受时，谢安妮（她和谢金河没有关联）在自己位于台北中山区的咖啡馆内笑了。</p>
<p>"I think it's great," Ms. Hsieh said. "Reading that it's the first time in 37</p>	<p>"我觉得是蛮好的，"谢女士说。"看报纸说上次台湾总统跟美国总统直接通话</p>

years that the Taiwanese president and American president-elect have spoken, I feel like it's major progress by the new government."	已经是 37 年前，会觉得这好像是新的政府很大的进步。”
Chen Hui-ling, a lawyer, praised Ms. Tsai, whose party controls Taiwan's presidency and legislature for the first time.	律师陈惠玲（Chen Hui-ling，音）称赞了蔡英文，后者领导的政党首次同时掌控了台湾的总统府和立法院。
"People who voted for the D.P.P. are paying attention to what it's doing," she said. "They're looking to see if it will do something courageous, something different from the past."	“投票给民进党的人真的也在看民进党会做什么，”她说。“会不会比较勇敢会不会做一些跟以前不一样的事情。”
Ms. Chen said she was struck by how most European lawyers she encountered on a recent business trip to London knew little about Taiwan.	陈惠玲表示，在最近一次去伦敦出差时，发现遇到的欧洲律师大多对台湾知之甚少。
"They really don't know where Taiwan is," she said. "They may have heard that there are some problems between Taiwan and China, but that's all they know."	“他们不知道台湾在哪里，真的，”她说。“他们大概也有听过台湾跟中国之间有什么问题，可他们不知道。”
Albert King, a fund manager, said the call was the main subject of conversation among his friends and associates.	基金经理金崇诚表示，这次通话是他的朋友和同事之间谈论的主要话题。
"I think all Taiwanese are happy to see the president-elect of the United States say it's O.K. to say 'president of Taiwan' or talk to the Taiwanese people as if we are a normal country," he said. "I don't know how Americans look at this, but I think the president-elect has won the hearts of us Taiwanese."	“我觉得所有台湾人都乐于见到美国当选总统说‘台湾总统’的叫法是没问题的，都乐于见到跟台湾人说话的时候把我们当成一个正常的国家，”他说。“我不知道美国人怎么看这个，但我觉得美国候任总统赢得了我们台湾人的心。”
Yet he also sounded a note of caution.	但他也流露出一丝谨慎。
"We all know from our history that international politics is about realpolitik," he said. "We have good faith, but we'll refrain from wishful thinking."	“我们从自己的历史上知道，国际政治就是现实政治，”他说。“我们有诚意，但会避免不切实际的幻想。”
In 1978, when Washington announced it would shift diplomatic	1978 年，当华盛顿宣布它将把外交上对中国的承认从台北转向北京时，台

<p>recognition of China to Beijing from Taipei, it sent Taiwan into the diplomatic wilderness in which it still resides. Since then, Taiwan has evolved from a oppressive martial state into a wealthy, progressive democracy.</p>	<p>湾就陷入了外交上的孤立无助，至今没能走出。自那之后，台湾从一个暴虐的戒严政府，演变成富裕、进步的民主政体。</p>
<p>"It's a long-awaited vindication of our denial by the world," Mr. King said of the Tsai-Trump call. "Even after we've achieved so much as a democracy, as a society, as an economy, we are not treated as equal to other countries."</p>	<p>"就世界对我们的否定而言，这是一个盼望已久的辩护，"金崇诚这样谈到蔡英文和特朗普的通话。"即使是在作为一个民主政体、一个社会和一个经济体取得如大的进步之后，我们依然不能像其他国家那样被平等对待。"</p>
<p>Although happy with Taiwan's moment in the sun, Jodie Lee, who works at an international nongovernmental organization in Taipei, is reluctant to place much faith in Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>在台北一家国际非政府组织工作的李宜荞虽然为台湾处在阳光下的时刻感到高兴，但不愿给予特朗普太大的信任。</p>
<p>"Does this mean Trump is going to restore relations with Taiwan?" Ms. Lee asked. "Or did he only pick up the phone because the U.S. sells us a lot of weapons?"</p>	<p>"这意味着特朗普打算恢复与台湾的关系吗？"李宜荞问道。"还是说他只是因为美国卖给了我们很多武器才接了那个电话？"</p>
<p>Mr. King described an increasingly unpredictable regional political environment in Taiwan's neighborhood, with the Philippines entering China's orbit, while Beijing's relations with Singapore have soured. And China will make important leadership changes next year.</p>	<p>李宜荞为台湾所在的地区描述了一个日益不可测的区域政治环境——菲律宾进入了中国的轨道，北京与新加坡的关系开始恶化。并且中国将在明年做出重大的领导层调整。</p>
<p>"It's all very delicate right now, so I'm not surprised that China has been showing self-restraint," Mr. King said. "I think that's a good sign, but I would not be surprised if they change their mind and decide to react very strongly."</p>	<p>"眼下一切都非常微妙，所以看到中国一直表现出自我克制，我并不感到意外，"金崇诚说道。"我觉得那是个好兆头，但如果他们改变主意决定，做出激烈的反应，我也不会吃惊。"</p>
<p>"The tectonic plates are shifting, we know it will bring earthquakes," he said. "Risk is definitely rising — I'm an investor, I can see that."</p>	<p>"地壳正在运动，我们知道它会带来地震，"他说。"风险肯定在增加——我是投资人，我看得出来。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161206/trump-call-gauged-positively-</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161206/trump-call-gauged-positively-</p>

but-cautiously-in-taiwan	but-cautiously-in-taiwan
China's Currency Didn't Really Drop, Despite Jitters Over Trump	人民币暴跌逾 8%? 其实是数据闹乌龙
HONG KONG — Donald J. Trump has irritated China even before taking office as president, with criticism of the country's trade and currency practices and an unprecedented phone call with the president of Taiwan.	香港——唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在就任总统之前,就因为批评中国在贸易和货币上的做法,并打破先例与台湾总统通话,引发了中国的愤怒。
For a few hours on Tuesday, it looked to some as if China had struck back.	在周二的几个小时里,在有些人看来,中国好像已经做出了回击。
Data services widely available to the public showed that the country's currency, the renminbi, had been sharply devalued as China slept.	在中国的夜间,公众广泛使用的数据服务显示人民币出现了大幅贬值。
Such a move would roil global markets and drastically escalate economic tensions between Beijing and the incoming administration. And because China tightly controls the value of its currency, such a sharp and sudden move would be no accident.	此举将引起全球市场动荡,导致北京和新政府在经济上的紧张关系急剧升级。由于中国严格控制其货币的价值,这种突然的急剧升降似乎不会是无心之举。
But no deliberate devaluation took place. Instead, the culprit was a technical problem.	但实际上这不是人民币在故意贬值,而是一个技术问题造成的错误。
Concerns are already high that slowing economic growth and persistent capital outflows are putting pressure on Beijing to let its currency weaken.	由于经济增长放缓和持续的资本外流,北京承受着让人民币贬值的压力,这已经是业界的一个重大关注点。
The renminbi mainly trades onshore in China during normal business hours — and it does not trade overnight, when the supposedly big devaluation took place.	人民币通常是在正常营业时间内,在中国国内进行交易——不会在夜间交易,而这次“大贬值”正是发生在中国的晚上。
A basic Google search — and data published by XE.com, one of the world's most popular currency websites — appeared to show early Tuesday that the renminbi had suddenly fallen more than 8 percent.	在周二早些时候,来自谷歌搜索和XE.com(世界上最受欢迎的货币网站之一)的数据显示,人民币突然下挫逾 8%。

<p>The data quickly drew attention from the news media. At a published value of around 7.48 per dollar, China's currency looked to have retreated in a flash to its weakest level since 2007.</p>	<p>这个数据迅速引起了新闻媒体的注意。如果汇率真的是每美元兑 7.48 元人民币，那么人民币的价值瞬间就退回到了 2007 年以来的最低水平。</p>
<p>Both Google Finance and XE appear to have used erroneous data. It was unclear what pricing sources were in play, but on Monday, ICAP, a foreign currency broker based in London, published errant quotes for renminbi-to-dollar exchange rates.</p>	<p>谷歌财经和 XE 似乎都使用了错误的数​​据。目前还不清楚其定价来源，但本周一，总部设在伦敦的外汇经纪商 ICAP 发布了错误的人民币兑美元汇率报价。</p>
<p>Detailed price data carried by Bloomberg and Reuters showed ICAP on Tuesday morning as quoting the renminbi at higher than 7.4 per dollar. The actual market rate at the time was about 6.86 per dollar.</p>	<p>彭博社和路透社公布的详细价格数据显示，ICAP 周二上午的报价一美元兑换超过 7.4 元人民币。而当时的实际市场汇率约为 6.86。</p>
<p>"Not a tradable price," said Stephen Innes, a senior currency trader at Oanda in Singapore, said of the conspicuously weak renminbi rate. "It looks like little more than an error."</p>	<p>"这是一个没法交易的价格，"新加坡的奥安达(Oanda)驻新加坡资深外汇交易员斯蒂芬·英尼斯(Stephen Innes)说，人民币的汇率明显疲软。"看上去是哪里出了错。"</p>
<p>ICAP, Google and XE did not immediately respond to requests for comment. XE updated its data after several hours to remove the anomalous quotes, but by late afternoon in Asia, Google had, too.</p>	<p>ICAP、谷歌和 XE 没有立即回应置评请求。XE 在几个小时后更新了数据，清除了这个异常，但直到亚洲时间的下午早些时候，谷歌才进行了更新。</p>
<p>The related rates for offshore renminbi, which trades around the clock, were unfazed on Tuesday.</p>	<p>本周二，全天交易的离岸人民币相关汇率未受影响。</p>
<p>Errant price quotes are not unheard-of in financial markets. A snag last month caused Google and XE to sharply overvalue the Bahraini dinar to the dollar, prompting corrections and an apology from XE.</p>	<p>在金融市场上，错误的报价并非没有先例。上月的一个故障导致谷歌和 XE 大幅高估巴林第纳尔兑美元汇率，后来 XE 迅速进行了更正并道歉。</p>
<p>Slowing economic growth is adding to expectations that the renminbi will weaken, prompting Beijing to clamp down on persistent capital outflows.</p>	<p>经济增长放缓提升了人们对人民币走弱的预期，促使北京对资本持续外流采取遏制措施。</p>
<p>And Mr. Trump's frequent criticisms of China's currency policies —</p>	<p>特朗普经常批评中国的货币政策——尽管他的说法不符合现实已经发生的变</p>

despite being outdated or sometimes incorrect — have heightened concerns about the value of the renminbi.	化，有时还是错的——此举加剧了业界对人民币价值的担忧。
Over the weekend, Mr. Trump departed from American policy by taking a phone call from Taiwan's president, a measure that could signal he intends to broadly redefine his nation's relationship with China.	上周末，特朗普偏离美国政策，接听了台湾总统的电话，此举可能表明他打算全面重新定义美国与中国的关系。
Mr. Trump took to Twitter on Sunday to reiterate his criticism of Beijing's currency policy, saying: "Did China ask us if it was OK to devalue their currency?"	特朗普周日在 Twitter 上重申了他对北京货币政策的批评，说：“中国让他们的货币贬值，征求过我们的意见了吗？”
Hours later, the seemingly sudden drop in the renminbi appeared to some like a direct retaliation.	数十个小时后人民币就突然出现暴跌，这似乎有点像是直接报复。
"What is interesting is how plausible the world found this scenario, like just waiting for the shoe to drop," said Christopher Balding, an associate professor of finance at the Peking University HSBC School of Business in Shenzhen, China.	位于深圳的北京大学汇丰商学院金融副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁 (Christopher Balding) 说：“有趣的是，大家觉得这种情况非常合理，就好像是在等待另一只鞋掉下来一样。”
Mr. Balding cited the downward pressures that have been building on the Chinese currency in the face of outflows, as citizens and companies rush to get their renminbi offshore and convert it into more international currencies, like the dollar.	鲍尔丁指出，一些个人和公司急于将离岸人民币转换成更为国际化的货币，比如美元等等，这种资本外流让中国货币面临着下行压力。
"Trump just exacerbates all these things, raising the nervousness of an already jittery situation," he said.	“特朗普只是放大了这些事情，让一个已经紧张的状况变得更加紧张，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161207/china-currency-glitch-exchange-rate	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161207/china-currency-glitch-exchange-rate
Top Chinese Financier Pleads Guilty to Insider Trading	“私募一哥”徐翔认罪，承认幕后操纵股价
SHANGHAI — One of China's best-known financiers, sometimes called his country's equivalent to Carl C. Icahn, has pleaded guilty to insider	上海——在一起案件的审判中，中国最知名的金融家——有时被称为中国的卡尔·C·伊坎(Carl C. Icahn)——承认进行内幕交易和操纵股价。此案是更大

trading and stock price manipulation, in a case that forms part of a broader nationwide push against financial improprieties.	范围打击金融违规行为全国行动的一部分。
The guilty plea, announced by a Chinese court on Tuesday, comes in a prosecution that began with a memorable arrest. On Nov. 1 last year, Chinese police officers sealed off the 22-mile Hangzhou Bay Bridge, one of the world's longest, for half an hour before finding and detaining the financier, Xu Xiang, who was driving home from his grandmother's 100th birthday party.	中国的一家法院周二宣布了他的认罪, 这项起诉始于一场给人留下深刻印象的逮捕行动。去年11月1日, 中国警方将22英里(约合36公里)长的杭州湾跨海大桥——世界上最长的大桥之一——封锁了半个小时之后, 找到金融家徐翔并将其扣留。后者刚从祖母的百岁生日宴上离开, 正驱车返回家中。
The plea follows a series of signals from China's leaders that they are stepping up investigations of financial improprieties. Allegations of such activities are central to three big campaigns now underway in China.	在该认罪发生之前, 中国领导层释放了一系列信号, 表明他们正在加强对金融违规行为的调查。对这类活动的指控是中国目前正在展开的三大运动的核心。
They include an anticorruption drive that has already led to the arrest of more than 100,000 officials; a push to clean up financial markets after last year's stock market crash that has produced a series of investigations of traders, executives and regulators; and an effort to slow or halt large outflows of money from China through illegal or semi-legal channels.	它们包括一场已经导致10万多名官员被捕的反腐运动; 在去年股市崩盘后开始的金融市场整顿行动, 引发对交易员、高管和监管人员的一连串调查; 减少或遏制中国资金通过非法或半合法渠道大量外流的情况。
Steve Vickers, a political risk consultant in Hong Kong, predicted that Mr. Xu's court case would prove a harbinger of other financial prosecutions. "I would think you'll see a whole series of cases," he said.	据香港的政治风险顾问韦启贤(Steve Vickers)预测, 徐翔的诉讼案件将被证明是其他金融指控的前兆。“我认为你将看到一连串的案件,”他说。
Mr. Xu, sometimes nicknamed Big Xu, was the reclusive owner of Zexi Investment, a Shanghai-based firm with financial results that far outperformed its rivals during the years up to and even after China's stock market bubble burst in the summer of 2015. He has been likened to Mr. Icahn for his vigorous assertion of minority shareholder rights.	人称“大徐”的徐翔为人低调, 是上海泽熙投资的所有人。在形成中国股市泡沫的多年时间里, 它的财务业绩一直远超自己的对手, 甚至在泡沫于2015年夏破裂之后依然如此。因为坚决维护少数股东权益, 他被拿来与伊坎作比较。

<p>The Shanghai-based Hurun Report, a monthly magazine that tracks the wealth of China's richest people, estimated last year that Mr. Xu and his relatives were worth \$2.2 billion. Mr. Xu was a celebrity investor when share prices were more than doubling from late 2014 through mid-June of last year, drawing in millions of novice investors who then lost their savings in the ensuing crash.</p>	<p>据上海追踪中国最富裕人群财富状况的月刊《胡润百富》(Hurun Report)在去年估计,徐翔家族的财富达到了22亿美元。当股价从2014年末至去年6月中旬翻了不止一倍时,徐翔是一位知名投资人。这波暴涨吸引数百万新手投资者入市,他们在随之而来的市场崩盘中失去了自己的积蓄。</p>
<p>Share prices eventually stabilized at a little more than half their peak, but only after the Chinese government poured tens of billions of dollars into buying large blocks of shares in many of the country's biggest and most liquid stocks. The market intervention partly undid the government's efforts in previous years to privatize part of its huge holdings of large Chinese enterprises.</p>	<p>股价最终稳定在峰值水平的一半多一点,但那是在中国政府投入数百亿美元的资金,大量买进许多中国最大和最具流动性的股票之后。市场干预在一定程度上毁掉了政府之前几年对它持有的大量中国大企业股份进行私有化的努力。</p>
<p>The debacle drew angry calls on social media for the authorities to investigate prominent traders, especially those like Mr. Xu who seemed to have avoided losses.</p>	<p>这次股市崩盘在社交媒体上引发愤怒的呼声,要求当局对知名交易员,尤其是徐翔这类似乎免于损失的交易员进行调查。</p>
<p>Zexi Investment has largely ceased to function. The Chinese State Administration for Industry and Commerce says on its website that the firm has been in a state of "abnormal management" since Nov. 5 last year, four days after Mr. Xu's arrest. While Zexi still has a website, it shows a phone number that has been disconnected.</p>	<p>泽熙投资大体已经停止运营。中国国家工商行政管理总局在其网站上表示,自去年11月5日以来,也就徐翔被捕四天后,这家公司一直处于“异常管理”状态。尽管泽熙依然有一个网站,但上面显示的电话号码已无法接通。</p>
<p>The Intermediate People's Court in the coastal city of Qingdao, in eastern China, which has handled Mr. Xu's case, said it had not decided whether to accept the plea, the next step in the legal process. State-controlled news media have said that Mr. Xu could receive up to a decade in prison if the guilty plea is endorsed.</p>	<p>负责审理徐翔案件的东部沿海城市青岛的中级人民法院表示,它还没有决定是否接受徐翔的认罪,这是这项法律程序的下一步。由政府控制的新闻机构表示,如果认罪被接受,徐翔最高可能被处以10年的刑期。</p>

<p>The court's statement said that it had heard evidence that Mr. Xu had helped set up and secretly control about 100 securities accounts. They were mostly registered in the names of friends, employees and relatives, and Mr. Xu received a portion of the profits from the coordinated trading of the accounts, the court said.</p>	<p>法院的声明称，它听取了徐翔协助建立和暗中控制约 100 个证券账户的证词。法院表示，这些账户大多是以朋友、员工和亲属的名字建立，徐翔通过协调这些账户的交易而获取了一部分利润。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu also profited from conspiring with top executives at 13 companies to control the timing and content of favorable corporate announcements, the court said. Two co-defendants with Mr. Xu also pleaded guilty.</p>	<p>法院表示，徐翔获利的途径还包括与 13 家公司的高管合谋，控制公司利好信息发布的内容和时机。徐翔的两名同案被告也认了罪。</p>
<p>According to Chinese news media, Mr. Xu's legal representative in the case was Qian Lieyang, one of China's most famous lawyers for prominent and politically connected defendants. Mr. Qian said that he would not comment before the court decided whether to accept the plea.</p>	<p>据中国新闻媒体报道，徐翔的案件代理人是钱列阳，他是中国为名噪一时的或有政治关联的被告进行辩护的名律师之一。钱列阳表示，在法院决定是否接受认罪之前，他不予置评。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161207/china-xu-insider-trading-zexi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161207/china-xu-insider-trading-zexi</p>
<p>Iowa Exports Soybeans to China, So Why Not a Whole Farm?</p>	<p>“中美友谊农场”能否缓和两国紧张关系？</p>
<p>BEIJING — Iowa's governor, Terry Branstad, hopes to be America's next ambassador to China, and if he is confirmed as President-elect Donald J. Trump's envoy in Beijing, his new home there may be just three hours' drive from a transplanted patch of his home state.</p>	<p>北京——有望成为美国下任驻华大使的艾奥瓦州州长特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry Branstad)一旦被国会确认为候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普派往北京的使者的话，他在北京的新家距离从其老家移植到这里的一块土地，可能只有三小时的车程。</p>
<p>Plans are afoot to build a "model farm" in northern China inspired by one in Iowa that Xi Jinping visited in early 2012, before he became China's president. The idea has highlighted Mr. Xi's peculiarly long relationship with the Midwestern state and with Mr. Branstad, who was Iowa's governor from 1983 to 1999 and then returned to office in 2011.</p>	<p>在中国北方建立一个“示范农场”的计划正在进行中，这一想法源于习近平曾于 2012 年访问艾奥瓦州时参观的一家农场，当时他还未成为国家主席。“示范农场”的想法突显了习近平与这个美国中西部州以及布兰斯塔德间不寻常的长期关系，布兰斯塔德曾在 1983 年到 1999 年间担任艾奥瓦州州长，后在 2011 年再次当选。</p>

<p>The farm is still just a proposal, according to Chinese officials and Iowans involved in the discussions. But in a few years visitors to Chengde, in Hebei Province, may be able to stop at an Iowa-style farm, perhaps even including a replica of the home that Mr. Xi visited. And these days, anywhere that Mr. Xi visits has official pulling power in China.</p>	<p>据中国官员和参与讨论的艾奥瓦州人说，示范农场目前仍只是一个提案。但几年后，去河北省承德市旅游的人或许能在一个具有艾奥瓦州风格的农场逗留，那里也许甚至会有一个习近平参观过的住家的复制品。这些日子里，习近平访问过的所有地方在中国都有官方吸引力。</p>
<p>"There is a strong desire, somewhat, to retrace President Xi's footsteps and also to understand how we do things, because President Xi has held us up as an example," Grant Kimberley, whose parents' farm in Iowa hosted Mr. Xi and inspired the proposed model, said in a telephone interview. "I'm sure it's a motivation for the project."</p>	<p>"在某种程度上，有一种回溯习主席脚步、了解我们的做法的强烈愿望，因为习主席把我们树立为了榜样，"格兰特·金伯利(Grant Kimberley)在接受电话采访时说，他父母在艾奥瓦州的农场曾接待过习近平，并启发了拟建的示范农场。"我相信这是该项目的一个动机。"</p>
<p>As well as considering building a copy of the Kimberleys' family farm, Chinese officials may "even recreate a Midwestern community, and make it almost a tourist area," said Mr. Kimberley, who is director of market development for the Iowa Soybean Association.</p>	<p>金伯利是艾奥瓦州大豆协会的市场开发总监，他说，除了考虑仿照金伯利家的农场建一个复制品外，中国的官员们也许"甚至要再造一个中西部社区出来，差不多要把它变成一个旅游区"。</p>
<p>The proposed project would cover 1,000 acres, with about a third of the area for the model farm. It would show off modern, mechanized agriculture in China, which is grappling with how to turn its fragmented farms into more efficient family operations that can feed almost 1.4 billion people while raising rural incomes.</p>	<p>拟建项目占地约 6000 亩，其中约三分之一的面积将作为示范农场。它为中国展示现代化的机械农业，而中国所面临的一个问题正是如何将零散的农场变成能养活近 14 亿人口的、更有效的家庭作业，同时提高农村的收入。</p>
<p>But the proposal also shows how Mr. Xi's ties to rural Iowa have become a symbolic salve, used by both the Chinese government and now the incoming Trump administration to soften tensions with folksy good will. Mr. Trump has in recent days turned to Twitter to jab at the Chinese government over Taiwan, the South China Sea and trade</p>	<p>但是，拟建的示范农场也显示了习近平与艾奥瓦州农村的关系，是如何变成了一种具有象征性的事物的，成了中国政府以及目前正在组阁的特朗普政府用民间善意来缓和紧张关系的万金油。特朗普最近几天使用 Twitter，在台湾、南海和贸易摩擦等问题上直戳中国政府。</p>

frictions.	
After Mr. Trump proposed him as his ambassador on Wednesday, Mr. Branstad emphasized his ties with Mr. Xi, which go back over three decades, when Mr. Xi visited Iowa as an obscure county official in Hebei.	特朗普在周三宣布布兰斯塔特为其驻华大使人选后，布兰斯塔特强调了自己与习近平的关系，这种关系可追溯到三十年前，即习近平作为河北省一位名不见经传的县城官员访问艾奥瓦州的那年。
“During our 30-year friendship, President Xi Jinping and I have developed a respect and admiration for each other, our people and our cultures,” Mr. Branstad said in comments on the Iowa governor’s website. “The president-elect understands my unique relationship to China.”	“在我们 30 年的友谊中，习近平主席和我对彼此，以及两国的人民和文化产生了尊重和敬佩，”布兰斯塔德在艾奥瓦州州长网站上评论说。“候任总统明白我与中国之间的独特关系。”
At a rally in Des Moines on Thursday, Mr. Trump suggested that Mr. Branstad’s connections with China made him the right person to deliver tough demands in Beijing on rebalancing trade, subduing North Korea and other contentious issues.	周四在得梅因举行的一次集会上，特朗普表示，布兰斯塔德与中国的联系令他成为一个适当的人选，可以在北京就重新平衡贸易、压制朝鲜以及其他有争议的问题提出强硬要求。
“They haven’t played by the rules, and they know it’s time that they’re going to change,” Mr. Trump said of China. He also suggested, without evidence, that Mr. Branstad had identified Mr. Xi as China’s future leader many years ago.	“他们没有遵守规则，他们知道现在是时候改变做法了，”特朗普提到中国时说。他还毫无根据地表示，布兰斯塔德多年前就认定习近平会成为中国的领导人。
Back in 1985, Mr. Xi led a small delegation of Chinese officials to Iowa to study farming. He briefly met Mr. Branstad, then in his first stint as governor, and stayed for a couple of nights with a family in Muscatine, a small city in the rural eastern part of the state.	1985 年，布兰斯塔德第一次担任州长期间，习近平率领一个中国官员代表团到艾奥瓦州考察农业状况。他和布兰斯塔德进行了简短会面，并在位于该州东部农村的小城马斯喀特的一户人家住了几个晚上。
In 2012, as China’s vice president and national leader-in-waiting, Mr. Xi returned to Iowa and visited the farm of Rick and Martha Kimberley in Maxwell, about 25 miles northeast of Des Moines, where they grow	2012 年，作为中国副主席和主席职位接任者，习近平再次回到艾奥瓦，在德梅因东北约 25 英里（约合 40 公里）的马克斯韦尔参观了瑞克与马莎金伯利农场(Rick and Martha Kimberley)，那里种植着 4000 英亩（约合 1619

soybeans and corn on 4,000 acres.	公顷)的大豆和玉米。
More than 25 percent of the American soybean harvest is exported to China, and Iowa is a major producer. Mr. Xi wanted to understand how the farm worked and asked about equipment, storage and marketing, said Grant Kimberley, who was there for the visit, as was Mr. Branstad.	美国出产的大豆逾25%出口到了中国,艾奥瓦州是主要生产州。当时和布兰斯塔德一起接待访问的格兰特·金伯利(Grant Kimberley)说,习近平想了解农场的经营方式,以及设备、储存和营销方面的情况。
"He sees agriculture could be like the ballast of the relationship," said Mr. Kimberley, paraphrasing something that Mr. Xi said on his visit to the Kimberleys' farm.	"他认为农业可以是中美关系的稳定力量,"金伯利对习近平在访问金伯利家的农场时所说的话进行了解释。
The Des Moines Register first reported on the plan for the model farm last month during Mr. Branstad's most recent visit to China to promote trade. Preliminary agreements were signed then by the local government in Chengde, a company representing the Kimberleys and Iowan supporters, and a Chinese bank that may provide funding.	在布兰斯塔德近期为了促进贸易而访问中国期间,《得梅因纪事报》(The Des Moines Register)上个月率先报道了布兰斯塔德的示范农场计划。当时承德政府、一个代表金伯利家和艾奥瓦支持者的公司,以及一家可能提供资金的中方银行签署了初步协议。
But there are many details about what will be on the proposed farm that need to be ironed out, and the idea of cloning the Kimberleys' brick ranch-style home remains just an idea, said Kim Heidemann, the executive director of the Iowa Sister States organization, which helps oversee the state's relationship with Hebei Province.	但是,拟建的农场还有很多细节需要理顺,"艾奥瓦姐妹州(Iowa Sister States)"负责帮助管理该州与河北省的关系,其执行董事金·海德曼(Kim Heidemann)说,复制金伯利的牧场式砖墙住宅仍然只是一个想法。
"I am unsure if that will actually happen," she said about the replica home. "But of course the machinery, grain bins, et cetera, will for sure be built. This will be a working farm that will showcase the way that Iowans farm."	"我不确定这是否会真的发生,"她谈到复制住宅的想法时说。"但当然,机械、谷物仓等等肯定会修建。这将是一个可以运作的农场,可以展示艾奥瓦农场的经营方式。"
The government in Chengde is arranging investments for the project. And if the money and approvals come through, construction could start as soon as next year, said Mr. Kimberley, whose parents have visited	承德政府正在为该项目安排投资。金伯利表示,如果能获得资金和批准,明年就可以开始施工;金伯利的父母曾前往承德讨论计划和考察选址。

Chengde to discuss the plan and scout sites.	
But replicating even a little patch of Iowa could be tricky. In China, farmland is in theory collectively owned by villages but effectively controlled by the government, and farmers hold leases over patches of land. Some may have to give up land to make way for the model farm.	但是，哪怕只是复制一小块艾奥瓦农场可能也会很棘手。在中国，农田理论上是由村庄集体所有，但实际上是由政府控制，农民需要租赁小块土地来经营。有些人可能不得不为示范农场腾出土地。
"The farmers in the area will be a part of the operation," Ms. Heidemann said.	"该地区的农民将是这个行动的一部分，"海德曼说。
Still, officials in Hebei appeared gung-ho about what they call the "Sino-American Friendship Model Farm."	不过，河北的官员们对这个"中美友谊示范农场"项目却表现得很积极。
"The model farm will introduce advanced crop varieties, farming equipment and techniques from Iowa," Ye Changqing, an official who helps deal with Hebei's foreign ties, said at a meeting in July to discuss the plans. "The farm will invite American farmers to run and manage it."	"建设中美友谊农场项目可以引进艾奥瓦州最优良的农作物品种、现代农业生产技术和设备，"帮助处理河北外交事宜的叶长青在7月的一次会议上讨论这些计划时说。"农场将邀请美国农民经营和管理它。"
For Chinese officials, the plan also seems to be an unmistakable act of homage to Mr. Xi, a powerful leader whose image is jealously guarded. Since Mr. Xi visited the Kimberleys, many other Chinese officials have made their way there.	对于中国官员来说，这个计划毫无疑问也是对习近平表达效忠的方式，他是一个强势的领导者，他的形象得到了小心翼翼的捍卫。自习近平访问金伯利家的农场之后，中国已经有很多官员去过那里。
"I would say that we have a couple of Chinese government or business representatives coming to our farm every month," Grant Kimberley said.	"每个月都有几个中国政府或商务代表团来我们的农场，"格兰特·金伯利说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161212/china-iowa-farm-branstad-xi	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161212/china-iowa-farm-branstad-xi
If Donald Trump Pushes on Taiwan, How China Could Push Back	特朗普挑战"一中"政策，中国能怎么回击？
President-elect Donald J. Trump has made it clear that he views the central basis for diplomatic relations between Washington and Beijing — known as the "One China" policy — as ripe for review.	候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)明确表示，他认为现在是重现审视华盛顿和北京之间外交关系的中心基础，即"一个中国"政策的时候了。
Under that decades-old policy, the United States severed diplomatic ties	这个政策已经有几十年的历史，美国据此断绝了与台湾的外交关系，作为对

<p>with Taiwan as part of its recognition of the People's Republic of China. But in early December, Mr. Trump stunned officials across the globe by becoming the first president or president-elect to speak to a Taiwanese leader since at least 1979.</p>	<p>中华人民共和国承认的一部分。但是在12月初,特朗普成为了至少是自1979年以来,第一位与台湾领导人通话的总统或候任总统,令全球官员震惊。</p>
<p>Then on Sunday, he suggested that adhering to the One China policy could be used as a bargaining chip on contentious issues like China's currency and its activity in the South China Sea. "I don't know why we have to be bound by a One China policy unless we make a deal with China having to do with other things, including trade," he said in an interview.</p>	<p>然后到了周日,他表示坚持“一个中国”的政策可以用来作为一些有争议的问题,比如中国操纵货币以及南海问题的议价筹码。“如果我们不能在贸易等其他事情上和中国达成协议,我不知道为什么我们必须受到‘一个中国’政策的约束,”他在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>In trying to use Taiwan that way, Mr. Trump hit the most sensitive of what the Chinese Communist Party calls its "core interests." If Washington formally recognizes Taiwan, the Chinese are expected to break off diplomatic relations.</p>	<p>特朗普试图用这种方式来利用台湾,击中了中国共产党最为敏感的所谓“核心利益”。如果华盛顿正式承认台湾,中国人应该会断绝中美外交关系。</p>
<p>Though the United States officially ended relations with Taiwan in 1979, it maintains an unofficial embassy there called the American Institute in Taiwan. It has also sold Taiwan advanced military equipment and has worked to promote its democracy.</p>	<p>虽然美国在1979年正式结束与台湾的关系,但它在台湾一直有一个非官方的大使馆,称为美国在台协会(American Institute in Taiwan)。它还向台湾出售先进的军事装备,并努力促进其民主进程。</p>
<p>Josh Earnest, the White House press secretary, rejected Mr. Trump's suggestion that American support for Taiwan was negotiable. "Taiwan is not a source of leverage," Mr. Earnest said Monday. "It's a close partner of the United States."</p>	<p>白宫新闻发言人乔希·欧内斯特(Josh Earnest)否定了特朗普的建议——即美国对台湾的支持是可谈判的。“台湾不是筹码,”欧内斯特周一说。“而是美国的紧密合作伙伴。”</p>
<p>The Global Times, a Chinese state-run tabloid, put the matter more bluntly, saying Mr. Trump was "like a child in his ignorance of foreign policy." It added: "The One China policy cannot be bought and sold.</p>	<p>中国官方小报《环球时报》则更加直截了当地说,特朗普“在外交方面懵懂得像个小孩子”,称“‘一个中国’政策是不能买卖的,特朗普看来只懂商业,他以为什么都能估价”。</p>

Trump, it seems, only understands business and believes that everything has a price.”	
Here are five ways the Chinese could make life difficult for a Trump administration:	中国人可能会通过以下五种方式来给特朗普政府制造麻烦：
Trade and Investment	贸易和投资
Chinese analysts say China has plenty of leverage to retaliate against Mr. Trump. One prominent target is Boeing, whose Seattle plant Xi Jinping, China’s president, visited in September 2015.	中国分析家说，中国有足够的手段来报复特朗普。一个突出的目标是波音公司(Boeing)。中国主席习近平曾在 2015 年 9 月考察过波音在西雅图的工厂。
In 2016, Boeing is expected to complete plane deliveries to China worth \$11 billion, mostly 737s that have become the workhorse of China’s rapidly expanding airlines. The Global Times warned that it would be easy for China to switch orders to Boeing’s European competitor, Airbus.	2016 年，波音预计将完成向中国交付价值 110 亿美元的飞机的任务，其中大部分都是 737，它们将成为正在快速扩张的中国航空公司的主力机型。《环球时报》警告说，中国可以轻而易举地把订单转到波音的竞争对手、欧洲公司空中客车(Airbus)那里。
“On economic issues, China has more and more leverage,” said Wu Xinbo, the director of the Center for American Studies at Fudan University. “If we feel he is still pushing the Taiwan issue, we will take action. If he wants to keep it up on Taiwan, it will only backfire.”	“在经济问题上，中国的手段越来越多，”上海复旦大学美国研究中心主任吴心伯说。“如果我们认为他仍在推动台湾问题，我们就会采取行动。如果他在台湾问题上一意孤行，只会自食其果。”
American trade officials worry that China could intensify its discrimination against American technology firms by using the country’s antimonopoly laws. Last year, the Chinese government slapped a \$975 million fine on Qualcomm, a San Diego-based chip maker, for what it said were licensing infractions.	美国贸易官员担心中国可能通过使用该国的反垄断法加大对美国科技公司的歧视。去年，中国政府对高通公司(Qualcomm)处以 9.75 亿美元的罚款，该公司是一家位于圣地亚哥的芯片制造商，中国称其在专利授权方面有违规之举。
A few years ago, there were worries that China might suddenly dump a large portion of its holdings of Treasuries, pushing up interest rates in the United States. Those fears ebbed as China pared its holdings	几年前，有人担心中国可能会突然抛售它持有的很大一部分美国国债，由此抬高美国利率。随着中国逐渐削减它持有的国债，这种担心也逐渐减弱。美国对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)的布拉德·塞策(Brad

<p>gradually. Its holdings of Treasuries peaked at \$1.65 trillion in March 2014, declining to about \$1.3 trillion, said Brad Setser at the Council on Foreign Relations.</p>	<p>Setser)表示, 中国持有的美国国债已经从 2014 年高峰期的 1.65 万亿美元, 降至现在的约 1.3 万亿美元。</p>
<p>Experts say that even if the country sold more, it may not have much effect because interest rates are already low, global demand for Treasuries has been strong, and the Federal Reserve could buy more bonds if needed to offset action by China.</p>	<p>专家们表示, 即使中国出售更多美国国债, 也不太会产生很大影响, 因为美国利率已经很低, 全球对美国国债的需求十分强劲, 如果需要抵消中国抛售的影响, 美联储也可以购入更多国债。</p>
<p>China could also weaken its currency, something Mr. Trump has argued it already does to make its products cheaper. But that could also result in more Chinese taking their money out of the country, as well as inflation for a nation that increasingly buys what it needs from abroad, like oil, because a weak currency means China must pay more for imported goods.</p>	<p>此外, 中国还可以削弱自己的货币——特朗普坚称, 为了让自己的产品更便宜, 中国已经这么做了。但这也会导致更多中国人将资金带出境外, 会给这个日益从国外购买石油等所需品的国家带来通过膨胀, 因为货币疲软意味着中国必须为进口商品支付更多资金。</p>
<p>Finally, China could order its state-owned companies and private enterprises to slow their investments in the United States. A recent study by the Rhodium Group, a New York-based economic policy outfit, showed that since 2015, the amount of Chinese direct investment in the United States has outweighed the amount of American investment in China.</p>	<p>最后, 中国还可以下令国有企业和私营企业放慢在美国的投资。总部位于纽约的经济政策咨询机构荣鼎集团(Rhodium Group)最近发布的一项研究显示, 自 2015 年以来, 中国在美直接投资已经超过美国在中国的投资。</p>
<p>North Korea</p>	<p>朝鲜</p>
<p>Mr. Trump said on Sunday, "And frankly, they're not helping us at all with North Korea."</p>	<p>特朗普上周日表示, "老实讲, 在朝鲜问题上他们根本没有给我们提供什么帮助。"</p>
<p>China has in fact cooperated with some American initiatives on curbing North Korea's nuclear program, specifically backing United Nations economic sanctions last month aimed at checking the North's foreign</p>	<p>实际上, 中国配合了美国遏制朝鲜核武器的一些方案, 尤其支持了联合国上个月实施的经济制裁, 后者旨在减少朝鲜最大的出口创汇来源, 也就是它从煤炭资源获取的外汇收入。</p>

exchange earnings from coal, its biggest export earner.	
China could switch from being a reluctant ally of North Korea to a friendly neighbor. China is already angry at Washington for the recent decision to deploy a defense shield in South Korea, the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense system, known as THAAD, which China argues is aimed at limiting its military capabilities.	中国可以从勉强与朝鲜结盟的盟友，转变成友好的邻居。中国已经对华盛顿最近决定在韩国部署末段高空区域防御系统（Terminal High Altitude Area Defense，简称萨德）感到愤怒。中国称，该防御系统旨在限制它的军事能力。
Among the tools China could use would be improved trade, aid and investment to strengthen the North's rudimentary economy, said John Delury, an American analyst in Seoul, South Korea. As a longstanding ally, China could conduct joint military exercises with the North, he said.	在韩国首尔的美国分析师鲁乐汉(John Delury)表示，中国可以利用的工具包括加强贸易、援助和投资，以增强朝鲜的基本经济实力。他还提到，作为长期的盟友，中国可以和朝鲜举行联合军事演习。
In return for promises by North Korea not to proliferate, Mr. Delury said, China could go beyond improved trade, and provide substantial economic backing in a Marshall Plan-style initiative.	鲁乐汉表示，作为对朝鲜承诺不扩军的回报，中国或许不止于改善贸易，还可能为之提供马歇尔计划式(Marshall Plan-style)的大规模经济支持。
Climate Change	气候变化
President Obama spent much of his political capital with China ensuring that Beijing would agree to the international climate change agreement that committed the world's two biggest carbon emitters to lower greenhouse gases.	奥巴马总统对中国动用了他的大部分政治资本，来确保北京同意国际气候变化协议，让全球两个最大的碳排放国减少温室气体排放。
Critics of Mr. Obama say he failed to force China to open up its markets, stood by while China fortified islands in the South China Sea and remained largely silent while Mr. Xi carried out repressive human rights policies in order to save the climate change accord.	一些人批评奥巴马说，为了达成气候变化协议，他没有迫使中国开放其市场，中国在南海海岛修筑防御工事的时候，他袖手旁观，而且对于习近平压制人权的政策，他也基本保持了沉默。
Moreover, China's agreement to the international deal was less a concession to American pressure than a restatement of its own goals.	此外，中国赞同这个国际协议也并非对美国压力所做的让步，而是在重申自己的目标。

<p>It was relatively easy for Mr. Xi to agree to a reduction in emissions given the outcry among the Chinese public about air pollution and contaminated food. The accord calls for China's carbon emissions to reach a plateau or decline "around 2030" but without any specific target for reductions like those Mr. Obama pledged for the United States.</p>	<p>由于中国公众对空气污染和食品污染进行了强烈抗议，习近平同意减少排放量也是顺水推舟的事情。该协议呼吁中国的碳排放在“2030年前后”进入平台期或下降期，但没有设定任何奥巴马为美国设定的那种具体目标。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi would be unlikely to touch the climate accord because of the popularity of the prospect of cleaner air among the Chinese public.</p>	<p>习近平不太可能改动气候协议，因为中国公众普遍希望空气变得更洁净。</p>
<p>But if he did decide to ignore it, Mr. Trump would probably not care. At one point, Mr. Trump said climate change was a "hoax" invented by China to hurt American trade. Later, he said he was joking.</p>	<p>但是如果习近平决定不理睬这个协议，特朗普可能也不会在乎。特朗普曾一度说气候变化是中国编造的“骗局”，目的是打击美国贸易。后来他表示这么说是开玩笑。</p>
<p>Taiwan</p>	<p>台湾</p>
<p>If Mr. Trump supports Taiwan, China's first response may be to punish Taiwan rather than the United States, in an attempt to diminish its value to Washington.</p>	<p>如果特朗普支持台湾，那么中国的第一反应可能不是惩罚美国，而是惩罚台湾，以削弱它对华盛顿的价值。</p>
<p>It could begin by intensifying efforts to persuade the 22 small sovereignties around the world, including the Vatican, that still maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan to sever them and recognize China instead.</p>	<p>全球有 22 个较小的主权国家仍然保持着与台湾的外交关系，其中包括梵蒂冈，中国可能会从努力说服它们切断这种关系、承认中国开始。</p>
<p>China might then take aim at Taiwan's economy by restricting Chinese investments and limiting the number of Chinese tourists to Taiwan.</p>	<p>然后，中国可能会通过限制对台投资和赴台游客数量的方式来打击台湾经济。</p>
<p>Taiwan already has de facto independence, but China has warned that it will go to war to prevent it a formal separation from the mainland.</p>	<p>台湾已经具有事实上的独立性，但中国发出过警告，表示不惜开战来阻止它从大陆正式独立。</p>
<p>From Beijing's perspective, the fear is that Mr. Trump's moves could encourage Taiwan to declare independence or that other nations might follow the United States in recognizing Taiwan.</p>	<p>从北京的角度看，他们担心特朗普的举动可能会鼓励台湾宣布独立，或者鼓励其他国家跟着美国一起承认台湾。</p>

<p>If President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan declared independence, "and the whole world says Taiwan is independent," then China "will take military action," said Shi Yinhong, professor of international relations at Renmin University. "But I don't believe that is Tsai's intention," he added.</p>	<p>如果台湾总统蔡英文宣布独立, "而且全世界都宣称台湾是独立的", 那么中国"就会采取军事行动", 中国人民大学国际关系学院教授时殷弘说道。"但我不相信这是蔡英文的意图, "他补充说。</p>
<p>Iran</p>	<p>伊朗</p>
<p>China was a signatory to the nuclear accord reached with Iran in 2015 that lifted sanctions in return for Iran's getting rid of 98 percent of its nuclear material. China now has unfettered access to its longtime friend's economy. Through Iran, Beijing will seek to enhance its influence in the Middle East, with the goal of weakening American prestige in the region.</p>	<p>伊朗在 2015 年接受了一个核协议, 同意放弃 98%的核材料, 换取取消对它的制裁, 而中国是该协议的签署国之一。中国现在和这个老朋友的经济接触已经不受限制。北京将通过伊朗寻求增强其中东的影响力, 以削弱美国在该地区的威望。</p>
<p>But if the deal is scrapped and renegotiated, as Mr. Trump has called for, China would keep trading with Iran, isolating the United States, said Edward C. Chow, senior fellow for energy and national security at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington.</p>	<p>但是, 华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)的能源与国家安全项目高级研究员爱德华·C·周(Edward C. Chow)说, 如果像特朗普要求的那样, 作废这个协议, 重新进行谈判, 那么中国将继续与伊朗开展贸易往来, 将美国隔离在外。</p>
<p>About one-third of Iran's oil exports go to China, and China is Iran's top importer of goods. Thus China is Iran's top trading partner, a position that would not change in the event of Mr. Trump's renouncing Washington's participation in the nuclear deal.</p>	<p>约三分之一的伊朗石油都出口到了中国, 中国是伊朗最大的商品进口国。这样一来, 中国就成为了伊朗最大的贸易伙伴, 特朗普让华盛顿作废这项核协议并不会改变这一点。</p>
<p>"If anything, China would redouble trading and investment in Iran now that Trump has started on the Taiwan front," Mr. Chow said.</p>	<p>"如果有什么变化, 那就是, 既然特朗普已经开始在台湾问题上生事, 中国在伊朗的贸易和投资活动将会翻倍, "周说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161213/if-donald-trump-pushes-on-taiwan-how-china-could-push-back</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161213/if-donald-trump-pushes-on-taiwan-how-china-could-push-back</p>
<p>For Taiwan, a Dilemma Over Identity, Economy and China</p>	<p>台湾的困境: 经济、身份认同和中国</p>
<p>Syaru Shirley Lin, a native of Taiwan, is a political economist who</p>	<p>政治经济学家林夏如(Syaru Shirley Lin)是一个土生土长的台湾人, 现任教于</p>

<p>teaches at both the University of Virginia and the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Previously she was a partner at Goldman Sachs, where she was responsible for private equity and venture capital investments in Asia and spearheaded the firm's investments in technology start-ups, including Alibaba. Her new book, "Taiwan's China Dilemma," published by Stanford University Press, focuses on the emergence of Taiwanese national identity and how it has influenced the island's economic policy toward China over the past three decades.</p>	<p>弗吉尼亚大学(University of Virginia)和香港中文大学。她曾是高盛(Goldman Sachs)的合伙人,负责在亚洲的私募股权和风险投资业务,也是高盛投资包括阿里巴巴在内的科技创业公司的开路先锋。林夏如由斯坦福大学出版社(Stanford University Press)出版的新书《台湾的中国困境》(Taiwan's China Dilemma)聚焦台湾人的民族身份认同的出现,以及过去30年里它如何影响了台湾对大陆的经济政策。</p>
<p>In an interview following President-elect Donald J. Trump's telephone conversation with President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan and his questioning of the One China policy that has long guided Washington's dealings with Beijing and Taipei, Ms. Lin discussed this surprising break with protocol, Taiwan's ambivalence toward economic integration with China and why the United States should review its approach to Taiwan.</p>	<p>在候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)与台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)通话,并质疑长期指导华盛顿与北京和台北往来的“一个中国”政策后,林夏如接受了采访。在采访中,她谈到了这个有违外交礼仪的惊人举动、台湾对与大陆经济一体化的矛盾心理以及美国为何应该重新审视自己对待台湾的方式。</p>
<p>Your book deals with the seeming contradiction of China and Taiwan developing closer economic ties, even as Taiwanese culture moves further away from China's. How have those trends managed to emerge simultaneously?</p>	<p>你的书讲述了大陆和台湾经济往来发展得更加密切,但台湾的文化却进一步远离大陆文化这个矛盾的现象。这些趋势是怎么同时出现的?</p>
<p>Once China began to open its economy in the post-Mao era, cultural similarities and a common political objective of creating "one China" led to an explosion of economic relations across the strait. The Chinese economy was highly complementary to Taiwan's, and a majority of Taiwanese considered themselves "Chinese." Today, more than two-thirds of Taiwan's outward foreign direct investment is to China, which is also Taiwan's leading trading partner.</p>	<p>大陆在后毛泽东时代甫一开放经济,文化共性和打造“一个中国”的共同政治目标就引发了两岸经济往来的激增。当年,大陆经济与台湾经济具有高度互补性,大多数台湾人认为自己是“中国人”。如今,台湾超过三分之二的对外直接投资流向大陆,后者也是台湾最大的贸易伙伴。</p>

<p>However, as cross-strait economic interdependence grew and as Taiwan began to democratize, the residents of the island began to debate what it meant to be Taiwanese, a topic that had been taboo for four decades under the authoritarian Kuomintang government. At first, Taiwan's economic policy toward China oscillated between extreme restriction and extreme liberalization. Some Taiwanese believed supporting economic liberalization with China was a way of promoting unification, while supporting economic restriction with China was equivalent to preserving a separate Taiwan, whether that be simply autonomy or outright independence.</p>	<p>然而，随着两岸经济相互依赖性不断增加和台湾开始民主化，台湾民众开始讨论作为一名台湾人意味着什么。而在威权主义的国民党政府统治台湾的40年里，这个话题一直是禁忌。起初，台湾对大陆的经济政策在极度限制和极度自由之间摇摆。一些台湾人认为，支持同大陆的经济自由是促进统一的一个途径，而支持对大陆实施经济限制则相当于保持台湾与大陆分离，不管只是自治还是完全独立。</p>
<p>As Taiwanese identity has consolidated, with more than 90 percent of Taiwanese believing they are in some way "Taiwanese," a consensus has emerged that some degree of economic interdependence with China is unavoidable but that overdependence is risky. The extreme economic policy options have therefore lost support. However, support for closer economic relations does not extend to sociopolitical integration. In fact, only 1.5 percent of Taiwanese support immediate unification with China, with even less support among young people. But if Taiwanese identity is threatened it can become salient again, and extreme options may re-emerge. This was the case in 2014 when Taiwan's largest student protest — known as the Sunflower Movement — successfully opposed a service trade pact that had been negotiated with China.</p>	<p>随着台湾身份认同的巩固——超过90%的台湾人认为自己在某种程度上是“台湾人”——人们一致认为，与大陆在经济上形成某种程度的相互依赖不可避免，但过度依赖则带来风险。因此，极端的经济政策选择失去了民众的支持。然而，对发展更密切的经济往来的支持也未扩大到社会政治一体化上。实际上，只有1.5%的台湾人支持立即与大陆统一，这个比例在年轻人中甚至更低。但如果台湾人的身份认同受到威胁，它可能会再度凸显，极端选择也可能再次出现。2014年的时候便是这种情况。当时，台湾规模最大的学生抗议活动——名为太阳花运动——成功地抵制了与大陆商谈达成的一项服务贸易协定。</p>
<p>Do you see any way that Taiwanese identity could move closer to China's in the coming decades?</p>	<p>你认为未来几十年里，台湾人的身份认同是否有更接近大陆的身份认同的希望？</p>

<p>There is an increasing gap between the Chinese identity that Beijing promotes and the identity Taiwanese have come to embrace, which is based on democracy, rule of law and freedom of speech and assembly. Beijing's strategy of giving Taiwanese economic benefits so that Taiwanese will become more inclined toward unification has not been successful. So Beijing has increased its pressure by terminating official communications with Taiwan, reducing the flow of Chinese tourists and ensuring Taiwan is excluded from international organizations, even those that could benefit from Taiwan's participation.</p>	<p>北京宣传的中国人的身份和台湾人接受的身份之间的差距越来越大。后者的基础是民主、法治以及言论和集会自由。北京的策略是，给台湾提供经济利益，这样台湾人就会变得更加倾向于统一，但未能成功。于是，北京通过终止与台湾的官方沟通、减少赴台大陆游客和确保不让台湾进入国际组织——即便是那些会从台湾的加入中获益的组织——来加大施压力度。</p>
<p>Nonetheless, it is entirely possible for this identity to swing back to become more Chinese. This will depend on the strategy Beijing employs, especially whether it can create a common identity that includes Taiwanese. But if Beijing stays the course by imposing economic and diplomatic sanctions while providing economic benefits to a select few, it will create more backlash and resentment — just as it has in Hong Kong. Alternatively, Beijing could choose to close the gap across the strait by fostering democratic values and allowing the emergence of civil society, but this seems highly unlikely at present.</p>	<p>尽管如此，这种身份认同回归到更靠近中国人的身份认同是完全有可能的。这将取决于北京采用的策略，特别是它是否能够创造出一个包括台湾人的、共同的身份。但北京如果坚持一边向极少数人提供经济利益，一边实行经济和外交制裁，便会造成更多反对和怨恨情绪——就像在香港一样。或者，北京可以选择通过培养民主价值观和允许公民社会出现的方式来消除两岸之间的差距，但在当下，这种可能性似乎非常小。</p>
<p>What are the economic implications of the Trump administration for Taiwan?</p>	<p>特朗普政府会给台湾带来什么经济影响？</p>
<p>Taiwan desperately needs to move away from manufacturing into high-end services. One problem is that Taiwan is unable to sign trade agreements with major partners because of Beijing's objections. Part of Tsai's platform was to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership in the second round and to conclude a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement</p>	<p>台湾迫切需要从制造业向高端服务业转移。其中一个问题是，因为北京的反对，台湾无法同主要伙伴签订贸易协议。蔡英文施政纲领的部分内容就是在第二轮中加入“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans Pacific Partnership)，并与美国达成一份贸易投资框架协定。</p>

<p>with the U.S.</p>	
<p>Trump's skepticism about free trade agreements throws all of this into question. If the U.S. abandons negotiations on these agreements, Taiwan will become more marginalized, especially if it is excluded from the China-led Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership.</p>	<p>特朗普对自由贸易协议的怀疑态度让这一切都笼罩上了一层疑云。如果美国放弃就这些协议举行的谈判，台湾将变得更加边缘化，特别是如果被排除在中国主导的“区域全面经济伙伴关系”(Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership)之外的话。</p>
<p>Your book focuses on the China-Taiwan relationship, but what do you make of the recent Trump-Tsai telephone call and the impact that could have on the cross-strait relationship?</p>	<p>你的书重点是大陆与台湾的关系，不过对最近特朗普与蔡英文的通话，以及此事可能会对两岸关系产生的影响，你有何看法？</p>
<p>The call President-elect Donald Trump accepted from President Tsai alarmed many experts. Some fear the call will destabilize U.S.-China relations, while others saw it as a welcome sign of upgraded U.S.-Taiwan relations. I do not believe there is evidence of a major policy change yet. But if Trump views Taiwan simply as a way to put pressure on Beijing, then that would mean Taiwan is regarded merely as a means to an end, rather than important to the U.S. in its own right.</p>	<p>候任总统唐纳德·特朗普接到蔡英文总统的电话一事令很多专家感到担忧。一些人担心这通电话会破坏美中关系的稳定，而其他人士则持欢迎态度，认为这是美国与台湾关系升级的一个迹象。我认为尚没有证据表明政策出现了重大改变。但如果特朗普仅仅认为台湾是向北京施压的一种方式，那么这意味着台湾只是被当作了达到目的的一种手段，而非本身对美国具有重要意义。</p>
<p>I think that supporting a vibrant democracy and insisting on a peaceful solution to the Taiwan issue is an appropriate American objective. Washington has not reviewed its Taiwan policy since the Clinton administration, and the prospect that Taiwan and China will unify peacefully and voluntarily one day has diminished as the two societies grow further apart. Instead of just hoping that its present policy of dissuading both China and Taiwan from trying to change the status quo can continue indefinitely, the U.S. needs to review its policy so it will not be reacting to actions initiated by China as it becomes more assertive.</p>	<p>我认为对美国来说，支持一个充满生机的民主制度和坚持和平解决台湾问题是一个合适的目标。华盛顿自克林顿政府以来便未再重新审视自己的对台政策，并且随着两个社会变得更加远离彼此，台湾和大陆有一天会和平、自愿地统一的机会减少。美国不应仅仅寄望于当前劝阻大陆和台湾不要改变现状的政策可以无限期地保持下去，而是需要重新审视自己的政策，这样就不会对中国在变得更加强势的过程中发起的行动做出被动反应。</p>

<p>Is there a space for Ms. Tsai's Democratic Progressive Party-led government to find a balance on cross-straits issues that Beijing can find acceptable? Or do you expect Beijing to be obstinate in its attempts to freeze out the D.P.P.?</p>	<p>是否有余地供蔡英文所在的民进党领导的政府在两岸问题上找到一种北京可能会觉得可以接受的平衡？或者你是否认为北京会一味坚持排斥民进党？</p>
<p>Beijing is the key player in this Washington-Taipei-Beijing triangle because it is the party that most desires a change in the status quo. So far, Beijing has actively stonewalled the new Tsai administration, just as it did with the earlier D.P.P. government led by Chen Shui-bian from 2000 to 2008. Beijing's refusal to acknowledge Taiwan's elected leaders and its insistence on punishing the Taiwanese by reducing tourism and trade immediately after Tsai's election will only discourage Taiwanese from reassuming a Chinese identity.</p>	<p>在华盛顿、台北和北京组成的这个三角形中，北京是关键的一方，因为它最希望改变现状。迄今为止，北京一直在积极地阻碍蔡英文领导的新政府，就像早前对待2000年到2008年陈水扁领导的民进党政府那样。北京拒绝承认台湾的民选领导人，并且蔡英文当选后，北京立即坚持通过削减旅游和贸易来惩罚台湾民众。这只会阻碍台湾民众重拾中国人的身份认同。</p>
<p>Tsai has already made compromises that go too far for many of her supporters. In her inaugural speech, Tsai referred to the Constitution of the Republic of China and the legislation governing cross-strait relations, both of which imply the acceptance of a "one China" framework. Tsai may not have room to move much further, especially if Beijing continues to freeze out the D.P.P.</p>	<p>蔡英文做出的一些妥协，已经让她的很多支持者觉得太过分了。在就职演讲中，蔡英文提到了《中华民国宪法》和有关两岸关系的法规。二者均暗示接受“一个中国”的框架。蔡英文大概没有再进一步的空间了，特别是如果北京继续排斥民进党的话。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161215/china-taiwan-shirley-lin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161215/china-taiwan-shirley-lin</p>
<p>No Change in U.S. Commitment to Asia-Pacific Under Trump, Admiral Says</p>	<p>美海军上将：“现在和未来你都可以指望美国”</p>
<p>SYDNEY, Australia — The commander of United States military operations in the Asia-Pacific region said on Wednesday that America's commitment to the region would continue after Donald J. Trump became president, as would its opposition to Chinese expansion in the</p>	<p>澳大利亚悉尼——周三，美国在亚太地区的军事行动指挥官表示，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)成为总统后，美国将继续秉持对该地区的承诺，反对中国在南海的扩张。</p>

<p>South China Sea.</p>	
<p>"You can count on America now and into the future," Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr., head of the United States Pacific Command, said in a speech at the Lowy Institute, a research center in Sydney, Australia. He said that "reports of America's abandonment of the Indo-Asia-Pacific have been greatly exaggerated" and called the area "the most consequential region for America's future."</p>	<p>"现在和未来你都可以指望美国，"美国太平洋司令部司令、海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)在澳大利亚悉尼的洛伊国际政策研究所(Lowy Institute)发表演讲时说道。他表示"美国放弃印亚太地区(Indo-Asia-Pacific)的报道被大大夸张了"，并称该地区是"对美国的未来影响最大的区域"。</p>
<p>Officials and diplomats in the Asia-Pacific have wondered how Mr. Trump might change American policy toward China and the rest of the region, especially since his surprise phone call this month with President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan, which alarmed Beijing and broke with decades of United States diplomatic practice. Meanwhile, recent visits to Beijing by the leaders of Malaysia and the Philippines have underscored the possibility that countries in the region are drawing closer to China.</p>	<p>亚太地区的官员和外交官们都想知道，特朗普将如何改变美国对中国以及该地区其他国家的政策，特别是自从他本月与台湾总统蔡英文出人意料地通了电话之后，此举引起了北京的戒心，也打破了几十年来美国的外交惯例。同时，马来西亚和菲律宾领导人最近相继访问北京，也突显了该地区各国接近中国的可能性。</p>
<p>Admiral Harris declined to speculate on how United States policy might change after Mr. Trump takes office next month, saying he was "not in the business of giving advice to the president-elect." But he said America's interests in the region were "enduring" and called its 65-year alliance with Australia "more important than ever before."</p>	<p>哈里斯不愿意推测特朗普下个月就任后美国的政策将会如何改变，他说自己"不是向候任总统提建议的人"。但他说，美国在该地区的利益是"持久的"，并称美澳 65 年的联盟"比以往任何时候都更重要"。</p>
<p>Australia's prime minister, Malcolm Turnbull, has walked a fine line between the United States, the country's most important strategic ally, and China, its largest trading partner. Mr. Turnbull has urged China to abide by international laws governing freedom of navigation in the South China Sea, where it has built military installations on reclaimed</p>	<p>美国是澳大利亚最重要的战略盟友，中国是其最大的贸易伙伴，该国总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)在这两个国家之间小心翼翼地维持着平衡。特恩布尔敦促中国遵守关于南海航行自由的国际法律。中国已经在南海的人工岛屿上修建了军事设施，并对大部分关键水道宣称了主权。</p>

<p>islands and claimed much of the crucial waterway as its own.</p>	
<p>But Australia has also resisted pressure to join the United States in naval patrols meant to demonstrate that the waters are open to international traffic. Admiral Harris said that deciding to participate in such efforts was up to each country in the region, but he reiterated that America “will not allow the shared domains to be closed down unilaterally, no matter how many bases are built on artificial features in the South China Sea.”</p>	<p>但澳大利亚也扛住了加入美国海军巡逻队、证明该水域对国际通航开放的压力。哈里斯将军说，是否要参加这个活动由该地区的每个国家自己决定，但他重申，美国“不允许共享水域遭到单方面的关闭，无论南海的人工岛屿上修建了多少基地”。</p>
<p>During his Australia visit, Admiral Harris signed an agreement increasing the scope of the two countries’ military cooperation. Besides increasing the number of joint exercises carried out with about 1,250 United States Marines based in the northern city of Darwin, it allows for American F-22 jets to be deployed in the area for those exercises in 2017, likely to be followed by F-35 jets the year after.</p>	<p>在澳大利亚访问期间，哈里斯签署了扩大两国军事合作范围的协议。该协议除了增加驻扎在北部城市达尔文的约 1250 名美国海军陆战队队员开展联合演习的数目之外，还允许美国 F-22 喷气式飞机在 2017 年部署在该地区参加这些演习，2018 年还有可能加入 F-35。</p>
<p>In his speech, Admiral Harris said the Islamic State posed a “clear threat” to the Asia-Pacific region, saying it was likely that extremists would return home “radicalized and weaponized” from the Middle East after fighting alongside the group there. “It is clear to me that ISIL is trying to rebalance to the Indo-Asia-Pacific,” he said, using an alternative name for the militant group. “So we must stop them now.”</p>	<p>哈里斯在演讲中表示，伊斯兰国(Islamic State)对亚太地区构成了“明确的威胁”，极端分子可能会在中东地区与伊斯兰国并肩作战之后，带着“激进与武器”回国。“我很清楚，ISIL 正试图重新平衡印亚太地区，所以我们必须现在就阻止他们。”他说道。ISIL 指的就是伊斯兰国。</p>
<p>He also cited North Korea, a “revanchist Russia and an increasingly assertive China” as significant challenges. “Both Moscow and Beijing have choices to make,” he said. “They can choose to disregard the rules-based international order or they can contribute to it as responsible stakeholders.” He said the United States would “cooperate</p>	<p>他还把朝鲜、“复仇主义的俄罗斯和日益自信的中国”列为重大挑战。“莫斯科和北京都需要做出选择，”他说。“他们可以选择忽视基于规则的国际秩序，也可以选择作为负责任的利益相关者作出贡献。”他表示，美国将“在有可能的时候进行合作，同时做好准备在必要的时候直面问题”。</p>

where we can and be ready to confront where we must.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161215/trump-asia-pacific-harry-harris	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161215/trump-asia-pacific-harry-harris
Taiwan Is Both Exhilarated and Unnerved by Trump’s China Remarks	欣喜过后，台湾人担心成了特朗普的棋子
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Lin Fei-fan led the charge nearly three years ago when hundreds of students occupied Taiwan’s legislature to protest a trade deal with China. With the island’s economy increasingly tied to the mainland’s, and Beijing’s global influence on the rise, he worried that Taiwan’s independence was at stake — and might be a lost cause.	台湾台北——将近三年前，当数百名学生为抗议台湾与中国大陆的贸易协议占领了立法院时，林飞帆是带头人。当时，他担心随着台湾与大陆的经济关系日益密切，北京在全球的影响力不断上升，台湾的自主地位已受到威胁，独立可能已经没有希望了。
Now, thanks to a couple of sentences uttered by Donald J. Trump on a talk show, Mr. Lin has new hope.	如今，由于唐纳德·J·特朗普在一个脱口秀节目上的几句话，林飞帆有了新的希望。
The president-elect stunned the world on Sunday by suggesting he might abandon the One China principle, the bedrock understanding under which the United States established relations with Beijing and cut official ties with Taiwan nearly four decades ago. His apparent willingness to rethink longstanding American policy that prioritizes China over Taiwan has energized Mr. Lin, 28, and many like him. But it has also left them anxious, and asking:	周日，这位候任总统用他可能放弃一个中国原则的暗示整惊了世界，在这个基本原则下，近40年前，美国与台湾断绝了正式关系，转而与北京建立外交关系。特朗普表现出愿意重新考虑一项长期美国政策的意愿，正是该政策让中国大陆有高于台湾的优先权，这让28岁的林飞帆及许多和他类似的人受到了鼓舞。但也让他们感到焦虑，他们想知道：
What does it mean for one’s homeland to be put on the table by Mr. Trump, an inveterate deal maker, in negotiations with China’s Communist leaders, who are not known for making concessions easily?	自己的家园，被骨子里是交易行家的特朗普摆到桌面上，作为与中国共产党领导人的谈判筹码，而后者是以不轻易做出让步闻名的，这意味着什么？
“Many people in Taiwan worry that once Trump takes office, he’ll make a U-turn,” Mr. Lin said. “We are suspicious of his motivations.”	“许多台湾人担心，川普（大陆译特朗普——编注）一旦上台，会来个180度的大转弯，”林飞帆说。“我们怀疑他的动机。”
Even as he has elevated Taiwan’s status by speaking on the phone with its president, Mr. Trump has left the impression that he sees the island primarily as leverage to extract compromises from China on other	即便在特朗普及台湾总统通电话的方式，提高台湾地位之际，他给人的印象也是把这个岛屿主要作为杠杆，争取让中国在其他问题上做出妥协。

issues.	
"I don't know why we have to be bound by a One China policy unless we make a deal with China having to do with other things, including trade," he said, before also citing Beijing's military buildup in the disputed South China Sea and its support for North Korea.	"我不知道为什么我们必须受一个中国政策的束缚，除非我们与中国达成一个必须涉及其他方面的协议，包括贸易，"他说，之后他还提到北京在有争议的南海修建军事设施以及北京支持朝鲜的问题。
Not since Richard M. Nixon traveled to Beijing in 1972 to dangle the prospect of abandoning Taiwan has an American leader so explicitly attempted to use it as a bargaining chip with China, which considers the self-governing island of 23 million to be part of Chinese territory.	自 1972 年理查德·尼克松访问北京，用美国可能放弃台湾的前景来吊大陆的胃口时起，还没有一位美国领导人如此明确地试图把台湾作为与中国大陆谈判的筹码，大陆认为这个有 2300 万人口的自治岛屿是中国领土的一部分。
The gambit has both exhilarated and unnerved the people of Taiwan, who yearn for greater international recognition but have long been worried about being sacrificed as a pawn in a geopolitical chess game.	特朗普的这步棋既让台湾人兴奋，也让他们不安。台湾人渴望得到更多的国际认可，但长期以来也一直担心自己会被作为地缘政治棋局中的卒子而遭到舍弃。
Many have applauded Mr. Trump's stand, describing his decision to break protocol and speak by phone with Tsai Ing-wen, Taiwan's leader, as an overdue gesture toward one of Washington's most reliable friends in Asia and a young democracy. Taiwan is the United States' ninth-largest trading partner and has purchased more than \$46 billion in American weapons since 1990.	许多人赞扬了特朗普的立场，把他打破惯例，与台湾领导人蔡英文通电话的决定，描述为华盛顿对自己最可靠的亚洲盟友和一个新兴民主国家早就该做出的姿态。台湾是美国第九大贸易伙伴，自 1990 年以来已购买了逾 460 亿美元的美国军火。
But residents are also coming to grips with the reality that their most vocal champion on the world stage now is a businessman known for his love of cutting deals and his erratic approach to policy making.	但是，这里的居民也正在接受这样的现实，即他们在世界舞台上声音最响亮的支持者是个商人，他以喜欢做交易和用令人难以琢磨的方式对待政策制定而闻名。
"He's an uncontrollable force," said Hsu Tse-mei, 57, a retired bank manager in Taipei. "We're caught between two powerful countries, China and the United States, and we're at the mercy of Trump."	"他是一种无法控制的力量，"家住台北的退休银行经理、57 岁的许泽美（音）说。"我们被夹在两个强国，中国和美国之间，我们对川普无能为力。"
The stakes are high and help explain why Mr. Trump's predecessors	这个问题的利害关系重大，有助于解释为什么特朗普的前任们一般都不去触

have generally left the One China policy untouched.	动一个中国政策。
Since the Nationalist government under Chiang Kai-shek fled to Taiwan in 1949 after the Communist Revolution, generations of Chinese leaders have vowed to reunify the island with the mainland and threatened war to prevent it from formally declaring independence. In the mid-1990s, China fired missiles into waters off Taiwan in an attempt to intimidate supporters of a formal separation.	自 1949 年中国共产党革命胜利、蒋介石领导的国民党政府逃到台湾之后，中国大陆的几代领导人都誓要实现台湾与大陆的统一，并用战争的威胁来防止台湾正式宣布独立。20 世纪 90 年代中期，中国试图以向台湾海峡发射导弹的方式来恐吓支持台湾从大陆正式独立的人。
When the United States established relations with China in 1979, dropping its official recognition of the Nationalist, or Kuomintang, government in Taiwan, it secured a pledge from Beijing that its "fundamental policy" was to pursue reunification by peaceful means.	1979 年，美国与中国建立外交关系时，放弃了对台湾国民党政府的正式承认，同时也得到了北京的承诺，后者表示用和平方式实现统一是其“基本政策”。
Many in Taiwan are now afraid that China could reconsider that commitment if Mr. Trump scraps the One China policy.	许多台湾人现在担心，如果特朗普放弃“一个中国”政策，中国可能会重新考虑该承诺。
"I'm worried that China may take military action against Taiwan," said Li Meng-chieh, 33, a graphic designer in Taipei. "If that happens, it will derail our current way of life."	"我担心中国可能会用武力制裁台湾，"家在台北，33 岁的平面设计师李孟杰说。"如果这样就会破坏我们现在的生活方式。"
Such worries extend even to supporters of President Tsai, whose Democratic Progressive Party has long favored greater independence from the mainland and has traditionally been willing to accept greater risks to pursue it.	有这种担心的人甚至包括蔡英文的支持者，她所在的民进党一直支持在更大程度上独立于大陆，而且传统上也一直愿意为此承担更大的风险。
Ms. Tsai's administration has repeatedly assured China of its desire to maintain the status quo, and Lo Chih-cheng, a lawmaker from her party, said officials in Taiwan had avoided playing up the phone call with Mr. Trump so as not to antagonize Beijing.	蔡英文政府已多次向中国保证其愿望是维持现状，来自该党派的立法委员罗志成表示，台湾官员不想把与特朗普通话的事情搞大，以免激怒北京。
"We have tried to behave ourselves," Mr. Lo said. "But obviously China	"我们试图做出得体的表现，"罗志成说。"但显然中国不高兴，所以他们选择

<p>was not happy about it, so they chose Taiwan to blame. They used Taiwan as a scapegoat to divert their domestic discontent.”</p>	<p>拿台湾出气。他们为了转移他们国内的不满情绪，把台湾当成替罪羊。”</p>
<p>Jason Hu, a vice chairman of the opposition Nationalist Party, said initial excitement over the phone call had become regret. “It’s a big power play that Taiwan should not be involved in,” he said.</p>	<p>在野的国民党副主席胡志强说，通话带来的最初兴奋已经变成了遗憾。他说，“这是一场权力大戏，台湾不应该卷入其中。”</p>
<p>Taiwanese society is deeply divided on the issue of closer relations with the mainland. Some see the island’s prosperity as inextricably linked to China, while others are worried that Taiwan is already too dependent on the Chinese economy and thus vulnerable to pressure from Beijing. But few in Taiwan are interested in reunification under China’s authoritarian political system.</p>	<p>在与大陆发展更密切关系的问题上，台湾社会目前有着很大的分歧。有些人认为，台湾的繁荣与中国密不可分，而另一些人担心，台湾已经对中国经济有过多的依赖，因此容易受来自北京的压力影响。但是，台湾很少有人愿意在中国的专制政治体制之下实现统一。</p>
<p>The Chinese leadership is worried Mr. Trump will make its goal of reunification even more difficult to achieve and embolden those in Taiwan who want to pursue greater international recognition and a more formal break with the mainland.</p>	<p>中国领导人担心，特朗普将让统一的目标变得更难以实现，同时让那些想争取得到更多国际承认、更正式地与大陆分离的台湾人的变得更为大胆。</p>
<p>The government in Beijing has ratcheted up its criticism of Mr. Trump in recent days, including with an editorial in a state-run newspaper that called him “as ignorant as a child” on foreign policy and suggested China might offer military assistance to American enemies in retaliation.</p>	<p>北京政府在最近几天里加强了对特朗普的批评，比如一份中国官方报纸上的一篇社论说，特朗普在外交政策上“像孩子一样无知”，社论还暗示，作为报复，中国可能会向美国的敌人提供军事援助。</p>
<p>But China is likely to lash out against Taiwan first. “The Chinese can punish Taiwan and get away with it,” said Steve Tsang, director of the China Institute at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London, “but they can’t do that to the Trump administration.”</p>	<p>但中国可能先会对台湾下手。伦敦亚非学院中国研究所主任曾锐生(Steve Tsang)说，“中国人可以惩罚台湾而不用担心后果，但他们不能对特朗普政府这样做。”</p>
<p>When Mr. Nixon met with Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, he hoped to use</p>	<p>尼克松与毛泽东和周恩来见面时，他希望用与台湾断绝关系、与北京关系正</p>

<p>the prospect of a break with Taiwan and normalization of relations with Beijing to drive a wedge between China and the Soviet Union and secure China's help in ending the Vietnam War. But President Xi Jinping of China has taken a hard line against independence for Taiwan and Hong Kong and may not have much room to maneuver given rising nationalist sentiment in the party and the broader public.</p>	<p>常化的前景，在中国和苏联之间制造隔阂，并在结束越南战争上争取中国的帮助。但是，在台湾和香港问题上，中国国家主席习近平采取了坚决反对独立的立场，在党内和国内广大民众民族主义情绪上升的情况下，他也许没有多少回旋余地。</p>
<p>Analysts said it would be politically difficult for Mr. Xi to offer concessions on trade or security issues in the face of Mr. Trump's statements on the One China policy, which Beijing has long portrayed as nonnegotiable and the prerequisite for cooperation on other issues.</p>	<p>分析人士说，面对特朗普关于“一个中国”政策的说法，习近平在贸易或安全问题上做出让步在政治上会很困难，北京长期以来把“一个中国政策”视为是不可改变的，而且是其他问题合作的前提。</p>
<p>"This will put Xi Jinping under pressure at home," said Su Chi, chairman of the Taipei Forum, a nonpartisan think tank, and a former official in the Nationalist Party, which favors closer ties with the mainland. "He will have to take action to show that he can't be played around and taken advantage of by the Taiwanese president."</p>	<p>无党派智囊团台北论坛的主席苏起说，“这将让习近平在国内受到压力。他不得不采取行动，以表明他不被台湾总统玩弄和利用。”这位国民党前官员希望与大陆建立更紧密的关系。</p>
<p>Other Republican presidents who have expressed support for Taiwan — Ronald Reagan pledged to continue arms sales indefinitely, and George W. Bush vowed to do "whatever it took" to defend the island if attacked by China — generally did so in ideological terms, supporting its evolution into the world's only Chinese democracy.</p>	<p>其他表示过支持台湾的共和党总统——罗纳德·里根曾承诺要无限期地继续向台湾出售武器，乔治·W·布什曾发誓要“不惜任何代价”保护台湾，如果台湾受到中国攻击的话——一般是在意识形态上表示对台湾出现世界上唯一的华人民主制度的支持。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump has not made such statements, and that has prompted many in Taiwan to question the health of the island's relationship with the United States.</p>	<p>但特朗普还没有说过这种话，这让许多台湾人对台湾与美国关系的牢固性产生怀疑。</p>
<p>Some argue that Mr. Trump's approach should be a sign that Taiwan cannot rely on Washington and needs to strengthen ties with other</p>	<p>有人认为特朗普的做法，应被看作台湾不能依赖华盛顿的信号，他们认为台湾需要加强与亚洲其他国家的关系。</p>

countries in Asia.	
Others say that he has presented Taiwan with a chance to expand trade with the United States and build support among the American public.	也有人说，特朗普向台湾提供了一个与美国扩大贸易、在美国民众中建立支持的机会。
"We need to talk to the American people so they can have a deeper understanding of Taiwan. We want to tell them that we are their true ally and that we share many common values," said Huang Kuo-chang, chairman of the New Power Party, which emerged from the student protests in 2014 that successfully blocked the trade deal with China.	"我们需要与美国人民交流，让他们能够更深刻地了解台湾。我们要告诉他们，我们是他们真正的盟友，我们有许多共同的价值观，"新政党"时代力量"的党主席黄国昌说，该政党是在2014年的学生抗议活动中形成的，该抗议活动成功地阻止了与中国达成一项贸易协议。
Mr. Lin, the student protest leader, said Mr. Trump had opened a potential path for Taiwan to gain the international recognition that he and others have been fighting so long for.	学生抗议活动领导人林飞帆说，特朗普为台湾赢得国际承认开辟了一条可能的道路，林飞帆和其他人长期以来一直在为争取国际承认而奋斗。
But sitting at a Taipei cafe behind a laptop computer with a sticker that read, "When dictatorship is a fact, revolution is a duty," Mr. Lin also acknowledged that Mr. Trump was an unlikely and perhaps unreliable ally.	但是，坐在台北一家咖啡馆里，面前摆着一台贴笔记本计算机，上面贴着"当独裁成为事实，革命就是义务"的标签，林飞帆也承认，特朗普不太可能是盟友，也很有可能并不可靠。
"We are not naïve," he said. "We don't believe that the election of a new U.S. president will necessarily bring about huge changes. But if there's an opportunity, we will definitely not give it up."	"我们并不天真，"他说。"我们不相信一位新当选的美国总统必将会带来巨大的变化。但如果有一个机会的话，我们也一定不会将其放弃。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161216/trump-taiwan-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161216/trump-taiwan-china
Muted U.S. Response to China's Seizure of Drone Worries Asian Allies	潜航器事件之后，美国为何低调应对
Only a day before a small Chinese boat sidled up to a United States Navy research vessel in waters off the Philippines and audaciously seized an underwater drone from American sailors, the commander of United States military operations in the region told an audience in Australia that America had a winning military formula.	一条中国小船在菲律宾附近海域悄悄靠近一艘美国海军研究舰艇，肆无忌惮地从美国船员手里捕获了一个潜航器。就在此前一天，负责该地区美国军事行动的指挥官在澳大利亚对一群观众说，美国拥有一个军事制胜公式。

<p>"Capability times resolve times signaling equals deterrence," Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr. told a blue-chip crowd of diplomats and analysts at the prestigious Lowy Institute in Sydney, Australia, the leading city in America's closest ally in the region.</p>	<p>"实力加决心加警告等于威慑," 海军上将小哈利·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B. Harris Jr.)在澳大利亚悉尼著名的洛伊研究所(Lowy Institute)对一群权威外交官和分析人士说。悉尼是美国在该地区最亲密盟国的主要城市。</p>
<p>In the eyes of America's friends in Asia, the brazen maneuver to launch an operation against an American Navy vessel in international waters in the South China Sea about 50 miles from the Philippines, another close American ally, has raised questions about one of the admiral's crucial words. It was also seen by some as a taunt to President-elect Donald J. Trump, who has challenged the One China policy on Taiwan and has vowed to deal forcefully with Beijing in trade and other issues.</p>	<p>在美国的亚洲朋友看来, 在距菲律宾约 50 英里的南海国际水域针对美国海军舰艇发起的大胆行动引来了人们对这位海军上将上述一个关键词的质疑。而菲律宾也是美国的亲密盟国。也有人认为, 这是对候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的嘲弄, 他曾质疑一个中国政策, 还曾承诺在贸易等问题上对北京采取强硬措施。</p>
<p>"The weak link is the resolve, and the Chinese are testing that, as well as baiting Trump," said Euan Graham, the director of international security at the Lowy Institute. "Capability, yes. Signaling, yes, with sending F-22 fighter jets to Australia. But the very muted response means the equation falls down on resolve."</p>	<p>"决心是个薄弱环节, 中国在试探也在引诱特朗普," 洛伊研究所国际安全项目主任尤安·格雷厄姆(Euan Graham)说。"实力是有的。也有警告, 比如, 往澳大利亚派遣 F-22 战斗机。但是, 非常沉默的回应意味着这个等式因为缺乏决心而难以成立。"</p>
<p>Across Asia, diplomats and analysts said they were perplexed at the inability of the Obama administration to devise a strong response to China's challenge. It did not even dispatch an American destroyer to the spot near Subic Bay, a former American Navy base that is still frequented by American ships, some noted.</p>	<p>亚洲各地的外交官和分析人士称, 他们对奥巴马政府没有对中国的挑战予以强硬回应感到困惑。它甚至没派美国驱逐舰前往苏比克湾附近的事发地点。苏比克湾是前美国海军基地, 一些人指出, 美国舰船依然经常光顾那里。</p>
<p>After discussions at the National Security Council on how to deal with the issue, the Obama administration sent a démarche to China demanding the return of the drone. On Saturday, China said it would comply with the request but did not indicate when or how the</p>	<p>在国家安全委员会(National Security Council)讨论完如何应对该问题后, 奥巴马政府向中国提出外交抗议, 要求归还潜航器。周六, 中国表示同意归还, 但并未说明在何时或以何种方式归还。</p>

equipment would be sent back.	
The end result, analysts said, is that China will be emboldened by having carried out an act that amounted to hybrid warfare, falling just short of provoking conflict, and suffering few noticeable consequences.	分析人士称，最终的结果是，中国将因此次行动而变得更为大胆，因为它相当于混合战行动，距离挑起冲突只差一线，而且没有遭受明显的后果。
“Allies and observers will find it hard not to conclude this represents another diminishment of American authority in the region,” said Douglas H. Paal, the vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.	“盟国和观察人士将很难不认为这代表着美国在该地区权威的进一步削弱，”卡内基国际和平研究院(Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)副院长包道格(Douglas H. Paal)说。
Significantly, the Chinese grabbed the drone not only in international waters but outside even the “nine-dash line” that China uses as a marker for its claims in the South China Sea. In so doing, analysts said, Beijing was making the point that the entire sea was its preserve, even though it is entirely legal for the United States to conduct military operations in waters within 200 miles of the Philippines, an area known as an exclusive economic zone.	重要的是，中国不仅是在国际水域捕获了潜航器，而且是在“九段线”以外。“九段线”是中国用来表明自己南海主权的标记线。分析人士称，北京这样做是想表明，整个南海都是它的领地，尽管美国在距菲律宾 200 英里以内的水域采取军事行动完全是合法的。那里属于后者的专属经济区。
In the last dozen years, China has steadily showed off its growing military prowess to the countries around the South China Sea, which carries trillions of dollars of world trade and which China values for its strategic access to the Western Pacific and the Indian Ocean.	在过去十几年里，中国不断向南海周围的国家炫耀自己不断增强的军事力量。南海承载着数以万亿美元计的世界贸易，是通往西太平洋和印度洋的战略通道，所以中国很重视。
As China has built up its navy and its submarine fleet in the last decade, it has also emphasized what it calls its “inherent” right to dominate the regional seas, and to challenge the presence of the United States, its allies and partners in Asia.	在过去 10 年里，随着中国持续壮大自己的海军和潜艇舰队，它也开始强调自己主导该地区海域的“固有”权利，挑战美国及其亚洲盟国和合作伙伴在那里的存在。
The drone episode, which occurred on Thursday and was first broadcast by CNN despite efforts by the Obama administration to settle	潜航器事件发生在周四，最早由 CNN 曝出，尽管奥巴马政府想要悄悄解决这个问题。该事件与过去涉及更大船只和更危险行动的冲突性质不同，但同

<p>it quietly, was of a different nature and just as disquieting as past confrontations with China that involved bigger ships and more dangerous maneuvers, analysts said.</p>	<p>样令人不安。</p>
<p>In 2001, soon after President George W. Bush came to office, an American spy aircraft, an EP-3, was forced to land on Hainan Island after colliding with a Chinese fighter jet. The Chinese stripped the plane of its assets and returned it broken down to its parts and packed in boxes.</p>	<p>2001年，乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统上任后不久，一架EP-3型美国海军侦察机在与中国战斗机碰撞后被迫在海南岛降落。中国拆除了机上设备，将飞机拆解后打包归还。</p>
<p>In 2009, two months after President Obama took office, Chinese vessels swarmed a United States Navy reconnaissance ship, the Impeccable, in what the Pentagon said were dangerous and unprofessional maneuvers.</p>	<p>2009年，奥巴马总统上任两个月后，多艘中国船只包围了美国海军侦察舰“无暇号”(Impeccable)，五角大楼称，此举很危险，且不专业。</p>
<p>This time, China chose a more unconventional method to challenge the United States and hastened the timetable, challenging a president-elect rather than a newly installed president as it has in the past.</p>	<p>这一次，中国以一种更不常规的方式挑战美国，而且在时间上更为提前——它挑战的是候任总统，而不是像从前那样，挑战新上任的总统。</p>
<p>The drone itself, known as an unmanned underwater vehicle, was not a particularly important piece of equipment. Such drones are deployed to gather military oceanographic data and are available over the counter for about \$150,000, the Pentagon said. Data from the drone would no doubt be used to help track China's growing submarine fleet, naval experts said.</p>	<p>该潜航器是无人水下航行器，并不是非常重要的设备。五角大楼称，部署这些潜航器是为了收集军用海洋数据，其在民用市场的售价约为15万美元。海军专家称，那些数据无疑将用来帮助追踪中国不断壮大的潜艇舰队。</p>
<p>More important than the equipment was the principle of freedom of navigation in international waters, and whether China was in the process of imposing its own rules in the South China Sea — more than</p>	<p>夏威夷亚太安全研究中心(Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies)的越南问题专家亚历山大·吴翁(Alexander Vuving)称，比那台设备更重要的是在国际水域自由航行的原则，以及中国是否正在南海推行自己的规则。事发地距</p>

800 miles away from its coastline, said Alexander Vuving, a specialist on Vietnam at the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies in Hawaii.	中国海岸线 800 多英里远。
"This is China showing that it is in the process of setting the rules in the South China Sea, imposing its own view in the South China Sea and saying the South China Sea should be its own backyard," Mr. Vuving said.	"中国是在表明，它正在南海设定规则，推行自己的主张——它认为南海应该是自己的后院，"吴翁说。
"If China can get away with this incident with impunity," he added, "this will send a chilling message to countries in the region."	"如果中国这次没有受到惩罚，"他补充说，"将给这一地区的国家释放可怕的信号。"
Some leaders, like President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines, will feel validated in a pivot away from the United States toward China, Mr. Vuving said. "Others, like the Vietnamese, will have to seriously rethink their regional outlook."	吴翁说，有些国家领导人，比如菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)，将认为，这能证明，把重心从美国转向中国很合理，"而其他一些国家，比如越南，将不得不严肃地重新考虑自己的地区前景"。
Vietnam — always fearful of China, its neighbor to the north, but also careful not to alienate Beijing — has tried in the last few years to draw closer to the United States, while still maintaining a careful distance.	越南一直惧怕自己的北方邻国中国，同时也小心翼翼地不疏远北京。在过去几年里，它尝试拉近与美国的关系，同时谨慎地保持一定的距离。
In 2011, as China became more assertive in the South China Sea, Vietnam accused China of instructing three high-speed patrol boats to cut the cables of a Vietnamese oil and gas survey ship.	2011 年，随着中国在南海变得更加强势，越南指责中国指挥三艘巡逻快艇切断一艘越南油气探测船的电缆。
The authoritarian Vietnamese government was so furious that it allowed anti-Chinese demonstrations in Hanoi.	越南的专制政府当时怒不可遏，以至于允许民众在河内举行反华示威活动。
In 2014, China moved a billion-dollar oil rig to waters close to the Paracel Islands that both Vietnam and China claim, and then blasted a flotilla of Vietnamese ships with water cannon.	2014 年，中国把一座价值数 10 亿美元的钻井平台拖到帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，中国称之为西沙群岛——译注）附近水域——越南和中国都声称该群岛归自己所有——而后向一个越南小型船队发射水炮。
Since then, China has hardened its position, sometimes referring to the South China Sea a "core interest" in which there is no room for	从那以后，中国的立场更为强硬，甚至称南海是其"核心利益"，没有妥协余地，虽然该地区其他国家称这是中国国家主席习近平的霸凌行径。

compromise, though others in the region call it bullying by the Chinese president, Xi Jinping.	
Under that vision, China would be in control from the waters of Indonesia to Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and up to Japan.	按照中国的主张，中国应该控制从印度尼西亚、文莱、马来西亚、菲律宾，一直到日本的水域。
In the East China Sea, China and Japan are at odds over an uninhabited island chain, known as the Senkaku in Japan and the Diaoyu in China. In June, China sent a warship for the first time into the waters around the islands, further escalating tensions.	在东海，中国和日本因为一片无人居住的群岛而矛盾不断——日本称之为尖阁列岛，中国称之为钓鱼岛。今年6月，中国首次派遣一艘军舰进入该群岛周围的水域，紧张局势进一步升级。
Japan has been more outspoken than other Asian countries in its support for the Obama administration's objections to China's construction of military facilities on seven artificial islands in the South China Sea.	日本比其他亚洲国家更为公开地支持奥巴马政府反对中国在南海的7个人工岛屿上修建军事设施的主张。
But in Tokyo, the government was watching the outcome of the drone episode with some anxiety. So far, Washington's restrained response has not been reassuring.	不过，日本政府正在略为焦急地观望潜航器事件的结果。到目前为止，华盛顿的克制反应并不令人安心。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161219/muted-us-response-to-chinas-seizure-of-drone-worries-asian-allies	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161219/muted-us-response-to-chinas-seizure-of-drone-worries-asian-allies
Trump's and Xi's Differences Magnify Uncertainties Between U.S. and China	个性迥异的习近平和特朗普，让中美关系更难预测
BEIJING — Both came to power vowing to restore their nations to greatness. But America's loud, ad-libbing president-elect, Donald J. Trump, and China's guarded, calculating president, Xi Jinping, are glaring contrasts as politicians, and their pairing has injected new unpredictability into relations between their governments.	北京——两人上台的时候都誓言要恢复国家的伟大荣光。但是作为政治人物，美国这位喧闹的、喜欢即兴发挥的候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)和中国那位有城府、言行审慎的国家主席习近平形成了鲜明的对比，给两国政府之间的关系注入了新的不可预测性。
"I could not think of two more different protagonists in the great drama	"在中美关系这出大戏里，我想不出有比这更截然不同的两个人物了，"前国

<p>of U.S.-China relations," Evan S. Medeiros, formerly the senior director for Asian affairs at the National Security Council, said by email.</p> <p>"Personalities matter a lot in international relations, especially between great powers."</p>	<p>家安全委员会亚洲事务高级主管的埃文·S·梅代罗斯(Evan S. Medeiros)在电邮中说。“在国际关系中，特别是在大国之间，人的个性很重要。”</p>
<p>A quarrel after China seized an underwater drone from the United States Navy has given a taste of how Mr. Trump's and Mr. Xi's different styles could play out if bigger tensions were to break out over the South China Sea, trade imbalances, North Korea's nuclear weapons or other issues that Mr. Trump has raised.</p>	<p>中国扣留美国海军一艘无人潜航器所引发的争执，让人初步看到，如果围绕特朗普提出的南海、贸易不平衡、朝鲜核武器等问题出现更严重的紧张局势，特朗普和习近平的不同风格会如何发挥作用。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has recently blared warnings at China, seemingly guided by visceral reflexes and a vague but bold set of demands. By contrast, Mr. Xi, the son of a Communist veteran, is disciplined and steely. He rarely speaks off the cuff in public. Even his seemingly impromptu gestures are often carefully choreographed, and he usually adheres to policy points when meeting foreign leaders. Mr. Xi is certainly capable of bold action, as he has shown in the South China Sea, but he tends to shroud his thinking in a cloud of slogans. That leaves outsiders guessing about when and how he will act on his demands.</p>	<p>特朗普最近向中国发出大声警告，似乎是在遵从本能反应和一系列模糊而大胆的要求。相比之下，作为共产党元老之子，习近平有一种不露声色的强硬。他很少在公开场合即兴讲话。即使是一些看似即兴的手势，实则也往往经过了精心编排，而且他在与外国领导人会面时往往紧守政策要点。习近平当然也会采取大胆行动，正如他在南海所展示的那样，但他倾向于把他的想法隐藏在大量口号之中。让外人摸不透他会在何时、以何种方式就他的需求采取行动。</p>
<p>"The situation could become quite combustible," said Jessica Chen Weiss, an associate professor at Cornell University who studies Chinese foreign policy.</p>	<p>康奈尔大学(Cornell University)研究中国外交政策的副教授白洁曦(Jessica Chen Weiss)说：“情况可能会变得一点就着。”</p>
<p>"Xi Jinping is more measured in his public statements than Donald Trump, but the Chinese government will likely hit back quite forcefully against any radical efforts to challenge the status quo," Ms. Weiss said. "The best thing the president-elect's advisers can do for our national</p>	<p>“在公开声明中，习近平表现得比唐纳德·特朗普更加审慎，但中国政府可能会强烈反对任何挑战现状的激烈行动，”白洁曦说。“为了我们的国家安全，特朗普的顾问们最明智的做法应该是对特朗普的 Twitter 发言进行筛查。”</p>

security is to screen Trump's tweets."	
Mr. Trump took to Twitter on Saturday after the Chinese military confirmed that it had seized a submersible drone in waters about 50 miles northwest of Subic Bay in the Philippines. The Pentagon had revealed the seizure, and China's Ministry of National Defense said it would return the device, which can be used to monitor undersea currents and conditions, in an "appropriate manner."	上周六，中国军方证实他们在菲律宾苏比克湾西北约 50 英里的水域缴获一艘无人潜航器之后，特朗普到 Twitter 上表了态。此前五角大楼已经公布此事，中国国防部表示将以“适当的方式”返还这个用于监测海底洋流和状况的装置。
Mr. Trump suggested that wasn't good enough. He said China's seizure was an "unprecedented act," and later added, "We should tell China that we don't want the drone they stole back."	特朗普认为这是不够的。他说，中国此举是“前所未有的”，后来又说，“我们应该告诉中国，他们偷走的潜航器我们不要了。”
Mr. Trump did not say how he would handle similar disputes after he is sworn in as president. But his other comments so far suggest that he will take a blunter, less predictable course on China than recent White House administrations.	特朗普没有说他担任总统之后将如何处理类似的纠纷。但是他迄今为止的其他做法表明，他对中国采取的行动将比最近几届白宫政府更加直接，更加不可预测。
This month, Mr. Trump spoke on the phone with Tsai Ing-wen, the president of Taiwan, breaking nearly 40 years of American presidents and presidents-elect avoiding direct conversation with the leader of the island, over which China claims sovereignty.	本月，特朗普与台湾总统蔡英文通了电话，打破了近 40 年来美国总统和候任总统避免与台湾领导人直接通话的惯例。中国声称对台湾拥有主权。
In an interview with Fox News, Mr. Trump then suggested he could depart from the One China principle, which blocks Washington from diplomatic ties with Taiwan, using that as a pressure point to seek trade concessions from Beijing. He also criticized China on trade, the buildup of military outposts in the South China Sea and its reluctance to isolate North Korea.	在接受福克斯新闻(Fox News)采访时，特朗普暗示他可能会偏离“一个中国”的原则——该原则阻止华盛顿与台湾发展外交关系——以此作为筹码，寻求北京在贸易问题上让步。他还对中国在贸易上的做法，在南海建立军事前哨，以及不愿意孤立朝鲜进行了批评。
"China is not used to the U.S. asserting and pushing its interests like the	"中国不习惯美国像自己一样宣扬和推动本国利益。"美国企业研究所

<p>Chinese do," said Dan Blumenthal, the director of Asian studies at the American Enterprise Institute, who praised Mr. Trump's blunter approach. "If it is prepared for that, we will be able to avoid confrontation and conflict."</p>	<p>(American Enterprise Institute)亚洲研究主任丹·布鲁门萨尔(Dan Blumenthal)赞扬了特朗普这种更加率直的做法,“如果他们为此做好准备,我们就可以避免对抗和冲突。”</p>
<p>So far, Mr. Xi has not reacted publicly to Mr. Trump's warnings. The two men had a brief but cordial call after Mr. Trump won the election. Chinese leaders rarely wade openly into disputes, leaving that to junior officials. But pressure for a tougher reaction to Mr. Trump could build in China if he keeps lobbing out warnings, especially after he becomes president.</p>	<p>到目前为止,习近平没有公开对特朗普的警告作出反应。两个人在特朗普胜选后进行了短暂但亲切的电话交谈。中国领导人很少公开参与纠纷,往往会留给下级官员处理。但是,如果特朗普不断发出警告,特别是在他成为总统之后,中国国内就可能形成一种压力,要求习近平对特朗普做出更强硬的回应。</p>
<p>Experts disagreed over whether China's seizure of the submersible drone was intended as a signal to Mr. Trump, or even authorized by Mr. Xi. But Chinese decision makers probably took into account that Mr. Trump's team would read it as "a test and a warning," said Ni Lexiong, a naval affairs researcher at the Shanghai University of Political Science and Law.</p>	<p>中国扣留潜航器是不是对特朗普发出的一个信号,甚至是不是习近平授权开展了这个行动,专家们对此看法不一。但是中国决策者可能考虑到特朗普团队会把这看成是“一个测试和警告,”上海政法大学的海洋军事研究员倪乐雄说。</p>
<p>"It would be impossible for China not to react to his provocations," Mr. Ni said by telephone. "Trump seems to want a foreign policy that keeps the other side guessing. But that way of working can easily lead to trouble."</p>	<p>“中国不可能不对他的挑衅作出反应,”倪乐雄在电话说。“特朗普似乎想制定一个让对方不断猜测的外交政策。但这种方式很容易惹麻烦。”</p>
<p>On Monday, an editorial in a prominent Communist Party newspaper said that Mr. Xi's government needed to be ready for rockier relations.</p>	<p>周一,共产党著名报纸上的一篇社论称,习近平的政府需要做好准备,应对更不稳定的关系。</p>
<p>"Trump hits out with a hammer to the east and a club to the west, and his real thinking is very difficult to fathom," said the editorial in the overseas edition of the paper, People's Daily, using a Chinese saying</p>	<p>“特朗普东一榔头西一棒,其真实心理很难说清,”《人民日报》海外版的这篇社论引用了一句中国俗语,意思是说话或做事随心所欲、毫无根据。文章还说,中国“只要站稳脚跟,把握好形势,沉着应付即可”。</p>

<p>that means to speak or act without rhyme or reason. China, it said, should “stay steady on its feet, keep a good grasp of developments, calmly respond, and that’s it.”</p>	
<p>But even China’s calls for calm have barbs and caveats that could rile a Trump administration.</p>	<p>但是，甚至连中国要求冷静的呼吁也含有尖刻言辞和警告，可能惹怒特朗普政府。</p>
<p>When the Chinese defense ministry said it would return the submersible drone, it also said the Chinese ship showed a “professional and responsible attitude” by seizing the device, although the drone appeared to be outside even an extremely expansive view of China’s rightful reach in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>中国国防部在表示同意归还潜航器时，也提到中国船只捕获它体现出“专业和负责的态度”，虽然它当时似乎处在中国主张的、本来就极为广阔的南海主权的范围之外。</p>
<p>Chinese hard-liners are already urging a harsher response to Mr. Trump. On Saturday, Global Times, a newspaper often dominated by anti-American rhetoric, held a forum in Beijing where speakers urged tough retaliation if Mr. Trump moved closer to Taiwan, and praised the seizure of the underwater drone.</p>	<p>中国的强硬派已经敦促对特朗普做出更强硬的回应。周六，以反美为主调的报纸《环球时报》在北京举办了年会。与会者表示，如果特朗普与台湾走得更近，中国应该予以强硬报复，还赞扬了捕获潜航器的行动。</p>
<p>“China isn’t afraid of confrontation with America,” Dai Xu, a former Chinese Air Force senior colonel and outspoken hawk, said at the meeting. “Without China’s cooperation, Trump will achieve nothing. I dare say that if he opts for confrontation with China, he won’t stay in office for more than four years.”</p>	<p>“中国不怕和美国对抗，”前中国空军大校、直言不讳的鹰派人物戴旭在会上说。“如果没有中国合作，特朗普将一事无成。我大胆断言，如果他选择和中国对抗，他的任期最多不超过四年。”</p>
<p>Another speaker, Jin Canrong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing, told Global Times, “China is a dragon, America is an eagle, Britain is a lion. When the dragon wakes up, the others are all snacks.”</p>	<p>另一位发言者、中国人民大学国际关系学教授金灿荣对《环球时报》说，“中国是龙，美国是鹰，英国是狮子。龙一旦觉醒，其他的都是点心。”</p>
<p>Such tough talk does not set Chinese foreign policy, but Mr. Xi and</p>	<p>此类强硬言论不能决定中国的外交政策，但是，习近平等领导人对自己培养</p>

<p>other leaders are sensitive to nationalist ire that they themselves have nurtured. Mr. Xi has summed up his vision of national rejuvenation and strength as the “Chinese Dream,” a theme he has promoted since taking office.</p>	<p>起来的民族主义愤慨很敏感。习近平把自己对国家振兴强大的理想总结为“中国梦”，那是他自上任起就在宣传的一个主题。</p>
<p>Pressures on Mr. Xi are likely to grow if Mr. Trump continues publicly excoriating China, especially on territorial issues, like Taiwan and the South China Sea, where public sentiment often favors a tough response.</p>	<p>如果特朗普继续公开责难中国，习近平的压力很可能会增大，尤其是在台湾和南海等领土问题上，因为公众倾向于在这些问题上给予对方强硬回应。</p>
<p>“China tends to give the new leader a grace period to settle in,” Ms. Weiss said, citing her research about China’s response to elections and new leaders. “Trump has moved more quickly to challenge and defy China than other president-elects, however, so the grace period could end quickly.”</p>	<p>“中国通常会给新领导人一个适应局面的过渡期，”白洁曦说。她专门研究过中国对大选和新领导人的反应。“不过，特朗普向中国做出挑战和挑衅比其他候任总统都快，所以过渡期可能很快就会结束。”</p>
<p>American presidents know how swiftly relations with China can deteriorate.</p>	<p>美国总统们都知道，与中国的关系恶化起来能有多快。</p>
<p>In 1999, President Bill Clinton struggled to repair ties after NATO bombs struck the Chinese Embassy in Belgrade, then the capital of Yugoslavia, killing three people. The White House insisted the bombing was accidental, but the Chinese government did not believe that, and days of angry protests followed.</p>	<p>1999年，北约的炸弹在前南斯拉夫首都贝尔格莱德击中中国大使馆，导致三人死亡。之后，比尔·克林顿总统(Bill Clinton)努力修复与中国关系。白宫坚称那是误炸，但中国政府不相信，之后数日出现了愤怒的抗议。</p>
<p>In 2001, a United States Navy reconnaissance plane made an emergency landing on Hainan, a Chinese island-province jutting into the South China Sea, after colliding with a Chinese Air Force jet whose pilot plunged to his death. Eleven days later, China released the 24 American crew members, and the plane was recovered in parts over</p>	<p>2001年，一架美国海军侦察机与一架中国空军飞机碰撞后在海南省（一个伸入南海的中国岛屿省份）紧急迫降，中方飞行员跳伞后死亡。11天后，中国释放了24名美方机组人员，在之后的几个月里将飞机拆解后归还。</p>

the following months.	
A scenario like that could unfold very differently under Mr. Trump.	在特朗普任上，此类事件的情形可能会截然不同。
“If Trump perceives that he is being challenged, he will probably instinctively not want to be seen as weak,” said Bonnie S. Glaser, the director of the China Power Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. “It will be very messy if he decides to tweet or speak publicly in a crisis before he has all the intelligence and analysis necessary.”	“如果特朗普认为自己遭到了挑战，他很可能会本能地不想显得软弱，”华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)中国力量项目(China Power Project)主任葛来仪(Bonnie Glaser)说。“在危机中，如果他不先获得所有的情报和必要的分析，就决定在 Twitter 上发言或公开讲话，情况会变得非常混乱。”
Mr. Xi also has his domestic political timetable to worry about. He was appointed head of the Communist Party in 2012, and next year a party congress is all but certain to give him five more years in that job. But Mr. Xi must settle on a new cohort of senior officials to work under him, and during elite shake-ups the party leadership puts even more emphasis on stability.	习近平在国内有自己的政治日程需要担心。2012年，他被任命为中共总书记，而明年的党代会几乎肯定会同意他连任下一个五年任期。不过，习近平必须安排一批新的高级官员在自己手下工作，在精英人事变动时期，中共的领导层更强调稳定性。
“The leadership has to balance those goals of preserving a more stable and predictable external environment with avoiding the perception of weakness and vulnerability,” Ms. Glaser said. “I tend to believe that the latter will trump the former if the Chinese leadership has to choose. Pun intended.”	“中共领导层必须在保持更稳定、更可预见的外部环境与避免显得软弱这两个目标之间权衡，”葛来仪说。“我倾向于认为，如果中国领导层不得不做出选择，那么后者会战胜前者。我故意用的双关语（讲话者故意用了 trump 这个词本身的意思‘战胜，打败’——译注）。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161220/china-donald-trump-power	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161220/china-donald-trump-power
A Small African Nation Severs Ties with Taiwan, and Beijing Applauds	圣多美和普林西比与台湾断交，获北京赞许
HONG KONG — Before this week, few Chinese citizens had probably heard of São Tomé and Príncipe, an island nation off the west coast of Africa. But the country has risen into their good graces after deciding to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan, a self-governing island that China	香港——本周前，可能几乎没几个中国公民听说过圣多美和普林西比这个位于非洲西海岸的岛国。但是，该岛国决定与台湾（中国认为自治的台湾是分离出去的省份）断绝外交关系后，它的地位已上升为深受中国人欢迎的程度。

regards as a breakaway province.	
The decision, announced by Taiwan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Wednesday, reduces the number of countries that have formal relations with Taiwan to 21. It comes after Taiwan's president, Tsai Ing-wen, who took office in May, shattered diplomatic protocol in early December and startled Beijing by speaking with the American president-elect, Donald J. Trump.	这一决定是台湾外交部周三宣布的，这让与台湾有正式关系的国家减少到了21个。决定宣布前不久，今年5月上台的台湾总统蔡英文在12月初打破外交礼节，与美国候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普通了电话，使北京大吃一惊。
"China appreciates and welcomes São Tomé and Príncipe's return to the right track of the one-China principle," Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a news briefing on Wednesday.	"中方对此表示赞赏，欢迎圣普回到一个中国原则的正确轨道上来"，中国外交部发言人华春莹在周三的例行记者会上说。
Beijing has long refused to have diplomatic relations with any country that does not recognize it as China's sole government. Taiwan, where the defeated Chinese Nationalist forces retreated after the civil war in 1949, is formally known as the Republic of China. For decades, Beijing and Taipei competed for recognition as the country named "China," but in 1979 the United States switched its support and formally supported diplomatic relations with Beijing, and most countries have since done the same.	北京一直拒绝与任何不承认大陆是中国唯一政府的国家建立外交关系。国民党的军队在1949年内战战败后撤退至台湾，台湾政府的正式名称是中华民国。为被承认作为名为"中国"的国家，北京和台北进行了几十年的竞争，1979年美国改变了对台湾的支持，正式与北京建立了外交关系，自那以后，大多数国家也遵循这一做法。
Analysts said São Tomé and Príncipe could be just the first diplomatic defection by a small country eager to establish formal relations with Beijing instead of Taipei, as China is increasingly seen as the richer benefactor.	分析人士说，圣多美和普林西比可能不会是第一个渴望与北京、而非台北建立外交关系而倒戈的小国，因为越来越多的人视大陆为更有钱的赞助人。
"I think it might trigger a domino effect," Richard W. X. Hu, a professor of politics and public administration at the University of Hong Kong, said	"我觉得这可能引发多米诺骨牌效应，"香港大学政治与公共行政学教授胡伟星周四在一封电子邮件中表示。他还说，作为对蔡英文当选的回应，北京"挤

<p>in an email on Thursday. He added that Beijing was “increasingly determined to squeeze Taipei’s international space” in response to the election of Ms. Tsai, whose Democratic Progressive Party has traditionally favored independence for Taiwan.</p>	<p>压台北的国际空间的决心越来越大”，蔡英文所在的民进党传统上倾向于台湾独立。</p>
<p>At a news briefing in Taipei on Wednesday, Taiwan’s foreign minister, David Lee, declined to provide details of how São Tomé and Príncipe, a former Portuguese colony with a population of less than 200,000, had arrived at its decision to sever diplomatic ties. Ms. Hua, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, did not say when the African country would formally establish diplomatic relations with Beijing.</p>	<p>周三，在台北举行的记者会上，台湾外交部长李大维拒绝提供关于圣多美和普林西比如何决定与台湾断绝外交关系的详细资料，该国是葡萄牙前殖民地，人口不到 20 万。中国外交部发言人华春莹没有说这个非洲国家什么时候将与北京正式建交。</p>
<p>Reports in Taiwan’s news media suggested that São Tomé and Príncipe’s decision had come from Taipei’s refusal to agree to a request for financial support. Taiwan’s state-run Central News Agency quoted an unnamed official at the Foreign Ministry as saying that São Tomé and Príncipe had sought \$200 million from Taipei as part of what the agency’s report called “checkbook diplomacy.”</p>	<p>台湾新闻媒体的报道说，圣多美和普林西比的决定，是在台北拒绝了该国的财政支持要求之后做出的。台湾的官方通讯社中央社援引外交部一位未具名官员的话说，圣多美和普林西比曾希望从台北得到 2 亿美元，作为中央社报道称之为“金钱外交”的一部分。</p>
<p>But Zhang Baohui, a political scientist at Lingnan University in Hong Kong, said São Tomé’s decision to switch diplomatic allegiance had probably been orchestrated by Beijing and had broader political overtones.</p>	<p>但香港岭南大学的政治学家张泊汇表示，圣多美改变外交关系的决定可能是由北京精心策划的，带有更广泛的政治色彩。</p>
<p>“It looks like something inconsequential, but actually it means a lot for cross-strait relations,” Mr. Zhang said, referring to the body of water that separates Taiwan from the Chinese mainland. “Basically it means Beijing has a new Taiwan strategy: They’re going back to their confrontational style, and the truce with Taiwan over the past eight</p>	<p>张泊汇说，“这看起来像是一件无关紧要的事情，但实际上，这对海峡两岸关系来说意味重大，”他指的是把台湾与中国大陆分开的台湾海峡。“本质上，这意味着北京有了新的台湾战略：他们正在回到以前的对抗性做法，过去八年的与台湾的休战期已经结束了。”</p>

years is over.”	
Ms. Tsai’s predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist Party, had promoted closer ties with China.	蔡英文的前任是来自国民党的马英九，国民党提倡与中国大陆更密切的关系。
Mr. Zhang said that before Ms. Tsai took office, Beijing had reportedly denied requests by several African and Latin American countries to establish formal diplomatic relations with Beijing instead of Taipei. The purpose at the time, he said, was to reward Mr. Ma for his role in stabilizing relations between China and Taiwan and to help him avoid “embarrassing” diplomatic episodes that could damage his domestic political capital.	张泊汇说，在蔡英文上任之前，据说北京曾拒绝了几个非洲和拉丁美洲国家与北京建立外交关系、与台北断交的请求。他说，当时的目的是奖励马英九在稳定大陆与台湾关系上起的作用，帮助他避免可能损害其国内政治资本的“尴尬”外交事件。
Mr. Zhang added that the move by São Tomé and Príncipe could be read as “part of China’s punishment of Tsai for calling Trump.”	张泊汇补充说，圣多美和普林西比的做法可以被看作是“中国对蔡英文与特朗普通话的惩罚的一部分”。
When Mr. Trump answered a congratulatory telephone call from Ms. Tsai this month, he became the first American president or president-elect to speak to a Taiwanese leader since at least 1979. Mr. Trump later said that he viewed the “One China” policy that has informed relations between Washington and Beijing since the 1970s as ripe for review, and Beijing responded by blaming Ms. Tsai’s government for arranging the call.	特朗普在本月早些时候接了蔡英文打过去的祝贺电话，成为自从至少1979年以来与台湾领导人通话的首位美国总统或候任总统。特朗普后来说，他认为，早就该审查自从20世纪70年代以来一直影响着华盛顿与北京关系的“一个中国”政策了。北京的回应是指责蔡英文政府安排了那次通话。
On Thursday, Global Times, a state-run Chinese newspaper, said that São Tomé and Príncipe’s decision was merely a beginning, and that Taiwan could lose all of its diplomatic partners if the Democratic Progressive Party “continues to pursue Taiwan independence.”	周四，中国官方报纸《环球时报》说，圣多美和普林西比的决定只是一个开始，如果民进党“继续推动台独”，台湾可能失去其所有的邦交国。
On Sina Weibo, China’s equivalent of Twitter, people welcomed the African country into the Chinese fold, even as some conceded that their	在中国相当于Twitter的新浪微博上，人们对这个非洲国家投入中国怀抱表示欢迎，同时也有些人承认，他们对该国的地理位置的认知模糊不清。

grasp of its geography was hazy.	
"We should work harder to get the rest of those 21 countries," one person posted. "Then Taiwan would be truly 'independent.' "	"我们应该努力把剩下的 21 个国家争取过来，"一个用户发帖说。"那台湾就会真'独立'了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161223/china-taiwan-sao-tome-principe	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161223/china-taiwan-sao-tome-principe
A Bruised Investor Seeks Justice for China's Market Turmoil	谁该为中国股灾负责？投资者试图起诉证监会
SHANGHAI	上海
WITH the nausea came a sense of frustration. Earlier this year, Xu Caiyuan watched helplessly as the numbers flashed across a computer screen in his office in Shanghai's glittering financial district.	伴随着厌恶而来的，还有一种挫败感。今年早些时候，在自己位于灿烂夺目的上海金融区的办公室里，徐财源无助地看着电脑屏幕上闪动的数字。
The Chinese stock market was in free fall again. In a spectacular crash just months earlier, it had wiped out significant assets of professional investors like himself and the life savings of many ordinary citizens. The instability spread to global markets.	中国股市再次出现自由落体式的下跌。就在几个月前，股市暴跌，吞噬了像他这样的职业投资者相当数量的资产和很多普通人一生的积蓄。这种不稳定蔓延到了全球市场。
"During the stock market plunge, many middle-class investors lost their money, and they don't know why," Mr. Xu, 38, said over lunch in a Southeast Asian restaurant overlooking a park in Shanghai's French Concession. "The reason the market plummeted is because this is a man-made disaster."	"股市暴跌期间，很多中产阶级投资者亏损，却不知道为什么，"38 岁的徐财源在上海前法租界一家能够俯瞰一处公园的东南亚餐厅吃午饭时说道。"市场暴跌是因为这是一场人为的灾难。"
"I think there's a human factor behind the stock market crash," he added. "The crash took me by surprise. I thought, 'This isn't normal.'"	"我认为股市暴跌的背后存在人为因素，"他接着说。"这次暴跌出乎我的意料。我想，'这不正常。'"
Long a shareholder advocate, Mr. Xu is now waging a battle against a powerful government agency in hopes of punishing the officials he blames for the twin disasters, which shook world indexes in summer 2015 and this January.	长期倡导股东权益的徐财源现在正在向一个强大的政府机构开战，希望惩罚一些官员。他认为他们应该为这两场灾难负责。这两场灾难分别在 2015 年夏天和今年 1 月动摇了世界各地的股市指数。

<p>Mr. Xu's target is the China Securities Regulatory Commission, which came under intense criticism from investors and some officials for withholding or misrepresenting information and enacting emergency trading controls that contributed to the terrible losses suffered by investors. Its chairman, Xiao Gang, was fired from his post in February.</p>	<p>徐财源的目标是中国证券监督管理委员会。因为隐瞒或误报信息并实施紧急交易管控措施，导致投资者损失惨重，该机构遭到投资者和部分官员的强烈指责。其主席肖钢于2月被免职。</p>
<p>The market instability led global analysts and many investors here to ask whether the Communist Party was properly managing the markets as well as the broader economy.</p>	<p>市场不稳使得全球分析人士和这里的很多投资者质疑共产党对股市和更广泛层面经济的管理是否恰当。</p>
<p>In the wake of the market crashes, Mr. Xu has emerged as the face of investor frustration as he tries to sue the agency, known widely as the C.S.R.C. Chinese news organizations have published a stream of articles about Mr. Xu this year. Several Chinese news sites have called Mr. Xu the "big brother helping to protect rights." CNBC, the American financial television news network, did a segment on him.</p>	<p>股市暴跌后，徐财源成为了投资者不满情绪的代表，试图起诉证监会。今年，中国新闻机构发表了一系列有关他的文章。几家中文新闻网站称他是“股市维权大哥”。美国财经电视新闻网CNBC还制作了一段有关他的专题节目。</p>
<p>In person, Mr. Xu does not look like a legal brawler. A slim, short man, he showed up to lunch wearing hip glasses and a navy suit with white dots. But as he pulled out documents related to his lawsuit and spoke about them in sharp bursts, his combative side became evident.</p>	<p>见到徐财源，你不会觉得他像是一个死磕法律的人。他身材瘦小，来吃午饭时戴着一副时髦的眼镜，身穿一套带白色圆点的藏青色西装。但在取出和案件有关的文件并连珠炮般谈起它们时，他好斗的一面就表现了出来。</p>
<p>"I don't know if there will be justice, but I can choose to do things," he said. "The reason we appealed to the courts is we trust in the courts and the legal system."</p>	<p>"我不知道会不会得到公正，但我可以选择做一些事情，"他说。"我们诉诸法院是因为我们相信法院和法律制度。"</p>
<p>Mr. Xu had already achieved some prominence in financial circles as an activist investor, known for bringing lawsuits against companies he had invested in that he thought had failed to act in the best interests of shareholders.</p>	<p>在金融圈，不少人都知道他，作为一名维权投资者，徐财源起诉过多家自己投资过的公司，认为它们的行动未能代表股东的最大利益。</p>

<p>His attempt to sue the C.S.R.C. after the January 2016 crash was different, because he was taking on the government. A lower court and a high court rejected the lawsuit this year, despite the news media coverage. In October, he filed an appeal with the Supreme People's Court, hoping the judges would force a lower court to hear the case.</p>	<p>他在 2016 年 1 月股市暴跌后起诉证监会的尝试有所不同，因为他对抗的是政府。尽管有新闻媒体的报道，但今年一家下级法院和一家高级法院均拒绝受理该案。10 月，他上诉至最高人民法院，希望那里的法官强迫下级法院审理该案。</p>
<p>He has been traveling between Shanghai and Beijing all year to deal with the courts, and now awaits an answer.</p>	<p>为了处理和法院有关的事务，他一整年都在上海和北京之间往返。现在，他正在等结果。</p>
<p>Zhang Ren, a lawyer at the Beijing Century Law Firm who has been advising Mr. Xu, said the government's attempts to ignore Mr. Xu's lawsuit "are embarrassing."</p>	<p>一直为徐财源提供建议的北京世纪律师事务所张仁律师称，政府试图忽视徐财源起诉的做法“很难看”。</p>
<p>"And the Intermediate Court's negligence is embarrassing, too," he added, referring to a lower court in Beijing that rejected Mr. Xu's lawsuit.</p>	<p>“中院不作为也很难看，”他补充说。他指的是北京一家拒绝立案的下级法院。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang said the case was one that could be a legal marker. "When China becomes more democratic and respects the rule of law, this could be a precedent," he said.</p>	<p>张仁称此案可能会在法律制度上留下浓墨重彩的一笔。“当中国更有民主法制，这会为将来立法提供素材，”他说。</p>
<p>Another lawyer, Liang Min, disagreed, saying Mr. Xu was pushing a "sensationalistic" case with no basis in proper administrative law.</p>	<p>另一名律师梁敏不这么认为，称徐财源是在打一场“哗众取宠”的官司，没有适用的行政法。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu comes from Wenzhou, in Zhejiang Province in southeastern China, known as a hotbed of entrepreneurship. The youngest of three children, Mr. Xu attended Huadong Normal University in Shanghai, where he studied management. He said he began investing in stocks in 1998, even before he had graduated.</p>	<p>徐财源来自东南部浙江省的温州，那里被称作创业之乡。作为三个孩子中最小的一个，徐财源曾在坐落于上海的华东师范大学就读，学习管理。他说自己 1998 年就开始炒股。那时，他还没毕业。</p>
<p>"At the time, I would look through the financial reports and annual reports of listed companies and make decisions," he said.</p>	<p>“当时，我会通过看财经报道和上市公司的年报来做决定，”他说。</p>
<p>AFTER graduation, he worked several years as a university</p>	<p>毕业后，他当了几年大学行政工作人员，后来成了一名全职投资者，最后创</p>

<p>administrator, then became a full-time investor and eventually started a company to manage investment funds. He now has a small office in the Lujiazui neighborhood, the center of Shanghai's financial industry.</p>	<p>立了一家管理投资基金的公司。现在，他在上海金融业中心陆家嘴有一间小办公室。</p>
<p>He manages two private equity funds, both named after him: Caiyuan No. 1 and Caiyuan No. 2. He belongs to a Wenzhou business association in Shanghai – it is common for Wenzhou entrepreneurs to band together in cities where they live – and to an investors' group in Lujiazui.</p>	<p>他管理着两只以自己的名字命名的私募股权基金：“财源1号”和“财源2号”。他加入了上海的一个温州商会（温州企业家在居住的城市联合在一起的现象颇为常见）和陆家嘴的一个投资者组织。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu said that the funds weathered the market crashes and that his lawsuit was tied solely to his personal investments. He declined to say how much money he lost in the market turmoil, but said some friends had lost the equivalent of tens of millions of dollars.</p>	<p>徐财源说自己管理的基金熬过了市场暴跌，并表示他的诉讼完全是因为自己的个人投资。他不愿透露在股市动荡中亏了多少钱，但表示一些朋友的损失相当于数千万美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu became a public figure in 2008, when he led a shareholder suit against Gangfan, a state-owned steel company based in Sichuan Province that was undergoing restructuring, accusing it of wrongly failing to buy back stock warrants held by investors. A local court ruled in favor of the shareholders. The central government agency in charge of state-owned enterprises then ordered Gangfan to pay the investors 7 billion renminbi, or more than \$1 billion.</p>	<p>在2008年，徐财源成了一名公众人物。当时，他带领一名股东起诉当时正在进行重组的四川国有钢铁公司钢钒，称对方不回购投资者持有的认股权证的做法不当。当地一家法院做出了有利于股东的判决。之后，负责管理国有企业的中央政府机构责令钢钒支付给投资者70亿元人民币。</p>
<p>The victory made news. Since then, Mr. Xu has brought a half-dozen similar lawsuits. In 2010, he was named a “Wenzhou Economic Figure” by Wenzhou Economic Newspaper for his efforts to protect shareholders' rights.</p>	<p>这次胜利成了新闻。自那以后，徐财源又提起六次类似的诉讼。2010年，他因多次保护股东利益而被《温州商报》评为“温州年度经济人物”。</p>
<p>“Some of the listed companies, when they see me, they avoid me like the plague,” he said. “A regulatory body, for example the C.S.R.C., it has</p>	<p>“一些上市公司对我避之唯恐不及，”他说。“监管机构，比如证监会，也觉得头疼。”</p>

headaches.”	
Not all of the lawsuits have been successful. He failed in an attempt to sue a pharmaceuticals company in Inner Mongolia with large property holdings — “This company was set to be a big enterprise in Inner Mongolia, so I think it had influence,” he said.	并非所有起诉都成功了。他曾经试图起诉内蒙古一家持有大量地产的制药公司，但以失败告终。“这家公司要被树立成内蒙的一家大企业，所以我想它有一定的势力，”他说。
Police officers in Inner Mongolia called Mr. Xu to question him over the telephone. Officers in Shanghai did the same.	内蒙古警方给徐财源打电话，在电话里讯问他。上海警方也采取了同样的做法。
Through the years, Mr. Xu has continued investing. “I don’t think I’m an opportunist,” he said. “I think I’ve always invested based on the value of the companies.”	多年来，徐财源仍在投资。“我不认为自己是机会主义者，”他说。“我认为自己的投资永远都是基于公司的价值。”
The case Mr. Xu is trying to make against the China Securities Regulatory Commission is not an easy one. Mr. Xu said he believed the market crashed in part because state-owned enterprises sold large holdings and withdrew from the market under cover from the agency, which reassured people that big investors were staying in the market.	徐财源试图起诉证监会一案不会容易。他说自己认为股市暴跌在一定程度上是因为国有企业在证监会的掩护下卖出大量股票撤离，而证监会却让投资者放心，称大户仍在股市坚守。
He also said the C.S.R.C. had issued a statement called Document No. 21, in which its head, Mr. Xiao, said that a large state securities company would keep up its investments to stabilize the market. That turned out not to be true, Mr. Xu said — in reality, the company and other state-owned enterprises sold off stocks.	他还说证监会发布了一份名为《21号文件》的声明。在声明中，时任证监会主席的肖钢称，一家大型国有证券公司会继续投资，以稳定市场。徐财源说，结果证明并非如此。事实是，这家公司和其他国企都在抛售股票。
The C.S.R.C. spokesman did not respond to multiple calls made to his office on Friday seeking comment.	周五，证监会发言人未回复记者多次拨打的置评请求电话。
Mr. Xu also tried to file a second lawsuit against the agency, this one accusing the agency of not disclosing information properly. The First Intermediate Court accepted the case in September, but then last	徐财源还试图再次起诉该机构，这一次是控告其未妥善地公布信息。北京市第一中级人民法院于9月受理了该案，但上月又改变态度。徐财源说自己也在这就该决定进行上诉。

month reversed itself. Mr. Xu said he was also appealing that decision.	
"I think Wenzhou people are very persistent," Mr. Xu said. "They can endure hardship. They don't surrender to failure."	"我觉得温州人非常执着，"徐财源说。"他们能吃苦。他们不会向失败低头。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161226/a-bruised-investor-seeks-justice-for-chinas-market-turmoil	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161226/a-bruised-investor-seeks-justice-for-chinas-market-turmoil
Planned Hong Kong Museum Will Showcase China's Imperial Relics	香港将新建博物馆展览北京故宫馆藏
BEIJING — In a sign of growing cultural ties between mainland China and Hong Kong, officials in Hong Kong have announced plans to build a museum to serve as a permanent display space for objects from Beijing's Palace Museum, home to some of China's most treasured imperial artifacts.	北京——香港官员宣布计划建造一座博物馆，作为展览北京故宫博物院藏品的永久展示空间，这显示出中国大陆和香港的文化联系在逐渐增强。故宫博物院珍藏着中国一些最为珍贵的皇家文物。
Under the agreement, which was signed in Beijing on Friday by Carrie Lam, Hong Kong's second-ranking official, and Shan Jixiang, director of the Palace Museum, what is being called the Hong Kong Palace Museum will be built as part of the West Kowloon Cultural District, a colossal government-backed cultural infrastructure project.	上周五，香港政府第二号人物林郑月娥(Carrie Lam)和故宫博物院院长单霁翔在北京签署了这项协议。在该协议下，这座香港故宫文化博物馆(Hong Kong Palace Museum)将成为西九文化区的一部分，后者是一个由政府资助的大型文化基础设施项目。
The museum, costing \$451 million and scheduled to be completed in 2022, will be managed by a subsidiary of the West Kowloon Cultural District Authority. Artifacts from the Palace Museum collection highlighting imperial life and culture in China will be exhibited on a long-term basis.	这座耗资 4.51 亿美元的博物馆预计将于 2022 年完工，它将由西九文化区管理局的一个分支机构管理。突显中国皇家生活与文化的故宫博物院藏文物将在这里进行长期的展览。
The Hong Kong architect Rocco Yim has been tapped to design the building, which will have an estimated 328,000 square feet of floor space and feature two exhibition galleries, activity rooms, a 400-seat lecture theater, a gift shop and a restaurant. Costs for the project are	这座建筑将由香港建筑设计师严迅奇(Rocco Yim)设计，占地面积约 32.8 万平方英尺（约合 3 万平方米），有两个展厅、活动室、一座有 400 个座位的演讲厅、一个礼品店和一个餐厅。这个项目的费用都由香港赛马会(Hong Kong Jockey Club)捐赠，该非营利机构过去曾几次为故宫博物院在

<p>being fully covered by a donation from the Hong Kong Jockey Club, a nonprofit organization that has supported several Palace Museum exhibitions in Hong Kong in the past.</p>	<p>香港的展览提供资助。</p>
<p>Government officials are describing the project as part of larger celebrations planned for next year to mark the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's transfer in 1997 from British colonial rule to China.</p>	<p>为纪念香港 1997 年脱离英国殖民统治回归中国 20 周年，明年将举行一场大规模的庆祝活动，政府官员称这个项目是其中的一部分。</p>
<p>"This is the best and greatest gift to celebrate the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the motherland," Leung Chun-ying, Hong Kong's leader, said at the signing ceremony.</p>	<p>这"是庆祝香港回归祖国 20 周年最好的、最大的礼物，"香港领导人梁振英在签约仪式上说。</p>
<p>For many in Hong Kong, the announcement on Friday came as a surprise, prompting critics to raise concerns about the lack of transparency in the government's decision-making process.</p>	<p>周五宣布的这个消息让许多香港人感到意外，也促使批评人士对政府决策过程缺乏透明度表示担忧。</p>
<p>On Monday, Ms. Lam dismissed the concerns, asserting that the preparation and approval of the new museum had been carried out "in accordance with procedures."</p>	<p>周一，林郑月娥对这种担忧予以驳斥，坚称新博物馆的筹备和审批是"按程序"进行的。</p>
<p>"Since the plan for the entire West Kowloon Cultural District was designated for art and cultural facilities, it was not necessary to hold another public consultation on city planning just to build a new museum," she said, according to remarks published on the Hong Kong government's news website.</p>	<p>"由于整个西九文化区的土地规划是用作文化艺术设施，兴建博物馆不需按城市规划程序重新咨询公众，"香港政府新闻网上发布的信息显示，她当时这样讲道。</p>
<p>Ms. Lam's remarks appear to have done little to assuage her critics, many of whom have long been wary of efforts by Beijing to assert its influence in Hong Kong, a semiautonomous territory. At times, the central government in Beijing has acted brazenly, as seen recently when China intervened in a local court case, essentially blocking two</p>	<p>林郑月娥的言论似乎没能缓和批评者的情绪，他们中有许多长久以来一直警惕北京对半自治的香港施加影响的企图。有时，北京的中央政府会明目张胆地采取行动，比如最近北京对当地法院的一个案件进行干预，在实质上阻止两名支持独立的政治人士在香港立法会取得席位。</p>

<p>pro-independence politicians from taking seats in Hong Kong's legislature.</p>	
<p>But more often than not, critics say, Beijing's influence in the city is felt indirectly. Last year, for example, officials at M+, Hong Kong's planned museum of visual culture and another focal point of the West Kowloon Cultural District development, expressed concern that the museum's government financing would make it vulnerable to unseen political pressures packaged as bureaucratic procedures.</p>	<p>但批评人士表示，更常见的情况是，北京对香港的影响是间接感受到的。比如在去年，西九文化区开发的另一个重点、香港计划中的视觉文化博物馆 M+的工作人员表达了这样一种担忧，即这座博物馆的政府资助性质，可能会让它容易受制于以官僚程序的形式出现的、不可见的政治压力。</p>
<p>With the new Hong Kong Palace Museum, however, there will be no denying Beijing's presence. The original Palace Museum, which was founded in 1925 in the heart of China's capital, is, along with the Great Wall, one of China's most prominent landmarks.</p>	<p>然而，对于新的香港故宫文化博物馆而言，北京的影响力则是毋庸置疑的。和长城一样，最早于 1925 年在中国首都的中心建起的故宫博物院是中国最知名的地标之一。</p>
<p>In 2014, more than 15 million people visited the Palace Museum, which is housed within the Forbidden City, though it probably is remembered more for its vermilion walls, white marble footbridges and yellow-glazed roof tiles than for its collection of artifacts, which are typically displayed in the wings of the sprawling complex.</p>	<p>2014 年，有超过 1500 万人参观了位于紫禁城内的故宫博物院，尽管它更多被人记住的可能是朱红的墙壁、白色大理石行人桥和屋顶的黄色琉璃瓦，而非其中的文物，后者通常陈列在这一大片建筑群的侧殿里。</p>
<p>The Palace Museum's collection comprises vast holdings of more than 1.8 million artifacts built on the imperial collections of the Ming and Qing dynasties and later expanded during the 20th century. In the 1940s, however, a number of the most prized objects were carried off by Chiang Kai-shek's retreating Nationalist forces to Taiwan, where they are now displayed in Taiwan's own National Palace Museum.</p>	<p>故宫博物院的文物有 180 万件之多，它们以明清两朝皇家藏品为基础，在 20 世纪有所扩大。但是在上世纪 40 年代，有不少最珍贵的藏品被撤往台湾的蒋介石国民党军队带走，那些藏品现在展示在台湾自己的国立故宫博物院内。</p>
<p>Still, the Beijing Palace Museum's collection is by all accounts impressive, and it includes important works of bronzeware, jade,</p>	<p>不过，北京故宫博物院的藏品依然被认为是十分精彩的，其中包含重要的青铜器、玉石、雕塑、印玺、瓷器、书法和绘画作品，比如著名的 12 世纪卷</p>

<p>sculptures, seals, ceramics, calligraphy and paintings such as the famous 12th-century scroll "Along the River During the Qingming Festival," which drew large crowds in 2007 when it made a rare appearance at the Hong Kong Museum of Art.</p>	<p>轴《清明上河图》。2007年这幅作品罕见地亮相香港艺术馆(Hong Kong Museum of Art), 曾吸引了大批观众。</p>
<p>Given the success of previous exhibits, many in China and Hong Kong have applauded the decision to build a Hong Kong outpost as an opportunity to showcase more of the Palace Museum's holdings before a wider audience. Because of limited space, Beijing's Palace Museum displays only 0.5 percent of its collection in any given year, Mr. Shan, the museum's director, said at a tourism conference in October.</p>	<p>考虑到此前几次展览的成功, 中国大陆和香港有不少人对设立一个香港前哨机构的决定持赞赏态度, 认为这是一个机会, 可以向更广泛的受众展示故宫博物院的更多馆藏。在今年10月举行的一场旅游业会议上, 院长单霁翔表示, 因为空间有限, 北京故宫博物院每年只能展示0.5%的藏品。</p>
<p>At that conference, Mr. Shan also announced plans to build a new 1.3 million-square-foot branch of the Palace Museum in northern Beijing so that more cultural relics could be displayed to the public. And, this week, the Palace Museum is scheduled to unveil a 140,000-square foot "cultural relics hospital" where visitors can see how the museum's ancient works are repaired and restored.</p>	<p>在那场会议上, 单霁翔也宣布了在北京北部建造一座面积130万平方英尺(约合12万平方米)的故宫博物院新分院的计划, 这样就能向公众展示更多文化遗产。本周, 故宫博物院本周将开放一座占地14万平方英尺的“文物医院”, 访客可以在那里观看博物院的古代作品是如何进行补救和修复的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161228/hong-kong-palace-museum</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161228/hong-kong-palace-museum</p>
<p>China Deploys Aircraft Carrier to Disputed South China Sea</p>	<p>中国航母进入南海争议海域, 挑战特朗普</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese military, in a move analysts described as a challenge to President-elect Donald J. Trump's strident criticism of China, has deployed an aircraft carrier to patrol the contested South China Sea, officials said on Tuesday.</p>	<p>北京——美国官员周二表示, 中国军方部署了一艘航母前往有争议的南海水域巡逻, 分析人士称, 这是在对候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)激烈批评中国的举动提出挑战。</p>
<p>The ship, which is known as the Liaoning and is China's first and only aircraft carrier, was spotted leading five other Chinese warships this week in patrols near the coasts of Taiwan and Japan. China claims the</p>	<p>这艘辽宁舰是中国第一艘也是唯一的一艘航空母舰, 本周它率领另外五艘中国军舰在台湾和日本海岸附近巡逻。中国无视邻国和美国的反对, 声称南海属于自己。</p>

<p>South China Sea as its own despite objections from neighboring countries and the United States.</p>	
<p>Chinese military experts called the deployment of the Liaoning a long-overdue challenge to American military dominance in the Pacific. Several said the move appeared aimed at testing Mr. Trump, who has antagonized Beijing with acerbic words and actions on issues like Taiwan, trade and North Korea.</p>	<p>中国军事专家称，部署辽宁舰是对美国在太平洋的军事主导地位早就该有的挑战。其中有几个人说，这次行动的目的是对特朗普的测试，他在台湾、贸易和朝鲜等问题上的过激言行引起了北京的反感。</p>
<p>“The message is: ‘If you test our bottom line, we’ll play that game too,’” said Ni Lexiong, a naval expert at Shanghai University of Political Science and Law.</p>	<p>上海政法大学的海洋军事专家倪乐雄表示，“这里要传达的信息是：如果你想来测试我们的底线，那我们也会玩这个游戏。”</p>
<p>The decision by Beijing to deploy the carrier group seemed likely to complicate an increasingly fractious relationship between China and the United States.</p>	<p>北京部署航母的决定，可能会让中美之间日益紧张的关系变得更加复杂。</p>
<p>Nowhere are those tensions more on display than in the South China Sea, where American forces have resisted China’s efforts to build artificial islands and military outposts as part of its efforts to assert greater control over the sea, a major commercial waterway.</p>	<p>最能展示这种紧张关系的地方就是南海了，中国在那里修建人工岛屿和军事前哨基地，希望在这一主要商业航道上掌握更大控制权，这种努力遭到了美国军队的抵制。</p>
<p>In the weeks since Mr. Trump’s election, Beijing has increased pressure on the United States, placing weapons on disputed islands and seizing an underwater United States Navy drone from international waters.</p>	<p>在特朗普当选后的几周时间里，北京对美国施加了更大的压力，在有争议的岛屿上架设武器，并从国际水域捕获了一架美国海军的无人潜航器。</p>
<p>Chinese officials appear to be emboldened by Mr. Trump’s pledge to focus on domestic issues and his ambivalence toward the One China principle, an understanding between the United States and China that has underpinned relations for decades.</p>	<p>特朗普誓言要关注美国国内的问题，而且他对构成中美关系数十年来基础的“一个中国”原则态度模棱两可，这似乎激发了中国官员的大胆举动。</p>
<p>“The mission is to signal to neighbors that Beijing will set the security</p>	<p>华盛顿智库囊团新美国安全中心(Center for a New American Security)的高</p>

<p>table in East Asian waters, and that not even President Donald Trump can reverse that trend," Patrick M. Cronin, a senior director at the Center for a New American Security, a Washington think tank, said in an email.</p>	<p>级主管帕特里克·克罗宁（Patrick M. Cronin）在一封电邮中表示，“它的使命是向邻国发出信号，北京将设定东亚水域的安全日程，即使唐纳德·特朗普总统也不能扭转这种趋势。”</p>
<p>Chinese officials played down the significance of the Liaoning's journey, saying the ships were taking part in annual training exercises.</p>	<p>中国官员淡化了辽宁舰此行的意义，说这些船只是在参加年度训练。</p>
<p>"The Liaoning aircraft carrier is entitled to the freedom of navigation and overflight under international law," Hua Chunying, a spokeswoman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at a news conference on Monday. "We hope that all parties will respect this."</p>	<p>“辽宁舰应该依法享有国际法规定的海上航行和飞越自由。”外交部发言人华春莹周一在记者会上表示，“希望各方对此予以尊重。”</p>
<p>Officials in Taiwan and Japan said that the warships were spotted patrolling their coasts over the past several days. Taiwanese officials said the Liaoning came within 90 nautical miles of the southern tip of the island before entering the South China Sea. Japanese officials said the ships were seen near the shores of Okinawa, in the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>台湾和日本官员称，过去几天发现相关船只在他们的海岸附近巡逻。台湾官员称，辽宁舰在进入南海前，距离该岛最南端不足90海里。日本官员则称，在位于太平洋上的冲绳岛海岸附近看到了相关船只。</p>
<p>Many people in China cheered the deployment of the Liaoning, a discarded vessel bought from Ukraine in 1998 and refurbished by the Chinese Navy.</p>	<p>中国国内很多人对辽宁舰的部署感到高兴。辽宁舰曾是一艘弃船，后于1998年被中国海军从乌克兰手中买下，并进行了翻新。</p>
<p>While the Liaoning lacks the capabilities of its American counterparts, it is a symbol of national pride for the government, which is in the midst of an effort to vastly upgrade its military capacity to meet its ambition of projecting strength far from Beijing. Officials have announced plans for a second aircraft carrier and other high-tech weapons.</p>	<p>尽管辽宁舰缺乏美国航空母舰的性能，但对中国政府来说，它是民族自豪感的象征。中国政府正在大力提升其军事实力，以实现向远离北京的地方投放力量的目标。官方已经宣布要建造第二艘航空母舰和开发其他高科技武器的计划。</p>
<p>Some commentators in China seized the moment to call on officials to send the Liaoning closer to American shores.</p>	<p>中国国内的一些评论人士抓住这个时机，呼吁官方派辽宁舰驶向距离美国海岸更近的地方。</p>
<p>"Aircraft carriers are strategic tools which should be used to show</p>	<p>“航母是战略工具，它应当用来向世界展现中国的力量……塑造外部世界对中</p>

<p>China's strength to the world and shape the outside world's attitude toward China," an editorial in Global Times, a state-run newspaper that often adopts a nationalistic tone, said on Sunday. "As China's only aircraft carrier fleet now, it should have the ability and courage to sail further."</p>	<p>国的态度，“经常使用民族主义腔调的官方报纸《环球时报》在周日的社评中说。“所以尽管我们目前只有一个航母编队，但它也应该有能力、有勇气往远处走。”</p>
<p>The Department of Defense declined to directly address China's movements in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>中国国防部拒绝就中国在南海的一系列动作直接发表评论。</p>
<p>"We continue to observe a range of ongoing Chinese military activity in the region," Cmdr. Gary Ross, a spokesman for the Pentagon, said in a statement on Tuesday. "The United States recognizes the rights, freedoms and lawful uses of the sea and airspace guaranteed to all countries in accordance with international law."</p>	<p>“我们将继续观察中国正在该地区进行的一系列军事活动，”五角大楼发言人加里·罗斯(Gary Ross)在周二的一份声明中说。“美国承认所有国家依据国际法享有的合法使用海域和空域的权利和自由。”</p>
<p>In Taiwan, officials called for caution. Many residents worry that China is seeking to punish Taiwan for Mr. Trump's actions. He surprised officials in Beijing when he took a call from President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan, breaking from decades of diplomatic practice. More recently, he suggested he might abandon the One China principle, prompting sharp rebukes from Beijing.</p>	<p>在台湾，官方呼吁要保持警惕。很多民众担心大陆会因为特朗普的一系列举动而惩罚台湾。特朗普接听了台湾总统蔡英文电话的举动打破了数十年来的外交惯例，令北京的官员大感意外。最近，他还暗示可能会放弃“一个中国”的原则，引来了北京的严厉指责。</p>
<p>In a speech on Tuesday, Taiwan's defense minister, Feng Shih-kuan, spoke about the dangers facing the island and urged more training for Taiwanese soldiers. "The threat of our enemies is growing day by day," he said, according to Reuters.</p>	<p>周二发表讲话时，台湾国防部长冯世宽谈到了该岛面临的危险，并敦促增加对台湾士兵的训练。据路透社报道，冯世宽说，“敌情威胁日益增长。”</p>
<p>As China looks to expand its power in the South China Sea, some experts argue that it risks antagonizing nearby countries, potentially pushing them to form stronger alliances with the United States.</p>	<p>随着中国寻求在南海扩大自己的实力，一些专家称它可能会惹恼附近的国家，有可能促使它们同美国结成更强大的联盟。</p>

<p>"As China's military power grows, the fear is that so, too, will its appetite for regional hegemony," said Mr. Cronin of the Center for a New American Security. "Thus China's coercion will impose yet new costs on Beijing."</p>	<p>"随着中国军力的增强，担心其谋求地区霸权的忧虑也会增加，"新美国安全中心(Center for a New American Security)的克罗宁说。"因此，中国的胁迫会给北京带来新的成本。"</p>
<p>Still, others note China's ability to win allies in the region through its economic might, and they point to the shifting allegiances of countries like the Philippines, an American ally that has warmed up to Beijing in recent months.</p>	<p>但其他人认为中国能够通过自己的经济实力在该地区赢得盟友，并指出菲律宾等国的忠诚已经出现了动摇。菲律宾是美国的盟友，但最近几个月却对北京变得热情起来。</p>
<p>Xu Guangyu, a retired major general in the People's Liberation Army, said China's decision to deploy aircraft carriers in faraway waters and to expand its military were natural developments for a country of China's stature.</p>	<p>中国人民解放军退役少将徐光宇称，对于中国这样体量的国家来说，在遥远水域部署航空母舰并扩大军力的决定是水到渠成之举。</p>
<p>"People in other countries should rest assured that China will not interfere in other country's affairs like the U.S.," he said.</p>	<p>"其他国家的民众大可放心，中国不会像美国那样干涉他国事务，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161228/south-china-sea-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20161228/south-china-sea-trump</p>
<p>Taiwan's President Accuses China of Renewed Intimidation</p>	<p>蔡英文抨击北京打压恐吓台湾</p>
<p>BEIJING — President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan sharply criticized China's leaders on Saturday, saying they had resorted to military and economic threats in order to intimidate the island.</p>	<p>北京——台湾总统蔡英文于周六猛烈抨击中国领导人，说他们用军事和经济威胁的手段来恐吓台湾。</p>
<p>"Step by step, Beijing is going back to the old path of dividing, coercing and even threatening and intimidating Taiwan," she told journalists in Taipei, the capital, at a year-end news conference.</p>	<p>蔡英文在首都台北的年终记者会上说，"北京当局，正一步步地退回对台湾分化、打压，甚至威胁、恫吓的老路。"</p>
<p>Tensions between Taiwan and China, which have been rivals since the Communist Revolution of 1949, intensified in December after Ms. Tsai spoke on the phone with the American president-elect, Donald J.</p>	<p>台湾和中国大陆自从1949年共产主义革命胜利以来一直是对手，在蔡英文与美国候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)通电话、打破了长期的外交惯例之后，两岸的紧张局势有所加剧。</p>

<p>Trump, breaking a longstanding diplomatic practice.</p>	
<p>In recent weeks, China has stepped up military activities near Taiwan, sending its sole aircraft carrier through the waters near the island and dispatching military planes in the region. On Monday, Beijing announced that São Tomé and Príncipe, an island nation off the west coast of Africa that was one of Taiwan's fewer than two dozen remaining diplomatic allies, had switched its allegiance to the mainland, provoking an outcry in Taiwan.</p>	<p>在几周里，中国加强了在台湾附近的军事活动，将中国唯一的一艘航空母舰派往台湾附近的水域，还向该地区派遣了军用飞机。上周一，北京宣称，位于非洲西海岸的岛国圣多美和普林西比与台湾断交，改为支持北京。这引发了台湾的强烈抗议，该岛国曾经是台湾剩下的二十几个外交盟友之一。</p>
<p>Despite Beijing's recent actions, which she said had "hurt the feelings" of the Taiwanese people and destabilized relations, Ms. Tsai vowed to avoid a confrontation.</p>	<p>蔡英文说，尽管北京最近的行为“伤害了台湾人民的情感”，但她承诺要避免冲突。</p>
<p>"We will not bow to pressure, and we will of course not revert to the old path of confrontation," she said.</p>	<p>她说，“我们不会屈服于压力，也不会走回对抗的老路。”</p>
<p>Ms. Tsai faces the delicate task of registering discontent with Beijing while also sending a message that Taiwan will exercise restraint. The United States, which sees Taiwan as one of its most reliable allies in Asia and has sold billions of dollars of weapons to the island, has long sought to avoid a conflict between the two sides.</p>	<p>摆蔡英文面前的微妙任务是，既要对北京表示不满，同时也要传达台湾将会克制的信息。美国把台湾看作是自己在亚洲最可靠的盟友之一，已向台湾出售了数十亿美元的军火，美国长期以来一直设法避免两岸之间的冲突。</p>
<p>But the election of Mr. Trump could complicate matters. He has antagonized Beijing with a series of critical comments. The president-elect has also questioned the One China policy, which has underpinned relations between Washington and Beijing for decades, and criticized China's military buildup in the disputed South China Sea.</p>	<p>但特朗普的当选可能让问题复杂化。他发表的一系列批评性评论已让北京感到愤怒。这名候任总统还质疑构成华盛顿与北京几十年来关系基础的“一个中国”政策，批评中国在有争议的南海加强军事力量。</p>
<p>Bonnie S. Glaser, an Asia expert at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said Ms. Tsai's words might</p>	<p>华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)亚洲事务专家葛来仪(Bonnie S. Glaser)说，蔡英文的话可能会使美国官员放</p>

reassure American officials that she would not pursue rash policies in the face of China's show of strength.	心，她不会在中国耀武扬威的情况下采取轻率的政策。
"She remains calm, rational and patient," Ms. Glaser wrote in an email.	"她保持冷静、理性和耐心，"葛来仪在一封电子信中写道。
Still, Ms. Tsai, whose Democratic Progressive Party has traditionally favored independence for Taiwan, could face serious challenges in the coming months.	尽管如此，蔡英文在未来几个月里可能面临严峻的挑战，她所在的民进党传统上倾向于台湾独立。
Many people in Taiwan are nervous that Mr. Trump will use the island as a bargaining chip against China. And Ms. Tsai's preference for stability in the region may not mesh with Mr. Trump's bombastic style.	台湾的许多人有一种恐惧，那就是特朗普会把台湾作为与中国谈判的筹码。而蔡英文对区域内稳定局面的偏好，可能与特朗普大放厥词的作风不相吻合。
Richard C. Bush, the director of the Center for East Asia Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said Ms. Tsai understood the need to "maintain a balance among relations with China, relations with the United States and domestic politics."	华盛顿布鲁金斯学会东亚政策研究中心主任理查德·C·布什(Richard C. Bush)说，蔡英文明白"在台中关系、台美关系，以及国内政治之间保持平衡"的必要性。
Ms. Tsai's vision, however, "may not align well with the incoming Trump administration's apparent belief that it can pressure China on all fronts more than the Obama administration has," he said.	但是，他说，蔡英文的愿景"可能并不与新一届的特朗普政府表面上的信念完全一致，特朗普认为，他的政府能在所有的方面向中国施加压力，比奥巴马政府采取的做法更广泛。"
Ms. Tsai also sought to quell concerns about planned stopovers in Houston and San Francisco during a visit to Central America scheduled for January.	蔡英文已定于1月份访问中美洲，行程上有在休斯顿和旧金山停留的计划，她也试图平息这个停留计划引起的担忧。
The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Thursday called on the United States to block Ms. Tsai from entering the country, warning that such a visit would embolden independence activists in Taiwan.	中国外交部上周四呼吁美国不允许蔡英文过境，并警告说，这种访问会让台湾的支持独立人士更大胆。
Ms. Tsai described the visit as "unofficial," saying, "A transit stop is just a transit stop."	蔡英文把访问描述为"非官方的"，她说，"过境停留只不过是过境停留而已。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170103/taiwan-china-tsai-ing-wen-tru	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170103/taiwan-china-tsai-ing-wen-tru

mp	mp
Closing China's Ivory Market: Will It Save Elephants?	中国宣布关闭象牙市场能拯救大象吗?
NAIROBI, Kenya — In the past 10 years, tens of thousands of elephants have been slaughtered across Africa to feed China's insatiable appetite for ivory. Entire herds from Gabon to Tanzania have disappeared. Even baby elephants have been killed for their tiny stubs of ivory. Scientists have said that the very survival of the species is in China's hands.	肯尼亚内罗毕——在过去的 10 年中，为了满足中国对象牙不知餍足的胃口，非洲有数以万计的大象遭到屠杀。从加蓬到坦桑尼亚，象群消失了。即使是幼象也因为刚刚冒头的小象牙而遭到杀害。科学家们说，这个物种的生存前景掌握在中国的手中。
On Friday, after years of denying that China was part of the problem, the Chinese government made a stunning announcement: It would shut down the country's ivory market, the world's largest.	中国多年来一直否认自己是这个问题的一部分，但上周五，中国政府发表了一则出人意料的声明：它将关闭该国的象牙市场。那是世界上最大的象牙市场。
Will this save the elephants? This is what experts on the plight of elephants say:	这能拯救大象吗？深谙大象所处困境的专家表示：
— It all depends on the price. If China simply shuts down its legal ivory trade but does little to combat the much bigger illegal trade, then the price of ivory (now about \$500 per pound) will stay high, giving poachers an incentive to keep killing.	——这完全取决于价格。如果中国仅仅是关停其合法的象牙贸易，在打击规模更大的黑市方面没有什么作为的话，那么象牙价格（现在每磅约 500 美元）将继续保持在高位，偷猎者仍然有继续猎杀大象的动机。
— Making all ivory illegal in China could push the price up, like illegal drugs.	——宣布中国境内所有象牙非法可能会推高价格，就像非法药物一样。
— Neighboring markets will be crucial. If Vietnam, Myanmar, the Philippines and others do not take similar steps, then many Chinese will buy their ivory from other places, which will keep demand high.	——邻国市场将变得至关重要。如果越南、缅甸、菲律宾和其他国家不采取类似的举措，届时将有很多中国人从其他地方购买象牙，这会维持需求的高企。
— African elephants face other threats, including habitat destruction and increasingly deadly contacts with humans. In Kenya, a truck speeding down a highway recently rammed into an elephant and killed it.	——非洲大象还面临着其他威胁，包括栖息地遭到破坏，以及与人类的接触越来越致命。最近，肯尼亚一辆在公路上疾驰的卡车撞死了一头大象。

<p>— Many elephants are also hunted for bush meat. China's new policy will not affect that.</p>	<p>——还有很多大象是因为有人想吃野味而被猎杀。中国的新政策影响不到这个方面。</p>
<p>— If the Chinese government commits to combating the ivory trade, then the price of ivory could collapse. Criminal organizations and poachers will then abandon the business, and Africa's elephant herds could recover for the first time in years.</p>	<p>——如果中国政府致力于打击象牙交易，那么象牙价格可能会暴跌。犯罪组织和偷猎者就会放弃这项生意，非洲象群的数量可能会迎来多年来的首次回升。</p>
<p>Wildlife researchers estimate that 50 to 70 percent of all smuggled elephant ivory — maybe even more — ends up in China, where there are countless ivory workshops and showrooms, many perfectly legal.</p>	<p>野生动物研究人员估计，在所有走私象牙中，最终流向中国的占 50%到 70%，甚或更多。中国有不计其数的象牙工厂和展厅，其中很多完全合法。</p>
<p>In China now, large pieces of legal ivory come with documents certifying that the ivory was acquired before the 1989 worldwide ban on the commercial ivory trade or that it came from one of the authorized sales since then, when a few African countries were allowed to sell from their stockpiles.</p>	<p>在中国，现在很多大件的合法象牙都附有相关文件，证明象牙购买于 1989 年那项叫停商业象牙贸易的禁令颁布之前，或是购自那之后的授权销售途径。那项全球性禁令颁布后，一些非洲国家获准销售自己的库存。</p>
<p>But many wildlife experts say this system is a farce. The ivory papers can be easily forged, and often the ivory in public shops is smuggled ivory from recently killed elephants that has been illegally imported and fraudulently labeled.</p>	<p>但很多野生动物专家表示，这一制度纯属闹剧。象牙文件造假容易，对外开放的店铺里摆放的象牙，往往是取自刚刚被猎杀的大象的走私象牙。它们被非法进口，并被贴上假标签。</p>
<p>Iain Douglas-Hamilton, one of the world's most renowned elephant researchers, said that up until a few years ago, Chinese officials denied that their country was a part of the ivory problem.</p>	<p>伊恩·道格拉斯-汉密尔顿(Iain Douglas-Hamilton)是全球最著名的大象研究人员之一。他说，直到几年前，中国官方还否认中国是象牙问题的一部分。</p>
<p>"It was a topic you couldn't bring up with them," Douglas-Hamilton said.</p>	<p>"那时候，你不能和他们提起这个话题，"道格拉斯-汉密尔顿说。</p>
<p>But over the years, he said, China has grown embarrassed by the criticism it has received around the world for its appetite for ivory.</p>	<p>但他说，这些年来，中国因对象牙的需求而受到全世界的指责，并因此感到尴尬。野生动物团体、美国政府、非洲政府和国际影星纷纷敦促中国对象牙</p>

Wildlife groups, the U.S. government, African governments and international movie stars have harangued China to say no to ivory.	说不。
"China has come through an extraordinary evolution," Douglas-Hamilton said.	"中国经历了一场非凡的演变,"道格拉斯-汉密尔顿说。
China says it will shut down its ivory trade by the end of the year. It says it will start by closing the legal ivory processing factories.	中国表示将在年底之前取缔象牙贸易,并且将从关停合法的象牙加工厂开始。
But will this drive the trade underground? For instance, it is forbidden in China to traffic in tiger parts.	但此举会不会促使该贸易转向地下?比如,中国是禁止交易老虎的身体部位的。
But there is still a thriving underground trade in tiger bones, used to make very expensive wines cherished for their supposed medicinal powers.	但虎骨的地下贸易依然颇为繁荣。因被认为具有药用价值,虎骨被视为珍宝并被用来制成非常昂贵的酒。
Some consumers seem to get an additional thrill from knowing tiger-bone wine is highly illegal.	一些消费者似乎会因为虎骨酒严重违法而感到更加刺激。
Karl Ammann, a documentary filmmaker and independent wildlife investigator in Kenya, said he was worried that something like this could happen to ivory.	肯尼亚纪录片制作人、独立野生动物调查人士卡尔·安曼(Karl Ammann)称,他担心类似的情况会发生在象牙身上。
Ivory's value as a status symbol could increase, he said, if ivory is seen as a statement of being above the law.	他说,如果象牙被视作凌驾于法律之上的证明,其作为身份地位象征的价值可能会增加。
"If it's illegal, that might make it even more attractive," he said.	"如果是非法的,这甚至可能会让它变得更有吸引力,"他说。
Ammann also said many ivory-carving factories had moved to Vietnam. On a recent trip to Hanoi, Vietnam's capital, he said, he visited an ivory workshop that used a computerized machine that carved five ivory pieces at once.	安曼还表示,不少象牙雕刻厂已转移至越南。他说,最近去越南首都河内时,他参观了一家象牙厂。该厂用的是一台用电脑控制的机器,一次能够雕刻五件象牙制品。
The reaction among many wildlife experts in Africa can be summed up in one word: cautious.	非洲很多野生动物专家的反应可以用一个词来概括:谨慎。

<p>"Assuming they are able to break the market, for us it does offer a bit of light at the end of a very dark tunnel," said Emmanuel de Merode, director of Virunga National Park in Congo.</p>	<p>"假设他们能够打破市场，对我们来说，这的确是在一条非常黑暗的隧道尽头提供了一点亮光，"刚果维龙加国家公园(Virunga National Park)园长埃曼努埃尔·德梅罗德(Emmanuel de Merode)说。</p>
<p>But he quickly added: "Ivory can be stockpiled. Some people may think it's worth trying to get more ivory in case the market opens one day."</p>	<p>但他很快又补充说："象牙可能会被囤积起来。一些人也许会认为，不妨试试弄到更多象牙，说不定有一天市场又开放了呢。"</p>
<p>That could mean an increase in poaching before China's ban takes effect.</p>	<p>这可能意味着在中国的禁令生效前，偷猎现象会增加。</p>
<p>Paula Kahumbu, chief executive of WildlifeDirect, a conservation group in Kenya, said she was "suspicious" about China's motives and its commitment to fight the ivory trade.</p>	<p>肯尼亚保护组织野生动物信息(WildlifeDirect)的执行主任保罗·卡乎姆卜(Paula Kahumbu)说，她对中国的动机和打击象牙贸易的承诺"感到怀疑"。</p>
<p>"China needs Africa right now," she said. "I think they're just buying good will."</p>	<p>"中国现在需要非洲，"她说。"我觉得他们只是在换取善意。"</p>
<p>Kahumbu cited several Chinese infrastructure projects that had caused problems for Kenya's wildlife.</p>	<p>卡乎姆卜列举了中国的几个基础设施项目作为例子。它们给肯尼亚的野生动物带来了麻烦。</p>
<p>When it comes to Africa, she said, China does not have "an environmental bone" in its body.</p>	<p>在非洲的问题上，她说，中国的身体里没有长"环保的骨头"。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170105/africa-ivory-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170105/africa-ivory-china</p>
<p>Enough of the Tweets, China's State Media Tells Trump</p>	<p>新华社告诉特朗普：Twitter 外交不可取</p>
<p>BEIJING — It's become easy to imagine an aide to China's president, Xi Jinping, knocking on his bedroom door in the middle of the night to report the latest from Trump Tower: "He's tweeted about us again."</p>	<p>北京——不难想象这样的情景，中国国家主席习近平的助手半夜敲开他的卧室门，向他汇报来自特朗普大厦的最新消息："他又发关于我们的推文了。"</p>
<p>China's leaders thought they had a solution to the torrent of snark, jibes and condemnation on Twitter. They banned access to it in China. But, paradoxically, China has become the country that President-elect Donald J. Trump seems to most enjoy trolling on his open-all-hours</p>	<p>中国领导人曾以为他们有办法解决 Twitter 上发出的连珠炮式的尖锐批评、嘲笑和谴责。他们屏蔽了 Twitter，不让它进入中国。但很矛盾的是，中国似乎已成为候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普最喜欢在其连轴转的 Twitter 帐户上发帖挑衅的国家。</p>

<p>Twitter feed.</p>	
<p>In bursts of 140 characters or less, he has jabbed at Beijing over Taiwan, trade, the South China Sea and, most recently, North Korea. "China has been taking out massive amounts of money & wealth from the U.S. in totally one-sided trade, but won't help with North Korea. Nice!" Mr. Trump said on Twitter on Monday.</p>	<p>在不超过 140 个字符的迸发中，特朗普已多次直戳北京，包括在台湾、贸易和南中国海问题上，最近还在朝鲜问题上。“中国通过一边倒的贸易赚取了大量资金和财富，却在朝鲜问题上不帮忙。这太棒了！”特朗普周一在 Twitter 上说。</p>
<p>How and when Mr. Xi reads about these broadsides remains a mystery to outsiders. Translating Mr. Trump's sarcasm — "Nice!" — could be tricky. But Chinese officials and the state news media want Mr. Trump to know that their leaders prefer doing diplomacy the old-fashioned way, behind closed doors and muffled in platitudes.</p>	<p>对外界来说，习近平怎样以及何时读到这些猛烈抨击仍是个谜。翻译特朗普“这太棒了！”的挖苦语气也许颇为棘手。但是，中国官员和官方新闻媒体想让特朗普知道，中国领导人喜欢用老方式搞外交，喜欢关起门来说一些陈词滥调。</p>
<p>Xinhua, the state news agency, has more or less asked Mr. Trump to shut up. "An obsession with 'Twitter foreign policy' is undesirable," read the headline of a Xinhua commentary on Tuesday about Mr. Trump's posts.</p>	<p>官方通讯社新华社已差不多要求特朗普闭嘴。周二的一篇针对特朗普推文的新华时评用的标题是：“沉迷于‘推特外交’不可取。”</p>
<p>"Everyone recognizes the common sense that foreign policy isn't child's play, and even less is it like doing business deals," said the article, published after Mr. Trump's latest barbed comments on China.</p>	<p>这篇时评，是在特朗普最新发布讽刺中国的帖子之后发表的。文章说，“大家公认的一个常识是，外交绝非儿戏，更不能当成生意来做。”</p>
<p>"Twitter shouldn't become an instrument of foreign policy," the article said. Earlier that day, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs rejected Mr. Trump's accusation that Beijing had coddled North Korea.</p>	<p>“推特不应成为外交政策的工具，”时评写道。当天早些时候，外交部发言人表示拒绝接受特朗普的指责。特朗普认为北京惯坏了朝鲜。</p>
<p>But the article acknowledged that it was probably too late to detach Mr. Trump from Twitter. Mr. Trump's designated press secretary, Sean Spicer, has indicated that Mr. Trump will keep using the terse, punchy format after he settles in the White House.</p>	<p>但那篇时评也承认，让特朗普与 Twitter 分手可能为时已晚。特朗普尚未上任的新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)表示，特朗普入主白宫后将继续使用这种简明又有冲击力的方式。</p>

<p>"Issuing tweets has become a habit for Mr. Trump," Xinhua noted. Mr. Trump, it said, appeared to assume that "issuing hard-line comments and taking up sensitive issues may perhaps add to his chips for negotiating with other countries."</p>	<p>新华社评注意到，“在推特上发发推文，也成了特朗普先生的一种习惯。”时评说，特朗普似乎认为，“发表一些强硬言论，触碰一些敏感问题，或许就能增加与他国谈判的筹码。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is most unlikely to joust directly with Mr. Trump on Twitter. The service has been banned in China since 2009, though residents find ways to poke through the firewall of censorship.</p>	<p>习近平在 Twitter 上与特朗普短兵相接是极为不可能的事情。自 2009 年以来，中国就一直在屏蔽 Twitter，虽然一些人找到了穿越审查防火墙的方法。</p>
<p>And while Chinese politicians love slogans, they prefer to communicate with foreign leaders through long, tranquilizing disquisitions. Open sarcasm is rare.</p>	<p>虽然中国政客喜欢口号，但他们更愿意用漫长的、镇定的论述来与外国领导人沟通。很少有公开的讽刺。</p>
<p>Sad!</p>	<p>真可悲!</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170105/china-xinhua-donald-trump-twitter</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170105/china-xinhua-donald-trump-twitter</p>
<p>China Aims to Spend at Least \$360 Billion on Renewable Energy by 2020</p>	<p>中国将投资 2.5 万亿人民币发展可再生能源</p>
<p>China intends to spend more than \$360 billion through 2020 on renewable power sources like solar and wind, the government's energy agency said on Thursday.</p>	<p>中国政府的能源机构周四宣布，中国计划到 2020 年为止，在太阳能和风能等可再生能源上共投资 2.5 万亿元人民币。</p>
<p>The country's National Energy Administration laid out a plan to dominate one of the world's fastest-growing industries, just at a time when the United States is set to take the opposite tack as Donald J. Trump, a climate-change doubter, prepares to assume the presidency.</p>	<p>通过该计划，中国国家能源局希望能在这个全球增长最快的行业建立统治地位。与此同时，对气候变化持怀疑态度的唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)即将就任总统，美国正准备反其道而行之。</p>
<p>The agency said in a statement that China would create more than 13 million jobs in the renewable energy sector by 2020, curb the growth of greenhouse gasses that contribute to global warming and reduce the</p>	<p>国家能源局在一份声明中称，到 2020 年，中国将在可再生能源领域创造逾 1300 万个工作岗位、抑制导致全球变暖的温室气体的增长并减少煤烟。最近几天，煤烟导致北京和中国其他一些城市笼罩在一片有毒的雾霾中。</p>

<p>amount of soot that in recent days has blanketed Beijing and other Chinese cities in a noxious cloud of smog.</p>	
<p>China surpassed the United States a decade ago as the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gasses, and now discharges about twice as much. For years, its oil and coal industries prospered under powerful political patrons and the growth-above-anything mantra of the ruling Communist Party.</p>	<p>十年前，中国超过美国成为全球最大的温室气体排放国。现在，中国的排放量约是美国的两倍。多年来，在强大的政治靠山和共产党增长高于一切的准则的扶持下，中国的石油和煤炭行业繁荣发展。</p>
<p>The result was choking pollution and the growing recognition that China, many of whose biggest cities are on the coast, will be threatened by rising sea levels.</p>	<p>后果就是令人窒息的污染，对中国将受到海平面不断上升的威胁也产生越来越强烈的认识。中国最大的城市中很多都位于沿海地区。</p>
<p>But even disregarding the threat of climate change, China's announcement was a bold claim on leadership in the renewable energy industry, where Chinese companies, buoyed by a huge domestic market, are already among the world's dominant players. Thanks in part to Chinese manufacturing, costs in the wind and solar industries are plummeting, making them increasingly competitive with power generation from fossil fuels like coal and natural gas.</p>	<p>但即便不考虑气候变化的威胁，中国宣布这一计划也是在大胆地谋求对可再生能源行业的领导权。在该领域，中国公司在巨大的国内市场的支持下，已经跻身全球主导力量之列。风能和太阳能行业的成本骤降在一定程度上是拜中国制造所赐，使得它们相较于煤炭和天然气等化石燃料发电越来越有竞争力。</p>
<p>Sam Geall, executive editor of Chinadialogue, an English- and Chinese-language website that focuses on the environment, said that the United States, by moving away from a focus on reducing carbon emissions, risked losing out to China in the race to lead the industry.</p>	<p>重点关注环境问题的英汉双语网站中外对话的主编萨姆·杰尔(Sam Geall)说，美国不再注重降低碳排放的做法，可能会在为领导该行业而展开的竞赛中输给中国。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has in the past called the theory of human-caused global warming a hoax and picked a fierce opponent of President Obama's rules to reduce carbon emissions, Scott Pruitt, the Oklahoma attorney general, to lead the Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	<p>特朗普过去称人为原因导致全球变暖的理论是一场骗局，并选择了俄克拉何马州检察长斯科特·普鲁特(Scott Pruitt)领导美国环境保护局(Environmental Protection Agency)。后者强烈反对奥巴马总统的减排规定。</p>

<p>The investment commitment made by the Chinese, combined with Mr. Trump's moves, means jobs that would have been created in the United States may instead go to Chinese workers.</p>	<p>中国的投资承诺，加上特朗普的举动，意味着本可以在美国创造的就业机会可能会流向中国的劳动者。</p>
<p>Even the headline-grabbing numbers on total investment and job creation may understate what is already happening on the ground in China. Greenpeace estimates that China installed an average of more than one wind turbine every hour of every day in 2015, and covered the equivalent of one soccer field every hour with solar panels.</p>	<p>这些关于总投资和创造就业方面的数字已颇为引人注目，然而相对于中国已经在发生的情况，它们仍可能偏保守。绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)估计，2015年中国每天平均每小时安装风力涡轮机一台以上，每小时安装的太阳能组件覆盖的面积相当于一个足球场。</p>
<p>China may meet its 2020 goals for solar installation by 2018, said Lauri Myllyvirta, a research analyst at Greenpeace, who is based in Beijing.</p>	<p>绿色和平组织驻北京的研究分析师柳力(Lauri Myllyvirta)表示，中国也许到2018年便能达到其计划于2020年实现的目标。</p>
<p>But despite these impressive numbers, China's push to clean its air and reduce its greenhouse gasses faces political pressure from the politically powerful coal industry.</p>	<p>尽管有这些令人印象深刻的数字，但中国推动清洁空气和减少温室气体的行动，仍面临着在来自政治势力强大的煤炭行业的压力。</p>
<p>Mr. Geall and Mr. Myllyvirta both said that Thursday's announcement was missing any language on curtailment, or the amount of electricity generated by wind and solar that never finds its way to the country's power grid. In China, wind power curtailment was 19 percent in the first nine months 2016, Mr. Myllyvirta said, many times higher than in the United States, where curtailment levels are often negligible.</p>	<p>杰尔和柳力均表示，周四的通告丝毫没提到限电问题，也就是无法进入中国电网的风能和太阳能电量。柳力说，2016年前九个月，中国的弃风限电比美国高出许多倍。美国的限电水平通常可以忽略不计。</p>
<p>The main reason for curtailment, he said, is that China is plagued by overcapacity in electricity generation and operators of China's grid often favor electricity generated from coal.</p>	<p>他说，限电的主要原因是中国受制于发电产能过剩，并且中国电网的运营商通常更喜欢煤电。</p>
<p>In recent years the country has also been building coal-fired power plants at a furious pace, although that has recently slowed along with China's economy. Another omission from Thursday's announcements,</p>	<p>近年来，中国也在飞速修建煤电厂，不过最近已同中国的经济一起放缓了。柳力说，周四的通告中也没提到任何减少煤耗的具体目标。</p>

Mr. Myllyvirta said, was the absence of any specific target to reduce coal consumption.	
But both Mr. Geall and Mr. Myllyvirta said Thursday's announcement set the stage for still more power generation from renewable energy and a gradual shift away from coal.	但杰尔和柳力均表示，周四的通告为继续增加可再生能源发电和逐步弃用煤炭创造了条件。
"My experience with China is when a numeric target gets written down, it gets implemented," Mr. Myllyvirta said. "It doesn't always get implemented in the way you like, but it does get implemented."	"我对中国的经验是，目标数字被写下来时，就会得到实现，"柳力说。"并不一定会按照你喜欢的方式实现，但的确会实现。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170106/china-renewable-energy-investment	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170106/china-renewable-energy-investment
Southern China Is Blanketed in Smog as Beijing Gets Slight Reprieve	中国北方重见蓝天，南方又被雾霾笼罩
HONG KONG — With pollution levels receding in Beijing, parts of southern China, including Hong Kong, experienced dangerous levels of smog Monday as weather patterns pushed bad air into the region.	香港——周一，北京的污染程度降低，但随着天气模式推动糟糕的空气进入中国南方包括香港在内的部分地区，导致那里出现了达到危险水平的雾霾。
The worsening conditions caused the Hong Kong government to warn of a "very high" health risk, particularly for the elderly, children and those with existing respiratory conditions.	随着情况不断恶化，香港政府提醒民众注意，健康风险水平"甚高"，尤其是老年人、孩子和呼吸道疾病患者。
The level of PM2.5 pollution, the fine particulates that pose the greatest danger to health, exceeded 190 micrograms per cubic meter on Sunday in Hong Kong, and the high levels continued into Monday. The World Health Organization recommends daily exposure of no more than 25 micrograms of PM2.5 per cubic meter, and levels above 150 are considered "unhealthy."	周日，香港的PM2.5，即对健康危害最大的细微颗粒浓度超过了每立方米190毫克，且这种高浓度一直持续到了周一。世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)建议日常接触的PM2.5浓度不高于每立方米25毫克，高于150毫克被认为"不健康"。
Hong Kong's Environmental Protection Department blamed shifting weather patterns for the pollution, as sunny and dry conditions on	香港环保署称不断变化的天气模式应为此次污染负责，因为周日晴朗干燥的天气使得雾霾停留在了该地区的上空。

<p>Sunday essentially trapped haze over the region.</p>	
<p>"Hong Kong is being affected by an airstream with higher background pollutant concentrations," a department spokesman said. "The light wind hinders effective dispersion of air pollutants. The sunshine enhances photochemical smog activities and the formation of ozone during the daytime, resulting in high pollution in the region."</p>	<p>"本港现正受背景污染较高的气流影响，"环保署的一名发言人表示。"而微弱的风势亦不利污染物扩散。日间的阳光有利光化烟雾现象，令臭氧在区内迅速形成，导致本地区的高污染。"</p>
<p>Nearby Chinese provinces including Guangdong and Hainan also had unhealthy levels of pollution.</p>	<p>附近包括广东和海南在内的省份的污染也达到了不健康的水平。</p>
<p>By contrast, Beijing was starting to get a slight reprieve after an extended bout of filthy air, although pollution levels there and in other northern Chinese cities remained high.</p>	<p>相比之下，在持续多日的污浊空气过后，北京的情况开始略有缓解，但那里和华北其他城市的污染水平仍较高。</p>
<p>On Friday, the Chinese minister for environmental protection, Chen Jining, told reporters in Beijing that air quality had generally improved but that it would take a while to wean the Chinese economy from relying on heavy industry and fossil fuels that cause the smog. He also said that the unusually static air across northern China recently had contributed to the buildup.</p>	<p>周五，中国环保部部长陈吉宁在北京对记者表示，大气质量总体上有所改善，但要让中国经济摆脱对重工业和化石燃料的依赖还需要一段时间。后者是造成雾霾的原因。他还表示，最近整个华北地区的空气异常不活跃，是污染加剧的原因之一。</p>
<p>"Cleaning up atmospheric pollution can't be done in an instant," Mr. Chen said, according to his ministry's website. "Cleaning up atmospheric pollution is a war of offense, but it's also a war of endurance."</p>	<p>据环保部网站显示，陈吉宁说，"因此大气污染治理也不可能一蹴而就。大气污染治理是攻坚战，也是持久战。"</p>
<p>The pollution in Hong Kong includes emissions from China's industrial heartland in the Pearl River Delta, as well as coal burning in the winter and vehicle emissions from the city's heavy traffic. Recent measures have helped reduce pollution levels over the last year, including</p>	<p>香港的污染包括来自珠三角工业中心的排放，以及冬季烧煤和该市繁忙的交通产生的车辆尾气排放。最近采取的举措帮助污染水平实现了同比下降，包括将柴油商用车的数量降到最低，并要求停靠在港口的船只在泊港期间使用低硫燃料。</p>

minimizing the number of diesel-powered commercial vehicles and requiring ships docked in the city to rely on low-sulfur fuel while berthed there.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170110/china-air-pollution-hong-kong	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170110/china-air-pollution-hong-kong
Taiwan's President Meets With Ted Cruz in the U.S., and China Objects	中国抗议美参议员克鲁兹会见蔡英文
TAIPEI, Taiwan — President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan met with Senator Ted Cruz of Texas in Houston and then flew off to visit leaders in Latin America, seeking to promote her island's cause as it gets positive signals from President-elect Donald J. Trump.	台湾台北——就在台湾得到候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普发出的积极信号之际，台湾总统蔡英文为促进台湾的事业，在休斯敦与德克萨斯州参议员特德·克鲁兹(Ted Cruz)见了面，然后飞往拉丁美洲对那里的领导人进行访问。
The meeting on Sunday with Mr. Cruz, who lost to Mr. Trump in the Republican presidential primary contest, suggested that Ms. Tsai was looking to expand her ties to the Republican Party as it takes control of the White House and keeps its grip on Congress.	周日与克鲁兹的会面，表明蔡英文正在寻求扩展与共和党的关系，目前共和党即将控制白宫，并保持着对国会的控制。此前克鲁兹在总统大选的共和党预选中输给了特朗普。
"I was honored to meet with President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan today," Mr. Cruz said in a statement released after the meeting. "We discussed our mutual opportunity to upgrade the stature of our bilateral relations in a wide-ranging discussion that addressed arms sales, diplomatic exchanges and economic relations."	在会面后发表的声明中，克鲁兹表示：“我很荣幸今天能见到台湾总统蔡英文。我们的讨论涉及广泛，包括军售、外交和经济关系，期间我们探讨了那些能提升双边关系的共同机会。”
Mr. Cruz added that members of Congress from the Houston area had received a "curious" letter from the Chinese Consulate requesting that they not meet with Ms. Tsai.	克鲁兹还说，来自休斯敦地区的国会议员们收到了一封从中国领事馆发来的“稀奇古怪”的信，要求他们不要与蔡英文见面。
Ms. Tsai's stop in Houston preceded visits to El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, four of the 20 countries, along with the Vatican, that maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan rather than China. Last month, São Tomé and Príncipe, an island nation off the west	蔡英文在休斯敦过境之后，要去萨尔瓦多、危地马拉、洪都拉斯和尼加拉瓜访问，这四个国家与梵蒂冈一样，属于仍与台湾、而非与中国保持外交关系的20个国家之列。上个月，非洲西海岸岛国圣多美和普林西比断绝了与台湾的外交关系。

<p>coast of Africa, severed diplomatic ties with Taiwan.</p>	
<p>Beijing's influence in Latin America and the Caribbean is growing, and it is expected to achieve recognition from more countries, as China is the wealthier benefactor.</p>	<p>随着中国成为这个地区财力雄厚的捐助人，北京在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的影响力正在增长，预计将得到更多国家的承认。</p>
<p>The United States does not maintain official diplomatic relations with Taiwan as a result of negotiations with Beijing that led to Washington's recognition of the People's Republic of China in 1979.</p>	<p>华盛顿与北京的谈判使得美国于 1979 年承认了中华人民共和国，作为那些谈判的结果之一，美国与台湾没有正式外交关系。</p>
<p>Under the "One China" policy, which underpins relations between China and the United States, Washington acknowledges that Beijing claims Taiwan while pledging to defend Taiwan from attack. The Communist Party of China has vowed to retake Taiwan, a democracy, by force if necessary.</p>	<p>在作为中美关系基础的“一个中国”政策下，华盛顿承认北京对台湾拥有主权，同时承诺保卫台湾免受攻击。中国共产党早就发誓，如有必要，将用武力收回实行民主制度的台湾。</p>
<p>China has warned Mr. Trump against making changes to the One China policy after he takes office on Jan. 20. The warning came in response to a phone call between Ms. Tsai and Mr. Trump after his November election victory, the highest-level exchange between American and Taiwanese leaders since the end of diplomatic relations and one that has threatened to upend relations between Washington and Beijing.</p>	<p>中国已警告特朗普，在 1 月 20 日就任之后，不要改变“一个中国”政策。这个警告，是对去年 11 月特朗普大选获胜后，蔡英文与其通电话的回应，他们的通话是自从台湾与美国结束外交关系以来双方领导人之间最高级别的交流，通话对华盛顿与北京间关系的构成了威胁，可能将颠覆两国间的关系。</p>
<p>For Ms. Tsai, it provided a potential opening with Mr. Trump's party.</p>	<p>对蔡英文来说，通话为开启与特朗普所在政党的关系提供了一个潜在的开端。</p>
<p>"Taiwan has maintained relations with China hawks in the Republican Party over the past several administrations," said Ian Rowen, a postdoctoral fellow at Academia Sinica in Taipei, the capital of Taiwan. "Cruz is influential above and beyond many senators, given his performance in the last election campaign. It makes sense to add Cruz,</p>	<p>"在美国过去几届政府执政期间，台湾一直与对中国持强硬态度的共和党人士保持着关系，"台湾首都台北的中央研究院的博士后研究员伊恩·罗文(Ian Rowen)说。"鉴于克鲁兹在上次总统大选中的表现，他的影响力比许多参议员的要大。不管他与特朗普政府的关系如何，与克鲁兹拉关系是有意义的。"</p>

whatever his relationship is going to be with the Trump administration.”	
Echoing the defiant Twitter posts Mr. Trump issued after speaking with Ms. Tsai, Mr. Cruz bluntly refused to allow Beijing to set the terms of meetings between officials from the United States and Taiwan.	与特朗普在与蔡英文通话后所发的挑衅性推文相一致的是，克鲁兹拒绝让北京来限制美国与台湾官员的见面。
“The People’s Republic of China needs to understand that in America we make decisions about meeting with visitors for ourselves,” Mr. Cruz said. “This is about the U.S. relationship with Taiwan, an ally we are legally bound to defend. The Chinese do not give us veto power over those with whom they meet. We will continue to meet with anyone, including the Taiwanese, as we see fit.”	克鲁兹说：“中华人民共和国需要明白，在美国，我们自己为自己决定我们与哪位到访者见面。这是关于美台关系的事情，台湾是我们受法律约束要保卫的盟友。在关于他们与什么人见面一事上，中国人对我们没有否决权。我们将继续与任何我们认为合适的人会面，包括台湾人。”
While American leaders have vowed to defend Taiwan from attack, the United States is not legally bound to do so, despite what Mr. Cruz said.	虽然美国领导人誓要保卫台湾免受攻击，但美国并不受法律约束必须那样做，尽管克鲁兹是这样说的。
While in Texas, Ms. Tsai also met with Gov. Greg Abbott, with whom she discussed energy, trade and commerce. Reducing Taiwan’s economic reliance on China has been a major focus for the Tsai administration, which took office in May.	在德克萨斯，蔡英文还会见了州长格雷格·阿伯特(Greg Abbott)，并与他讨论了能源、贸易和商业问题。减少台湾对中国的经济依赖是去年5月上台的蔡英文政府的主要重点。
In the wake of the meetings, Lu Kang, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said Beijing opposed any contact between Taiwan’s leader and “anyone from the U.S. government,” saying it threatens to hurt ties between Beijing and Washington.	这些会面发生后，中国外交部发言人陆慷说，北京反对台湾领导人“与美国官方人士进行任何形式的接触”，并表示这种接触威胁损害北京与华盛顿的关系。
A Chinese-language statement about Ms. Tsai’s time in Houston, released by Taiwan’s presidential office, did not mention the meetings with Mr. Cruz or Mr. Abbott, focusing instead on her attendance at a banquet for ethnic Chinese who live overseas.	台湾总统府发布的关于蔡英文在休斯敦过境期间活动的中文报道，没有提及她与克鲁兹或阿伯特的会面，主要是关于她出席了一个旅居海外华人的晚宴。
At the event, Ms. Tsai said that her administration had been committed	据总统府的新闻稿，蔡英文在晚宴上说，她的政府一直致力于深化台湾与美

<p>to deepening relations between Taiwan and the United States, according to the statement. "The U.S. is Taiwan's most important ally and friend, and it occupies a special place in the hearts of the Chinese people," it said.</p>	<p>国的关系。“美国是台湾最重要的盟友与朋友，在台湾人民的心中占有相当特殊的地位，”新闻稿说。</p>
<p>Before leaving Houston, Ms. Tsai, speaking with reporters, said that her visits to the four Central American countries would "show the international society that Taiwan is a capable and responsible partner for cooperation."</p>	<p>在离开休斯敦之前，蔡英文对记者说，她对中美洲四国的访问将“向国际社会展示，台湾是一个有能力和负责的合作伙伴”。</p>
<p>After her Central American tour, Ms. Tsai will pass through San Francisco on her return to Taiwan. On Saturday, Jessica Ditto, a spokeswoman for Mr. Trump, said in an email to The Associated Press that neither Mr. Trump nor anyone on his transition team would be meeting with Ms. Tsai.</p>	<p>访问中美洲之后，蔡英文将途经旧金山返回台湾。周六，特朗普的发言人杰西卡·迪托(Jessica Ditto)在给美联社的电子邮件中说，特朗普或其过渡小组的任何人不会与蔡英文见面。</p>
<p>In June, Ms. Tsai met with Senator Marco Rubio in Miami en route to Panama, another country with diplomatic ties with Taiwan.</p>	<p>去年6月，蔡英文在前往巴拿马的途中，曾在迈阿密会见了参议员马可·鲁比奥(Marco Rubio)，巴拿马是另一个仍与台湾有外交关系的国家。</p>
<p>She has also previously met with Reince Priebus, Mr. Trump's chief of staff.</p>	<p>她以前也见过特朗普的白宫幕僚长蒲博思(Reince Priebus)。</p>
<p>Mr. Rowen, the postdoctoral fellow, said that the visits were timely given Mr. Trump's ascendance.</p>	<p>博士后研究员罗文说，考虑到特朗普即将就任总统，蔡英文的访问很及时。</p>
<p>"In general, it raises Tsai's national and international stature to be going on trips like this," Mr. Rowen said. "There is, however, the potential for a shift in U.S.-Taiwan relations, so of course she's going to seize the opportunity to meet with as many officials as possible."</p>	<p>“一般来说，这种访问能提高蔡英文在国内和国际上的地位，”罗文说。“但是，现在有美台关系发生变化的可能性，因此，她当然要将抓住这个机会，与尽可能多的官员见面。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170110/taiwan-ted-cruz-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170110/taiwan-ted-cruz-china</p>
<p>Taiwan Responds After China Sends Carrier to Taiwan Strait</p>	<p>中国航母进入台湾海峡</p>

<p>HONG KONG — China sent its sole aircraft carrier into the Taiwan Strait on Wednesday morning, Taiwan officials said, a defiant move that signals China's growing naval strength and may foreshadow an early foreign policy challenge for President-elect Donald J. Trump when he takes office in nine days.</p>	<p>香港——台湾官方称，中国唯一一艘航空母舰周三早间进入台湾海峡。这种公然表现不断壮大的中国海军力量的举动，可能预示着候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普早早就面临着外交政策挑战，特朗普将于九天后就职。</p>
<p>The transit of the aircraft carrier, the Liaoning, which had been conducting exercises in the South China Sea, comes amid rising tensions between Taiwan and China, and after Mr. Trump broke decades of protocol by speaking on the phone with Taiwan's president, Tsai Ing-wen, after his election victory. Ms. Tsai leads a political party that has traditionally supported Taiwan's formal independence from China.</p>	<p>航空母舰“辽宁号”此前一直在南海进行训练，此番进入台湾海峡正值台湾与中国大陆关系的紧张关系日渐升级之时。之前，特朗普在大选获胜后打破了几十年的惯例，与台湾总统蔡英文通了电话。蔡英文领导的政党传统上支持台湾从中国正式独立出去。</p>
<p>"It's a show of force, and I think it is intended in part to intimidate, and that's worrisome from the U.S. and Taiwan's point of view because we don't know how much more they are going to ratchet up these pressures and tensions," said Bonnie S. Glaser, senior adviser for Asia at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "If the Trump administration does see this as a test of U.S. resolve, I suspect they'll push back pretty forcefully."</p>	<p>"这是在展示实力，我认为这一举动在一定程度上是为了恐吓，从美国和台湾的角度来看，这令人担忧，因为我们不知道他们打算让这些压力和紧张局势升级到何种程度，"华盛顿战略与国际研究中心亚洲事务高级顾问葛来仪(Bonnie S. Glaser)说。"如果特朗普政府确实认为这是对美国决心的考验的话，我猜想他们会做出相当有力的反应。"</p>
<p>Taiwan scrambled F-16 fighter jets and a P-3C anti-submarine plane in response, and its navy dispatched a frigate to monitor the Liaoning's movement, Taiwan's official Central News Agency reported. Ms. Tsai, who is visiting Nicaragua, made two calls to Taiwan seeking updates on the Liaoning's transit, the Central News Agency reported, citing Alex Huang, the president's spokesman.</p>	<p>据台湾中央通讯社报道，台湾的反应是出动 F-16 战斗机和 P-3C 反潜机，台湾海军还派了一艘护卫舰前去监视辽宁舰的行动。中央通讯社援引总统府发言人黄重谚的话报道说，正在尼加拉瓜访问的蔡英文两次打电话回台湾，要求了解辽宁舰进入台湾海峡的最新情况。</p>

<p>It was the third time in three days that air forces in the region had scrambled jets in response to Chinese military activity, after Japan and South Korea deployed fighters on Monday. Those actions occurred when a squadron of six Chinese bombers and two other aircraft flew over the waters that separate Japan and South Korea and over the Sea of Japan.</p>	<p>这是三天来，该地区国家的空军为回应中国的军事活动，第三次动用军机。周一，日本和韩国出动了战斗机，当时一个由六架轰炸机及两架其他飞机组成的中国机队飞过了日本和韩国之间的水域以及日本海上空。</p>
<p>China was using the aircraft carrier to send a symbolic warning to both Taiwan and the incoming Trump administration, said Ni Lexiong, a naval affairs researcher at the Shanghai University of Political Science and Law.</p>	<p>上海政法学院研究海军事务的学者倪乐雄说，中国在用这艘航空母舰向台湾和特朗普政府发出象征性警告。</p>
<p>"It's all connected," Mr. Ni said in a telephone interview. "Since Trump won the election, his words and actions have touched China's bottom line. I think this was directed at America and the Taiwanese authorities. The aircraft carrier was on training exercises after all, but on the other hand, choosing this route to return was a response to their provocations."</p>	<p>"这都是有关联的，"倪乐雄在接受电话采访时说。"自从特朗普大选获胜以来，他的言论和行动已触及了中国的底线。我认为，这是针对美国和台湾当局的。这艘航空母舰只不过是训练而已，但从另一方面来看，选择这条返回的航线是对他们的挑衅做出的反应。"</p>
<p>But Ms. Glaser said the action could have been planned well in advance as part of the vessel's exercises in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>但葛来仪说，作为航母在南海训练的一部分，该行动有可能是早就事先安排好的。</p>
<p>Liu Zhenmin, a Chinese vice foreign minister, said on Wednesday that the Taiwan Strait was an international waterway and that it was normal for the Liaoning to pass through it. The passage would not have any effect on cross-strait relations, he said in remarks carried in the Chinese news media.</p>	<p>中国外交部副部长刘振民周三表示，台湾海峡是国际水道，辽宁舰从其中经过是正常的。他说，辽宁舰往返台湾海峡不会影响两岸关系，他的这番话发表在中国新闻媒体上。</p>
<p>Mark C. Toner, a State Department spokesman, told reporters in Washington in response to a question about the Liaoning's passage</p>	<p>在华盛顿回答关于辽宁舰经过台湾海峡的提问时，美国国务院发言人马克·C·托纳(Mark C. Toner)对记者说，只要其他国家的船只在国际水道航行符</p>

<p>through the strait that the United States “wouldn’t have a problem” with countries sailing their vessels in international waters so long as it was done in accordance with international law.</p>	<p>合国际法律，美国对这种航行“不会有异议”。</p>
<p>It also was not the first time the Liaoning had sailed through the strait: It passed through in November 2013 on its way to the South China Sea after having been commissioned only the year before.</p>	<p>这也不是辽宁舰第一次经过台湾海峡：2013年11月，在投入使用一年后，辽宁舰曾在前往南海的途中穿过台湾海峡。</p>
<p>In that instance, the carrier kept to the western half of the strait, closer to mainland China. In a statement on Wednesday morning, Taiwan’s Defense Ministry said that the Liaoning was also staying to the west of the strait’s middle and urged citizens to remain calm. A transit on the eastern side, closer to Taiwan, would be viewed as much more provocative.</p>	<p>当时，这艘航母走的是海峡西侧靠近中国大陆的航道。台湾国防部在周三上午发表的声明中说，辽宁舰这次走的也是海峡中间以西的航道，并敦促公民保持冷静。从靠近台湾的海峡东侧航道经过会被视为更具挑衅性。</p>
<p>Taiwan, considered by Beijing to be Chinese territory, has been ruled separately since 1949, when the forces of the Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek fled to the island following their defeat on the mainland by the Communists. China views any assertion of Taiwan’s separateness from the mainland, such as Ms. Tsai’s call with Mr. Trump, as an affront to its claim of sovereignty.</p>	<p>北京认为台湾是中国的领土。1949年国民党领导人蒋介石的军队在大陆被共产党打败后退至台湾，从那时起，台湾与中国大陆一直处于各自的统治之下。中国认为，任何关于台湾与大陆分离的表述，比如蔡英文与特朗普通电话，都是对中国主权的冒犯。</p>
<p>Since 1979, the United States has recognized the government in Beijing and broke off formal diplomatic ties to Taiwan as part of the One China policy. In the wake of the Trump-Tsai phone call, China warned the incoming president against making changes to that policy after he takes office on Jan. 20.</p>	<p>从1979年起，作为“一个中国”政策的组成部分，美国一直对北京政府予以承认，并与台湾切断了正式外交关系。特朗普与蔡英文通电话之后，中国曾警告这位即将上任的总统，1月20日就职后不要改变该政策。</p>
<p>Euan Graham, the director of the International Security Program at the Lowy Institute in Sydney, Australia, said that for the Chinese, traveling</p>	<p>澳大利亚悉尼的洛伊国际政策研究所(Lowy Institute for International Policy)的国际安全项目主任尤安·格雷厄姆(Euan Graham)说，对中国来说，</p>

<p>through the strait was a logical way to move from one area of fleet operations to another along its long coastline. In order for warships based in northern ports, like the Liaoning, to return home from southern waters, they must either pass close to Japanese islands or transit the Taiwan Strait. "Geography forces a very binary choice," he said.</p>	<p>在台湾海峡漫长的海岸线上，穿过该海峡是把舰队从一个行动海域调往另一个行动海域的合理航道。为了让基地位于北方港口的军舰，比如辽宁舰，从南方水域返回北方基地，它们必须从靠近日本岛屿的水道经过，或从台湾海峡经过。“地理位置让他们只能有一个非常二元化的选择，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Graham said it was important to see how the Liaoning conducted its passage. If it had aircraft on deck and was conducting flight operations, that would be seen as more provocative than if it passed through the strait with the aircraft in its hangar bay, he said.</p>	<p>格雷厄姆说，重要的是看辽宁舰是如何穿过台湾海峡的。如果它的飞机在甲板上，并正在进行飞行操作的话，这与它经过海峡时飞机呆在机库里相比，会被视为更具挑衅性，他说。</p>
<p>The Liaoning, commissioned in 2012 and built from a Soviet hull, is China's first aircraft carrier. In past decades, the United States has shown its resolve to defend Taiwan by sailing carriers through the Taiwan Strait. In 1995, the aircraft carrier Nimitz transited the strait amid heightened tensions after Beijing conducted missile exercises in the waters.</p>	<p>2012年投入使用的辽宁舰，是用一艘苏联船体改造的，它是中国的第一艘航空母舰。在过去几十年里，美国用让航空母舰驶入台湾海峡的做法表示了要保卫台湾的坚定决心。1995年，北京在台湾海峡进行导弹试验、加剧了紧张局势之后，美国航母“尼米兹号”曾穿越台湾海峡。</p>
<p>China's military decision-making is highly secretive, but it would seem inconceivable for the Liaoning to pass through such contested waters without approval from the president, Xi Jinping, who is also the chairman of the Central Military Commission, which controls the military. And the Chinese military media has described the aircraft carrier as embodying Mr. Xi's plans for a stronger navy, capable of projecting force far beyond China's territorial waters.</p>	<p>中国的军事决策高度保密，但是，如果没有得到国家主席习近平的批准，辽宁舰穿过如此有争议的水域，是几乎不可想象的，习近平也是控制军队的中央军事委员会的主席。中国军方的媒体曾把这艘航母描述为是习近平加强海军建设的具体体现，习近平希望中国海军能够把力量投射到中国领海以外的区域。</p>
<p>Last Thursday, the front page of People's Liberation Army Daily, the official newspaper of the Chinese military, featured a report about the</p>	<p>上周四，中国军队的官方报纸《解放军报》在头版刊登了一篇关于这艘航母的最新航程的报道，标题是“我们航行在领袖关注的目光里”，显然是在向习</p>

<p>aircraft carrier's latest journey under the headline, "We're sailing under the leader's attentive gaze," a clear tribute to Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>近平献礼。</p>
<p>Although the passage of the Liaoning sent an emphatic political message, China's aircraft carrier program is still in its fledgling stage.</p>	<p>虽然辽宁舰穿越台湾海峡发出了一个强烈的政治信号,但中国的航母发展仍处于初级阶段。</p>
<p>The Liaoning, refashioned from an unfinished hull bought from Ukraine, displaces about 60,000 tons. That is much smaller than the American Navy's Nimitz-class aircraft carriers, which have a displacement of 97,000 tons.</p>	<p>辽宁舰是用一个购自乌克兰的未完成船身改造的,排水量约6万吨,远小于美国海军排水量9.7万吨的尼米兹级航空母舰。</p>
<p>In contrast with China's one carrier, the American Navy has 10 operational aircraft carriers and one more, the Gerald R. Ford, which will soon be commissioned.</p>	<p>中国只有一艘航空母舰,而美国海军有10艘航母正在服役,另外还有一艘杰拉德·R·福特号(Gerald R. Ford)也即将投入使用。</p>
<p>China is building a second aircraft carrier in Dalian, a northeastern port city, and experts estimate that the second carrier, similar in design to the Liaoning but perhaps a bit larger, will be ready to launch this year or next. After that, the Chinese Navy appears likely to start building larger carriers.</p>	<p>中国正在东北港口城市大连建造第二艘航母,专家估计这艘航母的设计与辽宁舰相似,也许会稍大一点,准备今年或明年下水。之后,中国海军有可能开建更大的航母。</p>
<p>Ma Xiaoguang, a spokesman for the Taiwan Affairs Office in Beijing, said in a news conference on Wednesday that the Liaoning's passage was part of the ship's scheduled training in the western Pacific, which had begun on Dec. 24.</p>	<p>周三,国务院台湾事务办公室发言人马晓光在新闻发布会上表示,辽宁舰穿越台湾海峡是12月24日开始的西太平洋训练计划的一部分。</p>
<p>Mr. Ma also said that the Taiwan-China relationship in the coming year would face "increasing uncertainty, looming risks and challenges."</p>	<p>马晓光还说,展望2017年,两岸关系"发展面临的不确定因素增加,风险挑战增大"。</p>
<p>He added that Taiwan's government and "independence forces" there had "seriously threatened the peace and stability of the Taiwan Strait," accusing them of engaging in separatist activities and warning that</p>	<p>他称台湾政府和"台独"势力"严重威胁台海和平稳定",指责他们搞分裂活动,并且警告说中国会"坚定维护国家主权和领土完整"。</p>

<p>China would “resolutely safeguard its national sovereignty and territorial integrity.”</p>	
<p>The aircraft carrier’s passage was part of a cluster of recent acts by the Chinese military that have raised regional hackles.</p>	<p>中国军方最近做出一连串引发区域愤怒的举动，航母穿越台湾海峡是其中之一。</p>
<p>Last month, a Chinese warship seized an underwater drone belonging to the United States Navy about 50 miles northwest of Subic Bay in the Philippines. The drone was returned after the Obama administration publicly chided China over the seizure. On Monday, Japan said it had sent fighter jets into the air after Chinese bombers and surveillance planes flew over the East China Sea and the Sea of Japan.</p>	<p>上月，一艘中国军舰在菲律宾苏比克湾西北约 50 英里处捞走一艘属于美国海军的水下无人机。奥巴马政府公开谴责中国此举之后，无人机被送回。周一，日本表示，在中国轰炸机和侦察机飞越了东海和日本海后，他们也派出战斗机升空。</p>
<p>“When China was militarily weaker, Japan considered that area to be its backyard,” said Mr. Ni, the naval researcher. “This was a way of telling Japan that if there ever is conflict, the location of any future battle space won’t be decided by you and America. We have the initiative. So Japan, don’t think of meddling further afield in Taiwan or the South China Sea.”</p>	<p>“中国军事力量比较弱的时候，日本认为这个地区是它的后院，”海军研究员倪乐雄说。“这是在告诉日本，如果发生冲突，未来任何战场的位置都不会由你和美国来决定。我们具有主动性。所以日本不要试图在台湾或南海开展进一步的干预行动。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170111/china-taiwan-strait-aircraft-carrier-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170111/china-taiwan-strait-aircraft-carrier-trump</p>
<p>As China Seeks Bigger Role on World Stage, Xi Jinping Will Go to Davos</p>	<p>瞄准全球事务领导权，习近平将首次出席达沃斯</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping of China plans to stride into the snowy high-altitude conclave of the world’s financial elite next week, attending the World Economic Forum at Davos, Switzerland, the first time a top Chinese leader will put himself into the mix of political leaders and business executives who view themselves as the masters of the global economy.</p>	<p>下周，当全世界的金融精英在白雪皑皑的高海拔地区汇聚一堂的时候，中国国家主席习近平将阔步走进会场，出席瑞士达沃斯的世界经济论坛。这将是 中国最高领导人首次加入到这些政治领导人和商业高管的行列，在他们看来，自己是全球经济的主宰者。</p>

<p>His participation was announced by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on Tuesday. It is the latest, and in some ways the boldest, Chinese attempt to compete with the United States' dominant position in world economic and strategic institutions, a decades-long campaign that has been carried out everywhere from the conference rooms of Asian central banks to the waters of the South China Sea to the halls of the United Nations in New York.</p>	<p>中国外交部于周二宣布了他打算参会的消息。这是中国试图挑战美国在世界经济和战略机构中的主导地位的最新举措，在某种程度上也是最大胆的一次。过去几十年间，中国一直四处开展此类行动，从亚洲国家央行的会议室，到南海水域，再到纽约的联合国大厅，都留下了它的足迹。</p>
<p>But it is unclear whether Mr. Xi, who rarely ventures beyond platitudes in discussing the strategies of the world's second largest economy, can take advantage of this time of transition when the rest of the world is gauging whether the United States is pulling back from global leadership.</p>	<p>但目前尚不清楚，每当就世界第二大经济体的战略进行讨论时都显得颇为谨慎、很少打破陈词滥调的习近平，是否能在全世界正评估美国是否正放弃全球领导地位之际，妥善利用这一过渡期。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi may sense an opening during a historic inflection point. He plans to deliver a speech at Davos at a moment when the incoming United States president, Donald J. Trump, has suggested that the United States should withdraw from the traditional superpower role it has played since World War II, including its leadership of a global free trade agenda.</p>	<p>适逢历史性的转折点，习近平或许觉得出现了一个机会。他打算在达沃斯发表演讲的时候，即将成为美国总统的唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)已然表示，美国应该放弃它自从二战以来一直在扮演的传统超级大国角色，包括它在一项全球自由贸易议程中的领导地位。</p>
<p>In recent years, Davos had come to embody that American-led agenda – a gathering at an Alpine ski resort of some of the world's most powerful figures in the realms of politics, media and technology. Discussions each year have been set by Western leaders, not Asian ones.</p>	<p>近年来，在达沃斯举办的世界经济论坛已经开始体现由美国人主导的这项议程。全球政界、媒体界和科技界的某些最有影响力的人物，每年都会因为该论坛而汇聚到阿尔卑斯山的这个滑雪胜地。发起讨论的一直都是西方领导人，而非亚洲领导人。</p>
<p>But events of the past year brought into sharp focus a rise in populist denunciations of globalization, free trade and inequality in some Western nations, including the United States, with Davos frequently</p>	<p>但过去一年发生的事件，让一些西方国家内部对全球化、自由贸易和不平等进行的民粹主义批判成为焦点，批评者常把达沃斯当成本国病根的一个象征来说。</p>

<p>mentioned by critics as a symbol of the root causes of their countries' ailments.</p>	
<p>China has benefited greatly from access to international trade markets since its entry in 2001 into the World Trade Organization, and it could now become the most vocal proponent of that system. Mr. Trump campaigned on opposition to the existing global trade system and has denounced China for competing unfairly against the United States.</p>	<p>自从在 2001 年加入世贸组织以来,获准进入国际贸易市场的中国受益匪浅,它现在可能已经成为该体系最坚定的拥护者。特朗普曾在竞选期间宣扬对既有国际贸易体系的反对意见,他还谴责中国采用不公平的手段与美国竞争。</p>
<p>At Davos, Mr. Xi plans to lead a delegation of senior officials, China's wealthiest entrepreneurs and top executives of state-owned enterprises, including the China Poly Group Corporation, which has ties to the Chinese military.</p>	<p>习近平打算率领一个代表团前往达沃斯,其成员包括高级官员、中国最富有的企业家以及国企高管,和中国军方有关联的中国保利集团公司的高管也位列其中。</p>
<p>His appearance is a logical step in his country's evolution into a globe-spanning superpower, a rapid transformation that has been marked by bold symbolic gestures and events in the past decade, including the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing under President Hu Jintao, Mr. Xi's predecessor.</p>	<p>在中国蜕变为影响力遍及全球的超级大国的道路上,他的出席是合乎逻辑的一步。在过去十年间,一些大胆的象征性姿态和事件成为这种蜕变的标志,包括在习近平的前任胡锦涛主席治下举办的 2008 年北京奥运会。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has carried on that theme with much more aggressive actions, including overseeing construction of military infrastructure in the South China Sea's contested waters and establishing a regional lending bank opposed by the United States.</p>	<p>习近平一直在以更加积极的举措继续推动这一进程,例如督建南海争议水域的军事基础设施,以及创办一家遭到美国反对的地区性信贷银行。</p>
<p>Premiers of China, including the current one, Li Keqiang, have attended Davos before, but the nation's president — and head of the Communist Party — has never been to the gathering.</p>	<p>此前,包括现任总理李克强在内的多位中国总理出席过达沃斯论坛,但还没有国家主席——以及中共中央总书记——参会的先例。</p>
<p>"Clearly it signals that Xi Jinping is now interested in writing both China and himself in a grander way on the global diplomatic horizon," said</p>	<p>"这显然表明,习近平现在有意以一种更宏大的方式,在全球外交领域写下中国和他本人的名字,"亚洲协会(Asia Society)美中关系中心(Center on</p>

<p>Orville Schell, director of the Center on U.S.-China Relations at the Asia Society. "He feels it's time to really come out. Behind that probably is an assumption and wishful thinking that the U.S. is in disarray, Europe is feckless, and so on."</p>	<p>U.S.-China Relations)主任夏伟(Orville Schell)说。“他觉得到了真正出场的时候了。这背后可能有这样一种假设和一厢情愿的想法：美国局势混乱、欧洲软弱无力等等。”</p>
<p>"He'll be received almost as the number one citizen at Davos," Mr. Schell added.</p>	<p>“他在达沃斯几乎会被当作头号人物对待，”夏伟接着讲道。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi plans to attend Davos on Jan. 17, during a state visit to Switzerland from Jan. 15 to 18, said Lu Kang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, at a regularly scheduled news conference in Beijing on Tuesday. Mr. Xi is expected to speak at the opening session of the forum, which runs from Jan. 17 to 20.</p>	<p>周二，外交部发言人陆慷在北京举行的一场例行记者会上表示，习近平计划在1月15日至18日对瑞士进行国事访问期间，于17日出席达沃斯论坛。预计习近平将会在论坛的开幕会上发表演讲。论坛将从1月17日持续到20日。</p>
<p>Strong anti-globalization sentiments erupted last year in the movement in Britain that culminated in the popular vote by British citizens to leave the European Union. But it was Mr. Trump's election in November that was the apotheosis of the move in the West toward isolationism, and meetings and conversations at Davos — whose theme this year is "responsive and responsible leadership" — will take place in the shadow of Mr. Trump's campaign promises and rhetoric.</p>	<p>去年，一场以英国全民公投决定脱欧为顶点的运动体现了强烈的反全球化情绪。但西方走向孤立主义的巅峰，却是特朗普在去年11月当选美国总统。而且达沃斯的会议和讨论，将在特朗普的竞选承诺和虚夸言辞的阴影下进行。该论坛今年的主题是“灵敏与负责的领导力”。</p>
<p>"It's going to be very tempting for China to imagine for itself that it's gained much more status after this election in a whole array of global endeavors, including trade and on climate change and possibly other issues," Mr. Schell said. "If the U.S. is going to absent itself more — and we don't know if that's the case yet — nature does abhor a vacuum. When a father grows old, the son is sometimes able to fill the space."</p>	<p>“这次大选之后，中国很容易想象自己在一系列全球事务中获得了比过去高得多的地位，包括在贸易、气候变化，及其他可能的议题上，”夏伟说。“如果美国打算更多地缺席这些事务——我们还不知道情况会不会是这样——总有人会填补那个空白。当一位父亲老去，儿子有时就会填补他的位置。”</p>
<p>Victor Shih, a scholar of China's political economy at the University of</p>	<p>在加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)研究中国政治</p>

<p>California, San Diego, said there are actually some global agenda matters on which China's influence "might have peaked in the medium term."</p>	<p>经济的学者史宗瀚(Victor Shih)表示, 在一些全球议程事项上, 中国的影响力实际上可能"已经中期见顶"。</p>
<p>He pointed to China's push in recent years to have the renminbi counted as an international currency. That has been undermined in the past year by efforts of the Chinese central bank, the People's Bank of China, to withdraw large quantities of offshore renminbi from circulation. The bank has been doing that in order to try to prop up the value of the renminbi and limit capital flight from China, including the transfer of money to Hong Kong by wealthy Chinese.</p>	<p>他指的是最近几年中国推动人民币成为国际货币的努力。在过去的一年里, 中国的央行中国人民银行让大量离岸人民币退出流通, 削弱了上述努力。这么做的目的是推高人民币的价值, 限制资金外流, 包括限制富裕的中国人将资金转移到香港。</p>
<p>"The People's Bank of China continues to claim that renminbi internationalization is important, and of course, at Davos, President Xi may continue to pay verbal homage to that agenda because it would be an important sign of China's ascendance on the world stage," Mr. Shih said. "Yet, in the past year, we have seen renminbi deposits outside of mainland China decline by hundreds of billions of renminbi."</p>	<p>"中国人民银行不断声称人民币国际化很重要, 当然, 习近平在达沃斯也会继续口头肯定这项工作, 因为它将是中国登上世界舞台的重要证明," 史宗瀚说。"但是在过去的一年里, 我们看到中国大陆之外的人民币储蓄减少了数千亿元。"</p>
<p>Among the Chinese tycoons expected to attend Davos are Wang Jianlin, founder of the Wanda Group, a property and cinema company, and Jack Ma, founder of the Alibaba Group, China's biggest e-commerce company.</p>	<p>有望出席达沃斯论坛的中国企业界巨子包括房地产和院线公司万达集团创始人王健林, 以及中国最大的电子商务公司阿里巴巴集团创始人马云。</p>
<p>They are commonly referred to as the two wealthiest men in China. Both are investing in the United States, and Mr. Ma met with Mr. Trump on Monday at Trump Tower in New York to discuss business opportunities between companies in the two countries. (Within Mr. Trump's family, his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, has been involved in</p>	<p>他们被普遍认为是中国最富有的两个人。两人都在美国进行投资, 马云还于周一在纽约的特朗普大厦与特朗普会面, 讨论中美企业间的商业机会。(在特朗普的家族内, 他的女婿贾里德·库什纳[Jared Kushner]一直在和中国顶尖的企业高管进行个人商务谈判。)</p>

personal business negotiations with top Chinese executives.)	
Some members of the Congress, mostly Republicans, have called for greater scrutiny of Chinese investments in the United States, including those by Wanda, which recently bought the AMC movie theater chain and Legendary Entertainment, a film production and financing company.	一些国会议员——大多为共和党人——呼吁对中国在美国的投资进行更严格的审查，包括万达的投资。后者最近收购了 AMC 连锁院线，以及制片与融资公司传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170111/davos-china-xi-jinping-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170111/davos-china-xi-jinping-trump
Rex Tillerson's South China Sea Remarks Foreshadow Possible Foreign Policy Crisis	蒂勒森：应禁止中国进入南海人工岛
HONG KONG — Rex W. Tillerson's call for China to be denied access to its artificial islands in the South China Sea, made Wednesday during his confirmation hearing for secretary of state, set the stage for a possible crisis between the world's two biggest economies should his comments become official American policy.	香港——周三，在国务卿提名确认听证会上，雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)呼吁阻止中国靠近其在南海修建的人工岛屿，如果这一呼吁成为美国官方政策的话，将有可能引发世界上两个最大经济体之间的危机。
Mr. Tillerson told members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday that China's multibillion-dollar island-building campaign in the oil-and-gas rich sea was illegal and "akin to Russia's taking of Crimea."	蒂勒森周三对参议院外交关系委员会的成员说，中国在石油和天然气资源丰富的南海花数十亿美元修建岛屿的行为是非法的，“类似于俄罗斯吞并克里米亚。”
"We're going to have to send China a clear signal that, first, the island-building stops, Mr. Tillerson told the senators. "And second, your access to those islands also is not going to be allowed."	"我们将必须向中国发出一个明确的信号，首先，停止修建岛屿，"蒂勒森对参议员们说。"第二，你们也将不被允许靠近这些岛屿。"
Should those words be translated into action after Donald J. Trump assumes the presidency on Jan. 20, it would be a remarkable change in the American approach to Beijing's island-building in the South China Sea, which is transforming the area into what one Washington think	唐纳德·J·特朗普将于1月20日就任总统，如果以上言论在他就任后转化为实际行动的话，将会是美国在对待北京于南海修建人工岛的方式上的显著变化，目前中国的建岛活动正在改变着该水域。用华盛顿一个智囊团的话说，2030年，南海将“几乎成为一个中国湖”。中国声称拥有南海的大部分主权，

<p>tank said would by 2030 become “virtually a Chinese lake.” China asserts sovereignty over most of the South China Sea despite competing claims by countries including Vietnam and the Philippines and an international ruling rejecting most of Beijing’s assertions.</p>	<p>虽然包括越南和菲律宾在内的其他国家也有着主权要求，而且国际法庭的一个裁决否定了北京的大部分主权主张。</p>
<p>The Obama administration has challenged what it calls China’s “excessive maritime claims” in the sea by sailing warships close to the artificial islands, some of which feature deep harbors and runways capable of handling jumbo jets. But that has not stopped China from continuing its buildup, which now includes military installations such as radar stations on more than 3,000 acres of artificial land built on reefs and shoals.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府派遣过军舰在人工岛附近航行，这一做法挑战了其称之为中国对南海的“过度领海主权要求”，其中一些人工岛拥有深水港口和能够让大型喷气式飞机起降的跑道。但美国的做法未能阻止中国继续进行建设，目前的项目包括军事设施，比如在礁石和浅滩上填充出来的 3000 多英亩（约合 12 平方公里）的人工土地上建设雷达站。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson’s comments, with the possible implication that the United States might use its armed forces to deny the Chinese access to the islands, garnered reactions including confusion, disbelief and warlike threats from analysts in China.</p>	<p>蒂勒森的说法带有美国可能使用武装力量禁止中国接近这些岛屿的暗示，这在中国的分析人士中引发了包括困惑、不相信和类似战争威胁的反应。</p>
<p>“This is a signal, now that Trump is set to take office, that he wants to have a tough stand on China,” said Yang Chengjun, a retired senior colonel and military expert, who said that China’s potential war-fighting capability was greater than America’s. “China does not stir up troubles but we are not afraid of them when they come.”</p>	<p>退役高级将领、军事专家杨承军说，“这是个信号，现在特朗普即将就职，他想对中国采取强硬立场”，杨承军说中国潜在的战斗力比美国的要强大。“中国不惹麻烦，但是如果麻烦来了，我们也不怕。”</p>
<p>Lu Kang, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, declined to answer a reporter’s question about what Beijing might do if the United States Navy moved to deny China access to the islands, saying it was a “hypothetical question.”</p>	<p>中国外交部发言人陆慷拒绝回答一名记者的提问，称之为“假设性的问题”，该记者问道，如果美国海军不让中国靠近这些岛屿，北京可能会怎么做。</p>
<p>But his reaction also highlighted the confusion sown by the testimony,</p>	<p>但是，陆慷的反应也突显了听证会带来的困惑，因为蒂勒森并没有解释美国</p>

<p>because Mr. Tillerson did not explain how the United States could block China from the islands.</p>	<p>将如何阻止中国靠近这些岛屿。</p>
<p>"I can't predict what Mr. Tillerson is thinking specifically, and on the other hand, it is impossible for me to make any prediction about China's policy, based on your assumptions of what he said," Mr. Lu said.</p>	<p>"我不会去猜测蒂勒森先生具体想的是什么，也不会根据你对他的话所作的一些猜测来预断中方的政策，"陆慷说。</p>
<p>That confusion was shared by one of China's most prominent experts on the South China Sea, who also questioned the legality of any American effort to block access to the islands.</p>	<p>中国最著名的南海问题专家之一也表达了这种困惑，他还质疑了美国阻止中国靠近这些岛屿做法的合法性。</p>
<p>"Is this a warning? Or will this be a policy option?" said Zhu Feng, executive director of the China Center for Collaborative Studies of the South China Sea at Nanjing University. "If this is a policy option, this will not be able to block China's access to these constructed islands. There is no legal basis."</p>	<p>"这是警告吗？或者说，这会是一个政策选择吗？"南京大学中国南海研究协同创新中心执行主任朱峰问道。"如果这是政策选择的话，那也不能阻止中国前往这些人工岛屿。没有法律依据。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's transition team did not respond to emailed questions asking for details on Mr. Tillerson's remarks, and whether they represented the intended policy of the United States after Mr. Trump assumes the presidency.</p>	<p>特朗普的过渡团队没有回复用电子邮件发去的问题，记者希望了解蒂勒森言论更为详细的内容，以及他的说法是否代表特朗普担任总统后美国将采取的政策。</p>
<p>What is also not clear is the extent to which Mr. Tillerson's tough stance on the South China Sea springs from his extensive experience in the region during his time as chief executive of Exxon Mobil, when his company became embroiled in bitter territorial disputes over the extensive oil and gas reserves beneath the seafloor.</p>	<p>尚不清楚的是，蒂勒森对南海采取的强硬立场在多大程度上基于他担任埃克森美孚公司(Exxon Mobil)首席执行官期间在该地区的丰富经验，那期间，他的公司曾几次卷入有关海底石油和天然气储备的激烈领土争端。</p>
<p>During his tenure, the company forged close ties to the Vietnamese government, signing an agreement in 2009 with a state-owned firm to drill for oil and gas in two areas in the South China Sea. The agreement</p>	<p>在他担任首席执行官期间，埃克森美孚与越南政府建立了密切联系，并于2009年与越南一家国有公司签署了一项协议，双方将共同在南海两个水域开展石油和天然气开采。据泄露的美国外交电报，由于与中国的领土主张有</p>

<p>with PetroVietnam was signed quietly, according to a leaked United States diplomatic cable, because it conflicted with Chinese territorial claims.</p>	<p>所冲突, 埃克森美孚与越南石油天然气公司(PetroVietnam)的协议是悄悄签订的。</p>
<p>While Exxon Mobil has some operations in China, including a stake in a petrochemical plant in the country's south, it has a very small presence in the country's huge retail market for gasoline, which is dominated by state-owned Chinese companies. In contrast, its agreements with Vietnam are potentially huge, given that the South China Sea may contain 11 billion barrels of oil and 190 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, according to the United States Energy Information Administration.</p>	<p>虽然埃克森美孚在中国有一些业务, 包括拥有中国南部一家石油化工厂的股份, 但这家美国公司在中国巨大的汽油零售市场上只占有很小的份额, 该市场由中国国有企业控制着。相比之下, 埃克森美孚与越南的协议有巨大的潜在利益, 据美国能源信息署, 南海可能拥有 110 亿桶石油和 190 万亿立方英尺(约合 5.4 万亿立方米)的天然气。</p>
<p>A spokeswoman for Exxon Mobil in Singapore did not return a phone call asking for comment about the company's operations in Vietnam. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry did not reply to a request for comment about Mr. Tillerson's remarks.</p>	<p>埃克森美孚在新加坡的发言人没有回复请求公司就其越南业务置评的电话。越南外交部也没有答复对蒂勒森言论发表评论的请求。</p>
<p>But his statements have put further strains on one of the world's most important bilateral relationships. Policy directions set by President Richard M. Nixon more than 40 years ago have remained relatively steady under the Republican and Democratic administrations that followed. But Mr. Trump's talk of enacting new tariffs on Chinese goods and his willingness to break decades of protocol by taking a phone call from Taiwan's president have called those policies into question.</p>	<p>但蒂勒森的这番话已给世界上这个最重要的双边关系制造了进一步的压力。40 多年前, 理查德·尼克松总统制定的政策方向在其后的共和党和民主党政府下一直保持着相对的稳定。但是, 特朗普关于对中国商品施加新关税的说法, 以及他打破了几十年的惯例与台湾总统通电话的做法, 都给那些政策带来了疑问。</p>
<p>"How much farther will the Trump administration go?" said Mr. Zhu of Nanjing University. "When it comes to South China Sea, we'll have to wait and see."</p>	<p>"特朗普政府还要走多远?" 南京大学的朱峰问道。"在南海问题上, 我们只能走着瞧。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170113/rex-tillerson-south-china-sea-u</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170113/rex-tillerson-south-china-sea-u</p>

s	s
Chinese State Media Denounce Rex Tillerson's Call to Block Island Access	中国官媒谴责蒂勒森南海言论，发出战争警告
BEIJING — The Chinese state news media lashed out at Rex W. Tillerson, President-elect Donald J. Trump's nominee for secretary of state, on Friday, warning that his call to deny China access to islands it has constructed in the South China Sea could provoke a conflict.	北京——中国官方新闻媒体昨日谴责了候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的国务卿提名人雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)，并警告说，他呼吁阻止中国接近其在南海所建岛屿的做法可能会挑起冲突。
Mr. Tillerson said during a confirmation hearing this week before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that China's efforts to build islands in the sea and to equip some with military equipment were illegal, and he drew comparisons to Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014.	蒂勒森上周在参议院外交关系委员会(Senate Foreign Relations Committee)就其提名举行的确认听证会上说，中国在南海建造岛屿和架设军事装备是非法的，他把这些行动和2014年俄罗斯吞并克里米亚相提并论。
State-run news outlets in China angrily denounced Mr. Tillerson's remarks on Friday, vowing to counter any effort by the United States to intervene in the strategically significant waterway, which Beijing argues has been its territory since ancient times.	中国官方新闻机构对蒂勒森周五的言论进行了愤怒的谴责，誓言要和美国干预这条战略性航道的任何行动对抗到底，北京声称该航道自古以来就是中国的领土。
Global Times, a newspaper that often adopts a nationalistic tone, warned in an editorial that the United States might be forced to wage a "large-scale war" if it tried to block China from the islands.	经常采用民族主义调子的《环球时报》发表社论，警告说如果美国试图阻止中国接近这些岛屿，美国可能不得进行一场“大规模战争”。
"China has enough determination and strength to make sure that his rabble-rousing will not succeed," the editorial said, referring to Mr. Tillerson.	“中国有足够的决心和力量确保他要求中国远离那些岛屿的话就是瞎扯淡，”社论提到蒂勒森时说。
China Daily, a state-run, English-language newspaper, said in an editorial that the nominee's remarks were "not worth taking seriously because they are a mishmash of naïveté, shortsightedness, worn-out prejudices and unrealistic political fantasies."	中国官方英文报纸《中国日报》在一篇社论中说，蒂勒森的言论“不值得认真对待，因为它们是天真、短视、带有过时的偏见和不切实际的政治幻想的混合物”。

<p>"Should he act on them in the real world, it would be disastrous," the editorial continued. "It would set a course for devastating confrontation between China and the U.S."</p>	<p>"如果他将这些言论付诸行动，就会带来灾难性的后果，"社论说。"这将开启中美之间毁灭性的对抗道路。"</p>
<p>The angry reaction to Mr. Tillerson's remarks reflected the degree to which Chinese leaders see the island-building campaign as a matter of national sovereignty and a crucial part of efforts to become a global military superpower.</p>	<p>对蒂勒森言论的愤怒，反映出中国领导人在多大程度上将建岛活动视为国家主权，视为中国建设全球军事超级大国的重要部分。</p>
<p>But the response also suggested that Chinese officials seek to stake out a tough position as they prepare to deal with Mr. Trump, who has criticized Chinese policies on trade and North Korea.</p>	<p>但是，这样的反应还表明，中国官员试图对特朗普采取强硬态度。特朗普在贸易政策和北朝鲜问题上对中国进行了批评。</p>
<p>"China is looking to heighten the threat of conflict," said Anders Corr, principal of Corr Analytics, a research organization based in New York. "They're basically doing that to try to intimidate U.S. political and economic actors, and influence their decision making around issues like Taiwan and the South China Sea."</p>	<p>"中国正在试图给发生冲突的威胁加码，"位于纽约的研究机构科尔分析所(Corr Analytics)所长安德斯·科尔(Anders Corr)说。"他们这样做基本上是想恐吓美国的政经人士，影响他们在台湾和南海问题上的决定。"</p>
<p>Mr. Corr added that Mr. Trump and his cabinet nominees, through their harsh words, also sought a strong hand in negotiations.</p>	<p>科尔还补充说，特朗普及其内阁提名人也想在谈判中占据有利地位，他们也发表了严厉言论。</p>
<p>Still, many analysts in China reacted with alarm to the remarks by Mr. Tillerson, who recently stepped down as chief executive of Exxon Mobil. He said that the United States would need to "send China a clear signal that, first, the island-building stops." He added, referring to China, "Your access to those islands also is not going to be allowed."</p>	<p>然而，中国的很多分析人士对蒂勒森的言论表示了警惕。蒂勒森最近卸任埃克森美孚公司(Exxon Mobil)首席执行官一职。他说，美国需要"向中国发出一个明确的信号，首先就是要停止建岛屿活动"。他还说，"不能允许中国登上这些岛屿。"</p>
<p>Over the past several years, China has dredged sand to turn scattered South China Sea reefs and atolls into islands — totaling roughly 3,000 acres — despite protests from neighbors and from the United States. An</p>	<p>在过去几年里，中国不顾邻国和美国的抗议，挖沙将南海的几处礁石和环礁扩建为岛屿——总面积约 3000 英亩。去年，一个国际法庭裁定中国在南海的很多领土主张是无效的，但中国领导人仍然在推进建岛工程。</p>

international tribunal invalidated many of China's claims in the sea last year, but Chinese leaders have pressed forward with construction.	
The Obama administration has dispatched warships near the artificial islands, in what it calls an attempt to uphold freedom of navigation in the sea, an important economic and strategic waterway that is believed to be rich in oil and gas. But American officials have so far stopped short of threatening to block China's access to the islands.	奥巴马政府将军舰派遣到人工岛附近, 声称要维护这片海域的自由通航, 该海域被认为是重要的经济和战略航道, 据信拥有丰富的石油和天然气资源。但美国官员迄今为止还没有威胁过要阻止中国登上这些岛屿。
Carlyle A. Thayer, an emeritus professor of politics at the University of New South Wales in Australia, said that such a move would be akin to President John F. Kennedy's ordering a blockade of Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis.	澳大利亚新南威尔士大学(New South Wales)名誉政治教授卡莱尔·A·塞耶(Carlyle A. Thayer)说, 这种举动将类似于约翰·F·肯尼迪总统(John F. Kennedy)在古巴导弹危机期间对古巴的封锁。
"Tillerson's proposal would provoke a serious confrontation that could quickly develop into armed conflict," he said.	"蒂勒森的提议将引发严重对抗, 可能还会迅速发展为武装冲突," 他说。
Some Chinese analysts said Mr. Tillerson's remarks were an indication that the United States would continue to seek a robust presence in Asia, despite Mr. Trump's pledges to focus on domestic issues.	中国的一些分析人士指出, 蒂勒森的言论表明, 尽管特朗普承诺把重心放在国内问题上, 但美国将继续在亚洲寻求强大的存在。
Su Hao, a professor at China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing, said that such a move by Washington would draw resistance from China and other nations in the region.	北京中国外交学院的教授苏浩说, 华盛顿这种举动将引发中国和该地区其他国家的抵制。
"China will not adjust its policy regarding the South China Sea," Mr. Su said in a telephone interview. "We will continue to do things that are in line with our own national interests and our own logic."	"中国不会调整在南海的政策," 苏浩在电话采访中说。"我们将继续做符合国家利益以及自身逻辑的事情。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170116/rex-tillerson-south-china-sea	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170116/rex-tillerson-south-china-sea
Taiwan Works to Keep Its Central America Friends (Among Its Few)	中国压力下, 蔡英文努力维护中美洲邦交
MEXICO CITY — President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan has been	墨西哥城——台湾总统蔡英文上周出访中美洲, 参加了尼加拉瓜总统丹尼

<p>hopscothing across Central America this week, attending the inauguration of Nicaragua’s president, Daniel Ortega, touring Guatemala’s colonial city of Antigua and visiting the shrine of Honduras’s patron saint.</p>	<p>尔·奥尔特加(Daniel Ortega)的就职典礼, 游览了危地马拉殖民城市安提瓜, 还参观了洪都拉斯守护神的神庙。</p>
<p>From a global perspective, it is the sort of tour that looks like a diplomatic asterisk. But there is nothing trivial about it for Ms. Tsai, who is in Central America to shore up relationships amid increasing pressure from China.</p>	<p>从全球角度来看, 这属于正常的外交旅行。但对于蔡英文来说, 在中国日益施压的时候去中美洲巩固邦交关系, 这绝不是件小事。</p>
<p>Taiwan, which China considers a breakaway province, has diplomatic relations with only 20 countries, along with the Vatican; the largest cluster of those is in Latin America and the Caribbean. These relationships, complete with embassies, trade agreements and foreign aid, strengthen Taiwan’s effective sovereignty.</p>	<p>中国认为台湾是个分裂的省份, 目前台湾只和 20 个国家以及梵蒂冈保持着外交关系; 其中不少国家位于拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区。这些邦交关系再加上大使馆、贸易协定和外国援助, 巩固了台湾实际上的主权地位。</p>
<p>That is particularly important now for Taiwan, which fears becoming a casualty as President-elect Donald J. Trump threatens to roil the China-America relationship. Mr. Trump accepted a congratulatory phone call from Ms. Tsai after his election, a break from protocol that prompted angry responses from China.</p>	<p>现在这对台湾来说特别重要, 美国候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)威胁要搅浑中美关系, 台湾担心自己会成为牺牲品。特朗普在胜选之后接听了蔡英文的祝贺电话, 这种破格之举引发了中国的愤怒反应。</p>
<p>In a pointed message this week, China sent its sole aircraft carrier through the Taiwan Strait, and Ms. Tsai’s government responded by scrambling fighter jets over the waterway.</p>	<p>上周, 中国派遣唯一的航母穿越台湾海峡, 传达出严厉的讯息, 蔡英文政府连忙做出反应, 战机紧急升空。</p>
<p>Maintaining the few formal relationships Taiwan has is an important source of domestic legitimacy for its leaders. If Taiwan is “not recognized by any country in the world — what good are you?” said Richard C. Bush, director of the Center for East Asia Policy Studies at the</p>	<p>维持台湾的少量正式邦交关系, 是台湾领导人在本土获得合法性的重要来源之一。如果台湾“不被世界上任何国家承认——那你有什么用”, 华盛顿布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)东亚政策研究中心主任资深研究员理查德·C·布什(Richard C. Bush)说。</p>

<p>Brookings Institution in Washington.</p>	
<p>China has worked for decades to isolate Taiwan. Under the One China policy, Beijing demands that countries with which it has diplomatic relations drop their recognition of Taiwan. Since the United States established formal ties with China in 1979, most of the world has followed suit.</p>	<p>几十年来，中国一直在竭力孤立台湾。在一个中国政策下，北京要求与它建交的国家放弃承认台湾。自美国在 1979 年正式与中国建交以来，世界上大多数国家也都与中国建立了外交关系。</p>
<p>Central America is an outlier. In a quirk of diplomacy, all the countries of the region except Costa Rica still recognize Taiwan.</p>	<p>中美洲是个例外。奇的是，除了哥斯达黎加，这个地区所有国家都依然承认台湾的外交地位。</p>
<p>China poached Taiwan's friendships for years, but it stopped while Ms. Tsai's predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou, who advocated closer ties to China, was in office. New leaders in Panama, Paraguay and El Salvador all explored a switch, but China held them at bay.</p>	<p>在过去多年里，中国一直在挖台湾的盟友，但它在蔡英文的前任马英九上台在任期间停止了这一行动，后者倡导与中国结成更紧密的关系。巴拿马、巴拉圭和萨尔瓦多的新领导人都试图倒戈，但中国稳住了他们。</p>
<p>"China can turn the screw whenever it wants," said Colin Alexander, an assistant professor of political communications at Nottingham Trent University who wrote a book about the relationship between Taiwan and Central America.</p>	<p>"只要它愿意，中国随时可以改变这种状况，"诺丁汉特伦特大学(Nottingham Trent University)助理教授科林·亚历山大(Colin Alexander)说。他写过一部有关台湾与中美洲关系的著作。</p>
<p>After the election last January of Ms. Tsai, whose Democratic Progressive Party has traditionally favored independence, China increased pressure on Taiwan, a democracy in which a majority of people do not want to be part of China. In her year-end news conference, Ms. Tsai said she wished to avoid confrontation.</p>	<p>自去年 1 月蔡英文——她领导的民进党历来支持独立——当选之后，中国加大对台湾的压力。后者是民主政体，它的大部分民众都不想成为中国的一部分。在年末举行的新闻发布会上，蔡英文表示，她希望能避免冲突。</p>
<p>But China responded bitterly to her call to Mr. Trump. Afterward, Saõ Tomé and Príncipe, an island nation off the west coast of Africa, broke relations with Taiwan. "One can see the Saõ Tomé switch as a signal from Beijing that 'we have leverage,'" Mr. Bush said.</p>	<p>但中国对她向特朗普致电反应极大。紧接着，位于非洲西海岸的岛国圣多美和普林西比与台湾断交。“可以将圣多美和普林西倒戈看作北京发出的一个信号，即‘我们手上有筹码’，”布什说。</p>

<p>In light of the call, "it would not be surprising to see increasing efforts from Beijing (and concomitant response from Taiwan) to lure allies away," Jonathan Sullivan, director of the China Policy Institute at the University of Nottingham, wrote in an email.</p>	<p>因为有那次通话，“北京更加努力（台湾随之也会做出反应）引诱其盟友脱离台湾，也就不奇怪了，”诺丁汉大学中国政策研究所(China Policy Institute at the University of Nottingham)所长苏利文(Jonathan Sullivan)在一封邮件中写道。</p>
<p>Since taking office in May, Ms. Tsai has been careful to cultivate those allies. In June, she visited Panama and then Paraguay, the only South American country that maintains relations with Taiwan. And the trip this week to four Central American allies is intended to keep them in the fold.</p>	<p>自去年 5 月就职以后，蔡英文一直小心地维护着这些盟友。去年 6 月，她先后访问了巴拿马和巴拉圭，后者是唯一一个与台湾保持外交关系的南美洲国家。本周访问四个中美洲国家，也是意在保持与它们的关系。</p>
<p>"The best outcome" of the trip "is that nothing happens," Mr. Bush said.</p>	<p>这趟旅程“最好的结果”就是“什么事也没有”，布什说。</p>
<p>One curious advantage of the Central American relationships for Ms. Tsai is that they allow her to make transit stops in the United States, asserting Taiwan's presence even if she cannot participate in formal diplomatic meetings. On her way to Panama last summer, Ms. Tsai met with Senator Marco Rubio in Miami. Recently in Texas, she met with Senator Ted Cruz and Gov. Greg Abbott on her way to Honduras.</p>	<p>对蔡英文来说，与中美洲国家保持外交关系有一个奇特的优势，即可以让她在美国做过境停留，以及宣示台湾的存在，尽管她不能参加正式的外交会议。在去年夏天前往巴拿马途中，蔡英文在迈阿密会见了参议员马尔科·卢比奥(Marco Rubio)。最近她又于前往洪都拉斯途中，在得克萨斯州会见了参议员特德·克鲁兹(Ted Cruz)和该州州长格雷格·阿伯特(Greg Abbott)。</p>
<p>Historically, the Central American countries, like others with formal ties to Taiwan, have found the arrangement favorable because Taiwan spent heavily to maintain them. But the money has sometimes ended up in the wrong hands. "Until the late 1990s, this was all about state bribery," Mr. Alexander said.</p>	<p>在历史上，这些中美洲国家和其他与台湾建交的国家一样，支持这样的安排，因为台湾投入了巨资来维持这种关系。但这些钱有时会落到错误的人手里。“直到 90 年代末之前，这完全是国家贿赂，”亚历山大说。</p>
<p>Former President Alfonso Portillo of Guatemala admitted in United States Federal Court in 2014 that he had received \$2.5 million in bribes from Taiwan between 1999 and 2002 — ostensibly intended to buy books for school libraries — in exchange for diplomatic recognition.</p>	<p>2014 年，危地马拉前总统阿方索·波蒂略(Alfonso Portillo)曾在美国联邦法院承认，在 1999 至 2002 年间，他曾经从台湾接受 250 万美元的贿赂——替学校图书馆购买图书的名义——用以交换对台湾外交地位的承认。</p>

<p>Before his death last year, Francisco Flores, a former president of El Salvador, was charged with channeling \$10 million in donations from Taiwan for victims of a 2001 earthquake to his political party. An additional \$5 million in donations also disappeared.</p>	<p>在去年逝世之前，萨尔瓦多前总统弗朗西斯科·弗洛雷斯(Francisco Flores)曾被控将台湾给 2001 年一场地震的受害者提供的 1000 万美元捐款，用作自己政党的资金。另有 500 万美元捐款也不知去向。</p>
<p>There is a darker side to the relationships, too, going back to the Cold War. In the 1970s, Taiwan trained Guatemalan and Salvadoran military officers involved in rights violations in brutal civil wars.</p>	<p>这些关系还有黑暗的一面，可以追溯至冷战时期。上世纪 70 年代，台湾为在残酷内战中参与侵犯人权行动的危地马拉和萨尔瓦多军官提供了培训。</p>
<p>Taiwan has since ended its “checkbook diplomacy,” in a tacit acknowledgment that it could never outspend China. That has been clear in the Caribbean, where China has invested in expensive projects, sometimes in exchange for switching diplomatic recognition from Taiwan.</p>	<p>自那之后，台湾结束了“金钱外交”，默认自己的手笔永远大不过中国。这一点在加勒比海地区表现得很清楚，中国在那里投资了昂贵的项目，有的是作为交换，让这些国家不再承认台湾的外交地位。</p>
<p>Indeed, the other Central American countries have found that they can attract Chinese investment without normalizing diplomatic relations. They maintain informal business contacts.</p>	<p>事实上，其他中美洲国家已经发现，它们无需正常化外交关系也可以吸引中国的投资。它们维持着非正式的贸易关系。</p>
<p>“It’s all a kind of smoke and mirrors,” Mr. Alexander said. “The Central American republics have it pretty good. Taiwan treats them like a princess, and China is engaged in smart power and flexible diplomacy where it’s still willing to invest.”</p>	<p>“这有点像是烟幕与镜子，”亚历山大说。“中美洲的共和国在这方面玩得很好。台湾像对待公主一样对待它们，中国则在自己仍然愿意投资的领域，运用智慧和灵活的外交。”</p>
<p>China’s most grandiose investment in the region is a Chinese tycoon’s \$50 billion plan to build a canal across Nicaragua, an opaque project with uncertain funding that stalled before work had begun. In Honduras, a Chinese company is building a dam on the Patuca River with funding from Chinese banks.</p>	<p>中国在这一地区最宏大的投资是一位中国大亨花 500 亿美元建造一条穿越尼加拉瓜的运河的计划。这是一个不太透明的项目，资金来源不明，在开工之前就陷入拖延。在洪都拉斯，一家中国公司正在帕图卡河上建造一座大坝，资金来自中国多家银行。</p>
<p>“As long as there is a fluid relationship between Taiwan and China, it’s a</p>	<p>“只要台湾和中国之间的关系还有余地，这个把戏它们就可以继续玩下去，”</p>

game they can continue to play," said Enrique Dussel Peters, a China expert at the National Autonomous University of Mexico.	墨西哥国立自治大学(National Autonomous University)的中国专家恩里克·杜塞尔·彼得斯(Enrique Dussel Peters)说。
But turbulence in that relationship could change the dynamic.	但双方关系的震荡可能会改变这种状况。
"There have been discussions in each of these countries about whether it makes sense to continue the relationship with Taiwan," Mr. Dussel said.	"这些国家都在讨论，继续与台湾维持关系是否有意义，"杜塞尔说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170116/taiwan-president-tsai-central-america-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170116/taiwan-president-tsai-central-america-china
A Banker Inspired by Western Novelists Seeks to Build Asia	和亚投行掌门人金立群聊英美文学
BEIJING — As China was opening up 40 years ago, Jin Liqun was an ambitious young academic fascinated by 20th-century American literature and other Western works. In the fragile era after Mao's death, the freedom to indulge in such texts was a heady experience.	北京——40年前中国对外开放时，金立群还是一名踌躇满志的年轻学者，着迷于20世纪的美国文学和其他西方著作。在毛泽东去世后的脆弱时代里，沉迷在这类著作中的自由是一种令人陶醉的经历。
William Faulkner's novels in particular stuck with Mr. Jin, now the president of China's Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a major force in the country's rush to secure a leading role in the world's financial architecture. An underlined copy of "Absalom, Absalom!" is on his office bookshelves, along with Shakespeare and the Bible. He said he found inspiration in Faulkner's complex human relationships.	尤其痴迷于威廉·福克纳(William Faulkner)作品的金立群，现已是中国的亚洲基础设施投资银行(Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, 简称亚投行)行长，该银行是中国为在全球金融体系中获得领导地位而展开的行动中的一个大动作。他办公室的书架上放着一本《押沙龙，押沙龙!》(Absalom, Absalom!)，书里画了许多重点线；旁边是莎士比亚的著作和《圣经》。他说自己在福克纳笔下复杂的人际关系中找到了灵感。
"I look at the literature of the U.S. to get a sense of humanity's adaptation to nature — conquering is a wrong term," he said. "You cannot conquer nature; you have to come to terms with nature, you have to cohabit with nature, and you have to cohabit with other species in this world."	"我从美国的文学作品中看到了人类对大自然的适应，征服这个说法是错误的，"他说。"你不可能征服大自然，你得和大自然达成一致，和大自然共处，得和世界上的其他物种共处。"
The Obama administration refused to join the bank when it opened at	该银行2015年底成立时，成员国数量惊人，包括了欧洲大国和除日本外的

<p>the end of 2015 with a surprising number of members, including the European powers and the major Asian countries, except Japan.</p>	<p>主要亚洲国家，但奥巴马政府拒绝加入。</p>
<p>Yet Mr. Jin seems prepared to maneuver in the treacherous terrain between Beijing and Washington. His goal, he said, is to steer the bank toward building infrastructure across Asia in a way that is environmentally friendly and free of corruption.</p>	<p>不过金立群似乎做好了在北京和华盛顿之间的危险地带游走的准备。他说，他的目标是带领亚投行朝着在亚洲各地用对环境无害、没有腐败现象的方式修建基础设施的方向发展。</p>
<p>Mr. Jin, 67, gray-haired and slightly rumped, was at ease in a recent interview at the bank's temporary headquarters in Beijing's financial district.</p>	<p>最近在亚投行位于北京金融区的临时总部接受采访时，金立群一副轻松的神态，现年 67 岁的他头发灰白、稍显凌乱。</p>
<p>In his sparsely furnished office, guests are seated at the head of a long table, with the host alongside them. That makes meetings seem more like affairs of equals, rather than a hierarchy with China at the top, as some bank members fear.</p>	<p>在没有几件家具的办公室里，访客坐在一张长桌子的一端，主人就坐在他们旁边。这让会面看上去更像是地位平等的双方之间在谈事，而不是像一些成员国所担心的那样，是一种中国高高在上的等级制度。</p>
<p>It doesn't hurt relations with outsiders, particularly Europeans, that Mr. Jin has edited a two-volume anthology of English verse that starts with Chaucer and concludes with Seamus Heaney. Asked his favorites, he chooses T. S. Eliot, Ted Hughes and Dylan Thomas. Then he adds one more. "Ezra Pound is great, though he is a little bit controversial."</p>	<p>金立群编辑过一部两卷本的英文诗歌选集，用乔叟(Chaucer)开篇，以谢默斯·希尼(Seamus Heaney)收尾，这有益于与外面的人、尤其是欧洲人打交道。被问及最喜欢的诗人时，他选择了 T.S.艾略特(T. S. Eliot)、泰德·休斯(Ted Hughes)和迪伦·托马斯(Dylan Thomas)。之后，他又加了一个名字。“埃兹拉·庞德(Ezra Pound)也不错，不过他有点争议。”</p>
<p>At the Group of 20 meeting in Hangzhou last year, China's president, Xi Jinping, made it clear that no one should forget the bank is led by China. He singled out Mr. Jin for praise. That was an unusual public accolade by a Chinese leader to one of his foot soldiers, a signal that Mr. Jin had the full backing of the Chinese government.</p>	<p>去年，在杭州的二十国集团(Group of 20)峰会上，中国国家主席习近平明确表示，谁都不应忘记，亚投行是由中国发起成立的。他挑出金立群予以表扬。中国领导人公开称赞一名职位低但责任重的工作人员颇为少见，这标志着金立群得到了中国政府的全力支持。</p>
<p>Delicately, Mr. Jin chose another interpretation. "I think he was giving me a warning: 'You have to do your job well because all eyes are on</p>	<p>金立群谨慎地选择了另一种解读。“我觉得他是在告诫我：“你得把你的工作做好，因为所有人的眼睛都盯着这个银行。”</p>

this bank.”	
Mr. Jin has tried to persuade skeptics in Washington that the bank is not a Chinese hegemon, at least not for now. He has smoothed prickly attitudes by agreeing to cooperate with the workhorses of the 70-year-old American-dominated Bretton Woods system – the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank.	金立群试图让华盛顿持怀疑态度的人相信，亚投行不是中国的一个霸权，至少现在不是。通过同意和已有 70 年历史、以美国为主导的布雷顿森林 (Bretton Woods) 体系的主要机构世界银行(World Bank)和亚洲开发银行 (Asian Development Bank) 合作，他消除了敌对态度。
Still, he seems aware that the China-led bank is likely to prosper under a Trump administration that has shown little signs of interest in the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund.	他似乎也意识到，特朗普政府上台后，中国牵头成立的亚投行可能会繁荣发展。特朗普政府几乎未表现出对世界银行或国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)感兴趣的迹象。
He pointed to an article he wrote before Donald J. Trump won the presidency. “The U.S. risks forfeiting its international relevance while stuck in its domestic political quagmire,” he wrote, adding, “History has never set any precedent that an empire is capable of governing the world forever.”	他提到了自己在唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)赢得总统选举之前写的一篇文章。“美国的风险在于一方面与国际脱节，一方面陷入国内的政治泥沼，”他写道，并接着表示，“历史上从来没有先例，哪一个王朝可以永远地统治世界。”
Mr. Jin has none of the family lineage that counts in getting to the top in China. He is not a princeling, the rank that confers privilege on Chinese leaders by virtue of being a descendant of the revolutionary leaders of the Mao era.	在升到中国最高层的过程中，金立群的家族中没有可以仰仗的人。他不是太子党。后者是一个凭借身为毛泽东时代革命领袖的后代而被赋予中国领导人特权的阶层。
But he likes to stress that he was born at a propitious moment for the Communist Party. The Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek had fled China’s east coast and the Communists were in control by the time he was born in Changsu, a river port city in Jiangsu Province, in August 1949.	但他喜欢强调自己出生在一个对共产党有利的时刻。1949 年，金立群出生在江苏省的一个内河港口城市常熟。那时，蒋介石领导的国民党已逃离中国东部沿海地区，共产党已取得控制权。
“I was born under the red flag,” he said with a big smile.	“我生在红旗下，”他大笑着说。
His father was an accountant, his mother a textile worker, and his	他的父亲是一名会计，母亲是一名纺织工人，和他们同住的爷爷因为一起工

<p>grandfather, who lived with the family, was disabled from a work accident. The eldest child of five, he was left to handle the household while still in primary school.</p>	<p>伤事故而致残。他在五个孩子中排行老大，还在上小学时就要料理家务。</p>
<p>"I tried to be a little leader of my siblings," he said. "I never beat my brothers or sisters. I started to learn to cook when I was 9."</p>	<p>"我努力当弟弟妹妹的小领袖，"他说。"我从没打过弟弟妹妹。我9岁就开始学做饭了。"</p>
<p>He was still in high school when the chaos of the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, and like all students at the time, he was corralled to become a Red Guard. After a brief stint, he retreated to the countryside, a decade-long journey that left an indelible impression.</p>	<p>1966年文化大革命的混乱开始出现时，他还在上高中。和当时的所有学生一样，他被裹挟着成了一名红卫兵。不久后，他便下乡了。十年的下乡经历给他留下了难以忘怀的印象。</p>
<p>He joined the peasants in the fields during the day. At night, he studied at a makeshift desk forged from a discarded blackboard and four bamboo sticks. He devised a strict curriculum for himself, and devoted himself to mastering written and spoken English, via BBC radio.</p>	<p>白天，他和农民一起下地干活。晚上，他在用一块废弃的黑板和四根竹杆做的临时书桌旁学习。他给自己设计了一个严格的课程表，并通过BBC的广播努力掌握英语写作和口语。</p>
<p>At the end of the Cultural Revolution, he enrolled in the postgraduate English literature program at the Beijing Foreign Studies University in 1978.</p>	<p>文革结束后，他于1978年考上了北京外国语大学的研究生，学习英语文学。</p>
<p>There, he came under the wing of Prof. Wang Zuoliang, a dedicated teacher of English-language authors. When Mr. Wang returned from a trip to the Adelaide Festival in Australia in 1980, he encouraged Mr. Jin to translate "The Tree of Man," a novel about man's battle with nature by Patrick White, the Australian Nobel laureate.</p>	<p>在那里，他师从王佐良教授。王佐良是一名兢兢业业的老师，教授英语文学。1980年去澳大利亚参加阿德莱德艺术节(Adelaide Festival)回国后，王佐良便鼓励金立群翻译澳大利亚诺贝尔奖获得者帕特里克·怀特(Patrick White)的小说《人之树》(The Tree of Man)。该书讲述的是人类与大自然的斗争。</p>
<p>China had just joined the World Bank. Because Mr. Jin was fluent in English, the Finance Ministry plucked him out of academia to join the office of the executive director for China at the World Bank in Washington. He had translated five chapters of White's book, but</p>	<p>那时，中国刚刚加入世界银行。因为金立群英语流利，财政部把他从学术界挖走，派他去华盛顿的世界银行中国执行董事办公室工作。当时，怀特那本书他已经翻译了五章。但为了服务国家，他放下了一切。</p>

dropped everything to serve his country.	
The stint in Washington led to a career at the top echelons of China's financial machinery: He was vice minister of finance, and later chairman of the supervisory board of the China Investment Corporation.	在华盛顿工作的那段经历为他开启了在中国金融系统高层的职业生涯：他曾担任财政部副部长，后来又出任中国投资有限责任公司监事长。
All the while he kept up his interest in things Western. In 1998, his daughter, Keyu, asked to leave home at 14 to live with an American family in New York and attend school there — a revolutionary idea for a Chinese family at the time. Mr. Jin's experience abroad prepared him for sending his only child away, Keyu Jin said.	他一直对西方的事情很感兴趣。1998年，14岁的女儿金刻羽想要离开家，搬到纽约的一个美国家庭去住，并在当地上学——当时对于中国家庭来说，这是一个革命性的想法。金刻羽说，父亲自己在海外的经历，让他做好了把唯一的孩子送出国的准备。
"My father was able to let me go," said Ms. Jin, 33, now a tenured assistant professor of economics at the London School of Economics, and a popular figure on China's social media. He set an example, she said, by always "reading and writing and listening to classical music after work. We never watched television."	"父亲能让我走，"金刻羽说。她现年33岁，是伦敦政治经济学院(London School of Economics)经济学终身助理教授，也是中国社交媒体上的红人。她说父亲做出了榜样，"下班后总是读书、写作、听古典音乐。我们从来不看电视。"
Beneath his diplomatic finesse, Mr. Jin is fiercely patriotic. Under the bank's rules, a Chinese does not automatically succeed him.	在金立群外交精神的背后，是强烈的爱国主义精神。根据该银行的规则，接替他的未必会是中国人。
But his expectations are clear.	但他的期望很明显。
"I would hope a Chinese can succeed me, and I hope we have competent Chinese people to succeed me in the future," he said, before heading off to a meeting with a delegation that was too big to fit around the table in his office.	"我希望会有一个中国人接替我，我希望我们有能干的中国人，在未来接替我的工作。"说完，他离开去和一个代表团见面，代表团人数太多，他办公室的桌子旁边坐不下。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170117/china-aiib-jin-liqun	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170117/china-aiib-jin-liqun
U.S.-Trained Official May Shape China's Response to Trump on Trade	习近平的市场派经济顾问面临更大改革阻力
BEIJING — Over the last year, Liu He, a soft-spoken,	北京——去年一年里，说话斯文、曾在美国接受教育的刘鹤巩固了他作为中

<p>American-educated technocrat, has consolidated his status as President Xi Jinping's top economic adviser, amassing influence that some believe rivals that of the prime minister.</p>	<p>国国家主席习近平最高经济顾问的地位。一些人认为，他积聚的影响力堪比总理。</p>
<p>But as his star has climbed, Mr. Liu has struggled to overcome resistance to a program of measured economic liberalization and more open markets that he argues is critical to China's long-term economic health — and that is generally favored by Washington.</p>	<p>但在地位上升期间，刘鹤努力克服着经济审慎的自由化并进一步开放市场这样一个方案所遇到的阻力，刘鹤认为这对中国经济的长久健康至关重要，而且总体上华盛顿也是欢迎这样一个方案的。</p>
<p>Now, as President-elect Donald J. Trump prepares to enter the White House renewing warnings of China's economic menace, it will be even more difficult for Mr. Liu to achieve his agenda, which could be overwhelmed by fears of fallout from a trade war.</p>	<p>现在，随着候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)准备入主白宫，并重新对中国的经济威胁发出警告，刘鹤达成自己议程的难度会更大。该议程可能会被对贸易战后果的担忧所淹没。</p>
<p>There is little in his public record to suggest precisely how he would advise Mr. Xi to handle Mr. Trump's threats to raise tariffs on Chinese products.</p>	<p>在刘鹤的公开言行中，几乎没有迹象能清晰地表明他将如何建议习近平应对特朗普对中国的产品加征关税的威胁。</p>
<p>But in a study he oversaw that was published as a book more than three years ago, he argued that China "cannot shoulder excessive responsibility" for reducing its trade deficits with other economies.</p>	<p>但在他领导的一项研究中，他说中国“承担过多国际经济调整责任”。三年前，该研究的成果出书发表。</p>
<p>"Populist policies adopted by the governments of developed countries are often the instigators of crisis," he wrote.</p>	<p>“发达国家政府所采取的民粹主义政策通常是危机的推手，”他写道。</p>
<p>In the pre-Trump era, Mr. Liu was seen as the kind of Chinese official whom Americans could work with. He advocated China's adjusting its saving and spending to help the United States recover from the 2008 financial crisis.</p>	<p>在前特朗普时代，刘鹤被视为那种美国人可以同其合作的中国官员。他支持中国调整储蓄和开支，帮助美国从2008年的金融危机中复苏。</p>
<p>When President Obama's treasury secretary, Jacob J. Lew, needed to cut through the fog of Chinese economic policy last winter, he called</p>	<p>去年冬天，当奥巴马总统的财政部长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)需要绕过中国经济政策的迷雾时，他给刘鹤打了电话。</p>

Mr. Liu.	
"Liu He was always kind of a must-stop for Treasury because he had a macro view of the Chinese economy and the global economy," said David P. Loevinger, the senior coordinator for China affairs at the Treasury in President Obama's first term.	"刘鹤永远是财政部必须要请教的人，因为他是从宏观的角度看待中国经济和全球经济的，"奥巴马总统第一届任期内的财政部中国事务高级协调员的洛文杰(David P. Loevinger)说。
Mr. Liu was regarded as an insider with a direct line to the top.	刘鹤被认为是可与高层直接联系的内部人士。
Now he is widely expected to become the director of the National Development and Reform Commission, a powerful agency where he is currently a deputy director. That promotion would increase his visibility as well as his prospects of becoming a deputy prime minister in 2018, when a new government is formed for Mr. Xi's second term.	现在，外界普遍预计他会成为大权在握的国家发展和改革委员会的主任。他目前的身份是副主任。这种提拔会增加对他的关注，以及他在2018年习近平第二届任期的新政府成立时担任副总理的机会。
Mr. Liu cannot dictate policy unilaterally, but his proximity to Mr. Xi gives him more sway than his bureaucratic-sounding titles would suggest.	刘鹤不能单方面决定政策，但和习近平关系亲近让他的影响力比其听上去颇具官僚气息的头衔所显示的要大。
"There's no doubt in my mind that Liu He is extraordinarily powerful," said Christopher K. Johnson, a senior China analyst at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. "He has shifted from a stance earlier on when he was very careful not to demonstrate the level of influence he had."	"我心里毫不怀疑刘鹤的影响力非常大这一点，"华盛顿国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级中国问题分析师克里斯托弗·K·约翰逊(Christopher K. Johnson)说。"早前他非常谨慎，不愿显露自己的影响力，现在他已经改变了这种态度。"
Beside pressing for a dose of economic liberalization and more room for markets, he has advocated trimming bloated state-owned industry and sought to curtail China's ever-rising debt.	除了要求一定程度的经济自由化和提升市场的地位外，他还支持精简臃肿的国有行业，并寻求减少中国不断增加的债务。
But even as he has gained influence, his ability to push through changes in these areas has been limited. Mr. Xi still calls the shots, and his pledge to revamp the economy jostles alongside his fiercely	但即便影响力增加，他在这些领域推行变革的能力也有限。习近平仍是发号施令的人，他一边承诺振兴经济，一边推行极其保守的议程，旨在恢复党的控制并保护国有企业。习近平产业重组和减少债务的承诺，与保持增长的誓

<p>conservative agenda to restore party control and protect state companies. Mr. Xi's promises of shaking up industry and reducing debt clash with vows to keep growth ticking.</p>	<p>言相抵触。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu "is committed to reform, I have no doubt," said Eswar Prasad, a Cornell University economist who used to be the China section chief at the International Monetary Fund. "Despite his commitment to the reforms, he doesn't have the power to make it happen," at least not without the backing of powerful allies.</p>	<p>刘鹤“真心想要推进改革，我对此毫不怀疑”，康奈尔大学(Cornell University)经济学家、国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)前中国事务主管埃斯瓦尔·普拉萨德(Eswar Prasad)说。“尽管他是真心想要推进改革，但并不具备把理想变成现实所需要的权力”，至少在没有位高权重的盟友支持下是不可能的。</p>
<p>The election of Mr. Trump and his selection of a trade team that seems ready to restrict China's exports to the United States have only complicated the task ahead for Mr. Liu. The risk of layoffs in export industries, and even just the uncertainty about what lies ahead, will make it even harder to push through changes and may strengthen the hand of bureaucrats who want banks to keep lending heavily to keep businesses humming, regardless of losses.</p>	<p>特朗普的当选，加之他选出的贸易团队似乎准备限制中国向美国的出口，只会令刘鹤今后的任务变得更加复杂。出口产业裁员的风险，乃至前方的不确定性，会让改革更加难以推进，那些希望银行一直不计代价地大力放贷以便维持企业运行的官僚，这样一来会更有声势。</p>
<p>Chinese trade experts with government ties have already hinted that if the Trump administration imposes barriers to Chinese goods, they are ready to retaliate through steps like switching aircraft contracts from Boeing to Airbus, diverting food import contracts to rival countries like Brazil and possibly making it more difficult for Apple to sell iPhones in China.</p>	<p>一些有政府关系的中国贸易专家已经暗示，如果特朗普政府针对进口自中国的商品设置壁垒，他们准备以某些举措进行报复，比如把跟波音(Boeing)的合约转给空中客车(Airbus)，把食品进口地从美国换成巴西等与之竞争的国家，还有可能进一步给苹果公司(Apple)在中国的 iPhone 销售设置障碍。</p>
<p>While Mr. Liu and other market-oriented economists may see an argument in principle for lowering some of China's steep trade barriers, doing so amid the nationalistic backlash that could be provoked by American trade restrictions would be political poison.</p>	<p>刘鹤和其他主张以市场为导向的经济学家，也许原则上主张降低中国的某些高耸的贸易壁垒，但在美国的贸易限制措施可能引发的民族主义抵制浪潮中这样做，无异于饮下政治毒药。</p>

<p>But Mr. Liu is a savvy player. His response to his agenda being sidelined in 2015 offers an intriguing window into his political style and the art of waging policy battles at the top levels of the Xi administration.</p>	<p>不过，刘鹤是一个明白人。当他的议程在 2015 年被搁置时，从他的反应不仅能看出他的政治风格，还可以一窥在习近平政府高层进行政策斗争的艺术。</p>
<p>A set of economic challenges that year — the stock market tumble in June, a currency devaluation two months later and a significant and unexpected slowing of economic growth — dampened the appetite for economic liberalization. Policy tensions opened up over the right balance between shoring up growth and imposing overhauls.</p>	<p>那一年的一系列经济挑战——股市在 6 月份崩盘，人民币在两个月后贬值，经济增速出人意料地大幅放缓——抑制了人们对于经济自由化的热望。由于要在保持增长和实施改革之间寻求适当地平衡，政策压力颇大。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu began a canny lobbying effort aimed squarely at Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>刘鹤开始径直对习近平进行高明的游说。</p>
<p>In an apparent bid to win favor, Mr. Liu submitted a long memo in late 2015 praising Mr. Xi's record in office and arguing that he had a historic mission to transform China, including by making bold economic changes, according to four people who have been told about the document by senior officials. All spoke on the condition of anonymity.</p>	<p>显然是以博取好感为目的，刘鹤于 2015 年末递交了一份大篇幅的备忘录。据四名从高级官员口中得知备忘录相关内容的人士透露，刘鹤称颂了习近平的政绩，并声称他肩负着推进中国改革进程的历史使命，包括进行大胆的经济改革。上述四名人士均要求匿名。</p>
<p>While the memo was not made public, Mr. Xi endorsed it by ordering it circulated among the party's upper echelons.</p>	<p>这份备忘录并未被公开，但却得到了习近平的首肯，命令在党内高层传阅。</p>
<p>Last May, an article by an anonymous official appeared in People's Daily, the Communist Party's main newspaper, warning of the risks of an overleveraged economy. The official, cited only as an "authoritative person," accused laggard officials of undercutting reforms by trying to spend their way out of economic malaise, implicitly exempting Mr. Xi from any blame.</p>	<p>去年 5 月，由一名匿名官员撰写的一篇文章出现在共产党的主要报纸《人民日报》上，警告高杠杆经济的风险。这位官员只是自称“权威人士”，他指责落后的官员试图依靠投资在经济困境中找到出路，从而削弱了改革，文章含蓄地为习近平开脱。</p>
<p>If rising debt is not restrained, "it will trigger a systemic financial crisis and lead to negative growth and even the evaporation of ordinary people's savings," the article said. "That would be fatal."</p>	<p>如果上升的债务不受限制，“就会引发系统性金融危机，导致经济负增长，甚至让老百姓储蓄泡汤，”文章说。“那就要命了。”</p>

<p>Officials, economists and even reports in the Chinese news media have said the article came from Mr. Liu's office, and the article echoes phrases and ideas Mr. Liu has used.</p>	<p>官员、经济学家甚至中国新闻媒体的报道都说,这篇文章来自刘鹤的办公室,它与刘鹤用过的措辞和想法是一致的。</p>
<p>Still, the results of his campaign have been limited. Beijing disclosed on Thursday that bank loans and other credit rose again last month by more than Western economists had expected, a trend that has continued largely unabated in the eight months since the anonymous article appeared.</p>	<p>不过,他的努力获得的成果有限。北京于周四披露,银行贷款和其他信贷上个月的上升再次超过西方经济学家的预期,在这篇匿名文章发表后的八个月内,这一趋势大体上没有减弱。</p>
<p>In nearly any room of senior Chinese officials, Mr. Liu stands out. While most other bureaucrats in their 50s and 60s dye their hair black, Mr. Liu, 64, has gray hair.</p>	<p>在中国高层官员中,刘鹤总是显得很不一样。大多数官僚在五六十岁便开始染黑发,64岁的刘鹤却留着灰白的头发。</p>
<p>He also stands out for his American education, a rare qualification among senior Chinese officials. He received a master's degree in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and before that studied business at Seton Hall University in New Jersey.</p>	<p>他所接受的美国教育也令他与众不同,这种资历在中国高级官员中是罕有的。他曾在哈佛大学的肯尼迪政府学院获得公共管理硕士学位,之后在新泽西的西东大学(Seton Hall University)学习。</p>
<p>Returning to Beijing, he rose quickly from writing studies of industrial policy as a government researcher to leading the party group that steers economic policy. In 2013, he became a deputy director of the National Development and Reform Commission, which steers industrial policy.</p>	<p>回到北京,他以政府研究员的身份撰写的产业政策研究文章让他平步青云,成为指导经济政策的党内组织的负责人。2013年,他成为国家发展和改革委员会的副主任,负责制定产业政策。</p>
<p>"He was seen as influential under the previous presidency, and his influence has increased further under Xi Jinping," Charles Collyns, a former assistant Treasury secretary, said. "He had a well-informed, shrewd, balanced assessment of China's structure and priorities. He</p>	<p>"他在上一届政府中被认为是有影响力的人物,这种影响力在习近平任内进一步增加了,"前财政部助理部长查尔斯·科林斯(Charles Collyns)说。"他对中国的组织结构和当务之急做出了有见地的、精准而平衡的评估。他看上去并不是一个狂热分子。"</p>

didn't come across as a firebrand."	
While his response to American trade restrictions is unknown, there is little doubt that a trade war with the United States would amplify the voices of economic nationalism.	他对美国贸易限制的反应是未知的，毫无疑问，与美国的贸易战争将放大经济民族主义的声音。
As Global Times, a nationalistic Chinese newspaper controlled by the Communist Party, put it in an editorial this month: "There are flowers in front of the China Commerce Ministry gate, but sticks as well, hidden behind the door. Both are waiting for the Americans."	正如共产党控制的中国民族主义报纸《环球时报》在本月发表的一篇社论中所说：“中国商务部的门前摆着鲜花，但门后同样藏着大棒。它们都在恭候美国人。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170118/liu-he-china-trade-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170118/liu-he-china-trade-trump
3 Performances by Sumi Jo, Korean Soprano, Canceled in China	韩国著名女高音歌唱家来华巡演被取消
BEIJING — Sumi Jo, a Grammy Award-winning South Korean soprano, had been scheduled to perform alongside three top orchestras in mainland China.	北京——曾获格莱美奖的韩国女高音歌唱家曹秀美原定在中国大陆与三家顶级管弦乐团一起表演。
One venue billed the performance as a "grand and worthy" tribute to the beloved opera singer Maria Callas by "one of the most sought-after Korean sopranos in the world."	一家音乐厅的广告把表演称为“世界上最抢手的韩国女高音之一”，对深受爱戴的歌剧歌手玛丽亚·卡拉斯(Maria Callas)的“盛大和当之无愧”的致敬。
But on Sunday, about a month before the concerts were scheduled to take place, the three orchestras suddenly issued separate but seemingly coordinated notices announcing that Ms. Jo, a veteran coloratura soprano, would no longer be performing.	但是，就在音乐会即将举行前约一个月的周日，这三家管弦乐团突然发出了通知，宣布有丰富经验的花腔女高音曹秀美将不再出场演出。这三家乐团的通知是各自单独发出的，但似乎又是协同一致的行动。
The cancellations have heightened suspicions that South Korean classical musicians are the latest casualties of political tensions with China that go back to July, when the government in Seoul announced that it would deploy a United States missile-defense system known as Thaad on its soil.	这些取消演出的声明增强了人们怀疑，认为韩国古典音乐家成为了中韩紧张政治关系的最新受害者。紧张关系是从去年7月开始的，当时首尔政府宣布，将在该国领土上部署一个名为“萨德”的美国导弹防御系统。

<p>In statements published on their official WeChat social media accounts, three orchestras — the Shanghai Symphony, the Guangzhou Symphony, and the China Philharmonic in Beijing — offered little or no explanation for why Ms. Jo would not be performing.</p>	<p>这三家乐团是上海交响乐团、广州交响乐团，以及北京的中国爱乐乐团，它们在各自的官方微信社交媒体帐户上发表的声明中，基本上或根本没有解释曹秀美为什么不演了。</p>
<p>The China Philharmonic noted that Ms. Jo and the South Korean conductor Min Chung had been “forced to withdraw” from the performance for “specific reasons.”</p>	<p>中国爱乐乐团只是说，曹秀美和韩国指挥家郑旻“因故被迫取消”演出。</p>
<p>For each of the concerts, a Chinese soprano will replace Ms. Jo; the Chinese conductor Yang Yang will replace Mr. Min at the Beijing concert.</p>	<p>一名中国女高音歌唱家将取代曹秀美出场与三家乐团的演出；中国指挥家杨洋将在北京的音乐会上取代郑旻。</p>
<p>The Xi’an Concert Hall has also removed from its online performance calendar information about a concert that had been scheduled for March 25 and that was to feature Ms. Jo. It was not part of the Callas tribute series.</p>	<p>西安音乐厅也从其在线表演日程表上删除了关于一个音乐会的信息，那场音乐会原定于3月25日举行，由曹秀美主唱。但那不是致敬卡拉斯系列的一部分。</p>
<p>Ms. Jo’s performances with the Hong Kong Philharmonic on Feb. 3 and 4 appear to be unaffected. The city has a separate visa application process.</p>	<p>曹秀美于2月3日和4日与香港管弦乐团的表演似乎未受影响。香港有自己单独的签证申请过程。</p>
<p>The announcements on Sunday came just days after a performance by the South Korean pianist Kun-woo Paik and the Guiyang Symphony Orchestra, scheduled for March in the Chinese province of Guizhou, was abruptly called off on Wednesday.</p>	<p>就在周日宣告出来的几天前，原定于3月在中国贵州省举办的一场韩国钢琴家白健宇与贵阳交响乐团的演出也在周三突然被取消。</p>
<p>Mr. Paik has been replaced in the program by the renowned Chinese pianist Sa Chen, the Guiyang Symphony Orchestra said on its website.</p>	<p>贵阳交响乐团在其网站上说，著名中国钢琴家陈萨将取代白健宇出场表演。</p>
<p>“We never expected this to happen,” Ms. Jo’s brother, Jay Jo, said by telephone on Monday. “Sumi has toured nearly every year in China for</p>	<p>“我们从来没想到会发生这种事，”曹秀美的兄弟曹杰(Jay Jo)周一通过电话说。“秀美几乎每年都在中国巡回演出，已有近10年了。”</p>

almost 10 years.”	
Many observers had been expecting various forms of Chinese retaliation after the announcement about the missile system. In August, several events in China featuring South Korean music and television stars were suddenly called off, setting off fears that the Chinese government was quietly going after K-pop, one of South Korea’s biggest cultural exports.	宣布部署导弹系统之后，许多观察者一直在预计中国会以各种形式进行报复。去年8月，中国举办的几场以韩国音乐和电视明星为主的活动突然遭到取消，这让人们担心，中国政府正在悄悄地对韩国流行音乐下手，而这是韩国最大的文化出口之一。
There has been no official confirmation of a Chinese blacklist or a ban on South Korean artists and entertainers. But “that’s the beauty of the Chinese government – they never say anything,” Mr. Jo said.	官方尚未证实中国是否有一个被禁的韩国艺术家和艺人的黑名单。但是，“这正是中国政府的美妙之处——他们从来都不公开表态，”曹杰说。
He added that the idea for the tribute concerts to Callas had been presented to Ms. Jo more than two years ago, and that the China tour dates had been confirmed in the summer.	他还说，致敬卡拉斯音乐会的想法两年多前就向曹秀美提出来了，中国巡回演出的日程也已在去年夏季确定。
When Ms. Jo was preparing to apply for an entry visa last month, Mr. Jo said, the Chinese orchestras were unable to provide the required government-approved invitation letter.	曹杰说，当曹秀美上个月准备申请入境签证时，中国管弦乐团却无法提供所需的、得到政府批准的邀请函。
Reached by telephone on Monday, the Guangzhou Symphony Orchestra declined to comment. The China Philharmonic Orchestra and the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra did not respond to requests for comment sent by email and WeChat. The Chinese conductor Long Yu, who holds a leadership position in all three of the orchestras, did not respond to a call for comment.	周一打电话给广州交响乐团时，他们拒绝发表评论。中国爱乐乐团和上海交响乐团也没有回应用电子邮件和微信发去的置评请求。在这三家管弦乐团担任领导职务的中国指挥家余隆没有接听请他置评的电话。
Ms. Jo last performed in China in May, at a concert with the guitarist Pepe Romero at the National Center for Performing Arts in Beijing.	曹秀美最近一次在中国演出，是去年5月与吉他手佩佩·罗梅罗(Pepe Romero)在位于北京的国家表演艺术中心的一个音乐会上。
On Jan. 31, she will make her debut with the New York Philharmonic at	1月31日，她将在纽约爱乐乐团的年度春节音乐会上首次亮相。余隆将担

its annual Chinese New Year concert. Mr. Long will conduct.	任指挥。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170124/sumi-jo-soprano-maria-callas	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170124/sumi-jo-soprano-maria-callas
Xiaomi, Chinese Phone Maker, Losing Its Global Face as Hugo Barra Exits	小米全球副总裁离职，称生活环境影响健康
HONG KONG — Xiaomi, the smartphone start-up that showed the potential and the limits of a new generation of Chinese technology companies, is losing its most familiar global face.	香港——智能手机初创企业小米展现了新一代中国科技公司的潜力和局限性，现在它正失去其最广为人知的全球代言人。
On Monday, Hugo Barra, a Google veteran who ran Xiaomi's global division, said he planned to resign and return to Silicon Valley. Mr. Barra became the global face of Xiaomi, a little-known phone maker as it became a well-known brand and a sign of China's newfound tech prowess.	周一，谷歌前雇员、小米全球部门主管雨果·巴拉(Hugo Barra)表示要离职并回到硅谷。巴拉成为小米的全球性招牌期间，该公司从一个名不见经传的的手机制造商变成了一个知名品牌，也变成了中国新兴科技实力的一个标志。
But his departure comes as some of that promise looks to be in doubt. Xiaomi grew quickly in China by selling cheaper smartphones with premium features, initially only online. It has had mixed success outside China, however. At home, it faces rising competition from big, deep-pocketed rivals like Huawei Technologies and other scrappy upstarts like the Chinese brand OnePlus.	但是他离开的时候，小米看上去有些前景不妙。最初小米手机只在网上销售。通过销售这些具有高级功能，但价格便宜的手机，小米在中国迅速成长。然而，在中国以外的地区，小米的扩张有成功也有失败。在本土，它也面临着日益激烈的市场竞争，对手不仅有华为这种财力雄厚的大公司，也包括一加(OnePlus)这种生机勃勃的新兴品牌。
Two years ago, Xiaomi was valued around \$45 billion. Today, the company, which is privately held, is widely considered to be worth far less.	两年前，小米估值约 450 亿美元。而如今，业界广泛认为这家私人持有的公司价值已经远远不及当年。
In a note about his resignation on Facebook, Mr. Barra, who joined Xiaomi in 2013, called his time there "spectacular" and said that he was moving on for personal reasons.	巴拉在 2013 年加入小米，他在 Facebook 上发布离职消息时，称自己在那里的经历“叹为观止”，并表示他是出于个人原因离开的。
"But what I've realized is that the last few years of living in such a	"但我意识到，这几年在这样一个异常的环境中生活，对我的生活造成了巨

<p>singular environment have taken a huge toll on my life and started affecting my health," he wrote, adding that he was moving back to Silicon Valley to be closer to friends and family.</p>	<p>大损害，并开始影响到我的健康状况，”他写道。他表示要回到硅谷，离朋友和家人近一点。</p>
<p>Bryan Ma, an analyst at IDC, said that Mr. Barra's departure was a blow to the company and that it called into question the future of Xiaomi's fledgling overseas business.</p>	<p>国际数据公司(IDC)的分析师布莱恩·马(Bryan Ma)说，巴拉的离开对小米是一个打击，让人们小米羽翼未丰的海外业务的前景提出了质疑。</p>
<p>"The question is, Who will replace him? Will that person be as effective an ambassador?" he said. "They're doing fine in India, but what happens for everything else? Where does this all sit in the grand plan they had several years ago to expand to a bunch of markets?"</p>	<p>“问题是，谁会替代他？这个人能起到大使的作用吗？”他说。“他们在印度的业绩不错，但是在其他市场呢？他们几年前制定了扩张到其他一些市场的宏伟计划，这对该计划有怎样的影响？”</p>
<p>Xiang Wang, a veteran of Qualcomm who has led Xiaomi's supply chain and intellectual property rights teams, will take over Mr. Barra's responsibilities and lead Xiaomi's global business, Xiaomi said. Mr. Barra did not respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>小米表示，曾在高通公司任职的小米供应链和知识产权团队主管王翔将接替巴拉，领导小米的全球业务。巴拉没有回复置评请求。</p>
<p>Xiaomi has long been targeted by critics who accuse it of copying rivals. Yet its earlier success presaged the rise of other Chinese start-ups, such as the drone maker DJI, and demonstrated the power of the country's fast-growing e-commerce sector.</p>	<p>小米长期被人指责抄袭对手。然而，它在早期的成功不仅为其他中国初创企业的兴起揭开了序幕，比如无人机制造商大疆，而且也展示了该国快速增长的电商部门的实力。</p>
<p>Mr. Barra, the vice president responsible for Xiaomi's global division, presided over international expansion. Unlike China's other major internet companies, Xiaomi made an early decision to expand beyond China's borders, targeting markets like India, Myanmar and Brazil.</p>	<p>负责小米全球部门的副总裁巴拉主持了该公司的国际扩张行动。与中国其他大牌互联网公司不同的是，小米早就决定扩张到中国境外，并把目光瞄向了印度、缅甸和巴西等市场。</p>
<p>Mr. Barra, a widely recognized name in the tech world, was often the public face of that expansion. Orchestrating product releases in new markets and acting as an ambassador, he often gave talks in local</p>	<p>巴拉作为科技界广为人知的名人，常常在这种扩张中作为公开的招牌。他在新市场中协调产品发布并担任大使，经常在当地市场发表演讲，为产品造势。</p>

markets to build buzz.	
Xiaomi has done relatively well in India, which accounted for about 18 percent of the company's total phone shipments in the third quarter of 2016, according to IDC.	根据 IDC 的数据，小米在印度市场的销售形势相对较好，占了其 2016 年第三季度手机总出货量的 18%。
In other markets it has been less successful. For instance, after a high-profile release of its phones in Mr. Barra's home country of Brazil in 2015, the company has not been able to establish a significant beachhead there.	而在其他市场，小米的扩张不太成功。例如 2015 年在巴西高调发布手机后，小米未能在当地真正立住脚。
Competition has intensified in China from Huawei, OnePlus, Lenovo Group Limited and other companies getting into the handset business. From the third quarter of 2015 to the third quarter of 2016, Xiaomi's market share in China dropped to 8 percent from 16 percent, according to IDC.	而且华为、一加、联想，和其他进军手机业务的公司也加剧了国内的竞争。IDC 的资料显示，从 2015 年第三季度到 2016 年第三季度，小米在中国的市场份额已经从 16% 下降到了 8%。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170124/xiaomi-hugo-barra-resigns-smartphone	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170124/xiaomi-hugo-barra-resigns-smartphone
At Hong Kong New Year Fair, Defiance Gives Way to Resignation	年宵花市上香港人的愤怒与屈从
HONG KONG — Hong Kong's Lunar New Year fairs draw thousands of visitors who stroll past stalls of potted narcissus, snack on fish balls and snap up the latest plush toys. In recent years, the largest of the fairs, at Victoria Park, has also become a prime site for political expression.	香港——香港的年宵花市吸引了数以千计的游客，他们流连于盆栽水仙、鱼丸小吃的摊位，抢购最新款的毛绒玩具。位于维多利亚公园的年宵花市是规模最大的，近年来，那里也成为了表达政治诉求的重要场所。
Two years ago, after street protests failed to achieve greater public participation in the selection of the leader of Hong Kong, a semiautonomous Chinese territory, some holiday stalls offered clothing and other items carrying pointed messages of resistance. This year — before the March election of the leader in which the outcome will, as	香港是半自治的中国领土，两年前，当街头抗议未能实现让更多民众参与到香港领导人选举的目标后，这里年宵花市上的一些摊位就开始出售带有抵制信息的衣服和其他物品。香港领导人选举将于今年 3 月举行——选举结果会像往常一样，由亲北京人士在候选人经过了审查的终选名单里投票选出一——而现在，反抗似乎已经变成了愤怒的屈从。

<p>usual, be decided by pro-Beijing loyalists voting on a short list of vetted candidates — defiance appears to have given way to indignant resignation.</p>	
<p>"I feel so helpless that as a Hong Konger, as a citizen, I don't even have a vote," said Priscilla Pang, a 22-year-old student, frowning at a wheel of fortune featuring the faces of several potential candidates for the leader, or chief executive. Given a choice, she would pick none of them, she said. "We're like chickens having food forced down their throats. There's no use fighting."</p>	<p>22 岁的学生普莉希拉·庞(Priscilla Pang)说,“很无奈我身为一个香港人,一名公民,我连一票也没有。”她皱眉看着一个幸运轮,上面有香港最高领导行政长官几个候选人的头像。她说,如果有选择,她不会选他们中的任何一个。“像小鸡被迫喂食一样,挣扎也没有用。”</p>
<p>The wheel of fortune was set up by the pro-democracy Civic Party to highlight the closed nature of the election, said Alvin Yeung, the party leader and a legislator.</p>	<p>这个幸运轮是由亲民主的公民党(Civic Party)设立,用来突显选举的封闭性质,该党党魁、立法会议员杨岳桥说道。</p>
<p>"Most of the Hong Kong people who came and played the wheel, they don't have the right to vote," Mr. Yeung said. "We allow people to take their turn and see who will be the one, but at the end of the day our message is, 'None of them are your real choice because this election is not a genuine election.'"</p>	<p>“大部分来玩这个幸运轮的香港市民,他们没有投票权。”杨岳桥说,“我们让市民来玩这个幸运轮,转转看谁会当选,但最终我们要传达信息是,‘他们并不是你真正的选择,因为这次选举不是真正的选举。’”</p>
<p>Nearby, a stall run by the Democratic Party was selling a modified version of Fish, Prawn, Crab, a Chinese game of chance. It, too, featured the expected candidates, with the winners determined by a roll of the dice. The point was that whichever candidate won, it was from the same restricted pool.</p>	<p>民主党(Democratic Party)在附近摆了一个卖类似“鱼虾蟹”的摊位,这是一种碰运气的中式游戏。其内容也是意料之中的候选人,获胜者以掷骰子的方式来决定。问题是,无论哪个候选人胜出,都是来自同一个有限的池子。</p>
<p>"Most people here will not be able to participate whatsoever," said Helena Wong, a member of the Democratic Party, as she finished a "fai chun" — good wishes written in Chinese calligraphy on red paper — for</p>	<p>“这里的人基本上都没法参与,”民主党党员黄碧云说道,她写了一个“挥春”(粤语地区对春联、福贴的叫法——译注),也就是在红纸上写下祝福的话。“他们最多只能玩玩这个罢。”</p>

display. "They can at most have fun playing the game."	
The declared candidates include three former government officials and a retired judge. All except the former judge, who is given little chance of winning, have embraced the strict framework the Chinese government imposed in 2014 for changes to Hong Kong's election rules. It allowed the chief executive to be elected, for the first time, by a popular vote. But the list of candidates would still be chosen by a pro-Beijing committee. It was that decision that led to the months of protests in Hong Kong, later known as the Umbrella Movement, calling for "genuine" universal suffrage.	已经宣布参选的候选人包括三名前政府官员和一名退休的法官。除了几乎没有获胜机会的前法官之外，其他人都接受了中国政府在2014年对香港选举规则进行修改的严格框架。根据该框架，行政长官将第一次以民众投票的方式选举。但候选人名单仍然会由一个亲北京的委员会拟定。正是这个决定导致香港出现了持续数月的抗议活动，即后来所说的雨伞运动，呼吁真普选。
Some leaders of the 2014 protests went on to win seats on the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's 70-member legislature, but a sense of gloom was evident along the political aisle at the weeklong fair, where pro-democracy parties were calling for donations to fight a government-initiated legal challenge to their members' qualifications to take office.	2014年抗议活动的一些领导人在香港70个议席的立法会中赢得了席位，但这个为期一周的年宵花市的政党摊位，显然缭绕着悲观的情绪。民主党派在年宵花市上呼吁市民捐款，应对政府对其成员就职资格发起的法律挑战。
"Nathan Law could be stripped of his Legislative Council membership," Joshua Wong, a leader of the 2014 protests who co-founded the Demosisto party with Mr. Law, shouted through a megaphone. "If — touch wood — he loses the case, he would go bankrupt."	"罗冠聪(Nathan Law)可能会失去立法会会员资格，"2014年抗议活动的领导者、与罗冠聪共同创办香港众志(Demosisto)党的黄之锋(Joshua Wong)通过扩音器大喊。"如果——touch wood（但愿走好运）——他输了官司，他会破产。"
Mr. Law, who at 23 is the youngest person ever to have been elected to the Legislative Council, is among four pro-democracy legislators the government is trying to unseat over what it said were invalid oaths of office. The move has stirred worries of a wider crackdown on opposition politicians, after the government won a similar, but separate,	23岁的罗冠聪是立法会有史以来最年轻的当选议员，政府正在试图以"无效宣誓"为由，取消他和其他三名亲民主议员的资格。此举令大家担忧反对派政治人士遭到更大范围的镇压，因为政府已经赢得了类似的但不相关的案件，阻止了两名支持香港独立的政治人士到立法会就任。香港是前英国殖民地，在1997年回归中国的统治。

<p>case that prevented two politicians who favor independence for Hong Kong, a former British colony that returned to Chinese rule in 1997, from taking seats in the Legislative Council.</p>	
<p>In another blow to those two politicians, Sixtus Leung, known as Baggio, and Yau Wai-ching, the Hong Kong government rescinded a permit for their party, Youngspiration, to set up a stall at Victoria Park less than a week before the opening of the fair. In a first, it cited the party's pro-independence advocacy, saying visitors might "support or oppose the messages" of the party and thus "endanger public order and safety." Another pro-independence party, the Hong Kong National Party, was also barred from the fair.</p>	<p>其中两名政治人士梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung, 又名 Baggio)和游蕙祯(Yau Wai-ching)遭受的另一个打击是, 在离花市开始不到一周的时候, 香港政府收回了其党派“青年新政”(Youngspiration)在维多利亚公园摆摊的许可, 称该党拥护港独, 可能在“支持或反对有关讯息”的观众中引发冲突, 从而“危及公共秩序及公共安全”。另一个支持港独的党派香港民族党(Hong Kong National Party)则被禁止参加花市。</p>
<p>During New Year celebrations last year, in the Hong Kong district of Mong Kok, violent clashes broke out between the police and protesters who said they wanted to defend the New Year tradition of food hawkers' selling fish balls and other street snacks. Although the hawkers were unlicensed, they were supported by Hong Kong residents who saw them as emblematic of local culture, which they feel is under threat. Many among the dozens of people arrested were connected to a pro-independence activist group.</p>	<p>在去年的新年庆祝活动期间, 警方和抗议者在香港的旺角地区爆发暴力冲突。抗议者称他们是想捍卫小吃摊贩卖鱼丸和其他街头小吃的新年传统。尽管小贩们属于无证经营, 但他们得到了香港民众的支持。民众认为小吃摊贩是本地文化的象征, 而他们觉得香港本地文化受到了威胁。被捕的数十人中, 很多都和一个支持独立的激进团体有关。</p>
<p>Mr. Wong, a founder of Demosisto, said on Thursday that he was concerned that the authorities might broaden their crackdown on avowed separatists to those who seek greater democracy, with legal challenges and through other means.</p>	<p>作为香港众志的创始人, 黄之锋在周四表示, 他担心当局可能会通过法律和其他手段, 把对公开承认的分离主义者的打压, 扩大到争取更大民主的人身上。</p>
<p>"It set a very bad precedent," he said in an interview, referring to the move to bar pro-independence parties from setting up shop at the fair,</p>	<p>"这开了一个很坏的先例," 他在接受采访时说, 指的是禁止亲独立政党在花市设立摊位的做法。他接着说自己不支持香港独立。"今日封杀港独派, 明</p>

<p>adding that he does not support independence for Hong Kong. "Today they banned pro-independence parties, tomorrow they could ban those supporting self-determination, and one day they can ban anyone who calls for universal suffrage and democracy."</p>	<p>天封杀自决派，他朝任何要求普选民主的人他都可以封杀。”</p>
<p>Despite the Hong Kong government's apparent anxiety about the messages of opposing parties' provoking violence, political adversaries have long coexisted peacefully at the Lunar New Year fair in Victoria Park.</p>	<p>尽管香港政府似乎是担心对立政党传达的讯息会引发暴力，但在维多利亚公园的年宵花市上，对立的政治力量长期和平共处。</p>
<p>This year, the stall of the staunchly pro-Beijing New People's Party, featuring chicken-themed plush toys — the year that begins Friday night is the Year of the Rooster — stood alongside those of pro-democracy parties.</p>	<p>今年，坚定支持北京的新民党(New People's Party)的摊位就设在亲民主政党的摊位旁边。新民党的摊位主要售卖以鸡为主题的毛绒玩具，从周五夜里开始的新年正是鸡年。</p>
<p>A makeshift museum at the fair featured photos of the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests, run by a group that condemns the Chinese Communist Party's military crackdown and calls for an end to one-party rule.</p>	<p>市场上还有一个临时博物馆，展出1989年天安门广场抗议的照片。管理该博物馆的团体谴责中共的军事镇压，并要求结束一党制。</p>
<p>From inside the museum, one could hear the music from a nearby miniconcert celebrating the approaching 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to the Chinese "motherland."</p>	<p>在博物馆里，能听到从附近的一场小型音乐会上传来的音乐声。这场音乐会是在庆祝即将到来的香港回归“祖国”20周年纪念。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170203/hong-kong-new-years-fair-election</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170203/hong-kong-new-years-fair-election</p>
<p>China Assails U.S. Pledge to Defend Disputed Islands Controlled by Japan</p>	<p>美国防长重申钓鱼岛立场，遭中方驳斥</p>
<p>BEIJING — China reacted with strong displeasure on Saturday to a promise by Defense Secretary Jim Mattis that the United States would</p>	<p>北京——周六，中国对美国国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)称美国将保卫东海两个无人居住岛屿的承诺表示了强烈的不满，这两个岛屿目前处于日本的</p>

<p>defend two uninhabited islands in the East China Sea that Japan controls but China also claims as its own.</p>	<p>控制之下，但中国称其是自己的领土。</p>
<p>Mr. Mattis, the first member of President Trump's cabinet to visit East Asia, had told Japanese officials earlier Saturday that America's defense obligations to Japan extended to the disputed rocky outposts, known in China as the Diaoyu and in Japan as the Senkaku.</p>	<p>马蒂斯是特朗普总统内阁第一个访问东亚的成员，周六早些时候他告诉日本官员，美国对日本的防务义务涵盖了这些有争议的边远岩礁。它们在中国被称为钓鱼岛，在日本被称为尖阁诸岛。</p>
<p>The chief spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry, Lu Kang, accused Mr. Mattis of putting regional stability at risk and urged him to forgo what he called a Cold War mentality.</p>	<p>中国外交部首席发言人陆慷指控马蒂斯将地区稳定置于险境，敦促他放弃“冷战思维”。</p>
<p>"We urge the U.S. side to take a responsible attitude, stop making wrong remarks on the issue involving the Diaoyu islands' sovereignty, and avoid making the issue more complicated and bringing instability to the regional situation," Mr. Lu said in a statement posted on the ministry's website.</p>	<p>"我们敦促美方采取负责任的态度，停止在钓鱼岛主权问题上发表错误言论，避免使有关问题进一步复杂化，给地区形势带来不稳定因素。"外交部网站上写道。</p>
<p>He described the 1960 defense treaty between the United States and Japan, which Mr. Mattis cited in pledging to defend the islands, as a "product of the Cold War, which should not impair China's territorial sovereignty and legitimate rights."</p>	<p>他提到了1960年代的《美日安保条约》，称马蒂斯在承诺保卫这些岛屿时的根据是“冷战时期的产物，不应损害中国的领土主权和正当权益”。</p>
<p>Mr. Mattis was not staking out a new American position; while in office, President Barack Obama said that the United States would defend the islands.</p>	<p>马蒂斯表达的并不是一个新立场；奥巴马总统在任时曾表示，美国将为这些岛屿提供保护。</p>
<p>But the defense secretary's words were reassuring to Japanese officials, who had been unnerved by Mr. Trump's remarks as a presidential candidate suggesting that he might reduce America's military commitments to its Asian allies.</p>	<p>但国防部长的话让日本官员感到安心，因为特朗普曾在竞选期间发表评论，暗示他会减少美国对亚洲盟国的军事承诺，这令日本官员不安。</p>

<p>The disputed islands have been among a number of potential points of contention as China builds up its presence in the East and South China Seas.</p>	<p>随着中国增加在东海和南海的活动，这些有争议的岛屿已成为了众多潜在的争论点之一。</p>
<p>Chinese and Japanese vessels regularly maneuver at close quarters in the waters as China tries to challenge Japan's control of the islands.</p>	<p>中国试图挑战日本对这些岛屿的控制权，两国船只经常在该水域开展近距离行动。</p>
<p>Last year, China sent a warship to within 24 miles of the islands. President Xi Jinping of China declared much of the East China Sea to be a Chinese air defense zone in 2013, and since then China has regularly sent fighter jets to patrol the area.</p>	<p>去年，中国派出一艘军舰，前往距离这些岛屿不到 39 公里的水域。中国国家主席习近平在 2013 年宣布东海大部分地方为中国防空区，此后，中国定期派出战斗机在该地区进行巡逻。</p>
<p>At a news conference in Tokyo, Mr. Mattis cited Article 5 of the United States-Japan treaty, which commits the United States to defend Japan or territories that it administers against attack.</p>	<p>在东京的新闻发布会上，马蒂斯援引了《美日安保条约》第 5 条，其中规定美国将保卫日本或其管辖的领土免于攻击。</p>
<p>"I made clear that our longstanding policy on the Senkaku Islands stands — the U.S. will continue to recognize Japanese administration of the islands," Mr. Mattis said. "And as such, Article 5 of the U.S.-Japan security treaty applies."</p>	<p>"我清楚表达了我们对尖阁诸岛的长期政策立场——美国将继续承认日本对这些岛屿的管辖，"马蒂斯说。"所以，《美日安保条约》第 5 条适用于它。"</p>
<p>Before going to Japan, Mr. Mattis went to South Korea to offer assurances to that ally about defense commitments, and China's reaction was similar.</p>	<p>在去日本之前，马蒂斯去了盟国韩国，向其做出防务承诺方面的保证，而中国的反应也类似。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu struck a strident tone on Friday in expressing China's opposition to American plans to deploy a missile defense system in South Korea, one that Mr. Mattis said was intended to protect the country from North Korea's nuclear threat.</p>	<p>陆慷上周五发表措辞强硬的声明，表示中国反对美国在韩国部署导弹防御系统的计划，马蒂斯说那是为了保护韩国免受朝鲜的核威胁。</p>
<p>"We firmly oppose" the deployment, Mr. Lu said at a regular news briefing. "This will not change and has not changed." The system, which</p>	<p>陆慷在定期举行的新闻发布会上说，"中方坚决反对"在韩国部署该反导系统，"这一立场从未改变，也不会变化。"中国说，美国试图干涉中国的核威慑力，</p>

China says is an American attempt to interfere with China's nuclear deterrent, "will undermine the strategic balance," he said.	才会推进部署“萨德”，陆慷称此举会“破坏地区战略平衡”。
China has threatened South Korea with economic consequences if it agrees to the deployment of the system, known as Thaad, which stands for Terminal High Altitude Area Defense.	这种系统称为“萨德”(Thaad)，意思是末端高空区域防卫系统(Terminal High Altitude Area Defense)。中国威胁说，如果韩国同意部署“萨德”，就会对其加以经济惩罚。
With the South Korean government in disarray and a presidential election coming there, the Chinese government has been wooing the opposition Minjoo Party, which opposes the Thaad deployment.	随着韩国政府出现动荡，总统选举即将到来，中国政府已经开始争取反对部署“萨德”的在野党共同民主党(Minjoo Party)。
Officials of that left-leaning party have visited Beijing twice in recent months, offering reassurances that they oppose the system.	这个左倾党派的官员近几个月两次访问北京，再三保证他们反对部署“萨德”部署。
While Mr. Mattis was in Tokyo on Friday, China's top foreign policy official, Yang Jiechi, spoke by telephone with Mr. Trump's national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.	中国外交部周六表示，中国负责外交的最高级别官员杨洁篪与特朗普国家安全事务助理迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)于周五通了电话，当时马蒂斯正在东京访问。
The conversation, which the ministry said was initiated by the White House, appeared to be a preparatory step for a call between Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump.	中国外交部称这次电话交谈是白宫发起的。它似乎是为习近平和特朗普之间的通话做准备。
The ministry's account of the conversation was upbeat. Mr. Flynn said the United States was committed to "developing strong and powerful U.S.-China relations" and "properly managing the sensitive issues," the ministry said. For his part, Mr. Yang emphasized the two countries' "broad common interests and great cooperation potential," according to the ministry.	外交部对这次交谈的描述很乐观。弗林说，美国致力于“发展强有力的美中关系”，将“妥善处理敏感问题”。杨洁篪则强调，两国“拥有广泛共同利益和巨大合作潜力”。
Mr. Trump criticized China on a variety of fronts during the presidential transition, but the White House has had little to say about the country during the president's first two weeks in office.	在总统过渡期间，特朗普在诸多问题上对中国进行了批评，但在他就任的前两周时间里，白宫对中国几乎只字不提。

<p>And although Mr. Trump has held phone conversations from the Oval Office, several of them stormy, with a variety of world leaders, Mr. Xi has not been among them.</p>	<p>虽然特朗普已经在椭圆形办公室与多位外国领导人进行过电话交谈，其中几次火药味较浓，但尚未与习近平通过电话。</p>
<p>There has been speculation among diplomats in Beijing and among American business groups in Washington that the two leaders would talk by phone in the coming days.</p>	<p>在北京的外交官和华盛顿的商业团体猜测，这两位领导人将在未来数日通话。</p>
<p>Mr. Yang and Mr. Flynn last spoke in New York, a month after the presidential election, and from Mr. Yang's point of view the meeting was not helpful.</p>	<p>杨洁篪和弗林上次交谈是总统选举的一个月后在纽约进行的。从杨洁篪的角度来看，那次会面是个败笔。</p>
<p>Just two days later, Mr. Trump astounded the Chinese government by asserting that the One China policy, under which the United States recognizes the government of Beijing and not Taiwan, was far from sacrosanct.</p>	<p>就在两天后，特朗普声称“一个中国”政策并非神圣不可侵犯，令中国政府震惊。根据该政策，美国应该承认北京政府而不是台湾政府。</p>
<p>"I don't know why we have to be bound by a One China policy unless we make a deal with China having to do with other things, including trade," Mr. Trump said on Fox News.</p>	<p>"我不知道为什么我们必须受'一个中国'政策的约束，除非我们与中国在贸易等其他问题上达成协议，"特朗普在福克斯新闻(Fox News)中表示。</p>
<p>Although there was no indication that Mr. Trump was reacting to anything Mr. Yang had said to Mr. Flynn, the episode was embarrassing for the Chinese official so soon after their meeting.</p>	<p>虽然没有迹象表明特朗普这么做和杨洁篪对弗林说过的话有关，但对杨洁篪来说，情形很尴尬，因为事情就发生在他和弗林会面之后不久。</p>
<p>Earlier in December, Mr. Trump upended decades of American diplomatic practice by speaking with Taiwan's president by telephone. The Chinese have since stressed on several occasions that the One China policy is not negotiable.</p>	<p>12月初，特朗普与台湾总统进行电话交谈，打破了数十年来的美国外交惯例。此后中国人多次强调“一个中国”政策不容谈判。</p>
<p>The Foreign Ministry's statement on the conversation on Friday between Mr. Yang and Mr. Flynn did not say whether the two had</p>	<p>外交部上周五关于杨洁篪和弗林通话的声明，没有提到两人是否讨论过台湾问题，只说他们对地区事务交换了看法。</p>

discussed Taiwan, only that they had discussed regional affairs.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170206/china-us-jim-mattis-japan-islands	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170206/china-us-jim-mattis-japan-islands
Joyous Africans Take to Rails, With China's Help	非洲人欢天喜地踏上中国投资的列车
DJIBOUTI — The 10:24 a.m. train out of Djibouti's capital drew some of the biggest names in the Horn of Africa last month. Serenaded by a chorus of tribal singers, the crush of African leaders, European diplomats and pop icons climbed the stairs of the newly built train station and merrily jostled their way into the pristine, air-conditioned carriages making their inaugural run.	吉布提——上个月，一趟上午 10 点 24 分发自吉布提首都的火车引来了非洲之角一些最重要的人物。在部落歌手合唱团的演唱声中，一大群非洲领导人、欧洲外交官，以及流行文化的偶像，在新建的火车站爬上楼梯，快乐地竞相进入全新的、有空调的车厢，乘坐了这趟首次运行的列车。
"It is indeed a historic moment, a pride for our nations and peoples," said Hailemariam Desalegn, the prime minister of Ethiopia, shortly before the train — the first electric, transnational railway in Africa — headed toward Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. "This line will change the social and economic landscape of our two countries."	"这的确是一个历史性的时刻，值得我们两国和两国人民自豪，"埃塞俄比亚总理海尔马里亚姆·德萨莱尼(Hailemariam Desalegn)在这趟开往埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴的列车启程前不久时说。"这条铁路将改变我们两国的社会和经济布局。"这是非洲的第一条电气化跨国铁路。
But perhaps the biggest star of the day was China, which designed the system, supplied the trains and imported hundreds of engineers for the six years it took to plan and build the 466-mile line. And the \$4 billion cost? Chinese banks provided nearly all the financing.	但那天最大的明星也许是中国，中国设计了该系统，提供了火车，并在规划和建设这条全长 753 公里的铁路的六年间，输入了数百名工程师。那 40 亿美元的造价呢？中国银行提供了几乎所有的资金。
Having constructed one of the world's most extensive and modern rail networks at home, China is taking its prodigious resources and expertise global. Chinese-built subway cars will soon appear in Chicago and Boston, Beijing is building a \$5 billion high-speed rail line in Indonesia, and the Chinese government recently christened new rail freight service between London and Beijing. Another ambitious system	中国已建成了世界上覆盖最广、最现代化的铁路网络之一，现在中国正在把其雄厚的资源和专业知识带给世界。中国制造的地铁车厢将很快出现在芝加哥和波士顿，北京正在印度尼西亚建设一条造价 50 亿美元的高速铁路，中国政府最近在伦敦和北京之间建成了新的铁路货运服务。另一个尚未完成的雄心勃勃的工程是总长度为 8.1 万公里的泛亚铁路网，这个网络将把中国与老挝、泰国和新加坡连接起来。

<p>in the works, the 2,400-mile Pan-Asia Railway Network, would link China to Laos, Thailand and Singapore.</p>	
<p>But few places are being reshaped by China's overseas juggernaut like Africa, a continent that has seen relatively little new railroad construction in a century.</p>	<p>但很少有地方像非洲那样正在被中国的巨大海外投资重新塑造, 一个世纪以来, 非洲大陆只新建了为数不多的铁路。</p>
<p>Despite years of steady economic growth, sub-Saharan Africa remains hobbled by an infrastructure deficit, according to the Africa Development Bank, with only half of its roads paved and nearly 600 million people lacking access to electricity.</p>	<p>尽管有多年来的稳定经济增长, 但撒哈拉以南的非洲仍受基础设施不足的困扰, 据非洲开发银行的数据, 非洲的道路只有一半铺有路面, 有近 6 亿人尚未用上电。</p>
<p>Chinese companies, many of them state-owned and grappling with an economic slowdown at home, have stepped onto the breach, spending some \$50 billion a year on new ports, highways and airports across the continent, according to the China Africa Research Initiative at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies.</p>	<p>中国公司(其中许多是受国内经济增长放缓影响的国有企业)已经在填补这个缺口, 这些公司每年在为非洲各地建设新港口、新高速公路和新机场上投入了约 500 亿美元, 据约翰·霍普金斯大学高等国际研究院中非研究所(China Africa Research Initiative)的统计。</p>
<p>Many of the projects are part of Beijing's new Silk Road initiative, a \$1 trillion effort intended to deepen ties between China and its trading partners in the developing world.</p>	<p>许多项目是北京“新丝绸之路”计划的一部分, 这个价值 1 万亿美元的计划旨在加深中国与其发展中国家贸易伙伴之间的关系。</p>
<p>Much of that spending has been directed at rail projects that planners hope will transform the way Africans travel and do business with one another, and the rest of the world.</p>	<p>这笔资金的绝大部分都投在铁路项目上, 项目计划者希望, 这些铁路将改变非洲人的旅行方式, 也将改变非洲人之间以及非洲与世界其他地方做生意的方式。</p>
<p>Chinese-built and -financed projects include a two-year-old light-rail system in the Ethiopian capital; a \$13 billion rail link between the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, and the port city of Mombasa that will open later this year; and an ambitious rail modernization project in Nigeria that includes an urban transit system for Lagos.</p>	<p>中国建造和资助的项目包括两年前在埃塞俄比亚首都建成的一个轻轨系统, 还有今年晚些时候将通车的、将肯尼亚首都内罗毕与港口城市蒙巴萨连接起来的造价 130 亿美元的铁路, 以及尼日利亚的一个雄心勃勃的铁路现代化项目, 其中包括一个为拉各斯修建的城市交通系统。</p>

<p>"For the longest time, railroads across Africa were limping along and in decline, but with the Chinese, that's definitely changing," said Andrew Grantham, the news editor at Railway Gazette International, a trade publication.</p>	<p>"很久以来，非洲各地的铁路都在勉强维持并走向衰退，但中国人来了之后，这一切肯定在改变，"贸易出版物《国际铁路快报》(Railway Gazette International)的新闻主编安德鲁·格兰瑟姆(Andrew Grantham)说。</p>
<p>China's enthusiasm for constructing railroads, schools and stadiums in Africa stands in marked contrast to the role of the United States, which has largely shied away from financing infrastructure on the continent. One of the few exceptions, Power Africa, a \$9.7 billion initiative announced by President Barack Obama in 2013, has fallen far short of its goal of providing electricity to 20 million households within five years.</p>	<p>中国在非洲建设铁路、学校和体育馆的积极性，与美国在那里的作用形成鲜明对比，美国在很大程度上不愿意投资非洲大陆的基础设施项目。一个为数不多的例外是巴拉克·奥巴马总统2013年宣布的97亿美元的"Power Africa"计划，但这个计划远未达到其在五年内向2000万个家庭提供电力的目标。</p>
<p>When it comes to trade, China surpassed the United States in 2009 to become Africa's biggest trading partner.</p>	<p>就贸易而言，中国早在2009年就超过了美国，成为非洲最大的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>It remains unclear how that calculus might change under the Trump administration. President Trump has questioned the benefits of free trade agreements, and a questionnaire from his transition team that was sent to the State Department last month expressed skepticism for foreign aid and development efforts in Africa.</p>	<p>美国的考虑在特朗普政府下会如何改变尚不清楚。特朗普总统一直怀疑自由贸易协定带来的好处，他的过渡班子上个月发给国务院的一个调查问卷对外国在非洲的援助和发展努力表示了怀疑。</p>
<p>That worries some African officials and longtime experts, who fear the loss of American influence and largess — and the good will that is often produced by desperately needed infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>这使一些非洲官员和长期关注非洲的专家感到担忧，他们担心失去的不仅是美国的影响力和慷慨解囊，还有通常伴随急需的基础设施项目建设而来的良好意愿。</p>
<p>Amadou Sy, director of the Africa Growth Initiative at the Brookings Institution, said the United States was also missing opportunities to cultivate loyal customers.</p>	<p>布鲁金斯学会非洲增长倡议项目主任阿马杜·赛(Amadou Sy)说，美国也在失去培养忠实客户的机会。</p>
<p>"If you're looking for new markets, Africa is the place to be," he said.</p>	<p>"如果你在寻找新市场的话，非洲是非去不可的地方，"他说。"但是现在，美</p>

<p>"But right now, the U.S. is not leveraging Africa's huge potential. By contrast, the Chinese are there, and they are willing to take risks."</p>	<p>国并没有利用非洲的巨大潜力。相反，中国人已经在那里，他们愿意冒这个险。"</p>
<p>China is placing more than \$14 billion worth of bets here in Djibouti, a geopolitically strategic speck of a country beset by soaring poverty and unemployment. The projects include three ports, two airports and a pipeline that will bring water from Ethiopia, its landlocked neighbor and a regional economic power that depends on Djibouti's ports for 90 percent of its foreign trade.</p>	<p>中国正在吉布提投下价值超过 140 亿美元的赌注，吉布提是一个高度贫困和高失业率的小国，但它在地缘政治上具有战略意义。中国在吉布提的项目包括三个港口、两个机场，以及一条从其内陆邻国埃塞俄比亚引水的管道，埃塞俄比亚是该区域的经济大国，其外贸的 90% 依赖于吉布提的港口。</p>
<p>Also on the drawing board are a series of Chinese-built, coal-fired power plants that would ease summertime electricity failures and help fuel a new tax-free manufacturing zone that officials hope will turn Djibouti into a Hong Kong-style entrepôt and international shipping hub.</p>	<p>待建的项目还有一系列由中国建造的燃煤发电厂，这些电厂可以缓解夏季断电的问题，并为建设一个新的免税制造区提供动力，当地官员希望这个免税区将把吉布提变成一个类似香港的转运口岸和国际海运枢纽。</p>
<p>Aboubaker Omar Hadi, chairman of the Djibouti Ports and Free Zones Authority, said he hoped the new railway linking his country to the Ethiopian capital would be just the first leg of a long-dreamed trans-Africa route, from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic.</p>	<p>吉布提港和自由贸易区管理局主席阿布贝克·奥马尔·哈迪(Aboubaker Omar Hadi)说他希望，把他的国家与埃塞俄比亚首都连接起来的新铁路，将是人们长期梦想的、从印度洋到大西洋的跨非洲铁路的第一段。</p>
<p>"The train is already a game-changer," he said, noting that it will cut to 12 hours what until now had been a grueling three- or four-day trip by truck.</p>	<p>"通火车已经改变了游戏规则，"他说，他指出火车将把行程减少到 12 小时，直到现在，两地之间艰苦的三至四天的旅行仍靠卡车。</p>
<p>Mr. Hadi praised the Chinese for going all in after Western banks declined to help finance the nation's glaring infrastructure needs.</p>	<p>哈迪称赞中国人在西方银行拒绝为该基础设施需求提供资金后全力投资。</p>
<p>"We approached the U.S., and they didn't have the vision," he said. "They are not thinking ahead 30 years. They only have a vision of Africa from the past, as a continent of war and famine. The Chinese have</p>	<p>"我们找过美国，但他们没有这种远见，"他说。"他们不是在考虑未来的 30 年。他们用过去的目光看非洲，只看到了非洲大陆的战争和饥荒。中国人有远见。"</p>

vision.”	
Not everyone is comfortable with China’s vision. Some worry about the leverage China wields and what happens when countries fall behind on loan payments.	并不是每个人都对中国的愿景感到安心。一些人担心中国手里的筹码，以及这些国家不能偿付贷款会发生什么情况。
For Djibouti, the debt is especially daunting, amounting to 60 percent of its gross domestic product. But Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh, the country’s finance minister, dismissed such concerns, saying Djibouti’s heady 6.7 percent growth rate would allow it to meet its loan payments.	吉布提欠下的债务特别高，占其国内生产总值的60%。但是该国财政部长伊利亚斯·穆萨·达瓦莱(Ilyas Moussa Dawaleh)对这种担忧不屑一顾，称吉布提的增长率是6.7%，足以偿还贷款。
“If we don’t take this risk now and develop our infrastructure, we will remain stuck in poverty,” he said. “Come back in a few years, and you will find that Djibouti has become the logistics hub of the continent.”	“如果我们现在不承担这种风险，不发展我们的基础设施，我们将继续陷在贫困中，”他说。“几年后，你就会发现吉布提已经成为非洲大陆的物流中心。”
Others worry about the Djiboutian government’s lack of transparency, its authoritarian impulses and a vexing legacy of official corruption. Mohamed Daoud Chehem, a leader of Djibouti’s embattled opposition and a former presidential candidate, said the lack of information about the terms of China’s loans raised questions about potential malfeasance.	另外一些人担心的是吉布提政府缺乏透明度，在独裁体制中做出心血来潮之举，官僚腐败遗风令人恼火。吉布提做好战斗准备的反对派领导人、前总统候选人穆罕默德·达乌德·谢希姆(Mohamed Daoud Chehem)表示，中国贷款的条件没有披露详细信息，因此有人质疑可能存在渎职行为。
“We’re talking about billions of dollars and complete opacity,” he said. “Have there been kickbacks to government officials? There is no way to know.”	“我们谈论的是数以十亿计的美元和透明度为零，”他说。“有没有回扣给政府官员？答案没法知道。”
Others wonder what will happen to the system after the Chinese leave. European imperialists in Africa built a skein of lines, most of which fell into disrepair in the decades after their colonies achieved independence.	另外一些人担心在中国离开之后，这条铁路会发生什么事。欧洲帝国主义者曾在非洲修建了一些铁路线，其中大多数在殖民地独立之后的几十年里就失修破败了。
Jamie Monson, the author of “Africa’s Freedom Railway,” a book	《非洲自由铁路》(Africa’s Freedom Railway)一书的作者杰米·蒙松(Jamie

documenting the legacy of the Chinese-built train linking Tanzania and Zambia, said long-term maintenance could be more challenging than initial construction. Built during the Cold War and hailed as a symbol of Chinese-African friendship, the train, the Tazara Railway, has struggled to maintain regular service, prompting talk of a Chinese takeover.	Monson)说, 长期维护可能比初期建设更具挑战性; 那本书记录了中国建造的一条连接坦桑尼亚和赞比亚的铁路的故事。坦赞铁路修建于冷战时期, 被誉为中非友谊的象征, 对它的日常维护做得很不到位, 因此一些人想让中国人来接管它。
"Without proper maintenance comes problems, which can have a huge impact on a regional economy and local people's livelihoods," she said.	"没有适当的维护就会产生问题, 这对区域经济和当地人民的生计可能会造成巨大影响," 她说。
For now, however, much of nation is euphoric over the completion of Djibouti's first modern railway, which follows the path of a creaky French-built line, completed in 1917, that met its demise several years ago after generations of neglect.	然而就眼下来说, 吉布提第一条现代化铁路的建成让很多人感到兴奋, 它是沿着 1917 年竣工的一条破旧铁路修建的。当年法国建造的那条铁路, 在经过数代人的忽视之后, 已经在几年前寿终。
Although workers from China did much of the technical and engineering work, thousands of Djiboutian and Ethiopian laborers were hired to lay tracks and dig tunnels, helping to head off some of the local resentment that has dogged other Chinese projects in Africa. The system will be operated by Chinese conductors for five years and then turned over to local citizens, many of them trained in China.	虽然来自中国的工人做了大量技术和工程方面的工作, 但是该项目雇佣了数以千计的吉布提和埃塞俄比亚劳工铺设轨道和挖掘隧道, 帮助克服了其他中国在非洲项目常常在当地引发的不满情绪。这个项目将由中国人运营五年, 然后转交给当地人, 他们中的很多人在中国接受过培训。
After a boisterous opening day ceremony in the broiling sun, only the best-connected attendees were allowed to board the train, which filled with applause and song as it glided out of the station.	热烈的开幕式在炙热的阳光下举行, 只有最有关系的来宾才获许登上火车。在掌声和歌声中, 火车缓缓驶离了车站。
Daha Ahmed Osman, 34, a tech specialist who works for the Djiboutian government, displayed a wide grin as he watched the arid, harshly beautiful landscape spill across the train's picture windows.	34 岁的达哈·艾哈迈德·奥斯曼(Daha Ahmed Osman)是为吉布提政府工作的技术专家, 他透过火车的窗户凝望着荒芜的、拥有粗犷之美的景致, 脸上露出了大大的笑容。
He predicted that the new train would transform Djibouti and Ethiopia, and eventually all of Africa. "For this, we have the Chinese to thank,	他预测, 新火车将改变吉布提和埃塞俄比亚, 最终将改变非洲。"为此, 我们得感谢中国人, 因为他们分享了资金和技术给我们," 他说。"感谢他们对

because they shared with us their money and their technology," he said. "More than anything we thank them for showing confidence in us."	我们的信任。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170209/africa-china-train	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170209/africa-china-train
A Video, a Wheelchair, a Suitcase: Mystery of Vanished Tycoon Deepens	被单蒙头用轮椅推走：肖建华神秘失踪内情
HONG KONG — In a newspaper ad, the Hong Kong billionaire declared that he was just fine, merely resting overseas. The local news media insists that he is helping with an important investigation in China. The police say he left the territory through a normal border control point.	香港——一名身居香港的亿万富翁登报声明自己只不过是在国外养病，并无大碍。而当地新闻媒体则坚称他正在中国为当局的一项重要调查提供帮助。警方表示，他离开香港走的是正常的边境关卡。
But Xiao Jianhua, one of China's wealthiest and most politically connected financiers, whose disappearance last month sent a chill through Hong Kong and the political class in Beijing, does not appear to be fine.	然而肖建华，这位中国最富有、政治人脉关系最密切的金融家之一，似乎并不安好，他上个月的突然消失令香港和北京的政治阶层不寒而栗。
In the early hours of Jan. 27, he was taken out of the Four Seasons Hotel in Hong Kong in a wheelchair, his head covered by a sheet or a blanket, according to people who have seen or been briefed on video footage captured by security cameras in the hotel.	据看过香港四季酒店监控录像片段或知道有关情节的人士说，1月27日凌晨时分，肖建华坐在轮椅上被人从酒店带走，他的头被像床单或毯子的东西蒙着。
Mr. Xiao, 45, who was not known to use a wheelchair, was accompanied by about half a dozen unidentified men who were also pushing a large suitcase on rollers. He is believed to have been transported by boat from Hong Kong, eluding border controls, and is now in police custody in mainland China, according to two people familiar with the investigation into his whereabouts.	现年45岁的肖建华以前并不用轮椅。被带走时，肖建华身边大约有六名身份不明的男子，他们还推走了一个大号行李箱。据两名了解肖建华下落调查的人士说，有理由相信他被人用船从香港运往内地，以避免边检，肖建华现已被中国大陆警方拘留。
While the reasons for his apparent abduction remain a mystery, it	虽然这次疑似绑架的原因依然是个谜，但事情发生的时间恰在中国共产党领

<p>comes ahead of an important Communist Party leadership meeting this year that will fill top posts, leading to speculation that someone powerful may have wanted Mr. Xiao out of the way, or perhaps wanted to use him to silence rivals with whom he has business ties.</p>	<p>导层今年要召开的一个重要会议之前，本次会议将任命党内高层的几个职位。这不禁引起人们猜测，也许某个有权势的人物不想让肖建华碍事，或想要用他来堵住那些与他有生意往来的政治竞争对手的嘴。</p>
<p>Few people are in a position to know more about the financial holdings of China's leading political families than Mr. Xiao, who made billions investing in banks, insurers and real estate around the world. In the past decade, he has served as a de facto banker to the Communist Party elite.</p>	<p>很少有人比肖建华更了解中国政治领导人家族的财产状况了。肖建华靠投资世界各地的银行、保险公司和房地产赚了数十亿。在过去的十年里，他实际上在为共产党高层人物担任银行家。</p>
<p>His disappearance has again raised fears about Chinese encroachment into Hong Kong in violation of the "one country, two systems" rule that allows this former British colony to run its own affairs and bars mainland security forces from operating here. A year ago, the city was outraged when five Hong Kong booksellers disappeared — only to turn up in Chinese custody.</p>	<p>他的消失再度引发了人们对于中国大陆违背“一国两制”原则、干涉香港事务的恐慌。该原则让这个前英国殖民地管理自己的事务，内地的警察不得在香港执法。一年前，五名香港书商失踪并在中国遭羁押的事件已让这座城市感到愤慨。</p>
<p>Steve Tsang, director of the SOAS China Institute in London, said Mr. Xiao's extraction from Hong Kong was unlikely to have occurred without the approval of China's president, Xi Jinping, who has challenged party traditions of collective leadership with a bold drive to consolidate power.</p>	<p>伦敦大学亚非学院中国研究院院长曾锐生(Steve Tsang)表示，很难想象肖建华被从香港带走的事情，会在没有中国国家主席习近平批准的情况下发生。习近平把权力集中在自己手里的做法已挑战了党的集体领导传统。</p>
<p>Mr. Tsang said Mr. Xi might be holding Mr. Xiao in custody to protect himself or to gain leverage against people he "needs to persuade" at the coming party congress to push through his agenda and cement his legacy.</p>	<p>曾锐生表示，习近平可能是为了保护自己而对肖建华进行了控制，也可能是他为了在即将召开的共产党全国代表大会上，为巩固自己的政权遗产推出自己的议题，对那些他“需要说服的人”拥有一些筹码。</p>
<p>"I do not know if the operation was initiated or ordered by Xi, but his</p>	<p>曾锐生在一封电子邮件中写道：“我不知道这个行动是习近平提起或下令进</p>

<p>consent must have been given, in light of Xiao's connections with Xi's family," Mr. Tsang said in an email.</p>	<p>行的，但考虑到肖建华与习近平家人的关系，习近平一定表示过同意。”</p>
<p>In January 2013, weeks after Mr. Xi came into power at the last party congress, his sister and brother-in-law sold their stake in an investment firm to a company founded by Mr. Xiao. Mr. Xiao later said the move was part of an effort by the Xi family to exit investments, which reduced Mr. Xi's political vulnerability as he embarked on a sweeping campaign against corruption.</p>	<p>2013年1月，也就是习近平在上一届共产党全国代表大会上当选为总书记的几周之后，习近平的姐姐和姐夫将他们持有的一家投资公司的股份出售给了肖建华创建的一家公司。后来，肖建华表示，出售股份是习近平家人退出投资努力的一部分，随着习近平开始其大范围的反腐运动，家人退出投资减少了习近平自身的政治脆弱性。</p>
<p>But Mr. Xiao also appears to have done business with relatives of other party leaders, including Zeng Qinghong, a former vice president and power broker whom Mr. Xi may consider a potential threat.</p>	<p>不过肖建华似乎也与党内其他领导人的亲属有过生意往来，其中包括可能被习近平视为潜在威胁的中国前国家副主席、权力掮客曾庆红。</p>
<p>A Chinese-born Canadian citizen with an Antiguan diplomatic passport, Mr. Xiao has lived in a serviced apartment at the Four Seasons in Hong Kong for years, attended to by a coterie of female bodyguards.</p>	<p>肖建华出生在中国大陆，是加拿大公民，还持有安提瓜的外交护照。他多年来一直住在香港四季酒店的酒店式公寓里，身边有一群女性保镖伺候。</p>
<p>On the night he disappeared, the men in plain clothes were recorded by closed-circuit security cameras entering his suite with a wheelchair and the large suitcase, according to one of the people familiar with the footage.</p>	<p>据熟悉酒店监控录像片段的一名知情人士透露，肖建华消失的那天晚上，闭路电视拍摄到了一群着便衣的男子，带着一个轮椅和一个大号行李箱进入了他的套间。</p>
<p>Some time later, the men emerged from the suite with Mr. Xiao in the wheelchair, along with several women and the suitcase. Mr. Xiao was not struggling but seemed fatigued and his head was covered, according to the people familiar with the video. They spoke on the condition of anonymity because they were not authorized to talk to the news media or feared retaliation by the Chinese government.</p>	<p>一段时间后，这些男子带着坐在轮椅上的肖建华从套间出来，同时出来的还有几名女子和那件行李箱。据熟悉那段录像的人说，肖建华没有挣扎，但看上去十分疲惫，他的头被蒙着。这些知情人士均要求不具名，因为他们未被授权与媒体交谈，他们也担心遭到中国政府报复。</p>
<p>The lobby of the Four Seasons apartment tower is separate from the</p>	<p>四季酒店公寓楼（四季汇）的大堂与酒店是分开的，四季汇有自己的前台和</p>

<p>main hotel, with its own front desk and a single door that opens with a key card. Hotel staff members there questioned the men who left with Mr. Xiao, and they were told that the men were part of his security detail and that he was ill and needed medical attention, the people said.</p>	<p>需要用门卡打开的唯一入口。四季汇的工作人员曾询问带走肖建华的男子，并被告知他们是肖的安保，这些人说肖建华患了病，需要医疗看护。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiao's disappearance has been marked by confusion and misinformation.</p>	<p>肖建华失踪一事充满了混乱和误传。</p>
<p>His flagship company, The Tomorrow Group, printed a front-page advertisement in Mr. Xiao's name on Feb. 1 in Ming Pao, a Hong Kong newspaper, saying that he had not been abducted and that he was "recuperating abroad." But that was a lie meant to appease the Chinese government, which did not want his case discussed in the news media, one person close to Mr. Xiao's family said at the time.</p>	<p>2月1日，肖建华名下最主要的“明天系”集团公司以他的名义在香港《明报》刊登头版广告，称肖未被绑架，而是“在国外养病”。但是，一位与肖建华家人关系密切的知情人士表示，那是安抚中国政府的谎言，中国政府不希望新闻媒体讨论肖建华的事情。</p>
<p>Days after the apparent abduction, the Hong Kong police disclosed that one of Mr. Xiao's relatives had filed a missing persons report but later withdrew it. The police also said that Mr. Xiao had left at "one of Hong Kong's boundary control points."</p>	<p>绑架发生的几天后，香港警方曾透露，肖建华的亲属做过失踪报案，但随后将其撤销。香港警方还表示，肖建华是从“香港一个出入境关卡”离开的。</p>
<p>Asked about the possibility that Mr. Xiao had left Hong Kong by boat, the police said in a statement that they were continuing to investigate. Amy Powell, a spokeswoman for the Four Seasons, said the hotel would not comment.</p>	<p>当被问及肖建华乘船离开香港的可能性时，警方在一则声明中表示，案件调查仍在继续。四季酒店发言人艾米·鲍威尔(Amy Powell)表示，酒店方面不对此事置评。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiao's family members have been allowed to communicate with him, a person close to the family said, adding that his wife is concerned about his health because he left Hong Kong without his medication for angina and other ailments.</p>	<p>一位与肖建华家人关系紧密的知情人士说，肖建华的家人已获准与他联系。该人还表示，由于肖建华离开香港时没有带治疗心绞痛和其他疾病的药物，肖建华的妻子对他的健康状况有些担心。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiao's path to fortune began shortly after he graduated from Peking</p>	<p>肖建华是名神童，14岁就上了北京大学。大学毕业后不久，他走上了发财</p>

<p>University, where he enrolled as a child prodigy at age 14. He was head of the official student union and remained loyal to the government even as many of his classmates participated in the pro-democracy protests that ended in a bloody crackdown in June 1989.</p>	<p>的道路。他曾担任官方学生组织的领导，就在他的很多同学参加了支持民主的抗议活动时，他仍对政府保持忠诚，民主抗议活动后来在1989年6月遭到暴力镇压。</p>
<p>As his wealth rose, he entered into various business deals with relatives of the Communist Party elite.</p>	<p>随着他财富的增长，肖建华开始与共产党高层进行各种各样的商业往来。</p>
<p>Several companies affiliated with Mr. Xiao were involved in the controversial 2006-7 privatization of Luneng, a huge state-run power company in Shandong Province, in eastern China. Among the others who gained shares was a man named Zeng Ming, according to an exposé published by the investigative magazine Caijing that the Chinese authorities later ordered removed from newsstands.</p>	<p>肖建华名下的几家公司曾参与了2006-07年备受争议的鲁能集团的私有化。鲁能集团是一家总部设在中国东部省份山东的大型国有电力公司。据调查新闻杂志《财经》的一篇揭露报道，那次交易中的一个受益者叫曾明。后来，中国政府下令所有报刊亭撤掉了那期杂志。</p>
<p>Overseas Chinese news media later identified Zeng Ming as a pseudonym used by the son of Zeng Qinghong, the former vice president.</p>	<p>海外中文媒体后来认定曾明是前国家副主席曾庆红的儿子用过的一个化名。</p>
<p>In January 2009, one of the Tomorrow Group's main companies, Baotou Tomorrow Technology, announced that it would pay about \$50 million to buy property in southwestern China from a company headed by the son-in-law of the fourth-ranking member of the Communist Party at the time, Jia Qinglin, company records show.</p>	<p>2009年1月，“明天系”的主要公司之一、包头明天科技股份有限公司宣布，以约五千万美元的价格收购中国西南部的一家公司。资料显示，该公司的主管是当时在共产党内排名第四的领导人贾庆林的女婿。</p>
<p>While both Mr. Jia and Mr. Zeng are retired, they have long been seen as important allies of Jiang Zemin, the former president and party leader who continues to wield some influence.</p>	<p>虽然贾庆林和曾庆红均已退休，但人们长期以来视他们为江泽民的重要盟友。江泽民曾担任中国国家主席和中共总书记，他仍在继续搞些背后操纵。</p>
<p>Another prominent Chinese businessman who has taken refuge in Hong Kong to stay out of reach of mainland authorities and spoke on</p>	<p>另一位不愿具名的知名中国商人说，肖建华这些不同寻常的政治关系让他成为一个显而易见的靶标，该商人为了躲避中国当局已在香港寻求庇护。</p>

the condition of anonymity said that Mr. Xiao's extraordinary political connections made him an obvious target.	
Mr. Xiao, he said, was in a special category.	该人表示，肖建华属于一个特殊的类别。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170212/xiao-jianhua-hong-kong-disappearance	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170212/xiao-jianhua-hong-kong-disappearance
Plan for \$10 Billion Chip Plant Shows China's Growing Pull	全球半导体产业重心继续向中国转移
HONG KONG — After Intel and Foxconn said they would build advanced factories in America, it might have seemed as if the United States were gaining high-end manufacturing momentum.	香港——在英特尔(Intel)和富士康(Foxconn)宣布将在美国修建先进的工厂后，也许看上去美国似乎在高端制造业势头强劲。
But on Friday, the California-based chip maker GlobalFoundries announced a \$10 billion project in China, showing how the center of gravity continues to shift across the Pacific.	但周五，总部设在加利福尼亚州的芯片制造商 GlobalFoundries 宣布了一个投资额达 100 亿美元（约合 700 亿元人民币）的项目，投资的目的地是中国。这表明，重心继续在向太平洋对岸转移。
The new advanced semiconductor factory, in the central Chinese city of Chengdu, is only the most recent in an array of investments, often by major multinationals, into China with the support of the Chinese government. The projects have become markedly more sophisticated, making more modern microchips, memory chips or flat-panel displays.	该公司计划在中国腹地的成都新建一座先进的半导体工厂。这只是最近在中国政府的支持下进入中国的一系列投资中距今最近的一笔。这些投资的主体通常是大型跨国企业。相关项目已明显变得更加高级，生产的产品则是更先进的微芯片、记忆芯片或平板显示器。
The reason for the shift is in part the Chinese government. In 2013 Beijing announced a major initiative to expand the country's ability to produce microchips, which act as the brains of everything from guided missiles to smartphones. Also driving the companies, according to analysts, are new guidelines urging Chinese electronics makers to buy chips made in China.	重心转移的原因部分在于中国政府。2013 年，北京宣布了一个旨在增强中国微芯片生产能力的重大行动。微芯片是从制导导弹到智能手机在内的一切物品的大脑。据分析人士称，号召中国电子器件制造商购买中国制造的芯片的新指导方针，也在推动相关公司的决策。
Since China has begun focusing on semiconductors, the provenance of advanced chips has become an increasingly fraught political issue. The	因为中国已经开始把重点放在半导体上，先进芯片的出处成了一个越来越令人担忧的政治问题。过去两年，美国政府叫停了向中国和欧洲芯片公司

<p>United States government has blocked several Chinese deals for American and European chip companies during the past two years, and a commission created by former President Barack Obama said China's chip policies posed a risk to American companies.</p>	<p>发出的交易要约，而前总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)成立的一个委员会则称，中国的芯片政策对美国公司构成了危险。</p>
<p>The election of President Trump has further increased pressure on companies, several of which have announced plans to build facilities in America. In Intel's case, it was a recommitment to an earlier plan the company had announced.</p>	<p>特朗普总统当选导致相关公司面临的压力进一步增加，其中几家已经宣布了在美国建厂的计划。以英特尔为例，该公司再次承诺实施其早前宣布的一个计划。</p>
<p>Leading China's charge have been both the central and provincial governments, which have been spending billions of dollars on investments and subsidies. The government has said China will spend about \$100 billion to bring chip factories and research facilities to China.</p>	<p>领导中国这场攻势的，既有中央政府，也有省一级政府。它们在投资和补贴上花了数十亿美元。政府称中国将投资大约 1000 亿美元，用于把芯片工厂和研究设施引入中国。</p>
<p>"Almost all of the large semiconductor enterprises in the United States have received investment offers from Chinese state actors," according to a report from the Mercator Institute for China Studies, a think tank based in Germany. The report added that China's newest industrial policy, Made in China 2025, had named semiconductors as a crucial area to improve.</p>	<p>"美国几乎所有大型半导体企业都收到过中国代表政府机构的主体发出的投资要约，"总部设在德国的智库墨卡托中国研究中心(Mercator Institute for China Studies)发布的一份报告称。该报告还接着表示，中国最新的工业政策《中国制造 2025》将半导体列为了需要提升的关键领域。</p>
<p>Although analysts remain unsure of how quickly China might be able to close a huge gap with companies from Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and the United States, the funds have been slowly attracting new plants. A semiconductor industry group said in a recent report that it was tracking the production of more than 20 semiconductor manufacturing plants in China.</p>	<p>尽管分析人士仍不确定中国大概能在多长时间内消除与日本、韩国、台湾和美国公司之间的巨大差距，但资金一直在慢慢吸引新的工厂。一个半导体行业组织在最近的一份报告中称，自己正在追踪中国逾 20 家半导体制造厂的生产情况。</p>

<p>“Such spending momentum will drive China to the top-tier bracket for fab equipment and is paving the way to establish China’s position on the global semiconductor stage,” according to a recent report by SEMI, a global microelectronics industry association, referring to tools used to fabricate chips.</p>	<p>“这种花钱势头将推动中国获得顶级微芯片制造设备，并且正在为建立中国在全球半导体舞台上的地位铺平道路，”全球微电子行业协会 SEMI 最近发布的一份报告说。它指的是用来制造芯片的工具。</p>
<p>The GlobalFoundries project is being built in cooperation with the Chengdu municipal government. GlobalFoundries declined to specify the amount of the investment, but several documents on government websites put the total project around \$10 billion.</p>	<p>GlobalFoundries 的项目已经开建了，与它合作的是成都市政府。GlobalFoundries 拒绝透露具体的投资金额，但政府网站上的几份文件称，该项目总投资 100 亿美元左右。</p>
<p>Jason Gorss, a GlobalFoundries spokesman, declined to provide financial details but said in an email that “industry analysts estimate that the total cost of an advanced semiconductor fab is on the order of \$10B and this fab will be in that range.” It is not clear how much investment is being provided by the company and how much by the Chengdu government.</p>	<p>GlobalFoundries 的发言人贾森·戈尔斯(Jason Gorss)拒绝提供财务细节，但在一封电子邮件中称“行业分析人士估计，修建一座先进的半导体制造厂的成本约为 100 亿美元，这座制造厂将在这个范围内”。目前尚不清楚该公司和成都市政府分别负担多少投资。</p>
<p>Although the semiconductors produced at the plant will be a generation behind the most cutting-edge chip technology, they are based on a special design that is likely to make them useful in sensors for mobile devices, cars and other gadgets that are increasingly being connected to computer networks.</p>	<p>尽管该工厂生产的半导体将落后最尖端的芯片技术整整一代，但它们是基于一个特殊的设计。这种设计可能会让它们能够用于移动设备、汽车和其他日渐和计算机网络相连的器械的传感器中。</p>
<p>GlobalFoundries is based in Santa Clara, Calif., and owned by Abu Dhabi, one of the United Arab Emirates. The company has semiconductor plants across the world, including two former IBM plants in the United States that it uses to make chips for the American military.</p>	<p>GlobalFoundries 的总部设在加利福尼亚州的圣克拉拉，为阿拉伯联合酋长国的成员国之一阿布扎比所有。该公司的半导体工厂遍布全球，包括美国境内的两座用来为美国军方生产芯片的工厂。这两家工厂原本属于 IBM。</p>

<p>Although Intel and Foxconn have said they have plans to build in America, the factories being built in China greatly outnumber them.</p>	<p>虽然英特尔和富士康均表示计划在美国建厂，但中国境内的在建工厂在数量上远远超过了它们。</p>
<p>In late 2015, a leading chip maker, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing, said it would build a production facility in China despite longtime concerns from Taiwan's government about insulating the industry from Chinese competition and potential intellectual property theft. Late last year, another major chip maker from Taiwan, United Microelectronics, said it would build a factory on the east coast of China.</p>	<p>尽管台湾政府长期对让该行业摆脱中国的竞争和潜在的知识产权盗窃感到担忧，但 2015 年年底，领先的芯片制造商台湾积体电路制造股份有限公司表示将在中国修建一个生产工厂。去年年底，台湾另一家主要的芯片制造商联华电子宣布，将在中国东部沿海地区修建一座工厂。</p>
<p>Other companies have taken different approaches. The American chip maker AMD has licensed technology to a Chinese joint venture, also in Chengdu. IBM has licensed chip technology to a separate local partner.</p>	<p>其他公司则采取了不同的方式。美国芯片制造商 AMD 把技术授权给了一家同样位于成都的中国合资企业。IBM 则把芯片技术授权给了当地另外一个合作伙伴。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170213/china-computer-chips-global-foundries-investment</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170213/china-computer-chips-global-foundries-investment</p>
<p>Employees of Missing Hong Kong Billionaire Are Barred From Leaving China</p>	<p>更大的网罗正在张开，肖建华公司雇员被控制</p>
<p>HONG KONG — At least 30 employees of a Hong Kong billionaire who was whisked to China about two weeks ago have been stopped from leaving the mainland, with many more probably unable to travel, two people familiar with the matter said on Monday.</p>	<p>香港——据两名知情人士周一透露，一位两周前被匆匆带到中国的香港亿万富翁的至少 30 名雇员被阻止离开内地，可能还有更多人无法出行。</p>
<p>It has become increasingly apparent that Beijing's dragnet extends far beyond the billionaire, Xiao Jianhua, and is now closing in on dozens, if not hundreds, of his employees in one of the most far-reaching crackdowns on a private Chinese conglomerate in the nearly four decades since the country began to embrace free markets.</p>	<p>越来越明显的是，现在北京撒出的罗网超出了亿万富翁肖建华之外，正逼近他的雇员，其人数就算没有数百，也有数十人。这场行动是自中国开始实施自由市场以来的近 40 年时间里，对中国私人企业集团进行的范围最广的打压之一。</p>

<p>Mr. Xiao, one of China's wealthiest and most politically connected financiers, was said to have been removed from his apartment at the Four Seasons in Hong Kong in a wheelchair, his head covered by a sheet or a blanket. He is believed to have been taken by boat to the mainland, where he is now in police custody, according to people familiar with the investigation into his disappearance.</p>	<p>肖建华是中国最富有、政治背景最强的金融家之一。据称他是坐在轮椅上、头部被床单或者毯子蒙着，被人从位于香港四季酒店的公寓带走的。拒信他是被人用船从香港运到了内地，如今被警方拘押在那里，该消息来自熟悉他失踪调查情况的人士。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiao's inside knowledge of the financial dealings of China's most powerful families may have overridden any concerns about violating Hong Kong's autonomy under the "one country, two systems" arrangement.</p>	<p>肖建华了解中国最有权势家庭金融交易的内情，这可能超越了此举违反香港在“一国两制”下自治权的所有顾虑。</p>
<p>In another development, an employee who worked on the computer systems at Mr. Xiao's companies was detained at the Hong Kong airport on Sunday evening, suspected of committing passport violations while trying to fly to Japan, the people familiar with the matter said.</p>	<p>另一方面，有知情人士透露，肖建华公司一位负责管理计算机系统的雇员在周日晚上于香港机场被拘留，被怀疑违反护照规定，试图飞往日本。</p>
<p>The employee, who is still being held, was in Hong Kong working on securing the companies' networks, one of the people said.</p>	<p>其中一位人士透露，这位依然被拘的雇员在香港的工作是维护公司的网络。</p>
<p>The moves signal that Mr. Xiao, 45, is in serious trouble and that his companies are unlikely to be spared amid a widening crackdown.</p>	<p>这些举措释放出一个信号，即在这场范围逐渐扩大的打压行动中，45岁的肖建华陷入了严重的麻烦，他的公司也难以幸免。</p>
<p>Companies under Mr. Xiao's Tomorrow Group, which was founded in 1999, control tens of billions of dollars in assets, and its holdings have included stakes in more than 30 financial institutions, including Ping An, one of China's biggest insurers, as well as Harbin Bank and Industrial Bank.</p>	<p>肖建华的明天集团创立于1999年，旗下多家公司控制着数十亿美元的资产，持有30多家金融机构的股票，包括中国最大的保险公司平安，以及哈尔滨银行和兴业银行。</p>
<p>His apparent abduction comes before an important Communist Party meeting expected to take place in October or November. There, the</p>	<p>他显然是遭绑架，这起事件发生在预计10月或11月召开的一次重要的共产党会议之前。在这次会议上，党将确认中国最高的政治权力机构、由七人组</p>

<p>party will name as many as five new members to the elite Politburo Standing Committee, the group of seven men at the pinnacle of political power in China.</p>	<p>成的高层政治局常务委员会中的五位新成员。</p>
<p>In the months leading up to the conclave, held once every five years, the party puts stability at a premium, and Mr. Xiao, through his substantial holdings, is seen as having the potential to bring instability to China's stock markets.</p>	<p>在这个每五年举行一次的秘密会议召开前的几个月里，党极其重视稳定。因持有数额庞大的股票，肖建华被认为有可能给中国股票市场带来不稳定性。</p>
<p>Bill Bishop, who publishes the widely read Sinocism newsletter on Chinese politics, said that China's leaders, including the president, Xi Jinping, and the Communist Party's top antigraft enforcer, Wang Qishan, might see Mr. Xiao's company as a "systemic threat to the stock market" in a year when stability is paramount.</p>	<p>读者甚广的中国时事通讯博客 Sinocism 的作者利明璋(Bill Bishop)表示，在一个稳定大于一切的年份里，包括国家主席习近平、党的最高反腐执行者王岐山在内的中国领导层可能将肖建华的公司视为“股市的系统性威胁”。</p>
<p>"It seems like a no-lose move for Wang and Xi," Mr. Bishop said by email.</p>	<p>“对王岐山和习近平而言，这似乎是一个必定成功的举措，”利明璋通过邮件表示。</p>
<p>One Hong Kong newspaper, the South China Morning Post, which is owned by the mainland's Alibaba Group, said that Mr. Xiao was "assisting investigations" into China's stock market gyrations in 2015. Shares in Shanghai climbed to highs in early June of that year, only to fall more than 40 percent in just over two months.</p>	<p>大陆阿里巴巴集团拥有的香港报纸《南华早报》表示，肖建华在“协助调查”中国 2015 年的股市动荡。当年 6 月初沪市攀升至高点，但两个月内暴跌了逾 40%。</p>
<p>The full extent of Mr. Xiao's wealth is not known. One person close to Mr. Xiao said his true wealth was many multiples more than the \$5.8 billion in assets that the Shanghai-based Hurun Report, which tracks China's wealthy, assigns to him.</p>	<p>肖建华的财富具体有多少不为人知。上海追踪中国最富裕人群财富状况的月刊《胡润百富》(Hurun Report)称他的身家为 58 亿美元，但一个接近肖建华的人说，实际数字超过这个许多倍。</p>
<p>The clampdown at the borders illustrates the lengths China is willing to go to secure the man who long served as the de facto banker to the</p>	<p>这起边境上的压制行动表明，为了抓住这名为中国共产党权贵长期充当实际上的银行家的男子，中国愿意做出怎样的事情。此事也让中国和香港的精英</p>

<p>Chinese Communist Party elite. The case has also chilled Chinese and Hong Kong elites, as it demonstrates an increasing willingness by Chinese security forces to encroach into Hong Kong, which is supposed to run its own affairs.</p>	<p>阶层寒心，因为这表明中国的安全势力染指香港的意愿越来越大，而香港事务本来应该由香港人自己管理。</p>
<p>The employee currently detained by Hong Kong's Immigration Department was stopped while trying to fly to Tokyo from Hong Kong International Airport on Sunday night, two people said. The man, Yao Long, worked in information technology at one of Mr. Xiao's companies and had come to Hong Kong to work on strengthening the company's cybersecurity within China, one person said.</p>	<p>有两个人说，目前在香港入境事务处拘押的那名员工，是周日晚上从香港国际机场前往东京的时候遭拦截的。一名知情人士说，这个名叫姚龙（音）的员工是肖建华一家公司的IT人员，到香港来是为了提升该公司在中国境内的网络安全性。</p>
<p>The Immigration Department, which is still holding Mr. Yao, is investigating whether his travel documents are valid, the person said. It is unclear how Mr. Yao would have been able to enter Hong Kong with the documents, but one possibility is that China invalidated the passport while he was in Hong Kong, the person said.</p>	<p>有关人士表示，香港入境事务处现仍然控制着姚龙，正在调查他的旅行证件是否有效。目前尚不清楚姚龙是如何以那些证件进入香港的，但知情人士说，其中一种可能是，姚龙在香港期间，中国注销了他的护照。</p>
<p>A spokesman for the Hong Kong Immigration Department declined to comment, saying the agency did not discuss individual cases.</p>	<p>香港入境事务处发言人拒绝予以置评，称该机构不讨论个案。</p>
<p>But invalidating a passport would not be particularly abnormal, according to Jonathan Man, a lawyer who advised Edward J. Snowden, the former National Security Agency contractor.</p>	<p>但根据律师文浩正(Jonathan Man)的说法，注销护照的情况也不是特别不正常。文浩正曾为前美国国家安全局承包商爱德华·J·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)提供建议。</p>
<p>"It's done by other countries; with Snowden, the U.S. revoked his passport — it's quite a normal way if you want to get a person," Mr. Man said in a telephone interview. "You cancel his passport to prevent him from going anywhere else," he said, adding that Beijing has a number of ways to get people to come back over the border.</p>	<p>"其他国家也做过这种事；在斯诺登的案件里，美国注销了他的护照——如果你想抓到某个人，这是一种很正常的方式，"文浩正在接受电话采访时说。"你注销护照，以防他前往别的地方"，他还表示，北京有很多方法让人回到境内。</p>

<p>While it is not clear what will happen to Mr. Yao, Mr. Man said that the Immigration Department would quite likely have to decide whether to charge him with a crime within 48 hours. At that point, if he is not charged but has an invalid passport, he would probably be unable to travel anywhere other than China.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚姚龙将会遇到什么情况，但文浩正说，入境事务处可能需要在 48 小时内做出是否以某项罪名起诉他的决定。就目前来说，如果他没有被起诉，但护照无效，他可能无法在中国以外的任何地方旅行。</p>
<p>Attempts to contact Mr. Yao were unsuccessful.</p>	<p>我们尝试与姚龙联系，但未能成功。</p>
<p>China's domestic news media has been largely silent on Mr. Xiao, possibly because his situation is so politically delicate after he helped relatives of Mr. Xi's divest from a financial company, The New York Times reported in 2014.</p>	<p>中国国内新闻媒体对肖建华一事基本上保持沉默，可能是此事在政治上非常微妙，因为肖建华曾帮助习近平的亲戚从一家金融公司剥离，《纽约时报》在 2014 年报道过这件事。</p>
<p>But on Sunday, the influential financial magazine Caixin suggested that the investigation into Mr. Xiao's company might have been going on for many months before his apparent abduction and rendition to the mainland on Jan. 27. The report also hinted at the possible reach and influence of Mr. Xiao's empire.</p>	<p>但是在周日，素有声望的金融杂志《财新》表示，在肖建华 1 月 27 日似乎遭到绑架并移送大陆之前，他的公司可能已经遭到了数月之久的调查。该报道还暗示了肖建华的帝国涵盖之广，影响之大。</p>
<p>The magazine, citing people it did not identify, reported that one of the country's top newspapers covering the Chinese stock market, Securities Daily, had been controlled by Mr. Xiao's Tomorrow Group. Through three corporate shareholders, Tomorrow owned more than a third of the media company and influenced its editorial decisions to portray Tomorrow and its affiliates in a positive light, the magazine said.</p>	<p>该杂志援引匿名人士的话报道，肖建华的明日集团控制了中国股票市场最重要报纸之一的《证券日报》。《财新》表示，尽管该媒体公司有三个法人股东，但明日集团持有超过三分之一的股份，由此影响编辑决策，对明日集团及其附属公司进行正面描绘。</p>
<p>Caixin reported that the newspaper's top official had been removed from his post and expelled from the Communist Party for "serious disciplinary violations," which usually means corruption.</p>	<p>《财新》还报道，这家报纸的最高负责人已被撤职、开除党籍，原因是“严重违纪”，这通常意味着腐败。</p>
<p>That official, Xie Zhenjiang, lost his job as chairman of the newspaper in</p>	<p>这位名为谢镇江的官员是在去年 12 月底被撤掉了《证券日报》公司董事长</p>

late December, the company said in a statement at the time. On Jan. 4, trading in the company's stock was suspended because "important information cannot be kept safe or has been leaked," it said.	的职位，该消息来自公司当时发布的一项声明。报道还提到，该公司以“重大信息难以保密”为由，自1月4日起停牌。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170214/xiao-jianhua-hong-kong-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170214/xiao-jianhua-hong-kong-china
Greenpeace Links Beijing's Air Pollution Surge to Steel Factories	绿色和平：中国钢铁生产恶化空气污染
Despite promises to cut steel overcapacity, China actually brought more steel production online last year, resulting in a surge in air pollution in northern China, especially around Beijing, according to a report released this week by Greenpeace East Asia.	绿色和平东亚分部(Greenpeace East Asia)本周发表的一份报告称，尽管中国承诺要减少钢铁产能过剩，但实际上该国去年生产了更多的钢铁，导致中国北方的空气污染程度急剧上升，特别是北京周围一带。
The growth in operating capacity was more than twice the total steel making capacity of Britain, the report said.	报告说，实际产能的增长是英国炼钢能力的两倍以上。
The increase in steel production, which is powered by the burning of coal, also means that levels of greenhouse gas emissions from that sector almost certainly grew last year, compared with 2015 levels. Greenhouse gases are the main factor behind the acceleration of climate change. The steel industry is the second biggest emitter of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas; the first is power generation, which also relies mostly on coal.	由于使用燃煤，钢铁生产的增加也意味着与2015年的水平相比，该行业的温室气体排放在去年几乎肯定有所增长。温室气体排放是气候变化加速背后的主要因素。钢铁业是主要温室气体二氧化碳的第二大排放行业；第一是发电，它也主要使用燃煤。
China is the biggest greenhouse gas emitter in the world, ahead of the United States.	中国是世界上最大的温室气体排放国，居于美国之前。
The report, released Monday, shows how powerful state-owned enterprises and local officials have acted to keep steel companies operating out of economic self-interest despite a serious overcapacity problem in the industry. And as China's economic growth slows, local governments feel rising pressure to support factory jobs to avoid	周一发布的这份报告显示，强大的国有企业和地方官员尽管面临行业严重产能过剩的问题，却仍然让钢铁企业在没有经济利益的情况下继续运营。随着中国经济增长放缓，地方政府承受着支撑工厂经营、避免国内动荡的压力。

domestic unrest.	
The report said 10 Chinese provinces increased their operating steel production capacity. The greatest increases were in Shanxi and Hebei, which are close to Beijing and have some of the most toxic air in the world. Only six provinces had a net decrease, the report said.	这份报告称，中国有 10 个省份提高了钢铁产能。增幅最大的是北京附近的山西和河北，那里的空气污染也属于世界最差水平。报告说，只有 6 个省份实现了产能净减少。
The Chinese consulting firm Custeel, under commission from Greenpeace East Asia, did the main research for the report. The firm based its calculations on surveys and official documents, including ones from local governments.	中国的咨询公司中联钢受绿色和平东亚分部的委托，为这份报告做了主要的调研工作。该公司计算的依据是调查和官方文件，包括来自地方政府的文件。
Growth in steel demand across China has been slowing since 2011, leading to pledges by officials to cut capacity.	自 2011 年以来，中国钢铁的需求增长一直在放缓，因此官员承诺要削减钢铁产能。
Officials said that efforts last year to cut capacity had exceeded targets set for the year. But the research by Custeel showed that officials pulled a sleight of hand in making that declaration — many of the cuts were to plants that had already been idle. As a result, only 23 million metric tons of capacity was actually closed, the report said.	官员们说，去年削减产能的努力超过了当年目标。但是中联钢的研究表明，官员们在宣布这个消息时做了手脚——削减的产能来自已经停产的工厂。因此实际上仅削减了 2300 万吨的产能。
Those closures curtailed supply at the same time that government stimulus led to a short-term uptick in demand. Officials and companies restarted some plants that had previously been suspended, the report said. That production capacity was equal to 49 million metric tons, about the same as Germany's total steel making capacity.	关闭工厂减少了供应量，而与此同时，政府的刺激措施又导致了短期需求上扬。报告说，官员和公司重新启动了一些暂时关闭的工厂。这部分产能为 4900 万吨，相当于德国总的钢铁产能。
China also added 12 million metric tons of new capacity.	而中国还增加了 1200 万吨的新产能。
As a result, the net increase in operating steel capacity for 2016 was 36.5 million metric tons, the report said. Eighty percent of that increase came from just three provinces: Hebei, Shanxi and Tianjin.	报告说，因此 2016 年经营钢铁产能的净增量为 3650 万吨。其中 80% 的增长来自于三个省份或直辖市：河北、山西和天津。

<p>Some government policies have gone against the stated goal of cutting overcapacity. From 2013 to 2015, bank lending and government subsidies to the steel industry increased. In 2016, stimulus policies "created a miniboom in construction, artificially inflating steel demand and steel prices."</p>	<p>政府的一些政策也与削减产能过剩的既定目标相抵触。从 2013 年到 2015 年，银行贷款和政府对于钢铁业的补贴都增加了。在 2016 年，刺激政策“带来了短暂的繁荣，人为导致了钢铁需求和钢铁价格的上升”。</p>
<p>The report said most of the capacity that was cut came from closures of plants that were privately owned or owned by central state enterprises, which suggested that local state-owned enterprises and governments were protecting their own interests.</p>	<p>报告说，大部分削减的产能都是来自中央国有企业或者私企关闭的工厂，这表明地方国有企业和政府正在保护自己的利益。</p>
<p>A Greenpeace analysis of Beijing air quality data showed that steady progress in curbing air pollution in Beijing stalled last year. In some months late in the year, air quality worsened over 2015. In the first five weeks of 2017, the concentration of PM2.5, or particulate matter of a size deemed especially harmful, was almost twice as much as the same period in 2016.</p>	<p>绿色和平对北京空气质量数据的分析显示，北京空气污染治理本来一直进展稳定，但在去年停滞不前。在 2016 年下半年的某些月份，空气质量较 2015 年有所恶化。在 2017 年前五周里，危害尤其大的颗粒物 PM2.5 的浓度几乎是 2016 年同期的两倍。</p>
<p>In 2013, the central government announced goals to cut coal use in three major population centers in China, including in the large region around Beijing, to try to bring down levels of air pollution, among the worst in the world.</p>	<p>2013 年，中央政府宣布了削减中国三大人口中心煤炭消耗量的目标，试图改善其全球最差级别的空气污染水平，其中就包括北京和周边地区。</p>
<p>Stimulus policies last year also led to an increase in coal prices during one period, though climate change researchers say they expect data to show that overall coal consumption in China declined in 2016 compared with 2015.</p>	<p>去年的刺激政策也导致了煤价上涨，不过气候变化研究人员表示，他们预计数据会显示 2016 年中国整体煤炭消耗量较 2015 年有所下降。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170217/beijing-air-pollution-china-steel-production</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170217/beijing-air-pollution-china-steel-production</p>

<p>China Suspends All Coal Imports From North Korea</p>	<p>中国全面暂停进口朝鲜煤炭</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — China said on Saturday that it was suspending all imports of coal from North Korea as part of its effort to enact United Nations Security Council sanctions aimed at stopping the country's nuclear weapons and ballistic-missile program.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——中国周六表示暂停从朝鲜的所有煤炭进口，这是中国执行联合国安全理事会制裁措施努力的一部分，制裁旨在停止朝鲜的核武器和弹道导弹计划。</p>
<p>The ban takes effect on Sunday and will last until the end of the year, the Chinese Commerce Ministry said in a brief statement posted on its website on Saturday. Chinese trade and aid have long been a vital economic crutch for North Korea, and the decision strips North Korea of one of its most important sources of foreign currency.</p>	<p>中国商务部周六在其网站公布的一份简短声明中表示，禁令于周日生效，并持续到年底。中国的贸易和援助长期以来一直是朝鲜的重要经济支柱，中国的决定断绝了朝鲜最重要的外汇来源之一。</p>
<p>Coal has accounted for 34 percent to 40 percent of North Korean exports in the past several years, and almost all of it was shipped to China, according to South Korean government estimates.</p>	<p>根据韩国政府的估计，在过去几年里，煤炭占朝鲜出口的34%到40%，而且几乎所有的煤炭都出口到中国。</p>
<p>The ban comes six days after the North Korean test of a ballistic missile that the Security Council condemned as a violation of its resolutions that prohibited the country from developing and testing ballistic missile technology.</p>	<p>禁令是在朝鲜测试弹道导弹六天后发布的，安理会谴责朝鲜违反了禁止该国发展和测试弹道导弹技术的决议。</p>
<p>In the test, North Korea claimed that it had successfully launched a new type of nuclear-capable missile. It said its intermediate-range Pukguksong-2 missile used a solid-fuel technology that American experts say will make it harder to detect missile attacks from the North.</p>	<p>朝鲜声称在这次试验中成功地发射了一枚新型的能运载核弹头的导弹。朝鲜说，该国的中程“北极星-2”导弹使用了固体燃料技术，美国专家说，这种技术将让来自朝鲜的导弹袭击更难被发现。</p>
<p>In the resolution it adopted in November in response to the North's fifth and most powerful nuclear test, the Security Council said that North Korea should not be allowed to export more than 7.5 million metric tons of coal a year or bring in more than \$400 million in coal sales,</p>	<p>作为对朝鲜第五次、也是能量最大的一次核试验的响应，联合国安理会在去年11月通过的决议中说，朝鲜一年出售的煤炭不能超过750万公吨，或者销售额不能超过4亿美元，哪个指标先达到就采用哪个。目前尚不清楚这个限额今年是否已经达到。</p>

<p>whichever limit is met first. It was unclear whether that cap has already been reached for this year.</p>	
<p>Officials of the United States and its allies, including President Trump, have suggested that China, North Korea's principal economic patron, should be more aggressive in enforcing sanctions. But while it does not approve of the North's weapons program, China has also been seen as reluctant to inflict crippling pain on North Korea, for fear that it might destabilize its Communist neighbor.</p>	<p>包括特朗普总统在内的美国官员及美国的盟友表示，朝鲜的主要经济资助者中国应该更积极地执行制裁。但是，虽然中国不赞成朝鲜的武器计划，但人们也看到，中国不太愿意给朝鲜造成严重的痛苦，因为担心那样会让自己的这个共产主义邻国不稳定。</p>
<p>In April, China announced that it would ban coal imports from North Korea as part of the United Nations' efforts to squeeze the country's ability to raise funds for its nuclear and missile programs. But it allowed exemptions for coal imports for "livelihood" reasons, and deliveries continued.</p>	<p>去年4月，中国曾宣布禁止从朝鲜进口煤炭，作为联合国抑制该国为其核计划和导弹计划筹集资金能力的努力的一部分。但中国把出于“生计”原因的煤炭进口作为例外，朝鲜的煤炭仍继续源源不断地进入中国。</p>
<p>The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not comment on the suspension after it was announced on Saturday. Calls to the ministry's press officer were not answered. On Friday, the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Wang Yi, said at a conference in Munich that the United Nations sanctions of North Korea "must continue to be strictly implemented."</p>	<p>周六宣布暂停煤炭进口后，中国外交部没有发表评论。打给外交部新闻官员的电话无人接听。中国外交部长王毅周五在慕尼黑的一个会议上说，“当然要继续严格执行联合国安理会（对朝鲜制裁的）决议”。</p>
<p>But Mr. Wang also argued that only renewed negotiations would offer any hope of curtailing North Korea's nuclear weapons development. China has hosted six-party talks — including itself, South Korea, North Korea, the United States, Japan and Russia — aimed at a negotiated settlement of the North Korean nuclear standoff. But those talks have stopped since 2009, and there seems little hope of them restarting</p>	<p>但王毅也指出，只有恢复谈判，才能为限制朝鲜的核武器发展带来任何希望。中国曾主持过六方会谈，包括中国、韩国、朝鲜、美国、日本和俄罗斯的六方会谈旨在通过谈判解决朝鲜的核武器僵局。但是，这些谈判自2009年起就停了下来，近期似乎没有多少希望恢复谈判。</p>

anytime soon.	
"This situation cannot continue," Mr. Wang said, "because the ultimate outcome may be intolerable to all sides."	王毅说，“这一状况不应再继续下去了！因为其最终局面可能各方都无法承受。”
Last year, China imported 22.5 million metric tons of coal from North Korea, an increase of 14.5 percent on the amount in 2015, according to Chinese customs statistics. In December, China imported about 2 million tons of North Korean coal. Mysteel, a Chinese industrial analysis firm, estimated that under the limits imposed by the sanctions, the coal quota would be used up by April or May. In 2015, China's cumulative imports of North Korean coal reached 7.5 million metric tons by May.	据中国海关统计，中国去年从朝鲜进口了 2250 万公吨煤，比 2015 年增加了 14.5%。去年 12 月，中国从朝鲜进口了约 200 万吨煤。中国工业分析公司 Mysteel 估计，由于制裁的限制，朝鲜出口煤炭的配额将于 4 月或 5 月份用完。2015 年，中国从朝鲜累计进口的煤炭到 5 月份就已达到了 750 万吨。
The coal suspension also followed the assassination of Kim Jong-nam, the estranged half brother of the North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, on Monday at an airport in Malaysia. The Malaysian authorities are continuing to investigate the case. South Korean officials have suspected North Korean involvement in the killing of Mr. Kim, who had been living in Macau, the Chinese gambling enclave.	暂停煤炭进口的宣布也是在金正男上周一在马来西亚机场被暗杀之后，金正男是朝鲜领导人金正恩的同父异母哥哥，两人的关系早已破裂。马来西亚当局正在继续调查该案。韩国官员怀疑朝鲜参与了杀害金正男，他曾住在中国的赌博王国澳门。
Some analysts have speculated that the killing may have infuriated Beijing because Mr. Kim was considered a pro-Chinese candidate to replace Kim Jong-un, the North Korean leader, should the current government in North Korea fall.	一些分析人士认为，暗杀也许惹恼了中国，因为如果朝鲜目前的政府垮台的话，金正男被认为是取代朝鲜领导人金正恩的亲中国候选人。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170220/north-korea-china-coal-impors-suspended	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170220/north-korea-china-coal-impors-suspended
Chinese Security Forces Rally in Xinjiang in a Show of Power	新疆举行近年最大规模安全部队集结
Chinese officials in the western region of Xinjiang, an area troubled by occasional acts of ethnic violence and domestic terrorism, ordered	过去一周，在被偶发的民族暴力事件和国内恐怖主义所困扰的中国西部地区新疆，官员组织了准军事部队和警察的大规模集结，以展示其力量。

paramilitary units and police officers to attend large rallies in the past week as a show of force.	
The rallies were the biggest in recent years, if statistics cited by official websites are accurate.	如果官方网站引用的数据准确，这些集结的规模是近年来最大的。
About 10,000 police officers and members of the People's Armed Police, a paramilitary force responsible for domestic security, attended a rally on Saturday in a central square in Urumqi, the regional capital, according to a report on the Xinjiang government's official website. Hundreds of police vans and other official vehicles also filled the square.	据新疆政府官方网站的一则报道称，周六，约一万名警察以及负责国内安全的准军事部队“人民武装警察”在该地区首府乌鲁木齐的一个中央广场集结。数百辆警车及其他政府车辆也占满了广场。
Similar rallies took place in Khotan on Thursday and in Kashgar on Friday, both oasis towns with mostly Uighur populations along the old Silk Road.	周四在和田、周五在喀什也举行了类似的集结活动。这两个地方都是古丝绸之路之上以维吾尔人为主的绿洲城市。
According to an official news report, the rallies had a common theme, "Showing power to intimidate, lining up the forces."	据官方的一则新闻报道，这些集结有一个共同的主题——“扬威震慑，武装拉拢”。
Xinjiang, which abuts Central Asia, is one of the largest regions in China. Parts of it are home to ethnic Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking people who mostly practice Sunni Islam. At least privately, many Uighurs criticize the rule of the ethnic Han, the dominant group in China.	新疆毗邻中亚，是中国最大的行政区之一，其中有部分地区是维吾尔少数民族的聚居地。维吾尔人的语言属突厥语族，大多信奉逊尼派伊斯兰教。很多维吾尔人至少在私下里会批评汉人的统治。汉族是中国的主要民族。
Prominent bursts of violence have occurred in recent years. The most startling unfolded in Urumqi in 2009, when ethnic rioting resulted in about 200 deaths. The government said most of the victims were ethnic Han. Uighurs and international human rights groups criticized an intense security crackdown that followed.	近些年爆发了一些广为人知的暴力事件。最令人震惊的是2009年乌鲁木齐的民族暴动，导致约200人死亡，政府称大部分受害者是汉人。维吾尔和国际人权组织批评了随后的强力武装镇压。
In 2013 and 2014, Chinese state-run news organizations reported on many attacks in Xinjiang, some involving groups of people in Uighur	2013年和2014年，中国官方新闻机构报道了新疆的很多暴力袭击事件，据称有些发生在维吾尔城镇或周边地区，一群群人带着匕首围攻警察局。中国

<p>towns or neighborhoods who laid siege to police stations with knives, according to the news organizations. Chinese officials accused the attackers of being terrorists or religious extremists with ties to international jihadists but offered no evidence of organized terrorism groups at work in Xinjiang.</p>	<p>官员称那些袭击者是与国际圣战组织有联系的恐怖主义者或宗教极端主义者，但没有提供任何证据表明新疆存在有组织的恐怖主义团体。</p>
<p>Since then, open conflict in the region has ebbed, though there are occasionally flare-ups of violence.</p>	<p>从那以后，该地区的公开冲突减少了，不过偶尔还是会爆发暴力事件。</p>
<p>Last year, Chen Quanguo, the Communist Party chief of the Tibet Autonomous Region, where ethnic tensions are also a chronic problem, was appointed to be the party chief of Xinjiang. His predecessor in Xinjiang, Zhang Chunxian, was seen by some central-level officials as being too lenient. Mr. Chen, an ethnic Han known for tough policies in Tibet, has tried to project an uncompromising image in Xinjiang.</p>	<p>去年，西藏自治区党委书记陈全国被任命为新疆的党委书记。西藏也是一个长期存在民族冲突的地区。某些中央官员认为陈的前任张春贤过于仁慈。身为汉人的陈全国在西藏以强硬政策闻名，他试图在新疆塑造不妥协的形象。</p>
<p>James Leibold, a scholar of Xinjiang and China's ethnic policies at La Trobe University in Australia, said the recent rallies seemed "disproportional to the current threat level.</p>	<p>澳大利亚拉筹伯大学(La Trobe University)的新疆和中国少数民族政策学者雷国俊(James Leibold)表示，最近的集结似乎“与当前的威胁水平不相称”。</p>
<p>"The new regime of Chen Quanguo not only wants to look tough on terror in the eyes of the Han and Uighur population of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, but also wants to send a message back to Zhongnanhai that his regime is going to take a more hard-line stance on terror when compared to his predecessor Zhang Chunxian," Professor Leibold said. Zhongnanhai is the name of the Communist Party's leadership compound in central Beijing.</p>	<p>“陈全国的新政府不仅想让新疆维吾尔自治区的汉人和维吾尔人看到他对恐怖活动的强硬态度，还想向中南海表明，与前任张春贤相比，他的政府打算对恐怖活动采取更强硬的立场，”雷国俊说。</p>
<p>Mr. Leibold said Mr. Chen was "clearly angling for a Politburo seat at the 19th party congress," an important political meeting that is expected to</p>	<p>近日曾就新疆安全部队问题撰文的雷国俊说，陈全国“显然想在十九大上跻身政治局”。计划今年秋季在北京举行的“十九大”是一个重要政治会议。他还</p>

<p>take place in Beijing in the fall. Mr. Leibold, who has recently written on security forces in Xinjiang, said his research showed that the Xinjiang government had recruited more than 30,000 new police officers to be present at streetside mobile stations since Mr. Chen took power last year.</p>	<p>说, 研究表明陈全国去年上台以来, 新疆政府招募了三万多名新警察, 增加了街头流动执勤点。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Chen, officials held several rallies earlier this winter, as they did in the years of Mr. Zhang. But there were no signs indicating that any of those earlier rallies under Mr. Chen or Mr. Zhang were attended by as many as 10,000 security officers.</p>	<p>在陈的领导下, 官方于去年冬初举行了几次集结, 张春贤主政时期也有同样的动作。但没有任何迹象表明, 陈或张之前曾经组织有上万人参加的安全部队集结。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170221/xinjiang-china-police-rallies</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170221/xinjiang-china-police-rallies</p>
<p>How the Communist Party Guided China to Success</p>	<p>共产党是如何引导中国走向成功的</p>
<p>Sebastian Heilmann, 51, is the founding president of the Mercator Institute of Chinese Studies (Merics) in Berlin and a government professor at the University of Trier. He has published extensively on Chinese industrial and technological policies, the Chinese Communist Party's organizational structure and how today's China reflects the party's history as a revolutionary organization forged in remote, scattered regions of the country.</p>	<p>51 岁的韩博天(Sebastian Heilmann)是位于柏林的德国墨卡托中国研究中心(Merics)的创办总裁和特里尔大学的政治经济学教授。他著述广泛, 内容涉及中国工业技术政策、中国共产党的组织结构, 以及今天的中国如何反映了党作为一个创建于偏远分散地区的革命组织的历史。</p>
<p>One of Mr. Heilmann's major works is a comprehensive guide to how China is governed, now updated and translated into English as "China's Political System." This is a wide-ranging examination of how the system works — how it guides the economy, provides services to people and formulates new policies. An online version of the book will be updated every two to three months, allowing readers to stay in touch with the creation of government agencies or campaigns.</p>	<p>韩博天的主要著作之一是关于中国是如何治理的综合指南, 该书如今已更新再版, 并被译成英文, 英文书名是《中国的政治制度》(China's Political System), 书中广泛考察了中国政治制度是如何工作的——它如何指导经济、如何为人民服务, 以及如何制定新政策。这本书的在线版本将每两三个月更新一次, 让读者能够随时跟踪新建立的政府机构或新运动。</p>

<p>In an interview, Mr. Heilmann discussed the underappreciated strengths of China's political system as well as how, under President Xi Jinping, it may have cast off some of the openness to experimentation that contributed to its success in recent decades.</p>	<p>在一次采访中，韩博天讨论了中国政治制度未得到充分认识的长处，以及在国家主席习近平领导下，这个制度也许已经抛弃了一些对试验的开放态度，而勇于试验是中国近几十年来成功的原因之一。</p>
<p>What is striking about your book are the case studies, showing how different ministries and commissions actually function.</p>	<p>你的书的惊人之处是其中的案例研究，这些案例显示了不同部委和委员会的实际功能。</p>
<p>We wanted to show problem-solving, or what's known as the provision of public goods. For example, how exactly does it create a rural health care system? How does it ensure food safety? These are issues that governments around the world have to deal with. It's about more than ideology. It's about how the system actually works.</p>	<p>我们想展示解决问题的方式，或所谓的提供公共物品的方式。例如，如何创建一个农村医疗保健系统？如何确保食品安全？这些是世界各国政府都要对付的问题，超出了意识形态的范畴。这是关于制度实际上如何工作的问题。</p>
<p>Another unusual feature that we try to explain is how the system of cadres [party officials] functions. In the West, policies are set by law and then carried out by civil servants. In China, policy implementation depends on cadres. They are given clear metrics and goals for achieving things and then told to go do them. Major policy shifts and top-down initiatives are managed through this cadre system, not by making laws.</p>	<p>我们试图解释的另一个不寻常的特点是（党的）干部制度的功能。在西方，政策是通过法律制定的，然后由公务员来执行。在中国，政策的实施取决于干部。他们得到完成业绩的明确指标和目标，然后被告知去做事情。主要政策转变和自上而下的方案是通过这种干部制度来管理的，而不是通过制定法律。</p>
<p>For example?</p>	<p>比如？</p>
<p>Xi Jinping's anticorruption campaign. The Communist Party has expanded and mobilized a parallel disciplinary bureaucracy with great powers to step in and investigate. But it has no clearly defined legal basis. Its operations are directed by party documents and internal directives.</p>	<p>习近平的反腐败运动。共产党已经扩大和调动了一个有很大权力的平行的、负责纪律的官僚机构，由其出面进行调查。但这个机构没有明确的法律依据。这个机构在党内文件和内部指示的指导下运作。</p>
<p>A key question you pose is how much of China's success can be</p>	<p>你提出的一个关键问题是，中国的成功在多大程度上能归功于这个政治制</p>

ascribed to this political system. What's the answer?	度。答案是什么呢?
There are several important elements. One is the party successfully sets long-term political goals, such as the modernization of industry or technology, or infrastructure planning. As Deng Xiaoping made clear in the 1980s, it can concentrate resources in priority areas. I see this as a strength in the initial phase of development, from say the 1980s to the mid-2000s.	有几个重要的元素。一是党成功地制定了长期的政治目标，比如工业或技术的现代化，或基础设施规划。正如邓小平在 20 世纪 80 年代所展示的，这个制度可以把资源集中到优先领域上。我认为在发展的初始阶段，也就是说从 20 世纪 80 年代到 21 世纪头十年的中期，这是一种长处。
Another crucial element is experimentation. This is something we ignore in the West – how unexpectedly flexible China's deeply bureaucratic system can be. This flexibility has been demonstrated in the ability to set up pilot projects in special economic zones, in local tests – such as for housing reform or bankruptcy in state enterprises. Very difficult measures were regularly tested in pilot projects for several years before national laws were enacted.	另一个关键因素是试验。在西方，被我们忽视的东西是，中国深度官僚的体制是如何出人意料地灵活。这种灵活性已被经济特区的试点项目所证实，也被地方上的试验所证实，比如住房改革和国有企业破产。在国家法律颁布之前，难度极大的措施经常已在试点项目中测试了好几年了。
You show how this flexibility arose from the Communist Party's revolutionary experience.	你阐述了这种灵活性如何诞生于共产党的革命实践。
This is very important. Because we have to ask ourselves, how did a socialist bureaucratic system get this kind of adaptability that you didn't see in Eastern Europe? It's due to the specific historical experiences of this party [in the 1930s and 1940s before coming to power]. It controlled very spread-out and not contiguous districts. So when it tried something like land reform it was done experimentally and in a decentralized fashion. This was fundamentally different from the Soviet Union.	这个非常重要。因为我们必须问自己，一个社会主义官僚制度是如何得到这种在东欧没有看到的适应性的？这是由于中国共产党（在掌权之前的上个世纪 30 年代和 40 年代）的具体历史经验。那时，中国共产党控制着非常分散、而且不是连在一起的地区。所以，当它尝试像土地改革这样的事情时，是通过试验和分散的方式进行的。这与苏联有根本的不同。
This willingness to experiment was also a hallmark of the Deng	勇于试验的做法也是邓小平和江泽民时代的标志。

<p>Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin periods.</p>	
<p>It only largely ended with Xi Jinping with the idea of “top-level design.” There was a feeling that these decentralized experiments contributed to corruption and a lack of discipline. So now every policy initiative has to be approved by the center. This has taken a lot of the energy out of China’s political system.</p>	<p>只是在习近平时代，这种做法才在很大程度上结束了，习近平提出了“顶层设计”的观念。有一种感觉认为，那些分散的试验导致了腐败和纪律涣散。因此，现在每个政策举措都必须得到中央的批准。这就抽走了中国政治制度中的许多能量。</p>
<p>There was an argument that reforms must proceed in sequence, so they had to be coordinated. But the effect has been that not much has happened since 2013 [when Mr. Xi became president] in terms of ground-up problem-solving. If you rely on hierarchy and discipline, the courage to experiment at the lower levels is squeezed out. People are afraid of trying things.</p>	<p>有种观点认为，改革必须循序渐进，因此必须协调进行。但是实际效果是，自从2013年（习近平担任国家主席）以来，就自下而上地解决问题而言，没有发生多少东西。如果你强调等级制度和纪律，那么，下层试验的勇气就会受到挤压。人们会害怕尝试。</p>
<p>Ironically, it’s only now that some countries are looking at China as a model. Can it be a model?</p>	<p>具有讽刺意味的是，现在有些国家正在把中国视为一种模式。中国可能是模式吗？</p>
<p>For many years I would have said no, but many countries are struggling with how to deal with pressing basic problems like maintaining internal security, building physical infrastructure and providing jobs. These are the basis of populist movements around the world. China is a point of orientation. It can’t be duplicated because these other countries don’t have a Communist Party with the special history and features of China’s. But in terms of considering illiberal, state-directed solutions, China is often cited as an example of how an authoritarian government can deal with things differently. China’s experience is thus a permanent question mark for the world when they ask if the Western model is the best.</p>	<p>在过去的很多年里，我都会说不能，但许多国家正在艰难地应对紧迫的基本问题，比如维持内部安全、建设有形基础设施，以及提供就业机会。这些基本问题是世界各地民粹主义运动的原因。中国指出了一个方向。中国模式不可重复，因为这些其他的国家没有一个具有中国特殊历史和特征的共产党。但就不自由的、国家导向的解决方案而言，中国经常被引为威权政府如何用不同方式处理问题的例子。因此，当人们想知道西方模式是否是世界上最好的时，中国的经验是一个永恒的问号。</p>

<p>Toward the end of the book you offer several scenarios for how China might develop, and poll Merics staffers for their views. Most support the first scenario, which is a “centralized and disciplined party and security state (the Xi Jinping system).” You are less sure, arguing that the risks are greater than people realize.</p>	<p>在书的结尾处，你为中国可能的发展提供了几种设想，并就这些设想调查了墨卡托中心员工的意见。大多数人支持第一种设想，既“集权和纪律严明的高度戒备的党国（习近平体制）”。你对这种前景不太确定，你认为制度的风险比人们意识到的要大。</p>
<p>I’m not sure that the party can achieve everything it’s set out to do. It’s tried to keep a lid on all changes in society, but I doubt this can work over time. There are different lifestyles and forces in society. I’m not sure they can be unified. I’m very skeptical.</p>	<p>我不确定党能实现它想要做的一切。党试图控制社会上的所有变化，但我怀疑这种做法的长期可行性。社会上有各种各样的生活方式和力量。我不确定这些方式和力量可以被统一起来。我对此深表怀疑。</p>
<p>Also, we shouldn’t forget that hierarchical systems are susceptible to shocks. If Xi Jinping became seriously ill, what would happen to the political system? The system has been tailored to him. Or, if there are military skirmishes, how will the nationalistic forces in society react?</p>	<p>此外，我们不应忘记，等级制度容易受到冲击。如果习近平患重病的话，中国的政治制度会发生什么事情？这个制度已变成围着他转的。或者，如果发生小的军事冲突，社会上的民族主义力量将会如何反应？</p>
<p>This system is built for expansion, especially economic expansion, and setbacks are very hard to justify. It’s easier in Western systems because you can change the government. But in China you can’t. So the potential for disruption is greater than people imagine.</p>	<p>这个制度是为扩展、特别是经济扩展而建的，这个制度很难为挫折作辩解。而这在西方制度下更容易，因为你可以改变政府。但在中国不能。因此，发生颠覆的可能性比人们想象的要大。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170223/china-politics-xi-jinping</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170223/china-politics-xi-jinping</p>
<p>Donald Tsang, Former Hong Kong Leader, Gets 20 Months for Misconduct</p>	<p>香港前特首曾荫权获刑 20 个月</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A former leader of Hong Kong was sentenced to 20 months in prison on Wednesday for misconduct in public office, a development in a high-profile trial that has again brought attention to the cozy ties between the city’s political elites and business tycoons.</p>	<p>香港——本周三，在一宗备受瞩目的审判中，香港一名前任领导人因公职人员行为失当罪被判处 20 个月监禁，此事再次引起人们对香港政治精英和商业巨头之间亲密关系的关注。</p>
<p>Donald Tsang, who was the chief executive of Hong Kong from 2005 to</p>	<p>曾荫权在 2005 年至 2012 年期间任香港特区行政长官，是香港被判入狱的</p>

2012, is the highest-ranking former official in the city to be put behind bars.	最高级别前官员。
Mr. Tsang was found guilty last week over his failure to disclose his interests when his cabinet was considering a broadcasting license application by a Chinese property developer from 2010 to 2012.	上周，曾荫权被裁定在 2010 年至 2012 年期间，其内阁考虑一名中国地产开发商的广播牌照申请时，未能披露自己的利益。
A jury concluded that Mr. Tsang had deliberately concealed his plans to lease a three-story penthouse from the developer, Wong Cho-bau, when the developer's company was seeking government approval for several applications, including one for a digital audio broadcasting license. The applications were approved.	评审团得出的结论是，曾荫权故意隐瞒了他从房地产开发商黄楚标那里租赁一套三层顶楼公寓的计划，当时这家开发商的公司有多项申请正在寻求香港政府的批准，其中包括一个数码广播牌照。这些申请均获得了批准。
Mr. Tsang is planning to appeal his conviction, his wife, Selina Tsang, told reporters outside the High Court after the sentencing.	判决宣布后，曾荫权的妻子曾鲍笑薇在高等法院外告诉记者，他计划提出上诉。
"Today is a very dark day. The entire family is disappointed and upset," she said.	"今日是很黑暗的日子，对法庭裁决感失望和伤心。"她说。
The conviction and sentencing are sure to tarnish the legacy of Mr. Tsang, who had served in public office for 45 years, including seven as chief executive, the city's top political office.	定罪和判刑肯定会损害曾荫权的政治遗产，他已经在公职部门工作了 45 年，其中包括担任香港最高政治职位行政长官的 7 年。
"Never in my judicial career have I seen a man fallen from so high," said the judge in the case, Andrew Chan Hing-wai, according to the public broadcaster RTHK.	据公共广播机构香港电台(RTHK)报道，审理该案的法官陈庆伟表示："从没看到任何一个人从如此之高的位置上如此之快地跌落。"
Mr. Tsang, 72, faced a maximum sentence of seven years in prison for misconduct in public office. Taking into account his life in public service, the judge cut the original sentence to 20 months from 30 months.	曾荫权现年 72 岁，公职人员行为失当罪最高可被判处 7 年监禁。考虑到他的公职生涯，法官将原来的刑期从 30 个月减少到 20 个月。
He was acquitted of another charge of misconduct over failing to	他还被指控犯有另一项行为失当罪，因为他在提名一名室内设计师获得一项

<p>declare that an interior designer he nominated for an official honor had renovated the penthouse, in the neighboring Chinese city of Shenzhen, at below market rates.</p>	<p>政府荣誉时，没有申报对方在邻近的中国城市深圳以低于市场的价格装修了那套顶楼公寓。</p>
<p>The jury failed to reach a majority verdict on a corruption charge that accused Mr. Tsang of accepting advantage – the refurbishment of the apartment – from Mr. Wong in return for approving his company’s license application. The charge is set to be retried in September.</p>	<p>陪审团未能就一项腐败指控达成多数裁决，该指控涉及曾荫权从黄楚标那里收取好处——翻新该公寓——以换取批准其公司的拍照申请。这项控罪将于九月重审。</p>
<p>In 2014, Mr. Tsang’s deputy, Rafael Hui, was convicted of misconduct in public office in another high-profile trial over dealings with a billionaire property tycoon.</p>	<p>2014年，在另一宗备受瞩目的审讯中，曾荫权副手许仕仁因与一名亿万地产大亨的往来，被判定为公职人员行为失当罪名成立。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170223/donald-tsang-sentence-hong-kong</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170223/donald-tsang-sentence-hong-kong</p>
<p>Western China Region Aims to Track People by Requiring Car Navigation</p>	<p>强制安装卫星定位，新疆巴音郭楞要追踪每一辆车</p>
<p>Officials in China’s largest prefecture, in the far-western region of Xinjiang, are requiring all drivers there to install a Chinese-made satellite navigation system in their vehicles, according to an official news report this week.</p>	<p>据一篇官方新闻报道称，位于中国西部新疆的中国最大地级行政区的官员，正要求所有的司机在车内安装一个由中国自己制造的卫星导航系统。</p>
<p>Police officials say drivers must install the navigation system by June 30. “The installation rate will reach 100 percent,” said a report on Monday on the website of The Korla Evening Post, a newspaper in the prefecture’s capital, Korla. The report was also posted on the government-managed website of Beidou, the Chinese satellite navigation system. Beidou is China’s version of the Global Positioning System, or GPS.</p>	<p>警方称，司机必须在6月30日之前完成安装。“安装率要达到100%”，周一发表在该行政区首府库尔勒的报纸《库尔勒晚报》上的一篇报道说。中国的卫星导航系统——北斗的官网转载了该报道，这个网站由政府管理。北斗是中国版的全球定位系统(GPS)。</p>

<p>The new requirement is intended to help the authorities track people in a region where violence sometimes erupts because of ethnic tensions. Parts of Xinjiang are home to ethnic Uighurs, a Turkic-speaking people who mostly practice Sunni Islam and often resent policies made by the ethnic Han, the dominant group in China.</p>	<p>在一个有时会因民族关系紧张而爆发暴力事件的地区，这一新规意在帮助当局进行追踪。新疆部分地区是维吾尔人的家园。维吾尔人讲的语言属突厥语族，他们大多信奉逊尼派伊斯兰教，并且对于在该国占支配地位的汉人所制定的政策，时常心怀怨恨。</p>
<p>The most notable burst of violence occurred in 2009, when ethnic rioting convulsed Urumqi, the regional capital, resulting in about 200 deaths, most of them ethnic Han, according to official reports. Officials responded with a harsh security crackdown. Other episodes have resembled domestic terrorism, and some officials say the attackers have connections to groups engaged in global jihadist activities, but they have not offered any evidence to buttress that claim.</p>	<p>最著名的一轮暴力事件发生在 2009 年。当时，民族骚乱震动了自治区首府乌鲁木齐。官方报道称，事件造成大约 200 人死亡，其中大部分是汉人。作为回应，官方进行了一场严厉的安全打击行动。其他一些事件和国内恐怖主义类似，一些官员称袭击者与从事全球圣战主义活动的组织有关，但他们没有给出任何证据来支持这一说法。</p>
<p>The prefecture, Bayingol Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, is next to Urumqi, and many vehicles that travel through it are going to or coming from Urumqi. Oasis towns with heavy Uighur populations lie to its west. The prefecture's population is 32 percent Uighur and 59 percent Han, according to official statistics, even though the prefecture's name implies that Mongolians are a significant population. (In fact, they are 3 percent of the total.)</p>	<p>报道中提到的巴音郭楞蒙古自治州紧邻乌鲁木齐，经过该州的很多车辆都是往返乌鲁木齐的。维吾尔人口密集的绿洲城镇位于该州的西部。官方统计数据 displays, 该州人口中维吾尔人占 32%，汉人占 59%，尽管该州的名字意味着蒙古人应占重要比例（实际上，蒙古人占 3%）。</p>
<p>Last year, central Communist Party officials appointed Chen Quanguo as the new party chief of Xinjiang. Mr. Chen formerly oversaw the Tibet Autonomous Region, which also has chronic problems involving ethnic conflict. Mr. Chen has tried to roll out more hard-line policies. It seems likely that he hopes to get a seat this fall on the Politburo, a top governing body in the party.</p>	<p>去年，共产党的中央官员任命陈全国担任新一任新疆党委书记。陈全国之前曾主政西藏自治区，后者也长期存在涉及民族冲突的问题。陈全国试图推出更强硬的政策。他似乎希望今年秋天在共产党的最高管理机构政治局获得一席之地。</p>

<p>Nicholas Bequelin, the East Asia director for Amnesty International, said the requirement to install the navigation system was consistent with Xinjiang's "important role as a trial ground" for China's ambition to create a "world-class, high-tech counterterrorism force."</p>	<p>国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)东亚分部主任林伟(Nicholas Bequelin)说, 安装该导航系统的要求符合新疆作为中国打造一支“世界级、高科技反恐力量”愿望的“试验田的重要角色”。</p>
<p>"While preventing terrorist attacks is a legitimate concern for the government," Mr. Bequelin said, "the kind of indiscriminate, quasi-totalitarian policies rolled out in Xinjiang" under Mr. Chen "are bound to create a deep pool of resentment that will indeed turn into a real time bomb for China."</p>	<p>“尽管对政府来说, 防范恐怖袭击是合法的,”林伟说, 但陈全国上台后“新疆推出的这种不加区分、类似极权主义的政策”, “一定会导致强烈的怨恨情绪, 这种怨恨又会给中国变出一枚真正的定时炸弹。”</p>
<p>In 2014, a series of bomb blasts in the prefecture killed six people, according to an official report. Security forces then shot people whom the report described as rioters. Forty people died, including some who blew themselves up, the report said.</p>	<p>据一篇官方报道称, 2014年该自治州曾发生一系列爆炸, 造成6人死亡。安全部队随后朝着报道中所说的暴徒开枪。该报道称, 整个事件导致40人死亡, 其中包括一些自爆者。</p>
<p>In 2013, a Uighur farmer used a knife to kill at least five people and wound seven, according to an official report.</p>	<p>另一篇官方报道称, 2013年, 另有一名维吾尔农民在这里发起持刀袭击, 造成至少5人死亡, 7人受伤。</p>
<p>News of the navigation system requirement first appeared in a post on the official microblog of the Bayingol traffic police department on Feb. 4. The post said: "In recent years, the international antiterrorism situation has been grim. Cars are the main means of transport for terrorists and have become a frequently chosen tool in terrorist attacks."</p>	<p>要求安装导航系统的新闻, 最早出现于2月4日巴音郭楞蒙古自治州交管部门的官方微博中。微博写道: “近年来, 全球恐怖主义形势日益严峻, 而汽车则是恐怖分子使用的首要交通工具。”</p>
<p>Another post said that on Feb. 19, police officers met to discuss the requirement. After that, a post appeared telling car owners about the order.</p>	<p>另一条微博写道, 2月19日, 警方召开会议, 讨论安装导航系统的规定。之后出现的一条微博向车主通报了该命令。</p>
<p>Since then, all those posts have been deleted from the official</p>	<p>之后, 这些微博都从官方微博账号上删除, 不过网上保留了缓存版本, 目前</p>

microblog account, but cached versions were saved and are viewable online.	还能看到。
In the past week and a half, officials in Xinjiang have ordered paramilitary units and police officers to hold large rallies in at least three cities with significant Uighur populations as demonstrations of force. A report on the official regional government website said the rally at a central square in Urumqi involved at least 10,000 security officers and hundreds of vehicles.	过去一周半时间里, 新疆的官员命令准军事组织和警察在至少三个维吾尔人口比例较大的城市举行大规模集结, 彰显力量。自治区官网上的一篇报道称, 至少一万名安保人员和数百辆车参加了乌鲁木齐市一个广场上的活动。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170227/china-xinjiang-gps-vehicles	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170227/china-xinjiang-gps-vehicles
China and Taiwan Commemorate a Violent Nationalist Episode, 70 Years Later	70年后, “二二八事件”仍在两岸回响
TAIPEI, Taiwan — A shuttered tailor’s shop, a nondescript bank, a former radio station.	台湾台北——一家歇业的裁缝店, 一间不起眼的银行, 一座曾经的广播电台。
Often lost in the busy hum of today’s Taipei, this is the time of year when these buildings reverberate with violent echoes from 70 years ago, when Taiwan’s modern identity was born.	在如今繁忙的台北, 这些建筑往往被人遗忘, 但每年的这个时候, 70年前暴力事件的回响会再次在这些地方回荡, 台湾的现代身份认同就是在那个时候诞生的。
The “2/28 Incident,” as it has come to be known, was an uprising that flared on Feb. 28, 1947. It soon spread to other parts of the island, and was crushed in the massacre of up to 28,000 Taiwanese by the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, a Nationalist leader of China. The revolt was followed by four decades of martial law and divisions between Taiwanese whose roots in the island predated the Nationalists’ arrival in 1945 and the Chinese mainlanders who came after.	如人们所知, “二二八事件”是1947年2月28日爆发的起义。它很快蔓延到岛上的其他地方, 其后被中国国民党领袖蒋介石的部队所镇压, 其过程中大约有2.8万名台湾人遭到屠杀。叛乱之后, 台湾人经历了40年的戒严, 1945年国民党到来之前已在这里生活的本省人, 与其后到来的中国大陆人之间出现了分裂。
Yet it was the eventual willingness to confront these events that enabled Taiwan’s people to begin to heal those divisions and achieve	然而, 台湾最终愿意面对这些事件, 使台湾人民能够开始治愈这些分裂, 并在政府中发出他们的声音, 这正是抗议者们在70年前所要求的。

<p>the voice in their government that the protesters demanded seven decades ago.</p>	
<p>"In recent years, the quest to redress Feb. 28 has been a very important development," said Su Ching-hsuan, the executive secretary of the Taiwan Association for Truth and Reconciliation. "It's had a major influence on Taiwan's democracy movement."</p>	<p>"在这个时代，追求二二八平反这件事情很重要，"台湾民间真相与和解促进会执行秘书苏庆轩说："它还是有影响到台湾民主运动。"</p>
<p>And that quest continues. On Thursday, a committee of scholars released six new volumes of files related to the uprising, which they said reinforced the conclusion that ultimate responsibility for the massacre lay with Chiang.</p>	<p>这个要求还在继续。周四，一个学者委员会发布了六卷与起义有关的文件，他们说，这些文件巩固了一个结论：大屠杀的最终责任在于蒋介石。</p>
<p>The Feb. 28 episode actually began the day before, outside the Pegasus Teahouse in Dadaocheng, old Taipei's commercial district. A widow selling cigarettes illegally was confronted by inspectors and the police. After an inspector struck her head with his pistol, enraged passers-by surrounded the officers, one of whom shot and killed a bystander before the officers escaped into police protection.</p>	<p>二二八事件实际上是从前一天开始的，当时在台北市商业区大稻埕的天马茶房之外，一名非法贩卖香烟的寡妇被查缉员和警察质询。一名查缉员用手枪击打她的头部，激怒的路人将官员们包围，其中一名官员开枪杀死了一名旁观者，随后被警察保护起来。</p>
<p>Unable to pressure the authorities into giving up the officer that night, hundreds of protesters gathered the next morning to march from Dadaocheng to the office of Taiwan's governor, Chen Yi, to demand justice.</p>	<p>当天晚上，人们没能迫使当局交出那名官员，第二天早上，数百名抗议者聚集起来，从大稻埕走到台湾省行政长官陈仪的办公室，要讨个公道。</p>
<p>Taiwanese anger at the Nationalists had been building for months. Nationalist soldiers were originally greeted as liberators by Taiwanese, who had lived under Japanese colonial rule for 50 years. For a fleeting moment, there was optimism that Taiwan would enjoy greater self-determination.</p>	<p>台湾人对国民党的愤怒已经积累了几个月。他们在日本的殖民统治下生活了50年，国民党士兵最初被他们视为解放者而受到欢迎。在一段短暂的时间里，人们乐观地认为台湾将享有更大的自决权。</p>

They wouldn't.	但他们没有。
"When the Chinese arrived, people thought their situation would improve, because many Taiwanese were of Chinese descent, but things became even worse," said Hsieh Tsai-Ming, who has been leading tours at the Taipei 228 Memorial Hall since it opened on Feb. 28, 1997.	"国民党来的时候，人家以为会比以前好，因为台湾人是从中国来的，但是台湾情况更糟糕了，"谢在明说，自台北二二八纪念馆于1997年2月8日开放以来，他就一直在这里担任导游。
Governor Chen had taken a ham-handed approach to ruling the Taiwanese, Mr. Hsieh said. By mid-1946, he had shut down all Japanese-language publications and had made Mandarin the official language of the local government, essentially shutting out many Taipei residents. Locals were aghast at the unruly behavior of Nationalist troops, while Nationalist officials seized public and private property.	谢在明说，行政长官陈仪对台湾人的统治非常拙劣。到1946年中，他已经禁止了所有的日文出版物，并使国语成为当地政府的官方语言，这实际上是把许多台北居民排除在外。当地人对国民党部队的不轨行为感到厌恶，而国民党官员则到处搜刮公共与私人财产。
Besides that, residents simmered under corruption, mismanagement and the shifting of resources to the Chinese mainland, where the Nationalists were fighting Mao Zedong's Communists.	除此之外，还有腐败与管理不善，当地的资源被转移到中国大陆，供国民党与毛泽东领导的共产党作战之用，这些都令当地居民的怒火一触即发。
The marchers of Feb. 28 headed south from Dadaocheng toward the north gate of the old city wall, their numbers steadily multiplying.	2月28日，游行者从大稻埕南向旧城墙北门游行，人数渐渐增加。
Chou Ching, a local journalist, recorded the moment he arrived at the north gate.	当地记者周青记录了他来到北门时的那一刻。
"I saw a giant banner coming my way," he wrote in his 1993 book, "Love and Hate: Feb. 28."	"就见到一巨大横幅迎面而来，"他在1993年出版的《爱憎：二·二八》中写道。
"Written on it were eight big characters reading, 'Severely punish the killer — a life for a life.' A leather drum 2.5 chi (about three feet) across, following behind the banner, rattled eardrums ... behind the drum followed a trail of innumerable people joining the petition procession. There were men and women, elderly and children, but it was primarily	"上面写着：'严惩凶手，杀人偿命'八个大字。那直径二尺半宽的牛皮大鼓跟在横幅后面不断震击耳膜，大鼓后面尾随着参加请愿的数不清群众，男女老幼均有，但主要是青年。"

youth."	
The march took a violent turn after arriving at a Taiwan Monopoly Bureau office, Chung Lee-ho, a novelist, wrote in his diaries, also published in 1993.	游行到达台湾专卖局办公室后，事态开始恶化，小说家锺理和在于1993年出版的日记中写道。
"Regardless of what it was, the crowd grabbed and carried everything they could from the Monopoly Bureau and burned it, even cars, bicycles and rickshaws," Mr. Chung wrote.	"专卖局里的东西不管是什么，民众全把它拿出来抬出来放火烧，连汽车、自行车、洋车。汽车整个被翻过来，"锺理和写道。
Shortly after the unarmed crowd reached the governor's office, soldiers opened fire, killing several protesters and wounding dozens. A group fled and took over the provincial radio station, calling for an uprising against the Nationalists, an end to corruption, and a greater say in the island's economy.	手无寸铁的人群到达行政长官公署后不久，士兵开枪杀死了几名抗议者，打伤了数十人。一个团体逃离并接管了省广播电台，要求对国民党发动起义，结束腐败，对岛上的经济拥有更大发言权。
Revolts broke out in all major cities. Taiwanese people were soon in charge, managing government offices and keeping order in the streets. Governor Chen played along, biding his time until military reinforcements arrived from the Chinese mainland. Then the killing began.	所有大城市都发生了暴动。台湾人民很快就掌管了局面，管理政府办公室，并在街头维持秩序。陈仪顺势而行，拖延时间等待军队从中国大陆赶来。然后杀戮开始了。
Streets were cleared by soldiers in jeeps with machine guns, who then rounded up suspected Communists and anyone else considered suspicious. Most were tortured and killed.	街道被乘坐吉普车的士兵用机枪扫射，他们还围捕被怀疑为共产党以及任何被视为可疑的人。大多数人遭到折磨与杀害。
Although most victims were not Communists, a Communist presence in Taiwan was setting up an underground resistance. One party member, Xie Xuehong, had an important role in the uprising, an angle that China's Communist government has used over the years to lay a claim of solidarity with the people of Taiwan, which it considers the last	虽然大多数受害者不是共产主义者，但是台湾的一个共产主义组织发起了地下抵抗运动。党员谢雪红在起义中扮演了重要角色，中国共产党政府多年来一直利用这一点，声称要团结台湾人民，它将台湾视为中国最后一个还未从被击溃的国民党手中收回的省份。

Chinese province yet to be reclaimed from the vanquished Nationalists.	
China has long commemorated Feb. 28, usually quietly. This year, for the 70th anniversary, it took a more public approach, organizing a symposium in Beijing on Thursday.	多年来，中国一直在以往较为低调的方式纪念二二八运动。但在今年的70周年之际，它采取了更加公开的方式，于周四在北京组织了一次研讨会。
Feb. 28 "is a part of the Chinese people's liberation struggle," said An Fengshan, a spokesman for China's Taiwan Affairs Office, at a news conference on Wednesday. He added, "For a long time, this incident has been used by certain Taiwan independence forces for ulterior motives."	"二二八事件是中国人民解放斗争的一部分，"中国国务院台湾办公室发言人安峰山在星期三的记者招待会上说。他说，"长期以来，这个事件被一些台独势力别有用心地加以利用。"
During the martial law years, discussion of the Feb. 28 uprising was banned. After martial law was lifted in 1987, some people found the confidence to speak up, with the tacit encouragement of President Lee Teng-hui, the first leader of modern Taiwan who was born there. In 1995, Mr. Lee became the first senior official to mention Feb. 28 publicly, opening the floodgates for discussion.	在台湾戒严期间，对二二八起义的讨论遭到禁止。1987年戒严解除后，由于现代台湾第一位本土出生的领导人李登辉总统的默许，一些人开始有了发声的信心。1995年，李登辉成为第一位公开提到二二八事件的高级官员，从而打开了讨论的闸门。
Today a small plaque where the Pegasus Teahouse once stood marks the location, most recently occupied by a tailor's shop. The Monopoly Bureau office is today a bank. And the former radio station houses the Taipei 228 Memorial.	如今，天马茶房曾经所在的地方，有一个小匾作为标记，直到最近一直是一家裁缝店。专卖局如今成了一家银行。原广播电台现在成了台北二二八纪念馆。
In 2009, Ma Ying-jeou became the first president of Taiwan to visit the memorial to commemorate Feb. 28, which he did in each of his eight years in office. On Tuesday, Tsai Ing-wen will make her first visit as president.	2009年，马英九成为台湾第一位访问该馆、纪念二二八事件的总统，其后他在自己的八年任期中每年都这样做。周二，蔡英文将以总统身份首次访问该馆。
Hsiao Ming-Chih, a curator at the 228 memorial, said Mr. Ma's visits were an acknowledgment of the Nationalists' "original sin."	二二八纪念馆馆长萧明治说，马英九的访问是对国民党"原罪"的承认。
Seventy years on, as one of Asia's freest democracies, Taiwan has made	70年来，作为亚洲最自由的民主国家之一，台湾在消除旧有的外省人-本省

significant progress in eliminating the old Chinese-Taiwanese divisions. Most young people claim a "Taiwanese" identity, regardless of when their ancestors arrived. But for some, closure may never come.	人分歧方面取得了重大进展。大多数年轻人声称自己的身份是“台湾人”，无论他们的祖先是何时到来。但对一些人来说，释怀的感觉可能永远不会到来。
Mr. Ma's commemoration of the event, overseeing reparations to victims' families and other displays of concern "definitely had an impact," Mr. Hsiao said. "But whether relatives, or people of different political stripes, find that acceptable, that's another matter."	马英九对这一事件的纪念、监督对受害者家庭进行赔偿，以及其他关注的表现“有他一定的影响”，萧明治说，“但是家属或者是不同立场不同党派，能不能接受那就是另外一件事情。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170227/taiwan-1947-kuomintang	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170227/taiwan-1947-kuomintang
U.N. Human Rights Experts Unite to Condemn China Over Expulsions of Tibetans	联合国人权专家谴责中国驱逐藏区僧尼
A half-dozen United Nations experts who investigate human rights abuses have taken the rare step of banding together to condemn China for expulsions of monks and nuns from major religious enclaves in a Tibetan region.	六名调查侵犯人权行为的联合国专家罕见地一致谴责中国驱逐藏区主要宗教飞地的僧尼的行为。
In a sharply worded statement, the experts expressed alarm about "severe restrictions of religious freedom" in the area.	在一份措辞尖锐的声明中，这些专家表达了对该地区“严厉限制宗教自由”的担忧。
Most of the expulsions mentioned by the experts have taken place at Larung Gar, the world's largest Buddhist institute and one of the most influential centers of learning in the Tibetan world. Officials have been demolishing some of the homes of the 20,000 monks and nuns living around the institute, in a high valley in Sichuan Province.	他们提到的大部分驱逐活动都发生在喇荣五明佛学院，后者位于四川省的一个高原峡谷里，是全世界最大的佛学院，也是藏人世界最有影响力的学习中心之一。官方一直在拆除生活在该学院周围的2万名僧侣的部分房屋。
The statement also cited accusations of evictions at Yachen Gar, also known as Yarchen Gar, an enclave largely of nuns that is also in Sichuan and has a population of about 10,000.	声明还对亚青邬金禅林发生的驱逐行为进行了谴责。亚青邬金禅林是一个主要由尼姑组成的飞地，也在四川境内，人口约为一万人。
"While we do not wish to prejudge the accuracy of these allegations,	"尽管我们不希望对这些指控的准确性进行预判，但我们对严厉压制藏人佛

<p>grave concern is expressed over the serious repression of the Buddhist Tibetans' cultural and religious practices and learning in Larung Gar and Yachen Gar," the statement said.</p>	<p>教徒的文化宗教活动,以及在喇荣五明佛学院和亚青邬金禅林的学习活动表示严重关切,"声明说。</p>
<p>It was signed by six of the United Nations experts, or special rapporteurs, who come from various countries. They each specialize in a single aspect of human rights, including cultural rights, sustainable environment and peaceful assembly. It is unusual for that many of them to collaborate in this manner.</p>	<p>六名来自不同国家的联合国专家,也就是特别报告员,在声明上签了名。他们分别专注于人权的不同方面,包括文化权利、可持续的环境以及和平集会。这么多特别报告员像这样合作的情况很少见。</p>
<p>The statement was sent to the Chinese government in November, but was made public only in recent days, before the start of this year's session of the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva. The session began Monday and is scheduled to end on March 24.</p>	<p>声明已于去年 11 月寄给中国政府,但这几天才在今年的联合国人权理事会(United Nations Human Rights Council)会议于日内瓦召开之前公之于众。本次会议已于周一开幕,定于 3 月 24 日结束。</p>
<p>The United Nations experts have asked Beijing to address the reports of evictions and demolitions. The release of the statement before the session in Geneva puts more pressure on China to explain the actions taking place at the two Tibetan Buddhist institutions. China says matters related to Tibet are internal affairs, but Chinese officials in Beijing have privately expressed some concern over outside perceptions of the demolitions and evictions at Larung Gar and related Western news coverage.</p>	<p>联合国专家要求北京对有关驱逐和拆除活动的报道做出回应。在日内瓦的会议开幕前公布这份声明,增加了中国对上述两个藏传佛教学院发生的事情做出解释的压力。中国称有关西藏的事务是内政,但在北京,中国官员私下里对外界对喇荣五明佛学院的拆除和驱赶活动的看法,以及相关的西方新闻报道表示了一些担心。</p>
<p>Over the summer, Chinese officials began deporting monks and nuns living at Larung Gar who were not registered residents of Garze, the prefecture where the institution is. Since then, hundreds of clergy members have been forced out, and workers have demolished small homes clustered along the valley walls. One day last fall, I watched</p>	<p>整个夏天,中国官方开始驱赶生活在喇荣五明佛学院、但非学院所在地甘孜州户籍的僧尼。自那时起,已有成百上千名神职人员被迫离开,工人们已将山谷两侧密布的小房屋拆除。去年秋天的一天,我曾亲眼看到工人拆毁木屋。他们有时会使用链锯。</p>

<p>workers tearing and cutting apart wooden homes, sometimes using a chain saw.</p>	
<p>Official reports have said the demolition is part of a project to improve safety in the area because people live in such tight quarters there. In 2014, a fire destroyed about 100 homes.</p>	<p>官方的报道称拆除活动是一个旨在改善该地区安全状况的项目的一部分，因为那里人口太密集了。2014年，一场大火烧毁了大约100处房屋。</p>
<p>Residents said the government planned to bring the population down to 5,000 from 20,000 by next year. The government evicted many clergy members once before, in 2001, but people returned. The encampment was founded in 1980 near the town of Sertar by Jigme Phuntsok, a charismatic lama, and is now run by two abbots. Those abbots have not protested the demolitions or evictions.</p>	<p>居民称政府打算在明年之前，把人口从两万降到五千。政府2001年也赶走了很多神职人员，但他们又回来了。这片营地位于色达县附近，由富有魅力的喇嘛晋美彭措(Jigme Phuntsok)在1980年建立的，现在由两名住持管理。这两名住持未抗议拆除和驱赶活动。</p>
<p>The United Nations experts said in the statement that while they await China's response, they "urge that all necessary interim measures be taken to halt the alleged violations and prevent their reoccurrence."</p>	<p>联合国专家在声明中称，在等待中国的回应期间，他们“呼吁采取一切必要的临时措施，停止相关侵权活动并防止它们再次发生”。</p>
<p>The experts also expressed concern over reports that Chinese officials had suppressed peaceful protests against a mining project last year by Tibetans in the town of Amchok. Residents had criticized the project as being harmful to the environment and a violation of a sacred mountain. Protests over such issues take place on occasion in various parts of the Tibetan plateau.</p>	<p>专家还对有关中国官员去年镇压阿木去乎(Amchok)藏人针对一个采矿项目举行的和平抗议的报道表示了关切。居民指责该项目有害环境，且侵犯了一座圣山。在西藏高原各地，围绕这类问题的抗议时有发生。</p>
<p>The statement said the protest at Amchok began on May 31, 2016, and the next day, the authorities deployed armed security forces to beat, detain and arrest protesters.</p>	<p>声明称阿木去乎的抗议2016年5月31日开始，第二天，当局就部署武装安保力量殴打、拘押和逮捕抗议者。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170228/china-tibet-buddhists-larung-gar</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170228/china-tibet-buddhists-larung-gar</p>

<p>10 White Houses, 4 Arcs de Triomphe, 2 Sphinxes ... Now China's Tower Bridge Attracts Scorn</p>	<p>苏州山寨“伦敦塔桥”引发的尴尬与反思</p>
<p>BEIJING — China has at least 10 White Houses, four Arcs de Triomphe, a couple of Great Sphinxes and at least one Eiffel Tower.</p>	<p>北京——中国至少有 10 座“白宫”、四座“凯旋门”、两座“狮身人面像”和至少一座“艾菲尔铁塔”。</p>
<p>Now a version of London's Tower Bridge in the eastern Chinese city of Suzhou has rekindled a debate over China's rush to copy foreign landmarks, as the country rethinks decades of urban experimentation that has produced an extraordinary number of knockoffs of world-renowned structures.</p>	<p>现在，在中国东部的苏州，一座山寨的伦敦塔桥(Tower Bridge)重新激起了关于中国热衷于复制外国地标建筑的争论；几十年来的城市实验已经产生了非常多的世界知名建筑山寨版，中国正在对此进行反思。</p>
<p>This week, photographs of the bridge were posted online by various news outlets. One headline proclaimed: "Suzhou's Amazing 'London Tower Bridge': Even More Magnificent Than the Real One."</p>	<p>本周，这座桥的照片出现在了各新闻媒体的网站上。其中一个标题是《苏州惊现山寨“伦敦塔桥”：比真的更宏伟》</p>
<p>Indeed. Suzhou's urban planners had clearly stepped up their game. The bridge, completed in 2012, has four towers — compared with the two spanning the Thames in London — making room for a multilane road.</p>	<p>确实如此。苏州的城市规划师们明显做了一些升级扩建，这座 2012 年竣工的桥梁有四座塔楼，为多车道提供了空间——而伦敦泰晤士河畔的塔桥只有两座塔楼。</p>
<p>Cars and pedestrians crowd the bridge and its observation platforms. At night, the towers are bathed in blue and yellow light. Not surprisingly, it has also attracted couples eager for a European sheen to their wedding photographs.</p>	<p>汽车和行人挤在这座桥梁和它的观景台上。晚上，塔楼笼罩在蓝色和黄色的灯光下。它吸引了一些热衷于拍摄欧式婚纱照的夫妇也就不足为奇了。</p>
<p>Suzhou, in the eastern province of Jiangsu, is probably most famous for its ancient gardens and tranquil waterside views. Often called the Venice of the East, it features some of China's most exquisite traditional architecture, with whitewashed courtyard houses and meandering walkways above lotus-carpeted ponds. (The Astor Chinese Garden</p>	<p>苏州位于江苏省东部，最有名的也许是它的古代园林和宁静水景。它常常被称为东方的威尼斯，中国一些最精致的传统建筑就在这里，它们有白色的庭院建筑，荷花池上蜿蜒的步道（纽约大都会艺术博物馆的艾斯特中国庭院，就是仿造的苏州一处建筑）。</p>

<p>Court at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was modeled after a house in Suzhou.)</p>	
<p>Nevertheless, Suzhou, too, has joined the scramble of Chinese cities in recent years to erect clones of famous foreign structures, partly as publicity stunts and partly to attract business.</p>	<p>然而，苏州近年来也加入了中国城市争相仿制著名外国建筑的潮流，这么做部分是宣传噱头，部分是为了吸引生意。</p>
<p>Not everyone approves. Online comments about the Suzhou bridge have been scathing.</p>	<p>不是每个人都赞成这种做法。网上对苏州这座桥的评论相当尖刻。</p>
<p>"Piracy!" wrote one.</p>	<p>"盗版！"一个用户写道。</p>
<p>"Embarrassing," wrote another.</p>	<p>"尴尬，"另一个写道。</p>
<p>Li Yingwu, president of the OAD architecture firm in Beijing, called the bridge outright plagiarism and questioned the decision to build it in a city with its own rich architectural heritage.</p>	<p>北京 OAD 建筑设计事务所的总裁李颖悟称，这座桥是彻头彻尾的剽窃，他对于一座拥有如此丰富建筑遗产的城市做出这样的决定表示了质疑。</p>
<p>"I was really surprised that it got built in Suzhou, because it has preserved its culture really well," Mr. Li said in an interview. "It shows that local officials lack confidence in their own culture. They don't understand that architecture essentially is about culture. It's not merely an object."</p>	<p>"这个建在苏州我感到非常吃惊，因为苏州的文化算保护得很好的，"李颖悟在接受采访时说。"这说明了当地官员对自己的文化没有自信。他们不明白建筑说到底是和文化相关，它们并不是简单的物品。"</p>
<p>A commentary on Monday on JSChina.com.cn, a news site of the Jiangsu provincial government, read, "We don't have any reason to give a thumbs-up to the replicated iconic building, and all Chinese architects need to reflect on this."</p>	<p>周一，江苏省政府的新闻网站中国江苏网 JSChina.com.cn 发表评论说："面对这样的山寨地标性建筑，我们没有理由为它点赞；我们中国所有的建筑设计师应当进行深刻反思。"</p>
<p>The copy, it said, would impede the promotion of traditional Chinese culture.</p>	<p>它说，这种山寨品将阻碍中国传统文化的推广。</p>
<p>According to Cheng Taining, an architect at the Chinese Academy of Engineering, many officials see foreign designs as shortcuts to</p>	<p>据中国工程院的建筑学家程泰宁说，很多官员认为外国设计是通往现代性和国际范儿的捷径。</p>

<p>achieving a look of modernity and worldliness.</p>	
<p>“Chinese officials like foreign things they’ve seen,” Mr. Cheng told Beijing News in 2015. “They will tell you ‘Please design a building that looks like that building overseas.’ That’s obvious in the numerous cloned buildings in China. Officials believe building a ‘White House’ or a ‘European-style’ street confers status.”</p>	<p>“领导喜欢看过的国外的东西，”程泰宁 2015 年告诉《新京报》。“他会跟你说‘你给我设计像国外的某个建筑’。你看在中国遍地开花的山寨建筑就知道了，盖个‘白宫’，盖个欧式街区，领导觉得这个很有身份。”</p>
<p>It’s unclear why the Suzhou bridge, which has been in place for years, has suddenly attracted a burst of attention. But the criticism it has been receiving is in line with President Xi Jinping’s calls for a greater emphasis on China’s cultural legacy.</p>	<p>苏州的这座桥建成已经好几年，不清楚为什么它突然引起了人们的注意。但是它遭到的批评与习近平主席对进一步突显中国文化遗产的呼吁是一致的。</p>
<p>In a speech in 2014, Mr. Xi called for a halt to “weird buildings,” an appeal echoed last year when the State Council, China’s cabinet, denounced urban architecture that was “oversize, eccentric, weird” in favor of buildings that are “appropriate, economical, green and pleasing to the eye.”</p>	<p>在 2014 年的一次讲话中，习近平呼吁不要再修建“奇奇怪怪的建筑”。去年，国务院又谴责了修建“贪大、媚洋、求怪，特色缺失和文化遗产堪忧”建筑物的做法，提倡“适用、经济、绿色、美观”的方针。</p>
<p>In December, in a speech before the Association of Literature and Art and the Chinese Writers’ Association, Mr. Xi called on artists to “consolidate confidence in Chinese culture.”</p>	<p>去年 12 月，习近平在中国文学艺术界联合会和中国作家协会的发言中，呼吁艺术家“增强对中国文化的信心”。</p>
<p>The Suzhou bridge was commissioned by the city’s Xiangcheng district government around 2008, according to an employee at the Suzhou Municipal Engineering Design Institute, which built the bridge, who answered the telephone but declined to give her name. Local officials did not immediately respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>这座桥由苏州市工程设计院建造，该院一名拒绝透露姓名的工作人员在电话中表示，这座桥是由相城区政府委托修建的。地方官员没有立即回应置评请求。</p>
<p>“I think the bridge was built just to be decorative,” said Zhou Qian, 36, who works at a construction company a block away from the bridge. “It</p>	<p>“我觉得这座桥是为了装饰而修建的，它没有真正的用途。”36 岁的周前（音）说。他在一家建筑公司工作，距离这座桥仅一个街区。</p>

doesn't have a real use."	
The version of the Tower Bridge is just one of 56 copycat bridges in Suzhou. Others include versions of the Sydney Harbor Bridge in Australia and the Alexandre III Bridge in Paris. The Western-looking structures were reportedly part of an attempt to brand Xiangcheng district as an international trade and finance center.	这座山寨的塔桥只是苏州的 56 座仿制桥之一。其他还包括澳大利亚的悉尼海港大桥(Sydney Harbor Bridge)和巴黎的亚历山大三世桥(Alexandre III Bridge)。据说修建这些西式建筑,是把相城区打造为国际贸易和金融中心的一部分。
Certainly, the bridge has advanced some commercial endeavors. Studios specializing in wedding photographs in Suzhou have flourished.	当然,这座桥确实推进了一些商业活动。苏州专门从事婚纱摄影的工作室的生意就很兴隆。
"The effects in the bridge shoot will be quite good, and you don't even need to go abroad!" said a woman who answered the phone at a Suzhou studio that offers Tower Bridge wedding shoots. She gave only her surname, Su.	"桥上照出来的照片效果非常好,而且你也不用去国外!"苏州一所拍摄塔桥婚纱照的工作室接电话的女士表示。她只透露自己姓苏。
The site's popularity is reflected in local news reports about the number of traffic accidents caused by wedding shoots at the bridge.	在当地的一些新闻报道上可以看到这个地点的受欢迎程度:在桥上拍婚纱照引发了不少交通事故。
Even 95 miles away in Shanghai, a studio is offering a tour package with wedding photographs at Suzhou's Tower Bridge, with a price tag of 19,999 renminbi, about \$2,900.	甚至是 95 英里之外的上海,一家工作室也在提供苏州塔桥婚纱旅游套餐,价格为 19999 人民币。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170303/china-london-tower-bridge-suzhou	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170303/china-london-tower-bridge-suzhou
Xi Jinping, Seeking to Extend Power, May Bend Retirement Rules	王岐山有望打破“七上八下”留任,为习近平铺路
BEIJING—For years, China's Communist Party has maintained a check on the power of its leaders by calling on them to retire if they have reached age 68 when a new term begins.	北京——许多年来,中国共产党一直对其领导人的权力保持着一种约束,如果领导人在新的任期开始时已满 68 岁,就会要求他们退休。
Now President Xi Jinping, already the strongest Chinese leader in decades, may be maneuvering to bend those rules to retain a	现在,已经是中国几十年来权力最大的领导人国家主席习近平,为了继续留用一个强大的盟友,也许正在想办法改变这些规则,这样做也创造了一个先

<p>formidable ally — and create a precedent he could use to extend his own time in power.</p>	<p>例，为其延长自己掌权时间时可能用得上。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi, 63, who has shaken up many political norms, does not want to be shackled by an informal rule created by his predecessors, people close to senior officials have said.</p>	<p>习近平现年 63 岁，已彻底改变了许多政治常规。据与高级官员关系密切的人士说，他不想被前任建立的这个非正式规定所约束。</p>
<p>Whether Mr. Xi can get away with changing the age ceiling for staying in the party's top rank, the Politburo Standing Committee, has become a bellwether of how far he can consolidate his grip on a new party leadership that will be chosen in the fall.</p>	<p>习近平是否能成功地改变在党的最高领导层、政治局常委会留任的年龄上限，已经成为他在巩固自己对党的新领导层的控制上能走多远的前兆，新领导层将于今年秋天产生。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi's immediate goal appears to be opening the way to keeping on Wang Qishan, who has led his signature anticorruption drive and become one of the most powerful and feared officials in China, those people and other observers said. Mr. Wang, who is 68, could be forced to step down this year if the informal age ceiling holds.</p>	<p>上述人士及其他观察家说，习近平目前的目标似乎是要为留下王岐山开道，王岐山一直在领导着习近平发起的反腐败运动，这让他成为了中国最为强大和最令人畏惧的官员之一。如果这个非正式的年龄上限依然有效的話，现年 68 岁的王岐山今年可能会被迫离任。</p>
<p>But keeping Mr. Wang in place would also create an example that Mr. Xi could follow to stay in power after his two terms as president end in 2023. Already, news that Mr. Xi may delay choosing his successor has fanned speculation that he wants to prolong his hold on power.</p>	<p>让王岐山留任也将创造一个可效仿的先例。到 2023 年，当习近平作为国家主席的两个任期结束后，这一先例能让他继续掌权。已经有消息称，习近平可能推迟对自己继任者的选择，引发了人们对他想延长自己把持权力的时间的猜测。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang's fate has become one of the most intensely followed parts of the secretive maneuvering ahead of a Communist Party leadership shake-up late this year and is likely to be a topic of back-room speculation when the national legislature convenes here on Sunday.</p>	<p>今年晚些时候，共产党领导层将发生重大变化。在此之前，幕后操作正在党内紧锣密鼓地进行着，王岐山的去留已成为变化中最受关注的部分之一，这也很可能是国家立法机构本周日在这里开始年度会议时，人们私下猜测的一个话题。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang's staying on is a strong possibility, though not a certainty, said a retired Chinese official who knows several leaders, speaking on the condition of anonymity to discuss elite political deliberations. He said</p>	<p>一名认识几位领导人、现在已经退休的中国官员说，王岐山留任的可能性很大，但并非一定如此，因为所谈之事涉及最上层的政治商议，该人要求匿名。他说，习近平曾说过，年龄的规定不是绝对的，这被官员们理解为，习近平希</p>

<p>that Mr. Xi said that the age rule was not absolute, which was understood by officials to mean that he wanted Mr. Wang to be considered for the next term.</p>	<p>望他们考虑让王岐山再担任一个任期。</p>
<p>The blunt and combative Mr. Wang is an old friend of Mr. Xi's. Since 2012, Mr. Wang has led the Communist Party's discipline commission, overseeing the anticorruption campaign that has been a crowning feat of Mr. Xi's tenure. Mr. Wang also expanded the commission's role in policing loyalty to the party leader, making him a top political enforcer for Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>直言不讳且好斗的王岐山是习近平的老朋友。自 2012 年以来，王岐山一直领导着共产党的纪律检查委员会，负责反腐运动，反腐是习近平任内的一个重大举措。王岐山还把纪委的作用扩大到监督对党领导的忠诚上，这使他成为了习近平的主要政治执行者。</p>
<p>Along with his allegiance to Mr. Xi, Mr. Wang's diverse achievements — including as deputy prime minister, mayor of Beijing and as one of the government's top financial firefighters — have fueled talk that Mr. Xi may want to install him as prime minister, shunting aside Li Keqiang, who was not Mr. Xi's pick for the job.</p>	<p>王岐山不仅对习近平忠诚，还在许多方面有不凡的政绩，他当过副总理和北京市长，也曾是为政府解决金融危机的最高官员之一，这些都增加了人们的猜测，认为习近平可能想让王岐山当总理，把李克强调到别的位置上去，李克强此前并非习近平的总理人选。</p>
<p>A party congress this fall will almost certainly reappoint Mr. Xi as party general secretary for five more years and appoint a new team to serve under him. Five of seven members of the Politburo Standing Committee must retire then under the current age limits, including Mr. Wang.</p>	<p>今年秋天召开的共产党第十九次代表大会几乎肯定会让习近平再担任五年党的总书记，十九大还将任命一个由习近平领导的新班子。届时，由于现行的年龄限制，政治局常委会的七名成员中，有五名必须退休，其中包括王岐山。</p>
<p>But the rule, known as "seven up, eight down," is not codified in any public documents. It says members of the Politburo Standing Committee who are 68 or older when the party congress meets every five years will retire, while officials 67 or younger remain in contention for the next term.</p>	<p>但是，这个被称为“七上八下”的规定并没有写入任何公开文件。这个不成文的规定说，在每五年召开一次的党代表大会上，68 岁或以上的政治局常委委员将退休，67 岁或以下的官员将可以被考虑再担任一个任期。</p>
<p>The retirement age has been changed for political ends before. In 1997,</p>	<p>退休年龄过去也曾因政治目的而改变过。1997 年，担任国家主席的江泽民，</p>

<p>President Jiang Zemin imposed a ceiling of 70 to dispense with one rival, and five years later reduced it to 68 to push out another. (He made an exception for himself, staying on as party leader until he was 76.)</p>	<p>为了让一名对手下台，制定了一个 70 岁的年龄上限，五年后，为了挤走另一名对手，年龄上限下调到 68 岁。（他把自己作为例外，担任党的总书记直到 76 岁。）</p>
<p>“The rules for succession are all unwritten and largely up for negotiation,” said Kerry Brown, a professor of Chinese studies at King’s College, London. “All Xi has to do is play the ‘exceptional times need exceptional remedies’ card.”</p>	<p>“继任的规定都是不成文的，而且在很大程度上取决于商讨，”在伦敦国王学院研究中国问题的教授凯利·布朗(Kerry Brown)说。“习近平需要做的，就是打出‘特殊的时刻需要特殊的解决办法’这张牌。”</p>
<p>But while Mr. Xi is formidable, he may have to make trade-offs. Mr. Wang’s chances of staying on may not survive the bartering among the party elite who choose the new lineup.</p>	<p>但是，虽然习近平很强大，但他可能不得不作出些让步。王岐山留任的可能性，也许会成为党内精英为选择新领导层所做交易的牺牲品。</p>
<p>In particular, Mr. Xi may face suspicions that he wants to use Mr. Wang as a stalking horse for keeping power beyond the usual two terms as top leader. That too is an informal rule that has developed since the 1990s, when Deng Xiaoping sought to prevent another dictator-for-life like Mao.</p>	<p>特别是有人可能会怀疑，习近平想用王岐山来试探自己在两届任期后保留最高领导人权力的问题。两届的任期限制也是 1990 年代以后建立起来的一个非正式规定，当时，邓小平想防止出现另一个像毛泽东那样的终身独裁者。</p>
<p>By law, Mr. Xi can serve only two terms as president, but no law prevents him from retaining the more powerful post of party leader or some other position. Mr. Xi will turn 69 in 2022 when his second term as party general secretary ends.</p>	<p>按照法律，习近平只能担任两届国家主席，但没有法律禁止他继续担任权力更大的总书记的职位，或是其他职位。到 2022 年，习近平作为总书记的第二个任期期满时就 69 岁了。</p>
<p>Neither Mr. Xi nor Mr. Wang has said anything publicly about his plans. That would be nearly unthinkable hubris in the shadow play of Chinese politics, where ambition and power plays come cloaked in high-minded rhetoric and rules.</p>	<p>习近平和王岐山都没有对习近平的计划做过任何公开表示。那样做在中国的政治皮影戏中几乎是不可想象的傲慢，在这种戏中，野心和权力的游戏是隐匿在高尚词藻和规则之下的。</p>
<p>But the talk about Mr. Wang took off last October, when a party official, Deng Maosheng, told foreign reporters in Beijing that the age rule was</p>	<p>但是，关于王岐山的猜测是去年 10 月开始的，当时，党内官员邓茂生在北京对记者说，年龄的规定不是刻在石头上的。</p>

not set in stone.	
"The strict boundaries of 'seven up, eight down' don't exist," he said, according to Bloomberg. "This is something from folklore."	据彭博社报道，邓茂生说，“党内没有严格的‘七上八下’的规定。那是一种民间传说。”
At the time, it was unclear whether Mr. Deng was echoing the views at the top of the party. His comments were not reported in Chinese media.	当时并不清楚，邓茂生的说法是否反映了党的最高层的意见。中国媒体没有报道他的话。
But before Mr. Deng's public remarks, Mr. Xi had said behind closed doors that the age rule was "not absolute," said the former official who knows several members of the party leadership.	但是，据上文提到的那名认识几位党领导人的前官员说，在邓茂生发表这番公开言论之前，习近平曾在非公开场合表示过，年龄的规定“不是绝对的”。
His account was corroborated by a former American official with extensive high-level contacts in China. He spoke on condition of anonymity to protect those contacts. He said two people who meet with senior leaders had told him that Mr. Xi had played down the "seven up, eight down" rule.	他的说法得到了一名美国前官员的证实，这个美国人与中国高层有广泛的接触，他要求不具名，以保护那些与他有联系的人。他说，两位与高层领导人见过面的人告诉他，习近平曾淡化“七上八下”的规定。
Both unnamed sources said that, as far as they knew, Mr. Xi had not yet expressly demanded that Mr. Wang be kept on. Instead, by raising the age issue, Mr. Xi has signaled that Mr. Wang should be considered in discussions over coming months.	这两位不具名的消息人士说，据他们所知，习近平还没有明确要求让王岐山留任。而是通过提出年龄的问题，对未来几个月的讨论中应当考虑王岐山留任一事发出了信号。
The bond between Mr. Xi and Mr. Wang goes back about five decades to Mao's turbulent Cultural Revolution, when they were both sent from Beijing to work in the dusty, poor hill country of northwestern China. Mr. Wang worked on a commune 50 miles from Mr. Xi, who has recalled visiting Mr. Wang for a night and giving him a book on economics.	习近平与王岐山之间的关系，可回溯到50年前毛泽东发起的那场动荡的文化大革命，当时他们都是从北京下放到中国西北尘土飞扬的贫困山区的知识青年。王岐山曾在距离习近平插队地点80公里远的一个公社工作，习近平回忆说，他在王岐山那里住过一个晚上，留给王岐山一本关于经济学的书。
After Deng Xiaoping began to free up the economy in the late 1970s,	20世纪70年代末，邓小平开始让经济自由发展后，王岐山放弃了自己刚刚

<p>Mr. Wang abandoned a nascent career as a historian and became an expert on economic reforms. In the 1990s and early 2000s he took a series of government jobs cleaning up financial messes.</p>	<p>起步、作为一名历史学家的职业生涯，成了经济改革方面的专家。在 20 世纪 90 年代和 21 世纪初期，他担任过一系列清理财政混乱的政府职务。</p>
<p>As deputy prime minister from 2008 to 2013, he was a crucial player in economic talks with the United States. After the global financial crisis erupted, he led a group of officials assigned to design China's response.</p>	<p>他曾在 2008 年至 2013 年间担任副总理，在与美国的经济会谈中起过关键作用。在全球金融危机爆发后，他领导了一个被指派负责制定中国对策的官员小组。</p>
<p>"You were my teacher," Mr. Wang told Henry M. Paulson Jr., a Treasury secretary under President George W. Bush, Mr. Paulson wrote in a book on dealing with China. "We aren't sure we should be learning from you anymore."</p>	<p>乔治·W·布什总统的财政部长亨利·M·保尔森(Henry M. Paulson)在一本关于中国的书中写道，王岐山告诉他，“你曾经是我的老师。不过，我们不知道是否应该再向你学习。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wang also displays a deep red streak of faith in authoritarian one-party rule not so far from Mr. Xi's convictions.</p>	<p>王岐山也表现出一种对一党威权统治的深红色信念，这与习近平的信念相差不远。</p>
<p>"Wang is pragmatic and cleareyed," said Trey McArver, the director of China research for TS Lombard, an investment research company. "But it's a mistake to see him as a liberal free-marketeer. Rather, he is a reformer in the Chinese sense of the word. He will seek to increase the efficiency of the state-controlled system."</p>	<p>“王岐山务实且头脑清晰，”投资研究公司 TS Lombard 的中国研究部主任特雷·麦卡维尔(Trey McArver)说。“但是，认为他是一个自由的自由市场主义者是个错误。他只不过是一名中国意义上的改革者。他要寻求提高国家控制之下的系统的效率。”</p>
<p>Some in Beijing say they believe that with China's economy slowing and straining under debt, and President Trump threatening to curb Chinese exports, Mr. Xi could make a case for making Mr. Wang prime minister.</p>	<p>北京的一些人说，他们认为，由于中国经济发展减速和负债累累的问题，加上特朗普总统威胁要遏制中国的出口，习近平可能有理由让王岐山担任总理。</p>
<p>"It seems clear to me that Xi would trust Wang more than Li and, as we know, Li was not Xi's choice," said Tony Saich, a professor at Harvard who specializes in Chinese politics. "The replacement of Li by Wang might provide a chance to kick-start stalled reforms after the next</p>	<p>“在我看来很明显，习近平对王岐山的信任度，比对李克强的要高，而且我们知道，李克强不是习近平的选择，”哈佛大学专门从事中国政治研究的教授托尼·塞奇(Tony Saich)说。“让王岐山替换李克强，可能为在下一届党代会之后重启停滞了的改革提供一个机会。”</p>

congress.”	
Most insiders consider the move unlikely, however. Mr. Wang would be reluctant to take the job unless Mr. Xi gave him a bigger say over the economy, said Deng Yuwen, a commentator in Beijing who formerly edited a party newspaper. Mr. Xi might be unwilling to share that power.	不过，大多数内部人士认为这种变化不太可能。曾在一份党的刊物担任编辑的北京评论员邓聿文说，除非习近平让王岐山对经济有更大的发言权，王岐山可能不愿意接受总理的职务。而习近平可能不愿意让出这个权力。
“The reason Li can’t get much done is that everyone knows where the real power is,” Mr. Deng said. “Wang Qishan would certainly want to be more like a traditional premier, with more power over the major economic decisions.”	“李克强很多事情都做不成的原因大家都清楚，真正的权力不在他手里，”邓聿文说。“王岐山肯定想要当更传统的总理，在主要的经济决策上有更多的权力。”
The retired official said that Mr. Wang had told friends that he was ready to retire at the end of the year. But Mr. Wang has also said he never expected to become the head of the party’s anticorruption agency, and has warned officials always to be prepared for unexpected tasks.	上述中国退休官员说，王岐山曾对朋友说过，他准备在年底退休。但王岐山也说过，他从未料到自己会担任党反腐败机构的负责人，他还曾警告官员们说，要随时准备应对未预料到的任务。
“Look it up, before the 18th Party Congress, nobody expected it, inside and outside the party, here and abroad, when Wang Qishan became the central discipline inspection commission secretary,” Mr. Wang told officials in a video that leaked online last year. “What’s the Communist Party about? You do whatever the party tells you.”	“你们查一下，十八大开之前，出乎党内外、国内外之预料之外，王岐山当中纪委书记，”王岐山对官员说，他那次讲话的视频去年在网上泄露出来。“什么叫中国共产党啊。党叫干啥就干啥。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170303/xi-jinping-china-retirement-rules	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170303/xi-jinping-china-retirement-rules
China’s Response to Reports of Torture: ‘Fake News’	“假新闻”，中国模仿特朗普口吻回击负面报道
BEIJING — “FAKE NEWS,” a Twitter post declared. “Prejudice-based,” another said. “Cleverly orchestrated lies,” a news article asserted.	北京——“假新闻”，一条推文说。“基于偏见”，另一条说。“巧妙编制的谎言”，一则新闻说。
President Trump’s harangues against the American news media appear to have inspired a new genre of commentary in China’s state media,	特朗普总统对美国新闻媒体进行了抨击，似乎激发了中国官方媒体的一种新式评论类型，本周，中国的宣传机构为了让社交媒体帖子和新闻文章生动起

whose propagandists spiced up social media posts and news articles with Trumpian flourishes this week.	来，多处借用了特朗普式的语言。
People's Daily, the flagship newspaper of the ruling Communist Party, mimicked Mr. Trump's characteristic bluster — and his fondness for capital letters — on Friday in denouncing Western news coverage of a Chinese lawyer and human rights advocate who said he had been tortured.	周五，在谴责西方媒体对一位中国律师和人权倡导者的报道时，执政党共产党的主要党报《人民日报》模仿了特朗普式的咆哮——以及他喜欢的大写字母。这位律师说自己遭受了折磨。
An article on the topic a day earlier by Xinhua, the state-run news agency, had accused the foreign news media of "hype" and suggested that legal activists were manipulating the press to "smear the Chinese government."	前一天，官方通讯社新华社也在一篇文章中指责外国新闻媒体“炒作”，称这些法律活动人士操纵新闻媒体“抹黑中国政府”。
"The stories were essentially fake news," Xinhua wrote, adopting a phrase that Mr. Trump has embraced.	“这些故事本质上就是假新闻，”新华社写道，这是借用了特朗普的用语。
The Chinese government has long denounced Western news organizations as biased and dishonest — and in Mr. Trump, Beijing has found an American president who often does the same.	中国政府长期以来一直都谴责西方的新闻机构带有偏见、不诚实——而特朗普上任后，北京已经找到了一位也经常这样做的美国总统。
The irony in China's criticism is apparent, given Beijing's history of obscuring facts and censoring stories that officials deem a threat to the party.	中国做出这种批评明显很讽刺，因为北京有模糊事实、审查内容的黑历史，官员认为对党存在威胁的内容就会遭到审查。
Experts said on Friday that Mr. Trump's continuing attacks on the news media would help lend credibility to Chinese efforts to undermine Western ideals and foreign journalists.	一些专家周五表示，特朗普继续攻击新闻媒体，将有助于中国在打击西方理想和外国记者时增强可信度。
"Trump's attacks on the media will offer a good excuse for Chinese officials to step up their criticism of Western democracy and press freedom," said Qiao Mu, a journalism professor at Beijing Foreign	“特朗普对媒体的攻击可以给中国的官员攻击西方的民主和新闻自由提供一个很好的借口，”北京外国语大学新闻学教授乔木说。“中国可以指向特朗普的攻击说西方的民主是虚伪的。”

<p>Studies University. "China can turn to Trump's attacks to say Western democracy is hypocrisy."</p>	
<p>Some of Mr. Trump's remarks about the news media would not seem out of place in some of China's leading broadsheets, where commentators regularly denounce independent reporting by foreign news outlets on delicate subjects like Taiwan or religious persecution.</p>	<p>特朗普关于新闻媒体的一些言论似乎也适用于中国主要的大报，那里的评论者经常谴责外国新闻媒体就台湾或宗教迫害等微妙问题所做的独立报道。</p>
<p>Rights advocates said Mr. Trump had given China an opportunity to further distort the boundaries of journalism.</p>	<p>权利倡导人士表示，特朗普给了中国一个进一步扭曲新闻边界的机会。</p>
<p>"If the Chinese version of journalism, which is really only propaganda, is considered mainstream, it will challenge the understanding of what real journalism should be," said Patrick Poon, a researcher for Amnesty International in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>"如果中国版本的新闻业——实际上就是政治宣传——被看作主流，将对人们理解什么是真正的新闻业构成挑战，"国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)香港研究员潘嘉伟(Patrick Poon)说。</p>
<p>The heated commentary in the Chinese news media came in response to foreign coverage of a Chinese lawyer, Xie Yang, whose account of torture at the hands of interrogators was widely reported in January, including in The New York Times. The reports about Mr. Xie, who is still in custody, were based on transcripts of his interviews with his lawyers.</p>	<p>中国新闻媒体中的激烈评论是对外国媒体就中国律师谢阳的报道做出的回应。今年1月，包括《纽约时报》在内的国外媒体对谢阳讲述的遭遇审讯人员折磨的情况进行了广泛地报道。这些有关依然在押的谢阳的报道，是基于他和他的律师的面谈内容所做。</p>
<p>Xinhua's report suggested that the account of the torture of Mr. Xie, who was formally arrested last year on a charge of inciting subversion of state power, was fabricated.</p>	<p>新华社的报道暗示，有关谢阳遭受酷刑的描述是编造出来的。去年谢阳被警方以煽动颠覆国家政权的罪名正式逮捕。</p>
<p>"Investigations by reporters and an investigative team have showed that the accusations were nothing but cleverly orchestrated lies," the report said.</p>	<p>"记者和调查组的调查发现，这些指控只不过是精心策划的谎言，"报道称。</p>
<p>Xinhua said Jiang Tianyong, a prominent human rights lawyer, had invented the story and shared it with foreign activists.</p>	<p>新华社表示，是知名人权律师江天勇编造了这个故事，将它透露给了外国活动人士。</p>

<p>One of Mr. Xie's lawyers, Chen Jiangang, denied that on Friday. In a statement, Mr. Chen reiterated that Mr. Xie had provided the account of his torture, describing in detail the meeting at which he had done so.</p>	<p>谢阳的代理律师之一陈建刚周五否认了这种说法。他在一份声明中重申有关遭受酷刑的描述出自谢阳，还详细描述了谢阳提供这些情况的那次会面。</p>
<p>Chinese officials routinely block efforts to report on topics that the government deems delicate. On Friday, the BBC reported that its journalists had been harassed by the authorities in a village in Hunan Province while trying to interview a woman who says her family's land was stolen. The BBC said that its journalists were assaulted during the encounter, and that a crowd in the village had smashed the crew's cameras.</p>	<p>通常情况下，中国官员一向阻止对政府看来比较敏感的话题进行报道的努力。据 BBC 周五报道，它的记者在湖南省一个村庄试图采访一名称自家土地被窃取的女子时，遭到当局的骚扰。BBC 表示，在冲突中，它的记者受到袭击，工作人员的相机也在村里被一群人打碎。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170306/china-fake-news-xie</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170306/china-fake-news-xie</p>
<p>China and Economic Reform: Xi Jinping's Track Record</p>	<p>习近平第一个任期的成绩单</p>
<p>Economists generally agree: China must overhaul its huge but wasteful economy if it wants to continue to grow in the years to come. That means limiting political interference in banking and the financial system, making bloated industries more sensitive to market forces and lowering barriers against foreign trade and investment.</p>	<p>经济学家们普遍认为：中国必须对其体量庞大但浪费严重的经济进行改革，才能在未来继续保持增长势头。这意味着限制对银行和金融体系的政治干预，让一些臃肿的行业对市场力量更加敏感，并降低针对外国的贸易和投资壁垒。</p>
<p>Proponents took heart in late 2012 when President Xi Jinping took formal control of the Chinese Communist Party with pledges to crack down on corruption and cut red tape.</p>	<p>习近平主席于 2012 年末正式成为中共最高领导人的时候，做出了打击腐败、简化行政程序的承诺，令支持者满怀信心。</p>
<p>Today, as Mr. Xi nears the end of his first five-year term, much of the optimism among economists has faded. China remains heavily dependent on large investments and has maintained brisk but slowing economic growth only with a steep rise in government-steered lending. Still, his administration has made some small changes, and</p>	<p>现如今，随着习近平的第一个五年任期进入尾声，经济学家中间的这种乐观情绪渐渐减弱。中国仍未摆脱对大规模投资的依赖，靠急剧扩大由政府引导的信贷的规模，才得以维持了虽有活力但在放缓的经济增长。不过，他的政府还是带来了某些小变化，而且有迹象表明，习近平或许会在第二个任期开始之际把重心更多地放在经济改革上。</p>

there have been hints that Mr. Xi may focus more on economic overhauls when he starts his second term.	
Here is what Mr. Xi has done so far – and, more important, what he has not done.	下文列明了习近平迄今为止做了什么——更重要的是他尚未做什么。
Currency	货币
Reforms: Experts give some credit for China's moves on currency. Beijing persuaded the International Monetary Fund in 2015 to admit its currency, the renminbi, to an elite club of currencies in which central banks hold their reserves. To win approval, China made it much easier to move money in and out of the country, and shifted the daily pegging of the renminbi to the dollar to a slightly more market-based system.	改革：专家对中国在货币方面采取的举措给予了某种赞许。2015年，北京说服国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)同意让其货币，也就是人民币，加入一个精英货币俱乐部——各国央行以该俱乐部中的货币为储备货币。为了获得这一许可，中国让资金流入和流出本国变得更加容易了，还把例行的人民币与美元挂钩改成了一种略微增加了一些市场基础的机制。
Lingering problems: Those moves have been in doubt lately. Opening up money flows led so many Chinese families and companies to send their money out of the country that the renminbi weakened against the dollar and the Chinese government had to spend nearly \$1 trillion to prop it up. In the past 12 months, Beijing has reimposed many restrictions on sending money out of the country.	尚存的问题：这些举措最近遭到了质疑。放开资金流入流出限制后，大批中国家庭和企业把资金转移到国外，致使人民币对美元走弱，中国政府不得不花费将近1万亿美元为本国货币提供支撑。过去12个月里，北京重新实施了很多限制将资金转移到国外的规定。
Real Estate	房地产
Reforms: Faced early last year with a huge supply of unsold real estate and stalling construction, Beijing decided to make it much easier for banks to issue mortgages. This set off a buying frenzy in big cities that slightly pared the backlog of empty apartments.	改革：面对去年初房地产库存巨大、施工停滞的状况，北京决定让银行可以更容易地发放抵押贷款。此举在大城市里掀起了抢购狂潮，令房地产库存略微下降。
Lingering problems: What looked like a bubble before looks like one even more so now. Beijing and Shanghai already have some of the world's highest real estate prices in relation to local incomes.	尚存的问题：以前看上去存在泡沫，现在就更是如此了。北京和上海的房价收入比已经居于世界前列。开发商依然负债累累。

Developers are still heavily in debt.	
Financial Markets	金融市场
Reforms: China made limited moves to allow foreigners to trade more extensively in the bond market, hedge their currency risk and connect its stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen with Hong Kong, which has long served as China's financial gateway to the rest of the world. Local governments have been discouraged from setting up companies that borrow heavily to pay for public works.	改革：中国采取了有限的行动，允许外国人在债券市场上进行更广泛的交易以及货币风险对冲，还让沪深股市与香港实现联通——香港一向是中国通往外部世界的金融大门。地方政府成立公司、大举借债以便为公共项目买单的做法不再受到提倡。
Lingering problems: Any moves to open up have been overshadowed by tighter government control after a 2015 stock market crash. A major stock market index passed on including Chinese stocks, citing the need for further improvements. New public-private partnerships have emerged to continue China's borrowing spree. While Chinese officials had hoped that the private partners would force local governments to make wiser and more cautious investments, the initial "private" partners have tended to be state-owned enterprises, which typically share local governments' interest in borrowing heavily to create jobs.	尚存的问题：股市于2015年崩盘后，政府收紧了控制，任何开放措施都被笼罩在这一阴影下。一个主要的股票市场指数推迟了纳入A股的时间，理由是A股还需继续改进。新的公私合营出现，让中国的借贷狂潮继续汹涌。中国官员希望私营合伙人能迫使地方政府做出更为明智和审慎的投资决策，但最初的“私营”合伙人往往是国有企业，通常和地方政府一样有着大举借债以便创造工作岗位的兴趣。
Banking	银行业
Reforms: China has moved to help banks plagued by a rising tide of bad loans. Banks have been allowed to swap a few of those unpaid loans for equity stakes in troubled borrowers. Asset management companies have been buying some bad loans from banks. Banks have been given growing discretion to set interest rates based on the creditworthiness of borrowers. The interest rates that banks pay on deposits have been deregulated, allowing a competition among banks that benefits	改革：中国已经开始帮助那些因为不良贷款不断上升而备受困扰的银行。银行获准将陷入麻烦的债务人的未清偿贷款转换为股权。资产管理公司一直在购买银行的某些坏账。银行已经获得越来越大的自由裁量权，可以基于债务人的信用度设定利率。对银行存款利率的管制有所放松，各银行之间的竞争让存款人成了受益者。

depositors.	
Lingering problems: Those moves are not enough. Banks still face a large overhang of loans to money-losing companies with little hope of repayment. Banks continue to roll over loans to troubled borrowers and extend huge loans to politically connected borrowers, including influential private companies as well as state-owned enterprises. If the economy does slow sharply, the mountain of bad loans will grow much more. At the same time, entrepreneurs continue to complain that the system denies them the access to cheap money that they need to grow.	尚存的问题：仅采取这些举措还不够。银行仍然面临着贷给亏损企业的大笔款项几乎不可能得到偿还的情况。银行继续对陷入麻烦的债务人进行债务展期，并为有政治背景的债务人提供大笔贷款。如果经济增速真的陡然下降，不良贷款的大山会愈发高耸。与此同时，创业者继续抱怨说，银行系统拒绝为其企业提供发展壮大所需的廉价资金。
Industrial Overcapacity	工业产能过剩
Reforms: China has modestly reduced its steel-making and coal-mining capacity.	改革：中国适度削减了钢铁和煤炭产能。
Lingering problems: It has a lot more work to do. China still has roughly the same steel-making capacity as the rest of the world combined. China still has too many coal mines given its long-term plans to shift to more solar, wind and nuclear energy. In many other industrial sectors, intense competition and slowing economic growth have curbed private investment.	尚存的问题：还有大量工作要做。中国的钢铁产能仍然大致相当于世界其他地方的钢铁产能总和。中国虽然制定了更多地利用太阳能、风能和核能的长期计划，但仍然有着太多的煤矿。在其他很多工业部门里，激烈的竞争和经济增长放缓让私人投资受到了遏制。
State-Owned Enterprises	国有企业
Reforms: Pay has been limited for top executives. A few enterprises have been merged, notably in rail equipment, to limit the extent to which they compete with one another for overseas sales.	改革：顶级高管的薪酬受到了限制。少数几家企业——特别是经营铁路设备的企业——进行了合并，限制了它们在海外市场的竞争激烈程度。
Lingering problems: China's state-run companies remain bloated and inefficient. Monopolies and oligopolies continue to dominate large	尚存的问题：中国的国有企业依然臃肿低效。垄断和寡头企业仍然在电信、电力等大的经济部门占据着主导地位。钢铁、煤炭等部门的国有企业仍然倾

<p>sectors of the economy, like telecommunications and power transmission. State-owned enterprises in sectors like steel making and coal mining tend to focus mainly on preserving employment for their workers, no matter how much money they need to borrow from state-controlled banks to cover financial losses. And those pay limits? They may drive talented leaders to the private sector.</p>	<p>向于把主要精力放在保住工人的饭碗上，根本不管自己要从受控于国家的银行里借多少钱才能弥补财务上的损失。至于那些薪酬限制，或许会把有才能的领导者推进私营部门。</p>
<p>Demographics</p>	<p>人口</p>
<p>Reforms: Faced with a shrinking labor force and a population that is rapidly graying, Mr. Xi ended China's notorious one-child policy, with its fines and forced abortions, and his government has even begun mulling whether to offer incentives for families to have a second child.</p>	<p>改革：面对劳动力的日益减少和人口的迅速老龄化，习近平给中国臭名昭著的一孩政策以及与之相伴的罚款和强迫堕胎画上了句号，他的政府甚至开始考虑是否要为生二胎的家庭提供奖励。</p>
<p>Lingering problems: The labor force will continue to shrink for decades, presenting a serious drag on economic growth.</p>	<p>尚存的问题：劳动力数量在未来几十年里会继续减少，从而严重拖累经济增长。</p>
<p>Urbanization</p>	<p>城市化</p>
<p>Reforms: The government has made it easier for migrant workers from rural areas to obtain residency and access to social benefits in medium-size and smaller cities. The government is preparing to move the municipal bureaucracy of Beijing at the end of this year to an outlying suburb as part of an experiment aimed at testing whether it can build satellite cities around major metropolitan centers.</p>	<p>改革：政府已经让来自农村地区的移民工人能够更加容易地在中小城市获得户籍和社会福利。政府准备于今年年底把北京市级党政机关搬迁到远郊，这是一项旨在测试它能否围绕主要都会中心建设卫星城的试验的一部分。</p>
<p>Lingering problems: Rural migrants still have little hope of gaining residency in big cities like Beijing and Shanghai. Without residency, their access to medical insurance, education for their children and other benefits is limited.</p>	<p>尚存的问题：来自乡村的移民依然不太可能在北京、上海之类的大城市获得户籍。没有户籍，他们在医保、子女教育以及其他福利的获取上就会受限。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170306/china-xi-jinping-economic-ref</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170306/china-xi-jinping-economic-ref</p>

orm-scorecard	orm-scorecard
What's Under Discussion at One of China's Biggest Political Gatherings	今年两会，中国人关心什么
BEIJING — It's that time again, when more than 5,000 delegates to China's National People's Congress and its advisory body, the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, meet in Beijing to endorse legislation and discuss government plans for the coming year. They talk about their policy ideas with the local media too, and coverage of their proposals and the online comments they attract provide glimpses into some of the issues on the minds of Chinese today.	北京——又到了全国人大和政协的 5000 多名代表齐聚北京，批准立法，讨论政府来年工作计划的时候了。他们也和当地媒体谈到了自己的政策理念，你可以从他们的提案及其吸引的网上评论中看到当今中国人对一些问题的看法。
End All Birth Restrictions. Lower the Marriage Age	取消各种生育限制，降低结婚年龄
In 2015, China announced it was ending its decades-long "one-child" policy, allowing all couples to have two children. But Huang Xihua, a National People's Congress delegate from Guangdong Province, said China should lift all controls on births and lower the legal marriage age to 18, from 22 for men and 20 for women.	2015 年，中国宣布结束数十年来的“独生子女”政策，允许所有夫妇生育两个孩子。但广东省全国人民代表大会黄细花表示，中国应该取消所有的出生限制，并将法定结婚年龄降至 18 岁。现在的最低结婚年龄男性是 22 岁，女性是 20 岁。
"You can't turn people's willingness to have babies on and off like a water tap," Ms. Huang told Southern Metropolis. "Once having fewer children becomes a trend, it's hard to reverse."	"生育不像自来水般可随意开关，少子化一旦成为常态，逆转极其困难。"黄细花告诉《南方都市报》。
As for marriage, she added: "Females reach sexual maturity at around 14 years old, and males at 16. That means Chinese people are sexually mature for six years before being allowed to marry. Lowering the legal marriage age is a way to protect civil rights and preserve social harmony."	至于婚姻年龄，她表示：“女子 14 岁、男子 16 岁左右就已发育成熟，开始具有生育能力。中国男女青少年从性成熟到法定结婚年龄之间的时间长达 6 年之久，容易造成一些社会问题。降低法定婚龄，有利于保护普遍存在低龄事实婚姻一族的合法权益，有利于社会的和谐稳定。”
E-tee-wee-tee: "This would undermine women's right to education.	E-tee-wee-tee: "这将损害女性受教育的权利。虽然这只是一个选择，但在

<p>Although it would only be an option, in China, where parents are obsessed with maintaining the family bloodline, it would result in more women dropping out of school early."</p>	<p>中国，家长执着于传宗接代，这将导致更多的女性早早辍学。"</p>
<p>Banzhixiangyan007: "It's only a proposal, aimed at giving people the choice to marry at 18, not forcing anyone to get married then. If they're adults and want to get married, why not let them? And if you want to get married later, you do it later. Isn't more choice a good thing?"</p>	<p>半支香烟 007: "这只是一个建议，让人选择在 18 岁结婚，又不强迫任何人结婚。如果他们是成年人，想结婚，为什么不让他们结？如果你想以后再结婚，你可以以后结。有更多的选择难道不是好事？"</p>
<p>Ziqidonglaizhenren: "First you punish people for having too many children. Now that you want people to have more kids, people should do as you wish? Besides, being a parent isn't just about giving birth, it's about responsibility. What do 18-year-olds know when they're kids themselves?"</p>	<p>紫气东来真人: "你先是惩罚生太多孩子的人。现在你又想让人们生更多的孩子，人们就该按照你的意愿去做吗？此外，当父母又不仅仅是生孩子，这是一种责任。18 岁的孩子自己懂什么？"</p>
<p>Drop English from the University Entrance Exam</p>	<p>高考取消英语</p>
<p>English is a compulsory subject on the gaokao, the university entrance examination. According to Li Guangyu, a National People's Congress delegate from Hunan Province and chairman of the Yuhua Education Group, this has caused students to devote too much time to English at the expense of other subjects. "English imposes too much pressure on Chinese students," Mr. Li said on sohu.com.</p>	<p>英语是中国大学入学考试高考的必考科目。来自湖南省的全国人大代表、中国宇华教育集团董事局主席李光宇认为，学生学英语花了太多时间，牺牲了其他科目。"英语学习大大加重了学生负担，"李光宇对搜狐说。</p>
<p>Ahuhua: "Most people don't need English in their everyday life. They need Chinese. But they don't learn Chinese well either. Their grammar is terrible. They can't write characters correctly. People who keep stressing the importance of English are actually threatening the position of Chinese in school."</p>	<p>啊胡胡啊: "大多数人在日常生活中都不需要英语。他们需要的是中文。但他们也不学中文。他们的语法很糟糕。字还会写错。一些人总是强调英语重要性，实际上威胁了中文在学校里的地位。"</p>
<p>Songbeibeipifalatiao: "English is one of the most widely used languages</p>	<p>宋杯杯批发辣条: "英语是世界上使用最广泛的语言之一。高考怎么能取消？"</p>

in the world. How can we drop it from the gaokao? Why not cancel math? Do you need math to communicate in your everyday life?"	为什么不取消数学？你日常生活中需要用数学来沟通吗？”
Fanxiaopi Superpi: "In China, if it's not compulsory, who spends any time on it? Have you ever seen Chinese kids studying philosophy, which isn't tested?"	范小痞 Super 痞：“在中国，如果不是强制性的，谁会花时间去学？如果不考试，你见过中国孩子学习哲学？”
Make Parental Negligence a Crime	把父母疏忽入刑
A group of 13 delegates to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference have proposed that parents whose negligence results in their child's injury or death should be prosecuted. According to one delegate, Li You, quoted in Chengdu Business Daily, every year, 10 million children in China are injured in accidents, 100,000 fatally, often caused by parents' negligence. In February, two children slipped and fell five floors to their deaths in a Tianjin shopping mall when their father held them over a railing. In January, a 4-year-old boy drowned in a bath as his mother, who was beside him, remained engrossed in her cellphone.	政协一个 13 名代表的联名提案提出，应当起诉因疏忽而导致儿童受伤或死亡的父母。《成都商报》引述政协委员李铀的话说，中国每年近 1000 万的孩子受到意外伤害，死亡儿童达到 10 万。今年 2 月，在天津的一家商场里，父亲抱着两个孩子在栏杆边时，孩子从手中滑脱，从五层楼摔下死亡。1 月，一名不满 4 岁的男童在温泉中心溺水身亡，他的母亲一直在旁边看手机。
Demoiselle-Crane-flying: "Agree, and I suggest parents should have to get a certificate before they're allowed to have children. Being qualified to marry isn't the same as being qualified to raise kids."	蓑羽鹤 flying：“同意，我建议父母应该先获得证书，然后才允许生孩子。有资格结婚不等于有资格养孩子。”
Phantom1205: "It's already so painful for parents if their children are killed or injured. Wouldn't putting them in jail only add to the family's misfortune?"	魅影 1205：“如果孩子死亡或受伤了，父母已经很痛苦。把他们关进监狱只会给家庭增添不幸吧？”
More Holiday Time	延长春节假期
The Chinese Lunar New Year holiday, known as Spring Festival, is often called the biggest human migration in the world, as millions return to	中国农历新年假期，即春节，往往被称为世界上最大的人口迁移，因为有成千上万的人回到家乡和亲人团聚。新浪报道说，来自湖南省的全国人大代表、

<p>their hometowns for family reunions. Lai Xiaomin, a delegate to the National People's Congress from Hunan Province and chairman of China Huarong Asset Management, wants the seven-day holiday most workers are granted to be extended to 15 days, sina.com reported. With the long distances they must travel, he said, many people are unable to spend much time with their relatives on this most important of Chinese holidays.</p>	<p>中国华融资产管理股份有限公司董事长赖小民希望将大部分员工的假期从7天延长至15天。他说，员工要长途旅行回家，因此在中国这个最重要的假期中，很多人无法与亲人相处太多时间。</p>
<p>Qinggetalang: "Fabulous! Even 15 days is too short, maybe 30?"</p>	<p>轻歌踏浪：“太棒了！就算是15天也太短，也许应该30天？”</p>
<p>Tianxiongboke: "Does he understand China's situation? With companies hurting so much with worker shortages and the rising cost of labor, I can't imagine what would happen if the holiday was even longer."</p>	<p>天雄博客：“他懂中国的国情吗？工人短缺和劳动力成本上涨已经让公司很受伤了，如果假期更长，我不能想象会发生什么事。”</p>
<p>Luoxuerushuang: "I suggest we have seven days off a week. We'd no longer have to work, and I suppose our food would drop down to us from heaven."</p>	<p>雪落如霜：“我建议每周休息7天。我们就不再需要工作了，我想食物会从天上掉下来。”</p>
<p>Jujibeijixing: "First, how about making sure every company gives its employees all the holidays they're entitled to under current laws?"</p>	<p>狙击北极星：“首先，不如确保每个公司都让员工享受到现行法律规定的所有假期？”</p>
<p>Stack the Dead</p>	<p>修建塔式墓地</p>
<p>In many urban areas, the price of a burial plot is soaring — costing more, by square meter, than an apartment, said Song Xinfang, a National People's delegate from Shandong Province. He proposes that China build tower-style cemeteries to save land and money.</p>	<p>在很多城市地区，墓地价格飙升——有些墓地的每平方米价格比公寓还高，来自山东省的全国人大代表宋心仿说道。他建议中国建立塔式墓地，节约土地和金钱。</p>
<p>"If we build two floors underground, and five to seven floors above, lots of people's ash boxes can be stored on a small plot," Mr. Song told Legal Evening News. "Perhaps a family could buy a tower or different families could share the same tower. It would save a lot of land."</p>	<p>“改造后的墓塔可地下1至2层，向上5至7层，每格祈福位可存放两个灵位（夫妇），既保证了寄存骨灰较多，又极大地节省了土地占用量。”宋心仿对《法制晚报》说。</p>

<p>Haohaoxuexili bii gengjin: "This would be really scary. If you went to visit your family's shrines, you'd have to pass all the shelves and rooms where other people's ashes were stored. It reminds me that in many horror movies, ghosts appear in elevators."</p>	<p>好好学习离 bii 更近: "真的可怕, 扫个墓还要从都是死人的房间楼层走过, 看多恐怖片的电梯闹鬼在墓塔里面怪吓人。"</p>
<p>Daydayda: "I think it's reasonable and it would help save land. I'm sure our dead ancestors would understand. But you have to consider that many people would find this creepy."</p>	<p>daydayda: "我觉得可行, 这样真的可以节省资源, 我觉得逝去先人们会理解, 就是在设计上可以考虑到这种惊悚因素。"</p>
<p>Make It Easier for People to be Registered Where They Work</p>	<p>降低在就业地落户的难度</p>
<p>In the 1950s, a household registration system was instituted to curb rural migration to cities and it continues to determine where citizens can live and still enjoy full social welfare rights. Cai Jiming, an economics professor at Tsinghua University in Beijing and a delegate to the National People's Congress, said it's time to do away with maximum population targets for cities and to treat all citizens equally. He says the traffic congestion, air pollution and high housing costs that afflict big cities result from poor management rather than overpopulation.</p>	<p>上世纪 50 年代, 中国为了限制农村人口流向城市, 开始实施户籍制度。该制度至今仍决定着中国公民能在哪里居住并享受完整的社会福利。北京的清华大学经济学教授、全国人大代表蔡继明称, 取消城市人口规模限制, 对全体公民一视同仁的时候到了。他说, 交通拥堵、空气污染和高房价这些大城市病的原因在于管理不善而非人口过多。</p>
<p>"People tend to move to big cities, not just in China, but everywhere in the world," he told Caixin. "This is driven by market forces, and we should respect market forces."</p>	<p>"人口向大城市聚集不仅是中国的规律, 而且是世界的规律," 他对财新网说。"是市场在发挥作用, 而我们的政策应该顺应这种市场规律。"</p>
<p>Quanqiuhaodianyingsoulou: "I suggest that this delegate go to the hospitals, schools and subways and have a look himself. Do some field research before talking about this."</p>	<p>全球好电影搜罗: "建议这位代表去医院, 中小学, 地铁里调研调研再发话。"</p>
<p>Fangfengzhengdemoyu: "I think the really urgent problem is that job opportunities aren't evenly distributed in China. Beijing, Shanghai and</p>	<p>放风筝的墨鱼: "解决该问题的根源在于中国就业机会分布极其不均匀, 北上广深占据极大一部分, 才会导致人才和劳动力不断涌入, 如果能够平衡发</p>

Guangzhou have absorbed so many resources that people are all rushing into these cities. If Chinese cities were equally developed, with better education and medical services, there would be fewer people coming to Beijing to inhale the smog."	展，增强中小城市的就业吸附能力和城市教育医疗等配套建设，慢慢的就不会有人愿意去北京吸雾霾了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170313/china-congress-policy	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170313/china-congress-policy
China's Premier, Li Keqiang, Strikes Upbeat Tone Amid U.S. Tensions	李克强谈中美关系，释放乐观信号
BEIJING — China's premier, Li Keqiang, presented an optimistic picture of relations with the Trump administration on Wednesday, arguing that the two sides would be able to overcome their smoldering tensions over trade imbalances, currency policy and geopolitical disputes across Asia.	北京——周三，中国国务院总理李克强对与特朗普政府的关系提出了乐观看法，认为双方能够克服在贸易不平衡、货币政策以及亚洲地缘政治争端方面暗中加剧的紧张局势。
The comments appeared intended to set an upbeat tone for a first meeting between President Trump and his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, that is provisionally scheduled for next month at Mr. Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida.	这些评论似乎是为特朗普总统和中国国家主席习近平的首次会晤奠定乐观的基调。这次会晤暂定于下个月在特朗普的佛罗里达州马阿拉歌庄园 (Mar-a-Lago) 举行。
"This relationship is crucial for not just China and the United States, but also for regional and global peace, security and stability," Mr. Li told hundreds of reporters at the end of the annual meeting of China's legislature, the National People's Congress.	"中美关系不仅会关系两国利益，而且涉及到地区和世界的和平安全稳定，" 李克强在中国一年一度的立法会议全国人民代表大会结束时对数百名记者说。
"China and the United States now share extensive common interests. It's also true that there are some differences between the two countries," Mr. Li said. "But I believe it's important for both countries to uphold strategic interests and to sit down to talk to each other so as to enhance mutual understanding and trust."	"中美已经有了广泛的共同利益。当然，我们之间也有分歧，" 李克强说，"但是，我们双方都需要保持战略定力，加强沟通，坐下来谈，增进相互了解和理解。"
Before and after his election victory in November, Mr. Trump threw	在去年 11 月选举胜利前后，特朗普向北京的决策者们发出了不少挑战，令

<p>down a number of challenges that rattled policy makers in Beijing.</p>	<p>他们紧张不安。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump threatened to punish China over its big trade surplus with the United States. He suggested he might abandon longstanding American policy on Taiwan, the self-governed island that China treats as an illegitimate breakaway territory. His secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson, promised to stop China's building of islands as military outposts in the disputed South China Sea, where the Philippines, Vietnam and other neighbors have competing territorial claims.</p>	<p>由于中国对美国的巨额贸易顺差，特朗普威胁要惩罚中国。他表示可能会放弃美国长期以来对台湾的政策，中国一直视这个自治岛为不正当脱离的领土。美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)承诺阻止中国在有争议的南海地区建设岛屿作为军事前哨，菲律宾和越南等邻国在那里也有领土主张争议。</p>
<p>But more recently, Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi have spoken over the phone, and Mr. Trump reaffirmed established American policy that Taiwan is a part of "one China." Administration officials have reined in warnings of possible military action in the South China Sea. And so far, at least, the White House has not introduced measures that could sharply cut the flow of Chinese goods into the United States.</p>	<p>但是近来特朗普和习近平通了电话，特朗普重申了美国的“一个中国”政策。特朗普政府的官员也减少了可能在南海采取军事行动的警告。至少到目前为止，白宫没有提出可能大幅削减销往美国的中国货物的措施。</p>
<p>Last year, the United States' deficit in trade in goods with China reached \$347 million, and Mr. Trump has promised to close that gap, which he has also attributed to what he calls China's rigged currency exchange policies. But Mr. Li said that a trade war of tit-for-tat protectionist measures would ultimately damage the American economy.</p>	<p>去年，美国对中国的货物贸易逆差达到 3.47 亿美元，特朗普承诺缩小这一差距，他还认为这与中国操纵货币兑换政策有关。但是李克强表示，针锋相对的保护主义贸易战最终会损害美国的经济。</p>
<p>"If a trade war breaks out between China and the United States, it would be foreign companies, in particular American firms, that would bear the brunt," he said, citing what he said were findings from a foreign think tank. "Our hope on the Chinese side is that no matter what ructions this relationship experiences, this relationship will continue to move forward in a positive direction."</p>	<p>"如果中美发生贸易战的话，首先受损的是外资企业，首当其冲的是美资企业，"他说。他说自己引用的是外国智库的研究发现。"中方希望，中美关系不管有什么样的坎坷，还是要向前走、向好处走。"</p>

<p>He also stressed that China would pay close attention to whether Mr. Trump's administration stuck to the One China policy, which in effect denies Taiwan the possibility of recognition as a separate country, something to which pro-independence groups in Taiwan aspire.</p>	<p>他还强调，中国将密切关注特朗普政府是否坚持“一个中国”的政策，这实际上断绝了台湾被承认为一个独立国家的可能性，而那是主张独立的一些台湾团体所向往的。</p>
<p>"This policy constitutes the political foundation of China-U.S. relations," Mr. Li said of the One China policy. He said: "With that foundation in place, we believe there are bright prospects for China-U.S. cooperation."</p>	<p>"这项政策是中美关系的政治基础，"李克强在提到“一个中国”政策时说。“有了这样一个政治基础，中美合作的前景是广阔的。”</p>
<p>Mr. Li also presented an optimistic view of China's economy this year. At the opening of the meeting last week, Mr. Li said the government wanted the economy to grow 6.5 percent or more in 2017. The target represented a slight easing from last year's goal, which was 6.5 to 7 percent. China's economy grew 6.7 percent last year, according to official statistics.</p>	<p>李克强还对今年的中国经济表达了乐观看法。上周大会开幕时，李克强表示，政府希望2017年中国经济增长6.5%或以上。这个目标相比去年的6.5%至7%略有放缓。据官方统计，去年中国经济增长了6.7%。</p>
<p>At his news conference, Mr. Li said that the 6.5 percent target differed little from last year's target. "We believe that China will continue to be a strong driving force in the face of a sluggish global economy," he said.</p>	<p>李克强在记者会上表示，6.5%的目标与去年的目标相差无几。“中国仍然是世界经济复苏乏力情况下推动全球增长的重要力量，”他说。</p>
<p>But the trade-offs between stoking growth and fixing underlying economic problems have become increasingly difficult and contentious.</p>	<p>但是，刺激经济增长与解决深层经济问题之间的权衡已经变得越来越困难，引发了越来越多的争议。</p>
<p>The government says the economy must keep expanding at a relatively fast pace to create enough urban jobs for roughly 11 million rural migrants and new university graduates this year. Mr. Xi will also oversee a big leadership shake-up at a Communist Party congress this autumn, when he starts his second term as party leader, magnifying the government's hunger for social confidence and stability.</p>	<p>政府认为，经济必须以相对较快的速度保持增长，为约1100万农民工和今年的大学毕业生创造足够多的城市就业机会。今年秋季，习近平还将在党代会上监管领导层的大调整，届时他将开始自己作为党领袖的第二个任期，这增加了政府对社会信心和稳定的渴望。</p>

<p>But China has come to depend on bigger and bigger injections of bank lending to fire up investment and demand, worrying economists who say that increasingly heavy debt and misspending will eventually drag down growth.</p>	<p>但中国已经开始依赖越来越大规模的银行贷款，以刺激投资和需求，这引发了经济学家们的担忧。他们认为，越来越沉重的债务和资金滥用将最终影响经济增长。</p>
<p>Much of the lending has ended up in housing and construction projects, including new expressways and airports, even in regions where demand is tepid. As a result, the growth dividend from each dollar of new credit has been shrinking year by year, even as company debt has expanded.</p>	<p>许多贷款最终用在了住房和建筑项目上，包括新建的高速公路和机场，甚至是在一些需求不旺盛的地区。结果，每一美元新增信贷的增长红利已逐年减少，尽管公司债务在逐年增长。</p>
<p>Industrial production and investment were strong in the first two months of this year, government statisticians announced on Tuesday, but that strength was again underpinned by heavy investment on the part of already indebted state-owned enterprises, as well as a continuing, mortgage-fueled frenzy in the country's real estate markets, already among the world's least affordable relative to local rents and incomes.</p>	<p>周二公布的政府数据显示，今年前两个月，中国的工业生产和投资势头强劲，但这也是由于在负债累累的国有企业以及以贷款为动力的持续发热的房地产市场上大力投资——相对于当地租金和居民收入，中国的房价在全世界已经属于非常昂贵的行列。</p>
<p>Mr. Li, however, sought to allay worries about rising Chinese debt. He said that there was no risk to the overall financial system and that the Chinese government's relatively low budget deficit — roughly 3 percent of economic output — and large capital bases in banks would protect the country. But there were risks, he added.</p>	<p>不过，李克强试图消除人们对中国债务增加的担忧。他说，整个金融体系没有风险，中国政府相对较低的预算赤字（约占经济产出的3%）和充足的银行资本将保护这个国家。不过他也说，存在一些风险。</p>
<p>"We are fully aware of potential risks and will take prompt and targeted action," he said.</p>	<p>"对于这些风险点，我们是高度关注的，发现了会及时处置、靶向治疗，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170315/china-us-li-keqiang-press-conference</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170315/china-us-li-keqiang-press-conference</p>

Taiwan's Ex-President Ma Ying-jeou Indicted in Wiretapping Case	台湾前总统马英九被控泄密遭起诉
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Prosecutors in Taiwan announced on Tuesday that the island's former president Ma Ying-jeou had been indicted over the handling of classified information in a 2013 wiretapping case.	台湾台北——台湾的检察官周二宣布起诉台湾前总统马英九，罪名是他在2013年的窃听案中对保密信息处理不当。
If convicted, Mr. Ma faces a maximum of three years in prison.	如果被判有罪，马英九面临最多三年的监禁。
Post-presidential legal troubles are something of an occupational hazard for leaders of Taiwan. After leaving office in 2008, Mr. Ma's predecessor, Chen Shui-bian, was convicted on corruption charges. Mr. Chen was released on medical parole in 2015 after serving six years of a 20-year sentence.	卸任总统后遇到法律麻烦对台湾领导人来说简直就是一种职业危害。马英九的前任陈水扁在2008年离任后被判犯有腐败罪，并被判处20年有期徒刑。2015年，陈水扁在服刑六年后获医保假释。
Upon assuming the presidency in 2008, Mr. Ma was viewed by many as a steady hand after Mr. Chen's unpredictable tenure. But when Mr. Ma stepped down as president in May, he was highly unpopular after eight years of poor economic performance, numerous scandals and accusations of selling out to China.	马英九于2008年担任总统，许多人把他视为陈水扁变换莫测的任期之后的稳定因素。但是，马英九去年5月卸任总统时，人们对他的不满程度颇高，因为在他的八年任期里，经济表现不佳，丑闻频出，人们还指责他把台湾出卖给了中国大陆。
During his tenure, Mr. Ma focused on improving relations with China, which claims self-ruled and democratic Taiwan as its territory and has threatened to attack the island if it formalizes its independence.	马英九在任职期间集中精力改善与中国大陆的关系，大陆认为自治的民主台湾是其领土的一部分，并威胁说，如果台湾正式宣布独立，将对台湾使用武力。
Legislative moves to open Taiwan's service sector to Chinese investment led to the protests known as the Sunflower Movement in 2014, in which tens of thousands took to the streets and hundreds of demonstrators occupied the Legislative Yuan, Taiwan's legislature. The protests succeeded in killing the legislation.	台湾立法会让台湾服务业向中国投资开放的立法努力曾导致了2014年名为“太阳花运动”的抗议运动，其间有数万人走上街头，数百名示威者还占领了台湾立法机关立法院。抗议活动成功地阻止了该项立法。
Mr. Ma's indictment is connected to a high-profile fight in 2013 that he picked with the former president of the Legislative Yuan, Wang	对马英九的起诉涉及他在2013年与前立法院院长王金平的一场高调政治争论，王金平曾以能够跨党派界限工作而深受欢迎。马英九和王金平都是国民

<p>Jin-pyng, a popular lawmaker known for his ability to work across party lines. Mr. Ma and Mr. Wang are members of the Kuomintang, which was the governing party at the time but is now a severely weakened opposition party.</p>	<p>党员，国民党那时是执政党，但现在是影响力严重削弱的反对党。</p>
<p>While president, Mr. Ma accused Mr. Wang of influencing prosecutors to not appeal a not-guilty verdict in a court ruling involving Ker Chien-ming, a senior lawmaker in the Democratic Progressive Party. Mr. Ma is accused of having illegally ordered an investigator to leak details of wiretapped conversations between Mr. Wang and Mr. Ker to Taiwan's premier at the time, Jiang Yi-huah.</p>	<p>时任总统的马英九指控王金平对检察官施加影响，让其不上诉法院对民进党资深立法委员柯建铭作出的无罪判决。马英九被指控非法命令调查人员把窃听来的王金平和柯建铭与时任台湾行政院长江宜桦的对话细节泄露出去。</p>
<p>Prosecutors questioned Mr. Ma in December as part of their current investigation.</p>	<p>作为他们目前调查的一部分，检察官在去年12月曾询问过马英九。</p>
<p>Hsu Chiao-hsin, a spokeswoman for Mr. Ma, told the news media that he expected "a fair and just verdict" in the case.</p>	<p>马英九的发言人徐巧芯对新闻媒体说，马英九期待这个案件会得到“公平和公正的判决”。</p>
<p>The Kuomintang's loss of both the presidency and control of the legislature in the general election last year is widely attributed to Mr. Ma. Speaking at an event last week at the Brookings Institution in Washington, he rejected accusations that he was to blame.</p>	<p>国民党在去年的大选中丢掉了总统的位置和立法院的控制权，人们普遍将竞选的失败归咎于马英九。上周，马英九在华盛顿布鲁金斯学院举办的一个活动上，拒绝了认为自己对竞选失败有责任的指责。</p>
<p>In a brief statement, Hu Wen-chi, deputy director of the Kuomintang's Culture and Communications Committee, described the indictment as "quite regrettable."</p>	<p>国民党文化传播委员会副主任委员胡文琦在一份简短的声明中表示，马英九遭起诉“令人遗憾”。</p>
<p>"The Kuomintang believes in former President Ma's innocence and personal integrity," Mr. Hu said.</p>	<p>胡文琦说，“国民党相信马英九的清白与操守。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170315/taiwan-president-ma-ying-jeo-u-charged</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170315/taiwan-president-ma-ying-jeo-u-charged</p>

1917: China Breaks With Germany and Seizes Ships	时报历史上的今天：中国与德国断交
LONDON —According to Washington despatches, China has officially announced that she has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.	伦敦——据华盛顿消息，中国正式宣布与德国断绝外交关系。
The American Navy Department has been informed that the Chinese government has seized all the German ships, six in number, at Shanghai. The crews have been landed and an armed guard has been placed on board each vessel. The decision of the Chinese government to break with Germany was definitely come to after the two Houses of Parliament, having taken cognizance of the report on the measures adopted and the government's intentions for the future, had given a vote of confidence, passed by a crushing majority.	美国海军部得到消息，中国政府夺取了德国在上海的全部船只，共计六艘。船员都被送上岸，每艘船上都安排了武装警卫驻守。中国政府之所以做出与德国断交的决定，明显是在参众两院注意到关于采取的措施和政府未来意图的咨文后，举行了信任投票，以压倒多数通过了断交决定。
The Peking correspondent of The Times says that the last effort made by Germany with a view to saving the situation was the handing in at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday of her reply to the Chinese note. In this document, Germany expressed regret at being unable to modify her submarine policy, and added that every precaution will be taken to safeguard the lives and property of the Chinese. — The New York Herald, European Edition, March 15, 1917	时报驻北京记者表示，为挽救局面，德国所做的最后努力是昨天在外交部提交对中国声明的回应。在这份文件中，德国对无法修改自身的潜艇政策表示遗憾，还提出会采取一切预防措施来维护中国人的生命与财产安全。——《纽约先驱报》(New York Herald)欧洲版，1917年3月15日。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170316/iht-retrospective-1917-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170316/iht-retrospective-1917-china
Xi Jinping Pushes Legal Overhaul That Would Bolster State Power	习近平重提制定民法典，欲重塑中国司法制度
BEIJING — For six decades, Chinese leaders have tried to put in place a sweeping civil code to explain the law on some of China's most contentious issues, including property rights, migrant workers, defamation and divorce.	北京——六十年来，中国领导人一直试图制定一部全面的民法典，用来解释涉及中国最有争议的一些问题的法律，这些问题包括财产权、农民工、诽谤和离婚等。
And for six decades, they have failed, stymied by political squabbling	六十年来，受政治纷争和社会动荡的妨碍，他们一直没有成功，中国的法律

and social upheaval and leaving China with a piecemeal and outdated legal system.	制度支离破碎、陈旧过时。
Now, President Xi Jinping is reviving the idea of a national civil code as he seeks to remake China's justice system. His government has embraced the code as a tool to fight corruption and fickleness in the courts, as well as to formalize state power on issues as varied as free speech and parental responsibility.	现在，习近平主席正在重提制定一部民法典的想法，试图重塑中国的司法制度。他的政府将该法典视作一个打击法院腐败和变化不定的工具，同时也用它来正式确定国家权力对多个问题的管辖，包括言论自由和父母责任的问题。
"Even while engaging in terrific repression in some respects, there is a desire to show continuing legal progress," said Jerome A. Cohen, a New York University expert on Chinese law. "Xi is trying to convince the world that China now can take the lead."	"即使他们在某些方面进行了极其严厉的镇压，他们仍然希望让人看到他们在法律上的持续进步。"纽约大学的中国法律专家杰罗姆·A·科恩(Jerome A. Cohen)说："习近平正试图说服世界，中国现在可以成为引领者。"
On Wednesday, the Chinese legislature, a rubber-stamp body of Mr. Xi and the ruling Communist Party, took a first step toward adopting a civil code, overwhelmingly approving a set of guiding principles and vowing to finish a complete code by 2020.	周三，对习近平和执政党共产党言听计从的中国立法机构朝着民法典迈出了第一步，高票通过了民法总则，并决定到2020年完成一部完整的法典。
But to succeed, Mr. Xi and lawmakers will need to overcome significant ideological divisions within the party, especially on heated issues like how to handle land disputes.	但是要想获得成功，习近平和立法者需要克服党内严重的思想分歧，特别是在如何处理土地纠纷等热点问题上。
China's government often tries to present the image of a unified and efficient bureaucracy marching in step. But the struggle over the civil code is a reminder that it remains divided on a range of ideological and policy issues, complicating the leadership's efforts to meet rising public expectations.	中国政府经常试图塑造一个统一、高效、步调一致的官僚体制形象。但是，在民法典上的争议提醒大家，他们仍然在一系列意识形态和政策问题上存在分歧，领导层想要满足不断增长的公众期望的努力也因此变得复杂起来。
China's leaders also face resistance from activists and rights-minded scholars, who dismiss the civil code as nothing more than window	中国领导人还面临着活动人士和有着权利意识的学者的反对，他们认为这部民法典只是摆设，是习近平在他四年多的执政期间推行强硬政策的手段，目

<p>dressings and a means for Mr. Xi, who has pushed hard-line policies during his more than four years in power, to restrict free speech in China further.</p>	<p>的是进一步限制中国的言论自由。</p>
<p>Critics cite as a worrying sign the decision by lawmakers, during the annual meeting of the National People's Congress this month in Beijing, to make the defamation of Communist heroes and martyrs a civil offense.</p>	<p>批评家认为，一个令人担忧的迹象是，本月在北京举行的全国人民代表大会年度会议上，立法者们决定，诋毁共产主义英雄和殉道者将被定为民事违法行为。</p>
<p>"Will other citizens' rights be protected as well?" asked He Weifang, a professor of law at Peking University and a prominent critic of the Communist Party. "This is a really bad move and has violated the basic spirit of civil laws, which champion dignity, personal freedom and equality."</p>	<p>"其他公民的权利也同样能保障吗？"北京大学法学教授、共产党著名的批评者贺卫方问道。"这是很不好的做法，违反了民法的基本精神。民法倡导的是尊严、个人自由以及平等。"</p>
<p>Still, others have warned that enshrining too many freedoms in the civil code, which hundreds of thousands of judges across the country will use to decide disputes large and small, might risk creating social unrest.</p>	<p>然而，也有人警告说，全国各地数以十万计的法官将用民法典来决定大大小小的争议，在民法典中规定太多的自由可能会引发社会动荡。</p>
<p>One prominent legal scholar, Liang Huixing of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, has raised the possibility of revolution if China were to guarantee expansive personal freedoms like property rights and free speech in the civil code, as some lawmakers and scholars have suggested. He has drawn comparisons to the 2014 uprising in Ukraine, warning of the threat posed by "unchecked freedom."</p>	<p>和一些立法者和学者一样，位于北京的中国社会科学院的著名法学家梁慧星认为，如果中国要保障财产权和言论自由等广泛的个人自由，就有可能出现革命。他以2014年乌克兰的起义为例子，对"不受制约的自由"带来的威胁提出了警告。</p>
<p>Zhou Guangquan, a lawmaker and a professor at Tsinghua University in Beijing, dismissed concerns that the government was not interested in protecting individual rights. He said it was essential to update China's</p>	<p>人大代表周光权是清华大学的教授，他并不认同政府对保护个人权利不感兴趣的担忧。周光权说，中国的民法必须修订，它源于德国法律，上次进行重大修订是在1980年代经济和社会发生变革之前。</p>

<p>civil law, which has its roots in German law and was last significantly revised in the 1980s, before economic and social transformations.</p>	
<p>"There are a lot of overlaps and contradictions," Mr. Zhou wrote in an email. "The passing of civil code will erase these problems."</p>	<p>"它有很多重叠和矛盾，"周光权在一封电邮中写道。"民法典的通过将消除这些问题。"</p>
<p>Lawmakers say they intend to grapple with a host of issues in the civil code, including whether unborn children should be entitled to inheritance rights. They also say they intend to update laws on property to include virtual possessions, and to protect good Samaritans from punishment if they accidentally injure someone they are helping.</p>	<p>立法者们表示，他们想在这部民法中解决一系列问题，包括未出生的小孩是否应该享有继承权。还提到有意更新财产法，把虚拟财产也算在内，同时保护热心助人的人，以免他们在不小心伤到自己的帮扶对象时受到处罚。</p>
<p>The new rules might also touch on the need to conserve resources, Mr. Zhou said, helping resolve issues like the excess use of packaging in popular holiday gifts like moon cakes.</p>	<p>周光权表示，这部新法规或许也会涉及保护资源的需求，有助于解决月饼等流行的节日礼物过度包装等问题。</p>
<p>One of the chief issues is how to resolve land disputes between residents and the government, a continuing source of social unrest. In China, homeowners have rights to their dwelling but not the ground underneath it.</p>	<p>一个主要问题是如何解决居民和政府之间的土地纠纷，这是一个持续导致社会不稳定的源头。在中国，房主只拥有房屋所有权，而没有土地所有权。</p>
<p>To propel China's development over the last quarter-century, the government has seized land and demolished homes at a rapid pace, in many cases over the opposition of local residents. In addition, the government parcels out land through 20- to 70-year leases, some of which are soon expiring, fueling uncertainties in real estate markets.</p>	<p>在过去的 25 年里，为推动中国的发展，政府快速征地和拆除房屋——很多时候是在当地居民反对的情况下。此外，政府把土地以 20-70 年的租约分配出去，有些很快就要到期，这将给房地产市场增加不确定性。</p>
<p>Some lawmakers and legal scholars have proposed that the civil code should permit Chinese citizens to use land indefinitely.</p>	<p>一些立法者和法律学者提议，这部民法应该允许公民无限期使用土地。</p>
<p>Despite the adoption of a property rights law a decade ago, critics argue that the state continues to exert too much power over citizens in</p>	<p>尽管有十年前出台的《物权法》，但批评人士称，政府在解决土地纠纷方面依然对公民拥有太大的权力。</p>

resolving land disputes.	
"The right to property is a basic human right," said Zhang Lifan, an outspoken Chinese historian. "But what we have seen is that even with the passing of the property law, forced demolition cases still abound, and many such violations have taken place in the name of the state."	"物权是基本的人权之一，"直言不讳的中国历史学家章立凡说。"可是我们这几年看到的是，即便有了物权法，暴力拆迁的案例还是很多，而且很多是以国家的名义进行。"
The Chinese government has used the civil code to promote the image of China to the world. The state-controlled media has called it China's "declaration of rights," with one article quoting lawmakers from Bangladesh offering glowing assessments.	中国政府利用这部民法向全世界宣传中国的形象。国家控制的媒体称之为中国的"《权利法案》"，还有一篇文章援引孟加拉国议员的话对它发表了充满溢美之词的评价。
Previous efforts to pass a civil code failed, but experts said the fact that Mr. Xi and the party seem to have embraced the push to draft a code was a sign that this time, the effort is likely to bear fruit.	通过一部民法的努力之前一直没能成功，但专家表示，习近平及共产党推动起草民法是一个迹象，表明这一次这项努力有可能结出果实。
Professor Cohen of N.Y.U. said adopting a civil code could help reinforce Mr. Xi's efforts to reassure domestic and foreign investors about the strength of China's economic and political system.	纽约大学的科恩教授表示，采用一部民法可能会有助于加强习近平的一项努力，即让国内外投资者对中国的经济政治制度的实力有信心。
"It is part of his effort to show how open and ready China is by providing a legal system in which investors can have confidence," he said. "Of course, the proof is in the pudding."	"他的一部分努力是通过推出一部让投资者有信心的法律制度，来显示中国有多么开放和完备，"他说。"当然，是好是坏还需要实践来检验。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170316/xi-jinping-legal-overhaul	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170316/xi-jinping-legal-overhaul
In Beijing, Two Wheels Are Only a Smartphone Away	共享单车：昔日自行车王国的首都找回一点灵感
BEIJING — Stepping off a stylish, compact, orange-and-silver bicycle on the sidewalk outside her Beijing office, Cao Dachui kicked down its metal stand and locked the back wheel. Her half mile ride from a nearby subway station cost just 14 cents, and she could leave the bike anywhere.	北京——在她北京办公室外面的人行道上，曹达垂（Cao Dachui，音）蹬着一辆时尚小巧、橙银两色的自行车，她踢下车子的金属支架，锁上后轮。从附近的地铁站骑车半英里来到这里只需花费 14 美分租车，而且她可以把这辆自行车停在任何地方。

<p>"It's so very convenient," Ms. Cao, 27, said as buses and cars roared by, disgorging the stink of gasoline exhaust. Walking to the advertising agency would have taken twice as long. "Life has really gotten easier," she said. Her friend Ma Zheng, 23, who was parking his own shared bike, nodded.</p>	<p>"非常方便，"27岁的曹达垂说，公共汽车和小轿车从她身边呼啸而过，排出汽油尾气的臭味。如果步行到她的广告代理公司需要花费两倍的时间。"生活真的变得更方便了，"她说。她的朋友，23岁的马正（Ma Zheng，音）正在停放自己的共享自行车，也点了点头。</p>
<p>Beijing was once a city of bikes, the capital of a country known as the Bicycle Kingdom for the millions of two-wheelers that dominated urban transport in a state-planned economy where cars were reserved for official business and the politically powerful. Decades of remarkable economic growth, beginning in the 1990s, led to a huge influx of cars in cities like Beijing, where owning one became not just a marker of reaching the middle class but also practically a prerequisite for marriage. As the economy roared, autos pushed bikes off the roads, creating heavy pollution and miserable traffic.</p>	<p>北京曾经是一个自行车的城市，是这个被称为自行车王国的国家的首都，成百上千万辆的两轮车在国家计划经济体系中主导着城市交通，而汽车则留给官方活动和政界掌权者使用。从20世纪90年代起，数十年来，中国取得了令人瞩目的经济增长，导致了汽车在北京等城市大量涌现，如今，在大城市里，拥有一辆汽车不仅仅是中产阶级的标志，而且几乎是婚姻的先决条件。随着经济的快速发展，汽车将自行车挤出道路，也造成了严重的污染和糟糕的交通状况。</p>
<p>Now, Beijing may be returning to its roots — with a modern twist. Thanks to about two dozen technology start-ups, brightly colored shared bikes have flooded Beijing since last year, dotting a normally drab cityscape with flashes of bumblebee yellow, kingfisher blue and tangerine.</p>	<p>现在，北京可能正在回归本源——不过带有一丝现代化色彩。在大约20多家科技初创公司的努力之下，自去年以来，色彩明亮的共享自行车淹没了北京，明黄、翠蓝与橘红色的自行车点缀着以往单调的城市风景。</p>
<p>Beijing commuters have long endured packed buses and airport-style security checks at subways, so many Chinese like Ms. Cao are embracing the shared bikes for the flexibility and freedom they offer. Commuters pick up the bikes and then ride and drop them off anywhere they like, locking the back wheel, with no need to find a stand or retether them, in contrast to city bike programs in Paris or New</p>	<p>长期以来，北京通勤者都要忍受拥挤的公共汽车和实行机场式安检的地铁，所以许多像曹达垂这样的中国人都喜欢上了共享自行车带来的灵活与自由。通勤者推起自行车就可以骑，之后可以把车子随意放在任何地方，只要锁上后轮就好，不必找一个支架或是连上什么设备，这和巴黎或纽约的城市自行车服务完全不同。</p>

York.	
Urban obstruction is nothing new here. Scooters whiz down sidewalks and cars often park randomly, even on crosswalks, giving daily life in Beijing the feeling of a hectic video game. But the bikes — strewn around the city like bright candies — have taken Beijing’s chaos to another level, and drivers are particularly upset.	城市障碍在这里不是什么新鲜事。滑板车在人行道上穿梭而过，汽车也经常随便停放，甚至是在人行横道上，这让北京的日常生活显得像是一场令人手忙脚乱的视频游戏。但是这些自行车像明亮的糖果一样散布在城市之中，把北京的混乱提升到另一个水平，这让机动车司机们尤为不安。
“In the last few months, the bikes have been going crazy. They’re like monsters occupying the city,” said Huang Linwei, 29, a designer who drives to work in Beijing every day from Tongzhou, an eastern suburb. “More than once I’ve found it difficult to park my car because the bikes are parked all over the place!”	“过去的几个月里，自行车简直是疯了。它们就像占领城市的怪物，”29岁的黄林伟（Huang Linwei，音）说，他是一名设计师，每天从北京东郊的通州开车进入市区工作。“不止一次，我很难停放自己的车子，因为自行车停得到处都是！”
Others fear for their livelihood. Xu Jianmin, 56, an electric rickshaw driver, said he had made less money transporting commuters since the tens of thousands of bikes began appearing this winter.	另外一些人担心的则是自己的生计。56岁的电动三轮车司机徐建民（音）说，自从数以万计的单车开始在刚刚过去的这个冬天现身街头以来，他通过运送通勤者赚的钱便不如以前多了。
“I know our business is kind of a gray zone, that we are not registered with the government, and of course nobody cares if we’re affected,” Mr. Xu said. “But I have to make money.”	“我知道我们的生意处于灰色地带，我们没在政府部门那里登记，如果我们受了影响，肯定不会有人在意，”徐建民说。“但我必须挣钱。”
“I probably would like the bikes, too, if I had another job,” he added.	“如果干的是别的工作，我可能也会喜欢这些自行车，”他补充道。
There have also been highly publicized instances of misuse and vandalism. In February, the police detained two nurses at a military hospital in Beijing for five days after they locked bikes with chains to stop others from using them.	目前还存在滥用和毁坏单车的情况，媒体对此做了大量报道。2月份，北京一家部队医院的两名护士在用锁把共享单车锁住、以防其他人使用之后，被警方拘留五天。
Angela Cai, a spokeswoman for Ofo, a market leader in bike-sharing in cities across China, said the company was working to address the dumping of bikes in public places. Workers wearing heavy blue coats	Ofo 是中国城市共享单车市场的领头羊之一，其女发言人安吉拉·蔡(Angela Cai)说，该公司正致力于解决单车被乱放于公共场所的问题。眼下，在朝阳区的马路边能看到身穿蓝色厚外套的工作人员收集被乱放的 Ofo 单车。

can now be spotted on side roads in Beijing's Chaoyang district, picking up discarded Ofos.	
This month, the municipal government said it would issue parking, management and maintenance regulations for the bikes by June, and that it expected the companies to cooperate.	北京市政府本月宣布，将在6月底前发布共享单车停放和管理运维规定，希望相关公司予以配合。
Riding the bikes requires only a few taps on a smartphone.	骑乘共享单车只需在智能手机上点几下。
Customers download one of the start-ups' apps, electronically transfer a deposit and then pay per ride by using a bike's individual code. Bikes that rely on mobile technology feel right at home in a place like Beijing, where even elderly people are often early adapters of technology.	顾客先下载相关创业公司的应用程序，再以电子转账的方式存入一笔押金，然后每骑行一次就通过车辆代码付一次费。在北京这样的地方，依赖移动科技的单车如鱼得水——就连这里的老年人也常常抢先尝试科技产品。
Some companies offer booking services and even GPS to enable riders to find the nearest pair of wheels. But it doesn't always work as well as it sounds — when I booked a bike recently, I wandered in circles for 10 minutes without finding it. I was at a high-rise mall, and it is possible the bike was parked on a different floor from those I was able to check.	一些公司提供预订服务，甚至是能让骑行者找到一辆离自己最近的单车的GPS。但该服务并非总像听上去那么好用——不久前，我预订了一辆单车，但转来转去整整10分钟，也没找到它。我当时在一所高层购物中心里，而它有可能被停放在别的楼层，不在我所能搜寻的范围之内。
Costing as little as 7 cents a half-hour and designed to take people the last leg from public transport to their places of work or entertainment, the bikes have the potential to transform urban living and even shape people's decisions about where to live and work. Those are vital issues in this sprawl of about 20 million people, many of whom spend hours a day commuting.	共享单车旨在服务于那些下了公共交通工具之后，距离工作或娱乐地点还剩最后一截距离的人，每使用一小时最低仅需付费7美分。它们有可能改变城市生活，甚至影响人们关于在哪里居住和工作的决定。在这个拥有2000万人口、其中很多人每天的通勤时间都长达好几个小时的城市里，这些是至关重要的问题。
"Having a bike like this might allow me to choose, say, to live a bit further out, or take another job in a place that isn't as easy to get to," said Ms. Cao, the employee at the advertising agency.	"有了这样一辆自行车，或许我就可以选择，比如说，住得更远一点儿，或者在一个交通不那么便利的地方找一份工作，"在广告代理公司工作的曹达垂说。
Analysts in China say there are three factors behind the sudden surge: a	中国的分析人士称，共享单车异军突起背后有三个因素：大量寻找去处的资

<p>lot of cash looking for a home, a good idea and government support.</p>	<p>金，一个好创意，以及政府的支持。</p>
<p>Since March 2015, two industry leaders — Mobike and Ofo — have attracted about \$750 million in private investment from China and overseas, the bulk of it in recent months, according to Ofo and Caixin, a financial magazine.</p>	<p>来自 Ofo 和财经杂志《财新》的数据显示，2015 年 3 月以来，两个行业领导者——摩拜和 Ofo——从国内外吸引到了约 7.5 亿美元私人投资，其中很大一部分是近期募得的。</p>
<p>But easy money is only part of the story, according to Wang Chenxi of Analysys, a Chinese data and analysis firm. “Behind this is the push of capital, but shared bikes are a good product,” Ms. Wang said in an interview via WeChat, a messaging app. “Capital needs an outlet, and just at that moment, shared bikes came along.”</p>	<p>但中国数据及分析公司易观的分析员王晨曦（音）认为，容易找到钱只是这个故事的一部分。“这背后是资本的推动，但共享单车是一个好产品，”王晨曦通过通讯应用微信接受采访时说。“资本需要一个出口，就在这时候，共享单车来了。”</p>
<p>Ms. Cai, the Ofo spokeswoman, said the company thought that as the city’s population grew, and traffic jams got worse, “shared bikes could solve the ‘last mile’ problem in an environmentally friendly way.”</p>	<p>Ofo 的女发言人安吉拉·蔡说，该公司认为，在北京人口的日益增长和交通状况继续恶化之际，“共享单车能以一种环境友好型方式解决‘最后一公里’问题。”</p>
<p>Another important reason for the speed and scale of the investment in the bike-sharing start-ups is government support, said Lin Chen, a professor at the China Europe International Business School, which is based in Shanghai. “Capital only goes quickly to industries that the government supports,” she said.</p>	<p>上海的中欧国际商学院的教授林宸（音）说，为共享单车初创企业带来当前投资速度和规模的另一个因素是政府的支持。“只有政府支持一个行业，资本才会快速涌入，”她说。</p>
<p>The bikes have become so popular so quickly that they have also led to questions in Chinese media of an industry bubble and predictions of a battle for market share among the different start-ups, like what happened among ride-hailing companies in China. Uber China ultimately sold itself to its fiercest rival there, Didi Chuxing.</p>	<p>共享单车在如此短的时间里变得如此受欢迎，引得一些中国媒体连连质疑这个行业存在泡沫，并预言不同创业公司之间免不了要开展市场份额争夺战，类似的情形曾发生在中国的召车公司身上。最后，优步中国(Uber China)把自己卖给了跟它在中国斗得最凶的对手滴滴出行。</p>
<p>A recent headline on the Chinese portal sohu.com asked: “Are the recently extremely popular shared bikes a bubble, or the next Didi?”</p>	<p>中国门户网站搜狐最近一篇文章的标题这样问道：最近特别火的共享单车，是商业泡沫还是下一个滴滴？</p>

Among frequent users of the bikes, they provoke a tangible sense of enthusiasm — even glee.	共享单车在经常使用它们的人当中激起了一种看得见摸得着的热情——甚至是兴高采烈之感。
One recent afternoon, Feng Yuqin, 70, used her smartphone to unlock a bike parked on a sidewalk near Ms. Cao's office. She said that she used to ride either her own pedal bike or her electric bike to the park to exercise, but that the bikes had been stolen a few times.	不久前的一个午后，现年70岁的冯玉琴（音）使用智能手机，给停放在曹达垂的办公室附近人行道上的一辆单车解了锁。她说她以前常常骑着自己的脚踏车或电动自行车去公园锻炼，但车子被盗过好几次。
"With these, there's no loss," she said. "It makes me really happy!"	"有了这些单车，就不会再遭受损失了，"她说。"这让我很高兴！"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170320/beijing-bike-sharing	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170320/beijing-bike-sharing
Tai Chi Encourages Calm. So Why Are Its Chinese Fans Stressing Out?	太极拳申遗何时成功？中国人很着急
BEIJING — Last year, Indian yoga made Unesco's list. In 2011, South Korea's taekkyeon became the first martial art so honored.	北京——去年，印度瑜伽被列入联合国教科文组织的名录。2011年，韩国的跆拳道成为首个获此殊荣的武术项目。
So why can't Chinese tai chi win similar international recognition?	那么，中国的太极拳为何无法赢得类似的国际认可？
That is the question on Yan Shuangjun's mind as the annual deadline approaches for nominations to Unesco's Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity list, established by the United Nations agency to celebrate and protect the world's cultural diversity. For the past decade, Mr. Yan has lobbied for the inclusion of tai chi, a centuries-old martial art that combines flowing movements with deep breathing and meditation.	随着一年一度申请列入联合国教科文组织的人类非物质文化遗产名录的最后期限临近，严双军一直在脑海里想这个问题。该名录由联合国教科文组织制定，旨在颂扬和保护全世界的文化多样性。过去十年里，严双军一直四处游说，希望把太极列入该名录。太极是一种有数百年历史的武术，把如行云流水般的动作与深呼吸和冥想结合在了一起。
"Through tai chi, one can understand Chinese culture, from medicine to literature, from philosophy to art," said Mr. Yan, who heads the Tai Chi Unesco Heritage Application Group in Wen County, Henan Province, widely thought to be the martial art's birthplace.	"通过太极，可以了解中国文化，从医学到文学，从哲学到艺术，"河南省温县太极拳申报人类非物质文化遗产领导小组副组长严双军说。温县普遍被认为是太极的发源地。
As much as tai chi advocates and fans insist that it embodies unique aspects of Chinese culture, they fear that if China does not secure it a Unesco listing, other countries might move ahead with their own	虽然太极拳的支持者和爱好者坚称太极体现了中国文化独一无二的方面，但他们担心，如果中国不能让太极进入联合国教科文组织的名录，其他国家可能会推动它们自己的版本申遗。他们说，已经有过先例了。

<p>variants. It would not be the first time, they say.</p>	
<p>Although tai chi may have its roots in self-defense, in recent years it has gained broad popularity as a therapeutic exercise, promoting physical fitness while reducing stress. Across China and beyond, its practitioners can be seen gathered in parks and other public spaces, moving slowly in unison through prescribed routines.</p>	<p>尽管太极拳或许起源于防身的需要，但近年来，它广受欢迎，被当成了一种有益健康的锻炼，既能促进身体健康，又能减轻压力。在全中国甚至国外，都能看到练习太极拳的人聚集在公园或其他公共场所，整齐划一地慢慢做完规定的动作。</p>
<p>But that very popularity is adding to its advocates' concerns. During the recently concluded session of the National People's Congress, a delegate from Henan, Zhang Liyong, stressed the urgency of the matter.</p>	<p>但正是受欢迎这一点，增加了太极拳支持者的担忧。在前不久闭幕的全国人民代表大会会议上，来自河南的代表张立勇强调了此事的紧迫性。</p>
<p>"Both South Korea and Japan are competing with us to get tai chi registered," Mr. Zhang told reporters. "Especially South Korea. Some people there are claiming tai chi was invented by Koreans. And since South Korea has already registered the Dragon Boat Festival as theirs, we should be alarmed."</p>	<p>"韩国、日本等国都在'抢报'太极拳申遗，"张立勇对记者说。"尤其是韩国，通过媒体到处散布'太极拳的创始人是张三丰，张三丰是辽东济州岛人，济州岛属于韩国'等不实言论，韩国已经把我们的端午节和拔河都申请为他们的非物质文化遗产，应引起我们高度警觉。"</p>
<p>China's Dragon Boat Festival commemorates the ancient poet Qu Yuan with boat races and a public holiday. When Unesco added South Korea's Gangneung Danoje Festival to its list in 2008, some Chinese objected that it was derived from the Dragon Boat Festival and accused the United Nations of endorsing Koreans' appropriation of Chinese culture. The Chinese festival was accepted in 2009.</p>	<p>中国的端午节用赛龙舟和设立公共假日的方式纪念古代诗人屈原。当2008年联合国教科文组织把韩国的江陵端午祭列入非物质文化遗产名录时，一些中国人提出反对，称其发源于中国的端午节，并指责联合国支持韩国侵占中国文化。2009年，中国端午节被纳入名录。</p>
<p>Recognition confers prestige rather than a monetary prize. But that prestige means a lot to Mr. Yan. So far, he has not heard whether the Chinese government will nominate tai chi, and he says he is getting anxious. The deadline is March 31.</p>	<p>得到认可只会带来声望，而非经济回报。但对严双军来说，这种声望意义重大。截至目前，他还没听说中国政府会否申报太极。他说自己很焦虑。申报的截止日期是3月31日。</p>

<p>"No news is bad news," he said.</p>	<p>"没有消息就是坏消息,"他说。</p>
<p>When China drew up its own national intangible cultural heritage list in 2006, tai chi was on it. And in 2008, tai chi was among China's 35 nominations to Unesco. But Mr. Yan and his associates were told that Unesco found the application "too vague." They were asked to revise and resubmit it.</p>	<p>中国 2006 年制定自其国家非物质文化遗产名录时,太极拳名列其中。2008 年,太极是中国向联合国教科文组织申报的 35 个项目中的一个。但严双军和同伴被告知,教科文组织觉得申报材料"太模糊"。他们被要求进行修改并重新申报。</p>
<p>They withdrew it, hoping to offer it for consideration the next year. But then the rules changed. No country could submit more than two candidates. Tai chi was shut out when China nominated Peking opera and acupuncture, both of which won Unesco recognition.</p>	<p>于是,他们收回申请,希望第二年再申报。但后来,规则变了。所有国家的申报项目都不得超过两项。太极拳被排除在外,中国申报了京剧和中医针灸,它们都得到了教科文组织的认可。</p>
<p>"Since then," Mr. Yan lamented, "tai chi has never stood out on the long list of Chinese heritage items waiting for inclusion."</p>	<p>"从那以后,"严双军哀叹道,"在一长串等着申遗的中国文化遗产中,太极拳就再也没有引起过注意。"</p>
<p>Among the items that have won Unesco recognition for China in recent years are shadow puppetry and mathematical calculations based on the abacus.</p>	<p>近年来,中国获得教科文组织认可的项目包括皮影戏和珠算。</p>
<p>The nominations are submitted to Unesco by the Ministry of Culture's intangible cultural heritage center. Reached by telephone, a researcher at the center, who declined to give her name, said it would not be convenient to discuss which candidates would be put forward this year.</p>	<p>申报由文化部的非物质文化遗产保护中心向联合国教科文组织提交。接到电话时,该机构一名不愿透露姓名的研究员说不方便讨论今年会申报哪些项目。</p>
<p>Zhang Jian, a 57-year-old tai chi master in Beijing, said it would be a shame if tai chi failed again to be nominated.</p>	<p>北京 57 岁的太极拳师傅张见说,如果又没报上去,就太遗憾了。</p>
<p>"When people talk about kung fu, they usually think of the Shaolin Temple," Mr. Zhang said, referring to the temple and its monks in Dengfeng County, Henan Province, popularized in martial arts movies. "But Shaolin kung fu is more about performance. Tai chi is different. It's</p>	<p>"说到功夫,人们往往会想到少林寺,"张见说。他指的是河南省登封的那座寺庙和里面的僧侣,武打片让他们出了名。"但少林功夫更多的是为了表演。太极拳不一样。它完全是为了个人练习,应该受到更多关注。"</p>

all about personal practice and deserves more attention.”	
Mr. Yan said he would keep up the campaign to win wider global recognition for Chinese tai chi.	严双军说他会继续努力，争取让中国太极拳在全球获得更广泛的认可。
“Compared with many other aspects of Chinese culture, tai chi is relatively practical and could help China expand its soft power,” he said. “Even our astronauts practiced tai chi, so we’ve already made it into outer space!”	“相比于中国文化的其他很多方面，太极拳相对实用，能帮助中国提升软实力，”他说。“就连我们的宇航员都练太极，所以说我们已经让它进入外太空了！”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170321/china-tai-chi-unesco	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170321/china-tai-chi-unesco
Printing the Ancient Way Keeps Buddhist Texts Alive in Tibet	在德格印经院，古法印刻让藏文佛典传承不息
DERGE, China — The dozen or so Tibetan men wearing aprons sat in pairs in low chairs. Each pair bent over a thin rectangular wooden block and worked by sunlight streaming into the second-story room open to a courtyard.	中国德格——十几名穿着围裙的藏族男子一对一地坐在低椅子上。每一对都在弯着身子工作，他们眼前有一片薄的长方形木板，给他们照明的阳光透过窗户洒在这个与庭院相连的二楼房间里。
Their hands moved quickly. Over and over they went through the same motions, several times each minute: One man slathered red or black ink on the block, which was carved with Tibetan words and religious images. Then his partner placed a thin piece of white paper atop the block and, bending even lower, ran a roller over it. Seconds later, he whipped off the paper and put it aside to dry.	他们的双手在很快地活动着。一次又一次地重复着相同的动作，每分钟好几次：其中一人给木板涂上红色或黑色的墨水，木板上刻有藏文和宗教图像。之后，他的搭档把一张薄薄的白纸盖在板上，把身子弯得更低，用一个滚筒从纸的背面刷过。几秒钟后，他快速取下那张纸，把它放在一边晾干。
That bending was an act of prostration to the Buddha, said Pema Chujen, a Tibetan woman who was leading a group of ethnic Han visitors around the monastery. I stood at the back of the tour, having walked into the monastery during a two-week road trip across this part of Tibet.	那个弯腰动作是在拜佛，白玛楚珍（Pema Chujen，音）说，这位藏族女子正带领着一群汉族游客参观这座寺院。我跟在旅游团的后边走了进来，这是我在这个藏区的两周公路旅行的一站。
“They are like this every day,” she said. “This is just the faith in their	“他们每天都是这样，”她说。“这是他们心中的信仰。当然，用很多钱来祭奉

<p>hearts. Of course, it's good to make offerings to the Buddha using a lot of money, but it's more faithful to make offerings using your body, mouth and mind."</p>	<p>佛陀也不错，但是用你的身、口、心来祭奉更忠诚。”</p>
<p>So went a typical afternoon in one of the most revered institutions in the Tibetan world, the Parkhang printing lamasery in the mountainous heart of the Kham region. On Chinese maps, it is in the far west of Sichuan Province, across the Cho La, a vertiginous pass at 16,600 feet.</p>	<p>这是这个藏传佛教世界最受尊敬机构之一的一个典型下午，这个寺院是位于康区腹地的德格印经院。在中国版图上，康区位于四川省的最西部，到那里需要穿越海拔 5000 多米的险峻的 Cho La 山口。</p>
<p>The press, in the town of Derge, dates to 1729 and draws pilgrims from across the Tibetan plateau to the three-story monastery, its walls painted scarlet and with golden Buddhist icons on the roof.</p>	<p>这座位于德格镇的印经院始于 1729 年，它吸引着来自青藏高原各地的朝圣者，寺院建筑高三层，外墙深红色，屋顶下有金色的佛像。</p>
<p>The printing press is the embodiment of a hallowed tradition and is one site where the Tibetan language is being preserved, despite the lack of immersive Tibetan-language education on the plateau. It has more than 320,000 wooden printing blocks that are on average more than 260 years old, said Ms. Pema, a volunteer who cleans the monastery's objects and guides visitors.</p>	<p>印经院使用的印刷术是一种神圣传统的实例，这里也是藏文得以保护的地方之一，尽管沉浸式的藏语教育已在整个青藏高原消失。白玛说，印经院里有 32 万余块木刻古印版，印版的平均年龄超过 260 年。白玛在寺院当义务清洁工，也当导游。</p>
<p>The monastery also houses venerable collections of sutras, including 830 classic scriptures and copies of more than 70 percent of ancient Tibetan manuscripts, she said. The founder of the monastery, Chokyi Tenpa Tsering, embraced works from the range of Tibetan Buddhist schools.</p>	<p>寺院里还有古典经文收藏，其中包括 830 卷古典经文和藏文古籍抄本的 70%，她说。寺院的创始人却吉·丹巴泽仁(Chokyi Tenpa Tsering)搜集了来自不同藏传佛教学派的文本。</p>
<p>"He was very open minded, like the ocean containing water from all rivers," she said.</p>	<p>“他思想开放，就像大海能包容来自所有河流的水那样，”她说。</p>
<p>Besides trying to preserve the old blocks, the printing house has been making new ones since the 1980s. A decade from now, it is expected to</p>	<p>除了保存古印版的努力之外，印经院自从 20 世纪 80 年代起一直在刻制新印版。白玛说，估计十年后，这里的印版数量将达到 40 万块。</p>

have 400,000 blocks, Ms. Pema said.	
The printing blocks are constructed from red birchwood in 13 steps. At an early stage, the raw pieces of wood have to be soaked in feces for a half-year. Those that do not crack or break during this period are then made into printing blocks, Ms. Pema said. This ensures the blocks that are used will endure — able to withstand the bites of rats and insects, among other hazards.	印版以红桦木为材料，经过 13 个步骤制作而成。在制作过程的早期，原料木材须在粪池中浸泡半年。经过这个过程而不出现裂纹或破裂的木材才被刻制成印版，白玛说。这就确保了木刻印版可以长期保存，能够抵御被老鼠和昆虫蚕食及其他危害。
The printing operations employ about 60 people. The men have been here for two decades on average, despite low pay, Ms. Pema said. Each day, they print about 2,500 pieces of paper, on both sides, for distribution across the Tibetan plateau.	印经工作雇用约 60 人。白玛说，尽管工资很低，这些男子平均已在这里工作了二十年。他们每天印约 2500 页纸，每页纸都是双面印刷，然后装订分发到青藏高原各地。
At its height, the press employed more than 500 people, and almost all were monks from the neighboring Gonchen Monastery. These days, the printers are laypeople.	在印经院最繁忙的时期，这里曾雇用过 500 多人，几乎所有的工人都是来自附近 Gonchen 寺院的僧人。这些日子里，印刷工人都是普通人。
The monastery is a warren of hallways and rooms. On the third floor, a few men sat in a small, dark room. Here they made simple thangkas, large hangings with Buddhist iconography.	印经院里的通道狭窄、房间不大。几名男子坐在三楼一间阴暗的房间里。他们在那里制做简单的“唐卡”，这是一种以佛教图像为题材的大挂图。
Hanging from a string were thangkas showing popular aspects of the pantheon: the seated Sakyamuni Buddha, the fingers of one hand touching the earth; Medicine Buddha, holding a bowl; Mahakala, the fierce protector deity that appears in paintings as a blue, multiarmed, fanged demon.	一根绳子上悬挂的几幅“唐卡”展示着佛教神殿里常见的东西：手指触摸土地的释迦牟尼坐像，手持衣钵的药师佛，还有在绘画中表现为蓝色、多臂、长着长牙的恶魔的大黑天护法神。
In one corner of the room, an abbot sat discussing a text with one of the printers.	在房间的一个角落里，一名坐着的长老正与一名印经工人讨论印的东西。
A few feet away, a tall Tibetan man in a black Arc'teryx jacket pointed	几米之外，一位身穿黑色 Arc'teryx 外衣的高个子藏人把房间里的几件东西

<p>out items in the room to a friend. He was Chime Dorje, a prominent doctor and advocate of traditional medicine who ran a clinic in the town center.</p>	<p>指给朋友看。他叫奇美多杰 (Chime Dorje, 音), 是一位有名的藏医, 也是传统医学的倡导者, 他在镇中心有一家诊所。</p>
<p>He said the monks here had once operated a clinic. Now he and others were the inheritors of the tradition. Like the printing process here, the practice of Tibetan medicine had managed to survive the Mao era and the advent of a quasi-market economy.</p>	<p>他说, 这里的僧人曾经开过诊所。如今, 他和其他人是那个传统的继承者。与这里的印刷技术一样, 藏医传统在经历了毛泽东时代和准市场经济后幸存了下来。</p>
<p>"There were myths that Tibetan medicine contained a large amount of mercury and lead, but actually its ingredients are just normal," he told me. "Some theoretical studies have also proven that Tibetan medicine is scientific."</p>	<p>"有些荒诞的说法称, 藏药里含有大量的汞和铅, 但实际上, 藏药的成分很正常," 他对我说。"有些理论研究也证明藏医是科学的。"</p>
<p>Outside, pilgrims walked around the building to complete a kora, or holy circuit. Old women spun hand-held prayer wheels and hobbled along with walking sticks. The monastery was one of three pilgrimage sites in the Tibetan world that represented the body, mouth and mind of the Buddha, Ms. Pema said.</p>	<p>外面, 朝圣者在环绕寺院走转经。老年妇女手中的转经轮不定地旋转着, 她们拄着拐棍蹒跚而行。这个印经院是藏传佛教中分别代表佛陀身、口、心的三个朝圣地之一, 白玛说。</p>
<p>One visitor, Sonam, said he saw more traditional dress in Derge than anywhere else in the region. He pointed to women circling the monastery with coral and turquoise stones entwined into braids in their hair. "They have money," he said.</p>	<p>一位名叫 Sonam 的游客说, 他在德格看到的穿传统服装的人比这个地区其他地方的要多。他用手指着在印经院外转经的女子说, "她们有钱", 这些女子梳的辫子里有珊瑚和绿松石等宝石。</p>
<p>Chanting emanated from loudspeakers. In hills to the east of the monastery were clusters of red, three-story wooden homes, a traditional design in the region.</p>	<p>扬声器里传来了念经的声音。印经院东边的山脚下, 有一群红色的三层木制房屋, 这是该地区的一种传统建筑。</p>
<p>Even if the scene around the monastery evoked ancient customs, the town did not. Modern five-story buildings lined the valley walls along</p>	<p>虽然寺院周围的风景唤起了人们对古老风俗的回想, 但镇子本身却没有一点特色。五层高的现代建筑在山谷里沿河排列着。黄色的起重机高耸在地平线</p>

the river. Yellow construction cranes loomed above the skyline, a sight typical of cities big and small across China. At night, neon signs glowed.	上, 这种景象在中国各地的大小城市中很常见。夜晚, 到处都闪烁着霓虹灯。
Katia Buffetrille, a scholar of Tibet at the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris, said the sprawl of the town had surprised her when she visited last year. She had last come here three decades earlier.	巴黎索邦大学高等社科院藏学学者卡提娅·布菲特里耶(Katia Buffetrille)说, 去年访问时, 这个镇子摊大饼式的发展令她非常惊讶。她曾在 30 年多前来过这里。
The monastery was in bad shape in 1985, she said. But the printing press was functioning back then, years after the end of the destructive Cultural Revolution.	她说, 1985 年时, 印经院处于失修的状态。但当时, 人们仍在用传统方法从事印刷, 那是在毁灭性的文化大革命结束后不久。
"The operations of the printing press are today similar to what they were in 1985," Ms. Buffetrille said. "It's amazing how many pages they print every day."	"如今的印刷操作与 1985 年的非常相似," 布菲特里耶说。"他们每天能印出那么多页纸, 令人惊讶。"
"That can explain the bad quality of the printing sometimes," she added.	"这也能解释为什么印刷质量有时很差的问题," 她补充说。
But the traditions endure. On the afternoon I visited, in a monastic building uphill from the printing press, monks held a dharma ceremony, which they do every few weeks. One monk walked around a crowded courtyard sprinkling drops of water on worshipers. Others sat on a dais at the front, reading aloud from scriptures that had been printed by hand next door.	但传统仍在继续。在我去参观的那个下午, 离印经院不远的山坡上, 僧人们正在一座寺庙建筑里举行一个达摩仪式, 他们每隔几周就举行一次。一名僧人在一个拥挤的庭院里来回走动, 边走边向前来朝拜的人洒着圣水。还有人坐在前面的台子上大声朗读经文, 这些经文就是隔壁印经院手工印制的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170322/tibet-derge-parkhang-buddhist-texts-ancient-printing-press	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170322/tibet-derge-parkhang-buddhist-texts-ancient-printing-press
A.I. Expert at Baidu, Andrew Ng, Resigns From Chinese Search Giant	百度失去一位技术精英, AI 科学家吴恩达离职
HONG KONG — In 2014, Baidu announced a hiring coup in the world of artificial intelligence: It had brought in the Stanford and Google alumnus Andrew Ng to lead a new research lab in Silicon Valley.	香港——2014 年, 百度宣布招聘到了人工智能领域一位不可多得的人才: 曾在斯坦福大学和谷歌工作的吴恩达(Andrew Ng), 他将领导新成立的百度硅谷实验室。
Just under three years later, Mr. Ng said in a blog post on Tuesday that	在还不到三年之后的本周二, 吴恩达在一篇博文中说, 他即将离开这家中国

he was leaving the Chinese search engine company.	搜索引擎公司。
His departure is a blow to Baidu, which has been betting big on artificial intelligence, a technology that is expected to undergird a range of others, like voice recognition and driverless cars.	他的离职对百度来说是个打击，百度一直在人工智能（简称 AI）方面大力投资，该技术预计会为诸如语音识别、无人驾驶汽车等其他技术打下基础。
In a post on Facebook and Twitter, Baidu said: "Andrew Ng joined Baidu with a shared goal, to improve life through artificial intelligence. Today, that goal remains strong. Thank you, and all the best on your new chapter!"	百度在 Facebook 和 Twitter 上发的一个帖子中说：“恩达加入百度是因为我们对人工智能的未来有着共同美好的追求。即使今天分别，我们仍有着一致的目标。感谢恩达，并祝他未来取得更大成就！”
The company now has more than 1,300 employees dedicated to A.I. In a signal of just how critical the efforts are to the company, it said in January that it had hired Qi Lu, a former executive at Microsoft and an A.I. specialist, to become the chief operating officer.	百度目前有 1300 多名员工投入到人工智能领域。这些努力对公司来说有多么重要的一个信号是，公司今年 1 月表示，已聘请了微软前高管、人工智能专家陆奇担任公司首席运营官。
Mr. Ng's announcement comes after the technology executive Hugo Barra left Xiaomi, a Chinese phone maker and e-commerce company, for Facebook. Mr. Ng and Mr. Barra were viewed as part of a nascent trend of Silicon Valley executives jumping to well-funded Chinese internet companies. They seemed to represent a new era of closer ties, and competition, between America's tech giants and China's.	吴恩达的宣布出来之前，中国手机制造商和电子商务公司小米的技术执行官雨果·巴拉(Hugo Barra)宣布离开小米，加盟 Facebook。吴恩达和巴拉曾被视为是硅谷高管跳槽资金丰厚的中国互联网公司这一新兴趋势的一部分。他们似乎代表了美国技术巨头与中国技术巨头之间更紧密联系、更激烈竞争的新时代。
The resignations underline how that trend never materialized. Few American tech executives followed them, and China's internet behemoths remain mostly focused on their home markets.	他们两人的离职表明，这个趋势并未真正成为现实。没有几位美国技术主管步他们的后尘，而且中国互联网巨头的主要精力仍集中在国内市场上。
Even so, analysts say, the Chinese companies have grown ever more innovative, particularly in A.I. For instance, last year when Microsoft researchers declared they had created software capable of matching human skills in understanding speech, Mr. Ng chided Microsoft,	分析人士表示，即使如此，中国企业在创新方面已越来越强，尤其是在人工智能领域。比如，当微软研究人员去年宣称，他们开发出了语言理解能力与人类相当的软件后，吴恩达批评了微软，指出百度在 2015 年就已取得了类似的成就。

<p>pointing out that Baidu had achieved a similar feat in 2015.</p>	
<p>In his post on Tuesday, Mr. Ng struck a positive note: "Baidu's A.I. is incredibly strong, and the team is stacked up and down with talent; I am confident A.I. at Baidu will continue to flourish."</p>	<p>吴恩达在周二的帖子中对前景表示乐观：“百度在 AI 方面非常强大，整个队伍人才济济；我对百度将继续在 AI 方面蓬勃发展充满信心。”</p>
<p>Mr. Ng wrote that he would continue working to ensure A.I. made "life better for everyone." He wrote that he saw the technology's impact going far beyond large tech companies like Google and Baidu.</p>	<p>吴恩达写道，他将为确保人工智能让“每个人的生活更美好”这个目标继续努力。他写道，在自己眼里，该技术的影响远远超过谷歌和百度等大型技术公司。</p>
<p>"In addition to transforming large companies to use A.I., there are also rich opportunities for entrepreneurship as well as further A.I. research."</p>	<p>“除了把大公司转变为使用 AI 之外，丰富的机会也在等待着创业者和进一步的 AI 研究。”</p>
<p>Mr. Ng is part of a still-small coterie of researchers who are experts in deep learning, a branch of artificial intelligence that seeks to use computers to emulate the functions of the human brain. During his time at Baidu, Mr. Ng said the lab at Silicon Valley had helped create two different business units, one that works on speech recognition and another focused on driverless cars.</p>	<p>吴恩达属于 AI 领域中一个仍然不大的研究圈子，这个圈子里的人都是深度学习的专家，深度学习是人工智能的一个分支，试图用计算机来模拟人脑的功能。吴恩达在百度工作期间曾表示，百度硅谷实验室帮助公司建立了两个不同的业务部门，其中一个致力于语音识别，另一个专注于无人驾驶汽车。</p>
<p>As China's most dominant search engine, Baidu has long had a lock on a profitable section of online advertising. Yet as more Chinese consumers picked up smartphones, the company has struggled to keep its hold on ad spending. In a bid to surpass its rivals, the company has poured money into A.I. technology that executives say will support next-generation products.</p>	<p>百度作为中国最大的搜索引擎，早就在有利可图的在线广告市场有可靠的收入。但是，随着越来越多的中国消费者开始使用智能手机，百度不得不在维持广告收入上不断努力。为了超越竞争对手，公司已在人工智能方面投了大钱，公司的管理层认为 AI 技术将支持下一代的产品。</p>
<p>Mr. Ng wrote that the lab he helped start and is now leaving is working on many of those technologies, "such as face-recognition (used in turnstiles that open automatically when an authorized person approaches), Melody (an A.I.-powered conversational bot for health</p>	<p>吴恩达写道，他帮助成立并即将离开的实验室正在开发许多这方面的技术，“例如，人脸识别（用于在已被授权的人走近时自动打开的旋转门），Melody（医疗保健方面一个以 AI 为后盾的对话机器）等等。”</p>

care) and several more.”	
“As the principal architect of Baidu’s A.I. strategy, I am proud to have led the incredible rise of A.I. within the company,” he wrote.	“作为百度 AI 战略的首席架构师，我为领导了公司在 AI 方面令人难以置信的兴起感到自豪，”他写道。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170323/baidu-artificial-intelligence-andrew-ng	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170323/baidu-artificial-intelligence-andrew-ng
At Asia’s Hottest Art Fair, Taking Selfies With a Mao ‘Corpse’	在香港艺术展上，和毛泽东的“尸体”来个自拍
HONG KONG — It’s not every day that you get to take a selfie with Mao Zedong’s corpse. So at the fifth edition of Art Basel Hong Kong, which runs through Saturday, spectators were seizing the chance to do just that, posing with an eerily lifelike model of a gray-haired Mao on display in a clear coffin.	香港——和毛泽东的尸体一起自拍的机会，不是每天都有的。所以本周末结束的第五届香港巴塞尔艺术展上，观众们抓住机会，在一个透明棺材前摆出姿势，和栩栩如生、头发灰白的毛泽东模型一起自拍。
The model was part of the 2009 work “Summit,” by the Chinese artist Shen Shaomin. Arranged beside Mao were several other Communist strongmen: Ho Chi Minh, Kim Il-Sung, Fidel Castro and Vladimir Lenin. The installation, presented by Osage Gallery in the fair’s Encounters section, is a stark reminder that in this perfectly lit bubble of expensive art and Champagne, political realities are never too far away.	该模型是中国艺术家沈少民 2009 年作品《峰会》的一部分。毛泽东身边还有其他几位共产主义者：胡志明、金日成、菲德尔·卡斯特罗和弗拉基米尔·列宁。奥沙画廊(Osage Gallery)在展览会的艺聚空间(Encounters)摆放了这个装置作品，它是一个引人瞩目的提醒：在昂贵的艺术品和香槟吹起的完美泡泡里，政治现实永远不会离得太远。
Ahead of this year’s fair, dealers from the 242 participating galleries had voiced a number of concerns, like the coming election for Hong Kong’s chief executive and the overall global uncertainty stemming from Brexit and last year’s American presidential election. Another issue was the increasing capital controls in China, currently the world’s third-largest art market, according to a new report released by Art Basel and UBS on Wednesday.	在今年的展会举办之前，来自 242 个参展画廊的经销商已经表达了一些担忧，例如香港特首选举即将来临，以及去年英国脱欧、美国总统大选带来的全球不确定性。另外还有一个问题，巴塞尔艺术展和瑞银周三公布的新报告称，作为全球第三大艺术市场，中国正在加严资本管制。
Over the last year, China’s financial regulators have stepped up scrutiny	去年，中国金融监管机构加大了对中国个人外汇交易和海外投资的监督力

<p>on foreign exchange transactions and overseas investments by Chinese individuals as part of an effort to stem the depreciation pressure on China's currency, the renminbi.</p>	<p>度，缓解人民币贬值压力。</p>
<p>The growing scrutiny of capital outflows has forced many mainland Chinese collectors to find ways to circumvent the currency controls. And while there continue to be workarounds, it has led some to think twice about their art purchases abroad – a worrying development for many Western dealers.</p>	<p>外流资金面临越来越多的审视，迫使中国大陆的很多收藏家要想办法绕开货币管制。虽然一直存在变通的方法，但一些人在境外购买艺术品时也会多考虑一下，对于很多西方经销商来说，这一点令人担忧。</p>
<p>"Two years ago, it wasn't a problem," said Liu Gang, a collector in Beijing. "But then, last year, I bought \$300,000 of art at the fair and I couldn't remit directly to the gallery, so I sent renminbi to a friend, who helped me settle it abroad."</p>	<p>"两年前，这还不是问题，"北京收藏家刘刚（音）说。"但是去年，我在展会上买了30万美元的艺术品，不能直接汇钱到画廊，所以我把人民币汇给一位朋友，帮我在国外付款。"</p>
<p>"The value of the renminbi is under pressure," Mr. Liu added. "It's hard to predict when the policies will change."</p>	<p>"人民币的价值面临着压力，"刘刚表示。"很难预测政策何时会改变。"</p>
<p>It's an issue that many dealers said they were watching, coming into this year's fair. Marc Glimcher, the president of Pace Gallery, for example, said that opening a new space in Seoul this month to diversify further the gallery's collector base in Asia was "probably a gut reaction" to that concern.</p>	<p>参加今年展会的很多经销商都表示，他们正在关注这个问题。例如，佩斯画廊(Pace Gallery)总裁马克·格利姆彻(Marc Glimcher)表示，本月他们在首尔开设新空间，进一步多元化画廊在亚洲的收藏家队伍，这可能是对该担忧的"直觉反应"。</p>
<p>"It's a tough time in Beijing," he said.</p>	<p>他说："北京现在面临困难。"</p>
<p>But after just a few hours of brisk deal-making on the floor of the Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Center on Tuesday, any lingering worries appeared to be temporarily assuaged.</p>	<p>但是周二，在香港会议展览中心，经过短短几个小时的交易后，所有的担忧似乎都被暂时抛到了一边。</p>
<p>"The fair feels strong this year," said Lieselotte Seaton, sales director at Sadie Coles HQ in London. "I thought the currency controls in China</p>	<p>"今年的展会感觉势头很好，"伦敦萨迪·科尔斯画廊(Sadie Coles HQ)的销售总监莉泽洛特·西顿(Lieselotte Seaton)表示。"我原本认为中国的货币管制会</p>

<p>would be a major issue, but it hasn't been, really, and it certainly hasn't stopped the Chinese collectors from coming out."</p>	<p>是个严重问题，但事实并非如此，它绝对没有阻止中国收藏家花钱。”</p>
<p>That may be because in the five years since Art Basel first began in Hong Kong, it has become perhaps the most important annual event on the regional art calendar. While it may not have the star power of Art Basel Miami or the gravitas of Art Basel in Switzerland, dealers and collectors agree: When it comes to Asian art, Art Basel Hong Kong is the place to go.</p>	<p>那可能是因为巴塞尔艺术展五年前在香港开办以来，已经成为了该区域艺术活动中或许是最重要的年度盛事。尽管不如迈阿密巴塞尔艺术展、瑞士巴塞尔艺术展那么耀眼闪亮，但经销商和收藏家同样认为：对于亚洲艺术，香港巴塞尔艺术展是你的首选。</p>
<p>"It's still the best opportunity to learn and discover new trends and artists in the region," said the art dealer Jeffrey Deitch. "And every year I always make sure to add on an extra stop like Manila or Shanghai, so I can go deeper into what I'm seeing here."</p>	<p>“它仍然是学习和发现该地区新趋势和艺术家的最佳机会，”艺术品经销商杰弗里·戴伊奇(Jeffrey Deitch)表示，“而且每年我总是会增加一个新站点，比如马尼拉或上海，这样我可以更深入地了解我在这里看到的東西。”</p>
<p>The opportunity for learning goes in both directions. For many Asian collectors, Art Basel Hong Kong is also an opportunity to discover Western artists. Local collectors noted that after several years of participating in the fair, the Western galleries had become more confident and more willing to take risks, bringing high-quality masterpieces as well as works by emerging artists. The days of pandering to the perceived tastes of Asian collectors, they said, seemed to be over.</p>	<p>了解的机会是双向的。对于很多亚洲收藏家来说，巴塞尔艺术博览会也是发掘西方艺术家的机会。当地收藏家指出，参展几年后，西方画廊变得更加自信，更愿意承担风险，不仅带来新兴艺术家的作品，也带来了高品质的杰作。他们表示，迎合亚洲收藏家的口味的阶段似乎已经结束。</p>
<p>"Over all, the Western galleries seem much more poised," said Adrian Cheng, a prominent Hong Kong collector and the scion of a multibillion-dollar real estate and retail empire. "They aren't fidgeting anymore, like in the first few years; they really know what the Asian collectors want."</p>	<p>“总而言之，西方画廊似乎更加有备而来。”香港著名收藏家、身家亿万的地产业和零售大亨郑志刚(Adrian Cheng)表示：“他们不像以前几年那样慌乱，他们真的知道亚洲收藏家想要什么了。”</p>

<p>By the end of the first day, dealers were reporting strong interest from collectors. Ever the optimists, many noted that, as is typical of the fair here, collectors were taking their time to learn about the artists, putting down reserves and finalizing the purchases later.</p>	<p>第一天即将结束时，交易商们纷纷表示藏家表现出强烈的兴趣。许多向来乐观的交易商指出，跟这个展会以往的情况一样，藏家们花比较多时间了解这些艺术家，交下定金，之后再完成交易。</p>
<p>Nonetheless, the fair had a steady stream of sales. Pace sold a number of works, including a Robert Rauschenberg and a Yoshitomo Nara, each for \$2.5 million. Hauser & Wirth had several seven-figure sales, including that of a Frank Auerbach painting that was placed in a Chinese private collection.</p>	<p>尽管如此，展会依然获得了稳定的交易量。佩斯画廊卖出了不少作品，其中包括一件罗伯特·劳申贝格(Robert Rauschenberg)和一件奈良美智(Yoshitomo Nara), 售价都是 250 万美元。豪泽与沃思画廊(Hauser & Wirth)达成了好几项七位数的交易，其中包括一副弗兰克·奥尔巴赫(Frank Auerbach)的画作，它被放在一个中国私人收藏里。</p>
<p>Sales at the booth shared by Kukje Gallery, from Seoul, and the Tina Kim Gallery, from New York, included two works by Haegue Yang, which each went for \$35,000 to \$50,000. Lisson Gallery sold works by Ryan Gander and Julian Opie, who both have solo shows in China opening this month. At David Zwirner, two paintings by the artist Luc Tuymans, who was at the fair, sold within the first hour of the event for \$1.5 million each.</p>	<p>由来自韩国的画廊国际画廊(Kukje Gallery)和纽约蒂娜-金画廊(Tina Kim Gallery)共享的展位达成的交易包括两件梁慧圭(Haegue Yang)的作品，售价都在 3.5 至 5 万美元。里森画廊(Lisson Gallery)卖出了瑞安·甘德(Ryan Gander)和朱利安·奥培(Julian Opie)的作品，两人本月都有个人展正在中国举行。在卓纳画廊(David Zwirner)的展位上，吕克·图伊曼斯(Luc Tuymans)——本人当时也在展会上——的两幅画作在开展后一小时内就以每幅 150 万美元的价格售出。</p>
<p>Just across the aisle, as the day wound down, Champagne was being poured at Magician Space of Beijing, which reported a number of sales, including a Wu Chen painting sold to Mr. Cheng, the Hong Kong collector, for over \$21,000, and a video work by the artist Wang Shang for over \$11,000.</p>	<p>随着这一天时间过去，走廊另一端的北京魔金石空间(Magician Space)开始倒起庆祝的香槟。这家画廊公布了不少成交信息，其中包括香港藏家郑志刚以不低于 2.1 万美元买下的一幅武晨的画作，还有以超过 1.1 万美元成交的一件王墒的影像作品。</p>
<p>"It was better than we expected," said Qu Kejie, of Magician Space. "The pace seemed a lot faster than in past years. All of our sales were made in the first two hours."</p>	<p>"情况比我原先预计的更好，"魔金石空间的曲科杰说。"成交速度似乎比往年快很多。我们所有的销售都是在前两个小时完成的。"</p>
<p>The fair has had strong attendance from representatives of major</p>	<p>参加这届展会的还有不少重要的西方博物馆，比如旧金山的亚洲艺术博物馆</p>

Western museums like the Asian Art Museum in San Francisco, the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, and the Guggenheim Museum in New York. Exposure to such institutions, said Misa Shin, who runs a gallery in Tokyo, is what makes the fair worthwhile.	(Asian Art Museum)、洛杉矶艺术博物馆(Los Angeles County Museum of Art)和纽约的古根海姆博物馆(Guggenheim Museum)。在东京经营一家画廊的辛美沙(Misa Shin)表示,能接触到这些艺术机构,是这个展会值得一来的地方。
"The fair attracts not just private collectors, but also important museum people, so you can put on a more challenging, more intellectual show," Ms. Shin said, gesturing toward her booth, which featured a collection of vintage photographs by the Japanese artist Hikosaka Naoyoshi.	"这个展会吸引的不仅有私人藏家,也有重要的博物馆人士,因此你可以拿出更具挑战性、更有学养的展览,"辛美沙指着自己的展位说,那里的主要展品是日本艺术家彦坂尚嘉(Hikosaka Naoyoshi)的一批老照片。
But there is no denying the fair's essentially transactional DNA.	但无可否认的是这个展会根本的交易属性。
"Hong Kong is our best Basel fair," said Rita Targui, director of STPI Gallery, in Singapore. "In Basel Basel and in Miami Basel, sales are, of course, good, but it's more about outreach. Here, it's all about sales."	"香港艺术展是我们销售最好的巴塞尔展会,"新加坡 STPI 画廊(STPI Gallery)的总监丽塔·塔尔吉(Rita Targui)说。"在巴塞尔和迈阿密的巴塞尔艺术展上,销售当然也不错,但那些展会主要是宣传展示。在这里,则主要是销售。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/at-asias-hottest-art-fair-taking-selfies-with-a-mao-corpse	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/at-asias-hottest-art-fair-taking-selfies-with-a-mao-corpse
China to Plant 'Green Necklace' of Trees Around Beijing to Fight Smog	为北京戴上“绿色项链”能解决雾霾问题吗?
Senior Chinese officials have tried tackling their country's chronic air-pollution problem in piecemeal ways — fining some polluting companies, investing in alternative energy sources and ordering lower-level officials to enforce standards, for example.	中国高层官员试过用零星的方式来解决该国长期存在的空气污染问题,例如对一些污染企业处以罚款,投资替代能源,责成下级官员执行标准等等。
To the dismay of many, pollution levels remain among the worst in the world, even if some official statistics point to slight improvements.	令人失望的是,中国污染水平还是处在全球最糟的程度,即便有些官方统计数字显示存在轻微的改善。
Now, officials in Hebei Province, which surrounds Beijing, have decided to create what they call a "green necklace" of trees in hopes of clearing the air. Hebei is filled with coal-powered steel factories and has the most polluted cities in China. The pollution from the factories is	现在,在北京周围的河北省,官员们决定打造一个叫做“绿色项链”的树木带,希望能改善空气质量。河北有大量煤电钢厂,中国污染最严重的一些城市就在该省。这些的工厂排放的污染物是2200万人口大城市北京以及北方的其他地方大部分的雾霾来源。

<p>responsible for much of the smog in Beijing, a city of more than 22 million, and other parts of northern China.</p>	
<p>The “green necklace” plan was announced Thursday on the Hebei provincial government website. The announcement referred to details that appeared in a March 15 document about coordinating development in Hebei and Beijing.</p>	<p>“绿色项链”计划是上周四在河北省政府网站上公布的。该计划提到了3月15日河北和北京协调发展文件中的一些细节。</p>
<p>The plan aims to increase forest coverage on the Hebei-Beijing border, in part by tapping into rivers, reservoirs, wetlands and farmland, an official statement said. Though the plan calls for greater wetlands preservation, it does not mention that Beijing suffers from a chronic drought, so there is very little water on which to draw.</p>	<p>官方公告中说，该计划旨在依托河流水系、水库、湿地、田间耕地之类，增加交界地区森林面积。虽然计划要求扩大湿地保护规模，但没有提到北京长期遭受干旱，很少有水可用的问题。</p>
<p>The plan also emphasizes the need for “ventilation corridors” that would channel wind and air movement to help disperse smog. In February 2016, Chinese news organizations reported that Beijing officials were considering creating five giant “ventilation corridors,” each at least 1,500 feet wide, to run through the city and improve air circulation. The reports said officials were also considering constructing an unspecified number of narrower corridors.</p>	<p>该计划还强调需要“通风走廊”，用风和空气流动来驱散雾霾。2016年2月，中国新闻机构报道，北京官员在考虑建立五条大的“通风走廊”，每条至少500米宽，通过城市，改善空气流通。有报道称，还有一些较窄的走廊也正在规划中，具体数目不详。</p>
<p>Earlier that month, the website of the government-controlled China Science Daily, officially called Science Times in English, published an opinion article that said the root cause of the smog in Beijing was declining wind strength. And one of the factors behind that was the planting of trees where none had existed before, the article said.</p>	<p>当月初，政府主办的《中国科学报》在网站上发表文章，称北京雾霾的根本原因是风力衰减。文章说，风力减弱的因素是在原先没有树的地方种植了树木。</p>
<p>That would seem to contradict the official claims that creating a “green necklace” around Beijing would reduce pollution levels.</p>	<p>这似乎与在北京建立“绿色项链”将会降低污染水平的官方说法相矛盾。</p>

<p>China has tried ambitious tree-planting projects before to address environmental problems. The most famous have been in the Inner Mongolia region and other parts of northern China, where people have been ordered or encouraged to plant trees to hold back the spread of the Gobi Desert. Scientists have debated the extent to which those measures help, and deserts have continued expanding in critical regions.</p>	<p>中国已经尝试过用庞大的植树项目来解决环境问题。最有名的是中国北方的内蒙古等地区命令或鼓励人们种植树木，以阻止戈壁沙漠的蔓延。这些措施在多大程度上发挥了作用，科学家中还存在争议，而沙漠仍在重要地区不断扩大。</p>
<p>Some environmental experts say the real solution to the pollution crisis around Beijing and Hebei is to shut down significant numbers of steel factories in the region. Powerful official interests and state-owned enterprises have opposed such moves.</p>	<p>一些环保专家说，对于北京周围和河北省的污染危机，真正有效解决办法是关闭该地区的大量钢铁厂。强大的官方利益集团和国有企业反对这种举措。</p>
<p>On Thursday, Anders Hove, an associate director of research in the Beijing office of the Paulson Institute, which does environmental advocacy work, commented on the "green necklace" plan on Twitter. "Cutting Hebei steel emissions would be both cheaper and faster," Mr. Hove wrote. "But widely perceived as too hard."</p>	<p>周四，做环境倡导工作的保尔森基金会(Paulson Institute)北京办公室研究副总监侯安德(Anders Hove)在 Twitter 上对“绿色项链”计划发表了评论。“削减河北的钢铁厂排放成本更低，速度也更快，”霍夫写道。“但它被普遍认为更难实现。”</p>
<p>Beijing officials have experimented with other approaches on the margins. Last week, Legal Daily, an official publication, reported that police officers in Beijing had detained an employee of a heating company for actions that had led to greater pollution. The man, whose surname was given as Zhao, had overseen the shutdown of desulfurization equipment, the report said.</p>	<p>北京官员也在周边地区尝试了其他一些措施。据官方出版物《法制日报》上周报道，北京警方拘留了一家热力公司的一名员工，原因是参与导致更大污染的行动。报道称这名赵姓男子负责监督让脱硫设备停工的工作。</p>
<p>When an inspection team of police officers and environmental officials visited the plant in western Beijing on March 4, they found that a boiler at the plant emitted more than 10 times the amount of permitted sulfur</p>	<p>据报道，当一个由警察和环保官员组成的检查组于3月4日来到这家位于北京西部的工厂时，他们发现工厂的一个锅炉排放的二氧化硫达到许可量的十倍以上。</p>

dioxide, the report said.	
Officials fined the company and interrogated Mr. Zhao, who was detained on March 13 after confessing, the report said.	报道称，官员们对这家公司处以罚款，并对那名赵姓男子进行了审问，后者在供认后于3月13日被拘。
Legal Daily said this was the first time the police had detained a worker under a strengthened environmental protection law that went into effect in January 2015. New regulations listed 23 circumstances under which company employees could be put under administrative detention for causing pollution.	《法制日报》表示，这是一部经过强化的环境保护法于2015年1月生效以来，警方首次拘捕一名工作人员。新法规列举了23种公司员工会因导致污染而被行政拘留的情况。
Alex L. Wang, a law professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, who studies Chinese environmental regulations, said although this case was apparently a first for Beijing, regulators in other parts of the country had been using administrative detention. He cited a study that said there had been at least 2,079 cases nationwide since 2015.	在加州大学洛杉矶分校(University of California, Los Angeles)研究中国环境法规的法学教授王立德(Alex L. Wang)表示，尽管这种案件在北京显然是第一次出现，但其他地区的执法官员一直在使用行政拘留手段。他援引了一项研究，其中显示自2015年以来全国至少有2079起这种案件。
"We need to know much more about how these detentions are being implemented," Mr. Wang said. "As potential penalties increase, the opportunity for police abuse increases. Are there procedural protections in place to protect citizens from state overreach?"	"我们需要更多地了解这种拘留是如何实施的，"王立德说。"随着处罚可能性的增加，警方滥用权力的情况也会增加。他们有没有设置程序保护措施，以防止公民受害于政府越权？"
"We need to know whether these detentions target the right people," he added. "Are these examples of line-level workers being scapegoated for the decisions of their bosses? And in the end, are authorities using their detention powers in a way that actually improves environmental performance?"	"我们需要知道这些拘留行动瞄准的是不是对的人，"他接着讲道。"这些普通级别的员工是在给他们的老板当替罪羊吗？当局这样使用自身的拘留权力到底能不能改善环境状况？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/china-to-plant-green-necklace-of-trees-around-beijing-to-fight-smog	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/china-to-plant-green-necklace-of-trees-around-beijing-to-fight-smog
As Hong Kong Chooses Its Next Leader, China Still Pulls the Strings	香港特首选举在即，亲北京派获胜几无悬念

<p>HONG KONG — For the fifth time in the two decades since this former British colony’s return to Chinese rule, Hong Kong’s next chief executive will be selected on Sunday by a committee stacked with supporters of the Chinese government rather than by a free election.</p>	<p>香港——香港的下任行政长官本周日将由一个大多是支持中国政府的人组成的委员会挑选出来，而不是通过自由选举产生，这是自这个英国前殖民地的主权回归中国之后 20 年中的第五次。</p>
<p>With a victory by Beijing’s favored candidate all but a foregone conclusion, some are raising a difficult question: Did pro-democracy demonstrators miscalculate when they rallied against Beijing’s offer of a popular vote three years ago?</p>	<p>受北京青睐的候选人当选早已是意料中的必然结果，这让一些人提出了一个困难的问题：三年前，亲民主示威者反对北京提出的普选方案，是否是一个错算？</p>
<p>As paradoxical as it may sound, the pro-democracy activists insist they were right to oppose Beijing’s offer to allow for a direct popular vote for the chief executive, Hong Kong’s top official, saying it would have been a sham anyway, with a pool of candidates approved by Beijing.</p>	<p>虽然听起来也许有矛盾，但亲民主活动人士坚持认为，他们反对北京提出的普选方案的做法是正确的，普选将允许选民直接投票选举行政长官，也就是香港的最高官员。他们说那种普选是假的，因为候选人需要得到北京的批准。</p>
<p>“The proposal would have given the election false legitimacy, and the chief executive a false mandate,” said Nathan Law, one of the student leaders of the protest movement, which paralyzed parts of Hong Kong for nearly three months. “There’s absolutely no regret.”</p>	<p>“那个方案会让普选得到假合法性，让行政长官得到假的经选举而获得的授权，”罗冠聪(Nathan Law)说。“绝对没有遗憾。”罗冠聪是抗议活动的学生领袖之一，抗议活动让香港瘫痪了近三个月。</p>
<p>Instead of accepting a new election method with just a veneer of democracy, pro-democracy politicians have said they would rather keep the status quo that has existed since Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule in 1997: with the chief executive selected by a privileged minority.</p>	<p>亲民主政治人士曾表示，与其说接受一种有虚假民主外表的新选举方法，不如让自 1997 年香港主权回归中国以来就存在的现状继续下去，也就是，行政长官由有特权的少数人挑选。</p>
<p>Since the 2014 protests, China has tightened its grip over Hong Kong. In an extraordinary move in November, Beijing intervened in a Hong Kong court case to block the seating of two politicians in the legislature after they pledged allegiance to the “Hong Kong nation” during their</p>	<p>自从 2014 年发生抗议活动以来，中国大陆已加强了对香港的控制。去年 11 月，北京采取罕见做法，对香港一个法庭的案件进行干预，阻止了两名政治人士就任他们在香港立法会赢得的席位，这之前，这两个人在宣誓就职仪式上承诺效忠“香港民族”，还在他们的誓词中添加了辱华言论。</p>

<p>swearing-in ceremony and inserted an anti-China snub into their oaths of office.</p>	
<p>Then, in January, a Chinese-born billionaire was taken from his apartment at a luxury hotel in Hong Kong and spirited into police custody in mainland China, even though mainland law enforcement officials are barred from operating across the border. The case brought to mind the disappearance of five Hong Kong booksellers last year, with both incidents raising fears about the erosion of civil liberties in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>今年1月，一名出生在中国大陆的亿万富翁被人从他在香港一家豪华酒店的公寓带走，悄悄送回中国大陆遭警方拘留，尽管有明文禁止大陆执法人员在香港操作。此案让人想起2015年五名香港书商失踪的事情，这两宗案件引发了人们对香港公民自由受到削弱的担心。</p>
<p>Even as pro-democracy activists dismiss Sunday's selection process as rigged, they are lamenting Beijing's apparent snub of John Tsang, one of three candidates in Sunday's voting. A former financial secretary bearing the nickname Mr. Pringles for his resemblance to the brand's cartoon mascot, Mr. Tsang is a rare pro-establishment figure who has both the blessing of pro-democracy parties and a good chunk of the general population, as major opinion polls suggest.</p>	<p>在亲民主活动人士对周日挑选特首的程序表示不屑，认为那是内定的同时，他们也对北京似乎冷落曾俊华的做法表示失望，曾俊华是将在周日接受投票的三名候选人之一。曾经担任香港财政司司长的曾俊华有一个绰号是“薯片叔叔”，因为他的样子有点像品客薯片包装盒上的头像，他是一位罕见的亲建制派人物，既得到亲民主党派的赞同，又在人民群众中有相当大的支持率，民意调查显示。</p>
<p>Despite these qualities, Chinese leaders have reportedly expressed their support for Carrie Lam, a former No. 2 official in Hong Kong's government who tried and failed to push through the proposal for direct elections that was championed by Beijing.</p>	<p>尽管他有这些优点，但据说中国领导人已经表示他们支持香港政府前二号官员林郑月娥，她曾试图让北京的普选方案在立法会获得通过，但未成功。</p>
<p>Ms. Lam is loyal to the Chinese Communist Party "but more skillful" politically than Leung Chun-ying, the deeply unpopular incumbent chief executive, said Chan Kin-man, an associate professor of sociology at the Chinese University of Hong Kong who helped organize the 2014 protests. Mr. Leung was the city's first chief executive to not seek a</p>	<p>香港中文大学社会学系副教授陈健民说，林郑月娥虽然对中国共产党很忠诚，但政治上比梁振英“老练得多”，梁振英是极其不得人心的现任行政长官。陈健民曾帮助组织2014年的抗议活动。梁振英是香港首位不寻求第二个五年任期的行政长官。</p>

<p>second five-year tenure.</p>	
<p>Hong Kong news outlets reported that Beijing conveyed its backing for Ms. Lam to dozens of Hong Kong electors in February when Zhang Dejiang, the chairman of China's Parliament and the head of a group overseeing Hong Kong affairs, met with the electors in the neighboring mainland city of Shenzhen.</p>	<p>香港新闻媒体报道称,张德江今年2月在邻近香港的大陆城市深圳会见选举委员会的几十名成员时,向他们转达了北京对林郑月娥的支持,张德江是全国人大常委会委员长、兼中共中央负责香港工作小组的组长。</p>
<p>"Beijing officials have obviously decided they no longer need to keep up appearances about nonintervention in Hong Kong affairs," wrote Suzanne Pepper, a scholar of Hong Kong elections. "Past suspicions in this regard were typically met with bland denials. But at least pretensions were maintained."</p>	<p>"北京官员显然已做出决定,没有必要继续保持不干预香港事务的假象,"研究香港选举的学者胡素珊(Suzanne Pepper)写道。"人们过去对这个问题的怀疑通常会受到枯燥的否认。但至少假象得以维持。"</p>
<p>The changes proposed by Beijing in 2014 were meant in part to honor its commitment to allow Hong Kong's leader to be elected by universal suffrage after it regained sovereignty over the territory in 1997. But the proposal contained strict limitations: While millions of people would have been able to vote, they could have only chosen from among two or three candidates selected by the same committee that now both nominates and selects the chief executive.</p>	<p>北京2014年提出的普选方案,部分地是为了履行一个承诺,中国1997年恢复对香港的主权后曾承诺,将通过全民选举产生香港领导人。但北京的方案中有严格的限制:尽管数百万选民能投票选举特首,但他们只能从两名或三名候选人中挑选,而候选人则由现在提名和挑选特首的同一个选举委员会产生。</p>
<p>The proposal was meant "to make sure that the Chinese Communist Party will have a defining voice as to who will get into the ring," said Alan Leong, part of a bloc of pro-democracy legislators who voted against the proposal. "The Umbrella Revolution has saved for Hong Kong our primary and most basic dignity — namely we can call a spade a spade."</p>	<p>这个方案是为了"确保中国共产党对什么人能成为候选人有决定权",梁家杰(Alan Leong)说,他是对普选方案投了反对票的亲民主立法会议员之一。"雨伞革命为香港保住了我们最主要、而且最基本的尊严,那就是我们还能说实话。"</p>
<p>And as the voting nears, the Chinese government is continuing to</p>	<p>随着特首选举的临近,中央政府正在继续对付一些要求香港有更大自治权的</p>

<p>struggle with persistent calls for Hong Kong's greater autonomy from China, which have found particular resonance among young people.</p>	<p>持续呼声，这些呼声在香港青年人中产生了特别的共鸣。</p>
<p>Such defiance was highlighted by the political theater accompanying the swearing-in of new lawmakers in October. One legislator, Lau Siu-lai, read her oath extremely slowly, pausing after each word. Another legislator, Leung Kwok-hung, opened a yellow umbrella, a symbol of the 2014 protests. Mr. Law, the student protester who went on to become the youngest legislator in Hong Kong history, began his speech by saying that he would never be loyal to a "regime that murders its own people," presumably referring to China.</p>	<p>去年 10 月，发生在新当选立法者宣誓就职仪式上的政治戏剧凸显了这种反抗。立法会议员刘小丽(Lau Siu-lai)以极慢的速度宣读誓词，每个词后停顿数秒。另一名议员梁国雄(Leung Kwok-hung)撑起了黄雨伞，那是 2014 年抗议活动的象征。后来成为香港历史上最年轻的立法会议员的抗议活动学生领袖罗冠聪在宣读誓词前说，他永远不会效忠“屠杀自己人民的政权”，想必指的是中国。</p>
<p>According to the Chinese government's legal edict, Hong Kong officials must take their oaths "sincerely and solemnly."</p>	<p>据中央政府对法律的解释，香港官员必须“真诚地、庄重地”宣读就职誓词。</p>
<p>A local court will decide in the coming weeks whether the lawmakers who took part in the displays of defiance would be stripped of their membership in the legislature.</p>	<p>香港一家法院将在未来几周内决定是否取消做出上述反抗表示的立法会议员的资格。</p>
<p>"I warn students who want to get a summer internship at my office," Mr. Law said. "If I get disqualified, they could be without a job."</p>	<p>“我警告那些暑假想在我办公室实习的学生，”罗冠聪说。“如果我被取消资格，他们可能会失去工作的机会。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/hong-kong-chief-executive-ce-election-carrie-lam-john-tsang</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170324/hong-kong-chief-executive-ce-election-carrie-lam-john-tsang</p>
<p>China Bars Professor at Australian University From Leaving, Lawyer Says BEIJING — A Chinese-born professor at an Australian university who has often criticized Beijing's crackdown on political dissent has been barred from leaving China and is being questioned by state security officers as a suspected threat to national security, his lawyer said on Sunday.</p>	<p>中国禁止澳大利亚教授离境，指其危害国家安全 北京——周日，一名澳大利亚大学教授的律师透露，这位出生于中国、经常批评北京镇压政治异见的教授近日被禁止离开中国，并因被怀疑对国家安全构成威胁而遭受国家安全官员的审问。</p>

<p>The confinement of Feng Chongyi, an associate professor at the University of Technology Sydney, or U.T.S., unfolded over the weekend while China's premier, Li Keqiang, visited Australia to promote deeper trade and diplomatic ties. Professor Feng's case could cloud those ties.</p>	<p>这位教授名叫冯崇义，在悉尼科技大学任副教授，他从周末开始遭到禁闭。与此同时，中国总理李克强正在出访澳大利亚，以求加深两国之间的贸易与外交关系。冯崇义案可能会令这些关系蒙上阴影。</p>
<p>The lawyer, Chen Jinxue, said Professor Feng had not been arrested or formally charged.</p>	<p>他的律师陈进学说，冯崇义没有遭到逮捕或正式起诉。</p>
<p>The professor has been staying in a hotel in Guangzhou, a city in southern China, and has been repeatedly questioned by national security officers after being stopped by entry-exit checkpoint officials on Friday and Saturday from taking flights back to Australia, Mr. Chen said from Guangzhou, where he was accompanying Professor Feng.</p>	<p>陈进学表示，冯一直住在中国南方城市广州的一家酒店，周五和周六在准备乘坐飞机返回澳大利亚时，被出入境检查站官员拦下，之后被国家安全官员多次质询，当时和冯在一起的陈进学说。</p>
<p>"He's been told he's suspected of involvement in a threat to national security," Mr. Chen said by telephone, adding that Professor Feng declined to comment.</p>	<p>"他们告诉他，他是涉嫌危害国家安全的，"陈进学在电话中说，并表示冯崇义拒绝对此置评。</p>
<p>"His movements inside China aren't officially restricted, but national security authorities have questioned him a number of times about who he's met and that kind of thing," the lawyer added. "They've told him that he'll have to stay around for at least a couple more days to answer their questions."</p>	<p>"他在国内的行动没被正式限制，但国安部门已经有几次向他提问，问和谁见面那样的问题，"陈进学补充说。"他们已经告诉他还要多待起码两天来回答他们的问题。"</p>
<p>Professor Feng has been researching Chinese human rights lawyers, who have been subjected to a withering crackdown and detentions since 2015, and that work may have caught the attention of security investigators, Mr. Chen said.</p>	<p>冯崇义一直在研究中国人权律师的情况，自2015年以来，这些人一直遭到大规模的镇压和拘留，他的工作可能引起了安全调查人员的关注。</p>
<p>Mr. Li, the Chinese premier, ended a five-day visit to Australia on Sunday, and it was unclear whether the professor came up during his</p>	<p>中国总理李克强于周日结束了对澳大利亚的五天访问，冯崇义的话题是否出现在他与澳大利亚政界人士的会谈中，目前不得而知。但是，澳大利亚外交</p>

<p>talks with Australian politicians. But that nation's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said it could not demand to see Professor Feng because he is not an Australian citizen.</p>	<p>事务与贸易部表示, 因为冯崇义不是澳大利亚公民, 所以不能要求去看望他。</p>
<p>"The Australian Government is aware that a U.T.S. professor, who is an Australian permanent resident, has been prevented from leaving China," the department said in an email. Under an agreement with China, the department said, "the Australian government is able to provide consular assistance only to Australian citizens who have entered China on their Australian passport."</p>	<p>"澳大利亚政府知道一位悉尼科技大学教授及澳大利亚永久居民被禁止离开中国, "外交事务与贸易部在电子邮件中说。根据与中国的协议, 该部门表示, "澳大利亚政府只能向持澳大利亚护照进入中国的澳大利亚公民提供领事协助。"</p>
<p>Professor Feng, 56, was born in southern China. His lawyer confirmed he has permanent residence in Australia and was not a citizen. Even so, the case has ignited demands that the Australian government do more to secure his quick release.</p>	<p>冯崇义现年 56 岁, 出生于中国南方。他的律师证实他是澳大利亚永久居民, 不是该国公民。即使如此, 这一案件也令人们要求澳大利亚政府采取更多行动, 确保冯崇义尽快得到释放。</p>
<p>"We are urging the Australian government to intervene," John Hu, a spokesman in Sydney for the Embracing Australian Values Alliance, which has sought to promote free speech and counter the Chinese government's influence over the ethnic Chinese community in Australia.</p>	<p>"我们正在敦促澳大利亚政府进行干预, "捍卫澳洲价值观联盟(Embracing Australian Values Alliance)发言人约翰·胡(John Hu, 音)在悉尼说, 该联盟旨在促进言论自由, 反对中国政府对澳大利亚华裔社区施加的影响力。</p>
<p>"Right now the excuse for their inaction is that Chongyi Feng is only a permanent resident but not a citizen," said Mr. Hu, who is a friend of Mr. Feng's. "Feng has not breached the Chinese law — his doings were not even in China's jurisdiction, and the Chinese government has no right to persecute him."</p>	<p>"现在, 他们不作为的借口是, 冯崇义只是永久居民, 而不是公民, "作为冯崇义的朋友的约翰·胡说, "冯没有违反中国的法律——他的行为甚至不是发生在中国的管辖范围内, 中国政府也没有权利来迫害他。"</p>
<p>The university has been in contact with Professor Feng and was helping his family, Greg Walsh, a university spokesman, said by email.</p>	<p>悉尼科技大学正在与冯联系, 并且正在帮助他的家人, 该大学发言人格雷格·沃尔什(Greg Walsh)在电子邮件中说。</p>

<p>The professor is probably better known in Chinese intellectual circles than in Australia. A historian, he has long been involved in debates about China's future, advocating a path of political liberalization.</p>	<p>冯崇义在中国知识界可能比在澳大利亚有名。作为一名历史学家，他长期以来一直在参与关于中国未来的讨论，倡导政治自由化的道路。</p>
<p>He has also criticized the Chinese government's increasing efforts to exert influence over ethnic Chinese in Australia. Last year, he spoke out against plans for concerts honoring Mao Zedong in Sydney Town Hall and Melbourne Town Hall.</p>	<p>他还批评中国政府力图对澳大利亚华裔施加更大的影响力。去年，他公开反对在悉尼市政厅和墨尔本市政厅举行毛泽东纪念音乐会的计划。</p>
<p>"Australia is proud of its commitment to free speech, tolerance and cultural diversity," he wrote. "However, should intolerance be tolerated? Should lies about Mao and promotion of Maoism, which denies freedom of speech, be allowed as a legitimate part of free speech?"</p>	<p>"澳大利亚以对言论自由、宽容和文化多样性的承诺为傲，"他写道。"但是，不宽容是否也应当得到宽容？关于毛泽东的谎言，以及否定言论自由的毛泽东主义，是否应当被允许成为言论自由的一部分？"</p>
<p>With its growing ethnic Chinese population and growing economic ties to China, Australia has experienced a succession of cases of residents or citizens being detained in China, creating tensions over their legal rights and access to Australian diplomats. In 2011, Yang Hengjun, a writer and former Chinese official who had migrated to Australia, was detained for days in Guangzhou by security officials.</p>	<p>随着华裔人口不断扩大，以及同中国的经济关系日益密切，澳大利亚也遇到了一连串居民或公民在中国遭到关押的案件，这些人的合法权利以及澳大利亚外交人员与他们的联络问题引发了争议。2011年，移民澳大利亚的作家和前中国官员杨恒均在广州被安全官员拘留了几天。</p>
<p>Until the 1960s, Australia excluded Chinese migrants through the "White Australia" policy. In recent decades, the number of migrants from China has grown drastically, and by 2015, nearly 500,000 of Australia's 24 million residents had been born in China.</p>	<p>直到1960年代，澳大利亚一直在通过“白澳”政策把中国移民拒之门外。近几十年来，来自中国的移民人数急剧增加，到2015年，澳大利亚2400万居民中有近50万人是在中国出生的。</p>
<p>The disappearance of those seen as acting against China's interests has stirred concerns in other territories. A Taiwanese activist for human rights and democratic rights, Lee Ming-cheh, has been missing since last Sunday morning, when he boarded a flight from Taipei to Macau</p>	<p>被认为违反中国利益的人的消失，也在其他领域内引起了关注。台湾人权与民主活动人士李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)自上周日上午一直失踪，当时他从台北乘坐飞机到澳门，但一直未从抵达口出来，他的朋友和家人担心他可能被中国当局拘押。</p>

<p>but never emerged from the arrivals gate. His friends and family fear he may have been detained by the Chinese authorities.</p>	
<p>As the Chinese president, Xi Jinping, has clamped down on dissent, Professor Feng and other advocates of political relaxation have no longer been able to write for the domestic Chinese news media. But on overseas Chinese websites and in interviews with foreign journalists, he has sharply criticized Beijing's clampdown.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平一直在打击异议人士，冯崇义等宽松政治环境的倡导者已经不能再为中国国内的新闻媒体写作了。但是在海外华人网站上，以及接受外国记者采访时，他仍然严厉批评北京的压制政策。</p>
<p>"Since Xi Jinping came to office, he has not only failed to lead China forward in reform and opening up and constitutional government, he has made an historical U-turn," he wrote last year.</p>	<p>"习近平登基以来，不但没有在改革开放或宪政转型方面引领中国向前迈进，而是大开历史倒车，"他在去年写道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/australia-professor-feng-chongyi-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/australia-professor-feng-chongyi-china</p>
<p>Climate Change May Be Intensifying China's Smog Crisis</p>	<p>气候变化可能加剧中国的雾霾危机</p>
<p>BEIJING — Chinese leaders, grappling with some of the world's worst air pollution, have long assumed the answer to their woes was gradually reducing the level of smog-forming chemicals emitted from power plants, steel factories and cars.</p>	<p>北京——中国领导层正在艰难地应对着世界上最严重的一些空气污染问题，他们一直以为解决这个问题答案是逐渐减少发电厂、钢铁厂和汽车排放的造成雾霾的化学物。</p>
<p>But new research suggests another factor may be hindering China's efforts to take control of its devastating smog crisis: climate change.</p>	<p>但最新的研究显示，或许有另一个因素在阻碍中国控制不断恶化的雾霾危机的努力：气候变化。</p>
<p>Changing weather patterns linked to rising global temperatures have resulted in a dearth of wind across northern China, according to several recent studies, exacerbating a wave of severe pollution that has been blamed for millions of premature deaths. Wind usually helps blow away smog, but changes in weather patterns in recent decades have left many of China's most populous cities poorly ventilated, scientists say.</p>	<p>近期发布的几项研究显示，与不断上升的全球气温有关的气象规律变化已经导致整个华北地区缺少空气流动，由此令一波严重的污染加剧，而后者则被归为导致数百万人早逝的原因。科学家们表示，刮风往往有助于吹散雾霾，但最近几十年出现的气象规律变化导致中国一些人口最密集的城市空气流动情况很差。</p>

<p>The findings, some of the first to link climate change to smog, may escalate pressure on Chinese leaders to move more swiftly to shutter steel factories and coal-fired power plants amid rising public anger over smog caused by soot and gases like sulfur dioxide. The research could also push China to assume an even more forceful role in international efforts to curb climate change by reducing carbon emissions, at a time when the United States, under President Trump, appears to be backing away from the issue.</p>	<p>这些发现属于最早将气候变化与雾霾联系起来的研究成果，它们可能会加大中国领导层的压力，使之在公众对由煤烟和二氧化硫等气体造成的雾霾产生的不断增长的愤怒情绪中，更快地采取行动，关闭钢铁厂和燃煤发电厂。在特朗普领导下的美国似乎在从通过减少碳排放遏制气候变化的国际努力中退缩之时，这项研究还有可能促使中国在其中承担更有力的角色。</p>
<p>"Everyone used to think that controlling smog hinged on reducing regional pollution," said Liao Hong, a professor at Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology and the co-author of a climate change study published this week. "Now it's clear that it will require a global effort."</p>	<p>"过去大家都认为雾霾的控制在于降低区域污染，"南京信息工程大学教授、本周发布的一项气候变化研究的联合作者廖宏说。"现在我们都清楚这需要全球范围内的协作。"</p>
<p>As public outrage has grown in China over dirty skies and a rash of respiratory illnesses linked to smog, Chinese officials have redoubled efforts in recent years to fight air pollution. They have sent teams of police officers to inspect factories, closed hundreds of coal-fired power plants and imposed limits on driving and activities like outdoor barbecuing.</p>	<p>随着公众对肮脏的天空和一连串与雾霾有关的呼吸疾病的愤怒情绪逐渐增长，中国官员在最近几年加大了抗击空气污染的努力。他们派出一批批执法人员去工厂检查，关掉了数以百计的燃煤发电厂，还对机动车驾驶和户外烧烤等活动进行限制。</p>
<p>Premier Li Keqiang, speaking at the annual session of China's legislature this month, vowed to "make our skies blue again" and promised to take further steps to reduce the use of coal.</p>	<p>国务院总理李克强在本月举行的一年一度的人大会议上发誓要"打好蓝天保卫战"，还承诺采取进一步的措施，减少煤炭的使用。</p>
<p>But even if Chinese officials push forward with ambitious plans to cut emissions, they may struggle to offset the effects of climate change, the findings suggest.</p>	<p>但这些发现显示，即使中国官员努力推进雄心勃勃的减排计划，恐怕也难以抵消气候变化的影响。</p>

<p>Ms. Liao's study, which examined data on pollution in Beijing from 2009 to 2016, predicted that weather conditions associated with severe smog would become increasingly common in coming decades. The study did not account for possible reductions in carbon emissions under the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change.</p>	<p>廖宏的研究仔细分析了北京自 2009 年至 2016 年的污染数据，之后预测与严重雾霾有关的天气情况有可能在未来几十年里变得越来越普遍。这项研究没有考虑在 2015 年签署的有关气候变化的巴黎协议(Paris Agreement)之下有可能出现的碳排放减少。</p>
<p>Scientists point to the so-called airpocalypse that fell on Beijing in January 2013 as an example of the effects of climate change on smog.</p>	<p>科学家们把北京 2013 年 1 月出现的所谓“空气末日”(airpocalypse)现象当作气候变化对雾霾产生影响的一个例证。</p>
<p>During that episode, Beijing and dozens of other cities in northern China were shrouded in toxic haze for days. Despite emergency measures to cut emissions, the concentration of PM2.5, particles of a size that can penetrate the bloodstream, remained dangerously high.</p>	<p>在那段时间，北京等几十个华北城市被笼罩在有毒的雾霾之中数天。尽管政府采取了紧急措施削减排放，但可以渗透到血液中的微小粒子 PM2.5 的浓度依然高到十分危险的程度。</p>
<p>Researchers now attribute the resilience of smog during that period to unusually stagnant air conditions brought on by climate change. The air was the stillest in three decades during the heavy particulate pollution in 2013, according to a study published this month in the journal Science Advances.</p>	<p>现在，研究人员将那段时间雾霾难以消除的情况归因于由气候变化引起的非同寻常的不流动空气状况。本月发表在《科学前沿》(Science Advances)杂志上的一项研究显示，2013 年高浓度颗粒污染期间的空气是过去三十年里流动性最差的时期。</p>
<p>The study found that the melting of ice in the Arctic, combined with increased snowfall in Siberia, contributed to changes in wind patterns across Asia that winter that failed to clear the air over northern China.</p>	<p>这项研究发现，北极冰川融化和西伯利亚降雪增加，导致那年冬天整个亚洲的风向规律发生改变，因此没能净化华北上空的空气。</p>
<p>Yuhang Wang, an atmospheric scientist at Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta who was a co-author of the study, said the results suggested that Chinese officials would have an especially difficult time curbing air pollution in the winter, when weather conditions are most conducive to smog and more coal is burned for heating. The Ministry of Environmental Protection pledged this month</p>	<p>这项研究的联合作者、位于亚特兰大的佐治亚理工学院(Georgia Institute of Technology)的大气科学家王宇航表示，这些研究结果表明，中国官员在冬天遏制空气污染将会尤其困难，因为那个季节的气象条件最易造成雾霾，而且由于要烧暖气，那个时段的煤炭燃烧量也会更大。中国环境保护部本月开始实施更严格的政策，以便对冬季的空气污染进行控制。北京将在 2022 年举办冬季奥运会。</p>

<p>to put in place stricter policies to curb winter air pollution. Beijing is set to host the Winter Olympics in 2022.</p>	
<p>"In the long run, emission reductions of both pollutants and greenhouse gases are needed to mitigate the winter haze problem," Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>"从长远看，为了减轻冬季的雾霾问题，需要同时减少污染物和温室气体排放，"王宇航说。</p>
<p>The effect of climate change on air pollution might extend beyond China. In a study last year, for example, Mr. Wang found that warmer and drier conditions might lead to longer stretches of ozone pollution in parts of the southeastern United States. (Previous studies have also shown a link between climate change and ozone pollution.)</p>	<p>气候变化对空气污染的影响或许延伸到了中国之外。比如，王宇航在他去年进行的一项研究中发现，更暖和、更干燥的空气可能是美国东南部一些地区出现更长时间臭氧污染的原因。（之前的几项研究也显示气候变化和臭氧污染之间存在关联。）</p>
<p>The Chinese government has emerged as one of the leading voices on fighting climate change. As the Trump administration hints that it might move away from international efforts to cut emissions, environmentalists are looking to China, the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, to play a leading role in curbing the use of fossil fuels.</p>	<p>中国政府已经逐渐成为对抗气候变化的主要角色之一。随着特朗普政府暗示它可能会从减排的国际努力中退出，环保人士将目光投向世界最大的温室气体排放国中国，期待它在控制化石燃料使用方面承担起领导角色。</p>
<p>The government has pledged to go more aggressively after polluters and to cut excess production in heavy industry. Already, some progress has been made, with particulate pollution falling nearly 10 percent in the Beijing area over the past three winters, according to government statistics.</p>	<p>该国政府已经承诺，要更积极地打击制造污染的源头，削减重工业领域的过剩产能，而且已经取得了一些进步——政府数据显示，在过去的三个冬天里，北京地区的颗粒物污染水平已经降低近10%。</p>
<p>But many cities, especially in the north, continue to experience severe bouts of smog, resulting in school closures, traffic accidents and increases in hospital visits. Enforcement of environmental laws remains lax, and steel capacity actually rose last year, contributing to a surge in</p>	<p>但这里的许多城市——尤其是北方城市——仍然在经历一轮轮严重的雾霾天气，它们导致学校停课，引发交通事故，也使医院就诊人数增加。绿色和平的一份报告发现，中国的环境法执法情况依然不够严格，而且该国去年的钢铁产能实际上有所增加，这大致空气污染情况激增。</p>

<p>air pollution, a Greenpeace report found.</p>	
<p>The growing body of research on the links between climate change and air pollution might serve as a rallying cry for China to take a more aggressive role in cutting greenhouse gas emissions. But it could also give the government another excuse for the country's pollution problems, analysts said.</p>	<p>不断增加的有关气候变化与空气污染的研究,可能成为促使中国在减少温室气体排放方面扮演更积极角色的集结号。但分析人士表示,它也会给中国政府提供另一个为本国的污染问题辩解的理由。</p>
<p>"In light of growing local protests against poor air quality, linking this issue with climate conditions outside of China underscores the fact that the pollution problem has international sources in addition to local," said Marc Lanteigne, a senior lecturer on Chinese defense and security issues at Massey University in New Zealand.</p>	<p>"鉴于当地对恶劣空气质量的抗议日益增加,将这个问题与外界的气候条件联系起来可以突显这样一个事实,即出现污染问题除了本地的根源,也存在国际的原因,"新西兰梅西大学(Massey University)研究中国国防与安全问题的 高级讲师兰马克(Marc Lanteigne)说。</p>
<p>Environmentalists said the role of climate change in exacerbating smog was an important finding. But they underlined the need for local governments to do more to reduce emissions.</p>	<p>环保人士表示,气候变化在加剧雾霾问题方面所起到的作用是一个重要的发现。但他们强调当地政府需要做更多努力来减少排放。</p>
<p>"It won't change the overall conclusion that air pollutant emission is the direct and interior cause for this air pollution problem," Dong Liansai, a climate and energy advocate at Greenpeace in Beijing, wrote in an email. "Much more action is required."</p>	<p>"它不会改变这样一个总体结论,即空气污染物排放是导致空气污染问题的直接原因和内在原因,"绿色和平北京分部的气候与能源倡导人士董连赛在一封邮件中写道。"需要采取大得多的行动。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/china-air-pollution-smog-climate-change</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/china-air-pollution-smog-climate-change</p>
<p>Bao Bao, an American-Born Panda, Steps Out in China</p>	<p>窝窝头和四川口音,熊猫"宝宝"的中国新生活</p>
<p>CHENGDU, China — Strange food. Unintelligible natives. These are just some of the things that Bao Bao, the 3-year-old panda from the National Zoo in Washington, has grappled with since moving to China last month. But the culture shock is fading, her handlers say, as she</p>	<p>中国成都——奇怪的食物。听不懂的本地话。3岁大熊猫"宝宝"上个月从华盛顿国家动物园回到中国后,需要努力克服的麻烦不仅仅是这些。但她的饲养员表示,当她开始习惯居住在祖祖辈辈繁衍的这片土地上时,文化的冲击将会消失。</p>

settles into the land of her ancestors.	
On Friday, after 30 days of quarantine, Bao Bao made her first public appearance at the Dujiangyan base of the China Conservation and Research Center for the Giant Panda in Sichuan Province.	周五，在检疫隔离 30 天后，“宝宝”首次在中国四川的大熊猫保护研究中心都江堰基地公开露面。
Bao Bao’s new life in China has been not easy, according to Tang Cheng, one of her keepers during her quarantine. Over the past month, she has had to learn Mandarin with a Sichuan accent and get used to the local fare – including wowotou, or steamed cornbread buns, in place of the biscuits she was used to.	据报道，“宝宝”在检疫隔离期间的饲养员唐诚说，“宝宝”在中国的新生活并不容易。在过去一个月里，她不得不学习带四川口音的普通话，习惯当地的食物——包括窝窝头，一种蒸熟的玉米面包，而不是她习惯吃的饼干。
By now, Bao Bao can understand some commands in Chinese, including “stand up” and “sit down,” Mr. Tang said.	唐诚说，现在“宝宝”可以听懂一些中文命令了，包括“站起来”和“坐下来”。
Mr. Tang was selected to work with Bao Bao in part because he speaks English as well as Chinese, an important skill to help haigui, or overseas returned, pandas to adapt to their new homes.	唐诚被安排照顾“宝宝”，部分原因是他能说中英双语，这种能力对帮助海归的大熊猫适应新的家园来说很重要。
At the ceremony on Friday, several United States diplomats and dozens of reporters and other guests were on hand to greet Bao Bao. Although they were clearly excited to see her for the first time, waving their hands and shouting her name to get her attention, Bao Bao seemed unimpressed. She spent most of the time sitting in her outdoor playground, munching on bamboo. From time to time, she would examine the rubber balls and tires hanging near her brick enclosure.	在周五的仪式上，几位美国外交官、几十位记者和其他客人在现场迎接“宝宝”。虽然他们第一次看到她都很高兴，挥着手，喊着她的名字想引起她注意，但“宝宝”对他们爱理不理。她大部分时间都坐在户外的游乐场上，嚼着竹子。还时不时地琢磨着橡胶球，以及挂在砖墙附近的轮胎。
According to Mr. Tang, Bao Bao spent her first few days in China overcoming jet lag and by now has settled into a routine: four to six meals a day, of bamboo, carrots, apples and wowotou. At first she did not like the wowotou and tended to throw it away.	唐诚介绍说，到中国的最初几天里，“宝宝”都是在倒时差，现在已经养成了固定的起居习惯：每天吃四到六餐，有竹子、胡萝卜、苹果和窝窝头。起初她不喜欢窝窝头，爱把它扔开。

<p>By now, though, Mr. Tang said, "she is adapting well to her new environment," and has gained more than four pounds.</p>	<p>但现在，唐诚说：“她适应新环境的能力很强，”已经长了四斤多。</p>
<p>Bao Bao is not the first American-born panda to face the challenges of a new life. In November, when Mei Lun and Mei Huan, the first surviving panda twins to have been born in the United States, at Zoo Atlanta, came to China, the Chinese news media reported that they, too, had difficulties with the local language and food.</p>	<p>“宝宝”不是第一只面对新生活挑战的美国出生的熊猫。中国的新闻媒体报道说，去年11月，在美国境内第一对出生并存活下来的大熊猫双胞胎“美轮”和“美奂”从美国亚特兰大动物园回到中国时，他们也在语言和食物方面遇到了困难。</p>
<p>According to the conservation and research center, 25 pandas have been born abroad since the 1990s, when China set up panda breeding programs in collaboration with 17 zoos in 12 countries. Of these, 18 have survived. By agreement, pandas provided by China are considered loans, and their offspring must be sent to China before their fourth birthday in preparation for breeding.</p>	<p>据这个保护研究中心介绍，自20世纪90年代以来，共有25只熊猫在国外出生，中国在12个国家与17个动物园合作建立了大熊猫育种计划。其中18只存活下来。按照协议，中国提供的大熊猫被视为借出，繁衍的后代必须在四岁前送到中国，为繁殖做准备。</p>
<p>Bao Bao was born on Aug. 23, 2013, to Mei Xiang and Tian Tian, two pandas on loan to the National Zoo. Her older brother, Tai Shan, who was born in 2005 and sent to China in 2010, is now her neighbor at the Dujiangyan base. A younger brother, Bei Bei, was born in 2015 and is still in Washington.</p>	<p>“宝宝”是2013年8月23日出生的，父母是借给华盛顿国家动物园的“添添”和“美香”。她的哥哥“泰山”出生于2005年，在2010年被送回中国，现在成为了她在都江堰基地的邻居。她还有一个弟弟“贝贝”，出生于2015年，目前仍在华盛顿。</p>
<p>A 2016 report by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature put the total number of giant pandas around 2,060. While that is up from the 1,596 counted in a 2000-4 census, the health of the population depends on continued conservation efforts. Each panda has a mission to spread the genes, and Bao Bao is no exception. Once she reaches sexual maturity, around 5 or 6 years old, she will acquire a boyfriend.</p>	<p>国际自然保护联盟(International Union for Conservation of Nature)2016年的一份报告指出，现有大熊猫的总数约为2060只。虽然这比2000~2004年的一次普查结果1596只有所增多，但种群数量的健康有赖于持续的保护工作。每只熊猫都有传播基因的使命，“宝宝”也不例外。一旦达到性成熟期，也就是到五六岁的时候，她就会交男朋友。</p>

<p>"When Bao Bao gets to that age, we will arrange for her to meet many young males," Mr. Tang said, "and their relationship will be based on love."</p>	<p>唐诚说：“当‘宝宝’到了适当年纪，我们会安排她见很多的年轻备选对象，直到找到男朋友，他们的关系将是基于双方的爱的基础上的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/china-panda-bao-bao</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/china-panda-bao-bao</p>
<p>Carrie Lam Wins Vote to Become Hong Kong's Next Leader</p>	<p>No. 2 变 No. 1, 林郑月娥成香港新任特首</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A committee dominated by supporters of the Chinese government chose Carrie Lam as Hong Kong's next leader on Sunday, opting for Beijing's preferred candidate in a move likely to dismay residents who see the city's freedoms as being under threat from China.</p>	<p>香港——周日，一个主要由支持中国政府的人士组成的委员会挑选林郑月娥为香港下任领导人，此举可能会让那些认为香港自由正在受到大陆威胁的居民感到沮丧。林郑月娥是北京青睐的候选人。</p>
<p>Mrs. Lam, a former No. 2 official in the city, received 777 out of 1,163 votes cast to become the next chief executive, as Hong Kong's leader is called. She defeated John Tsang, a former finance secretary who polls indicated was more popular with the public.</p>	<p>上届港府二把手林郑月娥获得了 1163 张选票中的 777 票，当选为香港下任行政长官，即香港领导人。她击败了曾任财政司司长的曾俊华，曾俊华在民意调查中更受公众欢迎。</p>
<p>The leader of this semiautonomous Chinese city of 7.3 million is chosen by just 1,194 electors, most of them business and political figures who have close ties to Beijing.</p>	<p>香港是一个有着 730 万人口的半自治中国城市，该地领导人由一个只有 1194 名选委的选举委员会选举产生，委员会的大多成员是与北京关系密切的商界和政界人物。</p>
<p>In an apparent act of protest, one elector drew a cross on the ballot with check marks, and another wrote an obscenity on it.</p>	<p>一名选委在选票上用钩号画了一个叉，另一名选委在选票上写了脏字，明显是为了抗议。</p>
<p>Hong Kong is guaranteed civil liberties and a high degree of autonomy under the terms of the 1997 handover that returned the city, a former British colony, to Chinese rule — an arrangement known as "one country, two systems." But many believe China has violated that agreement with increasingly open interference in its affairs.</p>	<p>香港曾经是英国殖民地，主权在 1997 年回归了中国，为回归达成的协议保障香港有公民自由和高度自治，也就是“一国两制”。但是，许多人认为大陆在对香港事务进行日益公开的干涉，已经违反了回归协议。</p>
<p>"China promised that Hong Kong people would run Hong Kong, and we would have a high degree of autonomy," said Mabel Yau, 52, one of</p>	<p>"中国承诺让港人治港，承诺我们将享有高度自治，"52 岁的梅布尔·邱(Mabel Yau)说，她是在选举委员会投票场所外抗议的数百人之一。"今天，由只有</p>

hundreds of protesters outside the voting site. "Today, only 1,200 people are representing us in electing the chief executive; is it fair?"	1200 人的委员会代表我们来选举行政长官。这公平吗？”
Such concerns are unlikely to be eased by the choice of Mrs. Lam, who was a loyal deputy to Leung Chun-ying, the unpopular departing chief executive.	让林郑月娥当特首的选择不太可能会减轻这种担忧，林郑月娥是即将离任且不得人心的行政长官梁振英的忠实副手。
In a speech after the vote, Mrs. Lam vowed to prioritize mending social rifts. "Hong Kong, our home, is suffering from quite a lot of divisiveness," she said. During her campaign, she added, "I heard so much more from peoples' hearts and learned and experienced many new things as well as different angles to things. I see my shortcomings and understand that I must put in more efforts."	在计票结果出来后的胜选感言中，林郑月娥发誓，要把弥合社会裂痕作为首要工作。她说，“香港、我们共同的家，今日存在颇严重的撕裂和积累了很多郁结。”她还说，“在选举过程中，我听到很多人的心声，学了、体会了很多新的事物和对事物的不同角度。我看到自己的不足，明白必须要加把劲。”
Mrs. Lam led the failed effort to overhaul the city's election process according to Beijing's wishes, which prompted the so-called Umbrella Movement protests that shut down parts of the city for months in 2014.	林郑月娥曾试图根据北京的愿望，改革香港的选举程序，但未成功。北京的选举方案引发了名为“雨伞运动”的 2014 年的抗议活动，导致香港部分地区停摆了好几个月。
"When the No. 2 official becomes the No. 1, there isn't going to be much change," said Joshua Wong, one of the leaders of those protests. " 'One country, two systems' is going down the drain, and our high degree of autonomy will exist in name only," Mr. Wong said.	“只是政府 No. 2 变成 No. 1，不会有太大的改变，”抗议活动的领袖之一黄之锋说。“一国两制只会走下坡，而高度自治也只是名存实亡。”
The protests in 2014 were a response to Beijing's plan to let Hong Kong choose the chief executive this year by direct popular vote. Under that plan, China would have screened the candidates — a restriction that made the so-called reform a sham, in the view of the student-led protesters who occupied the streets for months.	2014 年的抗议活动是对北京提出的选举方案的回应，该方案是为了让香港人今年用直接投票的方式选举行政长官。根据北京的方案，中央政府会对候选人进行筛选。在以学生为主的抗议者眼里，这个限制使得所谓的改革形同虚设，抗议者占领了香港街道数月之久。
The local legislature rejected the proposal, meaning that a small committee again chose the city's leader this year. But pro-democracy	当地立法机构否决了北京的方案，意味着今年的特首选举仍旧在一个小委员会中进行。但亲民主政治人士表示他们并不后悔，认为北京的方案会赋予行

<p>politicians have said they have no regrets, arguing that the plan would have bolstered Beijing's grip on Hong Kong by giving the chief executive a false public mandate.</p>	<p>政长官一种假的经选举而获得的授权，从而加强北京对香港的控制。</p>
<p>Since the Umbrella Movement protests, young people in particular have become even more resentful of the Chinese government, calling in growing numbers for Hong Kong's self-determination and even independence from China. In the first major legislative elections after the protests, voters turned out in record number and elected for the first time two young, openly pro-independence politicians.</p>	<p>自从“雨伞运动”抗议活动以来，一些人对中央政府越来越不满，尤其是年轻人，对香港自决、甚至从中国独立出去的呼声也越来越高。在抗议活动之后的第一次立法会议员大选中，参加投票的选民人数创下历史新高，并首次把两名公开支持独立的年轻政治人士选进了立法会。</p>
<p>But in November, Beijing took the extraordinary step of intervening in a Hong Kong court case to prevent them from taking their seats, after they pledged allegiance to the "Hong Kong nation" during their swearing-in ceremony and inserted an anti-China snub into their oaths of office.</p>	<p>但去年 11 月，北京采取罕见做法，对香港一个法庭的案件进行干预，阻止了这两名政治人士在香港立法会就职，这之前，他们在宣誓就职仪式上承诺效忠“香港民族”，还在自己的誓词中添加了辱华言论。</p>
<p>Fears of increasing interference from Beijing were also worsened when a bookseller and, later, a billionaire businessman disappeared from Hong Kong, later to re-emerge in police custody in mainland China. Such developments have alarmed many residents, but others are loyal to China and regard pro-democracy activists as a disruptive force.</p>	<p>香港书商失踪、以及那之后一名亿万富翁商人从香港消失，而后来这些人都在中国大陆以被警方拘留的形式再次出现的事件，都让人们在北京干扰香港事务的担心进一步加剧。虽然这些发展令许多香港居民震惊，但其他忠于大陆的港人则把亲民主活动人士视为一种破坏力量。</p>
<p>Mrs. Lam, who will take office on July 1 as the first female chief executive in Hong Kong history,, will have to manage not only the city's political turmoil but a rapidly aging population, low social mobility, slowing economic growth and one of the largest wealth gaps in the world.</p>	<p>林郑月娥将于 7 月 1 日上任，成为香港历史上首位女行政长官，她不仅要对付香港的政治动荡，还要处理一系列的其他问题，包括人口迅速老化、社会流动性下降、经济增长放缓，以及世界上贫富差距最大的地方之一的社会矛盾。</p>
<p>Hong Kong's housing is routinely ranked as even more unaffordable</p>	<p>香港房价经常登上令人买不起的榜单，比伦敦和纽约的还糟糕，部分原因来</p>

<p>than London's and New York's, in part because of relentless demand from wealthy buyers in mainland China. Despite cooling measures enacted by the current government, average housing prices are at a record high, having more than doubled from a decade ago and far outpaced income growth.</p>	<p>自中国大陆富裕买家的持续强烈的需求。尽管现任政府制定了一些限制房价的措施，但平均房价仍不断创下历史新高，比十年前翻了一番，远高于收入的增长。</p>
<p>Such economic grievances have fed calls for greater public participation in elections, though no change in that area is likely to occur quickly under the new administration. Mrs. Lam has said she will not rush to restart talks on reforming the electoral process, citing a need to avoid confrontation.</p>	<p>虽然经济上的不满已引发人们对更多的公众参与选举的呼声，但在新任政府之下，在这方面很快发生变化的可能性不大。林郑月娥表示，出于避免发生对抗的必要，她不会急于重新开始讨论选举改革的问题。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/hong-kong-election-carrie-lam-chief-executive</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/hong-kong-election-carrie-lam-chief-executive</p>
<p>Missing Taiwanese Man May Be in Chinese Custody, Some Fear</p>	<p>台湾人权人士失踪，疑为中国当局羁押</p>
<p>TAIPEI, Taiwan — The disappearance of a Taiwanese activist for human rights and democratic causes has raised fears here that he may have been detained by the Chinese authorities.</p>	<p>台湾台北——台湾一名人权和民主活动人士的失踪，在这里引起了可能已遭中国当局拘押的担忧。</p>
<p>The man, Lee Ming-cheh, has not been heard from since last Sunday morning, when he boarded a flight from Taipei to Macau, according to friends and relatives. A friend went to the airport in Macau to meet him, but he never emerged from the arrivals gate, said Cheng Shiow-jiuan, the director of Taipei Wenshan Community College, where Mr. Lee is a manager.</p>	<p>据他的朋友和亲人称，名为李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)的这名男子自从上周日上午登上从台北飞往澳门的航班后，便没有了消息。李明哲担任管理人员的台北市文山社区大学校长郑秀娟(Cheng Shiow-jiuan)说，一个朋友去澳门的机场接李明哲，但一直未看到他从抵达口出来。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee had crossed from Macau into mainland China on Sunday, but his whereabouts have been a mystery since then, Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, a cabinet-level agency that deals with China-related</p>	<p>台湾负责处理大陆事务的内阁级别机构大陆委员会最近几天称，李明哲周日从澳门过境进入中国大陆，但自那以后，他的下落成谜。</p>

issues, said in recent days.	
China has issued no statements about Mr. Lee.	大陆尚未发布有关李明哲的通告。
“The fact that Lee Ming-cheh has gone missing once again raises serious questions about the safety of people working with civil society in China,” Nicholas Bequelin, Amnesty International’s East Asia director, said in a statement on Friday.	“李明哲失踪的事实，让那些和中国公民社会合作者的安危再度受到质疑，”国际特赦组织东亚区主任林伟(Nicholas Bequelin)周五在一份声明中说。
Macau, like nearby Hong Kong, is a semiautonomous Chinese territory responsible for administering its own borders and immigration. But the unprecedented spiriting away of five Hong Kong publishers to mainland China, as well as the apparent seizure of a Chinese billionaire from his serviced apartment in Hong Kong more recently, have raised concerns that China’s government no longer respects those borders.	和附近的香港一样，澳门也是中国的一个半自治地区，拥有自行管理边境和移民事务的权力。但五名香港出版商史无前例地被偷偷带去中国内地，以及前不久一名中国富翁从香港的酒店公寓被带走一事，引发了对中国政府不再尊重这些边境的担忧。
Chiu Chiu-cheng, a spokesman for the Mainland Affairs Council, noted at a news conference on Thursday that a strict law regulating the activities of foreign nongovernmental organizations in China went into effect this year. That may have increased risks for Taiwanese people engaging with mainland Chinese involved in civil society, Mr. Chiu said.	陆委会发言人邱垂正(Chiu Chiu-cheng)在周四的新闻发布会上指出，一部管理外国非政府组织在华活动的严格法律已于今年生效。邱垂正称，这也许增加了台湾人和参与公民社会事务的大陆人士交往的风险。
Ms. Cheng, the director of the community college, said on Saturday that Mr. Lee had not been directly involved with civil society work in mainland China.	文山社区大学校长郑秀娟周六表示，李明哲并未直接参与大陆的公民社会工作。
But she said his wife, Lee Ching-yu, had told her that he had weekly chats on Chinese social media about “some of Taiwan’s experiences with democracy and transitional justice” with mainland friends who wanted China to move in a direction similar to Taiwan’s.	但她说，李明哲之妻李净瑜(Lee Ching-yu)告诉她，李明哲每周都会在中文社交媒体上和希望大陆朝着与台湾类似的方向发展的大陆朋友聊天，讨论“台湾的一些民主和转型正义经验”。
Such discussions are dangerous in China, where state surveillance of	这种讨论在中国颇为危险，因为国家对互联网的监视无处不在，批评执政的

the internet is pervasive and comments critical of the ruling Communist Party can draw swift punishment.	共产党的言论可能会迅速招致惩罚。
Mr. Lee met with some of those friends during visits to the mainland about once a year, Ms. Cheng said.	郑秀娟说，李明哲在大约一年去一次大陆的时候，见过其中部分朋友。
"It's not any kind of formal activity; it's just catching up with friends," she said. She added that he also delivered donated Taiwanese books to the family of imprisoned rights lawyers in China and had planned to seek medical advice for a relative during this month's trip.	"不是任何形式的正式活动，只是和友人叙叙旧，"她说。她又补充，自己也给大陆被关押人权律师的家人寄过台湾的赠书，本计划在本月去大陆期间，替一个亲戚寻求医疗建议。
Ms. Lee was unavailable for comment on Saturday.	记者周六无法联系到李净瑜予以置评。
Beijing views self-governed, democratic Taiwan as a renegade province that must eventually be reunited with China — by force if necessary. Some Taiwanese news outlets have speculated that Mr. Lee's disappearance could be retribution for the arrest this month of a Chinese national accused of espionage.	北京认为实行自治和民主的台湾是一个脱离的省份，最终必须与大陆统一——必要时可使用武力。台湾的一些新闻机构怀疑，李明哲的失踪可能是本月一名被控从事间谍活动的大陆人被捕一事的报复。
Mr. Lee has long been active in pro-democratic and human rights causes. Ms. Cheng described him as a dedicated manager who had made a deep impression on others since joining the community college's planning department in February 2016.	李明哲长期积极参与亲民主和人权事业。郑秀娟称他是一个具有奉献精神的管理人员，自2016年2月加入文山社区大学，负责课程规划工作以来，给其他人留下了深刻的印象。
Eeling Chiu, secretary of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, said on Friday that Mr. Lee's disappearance was the first case of a Taiwanese worker for a nongovernmental organization going missing after entering China.	台湾人权促进会秘书长邱伊翎(Eeling Chiu)在周五表示，这是第一起台湾非政府组织工作人员在进入大陆后失踪的事件。
Mr. Lee does not work for the association, but he has done volunteer work for an umbrella organization to which it belongs, called Covenants Watch.	李明哲不为人权促进会工作，但他为该组织所属的综合性组织人权公约施行监督联盟(Covenants Watch)提供过志愿服务。

<p>Ms. Chiu called on the Chinese government to release images of Mr. Lee as he passed through customs to prove that he had not been detained at the border.</p>	<p>邱伊翎呼吁中国政府公布李明哲过海关时的画面，以证明他未在通关时被拘押。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/taiwan-lee-ming-cheh-missing-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170327/taiwan-lee-ming-cheh-missing-china</p>
<p>Hong Kong Democracy Advocates Face Charges Over 2014 Protests</p>	<p>香港警方将起诉“占中三子”等9人</p>
<p>HONG KONG—Several organizers of the 2014 pro-democracy protests in Hong Kong said they were notified by the police on Monday that they would face criminal charges, raising concerns over a broader crackdown more than two years after the demonstrations for freer elections swept the semiautonomous Chinese territory.</p>	<p>香港——2014年亲民主抗议活动的几位组织者说，警方已在周一通知他们，将对他们提起刑事诉讼。在要求更自由选举的示威席卷了这片半自治的中国领土两年多后，人们担心当局要开始一场更大范围的打压。</p>
<p>The authorities will charge the three early masterminds of the 2014 protests and six other participants, including current and former legislators and two student leaders, according to three of the protesters.</p>	<p>据三名抗议者说，当局将对2014年抗议活动的三名早期策划人、以及包括前立法会议员和两名学生领袖在内的其他六名参与者提起诉讼。</p>
<p>“The charges send a strong message that the authorities are going to create more conflict in the community, that they will continue a hard-line approach,” said Chan Kin-man, a sociology professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong and one of the three founders of the protest group Occupy Central With Love and Peace.</p>	<p>“让爱与和平占领中环”运动的三名发起人之一、香港中文大学社会学教授陈健民说，“这些指控传递给人们的强烈信息表明，当局要在社会上制造更多的冲突，他们将继续采取强硬的手法。”</p>
<p>Mr. Chan said the police telephoned on Monday morning to tell him that he would face one public nuisance charge and two incitement charges. Eason Chung, who was a leader of the Hong Kong Federation of Students and another organizer of the protests, said he would also face a public nuisance charge. The nuisance charge carries a maximum jail sentence of seven years.</p>	<p>陈健民说，警方周一上午打电话通知他，他将面临一项“公众妨碍罪”和两项煽动罪的起诉。另一名抗议活动组织者、曾任香港学生联合会领导的钟耀华说，他也面临公众妨碍罪的起诉。该罪最高可判七年有期徒刑。</p>

<p>The police did not immediately confirm the charges. Normally, they do so only after suspects are brought in to hear the charges in person.</p>	<p>警方没有马上对这些指控予以证实。通常情况下，只是在嫌疑人被带上法庭亲身听取指控后，警方才会予以确认。</p>
<p>It was unclear why the police waited so long to bring charges, but Mr. Chan said that the current Hong Kong government, led by the unpopular chief executive Leung Chung-ying, had waited until Beijing's preferred candidate, Carrie Lam, was selected to succeed him. Bringing charges earlier might have hurt her campaign, he said, because she was a loyal deputy to Mr. Leung.</p>	<p>虽然目前尚不清楚警方为何等了这么长时间才提起诉讼，但陈健民表示，不得人心的行政长官梁振英领导的本届香港政府一直在等待着，等北京中意的候选人林郑月娥被挑选为其继任者之后，再采取行动。陈健民说，更早地提起诉讼可能会有损于她的竞选活动，因为她曾是梁振英的忠实副手。</p>
<p>Over 900 people were arrested during the protests in 2014, also known as the Umbrella Revolution. Among them, 81 have been convicted of various offenses as of January, according to the Hong Kong Department of Justice.</p>	<p>2014 年的抗议活动也被称为“雨伞革命”，其间有 900 多人被逮捕。据香港律政司发布的信息，被逮捕的人中已有 81 人被以各种指控定罪。</p>
<p>The charges came one day after a pro-Beijing committee chose Mrs. Lam, who in 2014 had tried but failed to defuse the protests in a televised debate with student representatives, including Mr. Chung. The protests paralyzed multiple parts of the city for nearly three months.</p>	<p>就在这些起诉出现的一天前，一个亲北京的委员会挑选林郑月娥为下任特首，她曾在 2014 年的一场电视直播对话会上试图劝说包括钟耀华在内的学生代表不要抗议，但未能成功。抗议活动让香港的多个地区瘫痪了近三个月。</p>
<p>"This is clearly an act of political revenge," said Raphael Wong, vice chairman of a pro-democracy party, the League of Social Democrats, who also faces a public nuisance charge. "We're not afraid, and we will fight on for a genuine universal suffrage."</p>	<p>"这显然是一种政治报复行为，"亲民主党派社会民主连线的副主席黄浩铭说，他也面临公众妨碍罪的起诉。"我们不害怕，我们将为争取真正的普选继续奋斗。"</p>
<p>Mrs. Lam, who vowed after the vote on Sunday to mend the divisions in Hong Kong society, said on Monday that she did not know about and was not responsible for the prosecutions. But she added: "Mending social rifts doesn't mean compromising on rule of law."</p>	<p>周日，林郑月娥在当选后曾发誓要弥合香港社会的裂痕，她在周一表示对起诉不知情，并表示那不是她的责任。但她补充说："修补社会撕裂不等于在法治方面作出妥协。"</p>
<p>In 2014 and 2015, Mrs. Lam led a task force to push through a</p>	<p>林郑月娥曾在 2014 年和 2015 年领导过一个负责推动北京支持的普选方案</p>

<p>Beijing-backed proposal to enable the direct popular election of the city's leader but with strict limitations on the choice of candidates. Protesters argued that such a system would only bolster Beijing's grip on the former British colony by giving the chief executive undeserved legitimacy.</p>	<p>的专责小组，该方案让香港市民能直接投票选举行政长官，但对谁能成为候选人有严格的限制。抗议者认为，那种普选只会让行政长官得到不该有的合法性，从而加强北京对这个英国前殖民地的控制。</p>
<p>The charges would be the first against the three founders of the Occupy Central campaign, which later joined forces with student protesters who were engaged in a weeklong boycott of classes. The three Occupy leaders, Mr. Chan, Benny Tai and Chu Yiu-ming, turned themselves in to the police two months into the protests but had not been charged with any crime until Monday.</p>	<p>这些指控是对占中运动三位创始人的首次起诉，该运动后来与参加当时已经开始的一周罢课抗议的学生联合了起来。占中运动的三名领袖陈健民、戴耀廷和朱耀明在运动开始两个月后，向警方投案自首，但他们直到周一才受到起诉。</p>
<p>Reports of the charges have been celebrated by pro-Beijing groups as overdue justice, but they risk raising tensions in a city where young political leaders are already planning another large demonstration in a few months. The protests will be timed with the expected visit of President Xi Jinping of China on July 1, the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's return to Chinese rule, according to Joshua Wong, the secretary general of Demisisto, as part of a response to Mrs. Lam's election.</p>	<p>亲北京的团体把起诉的消息作为迟到的正义来庆贺，但起诉也冒下了让香港紧张气氛升级的风险，这里的一些年轻政治领导人已在策划几个月后的又一次大型示威活动。据香港众志(Demisisto)的秘书长黄之锋介绍，新抗议活动的原定在7月1日，届时，中国国家主席习近平预计将前来庆祝香港回归中国20周年，抗议活动也是对林郑月娥当选的回应的一部分。</p>
<p>"Lam's victory, despite her lack of representation and popular support, reflects the Chinese Communist Party's complete control over Hong Kong's electoral process and its serious intrusion of Hong Kong's autonomy," the party said in a statement on Sunday. "It is our hope that those who have previously fought, and continue to fight, for fair political representation in Hong Kong will not lose momentum over the next half-decade as a consequence."</p>	<p>"林郑月娥的当选尽管缺乏代表性和公众支持，却充分反映了中共完全操控香港选举过程、严重干预香港自治的做法，"香港众志在周日发表的声明中说。"我们衷心希望，所有曾经和现在正为香港争取平等参与政治权利的朋友，未来五年不要灰心丧志。"</p>

Mr. Wong and two other student protest leaders, Nathan Law and Alex Chow, were previously found guilty of unlawful assembly or inciting people to take part in an unlawful assembly preceding the 79 days of street occupation in 2014.	黄之锋和另外两名抗议活动学生领袖罗冠聪和周永康，已在此前被判犯有煽动他人参与非法集会罪，法院认为他们引发了持续 79 天的街头抗议。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170328/hong-kong-umbrella-democracy-charges	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170328/hong-kong-umbrella-democracy-charges
Postcard From China: Secret Video of a Women's Rights Demonstration	100 年后，她们只能秘密游行纪念三八妇女节
Times Insider delivers behind-the-scenes insights from The New York Times. In our Postcards series, Times reporters share on-the-ground observations about the places where they live.	“时报内情”(Times Insider)专栏为读者呈现来自《纽约时报》的幕后故事。在我们的“明信片”(Postcards)系列中，时报记者分享他们对生活之地的实地观察。
BEIJING — The video says so much: a lone demonstration, shot under conditions of secrecy, to mark International Women's Day in China.	北京——这段视频意涵深刻，它通过秘密拍摄的方式，记录了中国唯一一个纪念国际三八妇女节的示威活动。
Made with a sense of both fun and history, it shows a group of contemporary Chinese women dressed in the traditional gowns of female students in 1924, the first year the day was marked in China, the participants say.	拍摄这段视频既是为了兴趣，也是出于一种历史感。视频中是一群身穿 1924 年传统女学生装的当代中国女性，参与拍摄的人说，那年中国首次庆祝了国际妇女节。
It also says much that, 93 years later, the video and the demonstration had to take place on March 6, two days before the official event, to protect the women from the risk of detention.	93 年后，为了保护参与示威的女性免受拘留风险，视频拍摄以及示威活动不得不在妇女节两天前的 3 月 6 日举行，这本身就意味深长。
In China, we're always ahead — 12 or 13 hours ahead of New York, to be precise. So a request from editors for contributions to a global story about women's day on the day itself promised to be a rush job.	中国所在的时区比纽约要早 12 到 13 个小时。所以，时报编辑部让我们参与妇女节当天全球报道的要求来得有点急促。
The rush wasn't the problem. Reporting is often last minute. The real problem was that I hadn't heard of anything, and for good reason.	急促并不是问题。新闻报道常常要赶时间。真正的问题在于，我并未听到会有什么行动，而这并不难理解。
Feminist activism blossomed here as recently as 2015, but today it is in	这里的女权主义行动直到最近的 2015 年仍颇为活跃，但如今却进入了冷藏

<p>a deep freeze, placed there by a Communist Party government that says it supports women’s rights yet is determined to enact a patriarchal, Confucian-inspired vision of “harmony” that is intolerant of dissent.</p>	<p>状态，这个共产党政府口头上对妇女的权利表示支持，却坚决把一种容不得异议、源于儒家思想的父权制的“和谐”版本强加给社会。</p>
<p>Second, reporting in China isn’t quite like reporting anywhere else in the world, though two of its hallmarks — opacity and control — exist elsewhere, too. Here, you need deep contacts and good language skills — including the ability to read Chinese — to penetrate a society where so much happens in secret. Patience, subtlety, and the humility to know that you can’t always get what you want immediately, help.</p>	<p>再说，在中国做报道不像在世界其他地方那样，虽然中国的两个特点——不透明和控制——也存在于世界其他地方。在中国，你需要有深层的联系和良好的语言技能，包括阅读中文的能力，才能深入到这个许多事情都在秘密中发生的社会里。耐心、敏锐和谦卑——知道你并不总是能够马上得到你所要东西，对报道会有所帮助。</p>
<p>China has the most extensive and sophisticated internet censorship system in the world. It focuses not on the expression of discontent but on quashing every sign of collective action that could produce social mobilization, researchers at Harvard University say.</p>	<p>中国有着世界上最广泛、最复杂的网络审查制度。哈佛大学的研究人员称，这个制度侧重的不是不满情绪的表达，而是消灭一切可能会起到社会动员效果的集体行动迹象。</p>
<p>And with the high-profile detentions in 2015 of several feminists on the eve of International Women’s Day that year for their plans to distribute leaflets on public transportation warning about gropers, the authorities signaled that they see feminism as a force for collective action. The movement taps widespread anger at enduring abuse and discrimination.</p>	<p>2015年妇女节前夕，几名女权主义者因计划在公共交通工具上发放传单，告诫民众提防“咸猪手”而遭拘押，引起外界广泛关注；当局发出的信号是，他们认为女权主义是一股会引发集体行动的力量。该运动利用了民众对持续的摧残和歧视的普遍愤怒。</p>
<p>Last last year, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned me away from reporting on the feminists, saying, elliptically, that I must “obey the police.” (I do. I am less likely to obey unidentified men in civilian clothes who physically intimidate me but refuse to say who they are. That is what had happened in April, in the incident to which they were referring, as I waited with another reporter outside the detention center</p>	<p>去年年底，中国外交部警告我不要报道女权主义者，隐晦地说我必须“服从警察”。（我当然服从。我不太可能服从那些身份不明、身着便装、动手动脚地恐吓我却不愿说出自己是谁的人。这种事就发生在去年4月和上述几名女权主义者有关的那次事件中。当时，我正和另一名记者等在其中五人被关押数周的拘留所外面。后来，我听到她们一年的保释附加条件被解除。）</p>

where five of the women had been held for weeks, to hear that their year-long bail conditions had been lifted.)	
Some government departments didn't like feminists who "organized," said a ministry employee, in a one-on-one meeting that was devised to communicate a message from the government.	外交部的一名工作人员在一次一对一的碰面中说，一些政府机构不喜欢“组织起来的”女权主义者。安排那次碰面的目的是传达政府的讯息。
By now, intimidation of independent feminist activity is routine. Last November a small group of women abandoned a plan to walk in public wearing bruise-like makeup to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, after warnings from security officials.	但现在，恐吓独立女权主义活动已经成了常态。去年11月，在遭到安全官员的警告后，一小群女性放弃了通过化妆成像有瘀伤的样子在公共场合走动，来庆祝“消除对妇女的暴力行为国际日”(International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women)的计划。
So like a flock of birds sensing danger, Chinese feminists have taken off, leaving Beijing for provincial cities or other countries, while those who have stayed have kept a low profile.	于是，像感觉到了危险的鸟群一样，中国女权主义者纷纷离开北京，前往其他省的城市或其他国家，留下来的人则保持低调。
This year on March 8 there were no independent street demonstrations, enactments of glass ceilings or strikes here, as there were in dozens of countries. The Times's story did not have input from the vast, party-run mainland of China, home to about one in six women in the world.	今年的3月8日，中国不同于其他几十个国家。这里没有独立的街头示威，没有针对“玻璃天花板”问题的行动，也没有罢工。时报那篇报道中没有与广袤的、由党控制的中国大陆有关的内容，这里生活着全世界大约六分之一的女性。
Yet shortly after the story ran, I found what I was looking for, and now I can fill in that missing part of the report. It would go something like this:	但那篇报道刊出后不久，我就发现了自己当时要找的内容。现在，我可以把那篇报道缺失的部分写出来。它大概会是这样的：
On March 6, in a rare public demonstration, a group of Chinese women wearing the long gowns of students in 1924 met in People's Park in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou to commemorate that year, when International Women's Day was first marked by Chinese feminists.	3月6日，一群中国女性罕见地举行公开示威。她们身穿1924年的学生装，在中国南方城市广州的人民公园里集合，纪念1924年中国女权主义者首次庆祝国际妇女节。
Holding small pink banners, they discreetly chanted slogans: "We won't	她们举着粉色的小横幅，谨小慎微地喊着“女权路不停步”和“一百年前她们都

<p>retreat on the feminist road!" and "A hundred years ago they were awake, today you're all asleep!"</p>	<p>醒了，一百年后你们还睡着”的口号。</p>
<p>Yet despite the deliberately low-key nature of the event, which the women said they held two days early to avoid the risk of detention, security guards repeatedly chased them away, saying that banners were not permitted in the park and that their dress was "strange," said Jian Hu, a pseudonym given by one member of the group who asked that her real name not be used, for fear of detention.</p>	<p>她们说，提前两天举行活动是为了避免被拘押的风险。尽管这次活动刻意保持低调，但一个因为害怕被抓而要求不具真名、化名为“鉴湖”的成员称，保安仍多次驱赶她们，称公园里不允许打横幅，并说她们身着“奇装异服”。</p>
<p>The upshot of an environment where real public, political debate is banned is that the field is open to a paternalistic, state-run version of Women's Day.</p>	<p>一个禁止进行真正公开政治讨论的环境下，其结果就是可以接受家长式的、官方版本的妇女节。</p>
<p>That arrived at my home on March 8 in the shape of a bouquet of flowers and a bar of soap, courtesy of my landlord, which is ultimately the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since we live in a diplomatic compound.</p>	<p>3月8日这一天，它以一束花和一块肥皂的形式来到了我家。礼物来自我的房东，其实就是中国外交部——因为我家住在外交公寓。</p>
<p>A card with a drawing of a delicate female with long, black locks and a pert, upturned nose enjoined me to enjoy "the essence of womanhood" — flowers and soap, I guess.</p>	<p>一张卡片要求我享受“女性的精髓”——我猜就是鲜花和肥皂吧。卡片上画着一名优雅的女子，她的头发又长又黑，有着一个小巧上翘的鼻子。</p>
<p>In Guangzhou, the city government whose employees chased away the feminists for their "strange clothes" offered free entry to public parks on March 8 to any woman wearing a figure-hugging qipao, a Chinese dress. The feminists' practical gowns were too loose and did not qualify, Ms. Hu said.</p>	<p>在广州，派工作人员以“奇装异服”为由驱赶女权主义者的市政府规定，3月8日当天，公园对所有穿旗袍的女性免费。旗袍是一种贴身的中式裙装。鉴湖说，她们的学生裙太宽松了，不符合条件。</p>
<p>And Global Times, a media outlet that is part of People's Daily, tweeted this on March 8:</p>	<p>《人民日报》旗下的报纸《环球时报》在3月8日这一天发推说：</p>
<p>This #womensday, let's not forget International Men's Day (Nov 19), a</p>	<p>今天是#妇女节，但我们不要忘记国际男人节（11月19日），那是庆祝我们</p>

time to celebrate our achievements and fight against discrimination	的成就和反对歧视的日子。
The paper did, however, apologize later that day:	但当天晚些时候，该报做出了道歉：
Sorry for our male editor's effort to steal the limelight on Women's Day. We know you hold up more than half sky.	对我们的男编辑想在妇女节这一天抢镜的行为表示道歉。我们知道你们顶起的不止半边天。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170328/postcard-from-china-secret-video-of-a-womens-rights-demonstration	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170328/postcard-from-china-secret-video-of-a-womens-rights-demonstration
On State TV, Chinese Forces Storm a Compound a Lot Like Bin Laden's	模仿猎杀本·拉登？中国在新疆特训反恐武装
BEIJING — The action-packed, prime-time segment on Chinese state-run television featured an elite police force storming a gated desert compound and sprinting toward a white, three-story house.	北京——中国官方电视台在黄金时段播放了一段充满动作情节的短片，其中的一个场面是，精锐武警部队冲进一个位于沙漠地带的封闭院子，跑向一座白色的三层楼房。
To some viewers, that house looked familiar.	对一些观众来说，那个房子看上去有点眼熟。
The structure bore an uncanny resemblance to the compound in Pakistan where United States Navy SEALs killed Osama bin Laden in 2011. Like that house, this one had a wide, flat roof and small windows; the verandas and the outhouses were similar, and even the triangular yard was of the same proportions.	它与巴基斯坦的一个有院子的建筑异常地相似，2011年，正是在那里，美国海军海豹突击队击毙了奥萨马·本·拉登。与那个房子一样，央视画面中的房子也有一个大型平屋顶，窗户也很小，阳台和附属建筑也很相似，就连三角型的院子也具有相同比例。
The news item, broadcast Friday on a China Central Television channel devoted to military affairs, did not mention bin Laden or point out the similarities to the compound in the Pakistani city of Abbottabad where he spent his last years in hiding. But an eagle-eyed fan of the People's Liberation Army noticed, posting a screen shot of the replica on Weibo, the Chinese version of Twitter, along with several photos of the bin Laden compound for comparison.	这段新闻视频是周五在中央电视台的军事频道上播出的，里面没有提及本·拉登，也未指出白房子与位于巴基斯坦城市阿伯塔巴德那个院落的相似之处，本·拉登在生命的最后几年一直躲藏该处。但是，中国人民解放军的一位观察敏锐的粉丝注意到了，并把白房子的一张截图发到了微博上，还附带了几张本·拉登住所的照片，加以比较。微博相当于中文版的Twitter。
"Imitating and then innovating is better than working on your own behind closed doors," one Weibo user said in a comment on the post.	"先模仿再创新，比闭门造车强，"一位微博用户在贴图下面发表的一个评论中说。

<p>The CCTV segment was filmed in Xinjiang, the vast desert region of western China that has occasionally experienced ethnic unrest and attacks on the authorities. Many Uighurs, members of a Muslim, Turkic-speaking group that makes up the majority of Xinjiang's population, resent what they consider Beijing's heavy-handed rule.</p>	<p>央视的这段视频是在新疆拍的，新疆地处中国西部广阔的沙漠地带，那里偶尔会发生民族冲突和袭击当局的事件。占新疆人口多数的维吾尔族是一个讲一种突厥语系语言的民族，其中大多数是穆斯林，对于他们眼中的北京的高压统治，不少维吾尔族人都感到气愤。</p>
<p>China has rapidly expanded its military force in the region, pointing to reports that Uighurs have traveled to Iraq and Syria and are suspected of joining the Islamic State. A think tank based in Washington, New America, said last year that at least 114 Uighurs were believed to have joined the extremist group. But China has not produced evidence connecting Xinjiang's occasional outbreaks of violent unrest in recent years to international terrorism.</p>	<p>中国已经迅速扩大了该地区的军事力量，中国指出，有报道称维吾尔族人曾前往伊拉克和叙利亚，涉嫌加入伊斯兰国。总部位于华盛顿的新美国(New America)智库去年表示，至少有 114 名维吾尔族人被认为加入了该极端主义组织。但中国并未提供证明，表明近年来新疆偶尔爆发的暴力动乱与国际恐怖主义有关。</p>
<p>Last month, armed antiterrorism forces held large rallies in several Xinjiang cities, including the capital, Urumqi. The news segment Friday on counterterrorism training in the region appeared to be a show of force of a different kind.</p>	<p>上个月，反恐武装力量在包括首府乌鲁木齐在内的几个新疆城市大规模集结。周五播放的这段在新疆进行的反恐训练的新闻看来展示的是另一种力量。</p>
<p>The central figure who leads the raid into the bin Laden-like house is Zhang Yue, leader of the Bayingolin special force squadron of the Xinjiang Armed Police Corps. In true propaganda style, the narrator endows Mr. Zhang with a rosy résumé, studded with brave deeds.</p>	<p>带队突袭本·拉登式房子的核心人物，是武警新疆总队巴州支队特勤中队队长张跃。与宣传片常用的手法相符，解说者炫耀了张跃的漂亮简历和英勇事迹。</p>
<p>"After being enlisted for 13 years, he has risen from the ranks to the top of the elite special force," the voice-over says. "It is the routine of this squadron to have intensive training in an unfamiliar environment, so they can calmly handle all kinds of urgent, difficult, dangerous and heavy tasks."</p>	<p>"入伍 13 年来，他从一名普通战士成长为特战尖兵。"画外音解释说，"在这样的陌生地域进行高强度化的实战训练，是这个中队的常规科目，目的就是让官兵能够沉着应对各种突发、或急难险重任务。"</p>

<p>Mr. Zhang, described by one of his subordinates as being “like a devil,” belonged to the Chinese team that performed in an international competition for special forces in Jordan in 2014.</p>	<p>被一名下属描述为“像魔鬼”的张跃，曾作为中国武警代表队的一员，参加了2014年在约旦举行的国际特种兵比武大赛。</p>
<p>Col. David S. Maxwell, associate director of the Center for Security Studies at Georgetown University, who watched the CCTV segment on YouTube, said there was little doubt that Mr. Zhang and his forces were copying American techniques.</p>	<p>乔治城大学(Georgetown University)安全研究中心副主任、退役的美军上校戴维·S·马克斯韦尔(David S. Maxwell)在YouTube上看了这段央视视频之后说，几乎没有疑问，张跃及其中队在模仿美军的技术。</p>
<p>“The movements, room-clearing techniques and shooting drills are all basic special operations techniques,” he said. “I did not see any advanced techniques such as explosive breaching, mechanical breaching — and something you do not see in propaganda films — failed breaches.”</p>	<p>“他们的动作、清除屋内威胁的技术，以及射击演习，这些都是基本的特种部队作战技术，”他说。“我没有看到任何先进的技术，比如用爆炸打开缺口，或用机械方法打开缺口，也没看到你在宣传片中看不到的东西——未成功的打开缺口操作。”</p>
<p>Colonel Maxwell said it was important for counterterrorism forces to train to handle unexpected developments, like the Black Hawk helicopter crash during the bin Laden raid. “There is a big difference between demonstrating choreographed skills and being able to conduct combat operations in the fog and friction of real war when things go wrong, as they did for the assault force in Abbottabad,” he said.</p>	<p>麦克斯韦尔说，反恐部队处理突发事件的训练很重要，比如袭击本·拉登住所时发生的黑鹰直升机坠毁事件。他表示，“展示精心编排的技能，与能在真正战争的困惑和摩擦中进行实战操作，有着很大的差别，实战中会出现异常情况，就像特种部队在阿伯塔巴德遇到的那样。”</p>
<p>Li Wei, an antiterrorism expert at the China Institute of Contemporary International Relations, a government think tank in Beijing, said that training at the bin Laden-like compound was the next best thing to combat experience for China’s special forces.</p>	<p>北京一家政府智囊机构、中国现代国际关系研究院的反恐专家李伟表示，用类似本·拉登住所的建筑作训练，是中国特种部队仅次于实战的最好实践。</p>
<p>“Even though China has built up a strong antiterrorism force, there are still few chances for them to be trained in actual combat, especially</p>	<p>李伟说，“虽然中国建起了一支强大的反恐部队，但这支队伍仍很少有机会进行实战训练，尤其是与美国特种部队相比，美国在中东和其他地区都有实</p>

<p>compared to the Americans who have conducted operations in the Middle East and elsewhere," Mr. Li said. He said the terrorist threat in the southern part of Xinjiang, where the bin Laden replica was built, was "still grave."</p>	<p>战经验。“他说，新疆南部的恐怖主义威胁“仍很严重”，仿造本·拉登住所的建筑就建在新疆南部。</p>
<p>The special training in Xinjiang may suggest that China plans to deploy its antiterrorism forces further afield, a move that would have been unthinkable until recently, said Zhang Baohui, a professor of international affairs at Lingnan University in Hong Kong. "I have seen some reports that China may send its P.L.A. forces to Central Asian countries," Mr. Zhang said.</p>	<p>香港岭南大学国际关系教授张泊汇表示，在新疆进行特种部队训练可能意味着，中国打算在更远的地方部署反恐力量，这种做法直到不久前还是不可想象的。“我看到一些报道说，中国可能会把解放军派往中亚国家，”张泊汇说。</p>
<p>A CCTV report last year quoted Yevgeniy Sysoyev, an antiterrorism official at the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, which includes China, Russia and four former Soviet republics, as saying that China had provided training, equipment and other assistance to Central Asian governments.</p>	<p>中央电视台在去年的一个报道中，援引上海合作组织反恐官员叶夫根尼·瑟索耶夫(Yevgeniy Sysoyev)的话说，中国向中亚的政府提供了培训、设备及其他援助。上海合作组织成员包括中国、俄罗斯和四个前苏联共和国。</p>
<p>The CCTV segment on Friday was not the first to feature a replica of a well-known structure coming under assault from Chinese forces. In 2015, military forces were shown storming a fake version of the presidential palace in Taipei, capital of Taiwan, the self-governed island that Beijing says must eventually be reunited with China.</p>	<p>周五在央视片段中出现的不是第一个被中国部队袭击的知名建筑的复制品。2015年，电视台曾播放过解放军占领复位于台湾台北的总统府的复制品的画面，台湾是一个自治的岛屿，北京说台湾与大陆最终必须实现统一。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170329/china-osama-bin-laden-compound-xinjiang</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170329/china-osama-bin-laden-compound-xinjiang</p>
<p>China Says It Has Detained Rights Activist From Taiwan</p>	<p>中国证实拘押台湾人权人士李明哲</p>
<p>BEIJING — A human rights advocate from Taiwan has been detained in China on suspicion of being a threat to national security, an official in</p>	<p>北京——北京的一名官员周三表示，一名来自台湾的人权倡导人士被怀疑对国家安全构成威胁，在大陆被拘，这进一步表明，中国开始对与陷入困境的</p>

<p>Beijing said on Wednesday, adding to signs of an intensified clampdown on outsiders working with China's beleaguered human rights lawyers and groups.</p>	<p>中国人权律师和团体合作的外来者进行更加严厉的打击。</p>
<p>The activist, Lee Ming-cheh, went missing more than a week ago, after he took a flight from Taipei to Macau to cross into mainland China. His case had already ignited widespread news coverage in Taiwan, a self-governed island at odds with mainland China, which claims the island as its own territory. That unease appeared likely to grow after a Chinese official confirmed that Mr. Lee was being held on a highly serious charge.</p>	<p>这位名为李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)的活动人士是一周多前失踪的，此前他登上了从台北前往澳门的班机，由此进入中国大陆境内。他的案件在台湾引发媒体的广泛关注，那是一个与中国大陆相对抗的自治岛屿，中国称这座岛屿是自己的领土。在一名中国官员确认李明哲因一项极为严重的指控被拘之后，岛内的不安似乎有可能加剧。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee was "under investigation by the relevant authorities on suspicion of activities harmful to national security," Ma Xiaoguang, a spokesman for the Chinese government's Taiwan Affairs Office, said at a news conference in Beijing.</p>	<p>李明哲“因涉嫌从事危害国家安全活动，已接受有关部门调查”，中国政府的台湾办公室发言人马晓光在北京举行的新闻发布会上表示。</p>
<p>Mr. Ma did not detail what activities brought Mr. Lee under suspicion. But they probably involved his contacts in China, where he used social media to discuss Taiwan's transition to democracy, visited friends about once a year, and delivered donations of books and money to the families of imprisoned human rights lawyers, according to his wife and to the director of the community college in Taiwan where he is employed.</p>	<p>马晓光没有详细说明是什么活动导致李明哲涉嫌这一罪名。但它们有可能与他在大陆的联系有关。据他的妻子和他任职的台湾一所社区大学的校长透露，李明哲利用社交媒体讨论台湾向民主政体的转变，大约每年看望一次朋友，还将捐献给被监禁人权律师家属的书籍和资金交到他们手上。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee's detention has added to signs that security authorities in China are increasingly vigilant against people from outside the mainland who meet with or help civic activists in the country. Some advocacy groups have linked the case to China's introduction this year of a law</p>	<p>李明哲被拘进一步表明，中国安全当局对与中国的民权活动人士见面或帮助他们的外来人士愈发警惕。一些倡导组织将这个案件与中国今年推出一项规范和限制境外非政府组织(NGO)活动的法律联系起来。</p>

<p>regulating and limiting activities of overseas nongovernment organizations.</p>	
<p>The detention “will definitely have a chilling effect on other foreign NGO workers in China, especially those who work on issues and with people considered sensitive by the Chinese government,” Patrick Poon, a researcher on China for Amnesty International in Hong Kong, said in an email. “The case exactly fits with what we were worried about the risk exposed to foreign NGOs when it was enacted.”</p>	<p>李明哲被拘“肯定会对其他在中国运营的境外非政府组织形成寒蝉效应，尤其是那些与中国政府认为比较敏感的人协作、解决在它看来比较敏感的问题的机构，”在香港的国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)研究中国问题的研究员潘嘉伟(Patrick Poon)在一封邮件中表示。“这个案件完全应了我们之前就这项法规通过之后外国 NGO 组织将面临风险的担忧。”</p>
<p>But Mr. Lee’s activities appeared to be the kind that would have drawn official suspicion in China even before the new law took force. Last year, China expelled Peter Dahlin, a Swedish human rights advocate living in Beijing, after detaining and interrogating him over his work helping rights lawyers and activists.</p>	<p>但李明哲的活动似乎是那种即便在新法规施行之前也会引发官方质疑的行动。去年，中国拘留了在北京生活的瑞典人权倡导人士彼得·达林(Peter Dahlin)，就他帮助人权律师和活动人士的工作进行审问后将其驱逐出境。</p>
<p>The detention probably also reflected a wider clampdown in China ahead of a Communist Party congress this year, said Shawn Shieh, an expert on Chinese civil society who lives in Hong Kong. That congress will endorse a new leadership lineup to serve under Xi Jinping in his second five-year term as party leader and state president.</p>	<p>在香港生活的中国公民社会专家谢世宏(Shawn Shieh)表示，拘留行动或许也显示出中国在今天的共产党全国代表大会前夕进行的范围更大的打压行动。这届代表大会将认可一个新的领导层，他们将在习近平作为党的领导人和国家主席的第二个五年任期内担任领导职位。</p>
<p>“I think certainly Chinese police and security forces are in a hyper state of vigilance,” Mr. Shieh said by email. That intense vigilance would continue, in the months leading up to the party congress, which is likely to be in October or November, he said.</p>	<p>“我认为中国警方和安全部队无疑处在高度警惕的状态，”谢世宏在邮件里讲道。他还表示，在党代会前的几个月里——会议有可能在 10 月或 11 月举行，这种高度警惕的情况会一直持续。</p>
<p>Tensions between China and Taiwan have risen since last year, when President Tsai Ing-wen, whose Democratic Progressive Party advocates reducing ties with China and asserting Taiwan’s separate status, took</p>	<p>中国和台湾之间的紧张关系自去年台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)上任后便开始加剧，后者领导的民进党主张减少与中国的联系，主张台湾的独立地位。</p>

office.	
Mr. Lee previously worked for the party, but he has not been a member for years, said Cheng Shiow-jiuan, the director of Taipei Wenshan Community College, where Mr. Lee is a manager. Other members of the party have traveled to China without threat.	李明哲担任管理人员的台北市文山社区大学校长郑秀娟(Cheng Shiow-jiuan)表示, 李明哲此前曾为民进党工作, 但他已经退出民进党很多年。该党的其他成员前往中国大陆并不会受到威胁。
At a news conference on Wednesday, Mr. Lee's wife, Lee Ching-yu, and other supporters in Taipei asked China to give information about his location and release him immediately. Eeling Chiu, secretary of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, said that Mr. Lee's detention was "going to make even more Taiwanese view China's human rights situation as extremely problematic."	在周三举行的一场新闻发布会上, 李明哲的妻子李净瑜(Lee Ching-yu)和他在台北的支持者要求中国提供有关李明哲所在地点的信息, 并要求立即释放他。台湾人权促进会秘书长邱伊翎(Eeling Chiu)表示, 李明哲被拘"会让更多台湾人觉得中国的人权状况是非常有问题的"。
But Mr. Lee was going to China this time only to visit friends there and had no other agenda, his wife, Ms. Lee, said in an interview. She said officials from the island had told her that her husband was detained after crossing the border from Macau into China.	但李明哲的妻子李净瑜在接受采访时表示, 他这次去中国大陆只是为了看望那里的朋友, 没有其他日程。她表示台湾官员告诉她, 她的丈夫在从澳门过境进入中国后被拘。
"I only hope that China handles this according to the standards of a civilized country," she said.	"我只是希望中国按照文明国家的标准去处理,"她说。
Over the weekend, state security officers in southern China also prevented Feng Chongyi, a professor at the University of Technology Sydney, from taking flights back to Australia. Mr. Feng, a Chinese citizen with permanent residence in Australia, has supported liberal Chinese intellectuals critical of their government and has also been researching Chinese "rights defense" lawyers who challenge state power and abuses through litigation and public campaigns.	上周末, 在中国南部, 有国家安全官员阻止悉尼科技大学教授冯崇义(Feng Chongyi)乘坐返回澳大利亚的航班。冯崇义是一名获得澳大利亚永久居留权的中国公民, 他支持批评政府的中国自由知识分子, 也在研究中国的"维权"律师, 后者通过诉讼和公开的活动挑战国家权力和权力滥用行为。
Mr. Feng has been staying at a hotel in Guangzhou, the capital of	冯崇义的律师陈进学在接受电话采访时表示, 在国家安全官员就他在中国和

<p>Guangdong Province, while state security officers questioned him about his contacts and activities in China, as well as in Australia, his lawyer, Chen Jinxing, said by telephone on Wednesday. Mr. Feng has criticized Beijing's efforts to influence ethnic Chinese people abroad and mobilize them to back it on territorial disputes and other controversies.</p>	<p>澳大利亚的联系与活动进行质询时，冯崇义一直住在广东省会城市广州的一家酒店里。冯崇义曾经指责北京竭力对海外华人施加影响，动员他们支持它在领土争端和其他争议上的立场。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Xi, the government's clampdown has not been confined to social organizations, said John Fitzgerald, a professor at Swinburne University of Technology in Melbourne, Australia, who studies civil society in China.</p>	<p>在位于澳大利亚墨尔本的大学(Swinburne University of Technology)研究中国公民社会的教授约翰·菲茨杰拉德(John Fitzgerald)表示，在习近平领导下，中国政府的打压行动没有局限在社会团体范围内。</p>
<p>"These restrictions appear to go well beyond civil society groups to professional lawyers, tertiary institutions, media, and so on," he said. "Nothing is beyond tightening."</p>	<p>"这些限制似乎超出了公民社会团体的范畴，将职业律师、高等教育机构、媒体等也涵盖在内，"他说。"一切都在收紧。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/china-taiwan-activist-lee-ming-cheh</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/china-taiwan-activist-lee-ming-cheh</p>
<p>As Power Wanes, Kuomintang Struggles to Hang On in Taiwan</p>	<p>"掉队"的国民党未来在哪里?</p>
<p>TAIPEI, Taiwan — The party once ruled China, helping to vanquish Japan in World War II. Defeated by Mao Zedong's Communists, it fled to Taiwan, where it imposed martial law for decades before grudgingly yielding to popular demands for democracy.</p>	<p>台湾台北——这个政党曾经统治中国，还在第二次世界大战中协助击败日本。被毛泽东领导的共产党人打败之后，它逃到了台湾，在那里实施了几十年的戒严，之后不情愿地屈服于实行民主制度的民众吁求。</p>
<p>But now the days of power and wealth are gone for the Chinese Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang, as it struggles to stay relevant in Taiwan politics — a situation that has implications for Beijing and Washington.</p>	<p>然而，坐拥权力与财富的时代如今已经离国民党远去，它正在艰难地跟上台湾政治的步伐——这种局面已经影响到北京和华盛顿。</p>
<p>After a disastrous performance in last year's general election, the</p>	<p>在去年的大选中惨败之后，国民党失去了总统职位，这是台湾自1996年实</p>

<p>Kuomintang, also known as the K.M.T., lost control of the presidency for the second time since Taiwan's presidential elections began in 1996. For the first time, it is a minority party in the island's legislature.</p>	<p>行总统选举制度以来第二次出现这种情况。而且它第一次成为了台湾立法机构中的少数党。</p>
<p>"The K.M.T. is looking for its footing in a new environment," said Nathan Batto, assistant research fellow at Academia Sinica and an expert on Taiwan's elections. How it will adapt to challenges on several fronts is still an open question.</p>	<p>"国民党正在一个新环境里寻找自己的立足之地，"中央研究院(Academia Sinica)副研究员、台湾选举专家鲍彤(Nathan Batto)说。它会如何适应在好几个领域面临的挑战，依然有待观察。</p>
<p>The Kuomintang's base is made up of those who think of themselves "as Chinese in some way," Mr. Batto said. That base, however, is now only 20 to 40 percent of voters. Corporations seeking access to the Chinese market are an additional pillar of support — especially financial.</p>	<p>国民党的基本盘是由那些"在某种程度上"将自己看作"中国人"的人构成，鲍彤讲道。然而，这些人群现在只占全部选民的20%至40%。试图进入中国市场的企业是另外一股支柱力量——尤其是在经济上。</p>
<p>The Kuomintang is under investigation regarding public and private assets it seized after arriving in Taiwan seven decades ago. In the 1990s, Kuomintang assets totaled \$2.9 billion, according to party data. Its assets now frozen, it has recently cut staff from 800 to under 400 because of insufficient funds.</p>	<p>国民党正在就它在70年前抵达台湾后获取的公共和私有财产问题接受调查。该党的统计数据显示，在上世纪90年代，国民党的资产总计达到29亿美元。如今党产已被冻结，最近还因资金不足，将党工人数从800减至400不到。</p>
<p>Watching the Kuomintang drama is China, which claims Taiwan and threatens to attack if it officially acknowledges its functional independence. Chinese observers differ in their views on the state of the Kuomintang, Beijing's preferred dialogue partner in Taiwan.</p>	<p>中国眼看着国民党经历了这样的戏剧性变化，它宣称台湾是中国的领土，并威胁如果台湾正式承认独立将会对它发起袭击。对于北京更偏好的台湾谈判对象国民党的状况，中国观察人士意见不一。</p>
<p>"The Kuomintang can't be lifted up again," Wang Hongguang, a retired People's Liberation Army lieutenant general, said at a conference in China last December. "It is being marginalized."</p>	<p>"国民党已经拾不起来了，"人民解放军退役中将王洪光在去年12月参加一个会议时说道。它"正在不断地被边缘化"。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang, a former deputy commander of the P.L.A. Nanjing Military Area Command responsible for deployment in an invasion of Taiwan,</p>	<p>之前任人民解放军南京军区——负责部署进攻台湾的行动——副司令员的王洪光预测，台湾和中国将在2020年左右爆发战争，并表示中国会"一举"夺</p>

<p>predicted that war between China and Taiwan would begin around 2020. He said China would take Taiwan "in one stroke."</p>	<p>取台湾。</p>
<p>Ni Yongjie, deputy head of the Shanghai Institute of Taiwan Studies, said in a telephone interview that the future of the Kuomintang was uncertain, while noting incorrect predictions that the now-governing Democratic Progressive Party was doomed after losing the presidency in 2008.</p>	<p>上海台湾研究所副主任倪永杰在接受电话采访时则表示，国民党的未来还不确定。他同时指出，之前出现的有关现在执政的民进党在 2008 年总统大选失败后要完蛋的预言已经被证明是错误的。</p>
<p>"It's just too early to draw any conclusions," Mr. Ni said, adding that the Chinese government has "strategic patience" for a long-term policy of peaceful unification.</p>	<p>"现在下结论还为时过早，"倪永杰说。他还表示，中国政府对和平统一的长期政策有"战略耐心"。</p>
<p>China's approach to Taiwan is two-pronged, Jessica Drun, a fellow at the National Bureau of Asian Research in Washington, wrote in an email.</p>	<p>华盛顿的国家亚洲研究局(National Bureau of Asian Research)研究员庄宛桦(Jessica Drun)在一封邮件中表示，中国对台湾的策略是双管齐下。</p>
<p>"Beijing aims to demonstrate to the Taiwan electorate that the K.M.T. is the party best-suited in managing cross-strait relations, while at the same time maintaining informal channels of communication with the D.P.P. and third parties in order to remain abreast of their views and strategic thinking," Ms. Drun wrote.</p>	<p>"北京旨在向台湾选民表明，国民党是最适合管理两岸关系的政党，同时又保持与民进党和第三方的非正式沟通渠道，以便及时了解它们的态度和战略思维，"庄宛桦写道。</p>
<p>The cornerstone of relations between the Kuomintang and China is the so-called 1992 Consensus. The Consensus is named for discussions in Hong Kong that year in which both sides were said to have agreed to a "One China" policy, with each side interpreting it differently.</p>	<p>国民党与中国关系的基础是所谓的"九二共识"，它是以 1992 年在香港进行的一系列商谈命名的。双方据称在商谈中都同意"一个中国"政策，但各方的解读不同。</p>
<p>In 1978 Washington announced it would switch diplomatic recognition of China's government from Taipei to Beijing, while maintaining unofficial relations with its ally Taiwan. A joint communiqué noted that</p>	<p>1978 年，华盛顿宣布其外交上承认的中国政府将从台北变成北京，同时又保持了与盟友台湾的非正式关系。一份联合公报指出，美国"政府承认中国的立场，即只有一个中国，台湾是中国的一部分"，但并没有承认中国对台</p>

<p>the United States “acknowledges the Chinese position that there is but one China and Taiwan is part of China,” without recognizing China’s claim on Taiwan.</p>	<p>湾的管辖权。</p>
<p>While selling arms to Taiwan, Washington has consistently adhered to its own interpretation of One China that seeks neither to cross Chinese red lines nor abandon Taiwan. That tightrope walk took a momentary sidestep in December when the president-elect at the time, Donald J. Trump, accepted a congratulatory phone call from Taiwan’s president, Tsai Ing-wen.</p>	<p>在向台湾出售武器的同时，华盛顿始终坚持自己对“一个中国”的解读，争取既不越过中国的红线，又不抛弃台湾。去年12月，当时还是候任总统的唐纳德·J·特朗普接听了台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)的祝贺电话，华盛顿走钢丝的策略暂时走偏。</p>
<p>Weeks later, that uncertainty spiked even higher when Mr. Trump, still president-elect, told The Wall Street Journal that “everything is under negotiation, including One China.” Mr. Trump climbed down from that statement in his first call as president with China’s president, Xi Jinping, committing to honor Washington’s previous One China policy.</p>	<p>几周后，当仍是候任总统的特朗普对《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)表示“一切还在协商中，包括‘一个中国’”时，这种不确定性进一步增强。但在第一次以总统的身份同中国国家主席习近平通电话时，特朗普放弃了这一言论，承诺遵守华盛顿之前的“一个中国”政策。</p>
<p>China cut off official communication with Taiwan after Ms. Tsai refused to bow to its demand that she recognize the 1992 Consensus in her inauguration speech last May. Beijing has increased military drills in Taiwan’s vicinity, including the first passage of its lone aircraft carrier through the Taiwan Strait.</p>	<p>去年5月，在蔡英文拒绝按中国的要求在就职演讲中承认“九二共识”后，中国切断了与台湾的正式沟通。北京增加了在台湾附近的军事演习，包括首次派其仅有的一艘航空母舰通过台湾海峡。</p>
<p>China’s reaction to Ms. Tsai’s pivot away from her predecessor Ma Ying-jeou’s close ties to Beijing in favor of closer relations with Washington and Tokyo is being used as a line of attack by the Kuomintang.</p>	<p>中国对蔡英文放弃前任马英九(Ma Ying-jeou)亲北京的立场，转而寻求与华盛顿和东京建立更密切的关系的反应，被国民党当成了一种攻击线路。</p>
<p>That opportunity may have been diminished by a new blow to the Kuomintang’s image: the March 14 indictment of Mr. Ma over a</p>	<p>但这个机会可能会因为国民党的形象再次遭受打击而被削弱：3月14日，马英九因一起窃听案被起诉。该案件和他与国民党资深立委王金平之间的长</p>

<p>wiretapping case connected to his long-running rivalry with the veteran Kuomintang legislator Wang Jin-pyng. He faces up to three years in prison if convicted.</p>	<p>期竞争有关。若被判有罪，马英九最高可获刑三年。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang, one of the Kuomintang's more popular members, said Ms. Tsai's administration had mishandled relations with China.</p>	<p>作为国民党较受欢迎的成员之一，王金平称蔡英文政府对与中国的关系处理不当。</p>
<p>"It won't go as far as war breaking out, but there's no contact" between the two sides, Mr. Wang said. In dealings with China, he said, Taiwan should "maintain a certain degree of mutual contact, maintain a certain degree of friendship – this is the path of the K.M.T."</p>	<p>王金平说，“不会打架，但是呢彼此之间没有往来。”他表示，在中国打交道时，台湾应该“保持一定程度的互相来往，保持一定程度的友善。国民党会照这个路走”。</p>
<p>The Kuomintang chairwoman, Hung Hsiu-chu, met with Mr. Xi in Beijing last November, continuing her party's talks with its erstwhile adversary. Ms. Hung said that she and Mr. Xi seek peaceful cross-strait development, while opposing Taiwan independence.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，国民党主席洪秀柱(Hung Hsiu-chu)同习近平在北京会面，延续了该党与其从前的对手的对话。洪秀柱称，她和习近平寻求两岸和平发展，同时反对台独。</p>
<p>Cross-strait relations would be stable under this framework, she said, adding that Taiwan could negotiate a peace agreement with China.</p>	<p>她说两岸关系应在这一框架下保持稳定，接着又表示台湾可以通过谈判，与中国达成一份和平协议。</p>
<p>"Although we're not at war, a hostile relationship still exists" across the strait, Ms. Hung said.</p>	<p>“虽然现在不打仗，可是那个敌对的关系其实还是存在，”洪秀柱说。</p>
<p>To reach such an agreement would require the Kuomintang to return to power in 2020, an unlikely prospect unless the party leadership charts a new path, despite President Tsai's current low approval ratings. It will elect its party leader on May 20, with five candidates intending to challenge Ms. Hung. In recent weeks, Wu Den-yih, the former vice president, has emerged as the strongest of those.</p>	<p>要达成这样一份协议需要国民党在 2020 年重新掌权，但尽管蔡英文目前支持率低迷，这一幕仍不太可能发生，除非国民党领导层制定出一个新路线。国民党将于 5 月 20 日选举党主席，共有五名候选人试图挑战洪秀柱。最近几周，前副总统吴敦义(Wu Den-yih)成了其中势头最强劲的一位。</p>
<p>"Nobody is saying 'Here is the direction I want to lead our country. Give me power, I want to lead our society to a better place,'" Mr. Batto said of</p>	<p>“没人说‘这就是我希望领导我们国家要去的方向。给我权力，我希望把我们的社会带到一个更好的地方，”鮑彤说到这些挑战者时表示，而洪秀柱描绘</p>

the challengers, while Ms. Hung is offering an even more Chinese nationalist vision, more extreme than the 1992 Consensus.	的愿景甚至有着更浓厚的中国民族主义色彩，比“九二共识”还极端。
“The ‘92 Consensus fell apart,” he said. “You can’t just put Humpty Dumpty back together again.”	“‘九二共识’瓦解了，”他说。“破镜难圆。”
Some younger Kuomintang members seeking to increase their party’s low appeal to Taiwan’s youth are wary of embracing China too closely. Hsu Yu-jen, 38, a first-time legislator, acknowledged the challenge.	一些更年轻的国民党成员希望增加国民党对台湾年轻人的吸引力。他们唯恐与中国走得太近。首次担任立委的38岁的许毓仁(Hsu Yu-jen)承认存在这个挑战。
“You can’t get too close, and you have to maintain a friendly distance,” Mr. Hsu said.	“不能走得太近，又必须友好地保持距离，”许毓仁说。
For the Kuomintang to reverse its electoral fortunes in next year’s local elections and the 2020 general election, it will need to change its messaging, said Ms. Drun, noting that the Democratic Progressive Party moderated its views on formal independence after eight years under President Chen Shui-bian, who often rocked the cross-strait relations boat.	庄宛桦说，要想在明年的地方选举和2020年的大选中扭转局势，国民党需要改变自己传达给外界的信息。她指出，在经常导致两岸关系这艘小船发生剧烈晃动的陈水扁(Chen Shui-bian)当了八年总统后，民进党对正式独立的态度变得温和了一些。
“It seems that the K.M.T. may be coming off as too extreme on the opposite side of the spectrum,” Ms. Drun said, “as pro-unification under Hung Hsiu-chu.”	“看上去，洪秀柱领导下的国民党在对立的一面可能表现得太过极端，”庄宛桦说，“甚至到了支持统一的地步。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/taiwan-china-kmt-kuomintang	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/taiwan-china-kmt-kuomintang
China Poised to Take Lead on Climate After Trump’s Move to Undo Policies	应对气候变化，中美角色互换
For years, the Obama administration prodded, cajoled and beseeched China to make commitments to limit the use of fossil fuels to try to slow the global effects of climate change.	多年来，为了试图减缓气候变化对全球的影响，奥巴马政府督促、劝诱并恳求中国做出限制使用化石燃料的承诺。
President Obama and other American officials saw the pledges from	奥巴马及其他美国官员认为，北京和华盛顿的承诺很关键：中国是温室气体

<p>both Beijing and Washington as crucial: China is the largest emitter of greenhouse gases, followed by the United States.</p>	<p>的最大排放国，其次是美国。</p>
<p>In the coming years, the opposite dynamic is poised to play out. President Trump's signing of an executive order on Tuesday aimed at undoing many of the Obama administration's climate change policies flips the roles of the two powers.</p>	<p>未来几年里将出现与过去截然相反的动态。特朗普总统周二签署了一项行政命令，目的是要撤销奥巴马政府在气候变化方面的许多政策，这就调换了中美两国的作用。</p>
<p>Now, it is far likelier that the world will see China pushing the United States to meet its commitments and try to live up to the letter and spirit of the 2015 Paris Agreement, even if Mr. Trump has signaled he has no intention of doing so.</p>	<p>现在，这个世界更可能看到的是，中国会推动美国履行其承诺，尽力在文字和精神上履行 2015 年达成的《巴黎协议》，尽管特朗普表示并无意这样做。</p>
<p>"They've set the direction they intend to go in the next five years," Barbara Finamore, a senior lawyer and Asia director at the Natural Resources Defense Council, based in New York, said of China. "It's clear they intend to double down on bringing down their reliance on coal and increasing their use of renewable energy."</p>	<p>"他们已经确定了他们未来五年的行动方向，"芭芭拉·菲娜慕(Barbara Finamore)提到中国时说，她是一位资深律师，在位于纽约的自然资源保护委员会(Natural Resources Defense Council)担任亚洲项目主任。"很明显，他们打算加倍努力减少对煤炭的依赖，加倍努力增加对可再生能源的使用。"</p>
<p>"China wants to take over the role of the U.S. as a climate leader, and they've baked it into their five-year plans," she added, referring to the economic development blueprints drawn up by the Chinese government.</p>	<p>"中国想取代美国成为应对气候变化的领袖，他们已将之写入了他们的五年计划，"菲娜慕补充说，"五年计划"指的是中国政府制定的经济发展蓝图。</p>
<p>Even before the presidential campaign last year, Mr. Trump had made statements consistent with climate change denial, including calling climate change a hoax created by China. He has also threatened to formally withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement. Since Mr. Trump's election in November, senior Chinese officials and leaders have been taking the high ground on the issue by urging all countries,</p>	<p>即使在去年的总统竞选活动之前，特朗普就曾发表过与气候变化否认者一致的言论，包括把气候变化称为中国造成的骗局。他还威胁要让美国正式撤出《巴黎协议》。自从特朗普去年 11 月当选总统以来，中国的高级官员和领导人一直在这个问题上拿出一种高姿态，敦促包括美国在内的所有国家遵守其气候承诺。</p>

including the United States, to abide by their climate commitments.	
The biggest rhetorical turning point came in January, when Xi Jinping, China's president, said at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, that the Paris Agreement was "hard won" and should remain in force.	中国态度的最大转折点发生在今年1月, 当时, 中国国家主席习近平在瑞士达沃斯的世界经济论坛上说,《巴黎协议》“来之不易”, 其有效性应该保持下去。
"All signatories should stick to it instead of walking away from it, as this is a responsibility we must assume for future generations," he said.	习近平说, 所有缔约国“应该共同坚守, 不能轻言放弃。这是我们对子孙后代必须担负的责任”。
Other Chinese officials at Davos repeated that message, including the energy minister, Nur Bekri, and top executives of state-owned enterprises.	包括能源局局长努尔·白克力和国有企业高层管理者在内, 出席达沃斯会议的其他中国官员也复述了这个信息。
In an interview before the recent climate conference in Marrakesh, Chai Qimin, a climate change researcher and policy adviser, said that policies adopted at a recent Communist Party meeting showed that China "has attached ever greater importance to ecological civilization and green development."	在最近的马拉喀什气候变化大会召开之前的一次采访中, 气候变化研究员兼政策顾问柴麒敏说, 共产党在不久前的一个会议上采纳的政策表明, 中国“更加重视生态文明和绿色发展”。
"Everyone is taking this more and more seriously," he added.	“所有的人都在越来越认真地对待这个问题”, 他补充说。
Chinese participation is critical for global efforts on climate change. With its economic growth and rampant infrastructure construction, China consumes as much coal as the rest of the world combined. The burning of coal, which is at the core of the power, steel and cement industries in the country, generates enormous amounts of carbon dioxide, the main greenhouse gas. So environmental advocates and officials around the world constantly say China must break its coal addiction.	中国的参与, 对应对气候变化的全球努力来说至关重要。由于中国的经济增长、以及上马了大批基础设施建设项目, 中国的煤炭消耗量已相当于世界其他地区消耗量的总合。煤炭的燃烧支撑着国内的电力、钢铁和水泥行业, 也产生了大量的制造温室效应的主要气体二氧化碳。因此, 世界各地的环保倡导者和官员一再说, 中国必须打破自己对煤炭的依赖。
But unlike in the United States, Chinese leaders and senior officials have	但与美国不同的是, 中国领导人和高级官员一致认为, 气候变化是一个严重

<p>consistently said that climate change is a serious problem and acknowledged that changing the energy mix to move away from fossil-fuel sources is important.</p>	<p>的问题，他们承认，改变能源结构、减少化石燃料的使用十分重要。</p>
<p>And because of its air pollution crisis, China announced policies in 2013 to limit the use of coal in the country's three largest population centers. More recently, scientists have said that there is a dangerous cycle at work: Weather patterns from climate change are exacerbating the smog.</p>	<p>而且，由于受空气污染危机的困扰，中国已于2013年宣布了限制在国内三大人口中心使用煤炭的政策。科学家们最近表示，可能有一种危险的恶性循环：气候变化带来的天气模式正在导致雾霾的加剧。</p>
<p>"China is cutting back on coal because of its lethal costs to human health as well as its high carbon emissions, and plans to transition to the energy sources of tomorrow, rather than yesterday," said Isabel Hilton, founder of Chinadialogue, a prominent website that reports on environmental issues and policy. "President Trump seems intent on reviving a 19th-century energy source rather than pursuing the promise of the 21st century."</p>	<p>对中国环境问题和政策进行报道的网站“中外对话”(Chinadialogue)的创始人伊莎贝尔·希尔顿(Isabel Hilton)说，“中国正在减少煤炭的使用，因为煤炭给人类健康带来致命的代价，也产生很高的碳排放，中国打算转向未来的能源，而不是昔日的能源。特朗普总统似乎想重振一种19世纪的能源，而不是追求21世纪的曙光。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's pro-coal talk, and the unlikelihood that his administration will pressure China to cut back on fossil fuels, might mean that pro-coal interests in China, including among state-owned energy companies, will try harder to push back against officials putting limits on coal.</p>	<p>特朗普的亲煤言论，以及他的政府不大可能会向中国施压、让其减少化石燃料使用的前景，也许意味着，包括国有能源公司在内，中国亲煤炭利益集团将会更加努力地抵制官员对煤炭的限制。</p>
<p>But in recent years, coal consumption in China has declined slightly, surprising many analysts and researchers. China's economic slowdown — from decades of double-digit annual growth to 6.7 percent last year — has been a major factor. Analysts say there appeared to be an increase in coal use during part of 2016 because of economic stimulus policies, but preliminary statistics released in February indicate that</p>	<p>但近年来，中国的煤炭消耗量已略有下降，这令许多分析人士和研究人员惊讶。中国经济增长放缓是一个主要的因素，去年，中国的经济增长率从过去几十年的两位数降低到了6.7%。分析人士说，由于经济刺激政策的出台，煤炭的使用在2016年的部分时间似乎有所增加，但2月份公布的初步统计数字显示，去年的煤炭消耗量与2015年相比仍有所下降。</p>

<p>overall coal consumption declined last year compared with 2015.</p>	
<p>Given such numbers, researchers say China may reach a carbon emissions peak in 2025 – five years ahead of its stated goal of 2030.</p>	<p>考虑到这些数字，研究人员表示，中国可能在 2025 年达到二氧化碳排放峰值，比中国宣布的 2030 年的目标提早五年。</p>
<p>China has also made pledges on the percentage of total energy that will be generated by non-fossil-fuel sources, which include hydropower, nuclear power, wind and solar. Mr. Xi has said that by 2030, 20 percent of China’s energy will come from such sources. Chinese officials are now grappling with the complex problem of getting energy generated by wind and solar sources onto the grid and properly used.</p>	<p>中国也在包括水电、核电、风能和太阳能等非化石燃料在能源结构中所占的比例作出了承诺。习近平说，到 2030 年，中国的总能耗中将有 20%来自非化石燃料。中国官员目前正在努力解决让来自风能和太阳能的电力并入电网、让其得到正确使用的复杂问题。</p>
<p>“Trump’s rejection of regulatory action on climate change creates a vacuum in global climate leadership that China can now seize,” said Alex L. Wang, a law professor and China environmental expert at the University of California, Los Angeles. “In recent years, a variety of factors – crisis levels of pollution, economic opportunities from green development and concerns about the domestic risks of rising temperatures – have pushed China to action on climate change. Trump’s actions don’t affect these underlying drivers.”</p>	<p>“特朗普拒绝在气候变化方面采取监管行动，这就在全球应对气候问题的领导力上造成了真空，中国现在可以抓住这个机会，”加州大学洛杉矶分校法律教授和中国环境问题专家王立德(Alex L. Wang)说。“近年来，各种因素——污染达到了危机水平、绿色发展带来的经济机遇，以及对温度上升所带来的国内风险的担忧——推动了中国在气候变化方面的行动。特朗普的所作所为不会影响这些根本的动力。”</p>
<p>In addition, China has said that it will put in place by the end of this year a national market for greenhouse gas quotas, commonly known as a cap-and-trade program. It has experimented with seven such regional markets, and there have been problems with them, but the government is determined to set up a national program to put a price on carbon and impose a cost on companies that generate large amounts of carbon dioxide, Chinese policy advisers say.</p>	<p>此外，中国还表示，今年年底前将建成一个被称为“排放限额与交易”系统的温室气体配额全国市场。中国已在七个这类区域性市场中进行试验，尽管遇到一些问题，但政府建立一个全国碳排放交易系统的决心未变，这将让产生大量二氧化碳的公司付出代价，中国的政策顾问说。</p>
<p>China appears to be overperforming on other targets besides its carbon</p>	<p>除了提早让碳排放达到峰值外，中国似乎也在超前实现其他目标。中国曾表</p>

<p>emissions peak date. It had stated that by 2020, 58 percent of its energy would come from coal consumption. Official statistics indicate China might meet that target early. Chinese officials now say they expect to get the number down to 60 percent this year.</p>	<p>示，将在 2020 年让其能源消耗的 58%来自煤炭。官方统计数据显示，中国可能提前达到这一目标。中国官员现在说，他们预计今年的煤炭消耗会降到总能耗的 60%。</p>
<p>A report released in January by the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis, based in Ohio, said China was the world leader in domestic investment in renewable energy and associated low-emissions-energy sectors, with \$103 billion invested in 2015. And China is going global with that strategy – last year, it invested \$32 billion in large overseas deals involving renewable energy.</p>	<p>总部设在俄亥俄州的美国能源经济与金融分析研究所在 1 月份发布的一份报告中指出，中国在可再生能源和相关的低排放能源领域的国内投资处于世界领先地位，2015 年的投资达到了 1030 亿美元。中国的这个战略正在向全球扩展，去年，中国达成的涉及可再生能源的大型海外项目的总投资为 320 亿美元。</p>
<p>“There are clear differences between the Chinese approach and the Trump administration on climate change,” Ms. Hilton said. “While Trump’s administration seems to believe that action on climate change is a waste of money and threatens jobs in the U.S., China sees investment in climate-related action as essential to secure a safe and prosperous future for Chinese citizens, as well as a strategic opportunity to develop and supply the technologies of the future.”</p>	<p>“在气候变化方面，中国的做法与特朗普政府的有明显的差别，”希尔顿说。“特朗普政府似乎认为，应对气候变化的行动是浪费金钱、给美国的就业带来威胁，而中国则把应对气候变化行动方面的投资，认为对确保中国公民有一个安全和繁荣的未来至关重要，也把这些行动看作是开发和提供未来技术的机会。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/trump-climate-change-paris-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170330/trump-climate-change-paris-china</p>
<p>Foreign Correspondents as They Live and Breathe</p>	<p>驻外记者手记：我们同呼吸共命运</p>
<p>Times Insider shares insights into how we work at The New York Times. In this article, Didi Kirsten Tatlow, a Beijing-based Times correspondent, compares notes and guilt trips with Times reporters around the world who have moved with their families to smog-laden news hubs.</p>	<p>“时报内情”(Times Insider)专栏分享我们在《纽约时报》的故事。在这篇文章中，驻北京的时报记者狄雨霏(Didi Kirsten Tatlow)与世界各地的时报记者比较了各自的情况和充满内疚感的经历，他们带着家人搬到了烟雾严重的时报分社驻地。</p>
<p>Air matters. So when the conversation over a recent lunch in The</p>	<p>空气很重要。所以不久前，在《纽约时报》的北京分社，当大家边吃午餐边</p>

<p>Times's Beijing bureau turned to the air pollution that regularly suffuses this city with chemicals and despondency, Ian Johnson, a China correspondent, took out his phone to check Air Matters, an app that measures air quality based on the Environmental Protection Agency's Air Quality Index, which scores the air from 0 to 500. Over 300 and the air is "hazardous."</p>	<p>聊到定期让这座城市充满化学物质和沮丧情绪的空气污染时，驻中国的记者张彦(Ian Johnson)拿出手机，打开了“在意空气”(Air Matters)应用。这个应用根据环境保护局(Environmental Protection Agency)的空气质量指数测量污染程度，范围从0到500不等，超过300的空气是“危险的”级别。</p>
<p>It was at 169, "unhealthy" by American standards and several times the World Health Organization's recommended daily level.</p>	<p>这天的指数是169，按照美国的标准是“不健康的”，比世界卫生组织(WHO)推荐的日常标准高出好几倍。</p>
<p>Air quality has long been a serious problem here in Beijing – for citizens and The Times's foreign correspondents alike. Now efforts to dial back air pollution worldwide are likely to take a hit: On Tuesday, less than a week after rolling back fuel-economy standards for the auto industry, President Trump announced an executive order reversing the rest of the Obama administration's climate plan. If carried through, the order – which lifts American limits on carbon dioxide emissions from coal-fired power plants, the largest contributor of particulate pollution – flies in the face of the United States' pledge under the Paris climate accord to cut its emissions.</p>	<p>在北京，空气质量一直以来都是个严重的问题——对市民和时报的外国记者都一样。现在，全球减少空气污染的努力可能会受到打击：周二，就在汽车行业燃油经济性标准回落之后不到一周的时候，特朗普总统又发布了一项行政命令，扭转了奥巴马政府气候计划的其他内容。这个政令取消了美国对燃煤发电厂二氧化碳排放量的限制——燃煤发电厂是最大的颗粒污染源——如果照此执行，美国就会违背在《巴黎气候协议》中对减少排放量的承诺。</p>
<p>Air pollution is worst in developing nations, particularly in Asia, where economies are growing fast and countries often have lax regulations, but smog also affects Europe, making headlines in London, Paris and Warsaw. Beijing, New Delhi and Tehran experience smog that far exceeds W.H.O. limits. Dirty air contributes to the deaths of millions of people each year, according to a recent Health Effects Institute report, "State of Global Air."</p>	<p>在发展中国家，特别是亚洲，空气污染尤为严重，那里经济增长很快，国家监管往往不严，但烟雾也在影响欧洲，成为伦敦、巴黎和华沙的头条新闻。根据美国健康影响研究所(Health Effects Institute)最近的报告《全球空气状况》(State of Global Air)，北京、新德里和德黑兰的烟雾超过了WHO的上限。根据健康效应研究所(Health Effects Institute)最近发布的报告《全球空气状况》，肮脏的空气每年造成数以百万计的人死亡。</p>

<p>Katrin Bennhold, a Times correspondent in London, cycles daily through smoggy parts of the city to reach work. "There are days in the summer when the heat and the rush-hour fumes hang over the stationary black cabs and double-decker buses like an invisible blanket," she wrote in an email. A year ago, her doctor warned her about it. "He said the damage to my respiratory system of biking for 30 minutes, twice a day, almost certainly outweighs the health benefit. That came as a shock."</p>	<p>时报在伦敦的记者卡特琳·本霍尔德(Katrin Bennhold)每天上下班时都会途径一些烟雾弥漫的地方。她在一封电邮中写道：“夏天有些时候，在酷热和高峰时段，有害微粒悬浮在黑色出租车和双层巴士上，像一条看不见的毯子。”一年前，她的医生发出了警告。“他说，骑自行车 30 分钟，每天两次，几乎可以肯定对我的呼吸系统弊大于利。当时我很震惊。”</p>
<p>For Ellen Barry, The Times's South Asia bureau chief, who is based in New Delhi, the smog's arrival is "a true disaster."</p>	<p>时报在新德里的南亚分社社长艾伦·巴里(Ellen Barry)表示，雾霾的到来是“一场真正的灾难”。</p>
<p>"When you land at the airport and they open the hatch on the aircraft," she says, "the smell hits you like a wall while you're still in your seat. A strong chemical burning smell. That's the smell of Delhi through the winter."</p>	<p>“当飞机在机场降落时，舱门一打开，”她说，“你还在座位上的时候，气味就会像一道屏障撞到你。那是一种刺鼻的化学品烧着的气味。那就是德里冬天的味道。”</p>
<p>Ellen and her husband run medical-quality air purifiers around the clock, in every room of their home. Their two daughters wear masks on their way to and from school. Most days from November to February, the school doesn't allow students to play outside. And it is introducing a new vacation that will allow foreign families to leave Delhi for the worst, most dangerous weeks, at the beginning of November.</p>	<p>在家中的每个房间，艾伦和丈夫让医疗级别的空气净化器全天开着。两个女儿在上放学路上会戴口罩。从 11 月至 2 月的大部分时间，学校不允许学生在户外活动。并且他们正在推出一个新的假期，允许外国家庭在 11 月初离开德里，避开最恶劣、最危险的几个星期。</p>
<p>"But these solutions are contingent on having resources," Ellen adds, "which is not true for the vast majority of people who live here. So you protect your family with the terrible consciousness that the people who surround you cannot."</p>	<p>“但这些解决方案取决于是否拥有资源，”艾伦补充说。“绝大多数居住在这里的人并没有这种资源。所以你在保护家人的时候，会难受地意识到周围的人做不到这一点。”</p>
<p>In Beijing, the situation is similar.</p>	<p>在北京，情况也类似。</p>

<p>"Even those colleagues who go to great lengths to protect the lungs of their children find it can be difficult to keep the effects of the smog at bay," says Edward Wong, a former Beijing bureau chief who returned to the United States late last year. One reason for the move was his 3-year-old daughter's hacking cough, despite air purifiers, that disappeared in cleaner places.</p>	<p>"即使是那些竭尽全力保护孩子肺部的同事，也难以抵御烟雾的影响。"去年年底返回美国的北京分社前社长黄安伟说。他回美国的一个原因是，虽然安装了好几台空气净化器，3岁的女儿还是一直干咳，但在空气比较清洁的地方，她的咳嗽就好了。</p>
<p>For parents, guilt is unavoidable, but families don't always have a choice of where they live. And although scientists and public health officials know smog is unhealthy, no one can say exactly how much exposure is a problem, and how much of a problem. Should one stay only three years? Five? Ten?</p>	<p>对于父母而言，内疚是不可避免的，但人们并不总是能选择自己的居住地。虽然科学家和公共卫生官员知道烟雾影响健康，但没有人能确切地说在烟雾中暴露多久会造成问题。应该只待三年吗？五年？还是十年？</p>
<p>For Katrin, the hunt is on for a good face mask that can catch pollution particles that travel deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream.</p>	<p>对于卡特琳来说，她正在寻找一种好用的口罩，可以挡住深入肺部并进入血液的污染颗粒。</p>
<p>We've tried everything in Beijing, but in reality only one thing will work: cleaning up the air.</p>	<p>我们在北京尝试过各种方法，但实际上只有一件事情有用：让空气清洁起来。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/foreign-correspondents-air-pollution-smog-beijing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/foreign-correspondents-air-pollution-smog-beijing</p>
<p>As Hong Kong Ponders Its Future Under Beijing, Politics Infuses Its Art</p>	<p>挫败与无助：雨伞运动后的香港艺术</p>
<p>HONG KONG — As 1,194 electors were casting ballots on Sunday for Hong Kong's next leader, Sampson Wong was tagging Facebook videos that showed city residents making breakfast, riding trains and playing with cats.</p>	<p>香港——上周日，当 1194 名选委为挑选香港下任领导人进行投票时，黄宇轩(Sampson Wong)正在给 Facebook 上的几段视频添加标签，视频显示了香港居民做早饭、坐地铁和逗猫等情节。</p>
<p>The scenes were unremarkable, and that was the point: Mr. Wong and other members of the Add Oil Team, an artists' collective, were broadcasting the videos of people engaged in activities that did not</p>	<p>这些情节平淡无奇，而这正是要点：黄宇轩是艺术团队“打气小队”的一员，他和团队的其他成员当时在播放人们进行日常活动、不包括投票行为的视频，作为对一个不具代表性的政治程序的批评。他们在 Facebook Live 上播</p>

<p>include voting as a critique of an unrepresentative political process. "No Election in Hong Kong Now," the title of their Facebook Live stream said.</p>	<p>的视频流的标题是“没有票的香港”。</p>
<p>The Add Oil Team plans to turn the videos into a documentary-style work that could be exhibited in a gallery. "Although it's an angry protest gesture, it's also kind of peaceful," Mr. Wong said, flanked by laptops and coffee cups in a minimalist design studio.</p>	<p>“打气小队”打算把这些视频制作成一部可在陈列馆展示的纪录片。“虽然这是一种愤怒抗议的表示，但表达的形式相当和平，”黄宇轩说，他正在一间极简主义的设计室里工作着，两边都是笔记本电脑和咖啡杯。</p>
<p>Nearly three years ago, this semiautonomous Chinese city of 7.3 million was roiled by months of pro-democracy protests, known as Occupy Central or the Umbrella Movement, that stoked an existential debate over its political future. The protests ended without achieving their goal of greater public participation in the election of Hong Kong's leader, and several organizers now face criminal charges. In July, Hong Kong will inaugurate its new leader, Carrie Lam, Beijing's preferred candidate, as the former British colony commemorates the 20th anniversary of its handover to Chinese rule.</p>	<p>将近三年前，这个有 730 万人口的半自治中国城市经历了几个月的亲民主抗议活动的动荡，被称为“占中”或“雨伞运动”的抗议激发了一场关于香港将有怎样的政治未来的辩论。抗议活动没有达到其希望在香港领导人选举中有更多公众参与的目的，而且，抗议活动的几位组织者目前面临刑事指控。今年 7 月，在这个英国前殖民地纪念主权回归中国 20 周年之际，香港的新领导人林郑月娥将上任，她是北京青睐的候选人。</p>
<p>All of that leaves local artists struggling to find meaning in the city's upheavals, art professionals said in interviews. And while some of their recent works are more overtly political than others, many are infused with a sense of helplessness toward what is widely seen here as the city's increasing subjugation to Beijing's authoritarianism.</p>	<p>本地的艺术家在采访中表示，所有这些都让他们试图从香港的动荡中寻找意义。在他们的近期作品中，虽然有些作品比其他的具有更明显的政治色彩，但许多作品都充满了一种无力感，这种感觉来自一种普遍的看法，即香港正越来越多地屈服在了北京的专制政权下。</p>
<p>"The expression of frustration, or the acceptance of failure, could be the key words of the artwork which reacts to the Umbrella Movement," said Chow Chun Fai, who paints scenes from films in which characters comment on Hong Kong's relationship with the mainland.</p>	<p>“沮丧的表达，或接受失败，也许是对雨伞运动的回应的艺术作品的关键词，”周俊辉说，他的作品包括绘制有评论香港与大陆关系的人物出现的电影画面。</p>

<p>“Three years ago, we had to be very quick and loud” during the street protests, he added. But recent artwork is “more sentimental, and we have the distance to tell the story and to listen to the story.”</p>	<p>“三年前，我们必须非常迅速、非常大声地行动”，他补充说，他指的是街头抗议活动。但最近的作品则“更多的是伤感，我们现在讲故事、听故事已与当时有了一定的距离”。</p>
<p>Artists and curators in Hong Kong say that some of the themes coursing through local art have been present for decades. But the 2014 protests, they say, were an important catalyst for many artists, particularly those who came of age in this century.</p>	<p>香港的艺术家和策展人说，注入当地艺术主题的一些东西在当地已经存在了几十年。但是，他们说，2014年的抗议活动，对许多艺术家、特别是那些本世纪成长起来的艺术家来说，是一个重要的催化剂。</p>
<p>“Somehow the Umbrella Movement unfolded a lot of layers of the political and social problems” that Hong Kong faces, said Clara Cheung, a co-founder of C&G Artpartment, an art space in the Kowloon district.</p>	<p>位于九龙的艺术空间“C&G 艺术单位”的联合创始人张嘉莉说，“雨伞运动以某种方式展现了“香港所面临的“政治和社会问题的多个层面。”</p>
<p>Recent artworks that address Hong Kong politics vary widely in message and delivery. Some are intended for public spaces, rather than commercial galleries, and feature loaded commentaries on the “one country, two systems” framework that guarantees the city its civil liberties and a high degree of autonomy until 2047.</p>	<p>涉及香港政治的近期作品在传递和传播信息上有很大的差别。有些是为公共空间、而不是为商业画廊制作的，这些作品带有对“一国两制”的含蓄评论，“一国两制”的框架保证香港在 2047 年前享有公民自由和高度自治。</p>
<p>A prominent example is the nine-minute light show Mr. Wong and Jason Lam mounted last year that counted down the seconds until “one country, two systems” was due to expire. The display was exhibited across the face of Hong Kong’s tallest skyscraper to coincide with a visit by Zhang Dejiang, a member of China’s governing Pwalolitburo Standing Committee — but pulled after the artists explained its subversive message.</p>	<p>一个显著的例子是，黄宇轩和林志辉(Jason Lam)去年的一个九分钟的视频作品，其中有“一国两制”到期的秒数倒计时。作品展示在香港最高摩天大楼的玻璃外墙上，恰好时值中国中共中央政治局常委会委员张德江到访香港，但是，在艺术家解释了其中的颠覆性信息之后，作品被撤了下来。</p>
<p>In a similar vein, “Controlling Device,” by Kacey Wong, shows a pair of nooses, one bronzed, and one coated in red wax. Mr. Wong has said the piece is a commentary on recent crackdowns on free expression in</p>	<p>与此类似，凯西·黄(Kacey Wong)的作品《控制装置》显示了一对绞索，其中一个为铜的，另一个打着红蜡。黄先生表示，作品是对最近香港言论自由受压制的评论，包括 2015 年发生的几位书商显然被绑架到了大陆的事件。</p>

<p>Hong Kong, including the apparent abductions of several prominent booksellers to the mainland in 2015.</p>	
<p>"We're fighting a war that we cannot win, so how to fight it?" Mr. Wong asked on a recent afternoon in his studio. "You fight it with grace."</p>	<p>"我们正在打一场打不赢的战争，该怎么打呢？"最近的一个下午，黄先生在他的工作室里问道。"要用文雅的方式来打。"</p>
<p>Other artworks comment on Hong Kong's relationship with Beijing in more roundabout ways.</p>	<p>其他艺术品则以更迂回的方式来评论香港与北京的关系。</p>
<p>Ocean Leung, for example, incorporates police and pro-Beijing political banners into mixed-media works that intentionally distort the banners' original messages. The works are not overtly pro-democratic, and Mr. Leung said that his art illustrated how difficult it was to take clear positions on political questions.</p>	<p>比如，梁御东(Ocean Leung)把警察和亲北京政治的横幅融合到其混合媒体作品中来，并故意歪曲横幅上原有的信息。这些作品并非显而易见地亲民主，而且梁御东说，他的艺术所表现的，是在政治问题上采取明确立场的困难程度。</p>
<p>"It's an embrace of failure," he said.</p>	<p>"这是在接受失败，"他说。</p>
<p>Similarly oblique commentaries run through "Breathing Space: Contemporary Art From Hong Kong," an 11-artist show on view through July 9 at the Hong Kong Center of the Asia Society, which in November canceled a planned screening of a documentary about the Umbrella Movement, citing political concerns.</p>	<p>亚洲协会香港中心举办的《喘息空间：香港当代艺术展》上也贯穿着类似的间接评论，这次展示 11 名艺术家作品的展览将于 7 月 9 日闭幕。该中心去年 11 月取消了上映一部有关雨伞运动纪录片的原定计划，理由是担心涉及政治。</p>
<p>One piece, "Defense and Resistance," by South Ho, shows photos of the artist walling and then unwalling himself in with bricks marked with "Made in Xianggang," the word for Hong Kong in Mandarin, the mainland's dominant tongue. The bricks are also stacked up in the center of the gallery, with a chunk missing, and it is unclear whether the wall is structurally sound — a possible metaphor for Beijing's power over the city.</p>	<p>这次展览的一个作品是何兆南(South Ho)的《防御与抵抗》，作品由一系列照片组成，照片中，何兆南用以在大陆的主要语言普通话标有“香港制造”的砖头堆墙将自己围起来，然后再把墙拆掉。展室中央也有一个用砖头堆起来的墙，其中有一大部分缺失，所以不清楚这堵墙是否在结构上稳定，这也许是在比喻北京对香港控制。</p>
<p>An especially haunting work, "If the Moment Came," is a waist-high</p>	<p>一件尤其令人难忘的作品是《如果那刻来了》，这是一段循环视频，其中有</p>

<p>black box with a top made of wired glass and a murky interior that shows a looping video of a hand playing with a kendama, a Japanese toy featuring a wooden handle and a small ball.</p>	<p>一个盖着铁丝玻璃窗的半身高的黑盒子，盒子里光线暗淡，有一只手在玩剑球(kendama)，剑球是一个由木柄和小木球组成的日本玩具。</p>
<p>The artist, Chloë Cheuk, said that she created the installation after making an audio recording of boys playing with kendamas at one of the 2014 protest sites. She added the wired glass, she said, as a reference to protesters who smashed a window at the Legislative Council complex around the same time.</p>	<p>艺术家卓思颖(Chloë Cheuk)说，2014年抗议活动期间，她在一个抗议地点录下了一些男孩玩剑球的声音，之后在那段录音的基础上制作了这个装置。她补充说，铁丝玻璃窗的使用与抗议活动期间砸破了立法会大楼窗户的示威者有关。</p>
<p>Ms. Cheuk, 27, said that the ball's inevitable failure to break through the glass was intended to evoke the feeling of helplessness that she said was now familiar to many young Hong Kongers.</p>	<p>27岁的卓思颖说，很明显，木球根本不可能打破带铁丝的玻璃，作品的目的是给人以一种无可奈何的感觉，她说，许多年轻的香港人对这种感觉已经很熟悉。</p>
<p>But that feeling transcends politics, she said, and her artistic practice is primarily guided by her emotions.</p>	<p>但这种感觉超越了政治，她表示，她的艺术作品主要是以自己的感情为指导。</p>
<p>"When people see my work, they can respond because they can really feel it," she said on a recent evening in Yau Tong, an industrial area in eastern Kowloon. "They feel that they've been understood."</p>	<p>"人们看到我的作品时，他们能产生共鸣，是因为他们真正感受到了其中的感情，"最近的一个晚上，她在九龙东部的工业区油塘这样说道。"他们感觉到他们被人理解了。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/hong-kong-art-political-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/hong-kong-art-political-china</p>
<p>China Confirms Details of Trump-Xi Meeting at Mar-a-Lago</p>	<p>中国确认习近平特朗普会谈细节安排</p>
<p>HONG KONG — President Xi Jinping of China will visit President Trump at his Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida next week, the Chinese Foreign Ministry said Thursday, confirming details of the two leaders' first summit meeting.</p>	<p>香港——中国外交部周二表示，中国主席习近平将在佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)拜访特朗普总统，两国领导人第一次举行峰会的细节得到了确认。</p>
<p>The meeting had been in the planning stages for several weeks as aides worked out the particulars. China had pushed for the more relaxed atmosphere of a meeting at Mr. Trump's resort, rather than at the White</p>	<p>数周来，这次会晤一直处在规划阶段，助理们在对具体事项做安排。美国官员说，中国极力要求在特朗普的度假村见面，而非白宫，这样气氛会更加轻松一些。</p>

House, American officials said.	
The leaders will have a full agenda as they hash out some of the more contentious issues in bilateral relations: Mr. Trump's claims about China's unfair trade practices; curbing North Korea's nuclear ambitions; and American concerns about Chinese military ambitions in the South China Sea, among other matters.	两位领导人将有一个完整的议程,他们将讨论双边关系中争议更大的一些问题:特朗普对于中国不公平贸易做法的说法;遏制朝鲜的核野心;美国人担心中国在南海的军事野心等等。
The meeting, on April 6 and 7, will follow a recent trip to China by the United States secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson. Mr. Tillerson struck a conciliatory tone as he met Mr. Xi in Beijing on March 19, a visit during which details of the Florida meeting were ironed out.	在4月6日和7日的这次会晤举行之前,美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)最近访问了中国。蒂勒森3月19日到北京与习近平会面时采取了安抚的态度,那次访问敲定了佛罗里达会晤的细节。
Mr. Xi will visit Mar-a-Lago, in Palm Beach, after stopping in Finland, said Lu Kang, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry.	中国外交部发言人陆慷说,习近平将在芬兰做停留之后,前往棕榈滩的马阿拉歌庄园。
The two leaders had spoken by phone on Feb. 9. During that conversation, Mr. Trump told Mr. Xi he would honor the so-called One China policy, under which the United States recognizes a single Chinese government in Beijing and has no formal diplomatic ties with Taiwan.	两位领导人曾在2月9日通过电话。在交谈中,特朗普告诉习近平,他将遵行所谓的“一个中国”政策,即美国承认北京是唯一的中国政府,不与台湾建立正式外交关系。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/trump-china-xi-mar-a-lago-summit-meeting	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170331/trump-china-xi-mar-a-lago-summit-meeting
The New York Times vs. the 'Great Firewall' of China	纽约时报中文网的“前世今生”
Times Insider shares insights into how we work at The New York Times. In this article, Craig S. Smith, a former Times Shanghai bureau chief and China managing director who is now a staff writer-at-large, reflects on the ups and downs of delivering New York Times content to the Chinese world.	“时报内情”(Times Insider)专栏为读者呈现《纽约时报》报道的幕后故事。在这篇文章中,之前曾担任时报上海分社社长、中国区执行董事,现为时报资深记者的石克雷(Craig S. Smith)回顾了将《纽约时报》的内容推向中文世界过程中所经历的起伏。

<p>If you look at the top of our home page, you'll see a tab with two Chinese characters, which mean "Chinese." Few people know the struggle and angst that put those characters there.</p>	<p>看一眼时报主页的顶端，你会发现一个由两个汉字构成的标签，它的意思是“中文”。很少有人知道这两个字能出现在这里，背后经历了怎样的艰难与焦灼。</p>
<p>In August 2001, I accompanied our publisher, Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr., and a group of New York Times writers and editors to see Jiang Zemin, then the president of China. The meeting took place in a typical Chinese meeting room — doily-draped fauteuils underneath a monumental ink-and-brush painting of sea and mountains — at China's leadership compound in Beidaihe, an otherwise gritty seaside resort on the northeastern coast.</p>	<p>2001年8月，我随时报出版人小阿瑟·奥克斯·苏兹伯格(Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr.)与一群时报作者和编辑见到了当时的中国国家主席江泽民。会面在一个典型的中式会议室进行——铺着沙发巾的扶手座椅，墙上挂着巨幅的山水水墨画——这里是中国领导人在北戴河的办公地点，它位于中国东北海岸一个多砂砾的海滨疗养地。</p>
<p>The New York Times's English-language website was blocked in China, and after a long discussion on a range of topics Tom Friedman asked why. President Jiang didn't appear to know, and agreed to look into it. Within days, nytimes.com was accessible again in China. For the next 10 years, The Times's website was reachable by mainland Chinese readers, with articles only occasionally blocked from view.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》的英文网站当时在中国受到屏蔽。就一系列话题谈论了不短的时间之后，汤姆·弗里德曼(Tom Friedman)问起中国为何屏蔽时报的网站。江泽民似乎并不知情，但他表示会调查此事。没几天，nytimes.com 又能在中国打开了。在接下来的10年里，《纽约时报》的网站一直可以被中国大陆的读者打开，只是偶尔出现有些文章看不到的情况。</p>
<p>I left The Times for a Chinese start-up that never started and in late 2010 wanted to bring what I had learned back to The Times. I emailed Arthur and Bill Keller, the executive editor at the time, asking if they would be interested in a New York Times website in Chinese. I had experience building digital products and was well connected to the Chinese news media industry. The timing seemed right.</p>	<p>之后我离开时报，去了一个始终没能启动的中国创业公司。到了2010年末，我想把自己学到的东西带回时报。于是我给阿瑟和时报执行总编比尔·凯勒(Bill Keller)发了邮件，询问他们对成立纽约时报中文网站是否有兴趣。我有了打造数字产品的经验，跟中国的新闻媒体行业关系也不错。时机看来水到渠成。</p>
<p>I asked Phil Pan, now The New York Times's Asia editor — who had quit The Washington Post and was living in Hong Kong — to join me in hammering out a proposal. We worked for a year before we had a</p>	<p>我请现为《纽约时报》亚洲主编的潘公凯(Phil Pan)——他当时已经离开了《华盛顿邮报》，在香港生活——和我一起做这项提案。我们努力了一年，才有了一份时报愿意投资的商业计划。我和潘公凯在2012年1月加入《纽约时报》，</p>

<p>business plan in which The Times was willing to invest. Phil joined and I rejoined The Times in January 2012 and we got started.</p>	<p>启动了这个项目。</p>
<p>October 2012 would begin a once-in-a-decade leadership change, which made our timing tricky. The government tightens its control of the news media during such times, but most people expected that period to pass. The incoming administration was widely expected to advance reforms that had been stalled under the presidency of Hu Jintao.</p>	<p>2012年10月会是十年一轮的中国领导层更替的时刻，这让我们启动的时机变得有些棘手。政府会在这段时间收紧对新闻媒体的控制，但大多数人都觉得这个阶段会过去。大家普遍认为，新一届政府会继续推进在胡锦涛时期停滞的改革。</p>
<p>Despite squalls, I had watched China's news media climate steadily improve since I first arrived there in 1980. I expected, and ultimately still expect, that trajectory to continue. Besides, The New York Times's main website hadn't had a problem in China since that meeting with President Jiang in 2001. That's how I responded to worries from senior management that the China project might founder amid stiff political headwinds. None of us foresaw the authoritarian retrenchment that has since been enacted by the new president, Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>尽管其中不乏风暴，但自我于1980年第一次到中国以来，看到的是中国的媒体大气候一直在不断改善。我期待——至今仍然期待——这个趋势还会持续下去。此外，自2001年与江泽民会面之后，《纽约时报》的主站在中国一直没什么问题。我正是这样回应来自高级管理层对这个中国项目有可能在强劲的政治顶头风中遭遇挫败的担忧。我们没有一个人预见到新任国家主席习近平上台后会实施专制紧缩。</p>
<p>Phil and I set off on a mad dash that January, renting office space and hiring editors and translators and a tech team that would build the site to carry New York Times content to the Chinese world. It was fun and exciting. On June 28, 2012, we huddled around a computer as our tech team turned the site on.</p>	<p>那年1月，我和潘公凯紧锣密鼓地开启这个项目，我们租下办公室，招聘编辑和翻译，还招募了一个技术团队负责搭建起将《纽约时报》的内容带到中文世界的网站。这个过程很有意思，也让人兴奋。2012年6月28日，我们围在一台电脑旁，看着我们的技术团队将网站上线。</p>
<p>The response from readers was heartening. Traffic soared, and fans on Sina weibo, the dominant social media platform of the day, grew even faster. But within hours we faced a harbinger of things to come: Suddenly the weibo account was blocked and soon it disappeared.</p>	<p>读者的反应令人振奋。网站流量激增，我们在当时占主导地位社交平台新浪微博上的粉丝增长得更快。但不到几个小时，我们就遇到了一个有预兆性的事件：微博账号突然遭到屏蔽，不久便消失了。</p>

<p>Things took a turn for the worse four months later when David Barboza published his Pulitzer Prize-winning piece on the family finances of China's outgoing premier, Wen Jiabao. The article infuriated the incoming administration as much as the outgoing one. Access to both the Chinese-language and main English-language New York Times sites were immediately blocked in China.</p>	<p>四个月后,当张大卫(David Barboza)发表了当时中国即将离任的总理温家宝家族财务状况的文章后,情况更是急转直下。后来张大卫凭此报道获得了普利策奖。这篇报道激怒了即将离任和即将上任的政府。《纽约时报》中文和英文网站立即在中国遭到屏蔽。</p>
<p>We embarked on a yearlong lobbying effort, hoping to get the block overturned. We met repeatedly with the State Council information office and the Foreign Ministry; we worked with the head of Xinhua news agency (a ministerial-level position) and the head of People's Daily (another ministerial-level position); we spoke with Rupert Murdoch's former government relations director, who has family ties to the Central Propaganda Department; we even tried back-channel negotiations with a series of intermediaries who claimed influence with people around President Xi. Of course, we tried at every opportunity to meet with President Xi himself, hoping for a repeat of the success with President Jiang.</p>	<p>我们做了长达一年的游说努力,希望能够解禁。我们一次次与中国的国务院新闻办公室和外交部的人见面;与新华社社长(部级职位)和人民日报社社长(也是部级职位)合作;与鲁伯特·默多克(Rupert Murdoch)的前任政府关系总监聊天,此人与中央宣传部官员有家庭关系;我们甚至尝试与许多声称对习近平周围的人有影响力的中间人进行非正规途径的谈判。当然,我们也千方百计地想要找机会见到习近平本人,希望能像当年说服江泽民一样说服他。</p>
<p>The effort wasn't without raised voices. At one point a young Foreign Ministry official sat forward in agitation and shouted to me, "I love my Party!" Nor was it without sarcasm. A State Council elder with bottle black hair asked if I was due a bonus if the sites were unblocked (I was not). And there were many corny conversations filled with metaphors about bridges.</p>	<p>这些努力不是没有遭遇过大声驳斥。一名年轻的外交部官员曾坐着俯身向前,激动地冲我喊,“我爱党!”讽刺挖苦也不是没有。一位有着乌黑头发的国务院老资格人士问,如果解除对网站的屏蔽,我是不是会拿到一笔奖金(并不会有)。还有许多老生常谈的谈话,其间充斥着有关桥梁的比喻。</p>
<p>None of it worked — and, as months turned to years, my initial, guarded optimism that we were witnessing a cautious new administration's</p>	<p>结果无一奏效。随着时间从数月变成数年,我从最初的谨慎乐观——认为我们见证的是一个小心翼翼的新政府在短期内巩固自身的权力——变成无奈地</p>

<p>short-term consolidation of power gave way to resignation that we had been an early victim of a larger policy of information control that extended well beyond China's borders.</p>	<p>接受这样一个事实，即我们是一项更大的、远远超出中国边境的信息控制政策早期的受害者。</p>
<p>The Chinese Communist Party's efforts at shaping the world's view of its country, culture and government have grown into an aggressive transnational censorship program that seeks to quash critical voices globally. The frustrating thing is that this strategy, while hurting China's image internationally, has been remarkably successful at home. Relatively few Chinese, for example, know who the artist Ai Weiwei is, much less the democracy activist Liu Xiaobo, who won the Nobel Peace Prize even as he was languishing in a Chinese jail.</p>	<p>中国共产党塑造世界对它的国家、文化和政府看法的努力，演变成积极的跨境审查行动，竭力阻挡世界批评它的声音。令人沮丧的是，这项战略尽管在国际上损害了中国的形象，却在国内取得了非同寻常的成功。比如，在中国鲜有人知道艺术家艾未未是什么人，知晓民主活动人士刘晓波的人更是少之又少——后者获得诺贝尔和平奖时正囚禁在中国的一座监狱里。</p>
<p>The majority of Chinese, including highly educated Chinese, are satisfied for the most part with the news and information available to them. Virtual private network software allows people to jump the "Great Firewall" and view the global internet; but most people are happy with the worldview that state-licensed broadcasts and publications afford.</p>	<p>中国的绝大多数人，包括受过高等教育的中国人，对自己能接触到的新闻和信息大体满意。虚拟专用网络（Virtual private network, 简称 VPN）软件让人们可以越过“防火长城”(Great Firewall)，连接全球的网络；但绝大多数人满足于经过政府批准的广播电视和出版物提供的世界观。</p>
<p>Despite our main websites being inaccessible in China, we continued to make progress in penetrating the mainland Chinese market. We started a lifestyle site that was accessible and then blocked and then unblocked and is now blocked again. We created unblocked mirror sites to feed social media accounts and started two newsletters that bring our stories directly to tens of thousands of readers each week. We built apps that our tech team engineered so they could not be blocked at all. We even started print publications, the most successful of which will soon be rebranded as 时 — The New York Times Chinese Magazine, a</p>	<p>尽管我们的主站在中国一直无法打开，但我们在打进中国大陆市场方面持续取得进步。我们推出了一个生活方式网站，一开始可以打开，然后遭到屏蔽，之后解除，现在又再度被屏蔽。我们建立了不受屏蔽的镜像网站，给社交媒体账户提供内容，还创建了两项新闻订阅服务，将我们的报道每周直接发送给数以万计的读者。我们打造了多个由自己的技术团队编写的应用程序，它们无法被屏蔽。我们甚至开始印刷纸质出版物，其中最成功的一本很快将重塑形象，以《时》这个名字面世——纽约时报中文杂志，一份 48 页的生活方式季刊。我们的读者也在持续增长，其中主要来自中国大陆。</p>

<p>48-page lifestyle quarterly. Our audience, primarily from mainland China, kept growing.</p>	
<p>Our traffic has long since surpassed what it was when our troubles began, and it grew nearly 70 percent last year alone. The New York Times brand now has a firm foothold in the country and among the global Chinese diaspora. When news media restrictions relax, and I believe they eventually will, The Times's Chinese audience will most certainly take off.</p>	<p>我们的网页浏览量早就超过了麻烦开始时的数字，去年一年就增长了近70%。《纽约时报》这个品牌现已经在中国和全球海外华人中站稳了脚跟。等到新闻媒体管制放松之时——我认为这一天终会到来——时报的中文读者肯定还会迅速增加。</p>
<p>The harassment, however, still hasn't stopped.</p>	<p>然而，骚扰并未停息。</p>
<p>Our former landlords refused to renew our lease for office space overlooking the Foreign Ministry, claiming they were under pressure to make us move. Mysterious technicians have attached monitoring devices to our telecommunication cables in both buildings where we have set up offices. Some of our Chinese employees are occasionally invited "for tea" to be probed by state agents. Despite paying for the highest level of service, our internet speed regularly slows to a crawl.</p>	<p>之前的房东拒绝让我们续租可以远望外交部的办公室，声称他们承受着让我们离开的压力。身份不明的技术人员在我们前后两处办公室所在的大楼的通讯电缆上安装了监控设备。我们的一些中国雇员不时被请去“喝茶”，被政府特工调查。尽管花钱买了最高级别的服务，但我们的网速还是经常慢得像在爬。</p>
<p>Our Android app was never accepted in Chinese Android stores and recently Apple removed our iOS app from their Chinese app store, most certainly because of Chinese government pressure.</p>	<p>我们安卓(Android)系统的应用程序一直没有被中国的安卓应用商店接受，iOS系统的应用程序最近也被苹果公司在中国的应用商店下架——很有可能是因为受到来自中国政府的压力。</p>
<p>The problem in China is that you never really know who is behind such decisions. The local Public Security Bureau? The city government? A ministry? A central government official? State Security? President Xi? Chinese bureaucracy is like a series of Chinese boxes that are harder and harder to open as you move toward the center.</p>	<p>在中国的问题是，你永远无法知道这些决定是由谁做出的。当地的公安局？市政府？某个部委？某个中央政府官员？国家安全部？习近平？中国的官僚体制就像一个套一个的中国盒子，越往中间越难打开。</p>
<p>We don't have answers now, and I expect we never will.</p>	<p>我们现在还没有答案，我觉得我们永远也找不到这些答案。</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170401/the-new-york-times-vs-the-great-firewall-of-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170401/the-new-york-times-vs-the-great-firewall-of-china</p>
<p>Within Hours, Plans for a Quiet Corner of China Send Home Prices Soaring</p>	<p>中国设立雄安新区，当地房价暴涨</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — A residential and industrial area roughly 80 miles south of Beijing once barely registered on China’s economic map. Consisting mostly of apartment buildings, villages, wetlands and empty fields, it has primarily been known for its donkey burgers.</p>	<p>上海——位于北京以南大约 80 英里（约合 130 公里）的一片住宅和工业区，以前在中国的经济版图上几乎不为人所注意。这里大多由公寓楼、村庄、湿地和空地构成，主要以驴肉火烧为人所知。</p>
<p>But now the area around Xiongxian County has become another example of the frothiness and unpredictability of the Chinese property market — a market that many experts warn could have severe repercussions for China and the world if it stumbles.</p>	<p>但现在，雄县周边这片区域成为了证明中国房地产市场容易产生泡沫且不可预测的又一个例子。许多专家曾经警告，如果这个市场崩盘，将给中国和整个世界带来严重的影响。</p>
<p>On Saturday, China declared that an area that sprawls across three local counties will someday become Xiongan New Area, a gleaming economic powerhouse reminiscent of earlier developments that helped put China’s economy on its fast-growth trajectory. When completed, it will cover nearly 800 square miles, offer favorable regulation to businesses and become a modern urban area crucial to redeveloping the Rust Belt around Beijing.</p>	<p>周六，中国宣布一片横跨当地三个县的区域未来将成为雄安新区，一个闪闪发光的经济发动机，它让人想起早年将中国经济送上快车道的那些经济开发区。建成之后，这个面积近 800 平方英里（约合 2070 平方公里）的新区，将实行有利于企业的管理，会成为一个对北京周边铁锈地带(Rust Belt)的再开发至关重要的现代都市区。</p>
<p>Almost immediately, speculators pounced, setting off a property buying frenzy and sending shares of construction companies soaring. It has been such a chaotic market that local authorities have been forced to freeze purchases and close real estate offices. Chinese social media showed photos of new property developments and real estate offices with signs saying they had been temporarily closed.</p>	<p>投机者几乎立即袭来，掀起一轮购买房产的狂潮，导致建筑公司股价飙升。市场如此混乱，以致当地政府不得不冻结交易，关闭售楼处。中国的社交媒体上出现了不少照片，可以看到一些新地产项目和售楼处挂出了暂时关闭的提示牌。</p>

<p>The price spikes have been fast and furious.</p>	<p>房价飙升的速度迅速而又猛烈。</p>
<p>In the town of Baigou, about 12 miles north of Xiongxin, prices for an apartment jumped to 12,000 renminbi per square meter — or more than \$160 per square foot — from 8,750 renminbi within hours after the announcement, according to Wen Yunlong, a local real estate agent. On Sunday, it rose by an additional 3,000 renminbi, he said.</p>	<p>在雄县以北 12 英里（约合 20 公里）处的白沟镇，当地的房屋中介文云龙表示，成立新区的消息宣布不到几小时，一套公寓的价格就从每平方 8750 元人民币激增到每平方 1.2 万元人民币。他还表示，周日这个价格又上涨了 3000 元人民币。</p>
<p>“Prices have gone up every day,” Mr. Wen said.</p>	<p>“房子一天一个价，”文云龙说。</p>
<p>Since Saturday, he said, potential buyers had lined up at his agency. “I have been working from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. these days,” he said. “Last night, I worked till midnight.”</p>	<p>他表示，从周六开始，潜在的买家就在他所在的中介机构排起了队。“我最近都是早上 8 点上班，一直到晚上 10 点，”他说。“昨天晚上我半夜 12 点才下班。”</p>
<p>He added: “I haven’t seen so many people here before. It went crazy.”</p>	<p>他还讲道：“我从没见过这么多的人。都疯狂了。”</p>
<p>On Monday, Hong Kong-traded shares of the BBMG Corporation, a Beijing cement maker, jumped nearly 35 percent. Shares of other Hong Kong-traded property-related firms active in the area rose by smaller amounts. Markets in China were closed on Monday for a holiday.</p>	<p>周一，在香港上市的北京水泥生产商北京金隅(BBMG Corporation)的股价暴涨了近 35%。在香港股市，在该地区比较活跃的其他房地产相关企业的股票，也实现了低于这个幅度的增长。中国的股市交易周一因赶上节假日而关闭。</p>
<p>Property is a major investment vehicle in China, where the stock market has long been seen as unreliable and where the authorities tightly limit how much money can be sent outside the country. That has led to surging prices — and worries about bubbles — in a number of cities. While mortgages in China are not as big or as common as they are in the United States, a surge of lending to home buyers has prompted worries about what might happen if China’s property market bursts.</p>	<p>房地产是中国主要的投资工具。在那里，股市一直被认为不太可靠，当局又对海外投资的量进行了严格的限制。这导致许多城市的房价激增——也随之产生对市场泡沫的担忧。尽管中国的抵押贷款的规模不像美国那么大，也不像美国那么普遍，但给购房者提供的贷款激增，促使人们担心中国房地产市场崩盘会带来什么样的后果。</p>
<p>In declaring its intent to build Xiongan, the Chinese government invited comparisons to the southern city of Shenzhen and the Pudong area of Shanghai. Shenzhen was part of China’s earliest experiments with</p>	<p>中国政府宣布打造雄安新区的想法，让人不由得将它与华南城市深圳和上海的浦东新区进行比较。深圳属于中国在毛泽东去世后最早的一批私人企业试验区，它如今依然是中国最富有的区域之一。浦东新区拥有许多构成上海天</p>

<p>private enterprise after the death of Mao Zedong, and it remains one of the richest parts of China. Pudong, home of many of the gleaming skyscrapers that define Shanghai's skyline, became one of China's most successful and high-profile development projects.</p>	<p>际线的耀眼的摩天大楼, 已经成为中国最成功、最引人注目的开发项目之一。</p>
<p>Xiongan will become "a demonstration area for innovative development," Xi Jinping, China's president, told the official state media.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平对官方新闻媒体表示, 雄安将成为一个“创新驱动发展引领区”。</p>
<p>Xiongan also fits into China's grand plan to create a vast urban area uniting the capital city of Beijing with the nearby port city of Tianjin and with Hebei Province, the industrial province between them. Called Jing-Jin-Ji, the area — which would include Xiongan — will become a hive of economic activity that is intended to replace Hebei's dependence on smokestack industries like steel and put the region on a path to rival Shanghai and Shenzhen.</p>	<p>雄安也符合中国的一项宏大计划, 即打造一个巨大的都市区, 将首都北京与附近的港口城市天津和二者之间的工业省份河北联结在一起。这片包括雄安在内、被称为京津冀的地区, 将成为经济活动频繁的区域, 其目的是改变河北对钢铁等烟囱工业的依赖, 使之走上能与上海和深圳比肩的道路。</p>
<p>Right now, the Xiongan area has less than 1 percent of the economic output of Beijing, according to state media. It is part of an area known for its donkey burgers — sandwiches with roasted donkey meat, which tastes something like pastrami.</p>	<p>据官方媒体报道, 雄安地区的经济目前还不到北京经济产值的1%。它属于一个以驴肉火烧出名的地区——夹有烤驴肉的烧饼, 这种肉吃起来有点像熏牛肉。</p>
<p>Owen Li took the morning train on Monday from Beijing to sample donkey burgers but had an unusually hard time buying a ticket. Once in Baigou, where property sales had not been shut down, Mr. Li noticed that many cars on the street were brands like Audi, BMW and Mercedes-Benz.</p>	<p>欧文·李(Owen Li)周一从北京搭火车去品尝驴肉火烧, 但却费了很大劲才买到票。在房产销售没有被喊停的白沟镇, 欧文·李注意到街上出现了许多奥迪(Audi)、宝马(BMW)和奔驰(Mercedes-Benz)车。</p>
<p>He then met many potential apartment buyers from out of town and began talking to them. Mr. Li said he was tempted to join them, though he wondered at Xiongan's long-term prospects.</p>	<p>之后他遇到很多来自镇外的潜在公寓买家, 开始跟他们交谈。欧文·李表示, 尽管对雄安的长期前景心存疑虑, 但他当时差点加入他们的队伍。</p>

<p>"If I had the extra money, I would buy several," he said. "It's cheap and has room for appreciation. But maybe not this time."</p>	<p>"如果我手头有余钱，我会买几套，"他说。"这儿的房价便宜，主要看中升值空间。但这次可能不买。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/china-economic-zone-xiongan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/china-economic-zone-xiongan</p>
<p>As Trump Meets Xi at Mar-a-Lago, There's a 'Wild Card'</p>	<p>习近平特朗普峰会上的潜在搅局者郭文贵</p>
<p>He is a billionaire who made his fortune in real estate. He has been called a narcissist. He posts to Twitter — incessantly — about politics and his battles against the media. Lately, he has been spending time at a Florida resort named Mar-a-Lago.</p>	<p>他是一名亿万富翁，他在房地产业发了财。他被称为自恋狂。他不停地在 Twitter 上发布关于政治以及他与媒体斗争的帖子。最近，他在佛罗里达州一个名叫马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)的度假村度过了一些时光。</p>
<p>His name?</p>	<p>他叫什么名字?</p>
<p>Guo Wengui.</p>	<p>郭文贵。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo is a Chinese property magnate who has been living outside the country for more than two years. In recent weeks, he has launched a broadside — in television interviews and on Twitter — criticizing the effectiveness of the Communist Party's fight against corruption, all from the safety of financial capitals like London and New York. He is also a member at President Trump's resort in Palm Beach, and posted photos of himself on the grounds last month with Mar-a-Lago's managing director.</p>	<p>郭文贵是中国的一名地产大亨，已经在外国生活了两年多。最近几周，他从自己在伦敦和纽约等金融之都的安全居所发声，通过电视采访和 Twitter 猛烈批评共产党打击腐败的有效性。他也是特朗普的棕榈滩度假村的会员，在 Twitter 上发布了上个月他在马阿拉歌庄园与那里的总经理合影的照片。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's newly public persona — more akin to a dissident Russian oligarch and highly unusual in Chinese politics — comes at an awkward time, just before China's president, Xi Jinping, and Mr. Trump are to meet at the resort for their first summit meeting. The Chinese billionaire's ties to the club are a new twist in how President Trump's business interests can complicate diplomacy, in this case with arguably</p>	<p>郭文贵新近公开的形象——更像是持有异见的俄罗斯寡头，在中国政治中极不寻常——出现在一个尴尬的时刻，就在中国国家主席习近平和特朗普即将在该度假村举行首次首脑会议之前。这位中国亿万富豪与该俱乐部的关系是特朗普的商业利益可能如何使外交关系复杂化的一个新情节——这一次牵扯到世界上最重要的双边关系。</p>

<p>the world's most important bilateral relationship.</p>	
<p>At Mar-a-Lago, moneymaking, socializing and statecraft converged in February, when Shinzo Abe, Japan's prime minister, conferred with Mr. Trump over a North Korean missile test in full view of the club's members. Entry into Mar-a-Lago will be more strict this time than during Mr. Abe's visit, said a United States official with knowledge of the preparations for the meeting, who was aware of Mr. Guo's remarks, but could offer no details about the security protocols.</p>	<p>今年 2 月，在马阿拉歌庄园的俱乐部会员众目睽睽之下，日本首相安倍晋三 (Shinzo Abe) 就朝鲜导弹试验与特朗普商议一番，从而让生意、社交和治国汇集此地。一位了解本次会议准备情况但不能提供安保规格细节的美国官员称，这次进入马阿拉歌庄园的限制会比安倍那次更严格。这位官员知道郭文贵的言论。</p>
<p>At the very least, it would be embarrassing if Mr. Guo, who is also known as Miles Kwok, were to show up at the seaside resort during the meeting Thursday and Friday. At worst, his presence could incense Mr. Xi and the Chinese delegation. Mr. Guo left China during a corruption scandal linked to the jailing of his political patron, a top security official. Mr. Guo said his assets in China — he puts the figure at more than \$17 billion — were seized.</p>	<p>如果在周四和周五的会晤期间，郭文贵（他的英文名是迈尔斯·郭[Miles Kwok]）出现在该海滨度假村，那至少会很尴尬。最糟糕的情况可能是，他的出现会激怒习近平和中国代表团。郭文贵是在与他的政治靠山（安全方面的一位高级领导人）入狱相关的腐败丑闻中离开中国的。郭文贵称，他在中国的资产被冻结，他说那些资产超过 170 亿美元。</p>
<p>"Guo would certainly be a very disruptive wild card at Mar-a-Lago," said Christopher K. Johnson, a former senior China analyst at the C.I.A. who is now at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. Mr. Johnson said in an interview that China considered Mr. Guo a criminal and sought his return, although there is no public record of him being charged with a crime.</p>	<p>"郭文贵在马阿拉歌庄园肯定会是一个极具破坏力的未知因素，"华盛顿国际战略研究中心的克里斯托弗·K·约翰逊(Christopher K. Johnson)说。他曾是前中央情报局(CIA)的高级中国分析师。约翰逊在接受采访时表示，中国认为郭文贵是罪犯，要求他回国，尽管他没有公开的犯罪记录。</p>
<p>During Mr. Abe's visit, club members and guests were permitted to enter without undergoing all the stringent security protocols imposed at the White House. The United States official, who was not authorized to speak to the news media and asked for anonymity, did not know if</p>	<p>在安倍晋三访问期间，俱乐部会员和宾客无需经过白宫的那些严格的安全检查就被获准入内。上述那位美国官员不知道在习近平和特朗普会晤期间，会员们是否会被禁止入内。此人无权接受新闻媒体采访，所以要求匿名。</p>

<p>members would be barred from the grounds during the Xi-Trump meeting.</p>	
<p>Mr. Guo, when asked, would not say whether he intended to show up for the summit. Even if he is kept out, the vetting of a president's paying guests before a major summit meeting presents a staffing challenge that no previous administration has faced. The allure of rubbing shoulders with the rich and powerful is an attraction of Mar-a-Lago, which recently doubled its initiation fee to \$200,000. Mr. Trump has called it the "Southern White House."</p>	<p>当被问及是否打算在这次峰会上现身时，郭文贵没有予以回复。即便他被排除在外，在重要峰会之前审查总统的付费宾客也是之前的所有政府从未遇到过的人员安置挑战。结交权贵人士是马阿拉歌庄园的一项魅力。最近，它的入会费翻了一番，高达 20 万美元。特朗普称它为“南方白宫”。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's membership could be especially sensitive because of the lengths China's leaders go to stamp out any political discussion that deviates from the Communist Party line, particularly remarks about the wealth of top leaders. Mr. Guo has leveled specific accusations against a former top party leader.</p>	<p>郭文贵的会员资格可能特别敏感，因为中国领导人坚决压制任何偏离共产党路线的政治讨论，特别是关于高层领导人财富的评论。郭文贵已经对一名前高层领导人做出了指名道姓的指控。</p>
<p>In two recent Chinese-language interviews and on Twitter, Mr. Guo, while highly critical of many current and former Chinese leaders, has praised Mr. Xi, or at least refrained from directly criticizing him.</p>	<p>在最近的两次中文采访以及在 Twitter 上，郭文贵虽然激烈批评了现任和前任的很多中国领导人，但对习近平却表示了赞赏，至少没有直接批评他。</p>
<p>"I pray that President Xi's visit is smooth, for relations between the peoples of the United States and China to start a great new era," Mr. Guo said in a text message in response to questions from The New York Times.</p>	<p>郭文贵在回应《纽约时报》提问的一条短信中表示：“我为他祈祷此次访问顺利。为中美两国人民之间的关系开启一个新的伟大的时代！”</p>
<p>Mr. Guo is not the first Chinese tycoon to leave the country in a cloud of controversy and decamp to the United States or another Western country. Mr. Johnson said he was most likely second on a list of prominent business executives Beijing was seeking to repatriate, behind</p>	<p>郭文贵不是第一个在一片争议声中离开中国、逃到美国等西方国家的大亨。约翰逊说，他很可能排在一个北京寻求遣返的著名企业家名单的第二位，位居第一的是前中共中央办公厅主任的弟弟令完成，他在三年前哥哥逮捕前离开中国赴美，目前他哥哥因渎职罪在服无期徒刑。</p>

<p>the younger brother of a top official who held a post equivalent to the White House chief of staff. That man, Ling Wancheng, left China for the United States about three years ago before the arrest of his brother, who is now serving a life sentence for graft.</p>	
<p>But Mr. Ling has stayed quiet and kept his whereabouts secret. For the first two years of his exile, Mr. Guo did the same.</p>	<p>但令完成一直保持缄默，对自己的行踪很保密。郭文贵在流亡的头两年里也是这样。</p>
<p>That all changed in late January, when he activated his Twitter account and gave the first of two rambling interviews with the Mirror Media Group, a Chinese-language news company based on Long Island.</p>	<p>但这一切在1月下旬发生了变化，当时他激活了自己的Twitter帐户，并接受了总部位于长岛的中文新闻媒体明镜集团的两次闲聊式的采访。</p>
<p>China has more billionaires than any other country with the possible exception of the United States, but none as outspoken and flamboyant as Mr. Guo. He has a penchant for posting photos of himself in workout tights and camouflage, performing planks and other exercises. He sips vintage French wine in front of a picture of an aviator glasses-wearing, cigarette-smoking chimpanzee in his London office and likes to show off the private jets he uses for his frequent trans-Atlantic flights. One American who met with him described him as affable.</p>	<p>可能除了美国以外，中国比其他任何国家的亿万富豪都多，但他们都没有郭文贵那么直言不讳和高调外露。他喜欢贴自己穿运动紧身裤、迷彩装做平板支撑和其他运动的照片。他在伦敦办公室里喝着法国葡萄酒陈酿，身后是一张戴着飞行员墨镜吸烟的黑猩猩的照片，他还喜欢炫耀用来经常横跨大西洋飞行的私人飞机。一个曾经见过他的美国人说他平易近人。</p>
<p>But Mr. Guo is anything but happy-go-lucky. He built a fortune in the Darwinian world of Chinese real estate, and people who crossed him soon rued the day. In 2006, he handed to the police a sex tape of a Beijing deputy mayor who had disputed one of his land deals. The official was imprisoned and Mr. Guo got the property, building the torch-shaped Pangu Plaza next to Beijing's Olympic Green, a landmark during the 2008 Summer Games.</p>	<p>但郭文贵并不是听天由命的人。他在中国适者生存的房地产界发了财，得罪他的人很快就会后悔不迭。2006年，他向警方递交了北京市一名副市长的不雅视频，此人曾经对他的一项土地交易提出异议。结果这名副市长被监禁，郭文贵拿到了地皮。他在北京奥林匹克公园附近修建了一个火炬形状的盘古大观，成为2008年夏季运动会期间的一个地标建筑。</p>
<p>He kept his extensive car collection in a vast underground parking lot,</p>	<p>一个认识他的人说，他拥有大量的汽车收藏，在一个庞大的地下停车场里，</p>

<p>arranging the dozens of Ferraris, Rolls-Royces, Bentleys and Bugattis in petal shapes to show to visitors, said one person who knows him.</p>	<p>好几十辆的法拉利、劳斯莱斯、宾利和布加迪被摆成花瓣形状，供来访者参观。</p>
<p>He is in a long-running public battle with China's most prominent journalist, Hu Shuli, whose newsmagazine, Caixin, reported in 2015 that Mr. Guo used his ties to Ma Jian, a former vice minister in the country's spy agency, to further his business interests. Mr. Ma was expelled from the Communist Party and is being prosecuted on graft charges. Mr. Guo accused Ms. Hu of being corrupt and working for a "behind the scenes" power broker. Caixin sued Mr. Guo, saying he defamed Ms. Hu.</p>	<p>他与中国最杰出的记者胡舒立之间有着长期公开的矛盾，后者的新闻杂志《财新周刊》在2015年报道，郭文贵和国家安全部前副部长马建勾结，以便获得更大的商业利益。马建被开除出党，遭到贪污指控。郭文贵指责胡舒立很腐败，为一个“幕后的”权力掮客服务。《财新周刊》起诉了郭文贵，称他诽谤胡舒立。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo claims that he was the victim of corruption that went to the highest level of Chinese politics, the elite standing committee of the Communist Party's Politburo, but that the official in question — now retired — has not been prosecuted. Mirror Media says its Chinese audience reaches the hundreds of millions, making Mr. Guo's assertions particularly sensitive for Mr. Xi, who is trying to consolidate power before a major Communist Party leadership meeting later this year.</p>	<p>郭文贵声称，他是中共政治的最高机构——政治局常务委员会某官员腐败的受害者，但那个官员已经退休，还没有被起诉。明镜集团自称在中国的受众高达数亿人，因此郭文贵的这个说法对于习近平特别敏感；今年晚些时候要召开共产党领导大会，习近平正试图在会前巩固自己的权力。</p>
<p>"We have all been used as tools," Mr. Guo said in a March 8 interview.</p>	<p>郭文贵在3月8日的采访中说：“我们都被当作工具使用。”</p>
<p>Mr. Guo named names. His most eye-popping statement is that his former business partner, now in jail, was backed by the son of the Communist Party's former top discipline official, He Guoqiang. He also described an audiotape he obtained, which detailed threats his erstwhile business partners were planning. "They said that they would beat Guo Wengui to death, and to put Guo Wengui to death," Mr. Guo said during the Mirror Media interview.</p>	<p>郭文贵在发言时指名道姓。他最惊人的说法是，一个身陷囹圄的前商业伙伴得到了共产党前最高纪检官员贺国强的儿子的支持。他还说已经拿到了一盘录音带，记录了一些前商业伙伴详细谋划的威胁手段。郭文贵在明镜集团的采访中说：“说要弄死郭文贵，弄死郭文贵。”</p>
<p>Chinese billionaires living abroad are not immune to the long reach of</p>	<p>中国在海外的亿万富豪也躲不开北京安全机构的势力范围。郭文贵1月下旬</p>

<p>Beijing's security apparatus. The day after Mr. Guo's first public broadcast in late January, another prominent billionaire, Xiao Jianhua, was apparently abducted from his apartment at the Four Seasons Hotel in Hong Kong, whisked across the border and taken into custody in mainland China. Mr. Guo says he knows Mr. Xiao, and they have something in common: business ties that intersect with top Chinese leaders.</p>	<p>首次在节目中公开亮相的第二天, 另外一位亿万富豪肖建华似乎在香港四季酒店的公寓里被绑架, 然后被带过边境, 关押在中国大陆的一个地方。郭文贵说, 他认识肖建华, 两人有一些共同点: 业务关系都和中国最高领导人有交集。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo was in London last week at the prestigious Mark's Club in Mayfair, which requires men to wear jackets "at all times." He said he was a member there.</p>	<p>郭文贵上周出现在伦敦梅菲尔区著名的马可俱乐部(Mark's Club), 那里要求男士“始终”穿西装, 他说自己是那里的会员。</p>
<p>Earlier in March, he was at Mar-a-Lago, posing for pictures. He posted photographs of himself with Bernd Lembcke, the club's managing director. During his stay, he also visited Bethesda-by-the-Sea, an Episcopal church that the Trumps attend, and spent some time at an elegant beachside home, decorated with an Asian motif and featured in Architectural Digest that is now owned by a limited liability company tied to Victor Vargas, a Venezuelan banker. Mr. Guo, posting on Twitter in Chinese, said he had done business at the club, convening a meeting of his limited partnership company there. Mr. Guo, in a Twitter message to The New York Times, said he was a member, which was confirmed by a person briefed on the matter.</p>	<p>3月初, 他在马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)拍照。他贴出了和该俱乐部总经理贝恩德·伦布克(Bernd Lembcke)的合影。在逗留期间, 他还参观了特朗普参加的圣公会教堂贝斯达教堂(Bethesda-by-the-Sea), 并在一个优雅的海滨住宅停留了一段时间, 这里采用亚洲主题装饰, 登上过《建筑文摘》(Architectural Digest), 现在业主是一个和委内瑞拉银行家维克多·巴尔加斯(Victor Vargas)有关系的有限责任公司。郭文贵在Twitter上用中文表示, 他在这家俱乐部做生意, 并在那里召开了他的有限合伙公司的会议。郭文贵在发给《纽约时报》的一条Twitter消息中表示, 他是那里的会员, 此事获得了一名知情人士的确认。</p>
<p>"Over the years, there have been many memorable moments here," Mr. Guo wrote of Mar-a-Lago. "I'm feeling a lot of emotion. In the last few months a controversial businessman became the American president. Why he wanted to become president I just don't understand. But I</p>	<p>"多年来在这里留下了很多难忘的回忆。"郭文贵在提到马阿拉歌庄园时写道:"感慨很多。几个月的时间这个备受争议的商人竟成了美国总统。他为什么要当这个总统我实在不明白。但是我很佩服他的这个执著的性格。不放弃!"</p>

admire his persistent character. Don't give up!"	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/china-mar-a-lago-guo-wengui	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/china-mar-a-lago-guo-wengui
Maoists for Trump? In China, Fans Admire His Nationalist Views	特朗普的出现让中国毛左为之一振
BEIJING — They protest, picket and sing to defend Mao's memory, yearning for the East to be red again. But lately some of China's Maoists are finding inspiration in an unlikely insurgent in the West: Donald J. Trump.	北京——他们用抗议、纠察和歌唱来捍卫对毛泽东的记忆，渴望再现东方红。但最近，让中国的一些毛派人士为之一振的，是西方世界里的一个出人意料的叛逆者：唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)。
Mr. Trump "has torn up the old rules of the ruling elites, not just of the capitalist West," said Zhang Hongliang, a polemicist who is the loudest proponent of what could be loosely called "Maoists for Trump." In a recent essay, Mr. Zhang lauded the American president as being alone among national leaders daring "to openly promote the political ideas of Chairman Mao."	特朗普“不仅撕裂了西方资本主义世界的旧有规则，还撕裂了统治精英的旧有规则，“能言善辩的“拥护特朗普的毛派”中坚力量张宏良说。在前不久的一篇文章里，张宏良称赞特朗普是唯一一位“敢于公开宣传毛主席政治理念”的国家领导人。
President Xi Jinping of China will be sizing up Mr. Trump during a visit to his Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida this week, in the leaders' first summit meeting. Meanwhile, many ordinary Chinese people have also been taking the measure of the new American president and have been bewildered, incensed and yet, sometimes, inspired.	中美首脑首次峰会于下周在佛罗里达州马阿拉歌庄园举行之际，到访的中国国家主席习近平将对特朗普作出评估。与此同时，很多普通的中国人也在掂量新上台的美国总统的斤两，他或许让他们困惑，或许激起了他们的怒火，但有时也能让他们感到振奋。
The global wave of nationalist, anti-establishment sentiment that Mr. Trump rode to power has washed ashore in China, encouraging a hard-left fringe that is hostile to capitalism and Western influence, and that the Communist Party has long sought to cultivate — and contain.	把特朗普送上了权力巅峰的民族主义和反建制情绪正在全球泛滥，中国也不例外。这种潮流让敌视资本主义和西方影响的中国极左派人士受到了鼓励，他们是共产党一直在培育——以及限制——的一个边缘群体。
China's Maoists are a small minority; most Chinese have no desire to revive the ruthless, convulsive politics of the Mao era. But the Maoists' growing assertiveness, echoed in their embrace of aspects of Mr.	中国的毛派只是一个很小的群体，大多数中国人都不愿意看到毛泽东时代严酷、狂暴的政治氛围卷土重来。但毛派日益强硬的态度——在他们对特朗普的某些议程的热情支持中有所体现——可能会帮助推动这个国家朝着更具威

<p>Trump's agenda, could help push the country in a more authoritarian direction.</p>	<p>权色彩的方向发展。</p>
<p>They also complicate the efforts of Mr. Xi to play both sides of an ideological divide: as a robust defender of Mao's legacy, but also a proponent of market liberalization and even a champion of globalization in the Trump age.</p>	<p>此外，他们会给试图兼顾意识形态分歧各方的习近平制造困难——他在扮演毛泽东的政治遗产的捍卫者同时，还要倡导市场自由化，甚至在特朗普时代扛起全球化的大旗。</p>
<p>It is a paradox that these admirers of Mao Zedong, a Marxist revolutionary who railed against Western imperialism, have found things to like about this American president, a property tycoon with a cabinet crowded with millionaires. But they want Mr. Xi to take a page from Mr. Trump's "America First" script and protect Chinese workers from layoffs, privatization and foreign competition.</p>	<p>吊诡的是，他们既崇拜毛泽东，又在特朗普身上发现了可爱之处，因为毛泽东是一名反对西方帝国主义的马克思主义革命者，而当今美国总统是一名地产大亨，组建了一个满是百万富翁的内阁。但他们希望习近平能够借鉴特朗普的“美国优先”论，保护中国工人不受下岗、私有化和外国竞争对手的伤害。</p>
<p>"Trump opposes globalization, and so should China," said one article on Utopia, a popular Maoist website. "Trump's ideology has oriented toward China, and he is learning from China," said another hard-left Chinese site.</p>	<p>“特朗普反对的全球化中国也应该反对，”颇受欢迎的毛派网站乌有之乡上有一篇文章这样写道。“特朗普的意识形态转向中国，要向中国学习了，”另一个极左派网站上的一篇文章写道。</p>
<p>China's neo-Maoists, as they are sometimes called, are loosely united by demands for stringent economic equality, zealous nationalism and a loathing of the capitalist West and liberal democracy.</p>	<p>他们有时被称为中国的新毛派，对严格的经济平等的渴求、对狂热的民族主义的信奉，以及对西方资本主义国家和自由民主制度的厌恶，让他们结成了松散的联盟。</p>
<p>"Many of the same ideas now animating the global populist movement have been the hallmarks of the neo-Maoist movement for over a decade," said Jude Blanchette, a researcher in Beijing who is writing a book about the movement.</p>	<p>“眼下在全球范围内激起民粹主义运动的很多理念，已经作为新毛派运动的标志在中国存在了十余年，”在北京从事研究、就新毛派运动写过一本书的学者裘德·布兰切特(Jude Blanchette)说。</p>
<p>"The neo-Maoists have also clearly benefited from the rise of Xi Jinping, as he has blasted a pretty large dog whistle in their direction," Mr.</p>	<p>“显然，习近平的崛起也让新毛派得到了好处，他已经向他们发出了颇为明显的暗示，”布兰切特补充道。</p>

Blanchette added.	
Many on China's far left see Mr. Trump as a dangerous foe who has questioned established American policy on Taiwan, vowed to confront China's hold on the disputed South China Sea and threatened to cut Chinese exports to America.	中国的很多极左派人士把特朗普视为一个危险的敌人——他质疑美国既有的对台政策，发誓要直面中国占据南海争议水域的问题，还扬言要抑制中国对美国的出口额。
But some Maoists say Mr. Trump also offers a model. They think he led a populist revolt that humbled a corrupt political establishment not unlike what they see in China. They cheer his incendiary tactics, sometimes likening them to Mao's methods. And they hear in his remarks an echo of their own disgust with Western democracy, American interventionism and liberal political values.	但一些毛派人士称，特朗普也树立了一个榜样。他们认为，他领导了一场民粹主义者的反抗，让一个腐败的、和他们在在中国见到的没什么两样的政治建制派锐气大挫。他们为他使用的一些煽动人心的手腕喝彩，有时还将其与毛泽东的策略联系起来。厌恶西式民主、美国的干涉主义以及自由派政治价值观的他们，在他的言论中找到了共鸣。
Maoist meetings and websites dwell on a clutch of enemies, including the C.I.A. and America in general, genetically modified crops and advocates of privatizing state companies. But they reserve a particular venom for liberal Chinese intellectuals and celebrities who have condemned Mao.	毛派人士的会议和网站总是在讨论一大串敌人，其中包括中央情报局(CIA)以及整个美国，转基因作物以及国企私有化倡导者。但他们尤其痛恨中国的自由派知识分子和攻击毛泽东的名人。
In the West, Mr. Zhang argued, the nationalists are on the right while the left generally supports internationalism. "But China is the opposite," he said. "Chinese rightists are the traitors, while Chinese leftists are the patriots."	张宏良认为，在西方，民族主义者身处右派阵营，而左派通常支持国际主义。“但在中国正相反，”他说。“中国的右派是叛徒，左派是爱国者。”
The Communist Party never repudiated Mao's legacy after his death in 1976, but it condemned his excesses, including the violent Cultural Revolution, and for years he was ignored or discredited while Deng Xiaoping pursued economic liberalization.	自从毛泽东于1976年去世以来，共产党从未否定毛泽东的政治遗产，但却谴责了他的过激行径，包括发起残暴的文革。在邓小平推动经济自由化的很多年时间里，毛泽东受到了忽视或者怀疑。
In the 1990s, though, the party refurbished Mao's image and fostered a	不过，在1990年代，为了巩固自己的权威，并压制推行政治自由化的呼声，

<p>popular revival to bolster its authority and blunt calls for political liberalization. Officials started using Maoists to intimidate liberal academics, dissidents and other critics. Before Mr. Xi came to power in 2012, a political rival, Bo Xilai, openly encouraged “red” nostalgia for the Mao era as part of an effort to build a populist power base.</p>	<p>共产党重塑了毛泽东的形象，促成了民粹主义的复兴。官员们开始利用毛派来恫吓自由派学者、异见分子和其他批评人士。习近平于 2012 年上台前，其政治对手薄熙来曾公开提倡开展怀念毛泽东时代的红色怀旧运动，旨在打造民粹主义权力基础。</p>
<p>Mr. Bo was purged in a scandal, but the Maoists regrouped as Mr. Xi associated himself more closely with Mao’s legacy than his predecessors and called for a return to Marxist purity.</p>	<p>薄熙来在卷入一桩丑闻后受到了清洗。但随着习近平以超出所有前任的力度把自己和毛泽东的政治遗产紧密联系起来，并呼吁保持党的马克思主义纯洁性，毛派人士重整旗鼓。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Xi, Maoists have become bolder in taking to the streets and organizing online campaigns. A court ruling last year and legislation adopted last month protecting Communist heroes buoyed them further.</p>	<p>在习近平治下，毛派开始更加大胆地上街游行和组织网络运动。法院去年作出的一项裁决，以及上月被采纳的一项保护共产主义英雄的提案，让他们愈发有了底气。</p>
<p>Nobody expects Maoists to seize power in Beijing. They are disdained by the middle class and kept on a tether by the party authorities. Across China, there are maybe a few thousand active supporters of Maoist groups and causes, and their petitions against liberal intellectuals have gathered tens of thousands of signatures online, according to Mr. Blanchette, the researcher.</p>	<p>没人认为毛派有在北京掌权的可能。他们被中产阶级厌弃，又受到共产党当局的制约。学者布兰切特说，在中国各地，毛派团体和事业的积极支持者可能只有几千人，他们反对自由派知识分子的请愿书只征集到了几万个网络签名。</p>
<p>But the Chinese left’s broader message of muscular nationalism and its criticism of widening inequality have reverberated, especially among retirees, hard-up workers and former party officials dismayed by extravagant wealth and corruption. Mr. Trump and the global surge of nationalism and populism have added to the political tinder.</p>	<p>但中国左派广泛传递的带有强硬民族主义色彩的讯息激起了回响，尤其是在退休人员、生活落魄的工人以及对奢侈腐败之风感到失望的前共产党官员中间。特朗普以及在全球澎湃的民族主义和民粹主义浪潮，让这种政治火种有所壮大。</p>
<p>Dai Jianzhong, a sociologist in Beijing, said Maoists could gain a bigger following if an economic slowdown caused mass layoffs, or if tensions</p>	<p>北京的社会学家戴建中说，如果经济增速放缓导致大批人员下岗，或者与美国的紧张关系升级为相互对峙，毛派可能会有更多支持者。</p>

<p>with the United States escalated into confrontation.</p>	
<p>"It was a big shock for China to see American middle-class society overwhelmed by this tide of populism," Mr. Dai said. "China is a different society, but if the economy stagnates and workers feel badly let down, populism will gain influence. The influence of Maoists and ultraleftists would spread."</p>	<p>"看到美国的中产社会被这种民粹主义浪潮吞没，对中国来说是一种巨大的冲击，"戴建中说。"中国社会与美国不同，但如果经济停滞不前，工人们产生被抛弃的糟糕感觉，民粹主义就会获得影响力。毛派和极左派的影响力就会扩大。"</p>
<p>In January, about a hundred protesters gathered in Jinan, a provincial capital in eastern China, to condemn a professor of communications and advertising, Deng Xiangchao, who had dared criticize Mao online. They chanted and held banners near Mr. Deng's home, reviling him as a "traitor" and "enemy of the people," and roughed up a few people who came to show their support for him.</p>	<p>今年2月，约100名抗议者汇聚于中国东部省会城市济南，谴责胆敢在网上批评毛泽东的广告传播学教授邓相超。他们在邓相超家附近举着横幅，高呼口号，说他是"汉奸"和"人民的敌人"，并嘲弄了几个前来对他表示支持的人。</p>
<p>"We love Chairman Mao because we're poor, and the poor all love Chairman Mao," Yang Jianguo, a retired worker who was among the protesters, said by telephone after the protest.</p>	<p>"我们爱毛主席是因为我们是穷人，穷人都爱毛主席，"参加抗议活动的退休工人杨建国事后接受电话采访时说。</p>
<p>The university swiftly dismissed Mr. Deng rather than engage in a prolonged battle with the Maoists. Later, left-wing activists also successfully demanded the dismissal of a television station worker who had voiced support for Mr. Deng.</p>	<p>邓相超所在的大学迅速解除了他的职务，而不是加入到一场与毛派人士的漫长对抗中。随后，左派活动人士还成功地让一名发声支持邓相超的电视台工作人员遭到解雇。</p>
<p>It would be unthinkable for the party to be so obliging of protesters for free speech or other causes the party considers anathema. But while Mr. Xi has silenced the party's liberal critics, the party has tolerated, even abetted, its hard-left opponents, giving the Maoist populists room to grow stronger.</p>	<p>难以想象共产党会以同样的热诚帮助争取言论自由的抗议者，或为其他遭到该党厌弃的事业而走上街头的人。但在习近平压制党的自由派批评者的声音之际，中共却一直容忍乃至纵容极左派反对者，给了毛派民粹主义者发展壮大空间。</p>
<p>"Their influence has clearly grown with the leftist turn in ideology,</p>	<p>"随着意识形态向左转，他们的影响力显然有所增强，自2015年以来尤为如</p>

<p>especially since 2015," said Deng Yuwen, a current affairs writer in Beijing who has criticized the Maoists.</p>	<p>此,“北京的时事评论员、对毛派有批评的邓聿文说。</p>
<p>"It's not that the top level of the party directly controls them, but the Maoists are politically astute, and they have a good sense of what they can get away with," he added. "They know the officials use them, but they also use the officials."</p>	<p>"毛派并非直接受到党的最高层的控制,但他们在政治上很精明,他们能够很好地把握做什么事不会出问题,"他补充道。"他们知道官员在利用他们,但他们也在利用官员。"</p>
<p>While party leaders may find them useful for intimidating critics, the Maoists want to take China in a different direction and reverse market policies that have fueled decades of growth, by seizing the assets of the rich and strengthening state ownership of industry, for example.</p>	<p>党的领导者或许觉得可以用毛派来恫吓批评者,毛派却想要通过没收富人的资产、加大企业国有化力度之类的办法,带领中国走上一条不同的道路,完全改变推动经济增长了数十年的市场化政策。</p>
<p>Most phrase their criticism of the party carefully, but some openly accuse it of betraying Mao. "China is a capitalist state under socialist guise," said Mr. Yang, the retired worker. "Capitalists dominate the country."</p>	<p>大多数毛派批评共产党时都会小心翼翼地措辞,但一些人公开指责它背叛了毛泽东。"中国是一个打着社会主义招牌的资本主义国家,"退休工人杨建国说。"搞资本主义的人霸占着国家。"</p>
<p>Asked about the American president, Mr. Yang was more generous: "Trump has socialist tendencies, because the way he won power in a way reflected the workers' demands."</p>	<p>被问及美国现任总统时,杨建国的态度比较宽容:"特朗普有社会主义倾向,他上台一定程度上反映了工人的要求。"</p>
<p>Many Maoists see Mr. Xi as a fellow traveler who is taking China in the right direction by restoring respect for Mao and Marx. But others say privately that even Mr. Xi may not be a dependable ally. They point out that he has promoted himself abroad as a proponent of expanding global trade and a friend of multinational corporations, drawing an implicit contrast with Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>很多毛派人士都把习近平视为同路人,认为他正通过恢复对毛泽东和马克思的尊重,带领中国朝着正确的方向前进。但另外一些人私下表示,就连习近平可能也不是一个靠得住的盟友。他们指出,他在海外一直把自己塑造成不断扩大的全球贸易的支持者以及跨国公司的朋友,与特朗普形成了一种含蓄的对比。</p>
<p>He Weifang, a law professor at Peking University who is often reviled by China's far left, said Mr. Xi was playing a dangerous game by allowing</p>	<p>经常受到中国极左派人士攻击的北京大学法学教授贺卫方说,允许毛派民粹主义者压制自由派声音的习近平在玩一个危险的游戏,面临着点燃他无法轻</p>

Maoist populists to silence liberal voices and risked igniting political fires that he cannot easily control.	易控制的政治火焰的危险。
"If political currents in China increasingly converge with populism," Mr. He added, "that would have a powerful effect on China's future."	贺卫方还说，“如果中国的政治潮流逐渐和民粹主义融汇，会对中国的未来造成重大影响。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/maoists-for-trump-in-china-fans-admire-his-nationalist-views	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170405/maoists-for-trump-in-china-fans-admire-his-nationalist-views
The 'Goddess' Yi Wan Ka: Ivanka Trump Is a Hit in China	“女神”伊万卡：中国人为何追捧特朗普千金
BEIJING — When Wang Ge, a business school student, wakes up, she often asks herself, "What would Ivanka do?"	北京——商学院学生王戈每天醒来时常常问自己，“伊万卡会做什么？”
That would be Ivanka Trump, the eldest daughter of President Trump, a woman Ms. Wang has never met but worships.	这里说的正是特朗普总统的大女儿伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump), 一个王戈从没见过却十分崇拜的女人。
In the United States, Ms. Trump has become a controversial figure, battling persistent questions about business conflicts and criticism for not doing more to moderate her father's policies toward women.	在美国，伊万卡已经成为一个颇具争议的人物，要应对接连不断的有关商业冲突的质疑，被批评没有做更多努力以缓和她父亲针对女性的政策。
But in China, Ms. Trump is widely adored. Her lavish lifestyle and business acumen resonate with many young professionals who are hungry for fame and fortune in a society that often equates material wealth with success.	但在中国，伊万卡却受到普遍的喜爱。在一个将物质财富等同于成功的社会里，她奢华的生活方式和出色的商业头脑，引发了许多渴望获得声名与财富的年轻职业人士的共鸣。
Ms. Wang keeps photos of Ms. Trump on her iPad. She counsels burned-out friends to read Ms. Trump's self-help tips ("Find strength in others" and "Be an optimist"). And she models her day on Ms. Trump's, waking at 6 a.m. to increase productivity and setting aside at least a half-hour to read.	王戈在自己的 iPad 上保存着伊万卡的照片。她劝自己那些消沉的朋友读读伊万卡的自助建议（《在他人中汲取力量》[Find strength in others]和《做一个乐观主义者》[Be an optimist]）。她参照伊万卡的作息，早上六点起床，以提高效率，留出至少半小时时间阅读。
"She's pretty, she has her own career, she's hardworking and she has a beautiful family," said Ms. Wang, 26, a student at Cheung Kong Graduate	“她很漂亮，有自己的事业，十分勤勉，又有一个美好的家庭，”北京的长江商学院 26 岁的学生王戈说道。“她激励着我。”

School of Business in Beijing. "She inspires me."	
While Mr. Trump, who meets President Xi Jinping of China in Florida on Thursday, has bluntly assailed China on issues like trade and North Korea, Ms. Trump has helped soften her father's volcanic image.	在特朗普——将于周四在佛罗里达州会见中国国家主席习近平——口无遮拦地就贸易和朝鲜等问题攻击中国时，伊万卡却帮助缓和了她父亲容易爆发的形象。
She is called a "goddess" on social media. A video of her daughter singing in Chinese went viral, attracting tens of millions of viewers. Working mothers have latched onto Ms. Trump's brand of have-it-all feminism, even if most lack her financial resources, and entrepreneurs have studied her speeches for clues on making successful pitches.	她在社交媒体上被称为“女神”。一段她女儿唱中文歌的视频在网上疯传开来，吸引了数千万人观看。职场妈妈们热情地接受伊万卡那拥有一切的女性主义品牌，尽管她们大多缺乏跟她一样的财力；企业家们则研究她的演讲，想从中找到实现成功宣传的秘诀。
Xinhua, the official news agency, weighed in last week, describing Ms. Trump as having an "elegant and poised style."	上周，中国的官方通讯社新华社也加入这一行列，称她“优雅大方气质好”。
"A lot of people think Ivanka is the real president," said Li Moya, 31, who runs an app for renting venue space in Beijing. "We think she has the brains, not her father."	"很多人觉得伊万卡才是真正的总统，"31岁的曾丽说道，她在北京运营着一个场地租赁应用软件。"我们觉得她才是有头脑的那个，而不是她的父亲。"
Young Chinese women working in sectors like technology and finance have been especially taken by Ms. Trump, whom they see as an elegant symbol of power and ambition. They say they have sought to mimic her tenacity and confidence as they confront chauvinism and stereotypes in the workplace and in family life.	在科技和金融等行业工作的年轻中国女性尤其喜爱伊万卡，她们将其看作兼具实力与雄心的优雅象征。她们表示，在面对职场和家庭生活中的沙文主义与模式化观念时，她们会努力效仿她的坚韧与自信。
Many are also impressed by Ms. Trump's decision to start her own fashion brand rather than simply focus on the family real estate business.	许多人也十分钦佩伊万卡决定开创自己的时尚品牌，而非仅仅专注于家族地产生意。
"She's very independent," said Wang Jiabao, 28, a reality television producer in Beijing. "She represents what we're looking for — to marry into a decent family, to look good, and to also have your own career."	"她很独立，"生活在北京的28岁真人秀制片人王佳宝说。"她代表着我们渴望的东西——嫁入体面的家庭，拥有良好的形象，还有自己的事业。"

<p>Some also believe Ms. Trump embodies Confucian values, pointing to her decision to convert to Judaism for her husband and her steadfast defense of her father, both seen as illustrations of a devotion to family.</p>	<p>还有一些人认为伊万卡身上体现出儒家的价值观，指出她为丈夫皈依犹太教，并坚定地为自己的父亲辩护，二者都被看作是忠于家庭的表现。</p>
<p>In China's stressed-out urban centers, Ms. Trump's tips on leading a balanced life ("Don't sleep with your BlackBerry next to your bed," says one) have found a large audience.</p>	<p>在中国压力巨大的城市中心，伊万卡有关平衡生活的自助建议（比如“睡觉时不要把你的黑莓手机放在枕边”）获得了许多受众的追捧。</p>
<p>On messaging apps, young professionals trade translations of her self-help guides, while working mothers share her advice on carving out time for loved ones.</p>	<p>在社交应用软件上，年轻专业人士交换着有关她的自助建议的译文，职场妈妈们则分享她提出的腾出时间陪伴挚爱亲友的建议。</p>
<p>Chinese companies have also tried to profit from Ms. Trump's popularity, filing hundreds of trademark applications using her name — Yi Wan Ka in Chinese — on products and services such as shoes, spa treatments, plastic surgery and pottery.</p>	<p>中国的企业也试图从伊万卡的大受欢迎中获益，用她的名字——中文“伊万卡”——提交了许多商标注册申请，用于鞋、水疗、整形手术和陶器等产品和服务。</p>
<p>Still, Ms. Trump has her critics. Some are skeptical of her father's policies and disturbed by her decision to join his administration, in which she serves as assistant to the president. Others believe that as a child of privilege she is a poor role model for everyday Chinese people.</p>	<p>不过，伊万卡也不乏批评者。有人质疑她父亲的政策，为她做出加入父亲的政府、担任总统助理的决定感到不安。还有人认为，作为一个拥有特权的孩子，她并不适合当普通中国人的楷模。</p>
<p>"She's trying too hard and pretending too much," said Shi Yixuan, 22, an administrative staff member at Peking University in Beijing.</p>	<p>“她太刻意、太假，”22岁的北京大学行政管理人员石艺璇（音）说。</p>
<p>But many women see recognizable Chinese attributes.</p>	<p>然而，却有很多女性在她身上看到了中国人的特质。</p>
<p>"Underneath her image are very traditional values," said Dai Linjia, a communications consultant. "Her family is almost like a dynasty."</p>	<p>“她的内在有着十分传统的价值观，”公关顾问戴林佳（音）说。“她的家族几乎像是个王朝。”</p>
<p>While her father has threatened a trade war with China and criticized China's efforts to build outposts in the South China Sea, Ms. Trump and her husband, Jared Kushner, have embarked on a charm offensive with</p>	<p>尽管她的父亲曾威胁与中国进行贸易战，还批评中国在南海建立前哨据点的行动，但伊万卡和她丈夫贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)开始对这个国家展开了魅力攻势。</p>

the country.	
It helps that her daughter, Arabella, speaks Chinese, which she began learning from her Chinese nanny. Ms. Trump and Arabella attended a Lunar New Year festival at the Chinese Embassy in Washington in February, an event broadcast on China's prime-time news.	她的女儿阿拉贝拉(Arabella)可以讲中文这一点起到了作用, 后者跟自己的中国保姆学中文。今年2月, 伊万卡和阿拉贝拉参加了华盛顿中国大使馆举行的农历新年招待会, 这一事件在中国黄金时段的新闻节目中播出。
On Tuesday, two days before her father was to meet Mr. Xi, Ms. Trump posted a photo of her younger son, Theodore, playing with wooden blocks emblazoned with Chinese characters.	周二, 也就是距离她父亲与习近平会晤还有两天的时候, 伊万卡发了一张她的小儿子西奥多(Theodore)的照片, 他当时在玩带有醒目中文字样的积木。
Analysts said Ms. Trump's popularity could help ease the relationship between China and the United States at a tense time.	分析人士表示, 伊万卡大受欢迎有助于在中美两国关系趋紧时起到缓解效果。
"Her father is a regular critic of China, so Ivanka's moves sort of compensate for that," said Shi Yinong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing. "The Chinese government will see there are both ugly and positive messages coming out of the U.S."	"他的父亲经常批评中国, 所以伊万卡这样做是一种补偿, "位于北京中国人民大学国际关系学院教授时殷弘说。"这样一来中国政府会看到美国既有令人不快的信息, 也有积极的信号。"
Many younger Chinese will be watching this week's meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi for signs of Ms. Trump.	许多更年轻的中国人会关注特朗普与习近平本周的会晤, 从中寻找伊万卡的踪迹。
Ms. Wang, the business school student, said she hoped that Ms. Trump could help improve China's standing in the United States.	商学院学生王戈表示, 她希望伊万卡能帮助改善中国在美国的名声。
"She's a very good role model," she said. "I think she can help the two countries grow closer."	"她是一个非常棒的楷模, "她说。"我认为她能帮助这两个国家走得更近。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170406/ivanka-trump-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170406/ivanka-trump-china
When Xi Jinping Visits Trump at Mar-a-Lago, 'Nothing Involving Golf Clubs'	特朗普如何招待不打高尔夫的习近平?
HONG KONG — President Xi Jinping of China is not expected to be strolling the manicured fairways of the Trump International Golf Club	香港——本周四, 中国主席习近平应该不会对特朗普的国际高尔夫俱乐部修剪整齐的球道上踱步, 估算着球要怎么打。

<p>on Thursday, sizing up his approach shot.</p>	
<p>Mr. Xi is known to be an avid soccer fan, bent on transforming China into a great power in that egalitarian team sport, but the Chinese Communist Party maintains an ideological contempt for golf as a rich person's game.</p>	<p>很多人都知道习近平是一名狂热的足球迷，决心要把中国变成足球大国，这项团体运动有着平等主义色彩。而中国共产党始终在意识形态上蔑视高尔夫，把它视为一种富人运动。</p>
<p>That view, among others, places him at odds with President Trump, who owns more than a dozen golf courses and whose so-called Winter White House, the Mar-a-Lago resort in Palm Beach, Fla., charges more than \$200,000 for membership.</p>	<p>这种观念是他与特朗普之间的另一个差异。特朗普拥有十几座高尔夫球场，他所谓的“冬季白宫”——佛罗里达州棕榈滩的马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)，费会超过 20 万美元。</p>
<p>However he spends his time at Mar-a-Lago, "it's safe to say there's not going to be any golf," the White House said in a statement.</p>	<p>无论习近平在马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)的时间如何度过，“可以说不会有任何高尔夫活动，”白宫在一份声明中说。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, who played 18 holes with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan during his visit in February, will have to find another way to build a warm rapport with his Chinese counterpart.</p>	<p>今年 2 月日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)前往该庄园的时候，特朗普和他一起打 18 洞高尔夫球，现在特朗普必须找到另一种方式与中国主席培养亲切和谐的关系。</p>
<p>Although as many as a million people in China, not necessarily part of the wealthy elite, play golf, the game has become a symbol of capitalist excesses and corruption in the eyes of the Communist Party. That view goes back to 1949, when Mao Zedong declared golf the "sport for millionaires."</p>	<p>尽管中国有一百万人打高尔夫球，他们不一定都属于富豪精英阶层，但这种运动已经成为共产党眼中资本主义奢侈和腐败的象征。这种观念可追溯到 1949 年，当时毛泽东宣布高尔夫是“百万富翁的运动”。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has led a crackdown on corruption, and golf has been depicted as a temptation that has led party officials astray. Dozens of courses across China have been shut in recent years, ostensibly to preserve water and arable lands.</p>	<p>习近平领导了一场反腐运动，将高尔夫形容为引导党员干部误入歧途的诱惑。近几年来，中国已经有数十座高尔夫球场被关闭，表面上说是为了保护水和耕地。</p>
<p>What might Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi do instead of playing golf in between discussions about trade or what to do about North Korea's nuclear</p>	<p>那么在讨论贸易问题，或者在讨论如何应对朝鲜的核挑衅的间歇，特朗普和习近平如果不打高尔夫，他们会做什么呢？</p>

provocations?	
"It's possible that they'll walk around a bit, as the mood strikes," the White House statement said, "but nothing formal or nothing involving golf clubs."	"如果气氛到了，他们可能就会散散步，"白宫的声明称。"但不会有任何正式活动，也不会涉及高尔夫俱乐部。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170406/xi-jinping-golf-trump-mar-a-la-go	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170406/xi-jinping-golf-trump-mar-a-la-go
China's Poplar Trees: A Spring Nuisance That Snows White Fluff	北京春天的烦恼：满城尽飘白杨絮
When spring arrives in China, few things are as loathed as the fuzzy, flamboyant poplar trees.	当春天降临中国时，很少有什么东西像飘着飞絮的杨树那样招人讨厌。
They were planted by the millions in Chairman Mao's day as a quick and cheap way to bring greenery to landscapes across China that were devastated by poverty and strife.	在毛主席时代，中国种植了数以百万计的杨树，觉得这是一种快捷、低廉的方式，可以给因贫困和冲突而受到破坏的中国带去绿意。
Now they are everywhere, growing like mad and making a major nuisance of themselves. "We can't control them any more," said Che Shaochen, a senior researcher at the Beijing Forestry Sciences Institute.	现在它们无处不在，疯狂生长，成为了一大麻烦。北京林业科学研究院高级研究员车少琛（音）说，“我们控制不了它们了。”
Here's the trouble: Every spring, the female poplar trees and their willow tree cousins blanket the streets of Chinese cities with cottonlike balls of fluff known as catkins. They get into everything, clogging car radiators and irritating people's eyes. In some places they come down so thickly that they can disrupt traffic and even cause fires.	麻烦是这样的：每年春天，雌性杨树和它们的柳树表亲就会用棉花状的绒毛球铺满中国城市的街道。它们还会钻进一切东西，堵塞汽车散热器，并且会刺激人的眼睛。有些地方的杨絮非常多，它们还会扰乱交通，甚至引发火灾。
In Beijing, the capital, which has one poplar tree for about every 10 people, the municipal government has begun to fight back with a campaign to eliminate the fuzz once and for all.	在首都北京，人和白杨的比例是 10: 1，市政府已经开始行动，要一劳永逸地消灭杨絮。
Officials have dispatched teams to hose down and prune thousands of trees and to inject a chemical known as birth control into trees to stop	官员们派人对成千上万的树进行了修剪浇灌，并将一种避孕性质的化学物质注入树木，防止它们生出絮来。

them from emitting the fuzz.	
The worst offenders have even been given sex-change operations of a sort: Arborists graft segments of male trees onto the female trunks.	飘絮最严重的树木甚至被做了变性手术: 树木栽培专家将雄性树木的枝干嫁接到雌性树木上。
Residents of China's smog-choked metropolises long ago grew accustomed to dealing with stubborn air pollutants. But in the springtime, nothing irks them quite like the catkins, especially when they drop uninvited into a steaming bowl of soup or suddenly swirl in the air, blocking visibility like a bad snowstorm.	中国大都市雾霾严重, 居民长期以来已经习惯了顽固的空气污染物。但是在春天, 最让他们烦恼的就是杨絮了, 特别是当它们不请自来地落入一碗热气腾腾的汤, 或者突然在空中旋转, 好像严重的暴风雪那样妨碍可见度的时候。
Chen Jimen, 43, a street sweeper who works near the Forbidden City, estimates that during the peak season he sweeps up a whole trash can's worth of catkins every day.	43 岁的陈希门 (音) 在紫禁城附近工作, 是一名街头清洁工, 他估计在飘絮严重的时候, 自己每天都能扫出整整一垃圾桶的絮状物。
Liu Yingjie, 41, a taxi driver, said he had mastered the routine of regularly blasting the catkins off his car's engine. "They entirely block your line of sight," he said.	41 岁的出租车司机刘英杰 (音) 表示, 他已经养成了定期从汽车引擎上清除杨絮的习惯。"它们还会阻挡视线," 他说。
Zhang Weiming, 27, a banker, said he stayed indoors when the catkins were in full force. "They get into your eyes and your mouth," he said. "I never want to go outside."	27 岁的张伟明 (音) 在银行工作, 他表示, 飘絮太严重的时候他就待在室内。"它们会钻进你的眼睛和嘴巴," 他说。"我根本不想到室外去。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/chinese-metropolises-springtime-foe-the-poplar-tree	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/chinese-metropolises-springtime-foe-the-poplar-tree
Rising Waters Threaten China's Rising Cities	洪水围城: 气候变化威胁中国大都市
GUANGZHOU, China — The rains brought torrents, pouring into basements and malls, the water swiftly rising a foot and a half.	中国广州——雨水的湍流涌入地下室和商场, 水位迅速上升到一英尺半。
The city of Dongguan, a manufacturing center here in the world's most dynamic industrial region, was especially hard hit by the downpour that May 2014. More than 100 factories and shops were inundated. Water	制造业中心东莞市位于世界上最富活力的工业区。在 2014 年 5 月的暴雨中, 这里受到的打击尤为严重, 100 多家工厂和商店被淹。水位在 20 分钟内升到膝盖的高度, 吞没了数十家企业价值数百万美元的库存。

<p>climbed knee-high in 20 minutes, wiping out millions of dollars of inventory for dozens of businesses.</p>	
<p>Next-door in Guangzhou, an ancient, mammoth port city of 13 million, helicopters and a fleet of 80 boats had to be sent to rescue trapped residents. Tens of thousands lost their homes and 53 square miles of nearby farmland were ruined. The cost of repairs topped \$100 million.</p>	<p>这座古老的港口大城市与广州毗邻，拥有 1300 万人口，政府不得不出动直升机和 80 艘船只营救受困的居民。数万人失去家园，附近 53 平方英里的农田被毁。修缮费用高达一亿美元。</p>
<p>Chen Rongbo, who lived in the city, saw the flood coming. He tried to scramble to safety on the second floor of his house, carrying his six-year-old granddaughter. He slipped. The flood swept both of them away.</p>	<p>住在这座城市的陈榕波看到洪水来了，试图带着六岁的孙女到自家房子的二楼避难。他滑倒了，洪水吞没了他们两人。</p>
<p>Flooding has been a plague for centuries in southern China's Pearl River Delta. So even the rains that May, the worst in the area in years, soon drifted from the headlines. People complained and made jokes on social media about wading through streets that had become canals and riding on half-submerged buses through lakes that used to be streets. But there was no official handwringing about what caused the floods or about how climate change may bring more extreme storms and make the problems worse.</p>	<p>中国南方珠江三角洲地区的洪水已经肆虐了数百年。所以，尽管那年五月的降雨量是这个地区多年以来最严重的，相关报道也很快从新闻中消失。人们抱怨并且在社交媒体上开玩笑说，有的街道成了运河，得蹚水过去，有的街道成了湖泊，得坐着一半淹没在水下的公共汽车过去。但是，关于洪灾的原因，以及气候变化或许会带来更多的大风暴，令问题更加恶化，没有任何官员在表达担忧。</p>
<p>A generation ago, this was mostly farmland. Three vital rivers leading to the South China Sea, along with a spider's web of crisscrossing tributaries, made the low-lying-delta a fertile plain, famous for rice. Guangzhou, formerly Canton, had more than a million people, but by the 1980s, China set out to transform the whole region, capitalizing on its proximity to water, the energy of its people, and the money and port infrastructure of neighboring Hong Kong.</p>	<p>在上一代人之前，这里主要是农田。通往南海的三条重要河流以及星罗棋布的支流令这个低洼三角洲成为盛产稻米的肥沃平原。当时广州只有一百多万名居民，但是到了 1980 年代，中国开始利用其邻近水域的地理位置、人民的活力，以及附近香港的资金和港口基础设施，对这个地区进行改造。</p>

<p>Rushing to catch up after decades of stagnation, China built a gargantuan collection of cities the size of nations with barely a pause to consider their toll on the environment, much less the future impact of global warming. Today the region is a goliath of industry with a population exceeding 42 million.</p>	<p>经历了几十年的停滞，中国急于迎头赶上，在这里建立了一个庞大的、如国家般大小的城市群，然而几乎没有任何时间停下来考虑这些城市对环境造成的负担，更不用说它们未来对全球变暖的影响。今天，这个地区成了一个工业庞然大物，人口超过 4200 万。</p>
<p>But while prosperity reshaped the social and cultural geography of the delta, it didn't fundamentally alter the topography. Here, as elsewhere, breakneck development comes up against the growing threat of climate change. Economically, Guangzhou now has more to lose from climate change than any other city on the planet, according to a World Bank report. Nearby Shenzhen, another booming metropolis, ranked tenth on that World Bank list, which measured risk as a percentage of GDP.</p>	<p>繁荣的经济重新塑造了三角洲的社会文化地理，但却没有从根本上改变这里的地形地貌。像其他地方一样，突破性发展会遭遇到气候变化造成的日益严重的威胁。据一份世界银行报告，全世界城市中，气候变化将给经济造成损失最大的是广州。附近的深圳是另一个蓬勃发展的大都市，在世界银行的那份风险占 GDP 百分比的榜单上排名第 10。</p>
<p>While it is difficult to attribute any single storm or heat wave to climate change, researchers here say there is evidence that climate change is already having some effects here, as seen in higher water levels, increasing temperatures and ever-more severe storms.</p>	<p>虽然很难将某一场暴雨或高温归因于气候变化，但是这里的研究人员称，有证据表明，气候变化已经在这里造成了一些影响，如水位较高，气温升高和暴雨日益严重。</p>
<p>And climate change not only poses a menace to those who live and work here, or to the massive concentration of wealth and investment. It is also a threat to a world that has grown dependent on everything produced in the area's factories.</p>	<p>它所造成的威胁不仅仅影响到在这里生活和工作的人，影响到这个大量财富与投资的聚集地，而且也影响到日益依赖该地区工厂的各种产品的整个世界。</p>
<p>The rising South China Sea and the overstressed Pearl River network lie just a meter or so below much of this new multi-trillion-dollar development — and they are poised to drown decades of progress, scrambling global supply chains and raising prices on a world of goods</p>	<p>南海不断上升，珠江水系不堪重负，它们的水位仅仅比这个价值数万亿美元的新开发区低一米——这样的水位已经构成威胁，可以淹没数十年来的进步，扰乱全球供应链，令各种商品价格上涨，比如智能手机、T 恤、生物药品，甚至圆珠笔内的微小弹簧。</p>

<p>like smartphones, T-shirts, biopharmaceuticals and even the tiny springs inside ballpoint pens.</p>	
<p>As always, climate change works like an opportunistic pathogen, worsening existing woes, not acting alone. This can make it hard to pin down, easy to dismiss. Notoriously, China today is crippled by air pollution, linked to local emissions from coal-fired power plants, steel factories and cars. But a new report shows that rising temperatures and stagnant air due to climate change – caused largely by worldwide emissions of carbon dioxide – are significantly exacerbating the smog crisis, which has contributed to millions of premature deaths.</p>	<p>气候变化的作用往往就像乘虚而入的病原体，它会令现有的种种问题不断恶化，而不是单独发生作用。因此它的作用难以得到确证，容易为人们所忽视。众所周知，中国如今正遭受空气污染的严重损害，这种污染与燃煤电厂、钢铁厂和汽车的当地排放量相关。但是一份新的报告显示，气候变化引起的气温上升和空气污浊——主要是由全球二氧化碳排放造成的——大大加剧了雾霾危机，造成数百万人过早死亡。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has become an outspoken voice on climate change. President Xi Jinping, who is meeting this week with President Trump, has urged the signatories of the 2015 Paris climate accord to follow through on their pledge, while state-run Chinese media has lately criticized the Trump administration for “brazenly shirking its responsibility on climate change.”</p>	<p>中国政府已经开始公开谈起气候变化。本周与总统特朗普举行会议的习近平主席已敦促 2015 年巴黎气候协定签字方遵守承诺，中国官方媒体近来则批评特朗普政府“公然推卸气候责任。”</p>
<p>China is now the world leader in domestic investment in renewable energy, and over the past decade the central authorities in Beijing have made environmental performance a higher priority for civil servants. But stronger mandates haven't yet overcome the pace of expansion, a decentralized fiscal system, lax enforcement and a culture that frequently pits growth against green. The country continues to consume as much coal as the rest of the world combined, and to increase its steel capacity.</p>	<p>中国如今是在国内投资可再生能源的全球领导者。在过去十年中，北京的中央政府把环保作为公务员绩效考评的重点事项。但是更强大的权力仍然不能克服分散的财政制度、执法不力以及经常将增长与环保对立起来的文化。与此同时，国家还在继续建设燃煤电厂，提高钢铁产能。</p>
<p>Here in Guangdong, all the new cars, the concrete and belching</p>	<p>在广东，所有的新轿车、混凝土和喷着烟雾的工厂令温度飙升，危及病人和</p>

<p>factories spike temperatures, endangering the sick and elderly, creating urban heat islands and incubating pandemics like dengue fever, an outbreak of which slammed Guangzhou in 2014, afflicting 47,000 people.</p>	<p>老年人，制造了城市热岛，滋生登革热之类的大范围流行病——2014年，广州爆发的登革热令4.7万人受到感染。</p>
<p>On top of this are the increasing floods and tidal surges, worsened by a mix of ever-more severe storms and land sinking under the sheer weight of development — amplifying the impact of rising waters. The flooding and surges overwhelm hastily planned, often shoddily constructed buildings and neighborhoods with overstressed sewage systems in poorly conceived areas of urban sprawl. Chinese authorities like to show off the region’s shiny new office towers and airports, which generate cash and enhance the country’s prestige. Fixing costly sewers that no one sees is not a high priority.</p>	<p>最首要的还是日益增加的洪水和潮水上涨。更严重的暴风雨导致了海平面上升，而开发带来了陆地沉降，令水位上升的影响加剧，二者综合起来造成了这种情况。那些仓促计划、粗制滥造的建筑，以及规划不良、杂乱无章的城区内污水处理系统压力过大的地带，往往被洪水和上涨的水位所淹没。中国当局喜欢炫耀该地区闪亮的新写字楼和机场，它们创造了现金，提高了国家的声誉，但是维修成本高昂却没有人能够看到的排水管道就不是重点事项了。</p>
<p>In the meantime, the costs of inaction rise like the tides and temperatures.</p>	<p>与此同时，不作为的代价就像潮汐和气温一样上升。</p>
<p>Natural Defenses Paved Over</p>	<p>被铲平的天然屏障</p>
<p>One afternoon, I met Cai Yanfeng at a Starbucks in Shenzhen. The Starbucks occupies a ground floor corner in a factory complex where her parents used to work, now converted into high-end rental lofts and art galleries. Fashionable young Chinese sipped Frappuccinos and stared into smartphones.</p>	<p>一天下午，我在深圳的星巴克面见了蔡妍丰（音）。这家星巴克占据了一栋工业建筑一楼的角落，她的父母过去就在此工作，现在它变成了一处高端出租空间和美术馆。时尚的中国年轻人啜饮着星冰乐，盯着智能手机。</p>
<p>Shenzhen was still a sleepy fishing village of some 35,000 during the late 1970s when Chinese authorities declared it a Special Economic Zone, bringing in huge investments and waves of migrants from the countryside who have helped make what today is a metropolis of 11</p>	<p>1970年代末，深圳仍然是一个平静的渔村，约有3.5万人口，当时中国当局宣布将其划为经济特区，带来了巨额投资和来自农村的移民浪潮，如今，这里的人口已经达到1100万。蔡妍丰在80年代初期和父母一起来到这里。学习城市规划的她看到了这个城市的演变，她今年36岁，相对来说，已经</p>

<p>million. Ms. Cai arrived during the early 80s as a toddler with her parents. Now trained as an urban designer, she has seen the city's evolution and, at 36, is a relative old-timer.</p>	<p>是这座城市的老居民。</p>
<p>She was recalling her childhood, when she would cross the street up the block from the Starbucks to play in the mangrove swamps hugging the bay. Ms. Cai gestured out the window, as if pointing at something, although the world she was conjuring up had long ago vanished. Today, the street she used to cross is the size of an American interstate. Where the mangroves started, not far from the Starbucks, a hospital campus flanks a shopping mall. The mangroves were ripped out and bulldozed, replaced by landfill, smothered by acres of concrete, asphalt, office towers, high-rise apartments and industrial development.</p>	<p>她回忆起小时候自己穿过马路，走过如今星巴克所在的这个街区，来到环绕海湾的红树湿地玩耍。她向窗外示意，好像在指着什么东西，虽然她回忆中的世界早已消失。如今，她曾经穿过的那条街道和美国的州际公路一样宽。距离星巴克不远的红树林那边是一个医院，对面有一个购物中心。红树林被连根拔起，夷为平地，变成了垃圾填埋场，被混凝土、沥青、写字楼、高层公寓和工业开发区所淹没。</p>
<p>"It started with amusement parks along the beach," Ms. Cai remembered. "Then the city built another big road near the sea, with the area filled in between with residential blocks. Things sped up after that."</p>	<p>"这是从沿着海滩的游乐园开始的，"蔡妍丰回忆，"然后，城市在海边又建了一条大路，里面塞满了住宅小区。然后一切都开始加速。"</p>
<p>The destruction of the wetlands where Ms. Cai once played is today one of the region's biggest climate challenges. Mangroves provide a natural buffer from the sea, shielding the coastline, reducing the impact of waves and rising water, filtering out salt that can infiltrate freshwater reserves, absorbing exceptional quantities of carbon and lowering ambient temperatures. But some 70 percent of the mangrove forests in Shenzhen are gone. And their disappearance is accelerating: 2,100 acres paved over between 1979 and 1985; 6,700 more acres during the next decade, thousands and thousands more since.</p>	<p>蔡妍丰曾经玩耍的湿地遭到破坏，这是该地区如今面对的最大的气候挑战之一。红树林为海洋提供自然缓冲区，保护海岸线，减少波浪和水位上升对海岸线的影响，过滤掉可能渗入淡水资源的盐，吸收超量的碳，并降低环境温度。但是在深圳，大约70%的红树林已经消失。而且它们的消失还在加速：1979年至1985年期间有2100英亩红树林被铲平；在接下来十年里，又有6700多英亩被铲平，自那以后还有很多。</p>

<p>Lately, Chinese officials announced plans to add yet another 21 square miles of landfill along Shenzhen's coast. The problem isn't just the destruction of mangroves. Landfill is notoriously vulnerable to rising waters. When Hurricane Sandy socked Lower Manhattan in 2012, it swamped streets built on landfill, peaking where the island's long-obscured natural shore had once been. In the end, nature always finds its level. Along the Huishen highway in Shenzhen, rising seawater recently eroded a stretch of landfill three football fields long, leaving a shamble of asphalt and concrete. When a typhoon pounded the delta in 2008, a third of the seawall in Zhuhai crumbled, letting water reach the city.</p>	<p>最近，中国官员宣布计划在深圳沿海增加 21 平方英里的垃圾填埋场。问题不仅在于红树林的破坏。垃圾填埋场易受水面上涨的影响是出了名的。当桑迪飓风在 2012 年席卷曼哈顿下城时，淹没了建在垃圾填埋场上的街道，一直涨到岛上早已消失不见的天然海岸线。到头来，大自然总是能够找到自己的水平面。深圳的惠深高速公路一线，上涨的海水最近侵蚀了三个橄榄球场大的垃圾填埋场，只剩下凌乱的一堆沥青和混凝土。2008 年台风冲击珠江三角洲时，珠海三分之一的防波堤崩溃了，洪水涌入城市。</p>
<p>By contrast, Zhuhai's nature preserve, where the mangroves had not been cut down, absorbed the brunt of the water and survived.</p>	<p>相比之下，珠海的自然环境得以保存，红树林没有遭到砍伐，它们吸收了洪水的冲击力，幸存下来。</p>
<p>In Shenzhen, I came across Xiyong Beach, which local fishermen say has been shrinking, gradually swallowed up by rising waters that experts here link to climate change. Chen Tegu, a professor in Guangzhou with the State Oceanic Administration, has been taking measurements since the mid-1980s, watching coastline disappear. Mr. Chen ticked off statistics about temperatures, storms and drought, predicting the South China Sea could rise almost as much as a foot and a half by the end of the century.</p>	<p>在深圳，我来到西涌海滩，当地渔民说这里正在萎缩，逐渐被上涨的水面所吞没，专家认为这同气候变化有关。1980 年代中期，广州教授陈特固一直在与国家海洋局共同观测海岸线的消失。陈特固列举了关于气温、风暴和干旱的统计数据，预计到本世纪末，南海的海平面上升可能高达一英尺半。</p>
<p>That increase, exacerbated by the sinking of the land, will mean more salt water infiltrating the delta, which, combined with drought, threatens drinking water. A drought several years ago caused water shortages for millions of delta residents — and five major saltwater</p>	<p>这种上升由于土地的下沉而加剧，意味着更多的盐水渗入珠江三角洲，再加上干旱的影响，令饮用水受到威胁。几年前的干旱造成了三角洲数千万居民的水资源短缺——仅在过去 20 年间，该地区就遭受了五次严重的南海海水倒灌。这些倒灌不仅污染饮用水，而且污染工厂用水，腐蚀设备，提高生产</p>

<p>incursions from the South China Sea have hit the region during the past 20 years alone. These incursions corrupt not just the water people drink but also the water used by factories, corroding equipment and raising production costs, with ripple effects all along the distribution network, hurting local agricultural yields as well. China has been building water treatment plants but the pace hasn't kept up with the threat.</p>	<p>成本，对整个分销网络产生涟漪效应，也损害当地的农业生产。中国一直在建设淡水处理厂，但其步伐并没有赶上面临的威胁。</p>
<p>I asked Ms. Cai whether she thought people in Shenzhen worried much about climate change. "Some NGOs talk about it," she said, "but people here still focus on the economic side of things, on jobs and G.D.P. They care about whether we are a first-tier city yet. Are we beating Guangzhou?"</p>	<p>我问蔡妍丰，她是否认为深圳人对气候变化感到担忧。“有些非政府组织在讨论这件事，”她说，“但是这里的人们仍然更关注经济方面的事，关注就业和GDP。他们更关心我们是不是一线城市。我们能不能胜过广州？”</p>
<p>Liang Bo agreed. She works for the Shenzhen Mangrove Wetlands and Conservation Foundation. I walked with her through a waterfront park that's more or less where Ms. Cai once played in the mangroves. Along the shore, garbage washed up on the rocks from the murky, gray water in the bay.</p>	<p>为深圳市红树林湿地保护基金会工作的梁波同意这一看法。我和梁波一起走过一个海滨公园，这里从前多少曾经是蔡妍丰玩耍过的那片红树林。海滩沿岸，垃圾被海湾阴沉的灰色海水冲上礁石。</p>
<p>"It's worse at low tide," Ms. Liang told me. "You really see how filthy it has become." Because of all the landfill and new development, she said, water no longer flows in and out of the bay as it once did. So garbage gets trapped, stagnation gets worse, fish are killed off. That scenario is repeated throughout the delta, where small rivers and tributaries have been filled in and paved over to make way for new highways, office parks and housing developments, adding to the strains on an already inadequate system of drains and sewers.</p>	<p>“低潮时情况更糟，”梁波告诉我。“你真的能看到它已经变得那么肮脏。”因为那些垃圾填埋场和新的开发项目，她说，海水不再能像以前一样流入和流出海湾。所以垃圾被困住，淤塞情况更加严重，鱼类死亡。这样的情况在整个三角洲一再重复发生，这里的小河与支流已经被填满、铺平，为新建的高速公路、办公园区和住宅楼盘提供空间，给已经负担过重的下水道和排水系统增添更多压力。</p>
<p>"The sea, the wetlands and mangroves used to be part of people's lives</p>	<p>“大海、湿地和红树林曾经是本地人生活的一部分，”梁波指出，“但是红树林</p>

<p>here," Ms. Liang pointed out, "but most of the people who live here now weren't around when the mangroves were still here. They see this park, which makes us more vulnerable to rising seas and typhoons, as they do all the tall buildings and highways. They equate it with progress."</p>	<p>存在的时候，现在住在这里的大部分人都还没有到来。他们看到的只是这个公园，正是这个公园使我们更容易受到上涨的海面与台风袭击，那些高层建筑和高速公路也是这样。他们把这些等同于进步。”</p>
<p>The Trillion-Dollar Question</p>	<p>价值万亿美元的问题</p>
<p>"Air pollution is a direct challenge to people, it's right in their face," said Ma Jun, founder and director of the citizen-led Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs in Beijing. "It's about the food they put on their table for their children. So they've made noise, and things have changed in terms of air pollution policy by Chinese authorities. On the other hand, climate change is happening at a different speed. Sea level rise is not something you easily notice."</p>	<p>"空气污染是对人们的直接挑战，就在他们眼前的，"北京民间组织公众环境研究中心的创始人兼主任马军说："这关乎他们为孩子放在桌上的食物。所以他们发出了声音，中国政府的空气污染政策也发生了变化。另一方面，气候变化正在以不同的速度发生。海平面上升不是那么容易注意到的。"</p>
<p>This is the challenge everywhere. Storms happen, like hot days, all the time — they always have happened. So people don't automatically chalk them up to climate change. Climate change is like the tortoise. Development is the hare. "The problem isn't unique to China," Mr. Ma said. "There is no obvious, short-term solution to climate change problems, no clear strategy everybody agrees is what needs to happen to offset climate change. And there's no certainty about how to pay for what needs to be done. So there's reluctance to address the issue. What's the business model?"</p>	<p>这是无处不在的挑战。暴风雨从来都是有的，就像炎热的天气一样。所以人们不会自动把它们归因为气候变化。气候变化像是乌龟。而发展就像是兔子。"这个问题并不是中国所特有的，"马军说。"气候变化问题没有明显的短期解决方案，关于如何抵消气候变化带来的影响，没有一个所有人都同意的明确战略。相关措施应当如何出资是无法确定的。所以人们在处理这个问题时总是很勉强。它的商业模式是怎样的？"</p>
<p>That's a trillion-dollar question, according to the World Bank, which projected the potential cost of damage to coastal cities from rising seas to be somewhere near that figure. It estimated that China is already losing 1.4 percent of its annual G.D.P. to climate change. Last spring,</p>	<p>根据世界银行的说法，这是一个价值万亿美元的问题，它预测沿海城市因海平面上升遭到的潜在损失价值接近这个数字。它还估计，中国已经因气候变化而损失了1.4%的年度G.D.P.。去年春天，广州的居民一觉醒来，发现街道再次被淹没，倾盆大雨席卷了珠江三角洲，对城市造成严重破坏。当地媒</p>

<p>residents in Guangzhou woke again to flooded streets after a furious downpour swept across the delta and drowned swathes of the city. Local media, once more, said that there had been nothing like it in years. And as usual, Chinese social media sites buzzed with posts of people trapped in flooded cars. One man, named Pang, became an overnight celebrity for trapping a fish with his umbrella, then going home and making soup with the head and tail. "It was fresh and tender," he told the Guangzhou Daily.</p>	<p>体再次表示，这是多年来不曾遇到的情况。像往常一样，有关困在水中汽车里的人的帖子在中国社媒上疯转。一名庞姓男子一夜成名，他用伞捞鱼，回家还用鱼头鱼尾炖汤。“鲜嫩可口，”他对《广州日报》说。</p>
<p>Rains brutalized many other cities throughout southern China last year, with more than 160 people killed by drowning and landslides, dozens left missing, 73,000 homes collapsed and more than a million acres of farmland destroyed. The death tolls from floods across China have actually been trending down, thanks to improved emergency relief efforts. But the damage is increasingly felt in urban areas, where overdevelopment continues to outpace the country's appetite to prepare for natural disasters.</p>	<p>去年，暴雨也横扫了中国南方其他许多城市，全国有 160 多人因溺水和山体滑坡而死亡，数十人失踪，7.3 万户住房倒塌，逾 600 万亩农田遭到破坏。由于紧急救援工作得到改善，中国全境因洪灾造成的死亡人数实际上是在下降的。但由此带来的损害在城市地区日趋明显，因为在那里，过度开发的势头，依然要盖过国家对自然灾害应对的意愿。</p>
<p>That's partly because canals and waterways that once helped drain cities like Guangzhou naturally have been filled in and paved over with concrete and asphalt. Especially in older, underserved areas, infrastructure replacing the canals is shoddy. While Guangdong province now claims more billionaires than any other in the country, there are millions of low-wage workers and migrants from the countryside who settled in cheaper, poorly maintained neighborhoods, the crumbling legacy of humongous socialist-era housing developments.</p>	<p>其中一部分原因是，在广州这样的城市，曾经有助于自然排水的运河与水路被填平，铺上了混凝土和沥青。特别是在较老的、服务欠发达的地区，用来替代运河的基础设施很糟糕。虽然现在广东省的亿万富豪比全国任何地区都要多，但是数百上千万的低收入工人和农民工定居在廉价、维护不佳的社区中，那些都是计划经济时代的庞大住房开发项目留下的破败遗迹。</p>

<p>Zhou Jianyun, an architect and professor who moved to Guangzhou as a student during the early 1980s, took me one day to see some of the older parts of the city most prone to flooding. We toured the area around what used to be the ancient city gates. Streets once lined with handsome covered pedestrian arcades from the 1930s have been widened into boulevards to make more room for cars . Further west, older neighborhoods spill toward the Pearl River. In many ways, these neighborhoods, like Guangzhou's ancient villages — crowded, labyrinthine vestiges of old Canton now dwarfed by giant new malls and housing complexes — are the liveliest parts of the city. But they are also more and more frequently underwater because they are near the river, inadequately protected and ill-served by the outdated sewage system.</p>	<p>这一天，1980年代初求学期间移居广州的建筑师、教授周剑云带我参观这个城市一些较老的、最容易被水淹的地方。我们拜访的这个区域过去曾经是古城门。1930年代，马路两侧曾经是有着漂亮拱廊的步行道，如今已经扩建为林荫大道，为汽车腾出空间。再往西一点，向着珠江的方向，散布着更加古老的社区。在许多方面，这样的社区就像广州那些古老的村庄一样，是这个城市最活跃的地方——那些拥挤的、迷宫般的老广东遗迹，如今在旁边巨大的新购物中心和综合住宅楼映衬下，显得相形见绌。而由于靠近珠江，没有得到充分的保护，陈旧的污水处理系统也起不到作用，导致它们还越来越频繁地被淹。</p>
<p>To the east, an immense, modern district called Tianhe has risen from next to nothing in 30-odd years, its offices and apartment blocks now overshadowed by the super-tall skyscrapers of Guangzhou's Zhujiang New Town, with its opera house by Zaha Hadid and signature Canton Tower. New Town, Guangzhou's picture-postcard image, can bring to mind American downtowns from the late 20th century — cities like Atlanta or Phoenix, only glossier and on a vast scale. Advertised as more environmentally conscious than older parts of the city, with better flood protections, New Town is still a sprawling development conceived for cars and glass towers, a carbon-heavy diet still dependent on highways and air conditioning.</p>	<p>在东部，一个叫天河的地方在三十多年时间里从一片空白发展成一个巨型的现代化区域，但如今它的办公楼和公寓楼已经笼罩在珠江新城的超高层摩天大楼的阴影之下，那里拥有扎哈·哈迪德(Zaha Hadid)设计的歌剧院以及标志建筑广州塔。作为广州的明信片形象，珠江新城令人想起20世纪末的美国城市——像亚特兰大或菲尼克斯，只是这里更绚丽、更宏大。宣传中说这里比老城区更环保，拥有更好的防洪系统，然而珠江新城仍然是为汽车和玻璃高塔准备的巨型开发项目，一种仍然依赖高速公路与空调的高碳排放方案。</p>
<p>"The cities we now have are partly based what we saw in American</p>	<p>"我们现在的城市部分是基于我们在美国电影中看到的東西——关于大型购</p>

<p>movies – on the dream of big malls, airports, highways and tall buildings,” Mr. Zhou said. “I belong to the generation that witnessed the biggest change. We had been almost like North Korea, closed off. Suddenly we could see American movies.”</p>	<p>物中心、机场、高速公路和高层建筑的梦想，”周剑云说。“我属于见证了最大变化的那一代人。我们曾经几乎和朝鲜一样，是封闭的。突然间就可以看到美国电影了。”</p>
<p>“This became our idea of progress,” he added. “Only we wanted to do everything bigger, because we thought that is what it meant to be modern. The actual needs of the real city are ignored,” he said. “In many ways, we are still living a dream.”</p>	<p>“这构成了我们对于进步的观念，”他补充说。“我们只想把所有东西都做得更大，因为我们认为这就意味着现代化。真实城市的实际需要则被忽视。”他说。“在很多方面，我们仍然是生活在一个梦里。”</p>
<p>An Exodus and an Opportunity</p>	<p>工厂外流和一个机会</p>
<p>Clearly, the region’s future depends on whether, and how fast, Chinese officials redefine that concept of progress.</p>	<p>显然，该地区的未来取决于中国官员是否重新定义关于进步的观念，以及这个重新定义来得有多快。</p>
<p>“China’s feelings about modernization keep changing,” said Zhou Ming, an urban planner in Shenzhen who expressed some optimism for the future. We met one afternoon in the glittery hotel lobby at the top of what, for the moment, remains the city’s tallest skyscraper: the 1,400-foot-tall KK100, with a panoramic view that takes in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>“中国对现代化的感受还在不断变化，”深圳的城市规划师周铭对未来表示乐观。那天下午，我们在 KK100 大厦华丽的酒店大堂里见面，截止到当时，它仍然是全城最高的摩天楼，有 1400 英尺高，拥有可以看到香港的广阔视野。</p>
<p>“Before the opening to the outside world, people didn’t have food to eat,” he said. “So they focused on jobs and basic needs. Now wages are going up for workers, people are concerned about air pollution, and they are starting to value traditional culture again, meaning neighborhoods that are human scale and not just a bunch of skyscrapers. That’s on top of pressure from international businesses whose employees care about environmental and climate issues and can decide whether they want to do business here.”</p>	<p>“在对外开放之前，人们都吃不饱肚子，”他说。“所以他们关注工作和基本需求。现在工资正在上涨，人们关心空气污染，又重新开始重视传统文化，这意味着社区以人为本，而不仅仅是一堆摩天大楼。这也是建立在国际企业的压力之上的，它们的员工关心环境和气候问题，根据这些因素决定是否在这里开展业务。”</p>
<p>Not incidentally, some factories have been quitting Guangdong. Rising</p>	<p>并非偶然的是，一些工厂在弃广东而去。在越来越高的工资和收紧污染管制</p>

<p>wages and threats of stiffer pollution standards have prompted less scrupulous manufacturers to move their businesses to countries like Vietnam and Cambodia, where regulations are weaker. In turn, those countries are repeating mistakes, related to climate change preparedness, that China is paying for now.</p>	<p>标准的威胁下，一些不那么自觉的制造商将业务转移到了法规较弱的越南和柬埔寨等国家。反过来，这些国家正在重复与气候变化应对有关的错误，中国目前正是因为这些错误而付出代价。</p>
<p>But this exodus, seeking short term profits, has also created an opportunity for China. Planners and environmentalists here talk about a chance to rebrand Guangdong as a global leader in green, cutting edge, industrial technology and urbanism – to go beyond token “green” skyscrapers and really get ahead of climate change.</p>	<p>但是，这种为寻求短期利润而导致的外流也为中国创造了机会。这里的规划师和环保人士谈到，如今有机会把广东重新打造为绿色、前沿、工业技术和城市化的全球领导者——不仅是建造象征性的“绿色”摩天楼，而是真正领先于气候变化。</p>
<p>The opportunity has increased with the Trump administration retreating on the environment, attacking clean energy, promoting outmoded coal, seeking to undo longstanding federal protections even for drinking water and air. A recent report by Bloomberg Philanthropies made the obvious financial case for climate adaptation, citing billions of dollars in climate-related engineering and construction opportunities.</p>	<p>随着特朗普政府和环境领域的倒退，打击清洁能源，推广过时的煤炭，甚至想取消那些长久以来为饮用水和空气提供保护的联邦管制规则，让这种机会愈发加大。布隆伯格慈善基金会(Bloomberg Philanthropies)最近的一份报告列举了价值数十亿美元的气候相关工程和建设机会，表明气候适应方案是可以有经济效益的。</p>
<p>Prosperity will ultimately belong to cities and nations around the world that find ways to capitalize on strategies of resilience against the inevitable impact of climate change. Those cities will retool themselves for global businesses whose employees, reflecting a growing, worldwide generational shift, want to walk, ride bikes and take mass transit.</p>	<p>世界各地都有城市和国家寻求方案，抵御气候变化不可避免的影响，并从这些抵御战略中获利，繁荣最终将属于它们。这些城市将重新打造自己，适应国际企业，这些企业的员工们反映了全球范围内一代人的发展变化，他们更想走路、骑自行车和乘坐大众交通工具。</p>
<p>China has demonstrated it can be nimble and ingenious. Since 1997, Guangzhou has built an entire new metro system with scores of stations, covering hundreds of miles; Shenzhen has done the same in</p>	<p>中国已经证明它可以有灵活与巧妙的手段。自 1997 年以来，广州建成了全新的地铁系统，拥有数十个车站，长度达数百英里；深圳只用了十几年就做到了这一点。而纽约在半个世纪内才勉强建成了四座地铁站。</p>

<p>only a dozen years. New York has barely managed to construct four subway stations in half a century.</p>	
<p>But little of this infrastructure in China was conceived in anticipation of extreme conditions and climate change. Rising waters repeatedly reduced train traffic in the delta to a crawl last year, halting ferry service on the Pearl River, turning several of the new subway stations into swimming holes.</p>	<p>但是中国的这一基础设施在构想时很少预期到极端条件和气候变化。去年，上升的水位一再令三角洲地区的火车交通变得十分迟缓，珠江的渡轮服务停止，将几座新的地铁站变成了巨大的游泳池。</p>
<p>“What climate change says is that if you want to maintain the city as a good place to live and work for everyone, business as usual won’t do,” said Robert J. Nicholls, a professor of coastal engineering. He helped write the World Bank report that warned of the fiscal impact of climate change on the Pearl River Delta. “Disasters will become more likely. And the last thing the Chinese want is a Katrina event,” he added, referring to the hurricane that devastated New Orleans in 2005.</p>	<p>“气候变化表明，如果你希望把城市保持为适合所有人生活和工作的地方，就不能照着老一套的行事方式，”海岸工程教授罗伯特·尼科尔斯(Robert J. Nicholls)说，他参与撰写了那份警告气候变化对珠江三角洲的经济影响的世行报告，“灾难的可能性在增大。而中国人最不想要的就是一起卡特里娜事件(Katrina)，”他补充说，他说的卡特里娜指的是2005年摧毁新奥尔良的飓风。</p>
<p>Flooding is not an insurmountable hurdle, he noted. The Chinese can build smarter cities — healthier, safer, more humane ones, with restored waterways and waterfronts, flood-proof buildings, genuine, wide-reaching air-pollution controls, earlier warning systems, levees that double as parks, retention ponds that provide recreation, neighborhoods less dependent on cars.</p>	<p>他指出，洪水并不是无法克服的困难。中国人可以建设更智慧的城市——更健康、更安全、更人性化——他们可以修复航道和滨水区，修建防洪设施，建造真正的、范围广阔的空气污染控制系统以及早期预警系统，修建可以兼做公园的防洪堤坝，以及为人们提供休闲娱乐的蓄水池，减少生活社区对汽车的依赖。</p>
<p>“The challenge for the Chinese, as it is for so many others,” he said, “is taking the long view.”</p>	<p>“对中国人乃至其他许多人而言，挑战在于把目光放长远，”他说。</p>
<p>Which shouldn’t really be so hard, considering the recent past. The government estimated regional losses from last summer’s floods alone at \$10 billion. For all of 2016, rainfall in China was 16 percent above</p>	<p>考虑到不久以前的情况，这应该没那么困难。据政府估计，仅仅去年夏季，洪灾造成的地区损失就高达100亿美元。2016年全年，中国的降雨量比平均水平高出16%。</p>

average.	
That was the highest level in recorded history.	那是有记载以来的最高降雨量。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/climate-change-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/climate-change-china
Dalai Lama's Journey Provokes China, and Hints at His Heir	达赖喇嘛的达旺之旅深深刺激了北京
NEW DELHI — It has been a hard journey for the 81-year-old Dalai Lama, perhaps his last over the mountain passes at the edge of China, to a town that has played a fateful role in his life, and in the history of Tibetan Buddhism.	新德里——对 81 岁的达赖喇嘛(Dalai Lama)而言, 这是一段艰难的旅程, 或许是他最后一次越过这个位于中国边界附近的山口, 前往一个对他的生活和藏传佛教的历史起到决定性作用的城镇。
Violent rains buffeted the small plane he flew into the valley. His party was forced to continue overland, traveling seven or eight hours a day over steep serpentine roads, lined with villagers hoping to glimpse him.	大暴雨猛烈袭击了将他载入这座山谷的小飞机。一行人被迫改走陆路, 每天在陡峭、蜿蜒的山路上行进七八个小时, 两旁列着期待能看他一眼的村民。
Each day, as he came closer to the holy site of Tawang, China pressed India more forcefully to stop his progress, its warnings growing increasingly ominous.	随着他每天距离圣地达旺越来越近, 中国开始施加更大的压力阻止他前进, 发出的警告越来越有威胁性。
By Thursday, a day before the Dalai Lama was expected to reach Tawang, the official China Daily wrote that Beijing "would not hesitate to answer blows with blows" if the Indian authorities allowed the Dalai Lama to continue.	至周四, 也就是达赖喇嘛预计抵达达旺的前一天, 官方报纸《中国日报》写道, 如果印度当局允许达赖喇嘛继续这趟行程, 北京“将毫不犹豫地以牙还牙”。
At stake on this journey, scholars said, is the monumental question of who will emerge as the Dalai Lama's successor — and whether that successor, typically a baby identified as the next reincarnation of the Dalai Lama, will live inside or outside China's zone of influence.	学者们表示, 这趟旅程最紧要的是解决这样一个重大问题: 谁将是达赖喇嘛的继任者, 以及这位继任者——通常是一个被确认为达赖喇嘛转世的婴儿——会生活在中国的影响范围之内还是之外。
By visiting Tawang, a Tibetan Buddhist stronghold that was the birthplace of a previous Dalai Lama, he is expertly needling Beijing, which maintains that this area should be part of China. He is also	达旺是藏传佛教的大本营, 也是以前一位达赖喇嘛的出生地。达赖喇嘛是想通过拜访这个地方刺激北京, 后者坚称这个地区应该是中国的一部分。他也是在巩固自己的教派在该地区民众中的深厚根基, 为那里出现一名转世化身

<p>consolidating his sect's deep roots among the population, potentially laying the groundwork for a reincarnation there.</p>	<p>铺路。</p>
<p>"He is a wise Lama, and he is thinking far ahead, as he always has," said Brahma Chellaney, an analyst at New Delhi's Center for Policy Research. "He is not given to sentimental reasoning. There is nothing about his trip to Arunachal Pradesh that is sentimental in its nature."</p>	<p>"他是一个聪明的喇嘛，在做长远的思考，就像他一贯那样。"新德里政策研究中心(Center for Policy Research)的分析师布拉马·切拉尼(Brahma Chellaney)说。"他不爱感情用事。他这次阿鲁纳恰尔邦之旅压根没有一点情绪化的成分。"</p>
<p>Tawang is home to the Monpa people, who practice Tibetan Buddhism and once paid tribute to rulers in Lhasa, 316 miles to the north. Though the town's population is about 11,000, officials said they were expecting as many as 60,000 to gather for the Dalai Lama's appearances at Tawang's monastery this weekend.</p>	<p>达旺是信奉藏传佛教的门巴族人的故乡，过去曾向位于它北部 316 英里(约合 510 公里)远的拉萨的统治者进贡。尽管这个城镇的人口只有大约 1.1 万，但官员们表示，他们预计本周达赖喇嘛现身达旺的寺庙时，会吸引多达 6 万人聚集。</p>
<p>"We have been preparing for the last two months," said Lobsang Khum, secretary of the monastery. "Everybody wants to see him, get his blessings, touch his feet. For us, the Dalai Lama is more important than our lives."</p>	<p>"在过去的两个月里，我们一直在做准备，"这座寺庙的主持洛桑库姆(Lobsang Khum)说。"所有人都想见他，得到他的祝福，触摸他的脚。对我们来说，达赖喇嘛比我们的生命还要重要。"</p>
<p>The most treasured lore among the Monpa surrounds Tsangyang Gyatso, who in 1682 became the sixth Dalai Lama. People here make pilgrimages to his childhood home, where a stone is displayed with a faint footprint said to be his, and speak longingly of the possibility that it could happen again.</p>	<p>门巴族人最珍视的传说与仓央嘉措(Tsangyang Gyatso)有关，后者在 1682 年成为第六世达赖喇嘛。这里的人会去他童年的住所朝圣——那里摆着一块石头，上面有一个模糊的脚印据说就是他的留下的——还热切地表示希望奇迹会再次发生。</p>
<p>"That is the dream of many people here, that the next Dalai Lama should be born in Tawang," said Sang Phuntsok, Tawang's deputy commissioner. Tsering Tashi, a local legislator, said that, as a layman, he had no business commenting, but in the end he could not restrain himself. "I wish that the reincarnation of the next Dalai Lama happens in</p>	<p>"下一任达赖喇嘛出生在达旺，是这里许多人的梦想，"达旺的副长官桑平措(Sang Phuntsok)说。当地议员次仁扎西(Tsering Tashi)表示，作为一名在俗教徒，他无权置评，但最后他还是没忍住。"我希望下一任达赖喇嘛的转世化身出现在达旺，"他说。"我能说的就这些。"</p>

Tawang," he said. "That's all I can say."	
The Dalai Lama has been enigmatic about how his successor will be chosen.	达赖喇嘛对于如何选出继任者讳莫如深。
In the past, monks have turned to visions and oracles to lead them to a child conceived just as the previous Dalai Lama died. Having identified a child, they administer tests seeking to confirm that he is the reincarnated lama, such as asking him to pick out objects belonging to his predecessor.	过去, 和尚们会依靠幻象和神谕引领, 找到一个在前任达赖喇嘛去世时怀上的孩子。确定后, 他们会进行测试, 以便确认他就是转世的喇嘛, 比如让他挑选出属于他的前任的物品。
But that method would leave Tibetan Buddhism without a leader for at least a year, allowing China to identify and promote its own candidate. The Dalai Lama has hinted that he may instead opt for a nontraditional selection process, selecting a child or an adult to succeed him while he is still alive.	但这种办法会令藏传佛教在至少一年的时间无人领导, 这会让中国有机会确认和宣传它自己的候选人。达赖喇嘛暗示, 他可能会选择一种非传统的选拔程序, 在自己仍然在世的时候挑选一名儿童或一个成人来接替他的位置。
Aging Tibetan Buddhist lamas have, in some cases, visited places where they would later be reincarnated as babies, and the Dalai Lama's visits to Tawang and Mongolia seemed to fall into that pattern, said Robert J. Barnett, a historian of modern Tibet at Columbia University.	在哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)研究现代西藏的历史学家罗伯特·J·巴尼特(Robert J. Barnett)表示, 老去的藏传佛教喇嘛有时会访问他们之后转世为婴孩的地方, 达赖喇嘛前往达旺和蒙古似乎就属于这种情况。
"This is a way of getting under the skin of the Chinese, of probing them, and reminding them that they have no control over where the next reincarnation occurs," he said.	"这是一种刺激、试探中国人, 提醒他们不能控制下一次转世在哪里发生的方式," 他说。
As the Dalai Lama's arrival in Tawang grew closer this week, Chinese statements grew increasingly bellicose, a tactic that has succeeded in pressuring officials of many countries to snub the Tibetan leader.	本周, 随着达赖喇嘛于抵达达旺的时间临近, 中国发出的声明火药味也越来越浓, 这种策略曾经成功地迫使许多国家的官员冷落这位西藏领导人。
On Wednesday, a foreign ministry spokeswoman said India had "obstinately arranged" the Dalai Lama's visit, causing "serious damage"	周三, 中国的一名外交部发言人表示, 印度"执意安排"达赖喇嘛这次访问活动, 会"严重伤害"中印关系。周四, 官方小报《环球时报》建议, 中国可以

<p>to bilateral ties. On Thursday, The Global Times, a state-run tabloid, suggested that China could retaliate by supporting the anti-Indian militancy in Kashmir.</p>	<p>通过支持克什米尔的反印度军事行动来进行报复。</p>
<p>"Can India afford the consequence?" it asked sarcastically. "With a G.D.P. several times higher than that of India, military capabilities that can reach the Indian Ocean and having good relations with India's peripheral nations, coupled with the fact that India's turbulent northern state borders China, will Beijing lose to New Delhi?"</p>	<p>印度“哪里有资本把中印关系搞砸本”？文中带有讽刺意味地问道。“中国的GDP数倍于印度，我们的军事力量已经可以向印度洋投送，印度周边有中国友好国家，印度不稳定的东北部紧靠中国，如果中印相互‘玩地缘政治’，北京会输给新德里吗？”</p>
<p>Though India is typically wary of provoking China, several officials have been unusually pugnacious in their responses. Pema Khandu, the chief minister of Arunachal Pradesh, took the unusual step this week of stating that an independent Tibet, not China, is India's true northern neighbor.</p>	<p>尽管印度通常会谨慎地避免激怒中国，但几位官员这次的反应却异乎寻常地带有挑衅意味。阿鲁纳恰尔邦首席部长佩马坎杜(Pema Khandu)本周做出不同寻常的举动，称独立的西藏——而非中国——才是印度在北面真正的邻居。</p>
<p>"Let me get this straight," Mr. Khandu told journalists. "China has no business telling us what to do and what not to do because it is not our next-door neighbor."</p>	<p>“让我把话说清楚，”佩马坎杜对记者们讲道。“中国无权告诉我们该做什么、不该做什么，因为它根本不是我们的邻居。”</p>
<p>The Dalai Lama, for his part, has been characteristically jovial to the crowd of journalists trailing after him, expounding cheerily on subjects from quantum physics to global warming. He hardly needs to do more, Mr. Barnett said.</p>	<p>达赖喇嘛对随访他的记者群体表现出一贯的友好，兴高采烈地就量子物理学至全球变暖等各种话题发表观点。巴尼特表示，他几乎不需要再做什么了。</p>
<p>"He doesn't have to do anything except exist and be his usual beaming self to embarrass the Chinese," he said. "He will be right on the border, he will be a complete free person, he will be only meters away from Chinese territory, but they cannot do anything about it."</p>	<p>“除了活着和做他那耀眼的自己从而令中国人难堪之外，他不需要再做什么事，”他说。“他会来到边境线上，成为一个完全自由的人，距离中国的领土只有几米之遥，但他们对此无能为力。”</p>
<p>The Dalai Lama also revisited his escape from Tibet in 1959, when he</p>	<p>达赖喇嘛也回顾了自己1959年逃离西藏的情景，当时他从中国军方在拉萨</p>

fled a Chinese military crackdown in Lhasa. Disguised, and with a small group of aides, he crossed the mountain passes to safety in Tawang.	进行的军事镇压行动中逃走。他伪装起来，和一小群随从越过了这个山口，到达旺寻求庇护。
He was reunited this week with Naren Chandra Das, 76, an Indian soldier who escorted him on the last three days. The two embraced before the cameras: the former soldier painfully thin, his eyes clouded by cataracts; the monk apple-cheeked and jovial.	他本周与 76 岁印度士兵纳伦·钱德拉·达斯(Naren Chandra Das)重逢，后者在逃难的最后三天里一直陪同着他。两人在镜头前拥抱：这名退役士兵极其瘦弱，眼睛因为患上白内障而看不大清；达赖喇嘛则脸色红润，十分愉快。
"I became old, but he stays the same," Mr. Das said. "He is a big man, the king of Tibet."	"我变老了，他却还是那个样子，"达斯说道。"他是个大人物，是西藏的国王。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/dalai-lama-sucessor-tibet-china-buddhism	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/dalai-lama-sucessor-tibet-china-buddhism
Reporters Without Borders Picks Taiwan for Asian Bureau	香港新闻自由恶化，无国界记者在台北设办事处
HONG KONG — Reporters Without Borders, which advocates press freedom, announced on Thursday that it would open its first Asian bureau in Taipei, Taiwan's capital, rather than in Hong Kong, which is increasingly under China's sway.	香港——倡导新闻自由的无国界记者(Reporters Without Borders)周四宣布，它将在台湾首府台北建立第一个亚洲办事处，而不是受中国影响越来越大的香港。
"Hong Kong was the place where we originally wanted to open an office in Asia," Christophe Deloire, the group's secretary general, said in an email, adding, "It is not so easy now to run activities from there."	"我们最初想把亚洲办事处放在香港，"无国界记者秘书长克里斯托弗·德卢瓦尔(Christophe Deloire)在一封邮件中说道。他还表示，"如今在那里开展活动没那么容易了。"
Mr. Deloire said that the Paris-based organization, also known as Reporters Sans Frontières, decided against Hong Kong because of "a lack of legal certainty for our entity and activities." He also cited the possibility that staff members would be put under surveillance.	德卢瓦尔表示，这个总部位于巴黎、又叫 Reporters Sans Frontières 的机构之所以没有选择香港，是因为"对我们的实体和活动缺乏法律上的确定性"。他还提到，在那里的工作人员有可能受到监视。
The announcement is a reversal of fortune for both Hong Kong and Taiwan. When Reporters Without Borders was founded in 1985, Hong Kong was a British colony with a high degree of press freedom, while	这个消息对香港和台湾都称得上是一种命运的反转。当无国界记者在 1985 年成立时，香港还是一个英国殖民地，有高度的新闻自由，而台湾则处在长达 40 年戒严的末期。

Taiwan was at the tail end of four decades of martial law.	
Taiwan began its democratic transformation in the 1990s and now ranks 51st globally for press freedom, according to Reporters Without Borders. Hong Kong, a semiautonomous Chinese city, is 69th, while China is 176th.	台湾在 90 年代开始实行民主变革，如今在无国界记者机构的排名中位列全球新闻自由度第 51 高的国家。半自治中国城市香港排第 69 位，中国则是第 176 位。
"I don't blame Reporters Without Borders for jilting Hong Kong," said Claudia Mo, a Hong Kong legislator who was a journalist before entering government. Ms. Mo said that before returning to Chinese control in 1997, Hong Kong had led Asia in press freedom, but that under Chinese sovereignty, "It's been going downhill."	"我不会怪无国界记者放弃香港，"在从政之前曾是一名记者的香港立法会议员毛孟静(Claudia Mo)说。她表示，在 1997 年回归中国之前，香港是亚洲新闻自由度最高的城市，然而在中国的主权管辖之下，"它一直在走下坡路。"
Mak Yin-ting, the former chairwoman of the Hong Kong Journalists Association and a member of its press freedom subcommittee, said that conditions had worsened under Hong Kong's leader, Leung Chun-ying, who will step down on July 1.	香港记者协会(Hong Kong Journalists Association)前任主席、该机构下属的新闻自由小组委员会成员麦燕庭(Mak Yin-ting)表示，在将于 7 月 1 日卸任的香港领导人梁振英(Leung Chun-ying)的领导下，情况变得更糟了。
Self-censorship, government manipulation and pressure from pro-Beijing media owners were cited by journalists as the main challenges in a recent survey by the association, Ms. Mak said. More than 70 percent of journalists polled said they thought press freedom had deteriorated in Hong Kong over the past year.	麦燕庭还提到，香港记者协会最近进行的一项问卷调查显示，自我审查、政府操纵和来自亲北京的媒体所有者的压力，被记者们列为目前面临的主要挑战。接受问卷调查的记者有超过七成认为香港的新闻自由状况在过去的一年里出现了恶化。
Neither Ms. Mak nor Ms. Mo expects things to improve under Mr. Leung's successor, Carrie Lam, who was chosen by a committee dominated by people with close ties to Beijing. Ms. Lam has said she will uphold press freedoms in Hong Kong.	麦燕庭和毛孟静都认为，在梁振英的继任者林郑月娥(Carrie Lam)的领导下，情况不会有改善，后者是由一个与北京关系密切的人主导的委员会选出的。林郑月娥曾表示，她将推进香港的新闻自由。
Taiwan, a self-ruled, democratic island, is also feeling pressure from China, which considers it a breakaway province.	实行民主制的自治岛屿台湾也开始感受到来自中国的压力，中国将其看作自己的一个分离省份。

<p>“The main threat to media freedom comes from China, which has been exerting growing economic and political pressure on the Taiwanese media,” Taiwan’s profile on Reporters Without Borders’ website said.</p>	<p>“媒体自由的主要威胁来自中国，后者在对台湾媒体施加越来越大的经济和政治压力，”无国界记者网站在对台湾新闻自由状况的描述中写道。</p>
<p>For Taiwan, the group’s decision to set up in Taipei is a rare — and welcome — soft-power win. The bureau is scheduled to open in June.</p>	<p>对台湾而言，无国界记者在台北设立办事处的决定是一项难得的且受欢迎的软实力胜绩。该办事处计划于6月开启。</p>
<p>“Because of difficulties owing to Taiwan’s diplomatic plight, strengthening ties with international NGOs that espouse universal values, such as R.S.F., will be a boost to Taiwan’s international participation,” said Hsu Kuo-yung, a spokesman for Taiwan’s government, referring to Reporters Without Borders using its initials in French.</p>	<p>“台湾因外交处境上的困难，强化与世界各国具普世价值的非政府组织，如RSF等的关系，亦能有助于台湾的国际参与，”台湾政府发言人徐国勇(Hsu Kuo-yung)说道；他在提及无国界记者时使用了它的法文缩写。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/reporters-without-borders-asia-hong-kong</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170407/reporters-without-borders-asia-hong-kong</p>
<p>China Investigates Regulator of Fast-Moving Insurance Industry</p>	<p>中国保监会主席项俊波被调查</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — China’s anti-corruption investigators are targeting the country’s top insurance regulator, throwing doubt over an industry that has been behind a wave of blockbuster global deals but has raised concerns about financial risk in the world’s second-largest economy.</p>	<p>上海——中国反腐调查人员正把矛头对准该国保险业的最高监管者，让这个屹立于一系列轰动一时的全球性交易背后的行业，笼罩在了疑云之下。它引发了人们对于这个世界第二大经济体出现金融风险的担忧。</p>
<p>The Chinese Communist Party’s anti-corruption investigation agency said Sunday afternoon that the regulator, Xiang Junbo, had been placed under investigation for “severe violations of discipline.” In China, that language is commonly used in reference to a corruption inquiry.</p>	<p>中国共产党的反腐调查机构周日下午表示，这位名为项俊波的监管者涉嫌“严重违纪”，目前正接受组织调查。在中国，此种说辞通常被用来指代反腐调查。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiang oversaw an industry that has gone from a cash-rich but sleepy backwater to a major player on the global deal-making scene in recent years. Chinese insurers have bought up a large number of</p>	<p>项俊波监管的保险业，近年来已经从一个现金充裕但却死气沉沉的行业，成长为全球交易舞台上的一个主要参与者。中国保险企业买下了大量产业，其中包括大型开发项目、欧洲的金融机构以及纽约的华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚</p>

<p>properties, including big developments, European financial institutions and the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York. Since last year, Chinese regulators have moved to curtail what have been widely seen as some of the insurance industry's riskier practices.</p>	<p>(Waldorf Astoria)酒店。中国监管机构从去年开始采取行动，限制保险业的某些被普遍认为风险较高的做法。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiang himself had become a name to be noticed on Wall Street. In 2012, Mr. Xiang met with Jamie Dimon, the chief executive of JPMorgan Chase, and asked him to hire a young woman who he said was the daughter of a close friend. The American authorities later opened a bribery inquiry into whether the bank hired children of powerful Chinese officials to help it win lucrative business there.</p>	<p>项俊波本人早已受到华尔街的关注。项俊波曾在 2012 年和摩根大通 (JPMorgan Chase) 的首席执行官杰米·戴蒙 (Jamie Dimon) 会面，让后者聘用一名年轻女子，他说该女子是他一个好朋友的女儿。后来美国当局就摩根大通是否曾聘用位高权重的中国官员的子女，以便在中国市场上承揽利润丰厚的业务开展了腐败调查。</p>
<p>The bank settled the case last year for \$264 million; neither Mr. Dimon nor Mr. Xiang was accused of wrongdoing.</p>	<p>去年，摩根大通以 2.64 亿美元的代价，就该案与当局达成和解；戴蒙和项俊波均未被控行为不端。</p>
<p>It is not clear whether the investigation into Mr. Xiang is related to any of those matters. The anticorruption agency, the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, provided no details. Mr. Xiang, 60, could not be reached for comment on Sunday, and no one answered the phone at the press office of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, which he oversees. As of Sunday afternoon, the insurance commission's website still listed him as its chairman.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚对项俊波的调查是否与上述任何一件事有关。反腐机构中纪委未提供细节。记者在周日未能联系上现年 60 岁、身为中国保监会掌门人的项俊波进行置评，打给保监会新闻宣传部门的电话也无人接听。截至周日下午，在保监会网站上，他的头衔依然是保监会主席。</p>
<p>Mr. Xiang is just the latest top Communist Party official to fall afoul of President Xi Jinping's yearslong anti-corruption campaign. He is a member of the party's Central Committee, a group of about 200 officials who make major decisions about how the party is run.</p>	<p>由国家主席习近平发起的为期数年的反腐运动已导致多名共产党高官落马，项俊波只不过是最新的例子。他是中共中央委员会委员，有着几百名官员作为成员的该委员会将就如何治党作出重要决定。</p>
<p>He is also the top regulator of a vast industry that has undergone major changes in recent years.</p>	<p>他还是一个近年来发生巨变的庞大行业的最高监管者。</p>

<p>China has pushed to energize its long-sleepy insurance industry as part of an effort to modernize its financial system and nurture a rising culture of middle-class spenders who might want financial security. But under Mr. Xiang, the industry — which boasts 15.1 trillion renminbi, or \$2.2 trillion, in assets — has also become more daring in what it invests in, defying the image of insurers as conservative stewards of wealth.</p>	<p>中国一直想要实现金融体系现代化，并培育日益崛起的中产阶级消费者文化，而这类消费者或许有财务安全需求。作为相关努力的一部分，中国竭力激活长期以来死气沉沉的保险行业。但在习近平治下，坐拥 15.1 万亿人民币(约合 2.2 万亿美元)资产的保险业在投资标的的选择上也变得更加大胆，这和保险企业作为保守的财富管家的形象背道而驰。</p>
<p>Chinese insurers have also become aggressive over the past several years in selling investment products that were regulated as life insurance but promised high rates of return with maturities of as little as a year. These products allowed insurers, particularly smaller insurers, to raise large sums of money quickly, which they then used to speculate in bonds, real estate and other investments.</p>	<p>过去几年间，中国保险商还积极销售一些投资型产品，它们被定性为人寿保险，但却在期限可低至一年的情况下，许以很高的回报率。这些产品让保险商，尤其是规模较小的保险商得以迅速筹集到大笔资金，然后用这些钱进行债券和房地产投机，或者进行其他投资。</p>
<p>The best-known of China’s smaller but fast-growing insurers in the past year has been Anbang, which bought the Waldorf Astoria in 2015. Anbang came close to investing in a Manhattan real estate tower with President Trump’s son-in-law and adviser, Jared Kushner. Work on that deal was abruptly halted last month as it began to trigger considerable public attention.</p>	<p>过去一年间，中国规模较小但发展极快的保险商中最令人耳熟能详的，就是在 2015 年买下华尔道夫-阿斯特里亚酒店的安邦。安邦一度就要与特朗普总统的女婿兼顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)达成交易，投资曼哈顿的一所大厦。在这项交易开始引发公众的大量关注之际，相关工作于上个月突然被叫停。</p>
<p>By the standards of top Chinese financial regulators — indeed, by the standards of financial regulators in any country — Mr. Xiang led an uncommonly varied and creative life.</p>	<p>以中国最高级别的一些金融监管者为参照——实际上是以任何一个国家的金融监管者为参照——项俊波过着不同寻常、多姿多彩而又富于创意的生活。</p>
<p>According to state-controlled media, he joined the army and fought Vietnamese forces in a border war in 1979. He then became a successful television writer and producer, writing the screenplays for at least two TV series on the perils of corruption and a third on kung fu</p>	<p>据国有媒体报道，他参过军，并在 1979 年的一场边境战争中抗击过越南军队。他随后成为了一名成功的电视编剧和制作人，至少为两部关于腐败的危害的电视剧以及一部武侠剧写过剧本。</p>

combatants.	
Along the way, he also found time to climb the ranks of the country's financial elite. He became chairman of China's third-largest bank, the Agricultural Bank of China, in 2009 and of the insurance commission two years later.	在其职业生涯中，他还抽空抵达了中国金融精英阶层的顶峰。他在2009年当上了中国第三大银行——中国农业银行的董事长，两年后升任中国保监会主席。
Mr. Xiang's continued leadership of the insurance commission was a subject of considerable discussion on the sidelines of the annual session of the National People's Congress in Beijing early last month, but he was not seen as a possible target of an anti-corruption investigation. Questions instead had revolved around whether insurance regulation would be consolidated with other agencies as part of an overhaul in how China oversees its financial system.	每年一度的全国人大会议于上月初在北京举行期间，他能否继续领导保监会一事引发了大量讨论，但没什么人认为他会遭遇反腐调查。人们的问题都围绕保险监管机构是否会和其他机构合并，从而推动中国金融系统监管方式的整改进程展开。
Asked during a news conference right before the congress whether financial regulation might be consolidated under the China Banking Regulatory Commission, Guo Shuqing, China's newly named top banking regulator and an official with a reputation as a reformer, said only that financial regulatory agencies needed to coordinate their activities.	全国人大会议召开前夕，刚刚被任命为中国银监会主席、有着改革者名声的官员郭树清，在一个新闻发布会上被问及其他一些金融监管机构是否有可能被合并到银监会名下时只是说，金融监管机构需要协调行动。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-investigates-regulator-of-fast-moving-insurance-industry	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-investigates-regulator-of-fast-moving-insurance-industry
What Chinese News Reports Tell Us About Beijing's View of Trump	中国媒体如何报道习近平特朗普的首次会晤
They dined by candlelight, discussed thorny issues like trade and North Korea and took walks under palm trees. In public, President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China offered little more than smiles and clichés during a meeting this week in Florida.	他们共进烛光晚餐，讨论贸易和朝鲜之类的棘手问题，还一同在棕榈树下散步。在大庭广众之下，特朗普总统和习近平主席本周在佛罗里达举行的峰会，展示的不过是微笑和老一套而已。

<p>But what is really going on behind the scenes, and what does Mr. Xi's government really think of Mr. Trump? China's state-controlled news media offered some hints. We scoured Chinese news coverage of the meeting for clues about how China might portray itself in the era of Trump.</p>	<p>但在幕后发生的情况是怎样的？习近平的政府又是怎么看特朗普的呢？对于这些问题，中国政府控制的新闻媒体提供了一些线索。我们整理了中国对这次会面的报道，看看在特朗普时代，中国如何描述自己。</p>
<p>An Adult in the Room</p>	<p>房间里的成年人</p>
<p>The photo on the left, seen here on the front page of People's Daily, China's largest newspaper, ricocheted across Chinese television and news sites. In it, Mr. Xi appears calm and in command. Mr. Trump, slouching on the couch, could be viewed as less authoritative.</p>	<p>上面那张照片出现在中国最大的报纸《人民日报》的头版，并在中国的各电视台和新闻网站上传播。在照片中，习近平看起来冷静、有领导派头。特朗普懒洋洋地靠在沙发上，可以被视为权威性较低。</p>
<p>The image reinforced China's efforts to appear like an adult on the global stage, at a time when Mr. Trump's erratic behavior has alienated some American allies. On a host of issues, including climate change and trade, Mr. Xi is trying to show that China can assume the mantle of global leadership.</p>	<p>这种形象强化了中国在全球舞台上看起来显得像是成年人的努力，而特朗普近来的不稳定行为已经疏远了美国的一些盟友。在气候变化和贸易等很多问题上，习近平都试图表明中国可以担当起全球领导者的地位。</p>
<p>The image might also help elevate Mr. Xi's stature at home before an important Communist Party leadership reshuffle this fall. Mr. Xi, already one of the most powerful leaders in recent Chinese history, is looking to amass even more political power before the meeting. He may be eager to show that he knows how to handle a testy leader like Mr. Trump and that he was able to avert a trade war.</p>	<p>这种形象可能也有助于提升习近平在国内的地位，今年秋天，共产党领导层将进行一次重要的重新洗牌。习近平已经是最近的中国历史上权力最为集中的领导人之一了，他希望能在那次会议之前积累更多的政治权力。他可能渴望向大家展示，自己知道如何对付一个像特朗普那样暴躁的领导人，而且他能够避免一场贸易战。</p>
<p>Highlighting a Cultural Connection</p>	<p>突出文化交流</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's attacks on issues like trade and climate change have rattled Beijing. So the news media chose to highlight a lighter moment: a performance of a Chinese song by a granddaughter of Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>特朗普在贸易和气候变化等问题上的叫板让北京感到不安。所以新闻媒体选择强调一个比较轻松的时刻：特朗普的外孙女唱中文歌。</p>

<p>Chinese leaders want to show they can work with Mr. Trump, even on difficult issues, to avert crises. Showcasing the Trump family's affinity for Chinese culture may help ease concerns in China that Mr. Trump views Beijing as an enemy.</p>	<p>中国领导人想表明,即便是在困难的问题上,他们也仍然可以与特朗普合作,避免危机的发生。展示特朗普的家人对中国文化的喜好,可能有助于缓解中国的疑虑,因为一些人担心特朗普把北京视为敌人。</p>
<p>Playing Down Trade Worries</p>	<p>淡化贸易忧虑</p>
<p>Chinese officials are keenly aware that American workers are worried about manufacturing jobs being outsourced to China. In an attempt to temper that anxiety, the American arm of CCTV, the Chinese state broadcaster, released an English-language video blaming automation for job losses, not trade with China.</p>	<p>中国官员深切地意识到,美国工人担心制造业岗位被外包给中国。为了缓解这种焦虑,中国中央电视台的美国分部发布了一个英文视频,把工作流失的原因归结为自动化,而不是与中国之间的贸易。</p>
<p>Since delivering a prominent speech in Davos, Switzerland, in January, Mr. Xi has become a leading proponent of globalization as a force for prosperity. But he faces a rival in Mr. Trump, who has threatened to impose steep tariffs on Chinese goods. Now China appears to be preparing to make its case directly to American workers.</p>	<p>自从今年1月在瑞士达沃斯发表重要演讲以来,习近平已经成为了全球化带来繁荣的主要推动者。但是,特朗普在这方面是他的对手,曾威胁过要对中国商品征收高额关税。现在中国似乎准备直接和美国工人讲道理。</p>
<p>All in a Handshake</p>	<p>一切都在握手中</p>
<p>Many people in China have heard about Mr. Trump's affinity for long and sometimes awkward handshakes. They wondered how Mr. Trump might approach Mr. Xi, who is not exactly known for a playful style.</p>	<p>很多中国人都听说过,特朗普喜欢握手握很久,而且有时候会导致尴尬。他们想知道特朗普会怎么和习近平握手,后者不是以爱开玩笑闻名的人。</p>
<p>When Mr. Xi appeared to walk away from Mr. Trump's grip unscathed, the Chinese media applauded. Several news outlets published displays of Mr. Trump's more amusing grip-and-grins on Weibo, a Chinese microblogging site. "When it comes to handshakes, many other people have tasted bitterness with Trump," read a post by Phoenix Television, a Hong Kong news organization that is considered favorable to Beijing.</p>	<p>习近平和特朗普握手之后似乎显得毫发无损,中国媒体对此予以赞许。有几家新闻机构在新浪微博上发布了特朗普更为有趣的握手一笑的照片。被认为亲北京的香港新闻机构凤凰卫视在一篇帖子里写道:"在握手问题上,吃过特朗普苦头的还有不少人。"</p>

Chinese officials hoped Mr. Xi would emerge from the summit showing he could hold his own against Mr. Trump. In a handshake, at least, they could declare victory.	中国官员希望习近平在这次首脑会议中，表现出可以和特朗普对抗的气场。现在至少在握手问题上，他们可以宣布获胜了。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-trump-xi-jinping	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-trump-xi-jinping
After Xi Leaves U.S., Chinese Media Assail Strike on Syria	习近平结束访美后，官媒开始炮轰特朗普
BEIJING — With President Xi Jinping safely out of the United States and no longer President Trump’s guest, China’s state-run media on Saturday was free to denounce the missile strike on Syria, which the American president told Mr. Xi about while they were finishing dinner.	北京——周六，在中国国家主席习近平安稳地离开了美国，不再是特朗普总统的客人后，中国的官方媒体开始随意谴责对叙利亚的导弹袭击。在晚宴快结束时，特朗普曾告诉习近平袭击相关情况。
Xinhua, the state news agency, on Saturday called the strike the act of a weakened politician who needed to flex his muscles. In an analysis, Xinhua also said Mr. Trump had ordered the strike to distance himself from Syria’s backers in Moscow, to overcome accusations that he was “pro-Russia.”	中国官方通讯社新华社周六称，袭击是一个步履维艰的政客展示强人形象的做法。在一篇分析文章中，新华社还说，特朗普下令发动袭击是为了撇清与莫斯科的叙利亚支持者的关系，消除对他“亲俄”的指责。
That unflattering assessment reflected China’s official opposition to military interventions in the affairs of other countries. But it was also a criticism of Mr. Trump himself, who Mr. Xi had hoped was a man China could deal with.	这种不客气的评价反映了中国官方反对军事干涉他国事务的态度，但也是对特朗普本人的指责。习近平本希望特朗普是一个中国能与之打交道的人。
Chinese officials had feared that the two leaders’ 24-hour encounter at Mr. Trump’s Mar-a-Lago estate in Florida might be marred by a campaign-style anti-China outburst from Mr. Trump. Instead, it was interrupted by the unexpected missile attack.	中国官员原本担心两位领导人在特朗普位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌庄园长达 24 小时的共处，会受到特朗普爆发出的竞选式反华言行的影响。但实际上，打断会面的却是那场出人意料的导弹袭击。
Some Chinese analysts viewed the strike’s timing as no coincidence. Mr. Trump wants China to do more to deter the development of nuclear weapons by North Korea, its ally, and these analysts viewed the Syria	一些中国分析人士认为，此次袭击的时机并非巧合。特朗普希望中国作出更多努力，威慑其盟友朝鲜的核武器发展。这些分析人士还认为，叙利亚袭击是在提醒习近平，必要时，美国也可能袭击朝鲜。

<p>attack as a reminder to Mr. Xi that the United States could also attack the North, if necessary.</p>	
<p>The missile strike on Syria overshadowed meetings that American and Chinese officials described as big-picture conversations on trade as well as North Korea, which stopped short of producing specific agreements.</p>	<p>对叙利亚的导弹袭击给会谈蒙上了阴影。两国官员都把这个未达成具体协议的会面称之为有关贸易和朝鲜问题的重要会谈。</p>
<p>Both sides agreed that the North Korean threat had reached a “very serious” stage, according to Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson. He said the United States was prepared to take its “own course” if China did not do more to rein in the North.</p>	<p>据美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)称，双方一致认为朝鲜构成的威胁已经到了“非常严重”的阶段。他说，如果中国不采取更多行动控制朝鲜，美国将准备采取“自己的方式”。</p>
<p>But the official Chinese account of the talks in Xinhua did not mention North Korea — a burning issue for Mr. Trump, but less so for Mr. Xi. Analysts said the omission was probably intentional, a response to the attack on Syria.</p>	<p>但新华社有关会谈的官方中文报道并没有提到朝鲜。朝鲜问题对特朗普来说是当务之急，但对习近平来说则没有那么紧迫。分析人士称，不提朝鲜可能是有意为之，是对叙利亚袭击做出的反应。</p>
<p>Xinhua’s commentary on the Syria strike also made no reference to North Korea. But it mentioned American missile attacks on Libya in 1986 and Sudan in 1998, and scolded the United States for not achieving its “political goals” in those instances.</p>	<p>新华社有关叙利亚袭击的那篇评论文章也没提到朝鲜。但它提到了美国在1986年对利比亚发起的导弹袭击和1998年的苏丹导弹袭击，并数落美国在这些例子中并未达到其“政治目的”。</p>
<p>“It has been a typical tactic of the U.S. to send a strong political message by attacking other countries using advanced warplanes and cruise missiles,” the article said.</p>	<p>“利用先进战机和巡航导弹对他国发动袭击，并由此传递强烈政治信息，是美国惯用的手段，”文章说。</p>
<p>The state-run media offered sanitized accounts of the Mar-a-Lago talks, emphasizing the sweeping green lawns on which the leaders walked and the ornate room where the official discussions took place. Those articles omitted the surprise of the Syria attack, in keeping with the goal of presenting an uplifting account of the two leaders meeting as peers.</p>	<p>官方媒体有关马阿拉歌会谈的报道都经过了审查，强调两位领导人走过的连绵起伏的绿草坪和进行正式会谈的豪华房间。这些文章没有提到对叙利亚袭击的震惊，符合以一种令人振奋的叙述呈现两位领导人以势均力敌的身份举行会谈这个目标。</p>

<p>Mr. Tillerson told reporters that when Mr. Trump notified Mr. Xi about the Syria strike toward the end of dinner, Mr. Xi expressed understanding, because it was punishment for a chemical attack that had killed children.</p>	<p>蒂勒森对记者表示，当特朗普在晚餐快结束时通知习近平叙利亚袭击一事时，习近平表示理解，因为袭击是对一场造成儿童死亡的化学武器袭击的惩罚。</p>
<p>The Chinese president very rarely talks to the Chinese or foreign news media, making it almost impossible to determine his opinion about the attack or how he expressed it to Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>身为中国国家主席的习近平很少接受中外新闻媒体的采访，导致几乎不可能确定他在此次袭击的态度，以及他是如何向特朗普表达自己的态度的。</p>
<p>But Chinese analysts, whose advice is sometimes sought by the government on foreign policy questions, were scornful of the strike, which they viewed as a powerful country attacking a nation unable to fight back. And they rejected what they viewed as an unspoken American message equating Syria, which has no nuclear arsenal, with North Korea, which has carried out five nuclear arms tests and hopes to mount a nuclear warhead on an intercontinental missile.</p>	<p>但中国的分析人士——有时候，中国政府会在外交政策问题上征求他们的意见——对此次袭击感到不屑，认为是一个强国袭击一个无力还击的国家。他们还认为这是美国发出的一个没有言明的讯息，把没有核武器的叙利亚，同已进行过五次核试验并希望把核弹头装载在洲际导弹上的朝鲜等同了起来。对此，他们持反对意见。</p>
<p>"I don't deny that the United States is capable of such an attack against North Korea, but you need to see that North Korea is capable of striking back," said Lu Chao, director of the Border Studies Institute at the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences. "That would create chaos."</p>	<p>"我不否认美国有对朝鲜发起这种攻击的能力，但你也要看到朝鲜它有反击的能力，"辽宁社会科学院边疆史地研究所所长吕超说。"那就只会更混乱。"</p>
<p>If Syria had nuclear weapons, the United States would not dare attack it, said Shen Dingli, a professor of international relations at Fudan University in Shanghai. "Chemical weapons and nuclear weapons are totally different," Mr. Shen said. "A chemical bomb kills dozens of people, and the atomic bomb at Hiroshima killed hundreds of thousands."</p>	<p>上海复旦大学研究国际关系的沈丁立教授表示，如果叙利亚有核武器，美国就不敢袭击它。"化学武器和核武器是完全不一样的，"沈丁立说。"一个化学武器死几十个人，广岛的原子弹就死了十几万人。"</p>
<p>Mr. Shen added that many Chinese were "thrilled" by the attack because</p>	<p>沈丁立接着表示，很多中国人对这次袭击其实"高兴得不得了"，因为它可能</p>

<p>it would probably result in the United States becoming further mired in the Middle East.</p>	<p>会导致美国在中东陷得更深。</p>
<p>"If the United States gets trapped in Syria, how can Trump make America great again? As a result, China will be able to achieve its peaceful rise," Mr. Shen said, using a term Beijing employs to characterize its growing power. "Even though we say we oppose the bombing, deep in our hearts we are happy."</p>	<p>"如果美国再在叙利亚搞下去，特朗普怎么让美国伟大起来啊？结果就是中国实现和平崛起，"沈丁立说。他用了北京描绘自己实力不断增强的一个说法。"虽然我们口头上说反对，但心里很高兴。"</p>
<p>On trade, Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump agreed to a "100-day plan" that Commerce Secretary Wilbur L. Ross said would include "way stations of accomplishment." American business executives took that to mean there had been no deep negotiations on whether China would further open its markets to American companies.</p>	<p>在贸易问题上，习近平和特朗普达成了"百日计划"。美国商务部长威尔伯·L·罗斯(Wilbur L. Ross)称该计划将包括"阶段性成就"。美国企业高管认为，这意味着双方未就中国是否会进一步向美国企业开放其市场展开深入协商。</p>
<p>Business leaders had expected the Chinese to announce investments in the United States that would create jobs, as a way to offset some of Mr. Trump's complaints about the countries' trade imbalance. But Mr. Xi made no such offers, at least publicly. According to an account in Xinhua, the Chinese invited the United States to participate in a program it calls One Belt One Road, an ambitious effort to build infrastructure projects across Asia to Europe, for which China hopes it can attract some American investment.</p>	<p>商业领袖本以为中国会宣布在美国投资，创造就业岗位，以抵消特朗普有关两国贸易不平衡的一些埋怨。但习近平未作出这类提议，至少在公开场合没有。据新华社的一篇报道称，中国邀请美国加入"一带一路"计划。这是一个野心勃勃的行动，涉及从亚洲到欧洲修建基础设施项目。中国希望能吸引到美国的部分投资。</p>
<p>"The Chinese did not want to create the impression that Xi went to the U.S. to make concessions to Trump, that would come across as weakness," said Yun Sun, a senior associate in the East Asia Program at the Stimson Center in Washington.</p>	<p>"中国不想留下习近平去美国向特朗普让步的印象，这会给人软弱的感觉，"华盛顿史汀生中心(Stimson Center)东亚项目高级研究员孙韵(音译)说。</p>
<p>In the preparations for the talks, Chinese officials emphasized that they</p>	<p>筹备会谈期间，中国官员强调他们预计会谈几乎不会取得具体的成果，因为</p>

<p>expected few concrete results because they viewed the Florida encounter as a getting-to-know-you session between two big personalities. In that sense, the Chinese prevailed, Ms. Yun said.</p>	<p>他们认为，佛罗里达州的会面是为了让两个大人物相互了解。孙韵表示，从这个意义上来说，中国赢了。</p>
<p>"It will be Trump who will have difficulty explaining to his voters what he got from the Chinese," she said.</p>	<p>"特朗普将很难向选民解释，他在中国那里得到了什么，"她说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-xi-jinping-president-trump-xinhua</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170410/china-xi-jinping-president-trump-xinhua</p>
<p>China's Death Penalty Is Still Veiled in Secrecy, Amnesty Says</p>	<p>数据不透明掩盖中国死刑真相</p>
<p>BEIJING — When Jia Jinglong, a villager in northern China, was executed late last year for killing an official he blamed for the demolition of his home, the news media boiled with debate about the death sentence. Mr. Jia's family and lawyers argued that the official had victimized him and that his life should have been spared.</p>	<p>北京——中国北方村民贾敬龙因为杀死了一名他认为对其住宅被拆负有责任的官员，去年年底被处以死刑，当时新闻媒体就这个死刑判决进行了大量辩论。贾敬龙的家人和律师认为，这名官员对他施害在先，他罪不至死。</p>
<p>"The verdict against my brother was unfair," Mr. Jia's sister, Jia Jingyuan, said in an interview this week. "There's a gap between the standards written in the laws and how those standards are enforced."</p>	<p>"对我弟弟判决不公平，"贾敬龙的姐姐贾敬媛在本周接受采访时表示。"法律上写的和执行的标准不一致。"</p>
<p>A report released by Amnesty International on Tuesday suggests that such complaints of injustice are far from isolated but often remain muffled by official secrecy. That secrecy has undermined the Chinese government's vows to limit death sentences, distorting how common executions are in China, the report said.</p>	<p>国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)本周二发表的一份报告表明，对这种不公正的抱怨不是孤立事件，但是由于官方保守机密，往往不为人知。报告说，这种保密做法破坏了中国政府遏制死刑的承诺，扭曲了人们对中国死刑执行普遍程度的认识。</p>
<p>"This deliberate and elaborate secrecy system, which runs counter to China's obligations under international law, conceals the number of people sentenced to death and executed every year, both of which Amnesty International estimates run into the thousands," said the</p>	<p>这份 44 页长的报告指出："这违反了中国的国际法义务，其蓄意、复杂的保密制度掩盖了每年被判处死刑和执行死刑的人数，国际特赦组织估计这两项的人数都数以千计。"</p>

report, which is 44 pages long.	
The Amnesty report is the latest addition to a debate among experts and advocates about how much to trust China's claims that it has sharply cut the number of prisoners it executes.	对于中国已经大幅减少执行死刑人数的说法,一些专家和活动人士表达过不同意见,国际特赦组织的报告是对这些意见的最新补充。
China's president, Xi Jinping, has harshly stifled political protest and has overseen a widespread crackdown on human rights lawyers. In January, the head of China's courts, Zhou Qiang, railed against any notion that judges should be independent of Communist Party control.	中国主席习近平严厉打压政治抗议活动,并领导了对人权律师的大举打击行动。今年1月,中国最高法院院长周强对法官独立于共产党控制的观念表示了反对。
But Mr. Xi has also promised to give ordinary citizens a fairer and more open legal system, and in recent years courts have exonerated prisoners who had been executed or had been given decades-long prison sentences for crimes that they had not committed.	但习近平也承诺为普通公民提供一个更公平、更开放的法律制度,近年来,法院给一些在冤案中被执行了死刑或被判处数十年监禁的人平了反。
In 2007, China's highest court, the Supreme People's Court, won back the power to review death sentences, in an attempt to make use of the penalty more consistent and to root out egregious injustices. Mr. Xi's government has also promised much greater transparency about judicial decisions and standards.	2007年,中国最高人民法院收回了复核死刑的权力,试图提高死刑判决的一致性,消除惊人的不公正现象。习近平政府也承诺在司法裁决和司法标准中提供更大的透明度。
Some foreign experts say that the number of executions in China appears to have dropped, even though the government does not issue statistics.	一些外国专家表示,虽然中国政府没有提供统计数字,但它执行死刑的数量似乎下降了。
At the height a decade or so ago, China probably executed 10,000 or more prisoners a year, the Amnesty report said, citing a Chinese scholar quoted in a news report last year.	国际特赦组织的报告援引一名中国学者去年在一篇新闻报道中的话说,死刑处决的高峰期在大约十年前,当时中国每年可能处决一万名以上的囚犯。
But the number executed annually is now probably in the "low thousands," said Susan Trevaskes, a professor at Griffith University in	澳大利亚格里菲斯大学(Griffith University)研究中国死刑问题的教授苏珊·特拉夫斯科斯(Susan Trevaskes)表示,现在每年执行死刑的数字大概在

Australia who studies China's use of the death penalty.	“数千人”。
“All major death penalty scholars in China say that death penalty decision-making has improved greatly since 2007,” Professor Trevaskes said by email. “I believe that the government has significantly reduced use of the death penalty since the mid-2000s.”	“中国所有研究死刑的主要学者都说，自 2007 年以来，死刑决策已经获得了大幅改善，”特拉夫斯科斯教授在电邮中说。“我相信自 2000 年代中期以来，中国政府大大减少了死刑执行的数量。”
But China still executes far more prisoners than any other country, and the government's refusal to release full records about death sentences has undercut its claims to have reduced executions, said the report from Amnesty International, which opposes all uses of the death penalty. Amnesty argues that the persistent secrecy easily conceals abuses and that any trend toward fewer executions could be reversed, depending on the political winds.	但反对一切死刑的国际特赦组织在报告中说，中国仍然比其他国家处死的囚犯要多得多，而且政府拒绝公布关于死刑的全部记录，因此削弱了这种说法的可信度。该组织称，继续对数字保密很容易掩盖滥用权力的行为，如果政治风向改变，死刑减少的趋势就可能遭到扭转。
“There are no guarantees that the reforms adopted so far, even if they had led to a decrease in the number of executions, will prove effective in the long term or that they could not be reversed at some point in the future,” the report said.	该报告指出：“迄今为止所采取的改革措施，即便导致了死刑执行的人数可能在减少，但也不能保证它长远的有效性，或者在将来的某些时候不会遭到扭转。”
The report found that an official website for Chinese court decisions, China Judgments Online, published records of only 701 defendants whose death sentences were approved by the Supreme People's Court from the start of 2011 to the end of 2016, although the actual number of executions every year probably “runs into the thousands.”	中国法院判决网站中国裁判文书网上公布了最高人民法院从 2011 年初至 2016 年底核准的死刑判决，但报告发现它只涵盖了 701 名被告，而实际被执行死刑的人数每年可能“达到数千”。
Combing through Chinese news reports online, Amnesty found accounts of 931 people executed between 2014 and 2016, but only 85 of them also turned up in the court judgments database.	国际特赦组织整理了中国的网络新闻报道，发现 2014 年至 2016 年执行死刑的人数为 931 人，但其中只有 85 人可以在中国裁判文书网上找到。
The gaps in the public records indicated that the Chinese government	在香港的国际特赦组织中国研究员倪伟平(William Nee)表示，公开记录存在

<p>was not living up to its promises to be more transparent and consistent in how courts imposed death sentences, said William Nee, a China researcher in Hong Kong for Amnesty International, who helped write the report.</p>	<p>的这种差异表明，中国政府并没有履行提高死刑判决透明度和一致性的承诺。倪伟平协助撰写了这份报告。</p>
<p>"The scale of the incompleteness makes it seem unlikely that it's just an administrative oversight," Mr. Nee said by telephone. "There probably is some sort of systematic concealment going on."</p>	<p>"数据不完整的程度应该不太可能只是行政监督上的疏漏，"倪伟平在电话中说。"可能存在一些系统性的隐瞒。"</p>
<p>The Amnesty report said that public reports of executions appeared to leave out many cases of death sentences for drug offenses and for terrorism-related crimes, especially in Xinjiang, the tense western region where the Uighurs, a largely Muslim minority, have become increasingly estranged from the government.</p>	<p>国际特赦组织报告说，公开的处决报告似乎没有提到很多涉及毒品犯罪和与恐怖主义相关罪行的死刑判决案，特别是在形势紧张的西部地区新疆，那里住着以穆斯林为主的少数民族维吾尔族，他们与政府越来越疏远。</p>
<p>Chinese courts have also announced death sentences against foreigners who have been convicted of smuggling banned drugs into China. Often these defendants are lowly drug couriers, and verdicts against them do not appear in the official court database, said Mr. Nee, the Amnesty researcher.</p>	<p>对于向中国走私违禁毒品被定罪的外国人，中国法院也会做出死刑判决。国际特赦组织研究员倪伟平说，这些被告通常是低等级的毒品配送者，对他们的正式判决也没有出现在中国判决文书网上。</p>
<p>Court verdicts for Mr. Jia, the executed farmer, are among those that do appear in the open court records. One of his lawyers, Gan Yuanchun, said he had noticed a drop in death sentences in recent years and had successfully pleaded for reducing death sentences to prison terms in dozens of cases.</p>	<p>被处死的农民贾敬龙的判决书倒是在公开法庭记录中找到。他的律师之一甘元春说，近几年来，他发现死刑判决的数量下降了，而且还成功地请求将数十起案件的死刑判决改判为监禁。</p>
<p>"There's been an improvement in transparency in enforcement of the death penalty, but total numbers are still not disclosed," Mr. Gan said by telephone.</p>	<p>甘元春在电话中说："死刑适用执行的透明度有所提高，但是总量还是没有公布。"</p>

<p>But Mr. Jia's case showed Chinese courts still lacked accountability, he said. The courts had ignored the evidence that Mr. Jia had been wronged by the official, who did not give him due compensation for his demolished home, Mr. Gan said. (The Supreme People's Court publicly defended its decision to approve the execution.)</p>	<p>他说，贾敬龙的案子表明，中国法院依然缺乏问责。法庭未理会拆除贾敬龙房屋而没有给予适当赔偿的官员本人有错在先，甘元春说道（最高人民法院公开维护其核准这起死刑的做法）。</p>
<p>"Of course, that's not an excuse to kill someone," Mr. Gan said. "But in using the death penalty, you should consider the misdeeds of the victim."</p>	<p>甘元春说：“当然这些不足以成为他杀人的理由。但是在适用死刑时，应该考虑死者的过错。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-execution-amnesty-international</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-execution-amnesty-international</p>
<p>Meteorite Finder Fights China's (Mostly Terrestrial) Property Law</p>	<p>中国的法律“黑洞”：从天而降的陨石属于谁？</p>
<p>BEIJING — One summer day, a Kazakh herder in northwest China noticed that a giant black boulder had appeared overnight in the grasslands where he raises sheep and cattle. He left it there, and it sat undisturbed for more than two decades.</p>	<p>北京——一个夏日，中国西北地区的一位哈萨克牧民，在自己放养羊牛的草场上，看到一块夜间降临的黑色巨石。他没有动它，20多年来，那块石头一直呆在那里。</p>
<p>But in 2011, local officials declared the rock a meteorite and hauled it away, arguing that natural resources were state property. So the herder and his sons decided to sue.</p>	<p>但2011年，当地官员宣布那块石头是陨石，把它运走了，他们说自然资源是国家财产。牧民和他的儿子决定起诉。</p>
<p>"The meteorite wasn't made on land, or even on the earth," the family's lawyer, Sun Yi, said in a telephone interview from Shanghai. "It's from outer space, so it should belong to the person who first discovered it."</p>	<p>“陨石不是地上长出来的，都不是属于地球上的东西，”该家的代理律师孙毅从上海接受电话采访时说。“是太空产物，所以它应该属于第一个发现它的人。”</p>
<p>The case opened in the Xinjiang autonomous region last month after years of legal wrangling, and a verdict is expected within six months. Legal experts say it highlights how the private land-use rights that China's governing Communist Party introduced in the 1980s — in a</p>	<p>多年的法律纠纷之后，这个案件已于上月在新疆自治区一家法庭开庭审理，预计裁决会在六个月内做出。法律专家说，此案凸显了土地使用权私有化中存在的问题，在中国，土地归国家所有，执政的中国共产党在20世纪80年代引入了土地使用权私有的概念，但什么东西归国家所有的定义过于广</p>

country where all land is owned by the state — are so broadly defined that they often sow confusion.	泛，经常制造混乱。
But the case is also unique, experts say, because it exposes what is essentially a legal black hole: Chinese statutes do not clearly indicate who owns property with intergalactic characteristics.	但专家说，这个案例也是独特的，因为它揭示了法律上存在的一个黑洞：中国法律对具有来自外星特征的财产并没有明确规定归谁所有。
“We’re left with a blank, a vacuum, in Chinese law, with no definition of natural resources and no clear saying as to whether meteorite rights belong to the state,” said Zhang Libin, a lawyer in Beijing who advises the government on legal reform in the energy and minerals sectors.	“我们面对一个空白、一个真空，中国法律没有给自然资源下定义，对陨石是否属于国家没有明确的说法，”北京律师张利宾说，他在能源和矿产行业的法律改革上为政府出谋划策。
The Xinjiang meteorite weighs 17.8 tons and is made of siderite, or iron carbonate, according to a report in the Chinese news media that cited an official research center.	据中国新闻媒体援引一家官方研究中心的话报道，这块新疆陨石重达 17.8 吨，主要成分是菱铁、既碳酸铁。
Mr. Sun said he thought it was worth nearly \$320 million based on his understanding of the commercial meteorite market. But Tong Xianping, a meteorite collector in Urumqi, the Xinjiang capital, said by telephone that \$24 million was a more realistic value based on what he estimated was the rock’s per-gram value of about \$1.45.	孙毅表示，根据他对商业陨石市场的了解，这块陨石的估价接近 3.2 亿美元。但陨石收藏家佟先平（音）从新疆首府乌鲁木齐市通过电话表示，这块陨石更现实的价值为 2400 万美元，这是在他对该陨石每克价格约为 1.45 美元的基础上做的估价。
Eric Twelker, the founder of the Meteorite Market, an online emporium based in the United States, said he doubted that the Xinjiang meteorite was worth millions of dollars because he rarely saw specimens of any size selling for much more than about \$30,000.	总部设在美国的在线商场陨石市场(Meteorite Market)创始人埃里克·特韦尔克(Eric Twelker)说，他对新疆那块陨石的价值数以百万美元计持怀疑态度，因为他几乎没见过售价远超 3 万美元的陨石，无论大小。
“Once you get into something like 17.8 tons, your market is infinitesimally small,” Mr. Twelker said in a telephone interview from his home in Port Townsend, Wash.	“一旦遇到的是 17.8 吨的东西，你的市场就非常小，”特韦尔克在位于华盛顿州汤森港的家中接受电话采访时说。
China is not the only country where meteorite claims have led to court	中国不是唯一一个陨石所有权主张引发官司的国家。

battles.	
In the United States, an 1892 decision by the Iowa Supreme Court established that a meteorite belonged not to the prospector but to the landowner, according to the 2006 book "The History of Meteoritics and Key Meteorite Collections: Fireballs, Falls and Finds."	据 2006 年出版的《陨石学历史和关键的陨石收藏：火球、坠落与发现》(The History of Meteoritics and Key Meteorite Collections: Fireballs, Falls and Finds)介绍，在美国，艾奥瓦州最高法院在 1892 年做出的一份判决确立了陨石不属于探矿者，而属于土地所有者。
Another landmark court decision awarded a meteorite that was discovered by prospectors in 1976, on federal land in California's Old Woman Mountains, to the government. The so-called Old Woman Meteorite was later sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and Mr. Twelker said the case had established a legal framework of sorts for contemporary prospectors.	另一份具有里程碑意义的法院判决把一名探矿者在加利福尼亚州老姬山的联邦土地上发现的一块陨石判归政府。后来，这块名为老姬陨石的石头送至华盛顿的史密森尼学会(Smithsonian Institution)。特韦尔克说，该案算是给当代探矿者确立了一个法律框架。
"It's the story of treasure hunters and the government everywhere," he said. "If the government can get your treasure, they will."	"在哪里它都是寻宝人和政府的故事，"他说。"政府如果能够拿走你的财宝，他们就会这么做。"
In 1986, the herder in the Xinjiang case, Juman Reamazhaen, was told by local officials that he could keep the meteorite, according to his son, Teliewubieke Juman. But in 2011, a team of government workers went to the family's property in Kuoleteke village to seize it.	据新疆这桩官司中的牧民朱曼·热阿玛扎恩(Juman Reamazhaen)之子泰列乌别凯·朱曼(Teliewubieke Juman)称，1986 年，当地官员对朱曼·热阿玛扎恩表示， he 可以把陨石留着。但 2011 年，一群政府工作人员去他们家位于阔勒特克村的地里没收了石头。
Mr. Reamazhaen and his two sons insisted that the meteorite was theirs, and they took turns protecting it in round-the-clock shifts through the summer and early autumn, Mr. Juman said. But a few months later, when they ended their vigil because of cold weather, the workers swooped in.	朱曼说，热阿玛扎恩和两个儿子坚称石头是他们的，并在整个夏天和初秋 24 小时轮班保护石头。但几个月后，在他们因为天气冷而结束昼夜守护后，工作人员发起了突袭。
The meteorite now sits in a wooden crate outside a government office in the nearby city of Altay. Mr. Sun, the lawyer, said that to his knowledge, the government had not conducted any scientific tests on	那块石头现保存在附近的阿勒泰市某政府机构外面的一个木头箱子里。前述律师孙毅说，据他所知，政府还没对陨石进行任何科学检测。当地官员未回复记者通过传真发送的置评请求。

<p>it. Local officials did not respond to a faxed request for comment.</p>	
<p>Legal experts say the herders' case boils down to whether a clause in Chinese law that defines natural resources as state property – in which the word "et cetera" appears at the end of a list of natural resources that includes mountains, grasslands and wetlands – should apply to things from outer space.</p>	<p>法律专家称，这名牧民的案子可归结为中国法律中把自然资源界定为国有财产的条款——在此条款中，包括山岭、草原和湿地在内的自然资源后面加了一个“等”字——是否适用于来自外太空的物品。</p>
<p>"Both sides seem to have an argument which is seemingly right, but there is no clear answer," said Mr. Zhang, the legal adviser in Beijing. "The state says if the law says 'et cetera,' then you can certainly include meteorites. But then it goes to the question of how to define natural resources."</p>	<p>"双方似乎都有道理，但没有明确的答案，"前述法律顾问张利宾说。"政府说如果法律说了'等'，那肯定包括陨石。但又涉及如何界定自然资源的问题。"</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang said similar, although not identical, questions were bound to surface as the Chinese government granted concessions on state land to more coal, geothermal, and oil and gas companies. He said the government could avoid future property disputes by sharpening its minerals and natural-resource statutes.</p>	<p>张利宾说，随着中国政府授予更多煤炭、地热和油气公司国有土地的特许权，一定会出现尽管不是一模一样，但却类似的问题。他说，政府未来可能会通过让有关矿产和自然资源的法律更加严厉来避免出现产权纠纷。</p>
<p>For the moment, though, property disputes between stubborn farmers and powerful officials are common, and they seem likely to continue as China urbanizes at a breathtaking pace.</p>	<p>但目前，执拗的农民和大权在握的官方之间的财产纠纷颇为常见。随着中国以惊人的速度城镇化，它们看上去可能会继续下去。</p>
<p>Susan Finder, a scholar in residence at the Peking University School of Transnational Law in the southern city of Shenzhen, said the overwhelming trend in Chinese property disputes was that courts favored officials over ordinary people.</p>	<p>北京大学设在南方城市深圳的国际法学院驻校学者苏珊·范德(Susan Finder)说，中国财产纠纷中一个普遍的趋势是，法院支持官方而非普通百姓。</p>
<p>"It's all related to this tension between the huge power of the state and the limited scope for an individual to protect his or her property rights,"</p>	<p>"都和国家权力巨大与个体保护自己财产权的范围有限之间的对立关系有关，"她说。</p>

she said.	
In the Xinjiang case, Mr. Reamazhaen would consider negotiating for a compensation fee if the Chinese authorities determined that the 17.8-ton meteorite could be useful for scientific research, his lawyer said.	在新疆这起案件中，代理律师称，如果中国当局断定那块 17.8 吨重的陨石可用于科研，热阿玛扎恩会考虑通过谈判争取赔偿金。
His son, however, appeared less willing to compromise.	然而，他的儿子似乎不那么愿意妥协。
"I have visited our local government bureau several times and saw some guards standing around the meteorite," he said by telephone. "Were they protecting it? Hard to say. In any case, we are not happy with the way they've handled this situation, and we will keep suing the government until we get a satisfactory result."	"我去过政府那边好几次，看到有保安站在陨石边上，"他在电话上说："很难说是不是在守着这个陨石。不论怎么样，我们都不太满意政府的做法。我们会继续告政府，直到得到满意结果为止。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-meteorite-property-law	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-meteorite-property-law
Wife of Detained Activist From Taiwan Is Barred From China	台湾人权人士李明哲之妻台胞证被注销
TAOYUAN, Taiwan — China's Ministry of Public Security has barred the wife of a detained Taiwan-born rights activist from flying to Beijing on Monday, adding to the drama surrounding the man's disappearance after he entered China more than three weeks ago.	台湾桃园——中国公安部周一禁止目前被大陆拘留的、台湾出生的人权活动人士的妻子飞往北京，增添了围绕着这名男子失踪一事的戏剧性气氛，三周多前，该人在大陆入境后失踪。
The wife, Lee Ching-yu, said at a news conference at Taoyuan International Airport, in northern Taiwan, that her mainland travel permit had been canceled by China, making her ineligible to board her Monday afternoon flight to seek answers about the whereabouts and status of her husband, Lee Ming-cheh.	他的妻子李净瑜在台湾北部的桃园国际机场举行的记者会上表示，中国取消了她前往大陆的旅行许可证，让她不符合搭乘航班的条件，无法在周一下午飞往大陆，寻找关于丈夫李明哲下落和状况的答案。
Ms. Lee said she had not received an explanation for the cancellation of her permit, which is required for people from Taiwan to enter the mainland, as Beijing does not recognize passports from the Republic of	李净瑜说，她没有收到台胞证被取消的解释，台湾人入境大陆需要台胞证，因为北京不承认中华民国发的护照，中华民国是台湾的官方名称。中国声称自治、民主的台湾是中国的领土，并威胁要用武力将其收复。

<p>China, the island's official name. China claims self-ruled and democratic Taiwan as its territory and has threatened to annex it by force.</p>	
<p>Mr. Lee, 42, has been unreachable since he entered Guangdong Province in southern China from the semiautonomous territory of Macau on March 19. Ten days later, China's Taiwan Affairs Office confirmed that Mr. Lee was being investigated on suspicion of "activities harmful to national security."</p>	<p>自3月19日起,外界一直无法与42岁的李明哲联系,他在那天从半自治的澳门入境进入中国南部省份广东。十天后,中国政府的台湾事务办公室证实,李明哲因涉嫌“危害国家安全活动”正在接受调查。</p>
<p>The denial of any contact with relatives or a lawyer has left Ms. Lee fearing for her husband's well-being. One of the objectives of her trip to Beijing was to deliver medication he takes for high blood pressure.</p>	<p>不让亲属或律师与他接触的做法让李净瑜为丈夫的状态担心。她去北京的目的之一是给他带去他需要的高血压药物。</p>
<p>"I'm extremely worried," she said. "I'm extremely concerned."</p>	<p>“我非常担心,”她说。“我非常担忧。”</p>
<p>Chinese officials have yet to clarify what Mr. Lee had done to warrant his detention over national security concerns. Ms. Lee and others say they believe it is probably connected to his weekly online discussions with Chinese contacts about democracy and transitional justice or his donations of money and books from Taiwan to the relatives of detained Chinese rights lawyers.</p>	<p>中国官员尚未明确表示李明哲干了什么,才使得大陆以涉及国家安全的说法将他拘留。李净瑜及他人认为,这可能与李明哲每周在网上与他认识的大陆人士讨论有关民主和民主过渡后的司法有关,或者与他从台湾向被拘留的中国维权律师的家属捐钱、捐书有关。</p>
<p>On Thursday, Taiwan's deputy justice minister, Chen Ming-tang, told the local news media that Beijing had not responded to multiple requests for information about Mr. Lee's location and condition.</p>	<p>台湾法务部次长陈明堂周四对当地新闻媒体说,北京方面一直没有答复关于李明哲目前所在地点和状况的多次询问。</p>
<p>It appears that China may have contacted Ms. Lee through unofficial channels in an attempt to silence her. Ms. Lee said an unofficial "fixer" presented her with a photocopied letter on Friday that seemed to have been written by her husband. Claiming that he had written the letter against his will, Ms. Lee said she would not accept any letter or</p>	<p>看来中国也许已通过非正式渠道与李净瑜进行了联系,试图让她缄口。李净瑜说,一名非官方“掮客”上周五交给她一封信的复印件,信似乎是她丈夫写的。李净瑜称,丈夫一定是被迫写下这封信的,并表示在见到他本人之前,她不会接受丈夫的任何信件或声明。</p>

statement by her husband until she had seen him.	
Ms. Lee said the fixer told her that if she ceased her public campaign to highlight Mr. Lee's plight, he would then be released, but if she persisted, a Guangdong television station would broadcast a confession made by Mr. Lee. Coerced televised confessions have become common under China's president, Xi Jinping.	李净瑜说，该掮客对她说，如果她停止为丈夫呼吁的公开活动的话，他将会被释放，但如果她坚持活动的话，一家广东电视台将播放李明哲供认罪行的视频。在中国国家主席习近平领导下，嫌疑人被迫在电视上认罪已变得很普遍。
"I ask you this," Ms. Lee said at the airport while holding the photocopied letter, "If this isn't a threat, what is?"	李净瑜在机场拿着复印信说，“我问你们，如果这不是威胁的话，又是什么呢？”
Also on Friday, An Fengshan, a spokesman for China's Taiwan Affairs Office, said that the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits, based in Beijing, had delivered a letter written by Mr. Lee to his parents and Ms. Lee through "relevant groups," according to Taiwan's Central News Agency.	中国台湾事务办公室发言人安峰山也在上周五说，北京的海峡两岸关系协会已通过“有关团体”把李明哲写的信转交给了他的父母和妻子，据台湾中央通讯社报道。
Mr. An accused certain rights organizations in Taiwan of "deliberately spreading rumors to cause trouble," CNA reported.	中央通讯社报道说，安峰山指责台湾一些人权机构“蓄意造谣生事”。
Other members of the campaign to free Mr. Lee criticized how China had handled the matter.	从事争取释放李明哲活动的团体的其他成员批评中国处理此事的做法。
Eeling Chiu, secretary of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, described the cancellation of Ms. Lee's mainland travel permit as "regrettable" and inconsistent with China's claim to be a country governed by the rule of law.	台湾人权促进会秘书长邱伊翎表示，取消李净瑜的大陆旅行许可证“令人遗憾”，并说这与中国声称自己是法治国家不符。
"Where's the rule of law? Where are human rights?" asked Cheng Shioh-jiuan, the director of Taipei Wenshan Community College, where Mr. Lee is a manager. "If Lee Ming-cheh has committed any crime, we're psychologically prepared to hear what it is."	“法治何在？人权何在？”台北文山社区大学校长郑秀娟问道，李明哲是该校的一名经理人。“如果李明哲犯了罪的话，我们有心理准备听听他犯的是什么罪。”

https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-taiwan-activist-lee-ming-cheh	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/china-taiwan-activist-lee-ming-cheh
Suspect a Spy Is Lurking? In Beijing, Speak Up and Collect	北京全民抓间谍，政府悬赏最高 50 万
BEIJING — Psst. Over here. Don't look at me, but if you're in Beijing and happen to know your local Agent 007, you may be able to cash in.	北京——嘿，在这里。不要看我，但如果你在北京，并且正好认识本地的 007 特工，也许你就能够赚一笔。
The Chinese capital's spy hunters are offering people up to a half-million renminbi (more than \$72,000) to help identify foreign espionage activities and catch the operatives responsible, Beijing newspapers said on Monday.	北京的报纸周一报道，作为中国的首都，北京抓间谍的人向民众提供最高 50 万人民币（逾 7.2 万美元）的奖励，让大家帮助发现外国间谍活动、抓住从事间谍活动的人。
The Chinese government has long admonished citizens that they have a duty to catch foreign spies and their agents. Under President Xi Jinping, warnings have grown about spooks lurking near military bases or seducing lovelorn officials. There's even a National Security Education Day to drum home the warnings.	中国政府一直告诫民众，他们有责任抓外国间谍和他们的代理人。中国国家主席习近平上台后，有关间谍在军事基地附近潜伏或勾引害了相思病的官员的警告增加。中国甚至还设立了一个国家安全教育日，用来强化这种警告。
But the Beijing Municipal Bureau of State Security has decided that appeals to pure patriotism are not enough. It's offering cash for tips. Rewards for exposing espionage in the lowest category range from \$1,450 to \$7,240, according to rules that went into effect on Monday. The highest category offers rewards of more than \$72,000.	但北京市国家安全局断定，呼吁纯粹的爱国精神还不够。该机构正在用现金鼓励民众提供消息。根据周一生效的规定，举报最低级别的间谍活动可获得 1 万至 5 万元的奖金。最高则可获得 50 万元的奖金。
"For actions that play a particularly large role in preventing or halting espionage activity or breaking espionage cases, and for contributions of especially important leads, the reward will be from 100,000 to 500,000 yuan," say the rules. The yuan is another name for the Chinese currency.	"对防范、制止间谍行为或侦破间谍案件发挥特别重大作用，贡献特别突出的线索，给予 10 万至 50 万元奖金，"规定写道。
For residents who still need convincing, an online cartoon ad is	针对还需要说服的民众，一个卡通宣传片正在宣传这项活动。广告中的主角

<p>promoting the campaign. It features a young boy wearing the red scarf of a Communist Young Pioneer who dishes the dirt on a swarthy, bearded foreigner in a bandit's mask.</p>	<p>是一个小男孩，带着中国少先队的红领巾。他举报了一个皮肤黝黑、胡子拉碴、戴土匪面罩的外国人。</p>
<p>"Steal state secrets with me and make a fortune by selling them abroad!" the swarthy foreigner tells the boy outside a hotel.</p>	<p>"跟我一起偷国家机密吧，卖给外国赚大钱！"这个皮肤黝黑的外国人在一家酒店外面对这个小男孩说。</p>
<p>But the Young Pioneer is too smart for that.</p>	<p>但这名少先队员非常聪明。</p>
<p>"Uncle policeman, he's the one!" he tells an officer who whisks the foreigner away in handcuffs.</p>	<p>"警察叔叔，就是这个人！"他对一名警察说。后者用手铐把那名外国人迅速带走了。</p>
<p>The boy's reward is a lollipop. But the ad tells residents to expect much more if they call in about spies they stumble across.</p>	<p>这个小男孩获得的奖励是一根棒棒糖。但这个宣传片告诉民众，如果打电话举报偶然发现的间谍，他们会有更多回报。</p>
<p>"Think informing on spies is too much effort for too little reward?" the ad says in the kind of shrill voice that might be used to sell kitchen knife sets on late-night television. "Do you still think that good deeds go unrewarded?"</p>	<p>"你还在担心举报间谍费力不讨好吗？"宣传片用一种尖声尖气的声音说道。这种声音也许会被用来在深夜的电视节目中推销厨房刀具。"你还在思考好人是否有好报吗？"</p>
<p>The cash-for-spies campaign is the latest addition to the Chinese government's battery of measures to fight foreign espionage and subversion. In 2014, the government introduced a counterespionage law. Mr. Xi has established a secretive National Security Commission, and Ministry of State Security agents seem more and more numerous and intrusive.</p>	<p>这场用金钱鼓励民众举报间谍的行动，是中国政府为打击外国间谍和颠覆活动而采取的一系列措施中的最新举措。2014年，政府实施了一部反间谍法。习近平成立了神秘的国家安全委员会，国家安全部的特工也似乎越来越多，越来越无孔不入。</p>
<p>As the national capital, awash with political gossip, high-tech companies and foreigners, Beijing is a prime location for "foreign espionage and intelligence agencies and other hostile forces who are engaged in infiltration, subversion, separatism, sabotage and stealing secrets," according to an explanation accompanying the new rules.</p>	<p>据和新规一起出现的一条解释称，作为中国的首都，北京是政治传闻、高科技企业和外国人聚集的中心，是"境外间谍情报机关和其他敌对势力对我国进行渗透、颠覆、分裂、破坏和窃密等活动"的首选地。</p>

<p>Chinese media have reported arrests of foreigners and Chinese nationals accused of spying, especially for Japan, but have given few details. A couple of years ago, Jilin Province in northeast China introduced a hotline for residents to report possible spies (dial 12339). There was a spate of news reports about the hotline, but no spate of reports of captured spies.</p>	<p>中国的媒体报道过被控从事间谍活动的外国人和中国公民被捕的事情，尤其是服务于日本的案例，但都几乎未透露细节。几年前，位于中国东北部的吉林省设立了一条热线（12339），供民众举报可能的间谍。之后，出现了大量有关该热线的新闻报道，但并没有涌现出有关间谍被抓的报道。</p>
<p>The latest campaign in Beijing implicitly acknowledges that all this focus on foreign threats may create dangerous incentives. Those who “use the excuse of informing to deliberately make false accusations or frame others” or abuse the rules in other ways could be prosecuted, the rules say.</p>	<p>北京的最新动作含蓄地承认，关注外国的威胁可能会产生危险的刺激作用。新规称，那些“借举报之名故意实施诬告陷害他人”或以其他方式滥用新规的人，可能会被追究法律责任。</p>
<p>China state security agents usually like to remain in the shadows. But the reward scheme requires the spy hunters to open up a little to the public. Locals can inform on suspected spies by calling a state security phone line (12339, like the Jilin number), writing to the Beijing state security bureau or showing up at its office (No. 9, Qianmen Street East, not far from Tiananmen Square).</p>	<p>中国的国安特工通常喜欢躲在暗处。但这个奖金计划要求抓捕间谍的人向公众开放一点。本地民众可通过拨打国家安全举报电话（和吉林省的12339一样）、给位于北京的国家安全机关写信或直接到国家安全机关（北京市东城区前门东大街9号）举报疑似间谍。</p>
<p>For successful whistle-blowers, the rules carry an important reminder: “Informants can pick up the reward within 90 days of receiving notification.”</p>	<p>对于成功的举报人的奖励，新规中有一条重要的提示：“举报人可在接到通知之日起90日内领取”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/suspect-a-spy-is-lurking-in-beijing-speak-up-and-collect</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170411/suspect-a-spy-is-lurking-in-beijing-speak-up-and-collect</p>
<p>Video of United Airlines Passenger Creates Furor in China, Too</p>	<p>美联航事件引发中国舆论愤怒谴责</p>
<p>BEIJING — A day after the forced removal of a passenger from a United Airlines flight provoked a social media furor in the United States, a</p>	<p>北京——美国联合航空公司将一名乘客强行拖下航班的事情，在发生后的一天里，引发了美国社交媒体上的群情激愤。随后，中国也爆发了类似的抗议，</p>

<p>similar outcry followed in China, after state-run news outlets here described the man as being of Chinese descent.</p>	<p>先是中国的官方新闻媒体把被拖下飞机的男子描述为华裔。</p>
<p>The man's name has not been released, but another passenger on the flight Sunday said he had complained of being singled out because he was Chinese.</p>	<p>虽然该男子的名字尚未公布，但搭乘周日那次航班的另一名乘客说，该男子抱怨说他被选中，是因为他是华人。</p>
<p>By Tuesday afternoon, the hashtag "United forcibly removes passenger from plane" was the most popular topic on Weibo, China's equivalent of Twitter, garnering more than 150 million views and more than 100,000 comments. Many Chinese social media users accused United of racism, while others called for a boycott.</p>	<p>截至周二下午，“美联航强制乘客下机”的话题在相当于中国 Twitter 的微博上已经是最热门的，有逾 1.5 亿次阅读和 10 万条以上评论。许多中国社交媒体用户指责美联航种族歧视，也有些人呼吁抵制美联航。</p>
<p>The outrage was furious and sustained, with internet users calling on United to apologize for its treatment of the man, who was dragged from his seat by security officers after refusing to be bumped from an overbooked flight from Chicago to Louisville, Ky.</p>	<p>这次公愤爆发得猛烈又持续，网民呼吁美联航为其对待该男子的做法道歉，该人乘坐的从芝加哥到肯塔基州路易斯维尔的航班超卖座位，在拒绝让出自己的位置后，被安保人员强行拖下飞机。</p>
<p>The episode was prominently displayed across the Chinese news media on Tuesday. CCTV, the state broadcaster, showed photos of the passenger's bloodied face above the word, "Savage!" People's Daily, the ruling Communist Party's flagship newspaper, scolded United for failing to condemn the man's treatment.</p>	<p>周二，中国各地的新闻媒体对这一事件进行了突出报道。最大的官方电视台网中央电视台播放了该乘客脸上带血的画面，还配有“野蛮！”的字样。执政的共产党的旗舰报《人民日报》批评美联航没有对该人遭受的待遇表示谴责。</p>
<p>United has said that the passenger and three others were selected to be removed from the flight after no one accepted the offer of a voucher to leave voluntarily. The other three passengers left without incident, the airline said. United's chief executive, Oscar Munoz, apologized for "having to re-accommodate these customers," called the episode "upsetting" and said the airline was conducting a review.</p>	<p>美联航表示，在无人愿意接受代金券自愿改签的情况下，该乘客和其他三名乘客被选中让出他们的座位。航空公司说，其他三名乘客离开飞机时没有发生问题。美联航首席执行官奥斯卡·穆尼奥斯(Oscar Munoz)为“不得不改签这些乘客的航班”表示道歉，称其为“令人不快”的事情，并表示航空公司正在对事情进行调查。</p>

<p>The controversy threatened to hurt United's revenue in China, where the airline began flying in 1986 and has steadily built a loyal customer base. As of last May, United had 96 departures a week to cities in mainland China and Hong Kong.</p>	<p>这场争议已对美联航在中国的收入构成威胁，美联航于1986年开通了飞往中国的航班，并在中国稳步建立起一批忠实的客户。截至去年5月，美联航每周有96个航班从中国大陆城市和香港起飞。</p>
<p>Wang Guanxiong, 40, an angel investor in the technology industry in Beijing who travels frequently to Silicon Valley, said he would never fly on United again.</p>	<p>北京的高技术天使投资人、40岁的王冠雄经常飞硅谷，他表示再也不会乘坐美联航。</p>
<p>"Why did they choose an Asian out of so many passengers?" he said in a telephone interview. "Obviously Asians are the minorities."</p>	<p>"他们为什么从那么多乘客中选中了一名亚裔？"王冠雄在接受电话采访时说。"亚裔显然是少数。"</p>
<p>People's Daily said it was "gravely disappointing" that the airline had "mentioned nothing of the violence against the Asian passenger."</p>	<p>《人民日报》说，航空公司事后“未提对该亚裔乘客采取的暴力行为令人非常失望”。</p>
<p>The Chinese news media often highlights episodes of violence and racism directed at people of Chinese descent overseas as evidence of what it considers the hypocrisy of Western democracies on human rights issues.</p>	<p>中国的新闻媒体经常突出报道针对海外华人的暴力和歧视行为，认为那是西方民主国家在人权问题上虚伪的证据。</p>
<p>Some of the online discussions took on political overtones, with commentators saying the incident exposed deeper problems in American society. "Where are the human rights the democratic countries have been advocating?" a Weibo user wrote.</p>	<p>一些在线讨论还带有政治色彩，有评论说，这一事件暴露了美国社会上更深层次的问题。一名微博用户写道：“那些民主国家所倡导的人权何在？”</p>
<p>Others said the episode showed that people of Chinese descent in the United States faced rampant discrimination. "In the United States, Asians are often discriminated against," one Weibo user wrote. "If it were a Muslim or black person, they wouldn't have acted this way."</p>	<p>其他人则表示，事件显示了华人在美国所面临的普遍歧视。“亚裔在美国经常受歧视，”一个微博用户写道。“如果是穆斯林或黑人的话，他们不会这样做。”</p>
<p>Zhang Zishi, a student from the coastal province of Shandong who lives in Britain, started a petition on the website of the White House calling</p>	<p>张子实是来自中国沿海省份山东的学生，现在住在英国，他在白宫的网站上用标签#ChineseLivesMatters（华人的命也是命）发起了一个请愿活动，呼</p>

<p>for a federal investigation into the case, using the hashtag #ChineseLivesMatters. The petition has nearly 25,000 signatures.</p>	<p>吁联邦政府调查美联航。请愿书已有近 2.5 万个签名。</p>
<p>"I've learned from the media that there is a lot of racism in the United States," Mr. Zhang, 18, said in a telephone interview. "I feel that Chinese people are treated unfairly."</p>	<p>"我从媒体上了解到，美国有很多种族主义，"18 岁的张先生在接受电话采访时说。"我觉得华人受到了不公平的待遇。"</p>
<p>Joe Wong, a popular Chinese-American comedian, was among those urging a boycott of United. "Many Chinese who have faced discrimination are unwilling to speak out because of their pride," Mr. Wong wrote on Weibo. "Because of this attitude, neither mainstream Western media nor the public pays much attention to discrimination against Asians."</p>	<p>受欢迎的美籍华裔喜剧演员黄西也是呼吁抵制美联航的人之一。黄西在微博上写道："很多华人感觉自己受歧视但碍于面子不说出来，导致西方主流媒体和公众都不把亚裔歧视当回事儿。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170412/united-airlines-passenger-dragged-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170412/united-airlines-passenger-dragged-china</p>
<p>China's Aged and Sick Flock to a Hamlet Known for Longevity</p>	<p>老病者在广西巴马寻找"青春泉"</p>
<p>BAMA COUNTY, China — His legs numb from a stroke, his head throbbing with pain, Wu Weiying came to the jagged green mountains of southern China in search of a cure.</p>	<p>中国巴马县——武炜英的双腿因为中风而失去了知觉，头一阵阵抽痛。为了治病，他来到了中国南方这片地势起伏的苍翠群山间。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu, 66, had been hearing about Bama County for years — it was the longevity capital of China, the brochures promised, where illnesses vanished and people lived long past 100. Mr. Wu, eager to regain his vitality so he could once again play mah-jongg, set out in September for Bama's turquoise rivers.</p>	<p>来之前，66 岁的他听说巴马县的传闻已有多年。宣传手册断言它是中国的长寿之乡，在这里，疾病消失，人们会活到 100 多岁。渴望恢复活力以便能重新打麻将的武炜英，于去年 9 月出发，前往巴马碧绿的河流。</p>
<p>In Bama, he adopted the local lifestyle, eating mushrooms said to possess divine powers, drinking water from a river that promised a long life and exercising in a cave known for its pristine air. But after seven</p>	<p>在巴马，他采取当地人的生活方式，吃的是据称拥有神力的蘑菇，喝的是从一条据说能让人长寿的河里打来的水，并在一个以空气纯净而出名的山洞里锻炼。但七个月后，他的情况并没有出现好转的迹象。他陷入了沮丧。</p>

months, his condition showed no signs of improvement, and he fell into depression.	
"I've lost all hope," he said, his eyes brimming with tears. "It's impossible to cure my disease."	"我没希望了,"他眼里噙满泪水说道。"我的病不可能治好。"
Once a largely undisturbed hamlet hidden in the karst mountains of Guangxi Province, Bama has in recent years become a magnet for China's sick and aged.	巴马曾是一个宁静的小县,隐藏在广西卡斯特地貌的山区。近年来,它吸引了中国的病人和老人。
Visitors come seeking exotic medicines, bottles of "longevity water," visits with centenarians and advice on living healthier lives. Many leave after a few days feeling hopeful and rejuvenated.	访客来这里寻求灵丹妙药、瓶装的"巴马活泉"、拜访百岁老人,以求寻求活得更健康的建议。几天后离开时,很多人满怀希望,觉得自己恢复了活力。
But for people battling grave illnesses over the long term, the experience can be agonizing. Many are drawn by promises of miracles, only to confront setbacks. Others fall victim to scams and doctors with fake credentials.	但对长期和重病作斗争的人来说,这种经历可能会令人非常痛苦。很多人满怀出现奇迹的希望,不料却遭遇挫折。其他一些人成了骗子和资质造假的医生的受害者。
"This is my last hope," said Li Ming, 57, a retired postal worker from Shanghai, who was told by doctors in December that liver cancer would kill her within a year. "If this doesn't cure me, I'll be forced to accept my death sentence."	"这是我最后的希望,"57岁的退休邮政系统员工李明(音)说。她来自上海,12月被医生告知肝癌可能会在一年内要了她的命。"如果这里治不好我,我就要被迫接受死刑判决了。"
As the number of seniors rapidly increases in China, medical and longevity-themed tourism is blossoming. The Chinese government, hoping to tap into the rising popularity of elder care, has encouraged villages across the country to refashion themselves as longevity destinations.	在中国,随着老年人迅速增加,以医疗和长寿为主题的旅游业蓬勃发展。中国政府希望对越来越受欢迎的老年人护理加以开发利用,鼓励全国各地的村庄把自己重新塑造成长寿游的目的地。
In Bama, once an impoverished backwater, the local government has turned centenarians into celebrities, posting their portraits on billboards	在曾经贫穷落后的巴马,当地政府让百岁老人成了名人,把他们的肖像印在广告牌上,把他们的家打造称圣地。开发商迅速从村民手中买地,修建五星

<p>and building their homes into shrines. Developers are rapidly buying up land from villagers to build five-star hotels, resorts and luxury housing with names like "Secret Land," marketing them as retirement investments for health-conscious families.</p>	<p>级酒店、度假村和豪华住宅，还给起上“秘境”这样的名字，作为退休投资推销给重视健康的家庭。</p>
<p>The Chinese news media has heavily promoted the village lore, and scientists are investigating why some residents there live exceptionally long lives. (A 2012 study suggested a genetic variation might partly account for the phenomenon.)</p>	<p>中国的新闻媒体大力宣传这里的传闻，科学家也正在调查这里一些居民的寿命为什么特别长（2012年的一项研究称，这种现象在一定程度上可能是由一种基因变异造成的）。</p>
<p>Each year, more than two million people visit the county, which has a population of 270,000 and a sprightly club of 82 centenarians. These days, tourists arrive by the busload, mainly from northeast China, the southern provinces and Hong Kong. They bring offerings to the centenarians, pestering them for photographs and asking for the secrets to a long life.</p>	<p>人口 27 万的巴马县有 82 位精神矍铄的百岁老人。这里每年要接待 200 多万游客。如今，一车车的游客来到这里，他们主要来自中国东北、南方各省和香港。他们会给百岁老人带来礼物、缠着跟他们合影，并打听长寿的诀窍。</p>
<p>The influx of tourists has created a thriving market for dubious health products. There are endless varieties of "longevity water" — starting at about \$600 for a ton — with ads promising an escape from illnesses like diabetes and osteoporosis. Street vendors hawk medicinal sprays said to contain secretions from snakes and scorpions, presenting them as cures for smelly feet, menstrual cramps and arthritis.</p>	<p>游客的涌入为可疑的保健品创造了一个繁荣的市场。有变化无穷的“巴马活泉”——最低价格约为 600 美元（约合 4100 元人民币）一吨——广告承诺能让饮用者摆脱糖尿病和骨质疏松等疾病。街头小贩兜售的医用喷雾据称含有蛇和蝎子的分泌物，能治疗脚臭、痛经和关节炎。</p>
<p>The surge in visitors has at times created tensions with residents, who say they are pleased by the economic benefits but worry that the tranquillity of the area has been ruined.</p>	<p>外来人口的激增有时会造成与当地居民关系的紧张。后者表示对经济效益感到高兴，但担心该地区的宁静遭到破坏。</p>
<p>"It used to be quiet and pristine," said Liu Sujia, a farmer. "Now it's filled with litter and ill people."</p>	<p>“过去这里安静、原始，”农民刘素佳（音）说。“现在到处是垃圾和病人。”</p>

<p>Li Hongkang, a doctor who practices traditional Chinese medicine in Bama, said he had seen a long list of patients in recent years, including an actor who portrayed Mao Zedong on television, Communist Party officials and a billionaire who brought three cars and two nurses for his ailing mother.</p>	<p>巴马的中医李泓慷说,近年来好多人找他看过病,包括一个在电视上演过毛泽东的演员、一些共产党官员和一名亿万富翁,这名富翁为他生病的母亲带了三辆车和两个护士。</p>
<p>He said many visitors were willing to invest small fortunes in health treatments, convinced they could overcome their illnesses in Bama. Most people stay in Bama for a few days, though it is becoming increasingly popular to rent short-term residences.</p>	<p>他说,很多游客愿意在保健治疗上花一小笔钱,相信能在巴马治好自已的病。大部分人只会在巴马待几天,不过租住短期房屋的情况也越来越多了。</p>
<p>"They live a lot better here," Mr. Li said. "Even if they can't be cured, it's much more comfortable."</p>	<p>"他们在这里过得好多了,"李泓慷说。"就算治不好病,也舒服多了。"</p>
<p>Many visitors to Bama say their health has been transformed, noting that the area is virtually free of pollution, unlike many parts of China. They also point to a high concentration of negatively charged oxygen ions in the regional caves, which scientists say help purify the air.</p>	<p>很多来巴马的人说自己的健康状况发生了改变,称该地区几乎没有污染,不像中国很多地方。他们还提到了该地区山洞里的高浓度负氧离子。科学家称负氧离子有助于净化空气。</p>
<p>Every morning, people file into Baimo, or Hundred Devils, Cave, a natural attraction in the county that is said to harbor special healing powers.</p>	<p>每天早上,人们排队进入百魔洞。这是该县的一处自然景观,据称拥有特殊的康复能力。</p>
<p>First come the cancer patients, whose bodies have been ravaged by the disease. Then the young men battling AIDS, the women cursing the heavens for robbing them of their hair and children as young as 13 with coal miners' coughs.</p>	<p>先是癌症病人,他们的身体已遭到疾病的摧残。然后是年轻的男性艾滋病患者、咒骂上天夺去了她们的秀发的女性,以及年纪才13岁的尘肺病儿童。</p>
<p>By midday, they are all there, perched atop the cool rocks of the cave. They read spiritual texts, watch soap operas on their cellphones and ask each other whether they believe in the cave's supposed healing</p>	<p>到正午时分,所有人都还在那里。他们坐在洞内冰凉的石头上,看陶冶性灵的文字、在手机上观看肥皂剧、彼此询问信不信这个洞能看好病。</p>

powers.	
Chen Rangzhi, a former manager of a trading company in Changsha, a southern city, described the area as "magical." He learned he had lung cancer in 2013 but had stayed healthy, he said, through tai chi exercises inside the cave and a diet heavy in boiled pigeon and apples.	陈让之曾是南方城市长沙一家贸易公司的经理，他说这个地区很“神奇”。他自称在 2013 年得了肺癌，但通过在洞穴内练习太极拳，大量食用煮鸽子和苹果，他保持了身体健康。
Inside the cave one recent day, Mr. Chen, 62, counseled a group of visitors, advising them to eat dates and drink a glass of hot water every morning. He said that many people wrongly believed that just by visiting Bama they could overcome their illnesses.	近日的一天，在洞穴里，62 岁的陈让之为一群游客提供咨询，建议他们每天早晨吃枣，喝一杯热水。他说很多人以为只要到了巴马就可以治好病，这是错误的。
"This place is for nursing your health," he said. "If the hospital tells you there's no cure, then even if you come here, there's still no cure."	"这地方是养生的，"他说。"如果医院说你这病没法治，即使你来这儿，还是没法治。"
Outside the cave, in an area filled with butterflies and snakewood trees known as the oxygen bar because of the quality of its air, Sun Luyao, 21, watched over her grandmother, 72, who was suffering from lung cancer. Nearby, dozens of seniors threw their arms into the air, soaking in the light.	在洞穴外面，一个满是蝴蝶和蛇纹树、因为空气好而被称为氧吧的地方，21 岁孙璐瑶看着 72 岁患有肺癌的祖母。附近，几十名老年人把手臂伸到空中，晒着太阳。
Ms. Sun, from the northeastern city of Harbin, said she worried the cave had been overrun by tourists and was beginning to lose its healing effects. "If too many people come, the good oxygen will be sucked out," she said.	孙璐瑶来自东北城市哈尔滨，她说担心这个洞穴被游客挤满了，开始失去治疗效果。她说："如果太多人来，那这里的氧气就会被吸光了。"
For those who do not improve, the experience of moving to Bama can be draining and disappointing.	对那些病情没有改善的人来说，搬到巴马的经历很折腾人，也很让人失望。
Mr. Wu, a former supervisor at a plant that produced baijiu, a clear Chinese liquor, had a devastating stroke four years ago. He ambles down the streets of Bama with a wooden cane, feeling dizzy and	武炜英曾经是一家白酒厂的主管，四年前中风。他拄着木拐在巴马的街道上徘徊，时常感到头晕脑胀，听别人说话很吃力。

struggling to understand people.	
Every morning, Mr. Wu takes part in what are called life revival exercises. On the banks of the Panyang River, he throws his arms into the air, twists his waist and slaps his thighs, repeating lines of encouragement along the way ("Surprise yourself! Try harder!").	武炜英每天早上都参加所谓的生命复原练习。在盘阳河畔，他举起双臂，扭腰，拍打大腿，反复念叨鼓励自己的句子（“震撼自己！努力尝试！”）。
But Mr. Wu still struggles to walk long distances, cook and hold a conversation. His wife has grown tired of living in an area with so many sick people, she said.	但武炜英仍然走不了远路，做饭和说话都很吃力。他的妻子说，她已经厌倦了生活在有这么多病人的地方。
Mr. Wu said he had given up on Bama and would return to his hometown in the northwestern province of Gansu next month.	武炜英说，他不想再待在巴马了，下个月他们将回到西北甘肃省的家乡。
"As long as I can manage my own life and not bother other people, I'll be fine," he said. "I just want to be healthy."	"只要我生活还能自理，不麻烦别人，就行了，"他说。"我只想健健康康的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170413/bama-county-china-longevity	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170413/bama-county-china-longevity
China Says Its Trade With North Korea Has Increased	中国对朝贸易增长，一季度进口朝鲜煤炭减半
Amid sharply rising tensions over North Korea's nuclear arms program, China said on Thursday that its trade with the country had expanded, even though it had complied with United Nations sanctions and stopped buying Korean coal, a major source of hard currency for Pyongyang.	在围绕朝鲜核武器计划的紧张局势急剧升级的时候，中国周四表示与朝鲜的贸易有所增长，尽管中国已执行了联合国的制裁措施，停止从朝鲜购买煤炭，煤炭是平壤主要的外汇来源。
China released the first-quarter trade data just days after President Trump urged its leader, Xi Jinping, to clamp down on trade with North Korea. The two leaders met at Mr. Trump's Mar-a-Lago compound in Florida last weekend.	就在特朗普总统敦促中国领导人习近平严格限制中国与朝鲜之间贸易的几天后，中国公布了第一季度的贸易数据。上周末，两国领导人曾在佛罗里达州特朗普的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园会晤。
With signs indicating that North Korea could be planning a nuclear or missile test as early as Saturday, a United States Navy strike group led by	有迹象表明，朝鲜可能最早会在周六策划进行核试验或导弹试验。为展示武力，由卡尔文森号航空母舰率领的美国海军打击编队正在驶向朝鲜半岛水

<p>the aircraft carrier Carl Vinson is steaming toward the Korean Peninsula in a show of force. But the Trump administration has indicated that economic pressure — particularly imposed by China, with which North Korea conducts almost 90 percent of its trade — is its preferred form of deterrence.</p>	<p>域。但是，特朗普政府已表示，经济压力、特别是由中国施加的经济压力，是美国首选的遏制方式，朝鲜几乎 90% 的贸易是与中国进行的。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Mr. Trump said in interviews that he had encouraged Mr. Xi to solve the North Korea problem, offering China a better trade deal if he did so.</p>	<p>周三，特朗普在采访中表示，他已劝告习近平要解决朝鲜问题，如果习近平这样做的话，中国会得到更好的贸易协议。</p>
<p>Recent satellite images indicate that North Korea may be preparing for an underground nuclear test, which would be its sixth in a decade. North Korea often conducts such tests on important anniversaries, and Saturday is the 105th anniversary of the birth of the country's founder, Kim Il-sung.</p>	<p>最近的卫星图像显示，朝鲜可能正在准备进行一次地下核试验，这将是十年中的第六次。朝鲜经常在重要的纪念日进行这种试验，周六是朝鲜创始人金日成的 105 岁诞辰。</p>
<p>The trade data released on Thursday showed that China's trade with North Korea grew 37.4 percent in the first quarter of this year from the period in 2016. Chinese exports surged 54.5 percent, and imports increased 18.4 percent, the General Administration of Customs said at a news conference in Beijing.</p>	<p>周四公布的贸易数据显示，中国与朝鲜的贸易今年第一季度与 2016 年同期相比增长 37.4%，海关总署在北京举行的发布会上说，中国对朝鲜的出口激增 54.5%，进口增长 18.4%。</p>
<p>China buys iron ore, zinc and other minerals from North Korea, as well as growing amounts of seafood and garments manufactured in the North's well-equipped textile factories. China reported that its imports of North Korean iron were up 270 percent in January and February compared to the period in 2016.</p>	<p>中国从朝鲜购买铁矿石、锌及其他矿产，也从朝鲜购买越来越多的海鲜和服装，朝鲜有设备精良的纺织工厂。据中国报道，今年 1 月和 2 月中国从朝鲜铁进口的铁矿石总量比 2016 年同期增长 270%。</p>
<p>But imports of coal dropped 51.6 percent in the first three months of 2017 compared to the first quarter of last year, said Huang Songping, a</p>	<p>但海关总署发言人黄颂平说，2017 年头三个月的煤炭进口比去年同期下降 51.6%。煤炭在朝鲜相当有限的出口产品中一直是最大的硬通货来源。</p>

<p>spokesman for the customs agency. Coal has been the biggest hard-currency earner among North Korea's fairly limited menu of exports.</p>	
<p>China agreed to stiffer United Nations sanctions last November, after the United States said Beijing's coal purchases were helping to pay for the North's nuclear weapons program. The coal, used in China's steel mills, earns the North about a billion dollars a year, according to economists.</p>	<p>美国曾表示，北京的煤炭进口正在帮助朝鲜的核武器计划，那之后，北京在去年 11 月同意加强实施联合国对朝鲜的制裁。据经济学家统计，用于中国钢铁厂的煤炭每年可让朝鲜赚取约 10 亿美元。</p>
<p>China had not imported any coal from North Korea since Beijing imposed a cutoff on Feb. 19, said Mr. Huang, the spokesman. That ban has been interpreted as punishment for the February killing in Malaysia of Kim Jong-nam, the estranged half brother of North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un, which Pyongyang has been accused of orchestrating.</p>	<p>发言人黄颂平说，自从北京 2 月 19 日暂停进口朝鲜煤炭之后，中国再也没有从朝鲜进口任何煤炭。该禁令被解释为是对平壤的惩罚，今年 2 月，与朝鲜领导人金正恩关系疏远的同父异母哥哥金正男在马来西亚遇害，平壤被指责策划了暗杀行动。</p>
<p>There have been other indications that China was following through on its promise to stop buying the North's coal. Shipping data from this month showed a dozen cargo ships returning to North Korea fully laden, after China ordered its trading companies to return coal, Reuters recently reported. Mr. Trump referred to that as an encouraging sign in one of his interviews on Wednesday, a detail that appeared to show that he was paying attention to China's actions against North Korea.</p>	<p>也有其他迹象表明，中国遵守了其停止购买朝鲜煤炭的承诺。据路透社最近报道，在中国下令交易公司退回购买的煤炭之后，本月的运输数据显示，十几艘返回朝鲜的货船全都装满了货物。特朗普在周三接受的几次采访中有一次提到这个数据，称其为令人鼓舞的迹象。从这个细节来看，他正在关注中国对朝鲜采取的行动。</p>
<p>After the United Nations sanctions were announced, some economists said it was still possible for Chinese businesses to import coal on an off-the-books basis, using transactions that would not be recorded by customs officials.</p>	<p>在联合国的制裁宣布之后，一些经济学家曾表示，中国企业仍可能在不入账的基础上、也就是通过不被海关官员记录的交易进口煤炭。</p>
<p>But since mid-February, Chinese coal traders have said that their</p>	<p>但自 2 月中旬以来，中国的煤炭进口商表示，他们的业务基本上已不复存在。</p>

business has virtually vanished.	
On Wednesday, Global Times, a prominent state-run Chinese newspaper, said that if the North tested another nuclear bomb or a missile, restrictions on oil might be the next step. North Korea is almost entirely reliant on China for crude oil.	周三，中国一家有名的官方报纸《环球时报》表示，如果朝鲜再次进行核弹或导弹试验的话，下一步可能会是限制石油。朝鲜的石油几乎完全依赖中国。
"If the North makes another provocative move this month, the Chinese society will be willing to see the United Nations Security Council adopt severe restrictive measures that have never been seen before, such as restricting oil exports to the North," the paper said in an editorial.	《环球时报》在一篇社评中写道：“如果朝鲜在本月再破底线，中国社会将会愿意看到安理会做出包括严格限制对朝鲜出口石油的空前严厉反应。”
How much harder China would bear down on North Korea by its own volition remained an open question.	中国会在多大程度上主动对朝鲜施加更大的压力仍是一个未决的问题。
"It's hard to ban normal trade that is not prohibited by U.N. resolutions," said Yang Xiyu, a former Chinese diplomat who led China's delegation to the so-called six-party talks on the North's nuclear arms development in the mid-2000s.	曾在本世纪头 10 年中期带队参加就朝鲜核军备问题进行的所谓六方会谈的前中国外交官杨希雨说，“很难禁止未被联合国决议禁止的正常贸易。”
The Chinese Foreign Ministry cautioned on Thursday that Washington should not expect China to squeeze its neighbor, and ally, to the point that sanctions would provoke instability, and possibly the collapse of the North's government. Nor would China be enthusiastic about more sanctions being placed by others on North Korea, the ministry said.	中国外交部周四警告说，华盛顿不应指望中国会对其邻国、也是盟国的朝鲜过度施压，以至于让制裁引起不稳定，甚至导致朝鲜政府垮台。外交部表示，中国也不会热衷于其他国家对朝鲜采取更多的制裁。
Asked about the impact of secondary sanctions that could be applied by the United States on Chinese firms that do business with North Korea, the ministry's spokesman said Beijing was opposed to such actions.	当被问及美国可能会对与朝鲜有业务往来的中国企业进行次级制裁的影响时，外交部发言人表示，北京反对这种做法。
"China has always opposed the frequent use of unilateral sanctions in	"中方一向原则上不赞成在国际事务中动辄使用单边制裁的做法。我们尤其

<p>international affairs, and we especially oppose those sanctions that undermine China's interests," the spokesman, Lu Kang, said at a briefing. "China always decides its own stance and policy based on the merit of the matter itself."</p>	<p>反对这些单边制裁损害中方的利益，“发言人陆慷在例行记者会上说。“中方一向根据事情本身的是非曲直决定中方自己的立场和政策。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170414/china-north-korea-trade-coal-nuclear</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170414/china-north-korea-trade-coal-nuclear</p>
<p>Greater Corruption in China? A Billionaire Says He Has Evidence</p>	<p>“大老虎”不止周永康？郭文贵爆料直指贺国强</p>
<p>It happens in Russia — occasionally. An oligarch, made fabulously wealthy through the privatization of state assets, breaks ranks, becoming a critic of President Vladimir V. Putin.</p>	<p>这种事情偶尔在俄罗斯发生。一个通过将国有资产私有化发家的寡头富豪脱离原来的阵营，成为普京总统的批评者。</p>
<p>China was different. Its growing ranks of billionaires often owe their fortunes to the good graces of the Communist Party and its leading families. But the firsthand knowledge that the country's tycoons might have of the complex shareholding ties that serve to enrich the political elite had stayed secret.</p>	<p>中国以前没有过这种事情。中国加入亿万富豪行列的人越来越多，他们能发财通常是因为他们得到了共产党及其领导人家族的欢心。但是，中国大亨们对让政治精英富有的复杂股份关系可能掌握的第一手知识也一直保密。</p>
<p>That changed this year. In two rambling interviews with a New York-based media company lasting more than four hours, Guo Wengui, a real estate magnate, described what he said was a ferocious struggle that culminated two years ago in the collapse of a business deal pitting him against relatives of a retired top Communist Party official, He Guoqiang.</p>	<p>今年出现了变化。一家总部设在纽约的媒体公司对房地产巨头郭文贵进行了两次采访，在为时四个多小时的冗长漫谈中，郭文贵描述了他称之为是一场凶残的斗争，斗争以两年前的一笔商业交易崩溃而告终，也让他与现已退休的共产党高官贺国强的亲戚成了死敌。</p>
<p>Since then, Mr. Guo has lived abroad, and is a member of President Trump's Mar-a-Lago resort in Florida.</p>	<p>那以后，郭文贵一直住在国外，他还是特朗普总统位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)度假村的会员。</p>
<p>In going public with his charges, Mr. Guo demonstrated just how dangerous a loose-lipped billionaire can be to China's Communist</p>	<p>通过将指控公开化，郭文贵展示了一位不守口如瓶的亿万富翁给中国共产党带来的危险有多大。中共仍在努力塑造党为国家无私奉献的形象，官方新闻</p>

<p>Party. The party still strives to cultivate an image of selfless service to the nation, with state-run news media repeatedly emphasizing that no official is immune to President Xi Jinping's anti-corruption drive, now in its fifth year.</p>	<p>媒体一再强调，没有官员能够逃脱习近平主席的反腐败运动，目前这个运动已经进入了第五年。</p>
<p>If Mr. Guo is to be believed, Mr. Xi, when he assumed leadership of the Communist Party in November 2012, may have faced a far more serious corruption problem than has been publicly disclosed, touching not only the departing chief of the country's security forces but perhaps also the top official in charge of rooting out graft in the party's own ranks, Mr. He. Both were members of the Politburo Standing Committee, the elite body that wields supreme power in China.</p>	<p>如果郭文贵的话可信，习近平在2012年11月担任共产党领导人的时候，他所面临的腐败问题也许比已公开披露的要严重得多，腐败不仅涉及了国家安全部门当时即将离任的负责人，而且可能也触及到负责铲除党内受贿问题的最高官员贺国强。这两人都曾是政治局常委会成员，政治局常务委员会是在中国行使最高权力的精英班子。</p>
<p>"If you are Xi Jinping and you are deciding to go after corruption, can you take them on all at once?" asked Andrew Wedeman, a professor of political science at Georgia State University who studies corruption in Chinese politics.</p>	<p>"如果你是习近平，而且你决定要清除腐败，你能一下子把他们两个人都拿下吗？"美国佐治亚州立大学(Georgia State University)专门研究中国政治腐败问题的政治学教授安德鲁·威德曼(Andrew Wedeman)问道。</p>
<p>The former head of the security forces, Zhou Yongkang, was prosecuted on graft charges and is now serving a life sentence in prison. But there is no report that Mr. He or members of his family have been prosecuted. To Mr. Guo, that demonstrates the weakness of the corruption crackdown: Among the elite, the campaign touches only those who are already on the losing side of factional power struggles.</p>	<p>前国内安全事务负责人周永康已被以腐败罪起诉，目前正在监狱中服无期徒刑。但没有关于贺国强或其家人被起诉的报道。在郭文贵眼里，这显示了打击腐败的不足之处：在精英层中，反腐运动只涉及那些在派系权力较量中已处于不利地位的人。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo explained in a March 8 videotaped interview with Mirror Media Group, a Chinese-language news company based on Long Island, how Mr. He's son He Jintao was the "boss" of the second-largest shareholder in Founder Securities, a company in which Mr. Guo was seeking to</p>	<p>郭文贵在总部设在纽约长岛的中文媒体明镜新闻出版集团于3月8日录制的采访中，贺国强的儿子贺锦涛是方正证券第二大股东的“上司”，郭文贵当时正要购入方正证券的大量股份。郭文贵说，贺锦涛通过代理人隐瞒了自己的角色。</p>

<p>acquire a large stake. He Jintao concealed his role through a proxy, according to Mr. Guo.</p>	
<p>That deal soured when Mr. Guo tried, without success, to name directors to Founder Securities' board and became locked in a dispute with his former business partner, Li You, who was the chief executive of the brokerage's state-owned parent, according to a report by Caixin, a Chinese news company.</p>	<p>据中国新闻媒体财新的一篇报道，郭文贵曾试图提名方正证券董事会人选，但未成功，那之后，股票的买卖没做成，郭文贵还与自己以前的业务合伙人李友陷入一场纠纷，李友曾是方正证券的国有母公司的首席执行官。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo, using turns of phrase that wouldn't be out of place in "The Godfather" or "The Sopranos," said He Jintao was working against him.</p>	<p>郭文贵在采访中用的一些表达方式在影片《教父》(The Godfather)或电视剧《黑道家族》(The Sopranos)中都不会显得出格，他说，贺锦涛要整死自己。</p>
<p>"To be honest, if I could publish evidence about you, He Jintao, I promise that in 24 hours, 10 million people will take to the streets and will eat you alive," Mr. Guo told Mirror Media.</p>	<p>"说实话，我要能公布了你贺锦涛先生的这个证据，我保证在 24 小时内，有 1000 万人会上街，会把你给活吃喽，"郭文贵对明镜说。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo, who also goes by the name Miles Kwok, did not offer any proof of wrongdoing by the He family. But for all his bluster, there is some documentation to support his assertion that the family had a financial stake in Founder Securities.</p>	<p>郭文贵也有一个英文名叫迈尔斯·郭(Miles Kwok)，他在采访中没有提供任何有关贺家人不法行为的证据。但是，尽管他只讲了些吓人的话，还是有一些文件支持他宣称的贺家人持有方正证券金融股权的说法。</p>
<p>In 2015, New York Times reporters working in Beijing, Hong Kong and the southwestern Chinese city of Chengdu mapped out the financial network of He Guoqiang's family, examining shareholding records and verifying relationships by interviewing a member of the family. Those documents and interviews show that the family did appear to control, indirectly through a series of shell companies, a stake in Founder Securities, which has a joint venture in China with Credit Suisse, the Swiss bank.</p>	<p>2015 年，在北京、香港和中国西南城市成都工作的《纽约时报》记者，通过查阅股权记录，并通过采访一名贺氏家族成员核实关系之后，绘制出了贺国强家族的金融网络。这些文件和采访显示，贺氏家族的确看来通过一系列空壳公司间接地控制过方正证券的股份，方正证券与瑞士银行瑞士信贷(Credit Suisse)在中国有一家合资企业。</p>

<p>Founder Securities is one of China's biggest brokerages, with a market capitalization of more than \$10 billion. Unusual for a securities company, it is based in the south-central province of Hunan, He Guoqiang's native province. Its second-biggest shareholder at the time of its 2011 initial public offering was a company called Lide Technology Development.</p>	<p>方正证券是中国最大的券商之一，市值超过 100 亿美元。对证券公司来说不寻常的是，方正证券的总部设在中国中南部省份湖南，贺国强的老家就在湖南。方正证券 2011 年首次公开发行股票时，其第二大股东是一家名为利德科技的公司。</p>
<p>Until at least mid-2014, Chinese company records show, Lide was controlled by companies tied to the He family. A member of the family identified one of the ultimate shareholders, Zhang Xiuqin, as He Jintao's maternal aunt. Lide owns stakes in property, medical and financial companies across China worth more than \$600 million, corporate records show.</p>	<p>至少截至 2014 年中期，中国的公司记录显示，利德科技都处在与贺氏家族有关系的公司控制之下。经贺家一名成员确认，利德科技最终的股东之一是张秀琴（音），她是贺锦涛的姨母。公司记录显示，利德科技拥有中国各地的房地产、医药和金融公司的股份，这些股份的总值超过 6 亿美元。</p>
<p>Credit Suisse Founder, the joint venture, was begun in 2008, the first full year that He Guoqiang was on the Politburo Standing Committee, and it allowed the Swiss bank entry, through the venture, to China's domestic investment banking market. Founder Securities retained majority control, with a two-thirds stake.</p>	<p>合资公司瑞信方正成立于 2008 年，那一整年是贺国强担任政治局常委后的第一年，合资公司的成立让这家瑞士银行得以进入中国国内的投资银行市场。方正证券在合资公司中保持多数控股权，持有三分之二的股份。</p>
<p>According to Bloomberg data, the venture underwrote one of its first initial public offerings in August 2010 – of a company called Hangzhou Shunwang Technology. One of this company's directors was Liao Ying, whose name and biography on the company's prospectus match those of He Jintao's wife.</p>	<p>据彭博(Bloomberg)资料显示，该合资公司在 2010 年 8 月为一些公司的首次公开募股担任了主承销商，其中一家公司叫杭州顺网科技。这家公司曾有一位名叫廖颖的董事，她在公司招股说明书上的名字和简历与贺锦涛妻子的相符。</p>
<p>Moreover, at the time of the I.P.O., Hangzhou Shunwang's third-biggest shareholder, owning almost 10 percent, was a company controlled by the He family and ultimately owned by two of its business associates,</p>	<p>此外，查阅中国的公司记录显示，杭州顺网首次公开招股时，拥有公司近 10% 股份的第三大股东是一家由贺氏家族控股的公司，该公司的最终拥有者是贺家的两名商业伙伴。瑞信方正也是方正证券自己在 2011 年进行首次公</p>

according to a review of Chinese corporate records. Credit Suisse Founder was also an adviser for Founder Securities' own I.P.O. in 2011.	开招股时的顾问。
A spokeswoman for Credit Suisse in Hong Kong had no comment. Founder Securities and Hangzhou Shunwang did not respond to questions submitted via fax and email. He Jintao did not respond to a request for an interview made through his Beijing-based company, Womei Investment.	瑞士信贷（香港）的发言人没有发表评论。方正证券和杭州顺网也没有回复通过传真和电子邮件提交的问题。贺锦涛没有回复通过他设在北京的公司沃美投资发去的采访请求。
With a flourish of bluster and in the third person, Mr. Guo expressed just how heated the conflict was with the younger Mr. He, telling him, via a video interview viewed by hundreds of thousands of people, that more disclosures could come should their business interests clash again.	郭文贵用令人难忘的咄咄逼人语言和第三人称表达了自己与贺锦涛的冲突有多么激烈，在有数十万观众的视频采访中，郭文贵对贺锦涛说，如果两人的商业利益再次发生冲突的话，他会披露更多的东西。
"Guo Wengui is from the grass roots, born as a farmer and not afraid of death," Mr. Guo said. "If you do it again, then I would have no choice and will fire a cannon to you. I don't want to war against you, but He Jintao, you had better watch carefully what you say and what you do, including with your wealth — you'll be responsible for it."	"郭文贵是草根出身，农民出身，不怕死，"郭文贵说。"如果你再来做，那我没有办法，我只能给你开炮。我不想和你战争，但是贺锦涛先生，你对你的言行、对你的所做所为，包括你的钱财，都要看好了，你要负责任。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170417/china-billionaire-guo-wengui-xi-mar-a-lago	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170417/china-billionaire-guo-wengui-xi-mar-a-lago
Excerpts From a Chinese Historian's Speech on North Korea	沈志华：朝鲜半岛上谁是朋友谁是敌人
BEIJING — Shen Zhihua, a Chinese historian known for his groundbreaking research on the Korean War, has urged Beijing to rethink its longstanding support for North Korea. Mr. Shen made his case in a speech last month that has ignited widespread discussion in China, reflecting growing debate about how tough the government should be on North Korea. Here are some excerpts:	北京——沈志华，一位因对朝鲜战争的开创性研究而闻名的中国历史学家，敦促北京重新考虑其长期以来对朝鲜的支持。上个月，沈志华在一次演讲中阐明了他的理由，这在中国引起了广泛讨论，反映出关于政府应该对朝鲜有多强硬这一问题上日益激烈的争论。下文为演讲内容摘录：

<p>“Chairman Mao said long ago that who is our friend and who is our enemy is the question of first importance in a revolution. Getting to grips with that is also of the first importance in the foreign policy situation of northeast Asia. Just who is our friend, and who is our enemy? If you can't distinguish between friend and foe, how can you fight and whom do you fight? Of course, friends can also have conflicts, and sometimes there's also compromise and cooperation with enemies.</p>	<p>“毛主席早就说过，谁是我们的朋友，谁是我们的敌人，这个问题是革命的首要问题。在东北亚的外交格局中，这也是首先要搞清楚。究竟谁是朋友，谁是敌人？敌我都分不清楚，怎么斗争，跟谁斗争？当然，朋友之间也会有矛盾，与敌人有时也会妥协、合作。”</p>
<p>“If we look at North Korea and South Korea, who is a friend of China and who is an enemy? Outwardly, China and North Korea are allies, while the United States and Japan support South Korea against North Korea. That's a legacy of the Cold War. But I believe that after decades of contention and shifts in the international landscape, there's long been a fundamental transformation. My basic conclusion is judging by the current situation, North Korea is China's latent enemy and South Korea could be China's friend.</p>	<p>“我们现在就来看一看，朝鲜和韩国，谁是中国的朋友，谁是中国的敌人。表面上看，中朝是同盟关系，美日支持韩国对抗朝鲜，这是冷战的遗产。但是，我认为，经过这几十年的争斗和国际环境的变化，情况早已发生了根本的改变。我有一个基本的判断：就目前的格局来看，朝鲜是中国潜在的敌人，韩国是中国可能的朋友。”</p>
<p>“To call North Korea a latent enemy of China means that, for now, this still hasn't come to the fore. Diplomatically, when leaders of the two countries talk to each other, they don't use particularly hostile rhetoric. But that doesn't count. Don't look at the rhetoric. Look at fundamental interests! Look at whether the fundamental interests of China and North Korea are aligned and consistent. Speaking in light of my own research into the history of the Chinese-North Korean relationship, China and North Korea really were friends and allies in the past. That was when the relationship was a special friendship created by Mao</p>	<p>“说朝鲜是中国潜在的敌人，意思就是现在它没有显露出来，在外交上，在两国领导人谈话中，都没有什么特别敌对的言辞。但这是不算数的，你不能看言辞，要看根本利益！就是看中国的根本利益和朝鲜的根本利益是不是一致的，有没有一致性。这就要从我研究的中朝关系的历史说起了。中朝过去的确是朋友，是盟友，那时的中朝关系，是毛泽东和金日成等中朝两国老一代领导人缔造的一种特殊的友好关系。”</p>

<p>Zedong, Kim Il-sung and other senior Chinese and North Korean leaders.</p>	
<p>"When China and South Korea established diplomatic relations in 1992, that totally destroyed the political basis of the Chinese-North Korean relationship. ... By 1992, at the end of the Cold War, the Chinese-North Korean relationship and alliance created by the previous generation no longer existed. Practically speaking, everything had changed in the relationship. In foreign policy, economics, politics, everything, the interests of China and North Korea had diverged, and the basis for an alliance had disintegrated. The treaty of alliance between China and North Korea became a piece of scrap paper. At that time the Chinese-North Korean relationship became an ordinary, normal relationship between states. But this normal relationship quickly and quietly turned toward hostility, and that was because North Korea launched its nuclear strategy.</p>	<p>"1992年中韩建交，彻底摧毁了中朝关系的政治基础.....到了1992年，冷战结束的时候，老一辈缔造的中朝关系，中朝同盟，已经不存在了。在实际关系中，一切都发生了变化。外交、经济、政治，无论哪个方面，中朝之间的利益已经背离，同盟的基础已经瓦解。中朝同盟条约就是废纸一张了。这时的中朝关系，就是一般的、正常的国家关系了。然而，这个正常的国家关系很快就悄悄地发生了变化，走向了敌对。这就是因为朝鲜开始了他的核战略。"</p>
<p>"The root cause of the ever-worsening crisis on the Korean Peninsula is that North Korea has gone nuclear and is constantly holding nuclear tests, and that's also the fundamental cause of instability on China's periphery. But North Korea has been doing this for the sake of its fundamental interests. So, putting it objectively, the fundamental interests of China and North Korea are at odds. China's fundamental interest lies in achieving stability on its borders and developing outward. But since North Korea acquired nuclear weapons, that periphery has never been stable, so inevitably Chinese and North Korean interests are at odds. The spokespeople for our Foreign Ministry</p>	<p>"现在朝鲜拥核，不断搞核试验，就是朝鲜半岛危机不断升级的根源，也是在中国周边制造不安定状态的根本原因。但这是朝鲜的根本利益要求的。这样，在客观上，中朝的根本利益就发生了对立。中国的根本利益是要求周边稳定，对外发展，但自从朝鲜有了核武器，周围就没安稳过，所以中朝利益必然是对立的。我国外交部发言人认为，朝核危机是美朝对立引起的，作为外交辞令，这样说未尝不可，但是作为学者，我们要清楚，朝鲜改行拥核政策，是中朝关系变化引起的。"</p>

<p>claim that the North Korean nuclear crisis was triggered by antagonism between the United States and North Korea, and that's entirely understandable as diplomatic language. But, as scholars, we must see clearly that North Korea's shift to a policy of holding nuclear weapons was triggered by the shifts in its relationship with China.</p>	
<p>"We must see clearly that China and North Korea are no longer brothers in arms, and in the short term there's no possibility of an improvement in Chinese-North Korean relations. The situation now is that each time North Korea stages a nuclear test, the United States increases its military forces in northeast Asia, sending in drones or an aircraft carrier or holding military exercises. And then the military pressure from the U.S. leads North Korea to stage another nuclear test. You stage a test, he adds troops and it keeps escalating. The outcome? The real pressure is felt by China and South Korea, and the ones who ultimately bear the brunt are China and South Korea. ... So the upshot of North Korea stirring up trouble is more pressure and threats on China. Stepping back, if a Korean nuclear bomb explodes, who'll be the victim of the nuclear leakage and fallout? That would be China and South Korea. Japan is separated by a sea, and the United States is separated by the Pacific Ocean.</p>	<p>"我们要看清楚，中国与朝鲜已经不是战友了，在短期内，中朝关系不可能改善。现实的情况是，朝鲜搞一次核实验，美国对东北亚地区的军事力量就增加一分，一会儿弄无人飞机过来，一会儿弄个航母过来，要不就搞个军演。而美国的军事压力，又导致朝鲜再一次核试验。你试验一次，他增兵一次，循环上升。结果呢？真正受到压力的是中国和韩国，最后倒霉的也是中国和韩国.....所以朝鲜闹事的结果是给中国增加压力与威胁。退一步讲，就是朝鲜的原子弹自爆了，造成核泄漏、核污染，受害的是谁呀？还是中国和韩国，日本隔着一道海，美国还隔着一个太平洋呢！"</p>
<p>"You shouldn't do what your enemies want you to do, so I've been really disgusted by how China has handled Thaad [the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense antiballistic missile system being deployed in South Korea]. I have no idea whose idea that was, but what you've done is stir up such a ruckus that South Korean shops have had to close, and</p>	<p>"你不能做敌人想让我们做的事，所以我对现在中国处理萨德（部署在韩国的末端高空防御系统）的做法非常反感，我不知道是谁出的主意，你看干的事，把人家韩国店全给闹得关门了，然后又去砸这个，又去砸那个.....说高了，你是完全没有外交头脑，你干的这个事就是敌人想让我们干的事，你现在把韩国向美日韩铁三角推了。说低了，你还是不是一个文明大国，你还是</p>

<p>you've smashed up here, smashed up there. ... Putting it one way, you've got no foreign policy smarts. You've done exactly what your enemies would like you to do, and you've pushed South Korea into an iron triangle with the United States and Japan. Putting it another way, are you a civilized great power or not? Aren't you a civilized ancient country, so why stoop to this? How do you want neighboring countries to view China? You just know how to pick on a company to blow off steam. You're not using your brain. Isn't there a mite of intelligence? By doing this we've alienated public opinion in South Korea, and in dealing with a democracy, the most important thing is to win over public sentiment and opinion. ... What we've been doing is just what the Americans and North Koreans want most of all. The North Koreans are also overjoyed, because the result of all this uproar over Thaad is that Chinese-South Korean relations have ruptured."</p>	<p>不是一个文明古国，咱们至于这样吗？你让周围邻国怎么看中国？你就知道拿一个公司撒气，你不动动脑子，有点智慧没有啊？我们这样做，伤的是韩国的民心，而对待一个民主国家，争取民心 and 民意是最重要的.....我们现在做的事，是美国人和朝鲜人最想看到的。朝鲜人也非常高兴，就是现在这个萨德闹到这个结果，中韩关系的破裂。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170419/north-korea-south-china-shen-zhijia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170419/north-korea-south-china-shen-zhijia</p>
<p>China Seeks Arrest of Billionaire Who Accused Officials' Relatives of Graft</p>	<p>中国要求国际刑警组织全球通缉郭文贵</p>
<p>A Chinese-born billionaire who in recent months has publicized allegations of corruption against relatives of high-ranking Communist Party officials is now a wanted man after Beijing asked Interpol to issue a global request for his arrest.</p>	<p>一名出生于中国的亿万富翁最近一直公开指控共产党高官的亲属涉嫌腐败。在北京方面要求国际刑警组织(Interpol)对他发出全球通缉令之后，他目前成了一名通缉犯。</p>
<p>China's Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday that the country had asked Interpol, the global police organization, to arrest the billionaire, Guo Wengui, hours before he appeared on television to deliver what he said</p>	<p>中国外交部周三表示，中国已要求国际刑警组织逮捕这名叫做郭文贵的亿万富翁。中国提出该要求数小时后，郭文贵出现在电视上，对共产党高官的亲属提出腐败指控。他曾表示这些指控会是“核爆级别”的爆料。</p>

<p>would be a “nuclear bomb” of corruption allegations against the families of top Communist Party officials.</p>	
<p>Mr. Guo, 50, has lived abroad for the past two years after a business deal to acquire a brokerage went sour. In March, he accused the son of a former top Communist Party official of corruption. On April 15, The New York Times, citing corporate records and an interview with one of the official’s relatives, reported that some of his allegations could be substantiated.</p>	<p>在一桩收购一家证券经纪商的交易告吹后，过去两年间，现年 50 岁的郭文贵一直居住在海外。今年 3 月，他指控一名前共产党高官的儿子涉嫌腐败。4 月 15 日，《纽约时报》(New York Times)援引公司记录以及对该官员一名亲属的采访内容报道称，他的一些指控或许可以得到证实。</p>
<p>China asked Interpol to issue a so-called red notice to its member countries for Mr. Guo’s arrest, Lu Kang, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, told reporters on Wednesday in Beijing. Mr. Lu said that the notice had been issued, but that Mr. Guo’s name does not appear on Interpol’s wanted list. Interpol, in a statement, said that any of its 190 member countries could request that wanted notices not be publicized.</p>	<p>周三，中国外交部发言人陆慷在北京告诉记者，中国已要求国际刑警组织向其成员国发出对郭文贵的所谓红色通报。陆慷说红色通报已被发出，但郭文贵并未出现在国际刑警组织的通缉名单上。国际刑警组织在一份声明中表示，它的 190 个成员国中的任何一个，都可以提出不把红色通报公开的要求。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo is accused of giving 60 million renminbi, or about \$8.7 million, in bribes to a former top intelligence official, Ma Jian, The South China Morning Post reported on Wednesday, citing people briefed on the matter whom the newspaper did not identify. Mr. Ma has been referred to in Chinese news outlets as Mr. Guo’s political patron.</p>	<p>《南华早报》援引匿名知情者的话称，郭文贵被控向前高级情报官员马建行贿 6000 万人民币（约合 870 万美元）。中国的新闻媒体把马建称为郭文贵的政治保护伞。</p>
<p>Countries do not have to honor red notices, and as of Wednesday, Mr. Guo was not in custody. Instead, he was at his penthouse apartment on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan, which he bought in 2015, through a shell company, for \$67.5 million. Two reporters from Voice of America’s Chinese-language service conducted a live television interview with him in the apartment.</p>	<p>各国不是必须按照红色通报的要求行事，而且截至周三，郭文贵尚未被关押。相反，他还待在位于曼哈顿第五大道的一套顶层公寓里。那是他在 2015 年通过一个空壳公司以 6750 万美元的价格买下的。来自美国之音(Voice of America)中文部的两名记者在公寓里对他进行了一场电视直播采访。</p>

<p>In the interview, Mr. Guo called the report that he bribed Mr. Ma “false,” and he said he was not a Chinese citizen. He said he held passports from 11 other countries. Mr. Guo is a member of President Trump’s Mar-a-Lago resort.</p>	<p>郭文贵接受采访时说，关于他向马建行贿的报道是“错误”的，他还说自己不是中国公民。他说他持有另外 11 个国家的护照。郭文贵也是特朗普总统的马阿拉歌庄园的会员。</p>
<p>He said he was in regular contact with F.B.I. agents and was not worried that he would be arrested. Mr. Guo said the issuance of the red notice was an attempt to prevent the Voice of America interview.</p>	<p>他说自己和联邦调查局(FBI)保持着经常的联系，不担心自己会被逮捕。郭文贵说，红色通报的发布，意在阻止美国之音采访他。</p>
<p>In the interview, Mr. Guo made new allegations about business empires secretly controlled by Chinese leaders, in this instance the nephew of a current member of the Communist Party’s ruling Politburo Standing Committee. Those claims could not be immediately substantiated.</p>	<p>在采访中，郭文贵提出了与秘密受控于中国领导人的商业帝国有关的新指控，他这一次提到了一名现任政治局委员的外甥。这些指控没能立即得到证实。</p>
<p>“Corrupt people do not represent the Chinese government, they do not represent the Chinese people,” Mr. Guo said. “If they weren’t so corrupt, they wouldn’t be scared of me.”</p>	<p>“腐败分子不代表中国政府，不代表中国人民，”郭文贵说。“如果他们不是那么腐败，就不会害怕我。”</p>
<p>Voice of America, which operates independently but is funded by the United States government, billed the interview as three hours long, running promotions about Mr. Guo’s promise to deliver “nuclear bomb” revelations about corruption, with the first hour broadcast and the remainder in an online webcast.</p>	<p>美国之音是一家独立运营但受到美国政府资助的机构，它此前曾预告说，将对郭文贵进行三小时的专访——还在预告片中提到了郭文贵关于带来“核爆级别”腐败爆料的承诺——头一个小时的专访通过电视直播，剩余的则在网上播出。</p>
<p>China’s government pressed Voice of America to cancel the interview, an official with the broadcaster said. The Foreign Ministry summoned its Beijing-based correspondent, Bill Ide, on Monday, where he was told that the interview would be viewed by China as interference in its internal affairs and told that it might affect the renewal of journalists’ visas, according to two people at Voice of America with knowledge of</p>	<p>美国之音的一名工作人员说，中国政府曾敦促该机构取消这次采访。中国外交部于周一约见了美国之音驻北京记者比尔·艾德(Bill Ide)。两名了解会面内情的美国之音内部人士称，艾德被告知，采访郭文贵将被视为对中国内政的干预，还有可能影响记者签证的续签。</p>

the meeting.	
Officials from the Chinese Embassy in Washington also called Voice of America in an effort to stop the interview from taking place, one person with direct knowledge of the conversations said. The person added that at no time were executives at Voice of America contacted by the United States government about the interview. The people interviewed for this article spoke on the condition of anonymity to talk freely about communications with the Chinese government.	华盛顿的中国驻美大使馆的官员也曾联系美国之音，试图阻止这次采访，一名对相关谈话的内容有直接了解的人士说。此人还表示，美国政府未就相关采访事宜联系美国之音的管理人员。就这篇文章接受采访的一些人士要求匿名，以便自由谈论与中国政府之间的交流。
Voice of America executives, led by its director, Amanda Bennett, proceeded with the interview, with the understanding that the live portion last only one hour. The rest of the interview would be recorded to give reporters a chance to check Mr. Guo's allegations and allow the Chinese government an opportunity to respond, the broadcaster said.	美国之音的管理人员在台长阿曼达·贝内特(Amanda Bennett)领导下安排了此次采访，条件是只能进行一小时的直播。美国之音称，剩下的采访将被录制下来，以便让记者有机会去查证郭文贵的指控，也让中国政府有机会做出反应。
"In a miscommunication, the stream was allowed to continue beyond the first hour," a Voice of America spokeswoman, Bridget Serchak, said in an emailed statement. "When this was noticed, the feed was terminated. We will release content from these interviews and will continue to report on corruption issues."	"由于沟通不畅，直播时间超出了一小时，"美国之音女发言人布里奇特·瑟查克(Bridget Serchak)在一份邮件声明中表示。"注意到这一点以后，直播便被终止了。我们将会发布来自这些采访的内容，并继续报道腐败问题。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/china-guo-wengui-interpol-voice-of-america	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/china-guo-wengui-interpol-voice-of-america
Amid Delays, Hong Kong's Ambitious Museum Plan Takes Shape	姗姗来迟，M+博物馆是否就是香港的 MoMA?
Long famous for its food, finance and shopping, Hong Kong is eager to broaden its image with the opening of M+, a museum of visual culture, in late 2019.	香港长期以来以美食、金融和购物闻名，它渴望通过将于 2019 年底开幕的视觉文化博物馆 M+拓宽自己的形象。
Officials expect the \$640 million, government-funded museum to stand	香港的官员们期望这家政府资助的耗资 6.4 亿美元的博物馆能与纽约的现代

<p>peer to peer with contemporary art icons such as the Museum of Modern Art in New York City, the Pompidou Center in Paris and the Tate Modern in London. They want the city to emerge as the cultural capital of Asia as other art venues open nearby.</p>	<p>艺术博物馆(Museum of Modern Art)、巴黎的蓬皮杜中心(Pompidou Center)和伦敦的泰特现代艺术馆(Tate Modern)等当代艺术的标志性机构相提并论。随着附近其他艺术场所的开设,他们希望这座城市能成为亚洲的文化之都。</p>
<p>M+ represents the crown jewel of the West Kowloon Cultural District, a designated arts hub on approximately 100 acres of landfill jutting into the harbor. On the district's docket is the building of the Xiqu Center Chinese opera house and the Hong Kong Palace Museum, with treasures from China's Forbidden City.</p>	<p>M+是西九文化区(West Kowloon Cultural District)的中心建筑。西九文化区是在插入港口的一块约 100 英亩的填海地块上建起来的专门的艺术中心。它的重点建筑包括戏曲中心和香港故宫文化博物馆——后者将展示来自中国故宫的珍宝。</p>
<p>But obstacles have long dogged the project. For one, the museum is two years behind its planned opening date because of construction delays. Much of the cultural district's territory is a huge construction zone, with some park greenery showing through.</p>	<p>但该项目一直障碍重重。一方面,由于施工延误,该博物馆的开放日期比预订的晚了两年。一个巨大的建筑区占据了该文化区的很大面积,中间穿插着一些绿树葱郁的公园。</p>
<p>Some critics also wonder how much curatorial freedom M+ will be able to exert, as the Chinese government increases its sway over a former British colony that on paper is supposed to operate under its own laws.</p>	<p>有些批评人士还想知道 M+能拥有多大的策展自由。虽然香港名义上应该依照自己的法律运行,中国政府却正对这块前英国殖民地施加越来越多的影响。</p>
<p>On a broader scale, the authority that oversees the cultural district has had its share of problems. The latest surrounded the December announcement of the Hong Kong Palace Museum. Under fire is Hong Kong's incoming chief executive, Carrie Lam, who started the project but bypassed the process of public feedback.</p>	<p>在更大的层面上,监管该文化区的当局也有它自己的一些问题。最新的问题围绕去年 12 月公布的香港故宫文化博物馆项目。即将上任的香港特首林郑月娥遭到严厉批评,因为她绕开公众评议程序,启动了该项目。</p>
<p>Officials from the authority declined to discuss the issue, but stressed that they had seen "continuous good progress on the construction of M+ over the past two years."</p>	<p>当局官员拒绝谈论这个问题,但强调他们在“过去两年里看到 M+的建设持续取得良好进展”。</p>
<p>The museum will look like a giant inverted T. "The upside-down T is</p>	<p>该博物馆将看起来像一个巨大的倒写 T。“倒写的 T 很简单,“M+的副馆长兼</p>

<p>simple," Doryun Chong, M+'s deputy director and chief curator, said in an interview this year. "There is nothing fussy about this. There is something radically simple about having only a horizontal and vertical slab. We want to have a confident and friendly building that's open to the public."</p>	<p>首席策展人郑道炼(Doryun Chong)今年在一次采访中说,“它一点都不浮华。只有一横和一竖,特别简单。我们想建一个对公众开放的自信而友好的建筑。”</p>
<p>The building's name is meant to indicate that it is a museum and more. Starting with work from the mid-1950s, it will present 20th- and 21st-century Asian art, film, architecture and design with a Hong Kong perspective. It will bring visibility to Chinese and Japanese artists who are unknown today, Mr. Chong said.</p>	<p>该建筑的名称旨在表明它不只是一个博物馆。它将运用香港的视角来展示从20世纪50年代中期起的20世纪和21世纪的亚洲艺术、电影、建筑和设计。郑道炼表示,它将给如今并不出名的一些中国和日本艺术家带来关注。</p>
<p>Mr. Chong arrived more than three years ago from the Museum of Modern Art, where he worked as associate curator of painting and sculpture. Suhanya Raffel, the new executive director of M+, is the former director of collections at the Art Gallery of New South Wales in Australia. (Ms. Raffel declined a request for an interview.)</p>	<p>郑道炼三年多前从现代艺术博物馆来这里工作,他在那里担任绘画和雕塑的助理策展人。M+的新执行总监华安雅(Suhanya Raffel)是澳大利亚新南威尔士美术馆(Art Gallery of New South Wales)的前收藏总监(她拒绝接受采访)。</p>
<p>The museum's design team includes Herzog & de Meuron, the Swiss architectural firm behind the Tate Modern and the Bird's Nest stadium built for the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing. M+'s concrete structure, with a horizontal base and a vertical tower, will total nearly 700,000 square feet with nearly 185,000 square feet reserved for exhibition space, according to Mr. Chong and cultural district officials. (That compares with MoMA's allotment of 125,000 square feet for gallery space in 630,000 square feet of total real estate.)</p>	<p>该博物馆的设计团队包括瑞士建筑师事务所赫尔佐格与德梅隆(Herzog & de Meuron),它曾设计了泰特现代艺术馆以及北京2008年奥运会使用的鸟巢体育场。据郑道炼和该文化区的官员们称,M+的混凝土结构包括一个水平的底座和一个垂直的大厦,总室内面积近70万平方英尺,其中近18.5万平方英尺的面积将用作展览空间(相比之下,纽约的现代艺术博物馆的总室内面积为63万平方英尺,展厅面积为12.5万平方英尺)。</p>
<p>Museum galleries will be in the horizontal slab while the 17-floor skyscraper will house offices, a members' lounge and restaurants. The</p>	<p>该博物馆的展厅将设在水平的底座里,17层高的大楼将用作办公室、会员休息室和餐厅。大楼正面看似汽车影院的电影屏幕。晚上,楼体正面会用</p>

<p>face of the tower will resemble a drive-in movie screen. At night the surface will glow with LED lights, displaying works of still or moving art, visible across Victoria Harbor. The edifice will be set in a grassy park with a waterfront promenade.</p>	<p>LED 灯照亮，展示静态或动态的艺术作品，隔着维多利亚港都能看到。该建筑将设在一个带有海滨步道的绿草茵茵的公园里。</p>
<p>Public reactions to the design are mixed – some calling it sublime, others referring to it as bland. “Architecturally it doesn’t have that ‘wow’ factor,” said Fred Scholle, owner of Galerie du Monde, Hong Kong’s longest running contemporary art gallery, which has been in operation since 1974. “But it definitely conveys the fact it is a great museum that visually works extremely well with its location.”</p>	<p>公众对该建筑的设计反应不一——有些人觉得它很绝妙，也有些人觉得它平淡无奇。“从建筑角度讲，它没有令人惊叹的元素，”世界画廊(Galerie du Monde)的所有者弗雷德·肖勒(Fred Scholle)说。世界画廊是香港运营时间最长的当代艺术画廊，创立于1974年。“但它绝对传达了一个事实——这是一个伟大的博物馆，它在视觉上与其地理位置十分搭配。”</p>
<p>So far curators have amassed about 6,000 items from Asia, with the majority coming from artists in China and Hong Kong. Uli Sigg, a former Swiss ambassador to China, donated 1,463 articles, and the museum purchased 47 items.</p>	<p>到目前为止，策展人从亚洲收集了约6000件作品，大部分出自中国和香港的艺术家的手。前瑞士驻华大使乌利·希克(Uli Sigg)捐赠了1463件作品，该博物馆购买了47件。</p>
<p>Lars Nittve, the former executive director of M+ and the founding director of the Tate Modern, secured the acquisition. He stepped down from his post in early 2016 after it became clear that the museum was going to be delayed by two years, but he remains as a consultant.</p>	<p>M+的前执行馆长、泰特现代艺术馆的创始馆长李立伟(Lars Nittve)完成了这些收购。2016年初，在该博物馆确定会延迟两年开幕之后，他辞去了这个职位，但他依然担任顾问。</p>
<p>“I have no doubt that M+ will be a museum of absolute world class,” Mr. Nittve said. “It already has an international top class team, and the collection is already amazing. Hong Kong will get the museum Asia does not have, which was the task I was given almost seven years ago.”</p>	<p>“我毫不怀疑，M+绝对会成为世界级的博物馆，”李立伟说，“它已经拥有一个顶级国际团队，藏品已经非常惊人。香港将拥有一个亚洲从未有过的博物馆，而那正是我差不多七年前接受的任务。”</p>
<p>Citywide programs have been instilling the M+ message into public consciousness since 2012. The message reaches schools through the M+ Rover, a customized art trailer. Lectures, summer camps, exhibitions</p>	<p>从2012年起，全市范围的各种项目一直在将M+的讯息灌输到公众意识之中。它通过特制的艺术拖车M+敢探号(M+ Rover)传送到学校里。宣传活动还包括讲座、夏令营、展览和电影。</p>

and films are also part of the promotions.	
About 10,000 visitors viewed Communist Party posters and early Toshiba rice cookers in the museum's inaugural design show last fall. Held at the 9,450-square-foot M+ Pavilion, it was the first project to be finished on cultural district soil.	去年秋天,约一万名观众在该博物馆的首次设计展上观看了共产党海报和早期的东芝电饭煲。它是在占地 9450 平方英尺的 M+展亭举行的,那儿也是这个文化区里完成的第一个项目。
M+ recently gave the public a sneak peek of its Hong Kong collection in "Ambiguously Yours: Gender in Hong Kong Popular Culture," which examined themes of sexual identity in film, pop music and magazines.	前不久,M+通过“暧昧:香港流行文化中的性别演绎”展让公众一窥它的香港收藏品。该展览回顾了电影、流行音乐和杂志中的性身份主题。
Not all are happy with the museum's direction. Among its critics is Mathias Woo, executive director of the experimental theater company Zuni Icosahedron and a former member of the cultural district's arts and cultural advisory group. He said the museum did not reflect the Hong Kong voice because the executive staff was not from Hong Kong, and the bulk of the collection did not represent Hong Kong society.	并不是所有人都对该博物馆的方向感到满意。其中一位批评者是胡恩威,他是实验剧院公司“进念·二十面体”的执行董事,也是西九文化区艺术和文化顾问小组的前成员。他表示,该博物馆没有反映香港的声音,因为它的行政人员不是来自香港,大部分收藏并不代表香港社会。
"M+ is just a MoMA or a Tate, without a true Hong Kong soul," Mr. Woo said, adding that top management had "no knowledge about Hong Kong society and Hong Kong arts."	胡恩威说:"M+只是又一个 MoMA 或泰特艺术博物馆,没有真正的香港灵魂。"他还表示,该博物馆的高层管理人员"毫不了解香港社会和香港艺术"。
But Katie de Tilly, co-president of the Hong Kong Art Gallery Association, countered that few locals had experience in starting and running a world-class museum. "We need to rely on the experts," she said.	不过,香港画廊协会的联合主席凯蒂·德·蒂莉(Katie de Tilly)反驳称,香港本地人几乎都没有开办和经营世界级博物馆的经验。"我们需要依靠专家,"她说。
At the same time, she added, "The Hong Kong point of view is as diverse and international as this city is."	她还表示,与此同时,"香港的视角和这座城市一样多样化和国际化。"
Also at issue is how much freedom of expression M+ will be allowed. Some in the art world say that the new entity will have more license for	还有一个问题是,M+将获得多大的自由表达空间。艺术界的一些人士表示,这个新实体获得的表达自由度将超过中国的其他任何博物馆。

expression than any other museum in China.	
In 2015, however, five Hong Kong booksellers involved with books that took jabs at government leadership disappeared and turned up in mainland China, with one saying afterward that he had been abducted.	然而，在 2015 年，五名与刺痛了政府领导层的书籍相关的香港书商失踪了，此后他们在中国大陆现身。其中一位后来声称，他被绑架了。
"The threat to freedom of expression does exist, not only to M+ but all cultural institutions and media organizations in Hong Kong," said Vivienne Chow, an art and culture critic and founding director of the nonprofit Cultural Journalism Campus in Hong Kong.	"对言论自由的威胁的确存在，不仅是对 M+，而且是对香港所有的文化机构和媒体组织，"香港艺术文化评论家、非营利性的文化新闻学研习营的创办总监薇薇恩·周(Vivienne Chow)说。
In her opinion, government censorship is not overt, but Hong Kong institutions often self-censor to avoid trouble.	在她看来，政府的审查并不明显，但香港的机构经常自我审查，以避免麻烦。
Mr. Nittve holds a different perspective. "So far, Chinese censorship has not affected the cultural activities in Hong Kong, and hopefully that will not change," he said. "But if it were to happen, that of course would severely damage M+. You can't be world class under censorship."	李立伟对此持不同观点。他说："到目前为止，中国的审查并没有影响香港的文化活动，希望这不会改变。但是如果发生变化，那当然会严重损害 M+。在审查制度之下，你不可能成为世界级的博物馆。"
As a nod to its freedom, the museum previously showcased works from the Chinese artist Ai Weiwei, known for his outspoken criticism of the Beijing government. M+ also displayed photographs of the bloody aftermath of the 1989 China pro-democracy demonstrations.	作为对其自由的反映，该博物馆之前展示过中国艺术家艾未未的作品，他因对北京政府直言不讳的批评而闻名。M+还展示了 1989 年中国民主示威游行的血腥结局的照片。
These same works would have been banned in mainland China, Ms. Chow said. "M+ demonstrated its determination in safeguarding artistic freedom when Lars Nittve was the museum's executive director."	薇薇恩·周表示，同样的作品在中国内地是会被禁止的。"李立伟担任该博物馆的执行馆长期间，M+表明了自己捍卫艺术自由的决心。"
For now, expectant eyes are focused on the swinging cranes and beams stationed on the M+ property. By 2019, it will have been 10 years in the making.	现在，期望的眼睛都注视着 M+ 园区上转动的起重机和横梁。到 2019 年，它已经建了十年。
"If this proves to be what we are all expecting," said Mr. Scholle of	"如果这被证明是我们都期待的，"世界画廊的肖勒说，"香港将拥有世界上最

<p>Galerie du Monde, "Hong Kong will have one of the finest contemporary art museums in the world, especially for Chinese contemporary art."</p>	<p>好的当代艺术博物馆之一，尤其是对中国当代艺术来说。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/hong-kong-museum</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/hong-kong-museum</p>
<p>Chinese Activist Who Wanted Asylum in Taiwan Returns to China</p>	<p>大陆活动人士向台湾申请政治庇护未果</p>
<p>TAIPEI, Taiwan —Taiwan's government said on Wednesday that a Chinese political activist who intended to apply for asylum had voluntarily returned to China after meeting with the immigration authorities. His departure spares the government a potential diplomatic tangle as it continues to seek information on the detention of a Taiwanese rights advocate in China last month.</p>	<p>台湾台北——台湾政府周三表示，一名打算申请庇护的中国政治活动人士在与移民当局会面后，自愿返回中国。他的离开让台湾政府避免了一场潜在的外交纠纷，台湾正在继续寻求上个月在中国被羁押的一名台湾人权人士的信息。</p>
<p>Zhang Xiangzhong, 48, an anticorruption campaigner who spent three years in prison in China, had arrived in Taiwan on April 12 as part of an eight-day group tour. The next day he abandoned the group and on Friday said in an interview with Radio Free Asia that he planned to apply for political refugee status. But according to a statement from Taiwan's Mainland Affairs Council, Mr. Zhang flew back to China on Wednesday morning with his tour group.</p>	<p>48岁的张向忠曾在中国坐过三年牢，是一名反腐活动人士，他参加了一个8天的旅行团，于4月12日抵达台湾。第二天他就脱团离开，上周五他在接受自由亚洲电台（Radio Free Asia, RFA）采访时表示，他计划申请政治难民身份。但根据台湾陆委会的声明，张向忠本周三上午已经跟随该旅游团返回了中国。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang, who had called for greater transparency from the Chinese government, was detained in 2013 for "gathering a crowd to disrupt public order." In 2014 he was sentenced on what his lawyers said was a trumped-up charge of credit card fraud, and he was released last July. Mr. Zhang told Radio Free Asia that his conviction was based on a forced confession obtained through torture and that his health had deteriorated while in prison because of a lack of medication for his</p>	<p>张向忠曾经呼吁中国政府提高透明度，在2013年以“聚众扰乱公共场所秩序”罪名被羁押。2014年，他以律师称系捏造的信用卡欺诈罪名获刑，去年7月获释。张向忠告诉自由亚洲电台，他的定罪是基于酷刑逼供，而且由于狱中缺乏治疗哮喘的药物，他的健康状况出现恶化。</p>

asthma.	
"There's legitimate concern about Zhang's safety after he's sent back to China," said Patrick Poon, a researcher at Amnesty International in Hong Kong.	国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)香港研究员潘嘉伟(Patrick Poon)表示：“有理由担忧张向忠被送回中国之后的安全。”
Taiwan does not grant political asylum to Chinese citizens, although it has granted long-term residence for political reasons on a case-by-case basis. Taiwan had previously offered asylum but ceased doing so after several hijackings of planes by Chinese asylum seekers in the 1990s.	台湾并不为中国公民提供政治庇护，不过会基于政治理由提供长期居留许可，但要依个案分别加以考量。台湾之前曾经提供庇护，但在1990年代，寻求庇护的中国人劫持了几架飞机之后，台湾就放弃了这种做法。
China claims self-governed Taiwan as its territory and has not ruled out the use of force to annex it, adding an extra layer of complexity to cases of Chinese political refugees.	中国称自治的台湾当局是其部分领土，不排除使用武力来吞并它，这给中国政治难民的案件增加了一层复杂性。
According to the Mainland Affairs Council statement, the Taiwan immigration authorities determined that Mr. Zhang's application materials "did not conform to the rules for special cases of long-term residence currently in effect."	根据陆委会的声明，台湾移民当局确定张向忠的申请材料“尚不符现行专案长期居留规定，也不符相关修正草案之精神”。
"After explaining this to Mr. Zhang, he fully understood and agreed to depart with his original tour group upon completion of its travel period, in accordance with the rules of the Cross-Strait Tourism Agreement," it said. In a later email, the Mainland Affairs Council said that the cases of Mr. Zhang and the detained Taiwanese rights activist, Lee Ming-cheh, were "not connected in any way."	声明说，“经向张员说明后，张员充分理解，同意依照两岸旅游协议规定，在旅行期间结束，随原旅行团一同出境。”陆委会后来又在一封电子邮件中说，张向忠和被羁押的台湾维权活动家李明哲的案件“没有任何关系”。
Mr. Zhang told Radio Free Asia that he was inspired to apply for asylum by a statement made last week by Mr. Lee's wife, Lee Ching-yu. Mr. Lee, who has been held in China on national security grounds for the past month, had donated cash and books to relatives of imprisoned Chinese	张向忠告诉自由亚洲电台，李明哲的妻子李净瑜上周发表的声明启发了他庇护申请的念头。李明哲过去一个月以国家安全理由被扣押在中国境内，他之前向被监禁的中国人权律师的亲属捐赠了现金和书籍。

rights lawyers.	
China has not granted Mr. Lee, whose whereabouts have not been disclosed, access to a lawyer or visits by relatives, nor has it stated what crime he may have committed. Ms. Lee had announced she intended to go to China to “rescue” her husband, but Chinese officials canceled Ms. Lee’s permit to enter China, preventing her from boarding a flight to Beijing on April 10.	李明哲目前下落不明，中国没有允许律师或亲戚见他，也没有提到他可能犯了什么罪。李净瑜宣布她打算去中国“救”丈夫，但中国官员注销了李净瑜的台胞证，阻止她4月10日搭乘飞机前往北京。
Ms. Lee’s campaign on her husband’s behalf, which has rankled Chinese officials and drawn criticism from some Taiwanese politicians who said her activities were interfering with behind-the-scenes negotiations, struck a chord with Mr. Zhang.	李净瑜营救丈夫的行动惹怒了中国的官员，也遭到了一些台湾政治人士的批评，说她的活动影响了幕后谈判，但令张向忠深受鼓舞。
“I remember something Lee Ching-yu said,” he told Radio Free Asia. “I must carry on fighting. I will not allow my husband to lose his dignity in return for his freedom and to spend the rest of his life little better than a dog.”	他对自由亚洲电台说：“我念念李净瑜的这句话，‘我必须战斗下去，我不会让我先生为获得自由而失去尊严，像狗一样活未来的一生。’”
“It doesn’t matter how powerful China becomes,” Mr. Zhang added. “They can only take our freedom and our lives, but they can’t break our dignity.”	张向忠说：“中国再强大，也只能剥夺我们的生命与自由，但绝对粉碎不了我们的尊严。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/taiwan-china-asylum-zhang-xiangzhong	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170420/taiwan-china-asylum-zhang-xiangzhong
Furor in China Over Team’s Banner: ‘Keep Homosexuality Far From Campus’	中国高校现反同性恋横幅引发众怒
BEIJING — Huazhong University of Science and Technology in central China was known for its relatively welcoming attitude toward gay and lesbian people. Students waved rainbow flags at graduation, and the	北京——华中科技大学位于中国中部，以对同性恋相对欢迎的态度而闻名。有学生在毕业时挥舞彩虹旗，学校也主办过跟同志作家和艺术家有关的活动。

school hosted events featuring gay authors and artists.	
So many Chinese were alarmed when a message of intolerance emanated recently from the university's main campus in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei Province.	所以，当湖北省省会武汉的这所大学最近出现一个不宽容的声音时，很多中国人都感到担忧。
"Protect traditional Chinese morals," said a banner carried on campus by members of the women's basketball team. "Defend core socialist values. Resist corrosion from decadent Western thoughts. Keep homosexuality far from campus."	该校的女子篮球队队员在校园挂起了一个横幅，上书“维护中华民族传统伦理，捍卫社会主义核心价值观，抵制西方腐朽思想侵蚀，让同性恋远离大学校园”。
A photo of the students with the banner, posted online by the team's coach on Sunday, provoked immediate outrage, with people across China calling on the university to fire the coach and punish the students.	周日，球队教练在网上张贴了学生拉着横幅的照片，立刻引发了愤怒，来自全国各地的人在呼吁开除教练，处罚这些学生。
The incident also prompted a broader conversation about discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender students at Chinese schools.	这一事件也引发了对于女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋和跨性别学生在中国的学校里遭受歧视的广泛讨论。
China, which until 1997 considered homosexuality a crime, has gradually grown more tolerant of gay and lesbian people. Still, the country does not permit same-sex marriage, and discrimination is widespread, even at universities, which are often seen as more tolerant.	在1997年之前，中国一直将同性恋视为犯罪行为，之后才逐渐提高了对同性恋者的宽容度。不过，中国目前不允许同性婚姻，而且歧视普遍存在，即使是在通常被视为气氛宽容的大学也是如此。
"It's shocking to know things like this can happen," said Luo Yinxi, 21, a gay student at the university.	"这件事情的发生让人很震惊，"21岁的大学男同学罗胤熙说。
In social media posts, Chinese students and activists called for the government to put in place greater protections for sexual minorities.	在社交媒体上，中国学生和活动家呼吁政府对性取向少数群体提供更多的保护。
"This incident will be over soon, but the scar of it is never going to be erased," one user wrote on WeChat, a popular messaging app. "Don't	"事件会逐渐平息，但是伤痕无法抹去，不要等悲剧发生了再去弥补。"一位用户在人气消息应用——微信上写道。“别等到出了下一个悲剧再来亡羊补牢

wait until the next tragedy to make up for it.”	了。”
Activists started a hashtag, #NoQueerNoGame, to show solidarity with lesbian athletes at Huazhong University of Science and Technology, an elite school.	活动人士开启了 NoQueerNoGame 标签，声援华中科技大学这所名校的女同性恋运动员。
A group of mothers of gay students at the school took to the streets with a banner of their own. “Don’t let homophobes hurt our children!” it said. They called on the university to investigate the incident.	该校一群同性恋学生的母亲走上街头，她们的旗帜上写着“别让恐同者伤害我们的孩子！”。她们呼吁校方调查这起事件。
The women’s basketball team at Huazhong University of Science and Technology had a history of harassment against lesbian players, according to students. Ling Bing, a coach of the team, posted anti-gay rants on his social media accounts.	根据学生的说法，华中科技大学女子篮球队有骚扰同性恋球员的历史。篮球队教练凌冰也在他的社交媒体账号上发布了反同言论。
Even after the photo of the banner drew widespread criticism, Mr. Ling posted again to say it was a “double standard” that gay students could hold a rainbow flag at graduation but that the banner held by the basketball team members was considered unacceptable.	即使在横幅照片受到广泛批评之后，凌冰仍然发帖表示，同性恋学生毕业时可以举彩虹旗帜，但是篮球队队员拉横幅就被认为不可接受，这是“双重标准”。
“What a pity that the great Chinese Communist Party and the great people of China won’t give you a chance to do that,” he wrote in a public post on QQ, a messaging platform.	他说：“可惜伟大的中国人民和伟大的中国共产党不给你们机会的！”他在消息平台 QQ 上发表了一个公开帖子里说。
University officials declined to comment.	该校官员拒绝置评。
Mr. Luo said he had been heartened to see straight people stand with gay and lesbian students in denouncing the banner. Still, he said, the reaction on campus had been mixed.	罗胤熙说，他很高兴看到直男直女和同性恋的学生一起谴责那条横幅。不过，他说校园里对这件事的反应并不一致。
“Some think views like this are appalling, and some say it’s not worth talking about,” he said.	“有些同学觉得这件事情非常骇人听闻，但是也有人觉得没有太多必要讲这件事。”他说。
But the conversation online was largely critical of the banner and the	但网上大部分人都是在批评横幅和该校对此事的处理。例如有几个人认为横

<p>university's handling of the situation. Several people, for instance, took issue with the banner's suggestion that socialism was at odds with homosexuality.</p>	<p>幅把社会主义与同性恋对立起来有问题。</p>
<p>Li Tingting, a prominent advocate for gender equality, said in an interview that socialist values were about "freedom, justice, democracy."</p>	<p>著名的性别平等倡导者李婷婷在接受采访时表示，社会主义价值观是关于“自由、正义、民主”的。</p>
<p>"The organizer does not have a deep understanding of what socialist values are," she said.</p>	<p>她说：“那个组织者对社会主义价值观并不了解。”</p>
<p>Some experts expressed concern about the suggestion that homosexuality was an import from the West, despite its long history in China.</p>	<p>一些专家表示了担忧：横幅暗示同性恋是西方舶来品，尽管它在中国有悠久历史。</p>
<p>Harriet Evans, a professor at the University of Westminster in London, said the banner might have been influenced partly by the Chinese government's recent efforts to limit "pluralistic values and practices," noting the arrest of five women's rights activists, including Ms. Li, in 2015.</p>	<p>伦敦威斯敏斯特大学(University of Westminster)教授哈里特·埃文斯(Harriet Evans)表示，这一横幅可能受到中国政府最近限制“多元价值观和实践”的影响，他提到了五名女权人士在2015年被逮捕事件，其中包括李婷婷。</p>
<p>She said the banner's call to preserve traditional Chinese morality was a distortion of history. "It has nothing whatsoever to do with resisting moral corruption," she wrote in an email.</p>	<p>她表示，维护中华民族传统道德的说法是在歪曲历史。她在一封电子邮件中写道：“这与抵制道德腐败无关。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170421/china-anti-gay-banner-university</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170421/china-anti-gay-banner-university</p>
<p>China Bans 'Muhammad' and 'Jihad' as Baby Names in Heavily Muslim Region</p>	<p>取名犯禁，维族人今后不能叫“穆罕默德”</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese government, further tightening its grip on Muslims in western China, has prohibited parents from choosing names</p>	<p>北京——中国政府正在进一步加强对西部地区穆斯林的控制，父母为子女取“穆罕默德”、“阿拉法特”和“吉哈德”这样的名字也遭到了禁止。</p>

like "Muhammad," "Arafat" and "Jihad" for their children.	
Officials described the ban, introduced this month, as part of an effort to "curb religious fervor" in the western region of Xinjiang, home to more than 10 million Uighurs, a mostly Muslim minority group.	这个禁令于本月推出，官员称这是西部新疆地区“遏制宗教狂热”的一部分，新疆生活着 1000 多万维吾尔人，那是一个以穆斯林为主的少数民族。
The government considers Xinjiang a hotbed of Islamic extremism, violence and separatist thought. But many Uighurs say the government's strict limits on worship and speech are responsible for tensions in the region.	政府认为新疆是伊斯兰极端主义、暴力和分裂思想的温床。但很多维吾尔人说，政府对宗教和言论的严格限制，才是该地区紧张局势的主要原因。
The list of names, a copy of which was provided to The New York Times by Uighur activists, is titled, "List of Banned Ethnic Minority Names." It bans more than two dozen names, including "Mujahid" and "Medina."	在维吾尔族活动人士向《纽约时报》提供的这份《少数民族禁用名字列表》中，包含有“穆贾希德”和“麦地那”等 20 多个名字。
Security officials in Urumqi and other cities in Xinjiang confirmed the ban. Some said in interviews that if residents did not comply, they risked forfeiting critical benefits for their children, including education and health care.	乌鲁木齐和新疆其他城市的安全官员确认了这道禁令。有人在采访中说，如果居民违抗，子女可能就享受不了一些重要的福利，包括教育和保健。
Rights advocates said the ban showed the lengths to which the government would go to limit the civil liberties of Uighurs in the name of fighting terrorism.	人权倡导者表示，这道禁令显示出政府以打击恐怖主义为名，不遗余力地限制维吾尔人的公民自由。
"China's policies are increasingly hostile," said Dilxat Raxit, a spokesman for the World Uyghur Congress, a group in Munich that advocates self-determination for Xinjiang. "Uighur people have to be cautious if they want to give their children names they are happy with, and at the same time avoid punishment from the government."	"中国的政策敌对性越来越严重，"流亡组织世界维吾尔代表大会(World Uyghur Congress)发言人迪里夏提·热西提(Dilxat Raxit)说。"维吾尔人如果想给孩子们取名字必须小心谨慎，才能既让自己满意，又能避免政府的惩罚。"世界维吾尔代表大会位于慕尼黑，是一个倡导新疆民族自决的流亡组织。
Sophie Richardson, the China director of Human Rights Watch, said that	人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)中国部主任芮莎菲(Sophie

choosing baby names should be a "joyful, private discussion."	Richardson)表示, 给婴儿选择名字应该是一个“快乐的、私下的讨论”。
"This is the latest absurd restriction that the Chinese government has imposed on people in Xinjiang," she wrote in an email.	“这是中国政府对新疆人民最新的荒谬限制,”她在一封电邮中写道。
To combat what officials describe as extremism in Xinjiang, the Chinese government has put in place a series of restrictions in recent years. Earlier this month, for example, security officials imposed bans on long beards and veils in public places.	为了打击官方所谓的新疆的极端主义, 中国政府近年来实施了一系列限制。例如在本月初, 安全部门对长胡子和面纱在公共场所的出现实施了禁令。
This year, officials held large rallies of paramilitary and police forces as a show of force in Xinjiang. The region has struggled with clashes between residents and security officials and occasional acts of domestic terrorism.	今年以来, 官员们在新疆派驻了大批军事和警察部队, 作为武力展示之用。在该地区, 居民和安全官员之间不时爆发冲突, 偶尔也有国内恐怖主义活动。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/china-xinjiang-ban-muslim-names-muhammad-jihad	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/china-xinjiang-ban-muslim-names-muhammad-jihad
In China, Daydreaming Students Are Caught on Camera	中国大量学校公开直播学生课堂引发争议
BEIJING — In the halls of Yuzhou No. 1 High School in central China, students refer to them simply as “the cameras.”	北京——在中国中部禹州市第一高级中学的走廊里, 学生们简单地用“摄像头”来指代它们。
When the first bell sounds before 7 a.m., their fish-eye lenses spring to life, broadcasting live as students sit at their desks and measure geometric angles, pass notes or doze during breaks. Before long, thousands of people — not just parents and teachers — are watching online, offering armchair commentary.	早上7点前第一次铃响时, 它们的鱼镜头开始启动, 直播学生坐在课桌旁测量几何角度、传纸条或在课间休息时打盹。不久后, 便有数以千计的人——不仅仅是家长和老师——足不出户地在网上观看, 并发表评论。
“What is this boy doing? He’s been looking around doing nothing, like a cat on a hot roof,” one user wrote. “This one is playing with his phone!” added another, posting a screenshot.	“这个男生在干什么? 他一直在东张西望, 像热锅上的蚂蚁一样,” 一名用户写道。“这个学生在玩手机!” 另一名用户发了一张截图说。
As internet speeds have improved, live-streaming has become a	随着网速提升, 直播已经成了中国的一个文化现象, 改变着在线娱乐和约会、

<p>cultural phenomenon in China, transforming online entertainment and everyday rituals like dating and dining. Now the nation's obsession with live video is invading its schools, and not everyone is happy about it.</p>	<p>吃饭等日常活动。现在，对直播的迷恋正在涌入学校，但对此，并不是所有人都感到高兴。</p>
<p>Thousands of schools — public and private, from kindergarten to college — are installing webcams in classrooms and streaming live on websites that are open to the public, betting that round-the-clock supervision, even from strangers, will help motivate students.</p>	<p>从公立到私立，从幼儿园到大学，成千上万所学校正在教室里安装网络摄像头，在面向公众开放的网站上做直播，它们认为这种昼夜不停的监督——即便是来自陌生人，有助于调动学生的积极性。</p>
<p>School officials see the cameras as a way to improve student confidence and crowdsource the task of catching misbehaving pupils. Parents use the feeds to monitor their children's academic progress and spy on their friendships and romances. But many students see live-streaming as an intrusion, prompting a broader debate in China about privacy, educational ethics and the perils of helicopter parenting.</p>	<p>学校领导认为这些摄像头是增强学生自信心，并把发现行为不规范的学生这项任务众包出去的一种方式。家长利用视频监督孩子的学习进步，并监视他们的交友和恋爱情况。但很多学生认为直播干涉了自己的生活。这在中国引发了一场有关隐私、教育伦理和直升机式家长教育的危害的广泛讨论。</p>
<p>"I hate it," said Ding Yue, a 17-year-old senior at Yuzhou No. 1 High, in Xuchang, a city in Henan Province. "I feel like we are zoo animals."</p>	<p>"我恨它，"河南省许昌市禹州一高17岁的丁悦说。"我觉得我们像动物园里的动物。"</p>
<p>Some experts warn that live-streaming in schools will make Chinese youth, already accustomed to the nation's extensive internet censorship and use of outdoor security cameras, even more sensitive to surveillance.</p>	<p>一些专家警告称，中国年轻人已经习惯了该国广泛的网络审查和户外安全摄像头的使用，学校里的直播会让他们对监视更加敏感。</p>
<p>"If classrooms are under surveillance at all times, instruction will definitely be influenced by outside factors and the opinions of whoever is watching," said Xiong Bingqi, vice president of the 21st Century Education Research Institute, an influential Chinese think tank, who called the practice a violation of students' rights and a threat to academic freedom.</p>	<p>"如果总被监视，教室的教学一定会被外部的因素和看直播的人的观点所左右，"中国颇有影响力的智库21世纪教育研究院的副院长熊丙奇说。他表示这种做法侵犯了学生的权利，威胁到了学习自由。</p>

<p>After a critical article on the subject recently in The Beijing News, a prominent newspaper, several schools announced they were ending the broadcasts. But thousands of others chose to remain online and continue to draw a daily audience of cyber class monitors eager to report daydreaming students and lax teachers.</p>	<p>在知名报纸《新京报》最近刊登了一篇对此事的批评报道后，有几所学校宣布将结束直播。但其他数千所学校仍选择留在网上，每天继续吸引渴望举报走神的学生和不严格的老师的网络课堂监督员。</p>
<p>There are dozens of live-streaming platforms in China, and classroom feeds can be found on many of them. Anyone with an internet connection can visit and choose from thousands of live school feeds. The most popular site may be Shuidi, owned by the internet security giant Qihoo 360 Technology Company, which sells webcams and software, among other products.</p>	<p>中国有数十个直播平台，其中许多都能找到教室里的直播画面。任何人，只要有网络连接，就可以访问观看数以千计的学校直播视频。最受欢迎的，可能是销售网络摄像头和软件等产品的网络安全巨头奇虎 360 科技有限公司旗下的水滴直播。</p>
<p>"When you tell them, 'It's possible your parents might be behind your back watching,' it's like a sword hanging over their heads," said Zhao Weifeng, the director of a private school in the eastern province of Jiangsu that installed cameras in its classrooms last year. "Having surveillance makes children behave better."</p>	<p>"当你跟他们说'你父母可能在后面看得到'。就像他们脖子后面悬了一根剑嘛。" 东部省份江苏一所私立学校的校长赵卫峰说。该校于去年在教室里安装了摄像头。"有监控孩子表现更好"。</p>
<p>The Deep Blue Children Robot Center, a network of technology enrichment programs based in Beijing, said it had made live-streaming a central part of its teaching model.</p>	<p>深蓝少儿机器人中心位于北京，有多个科技含量很高的项目。它表示已将直播作为其教学模式的核心。</p>
<p>"A noble person shouldn't have anything to hide," said Jiang Jifa, a computer scientist and co-founder of the network. "Everyone needs to be able to pose onstage, to run for office, to receive attention from the country and the world."</p>	<p>"君子无不可告人之事。"该中心联合创始人、计算机科学家姜吉发说。"每个人都要走上舞台，参加竞选，接受全国甚至世界的关注。"</p>
<p>In China's cutthroat education system, live-streaming has also found evangelists among G.P.A.-obsessed parents looking for new ways to</p>	<p>网络直播也在中国残酷的教育体系中找到了支持者——那些痴迷成绩、寻找督促孩子的新方式的家长以及渴望提高学习成绩的学校。"网络直播摄像头</p>

<p>push their children and schools eager to improve academic performance. "It helps students spend their time more efficiently and get into their dream universities," a parent of a senior at Yuzhou No. 1 High wrote recently in an online forum.</p>	<p>帮助学生有效利用时间，可以帮助他们考上理想的大学，“禹州一高一名高三学生的家长前不久在一个在线论坛上写道。</p>
<p>Webcams have proved especially popular at rural boarding schools, where teachers say live-streaming can be a vital link between children and parents, often migrants working in cities hundreds of miles away.</p>	<p>网络摄像头已被证明在农村寄宿学校特别受欢迎，那里的老师表示，直播是孩子和家长之间的重要纽带，那些家长通常是在数百上千公里外的城市务工的农民工。</p>
<p>China is not the first to use internet-enabled cameras inside classrooms. Private schools and charter schools in the United States have in recent years experimented with closed-circuit, private broadcasts to deter crime and misbehavior. Britain is testing body cameras for teachers, in part to gather evidence for student disciplinary hearings.</p>	<p>中国不是第一个在教室里安装互联网摄像头的国家。近些年，美国的私立学校和特许公立学校在试验通过使用闭路私人播放遏制犯罪行为和不当行为。英国正在试验为教师配备身体摄像头，其中一个目的是为学生纪律听证会收集证据。</p>
<p>But critics say Chinese schools have adopted live-streaming technology on an unheard-of scale and with few of the privacy protections in place elsewhere.</p>	<p>但批评者认为，中国的学校以前所未有的规模采用直播技术，却未能像其他地方那样提供隐私保护。</p>
<p>Deng Xu, whose daughter attends an elite preschool in Beijing, said she understood the desire to keep an eye on children and their teachers at school, especially when they are very young. But she said at some point parents had to let go.</p>	<p>邓旭的女儿在北京的一所精英幼儿园上学。她表示，她理解家长们希望密切关注学校的孩子和老师的愿望，尤其是在孩子很小的时候。但她表示，在某个时候，父母必须放手。</p>
<p>"It's just sad to be watched all the time," she said. "Parents need to learn to be hands-off."</p>	<p>“一直被看着就太惨了，”她说，“家长要学着放开”。</p>
<p>Han Xiao, a lawyer in Beijing who has spoken out against live-streaming in classrooms, said that many schools were operating the cameras without the consent of parents and students and that public broadcasts</p>	<p>公开反对教室直播的北京律师韩晓表示，许多学校未经家长和学生同意就运行摄像头，而且公共播放给学生的安全构成了威胁。</p>

posed a threat to student safety.	
<p>"Classrooms are enclosed spaces, so the activities of students like reading and eating snacks should be regarded as private," he said.</p> <p>"Living under surveillance and fear will hurt students' potential to grow."</p>	<p>"教室是密闭的空间,学生的一些活动诸如阅读和吃零食应该是私人的事情,"他说。"生活在监控和恐惧的环境下不利于学生的成长"</p>
<p>Qihoo 360's cameras are advertised as tools for deterring thieves and monitoring young children at home. But the company said it had not targeted schools for sales. It added that it had not received complaints about privacy and that individuals initiating live-streams must agree to respect the privacy of others.</p>	<p>奇虎 360 摄像头是被作为威慑窃贼和家庭观察幼儿的工具而进行宣传的。该公司表示,它没有针对学校进行销售。它还表示,它没有收到有关隐私权的投诉,并认为进行直播的个人必须尊重他人的隐私。</p>
<p>"Many schools and teachers willingly bought and installed our devices and choose to share the footage voluntarily," the company said in a statement.</p>	<p>该公司在一份声明中表示:"许多学校和老师愿意购买和安装我们的设备,并选择自愿分享视频。"</p>
<p>Live-streaming in general is on the cutting edge of entertainment in China, making stars of ordinary people as they use their phones to broadcast meals, candid monologues on the meaning of life and tutorials on subjects like applying makeup and rebuilding cars.</p>	<p>总体来讲,直播正处于中国娱乐的前沿,很多普通人因此成了红人,他们用手机直播做饭,对生活意义的坦率独白,以及化妆和改装汽车等指导性活动。</p>
<p>The industry more than doubled in size in 2016 and is expected to generate \$5 billion in revenue this year, largely through the sale of virtual gifts, according to Credit Suisse. But it has proved difficult for the Chinese government to regulate.</p>	<p>据瑞士信贷(Credit Suisse)称,2016年,该行业的规模翻了一倍多,预计今年的总收入将高达50亿美元,主要是通过销售虚拟礼品。而且事实证明,中国政府很难对它进行监管。</p>
<p>The authorities issued guidelines last fall that banned pornography and original news reporting on live-streaming channels. The rules recognized a general right to privacy, but did not address the use of live-streaming in schools.</p>	<p>去年秋季,中国当局发布指示,禁止通过直播渠道传播色情内容和原创新闻。这些规定承认普遍的隐私权,但没有提到学校直播的问题。</p>
<p>At Yuzhou No. 1 High, which began live-streaming classes late last year,</p>	<p>禹州第一高级中学从去年年底开始直播课堂。学生们现在开玩笑说,他们的</p>

students now joke that their school should instead be called "Yuzhou No. 1 Prison."	学校应该被称为“禹州第一监狱”。
Reached by telephone, several said they were uncomfortable that anyone with an internet connection could tune into their classroom discussions. To avoid the camera's stare, they sometimes congregate in a blind spot near the front of the classroom, they said.	有几名学生在接受电话采访时表示,任何一个能上网的人都可以收听他们的课堂讨论,这让他们感到不舒服。他们说,为了躲避摄像头的注视,他们有时聚集在教室前面的一个盲区里。
"Who knows if there are any psychopaths watching?" asked Li Li, a junior.	"谁知道有没有精神变态的人在看?"高二学生李黎问道。
The school did not respond to a request for comment.	学校没有回应置评请求。
Ding Yue, the senior, said live-streaming had also contributed to bullying at the school, recalling how a student was teased after classmates read that an online commenter had made fun of his looks.	高三学生丁悦表示,直播还会导致学校欺凌,他想起有一位学生曾遭到嘲笑,因为同学们在在线评论中看到有人取笑他的长相。
"Most students want to speak and fend for themselves, but we don't have the power," he said, when asked if students had complained to the school. "It's the business of grown-ups. We aren't allowed to talk about it."	当被问及学生是否曾向学校投诉时,他说:"大部分学生想站出来维护自己,但我们没有力量。这是大人的事。不允许我们谈论。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/in-china-daydreaming-students-are-caught-on-camera	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/in-china-daydreaming-students-are-caught-on-camera
China Sentences Phan Phan-Gillis, U.S. Businesswoman, in Spying Case	华裔美国人被中国法院判处间谍罪
BEIJING — An American businesswoman from Houston was sentenced to three and half years in prison in China on spying charges on Tuesday, over two years after Chinese security officers spirited her away and 20 or more years after the alleged espionage was said to have taken place, her lawyer said.	北京——律师称,在被中国安全人员秘密带走两年多之后,一名来自休斯顿的美国女商人在中国以间谍罪判处有期徒刑三年半。她被控的间谍活动据称发生在20年前,甚至更为久远。
But the businesswoman, Phan Phan-Gillis, often called Sandy, may	但这位名为潘婉芬(Phan Phan-Gillis),通常被叫作桑迪(Sandy)的女商人的

<p>soon be deported to the United States, allowing her to reunite with her husband, Jeff Gillis, who has adamantly rejected the accusations and fought for her freedom, said her lawyer, Shang Baojun.</p>	<p>律师尚宝军称，她也许很快会被遣返回美国，与丈夫杰夫·吉利斯(Jeff Gillis)团聚。后者坚决反对相关指控，并一直在为妻子的自由而斗争。</p>
<p>After a secret trial in the morning in Nanning, the capital of the Guangxi region in southern China, a judge declared Ms. Phan-Gillis guilty, sentenced her and ordered her expelled from China — but left unclear whether she had to serve out her prison sentence before being deported, Mr. Shang said by telephone.</p>	<p>审判在中国南方广西壮族自治区的首府南宁举行。上午的秘密审理结束后，一名法官宣布潘婉芬有罪、对她判了刑并下令将她驱逐出境。但尚宝军在电话里表示，尚不清楚她是否要在被遣返前服满刑期。</p>
<p>“A court can order expulsion from the country for foreign nationals either after serving a sentence or concurrent with a sentence starting, but the judge wasn’t clear on which applied here, so I also have to wait to read the verdict,” Mr. Shang said. “Of course, I hope that they’ll deport her as soon as possible, but we have to wait until we see the written verdict to be sure.”</p>	<p>“法庭可以在刑满后或刑期开始时下令把外国人驱逐出境，但法官没有明确说本案是哪种情况，所以我也要等到看判决书，”尚宝军说。“当然，我希望他们尽快遣返她，但要等看到判决书，才能确定。”</p>
<p>It could be days before he receives the written judgment, he said.</p>	<p>他说，可能要过几天才能收到判决书。</p>
<p>The uncertainty about the sentence has added an agonizing twist to a case that turned Ms. Phan-Gillis’s husband into an amateur detective and lobbyist, seeking to clear his wife of the accusation that she had worked as a spy for the American authorities. Mr. Gillis said by email that he did not want to comment on the trial.</p>	<p>有关判决的不确定性，为这起案件增添了一个令人焦虑的变数。因为该案，潘婉芬的丈夫成了一名业余侦探和说客，试图洗清妻子曾是一名为美国当局工作的间谍的指控。吉利斯通过电子邮件表示，他不想就此次审判发表意见。</p>
<p>The United States Consulate in Guangzhou, in southern China, has handled Ms. Phan-Gillis’s consular needs while she has been held in Nanning, 315 miles to the west. The consulate confirmed that she had stood trial but gave no details.</p>	<p>位于华南的美国驻广州总领事馆负责处理潘婉芬的领事需求，她被关押在广州以西 315 英里的南宁。该领事馆证实了潘婉芬受审一事，但没有给出细节。</p>
<p>“We continue to follow Ms. Phan-Gillis’s case closely,” the consulate’s</p>	<p>“我们会继续密切关注潘婉芬一案，”该领馆新闻文化处通过电子邮件表示。</p>

<p>press office said by email. "We have regularly raised Ms. Phan-Gillis's case with Chinese officials, including at the most senior levels."</p>	<p>"我们经常向中国官员提起潘婉芬一案，包括最高层的官员。"</p>
<p>China's president, Xi Jinping, has redoubled the government's longstanding warnings that it faces dire threats from foreign spies and subversion, and state security officers have appeared increasingly active. Other foreigners have also been tried on spying charges, including a Canadian man released last year soon after his trial ended with a guilty verdict. But ethnic Chinese people appear especially vulnerable, because officials have fewer scruples about detaining them.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平进一步加强了政府一贯的警告，认为政府面临着外国间谍和颠覆活动的严峻威胁。国家安全人员似乎越来越活跃。其他外国人也曾因间谍指控受审，包括一名加拿大男子。去年被判有罪后，这名男子很快获释。但华人似乎特别容易受影响，因为官员对关押他们的顾虑要少一些。</p>
<p>Calls to the Nanning Intermediate People's Court, where Ms. Phan-Gillis was tried, went unanswered, and there was no word of the trial in Chinese news media. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not respond to faxed questions about the case.</p>	<p>打给审判潘婉芬的南宁市中级人民法院的电话无人接听，中国的新闻媒体上也没有出现有关该审判的消息。中国外交部未回复记者通过传真发送的提问。</p>
<p>Ms. Phan-Gillis, 57, was seized near a border crossing by Chinese security officers in March 2015, when she was accompanying a delegation of officials and businesspeople from Houston, including the mayor pro tem at the time, Ed Gonzalez.</p>	<p>57岁的潘婉芬是2015年3月在一处过境通道附近被抓的。当时，她正陪着一个来自休斯顿的代表团。该代表团由官员和商人组成，包括休斯顿当时的临时市长埃德·冈萨雷斯(Ed Gonzalez)。</p>
<p>Ms. Phan-Gillis was born in Vietnam into an ethnic Chinese family, and she fled in her teens by boat, eventually settling in the United States. She worked as a consultant for Houston businesses interested in Chinese customers and investment, as well as for Chinese businesses interested in Texas, and she traveled often to southern China.</p>	<p>潘婉芬出生在越南的一个华人家庭。十几岁时，她乘船离开，最终定居美国。她的工作是为对中国的消费者和投资感兴趣的休斯顿企业，以及对得克萨斯州感兴趣的中国企业提供咨询。她经常去中国南方。</p>
<p>At first, Mr. Gillis said, he kept quiet about Ms. Phan-Gillis's detention and hoped that Chinese investigators would release her after realizing the charges were groundless.</p>	<p>吉利斯说，起初，他对潘婉芬被关押一事保持沉默，希望中国调查人员会在意识到相关指控没有根据后放人。</p>

<p>But as the months wore on, Mr. Gillis concluded that the Chinese authorities would not back down, and he turned to public appeals to seek her freedom.</p>	<p>但随着几个月过去，吉利斯断定中国当局不会放弃，于是转而公开求助，为妻子争取自由。</p>
<p>He was told that she had been formally arrested in September 2015, days before Mr. Xi arrived in the United States for a visit.</p>	<p>他被告知，妻子已于2015年9月遭正式逮捕。几天后，习近平抵达美国，开始访美。</p>
<p>"I really don't want to be disruptive. I don't want to ruin anybody's party," Mr. Gillis said at the time. "I just want to get my wife back."</p>	<p>"我真的不想捣乱。我不想让任何人的聚会不快，"他当时说。"我只想让我的妻子回来。"</p>
<p>Ms. Phan-Gillis was indicted last July, setting in motion preparations for the trial. Mr. Gillis said then that the claims in the indictment crumbled under closer scrutiny. The prosecutors claimed that Ms. Phan-Gillis had spied in China for a time in 1996 when she was not even in the country, he said.</p>	<p>潘婉芬于去年7月遭到起诉，审判的准备工作由此展开。吉利斯当时表示，在对起诉书进行了更仔细的研究后，里面的说法根本不成立。他说，检方称潘婉芬在1996年的一段时间里在中国从事间谍活动，但那时候，她甚至都不在中国。</p>
<p>In the indictment, the prosecutors also claimed that Ms. Phan-Gillis had tried to recruit Chinese people living in the United States to work for a "foreign spy organization." Mr. Gillis said that claim was also false. "The charges are beyond ridiculous," he said.</p>	<p>在起诉书中，检方还指控潘婉芬试图招募在美国生活的中国人，为一个"外国间谍组织"工作。吉利斯说这项指控也是假的。"相关指控简直荒唐可笑，"他说。</p>
<p>The lawyer, Mr. Shang, said he could not discuss what specific accusations prosecutors made at the trial, because lawyers are forbidden to publicly disclose national security cases without approval. But their broad accusation was that Ms. Phan-Gillis "engaged in activities harmful to Chinese national security" in both China and the United States between 1995 and 1998, he said.</p>	<p>尚宝军说他不能讨论检方在法庭上提出的具体指控，因为律师不得在未经允许的情况下公开透露涉及国家安全的案件情况。但大体的指控就是潘婉芬在1995到1998年期间，在中美两国"从事危害中国国家安全的活动"。</p>
<p>At the trial, Ms. Phan-Gillis pleaded guilty to the spying charge, he said.</p>	<p>他说，在庭审现场，潘婉芬对间谍罪的指控表示认罪。</p>
<p>"After the verdict was read out, the chief judge didn't ask her whether she'd appeal," Mr. Shang said. "But when I met her yesterday and</p>	<p>"判决宣读完毕后，主审法官没有问她是否认罪，"尚宝军说。"但我昨天和之前见她并问她时，她说她不会上诉，只要能尽快离开中国。"</p>

previously and asked her, she said she wouldn't appeal, as long as she could leave China as soon as possible."	
Ms. Phan-Gillis previously said that she was innocent, but she may have changed her position in the hope of early release and a return home. A United Nations human rights panel last year demanded her release after finding that she had suffered arbitrary detention and deprivation of access to lawyers.	潘婉芬之前说自己是无辜的，但她可能改变了自己的立场，希望早日获释回家。去年，在发现潘婉芬被任意扣留并被剥夺了见律师的权利后，联合国的一个人权委员会要求中国当局释放她。
"They put words in my mouth," Ms. Phan-Gillis told a visiting American consular officer, according to an earlier account given by Mr. Gillis.	根据吉利斯早前的描述，潘婉芬曾对探视她的美国领事官员称，“他们从我嘴里套话。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/sandy-phan-gillis-china-houston-espionage	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170426/sandy-phan-gillis-china-houston-espionage
The Tech Challenge of Reporting Under China's Watchful Eye	驻华记者的“黑科技”，听时报北京分社长谈经验
How do New York Times journalists use technology in their jobs and in their personal lives? Jane Perlez, The Times's bureau chief in Beijing, discussed the tech she is using.	《纽约时报》的记者如何在工作和个人生活中使用科技产品？北京分社社长裴若思(Jane Perlez)介绍了她在使用的一些科技产品。
As Beijing bureau chief, what is it like to try to get information online given China's Great Firewall, the system of filters and controls that can limit what people see on the internet there?	中国设有防火长城，这是一套过滤和控制系统，可以限制人们在互联网上看到的内容，那么作为北京分社社长，试图在网上获取信息是怎样的感受呢？
We live and die by the strength of virtual private networks, or VPNs. The Chinese government is always trying to disrupt VPNs.	我们的死活就靠虚拟专用网络 VPN 了。中国政府一直在试图破坏 VPN。
Some work relatively well for a few months, then all of a sudden they slow down, a sign that the government has successfully interfered with them. As journalists, we feel frustrated by the instability of the internet, the overall slowness.	有些 VPN 最开始几个月还比较好用，但突然之间，它们的速度就变慢了，这表明它们遭到了中国政府的干扰。互联网不稳定，总体上速度较慢，这让我们记者感到很沮丧。
But we are not the only ones affected. Businesses operating in China	但我们也不是唯一受影响的人。在中国做生意的企业也有同样的问题。研究

have the same problems. So do researchers, scholars and scientists, all people who need to get information from websites – including Twitter, Facebook and Google – that the government blocks.	人员、学者和科学家也不例外，所有人都需要从政府封锁的网站（包括 Twitter、Facebook 和谷歌）获取信息。
What story was your greatest challenge working with these restrictions?	在这些限制下，哪篇报道是你最大的挑战？
All stories are a challenge. Everything. That's the point – the Great Firewall blocks so much.	每篇报道做起来都是挑战。所有一切。这就是重点——防火长城阻挡了非常多的东西。
The internet always slows to a crawl during Communist Party congresses, when the government believes it must keep everything controlled and calm. We are expecting the internet to be particularly slow this fall when the party holds a major meeting to re-elect President Xi Jinping as leader.	互联网总是在人大会议期间变成龟速，政府认为在会议期间必须保持一切东西受到控制，一切风平浪静。今年秋季网速应该特别慢，因为届时中共将举行重大会议，再次选举习近平为总书记。
What tools do you use to overcome the Great Firewall? What could be better about the tools, if anything?	你用什么工具来克服防火墙？这些工具可以变得更好吗，如果有区别的话？
I would like to see faster, more efficient VPNs that are not so vulnerable to Chinese hackers, who are world champions.	我想有更快更高效的 VPN，不要那么容易被水平一流的中国黑客攻陷。
Is government surveillance a concern for you? If so, how do you keep your work and communications private?	你担心政府的监视吗？如果是这样，你如何保证工作和通信中的隐私？
Surveillance in China is all-encompassing. There is no foolproof way to elude it. We are just reporters and we don't have anything to hide. There are CCTV cameras everywhere. We do take steps to protect our sources.	中国的监视是很全面的。没有绝对可靠的方式来避开它。我们只是记者，没有任何要遮遮掩掩的东西。每个地方都有监控摄像头。我们确实采取了措施来保护消息源。
The Chinese were way ahead of Americans in adopting messaging apps like WhatsApp and WeChat. What messaging app do you use the most?	在采用 WhatsApp 和微信之类的消息应用方面，中国人领先于美国人。你最常使用的消息应用是什么？
I use both WeChat and WhatsApp, though not a lot. By not using WeChat too much, I deny the prying eyes of the government the	我使用微信和 WhatsApp，尽管不是很多。微信用得少，政府就无法马上知道我在跟谁说话。但我不会试图隐藏任何东西。因为那是不可能的。上个月，

<p>pleasure of knowing instantly whom I am talking to. But I do not try to hide anything. That's impossible. Last month, I was in the provinces and when I started to talk to someone on WhatsApp, I was immediately disconnected.</p>	<p>我到了中国的一些省份，当我用 WhatsApp 和别人交谈时，接连立刻就断开了。</p>
<p>Beyond your job, what tech product are you currently obsessed with using in your daily life and why?</p>	<p>除了工作之外，你在日常生活中常用的技术产品是什么，为什么？</p>
<p>Air Matters is a vital app for checking pollution levels. I can tell in the morning from my apartment in a high-rise building what the air is like. My measure is whether I can see the beautiful Beijing hills in the distance. On clear days, they stand out as a jagged ridge of blue. On bad days, you can't see them.</p>	<p>“在意空气”(Air Matters)是一个检查污染状况的重要应用。早晨，我可以在高层公寓判断空气状况。我的方法是，能否看到远处美丽的山丘。在晴朗的日子里，它们很清楚，看起来像蓝色的锯齿状山脊。在污染严重的日子里，你是看不到它们的。</p>
<p>Today the A.Q.I. (air quality index) in Beijing is 188, or moderately polluted. On Air Matters you can see the A.Q.I. in other Chinese cities – most are over 100 today.</p>	<p>今天北京的空气质量指数是 188，属于中度污染。“在意空气”上可以看到其他中国城市的空气质量指数，今天大多数城市都超过了 100。</p>
<p>And you can see the worst polluted place in the world. Today it is a city in the west of China, Aksu, with a level of 900 because of a sandstorm. I am glad I am not there.</p>	<p>你可以看到世界上污染最严重的地方在哪里。今天是中国西部的阿克苏，由于沙尘暴，指数达到了 900。很高兴我不在那里。</p>
<p>What Chinese online service or app do you use that Americans may not know about and why do you like it?</p>	<p>你在中国会用到什么美国人可能不大知道的网络服务或应用，以及你为什么喜欢它们？</p>
<p>I like Didi, the ride-hailing service. It's better than Uber. You can get an ordinary Beijing taxicab with a pleasantly cranky driver, grungy interior and an ultracheap fare. Or you can go high end, and get a Didi driver who comes in a spiffy car with a clean interior and bottled water.</p>	<p>我喜欢滴滴，它是个打车服务，比 Uber 好用。你可以叫到普通的北京出租车，司机有着讨人喜欢的坏脾气，车里有点脏，车费超便宜。你也可以要求高端的服务，来的是滴滴司机，开着好车，车内干净，还备有矿泉水。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/china-internet-controls-reporting</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/china-internet-controls-reporting</p>

China Embraces Art for the People, by the People	“人民的艺术”在中国
BEIJING — Above rows of assembly line workers, a mix of provocative slogans and abstract paintings adorns the corrugated metal walls of the Bernard Controls factory in southern Beijing.	北京——在伯纳德控制设备（北京）有限公司位于北京城南的工厂里，一排排流水线工人的上方，激励人的口号和抽象派画作一起装饰着波纹状的金属墙壁。
In this unlikely setting, local artists and employees of the factory have spent the last six years producing artworks and performance pieces as part of a project managed by an Italian artist, Alessandro Rolandi. Called Social Sensibility, it is dedicated to injecting spontaneity and random exploration into the workplace.	在这种意想不到的环境下，本地的艺术家和工人过去六年里一直在创作艺术品和表演艺术作品。这是意大利艺术家李山(Alessandro Rolandi)管理的一个项目的一部分。这个项目叫“社会敏感性”(Social Sensibility)，致力于为工作场所注入自发性和随意的探索。
“I have no artistic aspirations. I just like fresh things and to gain more knowledge,” Wu Shuqing, 37, a worker on the assembly line, said about her participation. Despite having no previous film experience, she shot a 24-hour, black-and-white film called “Sensual Love of the Fingertips,” depicting her hands performing dexterous, repetitive tasks.	“我没有艺术追求，就是喜欢新鲜事物，想掌握更多知识，”37岁的流水线工人武淑清谈到参与该项目时说。尽管之前没有演电影的经验，但她拍摄了一部名为《指尖的性爱》的黑白电影，片长24小时。画面上，武淑清的手灵巧地做着重复性的工作。
Social Sensibility is just one example of a growing wave in China of so-called social practice art — work that is community-oriented, involves a high degree of participation by nonartists and has a strong focus on social issues.	“社会敏感性”只是中国日渐兴起的一股所谓的社会实践艺术浪潮中的一个例子。社会实践艺术是指以社区为导向的作品，涉及非艺术家的高度参与，强烈关注社会问题。
The artists behind these projects, frustrated by or even indifferent to the formal art world, often operate independently of galleries and museums, produce intangible or site-specific works that are not easily displayed, and embark on long-term undertakings that sometimes challenge what can be considered art.	这些项目背后的艺术家对正统的艺术界感到不满甚至不屑。他们的行动常常独立于美术馆和博物馆之外，创作难以确定的或场域特定、不容易陈列的作品，并开展长期任务，这些任务有时候会挑战艺术的定义。
Elements of social practice art are not new; artists have been producing highly participatory art since the Surrealists nearly a century ago, and	社会实践艺术的元素并不算新鲜。从近一个世纪前的超现实主义开始，艺术家们就一直在创作参与性很强的艺术作品。这类作品依然经常引起轰动（想

<p>such work still tends to cause a splash (think Marina Abramovic's much-talked-about "The Artist Is Present"). But in more recent years, social practice art has slowly been gaining institutional recognition in North America and Europe, where museums and art foundations have begun encouraging more community-oriented art.</p>	<p>想玛丽娜·阿布拉莫维奇[Marina Abramovic]常被提起的“艺术家在此”[The Artist Is Present])。但近年来, 在北美和欧洲, 博物馆和艺术基金会开始鼓励创作更多以社区为导向的艺术作品, 社会实践艺术慢慢得到了体制的认可。</p>
<p>In 2005, the California College of the Arts in San Francisco started offering the first fine arts program with a concentration on social practice art, and the Guggenheim recently began a new social practice initiative. Amid much uproar, the prestigious Turner Prize was awarded in 2015 to Assemble, a British collective of architects who transform neglected public spaces through community engagement.</p>	<p>2005年, 位于旧金山的加州艺术学院(California College of the Arts)开设首门以社会实践艺术为重点的美术课程。古根海姆博物馆(Guggenheim)最近也启动了一个新的社会实践项目。2015年, 在巨大的争议声中, 颇有声望的特纳奖(Turner Prize)颁给了“Assemble”。这是英国的一群建筑设计师, 他们通过社区参与与改变未得到妥善看护的公共空间。</p>
<p>In China, critics and artists alike say that such art taps into both past and contemporary developments.</p>	<p>在中国, 评论人士和艺术家都认为这种艺术利用了过去和当代的发展。</p>
<p>"The sense of equality that was installed in our consciousness by socialist revolution had a huge impact on these artists. Social practice art has a socialist legacy," said Zheng Bo, an assistant professor at the City University of Hong Kong whose online gallery, A Wall, documents social practice art in the greater China region. "But beginning in the 1990s, Chinese contemporary art went through an export-oriented era, addressed to a foreign audience. Now we're going through a rebuilding of a local art language."</p>	<p>"社会主义革命在我们的意识中注入的平等观念, 对这些艺术家产生了巨大的影响。社会实践艺术受了社会主义的影响," 香港城市大学助理教授郑波说。他创立的在线美术馆“A Wall”记录了大中华地区的社会实践艺术。“但从90年代开始, 中国当代艺术经历了一个以出口为导向的时期, 都是针对外国观众的。现在, 我们正在经历本土艺术语言的重建。”</p>
<p>That language has largely been devoted to describing China's rapid transition from an agricultural country to an increasingly urban one. In the early 1980s, about 80 percent of people still lived in rural areas. Today, 56 percent of Chinese live in cities, while an additional 277</p>	<p>这种语言主要被用于描述中国从一个农业国家到一个城市化程度越来越高的国家的迅速转变。80年代初, 中国大约80%的人生活在农村地区。如今, 56%的中国人生活在城市里。另外, 每年还有2.77亿农村人口进城务工。全国性城镇化目标是到2020年, 再让1亿人搬到城市里。</p>

<p>million rural residents travel to cities for work each year. National urbanization goals aim to move 100 million more people into cities by 2020.</p>	
<p>This monumental shift of citizens and resources has raised the overall standard of living but brought with it corresponding losses, scattering families and disrupting old ways of life.</p>	<p>民众和资源的这种巨大转变提升了总的生活水平，但同时也造成了相应的损失，导致家族成员分散在各地，扰乱了旧有的生活方式。</p>
<p>Themes of industrialization and urbanization, often symbolized by migrant workers, are not new to Chinese contemporary art. In 2001, the husband-and-wife team of Song Dong and Yin Xiuzhen created "Dancing With Migrants," hiring migrant workers to perform choreographed movements within gallery spaces. Another internationally recognized artist, Zhang Dali, made resin casts of migrant workers' bodies that were hung upside down from rafters in his 2003 series "Chinese Offspring."</p>	<p>对中国当代艺术来说，工业化和城镇化的主题——通常以农民工为象征——并不新鲜。2001年，宋冬和尹秀珍夫妇创作了《和民工跳舞》，雇佣农民工在美术馆里表演设计好的动作。另一位受到国际认可的艺术家庄大力在他2003年的系列作品《种族》中，把用树脂做的民工身体倒模倒挂在椽子上。</p>
<p>"The subjects weren't so much participants as they were treated like props to be used in the art pieces," says Madeline Eschenburg, a doctoral candidate at the University of Pittsburgh who studies contemporary Chinese art.</p>	<p>"这些表现对象不算参与者，因为他们像是被当成了艺术作品中的道具，"匹兹堡大学(University of Pittsburgh)研究中国当代艺术的博士研究生艾美林(Madeline Eschenburg)说。</p>
<p>By contrast, today's social practice artists engage with their subjects as collaborators, placing a premium on building a sense of community by attempting to counter the monotony of urban rhythms and ease the strains that contemporary life has put on interpersonal relationships.</p>	<p>相比之下，今天的社会实践艺术家把表现对象当做合作者，重视建立一种社区感，试图对抗城市节奏的单调乏味，并缓解当代生活给人际关系带来的压力。</p>
<p>"As society goes through demolition and urbanization, the biggest changes happen on the level of human relationships," said the Shanghai-based artist Chen Yun. "Trust, care and mutual exchange:</p>	<p>"随着社会经历拆迁和城市化进程，最大的变化发生在人际关系层面，"上海艺术家陈韵说。"信任、关怀和相互交流：这些都是你看待人际关系的方式方法造成的。"</p>

<p>These are all created by how you see human relationships.”</p>	
<p>For the last three years, Ms. Chen has been assembling a visual and textual record of Dinghaiqiao, a historic industrial district in Shanghai now on the verge of being demolished, a task that links her work to sociological research and investigative journalism. The interviews she has conducted inspired her to begin a “mutual aid” society staffed by volunteers who provide art lessons, cooking classes and discussion groups for community residents.</p>	<p>过去3年来，陈韵一直在为定海桥编撰一份视觉和文字记录。定海桥是上海的历史性工业区，目前正在拆除中，这项工作将她的社会学研究和调查新闻工作连接到一起。采访的过程启发她开办了一个由志愿者参与的“互助”组织，为社区居民提供艺术课、烹饪课和讨论组。</p>
<p>Yet she stresses that her project does not do the same sort of work as nongovernmental organizations. “We are not here to provide a community with services but rather to encourage collaboration, interaction and the accumulation of knowledge,” she said.</p>	<p>但她强调，她的项目与非政府组织做的工作并不相同。“我们并不是来这里为社区提供服务，而是来鼓励合作、互动和知识积累的，”她说。</p>
<p>Through this continuing interaction, artists hope to have a positive effect on the lives of their collaborators.</p>	<p>通过这种持续的互动，艺术家们希望对合作者的生活产生积极的影响。</p>
<p>“Art has given me self-confidence,” Li Baoyuan, 51, a resident of Shijiezi, a remote village in the northwestern Chinese province of Gansu, said by telephone. He was one of the first participants in “Fly Together,” a project managed by the artists Jin Le, a native of Shijiezi, and Qin Ga, which brings in artists to work with local residents in making site-specific artworks using local materials.</p>	<p>“艺术给了我自信，”51岁的李保元在接受电话采访时说。他是中国西北部甘肃省偏远的石节子村的居民，也是“一起飞”项目的第一批参与者之一。该项目由艺术家靳勒和琴嘎管理，靳勒是石节子本地人，琴嘎带来一些艺术家与当地居民一起合作，用当地材料制作特定地点艺术作品。</p>
<p>The project has attracted positive attention from county officials, who installed solar-powered street lighting in the village in 2010, as well as other artists, who in 2013 donated money to provide the village with running water. In October, Mr. Li came to Beijing as part of a talk about “Fly Together.”</p>	<p>该项目引起了县级官员和其他艺术家的积极关注。2010年，县里给村子安装了太阳能路灯；2013年，其他艺术家捐款给该村安装了自来水系统。去年10月，李保元来到北京，参加“一起飞”项目的讨论活动。</p>

<p>"Art is the reason I am able to stand in front of you," he told the audience. "Art is what has allowed me to meet so many talented people."</p>	<p>"艺术是我能站在你们面前的原因,"他对观众说,"艺术让我遇到了这么多有才华的人。"</p>
<p>Other artists, seeking to reconnect with hometowns they abandoned before those towns disappear, have sought to bridge the urban and rural worlds.</p>	<p>还有一些艺术家想在自己放弃的故乡消失之前与它们重新建立联系,把城市和农村连接起来。</p>
<p>For the last five years, Chao Hewen has been traveling between Beijing and his hometown for his project "In Transit." The village, located less than a mile from the capital of Yunnan Province, Kunming, has been pulled into the city's orbit in recent years. Mr. Chao has tried to mirror the outbound migration that has emptied the village by bringing in a small group of artists each year to create works like "Intermittence," a short film about women from the Naxi minority group, and "Bridge," a sculptural piece assembled by villagers out of borrowed wooden chairs.</p>	<p>过去五年来,晁贺文(音)为了自己的项目"过境"在北京和家乡之间穿梭。近几年,这座离云南省省会昆明不到一英里的村庄被吸入该市的轨道。晁贺文想反映已掏空这个村子的人员外流问题,他每年带一小组艺术家来这里搞创作,完成了《续断》和《桥》等作品。《续断》是一部关于纳西族妇女的短片;《桥》是村民用借来的木椅组装的雕塑作品。</p>
<p>"Whether in villages or cities, everyone experiences issues of demolition, rapid changes to our communities, questions of memory," Mr. Chao said. "But within Beijing art circles, we get caught up in our false problems, whereas in the countryside, we can have more authentic experiences and adjust our old ways of thinking anew."</p>	<p>"不管在农村还是城市,每个人都会遇到拆迁、社区快速变化和回忆中的疑问等问题,"晁说,"但在北京艺术圈,我们被一些虚假的问题困住了,而在农村,我们可以拥有更多真实的体验,重新调整旧有的思维模式。"</p>
<p>Not everything connected with these projects goes smoothly. The open-ended nature of social practice art means it is plagued by miscommunication and logistical glitches, its makers frequently facing skepticism from local people.</p>	<p>不是所有与这些项目相关的事情都进行得很顺利。社会实践艺术的开放性意味着它容易被沟通不畅和后勤障碍所困扰,它的发起者经常面临当地人的质疑。</p>
<p>During the first year of "In Transit," the Beijing-based artist He Congyue tried to gather the entire village for a portrait, but only about a tenth of</p>	<p>在"过境"制作的第一年,北京艺术家何聪岳(音)想把全村人聚起来拍一张照片,但只有十分之一的村民参与。不过最后这张照片在村里展出时引起轰</p>

<p>the villagers showed up. Eventually, however, the photograph caused a buzz in the village when it was displayed, and the artist went door to door inviting residents to pose again. This time, twice as many people came, some even taking time off from their work elsewhere to travel home and participate.</p>	<p>动，然后这位艺术家挨家挨户上门邀请村民再次拍照。这一次来的人是上次的两倍，有的甚至是从其他地方请假回家来参与拍摄。</p>
<p>It is precisely that kind of slow progress and relationship-building that is at the heart of social practice art, said Mr. Rolandi of Social Sensibility.</p>	<p>“社会敏感性”项目的罗兰迪表示，社会实践艺术的核心正是这种缓慢的进步和关系建设。</p>
<p>“I don’t think the art itself is really the point,” he said of his own project. “Radicalness and subversiveness today means creating something that grows and doesn’t just shock.”</p>	<p>他谈起自己的项目时表示，“我认为艺术本身不是重点，如今的激进和颠覆意味着要创造一些不断发展的东西，而不仅仅是让人震撼的东西。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/china-social-practice-art</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/china-social-practice-art</p>
<p>He Tweeted About Chinese Government Corruption. Twitter Suspended His Account.</p>	<p>指控中共高层腐败，郭文贵 Twitter 账号被封 4 小时</p>
<p>Twitter on Wednesday briefly suspended the account of a Chinese-born billionaire who was using the social media service to publicize allegations of corruption against top Communist Party officials.</p>	<p>周三，Twitter 暂停了一位中国出生的亿万富翁的账户。此人使用该社交媒体服务公布对共产党高官腐败的指控。</p>
<p>The billionaire, Guo Wengui, also known as Miles Kwok, had in recent days added tens of thousands of followers to his account, @KwokMiles, where he posted screenshots of documents that he said suggested corruption at the highest levels of the Chinese government. China, where Twitter has a minimal presence and is blocked by the authorities, considers Mr. Guo to be a criminal. A Chinese official said last week that Interpol, the global police organization, had issued a global request for his arrest.</p>	<p>近些天，亿万富豪郭文贵（又名迈尔斯·郭[Miles Kwok]）的 Twitter 账户 @KwokMiles 多了数万名关注者，他在自己的主页上发布了一些他认为能表明中国政府最高层腐败的文件截图。Twitter 在中国遭到当局封锁，用户非常少。该国认定郭是罪犯。上周，一名中国官员表示，国际刑警组织(Interpol)已对他发出全球通缉令。</p>

<p>Nicholas Pacilio, a spokesman for Twitter, declined to comment.</p>	<p>Twitter 发言人尼古拉斯·帕奇利奥(Nicholas Pacilio)拒绝置评。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's account was apparently suspended for about four hours before it was restored after inquiries from members of the news media. Twitter normally suspends accounts if they are deemed to be sending out spam, if they appear to have been "hacked or compromised" or if they engage in "abusive behavior," according to the company's website.</p>	<p>郭的账户显然被封了约四个小时，在新闻媒体询问后才恢复。据该公司网站称，如果 Twitter 发现某个账户似乎在发送垃圾信息，“遭到入侵或泄露”，或出现“滥用行为”，会暂停该帐户。</p>
<p>Twitter considers the posting of private information, like identification numbers, without the consent of those involved to be abusive behavior. In recent days, Mr. Guo had posted two screenshots that contained the Chinese national identification numbers of several people. When his account was restored, those screenshots had been removed.</p>	<p>Twitter 认为未经当事人同意发布私人信息属于滥用行为，比如泄露身份证号码。最近几天，郭发布了两张截图，包含几个人的身份证号码。他的账户恢复后，那些截图已被删除。</p>
<p>In recent days, Mr. Guo was in New York. He has said publicly that he does not have a Chinese passport. The suspension of his Twitter account came days after his Facebook account was suspended in what the company called a mistake.</p>	<p>郭文贵近日在纽约。他已公开表示，他没有中国护照。在他的 Twitter 账户被暂时停用之前几天，他的 Facebook 帐户也被暂停，该公司称之为失误。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo has done business with family members of top Communist Party officials, and he had a close working relationship with one of China's top spies. His recent public denunciations appear to have alarmed Beijing.</p>	<p>郭文贵曾与共产党高官的家属做生意，并曾与中国间谍机关的一名负责人有密切的工作关系。他最近的公开谴责似乎引起了北京的警惕。</p>
<p>On April 19, Mr. Guo appeared in a televised interview with Voice of America's Chinese-language service, during which he accused one of China's most senior leaders of corruption. China summoned Voice of America's Beijing reporter to the Foreign Ministry and contacted it in Washington through its embassy, urging the news service, which is part of the United States government but is run independently, to cancel the</p>	<p>4月19日，郭文贵在美国之音中文频道的电视采访中现身，指控中国一位最高级别领导人存在腐败。中国把美国之音的北京记者召集到外交部，通过大使馆与华盛顿的美国之音联系，敦促该新闻机构取消该采访。美国之音隶属美国政府，但独立运作。</p>

interview.	
Mr. Guo did not respond to a request for comment.	郭文贵没有回应置评请求。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/guo-wengui-chinese-billionaire-twitter	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170427/guo-wengui-chinese-billionaire-twitter
Wealthy Chinese Scramble for Imperiled Commodity: U.S. 'Golden Visa'	美移民政策恐有变，中国人慌忙申请“黄金签证”
BEIJING — He has a lakeside villa valued at more than \$3 million, two Mercedes sedans in the garage and a butler who fluffs his pillows and shines his shoes.	北京——他拥有一座价值 300 多万美元的湖畔别墅，车库里有两辆梅赛德斯轿车，还有一名管家，为他拍打枕头，擦亮皮鞋。
But Liu Xiyu, a real estate executive in Beijing, still lacks the convenience he says he most wants in life: an American green card.	不过北京房地产高管刘西玉（音）生活中最想要的一个便利却仍然欠缺：一张美国绿卡。
Fed up with China's rampant air pollution and the rigid school system his children endure, Mr. Liu pledged \$500,000 to a California housing development last year in hopes of obtaining a special visa for investors, known as EB-5, which would allow his family to spend more time in the United States.	他受够了中国肆虐的空气污染和子女承受的僵硬的学校制度，刘西玉去年承诺向加州的一个房地产开发项目出资 50 万美元，希望获得 EB-5 投资者特别签证，这样他和家人就可以更多地待在美国了。
Now, President Trump's vow to tighten immigration policies and new scrutiny after a series of fraud and abuse scandals have spurred thousands of Chinese applicants like Mr. Liu to seek a visa before more stringent requirements can be put in place.	现在，在一系列欺诈和职权滥用丑闻之后，特朗普总统发誓要收紧移民政策，开展新的审查，这促使数以千计像刘西玉这样的中国申请人寻求在更严格的规定落实到位之前获得签证。
Lawmakers are discussing the EB-5 program this week as they try to reach a deal on the budget and avert a government shutdown.	立法者本周在试图对预算达成协议，避免政府停摆的同时，也讨论了 EB-5 项目。
"I'm trying to help America's economy grow," Mr. Liu, 47, said. "I don't understand why anyone would be opposed."	47 岁的刘西玉说：“我想帮助美国发展经济。我不明白为什么有人会反对。”
Wealthy Chinese families, eager to move money out of China, have rushed to obtain green cards through the EB-5 program in recent years.	渴望将资金从中国转出的富有家庭，近年来急于通过 EB-5 项目获得绿卡。2016 年的大约 1 万份投资者签证中，有四分之三都被中国公民获得。

<p>In 2016, three-quarters of the roughly 10,000 investor visas issued went to Chinese citizens.</p>	
<p>The program, sometimes referred to as a "golden visa," has helped attract billions of dollars of investment in hotels, highways, casinos and other projects in the United States.</p>	<p>这个项目有时被称为“黄金签证”，已经帮助美国的酒店、高速公路、赌场和其他项目吸引了数以十亿计的美元。</p>
<p>It has also prompted concerns about abuse, including a \$50 million fraud investigation in Los Angeles this month involving more than 100 people, including Chinese citizens.</p>	<p>但它也引发了对滥用的担忧，包括本月洛杉矶一起 5000 万美元欺诈案的调查，这个案件涉及 100 多人，其中包括中国公民。</p>
<p>The program poses a dilemma for Mr. Trump, who has vowed to tighten immigration policies, but who is also eager to promote job creation.</p>	<p>该项目让特朗普面临两难困境，一方面他誓言要收紧移民政策，另一方面他也渴望促进就业的增长。</p>
<p>Since taking office, he has sought better economic relations with China after assailing the country during the presidential campaign. And as businessmen, Mr. Trump and his son-in-law and adviser, Jared Kushner, embraced the EB-5 program to help finance real estate projects.</p>	<p>他在总统竞选过程中抨击中国，但上任以来，却寻求和中国培养更好的经济关系。作为商人，特朗普及其女婿、顾问贾里斯·库什纳(Jared Kushner)认可 EB-5 项目，以帮助房地产项目获得融资。</p>
<p>In China, many visa applicants hope that Mr. Trump will examine the issue from a business perspective. They say they agree with the president's call for stricter immigration policies, but they have said he should focus on illegal immigrants, not investors.</p>	<p>在中国，很多签证申请人都希望特朗普从商业角度审视这个问题。他们说自己赞成特朗普收紧移民的政策，但他们表示要把重点放在非法移民而不是投资者身上。</p>
<p>Li Jing, an entrepreneur from Beijing who applied for an investor visa two years ago, said it was unfair that the United States let immigrants without authorization live in the country but turned away Chinese investors seeking visas through legal means.</p>	<p>来自北京的企业家李静（音）在两年前申请了投资移民签证，她表示，美国让非法移民留下，却把通过合法手段寻求签证的中国投资者拒之门外，这很不公平。</p>
<p>Ms. Li invested \$500,000 in a highway project in Georgia, hoping to get a green card so she could join her son, who is studying at a military</p>	<p>李静在乔治亚州的一个高速公路项目中投资了 50 万美元以便获得绿卡，加入她正在该州一所军事院校学习的儿子。她说，中国城市的房地产市场很繁</p>

<p>academy in the state. She said a booming real estate market in Chinese cities was making it easier for families to sell homes and use the money to invest.</p>	<p>荣，所以人们出售房屋并用这些钱来投资比较容易。</p>
<p>"The most important thing is education for the kids," she said. "Chinese parents are willing to spend anything. They're trying to give the next generation the best they can provide."</p>	<p>"最重要的是孩子的教育，"她说。"中国的父母愿意付出任何代价，来为下一代提供力所能及的最好东西。"</p>
<p>The EB-5 program, created in 1990, allows foreigners and their immediate relatives to apply for permanent residency in the United States if they invest \$500,000 in projects that create at least 10 jobs in rural regions or areas with high unemployment. They can also become eligible by investing \$1 million in projects in other areas.</p>	<p>EB-5 项目成立于 1990 年，它允许外国人及其直系亲属在美国申请永久居留权，但他们需要在农村地区或失业率高的地区投资 50 万美元，至少产生 10 个工作岗位，或者也可以选择在其他区域投资 100 万美元。</p>
<p>The program has been so popular that there is a backlog of more than 20,000 applications, resulting in delays of up to five years for green cards. Still, many Chinese say they are willing to wait.</p>	<p>这个项目非常受欢迎，以至于积压了 2 万 multiple 份申请，最长要拖五年绿卡才能批下来。不过很多中国人说他们愿意等。</p>
<p>Wei Chi, 23, applied for an EB-5 visa two years ago after he was unable to secure a work visa through his employer. His parents in Guangzhou, a southern Chinese city, provided the \$500,000 he needed to qualify for the program, which he invested in an apartment building in Washington.</p>	<p>23 岁的魏驰（音）两年前因雇主无法办理工作签证而申请了 EB-5 签证。他父母来自中国南方城市广州，他们提供了 50 万美元，让他在华盛顿投资了一座公寓大楼。</p>
<p>"All I can do now is wait," said Mr. Wei, a management consultant who lives in New York on a student visa.</p>	<p>魏驰是一名管理顾问，现在靠留学生签证留在纽约，他说："我现在所能做的事情就是等。"</p>
<p>Some American officials are more skeptical. Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, and Senator Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, introduced legislation in January to eliminate the program, pointing to Ponzi schemes and high-profile cases of abuse. Lawmakers</p>	<p>一些官员对这个项目疑心比较大。来自加利福尼亚州的共和党参议员黛安娜·范斯坦(Dianne Feinstein)和来自艾奥瓦州的共和党参议员查尔斯·E·格拉斯利(Charles E. Grassley)在今年 1 月提出了消除该项目的立法，称它导致了庞氏骗局和引人注目的滥用案件。立法者也对投资者安全背景调查不充分表</p>

have also raised concerns about inadequate background checks of investors.	示了担忧。
Ms. Feinstein said the program suggested American citizenship was for sale. "It is wrong to have a special pathway to citizenship for the wealthy while millions wait in line for visas," she said in a statement.	范斯坦说，这个项目显得好像美国公民身份可以出售似的。她说：“数以百万的人正在等待签证，为富人提供一条特殊的公民资格通道是不对的。”
Some lawmakers are concerned that the EB-5 program favors big cities at the expense of rural regions — an argument that Mr. Trump may be sensitive to, analysts say, given his political support in those areas.	一些立法者也担心，EB-5 项目以农村地区的发展为代价，令大城市获益——鉴于特朗普在农村地区获得的政治支持，分析人士指出，他可能会对这个说法很敏感。
Rather than scrap the program, some have suggested raising the minimum amount required to invest, to \$1.35 million from the current threshold of \$500,000. Others support encouraging investment in rural areas by setting aside a block of visas for those who invest there.	有些人建议不要取消项目，而是将投资的最低金额从目前的 50 万美元提高到 135 万美元。其他人则认为应该鼓励在农村投资，为他们留下一部分签证。
The Trump administration has remained largely silent on the future of the program, though some analysts argue that Mr. Trump may be supportive of it, given his background in real estate. One of Mr. Kushner's projects, a Trump-branded luxury apartment tower in Jersey City, received nearly a quarter of its financing, about \$50 million, from Chinese investors.	特朗普政府对该项目的未来仍然保持沉默，不过一些分析师认为，鉴于他在房地产业方面的背景，特朗普可能会支持该项目。库什纳在泽西市有一个特朗普品牌的豪华公寓楼项目，从中国投资者那里获得了近四分之一的融资，大约 5000 万美元。
"It could be the one immigration program that they are willing to accept," said Stephen W. Yale-Loehr, an immigration law professor at Cornell Law School. "If done correctly, it creates jobs for U.S. workers."	"这可能是他们唯一愿意接受的移民项目。"康奈尔法学院的移民发教授史蒂芬·W·耶尔-勒尔(Stephen W. Yale-Loehr)表示："如果设计得当，它可以为美国工人创造就业机会。"
In anticipation of changes to the program under Mr. Trump, applications for investor visas in China have surged over the past several months, lawyers said.	律师表示，由于预计特朗普政府会修改这个项目，过去几个月里，来自中国投资者的申请数量出现了飙升。
The Chinese government, hoping to prevent a potentially destabilizing	中国经济在放缓，政府希望防止资金急速流出，引发不稳定，因此最近实行

<p>rush of money out of the country as the economy slows, has recently imposed strict currency controls. Still, investors in the EB-5 program have found ways around those rules, by using offshore accounts, for example.</p>	<p>了严格的货币管制措施。尽管如此，EB-5 项目的投资者通过离岸账户等方法绕过了这些规则。</p>
<p>"Many are motivated by the fear that this will be their last chance to get a better deal," said Gu Ouwen, an immigration lawyer in Beijing. Wealthy families also see the program as a way of shielding their assets from political winds in China, he added.</p>	<p>北京移民律师顾欧文（音）说：“很多人担心这将是他们获得更好交易的最后机会了。”他还表示，中国的富人也将该项目视为保护资产免受政治风暴冲击的一种方式。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu, the real estate executive, said he would continue to wait for a visa, though he said he worried about his 11-year-old son's health and education in Beijing.</p>	<p>房地产高管刘西玉表示，他将继续等待签证，但他说自己很担心 11 岁的儿子在北京的健康和教育状况。</p>
<p>"If President Trump really wants to put America first," he said, "he has to let Chinese investors through the door."</p>	<p>"如果特朗普总统真的想把美国放在第一位，"他说，"他必须让中国投资者走进门。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170428/china-eb-5-golden-visa</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170428/china-eb-5-golden-visa</p>
<p>Hong Kong Protest Organizers Arrested Ahead of Expected Visit by China's President</p>	<p>香港逮捕多名活动人士，被指为习近平访港“清场”</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The Hong Kong police arrested nine pro-democracy activists on Thursday, adding to a recent crackdown said to be aimed at defanging opposition protests ahead of an expected visit by President Xi Jinping of China in July.</p>	<p>香港——当地警方周四拘捕了九名亲民主活动人士，增加了最近的打压力度。据称此举是为了在中国国家主席习近平定于 7 月份访问香港之前，让反对派的抗议活动失效。</p>
<p>"They want to silence the opposition and discourage the general public from participating in protests," said Avery Ng, chairman of the League of Social Democrats and one of the nine people arrested over their roles in a November protest against China's move to block two separatists from taking office as local legislators.</p>	<p>"他们要让反对派噤声，阻止广大公众参加抗议活动，"社会民主连线主席吴文远说，他是九名被捕者之一。这九人在去年 11 月组织了反对中央政府阻止两个分离主义者就职当地立法会的抗议活动，这是他们被捕的原因。</p>

<p>The arrests on Thursday followed a series of recent legal actions against opposition politicians and protest organizers in Hong Kong, a former British colony, and came just two months before the 20th anniversary of its return to Chinese rule, when President Xi is expected to visit the semiautonomous territory.</p>	<p>周四的逮捕行动发生在最近对香港反对派政治人士和抗议活动组织者采取的一系列法律行动之后，也是在英国前殖民地香港的主权回归中国 20 周年纪念日的两个月前，习近平主席预计将要访问这片半自治的领土。</p>
<p>Pro-democracy groups are planning large protests against what they see as Beijing's tightening grip on the city's freedom, supposedly guaranteed under an arrangement known as "one country, two systems." The groups have increasingly called for greater autonomy, if not independence, from China.</p>	<p>亲民主团体正在组织一场大规模的抗议活动，反对他们认为是北京在打压香港自由的做法。在被称为“一国两制”的安排之下，这些自由应该得到保障。这些团体要求更大自主权的呼声已经越来越高，如果不从中国独立出去的话。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, two pro-independence politicians, Yau Wai-ching and Sixtus Leung, and three of their assistants were charged over their attempt to enter Hong Kong's legislative chamber after it refused to swear them in because they inserted anti-China snubs into their oaths of office.</p>	<p>周三，两名支持独立的政治人士游蕙桢和梁颂恒、以及他们的三名助手因试图进入香港立法会而受到指控，立法会拒绝让他们两人宣誓就职，因为他们在自己的誓词中加入了怠慢中国的言辞。</p>
<p>Last month, the Hong Kong authorities brought criminal charges against nine other protest organizers, including the three founders of the huge protests in 2014 that paralyzed streets in several parts of the city for weeks.</p>	<p>上个月，香港当局对另外九名抗议活动组织者提出了刑事指控，其中包括 2014 年大规模抗议活动的三名创始人，那次抗议活动让香港几个街区的道路瘫痪了好几周。</p>
<p>"The Hong Kong government is trying to prove that everything is under control before Xi Jinping's visit and avoid large-scale protests by targeting active organizers," said Joshua Wong, who during the 2014 protests became the teenage face of Hong Kong's resistance to Chinese encroachment on its freedoms.</p>	<p>"香港政府正试图想证明，在习近平来访之前，一切都在他们的控制之下，当局通过打击活跃的组织者来避免发生大规模抗议活动，"黄之锋说。他在 2014 年的抗议活动中成为香港抗拒中央政府侵蚀其自由的青少年代表。</p>
<p>The nine arrested on Thursday, including two members of Mr. Wong's</p>	<p>周四被捕的九人中包括黄之锋所在的“香港众志”(Demosisto)党的两名成员。</p>

<p>party, Demosisto, face charges including unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct in public, they told reporters after they were released on bail Thursday afternoon. The Hong Kong police could not immediately confirm the charges.</p>	<p>周四下午交保获释后，被捕者对记者说，他们面临非法集结和扰乱公共秩序的指控。香港警方没有马上对这些指控表示确认。</p>
<p>Mr. Wong said his party was planning to stage a “large civil disobedience protest” on July 1, which could embarrass President Xi, as he is expected to participate in celebratory events as well as swear in the next chief executive of Hong Kong, Carrie Lam, a longtime civil servant trusted by Beijing.</p>	<p>黄之锋说，他的党派正计划在7月1日举行“大规模的公民不服从抗议活动”，这可能会让习近平感到难堪，因为他预计将来香港参加庆祝活动，并主持下任行政长官林郑月娥的宣誓就职仪式，林郑月娥是北京信任的资深公务员。</p>
<p>“We’re facing a greater challenge,” Mr. Wong said, but “we will not back down.”</p>	<p>“我们正面临着更大的挑战，”黄之锋说，“但我们不会退缩。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170428/hong-kong-protest-arrests-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170428/hong-kong-protest-arrests-china</p>
<p>Anbang, Chinese Company With Global Reach, Faces New Scrutiny</p>	<p>财新揭安邦虚增资本，吴小晖威胁将起诉</p>
<p>BEIJING — Wu Xiaohui, the Chinese tycoon who was in failed talks with President Trump’s son-in-law, Jared Kushner, to buy into a skyscraper project in Manhattan, is fighting doubts about his future and has threatened to sue a Chinese magazine that examined his company’s labyrinthine financing.</p>	<p>北京——曾与特朗普总统的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)谈判购买曼哈顿一座摩天大楼项目的股份、但未成功的中国大亨吴小晖，正在与怀疑其未来的人争辩，并威胁要起诉一家调查他的公司错综复杂的融资关系的中国杂志。</p>
<p>The Anbang Insurance Group, which Mr. Wu controls as president and chief executive, said on Sunday that it would take legal action against Caixin Media and its editor in chief, Hu Shuli, after Caixin Weekly magazine questioned whether Anbang was as financially robust as the company claimed.</p>	<p>安邦保险集团的控股董事长兼首席执行官吴小晖周日表示，安邦将对财新传媒及其主编胡舒立提起诉讼，此前《财新周刊》曾发表文章质疑安邦的财务是否真像公司声称的那样强劲。</p>
<p>“Anbang’s shareholder structure is like a maze,” Caixin said in an article</p>	<p>财新在周六在线发表、周一付印的一篇文章中说，“安邦的股东结构犹如一</p>

<p>published online on Saturday and in print on Monday. It said that Anbang's meteoric growth and acquisitions raised suspicions of financial sleight of hand, including capital injections coming from companies linked to Mr. Wu.</p>	<p>个迷魂阵。”文章说，安邦资本的迅速增长以及其大手笔的收购引发了人们对公司财务手法、包括来自与吴小晖有关公司的资本注入的怀疑。</p>
<p>"The left hand has been helping the right hand to inflate capital," the article said.</p>	<p>"左手倒右手虚增资本，"文章说。</p>
<p>Anbang hit back with its own incendiary accusations. Caixin is a widely respected economics weekly, and its findings echoed an extensive report on Anbang by The New York Times last year. But Anbang suggested on Sunday that Caixin had published its report after failing to squeeze advertising orders and other contributions from Anbang.</p>	<p>安邦用它自己的煽动性指责予以回击。财新是广受尊重的经济周刊，财新这篇文章的发现与《纽约时报》去年发表的一篇安邦深度报道的内容有很多相符的地方。但安邦在周日暗示，财新是在未能从安邦勒索到广告订单和其他赞助的情况下，才发了这篇报道。</p>
<p>According to Anbang, Caixin falsely claimed that Mr. Wu had married three times and "made a series of smears and slanders against our company's legitimate business activities." The marriage allegation appeared to refer to a report in Caixin in 2015.</p>	<p>照安邦的说法，财新对吴小晖结过三次婚的报道不实，财新传媒“对公司的合法经营活动进行一系列的抹黑和污蔑。”对婚姻报道的指控似乎指的是财新2015年的一篇文章。</p>
<p>Caixin responded to Anbang's threat to sue with its own threat of litigation. On its website on Monday, Caixin said the suggestion that it took on Anbang out of vengefulness was "an attempt at framing with no basis in facts."</p>	<p>财新用自己的起诉威胁回应了安邦的威胁。财新周一在其网站上表示，财新是为了报复才对安邦进行揭露报道的暗示“是罔顾事实的构陷之举”。</p>
<p>"We strongly condemn the slander in the Anbang statement and reserve the right to take legal recourse," Caixin said. A director of communications at Caixin, Ma Ling, declined to answer questions and referred to the online statement.</p>	<p>"对安邦声明之诬蔑行为，我司予以强烈谴责，并保留法律追诉的权利，"财新说。财新传媒的通讯主管马玲除了指出公司的在线声明外，拒绝回答问题。</p>
<p>Caixin's latest report on Anbang has been part of a burst of unwelcome attention for the company and Mr. Wu, which has thrown into doubt</p>	<p>财新的最近这篇报道，对安邦集团和吴小晖来说，是一次不需要的关注爆发的一部分，报道让人们对于吴小晖的商业头脑和政治上不会受伤害的声誉产生</p>

his business acumen and his reputation for political invulnerability.	了怀疑。
"The level of detail that is provided in the article is, I think, relatively unique for any type of story of a Chinese company in Chinese media," Christopher Balding, an associate professor at the Peking University HSBC Business School in the southern Chinese city of Shenzhen, said by telephone.	设在深圳的北京大学汇丰商学院的副教授克里斯托弗·鲍尔丁(Christopher Balding)在电话中说,“我觉得,这篇文章中提供的细节,对中国媒体有关中国公司的任何形式的报道来说,都相当独一无二。”
A lawsuit would pit a company that has recently appeared politically vulnerable against a magazine that has proved skilled at navigating censorship to report on corruption and financial shenanigans in China.	诉讼将让一家最近似乎在政治上显得脆弱的公司与一家已被证明在报道中国腐败问题和金融把戏上能设法通过审查的杂志对簿公堂。
The controversy over Anbang has come while the Chinese Communist Party government under President Xi Jinping is seeking stability ahead of a leadership turnover later this year. But Mr. Xi also vowed in late April to rid China's banks, insurers and other financial companies of excessive risk. Last month, Xiang Junbo, the chief regulator of Chinese insurers, including Anbang, was put under investigation by party anticorruption investigators.	中国的领导班子将在今年晚些时候换届,在那之前,国家主席习近平正在寻求稳定,而关于安邦的争议恰好出现在这个时刻。不过,习近平也曾在四月下旬发誓,要消除中国的银行、保险公司和其他金融企业风险过高的隐患。上个月,监管包括安邦在内的中国保险公司的主要负责人项俊波已经在接受中共反腐败机构调查员的调查。
The questions raised by the article, and by the possibility of a lawsuit, may test whether the desire for stability will outweigh the government's vows to take on nettlesome financial issues.	财新文章中提到的问题、以及法律诉讼的可能性,可能会检验政府企盼稳定的愿望是否会压倒政府想处理棘手金融问题的愿望。
"Anbang is definitely a little bit more extreme and more aggressive than other Chinese insurance companies," Mr. Balding said. "But at the same time, if you look at the finances of the insurance industry at large, and at individual insurance companies, their revenue and building and things like that were exploding by just astounding rates in the past few years."	"安邦的做法肯定比中国其他保险公司的更极端、更声势浩大,"鲍尔丁说。"但与此同时,如果你看一下整个保险行业的财务状况,看一下每家保险公司的财务状况,你会看到它们的收入和建筑等东西都在过去几年里有惊人的增长。"

<p>Guo Wengui, a Chinese businessman who fled abroad, has added to the recent jitters in Beijing by publicizing allegations — many of them lurid and difficult to corroborate — of corruption reaching into the party elite. Mr. Guo has also clashed with Caixin.</p>	<p>流离国外的中国商人郭文贵最近公开指控共产党精英中的腐败问题——其中有许多骇人听闻、难以证实的东西，他的做法增加了北京的紧张不安。郭文贵也与财新发生过冲突。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu’s family and personal ties are at the heart of the growing questions about Anbang, which he co-founded in 2004.</p>	<p>吴小晖的家庭和个人的关系是对安邦越来越多疑问的核心，安邦是他在2004年与他人共同创建的。</p>
<p>He has been a member by marriage of China’s political and business aristocracy: He married a granddaughter of Deng Xiaoping, the Communist patriarch who oversaw China’s market reforms in the 1980s. Mr. Wu also came close to sealing a partnership with American political royalty through Mr. Kushner, the New York developer who is a son-in-law and adviser of Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>他通过婚姻成为中国政治和商业贵族的一员：他与邓小平的一个外孙女结了婚，邓小平是在20世纪80年代推动中国搞市场经济改革的共产党领导人。吴小晖还差点通过库什纳与美国的政坛要人做成一笔生意，身为纽约开发商的库什纳是特朗普的女婿兼顾问。</p>
<p>Anbang was in talks with Mr. Kushner’s family company to pay \$400 million for a stake in a flagship skyscraper on Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. Anbang bought the Waldorf Astoria hotel, a popular venue on the New York social calendar, in 2014 as part of a spree of acquisitions.</p>	<p>安邦曾与库什纳家族的公司进行谈判，想购买该家族位于曼哈顿第五大道一座主要摩天大楼的4亿美元的股份。安邦已在2014年购买了在纽约社交日历上有重要地位的华尔道夫酒店。</p>
<p>But the deal with Mr. Kushner’s company foundered in March, in the wake of growing controversy about a presidential in-law doing business with a Chinese conglomerate with many ties to Beijing’s political elite. Mr. Kushner has also become an influential White House adviser to Mr. Trump, including on China policy.</p>	<p>不过，安邦与库什纳家族的交易今年3月没做成，这主要是由于有关总统女婿与一家与北京的政治精英有很多联系的中国企业集团做生意的争议日益激烈。库什纳也已成为包括在中国政策上对特朗普有很大影响的白宫顾问。</p>
<p>Anbang’s international luster had already dulled after it withdrew an application last year to buy an Iowa insurer, Fidelity & Guaranty Life, and also shelved a \$14 billion bid to buy Starwood Hotels and Resorts.</p>	<p>安邦去年撤回了购买爱荷华州保险公司信保人寿(Fidelity & Guaranty Life)的申请后，公司的国际光泽已经开始失色，安邦还放弃了以140亿美元购买喜达屋酒店及度假村的投标。在这些交易失败之前，美国的投资者和监管机</p>

<p>Before those deals foundered, American investors and regulators raised doubts about Anbang’s opaque ownership and its financial strength.</p>	<p>构已经对安邦不透明的股东结构和财务实力提出了质疑。</p>
<p>Now Caixin has laid out similar doubts for its readers. The Chinese news media had already raised questions about Anbang’s spending spree, but Caixin stepped into more sensitive territory by examining the group’s ownership and accounts in painstaking detail.</p>	<p>现在，财新也把类似的质疑呈现在其读者面前。虽然中国的新闻媒体已经对安邦的收购狂潮提出了疑问，但是，财新的报道通过仔细调查安邦的股东结构和账本，涉及了更敏感的东西。</p>
<p>In 18 months from October 2014, Caixin estimated, Anbang had spent \$16 billion on overseas acquisitions. But Caixin also said Anbang’s successive injections of capital, which have helped finance these deals, appeared to often involve companies linked to Mr. Wu’s relatives and associates, raising the possibility that they were not real injections by outside investors.</p>	<p>据财新估计，在自 2011 年 10 月起的 18 个月里，安邦在海外收购上已经花了 160 亿美元。但财新也说，安邦为帮助这些交易进行的连续几轮资本注入，似乎往往涉及与吴小晖的亲属和同事有关的公司，增加了这些资本注入不是来自外部投资者的真实投资的可能性。</p>
<p>Anbang appeared to have “used circular injections of funding to magnify its capital,” the report said.</p>	<p>财新报道说，安邦看来已“通过循环出资放大资本”。</p>
<p>The Caixin report said those doubts were reinforced by Anbang’s complicated ownership. Many of those companies registered under obscure addresses, with little capital registered in their names, and often they were formed in clusters shortly before they bought into Anbang – findings that echo the Times report. The names, addresses and other details of dozens of people registered as holding shares suggested that they were Mr. Wu’s relatives and associates.</p>	<p>财新报道说，这些疑问被安邦错综复杂的股东结构强化。许多持股公司用鲜为人知的地址注册，它们名下几乎没有注册资金，而且经常是在购买安邦之前集中注册成立的，这些调查结果与时报的报道相符。几十名登记为持股人的姓名、地址及其他细节表明，他们是吴小晖的亲戚和同事。</p>
<p>Until recent days, Anbang was mostly silent about the reports on Mr. Wu and the group’s finances, including internet-born rumors that he had been held as part of a criminal investigation. No Chinese officials have said anything to suggest that Mr. Wu was detained or under</p>	<p>直到最近几天，对于吴小晖及集团财务状况的报道，以及他在遭受刑事调查的互联网传闻，安邦绝大时候都保持沉默。对于吴小晖被羁押或正在接受调查的说法，中国官员没有任何表态。</p>

investigation.	
But since late last week the company has fought back. Anbang issued a statement on Friday that it had sufficient cash flows; it told a Chinese newspaper that rumors that Mr. Wu was in detention were false; and Mr. Wu gave an interview to another Chinese newspaper, The Beijing News, that also seemed intended to squash the rumors.	但自上周以来，该公司做出了一系列反击。安邦周五发表声明称集团现金流充足；安邦还告诉一家中国报纸，吴小晖被羁押传闻是假的；他自己也接受了另外一家中国报纸《新京报》的采访，似乎打算遏制谣言。
Mr. Wu said in the interview that Anbang was especially enthusiastic about Mr. Xi's plan to expand Chinese investment and construction abroad in a much-promoted plan called "One Belt, One Road." Now investors and political analysts will watch to see whether Mr. Xi's government takes sides in the dispute between Anbang and Caixin.	吴小晖在采访中表示，安邦特别热衷于习近平推行的“一带一路”计划，扩大中国在海外的投资建设，现在投资者和政治分析人士将注意观察，在安邦和财新之争中，习近平政府会支持哪一方。
"Hu Shuli and Caixin have done an amazing job carving out a space for honest and incisive reporting in China's heavily censored media," Victor Shih, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, who studies finance and politics in China, said by email. "Caixin will need all of its savvy to navigate the Anbang lawsuit though."	"中国对媒体的审查很严重，而胡舒立和财新成功地从中争取到了一个诚实和敏锐的报道空间。"加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)研究中国金融和政治的史宗瀚(Victor Shih)在一封电子邮件中说。"但是财新需要发挥最大的聪明才智来面对安邦的诉讼。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/anbang-caixin-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/anbang-caixin-china
China's Environmental Woes, in Films That Go Viral, Then Vanish	从垃圾围城到塑料王国，他所记录的中国
BEIJING — Achieving fame was not hard for Wang Jiuliang, but staying in the spotlight has proved more difficult.	北京——对于王久良来说，要获得名声并不困难，但是事实证明，要一直保持在聚光灯下就比较困难了。
His career as a documentary filmmaker has followed a distressing pattern: spectacular internet reactions to his movies and videos on environmental topics, followed by their rapid disappearance from the web in China.	作为纪录片制作人，他的职业生涯陷入了一种令人不安的模式：他以环境为主题的电影和视频，在网上引起非常热烈的反响，之后这些作品就在中国网络上迅速消失了。
The latest, in January, was a video showing him standing before a large	最近一次遇到这种情况，是今年1月的一个视频，他站在一块大屏幕之前，

<p>screen displaying appalling photos of indiscriminate quarrying and other environmental woes and delivering a talk about them. In one, mountaintops have been obliterated. In another, an aerial shot, a rocky landscape has been pockmarked with gaping holes where the stone was extracted.</p>	<p>展示关于矿石滥采和其他环境问题的各种可怕照片，并对这些照片进行解说。在其中一张照片中，山顶已经被抹去了。另一张图片显示，为了采石，一片岩石地带被挖出了很多洞穴。</p>
<p>The video became an instant internet sensation, but four days after it was posted it disappeared.</p>	<p>这个视频立刻在互联网上引起轰动，但是在发布后的四天就消失了。</p>
<p>Another documentary of Mr. Wang's, "Plastic China," about the plastic waste industry, which was screened at the Sundance Film Festival this year, also went viral in January before quickly disappearing from the internet in China.</p>	<p>在圣丹斯电影节放映的《塑料中国》，是他制作的另一部纪录片，讲的是塑料废弃物产业，今年1月份该片也在网上走红，但不久就在中国互联网上迅速消失了。</p>
<p>The wiry, 40-year-old Mr. Wang said he had no idea who had deleted the items or why. "Some invisible power," he joked in a recent interview over coffee in Beijing's central business district.</p>	<p>40岁的王久良看起来瘦而结实，他说他不知道是谁删掉了那些视频，也不知道是因为什么原因。“一些无形的力量，”他最近在北京的中心商业区一边喝咖啡一边接受采访时调侃道。</p>
<p>Before the talk on the environmental destruction from quarrying, Mr. Wang had spent the last decade filming China's mostly unregulated garbage dumps and their environmental impact. He produced two critically acclaimed documentaries that made him an authority on the subject.</p>	<p>在拍摄采石场对环境的破坏这个话题之前，王久良花了过去十年时间拍摄中国基本不受管制的垃圾场及其对环境的影响。他制作了两部广受好评的纪录片，这使他成为这个问题上的专家。</p>
<p>His first, "Beijing Besieged by Waste," released in 2010, explored the garbage dumps encircling China's capital. Before then, few Chinese thought about where the waste went. The scenes of people and sheep grazing through the piles of garbage, and of trucks apparently dumping whatever they like with no authorities in sight, were a shock to most.</p>	<p>第一部纪录片《垃圾围城》于2010年推出，影片探查了中国首都北京周边的垃圾场。在那之前，很少有中国人考虑垃圾都去了哪里。其中人和羊群一起在成堆的垃圾里翻找东西、卡车明显随意倾倒任何垃圾却不见当局管制的场景，令大多数人感到震惊。</p>
<p>"It is very important work, a milestone," Ma Jun, the director of the</p>	<p>"这是非常重要的，一部里程碑似的作品，"公众与环境研究中心主任马军在</p>

Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs, said in a telephone interview.	接受电话采访时说。
Born a peasant's son in a village in China's eastern Shandong Province. Mr. Wang sold cellphones and vegetables to save for college, finally making it to the Communication University of China in Beijing, at 26, to study photography.	王久良出生在中国东部山东省一个乡村里的农民家庭，靠着贩卖手机和蔬菜攒够大学学费，直至 26 岁那年才进入北京的中国传媒大学学习摄影。
In 2008, a year after graduating, Mr. Wang went back to his village to shoot a photo project and was horrified by the devastated landscape he found.	2008 年，王久良毕业一年后回到村里做一个拍照项目，发现当地景观已经遭到破坏，感到非常震惊。
"I spent my childhood summers catching locusts and fish. Now where are they? Are there still tadpoles and frogs in the creek? No," he said. That prompted him to question what had happened and who was responsible.	"我小时候每个夏天都是捕蚂蚱捞鱼度过的。现在它们都在哪儿？小河里还有蝌蚪青蛙吗？没有，"他说。这促使他质疑究竟发生了什么事，应当由谁来负责。
That quest drew him into environmental issues and he became curious about garbage and where it went in Beijing. Following garbage trucks, he found hundreds of trash dumps outside Beijing's fifth-ring road. The dumps, he found, were unregulated; trucks brought in whatever they liked without supervision.	对这个问题的探索驱使他关注环境问题，他开始对北京的垃圾和它们的去向感到好奇。跟随着垃圾车，他在北京五环之外找到了数百个垃圾场。他发现，这些垃圾场是不受管制的；卡车可以拉来任何东西，没有受到监督。
After three years of filming — and 9,300 miles on his motorbike — he marked on Google maps all the dumps he found. At the end, he produced "Beijing Besieged by Waste."	经过三年的拍摄——他的摩托车上显示行车里程是 1.5 万公里——他在谷歌地图上标出了他发现的所有垃圾场。最后，他制作了《垃圾围城》(Beijing Besieged by Waste)。
The Beijing government has since cleaned up more than 80 percent of the garbage dumps, Mr. Wang said. "I found some answers. But I also started to have more questions," he said.	王久良说，自那以后，北京政府已经清理了 80% 以上的垃圾场。"我找到了一些答案。但也开始有了更多问题，"他说。
In 2011, wanting to learn more about how garbage is recycled, Mr.	2011 年，王久良想了解更多关于垃圾回收的信息，于是去了加利福尼亚。

<p>Wang went to California. In one of the biggest waste recycling companies in Oakland, a manager pointed to a truck loaded with containers of plastic waste that was about to be shipped to China.</p>	<p>在奥克兰最大的废物回收公司之一，一位经理指给他一辆装满集装箱的卡车，里面都是即将运往中国的塑料垃圾。</p>
<p>"I'm not a nationalist at all, but somehow his words provoked me," Mr. Wang said. "Because I saw this junk — dirty and detrimental — going to China."</p>	<p>"我根本不是一个民族主义者，但不知怎么他的话刺激了我，"王久良说。"因为我看到这些垃圾，这些脏的有害的东西，是要去中国的。"</p>
<p>Another six years' work went into finding and documenting what happens to imported plastic waste. The discovery shocked Mr. Wang. Thousands of family-run factories operate in the open air shredding the waste plastic into small particles to sell to factories in southern China, which then make them into new plastic goods. The air and nearby rivers are heavily polluted, he found. Workers sifting through the waste with their bare hands are often pricked by used needles.</p>	<p>接下来的六年里，他的工作变成了寻找和记录进口塑料废物的情况。这些发现让王久良感到震惊。数以千计的家庭作坊在露天操作，把废塑料切碎成小颗粒，出售给中国南方的工厂，再由这些工厂将其变为新的塑料制品。他发现那些塑料处理厂附近的空气与河流受到严重污染。工人在筛选废物时，没有进行防护的双手经常被针头刺伤。</p>
<p>"I'm not against recycling plastic waste, I'm all for it," Mr. Wang said. "But absolutely not this kind of raw method of recycling without protection and producing more pollution. The profit and cost is disproportionate."</p>	<p>"我不反对塑料产业的回收，我支持拥护回收，"王久良说。"但是我看到以这种粗放的，没有保护的，产生更多环境危害的方式去进行回收的时候，这是不可以的。这是得不偿失的。"</p>
<p>For one and a half years, Mr. Wang lived in a rented place near the two families he filmed, in a small town largely dependent on recycling imported plastic waste in Shandong, his home province. He hung out with the families every day, eating together and sometimes helping them with the work.</p>	<p>他的拍摄地点是家乡山东的一座小镇，这里很大程度上要依赖回收进口塑料废物，一年半的时间里，王久良都住在他拍摄的两个家庭附近的一座出租屋中。他每天和两家人呆在一起，一起吃饭，有时也帮他们干活。</p>
<p>The final product was "Plastic China," an 81-minute film featuring the two families, and a 26-minute version that explains the industry itself and every character in its chain, like waste suppliers in the United States and Europe and Chinese workers who make their living from the trade.</p>	<p>最后的成果是《塑料王国》(Plastic China)，这是一部 81 分钟的影片，拍摄了两个家庭，另有一个 26 分钟的版本，解释了这个行业本身，以及行业链条上的每个角色，比如美国和欧洲的废物供应商，以及从这项贸易中谋生的中国工人。</p>

<p>The longer version is nonjudgmental, showing the tough conditions faced by people scratching out an existence in a tough business with razor-thin margins. Its images are raw and bleak: dying fish in a nearby contaminated river are picked up for a family meal; a baby is born amid mountainous heaps of plastic; Yi Jie, 9, eldest daughter of one of the two families featured, cut pictures of ballet flats from an English magazine, just to have them to look at.</p>	<p>较长的版本是非判断性的，展示了人们在这个艰苦的行业中忍受着恶劣的环境，赚取一点微薄的利润，仅能勉强维持生存。影片的图像阴冷惨淡：附近受污染的河流中的死鱼被捞出来作为全家人的一餐；一个婴儿出生在堆积如山的塑料垃圾的环绕中；9岁的依姐是其中一家人的大女儿，她从英文杂志上剪下芭蕾舞鞋的照片，只为了留给自己看。</p>
<p>Yi Jie was not going to school when Mr. Wang started to film, because her father said he did not want to pay the fees. When Yi Jie turned 11, Mr. Wang and the film's producing companies spent their own money to send Yi Jie back to her hometown in Sichuan to go to school.</p>	<p>王久良开始拍摄这部电影时，依姐没有上学，因为她父亲说不想支付学费。依姐11岁那年，王久良和该片的制片公司自掏腰包，把依姐送回四川的家乡上学。</p>
<p>"They work for scanty wage and their health is impaired. This needs to be addressed from different sectors in a society," Mr. Ma said.</p>	<p>"他们为了微薄的收入，导致对身体的损害，这部分这些问题的解决有赖于社会很多其他方面共同参与，"马军说。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang said there were handsome profits to be made from plastic waste, but mostly in the international trade.</p>	<p>王久良说，塑料废物带来的利润很大，但主要是在国际贸易当中产生。</p>
<p>But "Plastic China" does not seek to criticize specific groups of people, said Ruby Chen, one of the film's producers. Rather, she said, everyone should reflect on their own roles in the trade after watching how the two families live.</p>	<p>但是《塑料王国》并不是为了批评特定的群体，电影制片人之一陈玲珍(Ruby Chen)说。她说，看到这两个家庭的生活之后，每个人都应当审视自己在这行业中的角色。</p>
<p>"If I'm a policy maker, how to solve problems? If I run a small factory, is there a better way to do things? If I'm a boss, is it really necessary to use all this plastic packaging?" said Ms. Chen, joining the conversation with Mr. Wang over coffee. "People who have watched it have told us: 'I will need to think carefully whether to use plastics.'"</p>	<p>"如果我是法规制定者，如何解决问题？如果我是小作坊的人，会想有没有更好的方式，如果是老板，真要这样吗塑料包装吗？"陈玲珍喝着咖啡，加入了笔者与王久良的谈话。"看过的人都说，我会仔细思考我不要不要用塑料。"</p>
<p>Mr. Ma compared Mr. Wang's films with Rachel Carson's book "Silent</p>	<p>马军将王久良的电影与蕾切尔·卡森(Rachel Carson)的著作《沉默的春天》</p>

<p>Spring," a seminal work that helped start the environmental movement. "Recycling plastics could have been a good thing, but if it isn't done well, it causes secondary pollution," he said. "Plastics can't be degraded or buried. So it's very important to mobilize people to reduce using them."</p>	<p>(Silent Spring)相提并论, 该书影响深远, 在开创环保运动方面发挥了作用。"回收再利用本来是一个挺好的事情。但是这中间如果不能够做好, 又可能形成严重的二次污染,"他说。"塑料烧也不是, 埋也不是。所以动员大家从源头减量特别重要。"</p>
<p>Mr. Wang said he was perplexed by the censorship of his work on the internet. "Our goal is to let more people see it," he said. "We hope they would pay attention and changes could be made. But if the channel for communication is jammed, I have to reconsider what our efforts mean."</p>	<p>王久良说, 他的作品在互联网上遭到了审查, 这令他感到困惑。"我们最终的目标还是为让更多的人能看到,"他说。"希望引起注意, 变化。但是如果传播都不通畅的话, 我不得不去考虑我们所有努力的意义。"</p>
<p>Still, it is not stopping what the filmmaker is, in his own words, destined to do. "He won't stop caring. Otherwise he couldn't even sleep at night," Ms. Chen said with a laugh, "He is unrelenting. If he thinks this is important, he does it at all costs."</p>	<p>尽管如此, 这没有阻止这位电影制作人——用他自己的话来说——去做他命中注定要做的事。"他不会停止关心。他停止关心晚上睡不着,"陈玲珍笑着说, "他是一个很坚持的人, 他觉得重要, 他就不顾一切地去做。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/chinas-environmental-woes-in-films-that-go-viral-then-vanish</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/chinas-environmental-woes-in-films-that-go-viral-then-vanish</p>
<p>Chinese Rights Lawyer, Li Heping, Gets Suspended Prison Sentence</p>	<p>人权律师李和平被判颠覆罪, 缓刑四年</p>
<p>HONG KONG — One of China's most prominent human rights lawyers was given a suspended three-year prison sentence on Friday after being convicted of subversion charges.</p>	<p>香港——周五, 一位声名显赫的中国人权律师被判颠覆政权罪, 获刑三年, 缓期执行。</p>
<p>The lawyer, Li Heping, who has been in detention since 2015, received a four-year reprieve, a court in the port city of Tianjin said in a statement. That means he will not have to serve the sentence if he stays out of legal trouble during that time.</p>	<p>律师李和平自 2015 年以来一直被监禁。位于港口城市天津的一座法院发声称, 李和平获得四年缓刑。这意味着如果他在此期间不再出现法律问题, 就不必服那三年刑期。</p>
<p>The sentence means Mr. Li will be released, but it effectively prevents</p>	<p>多家人权组织表示, 这个判决意味着李和平将被释放, 但判决实际上令他在</p>

him from practicing law in the near future, rights groups said.	未来几年无法从事律师行业工作。
During Mr. Li's detention, the authorities harassed his family and prevented his wife, Wang Qiaoling, from seeking legal representation, Ms. Wang said in an interview last year.	在被监禁期间,当局曾骚扰他的家人,阻止他的妻子王峭岭为他找代理律师,该消息是王峭岭在去年接受采访时透露的。
Frances Eve, a researcher at the Chinese Human Rights Defenders, said the threat of a return to detention meant that Mr. Li and his family would continue to endure uncertainty. "He and his family are effectively prisoners for the next four years," she said.	人权捍卫者(Chinese Human Rights Defenders)研究员法兰茜(Frances Eve)表示,因为存在重新被监禁的威胁,李和平和他的家人还将继续忍受不确定性。"他和家人实际上要再当四年的囚犯,"她说。
Mr. Li has represented some of China's best-known dissidents and rights activists. He was detained in 2015 by the police during an expansive crackdown on dissent that targeted more than 250 lawyers, legal assistants and activists, in what the lawyers said was a political assault on their profession.	李和平代理过中国一些最知名的异见者和人权活动人士。他于2015年在一场压制异见者的大规模行动中被警方拘捕。这场行动的打击目标包括250多名律师、律师助理和活动人士,律师们称这是对他们的职业的政治打压。
One of Mr. Li's high-profile clients was the blind legal advocate Chen Guangcheng, who escaped house arrest and fled to the United States Embassy in Beijing in 2012. He has also represented practitioners of Falun Gong, a religious sect banned in China.	李和平最知名的委托人之一是盲人维权人士陈光诚,后者在2012年摆脱软禁,逃到了美国在北京的大使馆内。他也曾为在中国被禁的教派组织法轮功的学员做代理律师。
The No. 2 Intermediate People's Court in Tianjin said Mr. Li had endangered national security and social stability by "attacking" the government and had "colluded" with religious activists and lawyers with "subversive ideologies."	天津市第二中级人民法院表示,李和平"攻击"政府,和"具有颠覆国家政权思想的"宗教活动人士和律师"勾结",危害国家安全和社会稳定。
The trial was held behind closed doors because it involved state secrets, according to the statement posted online by the court. Mr. Li said he would not appeal, the statement said.	该法院在其发布的声明中称,因涉及国家秘密,这次审判不进行公开审理。文中还提到李和平表示自己不会上诉。
The crackdown by the Chinese authorities on lawyers and their	中国当局对律师及其助手的打压引发国外法律专家和法律团体的谴责。去

<p>associates has drawn condemnation from foreign jurists and legal societies. Last year, the United Nations' top human rights official called on China to release a group of detained lawyers, including Mr. Li, expressing alarm over what he called a "very worrying pattern" of prosecution.</p>	<p>年，联合国高级人权官员曾要求中国释放包括李和平在内的一群被拘律师，并就他所说的一种“非常令人担忧”的起诉方式发出警告。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/chinese-rights-lawyer-li-heping-sentence</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/chinese-rights-lawyer-li-heping-sentence</p>
<p>China Deports American Woman Convicted on Spying Charge</p>	<p>中国驱逐被判间谍罪的美国女商人潘婉芬</p>
<p>BEIJING — China has deported an American businesswoman convicted and sentenced on a spying charge, and she arrived in the United States on Friday, her husband said.</p>	<p>北京——中国驱逐了一名被判处间谍罪的美国女商人，她的丈夫表示她已于上周五抵达美国。</p>
<p>The deportation ended uncertainty about the fate of the Houston businesswoman, Phan Phan-Gillis, known as Sandy, who was sentenced on Tuesday by a court in southern China to three and a half years in prison on an espionage charge. The judge said Ms. Phan-Gillis would be deported, but left unclear whether she would have to serve her sentence first.</p>	<p>又名桑迪(Sandy)的休斯敦商人潘婉芬(Phan Phan-Gillis)被驱逐出境的消息，结束了围绕她的命运的不确定性。周二她被中国南部一家法院以间谍罪名判处了三年半徒刑。法官说潘婉芬将被驱逐出境，但不清楚她是否必须先服刑。</p>
<p>On Friday, however, Ms. Phan-Gillis's husband, Jeff Gillis, who has campaigned to overturn the spying charge and to win her freedom, said she had been put on a flight from Guangzhou in southern China to Los Angeles, and had arrived there that day.</p>	<p>然而，周五时潘婉芬的丈夫杰夫·吉利斯(Jeff Gillis)表示，她已经从中国南部城市广州飞往洛杉矶，于当天抵达了那里。吉利斯曾开展活动，试图推翻间谍指控，帮助妻子赢得自由。</p>
<p>"Many of Sandy's friends and family members have been crying tears of joy throughout the day," Mr. Gillis said in an email. He continued to reject the accusation that his wife had been a spy for the American authorities, and said her conviction was manifestly unjust.</p>	<p>吉利斯在一封电邮中说：“桑迪的很多朋友和家人开心地哭了一整天。”他仍然否认妻子是美国当局间谍的指控，表示她被定罪极不公正。</p>

<p>“Sandy was not allowed to speak with her lawyers for well over a year,” Mr. Gillis said. “China State Security used torture to force Sandy to make a false confession,” he said, echoing Ms. Phan-Gillis’s earlier statements about her treatment.</p>	<p>吉利斯说：“在一年多的时间里，他们不允许桑迪和她的律师联系，中国国家安全局使用酷刑迫使桑迪作出虚假的供认，“这和潘婉芬之前谈到自己遭遇时的说法是一致的。</p>
<p>Before her trial, Ms. Phan-Gillis had denied the accusations, but in court this past week, she said she was guilty, possibly as part of deal to win her release.</p>	<p>在审判之前，潘婉芬否认了间谍罪的指控，但上周在法庭上，她说自己有罪，这可能是为获得释放而做出的协商的一部分内容。</p>
<p>Chinese security officers detained Ms. Phan-Gillis, a 57-year-old business consultant, in March 2015, when she was accompanying a delegation of city officials and businesspeople from Houston, her hometown. She was held in detention for six months and not allowed to see a lawyer for 14 months. A United Nations human rights committee condemned her detention as a violation of international law.</p>	<p>中国安全官员在 2015 年 3 月扣留了 57 岁的商业顾问潘婉芬，当时她和休斯顿的一个市政官员和商人代表团在一起。她被关押了六个月，14 个月无法见到律师。联合国人权事务委员会谴责说，对她的羁押违反了国际法。</p>
<p>Mr. Gillis initially hoped that the allegations against his wife would be dropped quietly after an investigation, but after she was charged in September 2015, he started a public campaign to fight the charge. The Chinese authorities accused Ms. Phan-Gillis of collecting information and recruiting sources from 20 years ago or longer.</p>	<p>吉利斯最初希望在调查之后，对妻子的指控会被默默撤销，但是在她 2015 年 9 月被起诉之后，他发起了一场公开的活动来应对这个起诉。中国当局指责潘婉芬至少从 20 年前就开始收集信息并招募线人。</p>
<p>The Dui Hua Foundation, an organization based in San Francisco that works to improve human rights in China, also sought Ms. Phan-Gillis’s release, and it said Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson had added his influence to the effort.</p>	<p>致力于改善中国人权状况的旧金山组织对话基金会(Dui Hua Foundation)也在寻求潘婉芬的释放。他们表示国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在这件事中发挥了影响。</p>
<p>“Negotiations to secure the release of Ms. Phan-Gillis intensified during Secretary Tillerson’s visit to Beijing in March 2017,” the group said in a</p>	<p>该基金会在一份声明中表示：“国务卿蒂勒森 2017 年 3 月访问北京期间，在谈判中要求释放潘婉芬。”并称白宫曾协助国务院“进行了成功的谈判”。</p>

statement about her release, adding that the White House had helped the State Department “in bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/phan-phan-gillis-china-deport-spy-charge	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170502/phan-phan-gillis-china-deport-spy-charge
The Rescuer Expected to Find Two Bodies. Then One of Them Spoke.	台湾情侣雪山被困逾月，一人奇迹生还
KATHMANDU, Nepal — The rescue team had nearly given up when it spotted distant figures on a ledge.	尼泊尔加德满都——救援队看到了远处岩架上的人影，那之前他们差一点就放弃了。
Over the course of 47 days, since two young Taiwanese trekkers wandered off the trail in a snowstorm, the searchers had tried almost everything: aerial surveys by helicopter, bushwhacking through deep forest, trying to follow the movements of vultures.	自从两名年轻的台湾徒步游客在一场暴风雪中失踪以后，搜救者在 48 天的时间里差不多做了所有的努力：出动直升机进行空中勘察，在森林深处仔细找寻，试图追随秃鹰的踪迹。
The father of Liang Sheng-Yueh, one of the missing students, had even consulted an astrologer. But they found nothing.	两名失踪学生之一梁圣岳的父亲，甚至咨询过占星师。但他们一无所获。
Alerted by a fellow searcher who saw what he assumed were two bodies on the ledge, the leader of the rescue team, Madhab Basnet, carefully made his way to the site, using a handmade ladder the rescuers had quickly fashioned. When he reached the ledge, he was shocked when one of the two, an emaciated and badly weakened young man, spoke to him.	接到一名认为自己看见两具尸体躺在岩架上的搜救者报信后，救援队队长马德哈·巴斯内特(Madhab Basnet)借助救援者们迅速以手工制成的一架梯子，小心翼翼地在那里行进。抵达岩架的时候，巴斯内特大吃一惊，因为倒在地上的两人之一，一个瘦骨嶙峋、极其虚弱的年轻男子，居然开口说话了。
He said that his girlfriend, Liu Chen Chi, 19, had died three days before.	他说他的女朋友，19 岁的刘宸君，已于三天前去世。
“He said his girlfriend was in a lot of pain and grief,” Mr. Basnet said. “He said he ate salt and water and that’s how he survived.”	“他说他的女朋友经受了太多苦痛和悲伤，”巴斯内特说。“他说他靠着吃盐、喝水活了下来。”
Every trekking season in Nepal produces tales of physical endurance and heartbreak. They are rarely as extreme, though, as that of Mr. Liang,	在尼泊尔，每一个徒步季都会制造出与身体耐力和心碎有关的故事。不过它们都很少能在极端程度上超越已于周一出院的梁圣岳的故事。他的体重从

<p>who was released from the hospital on Monday. He arrived having dropped to 84 pounds from 150 pounds, his hair infested with lice and the flesh of one foot being eating by maggots. Doctors said he most likely survived because he was able to replenish the salt in his body and drink melted snow.</p>	<p>150 磅下降到了 84 磅，他的头发生了虱子，他一只脚上的肉被蛆吃掉了一些。医生说之所以撑了过来，极有可能是因为他可以为身体补充盐分，并喝下融化的雪水。</p>
<p>It was not immediately clear where he got the salt, but Mr. Liang was an experienced climber who might have carried an extra supply in case of such a disaster.</p>	<p>尚不清楚梁圣岳是从哪里拿到了盐，但他是一个经验丰富的攀登者，或许携带了额外的补给，以防遇到这样的灾难。</p>
<p>Ms. Liu appeared to have died of starvation, said Dr. Mani Maharjan, who performed an autopsy.</p>	<p>刘宸君似乎死于饥饿，做了尸检的马尼·马哈江(Mani Maharjan)医生表示。</p>
<p>Dr. Chakra Raj Pandey, the medical director at Grande International Hospital, said Mr. Liang at one point turned to him with a strange request.</p>	<p>格兰迪国际医院(Grande International Hospital)的医疗主任沙克拉·拉伊·潘迪(Chakra Raj Pandey)医生说，梁圣岳一度向他提出了一个奇怪的请求。</p>
<p>"He asked me to provide him with a book that had maps," Dr. Pandey said. "It appeared to me that he wanted to look at a map and recall his trekking journey and probably find out where the journey went wrong."</p>	<p>"他让我拿给他一本带地图的书，"潘迪医生说。"我觉得他想要看着地图，回顾徒步之旅，可能是要找出旅途中哪里出了问题。"</p>
<p>The two hikers, both students at National Dong Hwa University in Taiwan, arrived in Nepal for their trek in February and were last seen on March 9.</p>	<p>这两名徒步者都是台湾国立东华大学的学生，于今年 2 月来尼泊尔徒步，最后一次露面是在 3 月 9 日。</p>
<p>After becoming disoriented in a snowstorm, they tried to follow the path of a river, in hopes that it would lead them to a settlement, Mr. Liang told his rescuers and local news media immediately after the rescue. Since then, he has declined all interview requests at the behest of the Taiwanese government.</p>	<p>在暴风雪中迷失方向后，他们试图沿着一条河往前走，希望最终能抵达一个居住点——梁圣岳在获救之初告诉救援者和当地媒体。那之后，他应台湾政府的要求，婉拒了所有采访请求。</p>
<p>As they made their way along the river, they slid into a ravine and</p>	<p>沿着河边往前走的时候，他们滑入了一个峡谷，被困在山壁上，在一个岩穴</p>

<p>became stuck on the ledge, where they took shelter in a cave. They remained there for more than six weeks. On either side of the ledge were steep rock faces, so they could not move up or down, and snow was falling outside, Mr. Liang told the rescuers. After 10 days, their food ran out, he said.</p>	<p>里躲避风雪。他们在那里呆了六个多星期。山壁的两侧都是陡峭的岩面，因此他们上不去也下不来，而且外面还下着雪，梁圣岳告诉救援者。他说刚过10天，他们就把食物吃光了。</p>
<p>Their parents, alarmed not to have heard from them, hired a search party on March 26. The team set off the next day and continued to search for nearly two weeks. When that failed, a second search began.</p>	<p>他们的父母与他们失去联系后惊恐万分，于3月26日雇了一支搜救队。搜救队从次日开始，连续搜救了将近两个星期。失败后又开始进行二次搜救。</p>
<p>The lost trekkers were first spotted by Dawa Tamang, 55, a farmer who was helping the rescue effort. "I went by using a machete in the jungle," he said. "I went by the side of the river. It was risky for me to go through. I might have lost my life as well."</p>	<p>首先发现这两名失踪的徒步者的是达瓦·塔芒(Dawa Tamang)，一名现年55岁、帮助开展救援工作的农民。“我在丛林里借助砍刀前行，”他说，“我沿着河边走。对我来说进行搜救要冒很大的风险。我也有可能丧命。”</p>
<p>But then he spied the two figures on the ledge.</p>	<p>但他随即看到了岩架上的两个人。</p>
<p>"I didn't touch them," Mr. Tamang said. "I came back and went to call my friends because I was told not to touch the bodies. I just saw them and then came back."</p>	<p>“我没碰他们，”塔芒说。“我折返回来，给我的朋友们报信，因为我曾被告知不要触碰尸体。我只是看到了他们，然后就回来了。”</p>
<p>They built a ladder out of a dead tree, expecting to retrieve the bodies. That is when Mr. Basnet descended to the ledge and, to his surprise, found Mr. Liang alive but too weak to stand. They fed him noodles hoping to build up his strength.</p>	<p>他们用枯树制作了一架梯子，为的是取回尸体。接着，巴斯内特下到了山壁上，惊讶地发现梁圣岳还活着，但由于太虚弱，无法站起来。他们喂他吃了面条，希望他能恢复一些力气。</p>
<p>"We were shocked and afraid," Mr. Basnet said. "We were thinking he was dead."</p>	<p>“我们又惊又怕，”巴斯内特说。“我们本来以为他死了。”</p>
<p>They carried Mr. Liang to safety, while the young woman's body was airlifted from the ledge.</p>	<p>他们把梁圣岳抬到了安全的地方，不过年轻女子的尸体是用飞机从岩架上运走的。</p>
<p>Over six days in the hospital, Mr. Liang gained 13 pounds, the doctor</p>	<p>医生说，在梁圣岳住院的六天里，他的体重增加了13磅。</p>

said.	
"I feel relaxed now, but can't recall the last 47 days," he told a reporter from The Himalayan Times.	"我现在觉得很放松,但不敢回想过去的 47 天,"他告诉《喜马拉雅时报》(The Himalayan Times)的一名记者。
He celebrated his 21st birthday in the company of journalists, telling them that he had survived only thanks to the prayers of others.	他在记者们的陪伴下庆祝了自己的 21 岁生日,并告诉他们,全靠其他人诚心祈望,他才能活下来。
"If you look at his eyes and his face, you can see that he is excited about a new life," Dr. Pandey said. "This is called rebirth. But the happiness of rebirth is mixed with the loss of his girlfriend and the tragedy of staying in the mountains and enduring so much pain."	"如果看着他的眼睛和脸庞,你会发现他因获得新生而感到兴奋,"潘迪医生说。"这就是所谓的重生。但重生的喜悦是和失去女友以及待在山间、忍受那么多痛苦的悲惨遭遇混合在一起的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170503/nepal-trekkers	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170503/nepal-trekkers
Is China the World's New Colonial Power?	中国式新殖民主义? (一): 全天候的朋友
Read Part 2.	中国式新殖民主义? (二): 新的边疆
Every weekday before dawn, a morning migration takes place near the desert on Africa's southwestern coast. At 5:30 in the Namibian enclave Swakopmund, whose century-old buildings still bear the imprint of German colonization, solitary men in khaki uniforms emerge from houses and apartment complexes, the white reflective strips on their pants flashing as they walk briskly through the darkness. They are not African but Chinese. No one else is stirring in the Atlantic Coast town as the men converge on a tidy house on Libertina Amathila Avenue, the only one in the neighborhood with its lights ablaze.	每个工作日的黎明之前,非洲西南海岸的沙漠附近都会发生一场晨间迁徙。5 点 30 分,在斯瓦科普蒙德——纳米比亚的一块飞地,这里的历经上百年风霜的古老建筑,依然带有德国殖民者留下的印记——身穿卡其布制服、形单影只的男人们从一些房屋和公寓楼里冒出来,快步走在黑暗中,裤子上的白色反光条纹闪闪发亮。他们不是非洲人,而是中国人。当这些男人汇聚至利伯蒂纳·阿马蒂拉大道(Libertina Amathila Avenue)的一所小房子的时候,大西洋海岸这座城镇的其他人尚未苏醒,利伯蒂纳·阿马蒂拉大道是唯一一个灯光闪烁的地方。
Dylan Teng, a boyish 29-year-old engineer with a brush cut and wire-rimmed glasses, is among the last to arrive. Just as he has done nearly every day since landing in Namibia three and a half years ago, Teng joins the others in wolfing down a breakfast of steamed buns and	迪兰·邓(Dylan Teng)是最后抵达的人之一。现年 29 岁的他是一名工程师,留着平头,戴着一副金属框架的眼镜,看上去有些孩子气。他加入其他人的行列,狼吞虎咽地吃下由馒头和粥组成的早餐——自从在三年半以前抵达纳米比亚以来,几乎每天都是如此。随后,他拿起由公司的厨师准备的一份打

<p>rice porridge. He picks up a packed lunch prepared by a company chef and at precisely 6 o'clock, with stars still glimmering overhead, he boards a bus emblazoned with the letters C.G.N. — China General Nuclear, a state-owned behemoth that owns the biggest Chinese project in all of Africa.</p>	<p>包的午餐，在天空仍有星光闪耀的6点整登上一辆大巴。印在大巴上的“CGN”，是大型国企中国广核集团英文名称的首字母缩写，该公司拥有中国在非洲最大的项目。</p>
<p>An hour later, as the sun clears the horizon, the bus winds through a craggy moonscape and descends to the Husab Uranium Mine, a \$4.6 billion investment that is the second-largest uranium mine in the world. Teng has made this trip nearly a thousand times, but Husab always seems like a mirage: a virtual city stretching seven miles across the desert floor, from two vast open pits being gouged out of the rocky substratum to a processing plant that, on the last working day of 2016, produced its first drums of U_3O_8, the yellowcake that can be used to generate nuclear power (and also to make weapons). “We had a big ceremony that day,” Teng says.</p>	<p>一小时后，太阳升起时，大巴穿过一片崎岖的不毛之地，下到哈萨博铀矿 (Husab Uranium Mine)，它是世界第二大铀矿，投资高达46亿美元。迪兰·邓来这里已经快有一千回了，但他眼中的哈萨博依然像一座海市蜃楼：一座在沙地上绵延7公里的幻城，有着岩石底层上挖出的两个巨大的露天矿坑，以及一家在2016年最后一个工作日生产出自己的首批“黄饼”的加工厂——以氧化三铀为主要成份的“黄饼”，可被用于生产核电（以及制造武器）。“我们那天举办了一个很大的庆功会，”迪兰·邓说。</p>
<p>One of the few university graduates from his village in China's southwestern Sichuan Province, Teng is keenly aware of Husab's significance. It is not simply a lifeline for Namibia's struggling economy, one that the country estimates will increase its gross domestic product by 5 percent when the mine reaches full production next year. The uranium itself, almost all of which will go to China, will also help turn Teng's homeland into a world leader in nuclear energy and reduce its dependence on coal. In Beijing, where he worked before coming here, Teng lived under the gray blanket of coal-generated pollution that hangs over much of eastern China. Now he is working for the future —</p>	<p>迪兰·邓出生于中国西南省份四川的一个小村庄，是村上少有的几个大学生之一。他对哈萨博的重要性有着深刻的认识。它不仅是挣扎求存的纳米比亚经济的生命线——据纳米比亚估计，当这个铀矿于明年全面投产时，会让该国国内生产总值提高5%。它产出的铀本身——几乎全都会被运往中国——还将帮助把迪兰·邓的祖国变成核能领域的一个世界领导者，减少对煤的依赖。迪兰·邓来纳米比亚前在北京工作，那里的天空常常笼罩着源于燃煤污染的灰色雾霾，中国东部的很多地方都是如此。眼下，他正在非洲无垠的钴蓝色天空下为未来而奋斗——他自己的未来以及他的祖国的未来。“我以前从未想到，”他说，“我会来到半个世界以外的地方。”</p>

<p>his own and his country's — under an endless African sky of cobalt blue. "I never imagined," he says, "I would end up halfway around the world."</p>	
<p>China's gravitational pull can be felt today in every nook of the globe. Few countries feel the tug more strongly than Namibia, a wind-swept nation with a population of 2.4 million — barely a tenth the size of Beijing's — some 8,000 miles away from the Chinese capital. The desert where the Husab mine has materialized in recent years used to be known only for the presence of Welwitschia mirabilis, the short, droopy national plant that grows just two leaves — and can live for more than 1,000 years. Now, in little more than 1,000 days, China's reach has spread far beyond the uranium mine.</p>	<p>如今，全球各个角落都能感觉到中国的吸引力，但鲜有国家能比纳米比亚更为强烈地感受到这种力量。这个多风的国家距离中国首都北京大约 8000 英里，人口约 240 万，仅仅是北京的十分之一。哈萨博铀矿是近年才被发现的，它所在的那片沙漠过去仅仅因为出产百岁兰而闻名。百岁兰是一种低矮、下垂的植物，只有两片叶子，能活 1000 多年，是纳米比亚的国花。现在，在短短 1000 多天里，中国的影响力早已蔓延到了铀矿之外的地方。</p>
<p>Just north of Swakopmund, a Chinese telemetry station sprouts from the desert floor, its radar dishes pointing skyward to track satellites and space missions. Twenty-five miles south, in Walvis Bay, a state-owned Chinese company is building an artificial peninsula the size of 40 baseball fields as part of a vast port expansion. Other Chinese projects nearby include new highways, a shopping mall, a granite factory and a \$400 million fuel depot. Chinese trade flows through the port: shipping containers filled with cement, clothing and machinery coming in; tiles, minerals and — in some cases — illegal timber and endangered wildlife heading out to China. The activity is so frenzied that rumors of a proposed naval base in Walvis Bay, though vehemently denied by Chinese officials, do not strike locals as implausible.</p>	<p>就在斯瓦科普蒙德的北边，中国的一个遥测站在沙漠中拔地而起，它的雷达天线指向天空，追踪卫星和航天任务。在斯瓦科普蒙德以南 25 英里的沃尔维斯湾，一家中国国有企业正在修建一个人工半岛，其面积相当于 40 个棒球场。这个半岛属于一项庞大的港口扩建工程。附近的其他中国项目还包括多条新公路、一个大型购物中心、一个花岗岩厂和一个投资四亿美元的燃油库。与中国的贸易往来在这个港口川流不息：装满水泥、服装和机械的海运集装箱源源不断地到来，瓷砖和矿产则起航运往中国，有时还会有非法木材和濒危野生动物。贸易活动如此热火朝天，以至于中国提议在沃尔维斯湾建立海军基地的谣言并没有让当地人觉得难以置信，虽然中国官员强烈地否认了此事。</p>
<p>This small outpost offers a glimpse of what may be the largest global trade-and-investment spree in history. Driven by economics (a hunger</p>	<p>这个位于偏远地区的小小贸易基地让外界得以一窥这场全球投资与贸易狂潮，它或许是史上规模最大的一波浪潮了。在经济（对资源和新市场的渴求）</p>

<p>for resources and new markets) and politics (a longing for strategic allies), Chinese companies and workers have rushed into all parts of the world. In 2000, only five countries counted China as their largest trading partner; today, more than 100 countries do, from Australia to the United States. The drumbeat of proposed projects never stops: a military operating base, China's first overseas, in Djibouti; an \$8 billion high-speed railway through Nigeria; an almost-fantastical canal across Nicaragua expected to cost \$50 billion. Even as China's boom slows down, its most ambitious scheme is still ramping up: With the "One Belt, One Road" initiative — its name a reference to trade routes — President Xi Jinping has spoken of putting \$1.6 trillion over the next decade into infrastructure and development throughout Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The scheme would dwarf the United States' post-World War II Marshall Plan for Europe.</p>	<p>和政治（对战略盟友的渴望）的驱动下，中国的公司和工人涌入世界各个角落。2000年，只有五个国家认为中国是它们最大的贸易伙伴。如今，从澳大利亚到美国，已经有100多个国家视中国为最大的贸易伙伴。拟建项目的鼓声从未停止：中国首个海外军事行动基地预计在吉布提建立；一条贯穿尼日利亚的高速铁路预计投资80亿美元；一条近乎神奇的运河横穿尼加拉瓜，预计耗资500亿美元。尽管中国的繁荣放缓，但它仍在加速推进自己最宏大的计划：在其“一带一路”——这个名字是指贸易线路——计划中，中国国家主席习近平表示要在接下来的十年里投资1.6万亿美元，用于亚洲、非洲和中东各地的基础设施和开发。该计划将让美国在二战之后向欧洲提供的马歇尔计划(Marshall Plan)也相形见绌。</p>
<p>China's relationship with Africa goes back to the 1960s, when Chairman Mao Zedong promoted solidarity with the developing world — "Ya Fei La," as he called it, using the first syllables for Asia, Africa and Latin America. Though it was poor and mired in the chaos of the Cultural Revolution, China won new allies in Africa by finishing, in 1976, a 1,156-mile railroad through the bush from Tanzania to Zambia. Aid continued to trickle in, but there were no other big projects for nearly 30 years, as China focused on building up its domestic economy, following its leader Deng Xiaoping's prescription to "hide your strength and bide your time." That ended in the 2000s, when Beijing, recognizing the need for foreign resources and allies to fuel its</p>	<p>中国与非洲的关系可追溯至60年代。当时，毛泽东主席倡导与发展中国家，即他所说的“亚非拉”——亚洲、非洲和拉丁美洲第一个字组成的简称——团结一致。尽管贫穷且深陷文化大革命的混乱之中，但在1976年，中国通过建成一条1156英里长的铁路赢得了新盟友。这条铁路在荒野之中穿行，连通了坦桑尼亚和赞比亚。中国的援助继续渗入，但在近30年时间里没再出现其他大项目，因为中国遵照领导人邓小平“韬光养晦”的指示，把精力集中在国内经济建设上。本世纪前十年，这种情况结束了。北京意识到需要利用外国资源和盟友促进经济增长，于是鼓励中国企业“走出去”。</p>

<p>economic growth, exhorted the nation's companies to "go out" into the world.</p>	
<p>Today, if you take the red-eye flight from Shanghai to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, chances are you'll be seated among Chinese workers heading to a construction site in oil-rich Equatorial Guinea, a cotton-processing plant in Mozambique, a telecom project in Nigeria. China's trade with African nations has increased fortyfold in the past 20 years. The workers and migrants carrying out China's global vision are now so ubiquitous in Africa — as many as a million of them, according to one estimate — that when my wife and I wandered into a Hunanese restaurant in Addis, the red-faced workers devouring twice-cooked pork blurted out: "Ah, laowai laile!" "Foreigners have come!" It seemed rude to point out that they were foreigners, too.</p>	<p>现在，如果从上海乘坐红眼航班前往埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴，你可能会坐在一群中国工人中间。他们的目的地可能是石油资源丰富的赤道几内亚的一个建筑工地、莫桑比克的一个棉加工厂，或是尼日利亚的一个电信项目。过去 20 年里，中国与非洲国家的贸易增加了 40 倍。这些工人和移民正在实现中国的全球愿景，如今他们在非洲随处可见——有人估计他们的人数高达 100 万——以至当我和妻子走进亚的斯一家湖南餐厅，几个面色红润，吃着回锅肉的工人脱口而出：“啊，老外来了！”指出他们自己也是老外似乎有些无礼。</p>
<p>China's advances have come as the West seems to be retreating. United States engagement in Asia, Africa and Latin America declined after the Cold War, when the regions served as proxies for superpower rivalries. China's rise and the wars in the Middle East also pulled away resources and attention. And now, with Washington raising doubts about global agreements on issues like free trade and climate change, Beijing has more leverage to push its own initiatives and show its capacity for global leadership. President Trump's disdain for the Trans-Pacific Partnership has already made Beijing's trade proposals, which exclude the United States, more appealing. "In certain parts of the world, the relative inattention of the Trump administration is definitely creating an opening for China to fill," says David Shambaugh, director of the China</p>	<p>中国向前推进时，西方似乎正在撤退。冷战期间，对于相互竞争的超级大国来说，亚洲、非洲和拉丁美洲充当着它们的代理人角色。冷战结束后，美国对这些地方的介入就减少了。中国的崛起和中东的战火也分散了美国的资源与注意力。现在，随着华盛顿在自由贸易和气候变化等问题的全球协议方面遭到质疑，北京也有了更多砝码，可以推动自己的计划，并彰显自己的全球领导力。特朗普总统对“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans Pacific Partnership)的不屑，正好令北京的贸易提议变得更加诱人，这些提议都是把美国排除在外的。“在世界上的某些地区，特朗普政府相对而言的不关注肯定给中国制造了可以填补的空白，”乔治·华盛顿大学中国政策研究项目(China Policy Program at George Washington University)主任、2013 年出版的《中国走向全球》(China Goes Global)一书的作者沈大伟(David Shambaugh)说。但“中国在很大程度上依然只是一个局部大国——只能向其他国家提供经济关</p>

<p>Policy Program at George Washington University and author of the 2013 book "China Goes Global." But "China remains very much a partial power — and only offers other countries an economic relationship."</p>	<p>系”。</p>
<p>Still, for a nation like Namibia, China's pitches can be irresistible partly because they're rooted in historical solidarity. Beijing backed the black nationalist movement's liberation struggle against apartheid and its white South African overlords. Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo), visited Beijing in search of guns and funds in the early 1960s. When Namibia finally claimed independence in early 1990, with Nujoma as president, China became one of its first diplomatic allies, pronouncing the two countries "all-weather friends." (Beijing was also desperate for allies to break its diplomatic isolation after its violent crackdown on the 1989 democracy movement.)</p>	<p>但对纳米比亚这样的国家来说，中国的推销可能无法抗拒。这部分是因为它们有着团结一心的历史渊源。北京曾支持黑人民族主义运动反抗种族隔离与南非白人统治者的解放斗争。60年代初，西南非洲人民组织（South West Africa People's Organization，简称 Swapo）领袖山姆·努乔马(Sam Nujoma)曾访问北京，寻求武器和资金。当纳米比亚最终在1990年初宣布独立时，中国成为其最早的外交盟友之一，宣布两国是“全天候的朋友”。（暴力镇压1989年的民主运动后，北京也渴望获得盟友，以打破外交上的孤立局面。）</p>
<p>In addition to offering its own history as a model for climbing out of poverty, China provides no-strings financing that, unlike Western aid, is not conditional on such fine points as human rights, clean governance or fiscal restraint. "We welcomed China very much because, for the first time, it gave us a real alternative to a Western-driven agenda, whether it was South Africa or the Western world," Calle Schlettwein, Namibia's minister of finance, told me. "The Chinese say, 'We want you to be masters of your own destiny, so tell us what you want.'" But they have their conditions, too, he says. "They want de facto total control over everything, so it's difficult to bring about a situation that is truly beneficial."</p>	<p>除了把自己的历史作为摆脱贫困的榜样外，中国还提供无附带条件的资金。不同于西方的援助，这些资金不以诸如人权、廉政或财政紧缩这样的细节为条件。“我们非常欢迎中国，因为它让我们在西方——不管是南非还是西方世界——主导的议程之外，第一次真正有了其他选择，”纳米比亚财政部长卡勒·施莱特魏因(Calle Schlettwein)对我说。“中国人说，‘我们想让你们做自己命运的主人，所以告诉我们你们想要什么。’”但他说，中国人也有自己的条件。“他们想要对一切事务事实上的绝对控制权，因此很难产生一种真正有帮助的形势。”</p>

<p>China's leaders insist that its influence is entirely benign, a global exercise in what they call "win-win cooperation." And indeed, many of the projects Chinese companies are pursuing — roads and railways, ports and pipelines, mines and telecom networks — might never be built without them. China's investment in the Husab uranium mine, in which C.G.N. subsidiaries hold a 90 percent stake and the Namibian government owns 10 percent, is doing its part to stave off a recession. "We helped Namibia gain its political liberation," Xia Lili, a former Chinese diplomat who now works as an executive at a Chinese company in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, says. "Now we're helping it fight for economic emancipation."</p>	<p>中国领导人坚称它的影响完全是有益的，是在全球实现他们所说的“合作共赢”。中国公司正在这里修建公路和铁路、港口和管道、矿井和电信网络，的确，如果没有他们，这些项目或许永远修不起来。哈萨博铀矿由中国广核集团的子公司持股 90%，纳米比亚政府持股 10%，中国的投资正在为该国抵御经济衰退贡献力量。“我们帮助纳米比亚取得了政治解放，”夏丽丽（音）曾是中国的一名外交官，现在纳米比亚首都温得和克一家中国公司担任高管，她说。“现在，我们正在帮助它争取经济解放。”</p>
<p>For some Namibians, however, the flood of Chinese loans and investments doesn't look so much like freedom as it does a new form of colonialism. The infrastructure is welcome, but as projects made possible by loans — financed by the Chinese — they have saddled the economy with debt and done little to alleviate the nearly 30 percent unemployment rate. Over the last few months, moreover, a series of scandals involving Chinese nationals — including tax evasion, money-laundering and poaching endangered wildlife — has soured locals on a foreign presence that can seem largely extractive: pulling uranium, timber, rhino horns and profits out the country without benefiting a population that, because of apartheid's legacy, ranks among the most unequal economically in the world. In January, a Windhoek newspaper captured the rising sentiment with an illustration on its front page of a golden dragon devouring the Namibian flag. The</p>	<p>然而，对一些纳米比亚人来说，中国的大量贷款和投资看上去不太像自由，更像是一种新的殖民主义形式。基础设施受到欢迎，但是，尽管中国提供的贷款让相关项目成为可能，它们也让经济背上了债务，并且对降低该国接近 30% 的失业率几乎没起到作用。此外，过去几个月里一系列涉及中国人的丑闻，包括逃税、洗钱和偷猎濒危野生动物，使本地人对这支看上去可能是以榨取资源为主的外国势力感到失望：他们把铀、木材、犀牛角和利润运出纳米比亚，却没有惠及当地民众。因为种族隔离的遗留影响，纳米比亚是全世界经济最不平等的国家之一。1 月，温得和克一家报纸在头版上用一幅插图刻画了这种日渐强烈的情绪，画面上，一条金色的龙正在吞食纳米比亚国旗，标题是“用纳米比亚喂中国人”(Feeding Namibia to the Chinese)。</p>

headline: "Feeding Namibia to the Chinese."	
The question of how China is changing the world is often framed as a binary proposition: Is China the savior for developing nations, the only world power investing in their future — or is this the dawn of a new colonial era? The question itself, however, is misleading. In Namibia, as in much of the rest of the world, the narratives live uncomfortably side by side, impossible to disentangle. "You can argue that China is the best thing to happen to Africa — or the worst," says Eric Olander, the co-host of the weekly "China in Africa Podcast." "The beauty is in the complexity."	中国正在给世界带来什么改变？这个问题常常被设定成一个非此即彼的命题：中国是发展中国家的救星，是唯一一个投资它们未来的世界强国吗，抑或当前只是新殖民时代的黎明？然而，这个问题本身就是误导性的。和世界上的其他很多地方一样，在纳米比亚，这两种叙事令人不安地同时存在着，不可能理清。“你可以说中国是非洲遇到的最美好的事情，也可以说是最糟糕的事情，”周播节目《中国在非洲播客》(China in Africa Podcast)的主持人之一埃里克·奥兰德(Eric Olander)说。“美妙之处就在于这其中的错综复杂。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part1	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part1
Study Disputes Success of China's \$100 Billion Forest Effort	研究称中国造林绿化运动效果被夸大
HONG KONG — China has invested more than \$100 billion over the last decade alone in a nationwide campaign to plant new forests, and its top leaders speak of the effort with pride.	香港——过去十年里，中国投资了1000多亿美元，在全国范围内植树造林，中国高层领导人也非常自豪地谈到过这项工作。
"Planting trees now will benefit our future generations, and we should roll up our sleeves to plant more trees year after year, generation after generation," President Xi Jinping said in March at a tree-planting ceremony in Beijing.	习近平今年3月份在北京的一个植树仪式上说，“造林绿化是功在当代、利在千秋的事业，要一年接着一年干，一代接着一代干，撸起袖子加油干。”
But a study published on Wednesday suggests that some official estimates of China's greening campaign overstated its successes, and mistook shrubs for forests.	但本周三发表的一项研究表明，中国官方对绿化运动的估算夸大了它的成功，并且错误地把灌木当作了森林。
United Nations data, which are based on national statistics, show that between 2000 and 2010 China gained 167,568 square miles of forest, an	以各国自己的统计数据为依据的联合国数据显示，从2000年至2010年间，中国新增森林面积为167568平方英里，比加州的面积略大一点。中国自己

<p>area slightly larger than California. China's own estimates were not far behind.</p>	<p>的估计也差不了多少。</p>
<p>But the newly released study, based partly on an analysis of high-resolution photographs, found that China had gained only about 12,741 square miles of forest over the same period, an area roughly the size of Maryland. And it found that much of the government's reported new forests were actually just collections of shrubs.</p>	<p>但最新发布在这份研究报告，其依据是对高分辨率照片进行的分析。它发现中国在这段时期新增了大约 12741 平方英里的森林，这个面积和马里兰州大致相当。报告还发现，政府报告中的大部分新森林实际上都是灌木丛。</p>
<p>"China's forests are not as green as we think," Xu Jianchu, a co-author of the study and a professor of ethnoecology at the Kunming Institute of Botany in southwest China, said in a telephone interview.</p>	<p>"中国的森林没有我们以为的那样绿，"这项研究的合著者许建初在接受电话采访时说。他是位于中国西南部的昆明植物研究所的民族生态学教授。</p>
<p>Lu Zhi, a conservation biologist at Peking University in Beijing, who was not involved in the study, said its findings were consistent with recent research suggesting that China's forest resources have not significantly increased despite the government's extensive tree-planting campaign or its efforts to halt commercial logging in forests.</p>	<p>北京大学保护生物学家吕植没有参与这项研究，她表示，这项发现和最近的一个研究结果是一致的，后者显示，尽管政府开展了广泛的植树活动，而且努力防止对森林进行商业采伐，但中国的森林资源却没有明显增长。</p>
<p>The authors of the study, published in the journal Proceedings of the Royal Society B, wrote that their results highlighted a need for more refined forest monitoring and a better way of measuring performance of Chinese forests based on "climatic suitability."</p>	<p>这项研究发表在了《皇家学会学报 B》(Royal Society B)中，其结果突显了中国需要对森林进行更精细的监测，并以“气候适宜性”为基础，找到更好的方法来衡量中国森林的表现。</p>
<p>"These findings indeed point to major gaps between the way the concept of forest is defined in the various international conventions, versus how the general public understands it," said Meine van Noordwijk, a professor of agroforestry at Wageningen University in the Netherlands and the chief science adviser for the World Agroforestry Center. He was not involved in the study.</p>	<p>荷兰瓦赫宁根大学(Wageningen University)农林业教授迈内·范诺德维克(Meine van Noordwijk)是世界农林中心首席科学顾问，他表示：“这些发现确实揭示了各种国际公约中对森林概念界定，和公众对森林的理解之间存在很大的差异。”他没有参与这项研究。</p>

<p>The study's authors wrote that the United Nations forestry data was far higher than their own estimates in part because it counted young plantations and bare land that is earmarked for planting new forests. Places where modest forestry gains were detected in China were often not targeted for afforestation, they wrote, because the land was in demand for agriculture or urbanization.</p>	<p>这项研究的作者写道，联合国林业数据远远高于他们的估计，部分原因是前者把刚种的森林，以及计划用来造林的裸地也计算在内了。在中国，森林面积增长很小的那些地区往往没有把造林当作目标，因为这些土地要满足农业或城市化需求。</p>
<p>Pinpointing tree-cover change in China is globally important, the authors wrote, in part because China is the world's leading timber importer and has invested more money than all other countries combined in tree-planting.</p>	<p>作者写道，在中国，弄清林木覆盖率的变化非常重要，部分原因是中国是全球主要木材进口国，在种植树木上投入的资金比所有其他国家加起来都多。</p>
<p>The major reason for ambiguity in forest estimates worldwide is that there are over 800 official definitions for the term "forest," with criteria ranging from over 10 percent to over 30 percent tree cover, the journal Nature Climate Change reported in 2015.</p>	<p>全球森林的估计数字之所以很笼统，主要是因为“森林”这个词有超过 800 个官方定义，《自然气候变化》(Nature Climate Change)杂志在 2015 年报道说，这些定义对林木覆盖率的标准要求有所不同，低的为 10%，高的到 30%。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu said the newly released study underscored how the Chinese government should pay closer attention to the areas that it targets for new forests, and avoid its practice of planting trees in semi-arid regions and deserts. "It's time to look at both the economic efficiency and the ecological returns," he said.</p>	<p>许建初表示，这份新发布的研究报告强调了中国政府应该如何重视他们有意造林的地区，避免在半干旱地区和沙漠地区种树。他说：“现在是时候考量经济效益和生态回报了。”</p>
<p>Mr. van Noordwijk said that to avoid such discrepancies in measuring forests, researchers could either clearly differentiate subcategories under the "umbrella" term of forest, or else avoid the term entirely.</p>	<p>范诺德维克说，为了避免在森林的测量上出现这种差异，研究人员可以在森林这个“笼统”术语下明确区分出子类别，或者就完全不用这个术语。</p>
<p>"Once you are over the initial shock, the latter is actually feasible," he said.</p>	<p>他说：“在最初的惊讶消失之后，你会发现后一种办法其实是可行的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/study-disputes-success-of-chi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/study-disputes-success-of-chi</p>

nas-100-billion-forest-effort	nas-100-billion-forest-effort
After Trump's Phone Call to Philippines Leader, China's President Calls Him	习近平致电杜特地，中国继续拉拢菲律宾
BEIJING — President Xi Jinping of China spoke by phone on Wednesday with the president of the Philippines, Rodrigo Duterte, in what Chinese news media described as a friendly call that came just a few days after President Trump's amicable conversation with the authoritarian Filipino leader.	北京——中国国家主席习近平周三与菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)通了电话，中国新闻媒体说这是一场友好的通话。就在几天之前，特朗普总统才和这位菲律宾强权领导人进行过友好交谈。
Mr. Xi's outreach to Mr. Duterte appeared to be part of efforts by the Chinese to woo a longtime American ally and strengthen their sovereignty claims in the South China Sea.	习近平主动和杜特地接触，似乎是中国的整体行动的一部分，他们一直在试图拉拢这个美国的长期盟友，强化中国在南海的主权主张。
Chinese news media said North Korea and other issues were discussed in the phone call. On Saturday, Mr. Trump, surprising his own staff, telephoned Mr. Duterte and invited him to visit the White House.	中国新闻媒体称，双方在电话中对朝鲜等问题进行了讨论。上周六，特朗普曾打电话给杜特地，邀请他访问白宫，此举让特朗普自己的幕僚也感到意外。
Mr. Trump's gesture was widely condemned over concerns about human rights abuses in the Philippines carried out under Mr. Duterte's auspices. In a sign of lingering tensions between the two countries, Mr. Duterte later said he might be too busy to make the trip.	特朗普的态度受到了广泛的谴责，因为在杜特地的支持下，菲律宾开展了一些侵犯人权的行动。杜特地后来表示，他可能太忙了，无法成行。
In Mr. Xi's follow-up to Mr. Trump's overture, he pledged to deepen ties with the Philippines and called the country a "friendly neighbor," according to Chinese news media reports. Mr. Xi also said Manila would be an "important partner" in his plan to invest in infrastructure overseas.	习近平在特朗普邀请杜特地之后跟进，据中国新闻媒体报道，他承诺加强与菲律宾的联系，并称菲律宾为“友好邻邦”。习近平还表示，在他的海外投资建设计划中，马尼拉将成为一个“重要的合作伙伴”。
The remarks were in line with China's recent attempts to capitalize on tensions between the United States and the Philippines and draw Mr. Duterte's government closer with promises of economic aid. But they	这些说法符合中国近年的打算，即利用美国和菲律宾之间的紧张局势，用经济援助的承诺来进一步拉拢杜特地政府。但这似乎也是一种表示感谢的方式，因为在两国声索有争议的南海岛屿上，菲律宾不再对中国持挑衅态度。

<p>also appeared to be a way of thanking the Philippines for not provoking China over disputed South China Sea islands claimed by both countries.</p>	
<p>"There is a scramble to win over the heart and mind of President Duterte," said Patrick M. Cronin, a senior adviser at the Center for a New American Security, a Washington-based policy research group.</p>	<p>华盛顿智囊团新美国安全中心(Center for a New American Security)的高级主管帕特里克·M·克罗宁(Patrick M. Cronin)表示：“目前大家都在争取赢得杜特地总统的心。”</p>
<p>The two leaders also discussed tensions in North Korea, with Mr. Xi reiterating China's call for restraint and dialogue. Mr. Trump and Mr. Duterte also spoke about North Korea in their call on Saturday, White House officials said.</p>	<p>两位领导人还讨论了朝鲜的紧张局势，习近平重申了中国对于遏制和对话的主张。白宫官员说，特朗普和杜特地也在周六的通话中谈到过朝鲜。</p>
<p>The phone call between Mr. Xi and Mr. Duterte came against the backdrop of warming ties between Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump, who is increasingly reliant on China to help contain the crisis over North Korea. The North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, has threatened the United States and its Asian allies with nuclear war and repeatedly tested missiles in defiance of international sanctions.</p>	<p>习近平与杜特地通话的背景是，他与特朗普之间的关系也在转好，特朗普越来越依赖中国帮助他遏制朝鲜危机。朝鲜领导人金正恩用核战争来威胁美国及其亚洲盟国，并屡屡试射导弹，无视国际制裁。</p>
<p>The North Korea crisis has minimized or at least obscured trade disputes and other problems between the United States and China, including China's territorial claims over most of the South China Sea.</p>	<p>朝鲜危机使得美国和中国之间的贸易纠纷和其他问题变成了小事，或者至少不那么明显，其中一个问题就是中国对南海大部分海域的领土主张。</p>
<p>In what appears to be a remarkable deference to China by the Trump administration, no American Navy ship has gone within 12 miles of any disputed island in the South China Sea claimed by China since Mr. Trump took office, Defense Department officials say.</p>	<p>美国国防部官员说，自特朗普就职以来，没有任何美国军舰进入过任何南海争议岛屿的12英里范围内，这似乎是特朗普政府对中国表现出的一种明显尊重。</p>
<p>That is a major turnabout by Mr. Trump and his aides, who once vowed to challenge China's control of disputed reefs that it has turned into artificial islands, replete with military equipment and runways. Secretary</p>	<p>这是特朗普及其助手的一个重大转向，他们曾经发誓要挑战中国对一些争议礁石的控制权，中国把它们开发成人造岛屿，安装了军事设备，修建了跑道。国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在确认他任职资格的听证会上曾表示，</p>

<p>of State Rex W. Tillerson had said during his confirmation hearings that China should be denied access to the islands.</p>	<p>应该阻止中国取得这些岛屿。</p>
<p>Since taking office last year, Mr. Duterte has upset the balance of power in Asia by vowing to cut some military and economic ties with the United States. At the same time, he has embraced China as an economic and security ally and acquiesced to Chinese demands to resolve territorial disputes in the South China Sea through direct talks rather than international arbitration.</p>	<p>杜特地自从去年上任以来，扬言要切断和美国的一些军事和经济关系，从而打破了亚洲的权力平衡。同时，他把中国作为一个经济和安全盟友，默许了中国通过直接会谈而不是国际仲裁来解决南海领土争端的主张。</p>
<p>This week, Mr. Duterte welcomed Chinese Navy ships to Davao City, where he had served as mayor for many years. It was the first visit by the Chinese Navy in several years.</p>	<p>本周，杜特地欢迎中国军舰抵达达沃市，他曾在那里担任市长多年。这是中国海军几年来第一次访问菲律宾。</p>
<p>In the phone call, Mr. Duterte thanked Mr. Xi for allowing him to tour a Chinese missile destroyer during the visit, according to a statement on Wednesday from the presidential palace in Manila.</p>	<p>马尼拉总统府周三发表的声明称，在通话中，杜特地感谢习近平让他参观了到访的中国导弹驱逐舰。</p>
<p>Relations between China and the Philippines were once seriously frayed over disputed territory in the South China Sea, a major waterway for international shipping. But under Mr. Duterte, the tensions have eased.</p>	<p>南海是国际航运的一条主要航道，中菲关系曾经因为在南海的争议领土遭受了严重破坏。但是在杜特地上台之后，这种紧张局势已经得到了缓解。</p>
<p>In a possible sign of Mr. Duterte's efforts to appease Beijing, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which Mr. Duterte presided over this year, did not criticize China's actions in the South China Sea in an official statement following a meeting in Manila last week.</p>	<p>菲律宾是东盟今年的轮值主席国，上周东盟在马尼拉举行的会议时，并没有批评中国在南海的行动，这可能是杜特地为安抚北京而作出的努力。</p>
<p>Asked by reporters covering that meeting whether China should be pressured over its territorial claims, Mr. Duterte was dismissive. "Who will dare pressure?" he asked. "Who can pressure China? Us?"</p>	<p>报道该会议的记者当时提问说，对于中国的领土主张，是否应该对中国施压，杜特地不屑一顾地说，“谁敢去施压？”他问。“谁能去给中国施压？我们？”</p>

Dialogue with China, Mr. Duterte, said, is "the only luxury we have."	杜特地说，与中国的对话是“我们唯一的奢侈品”。
Bonnie S. Glaser, a senior adviser for Asia at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington, said Mr. Xi might have been showing approval for Mr. Duterte's position by agreeing to speak with him.	华盛顿的国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级顾问葛来仪(Bonnie S. Glaser)表示，习近平同意与杜特地交谈，可能是在展现对其立场的认同。
"China has benefited greatly from the shift in Manila's policy toward the South China Sea and Duterte's friendly approach to Beijing," she said.	她说：“马尼拉在南海立场上的转变，以及杜特地对北京的示好，让中国受益匪浅。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/trump-duterte-xi-south-china-sea	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/trump-duterte-xi-south-china-sea
Why Trump's Budding Bromance With Xi Is Doomed	特朗普和习近平的兄弟情谊注定难持久
BEIJING — They were both born to privilege. They both possess boundless self-confidence. Each seeks advice from a select inner circle, ignoring the big bureaucracies of his government.	北京——他们都出身于特权阶层。他们都有无止境的自信。他们各自在一个至亲好友的核心圈子中寻求咨询，忽视各自政府的大官僚机构。
President Xi Jinping of China and President Trump, despite vastly different personal styles, have those things in common.	尽管他们有极不同的个人风格，但中国国家主席习近平与美国总统特朗普有上述共同之处。
Mr. Trump, not known for his effusive praise of world leaders, said in an interview on CBS's "Face the Nation" last weekend that his relationship with China was "already acclaimed as being something very special, something very different than we've ever had." He called Mr. Xi "a man that I've gotten to like and respect."	不以对世界领导人极尽溢美之词闻名的特朗普，上周末在接受哥伦比亚广播公司《面向全国》(Face the Nation)节目采访时表示，他与中国的关系“已经受到高度评价，是一种非常特殊的关系，与我们曾经有过的不同。”他称习近平是“一位我已经开始喜欢和尊重的男人”。
But beneath the bonhomie, Chinese analysts say, fundamental differences of strategic interest are likely to undermine any personal ties Mr. Trump says he has forged with the Chinese leader. The romance, they say, may be more a short marriage of convenience.	但是，中国分析人士说，在欢乐友情的背后，战略利益上的根本分歧很可能会削弱特朗普所说的他已经与中国领导人建立起来的个人关系。他们说，两国领导人之间的兄弟情谊可能会像一段简短的权宜婚姻。
Mr. Trump's public effusiveness is barely reciprocated in China. The	特朗普公开表露的溢美之词几乎没有在中国得到回应。这里的官方媒体对特

<p>state-run media accords Mr. Trump polite coverage, much more so than it did President Barack Obama — a signal that the government, for the time being, would like the Chinese people to view the American president in a positive light.</p>	<p>朗普的报道很有礼貌，比对奥巴马总统的报道礼貌得多，这表明政府至少在目前希望中国人民能够积极地看待这位美国总统。</p>
<p>Among foreign policy experts, however, there is skepticism that Mr. Trump's flattery of Mr. Xi, and his reliance on the Chinese leader to bear down on North Korea over its nuclear program, will bring the results he wants.</p>	<p>然而，在外交政策专家中有一种怀疑，认为特朗普对习近平的奉承、以及他依赖这位中国领导人在朝鲜核问题上对朝鲜施压的做法，不会带来他所期望的结果。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has said he would give Mr. Xi more on a trade deal if China — North Korea's main trading partner and sole major ally — cracked down on its recalcitrant neighbor. "I think that, frankly, North Korea is maybe more important than trade," Mr. Trump said last weekend.</p>	<p>特朗普曾表示，如果朝鲜的主要贸易伙伴和唯一的大盟国中国能压制自己的顽固邻国的话，他会让习近平得到更好的贸易协议。“我认为，坦白地说，朝鲜可能比贸易更重要，”特朗普在上周末说。</p>
<p>In essence, the Trump administration is asking China to apply maximum economic pressure on the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, so that he will relinquish his nuclear arsenal, or at least agree to negotiate on Washington's terms.</p>	<p>从本质上讲，特朗普政府在要求中国对朝鲜领导人金正恩施加最大的经济压力，以让其放弃核武器，或者至少同意按照华盛顿的条件进行谈判。</p>
<p>Analysts say Mr. Xi is likely to take steps to curb the activities of some Chinese companies that help North Korea with the foreign exchange it badly needs, but not all of them. They say he may even, at some point, shut down the oil supply from China that keeps the economy afloat — but if so, only for a short period.</p>	<p>分析人士说，习近平可能会采取措施，遏制一些帮助朝鲜获得其急需的外汇的中国公司的活动，但不会限制所有的这类公司。他们说，习近平甚至可能在某个时刻停掉维系朝鲜经济的、来自中国的石油供应，但如果这样做的话，也只会是短时间的。</p>
<p>Some analysts said Mr. Trump's own predictability should not be taken for granted.</p>	<p>有些分析人士说，特朗普本人的可预测性不应被认为是理所当然的。</p>
<p>"He needs China to help implement what he wants on North Korea," said Yan Xuetong, director of the Institute for International Relations at</p>	<p>"他需要中国帮助他实现他希望在朝鲜问题上得到的东西，"清华大学国际问题研究所所长阎学通说。"这不会成功。特朗普很快会改变他对中国的态度。"</p>

<p>Tsinghua University. "It won't work. Trump will change his attitude to China very soon. I don't think he will be so nice to our president for very long. His policy toward China is not durable."</p>	<p>我觉得，他对我们的国家主席这么友好的时间不会很长了。他的中国政策不会持久。”</p>
<p>Others noted that it would be against China's national security interests to side with the United States against North Korea.</p>	<p>其他人则指出，中国与美国站在一起与朝鲜对抗，不符合中国的国家安全利益。</p>
<p>"I think this ends unhappily," said Douglas H. Paal, vice president for studies at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. "In the end, China is not going to deliver North Korea on our doorstep. China will say: 'We've done these things. What are you so upset about?'"</p>	<p>“我认为这会有不幸的结局，”卡内基国际和平研究院负责研究的副院长包道格(Douglas H. Paal)说。“到头来，中国不会把朝鲜送到我们的家门口。中国会说：‘我们做了这些事情。你凭什么不高兴？’”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, who likes to do business by phone, is acquiring a reputation for pestering Mr. Xi. He called the Chinese president four days after their summit meeting in Florida last month, saying afterward on Twitter that he had had "a very good call" with Mr. Xi about the "menace of North Korea."</p>	<p>喜欢在电话里谈生意的特朗普，正在得到一个老缠着习近平的名声。上个月，他在佛罗里达州与习近平会面四天后就与中国国家主席通了电话，通话后，特朗普在 Twitter 上表示，他与习近平就“朝鲜的威胁”进行了“很好的交谈”。</p>
<p>He called again on April 23. Mr. Paal said he was told by Chinese officials that after that call, Mr. Xi did not appreciate being treated like a midlevel official. Mr. Trump should realize that the Chinese president sets the framework for policies but cannot be expected to keep a checklist of tasks, the officials told him.</p>	<p>4月23日，特朗普与习近平再次通了电话。包道格说，他从中国官员那里听到，这次通话之后，习近平不太高兴，他不喜欢被人当作中级官员对待。中国官员对包道格说，特朗普应该明白，中国国家主席为政策制定框架，但不能指望他有一个任务清单。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Trump's impulse to reach out to Mr. Xi is in the tradition of some of the smoothest moments of relations between the two countries, and it plays to China's long-held preference to conduct policy through personal relationships.</p>	<p>尽管如此，特朗普对习近平感兴趣的冲动，是两国关系中某些最平稳时刻的传承，也符合中国长期以来喜欢通过个人关系处理政策问题的传统。</p>
<p>"Chinese leaders have demonstrated over and over again that they like to operate through personal relationships — like Mao Zedong and Zhou</p>	<p>“中国领导人一次又一次地显示，他们喜欢通过个人关系打交道，就像毛泽东和周恩来与亨利·基辛格那样，”约翰·霍普金斯大学高级国际研究学院驻校</p>

<p>Enlai with Henry Kissinger,” said James Mann, a fellow in residence at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies and the author of “About Face: A History of America’s Curious Relationship With China, From Nixon to Clinton.”</p>	<p>学者孟捷慕(James Mann)说，他是《脸面：从尼克松到克林顿的微妙中美关系史》(About Face: A History of America’s Curious Relationship With China, From Nixon to Clinton)一书的作者。</p>
<p>“It’s a matter of Chinese culture,” Mr. Mann said, “but it also serves their interests, because personalized diplomacy helps them overcome the idea that China should be treated by the same impersonal rules and policies that apply everywhere else.”</p>	<p>“这是中国文化的问题，”孟捷慕说，“但也符合他们的利益，因为个体化的外交帮助他们克服一种他们不喜欢的观念，既应该用对其他地方适用的不讲人情的规则和政策来对待中国。”</p>
<p>It is not unusual for a new American president to reach out to a foreign leader, even an adversarial one, in an attempt to break a pattern of the past.</p>	<p>美国新任总统与外国领导人、甚至是敌对的领导人接触，试图打破过去格局的做法并不罕见。</p>
<p>Early in his tenure, President George W. Bush praised President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, saying he had “looked the man in the eye. I found him very straightforward and trustworthy — I was able to get a sense of his soul.”</p>	<p>乔治·W·布什总统就任后不久曾称赞过俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京，说他“直视过这个男人的眼睛。我发现他非常直率而且值得信任——我对他的灵魂能有些感受。”</p>
<p>Former Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice later wrote in her memoir that Mr. Bush’s remark had made him appear gullible. “We were never able to escape the perception that the president had naïvely trusted Putin and then been betrayed,” she said.</p>	<p>前国务卿康多莉扎·赖斯(Condoleezza Rice)后来在回忆录中写道，布什的话让他显得容易上当。“我们从未摆脱总统天真地信任了普京，但后来被普京辜负的看法。”</p>
<p>Though they come from vastly different worlds, Mr. Xi and Mr. Trump were both born into privilege. Mr. Xi’s father, Xi Zhongxun, was a senior general under Mao during the civil war and helped the Communists come to power. Mr. Trump’s father, Fred C. Trump, was a major New York City builder who left a fortune to his son.</p>	<p>虽然他们来自极为不同的世界，但习近平和特朗普都出身于特权阶层。习近平的父亲习仲勋在国共内战期间是毛泽东手下的一名高级将领，对共产党的上台有功。特朗普的父亲弗雷德·C·特朗普(Fred C. Trump)是纽约市的一个主要开发商，给儿子留下了一大笔财富。</p>
<p>Both men rely on a small group of people to help craft their decisions.</p>	<p>他们两人都依赖一个小圈子来帮助他们做决定。在世界各地与习近平一起旅</p>

For Mr. Xi, Li Zhanshu and Wang Huning, two secretive officials who travel with him everywhere, are said to be the most influential.	行的栗战书和王沪宁这两位神秘官员，据说对习近平的影响力最大。
For Mr. Trump, his daughter Ivanka, and her husband, Jared Kushner, outstrip everyone else. It is Mr. Kushner who has served as the go-between for Mr. Trump in his dealings with the Chinese. He has convinced his father-in-law of the importance of good relations with China, and encouraged him to play up the personal relationship with Mr. Xi, American analysts familiar with the arrangements said.	对特朗普来说，女儿伊万卡(Ivanka)和女婿贾里斯·库什纳(Jared Kushner)的影响力超过任何其他。库什纳是特朗普与中国打交道的中间人。他说服了岳父与中国保持良好关系的重要性，并鼓励特朗普强调与习近平的个人关系，据熟悉这些安排的美国分析人士说。
Mr. Xi has consistently shown contempt for Kim Jong-un and declined to meet with him, unlike Mr. Trump, who said Monday that he would meet with the North Korean leader if the circumstances were right.	习近平对金正恩始终表示蔑视，并拒绝与金正恩会面，这与特朗普不同，特朗普周一表示，如果情况合适的话，他会与这位朝鲜领导人会面。
But Mr. Xi's remoteness from Mr. Kim should not be taken to mean that he will do what Mr. Trump wants and force North Korea to change its behavior, Chinese analysts said.	但是，习近平与金正恩的疏远，不应该被理解为是他会做特朗普想要他做的事情，既强迫朝鲜改变其行为，中国的分析人士说。
"There is no possibility for China to fix the situation," said Shi Yinhong, professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing. "That's because China does not want a nuclear-armed enemy in North Korea."	"中国没有办法解决这个问题，"北京中国人民大学国际关系教授时殷鸿说。"那是因为，中国不想有朝鲜这个拥有核武装的敌人。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/why-trumps-budding-bromance-with-xi-is-doomed	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170504/why-trumps-budding-bromance-with-xi-is-doomed
Is China the World's New Colonial Power?	中国式新殖民主义？（二）：新的边疆
Read Part 1.	中国式新殖民主义？（一）：全天候的朋友
The sign on the lime green cement wall outside the restaurant, written in Chinese, read "Ye Shanghai": "Shanghai Nights." Inside, the lunch crowd was already gone, but six middle-aged Chinese men and women	餐厅鲜绿色的水泥外墙上挂着牌子，上面用中文写着“夜上海”。餐厅里面，吃午饭的人群已经离去，只有六名中年中国男女围坐在一张桌子旁边，其中就有餐厅老板詹姆斯·沈(James Shen)和他妻子罗丝(Rose)。他们一边剥虾，

<p>— including James Shen and his wife, Rose, the proprietors — crowded around a table peeling prawns and sucking heartily on the shells. Nobody spoke. Blaring from the flat-screen television on the wall was a special report on CCTV-4, a channel from China’s state television broadcaster, breathlessly describing the powers of the People’s Liberation Army. When a double row of explosions erupted in the sea, Rose exclaimed, “Wah, our China is so strong!”</p>	<p>一边尽情吮吸着虾壳。没人说话。墙上的平板电视上播放着中国官方电视台中央电视台中文国际频道的一则特别报道。报道激动地描述着中国人民解放军的实力。当海面上出现两排爆炸时，罗丝喊了起来，“哇，我们国家这么强大！”</p>
<p>The couple’s restaurant is in Walvis Bay, a port surrounded on three sides by the Namib Desert, which some consider the oldest in the world. James and Rose are part of the early wave of Chinese immigrants who landed in Africa 20 years ago and never left. The Chinese diaspora has a long history of finding a foothold, and then thriving, in some of the world’s most remote places: I’ve bumped into Chinese merchants everywhere from the Arctic tundra of Siberia to mining towns in the Andes. In Africa, entrepreneurs like James and Rose found a new frontier with the space, freedom and opportunities that many early settlers saw in the American West. “My husband came to look at business here, and he fell in love with the wide-open spaces,” Rose told me. “But we’re still Chinese first and foremost.”</p>	<p>这对夫妇的餐厅位于沃尔维斯湾，这座港口三面都被纳米比沙漠环绕着。有人认为纳米比沙漠是世界上最古老的沙漠。詹姆斯和罗丝在早期中国移民浪潮中前来。他们在 20 年前来到非洲，之后再未离开。背井离乡的华人在世界上最偏远的一些地区站稳脚跟，然后繁荣发展，这种历史颇为悠久：从北极的西伯利亚冻原到安第斯山脉深处的矿业城镇，我在各个地方都碰到过中国商人。在非洲，像詹姆斯和罗丝这样的企业家发现了一个新边疆。这里有很多空间、自由和机会，就像早期移民在美国西部所看到的那样。“我丈夫来考察生意，他爱上了这里的广阔空间，”罗丝告诉我。“但我们首先还是中国人。”</p>
<p>Like many Chinese immigrants around the world, the couple began by opening a small mom-and-pop shop, filling the shelves with cheap clothes, shoes and bags shipped by container from China. Their store, James and Rose, still stands at a central intersection of Walvis Bay, even as their ventures have expanded to include a hotel, a restaurant, a karaoke bar, a massage parlor and a trading company. Today there are</p>	<p>和世界各地的很多中国移民一样，他们先是开了一个小型夫妻店，在货架上摆满了用集装箱从中国运来的廉价服装、鞋履和箱包。那家名为“詹姆斯和罗丝”(James and Rose)的商店现在依然矗立在沃尔维斯湾中心的一个十字路口处，但他们的生意如今已经扩大到一家酒店、一家餐厅、一个卡拉 OK 厅、一家按摩院和一个贸易公司。如今，纳米比亚几乎每个镇都有这种中国人开的店——在整个非洲，这种店铺数以千计。</p>

<p>such Chinese-run stores in nearly every town in Namibia – and thousands more across Africa.</p>	
<p>On a recent Sunday in Windhoek’s Chinatown, where dozens of shops occupy a series of long warehouses in the city’s industrial district, Namibian families strolled the lanes, haggling over everything from knockoff Nikes and plastic children’s toys to solar panels and secondhand mobile phones. One man told me he liked the low prices, even as he complained about the goods’ poor quality – and the harm they did to the local garment industry. Wu Qiaoxia, a Chinese entrepreneur whose real estate business began with a simple store in the northern town of Oshakati, waves off such criticism. “Many Namibian children didn’t even have shoes before we got here,” Wu says. “The people here needed everything, and we sold it to them, cheaply.”</p>	<p>温得和克的中国城位于该市工业区内，一系列长方形仓库里开着数十家店铺。前不久的一个周日，纳米比亚人拖家带口地在店铺之间的过道里溜达，对着各种商品讨价还价，从冒牌耐克(Nike)鞋和塑料儿童玩具，到太阳能电池板和二手手机。一名男子对我说，他喜欢这里低廉的价格，但他也抱怨这些商品质量不好，此外还对本地服装行业造成伤害。中国房地产企业家吴乔侠（音）是靠北部奥沙卡蒂镇的一家简易小店起家的，他对这种指责不屑一顾。“我们来之前，纳米比亚很多孩子甚至连鞋都没有，”吴乔侠说。“这里的人什么都需要，是我们廉价卖给他们的。”</p>
<p>One of the most influential Chinese immigrants in Namibia, Jack Huang, parlayed a small textile business into a mining, real estate and trade conglomerate. A backslapping 49-year-old native of Nantong, a city located about two hours northwest of Shanghai, Huang moved to Namibia nearly two decades ago. Early on, he helped transform Oshikango, a sleepy town on the Angolan border, into a raucous Chinese trading post anchored by his properties. Angolans made rich by a boom in oil production flooded in to buy things like stereos and S.U.V.s, paying with United States dollars or, at times, diamonds. The collapse of oil prices has turned Oshikango into a ghost town. But Huang, through his Sun Investment Group, has diversified into many</p>	<p>黄跃权是纳米比亚最有影响力的中国移民之一，他把一个小型纺织企业发展成了一个采矿、房地产和贸易企业集团。待人热情的他现年49岁，来自距上海西北大约两小时车程的南通市。近20年前，黄跃权来到纳米比亚。从早期，他就从中发挥作用，把毗邻安哥拉边境的宁静小镇奥希坎戈变成了一个繁荣的中国贸易中心，以他的产业为支柱。因繁荣的石油生产而致富的安哥拉人大量涌入，用美元，有时是钻石，购买立体音响和SUV这类东西。油价的暴跌把奥希坎戈变成了一座鬼城。但是，通过他的太阳投资集团，黄跃权已经经营了多种利润丰厚的企业，包括一家矿业公司。该矿企已在哈萨博附近发现了其他铀矿。</p>

<p>lucrative businesses, including a mining venture that has identified other uranium deposits close to Husab.</p>	
<p>Huang's success has come, in part, from cultivating connections with Namibia's political elite. Swapo, the guerrilla-group-turned-political-party, has dominated Namibia's elections since its independence — the kind of stability that appeals to China's rulers and to entrepreneurs hoping to make long-lasting connections. Huang has referred to Sam Nujoma, Namibia's founding father, as "my special adviser." During the 2014 election campaign, Huang and the Swapo candidate Hage Geingob (then the prime minister, now the president) attended a gala dinner at which, according to local reporting, the Chinese businessman pledged Geingob's political party a donation of 1 million Namibian dollars — about \$90,000. (Huang denies this.)</p>	<p>黄跃权的成功，部分来自和纳米比亚的政治精英建立关系。自纳米比亚独立以来，前身是游击队组织的纳米比亚人组党(Swapo)一直主宰着该国的选举。这种稳定受到了中国统治者以及希望建立长期关系的企业家们青睐。黄跃权说，纳米比亚国父山姆·努乔马是“我的特别顾问”。2014年竞选期间，黄跃权和纳米比亚人组党候选人哈格·根哥布(Hage Geingob)（时任总理，现任总统）出席了一场晚宴。据本地的报道称，在晚宴上，这名中国商人承诺向根哥布所在的政党捐款100万纳米比亚元——大约相当于九万美元。（黄跃权否认了这一报道。）</p>
<p>Huang's friends prefer to emphasize how much he has given back to his host country through his charity, the Namibia-China Loving Heart Organization. (Huang was out of the country at the time of my visit, but he authorized two deputies to speak with me on his behalf.) Over the last seven years, Huang's charity has awarded more than \$2 million in scholarships to Namibian students to attend medical school in China (in Nantong, naturally). Some critics, however, claim that a few recipients of Huang's philanthropy were not needy students but children of the ruling elite. Last year, moreover, the local media revealed that before Geingob was elected president in 2014, Huang was the owner of a majority stake in a real estate venture whose only other shareholders</p>	<p>黄跃权的朋友更愿意强调他通过自己创办的慈善机构“纳米比亚华人爱心组织”(Namibia-China Loving Heart Organization)，为东道国做出了多少回报。（我去采访时，黄跃权不在纳米比亚，但他授权两名副手代表他接受我的采访。）过去七年里，黄跃权的慈善机构向纳米比亚学生发放了逾200万美元的奖学金，供他们去中国上医学院（当然，是在南通）。然而，部分批评人士说，一些接受黄跃权善款的人并不是穷学生，而是统治精英的子女。此外，本地媒体去年曝出，在根哥布2014年当选总统之前，黄跃权控股的一家房地产企业的其他股东是根哥布的家族信托基金和他的前妻。黄跃权和根哥布试图在媒体上撇清与对方的关系，根哥布也宣称没有对该公司的经营控制权。但黄跃权的朋友对他巴结权贵的做法感到担心。“我一直提醒杰克（Jack，黄跃权的英文名——译注），“一个偶尔和黄跃权打交道的商人说。”不</p>

<p>are Geingob's family trust and ex-wife. The men tried to distance themselves from each other in the press, and Geingob professed to have no operational control of the company. Still, Huang's friends worry about his courting of the powerful. "I kept warning Jack," says one businessman who occasionally socializes with Huang. "'Don't get too close to the fire. You'll burn your fingers.'"</p>	<p>要离火太近。会引火烧身。”</p>
<p>The exact number of Chinese living in Namibia remains the subject of contentious debate. No definitive data exist, and the constant ebb and flow of contract workers muddies the picture. Last fall, Namibia's home-affairs ministry raised alarms when it claimed that 100,000 Chinese nationals live in Namibia — a figure that would be equivalent to 4 percent of the population. More conservative estimates run between 10,000 and 20,000. It is clear, however, that in Namibia and all across the developing world, the older generation of long-term immigrants is being eclipsed by China's new diaspora: younger, more educated workers going abroad to get experience — and make a small fortune — before returning to China. "We were among the first ones here," Rose Shen says, "but now there are Chinese everywhere."</p>	<p>生活在纳米比亚的中国人的具体人数依然是一个有争议的话题。目前没有权威的数据，合同工人数的波动让情况变得更加复杂。去年秋天，纳米比亚内务部称纳米比亚生活着 10 万中国人，相当于该国人口的 4%，这个数字引起了警觉。根据更保守的估计，中国人的人数在一万到两万人之间。然而，显而易见的是，在纳米比亚和所有发展中国家，老一代长期移民正在被中国新移民所超越：这些新移民是更年轻、受教育程度更高的工人，他们去国外是为了获得经验，并且赚一小笔钱，之后就会回到中国。“我们属于最先来的，”罗丝·沈说，“但现在到处都有中国人。”</p>
<p>Sean Hao, a young telecommunications engineer in Windhoek, is part of that diaspora. Raised in a cave dwelling in central China's Shaanxi province, he wasn't expected to venture far beyond his village's orchard of jujube trees. But Hao was accepted by a university, a first for his family, and worked after graduation installing networks for a Chinese telecom giant. Renting a room for just \$15 a month helped him squirrel away most of his \$500 monthly salary, but his savings were hardly</p>	<p>年轻电信工程师肖恩·郝(Sean Hao)在温得和克工作，他也是这个移民群体中的一员。他在中国中部省份陕西的一个窑洞里长大成人，从没有人想到他的足迹会踏出村里那片枣园。但肖恩·郝考上了大学，成了家里的第一个大学生，毕业后，他在中国一家大型电信公司从事网络安装工作。当时，他租住在月租仅为 15 美元的房间里，把 500 美元月薪的一大半攒下来，但这笔积蓄仍然不足以买下结婚所需的公寓。由于政府实施严格的计划生育政策，中国的年轻男性远远多于女性，一套公寓被视为男人吸引女性与自己结婚、避</p>

<p>enough to buy the apartment he would need to marry. In a country where young men far outnumber women — a legacy of the government’s restrictive family-planning policy — an apartment is seen as a prerequisite for attracting a wife and avoiding the fate of a “bare branch” (an unmarried person). But real estate seemed an impossible aspiration for a young man who grew up in a cave.</p>	<p>免成为光棍的先决条件。但对于一个在窑洞里长大的年轻男子来说，房产似乎可望而不可及。</p>
<p>When a headhunter told Hao about a job in Africa that would pay more than \$6,000 a month, Hao figured it was a swindle. “I thought this must be a case of human trafficking,” he remembers, laughing. The offer was real, but the job was in Nigeria, which he thought was unsafe. So Hao instead signed a contract to work on building the telecom system in Angola for more than \$5,000 a month, more than 10 times his previous salary. After a year in Africa, Hao put a down payment on an apartment in Xi’an, a city in central China, and persuaded his girlfriend’s parents that he was financially secure enough to marry their daughter. Hao and his wife soon had a baby girl, but his job in Africa meant that he saw her for only one month out of her first 15. “She didn’t even recognize me,” he said. His wife and daughter joined him in his new posting in Namibia, but they lasted one lonely year before going home, leaving Hao stuck between his longing to be with his family in China and the opportunity to make money in Namibia.</p>	<p>当一名猎头告诉肖恩·郝，非洲有一个工作机会，月薪超过 6000 美元的时候，他以为自己遇到了骗局。“我寻思他们肯定是贩卖人口的，”他笑着回忆。这个工作邀约是真实的，但工作地点在尼日利亚，他觉得不太安全。于是，肖恩·郝签了另外一份工作合约——在安哥拉建设电信系统，月薪 5000 多美元，是他以前工资的十倍还多。在非洲工作了一年以后，肖恩·郝为一套位于中国中部城市西安的公寓交了首付，并让女友的父母相信，他的财务状况足够安全，可以和他们的女儿结婚。肖恩·郝和妻子很快就生了一个女儿，但由于他在非洲工作，女儿长到 15 个月大的时候，只和他相处过一个月。“她甚至都不认识我了，”他说。他在纳米比亚找到新工作以后，妻女来这里和他团聚，但寂寞的日子只撑过了一年，她们就回国了，留下肖恩·郝一个人，在回国与家人团聚的渴望与留在纳米比亚赚钱的机会之间犹豫不决。</p>
<p>On a warm Saturday night in late March, Hao joined a dozen Chinese colleagues under the thatched roofs of Joe’s Beerhouse in Windhoek. Two of the men were headed back to China after finishing their short-term contracts, and the group was sending them off by knocking</p>	<p>3 月末，一个温暖的周六夜晚，肖恩·郝与十几名中国同事聚集在温得和克“乔的啤酒屋”(Joe’s Beerhouse)的茅草屋顶下。其中两个男人在短期工作合约到期后即将返回中国，这群人一杯杯地喝着德式啤酒为他们送行。我赶到酒吧的时候，已经有三个男人喝得不省人事，头伏在桌子上，还有几个人喝得</p>

<p>back pints of German-style lager. By the time I arrived at the bar, three men had already passed out, their heads planted on the table, and a few others were listing badly. Hao, the designated driver, had barely sipped any beer at all. Celebrating his colleagues' return to the motherland had put him in a contemplative mood. "I'd like to go home, too," he said, "but there are no jobs in China that could pay me even close to what I'm making now."</p>	<p>东倒西歪。被指定当司机的肖恩·郝几乎滴酒未沾。庆祝同事回国让他陷入了沉思。“我也想回家，”他说，“但在中国找不到工资水平哪怕是和现在接近的工作。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170505/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part2</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170505/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part2</p>
<p>A Monument to Jesus in the City of Mao</p>	<p>在长沙，耶稣的圣殿高过毛主席像</p>
<p>CHANGSHA, China — Sweeping heavenward like an enormous glass-and-metal ski jump, a new Protestant church dominates the crumbled earth, freshly planted trees and unfinished water features of a suburban park under construction in Changsha.</p>	<p>中国长沙——在长沙郊区一个在建的公园里，一座新落成的新教教堂耸立在碎裂的泥地、新栽种的树和尚未完工的水景之中。它向天而立，犹如一个用玻璃和金属建造的巨大滑雪跳台。</p>
<p>About 260 feet tall and topped by a cross, the Xingsha Church is bigger even than the biggest statue of Mao Zedong in China, which is just three miles west of here.</p>	<p>该教堂名为星沙堂，高约 80 米，顶上安放着一个十字架。它甚至比 5 公里以西、中国最大的毛泽东塑像还要大。</p>
<p>On Tangerine Island, in the broad Xiang River, the massive granite head and shoulders of the revolutionary leader rear up as if surveying the world. But at 105 feet, the sculpture is still less than half the height of the church.</p>	<p>在宽阔湘江上的橘子洲，这位革命领袖的巨大头部和肩膀花岗岩雕塑巍然而立，像是在审视这个世界。但它 32 米的高度仍不及星沙堂的一半。</p>
<p>That disparity, in the very city where Mao spent his youth and first embraced politically radical ideas, has infuriated his most fervent admirers across China.</p>	<p>出现在毛泽东度过青年时光，并第一次接受政治激进思想的这座城市所形成的巨大差异，激怒了他在全国各地最狂热的崇拜者。</p>
<p>Sensing an ideological challenge to their hero — who founded the</p>	<p>今年，成千上万的毛泽东“红色”粉丝觉得自己的英雄——他在 1949 年创立了</p>

<p>People's Republic in 1949 and denounced Christianity as a tool of foreign imperialism — thousands of Mao's "red" fans reached for their smartphones and computers this year and charged into verbal battle against this defilement of sacred ground.</p>	<p>中华人民共和国，并谴责基督教是外国帝国主义的工具——在意识形态上受到了挑战，拿出智能手机和电脑，与圣地出现的这个污点展开了口水战。</p>
<p>They railed against the church's size and symbolism, saying that building it in a public space was a misappropriation of resources in the officially atheist state.</p>	<p>他们愤怒地抗议教堂的规模和象征意义，称在这个官方信奉无神论的国家，在公共场所修建教堂是滥用资源。</p>
<p>"Going for Christianity in a big way damages our nation's ideological security," wrote Zhao Danyang of the website Red Morality Think Tank, in a typical post when the furor erupted in February.</p>	<p>这种公愤在2月爆发时，赵丹阳在网站“红德智库”上一篇颇具代表性的文章中写道，“大兴基督教危害国家意识形态安全。”</p>
<p>Wary of a political crisis, Changsha officials rushed to tamp down the controversy.</p>	<p>长沙的官员担心出现政治危机，迅速平息争议。</p>
<p>Guards were posted at the Xingsha Ecological Park, where the church, a Bible studies center, administrative offices and residential quarters are near a Cupid Garden for local sweethearts. News reports vanished from the internet. Public debate fizzled. Multiple telephone calls to the provincial headquarters of the state-run Protestant association went unanswered. A bell jar of censorship descended.</p>	<p>教堂所在的星沙生态公园配备了保安。在这个公园里，星沙堂、一个圣经学习中心、行政管理办公室和居住区就设在供当地情侣游玩的丘比特园附近。网上的新闻报道消失不见。公开讨论也偃旗息鼓。记者多次致电由官方控制的新教协会的省级总部，均无人接听。审查的钟形罩已经扣下。</p>
<p>But on the streets of Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, residents seem to know or care little about the clash of Christianity and Communism in their midst. Asked about it, several people shrugged and declined to comment, or said they had not heard of it.</p>	<p>但在湖南省会长沙的街头，民众对基督教与共产主义在他们身边发生的这场冲突似乎知之甚少，或是不怎么关心。被问到时，好几个人耸耸肩拒绝发表评论，或表示没听说过此事。</p>
<p>If such grass-roots insouciance in Mao's former home seems surprising, to one resident it makes perfect sense.</p>	<p>如果草根阶层的这种不在乎的态度出现在毛泽东的故乡有些令人意外，那么对其中一人来说，这种现象很好理解。</p>
<p>"In Hunan, contradictions are not contradictions. They're normal," said</p>	<p>“在湖南，矛盾不是矛盾，是正常的，”探索山区非凡的语言多样性的小说《马</p>

<p>Han Shaogong, the author of "A Dictionary of Maqiao," a novel that explores the hilly region's extraordinary linguistic diversity. "Life here is a bit like Chinese food. Throw lots of different things into a wok and stir them around."</p>	<p>桥词典》的作者韩少功说。“这里的生活有点像中餐。把很多不一样的东西扔进锅里，然后拌匀。”</p>
<p>In the village outside Changsha where he farms and writes, Mr. Han said, Christianity coexists happily with other traditions. "There are a couple of old ladies who believe in Jesus, but they believe in Buddha, too," he said.</p>	<p>韩少功说，在长沙郊外他从事耕种和写作的那个村子里，基督教和其他传统友好共处。“有一对老姐妹信耶稣，但也信佛祖，”他说。</p>
<p>Although the Communist state suppressed religion as superstition until after Mao's death in 1976, it recognized five faiths — Protestantism, Catholicism, Buddhism, Taoism and Islam — which are managed through "patriotic" associations.</p>	<p>尽管直至毛泽东 1976 年去世后，这个共产主义国家都在把宗教当做迷信镇压，但它承认五种宗教信仰——新教、天主教、佛教、道教和伊斯兰教——并通过“爱国”协会管理它们。</p>
<p>Estimates vary, but many put the number of Protestants at about 60 million, half of them adherents of the government-approved church, the rest worshipping in illegal "house churches." A Protestant cleric at the Xingsha Ecological Park, who gave only his surname, Jiang, said Changsha's official Protestant churches had about 100,000 members.</p>	<p>各方估计的中国新教徒人数各不相同，但很多人认为中国有大约 6000 万新教徒，其中一半是得到政府批准的教堂的信徒，其余的人则在非法的“家庭教会”开展宗教活动。星沙生态公园的一名新教神职人员称，长沙官方的新教教堂有大约 10 万信徒。他只愿透露自己姓蒋（音）。</p>
<p>Reminders of Mao's connection to the city are everywhere. His image, on wall-mounted illuminated boxes, decorates the new subway. Restaurants advertise his favorite dishes, including fatty red braised pork. Chiles, also loved by Mao, fire up the cuisine.</p>	<p>这里到处都在提醒毛泽东与这座城市的联系。他的照片出现在墙上的灯箱上，装饰着新建成的地铁。餐厅为他最爱吃的菜做广告，包括高脂的红烧肉。同样深得毛泽东喜爱的辣椒，让湖南菜充满激情。</p>
<p>"We really like chile," Mr. Han said. "And we're hot-tempered. It's seen as a sign of strength."</p>	<p>“我们真的爱吃辣，”韩少功说。“性子急。这被当成了一种力量的象征。”</p>
<p>Wu Aiyun was one of several women distributing free shampoo samples near Mao's statue on Tangerine Island, where a riot of spring</p>	<p>在橘子洲，春花烂漫。吴爱云（音）是几名在毛泽东塑像附件发放免费洗发水样品的女子之一。被问到曾试图镇压资本主义的毛泽东会怎么看待她们</p>

flowers bloomed. She barely paused when asked what Mao, who tried to crush capitalism, would think of them.	时，她几乎没有停下脚步。
"I think he'd love what we're doing," she said. "That was then. This is now."	"我觉得他会喜欢我们正在做的事情，"她说。"那时候是那时候，现在是现在。"
Pointing at the stone ripples of Mao's hair, she joked: "He was a good-looking guy! Not bad hair!"	她指着毛泽东的波浪头开玩笑说："他挺帅的！头发不错！"
As a young man, Mao attended schools in Changsha, including a teacher-training college that charged no tuition and offered cheap board and lodging, he told Edgar Snow, as the American journalist recounted in "Red Star Over China."	美国记者埃德加·斯诺(Edgar Snow)在《西行漫记》(Red Star Over China)中写道，毛泽东告诉他，青年时期的自己在长沙上过多所学校，包括一所不收学费，还提供廉价食宿的师范学校。
"During this period my political ideas began to take shape," Mao told Snow. "Here also I acquired my first experiences in social action." He read Adam Smith and German philosophers in Changsha's public library, which opened in 1905 under the influence of Western missionaries.	"我的政治思想在这个时期开始形成，"毛泽东告诉斯诺。"我也是在这里获得社会行动的初步经验的。"他在长沙的公立图书馆里阅读亚当·斯密(Adam Smith)和德国哲学家的著作。该图书馆是1905年在西方传教士的影响下设立的。
Mao organized student and worker strikes in Changsha, helping shape a peasant movement of the kind that would later take all of China.	毛泽东在长沙组织学生罢课、工人罢工，并参与组织了一场农民运动。后来，这种农民运动在中国遍地开花。
"We say, 'No man of Xiang isn't a soldier,'" Mr. Han said, using a local name for Hunan.	"我们说，'无湘不成军'，"韩少功说。湘是湖南的简称。
But the region is also known for its reverence for scholarship, he said. "In Guangdong, in the south, a local hero would be a businessman. In Hunan, traditionally it was a scholar."	他说，当地也以尊重学问而闻名。"在广东，在南方，地方名人会是商人。而在湖南，传统上就是学者。"
Reflecting both those soldierly and scholarly values, Mao went on vigorous treks through the Hunan countryside. He believed that the Chinese must become stronger if they were to throw out the	他在湖南农村考察，一边思考着那些文武价值观。他相信，如果把帝国主义和传教士赶出去，中国人一定会变得更强大。

imperialists and missionaries.	
Changsha was a hub of Christianity. The Yale Foreign Missionary Society, later the Yale-China Association, was founded here in 1901, a connection that endures. New Haven, home to Yale, is developing a sister city relationship with Changsha.	长沙曾是一个基督教重镇。1901年在这里成立了耶鲁外国传教团(Yale Foreign Missionary Society),也就是后来的雅礼协会,这种联系保持了下来。耶鲁的老家纽黑文正在与长沙发展姊妹城市关系。
"There once were many churches in Changsha, but many were knocked down," said Tan Hecheng, a Hunan native and former journalist whose account of a massacre in the province during Mao's Cultural Revolution, "The Killing Wind," was recently released in English but cannot be published in mainland China.	"长沙以前有许多教堂,但很多都被推倒了,"当过记者的湖南本地人谭合成说,他写的《杀人风:中国一个县在文革中陷入疯狂》(The Killing Wind)讲述了毛泽东发动的文革期间在该省进行的一场大屠杀,该书最近发行了英文版,但无法在中国大陆出版。
Despite that suffering, to many locals Mao is a source of pride, his fame conferring status on the city and drawing tourism.	尽管带来了这样的苦难,对很多当地人来说,毛泽东却是自豪之源,他的名声提升了该市的地位,促进了旅游业。
"Mao was a son of Changsha. And emperor. The most successful man in China. So he's a great asset to Hunan and Changsha," Mr. Tan said.	"毛泽东是长沙的儿子。是皇帝。是中国最成功的人,所以他对湖南和长沙来说是一笔巨大的财富。"谭合成说。
"Belief in the party has died, and everything today turns on advantage and disadvantage," he said. "Under such conditions, people don't care about anything, really. Mao is fine. Christianity is fine. It's all kind of irrelevant."	"党内的信仰已经死了,如今什么东西都取决于能带来什么好处和坏处。在这样的情况下,人们真的不关心什么了。毛泽东也好,基督教也罢,一切都无关紧要的。"
More than two months after the controversy broke, the Hunan Protestant association is not commenting on what will happen with the church. But people linked to China's Christian circles said one possibility that had been discussed to appease critics was walling it off from the rest of the park and removing the cross.	争议爆发两个多月后,湖南新教协会也没有对教会准备怎么做发表置评。但中国基督教界知情人士说,他们讨论了怎么安抚批评者,其中一种可能性就是把公园和其他地方隔绝开来,并且移除十字架。
Striking a compromise would suit the spirit of a place where people are tough but love, above all, a good time, Mr. Han said.	韩少功说,折衷很符合这里人的性格,当地人很顽强,但最爱的却是享乐。

<p>"During the revolutionary years, they were really busy," he said. "But now it's all eat, drink, play. You could say there's something degenerate about it. But isn't it also kind of adorable?"</p>	<p>"在革命年代，他们真的很忙，"他说。"但现在都是吃喝玩乐。你可以说堕落了。但是这不也挺可爱的吗？"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170508/china-changsha-christian-church-park</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170508/china-changsha-christian-church-park</p>
<p>In China, It's the Party That Keeps the Boy Band Going</p>	<p>少年天团 TFBoys：粉丝爱，党也爱</p>
<p>BEIJING — The most shared post on Weibo, China's Twitter-like social media platform, is not a video of frolicking pandas or President Xi Jinping meeting world leaders, but a teenage boy's birthday message:</p>	<p>北京——在类似 Twitter 的中国社交媒体平台微博上，分享次数最多的帖子不是熊猫嬉戏的视频，或习近平主席会见其他国家领导人的新闻，而是一个少年的生日讯息。</p>
<p>"I'm 15 today. Thanks for being with me all these years."</p>	<p>"今天我十五岁了，谢谢这几年来你们的一直陪伴。"</p>
<p>Since that was posted in September 2014, it has been shared more than 335 million times, the most shared Weibo post ever, according to Guinness World Records.</p>	<p>这则帖子于 2015 年 9 月发布以来，已经被分享了 3.35 亿余次，根据吉尼斯世界纪录，它是迄今为止分享次数最多的微博。</p>
<p>The poster was Wang Junkai, leader of TFBoys, a wildly successful boy band in China. Since their debut in 2013, when the boys were just 12 and 13, they have won major Chinese music industry awards and amassed more than 20 million Weibo followers. Sales of band merchandise average more than \$17 million per month, according to Chinese news reports.</p>	<p>发帖者王俊凯，是在中国大获成功的男孩组合 TFBoys 的队长。这几个男孩在 2013 年出道时不过十二三岁，自打那时起，他们收获了中国音乐界的多个重要奖项，积累了超过 2000 万微博粉丝。据中国媒体报道，该组合周边商品的月均销售额为 1700 多万美元。</p>
<p>So what explains their appeal?</p>	<p>他们为什么有这么大的吸引力？</p>
<p>"I like them because they express such positive values," said Jia Su, a 24-year-old advertising worker in Beijing. She has followed the group since she was a university student and now manages the Weibo account of a fan club for TFBoys. "They are nice, kind, hardworking. That's what the Japanese and Korean boy bands don't have."</p>	<p>"我喜欢他们是因为他们传递了正能量，"现年 24 岁的北京广告公司职员贾素说。她从大学时代开始一直是该组合的粉丝，现在管理着一个 TFBoys 粉丝俱乐部的微博账号。"他们善良、正直、努力工作。他们具备一些日韩男团不具备的品质。"</p>

<p>Unlike many teenage pop stars in Japan, South Korea and elsewhere, the members of TFBoys display no signs of youthful rebellion. They decidedly do not walk on the wild side. They sing of studying hard and serving the nation. The group's music is cheerful with upbeat lyrics, and the boys' appearance tends toward neat outfits and sweet smiles.</p>	<p>和日本、韩国等地很多青少年流行明星不同，TFBoys 的成员没有表现出一丝一毫年少的叛逆。他们绝不展示狂野冲动的一面。他们唱的是好好学习、报效国家。这个组合的音乐曲调明快，歌词乐观；几个成员总是穿着整洁的服装，展露甜美的笑容。</p>
<p>The group is no accident, having been formed by a company, Time Fengjun Entertainment, using three boys — Mr. Wang, Wang Yuan (no relation) and Yiyang Qianxi — plucked from its trainee program.</p>	<p>TFBoys 的成立并非偶然。北京时代峰峻文化艺术发展有限公司从自己的培训项目中选出三个男孩——王俊凯、王源、易烊千玺——组成了这个乐队。</p>
<p>The video for one of their most popular songs, "Manual of Youth," shows the boys dancing with comic book superheroes in a classroom aglow with pastel colors as they sing: "The sun of this world can only shine on me brightly because of confidence. The center of this stage only flashes for me."</p>	<p>《青春修炼手册》是他们最红的歌曲之一，视频中，这几个男孩在一个色彩柔和的教室里一边与漫画超级英雄共舞，一边唱道：“这世界的太阳，因为自信才能把我照亮。这舞台的中央，有我才闪亮。”</p>
<p>That wholesome schoolboy image has won TFBoys love not only from Chinese fans, but also from the government. They have twice been featured on the Chinese Lunar New Year television gala staged by CCTV, the state broadcaster. The Communist Youth League's official Weibo account often promotes the group's activities. In April, it posted an item about Wang Yuan's receiving a special award from United Nations officials in China for his proposals on education.</p>	<p>这种健康向上的校园男孩形象，不仅为 TFBoys 赢得了中国粉丝的喜爱，还让他们受到了政府的青睐。他们曾两度参加官方广播机构中央电视台举办的春节联欢晚会。共青团中央官方微博常常推介该组合的动态。今年4月，它发布了王源因其关于教育的建议而获联合国驻华官员颁发特别奖的消息。</p>
<p>On International Children's Day in 2015, the Communist Youth League released a video featuring TFBoys singing "We Are the Heirs of Communism," the song of the Young Pioneers, the Communist children's organization. In the video, they wear the Young Pioneers' signature red scarves and sing: "Love the country and the people. Fear</p>	<p>2015 年的国际儿童节那天，共青团中央发布了 TFBoys 演唱少年先锋队队歌《我们是共产主义接班人》的视频。少先队是共产党的儿童组织。视频中，戴着红领巾的他们唱道：“爱祖国，爱人民。不怕困难，不怕敌人。”</p>

<p>neither hardship nor the enemy.”</p>	
<p>“One way the Chinese government controls the entertainment industry,” said Zhu Dake, a cultural critic at Tongji University in Shanghai, “is by honoring and financially rewarding those who, from the government’s perspective, are conveying positive values.”</p>	<p>“有关主管部门一直试图管理艺人的道德行为，”上海同济大学的文化批评家朱大可说，“其中一种管理方式是，给予所谓‘德艺双馨’的艺人以荣誉和经济方面的丰厚好处，从‘正面’引导艺人，鼓励其散发出符合规范的‘香气’。”</p>
<p>In this case, “positive values” means not just traditional values such as filial piety, social harmony and hard work, but also deference to the party line.</p>	<p>在这里，“德艺双馨”不仅意味着秉持孝顺、促进社会和谐、努力工作等传统价值观，还意味着拥护党的政策。</p>
<p>The Chinese authorities are quick to discipline celebrities who break the rules, whether by indulging in illicit drugs, soliciting prostitutes or demonstrating sympathy for Hong Kong or Taiwanese “separatists.” Recent victims have included South Korean entertainers. Since South Korea agreed last year to allow the United States to install a missile defense system — called the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, or Thaad — South Korean shows have been blocked from the Chinese internet, and South Korean singers and actors have been barred from Chinese television.</p>	<p>艺人们只要打破这些规则，不论是沉溺于毒品、嫖娼，还是对香港或台湾的“分裂者”表示同情，立即就会受到中国当局的教训。最近，韩国的一些艺人也成了牺牲品。自从韩国于去年允许美国部署名为末段高空区域防御系统（Terminal High-Altitude Area Defense，简称“萨德”）的导弹防御系统以来，韩国节目便在中国互联网上遭遇了封杀，韩国歌星和演员也被中国电视台封杀。</p>
<p>“No company can risk sponsoring a ‘bad boy’ band that might end up on the government’s blacklist,” said Zou Dangrong, the chief executive of the Hunan Dangrong Film and Television Media Center, which trains people to become online celebrities. “The celebrities can’t have a ‘tainted history.’ They can’t just do whatever they want. That’s common sense in China.”</p>	<p>“那种叛逆的‘坏小子’组合在中国很有可能会进入政府黑名单，没有公司愿意冒这个风险，”培养网络艺人的机构——湖南当荣影视传媒中心总经理邹当荣说。“艺人不能有‘黑历史’，不能想做什么就做什么，这在中国算是一种常识。”</p>
<p>Mr. Zou said the TFBoys’ success was also a sign of the progress of China’s entertainment industry.</p>	<p>邹当荣说，TFBoys 的成功也是中国娱乐产业进步的标志。</p>

<p>"Before the early 2000s, the mainland Chinese entertainment industry was dominated by Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan and South Korea. Celebrities from those places were regarded as true stars," Mr. Zou said. "But it's different now. We have the money, and the market. What's more, entertainment companies have learned the key to producing successful idols."</p>	<p>"在 2006 年之前，大陆的娱乐产业一直都是被港台、日韩引领着，港台、日韩艺人当时在大陆才被看作是真正的明星，"邹当荣说。"但是现在不一样了，我们大陆有资金，有市场，最重要的是，大陆的娱乐公司已经知道该怎么造星了。"</p>
<p>The TFBoys' fame is reaching beyond the music industry, and bringing film offers. Wang Junkai had a role in Zhang Yimou's movie "The Great Wall." Wang Yuan appeared in the film adaptation of the popular writer Guo Jingming's fantasy novel "L.O.R.D.: Legend of Ravaging Dynasties."</p>	<p>TFBoys 的名声正超越音乐圈，为他们带来电影邀约。王俊凯参演了张艺谋的电影《长城》。王源参演了改编自流行作家郭敬明的奇幻小说《爵迹》的一部电影。</p>
<p>Ms. Jia said she was saving money for one of TFBoys' fourth-anniversary concerts in August. "I'm happy to do all this for them," she said.</p>	<p>TFBoys 将于今年 8 月举办四周年演唱会。贾素说她正为购买门票而存钱。"我乐意为他们做这些事情，"她说。</p>
<p>"I love their persistence, their maturity, which is remarkable for people their age," she said. "When I'm feeling bad, I tell myself, 'These boys are working so hard, so why can't I?'"</p>	<p>"我喜欢他们的坚持、超过同龄人的成熟，"她说。"当我心情不好的时候，我就告诉自己，'这些孩子都能这么努力，我为什么不能坚持下去？'"</p>
<p>How will she feel if, as these boys grow up, one of them breaks loose and does something really scandalous?</p>	<p>随着这些男孩长大成人，如果其中有谁行差踏错，闹出大丑闻，她会作何感想？</p>
<p>Ms. Jia did not seem ready to face that possibility. She paused before responding.</p>	<p>贾素似乎并未准备好面对这种可能性。她停顿了一会儿才作答。</p>
<p>"Well, I don't believe they will," she said. "There's a Chinese saying: At the age of 3 you can already see what a man will be like when he is old."</p>	<p>"我觉得他们不会，"她说。"就像中国有句老话说的，三岁看老。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170508/china-tfboys-boy-band</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170508/china-tfboys-boy-band</p>
<p>Is China the World's New Colonial Power?</p>	<p>中国式新殖民主义？（三）：“奇迹”矿场</p>
<p>Read Part 1.</p>	<p>中国式新殖民主义？（一）：全天候的朋友</p>

Read Part 2.	中国式新殖民主义? (二): 新的边疆
<p>In the hardscrabble hills of Sichuan Province, the parents of the uranium miner Dylan Teng still work as farmers, growing rice and maize in a hillside hamlet where most families share the same surname. Their village, called Tengjiayan (or Teng Family Rock), had only a primary school, so Teng left to study in nearby Guang'an, the birthplace of Deng Xiaoping, and then went on to college in China's northeast. It was a long road that was about to grow longer. "I never thought I'd go abroad," he says, "so I didn't even try in my English classes."</p>	<p>在四川的贫困山区, 铀矿工作者迪兰·邓的父母依然务农为生, 他们在一个山坡上的小村庄里种稻谷和玉米, 那里的大多数人家都是同姓。这个名为邓家岩的村庄只有一所小学, 所以迪兰·邓后来离开村庄到附近的广安——邓小平的出生地——读书, 之后又去中国的东北地区上大学。路途很遥远, 而且即将变得更长、更远。“我从没想过自己会出国,”他说,“所以英语课上都没怎么努力。”</p>
<p>In Teng's first job after graduation — at the Beijing-based Uranium Resources Company, a C.G.N. subsidiary — he learned about the company's mining interests in Kazakhstan, Australia and Namibia. The rural kid knew nothing about these foreign lands. But soon he was flying off to the most distant of the three to work in one of China's largest and most strategic mines. And one where C.G.N. was fully in control.</p>	<p>迪兰·邓毕业后的第一份工作是在中广核的子公司、总部位于北京的铀业发展有限公司(Uranium Resources Company), 在那里他了解了这家公司在哈萨克斯坦、澳大利亚和纳米比亚的采矿权益。这个农村孩子对国外一无所知。但他很快就飞到了上述三个国家中最远的一个, 在中国控制的最大、最具战略意义的矿场之一工作。该矿场完全由中广核掌控。</p>
<p>As a load-and-haul engineer at the Husab mine, Teng helps choreograph 26 gargantuan trucks whose wheels stand twice as tall as he does. So far, the trucks have hauled more than 100 million metric tons of rock out of Husab's open pits. As production increases this year, far more will be needed to process the 15 million pounds of uranium oxide that the mine aims to produce annually. "The pressure is always on to stockpile enough so the processing plant never runs out of rock," Teng says.</p>	<p>作为哈萨博铀矿的一名装卸与运输协调人员, 迪兰·邓参与调配 26 辆车轮有他两倍高的巨型卡车。截至目前, 这些卡车从哈萨博的露天矿坑里运走了超过 1 亿公吨的矿石。随着今年产量增加, 运输的矿石还会更多, 以达到这座矿场制定的 1500 万磅(约合 680 万公斤)的氧化铀年产量。“储备足够多矿石、不让加工厂缺原料的压力一直都在,”迪兰·邓说。</p>
<p>To feed its hungry economy, China has worked frantically to secure</p>	<p>为满足经济发展的迫切需求, 中国拼命获取足够多的资源, 以确保经济的巨</p>

<p>enough resources to keep the juggernaut going. Besides oil and gas, which are a primary focus of its investments abroad, China's state-owned companies have gobbled up mines around the world: copper in Peru, nickel in Papua New Guinea, iron ore in Australia. In Africa, Chinese mining investments have increased 25-fold in just 10 years, from stakes in a handful of mines in 2006 to more than 120 in 2015.</p>	<p>轮持续转动。除了作为国外投资重点的石油和天然气，中国的国有企业也在全世界抢购矿石：秘鲁的铜、巴布亚新几内亚的镍和澳大利亚的铁矿石。在非洲，中国的矿业投资在仅仅十年里就增长了 25 倍，持股矿场从 2006 年的少数几个增加到 2015 年的 120 多个。</p>
<p>As its economy has slowed recently and commodity prices have plunged, China has sharply reduced some of its imports, causing a few boom areas, like Western Australia, to go bust. Chinese mines in Zambia (copper) and South Africa (iron ore) have been forced to close. It might seem something of a miracle, then, that Husab runs at all. With uranium prices at less than half their level before the 2011 nuclear disaster in Fukushima (and less than a quarter of what they were in 2007), Namibia's two other active uranium operations have stopped digging up rock and process only already-stockpiled material. But Husab forges ahead, hiring many of the hundreds of workers laid off at those other mines. As one Namibian engineer who landed a job there after spending six months unemployed told me, "Husab was my salvation."</p>	<p>由于最近自身经济放缓、大宗商品价格暴跌，中国的一些原料进口也急剧减少，这导致西澳大利亚等一些新近繁荣起来的地区陷入困境。中国在赞比亚（铜）和南非（铁矿石）的矿场被迫关闭。这时候哈萨博矿场还在运营，似乎称得上一个奇迹。随着铀的价格降至不足 2011 年福岛核灾发生前的一半（不及 2007 年的四分之一），纳米比亚另外两个活跃的铀矿企业已经停止采矿，只加工之前储备的原料。但哈萨博还在继续前进，从其他几家矿场下岗的数百名工人有不少被它聘了去。就像一名失业六个月后在那里找到工作的纳米比亚工程师告诉我的，“哈萨博救了我。”</p>
<p>There is a simple reason that C.G.N. can afford to ramp up production at Husab: It is selling most of the uranium to itself, the Chinese state, so price is almost irrelevant. (Low prices, in fact, have enabled China both to stockpile uranium cheaply and to buy part of a struggling Namibian uranium mine, Langer-Heinrich.) An even bigger reason is China's ambition both to reduce its carbon emissions and to become a world</p>	<p>中广核之所以能让哈萨博加大生产，原因很简单：它把大部分铀矿卖给自己，也就是中国政府，所以价格高低几乎没什么影响（实际上，低价不仅能让中国以便宜的价格储备铀矿，还让它有机会买下了处境艰难的纳米比亚铀矿场朗格尔-海因里希[Langer-Heinrich]的一部分）。还有一个更大的原因在于中国的雄心——减少碳排放量，同时成为核能方面的世界领导者。</p>

<p>leader in nuclear power.</p>	
<p>Nearly 88 percent of China's energy now comes from fossil fuels, only 1 percent from nuclear power. (Solar, wind and hydropower account for the remaining 11 percent.) To reach its clean-energy goals — and shed the ignominious title of world's biggest producer of greenhouse gases — China has put nuclear power back on an almost impossibly fast track. The country now has 37 nuclear reactors, with another 20 under construction, and it aims to have 110 reactors by 2030. (Beyond that, the goal is to become an exporter of nuclear-reactor technology. China has already built six reactors overseas, and last month, Swakop Uranium, a C.G.N. subsidiary, submitted a proposal to construct a reactor in Namibia.)</p>	<p>中国的能源现在有近 88%来自化石燃料，只有 1%来自核能（剩下的 11%是太阳能、风能和水电）。为达到自身的清洁能源目标，同时甩掉不光彩的世界最大温室气体排放国的名号，中国已将核能重新放到了一条快到不可思议的发展轨道上。这个国家现在有 37 座反应堆，另有 20 座正在建设，它的目标是到 2030 年建成 110 座。（除此之外，其目标还包括成为核反应堆技术出口国。中国已经在海外建了六座反应堆，上个月中广核的子公司斯瓦科普铀业[Swakop Uranium]又提交了一份在纳米比亚建反应堆的提案。）</p>
<p>This rate of growth, six new plants each year, would catapult China past the United States as the world's top nuclear power, but it also raises concerns. In January, an American consultant to C.G.N. pleaded guilty to charges that he conspired to illegally recruit United States nuclear engineers to help accelerate the design and manufacture of C.G.N. reactor components. Critics at home and abroad also question whether China's safety standards can keep pace with the new reactors. One Chinese physicist, He Zuoxiu, even told The Guardian that the plan is "insane."</p>	<p>每年新建六个工厂的增长速度将使中国超过美国，成为世界头号核电大国，但这也引发了人们的担忧。今年 1 月，中广核集团的一名美国顾问承认自己非法合谋招募美国核工程师，帮助加快该集团核反应堆配件的设计和制造。国内外的评论人士也质疑中国的安全标准能否跟上新反应堆的建设速度。中国物理学家何祚庥在接受《卫报》(The Guardian)采访时甚至表示，该计划是“疯狂的”。</p>
<p>C.G.N. did not allow me to visit the mine or interview its managers, claiming that they were too busy increasing production. To get a glimpse of the vast complex, I drove down a dusty back road to the highland plain where the Welwitschia mirabilis grow, near Husab's back</p>	<p>中国广核集团不允许我参观矿场或采访它的经理们，声称他们忙于提高产量，无暇接受采访。为了一瞥这个庞大的工地，我沿着一条尘土飞扬的小路行驶，来到哈萨博后门附近长着百岁兰的高地平原。2013 年，在哈萨博开始施工之前，该公司移植了四株罕见的百岁兰，否则这些标本会在爆炸中被</p>

<p>gate. Before construction began at Husab in 2013, the company transplanted four rare Welwitschia specimens that would have been destroyed in the blasts — a symbolic gesture in a country that reveres the ancient plant. Since then, C.G.N. has seemed eager to dispel the uncaring reputation that Chinese state-owned companies have earned: It has made donations to drought victims, offered scholarships to local engineering students and, in a first for a Chinese company in Namibia, even invited a local labor union to set up shop at the mine site.</p>	<p>毁。这样做是为了向这个敬畏此种古老植物的国家表示敬意。从那以后，中广核似乎渴望甩掉中国国有企业没有爱心的名声：向旱灾受害者捐款；为当地工程科学生提供奖学金；并成为纳米比亚首个邀请当地工会在矿场设立分部的中国公司。</p>
<p>Independent unions are essentially illegal in China. And the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union had waged a campaign against Chinese state-owned companies, accusing some of paying Namibian workers only one-third of the minimum wage and others of using armies of Chinese workers for unskilled jobs that by law should go to Namibians. So when C.G.N. invited the union’s secretary general, Justina Jonas, to China for the mine’s inaugural event, she was skeptical. “The Chinese will promise you heaven,” she told me, “but the implementation can be hell.” Jonas threatened not to go to China if Husab didn’t sign a project labor agreement protecting workers’ wages, hours and safety. Just days before the trip, C.G.N. signed the agreement, a first for a Chinese company.</p>	<p>在中国，独立工会基本上是非法的。纳米比亚冶金联合工会(Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union)也对国有企业发起了一场运动，指责某些企业仅向纳米比亚工人支付最低工资的三分之一，还有些企业雇佣中国劳工大军从事依法本应属于纳米比亚人的非技术性工作。所以当中广核邀请工会秘书长贾斯蒂娜·乔纳斯(Justina Jonas)去中国参加该矿场的揭幕活动时，她表示怀疑。“中国人会承诺得天花乱坠，”她对我说，“但可能根本做不到。”乔纳斯威胁称，如果哈萨博不签署保护工人工资、工作时长和安全的项目劳动协议，她不会去中国。在出发前几天，中广核签署了协议，它是第一个这样做的中国公司。</p>
<p>For all its public outreach, Husab still operates in a self-contained Chinese universe. Chinese managers often schedule key meetings for the weekend, when it’s convenient for them to review and plan — but also when Namibian colleagues are not present, according to local employees. Local workers marvel at how, when a non-Chinese part</p>	<p>尽管花了很大力气开展公共宣传，哈萨博依然在一个独立的中国世界之中运转着。当地雇员称，中方经理常常把重要的会议安排在周末，以便对工作进行回顾和计划——但那同时也是纳米比亚同事不在场的时刻。让当地工人感到诧异的是，当并非源自中国的部件发生故障时，中国工程师有时会把部件规格发回国内，这样一来中国公司就能经由“反向工程”，以极低的成本打造</p>

<p>breaks down, Chinese engineers will sometimes send the specs home so Chinese companies can reverse-engineer replacement parts at a fraction of the cost. This looks different from a Chinese perspective: Just as the mine offers young engineers an opportunity to hone their expertise in vital new jobs, it also gives Chinese companies a chance to show that they can make high-quality vehicles and equipment — at a third of the cost of top foreign brands. Husab still makes companies go through testing and bidding, but as one worker put it: “We have to help and support our brother companies. It’s all part of the ‘going out’ policy.”</p>	<p>出替代部件。中方对此有着不同的看法：就像哈萨博为年轻工程师提供一个在至关重要的新岗位上磨练技能的机会一样，这给了中国公司一个展示自我的机会：它们可以生产出高品质的车辆和设备——而且所用成本只是海外顶级品牌的三分之一。哈萨博铀矿还是会让一些公司参与测试和竞标，但正如一名员工所说：“我们必须帮助和支持我们的兄弟企业。这是‘走出去’政策的一部分。”</p>
<p>Mining is hardly China’s only interest in Namibia. The land is too arid to sustain the kinds of vast agricultural projects underway in Mozambique and Brazil. But China’s state-owned construction companies are burning up their excess capacity building Namibian highways and ports, a Chinese embassy compound and a new military academy in Okahandja. Military relations are close, too. China trains Namibian officers — an echo of its 1960s assistance to Swapo — and supplies weapons. In April, the United States intervened to stop Namibia from paying \$12 million to Poly Technologies, a subsidiary of a Chinese company on the American sanctions list for selling banned weapons to Iran, Syria and North Korea. It was a reminder that the United States is still in the background, warily watching China’s incursion into Africa.</p>	<p>矿业不是中国在纳米比亚的唯一兴趣所在。由于土地太过贫瘠，在莫桑比克和巴西上马的那种大型农业项目，在这里难以持续下去。但中国的国有建筑公司善加利用其过剩的产能，在纳米比亚修建了高速路和港口，还修建了一个中国使馆院落以及一所位于奥卡汉贾的新军校。两国的军事关系也很密切。中国会为纳米比亚培训军官——与其在 1960 年代对纳米比亚人组党的帮助相呼应。今年 4 月，美国采取干预措施，阻止纳米比亚向保利科技有限公司支付 1200 万美元。该公司是一家中国企业的子公司，因为向伊朗、叙利亚和朝鲜出售违禁武器而上了美国的制裁名单。这说明美国仍然在幕后警觉地关注着中国对非洲的介入。</p>
<p>Husab is a tangible, direct investment, but most Chinese projects in Namibia and around the world are financed by soft loans that carry risks. Last year, China established a new \$60 billion fund to finance</p>	<p>哈萨博是一项切实的直接投资，但中国在纳米比亚乃至世界各地的大多数项目，都以携带风险的软贷款为资金来源。去年，中国成立了一个规模为 600 亿美元的新基金，用大多来自中国的贷款，为非洲的基础设施项目提供资金</p>

<p>infrastructure projects in Africa, mostly with Chinese lending. The easy money is alluring, and the projects can be essential. But most of the loans stipulate that a Chinese state-owned company must take the lead, ensuring that the work, skills and profits are kept largely in the Chinese family. Countries like Namibia are left holding the debt. Schlettwein, the finance minister, told me, "I don't think those are real investments, but opportunities latched onto by Chinese enterprises without really adding value to the Namibian economy."</p>	<p>支持。这些低息贷款极具吸引力，这些项目也很重要。但大部分贷款都有附加条件：领衔的必须是一家中国国有公司，以便确保相关工作、技术和利润主要由中国人把控。纳米比亚等国家则要背负上这些债务。该国财政部长施莱特魏因告诉我，“我认为这些并不是真正的投资，而是被中国企业锁定的机会，不会真正让纳米比亚经济增值。”</p>
<p>Such criticism irritates Chinese business owners and diplomats, who point out that Chinese companies have invested more than \$5 billion in Namibia and now employ more than 6,000 Namibians. "We're here to do business on an equal footing with the locals," says Xia Lili, the former diplomat who is deputy general manager of Jack Huang's Sun Investment Group and secretary general of the Namibia-China Loving Heart Organization. "We bring in money to establish mines and factories. Who benefits? The Namibians. Did the Western powers ever do this? Not nearly as much. So this talk of new colonialism is untrue."</p>	<p>这类批评让中国企业主和外交官感到不快，他们指出，中国企业已在纳米比亚投资 50 多亿美元，现已雇用超过 6000 名纳米比亚人。“我们来到这里，想要平等地与当地人展开商务活动。我们带来资金，建起矿场和工厂。受益的是谁？纳米比亚人。西方强国做过这样的事情吗？远没有这么多。因此关于新殖民主义的说法是错误的，”前外交官夏力力说。夏力力现在是黄跃权的太阳投资集团的副总经理，以及纳米比亚华人爱心组织的秘书长。</p>
<p>Namibia, though, is starting to push back. Last year the government pulled out of a \$570 million loan agreement with a state-owned Chinese company to expand the Windhoek airport. Then in September, as sluggish growth and other foreign loans pushed Namibia's debt to over 40 percent of its G.D.P., the government suspended all new loan tenders. Schlettwein says the freeze was a prudent act of belt-tightening, not a move specifically targeting China. Nevertheless, he says: "It sends out a signal that Namibian interests are not to be</p>	<p>不过，纳米比亚已经开始做出抗拒之举。去年，该国政府取消了与中国国有企业之间的一项金额为 5.7 亿美元、旨在扩建温得和克机场的贷款协议。及至 9 月份，随着缓慢的经济增长以及其他外债把该国债务占 GDP 的比重推高到 40% 以上，政府暂停了所有新的贷款招标。施莱特魏因说，冻结招标是勒紧腰带的谨慎之举，而非专门针对中国的措施。不过他说：“由此发出的信号是，纳米比亚的利益不能被随意践踏。由此发出的信号是，我们之间的关系必须走向成熟。”</p>

trampled on indiscriminately. It sends a signal that our relationship must mature.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part3	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part3
Blocked by China, Taiwan Presses to Join U.N. Agency’s Meeting	北京重重施压，台湾恐无缘世界卫生大会
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Taiwan will continue to seek inclusion in the World Health Assembly’s annual meeting this month in Geneva, government officials said on Monday, pushing back against the latest in a series of efforts by China to block the self-ruled island from participating in international organizations.	台湾台北——台湾政府官员周一表示，台湾将继续争取出席本月举行的世界卫生大会(World Health Assembly)年会，抗击中国采取的一系列阻止这个自治岛屿参与国际组织的努力。
“We will continue doing everything we can until the last minute,” Hsu Min-Huei, a counselor with the Ministry of Health and Welfare, said at a news conference. He spoke hours before the expiration of a deadline for online registration for the meeting, which will be held from May 22 to 31.	卫生福利部的技监许明晖在新闻发布会上说：“必将全力以赴坚持到最后一刻。”他说这番话时距离会议的在线注册截止日期只剩下几个小时，此次会议的举行时间是从5月22日至31日。
Mr. Hsu and his colleagues are fighting an uphill battle against Beijing.	许明晖和他的同事们正在与北京进行艰苦的斗争。
Since President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan took office a year ago, China has worked to suppress Taiwan’s participation in global aviation and policing organizations, and has lured away another of its diplomatic allies.	自从台湾总统蔡英文上任以来，中国不仅遏制台湾参与全球航空和警务组织，还挖走了台湾的另外一个外交盟友。
Beijing, which claims sovereignty over Taiwan and has vowed to annex it by force if necessary, seeks to pressure Ms. Tsai into accepting the so-called 1992 Consensus, which holds that there is only one “China,” encompassing the Chinese mainland and Taiwan, although each side has its own interpretation of what that means. As a permanent member	北京声称对台湾拥有主权，并且扬言在必要时使用武力统一台湾，以图迫使蔡英文接受“九二共识”，即只有一个“中国”的共识，尽管中国大陆和台湾对于这个说法的意涵各有解释。中国作为联合国安理会常任理事国——这个席位曾经属于台湾，在联合国机构世界卫生组织(WHO)有着很大的影响力，世界卫生大会就是由WHO举办的。

<p>of the United Nations Security Council — a seat once held by Taiwan — China has considerable sway over the World Health Organization, the United Nations agency that convenes the World Health Assembly.</p>	
<p>On Monday, the director of Beijing's Taiwan Affairs Office, Zhang Zhijun, said the Tsai government's refusal to recognize the 1992 Consensus was responsible for the breakdown of communication channels between Beijing and Taipei and for Taiwan's ineligibility to participate in the World Health Assembly.</p>	<p>周一，北京方面的台湾事务办公室主任张志军表示，蔡英文政府拒绝承认“九二共识”是北京与台北商谈机制中断，以及台湾没有资格出席世界卫生大会的原因。</p>
<p>"It is clear to everyone on which side the blame lies," Mr. Zhang told reporters in Jiangsu Province. Ms. Tsai has not shown any inclination to yield to China's demands.</p>	<p>张志军在江苏告诉记者：“责任在哪一方大家都很清楚。”蔡英文对中国的要求没有任何妥协的迹象。</p>
<p>In recent days, she has campaigned on Twitter, making a case for observer status for Taiwan at this year's meeting by sharing stories about Taiwanese doctors helping with health programs in countries including Vietnam and Burkina Faso. Taiwan had been a World Health Assembly observer since 2009.</p>	<p>最近几天，她在 Twitter 上开展了一系列的活动，解释台湾以观察员身份参加今年会议的意义，分享台湾医生在越南和布基纳法索等国家参与当地健康项目的故事。台湾自 2009 年以来每年都是世界卫生大会的观察员。</p>
<p>"Taiwan should not be excluded from W.H.A. this year for any reason," she wrote on Twitter on April 29. "Health issues don't stop at border & Taiwan's role is impt to global health."</p>	<p>"无论出于什么原因，台湾都不应该被排除在世界卫生大会之外。"4月29日，她在 Twitter 上写道。“健康问题不会因边界而消失，台湾的角色对全球健康问题很重要。”</p>
<p>Taiwan is the size of Kentucky, but its population is larger than Australia's and it has the world's 22nd-largest economy. Its extensive transport and trade links to the rest of the world make it particularly relevant in the case of global epidemics.</p>	<p>台湾的面积和肯塔基州差不多，但人口比澳大利亚还多，是世界第 22 大经济体。它和世界其他地区存在广泛的运输和贸易联系，因此从全球流行病的角度来说，台湾特别重要。</p>
<p>The SARS epidemic of 2002-3 highlighted the human cost of the political isolation of Taiwan by the World Health Organization.</p>	<p>2002 年到 2003 年的 SARS 突显了 WHO 对台湾进行政治隔离导致的人道代价。台湾的研究人员表示，他们想从 WHO 获得有用的病毒资料，但遭到了</p>

<p>Researchers in Taiwan said they were hampered in their efforts to obtain valuable data on the virus from the W.H.O., while patients in Taiwan died and the virus continued to spread in Taiwan and China.</p>	<p>阻挠，与此同时台湾的病人纷纷死亡，病毒继续在台湾和中国蔓延。</p>
<p>"The issue of whether Taiwan can attend this year's W.H.A. is a very important indicator of cross-strait relations," Ms. Tsai said in an interview with Reuters last month.</p>	<p>"台湾是否可以参加今年的世界卫生大会是两岸关系的重要指标。"蔡英文上个月在接受路透社采访时表示。</p>
<p>China has worked persistently to block opportunities for Taiwan to participate in any events that could offer it international visibility or influence. Taiwan, officially known as the Republic of China, lost its membership in the United Nations in 1979, when the mainland People's Republic of China took over the seat.</p>	<p>中国一直坚持不懈地阻止台湾参与任何可以获得国际可见度和影响力的活动。台湾的正式称呼是中华民国，在1979年失去了联合国的会员资格，该席位由中华人民共和国获得。</p>
<p>Last week in Perth, Australia, the Chinese delegation to a Kimberley Process conference on controlling conflict diamonds blocked Taiwan's participation as an observer, even though Taiwan had received a formal invitation. Chinese delegates reportedly hijacked the microphone, speaking over the proceedings until the Taiwan delegates were asked to leave.</p>	<p>上周在澳大利亚珀斯举行的金伯利进程(Kimberley Process)会议，讨论的是控制血钻的问题，但中国代表团拒绝台湾作为观察员参与，尽管台湾受到了正式邀请。据报道，中国代表使用麦克风大声鼓噪，质疑会议程序问题，直到台湾代表被要求离开为止。</p>
<p>In September, the International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations agency, declined to issue Taiwan an invitation to participate as an observer in its assembly in Montreal. The organization had invited Taiwan to participate as "Chinese Taipei" the previous year at Beijing's request, when Ms. Tsai's predecessor, the China-friendly Ma Ying-jeou, was president.</p>	<p>去年9月，在联合国机构国际民航组织(International Civil Aviation Organization)拒绝邀请台湾作为观察员参加在蒙特利尔举行的会议。蔡英文的前任、对中国友好的马英九当总统时，该组织曾在北京的要求下，邀请台湾以"中华台北"的名义参会。</p>
<p>In November, the global police organization Interpol rejected Taiwanese participation in its general assembly. In December, the tiny</p>	<p>去年11月，全球警察组织国际刑警组织(Interpol)拒绝台湾参会。12月，小国圣多美和普林西比宣布与台湾断绝外交关系，承认中国的地位，现在台北</p>

<p>nation of São Tomé and Príncipe announced that it would cut diplomatic ties with Taiwan and recognize China, leaving Taipei with only 21 diplomatic allies.</p>	<p>只剩下了 21 个外交盟友。</p>
<p>Last week, Taiwan's minister of health and welfare, Chen Shih-chung, told reporters that Taiwan would send a delegation to the W.H.A. in Geneva this month even without an invitation and that the country had not ruled out holding a news conference in the Swiss city to protest its exclusion.</p>	<p>台湾卫生福利部长陈时中上周告诉记者，即使没有邀请，台湾也将派出代表团前往本月在日内瓦举行的世界卫生大会，台湾不排除在这座瑞士城市召开新闻发布会，对不能参会表示抗议。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/taiwan-world-health-china-In Reversal, Chinese Lawyer Confesses, and Rights Groups Denounce His Trial</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/taiwan-world-health-china-人权律师谢阳法庭上改口，称未遭刑讯逼供</p>
<p>BEIJING — Before the Chinese human rights lawyer stood trial for subversion, he wrote a letter saying he would confess to such charges only if he was tortured.</p>	<p>北京——在这名中国人权律师以颠覆罪名受审之前，他写过一封信，称自己只会在受到严刑拷打后认罪。</p>
<p>But on Monday, the lawyer, Xie Yang, appeared at court a drastically altered man. He had become a seemingly contrite actor in a trial intended to discredit China's struggling dissident lawyers who take up contentious cases and want courts freed of Communist Party control.</p>	<p>但周一出现在法庭上时，这位名叫谢阳的律师发生了巨大的变化。在一场意在败坏中国持不同政见律师声誉的审判中，他似乎成了一名悔罪的演员。这些律师处境艰难，他们代理有争议的案件，希望法院摆脱共产党的控制。</p>
<p>"I feel ashamed and deeply remorseful for my past actions," Mr. Xie said at his trial in Changsha, a city in southern China, according to transcripts issued online by the court. "Everyone should take me as a warning to certainly stay within the framework of the law, and avoid being exploited by Western anti-China forces."</p>	<p>"我对我以前的行为感到既羞耻又悔恨，"据法院发布在网上的庭审笔录显示，谢阳在中国南方城市长沙受审时说。"大家要以我为戒，一定要在法律框架内行事，避免被西方反华势力利用。"</p>
<p>At the trial, Mr. Xie withdrew his claims of torture, which were laid out in piercing detail in transcripts of meetings shared earlier by his former</p>	<p>在法庭上，谢阳收回了遭受酷刑的说法。早前，他的前任辩护律师分享的会见笔录，非常详细地记述了他自称受到酷刑的说法。他对颠覆国家政权和扰</p>

<p>defense lawyers. He pleaded guilty to the subversion charge and a charge of disrupting court proceedings. And he placed blame for his years as a combative lawyer on seductive but toxic ideas about constitutional government learned from study sessions abroad.</p>	<p>乱法庭秩序的指控表示认罪，还将自己多年作为好斗律师所作出的行为，归咎于从国外的培训中学到的吸引人却有害的宪政思想。</p>
<p>"The legal authorities fully ensured my legitimate rights and did not extract confession through torture," Mr. Xie said, according to the court's account, which was widely publicized by Chinese official news media.</p>	<p>据中国官方新闻媒体广泛报道的法院庭审笔录显示，谢阳说，“司法机关充分保障了我的合法权利，没有对我刑讯逼供。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xie, 45, is the latest in a succession of lawyers and activists arrested in a 2015 crackdown who have faced trial, pleaded guilty and been displayed on television voicing remorse for their former activism. Four stood trial in August last year, and last month, Li Heping, another rights lawyer, was given a suspended prison sentence after pleading guilty to a subversion charge. Others detained in the crackdown and released on bail have also made televised confessions.</p>	<p>在 2015 年的一场打击活动中，一连串的律师和活动人士被捕，他们出庭受审、认罪并出现在电视上，表达对之前激进主义的懊悔。现年 45 岁的谢阳是最新的一位。去年 8 月，有四人受审，上月另一名人权律师李和平在对颠覆指控表示认罪后被判处缓刑。在那场打击活动中被拘押和保释的其他人也在电视上供认了自己的罪行。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has said that Mr. Xie's trial and the others were open. But Western diplomats and journalists who have tried to enter such hearings have been kept outside, and friends and supporters of the defendants have said the confessions appeared carefully rehearsed and made under compulsion.</p>	<p>中国政府称对谢阳和其他人的审判是公开的。但试图进入审判现场的西方外交官和记者总是被挡在外面，被告的朋友和支持者称，认罪环节似乎经过仔细的排练，是被迫的。</p>
<p>Human rights groups denounced the proceedings against Mr. Xie as a show trial illustrating how far China's president, Xi Jinping, has rolled back dissent.</p>	<p>人权组织谴责对谢阳的审讯是走过场，说明了中国国家主席习近平对异议的打压多么严重。</p>
<p>"Never mind that the trial was closed to the public, and that Xie was deprived of representation by a lawyer of his own choosing and of</p>	<p>"更不用说审讯不向公众开放，以及谢阳被剥夺了自己选择代理律师和接受家人探视的权利，"人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)驻香港的研究员王</p>

<p>family contacts," Maya Wang, a researcher for Human Rights Watch in Hong Kong, said by email. "Somehow, the authorities want us to believe that under these circumstances, Xie's sudden change of heart was made under free will."</p>	<p>松莲(Maya Wang)通过电子邮件说。“不知为什么，当局想让我们相信，在这种情况下，谢阳突然改变主意是自愿的。”</p>
<p>A day before the trial, Mr. Xie's wife, Chen Guiqiu, denounced the Chinese government's claims that his case would be heard openly and impartially.</p>	<p>开庭前一天，谢阳的妻子陈桂秋谴责中国政府称谢阳的案件会得到公开、公正审理的说法。</p>
<p>"I have a deep understanding of how in China the police, prosecutors and courts are in league, and there is no judicial fairness or transparency to speak of," Ms. Chen said in a letter issued on Sunday. She fled China in February, eventually reaching the United States through Thailand, according to an interview she gave to The Associated Press.</p>	<p>“我深深知道，在中国，公检法是一家，司法毫无正义和透明可言，”陈桂秋在周日发布的一封信中说。据她在接受美联社(The Associated Press)采访时介绍，她2月离开中国，最终经由泰国抵达美国。</p>
<p>In her letter, Ms. Chen said she remained convinced that her husband was tortured after the police detained him in July 2015, during a sweeping crackdown on lawyers accused of subversion, encouraging protests, fraud and other crimes.</p>	<p>在信中，陈桂秋说她依然确信丈夫在2015年7月被警方拘押后，受到了酷刑。在那场广泛的打压活动中，律师被控颠覆国家政权、鼓励抗议、诈骗和其他罪行。</p>
<p>"If the torture didn't happen, all the authorities have to do is show the video footage from Xie Yang's time in custody," Ms. Chen wrote.</p>	<p>“如果酷刑是假的，官方只需要拿出谢阳关押期间的录像为证，”陈桂秋写道。</p>
<p>Mr. Xie's trial stood out because of the allegations of torture that emerged from his detention in January, and his reversal at the trial. Mr. Xie said he was abused by interrogators who blew smoke in his face, punched and kicked him, and forced him to sit on top of a wobbly stack of plastic stools, warning him not to move or suffer recriminations.</p>	<p>对谢阳的审理之所以独特，是因为1月出现了他在被拘押期间遭受酷刑的指控，但在庭审现场，他矢口否认。谢阳曾说自己遭到审讯人员的虐待，他们朝他脸上喷烟，对他拳打脚踢，还逼他坐在一摞摇摇晃晃的塑料凳子上，警告他不要动，否则就会挨骂。</p>
<p>"I wanted to end their interrogation of me as quickly as I could, even if it</p>	<p>会见笔录显示，谢阳对他的律师陈建刚和刘正清说，“我想尽快结束他们对</p>

<p>meant death," Mr. Xie told his lawyers, Chen Jiangang and Liu Zhengqing, according to transcripts of their meetings that Mr. Chen vouched for as authentic. He and Mr. Liu were told that Mr. Xie did not want them as his lawyers, and Mr. Xie was represented at the trial by lawyers who accepted much of the prosecution's case.</p>	<p>我的审讯，哪怕是死了。”陈建刚为笔录的真实性做了担保。他和刘正清被告知，谢阳不想让他们当他的律师。在庭审现场代表谢阳的律师，接受了检方的很多观点。</p>
<p>Chinese state news media reports also said their transcripts were "fake news," and at the trial, Mr. Xie said his claims of torture were bogus, according to the court. Mr. Xie said he had been "brainwashed" into antigovernment beliefs at training sessions organized in Hong Kong and South Korea by human rights groups.</p>	<p>中国官方新闻媒体也说他们的笔录是“假新闻”。据法院称，在庭审现场，谢阳说自己遭受酷刑的说法是假的。谢阳说自己在参加人权组织在香港和韩国组织的培训时，被“洗脑”了，接受了反政府思想。</p>
<p>"What was the training about?" a prosecutor asked Mr. Xie, according to the online court transcript.</p>	<p>据在线庭审笔录显示，一名公诉人问谢阳，“培训些什么内容？”</p>
<p>"It was mainly brainwashing in Western constitutionalism and other erroneous ideas," Mr. Xie answered, according to that transcript.</p>	<p>庭审笔录显示，谢阳说，“主要是西方宪政等错误思想的洗脑。”</p>
<p>"What effect did this training have on you?" he was asked.</p>	<p>“这些培训对你产生了什么影响？”他被问道。</p>
<p>"It gave me ideas like overturning the present system and realizing Western constitutional government in China," Mr. Xie said.</p>	<p>“让我产生推翻现有体制，在中国实行西方的宪政等想法，”谢阳说。</p>
<p>The prosecutors said that Mr. Xie used Weibo, a popular Chinese microblog service, to voice subversive ideas, and they cited messages he sent with Telegram, a message service that has become popular among Chinese rights activists because of its supposed security. The Changsha Intermediate People's Court did not announce a verdict on Monday, but a guilty verdict seems virtually certain.</p>	<p>公诉人说谢阳利用中国流行的微博服务平台新浪微博发表颠覆思想，他们还提到了他用 Telegram 发送的信息，这是一个信息服务平台，因为被认为安全而在中国人权活动人士当中颇为流行。长沙市中级人民法院周一没有直接宣判，但看上去有罪判决几乎是肯定的。</p>
<p>"I express my sincere regret for the misleading and negatively influencing the public over the question of torture," Mr. Xie told the</p>	<p>“由于酷刑的问题对公众产生的误导及负面影响，我表示真诚的歉意，并希望得到公众的谅解，”谢阳在法庭上说。</p>

court.	
But in the letter written in January and issued in March, Mr. Xie sounded a warning.	但在那封1月写成，3月发布的信中，谢阳发出了警告。
"If one day in the future I admit guilt — whether in writing or in a video or voice recording — that will not be a true expression of my thoughts," Mr. Xie said in that letter. "Now, I'm under huge pressure, and so is my family, demanding that I admit guilt and keep my mouth shut about the torture and torment."	"如果有一天我认罪了，无论是书面的还是录音录像的方式，那都不是我真意思的表示，"谢阳在信中说。"现在我受到巨大压力，我家人受到巨大的压力，要求我认罪且闭口不谈酷刑折磨的事情。"
Mr. Chen, the defense lawyer who exposed Mr. Xie's claims of torture, was taken into custody in southwest China last week, according to a message he sent to friends. He did not answer phone calls on Monday.	据曝光谢阳遭受酷刑说法的辩护律师陈建刚发给朋友们的一条信息称，他上周在中国西南部遭到拘押。周一当天，他的电话无人接听。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/xie-yang-china-lawyer-trial	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170509/xie-yang-china-lawyer-trial
11 Children Are Killed in Bus Crash in China	山东威海发生校车事故，11名幼童遇难
SHANGHAI — Eleven schoolchildren and their driver were killed in eastern China on Tuesday after their bus crashed in a tunnel and burst into flames, an accident that highlighted persistent road safety problems in the country.	上海——星期二，因为巴士发生交通事故并起火，11名学童及其司机在中国东部地区遇难，此事突显了中国一直存在的道路安全问题。
The crash occurred in Weihai, a city in Shandong Province. The city government said that the bus had been rented by the Zhongshi International School, which is attended by many Koreans in the area. The bus was on its way to the school when the accident happened.	事故发生在山东省的威海市。市政府表示，这辆巴士是由中世国际学校租用，当地很多韩国人在该校上学。事故发生时，巴士正在去学校的路上。
A teacher was also severely injured, the city government said, and the circumstances of the crash were being investigated.	市政府表示，一名老师也受了重伤，事故情况正在调查中。
An employee at the South Korean Consulate in Qingdao, a major port city in Shandong, who declined to give her name, said that the children	在山东主要港口城市青岛，韩国领事馆一名不愿具名的工作人员说，这些孩子的年龄在3到7岁之间。

were ages 3 to 7.	
The nationalities of the children were unclear. The South Korean Embassy in Beijing said that of the 11 who died, 10 were South Korean and one was Chinese. But the city government in Weihai said that five of the pupils were South Korean and six Chinese.	孩子们的国籍尚不清楚。韩国驻北京大使馆表示，在死亡的11人中有10个是韩国人，1个是中国人。而威海市政府表示，有5个学生是韩国人，6个是中国人。
One of the Chinese victims had a South Korean identity card, according to Xinhua, China's state-run news agency.	中国官方通讯社新华社报道，有一名中国遇难者持有韩国身份证。
The school declined to comment.	该学校拒绝置评。
Hwang Kyo-ahn, South Korea's acting president, expressed "grave sadness" over the deaths, which occurred on the same day as presidential elections in the country.	当天也是韩国总统选举的日子，韩国代理总统黄教安(Hwang Kyo-ahn)表达了对遇难者的“哀恸”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/china-bus-crash-south-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/china-bus-crash-south-korea
China's Newest Propaganda Format: Children's Bedtime Stories	中国孩子有了新的睡前故事：聊聊“一带一路”
HONG KONG — Sometimes “Goodnight Moon” just won't do the trick.	香港——有时候，《晚安，月亮》(Goodnight Moon)根本不起作用。
So for parents struggling to get their little ones to rest their eyes for the night, China's state propaganda apparatus has a suggestion: Tell your child about President Xi Jinping's ambitions to extend China's political and economic power across Asia and the Middle East.	于是，针对晚上难以让小家伙闭上眼睛睡觉的家长，中国官方宣传机构给出了一个建议：给孩子讲中国国家主席习近平扩大中国在亚洲和中东各地的政治和经济实力的宏伟计划。
China Daily, a state-controlled media organization that aims primarily at an international audience, began releasing English-language videos this week describing a huge spending and infrastructure push called the Belt and Road Initiative, in the form of a child's bedtime story. In the two videos released so far, a father uses a windup camel skittering across a map to describe trade across Asia along the old Silk Road, and how China plans to help develop the regions it once passed through.	本周，主要面向国际读者的官方传媒机构《中国日报》开始发布英语视频，以小孩睡前故事的形式，介绍名为“一带一路”的大型支出和基础设施计划。在目前发布的两段视频中，一个父亲通过让一头装有发条的骆驼在地图上移动的形式，介绍古时候沿着丝绸之路发展的亚洲贸易，以及中国计划帮助开发曾经经过的地区。

Mr. Xi's name is, of course, dropped prominently.	习近平的名字当然会显著地出现。
"They're building new things like highways and railways and airports, and even pipeline and internet cables," says a father trying to put his daughter to bed.	"他们会建新的东西，比如说高速公路，铁路，还有飞机场，甚至是管道和网络，"一个试图让女儿入睡的父亲说。
"So it's just about moving stuff around?" she asks.	"那就是讨论怎么把东西搬来搬去的咯？"他女儿问。
"That's a big part of it," he says. "But there's a lot more."	"这只是其中一部分，"他说。"还有更多其他东西呢。"
In a second video, the father expands on that point. "It's not just about roads and rail and airports to move stuff," he says. "It's also about people and cooperation."	在第二段视频中，这个父亲在这一点上进行了延伸。"不仅仅是汽车、火车和飞机怎么运送货物，"他说。"它还是关于人和合作的。"
Any country can join, the father says. "But," he notes, "the United States hasn't joined the initiative."	这位父亲说，任何国家都可以参与其中。"但是，"他指出，"美国不参与'一带一路'。"
"It's China's idea," he says, "but it belongs to the world."	"想法是中国提出的，"他说，"但它属于全世界。"
The video identifies the father as Erik Nilsson, who is listed on LinkedIn as assistant director, features at China Daily. He did not respond to calls and an email requesting comment. An editor at China Daily's new media desk declined to immediately answer questions.	视频里这位父亲叫聂子瑞(Erik Nilsson)。在领英(LinkedIn)上，他的身份是中国日报特稿部主任助理。他没有回复请其置评的电话和电子邮件。《中国日报》新媒体编辑部的一名编辑拒绝立即答复记者的问题。
China has been trying to polish its ham-handed approach to telling its story to skeptical audiences outside its borders, just as it has at home. In a video released two years ago, for example, China's official broadcaster repackaged an important but dry story about the formulation of a new five-year economic and development plan into an animated ditty about the "Shisanwu."	与在国内一样，中国在向国外持怀疑态度的观众讲故事时有些笨手笨脚的。它一直在努力改进这种方式。比如，在两年前发布的一段视频中，中国官方宣传机构把一个有关制定新五年经济和发展计划的重要却枯燥的故事，重新包装成了一支有关"十三五"的动画小曲。
Then there were the foreigners who appeared in a video by the Communist Party's newspaper, People's Daily, calling Mr. Xi a great leader, a family man and a handsome fellow.	之后，外国人出现在共产党的报纸《人民日报》制作的视频中，称习近平是一位伟大的领导人，重视家庭又英俊帅气。

<p>The Belt and Road videos were released ahead of a forum in Beijing next week dedicated to the infrastructure initiative. Mr. Xi and the leaders of countries including Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, the Philippines, Russia and Turkey plan to attend.</p>	<p>“一带一路”系列视频发布时，北京将于下周举办一个专门讨论该基础设施计划的论坛。习近平和印度尼西亚、哈萨克斯坦、巴基斯坦、菲律宾、俄罗斯和土耳其等国的领导人均计划出席。</p>
<p>It is not clear how China's plans to help build infrastructure across the region will fare. But the benefits could be considerable for the country, which has far too many steel, glass and cement factories and is looking to find markets for that overcapacity.</p>	<p>尚不清楚中国帮助该地区修建基础设施的计划会有怎样的表现。但对中国来说，好处可能非常大。中国的钢铁、玻璃和水泥厂太多，正指望为过剩的产能寻找市场。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/china-propaganda-bedtime-belt-road</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/china-propaganda-bedtime-belt-road</p>
<p>A Chinese Giant Is on a Global Buying Spree. Who's Behind It?</p>	<p>海航集团的神秘持股人</p>
<p>During his first state visit to Britain, President Xi Jinping of China heralded the great economic opportunities between the two countries, in energy, infrastructure and finance. He finished off the late 2015 trip at Manchester Airport, unveiling a new direct flight to Beijing on the Chinese carrier Hainan Airlines.</p>	<p>2015年底首次对英国进行国事访问时，中国国家主席习近平宣告了两国在能源、基建和金融方面的巨大经济合作机遇。那次访问的最后一项内容，是在曼彻斯特机场为中国航空公司海南航空新开通的直飞北京的航班剪彩。</p>
<p>The political spotlight was a global coup for Chen Feng, chairman of the carrier's parent, the HNA Group, who was on hand to greet Mr. Xi and David Cameron, then British prime minister.</p>	<p>该航空公司所属的海航集团的董事长陈峰，在现场向习近平和时任英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)致意，能够站在这样的政治聚光灯下，对陈峰来说是一次重大胜利。</p>
<p>In just over two decades, Mr. Chen, 63, has helped transform a small airline in southern China into one of the country's few global powerhouses, with big stakes in Hilton Hotels, Swissport and Ingram Micro. This week, HNA said it was the largest investor in Germany's Deutsche Bank, part of a broader push by Chinese players into global finance.</p>	<p>在短短 20 多年的时间里，63 岁的陈峰把中国南方的这家小型航空公司发展成该国少数几家全球性大企业之一，在希尔顿酒店(Hilton Hotels)、瑞士国际空港(Swissport)和英迈(Ingram Micro)等企业持有大量股份。本周，海航宣布成为德国德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的头号投资者，这是中国企业进入全球金融市场的整体行动的一部分。</p>

<p>As China's financial might has grown, companies like HNA have embarked on ambitious expansions, spreading money around the world and reshaping markets. But the opaque nature of some big Chinese players is prompting scrutiny from policy makers and politicians in the United States and elsewhere who are trying to understand the forces behind the aggressive deal-making and the role that the Chinese government plays.</p>	<p>随着中国金融实力的增长，海航这样的公司开始进行雄心勃勃的扩张，在世界各地散布资金，重塑市场。但是，一些中国大企业的不透明性正引发美国等地的政策制定者和政治人士的密切关注，他们试图了解这些势头凶猛的交易背后的力量以及中国政府所扮演的角色。</p>
<p>Mr. Chen has propelled the privately held HNA onto the world stage through a dizzying array of acquisitions, a spending spree supported by Chinese state banks and hidden behind a holding company with a complex ownership structure. According to corporate filings, state-backed banks have given HNA a \$60 billion line of credit, a level of lending usually reserved for state-owned enterprises charged with carrying out the government's policies.</p>	<p>陈峰通过一系列令人眼花缭乱的收购把私人控股的海航推上了世界舞台。这些疯狂的投资行为得到了中国国有银行的支持，并且隐藏在这个拥有复杂所有权结构的控股公司背后。根据海航的申报文件，国有银行给予它 600 亿美元的授信额度，通常只有负责执行政府政策的国有企业才能获得这么多贷款。</p>
<p>In a statement, the company insisted that it was "supported by strong operational cash flow and a wide range of domestic and international sources of financing."</p>	<p>该公司在一份声明中坚称，它得到了“强大的运营现金流和广泛的国内外融资来源”的支持。</p>
<p>"HNA Group is focused on continuing to build a leading global platform in tourism, logistics and financial services supported by strong operational cash flow and a wide range of domestic and international sources of financing," the company said in a statement.</p>	<p>“海航集团致力于继续以强大的运营现金流和广泛的国内外融资来源为支持在旅游、物流和金融服务领域建立一个领先的全球平台，”该公司在一份声明中说。</p>
<p>Another acquisitive Chinese behemoth, the Anbang Insurance Group is facing scrutiny for its aggressive deal-making in the United States, after it held talks this year to buy a Manhattan office tower owned by the family of Jared Kushner, President Trump's son-in-law and a senior</p>	<p>另一个中国收购巨鳄安邦保险集团，今年在商谈购买曼哈顿的一幢写字楼后因其在美国的大举并购而面临审查。该写字楼属于特朗普总统的女婿兼白宫高级助手贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)的家族。中国的监管机构正在关注安邦的销售行为。</p>

<p>White House aide. Chinese regulators are taking aim at Anbang for its sales practices.</p>	
<p>The White House declined to comment.</p>	<p>白宫拒绝置评。</p>
<p>HNA's deals are increasingly putting the company in the political cross hairs, at home and abroad.</p>	<p>海航的并购交易让它渐渐成为国内外政治纷争的焦点。</p>
<p>This year, one of HNA's subsidiaries agreed to buy a major stake in SkyBridge Capital, an investment firm founded by Anthony Scaramucci, a former Trump campaign fund-raiser who was eyeing a role in the White House. The move was seen by some as a way to influence the Trump administration.</p>	<p>今年,海航的一家子公司同意购买天桥资本(SkyBridge Capital)的主要股权。天桥资本是前特朗普竞选筹款人安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)创立的投资公司。斯卡拉穆奇曾谋求在白宫获得职位。有些人认为海航的这一举动是为了影响特朗普政府。</p>
<p>Mr. Scaramucci, in a telephone interview, disputed any suggestion that HNA was trying to curry favor with the Trump administration. "I'm very glad to have sold my business to them. They're world-class," he said. "And if I were to serve in government, I'd sign a full recusal, so I wouldn't be dealing with them."</p>	<p>斯卡拉穆奇在接受电话采访时否认海航意在讨好特朗普政府。“我很高兴把我的公司卖给了他们。他们是世界级的,”他说。“如果我能在政府任职,我会签一个全面回避协议,那样我就不会和他们打交道。”</p>
<p>Last week, HNA was the subject of wild online speculation after a fugitive Chinese billionaire said in a television interview that relatives of a senior Chinese leader, Wang Qishan, had a stake in the company. No proof was provided.</p>	<p>上周,一名逃亡的中国亿万富翁在电视采访中表示,中国高层领导人王岐山的亲属在海航持有股份,该公司因此在网上引起诸多猜测。那位富翁没有提供任何证据。</p>
<p>The allegations leveled by the billionaire, Guo Wengui, who has ties to China's former spy chief, is part of his broader war on the Chinese government. From his New York apartment, Mr. Guo, using his Twitter account and Google's YouTube, has been making claims of widespread government corruption. China has requested his arrest, on separate corruption charges.</p>	<p>亿万富翁郭文贵的指控,是他对抗中国政府的行动的一部分。郭与前中国情报官员有关系。他在自己的纽约公寓里通过Twitter和谷歌的YouTube揭发普遍的政府腐败。中国已以多项腐败指控要求逮捕他。</p>

<p>As speculation swirled that HNA could be drawn into a political firestorm, shares of one of the company's Hong Kong affiliates tumbled late last month. Soon after, critical news articles on the group began disappearing from Chinese websites, prompting concerns that government censors had handed down orders to delete unfavorable news about HNA.</p>	<p>人们纷纷猜测海航可能会陷入政治风暴，上月底它的一个香港分支的股票因此暴跌。不久之后，批评该集团的新闻报道开始从中国的网站上消失，人们担心，政府审查机构已下令删除关于海航的不利消息。</p>
<p>HNA declined to comment on the allegations by Mr. Guo.</p>	<p>海航拒绝就郭文贵的指控发表评论。</p>
<p>The birth of HNA traces back to the creation of China's brand of capitalism.</p>	<p>海航的诞生可以追溯到中国式资本主义的初创时期。</p>
<p>When the company was founded in 1993, China had just begun experimenting with private ownership, opening new economic zones and allowing companies to sell shares to the public. The Hainan provincial government asked Mr. Chen, a former pilot with the People's Liberation Army, to help develop a regional carrier, one that would be partly owned by the state and partly owned by private investors.</p>	<p>1993年，该公司成立时，中国刚刚开始尝试私有制，开设新的经济特区，允许公司向公众发售股票。海南省政府要求前解放军飞行员陈峰帮助创立一个部分由国家控股、部分由私人投资者控股的区域性航空公司。</p>
<p>As the company gained momentum, Mr. Chen brought in overseas investors, including the billionaire George Soros, who in 1995 invested \$25 million, for a 25 percent stake. (Mr. Soros has since sold his stake.) With deeper pockets, it began diversifying into other, more stable businesses like hotels, finance, advertising and property development, creating a holding company called the the HNA Group.</p>	<p>随着公司的发展势头越来越好，陈峰引进了一些海外投资者，包括亿万富翁乔治·索罗斯(George Soros)。1995年，索罗斯投资2500万美元购买了25%的股份（索罗斯后来卖掉了自己的股份）。随着该公司的资金实力越来越雄厚，它开始进行多元化发展，进军其他更稳定的行业，比如酒店、金融、广告和房地产开发，创建了一个控股公司，名叫海航集团。</p>
<p>The strategy and structure allowed Mr. Chen and his top executives to parlay their small stake in a state-backed airline into a controlling stake in its parent company. In doing so, a group of six longtime HNA executives — led by Mr. Chen — effectively took the group private.</p>	<p>在这样的战略和架构之下，陈峰及其管理层将他们在一家由国家支持的航空公司中的小额股份增值，变为其母公司的控股权。这样，陈峰领导下的六名海航集团长期高管实际上等于将该集团变为私有。</p>

<p>Along the way, he nurtured government ties. Mr. Chen has been a delegate to the national congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which meets every five years to help determine party leadership. In 2008, HNA formed a venture with a firm connected to a son of He Guoqiang, the Communist Party's powerful discipline chief at the time.</p>	<p>在这个过程中，陈峰培养了同政府的关系。他是中国共产党全国代表大会代表，这个五年召集一次的会议旨在巩固共产党的领导。2008年，海航集团与一家同贺国强之子关系密切的公司合作，成立了合资企业，贺国强当时在权力很大的中共中央纪律检察委员会担任书记。</p>
<p>It all played to Mr. Chen's goals. A Buddhist and an expert calligrapher, Mr. Chen has tried to use his force of personality to create a corporate culture based in part on Confucian values of ethical living. But he is also an executive who talks not so much about creating a profitable enterprise as a really big one.</p>	<p>这一切都对陈峰实现目标有所帮助。陈峰信奉佛教，还擅长书法，他试图用自己的个性力量来打造一种部分基于儒家道德生活价值观的企业文化。至于如何把一家盈利的公司打成一个庞大的企业，这位高管并不愿多谈。</p>
<p>In 1993, the company had just \$17 million in revenue. Today, it has about \$90 billion in annual revenue, most coming from companies acquired outside China.</p>	<p>1993年，该公司的收入只有1700万美元。如今，公司的年收入约为900亿美元，大部分来自在中国以外的地区所收购的公司。</p>
<p>"His fundamental goal is to be in the top 10 of the Fortune 500 by 2025," says William Kirby, who teaches at Harvard and has known Mr. Chen for nearly a decade. "This is an incredibly ambitious company."</p>	<p>"他的基本目标是在2025年之前打入财富500强公司(Fortune 500)前10位，"在哈佛大学教书的威廉·柯比(William Kirby)认识陈峰已经将近十年，他说："这家公司非常有野心。"</p>
<p>HNA, of late, has embraced the government's push to "go global" and invest overseas, focusing on shipping, hotels, logistics and retail, amassing a \$145 billion portfolio. Over the past three years, it has spent more than \$30 billion, according to Dealogic.</p>	<p>最近，海航响应了政府"走出去"的号召，投资海外，专注于航运、酒店、物流和零售业务，积累了总值为1450亿美元的投资组合。根据迪罗基公司(Dealogic)的数据，过去三年来，该公司已经斥资300多亿美元。</p>
<p>In a span of three months in 2016, HNA bought a construction and property development company; a flight catering and airport servicing group in Switzerland with 40,000 employees; a St. Regis hotel in Bora Bora, in French Polynesia; a global network of 1,400 hotels, among them the Radisson and Park Plaza brands; and a 28-story office tower in</p>	<p>在2016年的三个月时间内，海航的收购名单包括一家建筑与物业开发公司；瑞士一家提供航班餐饮和机场服务、拥有4万名员工的集团；法属波利尼西亚的波拉波拉岛上一家瑞吉酒店；一个拥有1400家酒店的全球网络，其中包括丽笙酒店(Radisson)和丽亭酒店(Park Plaza)等品牌；此外还有旧金山一栋28层的办公楼。</p>

San Francisco.	
Last year, the company spent \$6 billion to buy Ingram Micro, a technology wholesaler, and \$10.4 billion for the aircraft leasing business of CIT Group. It has snapped up American hotel chains, golf courses and signature buildings, including paying \$2.2 billion for 245 Park Avenue in Manhattan.	去年，该公司斥资 60 亿美元收购了技术批发商英迈，并以 104 亿美元收购了 CIT 集团的飞机租赁业务。它还在美国抢购连锁酒店、高尔夫球场和标志性建筑，其中包括以 22 亿美元在曼哈顿买下的公园大道 245 号大厦。
And two of the company's top executives — Mr. Chen and his brother, Chen Guoqing — seem determined to make a home in New York. Each has purchased an entire floor at One57, the ultra-luxurious, 75-story residential tower, with commanding views of Central Park.	而公司的两位最高管理者——陈峰和他的弟弟陈国庆——似乎决定在纽约安家。他们两人各自在 One57 大厦买下了一整个楼层，One57 是一栋 75 层的超豪华住宅楼，能俯瞰中央公园的壮丽景色。
The company also outbid the Ukrainian-born billionaire Len Blavatnik for the Upper East Side limestone mansion owned by the art dealer Wildenstein & Company, buying it for \$79.5 million. For its American headquarters, HNA paid \$450 million for 850 Third Avenue, which includes tenants like the City of New York.	这家公司还在拍卖中击败乌克兰裔亿万富翁列·布拉瓦特尼克(Len Blavatnik)，以 7950 万美元拍下了原本由艺术品经销商威尔斯腾公司(Wildenstein & Company)拥有的一栋上东区石灰岩大宅。公司的美国总部位于纽约第三大道 850 号大楼，是以 4.5 亿美元买下的，纽约市政府也是该大厦的租户。
"If there's any strategy, it's to go out and buy up as much as possible," says Edward Tse, a longtime consultant who has advised HNA and now runs Gao Feng Advisory.	"如果他们有任何策略的话，那就是走出去，多多益善地购买，"曾为海航提供咨询服务的资深顾问谢祖焯说，他现在是高风咨询公司的主管。
While other big Chinese deals have been delayed or canceled in recent months, after the country imposed tighter controls on money flowing out of the country, HNA so far has managed to keep borrowing and making more purchases. It has racked up a debt pile of a size that some analysts wonder is sustainable.	近几个月来，中国对资金外流实施更加严格的管制，其他来自中国的重大交易都遭到推迟或取消，然而目前海航已设法继续借贷，进行更多采购。它已经积累了一定规模的债务，一些分析师怀疑公司是否能够持续发展下去。
Its biggest lenders are state-owned banks like the China Development Bank and the Export and Import Bank of China, institutions that	公司最大的贷方是国家开发银行和中国进出口银行等国有银行，这些银行总体上支持国有企业和国家的产业政策。2016 年，另一家国有银行巨头中国

<p>generally support state enterprises and the country's industrial policies. In 2016, another state giant, China Construction Bank, announced it was giving HNA a \$4.5 billion credit line, and said that it would partner with the company to set up a \$2.9 billion "industry fund."</p>	<p>建设银行宣布，向海航提供 45 亿美元的信贷额度，并表示将与海航合作，建立 29 亿美元的“产业基金”。</p>
<p>In tapping Wall Street and the global bond market for even more money, HNA has relied on a network of affiliates and subsidiaries to increase its borrowing power. Eighteen companies now listed on the Chinese stock market fall under the HNA Group, and several more trade on a smaller stock exchange in Beijing.</p>	<p>在利用华尔街和全球债券市场获得更多的资金的同时，海航还依靠一个由关联公司和子公司构成的网络来增加自己的借款能力。目前有 18 家中国股市上市公司属于海航集团所有，它还有几家公司在北京一家较小的证券交易所进行交易。</p>
<p>Understanding how these companies work together, and who controls the HNA Group, is a challenge. Its shareholders are masked behind multiple layers of shell companies, subsidiaries and offshore affiliates.</p>	<p>要了解这些公司如何进行合作，以及海航集团究竟由谁来控制，是非常困难的。该集团的股东被掩盖在多层壳公司、子公司和离岸关联公司之后。</p>
<p>One of the group's biggest shareholders is the Hainan Traffic Administration Holding Company, which is in turn owned by four other entities. Those entities are owned by yet other entities.</p>	<p>海航集团最大的股东之一是海南交管控股有限公司，这家公司又由另外四家法人实体所拥有。这四家实体又由其他实体所拥有。</p>
<p>Corporate filings show that 45 percent of the HNA Groups's shares are owned by Mr. Chen and five longtime company executives. Another 22 percent is owned by the Cihang Foundation, run by Zeng Haorong, a former government official who once served as mayor of Haikou, where HNA is based.</p>	<p>企业文件显示，海航集团 45% 的股份由陈峰和五名公司长期高管所有。另有 22% 由慈航基金会拥有，该基金会理事长曾浩荣此前是政府官员，曾任海口市市长，海航总部就位于海口。</p>
<p>There are also a few mystery investors, like Guan Jun, who does not appear in filings as a top executive. Mr. Guan's residence, in the records, is a rundown apartment building in Beijing.</p>	<p>此外还有一些神秘的投资者，比如关俊（音），他的名字没有出现在高管的档案当中。根据记录，关俊的住所位于北京一座破旧的公寓楼里。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/hna-group-hainan-airlines-china-deals</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/hna-group-hainan-airlines-china-deals</p>

Is China the World's New Colonial Power?	中国式新殖民主义? (四): 走向世界的中国人
Read Part 1.	中国式新殖民主义? (一): 全天候的朋友
Read Part 2.	中国式新殖民主义? (二): 新的边疆
Read Part 3.	中国式新殖民主义? (三): “奇迹”矿场
One morning in late December, the Namibian conservation biologist Chris Brown was working alone in his Windhoek office when he heard a banging at the gate. Rushing out, he found two angry Chinese men in button-down shirts: the first and second secretaries from the Chinese Embassy. One of them threw a crumpled letter through the gate, Brown says, and shouted: “These are lies! You are making China look bad in the eyes of the world!”	12 月底的一个早晨, 纳米比亚保育生物学家克里斯·布朗(Chris Brown)独自在温得和克的办公室里工作, 突然听到门口传来砰砰的敲门声。他冲出来, 发现两个身穿纽扣领衬衫, 怒气冲冲的中国男子——他们是中国大使馆的一秘和二秘。布朗说, 其中一个人通过大门扔进来一封皱巴巴的信, 大喊道: “一派胡言! 你在破坏中国的世界形象!”
The pages were the same ones Brown hand-delivered to the Chinese Embassy two days before — and then sent to other diplomatic missions, media outlets and international organizations. Signed by 45 local environmental groups, including Brown's own Namibian Chamber of Environment, the letter blamed Chinese nationals for a sharp surge in the commercial poaching of wildlife in Namibia — and excoriated the embassy for doing little to stop it.	这几张纸正是布朗两天前亲手交给中国大使馆的——然后又发给了其他外交使团、媒体和国际组织。该信件由当地 45 个环保团体签署, 包括布朗自己的纳米比亚环境事务所(Namibian Chamber of Environment)在内, 信中指责中国公民在纳米比亚进行商业性野生动物偷猎的情况急剧上升, 并且严厉指责大使馆几乎没有采取任何行动来予以阻止。
Over the last two years, Namibia has lost nearly 200 elephants and endangered rhinos to poaching. In November, a Chinese smuggler was caught in the Johannesburg airport with 18 rhino horns — all from Namibia. Two months earlier, four Chinese men were sentenced to 14 years in prison for trying to smuggle out 14 rhino horns in 2014. (Rhino-horn powder is an ingredient in traditional Chinese medicine that is believed to strengthen the immune system.) Brown had meant	在过去两年时间里, 纳米比亚已经因偷猎失去了将近 200 头大象与濒危的犀牛。11 月, 一名携带 18 只犀牛角的中国走私者在约翰内斯堡机场被抓, 它们全部来自纳米比亚。两个月前, 四名中国男子因为在 2014 年试图走私 14 只犀牛角, 被判入狱 14 年(犀角粉是一味传统中药, 据信可以增强免疫力)。布朗希望这封信能够激起回应, 但是此次造访是他始料未及的。

<p>the letter to provoke a response, but this visit was unexpected.</p>	
<p>"You are abusing China's good nature," one of the diplomats said, in a raised voice, according to Brown. "Only a handful of Chinese have been involved in poaching."</p>	<p>"你侮辱了中国的善意，"一名外交官提高了声音说。"只有少数几个中国人参与偷猎。"</p>
<p>"No, Chinese demand is driving all of this," Brown replied. "I think you are trying to strip all of our resources for China." When the yelling subsided, Brown says, he invited the men inside. Sitting in his conference room, they leafed through binders filled with photographs of slaughtered rhinos and elephants. "They got quieter and quieter," Brown recalls. A few days later, he met with the Chinese ambassador, who cautioned him against letting a few "rotten apples" tarnish the entire Chinese community. Brown again insisted it was a more systemic problem. "Listen, we can ratchet up the pressure and make things even worse for you," he says he argued. "Or we can come together to solve this problem." The ambassador, he says, agreed to join the antipoaching fight.</p>	<p>"不，是中国的需求正在拉动所有这一切，"布朗答道。"我认为你们正在试图剥夺我们所有的资源，带给中国。"布朗说，一阵大喊大叫过后，他邀请两人进来。他们坐在会议室里翻看他的活页夹，里面塞满了被宰杀的犀牛与大象的照片。"他们变得愈来愈安静，"布朗回忆说。几天后，他和中国大使见了面，后者告诫他不要让一些"烂苹果"坏了整个华人社区的形象。布朗再次坚称这是一个更为系统化的问题。"听着，我们可以再施加一点压力，让你们的处境变得更糟，"布朗回忆自己当时这样说，"又或者我们可以一起解决这个问题。"布朗说，最后大使同意加入反偷猎斗争。</p>
<p>One of the most troubling dimensions of China's global expansion is its reputation for pillaging and pilfering the natural world. China is not the only culprit in the \$19 billion illegal wildlife trade. But its growing hunger for the rare, exotic and dubiously curative is devastating worldwide populations of rhinos and elephants, sharks and tigers — and spurring illegal timber operations in rain forests stretching from Congo to Cambodia. Huang Hongxiang, a former journalist from China who investigated ivory and rhino-horn poaching in Namibia, has started a Kenya-based nonprofit organization, China House, to help Chinese</p>	<p>中国对自然界的豪取强夺已经名声在外，这也是该国全球扩张过程中最令人不安的方面之一。在价值190亿美元的非法野生动物贸易里，中国并不是唯一的罪魁祸首。但是中国人愈来愈渴求珍稀奇异、效果存疑的药品，这在全球范围内令犀牛、大象、鲨鱼和老虎的种群遭受摧残，也在从刚果到柬埔寨的各地雨林中刺激着非法木材作业。黄泓翔曾是一名中国记者，曾在纳米比亚调查象牙和犀角偷猎情况，他在肯尼亚启动了非营利组织"中南屋"，帮助中国公司和社区参与野生动植物保护，作为企业社会责任的一种形式。"在很多全球环境问题上，中国人是问题的一部分，"他说，"所以他们也必须成为解决方案的一部分。"</p>

<p>companies and communities engage in wildlife conservation as a form of corporate social responsibility. "In a lot of global environmental issues, Chinese are part of the problem," he says, "so they have to be part of the solution."</p>	
<p>Poaching is a scourge in Damaraland, an arid region of rocky outcroppings in northwest Namibia. "Locals are enticed into killing rhinos by the China market," my Namibian guide, Taffy, who tracks elephants and rhinos, told me. "The horns always seem to end up in Chinese hands." In the past, conservation issues were mostly championed by white Namibians. That is changing. "Blacks used to think whites cared more about the animals than them," says Shinovene Immanuel, a reporter at The Namibian. "But now that poaching has gotten out of hand, everybody is upset."</p>	<p>达马拉兰是纳米比亚西北部一片干旱的地区，嶙峋的岩石露在地表之外，偷猎令这里深受其害。“本地人受到中国市场引诱去杀害犀牛，”我的纳米比亚向导塔菲(Taffy)一直在追踪大象和犀牛的痕迹，他告诉我。“犀角最后似乎总是落到中国人手里。”过去，提倡动物保护的主要是纳米比亚白人。现在这种情况已经有了变化。“黑人曾经认为白人关心动物多于关心他们，”纳米比亚记者施诺维恩·伊曼纽尔(Shinovene Immanuel)说。“但是现在偷猎已经失控了，所有人都很生气。”</p>
<p>Public anger is also rising over some Chinese business proposals that could do damage to the environment. One Chinese-owned company has sought to clear-cut part of Namibia's only pristine forest, in the Zambezi region, to create a tobacco plantation nearly double the size of Manhattan, despite the fact that the area's sandy soil is unsuitable. Another Chinese business wants to set up donkey abattoirs to meet China's soaring demand for donkey meat and skin (the latter is considered a curative in Chinese medicine). And a Namibia-based Chinese company filed a request last fall to capture killer whales, penguins, dolphins and sharks in Namibian waters — all to sell to aquatic theme parks in China. Local activists protested for weeks until the Chinese firm withdrew its proposal.</p>	<p>中国的一些商业计划可能会对环境造成破坏，这也激起了日益强烈的公愤。一家中资公司谋求在赞比西地区清除一片森林，建立烟草种植园，那里位于纳米比亚唯一一片原始森林之中，面积几乎是曼哈顿的一倍，而且该地的沙质土壤并不合适种植烟草。另一家中国公司想建立宰驴场，以满足中国对驴肉和驴皮日益上涨的需求（后者被视为一味中药）。去年秋天，一家位于纳米比亚的中国公司提出申请，要在纳米比亚海域捕捉虎鲸、企鹅、海豚和鲨鱼，以将之出售给中国的水上主题乐园。为此，本地活动人士抗议了几个星期，直到该公司撤回提案。</p>

<p>Three months after Brown's letter provoked the indignant response, the Chinese Embassy hosted a much more diplomatic meeting of Namibian activists and some 60 Chinese business leaders. Besides trumpeting China's recent ban on all ivory sales — and airing an antipoaching video featuring the basketball star Yao Ming — the acting ambassador, Li Nan, denounced poaching and lectured Chinese nationals about obeying Namibian law. Li told me in an email that, at Brown's invitation, he will visit the rhinos' habitat in northern Namibia this month. The two countries, he said, are also working to form a joint law-enforcement task force to combat transnational wildlife criminals.</p>	<p>布朗的信件获得义愤填膺的回应三个月之后，中国大使馆主持了一场更为平和有礼的会晤，邀请纳米比亚活动人士与 60 多位中国商界领袖参加。会上大肆宣传中国近期已禁止所有象牙销售，还播出了一个反偷猎宣传视频，由篮球明星姚明出演，驻纳米比亚使馆临时代办李南谴责了偷猎行为，并告诫中国公民遵守纳米比亚法律。李南在一封电子邮件中告诉我，在布朗的邀请下，他将于本月造访位于纳米比亚北部的犀牛栖息地。他说，两国也正在组建一个联合执法工作组，以打击跨国野生动物犯罪分子。</p>
<p>Jack Huang also spoke out against poaching, but a different kind of dragnet was closing around him. On Feb. 1, the tycoon and four others (three of them Chinese) were arrested at Windhoek's international airport for their participation in a supposed tax-fraud scheme that netted nearly \$300 million — the largest case in Namibian history. The arrests were part of a two-year investigation into more than 30 Chinese companies accused of concealing illegal earnings. While in custody, Huang reportedly tried to contact President Geingob, but his business partner refused to help. "When my 'friend' was arrested and spent a night in jail, there was no interference or intervention," Geingob told a local paper later. "This is because in Namibia, we uphold the rule of law, the separation of powers, and pride ourselves on the total independence of our judiciary."</p>	<p>黄跃权也公开表示，反对偷猎，但是另一张大网正在向他逼近。2月1日，这位大亨和另外四人(其中三人为中国人)因参与一项所谓的纳税欺诈计划，在温得和克国际机场遭到逮捕，涉案金额近3亿美元，是纳米比亚历史上最大的案件。纳米比亚对30多家被控隐瞒非法收入的中国公司已经开展了为期两年的调查，这次逮捕行动正是其中的一部分。据报道，黄跃权在拘留期间曾经试图和根哥布总统取得联系，但他的商业伙伴拒绝提供帮助。“我的朋友”被逮捕，在监狱里度过了一个晚上，此事没有受到任何干涉或干预，“根哥布后来对一家当地报纸说。“这是因为在纳米比亚，我们维护法治和分权，我们以拥有完全独立的司法系统而自豪。”</p>
<p>Huang, the man with all the connections, now finds himself disconnected. In mid-February, soon after his release on \$75,000 bail,</p>	<p>黄跃权本来拥有庞大的关系网，现在却发现所有的关系都断了。2月中旬，他在交纳7.5万美元的保释金后获释。不久后，他声称，针对他的税务欺诈</p>

<p>he claimed that the tax-fraud case against him was based on outdated information. Xia, his deputy at Sun Investment, told me that Huang actually divested from Golden Phoenix, a company named in the case, more than eight years ago, but that the transaction had not been entered into the official computer system. When this trial is over, Huang may file lawsuits against those who attacked his businesses, Xia says. In the meantime, the gregarious entrepreneur will probably spend more time dining alone. When he invited an old friend out to dinner recently, he was gently rebuffed — the power broker was suddenly a pariah.</p>	<p>案是基于过时的信息。太阳投资集团的副总经理夏力力在接受采访时表示，实际上，黄跃权8年多前就从该案提到的金凤凰公司撤资了，但这一变更没有被记录在官方的电脑系统中。夏力力表示，审判结束后，黄可能会对那些攻击他的公司的人提起诉讼。与此同时，这位爱交际的企业家也许要更多地独自进餐了。前不久，他邀请一位老朋友外出用餐时，被婉转地拒绝了——这位权力掮客突然间变得无人待见。</p>
<p>Arresting a high-flying Chinese businessman may be a simple matter of law, but it is also one more sign of how the relationship between Namibia and China is being recalibrated. Li Nan wrote to me that he believes that the boisterous local press is “trying to whip up racist sentiments and hatred.” The animosity in Namibia, though, is nowhere near the levels that have caused explosive riots at a Chinese coal mine in Zambia, including one in 2012 that left a Chinese manager dead, or that sparked unruly protests against Chinese traders in Kampala, Uganda, last month. (The rising resentment toward the Chinese in Uganda recalls another era, when the dictator Idi Amin expelled an earlier wave of immigrant merchants, from the Indian diaspora, in 1972.)</p>	<p>逮捕一名极其成功的中国商人可能只是一个简单的法律问题，但也是纳米比亚与中国关系正被重新调整的又一个信号。李南在接受邮件采访时表示，他认为喧闹的当地媒体在“努力煽动种族主义情绪和仇恨”。不过，纳米比亚的敌意远不及有些其他非洲国家：赞比亚的一个中国煤矿多次爆发骚乱，2012年的一次骚乱导致一名中国经理死亡；上个月，乌干达坎帕拉多次爆发抵制中国贸易商的混乱抗议活动（乌干达对中国人不断加深的怨恨让人想起了另一个时代：1972年，独裁者伊迪·阿明[Idi Amin]驱逐了早期的一批印度商人移民）。</p>
<p>Still, the new tensions between China and Namibia are laid bare at police checkpoints around the country, where Chinese nationals are routinely singled out for inspection. The police say this new policy has already exposed several cases of wildlife smuggling. Jack Huang’s</p>	<p>不过，中国和纳米比亚最近的紧张关系在该国各地的警察检查站暴露无遗，在那里，中国公民经常被挑出来接受检查。警方称，这项新政策已经破获了数起野生动物走私案。上个月，黄跃权的副手夏力力在机场道路的检查站被要求靠边停车。警察搜了他的身，逐一检查了他的行李，还搜查了他的汽车。</p>

<p>associate, Xia, was pulled over at the checkpoint on the airport road last month. The police frisked him, combed through his luggage and scoured his car. "All the while they were yelling, 'Rhino horn, rhino horn, where's the rhino horn?'" Xia recalls. "I was shocked that this could happen in Namibia. This is a country that is supposed to be our all-weather friend."</p>	<p>"他们一直在喊：'犀牛角，犀牛角，犀牛角在哪儿呢？'夏力力回忆说。"这样的事居然会发生在纳米比亚，这让我很震惊。我们一直认为这个国家是我们全天候的朋友。"</p>
<p>As the afternoon sun weakens over the Husab Uranium Mine, most of the 2,000 or so Namibian workers return to their desert barracks. Teng and the other Chinese engineers board buses for the ride back through the moonscape to Swakopmund and the little house on Amathila Avenue. After sharing another Chinese meal together, the men disperse. Teng walks back to his apartment, where he will spend a few hours on his computer doing administrative and supervisory tasks. "Our real secret," Teng says, "is that we work 12-hour days while everybody else works eight."</p>	<p>傍晚，照耀在哈萨博铀矿上的阳光开始减弱，约 2000 名纳米比亚工人中的大部分返回沙漠营地。迪兰·邓等中国工程师乘坐公共汽车穿过荒芜的沙漠，返回斯瓦科普蒙德和阿马蒂拉大道上的小房子。他们一起吃完中餐后就散开了。邓走回自己的公寓，在电脑上花了几个小时完成行政和监督任务。"真正的秘密是，"邓说，"我们每天工作 12 个小时，而其他人都是工作 8 个小时。"</p>
<p>It's a chilly Saturday in April — the antipodal winter is coming — and Teng has worked overtime again. He has missed one of the only diversions here: Saturday-afternoon basketball games at the local sports center. (China now has so many state-owned companies in Namibia that they stage an annual 15-team championship; China Harbour Engineering, the port builder in Walvis Bay, won this year.) Strolling on the Swakopmund waterfront, Teng was no longer clad in his khaki mining uniform. Wearing jeans and a Quiksilver T-shirt and cradling a cappuccino, he looked like any tourist gazing out over the crashing Atlantic surf. During his nearly four years here, Teng has not</p>	<p>那是 4 月份一个寒冷的周六——南半球的冬天即将来临——邓再次加班。他错过了这里仅有的几项娱乐活动之一：周六下午在当地体育中心举行的篮球比赛（现在中国在纳米比亚的国企很多，他们每年举办由 15 支球队参与的锦标赛。今年，在沃尔维斯湾修建港口的中国港湾工程公司获得了冠军）。在斯瓦科普蒙德的海滨漫步时，邓不再身穿卡其色采矿制服，而是穿着牛仔裤和 Quiksilver T 恤，拿着一杯卡布奇诺。他眺望着澎湃的大西洋海浪，看起来像一名游客。在这里的近四年时间里，邓没有太多机会旅游，不过前不久，他利用一个假期前往埃托沙国家公园(Etosha National Park)进行了一次野生动物游览之旅。</p>

<p>had too many chances to be a tourist, though he took advantage of a recent holiday to go on a wildlife tour in Etosha National Park.</p>	
<p>In their bubble at Husab, Teng and his colleagues are mostly insulated from the tensions between China and Namibia. These huge Chinese projects all over the developing world can seem like spaceships landing on distant planets. Chinese workers often have little incentive — or latitude — to venture out into the alien environment, especially when the state-owned mother ship provides food, lodging and transport. And the exhausting work can sap them of all curiosity about their surroundings. On a plane back to China in April, I sat next to a worker who had just spent two years in Equatorial Guinea — but had no idea where it was.</p>	<p>在哈萨博的泡泡里生活的迪兰·邓和同事们,基本感受不到中国与纳米比亚的紧张关系。这些遍布于发展中国家的大型中国项目,就像是落在遥远星球上的宇宙飞船。中国的工作人员往往没什么动力——或自由——去探索这个异域环境,尤其是在食物、住宿和交通工具都由这艘国有母舰提供的情况下。累人的工作会磨掉他们对周边环境的所有好奇心。在今年4月返回中国的一趟班机上,我身旁坐了一位员工,他刚在赤道几内亚待了两年——却还不知道这个国家在哪。</p>
<p>The tech-savvy Teng, by contrast, can pinpoint his exact location on Google Earth, even though his routine is largely circumscribed by the 43-mile route between Husab and Swakopmund. Saving more in Namibia than he could back in China — thanks, in part, to all those free meals on Amathila Avenue — Teng has built a tidy nest egg. In 2014, when a C.G.N. delegation from China visited Husab, Teng chatted with one of the two women in the group. Online flirting ensued. In January, Teng stunned his Husab colleagues when he returned from a trip to China with a ring on his finger. He'd married the visitor — mission accomplished — joining a handful of others who had done the same thing. Teng's other goal has not yet been achieved. He wants to see Husab reach its full potential next year, fueling China's continued rise. "This is an important thing for China," he says, "and I want to be a part</p>	<p>相比之下,善于利用科技产品的迪兰·邓可以在谷歌地球(Google Earth)上找到自己的确切位置,尽管他的生活大体局限在相距43英里远的哈萨博与斯瓦科普蒙德之间。在纳米比亚生活比在中国省钱——这在一定程度上要归功于在阿马蒂拉大道上的免费饭食——因此他攒下了一小笔钱。2014年,当一个中产核代表团从中国去哈萨博访问时,迪兰·邓和代表团中两名女性中的一位聊了起来。之后两人开始通过网络谈情说爱。今年1月,迪兰·邓回了趟中国,返回纳米比亚的时候手上戴了一枚戒指,令哈萨博的同事们大吃一惊。他和那位代表团成员结了婚——使命完成——成了那里为数不多的已婚人士。他希望哈萨博明年能发挥出全部潜力,推动中国经济的持续增长。“这对中国来说很重要,”他说,“我想参与其中。”</p>

of it.”	
<p>The Chinese migrants who have gone out into the world, the risk-takers who have found spots in Asia, Latin America and Africa, are as diverse as China itself: young and middle-aged, unschooled and highly educated, working for private companies and state-owned enterprises — and even for themselves. They are not a monolith. And yet, in these far-off places, they are connected to one another in a way that they never could be back home in a land of 1.4 billion people. It’s not just the shared food, culture or language — or the solidarity that comes from being thrown together in a harsh environment. What binds these individuals together is an abiding belief that their presence overseas is making China better and stronger. This shared conviction, as much as the state that has nurtured it, is what makes China a colossus, a nation that can be seen by others, in the same instant, as a blessing and a curse.</p>	<p>走向世界的中国移民——在亚洲、拉丁美洲和非洲找到据点的冒险者——像中国本身一样丰富多样：有年轻人，也有中年人；有没上过学的，也有受过高等教育的；有为私企工作的，也有在国企的——甚至还有给自己打工的。他们不是铁板一块。但在这些遥远的地方，他们以一种在 14 亿人口的祖国不曾有的方式彼此相连。他们的团结不仅因为他们有相同的饮食、文化或语言，也不只是因为都被抛到了一个严酷的环境中。将这些个体绑在一起的，是一种持久的信念，即他们在海外的存在会令中国变得更好、更强大。正是这种共同的坚定信念——以及扶持了这种信念的政府——使中国成为一个巨人，一个在其他国家的眼里既是福音也是灾难的国家。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part4</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170510/is-china-the-worlds-new-colonial-power-part4</p>
<p>Hong Kong Pro-Democracy Rally Displaced by Pro-Beijing Event, Organizers Say</p>	<p>香港民主集会被亲北京团体挤出维多利亚公园</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Organizers of a pro-democracy rally held annually in July on the anniversary of Hong Kong’s handover to China said on Wednesday that they had been denied permission to use a downtown park, a move that threatens to raise tensions ahead of an expected visit by President Xi Jinping of China.</p>	<p>香港——周三，每年七月在香港回归中国周年纪念日举行民主集会的组织者表示，他们未获得使用一个市区公园的许可。在国家主席习近平预计访问香港之前，此举有让紧张气氛升级的危险。</p>
<p>The organizing group, the Civil Human Rights Front, a coalition of</p>	<p>这个由亲民主活动人士联盟“民间人权阵线”组织的 7 月 1 日的集会，传统上</p>

<p>pro-democracy activists, has traditionally used Victoria Park as the starting point for a July 1 rally that calls for universal suffrage and the preservation of civil liberties in Hong Kong, a semiautonomous territory. Last year's rally drew at least 19,000 people, and previous ones have drawn hundreds of thousands.</p>	<p>以维多利亚公园为出发点，今年的主题是呼吁普选、维护香港公民自由，香港是中国半自治的领土。去年的集会吸引了至少 1.9 万人，以前的集会曾吸引过数十万人参加。</p>
<p>But on Wednesday, the group said in a Facebook post that permission to use the park on July 1 had instead been granted to the Hong Kong Celebrations Association, a group that the local news media identified as being pro-Beijing. The post said that the Hong Kong authorities had told the Civil Human Rights Front on Tuesday that its application had been a lower priority because it had sought to use the park for free.</p>	<p>但在周三，民间人权阵线在 Facebook 上发帖表示，7 月 1 日使用维多利亚公园的许可证已被授予香港各界庆典委员会，当地新闻媒体说那是一个亲北京的团体。民阵的帖子说，香港当局周二告诉他们，因为民阵寻求免费使用公园，所以其申请没有得到优先考虑。</p>
<p>An organizer with the Civil Human Rights Front was quoted as telling the local news media that the group was talking with the authorities and still planned to begin the rally at Victoria Park.</p>	<p>当地新闻媒体援引民间人权阵线一名组织者的话说，他告诉媒体，民阵正在与当局进行交涉，并仍计划在维多利亚公园开始集会。</p>
<p>The event this year is loaded with significance: It was planned for the 20th anniversary of Hong Kong's transfer in 1997 to China from Britain, and President Xi is expected to attend ceremonies in the city marking the anniversary. The denial of permission to use the park also comes after several pro-democracy leaders have recently been arrested in what activists say is an effort to quell dissent ahead of the expected visit by Mr. Xi. It would be his first trip to Hong Kong since he assumed full power in 2013.</p>	<p>今年的活动充满了重要意义：今年是香港主权于 1997 年从英国回归中国的 20 周年纪念，国家主席习近平预计将前往出席在香港举行的周年庆典。未获得使用维多利亚公园的许可也发生在几位亲民主领袖最近被逮捕之后，活动人士说，那些人被逮捕是当局在习近平预计来访之前平息异议的一种努力。这将是习近平在 2013 年掌权以后首次访问香港。</p>
<p>The Leisure and Cultural Services Department of Hong Kong, which has jurisdiction over the city's parks, did not immediately respond to an email seeking details on July 1 bookings in Victoria Park.</p>	<p>香港康乐及文化事务署对城市的公园有管辖权，该机构没有立即回复寻求关于维多利亚公园 7 月 1 日预订详情的电子邮件。</p>

<p>The local news media has reported that Mr. Xi is expected to make a three-day visit to Hong Kong, where he is to swear in the city's next chief executive, Carrie Lam, a longtime civil servant who is trusted by Beijing.</p>	<p>当地新闻媒体报道说，习近平预计将对香港进行为期三天的访问，他将主持香港下任行政长官林郑月娥的宣誓就职仪式，林郑月娥是北京信赖的资深公务员。</p>
<p>Pro-democracy groups have been planning large protests to coincide with Mr. Xi's expected visit and highlight what they see as Beijing's tightening grip on Hong Kong's political freedom, which is supposed to be guaranteed under an arrangement known as "one country, two systems." The groups have increasingly called for greater autonomy, if not independence, from China.</p>	<p>亲民主团体一直在筹划在习近平的预计访问期间举行大规模的抗议活动，以此来强调在他们看来北京收紧香港政治自由的问题，香港的政治自由本该在“一国两制”的安排下得到保障。这些团体要求更大自治权的呼声越来越大，有些人甚至呼吁香港从中国独立出去。</p>
<p>The recent arrests of pro-democracy activists involved people who led or took part in huge protests that paralyzed some areas of Hong Kong in 2014. The charges have included unlawful assembly and disorderly conduct in public.</p>	<p>最近被逮捕的民主活动人士领导或参加了 2014 年的大规模抗议活动，抗议活动曾导致香港部分地区瘫痪。对他们的指控包括非法集会和公众妨扰。</p>
<p>Two pro-independence politicians, Yau Wai-ching and Sixtus Leung, and three of their assistants were also charged last month over their attempt to enter Hong Kong's legislative chamber last year. Legislators loyal to Beijing had refused to swear them in because they had declared allegiance to a "Hong Kong nation" and replaced the word China with "Shina," an anti-China snub.</p>	<p>上个月，两名支持独立的政治人士游蕙祯和梁颂恒及其三名助手也被起诉，因为他们去年曾试图闯入香港立法会大会。忠实北京的立法会议员们取消了梁颂恒和游蕙祯的议席，因为他们在宣读就职誓词时宣称忠于“香港民族”，还在誓词中用辱华词汇“支那”取代了中国。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170511/hong-kong-protest-rally-hand-over-day</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170511/hong-kong-protest-rally-hand-over-day</p>
<p>M.M.A. Fighter's Pummeling of Tai Chi Master Rattles China</p>	<p>“打假”太极，MMA 拳手徐晓冬成公敌</p>
<p>BEIJING — For weeks, the mixed martial arts fighter Xu Xiaodong had been taunting masters of the traditional Chinese martial arts, dismissing</p>	<p>北京——连续几周，综合格斗拳手徐晓冬一直在奚落传统的中国武术大师，对他们不屑一顾，认为他们是过度商业化的骗子，并挑战他们要么证明自己，</p>

them as overly commercialized frauds, and challenging them to put up or shut up.	要么闭嘴。
After one of them — Wei Lei, a practitioner of the “thunder style” of tai chi — accepted the challenge, Mr. Xu flattened him in about 10 seconds.	在其中一人——练习雷氏太极的魏雷——接受挑战后，徐晓冬用了大约 10 秒时间将他击败。
Mr. Xu may have proved his point, but he was unprepared for the ensuing outrage.	徐晓冬也许证明了自己的观点，但随后引发的愤恨令他措手不及。
When video of the drubbing went viral, many Chinese were deeply offended by what they saw as an insult to a cornerstone of traditional Chinese culture.	太极大败的视频疯传，很多中国人觉得受到了严重冒犯，认为这是对传统中国文化一大基石的侮辱。
The state-run Chinese Wushu Association posted a statement on its website saying the fight “violates the morals of martial arts.” The Chinese Boxing Association issued similar criticism.	官方的中国武术协会在其网站上发表了一份声明，称那场比赛“违背武德”。中国拳击协会发出了类似的批评。
An article by Xinhua, the state news agency, called Mr. Xu a “crazy guy,” saying that the fight had caused people to question whether Chinese martial arts were of any use and even to ask, “What exactly are traditional Chinese martial arts?”	官方通讯社新华社的一篇文章说徐晓冬是“狂人”，称那场打斗导致人们质疑中国武术是否有用，甚至会问“中国武术到底是什么”。
The reaction has been so furious that Mr. Xu has gone into hiding.	外界的反应如此激烈，徐晓冬只得暂避风头。
“I’ve lost everything, my career and everything,” he said in a message circulating online. “I think many people misunderstand me. I’m fighting fraudulence, but now I’ve become the target.”	“我的事业，我的东西都没了，”他在网上流传的一段视频中说。“我只是打假，我现在变成打击对象了。”
Many people around the world assumed that this debate had long been settled. Mixed martial arts fighters have for years held exhibition fights against practitioners of traditional martial arts — kung fu, karate and judo among them. The old ways, for all their balletic grace, lost decisively.	全世界的很多人以为这场辩论早已经尘埃落定了。多年来，综合格斗拳手一直和练习传统武术，包括功夫、空手道和柔道的人举行表演赛。尽管如芭蕾舞般优雅，但传统武术输得很彻底。

<p>Known broadly as wushu, traditional Chinese martial arts include such disparate disciplines as qigong, categorized as an “internal” practice that is mostly spiritual, and kung fu, an “external” art that is practiced by the monks of the Shaolin Temple and was popularized around the world by Bruce Lee. There are hundreds of styles of wushu in China, and many overlap.</p>	<p>传统中国武术被统称为武术，包括迥然不同的领域，如气功和功夫。前者被归为一种“内在”练习，以精神为主，后者则是少林寺僧侣的一种“外在”技能，因为李小龙(Bruce Lee)的原因而在全世界流行了起来。中国有数百个武术流派，很多流派之间有重合。</p>
<p>Tai chi, while a martial art, is viewed by many today as a spiritual breathing and balance exercise enjoyed by people of all ages, usually performed in slow motion in a quiet park instead of a fight ring.</p>	<p>太极尽管属于武术，但在今天的很多人看来，它是一种精神上的呼吸和平衡锻炼，适合各个年龄段。太极动作缓慢，通常是在安静的公园，而不是拳台上进行。</p>
<p>Mixed martial arts, or M.M.A., is a “no-holds-barred” fighting style developed over the last century from fighting styles around the world. It began to gain popularity in the United States in the 1980s. While it is violent, it does have rules — including no biting, spitting or gouging.</p>	<p>综合格斗简称 MMA，是过去一个世纪里从世界各地的格斗流派发展出来的一种“无限制”格斗流派，上世纪 80 年代开始在美国流行起来。虽然暴力，但综合格斗有自己的规则，包括不得咬人、吐口水和挖眼。</p>
<p>The fight between Mr. Xu and Mr. Wei was brutal. As Mr. Wei circled slowly, arms outstretched in a calm tai chi defense, Mr. Xu lunged, jabbed him to the floor, then used a “ground and pound” technique to subdue him. It was all over in about 10 seconds.</p>	<p>徐晓冬和魏雷之间的打斗颇为野蛮。在魏雷慢慢地转圈，把手臂摆成镇静的太极防御姿势时，徐晓冬一个猛冲，把他扑倒在地，然后用了一种“地面打击”技术将其制服。所有这一切只用了大约 10 秒钟时间。</p>
<p>Mr. Xu did not respond to a request for an interview sent to his personal Weibo account a few days after the fight on April 27. Shortly afterward, his account was taken down as the authorities rushed to try to tamp down the controversy.</p>	<p>在 4 月 27 日的比武结束几天后，徐晓冬未回复发至他个人微博账号的采访请求。不久，他的账号就被封，当局试图迅速平息争议。</p>
<p>A woman reached by telephone at the Battle Club in southeast Beijing, where Mr. Xu works, said he was not giving interviews. She declined to give her name.</p>	<p>在北京东南部徐晓冬工作的必图拳馆，一名接听电话的女子表示，徐晓冬不接受采访。她不愿透露自己的姓名。</p>
<p>On Wednesday morning, the door of the Battle Club, in the dingy</p>	<p>周三上午，位于一栋高楼昏暗肮脏的地下室里的必图拳馆大门紧锁。楼梯井</p>

basement of a high-rise, was locked. Photographs of Mr. Xu and other M.M.A. fighters decorated the walls of the stairwell.	的墙上贴着徐晓冬和其他 MMA 拳手的照片。
An electrician lingering by a cigarette shop at the top of the stairs said he practiced wushu and had come to check out the club after hearing about the controversy. He said that Mr. Xu had been right to pose his challenge, even though it had infuriated people.	楼梯顶端是一家卖烟的小店。在小店附近逗留的一名电工说自己习武，听说相关争议后过来看看拳馆。他说徐晓冬发出挑战是对的，虽然这么做激怒了一些人。
"No one can avoid fighting," said the man, who gave only his surname, Lian, and a social media username, Ruyi.	"谁都免不了打架，"这名只愿透露自己姓连(音)、社交媒体上的用户名叫"如意(音)"的男子说。
He said defenders of the traditional martial arts were incensed that Mr. Xu had dared to say that they staged impressive performances but were ineffective fighters and that, by doing so, he had threatened their livelihoods.	他说，传统武术的捍卫者生气的是徐晓冬居然敢说他们练习的是令人印象深刻的花架子，在实战中不起作用，他威胁到了那些人的生计。
Yet Mr. Xu's ultra-aggressive assault on his tai chi rival had missed an important point, Mr. Lian added.	但他说，徐晓冬对太极对手极其猛烈的攻击忽略了一点。
"The key difference between what Mr. Xu does and martial arts is that martial arts isn't a competitive sport," he said. "It's not about really hurting. It's about giving your opponent 'face.' And Mr. Xu's style is about beating your opponent to near death."	"徐晓冬练的和武术的关键区别在于武术不是竞技体育，"他说。"不是为了真的伤人。是为了给对手'面子'。徐晓冬的风格是把对手打得奄奄一息。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170511/mma-martial-arts-china-tai-chi	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170511/mma-martial-arts-china-tai-chi
Qian Qichen, Pragmatic Chinese Envoy, Dies at 89	务实的外交家钱其琛：六四后引导中国走出孤立
BEIJING — Qian Qichen, an imperturbable Chinese diplomat who as foreign minister and vice premier steered his country on a pragmatic course through the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet Union and bitter quarrels with the United States, died here on Tuesday. He was 89.	北京——沉着冷静的中国外交官钱其琛周二在北京去世，享年 89 岁。他曾担任外交部长和国务院副总理，带领中国采取务实路线，经历了冷战结束、苏联解体和与美国的激烈争执。

<p>Official Chinese news reports announced Mr. Qian's death but did not give a cause.</p>	<p>中国官方新闻报道宣布了钱其琛去世的消息，但没有提到死因。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian, whose full name is roughly pronounced chee-en chee-chen, had mostly stayed out of the public eye in recent years, but on Thursday his death was mourned on the front page of People's Daily, the Communist Party's main newspaper — a sign of the deep imprint he made in shaping a muted, unsentimental policy after the Soviet bloc fell apart in 1991 and in chipping away at China's isolation from the West in the years after 1989.</p>	<p>近年来，钱其琛大部分时候都远离公众视线。但周四，共产党的主要报纸《人民日报》在头版对他的去世表示哀悼，这标志着他在苏联集团 1991 年解体后塑造一种温和、冷静的政策，以及在 1989 年之后的多年里逐步瓦解西方对中国的孤立方面，都功不可没。</p>
<p>"Deng Xiaoping was the architect of China's pragmatic foreign policy, but Qian Qichen was the diplomat who carried it out," said Susan L. Shirk, who worked with Mr. Qian when she was a deputy assistant secretary of state under President Bill Clinton and is now a professor at the University of California, San Diego.</p>	<p>"邓小平是中国务实外交政策的设计师，但钱其琛是执行这一政策的外交官，"曾在比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统任内担任副助理国务卿时与钱其琛共过事的加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)教授谢淑丽(Susan L. Shirk)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian's tough yet phlegmatic manner underwent its biggest test when the United States and other Western nations bridled with revulsion after Deng, the party's most powerful elder, ordered soldiers in June 1989 to crush pro-democracy protests that had engulfed Beijing and other Chinese cities. Hundreds of civilians died in the gunfire and the chaos on roads leading to Tiananmen Square.</p>	<p>1989 年 6 月，共产党权力最大的元老邓小平命令军队镇压席卷北京和中国其他城市的亲民主抗议，导致数以百计的平民在通往天安门广场的马路上，死于炮火和混乱。事后，美国和其他西方国家极度厌恶中国，钱其琛强硬但务实的方式经历了最大的考验。</p>
<p>In Congress there were demands for harsh sanctions, but President George Bush, not wanting to risk a total rupture with China over the violence, sent his national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft, to Beijing for talks. In their meetings, at first held in secret, Mr. Scowcroft sparred with Mr. Qian over how to improve relations.</p>	<p>美国国会要求对中国实行严厉的制裁，但乔治·布什(George Bush)总统不想冒因为这次暴力事件而与中国彻底绝交的风险，于是派国家安全顾问布伦特·斯科克罗夫特(Brent Scowcroft)前往北京，与中方举行会谈。起初，会谈是秘密进行的。在会谈期间，斯科克罗夫特和钱其琛围绕如何改善两国关系产生了争执。</p>

<p>"You have your difficulties, and we have ours," Mr. Qian told Mr. Scowcroft, according to Mr. Qian's memoirs, which were published in Chinese in 2003 and in English in 2006. "You're looking for a solution, and we're also looking for one."</p>	<p>"你们有你们的困难，我们有我们的困难，"钱其琛的回忆录显示他当时对斯科克罗夫特说。"你们在寻求解决问题的方法，我们也在寻求解决的方法。"钱其琛的回忆录分别在2003年和2006年出版了中文版和英文版。</p>
<p>Mr. Scowcroft, in a talk in 2006, said that although tensions between the two nations had persisted, "in negotiating principally with Qian Qichen, we came up with a road map to renormalize our relations."</p>	<p>斯科克罗夫特在2006年的一次演讲中说，尽管两国之间的紧张关系持续存在，但"在主要同钱其琛进行的谈判中，我们制定了让两国关系恢复正常的路线图"。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian so won the trust of Deng and President Jiang Zemin that he was elevated to vice premier in 1993 and into the Politburo, or Political Bureau, a council of 25 senior officials, in 1998. It was a rare feat for a career diplomat, one that has not been matched by any succeeding foreign minister.</p>	<p>钱其琛因为赢得了邓小平和中国国家主席江泽民的信任，而在1993年升任副总理，又在1998年进入由25名高级官员组成的政治局。这样的成就对一名职业外交官来说颇为罕见，之后尚没有哪位外交部长能与其相提并论。</p>
<p>"The fact that he rose to become both vice premier and a Political Bureau member is a mark of the high esteem in which he was held by Chinese leaders," Robert L. Suettinger, a China researcher in Washington, said in an email, adding that Mr. Qian "was able to guide Jiang Zemin and others out of international isolation after Tiananmen."</p>	<p>"升为副总理和政治局委员这个事实，标志着他深受中国领导人的敬重，"华盛顿研究中国问题的苏葆立(Robert.L.Suettinger)在一封电子邮件中说道，又补充说钱其琛"能够在天安门事件后引导江泽民和其他人走出国际孤立局面"。</p>
<p>Mr. Suettinger was director of Asian affairs on the National Security Council under President Clinton when he met Mr. Qian, whom he described as "always well-informed, consistently knowledgeable, never unsure of his brief."</p>	<p>苏葆立曾在担任克林顿政府国家安全委员会(National Security Council)亚洲事务负责人时见过钱其琛。他说，钱其琛"总是见多识广，始终很博学，永远不会对自己的任务没有把握"。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian began his career prepared for a very different world; at the time, it seemed that China and the Soviet Union had formed an ironclad alliance and that the United States would be their perpetual foe.</p>	<p>开始自己的职业生涯时，钱其琛面临的世界与现在大为不同。当时，看上去中国和苏联结成了牢不可破的联盟，美国是它们永远的敌人。</p>
<p>He was born on Jan. 5, 1928, in Tianjin, a northern Chinese port city,</p>	<p>他1928年1月5日出生在中国北方的港口城市天津，但祖籍是逾700英里</p>

<p>but traced his roots more than 700 miles to the south, to Jiading, now a district of Shanghai. His ancestors included a famed Qing-era scholar.</p>	<p>(约合 1100 公里) 以南的嘉定。后者现在是上海的一个区。他的祖先中有一个清代的著名学者。</p>
<p>As a student in pre-revolutionary Shanghai, Mr. Qian was drawn into underground activism for the Communist Party. He joined the party in 1942, seven years before Mao Zedong declared the creation of the People's Republic of China.</p>	<p>革命前在上海求学时，钱其琛接受了共产党的地下激进主义。他 1942 年加入共产党。七年后，毛泽东宣布中华人民共和国成立。</p>
<p>Chinese reports about Mr. Qian's death gave few details about his background and family, although a son, Qian Ning, wrote an admiring book about the United States based on his experiences as a student at the University of Michigan.</p>	<p>有关钱其琛去世的中文报道几乎没有提到关于他的背景和家人的细节，但他其中一个儿子钱宁根据自己在密歇根大学(University of Michigan)上学时的经历，写了一本有关美国的书，书中充满赞赏之情。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian was sent to study in the Soviet Union in 1954 after spending several years as a journalist and party operative. The next year he was given a junior post in the Chinese embassy in Moscow. There, for seven years, he watched the relationship between Beijing and the Kremlin crumble.</p>	<p>1954 年，在当了几年记者和党务工作者后，钱其琛被派去苏联学习。第二年，他在莫斯科的中国大使馆谋得一份小差事。在那里工作的七年里，他看着北京与克里姆林宫关系破裂。</p>
<p>Mao had looked to the Soviet Union as an ideological soul mate and source of expertise, but relations soured over doctrinal rifts and Chinese resentment of Russian dominance.</p>	<p>毛泽东视苏联为意识形态上的灵魂伴侣和专业知识源泉，但因为政治理论上的分歧，以及中国对俄罗斯控制的不满，两国关系恶化。</p>
<p>After he returned to China in 1962, Mr. Qian continued his way up the foreign policy ladder. But like many officials he was sidelined by the anarchic Cultural Revolution that Mao unleashed in 1966. Mr. Qian was sent to a "cadre school" for re-educating officials before being called back into diplomatic service in 1972.</p>	<p>1962 年回国后，钱其琛在外交领域继续攀升。但和很多官员一样，他因毛泽东 1966 年发起的无政府主义文化大革命而遭排挤。钱其琛下放到一所对官员进行再教育的“干校”，1972 年才被召回，重回外交岗位。</p>
<p>After Mao's death, in 1976, Mr. Qian embraced a push by Deng and other leaders to open China up to the world. He was promoted to</p>	<p>1976 年毛泽东去世后，钱其琛支持邓小平和其他领导人的对外开放举动。他 1988 年升任外交部长时，中国与西方和苏联建立桥梁的行动似乎取得了</p>

<p>foreign minister in 1988, when China's efforts to build bridges with the West and the Soviet Union seemed to be succeeding. But in little over a year, the carnage at Tiananmen Square and the fall of the Soviet bloc threw China's diplomatic progress into doubt.</p>	<p>成功。但仅仅过了一年多一点，天安门广场的大屠杀和苏联集团的解体，让中国的外交进展为疑云所笼罩。</p>
<p>As Communism dissolved in Eastern Europe, some Chinese officials wanted Beijing to step forward as a bolder ideological rival to the United States. But Mr. Qian supported Deng's policy of a low-profile, practical foreign policy that would allow China to focus on economic growth and core territorial issues, like the one with Taiwan. Deng called it "biding our time and nurturing our strength."</p>	<p>随着共产主义在东欧消亡，一些中国官员想让北京站出来，在意识形态上更大胆地对抗美国。但钱其琛支持邓小平实行低调、务实的外交政策，这让中国能够把精力集中在经济增长和台湾问题等核心领土问题上。邓小平称其为“韬光养晦”。</p>
<p>Explaining that policy in 1995, Mr. Qian said: "The only thing is to focus on doing our own tasks. No matter how international circumstances change, we must hold unwaveringly onto economic development as the focus."</p>	<p>“不管国际形势如何变化，”钱其琛在 1995 年解释该政策时说，“要真正扎扎实实地抓好经济建设，不要耽搁。”</p>
<p>Throughout the 1990s, Mr. Qian led China's effort to end its ostracism by the West. He helped draw Japan closer to China, opened diplomatic relations with South Korea, normalized ties with Indonesia, wooed Russia and other post-Soviet states, and looked toward improving ties with Washington.</p>	<p>在整个 90 年代，钱其琛领导着中国结束西方排斥的努力。他参与改善中日关系、与韩国建交、与印度尼西亚关系正常化、争取俄罗斯和其他前苏联国家的支持，并希望改善与华盛顿的关系。</p>
<p>In 1990, seeking a compromise to end hostilities after Iraq invaded Kuwait, he visited Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Hussein, who asked him whether he thought the United States would really go to war.</p>	<p>1990 年，伊拉克入侵科威特后，他为了寻求各方让步以结束敌对状态，他访问了巴格达，同该国总统萨达姆·侯赛因(Saddam Hussein)举行会谈。后者问他是否认为美国真的会打仗。</p>
<p>"I told him that a great power that has assembled dozens of armies does not back away without a fight unless it had achieved its goal," Mr.</p>	<p>“我说，一个大国，集结了几十万大军，如果没有达到目的，是不会不战而退的，”钱其琛在其回忆录中写道。</p>

<p>Qian wrote in his memoirs.</p>	
<p>Throughout the 1990s, however, he also skirmished with American diplomats over Chinese missile sales to Pakistan, suppression of dissent in China and sanctions on trade with China. China was infuriated when, in 1995, the Clinton administration, pressed by Congress, decided to allow Lee Teng-hui, the president of Taiwan, to visit Cornell University.</p>	<p>在整个 90 年代，围绕中国向巴基斯坦出售导弹和镇压国内异见人士，以及对华贸易受到的制裁，钱其琛也同美国外交官多次交锋。1995 年，当克林顿政府在国会的压力下决定允许台湾总统李登辉(Lee Teng-hui)访问康奈尔大学(Cornell University)时，中国大怒。</p>
<p>The White House described Mr. Lee's visit as a private one, but China regards Taiwan as an illegitimate breakaway province and denounced the visit as an attempt by Mr. Lee to end its diplomatic isolation. The crisis spilled into 1996, when China fired missiles near Taiwan before the island's elections.</p>	<p>白宫称李登辉的访问是私人活动，但中国视台湾为一个非法分裂出去的省份，谴责李登辉试图通过访问结束台湾的外交孤立局面。这场危机一直延续到 1996 年中国在台湾岛内举行选举前，在台湾附近发射导弹。</p>
<p>"China has never committed itself to abandoning the use of force for reunification" with Taiwan, Mr. Qian warned in an hourlong news conference.</p>	<p>"我们从未承诺放弃使用武力，"钱其琛在一个长达一小时的新闻发布会上警告说。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian stepped down as foreign minister in 1998 and retired from his other high posts in 2003. Unlike some retired Chinese diplomats, he did not comment publicly as his country's foreign policy grew more pugnacious in recent years, especially under President Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>钱其琛 1998 年离任外交部长一职，2003 年从其他高级职位上退下。和一些退休的中国外交官不同的是，在中国外交政策近些年，尤其是习近平主席上台后变得更加好斗，他没有公开发表过评论。</p>
<p>Mr. Qian "never berated Western counterparts for effect, as some of his successors did," Professor Shirk, at the University of California, said. Unlike his weaker successors, she added, Mr. Qian also "appeared to have the authority to make concessions, when necessary, to get agreements."</p>	<p>钱其琛"从来没有像他的一些继任者那样，为了做样子而斥责西方同僚"，加州大学圣迭戈分校的谢淑丽说。她接着表示，不同于软弱的继任者，钱其琛"似乎有权在必要时做出让步，以便达成协议"。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170512/qian-qichen-dead-china-foreign-minister</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170512/qian-qichen-dead-china-foreign-minister</p>

Chasing After the Kushners in China	我被赶出了库什纳家族在北京的宣讲会
The tip came in the form of an advertisement posted in the elevator of a Beijing apartment building.	透露这条消息的是张贴在北京一座公寓楼的电梯里的广告。
"New Jersey Central Tower," it said above a rendering of a gleaming housing complex. "Government supports, star family builds."	广告中有一座耀眼的住宅大楼，上方写有“新泽西中央大厦”的字样。还写着“政府支持，明星地产家族建造”。
The "star family" referred to relatives of Jared Kushner, son-in-law of and senior adviser to President Trump. The ad gave the details of a meeting at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Beijing where investors would learn how they could obtain permanent residence in the United States by investing \$500,000 in a project called "Kushner1."	“明星家族”指的是特朗普总统的女婿和高级顾问贾里德·库什纳的亲戚。广告上给出了一个在北京丽思卡尔顿酒店举行的会议的详细信息，投资者将在会上了解怎样通过对名为“Kushner1”的项目投资 50 万美元来获得美国的永久居留权。
On Saturday, May 6, I showed up at a ballroom in the Ritz-Carlton, doing my best to blend in with a crowd of Chinese investors.	5 月 6 日的那个周六，我来到了丽思卡尔顿酒店的一个宴会厅，尽可能地与一大群中国投资者打成一片。
After about a half-hour, the keynote speaker took the stage: Nicole Meyer, Mr. Kushner's sister and a leader of Kushner Companies, the family real estate business.	大约半个小时后，主旨演讲嘉宾走上了讲台：尼科尔·迈耶(Nicole Meyer)，她是库什纳的妹妹、家族地产公司库什纳集团(Kushner Companies)的领导。
I listened attentively, jotting down her opening words: "This project means a lot to me and my entire family." But about a minute into her speech, a public relations executive blocked my view.	我非常认真地听着，记下了她的开场白：“这个项目对我和我的整个家族来说意义重大。”但是，就在她开始讲话后大约一分钟的时间里，一位公关高管挡住了我的视线。
"This is a private event," she said. "I have to let you go. We don't want to make a scene."	“这是一个私人活动，”她说。“我不得不请你出去。我们不希望发生争吵。”
I noted that the meeting had been publicly advertised. (A colleague in the Beijing bureau of The Times, Jonathan Ansfield, had spotted the notice inside the compound where he lives.)	我指出，这个会是公开做了广告的。(时报北京分社的同事安思乔[Jonathan Ansfield]在他住的小区里看到了会议通知。)
But it was clear that the handlers were going to block me from hearing the rest of Ms. Meyer's remarks. I left the ballroom, but my colleague	但很明显，组织者不想让我听到迈耶讲话的其余部分。我离开了宴会厅，但我的同事、时报北京分社的记者曹莉设法在会场多留了几分钟。

<p>Cao Li, a journalist in the Beijing bureau of The Times, managed to stay inside for a few more minutes.</p>	
<p>Outside the ballroom, a team of about half a dozen public relations executives and security officials grew hostile, threatening to take us into a private room. They followed us throughout the hotel, trying to discourage investors from speaking out.</p>	<p>在宴会厅外，约六名公关高管和安全官员变得越来越蛮横，威胁要把我们带到一个私人房间里去。他们在酒店里自始至终地跟着我们，试图阻止投资者与我们交谈。</p>
<p>As journalists in China, we are accustomed to dealing with harassment. But we don't typically encounter bullying at events where American companies hold court.</p>	<p>作为在中国工作的记者，我们对这种骚扰已习以为常。但我们一般不会在美国公司举办的活动上遇到仗势欺人的事情。</p>
<p>After the meeting, we ran after Ms. Meyer, asking whether she worried her business activities in China might create ethical issues for her brother. She wouldn't answer but tried to calm down her irritated husband, Joseph Meyer, chairman and publisher of Observer Media, who shouted three times, "Please leave us alone!"</p>	<p>会后，我们追着迈耶向她提问，问她是否担心她在中国的商业活动可能会给哥哥制造伦理问题。她没有回答，但她试图让恼怒的丈夫约瑟夫·迈耶 (Joseph Meyer) 保持冷静，迈耶先生是 Observer Media 的董事长和出版人，他曾三次大喊，“请不要打搅我们！”</p>
<p>Later that evening, we broke news that Ms. Meyer had dropped her brother's name and his White House role during her sales pitch at the Ritz-Carlton.</p>	<p>当天晚上，我们报道了迈耶在丽思卡尔顿酒店作推销时提了哥哥的名字及其白宫角色的消息。</p>
<p>In the days that followed, Kushner Companies apologized; U.S. senators called for an end to the investor visa program that the company was using; and the mayor of Jersey City, N.J., where the housing development is expected to be built, said he opposed tax breaks for the company.</p>	<p>在接下来的日子，库什纳集团做了道歉；美国参议员要求停掉该公司正在利用的投资者签证项目；新泽西州泽西市的市长也表示，他反对给该公司减税，这个住宅楼开发项目预计将建在泽西市。</p>
<p>By Friday, Kushner Companies seemed to have grown tired of the controversy. The company announced that Ms. Meyer and other executives would leave China early, withdrawing from the rest of their</p>	<p>截至周五，库什纳集团似乎已对这个争议感到厌倦。公司宣布，迈耶女士及其他高管将提前离开中国，退出投资项目中国路演的剩余部分。</p>

roadshow.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170513/chasing-after-the-kushners-in-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170513/chasing-after-the-kushners-in-china
China, Addicted to Bootleg Software, Reels From Ransomware Attack	全球性网络攻击暴露中国依赖盗版软件的风险
HONG KONG — China is home to the world’s largest group of internet users, a thriving online technology scene and rampant software piracy that encapsulates its determination to play by its own set of digital rules.	香港——中国是世界上互联网用户最多的国家，网络技术行业兴旺繁荣，软件盗版情况猖獗，这些因素使它决定按自己的数字规则行事。
But as the country scrambles to recover from a global hacking assault that hit its companies, government agencies and universities especially hard, the risks of its dependence on pirated software are becoming clear.	然而，当这个国家急着地从一场全球性的黑客袭击中恢复时（该国企业、政府机关和大学受害尤深），依赖盗版软件产生的风险变得明晰起来。
Researchers believe large numbers of computers running unlicensed versions of Windows probably contributed to the reach of the so-called ransomware attack, according to the Finnish cybersecurity company F-Secure. Because pirated software usually is not registered with the developer, users often miss major security patches that could ward off assaults.	芬兰网络安全公司 F-Secure 的研究人员认为，有大量电脑运行的是盗版的 Windows 软件，或许是它们为所谓的勒索软件入侵打开了方便之门。由于盗版软件通常没有在开发者那里注册，用户往往会错过安装可以抵御袭击的重要安全补丁。
It is not clear whether every company or institution in China affected by the ransomware, which locked users out of their computers and demanded payment to allow them to return, was using pirated software. But universities, local governments and state-run companies probably have networks that depend on unlicensed copies of Windows.	目前并不清楚是否所有遭该勒索软件入侵的中国企业与机构都在使用盗版软件——该软件令用户无法登录电脑，要求他们支付相应费用才能拿回电脑的控制权。但大学、地方政府和国营企业可能有依赖盗版 Windows 的电脑网络。
Microsoft and other Western companies have complained for years about widespread use of pirated software in a number of countries that	多年来，微软(Microsoft)等西方企业一直抱怨许多国家普遍使用盗版软件，这些国家在这次袭击中损失尤其严重。软件供应商同业公会 BSA 去年进行

<p>were hit particularly hard by the attack. A study last year by BSA, a trade association of software vendors, found that 70 percent of software installed on computers in China was not properly licensed in 2015. Russia, at 64 percent, and India, 58 percent, were close behind.</p>	<p>的一项研究发现，2015年中国的计算机上安装的软件有70%没有获得正当授权。在俄罗斯，这个比例为64%，印度紧随其后，为58%。</p>
<p>Zhu Huanjie, who is studying network engineering in Hangzhou, China, blamed a number of ills for the spread of the attack, including the lack of security on school networks. He said piracy was also a factor. Many users, he said, did not update their software to get the latest safety features because of a fear that their copies would be damaged or locked, while universities offered only older, pirated versions.</p>	<p>在中国杭州学习网络工程的朱焕杰将这次袭击的大面积传播归因于许多问题，其中包括学校的网络缺乏安全保障。他表示，盗版也是一个因素。他说很多用户之所以不更新软件以获得最新的安全保障，是因为他们担心自己的盗版软件会遭破坏或无法使用，而大学提供的只有更老的盗版。</p>
<p>"Most of the schools are now all using pirate software, including operation system and professional software," he said. "In China, the Windows that most people are using is still pirated. This is just the way it is."</p>	<p>"目前大多数的学校，全部都是用盗版软件的，包括操作系统和专业软件，"他说。"在中国，大部分人用的Windows都是盗版的，这就是一个现状吧。"</p>
<p>On Monday, some Chinese institutions were still cleaning computer systems jammed by the attack. Prestigious research institutions like Tsinghua University were affected, as were major companies like China Telecom and Hainan Airlines.</p>	<p>周一，中国的一些机构还在清理因这次袭击而瘫痪的系统。清华等知名研究机构受到影响，中国电信和海南航空等大公司也是如此。</p>
<p>China's securities regulator said it had taken down its network to try to protect it, and the country's banking regulator warned lenders to be cautious when dealing with the malicious software.</p>	<p>中国证券监管机构称，为保护自身的网络，已将它关停。中国银行监管机构则警告贷款机构在处理这种恶意软件时要小心谨慎。</p>
<p>Police stations and local security offices reported problems on social media, while university students reported being locked out of final thesis papers. Electronic payment systems at gas stations run by the state oil giant PetroChina were cut off for much of the weekend. Over</p>	<p>警察局和当地的派出所报告了社交媒体上的问题，大学生则表示自己无法登陆电脑准备期末论文。上周末大部分时间，国有石油巨头中石油运营的加油站的电子支付系统中断。据官方电视台报道，总计有大约4万家机构受到影响。另据中国安全公司奇虎360报告，有超过2.9万个机构的电脑被感染。</p>

<p>all, according to the official state television broadcaster, about 40,000 institutions were hit. Separately, the Chinese security company Qihoo 360 reported that computers at more than 29,000 organizations had been infected.</p>	
<p>At China Telecom, one of the country's three main state-run telecommunications providers, a similar scramble occurred over the weekend, according to an employee who was not authorized to speak on the matter. When a company-provided software patch did not work, the employee was told to use one from Qihoo 360, which supports pirated and out-of-date versions of Windows, the person said. A spokesman for China Telecom did not immediately respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>中国三大国营电信运营商之一中国电信上周末也出现了类似的混乱景象，该消息来自一名没有被授权谈判此事的员工。这名员工表示，公司提供的软件补丁不起作用，之后被告知使用奇虎 360 的一个补丁，后者支持盗版和授权过期的 Windows 系统。中国电信的一名发言人没有立即回应时报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Using copied software and other media has become embedded in China's computing culture, said Thomas Parenty, founder of Archefact Group, which advises companies on cybersecurity. Some people are under the impression that using pirated goods in China is legal, while others are simply not used to paying for software, he said.</p>	<p>为企业提供网络安全建议的 Archefact Group 公司创始人托马斯·帕朗蒂 (Thomas Parenty) 表示，使用拷贝软件及其他媒介已经在中国的计算机文化中扎根。他提到，有些人以为在中国使用盗版软件是合法的，有些人则只是不习惯为软件付费。</p>
<p>Mr. Parenty cited an instance when he was working at the Beijing office of an American client. "It turned out every single one of their computers, all the software, was bootlegged," he said.</p>	<p>帕朗蒂举了他在一个美国客户的北京办公室工作时碰到的例子。“结果证明那里每台电脑上的所有软件都是盗版的，”他说。</p>
<p>The twin problems of malware and the unwillingness to pay for software are so ingrained that they have led to an alternative type of security company in China. Qihoo 360 built its business by offering free security programs; it makes money from advertising.</p>	<p>恶意软件和不愿为软件付费的双重问题如此根深蒂固，以致在中国催生了另一种类型的安全企业。奇虎 360 的商业模式是提供免费的安全方案，公司则通过卖广告赚钱。</p>
<p>The issue has led to political battles between Microsoft and the Chinese</p>	<p>这个问题曾引发微软和中国政府之间的政治斗争。</p>

government.	
In a bid to get more organizations in China to pay for their software, Microsoft, which is based in Redmond, Wash., has tried education and outreach. It has also stopped distributing Windows on discs, which are easy to copy.	为了让更多的中国机构为自己的软件付费，总部位于华盛顿州雷德蒙德 (Redmond) 的微软公司曾经尝试教育用户，主动提供帮助。它也不再销售光盘形式的 Windows 软件，因为它们容易复制。
One effort in 2014 put it at loggerheads with Beijing.	2014 年的一项努力令它与北京发生了严重冲突。
At that time, Microsoft cut off support for Windows XP, an operating system that was about 14 years old but that was still widely used by the government and by Chinese companies. Many in China complained that the move showed that the country still relied on decisions made by foreign companies. An article by the official news agency Xinhua said that such corporate behavior could be considered anticompetitive. Microsoft later agreed to offer free upgrades and reached a deal with a state-run company that often works for the military to develop a version that catered to China.	当时，微软决定不再支持已经推出 14 年的操作系统 Windows XP，但该版本依然被中国政府和企业广泛使用。许多中国人抱怨，这一举动显示出中国仍然要受制于外国企业的决策。官方通讯社新华社的一篇文章称，这类企业行为可以被看作是反竞争的。后来，微软同意提供免费升级，并与一家常常为军方工作的国有企业达成了协议，开发适合中国的版本。
The Chinese government has been less focused on software piracy — and more on building local alternatives to Microsoft. After leaks by the former intelligence contractor Edward J. Snowden about American hacking attacks aimed at monitoring China’s military buildup, leaders in Beijing accelerated a push to develop Chinese-branded software and hardware that would be harder to breach.	相比于软件盗版，中国政府更关注发展微软的本土替代品。前美国情报机构合同雇员爱德华·J·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)泄密事件发生后，中国知道了美国在实施黑客袭击，试图监控中国的军事发展，于是北京的领导层开始加速推动开发更难攻破的中国自有品牌的软件和硬件。
For now, however, much of China relies on Windows. And for all of the impact of the weekend’s cyberattack, Mr. Parenty said he did not think that there would be a big effect on attitudes toward pirated software.	然而，截至目前，中国的大多数电脑依然使用 Windows 系统。在谈到周末那场黑客袭击的影响时，帕朗蒂表示，他觉得这件事不会对人们对盗版软件的态度产生太大影响。
“The only way I see this changing things is if the central government	“我认为令情况改变的唯一办法，就是中央政府判断这种威胁对关键基础设

<p>decides there is a risk to critical infrastructure from this threat and force people to buy legitimate software," he said. "But I don't see that happening right now."</p>	<p>施构成威胁，强制性地让人们购买合法软件，“他说。”“但我不认为这种情况会很快发生。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170516/china-ransomware-wannacry-hacking</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170516/china-ransomware-wannacry-hacking</p>
<p>Xi Jinping Positions China at Center of New Economic Order</p>	<p>习近平的“一带一路”将中国置于新经济秩序中心</p>
<p>BEIJING — President Xi Jinping of China delivered a sweeping vision of a new economic global order on Sunday, positioning his country as an alternative to an inward-looking United States under President Trump.</p>	<p>北京——中国国家主席习近平周日提出了一个宏伟的新国际经济秩序愿景，当特朗普总统领导下的美国将注意力投向国内之时，习近平意在让自己领导的国家成为一个替代选择。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi, surrounded by autocratic leaders from Russia and Central Asia at a forum in Beijing, pledged more than \$100 billion for development banks in China that he said would spearhead vast spending on infrastructure across Asia, Europe and Africa. Noticeably absent from the gathering were leaders of major Western democracies.</p>	<p>在北京的一个论坛上，被来自俄罗斯和中亚的独裁领导人环绕的习近平承诺，为中国的开发银行提供逾1000亿美元（约合7000亿元人民币），并表示这些银行将充当大举投资亚洲、欧洲和非洲基础设施的先锋。引人注目的是，主要西方民主国家的领导人缺席了这次会议。</p>
<p>Sparing no modesty for the plan, Mr. Xi called the initiative, known as “One Belt, One Road,” “this project of the century.” The program, based on Chinese-led investment in bridges, rails, ports and energy in over 60 countries, form the backbone of China’s economic and geopolitical agenda.</p>	<p>对于名为“一带一路”的该计划，习近平毫无保留地称其为“世纪工程”。该计划的基础是中国在60个国家里主导的桥梁、铁路、港口和能源投资，构成了中国的经济和地缘政治议程的支柱。</p>
<p>In a new twist for China, which has generally been skeptical of social programs by the World Bank, Mr. Xi said the initiative would tackle poverty in recipient countries. He promised to deliver emergency food aid and said China would begin “100 poverty projects,” though he stopped short of providing details.</p>	<p>习近平称该计划将解决接受国的贫困问题，这对向来不太看好世界银行(World Bank)的社会项目的中国是一个改变。习近平承诺提供紧急粮食援助，并表示中国将启动“100个减贫项目”，但他没有给出细节。</p>
<p>He portrayed the plan as “economic globalization that is open,</p>	<p>习近平称该计划是“开放、包容、普惠、平衡、共赢的经济全球化”。他说，</p>

<p>inclusive, balanced and beneficial to all." China would invite the World Bank and other international institutions to join it in meeting the needs of developing — and developed — countries, he said, in a suggestion that he is seeking to forge new markets and export China's model of state-led expansion.</p>	<p>中国将邀请世界银行和其他国际机构和自己一同满足发展中国家以及发达国家的需求。这表明他正在寻求建立新市场，并输出中国以国家为主导的扩张模式。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi stressed the differences between the United States system of alliances and his notion of commerce under China.</p>	<p>习近平强调了美国的联盟体系和他所说的以中国为主导的商业之间的不同。</p>
<p>"We have no intention to form a small group that would dismantle stability but we hope to create a big family of harmonious coexistence," he said, with the Russian president, Vladimir V. Putin, in the front row of the convention center where he spoke.</p>	<p>"不会形成破坏稳定的小集团，而将建设和谐共存的大家庭，"坐在会场中央第一排的他说。俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)和他坐在同一排。</p>
<p>So far, China has spent only \$50 billion on the initiative that Mr. Xi announced four years ago, a relatively small amount compared with the vast domestic investment program.</p>	<p>目前，中国在习近平四年前宣布的这个计划上只投资了 500 亿美元。和巨大的国内投资计划相比，这个金额相对较小。</p>
<p>But Mr. Xi told the audience — made up of more than two dozen national leaders, envoys from more than 100 countries and officials from various financial institutions and businesses — that he was increasing the amounts available to China's main policy banks.</p>	<p>但习近平对与会者——由 20 多位国家领导人、100 多个国家的代表和各金融机构及企业的领导组成——表示，他正在增加中国主要政策银行可使用的资金。</p>
<p>The China Development Bank and the Ex-Im Bank would dispense loans of \$55 billion between them, and the Silk Road Fund would receive an additional \$14 billion, he said. About \$50 billion more would be directed at encouraging financial institutions to expand their overseas renminbi fund businesses.</p>	<p>他说，中国国家开发银行和进出口银行将获得共计 4800 亿元人民币贷款，丝路基金将再获得 1000 亿元人民币，还有大约 3000 亿元人民币将被用于鼓励金融机构扩大人民币海外基金业务。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has been planning the forum for months, introducing an extensive propaganda campaign on the initiative in state</p>	<p>中国政府为这次论坛部署了数月，在官方新闻媒体上开展了一场广泛的宣传活动，并压制持怀疑态度的学者和对这种烧钱行为感到担心的国企高管的不</p>

news media and squelching alternative views from skeptical scholars and state company executives worried about burning money.	同观点。
China, seeking validation for the project, pressed Western countries and American allies to dispatch their leaders, but most declined, sending lower level officials instead.	试图让该计划得到认可的中国向西方国家和美国的盟友施压, 要求对方派领导人出席, 但大部分国家拒绝了, 只派出了级别低一些的官员。
Among the attendees were Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Hammond, and Matthew Pottinger, senior director for Asia at the National Security Council in Washington.	与会者包括英国财政大臣菲利普·哈蒙德(Philip Hammond)和华盛顿国家安全委员会(National Security Council)负责亚洲事务的高级主任马修·波廷格(Matthew Pottinger)。
In remarks to the forum, Mr. Pottinger urged China to insist on transparency in government procurement as projects began. "Transparency will ensure that privately-owned companies can bid in a fair process, and that the cost of participating in tenders will be worth the investment," he said.	在论坛上发言时, 波廷格敦促中国在项目开始时, 在政府采购环节坚持透明。"透明将确保私营企业能够在公平的过程中投标, 并且参加投标的成本是值得的," 他说。
American firms were eager to work on the projects, he said.	他说, 美国公司渴望参与相关项目。
Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India did not turn up, concerned about the significant infusion of Chinese money into its rival Pakistan. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan, for his part, whose country has been a longtime ally of China, said he was proud to stand "shoulder to shoulder" with Beijing.	印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)没有出席。他担心中国的资金大量流入其竞争对手巴基斯坦。巴基斯坦总理纳瓦兹·谢里夫(Nawaz Sharif)则表示对与北京"并肩"而站感到骄傲。长期以来, 巴基斯坦一直是中国的盟友。
The Indian government said in a statement on the eve of the forum that the initiative risked "unsustainable debt burden for countries," a worry expressed by some Western economists who have studied the program. China is not giving aid, they say, but is asking countries to assume debt from Chinese banks to pay for the infrastructure.	在论坛召开的前夕, 印度政府在一份声明中表示, 该计划可能会"给各国带来无法维持的债务负担"。一些研究过该计划的西方经济学家表达过这种担忧。他们说, 中国不是在提供援助, 而是让各国从中国的银行举债为基础设施买单。
Some officials from the United States and Western Europe contend that	美国和西欧的一些官员认为, 中国在海外支出并逼迫其他国家加入自己的同

<p>China is spending abroad and corralling others to join it while keeping important sectors of its huge market at home off limits to foreign investors.</p>	<p>时，其巨大的国内市场的重要领域却依然禁止外国投资者进入。</p>
<p>"The opening up of China for foreign businesses is still timid," said Joerg Wuttke, the former head of the European Chamber of Commerce in China.</p>	<p>"中国对外国企业的开放依然谨小慎微，"前中国欧盟商会(European Union Chamber of Commerce in China)主席约尔格·伍德克(Joerg Wuttke)说。</p>
<p>Hours before Mr. Xi was to speak, North Korea fired an intermediate-range ballistic missile.</p>	<p>在习近平发表讲话的几个小时前，朝鲜发射了一枚中程弹道导弹。</p>
<p>Some delegates interpreted the test launch, the first since a new president took office in South Korea, as a deliberate effort to embarrass Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>一些代表将这次试射看作是故意为了让习近平难堪。这是朝鲜在韩国新总统上台后进行的首次试验。</p>
<p>Chinese news media were ordered to take down coverage of the launch an hour before Mr. Xi's speech, Chinese reporters said. Then, 30 minutes before Mr. Xi was to to speak, the delegations from North Korea and South Korea met briefly, said a South Korean diplomat who spoke only on the condition of anonymity.</p>	<p>中国的记者表示，在习近平发表演讲的一小时前，中国新闻媒体被下令撤下有关导弹发射的报道。然后，一名要求匿名的韩国外交官表示，在习近平发言的30分钟前，朝鲜和韩国代表团进行了短暂的会面。</p>
<p>It was fairly normal procedure, the diplomat said, for those delegations to meet at international gatherings. Still, the encounter seemed to symbolize China's interest in arranging talks on the North among all the parties, including the United States.</p>	<p>这名外交官说，两国代表团在国际会议上见面是相当正常的程序。但这次碰面似乎象征着中国有意在包括美国在内的各方当中安排有关朝鲜问题的会谈。</p>
<p>The South's Yonhap news agency reported that Park Byeong-seok, a senior member of the Democratic Party of Korea, told the North's delegation that his government "strongly objected" to the missile test.</p>	<p>韩国联合通讯社(Yonhap)报道称，韩国民主党(Democratic Party of Korea)资深人物朴秉石(Park Byeong-seok, 音)对朝鲜代表团表示，韩国政府"强烈反对"此次导弹试验。</p>
<p>The presence of the North Korean delegation, led by Kim Yong-jae, the minister of economic relations, at a highly choreographed event drew</p>	<p>朝鲜负责经济关系的部长金英宰(Kim Yong-jae, 音)率团出现在一场精心安排的活动中，此事遭到了美国驻京大使馆的指责。</p>

criticism from the United States Embassy in Beijing.	
The Trump administration has asked China to exercise pressure on the North but it is unclear what China has done to further cut its economic ties.	特朗普政府要求中国对朝鲜施加压力,但尚不清楚中国为进一步切断经济往来采取了什么措施。
At Mr. Xi's invitation, President Moon Jae-in of South Korea sent Mr. Park to the forum, a spokesman for the South Korean leader said.	韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)的发言人说,总统应习近平的邀请,派朴秉石出席论坛会议。
The two leaders shared a phone conversation on Thursday, days after Mr. Moon was elected, setting the stage for tense relations between the countries to improve.	两位领导人在文在寅当选几天后的周四通了电话,为改善两国之间的紧张关系奠定了基础。
Mr. Park is expected to meet a former foreign minister of China, Tang Jiaxuan, in Beijing on Monday, South Korea said.	韩国方面称,朴秉石预计会于周一在北京同中国前外交部长唐家璇举行会谈。
Those talks would probably center on China's strong opposition to the deployment of an American missile defense system, known as Thaad, in the South, and how Mr. Moon plans to walk a fine line between the United States, its security guarantor, and China, its biggest trading partner.	这些会谈可能会集中在中国强烈反对在韩国部署被称作萨德(Thaad)的美国导弹防御系统,以及文在寅计划如何在保障韩国安全的美国和他最大的贸易伙伴中国之间谨慎行事。
The Chinese Foreign Ministry criticized the North's missile launch, saying in a statement that it violated United Nations Security Council resolutions and asking for restraint.	中国外交部指责朝鲜发射导弹的做法,在一份声明中称其违反了联合国安理会(United Nations Security Council)的决议,要求朝鲜保持克制。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170516/xi-jinping-one-belt-one-road-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170516/xi-jinping-one-belt-one-road-china
China Is Reluctant to Blame North Korea, Its Ally, for Cyberattack	网络袭击考验中朝关系:中国能容忍到什么程度?
HONG KONG — North Korea tests nuclear weapons less than 100 miles from China's border. It launched a missile hours before a major speech by President Xi Jinping of China on Sunday, a move Chinese analysts	香港——朝鲜在距离中国边境不到100英里(160公里)的地方进行了核试验。在中国国家主席习近平周日发表一个重要讲话几小时前,朝鲜发射了一枚导弹,中国的分析人士称之为外交打脸。朝鲜印制的中国和美国假币每年

called a diplomatic slap in the face. Its counterfeiting of Chinese and American currency costs China millions of dollars a year.	令中国损失不小。
North Korea's history of erratic behavior has embarrassed China in many ways. But through it all, China has remained stoic about its neighbor and ally.	朝鲜一直在以各种出其不意的行为让中国难堪。但中国自始至终对它的这位邻居和盟友保持着忍耐。
As evidence mounts that North Korea may have links to a ransomware attack that destroyed more than 200,000 computers globally – and hit 40,000 institutions in China – China's response has been muted. Which raises the question: How far can North Korea go without getting disciplined by its more powerful neighbor?	当越来越多的证据显示朝鲜或许与一场在全球破坏 20 多万台电脑、令中国 4 万家机构遭到攻击的勒索软件袭击有关联时，中国的反应是沉默。这引发了这样一个疑问：这个更强大的邻居可以容忍朝鲜到什么程度？
China has been one of the biggest victims of the attack, which crippled computers at universities, major businesses and local governments, adding a potentially dangerous new element to a relationship that has increasingly tested Chinese leaders.	中国是这次袭击最大的受害者之一，袭击导致中国许多大学、大型企业和地方政府的电脑瘫痪，由此给一段愈发考验中国领导层的关系增加了一种新的有潜在危险的因素。
"North Korea has been a constant threat in terms of missiles and nuclear weapons," said Cheng Xiaohe, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University. "All of a sudden, it poses a cyber threat."	"在导弹与核武器方面，朝鲜一直是个威胁，"中国人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河说。"突然之间，它又成了一个网络安全威胁。"
He added: "This time if it's from North Korea, the malware was targeted indiscriminately against all computers. That's a big change. It harms and threatens China."	他还讲道："如果这次袭击的确是朝鲜所为，恶意软件袭击的矛头是不加区分地指向了所有电脑。那就是个很大的改变。它对中国构成了伤害与威胁。"
Amid these tensions, Beijing is not eager to call attention to its deteriorating relations with its longtime ally. North Korea's missile launch took place hours before Mr. Xi addressed an international gathering in Beijing to promote China's "One Belt, One Road" project –	在这样的紧张局势下，北京不太想让外界关注它与自己的长期盟友日益恶化的关系。朝鲜的导弹试验发生数小时后，习近平在北京举行的一场国际会议上为推动中国的"一带一路"项目发表讲话，那是一个庞大的基础设施项目，预期会在亚洲、欧洲和非洲建造多个工程。

<p>an enormous infrastructure undertaking that is expected to build projects in Asia, Europe and Africa.</p>	
<p>Even though the timing of the launch suggested it was a deliberate ploy to embarrass Mr. Xi at an inopportune time, it was not reported in the Chinese state media.</p>	<p>尽管导弹发射的时间表明朝鲜是有意在一个不合适的时间让习近平难堪，但中国的官方媒体却没有这样报道。</p>
<p>Regarding the ransomware attack, China analysts say Beijing will hesitate before directly casting blame on North Korea even if evidence, still inconclusive, directly ties the North to the attack. Beijing is more likely to single out other actors, particularly the United States, experts say.</p>	<p>至于那场勒索软件袭击，中国的分析人士表示，即便有证据将朝鲜与那场袭击直接联系起来（目前还无定论），北京也会在直接责备朝鲜一事上有所犹豫。专家们称，北京更有可能单独拿别的因素说事，尤其是美国。</p>
<p>The attack took advantage of vulnerabilities in Microsoft Windows software through a tool stolen from the United States' National Security Agency. That plays into broader Chinese concerns about its overreliance on American software.</p>	<p>这次袭击利用了微软 Windows 软件的漏洞，借助从美国国家安全局 (National Security Agency) 窃取的一个工具来实现的。这符合中国对自身过于依赖美国软件的更大的担忧。</p>
<p>China's influence over North Korea's hacking efforts has been significant. By some accounts, the idea to experiment with cyberattacks came to North Korea from China.</p>	<p>中国对朝鲜黑客行动的影响很大。据称，尝试网络袭击的想法就是从中国传到朝鲜。</p>
<p>Initially, the North Korean government viewed the internet as a threat. But in the early 1990s, a group of computer experts returned from China with the idea of using the web to take secrets and attack government enemies, according to one defector.</p>	<p>最初，朝鲜政府将互联网看作一种威胁。但据一名脱北者讲述，在上世纪 90 年代初，一群计算机专家带着利用网络窃取秘密或攻击敌对政府的想法从中国返回了朝鲜。</p>
<p>Since then, North Korean hackers have attended schools in China and used it as a staging ground for attacks. As North Korea devoted more resources to those efforts — eventually selecting child math prodigies for training and assembling an army of more than 6,000 — it</p>	<p>自那之后，朝鲜黑客开始到中国求学，将那里当作发动袭击的阵地。随着朝鲜将更多资源投入这项努力——选拔数学神童进行训练，最终集结了一支 6000 多人的军队——它在中国为自己隐秘的黑客部门建立了一个大型前哨基地。</p>

established a large outpost for its secretive hacking unit in China.	
Security analysts say North Korean hackers operate out of hotels, restaurants and internet cafes in northeastern Chinese cities like Shenyang and Dandong, which are outposts for trade with North Korea. Though many still operate in China, North Korean hackers have increasingly moved further afield, to countries in Southeast Asia, where government surveillance and control is less strict.	安全分析师表示，朝鲜黑客在沈阳、丹东等中国东北城市的酒店、餐馆和网吧里实施袭击，这些地方是中国与朝鲜开展贸易的前哨。尽管有许多人还在中国行动，但朝鲜黑客已经越来越多地向更远的地方转移，转向政府监控和控制相对不那么严密的东南亚国家。
The moves are also intended to protect cyberattack options in the event of a war on the Korean Peninsula. Security analysts say some attacks are also carried out from North Korea, but are limited by the fact that the country has only one main portal to the internet, through China's state telecom operator China Unicom.	此举也是为了让朝鲜在半岛发生战争的情况下依然能实施网络袭击。安全分析师表示，也有一些袭击是从朝鲜发出，但这些行动受到客观条件限制，因为朝鲜只有一条主要的互联网通道，而且是通过中国的国有电信运营商中国联通来实现的。
Despite evidence suggesting a North Korean role in the ransomware attack, the most common reaction among experts and on Chinese social media was to blame the United States.	尽管有证据显示朝鲜与这场勒索软件存在关联，但专家和中国社交媒体上最普遍的反应却是指责美国。
"Many criticized the U.S. government, saying that it was responsible for this spread of ransomware. Obviously this accusation is reasonable," the editor in chief of state-run Global Times wrote in a prominent commentary on Monday.	"很多人批评美国政府，认为它对勒索病毒的扩散负有责任。这种指控显然有道理，"官方报纸《环球时报》的总编周一在一篇醒目的评论文章中写道。
"Attacks always happen," said Chen Zhong, a professor in computer science at Peking University. "What catches our eyes this time is that the attack used a tool that leaked from the N.S.A.," he said.	"袭击总是发生，"北京大学计算机科学教授陈钟说。"这一次惹人注意的是，袭击使用了一个从美国泄露的工具，"他说。
On the social media site Weibo, users almost uniformly blamed the United States for the attack.	在社交网站微博上，用户们几乎一致将这次袭击归罪于美国。
"Hell, if North Korea could do this they would have showed it off long	"要是朝鲜有这本事，早就卖弄出来了，"其中一名用户写道。"要是朝鲜能做

ago," said one user. "North Korea would have become a major power if they can pull this off," said another.	到这点，它就成大国了，"另一名用户写道。
But Mr. Cheng of Renmin University said that if events more definitively linked the attack to North Korea, it was likely to pose a new test to China's increasingly rocky relationship with Pyongyang.	不过，人民大学的成晓河说，如果证据更加明晰地将这次攻击与朝鲜联系起来，那可能会对中国与平壤日益波折的关系构成新的考验。
"Since North Korea started its nuclear program in 2006, China-North Korea relations have gradually deteriorated, and are currently at an abnormal level. If we add another virus, the image of North Korea in the eyes of China will be even worse."	"自2006年朝鲜开始实施核计划以来，中朝关系逐步恶化，目前处于异常水平。如果再加上另外一种病毒，在中国眼中，朝鲜的形象会更差。"
China's news organizations, both state-run and private, reported on the hacking attacks, as well as the possible links to North Korea, hours after it occurred, but they did so in a controlled fashion that was confined to inside pages of newspapers, and played in modest ways on websites.	黑客攻击发生几个小时后，中国官方和民营的新闻机构都报道了该事件以及可能与朝鲜之间的联系，但是显得很有节制，只在报纸的内页刊登报道，或者以不太起眼的方式放在网站上。
Still, several news portals wrote that cybersecurity firms like Kaspersky Lab had found initial evidence that pointed to North Korea. The news portal Sina pointed to previous attacks – in Bangladesh, against Sony and the South Korean subway – that may have originated from the North.	不过，也有几个新闻门户网站报道说，卡斯基实验室(Kaspersky Lab)等网络安全公司发现的初步证据指向了朝鲜。新浪门户网站指出，孟加拉国、索尼公司和韩国地铁之前遭受的一些攻击可能就来自于朝鲜。
Should the evidence against North Korea mount, it would add to other indignities China has suffered at the hands of its neighbor.	如果指向朝鲜的证据变得明晰，这就意味着中国从这个邻国遭受了新的侮辱。
Over the years, North Korea has flooded northeastern China with counterfeit \$100 bills of American currency. It has also mass manufactured counterfeit Chinese renminbi, but China says little about the problem.	多年来，朝鲜伪造的100元美钞在中国东北部地区泛滥。而且它还大量制造人民币伪钞，但中国对此闭口不言。
This year, South Korea accused the North of assassinating the half	今年，韩国指责朝鲜在马来西亚首都吉隆坡的国际机场暗杀了朝鲜领导人金

<p>brother of the North Korean leader, Kim Jong-un, at the international airport in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia. The relative, Kim Jong-nam, was considered a friend of China and he had lived in the Chinese-controlled territory of Macau, where he was protected by state security.</p>	<p>正恩同父异母的哥哥金正男(Kim Jong-nam)。他被认为是中国的朋友，住在中国控制的澳门境内，受到国家安全机关的保护。</p>
<p>Chinese state-run media reported on the killing but refrained from associating Mr. Kim, the half brother, with China.</p>	<p>中国官方媒体报道了这起谋杀案，但并没有将金正男和中国联系到一起。</p>
<p>In 2013, an uncle of Kim Jong-un, who was the main financial conduit between China and the North, was executed by a firing squad that used anti-aircraft guns, according to South Korea's National Intelligence Service.</p>	<p>根据韩国国家情报院的说法，在2013年，金正恩的姑父张成泽被行刑队用高射炮处决，他是中国与朝鲜之间主要的金融沟通渠道。</p>
<p>South Korean intelligence said the killing of the uncle, Jang Song-thaek, was ordered by Mr. Kim as he was consolidating power over North Korea. His death meant that China lost its most important interlocutor with the North, and was an early signal from Mr. Kim that under his rule relations between China and North Korea would not be business as usual. But China withstood the insult without public recrimination.</p>	<p>韩国情报人士表示，张成泽被处决是金正恩下的命令，金正恩当时正在巩固自己在朝鲜的权威。张成泽之死意味着中国失去了与朝鲜最重要的对话者，这是金正恩发出的一个早期信号，表明在他的统治下，中朝关系会不同于以往。但中国忍受了这种侮辱，没有进行公开谴责。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170518/china-north-korea-ransomwar e</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170518/china-north-korea-ransomwar e</p>
<p>With Chinese Tourism Down, Taiwan Looks to Lure Visitors From Southeast Asia</p>	<p>中国大陆游客锐减，台湾将目光投向东南亚</p>
<p>TAIPEI, Taiwan — Nowhere is the boom in tourism from China over the past decade more palpable than among neighbors of the country, Asia's largest economy. But perceived economic benefits can be used as a political weapon when Beijing wants to send a message.</p>	<p>台湾台北——与亚洲最大经济体比邻的国家和地区，对中国旅游业过去十年的激增的感受，比任何地方都明显。但是，这种能觉察到的经济效益，在北京想传达某个信息时，也可成为一种政治武器。</p>

<p>Many Chinese tourists are boycotting South Korea in response to its deployment of an antimissile defense system that China considers a threat to its security. In March, Chinese tourist arrivals in South Korea were 40 percent lower than a year earlier, dragging down total arrivals by 11 percent in the period. Hong Kong had a similar experience after pro-democracy demonstrations in 2014.</p>	<p>作为对韩国部署一个反导弹系统的响应，许多中国游客在抵制韩国，中国认为该反导系统对其安全构成威胁。今年3月份入境韩国的中国游客数量，与去年同期相比下降了40%左右，导致该月入境韩国的旅客总人数下降了11%。香港在2014年发生了亲民主示威活动之后，也有过类似的经历。</p>
<p>"Beijing has used Chinese tour groups as both carrots and sticks," said Ian Rowen, an assistant professor of geography at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore, who is writing a book on Chinese tourism.</p>	<p>"北京既把中国旅游团当作胡萝卜、也把其当作大棒使用，"新加坡南洋理工大学地理系的助理教授伊恩·罗文(Ian Rowen)说。他正在写了一本关于中国旅游业的书。</p>
<p>Now, the stick is being deployed against Taiwan, he said, to pressure President Tsai Ing-wen, who took office a year ago, to publicly endorse a view of China and Taiwan as part of "one China." Her Democratic Progressive Party has historically favored independence for Taiwan. Since her inauguration, Chinese visits to Taiwan have fallen significantly.</p>	<p>他说，现在这个大棒正被用来对付台湾，以对一年前上任的蔡英文总统施压，迫使她公开认可“一个中国”的观念，即台湾是中国的一部分。她所在的民进党传统上支持台湾独立。自从蔡英文就职以来，中国大陆到台湾访问的人数已大幅下降。</p>
<p>Ms. Tsai has held her ground, however, and demonstrated that a declining number of Chinese tourists can be offset, to some extent, by visitor increases from other Asian markets.</p>	<p>但蔡英文仍不让步，并已证明，中国游客数量的下降，可以在一定程度上被来自其他亚洲市场游客数量的增加所抵消。</p>
<p>Last year, international arrivals in Taiwan reached a record high of nearly 10.7 million, up from 10.4 million in 2015, according to the Tourism Bureau. That happened even as arrivals from China dropped more than 600,000, to 3.5 million, after Beijing urged tour group operators to reduce travel to Taiwan. Many of the new visitors were from Southeast Asia, whose numbers rose 16 percent.</p>	<p>据观光局的统计，去年入境台湾的国际游客人数达到了1070万人，创下历史新高，尽管来自中国大陆的游客人数下降了60万，减少到350万人。新增的访客中有很多来自东南亚，来自这些地区游客的游客人数上升了16%。</p>

<p>Figures from the first three months of this year show, however, that while Southeast Asian arrivals exceeded 478,000, up 36 percent from the same period in 2016, the number of Chinese visitors continued to drop, by 42 percent, to just under 660,000. This pulled down total arrivals by 10 percent in the first quarter, putting pressure on Taiwan to attract more visitors from other Asian countries.</p>	<p>今年头三个月的数字显示，虽然来自东南亚的入境人数已超过 47.8 万人，比 2016 年同期增长 36%，但来自中国大陆的游客持续下降，入境人数在 66 万人以下，比去年同期减少了 42%。这使第一季度的总入境人数下降了 10%，让台湾感受到需要吸引更多亚洲其他国家游客的压力。</p>
<p>The search for alternative sources of tourism revenue is part of Ms. Tsai's New Southbound Policy, a plan to shift Taiwan's economy away from its dependence on China, and to strengthen ties with 18 countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Her predecessor, Ma Ying-jeou, had pursued closer economic relations with China, including the expansion of business and leisure travel in Taiwan.</p>	<p>寻求其他来源的旅游收入是蔡英文“新南向政策”的一部分，这是一个旨在让台湾在经济上摆脱对中国的依赖、加强台湾与南东南亚及太平洋地区 18 个国家的联系的计划。蔡英文的前任马英九采用了与中国建立密切经贸关系的做法，包括扩大大陆与台湾之间的商务与休闲旅行。</p>
<p>The tourism component of the policy has focused on making it easier for Southeast Asians to come to Taiwan; visa requirements have been relaxed, new air routes have opened, and announcements at some train stations are made in Indonesian, Thai and Vietnamese. The number of Southeast Asian visitors is expected to rise further when Taiwan extends visa-free entry to the Philippines, most likely this year, as it did for Thailand last August.</p>	<p>新南向政策旅游部分的焦点是让东南亚人更容易来台湾；已经放宽了对他们的签证要求，开通了新航线，部分火车站的广播也开始使用印尼语、泰语和越南语。台湾很可能在今年让菲律宾人免签入境，就像去年 8 月开始让泰国人免签入境那样，预计这将让来自东南亚的游客数量进一步上升。</p>
<p>Taiwan's tourism industry is maturing at a time when a new generation of cash-rich travelers is emerging in Southeast Asia, said Tsai Hung-Jeng, director of National Sun Yat-sen University's Center for Southeast Asian Studies.</p>	<p>国立中山大学东南亚研究中心的蔡宏政主任说，正当东南亚涌现出新一代的现金充裕的旅客的时候，台湾的旅游业也在走向成熟。</p>
<p>"The economies of Southeast Asian countries are growing very quickly, and their middle classes are expanding rapidly," Mr. Tsai said.</p>	<p>“东南亚国家的经济正在迅速发展，那里的中产阶级也正在迅速扩大，”蔡宏政说。</p>

<p>That is reason enough to pursue new markets, he said, but avoiding an overreliance on China is also important, he said, citing the experiences of South Korea and Hong Kong.</p>	<p>他说，这本身就是寻找新市场的理由，但他说，避免对中国大陆的过度依赖也很重要，他把韩国和香港的经验引以为例。</p>
<p>Peter Lin, sales director of Topology Travel, an agency in Taipei, said that under the policy, inquiries from the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam had more than doubled.</p>	<p>台北真程旅行社(Topology Travel)的销售总监林文攀(Peter Lin)说，新政策出台之后，来自菲律宾、泰国和越南的询问次数翻了一番。</p>
<p>Until last year, the agency's Southeast Asian customers mostly lived and worked in major Chinese cities. But now, clients are coming directly from Vietnam and Thailand, he said, spending as much as \$400 per person a day, excluding accommodations.</p>	<p>直到去年，真程旅行社的东南亚客户大多数是在中国大陆主要城市旅居和工作的人。而如今，客户直接来自越南和泰国，他说，每天人均消费高达400美元，不包括住宿。</p>
<p>"They're really, really high end," he said.</p>	<p>"他们真的非常、非常高端，"他说。</p>
<p>In addition to typical tourist destinations like Taipei 101 – one of the world's tallest buildings – night markets and the National Palace Museum, Mr. Lin said, many of his Southeast Asian clients are eager to experience the cooler climates and snow of Taiwan's two largest mountain ranges.</p>	<p>林文攀说，除了像世界最高建筑物之一台北101、夜市，以及国立故宫博物院等典型旅游景点外，旅行社的许多来自东南亚的客户也渴望体验台湾两大山区比较凉爽的气候和山上的雪。</p>
<p>Providing a high level of service can be a challenge, primarily because of linguistic considerations, he said. Most clients based in mainland China speak Mandarin and English, his company's core languages. This results in the need to seek local partners in Indonesia, Thailand or Vietnam, whereas the high level of English proficiency in the Philippines makes that market more accessible.</p>	<p>他说，提供高水平的服务也许是个挑战，主要是因为语言问题。大多数来自中国大陆的游客都会说普通话或英语，那是他的公司的主要语言。这就需要公司在印度尼西亚、泰国或越南寻找当地的合作伙伴，而英语水平很高的菲律宾让在那里获得游客更加容易。</p>
<p>Government overtures under the New Southbound Policy are complementing efforts by companies in Taiwan to draw Southeast Asian visitors. Cheng Ying-huei, deputy director of the Tourism</p>	<p>政府在新南向政策下作出的友好姿态，是对台湾企业吸引东南亚游客的努力的补充。观光局国际组代组长郑慧慧说，政府正在通过现场活动和数字营销来宣传台湾，并在为旅游团代理商提供补贴。她说，观光局今年计划在曼谷</p>

Bureau's International Affairs Division, said the government had been promoting Taiwan through on-the-ground and digital marketing, and had offered subsidies to tour group agents. The bureau also plans to open an office in Bangkok this year, she said.	开设办事处。
One possible benefit of shifting toward more Southeast Asian tourists and putting less of a focus on Chinese tour groups is that more money could stay in Taiwan, Mr. Rowen, the tourism researcher, suggested.	研究旅游的罗文表示，向更多的东南亚游客转移，而不过于依赖中国大陆旅游团体的做法，还有一个可能的好处，那就是，更多的钱会留在台湾。
Mr. Rowen, who traveled to Taiwan from China in an organized group as part of his research, said that such tours are highly structured, with "mandatory prearranged shopping stops and rushed site visits."	作为其研究项目的一部分，罗文曾参加一个大陆赴台旅游团从大陆去台湾，他说，这些旅游团的行程非常受限制，往往包括“强制性的、事先安排好购物站点和仓促的景点参观”。
"Tourists have little choice but to comply with their local tour operator's selection of hotels and restaurants," he added.	“除了使用当地旅游经营者为他们挑选的酒店和餐厅外，游客别无选择，”罗文补充说。
How much of the spending by Chinese groups remains with Chinese companies remains unclear, but suspicions run deep in Taiwan that its businesses may not be the main beneficiaries.	尚不清楚大陆旅游团的花销中，有多少留在了中国公司的家中，但台湾人高度怀疑台湾的公司是大陆旅游业的主要受益者。
"The vast majority of industry insiders I've interviewed — even those who have championed tourism from China — are certain that hotels, transport companies and shopping destinations have been penetrated, if not dominated outright, by Chinese capital," Mr. Rowen said. "But given opaque ownership structures and local partners, it's difficult to demonstrate the veracity of such claims."	“我访谈过的绝大多数行业内部人士——包括那些为争取来自大陆的游客而努力的人在内——都确信，酒店、运输公司和购物中心都已经被大陆的资本渗透，如果不是直接被大陆资本主导的话，”罗文说。“但由于不透明的所有权结构和大陆在当地的合作伙伴，很难证明这种说法的真实性。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170518/taiwan-china-tourism	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170518/taiwan-china-tourism
China's Dog Meat Festival May Have to Cancel the Dog, Activists Say	动物权益倡导者称玉林将短期禁售狗肉
BEIJING — Animal rights advocates are reporting a victory in their fight against an annual dog meat festival in China, saying that officials in the	北京——据动物权益倡导者报告，他们反对中国一年一度的狗肉节的努力取得了胜利，他们说，南部城市玉林的官员同意在今年活动的前一周里禁止销

<p>southern city of Yulin had agreed to ban the sale of dog meat in the week before the event.</p>	<p>售狗肉。</p>
<p>No city officials reached on Thursday were able to confirm the ban, and dog restaurants contacted by the BBC said they had not heard anything about it.</p>	<p>记者周四联系到的所有城市官员都未能确认该禁令，而英国广播公司联系到的一家狗肉餐厅则说，他们没听说过禁令。</p>
<p>The Humane Society International and the Duo Duo Project, an animal advocacy group based in California, announced news of the ban on Thursday, citing reports from Chinese animal rights advocates and dog meat traders in Yulin. According to the reports, anyone caught selling dog meat in the week leading up to the Yulin Lychee and Dog Meat Festival, which starts on June 21, will face fines of up to 100,000 renminbi, or about \$14,500, and possibly time in prison.</p>	<p>国际人道协会和总部设在美国加利福尼亚州的动物保护组织“多多计划”(Duo Duo Project)周四宣布了禁令的消息，称消息来自中国动物权益倡导者和玉林的狗肉贸易商。据这些人的说法，所有在“玉林夏至荔枝狗肉节”6月21日开始前的一周内销售狗肉的人，将面临高达10万元人民币的罚款，还可能被判监禁。</p>
<p>While there have been previous attempts to curtail sales of dog meat, this is believed to be the first time that the government had threatened concrete penalties.</p>	<p>虽然以前有过减少销售狗肉的尝试，但禁令被认为是政府首次威胁使用具体的处罚措施。</p>
<p>“I’m optimistic,” Peter J. Li, a China policy adviser to Humane Society International, said in a telephone interview. “Of course we understand that no law can completely deter the sale of dog meat in Yulin. But this ban suggests that the government is becoming more serious about taking action in a determined way.”</p>	<p>“我对此表示乐观，”国际人道协会的中国政策顾问李坚强(Peter J. Li)在接受电话采访时说。“当然，我们知道，光靠法律不能彻底制止玉林的狗肉销售。但这个禁令表明，政府正在认真对待这个问题，并有决心采取行动。”</p>
<p>Animal rights supporters were calling it a “milestone victory” in the campaign to end the consumption of dogs in China.</p>	<p>动物权益保护者称，禁令是制止在中国消费狗肉努力的“里程碑式的胜利”。</p>
<p>Activists said notice of the temporary prohibition was conveyed orally to local restaurant owners and vendors. In the past, officials have mostly skirted the issue, insisting that the festival is a local tradition</p>	<p>活动人士说，这个临时禁令是以口头的形式传达给当地的餐厅业主和供应商的。过去，官员们大都回避这个问题，坚持认为狗肉节是标志夏至到来的地方传统，并不意味着政府对吃狗肉的认可。周四，在包括食品安全局在内的</p>

<p>signaling the summer solstice and not organized or endorsed by the government. Reached by telephone on Thursday, employees at four government departments in Yulin, including the food safety bureau, said that they had not heard of a ban.</p>	<p>四个玉林政府部门接听电话的员工都表示，他们没听说有这个禁令。</p>
<p>"I don't think they will publicly acknowledge it," said Andrea Gung, the founder of the Duo Duo Project, referring to the government officials. "But my source spoke with every single one of the dog meat vendors at Dongkou" – Yulin's main market for the meat – "and they all said the same thing: a seven-day ban on dog meat sales starting on June 15."</p>	<p>"我觉得他们不会公开承认禁令，"多多计划的创始人巩增恒(Andrea Gung)说，他指的是政府官员。"但我的消息源问了东口（玉林的主要肉类市场）的每个狗肉贩子，他们的说法都一样：禁止销售狗肉的七天禁令于6月15日生效。"</p>
<p>It remains to be seen to what extent a ban will be enforced. The ban lasts only a week. While this covers the days before the festival and its opening, when a majority of the dogs are typically killed and consumed, activists expect that most, if not all, of the dog meat vendors will resume selling once the ban is lifted. In addition, it is unclear whether the prohibition extends to cats, which are also consumed during the festival, though their meat is less popular.</p>	<p>禁令能在多大程度上执行还有待观察。而且禁令只持续一个星期。虽然涵盖了节日开始前的几天，即大多数狗通常被杀死和消费的时候，但活动人士预计，大多数狗肉贩将在禁令结束后重新销售狗肉。此外，还不清楚这条禁令是否涵盖猫肉，狗肉节期间也有猫肉出售，尽管吃猫肉的人较少。</p>
<p>Nevertheless, the embargo is still being celebrated as a positive step for animal welfare in China.</p>	<p>无论如何，这条禁令仍被认为是中国动物福利进程中的积极一步。</p>
<p>"Even though these dog meat traders will probably return to business as usual, the ban still sends a clear signal: From now on, your livelihood and your business will only become much more difficult," Mr. Li said.</p>	<p>李坚强说："即使这些狗肉销售商可能会重新恢复经营，禁令仍然发出了明确的信号：从现在开始，你们的生计和生意只会变得更加困难。"</p>
<p>The ban is the latest development in what has become a highly charged standoff between animal welfare advocates and residents and dog meat vendors in Yulin.</p>	<p>这条禁令是动物福利倡导者和玉林的居民以及狗肉贩之间火药味十足的对峙的最新动向。</p>
<p>Animal lovers have grown increasingly vocal in their calls to shut down</p>	<p>动物爱好者越来越高调地呼吁取消这个节日，活动人士表示，这个节日是</p>

<p>the festival, which activists say was only started in 2010 by dog meat vendors to increase sales. More than 10,000 dogs — many of which are believed to be stolen pets — are said to be consumed at the celebrations every year.</p>	<p>2010年由狗肉贩子搞起来的，目的是为了增加狗肉销量。有1万多只狗每年在这个庆祝活动中被消费——其中很多据信是偷来的宠物狗。</p>
<p>As international scrutiny has intensified, residents and dog meat vendors have become increasingly defensive. Activists say only about 30 percent of people in Yulin eat dog meat regularly, but many residents say they feel they have been unfairly targeted. Eating dog meat and lychees during the summer solstice, they argue, is a longstanding local custom, and no different from eating cows or pigs.</p>	<p>随着国际监督力度的加大，居民和狗肉贩子的防御心态也在增强。活动人士说，只有约30%的玉林人经常吃狗肉，但很多居民表示，他们觉得自己成为靶子很不公平。他们声称，在夏至吃狗肉和荔枝是当地的一种长期习俗，与吃牛肉或吃猪肉没有区别。</p>
<p>But in recent years, what began as a mostly international movement, led by celebrities like Ricky Gervais and Gisele Bündchen, has gained more support in China, where the issue of animal rights is given more space for debate relative to other grass-roots topics.</p>	<p>但近年来，瑞奇·格列维(Ricky Gervais)和吉赛尔·邦辰(Gisele Bündchen)等名人领导的一个初期主要在国际上进行的运动在中国获得了更多的支持，相对于中国的其他草根议题而言，动物权利问题获得了比较多的讨论空间。</p>
<p>As pet ownership rates have risen, local animal rights advocates have become more active, regularly intercepting trucks filled with trafficked dogs and organizing social media campaigns to raise awareness about issues like dog meat consumption, a practice that is found mostly in the northeast and in the southern regions of Guangxi and Guangdong.</p>	<p>随着家庭饲养宠物数量的上升，中国的动物权益倡导者也变得越来越活跃，他们经常拦截装满被贩卖犬只的卡车，还在社交媒体上举办宣传活动，提高人们对狗肉消费的认识。吃狗肉主要是中国东北部和两广南部的习俗。</p>
<p>Now, calls to end the festival have become so widespread that it has become the focal point of a broader campaign to end dog meat consumption in China and the often-brutal practices associated with its largely unregulated trade.</p>	<p>现在，要求取消狗肉节的呼吁广为传播，成为更广泛的结束中国狗肉消费行为的一个焦点，中国的狗肉贸易基本上不受管制，狗肉消费常常非常残酷。</p>
<p>“A big credit goes to the Chinese activists,” Ms. Gung said. “Usually most of the foreign activists take off after the festival ends, but these local</p>	<p>“中国活动人士做了很大贡献。”巩增恒说，“通常，大多数外国活动人士在狗肉节结束后就坐飞机离开了，但是这些当地的活动人士坚持不懈，他们仍然</p>

activists, they stick around, and they still talk about it, they care about it.”	在讨论它，关心这件事。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170519/china-dog-meat-yulin-festival	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170519/china-dog-meat-yulin-festival
When Chinese Rights Activists Were Jailed, Their Wives Fought Back	“离开梳妆台打流氓”：中国人权律师妻子们的抗争
BEIJING — Before her husband disappeared into detention, Chen Guiqiu did not ask him much about his risky work as a Chinese human rights lawyer. Before word crept out that he had been tortured, Ms. Chen trusted the police. Before she was told she could not leave China, she never expected she would make a perilous escape abroad.	北京——在丈夫遭拘押而失去音讯前，陈桂秋几乎不曾过问他所从事的中国人权律师这份危险的工作。在有关他遭受酷刑的消息传出之前，陈桂秋一直相信警察。在被告知她不能离开中国之前，她也从没想过自己会走上危机四伏的海外逃亡之路。
Ms. Chen and her two daughters reached the United States in March after an overland journey to Thailand that almost ended in their deportation back to China. Her husband, Xie Yang, was tried and convicted this month of subversion and disrupting a court. But Ms. Chen said her escape was the culmination of a personal transformation that began after he was detained almost two years ago.	今年3月，陈桂秋和两个女儿抵达美国，之前她先是经由陆路前往泰国，在那里差点遭遣返。她的丈夫谢阳本月在一所法院接受审判，被判颠覆国家政权和扰乱法庭秩序。但陈桂秋表示，她的逃亡是一场人生变故的顶峰，这个过程始于丈夫约两年前被捕之时。
“It was because of all the pressure from all sides — from state security police, my employer — and slowly I lost commitment and hope,” Ms. Chen said in a telephone interview from her temporary home in Texas. “I was always being followed. I felt I was living without freedom.”	“是因为来自各方面的压力——来自国安安全人员、我的雇主——让我渐渐失去了信心和希望，”陈桂秋在她位于得克萨斯州的临时住所接受电话采访时说。“我一直被人跟踪，感觉生活没有自由。”
Ms. Chen’s evolution was part of a startling outcome of China’s crackdown on outspoken rights lawyers and advocates that began in July 2015 — the spouses who resisted. She and other wives of rights advocates held in China described their experiences to a congressional subcommittee in Washington on Thursday.	从某种程度上讲，陈桂秋的转变是中国自2015年7月以来，对直言不讳的人权律师、活动人士及其不屈从的丈夫采取的打压行动所造成的一个意外后果。周四，她和其他在中国被拘的人权倡导人士的妻子在华盛顿向美国国会的一个小组委员会讲述了自己的经历。
After their loved ones disappeared in the wave of arrests, some family	在爱人于一场拘捕行动中失去音讯后，一些家属，尤其是被捕律师的妻子们

<p>members, especially the wives of the detained lawyers, overcame their fear and fought back, often in a theatrical fashion. They used online appeals and visits to jails, prosecutors and courts. They gathered in bright red clothes and with red buckets to publicize their demands for information and access to the prisoners.</p>	<p>克服自己的恐惧，发起了抗争，而且常常是以一种戏剧性的方式进行。她们在网上发出呼吁，探访监狱、检察院和法院。她们穿着大红色的衣服聚在一起，举着红色的水桶，宣扬她们要求获得信息和探视拘押者的要求。</p>
<p>Their tongue-in-cheek slogan became "Leave the dressing table and take on the thugs," said Li Wenzu, whose husband, Wang Quanzhang, a human rights lawyer, has remained in secretive custody 21 months after he was detained in August 2015.</p>	<p>李文足说，她们半开玩笑地将口号变成了“离开梳妆台打流氓”。她的丈夫、人权律师王全璋自 2015 年 8 月被捕以来，已被秘密拘押 21 个月。</p>
<p>"The story of the wives is one of the great stories of the whole crackdown — it is a brilliant adaptation by the activists to repression," said Terence Halliday, a researcher at the American Bar Foundation in Chicago who has written a book on Chinese criminal defense lawyers. "My goodness, the attention they have brought to bear, not just for their husbands, but also the state of the crackdown."</p>	<p>"这些妻子们的故事是整个打压行动中最精彩的一个部分——是活动人士对打压行动做出的一种了不起的应对。"芝加哥美国律师基金会(American Bar Foundation)的研究员特伦斯·哈利迪(Terence Halliday)说，他写过一本有关中国刑事辩护律师的著作。"我的天，她们吸引了那么大的注意力，不仅是因为他们的丈夫，也因为她们遭到政府的打压。"</p>
<p>Chinese state investigators have long applied pressure on detainees' families to win cooperation and confessions. But this time their tactics seemed more systematic, said Wang Qiaoling, the wife of a detained lawyer, Li Heping. Mr. Li was recently released after being tried and receiving a suspended prison sentence.</p>	<p>中国政府的调查人员长期给被拘押者的家属施加压力，好让他们配合、招供。但被拘律师李和平的妻子王峭岭表示，这一次他们的策略似乎更加系统。在接受审判并获得缓刑后，李和平最近获释。</p>
<p>"They can treat you like hand-pulled noodles, squeeze you into any shape," Ms. Wang, 45, said in an interview. "If you're isolated and scared, it's hard to resist."</p>	<p>"他们可以把你当成面团，想捏成什么形状就捏成什么形状，"45 岁的王峭岭在接受采访时说。"如果你被孤立，感到害怕，是很难进行反抗的。"</p>
<p>Some wives of detainees said they had been forced to move from rented apartments after the police warned landlords. Some were</p>	<p>有些被拘人士的妻子表示，在警方警告了房东之后，她们被迫搬出了租住的公寓。有些人的孩子无法注册入学。警方还会发动一些亲戚，去央求她们保</p>

<p>prevented from enrolling their children in school. And the police recruited relatives to beg them to stay quiet and compliant. The families described these tactics as “lianzuo” or “zhulian,” old Chinese terms for the collective punishment of families.</p>	<p>持沉默与顺从。家属称这些策略为“连坐”或“株连”，它们是意指连带惩罚家属的古代术语。</p>
<p>Some families buckled. But others protested and filed petitions about the secretive detentions and trials. Ms. Wang encouraged a tight circle of women who rallied the relatives of detainees, arguing that silence would only encourage courts to hand down stiffer sentences.</p>	<p>有些家属屈服了。但也有人表示抗议，提交了反对秘密拘押和审判的诉状。王峭岭鼓励被拘人士家属形成一个关系紧密的圈子，称沉默只会让法院做出更严厉的判决。</p>
<p>“If you want to protect your family, you can’t stay silent,” Ms. Wang said. “It’s been crucial that we’ve been able to stick together.”</p>	<p>“如果你想保护家人，就不能保持沉默，”王峭岭说。“我们保持团结一致，是非常重要的。”</p>
<p>But for Ms. Chen, 42, the journey to defiance was especially wrenching.</p>	<p>然而，对42岁的陈桂秋来说，走上抗争之路的过程却尤其曲折。</p>
<p>While many of the detained lawyers lived in Beijing, she lived in Changsha, the capital of Hunan Province, about 800 miles to the south. And she had a secure, state-funded job as a professor of environmental engineering at Hunan University, studying ways to remove heavy metal and organic pollution from water.</p>	<p>许多被拘律师的家庭都在北京，她却生活在南部800英里（约合1300公里）远的湖南省会城市长沙。在那里，她有一个有保障的国家饭碗——湖南大学环境工程学教授，研究消除水中的重金属和有机污染的方法。</p>
<p>While Mr. Xie traveled relentlessly, she cared for their two daughters, now ages 4 and 15. And when Mr. Xie was home, they barely discussed his contentious legal cases. “It never occurred to me that he could get into serious trouble for being a lawyer,” she said. “The children kept us busy enough.”</p>	<p>谢阳不停地出差，她则在家里照顾两个女儿——一个4岁一个15岁。当谢阳在家的時候，他们之间也很少讨论他那些有争议的法律案件。“我从没想过他会因为当律师而陷入这么大的麻烦，”她说。“俩孩子就够我们忙的了。”</p>
<p>Initially, when the police took Mr. Xie away, Ms. Chen thought he would be freed quickly once investigators found that he had committed no crime. She kept quiet, heeding the advice of the police that silence would buy him lenience.</p>	<p>谢阳被警方带走时，陈桂秋一开始觉得，一旦调查人员发现他没有犯什么罪，就会很快把他放了。她保持沉默，遵从警方的建议，相信沉默能换来对他的宽大处理。</p>

<p>"Under heavy pressure and ignorant, I chose to accept the police's illegal orders and went along with them for nearly nine months," she wrote last year in an essay about her experiences. "I heeded the advice of the state security: no media interviews, no going abroad, no contact with other families involved in the case."</p>	<p>"重压之下，茫然无知的我，选择接受警方的非法指令，配合他们近9个月，"她在去年发表的一篇有关个人经历的文章中写道。"我听从了国保的建议：不接受媒体采访，不出境，不和其他涉案家属联系，不利用微博微信等披露实情（所谓炒作）。"</p>
<p>But like other family members, she ran up against an opaque legal system that held detainees in secrecy for many months with no visits by relatives or access to lawyers.</p>	<p>但和其他家属一样，她遇到的是一个不透明的法律体制，可以把人秘密关押数月，不允许接受家人探视或接触律师。</p>
<p>"Not one office followed the law, not one gave us a legal response," she said in the interview. "That was totally different from what I expected. This was a legal case, and I wanted to defend my husband by using the law, but it was impossible to use the law."</p>	<p>"没有一个机构依法办事，没有一个给我们一个合法的答复，"她在采访中说。"这和我想的完全不一样。这是一起法律案件，我想用法律为我丈夫辩护，但利用法律是不可能的。"</p>
<p>Her growing frustration led her to speak up and contact other wives of detainees, including Ms. Wang, who offered advice and encouragement.</p>	<p>日渐累积的不满促使她公开发声，并联系其他被拘人员的妻子，包括给予她建议和鼓励的王峭岭。</p>
<p>Ms. Chen was spared some of the intimidation that other families described. Her children were not singled out at school, she said. But other wives of detainees said their children had been denied access to schools or kindergartens in Beijing after officials warned principals or refused to process paperwork.</p>	<p>陈桂秋没有受到其他家庭所说的一些恐吓。她说她的孩子在学校没有被区别对待。但其他被拘押人员的妻子说，在官方警告了校长或拒绝处理相关材料后，她们的孩子无法进入北京的学校或幼儿园。</p>
<p>But Ms. Chen felt a shock in April last year when she tried to take her daughters on a trip to Hong Kong, a self-governed city that mainland Chinese must get a special pass to enter. The police stopped her from taking the train across the border on the grounds that she was a security risk.</p>	<p>但去年4月，当陈桂秋试图带女儿去香港时，发生的事让她感到惊讶。香港是一个自治城市，大陆地区的中国人必须持特别通行证才能进入。警方以她可能危害国家安全为由不让她搭乘过境的火车。</p>

<p>"I woke up to the fact that I was being treated as guilty by association," she said. "They told me I was deemed a threat to national security, and if I was already regarded as guilty, then Xie Yang was, too."</p>	<p>"我猛然醒悟，我被牵连了，"她说。"他们对我说，我被列为可能危害国家安全的人员，如果我已经被认为有罪，那么谢阳也一样。"</p>
<p>In touch now with a circle of wives of detainees, she occasionally took part in their demands for access and information when she visited Beijing. Partly inspired by feminist protests in China in 2015, they took to carrying red buckets and displaying red slogans on their dresses as a display of defiance, especially when visiting Tianjin, the port city near Beijing where many of their husbands were held.</p>	<p>她和一个由被羁押人员的妻子组成的圈子保持着联系。去北京时，她偶尔会参加她们要求探视并获得相关信息的活动。她们开始携带红色的桶，并在衣服上写上红色的口号，以示抗议，尤其是在去北京附近的港口城市天津时。她们很多人的丈夫都被关在天津。这在一定程度上是受了2015年中国出现的多场女权主义抗议的启发。</p>
<p>"We developed a headstrong mentality," Ms. Wang said. "The more they wanted to make us feel like heinous criminals, the more we kept up a relaxed, casual attitude."</p>	<p>"我们形成了一种坚定的心态，"王峭岭说。"他们越想让我们觉得自己像十恶不赦的犯罪分子，我们越要保持一种放松、轻松的态度。"</p>
<p>But staying upbeat was not easy. Ms. Chen began to hear that her husband had been tortured in Hunan, where he was held. At first, the accounts came indirectly. Then, when Mr. Xie was allowed to see his lawyers in January this year, he spilled out a description of abuses, including beatings and deprivation of sleep. Ms. Chen decided to release the transcripts online, hoping that the publicity would help end the abuses.</p>	<p>但保持乐观并非易事。陈桂秋开始听说丈夫在湖南——他被关押在那里——遭受酷刑。起初，相关说法是间接传来的。后来，谢阳在今年1月获准和律师见面时，描述了自己受到的虐待，包括殴打和睡眠剥夺。陈桂秋决定把会见笔录发到网上，希望曝光有助于结束虐待。</p>
<p>"Let the world know what forced confession through torture is, what shamelessness without limit is," Ms. Chen said in a statement at the time.</p>	<p>"让世人知道什么是刑讯逼供，什么是无耻没底线！"陈桂秋在当时的一份声明中说。</p>
<p>The government has denied those claims of torture, and at his recent trial, Mr. Xie also retracted them and pleaded guilty, after his own lawyers were replaced by ones chosen by the authorities. But many</p>	<p>政府否认了有关酷刑的说法。前不久受审时，谢阳也在自己的律师被换成了当局选定的律师后，收回了相关说法并认罪。但很多被羁押律师的家属说，有证据表明虐待现象普遍存在，包括被迫服用让在押人员听话和顺从的药</p>

<p>family members of detained lawyers say that the evidence points to widespread abuses, including the forced taking of drugs that made the detainees docile and submissive.</p>	<p>物。</p>
<p>By February, Ms. Chen lived under stifling surveillance, she said. Constantly monitored at home and work, and warned by the police, university officials and relatives not to speak out more about her husband, she decided to escape.</p>	<p>陈桂秋说，到2月，她生活在令人窒息的监视下。在家里和在工作的地方，监视无处不在。警方、学校领导和亲戚均告诫她不要多谈她丈夫的事。于是，她决定逃离。</p>
<p>She gathered up her daughters, confided her plan to the older one and told the younger one they were going on a trip. The security officers who followed her had become used to her driving away to work each day, but Ms. Chen and her daughters quietly walked out, evading the watchers.</p>	<p>她把女儿叫到一起，将自己的计划向大女儿和盘托出，对小女儿则说她们要去旅行。跟踪她的安全人员已经习惯了每天开车去上班，但陈桂秋和女儿悄悄地步行出门，躲过了监视她的人。</p>
<p>Ms. Chen declined to describe the details of how she and her children made the journey to Thailand, fearing that would endanger people who helped her. She kept her cellphone turned off, but the Thai police tracked her to a safe house – she believes with help from Chinese security officers alerted to her disappearance.</p>	<p>陈桂秋不愿介绍自己和孩子一路抵达泰国的细节，担心这么做会危及帮助过她的人。她一直保持手机关机，但泰国警方仍追踪她到一个安全的藏身之处。她认为，自己的失踪引起了中国安全人员的警惕，泰国警方是得到了中方的帮助。</p>
<p>After a court appearance, Ms. Chen and her children were taken to a detention center and told they would be sent back to China. Officials from the United States Embassy in Bangkok stepped in and secured her release after haggling with the Thai authorities, she said. On March 17, Ms. Chen and her children arrived in Houston, after a standoff with Chinese and Thai officials at Bangkok International Airport.</p>	<p>法庭审讯结束后，陈桂秋和孩子被带去了一处拘留所，并被告知她们会被送回中国。她说，来自设在曼谷的美国大使馆的官员介入，并在同泰国当局争论了一番后让她得以获释。3月17日，陈桂秋和孩子抵达休斯顿。在那之前，中泰两国的官员在曼谷国际机场(Bangkok International Airport)发生对峙。</p>
<p>Mr. Xie was given a suspended prison sentence, but he remains cut off from normal contact, apparently under police guard outside Changsha,</p>	<p>陈桂秋说，谢阳被判处缓刑，但依然无法通过正常渠道联系上，看起来他是被警方在长沙郊区监视起来了。</p>

Ms. Chen said.	
"I hope that one day Xie Yang can join us here," she said. "But we might have to wait a long time to see him. We've already waited a long time."	"我希望有一天谢阳能在这里和我们团聚,"她说。"但我们也许要等很久才能见面。我们已经等了很久了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170519/china-lawyers-detained-wives-families	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170519/china-lawyers-detained-wives-families
The 5 'Handsome Girls' Trying to Be China's Biggest Boy Band	5个"帅气女孩"要做中国最大的少男乐队
BEIJING — In a small dance studio in Beijing, the members of China's newest entry in the national pop-music pageant ran through a sequence of pulsing pelvic thrusts and choreographed crotch grabs.	北京——在北京的一个小型舞蹈工作室里,一个中国流行音乐新星组合正在做一系列有节奏的甩胯和精心编排的抓胯动作。
After a three-minute workout, the group's leader, Lu Keran, breathlessly asked the band's manager: "Now can I go to the bathroom?"	刚练了三分钟,队长陆柯燃就上气不接下气地问乐团经理:"我现在可以去洗手间吗?"
It has been a hard and fast ascent for Ms. Lu and her bandmates in Acrush — five young women who want nothing more than to show the world they can become their country's biggest boy band.	对陆柯燃和她在 Acrush 组合的其他成员来说,这是一场艰难而又迅速的上升旅程——这五名年轻的女孩一心想向世界证明,她们可以成为中国最大的美少年团体。
Acrush, which stands for "Adonis crush," after the Greek god, is the creation of Zhejiang Huati Culture Media Company, one of China's pop-music factories and a supergroup incubator aiming to saturate the market with ensemble acts that can rack up Weibo fans and flood Tencent video streams.	Acrush 是"Adonis crush"(意为被迷恋的阿多尼斯)的缩写,阿多尼斯为希腊神话中的美少年。组合的打造者浙江华体文化传媒公司是一家中国流行音乐公司,也是一个超级团体孵化器,目标是用在微博上拥有众多粉丝、给腾讯带来巨大视频流量的团体占据市场。
Since China's unofficial ban last year on popular South Korean cultural imports, Chinese promoters have tried to satisfy pop music fans with homegrown talent. There are slick boy bands and foxy girl groups, but Acrush aims for a growing segment of Chinese youth culture: androgynous urban trendsetters who reject traditional gender norms.	自从中国去年开始非正式地禁止韩国流行文化输入,中国推广者就试图用本土人才来满足流行音乐粉丝的需求。市场上出现了华丽的男团和性感的女团,但 Acrush 瞄准的是势头不断增强的中国青年文化:反对传统性别规范的都市中性潮流引领者。
"People have been really curious," said Peng Xichen, 21, the newest	"人们十分好奇,"最新加入的 Acrush 成员、21 岁的彭兮辰说。"他们过去看

<p>member of Acrush. "They're used to seeing either cutesy or sexy girl groups, or boy bands. But I guess they're not really used to seeing a totally androgynous girl band."</p>	<p>到的要么是娇揉造作或性感的女团，要么是男团。但我想他们还是不太习惯看到一个完全中性化的女团。”</p>
<p>The group was formed late last year after a nationwide search for members for a new girl band. During auditions, promoters found "many very natural, very handsome girls," said Wang Tianhai, the chief executive of Zhejiang Huati, which is based in Hangzhou.</p>	<p>经过一场全国性的女团成员选拔后，这个团体在去年末成立。在面试期间，筹办者发现了“许多十分自然、非常帅气的女孩”，总部位于杭州的浙江华体首席执行官王天海说。</p>
<p>These "handsome girls" represent a new marketing gambit for Mr. Wang to break into a previously unclaimed sliver of the increasingly diversified Chinese audience.</p>	<p>对王天海而言，这些“帅气的女孩”代表着一种新的市场策略，可以让他们打入日益多元的中国观众中之前不曾被开发的一块。</p>
<p>"There are so many androgynous-looking girls these days, we thought they would be more relatable," Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>“现在有这么外观十分中性化的女孩，我们想她们肯定能获得更多的认同，”王天海说。</p>
<p>For the members of Acrush, which released its first video last month, the band is a chance for them to express themselves and pursue dreams of stardom in a society that has long stressed conformity over individuality.</p>	<p>对上月已经发布了首支单曲视频的 Acrush 成员来说，这个组合是一个机会，可以让她们在一个长期强调从众大过个性的社会里，表达自我和追求明星梦。</p>
<p>'How Could I Be a Celebrity?'</p>	<p>“我怎么可能出名？”</p>
<p>An Junxi's father really wanted a son. "But I was born a girl, so my dad just thought, 'Well, she's young, so we'll just dress her up like a boy,'" Ms. An said, straddling a lounge chair — full manspread — during a break in rehearsal outside the studio.</p>	<p>安俊稀的父亲真正想要的是个男孩。“但我生下来是个女孩，所以父亲就想，‘她还小，就把她打扮成男孩的样子好了，’”安俊稀在排练间歇横跨在工作室外的一张躺椅上说道，露出十足的男子气。</p>
<p>"I've dressed like this ever since I was young," she explained. Wearing dresses "just felt weird."</p>	<p>“我从小就穿成这个样子，”她解释说。穿裙子“感觉很怪”。</p>
<p>Like many Chinese of her generation, Ms. An, 22, became enamored with K-pop music imported from South Korea, especially that of the</p>	<p>像她这一代的许多中国人一样，22岁的安俊稀迷上了从韩国引入的流行音乐，尤其是说唱歌手权志龙(G-Dragon)的音乐。</p>

rapper G-Dragon.	
After she graduated from college, she moved from her small hometown in the northeast near Shenyang across the country to the city of Chengdu, where she was discovered rapping in a friend's bar by her agent, Zhou Xiaobai.	从大学毕业后，她从离东北城市沈阳不远的家乡小镇搬到中国西南城市成都，在那里被她的经纪人周小白发掘，当时她正在一个朋友的酒吧里表演说唱音乐。
"I thought she was a total scammer," Ms. An said of her agent, who manages Acrush. "I wasn't a trained singer, I was singing other people's songs and I had studied classical Chinese dancing — how could I be a celebrity?"	"我当时完全以为她是个骗子，"安俊稀指的是负责管理 Acrush 的经纪人。"我不是一名受过训练的歌手，唱的是别人的歌，而且我学的是中国古典舞，怎么可能出名？"
'My Parents Wanted Me to Be a Stock Trader'	"我父母想让我成为一名股票交易员"
Growing up in the southern city of Nanjing, Lu Keran was a tomboy. She played sports, and even went to a special athletic academy to be a competitive fencer.	在南部城市南京长大的陆柯燃以前是个假小子。她练体育，为了成为一名有竞争力的击剑运动员，甚至去上了一所专门的体育学校。
Keeping her hair long, she said, was annoying, so at age 10 she cut it short, and people would often confuse her for a boy. "It was really awkward," she recalled, but her closely cropped coif suited her and felt like an early act of rebellion against the traditional expectations of her parents, both engineers.	她说留长发很烦人，所以就在 10 岁的时候剪了短发，人们常把她错当成男孩。"就很尴尬，"她回忆道，但那头短发很适合她，而且让人感觉像是对父母——都是工程师——传统期望的早期反叛。
"They think girls are supposed to work in an office and then go home," Ms. Lu, 21, said. "My parents wanted me to be a stock trader."	"他们觉得女孩就该在办公室里工作，然后下班回家，"21 岁的陆柯燃说道。"我父母想让我成为一名股票交易员。"
Her youthful acts of rebellion started to grow: a small geometric tattoo on her right ankle went unnoticed, then a sprawling image of a dragon's head on her right forearm.	青春期的叛逆行为开始增多：先是在右脚踝上纹了一小块几何图案，没被注意，之后又在右前臂纹了一大片龙头图案。
When her parents discovered her tattoos, Ms. Lu said, her mother refused to speak to her for days.	陆柯燃说，父母发现了纹身后，母亲有好多天没跟她说话。

<p>"They thought getting a tattoo was something that bad kids did," she said. "But you see a lot of kids in my generation getting tattoos now. I guess that's the generation gap."</p>	<p>"他们觉得纹身是坏孩子干的事，"她说。"但你看我们这一代现在有很多孩子都纹身了。我想这就是代沟。"</p>
<p>Though she studied economics in college in Nanjing to appease her parents, Ms. Lu had her own ambitions.</p>	<p>尽管陆柯燃对父母做出让步，去南京的一所大学读了经济学，但她依然有自己的抱负。</p>
<p>"I do what I want to do," she said defiantly. "Whatever makes me happy, I do."</p>	<p>"我做自己想做的事，"她挑衅地说道。"什么开心就干什么。"</p>
<p>'I'm Still a Typical Girl'</p>	<p>"我仍是个典型的女孩子"</p>
<p>Min Junqian, 24, had always dreamed of becoming a star. In 2012, she left the musical performance program at a university near her hometown in the eastern province of Shandong to jump-start her entertainment career in Beijing.</p>	<p>24岁的闵俊千一直梦想成为一个明星。2012年，她放弃了离山东老家不远的一所大学的音乐表演课程，来北京发展自己的娱乐事业。</p>
<p>She performed on several variety shows, including an online series called "Let Go of That Piece of Clothing," before she was invited to join Acrush in September.</p>	<p>去年9月应邀加入Acrush之前，她参加过几个综艺节目，包括网络节目《放开那件衣服》。</p>
<p>Ms. Min is the band's most macho member. On Sina Weibo, the Chinese social media platform, she recently posted a photo of herself dressed in a black tank top to show off her biceps.</p>	<p>闵俊千是乐队里最有男子气质的。前不久，她在中国社交网络平台新浪微博上发布了一张身穿黑色背心的照片，展示自己的肱二头肌。</p>
<p>The band's management forbids members to talk openly about their sexual orientation, and Ms. Min plays it coy: "What do you think I am? You can't really tell, right?"</p>	<p>乐队管理层禁止成员公开讨论自己的性取向。闵俊千也不愿直言："你觉得我是同性恋吗？你也说不准，是吧？"</p>
<p>Ms. Min confesses a fan-girl crush on Wang Leehom, the Taiwanese-American pop idol. "Wang Leehom is so handsome and talented. So handsome! I want to marry him!"</p>	<p>闵俊千承认自己是台湾裔美籍流行偶像王力宏的迷妹。"王力宏太帅了，太有天分了。简直帅呆了！我想嫁给他！"</p>
<p>She added: "I'm still a typical girl."</p>	<p>她还说："我仍是个典型的女孩子。"</p>

'My Life Is My Own Life'	"我的生活我做主"
Tall and lanky, Lin Fan, 18, is the youngest member of the group and has yet to find her rock-star mojo.	18岁的林凡又高又瘦，是乐队里最年轻的成员，她还没有找到摇滚明星的感觉。
At a recent photo shoot, the other members of the group struck power poses while Ms. Lin stood awkwardly, arms hanging limply by her sides. She admits that she is not the strongest dancer.	前不久拍照片时，乐队里的其他成员都摆出很有力量的姿势，林凡尴尬地站在那里，胳膊无力地放在身体两侧。她承认自己不是乐队中最强的舞者。
"I'm pretty clumsy," she said. "But I've always dreamed of doing this, so I'm very happy."	"我很笨拙，"她说。"但这一直是我的梦想，所以我很高兴。"
Ms. Lin is the most feminine of the five bandmates and cast by image makers as the ingénue — the small-town girl finding her place in the world. Though female fans refer to the other members of the band as "husband" — as in the sort of boy a girl would want to marry — they affectionately refer to Ms. Lin as "wife" or "little sister."	林凡是五位乐队成员中最有女人味的，她被形象设计师塑造为天真少女——寻找自己在世界上的位置的小城女孩。虽然女粉丝们把乐队的其他成员称为"老公"——女孩想嫁的那种男孩——她们亲切地称林凡为"老婆"或"妹子"。
"My family has always thought that girls should look and act like girls," she said. "But for my generation, we think: My life is my own life."	"我的家人一直认为，女孩应该有女孩的样子，"她说，"但我们这一代人认为：我的生活我做主。"
Peng Xichen, 21, is a pop-music veteran. Before she joined Acrush in January, she was in another girl group — a "cute band" — in which each member played a stereotypical female role.	21岁的彭兮辰已经在流行乐圈打拼多年。今年1月加入Acrush之前，她属于另一个"可爱"组合，每个成员扮演一个模式化的女性角色。
"We had to dance these kind of cute, sexy routines," she said. "I could do it, but it wasn't the image I wanted to show. I didn't feel like it was me."	"我们必须跳那种可爱性感的舞蹈，"她说。"我可以跳，但那不是我想展示的形象。我觉得那不是我。"
Ms. Peng had studied dance at a special school since she was 12, and trained in different styles, including Latin dance. But it was not until she joined Acrush, she said, that she felt as if she could express her true self.	彭兮辰从12岁起就在一所专门的学校里学习舞蹈，受过各种风格的舞蹈训练，包括拉丁舞。不过她说，直到加入Acrush后，她才感觉能够表达真正的自我。
"Male dancing is more powerful, more handsome," she said.	"男性舞蹈更有力量，更帅，"她说。
It remains to be seen if audiences will embrace Acrush's	彭兮辰表示，观众是否接纳Acrush女扮男装的风格，仍需拭目以待。"我非

gender-bending style, Ms. Peng said. "I'm really scared that what we've prepared isn't what everyone wants."	常担心，我们准备的东西并不是大家想要的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-acrush-pop-music-gender-boy-band	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-acrush-pop-music-gender-boy-band
Killing C.I.A. Informants, China Crippled U.S. Spying Operations	中国处死或监禁多名 CIA 线人，美国在华谍网被毁
WASHINGTON — The Chinese government systematically dismantled C.I.A. spying operations in the country starting in 2010, killing or imprisoning more than a dozen sources over two years and crippling intelligence gathering there for years afterward.	华盛顿——从 2010 年起，中国政府系统性地捣毁了美国中央情报局(CIA)在中国的间谍行动，在两年的时间里杀死或监禁了十几个线人，让之后多年的情报收集工作处于瘫痪状态。
Current and former American officials described the intelligence breach as one of the worst in decades. It set off a scramble in Washington's intelligence and law enforcement agencies to contain the fallout, but investigators were bitterly divided over the cause. Some were convinced that a mole within the C.I.A. had betrayed the United States. Others believed that the Chinese had hacked the covert system the C.I.A. used to communicate with its foreign sources. Years later, that debate remains unresolved.	美国的现任和前任官员把情报员的损失描述为数十年来最糟糕的一次。损失引起华盛顿的情报和执法部门采取紧急措施，防止影响蔓延，但调查人员对情报网造破坏的原因持极为不同的看法。有些人坚信，中情局内有出卖美国的内奸。其他人则认为，中国人侵入了中情局用来与其外国线人联络的秘密系统。问题发生多年后，辩论仍悬而未决。
But there was no disagreement about the damage. From the final weeks of 2010 through the end of 2012, according to former American officials, the Chinese killed at least a dozen of the C.I.A.'s sources. According to three of the officials, one was shot in front of his colleagues in the courtyard of a government building — a message to others who might have been working for the C.I.A.	但是，人们对破坏所造成的损失没有任何意见分歧。据美国前官员说，从 2010 年的最后几周起，到 2012 年底止，中国杀死了至少十几个中情局的线人。据三位前官员的说法，其中一人是在政府大楼院子里他的同事眼前被击毙的——这是给其他那些可能为 CIA 工作的人发出的信息。
Still others were put in jail. All told, the Chinese killed or imprisoned 18 to 20 of the C.I.A.'s sources in China, according to two former senior	还有些人被关进了监狱。据两名前美国高级官员说，总的来说，中国政府杀死或监禁了 CIA 在中国的线人中 18 至 20 人，有效地捣毁了中情局花多年

<p>American officials, effectively unraveling a network that had taken years to build.</p>	<p>时间建立起来的网络。</p>
<p>Assessing the fallout from an exposed spy operation can be difficult, but the episode was considered particularly damaging. The number of American assets lost in China, officials said, rivaled those lost in the Soviet Union and Russia during the betrayals of both Aldrich Ames and Robert Hanssen, formerly of the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., who divulged intelligence operations to Moscow for years.</p>	<p>虽然可能很难评估间谍活动被暴露所带来的影响,但这次事件造成的损失被认为特别严重。官员说,美国这次在中国损失的有用者的人数,与前中情局特工奥尔德里奇·艾姆斯(Aldrich Ames)和前联邦调查局(FBI)特工罗伯特·汉森(Robert Hanssen)向莫斯科出卖情报多年,在苏联和俄罗斯所造成的损失不相上下。</p>
<p>The previously unreported episode shows how successful the Chinese were in disrupting American spying efforts and stealing secrets years before a well-publicized breach in 2015 gave Beijing access to thousands of government personnel records, including intelligence contractors. The C.I.A. considers spying in China one of its top priorities, but the country's extensive security apparatus makes it exceptionally hard for Western spy services to develop sources there.</p>	<p>这个以前未曾报道过的事件显示,在2015年广为人知的破坏行动让北京获得了包括情报承包商在内的成千上万的政府人事档案之前,中国在扰乱美国的间谍活动、以及窃取美国秘密方面有多么成功。中情局认为,在中国搜集情报是其首要任务之一,但中国巨大的安全机构让西方间谍部门在其境内发展线人非常困难。</p>
<p>At a time when the C.I.A. is trying to figure out how some of its most sensitive documents were leaked onto the internet two months ago by WikiLeaks, and the F.B.I. investigates possible ties between President Trump's campaign and Russia, the unsettled nature of the China investigation demonstrates the difficulty of conducting counterespionage investigations into sophisticated spy services like those in Russia and China.</p>	<p>中情局正在试图搞清楚,两个月前,其最敏感的文件是怎样通过维基解密(WikiLeaks)泄漏到互联网上去的, FBI也在调查特朗普总统的竞选活动与俄罗斯之间的可能联系,在这个时刻,对中国情报网遭破坏的调查尚无结果的事实,表明了对像俄罗斯和中国这样的老练情报部门进行反间谍调查的难度之大。</p>
<p>The C.I.A. and the F.B.I. both declined to comment.</p>	<p>中情局和联邦调查局都拒绝发表评论。</p>
<p>Details about the investigation have been tightly held. Ten current and former American officials described the investigation on the condition</p>	<p>上述调查的细节一直处于严格控制之下。十名美国的现任和前任官员描述了有关调查,但他们要求匿名,因为他们不想在讨论这些信息时透露身份。</p>

<p>of anonymity because they did not want to be identified discussing the information.</p>	
<p>The first signs of trouble emerged in 2010. At the time, the quality of the C.I.A.'s information about the inner workings of the Chinese government was the best it had been for years, the result of recruiting sources deep inside the bureaucracy in Beijing, four former officials said. Some were Chinese nationals who the C.I.A. believed had become disillusioned with the Chinese government's corruption.</p>	<p>发生麻烦的第一个迹象出现在 2010 年。当时，中情局掌握的有关中国政府内部运作情况的信息质量是多年来最好的，四名前官员说，那是 CIA 在北京官僚机构的纵深发展线人的结果。其中一些人是中国公民，CIA 认为他们已对中国政府的腐败感到失望。</p>
<p>But by the end of the year, the flow of information began to dry up. By early 2011, senior agency officers realized they had a problem: Assets in China, one of their most precious resources, were disappearing.</p>	<p>但到年底时，信息的来源开始枯竭。到了 2011 年初，中情局高级官员们意识到，他们遇到了问题：他们最宝贵的资源之一，也就是他们在中国的有价值人员，正在消失。</p>
<p>The F.B.I. and the C.I.A. opened a joint investigation run by top counterintelligence officials at both agencies. Working out of a secret office in Northern Virginia, they began analyzing every operation being run in Beijing. One former senior American official said the investigation had been code-named Honey Badger.</p>	<p>联邦调查和中情局对此展开了联合调查，调查由两家机构的最高反间谍官员领导。调查工作在弗吉尼亚州北部的一个秘密办公室进行，有关人员开始分析在北京的每项行动。一位美国前高级官员说，联合调查曾用过 Honey Badger 的代号。</p>
<p>As more and more sources vanished, the operation took on increased urgency. Nearly every employee at the American Embassy was scrutinized, no matter how high ranking. Some investigators believed the Chinese had cracked the encrypted method that the C.I.A. used to communicate with its assets. Others suspected a traitor in the C.I.A., a theory that agency officials were at first reluctant to embrace – and that some in both agencies still do not believe.</p>	<p>随着越来越多的线人消失，调查也变得越来越紧迫。美国大使馆的几乎每名员工，不管他们的位置有多高，都受到了仔细审查。一些调查人员认为，中国人破解了中情局用来与其线人进行沟通的方法。其他人则怀疑 CIA 内部出了叛徒，中情局官员最初不愿意接受这个理论，CIA 和 FBI 的一些人至今仍不相信该理论。</p>
<p>Their debates were punctuated with macabre phone calls – “We lost another one” – and urgent questions from the Obama administration</p>	<p>他们的辩论被“我们又失去了一个”的可怕电话、以及奥巴马政府对为什么有关中国的情报越来越少的紧急询问一次又一次地打断。</p>

<p>wondering why intelligence about the Chinese had slowed.</p>	
<p>The mole hunt eventually zeroed in on a former agency operative who had worked in the C.I.A.'s division overseeing China, believing he was most likely responsible for the crippling disclosures. But efforts to gather enough evidence to arrest him failed, and he is now living in another Asian country, current and former officials said.</p>	<p>抓内奸的工作最终锁定了一名曾经在 CIA 分管中国的部门工作的前特工人员，他被认为是泄露造成严重损害信息的最有可能的责任人。但现任和前任官员说，收集逮捕他的足够证据的努力失败了，他目前住在亚洲另一个国家。</p>
<p>There was good reason to suspect an insider, some former officials say. Around that time, Chinese spies compromised National Security Agency surveillance in Taiwan – an island Beijing claims is part of China – by infiltrating Taiwanese intelligence, an American partner, according to two former officials. And the C.I.A. had discovered Chinese operatives in the agency's hiring pipeline, according to officials and court documents.</p>	<p>几名前任官员说，有很好的理由怀疑出了内奸。据两位前官员说，就在发生问题的前后，大陆间谍通过渗透美国的伙伴台湾情报部门，让美国国家安全局(National Security Agency)在台湾的监听监视工作陷入危险，北京认为台湾是中国的一部分。而且，据官员的说法和法庭文件，中情局也在其应招人员中发现了为中国工作的人。</p>
<p>But the C.I.A.'s top spy hunter, Mark Kelton, resisted the mole theory, at least initially, former officials say. Mr. Kelton had been close friends with Brian J. Kelley, a C.I.A. officer who in the 1990s was wrongly suspected by the F.B.I. of being a Russian spy. The real traitor, it turned out, was Mr. Hanssen. Mr. Kelton often mentioned Mr. Kelley's mistreatment in meetings during the China episode, former colleagues say, and said he would not accuse someone without ironclad evidence.</p>	<p>前官员说，但是，在中情局负责抓间谍的马克·凯尔顿(Mark Kelton)不接受内奸理论，至少最初是那样。凯尔顿曾与布莱恩·J·凯利(Brian J. Kelley)是亲密的朋友，20 世纪 90 年代，FBI 曾错误地怀疑凯利是俄罗斯间谍。事实证明，真正的叛变者是汉森。凯尔顿以前的同事说，凯尔顿经常在调查中国事件的会上提到凯利遭受的不公正对待，并表示，在没有确凿证据之前，他不会对人提出指控。</p>
<p>Those who rejected the mole theory attributed the losses to sloppy American tradecraft at a time when the Chinese were becoming better at monitoring American espionage activities in the country. Some F.B.I. agents became convinced that C.I.A. handlers in Beijing too often traveled the same routes to the same meeting points, which would</p>	<p>那些拒绝内奸理论者把线人的损失归咎于美国人对情报工作掉以轻心，而与此同时，中国对美国在其境内间谍活动的监控正变得越来越好。一些 FBI 特工让证据说服，认为 CIA 在北京负责与间谍联络的人，过于经常地使用同一路线、在同一地点与线人接头，这会帮助中国庞大的监视网络在人群中确定间谍的身份。</p>

<p>have helped China's vast surveillance network identify the spies in its midst.</p>	
<p>Some officers met their sources at a restaurant where Chinese agents had planted listening devices, former officials said, and even the waiters worked for Chinese intelligence.</p>	<p>前官员说，CIA 的有些情报官在中国特工已经安装了窃听器的餐馆与线人接头，在那些餐馆里，甚至有些服务员也为中国情报部门工作。</p>
<p>This carelessness, coupled with the possibility that the Chinese had hacked the covert communications channel, would explain many, if not all, of the disappearances and deaths, some former officials said. Some in the agency, particularly those who had helped build the spy network, resisted this theory and believed they had been caught in the middle of a turf war within the C.I.A.</p>	<p>一些前官员说，这种粗心大意，加上中国人破获了秘密通信渠道的可能性，能解释许多（如果不是全部）失踪和死亡线人的情况。中情局有些人、特别是那些帮助把间谍网建立起来的人，不接受这个理论，他们认为被夹在了中情局内部势力范围争夺战之中。</p>
<p>Still, the Chinese picked off more and more of the agency's spies, continuing through 2011 and into 2012. As investigators narrowed the list of suspects with access to the information, they started focusing on a Chinese-American who had left the C.I.A. shortly before the intelligence losses began. Some investigators believed he had become disgruntled and had begun spying for China. One official said the man had access to the identities of C.I.A. informants and fit all the indicators on a matrix used to identify espionage threats.</p>	<p>尽管如此，被中国人打掉的中情局间谍越来越多，中方的行动一直持续到 2011 年和 2012 年。随着调查人员缩小了接触过相关信息的嫌疑人名单，他们开始把注意力集中到一名在情报工作遭破坏前不久离开了中情局的美籍华人。一些调查人员认为，该人因某种原因对 CIA 不满，并开始为中国充当间谍。一名官员说，该男子能接触为 CIA 提供消息者的身份信息，而且，他与用来确定间谍威胁模型中的所有标志相符。</p>
<p>After leaving the C.I.A., the man decided to remain in Asia with his family and pursue a business opportunity, which some officials suspect that Chinese intelligence agents had arranged.</p>	<p>这名男子离开中情局后，为了一个商业机会，决定与家人一起留在亚洲，有些官员怀疑，中国情报人员为他安排了那个机会。</p>
<p>Officials said the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. lured the man back to the United States around 2012 with a ruse about a possible contract with the agency, an arrangement common among former officers. Agents</p>	<p>官员说，FBI 和 CIA 曾在 2012 年前后，用与中情局签订一项可能合同（这在前中情局官员中很常见）的借口，将这名男子诱回美国。特工对他进行了询问，问他为什么决定留在亚洲，并对他拥有一些对中国人有价值的秘密表</p>

<p>questioned the man, asking why he had decided to stay in Asia, concerned that he possessed a number of secrets that would be valuable to the Chinese. It's not clear whether agents confronted the man about whether he had spied for China.</p>	<p>示了担忧。目前尚不清楚，特工是否直接向他提出他是否曾为中国当间谍的问题。</p>
<p>The man defended his reasons for living in Asia and did not admit any wrongdoing, an official said. He then returned to Asia.</p>	<p>一名官员说，该男子为自己留在亚洲的原因做了辩解，不承认有任何不法行为。那之后，他返回了亚洲。</p>
<p>By 2013, the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. concluded that China's success in identifying C.I.A. agents had been blunted — it is not clear how — but the damage had been done.</p>	<p>到 2013 年时，FBI 和 CIA 都做出结论，认为中国成功识别中情局特工的能力已经减弱——虽然目前不清楚原因，但所造成的损失已无法挽回。</p>
<p>The C.I.A. has tried to rebuild its network of spies in China, officials said, an expensive and time-consuming effort led at one time by the former chief of the East Asia Division. A former intelligence official said the former chief was particularly bitter because he had worked with the suspected mole and recruited some of the spies in China who were ultimately executed.</p>	<p>官员说，中情局一直在试图重建其在中国的间谍网，这项费钱费时的工作一度曾由中情局东亚处的一位前主管领导。一名前情报官员说，该前主管曾非常不快，因为他曾与那名被怀疑为内奸的人一起工作，而且那些后来最终被中国处决的间谍中，有些也是该前主管发展的。</p>
<p>China has been particularly aggressive in its espionage in recent years, beyond the breach of the Office of Personnel Management records in 2015, American officials said. Last year, an F.B.I. employee pleaded guilty to acting as a Chinese agent for years, passing sensitive technology information to Beijing in exchange for cash, lavish hotel rooms during foreign travel and prostitutes.</p>	<p>美国官员说，中国近年来的间谍活动特别具有攻击性，不仅是 2015 年侵入美国政府人事管理办公室(Office of Personnel Management)系统的问题。去年，一名 FBI 雇员承认有罪，他曾为中国充当特工，向北京提供了敏感技术信息，以换取金钱，以及在外国旅行期间住豪华酒店房间和招妓女的待遇。</p>
<p>In March, prosecutors announced the arrest of a longtime State Department employee, Candace Marie Claiborne, accused of lying to investigators about her contacts with Chinese officials. According to the criminal complaint against Ms. Claiborne, who pleaded not guilty,</p>	<p>今年 3 月，检察机关宣布逮捕了曾在美国国务院长期工作的坎迪斯·玛丽·克莱本(Candace Marie Claiborne)，她被指控在对她与中国官员接触的调查中，向调查人员撒谎。据对克莱本的刑事起诉书，中国特工曾把现金汇入她的银行账户，并向她赠送了包括 iPhone、笔记本电脑和一家中国时装学校</p>

Chinese agents wired cash into her bank account and showered her with gifts that included an iPhone, a laptop and tuition at a Chinese fashion school. In addition, according to the complaint, she received a fully furnished apartment and a stipend.	学费在内的礼品，她不承认有罪。另据起诉书说，她还得到了一套家具齐全的公寓和一份津贴。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-cia-spies-espionage	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-cia-spies-espionage
Why Send Germany a Statue of Marx? The Chinese Have Some Ideas	把马克思像送给德国，中国的用意引发无数猜测
BEIJING — From China, with love. Or something more insidious?	北京——这是来自中国的爱意，还是潜藏了什么弦外之音？
For weeks, Chinese have been debating the meaning of a superhero-size statue of Karl Marx headed to Trier, the German town where the political philosopher was born. An attempt to spread Communist revolution back to democratic Germany? A joke?	将一尊卡尔·马克思(Karl Marx)的超大雕像运往德国小镇特里尔，也就是这位政治哲学家的出生地，这个举动究竟意味着什么？中国人为此已经讨论了几个星期。这是在试图让共产主义革命重新回到实行民主制度的德国吗？抑或只是一个笑话？
The 18-foot work by the sculptor Wu Weishan is a gift from the Chinese government and is to be unveiled next May as part of wider commemorations for the 200th anniversary of Marx's birth. Marx is officially revered in China, the last major Communist state after the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991.	这座 18 英尺高的雕像是中国政府的礼物，也是马克思诞辰 200 周年纪念活动的一部分，它由雕塑家吴为山创作，将于明年 5 月揭幕。1991 年苏联垮台后，中国是最后一个共产主义大国，马克思在这里的官方地位颇为尊崇。
This noble-looking Marx gazing into the future expresses "the confidence of today's China in its own theories, path, system and culture," Mr. Wu wrote in People's Daily, the party newspaper, in January describing a visit he made to Trier last year to conceptualize the work.	这尊庄严的马克思像仿佛在展望未来，今年 1 月，吴为山在中共党报《人民日报》上发表文章，描述自己去年为构思这件作品到特里尔访问的旅行，他写道，这尊雕塑表达了“今天中国的理论自信、道路自信、制度自信、文化自信。”
Mr. Wu's vision prompted controversy in Germany after a model was unveiled in Trier in March. Historians and politicians asked whether it was appropriate to honor so uncritically a man whose ideas led to dictatorship, including in the former East Germany. In April, Trier's City	今年 3 月，吴为山作品的模型在特里尔揭幕，之后在德国引发了争议。历史学家和政治家们质疑，马克思的思想曾经导致包括前东德在内的独裁国家出现，这样不加批判地纪念他是否妥当。特里尔市市议会最终于 4 月批准了这份礼物，但将其尺寸缩小了两英尺多。

<p>Council gave final approval to the gift but whittled down its size by more than two feet.</p>	
<p>In China, "there are two completely different voices in the debate" over the statue, said Zhu Dake, a cultural commentator and professor at Tongji University in Shanghai.</p>	<p>在中国，关于这座雕像，“辩论中有两种完全不同的声音”，上海同济大学教授、文化评论家朱大可说。</p>
<p>"One is that Germany is now a wholly capitalist state that has abandoned Marxism. Sending the statue is tantamount to sending his ideas back to try to reignite the spark of revolution," he said in an interview.</p>	<p>“其一是，德国现在完全是一个资本主义国家，已经放弃马克思主义。送去这尊雕像无异于送回他的思想，是在重新点燃革命的火花，”他在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>"The other is that Marx's theory of class struggle had a very negative effect on China," he said. "Sending the statue is symbolically returning defective goods."</p>	<p>“另一种声音是，马克思的阶级斗争理论对中国有着非常负面的影响，”他说。“送去雕像象征着退回残次品。”</p>
<p>Much of the discussion in China is taking place in private, given the sensitivity of commenting publicly on a project overseen by the Communist Party's Propaganda Department. But Zhihu.com, a question-and-answer service, provides glimpses of those views.</p>	<p>在中国，公开评论这样一个由中共宣传部督办的项目是非常敏感的，因此关于此事的大部分讨论都是在私下进行。但是，在问答服务网站知乎上可以看到若干观点。</p>
<p>"The International will certainly succeed!" wrote a user identified as Wang Dongyang, referring to the Communist International, founded in 1919 to advance world Communism.</p>	<p>“英特纳雄耐尔就一定会实现！”名为王冬羊的用户说，这里提到的是成立于1919年、以推动国际共产主义事业为目标的共产国际(Communist International)。</p>
<p>"Am I the only one who thinks this looks like Mao in 'Chairman Mao Goes to Anyuan'?" asked another commenter, referring to a famous propaganda painting from the Cultural Revolution.</p>	<p>另外一个评论者提到文化大革命时期的一幅著名宣传画，“只有我觉得这个雕像的姿态有点像《毛主席去安源》吗？”</p>
<p>"At midnight on day two a South China Sword team" — a special forces unit of the People's Liberation Army — "will leap out of the statue," wrote a person with the handle Ning Andong, comparing it to a Trojan</p>	<p>名为宁安东的用户把这座雕像比作特洛伊木马，“第二天半夜雕像里跳出一队南国利剑”——南国利剑是中国人民解放军的一支特种部队。</p>

horse.	
"What China means is: We're sending it back to you. We don't believe in it," the user Wu Jia said.	"中国的意思是：给你们送回去，我们不信了，"用户伍加说。
Millions died in Communist political campaigns after the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, and in a famine precipitated by an effort to collectivize agriculture in the late 1950s. Still, the government insists the party remains essential to China's prosperity and stability, pointing to recent decades of high economic growth.	中华人民共和国于1949年成立后，各种共产主义政治运动，以及1950年代后期由农业集体化导致的饥荒，造成数千万人死亡。然而政府指出，近几十年来中国经济出现了高速增长，坚持认为党对中国的繁荣稳定至关重要。
In that time, trade with Europe has also prospered, raising for some questions of how democratic nations should deal with an economically powerful state that rejects democracy and has a poor human rights record. Last year, China became Germany's leading trading partner with two-way trade of \$180 billion, overtaking the United States for the first time.	在这段时期，中国与欧洲的贸易兴盛起来，这也带来了一些问题：民主国家应当如何应对一个拒绝民主，人权记录不良的经济强国？去年，中国成为德国最大的贸易伙伴，双边贸易额达到1800亿美元，首次超过德国与美国的贸易额。
"Haha, Germans have to kowtow to the renminbi. They no longer care about political ideology when the money pours in from rich Chinese," a user identified as Guo Xiaomeng wrote on Zhihu.com.	"哈哈哈哈哈，德国人：不得不向人民币低头，去他娘的政治信仰，中国人土豪送钱还不要吗，"名为郭小萌的用户在知乎上写道。
To Chang Ping, a Chinese journalist who has lived in exile in Germany since 2011, the Marx statue represents a challenge most Germans fail to understand.	对于自2011年便流亡德国的中国记者长平来说，马克思雕像代表着一种大多数德国人都无法理解的挑战。
"This is not just a question of commemorating a historical figure. It's also a question of how to deal with the Chinese government's ambition to shine on the world stage," Mr. Chang said by email.	"这不仅仅是纪念一个历史人物的问题，也关乎如何面对一个渴望在世界舞台上出风头的中国政府，"长平在电子邮件中说。
"I think that I can see better than ordinary Germans the hideous grin behind the statue that is to be erected in Trier, and the threat it	"我认为我比普通德国人更能看清，即将矗立在特里尔的那座雕像背后隐藏着丑陋的笑容，它代表着对世界上的文明政治文化的威胁。"

represents to the civilized political cultures of the world," he said.	
The mayor of the city, Wolfram Leibe, finds such concerns overblown.	特里尔市市长沃尔弗拉姆·莱布(Wolfram Leibe)认为这样的忧虑是夸大其词。
"It was a gesture of friendship and has nothing to do with ideology," Mr. Leibe said in a telephone interview in April, shortly after returning from China, where he met with Mr. Wu, the sculptor.	莱布曾于今年访问中国，同雕塑家吴为山会面，回国不久后，他在4月的一次电话采访中说：“这是一种友谊的姿态，与意识形态毫无关系。”
"Maybe a certain naïveté is not always bad if it prevents over-interpretation, so you don't always dissect things in detail and suspect everything," he said.	“如果能防止过度阐释，也许某种程度上的天真并不总是那么糟糕，所以你并不总是对事物详加剖析，然后怀疑一切。”
Mr. Wu declined three requests for an interview, saying that the statue was a state affair and that he did not want to interrupt his creative flow.	吴为山三次拒绝了采访要求，说雕像是国家事务，此外他不想打断自己的创作进展。
Well known in China for his monuments to historical and cultural figures, as well as his flowing mane of hair and cravats, Mr. Wu, 55, is the director of the National Museum of China and holds a seat in the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, a government advisory body.	在中国，吴为山以创作历史题材和文化人物的纪念碑而闻名，同样出名的还有他的飘逸长发和围巾。今年55岁的他是中国美术馆馆长，在政府顾问机构中国人民政治协商会议中担任委员。
He has produced other sculptures of Marx, notably one that shows him with his collaborator Friedrich Engels, at the party's Central Compilation and Translation Bureau in Beijing. In 2011, an enormous statue of Confucius he created briefly stood near Tiananmen Square in Beijing, before being removed under circumstances that have never been fully explained.	他还曾制作其他马克思雕塑，特别是一尊马克思与合作者弗里德里希·恩格斯(Friedrich Engels)站在一起的雕像，矗立在北京的中央编译局门前。2011年，他创作的一尊孔子巨像曾经树立在北京天安门广场附近，不久后出于不明原因被搬走。
He is known internationally, too, having won the 2003 Pangolin Prize of the Royal British Society of Sculptors, sculpted a bust of Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands and presented a sculpture to the International	他在国际上也颇具知名度，于2003年获得英国皇家雕塑家协会(Royal British Society of Sculptors)颁发的攀格林奖(Pangolin Prize)，曾为荷兰女王贝娅特丽克丝雕塑半身像，并曾向国际奥委会赠送一尊雕塑。

Olympic Committee.	
Mr. Wu's grandiose vision for the statue in Trier overturned a more approachable concept proposed by residents who wanted Marx depicted as a child, seated on a bench in a small square, where people could sit beside him.	吴为山为特里尔的雕像提供了一个宏伟的设想，推翻了该镇居民原本更加平易近人的想法，居民们原本希望把马克思塑造成一个小孩，坐在一个小广场的长凳上，人们可以坐在他旁边。
"Mr. Wu came to Trier and said, "This square is too small and cramped. Karl Marx was a great man and we can't put him in a small square," Mr. Leibe said.	"吴先生来到特里尔后说，'这个广场太小、太窄了。卡尔·马克思是个伟人，我们不能把他放在一个小广场上，"莱布说。
To Geremie Barmé, a founder of the Wairarapa Academy for New Sinology in New Zealand, the sculpture is an expression of party power.	新西兰白水书院(Wairarapa Academy for New Sinology)的创始人白杰明(Geremie Barmé)认为，这座雕塑是为了表达党的力量。
"The Germans' suggestion was for an early, humane, humanist Marx, a source for change in China – not the heroic, sclerotic, formalized Marx used for party purposes that Wu offered," Mr. Barmé said by telephone.	"德国人的建议是一个早期的、人性化的、人道主义的马克思，这样的马克思是中国变革的源泉——而不是吴为山提出的那个英雄式的、僵硬的、被党的目的所定型的马克思，"白杰明在接受电话采访时说。
China's message is, he said, "Since we're the only one that's been successful and adapted Marxism to state leadership, we'll tell you what it's about."	他说，中国要传达的讯息是："既然只有我们成功了，把马克思主义应用到领导国家当中，那就让我们来告诉你们马克思主义到底是什么。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-trier-germany-marx-statue	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170522/china-trier-germany-marx-statue
After Report on Killings of C.I.A. Sources, China Asserts Right to Defend Itself	中国回应捣毁美国在华情报网报道
The Chinese government has the obligation to defend its national security and the legal authority to protect China's interests, a government spokeswoman said on Monday, the first official response to a New York Times report on the dismantling of C.I.A. espionage operations in China.	中国政府的一名发言人周一表示，中国政府有义务维护国家安全，依法保护中国的利益。这是中国官方首次回应《纽约时报》有关捣毁中央情报局(C.I.A.)在华间谍网的报道。

<p>The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokeswoman Hua Chunying, speaking during a regularly scheduled news conference in Beijing, did not confirm or deny The Times's report that for two years starting in 2010, more than a dozen C.I.A. sources were killed or imprisoned, crippling United States intelligence gathering in China.</p>	<p>在北京的一场例行记者会上，中国外交部发言人华春莹没有证实，也没有否认时报的报道。根据该报道，在从 2010 年开始的两年时间里，十多名中情局线人被杀或被关押，导致美国在华情报搜集工作处于瘫痪状态。</p>
<p>"I am not aware of the details of that report," Ms. Hua said, according to an official transcript. "But I can tell you that China's national security organ is investigating and handling organizations, personnel and activities that endanger China's national security and interests and fully perform its duty with the authorization by law."</p>	<p>"关于《纽约时报》有关报道的具体情况我不了解，"官方文字记录显示华春莹说。"我可以告诉你的是，中国国家安全机关按照中国有关法律授权，对危害中国国家安全和利益的组织、人员和行为依法开展调查和处置，有效履职尽责。"</p>
<p>"I do not want to say more about the normal performance of duty by the national security organ," she added.</p>	<p>"对于国家安全机关正常行使职权的工作，我不作过多评论，"她接着说。</p>
<p>The Times's article cited 10 former and current American officials who described a vast and damaging breach of intelligence-gathering efforts in China, the cause of which remains under debate.</p>	<p>时报的文章援引 10 名前任和现任美国官员的说法称，在华情报搜集工作遭到毁灭性破坏，原因仍在讨论中。</p>
<p>Global Times, a stridently nationalist newspaper owned by the Chinese Communist Party, criticized the article but also said China should be praised for its counterespionage efforts.</p>	<p>中共具有强烈民族主义色彩的报纸《环球时报》指责时报的报道，但也表示应该赞扬中国的反间谍行动。</p>
<p>"If C.I.A. spying operations in China were crippled, the U.S. has nothing to be proud of," it said in an editorial, which was carried in both its English- and Chinese-language editions. "But the N.Y.T. report portrayed the people that spied for the U.S. as innocents, but the Chinese national security forces as merciless."</p>	<p>"如果中情局在华情报网遭到打击，这决非美方光彩的事情，"该报在一篇社论中说。"但是经《纽约时报》这么一写，美国间谍好像'挺无辜的'，倒是中国国家安全的守护者们显得'不近人情'了。"该报的中文版和英文版均刊登了这篇社论。</p>
<p>It added that the events reported should be considered "a sweeping victory" for China.</p>	<p>文章接着表示，应该把《纽约时报》报道的行动当作中国"反间谍工作的最高境界"。</p>

<p>"If this article is telling the truth, we would like to applaud China's anti-espionage activities," said the unsigned editorial. "Not only was the C.I.A.'s spy network dismantled, but Washington had no idea what happened and which part of the spy network had gone wrong."</p>	<p>"如果纽时的报道是真的，我们要为中国反间谍系统的出色表现点赞，"这篇未署名的社评说。"不仅把中情局的情报网给破了，还能让华盛顿不知道'发生了什么'，搞不清他们的在华情报网哪个环节出了问题。"</p>
<p>The commentary took issue with one specific detail of the story, saying the description of one C.I.A. source being shot in a courtyard was "purely fabricated." Global Times did not offer any evidence for that assessment.</p>	<p>社评反驳了《纽约时报》报道中的一个具体细节，称有关一名中情局线人在一个政府机关大院里被开枪打死的内容是“瞎编的”。《环球时报》没有提供得出这个评价的任何证据。</p>
<p>On Monday, Ms. Hua also confirmed the arrest of six Japanese citizens in China who had been accused of endangering national security.</p>	<p>周一，华春莹还证实了六名在华日本公民被捕一事。他们被控危害中国的国家安全。</p>
<p>Yoshihide Suga, the chief cabinet secretary of Japan, said on Monday that six men were detained in Shandong and Hainan Provinces, coastal areas that are home to Chinese Navy bases.</p>	<p>日本内阁官房长官菅义伟(Yoshihide Suga)周一表示，六名男子在中国沿海省份山东和海南被拘押。这两个省份均设有中国海军的基地。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170523/china-cia-espionage-response</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170523/china-cia-espionage-response</p>
<p>Expert Doubts China's Population Number, Saying India May Be No. 1</p>	<p>印度人口已经超越中国?</p>
<p>BEIJING — Chinese people cheering on their country's ascent sometimes comfort themselves with the idea that Asia's other behemoth, India, is years from surpassing China's population and decades from emerging as a potential economic peer.</p>	<p>北京——为自己国家的崛起加油鼓劲的中国民众，有时会用亚洲另一个大国印度的人口要在数年后才能超过中国，经济则要在数十年后才能成为中国潜在对手的想法安慰自己。</p>
<p>But Yi Fuxiang, a Chinese scientist based in Wisconsin, boldly challenged that assumption this week in Beijing. He laid out arguments that India may already be more populous than China, a view that has created a controversy about whose numbers to believe in forecasting China's demographic and economic destiny.</p>	<p>本周，在威斯康星州工作的中国科学家易富贤在北京大胆地质疑了这个假设。他列出了多个理由，认为印度人口可能已经超过了中国。这个观点引发了在预测中国的人口和经济命运时，谁的数据更可信的争议。</p>
<p>"India could become the No. 1 country," Mr. Yi, a medical expert and</p>	<p>"印度可能会成为第一大国，"医学专家、威斯康辛大学麦迪逊分校(University</p>

<p>population researcher at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, said in an interview. "There are many reasons, but population is the most important one."</p>	<p>of Wisconsin, Madison)人口问题研究员易富贤在接受采访时说。“原因有很多，但人口是最重要的原因。”</p>
<p>China's real population may be 1.29 billion people, 90 million fewer than the government's estimate of 1.38 billion in 2016, Mr. Yi told a meeting at Peking University on Monday, citing what he said were telltale inconsistencies among birthrate, hospital and school statistics. India's population, on the other hand, had grown to 1.33 billion in 2016, according to the United Nations.</p>	<p>周一在北京大学的一次会议上，易富贤说，中国的实际人口可能在 12.9 亿，比政府估计的 2016 年中国人口 13.8 亿少 9000 万。他给出的理由是，出生率以及医院和学校统计数据之间的差异显露了实情。而在另一方面，联合国的数据显示，2016 年印度人口已增至 13.3 亿。</p>
<p>"I want people to pay attention, because this is such a big issue for China," Mr. Yi said. He has long criticized China's family planning policies that emerged in the 1970s and took a draconian hold in the 1980s. "If so many aggregate numbers are wrong, so how can we make accurate predictions?"</p>	<p>“我想让人们注意，因为这对中国来说是一个大问题，”易富贤说。他长期批评中国的计划生育政策。该政策出台于 70 年代，80 年代严格执行。“如果这么多总数都是错的，我们怎么能做出正确的预测。”</p>
<p>Mr. Yi said that he was not just splitting statistical hairs. China's birthrate will determine the size of the work force sustaining its economy, and the data indicated that stagnation could occur in coming decades, he said.</p>	<p>易富贤表示，他不只是对统计数据吹毛求疵。他说，中国的出生率将决定维持其经济的劳动力的规模，并且相关数据显示，未来几十年可能还会出现经济增长的停滞。</p>
<p>Chinese main official population statistics have often masked a steep falloff in the birthrate, Mr. Yi said. Even more sobering, he said, President Xi Jinping's decision in 2015 to loosen the one child policy was too late and piecemeal to arrest a decline in birthrates, Mr. Yi said.</p>	<p>易富贤说，中国主要的官方人口统计数据通常都掩盖了出生率的大幅下降。他说，更严峻的是，中国国家主席习近平 2015 年放松一胎政策的决定为时已晚，对阻止出生率下降作用不大。</p>
<p>Family planning policies, sometimes enforced with sterilizations and abortions, have ended, but left a lasting imprint on policies and attitudes, Mr. Yi said.</p>	<p>易富贤说，有时采用绝育和堕胎方式来执行的计划生育政策已经结束了，但它对各种政策和人们的态度留下了持久的影响。</p>

<p>"We enforced the one-child policy for over three decades, and a swathe of economic and social policies came to center on one child," Mr. Yi said at Peking University, according to a Chinese transcript that he shared online.</p>	<p>发到网上的一份中文记录显示，易富贤在北京大学的会议上说，“我们实行了三十多年一胎政策，经济、社会各种政策都围绕着一个孩子。”</p>
<p>"Even if family planning stopped, habits die hard," he said. "Overall, our structure is where Japan was in 1992, and our economic waning will be a long-term trend."</p>	<p>"即便停止计划生育，这种惯性是很难改变的，"他说。"综合来说，我们目前正处于日本 92 年的结构，我们的经济下行将会是一个长期的趋势。"</p>
<p>Other demographers strongly disagree with Mr. Yi.</p>	<p>其他人口学专家强烈反对易富贤的观点。</p>
<p>His findings have not been published in a peer-reviewed journal. Some Chinese experts said that Mr. Yi overstated the problems in the official data, perhaps to fit his longstanding criticism of China's family planning controls.</p>	<p>尚没有同行评议期刊发表他的研究结果。一些中国专家认为，易富贤夸大了官方数据中存在的问题，或许是为了与他长期指责中国实行计划生育政策相符。</p>
<p>Some scoffed at the idea that China had essentially cooked data to create a phantom population almost as big as Henan Province, which has 94 million people.</p>	<p>一些人嘲笑中国篡改数据本质上是为了制造一个几乎与人口 9400 万的河南省相当的影子人口这个观点。</p>
<p>"I think that the numbers from the National Bureau of Statistics are quite reliable," said Lu Jiehua, a population researcher at Peking University, referring to the birthrate estimates.</p>	<p>"我觉得国家统计局的数字相对比较可信，"北京大学研究人口问题的学者陆杰华指的是对出生率的估计。</p>
<p>"As well, what would their motive be for faking on a major scale?" Mr. Lu said. "Being totally dismissive is not objective or scientific."</p>	<p>"另外，他们有什么大幅度造假的动机呢？"陆杰华说。"全面否定不客观不科学吧。"</p>
<p>This debate has broad implications, but it will also be fought over seemingly slight differences in assumptions and data that population scientists use to study trends.</p>	<p>这场争论影响广泛，但人口专家用来研究趋势的假设和数据中出现的看似细微的差异，也会引发这种争论。</p>
<p>That would be a sensitive issue in any society, but in countries like China and India, which are plowing through tumultuous industrial and</p>	<p>在任何社会，这都是一个敏感问题，但在中国和印度这种正在经历动荡的产业变革和社会变革的国家，难度更大。并且易富贤说，中国官员通过篡改数</p>

<p>social changes, it's even more difficult. And Chinese officials' habit of massaging data to show their policies in the best light added distortions, Mr. Yi said.</p>	<p>据来彰显政策高明的习惯，加剧了数据的失实。</p>
<p>China's official birthrate — the average number of children born by each woman — is much lower than the rate given in state statistics, he said. China's fertility rate in 2015 fell to 1.05 births per woman, far lower than the rate of up to 1.64 births per woman estimated by China's National Health and Family Planning Commission, he said in a PowerPoint presentation at Peking University. The commission did not reply to questions faxed to them about Mr. Yi's claims.</p>	<p>他说，中国真实的生育率，即平均每个女性生育的孩子数量，远低于官方统计数据给出的出生率。易富贤在北京大学开会时演示的幻灯片中说，中国的生育率在2015年跌至每个女性生育1.05个孩子，远低于国家卫生和计划生育委员会估计的每个女性生育1.64个孩子。国家卫计委没有回复记者通过传真发送的有关易富贤相关说法的提问。</p>
<p>China's demographic stagnation could be worse than Japan's, he argued. Chinese women show less desire to have more than one child and China has not built a robust welfare net that can protect older Chinese.</p>	<p>易富贤认为，中国的人口停滞情况可能比日本更严重。中国女性对生育多个孩子的欲望降低，并且中国没有建立起一个强大的福利系统，保护上了年纪的人。</p>
<p>"Young people don't want to have one child, let alone two children," he said. "In the future, it will be very hard to achieve an increase."</p>	<p>"年轻人不想生孩子，更别说两个孩子了，"他说。"将来，很难实现增长。"</p>
<p>But some demographers said Mr. Yi appeared to underestimate the ability of Chinese statisticians to reach reasonably accurate estimates.</p>	<p>但一些人口学专家表示，易富贤似乎低估了中国统计学专家做出比较准确估计的能力。</p>
<p>"The numbers from the National Health and Family Planning Commission are derived from hospital childbirth statistics," said Liu Hongyan, a researcher at the China Population and Development Research Center, a government institute in Beijing. "In recent years the rate of hospital births has been quite high, up to 97-98 percent, so I think those numbers from the hospitals are quite solid."</p>	<p>"国家卫计委的数字是通过住院分娩统计数字算出来的，"设在北京的政府机构中国人口与发展研究中心的研究员刘红燕说。"最近几年中国的住院分娩率比较高，达到97-98%，我认为通过住院分娩数字报上来的数据比较可信。"</p>
<p>In India, too, Mr. Yi's findings were met with raised eyebrows.</p>	<p>在印度，易富贤的研究结果也遭到了质疑。</p>

<p>K.S. James, a professor of population studies at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi, said it was unlikely that population estimates were so off that India had already overtaken China. That will happen in the coming years, he said.</p>	<p>新德里新德里尼赫鲁大学(Jawaharlal Nehru University)研究人口问题的教授 K·S·詹姆斯(K.S. James)说,不太可能出现印度人口已经超过中国这种如此严重的估算出错情况。他表示,印度人口超越中国的情况未来几年有可能出现。</p>
<p>Indian people born 20 years ago “will be getting married now,” Mr. James said. “The population will grow for the next 30 to 40 years.”</p>	<p>20年前出生的印度人“现在快结婚了”,詹姆斯说。“接下来的30到40年里,人口会增加。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/china-india-population</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/china-india-population</p>
<p>Chinese Fashion Designers Flock to City of T-Shirts and Flip-Flops</p>	<p>T恤人字拖的厦门也是时尚之都</p>
<p>XIAMEN, China — In the seven years she lived in Beijing, Vega Zaishi Wang started her eponymous label and made her name as one of China’s top young fashion designers.</p>	<p>中国厦门——王在实(Vega Zaishi Wang)在北京生活的七年里,不仅开创了同名的时装品牌,还跻身中国顶尖的年轻时装设计师之列。</p>
<p>But the capital city’s grueling pace of life — the media, the parties, the pollution, the cost of living — was taking its toll. She struggled with depression so oppressive she named her 2014 autumn/winter collection “The Dark Night of the Soul.”</p>	<p>但首都的生活节奏很磨人,媒体、派对、污染、生活成本……都在侵蚀着她的生活。她与抑郁症的斗争太压抑,以至于把自己2014秋冬系列命名为“灵魂暗夜”。</p>
<p>And so, last September, Ms. Wang finally made her escape. Like a bird in search of warmer climes, she fled south to Xiamen, a coastal city between Hong Kong and Shanghai. She set up a studio in a four-story mansion in a quiet neighborhood on Xiamen Island, just a short walk from the beach.</p>	<p>于是去年9月,王在实终于选择了逃离。她像一只寻找温暖气候区的小鸟一样,南下来到地处香港和上海之间的沿海城市厦门。在厦门岛上一个安静地段,在一栋距离海边几步之遥的四层小楼里成立了工作室。</p>
<p>On a recent sunny afternoon, an ocean breeze blew in through the studio’s open windows. Gritty Beijing, so often blanketed in smog and traffic, felt like a world away.</p>	<p>不久前一个阳光明媚的下午,海风轻轻地从工作室开着的窗户吹进来。空气里弥漫着沙尘且经常出现雾霾天气和交通拥堵的北京,感觉像是在世界的另一头。</p>
<p>“In Beijing, there was no such thing as work-life balance,” said Ms. Wang, 32, settling into a vintage raspberry-colored leather armchair.</p>	<p>“在北京,没有工作和生活平衡这种东西,”32岁的王在实坐在一把老式的树莓色皮质扶手椅里说。“但在厦门这里,我可以放慢节奏,专注于自己的系</p>

<p>"But here in Xiamen, I can slow down my pace and focus on my collections. I'm much happier here."</p>	<p>列。在这里，我开心多了。”</p>
<p>In moving to Xiamen, Ms. Wang became the latest addition to a small but robust community of up-and-coming young Chinese fashion designers who have forgone the glamour of cosmopolitan Shanghai and Beijing in favor of off-the-beaten-path Xiamen.</p>	<p>一批颇有前途的中国服装设计师纷纷放弃上海和北京的都市魅力，选择了不甚有名的厦门。这个群体虽小，但却充满活力。移居厦门的行动，让王在实成了他们中的最新一员。</p>
<p>Known as the "Xiamen gang," these designers — whose aesthetics range from elevated street wear to high-end fashion — are beloved by fashionistas from Beijing to Hong Kong. Their creations have been promenaded on the elite catwalks of London and Paris fashion weeks and have even inspired numerous knockoffs on Chinese e-commerce platforms like Alibaba's Taobao.</p>	<p>被称作“厦门帮”的这些设计师，深受从北京到香港的时尚达人的喜爱。他们的美学涉及的范围广泛，从高端街头休闲服装到高档时装。他们的作品登上了伦敦和巴黎时装周，中国的电商平台，如阿里巴巴旗下的淘宝上甚至出现了大量仿品。</p>
<p>In addition to Ms. Wang, their ranks include designers like Shangguan Zhe of Sankuanz and Liu Min of Ms Min. All three were featured last year in Opening Ceremony's "Year of China," for which the influential New York-based fashion retailer highlighted a select group of emerging Chinese designers.</p>	<p>除了王在实，这一群人还包括 Sankuanz 的设计师上官喆和 Ms Min 的设计师刘旻。去年，这三位设计师的作品都在开幕式(Opening Ceremony)的中国年上亮相。开幕式是很有影响力的纽约时装零售公司，它着重推出了几位精选的中国新秀设计师的作品。</p>
<p>Together, the designers are behind some of the most cutting-edge fashion trends coming out of China. That strikes many as curious, given they are working out of a city where the concept of fashion seems to be an afterthought.</p>	<p>这些设计师是中国最前卫的一些时尚潮流的幕后人物。这令很多人感到奇怪，因为他们的大本营是一个时尚概念似乎无足轻重的城市。</p>
<p>"Xiamen is a place that doesn't have any fashion," said Dido Liu, founder of the Xiamen-based brand Deepmoss. "It's so hot, most people just go out wearing T-shirts, shorts and flip-flops."</p>	<p>“厦门没有时尚，”厦门品牌 Deepmoss 的创始人刘小路(Dido Liu)说。“这儿太热了，大部分人出门只穿T恤、短裤和人字拖。”</p>
<p>The term "chill" comes up often in discussions about Xiamen. Visitors to</p>	<p>在关于厦门的讨论中，经常出现“轻松”这个概念。游客们沿着两侧满是恢宏</p>

<p>the city stroll along boulevards lined with stately colonial buildings, the legacy of 19th-century European traders who once frequented the port of Xiamen — then known as Amoy — looking to exchange sugar and opium for Chinese tea and porcelain.</p>	<p>的殖民地风格建筑的大道散步。那是 19 世纪欧洲商人的遗迹，他们一度经常光顾厦门港，用糖和鸦片交换中国的茶叶和瓷器。</p>
<p>The more adventurous wander through Bashi, the bustling seafood market where fishermen drop off their daily hauls, or meander around Shapowei, a local art zone that comes alive at night with skateboarders and small vendors selling handmade jewelry and crafts. (Thank You Cafe in Shapowei, started by the designer Cotton Yu of Mymymy, is a favorite watering hole for the fashion gang.)</p>	<p>更爱猎奇的游客在热闹的海鲜市场“八市”闲逛——渔民们把每天捕到的海鲜运到这里——或者在当地艺术区沙坡尾漫步，那里到了晚上生机勃勃，充满滑板爱好者和售卖手工珠宝和工艺品的小贩（沙坡尾的 Thank You Cafe 咖啡馆是 Mymymy 的设计师于静[Cotton Yu]开设的，它是时尚业界人士青睐的酒吧）。</p>
<p>Residents often converse in Hokkien, the dialect native to the Fujian region. In language, culture and atmosphere, the city more closely resembles Taiwan, which is within swimming distance of Xiamen, than the frenetic metropolises of Beijing and Shanghai to the north.</p>	<p>当地居民经常用闽南话交谈——闽南话是福建的方言。这座城市在语言、文化和氛围上更接近台湾——从厦门游泳就能到达台湾——而不太像北边的北京和上海这类有着疯狂节奏的大都市。</p>
<p>But it is precisely Xiamen’s laid-back vibe that attracts designers like Ms. Liu. The harbor city of almost four million consistently ranks near the top in lists of most livable cities in China. Couples from around China flock to Xiamen to take romantic photos on the island’s beaches.</p>	<p>不过，正是厦门悠闲的氛围吸引了刘旻这样的设计师。这座拥有近 400 万居民的港口城市一直名列中国宜居城市排行榜前列。中国各地的情侣们蜂拥来到厦门，在小岛的沙滩上拍摄浪漫照片。</p>
<p>And what the city may lack in fashion sense, it more than makes up for with its abundant greenery, waterside cafe culture, and vibrant culinary scene. Here, an idea of a good night out means squeezing into a dimly lit hole-in-the-wall restaurant and feasting on fresh seafood and cold beer.</p>	<p>这座城市可能缺乏时尚感，但它茂盛的绿色植被、滨海的咖啡馆文化，以及生机勃勃的美食文化大大弥补了这一点。这里美好的夜生活就是挤进一家灯光灰暗的小餐馆，尽情享受新鲜的海鲜和凉爽的啤酒。</p>
<p>“Xiamen is one of those rare cities where you can work really hard and get a lot done but you can also relax,” said Ian Hylton, the president of</p>	<p>“厦门是几个罕见的城市之一，你在这里可以非常努力地工作，完成很多事情，但你也可以放松，”Ms Min 的首席执行官、前宝姿(Ports)男装创意总监</p>

<p>Ms Min and former creative director of men's wear for Ports, which maintains its China headquarters in Xiamen.</p>	<p>伊恩·希尔顿(Ian Hylton)说。宝姿的中国总部就在厦门。</p>
<p>Unlike Ms. Wang, who sought out Xiamen as a refuge, the other designers in the so-called Xiamen gang settled here more by circumstance. Many, including Mr. Zhe, Ms. Liu of Deepmoss and Ms. Liu of Ms Min, grew up in the region.</p>	<p>王在实是为了远离喧嚣而来到厦门的，而厦门帮的其他设计师生活在这里则更多的是环境使然。他们中的很多人在这个地区长大，包括上官喆、刘小路和刘旻。</p>
<p>But what keeps them here is more than inertia. Work-life balance aside, there are concrete incentives to running a fashion label out of Xiamen. For one, the operation costs can be much lower in Xiamen than in Shanghai, China's de facto fashion capital, and Beijing, the nexus of China's fashion media.</p>	<p>但把他们留在这里的不只是惰性。除了能获得工作和生活的平衡，在厦门经营一个时装品牌还有一些具体的动力。比如，厦门的运营成本要比上海和北京低得多。上海是中国事实上的时尚之都，北京则是中国时尚媒体的大本营。</p>
<p>Ms. Wang estimated that she paid about one-quarter of what she would pay to rent a comparable studio space in Beijing. Skilled employees, like machinists, can also be easier to find, given the region's history as a garment manufacturing hub.</p>	<p>据王在实估计，她在厦门租一个面积相同的工作室所支付的租金是在北京的约四分之一。在这里，也更容易找到熟练工人，比如机械工，因为该地区有着作为服装制作业中心的历史。</p>
<p>Local designers can also apply for generous rent subsidies from the Xiamen city government, which has been eager to promote the city's image as a contemporary fashion hub.</p>	<p>当地设计师还可以从厦门市政府申请丰厚的租金补贴。该市政府渴望推广该市作为当代时尚中心的形象。</p>
<p>But taking government subsidies can come with challenges. Designers are often pressured by officials to participate in local government-sponsored fashion events. Accepting the benefits also subjects designers to strict regulations that often don't take into account the nuances of the fashion design business.</p>	<p>不过，接受政府的补贴也带有一些挑战。设计师们经常迫于官员们的压力，去参加当地政府赞助的一些时尚活动。设计师接受补贴后也不得不遵守一些严格的规定，那些规定往往不考虑时装设计行业的具体情况。</p>
<p>The designer Wan Yifang discovered that reality recently when local officials seized on the sewing machines in her small subsidized studio</p>	<p>前不久，设计师万一方就经历了这种情况，当地官员指出，她接受补贴的小工作室所用的缝纫机有违该大楼禁止生产的消防规定。</p>

<p>space as a violation of the building's fire code prohibiting production.</p>	
<p>"The government doesn't really know what it's doing," said Ms. Wan, who is currently looking for a new studio. "Design studios are really a new thing for them. They've never thought about how to differentiate between large-scale manufacturers and small design studios."</p>	<p>"政府也不是太了解情况，"万一方说。眼下，她正在寻找新的工作室。"对他们来说，设计工作室真的是个新鲜事物。他们从来没想到如何区别对待规模生产企业和小设计工作室。"</p>
<p>Still, such drawbacks are minimal when compared with the city's relaxed lifestyle and many conveniences. The ease of communication platforms like Tencent's WeChat and the frequency of flights out of Xiamen have further bridged the gap, allowing local designers to tap into what has become a fast-moving fashion revolution in China, a country that just one generation ago had little option but to wear somber-colored Mao suits.</p>	<p>不过，与这座城市轻松的生活方式和许多便利条件相比，这些缺陷微不足道。微信等便捷的沟通平台以及厦门繁忙的航班进一步弥补了隔阂，使得当地设计师可以融入中国快速发展的时尚革命。仅在约 25 年前，中国人几乎没什么选择，只能穿颜色灰暗的中山装。</p>
<p>"Fashion in China moves so quickly," said Timothy Parent, founder of China Fashion Bloggers, a blog about Chinese fashion. "In just a few decades, the concept of 'made in China' has become 'designed in China.' Instead of producing clothes, more and more people now want to create and design them."</p>	<p>"中国的时尚业发展得非常迅速，"关于中国时尚的博客 China Fashion Bloggers 的创始人蒂莫西·帕伦特(Timothy Parent)说。"就在这几十年里，'中国制造'的概念已经变成了'中国设计'。现在，越来越多的中国人不再只是生产服装，而是想创造和设计服装。"</p>
<p>As a result, a growing number of young Chinese fashion designers are rising to the fore. Many, like Ms. Wang and Ms. Wan, are returning home after studying abroad at prestigious institutes like Central St. Martin's in London, bringing with them a unique design language that fuses a multitude of influences and cultures.</p>	<p>结果，越来越多的中国年轻服装设计师涌现出来。其中很多人——比如王在实和万一方——是在国外著名学院学成回国的，比如伦敦的中央圣马丁学院(Central St. Martin's)，他们带回了独特的设计语言，融合了各种影响和文化。</p>
<p>"These days, Chinese designers are more international," said Mr. Zhe, who created Sankuanz in 2008 and has since mentored many young local designers. "But of course, the sense of nationality — that sense of</p>	<p>"如今的中国设计师更加国际化，"上官喆说。他于 2008 年创立了 Sankuanz，后来指导了很多当地的年轻设计师。"当然，民族感，也就是身为中国人的感觉，很难摆脱。"</p>

being Chinese — can be difficult to shake off.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/chinese-fashion-designers-flock-to-city-of-t-shirts-and-flip-flops	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/chinese-fashion-designers-flock-to-city-of-t-shirts-and-flip-flops
Court Ruling Could Make Taiwan First Place in Asia to Legalize Gay Marriage	台湾将成亚洲首个同性婚姻合法化地区
TAIPEI, Taiwan — In a ruling that paves the way for Taiwan to become the first place in Asia to recognize same-sex marriage, the constitutional court on Wednesday struck down the Civil Code’s definition of marriage as being only between a man and a woman.	台湾台北——周三，台湾宪法法庭作出释宪，推翻了《民法》将婚姻仅视为在男女之间有效的定义，为台湾成为亚洲第一个承认同性婚姻的地方铺平了道路。
The legislature now has two years either to amend the Civil Code or to enact laws addressing same-sex couples.	立法机关现在有两年的时间修改《民法》，或是制定针对同性恋配偶的法律。
If the legislature fails to pass an amendment or legislation in the next two years, same-sex couples “shall be allowed to have their marriage registration effectuated at the authorities in charge of household registration,” the court wrote in a news release.	法庭在新闻稿中写道，如果立法机关未来两年的修订案或者立法没有通过，那么同性伴侣“可向户政机关办理结婚之登记”。
When the ruling was announced, cheers broke out among the hundreds of supporters who had gathered outside the legislature, monitoring developments on a big-screen television.	该释宪宣布后，数以百计在立法机关外观看大屏幕电视直播的支持者爆发出欢呼声。
“Everyone is very happy,” said Woody Wang, president of Taiwan LGBT Family Rights Advocacy. “We don’t want to see the legislature dither on this.”	“每个人都非常开心。”台湾同性恋家庭权利倡导者伍迪·王(Woody Wang)表示：“我们不想看立法机关动摇。”
Cindy Su, of the Lobby Alliance for LGBT Human Rights, said she was “excited and proud” of the court’s ruling, but also eager to see legislation passed as soon as possible. “We hope that we don’t have to wait another two years before we can get married,” said Ms. Su, whose	同志人权法案游说联盟的辛迪·苏(Cindy Su)说，她对法院的裁决感到“兴奋和骄傲”，但也渴望尽快通过立法。苏说，“我们希望不用再等待两年才能结婚。”她与加拿大伴侣的婚姻在台湾无法获得承认。

<p>marriage to her partner in Canada was not recognized in Taiwan.</p>	
<p>The court's ruling came in response to two petitions to review the current law, one brought by Chi Chia-wei, a longtime gay rights campaigner. Mr. Chi favors amending the Civil Code to define marriage as a union of two spouses, arguing that a separate marriage law for gays and lesbians would be unacceptable.</p>	<p>该法庭是在收到要求重审现行法律的两个申请后作出这个释宪的，其中一个申请者是资深同性恋权利运动人士祁家威。祁家威赞成修改《民法》，将婚姻定义为两个配偶的结合，他认为，针对男女同性恋分别制定婚姻法是不可接受的。</p>
<p>"For us, there is only one choice," Mr. Chi said in an interview, adding that separate laws for same-sex couples would be "a total disaster."</p>	<p>"对我们来说，只有一个选择，"祁家威在接受采访时表示，为同性结合制定一部单独的法律将是"一场灾难"。</p>
<p>The second petition for a review was brought by the city government of Taipei, the capital, which was sued after rejecting marriage applications from same-sex couples.</p>	<p>第二个申请者是台湾首府台北的市政府，它在拒绝批准同性伴侣的婚姻申请后遭到了起诉。</p>
<p>The ruling of the court, formally known as the Council of Grand Justices, came as bills to legalize same-sex marriage have stalled after passing an initial reading late last year. The current legislative session ends on May 31, and the next session opens in September.</p>	<p>这个正式名字叫司法院大法官的机构作出释宪之际，正值多项意在让同性婚姻合法化的议案在通过去年年底的初读后陷入停滞。当前的立法会议周期将于5月31日结束，下一个周期将于9月开始。</p>
<p>"I think it's an important and monumental decision," said Hsu Yu-jen, a lawmaker for the opposition Kuomintang who sponsored a same-sex marriage bill. "And I want to urge the president and my colleagues in the Legislative Yuan to move ahead with this and show Taiwan's progressive values to the world."</p>	<p>"我认为这是一个重要的、有重要意义的裁决，"发起过一项同性婚姻议案的在野党国民党立委许毓仁(Hsu Yu-jen)说。"我想呼吁总统和立法院的同仁推进这个裁决，向世界展示台湾进步的价值观。"</p>
<p>With local elections in 2018 and a presidential election in 2020, Mr. Hsu said that the governing Democratic Progressive Party may be hesitant to push same-sex marriage legislation, which has been met with strong opposition from conservative groups and churches in central and southern Taiwan.</p>	<p>鉴于地方选举和总统大选将分别于2018年和2020年举行，许毓仁说，执政的民进党可能不愿推动遭到了保守派团体，以及台湾中部和南部教会强烈反对的同性婚姻立法。</p>

<p>President Tsai Ing-wen, who took office last year, had declared her support for same-sex marriage during the election campaign, saying, "In the face of love, everyone is equal." Since then, however, Ms. Tsai has yet to throw much political capital behind the issue. When Taipei's streets were occupied by rallies both for and against same-sex marriage in November and December, her silence surprised some who had seen her as an ally.</p>	<p>去年上台的总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)曾在竞选期间宣布自己支持同性婚姻，称“在爱之前，大家都是平等的”。然而，自那以后，蔡英文并没有给这个问题提供多少政治支持。去年11月和12月，当台北街头被支持和反对同性婚姻的集会占领时，她的沉默令一些视她为盟友的人大吃一惊。</p>
<p>Responding to a question about her expectations for the legalization of same-sex marriage at a Dec. 31 meeting with local and foreign journalists, Ms. Tsai said she believed that Taiwan's handling of the issue would be "a test of the maturity of our society."</p>	<p>12月31日，蔡英文同台湾和国外的记者见面。在回答有关她对同性婚姻合法化期望的问题时，蔡英文说她认为台湾对这个问题的处理会“测试台湾的成熟度”。</p>
<p>The apparent momentum that the same-sex marriage bills enjoyed at the end of last year dissipated this spring, after groups opposed to the bills threatened to mobilize voters against lawmakers who supported the other side. The announcement in February that the constitutional court would hear the petitions filed by Mr. Chi and the Taipei government effectively allowed wary lawmakers to postpone dealing with the issue.</p>	<p>今年春天，在多个反对同性婚姻议案的团体威胁要动员选民反对支持议案的立委后，相关议案去年表现出来的势头逐渐消失。实际上，2月发出的有关宪法法院会审理祁家威和台北政府所提申请的公告，让唯恐受影响的立委得以推迟处理这个问题。</p>
<p>For Mr. Chi, who was arrested in 1986 after publicly declaring that he was gay while Taiwan was still under martial law, the ruling on Wednesday was another step in a decades-long campaign for greater rights.</p>	<p>对祁家威来说，周三的释宪是为争取更广泛权利而展开的数十年斗争中取得的又一个进步。1986年，祁家威在公开宣布自己是同性恋后被捕，当时台湾仍处在戒严时期。</p>
<p>"In Asia, every country's situation is different," he said. "But this should certainly offer some encouragement to different societies to consider following in Taiwan's footsteps and giving gays and lesbians the right to</p>	<p>"在亚洲，各国的情况都不一样，"他说。"但这肯定会给不同的社会一些鼓励，促使它们考虑跟随台湾的脚步，赋予男女同性恋结婚的权利。"</p>

marry.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/taiwan-same-sex-marriage-court	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170525/taiwan-same-sex-marriage-court
Review: ‘Joshua: Teenager vs. Superpower,’ a War That Isn’t Fiction	少年 VS 超级大国：黄之锋和他的抗争故事
“Joshua: Teenager vs. Superpower” has the three things any action movie needs: a valiant hero, a mighty enemy and a catchy title. That it’s a documentary only makes the story more involving – and more worrisome – than most fictions.	《黄之锋：少年 VS 超级大国》(Joshua: Teenager vs. Superpower)具备任何动作片都需要的三个要素：一个勇敢的英雄、一个强大的敌人和一个让人过目难忘的片名。是一部纪录片这一点，只会让它比大部分虚构的故事更吸引人，也更令人担心。
The real-life lead here is Joshua Wong, who, as a 14-year-old in Hong Kong, made a breathtakingly brave stand against the Chinese government, which in 2012 began to institute a pro-Communist education program in that territory. China had taken control of Hong Kong in 1997 and had promised it autonomy, a vow that had weakened over time and would be violated further by the school proposal.	现实生活中的主角叫黄之锋(Joshua Wong)，香港人，在 14 岁时就异常勇敢地反抗中国政府。后者 2012 年开始在香港开设一门亲共产主义的教育课程。中国 1997 年取得对香港的控制权，并承诺它实行自治。但这个承诺已随着时间的推移而动摇，并会遭到该教育提议的进一步破坏。
Mr. Wong and the organization he founded, Scholarism, recruited supporters (“If you want to defeat Darth Vader, then you have to train some Jedi,” one early member says), distributed leaflets and then occupied the square outside the Hong Kong government headquarters to protest the Chinese plan.	黄之锋和他建立的组织学民思潮(Scholarism)招募支持者（“要想打败黑武士，就要训练一些绝地武士，”一名早期成员说），发放传单，后来占领了香港政府总部外面的广场，以抗议中国的计划。
At first, the ragtag group numbered 10 or 20. “There seems to be no hope,” Mr. Wong recalled feeling. “But a miracle happened.” Within days, the crowd grew to over 100,000, many inspired by Mr. Wong’s speaking skills.	起初，这个组织散漫的团体只有 10 个或 20 个成员。“似乎没有希望，”黄之锋回忆当时的感受说道。“但奇迹发生了。”在几天时间里，人员规模增加到了逾 10 万人，很多是受了黄之锋演讲技巧的鼓舞。
To put this skinny young man onstage is to see him turn instantly captivating: Mr. Wong is energetic but composed, determined yet	把这个消瘦的年轻人放到台上后，你会发现他立刻变得魅力十足：黄之锋精力旺盛又神态镇静，态度坚决但注重实际。他质疑香港领导人的场景本身就

realistic. Scenes in which he questions Hong Kong's leader are bold on their own. When you consider that Mr. Wong was only a teenager at the time, they are astonishing. It's as if he had been "doing this for, like, 20 years," one interviewee says. That's an understatement.	很大胆。想到黄之锋当时只是一名少年时，它们令人震惊。像是他“做这件事情已经有，比如20年了一样”，一名受访者说。这是保守的说法。
Joe Piscatella, the director, dives in immediately to set a speedy pace. He also provides a quick summary of Hong Kong's recent history, and looks to the future. After the education controversy ends — no spoilers for those unfamiliar with the outcome — Scholarism joins a protest over Beijing's intervention in elections, then prepares to run candidates of its own.	导演乔·皮斯卡泰拉(Joe Piscatella)马上开始加快节奏。他还快速总结了香港的近代历史，并展望了未来。教育争议结束后——在这里就不向那些不熟悉事情结果的人透露剧情了——学者加入反对北京干预选举的抗议，然后又准备自己竞选。
Through it all, we see Mr. Wong and his group come of age. As their battles intensify, things grow complicated, and threats are always present: Some activists confronting China have found themselves on trial or have just "disappeared."	在整个观影过程中，我们看着黄之锋和他的组织越来越成熟。随着斗争变得激烈，情况也复杂起来，威胁始终存在：一些反抗中国的活动人士出庭受审或是突然“失踪”了。
"Teenager vs. Superpower," which won an audience award at the Sundance Film Festival, ends the way most action movies don't — with hero and villain still battling. Yet amid the fight, there's a sense of hope as we watch one tough kid turning into one tough man. With luck, that will lead to a sequel.	在圣丹斯电影节(Sundance Film Festival)上获得一个观众奖项的《黄之锋：少年 VS 超级大国》结束的方式不同于大部分动作片：英雄与反派的战斗仍在继续。但在这场斗争中，看到一个坚毅的小孩变成一个坚毅的男人时，我们感觉到了希望。如果顺利的话，还会有续集。
Joshua: Teenager vs. Superpower	片名：《黄之锋：少年 VS 超级大国》
Director Joe Piscatella	导演：乔·皮斯卡泰拉
Running Time 1h 19m	时长：1 小时 19 分钟
Genre Documentary	影片类型：纪录片
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170526/c26joshua	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170526/c26joshua
Google's A.I. Program Rattles Chinese Go Master as It Wins Match	国手柯洁情绪波动，再次输给“冷血”的人工智能

HONG KONG — It's all over for humanity — at least in the game of Go.	香港——人类全完了，至少在围棋上是这样。
For the second game in a row, a Google computer program called AlphaGo beat the world's best player of what many consider the world's most sophisticated board game. AlphaGo is scheduled to play its human opponent, the 19-year-old Chinese prodigy Ke Jie, one more time on Saturday in the best-of-three contest.	名为 AlphaGo 的谷歌计算机程序连续在第二局比赛中获胜，击败了世界上最好的围棋选手，许多人认为围棋是世界上最巧妙复杂的游戏。按照事先的安排，AlphaGo 将在周六与其人类对手、19 岁的中国围棋神童柯洁在这次三局两胜制比赛中再次较量。
But with a score of 2-0 heading into that final game, and earlier victories against other opponents already on the books, AlphaGo has proved its superiority.	但由于以 2 比 0 的比分进入最后一局比赛，加上以前击败其他对手的纪录，AlphaGo 已经证明了自己的优越性。
Discussing the contest afterward, Mr. Ke said a very human element got the better of him: his emotions. In the middle of the game, when he thought he might have had a chance at winning, he got too keyed up, he said.	柯洁在事后谈到这局比赛时说，一个非常人类的因素让他失误：他的情绪。他说，在棋局中间，当他觉得自己可能有获胜的机会时，变得过于紧张。
"I was very excited. I could feel my heart bumping," Mr. Ke said after the contest, which took place in Wuzhen, near Shanghai. "Maybe because I was too excited I made some stupid moves."	"我太紧张了，心跳太快，"柯洁在第二局比赛结束后说，比赛是上海附近的乌镇进行的。"因为太紧张的缘故，下了一些不好的棋。"
"Maybe that's the weakest part of human beings," he added.	"我觉得这可能是人类的弱点，"他补充说。
AlphaGo's victory on Thursday simply reinforced the progress and power of artificial intelligence to handle specific but highly complex tasks. Because of the sheer number of possible moves in Go, computer scientists thought until recently that it would be a decade before a machine could play better than a human master.	AlphaGo 周四的胜利，只是进一步加强了人工智能在处理具体但非常复杂的任务上取得的进步和展现的能力。由于围棋中数量巨大的布子可能性，计算机科学家直到最近都认为，机器能战胜人类高手还需要十年的时间。
A small consolation for Mr. Ke was that he played a near-perfect game for the first hundred moves, according to the scientists who designed AlphaGo.	柯洁得到的一个小小的安慰是，他的前 100 步棋下得近乎完美，据设计 AlphaGo 的科学家说。

<p>Still, like a sprinter who can at first keep pace with a train, in the end Mr. Ke was left in the dust by the computer.</p>	<p>尽管如此，就像一名短跑运动员在刚开始时能够跑得比火车快一样，柯洁最后还是被计算机击败了。</p>
<p>Demis Hassabis, the co-founder of DeepMind — the artificial intelligence arm of Google’s parent, Alphabet Incorporated, that created the software — said that as he watched how close the game was, his pulse rate went up as well.</p>	<p>AlphaGo 是 Google 母公司 Alphabet 旗下的人工智能部门 DeepMind 研发的，DeepMind 的联合创始人戴米斯·哈萨比斯(Demis Hassabis)说，他看到棋局最势均力敌时，自己心跳的速度也加快了。</p>
<p>AlphaGo of course has no heart and feels no nerves, and in the end that may have helped make the difference. Scientists and futurists have pointed to that cold focus as a major reason artificial intelligence may someday take over large numbers of white-collar jobs. Still, that detachment means AlphaGo lacks the human touch required to manage employees, counsel patients or adequately write flowing newspaper features about its own dominance over humans.</p>	<p>AlphaGo 当然没有心脏，也没有紧张感，这最终也许有助于决定胜负。科学家及未来学家指出，能冷漠无情地集中注意力，是人工智能也许有朝一日取代大量白领工作的一个主要原因。然而，这种超然意味着 AlphaGo 不具某些工作所需的人情味，比如管理员工、为患者提供咨询，或者以足够优美的文笔写出关于自己支配人类的长篇报告文学。</p>
<p>Tests of the technology in games like Go still mark an early step. Because the strategy options are limited to moves on a board, games like Go are particularly suited to the technology.</p>	<p>在围棋这样的游戏中测试人工智能技术仍仅仅是个开端。由于其中的战略选择只限于棋盘上的步骤，围棋这样的游戏特别适合于这种技术。</p>
<p>Computer scientists say that often the best use of artificial intelligence is not to pit it against humans, but to pair it with them.</p>	<p>计算机科学家说，人工智能的最佳用途，往往不是让其与人类较量，而是让其与人类配合。</p>
<p>To that end, two Go professionals, each partnered with AlphaGo, are scheduled to play against each other on Friday. Mr. Hassabis has said that top amateur Go players, with the help of AlphaGo, can generally manage to beat the software program in a match. In short, a human with a computer is still stronger than a computer.</p>	<p>为此目的，周五将安排两名各自有 AlphaGo 配合的专业围棋手对决。哈萨比斯曾表示，得到 AlphaGo 帮助的顶级业余围棋手，通常可以在比赛中打败该软件程序。简言之，有计算机帮助的人仍比计算机强。</p>
<p>Ke Jie has said that after the third game on Saturday, he will return to focusing on playing against humans, and is not likely to take on a</p>	<p>柯洁表示，周六的第三局比赛之后，他将把精力返回到与人类棋手较量上来，不太可能再次挑战机器，他认为人工智能技术已变得过于强大。</p>

computer again, arguing that the technology has become too formidable.	
"After this time, AlphaGo to me is 100 percent perfection, to me AlphaGo is the god of the Go game," he said after the game on Thursday.	"这局棋后，AlphaGo 在我眼里十全十美，对我来说，它就是围棋上帝，"他在周四的比赛之后说。
"For human beings," he added, "our understanding of this game is only very limited."	他补充说，"对人类来说，我们对围棋的认识非常有限。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170526/google-beats-ke-in-go	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170526/google-beats-ke-in-go
Is China Outsmarting America in A.I.?	人工智能的竞赛，中国超越美国？
HONG KONG — Sören Schwertfeger finished his postdoctorate research on autonomous robots in Germany, and seemed set to go to Europe or the United States, where artificial intelligence was pioneered and established.	香港——师泽仁(Sören Schwertfeger)在德国完成了有关自主机器人的博士后研究，按理来说，接下来他应该会去人工智能研究比较领先和成熟的欧洲或美国。
Instead, he went to China.	但他没有。他去了中国。
"You couldn't have started a lab like mine elsewhere," Mr. Schwertfeger said.	"在其他地方，你建不了我这样的实验室，"师泽仁说。
The balance of power in technology is shifting. China, which for years watched enviously as the West invented the software and the chips powering today's digital age, has become a major player in artificial intelligence, what some think may be the most important technology of the future. Experts widely believe China is only a step behind the United States.	科技领域的力量平衡正在发生改变。中国多年来一直羡慕地看着西方发明驱动这个数字时代的软件与芯片，如今，它也成了人工智能领域的一个重要玩家——有人认为这或许会是未来最重要的技术。专家们普遍认为，中国距离美国只有一步之遥。
China's ambitions mingle the most far-out sci-fi ideas with the needs of an authoritarian state: Philip K. Dick meets George Orwell. There are plans to use it to predict crimes, lend money, track people on the	中国的野心将最遥不可及的科幻观念与一个威权国家的需求结合起来：菲利普·K·迪克(Philip K. Dick)遇到乔治·奥威尔(George Orwell)。他们计划利用这项技术预测犯罪行为、协助发放贷款、通过无所不在的闭路摄像头追求人们

<p>country's ubiquitous closed-circuit cameras, alleviate traffic jams, create self-guided missiles and censor the internet.</p>	<p>的踪迹、缓解交通堵塞、制造自导导弹，以及审查互联网内容。</p>
<p>Beijing is backing its artificial intelligence push with vast sums of money. Having already spent billions on research programs, China is readying a new multibillion-dollar initiative to fund moonshot projects, start-ups and academic research, all with the aim of growing China's A.I. capabilities, according to two professors who consulted with the government on the plan.</p>	<p>北京正在投入大笔资金支持人工智能的发展。在之前几十亿美元投资的基础上，中国又在为一个数十亿美元的新计划做准备。这些资金将用来资助登月项目、创业公司和学术研究，目标都是增强中国的人工智能能力，该消息来自两名在这项计划上为政府提供建议的教授。</p>
<p>China's private companies are pushing deeply into the field as well, though the line between government and private in China sometimes blurs. Baidu — often called the Google of China and a pioneer in artificial-intelligence-related fields, like speech recognition — this year opened a joint company-government laboratory partly run by academics who once worked on research into Chinese military robots.</p>	<p>中国的私营企业也在逐渐深入这个领域，尽管在中国，政府与私营企业之间的界限有时会有些模糊。百度是人工智能相关领域的一个先驱——比如语音识别——它常被称为中国的谷歌。今年它与政府联合成立了一个实验室，其中有一部分负责人是曾经从事中国军用机器人研究的学者。</p>
<p>China is spending more just as the United States cuts back. This past week, the Trump administration released a proposed budget that would slash funding for a variety of government agencies that have traditionally backed artificial intelligence research.</p>	<p>在中国加大投资的同时，美国却在削减开支。上周，特朗普政府发布了一份预算案，将削减一直为人工智能研究提供支持的多个政府机构的资金。</p>
<p>"It's a race in the new generation of computing," said James Lewis, a senior fellow at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. "The difference is that China seems to think it's a race and America doesn't."</p>	<p>"新一代计算的竞争正在进行，"国际战略研究中心(Center for Strategic and International Studies)高级研究员詹姆斯·刘易斯(James Lewis)说。"区别在于中国似乎认为这是一场竞赛，美国却不这么认为。"</p>
<p>For Mr. Schwertfeger, the money mattered. He received a grant six times larger than what he might have gotten in Europe or America. That enabled him to set up a full artificial intelligence lab, with an assistant, a technician and a group of Ph.D. students.</p>	<p>对师泽仁来说，钱很重要。他在这里拿到的拨款是在欧洲或美国的六倍多。这让他有机会搭建起一个完整的人工智能实验室，有助手、技术员和一群博士生。</p>

<p>"It's almost impossible for assistant professors to get this much money," he said. "The research funding is shrinking in the U.S. and Europe. But it is definitely expanding in China."</p>	<p>"对助理教授来说，拿到这么多资金几乎是不可能的，"他说。"美国和欧洲的研究资金在缩水，但中国的明显在增加。"</p>
<p>Mr. Schwertfeger's lab, which is part of ShanghaiTech University, works on ways for machines, without any aid from humans, to avoid obstacles. Decked out with wheeled robots, drones and sensors, the lab works on ways for computers to make their own maps and to improve the performance of robots with tasks like finding objects – specifically, people – during search-and-rescue operations.</p>	<p>师泽仁的实验室隶属上海科技大学，主要研究机器在没有人工协助的情况下如何避开障碍物。实验室内装饰着带轮子的机器人、无人机和感应器，其研究领域包括让计算机自己制定路线的方法，以及如何提高机器人在搜救行动中寻找目标——具体来说就是人——等任务的能力。</p>
<p>Much of China's artificial intelligence push is similarly peaceful. Still, its prowess and dedication have set off alarms within the United States' defense establishment. The Defense Department found that Chinese money has been pouring into American artificial intelligence companies – some of the same ones it had been looking to for future weapons systems.</p>	<p>中国在人工智能领域的努力大多是和平的。但它的实力和决心已经在美国国防界引发担忧。国防部发现，中国的资金源源不断地注入美国的人工智能公司——有些曾有望致力于未来的武器系统。</p>
<p>Quantifying China's spending push is difficult, because authorities there disclose little. But experts say it looks to be considerable. Numerous provinces and cities are spending billions on developing robotics, and a part of that funding is likely to go to artificial intelligence research. For example, the relatively unknown city of Xiangtan, in China's Hunan province, has pledged \$2 billion toward developing robots and artificial intelligence. Other places have direct incentives for the A.I. industry. In Suzhou, leading artificial intelligence companies can get about \$800,000 in subsidies for setting up shop locally, while Shenzhen, in southern China, is offering \$1 million to support any A.I. project</p>	<p>要量化中国的投入十分困难，因为当局很少透露这方面的信息。但专家们表示，其额度将非常可观。无数个省份和城市都在投入几十亿美元研发机器人，其中一部分资金可能会流向人工智能研究。比如，相对不太出名的湖南城市湘潭就承诺拿出 20 亿美元发展机器人和人工智能。其他地方也给人工智能行业提供直接的激励。在苏州，领先的人工智能企业在那里设立分支可以获得大约 80 万美元的补助，南方城市深圳则为在那里设立的任何人工智能项目提供 100 万美元资金。</p>

<p>established there.</p>	
<p>On a national level, China is working on a system to predict events like terrorist attacks or labor strikes based on possible precursors like labor strife. A paper funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China showed how facial recognition software can be simplified so that it can be more easily integrated with cameras across the country.</p>	<p>在国家层面上，中国正在建立一套预测比如恐怖袭击或工人罢工等事件（依据劳动纠纷等可能存在的前兆）的系统。由国家自然科学基金委员会资助的一项研究显示，人脸识别软件可以被简化到能轻松植入遍布全国的摄像头的程度。</p>
<p>China is preparing a concerted nationwide push, according to the two professors who advised on the effort but declined to be identified, because the effort has not yet been made public. While the size wasn't clear, they said, it would most likely result in billions of dollars in spending.</p>	<p>中国准备进行一场齐心协力的全国行动，该消息来自上述为该项目提供建议的两名教授——由于该项目还没有公布，他们拒绝公开自己的身份。他表示，尽管目前还不清楚规模有多大，但很可能需要几十亿美元的投资。</p>
<p>President Trump's proposed budget, meanwhile, would reduce the National Science Foundation's spending on so-called intelligent systems by 10 percent, to about \$175 million. Research and development in other areas would also be cut, though the proposed budget does call for more spending on defense research and some supercomputing. The cuts would essentially shift more research and development to private American companies like Google and Facebook.</p>	<p>与此同时，特朗普总统的预算案则会把美国国家科学基金会(National Science Foundation)在所谓智能系统上的开支减少 10%，降至 1.75 亿美元。其他领域的研究与开发预算也会减少，尽管预算案的确呼吁在国防研究和一些超级计算上加大开支。这些削减将带来很大的影响，使更多的研发向谷歌和 Facebook 等私营企业转移。</p>
<p>"The previous administration was preparing for a future with artificial intelligence," said Subbarao Kambhampati, president of the Association for the Advancement of Artificial intelligence. "They were talking about increasing basic research for artificial intelligence. Instead of increases, we are now being significantly affected."</p>	<p>"上届政府是在为一个有人工智能的未来做准备，"人工智能协会(Association for the Advancement of Artificial intelligence)主席苏巴拉奥·坎布哈姆帕蒂(Subbarao Kambhampati)说。"他们当时有讨论加强人工智能的基础研究。现在，我们非但不增加，反而受到极大的影响。"</p>
<p>China's money won't necessarily translate into dominance. The</p>	<p>中国的资金并不一定能转化为优势。政府自上而下的运作方式、缺乏透明度</p>

<p>government's top-down approach, closed-mouth bureaucracy and hoarding of information can hobble research. It threw a tremendous amount of resources toward curing severe acute respiratory syndrome, the deadly virus known as SARS, when it swept through the country 15 years ago. Yet the virus was eventually sequenced and tamed by a small Canadian lab, said Clay Shirky, a professor at N.Y.U. Shanghai and a technology writer.</p>	<p>的官僚机构以及信息囤积的做法，都可能会阻碍研究过程。15年前，当致命的急性呼吸综合征“非典”（也称 SARS）肆虐中国的时候，政府也曾投入过大量资源。但纽约大学上海分校的教授、技术领域的撰稿人克雷·舍基(Clay Shirky)表示，最终还是加拿大的一家小实验室进行测序，驯服了这种病毒。</p>
<p>"It wasn't that anyone was trying to stop the development of a SARS vaccine," Mr. Shirkey said. "It's the habit that yes is more risky than no."</p>	<p>"并非有人试图阻止'非典'疫苗的研制。"舍基说，"阻止它的是一种习惯：说'是'比说'不'风险更大。"</p>
<p>Authorities in China are now bringing top-down attention to fixing the problem of too much top-down control. While that may not sound promising, Wang Shengjin, a professor of electronic engineering at China's Tsinghua University, said he had noticed some improvement, such as professional groups sharing information, and authorities who are rolling back limits on professors claiming ownership of their discoveries for commercial purposes.</p>	<p>中国当局正逐渐着重于自上而下地解决上级控制过强的问题。然而清华大学电子工程教授王胜金（音）表示，这看起来不是很有希望。但是他注意到了一些改进，例如专业团体的信息分享，对于那些为了商业目的而对自己的发现主张所有权的教授，当局的限制也在逐渐减少。</p>
<p>"The lack of open sources and sharing of information, this has been the reality," Mr. Wang said. "But it has started to change."</p>	<p>"缺乏开源和信息共享，这是现实，"王胜金说。"但是已经开始改变了。"</p>
<p>At the moment, cooperation and exchanges in artificial intelligence between the United States and China are largely open, at least from the American side. Chinese and American scholars widely publish their findings in journals accessible to all, and researchers from China are major players in America's research institutions.</p>	<p>目前，中美之间人工智能方面的合作交流基本上是开放的，至少在美国方面是这样。中美学者会在对所有人开放的期刊上发表研究成果，来自中国的研究人员在美国研究机构中发挥着重要作用。</p>
<p>Chinese tech giants like Baidu, Tencent and Didi Chuxing have opened artificial intelligence labs in America, as have some Chinese start-ups.</p>	<p>百度、腾讯和滴滴出行等中国科技巨头以及若干中国初创企业都在美国设有人工智能实验室。根据五角大楼近期的报告，过去六年来，中国投资者为</p>

<p>Over the past six years, Chinese investors helped finance 51 American artificial intelligence companies, contributing to the \$700 million raised, according to the recent Pentagon report.</p>	<p>51 家美国人工智能公司提供资金，融资达七亿美元。</p>
<p>It's unclear how long the cooperation will continue. The Pentagon report urged more controls. And while there are government and private pushes out of China, it is difficult to tell which is which, as Baidu shows.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚这样的合作将会持续多久。五角大楼的报告敦促对此实行更多管控。政府和私营企业都在走出中国，但就像百度的情况一样，二者之间的界限很难分清。</p>
<p>Baidu is a leader in China's artificial intelligence efforts. It is working on driverless cars. It has turned an app that started as a visual dictionary — take a picture of an object, and your cellphone will tell you what it is — into a site that uses facial recognition to find missing people, a major problem in a country where child kidnapping has been persistent. In one stunning example, it helped a family find a child kidnapped 27 years earlier. DNA testing confirmed the family connection.</p>	<p>百度是中国人工智能工作的领导者，目前正在开发无人驾驶汽车。它还曾把一个视觉词典应用程序（给物品拍一张照片，手机就会告诉你这是什么东西）改进为使用面部识别技术寻找失踪者的网站——在中国，拐卖儿童一直是个重大问题。在一个惊人的案例中，它帮助一个家庭找到了 27 年前被拐卖的孩子。DNA 测试证实了他们之间的血缘关系。</p>
<p>Baidu's speech-recognition software — which can accomplish the difficult task of hearing tonal differences in Chinese dialects — is considered top of the class. When Microsoft announced last October that its speech recognition software had surpassed human-level language recognition, Baidu's head of research at the time playfully reminded the American company that his team had accomplished a similar feat a year earlier.</p>	<p>百度的语音识别软件也被认为是一流的，它可以完成识别中文方言音调差异这项艰巨任务。去年十月，当微软宣布其语音识别软件已经超越了人类的语言识别水平时，百度当时的研究主管开玩笑地提醒这家美国公司，他的团队一年前也取得了类似的成就。</p>
<p>In an apparent effort to harness Baidu's breakthroughs, China said this year that it would open a lab that would cooperate with the company on A.I. research. The facility will be headed by two professors with long experience working for government programs designed to catch up to</p>	<p>中国今年表示将会开设一个与百度公司合作的人工智能研究实验室，显然是为了对该公司取得的突破进展加以利用。这一设施将由两位教授领导，他们长期从事旨在赶上和替代国外技术的政府计划。根据多篇已发表的相关论文，两位教授也都参与了一项名为“清华智能移动机器人”的项目。这种机器</p>

<p>and replace foreign technology. Both professors also worked on a program called the Tsinghua Mobile Robot, according to multiple academic papers published on the topic. Research behind the robot, which in one award is described as a "military-use intelligent ground robot," was sponsored by funding to improve Chinese military capabilities.</p>	<p>人在一个奖项中被描述为“军用智能地面机器人”，得到了旨在提高中国军事能力的基金资助。</p>
<p>Li Wei, a professor involved in the Baidu cooperative effort, spent much of his career at Beihang University, one of China's seven schools of national defense.</p>	<p>参与百度合作计划的李伟教授，职业生涯大部分时间供职于中国的国防七校之一“北航”。</p>
<p>A company spokeswoman said: "Baidu develops products and services that improve people's lives. Through its partnership with the A.I. research community, Baidu aims to make a complicated world simpler through technology."</p>	<p>百度公司发言人说：“百度开发改善人们生活的产品和服务。在与人工智能研究界的合作中，百度的目标是通过技术使复杂的世界变得更简单。”</p>
<p>Still, there are advantages in China's developing cutting-edge A.I. on its own. National efforts are aided by access to enormous amounts of data held by Chinese companies and universities, the large number of Chinese engineers being trained on either side of the Pacific and from government backing, said Mr. Wang, of Tsinghua.</p>	<p>在发展尖端人工智能技术方面，中国仍然有自己的优势。清华大学的王胜金说，中国公司和大学掌握的大量数据，众多在中美两地接受培训的中国工程师都有助于国家的这项工作，此外还有政府的支持。</p>
<p>Driving that attention is a breakthrough from an American company largely banned in China: Google. In March 2016, a Google artificial intelligence system, AlphaGo, beat a South Korean player at the complicated strategy game Go, which originated in China. This past week, AlphaGo beat the best player in the world, a Chinese national, at a tournament in Wuzhen, China.</p>	<p>一家美国公司所取得的突破性进展——就是在中国基本上遭到禁止的谷歌公司——推动了这一关注。2016年3月，谷歌的人工智能系统AlphaGo在起源于中国的复杂策略游戏围棋的竞赛中击败了韩国棋手。在过去的一周里，AlphaGo在中国乌镇举行的比赛中再次击败了世界上最好的棋手，一位中国人。</p>
<p>The Google event changed the tenor of government discussions about</p>	<p>据中国的几位教授介绍，谷歌事件改变了政府在资金问题讨论中的基调。</p>

funding, according to several Chinese professors.	
"After AlphaGo came out and had such a big impact on the industry," said Zha Hongbin, a professor of machine learning at Peking University, "the content of government discussions got much wider and more concrete." Shortly afterward, the government created a new project on brain-inspired computing, he added.	"AlphaGo 出来后对行业产生了很大的影响,"北京大学研究机器学习的教授查红彬说,"政府讨论的内容变得更加广泛,更加具体。"他补充说,不久后,政府便创立了一个关于脑启发计算的新项目。
For all the government support, advances in the field could ultimately backfire, Mr. Shirky said. Artificial intelligence may help China better censor the internet, a task that often blocks Chinese researchers from finding vital information. At the same time, better A.I. could make it easier for Chinese readers to translate articles and other information.	舍基说,尽管有政府的大力支持,这个领域内的进步最终可能会产生适得其反的效果。人工智能可能有助于中国更好地审查互联网,这通常会阻碍中国研究人员查找重要信息。与此同时,更好的人工智能可能有助于中文读者轻松地翻译文章和其他信息。
"The fact is," Mr. Shirky said, "unlike automobile engineering, artificial intelligence will lead to surprises. That will make the world considerably less predictable, and that's never been Beijing's favorite characteristic."	"事实是,"舍基说,"与汽车工程不同,人工智能会带来意想不到的事物。这将使世界变得更加不可预测,这一点从来不是北京乐见的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170527/china-us-ai-artificial-intelligence	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170527/china-us-ai-artificial-intelligence
The Billionaire Gadfly in Exile Who Stared Down Beijing	郭文贵, 逼迫中国做出让步的流亡者
The biggest political story in China this year isn't in Beijing. It isn't even in China. It's centered in a \$68 million apartment overlooking Central Park in Manhattan.	中国今年最重大的政治新闻不是发生在北京,甚至也不是发生在中国。它的中心是曼哈顿一套价值 6800 万美元(约合 4.7 亿元人民币)的公寓,从那里可以俯瞰中央公园(Central Park)。
That's where Guo Wengui, a billionaire in self-imposed exile, has hurled political grenades at the Chinese Communist Party for months, accusing senior leaders of graft using Twitter as his loudspeaker. He escalated his attack by claiming that members of the family of China's second most powerful official, who oversees the country's	在这里,自我流放的亿万富翁郭文贵于过去几个月里向中国共产党发起了政治攻击,把 Twitter 当作扩音器,控诉中国高级领导人的贪腐行径。他升级了这场攻击,声称负责反腐运动的中国二号领导人的家人,秘密拥有中国一个大型企业集团的大量股份。

<p>anticorruption effort, secretly own a large stake in a major Chinese conglomerate.</p>	
<p>The Chinese government responded by unleashing the state-controlled media to enumerate Mr. Guo's alleged frauds, and asking Interpol to put out a global warrant for his arrest.</p>	<p>中国政府发动官方媒体列举郭文贵被控的欺诈罪行，以此作为回应。此外，官方还请求国际刑警组织(Interpol)对其发出全球通缉令。</p>
<p>But then something unexpected happened. China stood down. The state media campaign against him tapered off. In mid-May, Mr. Guo announced on Twitter that his wife and daughter – previously barred from leaving China – had been allowed to visit him in New York.</p>	<p>但后来，意想不到的事情发生了。中国做出了让步。官方媒体针对他的行动逐渐减弱。5月中旬，郭文贵在Twitter上宣布，之前被禁止离开中国的妻女已获准去纽约看他。</p>
<p>"We need to root out some of the robbers of this country," Mr. Guo, referring to China, told two New York Times reporters this month at his apartment. To emphasize the point, he wrote it out in Chinese in a notebook. "We are against using corruption to root out corruption."</p>	<p>"我们要铲除一些盗国者，"郭文贵本月在其公寓里对两名《纽约时报》记者说。他指的是中国。为了强调这一点，他还用中文把它写在了一个笔记本上。"反对以贪反贪。"</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's allegations are unproved, and some of his claims have been outlandish and easily debunked. Yet amid his barrage of charges about China's powerful and wealthy are claims that have turned out to be accurate. And the government's treatment of Mr. Guo, whose former political patron was one of China's highest-ranking intelligence officials, suggests that he may be taken seriously, perhaps even supported, by some officials in Beijing.</p>	<p>郭文贵的指控未经证实，他的一些说法甚至是荒诞的，很容易被揭穿。但那些对中国权贵的接二连三的指控中，有一部分已经被证明是准确的。他的前政治靠山曾是中国最高级的情报官员之一，而政府处理郭文贵的方式说明了他可能被严肃地对待，甚至获得了北京某些官员的支持。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's most recent claims have reverberated across China and fed unease on Wall Street about doing business there. The assertions, if substantiated, could upend politics in China, the world's second-biggest economy, possibly driving a wedge between President Xi Jinping and Wang Qishan, the anticorruption czar.</p>	<p>郭文贵近期的大部分说法在全中国引起了反响，并在华尔街上引发了对在中国做生意的担忧。如果得到证实，这些说法可能会颠覆这个全球第二大经济体的政治，在中国国家主席习近平和反腐高官王岐山之间挑起不和。</p>

<p>Mr. Wang, the focus of Mr. Guo's allegations, has close ties to Wall Street, with enormous influence over China's financial sector. Mr. Guo's assertions come just months before a Communist Party meeting that will decide whether Mr. Wang, recently the focus of speculation that he may become China's next prime minister, will remain on the party's elite Politburo Standing Committee.</p>	<p>王岐山与华尔街关系密切，对中国金融领域有着巨大的影响力。几个月后，共产党将召开会议，会议将决定王岐山是否留在共产党的领导机构政治局常务委员会里。最近，王岐山备受瞩目，有传言称他可能会出任中国下一任总理。就在此时，郭文贵抛出了相关说法。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's Twitter broadsides have continued, and his ability to stare down the world's most powerful authoritarian nation has underscored the mystery, in China and abroad, about how he acquired his billions, what he knows and who, if anyone, is backing him.</p>	<p>郭文贵在 Twitter 上的抨击还在继续。在国内外，他逼得全世界最强大的威权主义国家让步的能力，突显了围绕他如何获得万贯家财、他知道些什么以及如果有人支持他的话，这个人是谁的谜团。</p>
<p>Ruthless, or a Hero?</p>	<p>无情，还是英雄？</p>
<p>His ambitions, like his personality, are big and sometimes baffling. He says he has a plan to exorcise graft from the party, bring rule of law to China, and put ties with America on a stable track by ending decades of Chinese skullduggery on trade. At other times, he explains his corruption allegations as an act of vengeance for a long-ago death. He could, though, just be a man feeling pressure, his assets frozen in China and bad investments and lawsuits chipping away at his fortune.</p>	<p>他性格张扬，志向远大，有时候却令人困惑。他自称有一个计划，可以消除共产党内部的腐败、给中国带来法治，并通过在贸易上结束持续数十年的中国不当行为，让中美关系稳定发展。在其他时候，他又解释说自己的腐败指控，是对很久以前的一起死亡事件的报复。但他可能只是一个感到有压力的人。他在中国国内的资产被冻结，且不良投资和多起官司正在慢慢侵蚀他的财富。</p>
<p>No one better represents the marriage of the Party and money than Mr. Guo, known as Miles Kwok outside China, who parlayed relationships with some of China's most powerful officials to help build a global portfolio including hotels, office buildings and securities brokerages.</p>	<p>没人能比在国外叫迈尔斯·郭(Miles Kwok)的郭文贵更好地代表共产党与资本的联姻。他利用与中国权力最大的一些官员的关系，帮助建立了一个包括酒店、办公楼和证券经纪的全球投资组合。</p>
<p>Show Mr. Guo a spreadsheet listing the shareholders of the giant Chinese company, HNA, which has been buying up businesses in the West, and he'll rattle off the names of the prominent families who he</p>	<p>规模庞大的中国公司海航在西方收购动作不断。如果给郭文贵看一份列着海航股东的表格，他会飞快说出著名家族成员的名字。他声称，真正持有股份的是这些人。让他画出这些名字的家谱图——这是在中国追踪不义之财的关</p>

<p>claims really control their stakes. Ask him to map out family trees for those names, the key to tracking ill-gotten wealth in China, and he'll do it from memory, down to the sisters, the cousins and the aunts.</p>	<p>键一一的话，他会凭记忆画出来，具体到姐妹、堂表亲和姑娘。</p>
<p>"The allegations with regard to HNA simply aren't true," a spokesperson for HNA said.</p>	<p>"关于海航的指控是不真实的，"海航的一位发言人说。</p>
<p>Over a decade ago, the Chinese Communist Party welcomed businessmen into its ranks. In turn, those tycoons helped make the sons and daughters of the revolution rich while helping the country show spectacular growth rates. Now, armed with information, one of them has strayed.</p>	<p>十几年前，中共向商人伸出双臂，打开了加入该党的大门。反过来，这些大亨在帮助中国实现惊人的增长率的同时，也帮助革命的子子孙孙成了富豪。现在，掌握了信息的其中一人脱离了既定轨道。</p>
<p>"These people have power and influence and knowledge," said William C. Kirby, a professor at Harvard Business School. "Many of them are easily controlled. But others go off the reservation."</p>	<p>"这些人掌握着权力、影响力和知识，"哈佛大学商学院(Harvard Business School)的教授柯伟林(William C. Kirby)说。"其中很多人容易控制。但其他人会走到笼外去。"</p>
<p>Mr. Guo has gone farther than anyone else. When the party retaliated against him, the state-controlled Beijing News reported that he was suspected of obtaining a "fraudulent loan" worth 3.2 billion yuan (\$466 million) from one state-owned bank. Another publication, Caixin, referring to documents from Mr. Wang's Central Commission for Discipline Inspection, said that Mr. Guo had arranged for \$299 million of client's funds at a securities firm he controlled to be illegally transferred out of the brokerage.</p>	<p>郭文贵比其他任何人都走得更远。中共报复他时，官方媒体《新京报》报道称他涉嫌从一家国有银行“骗贷”32亿元。另一家刊物《财新周刊》则参考来自王岐山领导的中央纪律检查委员会的文件，称郭文贵安排把自己控制的一家证券公司的20.5亿元客户资金，非法转出该公司。</p>
<p>The government's most potent weapon was the release in April of a videotaped confession of Ma Jian, a former spymaster and political patron to Mr. Guo, who said he had accepted more than \$8.7 million in gifts from Mr. Guo in exchange for favors, including frequent</p>	<p>政府最强大的武器，是4月公布的前中国反间谍事务负责人、郭文贵曾经的政治靠山马建的认罪视频。在视频中，马建说自己收了郭文贵价值逾870万美元的礼物，而郭文贵从他那里换取的好处包括他频繁干预官员的决策，以绕过郭文贵房地产项目遇到的一切障碍。“郭文贵为了讨好我，感谢我，</p>

<p>interventions with officials to short-circuit any obstacles to his property projects. "Guo Wengui, to ingratiate me, to thank me, and to maintain his relationship with me, gave me a huge amount of benefits," Mr. Ma said in the video.</p>	<p>维系和我的关系，也给我输送了大量的利益，”马建在视频中说。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo's presence in the United States poses a dilemma for the Trump administration, which is seeking China's cooperation to rein in North Korea's nuclear ambitions. In recent years Mr. Guo provided Washington with insights into Chinese politics through his visits with embassy officials in Beijing, according to one former senior administration official.</p>	<p>郭文贵人在美国这一点，让正在寻求中国的合作，以控制朝鲜核野心的特朗普政府进退两难。据一名前联邦政府高级官员称，近年来，郭文贵多次拜访北京的使馆官员，为华盛顿洞察中国政治提供了帮助。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo, who is a member of Mar-a-Lago, President Trump's private Palm Beach club, is eager to get close to the powerful. On Tuesday, he wrote on Twitter that he flew to Washington for meetings at the Trump International Hotel. He contributed to charitable work by Tony Blair, the former British prime minister, who calls him a friend.</p>	<p>身为特朗普总统位于棕榈滩的私人俱乐部马阿拉歌的会员的郭文贵，迫切地想要接近权力在握的人。周二，他在 Twitter 上写道，他飞往华盛顿，去参加在特朗普国际酒店举行的会议。他是前英国首相托尼·布莱尔(Tony Blair)所作慈善工作的捐赠人，布莱尔对他以朋友相称。</p>
<p>When the Times reporters visited Mr. Guo's apartment at the Sherry-Netherland hotel in late April, he stepped away to take a phone call in another room, with the speakerphone on. His assistant explained that a top aide to Mr. Xi was on the line. The implication was obvious: Despite his unprecedented public tirades against some top officials, Mr. Guo was communicating with the one who matters most.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》记者4月底造访郭文贵在荷兰雪梨(Sherry-Netherland)酒店公寓里的住所时，他走到另一个房间接了一个电话，开着扬声器。他的助理解释说，电话的另一头是习近平的一个高级助手。这其中的暗示显而易见：尽管前所未有的地公开抨击一些最高层官员，但郭文贵仍在和最重要的那个人有联系。</p>
<p>As with many of Mr. Guo's claims, it wasn't possible to confirm who was on the other end of the call, but the episode was fully in keeping with Mr. Guo's showman personality. That flair for the dramatic is typical of him, said one longtime acquaintance who has been present when he</p>	<p>和郭文贵的很多说法一样，外人不可能证实电话另一头是谁，但这件事完全符合郭文贵爱炫耀的个性。一个和他相识已久的人说，擅长引起注意是他的特点。郭文贵曾当着这个人的面接听前情报官员马建的电话。</p>

<p>takes calls from Mr. Ma, the former intelligence official.</p>	
<p>Many Chinese dissidents and journalists working outside of the state media umbrella cast Mr. Guo as a hero for his outspoken criticism. Some who know him, though, say that he can be ruthless. A Beijing vice mayor who once stood in his way to securing property rights for an elaborate plaza at the 2008 Olympic Games park was ousted and given a suspended death sentence for bribery after Mr. Guo obtained a tape showing the official having sex with a mistress.</p>	<p>因为那些公开的抨击，郭文贵被中国很多异见人士和处于官媒体系之外的记者说成了英雄。但一些认识他的人说，他可以很无情。北京的一名副市长曾妨碍他在奥林匹克公园旁边修建一座精美的大厦。后来，在郭文贵拿到一盘这名官员和情妇发生性关系的录像后，该官员被免职并因受贿被判处死缓。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo also takes aim at news organizations that write unflattering stories about him. In 2015, Caixin wrote a lengthy investigative story about his business and political connections. In response, Mr. Guo accused its editor of having an affair and a child with his former business partner, even publishing what he claimed was the child's national identity card number. Caixin is suing Mr. Guo for libel.</p>	<p>郭文贵还把目标对准了所写报道有损其形象的新闻机构。2015年，财新撰写了一篇有关其商业和政治人脉的长篇调查性报道。作为回应，郭文贵声称财新总编和他的前生意伙伴有染并育有一子，甚至还公布了他所说的那个孩子的身份证号码。财新正在起诉郭文贵诽谤。</p>
<p>His public attacks against the leadership of the country he fled two years ago began in January. Using Twitter, and in a televised interview last month on Voice of America, Mr. Guo said a top police official, at the behest of President Xi, had asked him several years ago to look into Mr. Wang's family finances.</p>	<p>两年前，他逃离中国。他对中国领导人的公开攻击始于1月。通过Twitter和上月在美国之音(Voice of America)上的一个电视采访，郭文贵说几年前，中国警界的一名最高官员按习近平的吩咐，让他调查王岐山的家庭财务情况。</p>
<p>When the Chinese government eased up on its barrage against Mr. Guo, the about-face suggested that that the Communist Party's top leadership may not agree on how to deal with him, according to Victor Shih, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, who studies finance and politics in China. "If the party were unified in opposing Guo Wengui, his family would have had much harsher treatment," he said.</p>	<p>加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)研究中国金融和政治的教授史宗瀚(Victor Shih)认为，当中国政府减少了对郭文贵的攻击，这种态度的大转变表明，在如何处理郭文贵的问题上，其最高领导层可能存在分歧。“如果党内一致反对郭文贵，对他家人的处理应该会严厉得多，”他说。</p>

Seeking Revenge	寻求复仇
<p>Away from his homeland, Mr. Guo still enjoys the high life. On Twitter, where his profile page portrays him as a male version of the Mockingjay from the “Hunger Games” series, he showed off his new private Airbus jet. When giving a tour of his 18th-floor New York apartment —shared with a Bichon Frise puppy — he pointed out the Lalique crystal chandelier, Louis XVI furniture and an ancient Chinese watercolor painting. The monthly maintenance fees alone for the apartment are \$58,000.</p>	<p>身在国外的郭文贵依然过着豪华的生活。他的 Twitter 个人页面将他描绘成《饥饿游戏》(Hunger Games)系列里嘲笑鸟(Mockingjay)的男版。在 Twitter 上, 他炫耀过自己新买的空客(Airbus)私人飞机。在介绍他在纽约的那套公寓——他和一只比熊犬住在那里——时, 他一一指出了 Lalique 的水晶吊灯、路易十六的家具和一幅中国古画。这套位于 18 层的公寓每月仅维护费用就高达 5.8 万美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo boasts of multiple residences around the world, including in Beijing, London, Tokyo, Abu Dhabi and Hong Kong. His oceanside home there, with sweeping views of Repulse Bay, sits on two lots which Mr. Guo’s son bought for \$880 million Hong Kong dollars (\$113 million) in 2011, according to property records.</p>	<p>郭文贵号称在全球有多处房产, 分布在北京、伦敦、东京、阿布扎比和香港等地。从香港那处坐落在海边的房屋里看出去, 浅水湾一览无余。房产记录显示, 房屋所在的两个地块为郭文贵之子 2011 年花 8.8 亿港币 (约合 7.7 亿元人民币) 购得。</p>
<p>His lakeside property in Beijing is modeled on a traditional one-story courtyard home but is far more elaborate, with multiple levels, a cavernous closet with hundreds of identical suits, and a pool in a complex of more than 86,000 square feet. One real estate agent in Beijing estimated its value at about \$230 million.</p>	<p>他在北京的湖边物业是仿照传统平房庭院建造的, 但要精致得多, 而且是多层的。一个巨大的衣橱里装着数百套同样的西装, 面积达 8.6 万平方英尺的院落内配有游泳池。据北京的一个房产中介估计, 其价值约为 2.3 亿美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Guo took Mr. Kirby, then a Harvard dean, on a two-hour tour of the property in 2004. The group was ushered into a private theater, the lights dimmed, and Strauss’s Radetsky’s March began to play as Mr. Guo made a videotaped introduction to a development he planned near the site of the 2008 Olympic games in Beijing. He and a Beijing vice mayor then asked Harvard to locate a campus on the complex, Mr. Kirby</p>	<p>2004 年, 郭文贵把当时在哈佛当系主任的柯伟林带到这个地方, 参观了两个小时。一行人被领进一个灯光昏暗的私人影院, 当郭文贵用一段事先录好的视频介绍自己打算在北京 2008 年奥运会场地附近开发的一个项目时, 施特劳斯的《拉德斯基进行曲》开始响起。柯伟林回忆说, 郭文贵和北京的一名副市长而后请哈佛在该建筑综合体中设置一个分校。</p>

recalled.	
At dinner, he pressed his case, all the while watching a Chinese soap opera on a tiny television screen. "It was, still to this day, the most bizarre evening I have ever spent in China," Mr. Kirby said. (Harvard did not take up Mr. Guo's offer.)	晚餐期间，郭文贵一边观看一个小小电视屏幕上的中国肥皂剧，一边继续阐述自己的想法。“那至今仍是我在中国度过的最离奇的一个晚上，”柯伟林说。（哈佛没有接受郭文贵的邀约。）
Mr. Guo says the motivation for his corruption allegations is simple: he claims the state shot one of his brothers in 1989 and he's been plotting his revenge ever since. The circumstances of the death are murky, though, like much of Mr. Guo's story.	郭文贵说，他控诉腐败的动机很简单：他声称政府在1989年枪杀了他的一个弟弟，自从那时起他一直在谋划复仇。不过，像郭文贵的故事中的很多情节一样，关于那起死亡事件的细节含混不清。
Mr. Guo says that during the 1989 Tiananmen student protests, he was arrested for giving money to the student movement and jailed for two years. But an overseas Chinese website, citing court documents, says Mr. Guo had been arrested in a fraud involving oil sales and that his brother was killed when he and Mr. Guo attacked police.	郭文贵说，1989年的学生抗议活动期间，他因为给学生运动提供资金而被捕，并坐了两年牢。但一家海外网站援引法庭文件称，郭文贵当初是因为卷入一起跟石油销售有关的诈骗案而被捕的，他弟弟则是在和他一起袭警时被杀的。
He says he was born in May, 1970, one of 10 boys in a family with ties to the army from a small town in eastern China's Shandong province. (Legal documents say he was born in February, 1967.) In prison, Mr. Guo, who only had a middle-school education, learned about Chinese history and other topics from educated inmates, he says.	他说自己来自中国东部省份山东的一个小镇，生于1970年5月，是家中的十个男孩之一，家里在部队上有些关系。（法律文件显示他生于1967年2月。）郭文贵说，在狱中，只念到初中的他从一些有文化的犯人那里学到了关于中国历史和其他问题的知识。
After his release in 1991, Mr. Guo met a prominent businesswoman, who introduced him to wealthy investors. Soon after he built a hotel in the central Chinese city of Zhengzhou, which became a meeting spot for government officials.	1991年被释放后，郭文贵认识了一个著名的女商人，她向他介绍了几位富有的投资者。不久后，他在中国中部城市郑州建成了一家酒店，那里成了政府官员的聚会地点。
Those contacts and later relationships with other officials, including Mr. Ma, the spy chief, helped Mr. Guo build up his empire. He later	与这些官员的接触以及后来的关系（包括同间谍机构负责人马建的联系）帮助郭文贵建立起他的帝国。后来他把业务扩大到金融领域，收购了一家证券

<p>expanded into finance, acquiring a large stake in a securities brokerage. In 2014, the Hurun Report, which tracks the fortunes of China's elite, estimated his wealth at \$2.3 billion. But that same year, Mr. Guo's ambition to take control of one of China's biggest brokerages fell apart and he had a dispute with his business partner, who was later jailed.</p>	<p>经纪公司的大量股份。2014年，追踪中国精英财富的《胡润百富》(Hurun Report)估计他的财富为23亿美元。但是，同年，郭文贵控制中国最大券商之一的野心破灭了，他与自己的生意合伙人发生了争执，这位合伙人后来被判入狱。</p>
<p>Since then, he has lived abroad and his assets in China — he claims 120 billion yuan (\$17.4 billion) in all — have been frozen. Mr. Guo is facing financial pressures.</p>	<p>从那以后，郭文贵一直在国外生活，他在中国的资产——他声称共有1200亿人民币（约合174亿美元）——遭到冻结。郭文贵正面临财务压力。</p>
<p>One hedge fund in Hong Kong has alleged that he owes \$88 million. The fund, Pacific Alliance Asia Opportunity Fund, recently sued him in New York, saying that he has racked up millions of dollars in interest in loans from 2008.</p>	<p>一家位于香港的对冲基金声称，郭文贵欠该基金8800万元。这家名为太盟亚洲机会基金(Pacific Alliance Asia Opportunity Fund)的公司最近在纽约起诉他，称他从2008年起已经累积拖欠了数百万美元的贷款利息。</p>
<p>Last year, he sued the Swiss bank UBS, arguing that he was misled in a series of transactions that resulted in a \$500 million loss for him, but the suit was dismissed. Caixin published a story last week saying that Mr. Blair had introduced Mr. Guo to Abu Dhabi's crown prince. Mr. Guo later used money from Abu Dhabi to finance a failed takeover of a Chinese securities firm which resulted in the the loss, Caixin reported. A representative for Mr. Blair did not address whether Mr. Blair had made introductions for Mr. Guo. Mr. Guo said the story was groundless.</p>	<p>去年，郭文贵起诉瑞士银行瑞银，声称他在一系列交易中被误导，造成了5亿美元的损失，但诉讼被驳回。财新上周发表了一篇报道，说布莱尔曾把郭文贵介绍给阿布扎比的王储。郭文贵后来利用阿布扎比的资金资助一家中国证券公司进行失败的收购，从而导致了这场亏损。布莱尔的一位代表没有谈到布莱尔是否向郭文贵介绍过阿布扎比王储。郭文贵则说，这个故事毫无根据。</p>
<p>One claim Mr. Guo made in March regarding the hidden wealth a prominent Chinese family could be substantiated by company documents, the Times reported in April. Going after Mr. Wang, though, is particularly risky.</p>	<p>根据时报4月的报道，郭文贵3月就一个显赫中国家族秘密财富所发表的说法，可以通过公司文件得到证实。然而，调查王岐山是一件格外有风险的事。</p>
<p>The 68-year-old official has a reputation for being a problem-solver</p>	<p>这位68岁的官员以擅长解决问题著称，曾与多位美国高管有过密切合作，</p>

<p>who has worked closely with American executives, including Henry M. Paulson, the former chief executive of Goldman Sachs and treasury secretary. His many proteges are in influential positions throughout China's government. Mr. Wang didn't respond to faxed questions sent to the Central Commission for Discipline Inspection in Beijing. HNA declined to comment.</p>	<p>其中包括前高盛(Goldman Sachs)首席执行官、前美国财政部长亨利·M·保尔森(Henry M. Paulson)。他的嫡系人物在中国政府内身居多个要职。王岐山没有回复传真到位于北京的中央纪律检查委员会的问题。海航集团拒绝置评。</p>
<p>"Wang Qishan has been the model of clean and competent, and all but untouchable," said William Zarit, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China. "Should his star fall, business and government players should be concerned about their own safety."</p>	<p>"王岐山一直是清廉能干的典范，几乎是不可战胜的，"中国美国商会主席蔡瑞德(William Zarit)说。"如果他的仕途一落千丈，企业和政府的操盘者也应该关心自身的安全。"</p>
<p>There's no sign that Mr. Guo is letting up. Before the Communist Party meets this fall to pick a slate of top leaders, Mr. Guo plans his most dramatic assault of all, a live event, perhaps from Lincoln Center, that will focus on Chinese corruption.</p>	<p>郭文贵没有任何偃旗息鼓的迹象。今年秋天，共产党又要召开会议，选择一批高层领导人，郭文贵打算在这之前发起最具戏剧性的一次攻击，可能是在林肯中心举行一个现场活动，重点谈及中国的腐败问题。</p>
<p>"I want it to be carnival style with a big screen," he said. "We will sing," he added. "We will cry and we will talk about the world."</p>	<p>"我想让它成为狂欢节的风格，要有一个大屏幕，"他说。"我们要唱歌，"他补充说。"我们要大喊，我们要谈谈这个世界。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-guo-wengui</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-guo-wengui</p>
<p>Greed, Injustice and Decadence: What 5 Scenes From a Hit TV Show Say About China</p>	<p>贪婪、堕落和不公：《人民的名义》里的中国</p>
<p>BEIJING — China's ruling Communist Party banned television dramas about politics and corruption from prime time more than a decade ago, apparently worried that they reflected reality a little too well. But its propagandists let loose this spring with "In the Name of the People," a slick, ostentatious, 55-episode series that has been called a Chinese version of "House of Cards."</p>	<p>北京——中国的执政党共产党十多年前禁止了在黄金时段播放以政治和腐败为题材的电视剧，显然是担心这些电视剧与现实生活过于接近。但中共负责宣传的官员今年春天对制作花哨、剧情夸张的 55 集电视连续剧《人民的名义》破了例，该剧被称为中国版的《纸牌屋》。</p>

<p>Assassins conspire to kill government investigators. Bribetaking officials flee the country to escape punishment. Scheming judges are caught in bed with foreign mistresses — and Chinese audiences are loving it. Ratings have been through the roof and the show has garnered billions of views online, becoming one of the most popular television programs in Chinese history.</p>	<p>刺客密谋暗杀政府调查人员。受贿官员为躲避惩罚逃到国外。诡计多端的法官与外国女人一起被人逮在了床上。这些情节深受中国观众的喜爱，收视率创下纪录。这部电视剧已在网上得到了数十亿次观看，成为中国历史上最受欢迎的电视节目之一。</p>
<p>Despite this focus on bad behavior, “In the Name of the People” largely glorifies the party’s anti-corruption efforts, portraying government investigators as folk heroes up against nefarious forces. This approach dovetails with the corruption crackdown that President Xi Jinping has used to cement both his grip on power and his own popularity.</p>	<p>尽管《人民的名义》聚焦的是不良行为，但该剧在很大程度上是在为中共的反腐败努力歌功颂德，政府调查人员在剧中的形象是与邪恶势力作斗争的民间英雄。这种手法与国家主席习近平巩固自己的权力、打造自己深得民心形象所用的相吻合。</p>
<p>Here’s a breakdown of five scenes from the show and what they say about China today.</p>	<p>下面是电视剧中的五个情节以及它们所反映的当下的中国。</p>
<p>Seduced by Greed</p>	<p>被贪婪诱惑</p>
<p>At the core of “In the Name of the People” is the idea that corruption is omnipresent, capable of seducing even the steeliest of officials — and that only a strong government can contain it, certainly not democratic elections or a free press. This is one of the Communist Party’s favorite propaganda themes.</p>	<p>《人民的名义》的中心思想是腐败无处不在，就连最坚定的官员也难免受诱惑。控制腐败只能靠强大的政府，当然不是靠民主选举、或新闻自由。这是共产党最喜欢的宣传主题之一。</p>
<p>In this scene, an official named Zhao Dehan begs for mercy after the police discover the fortune he collected in bribes hidden in his home.</p>	<p>剧中一个情节是，警察在一位名叫赵德汉的官员家中发现了 he 受贿得来的大笔钱财之后，赵德汉乞求政府对自己从宽处理。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhao could recite the exact amount of his illicit gains: 239,995,400 renminbi, or about \$30 million. But he says he is too ashamed to spend any of it, choosing to live in a modest apartment and ride his bicycle to work.</p>	<p>赵德汉能如数道出自己的不义之财：两亿三千九百九十九万五千四百元人民币（约合 3000 万美元）。但他说，他深感羞愧，那些钱一点也不敢花，他选择住在一个不起眼的公寓里，骑自行车上班。</p>

<p>"My relatives have been farmers for generations," he said, standing by a refrigerator overflowing with cash. "I didn't dare spend a penny."</p>	<p>"我家祖祖辈辈是农民，"他站在一个装满现金的冰箱旁说。"我一分钱都没花。"</p>
<p>The investigator who exposed Mr. Zhao's misdeeds is unmoved, replying: "It's such poor luck for Chinese farmers to have a bad son like you."</p>	<p>发现赵德汉不当行为的调查人员不为所动，回答说："中国农民那么倒霉，有你这么个坏儿子。"</p>
<p>Mr. Zhao's humble appearance underscores the government's message that corruption lurks everywhere, not just among the most powerful or flashy officials, and it recalls real-life cases. In 2014, for example, the authorities found \$33 million in cash, bundled and weighing more than two tons, in the home of a low-level energy official. It took 16 mechanical bill counters to count the money, and four of the machines burned out in the process.</p>	<p>赵德汉谦逊的外表强化了政府要传达的腐败无处不在的信息：腐败问题不仅存在于最有权、最爱炫耀的官员身上。这个情节也让人想起现实生活中的案例。比如，2014年，当局在一个管水电的小官家中发现了重量超过两吨的成捆现金，总额超过2亿元。用了16台数钞机才把这些现金数清，其中四台机器在数钱过程中烧毁。</p>
<p>The government seems to be hoping that "In the Name of the People" can deter would-be swindlers: The show has become required viewing for local party officials in some areas.</p>	<p>政府看起来是希望《人民的名义》对想贪污的人形成一种威慑：在有些地方，这个电视剧已成为当地党政官员的必看节目。</p>
<p>Everyday Injustices</p>	<p>日常生活中的不公正</p>
<p>The injustices suffered by ordinary workers at the hands of corrupt officials are front and center in the series. In this scene, workers at a textile mill stage a protest after learning that their factory has gone bankrupt, part of a broader scheme involving businessmen and local officials to force the factory to be demolished to make room for luxury housing.</p>	<p>贯穿这部系列电视剧的一个主题是，普通工人在腐败官员手中遭受的不公正。剧中有一个情节，纺织厂工人听到工厂破产之后举行抗议活动。这是商人和地方官员一个更大策划的一部分，他们要拆掉工厂，为开发豪宅腾地。</p>
<p>"Defend the factory, defend ourselves!" workers chant as they wave torches. They pour gasoline on a barrier and light it on fire, leading to a chaotic scene in which several workers are injured.</p>	<p>"保卫工厂，保卫自己！"工人挥舞着火把高喊着。他们把汽油倒在围栏上，将其点燃，接下来是多名工人受伤的混乱情景。</p>

<p>Again, this scene mirrors reality. Labor protests have erupted across China in recent years as state factories have been sold on the cheap to private investors with political connections, often with few benefits for workers. The government has tolerated some protests but tries to defuse demonstrations and block criticism of senior party leaders.</p>	<p>这个情景也是现实的反映。近年来，许多国有工厂被廉价卖给了有政治关系的私人投资者，工人的利益在这种交易中几乎得不到保障，导致中国各地频繁爆发劳工抗议活动。当局对一些抗议活动持宽容态度，但努力平息示威活动，阻止对共产党高级领导人的批评。</p>
<p>In another realistic touch, the show's fictional protest is live-streamed online and picked up by the foreign news media to the chagrin of local leaders. Livestreaming has become a cultural phenomenon in China, and aggrieved workers in China sometimes turn to foreign journalists because of the restrictions on the Chinese press.</p>	<p>剧中另一个很现实的情节是，剧中的抗议活动在网上直播后，被国外新闻媒体作了报道，令当地领导人大怒。网上直播已在中国成为一种文化现象，由于中国对新闻的限制，有怨气的工人有时会找上外国记者的门来。</p>
<p>Obsession With Growth</p>	<p>痴迷经济增长</p>
<p>The propagandists clearly want the audience to cheer for the upright party officials in the show who battle corruption. But many Chinese have embraced a different character instead, a local party chief named Li Dakang with a single-minded focus on economic growth.</p>	<p>宣传官员显然希望观众们为那些与腐败作斗争的正直中共官员喝彩。但许多中国人却在支持另一个人物，他就是心中只有经济增长的地方市委书记李达康。</p>
<p>Mr. Li discusses his philosophy in this scene, in which he speaks to the news media about the protests. Hoping to quell public outrage, he argues that China must push forward with economic development.</p>	<p>剧中，李达康就发生抗议活动举行了新闻发布会，在对媒体的讲话中他提到了自己的哲学。为了平息公众愤怒，他表示，中国必须推动经济发展。</p>
<p>"There is nothing wrong with demolishing the old China," he says. "There will not be a new one without demolishing the old one."</p>	<p>"拆除一个旧中国没什么不好吧？"他说。"不拆掉一个旧中国，怎么能建设一个新中国呀？"</p>
<p>Mr. Li tends to overlook corruption and the negative effects of a headlong pursuit of growth. He does want to protect the environment, but it is his obsession with gross domestic product that has won him wide admiration among viewers and inspired internet memes. "Don't bow your head, the G.D.P. will drop if you do," says one.</p>	<p>李达康未注意到腐败和不顾一切地追求增长所带来的负面影响。他确实也想保护环境，但他对国内生产总值的痴迷，不仅让他赢得了广大观众的钦佩，还启发了互联网上的一些米姆(meme)，其中一个，"别低头，GDP会掉。"</p>

<p>Local party officials in China are largely judged on their success delivering economic growth. Critics say that has exacerbated problems such as pollution, inequality and corruption. But it has also fueled a historic expansion of prosperity, and Mr. Li's popularity suggests many Chinese accept the trade-off and take pride in the nation's economic progress.</p>	<p>中国地方政府官员的成功，在很大程度上是以他们实现经济增长的能力来衡量的。批评者说，这让环境污染、不平等和腐败等问题变得更加严重。但也带来了历史上前所未有的繁荣，李达康的得人心表明，许多中国人接受这种利弊的权衡，他们为国家的经济进步感到自豪。</p>
<p>Excesses of the West</p>	<p>西方的荒淫无度</p>
<p>Almost nothing in China screams "corrupt" like playing golf, a game long derided by the Communist Party as a bourgeois luxury of the West. In this scene, one of the chief villains, Qi Tongwei, a public security official, plays a round with his mistress.</p>	<p>在中国，没有比打高尔夫球更让人联想起“腐败”的活动了，长期以来，共产党一直把高尔夫运动视为西方资产阶级的奢侈游戏。剧中一个情节是，主要反面人物之一、公安官员祁同伟和他的情妇一起打高尔夫。</p>
<p>"In the Name of the People" is filled with suggestions that Western decadence has corrupted Chinese officials.</p>	<p>《人民的名义》剧中充满了西方的堕落如何腐化中国官员的暗示。</p>
<p>In real life, Chinese often complain about "naked officials" who send their entire families abroad, sometimes with ill-gotten gains, and Mr. Xi has pressed a campaign to hunt down Chinese officials who have fled to the United States and other countries and return them to China to face punishment.</p>	<p>在现实生活中，中国人经常抱怨那些把全家都送到国外生活的“裸官们”，其中有些人能这样做靠的是他们非法得来的钱财，习近平已在开展一项运动，把逃到美国和其他国家的中国官员追捕归案，回国接受惩罚。</p>
<p>Linking corrupt officials to the United States serves the party's propaganda purposes, casting American leaders who refuse to extradite them as hypocrites and tarring democratic values by association.</p>	<p>把腐败官员与美国联系起来，是为中共的宣传目的服务，这让拒绝将贪官引渡回国的美国领导人看起来是伪君子，让民主价值观因此而蒙灰。</p>
<p>In an early episode of the show, a deputy mayor escapes to Los Angeles after investigators learn that he has taken bribes. On board an airplane, he asks for champagne. A flight attendant asks what he is celebrating. "Freedom," he replies.</p>	<p>这部电视剧的前某集中有这样一个情节，调查人员发现一名副市长受贿之后，他出逃洛杉矶。他在飞机上要香槟喝。一名乘务员问他在庆祝什么。他回答说，“自由。”</p>

Xi at the Core	以习近平为核心
Since coming to power in 2012, Mr. Xi has made fighting corruption a centerpiece of his tenure. "In the Name of the People" glorifies that campaign at a critical moment — ahead of an important party leadership congress this fall, and as his first term as president and party chief is winding down.	自从 2012 年上台以来，习近平一直把打击腐败作为政府的首要任务。《人民的名义》的播出正是在一个关键时刻——在今年秋天召开重要的全党代表大会之前，在习近平的第一任总书记任期即将结束之际——为反腐败运动歌功颂德。
There are several nods to Mr. Xi spread in the series. The last Chinese characters of the given names of the three main heroes add up to "Xi Jinping," though the show's screenwriter says that is a coincidence. They also wear the kind of dark that Mr. Xi has made popular and mimic his fondness for quoting Mao.	剧中有几个支持习近平的细节。剧中三位主要英雄人物姓名的最后一个汉字连起来是“习近平”，虽然该剧的编剧说，那是巧合。这三人都和习近平一样穿着深色制服，也都模仿习近平喜欢引用毛泽东语录的做法。
Mr. Xi has used the anti-corruption campaign to sideline political enemies and promoted it as an effort to build a more egalitarian society.	习近平利用反腐败运动削弱了政敌，并宣称这场运动是在努力建设一个更平等的社会。
That vision is articulated by the character Chen Yanshi, a respected party elder who turns away exotic gifts that are sent to his home — 35 birds, 43 bouquets and 16 bonsai trees. In the scene above, he reports the gifts to the party.	剧中，这个愿景在受尊敬的共产党老干部陈岩石身上得到了阐释。陈岩石拒绝接受别人送到他家里的各种奇异礼品，其中包括 35 只鸟、43 大束鲜花，以及 16 棵盆景树。在这场戏里，他向党汇报了这些礼物。
"Corruption is like cancer," he says later in the episode. "It slowly corrodes society's fabric."	"腐败就像癌细胞一样，"他在这一集中说，"一点一点地侵蚀社会的肌体。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-in-the-name-of-the-people-xi-jinping-corruption	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-in-the-name-of-the-people-xi-jinping-corruption
A High-Proof Tribute to Tiananmen's Victims Finds a Way Back to China	纪念“六四”的酒，对抗中国健忘症
BEIJING — It's a big journey for a little bottle, even one so potent in	北京——这个小小的瓶子里装满烈酒，具有强大的象征意义，如今更是走过

<p>alcohol and symbolism.</p>	<p>了漫长的旅途。</p>
<p>The liquor bottle — whose label commemorates the 1989 crackdown on democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in Beijing — made a monthslong trip around the world and arrived in Hong Kong days before the 28th anniversary of the killings on Sunday and one year after it was produced in Chengdu, in the southwestern Chinese province of Sichuan.</p>	<p>酒瓶上的标签是为了纪念 1989 年在北京天安门广场遭到镇压的民主示威者，一个月来，它游遍整个世界，终于抵达香港。几天之后的星期日便是那场屠杀的 28 周年纪念，也是这瓶酒在中国西南的四川省成都市被生产出来的一周年纪念日。</p>
<p>It was carried by hand, reportedly by a sympathetic Chinese official, from Chengdu to the Middle East and then by someone else to Paris, where it was mailed to Washington, arriving about four weeks ago, said Yang Jianli, a Chinese-born rights activist based in Washington who aided its passage around the world.</p>	<p>中国出生、现居华盛顿的维权人士杨建利是这次环球旅行的协助者，他说，这个瓶子据说是被一个同情此事的中国官员亲自从成都带到中东，之后又被另一个人带到巴黎，在那里它被寄往华盛顿，并于四周前到达那里。</p>
<p>Finally, coming nearly full circle, the 450-milliliter bottle of baijiu, a fiery Chinese clear liquor, was carried to Hong Kong, a semiautonomous city that is part of China, by Andrew To, a local democracy advocate. Mr. To confirmed his part in the bottle's travels in an interview. In Hong Kong, it is set to appear at a candlelight vigil on Sunday to memorialize the crackdown in Tiananmen Square, providing a new "focal point" for the event, Mr. Yang said.</p>	<p>最后，这个装有 450 毫升白酒（一种无色的中国烈酒）的瓶子绕了地球将近一周，被香港民主倡导人士陶君行(Andrew To)带到这个中国的半自治城市。陶君行在采访中证实了自己在这个瓶子的旅行中所扮演的角色。杨建利说，香港于周日举行的纪念天安门广场镇压事件的烛光守夜上，这个瓶子也将出现，为该活动带来新的“焦点”。</p>
<p>Mr. Yang declined to identify the official who smuggled it out and asked that the Middle Eastern country that was the liquor's first destination not be identified to protect the official.</p>	<p>杨建利拒绝透露将这瓶酒走私出境的官员姓名，并且出于保护这位官员的目的，要求不透露旅行第一站那个中东国家的名字。</p>
<p>As all of that was going on, the four men charged with producing and selling the commemorative liquor sit in detention in Chengdu, facing possibly long prison sentences. In March, Chinese prosecutors charged</p>	<p>与此同时，四名被指生产和销售这瓶纪念白酒的人仍被关押在成都，可能面临长期监禁。三月份，中国检察机关以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”对陈兵、符海陆、罗富誉、张雋勇发起指控。法庭称他们对“我国社会主义制度不满”，并</p>

<p>Chen Bing, Fu Hailu, Luo Fuyu and Zhang Junyong with “inciting subversion of state power.” They were “dissatisfied with our country’s socialist system,” the court said, and “plotted together, discussed, manufactured and printed” the baijiu’s special labels.</p>	<p>且“共谋商量制作印有”那些特殊标签的白酒。</p>
<p>The liquor’s name, “Eight Liquor Six Four,” is a homophone for 89.6.4, the date of the massacre on June 4, 1989. The label features a modified drawing of the famous standoff between an unarmed man and a row of tanks near Tiananmen Square, and it boasts that the liquor was aged for 27 years. (Last year was the 27th anniversary of the crackdown.) The men advertised their product online and had sold perhaps several dozen bottles — charging 89.64 renminbi, about \$13, for two — when the police detained them in May 2016.</p>	<p>酒的名字叫做“八酒六四”，和那场屠杀发生的日期 89.6.4 谐音。标签上画着那场著名的对峙：天安门广场附近，一个手无寸铁的男人面对一排坦克，此外上面还自称这瓶酒有 27 年历史。（去年是该镇压事件的 27 周年纪念日）。几人在网上公布了这件产品，售价是 89.64 元人民币一瓶，约合 13 美元，截止到 2016 年 5 月他们被警察拘留之前，大约售出了几十瓶。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has never said how many people died around Tiananmen Square when troops moved in on the night of June 3, 1989. It officially labels the event “turmoil” and forbids public discussion or commemoration of the victims, arguing that the high-speed economic growth that followed the protests proves that taking firm action to restore Communist Party-led political and military order was the correct course.</p>	<p>中国政府从来没有说过 1989 年 6 月 3 日晚部队进驻之时，天安门广场周围究竟有多少人死亡，并且正式把该事件定性为“动乱”，禁止公开讨论或纪念遇难者，他们声称抗议活动之后的经济高速增长证明，当初果断采取行动，恢复共产党领导的政治和军事秩序，是正确的道路。</p>
<p>The charges against the four men are absurd to the parents of Xiao Jie and Wu Guofeng, who were killed in the crackdown as 20-year-old students at Renmin University of China in Beijing. The parents, who live in Sichuan, want to testify on behalf of the defendants, who they said are of good character.</p>	<p>在那场镇压中遇害的肖杰和吴国锋当时在北京的中国人民大学就读，去世时年仅 20 岁，他们的父母认为对这四人的控告是荒谬的。两对父母现居四川，他们表示四位被告品行良好，并且愿意为他们作证。</p>
<p>“If remembering June 4 is a crime, then please, the Chengdu Public</p>	<p>“如果说纪念六四有罪，那么请成都市公安局干脆来抓我们算了，”吴国锋</p>

<p>Security Bureau should arrest us," said Mr. Wu's father, Wu Dingfu, in a deposition for the court, copies of which have been circulating online. "We remember our son each year on June 4. We must be the real plotters."</p>	<p>的父亲吴定富在一份呈交法庭的笔录中表示，“我们每年都在因为儿子的原因纪念六四，我们才是主谋！”这份笔录的副本正在网上流传。</p>
<p>"Like my son Xiao Jie, I just want this country to get better," said Mr. Xiao's father, Xiao Zongyou. The four defendants are idealistic, he said, "just like my son."</p>	<p>“我和我儿子一样，只想这个国家更好，”肖杰的父亲肖宗友说。他说，四名被告都是理想主义者，“像我的肖杰这样。”</p>
<p>No date has been set yet for the trials at the Chengdu Intermediate People's Court, Wan Miaoyan, a lawyer for Mr. Chen, said in an interview. Her client and the other defendants have pleaded not guilty, she said.</p>	<p>陈兵的律师万淼焱在接受采访时表示，成都市中级人民法院仍然没有确定审判日期。她说，她的客户和其他被告都不认罪。</p>
<p>"The reason we've pleaded not guilty is because, under Chinese law, their mere commemorative action does not constitute a crime," Ms. Wan said, calling on the court to judge the case leniently in the interest of social harmony.</p>	<p>“我们做无罪辩护的原因，是从我国的法律来看，他们的单纯纪念行为确实不能构成任何的犯罪，”万淼焱说，她呼吁法院从社会和谐出发，对此案宽大处理。</p>
<p>"Blood was shed during the student movement, no matter whose. A lot of people's destinies were affected," she said.</p>	<p>“学运事件，无论发生时的谁对谁错，但毕竟有过流血，很多人的命运受到牵连，得以改变，”她说。</p>
<p>"It's doesn't make sense that after 28 years such a moderate and innocent commemoration should be seen through the prism of politics, as if it threatened political power," she said. "The incident should be neither taboo nor a totem."</p>	<p>“时过境迁 28 年，如果这样一个中性的单纯的纪念行为，仍然要用政治的眼光上到危害政权的层次，显然，不符合常识，”她说。“这一事件，不应该是禁忌，也不应该是图腾。”</p>
<p>Commemorations have taken place every year with small, private events in China and public events outside the Chinese mainland.</p>	<p>在中国，每一年都会有小型的私人纪念活动，中国大陆以外的地方，每年也会举行公开纪念活动。</p>
<p>Nowhere is the anniversary remembered on a greater scale than in Hong Kong, the former British colony that returned to Chinese rule in</p>	<p>在各地的周年纪念活动中，香港的规模是最大的，这里曾是英国的殖民地，于 1997 年回归中国统治，但保留了更加自由的政治和经济制度。每年这个</p>

1997 but has retained a more liberal political and economic system. Tens of thousands of people, including some visitors from the Chinese mainland, gather each year for a candlelight vigil in a public park.	时候，都会有数万人聚集在一个公园里举行烛光守夜仪式，其中也包括一些来自中国大陆的访问者。
The presence of the modest bottle so freighted with meaning may irritate the Chinese government, as a symbol of persistent challenges to the Communist Party's interpretation of history. After the vigil, Mr. To said, it may be placed in a Hong Kong museum dedicated to the 1989 protest movement.	这样一个传达某种含义的普通瓶子可能会刺激中国政府，认为它象征着对共产党历史解读的持续挑战。陶君行表示，在守夜仪式之后，它可能会被存放在一个旨在纪念1989年抗议活动的香港博物馆中。
Mr. Yang said the bottle's label will help combat the amnesia that has enveloped the killings on the Chinese mainland.	杨建利说，这个瓶子的标签将有助于对抗中国大陆的健忘症，关于杀戮的记忆在那里已被封存。
"These people were trying to reactivate the collective memory of our own past," he said. "China must some day come to terms with its past, and this incident must have a solution."	"这些人正在努力恢复关于我们过去的集体记忆，"他说："中国有一天会接受它的过去，这个事件必须有一个解决办法。"
"I think the resolution of Tiananmen, one way or another, will provide the key to opening up the political space of the future," he said, adding that the four digits – 89.6.4 – had become a "code" for political change.	"我认为天安门事件的解决，或多或少，将为未来政治空间的开放提供一把钥匙，"他补充说，这四个数字：89.6.4，已经成为政治变革的"代码"。
Elsewhere, too, the bottle meme has been picked up. In a Twitter post, Amnesty International called on people to #toasttoremember the anniversary with a Chinese baijiu bottle featuring photographs of the four defendants.	在世界的其他地方，这个瓶子也被当做政治米姆(meme)。国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)在一条推中呼吁人们以 #toasttoremember 为标签，以带有四位被告照片的中国白酒瓶图案纪念这个周年纪念日。
Or with Western-style wine.	或者使用西式葡萄酒瓶。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-tiananmen-liquor-bottle-baijiu	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/china-tiananmen-liquor-bottle-baijiu
From Heavy Metal Frontman to Taiwan's Parliament	从摇滚明星到立法委员，台湾人林昶佐的信念
TAIPEI, Taiwan — In a land renowned for its singalong pop songs and	台湾台北——在一个以朗朗上口的流行歌和珍珠奶茶著称的地方，林昶佐向

<p>bubble milk tea, Freddy Lim has always been something of a black sheep.</p>	<p>来是异类。</p>
<p>A prominent figure in Taiwan's underground music circles, Mr. Lim, 41, was until recently best known as the head-bashing frontman of the heavy metal band Chthonic, sometimes called the "Black Sabbath of Asia."</p>	<p>身为台湾地下音乐圈一个响当当的人物，41岁的林昶佐在过去最为人所知的身份是狂舞长发的重金属乐团主唱，领衔有“亚洲 Black Sabbath”之称的“闪灵”(Chthonic)乐团。</p>
<p>But for the past year, Mr. Lim has put his music career of more than two decades on pause to redirect his energy to a more buttoned-up pursuit: serving as a member in Taiwan's Legislative Yuan, or Parliament.</p>	<p>但是在过去一年里，林昶佐暂时放下了二十多年的音乐生涯，将精力转向一个相对严肃的事业：担任台湾立法院委员，亦即国会议员。</p>
<p>"My fans keep asking when I'm going to do a metal scream in Parliament," said Mr. Lim, smiling mischievously.</p>	<p>“我的歌迷一直在问我，什么时候在国会来一声金属嘶吼，”林昶佐坏笑着说。</p>
<p>Mr. Lim was at ease alternating between Chinese and English in a recent interview in his office, a creative's sanctuary in an otherwise drab, florescent-lit government building in central Taipei. While Mr. Lim has lately traded in his black leather and face paint for more traditional bureaucrat attire, echoes of his musician alter ego remain on display in his office.</p>	<p>在自己的办公室接受采访时，林昶佐自如地在中英文之间切换。这座台湾市中心灯火通明、单调乏味的政府大楼内，他的办公室成了一个文创避难所。近来他放弃了黑色皮革服饰和面部的油彩，改穿比较传统的官员服饰，然而他的音乐人身份在办公室里依然有所展现。</p>
<p>The electronic drum set. A black-and-white poster of David Bowie. A photo taken during a packed outdoor Chthonic concert and campaign rally in Taipei's Liberty Square in 2015. And, displayed behind Mr. Lim's desk, a floor-to-ceiling portrait of the Dalai Lama — "one of my life mentors," he says.</p>	<p>一套电子鼓。一幅大卫·鲍伊(David Bowie)的黑白海报。一张2015年摄于台北自由广场的照片，呈现的是人山人海的闪灵乐团户外演唱会暨竞选集会。在他的办公桌后面是一幅占满整个墙面的达赖喇嘛像——他是“我的一个人生导师，”他说。</p>
<p>Another holdover from his rocker life is the long mane of hair, which he has made a point of keeping ever since a politician from the rival Nationalist Party urged voters at a campaign rally not to vote for Mr.</p>	<p>另一个摇滚艺人时代特征是一头长发，这是他有意留下的，因为一个国民党竞选对手曾在集会上呼吁选民不要投票给林昶佐，称他的头发“比女人还长”。</p>

<p>Lim, whose hair, said the opponent, "is longer than a woman's."</p>	
<p>Fast-forward a little over a year. That ponytail is now the trademark feature of a man who has emerged as one of the leaders of a growing youth-driven movement pushing for progressive change and independence for Taiwan.</p>	<p>时光快进一年多。作为一场势头渐起的青年运动的领袖之一，马尾辫已经成为他的标志。这场运动旨在推动进步变革和台湾独立。</p>
<p>"Freddy is a rock star, and he's very charismatic," said Huang Kuo-chang, a fellow lawmaker and chairman of the New Power Party, the left-wing political party that Mr. Lim helped start in 2015. "He has helped us attract people who did not care about politics at all in the past."</p>	<p>"昶佐是摇滚明星，很有感染力，"同为立法委员的时代力量主席黄国昌说，这个左翼政党是林昶佐在 2015 年参与创办的。"他帮我们吸引到一些过去完全不关心政治的人。"</p>
<p>Mr. Lim's recent turn toward politics began in the spring of 2014, when hundreds of students occupied Taiwan's Parliament to protest a trade deal with China that they feared would make Taiwan more vulnerable to Beijing's influence. For nearly a month, thousands of supporters joined students in the streets in a remarkable display of resistance that became known as the Sunflower Movement.</p>	<p>林昶佐近期转而投身于政坛，这始于 2014 年春天。当时，数百名学生占领台湾立法院，抗议与中国的一项贸易协议。他们担心该协议会让台湾更容易受北京的影响。在近一个月时间里，成千上万名支持者加入学生的队伍，走上街头。这是一场引人注目的反抗活动，后被称作"太阳花运动"。</p>
<p>As the lead vocalist of Chthonic and chairman of Amnesty International Taiwan at the time, Mr. Lim was among the best-known figures at the demonstrations.</p>	<p>时任闪灵乐团主唱和国际特赦组织台湾分会会长的林昶佐，是多场示威活动现场最引人注目的人之一。</p>
<p>At the heart of the protests was an issue that has long formed the axis around which Taiwanese politics revolves: Taiwan's uncertain relationship with mainland China. Cross-strait relations have been tense since the Nationalist government, led by Chiang Kai-shek, fled to Taiwan after the Communist Revolution in 1949. Both sides claim to be the legitimate government of China, and China still claims Taiwan as</p>	<p>抗议的核心是台湾与大陆不确定的关系。长期以来，这个问题已经构成了一个轴心，让整个台湾政治围绕着它运转。1949 年，蒋介石领导的国民党政府在共产主义革命后逃至台湾。自那以后，两岸关系紧张。双方均声称是中国的合法政府，并且中国依然称台湾是其领土的一部分。</p>

part of its territory.	
As time passed, however, Taiwan, spurred on by its peaceful transition to democracy in the late 1980s, began to forge a separate political and national identity. Today, while many in Taiwan still hope for reunification with China, surveys show that a growing number of Taiwanese feel little to no connection with the mainland. According to a 2016 survey by the Election Study Center at National Chengchi University in Taipei, over 58 percent of people now identify as Taiwanese, up from 17.6 percent in 1992.	然而，随着时间的流逝，台湾受 80 年代末和平的民主过渡的鼓舞，开始形成自己的政治和民族认同。如今，尽管很多台湾人依然希望重新与中国统一，但调查显示，觉得与大陆关联甚少甚至没有关联的台湾人越来越多。从位于台北的国立政治大学选举研究中心在 2016 年进行的一项研究来看，认为自己是台湾人的比例从 1992 年的 17.6%，增加到了现在的逾 58%。
The trend is especially evident among young people in Taiwan.	在台湾的年轻人中，这种趋势尤为明显。
“The younger generation is totally different from their parents,” Mr. Lim said. “We call them the ‘tianran du’ or ‘natural supporters of Taiwanese independence.’ They were born in a country of democracy and freedom. To them, it’s not even a question: Taiwan is independent.”	“年轻一代完全不同于他们的父辈，”林昶佐说。“我们把他们称为‘天然独’，即‘天然支持台湾独立的人’。他们生在一个民主、自由的国家。在他们看来，台湾独立甚至都不是问题。”
Despite his youthful demeanor and boyish looks, Mr. Lim does not fall into the “tianran du” category. Born in 1976, the Taipei native came of age during the martial law years, a dark period of history during which Taiwan was subject to repressive one-party rule by the Nationalist Party.	尽管拥有散发着青春气息的举止和年轻的容貌，但林昶佐并不属于“天然独”这个类别。他出生于 1976 年，是土生土长的台北人，在戒严时期长大成人。那是台湾历史上的黑暗时期，国民党对台湾实行一党专制统治。
Under martial law, the Nationalist government sought to create a unified Chinese identity — even if that meant using force. In classrooms, teachers taught mainland Chinese history instead of the history of Taiwan. Children were punished for speaking Taiwanese Hokkien — then the native language of more than half of Taiwan’s population — instead of Mandarin.	根据戒严令，国民党政府寻求创造一种统一的中国认同，哪怕这意味着使用武力。在教室里，老师教的是中国大陆的历史，而不是台湾的历史。孩子们会因为说台湾闽南语——当时是超过一半台湾人的母语——而不是普通话，受到惩罚。

<p>Looking back, Mr. Lim said, those years were a period of "great self-struggle."</p>	<p>回首往事，林昶佐说，那些年是“激烈的自我斗争”时期。</p>
<p>"As a child I was close to my grandmother, who spoke Taiwanese and Japanese at home," he said. "But in school we were taught that this was wrong. I began to look down on my grandmother and my own family."</p>	<p>“孩提时代，我和祖母很亲，她在家里说台湾话和日语，”他说。“但在学校里，我们接受的教育说这是错误的。我开始看不起祖母和我自己的家庭。”</p>
<p>That changed as Mr. Lim grew older. His small island home, he discovered, had a distinct history. It was home mostly to people who had migrated over the centuries from southern China as well as a number of aboriginal groups. It had also been a strategic trading post for the Dutch and the Spanish in the 17th century and, in the early 20th century, a Japanese colony.</p>	<p>随着年龄的增长，这种情况发生了变化。他发现，自己坐落在一个小岛上的家园有着不一样的历史。这里的人主要是数百年间从中国南方移民过去的，还有大量原住民部落。此外，这里在 17 世纪是荷兰和西班牙的战略贸易枢纽，在 20 世纪初是日本的殖民地。</p>
<p>To be Taiwanese, he realized, meant much more than being Chinese. That belief in a separate Taiwanese identity later became a constant thread woven throughout Mr. Lim's music.</p>	<p>他意识到，台湾人这个身份的含义，远多于中国人这个身份。后来，对台湾人的身份应该独立出来的信念，始终贯穿在林昶佐的音乐中。</p>
<p>"As a Taiwanese person, I felt strange singing about the typical extreme metal themes like vampires and Satan," said Mr. Lim. "Instead, we used Taiwanese mythology and folk stories as source material. It became a way to build up my identity and go deeper into Taiwanese history."</p>	<p>“作为一个台湾人，我对歌唱典型的极端金属主题，比如吸血鬼和魔鬼感到不自在，”林昶佐说。“相反，我们把台湾的神话和民间故事作为素材。这成了构建我的身份认同并深入探索台湾历史的一种方式。”</p>
<p>With his band, Mr. Lim toured the world for years, introducing heavy metal fans to what the band called "orient metal." (Think screaming vocals overlaid with traditional Asian instruments.) In 2007, Chthonic snagged a rookie slot on Ozzfest, Ozzy Osbourne's annual tour of hard-rock and metal bands, becoming one of the first Taiwanese metal bands to tour the United States.</p>	<p>林昶佐长年带领乐队在全世界巡演，向重金属乐迷们介绍了所谓的“东方金属”（想象吼叫的人声与亚洲传统乐器相结合）。2007 年，“闪灵”在奥兹·奥斯本(Ozzy Osbourne)为硬摇滚与金属乐队举办的年度巡演奥兹音乐节(Ozzfest)上挤进了新秀时段，成为首批前往美国巡演的台湾金属乐队之一。</p>
<p>Randy Blythe, lead singer of the metal band Lamb of God, recalled</p>	<p>金属乐队“上帝的羔羊”(Lamb of God)的主唱兰迪·布莱斯(Randy Blythe)回</p>

seeing Taiwanese-Americans — some in their 60s and 70s, and often wearing black Chthonic T-shirts — at almost every stop on the tour.	忆，他们在巡演的每一站几乎都能看到台湾裔美国人——有些人已经六七十岁了——他们经常穿着黑色的“闪灵”T恤衫。
“I think for Taiwanese-Americans, it was a real source of pride,” Mr. Blythe said in a telephone interview.	“我觉得对于台湾裔美国人来说，这支乐队是他们真正的骄傲，”布莱斯在接受电话采访时说。
“In our world, a lot of people can yell and make angry music and be like, ‘The system sucks,’” Mr. Blythe added. “But Freddy did something. He took a concrete step to try and change things for the better.”	“在我们的世界里，很多人可以大喊大叫，做出愤怒的音乐，唱点‘体制烂透了’之类的，”布莱斯补充说，“但是弗雷迪做了一些事情。他尝试采取具体的步骤，让一切变得更好。”
Just over a year in office, Mr. Lim and the New Power Party are still in the process of making the transition from activists to politicians. With only five legislators in Taiwan’s 113-seat Parliament, the party is still a long way from its stated goal of displacing the Nationalist Party and becoming one of Taiwan’s two major political parties along with the Democratic Progressive Party.	林昶佐和新力党上任只有一年多的时间，他们仍在完成从活动人士向政治家的过渡。该党宣扬自己的目标是取代国民党，与民进党一起成为台湾两大政党，台湾的立法院有 113 个席位，目前新力党在院内只拥有五位立法委员，他们距离自己的目标还很遥远。
In addition to party recruitment, Mr. Lim said that for now, he was focusing on his party’s domestic priorities, which include changing Taiwan’s referendum and impeachment processes.	除了招募党员之外，林昶佐说，自己目前还专注于党在国内的优先事项，包括改变台湾的全民公决及弹劾程序。
Just this week, the New Power Party celebrated along with local L.G.B.T. groups after the constitutional court issued a ruling paving the way for Taiwan to become the first place in Asia to recognize same-sex marriage.	就在本周，台湾宪法法院发布裁决，为台湾成为亚洲第一个承认同性婚姻的地区铺平了道路，新力党与本土的 LGBT 群体一起举行了庆祝。
“I’m so, so happy,” said Mr. Lim. “This was such an important step for Taiwan.”	“我非常、非常高兴，”林昶佐说，“这对于台湾来说是非常重要的一步。”
There is another item at the top of his political agenda: gaining greater international recognition for Taiwan.	在他的政治议程里位居前列的还有另一件事情：让台湾获得更大的国际认可。
And so, on the cloudy morning of Jan. 20, Mr. Lim found himself on the	所以，1月20日那个多云的早晨，林昶佐置身华盛顿的国家广场，同大群

<p>Washington Mall, cheering alongside throngs of Donald J. Trump supporters as they watched the maverick businessman take the oath of office to become the nation's 45th president. Back in December, Mr. Trump became an unlikely partner for many Taiwanese when he broke with decades of precedent by accepting a congratulatory phone call from Taiwan's president, Tsai Ing-wen.</p>	<p>唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的支持者们一起欢呼, 看着这位特立独行的商人宣誓就职, 成为美国的第45任总统。去年12月, 特朗普打破几十年的先例与台湾总统蔡英文通电话, 那时, 他出人意料地成为了许多台湾人眼中的合作伙伴。</p>
<p>But much has happened since then, not the least a chummy meeting between Mr. Trump and the Chinese leader, Xi Jinping, by which time Mr. Trump had already shifted his position to embrace the "one China" policy.</p>	<p>但是从那之后, 发生了很多事情, 尤其是特朗普和中国领导人习近平举行了一次友好的会晤, 当时特朗普已经改变立场, 接受了“一个中国”的政策。</p>
<p>Many politicians in Taiwan, including Mr. Lim, are now approaching Mr. Trump's administration with what they call "cautious optimism."</p>	<p>许多台湾政治家在接近特朗普政府时, 都抱着他们所谓的“谨慎乐观”心态, 林昶佐也是如此。</p>
<p>"Improving Taiwan's relations with America doesn't mean the U.S. and China can't have good relations," he said. "We just want to have relations with everyone on our own terms. It's not a zero sum situation."</p>	<p>“改善台湾与美国的关系并不意味着中美两国关系会不好,”他说。“我们只想按照我们自己的方式同所有人建立关系。这不是一种零和博弈的情况。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/from-heavy-metal-frontman-to-taiwans-parliament</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/from-heavy-metal-frontman-to-taiwans-parliament</p>
<p>At Chinese Factory Where Ivanka Trump Shoes Are Made, an Activist Is Detained</p>	<p>中国劳工活动人士被拘, 卧底于伊万卡品牌代工厂</p>
<p>BEIJING — A labor activist who had been working undercover at a Chinese factory that makes shoes for Ivanka Trump and other brands has been detained by the police, as concerns rise over a crackdown on the country's advocacy groups.</p>	<p>北京——就在中国对人权团体的打压越发令人担忧之际, 一名在中国工厂里卧底的劳工活动人士遭到了警方扣押, 而这家工厂为伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)和其他品牌生产鞋子。</p>
<p>The activist, Hua Haifeng, who was working on behalf of the advocacy</p>	<p>这名活动者名为华海峰, 代表倡导团体中国劳工观察(China Labor Watch)</p>

<p>group China Labor Watch, was detained on suspicion of illegal eavesdropping, his wife, Deng Guimian, said late Tuesday. Mr. Hua and two other labor activists had been undercover at two Chinese factories that make shoes for Ms. Trump and other brands. They all disappeared on Saturday, according to their employer, China Labor Watch.</p>	<p>开展卧底工作，他的妻子邓桂莲周二晚些时候表示，他因涉嫌非法窃听遭到扣押。华海峰和另外两名劳工活动人士曾在中国的两家工厂工作，这两家厂为伊万卡·特朗普品牌和其他品牌制造鞋子。据他们的雇主中国劳工观察说，三人均在周六失踪。</p>
<p>They were last seen in Ganzhou, a large city in southern Jiangxi Province. It is unclear whether the other two were detained.</p>	<p>最后一次有人看见他们是在江西省南部的大城市赣州。其他两人是否被羁押目前还不清楚。</p>
<p>The group had been investigating labor conditions at the two factories, one in Ganzhou and another in Dongguan. Their preliminary findings, which had not yet been made public, detail that workers were subject to exceptionally long hours.</p>	<p>中国劳工观察一直在调查这两家工厂的劳动条件，一家在赣州，另一家在东莞。初步调查显示工人的工作时间非常长，调查结果尚未公开。</p>
<p>Ms. Deng said a police officer from the Public Security Bureau in Jiangxi Province in south-central China called her on Tuesday afternoon to officially notify her of the detention. Mr. Hua could be held for days or weeks before being formally arrested.</p>	<p>邓女士说，中国中南部省份江西省的一名公安周二下午打电话给她，正式通知华海峰已被拘留。在被正式逮捕之前，他可能被拘留数天或数周之久。</p>
<p>Ms. Deng said her husband had worked for nongovernmental organizations, mainly related to labor issues, for more than a decade. She added that without his pay, it would be difficult to care for the couple's daughter, 7, and son, 3, as well as three elderly relatives.</p>	<p>邓女士表示，这十多年来，丈夫为各种非政府组织工作，主要是跟劳工问题有关。她说，如果没有他的薪水，很难照顾他们7岁的女儿和3岁的儿子，以及三个长辈。</p>
<p>"I was panicked, very angry and almost lost control of my temper," when the officer phoned, she said.</p>	<p>她说：“我当时很恐慌，非常生气，情绪有点失控。”</p>
<p>Li Qiang, the director of China Labor Watch, said that the three labor activists did not have any illegal eavesdropping equipment, and speculated that Mr. Hua and the other activists might have been detained over the use of cellphones. "Jiangxi police are just looking for</p>	<p>中国劳工观察总监李强说，这三名劳工活动人士没有任何非法窃听设备，他推测华海峰和其他活动者可能是因为使用手机被羁押的。“江西警察只是找了一个借口，”他说。</p>

an excuse," he said.	
The Ivanka Trump brand declined to comment on the detention. The White House did not immediately reply to a request for comment.	伊万卡·特朗普品牌拒绝就此事予以置评。白宫没有立即回复置评请求。
A spokeswoman for Marc Fisher Footwear, which makes Ivanka Trump shoes, said, "We were unaware of the allegations against" the Chinese manufacturer and would look into them immediately.	Marc Fisher Footwear 负责为伊万卡·特朗普品牌制作鞋子，那里的一名发言人表示，“不知道和中国制造商有关的指控”，将会立即开展调查。
A woman answering the phones on Tuesday night at the Ganzhou Public Security Bureau, the municipal unit of the Jiangxi Province Public Security Bureau, said that an official statement, if any, would have to wait until Wednesday, after the end of a three-day, national holiday.	周二晚上，在江西省公安厅下属赣州市公安局，接听电话的一位女士说，如果官方会发声明的话，也必须等到周三，也就是三天的全国性假日结束之后。
The detention follows rising pressure on advocacy groups in the country. Dozens of human rights activists have been arrested in the past year, prompting broad alarm within the advocacy community.	这起羁押事件发生之前，该国的倡导团体遭到的打压力度正在增加。过去一年来，有数十名人权活动人士遭到了逮捕，在倡导群体中引起了普遍警惕。
Mr. Li, who set up China Labor Watch 17 years ago and has conducted hundreds of investigations of Chinese factories, said this was the first time any of his activists had been detained in a criminal case. China Labor Watch has previously looked into labor conditions at Apple and Samsung.	李强于 17 年前成立了中国劳工观察，对中国的工厂进行了数百次的调查，他说这是该组织第一次有活动人士遭到刑拘。中国劳工观察曾经调查过苹果和三星的劳动状况。
In his view, the unusual action by the Chinese police appeared to be a response to his group's decision to investigate a manufacturing operation related to President Trump's family. But he offered no evidence for his opinion.	在他看来，中国警方采取这种不同寻常的行动，似乎和该组织决定调查涉及特朗普家族的制造业务有关。但他没有证据来支持这个看法。
The Trump family's relationship with China has drawn significant attention since the campaign. While Mr. Trump has blamed the country for taking manufacturing jobs from the United States, his family has also	自特朗普的竞选活动以来，其家族与中国的关系引起了极大的关注。虽然特朗普指责中国抢走了美国的制造业岗位，但他的家人也希望在中国市场上获利。

looked to profit from China's market.	
Mr. Trump has recently secured more than 75 trademarks in China. The family of his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, is trying to raise money from Chinese investors for a real estate project, efforts that have highlighted White House connections.	特朗普最近在中国申请到了逾 75 个商标。他女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)的家人正在试图从中国投资者那里筹集开展房地产项目的资金, 这些努力都凸显出与白宫的关系。
The factories belong to Huajian International, one of the world's largest manufacturers of women's shoes. The Ivanka Trump brand, according to Huajian, represents only about 100,000 pairs of shoes a year out of its overall production of 8 million pairs a year, including brands like Coach and Alain Delon.	这些工厂属于世界最大的女鞋生产商之一的华坚国际。该集团表示, 伊万卡·特朗普品牌鞋子他们每年只生产约 10 万双, 而他们每年总共生产 800 万双鞋, 包括 Coach 和 Alain Delon 等品牌鞋子。
Huajian's spokesman, Wei Xuegang, also declined to comment, citing the holiday. Mr. Wei had said that he had not heard of any labor activists in any of the company's factories.	华坚的发言人危雪刚也以放假为由拒绝置评。他说, 没有听说过公司的哪个工厂里有劳工活动人士。
In interviews on Sunday and Monday outside the Huajian factory gate in Dongguan, many workers described working 10 or more hours a day, six days a week. Mr. Wei said that the company had encountered a busy season in which workers had agreed to work extra hours but were paid overtime. He added that the factory also had quiet seasons when the hours were less.	周日和周一到东莞华坚工厂门外采访时, 很多工人表示他们每天工作 10 小时以上, 每周工作六天。危雪刚说, 公司目前是生产旺季, 工人同意加班, 也获得了加班工资。他表示, 工厂也有生产淡季, 那时的工作时间就不长。
Mr. Hua had been working undercover in Huajian's main factory in Dongguan. The factory, about 50 miles up the Pearl River from Hong Kong, has about 5,000 employees. Another activist, Su Heng, was working in Huajian's second factory in Ganzhou, which has about 3,000 employees.	王海峰在位于东莞的华坚主厂工作。厂子约有 5000 名员工, 在香港沿着珠江而上大约 50 英里(约合 80 公里)的地方。另外一名活动者苏恒则在华坚位于赣州的第二家工厂工作, 那里约有 3000 名员工。
Huajian produces the heels for Ivanka Trump shoes in Dongguan, along	华坚在东莞为许多其他品牌生产整鞋, 为伊万卡·特朗普品牌生产鞋跟。然后

with the full production for many other brands. It then ships the heels north to Ganzhou, where Ivanka Trump shoes are assembled.	将这些鞋跟往北运送到赣州，在那里组装伊万卡·特朗普品牌鞋。
A third activist, Li Zhao, was dismissed after working undercover for just five days in the Dongguan factory in April; he was discovered taking photos with his cellphone. Many factories have strict policies against photography to prevent industrial espionage.	第三名活动人士叫李招，4月份在东莞的工厂从事卧底工作五天后被解雇；因为工厂发现他用手机拍照。很多工厂都有严格的防拍摄政策，以防工业间谍。
Li Zhao was phoned by local police but not actually brought in for questioning, according to China Labor Watch. He soon fled to Ganzhou and then disappeared.	据中国劳工观察说，当地警方给李招打过电话进行询问，但并没有带走询问。他很快逃到了赣州，然后就消失了。
At the direction of China Labor Watch, Mr. Hua had left his job and tried to go to Hong Kong last Thursday for meetings with China Labor Watch and journalists, including from The New York Times. Mr. Hua was denied permission to exit mainland China by a Chinese immigration agent at the border with Hong Kong, and told to phone the local police in Shenzhen, the mainland border city with Hong Kong.	在中国劳工观察的指示下，华海峰已经从工厂离职，上周四他试图去香港，和中国劳工观察以及《纽约时报》等媒体的记者会面。但到了大陆和香港边境，一名中国移民官员拒绝了华海峰的离境要求，被告知需要向深圳警方打电话。深圳是大陆与香港接壤的边境城市。
Mr. Hua called the police, who asked him to come in for questioning, according to China Labor Watch. When he arrived, the police told Mr. Hua that they knew he had been investigating the Huajian factory in Dongguan, Mr. Li said.	中国劳工观察称，华海峰打了电话给警方，警方要求他前去接受询问。他到达后，警方告诉华海峰，他们知道他一直在调查东莞的华坚工厂。
After the questioning, Mr. Hua, 36, fled to Ganzhou last Friday, only to disappear soon after, the advocacy group said.	中国劳工观察说，在接受询问后，36岁的华海峰上周五逃到赣州，不久之后就消失了。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/labor-activist-detained-ivanka-trump-factory	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/labor-activist-detained-ivanka-trump-factory
China Charges Activist From Taiwan With 'Subverting State Power'	中国以颠覆罪逮捕台湾人权倡导人士李明哲
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Lee Ming-cheh, a human rights advocate	台湾台北——中国政府在一场针对公民社会组织的持续打压行动中宣布，今

<p>from Taiwan who was detained in China in March, has been formally arrested on a charge of "subverting state power," the Chinese government has announced, amid a continuing crackdown on civil society organizations.</p>	<p>年3月在中国被拘的台湾人权倡导人士李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)以“颠覆政权”的罪名遭正式逮捕。</p>
<p>His arrest, announced on Friday, marks the first time the Chinese authorities have charged someone from Taiwan with subversion. Many people in Taiwan fear it will not be the last, and it has added a new strain to the tensions between Beijing and Taipei.</p>	<p>他被捕的消息是在上周五宣布的，这是中国当局首次以颠覆罪指控一名台湾人。有不少台湾人士担心，这不会是最后一次。此事给北京与台北之间的紧张关系增添了新的压力。</p>
<p>China's ruling Communist Party has never administered Taiwan but claims it as Chinese territory, to be annexed by force if necessary. The Nationalists who once dominated China fled to the island after losing to the Communists in a civil war in 1949. Today more residents of Taiwan identify themselves as Taiwanese than Chinese, and few support unification with China.</p>	<p>中国的执政党共产党不曾统治台湾，但宣称它是中国领土的一部分，如有需要，将通过武力统一。曾经统治过中国的国民党在1949年的内战中败给了共产党，之后逃到了这座岛上。如今，更多的台湾居民以台湾人自居，不认为自己是中国人，也很少支持与中国统一。</p>
<p>The rift between the two sides has widened since last year, when Tsai Ing-wen was elected president of Taiwan. The Democratic Progressive Party, led by Ms. Tsai, has historically favored formal independence from China.</p>	<p>自蔡英文去年当选台湾总统以来，双方的裂痕扩大了。蔡英文领导的民进党历来倾向于从中国正式独立。</p>
<p>Beijing broke off official communications with Taiwan after Ms. Tsai, in her inauguration speech, declined to yield to Chinese demands that she endorse a political formula that holds that Taiwan is part of "One China" that includes both mainland China and Taiwan.</p>	<p>自蔡英文在就职演说中拒绝顺从中国要求她支持台湾属于“一个中国”的政治模式——其中既包括中国大陆，也包括台湾——后，北京便切断了与台湾的官方沟通渠道。</p>
<p>Mr. Lee was detained on March 19 after crossing into mainland China from Macau, a former Portuguese colony that has limited autonomy from Beijing. Since then he has been held incommunicado, denied</p>	<p>李明哲是在3月19日从澳门过境进入中国大陆后被拘，澳门是前葡萄牙殖民地，具有有限的自治权。自那之后，李明哲便与外界失去联系，无法接受家属探访，也不能与律师见面。</p>

<p>family visits and access to lawyers.</p>	
<p>In the announcement of Mr. Lee's arrest, An Fengshan, a spokesman for China's Taiwan Affairs Office, said Mr. Lee visited China frequently over the past five years and "colluded with relevant individuals in the mainland, laying down an operational program, establishing an illegal organization and planning and implementing activities to subvert state power." Mr. An offered no evidence to support these claims.</p>	<p>国台办发言人安峰山在宣布李明哲被捕的消息时表示,他在过去五年里频繁进入大陆,“与大陆有关人员勾结,制定行动纲领,建立非法组织,策划、实施颠覆我国家政权的活动”。安峰山没有提供证据证明这些说法。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has in recent years increasingly used the crimes of "subversion" or "inciting subversion" to imprison political dissidents and human rights advocates. Chinese courts come under Communist Party control and rarely reject the prosecution's case, especially in politically charged trials. Defendants found guilty of subversion can face up to life in prison, although shorter sentences are more common.</p>	<p>最近几年,中国政府越来越多地以“颠覆”或“煽动颠覆”的罪名监禁政治异见者和人权倡导人士。中国的法院受到共产党的控制,很少驳回这些起诉案件,尤其是涉及政治指控的案件。被认为犯有颠覆罪的被告可能会面临终生监禁,尽管短一些的刑期更为常见。</p>
<p>Last year, Peter Dahlin, a Swedish man living in Beijing who helped train Chinese legal advocates to challenge government decisions, was detained in secrecy and then expelled after he was made to confess on television.</p>	<p>去年,生活在北京的瑞典人彼得·达林(Peter Dahlin)被秘密拘捕,在电视上认罪后被驱逐出境。他曾帮助培训中国的法律维权人士挑战政府的决定。</p>
<p>Mr. An said that Mr. Lee and his Chinese associates had "candidly confessed" to the allegations. He did not give any details.</p>	<p>安峰山表示,李明哲与他的中国同谋对上述指控“供认不讳”。但他没有提供任何细节信息。</p>
<p>People close to Mr. Lee said that he sympathized with China's beleaguered democracy movement and, before his detention, spoke weekly with Chinese contacts via the social media app WeChat about Taiwan's experiences with democratization. They also said he had donated money and books to relatives of Chinese rights lawyers who</p>	<p>与李明哲关系密切的人士表示,李明哲同情陷入困境的中国民主运动,被捕之前,他每周通过社交媒体软件微信与他认识的中国人士通话,分享台湾在民主化方面的经验。他们还表示,他曾给被捕的中国人权律师的家属捐赠资金和书籍,这些人的罪名与他现在面临的一样。</p>

<p>had been imprisoned on the same charges he now faced.</p>	
<p>Mr. Lee worked as a manager at a community college in Taipei and was a volunteer for Covenants Watch, an alliance of human rights organizations in Taiwan. Previously, he also worked in the Democratic Progressive Party.</p>	<p>李明哲之前在台北一所社区大学担任管理人员，是台湾人权组织人权公约施行监督联盟的一名志愿者，也曾为民进党效力。</p>
<p>The Democratic Progressive Party issued a statement on Saturday criticizing China for not making public any evidence of Mr. Lee's purported crimes and for not formally notifying the Taiwan government of his detention. China's opaque handling of Mr. Lee's case was "certain to produce a chilling effect on the Taiwanese people" and had already "hurt the international image of the Chinese mainland," the party said.</p>	<p>民进党上周六发布了一份声明，谴责中国没有公开与李明哲的罪名有关的证据，也没有向台湾政府正式通知拘留他的消息。声明还表示，中国在李明哲案件上不透明的处理方式“势必让台湾人民产生寒蝉效应”，“更伤害了中国大陆的国际形象”。</p>
<p>China's handling of Mr. Lee has added to the frosty relations across the Taiwan Strait. Beijing did not acknowledge his detention until 10 days after his disappearance. Last month, China barred Mr. Lee's wife, Lee Ching-yu, from flying to Beijing to inquire about him.</p>	<p>中国对待李明哲的方式令两岸关系雪上加霜。直到李明哲失踪 10 天后，北京才承认拘押了他。上月，中国又阻止李明哲的妻子李净瑜飞去北京询问他的消息。</p>
<p>In addition to trying to fly to China, Ms. Lee has publicly campaigned to free her husband, holding numerous news conferences and, last week, testifying before a United States House of Representatives committee about her husband's plight.</p>	<p>除了试图飞往中国，李净瑜还公开活动，多次举行新闻发布会，要求释放她的丈夫。上周，她还在美国众议院的一个委员会前为丈夫的糟糕处境作证。</p>
<p>Eeling Chiu, secretary general of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, said that China's treatment of Mr. Lee was likely to lead nonprofit workers from Taiwan — many of whom were engaged in less politically sensitive areas such as environmental protection — to question whether it was safe for them to operate in the mainland.</p>	<p>台湾人权促进会秘书长邱伊翎(Eeling Chiu)表示，中国对待李明哲的方式有可能导致台湾的非营利组织工作人员怀疑自己在大陆活动是否安全，他们中许多人都介入的是环境保护等政治敏感性相对低一些领域。</p>

<p>"I'm afraid that this is going to result in serious concerns for a lot of people who go over to China," Ms. Chiu said in an interview.</p>	<p>"我恐怕这会让很多去中国的人很担心，"邱伊翎在接受采访时表示。</p>
<p>Chinese state news outlets have marshaled mainland Chinese academics to reject the criticisms from Taiwan, endorse the government's handling of Mr. Lee and argue that other people visiting the mainland from Taiwan need not fear arrest — so long as they obey the laws.</p>	<p>中国的官方新闻机构安排大陆的学者反驳台湾的批评，支持政府对李明哲的处理，指出其他从台湾来大陆访问的人不需要担心被捕——只要他们遵守法律。</p>
<p>"The evidence of Lee Ming-cheh's suspected crimes is abundant," Xinhua, the Chinese state news agency, said on Saturday, citing Chinese scholars. "The mainland's handling of this shows laws must be followed, laws rigorously enforced and lawbreaking punished."</p>	<p>"李明哲涉嫌触犯刑法证据充分，"中国官方通讯社新华社在周六援引几名中国学者的话表示。"大陆方面的处理体现了'有法必依、执法必严、违法必究'。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/taiwan-china-activist-lee-ming-cheh</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170531/taiwan-china-activist-lee-ming-cheh</p>
<p>Born on June Fourth: an American Journalist Reflects on How Tiananmen Was Covered</p>	<p>生于6月4日：美国驻华记者回忆“六四”报道</p>
<p>Mike Chinoy was the CNN Beijing bureau chief from 1987 to 1995. In recent years he wrote and reported "Assignment China," a 12-part documentary film series produced by the U.S.-China Institute at the University of Southern California on the history of American journalists in China from 1945 to the present day. The premise behind the project was that American reporters covering China have had a huge impact in shaping how China is viewed by the American public and the world. The series takes viewers behind the scenes and onto the front lines of how reporters told the China story over the course of many decades. Chinoy's episode about the 1989 Tiananmen Square democracy</p>	<p>1987年到1995年，齐迈可(Mike Chinoy)担任CNN北京分社社长。近年他以撰稿和记者的身份参与了《报导中国》(Assignment China)的创作。这部12集的系列纪录片由南加州大学美中学院(U.S.-China Institute at the University of Southern California)摄制，讲述了1945年至今美国驻华记者的历史。影片的创作基于这样一个假设：美国记者对中国的报道，对美国公众以及全世界如何看待中国有着重要影响。这一系列纪录片将观众带到了台前幕后，看到几十年以来记者如何报道有关中国的故事。由齐迈可任记者的有关1989年天安门广场民主运动的一集，只是大故事的一部分，从中可以看到都有哪些记者，在以何种方式工作，尤其是在中国现代史上一个如此紧张、关键的时期。齐迈可正是参与了1989年报道的记者之一，6月4日，</p>

<p>movement is just one part of a much bigger story that depicts who these journalists were and how they did their jobs, especially during such a tense and pivotal period in modern Chinese history. Chinoy was there among them in 1989, and spent his birthday, June 4, covering the deadly military crackdown on the protests in Beijing.</p>	<p>也就是他生日那天，他在北京报道了死伤惨重的军事镇压。</p>
<p>Ahead of the 28th anniversary of the June 3-4 military crackdown, Mr. Chinoy spoke with NYT Chinese about that time, and the lessons it holds for foreign journalists reporting on China today. Conducted through e-mail, the interview has been condensed and edited.</p>	<p>在临近6月3日和4日的军事镇压28周年之际，齐迈可向纽约时报中文网讲述了当时的情景，以及这对如今外国记者报道中国有什么启示。采访通过邮件进行，经过删减和编辑。</p>
<p>A lot of people from around the world remember what happened in Beijing on June 4th 1989 because they watched it unfold on TV. Many people in China have no idea, because public discussion of the crackdown is forbidden. June 4th also happens to be your birthday. Tell us how you spent it 28 years ago and how the turn of events that day changed you and the way you understand China.</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：世界上很多人都记得1989年6月4日在北京发生的事情，因为他们当时正在电视上看着事件一步步发展。但在中国，很多人对这件事并不了解，因为政府禁止有关镇压行动的公众讨论。6月4日正好是你的生日。告诉我们28年前你是如何度过那一天的，发生这一系列事件对你自己有什么改变，你对中国的理解又发生了什么变化？</p>
<p>As CNN's Beijing bureau chief from 1987-1995, I spent the entire spring of 1989 covering the student protests. From the beginning, I was convinced the Communist Party would not tolerate such an overt challenge to its power, and I had been worried for several weeks that the situation would end badly.</p>	<p>齐迈可：作为1987年至1995年间CNN北京分社的社长，1989年整个春天我都在报道学生的抗议活动。从一开始我就认定，共产党不会容忍有人公开挑战党的权力，那几周我也一直担心事件会以悲剧告终。</p>
<p>Because communications were so basic then as compared with today, in early May, CNN had taken a room at the Beijing Hotel with a good view down Chang An Boulevard in the direction of Tiananmen. We used the room as a place to recharge batteries for our camera equipment and briefly refresh ourselves before returning to the Square,</p>	<p>当时的通讯方式跟现在比是很简陋的，因此5月初的时候，CNN在北京饭店开了一间对着天安门的房间，可以从一个很好的角度看到长安街。我们用房间作为给拍摄器材充电的地方，也可以让我们自己短暂休息，以便之后回到天安门广场，我们一天24小时都有人员在那里。房间里也有一部电话，好让我们定时与CNN在亚特兰大的总部联系。6月3日下午，很明显事件</p>

which we staffed 24 hours a day. The room also had a phone which allowed us to be in regular contact with CNN headquarters in Atlanta. On the afternoon of June 3, as it became clear the crisis was reaching a climax, I returned to the Beijing Hotel. I stayed there the entire night, doing live broadcasts over the phone of what I saw from the balcony, and also conveying information that other CNN colleagues were providing from different places around Beijing. I was frustrated because I wanted to be in the middle of the Square. Like many journalists at the time, however, I was a prisoner of the need to communicate with the head office. But the room provided a vantage point from which I could watch the PLA's move into the heart of Beijing and its occupation of the Square, all of which I was able to report live over the phone. Needless to say, it was not much of a birthday.

要进展到高潮了，我回到北京饭店。我一整晚都待在酒店房间里，通过电话直播着我从阳台上看到的景象，同时转述其他 CNN 的同事在北京各地发来的讯息。我当时非常沮丧，因为我很想置身于天安门广场正中间。就像当时很多记者一样，我因为需要和总部联系而受困。但是，房间的位置非常有利于观察，我可以看到解放军向北京的中心渐渐靠近，以及对广场的占领。不用说，这过得并不像生日。

The events that day made clear what I had always assumed but had never witnessed so graphically- that the Party would do whatever was necessary to maintain its grip on power. Like many observers, I was not certain at the time that the crackdown would succeed. And I would never have imagined that, barely three years later, the economic reform process would be revived, let alone that it would prove as successful as it has been. While, in the aftermath of Tiananmen, many journalists and other observers focused on the repression, I think many of us missed the fact that the process of economic reform had not been halted. We were slow to recognize in the early 1990s that this dynamic was gaining new strength, and would lead to the amazing China boom that followed.

那天的事件证实了我一直以来的推断——共产党会在必要时采取一切手段，紧握手中的权力——只是此前未能如此真切地目睹它的发生。就像很多旁观者一样，当时我不能肯定镇压行动能否成功。我怎么也不会想到，仅仅三年之后，经济改革进程又重新复苏，更不会想到改革能一如既往地成功。天安门事件结束之后，许多记者和观察人士都聚焦在镇压上，而许多人忽略了经济改革进程未曾停滞这一事实。我们后知后觉，在 90 年代初才意识到这一股动力积攒了新的能量，并会在之后促使中国经济腾飞。

<p>When you made the film and interviewed your colleagues from 1989, was there anything you learned that perhaps you didn't know before or realize at the time? What were some of their key revelations or insights?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：当你制作影片和采访 1989 年的同事的时候，有没有得知一些之前不知道或是当时没意识到的事情？他们透露了什么关键信息或见解呢？</p>
<p>One of the things that comes through clearly in the interviews I did for Assignment China was just how difficult it was to cover, in real time, a story of such magnitude and complexity. There were huge crowds on the streets. You had an authoritarian government that was not exactly communicative towards the western media. Reporters were camped out in Tiananmen literally for days, exhausted, stressed, and under constant deadline pressure. With the benefit of hindsight, I would say the western press on the scene got the broad picture basically right. But there were many elements that we either missed or were unable to portray with as much nuance and detail as we should have.</p>	<p>齐迈可：在为《采访中国》做的采访中，有一点很明白，就是要实时报道一个如此宏大而复杂的事件有多么困难。街道上人山人海。你面对的是一个不太愿意跟西方媒体沟通的威权政府。记者真的是日以继夜地露宿在天安门，疲劳而紧张，还要不断面对截稿时限的压力。事后看来，我觉得当时在场的西方媒体对整体形势的掌握基本上是正确的。但我们也错过了很多因素，或是未能详细报道出所有细节。</p>
<p>One issue is the degree to which, as the demonstrations reached a peak in mid-May, many journalists believed this would have a "happy ending," with the Communist Party backing down and offering sweeping concessions. There were explicit comparisons made to the "People Power" revolution that had peacefully toppled dictator Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines in 1986. To me, this showed a lack of appreciation for the way the Communist Party operated. Conveying this impression to news consumers around the world only accentuated the sense of anger and bitterness among audiences when the crackdown occurred.</p>	<p>其中一个问题是，随着示威活动在 5 月中旬达到高潮，共产党的态度开始缓和，表示愿意做出全面让步，许多记者因此相信事情会有一个“圆满结局”。有人干脆把这件事和 1986 年以和平的方式推翻独裁者费迪南德·马科斯 (Ferdinand Marcos) 的菲律宾“人民力量”革命相提并论。对于我来说，这反映出对共产党行事方式认识不够。在发生镇压的时候，向世界各地的新闻受众传达这样一种印象，只会加剧他们的愤怒和悲痛。</p>
<p>Another is the debate about the use of the term "Tiananmen Square massacre." This became a kind of press shorthand for the overall</p>	<p>另一个问题就是，当时就使用“天安门广场屠杀”(Tiananmen Square massacre) 一词产生过争议。这一词已经成了媒体对整个镇压行动的某种简</p>

<p>crackdown. It was widely used then, and is still used today. But, as several of the reporters who were actually in the Square that night told me, the fact is that, within the confines of Tiananmen itself, there was no evidence of widespread killing. Indeed, as some journalists noted, the worst of the violence came along Chang An Boulevard as the PLA moved towards the Square. Using this shorthand was understandable. But the lack of precision gave the Chinese authorities a weapon to discredit broader journalistic accounts. As Richard Roth, who was there for CBS News noted, this was a case where "getting the facts right matters."</p>	<p>称。它在当时被广泛使用，至今仍然在用。但是，有几个当晚在天安门广场的记者告诉我说，在广场本身的范围内，没有证据显示发生过大规模的杀戮。事实上，正如一些记者所说，最严重的暴力行为发生在长安街上，解放军向天安门推进的时候。使用这一简称情有可原。但由于用词不够精确，中国当局获得了禁止更广泛的新闻报道的武器。正如当时在现场的 CBS 新闻频道 (CBS News) 记者理查德·罗斯 (Richard Roth) 所说，在这件事中，“明确事实是很要紧的”。</p>
<p>The most iconic image from the summer of 1989 was that of the lone man standing in front of the row of tanks. There were no digital cameras or iphones back then. Film had to be smuggled out by an American student in his underwear to the AP bureau. How did the limits of technology back then affect how you did your job covering a big story?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：1989 年夏天最有标志性的一幕就是一个男子只身站在一列坦克前面。当时还没有数码相机或是 iPhone。一名美国学生把胶卷藏在内裤里，偷偷带到了美联社分社。技术限制对你们报道一个重大事件的工作有何影响？</p>
<p>Today, news consumers take for granted that they will see live video from almost anywhere in the world, if not on TV than online. It is possible to do a live transmission with an Iphone. Everyone has a cell phone and wifi. Very little of that existed in 1989.</p>	<p>齐迈可：现在，新闻消费者可以从电视或网上看到世界上几乎所有地方的直播视频，人们觉得这是理所当然了。现在用 iPhone 是可以做到实况转播的。每个人都有手机和无线网络。而这些技术在 1989 年几乎是不存在的。</p>
<p>In the case of the man in front of the tank, the AP photographer gave his film to a student who brought it in to the AP bureau, where it was developed and then transmitted. The CNN video was hand-carried to Hong Kong and transmitted from there. If something similar occurred today, it would likely be live-streamed direct from an Iphone.</p>	<p>美联社记者将站在坦克前面的男子这张照片的胶卷交给了一名学生，由这名学生带到了美联社，并在那冲印和传送。CNN 的录像由专人带到香港，并从那里传送出去。如果现在有类似事件发生，很可能是用一部 iPhone 直播。</p>

<p>The technological changes are amazing. However, to some extent they have made journalists prisoners of the new technology. It is now possible to go live at any time, to post online, to use social media etc. But sometimes the pressure to do so means journalists today do not have time to report in as much depth, to think, analyze, or check with multiple sources before transmitting their news. Speed therefore carries a risk of getting things wrong, or incomplete. In 1989, there was intense pressure to get the story out. But newspaper reporters usually had only one daily deadline. The big three U.S. TV networks had just one major evening news show. Even CNN, which was on the air 24 hours a day, did not require constant live shots, and gave us some freedom to dig around . Today that is much less the case, and I fear that accuracy and background suffer in the rush for instant information.</p>	<p>技术上的变革是惊人的。然而，这在某种程度上让记者沦为新技术的囚犯。现在你在任何时候都可以直播，在网上发布信息，运用社交媒体等等。但有时候，做这些的压力意味着，记者在今时今日没有足够的时间去做深度报道、思考、分析，或在发稿前核查多个消息来源。因此，速度带来的是报道错误或不完整的风险。在1989年，把报道传出去的压力是很大的。但通常报章记者每天只有一个截稿时间。美国三大电视网只有一场晚间重要新闻时间。即使全天24小时播出的CNN也不需要不断播出直播片段，所以我们有足够的自由可以做调查。今天情况则不一样了，我担心会因为需要即时信息，对精确度和背景会有负面影响。</p>
<p>The government ordered you to shut down CNN's broadcasting facility in Beijing on May 20, how did you decide to broadcast that moment live for the world to see, and how did you cover the rest of the story without a live visual feed from the square?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：5月20日，政府命令你关闭CNN的广播设施，你是如何决定将那一刻转播给全世界看的，在不能传送广场上的实时画面的情况下，你是如何做余下的报道呢？</p>
<p>Because of the visit by Soviet leader Gorbachev, which took place the week of May 15, CNN and the other major international networks had been given permission by the Chinese authorities to bring in satellite equipment for what was intended to be live coverage of that event. This is why we had our own satellite dish, microwave links, and other transmission facilities. But then the protesting students literally stole the stage where much of the pomp of the Gorbachev visit was to take place- Tiananmen Square. The Chinese authorities were taken aback by</p>	<p>齐迈可：前苏联领导人戈尔巴乔夫于5月15日那一周到访，CNN和其他国际广播公司得到中国政府许可，可以带卫星设备，原意是对到访一事进行报道。这就是为什么我们会有自己的碟形卫星天线、微波链路以及其他传输设备。当时戈尔巴乔夫到访的地点就是天安门广场，完全被示威的学生抢了风头。中国政府没有料到抗议规模如此之大，内部对于如何处理事件也出现了分歧。结果是，戈尔巴乔夫的访问全程都能允许进行实时转播。那一周，CNN的直播时段有相当一部分用于展示人山人海的天安门广场。</p>

<p>the scale of the protest, as well as internally divided over how to deal with it. The result was that, for the duration of Gorbachev's trip, the live transmissions were allowed to proceed. It was during that week that CNN devoted hours and hours of live air time to show the amazing scenes of huge crowds filling the Square.</p>	
<p>But just one day after the Soviet leader left, martial law was declared and live video transmissions were halted. At the CNN work-space in the Great Wall Sheraton Hotel, two Chinese officials arrived on the morning of May 20 to order the network to shut down its transmission. As CNN producers negotiated and tried to buy time, a cameraman from another network hooked up a camera and the encounter was itself broadcast live. The confrontation became one of the iconic moments in the history of TV news. Once the satellite feed was cut off, live reports were only possible over the phone. Video tapes had to be smuggled out of Beijing for transmission Hong Kong or Tokyo, which meant that there was a gap of several hours between when a camera-person shot something and the images appeared on TV?</p>	<p>但就在前苏联领导人离开一天之后，政府开始实施戒严，实时影像传输就停止了。5月20日早上，两名中国官员来到CNN在喜来登长城饭店的工作间，命令停止信号传输。CNN的制片人和他们谈判，尝试争取时间，来自另一家电视网的一名摄像师连上了一台摄像机，直播了交涉本身。这一次对峙成为了电视新闻史上最具标志性的时刻之一。在卫星传送被中断之后，就只能用电话进行实时报道了。录像带只能让人偷偷从北京带出来，到香港或东京再传送出去，这就意味着从拍摄到电视播出会有几个小时的间隔。</p>
<p>What lessons do you think the party learned about management, messaging and propaganda directly from TAM and how different is their approach today? How much harder is it to read the tea leaves in the era of Xi Jinping, in your view?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：你觉得在管理、信息传送以及政治宣传方面，天安门事件给共产党带来了那些直接的教训，他们如今的方式有何不同？在习近平时代，读解时局的难度又增加了多少？</p>
<p>The Party learned many lessons from the events of 1989. It has become ever more sophisticated in managing the Chinese press. As China has become increasingly wealthy and powerful, however, we have seen more effort devoted to trying to shape the international narrative as</p>	<p>齐迈可：共产党从1989年的事件中吸取了很多教训。对中国媒体的管理变得前所未有的复杂。中国渐渐变得富裕、强大，我们同时也看到中国正在花费更多精力，尝试塑造国际报道中的形象。外国常驻记者近年受到了很大压力，若有新闻机构的报道是共产党不喜欢的，共产党就会对其采取惩罚措施。</p>

<p>well. This has been evident both in the pressures put on resident foreign correspondents in recent years, and punitive measures taken against news organizations whose coverage the Party dislikes. Even so, my own sense is that Chinese society has become more and more open, certainly in comparison to when I first visited the country in the 1970s. Despite the limitations, foreign journalists are able to travel and talk to a remarkably wide range of people. So that has made it possible for foreign journalists today to do a reasonably good job of covering Chinese society.</p>	<p>即便如此，我自己的感觉是中国社会变得越来越开放，对比我在 70 年代第一次来中国无疑开放了很多。虽然有一定限制，外国记者仍然可以去到不同地方，跟各种各样的人交流。因此，如今外国记者还是可以很好地报道中国社会。</p>
<p>However, making sense of the internal dynamics within a still very secretive leadership remains extremely challenging. In many ways, journalists do not know much more about the inner workings at the top than they did 30 years ago, despite the surface veneer or modernization, the greater international travel and exposure of Chinese leaders, and a more open Chinese media climate than when I first started going to China.</p>	<p>然而，要理解这个非常神秘的领导层的内部运作仍然非常困难。虽然比起我开始到中国的时候，现在的中国外表光鲜或现代化了，中国领导人出国和抛头露面的机会更多了，中国媒体氛围也更加开放，但是在很多方面，记者对中共高层内部运作的了解并没有比 30 年前好多少。</p>
<p>You mention in the film reporters openly sympathized with the protestors because it was hard not to be wrapped up in the euphoria of the moment and see the full picture. Is it possible for foreign media to stay objective? What lessons can you draw from that in terms of the capacity of the foreign media to understand and cover the complexity of China?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网：你在影片内提到，记者公开对示威者表示同情，因为当时很难不被高涨的情绪包围，以看到事情全貌。这对于外国媒体理解中国的能力，以及报道出中国的复杂性有何启示？</p>
<p>Every journalist brings their own experiences, values, and views to any given story, the challenge is to ensure that this background does not prevent the correspondent from honestly reporting what he or she</p>	<p>齐迈可：每个记者都会将自己的经历、价值观以及看法带入任何报道之中，难点就在于要保证记者的背景不会影响到他/她如实报道眼前所见。西方的记者都来自以新闻自由、言论自由和政治多元为基本价值的地方。因此，当他</p>

<p>witnesses. Western journalists come from societies where freedom of the press, freedom of speech, and political pluralism are basic values. As a result, they carry those values with them as they cover events in China or elsewhere, and tend to instinctively sympathize with those seen as sharing similar aspirations. Sometimes, this can lead to excessive focus on some issues rather than others, and can sometimes create misleading impressions of what is going on. It takes an extra effort to try to put oneself in the shoes – or the mind-set- of the people one is covering. But as I look at the work of the western press in China today, I am impressed by how many journalists seem able to put whatever personal biases they have aside and produce really compelling reporting on a host of issues.</p>	<p>们报道中国或其他地方发生的事件的时候, 这些价值观也会随之而行, 他们通常会本能地与那些有相似价值观的人产生共鸣。有时候, 这可能导致他们过度聚焦在一些问题上, 而对其他事情有所忽略, 这也可能导致他们对发生的事情产生误解。要站在报道对象的角度想问题, 或是了解他们的想法, 需要额外的精力。当我现在看西方媒体在中国的工作, 我看到许多记者可以放下自己的偏执, 在许多问题上都能制作出非常有说服力的报道。</p>
<p>Were you able to show this film inside China? What was the reaction of the Chinese audience outside China?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网: 你可以在中国国内放映这部影片吗? 中国以外的华人观众对它的反响如何?</p>
<p>We have been able to screen earlier episodes in China, for example the ones looking at how American reporters covered the Chinese civil war, the Nixon trip in 1972, and the early years of Deng Xiaoping's reforms. But the events of 1989 are so sensitive that there is little chance this episode would be permitted to be shown in China.</p>	<p>齐迈可: 我们在中国放映了前面几集, 比如关于美国记者如何报道中国内战、1972年尼克松访华以及邓小平早期改革开放政策那几集。但1989年的事件太敏感了, 那一集获准在中国放映的机会微乎其微。</p>
<p>What happened at Tiananmen was such a dramatic story no matter what your political point of view. Besides the documentary The Gate of Heavenly Peace from 1995, nothing really big has ever been made. How do you view the prospects for a major motion picture or TV miniseries nowadays and down the road? Given China's rising global influence, is this a topic too risky for Hollywood?</p>	<p>纽约时报中文网: 不论你的政治观点如何, 天安门事件是一个充满戏剧性的故事。除了1995年的纪录片《天安门》(The Gate of Heavenly Peace), 没有真正关于它的大制作。你觉得现在或将来, 出现一部大制作电影或电视迷你剧的前景如何? 随着中国在全球影响力的提升, 这个题材对于好莱坞是不是太冒险了?</p>

<p>Hollywood has increasingly linked its future to China and the Chinese market, with more and more co-productions, as well as Chinese companies acquiring production companies and movie theatre chains in the U.S. Under these circumstances, given the sensitivity of the subject, I suspect it would be highly unlikely that the Tiananmen story will be turned into a feature-length movie.</p>	<p>齐迈可：好莱坞的未来与中国及中国市场的连接越来越密切，有越来越多联合制作的作品，中国公司也在并购美国的制片公司以及院线。在这些情况下，再加上题材的敏感性，我觉得天安门事件的故事不太可能变成一部长篇电影。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170602/mike-chinoy-tiananmen</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170602/mike-chinoy-tiananmen</p>
<p>Can China Take the Lead on Climate Change? That Could Be Difficult</p>	<p>中国要成为应对气候变化的领袖并非易事</p>
<p>As the weeks before an autumn summit meeting in Beijing between the presidents of the United States and China ticked down, John F. Kerry, then the American secretary of state, tried to seal a deal on climate change.</p>	<p>随着为美国总统和中国国家主席那年秋天在北京举行元首会晤的几周准备工作接近尾声，美国国务卿约翰·F·克里在想方设法让达成气候变化协议成为定局。</p>
<p>He invited China's senior envoy, Yang Jiechi, to a lunch at Legal Sea Foods overlooking the harbor in Boston, Mr. Kerry's hometown. Mr. Kerry noted that the harbor had once been badly polluted but that government efforts and regulations had rejuvenated it.</p>	<p>他邀请了中国高级外交官杨洁篪在俯瞰波士顿港的 Legal Sea Foods 餐厅共进午餐，波士顿是克里的老家。克里说，波士顿港曾被严重污染，但政府的努力和环境法规已使港口恢复了新生。</p>
<p>That meeting nudged China further into climate talks that would result in President Obama and President Xi Jinping making a landmark announcement in November 2014 that set hard emissions reduction targets for the two nations and energized global negotiations for the Paris Agreement.</p>	<p>那次午餐推动了中国在气候谈判上走得更远，带来了奥巴马总统和习近平主席在 2014 年 11 月做出里程碑式宣布的结果，中美两国制定严格减排目标的宣布，为《巴黎协定》的全球谈判增添了活力。</p>
<p>Under the Obama administration, tough face-to-face conversations between officials from the two countries were critical in getting China, the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, to announce commitments and to step up in stressing the need for global efforts to</p>	<p>在奥巴马执政时期，中美两国官员进行的面对面的艰难对话，对促使中国宣布减排承诺、对限制气候变化影响的全球努力的必要性站出来表态至关重要，中国是世界上最大的温室气体排放国。</p>

<p>limit the effects of climate change.</p>	
<p>With Washington now ceding global leadership on climate change and at least temporarily halting its partnership with Beijing, China may find it hard to fill the vacuum. Some of China's biggest strides in recent years came through joint efforts with the United States and their mostly friendly superpower rivalry on renewable energy.</p>	<p>现在，当华盛顿把应对气候变化的全球领导地位拱手让出、并至少暂停与北京在这方面的伙伴关系时，中国可能会发现，填补真空并非易事。近年来，中国在这方面取得的一些最大进步，靠的都是中美两国的共同努力、以及两国在可再生能源行业很大程度上友好的超级大国竞争关系。</p>
<p>China must now be the world's standard-bearer by default while trying to resolve sharp internal divisions on its own energy future. Its leaders insist that nations should abide by the Paris agreement, despite the decision by President Trump to withdraw the United States, historically the world's biggest greenhouse gas emitter, from the accord.</p>	<p>中国正在力图解决本国在未来能源问题上存在的尖锐内部分歧，美国的缺席，让中国不得不在此时出来担当世界领袖。中国领导人坚称，世界各国应该遵守《巴黎协定》，尽管特朗普总统宣布了美国将退出协定的决定，美国是历史上全球最大的温室气体排放国。</p>
<p>But the importance of Washington in laying the foundation for the Paris accord was evident, for example, in the negotiations between the United States and India, the third-largest emitter of greenhouses gases. Only after a series of meetings between Mr. Obama and Narendra Modi, the prime minister of India, did India announce more ambitious climate commitments.</p>	<p>但是，在为达成巴黎协议奠定基础上，华盛顿的重要性显而易见，这表现在比如美国与印度的谈判上，印度是第三大温室气体排放国。只是在奥巴马总统和印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪举行了一系列会晤之后，印度才宣布了更雄心勃勃的气候变化承诺。</p>
<p>"Reaching an agreement in Paris depended on the United States, China and a small group of key countries pushing each other to be ambitious in their targets and holding each other accountable," said Jonathan Finer, former chief of staff and director of policy planning at the State Department. "This same dynamic should have resulted in an ongoing effort to ratchet up the fight against climate change, which everyone knows is necessary to actually address it. The United States pulling out takes a lot of that pressure off."</p>	<p>"能在巴黎达成协议靠的是美国、中国，以及一小批关键国家，它们在承诺更加雄心勃勃的目标上相互推动，也相互监督，"国务院前幕僚长兼政策规划主任乔纳森·芬内(Jonathan Finer)说。"同样的互动本该为加强应对气候变化的努力带来持续不断的推动作用，人们都知道这对问题的实际解决必不可少。美国的退出减少了这方面的压力。"</p>

<p>For now, public affirmations of the Paris agreement by Chinese leaders send a strong signal to other nations that might be wavering in the wake of the withdrawal by the United States. On Thursday, Li Keqiang, prime minister of China, said during a visit to Germany to meet with Chancellor Angela Merkel that “step by step, and very arduously, together with other countries, we will work toward the goals set.”</p>	<p>就目前而言，中国领导人对巴黎协定的公开肯定，是对美国退出后可能会摇摆不定的其他国家发出的强烈信号。周四，中国总理李克强在德国访问期间与德国总理安格拉·默克尔会面时表示，中国将“一步一步、扎扎实实地与世界各国一起，向制定的目标努力迈进”。</p>
<p>China has strong domestic reasons to change its energy structure to increase its sources of energy from nonfossil fuel while limiting its use of coal. Ridding cities of air pollution from the use of coal is a priority for some leaders. Mr. Li has stressed that the government is waging a “war on pollution.”</p>	<p>中国有很强的国内原因要改变自身的能源结构，增加非化石燃料能源的使用，同时限制煤炭的使用。消除燃煤给城市带来的空气污染是一些领导人的首要任务。李克强曾用政府正在对“污染宣战”的说法来强调这项工作的重要性。</p>
<p>But on Friday, Mr. Li and European leaders in Brussels failed, because of a trade policy dispute, to endorse a joint statement on climate change. The two sides made public affirmations in Berlin on Thursday and in Brussels on Friday to work with each other.</p>	<p>但在周五，由于在贸易政策上的争议，李克强和布鲁塞尔的欧洲领导人未能在气候变化问题上宣布一项联合声明。中欧双方周四曾在柏林发表有关申明，周五，双方在布鲁塞尔表示将继续合作。</p>
<p>Earlier, it was the United States, and not China, that pushed India to make commitments ahead of the Paris summit meeting, even if it was China that helped set an example for large developing nations in the announcement in 2014 by Mr. Obama and Mr. Xi. In 2015, Mr. Kerry took the unusual step of attending a trade fair in Mr. Modi’s home state of Gujarat, India, in order to prod Mr. Modi on climate change policy and pave the way for a visit by Mr. Obama, who aimed to make the Paris agreement a top priority of discussion with Mr. Modi.</p>	<p>最初，推动印度在巴黎首脑会议之前作出承诺的是美国，而不是中国，虽然奥巴马和习近平在 2014 年的宣布对中国为发展中大国树立榜样有所帮助。2015 年，为了在气候变化政策上鼓励莫迪，同时也为奥巴马访问印度铺平道路（奥巴马把与莫迪讨论巴黎协定作为那次访问的首要任务），克里曾采取了一个不同寻常的做法，他参加了在莫迪家乡、印度古吉拉特邦举办的一个贸易展览会。</p>
<p>There is still internal resistance in China by some powerful parties to policies cutting the use of coal and other fossil fuels. Those interests</p>	<p>在减少煤炭等化石燃料使用的政策问题上，中国内部仍存在着一些来自强有力部门的内部阻力。其中包括国有能源企业等利益集团。一些中国学者认为，</p>

<p>include the state-owned energy companies. Some Chinese scholars say global efforts on climate change, with the Obama administration at the forefront, gave ammunition to Chinese officials trying to push through energy restructuring in the face of resistance from companies that profit from the consumption of fossil fuel.</p>	<p>以奥巴马政府为首的全球应对气候变化的努力，为试图推动能源结构调整的中国官员提供了所需的武器，这些官员面临着来自从化石燃料消耗中获利的公司的抵制。</p>
<p>"The talk of climate change actions is very important because energy reforms will inevitably hurt some vested interests," said Lin Boqiang, an energy scholar at Xiamen University who has advised PetroChina, the big Chinese oil producer. "Such talk has created favorable conditions for energy reforms, without which many things would have been impossible.</p>	<p>"使用气候变化行动的语言非常重要，因为能源改革将不可避免地伤害一些既得利益，"厦门大学的能源学者林伯强说，他曾为大型国有石油生产商中石化当顾问。"这种语言为能源改革创造了有利条件，没有这种语言，许多事情会变得很难办。"</p>
<p>"For instance, solar and wind subsidies were possible because the climate change agenda has forced policy makers to turn to a low-carbon economic model," he said. "We know that China has a lot of coal and it's very cheap, so without climate change promises we wouldn't be talking about the low-carbon economy now, and industries such as that of electric cars would have faced more hurdles."</p>	<p>"比如，气候变化议程迫使决策者转向低碳经济模式，这就让为太阳能和风能提供补贴成为可能，"他说。"我们知道中国有很多煤，而且煤很便宜，如果没有气候变化的承诺，我们目前不会谈论低碳经济，像电动汽车这样的行业也会面临更多的障碍。"</p>
<p>Mr. Lin added: "China is now No. 1 in the world in installed capacity of wind and solar power. This would not be possible without all the talk about climate change and a low-carbon economy."</p>	<p>林伯强还说："中国目前的风电和太阳能发电装机容量世界第一。如果没有有关气候变化和低碳经济的讨论，这是不可能的。"</p>
<p>But there is still conflict in China over deployment of electricity generated by wind and solar sources. Because energy companies with coal-fired power plants have advantages in setting up contracts with China's two main grid companies, wind and solar power companies have not been as successful as they should be in getting their electricity</p>	<p>但是，中国在风电和太阳能发电的使用问题上仍存在着矛盾。由于拥有燃煤发电厂的能源企业与中国两大电网公司在签订上网合同上有优势，风电和太阳能发电企业在让其电力上网上不如想象的那么成功，能源分析师说。燃煤发电厂在向国有电网企业销售电力上有保障，因此能源企业仍在不断建设这类发电厂，尽管现有的燃煤发电厂在低负荷运行，表明产能已经过剩。</p>

<p>on the grid, energy analysts say. Coal-based power plants are guaranteed sales to the state-owned grid enterprises, so energy companies continue to build such plants, even though the existing ones are operating at low capacity, a sign of a glut.</p>	
<p>Mr. Lin and other experts say such conflicts can be resolved in favor of clean energy if big countries, including the United States, keep up the global push on climate change. The retreat of the United States strengthens the positions of those who support wider use of fossil fuels, a stand that President Trump and a top adviser, Stephen K. Bannon, also take.</p>	<p>林伯强和其他专家说, 如果包括美国在内的大国继续推动全球应对气候变化的努力, 这种矛盾可以通过有利于清洁能源的方法得到解决。美国的退出强化了支持更广泛地使用化石燃料的人的立场, 这也是特朗普总统及其主要顾问斯蒂芬·班农所持的立场。</p>
<p>Addressing climate change has also played a role in a wider economic debate in China. It has helped officials wanting to make the case that China needs to move from its carbon-intensive economic growth model based on the development of infrastructure to a more consumer-driven model, which would produce lower emissions. Here, too, the United States withdrawal weakens the positions of those officials and bolsters opponents of this more radical economic transformation.</p>	<p>应对气候变化也对中国更广泛的经济讨论起一种作用, 对那些想让中国经济转型的官员有所帮助。这些官员认为, 中国需要从以基础设施建设为主导的碳密集型经济增长模式, 转向更多地依赖消费者的较低碳排放的增长模式。在这个问题上, 美国的退出也削弱了这些官员的地位, 加强了反对更激进的经济转型的人的地位。</p>
<p>Alex L. Wang, a law professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, who studies Chinese environmental regulation, said that while Chinese leaders remained committed to the Paris agreement, "the headwinds on implementation of climate goals remain strong."</p>	<p>洛杉矶加州大学法学教授王立德(Alex L. Wang)从事中国环境法规的研究, 他说, 虽然中国领导人仍承诺遵守巴黎协定, 但“实现气候目标所面临的阻力仍然很大”。</p>
<p>"Coal still accounts for 62 percent of China's energy consumption," Professor Wang said. "Millions of jobs are still tied to coal, steel and other carbon-intensive industries. Powerful vested interests will</p>	<p>“煤炭在中国能源消耗中仍占 62%的比例,”王立德说。“数以百万计的工作岗位仍依赖于煤炭、钢铁和其他碳密集型行业。强大的既得利益将继续推动中国放缓应对气候变化的行动。将会有把碳密集型活动转移到中国西部和国外</p>

<p>continue to push for a slowdown in Chinese climate action. There will be a temptation to shift carbon-intensive activities to western China and abroad. Efforts to improve data quality and transparency are ongoing, but require political resolve and resources. The U.S. exit from the Paris agreement only helps those interests within China opposed to climate action.”</p>	<p>的诱惑。虽然提高数据质量和透明度的努力正在进行，但这需要政治决心和资源。美国退出巴黎协定只会对中国内部反对气候行动的利益集团有利。”</p>
<p>“The dynamic between the U.S. and China in recent years created a healthy competition on clean energy and climate change,” he added. “That dynamic has already faltered as Trump has pulled back on climate action. A full exit from the Paris agreement will be a final nail in the coffin.”</p>	<p>“中美两国近年来的互动，为清洁能源和应对气候变化创造了一种健康的竞争，”他补充说。“由于特朗普在气候行动上的退缩，这种互动已在减弱。彻底退出巴黎协定将导致中美在这个问题上的合作终结。”</p>
<p>How proactive on climate change will China be? The Paris accord was written so that countries would push one another to make more ambitious commitments in the coming years, with the biggest emitters in the lead.</p>	<p>中国在应对气候变化上将会多积极主动？巴黎协定的写法让世界各国在今后几年中能相互推动，对减排做出更雄心勃勃的承诺，这需要最大的排放国能领先做出承诺。</p>
<p>“I would hope that China would play a constructive leadership role and recognize that their partner the United States will be back at the table one of these days,” said Todd D. Stern, the former United States special envoy for climate change in the Obama administration. “And one of these days might be just a few years from now.”</p>	<p>“我希望中国能发挥建设性的领导作用，并认识到他们的伙伴美国总有一天会重新参与进来，”曾在奥巴马政府担任首席气候变化谈判代表的托德·斯特恩(Todd D. Stern)说。“所谓总有一天，也许距今只有几年的时间。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/china-climate-change-trump-paris-accord</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/china-climate-change-trump-paris-accord</p>
<p>Turning Against Trump: How the Chinese Covered the Climate Pact Exit</p>	<p>中国官媒如何报道美国退出巴黎协定</p>
<p>BEIJING — President Trump’s decision to withdraw the United States</p>	<p>北京——特朗普总统让美国退出巴黎气候变化协定的决定，遭到了世界各国</p>

<p>from the Paris climate change accord drew criticism from leaders around the world. In China, the government seized the moment to cast doubt on American democracy and promote an image of China as a responsible superpower. Here's how the state-controlled news media covered Mr. Trump's decision and what the portrayal suggests about China's efforts to extend influence across the globe.</p>	<p>领导人的指责。在中国，政府抓住这个机会质疑美国的民主，并宣传中国作为一个负责任的超级大国形象。下面介绍了官方新闻媒体是如何报道特朗普的决定的，以及这种描述所体现出的中国努力扩大其全球影响力的举动。</p>
<p>Questioning American Democracy</p>	<p>质疑美国的民主</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's withdrawal from the Paris agreement gave fresh material to one of the state media's favorite propaganda themes: the idea that Western democracy is flawed, chaotic and prone to social strife.</p>	<p>特朗普退出巴黎协议的决定，给官方媒体最喜欢的宣传主题：西方的民主有缺陷、一片混乱且容易引起社会冲突这些提供了新鲜的素材。</p>
<p>The news media highlighted protests and criticism of Mr. Trump in the United States, suggesting that America was facing a crisis. In the video above, shown on the state channel CCTV, an announcer likens Mr. Trump's decision to an earthquake. He asks, "Will the already divided America become even more torn apart?" Images of protesters loom in the background.</p>	<p>新闻媒体突出报道了美国国内的抗议活动和对特朗普的指责，称美国面临着一场危机。在官方的中央电视台播出的上述视频中，主持人把特朗普的决定比作地震。他问道，“原本就分裂的美国国内会否因此进一步被撕裂？”背景是抗议者的照片。</p>
<p>Commentators pointed to the disarray of the 2016 presidential election as evidence of the perils of democracy. Now they are showcasing the political divisions among Americans under Mr. Trump as evidence of the decline of the United States.</p>	<p>评论人士曾用 2016 年大选的混乱来证明民主的危险。现在，他们强调特朗普上台后美国民众中的政治分歧，将其作为美国衰落的证据。</p>
<p>Taking on Trump</p>	<p>炮轰特朗普</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has many fans in China, where he is known for his business acumen and ostentatious displays of wealth. The news media has also been kind to him, especially as he has sought closer ties with President Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>在中国，特朗普以在生意上的精明和炫富而出名，有很多粉丝。新闻媒体对他也颇为友好，尤其是因为他寻求与中国国家主席习近平建立更加密切的关系。</p>

<p>But Mr. Trump's decision to withdraw from the climate agreement provoked widespread fury. On social media, news outlets referred to Mr. Trump as a "public enemy of the world," saying he was endangering the health of the planet. On Weibo, a Twitter-like service, a CCTV post portrayed Mr. Trump as childish and impulsive in a fake chat with current and former world leaders.</p>	<p>但特朗普退出气候协议的决定引发了广泛的愤怒。在社交媒体上，新闻机构称特朗普是“世界的公敌”，说他危及整个星球的健康。在类似于 Twitter 的服务平台新浪微博上，央视的一篇帖子模拟了特朗普同现任和前任世界领导人的交谈，把他描述得幼稚、冲动。</p>
<p>"I don't want to talk to you!" he tells President Obama. "You signed a terrible deal!"</p>	<p>“不想理你！”他对奥巴马总统说。“你签的这个‘糟糕的交易’！”</p>
<p>CCTV's message was clear: The United States can't be trusted as a responsible global player, at least on environmental issues.</p>	<p>CCTV 要传递的信息很清楚：至少在环境问题上，不能把美国当成一个负责责任的全球事务参与者来信任。</p>
<p>China in the Lead</p>	<p>中国处于领导地位</p>
<p>The news media has used the occasion of Mr. Trump's withdrawal from the accord to trumpet the country's commitment to fighting climate change. More broadly, the government is seeking to show that China is ready to take a more active role in global affairs – not just on the environment, but on issues like trade and infrastructure.</p>	<p>新闻媒体利用特朗普退出气候协定的时机，宣传中国抗击气候变化的承诺。总体上，政府正试图表现出中国准备好了在全球事务，不仅仅是环境，还包括贸易和基础设施等问题上扮演更加积极的角色。</p>
<p>Those themes shined through recently on the front page of The Global Times, a newspaper that often takes a stridently nationalist tone. The newspaper showed a photograph of a beaming Premier Li Keqiang standing next to Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany.</p>	<p>最近，这些主题始终贯穿《环球时报》的头版。这份时常采取强烈民族主义调子的报纸，刊登了一幅中国总理李克强满面笑容地站在德国总理安格拉·默克尔 (Angela Merkel) 旁边的照片。</p>
<p>The Global Times warned of upheavals in United States policies, but vowed that China and the European Union would "hold hands in firmly keeping promises." The newspaper said the United States' exit from the Paris accord would "affect the chess game among big powers."</p>	<p>《环球时报》警告外界注意美国政策的波动，但发誓中国和欧盟将“携手坚守承诺”。该报还说，美国退出巴黎协定“牵动大国博弈”。</p>
<p>Chinese leaders hope that they can move swiftly to deepen an alliance</p>	<p>中国领导人希望能够迅速深化与欧洲的盟友关系，这是其对抗美国的平衡战</p>

with Europe as part of a balancing strategy against the United States. Here, the message was that China was a consistent and reliable partner, unlike the United States under Mr. Trump.	略的一部分。这里要传递的讯息是，中国是一个始终如一的、可靠的合作伙伴，不像特朗普领导下的美国。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/china-media-climate-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/china-media-climate-trump
China's Role in Climate Change, and Possibly in Fighting It	对抗气候变化，中国将扮演的角色
BEIJING — When President Trump announced that he would take the United States out of the Paris climate accord, a treaty to limit global warming, he threw an accusing spotlight on China, the planet's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels and industry.	北京——特朗普总统宣布将让美国退出巴黎气候协定这一旨在遏制全球变暖的协议时，把批评的焦点对准了世界上最大的温室气体排放国，中国。其排放的温室气体主要来自化石燃料的使用和工业生产。
Under that treaty, "China will be able to increase these emissions by a staggering number of years – 13," and "be allowed to build hundreds of additional coal plants," Mr. Trump said.	按照该协定，“中国将得以在一个长得惊人的时间段——未来 13 年间——增加此类排放”，并“获准额外建造大量煤电厂”，特朗普说。
But China has said it is serious about cutting greenhouse gases. Is China living up to its word, and what more could it do if it wanted to become a global leader in fighting climate change? Here's an explanation.	但中国表示，它正诚心诚意地减少温室气体排放。中国是否言行一致？如果想要成为对抗气候变化的全球领导者，它还可以做些什么？相关分析如下。
How did China come to be the world's biggest greenhouse gas polluter?	中国是如何成为全球最大温室气体排放国的？
China stands head and shoulders above other countries in greenhouse gas output. Starting in the 1990s, its emissions leapt, and by 2007 it had overtaken the United States as the world's biggest carbon dioxide polluter. The United States had been the biggest emitter for over a century.	中国排放的温室气体远远多于其他国家。从 1990 年代开始，其排放量便大幅增长，到 2007 年，它终于超越美国，成为世界上最大的二氧化碳排放国。此前一百余年里，最大排放国的名号一直属于美国。
In 2015, China released almost 10.4 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels and industry, equal to 29 percent of total emissions worldwide, according to the Global Carbon Budget, a research	根据“全球碳预算”(Global Carbon Budget)研究联盟的数据，2015 年，中国排放了约 104 亿吨源自化石燃料使用和工业生产的二氧化碳，相当于全球总排放量的 29%。美国 2015 年的排放量为 54 亿吨。

<p>consortium. The United States emitted 5.4 billion tons in 2015.</p>	
<p>China's daunting pollution in part reflects its population — 1.37 billion people, more than any other country. As Chinese people have become richer, buying cars, bigger homes, refrigerators and air-conditioners, their emissions have risen, although their emission per capita remains much lower than Americans'.</p>	<p>中国严峻的污染状况在某种程度上是其人口规模的反映——它有 13.7 亿人口，比其他任何国家都多。随着中国人日渐富裕，购买汽车、更大的房子、冰箱和空调，其碳排放量也水涨船高，尽管他们的人均排放量仍远远低于美国人。</p>
<p>But more than sheer population lies behind China's rising emissions. Although China is still relatively poor, its average emissions per person have already passed the European Union average.</p>	<p>不过，推动中国碳排放量日益增长的不仅仅是人口因素。虽然中国是一个相对较穷的国家，但其人均排放量已经超过了欧盟平均水平。</p>
<p>Another cause is China's galloping industrial growth, fueled by coal. China's economic takeoff has been propelled by high-polluting factories, steel mills, cement and power plants.</p>	<p>以煤炭为驱动力的中国工业生产的突飞猛进也是原因所在。在中国经济腾飞的过程中，高污染工厂、钢铁厂、水泥厂和发电厂功不可没。</p>
<p>"The Chinese emissions story is really a coal story," Glen Peters, a senior researcher at Cicero, a climate and environmental research institute in Oslo, wrote recently.</p>	<p>"关于中国碳排放的故事其实是关于煤炭的故事，"奥斯陆国际气候与环境研究中心(Cicero)的高级研究员格伦·彼得斯(Glen Peters)近日写道。</p>
<p>China has been trying to shift away from these smokestack industries and to cleaner energy, and coal demand has cooled since 2012. But coal still provides about two-thirds of China's total energy needs. And each unit of energy from burning coal creates more carbon dioxide than oil or gas.</p>	<p>中国一直设法摆脱对这些“烟囱产业”的依赖，并转而使用更清洁的能源，其煤炭需求自 2012 年以来有所降温。但中国能源总需求的大约三分之二依然要靠煤炭来满足。而煤炭释放每单位能量所产生的二氧化碳，要多于石油或天然气。</p>
<p>What did China pledge to do under the Paris accord?</p>	<p>中国在巴黎协定中做出了什么承诺？</p>
<p>China has long argued that as a poorer country, it shouldn't shoulder the same strict caps on its greenhouse gas pollution that rich countries should accept. Instead, China has argued that developing countries should be allowed to let their emissions rise while their citizens grow</p>	<p>中国一直以来都表示，作为一个相对较穷的国家，对它的温室气体排放限制不应该像富裕国家理应接受的限制那样严格。中国称，发展中国家在其人民摆脱贫困的过程中，应该获准增加排放。</p>

out of poverty.	
The pledges that China made as part of the Paris agreement reflected that idea. Instead of agreeing to a firm ceiling on emissions, China pledged that it would cut carbon intensity — the amount of carbon dioxide pollution released to create each dollar of economic activity. That means China’s emissions can keep growing as the economy expands, but at a slower rate than the growth in gross domestic product.	上述观点在中国就巴黎协定做出的承诺中得到了反映。中国并未同意设定严格的排放上限，而是承诺它将降低碳强度——也就是每增加价值1美元的经济活动所要排放的二氧化碳的量。这意味着中国的碳排放量可以随着经济扩张而增长，但其增长率会低于GDP增长率。
In the Paris agreement, China said it would cut its carbon intensity by 60 to 65 percent by 2030, compared to its level in 2005.	中国在巴黎协定中表示，到2030年，它将让本国的碳强度在2005年的基础上降低60%至65%。
China also pledged that its carbon dioxide emissions would reach their maximum by around 2030, and that it would try to reach an earlier peak. It aims to achieve that partly by expanding solar, wind, nuclear and other nonfossil energy to about 20 percent of total energy use.	中国还承诺，其碳排放量将在2030年左右达到峰值，它还会设法让峰值尽早到来。它打算通过把太阳能、风能、核能以及其他非化石能源用量增至能源总用量的20%左右，来实现这一目标。
Is China serious about cutting its greenhouse gas pollution?	中国是真心要降低其温室气体排放量吗？
China’s carbon dioxide pollution output has already slowed more than the government promised in the Paris agreement, and that trend seems likely to continue, many experts say. China’s emissions are likely to peak years before the 2030 date that the government pledged as part of the Paris agreement.	很多专家都表示，中国的二氧化碳排放量增速已经比中国政府在巴黎协定中承诺的水平还要低了，而且这种势头似乎有可能持续下去。中国的碳排放有可能在距离2030年——也就是政府在巴黎协定中承诺的期限——还有好几年的时候达到峰值。
“China is very close to making the turn in its carbon dioxide emissions. It will very likely be before 2030 and — in the very best case — may already have happened,” said Niklas Höhne, a founding partner at the NewClimate Institute.	“中国的二氧化碳排放量非常接近于拐点。拐点很有可能在2030年之前到来——往最好里想，或许已经浮出了水面，”新气候研究所(NewClimate Institute)的一位创始合伙人尼古拉斯·胡内(Niklas Höhne)说。
International pressure may have played a part in curbing China’s	国际压力或许在遏制中国的碳排放方面起了作用，但国内因素才是主要原因

<p>emissions, but the main reasons have been domestic: an economy less dependent on heavy industry and coal, and public discontent over air pollution. That widespread anger has reinforced Chinese leaders' efforts to cut smokestack industries, and those cuts are also good for limiting greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>所在：中国经济对重工业和煤炭的依赖有所下降，还有就是公众对空气污染感到不满。这种普遍的愤怒促使中国领导人采取举措削减“烟囱产业”的产能，而这类措施也有助于限制温室气体的排放。</p>
<p>"The real drivers for clean energy in China are much closer to home than Paris," said Lauri Myllyvirta, a Beijing-based analyst of Chinese energy policy for Greenpeace. "The air pollution and the need to reinvent the economy are much bigger drivers."</p>	<p>"在中国，发展清洁能源的更大驱动力与其说源自巴黎，不如说源自国内，"绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)驻北京的研究分析师柳力(Lauri Myllyvirta)说。"空气污染以及重塑经济的需要是更大的驱动力。"</p>
<p>Could China do more to cut emissions?</p>	<p>中国还可以做些什么来减少排放？</p>
<p>China could have signed onto bolder emissions pledges in the Paris agreement, and many environmental advocates and scientists hope that it will offer more ambitious goals in future talks.</p>	<p>中国本可以在巴黎协定中做出更大胆的排放承诺，很多环境倡导人士和科学家都希望它在未来的协商中提出更具雄心的目标。</p>
<p>But the Chinese government tends to make conservative commitments in international agreements, and the Paris treaty was designed so governments could offer modest initial goals that became more ambitious, said Mr. Peters, the researcher at Cicero.</p>	<p>但国际气候与环境研究中心的研究员彼得斯说，中国政府往往会在国际协议中做出保守的承诺，而巴黎协定的设计初衷是，让各国政府得以提出最温和的初始目标，然后逐步加码。</p>
<p>"Since countries don't want to fail, it is natural that the emission pledges will be conservative," Mr. Peters said by email. "But, this is partly the point of the Paris agreement and the bottom-up pledges. They are designed to start weak with ambition increased over time."</p>	<p>"各国都不想要落得个完不成目标的结局，因此自然会做出保守的承诺，"彼得斯在电子邮件中写道。"但这在某种程度上正是巴黎协定以及由下而上的承诺的意义所在。其目的是先迈出一小步，然后随着时间的推移而设定更雄心勃勃的目标。"</p>
<p>How quickly and deeply China drives down greenhouse gas emissions could be politically contentious.</p>	<p>中国会多么迅速和彻底地减少温室气体排放，可能是一个在政治上存在争议的问题。</p>
<p>While some Chinese officials want audacious steps to cut coal and encourage green growth, others worry that going too fast would put</p>	<p>几名专家称，一些中国官员想要采取大胆的举措，削减煤炭用量，推动绿色增长，另外一些人则担心，步子太快会导致太多煤矿工人和产业工人失业，</p>

too many mining and industrial workers out of a job, and soak up government revenue better spent elsewhere, several experts said.	并吸走花在别的地方会更好的政府收入。
"The fundamental uncertainty is whether and how fast China can be in terms of transforming its economy from an energy-intensive, investment-intensive economy," said Ranping Song, an expert on Chinese energy policy at the World Resources Institute in Washington. "Old habits are really hard to kick."	"基本的不确定性在于，中国能否真正开展以及能以多快的速度开展其能源密集型和投资密集型的经济的转型，"世界资源研究所(World Resources Institute)中国能源政策方面的专家宋然平说。"旧有的习惯真的很难戒除。"
Mr. Trump's announcement that he wants to leave the Paris accord won't prompt the Chinese government to retreat from its pledges, but it could embolden local officials and energy companies resistant to faster cuts, said Zou Ji, a professor of environmental policy at Renmin University in Beijing.	中国人民大学致力于环境政策研究的教授邹骥说，特朗普宣布其想要退出巴黎协定之举，不会促使中国政府放弃自己的承诺，但的确会让不愿加快产能削减步伐的地方官员和能源企业更有底气。
"It will have an impact on interest groups," Mr. Zou said. "For example, high-carbon industries, such as coal power, metals, steel, will say: 'America is doing nothing, why is the central government demanding that we take action? Why don't you loosen up on us?'"	"此事会对利益集团产生影响，"邹骥说。"比如，火电、金属、钢铁等碳排放量高的行业会说：'美国现在什么也没做，为什么中央政府要让我们采取行动？你为什么不放松一下对我们的要求？'"
Could China become the global leader in fighting climate change?	中国有可能成为对抗气候变化的领导者吗？
Mr. Trump's retreat from the climate agreement has offered China an opportunity to promote itself as a responsible defender of the international climate change pact.	特朗普退出巴黎协定，让中国有机会把自己宣传成这一国际气候变化协议的负责任的捍卫者。
But China doesn't want to assume the role of single-handedly defending the Paris accord. Instead, China is likely to turn to the European Union, as well as to other developing countries such as India and South Africa, to steer the negotiations, several Chinese experts said.	但中国不愿扮演独力捍卫巴黎协定的角色。几名中国专家称，它有可能转而向欧盟以及印度、南非等其他发展中国家求助，以掌控谈判方向。
As well, China still holds the awkward status of being the world's	此外，中国仍然处于身为世界最大二氧化碳排放国的尴尬境地。再者，它即

<p>biggest carbon dioxide polluter. And even while it has limited coal plant construction at home, China has expanded exports of these plants.</p>	<p>便在国内限制了煤电厂的建设，却也扩大了这类电厂的输出。</p>
<p>China's claim to a leadership mantle would be stronger if it cut back overseas sales of coal plants, set stricter pollution standards for them and focused on exporting clean energy technology, said Mr. Myllyvirta from Greenpeace.</p>	<p>绿色和平组织的柳力说，如果中国能减少煤电厂的输出数量，为其制定更严格的污染标准，并致力于出口清洁能源技术，那么它就更有资格扛起领导者的大旗。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/chinas-role-in-climate-change-and-possibly-in-fighting-it</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170605/chinas-role-in-climate-change-and-possibly-in-fighting-it</p>
<p>China's New Bridges: Rising High, but Buried in Debt</p>	<p>中国超级大桥热潮背后：债务沉重、腐败丛生</p>
<p>CHISHI, China — Soaring over a lush valley in southern China, the Chishi Bridge is a 1.4-mile-long marvel of concrete and steel. Four piers, like graceful tuning forks as tall as skyscrapers, secure cables suspending a four-lane expressway 610 feet above fields of corn and rice.</p>	<p>中国赤石乡——高架在中国南部一个茂密山谷中的赤石大桥，是个长度近 2.3 公里的混凝土和钢铁的奇迹。四座桥塔犹如摩天大楼之高的优雅调音叉，把钢索牢靠地固定住，斜拉索把这座有四条车道的高速公路桥悬挂在高出下面的玉米地和稻田 180 多米的空中。</p>
<p>Squinting up from a dirt road below, Gu Tianyong, a 66-year-old farmer, pondered the colossus, which is a shortcut linking southwestern China with the east coast.</p>	<p>66 岁的农民谷田用在桥下的一条土路上眯起眼来向上看，琢磨着这个庞然大物，这座桥缩短了中国西南地区与东海岸之间的车程。</p>
<p>"The government wouldn't have built it if it was useless," he said. "It does nothing for me, but must be useful for the country."</p>	<p>"如果这东西没用的话，政府不会修它，"他说。"它对我来说一点用也没有，但对国家来说一定有用。"</p>
<p>The Chishi Bridge is one of hundreds of dazzling bridges erected across the country in recent years. Chinese officials celebrate them as proof that they can roll out infrastructure bigger, better and higher than any other country can. China now boasts the world's highest bridge, the longest bridge, the highest rail trestle and a host of other superlatives, often besting its own efforts.</p>	<p>赤石大桥是最近几年里中国各地建成的数百座令人赞叹不已的大桥之一。中国官员把它们称赞为自身能力的证据，中国修建的基础设施比世界上任何国家的都更大、更好、更高。中国目前拥有世界上最高的桥梁、最长的桥梁、最高的铁路栈桥，以及一些其他之最，经常在打破自己以前的纪录。</p>

<p>The eye-popping structures have slashed travel times in some areas, made business easier and generated a sizable slice of the country's economy, laying a foundation, in theory at least, for decades of future growth.</p>	<p>这些令人瞩目的结构缩短了在一些地区旅行的时间，让做生意变得更容易，也制造了相当大部分的国家经济产值，而且至少在理论上，为未来几十年的发展奠定了基础。</p>
<p>But as the bridges and the expressways they span keep rising, critics say construction has become an end unto itself. Fueled by government-backed loans and urged on by the big construction companies and officials who profit from them, many of the projects are piling up debt and breeding corruption while producing questionable transportation benefits.</p>	<p>但是，随着桥梁及其支撑的高速公路建设项目不断增加，批评者说，这些项目本身已成为一种目的。在政府担保的贷款的推动下，在大型建设公司、以及从中获利的官员们的鼓动下，许多这类项目正在积累越来越多的债务，成了腐败的温床，其产生的运输效益却令人生疑。</p>
<p>For all its splendor, the Chishi Bridge, in Hunan Province, exemplifies the seamy underside of China's infrastructure boom. Its cost, \$300 million, was more than 50 percent over the budget. The project struggled with delays and a serious construction accident and was tarnished by government corruption. Since it opened in October, the bridge and the expressway it serves have been underused and buried in debt.</p>	<p>湖南省的赤石大桥尽管很壮观，但也是中国基础设施建设热潮阴暗面的例证。大桥总造价约合3亿美元，超过预算50%以上。大桥建设因严重事故而退持，也难免于政府腐败的影响。自去年10月建成通车以来，大桥及其上的高速公路一直没有得到充分使用，债务负担沉重。</p>
<p>"Infrastructure is a double-edged sword," said Atif Ansar, a management professor at the University of Oxford who has studied China's infrastructure spending. "It's good for the economy, but too much of this is pernicious. 'Build it and they will come' is a dictum that doesn't work, especially in China, where there's so much built already."</p>	<p>"基础设施建设是一把双刃剑，"牛津大学管理学教授阿提夫·安萨尔(Atif Ansar)说，他专门研究中国的基础设施开支。"基础设施建设对经济有好处，但过多的建设是有害的。'建好了就会有人用'的说法不灵，尤其是在中国，那里已经有太多的基础设施。"</p>
<p>A study that Mr. Ansar helped write said fewer than a third of the 65 Chinese highway and rail projects he examined were "genuinely economically productive," while the rest contributed more to debt than</p>	<p>安萨尔参与撰写的一项研究指出，他研究过的65个中国高速公路和铁路项目中，只有不到三分之一有"真正的经济效益"，其余项目的主要贡献是更多的债务，而不是满足运输需求。研究报告警告说，除非这类项目受到严格控</p>

<p>to transportation needs. Unless such projects are reined in, the study warned, "poorly managed infrastructure investments" could push the nation into financial crisis.</p>	<p>制，否则“管理不善的基础设施投资”可能会把国家推入金融危机。</p>
<p>In the country that built the Great Wall, major feats of infrastructure have long been a point of pride. China has produced engineering coups like the world's highest railway, from Qinghai Province to Lhasa, Tibet; the world's largest hydropower project, the Three Gorges Dam; and an 800-mile canal from the Yangtze River system to Beijing that is part of the world's biggest water transfer project.</p>	<p>在这个建造了长城的国家，基础设施壮举长久以来一直是人们引以为豪的东西。中国已经创下的工程奇迹包括，从青海省到拉萨的世界上海拔最高的铁路，世界上最大的水电工程三峡大坝，以及把长江水送到北京的总长约 1300 公里的运河，而这只是世界上最大输水工程的一部分。</p>
<p>Leaders defend the infrastructure spree as crucial to China's development.</p>	<p>中国领导人为基础设施项目辩护，称其对中国的发展至关重要。</p>
<p>"It's very important to improve transport and other infrastructure so that impoverished regions can escape poverty and prosper," President Xi Jinping said while visiting the spectacular, recently opened Aizhai Bridge in Hunan in 2013. "We must do more of this and keep supporting it."</p>	<p>国家主席习近平在 2013 年视察新建成的吉首矮寨特大悬索桥时说，“贫困地区要脱贫致富，改善交通等基础设施条件很重要，这方面要加大力度，继续支持。”</p>
<p>Indeed, the new roads and railways have proved popular, especially in wealthier areas with many businesses and heavy commuter traffic. And even empty infrastructure often has a way of eventually filling up, as early critics of the country's high-speed rail and the Pudong skyscrapers in Shanghai have discovered.</p>	<p>的确，新的公路和铁路项目已被证明非常受欢迎，特别是在商业发达、交通拥堵的较富裕地区。而且，即使一开始使用率不高的基础设施，常常最终会逐渐用起来，就像那些最早批评中国高铁项目和上海浦东摩天大楼的人们所看到的那样。</p>
<p>But if the jury is still out on the bridges' benefits, one can still admire their engineering prowess.</p>	<p>但是，如果说对这些大桥带来的好处下结论还为时尚早的话，人们仍可把它们作为工程奇迹来欣赏。</p>
<p>The vertiginous Duge Beipan River Bridge, the world's highest, vaults a 1,853-foot-deep chasm in southwest China. On the Aizhai Bridge,</p>	<p>令人眩晕的都格北盘江大桥是世界上第一高桥，横跨于中国西南地区一个 564 米深的峡谷之上。矮寨大桥的两头都是隧道口，司机从一条隧道中开出</p>

<p>drivers shoot out of a tunnel to cross a 1,165-foot-deep gorge and then whiz straight into another tunnel. The Qinglong railway bridge carries high-speed trains over a graceful arch 968 feet above the Beipan River in Guizhou Province.</p>	<p>来, 越过一个 355 米深的峡谷后, 开进另一条隧道。位于贵州省晴隆县的铁路大桥是一座优美的拱桥, 让高铁从北盘河上约 300 米处通过。</p>
<p>"The amount of high bridge construction in China is just insane," said Eric Sakowski, an American bridge enthusiast who runs a website on the world's highest bridges. "China's opening, say, 50 high bridges a year, and the whole of the rest of the world combined might be opening 10."</p>	<p>"中国的高桥建设数量有点疯狂,"美国的桥梁爱好者埃里克·萨科夫斯基(Eric Sakowski)说, 他建了一个关于世界上最高桥梁的网站。"中国每年开工约 50 个高桥项目, 而全世界其他地区加起来, 每年可能只有 10 个项目开工。"</p>
<p>Of the world's 100 highest bridges, 81 are in China, including some unfinished ones, according to Mr. Sakowski's data. (The Chishi Bridge ranks 162nd.)</p>	<p>据萨科夫斯基的统计, 世界上最高的桥梁中, 有 81 座在中国, 其中包括几座尚未建成的。(赤石大桥排名第 162。)</p>
<p>China also has the world's longest bridge, the 102-mile Danyang-Kunshan Grand Bridge, a high-speed rail viaduct running parallel to the Yangtze River, and is nearing completion of the world's longest sea bridge, a 14-mile cable-stay bridge skimming across the Pearl River Delta, part of a 22-mile bridge and tunnel crossing that connects Hong Kong and Macau with mainland China.</p>	<p>中国也拥有世界上最长的桥梁, 全长 165 公里的丹阳昆山特大桥是一条平行于长江之上的高铁大桥。世界上最长的跨海大桥也马上就要在中国全线贯通, 这座跨越珠江三角洲的斜拉桥全长约 29 公里, 是把中国大陆与香港和澳门连接起来的 35 公里长的桥梁和隧道系统的一部分。</p>
<p>The country's expressway growth has been compared to that of the United States in the 1950s, when the Interstate System of highways got underway, but China is building at a remarkable clip. In 2016 alone, China added 26,100 bridges on roads, including 363 "extra large" ones with an average length of about a mile, government figures show.</p>	<p>中国的高速公路建设可与美国在 20 世纪 50 年代开始的州际高速公路系统建设相比, 但中国的速度令人惊讶。政府数据显示, 仅在 2016 年一年, 中国就新增加了 2.61 万座公路桥, 其中包括平均桥长在 1.6 公里以上的"特大桥梁"363 座。</p>
<p>China also devotes a much higher share of its economy to building infrastructure than the West — about 9 percent versus about 2.5</p>	<p>根据麦肯锡全球研究所的统计, 基础设施建设在中国经济中占的比重约为 9%, 远高于西方国家, 在美国和西欧, 基础设施建设只占经济的约 2.5%。</p>

percent in the United States and Western Europe, according to the McKinsey Global Institute.	
A primary motive is economic growth: Infrastructure spending surged as part of a huge stimulus program after the 2008 global financial crisis. Each bridge can cost billions and employ hundreds of workers for several years.	主要动机是经济增长：2008年全球金融危机后，作为中国巨大的经济刺激方案的一部分，基础设施开支大幅增长。每座桥梁的建设可耗资数十亿美元，雇用数百名工人好几年。
But the endless construction has also created a self-perpetuating gravy train, feeding corruption and distorting priorities.	但是，无休止的建设也创造了一种自我延续的轻松赚大钱的机会，导致贪污腐败，让项目的目的本末倒置。
While experts often advocate infrastructure building as a path to economic development, local governments in China "went overboard" because of corruption and other financial lures, said Huang Shaoqing, an economist at Shanghai Jiaotong University.	虽然专家经常提倡基础设施建设，称其为通向经济发展的道路，但中国的地方政府由于腐败和其他金融诱惑“过于热衷”这类项目，上海交通大学的经济学家黄少卿说。
And as gleaming expressways and majestic bridges spread into less populated areas, the cost-benefit ratio of each new mile of asphalt drops sharply.	随着崭新的高速公路和雄伟的桥梁延伸到人口稀少的地区，每公里道路的成本效益比在急剧下降。
The Chishi Bridge, for instance, promised "a fast and convenient access to the sea" for southwestern China, a Hunan transportation official, Chen Mingxian, said in 2010, shortly before construction began.	赤石大桥就是一个例子。2010年项目开工前不久，湖南省的交通运输官员陈明宪曾表示，大桥将为“湖南乃至西部地区打造出一条快捷出海通道”。
Promising that bridges and expressways could be Hunan's road to riches, Mr. Chen and other local officials quadrupled the province's expressways, to 3,778 miles by the end of last year, from 872 miles in 2005.	陈明宪等地方官员口口声声地说，桥梁和高速公路将是湖南省的致富之路，他们让全省高速公路的总长度翻了四倍，从2005年的1403公里增加到去年年底的6080公里。
They were certainly roads to riches for Mr. Chen and his colleagues. In the past six years, anticorruption inquiries have toppled more than 27 Hunan transportation officials.	这些高速公路显然是陈明宪及其同事的致富之路。在过去六年中，反腐败调查已经导致湖南省交通运输官员中至少27人下台。

<p>"In their jurisdiction, they were the emperors," a party report said in 2014. "Officials in the provincial transportation office, high and low, racked their brains for ways to get their claws into expressway projects."</p>	<p>"在他们分管的范围里，他们就是皇帝，"中共 2014 年发表的一份报告这样写道。"省交通厅的大小干部，都想方设法插手高速公路建设项目。"</p>
<p>Mr. Chen, who had been lavished with official praise for his magnificent bridges, was one of the biggest culprits. According to a party report published last year, he and two underlings accepted about \$4.4 million in kickbacks for steering contracts on eight expressway projects to grateful companies in just two years.</p>	<p>曾因建造雄伟大桥而受到官方盛赞的陈明宪是最大的罪魁祸首之一。据去年发表的一份中共报告，陈明宪及其两名下属让某些公司得到了八个与高速公路有关的项目，在两年时间里从受益公司拿到了 3018 万元的回扣。</p>
<p>"Connections became a magic drug for scoring engineering contracts," he said, according to a party report in 2015. A court found him guilty of graft, and he is likely to spend decades in prison.</p>	<p>据共产党 2015 年的一份报道，陈明宪说，"关系成了工程招投标的灵丹妙药。"法院已经判他犯有受贿罪，他很可能会被判处数十年的监禁。</p>
<p>The Chishi Bridge was among the tainted projects. But the bridge and hundreds like it — overpriced, underused and sinking in debt — are squeezing governments across China.</p>	<p>赤石大桥也是受腐败污染的项目之一。但是，这座以及数百座与其一样的造价高、使用率低、负债累累的大桥，正在给中国各地的政府带来压力。</p>
<p>The projects are often financed by loans from state-owned banks to companies owned by local governments, which collect tolls to repay the loans. But on many routes in less populous inland regions, tolls are not keeping pace with the costs, setting off a spiral of mounting debt and rising expenses.</p>	<p>这类项目的资金通常靠国有银行向地方政府拥有的公司提供贷款，政府通过收取道路桥梁通行费来偿还贷款。但是，在人口较少的内陆地区的许多公路上，通行费的收取远远跟不上支付贷款和道路维修的成本，导致债务越来越高、支出越来越多的恶性循环。</p>
<p>The Chinese government estimated that expressways nationwide lost \$47 billion in 2015, more than double the loss in 2014. In Hunan, expressways faced interest payments of \$1.9 billion a year while taking in \$1.3 billion in tolls, a deputy governor said in 2015.</p>	<p>据中国政府估计，2015 年全国高速公路总共亏损了 3187 亿元，是 2014 年的两倍多。湖南省一名副省长曾在 2015 年表示，全省高速公路一年需要支付的利息是 130 多亿元，而通行费收入只有 90 多亿元。</p>
<p>But provincial officials say they are trapped. They cannot afford to lower tolls to attract more drivers to the Chishi Bridge and the 70-mile</p>	<p>省级官员说他们陷入了一种困境。他们负担不起为吸引更多司机使用赤石大桥及其连接的 110 公里高速公路而降低通行费的做法，但增加通行费会导致</p>

expressway it connects, but raising tolls would reduce traffic.	交通减少。
The price of crossing the bridge, about \$3 and up depending on the size of the vehicle, is beyond the reach of most villagers below. That toll is on top of a higher toll for using the expressway.	赤石大桥的过桥费最低 20 元，取决于车辆的大小，超过桥下大多数村民的承受能力。过桥费是叠加在高速公路通行费之上的。
"The capacity to repay loans with tolls is extremely weak, revenue cannot cover the outlays on operation and management, and we have no capacity at all to pay the interest and capital" on the construction loans, the Hunan transportation office said in April, responding to a complaint from a local official.	湖南省交通部门一名官员今年 4 月份回复地方官员提出的问题时说，“收费还贷能力十分弱，收入不能保证运营管理支出，完全没有能力支付（建设贷款）利息和还本。”
Thanks to government backing, the state-owned company building the bridge is unlikely to default or go bankrupt. But bridges like Chishi leave local governments and developers struggling with debt, and those who live below nonplused.	由于有政府的支持，负责桥梁建设的国有企业不太可能会出现贷款违约或破产的问题。但是，像赤石大桥这样的桥梁已让地方政府和开发商们陷入了债务困境，也让那些生活在桥下的人困惑。
"If you don't build roads, there can't be prosperity," said Huang Sanliang, a 56-year-old farmer who lives under the bridge. "But this is an expressway, not a second- or third-grade road. One of those might be better for us here."	“如果不修路，就不会有繁荣，”住在桥下的 56 岁的农民黄三亮说。“这是一条高速公路，而不是二级或三级公路。那种公路对我们来说可能会更好。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-bridges-infrastructure	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-bridges-infrastructure
Chinese Censors Have New Target: Celebrity News	中国网络审查新目标：明星八卦
BEIJING — Whether read openly and voraciously or behind closed doors, celebrity gossip plays an integral role in the entertainment world, connecting stars and the big businesses that back them to an audience eager for the juiciest of details.	北京——不管是公开地大量阅读，还是背地里偷偷看，名人八卦在娱乐世界里扮演着一个必不可少的角色，它将明星与一门大生意连接起来，这门生意为明星带来了渴望获知种种最具刺激性细节的观众。
But to some officials in China, the bloggers that report those tidbits play another role: a threat to public order.	但是在一些中国官员看来，报道这类花边新闻的博主还起到另外一个作用：对公共秩序构成威胁。

<p>A large number of Chinese “celebrity news” blogs have disappeared in recent days after coming under the scrutiny of China’s cyberspace regulators. Their absence comes amid a broader tightening of online and media controls ahead of a once-in-every-five-years meeting of top Communist Party leaders this year, at which party officials will consider major decisions about who will lead the country in the coming years.</p>	<p>最近几天，在经过网络监管机构的仔细审查之后，中国的一大批“名人八卦”博客消失。这是一场范围更大的、对网络和媒体收紧行动的一部分，此时正值今年中国每五年一次的共产党最高领导层会议举行之前，会上中共官员将考虑接下来五年谁来领导这个国家等重大决策。</p>
<p>At a meeting on Wednesday with representatives from China’s leading internet companies, officials from the Beijing bureau of the Cyberspace Administration of China, the country’s top online regulator, called on the companies to “actively promote socialist core values” and create a “healthy, uplifting environment for mainstream opinion” by combating vulgar and sensationalist coverage of celebrity scandals and lifestyles.</p>	<p>周三，在与中国主要的互联网企业代表举行的会议上，中国最高网络监管机构国家互联网信息办公室北京办公室的官员呼吁这些企业“积极传播社会主义核心价值观”，通过打击对名人丑闻和生活方式所做的庸俗和耸人听闻的报道，营造“健康向上的主流舆论环境”。</p>
<p>Since that meeting, reported by the state broadcaster China Central Television, major Chinese internet companies like Tencent and Baidu and the news aggregation platform Jinri Toutiao have shut down more than 80 popular entertainment-related public accounts, according to state news outlets. Many were on Tencent’s WeChat social-media service, which is widely used in China and is increasingly a source of news and information.</p>	<p>据多家官方新闻机构报道，这次由官方的中央电视台报道的会议召开后，腾讯和百度等主要的中国互联网企业，以及今日头条等新闻聚合平台关掉了80多个热门的娱乐公众号。其中有不少是依托于腾讯的微信社交媒体服务，该软件在中国得到广泛使用，日益成为一个重要的新闻与信息来源。</p>
<p>Many of the closed blogs and accounts were making a tidy profit from advertising revenue, and some recently turned to venture capital investors as a route to growth. Zhuo Wei, known as China’s No. 1 paparazzo, had more than seven million followers for his coverage of celebrities like the singer Faye Wong and the Chinese actress Bai Baihe. He could not immediately be reached for comment.</p>	<p>被关的博客与账号有许多凭借广告收入获利丰厚，有些最近还向风险资本融资，以谋求更大发展。被称为中国头号狗仔的卓伟拥有700多万粉丝，他曾经报道过歌手王菲和中国女演员白百合等名人。时报没能立即联系到他予以置评。</p>

<p>At least one of the closed accounts was affiliated with a global brand. The entertainment-related WeChat account of the fashion magazine Harper's Bazaar was shut down, although its account on Weibo, another social-media service, and its general WeChat account appeared to have survived. A spokesman for Harper's Bazaar could not immediately be reached for comment.</p>	<p>至少有一个被关账户隶属于一个全球品牌。时尚杂志《时尚芭莎》的微信娱乐账号被关，不过它在另一家社交媒体平台新浪微博上的账号，以及它在微信上的总账号似乎安然无恙。时报未能立即联系到《时尚芭莎》的发言人予以置评。</p>
<p>The closings prompted a swift outcry from China's media circles. While the local news industry has long been subjected to strict government censorship on politics and other topics deemed to be delicate, entertainment news has typically been viewed as safe.</p>	<p>关停事件立即引起了中国媒体圈的强烈抗议。尽管中国的新闻行业在政治和其他被认为敏感的话题上长期受到严格的政府审查，但娱乐新闻通常被认为是安全的。</p>
<p>"In China, there were only two areas before that we could say had news freedom: One was entertainment, and the other was sports," said Gao Ming, host of the podcast Radio HiLight and a former editor at AsiaContent.com, an online entertainment news company. "But now I think the government is trying to send a message that all the news needs to be within its control."</p>	<p>"在中国，之前只有两个领域我们可以说是新闻自由的：一个是娱乐，另一个是体育，"之前在网络娱乐新闻公司 AsiaContent.com 担任编辑，现为播客高明电台(Radio HiLight)主持人的高明说。"但现在我觉得政府在释放一个信息，即所有的新闻都要在它的掌控之下。"</p>
<p>Using a Chinese phrase that means to make an example of someone or something, Mr. Gao added, "They're killing the chicken to scare the monkeys."</p>	<p>高明接着讲道，"这是杀鸡儆猴。"这是一句中国成语，意为用某人和某事杀一儆百。</p>
<p>Of particular concern for many fans and industry watchers was the shutdown of popular entertainment-related accounts that were not in the business of trading celebrity gossip. One of these was the WeChat public account of the popular movie-review blog Dushe Dianying, which still had more than 4.8 million followers on Weibo. In July, the Chinese news media reported that Dushe Dianying was valued at about</p>	<p>许多粉丝和行业观察者尤其关心的，是那些不属于名人八卦交换行业的知名娱乐账号被关闭的情况。其中一个是大受欢迎的影评博客毒舌电影的微信公众账号，它在微博上依然有 480 万粉丝。今年 7 月，有中国新闻媒体曾报道，毒舌电影在完成早期轮融资后，估值达到了约 4400 万美元。</p>

<p>\$44 million, after completing an early round of financing.</p>	
<p>"Generally, China's leaders have been obsessed with the containment of negative coverage, and under Xi Jinping we've seen a rather dramatic decline in serious coverage by China's media," David Bandurski, editor of the China Media Project at the University of Hong Kong, said in emailed comments, referring to the Chinese president. "What we're now seeing is a war on the nonserious."</p>	<p>"总体而言，中国领导层通常喜欢遏制负面新闻。在习近平的领导下，我们看到中国媒体的严肃报道出现了十分剧烈的下滑，"香港大学中国传媒研究计划编辑班志远(David Bandurski)在通过邮件发来的评论中表示。"我们现在看到的是一场对非严肃报道领域的战争。"</p>
<p>"It's no longer enough for media content to avoid the negative," he added. "It must be adequately positive."</p>	<p>"媒体的内容避开负面元素已经不够了，"他接着讲道。"它必须足够积极。"</p>
<p>The shutdowns come after a new cybersecurity law and new regulations issued by the Cyberspace Administration of China concerning the provision of news information through social media platforms like WeChat came into effect last week. According to the regulations, all online publishers — including websites, apps, blogs and social media accounts — must obtain permits from the authorities in order to publish news or news commentaries.</p>	<p>这次事件是在国家互联网信息办公室颁布的一些新法规于上周生效之后，其中包括新的网络安全法规和有关通过微信社交媒体平台提供新闻信息的一些新的管理规章。依据这些规章，所有的网络出版商——包括网站、app、博客和社交媒体账号——必须从当局获得许可，才能发布新闻或新闻评论。</p>
<p>"These regulations could have quite a dramatic impact on the ecosystem of public accounts on WeChat, and on the broader online space," Mr. Bandurski said. "This is something we must watch closely."</p>	<p>"这些法规会对微信公众号的生态系统，以及更广泛的网络空间产生巨大的影响，"班志远说。"这是我们必须密切关注的。"</p>
<p>Some of the affected accounts have already begun to regroup. By Thursday morning, Go Ying Studio, known for celebrity photographs and gossip, had created a new account and posted an official apology. "For us, this was a very profound lesson," the statement read. "We wholeheartedly accept the criticism and help given to us by different corners of society, and from now on, we will make sure to strengthen</p>	<p>一些受影响的账号已经开始重建。至周四上午，以拍摄名人照片和八卦著称的Go 硬工作室已经建立了一个新账号，并发表了一份官方声明。这"对于我们来说是一个深刻的教训，"声明写道。"我们衷心接受社会各界对我们的批评和帮助，我们将明确加强对自身的思想和品行教育。"</p>

our own thinking and moral education.”	
But the future of many of the accounts remains uncertain — a cause for concern among the bloggers’ millions of fans.	但许多账号的未来依然不确定——这令这些博主数百万的粉丝感到担忧。
“To me, it has become a habit to read some of these accounts every evening to relax,” lamented one reader, Luna, in a comment on a Chinese-language article about the deleted accounts. “People need these kinds of positive entertainment news. I am so sad.”	“每天晚上看这些账号已经变成了放空自己脑袋的习惯，”一位名为 Luna 的读者在一篇有关被删账号的中文文章的评论中哀叹道。“人们需要这种正面娱乐。很伤心。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-celebrity-news-wechat	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-celebrity-news-wechat
In China, Video of Deadly Accident Reignites Debate Over Lack of Trust	河南致命车祸再次引发辩论：道德感哪里去了？
BEIJING — An agonizing traffic accident caught on surveillance cameras has reignited a debate in China about a lack of values and trust in society.	北京——一场令人痛苦的交通事故被监控摄像头录下后，再次在中国引发了关于缺乏价值观和信任的辩论。
The episode took place on April 21 in Zhumadian, a city in the central province of Henan. The graphic video, which was posted online Wednesday, shows a woman trying to cross a street on a crosswalk during what appears to be a red light for pedestrians.	这起事件 4 月 21 日发生在中部省份河南的驻马店市。周三公布在网上的视频显示，一名女子试图在斑马线上穿过街道，当时行人交通灯似乎亮的是红灯。
After crossing two lanes, she is struck by a taxi and tossed in the air before landing on the ground. Then the light turns green for pedestrians. People walk by but do not help, nor do the drivers who were stopped at the light. The woman lifts her head, but the traffic resumes and she is soon run over by an S.U.V. She later died from her injuries.	穿过两条车道后，她被一辆出租车撞飞，然后落在地面上。之后行人交通灯变绿。但走过斑马线的行人，和停在交通灯前的司机都没有帮助她。这个女人抬起头来，但行人交通灯再次变红，她很快就被一辆运动型多功能车(SUV)碾过，后来伤重不治。
“If this case was only about the first driver running away after hitting the victim, it would just be a normal traffic accident,” said Zhang Xuebing, a lawyer and a former law professor at the East China University of	律师张雪忠曾经是中国华东政法大学的法律教授，他说：“这起事件如果只是肇事司机撞了人然后逃逸，那就是一个普通交通事故。它现在之所以引发这么大的讨论，是因为很多路人在现场看到以后没有去施救。”

<p>Political Science and Law in Shanghai. "But the reason it's stirred up a heated discussion is because many onlookers on site didn't help the victim."</p>	
<p>The original video has been viewed 30 million times. On Weibo, China's Twitter-like social media site, the original post has been shared 70,000 times and attracted 80,000 comments. On a report on the video by China News, a user called Zhuwu left this comment:</p>	<p>原视频已被浏览 3000 万次。在 Twitter 风格的社交媒体新浪微博上，原帖已经被转发了 7 万次，获得了 8 万条评论。在中国新闻视频报道中，一位叫猪巫的用户留下了这样的评论：</p>
<p>"It is not the onlookers but society that is coldblooded."</p>	<p>"不是路人太冷漠，是社会太冷漠。"</p>
<p>Some say the problem is a legal one. In 2006, a man in Nanjing who helped an injured woman get to a hospital was held financially responsible for her treatment on the grounds that he would only have helped if he were responsible. In addition, many Chinese are wary of helping because of numerous scams where people purport to be victims of an injury in order to extract compensation.</p>	<p>有人表示，这是一个法律问题。2006 年，南京有名男子帮一名受伤的妇人去了医院，却被判支付她的医疗费，理由是只有对此事负有责任，他才会出手帮助。此外，许多中国人对帮助别人持警惕态度，是因为出现了许多的骗局，其中有人声称自己受伤，以索取赔偿。</p>
<p>"In the aftermath of the Nanjing case, many Chinese worry about the victims turning around to blame the helpers, and thus feel unable to offer direct help," Dali L. Yang, a political scientist at the University of Chicago who has written about the lack of social trust in China, said in an interview.</p>	<p>"在那起南京案件发生后，很多中国人担心受害者会反咬一口帮助他们的人，因此觉得不能直接提供帮助，"芝加哥大学(University of Chicago)政治学家杨大利(Dali L. Yang)在接受采访时说，他撰写过有关中国缺乏社会信任的论文。</p>
<p>That was the view of one poster named Ranmo:</p>	<p>一位名为冉秣的发帖人认为：</p>
<p>"If I helped her to get up and sent her to the hospital, doctors would ask you to pay the medical bill. Her relatives would come and beat you up indiscriminately. Traffic police would then ask you to submit the data in your automobile data recorder and write up your witness account. It would go on till the next morning. Then the relatives would casually say</p>	<p>"扶起来送到医院，医生拉着你让交医药费，家属来了不分青红皂白先打你一顿，交警来了又是提交行车记录仪资料，又是录口供，折腾到第二天凌晨，家属一句轻飘飘的，啊，对不起哈，谢谢你。然后自己拖着疲惫的身躯回家，自己处理车后排坐上的那一滩血迹？我有病是么？"</p>

<p>'Sorry and thank you' and then you could finally go home, exhausted, and deal with the blood on the back seat of your car. Am I stupid?"</p>	
<p>But many people reacted differently. The local police announced that more than a dozen people had called the emergency rescue number, and some had offered help to the victim's family. The police also announced this week after the public outcry that the two drivers of the vehicles that hit the woman had been found. The police added that compensation had been paid to the victim's family, but it was unclear who paid it.</p>	<p>但并非所有人都是这样的反应。当地警方宣布，有十多个人拨打了紧急求助电话，也有人给受害人的家属提供了帮助。在公众发出强烈抗议之后，警方本周还宣布，撞到这位女子的两名司机已被找到。警方还表示，受害人家属得到了赔偿，但目前并不清楚是谁提供了赔偿。</p>
<p>A common concern is that society lacks a moral compass. Some commenters on Weibo noted that onlookers could have saved the woman simply by stopping the traffic. The Weibo user Jillna Chen wrote:</p>	<p>一种共同的担忧是，这个社会缺少道德感。微博上的一些评论者指出，旁观者只要拦下来往车辆，就可以救那名女子。名为 Jillna Chen 的微博用户写道：</p>
<p>"If someone went to halt the traffic and called the police — didn't even have to help her get up — she wouldn't have died. If one can leave a society that is this coldhearted, that may not be a bad thing."</p>	<p>"但凡有个人过去挡着点车，不扶她，帮着报个警，她也不至于死。这么冷漠的社会，能早点离开，也不见得是坏事。"</p>
<p>Concern about the state of morality is reinforced by the frequency of these reports. Last year, a woman was stuffed into the trunk of a car and apparently kidnapped while bystanders did nothing. Also last year, a woman was slashed in an alley, and no witnesses offered help.</p>	<p>由于此类报道频繁出现，这个国家的道德状况愈加令人担忧。去年，一名女子被塞入一辆汽车的后备箱，明显是被绑架，但旁观者却没有采取任何行动。也是在去年，一名女子在一条巷子里被人拿刀子捅，同样没有目击者伸出援手。</p>
<p>The case that arguably started the discussion took place in 2011, when a 2-year-old girl was hit by two vans and pedestrians simply walked by. Ultimately, the girl was carried to the side of a road by a street sweeper — a person often seen as at the lowest rungs of society — which further added to the nation's anguish. The girl died a week later in the hospital.</p>	<p>可以说，开启这些讨论的案件始于 2011 年，当时一个 2 岁的女童被两辆面包车撞到，行人却无视走过。最后，那名女童被一位街道清洁工挪到路旁——通常被认为属于社会最底层群体的人——进一步加重了这个国家的伤痛。这名女童一周后在医院离世。</p>

<p>Since coming to power in 2012, President Xi Jinping has made public morality a top priority. In addition to a better-known anticorruption campaign, the government has introduced a campaign to promote values, many of them traditional.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平自 2012 年掌权以来，将公德列为一个首要事项。除了一项更广为人知的反腐败运动，政府也开展了宣传价值观的运动——其中大多为传统价值观。</p>
<p>Some online commentators, however, said those efforts had not yet borne fruit.</p>	<p>然而，网上的一些评论者却表示，这些努力还没有产生成效。</p>
<p>"There is a lack of citizenship in society," said Qiao Mu, an independent scholar in Beijing. "People feel society is too cold."</p>	<p>"社会缺乏公民责任感，"北京独立学者乔木说。"人们感觉社会太冷漠。"</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang, the lawyer, said that government policies are partly to blame. Although the government preaches morality, its actions often undermine that message.</p>	<p>律师张雪忠表示，政府在这方面也有责任。尽管政府宣传道德，但它的行动往往在破坏这种信息。</p>
<p>"You need to pay attention to what our government has been doing," Mr. Zhang said. "Our government sentences a father whose son gets kidney stones after drinking toxic milk powder for petitioning. It also demolishes the libraries set up by nonprofits in the countryside to help poor kids who don't have a proper education."</p>	<p>"你需要看到政府平时是怎么做的。我们的政府会一位父亲给因为和毒奶粉而得结石的宝宝去维权而被判刑。还是我们的政府，会把 NGO 在农村建的去帮助贫困儿童学习的图书馆给拆了。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-woman-run-over-video</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170612/china-woman-run-over-video</p>
<p>'No Such Thing as Justice' in Fight Over Chemical Pollution in China</p>	<p>"世间没有正义": 中国化工污染的伤害</p>
<p>DAPU, China — The small boy could no longer recognize the sound of his mother's voice. Bony and pale, vanishing beneath a winter coat, he spoke mostly in grunts and screams, the language of his malady. He stumbled as he walked, never certain of the ground beneath him.</p>	<p>中国大浦——这个小男孩再也认不出母亲的声音了。他消瘦苍白，隐匿在一件冬装下，基本只会发出咕噜声和尖叫，患上他那种病就会这样。他走路的时候跌跌绊绊，总是一脚深一脚浅。</p>
<p>Wang Yifei, 5, was destined for a better life, his family thought. To ensure years of good fortune, they relied on traditions that had always guided them: making certain his mother stepped over hot coals on her</p>	<p>王一飞现在 5 岁，家人以为他注定会过上更好的生活。为了确保年年交好运，他们一直按照传统行事：他母亲在婚礼当天跨了火盆，他的婴儿床垫了白布辟邪。</p>

wedding day and lining his crib with white cloth to fend off wayward spirits.	
But Yifei had fallen ill, and like more than 300 other children in Dapu, a town of 62,000 in Hunan Province, in central China, he suffered hearing loss, impaired speech and difficulty walking. Many other children also struggled with memory problems, stunted growth, anemia and seizures.	但是一飞生了病，在中国中部湖南省人口 6.2 万人的大浦镇，他和其他 300 多名儿童一样，也出现了听力丧失、语言障碍和行动困难的症状。还有很多孩子有记忆力问题、发育迟缓、贫血和癫痫。
Doctors eventually determined that the children had lead poisoning and pointed to a nearby factory, Meilun Chemical Materials, which produced pigments for use in paints and makeup powder. Upset and demanding accountability, dozens of families prepared to sue.	医生最终确诊这些孩子是铅中毒，并指附近的美仑颜料化工有限责任公司是问题的根源，那是一家为油漆和化妆粉饼生产颜料的工厂。许多家庭气愤不已，准备起诉、要求问责。
Yet in Dapu, as in much of China's rural heartland, the chemical industry is king — the backbone of years of above-average economic growth. Local Communist Party officials depended on Meilun and other plants for their livelihoods and political fortunes, and they had a history of ignoring environmental violations to keep the factories humming.	然而，在大浦，就像中国大部分农村的中心区域一样，化学工业就是太上皇——它们是多年来经济高速增长的支柱。当地的共产党官员依靠美仑和其他工厂来谋取生计和政治资本，为了让工厂运转下去，他们以前就有无视环保违法行为的历史。
Yifei's father, Wang Jiaoyi, did not anticipate the backlash to the lawsuit. First, he said, his co-workers at a local farm warned that he might lose his job packing vegetables. Then thugs showed up at his door, threatening to hurt his family. After months of pressure, Mr. Wang decided to drop the case.	这起诉讼遭遇的阻力，出乎一飞的父亲王家义（音）的预料。他说，先是他当地农场的同事警告说，他可能会失去包装蔬菜的工作。然后有暴徒上门，威胁要伤害他的家人。承受了几个月的压力之后，他决定放弃这个案子。
"There's no way to win," he said. "There's no such thing as justice."	"没有办法赢，世间没有正义。"他说。
After a decade in which companies in wealthier nations exported to poorer ones much of the dirty business of making hazardous substances, China is now the world's largest manufacturer of industrial	十多年来，富裕国家的企业将生产有害物质的肮脏产业输出到穷一些的国家，现在，中国已是世界上最大的化工产品制造国，据估计，其产量已经占到全球的三分之一。

<p>chemicals, claiming a third of global production by some estimates.</p>	
<p>But as the Chinese government has promoted the sector's rapid growth, it has struggled with its impact on the environment. The chemical industry has quashed calls to strengthen oversight and force companies to publicly disclose what substances they produce. Local environmental bureaus are often politically feeble and understaffed. Even when companies acknowledge some responsibility for harming public health, as Meilun did, the remedies given to communities often fall far short of the victims' needs.</p>	<p>但在中国政府推动化工业快速增长的同时，它在应对化工业对环境的影响上却步履维艰。人们呼吁加强对该行业的监管，强迫企业公开他们的产品，但这些呼吁已经被化工行业击退。地方环保局往往在政治上处于弱势，而且人手不足。即使一些公司承认对损害公共卫生负有一定责任，就像美仑化工厂那样，但它们为社区提供的补救措施往往远低于受害者的要求。</p>
<p>"It's a dwarf regulating a giant," said Ma Jun, a prominent Chinese environmentalist.</p>	<p>中国著名的环保人士马军说：“这是矮人在监管巨人。”</p>
<p>Under President Xi Jinping, the government promised a chance for people to fight back, declaring a "war on pollution" and enacting a law in 2015 to make it easier to sue companies and force them to cover the cost of cleaning up neighborhoods. The law was supposed to level the playing field by enabling nonprofit groups to file public interest lawsuits against polluters. Environmentalists heralded it as a breakthrough.</p>	<p>在习近平上台后，政府誓言要为大家提供一个反击的机会，不仅宣布要“和污染作战”，还在 2015 年颁布了法律，让人们可以更加容易地起诉企业，迫使它们承担清理社区的费用。按照这项法律，非营利组织可以向污染者提起公益诉讼，从而提供公平的竞争环境。环保人士将其视为一个突破口。</p>
<p>But progress has been limited. In the Chinese courts, the Communist Party controls the decisions of judges, and they routinely rule on cases in consultation with officials who have a political and financial interest in the outcome. The police, at the behest of the local authorities, often harass lawyers and activists, hoping to deter them from bringing cases, advocates say. And the government decides which nonprofit groups can file public interest lawsuits.</p>	<p>但真正的进展很有限。在中国的法庭上，法官的裁决受共产党控制，他们经常和审判结果有政经利益关联的官员进行磋商。倡导人士表示，警方会按照地方当局的要求，经常骚扰律师和活动人士，希望以此阻止他们提起诉讼。哪些非营利组织可以提起公益诉讼得由政府来决定。</p>
<p>As a result, those who stand up to the chemical industry in China rarely</p>	<p>结果，那些站在中国化工行业对面的人极少能占上风。</p>

prevail.	
Wang Zhenyu, a lawyer based in Beijing who has taken on cases on behalf of pollution victims, said the new law had failed to deter what he called a "privileged class" from intervening in environmental cases. "The elite see pollution victims as their enemies," he said, "and they will do everything possible to undermine them and keep their grip on power."	为污染受害者打过官司的北京律师王振宇（音）说，新的法律未能阻止他所称的“特权阶级”干扰环境案件的现象。他说：“权贵阶层将污染受害者视为敌人，他们会尽一切可能打败他们，保持对权力的控制。”
Signs of Something Wrong	出现问题的迹象
Staff members at Dapu Elementary School were startled. Children at the school were showing signs of hyperactivity and memory loss at an alarming rate. Teachers spent hours drilling geography and math into their students, but the following morning, many seemed to have forgotten the material.	大浦镇完全小学的工作人员感到震惊。该校的孩子以惊人的速度出现多动症和记忆丧失问题。老师头天花了几个小时教他们地理和数学，但到了第二天上午，很多孩子似乎就忘记了这些内容。
Seeking answers, parents took their children to hospitals in the provincial capital, Changsha, and in Shanghai, 600 miles away. Doctors ordered blood tests and discovered a pattern: The children showed unusually high levels of lead in their blood. By the spring of 2014, lead poisoning had been diagnosed in more than 300 children.	为了寻找答案，父母带孩子去了省会长沙，以及 1000 公里外的上海求医。医生通过血液检查发现了一个规律：孩子们血液中铅含量异常地高。到 2014 年春天，已有 300 多名儿童被诊断出铅中毒。
For years, residents had accused Meilun of polluting the town. The plant stood in the center of a densely populated stretch of homes, vegetable markets and rice paddies.	这些年来，居民纷纷指责美仑化工厂污染了该镇。该厂位于一片人口密集的区域中心，周围分布着住宅、蔬菜市场和稻田。
When Dapu residents challenged the wisdom of allowing Meilun to operate so close to homes and schools, local officials were defiant. Meilun, formerly a state-owned plant, was one of the town's biggest employers, with more than 100 workers at its peak, and it generated hundreds of thousands of dollars in tax revenue.	为什么让美仑化工厂建在如此接近民宅和学校的地方，面对大浦居民的这种质问，地方官员根本不放在眼里。美仑原本是国有工厂，是该镇最大的雇主之一，高峰期有 100 多名工人，带来的税收数以十万美元计。

<p>Across China, a similar refrain was spreading. Chemical plants were popping up by the hundreds of thousands — alongside train tracks, public housing complexes, rivers and farms.</p>	<p>在中国，类似的事情随处可见。数以十万计的化工厂拔地而起——就建在铁路、居民小区、河流和农场旁边。</p>
<p>China forbids facilities with hazardous chemicals to operate less than two-thirds of a mile from public buildings and major roads, but the rules are often violated. Lax enforcement contributed to a series of accidents, including the deadly explosion at a chemical plant in the port city of Tianjin two years ago, one of the worst industrial disasters in China's history.</p>	<p>中国禁止在距离公共建筑和主要道路不到三分之二英里的范围内设置危险化学品设施，但这些规定往往没有落实。执法不力已经造成了一系列事故，比如两年前，港口城市天津一个化学设施发生爆炸，致死致伤多人，那是中国历史上最严重的工业灾难之一。</p>
<p>In Dapu, few companies could rival Meilun's influence. When officials from the local environmental bureau accused the Meilun plant of violating emissions rules in 2013 and 2014, the plant's leaders called senior party leaders in Hengdong County to object, employees said. The regulators quickly dropped their complaints.</p>	<p>在大浦，很少有企业拥有美仑那样的影响力。当地的环保局官员在2013年和2014年指控美仑工厂违反排放规定时，厂领导找衡水县的高层领导出面。结果监管机构迅速放弃了追究。</p>
<p>As public anger grew, China Central Television, the influential state broadcaster, aired a report that outlined the problems in Dapu and featured students who complained of stomach pain and nausea.</p>	<p>随着公众的愤怒增加，有着很大影响力的国家电视台中央电视台播出了一个报道，概述了大浦出现的问题，在节目中，学生抱怨肚子痛和恶心想吐。</p>
<p>In one segment of the report, Su Genglin, the head of Dapu's government, said students might have been poisoned by chewing on pencils, though they contain graphite, not lead.</p>	<p>在其中一个片段，大浦镇镇长苏根林表示，学生铅中毒可能是因为咬铅笔的习惯；其实铅笔芯的原料并非铅，而是石墨。</p>
<p>The report stirred popular outrage and forced the factory to halt production.</p>	<p>报道引起人们的愤慨，美仑工厂被迫停产。</p>
<p>But Mr. Su stayed in office. The land remained highly toxic, according to tests by local environmental activists, and there was no plan to clean it up. Many children continued to be afflicted with symptoms related to</p>	<p>但苏根林还是继续当他的镇长。根据当地环保人士所做的检测，当地的土地毒性依然很高，而且根本没有制定清理计划。很多儿童继续在出现与铅中毒有关的症状。政府为他们提供了免费牛奶，表示牛奶可以让铅从身体排出来，</p>

lead poisoning. The government offered free milk to treat them, suggesting incorrectly that it could flush the lead out of their bodies.	但这个说法并没有根据。
On a recent morning, Mao Baozhu, 63, watched over her young grandson, who suffered chronic stomachaches and memory loss. They lived across the lane from the former Meilun plant, and tests showed the lead in his blood at six times international safety standards, one of the worst cases in Dapu.	不久前的一天上午，63岁的毛宝珠照看着长期腹痛和记忆力下降的幼孙。他们住的地方，和以前的美仑工厂只有一街之隔。检查结果显示，孩子体内的血铅含量是国际安全标准的六倍，他是大浦最严重的病例之一。
Ms. Mao said she had once walked among cedar trees as a young woman. Now the earth was a wasteland, covered with tree stumps and jasmine bushes that had lost their scent. She held her grandson's hand. "This isn't the life we imagined," she said.	毛宝珠说，她年轻时周围都是杉树。现在这里成了一片荒地，只剩下树墩和已经没有香味的茉莉花丛。她牵着孙子的手。“这不是我们原本想像的生活，”她说。
Intimidating the Families	恐吓患儿家人
The trial was about to begin, and Dai Renhui was anxious. He had devoted his career to defending pollution victims. But rarely had he found himself in a case as contentious as the lead pollution lawsuit in Dapu.	就要开庭审理了，戴仁辉忧心忡忡。他投身于为环境污染的受害者辩护的事业，但他之前代理的案件，几乎没有像大浦铅污染案这样引起如此大的争议。
Even before Mr. Dai filed the case, Meilun had waged a campaign to intimidate the families of the sick children, according to Dapu residents. Groups of unidentified men would show up at dusk, warning residents that they could lose their jobs or face violence if they continued to pursue the case. They offered bribes of \$1,500 to those who would withdraw, some families said.	据大浦居民称，在戴仁辉提起诉讼前，美仑就开始对患儿家人进行恐吓。一群身份不明的男子在傍晚的时候现身，警告民众如果继续追究该案，他们可能会失业或遭遇暴力。一些家庭说，他们向愿意撤诉的人提供了1500美元的贿赂。
By the spring of 2015, when Mr. Dai went to court, 40 people had abandoned the suit. Only 13 remained.	当2015年春戴仁辉出庭时，已有40人放弃诉讼，剩下的只有13人。
They were seeking more than \$300,000 from Meilun to pay medical	他们要求美仑拿出逾30万美元，支付血液中铅含量超标的13名儿童的医疗

<p>bills for 13 children who had high levels of lead in their blood.</p>	<p>费用。</p>
<p>In court, Meilun's lawyers moved to dismiss the suit by questioning whether the children had proper paperwork to show that they resided near the factory, even though many of their families had lived there for decades.</p>	<p>在法庭上,美仑的律师质疑那些孩子是否具有可证明他们住在工厂附近的有效文件,要求法庭驳回诉讼,尽管很多患儿的家人已经在那里生活了几十年。</p>
<p>At one point, the lawyers even suggested that poor hygiene among the children in Dapu might be to blame, provoking shouts of protest from the audience, according to relatives who were in the courtroom.</p>	<p>据在场的患儿家属称,美仑的代理律师甚至一度暗示也许应归咎于大浦儿童不讲卫生,引发了旁听席上的高声抗议。</p>
<p>The challenges the Dapu families faced in court were just some of the many obstacles that confront pollution victims in China.</p>	<p>大浦患儿家庭在法庭上遇到的挑战,只是中国的污染受害者所面临的诸多障碍中的一部分。</p>
<p>Collecting evidence is expensive, with even the most basic tests of soil or water pollution costing tens of thousands of dollars. Many plaintiffs spend years and small fortunes trying to build a case.</p>	<p>收集证据的过程耗资不菲。即便是最基本的土壤或水污染监测也要花数万美元。很多原告要用数年时间和一大笔钱来搜集证据。</p>
<p>Adding to the difficulties, judges often question data collected by third parties, favoring official reports, which local governments sometimes refuse to release.</p>	<p>导致难度进一步增加的是,法官常常质疑第三方收集的数据,而更喜欢官方报告,但地方政府有时候拒绝公开这种报告。</p>
<p>Victims of pollution can band together to hire lawyers and cover the cost of collecting evidence and soliciting expert opinions. But Chinese courts are often unwilling to hear cases with multiple plaintiffs, worried they might embolden citizens to organize protests.</p>	<p>污染的受害者可以联合起来聘请律师,分担收集证据和征求专家意见的费用。但中国的法院通常不愿审理有多名原告的案件,担心这可能会给组织抗议的民众壮胆。</p>
<p>The new environmental law promoted by President Xi was meant to help people like the families in Dapu by empowering nonprofits to take on powerful companies.</p>	<p>习近平推进的新环境法意在通过授权非营利组织与势力强大的公司抗争,帮助大浦那样的病患家庭。</p>
<p>But courts have dampened the law's effects by favoring nonprofit groups that enjoy good relationships with the government or are</p>	<p>但法院更青睐与政府关系良好或由党控制的非营利组织的做法,削弱了该法的效果。2015年,只有9家非营利组织设法根据该法提起诉讼,但全国各</p>

controlled by the party. In 2015, only nine nonprofits managed to file cases under the law, even though more than 700 environmental groups across China were eligible.	地有资质的环保组织超过 700 家。
Zeng Xiangbin, a lawyer in the central city of Wuhan, represented residents of a village in the southwestern province of Yunnan that had been contaminated with cadmium. Several villagers, including a 15-year-old boy, died suddenly, and residents blamed the pollution.	中部城市武汉的律师曾祥彬（音）曾是中国西南省份云南某遭受镉污染的村庄村民的代理人。包括一个 15 岁的男孩在内的几名村民突然死亡，民众将其归咎于镉污染。
The case received wide attention in the Chinese news media in 2012. But there has been little action since. A court accepted the case, Mr. Zeng said, but has refused for years to hold a hearing.	那是 2012 年，该案受到了中国新闻媒体的广泛关注。但自那以后，几乎没什么动静。曾祥彬说，一家法院受理了案件，但多年来一直拒绝审理。
"It keeps stalling, and that's it," he said. "That's China's way of solving the problem."	"一直拖着，就行了，"他说。"这就是中国解决问题的方式。"
Victory, but Little Reward	胜诉，但回报甚微
Ms. Mao, whose grandson has lead poisoning, struggled to grasp the number before her.	孙子铅中毒的毛宝珠难以接受摆在她面前的数字。
A Hengdong County court ruled last year that Meilun was responsible for seriously poisoning two of the 13 children whose cases made it to court, including Ms. Mao's grandson. But it ordered the company to pay her and relatives of the other child only 13,000 renminbi each, or \$1,900.	去年，衡东的一家法院审理了 13 个孩子的案件，并判定美仑应为导致其中两个孩子，包括毛宝珠的孙子严重中毒负责。但法院下令该公司仅向毛宝珠和另一个孩子的亲属各支付 1.3 万元人民币。
The money was barely enough to cover legal fees and the cost of collecting evidence, she said, let alone medical bills. The other families would get nothing.	她说，这些钱还不够付律师费和收集证据的费用的，更别说医疗费了。其他家庭则一无所获。
In April, a Hengdong court agreed to hear the case again. Still, Ms. Mao said she worried that the outcome would be the same.	4 月，衡东一家法院同意重审该案。但毛宝珠担心结果还是会一样。

<p>"Sometimes I lose hope and feel this will never end," she said. "Nobody wants to take responsibility for what has happened to our children."</p>	<p>"有时候我觉得没有希望,这一切都不会结束,"她说。"没有人愿意为此负责。"</p>
<p>In Dapu, the local government has tried to restore a sense of calm. Officials acknowledge that some children, but no more than 100, showed signs of serious lead poisoning but insist they have all been treated. Tan Zhenli, a propaganda official in Hengdong County, said all the children were now healthy and that the polluted land had been cleaned.</p>	<p>在大浦,当地政府试图恢复风平浪静的感觉。官方承认一些孩子出现了严重铅中毒的症状,但指人数不超过100人,并坚称他们都得到了治疗。衡东县负责宣传事务的官员谭珍利说,那些孩子现在都很健康,被污染的土地都得到了清理。</p>
<p>"It's old news," Ms. Tan said. "The factory has been closed. Everything is improving here."</p>	<p>"是旧新闻,"谭珍利说。"工厂已经关了。这里一切都在好转。"</p>
<p>But Ms. Tan would not allow people in Dapu to speak with reporters unless she was present. Several said the authorities had ordered them not to accept interviews and warned they could be imprisoned for continuing to speak out.</p>	<p>但谭珍利不允许大浦的民众和记者说话,除非她在场。数名民众表示,当局下令他们不得接受采访,并警告称如果继续发声,他们可能会被关进监狱。</p>
<p>Meilun has relocated to a nearby town, and its old factory in Dapu sits abandoned. Yifei plays nearby, splashing in puddles and pushing a yellow racecar down the sidewalk.</p>	<p>美仑已搬至附近的一个镇,它在大浦的老厂废弃了。一飞在附近玩耍,他在人行道上推着一辆黄色的赛车,水坑里的水被他溅起。</p>
<p>On Tuesdays, he goes to the hospital to check the level of lead in his blood, which was once nine times international standards and remains dangerously high. His condition is mostly unchanged, his parents said, but his memory shows signs of weakening.</p>	<p>每周二,他会去医院检查血铅值。他的血铅值一度是国际标准的九倍,现在依然高得危险。一飞的父母说,他的健康状况基本没变,但记忆力出现了衰减的迹象。</p>
<p>"We're powerless to change our situation," his father said. "There's nothing we can do to win."</p>	<p>"我们完全无力改变现状,"他父亲说。"没办法赢。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170613/china-environmental-pollution-chemicals-lead-poisoning</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170613/china-environmental-pollution-chemicals-lead-poisoning</p>

<p>Australian Casino Company's Employees Face Charges in China</p>	<p>中国起诉澳大利亚博彩公司员工违法推广赌博</p>
<p>SYDNEY, Australia — The Chinese authorities have charged employees of an Australian casino company with violating gambling promotion regulations, the company said on Tuesday, shedding potential light on a legal clash that has cast a pall over the gambling industry's efforts to win Chinese customers.</p>	<p>澳大利亚悉尼——澳大利亚一家博彩公司周二表示，中国当局已对该公司的雇员提起诉讼，罪名是违法推销赌博，这可能会让一个法律冲突变得更明朗，冲突已给赌博行业争取中国客户的努力蒙上了阴影。</p>
<p>Crown Resorts Limited, a casino company partly owned by the Australian billionaire James Packer, said in a filing with Australia's stock exchange on Tuesday that the employees had been charged and would be tried by a court in Baoshan, a district in Shanghai. Employees still being detained by the police and those released on bail had been charged, Crown said. The company declined to comment further.</p>	<p>澳大利亚亿万富翁詹姆斯·帕克(James Packer)部分拥有的博彩公司皇冠度假酒店集团周二在向澳大利亚证券交易所提交的一份报告中表示，公司员工已被起诉，将在上海宝山区的一家法院受审。皇冠集团说，被起诉的员工中有些仍被警方拘留，有些已获保释。公司拒绝发表进一步的评论。</p>
<p>The Chinese authorities detained 18 employees, including three Australian citizens, in October in a crackdown that sent shivers through the casino industry. Gambling is illegal on the Chinese mainland, but Chinese customers have helped drive robust casino growth in Macau, a Chinese city that operates under its own laws, as well as in Australia, Singapore and a number of other destinations in the Asia-Pacific region. Casino companies often lure Chinese gamblers to their flashiest properties through indirect methods, promoting them as glamorous destinations replete with shopping opportunities. The inquiry is focused on whether the defendants' efforts crossed a line into pushing gambling more explicitly.</p>	<p>中国当局去年10月在打击赌博行动中拘留了18名皇冠员工，其中包括3名澳大利亚公民，给整个赌博行业带来恐慌。虽然赌博在中国大陆非法，但中国客户已经帮助推动了澳门赌场的强劲增长(澳门是有自己法律的半自治中国城市)，也推动了澳大利亚、新加坡和亚太地区其他地方博彩行业的繁荣。博彩公司经常用间接方式把中国赌客吸引到它们的奢华赌场，把赌场推销为特别富有魅力、充满购物机会的旅游目的地。此案的核心问题是被告的做法是否越线成为更明显地推销赌博。</p>
<p>The detained Australians were members of Crown's sales and marketing team. The vice president of V.I.P. international operations,</p>	<p>被拘留的澳大利亚人是皇冠集团销售和营销团队的成员。公司国际贵宾部的副总裁杰森·奥康纳(Jason O'Connor)是被拘留者之一，他负责公司招揽富</p>

<p>Jason O'Connor, who oversaw the company's efforts to attract wealthy players, was among those detained. Also detained were two dual Australian-Chinese nationals, Jerry Xuan and Jenny Pan, according to the news media. Until Tuesday's disclosure by Crown, their status had been unclear.</p>	<p>裕赌客的业务。据新闻媒体报道，被拘留者中还有两名拥有澳大利亚和中国双重国籍的人，他们是宣杰瑞(Jerry Xuan)和潘丹(Jenny Pan)。公司周二做出官方宣布之前，外界一直不了解这两人的情况。</p>
<p>If convicted, the Crown workers could face several years in prison.</p>	<p>如果被判有罪，这些皇冠员工可能会被判处数年有期徒刑。</p>
<p>One of those workers is Jiang Ling. Her husband, Jeff Sikkema, said in an interview on Tuesday that she had been released on bail, but he said he had not heard about the charges until Crown made its disclosure. He said his wife had been released on a bond of about \$7,400 after being detained for almost two months.</p>	<p>这些员工中有一名叫姜玲(音)。她的丈夫杰夫·西柯马(Jeff Sikkema)周二在接受采访时表示，妻子已获保释，但他说，皇冠披露上述信息之前，他没有听说过这些指控。他说，他的妻子在被拘留近两个月后已获保释，保释金是5万元。</p>
<p>"The whole thing has been ugly, just a bad situation," said Mr. Sikkema, who works at a logistics company in Shanghai. "For my wife — who does admin stuff, makes hotel reservations, processes visas — how is that possibly involved with gambling?"</p>	<p>"整件事令人非常不快，是个很糟糕的情况，"在上海一家物流公司工作的西柯马说。"我的妻子只是个行政人员，负责酒店预订、处理签证等，怎么可能涉及赌博呢？"</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Sikkema said, they were hopeful that she would not spend time in prison.</p>	<p>西柯马说，夫妻俩对姜玲不会被判监禁抱有希望。</p>
<p>"My understanding is it's unlikely she'll go back to jail," he said. "The worst possible thing for her would be to have a suspended sentence, which will give her a criminal record."</p>	<p>"我的理解是，她不大可能被送回监狱，"他说。"对她来说，最糟糕的事情是被判缓刑，这将让她有一个犯罪记录。"</p>
<p>The Chinese authorities have broad powers to detain those suspected of crimes and to hold them after their arrests. In China, criminal charges almost always result in convictions, according to official data.</p>	<p>中国当局在逮捕涉嫌犯罪者、并在逮捕后将其拘留上有广泛的权力。官方数据显示，中国刑事诉讼的结果几乎毫无例外是被告被判有罪。</p>
<p>"The Australian government continues to provide consular assistance to three Australian Crown employees detained in Shanghai since 14</p>	<p>澳大利亚外交贸易部在一份声明中说："澳大利亚政府继续为去年10月14日在上海被拘留的三名皇冠澳大利亚员工提供领事援助。"</p>

October," Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said in a statement.	
Crown Resorts, one of Australia's largest gambling companies, operates casinos in the Australian cities of Melbourne and Perth as well as in London, Macau and Manila.	皇冠度假是澳大利亚最大的博彩公司之一，在澳大利亚的墨尔本和珀斯，以及伦敦、澳门和马尼拉设有赌场。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170614/crown-resorts-china-employees-charged	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170614/crown-resorts-china-employees-charged
Nearly 14,000 Companies in China Violate Pollution Rules	中国北方近 1.4 万企业未达空气污染控制标准
Environmental inspectors in northern China have found that nearly 14,000 companies, or 70 percent of the businesses they examined, failed to meet environmental standards for controlling air pollution, according to a state news agency report.	据一家国有媒体报道，环境监察人员在中国北方发现，将近 1.4 万家企业，也就是 70% 的受检企业，未达到空气污染控制方面的标准。
The inspectors working for the Ministry of Environmental Protection came up with those results after two months of work across 28 cities in northern China, said Xinhua, the state news agency. The companies and industries varied widely, including businesses such as wool processing and furniture production.	国家通讯社新华社称，中国环保部调集的监察人员在对中国北方的 28 个城市进行为期两个月的督查后得出了上述结论。所涉企业和行业范畴殊异，其中包括毛料加工和家具制造企业。
More than 4,700 companies were in unauthorized locations, lacked the proper certificates and failed to meet emissions standards, said the report, which was published on Sunday.	于周日发表的这篇报道称，督查组检查出 4700 余家“散乱污”问题企业。
Even though Chinese leaders have vowed to crack down on polluters, the factories continue to contribute to severe levels of air, water and soil pollution. Chinese citizens cite the country's widespread pollution as one of the issues of greatest concern to them.	尽管中国领导人誓言打击污染企业，但乱排污的工厂目前仍是空气、水和土壤严重污染的元凶之一。中国广泛存在的污染问题，已跻身该国公民最担心的问题之列。
The announcement, which was dated June 10 and circulated online	本周，在网上流传的一份所注日期为 6 月 10 日的通告，也引发了关于中国

<p>this week, also calls into question whether China can fill a global leadership vacuum on the issue of climate change. China, the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, has urged countries to abide by the Paris climate accord, even though President Trump is withdrawing the United States, historically the largest emitter, from the accord.</p>	<p>能否填补应对气候变化问题的国际领导力真空的质疑。身为全世界最大温室气体排放国的中国，一直敦促各国遵守巴黎气候协定，尽管特朗普总统要让美国这个历史上的最大温室气体排放国退出该协定。</p>
<p>China has pledged to hit certain targets to try to limit or bring down emissions, and its leaders say they intend to curb coal use.</p>	<p>中国已承诺会实现某些目标，以便竭力限制或降低排放；其领导表示他们有意遏制煤炭的使用。</p>
<p>Coal consumption, the biggest source of greenhouse gases, has been flat or declining in recent years, largely because of slowing economic growth. But state-owned enterprises that burn coal — including those in the power, steel and cement sectors — remain powerful and challenge official efforts to limit coal consumption.</p>	<p>近年来，主要是由于经济增长放缓，作为温室气体最大来源的煤炭消费趋于持平或有所下滑。但燃煤的国有企业——包括电力、钢铁和水泥产业的企业——仍然颇具影响力，让官方限制煤炭消费的努力遭遇了挑战。</p>
<p>Coal is also the biggest source of air pollutants, including the fine particulate matter commonly known as PM 2.5, deemed by scientists to be extremely harmful. The coal-burning steel factories in Hebei, the province surrounding Beijing, are huge emitters of air pollutants and greenhouse gases.</p>	<p>煤炭还是空气污染的最大来源，污染物就包括被科学家认定极其有害、通常被称为 PM2.5 的细颗粒物。在环绕着北京的河北省，燃煤的钢铁厂排放大量的空气污染物和温室气体。</p>
<p>The inspectors sent out by the environmental ministry have been looking at enterprises in what is known as the Jing-Jin-Ji area, a vast urban sprawl that includes the cities of Beijing and Tianjin, as well as Hebei Province. The Beijing municipal area has about 22 million people, and Tianjin 15 million.</p>	<p>环保部派出的监察人员此次督查的京津冀地区，是一个巨大的城市群，北京、天津和河北都被囊括其中。北京市约有 2200 万人口，天津市则有 1500 万。</p>
<p>In April, the Ministry of Environmental Protection announced it was carrying out a series of inspections over one year to try to improve the air quality. It said about 5,600 inspectors would be sent to Beijing,</p>	<p>环保部今年 4 月宣布，为了改善空气质量，它将在一年时间里开展一系列督查行动。它说约有 5600 名环境执法人员会被派到北京、天津和京津冀地区的 26 个较小的城市。</p>

Tianjin and 26 smaller cities in Jing-Jin-Ji.	
The ministry has been posting announcements with some results from the rounds of inspections. The latest announcement said that of 467 enterprises inspected in one recent round, a staggering 350, or 75 percent, had “environmental problems.” The issues included lack of pollution control mechanisms and sewage treatment facilities.	环保部已经发通告公布了几轮督查的部分结果。最新一份通告称，在近日的一轮督查中，受检的 467 家企业中竟然有 350 家存在“环境问题”，占比 75%。相关问题包括缺乏污染控制机制和污水处理设施。
Cities in northern China have some of the worst air pollution in the world, rivaled only by urban centers in India and Iran. Li Keqiang, China’s premier, has vowed to carry out a “war on pollution.”	中国北方的一些城市，身处世界上空气污染最严重的地方之列，只有印度和伊朗的城市中心区能出其右。中国总理李克强已经发誓要“向污染宣战”。
On occasion, officials in Beijing have had to issue a “red alert,” ordering the shutdown of schools and telling people to stay home because of overwhelming smog.	有时候，由于雾霾严重，北京的官员不得不发布“红色预警”，让学校停课，告诉人们待在家里。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/china-companies-air-pollution-paris-agreement	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/china-companies-air-pollution-paris-agreement
Explosion at China Kindergarten Kills at Least 8 and Wounds Dozens	江苏幼儿园爆炸致 8 死，官方称系刑事案
XUZHOU, China — An explosion outside a kindergarten in eastern China killed at least eight people and injured nearly 70 on Thursday, leaving a chaotic scene as dozens, some clutching children, were thrown to the ground.	中国徐州——周四，中国东部的一所幼儿园外发生了爆炸事件，造成至少 8 人死亡，近 70 人受伤，现场一片混乱，数十人被掀翻在地，其中一些人还抱着孩子。
Images of dazed and injured people outside the Chuangxin kindergarten on the outskirts of Xuzhou, a large city in the province of Jiangsu, circulated on Chinese social media. One video showed what appeared to be doctors trying to revive a toddler covered in blood.	在中国的社交媒体上，可以看到在江苏省的大城市徐州的创新幼儿园大门外不知所措的伤者图像。在一个视频中，似乎是医生正在试图救助一名满身是血的孩子。
In a video posted on Weibo, the Chinese equivalent of Twitter, a man yelled, “Now they are carrying out dead bodies!”	在微博上贴出的一个视频中，一男子大喊：“现在他们正在把尸体搬出来！”。微博相当于中国的 Twitter。

<p>By Friday morning, the Feng County government in Xuzhou said 65 people had been hurt, including eight with serious injuries, in addition to the eight confirmed dead. Two of the dead perished outside the brightly painted building and the other six died later.</p>	<p>徐州市丰县政府说，截止周四晚，除了 8 人确定死亡之外，还有 65 人受伤，其中 8 人重伤。其中有两名死者是在那幢外观颜色鲜艳的建筑物外遇难的，另外 6 人死于稍晚时候。</p>
<p>The mayor of Xuzhou, Zhou Tiegeng, told reporters that none of the casualties were from the kindergarten.</p>	<p>徐州市市长周铁根向记者表示，没有任何伤亡来自这个幼儿园。</p>
<p>"We've checked and at the time of the explosion, the Chuangxin kindergarten still hadn't been let out of class, and none of the children or teachers from the kindergarten was a casualty," Mr. Zhou said, according to the website of Legal Daily, an official Chinese newspaper.</p>	<p>"经核实，爆炸发生时，创新幼儿园尚未放学，该园无师生伤亡，"周铁根说。消息来自中国官方报纸法制日报网站。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhou said that the police had "made an initial determination that this is a criminal case, and are tentatively focusing on a suspect." But his wording left unclear whether investigators believed that the explosion, which occurred shortly before 5 p.m., was deliberate or caused by negligence.</p>	<p>周铁根还表示，警方"初步判定为刑事案件，已初步锁定嫌疑人。"但他并未明确说明调查者认为这起在接近下午 5 点发生的爆炸是故意行为还是疏忽造成的。</p>
<p>Hospital workers in Xuzhou said in interviews on Friday that most of the people injured outside the kindergarten were parents or grandparents who were waiting to pick up students at the school.</p>	<p>周五，徐州医院的工作人员在接受采访时说，大部分在幼儿园外受伤的伤者都是在等着接孩子的父母或祖父母。</p>
<p>But at least some of the people waiting at the entrance to the school apparently had toddlers with them.</p>	<p>但至少这些在幼儿园门口等待的人中有一部分似乎是带着小宝宝来的。</p>
<p>Police officers stood guard early Friday outside the kindergarten, which sits in the middle of a tree-lined residential area, next to a seafood market and small shops.</p>	<p>周五清晨，警察守卫在幼儿园外面。这个幼儿园坐落在一个绿树成荫的住宅区的中心，旁边是一个海鲜市场和一些小商店。</p>
<p>Families gathered at nearby hospitals through the night, awaiting word of loved ones.</p>	<p>伤者家属整夜守候在附近的医院里，等候亲人的消息。</p>

<p>A woman who declined to provide her name said she was there in search of her sister, who had been waiting outside the school when the explosion occurred. She said she had dialed her sister's phone number repeatedly but could not get through.</p>	<p>一名不愿透露姓名的女子说，爆炸发生的时候她妹妹在幼儿园外等着接孩子，事发后她去现场，不停拨打妹妹的电话，但无法接通。</p>
<p>"I don't know where my sister is," she said. "All I can do is wait here."</p>	<p>"我不知道妹妹在哪里，"她说。"我现在能做的就是在这里等。"</p>
<p>Xuzhou is an industrial city that lies at the intersection of China's main rail lines leading south from Beijing with an important rail line from the east coast that runs to Central Asia.</p>	<p>徐州是一座工业城市，北京连接南方的铁路主干线与一条连接东部沿海和中亚的重要铁路干线在这里交汇。</p>
<p>It is a large center for the manufacture of construction equipment and also has extensive military facilities because of its role as a rail hub.</p>	<p>徐州也是一个大型的建筑设备制造中心，由于是铁路枢纽，它还有大量军事设施。</p>
<p>The blast appears likely to provoke public anger and worry about safety around schools, including dangerous chemicals, fire hazards and explosive materials.</p>	<p>这起爆炸似乎会引起公众的愤怒以及对学校周边安全的担心，比如对危险化学品、火灾和爆炸物质的担心。</p>
<p>In 2001, Zhu Rongji, then the premier, apologized about an explosion at a rural schoolhouse in southeast China that killed 42 people, including 38 children. Mr. Zhu had initially dismissed reports, which turned out to be true, that the children had been making fireworks.</p>	<p>2001年，时任总理朱镕基对中国东南部一所农村校舍发生爆炸事件表示了歉意，该事件造成42人死亡，其中38名是儿童。有报道称这些孩子当时在做烟花，朱镕基一开始并未重视这些报道，但事实证明做烟花的说法是真的。</p>
<p>Since then, safety around Chinese schools has generally improved. But the country's feverish growth has created hazards. Food vendors often use portable gas tanks carried on bicycles and carts. In 2013, an explosion on a cycle killed two people outside a school in the Guangxi region in southern China.</p>	<p>自那此后，中国学校的安全状况出现了普遍好转。但是，中国的高速增长带来很多危险。食品摊贩经常用自行车和推车搭载便携式气罐。2013年，中国南方省份广西一所学校外面三轮车发生爆炸，造成两人死亡。</p>
<p>In instances in the past incidents, deranged people residents have attacked schools, but officials made no suggestion that this explosion on Thursday was deliberate and asked people to wait</p>	<p>过去曾出现过精神错乱者袭击学校的事件，但官员没有暗示本周四的爆炸是有人故意为之，他们要求大家等待全面调查的结果。</p>

for the results of a full investigation.	
This year, China's premier, Li Keqiang, addressed public worries about school safety, promising the government would do better.	中国总理李克强今年提到过公众对学校安全的担忧，承诺政府会做出改善。
"Campus safety concerns the healthy development of millions of students and the happiness of their families," Mr. Li said at a meeting in April of the State Council, China's government cabinet.	"校园安全事关广大学生健康成长和亿万家庭的幸福。"李克强4月份在国务院常务会议上说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/china-kindergarten-explosion	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/china-kindergarten-explosion
Hong Kong Wants a 3rd Runway. Will Its Dolphins Pay the Price?	香港机场增建跑道，中华白海豚何处安家？
HONG KONG — As pink fins surfaced off the boat's port side, the Canadian college students scrambled toward the bow, cameras in hand, and began snapping pictures.	香港——粉红色的鳍在船的左侧浮出水面，船上的加拿大大学生们纷纷挤向船头，举起相机抓拍。
"Ten o'clock!" a spotter with binoculars cried from the boat's top deck, pointing at the Chinese white dolphins that were swimming along the Pearl River estuary's shimmering surface. "About 100 meters!"	"十点钟方向！"顶层甲板上手拿双筒望远镜的观测员叫道，他的手指向在波光粼粼的珠江入海口处游弋的一群中华白海豚。"大约100米！"
Click. The students were beaming, and they would see about a dozen white dolphins during the recent all-day survey of the waters near Lantau, Hong Kong's largest island. (Despite their name, the dolphins often appear pink, thanks to blood vessels just under their skin.)	咔嚓。学生们一片欢腾，在前不久的这次对香港最大岛屿大屿山附近水域进行的全天调查中，他们看到了十几头白海豚。（虽然名叫“白海豚”，但是由于皮下血管组织的缘故，它们往往呈现粉红色。）
Marine biologists say, however, that the long-term survival of the white dolphin — the official mascot of this former British colony's handover to China in 1997 — is in doubt.	香港曾是英国殖民地，于1997年被移交中国，中华白海豚是这座城市的吉祥物，然而海洋生物学家说，如今它的长期生存面临问题。
Last summer, workers began an eight-year project to build a third runway in waters beside Hong Kong International Airport. Officials say that the estimated \$18 billion project will allow Hong Kong to maintain its status as a global aviation hub and that a marine park should be	去年夏天，工人们开始在香港国际机场附近水域兴建第三条跑道，这是一个为期八年的工程。官员们表示，这个估计造价为180亿美元的项目将令香港保持全球航空枢纽的地位，跑道落成后，附近将于2023年左右建成一座海洋公园，以补偿该计划中对一片海豚栖息地的破坏，这片栖息地的面积约为

<p>created nearby after the runway is completed, around 2023, to compensate for the planned destruction of an area of dolphin habitat roughly twice the size of Central Park in New York City.</p>	<p>纽约市中央公园的两倍。</p>
<p>But biologists say the third runway will compound the environmental damage of high-speed ferry traffic and other infrastructure projects, including a nearly completed bridge and tunnel crossing that will link Hong Kong and Macau to the Chinese mainland. They say Hong Kong – a commercial center with a British-style legal system and a high degree of political autonomy – appears increasingly bent on destroying its native dolphins through economic development, just as China drove the Yangtze River dolphin to extinction a decade ago.</p>	<p>但生物学家说，第三跑道项目会加剧高速渡轮交通及其他基础建设项目对环境造成的破坏，这些基础建设中包括一个将香港和澳门同中国大陆连接起来的桥梁与隧道系统，如今已经接近竣工。生物学家们说，这个拥有英式法律体系和高度政治自治的商业中心似乎越来越倾向于在发展经济的同时不顾本土海豚的毁灭，正如中国在十年前将白鱄豚推向灭绝一样。</p>
<p>“It’s such a terrible image for Hong Kong that we cannot protect our dolphins because we want even more money,” said Samuel Hung, a biologist who has been studying the estuary’s dolphins for decades and has battled the third runway project – unsuccessfully – in court.</p>	<p>“我们想要更多的钱，所以无法保护我们的海豚，对于香港来说，这真是一幅可怕的画面，”生物学家洪家耀(Samuel Hung)说。几十年来，他一直在研究珠江入海口的海豚，并且在法庭上与第三跑道项目做斗争，但没有成功。</p>
<p>The population of Chinese white dolphins in the coastal waters of the Pearl River estuary is estimated to be about 2,500, making it the largest near China’s coast and perhaps also in Southeast Asia. A report published in March by the scientific journal PLOS One, based on a four-and-a-half-year survey by University of Hong Kong biologists, estimated that “at least 368 dolphins used Hong Kong’s territorial waters as part of their range.”</p>	<p>珠江入海口是中国近海最大的中华白海豚栖息地，可能也是它们在东南亚最大的栖息地，这里的中华白海豚数量估计约为 2500 头。今年 3 月，科学期刊《PLOS One》发表了一份香港大学生物学家根据四年半来的调查结果写成的报告，估计“至少有 368 头海豚将香港的水域作为部分活动区域。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hung’s government-financed surveys, which use a different methodology, indicate that the dolphin abundance in Hong Kong waters – an estimate of how many dolphins are present at any one</p>	<p>洪家耀的调查受政府资助，他采用另一种研究方法，表明香港水域内的海豚数量(某一时段内海豚出现数量的估计值)已从 2003 年的 188 头降至 2015 年的 65 头，达到历史最低水平。“我们处于危急关头，”他说。</p>

<p>time — dropped to a record low of 65 in 2015, from 188 in 2003. “We’re at a critical juncture,” he said.</p>	
<p>The Airport Authority has said that the third runway will significantly expand flight capacity at the airport, which served 70.5 million passengers last year, and provide \$58 billion in additional revenue by 2061. Supporters of the plan include Cathay Pacific Airways, Hong Kong’s flagship carrier.</p>	<p>香港机场管理局表示，去年香港机场接待了 7050 万人次，第三跑道将大大提升航班容量，到 2061 年将增加 580 亿美元收入。该计划的支持者包括香港航空公司中的佼佼者国泰航空。</p>
<p>“If there was already a third runway, it would be utilized,” said Will Horton, a senior analyst in Hong Kong with the Capa Center for Aviation, based in Australia. “Local airlines are not growing as fast as they could, while foreign airlines are waiting to add flights.”</p>	<p>“如果机场目前已经有了第三条跑道，它也能被利用上，”总部在澳大利亚的亚太航空中心(Capa Center for Aviation)驻港资深分析师威尔·霍顿(Will Horton)说，“本地航空公司的增长受抑制，外国公司也在等待增加航班。”</p>
<p>But critics call the third runway project a white elephant, in part because it is unclear how much airspace mainland aviation authorities will allocate to Hong Kong in the coming decades, or whether the city airport can even hope to compete over the long term with its mainland Chinese counterparts.</p>	<p>但是批评者称第三跑道项目是一项华而不实的工程，部分原因在于目前尚不清楚未来几十年内，大陆航空当局将向香港分配多少空域，乃至这座城市的机场是否还有希望同大陆的同级机场实现长期竞争。</p>
<p>Albert Cheng, an aircraft engineer and former Hong Kong legislator, said the city should not bother investing in a third runway because it had already been “marginalized by China in every aspect” and would eventually lose its cachet as Asia’s aviation hub, lowering demand for flights.</p>	<p>飞行器工程师、前香港立法委委员郑经翰(Albert Cheng)表示，这个城市根本不应投资第三条跑道，因为它已经“在各个方面被中国边缘化”，最终将失去亚洲航空枢纽的声望，对航班的需求也会降低。</p>
<p>Another issue is whether the project’s proponents have accurately conveyed its environmental risks and whether the government should have allowed it to go forward.</p>	<p>另一个问题是，项目的支持者是否准确地表述了它的环境风险，政府当初是否应该允许它的发生。</p>
<p>Some critics say that the project should not have been approved</p>	<p>一些批评者表示，由于对海豚的潜在影响，该项目当初本不应获得批准，而</p>

<p>because of the potential impact on dolphins and that HSBC, the project's financial adviser, bears some responsibility because it has adopted the Equator Principles, a set of standards many institutions apply to ensure the projects they finance or advise do not harm people or the environment.</p>	<p>且项目的财务顾问汇丰银行也要承担一些责任，因为该银行已接受“赤道原则”，这是许多机构都在应用的一套标准，旨在确保它们的投资或咨询项目对人或环境无害。</p>
<p>HSBC has been advising the Airport Authority “on the preparation of the environmental information that financing banks will need, when selected, in order to evaluate this project as lenders in accordance with the Equator Principles,” Adam Harper, a spokesman for the bank, said in response to emailed questions about the runway project and the bank's corporate due diligence process. “We are committed to the Equator Principles.”</p>	<p>银行发言人亚当·哈珀(Adam Harper)在回应关于该跑道项目和公司尽职调查程序的电子邮件问询时表示，在香港机场管理局“筹备融资银行在筛选项目，对该项目进行评估，以便令放款人遵守赤道原则时所需的环境信息”过程中，汇丰银行一直在为它提供咨询意见。“我们致力于遵守赤道原则。”</p>
<p>The Airport Authority has said that its marine park proposal is based on international best practices and that noise from construction vessels will not cause long-term harm to dolphins because they are “expected to simply keep out of the way, which is an expected reaction by intelligent animals.”</p>	<p>香港机场管理局表示，该局关于海洋公园的提案是以国际最佳实务为基础，而且建造船只的噪音不会对海豚造成长期伤害，因为它们“预计会躲开，这是有智力的动物的预期反应。”</p>
<p>The authority said in a statement that the proposed marine park was nearly four times the size of the runway project and would “pave the way” for a rebound of the dolphin population in Lantau's northern waters. It would have been impractical to establish a park there during the construction phase, the statement said, mainly because the designation would have precluded building.</p>	<p>该局在一份声明中表示，拟建的海洋公园是跑道项目规模的四倍，将为大屿山北部海域的海豚数目反弹“铺平道路”。声明说，在跑道施工阶段，在这里建立公园是不切实际的，主要是因为这项规划早已把这一建筑排除在外。</p>
<p>But biologists say the proposed park would not protect the dolphins from construction-related noise between now and 2023, or cover</p>	<p>但生物学家说，从现在起至 2023 年，拟建的公园无法保护海豚免受建筑噪音影响，也未能涵盖大屿山西南部水域的重要海豚栖息地。</p>

critical dolphin habitats in Lantau's southwestern waters.	
"The saddest thing is that the experts from the airport say, 'It's O.K. for them to leave. They'll come back later,'" said Mak Hei Man, one of several researchers who conduct dolphin surveys off Lantau as part of a government-financed research project that began in the 1990s.	"最悲哀的是，机场专家说，'现在让它们离开，没问题，稍后它们还会回来，' 麦希文 (Mak Hei Man, 音) 说，她是在大屿山进行海豚调查的几位研究人员之一，该研究属于一个自 1990 年代开始的政府资助项目。
"But in mainland waters, it's even worse," she said, referring to pollution and disturbances.	她说："但在大陆的水域，情况更加糟糕，"她指的是那里的污染和扰动。
Billy Hau, a University of Hong Kong biologist and a member of the city's Advisory Council on the Environment, said that the runway project illustrated the problems with the environmental permit system.	香港大学生物学家兼该市环境咨询委员会成员侯智恒(Billy Hau)说，跑道项目说明了环境审批制度存在的问题。
Hong Kong's Environmental Protection Department has rejected just seven of 249 applications for approval of environmental impact assessments since the permit review process became legally binding in 1998. Mr. Hau said the process lacked accountability, because it did not allow for public hearings or the formation of expert panels to review especially contentious projects.	自 1998 年环境审批程序具有法律约束力以来，在 249 项环境影响评估审批申请当中，香港环境保护署只拒绝了其中七项。侯智恒表示，该程序缺乏问责，因为它不允许举行公开听证会，或组成专家小组审查特别有争议的项目。
"Many people criticize this as unfair because most of the proponents either have a very strong interest in government, or they're actually government departments themselves," he said.	"很多人批评这是不公平的，因为大多数支持者在政府内有很大的利益，或者本身就是政府部门的工作人员，"他说。
The department disputed this, saying by email that the process allowed both the public and the Advisory Council on the Environment to inspect projects twice.	环境保护署对此表示异议，它通过电子邮件表示，审批程序允许公众和环境咨询委员会两次对项目进行审查。
John Wang, a biologist at Trent University in Canada who studies Hong Kong's dolphins, said that the process had effectively allowed the Airport Authority to gamble with the dolphins' lives. Even after the	研究香港海豚的加拿大多伦多大学生物学家王愈超(John Wang)说，这种做法实质上是令机场管理局用海豚的生命作赌注。他说，即使香港政府发布了环境影响研究报告，海豚会对跑道施工噪音以及未来高速渡轮或航运路线变

release of an environmental impact study, he said, it remains unclear precisely how dolphins may respond to runway construction noise or to future changes in high-speed ferry or shipping routes.	化做出什么样的回应，目前依然不确定。
Mr. Wang said that at some point, the dolphins could become so stressed and confused by the noise in the estuary that they would stop swimming away from noise sources, leading some observers to assume they were unbothered.	王愈超说，在某些时候，海豚可能会对出海口的噪音感到紧张和困惑，因此会停止游离噪声源头，导致一些观察家认为它们没有受到影响。
"People will misunderstand that, saying, 'Oh, they've acclimatized, they're O.K. now,'" he said, standing on the deck of the survey boat. "No. They've just given up."	"人们会产生误会，说：'哦，它们已经适应了，它们现在没问题了，'"他站在调查船的甲板上说。"不是这样的。它们只是放弃了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/hong-kong-white-dolphins-air port	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170615/hong-kong-white-dolphins-air port
A \$664,000 Parking Spot Symbolizes Hong Kong's Property Frenzy	66.4 万美元在香港能买什么房？一个停车位！
HONG KONG — In many places, \$664,000 can buy you a nice house. For that price in Hong Kong, you can buy a slab of concrete, roughly 17 feet long and 11 feet wide, to leave your luxury car.	香港——在许多地方，66.4 万美元（约合 452 万元人民币）可以买到一套漂亮的房子。但这个价钱在香港只能买到一块约 5 米长、3.3 米宽的水泥地，用来停你的豪车。
Hong Kong is now home to a very expensive parking spot, the latest sign of a property market run amok. Even in a city well accustomed to costly real estate, the price spiral has confounded the most experienced observers.	香港如今已成为停车位最贵的地方，这是当地房地产市场过热的一个最新标志。即使在这个对昂贵的房地产市场已经习以为常的城市，地价的攀升也让最有经验的观察人士大惑不解。
"This is basically the price of one flat in Hong Kong," said Lennon Choy, an associate professor of real estate and construction at the University of Hong Kong. "This is crazy, actually."	"这基本上是香港一套公寓的价格，"香港大学房地产及建设系副教授蔡鸿达说。"真是疯了。"
The buyer was listed as Kwan Wai-ming, whom local news outlets identified as executive director of the Huarong Investment Stock	买主登记的名字是关伟明，当地新闻报道说他是华融投资股份有限公司的执行董事。他的公司拒绝对此置评。这个价格买下的停车位在港岛的一座公寓

<p>Corporation. His company declined to comment. That price, paid for a spot in an apartment complex on Hong Kong Island, was a new local record, breaking the previous \$615,000 paid for a slightly smaller spot last year.</p>	<p>楼里，是香港停车位的新纪录，打破了去年一块略小车位的 61.5 万美元的买价。</p>
<p>The huge price paid for a single parking spot illustrates the broader rise in real estate values. By some measures, Hong Kong is already the world's most expensive housing market per square foot.</p>	<p>为单个停车位付出如此巨大的价钱显示了香港房地产价格上涨的更大范围的问题。用某种方式计算，香港已经是世界上每平方英尺价钱最高的住房市场。</p>
<p>While the run-up has enriched property owners and developers, it has led to widespread worries that a generation of young residents will be unable to afford a home. The unaffordability of housing played a role in protests three years ago and has spurred leaders to try to address the problem.</p>	<p>虽然价格的飞涨让业主和开发商发了财，但也引了普遍的担忧，人们担心新一代的年轻居民将负担不起这种房价。住不起房的问题是导致三年前的抗议活动的一个因素，也促使香港领导人试图解决这个问题。</p>
<p>A number of causes explain the run-up. A dense city spread over rocky islands and a peninsula that borders mainland China, Hong Kong has had a surge in investment from mainlanders looking for a relatively safe place to park their money. City officials tightly control the market for new land parcels, exacerbating supply limits.</p>	<p>房价飞涨有许多原因。香港由有山的岛以及与大陆接壤的半岛组成，城市人口密度已经很高，大陆居民投到香港的资金正在激增，大陆人想为自己的财产寻找一个比较安全的地方。同时香港官员严格控制新地块的市场，加剧了供应的紧张。</p>
<p>As mainland developers have increased competition with longtime Hong Kong property giants, land prices have set records. And property developers are encouraging potential buyers by directly offering mortgages in competition with local banks.</p>	<p>由于大陆开发商已经加强了与香港老牌房地产巨头的竞争，地价多次创下记录。房地产开发商也在与当地银行竞争，通过直接向潜在买家提供抵押贷款的方式鼓励他们买房。</p>
<p>New fees on out-of-town buyers and tighter rules on money leaving mainland China have done little to contain the rising prices.</p>	<p>对外来买家征收的新费用、以及中国大陆收紧资金出境的做法对香港房价的上涨几乎没有作用。</p>
<p>The run-up is leading to worries about a damaging crash. Last month, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, which acts as the central bank,</p>	<p>房价飞涨也带来另一种担心，即房市崩溃给经济造成的损害。上个月，作为给市场降温的一种努力，香港金融管理局收紧抵押贷款规则，金管局相当于</p>

tightened mortgage lending rules in an effort to tame the market.	香港的中央银行。
"The risk of overheating in the property market in Hong Kong continues to increase," Norman Chan, the authority's chief executive, said in a statement last month. He added, "I would like to remind the public that, for most people, buying a property is not only one of the most important decisions in life, it is also a financial transaction entailing significant leverage through borrowing."	"香港房地产市场过热的风险继续上升,"金管局总裁陈德霖上月在一份声明中说。他还说:"我想提醒市民,对大多数人而言,置业不只是生活中最重要的决定之一,也是一个高杠杆和大额财务的金融交易。"
For his money, Mr. Kwan may get convenience. He already owns property in the same apartment complex where the parking spot is situated, called the Upton, in the Sai Ying Pun district. He previously bought two apartments for \$9.7 million and two other parking spots in the complex for \$995,000, according to the Hong Kong land registry.	关伟明花的钱可能为他买来了方便。他已经在西营盘区那个名为"维峰"(Upton)的楼盘拥有房产。根据香港土地注册处,他以前曾花970万美元在那里买了两套公寓,还花了99.5万美元买下了两个停车位。
Such an expensive parking spot may seem excessive in a city where transportation can be cheap. Hong Kong has a world-class mass transit system, and a passenger can cross Hong Kong Island for \$1.30 on the subway, or — with a little patience — 30 cents by tram.	如此昂贵的停车位,对这个公共交通便宜的城市看说,似乎有点过头。香港拥有世界一流的公共交通系统,乘客花1.3美元就可以从香港岛的一头到另一头,或者有耐心的话,乘有轨电车只需30美分。
But some wealthy residents revel in the recognition that comes with a Lamborghini or even a coveted license plate. Last year, a plate carrying the number 28, which sounds like a phrase for "easy money" in Cantonese, sold for a record \$2.3 million at auction.	但一些富裕的居民痴迷于兰博基尼、或令人垂涎的车牌引起的羡慕。去年,一个号码中有28的车牌,以230万美元的价格拍卖成交,28用粤语读与"易发"谐音。
Of course, Hong Kong may not be unique. One New York City developer once asked \$1 million for a place to park.	当然香港可能并不独一无二。纽约市的一位开发商曾给一个停车位开价100万美元。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170616/hong-kong-parking-spot-record-real-estate	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170616/hong-kong-parking-spot-record-real-estate
China, Where the Pressure to Marry Is Strong, and the Advice Flows	中国女性结婚压力大,网上情感顾问受追捧

Online	
BEIJING — Every evening, Liang Xuemeng goes online to read the latest postings from Ayawawa, one of China’s most popular advice columnists.	北京——每天晚上，梁雪梦都要上网阅读中国最红的情感咨询专栏作家之一 Ayawawa 的新贴。
“I’ve learned a lot from Ayawawa,” said Ms. Liang, 29, an office clerk in Beijing. “I wish I’d started following her before my first marriage failed.”	“我从娃娃那里学到了很多，我后悔没有在第一次婚姻中接触到娃娃的理论。”北京 29 岁的办公室职员梁女士说道。
Ayawawa is the online name of Yang Bingyang, one of several online advice dispensers who have won celebrity in China by tapping into urban women’s anxieties about finding a man to marry.	利用都市女性寻找男人结婚的焦虑，有几个网上情感咨询师在中国成为了名人。网名 Ayawawa 的杨冰阳就是其中之一。
A former model, author of nine books and, she says, one of the first Chinese admitted to Mensa, the high I.Q. society, Ms. Yang has 2.8 million followers on Weibo, a Twitter-like messaging service, and 1.3 million on WeChat, the social media platform where she answers readers’ questions.	她曾经当过模特，写过九本书，自称高智商者协会门萨俱乐部(Mensa)的第一批中国成员。杨冰阳在类似 Twitter 的微博平台上拥有 280 万粉丝，在社交媒体平台微信上拥有 130 万粉丝，她在这些平台上回答读者的提问。
“Since I was very young, even before I had my first relationship, I’ve been good at giving advice on relationships to people around me,” Ms. Yang said in an interview.	杨冰阳在接受采访时说：“我很小的时候，甚至在初恋之前，我就比较擅长给身边人的情感问题出谋划策。”
Although women in their 20s are greatly outnumbered by men in the same age group in China, a product in part of the since-abandoned one-child family policy and a cultural preference for sons, they face enormous pressure to marry. Those who do not have a husband by the age of 27 are routinely branded as “leftover women,” with diminishing value in the dating market.	在中国，20 多岁的男性数量远多于女性，这是已经取消的独生子女政策和重男轻女的文化传统所致，虽然如此，女性却面临着巨大的结婚压力。27 岁没有结婚的女性常常被称为“剩女”，在婚恋市场上的价值逐渐下降。
Many of these “leftover women” are well-educated urban professionals in a society where men prefer women who are younger and less	这些“剩女”很多都是受过良好教育的都市专业人士，在这样一个社会，男人喜欢比自己年轻、没有自己成功的女人。而剩男多聚集在另一头，即贫穷的

<p>successful than themselves. The surplus of bachelors shows up mostly on the other end of the spectrum, poor rural men, prompting the state-run All-China Women's Federation to urge women to lower their standards, lest they, too, end up as "leftovers."</p>	<p>农村男性，因此中华全国妇女联合会敦促女性降低择偶标准，以免成为“剩女”。</p>
<p>The stress surrounding the search for a suitable partner has given rise to highly rated television dating shows and public matchmaking events. And to advice columnists like Ayawawa, who can detail the techniques for dating and marrying a man.</p>	<p>寻找合适伴侣的压力催生了高收视率的电视相亲节目和公开相亲活动。还有像 Ayawawa 这样的情感咨询专栏作家，向大家详细介绍和男人约会以及结婚的技巧。</p>
<p>The columnists have their critics, who accuse them of reinforcing gender stereotypes, but the columnists counter that they are simply acknowledging reality.</p>	<p>有些人批评这些专栏作家，指责他们强化了性别的刻板印象，但专栏作家们反驳说，他们只不过是在承认现实。</p>
<p>"Our world has been hijacked by political correctness," Ms. Yang said. "I'm criticized for telling the truth about the differences between men and women."</p>	<p>"我们的世界已经被政治正确绑架了。"杨冰阳说："我因为说出了男女的差别而受到批评。"</p>
<p>She compared managing a relationship to taking an examination. "If there's something wrong with the exam, it's not my job to change how it works, but to tell my followers how to take the exam and score a high grade under the existing circumstances."</p>	<p>她把关系的经营比作考试。“就像是高考，现在很多人说高考制度有问题，但是我不是那个改变高考制度的人，我是提供应考策略，让她们在这个制度下得到更高的成绩。”</p>
<p>Ms. Liang wishes she'd paid attention earlier. "Then I'd have understood the importance of a woman's M.V. and P.U.," she said.</p>	<p>梁女士希望自己早一些关注杨冰阳。“如果早一点接触她的理论，我就能早一些了解到女人 M.V.和 P.U.的知识，”她说。</p>
<p>As Ayawawa explains on her WeChat home page, "M.V." stands for "Mate Value," and "P.U." refers to "Paternity Uncertainty."</p>	<p>Ayawawa 在她的微信主页上解释说，“M.V.”代表的是“婚恋市场价值”，而“P.U.”是指“亲子不确定性”。</p>
<p>She elaborated: "A man's M.V. is determined by his age, height, looks, wealth, I.Q., emotional quotient, sexual capacity and willingness to make a long-term commitment." The eight elements in a woman's M.V.</p>	<p>她进行了说明：“一个男人的 M.V.的衡量标准主要有 8 项：年龄、身高、长相、财富、智商、情商、性能力和长期承诺。与男人标准相对应，衡量一个女人的 M.V.的 8 项标准为：年龄、长相、身高、罩杯、体重、学历、性格、</p>

<p>are her "age, looks, height, bra cup size, weight, academic degrees, personality and family background."</p>	<p>家庭环境。”</p>
<p>As for P.U., Ayawawa said, "In human evolutionary history, a man's great concern is that he cannot be certain if he is the father of his partner's child." So she advises her female readers: "Don't wear revealing clothes. Don't be always posting pictures of yourself drinking in a bar. Be a lady, speak softly, be modest."</p>	<p>对于 P.U., Ayawawa 说：“在整个人类进化历史中，男性一直面临着父亲身份不确定的问题。”所以她建议她的女性读者：“平时要注意不要穿太暴露的衣服。不要总发喝酒照片。行为要淑女，说话要温声，要矜持。”</p>
<p>Her suggestions to women include letting the man take the lead. Don't call him for the first few dates. Don't have sex for the first few months. In response to one young woman's request for advice about a suitor, she counseled, "Hold back. Make him invest more in you," meaning both time and money.</p>	<p>她给女性的建议还包括让男人采取主动。在前几次约会不要打电话给对方。头几个月不要有性行为。在回应一名年轻女子关于追求者的咨询意见，她建议，“打住。让他在你身上投更多的资，”投资既包括时间，也包括金钱。</p>
<p>Ms. Liang credits Ayawawa's advice with rescuing her romantic life. She's now engaged to marry.</p>	<p>梁女士说，Ayawawa 的建议拯救了她的恋爱关系。她现在订婚了。</p>
<p>Many of Ayawawa's fans consider her the personification of the success they crave for themselves: attractive, married to a man she describes as a loving husband, the mother of two children.</p>	<p>Ayawawa 的很多粉丝们把她当作自己渴望的那种成功的化身：有吸引力，有一个据说是充满爱心的丈夫，生了两个孩子。</p>
<p>By contrast, Lu Qi, a popular online relationship adviser with 26 million followers on Weibo, owes much of his credibility to being a single man in his early 30s, who presumably knows firsthand what such men really think of women. He also said that his advice was based on extensive research in the social sciences and psychology.</p>	<p>相比之下，另一个很红的网上情感顾问陆琪拥有 2600 万微博粉丝，这和他是一个 30 出头的单身男子有很大关系，因为他可能真的知道男人对女人的看法。而且陆琪还表示，他的建议建立在广泛的社会科学和心理学研究的基础上。</p>
<p>"Chinese schools don't offer a proper education in love and relationships," Mr. Lu said in an interview. "People get their ideas mostly from TV dramas."</p>	<p>“中国人在学校里面没有接受到正规的恋爱教育。”陆琪在接受采访时表示：“大多数人的恋爱价值观是通过电视剧得来的。”</p>

<p>Asked whether he really believed there were rules governing love, he said, "You can't measure love, of course, but there are some rules that apply to all relationships and social interactions."</p>	<p>当被问及他是否真的相信有爱情规则时，他说：“我个人觉得爱情是不可量化的。但是人际关系有一定规律可循，会有一个大致趋向性。”</p>
<p>He expounds on some of these in taped lectures he sells online, on such subjects as: "Teaching women to solve relationship problems in a scientific way. Overcoming lingering feelings from a former relationship. Fighting a 'little third'" — a Chinese term for a third party in a relationship.</p>	<p>他的在线节目对一些问题做了阐释，其中一些主题包括：“教女性用科学方法解决情感问题：快速脱单，戒断旧情，挽回前任，击退小三等。”小三指的是一段关系中的第三方。</p>
<p>Mr. Lu is also famous for sharing his doctrines on Weibo.</p>	<p>陆琪还以在微博上分享自己的信条出名。</p>
<p>"For women, spending more time with a man deepens her love. But for a man, the longer he stays with a woman, the less he loves her," Mr. Lu posted this month.</p>	<p>"时间可以让一个女人慢慢爱上男人，但时间却很难让男人慢慢爱上女人。女人的爱情可以通过陪伴、累积而越来越多，可男人的爱情却会随着时间而慢慢减少。"</p>
<p>He said he wanted to empower women by teaching them to be pragmatists about what they want from men.</p>	<p>他说，他想通过教女性成为两性关系中的实用主义者，从而赋予女性权力。</p>
<p>"In traditional China, women had an easier life," he said. "They didn't need to work hard and have a career, though, of course, they lacked certain rights. Feminism has made women's lives harder, not easier. I'm teaching women how to get ahead."</p>	<p>"中国历来教育女性过的更轻松。"他说，"社会不期待她们工作努力事业有成，当然，这也是有代价的。但是女权主义是让女性过的更辛苦。我是一个女性实用主义者，但是我希望女性过的更好。"</p>
<p>Lu Pin, a founder of Feminist Voices, an online journal devoted to women's issues, said the counsel provided by online advisers underlined how Chinese society should change.</p>	<p>吕频是专门讨论女性问题的网络期刊女性之声的创始人，她说，网上情感顾问提供的建议突显了中国社会应该做出怎样的改变。</p>
<p>"Both of them advise women to manipulate men to gain material benefits," Ms. Lu said. "The question is, Why in China is it women who scheme to get men to commit to marriage? Why, when it comes to marriage, are women the sellers and men the buyers? It's because</p>	<p>"他们的观点异曲同工。他们都是指导女性如何从男人身上谋取利益。"吕频说："但是今天现实变得很露骨，为什么完全是女性向男性谋取婚姻？在婚姻这个问题上，男女方为什么变成了买方和卖方的关系？根本上是因为女性缺乏一个独立发展的途径。"</p>

women don't have the space to develop themselves."	
She said economic progress in China had not been accompanied by progress on gender relations.	她说，中国的经济进步了，但两性关系并没有随之进步。
"It's sad to see, when the economy has produced so many more opportunities, that more and more women believe that getting married is superior to working hard and achieving a successful career," she said.	她说：“我们的经济发展带来了更多的机会，但是男女掌握机会的差距变大。同时有越来越多的女性相信‘干得好不如嫁的好’，这个是我们这个时代的悲哀。”
Ms. Liang shrugs off such criticism of the advice she credits with helping her find a new husband. Sometimes Ayawawa fans meet on weekends to discuss how to improve their M.V. Ms. Liang, for example, is trying to lose weight and improve her makeup skills and is practicing baking.	梁女士对这些指责不以为然，因为她觉得能找到新丈夫就是这种情感建议的功劳。有时候，Ayawawa 的粉丝会在周末见面，讨论如何改善她们的 M.V.。例如梁女士试图减肥，提高她的化妆技巧，并且正在练习烘焙。
As for the charge that the online advisers promote a backward view of gender relations, she said: "The differences between men and women are inborn. I take these ideas seriously because I want a better life for myself, not because I'm eager to make the world better for women."	当问到怎么看待这些情感博主的理论受到质疑，梁小姐说，“男女差异天生存在。我关注娃娃的理论，因为我想要在现有的社会条件下收获更好的生活，而不是我多么渴望创造一个对女性更公平的社会。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170619/china-advice-columnists-online-relationships	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170619/china-advice-columnists-online-relationships
Mongolian Warriors and Communist Soldiers: A Frontier Town in China	从蒙古骑兵到解放军，追随父亲的足迹走访边城
WENQUAN, China — Wenquan means "hot springs," and the town, nestled in a fertile swath of Central Asia, certainly has its share. Alpine forests cloak the surrounding mountains. To the south is a wide lake where azure waters lap at stony shores. Horses and sheep roam the pastures.	中国温泉县——温泉县坐落于中亚一片肥沃的狭长地带之中，顾名思义，这里当然有温泉。镇子四周环绕着长满高山丛林的山脉，南面是一个宽阔的湖泊，天蓝色的湖水拍打着石岸。骏马和羊群在牧场上游荡。
But an abundance of natural beauty is not what brought the Mongolian warriors to this land of broad valleys in China, next to present-day	这座巨大的山谷位于中国境内，毗邻如今的哈萨克斯坦，但当年蒙古士兵来到这里，可不是为了欣赏美丽的自然风光。

Kazakhstan.	
The Chahar made the long journey in horse and camel caravans in the 18th century, under orders from the Qianlong Emperor and his court in Beijing. Qianlong, the greatest of the Manchu rulers of the Qing dynasty, cobbled together a vast multiethnic Chinese empire through conquests and alliances. Mongolian khanates, armies and tribes fell under his rule, often after vicious battles.	18 世纪，奉乾隆皇帝和北京的朝廷之命，一支察哈尔军队骑着马和骆驼长途跋涉来到这里。通过征服与结盟，乾隆这位伟大的满清统治者建立了一个多民族的中华大帝国。蒙古的汗国、军队和部落都服从他的统治——通常是经历恶战之后。
Qianlong dispatched a Chahar army from near the Mongolian steppe to newly conquered territories along the empire's northwestern rim, where the Chahar were to form a border garrison.	乾隆派遣蒙古草原附近的一支察哈尔军队，让他们沿着帝国西北边缘来到新征服的领土，在那里组建边防部队。
"My father was here from a young age," said Xiu Yun, 48, a manager at a modest resort hotel built around the hot springs in the town center. "His parents were from here too. My family members are descendants of the Mongolians who came under the Qing. We Mongols are very proud of this history."	"我父亲从小就在这里，"48 岁的秀云说，她是县中心一家中等规模的温泉度假酒店的经理。"他的父母也来自这里。我的家人是清朝时期到来的蒙古人的后裔。我们蒙古人对这段历史非常自豪。"
She added: "I can speak Mongolian and read and write it. Most Mongolians here can do the same."	她还说："我可以讲蒙古语，也可以读写。这里大多数蒙古人都是这样。"
In recent years, Wenquan officials have begun highlighting the town's Mongolian heritage. Street signs have both Chinese and Mongolian script. A new concrete mural on the main road next to the hot springs hotel depicts the ancient caravans that traveled west. A museum at the other end of the main street has a large map showing the three waves of Chahar migration. On one wall, a poem called "The Door of the Rainbow" pays tribute to that history.	近年来，温泉县的官员们开始强调该县的蒙古遗存。街道的标志上都有中文和蒙古文。紧邻着温泉酒店的大路边，混凝土墙壁上有一幅新近绘制的壁画，描绘着向西行进的古队。大路另一头的博物馆里有一张大型地图，标出了三次察哈尔移民潮。在一面墙上，一首名为《彩虹之门》的诗歌向这段历史致敬。
For centuries, the Chahar claimed to have a seal from Genghis Khan,	1675 年，一场失败的叛乱之后，察哈尔部被纳入清朝的八旗编制。几个世

<p>which conferred legitimacy. So their alliance with the Qing — they were incorporated into the banner system after a failed rebellion in 1675 — was important for the Manchu rulers. It bolstered Manchu standing in the eyes of other Mongolian tumen, or tribes.</p>	<p>纪以来，察哈尔部都声称保存有一颗成吉思汗的印玺，赋予他们正统地位。所以他们的联盟对满族统治者来说非常重要。它巩固了满族在其他蒙古万户（即部落）眼中的地位。</p>
<p>“From Genghis Khan to the emperors of the Yuan dynasty to the khans of the Chahar tumen, there was this single lineage,” said Oyunbilig Borjigidai, a professor of Manchu and Mongolian history at Renmin University of China in Beijing. “Its status and influence were much greater than those of the other tumen.”</p>	<p>“从成吉思汗，然后是元朝的皇帝们，然后到察哈尔万户的可汗，是一脉相承的，”北京的中国人民大学满族与蒙古历史教授乌云毕力格·孛尔只斤 (Oyunbilig Borjigidai)说：“地位、势力大概都是比其他的万户高得多。”</p>
<p>Another Mongolian group, the Dzungars, ruled northwest Xinjiang, on the Central Asian frontier, before Qianlong decimated them in a famous series of campaigns. Qianlong then wanted to build garrisons on the borderlands, and so armies from the Chahar, Xibe and Solon ethnic groups were dispatched.</p>	<p>在中亚边疆，另一个蒙古部族准噶尔统治着新疆西北部，此后乾隆在一系列著名的战役中击败了他们。当时乾隆想在边境地区建立驻军，于是派遣察哈尔、锡伯族和索伦族的军队前往。</p>
<p>“They truly played an important role in helping the Qing court establish a foothold in the northwestern border area and develop it,” Mr. Oyunbilig said of the Chahar. “They have a reason to be proud.”</p>	<p>“确实它对清朝在那个地方立住脚，后来经营西北边疆这个地方，他功劳很大。他这个确实应该自豪。”乌云毕力格这样评价察哈尔部起到的作用。</p>
<p>Wenquan is part of the Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, the base of the Chahar in Xinjiang. (Their ancestral home is in present-day Inner Mongolia, where the majority of Chahar in China live.) The prefecture is one of several scattered enclaves that arose from Qing-era garrisons. Farther south, in the fertile Ili Valley, is another — that of the Xibe, who speak a language similar to Manchu and are one of China’s 56 official ethnic groups.</p>	<p>温泉县位于新疆博尔塔拉蒙古自治州，该州是新疆察哈尔人的主要居住地（察哈尔人的祖籍位于如今的内蒙古，目前中国大部分察哈尔人都住在那里），也是从清朝时期驻军发展起来的几个分散的聚居地之一。在南疆肥沃的伊犁河谷内有另一个从清朝驻军发展起来的锡伯族聚居地，他们是中国官方承认的 56 个民族之一，语言和满语很类似。</p>
<p>Wenquan is a quiet town beyond a pass north of Sayram Lake, the</p>	<p>温泉县是一个安静的小镇，位于新疆最大的高山湖赛里木湖以北的一处山</p>

<p>largest alpine lake in Xinjiang and where Kazakh herders graze sheep and offer horseback rides to tourists in summer. Wenquan has one short commercial strip — at one end is the hot springs hotel and at the other is the museum.</p>	<p>口，夏天，哈萨克牧民在这里放牧羊群，为游客提供骑马游览。温泉县里有一条短短的商业街——一头是这家温泉酒店，另一头是博物馆。</p>
<p>Half the town is taken up by a bingtuan, a term for an agricultural production center that originated in the Mao era as a garrison project of the People's Liberation Army. It is a modern-day variation on the mission of the Chahar.</p>	<p>镇子有一半的地方被兵团占据着——这是一种起源于毛泽东时期的人民解放军驻军方案，其功能是农业生产中心。它堪称古代察哈尔人使命的现代变种。</p>
<p>It is hard to tell where the town ends and the bingtuan begins. The two merge seamlessly. The bingtuan, the 88th Regiment of the Fifth Division, has streets, homes, schools, shops and office buildings.</p>	<p>镇子和兵团的分界线很难说清，二者之间融合得天衣无缝。这里的兵团番号是解放军第五师 88 团，他们有自己的街道、住宅、学校、商店和办公楼。</p>
<p>While on a reporting trip to Xinjiang, I drove to Wenquan to spend a night here. I was curious about the town because my father, as a member of the Chinese Army, had been posted here from 1955 to 1957 to work in an earlier bingtuan, as an aide to the party chief.</p>	<p>在一次去往新疆做报道的旅行中，我开车去了温泉县，在这里过了一夜。我对这个镇子感到好奇，因为从 1955 年到 1957 年，我的父亲作为一名中国军人曾驻扎在这里，在一个早期的兵团工作，担任党支部书记的助手。</p>
<p>He bunked with two others in a room with a coal stove. The town had a dirt road lined with homes. There were no shops then. The hot springs bathhouse stood alone, not as part of a hotel, and my father enjoyed dips there. The mud-walled home where my father lived was uphill at one end of the road, on the grounds of the headquarters of the Fifth Regiment.</p>	<p>他和另外两人合住一个有煤炉的房间。镇上有一条土路，两边都是民房。那时没有商店。温泉浴场是自成一体的，并不是某个酒店的配套设施，父亲喜欢在那里泡一泡。父亲住的夯土房子位于第五团总部内，在一条山路的尽头。</p>
<p>"Every day, I would look at the mountains," he told me. "Someone said, 'You cross the mountains and you are in Russia.' Kazakhstan was on the other side."</p>	<p>"我每天都眺望群山，"他告诉我。"有人说，'翻过山去就是俄国了，'山那边其实是哈萨克斯坦。"</p>
<p>Wenquan is a palimpsest of military conquest. In a sense, my father and</p>	<p>温泉县反复成为军事征服的目标。某种意义上，在共产党统治的最初十年里，</p>

<p>the handful of other ethnic Han soldiers posted here in the first decade of Communist Party rule were spiritual descendants of the Chahar.</p>	<p>父亲和驻扎在这里的其他几个汉族士兵是察哈尔人的精神后代。</p>
<p>Though there were Mongolians in the area back then, most people in town and in the surrounding hills were Kazakhs, and they remain the largest ethnic group in Wenquan. On occasion, my father would ride a horse for a day to visit nomads in the high pastures and spend a night or two in their felt yurts. He learned to speak some Kazakh.</p>	<p>当时，虽然当地也有蒙古人，但大多数城镇和周边山区的人都是哈萨克人，如今他们仍然是温泉县最大的族群。有时候，父亲整天骑着马，在高山牧场上访问牧民，在他们的毛毡帐篷里度过一两个晚上。他学会了一些哈萨克语。</p>
<p>To visit Mongolians in the nearby prefecture seat of Bortala, my father and his comrades rode in a horse-drawn wagon. In Wenquan, there was no emphasis on Mongolian language or culture. After my trip, my father was surprised to hear of the displays of Mongolian culture I had seen.</p>	<p>父亲还和战友赶着马车，去拜访博尔塔拉附近地区的蒙古人。当时在温泉镇，没有人强调蒙古语言或文化。我去过那里之后，父亲看到我拍下的那些蒙古文化的迹象，感到非常惊讶。</p>
<p>Though the party's ethnic policies are contentious, there has been a revived interest in some parts of China in the languages and traditions of smaller ethnic groups. Sometimes this has strong support by the national government, as in the case of the Manchus. In other instances, ordinary people or community officials drive the revival.</p>	<p>虽然中国共产党的民族政策引发了批评，但在中国的一些地区，人数较少的族群语言和传统也出现了复兴。有时，这是在国家政府的强力支持下发生的，满族就是这样。在其他情况下，这种复兴是由普通民众或社区官员推动的。</p>
<p>"There is this new sub-ethnic consciousness," said Peter C. Perdue, a historian at Yale University who has studied the Qing conquest of Xinjiang. "The Chahar want to say they are a separate ethnic group, not mixed in with the other Mongolians there."</p>	<p>"这是一种新的亚民族意识，"耶鲁大学历史学家、曾研究清朝征服新疆过程的濮德培(Peter C. Perdue)说。"察哈尔想表明自己是一个独立的民族，不愿同那里的其他蒙古人混在一起。"</p>
<p>"You hear about the Uighurs all the time there," he added, referring to a Turkic-speaking group in Xinjiang. "The other minority people are also trying to regenerate a sense of their identity, in a somewhat different sense than the way the People's Republic of China assigns ethnic labels</p>	<p>"你总是能听到关于新疆维吾尔人的情况，"他还说，维吾尔族是新疆一个突厥语系的民族。"其他少数民族也试图重新形成自己的身份认同，在某种程度上，这完全不同于中华人民共和国给民众分配民族标签的方式。"</p>

to people.”	
The evening I stayed in town, Mongolians, Kazakh, Han and Uighurs all showed up at the bathhouse in the hot springs hotel. In recent years, violence involving Uighurs and Han has erupted in oasis towns in southern Xinjiang, the Uighur heartland, and in the regional capital, Urumqi. There did not appear to be much tension in Wenquan.	晚上我住在温泉镇里，来到温泉酒店浴室里的有蒙古族人也有哈萨克人、汉族人和维吾尔人。近年来，维吾尔人和汉人的暴力事件都发生在南疆的绿洲城镇，那里是维吾尔族聚居的心脏地带，此外还有新疆的首府乌鲁木齐。温泉县似乎没有紧张的迹象。
Ms. Xiu, the hotel’s manager, has an uncle who writes Chahar poems for local newspapers and plays the topshur, a two-stringed instrument popular among western Mongolian tribes. The uncle, Madega, 66, runs a local company that makes the instrument. He lives with a daughter, Wuyunhua’er.	酒店经理秀云有一位叔叔曾在当地报纸上发表过察哈尔语诗歌，还会弹拖布舒尔琴(topshur)，这是西部的蒙古部落中流行的一种二弦乐器。他名叫马德嘎(Madega)，今年66岁，拥有一家制作这种乐器的公司。目前和女儿乌云花尔(Wuyunhua’er)住在一起。
“The Chahar dialect is still widely spoken in Chahar families in Wenquan,” the daughter said. “But over all, I can’t say how well preserved the Chahar culture is in Wenquan.”	“在温泉的话，察哈尔方言还是大家在家里面都说，”他的女儿说。“但是察哈尔文化总体上在温泉保护得怎么样，这个我不好说。”
For the last decade, the prefecture has held a summertime festival called Naadam, in which Mongolians celebrate traditional sports that include wrestling, archery and horse racing. Wenquan began hosting it about four years ago. Last year, officials changed the name from Naadam, a common Mongolian word for such a festival, to the Hot Springs Festival, in a bid to attract more tourists.	过去的十年中，这个自治州一直在举办一个名叫“那达慕”(Naadam)的夏季庆典，蒙古人用摔跤、射箭和赛马等传统运动来庆祝这个节日。温泉县于四年前开始承办这一庆典。“那达慕”是这类节日惯用的蒙古语说法，去年，官员们将这个名称改为“温泉节”，以吸引更多游客。
But in other ways, the festival has been expanding the spotlight on the area’s Mongolian heritage.	但在其他方面，这个节日一直在扩大对该地区蒙古遗产的关注。
At last summer’s event, Ms. Xiu said, “local Kazakhs and Mongolians sold costumes, handicrafts and relics for the first time, and this was popular with tourists.”	秀云提到去年夏天的活动时说：“当地的哈萨克族和蒙古族人第一次开始出售民族服装、手工艺品和古董，很受游客欢迎。”

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170619/mongolian-warriors-and-communist-soldiers-a-frontier-town-in-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170619/mongolian-warriors-and-communist-soldiers-a-frontier-town-in-china</p>
<p>In Greece, China Finds an Ally Against Human Rights Criticism</p>	<p>希腊阻止欧盟在联合国批评中国人权状况</p>
<p>GENEVA — China has long won diplomatic allies in the world’s poor countries by helping them build expensive roads and ports. Now, it appears to have similarly won over a needy country in Europe.</p>	<p>日内瓦——长期以来，中国通过为穷国建设成本高昂的道路和港口，赢得了一些外交盟友。现在，它似乎要通过类似的方式赢得一个欧洲穷国了。</p>
<p>At a meeting of the United Nations Human Rights Council this month in Geneva, the European Union sought to draw renewed attention to human rights abuses in China — only to be blocked by one of its member countries, Greece. A spokesman for the Greek Foreign Ministry in Athens called it “unproductive criticism.”</p>	<p>联合国人权理事会本月在日内瓦举行的一次会议上，欧盟试图重新提起对中国侵犯人权问题的关注——结果却被成员国希腊所阻止。希腊外交部长在雅典的发言人称“这种批评缺乏建设性”。</p>
<p>It was the first time that the European Union did not make a statement in the Human Rights Council regarding rights violations in specific countries, including China, which has a seat on the council. That silence was an embarrassing reversal for the 28-country bloc, which has prided itself on taking progressive positions on human rights on a council where some nations with poor human rights records habitually resist country-specific resolutions and examinations of their conduct.</p>	<p>这是欧盟第一次在人权理事会上没有就中国等国的人权侵犯状况发表声明，中国拥有该理事会席位。对于有 28 个成员国的欧盟来说，这种沉默是一个尴尬的逆转。欧盟一直以在该理事会上采取进步的人权立场而自豪，但理事会里一些人权纪录不佳的国家习惯性地对欧盟指名道姓的决议和考察本国行为的做法进行抵制。</p>
<p>Greece is increasingly courting Chinese trade and investment as it faces pressure from international creditors and a cold shoulder from its traditional rich allies in Europe. China’s largest shipping company, known as China COSCO Shipping, bought a majority stake last year in the Greek port of Piraeus. The Greek prime minister, Alexis Tsipras, has visited China twice in two years. And China will be the “country of honor” at Greece’s annual international business fair in September in</p>	<p>希腊面对着债权国的压力，以及传统欧洲富国盟友的白眼，越来越积极地寻求中国的贸易和投资。中国最大的航运企业中远集团去年买下了希腊比雷埃夫斯港(Piraeus)的多数股份。希腊总理亚历克西斯·齐普拉斯(Alexis Tsipras)两年之内两度访华。希腊一年一度的国际商务博览会将于 9 月在塞萨洛尼基港举行，中国将成为今年的“主题国”。</p>

<p>the port of Thessaloniki.</p>	
<p>Greek ports are critical to China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative, a huge infrastructure project across Asia, Africa and Europe. Just last week, at a concert of the Shanghai Chinese Orchestra in Piraeus, the Chinese ambassador to Greece hailed the cooperation between the two countries. "Greece and China will remain good friends in good and bad times, good partners for mutual progress," said the envoy, Zou Xiaoli, according to Xinhua, the Chinese news agency.</p>	<p>希腊的港口对中国横跨亚洲、非洲和欧洲的大型基础设施项目“一带一路”至关重要。就在上周，在比雷埃夫斯举办的上海民族乐团演奏会上，中国驻希腊大使邹肖力对两国的合作表示赞赏。据新华社报道，邹肖力说：“无论是顺利时期还是波折时期，希腊和中国都保持了良好的友谊，是共同进步的好伙伴。”</p>
<p>China is seeking to expand its diplomatic influence worldwide, projecting itself as the chief proponent of international trade and cooperation as President Trump stakes out an increasingly nationalist position for the United States. In the past month, the Chinese premier has made high-profile visits to Brussels, the European Union's headquarters, and Berlin, the German capital.</p>	<p>就在特朗普总统把美国带向越来越民族主义的立场时，中国却在寻求全球范围内扩大其外交影响力，将自己定位为国际贸易与合作的主要倡议者。上个月，中国总理对欧盟总部布鲁塞尔和德国首都柏林进行了高调访问。</p>
<p>After Mr. Trump pulled out of the Paris climate accord this month, the European Union said it would work with China, the world's largest polluter, to achieve the accord's chief target: keeping global warming to "well below" 2 degrees Celsius. China could well take advantage of the European Union's silence in Geneva.</p>	<p>本月，特朗普将美国从巴黎气候协定中撤出之后，欧盟表示将与世界上最大的污染国中国一起实现该协定的主要目标：让全球变暖的幅度“远低于”2摄氏度。中国可以好好利用欧盟在日内瓦的沉默。</p>
<p>In the last Human Rights Council session in March, the European Union statement pointed to China's detention of lawyers and human rights defenders. The statement also criticized Russia for its crackdown on civil liberties and the Philippines for its targeted drug-related killings.</p>	<p>人权理事会上次举行会议是在3月份，当时欧盟的声明称中国拘留了律师和人权活动者。声明还批评俄罗斯限制公民自由，以及菲律宾对涉毒人员的杀戮。</p>
<p>At the current Human Rights Council session, which ends this week, the European Union made no such statement on China because of Greek</p>	<p>欧盟外交官说，在这周结束的人权理事会本次会议上，由于希腊的反对，欧盟没有就中国发表类似这样的声明。</p>

objections, European Union diplomats said.	
"When the stability of a country is at stake, we need to be more constructive in the way we express our criticism," a spokesman for the Greek Foreign Ministry said in a telephone interview, "because if the country collapses, there will be no human rights to protect."	"当一个国家的稳定遭受威胁时,我们需要更加有建设性地表达我们的批评,"希腊外交部发言人在接受电话采访时表示。"如果国家崩溃了,保护人权就无从谈起。"
The spokesman, who requested anonymity because of diplomatic protocol in the country, added that Greece had adopted a similar stance with other nations, including Egypt, and that it was better to raise human rights issues in private meetings between diplomats from Brussels and Beijing.	鉴于希腊在外交上的规定,该发言人不愿具名,但他说,希腊对其他国家也采取类似的立场,包括埃及,人权问题最好是在布鲁塞尔和北京的外交官之间举行的非公开会议上讨论。
It was an odd explanation, considering that China's stability does not appear to be at risk. But in the face of the Greek objection, the European Union's statement died on the vine.	这个解释很奇怪,因为中国的稳定性似乎并没有遭到什么威胁。但是,希腊的反对意见导致欧盟的声明流产了。
"The global human rights agenda is best served when the E.U. speaks with one voice," Maja Kocijancic, a spokeswoman for the European Union's executive body, wrote Monday in an email.	"欧盟用统一的声音发言,这对全球人权议程是最好的,"欧盟执行机构发言人玛雅·科齐扬契奇(Maja Kocijancic)周一在一封电邮中写道。
"We will continue our work to bring all 28 together and hope it will, as we normally do, be possible to align positions" for the next session of the Human Rights Council later this year, she added.	"我们将继续开展工作,把28个成员国团结在一起。"她表示,"希望通过这种我们惯常的做法",可以在今年晚些时候举行的人权理事会下届会议上"统一立场"。
Greece's move to block the statement was first reported in The Guardian.	希腊阻止这个声明的做法是由《卫报》率先报道的。
Human Rights Watch said it was "shameful that Greece sought to hold the E.U. hostage to prevent much-needed attention to China's human rights crackdown."	人权观察(Human Rights Watch)说,"希腊试图挟持欧盟,试图阻止对于中国严重侵犯人权所急需的关注,希腊的做法很可耻。"
But it also said this was one of three occasions in the past three weeks	不过该组织也表示,这是在过去三周内,欧盟第三次"表现出缺乏意图、缺

<p>when the bloc had “demonstrated no intention, compassion or strategic vision to stem the tide of human rights abuses in China.” It cited a summit meeting with the Chinese premier, Li Keqiang, at the start of June and the anniversary of the Tiananmen Square crackdown as other recent occasions on which Europe had failed to forcefully condemn human rights abuses in China.</p>	<p>乏同情心，缺乏战略眼光来遏制中国的人权侵犯行为了”。它提到，一次是在6月初与中国总理李克强举行的峰会，一次是天安门广场镇压的纪念日，另外，欧洲近期在其他一些场合也没有就中国侵犯人权予以强烈谴责。</p>
<p>Diplomats in Geneva noted that Greece was not alone in arguing against the European Union’s statement to the council. Lengthy discussions in Brussels on the text of the statement failed to overcome Hungary’s objection to mentioning human rights concerns in Egypt.</p>	<p>日内瓦的外交官指出，反对欧盟在人权理事会上作出这个声明的国家不只是希腊。他们在布鲁塞尔对声明的措辞进行了长时间的讨论，但匈牙利仍然表示反对提及埃及的人权问题。</p>
<p>After a tense emergency meeting of European ambassadors in Geneva just two hours before the Human Rights Council debate, Hungary relented and withdrew its objection, leaving Greece as the sole obstacle to consensus.</p>	<p>在人权理事会进行辩论两小时之前，驻日内瓦的各位欧洲大使举行了一个紧张的紧急会议，之后匈牙利放弃了反对意见，所以希腊就成为达成共识的唯一障碍。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170620/china-human-rights-greece-united-nations</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170620/china-human-rights-greece-united-nations</p>
<p>Review: Wait, Was That Confucius? PBS’s Rushed ‘Story of China’</p>	<p>《中华故事》：“洗白”近代史的娱乐之作</p>
<p>Six hours of television would be enough to cover the histories of most countries satisfactorily, but China is not most countries.</p>	<p>六个小时的电视节目足以令人满意地覆盖大多数国家的历史，但中国不属于大多数国家。</p>
<p>“The Story of China,” which begins on Tuesday with two hourlong episodes on PBS, is all highlights. Three dynasties, not to mention Confucius, fly past in the first episode.</p>	<p>周二开始在 PBS 两集连播，每集一个小时的《中华故事》(The Story of China) 亮点满满。在第一集中，三个朝代一闪而过，更别说孔子了。</p>
<p>The host, the British historian and TV personality Michael Wood (“In Search of the Dark Ages,” “Michael Wood’s Story of England”), does linger here and there. He has a crush on the Song dynasty – wonderful,</p>	<p>主持人、英国历史学者、电视名人迈克尔·伍德 (Michael Wood, 著有《寻找黑暗时期》[In Search of the Dark Ages]和《听迈克尔·伍德讲英格兰的故事》[Michael Wood’s Story of England]) 的确会四处徘徊。他对令人惊叹、</p>

<p>peaceful, prosperous — which gets most of an hour, equal to the more recent and better documented Ming and Qing. The mid-19th-century Taiping Rebellion, with its Christian roots, gets ample time.</p>	<p>和平、繁荣的宋朝情有独钟。宋朝占了一个小时中的大部分时间，与更靠近现在的、记录更完善的明朝和清朝的时间相当。19 世纪中期有基督教基因的太平天国运动，也在该片占据大量篇幅。</p>
<p>But mostly, it's a mad rush. This really sinks in when the first mention is made of Mao and Chinese Communism with fewer than 30 minutes to go in the final episode. The Great Leap Forward and the resulting famine are covered in one sentence. The Cultural Revolution gets a few minutes, almost entirely devoted to an anecdote about a family hiding a treasured heirloom from the Red Guards.</p>	<p>但大部分时候都显得匆忙。当节目在最后一集还剩不到 30 分钟时首次提到毛泽东和中国的共产主义，这一点更是显露无疑。大跃进和它导致的饥荒只用一句话带过。对文化大革命的介绍持续了几分钟，但几乎全部用来讲述一家人隐藏一件珍贵的传家宝，避免被红卫兵发现的故事。</p>
<p>And therein lies a key to the approach of Mr. Wood and his producer and director, Rebecca Dobbs. "The Story of China" is framed by the idea that respect for family is the constant thread through 4,000 years of tumultuous and violent history. It's a simplistic notion, but it's a natural fit for Mr. Wood's folksy, intimate storytelling method.</p>	<p>这正是伍德和他的制片人兼导演丽贝卡·多布斯(Rebecca Dobbs)策略的关键所在。《中华故事》的构想是，对家庭的重视始终贯穿动荡和暴力的 4000 年历史。这种观念过于简单，却非常符合伍德有民俗特色的、亲切的叙事风格。</p>
<p>The series has its share of talking scholars, nearly all of them Chinese or Anglo-Chinese (balancing Mr. Wood). And it saves trouble, if not money, by frequently using scenes from Chinese movies and TV dramas to illustrate historical moments. (These serve mainly to warn you off Chinese-produced costume dramas.)</p>	<p>节目也有学者发声的环节。他们几乎都是中国人或美籍华人（是对伍德的平衡）。频繁使用中国电影和电视剧里的场景来介绍历史时刻的做法，即便没有省钱，也省去了麻烦（这主要是为了告诫你远离中国制作的古装剧）。</p>
<p>But most of what we see happens in the present. Mr. Wood narrates the past on location, walking or motoring through the modern cities where the events he describes (legendary or more clearly historical) are said to have taken place. It's history as travelogue, and for many viewers, this will be the reason to watch — a glimpse of places the Bourdains and Zimmerns don't get to, like the ancient Shang capital of Luoyang. (Many</p>	<p>但我们看到的大部分内容都发生在当下。伍德在外景地讲述过去的历史，步行或开车穿梭在据说是他所说的那些事件发生地的现代城市里。这是历史，也是游记，对很多观众来说，这将是观看节目的理由——一睹布尔丹和齐默恩等人没有去的地方，如古代商都洛阳（街头很多人似乎都是在欣赏自己的文化遗产的中国人）。</p>

<p>of the people on the streets appear to be Chinese tourists checking out their own heritage.)</p>	
<p>Mr. Wood's awkward enthusiasm seems genuine, though it can start to wear on you. There's a lot of "Fantastic" and "Isn't that wonderful." In what starts to feel like an unintentional running joke, he credits a series of cities, from Xian to Kaifeng to Nanjing to Shanghai, with having been the greatest in the world in their time.</p>	<p>伍德令人尴尬的热情似乎是发起内心的，尽管这可能让观众疲惫不堪。节目用了大量“了不起”和“绝妙”。他把一系列城市，从西安到开封、南京、上海，归为各自时代全世界最繁华的都市。这开始让人觉得像是一个无心的老套笑话。</p>
<p>On a less amusing note, he invokes the Uighur minority in western China several times to make the case for various dynasties' inclusiveness, without mentioning the violent conflict between Uighurs and the central government today. "The Story of China" is good entertainment, if you don't mind a little whitewashing of recent history.</p>	<p>为了证明不同朝代的包容，他几次以不那么娱乐的口吻提到了中国西部的少数民族维吾尔人，却绝口不提如今维吾尔人与中央政府之间的暴力冲突。《中华故事》是优秀的娱乐节目，如果你不介意近代历史被一定程度洗白的话。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170620/review-the-story-of-china-pbs</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170620/review-the-story-of-china-pbs</p>
<p>Hopes Fade After Landslide Destroys Chinese Village</p>	<p>四川山体垮塌超百人失踪，救援希望渺茫</p>
<p>BEIJING — Hundreds of rescue workers tapped, poked and dug through the earth and rubble left by a landslide that smothered a village in southwestern China on Saturday, looking for signs of survivors among the 100 or more people who were missing. But as night fell and the search continued under lights, hopes of pulling many alive from the rocks and earth dimmed.</p>	<p>北京——中国西南部的一个村庄周六发生山体垮塌，成百上千名救援人员仍在垮塌形成的土堆和碎石上敲击、捅探和挖掘，试图寻找 100 多名被掩埋的失踪者的生命迹象。但是随着夜幕降临，搜救工作在灯光下继续进行，从泥土和碎石中找到许多生者的希望愈发渺茫。</p>
<p>"Currently, there are no signs of life," the headquarters of the search operation reported, according to Xinhua, the official news agency.</p>	<p>官方通讯社新华社从救援现场指挥部了解到，“目前，暂没有发现生命迹象信号。”</p>
<p>The village, Xinmo, in Mao County, Sichuan Province, lies in a region of brittle, unstable mountains vulnerable to landslides and tremors. But the landslide struck around 5:40 a.m. after a night of rain with no warning,</p>	<p>事故发生在四川省茂县新磨村，该村位于脆弱、不稳定的山区，易受山体垮塌和地震的影响。此次事故发生在凌晨 5 点 40 分左右，此前没有任何预警，灾害发生前下了一夜雨，村里 62 幢房屋里的许多居民显然或是仍在睡觉，</p>

<p>and many residents of the 62 or so homes in the village were apparently sleeping or awakened too late by the roar of a falling hillside.</p>	<p>或是当他们被泥石流的巨大声音唤醒时，已经为时已晚。</p>
<p>"The entire village was shattered," Deng Zusong, a 25-year-old resident of a nearby village, said in a telephone interview. "It was just like an earthquake."</p>	<p>"整个村子都塌了，"25岁的邓祖松（音）在接受电话采访时说，他是附近村子的一位村民。"就像一场地震。"</p>
<p>Nearly 2,000 rescue workers and members of support teams had converged on Xinmo by Saturday afternoon, news reports said. Initially there were heartening bulletins of a survivor who yelled from under the debris and another who answered a telephone call.</p>	<p>新闻报道说，截至周六下午，已有近2000名救援人员和支持团队队员聚集到新磨村。最初有过鼓舞人心的公告，称一名幸存者在废墟下大声喊叫，另一名幸存者接了电话。</p>
<p>But as night came, the rescuers had little good news to share. The woman who answered the call appeared to have died, said Sichuan Online, a provincial news service. By late in the day, officials said that searchers had found 15 bodies, and estimated that 118 people were missing.</p>	<p>但随着夜幕降临，救援人员不再有多少好消息可供分享。省级新闻机构《四川在线》说，那位接了电话的女士看来已经去世了。官员表示，截至当天晚些时候，搜查人员已找到了15具尸体，据估计，有118人失踪。</p>
<p>"The chances of surviving being buried by a high-mountain collapse are very slim," Xinhua stated, citing a geologist who was helping the rescuers. "The area for rescue work is narrow, and it will be difficult to expand rescue forces to a large scale."</p>	<p>新华社援引一位在现场帮助救援工作的地质学家的话说，"在山体高位垮塌被掩埋的人员生还的概率非常小。特别是现场搜救作业面狭窄，大规模救援力量难以展开。"</p>
<p>Fearful of setting off another landslide, the rescuers could not dig deeply over a large area, Xinhua said. They also had a hard time moving the boulders that had crashed down onto the village.</p>	<p>新华社说，由于担心再次引发泥石流，救援者们不能大面积地深挖。在移动砸在村子里巨石的问题上，他们也面临着困难。</p>
<p>A family of three escaped the worst of the disaster after an infant in the home woke up crying shortly before the landslide hit. The child's father, Qiao Dashuai, said he got up to comfort the infant and realized there was a landslide coming down.</p>	<p>一个三口之家得以躲过最严重的灾难，在山体垮塌前不久，他们被家里的婴儿的哭声吵醒了。婴儿的父亲乔大帅说，他起床安慰孩子，此时，他意识到发生了山体垮塌。</p>

<p>"He pulled up his wife, carried the child, and as they were running, they were tossed around by a massive roar of air, became caught in the mud and rocks and then fought their way out of danger," China Central Television news reported, citing Mr. Qiao. The three were recovering in hospital, the broadcaster said.</p>	<p>"他拉上妻子，抱上孩子，在奔跑过程中被巨大气流掀翻，陷入泥石流中，经挣扎逃脱困境，"中央电视台的新闻报道引用乔大帅的话说。央视说，一家三口正在医院休养恢复。</p>
<p>An expert at the site said the landslide might have been caused by a buildup of rainfall under the surface of the steep hillside, apparently acting as a kind of lubricant that let a slab of earth slide down, a reporter for the newspaper People's Daily said.</p>	<p>据《人民日报》记者报道，现场的一名专家说，这次山体垮塌可能是由于降雨积累在陡峭山坡的表土下造成的，这些水显然成了某种润滑剂，使得大片表土滑落。</p>
<p>In a statement, President Xi Jinping ordered the rescue efforts to continue at full intensity, and he told other areas of the country to be on guard for signs of danger during the rainy season.</p>	<p>国家主席习近平作出指示，要求尽最大努力减少人员伤亡，他还告诫全国其他地区在汛期对危险信号保持警惕。</p>
<p>Initial Chinese news reports contained no suggestion that officials had been warned that the steep, thinly vegetated hillside could collapse. But the region has been rife with landslides and other geological hazards, and officials may be questioned about whether more could have been done to protect or move villagers.</p>	<p>中国最初的新闻报道中没有提到官员曾对陡峭且植被稀疏的山坡可能会发生山体垮塌予以预警。但该地区经常发生山体垮塌等地质灾害，官员可能会在是否能在保护或转移村民上做更多的工作受到质疑。</p>
<p>An enormous earthquake in 2008 rippled across much of Sichuan Province and nearby areas, leaving about 90,000 people dead or missing and presumed dead. And in 1933, an earthquake in Mao County killed nearly 10,000 people, according to Chinese news reports.</p>	<p>2008年发生的巨大地震曾波及附近、乃至四川省的大部分地区，地震造成约9万人死亡或失踪，失踪者被推定为死亡者。据中国新闻报道，1933年的茂县地震造成近万人死亡。</p>
<p>The county government has issued repeated warnings in documents about the continued risks from landslides, and it has been involved in a program to identify areas at greatest risk. A county government directive issued late last year counted 769 places across the county</p>	<p>县政府曾多次在文件中对持续的山体垮塌风险发出警告，并在进行一个项目，以确定哪些地区风险最大。县政府去年底发了一份通知，提到全县共有769个地点是山体滑坡等地质灾害的易发处。</p>

vulnerable to landslides and similar hazards.	
"Mao County is a geologically hazardous area of Sichuan Province," the directive said. "Earthquakes and heavy rain in recent years have exacerbated the level of geological hazards in our county."	"茂县是四川省地质灾害多发区和易发区,"该通知说。"近年来地震、强降雨等的影响加剧了我县地质灾害威胁程度。"
The Paper, a news website based in Shanghai, reported that the village of Xinmo had been listed in 2016 as vulnerable to geological hazards.	上海的澎湃新闻网站报道说,新磨村曾在2016年被列入易受灾害影响的地方的名单。
But Mr. Deng, the villager who lived near Xinmo, said he could not recall any government warnings about landslides in the area.	但住在新磨村附近的村民邓祖松说,他不记得政府对该地区的山体垮塌做出警告。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170625/china-landslide-sichuan-province	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170625/china-landslide-sichuan-province
Is a Buddhist Group Changing China? Or Is China Changing It?	红旗下的佛光, 能否填补中国的道德真空
YIXING, China — For most of her life, Shen Ying was disappointed by the world she saw around her. She watched China's economic rise in this small city in the Yangtze River Valley, and she found a foothold in the new middle class, running a convenience store in a strip mall. Yet prosperity felt hollow.	中国宜兴——在人生的大部分时候, 沈颖对自己周围的世界感到失望。她在长江三角洲的这个大城市见证了中国经济的崛起, 也在新兴的中产阶级中找到了立足之地, 她在一个商业街上经营一家便利店。不过, 繁荣感觉上很空虚。
She worried about losing her shop if she didn't wine and dine and pay off the right officials. Recurring scandals about unsafe food or tainted infant formula made by once-reputable companies upset her. She recalled the values her father had tried to instill in her — honesty, thrift, righteousness — but she said there seemed no way to live by them in China today.	她担心, 如果不跟相关的官员喝酒、吃饭, 贿赂他们, 她可能会失去自己的店铺。有关不安全食品或曾经声誉良好的公司制造有害婴儿配方食品的丑闻不断出现, 让她感到不安。她想起父亲曾努力给她灌输的价值观——诚实、节俭、正直——但是她说, 在如今的中国, 似乎无法按照这样的价值观生活。
"You just feel disappointed at some of the dishonest conduct in society," she said.	"你对社会上的一些不诚实行为感到失望,"她说。
Then, five years ago, a Buddhist organization from Taiwan called Fo	五年前, 一个名叫佛光山的台湾佛教组织开始在她的城市宜兴郊区修建寺

<p>Guang Shan, or Buddha's Light Mountain, began building a temple in the outskirts of her city, Yixing. She began attending its meetings and studying its texts — and it changed her life.</p>	<p>庙。她开始参加它的集会，学习它的教义，那改变了她的生活。</p>
<p>She and her husband, a successful businessman, started living more simply. They gave up luxury goods and made donations to support poor children. And before the temple opened last year, she left her convenience store to manage a tea shop near the temple, pledging the proceeds to charity.</p>	<p>她的丈夫是一名成功的商人。她和丈夫开始过上更简朴的生活。他们放弃了奢侈品，捐款资助贫困的孩子。去年寺庙开放前，她放弃了便利店的生意，在寺庙附近经营一间茶铺，承诺把收益用于慈善。</p>
<p>Across China, millions of people like Ms. Shen have begun participating in faith-based organizations like Fo Guang Shan. They aim to fill what they see as a moral vacuum left by attacks on traditional values over the past century, especially under Mao, and the nation's embrace of a cutthroat form of capitalism.</p>	<p>在中国各地，有成百上千万沈颖这样的人开始加入佛光山这样以信仰为基础的组织。他们的目标是填补道德真空，在他们看来，出现这个真空的原因是过去一个世纪，尤其是毛泽东统治时期，对传统价值观的攻击，以及中国对残酷资本主义形式的接受。</p>
<p>Many want to change their country — to make it more compassionate, more civil and more just. But unlike political dissidents or other activists suppressed by the Communist Party, they hope to change Chinese society through personal piety and by working with the government instead of against it. And for the most part, the authorities have left them alone.</p>	<p>很多人想要改变自己的国家——让它更具同情心，更文明，更公正。但是，与遭到共产党压迫的政治异见人士或其他活动人士不同，他们希望通过个人的虔诚以及与政府合作而非对抗来改变中国社会。大部分时候，当局不干涉他们。</p>
<p>Fo Guang Shan is perhaps the most successful of these groups. Since coming to China more than a decade ago, it has set up cultural centers and libraries in major Chinese cities and printed and distributed millions of volumes of its books through state-controlled publishers. While the government has tightened controls on most other foreign religious organizations, Fo Guang Shan has flourished, spreading a powerful</p>	<p>佛光山可能是其中最成功的组织。自从十多年前来到中国之后，它在中国的一些主要城市建立了文化中心和图书馆，通过国家控制的出版社出版发行了成百上千万册自己的书籍。虽然政府加紧了对其他大部分外国宗教组织的控制，但佛光山兴盛了起来，并传播了一个重要信息——个人善行能够重塑中国。</p>

message that individual acts of charity can reshape China.	
It has done so, however, by making compromises. The Chinese government is wary of spiritual activity it does not control — the Falun Gong an example — and prohibits mixing religion and politics. That has led Fo Guang Shan to play down its message of social change and even its religious content, focusing instead on promoting knowledge of traditional culture and values.	不过，它是通过妥协做到这一点的。中国政府对自己无法控制的灵修活动十分警惕，禁止将宗教和政治扯到一起，法轮功就是一个例子。因此，佛光山淡化自己改变社会的理念，甚至淡化自己的宗教内容，把重点放在弘扬传统文化和价值观上。
The approach has won it high-level support; President Xi Jinping is one of its backers. But its relationship with the party raises a key question: Can it still change China?	这种方式为它赢得了政府高层的支持，习近平主席就是其中一位支持者。但它与中国共产党的关系引发了一个关键问题：它还能改变中国吗？
Avoiding Politics	避谈政治
Fo Guang Shan is led by one of modern China's most famous religious figures, the Venerable Master Hsing Yun. I met him late last year at the temple in Yixing, in a bright room filled with his calligraphy and photos of senior Chinese leaders who have received him in Beijing. He wore tannish golden robes, and his shaved head was set off by thick eyebrows and sharp, impish lips.	佛光山是由中国现代著名宗教人物星云大师领导的。去年年底，我在宜兴那间寺庙的一个明亮的房间里与他会面，房间里挂满了他的书法作品，以及他在北京与接见他的中国高级领导人的合影。他穿着淡褐色僧袍，浓密的眉毛和有些顽皮的薄嘴唇，在剃去了头发的头上显得很突出。
At age 89, he is nearly blind, and a nun often had to repeat my questions so he could hear them. But his mind was quick, and he nimbly parried questions that the Chinese authorities might consider objectionable. When I asked him what he hoped to accomplish by spreading Buddhism — proselytizing is illegal in China — his eyebrows arched in mock amusement.	89岁高龄的他几乎完全失明，一名比丘尼必须经常重复我的问题，他才能听见。但他思维敏捷，巧妙地回避了可能引起中国当局反感的问题。当我问他希望通过传播佛教实现什么目的时——在中国，劝人信教是违法的——他竖起了眉毛，做出一副逗趣的样子。
"I don't want to promote Buddhism!" he said. "I only promote Chinese culture to cleanse humanity."	"我并不想弘扬佛法！"他说。"我只是宣扬中华文化，净化人性。"

<p>As for the Communist Party, he was unequivocal: "We Buddhists uphold whoever is in charge. Buddhists don't get involved in politics."</p>	<p>对于中国共产党，他的态度非常明确：“谁当家做主，我们就拥护谁。佛教不参与政治。”</p>
<p>That has not been true for most of Master Hsing Yun's life. Born outside the eastern city of Yangzhou in 1927, he was 10 when he joined a monastery that he and his mother passed by while searching for his father, who disappeared during the Japanese invasion of China.</p>	<p>不过，星云大师的大部分人生不是这样的。1927年，他在中国东部城市扬州郊外出生。他的父亲在日本侵华期间失踪。10岁时，他和母亲在寻找父亲途中经过一间寺庙，他在那里出了家。</p>
<p>There, he was influenced by the ideas of Humanistic Buddhism, a movement that aimed to save China through spiritual renewal. It argued that religion should be focused on this world, instead of the afterworld. It also encouraged clergy to take up the concerns of the living, and urged adherents to help change society through fairness and compassion.</p>	<p>在那里，他深受人间佛教理念的影响，人间佛教旨在通过精神重生拯救中国。它认为，宗教应该重点关注今生，而非来世。它还鼓励僧侣关注民生疾苦，敦促信众通过公正和同情心帮助改变社会。</p>
<p>After fleeing the Communist Revolution, Master Hsing Yun took that message to Taiwan and founded Fo Guang Shan in the southern port of Kaohsiung in 1967. He sought to make Buddhism more accessible to ordinary people by updating its fusty image and embracing mass-market tactics. In sports stadiums, he held lectures that owed more to Billy Graham than the sound of one hand clapping. He built a theme park with multimedia shows and slot machines that displayed dioramas of Buddhist saints.</p>	<p>为了躲避共产主义革命，星云大师前往台湾，并将这种教义带到了那里，于1967年在高雄南部的港口创立了佛光山。通过更新过时的形象和采用大众市场策略，他试图让佛教变得令普通人更容易接受。他在体育馆里举办的那些讲座更像是受到葛培理(Billy Graham)的影响，而非只手之声的感悟。他建造了一座主题公园，里面有多媒体演出，还有展示着佛教圣徒模型的老虎机。</p>
<p>The approach had a profound impact in Taiwan, which then resembled mainland China today: an industrializing society that worried it had cast off traditional values in its rush to modernize. Fo Guang Shan became part of a popular embrace of religious life. Many scholars say it also helped lay the foundation for the self-governing island's evolution into</p>	<p>这种策略在台湾产生了深远的影响，当时的台湾与今日的中国十分相像：一个处在工业化之中的社会，担心在急着走向现代化的过程中丢掉传统的价值观。佛光山变成了支持宗教生活的一种受欢迎的方式。许多学者表示，它对推动这个自治岛屿进化成有活力的民主政体也起到了作用，因为它促进了一种致力于平等、礼貌和社会进步的政治文化。</p>

<p>a vibrant democracy by fostering a political culture committed to equality, civility and social progress.</p>	
<p>Fo Guang Shan expanded rapidly, spending more than \$1 billion on universities, community colleges, kindergartens, a publishing arm, a daily newspaper and a television station. It now counts more than 1,000 monks and nuns, and more than one million followers in 50 countries, including the United States.</p>	<p>佛光山迅速扩大，先后花费 10 亿多美元建造和创立了多所大学、社区学院、幼儿园、一家出版机构、一份日报和一座电视台。如今，在包括美国在内的 50 个国家里，它拥有 1000 多名僧尼和 100 多万名信众。</p>
<p>Government Support</p>	<p>政府支持</p>
<p>But the group declines to offer an estimate of its following in China, where the government initially viewed it with suspicion. In 1989, an official fleeing the Tiananmen massacre took refuge in its temple in Los Angeles. China retaliated by barring Master Hsing Yun from the mainland.</p>	<p>但该团体拒绝透露它在中国大约有多少信众，在那里，政府一开始对它持怀疑态度。1989 年，一名从天安门屠杀事件中逃离的官员曾在该团体位于洛杉矶的寺庙里避难。之后中国进行了报复，禁止星云大师去大陆。</p>
<p>More than a decade later, though, Beijing began looking at Master Hsing Yun differently. Like many in Taiwan of his generation born on the mainland, he favored unification of China and the island – a priority for Communist leaders.</p>	<p>不过，在十多年之后，北京开始以不同的方式看待星云大师。和他这一代出生在大陆的许多台湾人一样，星云大师也支持中国与台湾统一——这件事在中共领导层眼中是重中之重。</p>
<p>In 2003, they allowed him to visit his hometown, Yangzhou. He pledged to build a library, and followed through a few years later with a 100-acre facility that now holds nearly two million books, including a 100,000-volume collection of Buddhist scriptures, one of the largest in China.</p>	<p>2003 年，他们允许他访问了自己的故乡扬州。他承诺在那里修建一座图书馆，几年后的确建起了一座占地 100 英亩（约合 607 亩）的设施，里面保存了近 200 万本书籍，其中包括 10 万册佛经，这是中国规模最大的佛经收藏之一。</p>
<p>Under President Xi, who started a campaign to promote traditional Chinese faiths, especially Buddhism, as part of his program for “the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation,” the government’s support has</p>	<p>在习近平执政期间，政府对佛光山的支持有所增加。习近平开启了一场宣传中国传统信仰、尤其是佛教的运动，这是他提出的“中华民族伟大复兴”计划的一部分。自 2012 年以来，他与星云大师见过四次，还在其中一次会面时</p>

<p>grown. He has met with Master Hsing Yun four times since 2012, telling him in one meeting: "I've read all the books that master sent me."</p>	<p>对他讲,“大师送我的书,我全都读完了。”</p>
<p>While Mr. Xi's government has tightened restrictions on Christianity and Islam, it has allowed Fo Guang Shan to open cultural centers in four cities, including Beijing and Shanghai. The organization's students include government officials, who don gray tunics and trousers and live like monks or nuns for several days, reciting the sutras and learning about Master Hsing Yun's philosophy.</p>	<p>尽管习近平的政府加强了对基督教和伊斯兰教的控制,但它允许佛光山在四个城市设立文化中心,其中包括北京和上海。该团体的学员包括政府官员,他们和僧尼一样身着灰色衣服生活数天,诵经和学习星云大师的哲学。</p>
<p>But unlike in Taiwan, where it held special services during national crises and encouraged members to participate in public affairs, Fo Guang Shan avoids politics in China. There is no mention of civic activism, and it never criticizes the party.</p>	<p>但是在台湾,佛光山在出现危机事件时会举办特殊的法会,并鼓励信众参与公共事务,但他们在中国会避开政治,不会提到公民行动主义,也从来 not 批评共产党。</p>
<p>"We can keep the religion secondary but introduce the ideas of Buddhism into society," said Venerable Miaoyuan, the nun who runs the library in Yangzhou. She describes the group's work as "cultural exchange."</p>	<p>"我们把宗教放在次要的位置,但我们会把佛教的观念引入社会,"管理着扬州那座图书馆的妙圆法师说。她把该团体的工作描述为"文化交流"。</p>
<p>"The mainland continues the ideology of ancient emperors — you can only operate there when you are firmly under its control," said Chiang Tsan-teng, a professor at Taipei City University of Science and Technology who studies Buddhism in the region. "Fo Guang Shan can never be its own boss in the mainland."</p>	<p>"大陆是延续古代帝王的思想,必须牢牢被他控制你才可以活动,"台北城市科技大学(Taipei City University of Science and Technology)研究佛教的教授江灿腾(Chiang Tsan-teng)说。"在大陆就是老板不能佛光山自己当。"</p>
<p>That limits its influence, but many Chinese express understanding given the reality of one-party rule.</p>	<p>这限制了它的影响力,但考虑到一党执政的现实,许多中国人对此表示理解。</p>
<p>"It certainly cannot promote social service and create associations," said Hu Jia, a prominent dissident who is Buddhist. "The party certainly</p>	<p>"当然你不能推行社会服务,形成团队,"同时也是佛教徒的知名异见人士胡佳说。"共产党不可能让你发挥的,所以佛光山要做出妥协。但它还是在弘</p>

would not allow it, so Fo Guang Shan makes compromises. But it is still promoting Buddhism.”	扬佛法。”
A ‘Moral Standard’	一种“道德标准”
Carved into two valleys of lush bamboo forest, the temple on the outskirts of Yixing features giant friezes that tell the story of Buddha, a 15-story pagoda and a gargantuan 68,000 square-foot worship hall.	这座位于宜兴郊外的寺庙坐落在两个覆盖着茂密竹林的山谷里，那里有讲述佛教故事的巨大浮雕、一座 15 层的佛塔，还有一座面积 6.8 万平方英尺（约合 6317 平方米）的宏伟大殿。
Since construction started in 2006, Fo Guang Shan has spent more than \$150 million on the facility, known as the Temple of Great Awakening. On a nearby hill, track hoes hack away at trees to make way for a new lecture hall and a shrine to the goddess of mercy, Guanyin. There, the group plans to feature a moving, talking, three-dimensional hologram of the deity.	自 2006 年开工以来，佛光山花费了超过 1.5 亿美元修建这座名为大觉寺的寺庙。在附近的一座山上，铲车正在除掉树木，好在那里修建一座新的讲堂和一座观音殿。佛光山还计划在那里安装一座能动、能说话的全息神像。
Unlike most temples in China, it bans hawkers and fortunetellers, and it does not charge an entrance fee. The atmosphere is reflective and solemn, with quiet reading rooms offering books, newspapers, spaces to practice calligraphy, and tea. A stream of visitors from Yixing come for lectures, meals and camaraderie.	与中国的大多数寺庙不同，这座寺庙拒绝小商贩和算命师，而且不收门票。这里的氛围沉静而肃穆，有安静的阅览室可以读书看报，还有练习书法和饮茶的地方。有一拨宜兴的访客前来听讲，吃斋饭和联络感情。
Last autumn, Fo Guang Shan welcomed 2,000 pilgrims at the temple to celebrate China’s National Day. Over the course of a long afternoon, they walked along a road to the temple in a slow, dignified procession: taking three steps and kowtowing, three steps and kowtowing, on and on for about two hours.	去年秋天，为庆祝中国的国庆节，佛光山在这座寺庙接待了 2000 名善男信女。在持续了一个下午的活动中，他们以一种缓慢庄严的仪式，沿着一条路走到了庙里：三步一叩头，三步一叩头，整整走了大约两个小时。
Mrs. Shen said that when she took over the tea shop she had a hard time understanding what being a good Buddhist meant. At first, she admitted, she wanted to make more money for the temple by using	沈颖说，接手茶馆时，她费了很大功夫才明白做一个虔诚的佛教徒意味着什么。她承认自己起初还想使用低档食用油，好赚更多钱给寺庙。

low-grade cooking oil.	
But her husband objected. China is rife with scandals about restaurants using unsafe or cheap ingredients, and he argued that good Buddhists should set a better example.	但她丈夫表示反对。餐馆使用不安全或廉价的食材，这样的丑闻在中国比比皆是，他认为，虔诚的佛教徒应该树立更好的榜样。
"This made me realize that faith gives you a minimum moral standard," Ms. Shen told me. "It helps you treat others as your equals."	"这让我意识到，信仰会给你一个最低的道德标准，"沈颖告诉我，"它可以帮助你把别人当做和你平等的人。"
Many followers say they want a cleaner, fairer society and believe they can make a difference by changing their own lives.	许多信徒说，他们想要一个更干净、更公平的社会，并相信他们可以通过改变自己的生活来推动这一点。
Yang Jianwei, 44, a kitchenware exporter who embraced Fo Guang Shan, said he stopped attending the boozy late-night dinners that seem an unavoidable part of doing business in China. "I realize that you might lose some business this way, but it's a better way to live," he said.	今年44岁的杨建伟是一位厨具出口商，他支持佛光山的理念，他说自己已经不再参加那些持续到深夜的纵酒饭局，虽然在中国，这样的饭局是做生意免不了的。"我明白这样做可能会失去一些生意，但这是更好的生活方式，"他说。
This idealism is why the authorities support Fo Guang Shan, said Jin Xinhua, an official who helped the group secure the land for the new temple.	官员金新华说，当局支持佛光山正是因为这样的理想主义，他曾帮助佛光山得到建造新寺庙的土地。
"Through its work, Fo Guang Shan is helping the masses," he said. "We need that sort of thing today."	"佛光山正在通过自己所做的工作帮助群众，"他说。"如今我们需要这样的事情。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/china-buddhism-fo-guang-shan	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/china-buddhism-fo-guang-shan
Xi Jinping Is Set for a Big Gamble With China's Carbon Trading Market	启动全国碳交易市场，习近平的一场豪赌
BEIJING — As other countries look to China to take the lead in fighting global warming after President Trump's rejection of the Paris climate agreement, President Xi Jinping is pushing ahead with an ambitious plan to build the world's largest market for carbon emissions permits.	北京——就在特朗普总统拒绝了巴黎气候协定之后，其他国家都希望中国能在应对全球变暖上处于领导的位置，国家主席习近平也正大力推动一项雄心勃勃的计划，要在中国建立世界上最大的碳排放许可证交易市场。

<p>The start of a national carbon trading market in China by late this year has been years in the making, but is now shaping up as Mr. Xi's big policy retort to Mr. Trump's decision to quit the Paris accord. The Chinese government said in a greenhouse gas policy guide released on Wednesday that the 2017 start was on track.</p>	<p>今年晚些时候开启的中国全国碳交易市场已经筹备了好几年，但随着习近平对特朗普退出巴黎协定的决定做出重大政策反应，这个市场开始成形。中国政府周三公布的温室气体政策通知说，该交易市场将在2017年按时启动。</p>
<p>"Carbon trading on a national scale will send a signal to the world that China is serious about this," said Wang Yi, a professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing who also belongs to the national legislature and advises the government on climate policy.</p>	<p>"在国家范围进行碳交易将向全世界发出信号，表明中国对这个问题持认真的态度，"北京的中国科学院的教授王毅说，他也是人大代表，并在气候政策上向政府提供建议。</p>
<p>But this is a high-visibility, high-stakes gamble for Mr. Xi. He seems eager to take the initiative from the United States on trade, multilateral cooperation and climate change. His record on the environment and market reforms, though, is mixed, and China's carbon trading plan is not a sure bet to succeed.</p>	<p>但这对习近平来说，是一个高度引人注目的高额赌注。习近平似乎急于在贸易、多边合作和气候变化等方面夺走美国的领导地位。尽管习近平在环境和市场改革方面的记录有好有坏，但中国的碳交易计划并不是一个既定成功的赌注。</p>
<p>Europe and California already use this cap-and-trade approach, which sets a ceiling for greenhouse-gas emissions and allows businesses to buy and sell emissions permits in the hope of unleashing market competition to save energy and embrace clean technology. But no one has tried this on the scale the government envisions for China, the world's leading source of carbon emissions.</p>	<p>欧洲和加利福尼亚州已经采用这种限额和交易市场，为温室气体排放设定了上限，让企业购买和出售排放许可，希望以此释放市场竞争，推动节能和清洁技术的使用。但是，还没有人在中国政府设想的规模上进行过这种尝试，中国是世界上一个主要的碳排放国。</p>
<p>Making the trade run smoothly could take years and test Mr. Xi's vows to let markets expand and to curtail polluting industries. Major setbacks in the nascent market could embarrass China and undermine global support for using cap-and-trade measures to reduce the greenhouse gases that are causing warming.</p>	<p>让碳交易顺利进行可能会需要几年的时间，并将检验习近平扩大市场、限制污染行业的誓言。新的碳交易市场如果遭受巨大挫折，可能会让中国尴尬，并削弱全球对使用限额与贸易措施来减少导致变暖的温室气体排放的支持。</p>

<p>Mr. Trump's renunciation of the Paris agreement could also drag on China's expansion of emissions trading by making powerful companies and industry associations more reluctant to accept pollution cuts, Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>王毅说，特朗普退出巴黎协定之后，一些实力强大的公司和行业协会更加不愿意接受减排交易，这可能也会拖累中国扩大排放交易的行动。</p>
<p>"It's a really complicated task," he said. "That's precisely why China must work on this in a steady way and mustn't fail. If China's carbon market fails, that will be a big blow not just to China but also to global carbon markets."</p>	<p>"这是一个非常复杂的任务，"他说。"这就是为什么中国必须稳步推进、不能失败的原因。如果中国的碳交易市场失败，不仅对中国，对全球碳市场都会是一大打击。"</p>
<p>The idea behind cap and trade is that companies that cut pollution are rewarded, while laggards pay a higher price. The government sets a ceiling on the amount of pollution allowed and divides that into emissions permits issued or sold to businesses. Participating factories, power plants and other enterprises can use their permits to discharge pollution; cut pollution and sell or save leftover permits; or buy more permits, often at punishing prices, if they use up their allotment.</p>	<p>制定上限和进行交易的理念是减少排放的公司得到奖励，而落后者将付出更高的代价。政府规定污染物排放量的上限，并把这个量用排放配额的形式分配或者出售给企业。参加交易的制造厂、电厂等企业可以根据各自的配额进行排污；如果削减了污染，就可以出售余量，或是把它存起来备用；如果用尽了现有配额，那就需要购买更多的配额，而购买价格通常具有惩罚性质。</p>
<p>Governments can over time lower the allowed emissions, making permits scarcer and magnifying price pressures on companies to cut pollution.</p>	<p>随着时间推移，政府可以降低排放量，让配额更加稀缺，加大价格压力，从而促进企业减排。</p>
<p>"Every ton of emissions that's going up the stack becomes potentially money lost," said Dan J. Dudek, vice president for Asia of the Environmental Defense Fund, who has advised the Chinese government on its market. "It changes people's minds about what was once fundamentally free."</p>	<p>"每一吨排放量都意味着潜在的金钱损失。"美国环保协会(Environmental Defense Fund)亚洲区副总裁杜丹德(Daniel J.Dudek)表示，"它改变了人们对曾经基本上免费的东西的想法。"该协会一直就碳交易市场为中国政府提供建议。</p>
<p>Before Mr. Dudek began working with China, he spent decades advising American politicians on using cap and trade to limit pollution, among</p>	<p>在杜丹德开始和中国合作之前，他为美国政界提供用上限和交易来限制污染的建议已有数十年时间，其中包括总统乔治·H·W·布什(George H.W. Bush)，</p>

<p>them President George H. W. Bush, who used it to reduce the sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxide causing the acid rain that was harming forests.</p>	<p>他用这种方式来减少二氧化硫和一氧化二氮，这些污染物所致的酸雨对森林造成了危害。</p>
<p>But creating a government-mandated market has rarely been easy. Even mature economies have encountered problems in setting the rules for greenhouse gas markets. Chinese policy makers have studied Europe, as well as California, which started its emissions trading program in 2013.</p>	<p>但创建政府指定的市场从来都不容易。即使是成熟的经济体，也在制定温室气体市场的规则时遇到了问题。中国的决策者已经研究了欧洲和加利福尼亚的做法，后者在 2013 年推出了排放交易计划。</p>
<p>Moreover, China has a huge industrial sector dominated by state conglomerates that can outgun regulators and ignore laws. Officials habitually meddle in markets. Local protectionism often stymies domestic competition, and pollution and energy data can be unreliable or outright fake.</p>	<p>而且，中国的工业部门相当庞大，由国有企业集团主导，这些集团有些时候比监管机构更强大，对法律采取无视态度。官员干预市场已成习惯。地方保护主义往往会阻碍国内竞争，污染和能源数据可能并不可靠，或者干脆造假。</p>
<p>"One of the problems they have had is getting realistic numbers," said Deborah M. Lehr, a senior fellow at the Paulson Institute who has advised Chinese officials on climate-friendly financial policies. "To move to emissions trading, you need to have realistic numbers on how to start to price these emissions."</p>	<p>"他们遇到的麻烦之一，就是如何获得真实的数字，"保尔森基金会(Paulson Institute)高级研究员、向中国官员提供关于气候友好型金融政策建议的戴青丽(Deborah M. Lehr)说。"要采取排放交易行动，你就需要有真实数字，以便弄清如何给这些排放定价。"</p>
<p>If China gets past these problems, it will create the world's biggest emissions market, overshadowing the European Union's, and that could deepen China's influence over developing new energy technology, Chinese policy advisers said.</p>	<p>中国的政策顾问表示，如果克服了这些问题，中国就会超过欧盟，创造出世界上最大的排放市场，而且还有可能深化中国在发展新能源技术上的影响力。</p>
<p>"A successful start of a carbon market will greatly enhance China's international standing in responding to climate change," said Zhang Xiliang, a professor at Tsinghua University in Beijing who is advising the</p>	<p>在碳市场问题上为政府建言献策的清华大学教授张希良表示："碳市场的成功启动，将大大提升中国在应对气候变化方面的国际地位。"</p>

government on the market.	
For now, Chinese officials are planning a relatively modest start and have retreated from their initially high ambitions.	中国官员目前已经放弃了一开始宏大的目标，打算从相对较小的规模起步。
After 2015, when Mr. Xi announced a national emissions trading plan as part of a formal pledge with the Obama administration to support a new climate agreement, policy makers in Beijing assembled plans for a market that would at first cover eight sectors, including steel, petrochemicals and construction materials.	2015年后，习近平宣布了一项国家排放交易计划，作为和奥巴马政府一起正式承诺的支持新气候协议的一部分，当时北京的决策者提出的碳市场计划包括八个部门，比如钢铁、石油化工和建筑材料等。
But several months ago, the National Development and Reform Commission, the government agency preparing for the market, decided that it still lacked reliable information for many industries, according to experts involved in the planning.	据参与规划的专家们说，几个月前，为碳市场做准备的政府机构国家发改委认为仍然缺乏很多可靠的行业信息。
The commission abruptly reduced the number of industries most likely to join at the start to just three: coal-fired power plants, cement and aluminum, according to experts and preparatory remarks from local governments. These industries have relatively simple production processes, making it easier to collect data. Aviation may also be included.	根据专家和地方政府筹备工作组的说法，发改委把一开始很有可能加入市场的行业骤减至三个：燃煤电厂、水泥和铝。这些行业的生产流程相对简单，收集数据更容易。航空业也可能被包括在内。
"It's a good idea to start with a narrow range of sectors, even if that wasn't the original plan," said Stian Reklef, a Beijing-based co-founder of Carbon Pulse, which provides information on greenhouse gas markets and climate change policy.	Carbon Pulse 联合创始人、位于北京的斯迪安·瑞克勒夫(Stian Reklef)表示：“从少量行业起步，虽然和原计划不同，但却是一个好主意。”这个机构提供温室气体市场和气候变化政策方面的信息。”
"It's still going to be a massive challenge to make it work," he said. "Anyone who thinks that the Chinese scheme will be effective in making big cuts in emissions from the start is going to be disappointed."	“要让其发挥效果仍然是一个巨大的挑战，”他说。“如果你觉得中国的方案从一开始就能有效地大幅减排，你会失望的。”

<p>Still, China is by far the world's leading carbon dioxide emitter — releasing about 10.4 billion metric tons of the gas from factories and other human sources in 2015. And even in its scaled-back form, the fledgling market will cover roughly half of those emissions, Mr. Dudek said.</p>	<p>不过，中国是全球最大的二氧化碳排放国——2015年，中国的企业和其他人为活动释放了约104亿吨气体。杜丹德表示，即使是缩减之后，这个新兴市场的排放量也会达到该数字的一半。</p>
<p>A basic challenge will be persuading thousands of Chinese companies to put their trust and capital in a limited market for carbon dioxide, which most have discharged without weighing the environmental cost.</p>	<p>基本挑战之一就是说服数以千计的中国企业把信任和资本投入到这个规模有限的二氧化碳市场上，其中大多数企业在排放污染物时都没有权衡过环境成本。</p>
<p>Since 2013, China has run seven pilot carbon-trading programs, including in Beijing, Shanghai and the central province of Hubei. (Fujian Province on the east coast announced an eighth last year.)</p>	<p>自2013年以来，中国已经开展了七个碳交易试点项目，地点包括北京、上海和中部的湖北省（东部沿海的福建省去年宣布推出第八个项目）。</p>
<p>Some observers said that even with this trial run, China's lax statistics and enforcement of rules could hobble the national market. But others said the trade itself would amplify pressure for reliable numbers.</p>	<p>一些观察人士说，即便进行了这一连串的试点，中国不严格的统计数据和执行不力依然可能束缚全国市场。但其他一些人表示，交易本身会放大获得可靠数据的压力。</p>
<p>"You start to create vested interests in local government, in industry associations and in other parts of the private sector for more accurate data," said Huw Slater, research and projects manager for China Carbon Forum, a group in Beijing that monitors emissions trading. "In China, you can't really wait until you've got perfect data, because it will never happen."</p>	<p>"你开始在地方政府、行业协会和私营部门的其他领域创造出提供准确数据的确定权益，"北京观察排放交易的团体——中国碳论坛的研究和项目经理休·斯莱特(Huw Slater)说。"在中国，不能真的等到掌握了精确数据再开始，因为永远等不到那一天。"</p>
<p>Even now, though, many company managers outside the pilot programs have little idea how the market will work, and could bridle at the paperwork and inspections used to monitor emissions, said Wang Ke, a professor of environmental economics at Renmin University of China in Beijing, who has been advising officials.</p>	<p>但一直在为政府官员提供建议的中国人民大学环境经济教授王克说，即便是现在，试点项目之外的很多公司高管对这个市场将如何运作知之甚少，并可能对相关文书工作和用来监测排放情况的检查不快。</p>

<p>After the national market officially opens, it will be more a test exercise until around 2020, while officials and companies work out how to allocate permits and regulate the market. Companies are likely to receive generous initial allocations of permits, meaning that they will have to buy or bid for only a fraction of the allowances they need to emit. Market purchases will expand only gradually.</p>	<p>全国市场正式开启后，一直到 2020 年前后更多的将是实验性质，而官方和企业则会确定如何分配许可证和管理这个市场。起初，企业可能会分到富足的排放许可，这意味着它们只用购买或竞拍一小部分的排放额度。</p>
<p>Several experts advising the Chinese government said that officials have resisted proposing a carbon tax in the face of public resentment over current tax burdens. Last year, China's legislature authorized a new environmental tax that will start from 2018, but policy makers resisted including the explicit authority for a carbon tax.</p>	<p>几名担任中国政府顾问的专家说，官方不愿在目前公众对税负颇为不满之际提出碳税。去年，中国立法机构批准了一项新的环保税，将从 2018 年开征，但政策制定者反对把明确许可征收碳税纳入其中。</p>
<p>"The realities of the political process are that a carbon tax is unlikely in the short term," Mr. Wang said. "Politically, this is more difficult than launching the carbon market."</p>	<p>"政治进程的现实是，碳税短期内不太可能出台，"王克说。"在政治上，这比成立碳市场更难。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/china-cap-trade-carbon-green-house</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/china-cap-trade-carbon-green-house</p>
<p>Court in China Reduces Sentence for Man Who Killed Debt Collector</p>	<p>"刺死辱母者"案于欢改判 5 年</p>
<p>BEIJING — A Chinese court commuted on Friday the sentence of a man who had killed a creditor who had harassed his mother, in a closely watched case that has provoked a national debate about family honor and filial piety.</p>	<p>北京——上周五，中国的一家法院对一名男子进行了宣判，该男子杀死骚扰他母亲的收债人一案在全国引发了关于家庭荣誉和孝道的辩论，引起公众的密切关注。</p>
<p>The Shandong Higher People's Court in eastern China sentenced the 22-year-old Yu Huan to five years in prison, overturning a lower court's sentence of life in prison that had been widely condemned.</p>	<p>中国东部的山东高级人民法院判处 22 岁的于欢 5 年有期徒刑，推翻了下级法院做出的无期徒刑裁决。</p>
<p>Mr. Yu was working alongside his mother, Su Yinxia, at the family's store</p>	<p>去年的一天，于欢与母亲苏银霞在自家企业上班时，来了 11 名收债人，向</p>

last year when 11 debt collectors showed up seeking payment from Ms. Su on a high-interest loan.	苏银霞催收高利贷。
The men grew increasingly violent toward Ms. Su, cornering her and her son in a back office. When one of the collectors, Du Zhihao, yelled insults and exposed his genitals, Mr. Yu responded by stabbing Mr. Du and several other men. Mr. Du later died in a hospital.	这些男人对苏银霞的行为越来越暴力，把她和儿子堵在了一间接待室里。当收债人之一杜志浩肆意辱骂他们，并暴露生殖器时，于欢刺伤了杜志浩和其他几个人。杜志浩后来在医院死亡。
Mr. Yu's life sentence in February prompted a furious response, with tens of thousands of people taking to the internet to ask officials to show mercy.	于欢在2月份的一审中被判处无期徒刑后，激起了强烈反响，数以万计的民众在网上要求官员从轻处理。
Many argued that Mr. Yu had been carrying out his duty to protect his mother, an idea that resonated widely among many Chinese families.	很多人认为，于欢是在履行保护母亲的责任，这个想法在很多中国家庭引起了广泛共鸣。
In the end, the Shandong court found that the "very bad nature" of the insults directed at Ms. Su should be considered.	最后，山东法院认定，应该考虑到苏银霞遭受的侮辱“性质非常恶劣”。
Mr. Yu's relatives said on Friday that they were considering appealing the decision.	于欢的亲戚上周五表示，他们正在考虑对这个裁决提出上诉。
"What our child did was fair," his aunt, Yu Xiurong, said in a telephone interview. "He wasn't intending to harm them at all. He simply wanted to leave."	"俺的孩子做的都是正大光明的，"他的姑姑于秀荣在接受电话采访时说。"他根本没有想要伤害他们的半点意思。他就是想出去。"
As of Friday evening, the Shandong court's decision was one of the most popular topics on the Weibo messaging service, with nearly five million views and thousands of comments.	上周五傍晚时，山东法院的裁决是微博上人气最高的话题之一，浏览量近500万，并留下数以千计的评论。
Legal experts said that public anger had probably influenced the ruling.	法律专家说，公众的愤怒可能对这一裁决产生了影响。
"The court considered China's family values and the idea of respect for the mother," said Cao Shuchang, a partner at King & Capital, a law firm in Beijing. "For a mother to be hurt in that way, under those	"法庭还是考虑了中国的家庭价值观和对母亲的孝道。"北京京都律师事务所合伙人曹树昌说："一个母亲受到了那种伤害，在那种情况下，作为一个男人不那样做就没有人性了。"

<p>circumstances, it would be inhumane for a man not to act.”</p>	
<p>Fu Hualing, a law professor at the University of Hong Kong, said the case had posed a predicament. On the one hand, officials may have been eager to show some sympathy for the harsh circumstances the defendant had faced. On the other, Professor Fu said, the government most likely wanted to signal that it would not tolerate violent acts.</p>	<p>香港大学法学院教授付华伶说，这个案件让官员面临两难困境。一方面，官员也许乐于对被告所处的恶劣环境表示同情；而另一方面，政府可能也非常想要传达不能容忍暴力的信号。</p>
<p>“The state doesn’t want society to use violence on its own, regardless of how legitimate it might be,” Professor Fu said. “The state wants to monopolize the use of violence, to tell people, ‘Come to us, we will help you out, but don’t do it on your own.’ ”</p>	<p>付华伶表示：“不管其正当性如何，国家不希望社会自己使用暴力。国家想垄断暴力的使用，告诉人们，‘来找我们，我们会帮你，但你不要自己动手。’”</p>
<p>The case shed light on the illicit world of loan sharks in China. Many have resorted to thuggish tactics in recent years, as defaults have increased and as it has become more difficult to collect debts. Several of the men who harassed Ms. Su were later arrested on suspicion of having ties to organized crime.</p>	<p>这个案件也揭示了中国非法贷款的状况。近年来，随着违约的增加，收债变得更加困难，很多人开始诉诸于野蛮手段。骚扰苏银霞的几名男子涉嫌集团犯罪，后来都遭到了逮捕。</p>
<p>Small-business owners, fearing retribution, are often powerless in the face of harassment. Ms. Su was paying an interest rate equivalent to 120 percent a year on a loan related to her car parts business, far exceeding the national limit of 36 percent, according to court records.</p>	<p>小企业主由于担心遭到报复，面对骚扰往往无能为力。法庭记录显示，苏银霞为汽车零部件业务贷款支付的是相当于120%的年息，远远超过国家规定的上限36%。</p>
<p>The episode also raised questions about the willingness of the police to fight on behalf of ordinary citizens.</p>	<p>这个案子发生后，一些人也开始质疑警方是否真的愿意为普通民众化解纠纷。</p>
<p>Chinese news reports suggested that Mr. Yu had lashed out at least in part because police officers had left the scene without resolving the situation. A court later exonerated the officers. On Friday, China Central Television, the state broadcaster, showed a video of the officers urging</p>	<p>根据中国的新闻报道，于欢刺伤收债人，至少有部分原因是警察没有解决问题就离开了现场。一家法院后来免除了这些警察的责任。上周五，中国中央电视台播放了一段视频，显示警察敦促这些人不要打架。</p>

the men not to fight.	
Public reaction to the ruling was mixed on Friday. While many people praised the lighter sentence, calling it reasonable, others said they were distressed that the court appeared to have been swayed by popular opinion.	上周五，公众对这个案件的裁决看法不一。虽然很多人对减轻量刑表示了称赞，说这么做很合理，但有些人表示痛心，说法院似乎受到了民意的左右。
"After you kill someone, all you need to do is spend a little money to hire some people to cause a stir online, then you'll be commuted," one person wrote on Weibo. "Too easy!"	"以后杀人后，花点钱请些水军在网上炒作就可以减刑了，"有人在微博上写道。"太轻松啦！"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/chinese-court-debt-collector-ruling	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/chinese-court-debt-collector-ruling
A Buddhist Leader on China's Spiritual Needs	星云大师：如何满足中国人的精神需求
YIXING, China — During a visit last fall to the Temple of Great Awakening, the sprawling complex built by the Buddhist organization Fo Guang Shan in Yixing, we were greeted by an unexpected host: the Venerable Master Hsing Yun, the group's founder and one of modern China's most prominent religious figures.	中国宜兴——去年秋天访问由佛教组织佛光山在宜兴修建的大型建筑群大觉寺期间，我们受到一位出人意料的东道主的接待：该组织的创始人以及当代中国最重要的宗教人物之一，星云大师。
Master Hsing Yun established Fo Guang Shan, or Buddha's Light Mountain, in Taiwan. But he was visiting mainland China to attend a ceremony and had stopped by the temple to inspect the construction of a new hall. At 89, he is mostly blind and suffers from diabetes, but he spoke with us for more than an hour, adeptly responding to questions that the authorities might find objectionable, including any suggestion that Fo Guang Shan is proselytizing in mainland China. Here is an edited excerpt from our conversation:	星云大师在台湾创办了佛光山。他当时是到中国大陆来参加会议，并顺便前往大觉寺，视察一座新大殿的施工情况。89岁的他几乎看不见东西，还患有糖尿病。不过他和我们交谈了一个多小时，巧妙地回应了一些可能会让当局反感的问题，其中包括关于佛光山正在中国大陆展开传教活动的任何暗示。经过编辑和删节的对话如下：
What are the goals of Fo Guang Shan in promoting Buddhism in	佛光山在中国大陆弘扬佛法的目标是什么？

mainland China?	
I don't want to promote Buddhism! I only promote Chinese culture to cleanse humanity.	我并不要弘法，我只是宣扬中华文化，为人性，净化人性。
What are the spiritual needs of ordinary Chinese people nowadays? How can Fo Guang Shan satisfy their spiritual needs?	现如今，普通中国人有哪些精神需求？佛光山可以如何满足他们的精神需求？
I offer people what they want. I think, in the secular world, they want money and love. But they also need peace, safety and happiness. In this regard I offer them encouragement, truth and transcendence. By influencing them, I make them relieved both physically and mentally, unrestrained and stable.	人想要的是什么，我就要给他什么。我想他们要的是，在世间来说要钱财、要爱情。另外还需要安心、平安、安全、快乐。在这一方面我给他们一些鼓励、真善和超越。接触和影响他们，让他们得到身心的解脱、自在和安稳。
Does the mainland leadership support your work?	大陆的领导支持你的工作吗？
I support the leadership. They care for us as well. It is mutual. We Buddhists uphold whomever is in charge. Buddhists don't get involved in politics. But we respect the leadership, ethics and rule of law.	我支持领导，他们也爱护我们。佛教不管你政治上什么人，谁当家做主我们就拥护谁。佛教不参与政治，但是尊重国家的领导人、伦理、法治。
After the Cultural Revolution, Buddhism in China was severely damaged. The new generation of Buddhists lacks talent, education and role models. I encourage fellow Buddhists to strive for kindness.	文化大革命后，佛教受到了严重的摧残。新形成的一代中，佛教缺乏人才、教育和好的形象的树立。我鼓励佛教同道们要努力，向善。
Are you satisfied with Fo Guang Shan's development in the mainland?	您对佛光山在大陆的发展满意吗？
The mainland is gradually making progress. There are some restrictions on religion. But I have also felt their kindness. They help us to restore temples in the mainland.	大陆在慢慢进步。对宗教有一些限制。不过我也受了他们的好意。他们帮助我们回到中国来恢复祖庭，我感到很顺利方便。
When I give speeches in the mainland, I don't feel any restrictions. There are always thousands, sometimes tens of thousands of people listening to me speak. They never stop them. I also have many undertakings, and they never say no to me. The People's Publishing	我到处去讲演，我没觉得有限制。常常几千人、上万人都来听我讲演，他们没有阻止、限制。我办很多事业，也没有来说过我不对。我的书出版，现在都是人民出版社出版我的书。他们可能知道我认同中华文化吧，尤其是中华文化里的佛教。

House even publishes my books. I think they know that I acknowledge Chinese culture, especially Buddhism in Chinese culture.	
Chinese believe in karma, which contributes to stabilizing society, rebuilding moral ethics and building people's confidence. We are here to strengthen it to inspire our compatriots.	中国人相信因果报应。这对于安定社会，重振道德，树立人民的自信，这种观念对中国会有贡献。我们就是把这种东西加强，让兄弟同胞们得到心灵鼓舞和心理建设。
What do lay Buddhists in the mainland need the most?	大陆的居士最需要什么？
Lay Buddhists most need Buddhist doctrine and a relieved mind. Society is rife with superstition and cults. Fewer people believe in real Buddhism. Real Buddhism is about mercy, wisdom and dissolving confrontation.	居士最需要的是佛法和安心。迷信鬼神、邪道的很多。不是佛教的东西倒是蛮多的，真正的佛教很少。真正的佛教、佛法是慈悲、智慧，是没有对立。
Is Taiwan part of China?	台湾是中国的一部分吗？
President Xi said Taiwan and the mainland belong to the same family. I think the entire human race should love, respect and tolerate each other. The government here gives us land without asking for money. They send people to water the plants for us. I hope the government can treat people fairly like this.	习主席说台湾大陆两岸一家亲，我说全世界人类都应该是相亲相爱，互相尊重。这里的政府不收我们的钱，还给我们地。派人帮我们浇花草树木。我希望共产党的政府都能这样平等对待大家，那就很好。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/hsing-yun-buddhism-fo-guang-shan	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170626/hsing-yun-buddhism-fo-guang-shan
Liu Xiaobo Embodied Hope for China's Democracy. Now He's Sick.	刘晓波的命运与中国民主的绝境
BEIJING — In the fall of 2008, dozens of activists secretly worked to produce a political manifesto. It was only 3,554 Chinese characters long, but it listed a series of demands on China's leaders to make the country a liberal democracy.	北京——2008年秋天，数十名活动人士开始秘密撰写一个政治宣言。该宣言只有3554个汉字，但它列出了对于中国领导人的一系列主张，力图推动中国变成一个自由民主的国家。
Less than a decade later, one of the main authors, the Nobel Peace Prize winner Liu Xiaobo, is confined in a hospital, released from prison	不到十年，该宣言的主要作者之一、诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波目前被囚禁在一所医院接受治疗，律师说他已处在肝癌晚期，目前保外就医。

<p>though not from custody, to be treated for what his lawyers described as an advanced case of liver cancer.</p>	
<p>Mr. Liu's imprisonment and now his illness have become a grim reflection of the fate of that cause, one born in hope but crushed by China's intolerance of dissent – and the world's increasing resignation, even acquiescence, to it, given the country's diplomatic and economic clout.</p>	<p>刘晓波遭到监禁，以及他现在的病况，令人沮丧地反映出该运动的命运。它诞生于希望之中，却被中国对异见的不宽容所碾碎——鉴于中国的外交和经济影响力，其他国家对这种不包容越来越顺从，甚至是默许。</p>
<p>The document was called Charter 08 and was modeled after one published by dissidents in Czechoslovakia under Communist rule, Charter 77. More than 300 activists in China signed at first – and many more did later, inside and outside of the country.</p>	<p>该宣言称为《零八宪章》，它模仿了捷克斯洛伐克的异见者在共产主义统治下发布的《七七宪章》。中国有 300 多名活动人士率先签署了这份文件，之后国内外又有更多的活动人士签了名。</p>
<p>While almost no one expects China to become a democracy now, that was at least a hope in 2008.</p>	<p>虽然现在几乎没有人觉得中国有望成为一个民主国家，但至少 在 2008 年的时候，那还是有希望的。</p>
<p>"When Charter 08 was signed, there was a yearning for more open dialogue and talk about a peaceful societal transition," said one of the signatories, Ai Xiaoming, a scholar and documentary filmmaker in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou. "But now there is even more strict social control, and the room for civil society has shrunk significantly."</p>	<p>"在签署《零八宪章》的时候，人们渴望展开更多的公开对话，谈论和平的社会转型，"中国南方城市广州的学者和纪录片制作人艾晓明说道。"但现在社会管控更加严格，公民社会的空间急剧压缩。"</p>
<p>Ms. Ai, who met Mr. Liu before his imprisonment, also expressed guilt that he alone among the organizers had been convicted and sentenced so harshly – to 11 years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power" – though many others also faced harassment that forced them underground or out of the country.</p>	<p>艾晓明在刘晓波坐牢之前跟他碰过面，她觉得很内疚，因为这件事的组织者只有刘晓波一人定罪，还以“煽动颠覆国家政权”被判了 11 年徒刑，不过其他很多人也遭到骚扰，不得不转入地下，或者出国。</p>
<p>International attention – Mr. Liu was awarded the Nobel in 2010 – gave Ms. Ai and others hope of protecting him, but the world moved</p>	<p>国际性的关注——刘晓波于 2010 年被授予诺贝尔奖——给艾晓明和其他人带来了保护他的希望，但是即便中国收紧对非营利组织的控制、开始逮捕律</p>

<p>on, even as China tightened its controls over nonprofit organizations and moved to arrest lawyers.</p>	<p>师，全世界的焦点还是转移到了其他事情上。</p>
<p>"It's sad to see he's no longer the center of attention," Ms. Ai said in a telephone interview. "We had a kind of illusion that the government would be nice to him given his international influence. Now I doubt that was the case."</p>	<p>"看到他不再是关注的焦点，我们感到难过。"艾晓明在接受电话采访时表示，"我们有一种幻想，觉得政府会因为他的国际影响而善待他。现在我怀疑情况不是这样的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu's wife, the poet and photographer Liu Xia, has been under strict house arrest in Beijing since his Nobel Prize was announced. Friends circulated a cellphone video on Monday in which a crying Ms. Liu said doctors "can't operate, can't use radiotherapy, can't use chemotherapy" to treat her husband's cancer.</p>	<p>自刘晓波获得诺贝尔奖的消息宣布之后，他的妻子、诗人和摄影家刘霞就一直在北京遭到严厉的软禁。周一的时候，他们的朋友间在传播一个手机录制的视频，刘霞在里面哭诉，称医生"不能手术、不能放疗、不能化疗"来治疗自己的丈夫。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu's Nobel Prize — in recognition of "his long and nonviolent struggle for fundamental human rights in China" — focused attention on his fate, but over the years he was sidelined if not forgotten by the pragmatic needs of countries that felt no choice but to work with China, not criticize it.</p>	<p>刘晓波获得诺贝尔奖——以表彰"他在中国基本人权方面做出了长期而非暴力的斗争"——曾经吸引了人们对其命运的关注，但这些年下来，刘晓波受到了冷落——如果不是被遗忘的话，其他国家出于现实需要，觉得别无选择，只能和中国合作，不能批评中国。</p>
<p>China's response to the prize illustrated the risks of going against it. Norway's government has no say in who wins the prize, but it is awarded by a five-person committee chosen by the Norwegian Parliament. China swiftly cut imports of Norwegian salmon, depriving Norway of its largest market.</p>	<p>中国对这个奖项的反应说明了与之作对会有什么风险。挪威政府在谁会赢得这个奖项上并没有发言权，但奖项是由挪威议会选定的五人委员会颁发的。中国迅速削减了挪威三文鱼的进口，使挪威失去了其三文鱼的最大市场。</p>
<p>China wields those sorts of economic levers with great effect, Graham T. Allison argues in a new book, "Destined for War," about the potential collision of the United States and a rising China.</p>	<p>格雷厄姆·艾里森（Graham T. Allison）在讲述美国和正在崛起的中国之间可能发生冲突的新书《注定一战》(Destined for War)中指出，中国掌握着那些强大的经济筹码。</p>
<p>"Few governments have had the capabilities or will to resist," Mr. Allison,</p>	<p>艾里森是哈佛大学贝尔弗科学与国际事务研究中心(Harvard Belfer Center</p>

<p>director of the Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard, said by email from Dalian, China, where he was attending the World Economic Forum's annual summer meeting.</p>	<p>for Science and International Affairs)主任，他在一封从中国大连发来的电邮中表示：“很少政府有抗拒的能力或意愿。”艾里森正在那里参加世界经济论坛夏季年会。</p>
<p>In the case of Norway, its diplomats persuaded China to restore full relations after making a series of conciliatory gestures that dismayed human rights campaigners there and in China.</p>	<p>在挪威方面，该国外交官采取了一系列安抚手段，说服中国全面恢复关系，这让挪威和中国的人权活动人士都感到失望。</p>
<p>For the United States, the focus on China's record of human rights has become increasingly muted, especially under President Trump, reflecting the conflicting goals of doing business with China.</p>	<p>而美国对中国人权状况的关注已经变得越来越少，尤其是在特朗普总统上任之后，这反映出跟中国做生意的矛盾目标。</p>
<p>"China is very smart about this," said Hu Jia, a rights advocate in Beijing. He noted how Greece, which is courting Chinese investment, recently thwarted a European Union effort to make a statement about human rights abuses in specific countries to the United Nations Human Rights Council.</p>	<p>"中国很聪明，"北京的人权倡导人士胡佳说。他提到正力图获得中国投资的希腊，最近阻挠了欧盟试图就特定国家侵犯人权的情况向联合国人权理事会(United Nations Human Rights Council)发表声明的行动。</p>
<p>"Because of issues like economic cooperation, security, North Korea and terrorism, leaders aren't as willing to raise human rights problems with China," Mr. Hu said.</p>	<p>"因为经济合作、安全、朝鲜、恐怖那样的问题，领导不愿意跟中国提到人权问题，"胡佳说。</p>
<p>Charter 08 was signed in the twilight of the administration of President George W. Bush, who used his second term to advance what the White House promoted as a "Freedom Agenda" in the aftermath of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. President Barack Obama vocally championed human rights around the world, but he pursued the issue less vigorously when it came to China.</p>	<p>《零八宪章》的签署发生在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府的末期。布什用第二届任期推进白宫在阿富汗和伊拉克战争结束后所宣扬的"自由议程"(Freedom Agenda)。贝拉克·奥巴马总统直言不讳地支持世界各国改善人权，但涉及中国时，他也服软。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama praised Mr. Liu's Nobel Prize, but when the Senate passed legislation that would have renamed a street in front of China's</p>	<p>奥巴马对刘晓波获得诺贝尔奖一事表示称赞，但当参议院通过立法，要用刘晓波的名字重新命名华盛顿中国大使馆前面的一条街道时，联邦政府却传递</p>

<p>embassy in Washington after him, the administration signaled that Mr. Obama would veto it. The bill quietly died in the Republican-controlled House after Mr. Trump's election last fall.</p>	<p>出了奥巴马会否决议案的信号。去年秋天特朗普当选后，该议案悄无声息地夭折在了共和党控制的众议院。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump and his advisers have clearly indicated that human rights are less important on the president's agenda than security and trade matters.</p>	<p>特朗普和他的顾问明确表示，在特朗普的议程上，人权没有安全和贸易问题重要。</p>
<p>"Human rights has retreated in terms of people's interest in China," said Jerome Cohen, director of the U.S.-Asia Law Institute at New York University's School of Law.</p>	<p>"在人们对中国的兴趣上，人权的地位降低了，"纽约大学法学院美国-亚洲法律研究所(U.S.-Asia Law Institute at New York University's School of Law)所长孔杰荣(Jerome Cohen)说。</p>
<p>The fear of being excluded from China's market is palpable. "Everybody is under pressure from constituents to have a piece of the action," Mr. Cohen said. "Of course, the U.S. no longer asks other countries to do anything, because we decided it's not important for our purposes."</p>	<p>被中国市场拒之门外的担忧显而易见。"所有人都面临选民要求参与其中的压力，"孔杰荣说。"当然，美国也不再要求其他国家做任何事了，因为我们断定它对我们的目标来说无足轻重。"</p>
<p>Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson, going against tradition, did not introduce his department's annual human rights report in March, though he was scheduled to appear with Ivanka Trump at the department on Tuesday to introduce a similar report on human trafficking. For the first time, the department plans to reduce China's rating to the lowest tier of countries, signaling that it has exerted minimal effort to combat trafficking, The Associated Press reported.</p>	<p>3月，国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)打破传统，没有亲自发表国务院的年度人权报告，虽然他被安排在周二和伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)一起，在国务院发表一份与之类似的人口贩卖报告。美联社(The Associated Press)报道，国务院首次计划把中国的评级下调到所有国家中的最低级别，表明它在打击贩卖人口方面几乎没有做什么作为。</p>
<p>In Beijing on Tuesday, a spokeswoman for the United States Embassy, Mary Beth Polley, said the United States had called on China to release Mr. Liu and his wife and provide them freedom of movement and access to medical care of their choosing.</p>	<p>周二在北京，美国大使馆发言人玛丽·贝丝·波利(Mary Beth Polley)说，美国已呼吁中国释放刘晓波和他的妻子，并为他们提供行动自由，让他们接受自己选择的医疗护理。</p>
<p>As news of Mr. Liu's illness emerged, China's beleaguered democracy</p>	<p>随着刘晓波患病的消息传出，中国处境困难的民主倡导人士发表了一份新的</p>

<p>advocates issued a new petition, one that was far more modest than Charter 08. It simply called for Mr. Liu and his wife to be unconditionally released and urged that he be given the medical treatment he needed. Within hours it had more than 400 signatures.</p>	<p>请愿书。这封请愿书远比《零八宪章》温和。它只是呼吁无条件释放刘晓波和他的妻子，并要求为刘晓波提供需要的治疗。几小时内，请愿书便获得了400多个签名。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170628/liu-xiaobo-china-xia-nobel-cancer</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170628/liu-xiaobo-china-xia-nobel-cancer</p>
<p>Revisiting My Hong Kong, 20 Years After the British Left</p>	<p>20年后重返香港，回忆我在这座城市的潦倒青春</p>
<p>I knocked and knocked on the door to the artist's studio, beside the plastic logo of a painter's palette. It had been so hard to find the address of this musty commercial building on Hong Kong's Wyndham Street, I was beginning to think it was time to give up on finding my old friend Ng Tak Tung there.</p>	<p>我不停地敲那位画家工作室的门，旁边是调色板形状的塑料标识。在香港的云咸街找到这栋散发着霉味的商业建筑可费了一番功夫，我开始想，恐怕是找不到我在那里的老朋友吴德东(Ng Tak Tung)了。</p>
<p>In 1997, just a few days after my college graduation, I moved alone to this island in the South China Sea to work at a business magazine. Much had been made of the British handing over control of their colony to the Chinese, which for many marked the symbolic end of an empire and an era. I wanted a little history, a little adventure and a little excitement, and ended up with more of all three than I was prepared to handle.</p>	<p>1997年，大学毕业几天后，我就独自来到这个位于南中国海的小岛上，就职于一家商业杂志。英国把对这个殖民地移交给中国的工作大部分已经完成了。对很多人来说，这象征着一个帝国和一个时代的结束。我想要来点历史，来点冒险，再来点刺激，最后却发现，这三样东西都比我准备面对的要多。</p>
<p>From the deck of a rented junk bobbing off Stanley Beach, I watched teams of men and women furiously paddle their brightly painted dragon boats, the carved wooden heads, teeth bared, jutting from the prows. I reported from a demonstration for the first time, a candlelight vigil in Victoria Park with tens of thousands of participants to honor the democracy protesters slain at Tiananmen Square eight years before.</p>	<p>在赤柱海滩一艘上下颠簸中式帆船上，我看着一队队男女奋力地划着颜色鲜艳的龙舟，木雕的龙头和露在外面的龙牙从船头伸出去。我第一次在示威现场做报道。那是维多利亚公园的一个烛光守夜活动，数万名参与者聚在一起，缅怀八年前在天安门广场遇难的民主抗议者。</p>

<p>A few weeks after that, I sat in a tiny storefront bar festooned with Christmas lights and watched a television news report showing that, just before dawn, armored personnel carriers brought Chinese troops over the border from Shenzhen. That same weekend, at the red-and-white brick Foreign Correspondents' Club, a giant of a man in muddy black tuxedo pants and an untucked pleated shirt head-butted me because the bar was closed and he couldn't get a drink.</p>	<p>几周后,我坐在一家悬挂着圣诞灯饰的临街小酒吧里,看电视上的新闻报道,称就在黎明前,中国军队搭乘装甲运兵车从深圳入境。同一个周末,在用红白色砖墙的外国记者协会(Foreign Correspondents' Club),一名身形魁梧、身穿灰黑色礼服裤子,带褶衬衫的下摆没有扎起来的男子故意用头撞我,因为酒吧关门了,他没喝到酒。</p>
<p>And I had a darts partner from the Chinese island of Hainan, a painter who spoke as little English as I did Hainanese, which is to say none. But Tak Tung and I became unlikely friends at the dive bar across from my office on Hollywood Road, the Globe. He had a knack — confounding the Britons we defeated — for missing the easy throws and then hitting the bull's-eye with improbable consistency.</p>	<p>我有一个一起玩飞镖的朋友,他来自中国海南岛,是个画家,几乎不会说英语,而我也不会说海南话。但我和德东两个,在我位于荷李活道上的办公室对面的平价酒吧Globe里,出人意料地成了朋友。他总是在容易击中的情况下失手,然后再不可思议地连续击中靶心,令败在我们手下的英国人蒙圈。</p>
<p>Since our words flew unintelligibly past each other, we communicated by drawing on napkins and beer coasters. We sketched the people we knew. We drew maps, of Hong Kong and China, of the world, of boats and airplanes and the dotted lines that described our respective journeys.</p>	<p>因为言语不通,我们便在餐巾纸和啤酒杯垫上涂涂画画进行交流。我们画认识的人,画地图,有香港、中国和世界地图,还用船、飞机和虚线表示我们各自的旅程。</p>
<p>The last time Tak Tung and I saw each other, he invited me back to his studio. He picked up the phone (a landline, of course) and dialed a number and handed the receiver to me. A woman was on the other end — his wife. She said she was in the hospital and that her husband was having a difficult time because of her illness. He wanted me to know it meant a lot to him to have me as a friend.</p>	<p>最后一次见德东时,他邀请我去他的工作室。他拿起电话(自然是固定电话了)拨了一个号码,然后把听筒递给我。电话的另一头是一名女士,他妻子。她说自己在医院里,丈夫因为她的病而过得很辛苦。他想让我知道,有我这样一个朋友对他来说意义重大。</p>
<p>Soon after, I left that part of the world. It was long before Facebook. A</p>	<p>不久后,我离开香港。那是在Facebook诞生之前很久的事了。那时,很多</p>

<p>lot of people didn't even have email addresses yet. And when you made a broke, disorderly retreat from a city as I did, you lost touch with most of your friends half a world away.</p>	<p>人甚至没有电子邮箱。当你像我一样不名一文地匆忙离开一座城市时，你会和身在世界另一头的大部分朋友失去联系。</p>
<p>Now two decades on, the only relic I had of Tak Tung was a small reproduction of a painting he had made of a bar scene in the Lan Kwai Fong night-life district. As I prepared to return for the first time since the autumn of 1997, I searched online and found only a painting of wine bottles sold at Christie's a decade earlier and an ancient-looking website for an art school with the purple-palette logo I had come to stand beside now. No one answered my knocking.</p>	<p>一晃二十年过去了，吴德东留给我的唯一念想，是他的一幅兰桂坊夜生活区酒吧画作的小型复制品。准备踏上1997年秋天以来首次重返香港的旅程之际，我上网搜索，只找到他画的一幅酒瓶十年前由佳士得拍卖的信息，以及一所有着紫色调色板标识的艺术学校的网站，风格看上去很过时——我现在就站在这个标识旁边。无人应门。</p>
<p>He could have moved back to the mainland, emigrated to the West or, for all I knew, passed away. As a last-ditch effort, I took out a business card and scribbled on the back that I was in town and to please call or write. That is, I added, if he even remembered me. I slid the card under the locked door to his darkened studio and left.</p>	<p>他有可能已经搬回内地或移居西方国家，还有一种可能是已经去世了。作为最后的努力，我掏出一张名片，在背面留言说我到了香港，请打电话或写信给我。前提是，如果他还记得我的话——我补充道。通往他那幽暗工作室的大门被锁住了，我把名片从门底下的缝隙塞进去，然后离开了。</p>
<p>So much had happened in the 20 years of Chinese rule — the SARS epidemic, creeping authoritarianism, the protest movement — I did not expect to recognize Hong Kong. Looking on Wikipedia before my wife, Rachel, and I left for the trip, I saw that 18 of the 20 tallest buildings in the city had been built since I departed. I could picture the modern skyscrapers as they rose, cloaked in canvas and the city's traditional bamboo scaffolding.</p>	<p>在中国的统治下，过去20年间发生了太多事情——非典疫情、渐渐显现的威权、抗议运动——我并未指望看到一个熟悉的香港。与妻子瑞切尔一同启程前，我在维基百科(Wikipedia)上看了看，发现这座城市最高的20栋建筑中，有18栋是在我离开以后建的。我可以想象那些现代摩天大楼拔地而起时，被帆布和城中传统的竹脚手架遮蔽的样子。</p>
<p>But as we scanned Google Maps for hotels, I pointed out my old apartment on Lyndhurst Terrace, traced my finger along the path I used to take down to the ferry pier. Rachel noted that I remembered the</p>	<p>但我们在谷歌地图(Google Maps)上查找酒店时，我认出了自己以前住过的摆花街上的公寓，用手指划过一条当年去渡轮码头时经常要走过的路。瑞切尔注意到，虽然离开香港已有20年，但我还记得那些街道的名字，有时</p>

<p>street names from 20 years ago better, in some cases, than those in Crown Heights, where we have lived for three years.</p>	<p>记得比我们已经住了三年的皇冠高地的街道还清晰。</p>
<p>Upon our plane's descent into Hong Kong, I looked out the window onto cargo ships slowly plying through gray-green waters, the shipping containers like so many primary-colored Legos stacked on their decks and could see the dark masses of the outlying islands jutting up from the water. I found it all instantly recognizable.</p>	<p>我们的飞机在香港落地时，我透过窗户看到货轮慢慢穿过灰绿色的水域，甲板上堆着大量仿佛原色乐高积木块的集装箱，还能看到突出水面的偏远小岛的暗影。我立即认出了所有的一切。</p>
<p>Despite our extreme jet lag, I goaded us into a lengthy walking tour, each memory pushing me a few more steps, and the next sight leading to another memory. I showed Rachel the incense-filled Man Mo Temple and the stone wall trees, banyans whose sprawling gray roots clung to the faces of old retaining walls like dense webs. The rank markets of raw flesh and living sea creatures still defied the advances of sterile supermarkets. And when there was no answer at Tak Tung's studio, I pushed us onward.</p>	<p>尽管时差反应严重，我还是唆使妻子和我一道进行了漫长的徒步，每一段记忆都会推动我再多走几步，看到的每一个场景又会勾起另一段记忆。我带着瑞切尔参观了香火缭绕的文武庙和石墙树——灰色的榕树根如密网般伸展开去，附着在古老的护土墙上。市场里的生肉和海鲜散发着刺鼻的气味，至今仍击退无聊的超级市场的进犯。没能敲开吴德东工作室的门之后，我带着妻子继续前行。</p>
<p>The Star Ferry chugged us across the harbor, cheap as ever, offering amazing views of the bristling forest of high-rises scaling Victoria Island. We disembarked and surged into the crowded insanity of Tsim Sha Tsui at the tip of Kowloon, on the mainland side, more densely packed than ever but the explosion of warm neon light largely extinguished in favor of cheaper LED. We plunged into the themed clusters of shops in nearby Mong Kok, touring the Goldfish Market, with thousands of colorful little fish swimming tiny circles in the rows and rows of plastic bags where they were displayed.</p>	<p>我们乘坐天星小轮前往海港对面，费用一如既往地便宜，其间可以看到港岛上密密麻麻的高层建筑，颇为壮观。我们在大陆一侧的九龙上岸，融入尖沙咀的人山人海，这里比以前还要拥挤，不过曾经随处可见的散发暖意的霓虹灯几乎就要绝迹，取而代之的是更廉价的LED灯。我们流连于旺角附近许多主题街道上的商铺，还逛了金鱼街，在那里，成千上万条五颜六色的小鱼被放在一排排塑料袋内展示，正绕着小圈子游来游去。</p>
<p>We saw Flower Market Street's profusion of blossoms, including locally</p>	<p>我们看到了花墟道上盛开的花朵，其中有本地生长的百合和菊花。我们还在</p>

<p>grown lilies and chrysanthemums. And we watched proud owners introduce their brightly plumed, squawking parrots at the Yuen Po Bird Garden.</p>	<p>园圃街雀鸟花园看到骄傲的主人介绍他们那羽毛明亮、嘎嘎鸣叫的鸚鵡。</p>
<p>This was a far cry from my old routine in Hong Kong. When I first arrived in the city, I discovered that I was working semi-legally at best, dispatched by hydrofoil to the Portuguese colony of Macau (now part of China) when my tourist visa was about to expire for a new stamp upon re-entry. The only room I could afford was hardly bigger than the single wooden-framed futon I slept on; once I put it down, the tiny bed filled the entire floor. My clothes hung on a pressure rod above my head so I could stand up only by pushing my shirts and slacks aside.</p>	<p>这一切截然不同于当年在香港生活时的日常。第一次来到香港的时候，我发现我的工作身份充其量只是勉强合法，等到旅游签证即将到期，需要重新盖章才能再次入境时，我乘水翼船去了葡萄牙的殖民地澳门（现在也已经是中国的一部分）。我只能租得起比自己睡的那张单人木框架沙发床大不了多少的房间；我把这张小床一打开，它就会占据整个地面。我的衣服挂在头部上方的一根伸缩杆上，因此我要把自己的衬衫和裤子拨拉到一边才能站起来。</p>
<p>Instead of a shower there was a hole in the bathroom floor and a spray nozzle attached to the sink. The kitchen consisted of a single burner attached to a propane tank.</p>	<p>卫生间内没有淋浴器，地上有一个洞，水槽上连着一个喷嘴。厨房里只有一个连着石油气罐的炉子。</p>
<p>I did not spend a lot of time on Flower Market Street perusing fresh blossoms. I spent most of my time at the Globe. For anyone raised on back-to-back syndicated episodes of Cheers as I was, the Globe represented an ideal: not just an after-work hangout, but a lifeline in a new city, with a built-in group of friends.</p>	<p>我没有花太多时间在花墟道细赏鲜花。而是把大部分时间留给了 Globe。对任何一个像我一样看着重播情景喜剧《干杯酒吧》(Cheers)长大的人来说，Globe 都代表着一种理念：它不仅是你工作之余经常出没的场所，还是你在一座新城市的生命线，是能交到一帮朋友的地方。</p>
<p>One night we decided we didn't know enough jokes so we required all customers to tell one before they could order a drink. We drew up lists of countries and cities each had visited for fun. Bets were settled with a paperback Guinness book, a dictionary and a complete works of Shakespeare. The darts matches went late into the night, and even when you had to wake him up for his turn, Tak Tung still hit the</p>	<p>一天晚上，我们觉得自己知道的笑话不多，于是要求所有客人都讲一个听听，讲完才能点单。出于好玩，我们列出了自己去过的所有国家和城市的名单。我们拿平装本吉尼斯世界纪录大全、字典以及一套莎士比亚全集打赌。掷飞镖比赛进行到深夜，但轮到吴德东的时候，哪怕刚刚被摇醒，他也能命中靶心。</p>

<p>bull's-eye.</p>	
<p>One of my starkest memories was from the night of the handover fireworks display. We had propped open the door to the stairwell of a nearby office tower and expected one of the best unauthorized views in the city.</p>	<p>一段极为深刻的记忆来自举行交接仪式烟花表演的那天晚上。我们推开通往附近一栋办公楼楼梯间的门，以为它通向城中最好的私人观礼台之一。</p>
<p>When the time came, we hiked the auxiliary staircase to the roof. But as the fireworks started, all we could see was a flickering halo around a dark rectangular silhouette. The hulking unlit mass of a skyscraper under construction, which had sprung up since the last fireworks display, eclipsed the light show for this political theater piece.</p>	<p>时间一到，我们冲上辅助楼梯，前往楼顶。但当烟花表演开始时，我们只看到一个黑暗的矩形轮廓周围闪耀的光圈。一栋在建的摩天大楼自上一次烟花表演以来拔地而起，它那高耸的身影遮住了为这出政治大戏而举行的烟花秀。</p>
<p>The handover was planned and choreographed far in advance, but the Asian Financial Crisis was pure improvised catastrophe. The magazine where I worked was Thai owned and after the baht collapsed they stopped paying us. I was evicted.</p>	<p>对交接的规划和安排早在很久以前就已开始，但亚洲金融危机是一场令人完全猝不及防的灾难。我任职的那家杂志社老板是泰国人，泰铢崩溃后他们便没再给我们发工资。我被扫地出门了。</p>
<p>I had no recourse or safety net but the bartenders at the Globe, who adopted me. I found myself sleeping on the sofa of a kindly barmaid and her electrician boyfriend. As my financial position deteriorated, my beers were slipped surreptitiously on to the checks of rowdy bankers who were never the wiser.</p>	<p>我没有追索权或者社会保障，只有 Globe 的酒保，他们收留了我。我曾睡在一个善良的女酒保和她那电工男友的沙发上。随着我的财务状况不断恶化，我的啤酒被偷偷记在一些吵闹的银行家账上——他们始终没发现。</p>
<p>By the time I visited this year, the Globe had shut down on Hollywood Road, but avid patrons had chipped in to reopen it around the corner. The old metal sign from outside had been salvaged and now hung on a wall inside. The signature painting of a map of the world presided over a nook filled with games and books. At the old Globe, meals were made — or should I say, cheese was melted — in a toaster oven. The new</p>	<p>今年重返香港时，荷李活道上的 Globe 已经停业，但狂热的顾客凑了些钱，让它在不远处重新开张。原本挂在外边的旧钢铁牌子被人取了下来，挂在室内的一面墙上。绘有世界地图的标志性画作高踞在一个堆满游戏器具和书籍的角落上方。在老 Globe，餐食的制作——或许我应该说奶酪的融化——是在烤箱内进行的。新 Globe 则是一家非常棒的美食酒吧，供应精致的鱼和松露玉米粥。</p>

iteration was a full-on gastro pub with delicate fish and truffle polenta.	
Rachel and I ate in Hong Kong as I never could have back when cut-rate scallion pancakes and cheap, filling McDonald's value meals were all I could afford. We had Sichuan fried chicken and pork belly buns at Little Bao; dim sum at the traditional Luk Yu Tea House, with its wooden booths and ceiling fans; and black truffle dumplings at the Sohofama restaurant in the converted police barracks, the PMQ, now a hip mix of art, retail and dining in Hong Kong's Soho neighborhood.	我和瑞切尔在香港品尝的美食，是我当年只能买得起折价葱油饼和便宜、饱腹的麦当劳套餐的岁月里从未吃过的。我们在小包包吃了四川炸鸡包和猪腩肉包；在有着木头卡位和吊扇的传统陆羽茶室吃了点心；还在 Sohofama 吃了黑松露饺子，该餐厅所在的由前警察宿舍改建而成的 PMQ 元创方，是香港苏豪区的一个融艺术、零售和餐饮于一体的时髦去处。
Short for "South of Hollywood Road," I remembered Soho as a smattering of bars and mostly quiet restaurants near the giant series of escalators that eased the steep commute from the Mid-Levels. Now throngs of young people spilled out of the many locales, a group of young women in colorful wigs even drinking as one sat on a yellow fire hydrant. We had a couple of quick Gweilo Pale Ales at the local craft beer bar 65 Peel before succumbing to jet lag.	苏豪(SoHo)是"South of Hollywood Road"（荷李活道以南）的缩写。我记忆中的苏豪有大量酒吧以及位于一系列巨型自动扶梯附近、大多都很安静的餐厅——那些扶梯缓解了半山交通高峰期的压力。现在，许多年轻人从这样的场所涌出来，一群戴着五颜六色假发的年轻女子正在喝酒，其中一人甚至坐在黄色的消防栓上。向时差投降前，我们在当地的精酿啤酒吧 65 Peel 匆匆喝了些鬼佬清啤(Gweilo Pale Ales)。
The next day, to escape the rain, we hopped one of the old trams and coasted along the busy waterfront all the way to North Point, where we watched thousands of maids from Indonesia and the Philippines picnic wherever there was shelter, under bridges and overpasses clogged with their day-off celebrations.	第二天，为了避雨，我们跳上一辆旧电车，沿着繁忙的海滨一径前往北角。在那里，我们看到大量来自印度尼西亚和菲律宾的女佣在任何有遮挡的地方野餐，她们聚在桥梁和立交桥下打发自己的假日时光。
At the western end of the subway line in up-and-coming Kennedy Town, I toasted my old bartender friend Scott Wrayton at his new restaurant, Shoreditch. Scott, a small-town English boy, recalled arriving a quarter-century before in a neon city where the clouds shrouded the tops of the skyscrapers from view and thinking he had landed in the	在新兴的坚尼地城的地铁线西端，我在酒保老友斯科特·弗雷顿(Scott Wrayton)新开的餐厅 Shoreditch 里向他举杯祝贺。曾是英格兰小镇男孩的斯科特，回忆起自己 25 年前抵达一座霓虹城，看到云朵笼罩在摩天大楼顶端时的情形，他还以为自己走进了电影《银翼杀手》(Blade Runner)。

<p>movie "Blade Runner."</p>	
<p>The change in the city's skyline was most evident from the clamorous, ever touristier vantage of Victoria Peak. I.M. Pei's Bank of China Tower, once a dominant feature on the island with its twin masts and white triangular patterns, was now easily lost among the many Goliaths that stood shoulder to shoulder in Central.</p>	<p>从游客永远熙熙攘攘的太平山上，能够最清楚地看到这座城市天际线的变化。贝聿铭的中国银行大厦曾是这座岛上最显眼的建筑——双桅杆和白色三角形图案——现在它很容易迷失在中环鳞次栉比的高楼大厦之中。</p>
<p>We had just finished eating egg tarts at Tai Cheong Bakery, as I puzzled over which fancy boutique had moved into the ground floor of my once-grimy old apartment house, when I received a WhatsApp message. "Hi Nick, I'm Tak Tung! So excited to see your name card! Are you in HK now?"</p>	<p>我们刚在泰昌饼家吃完蛋挞，我很想知道哪个奢华的服装精品店搬到了我曾经住过的肮脏旧公寓楼的一层，这时，WhatsApp 传来一条消息。“嗨，尼克，我是德东！看到你的名片我很激动！你现在在香港吗？”</p>
<p>I arrived at his studio to find the door propped open. Wooden frames were stacked against the wall, along with a few brightly painted pink and blue canvases of flowers. Ng Tak Tung had round, black-framed glasses I didn't remember and a white goatee now covered his chin. Despite the 20 years that had passed, he was instantly recognizable to me.</p>	<p>到达他的工作室时，发现门开着。墙边堆着很多木画框，还有几幅颜色鲜艳的粉蓝花朵油画。吴德东戴着黑框圆眼镜——我以前不记得他戴眼镜——白色山羊胡子现在遮住了他的下巴。尽管 20 年过去了，我还是一下子就认出了他。</p>
<p>The name on the cover of the books of his paintings, however, was not. According to them, he was now Ng Chung. Then I understood why it had been so hard to trace him. He brought out two Cohibas to celebrate. We puffed on the Cuban cigars as I admired the books.</p>	<p>但我没认出画册上他的名字。据他们说，他现在叫吴松。我这才知道为什么找他这么难了。他拿出两根高斯巴(Cohiba)雪茄庆祝。我们一边抽着古巴雪茄，一边欣赏画册。</p>
<p>His assistant translated for us as we spoke and occasionally had questions of her own. "How did you talk to each other when you don't speak Chinese?" she asked. I explained that we would draw on whatever we could find. As she related what I had said, he flipped</p>	<p>我们交谈时，他的助理为我们翻译，偶尔也提出她自己的问题。“你不会说中文，你们过去是怎么交谈的？”她问道。我解释说，我们会在随便找到的什么东西上画画。她在转述我的话时，他兴奋地翻那些画册，指着他在啤酒垫背面和碎纸片上画的素描的复制品——两个裸体女人，一条鱼咬着一根手</p>

<p>through the books excitedly and pointed to reproductions of his sketches on the backs of beer coasters and scraps of paper, two nude women, a fish biting a finger, a scrawny youth who looked a little familiar.</p>	<p>指，一个看起来有点眼熟的瘦骨嶙峋的年轻人。</p>
<p>I joked about how he was so good at hitting the bull's-eye and he squeezed one eye shut and mimed holding a rifle. His aim was so good because he had been a crack shot in the People's Liberation Army, including during skirmishes on the border with Vietnam.</p>	<p>我开玩笑说他总能射中靶心，他眯起一只眼，假装端着一支步枪。他准头这么好是因为他曾是人民解放军的一名神枪手，参与过中越边境的冲突。</p>
<p>His story began to pour forth, more complicated than I ever could have guessed. He came from a family of property owners and they had a difficult time during the Cultural Revolution. After military service he went to art school at the Guangzhou Academy of Fine Arts, where he met his wife, and followed her to Hong Kong.</p>	<p>他开始讲述自己的故事，比我能想像的还要复杂。他出生在一个地主家庭，文革期间处境艰难。退伍后他去了广州美术学院，在那里他遇见了未来的妻子，跟着她来到香港。</p>
<p>Was his wife sick in those days, I asked, testing my memories; in the hospital even? Yes, she was. Did she speak English? Yes, she did.</p>	<p>我问他，那时候，他妻子是不是病了，甚至还住院了？我想看看自己的记忆对不对。是的，当时她是病了。她是不是会说英语？是的，她会说。</p>
<p>As part of his artistic transformation, Ng Chung had abandoned his realist training and thrown himself into neo-Expressionism, sinking into Lan Kwai Fong's dissolute bar scene like Toulouse-Lautrec into Montmartre. "He started off from this foreign place, discerned the feeling of alienation everywhere he went, and comprehended what loneliness and helplessness meant," as one of the essays in the book put it.</p>	<p>作为自己的艺术转型的一部分，吴松还放弃了写实主义的科班训练，投身于新表现主义，就像图卢兹-罗特列克(Toulouse-Lautrec)沉浸在蒙马特那样，泡在沉沦堕落的兰桂坊酒吧里。就像画册中的一篇文章说的，“他从这个陌生的地方出发，去到哪里都会感到疏离，并领悟了孤独与无助的含义。”</p>
<p>Like me, he had only just moved to the city at the time. More than I understood then, our friendship sprang from a shared loneliness that neither of us had been able to articulate. He changed his name, he told</p>	<p>和我一样，他也刚搬到这座城市。当时我并不知道，我们的友谊是从共同的孤独感中生发出来的，当时我们都无法表达那种孤独感。他对我说，他改了名字，想换换运气，重新开始。他获得了成功，现在，他的油画被大博物馆</p>

<p>me, to change his luck, to start fresh. He had found success — his paintings now belonged to the collections of major museums and he lived on the Peak, the aspirational address high above the city.</p>	<p>收藏，他住在太平山上——那是俯瞰这座城市的一个令人艳羡的区域。</p>
<p>In the years after I left, the stories I told about this place were always fun and lighthearted, the dragon-boat races, Chinese dice games, Cantopop karaoke. Then I found an old leather-bound journal I had kept and was dumbfounded at the misery. Down and out wasn't fun, getting rocked by a financial crisis didn't feel like a roller coaster, losing your first job out of school, getting evicted and spending all your savings just to survive was romantic only in retrospect.</p>	<p>在我离开后的几年里，我总是会讲些这个地方轻松有趣的故事：赛龙舟、中式骰子游戏，粤语流行歌卡拉OK。后来我读到自己一本包着皮革书套的旧日记，其中的悲惨痛苦不禁令我哑口无言。落魄潦倒不是什么有趣的经历；在金融危机中受到震荡的感觉并不像坐过山车；失去离开学校后的第一份工作，遭到驱逐，把所有的积蓄都用于生存，这样的经历只有在事后回想起来才是浪漫的。</p>
<p>The city was too big, too expensive and too tough for me. What made it tolerable and, through the hazy tint of memory, a wonderful time, were the friends I made. Ng Chung led me down a back staircase, to a bar where they knew him as well as they used to know us at the Globe. His assistant left and we drank happily, as before, chattering away without comprehending the words but still understanding.</p>	<p>这个城市太庞大、太昂贵、对我来说太艰难。是我交过的那些朋友们才让它变得能够忍受，而且模糊地回忆起来还能称得上一段美好的时光。吴松带着我走下后楼梯，来到一个酒吧，那里的人都认识他，就像那时Globe的人都认识我们。他的助手离开了，我们像以前一样开心地喝酒、闲聊，不太能听懂对方的话，但却依然彼此理解。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170629/revisiting-hong-kong-after-british-rule-memories</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170629/revisiting-hong-kong-after-british-rule-memories</p>
<p>Struggle for Control Underlies Xi Jinping's Visit to Hong Kong</p>	<p>习近平访问香港将带去“胡萝卜和大棒”</p>
<p>BEIJING — Nearly three years ago, when thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators seized major roads in central Hong Kong for more than two months, they mocked President Xi Jinping and demanded that he allow a free vote for the city's leader.</p>	<p>北京——近三年前，数千名亲民主示威者占据了香港中部的主要道路两个多月，他们对国家主席习近平表示蔑视，要求他允许港人直接投票选举香港领导人。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi never set foot in Hong Kong or addressed the protesters, but the local government, widely understood to have his blessing, offered no</p>	<p>习近平并没有去香港，对抗议者提出的要求也没有表态，但当地政府不做出让步，派防暴警察清理了道路，逮捕了示威活动的领袖，这些做法被广泛认</p>

<p>compromise, deployed the riot police to clear the streets and arrested the leaders of the rallies.</p>	<p>为得到了习近平的许可。</p>
<p>On Thursday, when Mr. Xi arrives in the city for the first time as China's leader, he is unlikely to mention the 2014 upheaval that challenged his young administration, but it will lie behind his message of Beijing's firm control.</p>	<p>周四，当习近平作为中国领导人首次来到香港时，他不太可能会提 2014 年的动乱，但是，那个在习近平刚成为国家领导人后不久挑战了他的政府的动乱，将是他要传递的北京强有力控制信号的背景。</p>
<p>He will take "a kind of carrot and stick approach," said Willy Lam, a political commentator who teaches at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. "But more emphasis will be put on the harder line. The change of attitudes is more than just the personal thing of Xi Jinping. This reflects the entire paradigm shift between Hong Kong and China."</p>	<p>他会采取“一种胡萝卜加大棒的做法”，在香港中文大学教书的政治评论人士林和立说。“但会更多地强调更强硬的路线。这种态度的改变不仅仅是习近平个人的事情，也反映了香港与中国大陆之间整体模式的转变。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xi's three-day visit to Hong Kong to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its return from Britain is sure to include reassurances that Beijing still formally respects the "one country, two systems" framework negotiated by China and Britain. Under the pact, China agreed to give the city limited autonomy and its own judicial system for 50 years after the British left in 1997.</p>	<p>习近平为期三天的访问是为了庆祝香港主权从英国回归中国 20 周年，肯定会包括北京仍正式尊重中英谈判制定的“一国两制”框架的保证。根据协议，1997 年英国人离开后，中国同意让香港在未来 50 年里保持有限的自主权和自己的司法制度。</p>
<p>But Mr. Xi, whose government has pressed the limits of that agreement, is likely to accompany such reassurances with warnings, veiled or symbolic, to convey that he will not brook challenges to Beijing's authority.</p>	<p>但是，习近平的政府已经在限制协议的适用范围，他的保证很可能会伴随着含蓄或象征性的警告，以表示他不允许挑战北京权威的做法。</p>
<p>"They're trying to make Hong Kong people get used to the demonstration of central authority," said Brian Fong Chi-hang, a researcher at the Education University of Hong Kong who studies the growing influence of mainland China. "The ways that the Hong Kong</p>	<p>“他们试图让香港人习惯中央权威的展示，”香港教育大学研究员方志恒说，他研究的是中国大陆对香港日益增长的影响。“怎样对待香港政府官员，甚至他们的座位安排，都可以表达这种权威。”</p>

<p>government officials are treated, even where they are seated, can convey that.”</p>	
<p>The main ceremonies of Mr. Xi’s visit take place in a convention center a few minutes’ walk from the thoroughfare that became the main camp for the protesters. Thousands of police officers will be on guard to hold back demonstrations.</p>	<p>习近平访问期间的主要仪式将在一个会议中心举行，该中心距离曾是抗议者大本营的道路只有几分钟的步行路程。数千名警员将在那里严阵以待，不让示威游行干扰会场。</p>
<p>Among the events Mr. Xi will attend will be the swearing-in of Carrie Lam, Beijing’s favored candidate, as chief executive, the most powerful government post in the city.</p>	<p>习近平将出席的活动包括林郑月娥的宣誓就职仪式，她是北京最喜欢的行政长官候选人，行政长官在香港政府中权力最大。</p>
<p>Even that routine formality will be a reminder of the local government’s deference to the mainland. Two pro-independence politicians elected to Hong Kong’s legislature were barred from taking their seats after they changed words in their oaths of office to show anger with Beijing.</p>	<p>就连这种例行公事的仪式也将让人们想起香港政府对中央政府的遵从。两名新当选的、支持香港独立的立法会议员被禁止在立法会就职，因为他们为了表达对北京的愤怒，改变了就职誓词中的一些词语。</p>
<p>Hong Kong newspapers loyal to Beijing have said that Mr. Xi will visit another symbol of central power, the garrison of the People’s Liberation Army. China’s first aircraft carrier will also visit in July, after Mr. Xi leaves, reinforcing the military shadow over the city, those papers also said.</p>	<p>忠于北京的香港报纸已经表示，习近平将视察另一个中央权力的象征，既驻防香港的解放军部队。这些报纸还说，中国第一航空母舰也将在七月份、习近平离开之后抵达香港，增加了笼罩在这座城市之上的军事阴影。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has stepped up Beijing’s reassertion of power over the former British colony after signs there of deepening disaffection with China. But his harsher policies seem to have reinforced that disaffection, especially among the young.</p>	<p>有迹象表示，一些人对中央政府的不满正在加深，因此，习近平已多次重申了北京对这个英国前殖民地的权威。但是，他采取更严厉政策的做法，似乎增强了这种不满，特别是在年轻人中。</p>
<p>A recent survey by the University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Program found only about 3 percent of residents ages 18 to 29 identified as “Chinese,” a steep drop from over a decade ago, when about 30 percent did. Almost two-thirds in that age bracket now give</p>	<p>香港大学民意研究计划最近进行的一次调查显示，在18至29岁年龄段的香港居民中，只有约3%的人在身份认同上选择了“中国人”，比十年前大幅下降，那时有约30%的人选择这个认同。在这个年龄段中，有近三分之二的人现在把“香港人”作为他们的民族认同。</p>

<p>"Hong Konger" as their ethnic identity.</p>	
<p>But China under Mr. Xi has not hesitated to enforce its will in Hong Kong, even at the risk of appearing to blatantly violate the "one country, two systems" pledge.</p>	<p>但是，习近平领导下的中国在对香港强制实行自己的意志上毫不犹豫，甚至不顾可能公然违反“一国两制”承诺的风险。</p>
<p>The abduction and detention in China in 2015 of five Hong Kong booksellers who produced potboilers about Communist Party leaders served as a warning that residents could be seized with little public protest from the city authorities. So did the abduction in January of one of China's wealthiest financiers, who was spirited from a Hong Kong hotel.</p>	<p>2015年，五名香港书商被绑架到大陆并被拘留，他们曾为赚钱编辑出版了关于共产党领导人的书籍，书商事件发出了一种警告，既香港居民可能会被抓，而香港政府基本上不会公开抗议。中国最富有的金融家之一今年1月被人从香港一家酒店偷偷带走一事，也是这种警告。</p>
<p>Early on, some in Hong Kong hoped that Mr. Xi might be a more pragmatic leader. As an official in Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces in eastern China in the 1990s and early 2000s, he repeatedly visited Hong Kong, seeking investment and business lessons from the wealthy port city widely envied across the border in the mainland.</p>	<p>习近平刚上台不久，一些香港人曾希望习近平可能是一名更务实的领导人。20世纪90年代和21世纪的头10年里，习近平在担任东部省份福建省和浙江省的官员期间，曾多次访问香港，从这个深受大陆人羡慕的富裕港口城市寻求投资和商业经验。</p>
<p>In a 2005 visit, as Communist Party secretary of Zhejiang, he told executives that he wanted to "converge with and absorb Hong Kong's obvious advantages in the service sector," a provincial newspaper reported at the time.</p>	<p>据一家省报当时的报道，时为浙江省党委书记的习近平在2005年的一次访问中曾对香港高管表示，他希望浙江能“接轨和吸纳香港在服务业方面的明显优势”。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi's family background also fed hopes that his oversight might be rather mild. His father, Xi Zhongxun, was an early supporter of China's economic liberalization under Deng Xiaoping. From the late 1970s, the elder Mr. Xi was a senior official in Guangdong Province, next to Hong Kong, and wooed cross-border investment by backing new special economic zones.</p>	<p>习近平的家庭背景也增加了人们对他可能相对温和地监管香港的期望。他的父亲习仲勋是邓小平让中国经济自由化的早期支持者。从20世纪70年代末期起，习仲勋一直是毗邻香港的广东省的一名高级官员，他通过支持建立新的经济特区来吸引跨境投资。</p>

<p>Yet by the time the younger Mr. Xi was climbing into China's leadership, relations between Beijing and Hong Kong were increasingly strained. In 2003, hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong residents jammed streets to oppose a proposed internal security law backed by Beijing. Hu Jintao, the president of China at the time, and the Hong Kong administration backed down.</p>	<p>但是，当习近平在中国领导层的地位逐步上升时，北京和香港的关系却在变得日益紧张。2003年，成千上万的香港居民走上街头，抗议得到北京支持的、拟议中的内部安全法。中国当时的国家主席胡锦涛和香港政府做出了让步。</p>
<p>But since Mr. Xi took office in 2012, Beijing has been bolder in pressing demands on Hong Kong. China holds much more economic influence than it did 20 years ago, and any party leader would probably use that influence to blunt defiance in the city, several experts said.</p>	<p>但自从习近平于2012年上任以来，北京更敢对香港提出要求了。中国的经济影响力比20年前大了很多，不论谁担任党的领导人，可能都会使用这种影响来扼杀香港的反抗，几位专家这样说。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has also been single-minded with what he sees as China's territorial integrity, whether it concerns Tibet, Taiwan, the South China Sea or Hong Kong.</p>	<p>习近平对于在他看来是涉及中国领土完整的问题，立场一直很强硬，不管是西藏、台湾、南海，还是香港。</p>
<p>Indeed, even during the 2014 protests, Mr. Xi held up Hong Kong's "one country, two systems" approach as a model that might eventually coax Taiwan, the self-governed island, to accept Chinese sovereignty.</p>	<p>的确，即使是在2014年的抗议活动期间，习近平也曾把香港“一国两制”的方式，作为也许最终可以说服自治的台湾接受中国大陆主权的模型。</p>
<p>But any hope of soon winning over Taiwan has dimmed, weakening the need to treat Hong Kong so carefully.</p>	<p>但是，任何能尽快赢得台湾人心的希望很快已经破灭，这就削弱了需要如此谨慎地对待香港的需要。</p>
<p>"Hong Kong is now dispensable," said Steve Tsang, a professor at the School of Oriental and African Studies of the University of London who studies Hong Kong and China. "That doesn't mean that the Chinese government wants to lose Hong Kong, mess up Hong Kong. But, fundamentally, that change in context means the Chinese government can afford to take a much more robust position over Hong Kong."</p>	<p>“香港现在可有可无，”伦敦大学东方与非洲研究学院的教授曾锐生说，他研究香港和中国大陆。“这并不意味着中国政府想丢掉香港、搞乱香港。但从根本上说，这种情况的变化意味着中国政府能够对香港采取更强硬的做法。”</p>
<p>Even Hong Kong's position as a financial capital, since rivaled by</p>	<p>就连香港作为金融中心的地位，对北京来说也不再重要，上海已经成为香港</p>

Shanghai, is no longer so vital to Beijing.	的竞争对手。
Still, Mr. Xi may find time to court members of the powerful business elite, most of whom remain in his corner.	尽管如此，习近平可能会抽时间去取悦香港的商业精英们，他们中的大多数仍在其阵营内。
Mr. Xi only wants Hong Kong to be “a good son” to China, said Lui Che-woo, a billionaire who was part of a business delegation from the city that met with Mr. Xi in Beijing in 2014.	习近平只想让香港成为中国的“好儿子”，吕志和说，这位亿万富翁曾作为香港工商界代表团成员于2014年在北京与习近平见过面。
“Being a good son doesn’t mean you need to be obedient all the time, but at least you should be reasonable and benefit China’s system and society,” Mr. Lui said. “Hong Kong is the central government’s, of course it has to listen.”	“当个好儿子并不意味着你总要顺从，但至少应该懂道理，做有利于中国制度和社会的事情，”吕志和说。“香港属于中央政府，当然要听中央的话。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170629/xi-jinping-hong-kong-handover-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170629/xi-jinping-hong-kong-handover-china
Drought in Northern China Is Worst on Record, Officials Say	中国北方遭遇有记录以来最严重旱灾
Officials governing a large area of northern China say their region is suffering from the worst drought on record, leading to crops wilting and farmers and herders growing desperate to get water to farmlands, grasslands, animals and their households.	管理着中国北方大片区域的官员说，那里正遭受着有记录以来最严重的旱灾，农作物枯萎，农牧民为农田、草原、动物和家人找水发愁。
The drought is affecting the northeastern and eastern areas of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, which is near Beijing.	这场干旱正在影响距离北京不远的内蒙古自治区的东北部和东部地区。
In recent years, Chinese scientists have attributed extreme weather patterns in China, and especially in northern China, to climate change. The region of Inner Mongolia and its residents have been hit especially hard by wide fluctuations in the weather.	近年来，中国科学家把中国，特别是中国北方的极端天气模式归结于气候变化。天气的大幅波动对内蒙古地区及其居民的影响尤其严重。
President Xi Jinping and other Chinese leaders say climate change is an urgent problem that nations must address together, and they have	习近平等中国领导人说，气候变化是各国必须共同解决的紧迫问题，他们坚定主张各国要遵守巴黎气候协定，虽然特朗普本月宣布美国将退出这个协

insisted that countries abide by the Paris climate accord, despite President Trump's announcement this month that the United States would withdraw from the agreement.	定。
The United States is historically the world's largest emitter of greenhouse gases, while China is currently the largest one.	美国在历史上是世界最大的温室气体排放国，而目前最大的排放国是中国。
In Inner Mongolia, official statistics from the vast municipal area of Hulunbuir, also known as Hulunbei'er, indicate that the economic loss from the recent drought has been 5.3 billion renminbi, or \$780 million.	在内蒙古面积巨大的呼伦贝尔市，官方统计数据显示，近期的干旱已经造成了 53 亿元人民币的经济损失。
The municipality is a rural area with grasslands and herders that abuts Russia and lies immediately west of the region once known as Manchuria.	该市是一个乡村地区，有草原和牧民，毗邻俄罗斯，曾经被称为满洲的地区就在它的东边。
Officials in Hulunbuir said 16 million acres of pastureland had been affected.	呼伦贝尔的官员说，全市草场受旱面积 9876 万亩。
They said the local government had spent \$16 million for aid and relief and deployed 13,300 people to tackle the problem.	他们表示，地方政府投入抗旱资金 1.09 亿元，投入抗旱人员 13.3 万人。
Another large municipal area, Tongliao, has also been severely affected. Photographs by Xinhua, the state news agency, show crops in dry soil and farmers spraying their fields with water.	另一个大城市通辽的旱情也很严重。官方通讯社新华社的照片显示了干旱土地上的农作物，以及农民浇灌农田的场面。
From the air, vast patches of land appear brown and lifeless.	从空中看，大片土地呈现棕色，毫无生机。
The state news media began reporting on the drought last month and said conditions were turning grim because of a lack of rainfall since mid-April.	国家新闻媒体上个月开始报道这场旱灾，称自从 4 月中旬以来，由于缺少降水，旱情正在恶化。
Xinhua said that by late May, 120,000 people and a half-million livestock were grappling with a shortage of drinking water.	新华社说，截至 5 月下旬，有 12 万人、50 万头大牲畜因旱饮水困难。
The report cited Chen Lei, minister of water resources.	该报道引用了水利部部长陈雷的说法。

At the time, 5.5 million people had joined in efforts to alleviate the drought, Mr. Chen said. They were trying to help by drilling wells or working on pumping stations to irrigate crops.	陈雷说，已经有 550 万人加入了抗旱行动。他们试图通过打井或建泵站进行抗旱浇地。
Large parts of northern China experienced extremely high temperatures in May.	5 月份，华北大部分地区经历了极端高温。
A few brief rain spells at the end of the month brought hope of relief, but the heat and drought have persisted.	虽然月底出现短暂降雨，带来了缓解旱情的希望，但是高温和干旱并未消退。
The Chinese government has made great efforts to try to halt or turn back the growth of deserts in northern China, and especially in Inner Mongolia.	中国政府一直在大力遏制或扭转中国北方地区沙漠的扩张，特别是在内蒙古。
For many years, Chinese deserts expanded at an annual rate of more than 1,300 square miles, and the Gobi pushed southward toward Beijing.	多年来，中国的沙漠以每年 1300 多平方英里（约合 3367 平方公里）的速度扩张，戈壁向南边的北京推进。
The government has said tree-planting efforts have made a difference, though some scientists argue that this strategy has done little to stop desert expansion.	政府表示，植树的努力产生了成效，尽管有些科学家认为，这个策略对阻止沙漠扩张没有什么效果。
The Chinese government has also tried to limit the movements of herders, saying their animals are turning grasslands into desert. Some scholars say that this policy is misguided, and that animal grazing is not the main cause of desertification.	中国政府也试图限制牧民的流动，说他们的牲畜正在把草原变成沙漠。有学者说，这个政策是错误的，放牧并不是荒漠化的主要原因。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/china-drought	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/china-drought
Once a Model City, Hong Kong Is in Trouble	香港，曾经的模范城市变成一个警世故事
HONG KONG — When Hong Kong returned to Chinese rule two decades ago, the city was seen as a model of what China might one day become: prosperous, modern, international, with the broad	香港——20 年前香港回归中国时，外界认为中国也许会以它为榜样，有一天变成它的样子：繁荣、现代、国际化、享有法治的广泛保护。

protections of the rule of law.	
There was anxiety about how such a place could survive in authoritarian China. But even after Beijing began encroaching on this former British colony's freedoms, its reputation as one of the best-managed cities in Asia endured.	有人担心，这样一个地方如何能在实行威权主义的中国生存。但即便在北京开始侵犯这个前英国殖民地的自由后，它亚洲管理最佳城市之一的名声仍得以保持。
The trains ran on time. Crime and taxes were low. The skyline dazzled with ever taller buildings.	列车准点行驶。犯罪率和税率处于低位。天际线上总有更高的建筑出现，令人惊叹。
Those are still true. Yet as the 20th anniversary of the handover approaches on Saturday, the perception of Hong Kong as something special — a vibrant crossroads of East and West that China may want to emulate — is fading fast.	这些依然是事实。但在周六的政权移交 20 周年纪念日到来之际，认为香港是一个特别的地方——东西方交汇的一个充满活力的十字路口，中国可能想要效仿它——的想法正在迅速消失。
Never-ending disputes between the city's Beijing-backed leadership and the pro-democracy opposition have crippled the government's ability to make difficult decisions and complete important construction projects.	北京支持的香港领导层和亲民主的反对派之间没完没了的争吵，严重影响了政府制定艰难决策和完成重要建设项目的的能力。
Caught between rival modes of rule — Beijing's dictates and the demands of local residents — the authorities have allowed problems to fester, including an affordable-housing crisis, a troubled education system and a delayed high-speed rail line.	夹在对立的治理模式——北京发出的号令和本地民众的诉求——之间，当局放任问题恶化，包括经济适用房危机、问题丛生的教育制度和一条延迟的高铁线路。
Many say the fight over Hong Kong's political future has paralyzed it, and perhaps doomed it to decline. As a result, the city is increasingly held up not as a model of China's future but as a cautionary tale — for Beijing and its allies, of the perils of democracy, and for the opposition, of the perils of authoritarianism.	很多人说，围绕香港的政治未来展开的斗争让它陷入了瘫痪，也许还会使它注定衰落。因此，香港越来越不被当作中国未来的样板，而是作为一个警世故事——对北京及其盟友而言，是提醒它们注意民主的危害；而对反对派来说，则是警惕威权主义的危害。
"More and more, there is a sense of futility," said Anson Chan, the	"徒劳的感觉越来越强烈，"曾在香港回归前后担任港府二号人物的陈方安生

<p>second-highest official in the Hong Kong government in the years before and after the handover to Chinese rule. She blames Beijing's interference for the city's woes. "We have this enormous giant at our doorstep," she said, "and the rest of the world does not seem to question whatever the enormous giant does."</p>	<p>(Anson Chan)说。她将香港的问题归咎于北京的干涉。“我们的门口站着一个庞大的巨人，”她说，“不管这个巨人做什么，世界其他地方似乎都不太会去质疑。”</p>
<p>Others spread the blame more broadly. They point to the opposition's reluctance to compromise and policies that weaken political parties, including multiseat legislative districts that allow radical candidates to win with a minority of votes.</p>	<p>也有人归咎于更广泛的因素。他们把矛头指向反对派的不愿妥协和一些削弱政党的政策，比如多议席选区制让一些激进候选人只需少数票就可以获胜。</p>
<p>"This kind of a political atmosphere will disrupt many of the initiatives that may come along," said Anna Wu, a member of the territory's executive council, or cabinet.</p>	<p>“这种政治气氛会破坏许多原本可能会出现的创举，”香港特别行政区行政会议成员胡红玉(Anna Wu)说。</p>
<p>A high-speed rail station planned for Hong Kong is a half-finished shell — years after every other major city in China has been linked by bullet trains.</p>	<p>计划多年的高速铁路香港站到现在还没完工，而中国其他城市的高铁已经开通多年。</p>
<p>Hong Kong ranks only after New York and London as a center of global finance, but it has no world-class museums. After 15 years of delays, construction of a cultural district intended to rival Lincoln Center has started, but funding from the legislature could be disrupted in the coming days.</p>	<p>香港是仅次于纽约和伦敦的全球金融中心，但它却没有一个世界级的博物馆。在拖延了15年之后，一个有意与林肯中心(Lincoln Center)分庭抗礼的文化区终于开工，但接下来，立法会的拨款也有可能受阻。</p>
<p>Widespread complaints about test-obsessed schools leaving students ill equipped to compete against those in mainland China have not led to education reform. Nor has the government found a way to address simmering public anger over skyrocketing rents and housing prices.</p>	<p>人们普遍不满于学校热衷考试，致香港学生在与大陆学生的竞争中处于劣势，但不满并没有转化为教育改革。飞速上涨的租金和房价引起的愤怒情绪一触即发，但港府至今不知如何应对。</p>
<p>Hong Kong was once known for the speed and efficiency with which it</p>	<p>香港曾以速度和效率著称，每隔几年就建造一批巨大的规划社区，里面提供</p>

<p>built huge planned communities with ample public housing every several years. But it has not managed to do so since Britain returned it to Chinese rule on July 1, 1997.</p>	<p>大量的公共住房。但是自英国在 1997 年 7 月 1 日将香港的管辖权交还给中国后，香港再也没能再做到这一点。</p>
<p>Hong Kong is still a gem in many ways, a place that is hard not to love, and for its 7.4 million residents, hard to leave.</p>	<p>从许多方面讲，香港依然是一颗明珠，一个让人很难不喜欢的地方，也是让这里的 740 万居民难以离开的地方。</p>
<p>Narrow ribbons of oceanfront skyscrapers are backed by wooded hillsides protected as country parks. Just 10 minutes uphill from the majestic Victoria Harbor and financial district are breathtaking views of the South China Sea. Steel and concrete fade into sylvan trails that wind past lakes and waterfalls, all of it not too far from the city's cavernous and efficient airport, part of a renowned transport network of subways, buses, trams and ferries.</p>	<p>如狭长丝带一般的滨海摩天大楼背后就是被树林覆盖的山坡，这些地方被当作郊野公园保护起来。从景色壮观的维多利亚港和金融区沿着山坡走 10 分钟，就可以看到令人惊叹的南海海景。沿着湖泊和瀑布蜿蜒延伸的森林小径上，钢筋和水泥渐渐消失。所有这些景色距离香港巨大而高效的机场都不太远，而机场只是香港著名的交通网络的一部分，此外还包括地铁、巴士、有轨电车和渡船。</p>
<p>But the airport was built by the British before they left. So were the institutions that really distinguish the city: the independent courts, the widely respected civil service, the freewheeling press.</p>	<p>但这座机场是在香港回归之前由英国人建造的。那些真的让这座城市与众不同的地方也是如此：独立的法院、广受尊敬的行政部门，以及自由的媒体。</p>
<p>Those were preserved under the "one country, two systems," formula that promised Hong Kong a high degree of autonomy when Britain returned it to China. But they have been weakened as the Communist Party increasingly meddles in the city's affairs, intimidating and even abducting people seen as challenging its interests.</p>	<p>在“一国两制”的制度下，这些状况得以保持。当英国将香港归还给中国之时，这项制度承诺给予香港高度自治权。然而，随着共产党越来越多地干预香港事务，恐吓甚至绑架被认定在挑战其利益的人，这项制度已经被削弱。</p>
<p>The Umbrella Movement demanding free elections that seized control of downtown streets for 11 weeks in late 2014 is just a distant memory. But sullen resentment of mainland China has spread as Hong Kong's democratic evolution has stalled.</p>	<p>2014 年末爆发的要求自由选举权的雨伞运动已经成为遥远的记忆——当时活动人士控制市中心多条街道长达 11 周。但随着香港民主发展进程陷入停滞，针对中国大陆的怨愤情绪在香港蔓延开来。</p>
<p>This spring, a new chief executive for the territory, Carrie Lam, was</p>	<p>今年春天，林郑月娥(Carrie Lam)被一个由大约 1200 名成员组成的委员会</p>

<p>selected by a committee of about 1,200 residents — mostly allies of Beijing following its instructions.</p>	<p>选为香港新任特首，这些委员大多是听从北京指令的盟友。</p>
<p>Her predecessors tiptoed around tough issues, wary of both offending the Chinese leadership and provoking the public. At the same time, critics say, limited public accountability has allowed incompetence and even graft to spread among officials. The top two government officials from a previous administration have been tried on corruption charges.</p>	<p>在她之前的几任特首绕开了一些棘手的问题，小心翼翼地既不想惹到中国领导层，也不想激怒香港民众。批评人士表示，与此同时，有限的公众问责使香港官员中出现大量不称职乃至贪腐的行为。前一届政府的一、二号人物都因此遭到腐败指控而受审。</p>
<p>Beijing's allies have a majority in the legislature because half the 70 seats are selected by interest groups mostly loyal to the mainland government. But the other half is elected, and lawmakers who favor greater democracy have won a majority of those seats. The result is gridlock.</p>	<p>香港立法会议员大多为北京的盟友，因为这70个席位中有一半是由大多忠于大陆政府的利益集团选出的。不过另一半是选举出来的，想要实现更多民主的议员，赢得了这些席位中的绝大多数。结果就形成了现在的僵局。</p>
<p>There has also been a generational shift in the pro-democracy camp. Voters have replaced older, more pragmatic politicians with younger candidates more stridently opposed to the Communist authorities and willing to engage in all-out resistance. Late last year, Beijing intervened to prevent the seating of two pro-independence politicians who had altered their oath of office to protest Chinese rule.</p>	<p>在支持民主的阵营，也有一种代际转换在发生。选民们替换掉年龄较大、较务实的政客，代之以更年轻的候选人，后者更强硬地反对共产党当局，愿意进行全面的抵抗。去年末，北京曾介入香港事务，阻止两名支持港独的政治人士取得立法会席位，此前两人修改了自己就职宣誓词，以示对中国统治的抗议。</p>
<p>The legislature's rules allow any three members to stall action for months with filibusters. In the last two years, various groups in the pro-democracy camp have repeatedly used that tool as leverage, causing a backlog of legislation that has delayed even projects that are not contentious, like a cleanup plan for the harbor.</p>	<p>依据立法会的规章，任何三名议员都可以通过拉布拖延行议程数月。在过去两年里，亲民主阵营中的各种团体曾多次使用这种战术，由此导致议案积压，甚至连一些没有争议的项目也遭到延误，比如港口清理计划。</p>
<p>Both sides agree that the city will become ungovernable without some kind of political change. But they cannot agree on what to do.</p>	<p>双方都认为，如果不做出某种政治上的改变，香港将变得难以治理。但他们无法就改变什么达成一致。</p>

<p>The democrats want a clear road map to universal suffrage – which Beijing promised in 2007 “may be implemented” in 2017 – starting with direct elections for the chief executive. Only when the government is accountable to the public will it have a mandate to tackle the challenges facing the city, they say.</p>	<p>民主人士想要一张明确的实现普选权路线图——北京曾在 2007 年承诺“可以在 2017 年实行普选,即开始直接选举香港特别行政区行政长官。他们表示,只有政府对民众负责,它才能获得授权,解决这个城市面临的各种挑战。</p>
<p>But supporters of Beijing say the problem is too much democracy, not too little.</p>	<p>但支持北京的人士表示,现在的问题是民主太多了,而不是太少。</p>
<p>Shiu Sin-por, the departing head of the local government’s agenda-setting Central Policy Unit, said pro-Beijing lawmakers must break with tradition and get tough on filibusters.</p>	<p>即将卸任的香港特别行政区政府中央政策组首席顾问邵善波(Shiu Sin-por)表示,亲北京的议员必须摒弃传统,对拉布采取强硬手段。</p>
<p>He also wants to eliminate civil service protections for many senior officials and put them on renewable, short-term contracts – which would make them more accountable to Beijing.</p>	<p>他还想取消许多高层官员享有的公务员保护,改为与之签署可续期的短期合同——这会让他们更好地对北京负责。</p>
<p>“You have a lot of deadbeats and layabouts who drag it out until they retire,” he said. “Would elections change this? No.”</p>	<p>“里面有许多游手好闲的人,他们会一直拖到退休,”他说。“选举会改变这种状况吗?不会。”</p>
<p>Mr. Shiu, a longtime power broker with close ties to the Beijing government, warned that if Hong Kong remained politically paralyzed, it could slip from the ranks of the world’s great cities and end up like Monaco, a tax haven for the wealthy with few industries beyond financial services and retail.</p>	<p>作为与北京政府关系密切的资深权力中间人,邵善波警告,如果香港继续保持这种政治僵局,将会跌出世界最伟大城市的行列,最终沦为摩纳哥那样的城市,即富人避税的天堂,除了金融服务和零售之外几乎没什么产业。</p>
<p>In an interview, Mrs. Lam, who will be sworn in on Saturday, acknowledged “a certain degree of truth” in the argument that the lack of a political overhaul was making it more difficult to address issues like housing, education and infrastructure.</p>	<p>即将在周六宣誓就职的林郑月娥在接受采访时承认,不进行政治改革就更难解决住房、教育和基础设施等问题,这种说法“有一定的道理”。</p>
<p>But she added: “If we were to have universal suffrage tomorrow, would</p>	<p>但她也表示:“如果明天就开始普选,所有这些问题都会消失吗?我觉得不</p>

all these problems disappear? I don't think so."	会。”
In many ways, Hong Kong as a city has fared better than its people. Since the handover, more than one million mainland Chinese have moved here, contributing their energy and talents to the territory's economic development. But the newcomers' success has sometimes come at the expense of those with deeper roots.	从许多方面讲，香港作为一座城市的境遇要比它的居民强。自回归以来，有超过100万大陆人移居到这里，为香港的经济发展贡献了他们的活力与才能。但新来者的成功，有时是以牺牲在本地生活了更久的人为代价的。
Big international companies and banks now aggressively recruit mainland Chinese instead of local residents, who speak Cantonese instead of the Mandarin used on the mainland and who often lack the connections to win deals and thrive there.	现在，大的跨国公司和银行在积极招募大陆人，而非本地居民——后者说的是粤语，不是大陆使用的普通话，而且他们往往缺少在大陆赢得交易和发展壮大所需的关系。
The language issue is a challenge for Hong Kong's education system, which tries to teach three of them — English, as well as Mandarin and Cantonese. This produces many graduates with weaker English and Mandarin than those from the mainland's top schools.	语言问题对香港教育制度构成了挑战，这里试图教授三种语言——英语、普通话和粤语。这样一来就会有许多毕业生在英语和普通话上不及来自大陆顶尖学府的学生。
But efforts to address the problem get caught in the city's fractious politics, with suspicions that Beijing wants to undermine local identity or limit the West's influence.	然而，解决这个问题的努力却受困于香港难以驾驭的政治，因为有人疑心北京想破坏香港本地的身份认同，或限制西方对这里的影响。
At the same time, the government has resisted proposals to ease the culture of high-pressure testing, a source of much public dissatisfaction. Instead, it tried to introduce "patriotic" material into the curriculum, appeasing Beijing while angering parents and students.	与此同时，政府也拒绝接受缓解高压考试文化的提议，这种文化是引发大量公众不满的一个源头。相反，政府试图将“爱国”内容引入课程，这在取悦北京的同时，却激怒了香港的学生和家长。
The influx of mainland Chinese has also contributed to a historic run-up in housing prices, making Hong Kong one of the world's most expensive places to live. A single parking space recently sold for \$664,000.	大陆人大量涌入，将这里的房价推至历史新高，令香港成为世界上居住成本最高的地方之一。最近单单是一个停车位都卖到了66.4万美元。

<p>Soaring prices and rents have squeezed middle-class families and younger residents in particular, fueling resentment against the mainland Chinese who have poured money into the market. Government measures to limit speculation have not deterred those investors, many of whom are looking for a safe way to get their money out of the mainland.</p>	<p>不断飙升的房价和租金尤其给中产家庭和更年轻的居民带来压力，助长了他们对大陆人的怨恨情绪，正是后者将大笔资金投入了这个市场。政府采取的遏制投机的措施没能阻止这些投资者，他们中有许多在寻找将资金从大陆转移出去的安全方式。</p>
<p>The underlying problem is limited supply. Land disputes have nearly halted plans to build big residential areas in the rural sections of northern Hong Kong.</p>	<p>根本的问题在于供应有限。因为存在土地纠纷，在香港北部乡村区域修建大型住宅区的计划几近停滞。</p>
<p>Under a policy dating from the colonial era, families in traditional villages there are awarded long-term grants of land, producing suburban sprawl and making it difficult to put together a large parcel for development. The government could force families to sell but is worried about setting off protests, in part because the leaders of those communities have generally supported Beijing.</p>	<p>依据一项始于殖民时代的政策，香港传统村落的家庭被授予长期拥有土地的权利，由此导致郊区杂乱扩张，令集中大片区域开发变得十分困难。政府可以迫使这些家庭出售土地，但他们担心这会引发抗议，部分原因在于这些社区的领导者基本都是北京的支持者。</p>
<p>Plans to build elsewhere have also stalled. Efforts to rezone the fringes of country parks for apartment buildings have been blocked by environmentalists, while the government has been leery of the cost of controversial proposals by developers to subsidize land reclamation and build thousands of acres of artificial islands.</p>	<p>在其他地方建住宅区的计划也被搁置。将郊野公园的外围改建为公寓楼的打算遭到环境保育人士的阻拦，而开发商提出的土地回收补贴和修建成千上万亩人工岛的争议性计划，又让政府担心成本过高。</p>
<p>“There’s land in Hong Kong, but what we lack is developable land,” said Anthony Cheung, the transport and housing secretary, noting that everyone wanted more housing but no one wanted it built next door. “We still need to seek local community support.”</p>	<p>“香港有土地，但我们缺少可开发的土地，”香港运输及房屋局局长张炳良 (Anthony Cheung)说。他指出，人人都希望有更多房屋建起来，但没人希望它们建在自家隔壁。“我们仍需争取本地社区的支持。”</p>
<p>Gaining such support is difficult, though, given deep distrust of the</p>	<p>不过，鉴于政府非常不受信任，想要获得这类支持并非易事。一些社区和环</p>

<p>government. Lawsuits by neighborhoods and environmental groups have delayed a range of infrastructure projects that require much less land than housing developments.</p>	<p>保团体提起的诉讼，已经让一系列所需土地远远少于住宅区的基础设施项目的建设有所延迟。</p>
<p>The planned high-speed rail line, for example, is being built underground the entire 16 miles to the border partly because of the political challenge of obtaining land. That has driven up the project's cost many times over. Even the tunneling effort required the removal of a village of scarcely 100 people, though, and democracy activists joined them in protests that slowed the initiative.</p>	<p>举个例子，由于在获得土地方面遭遇了政治挑战，计划中全长 16 英里（约合 26 公里）的高铁线路将全部建在地下。这让该工程的成本增加了很多倍。不过，就算开挖隧道只需让一个不到 100 人的村庄搬迁，民主活动人士还是和村民一道举行了拖延项目进度的抗议活动。</p>
<p>The proposed deployment of Chinese immigration officers at the downtown rail station under construction is also contentious. Critics are objecting to an expanded mainland security presence in the heart of the city. They point to several recent cases in which Chinese officers appeared to abduct people — booksellers peddling salacious tales about mainland officials, or a tycoon with rare insight into the finances of the Communist Party elite — and whisk them to the mainland without legal authority.</p>	<p>向市中心在建高铁站派驻中国移民官员的提议也引发了争议。批评人士反对大陆在这座城市的中心布设更多安保力量。他们提及了最近发生的几起事件：中国官员现身香港，绑架了一些人——其中包括几名书商，他们卖的书里有的讲述了大陆官员的香艳故事，还有一名对共产党权贵的财务状况有着罕见了解的大亨——并在没有合法权限的情况下将其带到大陆。</p>
<p>"It will be used as an excuse to create a serious loophole to allow mainland officers to implement mainland laws in Hong Kong's territory," said Eddie Chu, a pro-democracy member of the legislature.</p>	<p>"这会被人当成幌子，去制造严重的漏洞，从而让大陆官员得以在香港境内实施大陆的法律，"立法会亲民主议员朱凯迪(Eddie Chu)说。</p>
<p>As the political wrangling in Hong Kong is drawn out, some people are leaving. One popular destination is Taiwan, a flourishing Chinese democracy with more affordable real estate and news outlets that have not been cowed by Beijing, as many of those in Hong Kong have.</p>	<p>随着政治角力在香港持续上演，一些人正在离开。台湾是一个颇受青睐的目的地，这片实施民主制的欣欣向荣之地有更便宜的楼市，以及不受北京胁迫的媒体——香港也有很多这样的媒体。</p>
<p>Pat Yeung, 43, an entrepreneur, said she moved to Taiwan this summer</p>	<p>现年 43 岁的创业者帕特·杨(Pat Yeung)说，她于今年夏天搬到了台湾——在</p>

<p>after a friend emigrated to get her children out of the high-pressure schools, and after she met another couple who relocated in search of cheaper housing.</p>	<p>在此之前，她看到一个朋友为帮助子女摆脱学习压力极大的学校而移居那里，她还遇到过另一对为寻求更便宜的住房而搬过去的夫妇。</p>
<p>In Hong Kong, with its relentless business competition and darkening political climate, Ms. Yeung said, "the pressure is too, too much."</p>	<p>在商业竞争无休无止、政治氛围日渐暗淡的香港，帕特·杨说，“压力实在太大了。”</p>
<p>Three years ago, Beijing presented Hong Kong with a proposal to allow residents to elect the chief executive, but only from a slate of candidates approved by a nomination committee under its control. The pro-democracy forces rejected the offer, holding out for free elections without such a limit, and Beijing's refusal to budge prompted the Umbrella Movement protests.</p>	<p>三年前，北京给了香港这样一个方案：香港居民可以选举特首，但只能从一份得到提名委员会首肯的候选人名单里选——该委员会受北京控制。亲民主力量拒绝了这项提议，坚持要求进行不受此限制的自由选举，北京拒绝让步，从而引发了名为“雨伞运动”的抗议活动。</p>
<p>It was a pivotal moment for Hong Kong, with all sides letting a chance at compromise slip by and digging in for what has been a prolonged stalemate.</p>	<p>对香港来说那是一个关键时刻，各方都让妥协的机会从手边溜走，固执己见地不肯退让，进而催生出旷日持久的僵局。</p>
<p>The pro-democracy camp's biggest mistake may have been believing that President Xi Jinping, who at the time had been in office for almost two years, intended to guide China toward a more pluralistic future.</p>	<p>亲民主阵营的最大错误或许是，认为当时上台快两年的习近平有意带领中国走向更多元化的未来。</p>
<p>Martin Lee, the founding chairman of the Democratic Party, said that he harbored such hopes because he had met Mr. Xi's father, a senior Communist leader considered more open-minded than most of Mao's generals.</p>	<p>民主党创始人李柱铭(Martin Lee)说，他当初怀有这样的希望是因为他见过习近平的父亲，一名被认为比毛泽东的大多数将领更开明的共产党高级领导人。</p>
<p>Others noted Mr. Xi's record as a leader in the eastern provinces of Fujian and Zhejiang, where he adopted a moderate tone while trying to attract Hong Kong investors, said Joseph Cheng, another longtime democracy advocate.</p>	<p>还有人提到习近平在中国东部省份福建和浙江出任领导职务的履历。资深民主倡导人士郑宇硕(Joseph Cheng)说，习近平在那些地方采取了一种温和的路线，竭力吸引香港的投资者。</p>

Zhang Dejiang, a member of the powerful Politburo Standing Committee, took the lead on policy toward Hong Kong, and some wondered at the time if his hard-line stance reflected Mr. Xi's views.	位高权重的中共中央政治局常委张德江曾主导对港政策，当时有人怀疑，他的强硬立场反映了习近平的想法。
But there is little doubt now that Mr. Xi calls the shots. After nearly five years in power, he has proved to be a committed authoritarian who considers political liberalization a threat.	不过现在毋庸置疑的是，发号施令的是习近平。在他上台将近5年后，事实证明，他是一个坚定的威权主义者，把政治自由化视为一种威胁。
There seems little hope that Beijing will make Hong Kong an offer better than the one it put forward three years ago. Jasper Tsang, the recently retired president of the legislature and a longtime ally of Beijing, said the attitudes of the Chinese leadership toward the city had hardened.	北京似乎不太可能给香港一个好过三年前的方案。北京长期以来的盟友、最近刚从立法会主席的位置上退下来的曾钰成(Jasper Tsang)说，中国领导层对香港的态度很强硬。
"People are telling me there won't be a second chance," he said.	"有人告诉我，不会有第二次机会，"他说。
Last month, Mr. Zhang visited Macau, the former Portuguese colony that is now a Chinese gambling hub, and praised it in terms that suggested he saw it as a model for Hong Kong.	张德江于上月到访澳门——这个前葡萄牙殖民地目前是中国的一个博彩业中心——对那里赞赏有加，言谈中透露出他认为澳门是香港的榜样。
People here were stunned because Macau has a reputation for obsequious obedience to Beijing as well as chronic corruption, organized crime and limited tolerance for labor unions and other independent organizations.	一些香港人颇为惊诧，因为澳门向来唯北京马首是瞻，并且存在长期腐败和有组织犯罪，对工会和其他独立组织缺乏容忍。
The worry now is that Mr. Xi may share that vision of Hong Kong's future. "If the idea came from him," Mr. Lee said, "we are finished."	人们现在担心习近平对香港的未来也是这么看的。“如果这个看法源自他，”李柱铭说，“我们就完了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/hong-kong-china-handover	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/hong-kong-china-handover
China Won't Let Liu Xiaobo, Nobel Laureate, Get Cancer Treatment Abroad	中国不准刘晓波出国接受癌症治疗
BEIJING — The Chinese authorities have refused permission for Liu	北京——诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波因患癌症已获准保外就医，他的一名代

<p>Xiaobo, a Nobel Peace laureate paroled from prison for cancer treatment, to go abroad for care, one of his lawyers said on Thursday.</p>	<p>理律师周四表示，中国当局拒绝让他出国治病。</p>
<p>The authorities did not explain the rejection, according to the lawyer, Shang Baojun. The news undermined hopes among supporters of Mr. Liu, a writer and dissident, that he might be freed altogether, if not allowed to leave China. He remains under police guard in a hospital.</p>	<p>律师尚宝军说，当局没有解释拒绝的原因。刘晓波是一名异见人士作家，他的支持者们曾希望他会完全获释，就算不让他离开中国的话，新消息削弱了他们的这个希望。刘晓波在医院中仍处于警察看守之下。</p>
<p>There have been signs that China's leaders were growing sensitive to the international attention that Mr. Liu's case has received, especially allegations that the government had effectively caused him to become gravely ill by failing to treat his liver cancer while he was incarcerated.</p>	<p>有迹象表明，中国领导人对刘晓波的案件所受到的国际关注越来越敏感，特别是政府未在他被监禁期间为他治疗肝癌、事实上导致了他的病情严重恶化的指责。</p>
<p>The judicial department of the northeastern province of Liaoning, where Mr. Liu has been serving his sentence and is being treated, released a statement Wednesday evening saying that he had received regular checkups in prison and that the cancer had been detected only a month ago.</p>	<p>刘晓波一直在东北部省份辽宁服刑，目前也在那里接受治疗，辽宁省司法部门周三晚间公布的一份声明说，刘晓波在监中曾接受定期体检，他是在一个月前才被诊断患有肝癌的。</p>
<p>That followed the release of a video of Mr. Liu in prison — the first public glimpse of him since he was sentenced in 2009 — showing him exercising and undergoing what appeared to be routine medical tests.</p>	<p>这之前曾传出一段有关刘晓波在狱中生活的视频，这是自从他2009年被判入狱以来，公众首次看到他的情况，视频显示他正在锻炼，以及他在接受看来是常规医学检查的片断。</p>
<p>The statement said that a team of specialists had convened to oversee Mr. Liu's treatment on June 7, apparently leading to the decision to transfer him from his jail cell on medical parole. The condition of Mr. Liu, who is 61, was not clear from the statement, though his lawyers and friends, citing his wife, said that his cancer was so advanced that there appeared to be little hope of recovery.</p>	<p>政府的声明说，一个专家小组已于6月7日就刘晓波的治疗问题进行了会诊，结果之一显然是把他从监狱送到医院保外就医的决定。声明中并没有提到61岁的刘晓波的病情，但他的律师和朋友引用他妻子的话说，他的癌症已是晚期，看来几乎没有恢复的希望。</p>
<p>Dozens of prominent writers have appealed directly to China's</p>	<p>几十位著名作家已直接向中国国家主席习近平发出请求，呼吁他让刘晓波得</p>

<p>president, Xi Jinping, to grant Mr. Liu unrestricted medical care, including the opportunity to leave the country if he chooses. The appeal, organized by PEN America, also urged the authorities to free Mr. Liu's wife, the poet Liu Xia, who has been under house arrest since 2010 even though she has never been charged with a crime. Ms. Liu has appealed for her husband to be allowed to seek treatment abroad.</p>	<p>到不受限制的治疗，包括到出国治疗的机会，如果刘晓波愿意那样做的话。这份由美国笔会(PEN America)发起的呼吁书，还要求当局释放 刘晓波的妻子刘霞，尽管刘霞从未被指控犯有任何罪行，但自 2010 年以来，她一直处于软禁之中。刘霞已呼吁让丈夫获许出国治疗。</p>
<p>"We applaud your decision to grant him medical parole, and hope that it will be accompanied with due regard for the steps necessary to ensure that, however much time he may have, he is afforded the dignity and autonomy that every human being deserves," read the letter, which was signed by about 50 authors, including Martin Amis, Margaret Atwood, J. M. Coetzee, Philip Roth and Salman Rushdie.</p>	<p>"我们对你们让他保外就医的决定表示赞赏，并希望伴随而来的是采取必要步骤的适当考虑，以确保无论他还有多少时间，尽可能地让他享有每个人都应得的尊严和自主权，"呼吁书写道，约 50 名作家在呼吁书上签了名，其中包括马丁·艾米斯(Martin Amis)、玛格丽特·阿特伍德(Margaret Atwood)、库切(J. M. Coetzee)、菲利普·罗斯(Philip Roth)，以及萨尔曼·拉什迪(Salman Rushdie)。</p>
<p>On Thursday, a letter endorsed by 154 Nobel laureates and addressed to Mr. Xi called for Mr. Liu and his wife to be allowed to travel to the United States.</p>	<p>周四，一封直接写给习近平的、有 154 位诺贝尔奖获得者签名的信呼吁，允许刘晓波和妻子前往美国。</p>
<p>It would be highly unusual for the government to grant someone like Mr. Liu leniency. A leader of the protests in Tiananmen Square in 1989, he was one of the main organizers of a public appeal in December 2008 for greater democracy in China, which became known as Charter 08. He was swiftly arrested; the following year, he was convicted and sentenced to 11 years in prison.</p>	<p>政府宽恕像刘晓波这样的人将会是非常罕见的。他是 1989 年天安门广场抗议活动的领导人之一，他是在 2008 年 12 月、在后来被称为《零八宪章》的文件中公开呼吁让中国享有更大民主的主要组织者之一。之后，他很快被政府逮捕。次年，他被判有罪，并被判处 11 年有期徒刑。</p>
<p>He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010 for his "long and nonviolent struggle for fundamental human rights in China." He was represented at the ceremony in Oslo by an empty chair.</p>	<p>2010 年，刘晓波因为“在中国争取基本人权而长期进行的非暴力努力”获得了诺贝尔和平奖。在奥斯陆举行的颁奖仪式上摆了一把代表刘晓波的空椅子。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi, who is preparing for a Communist Party congress in the fall that</p>	<p>习近平正在为秋季召开的共产党代表大会做准备，预计党代会将进一步巩固</p>

<p>is expected to consolidate his authority, has overseen a crackdown on dissent since rising to power in 2012.</p>	<p>习近平的权威，习近平自从 2012 年上台以来，一直在指导对异见人士的镇压。</p>
<p>The new American ambassador to China, Terry Branstad, raised the possibility on Wednesday of Mr. Liu's release for medical treatment "elsewhere." Speaking to reporters, he also promised to use his personal relationship with Mr. Xi, whom he met during a Chinese trade delegation's visit to Iowa in 1985, to help President Trump address thorny issues in the United States-China relationship like human rights.</p>	<p>美国新任驻华大使特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry Branstad)周三提出了让刘晓波在“其他地方”寻求医疗的可能性。他对记者说，他还承诺会利用自己与习近平的个人关系（1985 年，他在一个中国贸易代表团访问爱荷华州时，首次认识了习近平），来协助特朗普总统处理美中之棘手问题，比如人权问题。</p>
<p>Mr. Branstad did not explicitly appeal for Mr. Liu's release, and it was not clear whether any efforts were underway behind the scenes to negotiate one.</p>	<p>布兰斯塔德没有明确呼吁释放刘晓波，也不清楚是否有幕后谈判的努力。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump is expected to meet with Mr. Xi at the Group of 20 summit meeting in Germany next week. The details of their meeting, which is expected to focus on North Korea's nuclear weapons, are still being worked out, China's vice foreign minister, Li Baodong, said at a briefing on Thursday.</p>	<p>特朗普将在下周在德国举行的 20 国集团首脑会议上与习近平会晤。预计会晤将聚焦朝鲜的核武器问题，中国外交部副部长李宝东在周四的媒体吹风会上表示，会晤的细节尚未确定。</p>
<p>The video of Mr. Liu in prison — which first appeared on boxun.com, a Chinese-language website based in the United States — was clearly filmed and edited by the prison authorities. But it was impossible to verify the circumstances surrounding the video, including the timing of its release and whether Mr. Liu consented to its being made.</p>	<p>刘晓波在监狱中情况的视频首先出现在博讯网上，那是一个位于美国的中文网站。很明显，视频是监狱当局拍摄和编辑的。但不可能核实这段视频是在什么情况下制作的，包括视频的发布时间，以及刘晓波是否同意这样做。</p>
<p>In it, Mr. Liu briefly speaks through a glass barrier with his wife, praising two officials he called Mr. Dai and Mr. Jin. "They are nice, and they have paid great attention to my health," he said. "Very good. I am very grateful to them."</p>	<p>在视频中有刘晓波与妻子隔着玻璃窗短暂对话的情景，刘晓波赞扬了两位他称为戴先生和金先生的官员。“他们对我还是很关心的，特别是对我的身体，”他说。“真是很好。我挺感激的。”</p>

<p>Later, he is shown telling a doctor that he contracted hepatitis B two decades ago. The inclusion of that footage appears to be an attempt to suggest that his current illness stemmed from a pre-existing medical condition, not mistreatment behind bars. Hepatitis B increases the risk of developing liver cancer, according to the World Health Organization.</p>	<p>视频后来还显示了他告诉医生，他20年前感染了乙肝病毒的片段。这段似乎是试图表明，刘晓波目前患的疾病与先前存在的情况有关，不是在狱中受虐待的结果。据世界卫生组织的数据，乙肝增加了肝癌的风险。</p>
<p>Ms. Liu, who is also said to be in poor health, has been allowed to visit her husband in No. 1 Hospital of the China Medical University in Shenyang, the capital of Liaoning, but the police officers guarding him have not permitted his lawyers or others see him.</p>	<p>刘霞的身体据说也很不好，她已获许到位于辽宁省首府沈阳的中国医科大学第一附属医院看望丈夫，但看守刘晓波的警察还没有允许他的律师或其他人去看他。</p>
<p>An acquaintance of the couple who lives abroad, Liao Yiwu, said Ms. Liu wrote a letter in April suggesting that her husband had agreed to leave China if he were released, and that she also wanted to do so. If the authorities' claim about Mr. Liu's diagnosis is correct, then it was written before she knew of his cancer.</p>	<p>认识刘氏夫妇的廖亦武说，刘霞曾在四月份的一封信中暗示，如果获释，丈夫愿意离开中国，她也想离开。如果当局关于刘晓波的诊断时间的说法是的话，信是在她得知丈夫患癌症之前写的。</p>
<p>"I am sick of my life, this grotesque life," reads the letter, which was posted on social media. "I want to tear the version of myself who lives in this grotesque life to pieces. I long to escape."</p>	<p>"我厌倦我的生活，我的生活很难看，"信中写道，这封信已经上了社交媒体。"我想撕碎这扭曲生活中的我，我渴望逃离。"</p>
<p>Global Times, a state-run newspaper, published a scathing editorial Wednesday night about the concern for Mr. Liu's health. It appeared only in English, suggesting it was not intended to draw Chinese readers' attention to Mr. Liu's case. "The West put a halo on Liu for their political goals, but this cannot change Liu's risk of cancer," it read. The editorial, which was unsigned, went on to say that Mr. Liu was "an ordinary prisoner."</p>	<p>官方报纸《环球时报》周三晚发表了一篇措辞严厉的社论，批评人们对刘晓波健康状况的担忧。社论只有英文版，表明它不想把中国读者的注意力吸引到刘晓波的健康状况上来。"西方为其政治目的给刘晓波披上了光环，但这并不能改变他患癌症的风险，"社论写道。这篇没有署名的社论在后面还说，刘晓波是"一名普通的囚犯"。</p>
<p>"He ought to be grateful for the extra help from the prison authorities,</p>	<p>"他应该感谢监狱当局的额外帮助，但是，他和他的支持者们没有权利要求</p>

but he and his supporters have no right to demand preferential treatment," it read.	受到优待，"社论说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/liu-xiaobo-nobel-cancer-abroad	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170630/liu-xiaobo-nobel-cancer-abroad
Xi Delivers Tough Speech on Hong Kong, as Protests Mark Handover Anniversary	习近平给香港划“红线”：决不允许挑战中央权力
HONG KONG — President Xi Jinping of China delivered a tough speech Saturday at the end of a three-day visit to the semiautonomous Chinese city of Hong Kong, warning against politicizing disputes or challenging the authority of the central government. But he didn't stick around for the reaction, as thousands of people took to the streets in an annual protest calling for greater democracy.	香港——周六，中国国家主席习近平在对中国半自治城市香港为期三天的访问结束的时候，发表了措辞强硬的演讲，对争议政治化和挑战中央政府权力的行为发出警告。不过，他并没有逗留等待大家的反应——每年的这一天，都有成千上万的香港民众走上街头表达民主诉求。
Mr. Xi came to Hong Kong to mark the 20th anniversary of the former British colony's handover to Chinese control. He inspected thousands of People's Liberation Army troops stationed here, met with local dignitaries and swore in Carrie Lam as the city's new chief executive, the top local official.	习近平访港，是为了庆祝这个前英国殖民地的控制权移交中国 20 周年。他检阅了数千人的解放军驻港部队，会见了当地各界杰出人士，主持了香港最高行政长官、新任特首林郑月娥的宣誓就职仪式。
His praised the city for its success as a prosperous global hub of trade and finance, but he also warned against resistance to Beijing's control and influence, which has bubbled here for years.	他称赞这座城市是繁荣的国际贸易和金融中心，但也对抵制北京的控制和影响的行为提出了警告，这些行为在当地已存在多年。
Hong Kong is a "plural society" with "different views and even major differences on some issues," Mr. Xi said while speaking to dignitaries at the inauguration of Hong Kong's government at the city's convention center along Victoria Harbor.	习近平在维多利亚港的香港会展中心举行的新政府就职典礼上对各界人士发表讲话时说，香港是一个“对一些具体问题存在不同意见甚至重大分歧”的“多元社会”。
He cautioned that "making everything political or deliberately creating	他告诫，“陷入‘泛政治化’的漩涡，人为制造对立、对抗”，将“会严重阻碍经

differences" will "severely hinder Hong Kong's economic and social development."	济社会发展”。
Mr. Xi warned that "any attempt to endanger China's sovereignty and security, challenge the power of the central government" or to "use Hong Kong to carry out infiltration and sabotage against the mainland is an act that crosses the red line and is absolutely impermissible."	习近平警告，“任何危害国家主权安全、挑战中央权力”，或者“利用香港对内地进行渗透破坏的活动，都是对底线的触碰，都是绝不能允许的”。
His comments on "infiltration and sabotage" in particular signal that the government will likely try to resurrect security legislation, known as Article 23, against sedition and subversion, said Willy Lam, a political analyst and adjunct professor at Chinese University of Hong Kong.	香港中文大学政治分析员、客席教授林和立指出，“渗透和破坏”之说表明政府可能会尝试恢复安全立法，也就是基本法第二十三条，即反煽动和颠覆条款。
"This is the first time Xi Jinping or anyone in the leadership has mentioned a 'red line,'" he said. "It's a warning to the pro-independence or other so-called anti-China elements to not challenge the authority of the central government."	“这是习近平或领导人当中第一次有人提到‘红线’”，他说。“这是对支持独立或其他所谓反华分子的警告，不要挑战中央政府的权威。”
Mr. Xi's visit to the military garrison here furthered that message, Mr. Lam said. "It's an implicit threat, if the Hong Kong police are not able to do the job or there's widespread disorder, the troops will be mobilized," he added.	林和立表示，习近平探访驻港部队的军营进一步强化了这个信息。他说：“这是一个没有明说的威胁，如果香港警方无法做好这项工作，或是发生大范围的混乱状态，就会出动部队。”
Many people in Hong Kong have grown frustrated with high housing costs, a lackluster education system and a growing influx of millions of visitors from mainland China.	在香港，很多人因为高企的房价、僵化的教育制度，以及数以百万计大陆游客的不断涌入而感到懊恼。
Mr. Xi said the key to Hong Kong's success was the "one country, two systems" formulation, under which Hong Kong maintains its own legal, economic and local political system. But many in Hong Kong worry that the system is eroding under growing pressure from mainland	习近平说，香港取得成功的关键是“一国两制”，也就是香港继续拥有自己的法律、经济和地方政治制度。但香港有很多人担心，来自中国大陆不断增加的压力令这个制度走样。

China.	
The disappearance of local booksellers and a politically connected billionaire, who were apparently abducted by mainland security officials, was seen as an example of the deteriorating rule of law and increased meddling from Beijing.	当地几位书商和一个与政界关系密切的亿万富翁失踪事件——显然是遭大陆国安人员绑架——被视作香港法治受到破坏和北京增强干预的实例。
On Friday, Lu Kang, a spokesman for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said Hong Kong's affairs were a domestic matter and the Sino-British Joint Declaration, which outlined Hong Kong's return to China and the protection of basic rights for its population, was "history and of no practical significance."	周五，中国外交部发言人陆慷表示，香港事务属于中国内政，《中英联合声明》是“一个历史文件，不具有任何现实意义”。《中英联合声明》是香港回归中国、保护香港民众基本权益的纲要。
He was responding to comments by Boris Johnson, the British foreign secretary, on the importance of civil liberties in Hong Kong, and remarks by a U.S. State Department spokeswoman who said Washington was concerned about intrusions on freedom of the press and other rights in the city.	他的这番话，是为了回应英国外交大臣鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)关于香港公民自由重要性的评论，以及美国国务院发言人表示华盛顿关切香港的新闻自由及其他权利受到侵犯的言论。
A British Foreign Office spokeswoman responded that the "Sino-British Joint Declaration remains as valid today as it did when it was signed over 30 years ago," Reuters reported.	根据路透社的报道，英国外交部的一名发言人回应称，“《中英联合声明》和30年前签署时一样，今天也具有同样的法律效力。”
On the streets of Hong Kong, concerns about attacks on fundamental rights were evident. A group of prominent pro-democracy activists including Joshua Wong and Leung Kwok-hung, a local lawmaker, say they were set upon by thugs when they tried to protest outside a flag-raising ceremony Saturday morning. The police took away some of the activists but later released them.	在香港街头，对于基本权益受到侵害的关切显而易见。包括黄之锋和香港立法会议员梁国雄在内的一群知名民主活动人士表示，他们试图在周六早上的升旗仪式现场举行抗议活动时，受到暴徒的袭击。警方将一些活动人士带走，但后来将他们释放。
One protester, Avery Ng, said he and another activist, Figo Chan, were	其中一名抗议者吴文远说，他和另一名活动人 Figo Chan 在羁押中受到警察

<p>assaulted by the police while they were in custody. The police media office did not answer calls for comment Saturday afternoon.</p>	<p>的攻击。周六下午，警方的媒体办公室没有回应置评要求。</p>
<p>July 1 is a public holiday in Hong Kong to mark the handover to Chinese sovereignty, but it also has become a big day for pro-democracy protests. In 2003, a half-million people took to the streets to protest the government's handling of the deadly SARS outbreak and efforts to enact the Article 23 national security law. The size of subsequent protests has varied as discontent with the government has ebbed and flowed.</p>	<p>7月1日是香港纪念主权移交的公众假期,但它也成为了民运抗议的大日子。在2003年,有50万人走上街头,抗议政府对致命SARS疫情爆发的处置不当,以及制定第二十三条国家安全法的企图。之后七一游行的规模,随着对政府不满的起落而有大有小。</p>
<p>In the fall of 2014, thousands of demonstrators occupied key roadways for months to demand the chief executive, Leung Chun-ying, step down and that the public be given a bigger say in choosing his replacement.</p>	<p>2014年秋天,成千上万的示威者占领重要路段长达数月时间,要求行政长官梁振英下台,在继任者的选择上给予公众更大的发言权。</p>
<p>But Mr. Leung remained, finishing a term that ended Saturday. And Beijing refused to make any substantive changes to its proposal for the chief executive election, which allowed a public vote but only for candidates vetted by a pro-Beijing nominating committee.</p>	<p>但梁振英继续任职,任期于星期六结束。而北京也拒绝对行政长官的选举方案作出任何实质性的改变,这个方案虽然允许民众投票,但只能在由亲北京的提名委员做过审查的候选人中作出选择。</p>
<p>Pro-democracy representatives in Hong Kong's local legislature rejected the proposal. So the chief executive was chosen by the 1,194-member election committee, a body packed with supporters of Beijing. Ms. Lam, who served as Mr. Leung's chief deputy, was elected in March with 777 votes despite trailing a more popular candidate in public opinion polls.</p>	<p>香港地方立法机关的民主派代表拒绝了这个方案。所以行政长官是由1194名选举委员会成员选出,这个机构里有大量的北京支持者。担任梁振英政务司司长的林郑月娥于三月以777票当选,不过在民意调查中她落后于另一位更受欢迎的候选人。</p>
<p>She gave a much shorter speech than Mr. Xi on Saturday, saying she would cultivate a "new style of governance to rebuild a harmonious</p>	<p>她周六的就职演说比习近平的演讲要简短得多,她提出“以管治新风格,重建和谐社会,恢复市民大众对政府的信任”。</p>

society and renew the people's trust in the government."	
Mrs. Lam delivered her speech in Mandarin, the national language of China, but she spoke briefly in Cantonese, the mother tongue of most Hong Kong residents, to read the lyrics of a song about social cohesiveness.	林郑月娥以中国的国语普通话发表的演讲,但她用绝大部分香港居民的母语——广东话,简短地朗读了一首关于社会凝聚力的歌曲的歌词。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170701/hong-kong-china-xi-jinping	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170701/hong-kong-china-xi-jinping
As Beijing Joins Climate Fight, Chinese Companies Build Coal Plants	中国企业海外大兴煤电,全球控温成不可能任务
When China halted plans for more than 100 new coal-fired power plants this year, even as President Trump vowed to "bring back coal" in America, the contrast seemed to confirm Beijing's new role as a leader in the fight against climate change.	中国今年停止了 100 多个燃煤电厂的在建计划,而特朗普总统誓言要“把煤带回”美国,这种对比似乎确认了北京应对气候变化领导者的新角色。
But new data on the world's biggest developers of coal-fired power plants paints a very different picture: China's energy companies will make up nearly half of the new coal generation expected to go online in the next decade.	然而,和全球最大燃煤电厂开发商有关的新数据却勾勒出了一幅不同的图景:预期在未来 10 年里并网的新增煤电生产中,近一半将来自中国的能源公司。
These Chinese corporations are building or planning to build more than 700 new coal plants at home and around the world, some in countries that today burn little or no coal, according to tallies compiled by Urgewald, an environmental group based in Berlin. Many of the plants are in China, but by capacity, roughly a fifth of these new coal power stations are in other countries.	设在柏林的环保组织 Urgewald 汇编的数据显示:这些中国企业正在在全球各地建设或计划建造 700 多座新的煤电厂,其中一些位于目前燃煤量很少或没有煤电厂的国家。很多煤电厂位于中国,但从装机容量来看,这些新电厂的大约五分之一是在其他国家修建的。
Over all, 1,600 coal plants are planned or under construction in 62 countries, according to Urgewald's tally, which uses data from the Global Coal Plant Tracker portal. The new plants would expand the world's coal-fired power capacity by 43 percent.	Urgewald 使用全球煤炭跟踪(Global Coal Plant Tracker)的数据,发现全球 62 个国家计划修建或正在建设 1600 座煤电厂。有了这些新工厂,全球的燃煤电厂的装机容量将增加 43%。

<p>The fleet of new coal plants would make it virtually impossible to meet the goals set in the Paris climate accord, which aims to keep the increase in global temperatures from preindustrial levels below 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit.</p>	<p>修建了这些煤电厂之后，巴黎气候协定中将全球气温控制在工业化之前水平 3.6 华氏度增幅以内的目标，实际上是不可能实现了。</p>
<p>Electricity generated from fossil fuels like coal is the biggest single contributor globally to the rise in carbon emissions, which scientists agree is causing the Earth's temperatures to rise.</p>	<p>用煤炭等化石燃料发电是全球碳排放量增加的最大单一来源，科学家认为碳排放导致了地球温度的上升。</p>
<p>"Even today, new countries are being brought into the cycle of coal dependency," said Heffa Schücking, the director of Urgewald.</p>	<p>Urgewald 的总监赫法·舒克(Heffa Schücking)说：“甚至是在今天，还有新的国家被带入煤炭依赖的循环。”</p>
<p>The United States may also be back in the game. On Thursday, Mr. Trump said he wanted to lift Obama-era restrictions on American financing for overseas coal projects as part of an energy policy focused on exports.</p>	<p>美国可能也会回到这个趋势中。特朗普周四表示，作为出口能源政策的一部分，他希望撤销奥巴马时期对美国海外煤炭项目融资的限制。</p>
<p>"We have nearly 100 years' worth of natural gas and more than 250 years' worth of clean, beautiful coal," he said. "We will be dominant. We will export American energy all over the world, all around the globe."</p>	<p>他说：“我们拥有可以使用将近 100 年的天然气和 250 多年的清洁、美丽的煤。我们将占据主导地位。我们将向全球各地出口美国的能源。”</p>
<p>The frenzied addition of coal plants underscores how the world is set to remain dependent on coal for decades, despite fast growth in renewable energy sources, like wind and solar power.</p>	<p>煤电厂的疯狂增长突显出，尽管风力和太阳能等可再生能源的发电量在快速增长，在未来几十年里，全球仍将依赖燃煤发电。</p>
<p>In China, concerns over smog and climate change have prompted a move toward renewables, as have slowing economic growth and a gradual shift in the Chinese economy away from heavy manufacturing and toward consumer industries. The addition of domestic capacity, though large on paper, does not mean there will be growth in coal consumption. The current coal plants are operating far below capacity</p>	<p>在中国，随着经济增长放缓，中国经济逐步从重工业向消费行业转移，公众对雾霾和气候变化的担忧促使了可再生能源的发展。国内发电能力的增加主要还是在纸面上，并不意味着煤消耗量会增长。因为中国国内对燃煤发电的需求大幅减缓，目前煤电厂以远低于最高产能的状态运行。</p>

because demand for coal-generated power has slowed considerably.	
But overseas, the Chinese are playing a different game.	但在海外，中国人正在玩一个不同的游戏。
Shanghai Electric Group, one of the country's largest electrical equipment makers, has announced plans to build coal power plants in Egypt, Pakistan and Iran with a total capacity of 6,285 megawatts — almost 10 times the 660 megawatts of coal power it has planned in China.	中国最大的电气设备制造商之一上海电气集团宣布，它计划在埃及、巴基斯坦和伊朗修建煤电厂，总装机容量为 6285 兆瓦，几乎是中国境内计划新增的 660 兆瓦的 10 倍。
The China Energy Engineering Corporation, which has no public plans to develop coal power in China, is building 2,200 megawatts' worth of coal-fired power capacity in Vietnam and Malawi. Neither company responded to requests for comment.	中国能源工程公司在中国没有开发煤电的公开计划，却正在越南和马拉维建设装机容量 2200 兆瓦的燃煤发电厂。这两家公司都没有回应置评请求。
Of the world's 20 biggest coal plant developers, 11 are Chinese, according to a database published by Urgewald.	Urgewald 发布的资料显示，全球 20 家最大的煤电开发商中，有 11 家来自中国。
Over all, Chinese companies are behind 340,000 to 386,000 megawatts of planned coal power expansion worldwide, Urgewald estimated. A typical coal plant has a capacity of about 500 megawatts and burns 1.4 million tons of coal each year, enough to power almost 300,000 homes.	Urgewald 估计，总的来说，全球煤电从 34 万兆瓦扩张到 38.6 万兆瓦的计划后面，是中国公司在打主力。一个典型的煤电厂计划产能约为 500 兆瓦，燃烧 140 万吨煤，足以为大约近 30 万家庭供应电力。
Kevin P. Gallagher, a professor of global development policy at Boston University and an expert in Chinese energy investment overseas, said a strong infrastructure demand in developing countries and a sharp fall in coal financing by the World Bank and Asian Development Bank had opened up the field for Chinese involvement.	波士顿大学(Boston University)全球发展政策教授、中国能源海外投资方面的专家凯文·P·加拉格尔(Kevin P. Gallagher)表示，发展中国家对基础设施需求旺盛，而世界银行和亚洲开发银行的煤炭融资急剧减少，这给中国的参与打开了大门。
"In China, you have lots of very competitive and politically influential companies — but all of a sudden there's no demand," Professor	"中国有很多竞争力强、在政治上有影响力的公司——但突然之间，国内没有任何需求，"加拉格尔教授指的是中国经济增长放缓。"所以中国正在帮助

<p>Gallagher said, referring to China's slowing economic growth. "So China is helping these companies go overseas to help make the adjustment at home less painful."</p>	<p>这些企业进军海外，减轻国内调整带来的阵痛。”</p>
<p>Much of China's overseas push has come under a state initiative called "One Belt, One Road," announced in 2013, which calls for up to \$900 billion in infrastructure investments overseas, including high-speed railroads, ports, gas pipelines and power plants.</p>	<p>中国海外进军势头，大部分来自于2013年提出的“一带一路”倡议，它呼吁对海外基础设施进行投资，最高可达9000亿美元，用来修建高速铁路、港口、天然气管道和发电厂等等。</p>
<p>China's two global policy banks, the China Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of China, have already provided more than \$43 billion in overseas coal financing since 2000, according to a separate database of Chinese energy investments published this year by Boston University.</p>	<p>波士顿大学今年发布的一个单独的中国能源投资数据库显示，中国两个全球政策性银行——国家开发银行和中国进出口银行自2000年以来，已经提供了超过430亿美元的海外煤炭融资。</p>
<p>Some of the countries targeted for coal-power expansion, like Egypt or Pakistan, currently burn almost no coal, and the new coal plants could set the course of their national energy policies for decades, environmentalists warn.</p>	<p>环保人士警告说，中国煤电扩张进军的一些国家，如埃及或巴基斯坦，目前几乎没有燃煤电厂，而新建的煤电厂可能会为这些国家的能源政策设定几十年的走势。</p>
<p>In Egypt, coal projects by Shanghai Electric and other global developers are set to bring the country's coal-fired capacity to 17,000 megawatts, from near zero, according to the Urgewald database.</p>	<p>Urgewald数据库的资料显示，在埃及，上海电气集团等全球开发商的煤电项目将让该国的燃煤电厂产能从接近零开始，提升到1.7万兆瓦。</p>
<p>Pakistan's coal capacity is set to grow to 15,300 megawatts from 190. In Malawi, planned coal projects would bring its coal-fired capacity to 3,500 megawatts from zero.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦的燃煤电厂的装机容量将从190兆瓦增至1.53万兆瓦。在马拉维，计划中的煤炭项目将把该国的装机容量从零提升到3500兆瓦。</p>
<p>Chinese companies are not the only drivers of the global coal expansion.</p>	<p>中国企业并非煤电产业在全球范围内拓展的唯一驱动力。</p>
<p>The world's single largest coal-plant developer is India's National</p>	<p>世界上最大的一个燃煤电厂开发商是印度的国家热能电力公司(National</p>

<p>Thermal Power Corporation, which plans to build more than 38,000 megawatts of new coal capacity in India and Bangladesh. The corporation did not respond to an email query.</p>	<p>Thermal Power Corporation), 它计划在印度和孟加拉国新建总装机容量超过 3.8 万兆瓦的煤电厂。该公司未回应记者通过电子邮件提出的问题。</p>
<p>The AES Corporation, based in Arlington, Va., is building coal plants in India and the Philippines with a combined capacity of 1,700 megawatts. Amy Ackerman, a spokeswoman for the company, said it was shifting its focus to renewables and natural gas, and had no plans to build coal plants after its India and Philippines projects.</p>	<p>总部位于弗吉尼亚州阿灵顿的爱依斯电力公司(AES Corporation)正在印度和菲律宾建造煤电厂, 装机容量合计 1700 兆瓦。该公司发言人阿米·阿克曼(Amy Ackerman)表示, 他们正把重心转向可再生能源和天然气, 在印度和菲律宾的项目之后没有其他建造煤电厂的计划。</p>
<p>Japan's Marubeni Corporation is involved in joint ventures for a combined 5,500 megawatts of new coal generation in Myanmar, Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia, according to the database. Japan is also adding to its coal-fired capacity at home, to make up for an energy shortfall in the wake of the Fukushima nuclear disaster. A Marubeni spokesman confirmed projects in the four countries.</p>	<p>前述数据库的信息显示, 日本的丸红株式会社(Marubeni Corporation)正在缅甸、越南、菲律宾和印度尼西亚参与新建总装机容量为 5500 兆瓦的合资煤电厂。日本还在本国进行了煤电扩容, 以弥补福岛核灾难之后出现的能源短缺。丸红株式会社的发言人对该公司在这四个国家的项目予以证实。</p>
<p>Western investors also continue to play a role in financing new coal plants overseas. Bonds and shares of the world's biggest coal developers, like India's National Thermal Power and Marubeni, are frequently found in the portfolios of large institutional investors and banks.</p>	<p>西方投资者也在继续为海外新煤电厂项目提供资金支持。印度国家热能电力公司和丸红株式会社等全球最大煤电厂开发商的债券和股票, 常常出现在大机构投资者和银行的投资组合之中。</p>
<p>To be sure, countries like China and Japan are also big players in renewables. China is a major exporter of solar panels and wind turbines, and is leading the construction of the Quaid-e-Azam solar park in Pakistan, one of the world's largest.</p>	<p>可以肯定, 中国、日本等国家也是可再生能源领域的大玩家。中国是太阳能板和风力涡轮机的主要出口国之一, 正在巴基斯坦主导规模居于世界前列的真纳太阳能园区(Quaid-e-Azam)的建设。</p>
<p>Chinese wind and solar companies are "among the leading renewables companies around the world and play a key role in the dramatic fall of</p>	<p>自然资源保护协会(Natural Resources Defense Council)驻北京的气候与能源专家林明彻说, 中国的风能和太阳能公司“跻身世界上主要的可再生能源</p>

<p>wind and solar power prices," said Alvin Lin, a Beijing-based climate and energy expert at the Natural Resources Defense Council. And President Xi Jinping of China and other top leaders there have been resolute in setting climate policy.</p>	<p>企业之列，在推动风能和太阳能价格大幅下降方面发挥着至关重要的作用”。此外，中国国家主席习近平以及该国的其他高级领导人，在制定气候政策时一直颇为果决。</p>
<p>But China's climate concerns have so far been driven by narrow concerns over local pollution, said Eric G. Gimon, a senior fellow at Energy Innovation, a research firm based in San Francisco.</p>	<p>但迄今为止，促使中国关切气候变化的是源于当地污染问题的局部担忧，“在总部位于旧金山的研究公司能源创新(Energy Innovation)担任高级研究员的埃里克·G·吉蒙(Eric G. Gimon)说。</p>
<p>"For now, those concerns seem not to extend elsewhere," Mr. Gimon said.</p>	<p>“截至目前，这些担忧似乎还未拓展到别的领域，”吉蒙说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170703/china-energy-companies-coal-plants-climate-change</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170703/china-energy-companies-coal-plants-climate-change</p>
<p>Young People Have Their Say About the Future of Hong Kong</p>	<p>香港的未来将会怎样? 青年一代有话说</p>
<p>HONG KONG — When crowds calling for greater democracy occupied the streets of Hong Kong three years ago, a skinny teenager led them. When voters went to the polls last year, they elected a 23-year-old legislator, the youngest in the city's history. And when calls for Hong Kong's independence from China gained momentum, young people were again at the forefront.</p>	<p>香港——三年前，香港群众在一个瘦小青年领导下占领街头，呼吁施行更广泛的民主。去年，选民们通过投票选出了这个城市历史上最年轻的一位立法委员，年仅23岁。随着香港要求从中国独立的呼声愈演愈烈，年轻人又一次走在了前列。</p>
<p>Many of the most influential voices in Hong Kong today belong to those who have little or no memory of this former British colony's return to Chinese rule two decades ago. But this generation's identity has been shaped by the handover.</p>	<p>如今香港的许多最有影响力的声音，对20年前这个前英国殖民地回归中国的记忆少之又少。但是这一代人的身份认同，已被那场政权移交所塑造。</p>
<p>People between the ages of 18 and 29 in Hong Kong are more likely than at any time since 1997 to see themselves broadly as Hong Kongers, according to a survey by the University of Hong Kong. Only</p>	<p>香港大学的一项调查显示，大致来说，18岁至29岁的香港人比1997年以来的任何时候都更愿意将自己视为香港人。现在只有大约3%的人宽泛地称自己为中国人，这是自移交以来的最低水平。</p>

about 3 percent now describe themselves broadly as Chinese, the lowest level since the handover.	
By contrast, Carrie Lam, who will be sworn in Saturday as Hong Kong's new chief executive, says she wants to make sure that children will learn from an early age to say, "I am Chinese."	相比之下, 于周六宣誓就职香港新任特首的林郑月娥(Carrie Lam)说, 她希望确保孩子们从小就学会说“我是中国人”。
We asked a half-dozen young people in Hong Kong how they identify themselves, what it has been like to grow up in a city newly returned to Chinese rule and what they expect from the future. These are excerpts from their answers, edited for clarity and length:	我们询问了六个香港年轻人的自我认同, 在一个新近回归中国的城市长大有何感受, 以及他们对未来的展望。下面是经过摘录的答案, 经过编辑的精选提炼:
Matthew Chan, 19	陈旻晞(Matthew Chan), 19 岁
Student beginning at Hong Kong Polytechnic University in September	学生, 即将于 9 月进入香港理工大学
I was born after the handover. When I was growing up, society told me I was Chinese. When I was young, I was proud to be Chinese. I was excited when I saw China shoot a rocket into space.	我是在政权移交后出生的。从小这个社会就告诉我, 我是中国人。小时候我很为身为中国人感到自豪。当我看到中国发射火箭进入太空时, 感到非常兴奋。
But when I grew up, I learned more and more about China and the Communist Party, and I felt ashamed to be Chinese. Especially in recent years, the Communists kind of control Hong Kong. When a foreigner asks me who I am, I will always say I'm a Hong Konger but not Chinese. In my mind, I know I'm Chinese, but I don't want to say I am from China. I would rather say that I'm from Hong Kong.	但是, 长大后我对中国和中国共产党的了解越来越多, 开始为身为中国人感到羞耻。特别是近年来, 共产党人基本上控制了香港。如果有外国人问我是谁, 我一直都说自己是香港人, 不是中国人。在我心里, 我知道自己是中国人, 但我不想说我来自中国。我宁愿说自己来自香港。
The thing I don't like is the truth — that Hong Kong is a part of China. Our city has to follow every rule set by Beijing. We have no rights to our politics. We couldn't really vote for the chief executive. The Communist Party is actually assigning the people to control Hong Kong.	我不喜欢的是这样一个事实: 香港是中国的一部分。我们的城市必须遵循北京制定的一切规则。我们对自己的政治没有任何权利。我们不能真正投票选出特首。共产党实际上是派人来控制香港。
Monkey Chan, 20	陈俊汶(Monkey Chan), 20 岁

High school graduate pursuing a nursing career	高中毕业，希望从事护理行业
I started to pay close attention to politics after the Umbrella Movement in 2014. Everyone in my class, which had about 30 people, had been to the protest sites at some point, and the school held a forum the next day after the protest erupted. The whole assembly hall was full.	我由 2014 年雨伞运动开始关心政治。我班上所有同学，大概是 30 人，都有到过抗议现场。活动爆发后的第二天学校举办了讨论会。整个礼堂坐满了人。
Hong Kongers should unite as a nation, and then go independent. As long as Hong Kong is under China's rule, there will not be democracy. That's one reason. But another important reason is that I want to tell the world we're not Chinese.	香港人应该作为一个民族团结起来，然后独立。香港在中国管治下不会有民主。那是一个原因。另一个原因是我想跟世界说我们不是中国人。
Our differences with Chinese people are mainly cultural. You can tell very easily when you travel. Hong Kongers queue up and won't talk too loud, and they don't spit or squat everywhere. We have our language – traditional scripts and Cantonese – and shared experience and spirits.	我们的差别大多都是文化上的。你旅游时就很容易看到。香港人排队，说话不会太大声，不会随街吐痰和蹲。我们有自己的语言——有繁体字和广东话——还有集体的经历和精神。
Hong Kong needs to be economically independent as well. Hong Kong's economy has tilted too much toward the mainland and has become overreliant on it. If China's economy collapses, Hong Kong would be doomed.	香港的经济也要独立起来。香港的经济已经往大陆倾斜得太多，变得十分依赖。要是中国的经济崩溃，香港就没了。
Corey Lau, 25	刘振海(Corey Lau), 25 岁
Community officer with a pro-Beijing political party	亲北京政党的社区官员
I was 5 during the handover. But I remember there was less political struggle. The neighborhood relationships were better. There were fewer complaints about the colonial government.	政权移交那年我 5 岁。但我记得那时没有那么多政治斗争。邻里关系更好。对殖民地政府没有太多怨言。
I am happy to see the return of Hong Kong to China. Twenty years after the handover, the development of Hong Kong is still stable. Hong Kong has retained its prosperity. China has done a satisfactory job managing	我很高兴看到香港回归中国。移交 20 年后，香港的发展仍然稳定。香港依然保持繁荣。中国在政治发展方面所做的工作令人满意。但是，中国还要为香港人心的回归做更多事情。

political development. But still, China has to do more for the return of Hong Kong people's hearts.	
Hong Kong is part of China. Therefore, I would identify myself as a Hong Konger and also Chinese. Still, I would see myself first as Hong Konger because this is the place where I grew up.	香港是中国的一部分。所以我会认同自己既是香港人，也是中国人。不过，我会首先把自己视为香港人，因为这里是我长大的地方。
But this cannot violate my Chinese identity. Hong Kong is a place, and China is a country.	但这不会同我的中国人身份相抵触。香港是一个地方，中国是一个国家。
Ada Jin, 24	金家莹(Ada Jin), 24岁
University of Hong Kong graduate from the Chinese city of Harbin who now works in finance	来自中国哈尔滨市，香港大学毕业生，现于金融行业任职
After graduation I decided to stay in Hong Kong. But now, if you asked me again, I am probably open to going back to China. I visit Beijing and Shanghai a few times every year, and I realize they have been developing pretty fast and making lots of progress. Now China in general has lot of advantages over Hong Kong.	毕业后，我决定留在香港。但是现在，如果再问我，我可能也很愿意回到中国。我每年都要去几次北京和上海，我意识到它们发展很快，取得了很大进步。现在，和香港相比，中国在整体上有很大优势。
Many Chinese people are more adaptable to new technology and new ideas. Hong Kong is a bit lacking in terms of that. Of course, Hong Kong has pretty good infrastructure. It's quite developed. Now China has developed so fast, as a function of that, Hong Kong will be weakened in the future.	许多中国人更适应新技术和新观念。香港在这方面有些欠缺。当然香港的基础设施很好。它是相当发达的。现在中国发展得如此之快，未来香港这方面的功能将会减弱。
I think some Hong Kong people are not very happy about the handover. Some Hong Kong people I know have British passports. They are very proud of it.	我认为有些港人对政权移交不太满意。我认识的一些港人有英国护照。他们为此感到自豪。
And also, my British friends, they are very arrogant about it. They're like, "Hong Kong was a British colony. We decided to give it to China. We're	还有，我的英国朋友们对此非常傲慢。他们的态度类似，“香港是英国殖民地。我们决定把它交给中国。我们真是太棒了。”这些话让我不大开心，但

so awesome." These conversations make me unhappy, but they're still my friends.	他们还是我的朋友。
Victoria Lee, 17	维多利亚·李(Victoria Lee), 17岁
Student at St. Stephen's College, a secondary school in Hong Kong	香港中学圣士提反书院(St. Stephen's College)的学生
Growing up in Hong Kong as an American-born Chinese, I've never really identified fully and exclusively with one single culture or had a strong sense of nationalism.	我是在美国出生的华裔, 在香港长大, 我从来没有完全、排外地认为自己属于某一个文化, 也没有强烈的民族主义意识。
I think the most relevant issue to youth like me would be the tangible social divide by language, mannerisms and cultural identity within Hong Kong. There is a lot of local tension between a perceived "them" and "us." It has led to a lot of friction and compromise between the Chinese and the Hong Kongers. A lot of people are also unsatisfied with the increasingly corrupt political and justice scene.	我认为, 对我这样的年轻人来说, 最重要的问题是香港内部因语言、举止和文化身份而产生了明显的社会分裂。可以明显感觉到, 本地存在“他们”和“我们”的冲突。中国人和香港人之间有很多摩擦和妥协。很多人还对越来越腐败的政治和司法状况感到不满。
All said and done, I'm proud to be associated with Hong Kong. I personally think that Hong Kong is also much, much more than just a city under Chinese rule. In fact, it could be argued that the handover inadvertently caused the term "Hong Konger" to be coined, the idea that the people of Hong Kong are neither this nor that, but their very own.	尽管如此, 我为自己与香港联系在一起而感到自豪。我个人认为, 香港远不只是中国统治下的一个城市。实际上, 可以说, 香港回归无意中形成了“香港人”这个概念, 也就是说, 香港人不属于任何群体, 而是自成一体。
Vicky Kung, 26	龚颖淇(Vicky Kung), 26岁
Freelance video producer	自由职业影视制作人
I think Hong Kong has two problems. First is the systemic political problem in terms of who gets power and whether Hong Kong people have the independence to determine whatever we want to determine. The second is the income gap problem.	我认为香港有两个问题。一是整体的政治问题, 关系到谁来掌权, 以及香港人是否拥有自行决定一切的独立性。二是收入差距问题。

<p>Hong Kong has this bottled-up situation where people are very upset about housing in particular. The government is too scared to do anything to land developers because they're making a lot of money out of selling land.</p>	<p>香港有一个僵局,那就是人们对住房问题尤为沮丧。政府不敢对地产商动手,因为他们正从卖地中赚取大量的钱。</p>
<p>I despise politicians old or young who are just yelling, doing nothing. Thank you, we all know there's a problem. Can you think of a smart way to solve it? Hong Kong right now, I think that everyone is just so angry, and we're not moving anywhere. We're just stuck.</p>	<p>我鄙视那些只讲空话、不做实事的政客,不管是年老的还是年轻的。谢谢你,我们都知道有问题。你能不能想出一个解决问题的好办法?我觉得,现在香港每个人都很愤怒,我们没有任何进展。我们困在原地。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170703/hong-kong-china-handover-young-people</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170703/hong-kong-china-handover-young-people</p>
<p>China's Strongman Has a Weak Point: North Korea</p>	<p>强人领袖习近平的软肋: 朝鲜</p>
<p>BEIJING — Xi Jinping, China's leader, is known as the Chairman of Everything. He makes decisions daily on the economy, the military, foreign policy, human rights and more.</p>	<p>北京——中国国家主席习近平以统管一切著称,每天都在就经济、军事、外交、人权等诸多事务做出决策。</p>
<p>Yet on North Korea he is stuck. A strongman who usually acts with precision and boldness, Mr. Xi has been reluctant to take on the North's leader, Kim Jong-un, ostensibly a Chinese ally, whom he privately disparages to Western leaders as young and reckless.</p>	<p>不过在朝鲜问题上,他陷入了困境。作为一名行事通常周密果敢的强人领袖,习近平一直不愿把矛头对准中国表面上的盟友——朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)。习近平与西方领导人私下交流时会流露出对金的轻视,说他年轻而又莽撞。</p>
<p>The July 4 test of the North's first intercontinental ballistic missile has raised the question of what is China's red line for its ally, and whether the test will force Mr. Xi to act decisively against North Korea as the Trump administration is asking him to do.</p>	<p>朝鲜于7月4日首次测试洲际弹道导弹,已经让人产生疑问,中国对其盟友设下的红线在哪里,以及此次测试是否会迫使习近平像美国所要求的那样,果决地对朝鲜采取行动。</p>
<p>The answer? He will probably do little, if anything.</p>	<p>答案?即便有所行动,可能也只是聊胜于无。</p>
<p>As much as Mr. Xi disapproves of North Korea's nuclear program, he fears even more the end of Mr. Kim's regime, a unified Korea with</p>	<p>习近平不赞同朝鲜发展核计划,然而他更担心的是金正恩政权垮台,美韩联军开赴中朝边境线,大批难民从朝鲜涌入中国。此外,中国军事和战略问题</p>

<p>American troops on his border and a flood of refugees from the North into China. And despite North Korea's missile advancement on Tuesday, Mr. Xi still has some breathing room, Chinese military and strategic experts said.</p>	<p>专家称，虽然朝鲜的导弹项目于周二取得了进展，但习近平仍有一些喘息的空间。</p>
<p>Chinese military experts are assessing the launch more conservatively than their American counterparts, saying they were not convinced the missile was actually an intercontinental ballistic missile.</p>	<p>与美国同行相比，中国军事专家对此次发射的评估更为保守，他们说还不能确信朝鲜发射的是洲际弹道导弹。</p>
<p>"This test may or may not be an ICBM," said Wu Riqiang, associate professor of international affairs at Renmin University. He said the missile was "probably unable to hit Alaska."</p>	<p>"此次测试的可能是洲际弹道导弹，也可能不是，"中国人民大学研究国际事务的副教授吴日强表示。他说这枚导弹的射程"可能无法抵达阿拉斯加"。</p>
<p>In contrast, American experts said the North Koreans had crossed a threshold, if only just, with a missile that appeared able to reach Alaska. While the missile traveled only about 580 miles, it did so by reaching 1,700 miles into space and re-entering the atmosphere, North Korean, South Korean and Japanese officials said.</p>	<p>美国专家则认为，朝鲜人已经跨越了一道门槛——但愿只是一道——研制出了似乎可以抵达阿拉斯加的导弹。朝鲜、韩国和日本官员称，虽然这枚导弹只射到了 580 英里(约合 933 公里)之外，但它飞行了 1700 英里进入太空，然后重新进入大气层。</p>
<p>South Korea's Defense Ministry suggested on Wednesday that the North's missile had the potential to reach Hawaii, about 4,780 miles from Kusong, the North Korean town from where the missile was fired, and farther than Alaska.</p>	<p>韩国国防部周三表示，发射自朝鲜龟城的这枚导弹，射程有可能抵达比阿拉斯加还远的夏威夷。夏威夷距龟城约 4780 英里。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the top American general in South Korea, Gen. Vincent K. Brooks, said that self-restraint was all that kept the United States and South Korea from going to war with the North.</p>	<p>驻韩美军最高将领文森特·K·布鲁克斯(Vincent K. Brooks)周三称，美国 and 韩国之所以没走到对朝鲜开战那一步，全靠"自我克制"。</p>
<p>Mr. Wu said the North's long-range missile capabilities were less threatening to China than to the United States. China would be more concerned if the North had tested a short- or medium-range ballistic</p>	<p>吴日强表示，朝鲜的远程导弹能力对中国的威胁不像对美国那样大。他说，如果朝鲜测试的是短程或中程弹道导弹，中国会更担心。</p>

<p>missile, he said.</p>	
<p>China has always considered itself to be less threatened by North Korean nuclear capabilities than the United States, but it does fear American countermeasures, like its recent deployment of an antimissile system on South Korean soil to deal with the threat from the North. South Korea's new president, Moon Jae-in, recently suspended deployment of that system, and there was no sign after the North's missile launch that he was changing that position.</p>	<p>中国一直认为朝鲜核能力对自己的威胁小于对美国的威胁,但它的确忧心于美国的反制措施,比如美国最近在韩国境内部署的一个用以应对朝鲜威胁的导弹防御系统。新任韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)不久前下令暂停部署该系统,在朝鲜试射导弹后尚无迹象表明他会改变自己的立场。</p>
<p>China may be increasingly frustrated by the North's behavior, but it has never been the target of Mr. Kim's weapons. The United States is the North's declared enemy and the ultimate target of its nuclear arsenal.</p>	<p>朝鲜的行为或许会让中国越来越恼火,但金正恩的那些武器所针对的从来都不是中国。美国才是朝鲜公开宣称的敌人及其核武库的终极目标。</p>
<p>More worrisome to China than the missile advances was the prospect of North Korea's test of a sixth nuclear bomb, Mr. Wu and other experts said. China's northeast, a depressed area of smaller cities and rusted industries, runs along the border with North Korea, not far from the tests. The nuclear testing site at Punggye-ri in North Korea is so close to the Chinese border that residents in the city of Yanji have complained that their windows rattled during the last several tests.</p>	<p>吴日强等专家称,比起朝鲜的导弹研发进展,更让中国担心的是朝鲜进行第六次核弹测试的可能性。中国东北——一个由诸多较小城市构成,经济以重工业为主的萧条地区——位于中朝边境线附近,离一些测试地点不远。朝鲜丰溪里核试验基地离中国边境非常近,延吉市的居民抱怨说,最近几次试验时家中窗户咯咯作响。</p>
<p>When the North tested a nuclear weapon in September 2016, local residents said they were afraid of large-scale leaks of radioactive material. Some said they were concerned that the North may actually use the bomb against China. There have been fears in the last few years of soil contamination in the northeast from the North's nuclear testing.</p>	<p>当地居民称,朝鲜于2016年9月进行核武试验时,他们很害怕放射性物质发生大规模泄漏。一些人说,让他们悬心的是朝鲜到头来或许会用核弹对付中国。过去几年间还一直有人担心,朝鲜的核试验会污染东北的土壤。</p>
<p>"For China, a sixth nuclear test represents a graver threat than an ICBM test," said Feng Zhang, a fellow in political science at the Australian</p>	<p>"对中国来说,第六次核试验会带来比洲际弹道导弹测试更严峻的威胁,"澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)政治学研究员张峰说。"朝</p>

<p>National University. "North Korea's ICBMs threaten the U.S. more than China, but North Korea's nuclear weapons and the testing of them near the Chinese border are a strategic and environmental threat to China."</p>	<p>鲜的洲际弹道导弹对美国的威胁大于对中国的威胁，但朝鲜的核武器及其在中朝边境线附近进行的核武测试，对中国的战略和环境构成威胁。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wu said, "The missile launch just isn't as pressing for China as a nuclear test might be."</p>	<p>吴日强说，“此次导弹试射给中国带来的压迫感不像一次核试验那么大。”</p>
<p>But no matter the North's behavior, it would be very difficult for Mr. Xi to declare a red line with Pyongyang, either officially or unofficially, said Cheng Xiaohe, associate professor of international relations at Renmin University.</p>	<p>但中国人民大学国际关系学院副教授成晓河说，不论朝鲜如何行事，习近平都非常难以正式或非正式地宣布对平壤设红线。</p>
<p>"The ICBM is not a Chinese red line — even the U.S. does not draw that line clearly and unequivocally," Mr. Cheng said. If China did draw such a red line, he said, "China or the U.S. must automatically take retaliatory actions," such as Beijing cutting off oil supplies to North Korea.</p>	<p>“洲际弹道导弹不是中国的红线——就连美国都有没清楚明了地划下这条线，”成晓河说。如果中国真的划下这样一条红线，他说，“中国或美国必定要自动采取报复行动，”比如北京会切断对朝鲜的石油供应。</p>
<p>But China cannot afford to squeeze the North so hard — by cutting off fuel, for example, or basic trade — that the country destabilizes, sending refugees pouring over the border.</p>	<p>但北京无法承担通过切断燃料供应或基础贸易之类的办法强力逼迫朝鲜的后果——朝鲜的稳定会受到破坏，导致难民涌入中国境内。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is at least publicly expressing disapproval of North Korea's latest actions. He was in Russia visiting President Vladimir V. Putin when the North announced it had successfully tested an ICBM. The two leaders issued a joint statement calling for negotiations that would aim to freeze the North's arsenal in exchange for limitations on the American military posture in South Korea.</p>	<p>至少习近平在公开表示不赞同朝鲜最近的行为。朝鲜宣布成功测试一枚洲际弹道导弹之际，他正在俄罗斯拜访弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)总统。两位领导人发表了一份联合声明，呼吁开展谈判，旨在以冻结朝鲜核武库为条件，换取美国对其在韩军事态势的限制。</p>
<p>Instead of penalizing North Korea, China has been calling for such negotiations for many months, but the Trump administration has declined.</p>	<p>连月来，中国没有惩罚朝鲜，而是呼吁开展此类谈判，但特朗普政府已经拒绝了。</p>

<p>Beyond cracking down on trade between the two nations, Mr. Xi holds very few cards against North Korea, and he has little choice but to rely on a kind of strategic hesitation, said a Chinese analyst of foreign affairs who sometimes advises the government.</p>	<p>中国的一名有时会给政府提供建议的外交分析人士说，在打压中朝贸易之外，习近平手中可以用来对付朝鲜的王牌少之又少，除了战略性的迟疑，他几乎没有别的选择。</p>
<p>"Xi as a strategist is facing an anguished choice to use up his means on Kim Jong-un while having no confidence at all that it would be effective," said the analyst, Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University. "What can this strategist do? A sort of hesitation is unavoidable."</p>	<p>"习近平作为一个战略家，面临着一个痛苦的选择：出完可以用来对付金正恩的牌，却没信心它一定能见效，"前述分析人士、中国人民大学国际关系学院教授时殷弘说。"这个战略家能做什么？某种犹豫是不可避免的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is facing an increasingly "determined and decisive" Mr. Kim, and he is also confronted by an American president who is not easy to deal with, Mr. Shi said. "Xi and Trump are unable to see eye to eye for long, and even if they were it would extremely difficult to thwart Kim for long," he said.</p>	<p>时殷弘说，习近平面对的是一个越来越"坚定果决"的金正恩，他还面对着一个不容易相处的美国总统。"习近平和特朗普的看法不可能长期保持一致，即便能如此，要想长期遏制金正恩也是极为困难的，"他说。</p>
<p>In Washington, Mr. Trump repeated his impatience with Mr. Xi. In a post on Twitter on Wednesday, the president said China's trade with North Korea had grown by almost 40 percent in the first quarter. "So much for China working with us — but we had to give it a try," he said.</p>	<p>在华盛顿，特朗普再度表达了对习近平失去耐心之意。他周三在 Twitter 上发文称，今年第一季度，中朝贸易额增长近 40%。"中国与我们的合作差不多就这样了——但是总得试试，"他说。</p>
<p>It was not clear where Mr. Trump got his 40 percent figure. A South Korean trade group said on Monday that China had imported much more iron in the last few months than previously. But the group also said that the North was a long way from making up the lost revenues from China shutting down its North Korean coal imports.</p>	<p>尚不清楚特朗普是从哪里得来 40% 这个数字。韩国的一个贸易团体周一表示，中国在过去几个月间进口的铁比以前多得多。但该团体还表示，朝鲜要弥补因为中国暂停进口朝鲜煤炭而损失的收入，还有很长的路要走。</p>
<p>China's trade with the North grew 37.4 percent during the first three months of the year, compared with the same period in 2016, Chinese</p>	<p>4 月份发布的中国贸易数据显示，今年前三个月，中朝贸易额同比增长 37.4%。中方称，这一增长幅度是在中国停止从朝鲜采购煤炭的情况下实现</p>

trade data released in April showed. China said the trade grew even as it stopped buying North Korean coal.	的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170706/xi-jinping-kim-jong-un-north-korea-china-icbm	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170706/xi-jinping-kim-jong-un-north-korea-china-icbm
China Sees Opening Left by Trump in Europe, and Quietly Steps In	特朗普与欧洲隔阂渐深，中国“趁虚而入”
LONDON — Much of the world’s attention at the Group of 20 economic summit on Friday and Saturday will be on President Trump’s first meeting with his Russian counterpart, Vladimir V. Putin, with strenuous efforts to decipher the nature of the long-distance bromance between them.	伦敦——20 国集团经济峰会将于周五和周六举行，全世界的注意力将主要放在特朗普与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)的首次会议上，竭力破译他们之间远距离兄弟情的本质。
But the leader of the world’s other superpower, Xi Jinping of China, will also be in Hamburg, Germany, ready to slip quietly into the widening gap between Mr. Trump and longtime European allies and to position Beijing as the globe’s newest, biggest defender of a multilateral, rules-based system.	但另一个超级大国中国的领导人习近平也会出现在德国的汉堡，准备不声不响地嵌入特朗普与美国长期的欧洲盟友之间不断加深的隔阂，将北京定位成一个基于规则的多边体系最新、最大的维护者。
Mr. Xi will have just concluded a state visit with Germany, including bilateral meetings and a small dinner Tuesday night in Berlin with the summit host, Chancellor Angela Merkel, who has made no secret of her differences with Mr. Trump.	习近平刚刚结束对德国的国事访问，其间举行了多场双边会谈，还于周二晚在柏林与此次峰会的东道主德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)一起出席小型晚宴，后者一直毫不掩饰自己与特朗普的分歧。
Having helped Ms. Merkel open the Berlin Zoo’s new \$10 million panda garden (complete with two new Chinese pandas), and watched a German-Chinese youth soccer match, Mr. Xi will have already made a mark.	在帮默克尔为柏林动物园耗资 1000 万美元的新大熊猫馆（配有两只刚从中国抵达的熊猫）举行开馆仪式，又观看了一场中德青少年足球赛之后，习近平已经在这里留下自己的印记。
He has cemented his closeness to Germany and Ms. Merkel, the woman many consider not just the most important leader in Europe, but also	他巩固了自己与德国和默克尔的密切关系——有许多人认为，默克尔不仅是欧洲最重要的领导人，也是西方国家事实上的领袖，尽管她并不情愿担当这

the reluctant, de facto leader of the West.	个角色。
"The election of Trump has facilitated China's aims in Europe," said Angela Stanzel, an Asia scholar at the European Council on Foreign Relations in Berlin.	"特朗普当选使中国更顺当地实现了自己在欧洲的目标，"位于柏林的欧洲对外关系委员会(European Council on Foreign Relations)的亚洲问题学者安格拉·施坦策尔(Angela Stanzel)说。
"Trump facilitates China's narrative of being the new defender of multilateralism and especially global free trade, and China sees Germany as defending that, too, as a kind of sidekick," she added. "And it fits into the Chinese idea of creating an alternative leadership to the United States."	"特朗普令中国对于担任多边主义最新维护者的叙述更为顺理成章，尤其是在全球自由贸易方面，中国认为德国也在维护这种秩序，有点像是搭档，"她接着讲道。"这符合中国的想法，那就是确立一种可以替代美国的领导角色。"
Even before this week, Mr. Xi has tried to take advantage of Mr. Trump's nationalist and protectionist policies and open disdain for multilateral institutions, using a much-publicized speech in Davos, Switzerland, in January to proclaim himself a champion of global trade, much as the United States used to do.	早在本周之前，习近平已经在竭力利用特朗普的民族主义政策和贸易保护主义政策，及其对多边组织公开的鄙视，他还利用今年在瑞典达沃斯所做的一个被广泛报道的演讲，宣称自己是全球贸易的倡导者，就像美国过去那样。
Export-dependent Germany shares China's view, with Mrs. Merkel defending everything from trade deals to the United Nations and the Paris climate accord, from which Mr. Trump has withdrawn.	依赖出口的德国与中国观点一致，默克尔也在维护各种多边关系，不管是与联合国的贸易协议，还是特朗普已经退出的巴黎气候协议。
And China recognizes how important Germany has become in influencing European Union policies toward China, including trade and human rights, especially after Britain's vote to quit the bloc.	中国知道，在影响欧盟对中国的贸易和人权等政策方面，德国起到十分重要的作用，尤其是在英国公投脱欧之后。
Speaking to Mr. Xi in Berlin on Wednesday, Mrs. Merkel said tellingly: "I am delighted to be able to welcome you in a period of unrest in the world, where China and Germany can make an effort to soothe this unrest a bit and to make a somewhat quieter world out of it." The two countries have "a comprehensive strategic partnership," she said.	周三在柏林与习近平谈话时，默克尔颇有意味地讲道："我很高兴能在一个世界动荡的时期欢迎你的到来，中德可以努力缓解这种动荡局面，造就一个更为安宁的世界。"她还表示，两国拥有"全方位战略伙伴关系"。

<p>Mr. Xi's state visit follows another high-level trip to Germany, at the end of May, by the Chinese prime minister, Li Keqiang.</p>	<p>在习近平这次国事访问之前，中国还有一次高层访德活动，那就是5月底中国国务院总理李克强出访德国。</p>
<p>His visit also comes just after Mrs. Merkel, who is up for re-election in September, said that Mr. Trump's America was no longer a reliably close ally and that Europe must "really take our fate into our own hands."</p>	<p>而就在这次访问之前，将于9月竞选连任的默克尔刚刚表示，特朗普领导的美国已经不再是一个可靠的盟友，欧洲必须“真的把命运掌握在自己手中”。</p>
<p>In a measure of Mr. Trump's increasing unpopularity in Germany, her party's election material now refers to the United States as a "most important partner outside Europe" rather than, as four years ago, its "most important friend."</p>	<p>能体现出特朗普在德国越来越不受欢迎的一点是，默克尔所在政党的选举材料现在提及美国时所用的措辞是“欧洲之外最重要的伙伴”，而非四年前的“最重要的朋友”。</p>
<p>There are tensions, of course, between China and Germany, and China and Europe, too, but largely over trade and access to markets.</p>	<p>当然，中德、中欧的关系也有点紧张，但大体是在贸易和市场准入方面。</p>
<p>In the last year especially, Ms. Stanzel said, German officials and the German public have become "more critical of Chinese economic patterns and investments in Germany, especially in key technologies and industries where Germany is known to have a global edge."</p>	<p>施坦策尔表示，去年尤其如此，德国官员和德国公众“对中国的经济模式和在德投资的批评增多，尤其是在大家都知道德国拥有全球优势的关键技术领域和行业”。</p>
<p>Mrs. Merkel was particularly upset last year, German officials have said, when China bought the cutting-edge German robotics firm so important to manufacturing, Kuka Robotics. The Germans see China moving from demanding technical know-how from European investors to wanting to own the technology outright.</p>	<p>德国官员曾经表示，中国去年收购了对制造业十分重要的德国尖端机器人公司库卡机器人(Kuka Robotics)，这让默克尔特别不满。德国看到中国从一个在欧洲投资者那里要求获得技术知识，转变成想要完全拥有这项技术的国家。</p>
<p>But these problems pale next to Mr. Xi's fraught relations with Mr. Trump, whose public estimates of their relationship swing wildly.</p>	<p>但是与习近平与特朗普让人担忧的关系相比，这些问题都相形失色。特朗普对两人关系的公开评价变化十分剧烈。</p>
<p>The latest North Korean missile test is another strain, given Mr. Trump's public desire that China and Mr. Xi restrain Pyongyang's nuclear ambitions through stepped-up economic sanctions.</p>	<p>考虑到特朗普曾公开表示希望中国和习近平能通过加大经济制裁来遏制平壤的核野心，朝鲜最近再次发射导弹会成为另一个让中美关系紧张的因素。</p>

<p>Only last week, Mr. Trump angered China by approving a \$1.4 billion arms sale to Taiwan, sanctioning a Chinese bank for evading sanctions on North Korea, warning that America would act to restrict Chinese steel imports and sending an American warship off the coast of contested islands in the South China Sea that Beijing claims.</p>	<p>就在上周，特朗普刚刚激怒了美国，因为他批准了价值 14 亿美元的对台军售，以破坏对朝鲜的制裁为由对一家中国银行实行制裁，还警告称美国会采取行动限制中国的钢材进口，以及派一艘美国军舰到北京宣示主权的南海有争议岛屿周围巡逻。</p>
<p>For all those reasons, suggested Robin Niblett, director of Chatham House, a research group based in London, Mr. Xi is likely to keep a low profile in Hamburg.</p>	<p>总部位于伦敦的研究机构皇家国际事务研究所(Chatham House)的主任罗宾·尼布利特(Robin Niblett)表示，因为上述原因，习近平在汉堡期间可能会保持低调。</p>
<p>"While China would like to gradually ramp up the idea of its global leadership, it would be better in Hamburg to keep the attention on Trump and Putin and the aftermath of Brexit," he said.</p>	<p>"尽管中国想逐步增强它是全球领导者的看法，但在汉堡期间大家的注意力最好还是放在特朗普和普京，以及脱欧的影响上，"他说。</p>
<p>"The timing for Xi is not good," Mr. Niblett said. "He will feel the risk that Trump may use foreign policy as a more fruitful appeal to his base. China-bashing, though it has some risks, is a pretty safe bet for rallying forces in the U.S."</p>	<p>"对习近平来说，这个时机不太好，"尼布利特说。"他会感觉到存在一种风险，即特朗普可能会把外交政策当作更有效吸引支持者的东西。抨击中国尽管也存在风险，却是在美国集合各方力量的十分有把握的赌注。"</p>
<p>The world has shifted since Mr. Xi's Davos speech, he said. "Xi would prefer nice clear water between a munificent China and an America focused on itself," he said. "But there's a lot of trouble out there, and China is getting wrapped up in Trump's drama, while China likes minimal drama."</p>	<p>他表示，自习近平在达沃斯发表讲话之后，世界已经开始发生转向。"习近平更愿意让慷慨的中国和主要关注自身的美国之间形成鲜明的对比，"他说。"但这里麻烦很多，中国又被卷入了特朗普的戏剧里面，而中国最不喜欢的就是戏剧性。"</p>
<p>Despite new worries in Europe about China becoming more of a competitor than a partner, Mr. Xi sees another advantage, and a challenge, in keeping the European Union sweet.</p>	<p>尽管欧洲已经开始担心中国会成为一个竞争者而非伙伴，但习近平看到了让欧盟保持友好的另一个优势和挑战。</p>
<p>China favors regional hegemonies rather than American hyperpower and sees a world of regions, where China, Russia and Europe dominate</p>	<p>尼布利特提到，中国偏好地区领导权而非美式的超级大国，它看到的是一个由不同个地区构成的世界，中国、俄罗斯和欧洲在各自的地区占据主导地位。</p>

their respective areas, Mr. Niblett said.	
While trying to be dominant in East Asia, China has no interest in ruffling Russia's feathers, especially with Mr. Putin in an election year and Russia as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.	中国竭力在东亚取得主导权，无意惹怒俄罗斯，尤其是考虑到明年是普京的大选年，俄罗斯又是联合国安理会常任理事国。
So China will take a more watchful role in Hamburg, eager to get along with everyone, but especially the Europeans.	所以，中国在汉堡会扮演一种更偏向于观察者的角色，渴望与所有人搞好关系，特别是欧洲人。
The Chinese see the European Union as "an essential partner for the kind of multilateral, globalized world China wants to see, where each region looks after itself and comes together flexibly to meet global challenges, like climate," Mr. Niblett said.	中国将欧盟看作“对实现中国想要看到的多边、全球化世界至关重要的盟友，在那个世界里，各个地区互不干涉，同时又能灵活地协作，以应对气候等全球挑战，”尼布利特说。
"The last thing China wants," he added, "is to get on worse with the E.U. now that the U.S. relationship is so fickle."	“中国最不想看到的，”他接着讲道，“就是与欧盟关系恶化，因为中美关系已经太过变化莫测。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170706/xi-merkel-trump-china-germany	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170706/xi-merkel-trump-china-germany
China Is Challenged on Bid for Unesco Heritage Status in Tibetan Area	可可西里申遗遭援藏团体反对
BEIJING — An international advocacy organization is challenging China's effort to secure special recognition from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for a vast, traditionally Tibetan region, arguing that the designation would disrupt the lives of nomads who have roamed its fragile lands.	北京——一个国际倡导组织正在挑战中国向联合国教科文组织（United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 简称 Unesco）为一大片历来属于西藏的地区申请特殊称号的努力，称这项命名会破坏在那片脆弱的土地上漫游的游牧部落的生活。
The region, known as Hoh Xil or Kekexili, is part of the high-altitude plateau in Qinghai Province and is twice the size of Belgium. It is home to the endangered Tibetan antelope, or chiru, whose soft fur is so coveted for luxurious shawls known as shahtoosh that poachers had	这个名为可可西里的地区属于青海省高海拔高原的一部分，面积是比利时的两倍。那里生活着濒危动物藏羚羊，它们身上的软毛是制作“沙图什”(shahtoosh)，一种昂贵披巾的原料，因此几乎被偷猎者们洗劫殆尽。

<p>nearly wiped out the species.</p>	
<p>Unesco's World Heritage Committee, meeting this week in Krakow, Poland, is scheduled to vote on the designation on Friday. The organization, the International Campaign for Tibet, which is critical of China, is trying, at a minimum, to delay consideration of the application to address concerns about development plans for the region.</p>	<p>Unesco 下属的世界遗产委员会(World Heritage Committee)本周正在波兰的克拉科夫举行会议, 计划周五就这项命名进行投票。对中国持批评态度的国际声援西藏运动(International Campaign for Tibet)组织至少在是努力推迟对该申请的考虑, 以便消除外界对该地区发展规划的担忧。</p>
<p>In a report released late last week, the group argued that recognizing the region as a World Heritage site would bolster China's efforts to resettle tens of thousands of pastoralists from the plateaus into villages, while threatening the habitat of the antelope and the environment in general.</p>	<p>该组织上周末发布的一份报告中称, 将那个地区定为世界遗产, 会让中国更有理由将数万牧民从高原地区安置到村庄, 对藏羚羊的栖息地以及环境在整体上构成威胁。</p>
<p>"This controversial nomination would signify Unesco endorsement of China's forced relocation of Tibetan nomads, who have protected the grasslands and wildlife for centuries," said Matteo Mecacci, president of the Tibet organization.</p>	<p>"这种有争议的申遗会显得 Unesco 对中国迫使西藏牧民迁移的行动持支持态度, 那些牧民几个世纪来一直保护着那里的草原和野生动物, "该组织主席马泰奥·梅卡奇(Matteo Mecacci)说。</p>
<p>The annual meeting of Unesco has become unusually contentious, underscoring how debates on cultural patrimony can assume political significance.</p>	<p>Unesco 的年度会议已经变得饱含争议, 这突显出有关文化遗产的讨论具有多么大的政治意义。</p>
<p>In addition to the debate about China's designation of Hoh Xil, Israel is fighting an appeal by the Palestinian Authority to secure World Heritage status for two sites in the West Bank: the old city of Hebron and the Cave of the Patriarchs, revered by Jews, Muslim and Christians as the burial place of Abraham. Poland, this year's Unesco host, also faced a warning for allowing logging in its ancient Bialowieza Forest, which already has World Heritage status.</p>	<p>除了就中国对可可西里申遗产生的争论之外, 以色列也在竭力抵制巴勒斯坦民族权力机构(Palestinian Authority)提出的一项申请, 即将约旦河西岸的两个地方列为世界遗产保护区: 老城希伯伦和始祖墓穴(Cave of the Patriarchs), 后者被犹太人、穆斯林和基督教徒视为亚伯拉罕(Abraham)的墓地而备受尊崇。Unesco 年度会议的举办地波兰今年也因为允许在古老的比亚沃韦扎森林(Bialowieza Forest)伐木而受到警告, 这片森林之前已经被列为世界文化遗产。</p>

<p>China's government has actively sought Unesco's designations for various sites since its first application 30 years ago. China now has 50 natural or cultural heritage sites, which are defined as having "outstanding universal value." While Unesco has no enforcement powers over the places it recognizes, the organization can withdraw designations, which are considered important for promoting tourism and, in some cases, political aims.</p>	<p>自 30 年前第一次申遗以来，中国政府一直在积极寻求 Unesco 对各种地方的命名。现在，中国有 50 个自然或文化遗产地，它们被认为拥有“杰出的普世价值”。尽管 Unesco 对自己命名的地方没有强制权力，但该组织可以撤销命名，而这种命名被认为对推广旅游十分重要，在有些情况下还能帮助实现政治目标。</p>
<p>If Unesco accepts two new applications under consideration, China could become the country with the most heritage sites, surpassing Italy, which has 51. That landmark has been touted by Chinese state media as a major accomplishment. China's second application under review this year covers Gulangyu, the pedestrian-only island near the city of Xiamen, in Fujian Province.</p>	<p>如果 Unesco 批准了正在考虑的两项申请，中国可能会超越拥有 51 个遗产地的意大利，成为世界上遗产地最多的国家。这个里程碑事件被中国官方媒体当作一项重大成就，大肆宣传。中国今年正在接受审核的第二项申请是鼓浪屿，那是位于福建省厦门市附近的一个只容步行的岛屿。</p>
<p>The International Campaign for Tibet's argument is that China's designation of Hoh Xil would erode, not protect, the area's fragile ecosystem. In particular, the organization's report argued that China has declared the region a "no man's zone," discounting the unique environment and the role people play in it. The report said Unesco's review of the site did not take into account the concerns of local inhabitants, as required by its own guidelines.</p>	<p>国际声援西藏运动认为，将可可西里列为世界遗产将会破坏而非保护该地区脆弱的生态环境。该组织的报告特别强调，中国宣称该地区是“无人区”，完全无视那里独特的环境和人在其中扮演的角色。报告称，Unesco 对该地区的评估没有像它的准则所要求的那样，考虑当地居民的利益。</p>
<p>The report also complained that China's application exempted a two-and-a-half-mile-wide corridor in which a highway and railway bisect the region, allowing unfettered development. That, the report noted, would threaten the migratory paths of the antelope the designation is meant to protect.</p>	<p>报告还抗议中国的申请忽略了一个两英里宽的（约合 4 公里）走廊（公路和铁路从这里通过，将该地区一分为二），会带来不受控制的开发。报告指出，它会对遗产地命名力图保护的羚羊的迁徙路线构成威胁。</p>

<p>Officials in Beijing declined requests to comment on the opposition to its application, but Du Yue, secretary general of China's delegation to Unesco, circulated a letter in Krakow challenging the criticism of the application. The letter said that China would "fully respect the will of local herders and their traditional culture, religious beliefs and lifestyle."</p>	<p>北京的官员拒绝就针对该申请的反对意见置评，但中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会秘书长杜越在克拉科夫分发了一封信件，质疑对这项申请的批评。信中表示，中国会“完全尊重当地牧民的意愿，以及他们的传统文化、宗教信仰和生活方式”。</p>
<p>The organization's opposition puts it at odds not only with the Chinese government, but also with environmentalists and others who say the designation would protect the antelope habitat.</p>	<p>该组织的反对意见不仅与中国政府的观点对立，也与称这项命名会保护羚羊栖息地的环保人士及其他人意见不一。</p>
<p>Jin Yuanpu, director of the Cultural Industries Institute at Renmin University of China in Beijing, said that China's embrace of Unesco's heritage designations reflected a new attention to cultural preservation after the repressions of the Cultural Revolution under Mao Zedong.</p>	<p>位于北京的人民大学文化创意产业研究所所长金元浦表示，中国对申遗的支持反映出在毛泽东时期的文化大革命压制之后出现的对文化保护的新的关注。</p>
<p>"From the central government, to the Culture Ministry, to a lot of grass-roots groups, a lot of attention has been given to the work of preservation of cultural and natural relics," he said.</p>	<p>“从中央政府到文化部，再到很多民间的组织都对文化和自然遗产的保护非常重视，”他说。</p>
<p>He added that the designation was "in line with Tibetans' interests" and would help fight poaching of the Tibetan antelope, which was dramatized in "Mountain Patrol: Kekexili," a 2004 film directed by Lu Chuan.</p>	<p>他还表示，此次申遗“符合西藏人民的利益”，将有助于打击偷猎藏羚羊的行为——陆川 2004 年导演的影片《可可西里》就是依据偷猎事件改编。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/china-tibet-unesco</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/china-tibet-unesco</p>
<p>At the Movies in China, Some Propaganda With Your Popcorn</p>	<p>在中国电影院，吃着爆米花接受“中国梦”教育</p>
<p>BEIJING — The house lights dimmed, and moviegoers in a Beijing cinema settled in with their popcorn for some of Hollywood's finest escapist entertainment.</p>	<p>北京——室内的灯光变暗，北京一家电影院的观众们带着他们的爆米花安顿下来，等着即将开始的好莱坞一部最精彩的娱乐大片。</p>
<p>But first they got a dose of Communist Party propaganda, courtesy of</p>	<p>但他们首先得接受一点共产党的宣传，这是中国电影当局免费赠送的：看一</p>

<p>China's film authorities: a short video message promoting "socialist core values."</p>	<p>段宣传“社会主义核心价值观”的短片。</p>
<p>Chinese cinemas have been ordered to play one of four government-issued videos before every movie screening. Theater managers in several Chinese cities confirmed on Wednesday that they had received the order, which went into effect last week.</p>	<p>中国电影院已接到命令，在每次放映正片之前，需播放四段政府发行的视频之一。几个中国城市的影院经理们周三证实说，他们已经收到了这项上周生效的命令。</p>
<p>Besides "socialist core values," the videos promote President Xi Jinping's cherished "Chinese dream" and two other Communist Party slogans, the "Four Comprehensives" and the "Five in One Overall Arrangement."</p>	<p>除了“社会主义核心价值观”外，还有宣传国家主席习近平珍爱的“中国梦”、以及另外两个共产党的口号、“四个全面”和“五位一体总体布局”的短片。</p>
<p>To make such abstruse fare more palatable to audiences, the videos, produced by the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television, feature A-list Chinese celebrities, including Jackie Chan, Angelababy and Kris Wu.</p>	<p>为了让这些费解的短片更能让观众接受，这些由国家新闻出版广电总局制作的视频中有成龙、Angelababy 和吴亦凡等一线明星出演。</p>
<p>In a video played before a screening of "Transformers: The Last Knight" at a Beijing theater on Wednesday, the actress Li Bingbing, who was in the previous "Transformers" installment, appears before a somber gray backdrop.</p>	<p>周三，在北京一家影院放映《变形金刚5：最后的骑士》之前，曾出演《变形金刚4》的演员李冰冰出现在一个暗淡的灰色背景下。</p>
<p>"No matter what you do, as long as you don't disappoint our country, our society, our people and your family, then you are helping to realize the Chinese dream," Ms. Li says.</p>	<p>“不管你是什么职业，只要对得起国家、社会、民族、家人，你就是在给中国梦的实现助力，”李冰冰说。</p>
<p>The celebrities appear one by one, quoting from ancient poetry and national leaders. In the video extolling the "Four Comprehensives," Donnie Yen, who was recently featured in "Rogue One: A Star Wars Story," reads a quote from Mao Zedong.</p>	<p>名人们逐一出现，朗读古诗和国家领导人的语录。在宣传“四个全面”的视频中，最近曾参演《侠盗一号：星球大战外传》的甄子丹朗读了毛泽东语录的一句话。</p>
<p>It is not clear what, if any, consequences there would be for theaters in</p>	<p>目前还不清楚，中国影院如果不按照命令去做的话，是否会有某种后果。这</p>

<p>China that do not follow the order, which comes as government scrutiny of the entertainment industry has increased.</p>	<p>项命令是在政府对娱乐业的审查有所增加时出台的。</p>
<p>Last month, a number of popular entertainment gossip blogs were shut down after a meeting in which Chinese cyberspace regulators called on internet companies to create a “healthy, uplifting environment for mainstream opinion” by resisting sensationalist celebrity coverage. In the past, Mr. Xi has called on artists to use their talents to serve the nation and “disseminate contemporary Chinese values.”</p>	<p>上个月，一些深受欢迎的娱乐八卦微信公众号被关闭，之前，中国的网络监管机构曾在一次会议上呼吁互联网公司通过拒绝有关名人的耸人听闻报道，来营造“健康向上的主流舆论环境”。习近平也曾呼吁艺术家们用自己的才华为国家服务，“传播中国当代价值观”。</p>
<p>Response to the videos appears to have been mixed.</p>	<p>对这些短片的响应似乎毁誉参半。</p>
<p>“Many came late for the movie just to avoid the short video, and others complained about the video after watching the movie,” the English-language Global Times, a party-affiliated Chinese newspaper, quoted a cinema employee as saying.</p>	<p>隶属共产党的报纸、《环球时报》英文版引用电影院一位员工的话说：“许多人为了躲过短片迟到，其他人在看了正片后对短片表示不满。”</p>
<p>Others, however, were more supportive. “I thought the video was great,” said Zhang Xun, 34, as she walked out of a theater in Beijing. “It was easy to understand, it spreads positive energy, and it was relevant to my life.”</p>	<p>但也有人更支持这些短片。“我觉得这个短片很不错，”34岁的张荀（音）从北京一家影院走出来时说。“短片很容易理解，传播的是正能量，与我的生活有关。”</p>
<p>Other countries in Asia have required patriotic messages before film screenings, though China’s edict is more overtly political. Last year, moviegoers in India were arrested after they were accused of refusing to stand for the national anthem, as required by a Supreme Court ruling. In 2008, a man in Thailand was charged with lèse-majesté — offending the dignity of the monarch — for not standing as the royal anthem was played in a movie theater.</p>	<p>亚洲其他国家也曾要求在放映电影之前播放爱国信息，不过，中国的命令更具政治色彩。去年，印度的电影观众曾因拒绝在播放国歌时站立的指控被逮捕，印度最高法院的一项裁决要求人们那样做。2008年，泰国一名男子因在电影院播放颂圣歌时没有站立，被指控犯有“不敬罪”，也就是冒犯了国王的尊严。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/propaganda-movies-communi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/propaganda-movies-communi</p>

st-party-china	st-party-china
Muffled by China, Taiwan President Embraces Twitter as Megaphone	面对北京孤立政策，蔡英文尝试 Twitter 外交
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Over the past year, China has doubled down on its campaign to reduce Taiwan’s presence on the world stage, whether by luring away its few remaining diplomatic allies — most recently Panama — or blocking its participation in international organizations like Interpol and the World Health Organization.	台湾台北——过去一年中，中国大力削弱了台湾在世界舞台上的存在，无论是吸引走台湾剩下为数不多的外交盟友——最近的一个例子是巴拿马——还是阻止其参加国际刑警组织和世界卫生组织等国际机构。
Now President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan is trying to tweet the island back into the global conversation.	如今，台湾总统蔡英文正在试图用发推文的方法，让台湾岛重返全球对话。
Ms. Tsai had her first encounter with Twitter’s reach in December, when Donald J. Trump, newly elected to the White House, wrote on Twitter that she had called to congratulate him. His announcement made headlines around the world. It was believed to have been the first time an American president or president-elect had spoken with a leader of the island since at least 1979, when the United States broke diplomatic ties with Taiwan, formally known as the Republic of China, as part of its recognition of the People’s Republic of China.	去年 12 月，蔡英文首次感受到了 Twitter 的影响范围，当时新近当选总统的唐纳德·特朗普在 Twitter 上写道，蔡英文已打电话给他表示祝贺。特朗普的宣布成了世界各地的头条新闻。据说，那是自从 1979 年，作为承认中华人民共和国的一部分，美国与台湾（正式名称是中华民国）断交以来，美国总统或候任总统首次与台湾领导人通话。
Weeks later, Ms. Tsai revived her moribund Twitter account, posting regularly in English and sometimes in Japanese. Since then, her followers have nearly tripled.	几周后，蔡英文重新启用了她封尘的 Twitter 帐号，定期用英文、有时也用日文发推文。那以后，她的粉丝数量达到了以前的三倍。
Her office says her rekindled interest was spurred by outreach from Twitter itself, not by the Trump episode. But there are certain parallels between her and President Trump. Where Mr. Trump uses the service to bypass what he considers a biased news establishment and to address the public directly, Ms. Tsai appears to see it as a means to	蔡英文的办公室表示，她重新对 Twitter 感兴趣是因为 Twitter 的拓展能力，而不是因为特朗普事件。但是，她与特朗普总统有一些相似之处。特朗普及 Twitter 是要绕过他认为带有偏见的新闻机构，直接向公众发表意见，蔡英文似乎把 Twitter 当成是规避中国迫使台湾与世界隔离的工具。

<p>circumvent the diplomatic isolation imposed by China.</p>	
<p>"Twitter, and more broadly, digital diplomacy, provides Taiwan with an easy and cost-effective way to connect and engage internationally," said Danielle Cave, a Google Policy Fellow at the Digital Asia Hub, a nonprofit organization based in Hong Kong that researches society and the internet.</p>	<p>"Twitter、或更广泛地说数字外交，为台湾提供了一种简单易用且划算的连接和参与国际社会的方法，"数字亚洲中心(Digital Asia Hub)的谷歌政策研究员丹尼尔·卡夫(Danielle Cave)说，该中心专门研究与社会和互联网有关的问题。</p>
<p>"Frankly, Taiwan's future is tenuous, and their international space is increasingly limited at a time when they need their voice to be heard more than ever," Ms. Cave said.</p>	<p>"坦率地说，台湾的未来非常脆弱，他们的国际空间越来越受限制，而他们比以往任何时候都需要让世界听到他们的声音，"卡夫说。</p>
<p>China claims self-governed Taiwan as part of its territory, and its diplomatic relations with other countries are conditional on their agreement not to recognize the island as independent. That has led to Taiwan's exclusion from the United Nations and other international forums.</p>	<p>中国称自治的台湾是中国领土的一部分，中国与其他国家的外交关系是以不承认台湾是独立国家为条件的。这导致了台湾被排斥在联合国和其他国际平台之外。</p>
<p>Only 20 countries maintain formal relations with Taiwan, a list that has shrunk by two since Ms. Tsai took office in May 2016. She has resisted demands from Beijing that she endorse the so-called One China principle, which holds that Taiwan and China are part of a single country, although each side has its own views on how that country is defined.</p>	<p>目前只有 20 个国家仍与台湾保持正式的外交关系，自从蔡英文在 2016 年 5 月出任总统以来，又减少了两个。她拒绝了北京让她对所谓的"一个中国"原则表示赞同的要求，"一个中国"指的是台湾和中国同属一个国家，虽然两岸对如何界定这个国家有自己的看法。</p>
<p>In December, Mr. Trump briefly cast doubt on America's adherence to its One China policy, when he broke with longstanding practice by sharing a call with Ms. Tsai. He later said he would honor the policy, but his Twitter message announcing the conversation stunned China watchers and gave Ms. Tsai her first taste of global exposure on social</p>	<p>去年 12 月，特朗普与蔡英文通电话一事，曾让人们对美国是否继续坚持"一个中国"政策产生了怀疑，特朗普的做法打破了长期以来的传统。他后来表示会遵守这项政策，但他用 Twitter 宣布两人通话的做法震惊了中国观察人士，也让蔡英文首次尝到了在全球社交媒体上亮相的滋味。</p>

media.	
Weeks later, Ms. Tsai stopped by Twitter headquarters in San Francisco, on her way back from visiting diplomatic allies in Central America. The company had contacted Ms. Tsai's office about reviving her account, according to Vincent Chao, chief of staff to the secretary general at the Presidential Office.	几周后，蔡英文在中美洲访问了台湾的外交盟友后，途经旧金山时曾前往 Twitter 总部。据总统府秘书长办公室主任赵怡翔说，Twitter 曾与蔡英文办公室联系恢复帐号的事宜。
Ms. Tsai, who joined Twitter in 2010, had previously posted in Chinese, but she stopped in May 2014, primarily because relatively few people in Taiwan use the service, Mr. Chao said. For domestic engagement, Ms. Tsai posts in Chinese on her Facebook page, which has more than 2.1 million followers.	赵怡翔说，蔡英文曾在 2010 年建了个 Twitter 帐号，她过去用中文发推，但在 2014 年 5 月就停了下来，主要是因为台湾不太用 Twitter。蔡英文在自己 Facebook 页面上发中文帖子与国内民众交流，她的 Facebook 帐号的粉丝数量超过 210 万。
Describing the past few months of Twitter diplomacy as "fairly successful," Mr. Chao said that the number of people who follow the account had risen since January from 36,800 to more than 100,000. They include foreign journalists and others who can communicate Taiwan's positions.	赵怡翔把过去几个月的 Twitter 外交描述为“相当成功”，他说，自 1 月份以来，这个 Twitter 帐户的粉丝数量已经从 3.68 万增加到了 10 万以上。粉丝包括外国记者及其他可以传递台湾立场的人士。
"It's followed by journalists from most major publications from around the world," he said. "Increasingly, we're seeing interest from politicians in the U.S., Japan and other democracies."	"该帐号的粉丝中有来自世界各地大多数主要出版物的记者，"他说。"我们看到越来越多的美国、日本和其他民主国家的政治人士对这个帐号感兴趣。"
Alex Huang, a spokesman for the Presidential Office, noted: "The broad role of this is to increase international exposure for the president and Taiwan."	总统府发言人黄重谚指出："这个帐号的广泛作用是增加总统和台湾在国际上的曝光率。"
"There's a core group of people working on Twitter that have been with President Tsai for quite a while, and we also have people who provide input from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other government	"有一个从事 Twitter 工作的核心小组，他们与蔡英文总统一起工作已经有一段时间了，在具体问题上，我们也有人从外交部及其他政府部门得到相关意见，"他说。

<p>agencies on specific issues," he said.</p>	
<p>For her part, Ms. Cave said: "The president's tweets are clearly crafted for an international audience." She added: "Most of her tweets are concerned with foreign affairs, and given how little international media the president has done since she took office, it has become the primary vehicle to keep track of Taiwan's international priorities and how the president sees cross-strait relations."</p>	<p>就蔡英文而言，卡夫说：“总统的推文明显地是为国际听众精心编写的。”她补充说：“蔡英文的推文大部分都涉及外交事务，考虑到自从上任以来，总统在国际媒体上露面的次数很少，发推文成了追踪台湾的国际首要事务和总统对两岸关系看法的主要渠道。”</p>
<p>Since her return to Twitter, Ms. Tsai has posted more than 100 times. Initial messages rarely broached sensitive subjects. But that has changed in recent weeks. In May, she wrote 13 times about Taiwan's exclusion from the World Health Assembly, which happened at Beijing's behest.</p>	<p>自从重新使用 Twitter 之后，蔡英文已发推 100 多次。最初发的帖子很少提到敏感话题。但最近几周已经发生了变化。今年 5 月，她对台湾被排除在世界卫生大会之外发了 13 次推，排挤台湾是北京的要求。</p>
<p>Many recent posts have dealt with attempts by China to isolate Taiwan, including Panama's decision to sever diplomatic ties with Taiwan in favor of recognizing Beijing. "China's coercion & threats won't bring two sides closer, they will drive our two ppl's apart. We will never surrender to such intimidation" she wrote hours after the news broke.</p>	<p>最近发的不少推文与中国隔离台湾的企图有关，包括巴拿马与台湾断绝外交关系、承认北京的决定。这条消息传出后的几小时，蔡英文写道：“中国的强迫和威胁不会让两岸更靠近，只会让我们的人民离得更远。我们永远不会被这种恐吓屈服。”</p>
<p>On the anniversary of the June 1989 military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen Square in Beijing, Ms. Tsai also posted several times, saying the protesters "inspired a generation" and offering to share Taiwan's experiences in its own transition to democracy.</p>	<p>在 1989 年 6 月对北京天安门广场上的民主示威者进行军事镇压的纪念日，蔡英文也多次发推文说，抗议者们“启发了一代人”，她还提出要分享台湾的民主过渡经验。</p>
<p>Although Twitter is blocked in China, some citizens who employ virtual private networks to bypass their country's "great firewall" are clearly following Ms. Tsai's account, and even the state news media is taking</p>	<p>虽然 Twitter 在中国大陆被屏蔽，但也有中国人用虚拟私人网络绕过政府的“防火长城”，显然在关注蔡英文的账号，就连中国的国家新闻媒体也注意到了。</p>

note.	
Mr. Chao said that when Ms. Tsai wrote her Tiananmen anniversary messages, "there were a lot of Chinese netizens that posted comments saying, 'We hope you can help encourage China to become democratic,'" while others were critical. "We also had Chinese people saying, 'This has nothing to do with Taiwan.'"	赵怡翔说，蔡英文发有关天安门周年纪念的消息时，“有很多大陆网友发表评论说，‘我们希望你能帮助中国的民主化。’”也有持批评观点的评论：“我们也看到有大陆人说，‘这和台湾毫无关系。’”
Last week, People's Daily used Twitter to call attention to an article titled "Taiwan leader's Twitter post infuriates the public," in response to her message in which she thanked Japan, in Japanese, for its support of Taiwan's bid to join the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal.	上周，《人民日报》用 Twitter 来引起人们对一篇文章的注意，该文的题目是《台湾领导人的 Twitter 发文激怒公众》，是对蔡英文推文的回应，蔡英文用日本发推，感谢日本支持台湾加入跨太平洋伙伴关系贸易协定的努力。
Mr. Chao welcomed the new online arena for cross-strait engagement.	赵怡翔对让两岸接触的这个新在线平台表示欢迎。
"It's not just Chinese people being angry at President Tsai," he said. "Hopefully they see it as an area where they can freely discuss their views on different situations."	"这不只是让中国人对蔡英文表示愤怒的地方，"他说。"希望他们能把 Twitter 看作是一个他们可以自由地讨论他们对不同情况的看法的平台。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/taiwan-tsai-twitter	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170707/taiwan-tsai-twitter
Crowds in Hong Kong Line Up to See China's First Aircraft Carrier	中国航母“辽宁号”访港，传递爱国主义信息
HONG KONG — Hundreds of people in Hong Kong lined up on Saturday to visit China's first aircraft carrier, the Liaoning, which is making a five-day port call here to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the former British colony's return to Chinese rule.	香港——上周六，成百上千的香港人排队参观中国的第一艘航空母舰“辽宁号”，它正在这里进行为期五天的停靠，以纪念香港回归 20 周年。
The ship's visit is part of efforts to raise the profile of China's military and inspire patriotism in the semiautonomous city, analysts and officials said. Hong Kong has been the site of large street protests in recent years as calls for increased local autonomy and even independence grow. Young people are increasingly likely to call	分析人士和政府官员表示，这次访问属于提升中国军事形象努力的一部分，在这个半自治城市激发爱国精神。最近几年，随着本地自治乃至独立的呼声日渐增高，香港出现了大规模的街头抗议。年轻人越来越喜欢称自己是“香港人”，而非“中国人”，当地官员表示他们希望能改变这种状况。

<p>themselves “Hong Kongers” instead of “Chinese,” which local officials say they want to change.</p>	
<p>The carrier’s visit is intended to send several messages, said Jean-Pierre Cabestan, a professor of government and international studies at Hong Kong Baptist University.</p>	<p>在香港浸会大学(Hong Kong Baptist University)研究政府和国际问题的教授高敬文(Jean-Pierre Cabestan)表示,“辽宁号”访港意在传达几个信息。</p>
<p>“The first, to Hong Kong society, is to remember that you are Chinese and Hong Kong is part of China,” he said. “The second message is to be proud of being Chinese, because now we are a powerful force to be reckoned with, on par with the United States.”</p>	<p>“第一个信息是,让香港社会记住你们是中国人,记住香港是中国的一部分,”他说。“第二个信息是,要为自己是中国人而自豪,因为我们现在是一个可以依靠的强大力量,与美国不相上下。”</p>
<p>This past week, President Xi Jinping of China reviewed troops at a military base here and delivered a tough speech warning against crossing a “red line” of challenging central government authority or Chinese sovereignty over Hong Kong.</p>	<p>上周,中国国家主席习近平检阅了中国人民解放军驻港部队,并发表了措辞强硬的演讲,警告香港不要越过“红线”,挑战中央政府的权威或中国在香港的主权。</p>
<p>The Liaoning and three accompanying ships, the frigate Yantai and the destroyers Jinan and Yinchuan, sailed through the Taiwan Strait en route to Hong Kong this past week. Self-ruled Taiwan, which China claims as part of its territory, dispatched aircraft and ships to monitor the group’s passage, its Ministry of National Defense said.</p>	<p>上周,“辽宁号”与三艘属舰——护卫舰“烟台号”、驱逐舰“济南号”和“银川号”——穿越台湾海峡来到香港。中国宣称属于领土范围但实行自治的台湾派出了飞机和舰艇,监视这支舰队的通行,该消息来自台湾国防部。</p>
<p>The port call also comes as China hopes to exert authority over its claims in the South China Sea. In May, China complained after a United States Navy ship sailed within 12 miles of an artificially built island that China claims in the South China Sea. The United States Air Force said two B-1B Lancer bombers flew over the South China Sea on Thursday while on a training mission from Guam.</p>	<p>这次进港停靠也发生在中国希望在南海对它宣示主权的海域行使权力之时。今年5月,一艘美国军舰曾在中国宣称主权的一个南海人工岛屿12海里内航行,中国对此表示了抗议。上周四,美国空军又表示,两架美国B-1B枪骑兵战略轰炸机在从关岛出发执行飞行任务时飞越了南海海域。</p>
<p>The Liaoning’s visit to Hong Kong is its first port call outside mainland</p>	<p>军事分析人士表示,“辽宁号”的访港行程,是它在中国大陆之外的首次停靠,</p>

<p>China and the first time the 999-foot ship has been open to the public, military analysts say. Residents waited overnight for 2,000 tickets, and 1,600 more were distributed through local organizations.</p>	<p>它也是这艘 999 英尺（合 306 米）长的航空母舰第一次向公众开放。香港居民排了一夜的队争抢 2000 张参观券，另有 1600 多张票则通过当地机构发放。</p>
<p>At the Central district piers along Victoria Harbor on Saturday, two distinct crowds mingled. To one side, groups of young people, including many expatriate workers, met to board junks for leisurely cruises during which they would drink and swim in isolated bays. On the other side, patriotic ticket holders waited for rides to board the Liaoning, which was at anchor to the northwest of Hong Kong Island.</p>	<p>上周六，在维多利亚港边上的中环码头，两群不同的人交汇了。一边是一群来这里碰面准备乘中式帆船出海游玩的年轻人，其中包括许多外籍员工，他们会在无人的海湾游泳喝酒。另一边则是手持爱国主义船票的人，等着搭船登上停靠在香港岛西北部的“辽宁号”。</p>
<p>“This shows our country is growing up,” said one man, who would give only his surname, Ouyang, and was from the city of Foshan, in neighboring Guangdong Province. “We can compete with the United States now, because you bully us.”</p>	<p>“我们国家长大了，”一名自称姓欧阳的男子说，他来自紧邻香港的广东省的佛山市。“我们可以比一比美国，因为你们美国欺负我们。”</p>
<p>Dickie Wong, 41, a financial analyst, said the aircraft carrier’s port call would inspire Hong Kong residents to feel more Chinese. “I think they want to show everyone, not just Hong Kong people but everyone in the world, that China’s military is strong enough to have a huge aircraft carrier,” he said.</p>	<p>41 岁的金融分析师迪基·黄(Dickie Wong)表示，这艘航空母舰的到港会让香港居民觉得自己更像中国人。“我觉得他们是想让所有人，不只是对香港人，也包括全世界的人看到，中国的军事力量很强大，足以拥有巨大的航空母舰，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Wong was given four tickets by a relative, but his family was turned away because his two children were under age 11 and not allowed to board the aircraft.</p>	<p>迪基·黄从一个亲戚那里拿到了 4 张票，但他的家人被拒，因为他的两个孩子年龄不足 11 岁，不被允许登上这艘航空母舰。</p>
<p>The Chinese Navy did not allow members of the news media to visit the ship, citing national security.</p>	<p>中国海军以国家安全为理由，也不允许新闻媒体登船。</p>
<p>For those who could not secure tickets, the ship could be glimpsed by traveling to Hong Kong Disneyland on Lantau Island, squeezing</p>	<p>没弄到票的人可以前往大屿山的香港迪士尼乐园，钻过一道栅栏，沿着一道滑溜溜的混凝土防波堤走上几分钟，在那里领略这艘航母的风姿。</p>

<p>through a fence and walking along a slippery concrete breakwater for several minutes.</p>	
<p>"I and the people of Hong Kong are very honored to have it come here," said Eric Cheng, 37, an insurance worker who took the Star Ferry to Disneyland Resort Pier, which gave a close look at the Liaoning. "It's not many Chinese who see it this close." He added, while pausing from taking pictures of the Liaoning, "We feel more Chinese."</p>	<p>"它能来这里，我们香港人感到非常荣幸，"37岁的保险从业人员埃里克·程(Eric Cheng)说，他乘天星小轮去了迪士尼乐园码头，那里可以近距离观看"辽宁号"。"没多少中国人能这么近地看到它，"他接着讲道，一边暂时停下了拍"辽宁号"的动作，"我们感觉自己更像中国人了。"</p>
<p>Not everyone was happy about the Liaoning's arrival. Some newspapers documented the exhaust belching from the ship, and the pictures were reposted widely on social media.</p>	<p>不是所有人都对"辽宁号"的到来感到高兴。一些报纸拍下了这艘航母喷黑烟的景象，这些照片在社交媒体上被广为转发。</p>
<p>The ship, which was once known as the Varyag, was built in a Ukrainian shipyard in the late 1980s. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the ship languished in the Black Sea until it was brought through the Bosphorus and around the Cape of Good Hope to China. It was ostensibly purchased for use as a floating casino in the Chinese territory of Macau, although it was later revealed that the buyer was a front for China's navy. The ship was retrofitted in the port city of Dalian in northeastern China and commissioned in 2012.</p>	<p>这艘航母原名"瓦良格号"(Varyag)，是上世纪八十年代在一家乌克兰造船厂建造。苏联解体之后，这艘航母一直滞留在黑海，后来被拉着穿越博斯普鲁斯海峡，绕过好望角，来到中国。表面上，购买这艘航母是为了在属于中国领土范围的澳门将之改造成一座海上赌场，但后来有消息曝光，称买家是给中国海军做幌子。这艘航母在中国东北部城市大连进行了升级改造，于2012年开始编入现役。</p>
<p>China's first home-built aircraft carrier was launched in April and is undergoing equipment testing and trials, the Ministry of National Defense said. The ship was based on the design of the Liaoning, complete with a ski-jump ramp for aircraft takeoff.</p>	<p>中国国防部表示，中国第一艘自主研发的航空母舰已于今年4月下水，现在正在进行设备调试和试验。这艘航母的设计以"辽宁号"为基础，采用了滑跃式起飞装置。</p>
<p>Within 20 years, China will probably have four or five aircraft carriers, said Richard A. Bitzinger, the coordinator of the military transformations program at Nanyang Technological University in Singapore.</p>	<p>新加坡南洋理工大学(Nanyang Technological University)军事转型项目协调员理查德·A·毕辛格(Richard A. Bitzinger)表示，在20年时间里，中国或许将拥有四到五艘航空母舰。</p>

<p>“The Liaoning is like training wheels for the People’s Liberation Army Navy,” he said. “It will help train up a cadre of pilots and let them get smart on deck-based carrier operations.”</p>	<p>“‘辽宁号’就像是人民解放军海军的辅助轮，”他说。“帮助训练飞行员骨干，让他们学习舰基航母操作。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/china-aircraft-carrier-liaoning-hong-kong</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/china-aircraft-carrier-liaoning-hong-kong</p>
<p>Asia Society Blames Staff for Barring Hong Kong Activist’s Speech</p>	<p>亚洲协会禁止黄之锋发言，被指进行自我审查</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A week after a leading democracy activist in Hong Kong was barred from speaking at a literary event at the local chapter of the Asia Society, embroiling the group in accusations of censorship, the organization sought to tamp down the controversy on Friday.</p>	<p>香港——香港一位重要的民主活动人士被禁止在亚洲协会香港分会的一个朗读会上发言一周之后，这个组织受到进行自我审查的指责，周五它试图平息相关争议。</p>
<p>The event, to feature Joshua Wong, a leader of the 2014 pro-democracy demonstrations, was planned for the release of “Hong Kong 20/20: Reflections on a Borrowed Place,” a collection of work from writers discussing the 20th anniversary of the former British colony’s return to Chinese control. Jason Y. Ng, president of PEN Hong Kong, the literature and free speech group behind the anthology, said the organization decided to change venues because of the ban.</p>	<p>这次活动是前英国殖民地香港回归中国 20 周年纪念作品集《反思香港 20 / 20: 借用之境》(Hong Kong 20/20: Reflections on a Borrowed Place) 的新书发布会，本来安排了 2014 年民主示威活动的领导人黄之锋(Joshua Wong) 到场。文学和言论自由团体美国笔会(PEN America)是这部作品集的出版方，其主席杰森·Y·吴(Jason Y. Ng)表示，由于这个禁令，该团体决定更换场地。</p>
<p>“We couldn’t let that happen because it goes against what we stand for,” Mr. Ng said. “It’s really hard for me to explain to Joshua or any other contributor that you can contribute, you can write, but you can’t read at the launch.”</p>	<p>“我们不能让这种情况发生，因为它违背了我们的立场。”吴先生说：“我很难向黄之锋和其他供稿人解释，你可以供稿，你可以写，但你不能在发布会上朗读。”</p>
<p>The Asia Society, based in New York, issued a statement on Friday that said it took the issue “very seriously,” while blaming “an error in judgment at the staff level” for the decision.</p>	<p>总部位于纽约的亚洲协会周五发表了一项声明，称对这个问题“非常重视”，同时把这个决定归咎于“员工层面的判断错误”。</p>
<p>The attempt to prevent Mr. Wong from participating in the event has</p>	<p>阻止黄之锋参与这个活动的企图，突显了人们对香港自由言论的忧虑，香港</p>

<p>highlighted concerns about free speech in Hong Kong, a semiautonomous Chinese territory that was promised it could maintain its own political, economic and legal systems after the 1997 handover from Britain. The episode has also renewed questions about the influence that China, and people with deep business interests in China, hold over universities, nongovernmental organizations and other groups that rely on wealthy donors.</p>	<p>是半自治的中国领土，本来的承诺是在 1997 年从英国手里移交给中国后可以维持自己的政治、经济和法律制度。这一事件也再次引起了人们对于中国以及在中国具有深厚商业利益的人要挟那些依赖富有捐赠者的大学、非政府组织等团体的质疑。</p>
<p>"I have watched with alarm over the past decade the increasing force field that has been projected by China on think tanks, universities, civil society organizations and cultural groups," said Orville Schell, director of the Center on U.S.-China Relations at the Asia Society. "The reality is that if you want to work with China, you have to be discreet. I would say it's a worrisome trend."</p>	<p>"过去十年来，我警惕地看到中国在智库、大学、公民团体和文化团体的势力范围不断增长。"亚洲协会美中关系中心主任夏伟(Orville Schell)表示，“现实是，如果你想和中国共事，你必须谨慎。我觉得这是一个令人担忧的趋势。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wong was a leader of the 2014 Umbrella Movement, which takes its name from the umbrellas protesters used to defend themselves from police pepper spray during a monthslong occupation of major roadways in Hong Kong. The demonstrators were calling for a more direct say in the election of Hong Kong's chief executive, the top political office. China's central government had proposed direct elections, but only of candidates who had been vetted by a largely pro-Beijing nominating committee, a limitation that the protesters and pro-democracy lawmakers rejected.</p>	<p>黄之锋是 2014 年“雨伞运动”的领导人，该活动占据香港主要道路几个月之久，参加者用雨伞来保护自己免遭警察的胡椒喷雾，因此得名“雨伞运动”。示威者要求在选举香港最高行政长官时拥有更直接的选举权。中国中央政府曾经提议进行直接选举，但候选人必须先经过一个基本上亲北京的提名委员会的审核，而示威者和亲民主的立法者拒绝这样的限制。</p>
<p>The book event last month was moved to the Foreign Correspondents' Club. Mr. Wong ended up not attending, as he was participating in a protest where he was arrested.</p>	<p>上个月的新书发布会后来搬到了外国记者俱乐部。黄之锋由于参加抗议活动遭到逮捕，没有参加这个发布会。</p>

<p>In the fall, the Hong Kong Center of the Asia Society canceled a screening of a documentary on the Umbrella Movement because of concerns that a panel on the film would have only included pro-democracy viewpoints.</p>	<p>秋天的时候，亚洲协会香港中心取消了一个“雨伞运动”纪录片的放映活动，因为担心这部电影放映后的小组讨论只包括亲民主观点。</p>
<p>Representative Chris Smith, a Republican of New Jersey and co-chairman of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, said this week that the Asia Society had “some explaining to do” over the cancellations and that he would seek to understand whether the decisions were made “because of self-censorship or under direct threats from Beijing.”</p>	<p>美国国会及行政当局中国委员会（Congressional-Executive Commission on China，简称 CECC）的联席主席、新泽西共和党众议员克里斯·史密斯 (Chris Smith) 本周表示，亚洲协会对取消计划“有一些解释工作要做”，他将努力了解这个决定究竟是“出于自我审查，还是来自北京的直接威胁”。</p>
<p>“It is sad to see this venerable organization kowtowing to Beijing’s ‘red lines’ in Hong Kong and abandoning its core mission to educate and build bridges,” Mr. Smith added, according to a written statement.</p>	<p>根据一份书面声明，史密斯还表示：“令人难过的是，在香港，这个很有声望的组织对北京的‘红线’卑躬屈膝，放弃了教育和搭建桥梁的核心使命。”</p>
<p>The Asia Society said in its statement that the group, “throughout its history, has hosted events at all of its global locations with speakers representing all sides of major Asia-related issues.”</p>	<p>亚洲协会在声明中表示，该组织“自诞生以来，在其全球各地的分会举办了各种活动，演讲嘉宾代表着与亚洲相关问题的方方面面”。</p>
<p>S. Alice Mong, the executive director of the Asia Society Hong Kong Center, said in a message to members that the organization had “received no representations from the Chinese government on this matter.”</p>	<p>亚洲协会香港中心行政总监孟淑娟女士 (S. Alice Mong) 在发给成员的信息中说，该组织“在这件事上没有收到过中国政府的任何意见”。</p>
<p>The Hong Kong chapter declined to comment further. Mr. Wong wrote on Twitter that he was “disappointed to learn that the leadership of @AsiaSociety had not taken any measures to remedy the erosion to the freedom of the press.”</p>	<p>香港分会拒绝进一步置评。黄之锋在 Twitter 上写道：他很失望“@AsiaSociety 的领导层没有采取任何措施来弥补新闻自由遭受的侵蚀”。</p>
<p>Ronnie Chan, a billionaire property developer and philanthropist in</p>	<p>香港的亿万富豪房地产开发商、慈善家陈启宗 (Ronnie Chan) 是亚洲协会的</p>

<p>Hong Kong, is co-chairman of the Asia Society and chairman of the Asia Society's Hong Kong Center. He was also an outspoken supporter of Leung Chun-ying, the former chief executive who was a target of the 2014 protests. Mr. Chan did not respond to a request for comment made Friday through his company, Hang Lung Properties.</p>	<p>联席主席，也是亚洲协会香港中心主席。他曾直言不讳地支持 2014 年抗议活动的目标、前香港行政长官梁振英。陈启宗周五没有回应通过其公司恒隆地产转交的置评请求。</p>
<p>The Asia Society noted that Mr. Wong spoke at an event at its New York headquarters in May. The discussion was invitation-only and off the record, a decision that was made in part because the opportunity to host came too late for a large, public event, Susan Jakes, editor of the Asia Society's publication ChinaFile, wrote on Twitter.</p>	<p>亚洲协会指出，黄之锋 5 月份在其纽约总部的一个活动中发表了讲话。亚洲协会出版物《中参馆》的编辑翟淑珍(Susan Jakes)在 Twitter 上写道：这个讨论只有受邀者可以参加，而且是非正式的，做出这个决定的部分原因是时机太晚了，无法办成一个大型的公开活动。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/hong-kong-joshua-wong-censorship</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/hong-kong-joshua-wong-censorship</p>
<p>'Regulations Kill' the Vibe for Hong Kong's Indie Music Scene</p>	<p>拥挤的香港容不下独立音乐的梦想</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Just after the rock band finished its set, a squad of police officers in riot gear swept into the industrial building, past the freight-elevator lobby, and through the doors of Hidden Agenda, a ground-floor music club in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>香港——就在摇滚乐队结束演出后，一队穿着防暴装备的警察冲进这座工业大楼，穿过货梯大堂，闯入了位于一楼的音乐俱乐部 Hidden Agenda。</p>
<p>Shouting ensued, police dogs barked, and four musicians from Britain and the United States dialed lawyers from behind a black curtain that separated them from a bewildered audience, according to people who witnessed the episode on a recent spring evening.</p>	<p>这一幕发生在今年春天的一个夜晚。据目击者称，随后，尖叫声响起，警犬狂吠，在一块将他们与困惑的观众隔开的黑色幕布后面，四位来自英国和美国的音乐人给自己的律师打了电话。</p>
<p>"I am not a criminal," the club's owner, Hui Chung-wo, said he told the officers. They arrested him anyway, on suspicion of allowing foreign citizens to perform without work visas. He was detained for 22 hours, he said, and is expected in court this month.</p>	<p>"我不是罪犯，"俱乐部老板许仲和称他这样对警察说。但他们还是以涉嫌允许没有工作签证的外国公民表演为名将其拘捕。他说自己被拘留 22 个小时，预计于本月出庭。</p>

<p>Few indie musicians in Hong Kong were surprised by the raid. Hidden Agenda, for example, has shuttered three previous locations because of regulatory problems since 2009.</p>	<p>很少有香港独立音乐人对此次警方突查感到意外。以 Hidden Agenda 为例，从 2009 年起，它此前所在的三个地点皆因监管问题被取缔。</p>
<p>"Live houses are always closing down from lack of funds or building regulations," said Jerry Tse, the bass player in the rap-metal band Sexy Hammer.</p>	<p>"展演空间总是因为缺乏资金或违反建筑监管规定而被关闭，"说唱金属乐队性感锤仔(Sexy Hammer)的贝斯手阿钊(Jerry Tse)说。</p>
<p>Policy experts say that Mr. Hui's troubles at Hidden Agenda, the beating heart of Hong Kong's "live house" indie music scene, illustrate how zoning and performance rules in this city of 7.4 million are so restrictive that they impede artistic expression and cultural development.</p>	<p>政策专家表示，许仲和的 Hidden Agenda 遭遇的麻烦——它是香港展演空间(live house)独立音乐圈的心脏——表明这座 740 万人口的城市区域规划和表演规定很有局限性，阻碍了艺术表达和文化发展。</p>
<p>Local manufacturers mostly relocated to the nearby Chinese mainland a generation ago, turning acres of vacant factories into ideal spaces for up-and-coming bands to kick out the jams. A handful of entrepreneurs opened clubs that were lean on furnishings but full of cheap beer and youthful energy.</p>	<p>二十多年前，当地制造企业大多搬到了毗邻的中国大陆，大量的空闲工厂变成了新兴乐队施展手脚的理想空间。一些创业人士开设俱乐部，内部设施简陋，但是有取之不竭的廉价啤酒和青春活力。</p>
<p>But many of the clubs have folded, often after violating regulations that critics say effectively criminalize most nonindustrial activities. The result is that Hong Kong's indie bands are forever searching for places to perform — a further indignity for working-class musicians and fans in a financial hub where the night life caters largely to people on corporate salaries.</p>	<p>不过，很多俱乐部都关闭了，往往是在违反规定之后，批评人士表示，那些规定实际上把大部分非工业活动定为犯罪活动。结果，香港的独立乐队永远都在寻找表演场地，愈发伤害工薪阶层音乐人和乐迷的尊严，在这个金融中心，夜生活主要是为高薪白领阶层服务的。</p>
<p>"We are not just talking about upper-class, high-class art," Tanya Chan, a legislator from Hong Kong's pro-democracy Civic Party, said of the music at Hidden Agenda and other quasi-underground venues in the city's industrial neighborhoods.</p>	<p>"我们不是只谈上流社会的高雅艺术，"香港民主党派公民党的立法会议员陈淑庄(Tanya Chan)在谈起 Hidden Agenda 的音乐以及该市工业区其他半地下场所时说。</p>

<p>"I don't see why ordinary citizens or music lovers can't have their own place to play music," she added. "If no such choices exist in our city, that's a pity."</p>	<p>"我不明白为什么普通市民或音乐爱好者不能拥有自己的展演空间,"她还说。"如果我们的城市不存在这样的选择,是很可悲的。"</p>
<p>Hong Kong has fewer than 13 small-scale live houses, mainly in industrial buildings, and seven others, including Hidden Agenda, that would be considered midsize or large, said Adrian Chow, a composer and producer who supervises the music group at the Hong Kong Arts Development Council, a government-funded advisory body.</p>	<p>在政府资助的顾问机构香港艺术发展局负责监管音乐组织的作曲家兼制作人周博贤表示,香港有近13个小型展演空间,大多都在工业建筑里,另外还有7个算得上中等或大型的展演空间,包括Hidden Agenda。</p>
<p>Many of those venues would struggle to survive even without onerous regulations because the property market is among the world's most expensive. What's more, a recent industrial "revitalization" program gave landlords financial incentives to convert industrial buildings into offices, but it also drove up the value of such space in districts like East Kowloon, a popular area for live houses.</p>	<p>由于有着世界上最为昂贵的地产市场,即使没有复杂的监管规定,香港很多展演空间也将艰难为生。另外,最近的一个工业"振兴"计划给予业主经济刺激,鼓励他们把工业建筑改造成写字楼,也推高了东九龙等区的此类空间的价格。东九龙是最受展演空间欢迎的地区。</p>
<p>Industrial rents in East Kowloon climbed to \$1.77 a square foot in 2015, from \$1.05 a square foot five years earlier, a 68 percent increase, according to data provided by Savills, a property consulting firm. The rents there — Mr. Hui said he pays about \$7,700 a month for his venue in East Kowloon — are still a small fraction of what club owners would pay in commercial districts. But that does not make them more affordable.</p>	<p>根据地产咨询公司第一太平戴维斯(Savills)提供的数据,2015年,东九龙的工业租金攀升至每平方米1.77美元,比五年前的1.05美元上涨了68%。许仲和称,他每个月为东九龙的场地支付约7700美元的租金,与俱乐部老板在商业区需要支付的租金相比只是个零头。即便如此,他们也很难承担得起。</p>
<p>"There have to be subsidies by the nonprofit-making community or the government" to enable live houses to survive, said James Siu, the head of Kowloon for Savills. Almost no such subsidies exist.</p>	<p>第一太平戴维斯公司的九龙销售部主管萧兆新表示,"必须有非营利团体或政府提供补贴",展演空间才能生存下去。而现在几乎不存在这样的补贴。</p>
<p>But musicians and policy experts say that the regulations on zoning,</p>	<p>不过,音乐人和政策专家表示,对音乐展演空间来说,区域规划、卫生和消</p>

hygiene and fire safety are at least as big of a headache for live houses, and perhaps even more of a long-term threat to the indie music scene.	防安全规定至少也是同样令人头疼的事情，对独立音乐来说，那些规定甚至可能是更长期的威胁。
A key problem, they say, is that venues in industrial buildings cannot apply for a public entertainment license unless they buy a prohibitively expensive waiver.	他们表示，一个关键问题是，工业建筑里的场地无法申请公共娱乐场所牌照，除非他们购买一份极其昂贵的豁免书。
Jeremy Tam, a Civic Party legislator from East Kowloon, said that such a waiver would most likely cost a live house like Hidden Agenda \$128,000 to \$192,000 a year. Failing to obtain one would technically make any concert in an industrial building illegal.	东九龙公民党立法会议员谭文豪表示，这样一份豁免很可能需要 Hidden Agenda 这样的展演空间每年支付 12.8 万至 19.2 万美元。实际上，如果没有豁免书，在工业建筑里举行任何音乐会都是违法的。
The Lands Department, which partly oversees entertainment licenses, said in an emailed statement that a primary aim of its policies was to discourage public foot traffic in industrial buildings, which it said generally faced greater fire risks than other types of buildings.	部分监管娱乐牌照的地政总署通过电子邮件发布声明称，它的政策的主要目的是劝阻在工业建筑里组织公共活动，因为它认为，总体来讲，工业建筑的火灾风险比其他类型的建筑更大。
But Mr. Tam said that it was clearly possible to alter outdated zoning and performance rules without threatening public safety.	不过谭文豪表示，在不威胁公共安全的前提下，改变过时的区域规划和表演规定显然是有可能的。
After studying industrial zoning rules in Seoul and London, he said, he plans to introduce legislation that would allow live houses like Hidden Agenda to operate legally on the first three levels of industrial buildings if they met reasonable safety standards.	在研究过首尔和伦敦的工业区域规划规定后，他称自己打算推出法案，允许 Hidden Agenda 这样的展演空间在工业建筑的底部三层合法运营——如果它们符合合理的安全标准的话。
"It's the best way to optimize the limited space in Hong Kong," he said. "That's how you build a nighttime culture."	"那是充分利用香港有限空间的最佳方式，"他说。"这样才能形成一个夜生活文化。"
Musicians said in interviews that they were not holding their breath.	很多音乐人在采访中表示，他们并没有抱很大希望。
Jan Curious, the stage name for the singer in the band Chochukmo, called it ironic that restrictions on live music in this semiautonomous Chinese city were harsher than those on the mainland, where political	艺名为 Jan Curious 的触执毛乐队(Chochukmo)主唱表示，讽刺的是，这个半自治的中国城市对现场音乐表演的限制，比严格限制政治言论的大陆还苛刻。

speech is far more restricted.	
The authorities there do not care about policing concerts, he said. "Maybe they'll come and ask you for money. But they won't tell you to stop."	他说，大陆当局并不关心音乐会管理。“他们也许会来跟你要钱。但不会制止你。”
Hanes Cheung, the guitarist for the band Twisterella, said that the average live house tended to fold after about two years and that the shortage of proper music venues often forced bands to perform in restaurants against their will.	Twisterella 乐队吉他手黑尼斯·张(Hanes Cheung)表示，普通的展演空间通常会在两年后关闭，缺乏合适的音乐表演场地经常让乐队被迫在餐厅里表演。
"Regulations kill the whole scene," he said on a recent Sunday after playing a raucous set at Hidden Agenda as part of an all-day music event.	“那些规定在扼杀整个现场音乐表演，”前不久的一个周日，他在 Hidden Agenda 进行完一段喧闹的表演后表示。那是一个全天音乐活动的一部分。
Mr. Hui, the club owner, spent much of the afternoon filtering through a mellow crowd of perhaps 100 people, and occasionally pausing to dance amid artificial fog and pulsing stage lights. He said that the event might be Hidden Agenda's last, at least until his legal issues were resolved, and that he had lost about \$14,000 in June after canceling five performances that had been booked before his arrest in early May.	那个下午的大部分时间，俱乐部老板许仲和穿行在大约一百个带着酒意的人中间，偶尔停下来，在人造雾和动感的舞台灯光中跳舞。他说，这可能是 Hidden Agenda 的最后一场活动，至少在他的官司了结之前。他说，6 月份，他损失了约 1.4 万美元，因为他取消了五场 5 月初被捕前已经定好的演出。
Mr. Hui, 30, said that he did not expect the rules governing the music scene to change because any overhaul could upset long-established relationships between city officials and real estate interests.	30 岁的许仲和表示，他并不指望管理现场音乐的规定会改变，因为任何改变都会影响政府官员和地产利益相关者长期确立的关系。
Officially designating a live house as a venue would affect developers by altering the dynamics of the property market, he said. "The government doesn't want to have any argument with them, which is why they're going to push us away."	他表示，正式指定一个展演空间为表演场所会影响开发商的利益，因为那会改变地产市场的态势。“政府不想跟他们争执，所以就想把我们赶走。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/hong-kong-live-music	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/hong-kong-live-music

<p>Doctors Say Liu Xiaobo, Convicted Nobel Laureate, Can Be Safely Moved Overseas for Cancer Treatment</p>	<p>美德医生称刘晓波身体状况适合出国治疗</p>
<p>BEIJING —Liu Xiaobo, the political prisoner and Nobel laureate who is on medical parole in a Chinese hospital to treat late-stage liver cancer, is fit to travel abroad to receive medical care, doctors from the United States and Germany said on Sunday.</p>	<p>北京——来自美国和德国的医生周日说，政治犯、诺贝尔奖获得者刘晓波的身体状况适合出国接受治疗。他目前因晚期肝癌正在中国一家医院保外就医。</p>
<p>The doctors, Joseph M. Herman of the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center and Markus Büchler of the University of Heidelberg, who evaluated Mr. Liu on Saturday, said he had indicated that he wanted to be sent abroad for the remainder of his treatment.</p>	<p>美国德克萨斯大学 MD 安德森癌症中心的医生约瑟夫·M·赫尔曼(Joseph M. Herman)和德国海德堡大学的医生马库斯·布胥勒(Markus Büchler)周六对刘晓波的病情进行了评估，他们说，他已经表示，他想在余下的时间里到国外接受治疗。</p>
<p>"While a degree of risk always exists in the movement of any patient, both physicians believe Mr. Liu can be safely transported with appropriate medical evacuation care and support," the doctors said in a joint statement. They added that they were willing to provide Mr. Liu such care.</p>	<p>医生在一份联合声明中说：“尽管任何病人的转移都存在着一定程度的风险，但两位医生均认为，在适当的医疗后送照料和支持下，刘晓波能得到安全转移。”他们还说，他们愿意为刘晓波提供这种照料。</p>
<p>Shang Baojun, a lawyer who represented Mr. Liu at his trial in 2009 on charges of state subversion, said by phone, "He said his first preference would be Germany, but if that wasn't workable, then the United States would be fine, too."</p>	<p>2009年，刘晓波曾因颠覆国家罪的指控接受审理，当时为他担任代理律师的尚宝军在电话中说：“（刘晓波）表示，他的第一选择是德国，但德国如果不行的话，美国也可以。”</p>
<p>Mr. Shang said he was not sure why Mr. Liu preferred Germany, but that seemed to be the first preference of his wife, Liu Xia, who is under house arrest. The lawyer, other people close to Mr. Liu and his wife have asked that he to be allowed to travel abroad for treatment, but have not given a clear reason. They appear to be driven by distrust of Chinese hospitals and a desire for him to regain some freedom. Human</p>	<p>尚宝军说，他不清楚刘晓波为什么喜欢德国，但那似乎是他的妻子刘霞的选择，刘霞目前处于被软禁状态。这位律师以及其他与刘晓波及其妻子关系密切的人已经提出要求，让刘晓波出国接受治疗，但他们一直没有给出明确的理由。他们的主要考虑似乎是对中国医院的不信任，以及让他重获一点自由的愿望。人权活动人士也对刘晓波正在接受的医疗有所质疑。</p>

<p>rights activists have also questioned the medical care he has been receiving.</p>	
<p>Mr. Liu's condition appears to be rapidly deteriorating. Dr. Herman and Dr. Büchler concurred with Chinese experts who said in May that Mr. Liu has primary liver cancer. They said that additional treatment options might exist, such as radiotherapy. They also said they recognized the "quality of care" that he had been receiving in China.</p>	<p>刘晓波的病情似乎在急剧恶化。赫尔曼和布胥勒对中国专家今年5月做出的、刘晓波患有原发性肝癌的诊断表示认同。他们说可能还存在一些额外的治疗方案，比如放射治疗。他们说，他们也对刘晓波在中国接受的“治疗的质量”表示认可。</p>
<p>The doctors' assessment of Mr. Liu's ability to travel renews pressure on China to grant more liberties to Mr. Liu, who is serving an 11-year sentence after being convicted of state subversion. One of China's most prominent dissidents, Mr. Liu led efforts to promote political liberalization in the country until his arrest in 2008.</p>	<p>这两位医生对刘晓波旅行能力的评估，再次给中国带来了让刘晓波获得更多自由的压力，刘晓波被判犯有颠覆国家罪，仍在11年有期徒刑的服刑期。刘晓波是中国最主要的异见人士之一，2008年被捕之前，他曾领导过推进国内政治自由化的努力。</p>
<p>China's rules on medical parole assume that prisoners released on medical parole will be treated in China under the continued supervision of prison authorities and the police. In addition, Chinese officials have said that Mr. Liu is too sick to travel.</p>	<p>中国关于保外就医的规定是，保外就医的犯人将在监狱当局和警方的持续监控下，在国内接受治疗。此外，中国官员已表示，刘晓波的病情不适合旅行。</p>
<p>But First Hospital of China Medical University in Shenyang in northeastern China, which is treating Mr. Liu, invited German and American doctors to evaluate him in person after facing intense pressure to allow the dissident to travel overseas for medical treatment.</p>	<p>位于中国东北地区沈阳市的中国医科大学附属第一医院正在为刘晓波治病，但这家医院在面临让这名异见人士到海外接受治疗的强大压力之后，邀请了德国和美国的医生来医院对他进行评估。</p>
<p>Going abroad for treatment would probably require an exception from China's rules for medical parole, the lawyer, Mr. Shang, said. But China has made such exceptions in the past, he noted.</p>	<p>尚宝军说，出国接受治疗可能需要中国保外就医规定的例外许可。但他指出，中国过去曾经批准过此种例外情况。</p>
<p>Wei Jingsheng, a prominent Chinese human rights activist who was imprisoned in 1994, left for the United States while he was on medical</p>	<p>1994年被监禁的著名中国人权活动人士魏京生就是在保外就医期间离开中国，前往美国底特律一家医院接受治疗的。1989年的抗议活动遭镇压后，</p>

<p>parole and was treated by a hospital in Detroit. In 1994, Wang Juntao, a prominent dissident who was imprisoned after the crackdown on protests in 1989, was allowed to travel to the United States for treatment for hepatitis and a heart problem despite a 13-year prison sentence.</p>	<p>被捕入狱的著名异议人士王军涛，曾在 1994 年获准前往美国接受肝炎和心脏病治疗，尽管他当时正在 13 年有期徒刑的服刑期。</p>
<p>Since that time, China's leaders have become increasingly reluctant to release prisoners to the West, even on medical grounds. Some of Mr. Liu's supporters have called on President Xi Jinping to give him amnesty.</p>	<p>那以后，即使有医疗的理由，中国领导人也越来越不愿意释放囚犯，让他们前往西方。刘晓波的一些支持者已经呼吁国家主席习近平赦免他。</p>
<p>"The Constitution allows the president to grant special pardons," Bao Tong, a former official and friend of Mr. Liu's, said by telephone. "In this case, Xi Jinping should exercise that power so that Liu Xiaobo can go abroad for treatment."</p>	<p>"宪法允许国家主席发布特别赦免令，"刘晓波的朋友、曾担任政府官员的鲍彤通过电话说。"在目前情况下，习近平应该行使这一权力，让刘晓波出国接受治疗。"</p>
<p>Article 80 of China's Constitution allows the president to grant special pardons based on the national legislature's decision.</p>	<p>中国宪法第 80 条允许国家主席根据国家立法机关的决定发布特赦令。</p>
<p>American officials on Sunday reiterated calls to allow Mr. Liu, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010 for his human rights advocacy, to seek care abroad.</p>	<p>美国官员周日再次呼吁允许刘晓波出国就医，刘晓波因倡导人权的努力，于 2010 年获得诺贝尔和平奖。</p>
<p>"We continue to call on the Chinese authorities to grant Mr. Liu full parole and to release his wife, Liu Xia, from house arrest and to allow them to travel to seek specialized care that would ease his suffering in his final days," said Mary Beth Polley, a spokeswoman for the United States Embassy in Beijing.</p>	<p>"我们继续呼吁中国当局，让刘晓波获得彻底的保释，并解除对他的妻子刘霞的软禁，允许他们前往国外寻求专门的医疗，以让他在最后的日子里得以减轻他的痛苦，"美国驻北京大使馆发言人玛丽·贝丝·波利(Mary Beth Polley)说。</p>
<p>Human rights advocates have criticized the government for not treating Mr. Liu's illness earlier and have called on Chinese officials to</p>	<p>人权倡导者已批评政府未能及早给刘晓波治病，并呼吁中国官员允许他前往海外接受治疗。</p>

allow him to receive treatment overseas.	
“There should not be any more excuse by the Chinese authorities, as these experts have already made it clear that they are ready to accept Liu Xiaobo for treatment,” Patrick Poon, a researcher for Amnesty International in Hong Kong, wrote in an email.	国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)香港研究员潘嘉伟(Patrick Poon)在电子邮件中写道,“中国当局不应再有任何借口,因为这些专家已明确表示,他们愿意接受刘晓波为其治病。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/liu-xiaobo-china-cancer	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170710/liu-xiaobo-china-cancer
Chinese Doctors Say Nobel Laureate Is in Critical Condition	中国医生说刘晓波病情危急,与美德医生意见相左
BEIJING — Tensions and uncertainty over the fate of Liu Xiaobo, the Nobel Peace laureate imprisoned for subversion, escalated on Monday, when Chinese doctors warned that he was in critical condition from liver cancer, a day after two foreign doctors said he appeared strong enough to travel abroad.	北京——周一,围绕因颠覆罪被监禁的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波命运的紧张气氛和不确定性有所加剧,中国医生在当天警告说,他由于肝癌情况危急。而在一天前,两名外国医生曾表示,他的身体状况似乎足以出国。
Calls for Mr. Liu to be allowed to go overseas for treatment were denounced by the Chinese government as meddling. And the German Embassy in Beijing strongly criticized the release, apparently with Chinese approval, of a video that showed the foreign doctors – one German, the other American – visiting Mr. Liu in a Chinese hospital, and the German doctor praising his treatment there.	中国政府谴责外界呼吁官方允许刘晓波出国接受治疗的做法是干涉内政。而位于北京的德国大使馆强烈批评了一段视频的发布,视频显示一名德国医生和一名美国医生在一家中国医院看望刘晓波,德国医生对医院为其提供的治疗予以称赞,视频的发布显然得到了中国方面的批准。
The First Hospital of China Medical University in northeastern China, where Mr. Liu is being treated after receiving medical parole, sounded ominous in an online update on his condition. A team of Chinese doctors advising on his treatment said Mr. Liu’s stomach was increasingly bloated, his abdominal wall was inflamed, his blood pressure was falling, and his kidneys were faltering, the hospital said. Mr. Liu also had growing cancer lesions, the hospital said.	刘晓波正在中国东北的中国医科大学附属第一医院保外就医,在这家医院在网上发布的病情通报中,刘晓波看起来情况不妙。医院说,对刘晓波进行了会诊的中国医疗专家组表示,他的腹胀严重,腹膜炎,血压下降,肾脏衰竭。医院说,刘晓波的肝癌病灶增大。

<p>"Our hospital is following the consultative opinions of the national expert team and entering a state of active rescue," the update said. "The family is aware of these developments."</p>	<p>"我院正在按照全国专家组的会诊意见进入积极抢救状态，"病情通报说。"上述情况，家属已知情。"</p>
<p>The prognosis seemed far graver than the one the foreign doctors had given Sunday, when they said Mr. Liu was well enough to go abroad for treatment, as he has requested. And comments from a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Geng Shuang, on Monday seemed to offer little hope that Mr. Liu would be allowed to leave the country.</p>	<p>这个预后听起来比外国医生周日给出的严重得多，外国医生说刘晓波的身体状况能够按照他要求的那样出国治疗。而中国外交部发言人耿爽周一的评论似乎给人的感觉是，刘晓波获准离开中国的希望不大。</p>
<p>"We've answered many times that China is a country of rule by law, and everyone is equal before the law," Mr. Geng said at a regular news briefing in Beijing, when asked about Mr. Liu's request and the foreign doctors' comments. "We hope that the countries concerned will respect China's judicial sovereignty and don't exploit so-called cases to meddle in China's internal affairs."</p>	<p>"我们对这个问题已经回答了多次，中国是一个法治国家，在法律面前人人平等，"耿爽在北京的例行记者会上被问及刘晓波的要求和外国医生的看法时说。"我们希望有关国家尊重中国的司法主权，不要利用所谓的病情干涉中国内政。"</p>
<p>Asked repeatedly about Mr. Liu's desire to leave, Mr. Geng repeated that vague formula and denied that there were precedents that would apply to Mr. Liu, although some other Chinese prisoners convicted on political charges have been given medical parole so they could seek treatment abroad.</p>	<p>记者多次问及刘晓波想出国治疗的愿望，耿爽只是不断重复上述模糊说法，并否认有适用于刘晓波的先例，尽管曾有过其他因政治原因被定罪的中国囚犯在保外就医期间得以出国治疗的例子。</p>
<p>"There have never been so-called precedents," Mr. Geng said when asked about those examples. But when asked whether that position amounted to a "no" to Mr. Liu, Mr. Geng did not give a direct answer.</p>	<p>"从来没有过所谓的先例，"耿爽被问到这些例子时说。但当被问及该立场是否意味着"不"允许刘晓波出国时，耿爽没有给出直接的答复。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu is China's most famous political prisoner, and now what is likely to be his short time still alive has become a source of contention with</p>	<p>刘晓波是中国最著名的政治犯，现在，在很可能是他生命为数不多的日子里，他却成了中国政府与人权倡导者和西方政府争吵的原因。</p>

human rights advocates and Western governments.	
Mr. Liu, 61, was sentenced late in 2009 to 11 years in prison on charges of inciting subversion, a year after he was detained on the cusp of issuing a bold democratic petition called Charter 08. In 2010, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, infuriating the Chinese government.	现年 61 岁的刘晓波在 2009 年底被判处 11 年有期徒刑，罪名是煽动颠覆。2008 年，在即将发布一份名为《零八宪章》的大胆的民主请愿书之际，他被逮捕。在 2010 年，他被授予诺贝尔和平奖，令中国政府大怒。
The prison authorities revealed late last month that Mr. Liu had advanced liver cancer and had been given medical parole. He has been receiving treatment in the university hospital in Shenyang, a city 390 miles northeast of Beijing, guarded by the police. He and his wife, Liu Xia, have not spoken publicly or received well-wishers outside their immediate family.	监狱当局上月底透露，刘晓波患晚期肝癌，获许保外就医。他一直处于警方看守下，在沈阳那所医科大学的医院接受治疗，沈阳位于北京东北方向约 630 公里的地方。刘晓波和妻子刘霞还没有公开讲过话，也没有接待直系亲属以外对他们表达良好祝愿的人。
But a lawyer for Mr. Liu and friends of the couple have said the couple wanted Mr. Liu to go abroad for treatment, apparently out of distrust of Chinese hospitals and to give Mr. Liu some freedom in his final days.	但刘晓波的一位律师，以及这对夫妇的朋友都表示，夫妻两人想让刘晓波出国治疗，显然是出于对中国医院的不信任，再就是让刘晓波在最后的日子里得到一点自由。
Their efforts received a boost over the weekend after the American and German cancer specialists examined Mr. Liu on Saturday and said he was well enough to travel.	美国和德国的癌症专家周六对刘晓波进行了观察之后表示，他的身体状况足够好、可以旅行，这对律师和朋友的努力来说是一种激励。
Dr. Joseph M. Herman of the MD Anderson Cancer Center of the University of Texas and Dr. Markus Büchler of the University of Heidelberg were invited by the Chinese government to examine Mr. Liu. But they apparently departed from the government's official script that Mr. Liu was not stable enough to travel.	美国德克萨斯大学 MD 安德森癌症中心的约瑟夫·M·赫尔曼博士(Dr. Joseph M. Herman)和德国海德堡大学的马库斯·布胥勒博士(Dr. Markus Büchler)应中国政府的邀请，给刘晓波做了检查。但他们显然偏离了政府的官方脚本，政府认为刘晓波的身体状况不稳定，不宜旅行。
"While a degree of risk always exists in the movement of any patient, both physicians believe Mr. Liu can be safely transported with appropriate medical evacuation care and support," the two doctors said	"尽管任何病人的转移都存在一定程度的风险，但两位医生均认为，在适当的医疗护送照料和支持下，刘晓波能够得到安全转移，"这两名医生周日在一份联合声明中说。"但医疗护送必须尽快。"

<p>in a joint statement on Sunday. "However, the medical evacuation would have to take place as quickly as possible."</p>	
<p>But the two doctors were also used in Chinese propaganda. They were shown visiting Mr. Liu in a video that appeared to have been made and issued with the backing of the Chinese authorities. The video released Sunday showed them and a number of Chinese medical workers crowded around Mr. Liu, gaunt and motionless in a bed, while a woman with short hair — apparently his wife, Liu Xia — stood at his feet. "They are very committed to the treatment of your man, of your husband," Dr. B�uchler says of the Chinese doctors. "They want us to help, and I think this is a very nice gesture." Dr. Herman then comforts the woman with a gentle pat on her shoulder.</p>	<p>不过，中国的宣传活动也利用了这两名医生。在一段显然是在中国政府支持下制作和发布的视频中，出现了两名医生看望刘晓波的镜头。这则周日发布的视频显示，他们和一群中国医务人员挤在刘晓波的病床边，刘晓波面容憔悴、静静地躺在床上，一名看来是他妻子刘霞的短发女子站在床尾。“他们尽心尽力地治疗你的男人、你的丈夫，”布胥勒提到中国医生时说。“他们希望我们提供帮助，我觉得这是一个非常好的表示。”然后，赫尔曼轻拍了女子的肩膀，以表安慰。</p>
<p>The German Embassy in Beijing denounced the video as an exploitative violation of promises not to record and distribute such images.</p>	<p>德国驻北京大使馆谴责该视频是对承诺不记录和发布此类图像的利用式违背。</p>
<p>"These recordings were made against the expressed wishes of the German side, which were communicated in writing prior to the visit," the embassy said on Monday, adding, "It seems that security organs are steering the process, not medical experts."</p>	<p>"这些视频的制作违背了德国方面明确表达的意愿，意愿是在医生前往看望之前以书面形式表达的，"德国大使馆周一说。"看来，是安全机关、而不是医学专家在指导治疗过程。"</p>
<p>China has given political prisoners medical parole to go abroad, although there seem to have been virtually no instances in the past decade.</p>	<p>中国曾允许政治犯出国保外就医，虽然过去十年里似乎几乎没有这种例子。</p>
<p>John Kamm, the founder of the Dui Hua Foundation, an organization in San Francisco that has worked to free Chinese prisoners, said he could recall roughly a dozen such cases in all. The last one was Rebiya Kadeer, an imprisoned advocate for the Uighur minority who was released on</p>	<p>总部设在旧金山的对话基金会曾致力于让中国囚犯获释，基金会创始人康原(John Kamm)说，他能想起十几个出国就医的例子。最后一个是热比亚·卡德尔(Rebiya Kadeer)，她曾为少数民族维吾尔族倡导权益，并被监禁，于2005年获释保外就医。</p>

medical parole in 2005.	
The Chinese government, however, told Mr. Liu's lawyer, Shang Baojun, in late June that Mr. Liu was not fit to travel. Chinese Foreign and Justice Ministry officials had also rejected suggestions that Mr. Liu could go abroad.	不过，中国政府曾在6月底对刘晓波的律师尚宝军说，刘晓波的身体状况不适合旅行。中国外交部和司法部的官员也都驳斥过刘晓波能够出国的说法。
The Chinese government's position on Mr. Liu appeared sure to anger Chinese human rights activists and international rights organizations that have called for him to be freed to choose his own treatment. And the issue has strained Beijing's ties with the United States and the European Union.	中国政府在刘晓波问题上的立场肯定会激怒中国人权活动人士和国际人权机构，他们呼吁释放刘晓波，让他自己选择治疗方式。这个问题使北京与美国和欧盟的关系变得紧张。
For the past decade and more, Washington, Brussels and other Western capitals have become less vocal in pressing human rights cases with Beijing, and Beijing has become brusquely impatient with criticism of its harsh limits on expression and dissent. But the United States and European governments have spoken out for Mr. Liu in recent weeks.	在过去十多年间，华盛顿、布鲁塞尔等西方首都在人权问题上对北京施压的声音已经不再那么有力，北京也对外界对其严厉限制言论和异议做法的批评变得极不耐烦。但是，美国和欧洲各国政府在最近几个周里已在刘晓波的事情上直言不讳。
The European Union urged China in late June to allow him to "receive medical assistance at a place of his choosing in China or overseas." The American State Department said Mr. Liu should have "freedom of movement and access to medical care of his choosing."	欧盟曾在6月底敦促中国允许刘晓波"选择自己在中国或海外接受医疗帮助的地点"。美国国务院也表示，刘晓波应该有"行动和自我选择获得医疗照料"的自由。
"We continue to ask that China immediately grant Mr. Liu parole on humanitarian grounds and allow him to receive medical assistance at a place of his choosing in China or overseas," the European Union Delegation in Beijing said on Monday in an emailed statement.	"我们继续要求中国出于人道主义的考虑，立刻给予刘晓波假释，让他自己选择在中国或海外接受医疗照料的地点，"周一，欧盟驻北京使团在一封用电子邮件发来的声明中说。
Earlier, Global Times, a Chinese tabloid that often bluntly defends Beijing's policies, said Ms. Kadeer, the prisoner who left China in 2005,	早些时候，经常毫无保留地为北京政策辩护的中国小报《环球时报》说，早在2005年离开中国的囚犯卡德尔已经表明，为什么让刘晓波出国有危险。

<p>showed why it would be dangerous to allow Mr. Liu to leave. She had plunged into political activism after leaving, an editorial in the English-language edition of the papersaid in late June.</p>	<p>该报 6 月下旬在其英文版发表的一篇社评中说，卡德尔出国后已贸然加入到政治行动主义的行列。</p>
<p>"If Liu is allowed to go abroad for medical treatment, as a 'Nobel Laureate,' he could motivate more Western public opinion attacks against China," it said. But even that strident paper did not entirely close the door. It said: "It needs to be stressed that whether Liu is allowed to seek medical treatment abroad is within China's own jurisdiction."</p>	<p>"如果允许刘某某出国接受医疗，那么作为一名'诺贝尔奖得主'，他能激发更多的攻击中国的西方舆论，"社评说。但是，就连这家咄咄逼人的报纸也没有把门关死。社评说："需要强调的是，是否允许刘某某出国寻求医疗服务是中国自己管辖范围内的事情。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/liu-xiaobo-china-cancer-abroad</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/liu-xiaobo-china-cancer-abroad</p>
<p>Ailing Dissident's Case Fits a Pattern in Chinese Prisons, Critics Say</p>	<p>批评称中国政治犯面临严峻健康威胁</p>
<p>BEIJING — One Chinese activist died after the authorities ignored pleas to treat her liver disease while she was in detention. Another was left with years of chronic pain after prison doctors misdiagnosed a problem with his pancreas.</p>	<p>北京——一名被当局羁押的中国活动人士在治疗肝病的请求遭无视后去世。另一名活动人士在胰腺问题被狱医误诊之后，承受了多年的慢性疼痛。</p>
<p>Accusations that Liu Xiaobo, the imprisoned Nobel Peace laureate who has late-stage liver cancer, has not received proper treatment have brought new scrutiny to what human rights advocates say is a pattern in Chinese prisons: the denial of health care to dissidents to intimidate and punish them.</p>	<p>被监禁的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波已经患上了晚期肝癌，有人指责他没有获得适当的治疗，这引起了人们对中国监狱一些做法的审视，一些人权倡导者说，中国监狱常常不让异见者获得医疗救助，以此来恐吓和惩罚他们。</p>
<p>At some prisons, requests for health checkups and medicine are refused, human rights experts and former prisoners say. At others, ill prisoners suffer physical abuse and malnutrition. In some cases, chronic ailments and serious diseases are left untreated, or medical care is repeatedly delayed.</p>	<p>人权专家和前囚犯表示，一些监狱会拒绝囚犯对体检和医药的要求。还有一些监狱会让病中的囚犯继续遭受肢体虐待和营养不良。在某些情况下，慢性和重大疾病得不到治疗，或者再三推迟治疗。</p>

<p>"There is a real fear amongst prisoners of conscience and their families that authorities aren't afraid to let them die from lack of adequate medical care," said Frances Eve, a researcher at Chinese Human Rights Defenders, a coalition of advocates.</p>	<p>权益组织人权捍卫者(Chinese Human Rights Defenders)的研究员法兰茜(Frances Eve)表示：“良心犯及其家属是真的很担心，就算让他们缺医少药而死去，当局也没什么可怕的。”</p>
<p>Mr. Liu, 61, who is serving an 11-year sentence for "inciting subversion of state power," is being treated for advanced liver cancer at a hospital in the northeastern city of Shenyang, the authorities announced last month.</p>	<p>现年 61 岁的刘晓波因“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”被判处 11 年有期徒刑，目前正在服刑，东北城市沈阳的一家医院上个月宣布，他正在接受晚期肝癌治疗。</p>
<p>Critics have faulted prison officials for failing to tend to Mr. Liu's cancer earlier, which they say might have afforded him a better chance at a recovery. And on Monday, the Chinese authorities rebuffed calls that he be transferred abroad for treatment.</p>	<p>批评人士指责监狱官员没有尽早让刘晓波治疗癌症，他们认为，如果早点治疗，恢复的可能性会更大。本周一，中国当局拒绝了把刘晓波送到国外就医的呼吁。</p>
<p>Activists say the decisions reflect a pattern of neglecting the health of incarcerated activists.</p>	<p>活动人士说，这些决定体现了一个倾向：监禁中的活动人士的健康遭到忽视。</p>
<p>Since President Xi Jinping became the national leader in 2012, the ruling Communist Party has taken a hard line against critics, imprisoning scores of activists, lawyers and journalists. Dissidents who have spent time in prison say the harassment continues there.</p>	<p>自 2012 年习近平成为中国领导人以来，执政的共产党对批评者采取强硬路线，监禁了大量活动人士、律师和记者。服过刑的异见者表示，他们在监狱里会继续遭到骚扰。</p>
<p>"Prisoners are still being treated like the enemy," said Hu Jia, an activist who was imprisoned from 2008 to 2011. "They need to treat people as human beings."</p>	<p>“犯人还是被看成敌人，”2008 至 2011 年期间遭到监禁的活动人士胡佳说，“首先他们得把人当人看。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hu said doctors repeatedly misdiagnosed pains that he felt in his abdomen as a side stitch. When he was released from prison, doctors found that he actually had acute pancreatitis, a potentially life-threatening illness.</p>	<p>胡佳说，他腹部感到疼痛，被医生多次误诊为岔气。获释后，医生发现他实际上患有急性胰腺炎，这是一种可能会危及生命的疾病。</p>

<p>In at least two recent cases, imprisoned critics who had requested medical parole for treatment of life-threatening conditions died after their pleas for medical care were rejected.</p>	<p>至少在近期的两个案例中，遭到监禁的批评者曾要求保外医治危及生命的病症，但遭到拒绝，之后两人相继过世。</p>
<p>In 2014, Cao Shunli, an activist who was detained in Beijing after leading a human rights campaign, died after the authorities denied her requests for medical parole to treat tuberculosis, liver disease and other ailments.</p>	<p>人权活动人士曹顺利在北京领导一个人权活动之后遭到羁押，她请求保外就医治疗结核病、肝病等疾病，遭到拒绝之后于 2014 年去世。</p>
<p>In 2015, a prominent Tibetan religious leader, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, 65, died while serving a prison sentence on charges of "terrorism and inciting separatism" after his request for medical parole to treat a heart ailment went unanswered.</p>	<p>2015 年，著名的西藏宗教领袖勒仁波切(Tenzin Delek Rinpoche)过世。当时他因涉嫌“煽动分裂主义”遭到监禁，去世前他曾要求保外治疗心脏病，没有得到任何回复。</p>
<p>The government has denied depriving political prisoners access to health care as a means of retaliation. "China has repeatedly said that Chinese judicial departments protect every right of prisoners according to law," the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement on Monday.</p>	<p>政府说，他们并没有剥夺政治犯获得医疗救治的机会，将其作为一种报复手段来使用。中国外交部本周一在一份声明中表示：“中国多次表示，中国司法部门依法保护囚犯的所有权利。”</p>
<p>Chinese prisons, which house more than 1.6 million inmates, are notoriously grueling institutions, plagued by torture, forced labor and malnutrition. Political dissidents battling illnesses while in detention face additional threats to their well-being, activists say.</p>	<p>关押着逾 160 万名囚犯的中国监狱向来恶名昭彰，里面充斥着严刑拷打、强制劳动和营养不良的情况。活动人士称，在监禁期间身患疾病的政治异见者要面临其他的健康威胁。</p>
<p>At some prisons, medical workers are ambivalent about treating inmates; others are poorly trained and ill equipped to handle serious diseases, experts say. A 2011 survey of a prison hospital in Shanghai found that 28 percent of doctors said the nature of the crimes committed by patients had affected their diagnosis and treatment.</p>	<p>专家表示，在有些监狱，医务人员对治疗囚犯持一种矛盾的心态；也有人缺乏训练和设备，没有能力治疗重大疾病。2011 年对上海一座监狱进行的调查显示，有 28% 的医生表示，病人的犯罪性质会对他们的诊断和治疗产生影响。</p>
<p>Tang Jingling, a human rights lawyer in southern China who was</p>	<p>来自华南地区的人权律师唐荆陵去年以颠覆国家罪被判五年徒刑，上个月他</p>

<p>sentenced last year to five years in prison for subversion of state power, fell ill last month with stabbing pains in his heart, according to his relatives. But the prison where he is being held in the southern province of Guangdong would not treat him, they said.</p>	<p>病倒了，心脏感到刺痛，但他所在的位于广东南部的监狱不愿给他治疗，这些消息来自唐荆陵的亲人。</p>
<p>"All we want is to get better treatment conditions," said Mr. Tang's wife, Wang Yanfang. "So many prisons lack good medical facilities. This kind of an environment causes serious harm to people's physical and mental health."</p>	<p>"我们是希望得到更好的医治条件，监狱很多医疗设施是缺乏的，"唐荆陵的妻子汪艳芳说。"这种环境对人的身体和精神是造成严重伤害的。"</p>
<p>In China, law enforcement officers, not doctors, usually make decisions about medical parole; as a result, many requests for parole are denied, advocates say.</p>	<p>倡导人士表示，在中国，决定能否保外就医的通常是执法人员而非医生；因此许多要求假释的请求都会被拒绝。</p>
<p>The Chinese Constitution guarantees a right to medical care for all citizens. Under United Nations standards, inmates who require treatment should be sent to "specialized institutions or to civil hospitals."</p>	<p>中国的宪法规定所有公民都有权享受医疗服务。依照联合国的标准，要求获得治疗的囚犯应该被送往"专门院所或平民医院"。</p>
<p>Occasionally, the government has shown signs of compromise, such as in 2015, when it granted medical parole to Gao Yu, a journalist who was serving a prison sentence on charges of leaking a Communist Party document. Ms. Gao has high blood pressure and cardiovascular ailments.</p>	<p>中国政府偶尔也会显示出妥协的迹象，比如在2015年，它曾批准高瑜保外就医，这名记者当时正因泄露共产党文件的指控在监狱服刑。高瑜患有高血压和心血管疾病。</p>
<p>Still, those who receive parole are often strictly monitored and rarely have the freedom to see doctors of their choosing.</p>	<p>不过，那些被允许保外就医的人往往也会受到严格的监视，很少能根据自己的意愿选择医生。</p>
<p>Torture and other abusive practices in prisons have exacerbated the health problems of many inmates. Malnutrition is common in some jails because of the poor quality of meals. Sleep deprivation has also been</p>	<p>监狱中的拷打和其他虐待行为使许多囚犯的健康问题恶化。因为餐饮质量很差，营养不良的情况在一些监狱十分常见。人权倡导人士称，睡眠剥夺也经常当作一种策略，用来对付异见者。</p>

used as a tactic against dissidents, rights activists say.	
Yang Maodong, a democracy activist from southern China now serving a six-year sentence, was subjected to sleep deprivation and harassment by guards last year at a prison in Guangdong, according to relatives. Mr. Yang, 51, who is also known by his pen name, Guo Feixiong, lost a third of his weight and had difficulty walking.	来自华南地区的民主活动人士杨茂东正在服六年徒刑。据他的亲戚透露，他去年在广东的一座监狱被狱警剥夺睡眠的权利，还遭到他们的骚扰。51岁的杨茂东——网名郭飞雄——体重掉了三分之一，行动困难。
Mr. Yang was sent to a prison hospital but continued to suffer abuse, he told relatives. He was held in a small, windowless room with four other patients, and prison doctors refused to conduct a physical examination.	杨茂东告诉亲人，他被送到了一家医院，但依然受到折磨。他和其他四名病人被关在一个没有窗户的小房间里，狱医拒绝给他们做身体检查。
Zhang Qing, Mr. Yang's wife, said he was still very weak and pale. "He says he is now taking care of his own health and will live for his family and his unfinished cause," she said.	杨茂东的妻子张青表示，他的身体依然很虚弱。“他本人在监狱里很注意身体健康，他要为家人、为他未竟的事业而活着，”她说。
While medical care in jails can be poor, treatment at pretrial detention centers, which typically lack dedicated medical facilities, is often worse.	监狱的医疗状况很差，但审前的看守所医疗条件更糟糕，那里通常缺乏专门的医疗设施。
The Chinese government was widely criticized in 2014 after the death of Ms. Cao, who died at a detention center about five months after her arrest.	2014年曹顺利在被捕大约五个月后死于看守所，此后中国政府受到了广泛的指责。
A 2015 report by Human Rights Watch, citing interviews with former detainees, found that medical care provided by detention centers was "rudimentary at best." The report said that officials barred seriously ill inmates from seeking care outside detention centers, contrary to international standards.	人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)2015年发布的一份报告显示，看守所“最多只提供基本的医疗照护”，文中援引了几名曾被羁押的人士接受采访时所说的话。报告称，官员禁止重病囚犯在看守所之外寻求治疗，这与国际标准是相悖的。
The case of Mr. Liu, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010, has brought fresh worries to relatives of many imprisoned activists.	在2010年被授予诺贝尔和平奖的刘晓波的情况，再度引发许多被囚活动人士家属的担忧。
The Chinese government has made a point of showcasing the high	中国政府特意展示了刘晓波接受的高质量的治疗，甚至从德国和美国请医生

quality of the treatment Mr. Liu is receiving, even inviting doctors from Germany and the United States to visit him.	来给他看病。
But relatives of activists are concerned that the government is sending another message: that officials are content to allow dissidents to wither in prison until it may be too late.	但活动人士的家属们担心政府在释放另外一个信息：官员们乐于见到异见者在监狱中日渐衰弱，直到来不及治疗。
Ms. Zhang, who now lives in the United States, said she worried other prisoners might endure Mr. Liu's fate.	现居美国的张青表示，她担心其他囚犯也会遭遇刘晓波的命运。
"Liu Xiaobo's suffering is a great shock, worry and sorrow for all political prisoners and their families," she said. "Political prisoners have no control over their own lives."	"刘晓波先生在监狱中罹患肝癌，这对整个在监狱中服刑的政治犯和他们的家人都是很大的震撼、担忧和伤痛，"她说。"政治犯无法掌控自己的生活。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/liu-xiaobo-medical-care-dissidents	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/liu-xiaobo-medical-care-dissidents
Beijing Says U.S. Apologized for Confusing China With Taiwan	白宫声明将习近平称为“中华民国”主席
HONG KONG — A Chinese official said on Monday that the United States had apologized for a White House statement that misidentified China's leader, Xi Jinping, as president of the Republic of China — the formal name for Taiwan.	香港——中国官员周一表示，美国就白宫的一份声明表示了歉意，声明中误把中国领导人习近平称为“中华民国”主席，中华民国是台湾的正式名称。
"According to my understanding, the Chinese side has already raised this with the United States side," said Geng Shuang, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry. "The United States side apologized and said this was a technological error that has already been corrected."	中国外交部发言人耿爽说：“据我了解，中方已就此向美方提出交涉。美方向中方道歉，承认这是技术性错误并已作出更正。”
The erroneous reference was in the heading of a White House transcript, released on Saturday, of presidential remarks before a bilateral meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi at the Group of 20 session in Hamburg, Germany. Mr. Xi is the president of the People's	这个错误出现在周六发布的一份白宫声明的标题中，声明的内容是在德国汉堡 G20 会议期间与习近平进行双边会议之前，特朗普所做的发言。习近平是中华人民共和国主席。

Republic of China.	
The gaffe was one of a handful of misnomers issued by the White House during the summit meeting. Mr. Trump's Instagram account briefly identified Prime Minister Lee Hsien Loong of Singapore as President Joko Widodo of Indonesia, Singapore news outlets reported. And another White House statement called the prime minister of Japan, Shinzo Abe, "President Abe of Japan."	白宫在峰会期间的声明出现了好几个错误，这是其中之一。新加坡媒体报道说，特朗普的 Instagram 帐号一度将新加坡总理李显龙错认为是印度尼西亚总统佐科·威多多(Joko Widodo)。另外一份白宫声明还把日本首相安倍晋三称为“日本的安倍总统”。
The Republic of China flub was awkward for Beijing, which considers Taiwan part of its territory.	北京把台湾视为自己领土的一部分，被误称为“中华民国”对北京来说很尴尬。
A Chinese-language transcript from Mr. Geng's Monday news briefing on the Foreign Ministry website rendered "Republic of China" in English, highlighting the discomfort with the name in Beijing.	在中国外交部网站上，耿爽周一记者会的中文记录提到“中华民国”时使用了英文，突显北京对这个名称的忌讳。
In December, Donald Trump, as president-elect, accepted a telephone call from President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan, which broke with decades of United States precedent and was considered a snub for Beijing. The United States severed formal ties with Taiwan in 1979 as part of the so-called One China policy under which it recognizes Beijing as the government of China.	去年 12 月，候任期间的特朗普接听了台湾总统蔡英文的电话，打破了美国数十年来的惯例，被外界视为对北京的冷落。作为“一个中国”政策的一部分，美国在 1979 年与台湾断绝正式关系，该政策承认北京为中国政府。
Mr. Trump later suggested that he might not be bound by the One China policy, but he reaffirmed it during a call with Mr. Xi in February.	特朗普后来暗示，他可能不会受“一个中国”政策的约束，但在 2 月份与习近平通电话的时候，他却对该政策进行了重申。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/us-china-taiwan-xi-jinping	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170711/us-china-taiwan-xi-jinping
In Liu Xiaobo's Last Days, Supporters Fight China for His Legacy	支持者捍卫刘晓波的精神遗产
BEIJING — As the life ebbs from Liu Xiaobo, China's most famous dissident and only Nobel Peace Prize laureate, a battle is shaping up over his life, his legacy, his words and maybe even his remains.	北京——随着中国最有名的异见人士和唯一的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的生命逐渐衰弱，一场围绕着他的生命、遗产、言论，也许甚至是他的遗体的战斗正在形成。

<p>It is a battle that other countries are largely sitting out, a reflection of China's rising power and the retreat of international pressure on its human rights record.</p>	<p>其他国家大都是这场战斗的旁观者，这反映了中国的强大崛起，以及国际社会对中国人权纪录施压的倒退。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has sequestered Mr. Liu in a hospital room in northeast China and refused his request to go abroad for treatment, saying it wants to ensure that he receives the best care for his terminal liver cancer.</p>	<p>中国政府已将刘晓波隔离在中国东北一家医院的病房里，拒绝了他希望出国治疗的要求，称那是为了确保他在患晚期肝癌期间得到最佳照料。</p>
<p>But supporters of Mr. Liu say the government, which has held him in custody since 2008, wants to control his last days in defiance of his lifelong cause: the right of the individual to live, speak and remember, free of authoritarian control and censorship.</p>	<p>但刘晓波的支持者说，自 2008 年以来一直羁押他的政府希望控制他最后的日子，不让他实现其为之奋斗终身的目标：每一个人在免受专制控制和审查下生活、说话和记忆的权利。</p>
<p>"The key is control of his talk. They don't want him to be able to speak freely," said Perry Link, a professor of Chinese at the University of California, Riverside, who edited an English-language selection of Mr. Liu's essays and poems. "If he's let out for treatment, he could talk, and that's what the regime is afraid of."</p>	<p>"关键是控制他说话。他们不希望他能够自由地说话，"加州大学河滨分校的中文教授林培瑞(Perry Link)说，他编辑过刘晓波的散文和诗歌的英译选集。"如果让他出国治疗的话，他也许会说话，这正是那个政权所害怕的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu has written has about "angry ghosts" who denounce official misdeeds from the grave, and Beijing seems fearful that he will become one of them, inspiring opposition even in his afterlife. On Tuesday, the hospital that is treating Mr. Liu said he had septic shock and organ dysfunction, suggesting his condition was grim.</p>	<p>刘晓波曾写下“冤魂”对官方的恶行死不瞑目这样的文字，北京似乎害怕他将成为其中一员，甚至在死后也激励着反对政府的人。周二，负责治疗刘晓波的医院说，他处于“感染性休克”和器官功能丧失状态，表明他的病情严重。</p>
<p>A panoply of state censorship and propaganda around Mr. Liu is testament to his tenacious influence, almost seven years after he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, nearly a decade after he was last detained and sentenced to 11 years in prison for inciting subversion,</p>	<p>有关刘晓波的大量国家审查和宣传，正是他的影响力仍顽强存在的例证，即使是在他被授予诺贝尔和平奖近七年之后，在他最后一次被拘押、并以煽动颠覆罪被判处 11 年有期徒刑近十年之后，以及在共产党指责他为支持 1989 年席卷中国的学生抗议活动背后的煽动“黑手”28 年之后。</p>

<p>and 28 years after the Communist Party denounced him as a seditious "black hand" for backing the student protests that swept China in 1989.</p>	
<p>Mr. Liu has not been allowed to speak freely since he was arrested in late 2008, and his wife, Liu Xia, has been under heavy police surveillance since 2010, when he was awarded the Nobel medal. But lately, the Chinese authorities have released images and videos abroad to make the case that the couple are contented and cooperative.</p>	<p>自从 2008 年底被捕以来，刘晓波一直不能自由地说话，自从他在 2010 年被授予诺贝尔奖以来，他的妻子刘霞一直处于警方的严密监视之下。但最近，中国当局已在国外发布了一些图片和视频，以给人以这对夫妇感到满足，并且很配合的印象。</p>
<p>"They want everything to be controllable, and if he went abroad, he would lie beyond their control," Cui Weiping, a retired professor of Chinese literature and friend of Mr. Liu, said from Los Angeles, where she now lives. "This has always been the purge approach for dealing with dissidents – minimize their influence so they don't become a focus."</p>	<p>"他们希望能控制一切，如果他出国了，他会处于他们的控制之外，"已退休的中国文学教授、刘晓波的朋友崔卫平说，她目前居住在洛杉矶。"这一直是政府对付异见人士的净化方法——尽量减少他们的影响力，不让他们成为焦点。"</p>
<p>Yet while the government wants Mr. Liu to stay silent and to ensure that his legacy fades as quickly as possible, his supporters have mobilized, despite intense restrictions and police warnings. They want to win him the right to speak out, go abroad for palliative treatment and decide how he is memorialized.</p>	<p>然而，尽管政府希望刘晓波保持沉默，希望确保他遗留下来的东西尽可能快地消失，但他的支持者们不顾有力限制和警方的警告，已经行动起来。他们想为他赢得说话的权利，让他能出国寻求"姑息疗法"(palliative treatment)，以及能决定别人纪念自己的方式。</p>
<p>Some sympathizers of Mr. Liu have tried to visit him in his hospital, where the police blocked their way; some organized a petition calling for him to be given freedom at the end of his life. Longtime friends of Mr. Liu have been warned not to speak out or placed under police watch, including Zhou Duo, a scholar who joined Mr. Liu on Tiananmen Square on June 3, 1989, as armed soldiers closed in, when they and two other friends negotiated the safe passage of protesters who were still</p>	<p>一些同情刘晓波的人前往他所在的医院，试图看望他，但医院里的警察阻止了他们。有些人组织起草了一份请愿书，呼吁让他在生命的最后时刻获得自由。刘晓波的一些长期的朋友已收到不要讲话的警告，或已被警方严密监视，其中包括学者周舵，他曾在 1989 年 6 月 3 日加入刘晓波，在全副武装的军人来到天安门广场时，与另外两个朋友一起与官方谈判，让留在广场的抗议者安全地离开了那里。</p>

there.	
<p>"To make Liu Xiaobo spend his final time like this doesn't bring honor to the government, but they'll stick to their ways," said Wen Kejian, a friend of Mr. Liu who unsuccessfully tried to visit him in the hospital. "I think the chances that we'll get what he wants are slim — that would require a dramatic change in the system — but we must try our best."</p>	<p>"让刘晓波这样度过自己最后的日子，不会给政府带来荣誉，但他们会坚持这样做，"温柯江（音）说，他是试图到医院看望刘晓波但未成功的朋友之一。"我觉得，我们能为他争取到他想要的东西的可能性极小——那将需要体制发生巨大的变化——但我们必须尽力而为。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu, 61, was moved from prison to the First Hospital of China Medical University in Shenyang, 390 miles northeast of Beijing, last month, and officials revealed that his cancer had already reached a terminal stage. Mr. Liu has said that he wants to travel to Germany or the United States for treatment. The Chinese government has not flatly rejected that request, but it has left little hope it will say yes.</p>	<p>现年 61 岁的刘晓波上个月被从监狱送到沈阳的中国医科大学附属第一医院，沈阳位于北京东北方向 630 公里的地方，官方当时透露，他的癌症已进入晚期。刘晓波已表示，他想去德国或美国接受治疗。虽然中国政府并没有断然拒绝这个要求，而政府给人的印象是表示同意的希望不大。</p>
<p>But by keeping Mr. Liu locked up as he dies, the Chinese government has soiled its own image, said Liao Yiwu, an exiled Chinese author living in Berlin who knows Mr. Liu. Domestic Chinese news reports about Mr. Liu are heavily censored, and his illness has gone virtually unmentioned, except in English-language outlets read by few. But the images of Mr. Liu, gaunt on a hospital bed, have caused anger and disgust in China among the small minority who have seen them, Mr. Liao said.</p>	<p>但是，中国政府在刘晓波弥留之际的时候仍关着他，这已经破坏了自己的形象，廖亦武说，他是流亡柏林的华人作家，认识刘晓波。中国国内关于刘晓波的新闻报道受到严格审查，除了几个鲜有人阅读的英文新闻机构外，报道几乎不提他的病情。廖亦武说，但是憔悴的刘晓波躺在医院病床上的图片，在见过这张图片的为数不多的中国人中引起了愤怒和憎恶。</p>
<p>"By locking him up and preventing him from traveling abroad, they're actually making him even more symbolically powerful," Mr. Liao said by telephone. "Now the whole world is paying attention, and I think that's even more powerful."</p>	<p>"关着他，不让他出国治疗，这实际上让他所具有的象征性意义更强大，"廖亦武在电话中说。"现在全世界都在关注，我觉得这更强大。"</p>
<p>The tensions over Mr. Liu have also spilled abroad. China's president, Xi</p>	<p>围绕着刘晓波的紧张气氛也蔓延到了国外。中国国家主席习近平对人权游说</p>

<p>Jinping, exudes disdain for human rights lobbying, and Western governments have weighed how far to press his case even as rights groups call for action.</p>	<p>流露出轻视的态度，就在倡导人权的组织呼吁采取行动的时候，西方国家的政府则在权衡对刘晓波的情况该施加多大压力。</p>
<p>A spokesman for China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Geng Shuang, on Monday denounced calls for Mr. Liu to be freed to go abroad as "meddling" by foreigners, even though two doctors, a German and an American, who were invited by the government to examine Mr. Liu said that he could travel and that their hospitals would treat him.</p>	<p>中国外交部发言人耿爽周一指责释放刘晓波、让他出国的呼声是外国人“干涉”中国内政，尽管受政府邀请，前来为刘晓波做检查的一名德国医生和一名美国医生说，他可以旅行，而且二人的医院都会为刘晓波提供治疗。</p>
<p>"Politically, it's 100 percent sure that the Communist Party doesn't want Mr. Liu to be freed or leave China," said Zhao Hui, a writer and friend of Mr. Liu who goes by a pen name, Mo Zhixu. He said: "Whatever chance we have of making that happen depends on external pressure."</p>	<p>“政治上可以百分之百地肯定，共产党不希望刘晓波获释或者离开中国，”刘晓波的朋友、笔名莫之许的作家赵晖说。他说：“我们能让刘晓波获释的全部可能性取决于外部压力。”</p>
<p>But so far most Western leaders, including President Trump, have said nothing publicly about Mr. Liu, leaving any comment to lower-ranking officials.</p>	<p>但到目前为止，包括特朗普总统在内的大多数西方领导人对刘晓波的事情都未公开表态，只是让下级官员发表些评论。</p>
<p>When Mr. Trump met with Mr. Xi during the Group of 20 meeting in Hamburg, Germany, last week, Mr. Trump did not mention Mr. Liu, according to a senior administration official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the issue. But Mr. Trump's national security adviser, H. R. McMaster, raised his treatment with Chinese officials, asking that he be allowed to go abroad for treatment accompanied by his wife, the official said.</p>	<p>据政府一名高级官员说，特朗普上周在德国汉堡举行的二十国集团会议间隙与习近平见面时，没有提到刘晓波。因为所讨论问题的敏感性，这位官员要求不具名。但特朗普的国家安全顾问 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)曾向中国官员提出刘晓波治疗的问题，要求允许刘晓波在妻子的陪同下出国治疗，上述官员说。</p>
<p>European leaders have also chosen their words cautiously. The French Foreign Ministry said on June 29 that it was "preoccupied" with Mr. Liu's condition and called on China to free him for humanitarian reasons.</p>	<p>欧洲领导人也谨慎地选择了他们的措辞。法国外交部曾在 6 月 29 日表示对刘晓波的病情“忧心忡忡”，呼吁中国以人道主义的理由释放他。</p>

<p>A spokesman for Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel, said on Monday that "this tragic case of Liu Xiaobo is a great concern of the chancellor" and that "she would like a signal of humanity for Liu Xiabao and his family."</p>	<p>德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)的一位发言人周一说,“刘晓波的悲惨病情是总理极为关注的一个问题”,还说“她希望在刘晓波及其家人的问题上能看到一个人道的信号”。</p>
<p>The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, and after Mr. Liu was announced as the recipient, the Chinese government vented its anger on the Norwegian government, curtailing diplomatic and economic cooperation. Ties revived only this year, and the Norwegian government has trod carefully on the subject of Mr. Liu's terminal illness.</p>	<p>诺贝尔和平奖在奥斯陆颁发,刘晓波被宣布为获奖者后,中国政府向挪威政府发泄了不满,减少了与挪威的外交和经济合作。直到今年关系才恢复正常,挪威政府对刘晓波患晚期癌症的事情作出小心翼翼的表示。</p>
<p>"This is a demanding case that we are following closely. We have waited over six years to return to normal relations with China," said Frode O. Andersen, the head of communications for the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, according to Norwegian news reports. "Our thoughts go out to him and his family. It is important that he gets medical treatment."</p>	<p>“这是一个非常复杂的情况,我们正在密切关注。我们等待了六年才与中国恢复了正常关系,”据挪威的新闻报道,挪威外交部负责通讯的佛罗地·安德森(Frode O. Andersen)说。“我们为他和他的家人祝福。重要的是他得到医治。”</p>
<p>There is no guarantee that Mr. Xi would bow to stronger foreign pressure to free Mr. Liu. In past decades, Chinese leaders were willing to release political prisoners to Western countries after granting medical parole. They included Wei Jingsheng, the most prominent dissident of his generation, who reached the United States in late 1997 after President Bill Clinton pressed his case with China's president at the time, Jiang Zemin.</p>	<p>不能保证习近平会向更强大的外交压力屈服,释放刘晓波。过去几十年中,中国领导人曾愿意在批准政治犯保外就医后,把他们释放到西方国家。这些政治犯中包括在这一代中最著名的异见人士魏京生,在比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统向时任国家主席的江泽民提出魏京生的事情后,他于1997年年底到达了美国。</p>
<p>But as the Chinese government has grown more confident and impatient with Western criticism, it has stopped that practice. Mr. Xi</p>	<p>但是随着中国政府越来越自信,对西方的批评越来越不耐烦,政府已停止了那种做法。习近平似乎特别不愿意做出可能削弱其强人形象的让步。</p>

<p>appears particularly set against making concessions that could weaken his strongman reputation.</p>	
<p>"The Chinese government is legitimate in its refusal of calls for Liu to be taken overseas for treatment," the English-language edition of Global Times, a party-run tabloid with a nationalist tinge, said in an editorial on Monday. In any case, it added, "Western mainstream society is much less enthusiastic than before in interfering with China's sovereign affairs."</p>	<p>"中国政府拒绝接受让刘某某到海外治病的呼吁是合法的,"《环球时报》英文版在周一的一篇社评中说,这是一份有民族主义色彩的党报。社评还写道,无论如何,"西方主流社会比以往任何时候都更不愿意干涉中国的主权事务。"</p>
<p>Even after Mr. Liu dies, his funeral arrangements could become a focus of contention. Chinese rules say that prisons control the funerals of prisoners and can cremate them even if the family objects.</p>	<p>即使在刘晓波去世后,他的葬礼事宜也可能成为争论的焦点。中国的法规规定,监狱对囚犯的后事全权办理,即使家人反对,也可以将囚犯的尸体火化。</p>
<p>But the "whole area of the rights of individuals serving sentences on medical parole is a murky one indeed, including funereal rights," said John Kamm, the founder of the Dui Hua Foundation, an organization in San Francisco that has worked to free Chinese prisoners.</p>	<p>但是,"关于保外就医的服刑人员权利问题的所有方面确实存在着很多不清楚的地方,包括办后事的权利,"对话基金会创始人康原(John Kamm)说,这是一家位于旧金山,致力于让中国囚犯获得释放的组织。</p>
<p>The Chinese government will almost certainly try to prevent any grave site for Mr. Liu from becoming a place of pilgrimage for dissenters. The grave of Lin Zhao, an outspoken writer executed during the Cultural Revolution, has become one such site, and Mr. Liu's pull would be more powerful.</p>	<p>中国政府几乎肯定会试图阻止让刘晓波的墓地成为异见人士的朝圣地。文革期间因直言不讳被处决的作家林昭的墓地已经成为了一个这样的场所,刘晓波的吸引力会更强大。</p>
<p>He could become the first Nobel Peace laureate to die in effective police custody since Carl von Ossietzky, the German pacifist and foe of Nazism who won the prize in 1935 and died under guard in 1938, after years of maltreatment.</p>	<p>德国和平主义者、纳粹反对者卡尔·冯·奥西茨基(Carl von Ossietzky)是1935年的诺贝尔和平奖获得者,他在遭受多年迫害后,于1938年在监禁中去世。刘晓波有可能成为冯·奥西茨基之后的首位实际上在监禁中逝世的诺贝尔和平奖获得者。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170712/china-liu-xiaobo-nobel-peace-</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170712/china-liu-xiaobo-nobel-peace-</p>

prize-cancer	prize-cancer
The Nobel Peace Laureate Liu Xiaobo, in His Own Words	身陷囹圄，声闻天下：刘晓波作品摘录
HONG KONG – The Chinese government tried to silence Liu Xiaobo by banning the publication of his writing, barring him from public speaking and locking him behind bars. But much of his work has been published overseas. It reveals Mr. Liu as a staunch advocate of democratic change in China who could be harshly critical of the country's political authorities, some of its more celebrated writers and even, at times, himself.	香港——中国政府试图扼杀刘晓波的声音，禁止公开出版他的作品，不允许他公开发表言论，并把他关进牢狱。但他的大部分作品已在海外出版。它们揭示出，刘晓波是中国民主变革的坚定倡导者，他会严厉批评中国政治权威，以及颇受推崇的一些中国作家，甚至有时也严厉地批评自己。
Mr. Liu, who died on Thursday, was a passionate and acerbic lecturer and literary critic in Beijing in the 1980s. He emerged as an influential figure in the 1989 pro-democracy movement. On June 2, two days before the military crushed the demonstrations in Tiananmen Square, Mr. Liu and three friends began a hunger strike. They declared:	刘于本周四逝世，在 1980 年代，他曾是北京一位充满激情、言辞尖刻的讲师和文学评论家。在 1989 年的民主运动中，他成了一位颇具影响力的人物。6 月 2 日，军方镇压天安门广场上的示威者之前的两天，刘晓波和三位朋友开始了绝食。他们宣称：
We advocate the spread of democracy in China through peaceful means, and we oppose violence in any form. At the same time, we are unafraid of violence. Our aim is to show through peaceful means how the iron resolve of Chinese people who want democracy will in the end demolish an undemocratic order that maintains itself with bayonets and lies.	我们主张以和平的方式推进中国的民主化进程，反对任何形式的暴力。但是，我们不畏强暴，我们要以和平的方式来显示民间的民主力量的坚韧，以粉碎靠刺刀和谎言来维系的不民主的秩序！
(Translation by Perry Link in "No Enemies, No Hatred")	(英文译文选自林培瑞[Perry Link]的《没有敌人，没有仇恨》[No Enemies, No Hatred])
Mr. Liu was the primary force behind the Charter 08 manifesto, which called for political changes to democratize China. The document, which was initially signed by hundreds of Chinese intellectuals, led to	刘晓波是《零八宪章》宣言背后的主要推动力量，它呼吁通过政治变革使中国实现民主化。这份文件最初有数百名中国知识分子签署，最终导致他于 2008 年 12 月被捕。2009 年 12 月 25 日，他因“煽动颠覆国家政权”被判入

<p>his arrest in December 2008. On Dec. 25, 2009, he was sentenced to 11 years in prison for "inciting subversion of state power." Charter 08 read, in part:</p>	<p>狱 11 年。《零八宪章》部分节选如下：</p>
<p>China, as a major nation of the world, as one of five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, and as a member of the U.N. Council on Human Rights, should be contributing to peace for humankind and progress toward human rights. Unfortunately, we stand today as the only country among the major nations that remains mired in authoritarian politics. Our political system continues to produce human rights disasters and social crises, thereby not only constricting China's own development but also limiting the progress of all of human civilization. This must change, truly it must. The democratization of Chinese politics can be put off no longer.</p>	<p>中国作为世界大国，作为联合国安理会五个常任理事国之一和人权理事会的成员，理应为人类和平事业与人权进步做出自身的贡献。但令人遗憾的是，在当今世界的所有大国里，唯独中国还处在威权主义政治生态中，并由此造成连绵不断的人权灾难和社会危机，束缚了中华民族的自身发展，制约了人类文明的进步——这种局面必须改变！政治民主化变革不能再拖延下去。</p>
<p>(Translation by Perry Link)</p>	<p>(英文版由林培瑞译)</p>
<p>During his trial, Mr. Liu defended Charter 08, saying it accurately described events such as the Anti-Rightist Campaign of the late 1950s, the Great Leap Forward of 1958-61, the Cultural Revolution and the Tiananmen crackdown of June 3-4, 1989.</p>	<p>刘晓波在审判过程中为《零八宪章》辩护，他说这份宣言准确描述了 1950 年代后期的反右运动、1958-61 年的大跃进、文革，以及 1989 年 6 月 3 日至 4 日的天安门镇压事件。</p>
<p>First, the "human rights disasters" mentioned in Charter 08 are all facts that have occurred in contemporary China: the Anti-Rightist Campaign wrongly labeled more than 500,000 people as rightists; the Great Leap Forward caused the unnatural deaths of as many as 10 million people; the Cultural Revolution created a national catastrophe. June 4th was an act of murder during which many people died, and many were thrown into jail. These facts are all universally acknowledged "human rights</p>	<p>首先，《零八宪章》指出的“人权灾难”都是发生在当代中国的事实：“反右”错划了五十多万右派；“大跃进”造成了上千万人的非自然死亡；“文革”造成国家的浩劫；“六四”是血案，许多人死了，许多人被投入监狱。这些事实都是举世公认的“人权灾难”，确实为中国的发展带来危机.....</p>

<p>disasters” that indeed brought on crises in China’s development. ...</p>	
<p>Second, the long-term objective of the values declared and political reform proposals raised in Charter 08 is the establishment of a free and democratic federal republic. It contains 19 reform measures and advocates a gradual and peaceful approach to reforms. In view of the various malpractices of the current lame-duck reform, it requests that the ruling party transform the lame foot into a second leg, namely, that it advance political and economic reforms together in harmony. ...</p>	<p>其次，《零八宪章》所声明的价值和所提出的政改主张，其长远目标是建成自由民主的联邦共和国，其改革措施是十九条，其改革方式是渐进的和平的方式。这是有感于现行的跛足改革的种种弊端，要求执政党变跛足为双足，即政治与经济同步并进的均衡改革.....</p>
<p>Third, in the past two decades, from 1989 to 2009, I have always expressed the view that China’s political reforms should be gradual, peaceful, orderly, and controlled. I have also consistently opposed quick one-leap radical reforms, and even more so violent revolution.</p>	<p>再次，从1989年到2009年的二十年里，我所表达的中国政治改革的观点，一直是渐进、和平、有序、可控。我也一贯反对一步到位的激进改革，更反对暴力革命。</p>
<p>(Translation by Human Rights in China)</p>	<p>(英文版由“中国人权”[Human Rights in China]译)</p>
<p>In 2010, Mr. Liu was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. When he learned the news during a prison visit from his wife, Liu Xia, he cried and dedicated the prize to the people killed during the 1989 military crackdown. Mr. Liu was credited with saving many lives when he helped negotiate a retreat of protesters as soldiers advanced on Tiananmen Square. The bloodshed of the crackdown, in which hundreds and possibly thousands of people were killed, gave him a profound focus and a lasting sense of guilt, something he addressed in an essay in 2003:</p>	<p>2010年，刘晓波获得诺贝尔和平奖。当他从探监的妻子刘霞口中获悉这一消息时，不禁失声痛哭，把这个荣誉献给1989年军事镇压期间遇害的人们。在士兵占领天安门广场期间，刘晓波曾参与谈判，让示威者得以撤退，因此被誉为挽救了许多人的生命。镇压过程中的流血事件导致了数百人，甚至可能有数千人遇害，这为他的思考带来一种深刻的焦点和持久的内疚感，他在2003年的一篇文章中表达了这一点：</p>
<p>That bloody dawn in 1989 ... showed me how shallow and self-centered I still was, taught me to recognize the warmth and the inner strength of love, and gave me new appreciation of what is most important in life. I</p>	<p>是十四年前的那个血腥黎明，让我懂得了自己的浅薄和自负，懂得了爱的柔性温暖和内在力量，并开始尝试着去体验真实生存的厚重——活着的罪恶和对亡灵的敬畏.....</p>

<p>knew from that time on I would forever be living with the guilt of a survivor and in awe of the souls of the dead.</p>	
<p>(From "Using Truth to Undermine a System of Lies," 2003. Translation by Eva S. Chou in "No Enemies, No Hatred")</p>	<p>(选自《用事实推翻建立在谎言上的系统》，2003年。英文版由周杉[Eva S. Chou]译，收录于《没有敌人，没有仇恨》)</p>
<p>Chinese state news outlets criticized Mr. Liu, particularly after the Nobel Prize, for his previous writings and interviews that praised the West over China. In one oft-quoted passage from a 1988 interview with Open Magazine in Hong Kong, then a British colony, he said that since the city had progressed so much during 100 years of British rule, China would "need 300 years of colonialism" to catch up. But in later work he expressed second thoughts. In the epilogue to his 1990 book "Chinese Politics and China's Modern Intellectuals," he wrote:</p>	<p>中国国有新闻媒体批评刘晓波，特别是在他获得诺贝尔奖之后，称他在之前的写作和采访中曾有崇洋媚外的言论。1988年他接受香港《开放杂志》(Open Magazine)采访时的一段话经常被引用，香港当时还是英国的殖民地，他表示，因为这个城市在英国统治的100年期间取得了巨大的进步，所以中国政府“需要300年的殖民”才能赶上。但在后来的作品中，他表达了进一步的想法。他在1990年出版的《中国政治与中国当代知识分子》一书中写道：</p>
<p>My tendency to idealize Western civilization arises from my nationalistic desire to use the West in order to reform China. But this has led me to overlook the flaws in Western culture — or, even if I see them, to set them aside intentionally. I have not, therefore, been able to stand apart from Western culture, take a critical view of it and perhaps get a better view of human frailty more generally. I have been obsequious toward Western civilization, exaggerating its merits, and at the same time exaggerating my own merits. I have viewed the West as if it were not only the salvation of China but also the natural and ultimate destination of all humanity.</p>	<p>正因为我的民族主义立场和企图借助于西方文化来改造中国，所以我对中国的批判是以对西方文化的绝对理想化为前提的。我忽略了或故意回避了西方文化的种种弱点，甚至是我已经感觉到、意识到的弱点。这样，我就无法站在更高的层次上对西方文化进行批判性的反省，对整个人类的弱点给予抨击。而只能向西方文化文明“献媚”，以一种夸张的态度来美化西方文明，同时也美化我自身，仿佛西方文化不但是中国的救星，而且是全人类的终极归宿。</p>
<p>(Translation by Stacy Mosher in "No Enemies, No Hatred")</p>	<p>(英文版由斯塔西·莫舍[Stacy Mosher]译，收录于《没有敌人，没有仇恨》)</p>
<p>Because Mr. Liu remained in prison after he was selected for the Nobel in 2010, he was represented at the award ceremony by an empty chair.</p>	<p>2010年，刘晓波获得诺贝尔奖后，因为仍被监禁，所以颁奖礼上用一把空椅子来代替他。他的演讲由挪威女演员和导演丽芙·乌曼(Liv Ullmann)朗读，</p>

<p>His lecture, which was read by the Norwegian actress and director Liv Ullmann, was the statement he had prepared for his 2009 trial. "I Have No Enemies: My Final Statement" describes Mr. Liu's love for his wife, Liu Xia, his lack of enmity toward the police and prosecutors who put him behind bars, and his hopes for political liberalization in China:</p>	<p>那是他在 2009 年为审判准备的声明，在《我没有敌人：我的最后陈述》中，刘晓波表达了对妻子刘霞的爱、对警察以及令他入狱的检察官没有敌意，以及对对中国政治自由化的希望：</p>
<p>I look forward to [the day] when my country is a land with freedom of expression, where the speech of every citizen will be treated equally well; where different values, ideas, beliefs and political views ... can both compete with each other and peacefully coexist; where both majority and minority views will be equally guaranteed, and where the political views that differ from those currently in power, in particular, will be fully respected and protected; where all political views will spread out under the sun for people to choose from, where every citizen can state political views without fear, and where no one can under any circumstances suffer political persecution for voicing divergent political views. I hope that I will be the last victim of China's endless literary inquisitions and that from now on no one will be incriminated because of speech.</p>	<p>我期待我的国家是一片可以自由表达的土地，在这里，每一位国民的发言都会得到同等的善待；在这里，不同的价值、思想、信仰、政见.....既相互竞争又和平共处；在这里，多数的意见和少数的意见都会得到平等的保障，特别是那些不同于当权者的政见将得到充分的尊重和保护；在这里，所有的政见都将摊在阳光下接受民众的选择，每个国民都能毫无恐惧地发表政见，决不会因发表不同政见而遭受政治迫害；我期待，我将是中国绵绵不绝的文字狱的最后一个受害者，从此之后不再有人因言获罪。</p>
<p>Freedom of expression is the foundation of human rights, the source of humanity, and the mother of truth. To strangle freedom of speech is to trample on human rights, stifle humanity, and suppress truth.</p>	<p>表达自由，人权之基，人性之本，真理之母。封杀言论自由，践踏人权，窒息人性，压抑真理。</p>
<p>In order to exercise the right to freedom of speech conferred by the Constitution, one should fulfill the social responsibility of a Chinese citizen. There is nothing criminal in anything I have done. [But] if charges are brought against me because of this, I have no complaints.</p>	<p>为践行宪法赋予的言论自由之权利，当尽到一个中国公民的社会责任，我的所作所为无罪，即便为此被指控，也无怨言。</p>

(Translation by Human Rights in China)	(英文版由“中国人权”[Human Rights in China]译)
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/liu-xiaobo-china-nobel-writing	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/liu-xiaobo-china-nobel-writing
Liu Xiaobo, Chinese Dissident Who Won Nobel While Jailed, Dies at 61	刘晓波病逝：自由的探路者，专制主义的囚徒
BEIJING — Liu Xiaobo, the renegade Chinese intellectual who kept vigil on Tiananmen Square in 1989 to protect protesters from encroaching troops, promoted a pro-democracy charter that brought him an 11-year prison sentence, and won the Nobel Peace Prize of 2010 while locked away, died on Thursday. He was 61.	北京——中国民主人士刘晓波于本周四逝世，享年 61 岁。刘晓波是一位离经叛道的知识分子。1989 年学生运动中，他曾守在天安门广场，军队逼近之际，救护了现场的抗议者。因为起草并传播一份呼唤民主的宣言，他被判处 11 年有期徒刑。2010 年，刘晓波在狱中获得诺贝尔和平奖。
The bureau of justice of Shenyang, the city in northeastern China where Mr. Liu was being treated for cancer, announced on its website that Mr. Liu had died.	沈阳市司法局在其官方网站上宣布了刘晓波的死讯。刘晓波就是在沈阳的一家医院接受癌症治疗的。
The Chinese government revealed he had liver cancer in late June only after it was virtually beyond treatment. Officially, Mr. Liu gained medical parole. But even as he faced death, he was kept silenced and under guard in a hospital in northeastern China, still a captive of the authoritarian controls that he had fought for decades.	中国政府直到 6 月底才公布刘晓波患有肝癌，那时他的病情已经基本医治无望。从官方的角度来说，刘晓波获得了保外就医。但即便是住进东北一家医院、面临死亡的时候，刘晓波仍被禁言，始终有人看押。他几十年来与这个专制政权的牢笼斗争，临死时仍然是它的囚徒。
The police have kept his wife, Liu Xia, under house arrest and smothering surveillance, preventing her from speaking out about Mr. Liu's death and his belated treatment for cancer.	刘晓波的妻子刘霞一直被警方软禁，并处于严密监视之下。警方不允许她就丈夫的死和迟到的癌症治疗发表言论。
"Can't operate, can't do radiotherapy, can't do chemotherapy," Ms. Liu said of her husband before he died in a brief video message to a friend when her husband's fatal condition was announced. The message quickly spread online.	刘晓波危及生命的病情被公开时，刘霞在一段对朋友的简短的视频中这样描述他的情况：“不能手术、不能放疗、不能化疗。”这段视频迅速在网上传播开来。
Mr. Liu's illness elicited a deluge of sympathy from friends, Chinese	刘晓波的病况引起了朋友、中国人权活动人士以及国际团体的广泛同情。在

<p>rights activists and international groups, who saw him as a fearless advocate of peaceful democratic change. He was the first Nobel Peace Prize laureate to die in state custody since Carl von Ossietzky, the German pacifist and foe of Nazism who won the prize in 1935 and died in a prison hospital in 1938.</p>	<p>他们看来，刘晓波是一名无畏的和平民主改革倡导者。他是 1935 年的诺贝尔和平奖得主——1938 年在监狱医院中死亡的德国和平主义者、纳粹的敌人卡尔·冯·奥西茨基(Carl von Ossietzky)——以来，第一位在国家监控下死亡的诺贝尔和平奖得主。</p>
<p>"The reaction to his illness shows how much he was respected," said Cui Weiping, a former professor of literature in Beijing who knew Mr. Liu and now lives in Los Angeles. "People from all walks of life – friends, strangers, young people – have been outraged to hear that someone with terminal cancer was kept locked up till he died."</p>	<p>"人们对他病情的反应说明了他受到了多大的尊重，"现居洛杉矶、一名认识刘晓波的前北京文学教授崔卫平说。"各界人士——朋友、陌生人、年轻人——在听说有癌症晚期患者被关押至死，都相当愤怒。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu was arrested most recently in 2008, after he helped initiate Charter 08, a bold petition calling for democracy, the rule of law and an end to censorship.</p>	<p>刘晓波最后一次被捕是在 2008 年，在他参与起草《零八宪章》之后。那是一份呼吁民主、法治以及结束审查制度的大胆的请愿书。</p>
<p>A year later, a court in Beijing tried and convicted Mr. Liu on a charge of inciting subversion. The petition and essays he wrote in which he upbraided and mocked the Chinese government were cited in the verdict. Mr. Liu responded to the heavy sentence with a warning about China's future.</p>	<p>一年后，北京一座法院审理了刘晓波的案子，并以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”对其判刑。判决书引用了《零八宪章》和刘晓波批评、戏谑中国政府的文章。面对沉重的判决，刘晓波回以一个对中国未来的警告。</p>
<p>"Hatred can rot a person's wisdom and conscience," Mr. Liu said in a statement he prepared for the trial. "An enemy mentality will poison the spirit of a nation and inflame brutal life and death struggles, destroy a society's tolerance and humanity, and hinder a country's advance toward freedom and democracy."</p>	<p>"仇恨会腐蚀一个人的智慧和良知，"刘晓波在为一项为审判而准备的陈述中写道："敌人意识将毒化一个民族的精神，煽动起你死我活的残酷斗争，毁掉一个社会的宽容和人性，阻碍一个国家走向自由民主的进程。"</p>
<p>By the time of the trial, Mr. Liu was already China's best-known dissident, and his fame grew even more when he was awarded the</p>	<p>受审当时，刘晓波已是中国最出名的异见者。在 2010 年获得诺贝尔奖之后，他变得更加出名。当时他被关在中国东北狱中。挪威诺贝尔奖委员会表彰他</p>

<p>Nobel Peace Prize in 2010 while imprisoned in northeast China. The Nobel committee in Norway praised him as "the foremost symbol of this wide-ranging struggle for human rights in China."</p>	<p>是“中国人权斗争最突出的象征人物。”</p>
<p>Mr. Liu could not collect the prize himself and he was represented at the ceremony by an empty chair. His statement for his trial, which he was not allowed to read out, served in his absence as his Nobel lecture.</p>	<p>刘晓波无法亲自领奖，在颁奖典礼上，本该属于他的位置摆放着一张空椅子。他为审判而准备、却未被准许宣读的法庭陈述，被人代为朗读，作为他的诺贝尔演讲。</p>
<p>"Xiaobo was wedded both psychically and physically to China and its fate," Geremie R. Barmé, an Australian Sinologist and a close friend of Mr. Liu's, wrote in a tribute before Mr. Liu's death. "In the end, his words and deeds may have garnered him a Nobel Prize, yet in an authoritarian system, one that since 1989 has oscillated merely between the poles of the cruel and the pitiless, they sealed his fate."</p>	<p>"无论是在精神还是肉体上，晓波都与中国及其命运紧紧相连，"刘晓波去世前，澳大利亚汉学家、他的好友白杰明(Geremie R. Barmé)在一篇颂词中这样写道。"到头来，他的言论与行动可能为他赢得了诺贝尔奖，但是在一个专制的体制里，在一个1989年以来不过是在残酷与无情之间摆动的体制里，那些言论与行动已经注定了他的命运。"</p>
<p>Confrontation and detention were nothing new to Mr. Liu. He was born on Dec. 28, 1955, in Jilin Province, northeast China. The son of a professor who remained loyal to the Communist Party, Mr. Liu made a vocation out of obdurate opposition to authoritarianism.</p>	<p>刘晓波对抗争和监禁毫不陌生。1955年12月28日，他在中国东北的吉林省出生。他的父亲是一名忠于共产党的大学教授，他却一生顽强执拗地与专制主义抗争。</p>
<p>"He was a dissident even among dissidents," said Mr. Yu, the friend and biographer. Mr. Yu now lives in the United States.</p>	<p>"即使在异见者中间，他也是一名异见者，"刘晓波的友人余杰说道。他曾为刘晓波写过一部传记。余杰现居美国。</p>
<p>He added, "Liu Xiaobo was willing to criticize himself and reflect on his actions in a way that even many activists in the democracy movement can't."</p>	<p>他还说道："刘晓波愿意作自我批评，反省自己的所作所为。就连许多民主运动中的活动人士，也做不到这一点。"</p>
<p>Mr. Yu recalled the first time Mr. Liu spoke to him over the phone, in about 1999. "He said, 'I've read your book and there's a lot I disagree with,'" Mr. Yu said. "He criticized me for about half an hour."</p>	<p>余杰回忆了大约在1999年，他第一次与刘晓波通电话的情景："他说，'我已经读过你的书了，有很多地方我不同意，'他批评了我大约半个小时。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu started out as a notoriously abrasive literary critic in Beijing in</p>	<p>20世纪80年代，刘晓波在北京作为一个严厉的文学评论家出了名，被人称</p>

<p>the 1980s. He was called a “dark horse” who bridled at intellectual conformity, even in the name of reform. But he was increasingly drawn into political questions as Deng Xiaoping, the Communist leader, resisted matching economic liberalization with political transformation.</p>	<p>为“黑马”。知识界的一致顺从让他深恶痛绝，哪怕是以改革的名义。当时，邓小平拒绝进行与经济自由化匹配的政治改革，他渐渐将重心转向政治问题。</p>
<p>In 1989, he was a visiting scholar at Columbia University when students in Beijing occupied Tiananmen Square to demand democratic changes and an end to party corruption. He returned to Beijing to support the protests. He later described that time as a turning point, one that ended his academic career and set him irrevocably into a life of political opposition.</p>	<p>1989年，在北京的学生占领天安门广场、要求民主改革并结束政党腐败时，他是哥伦比亚大学的访问学者。他回到北京支持抗议者。后来，他将该时间点描述为一个“转折点”——让他结束学术生涯，不可逆转地走上了政治反抗的人生道路。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu’s sympathy for the students was not unreserved; he eventually urged them to leave Tiananmen Square and return to their campuses. As signs grew that the Communist Party leadership would use force to end the protests, Mr. Liu and three friends, including the singer Hou Dejian, held a hunger strike on the square to show solidarity with the students, even as they advised them to leave.</p>	<p>刘晓波对学生展现了无保留的同情。他最终敦促他们离开天安门广场，回到校园。越来越多迹象表明，共产党领导层将动用武力结束抗议活动；这时，刘晓波和他的三个朋友（包括歌手侯德健）在广场上一边绝食声援学生，一边劝导他们撤离。</p>
<p>“If we don’t join the students in the square and face the same kind of danger, then we don’t have any right to speak,” Mr. Hou quoted Mr. Liu as saying.</p>	<p>“如果我们没有加入广场上的学生并且面对同样的危险，我们就没有资格发言，”侯德健引述了刘晓波的话。</p>
<p>When the army moved in, hundreds of protesters died in the gunfire and the chaos on roads leading to Tiananmen Square. But without Mr. Liu and his friends, the bloodshed might have been worse. On the night of June 3, they stayed in the square with thousands of students as tanks, armored vehicles and soldiers closed in.</p>	<p>当军队进来时，在通向天安门广场的路上，有成百上千示威者死在枪弹下和混乱中。但如果没有刘晓波和他的朋友，流血事件的后果可能更加惨重。6月3日夜晩，当坦克、装甲车以及解放军官兵朝天安门方向推进合围时，刘晓波和他的朋友们也守在广场。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu and his friends negotiated with the troops to create a safe</p>	<p>刘晓波和他的朋友与逼近的军队协商，要求为留在广场的示威者开放一条安</p>

<p>passage for the remaining protesters to leave the square, and he coaxed the students to flee without a final showdown.</p>	<p>全的通道以便他们撤离，并说服惊慌的学生离开，避免冲突。</p>
<p>"I understand what you're feeling, but haven't you considered how as soon as the first shot rings out, Tiananmen Square will become a river of blood?" Mr. Liu told the students, as he recounted in a memoir published in 1989.</p>	<p>"你们的心情我理解。但是你们想过没有，这枪一响，天安门广场将血流成河？"根据刘晓波撰写的有关1989年的回忆录，他当时在天安门广场上这样说。</p>
<p>"If he hadn't been on the scene, I'm sure people would have died on the square. That was his pacifism in action," said Liu Suli, a friend of Mr. Liu who stayed with him and his friends on Tiananmen Square on the night of June 3. "Xiaobo had a kind of heroism complex that never left him."</p>	<p>"如果他没有在现场，我相信会有人死在广场上。那是他的和平主义行动，"6月3日那晚同刘晓波留在天安门广场上的友人刘苏里表示。"晓波有一种从未消失的英雄主义情结。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu was arrested days after the crackdown and spent 21 months in detention for supporting the protests. He lost his university lecturing job, his books were banned, and the Communist Party labeled him a "black hand" who had helped foment turmoil. His later support for American government policies, including the invasion of Iraq, also brought scorn.</p>	<p>军方镇压动乱之后不久，刘晓波因支持抗议而被捕，在狱中度过了21个月。他失去了大学讲师的工作、著作被禁，共产党把他贴上煽动民运的"黑手"的标签。他随后支持包括入侵伊拉克在内的美国政府政策的行为也招来鄙视。</p>
<p>But he was unbowed. In 1996, he was sent to a labor camp for three years after demanding clemency for those still in prison for joining the demonstrations.</p>	<p>但他没有为此屈服。1996年，因为呼吁释放因参与示威而仍被囚禁的人士，刘晓波被判处劳教三年。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu did not instigate Charter 08, but after he joined activists who were preparing to release it, he worked to make its demands acceptable to as many people as possible, tramping from door to door in Beijing to recruit prominent signatories.</p>	<p>刘晓波不是《零八宪章》的发起人，但他后来参与了公开发布这份声明之前的准备，并且让它能被尽可能多的人所接受。他还在北京挨家挨户地敲门，动员知名人物签字。</p>
<p>The petition at first drew 303 signatories, including many prominent Chinese writers, academics, lawyers and former officials who were</p>	<p>这一请愿书一开始吸引了303人签字，其中包括刘晓波动员的许多中国著名作家、学者、律师和卸任官员。截至2009年5月，签字人数已达8600多</p>

recruited by Mr. Liu. By May 2009, the number of signers had grown to over 8,600, including supporters living overseas.	人，包括海外支持者。
"He was able to span people inside and outside the system," said Ms. Cui, the friend who also signed the charter. "He also linked together opposition movements from different generations. I don't think anyone other than Liu Xiaobo could have done that."	"他能兼顾体制内外的人，"刘晓波的朋友、同样也签署了《零八宪章》的崔卫平说："他还把来自不同世代的反对派运动联系起来。我不认为除了刘晓波还有人可以做到这一点。"
Mr. Liu and most other participants dismissed the risk that they could be severely punished. But his wife feared that the government would retaliate harshly. In the statement that Mr. Liu wrote for his trial, he thanked Liu Xia for her "selfless love."	刘晓波和大多数其他签署者对可能受到严惩的风险不以为然。但他的妻子刘霞担心政府会严加报复。在刘晓波的审判陈述中，他感谢刘霞的"无私的爱"。
"Even if I am crushed into powder, I will embrace you with ashes," he wrote. "Dearest, with your love, I will calmly face the impending trial, with no regrets for my choices, and will look forward with hope to tomorrow."	"即使我被碾成粉末，我也会用灰烬拥抱你，"他写道："亲爱的，有你的爱，我就会坦然面对即将到来的审判，无悔于自己的选择，乐观地期待着明天。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/liu-xiaobo-dies-at-61	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/liu-xiaobo-dies-at-61
China's Religious Revival Fuels Environmental Activism	中国宗教复兴助推环境意识觉醒
MAO MOUNTAIN, China — Far from the smog-belching power plants of nearby cities, on a hillside covered in solar panels and blossoming magnolias, Yang Shihua speaks of the need for a revolution.	中国茅山——远离附近城市冒着烟的电厂，在一个覆盖着太阳能电池板，盛开着木兰花的山坡上，杨世华谈到了来一场革新的需要。
Mr. Yang, the abbot of Mao Mountain, a sacred Taoist site in eastern China, has grown frustrated by indifference to a crippling pollution crisis that has left the land barren and the sky a haunting gray. So he has set out to spur action through religion, building a \$17.7 million eco-friendly temple and citing 2,000-year-old texts to rail against waste and pollution.	茅山是中国东部的一个道教圣地，杨世华是茅山道院住持。一次严重的污染危机导致土地荒芜，天空灰暗，人们漠不关心的态度让杨世华感到沮丧。所以他开始通过宗教来激励行动，牵头修建了一座耗资 1770 万美元的生态友好型道观，并引用 2000 年前的古训来抵制废弃物排放和污染。

<p>“China doesn’t lack money — it lacks a reverence for the environment,” Abbot Yang said. “Our morals are in decline and our beliefs have been lost.”</p>	<p>“中国不缺钱——缺的是对环境的尊重。”杨世华说，“我们的道德正在衰落，我们的信仰已经丧失。”</p>
<p>Hundreds of millions of people in China have in recent years turned to religions like Taoism, Buddhism, Christianity and Islam, seeking a sense of purpose and an escape from China’s consumerist culture.</p>	<p>近年来，中国有数以亿计的人开始从道教、佛教、基督教和伊斯兰教等宗教中寻找人生的意义，以摆脱中国的消费主义文化。</p>
<p>Now the nation’s religious revival is helping fuel an environmental awakening.</p>	<p>现在，中国的宗教复兴正在帮助推动环境意识的觉醒。</p>
<p>Spiritual leaders are invoking concepts like karma and sin in deriding the excesses of economic development. Religious followers are starting social service organizations to serve as watchdogs against polluters. Advocates are citing their faith to protest plans to build factories and power plants near their homes.</p>	<p>精神领袖引用业力和罪孽这样的概念，嘲弄过度的经济发展。宗教信徒开始创立社会服务机构，对污染排放者进行监督。倡导者援引他们的信仰，对在家园附近建造工厂和发电厂的规划进行抗议。</p>
<p>“Certainly it is a very powerful force,” said Martin Palmer, the secretary general of the Alliance of Religions and Conservation, a group that works with Chinese spiritual leaders. “People are asking, ‘How do you make sense of your life?’ An awful lot are looking for something bigger than themselves, and that is increasingly the environment.”</p>	<p>“这当然是一股非常强大的力量。人们在问：‘你怎么领悟人生真谛？’非常多的人都在寻找比自身更宏大的东西，越来越多的人看向了环境。”与中国一些精神领袖有合作的世界宗教与环境保护基金会(Alliance of Religions and Conservation, 简称 ARC) 秘书长彭马田(Martin Palmer)说道。</p>
<p>The Chinese government, which regulates worship and limits activism, has so far tolerated the rise of religious environmentalists.</p>	<p>对敬奉神明的行为进行监管、对行动主义加以限制的中国政府，至今为止，对宗教环保者的崛起采取了容忍的态度。</p>
<p>President Xi Jinping has championed the study of Chinese traditions, including Taoism and Confucianism, in part to counter the influence of Western ideas in Chinese society. Mr. Xi, in articulating the so-called Chinese dream, has called for a return to China’s roots as an “ecological civilization” — a vision he has described as having “clear waters and</p>	<p>习近平主席主张研究中国传统思想，包括道教和儒家思想，部分原因是为了抵制西方思想对中国社会的影响。在阐述“中国梦”的时候，习近平呼吁要让中国回归到“生态文明”的根本上一—他描述了一个全国各地“绿水青山”的愿景。</p>

green mountains" across the land.	
Mao Mountain, with its stretches of untouched land, stands as a monument to nature. Chongxi Wanshou, Abbot Yang's eco-friendly temple, opened in August 2016. Its 20 acres include an organic vegetable garden. Nearby is a giant statue of Lao-tzu, the founder of Taoism, who is worshiped here as a "green god." Bees' nests hang undisturbed, and signs remind passers-by that branches and trees are synonymous with life.	茅山及其原生态的土地是一座自然的纪念碑。2016年8月，杨世华牵头修建的生态友好型道观崇禧万寿宫落成，它占地20英亩（约合120亩），带有一个有机蔬菜园。旁边是道教的创始人老子的巨大雕像，他在这里被敬奉为“绿神”。悬挂的蜂巢无人惊扰，标牌提醒路人，树木枝叶是生命的代名词。
The mountain's spiritual leaders say they are seeking to define a distinctly Chinese type of environmentalism, one that emphasizes harmony with nature instead of Western notions of "saving the earth."	茅山上的精神领袖说，他们想要界定一种具有明显中国特征的环保主义，强调人与自然的和谐，而不是西方那种“拯救地球”的概念。
Xuan Jing, a Taoist monk with a black beard, said Western notions of the environment were focused on treating symptoms of a problem, not the underlying disease.	留着黑胡子的道士玄静（音）说，西方的环境概念治标不治本。
"You must cure the soul before you can cure the symptoms," he said. "The root lies with human's desires."	"你必须治好病根，症状才能好转，"他说。"病根在于人的欲望"。
As he sipped tea, he jotted down Taoist teachings: "Humans follow the earth, the earth follows heaven, heaven follows Taoism, Taoism follows nature."	他一边品茶，一边写下道家教义："人法地、地法天、天法道、道法自然。"
Many spiritual leaders are also energized by what they see as an opportunity for China to become a global leader on environmental issues, with the United States showing new skepticism toward causes like combating climate change.	很多精神领袖也认为，随着美国对阻止气候变化这样的事业表示怀疑，中国有机会成为环境问题的全球领导者，这也振奋了他们的士气。
"We all live on earth together — we are not isolated," Abbot Yang said in criticizing President Trump's decision to withdraw from the Paris	"我们一起生活在地球上——不是孤立的，"杨道长在批评特朗普总统退出巴黎协议的决定时说道。"作为道教徒，我们必须竭力影响海内外的人，让他

climate accord. "As Taoists, we have to work to influence people in China and overseas to take part in ecological protection."	们参与生态保护。"
Environmentalism is infusing other religions in China as well, inspiring Buddhists, Christians and Muslims to take action.	环境保护论也在渗入中国的其他宗教, 鼓舞佛教徒、基督徒和穆斯林采取行动。
In Nanjing, the capital of Jiangsu Province, about an hour from Mao Mountain, Li Yaodong, 77, a retired government worker and a Buddhist, is the founder of a nonprofit called Mochou, or "free of worries," dedicated to cleaning up polluted lakes.	在距离茅山大约一个小时车程的江苏省省会南京, 77岁的政府退休工作人员、佛教徒李耀东创立了非营利组织“莫愁”, 致力于清理被污染的湖泊。
Mr. Li said that he saw parallels between his faith and protecting the environment. He leads by example, wearing secondhand clothes given to him by his children and collecting used staples to send back to factories.	李耀东表示, 他发现自己的信仰和保护环境有相似之处。他以身作则, 穿孩子们给他的二手衣服, 收集用过的订书钉送回工厂。
"From an environmental protection perspective, saving means reducing carbon emissions," he said. "From a Buddhist perspective, it means accumulating merits and doing good deeds."	"从环保的角度看, 节约意味着减少二氧化碳排放,"他说。"从佛教的角度看, 它意味着积德行善。"
Muslims and Christians are also speaking up on environmental issues, drawing on their faith to galvanize the masses. China is home to more than 60 million Christians and more than 20 million Muslims by some estimates.	穆斯林和基督教也在谈论环保议题, 利用它们的信仰激励群众。据估计, 中国有 6000 多万名基督徒和 2000 多万名穆斯林。
Shen Zhanqing, a pastor who works for the Amity Foundation, a Christian charity, said many church members felt inspired by religion to help protect the environment. The foundation has held study groups on issues like reducing carbon emissions and climate change, and it encourages members to take buses to church.	为基督教慈善机构爱德基金会(Amity Foundation)工作的牧师沈占强表示, 许多教友感觉自己受到宗教信仰的启发, 开始协助保护环境。该基金会就减排和气候变化等议题组织了学习小组, 还鼓励教友乘公交去教堂。
"The decadence of human beings has destroyed the environment in	"人类的放纵行为破坏了中国的环境,"沈占强说。"我们的目的是保护上帝的

China," Pastor Shen said. "Our purpose is to protect God's creation."	创造。"
At Mao Mountain, the monks gather each morning to read ancient texts and to write calligraphy next to the trees and stones. Hundreds of visitors climb the stairs each day to pay respect to Lao-tzu. To limit pollution, they are prohibited from burning more than three sticks of incense each.	在茅山，道士们每天清晨会聚在一起读古经，在树木和石头旁练书法。有成百上千的访客每天爬山去参拜老子。为了减少污染，每次烧香不能超过三支。
Abbot Yang devotes much of his time to persuading local officials across China to set aside areas for natural protection, an unpopular idea in many parts. He has also worked to attract young, wealthy urbanites to Taoism. Many of them are eager for a spiritual cause and have responded warmly to Taoist leaders' embrace of environmentalism.	杨道长将自己的大部分时间用于劝说中国各地的地方官员留出自然保护区，这种建议在很多地方并不受欢迎。他也竭力吸引年轻、富有的城里人皈依道教。他们中有许多人渴望获得精神上的依托，对道教领袖的环保立场予以热烈的响应。
Taoist officials have also spoken up at national leadership meetings in recent years, calling on the government to take more action to prevent environmental catastrophes.	最近几年，道教官员也在国家领导层会议上发言，呼吁政府采取更多行动，防止环境灾难的发生。
The abbot acknowledged that it might seem strange for Taoists, who practice a philosophy of wu wei, or inaction, to be leading a call for change. Still, he said it was important to set an example.	杨道长承认，由秉承无为哲学的道家来领导一项呼吁改变的行动，看起来可能是有点奇怪。但他表示树立一个榜样是很重要的。
"Taoism has almost 2,000 years of history — environmental protection isn't new for us," he said. "We have to take action."	"道教有近 2000 年的历史——环境保护对我们来说不是什么新鲜事，"他说。"我们必须采取行动。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/mao-mountain-china-religion-environment	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170713/mao-mountain-china-religion-environment
Asia Society and One of Its Leaders Are at Odds Over Hong Kong	亚洲协会禁言黄之锋，自我审查争议风波再起
Last week, the Asia Society sought to put behind it accusations that it had censored a prominent democracy activist in Hong Kong.	上周，亚洲协会试图将有关它审查一名著名民主活动人士的指控置诸脑后。
But at a luncheon on Thursday at the organization's Manhattan	但是周四，在该组织于曼哈顿总部举行的午宴上，这件事再次引起关注。香

<p>headquarters, the issue arose again when Ronnie Chan, a Hong Kong billionaire and the society's co-chairman, asserted that the group was apolitical and should steer clear of disputes.</p>	<p>港亿万富翁，同时是该协会联席主席的陈启宗坚称，该组织与政治无关，应该避免纷争。</p>
<p>"Why would we be dragged into local politics?" said Mr. Chan, who is also the chairman of the society's Hong Kong Center.</p>	<p>"为什么我们要被牵扯进地方政治中呢？"陈启宗说，他也是亚洲协会香港中心的主席。</p>
<p>Mr. Chan's remarks came in response to a question about his commitment to free speech in Hong Kong, following the decision by the Hong Kong Center to bar the democracy activist, Joshua Wong, from speaking at a literary event two weeks ago.</p>	<p>他的评论是为了回应有关他对香港言论自由承诺的问题。在两周前，香港中心决定禁止民主活动人士黄之锋在一次朗读会上发言。</p>
<p>His comments put him at odds with the society's official response to the dispute. In a statement earlier this month, the organization attributed the exclusion of Mr. Wong to a judgment error "at the staff level." It also said that the organization has hosted events "with speakers representing all sides of major Asia-related issues."</p>	<p>他的言论与亚洲协会对此争议的官方回复相悖。在本月早前的声明中，该组织称将黄之锋排除在外的决定是“员工层面”的判断错误。声明还称在该机构举办的活动中，“演讲嘉宾代表着与亚洲主要相关问题的方方面面”。</p>
<p>Mr. Wong was a leader of the Umbrella Movement, which began in 2014 and took its name from the umbrellas that protesters used to defend themselves from police pepper spray during weeks of widespread demonstrations where they demanded a more direct say in the election of the Hong Kong's chief executive, its top political office.</p>	<p>黄之锋是雨伞运动领袖。该运动在2014年掀开序幕，这场历时数周的大规模示威因抗议者用雨伞抵挡警察的胡椒喷雾得名。示威者当时要求对行政长官——香港最高政治领导人——的选举有更直接的话语权。</p>
<p>Mr. Wong contributed to "Hong Kong 20/20: Reflections on a Borrowed Place," a compilation of writings marking the 20th anniversary of Britain's 1997 handover of the territory to China. The Asia Society had invited him to speak at a gathering to commemorate the publication of the book.</p>	<p>黄之锋是《反思香港 20/20：借用之境》的撰稿人之一。这是一本纪念1997年英国将香港主权移交给中国20周年的作品集。亚洲协会邀请他在集会上发言，庆祝书籍出版。</p>
<p>Once it became clear that Mr. Wong was not welcome, allegations of</p>	<p>当事情变得明显：黄之锋是不受欢迎的时候，对该组织自我审查的指控开始</p>

<p> censorship arose, and fingers pointed at Mr. Chan, a real estate developer and philanthropist who has been outspoken in his support of Leung Chun-ying, the former chief executive of Hong Kong and the focus of the 2014 democracy protests. </p>	<p> 出现，矛头也指向了地产开发商、慈善家陈启宗。他曾坦率地表达过对前香港特首、2014年民主示威的关注焦点梁振英的支持。 </p>
<p> "At Asia Society, we just don't cover certain things. Can I have the liberty to do that?" the co-chairman said at the lunch on Thursday, which had the theme "Hong Kong, 20 Years Later: Promises Made, Promise Kept, Promises to be Fulfilled." </p>	<p> “在亚洲协会，我们就是不会涉足一些话题。我能有这样做的自由吗？”这位协会联席主席在周四的午餐会上说道，该午宴的主题是“香港，20年后：许下的承诺，遵守的承诺，未完成的承诺”。 </p>
<p> "I have never invited once the pro-establishment camp to say a word about local politics," he said, referring to pro-Beijing speakers. "Never. Check our program," he added. </p>	<p> “我从未邀请过建制派说任何有关本地政治的事情，”他说，指的是亲北京派发言者。“从来没有。可以检查我们的节目单，”他补充道。 </p>
<p> On Thursday, Tom Nagorski, the executive vice president of the Asia Society, said Mr. Wong was later invited to another event. </p>	<p> 周四，亚洲协会的执行副总裁汤姆·纳格尔斯基(Tom Nagorski)称，黄之锋之后获邀参加另一项活动。 </p>
<p> One of the sponsors of the luncheon at the Asia Society on Thursday was the Hong Kong Economic & Trade Office in New York. </p>	<p> 周四亚洲协会午宴的其中一个赞助商是香港驻纽约经济贸易办事处。 </p>
<p> Earlier this week, Forbes published an article on its website about a growing Chinese influence at the Asia Society. But on Thursday, the story no longer appeared on the magazine's website. A spokeswoman for Forbes, which is owned by a Hong Kong-based media group called Integrated Whale Media, declined to comment. </p>	<p> 本周早些时候，福布斯杂志在网站上发表了一篇关于中国对亚洲协会日渐增长的影响的文章。但周四，这篇文章从该杂志的网站上消失了。福布斯的一名发言人拒绝评论此事。杂志的所有者是一家名为本汇鲸(Integrated Whale Media)的香港本地媒体集团。 </p>
<p> https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170714/asia-society-and-one-of-its-leaders-are-at-odds-over-hong-kong </p>	<p> https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170714/asia-society-and-one-of-its-leaders-are-at-odds-over-hong-kong </p>
<p> Liu Xiaobo's Fate Reflects Fading Pressure on China Over Human Rights </p>	<p> 刘晓波之死和无力对抗中国威权的西方世界 </p>
<p> BEIJING — Liu Xiaobo, China's only Nobel Peace Prize laureate, catapulted to fame in 1989, when the Communist Party's violent </p>	<p> 北京——中国唯一的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波在1989年声名鹊起，当时共产党在天安门广场暴力镇压抗议活动，引起国际哗然。 </p>

<p>crackdown on protests in Tiananmen Square created an international uproar.</p>	
<p>Now, nearly three decades later, Mr. Liu has died of cancer while in state custody, a bedridden and silenced example of Western governments' inability, or reluctance, to push back against China's resurgent authoritarians.</p>	<p>近 30 年后，刘晓波在关押期间因癌症病逝，在病笃与无声中再次突显一个问题：西方政府缺乏对抗卷土重来的中国威权主义者的能力或意愿。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu's fate reflects how human rights issues have receded in Western diplomacy with China. And it shows how Chinese Communist Party leaders, running a strong state bristling with security powers, can disdain foreign pleas, even for a man near death.</p>	<p>刘晓波的命运反映了在西方与中国的交涉中，人权问题是如何大事变小的。同时也显示出，驾驭着一个拥有强大军力的大国的共产党领导人，可以怎样蔑视外国的请求，哪怕这关乎一个垂死之人。</p>
<p>"It's certainly become more difficult," said John Kamm, an American businessman and founder of the Dui Hua Foundation, who for decades has quietly lobbied China to free or improve the treatment of political prisoners. He said his attempts to win approval for Mr. Liu to leave China for treatment, as Mr. Liu and his wife requested, got nowhere.</p>	<p>"情况肯定变得更加艰难了，"中美对话基金会(Dui Hua Foundation)创始人、美国商人康原(John Kamm)说，几十年来，他默默游说中国政府释放政治犯或改善他们的待遇。他表示，遵照刘晓波及其妻子的意愿，他曾设法让刘晓波获准离开中国接受治疗，但却无功而返。</p>
<p>"I tried my best. I did everything I could," he said before Mr. Liu died. "Things are pretty difficult right now. It's hard for me to get the kinds of responses I need."</p>	<p>"我已经尽力了，尽了我所能，"他在刘晓波去世前说。"情况现在非常困难。很难达到我想要的效果。"</p>
<p>These days, major Western governments struggle to get responses from China about prisoners and conditions in Tibet and Xinjiang. Many Western politicians have also become less willing to dwell on human rights problems when other issues — North Korea, trade and investment, terrorism, climate change, cybersecurity — fill their meetings with Chinese officials, said rights advocates and experts.</p>	<p>这些日子以来，在西藏和新疆的囚犯生活条件上，西方大国政府很难得到中国的回应。人权倡导者和专家说，很多西方政界人士和中国官员的会面都被其他问题占满，比如朝鲜、贸易与投资、恐怖主义、气候变化、网络安全等问题，他们不像以前那么愿意集中在人权问题上了。</p>
<p>The United States, Germany and other Western governments did</p>	<p>美国、德国等西方国家政府，也礼貌地敦促中国释放刘晓波，由妻子刘霞陪</p>

<p>politely prod China to release Mr. Liu from prison and let him go abroad for treatment of his liver cancer, accompanied by his wife, Liu Xia.</p>	<p>同出国治疗肝癌。</p>
<p>A spokesman for Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel, issued a statement that "she would like a signal of humanity for Liu Xiaobo and his family," while President Trump said nothing publicly about his case, leaving any comment to lower-ranking officials.</p>	<p>德国总理默克尔的发言人在一份声明中说，“她希望看到向刘晓波及其家人发出的一个人道主义讯号”，而特朗普总统本人没有公开表态，交由下级官员置评。</p>
<p>Ms. Merkel's statement was a reflection of how the world order has shifted, with the United States under Mr. Trump departing from its traditional role as the most vocal advocate of human rights.</p>	<p>默克尔的声明反映了世界秩序的转变，而在特朗普的治下，美国也脱离了最直言不讳的人权倡导者这个传统角色。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Kamm and others said the shift came many years before Mr. Trump entered the White House in January.</p>	<p>不过，康原和其他人还表示，这种转变早在特朗普一月入主白宫之前就已经开始。</p>
<p>"I do not think that the world prior to Jan. 20, 2017, was one rife with robust, consistent diplomatic intervention on behalf of peaceful, independent civil society in China," said Sophie Richardson, the China director of Human Rights Watch. "Taken together, particularly over the 2000s and into the 2010s, you have got progressively less interest on foreign governments in really fighting as hard as they ought to have for systemic change in China."</p>	<p>人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)中国部主任芮莎菲(Sophie Richardson)表示：“我认为，在2017年1月20日之前，国际社会也没有为中国境内的和平、独立民间团体进行强硬而持续的外交干预。总的来说，特别是在2000年代到2010年代这段时间，外国政府在这方面的兴趣逐渐减少，没有真的尽力去抗争，促进中国进行系统性变革。”</p>
<p>In Mr. Liu's case, Chinese officials have dismissed calls by Western governments as meddling.</p>	<p>在刘晓波的问题上，中国官员把西方政府的呼吁说成是干涉。</p>
<p>Beijing issued video and still images of Mr. Liu in a hospital in northeast China, as if to say: We don't need lectures about how to take care of our prisoners. Beijing ignored advice from a German and an American cancer specialist who visited Mr. Liu, at its invitation, and who said he was well enough to travel for treatment.</p>	<p>北京发布了刘晓波住在中国东北一家医院的视频和照片，仿佛在说：我们不需要你们来指导如何照顾我们的囚犯。北京邀请了德国和美国癌症专家去看望刘晓波，但却无视他们的建议。专家们说，刘晓波的身体状况适合出国治疗。</p>

<p>"If Xiaobo, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, was able to win some freedom for half a month — or two weeks or four days or half a day — and could speak out after eight years of silence, that would be intolerable for the government," said Wu Yangwei, a writer who uses the pen name Ye Du and is a friend of Mr. Liu's. "Ten years ago, it might have been different, there might have been a little hope. But the political atmosphere has shifted."</p>	<p>"晓波是诺贝尔和平奖获得者，如果他能有半个月，或两周，或四天，或者半天时间的自由，可以在八年的沉默之后发声，那对政府来说是不可容忍的。十年前情况可能有所不同，可能还有一点希望。但政治气氛已经变了，"刘晓波的朋友、笔名"野渡"的吴杨伟说。</p>
<p>Lobbying China over its harsh prison sentences for dissent and its other shackles on citizens' rights has never been an amicable conversation; progress has long been spotty. But Mr. Liu's case reflects how Western pressure on China's human rights problems has decreased, while Chinese leaders have become adept at using economic and diplomatic lures and threats to thwart it.</p>	<p>每当要游说中国改变对异见者的严判，减少对公民权利的各种束缚，对话从来都不会友好，进展一直微乎其微。但刘晓波的案例反映了西方在中国人权问题上的施压减少到了何种地步，中国领导人很擅长利用经济和外交的诱惑及威胁来挫败这种压力。</p>
<p>The shifting geopolitics around China and the human rights issue also appeared to be reflected in the disjointed reaction to Mr. Liu's death from top officials of the United Nations, where China has moved to raise its prominence by increasing financial support and furnishing peacekeeping troops.</p>	<p>联合国高层官员对刘晓波去世的消息反应不一，似乎也反映了围绕中国和人权问题的地缘政治的变化。中国竭力通过增加财务支持和提供维和部队来提高自己在联合国的地位。</p>
<p>The organization's high commissioner for human rights, Zeid Ra'ad al-Husseini, implicitly criticized China in a condolence statement by describing Mr. Liu as a champion who had been "jailed for standing up for his beliefs."</p>	<p>该组织的人权事务高级专员扎伊德·拉阿德·侯赛因(Zeid Ra'ad al-Husseini)在一份悼辞中明确批评了中国，称刘晓波是一名"因坚持信念而入狱"的卫士。</p>
<p>But António Guterres, the secretary-general, was more circumspect. Asked for a comment, his spokesman, Stéphane Dujarric, said Mr. Guterres was "deeply saddened," but he did not address the</p>	<p>但联合国秘书长安东尼奥·古特雷斯(António Guterres)就要小心许多。在被请求置评时，他的发言人斯特凡·杜加里克(Stéphane Dujarric)表示，古特雷斯"深感悲痛"，但他没有提到刘晓波去世的背景和他的妻子行动受限的情况。</p>

<p>circumstances of Mr. Liu's death or the restrictions on Mr. Liu's wife. "I don't have anything further to say at this point," Mr. Dujarric told reporters on Thursday.</p>	<p>“在目前这个阶段，我没有更多可以讲的，”杜加里克周四对记者讲道。</p>
<p>In 1989, Mr. Liu was detained for nearly two years after the Chinese government called him a "black hand" who supported the student demonstrators who crowded Tiananmen Square before an armed crackdown. Back then, Communist Party leaders railed against Western-inspired subversion and imprisoned leading participants in the protests who hadn't fled.</p>	<p>1989年，中国政府指控刘晓波是聚集在天安门广场示威——后遭武力镇压——的学生背后的“黑手”，之后被关押了近两年。当时，共产党领导层批判了受西方影响的颠覆行动，将没有逃离中国的抗议活动领导者关进监狱。</p>
<p>Yet China was more vulnerable to pressure, and sometimes made concessions.</p>	<p>不过，中国当时更容易受到压力的影响，有时会做出妥协。</p>
<p>It was the world's ninth-biggest economy in 1989, and needed expertise, investment and technology from advanced countries to begin growing again. It did not have a wide circle of countries that would help it thwart Western sanctions and isolation. And the party general secretary and later president, Jiang Zemin, appeared eager for affirmation and even friendship from President Bill Clinton and other Western leaders.</p>	<p>1989年，中国是世界第九大经济体，需要先进国家的专业知识、投资和技术才能开始再次获得增长。它也没有太多盟国可以帮助它抵御西方的制裁和孤立。中国当时的中共中央总书记、后来担任国家主席的江泽民，似乎渴望获得美国总统比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)及其他西方领导人的肯定乃至友谊。</p>
<p>But since China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001 and its economy took off, leaders in Beijing have become increasingly set against making concessions on human rights cases. That posture has reflected China's economic and diplomatic strength. But it has also reflected leaders' longstanding fears that, even with robust growth, broad public support and a powerful police apparatus, they are vulnerable to political foes.</p>	<p>但自中国在2001年加入世贸组织，经济开始起飞后，北京的领导层越来越不愿在人权问题上做出妥协。这种姿态反映了中国的经济和外交实力。但它也反映出领导层存在已久的担忧：即便获得了强劲的增长、广泛的支持，有了强大的警察部门，他们依然容易受到政治敌人的影响。</p>

<p>From 1989 to 2008, when Mr. Liu helped start Charter 08, a petition for democratic change, he and other dissenters still hoped that the Communist Party could be coaxed to give citizens greater freedoms, pushed by civic mobilization in China and encouraged by Western governments and groups. Even if there were occasional setbacks, many believed expanding market forces and a growing middle class would shape history in their direction and would make the government ultimately accept political liberalization.</p>	<p>从1989年至2008年——刘晓波在这一年参与起草了呼吁民主改革的《零八宪章》——他和其他异见者依然期待在中国公民动员的推动和西方政府与机构的鼓励下，能够劝说政府给予公民更大的自由。即便不时遭遇挫折，许多人依然相信，不断扩大的市场力量和日益增多的中产阶级将使历史朝着他们期待的方向发展，会让政府最终接受政治自由化。</p>
<p>"China's economy is growing quickly, and this economic development is supportive of a political transformation," Mr. Liu said in an interview in 2004. "China's international environment has seen big changes, and there'd be very strong international support for its political reforms."</p>	<p>"中国经济现在还在高增长中，它有这种经济上的发展来支撑政治上的转型，" 刘晓波在2004年接受采访时曾这样讲道。"中国现在所处的国际环境和以前相比大不一样了，对它在政治上的改革会有非常强大的国际性的支持。"</p>
<p>But Mr. Liu was arrested in 2008 and sentenced to 11 years in prison in 2009. China's president since 2012, Xi Jinping, has overseen an even more comprehensive crackdown on dissent, rights lawyers and independent civil groups. Mr. Liu's supporters have not abandoned their hopes, but they see that the government has gained confidence against critics.</p>	<p>但刘晓波在2008年被捕，2009年被判11年徒刑。自2012年以来，在中国国家主席习近平的监督下，中国对异见者、人权律师和独立民间组织进行了更广泛的打压。刘晓波的支持者没有放弃希望，但他们看到政府有了应对批评者的信心。</p>
<p>Mr. Kamm of the Dui Hua Foundation said he would continue to present lists of political prisoners to Chinese officials. Now he also plans to point out how the government's treatment of Mr. Liu hurt China's image, he said.</p>	<p>对话基金会的康原表示，他会继续提交政治犯名单给中国官员。但他表示，他也打算指出政府对待刘晓波的方式会对中国的形象造成什么损害。</p>
<p>"I think they have taken an incredible hit on this," Mr. Kamm said. "There are five prisoners on my list tonight that I will use this to try to get out of prison into their loved ones' arms."</p>	<p>"我想他们在这件事上遭到了巨大的打击，"康原说。"今晚我的名单上有五名囚犯，我会利用这一点竭力将他们带出监狱，让他们回到亲人的怀抱。"</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170714/liu-xiaobo-china-human-rights</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170714/liu-xiaobo-china-human-rights</p>
<p>Arson Suspected in Fire in China That Killed at Least 22</p>	<p>江苏火灾 22 人遇难，纵火嫌犯被捕</p>
<p>BEIJING — At least 22 people died in a blaze that gutted a two-story workers' dormitory in eastern China on Sunday, and investigators suspect the fire was the work of an arsonist who used gasoline, according to local news reports.</p>	<p>北京——周日，中国东部地区一座两层楼的员工宿舍发生火灾，至少 22 人丧生，调查人员怀疑有人用汽油纵火。</p>
<p>Police officers arrested a suspect in Yushan Town, Jiangsu Province, Chinese Central Television news reported. But the report gave no motive for the fire, which broke out around 4:30 a.m. in a house serving as a dormitory for 29 or so restaurant workers.</p>	<p>中国的中央电视台报道，江苏省虞山镇警方逮捕了一名嫌疑人。但是报道没有提及作案动机。火灾在凌晨 4 点 30 分左右发生，这座民房是大约 29 名餐厅员工的宿舍。</p>
<p>Videos shared on news websites showed residents yelling in panic while firefighters stood outside the building in Jiangsu, and a dense ribbon of smoke rose into the sky. The pictures indicated that the windows were blocked with anti-theft grates, which might have stymied people from jumping to safety. Six people managed to escape, including three who were injured and sent to the hospital. One resident was missing, the reports said.</p>	<p>新闻网站上的视频显示，消防员在江苏的这座建筑物外面的时候，住在里面的人惊慌地大喊大叫，浓密的烟雾涌向天空。图片显示，窗户被防盗网封住，可能阻碍了居住者跳楼。有六人成功逃出，其中三名伤者送院救治。报道称有一人失踪。</p>
<p>Safety investigators discovered "traces of burned gasoline at the scene, and the doors had all been locked from the outside," the State Administration of Work Safety wrote online.</p>	<p>安全调查人员发现“现场有汽油焚烧的痕迹，房门均被反锁”，国家安监总局网上写道。</p>
<p>The police used surveillance video to identify and arrest a suspect, identified by only one name, Jiang, said the reports, which gave no other details. The town government said the suspect had been caught in the afternoon near the site of the fire, hiding inside a water tank on top of a building, the China News Service reported.</p>	<p>警方使用监控录像辨认并逮捕了一名姜姓嫌疑人，但没有提供其他细节。据中新社报道，镇政府表示，这名嫌疑人在火灾现场附近被捕，当时他躲在一座建筑物顶部的水箱内。</p>

<p>The site of the fire raised the possibility that it might have started from a business or work dispute that turned into a deadly attack, like other fires and bombings that have struck small towns and cities in China. The building was being rented by a restaurant using it to house cooks, waiters and other employees, investigators said.</p>	<p>从火灾发生地点来看，这可能是生意和工作上的纠纷导致的攻击行为，中国小城镇的很多火灾和爆炸事件都是这样引发的。调查人员说，一家餐馆租用了这座民房，给厨师、服务员和其他雇员当宿舍。</p>
<p>Last month, an explosion outside a kindergarten in another part of Jiangsu Province killed eight people and injured 65 others, and the police said it had been ignited by a resident who appeared to have psychological problems.</p>	<p>上个月，江苏省有一家幼儿园发生爆炸事件，造成 8 人死亡，65 人受伤，警方称一名似乎存在精神问题的居民制造了这起爆炸事件。</p>
<p>A fire on a school bus in neighboring Shandong Province killed 11 children in May, and the police concluded it had been started by the driver.</p>	<p>5 月份，邻近省份山东的一辆校巴起火，造成 11 名儿童死亡，警方得出结论，是司机放火。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/china-fire-jiangsu-province</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/china-fire-jiangsu-province</p>
<p>Liu Xiaobo's Dying Words for His Wife</p>	<p>与妻书：刘晓波写给刘霞的临终遗言</p>
<p>BEIJING — As Liu Xiaobo, China's most famous political prisoner, lay dying under police guard, he struggled to finish what was probably his last written work. It was not a political statement, but a sometimes playful, sometimes darkly cryptic, tribute to his wife, Liu Xia, an artist and poet who endured house arrest while he served an 11-year prison sentence.</p>	<p>北京——作为中国最知名的政治犯，身处病榻之上和警方看守之下的刘晓波，挣扎着完成了或许是他此生最后的书面作品。这并非一篇政治宣言，而是献给他的妻子刘霞的一首时而透出俏皮，时而暗藏深意的赞歌。刘霞是一名艺术家和诗人，在被判刑 11 年的刘晓波服刑期间遭到软禁。</p>
<p>"Love as intense as ice, love as remote as blackness," reads one of the handwritten notes Mr. Liu wrote in a hospital in the northeastern city of Shenyang before he died of liver cancer on Thursday. "My praise is perhaps an unforgivable poison," he wrote in the brief and sometimes fragmentary tribute to his wife and her art.</p>	<p>"冰一样激烈的爱，黑一样遥远的爱，"这是刘晓波于上周四在东北沈阳的一家医院因肝癌去世前，亲手写下的话语的一部分。"我的赞美也许是难以饶恕的毒药，"他在献给妻子及其艺术作品的有时显得零散的短文中写道。</p>

<p>Mr. Liu's notes were for the preface of an unpublished collection of his wife's photographs provisionally titled "Accompanying Liu Xiaobo." His notes and the photo collection were shared by a Chinese editor who was a friend of the couple and who had helped compile the book. The editor said Mr. Liu made contact late last month and that people close to Mr. Liu later passed on pictures of his notes from the hospital. The editor asked to remain anonymous, citing fear of repercussions.</p>	<p>这些文字源自刘晓波给妻子那本尚未出版、名字暂定为《我陪伴刘晓波的方式》(Accompanying Liu Xiaobo)的摄影集写的序。将刘晓波的序言和刘霞的摄影集分享给外界的是夫妇俩的朋友，一名帮助编撰该书的中国编辑。这名编辑说，刘晓波于上月末与自己取得联系，接近刘晓波的人士随后将其手稿的照片从医院里传了出来。由于害怕受到影响，这名编辑要求匿名。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu will remain best known as an obdurate dissident who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2010 while in prison. He was sentenced in 2009, the year after he helped issue a petition calling for democratic change that led to his arrest.</p>	<p>于2010年在狱中获颁诺贝尔和平奖的刘晓波，最为人所知的身份仍将是一名顽强执拗的异见人士。他于2009年获刑，那是他帮助发布一份呼吁进行民主改革的请愿书并因此被捕的第二年。</p>
<p>But his last known writing shows how Mr. Liu, whose fame began in the 1980s when he was a quarrelsome literary academic, remained an artistic soul who drew inspiration from Ms. Liu and feared for her future. She has lived under constant police watch since Mr. Liu received the Nobel Peace Prize.</p>	<p>但透过已知的最后的手稿可以看出，在1980年代开始出名的刘晓波——当时的他是一名喜欢与人争论的文学学者——生前依然保有艺术家的灵魂，他从刘霞身上汲取灵感，也对她的未来感到担忧。自从刘晓波获颁诺贝尔和平奖以来，刘霞一直生活在警方的监视之下。</p>
<p>Ms. Liu's book may include a few poems that speak of the couple's bond, and of the isolation and anguish she endured while Mr. Liu was imprisoned, said the editor, who is seeking a foreign publisher.</p>	<p>正为刘霞的书寻找海外出版商的前述编辑说，该书或许会包含几首讲述刘霞与刘晓波的关系，以及她在丈夫身陷囹圄期间遭受的孤立和痛苦的诗。</p>
<p>Her black-and-white photographs include many images of dolls with pained expressions in nightmarish settings. Some of the images have been exhibited before. One shows a doll locked in a birdcage, holding a flickering candle. Another shows a doll whose arms and legs are tied with strips of cloth.</p>	<p>她拍的黑白照片包含很多表情痛苦的娃娃玩偶置身噩梦般场景的影像。有些影像此前展出过。一张照片中，一个娃娃玩偶被锁在鸟笼里，身前有一支微光摇曳的蜡烛。另一张照片中，一个娃娃玩偶的胳膊和腿都被布条绑住。</p>
<p>In one poem dedicated to Mr. Liu, which was shared by the editor, Ms.</p>	<p>这名编辑分享了一首诗，是刘霞献给刘晓波的，她在诗中写道：</p>

Liu wrote:	
I know sooner or later the day will come	知道早晚有一天
When you'll leave me	你会离开我
And walk alone down the road of darkness.	独自走上黑暗之路。
Many other people have voiced concern for Ms. Liu since the government revealed that Mr. Liu had advanced liver cancer late last month, a point at which a cure was nearly impossible.	政府于上月底,也就是罹患晚期肝癌的刘晓波几乎没了治愈希望之际披露了他的病情,很多人随后表达了对刘霞的担忧。
Friends and supporters said they feared that Chinese security forces could force Ms. Liu back into house arrest, although she has not been accused of any crime.	朋友和支持者说,他们担心中国安保部门可能会迫使刘霞重回软禁状态,尽管她至今尚未被控以任何罪名。
Ms. Liu has found her isolation hard to take. In a rare interview in 2012, when reporters with The Associated Press managed to evade guards outside her apartment in Beijing, she said, "Kafka could not have written anything more absurd."	刘霞遭受了让她觉得难以承受的孤立。2012年,美联社(The Associated Press)记者成功避开刘霞北京寓所外的看守,对她进行了一次罕有的采访,她当时表示,“我估计卡夫卡也写不出这么不着调、荒诞的事。”
Now Ms. Liu will not have even the consolation of visiting her husband once a month and hoping for his release.	刘霞原本还可以每月探望丈夫一次,并期盼他被释放,现在就连这点安慰也没有了。
"That's what we're worried about. Now he's gone, we're all worried that Liu Xia will face serious difficulties and struggle to cope," said Wu Yangwei, a writer who uses the pen name Ye Du and was a friend of the couple.	"这正是我们所担心的。现在他走了,我们都担心刘霞会面对难以克服的严峻困难,"刘晓波夫妇的朋友、笔名野渡的作家吴杨伟说。
"If she stays in China, the house arrest and surveillance won't let up for several years at least," Mr. Wu said. "She needs to go somewhere free so that she can preserve her health, otherwise the consequences could be unthinkable."	"如果她留在中国,软禁和监视至少会持续若干年,"吴杨伟说。"她需要去某个自由的地方,这样才能保住健康,否则后果可能不堪设想。"
The United States, the European Union and other Western	像联合国人权事务高级专员一样,美国、欧盟及其他一些西方政府都表达了

<p>governments voiced the same fears, as did the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. In tributes to Mr. Liu, they all urged Beijing to end the unofficial detention of Ms. Liu, and to allow her to leave China if she wants.</p>	<p>同样的担忧。它们在向刘晓波致敬的同时，均敦促北京方面结束对刘霞的非正式软禁，并允许她离开中国——如果她愿意的话。</p>
<p>"There's an incredible sense of urgency about how best to help her," said Sophie Richardson, the China director of Human Rights Watch. "Every single government I've talked to in the last week has been very focused on how to try to help her. We are sick with worry about the prospect of her just going right back into house arrest."</p>	<p>"对于如何最好地为她提供帮助，人们有种不可思议的紧迫感，"人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)中国部主任芮莎菲(Sophie Richardson)说。"我在过去一周里接触过的每一个政府，都非常关注如何设法帮助她。一想到她有可能重新被软禁，我们就担心得不得了。"</p>
<p>At a briefing on Friday, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, Geng Shuang, bristled at the international criticism that followed Mr. Liu's death and brushed aside repeated questions about whether Ms. Liu would be allowed to leave the country. He said, as Beijing officials often do, that such matters were part of China's internal affairs.</p>	<p>在上周五的一场新闻发布会上，中国外交部发言人耿爽对刘晓波之死引发的国际批评表示了不满，还避开了关于当局是否会允许刘霞离开中国的多个问题。他秉持北京官员的一贯论调，说这类事情是中国内政的一部分。</p>
<p>Mr. Geng also called Mr. Liu's Nobel Prize a "blasphemy."</p>	<p>耿爽还表示，刘晓波获颁诺贝尔和平奖是对该奖项的“亵渎”。</p>
<p>"His words and deeds go against the principles and purposes of the peace prize," Mr. Geng said.</p>	<p>"把和平奖授予这样一个人，完全违背了这一奖项的宗旨，"耿爽说。</p>
<p>But Mr. Liu's handwritten preface also reflected his passion for art, literature and ideas, a side of him that became obscured in the focus on his political activism and his Nobel Prize.</p>	<p>但刘晓波手书的序言还折射出他对艺术、文学和思想的热忱，折射出被他的政治活动和诺贝尔奖遮蔽了的另一个刘晓波。</p>
<p>"Appreciation has become my destiny in life, perhaps it's the instinct of a polar bear enjoying hibernation in the vast snows," he wrote in the tribute to his wife and her art.</p>	<p>"赞美成了我一生的宿命，或者北极熊享受茫茫白雪中冬眠的本能，"他在献给妻子及其作品的赞歌中写道。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu shot to official notoriety in 1989, when he sided with the student protesters who occupied Tiananmen Square to demand political</p>	<p>刘晓波在1989年成了官方眼中臭名昭著的人物，当时他和那些占领天安门广场、要求推动政治自由化的学生抗议者站在一边。6月3日和4日的武装</p>

<p>liberalization. He was arrested days after the armed crackdown of June 3-4, when he and three friends helped avoid bloodshed on the square itself by negotiating with soldiers to let protesters leave peacefully. He served 21 months in detention.</p>	<p>镇压过后没几天，他就被捕了。那两天，他和三个朋友曾与军队进行协商，让抗议者和平离开，从而帮助避免了在天安门广场上发生流血事件。他坐了21个月的牢。</p>
<p>But before that turning point, Mr. Liu was already known as a combative and original literary thinker. His dying comments on his wife's work show how that artistic background stayed with him, and underline the bond formed with Ms. Liu through poems they wrote for each other.</p>	<p>但在这一转折点来临之前，刘晓波已经作为一个好斗且对文学有着独特思考的思想者为人所知。他在濒死之际对妻子作品的评论，表明他具有深厚的艺术造诣，也突显了他和刘霞之间通过写给彼此的诗形成的联系。</p>
<p>"Liu Xia's photographs and Liu Xiaobo's poems struggle with shared demons," Perry Link, a professor of Chinese at the University of California, Riverside, wrote in his introduction for the unpublished selection of Ms. Liu's work, which he agreed to share. "The two artists look, feel and worry side by side."</p>	<p>"刘霞的摄影与刘晓波的诗句，与其共同的魔障展开缠斗，"加利福尼亚大学河滨分校(University of California, Riverside)的中文教授林培瑞(Perry Link)在其同意分享的为尚未出版的刘霞作品集所作的一篇序言中写道。"两位艺术家并肩观看、感受、担忧。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu and Ms. Liu met in the 1980s, when they belonged to a broad circle of writers, artists and academics embracing the new freedom and ideas opened up by economic reform and a measure of political relaxation. Ms. Liu abandoned a job in the financial bureaucracy to write poetry and make art. Mr. Liu completed a doctorate in literature but bridled at convention and censorship.</p>	<p>刘晓波和刘霞相识于1980年代，那时候他们同属一个由作家、艺术家和学者构成的宽泛的圈子，圈中人都正张开双臂拥抱由经济改革带来的新的自由和思想，以及某种程度的政治松绑。刘霞辞去了在国税局的工作，致力于写诗、搞艺术创作。刘晓波拿到了文学博士学位，但却对条条框框和审查制度感到不屑。</p>
<p>Later, after their first marriages had broken up and Mr. Liu emerged from prison, they became close. They married in 1996 while he was serving a sentence in a labor camp for his political advocacy.</p>	<p>后来，在两人各自的第一次婚姻宣告破裂、刘晓波出狱以后，他们变得很亲密。他们于1996年结婚，当时刘晓波正因坚持自己的政治主张而在一个劳改营服刑。</p>
<p>"I lived as a convict's wife. During this period of intense loneliness and desperation I began taking black-and-white photographs," Ms. Liu wrote in a dedication at the front of the book. "I am so grateful to my</p>	<p>"艰难的探监生活。在极度的孤独和绝望中，开始了黑白摄影，"刘霞在其摄影集前面的致谢辞中写道。"感谢我的父母兄弟，在极端的日子给我无尽的爱，并且爱晓波如爱我一样。"</p>

family for their inexhaustible love during the difficult times.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/china-liu-xiaobo-nobel	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/china-liu-xiaobo-nobel
Ruling Threatens Hong Kong’s Independence From China	香港民主派在立法会进一步丧失阵地
HONG KONG — Nearly three years after sweeping pro-democracy protests filled the streets of Hong Kong, a local court delivered the struggling movement a severe blow on Friday, removing four legislators from office and assuring China greater influence over the city’s government.	香港——周五，在铺天盖地的亲民主抗议将香港街头堵得水泄不通三年后，本地一家法院取消四名立法会议员的资格并确保中国对该市政府拥有更大的控制，给了这个处境艰难的运动重重的一击。
The pro-democracy lawmakers were dismissed from the Hong Kong Legislative Council because they had used unacceptable words or even dubious tones in taking oaths of office that require declarations of loyalty to China. The ruling means that democracy advocates in the semiautonomous city’s legislature will no longer have enough votes to block legislation from their pro-Beijing counterparts.	亲民主议员被取消立法会任职资格是因为他们在要求宣布效忠于中国的就职宣誓期间，使用了不被允许的词句，甚至是可疑的语调。这一裁决意味着这座半自治城市的立法机构不再拥有可以阻止亲北京议员提出的立法通过的足够票数。
“Voters entrusted us with the task of monitoring the government,” said Leung Kwok-hung, one of those unseated. “We’ve lost that power.”	“香港人在基本法里面唯一用选票委托立法会去监察一个小圈子政府和特首的功能，已经丧失了，”被取消资格的议员之一的梁国雄(Leung Kwok-hung)说。
Hong Kong has been rattled by episodes that have raised fears that China is reaching deeper into the city to enforce its will. A bookseller who sold lurid titles about China’s leaders was abducted and taken to mainland China. Xiao Jianhua, a prominent billionaire who grew up in China, was snatched from a high-end hotel and brought to the mainland.	香港不断出现各种事件，令外界担心中国正在该城进一步渗透，以强行推行自己的意志。一名售卖有关中国领导人艳俗出版物的书商遭到绑架，并被带至中国内地。在中国长大的著名富豪肖建华也被从一家高端酒店抓走，并带回内地。
And when President Xi Jinping of China visited Hong Kong two weeks ago for the 20th anniversary of its return to Chinese sovereignty, he	此外，两周前，当中国国家主席习近平前往香港参加香港主权回归中国 20 周年紀念活动时，他既保证了该市的特殊地位，又发出了不要考验北京意志

<p>mixed reassurances about the city's special status with an unmistakable warning not to test Beijing's will.</p>	<p>的明确警告。</p>
<p>Since 1997, China's economy has become less dependent on Hong Kong, while the territory's prosperity has become more entangled with the mainland. As the political and economic power imbalance grows, and Hong Kong is drawn tighter into China's orbit, Beijing's leaders are less willing to offer Hong Kong the same degree of deference they once showed it.</p>	<p>从 1997 年开始，中国经济对香港的依赖降低，香港的繁荣与内地的关系却变得更加紧密。随着政治和经济权力不平衡加剧，并且香港进一步被拉入中国的轨道，北京的领导人向香港提供他们曾经表现出的那种尊重的意愿降低了。</p>
<p>But through it all, people in Hong Kong have been comforted by the fact that the city has its own legal system — based on British common law, unlike China's — that is proudly independent. That legal system remains robust, and it is one reason investment flows to Hong Kong. But Friday's ruling will deepen worries that Chinese influence is weakening judicial protections.</p>	<p>但在整个过程中，令香港民众感到欣慰的是香港有自己的法律制度这个事实。不同于中国，香港的法律制度是基于英国的习惯法，相当独立。该制度依然强劲有力，这是投资涌入香港的原因之一。但周五的裁定将加剧对中国的影响正在削弱司法保护的担忧。</p>
<p>Since pro-democracy protesters occupied major streets in Hong Kong for months in 2014 — a movement that came to be known as the Umbrella Revolution — Mr. Xi's government has sought to strengthen its grip on the city. But the democratic lawmakers held enough seats in the legislature to frustrate the city's pro-Beijing administration with filibustering and veto power over bills introduced by pro-Beijing lawmakers.</p>	<p>自 2014 年亲民主抗议者占领香港主要街头数月——该运动后来被称作雨伞革命(Umbrella Revolution)——以来，习近平领导的政府便寻求加强对这座城市控制。但民主议员在立法会有足够的席位，可对亲北京议员提起的议案采用拖延战术和否决权，阻挠香港的亲北京政府。</p>
<p>The court ruling was "a disturbing and ominous development," said Willy Lam, a political analyst and adjunct professor at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Like many critics of the decision, he suggested that the judge had bent over backward to create a decision</p>	<p>法院的裁决是“一个令人不安的不祥动向”，香港中文大学的政治分析人士、副教授林和立(Willy Lam)说道。和很多对这一裁决持批评意见的人一样，他表示，法官竭尽全力做出了一个讨好北京的裁决。</p>

pleasing to Beijing.	
"It's a direct interference in Hong Kong's internal affairs, a breach of both its judicial independence and separation of powers," Mr. Lam said.	"这是对香港内政的直接干涉，侵犯了香港的司法独立和三权分立，"林和立说。
The ruling could galvanize opposition groups in Hong Kong. On Friday night, hundreds of protesters gathered outside the Legislative Council, a concrete and glass edifice near Victoria Harbor, to denounce the decision.	这一裁决可能会激起香港反对派团体的行动。周五晚上，数百名抗议者聚集在立法会外面谴责该裁决，这是维多利亚港附近的一个混凝土玻璃大厦。
But for now, Hong Kong's pro-democracy parties have been forced into retreat after a buoyant showing in local elections last year, and some of the lawmakers who were removed may privately rue turning their oath-taking into protests.	但去年在本地的选举中表现可喜之后，眼下香港的亲民主政党被迫后退。被取消资格的部分议员也许私底下会后悔把宣誓变成抗议。
Hong Kong returned to Chinese sovereignty from British rule in 1997. Under terms agreed upon by London and Beijing, Hong Kong retained its own legal system, as well as the Legislative Council.	1997年，香港的主权从英国回归中国。按照伦敦和北京达成的条件，香港保留自己的法律制度和立法会。
When their protest movement in 2014 failed to bring about freer local elections, Hong Kong's democracy campaigners set their sights on maintaining enough members in the council to thwart policies they saw as weakening the city's separate status.	当2014年的抗议活动未能带来更加自由的选举后，香港的民主活动人士把目光放在了在立法会保持足够的席位，以阻挠他们认为会削弱香港独立地位的政策。
The voters did not disappoint. In September, people turned up at polling stations in record numbers, electing many of the protesters who led rallies and spent nights in tents.	选民没有失望。9月，人们以创纪录的规模出现在投票站，选出了很多曾领导集会并在帐篷中过夜的抗议者。
It was a triumphant moment for the activists, and the message was clear: Hong Kong people reject Chinese encroachment on their city's freedoms. The next month, in the grand chamber of the Legislative Council, the newly elected legislators took the oath of office.	那是活动人士的胜利时刻，它传达的信息也很明确：港人反对中国侵犯他们的城市的自由。第二个月，在立法会的议事厅，新当选议员宣誓就职。

<p>That's when the troubles began.</p>	<p>这正是麻烦开始的时候。</p>
<p>First, the authorities came for the separatists. In November, the Chinese government took the extraordinary step of blocking Sixtus Leung, known as Baggio, and Yau Wai-ching, advocates for an independent Hong Kong, from assuming office as legislators, ostensibly because they inserted anti-China snubs into their oaths of office.</p>	<p>首先，当局把瞄准了分离主义者。11月，中国政府一反常态，禁止英文名 Baggio 的梁颂恒(Sixtus Leung)和游蕙禎(Yau Wai-ching)就任议员，表面上是因为他们在就职宣誓中加入了反华言论。此二人都倡导香港独立。</p>
<p>It did so by issuing a legal interpretation of the Basic Law, the charter ensuring that Hong Kong is governed according to a "one country, two systems" principle and that the judiciary remains independent for at least half a century from when the city returned to Chinese rule. The interpretation orders that legislators who deliver an oath in an "insincere or undignified manner" must be barred from office and not be given a chance to do it again.</p>	<p>中国采取的方式是发布对《基本法》的法律解释。《基本法》确保香港按照“一国两制”的原则进行治理，且香港回归中国的统治后司法系统至少在半世纪里保持独立。法律解释规定，禁止“以任何不真诚、不庄重的方式”宣誓的议员就职，且不得向其提供再次宣誓的机会。</p>
<p>The purge continued on Friday. The court removed the four additional legislators based on the interpretation and precedent set in the removal of Mr. Leung and Ms. Yau, arguing that they, too, had failed to take the oath properly.</p>	<p>周五当天，这种清洗仍在继续。法院根据该解释以及梁颂恒和游蕙禎被取消资格的先例，取消了前述四名议员的资格，称他们也未能正确宣誓。</p>
<p>The removed legislators include Nathan Law, a leader of the 2014 protests who later founded the party Demosisto with fellow protester Joshua Wong.</p>	<p>被取消资格的议员包括 2014 年抗议活动的领导者之一的罗冠聪(Nathan Law)。后来，他和同为抗议者的黄之锋(Joshua Wong)创办了政党香港众志(Demosisto)。</p>
<p>"It's flagrant political suppression by the government," Mr. Law said. "I had read the oath completely, and the Legislative Council approved it. It only became an issue after Beijing's interpretation."</p>	<p>"这是政府赤裸裸的政治打压，"罗冠聪说。"我有完整读出誓词，而立法会亦接纳。只是北京释法后这才变得有问题。"</p>
<p>Mr. Law, 24, had begun his oath saying he would "never serve a regime that murders its own people" and read the Cantonese word for "China"</p>	<p>24 岁的罗冠聪以他“永远不会为一个残杀自己人民的政权服务”开始宣誓，并用粤语念“中国”，上扬的声调像是在提问。他是史上赢得立法会席位最年轻</p>

with an upward inflection, as if asking a question. He was the youngest person ever to win a legislative seat.	的人。
"By adopting a rising intonation, Mr. Law was objectively expressing a doubt on or disrespect of the status of the People's Republic of China as Hong Kong's legitimate sovereign country," the judgment said.	"罗先生把'中华人民共和国香港特别行政区'中的'国'字的声调提高,在客观上是要表达出他对中华人民共和国作为香港特别行政区的合法主权国的地位的质疑或不尊重,"判决书上写道。
The three other legislators who were unseated, Leung Kwok-hung, Lau Siu-lai and Edward Yiu, had delivered their oaths with various displays of defiance, including by reading extremely slowly, inserting words calling for democracy and displaying props. Likewise, their oaths were declared invalid by the court, and they have been asked to pack up in two weeks.	被取消资格的其他三人梁国雄、刘小丽(Lau Siu-lai)和姚松炎(Edward Yiu)在宣誓时也用不同的方式表示自己的反抗,包括用极慢的速度读誓词、加进呼吁民主的字句和使用道具。同样,他们的宣誓也被法院宣布无效,并被要求在两周内收拾行李走人。
The four disqualified legislators may not be the last to be removed, since at least four other pro-democracy legislators used props or made defiant speeches before or after delivering the oath of office.	这四人也许不是被取消资格的最后一批人,因为至少还有另外四名亲民主议员在宣誓前或宣誓后使用道具或发表反抗言论。
"They played with fire and got burned," said Priscilla Leung, vice chairwoman of the pro-Beijing party Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong.	"他们自己玩死自己,"亲北京政党香港经济民生联盟(Business and Professionals Alliance for Hong Kong)的副主席梁美芬(Priscilla Leung)说。
Ms. Leung told reporters she might introduce a bill to amend legislative rules to prevent filibustering by opposition legislators, though she declined to offer a timeline. "We've been discussing that since I entered the Legislative Council in 2008, but we hadn't had enough votes."	梁美芬对记者表示,她可能会提出一份修改立法规定的议案,以防止反对派议员采用拖延战术,但她不愿给出时间表。"大家由二零零八年开始加入立法会一直有讨论,但一直都不够票。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/hong-kong-court-pro-democracy-lawmakers	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/hong-kong-court-pro-democracy-lawmakers
Liu Xiaobo, Chinese Dissident and Nobel Laureate, Is Cremated	刘晓波被海葬, 遗孀刘霞仍遭严密控制
BEIJING — China cremated its only Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Liu	北京——中国周六火化了该国唯一的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的遗体, 但

<p>Xiaobo, on Saturday, but watchful officials allowed only his widow and a few other mourners to bid farewell to the man who was also the country's most famous political prisoner.</p>	<p>警惕的官员们只允许他的遗孀和为数不多几名哀悼者与这位中国最著名的政治犯告别。</p>
<p>Later in the day, Mr. Liu's ashes were lowered into the sea in a simple ceremony, ensuring that there would be no grave on land to serve as a magnet for protests against the Communist Party, especially on the traditional tomb-sweeping day every April.</p>	<p>当天晚些时候，在一个简单的仪式上，刘晓波的骨灰盒被放入大海，以确保陆地上不存在能吸引针对共产党的抗议活动的墓地，特别是在每年四月的传统清明节扫墓时。</p>
<p>"As Mozart's Requiem played, Liu Xiaobo's wife, Liu Xia, first came forward to stand before his body," according to an official account of the funeral emailed by the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "She gazed upon him for a long time and murmured her final farewells to her husband."</p>	<p>"在莫扎特安魂曲的伴奏下，刘晓波的妻子刘霞首先站到了他的遗体前，"据中国外交部用电子邮件发来的官方对遗体告别仪式的描述。"她长时间地凝视着他，向丈夫喃喃地道别。"</p>
<p>The mourners bowed three times before Mr. Liu's body, and Ms. Liu and other family members bowed three times again, the account said. After the cremation, "Ms. Liu received the container of ashes and tightly hugged it to herself," it said.</p>	<p>官方描述说，悼念者在刘晓波的遗体前三鞠躬，然后，刘霞及其他家属再次三鞠躬。并说，火化后，"刘霞接过骨灰盒紧紧抱在怀中。"</p>
<p>Mr. Liu's small, muted funeral in the early morning hours in Shenyang, a city 390 miles northeast of Beijing, took place three days after he died of liver cancer at the age of 61. The funeral respected local customs and his family's wishes, Xinhua, the state news agency, reported.</p>	<p>刘晓波因肝癌去世，享年 61 岁，在他去世后第三天的一大早，一个低调的遗体告别仪式在距离北京东北部 390 英里（约合 630 公里）的沈阳市举行。据国家通讯社新华社的英文报道，仪式是按照当地风俗和家属的意愿举办的。</p>
<p>The ceremony, however, like Mr. Liu's final days in a hospital, was a paradoxical display of the efforts by the Chinese government to defend its treatment of him and his wife, even as it had kept them and their family members under tight guard. The family members were mostly unable to say whether they accepted the government's account of their</p>	<p>不过，这个仪式和刘晓波在医院里度过的最后日子一样，也是一个自相矛盾的展示：中国政府努力为政府对待刘晓波及其妻子的方式辩护，与此同时，政府却又严密地控制着这对夫妇和他们的亲属。大多亲属都无法表示是否接受政府就对待他们方式的给出的说法。</p>

treatment.	
An exception was Liu Xiaoguang, Mr. Liu's eldest brother, whom officials escorted to an afternoon news conference in Shenyang, where he expressed thanks for the Communist Party's handling of Mr. Liu's treatment and funeral, and said that he supported the idea of dropping the ashes into the sea.	刘晓波的大哥刘晓光是个例外，刘晓光在官员的陪同下出席了下午在沈阳举行的新闻发布会，他在发布会上感谢共产党对刘晓波的治疗和后事的处理，表示他支持将骨灰盒放入大海的主意。
"I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the party and government for completely following the family's wishes," said Mr. Liu, a former manager in a garment trading company. He repeated that view two more times during the news conference. Liu Xiaobo's medical treatment, he said, "showed the superiority of our country's socialist system."	"我感谢党和政府完全按照家属的心愿，"曾经担任一家服装贸易公司经理的刘晓光说。他在新闻发布会上重复了这句话两次。他说，刘晓波的治疗"体现了我国社会主义制度的优越性"。
Mr. Liu's widow, he added, was too fragile with grief to speak to the news media.	他还说，刘晓波的遗孀刘霞因悲伤身体虚弱，不能对媒体讲话。
Many friends and supporters of the dissident were revolted and incensed by Mr. Liu's cremation and sea burial under such intimidating controls.	刘晓波的许多朋友和支持者对在这种令人恐惧的控制之下，把刘晓波的遗体火化并进行海葬感到惊骇和愤慨。
"Inhuman, insult, shameful, disgusting," Ai Weiwei, the outspoken Chinese artist, who lives in Germany, said on Twitter.	"冷酷无情、侮辱人格、太不像话、令人作呕"，旅居德国的直言不讳的中国艺术家艾未未在 Twitter 上写道。
The mourners at the funeral included a brother of Ms. Liu and two of Mr. Liu's brothers, as well as their wives. But the identity of the friends of Mr. Liu's who the government said had also attended the funeral was unclear. Government-issued photographs did not appear to show any close friends of the couple among the 10 or so people at the funeral who were not family members.	参加告别仪式的人包括刘霞的弟弟和刘晓波的两个兄弟以及他们的妻子。政府说，刘晓波的朋友也参加了告别仪式，但目前尚不清楚这些朋友是谁。政府发布的照片显示约有 10 名非亲属参加了告别仪式，但他们中似乎没有与刘氏夫妇关系密切的朋友。

<p>Ms. Liu has been under house arrest since 2010, when her imprisoned husband won the Nobel Peace Prize. A spokesman for the Shenyang city government, Zhang Qingyang, said at a morning news conference on Saturday that Ms. Liu was free, yet also suggested that she was under protection for her own good.</p>	<p>自从 2010 年身陷囹圄的刘晓波被授予诺贝尔和平奖以来，刘霞一直被软禁着。沈阳市政府发言人张清洋周六上午在新闻发布会上表示，刘霞是自由的，但又表示为了让她不被打扰，她受到保护。</p>
<p>"Liu Xia is free now," Mr. Zhang said, according to Ming Pao, a Hong Kong newspaper. "But since Liu Xiaobo passed away, she is grief-stricken and doesn't need to be disturbed. This is the family hope and is also basic human nature."</p>	<p>"刘霞现在是自由的，"据香港报纸《明报》援引张清洋的话说。"但刘晓波去世后，她过度悲伤，需要不被打扰。这是家属的希望，也是人之常情。"</p>
<p>But Mr. Liu and Ms. Liu had never given any reason to think that they would welcome police surveillance and would willingly cut themselves off from friends and well-wishers, even journalists. Many of those friends, as well as Western governments and human rights organizations, have said that the couple appeared to have little say over Mr. Liu's final days and funeral, and added that they feared Ms. Liu would remain under house arrest and smothering surveillance.</p>	<p>但刘晓波和刘霞从来没有给出过任何理由让人认为，他们会欢迎警方的监视，并愿意切断自己与朋友和祝福者、乃至记者的联系。许多这些朋友、以及西方政府和人权组织都表示，刘氏夫妇在刘晓波最后的日子及葬礼的安排上几乎没有发言权，他们还说，他们担心刘霞将继续处于被软禁和令人窒息的监视之下。</p>
<p>Berit Reiss-Andersen, the chairwoman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee, which awards the Peace Prize, was rebuffed on Friday when she tried to apply for a visa at the Chinese Embassy in Oslo to attend Mr. Liu's funeral, she said in an email. The embassy said it would not accept a visa application for the funeral unless Ms. Reiss-Andersen had an invitation from Ms. Liu or another member of Mr. Liu's family, she said.</p>	<p>负责颁发诺贝尔和平奖的挪威诺贝尔委员会的主席贝瑞特·瑞斯-安德森 (Berit Reiss-Andersen) 在一封电子邮件中说，她想参加刘晓波的遗体告别仪式，于周五去中国驻奥斯陆大使馆申请签证被拒。她说，大使馆表示，不接受参加遗体告别仪式的签证申请，除非瑞斯-安德森收到了刘霞、或刘晓波其他家庭成员的邀请。</p>
<p>"So far, no one has succeeded in reaching the widow Liu Xia," Ms. Reiss-Andersen said. "Everything points to the authorities keeping her</p>	<p>"到目前为止，没有人能成功地与刘霞取得联系，"瑞斯-安德森说。"所有迹象都表明，当局将她置于与外界隔绝的状态。"</p>

isolated from the outside world.”	
Mr. Liu died just over two weeks after the government revealed that his illness had reached a terminal state, and that he had been given medical parole.	在政府披露他患有晚期癌症、获许保外就医仅两个多星期之后，刘晓波就去世了。
Mr. Liu was convicted of inciting subversion and imprisoned for 11 years in 2009, a year after he was arrested as he prepared to unveil a petition for democratic change called Charter 08. In 2010, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, infuriating Chinese Communist Party leaders, and mentions of his name in the official news media have been rare and invariably hostile.	2009年，刘晓波被判犯有煽动颠覆罪，并被判处了11年有期徒刑。他在2008年被逮捕，当时他正准备将名为《零八宪章》的呼吁民主改革的请愿书公诸于世。2010年，他被授予诺贝尔和平奖，授奖引起了中共领导人的愤怒，官方新闻媒体很少提他的名字，提到时也总是敌对的。
Since revealing Mr. Liu’s fatal illness, the Chinese government has gone out of its way to tell the outside world that he was treated humanely. The handling of his cremation extended that publicity drive, and officials showed reporters in Shenyang a slide show of the funeral, even as they stressed their respect for the family’s privacy.	自从刘晓波患致命疾病的消息传出后，中国政府煞费苦心地向外界告诉，刘晓波受到了人道的待遇。把他的遗体火化是这种宣传努力的延伸，官员们在沈阳给记者播放了遗体告别仪式的幻灯片，尽管他们强调，他们尊重刘家的隐私。
The images included one of Ms. Liu wearing dark glasses and holding a picture of her late husband fringed with black trimming. To her left, Mr. Liu’s younger brother, Liu Xiaoxuan, clutched a container that held Mr. Liu’s ashes.	幻灯片中有一张是戴着墨镜的刘霞手里捧着镶在黑色镜框里的已故丈夫的照片。刘霞的左边是刘晓波的弟弟刘晓暄，他手里紧抱着刘晓波的骨灰盒。
Later, the government released pictures of Mr. Liu’s family aboard a boat used to drop his ashes into the sea. The family scattered white and yellow chrysanthemum petals into a pale bowl holding the ashes, and it was gently lowered into the water.	那之后，政府还发布了刘晓波家人在船上的照片，他们乘船将他的骨灰投入大海。家人把白色和黄色的菊花瓣撒在一个盛放骨灰的浅色容器里，然后将其轻轻地放入水中。
Such sea ceremonies are not common in China, though Mr. Zhang, the city spokesman, said it was a “local custom.” Mr. Liu, the elder brother,	虽然海葬在中国并不常见，但沈阳市政府发言人张清洋说，葬礼符合“当地风俗”。刘晓波的哥哥刘晓光说，海葬是他的想法。但刘晓波是在长春出生

<p>said it had been his idea. But Liu Xiaobo was born in Changchun, a city about 290 miles from the Chinese coast, and Shenyang, the city where he died, is about 100 miles from the coast.</p>	<p>的，长春距离中国海岸线约 290 英里（约合 460 公里），刘晓波去世的城市沈阳距离海岸线约 100 英里（约合 160 公里）。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/liu-xiaobo-cremation-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170717/liu-xiaobo-cremation-china</p>
<p>A Cleanup of 'Holes in the Wall' in China's Capital</p>	<p>北京整治“开墙打洞”，市井小店被封门</p>
<p>BEIJING — When China's leaders began the hurly-burly transition to a market economy, they encouraged dislocated workers to take up their own entrepreneurial pursuits. Many of them started small shops, bars or cafes, in what became known as kai qiang da dong, meaning "to open a hole in the wall."</p>	<p>北京——当初启动向市场经济转型的喧嚣进程时，中国领导人曾鼓励下岗工人追寻自己的创业梦想。很多失业者通过所谓的“开墙打洞”，开办了小商店、酒吧或咖啡厅。</p>
<p>Now, in Beijing, the holes are being bricked up.</p>	<p>在现今的北京，这些洞正被封堵起来。</p>
<p>Neighborhood by neighborhood, block by block, workers are tearing down unauthorized structures, additions and storefronts as part of a reconstruction effort as sweeping as any since the Olympics in 2008.</p>	<p>工人们正逐个社区、逐条街道地拆除违规的建筑物、增建部分和店面，这是一项重建活动的组成部分，其规模与 2008 年奥运会期间种种举措同样浩大。</p>
<p>The work, which accelerated in the spring, has convulsed entire districts, churning up debris and clouds of dust and wiping out scores of the places that have given the capital a bit of its rakish charm.</p>	<p>这项工作在今年春天加快了进程，已经把相关街区搅得天翻地覆，翻卷起瓦砾和一股股烟尘，夷平了许多曾为首都增添潇洒魅力的地方。</p>
<p>Hardest hit have been the old neighborhoods of picturesque, if not always pristine, alleyways known as hutongs. In alley after alley, once-thriving businesses now have bricked-up walls where storefronts or doors once were.</p>	<p>受冲击最严重的是那些由胡同构成的老街区，它们虽非原汁原味，倒也风景别致。一条条胡同曾是繁华的商业地段，如今，诸多店铺原本的店面或大门所在之处都竖起了砖墙。</p>
<p>Pudao Cottage, a highly regarded bookstore on Mao'er Hutong north of the Forbidden City, shut down after workers bricked over an unapproved glass entrance. Its owner, Zhuo Yifang, wrote an angry post, called "Who murdered a bookstore?" but later removed it. Reached</p>	<p>朴道草堂是故宫以北帽儿胡同一家颇有人望的书店，工人们用砖封堵了违规的玻璃门入口之后，这家店关门歇业了。店主周一方以《谁是杀死一个书店的凶手》为题，写了一篇愤怒的帖子，但随后将其删除。记者拨通了他的电话，但他拒绝谈论停业一事。</p>

<p>by telephone, he refused to discuss the closing.</p>	
<p>"We had all the proper business licenses, hoping that this would save the bookstore," he wrote on Weibo, a Twitterlike social media site. "But what we didn't anticipate was a citywide campaign, dragging us into the carnage."</p>	<p>"我们把各种证照办理齐全，以为终于可以安全了，不想这是一次全城运动，还是厄运难逃。"他在类似于 Twitter 的社交媒体网站微博上写道。</p>
<p>The city authorities call it a beautification project. And it is, of a sort, in places where white walls, tree boxes and flowering planters have replaced jerry-built, sidewalk-clogging stalls and storefronts.</p>	<p>北京市政府称之为美化工程，基本相当于在一些地方用白墙、树篱和开花的盆栽取代粗搭滥建、阻塞人行道的摊位和店面。</p>
<p>It is also part of a broader campaign — some say a crackdown — meant to transform Beijing's bustling, overcrowded city center into a futuristic capital of government, finance, media and technology. That means ridding it of uncontrolled development and "low end" entrepreneurship, while pushing out millions of migrants from other parts of China.</p>	<p>它也是一项更广泛的运动的组成部分，旨在把北京繁华拥挤的市中心变成未来的行政、金融、传媒和科技之都。这意味着让它摆脱无序发展和“低端”创业，并迫使数以百万计来自中国其他地方的移民离开，一些人称之为打击运动。</p>
<p>In the Sanlitun neighborhood, Yashow DVD Shop No. 98 survived the destruction that swept through a side street in April, but sales have plummeted since the front entrance facing the street was shuttered. Customers now have to find their way through the grimy courtyard of a six-story apartment block, piled with debris and garbage.</p>	<p>在三里屯社区，今年4月的一场整治行动横扫了一整条小街，街上的雅秀DVD店虽然得以幸存，但由于对着大街的前门遭到封堵，其营业额大幅下降。现在，顾客进店之前先要穿过一栋六层公寓楼脏兮兮的院子，那里有成堆的瓦砾和垃圾。</p>
<p>Zhu Yi, whose family opened the shop after moving from the southern city Guangzhou in 2008, said they had been given ample warning of the work. He acknowledged that the storefront entrance, which led to a basement shop, had not been erected according to any zoning code, but rents in nearby shopping centers are too exorbitant.</p>	<p>这家店是朱毅一家于2008年从南方城市广州搬到北京后开的，他说他们此前收到过大量与整治工作相关的警告。他承认，他们为地下店铺搭建的店面入口不符合任何城市规划政策，但附近一些购物中心的租金都太过高昂。</p>
<p>"To this government it is illegal," he said, but added that a shop like theirs should also be "a part of Beijing's local color."</p>	<p>"对政府来说，这可能是非法的，"他说，但这类店铺也呈现出"北京本地文化的特有的色彩"。</p>

<p>As with most government decisions in China, there was no public debate about the campaign, and those affected said there was little they could do to challenge it.</p>	<p>像中国政府的大多数决定一样，这项行动启动前并未经由公众讨论，受影响的人说，他们很难对它发起挑战。</p>
<p>It took root in 2014, with President Xi Jinping's declaration that Beijing would shift its "noncapital" functions to the surrounding regions. The plan would cap the city's population at 23 million while expanding Tianjin and other nearby cities, linking them all together to create a megalopolis. With an important Communist Party congress coming in the fall, the local authorities have an added incentive to make the city orderly, if not immaculate.</p>	<p>它源自 2014 年，习近平主席宣布将把北京的“非首都”功能纾解到周边地区的决定。根据这一规划，北京将把人口控制在 2300 万以内，天津等临近城市则将得到拓展，它们会被联结起来，最终形成一个特大都市区。今年秋天，共产党将在北京召开一次重要代表大会上，这也成为北京政府的动力，届时就算不能令城市完美无瑕，至少也要整洁有序。</p>
<p>A less explicit goal is to rid the capital of many of the migrants who have poured into Beijing and other principal cities in recent decades. While they were important contributors to China's economic boom, officials seem to have calculated that they are not as vital to the new phase of development.</p>	<p>另一个较为隐晦的目标则是迫使大量移民离开首都。过去几十年间，众多移民涌入了北京以及其他主要城市。他们曾为中国经济的腾飞做出重要贡献，但官员们似乎认为，在新的发展阶段，他们已经不像以前那样重要。</p>
<p>The most visible sign of that has been a related campaign to close or shrink dozens of bustling wholesale markets, also heavily populated with migrant entrepreneurs. These include the Alien Street Market, which catered to Russian shuttle traders, and a cluster of buildings near the Beijing Zoo that composed the city's largest and most famous clothing market.</p>	<p>最明显的迹象便是几十家繁荣的批发市场都遭到关闭，或者规模遭到缩小。这些市场也是大量移民创业者聚集之地，其中包括面向俄罗斯跨境小贩的老番街市场，以及北京动物园附近一系列构成本市最大、最著名的服装市场的建筑。</p>
<p>As with previous efforts to reshape Beijing, this one has torn the fabric of urban life. Eviction notices at one of the zoo markets prompted daily protests last month, at least one of which ended with scuffles between tenants and guards. Dozens of shopkeepers have been promised</p>	<p>与以往重塑北京的努力相似，这一次的行動也撕裂了城市生活的基础。上个月，在动物园附近的一个市场，搬迁通知引发了日复一日的抗议，至少有一场抗议活动以租户和警卫之间的冲突告终。一些商户已经得到承诺，会得到基于租约的补偿，但那些抗议者表示还没看到补偿。</p>

<p>refunds on their leases, but those protesting said they had yet to see them.</p>	
<p>The police, wary as ever of public displays of discontent, moved to stifle the protest before it could draw more attention. (When I showed up the next day, a police officer stopped me within minutes, checked my documents and asked me to leave.)</p>	<p>警方一如既往地警惕着人们公开展现不满情绪，赶在抗议活动获得更多关注之前便采取措施将其扼杀。（我于翌日赶到那里的时候，没过几分钟就被一名警察拦下，对方检查了我的证件，并要求我离开。）</p>
<p>More evictions are coming. The state-run Xinhua news agency reported that the city plans to close or relocate 120 markets this year.</p>	<p>更多驱逐行动正在到来。据国有媒体新华社报道，北京市今年计划关闭或搬迁 120 个市场。</p>
<p>“We want to reveal the dark side of the cleanup,” said Di Yanjie, one of the shopkeepers who protested. She said she had been detained at the local police station for 12 hours.</p>	<p>“我们想要揭露治理行动的阴暗面，”参加抗议活动的商户之一狄言洁（音）说。她说她在当地的派出所被拘留了 12 个小时。</p>
<p>In an interview at a restaurant, beyond the scrutiny of the police, she described the trajectory of her business, one that reflected the extraordinary gains China has made in lifting people into prosperity over the last three decades.</p>	<p>她避开警方的耳目，在一家餐厅里接受采访，描绘了自己做生意的历程。这段经历折射出过去三十年间中国在让人民致富方面取得的巨大成就。</p>
<p>A native of Beijing, Ms. Di and her husband first went into business two decades ago, selling women’s clothing from a blanket on the sidewalk. Over the years they gradually expanded, and in 2009 moved into the market building – which now, according to Xinhua, will be converted into offices for finance and high-tech companies.</p>	<p>狄言洁是北京当地人，她和丈夫第一次开始做生意是 20 年前的事，两人在人行道上铺了条毯子，出售女装。年复一年，两人的生意越做越大，到 2009 年，他们搬进了市场的建筑物里边——现在据新华社报道，那里将被改造成金融和高科技公司的办公场所。</p>
<p>“This place is famous all over China – the Beijing Zoo wholesale market!” Ms. Di said. “You could say this place is part of China’s history.”</p>	<p>“这个地方在全国都很有名啊——北京动物园批发市场！”狄言洁说。“这个地方可以说是中国历史的一部分。”</p>
<p>So, too, were many of those “holes in the wall” in the narrow alleyways that survived Beijing’s past building booms. Increasingly coveted for their traditional character, the hutongs attracted boutiques and</p>	<p>在那些狭窄的胡同里，很多“墙洞”在北京城以往的一波波建设高潮中幸存下来，它们也是历史的一部分。胡同因其传统特色而日益受到青睐，引得诸多精品店、餐厅、咖啡厅乃至美式精酿酒吧纷纷入驻，它们服务于一个日益扩</p>

restaurants, cafes and even American-style brew pubs that catered to an expanding consumer class.	大的消费阶层。
The “cleanup” campaign has forced scores of those businesses to close or move, while others struggle to make ends meet. One website compiled before-and-after photographs of the losses to the city’s culinary life, particularly in a popular stretch of restaurants and bars along Fangjia Alley, northeast of Tiananmen Square.	这项“治理”行动已经迫使许多这类店铺关门或迁址，其他一些店铺则是挣扎求存、勉强度日。一个网站通过发布前后对比照片，来展示这座城市的美食生活所遭受的损失，尤其是天安门广场东北侧方家胡同一带，一系列知名餐厅和酒吧受到了严重冲击。
When the municipal authorities announced plans for this year’s construction work, they pledged that it would make the city greener, remove safety hazards and, above all, “improve the people’s sense of achievement.”	北京市政当局宣布本年度建设工作规划时承诺，相关工作有助于城市绿化，排除安全隐患，更重要的是有助于“增强全社会的成就感”。
And some people interviewed along the affected streets said it had.	在受影响的街道附近接受采访的一些人说，确实见到了这种成效。
One reconstruction effort that drew attention removed a cluster of shops, restaurants and bars along several side streets in the Sanlitun neighborhood. Because of its notoriety as an area for carousing and prostitution, it was known, collectively, as “Dirty Bar Street.” Many cheered its demise on social media when the bulldozers arrived in April.	在一项备受关注的重建举措中，三里屯社区几条小街上的一系列商店、餐厅和酒吧被清理掉了。那几条街以纵酒狂欢和卖淫闻名，被统称为“脏街”。当推土机在4月抵达现场时，很多人在社交媒体上为它的消亡欢呼。
The work did more than disrupt the night life, though — it removed part or all of 33 shops. The prospects for the owners appear gloomy.	不过，这项工作不仅破坏了夜生活，它还导致33家商店遭到部分拆除或全部拆除。店主们的前景似乎颇为黯淡。
Zhang Lifan, a prominent historian who grew up in the city, said that the disruption of so many small business would change the character of the city, upending lives of migrants and also their customers. He said the government’s efforts were “too simplistic and brutal.”	在这座城市里长大成人的知名历史学家章立凡说，太多小生意被毁会改变北京的特质，颠覆移民及其客户的生活。他说政府的举措“过于简单粗暴”。
“I think the move failed to take into account the needs of a lot of people,” he said. “Many of those owners set up their businesses in a	“这样的做法没有考虑很多人的需求，”他说。“很多店主通过合法的途径开店，也投了很多钱。但是现在他们付出的努力都白费了。”

legal manner and had invested a lot of money, but now everything they've worked for is gone.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/beijing-china-reconstruction-hutong	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/beijing-china-reconstruction-hutong
In Urban China, Hardly Anyone Is Using Cash Anymore	在中国使用现金？你已经过时了
SHANGHAI — There is an audacious economic experiment happening in China.	上海——中国正在进行一场大胆的经济实验。
It has nothing to do with debt, infrastructure spending or the other major economic topics du jour. It has to do with cash — specifically, how China is systematically and rapidly doing away with paper money and coins.	它与债务、基础设施支出或其他热门的主要经济议题无关。它和现金有关——具体来说，就是中国如何系统、快速地终结了纸币和硬币的使用。
Almost everyone in major mainland Chinese cities is using a smartphone to pay for just about everything. At restaurants, a waiter will ask if you want to use WeChat or Alipay — the two smartphone payment options — before bringing up cash as a third, remote possibility.	在中国大陆的城市里，几乎所有人都在使用智能手机支付各种费用。在餐厅，服务员会问你是用微信还是支付宝埋单——这是两种智能手机付款方式——然后才说可以用现金，把它当作第三种付款方式，感觉顾客使用现金的可能性比较小。
Just as startling is how quickly the transition has happened. Only three years ago there would be no question at all, because everyone was still using cash.	同样令人吃惊的是，这种转变发生的速度有多快。仅仅三年前，根本就不存在这种情况，因为每个人都用现金。
“From a tech standpoint, this is probably one of the single most important innovations that has happened first in China, and at the moment it’s only in China,” said Richard Lim, managing director of venture capital firm GSR Ventures.	风险投资公司金沙江创投(GSR Ventures)的董事总经理林仁俊(Richard Lim)说：“从科技的角度来看，这可能是率先在中国发生的最重要的创新之一，目前只在中国有。”
There are certain parts of the Chinese internet that have to be seen to be believed. Coming from outside the country, it’s hard to comprehend	中国互联网的某些层面，你必须亲眼看到才能相信。来自国外的人，很难理解 Facebook 或谷歌可以被完全屏蔽，直到你不得不在没有它们的情况下生

<p>that Facebook or Google can be completely blocked until you are forced to do without them. It's tough to fathom how critical the messenger app WeChat is for everyday life until the sixth person of the day asks to scan your QR code — a sort of bar code — to connect the two of you.</p>	<p>活。他们也很难理解消息应用微信对于人们的日常生活有多么重要，直到同一天里有六个人要求扫你的二维码（一种条码）来加好友。</p>
<p>What's happening with cash in China is similar. For the past three years, I have been outside mainland China covering Asian technology from Hong Kong, which has a very different internet culture from the mainland. I knew that smartphone payments were taking over in China, as the statistics were stark: In 2016, China's mobile payments hit \$5.5 trillion, roughly 50 times the size of America's \$112 billion market, according to consulting firm iResearch.</p>	<p>在现金方面，中国的情况也很类似。过去三年里，我住在大陆以外地区，从香港报道亚洲的科技新闻，而香港与大陆的互联网文化截然不同。我知道智能手机支付已经席卷了中国，从统计数据来看，这很明显：2016年，中国移动支付金额达到5.5万亿美元，是美国1120亿美元市场规模的50倍左右。</p>
<p>Even so, the attendant cultural shift was graspable only in person. I recently moved to Shanghai and felt the change with cash acutely because my first few weeks in the metropolis of more than 20 million were spent cut out of the system. Because of an issue with my bank, I couldn't immediately link my account to WeChat, which has become a virtual wallet for so many.</p>	<p>即使如此，只有亲自体验，你才能感受到随之而来的文化转变。我最近搬到了上海，对现金使用上的变化感触很深，因为我在这个2000多万人口大都市里度过的前几个星期，完全被隔绝在了手机支付系统之外。这是因为我的银行出了个问题，让我无法立即将银行帐户与微信绑定，而微信已经成为了很多人日常活动中的虚拟钱包。</p>
<p>That meant I had to navigate China the way I would have three years ago: with a stack of red 100-renminbi notes.</p>	<p>这意味着我不得不以三年前的方式在中国生活：使用一叠红色的人民币。</p>
<p>At coffee shops and restaurants, I held up lines as I fumbled out my wallet and peeled off the bills to give the cashier. If I was hungry I had to go outside and find a restaurant, while bowls of noodles, groceries and coffee materialized at our office, ordered by my colleagues and paid for on the phone. If I had to get somewhere, I couldn't use my</p>	<p>在咖啡店和餐馆，我摸索钱包，拿出钞票递给收银员时，减慢了收款队伍移动的速度。如果我饿了，就只能去外面找一家餐馆，而在我们的办公室，同事已经用手机付款购买了面条、各种杂物和咖啡。如果需要去某个地方，我无法使用手机解锁自行车——在中国的共享单车热潮中，这种自行车遍地都是。</p>

<p>phone to unlock one of the ubiquitous bicycles that are a part of China's bike-sharing craze.</p>	
<p>Even the buskers were apparently ahead of me. Enterprising musicians playing on the streets of a number of Chinese cities have put up boards with QR codes so that passers-by can simply transfer them tips directly.</p>	<p>就连街头艺人似乎也把我甩在了后面。在一些中国城市街头表演的艺人挂出了二维码，这样路人就可以直接用手机打赏。</p>
<p>"It has become the default way of life now," said Shiv Putcha, an analyst with the research firm IDC. "Literally every business and brand in China is plugged into this ecosystem."</p>	<p>"现在这已经成为了默认的生活方式。"市场研究公司 IDC 分析师希夫·普恰 (Shiv Putcha)说："中国的每一个企业和品牌都接驳到了这个生态系统上。"</p>
<p>Some Scandinavian countries have also weaned themselves from cash but still use cards frequently. In China, the change has been to phones. One friend didn't realize how reliant she had become on mobile payments until her bank called her. She had left her A.T.M. card in the machine three weeks earlier and had not noticed its absence.</p>	<p>一些斯堪的纳维亚国家也在减少现金的使用，但仍然需要经常使用银行卡。在中国，这个变化转向手机。一位朋友在接听了银行打来的电话后，才意识到自己对移动支付系统的依赖度有多高。原来她三周前把银行卡忘在了自动取款机里，自己一直没有发现。</p>
<p>In practical terms, this means Tencent and Alibaba's financial affiliate, Ant Financial, the two Chinese internet companies that run WeChat and Alipay, respectively, are sitting atop a gold mine of staggering proportions. Both companies can make money off the transactions, charge other companies to use their payment platforms and all the while collect the payments data to be used in everything from new credit systems to advertising.</p>	<p>实际上，这意味着腾讯和阿里巴巴旗下的财务机构蚂蚁金服——这两家中国互联网公司分别是微信和支付宝的经营者——正坐在一个金矿上面，各自占据了很大的份额。它们都可以从交易中赚钱，向其他公司收取使用其支付平台的费用，同时也可以收集付款数据，运用到从信用系统到广告的各种服务中。</p>
<p>Mr. Lim said that according to recent data, Ant Financial and Tencent were set to surpass Visa and Mastercard in total transactions per day in the coming year. The key is that both companies are able to provide payments on the cheap, partly by allowing smaller vendors to make use of a simple printout of a QR code or their phone, instead of an</p>	<p>林仁俊表示，最新数据显示，在未来一年里，蚂蚁金服和腾讯的每天交易总额将超过维萨(Visa)和万事达卡(Mastercard)。关键在于，这两家公司能够以低廉的价格提供付款服务，部分原因是允许小型供应商使用简单的二维码打印件或手机，无需昂贵的读卡器。它们还用后台系统来存储用户的帐户记录，不需要与银行进行通信，这也有助于降低成本。</p>

<p>expensive card reader. A back-end system that stores a record of user accounts, instead of having to communicate with a bank, also keeps costs down.</p>	
<p>While Tencent does not break out what it makes from mobile payments, in the fourth quarter of 2016 the “other services” item in its earnings almost tripled from a year earlier to 6.4 billion renminbi, or \$940 million, driven largely by mobile payments.</p>	<p>虽然腾讯没有具体列出从移动支付中赚了多少钱，但在该公司 2016 年第四季度的财报中，“其他服务”一项的营收较上年增长了近两倍，达 64 亿人民币，这主要就来自移动支付。</p>
<p>There are some potential problems with China’s sweeping embrace of online payments. As the country builds its entire consumer economy around two private smartphone payment platforms, it is slowly locking out people unable to get onto those networks, and locking itself into those companies.</p>	<p>中国网络支付的广泛普及也存在一些潜在的问题。随着中国围绕着两个私人智能手机支付平台来打造整个消费型经济，无法进入这两个平台的人就逐渐被关在了外面，而且它也把自己锁定在了这些公司上。</p>
<p>At the simplest level, that makes life difficult for tourists and business travelers who are unlikely to open a bank account in China and so will find it hard to turn their phones into wallets.</p>	<p>从最简单的层面上说，游客和商务旅客不太可能在中国开设银行账户，所以他们难以将手机变成钱包。</p>
<p>More broadly, it means things could get harder for foreign and local businesses alike. Foreign companies hoping to sell to Chinese consumers now must deal with Alibaba and Tencent or risk being unable to take payments. Likewise, Chinese companies reliant on Alibaba and Tencent have to build out separate structures to deal with the world of Facebook, Google and credit cards that still dominate elsewhere.</p>	<p>从更广泛的角度看，这意味着对外国和本土企业来说，经营会变得更加困难。企图向中国消费者出售产品的外国公司现在必须和阿里巴巴或腾讯打交道，否则就有可能无法收款。同样，依赖阿里巴巴和腾讯的中国企业也必须建立一个独立的机构，来和 Facebook、谷歌和信用卡占主导的其他地区做生意。</p>
<p>There is a corollary for what could happen in China. In Japan in the early 2000s, flip phones could do everything from stream cable TV to pay at stores. But because the phones were so advanced, Japan was</p>	<p>对于中国可能会发生的事情，有这样一个推测。在 2000 年代初的日本，翻盖手机可以做很多事情，无论是观看有线电视，还是在商店里付款。但正是由于这些手机如此先进，日本向智能手机转移的速度就比较缓慢，结果 15</p>

slow to adopt smartphones, and it went from tech giant to tech laggard in 15 years.	年后，日本从科技巨头沦为了落后者。
Now in Japan those flip phones, which are still being used, are called Galápagos phones because they evolved perfectly for an isolated environment.	眼下在日本，这些仍在被使用的翻盖式手机被称作加拉帕戈斯手机 (Galápagos phones)，因为它们完美地演变成了一个孤立的环境。
No doubt aware of this, Alibaba and Tencent are pushing to expand beyond China to ensure their newest innovation doesn't go the way of the dinosaurs.	阿里巴巴和腾讯无疑意识到了这一点，正在向国外扩张，以确保它们最新的创新不会步恐龙的后尘。
"The million-dollar question is: Will Western firms decide to build a system and compete?" Mr. Lim of GSR Ventures said. "The answer is probably yes."	"一个重要问题是：西方公司会不会决定打造一个系统，参与竞争？"金沙江创业投资基金的林仁俊说。"答案很可能是肯定的。"
Until then, new arrivals like me have to deal with being locked out.	在这一天到来之前，像我这样新来者必须应对被拒之门外的困境。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-cash-smartphone-payments	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-cash-smartphone-payments
China Censors Winnie-the-Pooh on Social Media	小熊维尼在中国惹怒了谁？
BEIJING — The Chinese government routinely censors discussion of weighty issues like Tibet, Taiwan and human rights abuses.	北京——中国政府会常规性地审查有关西藏、台湾和侵犯人权这类重要问题的讨论。
Now it is being accused of going after a far softer target: Winnie-the-Pooh.	现在，中国政府被指把矛头指向了一个温和得多的目标：小熊维尼 (Winnie-the-Pooh)。
Internet users in China have in recent days reported problems posting references to the warmhearted bear of A.A. Milne's children's books on social media sites. The apparent reason? Some commenters are using images of Winnie-the-Pooh to suggest that he shows a resemblance to President Xi Jinping.	小熊维尼本是 A·A·米尔恩 (A. A. Milne) 的童书中的角色，但最近几天，中国网民反映在社交媒体网站上发表和这只热心肠的小熊有关的内容时遇到了问题。显而易见的原因？一些发表评论的人用小熊维尼的图片来暗示他和中国国家主席习近平相像。
The Communist Party bristles at even the slightest hint of criticism, and	共产党对哪怕是最细微的批评迹象也会大为光火，并且审查机构对涉及习近

<p>censors are especially sensitive to any mockery involving Mr. Xi, the most powerful Chinese leader in decades.</p>	<p>平的任何嘲弄尤其敏感。习近平是中国几十年里影响力最大的领导人。</p>
<p>The party has shown particular disdain for comparisons of Mr. Xi and Winnie-the-Pooh.</p>	<p>共产党对拿习近平和小熊维尼作比表现得尤其抵触。</p>
<p>The government's army of censors has been battling the meme since at least 2013, when Mr. Xi met President Barack Obama at the Sunnylands estate in Rancho Mirage, Calif. At the time, internet users posted pictures of Mr. Xi and Mr. Obama alongside an image showing Winnie-the-Pooh and his smiling companion, Tigger.</p>	<p>至少从 2013 年,习近平和贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统在加利福尼亚州兰乔米拉奇的“阳光之乡”庄园会面开始,政府的审查机构就在打击这个米姆。当时,网民把习近平和奥巴马同框的照片,与小熊维尼和满脸笑容的同伴跳跳虎(Tigger)在一起的图片放在一起。</p>
<p>The recent blackout does not appear to be uniform. On Weibo, a Twitterlike site, it was still possible on Monday to write posts and upload images related to Winnie-the-Pooh. But posting comments on existing posts that included the term Winnie the Pooh, who is known in Chinese as xiao xiong wei ni (or “Winnie the Little Bear”), was more problematic, returning an error message.</p>	<p>最近这场管制似乎不是统一行动。在类似于 Twitter 的微博上,周一当天依然可以发表和小熊维尼有关的帖子,上传相关图片。但对包含“小熊维尼”这个词的已有帖子发表评论的困难更大,用户会收到出现错误的提示。</p>
<p>After a fresh round of news reports about the censorship on Monday, including on the front page of The Financial Times, Chinese internet users took to social media sites to test the ban. Some seemed to be mocking the foreign news media, taking pride in being able to freely post pictures of the honey-loving bear.</p>	<p>周一出现有关此次审查的新一轮新闻报道,包括《金融时报》(The Financial Times)的头版报道后,中国网民纷纷登陆社交媒体网站一探究竟。一些人似乎在嘲弄外国新闻媒体,对自己能够自由地发布这只喜欢蜂蜜的小熊的图片自豪不已。</p>
<p>“He’s so cute, who could he have offended?” wrote one Weibo user.</p>	<p>“那么可爱招谁惹谁了”一名微博用户写道。</p>
<p>“Winnie-the-Pooh is also banned?” another asked. “Should everything related to Winnie-the-Pooh in Shanghai Disneyland be removed too?”</p>	<p>“小熊维尼也被禁?”另一名用户问道。“上海迪士尼小熊维尼相关都该撤了?”</p>
<p>Censors have been on high alert since the death last week of Liu Xiaobo, a jailed pro-democracy activist and Nobel laureate who had</p>	<p>上周,一直与肝癌作斗争的亲民主活动人士、被关押的诺贝尔奖获得者刘晓波去世,引发强烈抗议。之后,审查机构高度警惕。</p>

been battling liver cancer, which prompted an outcry.	
Winnie-the-Pooh has endured previous periods of censorship in China.	此前，小熊维尼在中国经历过多轮审查。
Images of Winnie-the-Pooh and Tigger alongside Mr. Xi and Mr. Obama after their meeting in 2013 were quickly deleted.	2013年习近平和奥巴马会面后，小熊维尼和跳跳虎与他们两人并排的图片被迅速删除。
And in 2014, censors took action when Winnie-the-Pooh comparisons resurfaced after an awkward handshake between Mr. Xi and Japan's prime minister, Shinzo Abe. Internet users memorialized the encounter with an image of the yellow bear shaking hands with a gloomy-eyed and uncomfortable Eeyore.	2014年，当小熊维尼的类比在习近平与日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)尴尬握手后再度出现时，审查机构采取行动。网民用黄色的维尼小熊和眼神沮丧、不自在的屹耳驴握手的图片来纪念两人的会面。
Research by King-wa Fu at the University of Hong Kong showed that an image of Winnie-the-Pooh was one of the most consistently censored items on Chinese social media sites in 2015. The image depicted Winnie-the-Pooh in a toy truck, apparently meant to mock widely circulated images and video of Mr. Xi inspecting troops from a black limousine at a parade marking the 70th anniversary of the end of World War II.	香港大学的傅景华(Fu King-wa)进行的研究显示，小熊维尼的一张图片是2015年中国社交媒体网站上受审查最持久的对象之一。在这张图片上，小熊维尼站在一辆玩具卡车上，似乎是模仿广为流传的习近平在纪念“二战”结束70周年的阅兵仪式上，乘坐一辆黑色的豪华轿车检阅部队的照片和视频。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-winnie-the-pooh-censored	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-winnie-the-pooh-censored
As China Prepares for New Top Leaders, Women Are Still Shut Out	中共权力的玻璃天花板依然厚重
BEIJING — China's Communist Party leaders will gather this fall for a closely watched congress to decide who will take the party into its eighth decade of power. Yet for all the speculation about who will emerge at the top of the ruling party, one result seems certain: Few, if any, will be women.	北京——今年秋季，中国共产党的领导人将召开一个备受关注的大会，以决定谁将带领该党进入执政的第八个十年。在所有关于谁将出现在执政党顶层的各种猜测中，有一点似乎是肯定的：其中很少会是女性（如果有的话）。
Not once since the Communists came to power in 1949 has a woman	从共产党1949年上台以来，没有一位女性进入该党的最高机构，也就是如

<p>sat on the party's highest body, the seven-member Politburo Standing Committee now led by President Xi Jinping. The 25-member Politburo has just two women, though that is the highest number since the Cultural Revolution, when the wives of the Chinese leader Mao Zedong and of Lin Biao, his designated successor, were given seats in 1969.</p>	<p>今由习近平主席领导的七人政治局常委会。由 25 人组成的政治局中只有两名女性，不过那已经是文革以来的最高数字——1969 年，中国领导人毛泽东的妻子以及他指定的接班人林彪的妻子被给予政治局席位。</p>
<p>Despite China's constitutional commitments to gender equality, discrimination remains widespread, academics and feminists say, summed up by the saying that a woman with power is like "a hen crowing at dawn" – an augur of the collapse of the family and state.</p>	<p>据学者和女权主义者称，尽管中国宪法要求两性平等，但歧视广泛存在，并集中体现在这句成语中：“牝鸡司晨”——意指女性当权是家族和国家崩溃的凶兆。</p>
<p>Mandatory early retirement for women doesn't help. Women must retire up to 10 years earlier than men, on the assumption that they are the primary caregivers for grandchildren and elderly relatives. That removes them from contention just as their careers begin to peak.</p>	<p>女性退休的法定年龄较早也是一个不利因素。女性必须比男性最多早 10 年退休，这是基于孙子辈和老年亲戚主要由女性照顾的假设下。就在她们的事业开始达到顶峰时，她们被迫从竞赛中退出。</p>
<p>So as Beijing's sultry summer deepens, Guo Jianmei and a group of fellow lawyers and feminists are rushing to complete a document urging the Communist Party to promote more women to leadership positions. They hope to distribute the document to party leaders to stimulate discussion before the congress, Ms. Guo, 57, said in an interview.</p>	<p>在北京越来越闷热的夏日，郭建梅和一群律师及女权主义者正在赶制一份敦促共产党提拔更多女性领导者的文件。57 岁的郭建梅在接受采访时表示，他们希望在大会召开前将文件发给党的领导人，以激发讨论。</p>
<p>She declined to provide details, saying the issue was sensitive because it touched on party power. "It's unusual for members of civil society to raise an issue with the party like this," said Ms. Guo, a longtime women's rights advocate at the Qianqian Law Firm in Beijing.</p>	<p>她拒绝提供细节，称该问题很敏感，因为它涉及党的权力。“民间团体成员向党提出这样的问题并不常见，”郭建梅说。她来自北京千千律师事务所，长期以来是一名妇女权益倡导者。</p>
<p>Twice in the past, she and others have appealed to the National People's Congress, China's Parliament, but this is their first approach to</p>	<p>过去，她和其他人曾两次向中国的议会机构全国人民代表大会提起呼吁，但这是他们第一次向拥有最高权力的党发出倡议。</p>

the supremely powerful party.	
Theirs might be a quixotic venture, but they are pressing ahead anyway. "At least it's doing something," Ms. Guo said, sighing.	他们的努力可能是一场不切实际的冒险，但他们还是勇往直前。“至少它是一种行动，”郭建梅叹息道。
The party has long publicly championed women's rights. At the United Nations in New York in 2015, Mr. Xi announced a \$10 million donation to U.N. Women, the United Nations office working for gender equality.	中国共产党长期公开支持女性权益。2015年，习近平在纽约的联合国宣布向联合国妇女署(U.N. Women)捐款1000万美元。联合国妇女署是致力于促进两性平等的联合国机构。
Yet political power in China remains overwhelmingly male. Mr. Xi, 64, who was appointed party general secretary in 2012, is expected to serve a second five-year term.	不过，中国的政治权力依然由男性主导。64岁的习近平2012年被任命为总书记，他很可能会继续第二个五年任期。
"It would take a miracle for a woman to become head of the People's Republic of China in the foreseeable future," Cheng Li, director of the John L. Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution, wrote in a recent essay.	“在可以预见的未来，除非有奇迹发生，否则不会有女性担任中华人民共和国领袖，”布鲁金斯研究院(Brookings Institution)约翰·桑顿中国研究中心(John L. Thornton China Center)的主任李成前不久在一篇文章中写道。
In fact, the percentage of women among full members of the party's Central Committee has declined in recent years, from 6.4 percent in 2012 before the last party congress to 4.9 percent today.	实际上，近些年，女性在中共中央委员会中所占的整体比例有所下降，从2012年上次党代会前的6.4%下降至如今的4.9%。
The figures signal that China is out of step with global trends. According to U.N. Women, more than twice as many women lead a country today than about a decade ago, though the number is still low at 17.	这些数字表明，中国与全球趋势脱节。根据联合国妇女署的数据，如今担任国家领袖的女性数量是约十年前的两倍多，虽然目前的人数依然很少，只有17个。
It is also out of step with its Chinese-speaking neighbors.	它也落后于同样讲中文的邻居们。
Taiwan, the self-ruled island that China claims as its territory, elected its first female president, Tsai Ing-wen, last year. In Hong Kong, the former British colony that rejoined China 20 years ago but retains its own political system, the first female chief executive, Carrie Lam, was sworn in this month.	中国宣称属于自己领土的自治岛屿台湾去年选出了第一位女总统蔡英文。上个月，香港的第一位女特首林郑月娥宣誓就职。香港是前英国殖民地，20年前回归中国，不过依然保留着自己的政治体系。

<p>"If the party wants to survive, to move forward, they should be more inclusive," Mr. Li said in an interview, expressing optimism that this would happen eventually, noting that the party acted to broaden its base under former President Jiang Zemin, who drew in businesspeople in the 1990s.</p>	<p>"如果该党想生存下去，向前推进，就必须更具包容性，"李成在接受采访时表示。他对这最终会否实现表示乐观，并指出在前主席江泽民执政时期，该党努力扩大自己的基础，在20世纪90年代开始吸纳商界人士。</p>
<p>Still, the likelihood of a woman being appointed to the Politburo Standing Committee at this year's congress is low, he said.</p>	<p>不过他说，在今年的党代会上，一名女性被任命为政治局常委的可能性很小。</p>
<p>"The chance is probably only 5 percent," said Mr. Li, naming as the long-odds candidate Sun Chunlan, 67, one of the two female Politburo members and the head of the party's United Front Work Department.</p>	<p>"可能性很可能只有5%，"李成说。他所说的可能性很小的候选人是67岁的孙春兰，她是政治局的两名女委员之一，现任中央统战部部长。</p>
<p>The official retirement age for most male party cadres is 60, though that is often ignored at the top, where men may serve until at least 67, by unofficial agreement. The retirement age for female party cadres, civil servants and employees of state enterprises is 55. Other female workers retire at 50.</p>	<p>大部分男性党干部的官方退休年龄是60岁，不过高层往往无视这项规定，根据非官方的约定，男性至少可以任职至67岁。女性党干部、公务员和国企员工的退休年龄是55岁。其他女性工人的退休年龄是50岁。</p>
<p>The second female Politburo member, Liu Yandong, also an exception at 71, is expected to retire this fall, Mr. Li said.</p>	<p>李成表示，政治局的另一名女委员刘延东可能会在今年秋季退休。她也是一个例外，今年71岁。</p>
<p>"I would be shocked if a woman were named to the Standing Committee," Leta Hong Fincher, author of "Leftover Women: The Resurgence of Gender Inequality in China," wrote in an email.</p>	<p>"如果一名女性被任命为常委，我会感到非常震惊，"《剩女时代》(Leftover Women: The Resurgence of Gender Inequality in China)的作者洪理达(Leta Hong Fincher)在接受电子邮件采访时表示。</p>
<p>"I believe the government has no intention of doing anything substantive to improve its dismal record on women's political representation," Ms. Fincher said. "Instead, China is merely giving lip service to gender equality in order to appear more responsible as it vies for a more prominent global leadership role."</p>	<p>"我认为，中国政府没打算做任何实质性的努力，来改善它在女性参政方面的糟糕记录，"洪理达说。"相反，中国只是口头上赞同两性平等，那是为了在争取更显著的全球领导地位时显得更负责任。"</p>

Others are more sanguine.	不过，有些人比较乐观。
"Top leaders are aware of the issue of female political participation," said Niu Tianxiu, a professor at Nanjing Normal University's School of Public Administration.	"女性参政已经逐渐引起高层领导人的重视，"南京师范大学公共管理学院教授牛天秀说。
About three in 10 midlevel cadres are female, dropping to two in 10 higher up the chain, Ms. Niu said, citing figures from a 2013 book by Song Xiuyan, the party secretary of the state-run All-China Women's Federation.	牛天秀引用国家控制的中华全国妇女联合会党组书记宋秀岩 2013 年的书中的数据，称约有十分之三的中层干部是女性，而在更高层的干部中，这个比例降至十分之二。
Asked to comment on women's political participation in China, the federation said in a faxed statement that the party attached "great importance" to women's work and that, "with Comrade Xi Jinping as the core," it had put more emphasis on women's and children's issues.	当被要求就中国女性参政作出评论时，该联合会在发来的传真声明中表示，中国共产党"非常重视"女性工作，"以习近平同志为核心"的党中央更加重视妇女和儿童问题。
"The environment for feminist discourse and policy have improved somewhat," Ms. Niu said. "And especially at the middle and lower level, if local leaders have progressive attitudes toward gender and can get the support of the families involved, exceptionally able women can partake in a fair competition."	"总体而言，参政政策环境不断改善，"牛天秀说，"尤其是在中层和基层，如果领导具有先进的性别意识，又能得到家庭的支持，能力突出的从政女性在岗位的公平竞争中也能脱颖而出。"
Yet she did not expect the situation to change much, with so few women in the pipeline for promotion.	不过，她并不期望情况会发生很多改变，因为可供提拔的女性很少。
"I don't think we'll see a clear increase in women at the top after the 19th Party Congress," she said. "There's scarce talent coming up in terms of high-level female cadres."	"我觉得，十九大以后，女性高层领导人数不会出现明显的增加，"她说。"高层女干部储备人才稀缺。"
Serving as the party secretary or governor of a province is practically a prerequisite for a top job, but only two out of 62 such positions are currently held by women.	实际上，曾担任省委书记或省长是获得高层职位的先决条件，但是目前的 62 个此类职位中只有两个由女性担任。

<p>In addition, Ms. Niu said, the “two-child policy” that replaced China’s longstanding “one-child policy” last year is increasing pressure on women to stay home. With more of their middle years consumed by child-rearing, women are less likely to reach senior positions before age-related cutoffs kick in.</p>	<p>牛天秀还说，去年开始实行的“二胎政策”取代了中国长期以来的“独生子女政策”，增加了女性做全职主妇的压力。随着女性的中年时间更多地被抚养孩子所占用，她们更不可能在退休之前升至高级职位。</p>
<p>The road to power, controlled by the Communist Party, is more difficult for women on an even more fundamental level, statistics suggest. Only 25.1 percent of China’s 88 million party members are female, according to the latest figures, from 2015.</p>	<p>数据显示，即便在更基础的层次上，女性在共产党控制的权力之路上也面临着更大的困难。根据 2015 年的最新数据，中国的 8800 万党员中只有 25.1% 是女性。</p>
<p>This year’s party congress is expected to undergo the largest change in top-level leaders since 1969, with about 70 percent of the Central Committee due to turn over, Mr. Li said.</p>	<p>李成表示，在今年的党代会上，高层领导可能会出现 1969 年以来的最大规模变动，因为约 70% 的中央委员会委员到了交出职位的时候。</p>
<p>So, in theory, Ms. Guo’s appeal to appoint more women is well timed. Still, she is tempering her expectations.</p>	<p>所以从理论上讲，郭建梅提出任命更多女性的倡议的时机选得很好。不过，她仍在降低自己的期望值。</p>
<p>“At this meeting they want to choose leaders,” she said. “All we can do is advocate and raise something that hopefully they will talk about.”</p>	<p>“他们想在这次会议上选出领导人，”她说。“我们能做的只有倡议和提出一个希望他们会讨论的议题。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-women-communist-party</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/china-women-communist-party</p>
<p>Liu Xiaobo’s Death Pushes China’s Censors Into Overdrive</p>	<p>中国网络审查变本加厉，严禁纪念刘晓波言论</p>
<p>BEIJING — It came as little surprise when, after the death of the dissident Liu Xiaobo last week, China’s vast army of censors kicked into overdrive as they scrubbed away the outpouring of grief on social media that followed.</p>	<p>北京——异见人士刘晓波上周去世后，为了删除人们在社交媒体上随之表达的哀悼，中国庞大的审查队伍拼命工作，这一点也不奇怪。</p>
<p>The accounts of censorship have been mostly anecdotal. But systematic research from the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto’s</p>	<p>有关审查的描述大多是个别的故事。但加拿大多伦多大学蒙克全球事务学院公民实验室(Citizen Lab)的系统性研究显示，在刘晓波去世后的日子里，审</p>

<p>Munk School of Global Affairs shows that there was a “significant shift” in censorship techniques in the days after Mr. Liu’s death, particularly on WeChat, the popular messaging app from Tencent.</p>	<p>查手法发生了“重大转变”，尤其是在腾讯的流行即时短信应用平台微信上。</p>
<p>On WeChat, which has more than 768 million daily active users, the number of keyword combinations that were blocked greatly increased, according to the report that the Citizen Lab published on Sunday. Additions to the blacklist included general references to his death like “Xiaobo + died” in Chinese and in English, and even just his name “Liu Xiaobo,” effectively censoring any messages that mentioned him.</p>	<p>微信上每天的活跃用户数超过 7.68 亿，据公民实验室周日发布的报告，该平台上被屏蔽的关键词组合的数量大大增加。被加入黑名单的词组包括“晓波+去世”这种一般性地提及他的死亡的中英文，甚至只提他的名字“刘晓波”也不行，任何有关他的消息基本上都遭到了审查。</p>
<p>The Citizen Lab said it was also the first time that images were automatically filtered in private one-on-one chats on WeChat. Blocked images included photographs of Liu Xiaobo and of people commemorating him.</p>	<p>公民实验室说，在微信的私人一对一聊天中，图片也首次被自动过滤。被屏蔽的图像包括刘晓波的照片、以及人们对他进行悼念的照片。</p>
<p>One of the distinguishing features of WeChat is that it does not notify users when their messages are blocked. The service also makes a distinction between accounts registered to phone numbers from mainland China and phone numbers from elsewhere.</p>	<p>微信的一个特征是，用户的消息被屏蔽时，它不会予以通知。该平台也对用中国大陆手机号注册的帐户与用其他地方的电话号码注册的帐户进行了区别对待。</p>
<p>In one experiment, researchers at the Citizen Lab found that a photo of Liu Xiaobo posted to an international user’s WeChat social media feed was visible to other users abroad but was hidden from users with Chinese accounts.</p>	<p>在一个实验中，公民实验室的研究人员发现，发到一个微信国际用户帐号里的刘晓波照片，其它国外用户可以看到，但中国国内的帐号却无法看到。</p>
<p>The heightened – yet uneven – censorship in recent days has elicited frustration and confusion among Mr. Liu’s supporters.</p>	<p>审查力度在最近几天无规律地加大，让刘晓波的支持者们沮丧，也让他们无所适从。</p>
<p>On the day after Mr. Liu’s death, one user posted on his WeChat feed: “Did you see what I just sent?’ ‘No, I can’t see it.’ For the last two days,</p>	<p>在刘晓波去世后的第二天，一位用户在他的微信朋友圈里写道：“你们看到我刚发的东西了吗？”“没有，没看到。”“在过去的两天中，这已成为了朋友间</p>

<p>this has been the constant question and answer among friends.”</p>	<p>经常性的问答。”</p>
<p>The aggressive attempt at censorship is just the latest indication of the strong grip that the Chinese government maintains on local internet companies. In addition to automatically filtering certain keywords and images, internet companies like Baidu, Sina and Tencent also employ human censors who retroactively comb through posts and delete what they deem as sensitive content, often based on government directives.</p>	<p>气势汹汹地加大审查的努力，只是中国政府加强对本地互联网公司控制的最新表现。除了自动过滤某些关键词和图片外，百度、新浪和腾讯等互联网公司还雇佣了人工审查员，他们通常根据政府的指示，把他们认为带有敏感内容的已发帖子删掉。</p>
<p>Failure to block such content can result in fines for companies or worse, revocation of their operational licenses. Censors have been on especially high alert this year in light of the Communist Party’s 19th National Party Congress in the fall.</p>	<p>未能封禁此类内容可能会让公司遭到罚款或更严重的惩罚：丢掉经营许可。由于中国共产党将在秋季召开第十九次全国代表大会，审查员今年一直处于高度戒备状态。</p>
<p>Over the years, the constant cat-and-mouse game between Chinese censors and internet users has led to the rise of a robust internet culture in which censorship is normalized and satire and veiled references are par for the course.</p>	<p>多年来，中国的审查者和互联网用户之间无休止的猫捉老鼠游戏，已经导致一种强大的互联网文化的兴起，在这种文化中，审查常规化，讽刺和隐晦的用法则是家常便饭。</p>
<p>So even as censors stepped up scrutiny in recent days, many savvy Chinese internet users found ways to evade those efforts. In tributes to Mr. Liu, users referred to him as “Brother Liu” or even “XXX.” They posted passages from his poems and abstract illustrations of Mr. Liu and his wife, Liu Xia.</p>	<p>就在审查员近日来加紧工作的时候，很多精明的中国互联网用户也发现了躲避审查努力的方法。网上纪念刘晓波的方式颇有创意，有的用户用“刘大哥”、甚至“XXX”来称呼他。他们发的帖子中有摘自刘晓波诗词的段落，也有人发了他和妻子刘霞的抽象插画。</p>
<p>Over the weekend, however, the tributes gave way to scathing critiques as friends and supporters of Mr. Liu reacted angrily to the news of Mr. Liu’s cremation and sea burial under strict government oversight.</p>	<p>但在周末，在政府严格监督之下，刘晓波的遗体被火化和海葬的消息传来，随着他的朋友和支持者们对消息做出愤怒反应，网上的纪念表达已经转化为对政府的猛烈抨击。</p>
<p>One user took to his WeChat feed on Sunday to express disgust with the use of Mr. Liu’s corpse in what some called a blatant propaganda</p>	<p>周日，一位用户在自己的微信里对一些人称之为公然使用刘晓波的遗体做宣传的做法表示了厌恶。“迅速火化，迅速海葬，”他写道。“活着怕、死了也怕。</p>

exercise. "Swift cremation, swift sea burial," he wrote. "Scared of the living, scared of the dead, and even more scared of the dead who are immortal."	更怕死而不朽的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/liu-xiaobo-censor	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170718/liu-xiaobo-censor
Tomb Robbing, Perilous but Alluring, Makes Comeback in China	危险的诱惑：中国盗墓者卷土重来
BAOLING VILLAGE, China — One day last November, Yang Mingzhen received a tip: Construction workers digging on his family's land had discovered an ancient tomb.	中国宝陵村——去年 11 月的一天，杨明镇（音）听到小道消息：在他家的地里施工的建筑工人发现了一座古墓。
That night, Mr. Yang and his father and uncle sneaked down to the tomb, in a barren dirt field just outside the entrance of Baoling Village, on a dusty hilltop in Shaanxi Province.	当晚，杨明镇与父亲和一名男性亲戚偷偷下到古墓里。古墓就位于村口外一片贫瘠的泥地里，而村子位于陕西省一个尘土飞扬的小山顶上。
Early the next morning, a worker found the bodies of Mr. Yang and the two other men. Sometime in the night the centuries-old tomb had collapsed, and they had been buried alive.	第二天清晨，一名工人发现了杨明镇和另外两名男子的遗体。夜里的某个时候，那座有数百年历史的古墓坍塌，他们被活埋了。
Village residents were shocked. "He wouldn't have even dared to steal his neighbor's carrots," said Yang Yuansheng, 62, the village accountant, referring to Mr. Yang. "Who would have thought he would risk his reputation to go rob a tomb?"	村民们感到震惊。“他连邻居的胡萝卜都不敢偷，”62 岁的村会计杨元胜（音）说起杨明镇时表示。“谁想到他不顾自己的名誉，冒险去盗墓？”
Such are the extreme allures — and perils — of grave robbing, an ancient practice that has made a roaring comeback as the global demand for Chinese antiquities has surged. With prices for some Chinese antiquities reaching into the tens of millions of dollars, a flood of amateur and professional thieves looking to get rich quick has hit China's countryside.	这就是盗墓的巨大诱惑——和危险。盗墓是一个古老的行当，但随着全球对中国文物的需求激增，这种现象迅速卷土重来。在一些中国文物的价格达到数千万美元的情况下，大批指望一夜暴富、或业余或专业的盗墓贼涌入中国乡村。
While accurate figures are difficult to come by, the looting has resulted	尽管难以得到准确的数字，但盗墓导致中国许多文化遗址遭到永久性的破

<p>in the permanent destruction of numerous Chinese cultural heritage sites. In 2016, China's State Administration of Cultural Heritage reported 103 tomb-raiding and cultural relic theft cases.</p>	<p>坏。2016年，中国国家文物局通报了103起墓葬被盗和文物失窃案件。</p>
<p>Experts believe many more cases have gone undetected. Between ancient and modern thieves, they say, up to eight out of every 10 tombs in China have been plundered.</p>	<p>专家认为，未被发现的案件更多。他们表示，中国每10座墓穴就有8座在古代或者现代遭过劫掠。</p>
<p>Provinces rich in Chinese imperial cultural heritage, like Henan, Shaanxi and Shanxi, have been especially hard hit.</p>	<p>中国帝王文化遗产丰富的省份，如河南、陕西和山西，受影响尤其严重。</p>
<p>"Henan has pretty much been emptied," said Ni Fangliu, the author of several popular books about tomb raiding. "There's nothing left to steal."</p>	<p>"河南几乎被挖空了，"写过多本盗墓题材的畅销书的倪方六说。"没有可盗的了。"</p>
<p>China, under President Xi Jinping, has shown a growing desire to embrace traditional culture. The government — which asserts ownership over all ancient tombs and underground cultural relics — has sought to combat the tomb-robbing problem through lawmaking, increased surveillance and monetary rewards for people who turn in relics.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平上台后，中国对弘扬传统文化表现出了越来越强烈的愿望。政府——拥有所有古墓和地下文物的所有权——寻求通过立法、加强监督和给予上交文物者现金奖励来打击盗墓问题。</p>
<p>But officials say the problem is so pervasive that it has become nearly impossible to eliminate.</p>	<p>但官员称，这个问题太普遍，几乎不可能根除。</p>
<p>"It's just like drugs in the United States," said Zhou Kuiying, deputy director of the Shaanxi provincial bureau of cultural heritage. "Even though the government bans tomb robbing, there are still many people who do it."</p>	<p>"就像美国的毒品问题，"陕西省文物局副局长周魁英说。"尽管政府禁止盗墓，但还是有很多人这么干。"</p>
<p>For more than 3,000 years, Chinese rulers and aristocrats adhered to elaborate funerary rituals, including the practice of burying the dead</p>	<p>在3000多年里，中国的统治者和贵族坚持复杂的丧葬仪式，包括把日常用品和逝者埋在一起，供其往生后使用。随葬品可能无所不包，从玉盘和青铜</p>

<p>with objects to use in the afterlife. Depending on the era and the rank and wealth of the deceased, the burial goods could include everything from jade discs and bronze vessels to lacquer boxes and glazed pottery figurines.</p>	<p>器到漆盒和上釉陶俑,具体取决于逝者所处的时代和阶级,以及拥有的财富。</p>
<p>Grave robbing in China has a history that is perhaps as long. In the second century B.C., tomb robbing was so widespread that the Lüshi Chunqiu, a classic Chinese text compiled around 239 B.C., advocated frugal burials to deter looters. Even the mausoleum of China's first emperor, Qin Shihuangdi, which is guarded by his famous Terracotta Army, is rumored to contain a series of booby traps intended to ward off potential robbers.</p>	<p>在中国,盗墓的历史或许同样悠久。在公元前2世纪,盗墓现象非常普遍,以至在公元前239年前后编写的中国经典著作《吕氏春秋》倡导实行节俭的丧葬,以防止盗墓贼。就连中国第一位皇帝秦始皇的陵墓,据传也为了阻挡盗墓贼而设了一系列机关。著名的兵马俑就是守护秦始皇的。</p>
<p>It wasn't until centuries later, during the post-Mao opening of China in the 1980s, that this practice became an epidemic. Farmers, whose families had for generations been charged with safeguarding local tombs, began moving off the land and into cities. Vast areas were turned over to make way for subway tunnels, apartment buildings and highway networks. Construction sites doubled as archaeological pits, and countless tombs and historical relics were unearthed in the process.</p>	<p>直到多个世纪后的80年代,中国进入后毛泽东时代的开放时期,盗墓才又变得泛滥成灾。家族历代负责保护当地墓穴的农民开始离开土地,进入城市。为了给地铁隧道、公寓楼和公路网腾出地方,大片地区被挖得底朝天。在这个过程中,建筑工地成倍增加,考古遗址和不计其数的墓穴和历史文物得到发掘。</p>
<p>Along the way, many Chinese, buoyed by rising incomes, developed a new appreciation for relics, giving rise to a new class of Chinese collectors who rival even longtime Western collectors of Chinese antiquities in their knowledge, enthusiasm and purchasing power.</p>	<p>在此期间,在收入不断增加的支撑下,很多中国人开始喜欢上了文物收藏,催生出一个新的中国藏家阶层。无论是在知识、热情还是购买力上,他们甚至堪比长期收藏中国古董的西方藏家。</p>
<p>As the market for Chinese art and antiquities exploded, so too did the number of forgeries. The problem became so rampant that some</p>	<p>随着中国艺术品和古董市场的爆发,赝品的数量也呈爆增之势。这个问题变得非常猖獗,以至一些收藏家甚至开始悄悄寻找新近劫掠的文物,以避免买</p>

<p>collectors even began quietly seeking out recently looted objects to avoid the risk of buying fakes.</p>	<p>到赝品的风险。</p>
<p>For tomb robbers, the appeal is clear. "One nice bronze from the Qin or Han dynasty can buy you a big house," Mr. Ni said.</p>	<p>对盗墓者而言，吸引力很明显：“一件秦汉时期的上等青铜器够你买个大房子，”倪方六说。</p>
<p>But there is little romance to the grave-looting life. In China, most grave robbers are migrant workers and farmers. Some are like Yang Mingzhen — amateur thieves equipped with only basic tools. Others, however, are part of professional trafficking networks that make use of everything from high-tech probing devices to traditional feng shui masters.</p>	<p>但盗墓的生活几乎没有浪漫可言。在中国，大部分盗墓者都是农民工或农民。一些人像杨明镇一样，是业余的盗墓贼，只配备了基本的工具。然而，另外一些人则属于专业走私网络的一部分。它们会利用从高科技探测设备到传统风水大师的一切资源。</p>
<p>The task is dirty and dangerous, requiring workers to crawl into small tunnels, handle explosives and inhale stale air — all while evading detection. When raids are successful, the objects are often passed through a shadowy, cross-border network of middlemen, smugglers and dealers before reaching the display cases of wealthy collectors and museums in China and abroad.</p>	<p>盗墓的工作肮脏、危险，要求干活的人爬进狭小的地道、安放炸药、呼吸污浊的空气，并且在做这一切时还要避免被发现。成功后，墓穴葬品通常会通过中间人、走私犯和古董商构成的一个隐秘跨境网络，才能到达中国国内外富裕的收藏家和博物馆的展示柜。</p>
<p>Even so, tomb robbing has become a pop culture phenomenon. The online fiction series "Grave Robbers' Chronicles" by Nanpai Sanshu, about a young man's tomb-robbing adventures, became a sensation after it first appeared in 2006. Since then, numerous television shows and movies have also been made about tomb robbing, including Wuershan's "Mojin: The Lost Legend" and Lu Chuan's "Chronicles of the Ghostly Tribe."</p>	<p>即便如此，盗墓已经成了一个流行文化现象。南派三叔讲述一个年轻人盗墓冒险经历的网络小说《盗墓笔记》2006年首次上线后，便引起了轰动。那以后又出现了很多有关盗墓的电视节目和电影，包括乌尔善的《寻龙诀》和陆川的《九层妖塔》。</p>
<p>"There's a natural curiosity about the supernatural, fantastic or unknown world," said Mr. Lu, the film director, about the public's fascination with tomb robbing.</p>	<p>“对超自然、稀奇古怪或未知的世界有一种天生的好奇，”陆川说到民众对盗墓题材的喜爱时表示。</p>

<p>As part of research for the film, Mr. Lu met with tomb robbers who told him about their looting techniques. The discussion was so off-putting, Mr. Lu said, that while making "Chronicles of the Ghostly Tribe" he purposely avoided depicting scenes of tomb raiding in action.</p>	<p>在为电影做调研期间，陆川见过多名盗墓贼。他们和他讲了自己的盗墓技巧。陆川说，相关讨论令人非常不快，因此在拍摄《九层妖塔》期间，他故意避免刻画现实中的盗墓画面。</p>
<p>"I thought to myself, "This is just plain robbery," Mr. Lu said. "It's not romantic at all and they are not heroes."</p>	<p>"我心里想，'这纯粹是抢劫，'"陆川说。"一点也不浪漫，他们不是英雄。"</p>
<p>Some officials and cultural preservationists worry that the popularization of tomb robbing has encouraged amateurs to dip their toes in the trade. In a case from 2015, for example, a looter surnamed Luan told the police that he and associates planned to rob a tomb in Zhejiang Province after first discussing the idea in an online fan group for "Grave Robbers' Chronicles," according to a local news outlet.</p>	<p>一些官员和文化保护主义者担心，盗墓的通俗化会促使业余爱好者涉足这种交易。例如，有新闻媒体报道，在2015年的一起案件中，一个名叫栾的劫掠者告诉警方，他和同伙在《盗墓笔记》的网络粉丝群里进行过讨论之后，计划在浙江省盗个墓。</p>
<p>The rise in amateurs has added to the headache for officials trying to crack down on the practice. After reaching a peak in the early 2000s, officials say instances of tomb robbing at major heritage sites have decreased sharply in recent years.</p>	<p>业余盗墓者的兴起，让那些试图打击盗墓活动的官员更加头疼。官员们说，各大遗址的盗墓活动在2000年代初达到高峰，近年来出现了急剧下降。</p>
<p>But the downside to having a civilization more than 5,000 years old is that cultural heritage sites are everywhere, making comprehensive protection all but impossible. In 2015, the police broke what they called the biggest antiquities trafficking case since 1949, arresting 175 people across six provinces for stealing and trafficking objects worth an estimated \$80 million.</p>	<p>但中华文明有五千多年的历史，它的不利之处就是文化遗产无处不在，全面保护是不可能的。在2015年，警方破获了自1949年以来最大的文物贩卖案件，在六个省份有175人因偷窃和贩卖价值约8000万美元的文物被逮捕。</p>
<p>"It's a constant battle between us and the criminals," said Wang Jinqing, head of cultural relics protection in the Shaanxi provincial bureau of cultural heritage. "There are so many small tombs that we don't know</p>	<p>"我们在不断地与犯罪分子作斗争。"文物局督察与安全保卫处的官员王金清说："有很多小型墓葬的存在我们都不知道，不可能保护到它们。"</p>

<p>about, it's impossible to protect them all."</p>	
<p>Despite all the looting and destruction, some say there has been one small silver lining. When it comes to unopened tombs, Chinese cultural officials typically take a more conservative stance, opting to protect rather than excavate. As a result, tombs that have already been opened by tomb raiders have become gold mines for archaeologists.</p>	<p>尽管遭到这样的劫掠和破坏,有人说还是有点小小的好处。对于未开启的坟墓,中国文化官员通常采取更保守的立场,选择保护而不是挖掘它们。因此,那些已经被盗墓者挖开的墓葬,就成为了考古学家的金矿。</p>
<p>"Many of China's major archaeological discoveries have been made in plundered tombs," said Wang Genfu, an archaeology professor at Nanjing Normal University. But, he added, the condition of the looted tombs is often so poor such that "archaeologists are still missing a lot of historical information."</p>	<p>"中国的许多考古发现都是在被盗的坟墓中获得的。"南京师范大学考古学教授王根富说。但是,他也表示,被盗的墓葬状态往往很差,所以"考古学家仍然缺少很多历史资料"。</p>
<p>With robbers now turning their attention to the large number of untouched tombs in northern and western China, experts say that more action needs to be taken to protect those sites. But fully resolving the problem, they say, will ultimately come down to the people at the other end of the looting chain: the collectors.</p>	<p>随着盗墓者现在把注意力转移到了中国北部和西部大量尚未被染指的墓葬,专家们说,这些地方需要采取更多的保护措施。他们说,要完全解决这个问题,就要处理盗墓链条另一端上的人,即收藏者。</p>
<p>"No one would risk their life to loot a tomb if there wasn't a market for the stuff," said Donna Yates, an archaeologist at the Scottish Center for Crime and Justice Research at the University of Glasgow. "No demand, no looting."</p>	<p>"如果没有交易赃物的市场,就不会有人冒着生命去盗墓。"格拉斯哥大学苏格兰犯罪与司法研究中心(Scottish Center for Crime and Justice Research at the University of Glasgow)的考古学家唐娜·伊茨(Donna Yates)说,"没有需求,就没有劫掠。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170719/china-tomb-robbing-qin-dynasty</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170719/china-tomb-robbing-qin-dynasty</p>
<p>China Disrupts WhatsApp Service in Online Clampdown</p>	<p>WhatsApp 被中国部分屏蔽</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — The last of Facebook's major consumer products that still worked in China was disrupted by the government on Tuesday, as</p>	<p>上海——周二,随着北京大范围地收紧对互联网的控制,Facebook 旗下最后一个仍可在中国境内使用的主要消费品受到了政府的干扰。</p>

<p>Beijing broadly tightens its controls over the internet.</p>	
<p>WhatsApp, a messaging app used across the globe, was partly blocked by Chinese filters, leaving many unable to send videos and photos and some also unable to send text-based messages.</p>	<p>中国的屏蔽系统部分地阻碍了全球各地都在使用的即时消息应用 WhatsApp, 导致许多人无法发送视频和照片, 还使得一些人无法发送基于文本的信息。</p>
<p>The disruption of WhatsApp was the latest in a long line of big digital services running up against China's "Great Firewall," the country's system of internet filters and controls. In recent weeks, the government has appeared to increase its grip, an online crackdown fed by a perfect storm of politically sensitive news, important upcoming events, and a new cybersecurity law that went into effect last month.</p>	<p>中国的“防火长城”(Great Firewall)是该国对互联网进行过滤和控制的系统, WhatsApp 的受阻是遭遇该系统的一长串大型数字服务的最新一例。政府似乎在最近几周里加强了对网络的控制, 而且, 政治敏感新闻、即将到来的重要事件, 以及上个月生效的新《网络安全法》的完美风暴 (perfect storm, 指坏事同时发生、糟得不能再糟的局面——译注) 也助长了这次网上打压行动。</p>
<p>Sites hosting popular foreign television shows have had videos taken down, and tools used to skirt the censors have faced more frequent disruptions. In an article, the mouthpiece of the country's Communist Party scolded the Chinese internet company Tencent over a popular video game, calling it too addictive.</p>	<p>播放受欢迎的外国电视节目的网站上已有一些视频遭到删除, 用来躲避审查系统的工具也面临着更频繁的干扰。共产党的喉舌还在一篇文章中批评中国互联网公司腾讯, 称其一款流行的电子游戏让人过于上瘾。</p>
<p>The news environment has heightened the sensitivity. In recent weeks, the Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo passed away in detention. A Chinese billionaire in the United States accused senior leaders of graft, from his platform on Twitter. And Hong Kong commemorated the 20th anniversary of its handover to China.</p>	<p>新闻环境也让敏感程度有所提高。最近几周里发生的事情包括, 中国异见人士刘晓波在关押下去世, 一名旅居美国的中国亿万富翁在 Twitter 平台上指责中国高层领导人受贿, 再就是香港庆祝回归中国 20 周年。</p>
<p>To make matters more fraught, the 19th Party Congress — where top leadership positions are determined — is just months away. In the run up to the event, which happens every five years, the government puts an increased emphasis on stability, often leading to a tightening of internet controls.</p>	<p>让事情更糟糕的是, 离共产党第十九次全国代表大会的召开只有几个月的时间了, 每五年一次的党代会将决定高层领导人的安排。政府在大会召开的前夕更加重视稳定, 这往往导致对互联网控制的收紧。</p>

<p>WhatsApp, which had generally avoided major disruptions in China despite the full block of Facebook and Instagram, appears to have become a victim of those circumstances.</p>	<p>尽管 Facebook 和 Instagram 被彻底屏蔽,但 WhatsApp 基本上一直未在中国遇到大的阻碍, 不过, 该应用似乎已经成为目前紧张状况的受害者。</p>
<p>The blocks against WhatsApp originated with the government, according to a person familiar with the situation who declined to be named because they were not authorized to speak on the record about the disruption. Security experts also verified that the partial disruption in WhatsApp started with China's internet filters.</p>	<p>据一名了解情况的人士透露,屏蔽 WhatsApp 的做法是政府发起的, 该人要求不具名, 因为未被授权对媒体讨论有关事宜。安全专家也证实, WhatsApp 的部分中断始于中国的互联网过滤系统。</p>
<p>"According to the analysis that we ran today on WhatsApp's infrastructure, it seems that the Great Firewall is imposing censorship that selectively targets WhatsApp functionalities," said Nadim Kobeissi, an applied cryptographer at Symbolic Software, a cryptography research start-up.</p>	<p>密码学研究初创公司 Symbolic Software 的应用密码学家纳迪姆·科贝西 (Nadim Kobeissi)说, "据我们今天对 WhatsApp 的基础架构所做的分析, 看来防火长城正在有选择性地对 WhatsApp 的功能加强审查。"</p>
<p>Mr. Kobeissi said it was not clear whether the targeted censorship of videos and photos was intentional, or if it was just a prelude to a more complete block of WhatsApp in the coming days.</p>	<p>科贝西表示, 目前尚不清楚针对视频和照片的审查是专门的措施, 还是这是在未来几天里全面封锁 WhatsApp 的序幕。</p>
<p>WhatsApp is hugely popular around much of the globe but the platform is not widely used in China, where local messaging app WeChat dominates. Even so, it is used by many Chinese to communicate or do business outside the country or in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>WhatsApp 在全球绝大多数地区深受欢迎, 但该平台在中国并没有大量的用户, 微信是在中国占主导地位的即时消息应用程序。尽管如此, 许多中国人在与国外或香港交流、或进行交易时会使用 WhatsApp。</p>
<p>In the past, partial blocks have sometimes led to full bans, or have eventually been removed by the government, and service restored. Still, Beijing's track record with other American social networking services does not bode well for WhatsApp. Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Google and Gmail are all blocked in the country.</p>	<p>过去, 部分屏蔽有时会演变为全面封锁, 但有时, 政府会最终停止这种做法, 让服务得到恢复。不过, 从其他的美国社交网络服务平台的情况来看, 北京在这方面的前科对 WhatsApp 不是好消息。Facebook、Instagram、Twitter、Google 和 Gmail 都已被中国屏蔽。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170719/whatsapp-facebook-china-internet	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170719/whatsapp-facebook-china-internet
Dodging Chinese Police in Kashgar, a Silk Road Oasis Town	便衣警察“陪伴”我游览喀什
KASHGAR, China — The five policemen in black uniforms surrounded the young man and his friend on the sidewalk.	中国喀什——便道上，五名身穿黑色制服的警员将一名年轻男子和他的朋友围住。
The man, an ethnic Uighur, pulled out identification. The policemen had been unaware that he was one of their own — an officer, but in plainclothes.	这名维吾尔族男子掏出证件。那些警员此前没意识到对方是自己人——他也是一名警员，只不过身着便装。
The man, whose name my companions and I would later learn was Rexat Yusuf, had been following us since we left our hotel in Kashgar, a Silk Road oasis town in the deserts of far west China. From the start, we could tell he and his companion, who was of the dominant Han ethnicity, were policemen assigned to watch us.	这里是喀什，一个丝绸之路上的绿洲城镇，位于中国西部边疆的沙漠中。我和同伴自从离开当地的一家宾馆，一直被该男子尾随。我们后来得知他叫雷塞特·优素福（Rexat Yusuf，音）。从一开始，我们就知道他和他那名汉族同伴是奉命监视我们的警员。
On our stroll, we reached the rebuilt ramparts of the old city wall and climbed stairs to take photographs. The two men waited at the bottom, and that was when the police patrol confronted them.	我们一路溜达着来到重建的老城墙处，顺着台阶往上走，以便拍些照片。那两个人等在墙根下，遭遇了巡逻的警员。
When we walked down minutes later, the same patrol turned its attention to us. They asked for our identification. Because I was renewing my journalist visa, I did not have my passport on me — it was in the hands of the Beijing police unit overseeing visas. They had given me a temporary travel document that I had left in our hotel.	几分钟后，当我们往下走的时候，同一群巡逻的警员把注意力转向我们。他们要求我们出示证件。由于我的记者签证正在更新中，并未随身携带护照——它在负责处理签证事宜的北京警察部门手中。
The police then ushered our group — Gilles Sabrié, a photographer; Vanessa Piao, a bureau researcher; and me — into a van and drove us to a station. We were under detention.	警方随即把我们一行——除了我，还有摄影师吉勒斯·萨布里(Gilles Sabrié)、分社研究员瓦妮莎·朴(Vanessa Piao)——带上一辆面包车，拉到警务室。我们被暂时扣下了。
So went my final reporting trip as Beijing bureau chief for The New York	以上是我最后一次以《纽约时报》北京分社社长的身份出差做报道的遭遇。

<p>Times. It was my fifth visit to Kashgar, on the rim of the Chinese empire. I found that officials had tightened security measures and limits on the religious practice of the Uighurs, who are mostly Sunni Muslim.</p>	<p>这是我第五次到访位于中华大帝国边陲的喀什。我发现官员们加强了安全措施，收紧了对维吾尔人宗教活动的限制。维吾尔人大多是逊尼派穆斯林。</p>
<p>In the streets, I saw regular police patrols, mobile police stations resembling food trucks and officers asking Uighur men for identification. On my first trip, in 1999, I had seen many women wearing full face veils. Now that was absent. And only elderly men and Pakistani traders had long beards.</p>	<p>在街头，我看到了警方的日常巡逻，类似于流动餐车的流动警务室，以及要求维吾尔族男子出示证件的警员。1999年第一次来这里的时候，我见过很多女人戴着全罩式面纱。现今那种景象已不复存在。此外，只有上年纪的男子和巴基斯坦商贩才留长胡子。</p>
<p>Officials said they were trying to prevent violent, anti-state episodes in Uighur areas, which they attributed to separatism, terrorism and religious extremism. The greatest outburst took place in 2009, when ethnic rioting in Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang, the autonomous region where Kashgar is located, resulted in about 200 deaths. Uighur advocates say the harsh security measures fuel resentment.</p>	<p>官员们说他们正竭力防止在维吾尔人聚居的地区发生被其归因于分离主义、恐怖主义和宗教极端主义的反政府暴力事件。最惨烈的事件发生在2009年，当时，乌鲁木齐的种族骚乱导致约200人死亡。乌鲁木齐是喀什所在的新疆自治区的首府。维吾尔族倡导人士说，这些严厉的安保措施引发了不满。</p>
<p>I flew to Kashgar for a last look because it is a touchstone in my relationship with China. For me, as for travelers through the centuries, this town in the heart of Central Asia has been a crossroads and a gateway. It is a bridge between interior China and the Eurasian continent, with its Islamic lands. It even lay closer to my former bureau in Baghdad than to my current one in Beijing, 2,500 miles away.</p>	<p>我乘飞机到喀什看最后一眼，是因为它堪称我的中国经历的试金石。对千百年来旅行者而言，位于中亚心脏地带的这座城镇，一直是一个十字路口、一扇大门，对我来说也是如此。它用自己这片伊斯兰教盛行的地区连接起中国内地和欧亚大陆。它到我以前任职的巴格达分社的距离，甚至比到2500英里（约合4023公里）之外的北京分社还近。</p>
<p>My first encounter with Kashgar was in the summer of 1999, when, after graduate school, I backpacked overland from Hong Kong to New Delhi. Kashgar was my gateway out of China then — a final stop before taking the glacier-flanked Karakoram Highway through the Pamir Mountains into Pakistan. I boarded a bus with other travelers from the Chini Bagh</p>	<p>第一次与喀什相遇是在1999年夏天，读完研究生的我展开背包旅行，经陆路从香港前往新德里。当时，喀什是我去往中国之外的大门——也是我在取道喀喇昆仑公路，穿越冰峰林立的萨米尔山脉进入巴基斯坦之前的最后一站。我和其他来自其尼瓦克宾馆的旅行者上了一辆大巴。那家宾馆所在之处，是英国领事馆旧址。</p>

<p>Hotel, on the site of the former British Consulate.</p>	
<p>I did not return to Kashgar until August 2008, months after arriving in China for The New York Times. I and other members of the Beijing press corps flew to Kashgar to report on a bizarre assault that had resulted in the deaths of at least 16 paramilitary officers.</p>	<p>直到 2008 年 8 月，也就是我为《纽约时报》来到中国几个月后，我才再次来到喀什。我和北京记者团的其他成员一起飞到这里，报道一场导致至少 16 名武警死亡的诡异袭击。</p>
<p>I went back that autumn during a trip across southern Xinjiang to report on restrictions on Islam. My companion, Xiyun Yang, and I ended up in the apartment of a retired Uighur policeman and chatted with his son about Western television shows.</p>	<p>那年秋天，我在游走于新疆南部、报道伊斯兰教所受的限制期间重返喀什。我和同伴杨曦云 (Xiyun Yang, 音) 最终到了一名退休维吾尔族警员的寓所，和他的儿子聊起了西方的电视节目。</p>
<p>In 2010, Mr. Sabrié and I arrived in Kashgar after a long overland trip from the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan. Following days of driving through the mountains of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, we experienced the same wonder that travelers must have felt centuries ago — at the bustling markets, the food stalls redolent with kebabs and cumin and the cool alleyways winding among mud-walled homes. The town was boisterous: Eid al-Fitr, the three-day feast celebrating the end of Ramadan, was starting.</p>	<p>2010 年，我和萨布里进行了一场始于阿富汗瓦罕走廊(Wakhan Corridor)的漫长陆路旅行，抵达喀什。在连日驾车穿越塔吉克斯坦和吉尔吉斯斯坦的群山之后，我们体验到了千百年前的旅行者想必也曾经历过的那种奇景——繁华的集市上，大排档散发出孜然羊肉串的香气，清凉的小巷在一处处泥墙房屋之间蜿蜒。城中很是热闹：以历时三天的宴会庆祝斋月结束的开斋节(Eid al-Fitr)刚刚开始。</p>
<p>That year, officials were razing most of the old town. Half-destroyed homes stood in dirt lots. When I arrived months ago on my final trip, those parts of the old town had been rebuilt. There were wide avenues and new concrete buildings. It was easier now for the police to monitor the streets and deploy large units.</p>	<p>那一年，官员们正在夷平大部分旧城。拆了一半的房屋伫立在废墟中。我几个月前最后一次到访的时候，旧城的那些地方已经被重建。有了宽敞的林荫道和崭新的水泥建筑。现在警方可以更容易地监控街道、部署大量人员。</p>
<p>The police surveillance made a greater impression on me than anything else. On earlier trips, I had not noticed being followed by the police, even after hotels had handed copies of our visas to the local police</p>	<p>给我印象最深刻的是警察的监视。在之前的几次旅行中，我没注意到有警察跟踪，甚至在酒店把我们的签证复印件交给当地派出所之后也没有。这一次，一走出其尼瓦克宾馆，我就看见优素福一伙人在尾随我们。</p>

<p>station. This time, I saw Mr. Yusuf and his companion tailing us as soon as we walked out of the Chini Bagh Hotel.</p>	
<p>That was nothing compared with the police foot patrols, though. We ran into the first one in a market north of the Id Kah Mosque. A couple of ethnic Han officers stopped us to ask for documents. They zeroed in on Mr. Sabrié, the obvious foreigner in our group. He pulled out his French passport, and they let us go.</p>	<p>不过，与警察的徒步巡逻队相比，那都不算什么。我们在艾提尕尔清真寺(Id Kah Mosque)北边的一个市场碰到了第一个巡逻队。几名汉族警察拦住我们，要求出示证件。他们重点关注萨布里，因为他是我们这群人中明显的外国人。他拿出了自己的法国护照，他们就放我们走了。</p>
<p>Within an hour, we were confronted at the city ramparts by another patrol. That was the one that had mistakenly hassled Mr. Yusuf. They put us into their van when I said I did not have my travel document. After a wait at the station, Mr. Yusuf showed up. "What are you doing in Kashgar?" he asked in fluent English. He looked at the photos on Mr. Sabrié's camera and told him not to shoot anything related to the police or the military.</p>	<p>不到一小时后，我们在城墙附近被另一个巡逻队拦住了。他们就是错误地骚扰优素福的那队人。我说我没带旅行证件，他们就把我们抓上了警车。在派出所等了一会儿之后，优素福出现了。“你们在喀什干什么？”他用流利的英语问道。他查看了萨布里相机里的照片，叫他不要拍摄任何与警方或军方有关的照片。</p>
<p>Then they drove us back to the hotel so I could show them my travel paper. We passed a grassy clearing by the ramparts. "I took wedding photos there," Mr. Yusuf said.</p>	<p>然后他们开车把我们送回酒店，以便我向他们出示旅行证件。途径城墙附近一块长满青草的空地时，优素福说，“我在这儿拍过结婚照。”</p>
<p>After I got the document from my room, they said we were free to go. But Mr. Yusuf said he would keep an eye on us. "Kashgar can be dangerous for foreigners," he said. "We want to make sure you are safe."</p>	<p>我从房间拿出证件后，他们说，我们可以走了。不过优素福说，他会继续盯着我们。“对外国人来说，喀什可能很危险，”他说。“我们想保证你们的安全。”</p>
<p>Having covered the Iraq war for three and a half years, I had some awareness of risk, and I never got the sense of being in danger anywhere in Xinjiang.</p>	<p>我曾有三年半的时间报道伊拉克战争，对风险有一定的认识，但我在新疆的任何地方都没有处于危险之中的感觉。</p>
<p>We wandered more around the old city. A plainclothes police detail of five followed us. When we glanced back, they lowered their heads and</p>	<p>我们在老城又转了一会儿。五名便衣警察跟着我们。我们回头看时，他们低下头，假装看手机。</p>

<p>pretended to check their phones.</p>	
<p>The next day, a Uighur guide named Abdul Wahid took us around Kashgar. We went first to the outdoor animal market, outside town. When I first visited Kashgar, in 1999, the market had been in the city center. There, Uighur, Kazakh, Kyrgyz and Tajik herders haggled over horses, donkeys, sheep and camels. Our guide said the market had moved twice since.</p>	<p>第二天，一个名叫阿卜杜勒·瓦希德(Abdul Wahid)的维吾尔族导游带我们游览喀什。我们先是去了城外的一个露天动物交易市场。1999年我初次访问喀什时，这家市场还在市中心。维吾尔族、哈萨克族、吉尔吉斯族和塔吉克族牧人曾在那里买卖马、驴、羊和骆驼。导游说，从那以后，这个市场搬过两次家。</p>
<p>Mr. Yusuf and other officers followed us around. We sat down to eat a bowl of noodles.</p>	<p>优素福和另外几名警察一直跟着我们。我们坐下来吃面。</p>
<p>"Business is very good here, better than at the old place," said Kerimaji, the noodle seller, who had been working in the market for 34 of his 62 years.</p>	<p>"这儿的生意很好，比以前的地方好，"卖面条的老板科里马吉(Kerimaji)说。他今年62岁，有34年的时间都在这个市场谋生。</p>
<p>That afternoon, we walked inside the 15th-century Id Kah Mosque, where young men stabbed to death the imam in 2014. We passed through metal detectors. In the courtyard, I noticed surveillance cameras above paths. The same cameras were present throughout the old city.</p>	<p>那天下午，我们走进15世纪建成的艾提尕尔清真寺。2014年，几名年轻男子在那里捅死了伊玛目。我们通过了金属探测器安检。在院子里，我注意到走道上方有监视摄像头。老城里到处都有这样的摄像头。</p>
<p>In the plaza in front of the mosque, I saw a mobile police station and officers milling around. One officer walked up to Abdul Wahid and asked him for his papers. Abdul Wahid said he was taking us foreigners around. The policeman then turned and walked over to a long line of Uighur men whom he had rounded up. He led them away to register them.</p>	<p>在清真寺前面的集市上，我看见一个移动警亭，周围有几名警察在巡逻。一名警察走向阿卜杜勒·瓦希德，要求他出示证件。阿卜杜勒·瓦希德说他是带我们这几个外国人游览的。那名警察转身走开，走向他逮捕的一长队维吾尔族男子，带着他们去登记。</p>
<p>What I saw was happening across Xinjiang. In late 2016, regional officials established thousands of mobile police stations and deployed</p>	<p>我看到的情况正在新疆各地发生。据学者雷国俊(James Leibold)和郑国恩(Adrian Zenz)去年12月在《外交》(Foreign Affairs)上发表的一篇文章称，</p>

tens of thousands of policemen to staff them, according to an article last December in Foreign Affairs by two scholars, James Leibold and Adrian Zenz. The Xinjiang party chief, Chen Quanguo, was putting in place the same grid policing system he had used in Tibet.	2016 年底，当地官员设立了成千上万个移动警亭，配备了数万名警察。当时，新疆党委书记陈全国正在部署严密的警察系统，和他曾在西藏部署的一样。
Back at the hotel, I said goodbye to our guide. An American diplomat I had met in Beijing was checking in.	回到酒店后，我们与导游告别。我曾在北京遇见的一名美国外交官正在登记入住。
In the evening, we took a final stroll. We stopped at a carpet shop owned by the father of Abdul Wahab, a young Uighur man who visited Beijing to sell carpets and whom I knew. He had just been in eastern China and was on his way back to Kashgar to get married, but his flight had been grounded in Urumqi because of fog. We would not see him on this trip.	当天晚上，我们最后一次出去散步。我们来到阿卜杜勒·瓦哈卜(Abdul Wahab)的父亲经营的一个地毯店。瓦哈卜是我认识的一名维吾尔族年轻男子，他曾去北京卖过地毯。前不久，他去了中国东部，当时正在返回喀什结婚的路上，但他的航班因为大雾困在了乌鲁木齐。我们在这次旅行中没能见到他。
As Abdul Wahab's father, Ahmad, showed us carpets, Mr. Yusuf walked into the room. A couple of police tails lingered outside. Ahmad spread out a few carpets. Some had the classic pomegranate design native to Xinjiang. I began negotiating for one.	阿卜杜勒·瓦哈卜的父亲艾哈迈德(Ahmad)给我们看地毯，这时优素福走进店里。另外几名警察在外面徘徊。艾哈迈德展开几块地毯。其中有些织有新疆本土经典的石榴图案。我开始为其中一张毯子讲价。
"I think that's a good one," Mr. Yusuf said, pointing to the piece that had caught my eye. But he shook his head at the price.	"我觉得那个很好，"优素福指着我相中的那张地毯说。但他看到价格后摇了摇头。
Mr. Yusuf and his colleagues trailed us when we left. We went into a restaurant to have a kebab dinner. They did not follow us inside, and we saw no sign of them for the rest of the night.	我们离开时，优素福和他的同事们跟着我们。我们走进一家餐厅，去吃烤串。他们没有跟我们进去，在那个夜晚的其余时间，我们没再见到他们。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170720/dodging-chinese-police-in-kashgar-a-silk-road-oasis-town	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170720/dodging-chinese-police-in-kashgar-a-silk-road-oasis-town
In China, Despair for Cause of Democracy After Nobel Laureate's Death	刘晓波之死熄灭了中国民主改革的希望
BEIJING — For years, the fiery band of activists pushing for democracy	北京——多年来，在中国推动民主的一群充满激情的活动人士希望从被监禁

<p>in China looked to Liu Xiaobo, the jailed Nobel Peace laureate, as a source of inspiration. They created social media groups devoted to his iconoclastic poetry. They held up his photos at rallies, demanding justice and transparency.</p>	<p>的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波获得鼓舞。他们建立了以他批评传统信仰的诗词为核心的社交媒体群。他们在集会时举着他的照片，要求公正和公开透明。</p>
<p>But Mr. Liu's death last week of liver cancer, after a final, futile attempt by friends to bring about his release, has dealt a withering blow to the pro-democracy movement. Some say it is now at its weakest point since the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989.</p>	<p>但是，在朋友们为争取让其获释进行了最后的徒劳尝试之后，刘晓波在上周因肝癌去世，这给民主运动造成了难堪的打击。有人说，自从1989年天安门广场发生镇压以来，民主运动现在处于最弱的状态。</p>
<p>"It's a turning point," said Yan Wenxin, a human rights lawyer in Beijing. "The feeling of powerlessness among activists has peaked."</p>	<p>"这是一个转折点，"北京人权律师严文新说。"活动人士的无力感已经达到了顶点。"</p>
<p>Under President Xi Jinping, the government has imprisoned dozens of lawyers, journalists and advocates and tightened controls over the internet. Now, the ruling Communist Party's feverish attempts to erase Mr. Liu's legacy have raised fears that Mr. Xi will intensify his campaign against activists pushing for ideas like freedom of speech and religion.</p>	<p>在国家主席习近平的领导下，政府已经监禁了数十名律师、记者和权利倡导者，并加强了对互联网的控制。现在，执政的共产党拼命抹去刘晓波精神遗产的企图，让人担心习近平会加强打压推动言论和宗教自由的活动人士的运动。</p>
<p>The authorities, wary of turning Mr. Liu into a martyr, have in recent days censored online tributes and arrested activists who have sought to publicly remember him.</p>	<p>担心刘晓波会变成一位殉难者的警方，在最近几天里加强了对网络的审查，并逮捕了试图公开纪念刘晓波的活动人士。</p>
<p>The dearth of foreign leaders willing to publicly criticize Mr. Xi has added to a sense of despair and isolation among activists. Many say they feel abandoned by the United States in particular, and they worry that President Trump will prioritize trade with China at the expense of human rights.</p>	<p>愿意公开批评习近平的外国领导人少之又少，这增添了活动人士的绝望和孤立感。许多人表示，他们尤其感到被美国抛弃，他们担心特朗普总统会以牺牲人权为代价，优先考虑与中国的贸易。</p>
<p>"People are full of sorrow, anger and desperation," said Zhao Hui, 48, a dissident writer who goes by the pen name Mo Zhixu. "We hope the</p>	<p>"人们充满了悲伤、愤怒和绝望，"48岁的赵晖说，他是一位异见作家，笔名莫之许。"我们希望现存的民主活动人士能把运动维持下去。但是，让大局</p>

democratic activists who still remain can keep the flame alive. But bringing about change to the bigger picture might be too much to ask.”	发生变化也许是奢求。”
The passing of Mr. Liu, who preached peace and patience, has provoked debate about the best path toward democracy. Many activists argue that more forceful tactics are necessary to counter what they see as unrelenting government hostility. Some have pushed for mass protests, while a small number believe that violence is the only option, even if they do not endorse it outright.	宣扬和平与耐心的刘晓波的逝世，引发了关于通向民主的最佳途径的辩论。许多活动人士认为，有必要采取更有力的手段来对付他们眼中的政府的持续敌对态度。有些人支持集体抗议活动，也有少数人认为，暴力是唯一的选择，虽然他们并不公开支持暴力。
“Some have turned to believe in violent revolution,” said Hu Jia, a prominent dissident who served more than three years in prison for his activism and still faces routine surveillance. “It makes people feel the door to a peaceful transition has closed.”	“有些人转而相信暴力革命，”胡佳说，他的民主活动曾使其入狱逾三年，目前他仍经常处于警方的监视之下。“让人们感到和平过渡的大门已经关闭了。”
Mr. Liu’s allies remain incensed by the Chinese government’s handling of his case. Officials disclosed that Mr. Liu, 61, had advanced liver cancer only when it was too late to treat it, prompting accusations that his medical care was inadequate. The authorities have also prevented his wife, Liu Xia, an artist and activist, from speaking or traveling freely.	刘晓波的盟友仍对中国政府处理其案子的方法感到愤怒。政府官员只是在61岁的刘晓波患晚期肝癌、已经无法医治的时候，才披露了他的病情，引发了没有为他提供适当医疗照料的指责。当局还不让他的妻子刘霞自由地说话和出行，刘霞是一位艺术家和民主活动人士。
The scrutiny facing government critics is likely to grow even more suffocating in the months ahead.	批评政府的人所面临的审查在未来几个月可能会更令人窒息。
The Communist Party will hold a leadership reshuffle this fall, at which Mr. Xi is expected to win another five-year term and appoint allies to key positions. In the run-up to the meeting, the party is tightening its grip on online communications and escalating pressure on critics.	今年秋天，共产党将对领导层进行重新安排，预计习近平届时会连任下一个五年任期的总书记，并任命自己的盟友担任重要职务。在十九大召开之前，中共正在加强对在线通讯的审查，加大对批评者的压力。
Human rights advocates say that the party appears increasingly hostile toward dissent and intent on quashing even small-scale movements.	人权倡导者说，中共对反对意见的敌意越来越大，就连小规模的运动也决意要镇压。过去两年来，数十名人权律师被捕入狱，政府指控他们与外国势力

<p>Over the past two years, dozens of human rights lawyers have been jailed and accused of conspiring with foreign forces to carry out subversive plots. Mr. Xi's government, wary of grass-roots activism, has also increased oversight of domestic and foreign nonprofit organizations.</p>	<p>勾结进行颠覆活动。习近平政府对基层活动保持高度警惕，加强了对国内外非营利组织的监督。</p>
<p>Yaxue Cao, an activist who grew up in China but is now based in the United States, said Mr. Liu's death was "the climax of a long and continuous stretch of ruthless elimination." She recited a long list of critics who had been sidelined since Mr. Xi rose to power in 2012, which she said had led to a culture of fear and intimidation.</p>	<p>活动人士曹雅学在中国长大，目前旅居美国，她说，刘晓波之死是“残酷无情地消除异见、长期和持续的过程达到顶峰的表现”。她列举了一长串自从2012年习近平上台以来被噤声的批评者名单，她说，这种做法已制造了一种恐惧和恐吓的文化。</p>
<p>"The party has been working systematically to block the path forward," she said. "A few hundred or a few thousand activists are nothing for the party."</p>	<p>"中共一直在系统性地努力阻止前进的道路，"她说。"对党来说，几百甚至几千名活动人士不算什么。"</p>
<p>Advocates say they were startled that foreign leaders did not speak out more forcefully about the treatment of Mr. Liu. While American diplomats called on China to allow Mr. Liu to travel abroad for cancer treatment, Mr. Trump did not speak publicly about the case.</p>	<p>倡导者说，他们对外国领导人没有在刘晓波的待遇问题上发出更强有力的声音感到惊讶。虽然美国外交官曾呼吁中国允许刘晓波出国治疗癌症，但特朗普并没有公开提及他的情况。</p>
<p>"Western countries have adopted a policy of appeasement," Mr. Hu said. "The Communist Party has the resources to whip whomever they want."</p>	<p>"西方国家采取了绥靖政策，"胡佳说。"共产党有想打谁就打谁的本钱。"</p>
<p>The Chinese government has defended its treatment of Mr. Liu and accused foreign critics of meddling in its affairs.</p>	<p>中国政府为自己对待刘晓波的做法进行了辩护，并指责外国批评者干涉中国内政。</p>
<p>While China has seemed less responsive to foreign pressure on human rights issues in recent years, several activists said they thought it was still important for world leaders to speak out.</p>	<p>虽然近年来，中国似乎对外国在人权问题上的施压反应不大，但几位活动人士表示，他们认为，世界领导人在这个问题上发声仍然很重要。</p>

<p>"We hope the West can maintain its moral position," Mr. Zhao said. "Even though the pressure is not as effective as it should be, it needs to be expressed."</p>	<p>"我们希望西方国家能保持自己的道德立场，"赵晖说。"尽管压力不像以前那么有效，但还是应该有所表达。"</p>
<p>Despite the government's efforts to limit dissent, some of Mr. Liu's supporters say they have emerged more energized in the days since his death. They see hope in a middle class that is increasingly outspoken; grass-roots activists who are taking on issues as varied as pollution and forced demolitions of homes; and a generation of young advocates who have taken on causes like feminism and rights for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender citizens.</p>	<p>尽管政府努力压制异议，但刘晓波的一些支持者表示，在他去世以后的日子里，他们已经变得更加活跃。他们寄希望于越来越敢说话的中产阶级，也寄希望于基层活动人士，他们正在抵制污染和强制拆迁房屋等问题，再就是年轻一代的倡导者，他们要争取女性权益，以及为男同性恋、女同性恋、双性恋和跨性别公民争取权利。</p>
<p>"How long can such an approach last before discontent boils over?" said Maya Wang, a researcher at Human Rights Watch in Hong Kong. "One only needs to look at the protests, particularly in the countryside, to see the enormous grievances there are out there."</p>	<p>"这种做法在不满爆发之前能延续多久？"香港人权观察组织研究员王娅莲问道。"只需要看看抗议活动、特别是农村的抗议活动，就能知道那些地方存在着巨大的不满。"</p>
<p>In the aftermath of Mr. Liu's passing, his admirers have found ways around the government's controls on speech to honor him. Several supporters uploaded photos of the ocean this week as a tribute to Mr. Liu, whose ashes were spread at sea.</p>	<p>刘晓波逝世之后，崇拜他的人们已经找到了绕过政府对言论控制的方式来对他表达敬意。几名支持者本周上传了海洋的照片，向刘晓波致敬，他的骨灰已撒入大海。</p>
<p>Wu Qiang, a dissident intellectual, drove about 400 miles last week from Beijing to the northeastern city of Shenyang, where Mr. Liu was being treated, to be near him in his final days. Mr. Wu, 46, said Mr. Liu's death had left many of his admirers with a desire to "turn sorrow into strength."</p>	<p>异见知识分子吴强（音）上周驱车 600 多公里，从北京来到东北城市沈阳，当时刘晓波正在那里接受治疗，吴强想在刘晓波最后的日子里在其身边。46 岁的吴强说，刘晓波的逝世让许多崇拜他的人想要"化悲痛为力量"。</p>
<p>"On one side is darkness; on the other side is hope," he said. "We need to find a new way forward."</p>	<p>"一边是黑暗，另一边是曙光，"他说。"我们需要找到新的前进道路。"</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170721/liu-xiaobo-nobel-peace-prize-china-democracy	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170721/liu-xiaobo-nobel-peace-prize-china-democracy
After a Famed Prisoner Dies in China, Taiwan Fears for Another	刘晓波去世令台湾担忧李明哲命运
TAIPEI, Taiwan — For many in Taiwan, the death in custody last week of the Chinese Nobel Peace laureate Liu Xiaobo had double relevance.	台湾台北——对很多台湾人来说，上周中国的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波在监禁中去世一事具有双重意义。
It was a reminder of how much Taiwan — but not China — has changed politically since the late 1980s, when both were one-party, authoritarian states.	它提醒人们，自两者同为一党制威权国家的 80 年代末以来，台湾——但不是中国——在政治上发生了多大的改变。
On Saturday, Taiwan, now a full-fledged democracy, celebrated the 30th anniversary of the end of four decades of martial law. On Tuesday, at the opening of the first Asian bureau of Reporters Without Borders, an organization that advocates press freedom, Wu'er Kaixi, a leader of the 1989 pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing, dedicated a moment of silence to Mr. Liu, while praising Taiwan's progress.	上周六，现在完全是合格民主政体的台湾庆祝持续了 40 年的戒严结束 30 周年。周二，在倡导新闻自由的组织无国界记者(Reporters Without Borders)首个亚洲办事处的成立仪式上，1989 年北京亲民主抗议活动领袖之一的吾尔开希为刘晓波默哀，并称赞台湾的进步。
But the death by cancer of Mr. Liu, who was serving an 11-year prison sentence for his role in Charter 08, a manifesto for peaceful political change, also deepened concerns over the fate of Lee Ming-cheh, a human rights advocate from Taiwan who went missing after his arrival in the southern Chinese province of Guangdong in March.	刘晓波因为在呼吁和平政治改革的宣言《零八宪章》中所起的作用，而被判处 11 年有期徒刑；正在服刑的他因癌症去世一事，也加剧了对台湾人权倡导人士李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)命运的担忧。3 月，李明哲在抵达中国南方省份广东后失踪。
More than a week passed before Chinese officials announced that Mr. Lee had been detained. In April, Mr. Lee's wife, Lee Ching-yu, was blocked from entering China, where she said she hoped to take him his blood-pressure medication. In late May, Mr. Lee was officially arrested on a charge of "subverting state power."	失踪一周多后，中国官方才宣布李明哲已被拘押。4 月，表示希望把血压药给丈夫送去的李明哲妻子李净瑜(Lee Ching-yu)被禁止进入中国。5 月末，李明哲以“颠覆国家政权”的罪名遭正式逮捕。
It has not been lost on Mr. Lee's family and friends, or the news media	李明哲的家人和朋友，以及台湾的新闻媒体都注意到，李明哲面临的“煽动

<p>in Taiwan, that the charge he faces is similar to the one brought against Mr. Liu, of "inciting subversion of state power."</p>	<p>颠覆国家政权"指控, 与刘晓波的类似。</p>
<p>Hours after Mr. Liu's death, Taiwan's state-owned Central News Agency reported that the governing Democratic Progressive Party had issued a statement calling on China to release Mr. Liu's widow, Liu Xia, who was placed under house arrest in 2010, as well as Mr. Lee.</p>	<p>刘晓波去世几小时后, 台湾官方的中央通讯社报道, 执政的民进党发表声明, 呼吁中国释放于 2010 年遭到软禁的刘晓波遗孀刘霞和李明哲。</p>
<p>Comparing the plights of Mr. Liu and Mr. Lee, a commentary this month in a Taiwan newspaper, Liberty Times, asked: "Will Lee Ming-cheh be the next Liu Xiaobo?"</p>	<p>本月, 台湾报纸《自由时报》上的一篇评论文章比较了刘晓波和李明哲的遭遇, 问道: "李明哲会不会是下一个刘晓波?"</p>
<p>"What's similar is that Lee Ming-cheh and Liu Xiaobo were both arrested for the crime of 'subversion of state power,'" it said. "What's different is that Liu Xiaobo is Chinese, whereas Lee Ming-cheh is Taiwanese. After Lee Ming-cheh entered prison, will he 'get sick' or be forcefully 'sickened'? This deserves attention."</p>	<p>"相同的是, 李明哲和刘晓波都被中国以'颠覆国家政权罪'逮捕; 不同的是, 刘晓波是中国人, 而李明哲是台湾人, 李明哲入狱后, 会不会'生病'或强迫'被生病', 值得关注。"</p>
<p>Nongovernmental organization workers from Taiwan who travel to China should remain on a high state of alert, the commentary added. "You absolutely do not want to become the next Lee Ming-cheh," it said.</p>	<p>该评论接着说, 台湾的非政府组织工作人员去中国时要有高度风险意识。"千万别成为下一个李明哲," 文章写道。</p>
<p>In a letter to The Washington Post published on Sunday, Stanley Kao, Taiwan's envoy to the United States, also connected the cases.</p>	<p>在写给《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)并于周日发表的一封信中, 台湾驻美国代表高硕泰(Stanley Kao)大使也把两件事联系在了一起。</p>
<p>"Mr. Liu's lifelong beliefs are the core values we live by in Taiwan, namely an abiding respect for human rights and due process of law," Mr. Kao wrote, adding that China should immediately release Mr. Lee.</p>	<p>"刘晓波终生的信念正是我们在台湾所秉持的核心价值观, 即尊重人权和正当法律程序," 高硕泰写道, 并接着表示中国应立即释放李明哲。</p>
<p>Beijing severed official communication channels with Taiwan in the fall after it became apparent that President Tsai Ing-wen, who took office in</p>	<p>在去年 5 月上台的台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)明显不会属于中国的压力, 认可"九二共识"后, 北京于去年秋天中断了与台湾的官方沟通渠道。所</p>

<p>May last year, would not bow to Chinese pressure to endorse the “1992 consensus,” which holds that China and Taiwan agree there is “one China” — with each side reserving its own interpretation of what that means. Beijing has insisted that self-ruled Taiwan is part of its territory, and it has not renounced the use of force to achieve unification.</p>	<p>谓“九二共识”，即中国和台湾同意只有“一个中国”——双方保留自己对这句话的解读。北京坚称实行自治的台湾是其领土的一部分，而且从未宣布放弃使用武力实现统一。</p>
<p>That has left the Tsai administration with limited tools to press Beijing for information about Mr. Lee. Ms. Tsai — one of the first government leaders to issue a statement mourning Mr. Liu’s death — has taken to her Twitter account to call for Mr. Lee’s release.</p>	<p>这导致蔡英文政府向北京施压、要求了解李明哲境况的手段非常有限。作为最早发布声明悼念刘晓波政府领导人之一，蔡英文在自己的 Twitter 账号上呼吁释放李明哲。</p>
<p>If history is any guide, progress on Mr. Lee’s case is unlikely in the coming weeks. The Chinese Communist Party is preparing for its 19th Party Congress this fall, a meeting that will determine the leadership lineup under President Xi Jinping for the next five years and influence the succession beyond that. In the jockeying for power, concessions to Taiwan could be interpreted as a sign of weakness.</p>	<p>从以往经验看，李明哲一案在未来几周不太可能出现进展。中国共产党正在筹备今秋召开的第 19 次全国代表大会。这次会议将决定未来五年习近平领导下的领导人阵容，并对之后的权力交接产生影响。在争夺权力的过程中，对台湾让步可能会被解读成懦弱的标志。</p>
<p>Eeling Chiu, secretary general of the Taiwan Association for Human Rights, has supported Ms. Lee’s efforts to rally international pressure on China to free her husband. Ms. Chiu said that there had been no information about Mr. Lee’s situation aside from occasional statements from Beijing, such as the announcement last month that a lawyer had been appointed to represent him.</p>	<p>台湾人权促进会(Taiwan Association for Human Rights)秘书长邱伊翎支持李净瑜为争取国际社会向中国施压，要求释放她丈夫而采取的行动。邱伊翎说，除北京偶尔发布的声明，如上月宣布已为李明哲指派一名代理律师的通告外，没有关于李明哲近况的消息。</p>
<p>“We haven’t heard anything new since they announced they’d appointed him a lawyer,” she said in an interview, dismissing the gesture as “fake.” “We don’t even know who the lawyer is. If you’re trying to provide for the rights of someone involved in legal</p>	<p>“自从他们宣布为他指派了一名律师后，我们没听到任何新的消息，”她在接受采访时说道，并认为这一姿态“虚伪”、不值一提。“我们甚至不知道这个律师是谁。如果想为卷入法律程序的人提供权利，和家人联系是你应该做的最基本的事情之一。”</p>

proceedings, getting in touch with their family is one of the most basic things you should do.”	
The Tsai administration says it will continue to work on Mr. Lee’s behalf. “The government is doing everything it can to secure Mr. Lee’s release as soon as possible,” Alex Huang, the spokesman for the presidential office, said on Tuesday.	蔡英文政府称，将继续为了李明哲的利益而努力。“政府正在尽一切努力，争取李明哲尽快获释，”总统府发言人黄重谚(Alex Huang)周二说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170721/taiwan-china-lee-ming-cheh-liu-xiaobo	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170721/taiwan-china-lee-ming-cheh-liu-xiaobo
Pyramid Investigation Has Investors Protesting Near Heart of Beijing	北京发生群体抗议，善心汇会员反对政府传销调查
BEIJING — Many hundreds of Chinese investors who paid into what the police have called a pyramid investment scheme took to the streets of Beijing on Monday, not to denounce the business in which some had placed their life savings, but to oppose the government investigation that threatened their earnings.	北京——成百上千名中国投资人周一涌上北京街头举行抗议。他们参与投资的项目被警方定性为传销，但周一的抗议不是针对这家有人投入了毕生积蓄的公司，而是针对展开调查、对其收入构成威胁的政府。
While demonstrations over losses in investment programs are not uncommon in China, the size and timing of Monday’s protest was. Just miles from Tiananmen Square and months before an important Communist Party congress, the protest seemed aimed at embarrassing the government.	投资失败引发的群体抗议在中国并不鲜见，但周一发生的此类规模的抗议，以及抗议发生的时间都颇为不同寻常。抗议发生地距离天安门广场数英里之遥，而且再过几个月，中共就将召开重要的党代会。这场抗议似乎有意让政府难堪。
Many of the protesters waved Chinese flags, and some held banners appealing to the president, Xi Jinping, to overturn the crackdown on their investment scheme, called Shanxinhui, and the recent arrest of its founder, Zhang Tianming.	很多抗议者挥舞着中国国旗，一些人举着横幅呼吁国家主席习近平推翻官方取缔善心汇投资项目的决定，释放近期被逮捕的公司创办人张天明。
“Today’s protest was self-organized,” said Li Yinuo, a 31-year-old investor who joined the demonstration. She said she had traveled to	“今天的抗议是自发的，”31岁的投资者李依诺说，她也参与了此次的示威抗议。她说自己是从河北的家中赶来的，听说投资者正聚集起来。“他们说我

<p>Beijing from her home in nearby Hebei Province and had heard that investors were gathering. "They call us a pyramid scheme, which is absolutely not true. We came here today first to save ourselves and the platform. Second, we want Mr. Zhang to be released. Mr. Zhang is such a fine man."</p>	<p>们是传销。根本不是这样的。今天我们来首先是为了自己，也是为了这个平台。然后我们想让张先生放出来。他是一个很善良的人。”</p>
<p>But the government and the state news media have described the investment scheme as a dangerous swindle that preys on the gullibility and generosity of people who like the idea of making money while helping others.</p>	<p>但政府和官方媒体都将该投资描述为危险的骗局，利用人们容易轻信他人和慷慨的心态，这些人喜欢在帮助他人的同时也赚取金钱这个想法。</p>
<p>Hours after the demonstration erupted in the morning in Dahongmen, a neighborhood about four miles south of Tiananmen Square, the police arrived with buses to remove protesters from the site near the heart of the capital.</p>	<p>早上，大红门的抗议爆发几小时后，警方调来大巴，用来把靠近首都心脏的这些抗议者拉走。大红门位于天安门广场以南约四英里（约 6.4 公里）。</p>
<p>On Friday, the police arrested several people working for units of Shanxinhui, according to Xinhua, the state-run news agency.</p>	<p>根据新华社的报道，警方于周五逮捕了善心汇的几名成员。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang, the company's founder and legal representative, and several employees were arrested on charges of defrauding "a huge amount of property" from victims "under the guise of 'helping the poor and achieving common wealth,'" Xinhua reported. Shanxinhui means "kindhearted exchange," and the group has promoted itself more as a charity that happens to make money than an investment plan.</p>	<p>新华社说，公司创办人、法人代表张天明和其他几人被捕的罪名是“以‘扶贫济困、均富共生’等为幌子”，“骗取巨额财物”。善心汇意为“带有善意的交换”，这个组织更多地将自己宣传为恰好能赚钱的慈善组织，而非投资计划。</p>
<p>Ms. Li, the investor, was defensive about the intentions of Shanxinhui. But she also gave a fervent description of how it worked by drawing in more investors attracted to profiting through good works.</p>	<p>对于善心汇的目的，投资人李依诺表现得很戒备。但她也热心地描述了其运作机制，即吸纳更多被做好事获利所吸引的投资人。</p>
<p>"Many people don't understand us and call us a pyramid scheme," Ms. Li</p>	<p>“很多人看不懂我们，说我们是传销，”李依诺说。“我们传的是善行文化。他</p>

<p>said. "What we sell to people is benevolence. When they first join the group, their purpose might be to make money. But as you get to know more about the program, your main focus will shift to help other people. I've helped 17 members of the group with the money I earned from this program."</p>	<p>们刚进来的时候可能是为了挣钱。但是你对这个项目了解得更多以后，关注点就会变成去帮助别人了。我在这儿挣到的钱已经帮了17个会员了。”</p>
<p>The protesters in Beijing carried banners that said Shanxinhui had been "persecuted" and they called on President Xi, and his government to investigate their complaints. Chinese social media users have posted about protests in other Chinese cities in recent weeks related to the company.</p>	<p>北京的抗议者打出横幅，声称善心汇遭到“迫害”，呼吁习近平和他的政府过问他们的诉求。中国社交媒体上有用户发布了最近几周其他城市与善心汇相关的抗议的帖子。</p>
<p>"Xi Jinping, solve the reasonable demands of the public swiftly and lawfully," said one banner shown on social media.</p>	<p>“习近平：依法及时解决民众的合理诉求，”出现在社交媒体上的一幅标语称。</p>
<p>But this noisy and sizable demonstration is likely to be especially galling for the government, which prizes stability in the capital.</p>	<p>但对重视首都稳定的政府来说，这场喧嚣的大规模游行可能尤为恼人。</p>
<p>Beijing will host a Communist Party Congress this autumn that will inaugurate a second five-year term for Mr. Xi, who is party general secretary as well as president. The buildup to that meeting has intensified official worries about unrest in the capital.</p>	<p>北京将于今秋举办一场党代会，届时，身为中共中央总书记兼国家主席的习近平将开始自己的第二个任期。随着会期日益临近，官方愈发担心首都发生动荡。</p>
<p>The Chinese police and the news media have in recent months issued warnings and reports accusing Shanxinhui of swindling small-time investors through extravagant promises paid for by luring in yet more gullible investors. Previously, though, the scheme energetically courted official favor by promising money to charitable causes and government-endorsed efforts to help the poor.</p>	<p>近几个月来，中国警方和媒体发布了一些警告和报道，指责善心汇通过许以超高回报欺诈小投资者，靠着引诱更多容易上当的新投资者上钩来支付老投资者的利息。不过此前，该计划曾通过承诺投资给慈善事业以及由政府批准的扶贫项目，积极争取官方的支持。</p>
<p>Some investors appeared unwilling to accept that they may have been</p>	<p>一些投资者看来不愿相信他们或许被骗了。</p>

duped.	
One investor, Zhao Guosheng, 40, said he had invested 3,000 renminbi, about \$450, with Shanxinhui this year. He accused officials in the city of Yongzhou, in Hunan Province, of threatening to label Shanxinhui a pyramid scheme if the company did not pay off the politicians.	该公司的一名投资人、40岁的赵国胜（音）说，他今年在善心汇投了3000元。他指控湖南省永州政府官员以传销罪名相威胁，敲诈善心汇。
Communist Party officials in Yongzhou denied the blackmail accusation in a social media post, writing that the accusations “damaged civil servants’ images and infringed their legal rights.”	永州官方对敲诈指控予以否认，称这是“对国家公职人员形象的恶意损害和合法权益的严重侵犯”。
Mr. Zhao complained that the arrests of Shanxinhui managers meant the company could no longer raise money. “The people who gathered at Dahongmen today wanted to pressure the government to release the company leaders and let the company run as normal,” said Mr. Zhao, who did not attend the Beijing protest.	赵国胜抱怨说善心汇的经理遭到逮捕意味着该公司无法再筹集资金，“今天在大红门抗议的人想要向政府施加压力，让他们释放公司领导，让公司正常运转，”赵国胜说。他并未参加北京的抗议活动。
Dahongmen, the area of Beijing where the protesters gathered, is a scrappy area of the capital filled with markets and wholesalers. For many years it was also heavily populated with migrant workers and traders from other parts of China. On Monday, locals gathered outside the police cordon, but few knew what had ignited the protests.	抗议者的聚集地大红门是首都的一片杂乱无章的地方，汇聚着很多市场和批发商。多年来，这里还曾是农民工和来自中国其他地区的商贩聚居之处。周一，一些当地人聚在警戒线外，但甚少有人知道这些抗议者所为何事。
In April, the China Women’s Development Foundation, a state-backed nonprofit social welfare organization, said it was ending a four-month agreement with Shanxinhui because of “suspicions about the company’s business model.”	今年4月，有政府背景的非营利社会福利组织中国妇女发展基金会称其终止了与善心汇为期4个月的合作，因为公众“对该公司的经营模式存疑”。
Yet even after the protest in Beijing was stifled by the police, some investors insisted that they were right to put their faith in Mr. Zhang.	不过，即便是在北京的抗议活动被警方扼杀之后，一些投资者依然坚持认为，他们并没有错信张天明。
“Mr. Zhang Tianming was wrongly treated. He is a nice guy with no	“张天明先生是被冤枉的。他人很好，没有后台的，”西北省份陕西的29岁

political background," said Zhang Honggang, a 29-year-old steelworker in the northwest province of Shaanxi, who said by telephone that he had invested in Shanxinhui.	钢铁工人张洪刚说。他在电话中表示，他往善心汇投了钱。
"The salary I earn at the steel factory is not much. Next year I want to buy a car," said Mr. Zhang, the steelworker. "If Shanxinhui doesn't go bust, I want to rely on it since it can always make money."	"我在钢厂工作挣不了多少钱。明年我想买个车，"张洪刚说。"要是善心汇不败，我也想依靠它，毕竟能一直盈利。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/china-beijing-protest-shanxinhui	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/china-beijing-protest-shanxinhui
From Political Star to 'a Sacrificial Object' in China	孙政才，从中共“明日之星”到政治牺牲品
BEIJING — All the political stars seemed aligned for Sun Zhengcai to be promoted to a top national post in China at the Communist Party's congress this fall.	北京——所有的政治迹象似乎都表明，在中国共产党今年秋天召开的大会上，孙政才会晋升到国家最高级别的职位上去。
His most recent high-profile post was party secretary for Chongqing, a vast city of 30 million where he was sent to clean up a government in the aftermath of a corruption and murder scandal. Last year, President Xi Jinping publicly shook his hand and praised his city.	他近期最为高调的职位是重庆市委书记，在一起腐败和谋杀丑闻之后，他被派往这个有 3000 多万人口的大型城市去清理当地的政府。去年，国家主席习近平曾在公开场合与他握手，并对他管辖下的重庆予以表扬。
Then, on July 15, he abruptly vanished.	然而在今年的 7 月 15 日，他突然消失了。
Within five days of publicly vowing absolute loyalty to Mr. Xi and extolling his "superlative political wisdom," Mr. Sun was dismissed and put under investigation and has since disappeared, his career terminated by the man he had praised.	就在孙政才公开誓言绝对效忠习近平、颂扬了习近平“高超的政治智慧”的五天内，孙政才被解除了职位，并接受调查，那以后便没有了音信，他的职业生涯终结在了称赞他的人手中。
The sudden fall from grace was taken as a warning that Mr. Xi will play succession politics by his own ruthless rules.	孙政才的突然倒台被认为是一种警告，表明习近平将用自己残酷无情的规则来进行领导人换届的政治游戏。
"Sun Zhengcai was a sacrificial object to send a message across the party," said Wu Qiang, a current affairs writer and former political	"孙政才是个牺牲品，这是向全党发出的信息，"时事评论作家、曾在北京的清华大学担任政治学讲师的吴强说。"习近平已发出信号，他不被上一代领

<p>science lecturer at Tsinghua University in Beijing. "Xi Jinping has signaled that he doesn't feel bound by the order of promotion set by the previous generation of leaders."</p>	<p>领导人制定的晋升次序所约束。”</p>
<p>The party's terse public announcement said only that Mr. Sun, 53, had been removed as party secretary of Chongqing. It gave no explanation and, ominously, said nothing about his future. His name has not appeared in official Chinese media since his dismissal.</p>	<p>中共发布的简短公告只是说，53岁的孙政才不再担任重庆市委书记。公告对解职未做任何解释，而且不祥的是，公告只字未提他的未来。自从被解除职位后，他的名字在中国官方媒体上一直没有出现过。</p>
<p>His replacement was Chen Miner, formerly the secretary of nearby Guizhou Province and a protégé of Mr. Xi since working under him in Zhejiang Province, in eastern China, over a decade ago.</p>	<p>接替他人是此前担任邻省贵州省委书记的陈敏尔，陈敏尔是习近平提拔起来的人，十多年前，他曾于浙江省在习近平手下工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun "was just the wrong guy in the wrong place," said Joseph Fewsmith, a professor at Boston University who studies Chinese party politics. "Chen Miner seems like one of those people Xi is counting on to get things done."</p>	<p>孙政才“只不过是错误的人出现在了错误的地方”，在波士顿大学研究中国政党政治的教授傅士卓(Joseph Fewsmith)说。“陈敏尔看来是习近平指望的那种能干事的人之一。”</p>
<p>Mr. Sun's fall also demonstrated the power of the roving party investigation teams that Mr. Xi has used to demand devotion and conformity from officials.</p>	<p>孙政才的倒台也展示了中共巡视调查小组的权力，习近平一直在通过这种巡视调查来要求官员忠诚和遵守纪律。</p>
<p>Three people who are close to senior officials said that before Mr. Sun was dismissed, he was put under investigation by the party. Two of them said an internal party explanation of his removal did not specify allegations but said investigators had found "violations of discipline," a vague term that might mean political infractions or corruption. The three spoke on condition of anonymity, citing fear of punishment for discussing internal party affairs. The Wall Street Journal first reported the inquiry.</p>	<p>三位接近高级官员的人士表示，孙政才在被解职之前，已经在党内接受调查。这三位人中的两位表示，党内对孙政才被解职的解释没有明确给出具体的指控，只是说，调查人员发现他有“违纪行为”，这是一个含糊不清说法，可能意味着政治违规或腐败。由于担心讨论党内事务会让他们受到惩罚，这三人要求不具名。《华尔街日报》率先报道了孙政才接受调查的消息。</p>

<p>News outlets in Chongqing were told to stop using Mr. Sun's keynote slogans for developing the area, according to an internal memo an editor at an official newspaper sent to his staff.</p>	<p>据一份党报的编辑发给该报采编人员的内部备忘录，重庆的新闻媒体被告知停止使用孙政才主导该地区发展时用的口号。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun's removal appears to undermine the pecking order of elite promotion that had been taking root under Mr. Xi's predecessors, especially Hu Jintao, the previous president. Mr. Sun's promotion was never fail-safe, but under the hierarchy created at Mr. Hu's retirement, he had appeared poised for elevation this year.</p>	<p>孙政才被解职似乎破坏了习近平的前任、特别是前总书记胡锦涛建立起来的精英层提拔的等级顺序。孙政才的晋升从来都不是一成不变的事情，但是，在胡锦涛退休前建立起来的等级顺序中，孙政才似乎准备好了在今年得到提升。</p>
<p>"If Sun Zhengcai is not promoted and in fact being brought down, being purged," said Susan L. Shirk, the chair of the 21st Century China Center at the University of California, San Diego, "that really is an indication that the unwritten rules, or norms, of leadership succession are not being followed."</p>	<p>加利福尼亚大学圣地亚哥分校 21 世纪中国研究中心主任谢淑丽(Susan L. Shirk)说，“如果孙政才不但不被提升，反而实际上被打倒、被清除，这真的是一个表明不成文的领导人换届规则或规范没有得到遵守的迹象。”</p>
<p>She saw the move as part of an effort by Mr. Xi to "consolidate as much power as he can" without being challenged by other members of the party elite.</p>	<p>谢淑丽将此举视为在不受党内其他精英成员挑战的情况下，习近平“尽可能把权力集中到自己手里”的一种努力。</p>
<p>"There have been people purged before and corruption has been the excuse, too," she said. "But it seems like there's been more of that under Xi Jinping."</p>	<p>“以前也有人被清除，腐败也一直是清除他们的借口，”她说。“但在习近平领导下，这种事情似乎更多了。”</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has not commented publicly on the moves, but he appears to be maneuvering to ensure that the Politburo and its all-powerful standing committee are dominated by loyalists.</p>	<p>习近平还没有在公开场合提到这些做法，但他似乎正在采取措施，以确保政治局及其全权的常委会由对自己忠实的人主导。</p>
<p>At the Party Congress this fall, at least 11 of the 25 members must retire, unless an unwritten retirement ceiling is relaxed. They include five members of the seven-member Politburo Standing Committee, the</p>	<p>在今年秋天的党代会上，政治局的 25 名成员中至少有 11 人必须退休，除非不成文的退休年龄被放宽。这 11 人中包括政治局七名常委中的五人，政治局常委会是最核心的权力机构。</p>

core chamber of power.	
Removing Mr. Sun furthers the ascent of Mr. Chen, a politician who has long been close to Mr. Xi, analysts said. For now, Mr. Sun is still a member of the Politburo, but Mr. Chen is likely to take Mr. Sun's seat on it at the Party Congress.	拿掉孙政才促进了陈敏尔上升的仕途，陈敏尔长期以来一直与习近平关系密切，分析人士说。目前来看，虽然孙政才仍然是政治局委员，但陈敏尔很可能在十九大上取代孙政才进入政治局。
If the inquiry leads to charges, Mr. Sun will face punishment, or he may get a minor post or quiet retirement, if he survives the scrutiny.	如果对孙政才的调查导致刑事指控的话，他会受到惩罚，如果他能设法捱过调查，他可能会得到一个不太重要的职位，或安静地退休。
In May, Mr. Xi also installed Cai Qi, an official who worked closely with him in Zhejiang, as party secretary of Beijing, a job that probably puts him on the Politburo. Mr. Xi may also replace the party secretary of Shanghai, another Politburo post, said Bo Zhiyue, an expert on China's top-level politics, who runs a consultancy firm in Wellington, New Zealand.	今年5月，习近平还把在浙江与自己有过密切工作关系的官员蔡奇安排为北京市委书记，这份工作可能会让蔡奇进入政治局。习近平也换掉了上海的市委书记，这也是政治局层次的职位，研究中国高层政治的专家薄智跃说，他在新西兰惠灵顿经营一家咨询公司。
"Before the 19th Party Congress, Xi wants to make sure he gets as many seats as possible at the Politburo level," Mr. Bo said. "Xi's people have been too junior, so he's pushing to get them into the right places for Politburo promotion."	"在十九大召开之前，习近平希望确保他在政治局这个级别上占有尽可能多的席位，"薄智跃说。"习近平的人级别都还太低，所以他正在把他们放到能进入政治局的合适职位上。"
Mr. Xi may go further and bend the informal age rules to let Wang Qishan, his ally in charge of the party anticorruption and discipline commission, stay in office beyond the current retirement ceiling, which usually requires leaders to step down at a congress if they are 68 or older, some party insiders have said. Mr. Wang is 69.	习近平也许会进一步改变不成文的年龄规定，让负责党内反腐和纪律工作的盟友王岐山超过目前的退休年龄上限继续留任，一些党内知情者说，通常在党的代表大会召开时，年龄达到或超过68岁的领导干部会被要求退休。王岐山现已69岁。
Some have also speculated that Mr. Xi wants to stay in power beyond 2023, when he must retire as president after two terms. There is no formal limit on how long a party general secretary can stay in office.	还有人猜测，习近平希望在2023年后继续掌权，届时他需要从已经当了两任的国家主席职位上退下来。没有任何正式文件限制党的总书记能担任多久。任何有关这方面的决定似乎仍很遥远。但是，习近平可能会通过推迟指

<p>Any decision on that seems far-off. But Mr. Xi could keep his options open by delaying designating a successor.</p>	<p>定自己继任者的方式来保留自己的各种选择。</p>
<p>While it remains unclear exactly what did in Mr. Sun, party investigators questioned his political reliability earlier this year.</p>	<p>虽然尚不清楚孙政才倒台的具体原因，但党内调查人员曾在今年早些时候对他的政治可信度表示怀疑。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun was sent to Chongqing late in 2012, when the city was shaken by the corruption, murder and torture exposed after the previous party secretary, Bo Xilai, fell from power that year. Mr. Bo, an imperious politician, was dismissed and arrested after investigators found his wife, Gu Kailai, had murdered a British businessman. Mr. Bo was sentenced to life in prison for graft and abuse of power.</p>	<p>孙政才是 2012 年底被派往重庆的。那年，重庆市前任党委书记薄熙来落马，相关腐败、谋杀和刑讯逼供等丑闻的曝光震惊了重庆。调查人员发现，薄熙来的妻子谷开来谋杀了一名英国商人，之后，盛气凌人的政客薄熙来被解除职位并被逮捕。薄熙来因腐败和滥用权力罪被判处无期徒刑。</p>
<p>But while Mr. Bo's downfall gave Mr. Sun a big political break, it also appears to have figured in his undoing. A stinging party inspectors' report on Chongqing published in February said that under Mr. Sun, Chongqing had not done enough to eradicate the influence of Mr. Bo and his feared former police chief, Wang Lijun. The inspector who delivered the rebuke was Xu Lingyi, who had worked under Mr. Xi in Zhejiang.</p>	<p>但是，虽然薄熙来的倒台给孙政才带来一个巨大的政治机遇，但那似乎也是孙政才失败的一个重要部分。党的巡查人员今年 2 月份发布的关于重庆的措辞严厉的报告说，在孙政才领导下，重庆还未采取足够措施来消除薄熙来及其前警察局长王立军的影响。该报告的提交者是习近平在浙江期间曾在其手下工作的徐令义。</p>
<p>"Party leadership has weakened," Mr. Xu told Mr. Sun, according to a report from the discipline inspection commission. He laid out other failings in Chongqing, including not enough study of Mr. Xi's many speeches. "Eradication of the ideological toxic residue of Bo and Wang hasn't been thoroughgoing."</p>	<p>据中央纪律检查委员会的报告，徐令义对孙政才说，重庆有“党的领导弱化”的问题。徐令义还列举了重庆在其他方面的不足，包括对习近平的很多讲话学习得不够。“清除‘薄、王’思想遗毒不彻底。”</p>
<p>Any politician would probably have a hard time erasing nostalgia for Mr. Bo in Chongqing. He remains popular among many residents who liked his aggressive crackdown on crime. But Mr. Sun was contrite.</p>	<p>任何政客在消除重庆对薄熙来的怀旧感上都会遇到困难。薄熙来仍深受许多民众的欢迎，他们喜欢他对犯罪活动的大力打击。但孙政才表示了懊悔。</p>

<p>"This is an alarm bell for us," he told officials in Chongqing in February.</p>	<p>他在今年2月份对重庆的官员说，“（巡视组）为我们敲响了警钟。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/china-xi-jinping-sun-zhengcai-chongqing-</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/china-xi-jinping-sun-zhengcai-chongqing-</p>
<p>In China, Silicon Valley Giants Confront New Walls</p>	<p>硅谷巨鳄在中国为何水土不服</p>
<p>SHANGHAI — Facebook is the world’s largest social network, with more than two billion users. LinkedIn was sold to Microsoft for \$26 billion last year. And Apple is Apple, the most valuable company in the world.</p>	<p>上海——Facebook 是世界上最大的社交网络，拥有超过 20 亿用户。领英 (LinkedIn)去年以 260 亿美元的价格出售给微软。苹果就是苹果，世界上价值最高的公司。</p>
<p>In most local markets, it would be a surprise if any one of these companies were floundering. But in China, the real shock is that their troubles no longer surprise anyone.</p>	<p>在世界上的大多数本土市场，如果这些公司当中有一家正在举步维艰，都会令人非常惊讶。但在中国，真正令人惊讶的是它们的困境不再让任何人感到惊讶。</p>
<p>Just in the past few weeks, Facebook had one of its most popular apps blocked by the Chinese government. LinkedIn, the globe-spanning social network of résumés, job recommendations and management essays, had its local boss step down amid tepid results in the country. And Apple announced a billion-dollar investment to comply with local law as it continued to watch Chinese demand for its iPhones fade.</p>	<p>就在过去的一两个星期里，Facebook 最受欢迎的手机应用之一遭到中国政府屏蔽。领英是跨越全球的社交网络，涵盖了简历、工作推荐与商业管理类论文，它在中国的业务发展不温不火，导致本土老板辞职。iPhone 手机的销售在中国已经下滑，但苹果公司还在持续关注中国的需求，它宣布了一项十亿美元的投资，以配合当地法律的要求。</p>
<p>This summer of challenge for the three companies offers a broad illustration of just how varied the obstacles have become for foreign companies in China. They also show in stark terms why this vast market has been frustratingly difficult for outsiders.</p>	<p>今年夏天，三家公司所面临的挑战可以全面展现如今的在华外资企业是怎样面临多种障碍；也赤裸裸地揭示出这个庞大的市场对于外界人士来说何以变得如此困难，令人沮丧。</p>
<p>Tempted by the world’s largest smartphone market and an increasingly wealthy population deeply intrigued by new technologies, just about every American tech company from Amazon to Zynga has taken a shot at China. But outside of Apple and a group of older companies like IBM and Intel, few have a major presence in the country today.</p>	<p>中国是世界上最大的智能手机市场，越来越富裕的人群对新技术深感兴趣，受到这样的诱惑，从亚马逊到 Zynga，几乎所有美国科技公司都把目标对准了中国。但是，除了苹果，以及 IBM 和英特尔之类较为老牌的公司之外，如今几乎没有外国公司能在这个国家占据重要地位。</p>

<p>"In general the China market is hard, even for Chinese companies," said Andy Tian, co-founder of Asia Innovations Group in Beijing and former general manager of Zynga China. "It's the most competitive place around for consumer services and technology."</p>	<p>"总的来说，中国市场难度很高，甚至对于中国企业来说也是如此，"北京的亚洲创新集团联合创始人兼 Zynga 中国前总经理田行智(Andy Tian)表示。"这里是消费者服务与技术竞争最激烈的地方。"</p>
<p>Over the years, internet companies like Twitter, Google and Snapchat have been blocked by censors. EBay was outmaneuvered by the local internet giant Alibaba. Groupon failed to stay afloat in the flood of copycats it inspired. Uber cut its losses after establishing a foothold and sold its local business to a Chinese rival.</p>	<p>多年来，Twitter、谷歌和 Snapchat 这样的互联网公司被这里的审查者所屏蔽。eBay 公司被当地的互联网巨头阿里巴巴所超越。Groupon 公司激起了诸多来势汹汹的模仿者，最终无力应付局面。优步(Uber)公司虽然取得了稳固的地位，但为了减少损失，将本地业务卖给了中国对手。</p>
<p>Even LinkedIn, which played ball with Chinese censors two years ago in order to get into the country, has had trouble getting traction with a local audience. "The big internet companies just don't have much of a hope here," said James McGregor, chairman of the greater China region for the consulting firm APCO Worldwide.</p>	<p>两年前，为了进入这个国家，领英公司只得配合中国审查者，但是就连它也难以在当地受众当中得到良好的认同。"大型互联网公司在这里并没有太大希望，"咨询公司安可顾问公司(APCO Worldwide)大中华区董事长麦健陆(James McGregor)说。</p>
<p>American start-ups are still in the game, in particular those selling services to Chinese businesses, Mr. Tian said. But the number of big American internet firms trying to get into the country has slowed, though exact figures are hard to come by.</p>	<p>田行智说，美国初创企业还没有出局，特别是那些向中国企业提供服务的公司。但是，试图进入中国的美国大型互联网公司的数目已经在减少，尽管确切的数据难以获取。</p>
<p>There are issues beyond offending censors. The Chinese internet culture is different, and at times quirky. And the technical requirements of China's internet filters can make operating difficult. Engineers often have to find alternatives to the services technology companies rely on outside China.</p>	<p>除了令人不快的审查者之外，还有其他问题。中国的互联网文化是不同的，有时显得很古怪。应付中国互联网过滤措施的技术要求可能令操作变得困难。工程师经常需要在中国寻找科技公司所依赖的那些境外服务的替代品。</p>
<p>For those that overcome all that, the market is rough in a way United States companies don't normally experience, and is often tilted against</p>	<p>对于那些克服所有这一切的公司来说，这里的市场非常不平稳，这种情况通常是美国公司所没有经历过的，而且该市场往往会使得外来者处于不利位置。</p>

outsiders.	
“It’s basically like someone who has been training for Olympic taekwondo going up against a street fighter,” Mr. Tian said. “The Olympic fighter is waiting for the whistle, and the street fighter already has him on the ground hitting him with elbows. There’s no rules.”	“基本上就像是一名经过奥运跆拳道训练的选手去和街头霸王打斗，”田行智说。“奥运选手还在等待裁判吹响口哨，街头霸王已经把他打倒在地，用肘部撞击他。规则根本不存在。”
More so than the others, Facebook’s problem in China is simple: Neither its website nor its app is accessible in the country. Both were blocked in 2009, shortly after ethnic rioting in western China. In the autumn of 2014, the umbrella protests in Hong Kong prompted the block of Instagram, which Facebook owns.	和其他公司相比，Facebook 在中国的问题很简单：它的网站和应用程序都不能在该国访问。二者都是在 2009 年中国西部地区种族暴动不久后被屏蔽的。2014 年秋天，香港的雨伞抗议活动令 Facebook 旗下的 Instagram 遭到屏蔽。
Around the same time Instagram went down, Facebook’s Mark Zuckerberg stepped up a charm campaign to try to get the social network back into China. He trotted out his Mandarin in a large public forum, invited the then head of China’s internet regulator to Facebook’s offices and even dined with president Xi Jinping during a state visit.	大约在 Instagram 遭屏蔽的同一时期，Facebook 的马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)加紧了魅力攻势，试图让其社交网络回到中国。他在一个大型公开论坛上搬出普通话，还邀请当时的中国互联网监管机构负责人到 Facebook 的办公室参观，甚至在中国国家主席习近平访美期间和他共进晚餐。
For all his efforts, just last week the company’s last major app in the country, WhatsApp, was blocked by the Chinese government. While experts say it’s not clear whether it will ultimately be fully blocked, in recent days users have been unable to send images, videos and voice messages.	尽管他做了那么多的努力，就在上周，该公司在中国的最后一个重要应用程序 WhatsApp 遭到政府屏蔽。虽然专家说不清楚该软件是否最终会被彻底屏蔽，但是最近几天用户无法发送图像、视频和语音信息。
At least partially responsible for the block, according to analysts, is a new cybersecurity law that went into effect on June 1. While vague, the new rules call for security checks on foreign companies and force firms to store key data in China.	根据分析师的说法，这次屏蔽至少部分是由于一项从 6 月 1 日开始施行新的网络安全法案。新的规则虽然很模糊，但要求对外国公司进行安全检查，并强制这些公司在中国存储关键数据。
While Apple’s position in China is about as different from Facebook’s as	苹果在中国的地位与 Facebook 大不相同——它已经建立了一个具有极大价

<p>possible — it has built a hugely valuable retail business — it too has been affected by the law. Just the week before WhatsApp was hit by disruptions, Apple said that to ensure it complied with the law it would begin storing data from its iCloud service in China. It also said it would work with a local Chinese company to set up a data center in southwest China as part of a \$1 billion investment.</p>	<p>值的零售业务——但它同样也受到这项法律的影响。就在 WhatsApp 服务遭到中断的一周之前，苹果表示，为了确保自己符合该项法律规定，它将在中国存储其 iCloud 服务的数据。它还表示，作为价值 10 亿美元投资的一部分，它将与一家中国本土公司合作，在该国西南部建立数据中心。</p>
<p>An Apple spokeswoman referred to remarks by Apple’s chief executive, Timothy D. Cook, during the company’s most recent earnings call, in which he said Apple was “very enthusiastic” about opportunities in China.</p>	<p>在苹果最近的一次财报电话会议上，该公司的一位发言人提到首席执行官蒂莫西·D·库克(Timothy D. Cook)的一番话。库克说，苹果对中国的机会“抱有很大热情”。</p>
<p>Yet keeping Beijing satisfied is only part of the challenge for Apple. With more and more Chinese smartphone makers selling high-quality smartphones cheaply, the company’s sales in the country have slid over the past two years. In the second quarter ending April 1, the company’s revenue in greater China fell 14 percent, even as the market remains critical. Greater China accounts for 21 percent of the company’s sales, making it Apple’s most important market after the United States.</p>	<p>不过，让北京满意只是苹果面临的其中一个挑战。越来越多的中国智能手机制造商正在销售廉价的高品质智能手机，所以在过去两年里，苹果在中国的销量在下滑。在 4 月 1 日结束的第二季度，该公司在大中华区的收入下降了 14%。尽管该市场依然非常关键。大中华区占该公司总销量的 21%，是苹果在美国之外最重要的市场。</p>
<p>In a new tack for Apple in China, just last week it created a new position, general manager for greater China, and appointed a longtime manager, Isabel Ge Mahe, to the position. Ms. Ge Mahe was born in China, speaks Mandarin and has deep engineering experience. The company is also in search of a greater China policy head after its former head, Jun Ge, recently resigned, according to two people familiar with the matter.</p>	<p>作为苹果在中国的新举措，上周，它设立了一个新职位——大中华区总经理，并任命资深经理葛越(Isabel Ge Mahe)担任该职位。葛越出生在中国，会讲普通话，而且具有深厚的工程经验。据两名了解内情的人士表示，在前大中华区政策主管葛军（音）辞职后，苹果也在寻找继任者。</p>
<p>If Apple is trying something new, LinkedIn is showing that what had</p>	<p>如果说苹果正在尝试新方法，那么领英正在表明，在中国曾被认可的模式也</p>

<p>been an accepted model within China is no guarantee of success. Unlike Apple, which as a hardware company is considered less threatening by the Chinese government, LinkedIn had to go along with a bargain other internet companies have refused.</p>	<p>不是成功的保证。苹果是一个硬件公司，中国政府认为它的威胁较小。但领英和苹果不同，它必须接受其他互联网公司已经拒绝的条件。</p>
<p>In 2014 the company agreed to start censoring — much as Google had done almost a decade before it eventually left China — and formed a partnership with two influential Chinese venture capital investment funds to create a separate China operation. While the self-censorship drew complaints from users, other technology companies looking to get into China came to see LinkedIn’s approach as a model.</p>	<p>2014年，该公司同意开始审查内容——与近十年前谷歌最终离开中国前的做法很像——并与两家很有影响力的中国风险投资基金公司达成合作关系，创立了一个单独的中国子公司。虽然自我审查遭到用户投诉，但其他想要进入中国的技术公司开始将领英的做法视为典范。</p>
<p>By bringing in well-connected investors, it was able to ensure its communications with the Chinese government were in capable hands. It also focused on the particulars of the local market. It hired Derek Shen, a successful Chinese entrepreneur and Google veteran, to run its China operations separately. Mr. Shen, in turn, created a stand-alone app to bring LinkedIn, a service built around email and computers, to China’s smartphone-dependent population.</p>	<p>通过引入具有庞大关系网的投资者，它能确保与中国政府的沟通掌握在有能力的人手中。它还把注意力放在当地市场的独特之处上。它雇佣成功的中国企业家、谷歌元老沈博阳(Derek Shen)单独经营中国的业务。沈博阳创立了一个单独的应用程序，把领英带给中国依赖智能手机的人群。领英本来的服务是围绕电子邮件和电脑展开的。</p>
<p>Three years on, the results have been mixed. Troubles have included missing sales targets and failing to attract enough users, according to four former and current employees who declined to be named because they were not authorized to speak officially. LinkedIn’s local app, Chitu, also failed to attract the hundreds of millions of would-be users who have less exposure to the international work force and live in China’s smaller cities.</p>	<p>四名因未获授权公开发言而拒绝具名的前任和现任员工表示，三年来，结果比较复杂。众多麻烦包括未能完成的销售目标，以及没有吸引到足够多的用户。领英的本地应用程序亦未能吸引在中国较小城市生活的数亿名对国际劳动力市场接触较少的潜在用户。</p>
<p>While in most countries LinkedIn simply runs its network as it does in</p>	<p>虽然在大部分国家，领英只是像在美国那样运营自己的网络，但在中国，结</p>

<p>the United States, in China that proved difficult. In China, many of the people the company wants to attract use only smartphones, and communicate on messaging apps instead of email. Mr. Shen decided to try a specialized app catering to those patterns. Yet it had to compete with entrenched social networks, like WeChat, and gained little traction.</p>	<p>果证明，很难像那样操作。在中国，该公司想要吸引的很多人只使用智能手机，通过即时通讯应用程序而非电子邮件进行沟通。沈博阳决定尝试开发一个特制的应用程序，来满足这种模式。它必须与根深蒂固的社交网络竞争，比如微信，但最终没有太大斩获。</p>
<p>In June, the company also announced the departure of Mr. Shen and is still in the process of looking for his permanent replacement. A LinkedIn spokesman said the decision that Mr. Shen would leave was mutual, and his decision was motivated by a desire to join a more entrepreneurial effort.</p>	<p>该公司于今年6月宣布了沈博阳离职的消息，目前尚未决定正式替代他的人选。领英发言人称，沈博阳的离职是相关方面共同做出的决定，沈离职的动机是加入一个更具创业色彩的项目。</p>
<p>Holding LinkedIn back wasn't so much the ferocious local competition or the regulatory hurdles, but Chinese internet culture itself. Many are simply not in the habit of publicly sharing their professional connections, and it has been hard to convince them, said analysts and those who worked at LinkedIn China.</p>	<p>阻挡领英的并不是当地极为激烈的竞争或者监管方面的障碍，而是中国的互联网文化本身。一些分析人士以及领英中国(LinkedIn China)的前员工表示，很多人都不习惯于公开分享他们的职场关系，而且很难说服他们如此行事。</p>
<p>A business person in China may blush at making a Rolodex public because it is so personal, and also incredibly valuable. And publicly updating a résumé can be misconstrued by an employer as a signal that an employee is looking for a new job.</p>	<p>在中国，一个商人或许会对公开自己的关系网感到为难，因为它非常私人化，又极具价值。再者，公开更新简历可能会让雇主产生误解，将其当成雇员正在寻找新工作机会的信号。</p>
<p>Also, with a corruption crackdown ongoing in China, showing the relationships that allow business leaders to get things done can be a liability.</p>	<p>此外，在中国开展反腐行动之际，商界领袖们亮明有助于办成事情的关系，或许会带来负面影响。</p>
<p>As a result, professional relationships are often managed on a more conventional social network that allows for greater privacy: WeChat. Though at its heart a messaging app, it has a function like Facebook's</p>	<p>因此，人们常常在一个更传统也更能保护隐私的社交网络上经营自己的职场关系，那就是微信。微信本质上是一款通讯应用，但它拥有与 Facebook 的信息流类似的功能，人们可以发帖。另一项被广泛使用的功能是群聊，校友、</p>

<p>newsfeed where people can post. Also widely used are group chats, where school alumni, embittered ex-employees or parents of a local school can keep up with the latest gossip or get a few potential candidates for a new position they have to fill.</p>	<p>心怀怨怼的前雇员，抑或当地某所学校的学生家长，都可以通过加入聊天群来掌握最新的八卦信息，或者为他们想要填补的一个新职位空缺找到几个潜在的候选人。</p>
<p>With the social side of business life on WeChat, many local services have focused more on the posting of job openings.</p>	<p>微信涉及的是商务生活中社会性的一面，当地的很多服务商则把重心更多地放在工作机会的发布上。</p>
<p>"It may not be so much that LinkedIn is having trouble in China because they're a foreign company," said Mark Natkin, founder of tech research firm Marbridge Consulting. "It's more that they're having trouble in China because this is not the model people want to use here." Most use Tencent messaging services like WeChat or QQ — another Tencent messaging service originally built for desktop computers — to connect for business instead, he added.</p>	<p>"有人觉得领英在中国遇到麻烦的主要原因在于它是一家外国公司，但事情或许并非如此，"科技咨询公司迈博瑞咨询(Marbridge Consulting)的创始人马克·纳特金(Mark Natkin)说。"它在中国遇到麻烦的更大原因在于，这并不是这里的人们想要使用的模式。"他还表示，大多数人会借助微信或QQ等腾讯旗下的通讯服务来进行商业联系。QQ是腾讯的另一款通讯服务，起初是专为台式电脑设计的。</p>
<p>That cultural difference has kept a broader swath of the Chinese from joining LinkedIn. Two former employees said that they had quotas of posts they had to write on LinkedIn China's website each week to help boost activity. One of them, who said she used to write five to 10 posts a week, said it often seemed futile because most people used WeChat for professional discussions. Along with group chats, articles and even long messages easily go viral with people sharing them between groups, or on their moments, roughly the equivalent of a Facebook wall.</p>	<p>这种文化差异一直妨碍着更广大的中国民众成为领英的用户。两名前雇员称，他们曾被要求每周在领英中国的网站上发布一定数量的帖子，以帮助提升活跃度。其中一人说自己每周一般会撰写五到十则帖子，她说这看上去常常是徒劳的，因为大多数人都用微信讨论职场事宜。除了进行群聊，人们还可以在群组间或朋友圈中分享文章乃至长讯息，从而让它们得到病毒式传播。朋友圈基本相当于Facebook的留言墙。</p>
<p>A spokesman said the program encouraging employees to post was voluntary.</p>	<p>领英发言人称，鼓励雇员发帖的项目是自愿性质的。</p>
<p>Selling to customers without experience in international business was</p>	<p>一名前雇员称，向没有国际商务经验的客户进行推广，常常意味着反复向其</p>

<p>often an exercise in explaining why people would want to post their résumé online, one former employee said. As a result most of LinkedIn's best Chinese consumers were companies with major international operations like Huawei and the drone company DJI.</p>	<p>解释为什么人们会想要把简历发到网上。结果，领英最好的中国客户大多是有着大型国际业务部门的公司，比如华为和无人机制造商大疆(DJI)。</p>
<p>Xu Mengya, a former marketing employee at LinkedIn China, said that although there were far fewer LinkedIn users in Australia than China, the network there was much more active. She attributed the difference to a more distinct work-life divide, where people use Facebook to communicate with friends and family, and LinkedIn with work connections. In China, she said, everyone uses WeChat for both.</p>	<p>曾在领英中国从事营销工作的徐梦雅（音）说，尽管领英在澳大利亚的用户数量远远少于中国，但其网站在澳大利亚的活跃度远远高于中国。她把这种差异归因于工作与生活之间更加清晰的分野：澳大利亚人会用 Facebook 与朋友及家人交流，用领英进行工作联络。而在中国，每个人都用微信同时做这两件事，她说。</p>
<p>As LinkedIn continues to press ahead, its new legacy may be less its model for going into China, and instead a willingness to accept a more modest type of success – underscoring the reality that for the world beaters of Silicon Valley, getting into China is only a first step in what can become a long slog.</p>	<p>或许，在领英继续前行之际，它最新留给世人的东西与其说是进入中国的模版，不如说是接受一种更有限的成功的意愿——其所突显的现实是：对硅谷的那些天下无敌的公司来说，进入中国只是万里长征第一步。</p>
<p>Although it failed to attract the huge number of users that companies like Alibaba and Tencent have, LinkedIn has attracted a large number of China's international professional class.</p>	<p>尽管没能像阿里巴巴、腾讯等公司那样吸引到巨量用户，但领英已经在中国的国际化职业阶层中吸引到大量拥趸。</p>
<p>In his departure note, Mr. Shen noted as a sign of its success the fact that the company had 32 million users in China. While that may be less than 5 percent of China's total internet-using population, a spokesman for the company said it showed the venture was living up to expectations. The company has also attracted more than 1,000 clients since coming to China less than four years ago, he said.</p>	<p>沈博阳在离职信中把领英拥有 3200 万中国用户引为该公司获得成功的一个标志。这一数字或许还不到中国互联网用户总数的 5%，但领英的一位发言人表示，它表明此番冒险的收获正达到预期。他说，该公司进入中国不到四年，已经拥有了超过 1000 个企业客户。</p>
<p>"So they haven't achieved nothing, they can congratulate themselves</p>	<p>"因此他们并非一无所获，他们可以恭喜自己开了个头，而且一直未被当地</p>

on making a start and not having been lapped by any local competitor," Mr. Natkin said.	的任何竞争对手超越太多，“纳特金说。
Still, the current and former employees said there were other problems. LinkedIn's ad and recruiting rates are far more expensive than local competitors, making it hard to sell, according to two former employees.	但一些现任和前员工表示，还存在其他问题。两名前员工称，比起当地的竞争对手，领英的广告和招聘费率要昂贵得多，因此销售工作很难做。
Simply to get in, LinkedIn needed to create a new operation partially owned by well-connected local investors. Yet the logic also followed that an independent China business would indeed be more independent, allowing it to respond more quickly to local challenges without the myriad phone calls at odd hours required to coordinate with headquarters. But the structure also had a negative side. Benefits and quotas at LinkedIn China were also different from the rest of the company, sometimes damaging morale, the two people also said.	仅仅是为了进入中国，领英就需要创办一个新的子公司——一些背景深厚的当地投资者拥有一部分所有权。不过其逻辑还在于，一个单独的中国业务事实上会更加独立，可以更迅速地应对当地的挑战，而不必在非正常时段打大量电话，以便和总部相协调。但这种结构亦有消极的一面。前述两名前员工称，领英中国的福利和任务量也不同于该公司的其他部门，有时会令士气受损。
Ultimately however, Ms. Xu said LinkedIn's original sin was simply being too late and not necessary enough. "The root of the problem is that Chinese do not need a social platform for work. It is a fact in China that all social activities related to work are on WeChat," she said.	不过徐梦雅表示，归根结底，领英的原罪无外乎进入得太晚，还有就是其服务并非那么必不可少。“领英面临的一个本质上的问题实际上是中国不需要职场社交平台，因为中国的国情就是我所有的工作社交都在微信上完成，”她说。
"In China, LinkedIn has turned into a hiring website — a high-end version of domestic hiring sites," she said, referring to the many local sites that specialize in listing job opportunities.	“领英在国外，它很重要的角色实际上是职场社交，其次才是招聘和工作机会的网站，但是在国内的身份就变成了一个高端版的招聘网站。”她提及当地很多专门发布工作机会信息的网站时说。
"This has led to a lack of activity because it has lost its social side."	“所以就导致它的活跃度肯定是不高的，因为它没有社交属性了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/in-china-silicon-valley-giants-confront-new-walls	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/in-china-silicon-valley-giants-confront-new-walls
China Bars Justin Bieber From Performing Over 'Bad Behavior'	“坏男孩”贾斯汀·比伯在中国演出被禁
BEIJING —Justin Bieber's Purpose Tour has been called a "world	北京——贾斯汀·比伯(Justin Bieber)的《决心之旅》(Purpose Tour)巡演被

<p>apology tour" intended to show a more mature side of a pop singer whose antics have drawn embarrassing headlines over the years.</p>	<p>称为“世界道歉之旅”，旨在展示这个流行歌手成熟的一面，因为这些年来，他的古怪举动引发了很多令人尴尬的头条新闻。</p>
<p>But in the eyes of Chinese officials, the young heartthrob still has some growing up to do.</p>	<p>但是在中国官员的眼中，这位年轻的万人迷还不够成熟。</p>
<p>In a statement published on its website on Tuesday, the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture confirmed that Mr. Bieber, 23, had been barred from performing in China because of past instances of “bad behavior” in China and elsewhere.</p>	<p>北京市文化局周二在网站上发表的声明证实，23岁的比伯被禁止到中国演出，原因是他过去在中国和其他地方曾经有过“不良行为”。</p>
<p>“Justin Bieber is a gifted singer, but he is also a controversial young foreign singer,” the bureau said in its statement.</p>	<p>“Justin Bieber 是一个有歌唱才华但也是一个有争议的年轻外籍歌手。”声明表示。</p>
<p>“In order to maintain order in the Chinese market and purify the Chinese performance environment, it is not suitable to bring in badly behaved entertainers,” the statement read. “We hope that as Justin Bieber matures, he can continue to improve his own words and actions, and truly become a singer beloved by the public.”</p>	<p>声明还说：“为规范国内演出市场秩序，净化演出市场环境，因此不宜引进有不良行为的演艺人员。但是，希望 Justin Bieber 在成长过程中不断完善自己的言行，真正成为受公众喜爱的歌手。”</p>
<p>The statement was issued in response to a question recently submitted by a user of the bureau’s website — presumably a Chinese fan — asking for a detailed explanation for the prolonged absence from China of Mr. Bieber, a Canadian singer who is behind such hits as “Sorry” and “Love Yourself.”</p>	<p>该声明是通过回答提问的方式做出的，有人——可能是中国粉丝——最近在该局的网站上提交了这个问题，要求详细解释加拿大歌手比伯长期不在中国演出的理由，比伯是加拿大歌手，热单包括《对不起》(Sorry)和《爱你自己》(Love Yourself)。</p>
<p>While the statement did not provide details, it appears to have been prompted by Mr. Bieber’s behavior on previous visits to the region. In 2014, Mr. Bieber caused a minor diplomatic row when he posted photos of himself visiting the controversial Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo, which honors Japanese war dead — including convicted war criminals from</p>	<p>虽然声明没有举出具体事例，但似乎和比伯以前在该地区的行为有关系。2014年，比伯张贴了自己参观有争议的东京靖国神社的照片，引发了一场小型外交纠纷，因为该神社供奉的是日本的战死人员——包括已定罪的“二战”战犯——长期以来，它一直是日本及其邻国之间摩擦的一个来源。</p>

<p>World War II — and has long been a source of friction between Japan and its neighbors.</p>	
<p>Despite Mr. Bieber’s attempts to apologize, Chinese were outraged by the visit. Even the Foreign Ministry of China weighed in on the episode.</p>	<p>尽管比伯道了歉，但中国人仍然感到愤怒。就连中国外交部也参与了进来。</p>
<p>“I hope this singer can learn more about the history of Japanese militarism, and the wrongful historical and militaristic views promoted by the shrine after his visit,” said Qin Gang, a spokesman at the time.</p>	<p>当时的发言人秦刚说：“我希望，这个加拿大歌手在参拜靖国神社后，能清楚地了解日本的侵略史，和日本军国主义及其来源。”</p>
<p>In 2013, Mr. Bieber made headlines when photos emerged of him being carried up the Great Wall of China by his bodyguards. Earlier in the trip, Mr. Bieber, who was in town to perform as part of his Believe world tour, was recorded skateboarding through the streets of Beijing while being frantically chased by his bodyguards.</p>	<p>2013年，比伯的保镖抬着他登中国长城的照片上了头条新闻。当时他正在北京举办《相信》(Believe)世界巡演，而他在北京街头玩滑板，保镖在后面疯跑的场面也被拍了下来。</p>
<p>Mr. Bieber joins a growing list of Western entertainers who have been blacklisted in China. Last year, the singer Lady Gaga reportedly had her entire repertoire banned in China after she met with the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, to discuss topics like meditation and finding inner peace. Several other entertainers, including Bon Jovi, Maroon 5 and Bjork, have also reportedly run into trouble with the Chinese government after expressing support for the Dalai Lama.</p>	<p>比伯被中国列入了西方艺人黑名单。这个名单在不断变长。去年，据说女歌手 Lady Gaga 因为和流亡的西藏精神领袖达赖喇嘛见面，讨论了冥想和寻求内心安宁等话题，她的全部作品在中国被禁。据报道，还有其他一些艺人，包括邦乔维乐队(Bon Jovi)、魔力红(Maroon 5)和比约克(Bjork)等，在对达赖喇嘛表达了支持后，也遭到了中国政府的为难。</p>
<p>It is unclear how long Mr. Bieber will be barred from performing. Representatives for Mr. Bieber did not respond to emailed requests for comment. Reached by telephone on Friday afternoon, a woman with the surname Yan who works at the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Culture said that she was not aware of the ban and did not have any further details.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚比伯将被禁演多长时间。比伯方面没有回复电邮发送的置评请求。周五下午打电话到北京市文化局时，一位姓严的女士称她不知道禁令这回事，而且也没有任何进一步的细节。</p>

<p>The news came as a shock to Chinese “Beliebers,” many of whom were hoping to see their beloved star return to the stage in China. Mr. Bieber is scheduled to begin the Asian leg of his world tour in September and has concerts planned in Hong Kong, Japan, the Philippines and Singapore.</p>	<p>这个消息让中国的比伯粉丝(Beliebers)感到震惊，很多人都希望看到自己热爱的明星再次出现在中国的舞台上。比伯的世界巡演计划于9月份开始亚洲站的演出，预定将在香港、日本、菲律宾和新加坡举办演唱会。</p>
<p>Zhao Chen, 20, a Bieber fan from the eastern province of Shandong, said he had been looking forward to seeing Mr. Bieber again after he went to the singer’s concert in Dalian in 2013.</p>	<p>比伯粉丝、20岁的赵晨(音)来自东部省份山东，他说自己2013年到大连去看过比伯的演出，之后就一直期待再次见到比伯。</p>
<p>“But when I saw that Hong Kong was on the concert schedule, I knew then that there was no longer any chance that he would be performing in mainland China,” Mr. Zao said, referring to the semiautonomous city in China. “I’m so disappointed.”</p>	<p>“但是，当我看到演唱会的地点有香港时，我就知道不会再在大陆举办了。”赵晨说道；香港是一个半自治的中国城市。“我很失望。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/justin-bieber-china-tour</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170724/justin-bieber-china-tour</p>
<p>When Young Chinese Ask, ‘What’s Your Sign?’ They Don’t Mean Dragon or Rat</p>	<p>处女男招人嫌？中国千禧一代的星座文化</p>
<p>BEIJING — China, the birthplace of the Chinese zodiac and some of the world’s oldest and most sophisticated fortunetelling techniques, has a new obsession: Western astrology.</p>	<p>北京——中国是中式生肖以及世界上某些最古老、最复杂的算命术的发源地，但是现在，这里的人们迷上了西方占星术。</p>
<p>What remains a largely niche interest in the West has in recent years become a mainstream cultural trend in China, especially among the younger generation. At dinner tables and in coffee shops, friends and strangers trade the latest gossip and tidbits about their astrological profiles.</p>	<p>在西方，星座在很大程度上是一种小众的爱好，近年来却成了中国的一种主流文化，尤其是在年轻人中间。餐桌旁或咖啡店里，人们会跟朋友乃至陌生人谈论关于自己星座的最新八卦与趣闻。</p>
<p>Online, social media accounts with millions of fans dispense weekly horoscope forecasts. On dating websites, users list their zodiac signs</p>	<p>网络上，一些拥有数以百万计粉丝的社交媒体账号每周都会发布星座运势预测。相亲网站上，用户除了列出自己的年龄、收入以及是否有车有房，还会</p>

<p>alongside other basic information like age, salary, and car and home ownership status.</p>	<p>列出星座。</p>
<p>Starting in the 1990s, Western astrology began to seep into China, mostly through variety shows from Taiwan, which caught the astrology bug early on. After the spread of the internet, a seed of interest soon blossomed into a torrid love affair.</p>	<p>西方占星术自 1990 年代起开始传入中国，主要是通过各种台湾综艺秀——台湾人更早就已经成为星座爱好者。星座在网上流传开以后，兴趣的种子很快就开花结果，演变为狂热的爱好。</p>
<p>While concepts like the traditional Chinese zodiac are still relevant, they are often dismissed by millennials here as “the older generation’s pastime.” Western astrology, on the other hand, is seen as more fun. Much as some Westerners have embraced Eastern practices like Buddhism, young Chinese are gravitating toward Western astrology because they say it is new and exotic.</p>	<p>中国传统生肖之类的概念仍然有其市场，但这里的千禧一代常常带着些轻视的意味称之为“老一辈爱玩的”。西方占星术则被视为更有趣的东西。就如同一些西方人全盘接受佛教等东方修行，中国年轻人也同样受到占星术吸引，他们说它既新奇又富有异国情调。</p>
<p>“People don’t get as excited about traditional culture because it’s too familiar,” said Liu Hongchen, an astrologer known as Eskey among his more than nine million followers on Weibo, a popular microblogging site. “The younger generation likes Western culture more, and the interest in Western astrology is a perfect example of this.”</p>	<p>“因为人们对传统文化熟悉，所以就不是那么特别感兴趣，”被 900 余万微博粉丝唤作 Eskey 的占星师刘洪晨说。“年轻一代更喜欢西方文化，对西方星座的兴趣正好反映了这一点。”</p>
<p>More and more Chinese are consulting the ancient practice for celestial guidance on all kinds of major life decisions: relationship advice, making friends, having babies — even hiring employees.</p>	<p>越来越多的中国人正诉诸这种古老的办法，就生活中的各种重要决定寻求星象指引，不管是恋爱、交友、生子，还是招聘员工。</p>
<p>Que Gangjian, a manager at a car sales company in the southern Chinese city of Changzhou, said that true to his nature as a Pisces, he was better at handling the so-called softer side of the business. So when it came time to recruit a sales representative, Mr. Que considered what skills would be best suited to the demanding job and would</p>	<p>在中国南方城市广州的一家汽车销售公司担任经理的阙刚健（音）说，他是真正的双鱼座，更擅于应对生意中所谓柔性的一面。因此，招聘销售代表的时候，阙刚健会考虑哪些技能与这一要求很高的工作最契合，还可以和他自己的技能互补。</p>

complement his own.	
After listing the mandatory requirements — a hardworking attitude, a driver's license and a quick tongue — Mr. Que inserted another line into the online job posting: "Scorpios, Capricorns and Geminis preferred."	在列出勤奋的工作态度、有驾照和语速快等硬性要求之后，阙刚健在网络招聘帖子里加入了另一个条件：“天蝎座、摩羯座和双子座优先。”
"People who fall under these three signs tend to be more persistent — they don't give up as easily," Mr. Que said in a telephone interview. "So really this is just to save time and make the hiring process more efficient."	"这三个星座的人更有韧劲，他们不轻易放弃，"阙刚健在接受电话采访时说。"所以我觉得列出这些就是为了节省招聘时间，更有效率而已。"
It is not the only instance of what has become known in China as "zodiac discrimination." A recent survey showed that 4.3 percent of college graduates looking for jobs in China had experienced discrimination based on their Western or Chinese zodiac sign. On Baidu Baike, the Chinese version of Wikipedia, there is even an entry for the term "xingzuo zhaopin," or job recruitment based on Western zodiac signs.	这不是在中国被称为“星座歧视”的唯一一个例子。最近的一项调查显示，4.3%的中国大学毕业生在求职过程中曾因自己的星座或生肖而遭受歧视。在类似维基百科的百度百科里，甚至有一个条目是“星座招聘”，也就是基于西方星座的工作招聘。
Of the 12 horoscope signs, Virgos, or those born between Aug. 23 and Sept. 22, have an especially rough time. Described as perfectionists, Virgos — and Virgo men in particular — are considered to be constantly on the defensive. While the criticism is mostly tongue in cheek, the sign has become so tarnished that some Chinese employers go out of their way to emphasize in job postings that, yes, Virgos are welcome to apply, too.	在12个星座中，出生于8月23日至9月22日的处女座处境格外艰难。处女座——特别是处女座男性——被描述为完美主义者，也被视为一直处于戒备状态之中。虽然这样的批评大多是开玩笑的，但是这个星座已经被污名化，一些中国雇主会在招聘帖子里特意强调，是的，我们也欢迎处女座的申请。
The derision has prompted much introspection among Virgos.	这样的嘲笑引发了处女座人的不少反省。
"Sometimes I think about whether my personality has been shaped by the stereotype," said Yan Rubin, 35, a Virgo and an electronics engineer	"有时我会思考，自己的个性是不是被刻板印象塑造了，"中国北方西安市一位处女座的电子工程师、35岁的阎鲁宾（音）说。"我不会说这是歧视，但

in the northern Chinese city of Xi'an. "I wouldn't say it's discrimination, necessarily, but I guess we're just different from the other signs."	我想我们和别的星座不一样。”
Hu Xiaofei, like many of her friends, had a strong aversion to Virgos until she discovered that her boyfriend's birthday fell within the ill-fated range.	和她的许多朋友一样，胡晓飞（音）对处女座深恶痛绝，直到她发现男友的生日也落在了这个倒霉的星座。
"Well, he wasn't a true Virgo," said Ms. Hu, 28, a Taurus who works in public relations in Shanghai. "His mom changed his birthday when he was younger so he could make the age cutoff for school."	“嗯，他不是真正的处女座，”28岁、金牛座的胡晓飞说，她目前在上海做公关工作。“他小时候，他妈妈为了让他早点上学，就给他改了生日。”
In any case, Ms. Hu said she did not take horoscopes that seriously. "It's just something to read everyday when I'm bored on the subway," she said, adding that they certainly they did not influence her life decisions.	无论如何，胡晓飞说自己并没有认真对待星座。“只不过是我每天在地铁上无聊看的東西，”她补充说，这些当然不会影响自己的生活决定。
Well, that is, with one exception.	不过也有一个例外。
"Oh, I would never date a Cancer," Ms. Hu said adamantly. "They might be good family men but most of the Cancer guys I know dabble outside their marriage. It's really bad."	“我绝对不跟巨蟹约会，”胡晓飞斩钉截铁地说。“他们可能是很好的住家男人，但是我认识的绝大多数巨蟹男都搞婚外情。太差劲了。”
Over the centuries, China developed a set of sophisticated divination techniques for use within and outside the imperial court. Today, many Chinese still consult fate-calculating practices like bazi, which determines a person's fortune based on birth year, month, date and hour.	几个世纪以来，中国形成了一套复杂的占卜技术，在皇家与民间广泛使用。如今，许多中国人仍然参考“八字”这种算命方式——根据出生的年月日与时辰来决定一个人的命运。
And the traditional Chinese zodiac, which features 12 animals representing 12 years, is so widely referenced that in 2014, several provinces reported a spike in births among young couples hoping to have their babies in the last weeks of the auspicious Year of the Horse to avoid the less favorable Year of the Sheep.	中国十二生肖则是用12种动物来代表12年，它的使用非常广泛，比如2014年，有几个省份出现了婴儿出生的高峰，年轻夫妇希望在吉祥的马年里，赶在最后几个星期把婴儿生下来，避开不那么吉利的羊年。

<p>China is, of course, not the only place where interest in the occult thrives. A survey by the National Science Foundation, published in 2014, found that in recent years the number of Americans who said they believed that astrology was "sort of scientific" or "very scientific" was on the rise.</p>	<p>当然，中国不是唯一一个对神秘学产生浓厚兴趣的地方。美国国家科学基金会(National Science Foundation)2014年发布的一项调查发现，近些年，声称自己认为占星术“有点科学”或“非常科学”的美国人的数量在上升。</p>
<p>The difference in China is the visibility of the phenomenon. Unlike in America, there is little embarrassment about believing in Western astrology. Determining your fortune based on the interaction between the sun, the stars and the planets is just what Chinese have been doing for hundreds of years.</p>	<p>这种现象在中国的特别之处在于它特别明显。与美国不同，相信西方占星术并不会让中国人觉得不好意思。根据与太阳、恒星和行星的互动确定命运是成百上千年来中国人一直在做的事。</p>
<p>At the root of Western astrology's popularity, some astrologers say, is a growing thirst for spiritual guidance.</p>	<p>有些占星师表示，西方占星术流行的根基是人们对精神指引越来越多的渴望。</p>
<p>"In America, you have religion," Panda Cao, a Chinese astrologer based in Washington, said. "But in China, most people don't have a defined belief system. They don't have a godlike figure to help them find a solution or guide them in a certain direction. So Western astrology helps fill that gap."</p>	<p>"在美国有宗教，"华盛顿的华裔占星师判答说，"但是在中国，人们没有一个明确的信仰系统，没有一个像上帝那样的形象来帮助人们找到一个解决问题的途径，或者指导他们方向。所以星座就起到了填补这个空白的作用。"</p>
<p>Never mind all the skeptics who say astrology is a pseudoscience.</p>	<p>不过，有不少质疑者声称占星术是伪科学。</p>
<p>"Didn't Reagan like astrology?" Ms. Cao asked, referring to Nancy Reagan, the former first lady who is said to have kept an astrologer on retainer while her husband, President Ronald Reagan, was in the White House. "So I don't think you can say that it's completely false."</p>	<p>"里根总统不也相信星座吗?"判答问道。她指的是前第一夫人南希·里根(Nancy Reagan)。据说她的丈夫罗纳德·里根总统(Ronald Reagan)在白宫时，南希经常咨询一名占星师。"所以我覺得你不能简单地将星座定义为迷信。"</p>
<p>For some astrologers, the growing obsession has translated into big business. Cai Yuedong, also known as Tongdao Dashu, shot to online fame in recent years with his satirical zodiac-themed cartoons.</p>	<p>对有些占星师来说，人们对星座越来越多的痴迷变成了大生意。近些年，“同道大叔”蔡跃东凭借讽刺性的星座主题漫画在网上蹿红。</p>

<p>In December, Meisheng Culture, a local investment firm, spent \$32 million to acquire a 72.5 percent stake in Tongdao Dashu's company. There are now plans to spin off the popular social media account, which has over 12 million fans on Weibo and many more on Tencent's messaging app WeChat, into a sprawling zodiac-themed franchise.</p>	<p>去年 12 月，当地投资公司美盛文化以 3200 万美元购买了同道大叔公司 72.5% 的股份。现在，他们计划围绕自己的热门社交媒体账户发展出一个庞大的星座主题特许品牌。同道大叔在微博上有 1200 多万关注者，在腾讯的即时通讯应用程序微信上的关注者更多。</p>
<p>To be sure, China has plenty of astrology skeptics. In December, Guokr, a popular science website, organized an online lecture that used scientific arguments to defend against the growing prominence of Western astrology.</p>	<p>毋庸置疑，中国有很多星座怀疑者。去年 12 月，热门科学网站果壳网组织了一场在线讲座，用科学论述反驳西方占星术越来越显著的地位。</p>
<p>"Western astrology is the most annoying trend," said Yu Jun, a science editor at Guokr and a die-hard skeptic. "A person's personality has nothing to do with his or her star sign."</p>	<p>"星座的流行是一个讨厌的趋势，"果壳网的科学编辑、坚定的星座怀疑者虞骏说。"一个人的性格和他的星座没有关系。"</p>
<p>But every once in a while, Mr. Yu said, he finds himself succumbing to the celestial pressure.</p>	<p>不过，虞骏表示，他也会时不时地屈服于上天的压力。</p>
<p>"Sometimes I'll joke about horoscopes with my friends," Mr. Yu, a Pisces, admitted. "But my star sign is the sign that is least likely to believe in star signs."</p>	<p>"有时候，我也会拿星座跟朋友们开玩笑，"双鱼座的虞骏承认。"我的星座是最不可能相信星座的星座。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/china-western-astrology</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/china-western-astrology</p>
<p>Former Political Star in China Is Under Party Investigation</p>	<p>孙政才涉嫌"严重违纪"被立案审查</p>
<p>BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party said on Monday that Sun Zhengcai, a high-flying politician who had been seen as a potential future premier, was under investigation over suspected "grave violations of discipline," ending his career and raising the stakes of a national leadership shake-up that is just months away.</p>	<p>北京——中国共产党周一表示，孙政才因涉嫌"严重违纪"正在接受调查。他曾是一名成功的政治人物，外界曾认为他有可能在未来担任总理。调查结束了他的职业生涯，也增加了几个月后即将到来的国家领导层人事变动的变数。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun, 53, is the most senior serving politician purged so far in a</p>	<p>孙政才现年 53 岁，他是进行已有五年之久的针对腐败、不忠及滥用职权的</p>

<p>five-year drive against corruption, disloyalty and abuse of power that President Xi Jinping began soon after taking control of the Communist Party in late 2012. The terse party announcement about the investigation issued through Xinhua, the state news agency, did not specify the allegations against Mr. Sun. "Violations of discipline" is a vague term that can include corruption, abuses of power and disloyalty to the party.</p>	<p>运动中清除的最高级别的在位官员，这项运动是共产党总书记习近平 2012 年底上台后不久后发起的。中共经由国家通讯社新华社发布的关于立案调查的简短公告，没有具体说明对孙政才的指控。“违纪”是一个含糊不清的说法，可能包括腐败、滥用职权和对党不忠。</p>
<p>But by removing Mr. Sun, Mr. Xi has eliminated a potential obstacle to his efforts to consolidate power later this year, when a Communist Party congress will appoint a new leadership team to serve under him for his second five-year stint as party leader and as president.</p>	<p>但是，习近平拿下孙政才，为自己在今年晚些时候巩固权力的努力清除了一个潜在障碍。共产党将在今年秋季召开全国代表大会，任命新的领导班子。在习近平担任第二个五年任期的总书记和国家主席期间，这个新领导班子将在他手下工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun had been party secretary of Chongqing, a riverside city in southwestern China, since late 2012, when he was sent there to help clean up a previous political scandal. His abrupt dismissal was announced on June 15, initially without explanation. Since then, he has not appeared in public, and his name had not appeared in state media until the official confirmation on Monday that he was under investigation.</p>	<p>自 2012 年底以来，孙政才一直担任重庆市委书记，那是中国西南部长江边上的一个城市。当时他被派往重庆，帮助清理曾在该市发生的一场政治丑闻。他突然被解除职位一事是 7 月 15 日宣布的，最初并没有解释解职的原因。那以后，他一直没有在公开场合出现过，在周一正式确认他被立案调查之前，他的名字也没有在官方媒体上出现过。</p>
<p>Mr. Sun was also a member of the Politburo, an elite 25-member council of central and provincial leaders; by rank, experience and age, he had appeared well placed to rise into the Politburo Standing Committee, an even more powerful body.</p>	<p>孙政才也是政治局的成员，政治局是由 25 名中央和省级领导人组成的精英委员会。从级别、经历和年龄来看，人们对他进入权力更大的政治局常委会曾相当看好。</p>
<p>The removal of Mr. Sun allowed Mr. Xi to place an acolyte, Chen Miner, in charge of Chongqing. The official investigation against Mr. Sun opens the way for his eventual expulsion from the Politburo and replacement</p>	<p>拿下孙政才让习近平能够把他的追随者陈敏尔放到重庆负责人的位置上。对孙政才进行立案调查，为把他最终逐出政治局，并让陈敏尔接替他进入政治局铺平了道路，陈敏尔曾在习近平手下与其密切配合，当时他们两人曾一起</p>

by Mr. Chen, who worked closely under Mr. Xi when they were both officials in the eastern province of Zhejiang.	在东部省份浙江任职。
At the party congress this fall, at least 11 of the 25 members must retire, unless an unwritten rule on the age of retirement is relaxed. They include five of the seven members of the Politburo Standing Committee, the core chamber of power.	在今年秋季的党代会上，政治局的 25 名成员中至少有 11 人必须退休，除非不成文的退休年龄被放宽。这 11 人中包括政治局常委七人中的五位，政治局常委会是最核心的权力机构。
The announcement on Monday did not say whether Mr. Sun would be expelled from the Politburo. But that appears to be a formality once the official party inquiry ends. If investigators find grounds for criminal charges, they may also hand Mr. Sun over to prosecutors for investigation and prosecution.	周一的通告没有说明孙政才是否会被开除出政治局。但官方的调查一旦结束，这只是一个形式问题。如果调查人员找到了刑事指控的理由，他们也可将孙政才送交检察机关进行调查和起诉。
The same fate befell Mr. Sun's predecessor in Chongqing, Bo Xilai. Mr. Bo was dismissed in 2012 and arrested after investigators found that his wife, Gu Kailai, had murdered a British businessman. Mr. Bo was sentenced to life in prison for graft and abuse of power.	同样的命运也曾落到孙政才的重庆前任薄熙来的身上。薄熙来于 2012 年被解除职位，在调查人员发现他的妻子谷开来谋杀了一名英国商人后，薄熙来被逮捕，后因腐败和滥用职权罪被判处无期徒刑。
Speculation has circulated that Mr. Sun or his family may have been implicated in corruption, but party outlets have said nothing. Mr. Sun also came under political pressure this year after party inspectors accused him and other Chongqing officials of not doing enough to root out the "toxic residue" of Mr. Bo's influence.	有人猜测孙政才或其家人可能涉嫌腐败，但党媒对此未作任何表示。孙政才今年也受到较大的政治压力，党内巡查人员指责他及其他重庆官员在清除薄熙来“流毒”的影响上做得不够。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/china-xi-jinping-sun-zhengcai	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/china-xi-jinping-sun-zhengcai
Sacred Lakes Threatened by China's Growing Capital	雄安“千年大计”威胁白洋淀湿地生态
LAKE BAIYANGDIAN, China — A few hours by car south of Beijing is a delicate string of lakes and ponds famous over the centuries for its fishing, its hunting, its cooling summer breezes.	中国白洋淀——从北京出发，向南开几个小时的车，就可以看到一连串秀丽的湖泊和池塘，几个世纪以来，这里一直以垂钓、狩猎和夏季的习习凉风而闻名。

<p>But over the coming decades these fragile wetlands are to be transformed into an enormous satellite city for China's overcrowded capital. Hospitals, universities, wholesale markets, corporate headquarters — almost anything that does not fit into Beijing's role as the political center of China — are to be moved near Baiyangdian in what officials call "the project of the millennium."</p>	<p>但在未来几十年里，这些脆弱的湿地将被开发为一个巨大的卫星城市，为拥挤不堪的首都北京分担一些功能。医院、大学、批发市场、公司总部——几乎任何不符合北京作为中国政治中心地位的东西，都将搬迁到白洋淀附近，这个方案官方称为“千年大计”。</p>
<p>The idea is to turn Beijing into something more like Washington — a city built around a national government, with stately streets and monuments that manifest power.</p>	<p>政府的想法是，让北京变得更像华盛顿那样的城市——华盛顿是一个围绕着国家政府部门而修建的城市，拥有庄严的街道和彰显权力的纪念碑。</p>
<p>"The government is redefining what Beijing should be," said Zhang Yue, a native of the capital who is now an associate professor at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the author of a book comparing Beijing with other global cities. "It doesn't want a city with old neighborhoods — a city of culture and history — but a political city that serves the needs of the central government."</p>	<p>“政府正在重新定义北京的样子，”北京人、现为芝加哥伊利诺伊大学副教授张跃（音）说道。“北京是一座文化历史名城，但他们不想要老旧的社区，而是想成为一个满足中央政府需要的政治城市。”张跃曾写过一本将北京与其他全球城市做比较的书。</p>
<p>Planners have already started to move many of the capital's municipal services to another satellite city, Tongzhou, and there are plans to tear down chaotic but lively markets and neighborhood streets.</p>	<p>规划者已经在将北京的很多市政服务部门搬迁到另一个卫星城通州了，还打算拆除一些混乱但活力十足的市场和社区街道。</p>
<p>The government's expansionist ambitions are clearest here in what will be known as Xiongan (pronounced Sheong-an) New Area. Three times the size of New York City, it is to be built from scratch out of the delicate swath of meres and marshlands of Baiyangdian, in Xiongan county.</p>	<p>而在这里，一个被称为雄安新区的地方，政府进行扩张的雄心表现得再明显不过了。在雄安县秀丽的白洋淀湖泊和沼泽地旁边，政府要从无到有地修建这个面积是纽约市三倍大的新区。</p>
<p>The region is dotted with scores of villages clinging to the sides of lakes and levees, an area that used to be impassable but for boat traffic until a</p>	<p>沿着这片地区的湖泊和堤坝，点缀着数十个村庄，就在数年前，出入这里还只能靠船只。新修的道路带来了旅游者和少许的繁荣。住宅在增多，建筑业</p>

<p>half-dozen years ago. New road construction brought tourism and modest prosperity. Homes were expanded, making construction a major industry.</p>	<p>成为了主要产业。</p>
<p>Locals know big changes are afoot, but they are unsure what those changes will mean for life in the wetlands.</p>	<p>当地人知道这里将会发生很大的变化,但他们不确定这些变化对湿地生活的意义。</p>
<p>“Of course it’s a great honor that the central government would pay attention to us here in Baiyangdian,” said Chen Dazheng, a boatman who fishes and ferries people along the region’s canals. “We just don’t know what to expect – except that we’re going to have to move.”</p>	<p>“当然,中央政府关注我们白洋淀是一件很荣幸的事情,只是我们不知道会发生什么事情——除了需要搬迁之外。”在当地打渔并沿运河提供摆渡服务的陈大政(音)说道。</p>
<p>That became apparent as soon as the plans were unveiled in April. Real estate prices in the area began to skyrocket, and authorities immediately imposed a strict ban on any sort of new construction.</p>	<p>今年4月,规划公布之后,情况变得很明显。该地区的房地产价格开始飙升,当局立即严格禁止任何新建工程。</p>
<p>In China, compensation for expropriated homes is based on the area that the dwelling occupies. In the past, that led residents to slap up additions to their homes or businesses so they could claim more money.</p>	<p>在中国,被征用房屋的补偿款是以住宅建筑面积为准的。以前遇到这种情况居民会纷纷扩建住房或门面,以便获得更多的补偿款。</p>
<p>Now, everything is at a standstill. At almost every street corner and next to many homes there are 10-foot stacks of red bricks awaiting laborers. But they cannot be touched. That is true even when a son marries and a new room is needed for the new couple – traditionally the most pressing need for new space.</p>	<p>现在,所有的施工活动都停了下来。几乎每个街角、每户家庭旁边,都堆着10英尺高的备用红砖。但是你不能动它们了。即便儿子结婚,新婚夫妇需要盖间新房也不行——结婚是以前最重要的扩建房屋的原因。</p>
<p>In one of the region’s most picturesque villages, Quantou, a jigsaw puzzle of narrow alleys and high walls, residents wait anxiously to find out if their homes will be demolished. Just last year the village was listed on a register of historical villages, not only for its architecture but</p>	<p>圈头村是当地风光最秀丽的村庄,狭巷和高墙犹如七巧板一般拼凑在一起,那里的居民正急切地等待着,想知道他们的家宅是否会被拆除。就在去年,这个村庄因为其建筑,以及它与地理位置紧密相关的文化,而被列入了历史保护村庄名录。</p>

<p>also for the culture that is tightly linked to its geography.</p>	
<p>Quantou is home to a complex singing style derived from Buddhist scriptures. The music is sung by a choir of locals who each year take boats across nearby Damaidian Lake to a temple honoring the god of medicine.</p>	<p>圈头村有一种复杂的音乐会社，来源于佛教经典。表演这种音乐的当地乐队每年都乘船渡过附近的大麦淀，前往药王庙。</p>
<p>"We hope to keep this going even after the village is torn down, but it depends where we live," said Xia Manjun, a 36-year-old member of the Quantou choir. "Will we live nearby or be scattered? Will we even be allowed on the lakes if it's all lined with offices?"</p>	<p>"我们希望村庄拆迁后，这种传统还能保持下去，但这取决于我们住在哪里。"圈头村乐队36岁的夏曼俊（音）说："我们住得近还是分散开了？如果湖边都是办公楼，还会允许我们去游湖吗？"</p>
<p>This kind of forced urbanization and redevelopment has already badly damaged traditional cultures in places like Beijing. There, the destruction of the traditional hutong alleys uprooted traditional martial arts and music groups, scattering residents across far-flung suburbs.</p>	<p>这种强制性的城镇化和重建工作，已经严重破坏了北京这些地方的传统文化。在那里，当传统的胡同被拆除时，居民被分散安置在了遥远的郊区，传统武术和音乐团体遭到破坏。</p>
<p>In places like Quantou, the situation is even more fragile. People like Mr. Xia are among the last who still know the old music. He sells agricultural products to cities during the week and returns to Quantou on weekends to teach the tradition to local children.</p>	<p>圈头这样的地方更加容易受影响。夏曼俊这样的人，是仍然懂这种古老音乐的最后一批人之一。他平时到各个城市销售农产品，周末则返回圈头，向当地孩子传授这个传统。</p>
<p>One recent Sunday, he led 20 students in a four-hour workshop to learn the music many of their parents learned growing up in what was a relatively isolated part of the country.</p>	<p>近日的一个星期天，他给20名学生培训了4小时，在这个相对与世隔绝的地区，很多孩子的父母就是学着这些音乐长大的。</p>
<p>Even with roads, the area is still hard to traverse. Just 15 miles from Quantou Village but an hour drive along bumpy roads is Anxin, a county seat of 55,000 people. It is one of the few urban areas in the region. There, Prof. Zhou Runbiao, a historian in the local government, says concerns about the coming development are overblown.</p>	<p>即使有道路，要到达这个地区仍然很困难。安新县距离圈头村仅15公里，但道路崎岖蜿蜒，开车得花一个小时，这里的县城有5.5万人口，是该地区少数几个城镇之一。当地政府的历史学家周润彪（音）教授说，对未来发展的担忧被夸大了。</p>

<p>As one of the few officials willing to talk publicly about the project, Professor Zhou gave a fairly upbeat assessment. First, he noted that the plan was announced only in April and that details had not been worked out. So, he says, talk of demolitions is "premature."</p>	<p>只有少数官员愿意公开谈论这个项目，周教授就是其中之一，他对该项目的评估相当乐观。他指出，首先，这个计划是4月份才宣布的，细节尚未完成。所以他说，现在谈拆迁还“太早”。</p>
<p>He said the New Area could likely help improve the region's poor water quality. In the 1950s, wetlands and lakes covered nearly 300 square miles and were fed by nine rivers flowing from the Taihang Mountains. The area was famous for its aquaculture and clear waters.</p>	<p>他说，雄安新区可能有助于改善本地区糟糕的水质。1950年代，这里有近300平方英里的湿地和湖泊，水源来自太行山的九条河流。该地区以水产养殖和水质清澈而闻名。</p>
<p>Then began a program of dam-building that has transformed much of China, limiting chronic flooding that has plagued the country for centuries, and providing clean hydropower. But the effect on wetlands was catastrophic. The area's marshes and lakes shrank in half, industries appeared and the water is now undrinkable.</p>	<p>之后，一系列的水坝建设项目改变了中国很多地区的面貌，减缓了几个世纪以来困扰该国的洪水问题，还提供了清洁的水电。但它对这里湿地的影响是灾难性的。当地的沼泽和湖泊减少了一半。人们开始发展工业，现在这里的水已经达不到可饮用级别了。</p>
<p>"The reason is that local governments did what they pleased," Professor Zhou said. "Now, under central government control, the factories will be closed and the water cleaned up."</p>	<p>周教授说：“原因在于，地方政府想怎么做就怎么做。现在，在中央政府的管控下，工厂将会关闭，水体将会得到清理。”</p>
<p>Independent experts said they believed this could be the case. Ma Jun, the director of the Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs, a think tank in Beijing, said the project would lead to an influx of new residents, which would increase water use. But it would also very likely qualify for new government funding that could restore the ecosystem.</p>	<p>独立专家说，他们也认为事情可能会是这样的。智库团体公众环境研究中心 (Institute of Public and Environmental Affairs) 主任马军表示，这个项目将会导致新的居民涌入，从而增加用水量。但它可能会有资格获得新的政府资助，以便恢复生态系统。</p>
<p>"It basically depends on how big the efforts, how firm the resolution and how forceful the monitoring mechanism can be," Mr. Ma said. "If they are not cautious enough at the beginning, there will be problems."</p>	<p>“这主要取决于努力有多大，决心有多坚定，监察机制有多么给力。”马军说：“如果他们最开始不够谨慎，就会出现问题。”</p>
<p>Near Professor Zhou's home is the main lake of Baiyangdian and a</p>	<p>周教授的家附近就是白洋淀的主湖，和一个占地50平方英里的自然保护区。</p>

<p>50-square-mile nature reserve that is the site of an unusual private museum to Chinese guerrillas who fought the Japanese in the marshes and waterways during World War II. One of the museum's founders, Wang Mutou, 66, said he expected little resistance to the new plan.</p>	<p>保护区内还有一所不同寻常的私人博物馆，纪念的是二战期间，在这里的沼泽和水道上与日本人斗争的中国游击队。66岁的王木投（音）是博物馆的创始人之一，他认为这个新的规划几乎不会有人抵制。</p>
<p>"Our systems are different," he said. "You own your land, but in China we just have user rights. The land is owned by the government."</p>	<p>"我们的制度不一样，"他说。"你们的土地是自己的，但在中国，我们只有使用权。土地归政府所有。"</p>
<p>He had one plea, shared by many of his neighbors who fish, travel and worship along the local waterways.</p>	<p>和在当地的水道附近钓鱼、游玩和祭拜的很多邻居一样，他有个请求。</p>
<p>"We know we will have to move," Mr. Wang said. "We just hope that when all the research institutes move here and all the companies move in, that we are left with some access to our waters. Please let us stay near the water."</p>	<p>"我们知道必须要搬走，"王木投说。"我们只希望所有研究机构都搬到这儿来，所有公司都搬进来后，我们还能接触到水。请让我们留在离水近的地方。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/sacred-lakes-baiyangdian-beijing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170725/sacred-lakes-baiyangdian-beijing</p>
<p>In China's Capital, a Portal to Hollywood's Golden Age</p>	<p>这家小众影院带你感受好莱坞的黄金时代</p>
<p>BEIJING — The tiny cinema offers 30 luxurious leather armchairs, perfect for lounging. There are side tables where patrons can place their Champagne or cocktail, and nibbles, even oysters and caviar. The screen is close and the ceiling low. The atmosphere is intimate and elegant.</p>	<p>北京——这个小小的影院配有30把豪华皮质扶手椅，非常适于懒洋洋地靠坐在上面。旁边有茶几，顾客可以用来放香槟、鸡尾酒以及小零食，甚至是生蚝和鱼子酱。屏幕很近，天花板很低。氛围私密而又优雅。</p>
<p>The theater, Cinker, is not a typical Beijing movie house — cavernous, packed multiplexes that offer Hollywood franchise films with earsplitting battle scenes or car chases. China's government importers and censors prefer those box office hits for the quota of 34 foreign movies allowed into the country each year.</p>	<p>三克(Cinker)并非典型的北京电影院——那些庞大的放映厅时常挤满了人，放映有着震耳欲聋的打斗场面或汽车追逐镜头的好莱坞大片。中国每年引进外国影片的配额是34部，该国经营电影进口业务的国企以及审查机构更为青睐那些票房大片。</p>

<p>Tucked away on the third floor of a building in an upscale area of the capital, Cinker was envisioned by its three partners as a place for movie lovers who want to revisit Hollywood classics, European art house films and vintage Chinese favorites.</p>	<p>三克藏身于北京某高端地段的一栋建筑的三层，按照它的三位合伙人的设想，它是一个面向想要重温好莱坞经典影片、欧洲艺术片和国产经典老电影的电影爱好者们的空间。</p>
<p>Some recent showings: "The Godfather" and "Love on Lushan Mountain," along with early Woody Allen and Agnès Varda.</p>	<p>这里近来放映的影片包括：《教父》(The Godfather)、《庐山恋》，还有伍迪·艾伦(Woody Allen)和阿涅斯·瓦尔达(Agnès Varda)的一些早期作品。</p>
<p>Amanda Zhang, a former criminal lawyer and a partner in the venture, is around most nights schmoozing with regular diners in the clubby restaurant and presiding over the 1930s-style brass-accented bar.</p>	<p>三克的合伙人之一、曾经当过刑事律师的阿曼达·张(Amanda Zhang)多数夜晚都会现身，在会所式的餐厅中与常客闲谈，或者打理着黄铜镶饰的1930年代风格酒吧。</p>
<p>Ms. Zhang's glamour — she may wear red silky shorts and a flowing top, or a black evening suit, or a form-fitting emerald green sheath, always with skyscraper heels — is meant to recall the splendor of Hollywood's golden age.</p>	<p>阿曼达·张很有魅力——她或许会身穿红色丝绸短裤和短上衣，或黑色晚礼服，或突显身材的祖母绿色紧身连衣裙，总是搭配超高的高跟鞋——会让人联想起好莱坞黄金时代的光彩。</p>
<p>Cinker emerged six months ago, an experiment in offering an alternative to Beijing's standard commercial theaters and a couple of out-of-the-way screening rooms that show old films. The founders invented the name Cinker as shorthand for Cinema Maker.</p>	<p>于六个月前出现的三克是一场实验，要在北京的标准化商业影院以及若干过时的老电影放映厅之外，提供另一种选择。其英文名Cinker是由几位创始人用Cinema Maker（电影院制造者）缩并而来。</p>
<p>"We don't have an independent cinema in China," said Yan Yixin, a founder. "We thought, 'How can we make an independent cinema?'"</p>	<p>"中国没有独立影院，"创始人之一严亦新(Yan Yixin, 音)说。"我们当时想的是，'如何打造一家独立影院?'"</p>
<p>A place with an eclectic schedule (by Beijing standards) and a beckoning atmosphere offered a good start, he said. Shanghai has always been considered the movie home of China — the big production studios opened there after 1949, and most of them remain there. Opening a jewel box cinema in the political capital was considered a brave move, a challenge to the conventional nod to Shanghai as the</p>	<p>他说，兼容并蓄的排片表（就北京的标准而言）和吸引人的氛围是一个不错的起点。上海一向被视作中国电影的发源地——1949年以后开办了一些大型电影公司，其中大多数公司至今依然在那里。在政治之都北京开办一家珠宝盒般的影院，被视为勇敢之举，也是对上海是时尚中心这一传统认知的挑战。</p>

center of style.	
Cinker is a contemporary twist on a turn-of-the-20th-century movie hall, the Electric, in the London neighborhood of Notting Hill Gate, where the audience sits on plush sofas, armchairs — even beds — and movies are shown on a stage dominated by a gilded ornate proscenium.	三克其实是加入了现代元素的 Electric。始建于 20 世纪初的 Electric 影院位于伦敦诺丁山门(Notting Hill Gate)社区，那里的观众可以坐在柔软的沙发、扶手椅上——甚至床上——用来放映电影的镜框式舞台上有一个华丽的镀金框。
Mr. Yan recalls going to the Electric with his girlfriend. “It is a vintage cinema, you could lie down on a sofa, have a cocktail from the bar, watch a movie — an amazing experience.”	严亦新还记得和女朋友去 Electric 的情形。“它是一家复古风格的电影院，你可以躺在沙发上，边享用来自酒吧的鸡尾酒，边看电影——非常美妙的体验。”
They chose a similar upscale district in Beijing called Sanlitun, which, like Notting Hill Gate, was a down-at-heel bar quarter in the late 1980s and '90s, with dozens of foreign embassy buildings along its edges.	他们选定了同属高档社区的北京三里屯，它和诺丁山门一样，在上世纪八九十年代是破败的酒吧区，边缘地带有很多外国使馆建筑。
Then, artists rented hole-in-the-wall spaces to be close to the diplomats who could afford to buy their paintings, and in the early 2000s, the director Quentin Tarantino lent a movie flavor when he hung out at a night spot called Vogue and worked on shooting his first martial arts movie, “Kill Bill,” during the day.	后来，艺术家们租下破破烂烂的空间，以便拉近与有能力购买其画作的外交官之间距离；2000 年代初，导演昆汀·塔伦蒂诺(Quentin Tarantino)给这里添加了电影元素——当时他晚上混在一个名叫 Vogue 的夜店里，白天则忙于拍摄自己的首部动作片《杀死比尔》(Kill Bill)。
Beijing’s city planners had other ideas than allowing valuable central real estate to lie idle to low-paying renters. In the mid-2000s, the seediness gave way to China’s first Apple Store, then fashion boutiques and now, a decade later, a Mercedes Me showroom with the most expensive models spilling onto a plaza with giant screen videos and a high-end cafe nearby.	北京的城市规划者有其他打算，不想让极具价值的市中心房产在低薪租户手中闲置。到了 2000 年代中期，破败的氛围被中国第一家苹果零售店(Apple Store)打破，然后是诸多时尚精品店的入驻，十年后的今天又有了一家奔驰体验店 Mercedes Me，最昂贵的车型一直延伸到附近一座有着巨大的屏幕和高档餐厅的购物中心。
By locating in Sanlitun, Mr. Yan and Ms. Zhang, and Lin Fan, an owner of one of Beijing’s fancy restaurants and a producer of Chinese movies,	北京有着无所不包的消费文化，通过把地点选在三里屯，严亦新、阿曼达·张和林凡(Lin Fan, 音)——林凡拥有北京的一家高档餐厅，还是一名中国电

<p>are appealing to habitués of the premier axis of the city's all-enveloping consumer culture. They are also exploiting changes in moviegoing habits.</p>	<p>影人——试图吸引这种文化的核心群体成为常客。他们也在利用观影习惯的改变。</p>
<p>Box office revenue from Hollywood blockbusters dropped in China in the first six months of this year after many years of growth. For example, "Transformers: The Last Knight" fared less well than expected, while the Bollywood drama "Dangal" did much better. Audiences have become more sophisticated, and more fickle. And in China, as elsewhere, more moviegoers are watching videos provided by online streaming services.</p>	<p>好莱坞大片在中国的票房收入已经连续多年增长，但在今年前六个月有所下降。比如《变形金刚 5：最后的骑士》(Transformers: The Last Knight)的票房收入不及预期，宝莱坞影片《摔跤吧！爸爸》(Dangal)的表现却好得多。现在的观众更加成熟，也更易变。此外，和别的地方一样，在中国，更多电影观众正在观看由流媒体服务商提供的视频。</p>
<p>As the moviegoing audience fragments, Cinker appeals not only to the steady niche audience for classics, but also to a wide spectrum of people who have fallen in love with foreign actors who have starred in popular TV series.</p>	<p>在观众不断分化之际，三克不仅想要吸引青睐经典影片的稳定但却狭窄的群体，还致力于吸引对主演高人气剧集的外国演员颇为迷恋的更广泛人群。</p>
<p>To their surprise, Ms. Zhang said, Britain's National Theater Live series with actors like Benedict Cumberbatch, who appears in "Sherlock" — the British detective series that was a major television hit in China — have been among their biggest draws.</p>	<p>阿曼达·张说，让他们意外的是，演员表上有本尼迪克特·康伯巴奇(Benedict Cumberbatch)等人名字的“英国国家剧院现场”戏剧影像，竟跻身他们的最卖座影片之列。康伯巴奇出演的英国侦探类剧集《神探夏洛克》(Sherlock)曾在中国大热。</p>
<p>Cinker opened with a screening of Wes Anderson's "The Grand Budapest Hotel," a 2014 favorite of the three partners. The décor of Cinker's bar and restaurant — brass wall lights, plush red curtains — harks back to the movie.</p>	<p>三克开业时放映了韦斯·安德森(Wes Anderson)的《布达佩斯大饭店》(The Grand Budapest Hotel)，三位合伙人都很喜欢的一部 2014 年影片。三克酒吧的装潢——黄铜壁灯、红色绒布窗帘——就以这部电影为灵感。</p>
<p>"A lot of our audience likes to watch movies that are not really box office hits," Mr. Lin said. "'Budapest Hotel' only got a very short showing in China." The Woody Allen movies and "The Godfather" never had</p>	<p>“我们的很多观众喜欢看的电影并不是真正的票房大片，”林凡说。“《布达佩斯大饭店》在中国只放映过很短一段时间。”他说，伍迪·艾伦的影片及《教父》从未在中国进行过商业放映，人们只能看 DVD。</p>

commercial releases and were available only on DVD, he said.	
The repertoire for Cinker is limited, though, by China's all-powerful government Shanghai Media Group, the conglomerate that controls movie distribution, and must obey the censor's strictures. Like all movies, "Titanic," for example, was examined by the censors. Yet it emerged with flying colors. Communist party members were instructed to see the film, one of the first foreign movies released here in 1997, for lessons on bravery, and how even a capitalist moviemaker could tell the story of a poor boy falling for a rich girl.	不过，三克的放映片目受限于拥有巨大影响力、控制着影片发行的国有企业上海东方传媒集团，而且必须遵循审查机构的各种禁令。例如，像所有电影一样，《泰坦尼克号》(Titanic)也曾受到审查机构的审查。但这部影片大获成功。1997年，它作为首批外国影片之一在中国放映时，共产党员曾被要求观看，原因是它教会人勇敢，还表明就连资本主义电影制作者也可以讲述一个穷小子爱上富家女的故事。
From a library of about 4,000 movies at the media group, about 20 percent are suitable for a Cinker screening, Mr. Yan said. The Hollywood favorites come mostly from that backlist, he said.	严亦新说，上海东方传媒集团的片库里约有4000部电影，其中约20%适于在三克放映。他说，卖座的好莱坞影片大多源自那里。
"The Godfather, Part 1" sold out the fastest, helped along by a package deal of a movie ticket and an Italian dinner. Patrons were encouraged to turn up in dress that matched the characters, and some arrived in flowing gowns and tuxedos.	《教父 I》(The Godfather, Part 1)卖得最快，在某种程度上得益于电影票是和意式晚餐打包出售的。顾客被鼓励身穿与片中角色搭调的裙装现身，一些人到场时穿着飘逸的长裙和晚礼服。
Expansion is underway. An outdoor rooftop cinema, decorated with lush green plants and comfortable wicker, debuted last week. Coming next: Cinker's opening in Shanghai. And watch for the future Cinker film awards.	扩张正在进行中。一间饰以郁郁葱葱的绿植、配有舒适藤编座椅的顶楼露天影院于上周揭幕。接下来，三克将在上海开分店。此外，让我们对未来的三克电影奖拭目以待。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170726/beijing-theater-hollywood-movies	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170726/beijing-theater-hollywood-movies
Hong Kong Rail Plan Raises Fears of Mainland China's Influence	广深港高铁“一地两检”方案引争议
HONG KONG — A proposal to lease part of a new Hong Kong rail terminal to mainland China and to allow Chinese officers to enforce	香港——把香港新修的一座铁路总站的部分地方租给内地，并允许内地在那里实施内地法律的提议，引起了对该方案会破坏这座城市法律自治的担忧。

<p>mainland law there has raised concerns the plan would undermine this city's legal autonomy.</p>	
<p>Hong Kong officials have said that the terminal, which is scheduled to open late next year in the city's West Kowloon district, needs mainland customs and immigration officers in addition to Hong Kong officers in order to maximize efficiency for travelers. The 85-mile express rail line will connect Hong Kong with the cities of Shenzhen and Guangzhou in the neighboring mainland province of Guangdong.</p>	<p>这座铁路站坐落在香港西九龙区，计划明年投入使用。香港官方称，为了将服务旅客的效率最大化，除香港工作人员外，该站还需要内地的海关和边检工作人员。这条 85 英里（约合 140 公里）长的高铁将连接香港与相邻的内陆省份广东的深圳市和广州市。</p>
<p>When Hong Kong, a former British colony, returned to Chinese control 20 years ago, it was promised a high degree of autonomy, including the ability to keep its own legal, political and economic systems. Hong Kong maintains its own borders, and travelers between Hong Kong and mainland China pass through immigration controls similar to those between nations.</p>	<p>20 年前回归中国的统治时，曾是英国殖民地的香港被许以高度的自治，包括保留自己的法律、政治和经济制度。香港有自己的边境，往返香港和内地的人要像往返于不同国家之间一样通关。</p>
<p>Under the Hong Kong proposal announced on Tuesday, customs, immigration and quarantine officers from Guangdong Province would have enforcement powers in about one-quarter of the station's five-story terminal.</p>	<p>按照周二公布的相关提议，在这个五层楼高的铁路总站，来自广东省的海关、边检及检疫人员可能会在大约四分之一的地方范围内行使权力。</p>
<p>"It speaks of a greater presence of Chinese officials, of Chinese law, of Chinese values in the heart of Hong Kong," Simon N. M. Young, a law professor at the University of Hong Kong, said in an interview.</p>	<p>"此事象征着中国的官员、中国的法律、中国的价值观在香港核心地区的影响力增加，"香港大学法学教授杨艾文(Simon N. M. Young)在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>"It's worrisome," he added.</p>	<p>"这令人担忧，"他补充道。</p>
<p>Pro-democracy politicians in Hong Kong say the stationing of mainland Chinese officers in the city could undermine the "one country, two systems" model that allows Hong Kong to maintain the way of life</p>	<p>香港的亲民主政界人士称，内地工作人员进驻香港可能会破坏"一国两制"的模式。后者让香港得以保留民众在其 1997 年回归中国之前的生活方式，包括内地所没有的公民自由。</p>

<p>residents had before the 1997 handover to Chinese rule, including civil liberties unknown on the mainland.</p>	
<p>Many Hong Kong residents have said they are concerned about threats to rule of law and free expression. The dramatic disappearances two years ago of Hong Kong booksellers who sold gossipy potboilers about China's political elite heightened those worries.</p>	<p>很多港人表示，他们担心法治和言论自由会受到威胁。两年前，多名售卖关于中国政治精英八卦书籍的香港书商突然失踪一事，突显了这些担忧。</p>
<p>Five men were taken into custody in mainland China, including one who was taken from Thailand and another who disappeared off the streets of Hong Kong. The men gave televised confessions that one said had been forced.</p>	<p>五名书商被关押在内地，其中一人是从泰国被带走的，另一人则是在香港街头失踪的。他们在电视上认罪，但其中一人后来说是被迫这么做的。</p>
<p>In January, a well-connected Chinese billionaire was taken from a hotel in Hong Kong and ended up in custody on the mainland, which was seen here as another case of mainland law enforcement trampling over legal protections in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>1月，一名人脉颇广的中国亿万富翁从香港一家酒店被带走，最后关押在内地。在香港，此事被视作内地执法侵犯香港司法保护的另一个例子。</p>
<p>Hong Kong officials say the rail terminal plan, which is called "one place, two checks," will enhance the efficiency of the high-speed rail system and eliminate the need for passengers to go through separate immigration protocols on both sides of the border.</p>	<p>香港官方称，被称作“一地两检”的这个铁路总站方案会提升高铁系统的效率，并免去乘客在边境两侧都要通关的麻烦。</p>
<p>Train trips between Hong Kong and Guangzhou will take about 48 minutes, from about two hours now, the government says. The project, which will cost Hong Kong more than \$10 billion, was first proposed in 2000.</p>	<p>政府称，乘火车往返香港和广州的时间，将从现在的大约两小时缩短至48分钟左右。香港在该项目上耗资100亿美元。项目最初是在2000年提出的。</p>
<p>A similar immigration system was put in place 10 years ago in Shenzhen, where Hong Kong officers have jurisdiction at a control point on land that is part of Guangdong Province. But that move had</p>	<p>10年前，深圳实施了一项类似的通关制度。在那里，香港在一个陆地口岸的部分区域拥有执法权，而那里属于广东省。但此事没有引起内地工作人员在香港的领土上工作引发的这种争议。</p>

none of the controversy of mainland officers working on Hong Kong soil.	
Hong Kong officials say the scope of mainland officers' powers will be limited, and will not undermine Hong Kong's autonomy.	香港官方称，内地工作人员的权力范围有限，不会影响香港的自治。
"There is no question of that sort of concern and worry that we are compromising on the rule of law, on one-country, two systems, in order to get the convenience of the high-speed rail," Carrie Lam, the chief executive of Hong Kong, the city's top official, told reporters on Tuesday.	"不应该有我们为了享受高铁的便利而破坏法治，破坏一国两制的担心和忧虑，"香港最高官员、行政长官林郑月娥(Carrie Lam)周二对记者说。
But her assertion did little to quell public doubts.	但她的表态几乎无助于缓和公众的质疑。
"Why do we need this? Hong Kong is already connected to the mainland by land, air and sea," said Claudia Mo, a Hong Kong lawmaker. "The Chinese Communists, they know Hong Kongers are not feeling very Chinese these days, and they want to further consolidate the sentiment that Hong Kong is China."	"为什么需要这个？香港已经和内地海、陆、空通航了，"香港议员毛孟静(Claudia Mo)说。"中国的共产党员，他们知道如今香港人不太觉得自己是中国人，他们想进一步加强香港就是中国这种态度。"
Ms. Mo, a member of the pro-democracy camp in Hong Kong's 70-seat Legislative Council, said there was little hope of blocking or forcing a modification of the proposal after four of her legislative allies were unseated this month. While the passage of the rail terminal plan is expected to be controversial, the government now has the legislative power to make it happen, she said.	在香港设有 70 个席位的立法会里，毛孟静属于亲民主阵营。她说，在四名立法会盟友本月被取消议员资格后，阻止或强迫修改该提议的希望渺茫。尽管该铁路总站方案的通过预计会引起争议，但她说，政府现在掌握着让这一幕成为现实的立法权。
"We've lost our veto power," she said.	"我们失去了否决权，"她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170726/hong-kong-mainland-china-rail-terminal	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170726/hong-kong-mainland-china-rail-terminal
China and India File Rival Claims Over Tibetan Medicine	中国与印度争为藏医药传统申遗

<p>HONG KONG — China and India have jockeyed for centuries over the Himalayas. The Chinese military invaded Tibet in 1950. India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader, in 1959. Three years later, the two countries fought a border war. Now they are in a standoff over an area disputed by China and Bhutan, the Himalayan kingdom whose claim is supported by India.</p>	<p>香港——若干世纪以来，中国和印度围绕喜马拉雅山的角力从未停止。中国军队在 1950 年进驻西藏。印度在 1959 年为藏人精神领袖达赖喇嘛提供了庇护。三年后，两国在边境打了一场战争。目前，它们正因为中国与喜马拉雅山区不丹王国存在争议的一个地区僵持不下——印度支持不丹的主张。</p>
<p>The two countries' latest struggle is over which one will be able to formally tie the ancient practice of Tibetan medicine to its national patrimony. The prize: international cachet and the possibility of significant commercial rewards.</p>	<p>两国之间最新的争斗焦点是，谁可以正式把古老的藏医药传统归为本国的国家遗产。彩头为：国际声望以及获得重大商业回报的可能性。</p>
<p>In March, China filed paperwork asking the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to recognize medicinal bathing, one of many practices of sowa rigpa, the Tibetan name for this type of medicine, as part of its "intangible cultural heritage." Unesco's website indicates that the request will be considered next year. India filed its own bid — for the entire sowa rigpa tradition — around the same time.</p>	<p>今年 3 月，中国向联合国教科文组织（United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization，简称 UNESCO）提交文件，请求其将藏医药学(sowa rigpa)的多种疗法之一藏医药浴法，认定为中国的“非物质文化遗产”。UNESCO 的官网显示，这一申请将在明年被审查。几乎同一时间，印度就整个藏医药学递交了自己的申遗文件。</p>
<p>"If China is applying, of course India can also apply," said Geshe Ngawang Samten, the vice chancellor of the Central University of Tibetan Studies in Sarnath, India. "This is Indian culture as well."</p>	<p>“如果中国正在申请，印度当然也可以申请，”印度鹿野苑西藏研究中央大学(Central University of Tibetan Studies)副校长格西·阿旺桑登(Geshe Ngawang Samten)说。“这也是印度文化。”</p>
<p>Tibetans who live in exile and Western anthropologists who study Tibetan medicine said that it was difficult to predict what tangible effects Unesco recognition might have on the field.</p>	<p>流亡藏人以及研究藏医药的西方人类学家称，很难预计 UNESCO 的认定会对这一领域产生哪些实际影响。</p>
<p>Recognition could be beneficial, they said, if it led to greater access to medical care for rural Tibetans, recruitment of more Tibetan medical practitioners for high-level advisory roles or laws to regulate the</p>	<p>他们说，如果能让乡村地区的藏人享有医疗服务的渠道得到拓展，促使更多藏医药从业者受雇成为高级顾问，或者推动药品生产监管法规的出台，那么其认定或许是有益的。</p>

production of pharmaceuticals.	
The worry, however, is that Unesco recognition could lift the industry's commercial development without addressing some of its underlying problems, such as the watering-down of traditional medicinal formulas and the over-harvesting of medicinal ingredients in the wild.	但人们担心，UNESCO 的认定也许可以促进商业开发，却不能解决该领域的一些基本问题，比如传统方剂遭到篡改和野生药材被过度采挖。
The founding text of Tibetan medicine is "for the whole world to enjoy," said Tashi Tsering Phuri, the director of the Tibetan Medical and Astro-Science Institute in Dharamsala, the Indian city that serves as the seat of the Tibetan government in exile and the residence of the Dalai Lama. "It should not be a bone of contention between two big nations."	藏医药的基本文本应该“由全世界共享”，达兰萨拉藏医历算学院(Tibetan Medical and Astro-Science Institute)院长扎西·次仁普日(ashi Tsering Phuri)说。达兰萨拉是西藏流亡政府所在地，达赖喇嘛就住在那里。“它不应该成为两个大国之间的一个争议问题。”
Sowa rigpa is practiced in China, India and neighboring countries including Bhutan, Mongolia and Nepal. The name is often translated into English as "the science of healing," and the present form of the discipline's founding text, "The Four Tantras," is attributed by many Western scholars to a 12th-century Tibetan physician, with antecedents stretching to the eighth century or earlier.	目前，应用藏医药学的有中国、印度及周边的不丹、蒙古和尼泊尔等国家。与其对应的“sowa rigpa”在英文中常被译为“the science of healing”(治愈的科学)，很多西方学者认为，该学科现存的基本文本《四部医典》(The Four Tantras)是由 12 世纪的一名藏医学家编撰而成，而其前身可追溯至 8 世纪或更早的时间。
As late as the early 1990s, there was no discernible competition between China and India to claim Tibetan medicine as cultural patrimony, Western scholars say. But about 20 years ago, they say, people began to recognize its potential commercial value.	西方学者称，直至 1990 年代初尚未看到中印两国争着宣称藏医药学是本国文化遗产的迹象。但他们说，大约 20 年前，人们开始意识到藏医药的潜在商业价值。
Stephan Kloos, a medical anthropologist at the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna, said his preliminary calculations suggested that the industry's value could be approaching \$1 billion. Even non-Tibetans in India were beginning to see sowa rigpa as a business opportunity, he said.	位于维也纳的奥地利科学院(Austrian Academy of Sciences)的医学人类学家斯蒂芬·克鲁斯(Stephan Kloos)说，他的初步估算结果显示，该产业的价值可能达到 10 亿美元。他说，在印度，就连非藏人也开始把藏医药视作商机。

<p>But this same economic potential concerns experts who say the industry, which has traditionally relied on the gathering of wild plants and animals in mountainous areas, is not really built for large economies of scale.</p>	<p>但这种经济潜力也让一些专家感到担忧，他们说，这个传统上有赖于在山区采集野生动植物的产业，其实与大规模经济并不契合。</p>
<p>Sienna Radha Craig, an associate professor of anthropology at Dartmouth College and an expert on Tibetan medicine, said one possibility was that Unesco recognition could stimulate the industry's growth without the proper environmental safeguards. In India, China and Nepal, the effort to expand the industry far outstrips "serious cultivation and conservation," Ms. Craig said, adding, "At a certain point that becomes completely untenable."</p>	<p>达特茅斯学院(Dartmouth College)人类学副教授、藏医药问题专家西思娜·拉达·克雷格(Sienna Radha Craig)说，一种可能性是：UNESCO 的认定会促进该产业的增长，环境却没得到适当的保护。克雷格说，在印度、中国和尼泊尔，拓展该产业的努力远远超出了“认真培育和保育”的努力；她还表示，“到了一定程度，会完全难以为继。”</p>
<p>In 2010, India officially recognized sowa rigpa as an Indian medicinal system. India notes on a government website that while "there are various schools of thought about the origin of this medical tradition," most of its theory and practice is similar to that of ayurveda, an Indian tradition that India says first came to Tibet in the third century.</p>	<p>2010年，印度正式把藏医药纳入本国的医疗体系。印度在一个政府网站上指出，尽管“关于这种医药传统的起源有各种说法”，但它的大多数理论和实践与阿育吠陀的类似。印度称，阿育吠陀这种传统医学最初是在3世纪传入西藏的。</p>
<p>Western scholars say there are clear historical links between ayurvedic and Tibetan medical traditions. But India's recent application for Unesco recognition prompted ripostes from Chinese experts.</p>	<p>西方学者说，阿育吠陀医学和藏医药之间有明显的历史渊源。但印度最近向UNESCO 申遗，招致了中国专家的反击。</p>
<p>In April, the state-run newspaper Global Times quoted Qin Yongzhang, an ethnologist at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, as saying, "The truth is that Tibetan medicine not only originated but has developed in China."</p>	<p>今年4月，官方报纸《环球时报》引用中国社科院民族学家秦永章的话称，“事实上，藏医药不仅起源于中国，而且是在中国发展壮大的。”</p>
<p>China's recent Unesco application said that Tibetan hot-spring and herbal-bath therapies — known as lum medicinal bathing — were</p>	<p>中国最近递交给UNESCO 的申请书称，温泉浴和药浴疗法——名为藏医药浴法——是由“西藏人民开发出来的”，在中国西部的很多地方十分流行，其中</p>

<p>"developed by the Tibetan people" and are popular across much of western China, including the Tibet Autonomous Region.</p>	<p>包括西藏自治区。</p>
<p>A Unesco designation would raise awareness of the bathing tradition "among the Chinese population, while encouraging dialogue on health and respect for nature among different ethnic groups," the application said.</p>	<p>申请书称, UNESCO 如能将藏医药浴法认定为世界文化遗产, 将会增进“中国民众”对这种疗法的认识, 同时“在不同民族群体之间促进关于健康的对话以及对自然的尊重。”</p>
<p>Robert Thurman, a professor of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist studies at Columbia University, said that because China "forcibly" owned most of the Tibetan Plateau, an area that he said had many mineral springs, its Unesco application made some sense.</p>	<p>哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)从事印-藏佛教研究的教授罗伯特·瑟曼(Robert Thurman)说, 由于中国“强行”拥有了青藏高原的大部分地区——据他说那里有很多矿泉——它向 UNESCO 递交申请是说得通的。</p>
<p>"But to claim that somehow China has been the origin of the tradition is, frankly, just silly," Mr. Thurman wrote in an email.</p>	<p>“但坦白说, 以某种方式声称中国是这种传统的发源地, 显得挺傻的,” 瑟曼在一封电子邮件中写道。</p>
<p>A woman who answered the phone at the office of China's Unesco commission, who would not give her name, said that the government was working on its Unesco paperwork and that all related information was confidential.</p>	<p>UNESCO 中国委员会办公室一名不愿透露姓名的女士接起电话后表示, 政府正忙于准备提交给 Unesco 的书面材料, 所有相关信息都属机密。</p>
<p>Unesco said it could not comment on files it was processing. A spokesman in Bangkok, Noel Boivin, said in an email that the agency encouraged multinational intangible cultural heritage nominations.</p>	<p>UNESCO 称不能就自身正在处理的文件置评。身在曼谷的 UNESCO 发言人诺埃尔·博文(Noel Boivin)在一封电子邮件中表示, 该机构鼓励多国联合进行非物质文化遗产的提名申报。</p>
<p>In interviews, two prominent Tibetans took a mixed view of the Unesco process and said Tibetans had no easy options to safeguard their cultural heritage.</p>	<p>接受采访时, 两名知名藏人对 UNESCO 的程序意见不一, 并表示藏人在保护自己的文化遗产方面没有容易的选项。</p>
<p>Of China's Unesco bid, Tsering Woesser, a Tibetan writer who lives in Beijing, said it was "a shame to see that Tibetan people are once again represented without our consent."</p>	<p>谈及中国的申请, 生活在北京的藏人作家茨仁唯色(Tsering Woesser)说, “作为藏人自己, 则又一次被代表、被代言。”</p>

However, she said, "if you do not take advantage of funds and opportunities, Tibetan medicine, together with much of traditional Tibetan culture, will gradually disappear."	但她表示, "如果不利用当局的资金与机会, 包括藏医学在内的诸多传统文化会日益凋敝。"
Dr. Tashi Rabten, a Tibetan physician in Nyack, N.Y., said that the overall effect could be positive, regardless of which country filed the application, but only if the Unesco designation clearly recognized that the tradition belonged to Tibetans — and no one else.	纽约州尼亚克的藏医学家扎西饶登 (Tashi Rabten, 音) 博士说, 整体影响会是正面的, 不论提交申请的是哪个国家, 但前提是 UNESCO 明确认定这一传统属于藏人——而非其他任何人。
Mr. Kloos, the medical anthropologist in Vienna, said that countries where sowa rigpa was practiced should work together if their goal was to have it recognized internationally.	维也纳的医学人类学家克鲁斯说, 应用藏医药学的各个国家应该开展合作, 如果其目标是让藏医药学得到国际认可的话。
"But politics creep in," he said, "even though it should really only be about medical considerations."	"但政治潜藏其中," 他说, "尽管一切真的只应该关乎医药方面的考量。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170727/unesco-tibetan-medicine-india-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170727/unesco-tibetan-medicine-india-china
Apple Removes Apps From China Store That Help Internet Users Evade Censorship	苹果下架中国区商店 VPN 应用
HONG KONG — Software made by foreign companies to help Chinese users skirt the country's system of internet filters has vanished from Apple's app store on the mainland.	香港——在内地, 由外国公司开发、帮助中国用户避开互联网过滤系统的软件已从苹果(Apple)的应用商店消失。
One company, ExpressVPN, posted a letter it received from Apple saying that its app had been taken down "because it includes content that is illegal in China."	其中一家公司 ExpressVPN 公布了来自苹果的一封信, 信中称其应用下架是 "因为包含在中国属于非法的内容"。
Another posted a message on its official account that its app had been removed.	另一家公司在其官方账号上留言, 称其应用已被下架。
A search on Saturday showed that some of the most popular foreign	周六进行的搜索显示, 一些最受欢迎的外国虚拟专用网络, 又称 VPN, 已

<p>virtual-private networks, also known as VPNs, which give users access to the unfiltered internet in China, were no longer accessible on Apple's app store there.</p>	<p>经在中国的苹果应用商店里找不到了。VPN 让用户能够在中国访问未过滤的互联网。</p>
<p>ExpressVPN wrote on its blog that the removal was "surprising and unfortunate."</p>	<p>ExpressVPN 在其博客上写道，下架一事“令人震惊和遗憾”。</p>
<p>It added, "We're disappointed in this development, as it represents the most drastic measure the Chinese government has taken to block the use of VPNs to date, and we are troubled to see Apple aiding China's censorship efforts."</p>	<p>该公司接着表示，“我们对此事感到失望，它代表着中国政府迄今为止为禁止使用 VPN 而采取的最为严厉的手段，看到苹果协助中国进行审查，我们感到不安。”</p>
<p>Sunday Yokubaitis, president of Golden Frog, a company that makes privacy and security software including VyprVPN, said its software, too, had been removed from the app store.</p>	<p>产品包括 VyprVPN 在内的隐私与安全软件开发公司 Golden Frog 的总裁森迪·约库拜提斯(Sunday Yokubaitis)说，自己公司的软件也被苹果的应用商店下架了。</p>
<p>"We gladly filed an amicus brief in support of Apple in their backdoor encryption battle with the F.B.I.," he said, "so we are extremely disappointed that Apple has bowed to pressure from China to remove VPN apps without citing any Chinese law or regulation that makes VPN illegal."</p>	<p>“在苹果因后门加密而陷入与联邦调查局(FBI)的斗争时，我们心甘情愿地提交了一份非当事人意见陈述，支持苹果，”他说。“因此，对苹果屈从于中国的压力，不给出任何规定 VPN 违法的中国法律法规便下架 VPN 应用，我们感到极度失望。”</p>
<p>He added, "We view access to internet in China as a human rights issue, and I would expect Apple to value human rights over profits."</p>	<p>他接着说，“我们视中国的互联网访问为一个人权问题，我希望苹果重视人权而非利润。”</p>
<p>In a statement, Apple noted that the Chinese government announced this year that all developers offering VPNs needed to obtain a government license.</p>	<p>在一份声明中，苹果指出，中国政府今年宣布，所有提供 VPN 的开发商均须获得政府颁发的许可证。</p>
<p>"We have been required to remove some VPN apps in China that do not meet the new regulations," the company said. "These apps remain available in all other markets where they do business."</p>	<p>“我们被要求下架中国一些不符合新规定的 VPN 应用，”苹果说。“这些应用在它们开展业务的其他所有地方依然可用。”</p>

<p>This is not the first time Apple has removed apps at the request of the Chinese government, but it is a reminder of how deeply beholden the tech giant has become to Beijing at a moment when the country's leadership has been pushing to tighten its control over the internet.</p>	<p>这不是苹果第一次在中国政府的要求下下架应用，但此事提醒外界，在中国领导人一直推动收紧对互联网的控制之际，这家科技巨头已经欠了北京多少人情。</p>
<p>The removals signal a new effort by China to control the internet. In the past, the country's so-called Great Firewall has used technology to disrupt VPNs, and Beijing has shut down Chinese VPNs and even aimed a huge cyberattack at a well-known foreign site hosting code that circumvented the filters.</p>	<p>应用下架标志着中国为控制互联网而采取的新行动。过去，该国所谓的防火长城(Great Firewall)利用技术干扰VPN。北京还关闭了中国的VPN，甚至对一家托管规避过滤系统的代码的著名外国网站，发起了一场大规模的网络攻击。</p>
<p>But the move by Apple is also the first example of China successfully using its influence with a major foreign tech platform to push back against the software makers.</p>	<p>但苹果此举也是中国成功地利用自己对一家大型外国科技平台的影响力，回击软件开发商的第一个案例。</p>
<p>While internet crackdowns often peak every five years, ahead of a key Chinese Communist Party congress, the efforts this year cover fresh ground, a likely indication that stricter controls of things like VPNs will persist after the congress this autumn. China also began a partial block of the Facebook-owned messaging app WhatsApp this month.</p>	<p>尽管通常每五年，在一个关键的中国共产党大会前夕，对互联网的打压都会达到巅峰，但今年的行动出现了新的特点。它可能预示着今年秋天的大会结束后，对VPN等更严厉的控制措施将保留。本月，中国还开始部分屏蔽Facebook旗下的即时通讯应用WhatsApp。</p>
<p>Greater China, which includes mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, is Apple's largest market outside the United States. That has made the company more vulnerable than almost any other American technology firm to a Chinese campaign to wean the country off foreign technology and tighten control over foreign tech companies operating there.</p>	<p>包括内地、香港和台湾在内的大中华地区是苹果在美国之外的最大市场。这使该公司几乎比美国其他任何一家科技公司更容易受中国摆脱外国技术、收紧对于在华经营的外国科技公司控制运动的影响。</p>
<p>In response, Apple has taken a number of steps to ensure that it stays on Beijing's good side. Last year, the company complied with what it said was a request from the Chinese authorities to remove from its</p>	<p>作为回应，苹果采取了大量措施，以确保自己仍能得到北京的青睐。去年，该公司遵从它所说的中国当局的要求，把《纽约时报》开发的多款新闻应用从中国的应用商店下架。</p>

China app store news apps created by The New York Times.	
The company said this month that it would open its first data center in China to comply with a new law that pushes foreign firms to store more of their data in the country.	苹果本月表示将在中国设立首个数据中心，以符合一项新出台的法规。该法律要求外国公司把更多数据存储在中国。
Apple has operated its app store in China for many years with only occasional run-ins with the government. The VPN crackdown and Beijing's move in December to target news sites indicate that China's internet regulators have taken a deeper interest, and are exerting more control, over what is available on Apple's China app store.	苹果的应用商店进入中国已有多年，与政府发生冲突的情况偶尔才会出现。打压 VPN，连同北京去年 12 月把目标对准新闻网站的举动表明，中国的互联网监管机构加大了关注力度，并且正在加强对苹果在中国的应用商店所含产品的控制。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170730/china-apple-censorhip	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170730/china-apple-censorhip
China Shows Off Military Might, and Xi Jinping Puts Rivals on Notice	习近平阅兵展示军权，要求绝对忠诚
BEIJING — China's president, Xi Jinping, has opened a public campaign to deepen his grip on power in a coming leadership shake-up, using a huge military parade on Sunday, speeches and propaganda, along with a purge in the past week, to warn officials to back him as the nation's most powerful leader in two decades.	北京——为在即将到来的领导层大调整中加强自己对权力的控制，中国国家主席习近平已开始了一场公开的运动，他用周日的大型阅兵式、讲话和宣传，以及上周的一次清洗活动，来提醒官员支持他成为 20 年来中国最强大的领导者。
Wearing his mottled green uniform as commander in chief of the People's Liberation Army, Mr. Xi watched as 12,000 troops marched and tanks, long-range missile launchers, jet fighters and other new weapons drove or flew past in impeccable arrays.	作为中国人民解放军总指挥的习近平穿着绿色迷彩服检阅了 1.2 万名官兵的部队，观看了坦克车、远程导弹发射器、喷气式战机和其他新型武器以完美的方阵队列行驶或飞行。
Mao famously said political power comes from the barrel of a gun, and Mr. Xi signaled that he, too, was counting on the military to stay ramrod loyal while he chooses a new leading lineup to be unveiled at a Communist Party congress in the autumn.	毛泽东有句名言，枪杆子里面出政权。习近平也表示，在为在今年秋季召开的共产党代表大会上亮相的新领导阵容确定人选的时候，他需要军队保持铁杆忠诚。
"Troops across the entire military, you must be unwavering in	"全军将士们！你们要坚定不移坚持党对军队绝对领导的根本原则，"习近平

<p>upholding the bedrock principle of absolute party leadership of the military," Mr. Xi said at the parade, held on a dusty training base in Inner Mongolia region, 270 miles northwest of Beijing. "Always obey and follow the party. Go and fight wherever the party points."</p>	<p>在阅兵式上说。“永远听党的话、跟党走，党指向哪里、就打到哪里。”阅兵式是在北京西北 270 英里（约合 440 公里）之外的内蒙古的一个尘土飞扬的训练基地举行的。</p>
<p>The ceremony was broadcast across the country.</p>	<p>阅兵式在全国各地的电视台进行了转播。</p>
<p>Officially, the display was to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the creation of the People's Liberation Army. But it was also the highlight of a week of political theater promoting Mr. Xi as a uniquely qualified politician whose elevated status as China's "core" leader, endorsed by officials last year, should be entrenched at the party congress.</p>	<p>按照官方的说法，这次阅兵是为了庆祝中国人民解放军建军 90 周年。但这也是一周政治表演的亮点，都是为了表明习近平是独特的政治家，他已上升为中国的“核心”领导人，这个地位去年已得到各层官员的认可，并将在党的第十九次代表大会上得到确立。</p>
<p>"These military parades could become a regular, institutionalized thing, but this one also has a special meaning this year," said Deng Yuwen, a former editor at a party newspaper in Beijing who writes current affairs commentaries. "It's meant to show that Xi Jinping firmly has the military in his grip, and nobody should have any illusions of challenging him."</p>	<p>“这些阅兵仪式可能会成为常规化、制度化的东西，但今年的这次也有其特殊的意义，”邓聿文说，他曾是北京一份党报的编辑，现在撰写时事评论。“这是为了表明军队牢牢掌握在习近平手里，任何人都不要有挑战他的妄想。”</p>
<p>The congress will almost certainly give Mr. Xi, 64, a second, five-year term as the party general secretary and chairman of the commission that controls the military, and it will appoint a new team to work under him.</p>	<p>十九大几乎肯定会让现年 64 岁的习近平连任第二个五年任期的总书记，并继续担任控制军队的军委主席，十九大还将任命一个在他手下工作的新班子。</p>
<p>No exact date has been fixed for the congress. An annual legislative meeting early next year will also almost certainly give Mr. Xi five more years as state president.</p>	<p>十九大召开的确切日期还未确定。明年早些时候召开的年度立法会议也几乎可以肯定让习近平再当五年的国家主席。</p>
<p>Some experts have speculated that Mr. Xi may want to retain power after those terms end, although the constitution says he cannot stay on</p>	<p>有些专家猜测，习近平可能会在下个任期结束后继续保留 权力，虽然中国宪法规定他不能继续担任国家主席。总书记的职位没有严格的任期限</p>

<p>as president. There are no firm rules for maximum terms as party general secretary.</p>	<p>制。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has accompanied the demands for unity with a vivid warning to officials who step out of line. In the past week, he oversaw the abrupt purge of Sun Zhengcai, a one-time contender for promotion at the congress. Mr. Sun, 53, had been the party secretary of Chongqing, a city in southwest China, until his dismissal in mid-July.</p>	<p>习近平在要求团结的同时，也向越界的官员发出了鲜明警告。上周，在习近平的监管下，曾经被人看好能在十九大得到升迁的孙政才突然遭到清洗。今年7月中旬被解职之前，现年53岁的孙政才曾担任中国西南地区重庆市的市委书记。</p>
<p>The party announced last Monday that he was under investigation for violations of “discipline” – usually a euphemism for corruption – and Mr. Sun has since been pilloried in official media. Provincial leaders, including many with a shot at promotion, have called meetings to denounce Mr. Sun as a “tiger,” or corrupt senior official.</p>	<p>中共上周一宣布，孙政才因违反“纪律”正在接受调查，违纪通常是腐败的委婉说法，那之后，官方媒体一直在公开批评他。各省领导人、其中包括许多有望在十九大得到升迁的官员纷纷召开会议，将孙政才斥为“老虎”，意为腐败的高级官员。</p>
<p>“At this point, we can’t say for sure he will be the last big tiger to be brought down before the opening of the party congress,” said Prof. Ding Xueliang, a political scientist at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology who studies the Chinese Communist Party. “We don’t know, other leaders don’t know either.”</p>	<p>“此时此刻，我们还不能确定，他是否将是十九大召开前被打掉的最后一只大老虎，”香港科技大学政治学教授丁学良说，他专门研究中国共产党。“我们不知道，其他领导人也不知道。”</p>
<p>For now, Mr. Xi appears to be seeking to ensure that his second-term lineup includes younger loyalists who will defend him and his policies for years to come. Several are poised to join the Politburo, a council of 25 senior central, provincial and military leaders. Up to 11 members of the Politburo are likely to retire at the congress, including five members of the Politburo Standing Committee, a more powerful body with seven members.</p>	<p>就目前而言，习近平似乎在寻求确保自己第二任期的领导阵容中，有年纪较轻的忠心人士，这些人将在未来很多年中捍卫他和他的政策。有几人已经做好了进入政治局的准备，政治局是由25名中央和省军级领导人组成的理事会。政治局委员中有11名可能十九大退休，其中包括五名政治局常委，由七人组成的政治局常务委员会是一个权力更大的机构。</p>
<p>The negotiations over the new lineup happen in secret. But the burst of</p>	<p>关于新阵容安排的谈判在秘密地进行着。但是，突然爆发的宣传和警告，似</p>

<p>propaganda and warnings appears designed to pressure officials and retired leaders to go along with Mr. Xi's wishes over who goes up and who steps down.</p>	<p>乎是为了迫使官员和已经退休的领导人就范，叫他们不要挑战习近平想让什么人上台、什么人下台的愿望。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is by the estimate of many observers China's most powerful leader since Deng Xiaoping, who died in 1997. While the military does not have much direct say in politics, its support is essential for Mr. Xi's long-term authority, said Professor Ding.</p>	<p>据不少观察家估计，习近平是自从邓小平 1997 年去世以来，中国权力最大的领导人。虽然军队在政治上没有太多直接的发言权，但丁学良说，军队的支持对习近平的长远权威来说至关重要。</p>
<p>"Xi Jinping has spent more time on the military than any other leader," Professor Ding said by telephone. "He knows clearly that eventually, if he wants to keep in power, if he wants to concentrate power even more, he must make sure the army is with him."</p>	<p>"习近平花在军队上的时间比其他任何领导人花的都多，"丁学良在电话中说。"他清楚地知道，如果他想继续掌权，如果他想比过去有更集中的权力的话，他最终必须确保军队是支持他的。"</p>
<p>Mr. Xi's recent predecessors as national leader, Jiang Zemin and Hu Jintao, also prepared for leadership turnovers with crescendos of propaganda. But the adulation around Mr. Xi has been strikingly worshipful. More than them, Mr. Xi has made a personal case for power.</p>	<p>习近平最近的前任国家领导人江泽民和胡锦涛，也曾用越来越强大的宣传攻势为领导层换届作准备。但是，对习近平的吹捧异乎寻常地充满崇敬。与这两位前任相比，习近平更多地表现出对权力的个人追求。</p>
<p>On Friday, Study Times, a party newspaper widely read by officials, devoted its front page to an adulatory profile of Mr. Xi that said he was blessed by his "red" upbringing with special leadership mettle. It recounted his tough maturation as the son of a veteran revolutionary who was persecuted by Mao, testing the family's loyalty to the Communist cause, and his seven years working in the dirt-poor countryside during the Cultural Revolution.</p>	<p>周五，在官员中有大量读者的党刊《学习时报》在其头版上发表了一篇介绍习近平的颂扬文章，文章说习近平的"红色"家庭让他从小受到革命传统教育，让他具有领导人所需的特殊毅力。文章回顾了习近平作为一个受毛泽东迫害的老革命家的儿子艰苦成长的过程，那段经历检验了习家人对共产主义事业的忠诚，文章还提到习近平在文革期间在赤贫的农村地区工作了七年。</p>
<p>The profile has been widely promoted by party newspapers and websites, and its anonymous author was described as "special commentator," a title usually used for articles with high-level</p>	<p>这篇文章被中共报纸和网站大力推广，文章的匿名作者被冠以"特约评论员"的名称，这种名称通常意味着文章得到了最高层的支持。</p>

endorsement.	
"I never saw anything like this for Jiang Zemin or Hu Jintao," said Mr. Deng, the former editor, who used to work for The Study Times. "They didn't get this treatment."	"我从来没有看到过关于江泽民或胡锦涛的类似文章，"《学习时报》前编辑邓聿文说。"他们没有得到过类似对待。"
Mr. Xi, "grew up with an inheritance of red genes, was tempered by harsh setbacks and suffering, and has steeled himself in complicated international struggle," said the profile, referring to his revolutionary background and career.	习近平"是在红色基因传承中成长起来的，是在艰难曲折困境中磨砺出来的，是在复杂国际斗争中历练起来的，"介绍文章在提到他的革命背景和职业生涯时这样写道。
"The lion of the east has woken," it said, referring to China. "But it faces tremendous risks of being surrounded by tigers and wolves and suffering even more intense strategic encirclement, clashes and meddling."	"'东方睡狮'已经醒来，"文章说，它指的是中国。"但也面临虎狼围猎的巨大风险，遇到的战略围堵、战略冲撞、战略干扰更加尖锐激烈。"
The profile also said Mr. Xi personally pushed through difficult and contentious policy changes in his first five years in power, including building artificial islands fitted with military installations in the disputed South China Sea.	文章还说，习近平在担任领导人的第一个五年中，亲自推动了棘手和可能引起争论的政策制定，包括在有争议的南海修建配有军事设施的人工岛屿。
"In the South China Sea, he personally decided on building islands and consolidating reefs," said the profile. Mr. Xi had, it said, "built a robust strategic base for ultimately prevailing in the struggle to defend the South China Sea, and has in effect constructed a Great Wall at sea."	"在南海问题上，(他)亲自决策造岛固礁，"介绍文章说，还说，习近平"为最终赢得南海维权斗争胜利打造了一个牢靠的战略基地，等于筑起了一座海上长城。"
Mr. Xi's power has already unsettled critics, including some inside the party, who worry that he has destabilized norms of collective leadership that can slow decision-making but also prevent dangerous overreach.	习近平的权力已经让批评者、包括一些党内人士不安，他们担心他已经破坏了集体领导的规范，集体领导会减缓决策的速度，但也能防止权力过度扩张的危险。
"This over-concentration of authority can really get you in trouble," Susan L. Shirk, a former State Department deputy assistant secretary for	"权力的过度集中真能把人带入困境，"美国国务院前中国政策事务副助理国务卿谢淑丽(Susan L. Shirk)在阅兵式前接受采访时说。"我尤其关注外交和安

China policy, said in an interview before the parade. "I especially think about foreign and security policy."	全政策方面。"
As well as endorsing a new leadership, the congress will endorse a report laying out, in the dry jargon of party documents, Mr. Xi's broad goals for his next five years. He told senior officials at the two-day meeting that ended on Thursday that the report should treat China's next few years as a time of great risk.	十九大除了认可新领导层外，还将会批准一份报告，报告将用党内文件的枯燥语言展示习近平在自己未来五年中的广泛目标。他在周四结束、为期两天的会议上对高级官员说，报告应该把中国未来几年当作一个有很大危险的时期来对待。
"Look to the developments that are bring us risks," he told the officials, according to a report in People's Daily, the official party paper. "Be ready for the worst, and make the fullest preparations for that, while working toward a good outcome and striving for the best."	"看到形势发展变化给我们带来的风险，"据党报《人民日报》发表的报道，习近平对官员这样说。"从最坏处着眼，做最充分的准备，朝好的方向努力，争取最好的结果。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/china-military-parade-xi-jinping	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/china-military-parade-xi-jinping
In China, Designer Goods Delivered to Your Doorstep	在中国，买奢侈品也能在线下单、送货上门
BEIJING — In China, legions of delivery personnel power the world's largest e-commerce boom. Known for their careening three-wheeled carts, they terrorize pedestrians and sometimes dump their packages on doorsteps and desks with the delicacy of a restaurant employee tossing out yesterday's leftovers.	北京——在中国，快递员大军带动了世界最大的电子商务繁荣。他们以自己的三轮车而出名，令行人心生恐惧。有时，他们会用餐厅员工倾倒前一天的剩饭剩菜那样的随意性，把包裹扔在门口或桌子上。
Then there is Tang Hongliang, who is part of an ambitious effort to bring some sparkle to the business — and perhaps help revive the fortunes of the world's makers of high-priced handbags and watches.	唐洪亮（音）不一样。他是一个雄心勃勃的项目的一部分。这个项目意在恢复全球高价手提包和手表制造商的光芒——或许还有财富。
Decked out in a black suit, dark gray tie and white gloves, Mr. Tang does not look like a typical Chinese package courier. Instead of piping hot noodle lunches, he delivers a \$2,400 designer handbag. Rather than a	一身黑西装、深灰领带和白手套的打扮，让唐洪亮看上去不像典型的中国快递员。他送的不是热气腾腾的午餐面食，而是一个2400美元（约合1.6万元人民币）的名牌手提包。他用来运输昂贵货物的工具也不是三轮车，而是

<p>three-wheeler, he drives an electric car to transport expensive cargo. In the time he makes one or two deliveries, the typical Chinese courier would have made about 150.</p>	<p>一辆电动汽车。他用于投递一单或两单货物的时间，中国普通快递员可投递约 150 单货物。</p>
<p>"Efficiency is of course important," said Mr. Tang, who works for the online retailer JD.com. "But serving the customer is the most important."</p>	<p>"效率固然重要，"供职于网络零售商京东的唐洪亮说。"但服务顾客最重要。"</p>
<p>Facing slowing sales, global luxury brands are angling for a piece of China's e-commerce market, where people are accustomed to buying gadgets and groceries, but not high-priced jewelry and haute couture. Many are unsure, however, about diving headfirst into online retail, because China's favorite way to shop is also an industry better known for piracy and dusty deliverymen than for shine and polish.</p>	<p>面对销售放缓，全球奢侈品牌正在做出准备，想在中国电商市场分一杯羹。在中国的电商市场上，人们习惯购买小物件和食品杂货，而不是昂贵的珠宝和高级时装。很多人对一头扎进网络零售没有把握，因为中国最喜欢的购物方式，也是一个更多地以盗版和风尘仆仆的快递员而非精致和优雅而闻名的行业。</p>
<p>To court the luxury market, companies like Alibaba and JD.com are using their vast customer base to offer upscale retailers support on issues like digital marketing, pricing, customer services and, in the case of Mr. Tang, delivery.</p>	<p>为了向奢侈品市场示好，阿里巴巴和京东等公司正在利用自己庞大的消费者基础，在数字营销、定价、客户服务，以及以唐洪亮为例的快递等问题上为高端零售商提供支持。</p>
<p>"The most difficult thing to overcome is the experience for the shoppers," said Xia Ding, president of JD.com's fashion division. "But because we own the logistics we are really able to deliver luxury goods in a way that makes shoppers feel like they are getting the same special experience as they get offline."</p>	<p>"最难克服的是消费者的体验，"京东大服饰事业部总裁丁霞说。"但因为我们有自己的物流，所以真的能够做到用送货方式让消费者觉得他们得到的是和线下购物时一样的特殊体验。"</p>
<p>Chinese shoppers have long dominated the global luxury market. In the last two years, a continuing anticorruption campaign and an economic slowdown led to a decline in Chinese demand for luxury, contributing to an overall global slump. Still, last year Chinese shoppers accounted</p>	<p>中国消费者长期主导全球奢侈品市场。过去两年里，仍在继续的反腐运动和经济放缓导致中国对奢侈品的需求降低。这是全球奢侈品市场总体衰退的原因之一。但贝恩咨询公司(Bain & Company)的一份报告显示，去年，中国消费者仍贡献了全球奢侈品采购的 30%。</p>

<p>for 30 percent of global luxury purchases, according to a report by Bain & Company.</p>	
<p>Until recently, however, many Chinese luxury purchases were being made overseas or through daigou – personal shoppers who buy goods abroad and bring them into China, avoiding the country’s hefty taxes. That started to change two years ago when, in an effort to combat gray-market sales, a number of high-end luxury brands led by Chanel took steps to reduce the price gap between goods in China and overseas.</p>	<p>然而，直到最近，中国的很多奢侈品购买都是在海外或是通过代购——采购人员在国外购买商品并带回国，免去了中国的重税——进行的。两年前，当以香奈儿(Chanel)为首的很多高端奢侈品牌为了打击灰色市场销售而采取措施，缩小中国和海外的商品价格差异时，这种情况开始改变。</p>
<p>At about the same time, the Chinese government also stepped up efforts to crack down on daigou shoppers, increasing checks at airports and lowering duties on some luxury goods imported through official channels.</p>	<p>大约在同一时间，中国政府也加大了对代购的打击力度，加强了在机场的检查，并降低了通过官方渠道进口的一些奢侈品的关税。</p>
<p>As a result, brands have seen a shift in luxury shopping habits, with more and more Chinese consumers now choosing to buy at home rather than abroad. This so-called reshoring has caught the attention of Chinese e-commerce companies, causing major players like Alibaba and JD.com, as well as smaller luxury-focused companies like Secoo and Xiu, to invest aggressively in the luxury sphere.</p>	<p>因此，品牌发现，奢侈品购买习惯发生了改变。越来越多的中国消费者现在选择在国内而不是国外购买。这种所谓的回岸引起了中国电商公司的注意，促使阿里巴巴和京东等主要企业，以及专注于奢侈品的寺库网和走秀网等较小的公司大举投资奢侈品领域。</p>
<p>“Mass market brands already know that there is no choice but to be on these e-commerce platforms,” said Liz Flora of L2, a market research company based in New York. “So luxury is really the next frontier for these e-tailers. You can see the competition getting more and more fierce.”</p>	<p>“大众市场品牌已经知道，除了加入这些电商平台外别无选择，”总部设在纽约的市场调研公司 L2 的利兹·弗洛拉(Liz Flora)说。“因此，奢侈品真的是这些网络零售商的下一个处女地。你能看到竞争越来越激烈。”</p>
<p>In addition to starting the white-glove delivery service, JD.com</p>	<p>除了开始提供高端送货服务外，京东上月还宣布了向总部设在伦敦的奢侈品</p>

<p>announced a deal last month to invest \$397 million in the luxury e-commerce platform Farfetch, which is based in London. Both Alibaba and JD.com are considering rolling out separate platforms focused exclusively on luxury in the coming months, executives from the companies said in interviews.</p>	<p>电商平台 Farfetch 投资 3.97 亿美元的交易。阿里巴巴和京东的高管在接受采访时表示，两家公司都在考虑在未来几个月推出专门针对奢侈品的平台。</p>
<p>But so far, China's e-commerce companies have struggled to persuade top international luxury brands to sell on their platforms. Luxury companies have long been concerned that with e-commerce, it would be impossible to replicate the gilded, perfectly curated in-store shopping experience. Brands also worry about their products being sold next to counterfeit and gray-market items — an issue that Alibaba in particular has struggled with in the past.</p>	<p>但是到目前为止，中国的电子商务公司仍然很难说服国际顶级奢侈品牌在自己的平台上销售。奢侈品公司一直对电子商务怀有顾虑，认为它不可能取代金碧辉煌、精心布置的实体店购物体验。奢侈品牌还担心自己的产品和假冒商品以及灰市商品放在一起销售——这是此前令阿里巴巴格外头疼的一个问题。</p>
<p>Still, there is no ignoring the reality that Chinese consumers love shopping online. Chinese shoppers spent \$758 billion online last year — more than the United States and Britain combined, according to official data, buying everything from toilet paper to luxury cars.</p>	<p>不过，一个不容忽视的事实是，中国消费者非常喜欢网购。根据官方数据，去年，中国消费者在网上花费了 7580 亿美元，比美国和英国的总和还多，他们从网上购买各种东西，从卫生纸到奢侈品牌汽车。</p>
<p>"The brands are finally starting to intellectualize the fact that to succeed in China, they need to go online," said Alexis Bonhomme, co-founder of CuriosityChina, a Beijing-based digital marketing and tech company that works with luxury brands. "The bottom line is they need new revenue channels and e-commerce is a real revenue channel."</p>	<p>"那些品牌最终开始理性对待这个事实：要想在中国取得成功，他们需要上网，"与奢侈品牌合作的数字市场营销和技术公司奇智睿思的联合创始人博远(Alexis Bonhomme)说。"最重要的是，他们需要新的营收渠道，而电子商务是一个真正的营收渠道。"</p>
<p>Some brands have already made the leap. Burberry in particular has led the push into e-commerce in China, opening a flagship store on Alibaba's Tmall platform. Others, like the Hong Kong jeweler Chow Tai Fook and the Swiss watch brand Tag Heuer, have stores on JD.com.</p>	<p>有些品牌已经取得了飞跃。尤其是博柏利(Burberry)，它是进军中国电子商务市场的领导者，在阿里巴巴的天猫平台上开设了一个旗舰店。另外，香港珠宝公司周大福和瑞士手表品牌泰格豪雅(Tag Heuer)等品牌在京东开设了店铺。</p>

<p>To appeal to brands, e-commerce companies offer to increase efforts to crack down on counterfeits.</p>	<p>为了吸引品牌，电子商务公司主动加大打击假冒商品的力度。</p>
<p>"One of our goals was to clean up the e-commerce market so we could ensure that anyone who bought online was buying a real Tag Heuer," said Leo Poon, general manager of Tag Heuer in greater China. "So far it's been working and we're seeing sales picking up."</p>	<p>"我们的一个目标是清理电子商务市场，确保大家在网上买到的都是真正的泰格豪雅，"泰格豪雅大中华区总经理潘锦基(Leo Poon)说。"到目前为止，这起作用了，销量在上升。"</p>
<p>But for more high-end luxury brands, increasing the anti-counterfeit effort is not enough.</p>	<p>不过，对更高端的奢侈品牌来说，只是加大打击假冒商品的力度还不够。</p>
<p>"Luxury brands are control freaks," Mr. Bonhomme of CuriosityChina said. "They want complete control over everything."</p>	<p>"奢侈品牌是控制狂，"奇智睿思的博远说。"他们想对一切拥有绝对的控制。"</p>
<p>For now, some luxury brands are opting to create their own e-commerce websites to sell directly to consumers. Many, like Cartier and Bulgari, have also begun partnerships with Tencent's popular WeChat mobile messaging service to create online stores, flash sales, and marketing campaigns featuring major Chinese influencers.</p>	<p>有些奢侈品牌目前选择创立自己的电子商务网站，直接向消费者销售。卡地亚(Cartier)和宝格丽(Bulgari)等很多品牌也开始与腾讯的热门手机即时通讯平台微信合作，设立网店，推出限时抢购活动，寻找在中国具有影响力的人进行广告代言。</p>
<p>Ultimately, e-commerce giants like Alibaba and JD.com are hoping that the allure of their vast consumer base will be too difficult for luxury brands to resist. Shiny add-on features like the white-glove delivery service may make swallowing the e-commerce pill a little easier for the brands.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴和京东等电子商务巨头期望自己庞大的消费群体最终会成为令奢侈品牌难以拒绝的诱惑。白手套快递等精致的附加服务也许会让奢侈品牌更容易接受电子商务。</p>
<p>On a recent morning, Mr. Tang, the courier, pulled out of a JD.com warehouse on the outskirts of Beijing with a single delivery box in tow. Three-wheeled delivery carts whizzed past as he drove calmly toward the city's central business district.</p>	<p>前不久的一个上午，快递员唐洪亮从北京郊区的一个京东仓库出来，他只带了一个快递箱。三轮快递车从他身边呼啸而过，他却从容地开着车前往北京的中央商务区。</p>
<p>After waiting for the customer for nearly two hours, Mr. Tang stepped</p>	<p>在等了客户近两个小时后，唐洪亮从车里出来，戴上他标志性的白手套，去</p>

out of the car, pulled on his signature gloves and headed out to deliver the package.	送快递。
"Wow, I wasn't expecting this service at all," Yan Luxia, 30, said as she received the box and took out a designer Italian leather handbag.	"哇,我完全没想到还有这样的服务,"30岁的闫露霞(音)说。她接过箱子,取出一个意大利名牌皮革手袋。
Ms. Yan, who manages a dating service in Beijing, later said the premium delivery service had been a very "satisfying" experience.	闫女士是北京一家婚介交友公司的经理,后来她说,高端快递服务的体验令她非常"满意"。
"But to be honest," she added, "consumers care more about the authenticity of the product."	"不过,坦白地说,"她又说,"顾客更关心产品是不是真的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/china-online-shopping-ecommerce-luxury-jd	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/china-online-shopping-ecommerce-luxury-jd
The Lonely Crusade of China's Human Rights Lawyers	中国人权律师的孤独战斗(一):"活在真理中"
Liang Xiaojun had just finished breakfast when he received the first instant message: His friends were disappearing from their homes and offices. By itself, this news was unremarkable. As a human rights lawyer in China, Liang had come to accept that periodic spasms of repression were an unavoidable risk of his profession. He also had grown intimately familiar with the rituals of pressure and coercion by which China kept its dissidents in line — the meetings over tea with government minders, the frequent check-ins from the judicial bureau, the police harassment. But on the morning of July 10, 2015, Liang knew that something far graver was underway.	梁小军刚吃完早饭就收到了头一条即时讯息:他的朋友们正从家中和办公室里消失。这则消息本身并没有特别之处。作为中国的一名人权律师,梁小军不得不接受现实:时不时地遭遇一阵打压,是从事这个职业的人无法回避的风险。他还逐渐熟悉了中国为了管控异见者而经常采取的施压和胁迫手段:让他们和来自政府的监管人一起"喝茶",频繁被司法人员造访,遭受警方的骚扰。但2015年7月10日早上,梁小军知道,严重得多的事情正在发生。
A disturbing event from the previous day, he now realized, had been merely a prelude. That morning, he awoke to startling news from a prominent rights lawyer named Wang Yu. After dropping her husband and son off at the airport for a red-eye flight, Wang returned to her	他现在意识到,前一天那令人不安的事件,其实只不过是前奏。那天早上,他刚睁开眼,就有一个令人震惊的消息从知名人权律师王宇那里传来。去机场送丈夫和儿子坐上一趟红眼航班后,王宇返回自己的公寓,发现家里断电、断网。凌晨时分,她群发了一条狂乱的讯息,描绘了几个男人试图闯进她家

<p>apartment to find that the power and internet had been cut. In the early-morning hours, she sent out a frantic group message, describing how several men were trying to break in. Wang then dropped out of contact. That day, Liang and his colleagues in the human rights community circulated a petition, calling on the government to release her swiftly and without harm. But, he told me, "we didn't think a lot about it. These things happen. We worried about her, but not about ourselves."</p>	<p>的情形。王宇随后就联系不上了。那天，梁小军和他在维权界的同仁联署了一份请愿书，呼吁政府迅速释放王宇，不要伤害她。但他告诉我，“我们对此没有想太多。这种事时常发生。我们担心的是她，而不是我们自己。”</p>
<p>The petition was published online the next morning, just as Liang's phone was flooded with a new wave of panicked messages. The arrests began around 7:30 a.m., when three men snatched a prominent lawyer from a hotel on the edge of Beijing, rushing him through the lobby with a thick black hood over his head. Simultaneously, police officers raided Fengrui Law Firm, a legal nerve center of China's human rights community. Staff members scrambled to spread the news on messaging apps, then dropped abruptly out of contact as officers stormed through the building.</p>	<p>第二天早上，请愿书公布到了网上，梁小军的手机被新一波恐慌的消息淹没。逮捕从早上7点半左右开始，三名男子在北京边缘地带的一家酒店抓住一名著名律师，往他头上扣了一个黑色的厚头罩，押着他匆忙走过大堂。与此同时，警察对中国人权界的法律枢纽锋锐律所进行了突击搜查。工作人员匆忙地在即时通讯应用上散布了这个消息。在警察冲进大楼之后，他们突然失联。</p>
<p>Liang went to work, trying to pretend that it was a normal day even as desperate messages continued to spread across China — "Flee at once," one of them read. By late afternoon, nearly 60 lawyers were either detained or unreachable. Accounts of ransacked law offices, of friends and colleagues in handcuffs and hoods, circulated online. Alone in his small office in western Beijing, Liang watched his cellphone rumble to life with each bleak new update. One by one, his colleagues were vanishing.</p>	<p>梁小军依然去上班，努力假装这是寻常的一天，尽管令人绝望的消息继续在中国散布开来。其中一条写道，“赶紧逃。”到下午晚些时候，近60名律师被拘留或失联。关于被突查的律所、被带上手铐和头罩的朋友和同事的消息在网上散布开来。梁小军独自坐在北京西部自己不大的办公室里，看着手机不停传来灰暗的新消息。他的同行们在一个个消失。</p>

<p>The sense of siege was compounded by a near-total communications blackout. Just as the raids began that morning, Telegram, a messaging app popular with rights activists in China, went offline. Service remained down throughout the day, a result of a sustained cyberattack targeting the company's servers. The culprits were unknown, the company said, but the attack had been "coordinated from East Asia."</p>	<p>几乎密不透风的通讯管制加重了身陷重围的感觉。就在那天早上抓捕开始时，在中国人权活动人士中流行的即时通讯应用程序 Telegram 也断线了。它的服务一整天都没有恢复，那是因为该公司的服务器遭到了持续的网络攻击。该公司表示，不知道是什么人干的，不过袭击来自“东亚”。</p>
<p>Not wanting to alarm his wife, Liang waited until he returned home that evening to tell her what was happening. Then he began to prepare. He took a shower, tidied up his room and hugged his wife and young son. Around 10 p.m., his cellphone rang. It was the police, instructing him to come immediately to a nearby cafe. "I told my wife and son that I would be back soon, it's just a talk," he told me. But privately, he knew the truth: They had finally come for him.</p>	<p>梁小军不想吓到妻子，晚上回家后才告诉她发生了什么。然后他开始做准备。他洗了个澡，整理好自己的房间，拥抱了妻子和年幼的儿子。大约晚上 10 点，他的手机响了。是警察打来的，命令他立刻到附近的一家咖啡馆。“我告诉妻子和儿子，我很快就回来，只是找我谈话，”他对我说。但他心底里知道实情：他们终于来抓他了。</p>
<p>Life has never been easy for China's criminal defense lawyers. Until 1979, the People's Republic operated with virtually no criminal-justice system whatsoever: The Communist Party organized Soviet-style police and people's courts to address petty crimes and local disputes, but their primary responsibility was to enforce absolute loyalty to the party. Even the Constitution, the ostensible basis of the law, was rudimentary at best, and served mainly to outline the means of "socialist industrialization and socialist transformation" in order to abolish "systems of exploitation." The near-constant churn of intraparty purges, revolutionary campaigns and political mobilizations rendered law an afterthought at best and a tool of the bourgeois antirevolutionaries at worst.</p>	<p>对中国的刑事辩护律师来说，生活从来都不容易。在 1979 年之前，中华人民共和国基本上没有任何刑事司法系统：共产党组织了苏联式的警察和人民法庭，处理相对无足轻重的犯罪行为和地方纠纷，不过它们的主要职责是确保对党的绝对忠诚。甚至连名义上的法律体系根基宪法也只能算是不甚成熟，这还是从好的一面看去。其主要目的是为了确定“社会主义工业化和社会主义改造”的方式，取缔“剥削制度”。几乎不停歇的党内清洗、革命运动和政治动员在最好的情况下让法律变得无足轻重，在糟糕的情况下法律则成了资本主义反革命分子的工具。</p>

<p>The economic reforms of the late 1970s brought legal reform along with them. The legal profession and the criminal-justice system were built from scratch — Mao had purged and destroyed the nascent community of lawyers in one of his ideological campaigns — but there was trouble from the start. These new courts were envisioned not as independent arbiters but as the “knife handle of the proletarian dictatorship,” according to Sida Liu, a professor at the University of Toronto who studies law and society in China. Defense lawyers were often treated like criminals themselves, harassed and imprisoned for fulfilling the basic duties of their profession. Between 1997 and 2001, at least 143 lawyers were arrested, detained or beaten in China for working on criminal cases, according to the Chinese bar association. The threat of punishment — or the allure of a comfortable job at a government-friendly firm — persuaded many lawyers to avoid criminal cases altogether, or to simply accommodate the whims of the authorities.</p>	<p>1970年代末的经济改革带来了司法改革。毛泽东此前在他的一场意识形态运动中清洗和摧毁了新生的律师界。法律专业和刑事司法系统从零建起，但自打一开始就存在问题。多伦多大学(University of Toronto)研究中国社会的法律问题的教授刘思达说，按照设想，这些新法院并不独立于当权者，而是“无产阶级专政的刀把子”。辩护律师常常像罪犯一样被对待，还会因为履行自己的基本职责而被骚扰和监禁。来自中国律师协会的信息显示，1997至2011年间，在中国至少有143名律师因为代理刑事案件而被逮捕、拘留或殴打。遭受惩罚的威胁——或者在一家对政府很友好的律所做一份舒服差事的诱惑——促使许多律师根本就不接刑事案件，或者只是去迎合当局随便什么想法。</p>
<p>By the early 2000s, the Chinese leadership under Jiang Zemin was taking a relatively soft approach to ideological conformity — in part because the country was petitioning for membership in the World Trade Organization, which required American approval at a time when United States officials were pressing China on its domestic policies. A new generation of Chinese lawyers was also entering the profession, students who “would read about constitutionalism, would read about liberal values,” says Eva Pils, a reader in transnational law at King’s College, London. “Students in those days were really studying the</p>	<p>到2000年代初，江泽民带领下的中国领导层开始在统一意识形态方面采取相对温和的态度——这在某种程度上是因为中国正申请加入世界贸易组织(World Trade Organization)，需要获得美国的首肯，而当时，美国正就中国国内的政策向其施压。新一代中国律师也开始进入法律界，科班出身的他们“会读到关于宪政、关于自由主义价值观的东西”，伦敦国王学院(King's College)研究国际法的学者艾华(Eva Pils)说。“那时候的学生对美国宪法的研究真的和对中国宪法的研究一样多，他们竭力思考让宪法发挥效力的方法——想要给它注入生机与活力。”法律界内部的讨论浮出水面：在法律得不到尊重的社会，从业的律师是否应该循法律途径解决问题？面对自身权利和保</p>

<p>American Constitution as much as the Chinese one, and trying to think about ways of giving effect to the Constitution — to revitalize and breathe life into it.” A debate within the profession bubbled to the surface: Should lawyers operating in an illegal society follow the law? Faced with the slow strangulation of their rights and protections, some lawyers concluded that in an unjust system, extralegal methods — open letters, micro-blogs, protests and public advocacy — were the only way to uphold the true principles of the law.</p>	<p>障慢慢被绞杀的情况，一些律师得出结论，在一个不公正的系统里，只有诉诸法外途径——公开信、微博、抗议、公共宣传活动——真正的法律原则才能得到遵守。</p>
<p>Liang was making his name just as this newer, more radical movement of “rights protection lawyers,” weiquan lushi, was finding its voice. At first, the network was informal and uncoordinated; it grew through referrals, word of mouth and personal connections. From a core group of fewer than 20 people in the early 2000s, the movement expanded swiftly: By 2015, there were hundreds of lawyers practicing human rights law or engaged in online social groups. They were a fraction of a fraction — as of January 2017, China had 300,000 lawyers — but the rights lawyers were zealous, outspoken and willing to challenge the government in ways their predecessors would not have dared.</p>	<p>梁小军成名之际，也是这一更新、更激进的“维权律师”运动找到独特的发声方式之时。起初，这是一个不太注重协调配合的非正式网络；其成长靠的是推介、口碑和人脉。该网络在 2000 年代初不足 20 人的核心群体基础上迅速扩张：到 2015 年，已有数以百计的律师从事人权法方面的工作，或加入在线社会团体。他们的人数微不足道——截至 2017 年 1 月，中国共有 30 万名律师——但人权律师充满热诚、大胆敢言，也不惮以前辈们不敢采取的方式向政府发起挑战。</p>
<p>The movement scored notable victories. Rights lawyers helped draw national media attention to scandals involving tainted milk and vaccines, illegal land seizures and police brutality. But pragmatism was never their primary aim. To the new generation of lawyers, rights-defending was “a strict moral obligation toward the victims of abuses, as well as toward human society and toward oneself,” Pils wrote in a legal journal in 2006. Compromise was neither tenable nor</p>	<p>该运动取得了一些令人瞩目的胜利。人权律师帮助吸引了全国上下的媒体对毒牛奶、被污染的疫苗、非法征地、警察暴行等丑闻的关注。不过务实从来不是他们首先考虑的事情。在新一代律师看来，捍卫人权是“对被侵权者，以及人类社会乃至他们自己的一种严格的道德义务，”艾华 2006 年在一本法律期刊上写道。妥协既不现实，也不可取。在这个很多政治和社会议题都属禁忌，就连某些种类的思想都被禁止的国度里，人权律师的崛起是一种不稳固但却给人以希望的进展。“大家内心生发出一种使命感，”艾华说。“说起来</p>

<p>desirable. In a country where many political and social issues are taboo, and even certain kinds of thought are forbidden, the rise of rights lawyers was a precarious but hopeful development. "People developed a sense of purpose," Pils says. "It's a terribly hackneyed term, but there's a sense of being empowered, of agency." It was the allure, Pils says, of "living in truth."</p>	<p>可能很老套，但的确存有一种变得强大和自主之感。“那是“活在真理中”的诱惑，艾华说。</p>
<p>But success eventually invited repression. The activities of rights lawyers inside and outside the courtroom "made them doubly obnoxious to the regime," says Jerome Cohen, director of New York University's U.S.-Asia Law Institute. In August 2013, an internal party memo was leaked online. It listed "seven unmentionables" that the party sought to stamp out. Among them was "Western constitutional democracy," which included "independent judiciaries" and "universal values" like "human rights."</p>	<p>但成功最终招致了打压。人权律师在法庭内外的活动“让当权者对他们倍感厌恶”，纽约大学(New York University)美国—亚洲法律研究所(U.S.-Asia Law Institute)所长孔杰荣(Jerome Cohen)说。2013年8月，一份党内备忘录在网上被泄露。备忘录列出了“七不讲”，其中包括西方宪政，及其组成部分：“司法独立”、“普世价值”、“公民权利”。其所涉及的都是共产党寻求遏制的东西。</p>
<p>At the same time, the Chinese leadership under Xi Jinping began to place a new emphasis on "rule of law." During the Chinese Communist Party's 18th Congress, in October 2014, the leadership devoted an entire plenary session to discussing and passing an ambitious slate of legal reforms. The participants declared that "the country should be ruled in line with the Constitution," a constantly revised and modified document, which in its newest iteration guarantees such rights as freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of religious belief and, since 2004, "human rights." The session followed similarly spirited exhortations by Chinese judges, diplomats and bureaucrats. Across every sphere of government activity, "rule of law" has become the</p>	<p>与此同时，习近平带领下的中国领导层开始对“法治”予以新的重视。2014年10月中共十八届四中全会期间，领导层专题讨论并通过了一份关于司法改革的雄心勃勃的公报。参会者宣布，“要坚持依宪执政”——中国的宪法是一份不断被修正和修改的文件，受其最新版本保障的有言论自由、出版自由、集会自由、宗教信仰自由等权利，“人权”在2004年首次入宪。这次会议之后，中国的法官、外交官和官僚们纷纷高喊同样慷慨激昂的口号。在几乎每一个政府活动领域，“法治”都被大谈特谈。但在实践中，“法治”其实等同于“党治”。</p>

<p>phrase du jour. But in practice, “rule of law” has simply meant “rule of the party.”</p>	
<p>The government’s rhetorical shift came as the world was recalibrating its relationship with China and its conception of human rights. During his time in office, President Barack Obama de-emphasized human rights in the United States-China bilateral relationship; instead, he sought to cultivate China as a partner on issues like trade, climate change and North Korea. In meetings with President Xi, Obama claimed “frank” discussions of the countries’ divergent views on human rights, but he refrained from pressuring Beijing over its detention of political dissidents and human rights activists. The fate of Liu Xiaobo, a fellow Nobel Peace Prize laureate who was imprisoned by the Chinese government on charges of “inciting subversion of state power” for his role in writing a pro-democracy manifesto, went largely unmentioned in Obama’s public comments. (Liu died earlier this month, from complications of liver cancer, while in government custody.) On the campaign trail and in office, President Trump has made explicit his predecessor’s shift: Today, China is too important and too rich to risk antagonizing over human rights issues. “I believe he is trying very hard,” Trump said of Xi, after the leaders met in April. “He certainly doesn’t want to see turmoil and death. He doesn’t want to see it. He is a good man. He is a very good man.”</p>	<p>中国政府措辞上的转变，发生在世界其他地方重新校准与该国的关系及其关于人权的概念之时。贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)担任总统期间，淡化了人权问题在美中关系中的角色；他寻求针对贸易、气候变化、朝鲜等议题，把中国培养成美国的伙伴。奥巴马声称他与习近平会晤时“坦率”地讨论了两国在人权方面的观点分歧，但他不愿意就政治异见人士和活动人士被拘事宜向北京方面施压。对于同为诺贝尔和平奖获得者，因为参与撰写一份亲民主宣言而被中国政府以“煽动颠覆国家政权罪”收监的刘晓波的命运，奥巴马基本没在公开发言中提到过。（本月早些时候，处于政府监护之下的刘晓波因肝癌并发症逝世。）这种路线的转变在特朗普总统竞选期间及上任后得到了明确的彰显：现今，中国太重要，也太富有，我们不能冒因为人权问题而惹怒它的风险。特朗普提及习近平时曾说：“我相信他非常尽力。他当然不希望看到动乱和死亡。他不希望看到那样的结局。他是好人，是个很好的人。”</p>
<p>The last five years have brought severe setbacks for China’s lawyers — especially those who work on the rule of law. Sida Liu, the Toronto professor, has called this divergence the “dual-state model.” “They use</p>	<p>过去五年让中国的律师，尤其是那些致力于法治工作的律师，遭遇了严重的挫折。身在多伦多的刘思达教授，把这种差异称为“双态模式”。“他们用一个体系处理普通的法律案件，用另一个严酷得多的体系处理敏感案件，”刘思</p>

<p>one system for ordinary legal cases and use another, much harsher system for sensitive cases," Liu told me. "They draw a line between the acceptable and the unacceptable." When that line is crossed, "they can do anything to you."</p>	<p>达告诉我。“他们在可接受和不可接受的事项之间划了一条线。”如果你越过那条线，“他们会不择手段。”</p>
<p>Liang was initially drawn into the profession more by circumstance than by conviction. The son of a People's Liberation Army officer and a manager at a library, Liang grew up in a comfortable middle-class household where the party's dictates were treated as gospel. He drifted into commercial law but struggled with the work. "It was not what I wanted," he says. "I felt to be a lawyer sometimes you have to speak against your will." His turning point came in 2008, when he defended a man from Xinjiang, the restive Muslim-majority autonomous region in China's far west. His client was accused of "splittism" and, eventually, of providing state secrets to foreigners. In reality, Liang believed, the man was imprisoned for converting to Christianity. A friend of Liang's took the case initially, but the police refused to allow him to meet his client; frustrated, the friend asked Liang if he could help. "I said, 'Yes, I can,'" Liang told me.</p>	<p>最初促使梁小军做这一行的是境遇而非信念。作为一个解放军军官和图书馆管理者的儿子，梁小军从小生活在一个优渥的中产阶级家庭里，党的命令被奉为圭臬。他稀里糊涂地开始从事商业法业务，但工作让他很痛苦。“那不是我想要的，”他说。“我感觉作为一名律师，有时候你必须说一些违心的话。”他的转折点出现在2008年，当时他给一个来自新疆的人做了辩护，那是中国西部一个穆斯林占据人口多数、局势较为动荡的自治区。他的客户被控从事“分裂”活动，最后还被指控向外国人提供国家机密。而事实上，梁小军相信那个人是因为皈依基督教而被关押的。案子一开始是由梁的一个朋友接手，但警察拒绝让他见自己的客户；这位朋友无奈之下请梁小军帮忙。“我说，‘好的，我可以’，”梁对我说。</p>
<p>When I met Liang for the first time, on a late-February day last year, I pressed him to explain this decision. The case proved to be his first step onto a potentially dangerous path of confrontation with the Chinese state. Why had he done it? We were sitting in Liang's modest, unadorned office, drinking tea, and as I spoke he cocked his head in apparent puzzlement. "I feel I must," he told me. "People's rights have been destroyed. Many times they have been tortured. Their families are</p>	<p>去年二月底第一次见到梁小军时，我追问他的这个决定。后来我们知道，那宗案子是他走上与中国政府对抗的危险之路的第一步。为什么他会接手？我们坐在他那间装潢简单的小办公室里喝着茶，在我说话时，他歪着脑袋，显得很困惑。“我觉得这是必须的，”他对我说。“人民的权利在被践踏。他们反复被酷刑折磨。他们被弄得妻离子散。这些我不能视而不见。”</p>

<p>broken. I cannot turn my back and ignore this.”</p>	
<p>He opened his own law firm in 2009 and started taking more human rights cases soon thereafter. He didn't realize the work was dangerous — “the ignorant fear nothing,” he told me — until three months later, when the Ministry of Justice sent representatives to his office. By that point, he had accepted the risks. In the years that followed, Liang expanded his work to represent dissidents, human rights activists, petitioners and other persecuted groups across China. He took almost every case that came to him and quickly developed a reputation as a quiet but steadfast member of the burgeoning movement, working cases that had once seemed impossible or untouchable to him.</p>	<p>他在 2009 年创办了自己的律师事务所，从此开始接受更多人权案件。他没有意识到这是份危险的工作——“无知者无畏，”他对我说——直到三个月后司法部的人来到他的办公室。到了那个时候，他已经接受了这份工作的风险。此后几年，梁小军扩大了工作范围，将异见人士、人权活动人士、上访者以及其他在中国各地被迫害的群体也包括进来。只要找到他的案子，他基本上都不会拒绝，很快他就成为这场新兴的运动中的一个沉默而坚定的成员，接手一些在他以前看来不可能或不能碰的官司。</p>
<p>Then came July 9, 2015 — “709,” as it came to be known, the largest crackdown on Chinese lawyers in decades. All together, Chinese human rights observers estimated that fall, more than 300 rights lawyers and activists from across the country were targeted, with 27 forbidden to leave the country, 255 temporarily detained or forcibly questioned and 28 held in government custody. It was an attack not just on rights lawyers but also on the wider networks of civil and social activism. “The human rights lawyers play the most important role in civil society,” says Teng Biao, a rights lawyer who left China in 2014 and is now a visiting fellow at the U.S.-Asia Law Institute. “Whenever there is a blogger or a church leader or a journalist arrested, some courageous lawyers represent them.” Human rights lawyers are not just advocates for China's dissidents but often the connective tissue among them. The 709 crackdown was intended to silence many voices in one stroke. “Kill</p>	<p>然后就是 2015 年 7 月 9 日——也就是常说的“709”，几十年来中国律师遭到的最大规模的打压行动。中国人权观察人士估计，那个秋天全国共计有超过 300 名人权律师和活动人士成为目标，其中 27 人被禁止离境，255 人被暂时拘禁或强制审讯，28 人遭政府羁押。这不只是对人权律师，也是对更大范围内的公民与社会行动主义的一次打击。“人权律师在公民社会中扮演着最为重要的角色，”2014 年离开中国的人权律师滕彪说。如今他是美国-亚洲法律研究所(U.S.-Asia Law Institute)的访问研究员。“每次有博主或教会领袖或记者被抓，总有勇敢的律师会去做他们的代理人。”人权律师不只为中国异见者仗义执言，往往还是维系他们的纽带。709 大抓捕本意是一次性压制其中许多人的声音。“杀一儆百，”刘思达对我说。</p>

<p>one, intimidate 100," Sida Liu told me.</p>	
<p>Many of the lawyers and activists swept up in 709 faced possible sentences of life imprisonment. For six months, they effectively disappeared, under a provision of the Chinese criminal code that allows the police to hold suspects incommunicado for "residential surveillance in a designated location," a practice that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights has asked the government to end "as a matter of urgency." In the aftermath of the crackdown, Liang – who avoided arrest himself – did his best to remain inconspicuous. It was a decision born of disposition as much as self-preservation: 45 years old, with boyish cheeks, kind eyes and short, graying hair, Liang is quiet and self-effacing, neither a natural advocate nor a zealous crusader. "He's not someone you would find on a soapbox," one friend told me.</p>	<p>许多涉 709 大抓捕的律师和活动人士可能面临着无期徒刑。在整整六个月的时间内，他们实际上等于失踪了，中国刑法的规定允许警方“在指定的居所”对嫌疑人实施“监视居住”，不得与外界接触。联合国人权理事会(United Nations Human Rights Council)已经要求中国政府“尽快”终止这种制度。在大抓捕后，梁小军——他本人未被逮捕——尽量低调行事。这既是自我保护，也是性情使然：现年 45 岁的梁小军有一张显稚嫩的脸庞，眼神柔和，留着灰白的短发，是个平静而不露锋芒的人，既不是天生的倡导者，也不是热血斗士。“他不是那种会站在高台上宣讲的人，”一位朋友跟我说。</p>
<p>Yet now, it was the lawyers themselves who needed defending. After 709, many of the remaining members of the legal community went underground or retreated from the work. Liang himself dared to write about the cases only under a pseudonym. His wife asked him to stop doing human rights cases when their first son was born, and again when Liang was nearly arrested in 2011.</p>	<p>然而，如今是律师们自己需要有人为其辩护了。在 709 之后，这一群体里剩下的一些人或转向地下，或停止了工作。梁小军自己则只敢用化名发表有关案件的文章。在第一个儿子出生后，他的妻子曾要求他不要再接人权案，2011 年几乎被捕后，她再次提出这个要求。</p>
<p>Seven months after the crackdown began, as we spoke in his office, I watched Liang's phone ping to life with a surprising message, delivered via a secure messaging app. "Hello, Liang," it began. "I'm Xie Yanyi's wife. You came to my house a few days ago. Now I need your help."</p>	<p>大抓捕过去七个月后，我们在他的办公室里交谈，我看到他的电话响起，传来一个意外的消息，是通过一个加密通讯应用发来的。“梁老师你好，”消息中说。“我是谢燕益的妻子。几天前您到我家来过。现在我需要你的帮助。”</p>
<p>No further explanation was necessary. Xie Yanyi was his close friend and a venerated figure among his fellow lawyers: Bold, confident and</p>	<p>无需多做解释。谢燕益是他的好友，也是在律师同行中很受尊敬的一位：无畏、自信、寸步不让，他会接其他人不愿接的官司，起诉掌握强权的政府部</p>

<p>uncompromising, Xie took cases no one else would, sued powerful government departments and spoke out openly in the press. The police came for him soon after the crackdown began, and he had been held ever since. The lawyer whom Xie's wife, Yuan Shanshan, had hired to defend him was under too much government pressure to continue working on the case.</p>	<p>门，并在媒体上公开发声。警方在大抓捕行动开始后很快找上门来，此后他一直被羁押。他的妻子原姗姗原来聘请的律师因为不堪政府的压力，不再受理此案。</p>
<p>"Can you suggest another lawyer?" Yuan asked in her message. "Or maybe, if possible, you could take the case."</p>	<p>"您能推荐其他律师吗？"原姗姗问道。"或者如果可能的话，您能接吗？"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part1</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170731/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part1</p>
<p>Apple's Silence in China Sets a Dangerous Precedent</p>	<p>危险的先例：苹果在中国的让步和沉默</p>
<p>A year ago, the Federal Bureau of Investigation made an extraordinary demand of Apple. To get inside a dead terrorist's iPhone, law enforcement officials wanted the company to create a hackable version of the software that runs all iPhones.</p>	<p>一年前，联邦调查局（Federal Bureau of Investigation，简称FBI）向苹果（Apple）提出了一个特别的要求。为了进入一名已经死亡的恐怖分子的iPhone，执法官员想让苹果针对所有iPhone运行的系统开发一个可破解版本。</p>
<p>To many legal experts, it wasn't obvious that Apple had a winning case against the request. But facing great legal and political opposition, Apple took a stand anyway. Timothy D. Cook, Apple's chief executive, argued that the company had a financial and moral duty to protect its users' privacy and security. He made clear that Apple would obey American law — but only after trying to shape the law.</p>	<p>在很多法律专家看来，拒绝这一要求的苹果胜诉的可能性并不大。但面对强烈的法律和政治反对，苹果表明了立场。它的首席执行官蒂莫西·D·库克（Timothy D. Cook）称，公司在财务和道德上都有义务保护用户隐私和安全。他明确表示，苹果会遵守美国的法律，但在这之前会设法引导法律。</p>
<p>The fight paid off. On the eve of a courtroom showdown, the F.B.I. rescinded its request. It is worth underlining this point: When Apple took a public stand for its users' liberty and privacy, the American government blinked.</p>	<p>斗争获得了回报。在法庭对决的前夕，FBI放弃了自己的要求。值得强调的一点是：当苹果为了用户的自由和隐私公开表态时，美国政府让步了。</p>

<p>Yet in China over the weekend, when faced with a broad demand by the Chinese internet authority, it was Apple that blinked.</p>	<p>但上周末在中国，面对中国互联网管理机构的广泛要求，苹果让步了。</p>
<p>Apple pulled down several VPN apps — programs that allow iPhone users to bypass the Chinese government’s censorship apparatus — from its Chinese App Store. The developers behind the apps must register with the government under a cybersecurity law that went into effect in January. The law imposes criminal penalties on Apple and other companies that host unregistered apps.</p>	<p>苹果将几款 VPN 应用——允许 iPhone 用户避开中国政府审查系统的程序——从中国区应用商店(App Store)下架。按照今年 1 月生效的一项网络安全法律的规定，这些应用的开发商必须在政府登记。依据该法，苹果和其他托管未登记应用的公司会被施以刑事处罚。</p>
<p>Whatever Apple may have done in private to fight the Chinese internet law, the company has not offered a peep of criticism in public. Apple’s only public statement on the VPN ban said that the company had been “required to remove some VPN apps in China that do not meet the new regulations,” but noted that the “apps remain available in all other markets where they do business.” Despite the pulldown, Apple says there are still hundreds of VPN apps available on its Chinese app store, some of which remain unregistered with the government.</p>	<p>不管苹果私下里因为中国这部互联网法律做了怎样的斗争，该公司未公开发表半个字的批评言论。苹果就此次 VPN 被禁一事发表的唯一一份公开声明称，公司被“要求在中国下架一些不符合新规定的 VPN 应用”，但指出“这些应用在它们开展业务的其他所有地方依然可用”。尽管下架了一些应用，但苹果表示，在中国区的应用商店里，仍有数百款 VPN 应用可用，其中一些仍未在政府登记。</p>
<p>Search Apple’s website for a letter from Mr. Cook issuing a public rebuke of China’s intrusion into his customers’ privacy and freedom of expression — you won’t find it. The company has not fully tested its political and economic leverage in China. It hasn’t tested the public’s immense love of its products. It hasn’t publicly threatened any long-term consequences — like looking to other parts of the world to manufacture its products.</p>	<p>在苹果的网站找不到库克公开指责中国干涉顾客隐私和言论自由的信。它尚未全面考验自己在中国的政治和经济影响力，以及民众对其产品的热爱。也没有公开威胁这么做会带来怎样的长期后果，比如去世界其他地方生产苹果产品。</p>
<p>The company’s silence may be tactical; the Chinese government, the conventional thinking goes, does not take well to public rebuke. Yet</p>	<p>苹果的沉默也许是出于战术考虑；常规思维是，中国政府不习惯被公开指责。但苹果一言不发地向其最大的市场之一收紧审查的行为投降，依然是一个危</p>

<p>Apple's quiet capitulation to tightening censorship in one of its largest markets is still a dangerous precedent.</p>	<p>险的先例。</p>
<p>"Apple's response is tremendously disappointing," said Eva Galperin, director of cybersecurity at the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a digital-rights advocacy group. "I think it's possible that Apple is playing a bigger role behind the scenes here. But the problem with that is, from the outside it looks exactly like doing nothing."</p>	<p>"苹果的回应当非常令人失望，"数字权益倡导团体电子前沿基金会(Electronic Frontier Foundation)会长伊娃·加尔佩林(Eva Galperin)说。"我觉得有可能苹果在幕后扮演着一个更大的角色。但这么做的问题是，从外面看它简直像什么都没做。"</p>
<p>This isn't just a blow for the liberties of Apple's customers in China. Authoritarian governments have a tendency to copy what works. Russia just passed a law curbing VPNs. Early this year, Apple pulled down The New York Times app in the Chinese App Store, and both Apple and Google removed the LinkedIn app from their Russian app stores. In the United States, President Trump has called for greater legal measures against the press. And he took the F.B.I.'s side in that fight over iPhones. What happens in China doesn't stay in China.</p>	<p>这不仅仅是对苹果中国用户自由的打击。威权主义政府有照搬奏效举措的倾向。比如，俄罗斯刚刚通过了一项打击 VPN 的法律。今年年初，苹果在中国区应用商店下架了《纽约时报》的应用，苹果和谷歌(Google)从俄罗斯的应用商店里下架了领英(LinkedIn)的应用。在美国，特朗普总统呼吁对媒体采取力度更大的法律措施。在那场围绕 iPhone 而起的斗争中，他站在 FBI 的一方。在中国发生的事情影响力不仅仅局限在中国。</p>
<p>It may be naïve to expect Apple to publicly take on the Chinese government. Sure, it may be the world's most valuable company, with extensive investments and operations in China. But Apple is also just a foreign company – it must obey local laws, and it must watch for its bottom line. The Chinese market accounts for a quarter of Apple's sales, and many analysts see the region as a key growth area for the company. So what was Apple supposed to do? Jeopardize its operations over a few apps?</p>	<p>指望苹果公开对抗中国政府可能有些幼稚。的确，它可能是世界上市值最高的公司，在中国有大量投资和业务。但同时，苹果只是一家外国公司，必须遵守当地的法律，必须关注利润。中国市场占苹果销量的四分之一，并且很多分析人士视该地区为苹果的关键增长区。因此，苹果应该怎么做？为了几款应用而危及自己的业务？</p>
<p>What's more, Apple's silence isn't unusual. While American tech companies frequently criticize decisions by American officials, they</p>	<p>此外，苹果的沉默并不少见。尽管美国科技公司频频指责美国官员的决策，但在中国，它们似乎不喜欢这么做。这个周末，亚马逊也开始在它的云计算</p>

<p>appear loath to do so in China. This weekend, Amazon also began banning VPN services from the Chinese version of its cloud-computing platform, called AWS. Facebook, has been exploring ways of getting into the Chinese government's good graces. Google pulled many of its services out of the Chinese market in 2010, blaming censorship, but it has lately been mulling ways to get back.</p>	<p>平台 AWS 的中文版上封禁 VPN 服务。Facebook 一直在想办法获得中国政府的垂青。谷歌 2010 年把很多服务都撤出了中国市场，指责审查制度，但最近，谷歌一直在想办法回归。</p>
<p>There is also a moral defense of Apple's decision to give in without a public fight: Despite the VPN ban, Chinese internet users might still be better off with Apple in China than with it outside. Its app store still provides people access to millions of apps that they might not find elsewhere in China. And Apple's own communications apps in China remain free of government censorship. For instance, Messages, Apple's texting app, and FaceTime, its video and phone-calling app, are protected by end-to-end encryption, allowing Chinese users to communicate freely.</p>	<p>还可以从道义层面为苹果决定不公开抗争就妥协进行辩护：尽管下架了一些 VPN 应用，但中国的互联网用户通过苹果享受的服务，也许依然比其他地方好。苹果的应用商店依然能够让人们使用数以百万计的应用，而在中国的其他地方，他们可能根本找不到这些应用。并且在中国，苹果自己的通讯应用依然不受政府的审查。比如，苹果的短信应用 Messages 和视频与电话应用 FaceTime 受端到端的加密保护，让中国用户能够自由交流。</p>
<p>But that may be of limited utility.</p>	<p>但这些的实用性可能有限。</p>
<p>"It will only get worse," said Xiao Qiang, a Chinese human rights activist and an adjunct professor at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Information. Mr. Xiao sees the latest crackdowns as the beginning of a new wave of internet censorship in China. And he doesn't buy the argument that saying something publicly would have backfired for Apple.</p>	<p>"只会变得更糟，"中国人权活动人士，加州大学伯克利分校信息学院 (University of California, Berkeley, School of Information) 副教授萧强说。他认为，最近的打压是中国新一波互联网审查的开始。对于公开表态会对苹果起到适得其反的效果这个观点，萧强并不赞成。</p>
<p>"They should say something," he said. "They are a U.S. company, after all. And they're a global company, upholding standards of privacy and speech in many, many markets outside China. So if they have to do</p>	<p>"他们应该说点什么，"他说。"他们毕竟是一家美国公司，而且是一家跨国公司，在中国以外的很多很多市场都坚持隐私和言论标准。所以说，如果不得不在中国采取不同的方式，他们也应该给出一些公开的解释——因为这种态</p>

things differently in China, they should have some public explanation for why — because that attitude could matter globally, including in the U.S.”	度可能在全球都很重要，包括在美国。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/apple-vpn-china-dangerous-precedent	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/apple-vpn-china-dangerous-precedent
Subversive Hong Kong Tours Reveal Dark Side of a Glittering City	另类香港游带你参观这座繁华都市的阴暗面
HONG KONG — Among the crowds on Kweilin Street in the run-down Hong Kong neighborhood of Sham Shui Po, Alla Lau darted between street signs, peering at the backs of them until she found what she was looking for. She beckoned a group of tourists, mostly white, in flip-flops and with American accents.	香港——在破败的香港深水埗地区，艾拉·刘(Alla Lau)飞奔于桂林街的路牌之间，在路牌后边张望，直到发现自己的目标。她向一群游客招了招手。游客大多是穿人字拖、带美国口音的白人。
“There,” Ms. Lau said, pointing to a handwritten white sticker in Chinese characters that referred to the grimy building across the street. It was an advertisement for one of Hong Kong’s notorious cage apartments, where, for as little as 1,200 Hong Kong dollars a month (about \$154), people could rent a cage to sleep in, stacked three deep, with barely space to sit up.	“在那边，”艾拉·刘一边说，一边指着一张白色标贴，上面用手写的中文指明了街对面一座脏兮兮的大楼。这是一则香港臭名昭著的笼屋的广告——每月只要花 1200 港币，就可以租到三层铁笼床位中的一层——空间很小，几乎无法直起身。
The group Ms. Lau led had signed up for a tour of the less glamorous underbelly of this fabulously wealthy city. Over the course of three hours, tourists learned about Hong Kong’s underpaid foreign domestic workers, its freewheeling street vendors and the suicides afflicting young students pressured by their parents to succeed in school.	艾拉·刘带的这个团，要参观的是这座极为富有的城市中不那么光鲜的角落。三个小时的游览过程中，游客们了解了香港的低薪外国家政工人、四处游走的街头摊贩，以及因为不堪家长在学业方面施加的压力而自杀的年轻学生。
Despite the horrid conditions in the cage apartments, Ms. Lau said, they still were not cheap. Per square foot, the monthly rent was more than that of the costlier apartments in Hong Kong, one of the world’s most	艾拉·刘说，笼屋的条件十分恶劣，但它们依然不便宜。每平方英尺的月租金竟然高于香港一些更为高档的公寓——要知道，香港的住房市场价格可是居于世界前列的——而且，很多住在笼屋里的人每月赚的钱，远远低于港人约

<p>expensive housing markets, and many people living in the cages make far less than the city's monthly median income, roughly 12,000 Hong Kong dollars a month, or about \$1,540.</p>	<p>1.2 万港币（约合 1540 美元）的月收入中位数。</p>
<p>During the eight or nine tours she leads a week, Ms. Lau, 26, gathers people at the subway station in Mong Kok, a teeming area where there were clashes last summer when the police tried to crack down on street hawkers. Greeting tourists in a neon jacket and with a wide smile, she gives them brightly colored maps. A recent tour first seemed like any other as she directed her group past the street vendors selling goldfish in plastic bags.</p>	<p>现年 26 岁的艾拉·刘每周带八九个团，总是让大家在旺角地铁站集合。旺角是一个熙熙攘攘的区域，去年夏天因为警方试图打击街头的小贩而爆发过冲突。身穿荧光夹克、脸上挂着灿烂笑容的她，会一边和游客打招呼，一边递上色彩明亮的地图。最近的一趟行程起初似乎与别的旅行团没有任何不同，她引导团员经过用塑料袋装着金鱼售卖的街头摊贩身旁。</p>
<p>But there was already an edge to the trip.</p>	<p>但这趟行程已经有些不安的气氛。</p>
<p>Shepherding the tourists past Filipino and Indonesian domestic servants, Ms. Lau quietly told her group that these women were not covered by Hong Kong's minimum wage; different, lower pay scales applied to them. Tourists calculated the amount into their local currencies and expressed surprise and dismay.</p>	<p>带领游客从一群菲律宾和印度尼西亚家政人员身旁经过时，艾拉·刘悄悄告诉其团员，那些女人不受香港的最低工资标准保护；适用于她们的是另一个较低的工资标准。游客们在把数额换算成自己国家的货币后，表达了惊诧之情。</p>
<p>Ms. Lau was inspired to become a tour guide in Hong Kong while backpacking around Europe; she took a tour of Sofia, Bulgaria, that highlighted the city's darker side.</p>	<p>艾拉·刘是在欧洲进行背包旅行期间受到启发，产生了在香港当导游的念头；她游览过保加利亚的索非亚，那趟行程以索非亚较为灰暗的一面为重点。</p>
<p>Determined to bring a similar experience to Hong Kong, she joined a tour company as a guide in her native city, but she was disappointed that the script she was given did not delve beneath the surface. She was not interested in telling tourists where to shop.</p>	<p>她决心把类似的体验引入香港这座生养她的城市，于是加入了一个旅行社，但让她失望的是，每天要说的解说词都很肤浅。她对告诉游客去哪里购物不感兴趣。</p>
<p>Ms. Lau jumped ship to Hong Kong Free Tours when she was offered the chance to share with visitors the problems she and her friends</p>	<p>艾拉·刘跳槽到了香港自由旅行社(Hong Kong Free Tours)，因为在那里她有机会跟游客分享她和她的朋友们面临的问题，其中包括维持生计的艰难。</p>

<p>faced, including the struggle to make ends meet.</p>	
<p>"People come to Hong Kong for three or four days and see Tesla, Mercedes, skyscrapers in Central, all the things the government tries so hard to promote," she said.</p>	<p>"人们来香港三四天，会看到特斯拉，奔驰，中环的摩天大楼，都是政府竭力想要展示的东西，"她说。</p>
<p>"If I was a tourist, I'd see those things, how expensive everything is here, and think, 'Hong Kong people must have a really good life,'" she continued. "That's one side of Hong Kong. It isn't telling a lot of people's stories."</p>	<p>"如果我是游客，看到这些，看到这里的所有一切如此昂贵，我会想，'香港人一定过着很好的生活，'"她继续说道。"这只是香港的一面。它没有讲述很多人的故事。"</p>
<p>As the tour wound deeper into Kowloon, the broad peninsula that points toward the sparkling towers of Hong Kong Island, Ms. Lau discussed the city's housing crisis. She stopped outside real estate agencies to explain the prices, instead of taking the group down the "sneaker street" favored by bargain-seeking tourists.</p>	<p>当旅行团向九龙深处行进时，艾拉·刘谈起了这座城市的住房危机。九龙是一个宽阔的半岛，从那里可以遥望香港岛上闪亮的高楼。艾拉·刘在一些房地产中介公司门外停下脚步讲解楼价，而没有带着团员去逛波鞋街——想买便宜货的游客最爱的地方。</p>
<p>Ducking into the foyer of a landmark-listed building that houses a training school, Ms. Lau talked about the intense pressure on students, which, she said, was partly to blame for the city's youth suicide rate.</p>	<p>闪身进入一栋地标式建筑的大厅——那栋楼是一所培训学校的所在地——艾拉·刘谈起了学生面临的巨大压力，她说这是推高香港年轻人自杀率的一个因素。</p>
<p>She led the group through ramshackle, makeshift shelters on Tung Chau Street, a homeless community on the edge of Sham Shui Po, first warning people not to take photos.</p>	<p>在深水埗边缘的无家可归者聚居地通州街，她领着团员从破烂不堪的临时住所之间穿过，事先提醒大家不要拍照。</p>
<p>"This is their home," she said.</p>	<p>"这是他们的家，"她说。</p>
<p>Alessandro Dutto, 23, and Andrea Pertoldi, 24, two Italian backpackers, showed up after seeing a flier for the tour in their hostel, even though a fellow tourist told them not to bother because there was "nothing to see" in this part of the city.</p>	<p>23岁的亚历山德罗·达托(Alessandro Dutto)和24岁的安德烈·裴托迪(Andrea Pertoldi)是两名意大利背包客，在其栖身的旅馆看到了关于此次游览活动的传单。尽管被同行的一名旅客告知不必多此一举，因为香港的这部分"没什么好看的"，他们还是出现在了艾拉·刘面前。</p>
<p>"It was one of the most interesting things we could have done here," Mr.</p>	<p>"这是我们在香港能做的最有趣的事情之一，"裴托迪说。</p>

Pertoldi said.	
When the three-hour walking tour ended, Ms. Lau, still smiling, collected tips; the tours are free, but customers can choose to pay. Some disappeared back into Hong Kong's subway system, where they could emerge 10 minutes later back in the heart of the island's wealthy Central shopping district, with its air-conditioned Louis Vuitton and Armani stores.	在历时三小时的徒步游览结束之际,艾拉·刘仍旧面带微笑,接过大家给的小费。导游服务是免费的,但游客可以选择付费。一些人消失在香港的地铁系统中,十分钟后他们就可以重回港岛阔气的中环购物区核心地带,那里有开着冷气的路易威登(Louis Vuitton)和阿玛尼(Armani)门店。
Ms. Lau grew up not far from the tours she leads, in a public housing estate in Wong Tai Sin. There, her parents live in the same two-bedroom apartment where she once shared a bedroom with her sister and brother.	艾拉·刘是在黄大仙祠旁一栋公屋里长大成人的,那里离她所导游的区域不太远。她的父母现在依然住在同一套两居室公寓里——她和自己的一个姐妹以及一个兄弟曾分享其中一间卧室。
Her life is now much easier than those of her parents at her age, but Hong Kong's high cost of living means the glittering central mecca that tourists frequent is out of her reach.	她目前的生活,比父母在她这个年纪时轻松许多,但香港高昂的居住成本意味着游客常常光顾的地方——城中心熠熠生辉的令人向往之处,对她来说可望不可即。
"No one I know goes for lunch in Central or Admiralty," she said of the main business area on Hong Kong Island.	"我认识的人当中没有谁会在中环或金钟吃午餐,"她谈及香港岛的主要商业区时表示。
One topic she addresses in her tour is the volatile political climate in Hong Kong. Ms. Lau, who slept in the streets of central Hong Kong for a few weeks in 2014 as part of the Occupy movement, said the removal of four pro-democracy lawmakers from office in July had so angered and demoralized people she knew that some were thinking of leaving the city.	她带团时会提到的一个问题是香港动荡的政治氛围。2014年"占中"运动期间,艾拉·刘在香港中心地带的街道上住过好几个星期。她说,四名亲民主立法会委员今年7月被取消任职资格一事,让她认识的人深感愤怒和沮丧,一些人甚至正考虑离开这座城市。
During the next day's tour, she added a dose of the latest political developments, hoping, she said, that when Hong Kong reaches another breaking point, the tourists on her tour will see it on the news and feel a	第二天的游览过程中,艾拉·刘谈及了最新的政治动态。她说,等到香港达到另一个忍耐极限的时候,希望她带的游客能通过新闻报道得知消息,并感觉自己 and 这个地方是有关联的。

connection to the place.	
"This city is not going to go quietly, the way that the government wanted it to," she said. "There is anger here, and something has to happen, something big. I don't know if it will be protests, demonstrations, revolution, or something else."	"这座城市不会像政府期待的那样悄无声息,"她说。"人们感到愤怒,一定会有事情发生,很大的事情。我不知道会是抗议、游行、革命,还是别的什么。"
Cheryl Dilks, originally from Boulder, Colo., and now living in Guam, took the tour while visiting Hong Kong for the first time. She said it was refreshing to hear Ms. Lau's perspective.	来自科罗拉多州博尔德、现居关岛的谢里尔·迪尔克斯(Cheryl Dilks),第一次到访香港就参加了这一游览活动。她说艾拉·刘的观点让她耳目一新。
"This side of the city would be hard to see as an outsider," she said. "It looks pretty clean everywhere, and you don't see a lot of homeless people. So for her to explain the inequities to us is something I was really thankful for."	"外人很难看到这座城市的这一面,"她说。"每个地方看上去都很整洁,你见不到大量无家可归的人。因此我真的很感谢她能把不平等的状况讲给我们听。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/hong-kong-subversive-tour	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/hong-kong-subversive-tour
On Heels of Typhoon Nesat, a Second Storm Hits Taiwan	台湾三日内连遭两场台风侵袭
HONG KONG — Taiwan was battered Monday by the second large storm in days, in the wake of a typhoon that flooded streets, injured scores of people and forced more than 10,000 to flee their homes.	香港——台湾周一迎来几天中的第二场大暴雨。此前,一场台风导致台湾街道被淹,数十人受伤,迫使逾一万人离开家园。
Tropical Storm Haitang struck Monday on the heels of Typhoon Nesat, which made landfall on Taiwan's northeastern coast on Saturday. With gusts over 100 miles per hour, Nesat sent trees crashing into cars, toppled motorbikes and kicked up broken glass and other debris that caused injuries, the authorities said.	继台风纳沙(Nesat)周六在台湾东北部海岸登陆后,热带风暴海棠周一登陆台湾。当局称,纳沙的风速超过每小时100英里(约合160公里),导致树砸到汽车、摩托车被掀翻、碎玻璃和其他碎片横飞,致人受伤。
No deaths had been reported as of Monday, which the authorities attributed to early warnings and evacuations that began on Friday. But the government said more than 100 people were injured by Nesat,	截至周一,尚没有人员死亡报道。当局把这归功于预警和始于周五的人员疏散。但政府称,纳沙造成100多人受伤,很多都是被碎片击中的救援人员。在地处东北海岸的宜兰县,一辆轻型货车侧翻,造成一名男子受伤。

many of them rescue workers who were struck by debris. One man in Yilan County, on the northeastern coast, was injured when a utility truck flipped.	
By Monday, more than 100 people remained trapped by floodwaters, mostly in the country's southern counties, according to the government's Central Weather Bureau.	据政府的中央气象局介绍, 到周一, 仍有 100 多人被洪水围困, 大部分位于台湾南部的县。
More than 400 flights have been canceled since Saturday, and more than half a million people were without electricity Monday, according to statistics published by the Central Disaster Emergency Operation Center.	中央灾害应变中心公布的统计数据显示, 自周六以来已有 400 多个航班被取消, 周一当天超过 50 万人无电可用。
After passing over Taiwan, Typhoon Nesat made landfall in mainland China on Sunday. More than 70,000 people were evacuated from the southeastern province of Fujian, according to news reports.	离开台湾后, 台风纳沙周日登陆中国大陆。据新闻报道称, 位于中国东南部的省份福建疏散了逾七万人。
The authorities in Taiwan warned that the heavy rains increased the risk of landslides, urging residents to beware of "falling rocks, mudslides and flash floods."	台湾当局警告, 大雨增加了发生滑坡的风险, 敦促居民注意“落石、泥石流及山洪爆发”。
The deadliest typhoon to strike Taiwan in the past decade was Typhoon Morakot, which set off landslides in 2009 that left nearly 700 people dead.	过去十年里, 台湾人员伤亡最惨重的是 2009 年的莫拉克台风(Typhoon Morakot)。后者引发滑坡, 导致近 700 人死亡。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/taiwan-typhoon-nesat	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/taiwan-typhoon-nesat
The Lonely Crusade of China's Human Rights Lawyers	中国人权律师的孤独战斗(二): 女儿等他取名字
Read:	点击阅读:
Part 1.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗(一): “活在真理中”》
Over the next two weeks, Liang went back and forth about Yuan's plea. "I knew how much pressure there was — this is a serious case," Liang	在接下来的两周时间里, 梁小军为原姗姗的请求奔走。“我知道压力有多大, 这是一起严重的案件,” 梁小军后来对我说。“我努力想, 哪些律师适合为谢

<p>told me later. "I tried to think which lawyers were fit to defend Xie. But I have so many friends who are suspects themselves. There were not enough people left to defend all of them. Xie needed help and support."</p>	<p>燕益辩护。但我好多朋友自己就是嫌疑人。剩下的已经没有足够的人手，来为他们所有人辩护。谢燕益需要帮助和支持。”</p>
<p>On March 4, Liang wrote back to Yuan. He would take the case.</p>	<p>3月4日，梁小军给原姗姗回信息。他将接下这起案件。</p>
<p>On a brisk, cloudless day in late March, I joined Liang as he visited Yuan at her family's apartment on the outskirts of Beijing. As we drove past glittering shopping malls and rows of tall, identical housing blocks, Liang told me about the first time he met Xie, in 2009. At the time, Liang had only recently begun to self-identify as a human rights lawyer; Xie, by contrast, was already something of a legend among his peers, having challenged the president in spectacular fashion years earlier. The men became fast friends and allies.</p>	<p>在3月末一个清冷无云的日子，我和梁小军一起去原姗姗家位于北京郊区的公寓看望她。在开车经过一座座光彩夺目的商场和一排排一模一样的住宅高楼时，梁小军和我讲了他2009年第一次见到谢燕益时的经历。当时，梁小军刚开始把自己定义为人权律师，而相比之下，谢燕益已在多年前用惊人的方式挑战国家主席，算是同行中的传奇人物了。两人迅速成为朋友和盟友。</p>
<p>After nearly two hours we reached Miyun, a district in northeast Beijing abutting the dimpled mountains that ring the city. We wandered through a sprawling residential complex and arrived outside the Xie family apartment, where a rack overflowing with children's shoes crowded the landing. Liang knocked quietly, and Yuan, in black sweatpants, a gray sweater and flip-flops, answered the door and invited us inside.</p>	<p>近两小时后，我们到达密云。密云是坐落于北京东北部的一个区，挨着起伏不平的环京山峦。我们穿过一个庞大的小区，来到谢家门外。一个塞满童鞋的架子挤在门口。梁小军轻轻敲门，穿着黑色运动长裤、灰色毛衣和拖鞋的原姗姗应声开门，把我们请进屋里。</p>
<p>Before discussing business, Liang asked to see the Xies' new daughter. The child was born just a week earlier, almost nine months to the day after Xie's arrest. In a cramped, makeshift nursery, the baby was asleep, with Yuan's younger sister keeping a dutiful watch. "What's her name?" Liang whispered. "She doesn't have a name yet," Yuan replied quietly, eyes fixed on her newborn. "I'm waiting until her father returns home</p>	<p>在讨论正事之前，梁小军请求看看谢燕益刚出生的女儿。孩子一周前刚出生，距谢燕益被捕那一天已经快九个月了。孩子在一个临时安排的婴儿房里睡着了，由原姗姗的妹妹看着。“叫什么名字？”梁小军压低声音问。“还没取名字，”原姗姗轻声说，眼睛盯着出生不久的孩子。“我等她爸爸回来给她取名字。”</p>

<p>to give her one.”</p>	
<p>Yuan ushered us into the living room, and Liang took a seat on a low brown couch. Drawings of ghosts and fall landscapes by the couple’s two sons hung on string across the window. Liang pulled a stack of papers from his backpack and began sorting through them as Yuan, in the kitchen, stood over a copier, scanning the identification documents that Liang would need in order to defend her husband. Though they had been colleagues for years, Liang had never inquired about his friend’s background, and as Yuan brought out the documents – lawyer’s license, marriage certificate, ID card and more – she began to tell her husband’s life story.</p>	<p>原姗姗引我们来到客厅，梁小军在一张低矮的棕色沙发上坐下。夫妻俩的两个儿子画的幽灵和秋日景色，用细绳挂在窗户上。梁小军从背包里取出一沓文件，开始整理。厨房里，原姗姗正在复印机上扫描身份证明文件，那是梁小军为她丈夫辩护所需要的。尽管同事多年，但梁小军从没打听过朋友的背景。原姗姗一边拿出律师执业证、结婚证、身份证等文件，一边开始讲述丈夫的生活经历。</p>
<p>Xie Yanyi was born in 1975, the son of a military officer turned factory boss and lawyer. He was stubborn from an early age, Yuan told me. Despite their age difference, Xie loved to challenge his older brother to wrestle and fight. He never won, she said, but the defeats did nothing to dampen his enthusiasm.</p>	<p>谢燕益是1975年生人，父亲曾是一名军官，后改行当了工厂老板和律师。原姗姗说他从小就很倔强。他喜欢跟年纪比他许多的哥哥摔跤和打。她说他从来没赢过，但是失败并不会打击他的热情。</p>
<p>In 1997, Xie’s mother, a lawyer herself, sent Xie to Singapore to study law. In addition to his classes, Xie interned at a local law firm, where he was exposed to human rights law and theory for the first time. When Xie returned to his hometown, he rented a small apartment, locked the door and asked a friend to bring him food twice a week. Six months later, he passed the bar. He practiced for several years before making his name in spectacular fashion in 2003, with a case that became a sensation in the Chinese media.</p>	<p>谢燕益的母亲也是一名律师，在1997年把他送到新加坡去攻读法律。除了上课，谢燕益还去当地一家律师事务所实习，在那里第一次接触到人权法律与相关理论。回到故乡后，谢燕益租了一个小公寓，锁上门，让朋友每周给他送两次吃的。六个月后，他通过了律师考试。在从业几年后，他在2003年因为一个被中国媒体大肆报道的案子崭露头角。</p>
<p>That year, Jiang Zemin ended his second term as president of the</p>	<p>那一年，江泽民结束了自己作为中华人民共和国国家主席的第二个任期。尽</p>

<p>People's Republic of China. Despite officially retiring from public life, Jiang retained his role as chairman of the powerful Central Military Commission. "Yanyi said that violated the Constitution, so he sued," Yuan told me with a rueful smile. Xie called his challenge to the ex-president "the first constitutional lawsuit" in Chinese history.</p>	<p>管明面上已经退出公共生活，江还是保留了中央军委主席这个掌握重权的职务。“燕益说那是违宪的，于是就起诉了他，”原姗姗带着悔恨的笑容跟我说。谢燕益称他对前国家主席发起的法律挑战是中国历史上的“首宗宪法诉讼”。</p>
<p>It was a courageous gesture, but also a foolhardy one. "I was young – I was very naïve," Xie told an interviewer years later. "I thought, The law provides this channel, and I'm going to use it. I believed in the protection of the law."</p>	<p>这是一个勇敢的举动，同时也是很鲁莽的。“我那时候很年轻——很天真，”几年后谢燕益接受采访时说。“我以为，法律提供了这个渠道，我就要利用它。我相信法律的保护。”</p>
<p>A Beijing court summarily dismissed Xie's challenge, but the complaint brought notoriety to the 28-year-old lawyer – as well as intense scrutiny from the state security apparatus. He moved to Miyun in hopes of escaping some of the pressure, but wherever he went, the young lawyer remained under constant surveillance.</p>	<p>北京一家法院当即拒绝了谢燕益的起诉，但是诉状给这位 28 岁的律师带来了恶名——还有官方安全机构的密切注视。他搬到了密云，希望能躲开一些压力，但是无论去哪，年轻的律师都处在严密监视之下。</p>
<p>From the start, Yuan said, she was conflicted about her husband's work. She found it difficult to fully support him. Why risk everything for a cause that had never returned anything to him? The couple married in summer 2006 and came to a compromise: She would take care of the home, and he would keep his work as a human rights lawyer away from the family.</p>	<p>原姗姗从一开始就说，她对丈夫的工作感到矛盾。她觉得很难彻底支持他。为什么甘冒失去一切的风险，只为了一个绝不会给他带来任何回报的事业呢？两人于 2006 年夏天结婚，并且达成了一项妥协：她照顾家里，而他不把自己人权律师的工作带进家中。</p>
<p>That compromise crumbled on July 11, 2015, two days into the wave of arrests. At 8 p.m., Xie received a phone call instructing him to come to an interrogation session. Xie knew that many of his friends and colleagues had been taken already. Yuan urged him to leave immediately, to go hide at his brother's factory until the situation</p>	<p>2015 年 7 月 11 日，律师们被捕两天后，这个妥协破裂了。下午八时，谢燕益接到电话，要他去接受一次问讯。谢燕益知道，他的很多朋友与同事已经被带走了。原姗姗催促他马上离开，去兄弟的工厂躲躲，直到风头过去。谢燕益拒绝逃走。在审讯中，五名警方人员向谢燕益问起他写给王宇表示支持的一封信，王宇的被捕表明打击的开始。谢燕益回答说，他是王宇的朋友，</p>

<p>cooled down. But Xie refused to flee. At the interrogation, five police officers asked Xie about a letter he had written in support of Wang Yu, the lawyer whose detention signaled the start of the crackdown. Xie replied that he was friends with Wang, as well as with many of the other captured human rights lawyers. The police asked Xie's opinion of the Chinese Communist Party. Xie replied that he was not a Communist and didn't need to be loyal to the party. The police instructed Xie to write a guarantee promising that he would not speak out about the captured human rights lawyers. He refused.</p>	<p>也是其他许多被捕的人权律师的朋友。警方问谢燕益对中国共产党的看法。谢燕益回答说，他不是共产党人，不需要忠于党。警方指示谢燕益写保证书，承诺不会就被捕的人权律师公开发言。他拒绝了。</p>
<p>Xie returned to his apartment at 1 a.m. on July 12. Six hours later, the police knocked at his door and told him that he was to come immediately for a meeting with their superior officer. He never returned. At 2 p.m., 20 policemen, some in uniform and some in plainclothes, swarmed into the apartment, confiscating Xie's registration papers, books, bank cards, case files and cellphone. Yuan managed to hide her husband's laptop before the police arrived. In their search for it, the officers tried to enlist the couple's two sons, ages 11 and 8. "Where's your father's laptop?" the officer asked, squatting down to eye level. "Where does he like to keep it?" After three hours, the police left.</p>	<p>7月12日凌晨1点，谢燕益回到公寓。六个小时后，警方来敲门，要他立即去见他们的上级。之后他再也没有回来。下午二时，20名警察涌入公寓，有些人穿着制服，有些人穿着便衣，他们没收了谢燕益的证件、书籍、银行卡、案件文档和手机。在警察到达之前，原姗姗设法藏起了丈夫的笔记本电脑。在寻找这些东西时，警官试图争取这对夫妇的两个儿子的协助，他们的年龄分别为11岁和8岁。“爸爸的笔记本电脑在哪儿？”官员蹲在两个孩子面前，看着他们的眼睛问道。“他喜欢把它放在哪儿？”三个小时后，警方离开了。</p>
<p>It was only days later, in a news broadcast, that Yuan learned that her husband was being investigated for the crime of "inciting subversion of state power," which carries a maximum sentence of life in prison. No one had seen or heard from Xie since July 12. The communications blackout meant that Xie was unaware of anything that had happened</p>	<p>没过几天，原姗姗从新闻播报中得知她的丈夫正在因“煽动颠覆国家政权”的罪行接受调查，这个罪名最高可被判处无期徒刑。自7月12日以来，没有人见到谢燕益，或是听到过他的消息。通讯中断意味着谢燕益不知道从他被捕以来发生的任何事情，包括他母亲去年8月22日因心脏病发作去世。原姗姗去了天津警局，要求警方批准谢燕益出席母亲的葬礼，据报道，谢燕益</p>

<p>since his arrest, including his mother's death from a heart attack on Aug. 22. Yuan traveled to the Tianjin police bureau, where Xie was reportedly being held, to ask permission for Xie to attend his mother's funeral. She stayed on a chair in a waiting room for three days, pleading her case. The police refused her request.</p>	<p>就是被关押在那里。她坐在接待室的一张椅子上等了三天，诉说她的情况。警方拒绝了她的要求。</p>
<p>Xie was also unaware of his wife's pregnancy. At the time of her husband's arrest, Yuan didn't know about the baby, either. Two days before her due date, she returned to the Tianjin police bureau, trying to get Xie's signature for a hospital form. Again, the police refused. "They wouldn't even tell him about the baby," Yuan said.</p>	<p>谢燕益不知道妻子怀孕了。在丈夫被捕时，原姗姗自己也不知道。预产期两天前，她回到天津警察局，争取能让丈夫在医院的一张表格上签名。警察再次拒绝了她。“他们甚至不想跟他说孩子的事，”原姗姗说。</p>
<p>Liang finished preparing the papers for Yuan to sign. She dropped gracefully to one knee in front of a low green-glass table and signed the forms, sliding them back toward Liang, who added his signature beside hers.</p>	<p>梁小军准备好了文件，让原姗姗签名。她端庄地单膝跪在一张绿玻璃矮桌前，签好了文件，推回给梁小军，后者在她的名字旁边签上了自己的名字。</p>
<p>Outside, Liang was in a quiet mood. As we approached his car, he began talking, as if to no one in particular, about what actually happened during his own meeting with the police during 709. "They asked me the same questions they asked Xie," he confessed. "They told me not to get involved with the captured lawyers, not to talk to journalists or write articles. I said O.K. They forced me to write a guarantee. I wrote it." He paused and smiled weakly. "I guess I am not as firm as Xie." We drove back to Beijing in silence.</p>	<p>梁小军出来后心情很平静。我们走向他的车时，他开始说话，好像不是专门说给谁听，他谈起“709事件”期间他自己与警察会面时的真实遭遇。“他们问我的问题跟谢燕益的一样，”他坦陈。“他们叫我不跟被捕的律师牵扯在一起，不要跟记者交谈，或者写文章。我同意了。他们强迫我写保证书。我写了。”他停顿了一下，虚弱地微笑了一下。“我想我没有谢燕益那么坚定。”我们开车回到北京，一路上没有说话。</p>
<p>One week after the visit to Yuan's apartment, Liang traveled to Tianjin, a bland industrial port city just southeast of Beijing, to try to meet his new client. Like many of the lawyers detained during 709, Xie was being held</p>	<p>在去原姗姗家一周后，梁小军去了天津——北京东南的一座平淡的工业港口城市——尝试会见自己的新客户。和“709事件”中遭拘捕的很多律师一样，谢燕益被关在天津市第二看守所。梁小军打算去看看守所确认自己作为谢燕益</p>

<p>at Tianjin Detention Center No. 2. Liang's plan was to visit the detention center and confirm his status as Xie's lawyer. That sounded simple enough, but as we prepared to leave on the train from Beijing, Liang was not optimistic. "All the lawyers who went to Tianjin said a special policeman came out and told them they couldn't see their client because he or she had refused a lawyer."</p>	<p>的律师的身份。那听起来很简单，但我们准备乘火车从北京出发时，梁小军并不乐观。“所有去天津的律师都说，会有一名专职警察出来告诉他们不能会见自己的客户，因为客户拒绝见律师。”</p>
<p>He was determined to press the issue. "It isn't legal for the police to tell us our client's will," he said. The visit in itself was valuable, he added. "It's pressure from lawyers and the suspect's relatives on police that changes things. We must keep up the pressure. If we don't, the policemen will think we don't care about the case."</p>	<p>他下决心解决这个问题。“警察转告我们客户的意愿是违法的，”他说。他还说，拜访本身非常重要。“它是律师和嫌疑人的家属向警察施加的压力，是能改变情况的。我们必须不断施压。如果我们不施压，警察会认为我们不关心这个案子。”</p>
<p>An Army soldier in camouflage and flak jacket remained motionless as we entered the detention center, following our movement only with his eyes. The local police, in varying degrees of armament, augmented the security. Behind the guards was a window onto the detention center's interior courtyard, neatly trimmed and ringed by stone arches, like a college quad.</p>	<p>我们进入看守所时，一名身穿迷彩服和防弹衣的军人一动不动，只是用眼睛盯着我们。地方警察有不同程度的武装，加强了安保措施。警卫身后有一扇窗户，通向看守所的内院，那里修剪整洁，周围是石头拱门，像个大学校园。</p>
<p>Liang presented his papers and asked to see his client. We watched as guards gathered at a desk behind a glass partition, peering at us and mumbling among themselves. Liang was calm but wary. I asked if he was nervous. "No," he said, and paused. "I'm just not sure what they're going to do with you." I thought back to my visits to Liang's office in Beijing: When it came time for me to leave, he would peek his head out the door, ensure that no one was keeping watch and only then let me go. It was only after several such goodbyes that I noticed the pattern</p>	<p>梁小军提交了文件，要求见自己的客户。我们看到警卫们聚在玻璃隔断后面的书桌前，盯着我们，窃窃私语。梁小军很平静，但很警惕。我问他是否紧张。他说“不”，然后他停顿一下，接着说：“我只是不确定他们会怎么对待你。”我回想起在北京几次去他的办公室的情景。每次我该走的时候，他都会探头往门外张望，确保没人盯梢，才让我走。经过几次这样的告别之后，我才注意到这个规律，意识到他是在保护我。</p>

<p>and realized that he was protecting me.</p>	
<p>The wait was brief. A few minutes after we arrived, a thick metal door beside the glass partition swung open. Two men emerged. The first was young and crisply dressed, with short black hair and an enigmatic smile. The second man was older and less imposing. He had stooped shoulders, a thinning comb-over and a tired, distracted mien. The younger man turned to Liang and called him inside. Liang handed me his cellphone and disappeared with the men behind the heavy metal door.</p>	<p>我们等的時間很短。到達幾分鐘後，玻璃隔斷旁邊的一個厚金屬門開了。裡面走出兩個男人。第一個人比較年輕，打扮得很利索，留着黑色短髮，臉上挂着神秘的微笑。第二個年紀略長，不那么威嚴。他肩背有些駝，稀疏的頭髮從一邊梳向另一邊，帶着疲倦、心不在焉的神情。年紀較輕的那名男子轉向梁小軍，讓他進去。梁小軍把手機交給我，跟着那兩個人消失在厚重的金屬門後。</p>
<p>The meeting lasted less than four minutes. Liang emerged alone and headed directly for the exit. As we walked back along the rutted dirt track toward the subway, he narrated the encounter for me.</p>	<p>會見持續了不到四分鐘。梁小軍獨自現身，直接走向出口。我們沿着有深車轍的土路往地鐵站走時，他跟我講述了會見的經過。</p>
<p>The younger man, he explained, was an officer named Li Bin, who had been tasked with meeting the relatives and lawyers of all the 709 detainees. Liang had heard of Li, but Li clearly knew Liang intimately: He began the meeting by ticking off a list of Liang's previous cases and his encounters with the police and judicial bureau. Then he turned to Xie's case. "We can't accept your power-of-attorney form," he said. "Xie already has two defense attorneys." Liang asked who these lawyers were. Li replied that he was not required to answer. Liang asked if the other lawyers had visited Xie to prepare his defense. Li said again that he was not required to answer.</p>	<p>他說，那個年輕人是一名警察，名叫李斌（音），負責會見所有 709 被拘留者的親屬和律師。梁小軍之前聽說過李斌，不過李斌顯然非常了解他：李斌先是列舉了梁小軍代理過的一些案件，還提到了他與警察和司法局的會面。然後他轉向謝燕益的案子。“我們不能接受你的委託書，”他說，“謝燕益已經有兩名辯護律師了。”梁小軍問那兩名律師是誰。李斌說，他沒有義務回答。梁小軍問其他律師有沒有見過謝燕益，為他的辯護做準備。李斌還是說，他沒有義務回答。</p>
<p>Liang continued to press. How could he confirm that Xie had hired these lawyers? How could Xie have hired his own lawyers while incommunicado in detention? Li replied each time that he was not</p>	<p>梁小軍繼續施壓。詢問他怎麼能確定謝燕益請了那些律師呢？謝被單獨監禁，怎麼可能給自己請律師呢？每次李斌都說自己沒有回答的義務，還說梁小軍不是謝的律師，與嫌疑人沒有正式關係。另外一名警察什麼話也沒說。</p>

obliged to say; Liang was not Xie's lawyer and had no official connection to the suspect. The second officer said nothing.	
As Liang got up to leave, Li offered a comment. "I'm surprised you're not defending Wang Quanzhang," he said. Wang was one of Liang's closest friends and, like Xie, he was being held somewhere inside Tianjin Detention Center No. 2. No one had heard from him in eight months. "I know he's a good friend of yours." Then Li smiled, handed back Liang's papers, and showed him out.	梁小军起身离开时，李斌说了一句话。“我很奇怪你居然不是来为王全璋辩护的，”他说。王全璋是梁小军的密友，和谢燕益一样，他也被关押在天津市第二看守所的某个地方。已经有八个月没人听到他的任何消息。“我知道他是你的好朋友。”然后，李斌笑了，把梁小军的文件递还给他，让他出去。
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part2	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170801/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part2
China's State Media Slams Trump's 'Emotional Venting' on Twitter	新华社狠批特朗普，指美国就朝鲜问题推卸责任
BEIJING — After President Trump pilloried China in 48 tweeted words over the weekend, accusing it of failing to tame its neighbor and longtime ally North Korea, Beijing issued its own rebuke to Mr. Trump — in a cutting editorial of 1,000 Chinese characters from Xinhua, the official news agency.	北京——在特朗普总统周末用 48 个单词的推文抨击中国，指责中国未能遏制其邻居、长期以来的盟友朝鲜后，北京通过官方通讯社新华社发表的一篇 1000 个汉字的评论文章，严厉指责特朗普。
"Trump is quite a personality, and he likes to tweet," said the Xinhua response issued late Monday and widely displayed on Chinese news websites. "But emotional venting cannot become a guiding policy for solving the nuclear issue on the peninsula," it said, referring to the divided Korean Peninsula.	"特朗普很有个性，喜欢发推文，"新华社的回应文章说。文章于周一晚上发表，被中文新闻网站广泛转载。"但情绪化的表达不能变成解决半岛核问题具有指导性的政策，"文章指的是处于分裂状态的朝鲜半岛。
The United States, it said, "must not continue spurning responsibility" for the volatile standoff with North Korea, "and even less should it stab China in the back."	文章写道，美国"切勿再推卸"与朝鲜陷入不稳定的僵持的"责任"，"更不应在中国背后'捅刀'"。
The unusually personal nature of the editorial, together with comments	文章非同寻常的针对个人的性质，连同中国常驻联合国代表当天早些时候在

<p>delivered earlier that day by China's ambassador to the United Nations in New York, show that North Korea is becoming the main dispute threatening to tear at Mr. Trump's initially friendly relationship with his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>纽约的言论,表明朝鲜正在成为可能导致特朗普与中国国家主席习近平初期的友好关系破裂的主要分歧。</p>
<p>"I am very disappointed in China," Mr. Trump declared on Twitter on Sunday, after North Korea tested an intercontinental ballistic missile in defiance of United Nations sanctions.</p>	<p>"我对中国很失望,"周日,特朗普在朝鲜不顾联合国制裁试射一枚洲际弹道导弹后在 Twitter 上宣布。</p>
<p>Despite China's big trade surplus with the United States, he continued in a second tweet, "they do NOTHING for us with North Korea, just talk."</p>	<p>尽管中国对美国的贸易存在巨大的顺差,他在第二条推文中继续写道,"在朝鲜问题上他们什么都没为我们做,只是说说而已。"</p>
<p>China's rebuke to Mr. Trump did not use exclamation marks. But the Xinhua editorial broke with Beijing's usual public reticence when Mr. Trump has taken China to task over trade imbalances, territorial disputes in the South China Sea, Taiwan and other sources of tension.</p>	<p>中国对特朗普的指责没有使用感叹号。但新华社那篇评论文章打破了北京在特朗普因贸易不平衡、南海的领土争端、台湾和其他导致两国关系紧张的问题而指责中国时保持缄默的常态。</p>
<p>"Taking out this outrage on China is clearly finding the wrong target," it said, warning that such broadsides could be dangerous.</p>	<p>"把这股怨气撒到中国身上,显然是找错了发泄的对象,"文章写道,并警告称这种指责可能会很危险。</p>
<p>"What the peninsula needs is immediately stamping out the fire, not adding kindling or, even worse, pouring oil on the flames," Xinhua said. The tensions could, it said, "evolve into a localized conflict, or even the outbreak of war, with unthinkable repercussions."</p>	<p>"当下,半岛最需要的是立即撤火,而不要添柴,更不要火上浇油,"新华社的文章写道,并接着表示形势"可以演变成局部冲突,甚至爆发战争,后果不堪设想"。</p>
<p>Chinese diplomats and the state news media have consistently argued that Washington and its allies should not rely so much on China to defuse tensions created by North Korea's growing nuclear weapons and missile capabilities. On Friday, North Korea tested a ballistic missile that experts have said could have the range to hit California.</p>	<p>中国外交官和官方新闻媒体一贯认为,华盛顿及其盟友不应太过依赖中国缓和朝鲜不断增强的核武器和导弹实力造成的紧张局势。周五,朝鲜试射一枚弹道导弹,专家称该导弹的射程可能可以到达加利福尼亚州。</p>
<p>Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson has turned up pressure on China to</p>	<p>美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)已向中国加压,要求帮助孤</p>

<p>help isolate and cajole North Korea. "China and Russia bear unique and special responsibility for this growing threat to regional and global stability," he said in a statement after the launch.</p>	<p>立和劝诱朝鲜。“中国和俄罗斯对这一日渐加剧的地区和全球稳定威胁负有独一无二的特殊责任，”他在朝鲜发射导弹后发表声明说。</p>
<p>In addition, the Pentagon will conduct a test of its intercontinental ballistic missile system on Wednesday, defense officials said, a move that is bound to raise questions about the Trump administration's intentions.</p>	<p>此外，防务官员称，五角大楼将于周三对其洲际弹道导弹系统进行一次测试。此举势必会引起对特朗普政府意图的质疑。</p>
<p>Defense officials had scheduled the missile tests months ago, but the timing of the test is nonetheless expected to be noted in Pyongyang and Beijing. It is planned a day after Mr. Tillerson said the United States was not seeking regime change in North Korea and would be willing to talk to Pyongyang.</p>	<p>防务官员原本把导弹测试安排在几个月前，但测试的时机预计会引起平壤和北京的注意。最终，测试被安排在了蒂勒森称美国不追求朝鲜政权更替，并愿意同平壤对话的一天后。</p>
<p>"We do not seek a collapse of the regime, we do not seek an accelerated reunification of the peninsula, we do not seek an excuse to send our military north of the 38th Parallel," Mr. Tillerson told reporters at the State Department.</p>	<p>“我们不追求朝鲜政权崩溃，不追求半岛加速统一，不追求找借口派军队进入38°纬线以北，”蒂勒森在国务院对记者表示。</p>
<p>But, he added, "You are presenting an unacceptable threat to us, and we have to respond. And we hope that at some point they will begin to understand that and we would like to sit and have a dialogue with them."</p>	<p>但他接着说，“你给我们带来了一个无法容忍的威胁，我们不得不作出回应。我们希望他们能在某个时刻开始理解这一点，我们愿意坐下来和他们对话。”</p>
<p>The the Chinese government argues, however, that North Korea will not return to negotiations over its weapons programs unless the United States and its northeast Asian allies, South Korea and Japan, take conciliatory steps. In particular, China has proposed that North Korea freeze its nuclear and missile programs in exchange for a halt to major</p>	<p>然而，中国政府认为，除非美国及其在亚洲东北部的盟友韩国和日本采取缓和局势的举措，否则朝鲜不会回到围绕其武器计划展开的谈判前。中国尤其建议朝鲜冻结核武器和导弹计划，以换取美国和韩国军队停止在朝鲜半岛及其海岸附近进行大规模军事演习。</p>

<p>military exercises by American and South Korean forces on the Korean Peninsula and off its coast.</p>	
<p>As the tensions with North Korea have escalated, Mr. Trump has often treated Mr. Xi in public as a friend who was valiantly, though unsuccessfully, trying to bring North Korea around. "At least I know China tried!" Mr. Trump said on Twitter in June.</p>	<p>随着与朝鲜的紧张关系升级, 特朗普常在公开场合把习近平当作一个勇敢地试图让朝鲜回头却未能成功的朋友对待。“至少我知道中国努力过, ”特朗普6月在Twitter上说。</p>
<p>Now that friendly facade appears to be cracking. But Mr. Trump also has a long record of harsh criticisms of China, stretching back to his election campaign and much earlier. "China controls North Korea," he said in 2013. "They are using the Norks to taunt us," he said, using slang for North Koreans.</p>	<p>现在, 这种友好的表面似乎正在破裂。但回溯至竞选甚至更早些时候, 特朗普也有长期严厉指责中国的记录。“中国控制着朝鲜, ”他在2013年说。“他们在用朝鲜人(Norks)笑话我们, ”他说这句话时用了个指代朝鲜人的俚语。</p>
<p>The Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, Liu Jieyi, said on Monday that it was up to the United States and North Korea to find a solution to the current standoff, not China.</p>	<p>中国常驻联合国代表刘结一在周一表示, 应该由美国和朝鲜找到解决当前僵局的解决办法, 而不是中国。</p>
<p>"People talk about China a lot," he said at a news conference to mark the end of China's July term in the rotating presidency of the United Nations Security Council. "If the two principal parties refuse to move toward what is required by the Security Council resolutions — de-escalation of tension, negotiations to achieve denuclearization and peace and stability and also resume dialogue — then no matter how capable China is, China's efforts will not yield practical results because it depends on the two principal parties."</p>	<p>“人们总是提到中国, ”他在标志中国7月的联合国安理会轮值主席任期结束的新闻发布会上说: “如果两个主要相关方拒绝迈向安理会决议要求的方向——缓和局势、通过谈判实现无核化、和平和稳定并恢复对话——那么不管中国能力有多大, 中国的努力都不会带来实际的结果, 因为事情取决于两个主要相关方。”</p>
<p>He said that China had upheld United Nations sanctions against North Korea, while Pyongyang and Washington were heightening tensions by carrying out missile tests and the American side was raising the</p>	<p>他说, 中国支持联合国制裁朝鲜, 而平壤和华盛顿却分别通过进行导弹试验和提出实行新的单边制裁, 甚至是军事打击的可能, 加剧局势紧张。</p>

prospect of new, unilateral sanctions and even the potential for military strikes.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170802/china-trump-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170802/china-trump-north-korea
The Lonely Crusade of China's Human Rights Lawyers	中国人权律师的孤独战斗（三）：“卑贱地活着”
Read:	点击阅读:
Part1.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗（一）：“活在真理中”》
Part2.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗（二）：女儿等他取名字》
In the years since the movement's founding, rights defense lawyers have taken up causes including freedom of expression, labor rights, religious freedoms and advocacy for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people. Yet in every case, the lawyers face a common and elemental adversary: fear. Beyond beliefs or values, this is what unites the movement's members. "I think you can probably go inside lots of law schools" in China "and speak to lots of students and find they have pretty liberal ideas," Pils told me. "It makes sense to most people that law is better served by, for instance, an autonomous judiciary." But that does not make them human rights lawyers, she says. "It's really a question of, Can you withstand the pressure?"	在运动成立后的几年里，人权律师们接下了包括与言论自由、劳工权益、宗教自由相关，为女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋以及跨性别者等群体争取权益的案件。然而在每一个案子里，律师们都要面对一个共同而又基本的敌人：恐惧。除了信念和价值观，这是团结这场运动的成员的共同点。“我觉得你也许可以走进很多法学院”，在中国“和许多学生谈话，并发现他们有自由主义的思想。”皮尔斯告诉我。“大多数人都同意，法律最好由一个独立的司法部监督。”但那并不会使这些人成为人权律师，她说。“这真的取决于一个问题，你能抵抗压力吗？”
Under President Xi, that pressure has ratcheted up across Chinese civil society. As part of a far-reaching campaign to stamp out "foreign hostile forces," the government has detained and deported foreign activists, denied medical care to detainees and revived the practice of forced televised confessions, a throwback to the days of internal party purges. The campaign has been justified by a host of new legislation granting the government a free hand over almost any matter deemed	在习近平治下，中国公民社会所面临的这种压力全面加大。作为一项压制“外国敌对势力”的广泛行动的一部分，政府已经拘捕和驱逐了外国活动人士，拒绝向在押人员提供医疗，重新开始强迫上电视忏悔的做法，倒退到了党内清洗的年代。一系列新的法律让政府可以放手处理一切它认为关乎国家安全的问题，给这项行动提供了法律依据。

<p>relevant to national security.</p>	
<p>For lawyers who veer into sensitive areas of the law, the pressure is applied slowly; it begins with a simple invitation to tea from the police. What kinds of cases are you working on? an officer asks. Do you know what your colleague has been up to lately? How are your children finding their new teacher?</p>	<p>对那些涉足法律敏感领域的律师而言，这种压力的施加过程是缓慢的；一开始是警方请喝茶。你在做什么类型的案子？一位警官会问。你知道你的同事最近在做什么吗？你的孩子找到新老师了吗？</p>
<p>Often, the first meeting is enough to change a lawyer's course. For those who continue, the pressure gradually escalates: frequent visits from the judicial bureau, being constantly followed and messages from government minders — “Be careful what you say at your meeting this morning” — that serve both to intimidate and to remind that someone is watching.</p>	<p>通常这第一次会面就已经足以令一名律师改变方向。至于那些继续下去的，压力会逐步增加：司法局的人频频登门，不断被政府的人跟踪，收到他们的警告——“今天早上见人时候你要小心说话”——这既是威胁，也是在提醒有人在监视他们。</p>
<p>The pressure can be startlingly personal. In the on-and-off cycle of repression and relaxation, some minders treat their target to dinner one week, then interrogate him the next. Softening euphemisms abound: to have been “spoken to,” instead of threatened; “educated,” instead of disciplined. Somehow the fear and the constant threat of violence become normalized. “At first you're scared just to talk to someone,” Pils says. “And then one day you're used to the idea that you could be taken anytime.”</p>	<p>压力有时会极其个人化。分管他们的人采用时紧时松的策略，这一周请他们吃饭，下周就审讯他们。处处是委婉说法：是“谈话”而不是威胁；是“教育”不是管教。恐惧和持续不断的暴力威胁不知不觉就成了常态。“一开始单是跟某人谈话就会让你害怕，”艾华说。“但是到后来，你对随时会被人带走都习以为常了。”</p>
<p>For Liang, it was soon after accepting his first human rights case in 2008 that he came to the attention of the authorities. In 2010, he was prevented from attending a meeting for the first time. A European embassy in Beijing was holding a conference on rule of law, and the organizers invited Liang to speak. The morning of the event, two</p>	<p>就梁小军而言，从2008年第一次接人权案件引起当局的关注开始，他就感到了这种压力。2010年，他第一次被禁止出席一个会议。当时欧洲某国驻京使馆正在举行一个法治座谈会，组织者邀请梁小军发言。会议当天早上，两名警察敲响了梁家的房门。他们全天都跟他在一起，给他午饭吃，会议结束后把他送回家。从那以后，骚扰几乎成为常态，包括政府暴徒的恐吓，以</p>

<p>policemen knocked on his door. They stayed with him throughout the day, gave him lunch and then sent him home after the conference concluded. Since then, the harassment has been nearly constant, including intimidation from government thugs and raids targeting Liang's office.</p>	<p>及对梁小军办公室的搜查。</p>
<p>The most jarring incident came in August 2015, a month after the 709 arrests. Liang was with his wife and son at the Beijing airport, preparing to fly to New York for an exchange program at Columbia University. When the family was at customs, Liang was stopped and told that he was not allowed to travel. "They said I might endanger national security," Liang says. He has been unable to leave the country since.</p>	<p>最令人震惊的事发生在 2015 年 8 月，也就是 709 抓捕一个月之后。梁小军与妻儿来到北京机场，准备飞往纽约，到哥伦比亚大学参加交流活动。当一家人来到海关时，梁小军遭到拦截，被告知他被禁止出行。“他们说 I 可能会危害国家安全，”梁小军说。从那以后他一直无法离开这个国家。</p>
<p>Before his travel ban, Liang opted to stay silent about the 709 crackdown. Having been granted a visa to the United States, he hoped to keep a low profile and so maintain his freedom to travel with his family. When that hope proved illusory, his calculus changed. "I decided, Well, I might as well go public," he told me. He began to write articles under his own name and openly denounced the detentions as illegal. And yet Liang has also made his accommodations to the system. Faced with the same decision as his friend Xie Yanyi, Liang chose to sign the forms, make the promise, nod when told. Liang has rarely been detained for longer than 12 hours, a rare distinction among human rights lawyers.</p>	<p>在被禁止出行之前，梁选择对 709 镇压保持沉默。得到美国签证后，他希望保持低调，维持同家人一起旅行的自由。随着这个希望被证明是虚幻的，他的策略也改变了。“我决定，好吧，那我也可以走向公开，”他告诉我。他开始实名发表文章，公开谴责这些拘留是非法的。然而，梁小军也在适应这个体制。面对与朋友谢燕益同样的抉择，梁小军选择签署表格，作出承诺，被告知事项时点头表示认可。梁小军很少被拘留超过 12 个小时，这在人权律师中是罕见的。</p>
<p>As he sees it, minimizing confrontation is a matter of tactics. "I don't deal with the police too hard," he told me, as we rode the subway from the detention center back to central Tianjin. "The police press me to</p>	<p>他认为，尽量减少对抗是一个战术问题。“我对警方不太强硬，”当我们乘坐地铁从看守所返回天津市中心时，他告诉我。“警方迫使我承诺做某事，我说 OK。因为对他们来说是没有法律的。如果他们不依法行事，我也不需要</p>

<p>take a pledge to do something, I say O.K. Because for them, there's no law. If they don't act in accordance with the law, I don't need to keep my pledge to them. I just need to do the things I think are right."</p>	<p>遵守对他们的承诺。我只需要做我认为正确的事情。”</p>
<p>I asked Liang if he considered himself a brave man. He paused. "I think I'm not braver than the lawyers in the detention centers," he said. "Sometimes I'm scared, and I still try to do the right thing, to defend sensitive cases and challenge the party in accordance with the law. But I have a family and parents, a wife and son. I need to protect myself sometimes."</p>	<p>我问梁小军，他是否认为自己是一个勇敢的人。他顿了一顿。“我觉得我不如在看守所的律师们勇敢。”他说。“有时我很害怕，我还是试着做正确的事情，为敏感案件辩护，依法向党发起挑战。但我有妻儿老小。我有时候需要保护自己。”</p>
<p>We reached our station and shuffled up the stairs. Before reaching the top, Liang stopped and turned to me. "Do you know 'The Catcher in the Rye'?" he asked. He began to paraphrase a passage: "An immature man wants to die nobly for a cause. A mature man wants to live humbly for one." He gave a small smile and fidgeted with his jacket pocket. "I use these words to comfort myself sometimes."</p>	<p>到站后，我们慢慢走上楼梯。走到顶部，梁小军停下来转向我。“你知道《麦田里的守望者》吗？”他问我，然后复述了一段话：“一个不成熟的男子的标志是他愿意为某种事业英勇地死去，一个成熟的男子的标志是他愿意为某种事业卑贱地活着，”他微笑着拨弄外套的口袋。“有时我会用这些话来安慰自己。”</p>
<p>In the aftermath of the 709 arrests, the police turned their attention to some of the wives and family members of the detained lawyers. The pressure became especially intense after two of the wives, Wang Qiaoling and Li Wenzu, began holding public demonstrations and pressing the government for answers. Together the women rallied the wives of the detained lawyers into an impromptu community, half support group and half protest movement.</p>	<p>709 抓捕之后，警方把注意力转向某些被捕律师的妻子和家属们。王峭岭、李文足这两位妻子开始举行公开示威，逼迫政府作出答复，之后压力变得格外巨大。女人们把被捕律师的妻子团结为一个临时社区，半是支持小组，半是用来举办抗议活动。</p>
<p>While lawyers like Liang navigated the byzantine legal system, the wives became the public face of 709, leading small rallies and protests in Beijing, Tianjin and other cities. The wives traveled to the detention</p>	<p>梁小军等律师们在混乱的司法体系中摸索的同时，妻子们成了 709 事件的形象代言人，在北京、天津等城市发起小型集会和抗议活动。她们以近乎宗教般的虔诚前往天津的看守所，每个星期都带上家人和朋友前往，在网上贴出</p>

<p>center in Tianjin with a nearly religious devotion. Each week, they took family and friends and posted photos online of their children frolicking on the beige linoleum floor of the prosecutor's office, like snapshots from a dystopian family vacation.</p>	<p>她们的孩子在检察官办公室米色亚麻地板上嬉戏的照片，好像一组反乌托邦家庭度假的快照。</p>
<p>I met Wang and Li in a wood-paneled coffee shop on a blistering summer afternoon, a little more than a week before the first anniversary of the crackdown. The worst part of their husbands' sudden disappearance, they agreed, was trying to explain the situation to their young children. Li, whose husband was Liang's friend Wang Quanzhang and whose son was 2½ when his father disappeared, tried at first to maintain a veneer of normalcy, telling her son that his father was on a business trip. But over the course of the year, as the family visited detention centers, police stations and lawyers, the boy came to realize that his father had been taken to prison. He asked his mother why.</p>	<p>在一个酷热的夏日下午，我在一个有木饰板的咖啡店里会见了王峭岭和李文足，距离 709 镇压事件一周年还有一个多星期。她们都说，丈夫突然失踪后，最糟糕的事情就是试图向年幼的孩子们解释发生了什么。李文足的丈夫是梁小军的朋友王全璋，父亲失踪时，两人的儿子只有两岁半，她先是试着维持一切正常的伪装，告诉儿子父亲出差了。但是在一年的过程中，一家人访问了看守所、警察局和律师，男孩意识到父亲被关进了监狱。他问妈妈为什么。</p>
<p>"I explained that he is a lawyer," Li told me. "He has to help others. Because he helps others, he has been taken away by monsters." Wang put her hand on Li's back as she continued. "'Why doesn't he come back?' my son asked. 'Are there too many monsters?' I said to him, 'If you be good and grow strong, you can help your father fight the monsters.'" She paused and took a sip of tea. Li's husband often came to Liang's office to work, and the books he had left behind still cluttered Liang's shelves — and as she spoke, Liang kept his eyes down, fiddling with a pen. "He asked if others are also helping fight the monsters," Li said. "I told him, 'Yes, many people.'"</p>	<p>"我解释说他是律师，"李文足告诉我。"他必须帮助别人。因为他帮助别人，所以被怪兽带走了。"在她说话的时候，王峭岭把手放在她的背上。"他为什么不回来？"儿子问。"怪兽太多了吗？"我告诉他"如果你乖，长得结结实实的，就可以帮爸爸打怪兽。"她停下来喝了一口茶。李文足的丈夫经常到梁小军的办公室去工作，他留下的书仍然乱七八糟地堆在梁的书架上——她说话的时候，梁小军一直垂着眼睛，玩着手里的笔。"他问我有没有人帮忙打怪兽，"李文足说。"我告诉他，'有，有好多人呢。'"</p>

<p>Yet despite their troubles, it was Xie's wife, the women agreed, who was in the toughest position. She lived far outside the city, isolated from the other wives and sources of support. And only Yuan had a new baby to care for, a distinction that the authorities had employed as a powerful bargaining chip.</p>	<p>尽管大家都有自己的困难，但女人们一致认为，谢燕益的妻子处境最艰难。她住在郊区，远离其他妻子和支持她们的资源。而且只有原姗姗有新生儿需要照顾，这一点被当局用来作为强大的议价筹码。</p>
<p>The police had offered Yuan a deal: If she would write a letter persuading her husband to confess, they would recommend a lighter sentence, and he would be allowed to see a photo of the baby. It was the only way, the police said, to reform Xie's "poor attitude." Liang warned her to resist. "They are trying to put psychological pressure on Mr. and Mrs. Xie," he told me. "I think it would cause Mr. Xie to break down. As a man, seeing video of your baby when you're not there — it would be too hard." Yuan hesitated at first, desperate for any form of contact with her husband, but eventually she agreed. She became an active member of the wives' group, traveling repeatedly to the detention center to demonstrate.</p>	<p>警方向原姗姗提出了一个交换条件：如果她写信劝丈夫坦白，他们会提供较轻的刑罚，他将被允许看到一张婴儿的照片。警方说，这是改变谢燕益的“恶劣态度”的唯一办法。梁小军提醒她拒绝。“他们试图给谢先生和谢太太施加心理压力，”他告诉我。“我认为这会导致谢先生的心理防线崩溃。作为一个男人，看到孩子的视频而自己又不在场——那是很难受的。”原姗姗迫切希望能以任何形式同丈夫取得联系，一开始她有些犹豫，但最终她同意了梁小军的看法。她成了妻子团体的积极成员，多次前往看守所示威。</p>
<p>In the coffee shop, Wang and Li began planning for the coming anniversary of the crackdown. They had yet to decide what form their protest would take; they discussed the possibility of all the wives' wearing red. "The red makes us feel better," Wang said. "We want to show our optimism, so every time we go to Tianjin, we wear red."</p>	<p>在咖啡馆，王峭岭和李文足开始规划即将来临的镇压周年纪念日。她们还没有决定要采取什么样的抗议形式；她们讨论，可以让所有妻子都穿红色衣服。“红色让我们感觉更好，”王峭岭说。“我们要表现出乐观的态度，所以每次去天津，我们都穿红的。”</p>
<p>As we got up to leave, Wang and Li pulled two short stacks of white printer paper from their purses and handed them to Liang. "Just in case," Li said. Scrawled across the pages were handwritten power-of-attorney forms, naming Liang as the lawyer for both of them</p>	<p>起身离开时，王峭岭和李文足从包里拿出两小叠白色的打印纸交给梁小军。“以防万一，”李文足说。这些纸页上都是手写的授权委托书，授权梁小军在两人被拘留的情况下担任她们的律师。梁小军一言不发地把这些文件放进自己的包里。两位妻子向我们挥手告别，然后手挽手地走进灼人的阳光中。</p>

in the event that they were detained. Liang tucked the papers into his backpack without a word. The wives waved goodbye, then stepped out into the blazing sun arm in arm.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170802/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part3	https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170802/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part3
The Lonely Crusade of China's Human Rights Lawyers	中国人权律师的孤独战斗（四）：“谁会记住他”
Read:	点击阅读:
Part1.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗（一）：“活在真理中”》
Part2.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗（二）：女儿等他取名字》
Part3.	《中国人权律师的孤独战斗（三）：“卑贱地活着”》
In mid-November, the Tianjin deputy police chief called Xie's older brother, Wei, with a proposal. The police had told Xie about his new daughter, but he still did not know about his mother, and the police worried that he would react violently when he learned the news. If Wei would agree to tell Xie about their mother's death, the police would arrange a meeting between the brothers. Wei agreed. It would be the first time anyone had seen Xie since his capture 16 months earlier.	11月中旬，天津市公安局副局长给谢燕益的哥哥谢伟（音）打电话，给出一个提议。警察已经告诉谢燕益他的女儿出生了，但他依然不知道母亲去世的消息，警察担心，他得知这个消息后会有激烈反应。如果谢伟同意告诉谢燕益母亲去世的消息，警察会安排他们兄弟见面。谢伟同意了。那将是谢燕益被捕16个月后，第一次有人见到他。
The meeting lasted more than four hours, with Xie carrying the bulk of the conversation. He spoke about human nature, about philosophy and democracy and about what he had learned in the detention center. His imprisonment was also valuable for the guards and officials, he said. "It's an exchange of minds," he told his brother. "The officials also need to be changed and enlightened by this experience. This is necessary to see the light."	会面持续了四个多小时，大部分时间都是谢燕益在说话。他谈到了人性、哲学和民主，以及他在看守所学到的东西。他说，他的监禁对警卫和官员来说也很重要。“那是一种思想的交流，”他对哥哥说。“官员们也需要被这段经历改变、点醒。要想看到光明，这是必需的。”
Around noon, lunch arrived. During the meal, Xie turned to the deputy	中午时分，午餐送来了。吃饭时，谢燕益对坐在旁边的副局长说，在监禁的

<p>police chief, who was sitting off to the side. In his first six months of detention, Xie said, he had been given three steamed buns each day, but he never ate more than half his portion. "Do you know why I didn't eat them all?" he asked the deputy. "I was preparing myself to endure hunger. I wanted to be ready for the long term." The deputy laughed uneasily.</p>	<p>前六个月，他们每天给他三个馒头，但他从来最多只吃一半。“你知道我为什么不把它们都吃光吗？”他问副局长。“我在让自己做好挨饿的准备。我想做好长期坐牢的准备。”副局长不自在地笑了起来。</p>
<p>Xie did not seem interested in the outside world. He did not ask about the status of his imprisoned friends and colleagues, or about his wife and still-unnamed newborn daughter. He had spoken at great length, but Wei could not recall a single question his brother had asked.</p>	<p>谢燕益似乎对外面的世界不感兴趣。他没有询问被监禁的朋友和同事的状况，也没有问起妻子和刚出生的尚未命名的女儿的情况。他说了很多话，但谢伟不记得他问过一个问题。</p>
<p>Only the shock of his mother's death seemed to pull Xie briefly back to Earth. Wei hesitated to broach the subject, and he hoped somehow to avoid it. But the police officers interjected, reminding him of their deal. Wei reluctantly delivered the news. At first, Xie did not believe it. Wei moved to a chair beside his brother and held both his arms. "I explained it was a heart attack," Wei says. "He thought it was cruel to tell him about this." Xie began to cry, and no one spoke for several minutes. When Xie regained his composure, he said that the first thing he would do upon his release was visit his mother's grave.</p>	<p>似乎只有母亲去世的消息把他短暂地带回了尘世。谢伟不愿提起这个话题，他希望能有什么办法回避它。但警察打断了他们，提醒他之前的协议。谢伟不情愿地说出了这个消息。一开始，谢燕益不肯相信。谢伟坐到弟弟旁边的椅子上，搂住他的双臂。“我跟他讲，是因为心脏病发作，”谢伟说。“他觉得告诉他这个消息很残忍。”谢燕益开始哭，有几分钟时间谁也没有说话。恢复平静后，谢燕益说，释放后他要做的第一件事是给母亲扫墓。</p>
<p>Once the news had been delivered, the meeting quickly ended. As Xie was taken away, Wei asked the police officers if it would be possible to meet again. Before they could reply, Xie responded that there was no need. "You have your own work, and it's very tiring to come to Tianjin," he said. Wei asked again, and the police officers said that they would request approval. "There's no need," Xie repeated. "I can handle this by</p>	<p>母亲去世的消息一传达完，会面很快就结束了。谢燕益被带走时，谢伟问警察是否还有可能再见面。警察还没回答，谢燕益就说，没必要。“你有自己的工作，来天津挺累人的，”他说。谢伟再次询问时，警察表示，他们会申请的。“没必要，”谢燕益再次表示。“我能照顾好自己。”他被几名警卫带走，消失在一扇铁门之后。</p>

<p>myself." He was led away by several guards and disappeared behind an iron gate.</p>	
<p>Later, when Yuan heard Wei describe the meeting, she remained mostly silent. But at the end, she leaned forward and spoke with pride about her husband's determination. "He's ready to spend his life in prison," she said. "He will take his case as a sacrifice to democracy and rule of law in China." Before his capture, Yuan said, her husband had wrestled with finding his purpose. "Now it seems he's found his way."</p>	<p>后来，原姗姗在听谢伟讲述这次会面时，大部分时间都保持沉默。但是最后，她身体前倾，骄傲地谈起丈夫的决心。“他打算在监狱里度过一生，”她说。“他会把自己的案子当成是对中国民主和法治的牺牲。”原姗姗说，被捕前，丈夫曾努力寻找自己人生的意义。“现在，他似乎找到了自己的道路。”</p>
<p>Liang, too, seemed bolstered by the news. "I'm very happy after what I just heard," he told Yuan and Wei. "But it's not a surprise to me. I know he's a man with a powerful heart."</p>	<p>梁小军似乎也被这个消息鼓舞了。“听到这些，我很高兴，”他对原姗姗和谢伟说。“不过我不觉得意外。我知道他是一个内心强大的人。”</p>
<p>Privately, though, Liang was more skeptical. "Xie is talking philosophy; we are dealing with his case," Liang told me after Yuan and Wei had left. The idea that Xie had given up the struggle, even while so many others continued to fight and long for his freedom, was difficult to accept.</p>	<p>不过私下里，梁小军则有些不确定。“谢燕益在谈论哲学，而我们在处理他的案子，”原姗姗和谢伟离开后，谢小军对我说。其他很多人在继续争取和盼望谢燕益重获自由，而他已放弃斗争，这令人难以接受。</p>
<p>Liang needed to get back to work. Yuan had asked him to prepare for the possibility of a trial, and he had begun drafting a statement of defense. But now he was unsure what to say, or how to proceed. It seemed that perhaps his client — his friend — was more lost than Liang had realized.</p>	<p>梁小军需要重新开始工作。原姗姗让他为可能出现的审判做准备，他已经开始起草辩护陈词。但是现在，他不确定该说什么，或者该如何操作。他的客户——也是他的朋友——似乎比他料想的更加迷失。</p>
<p>One afternoon, I found Liang hunched over his office desk, flipping through a yellowed, dog-eared copy of the Chinese criminal-procedure law, hoping to find a new way forward on Xie's case. As I entered, Liang put down the law book and rubbed his temples. Over the last several months, his spirals of gray hair, once limited to beside his ears, had</p>	<p>一天下午，我看见梁小军在办公桌前，俯身翻看一本发黄卷角的中国刑事诉讼法，希望找到推进谢燕益案子的新方法。我进去时，梁小军放下那本法律书，揉了揉太阳穴。在过去几个月里，他耳鬓的白发已经向上蔓延至头顶。“我知道我们赢不了，”他缓慢而平静地说。“我们无法为客户做无罪辩护。对这些人权律师，我们的工作就是与他们会面，鼓励他们，把他们的消息传到</p>

<p>spread upward toward the crown of his head. "We know we can't win," he said, slowly and quietly. "We can't do anything to make our clients not guilty. For human rights lawyers, our job is to meet with them, to encourage them, to deliver their message to the outside. Only lawyers can do this. And so I continue to defend them." Liang paused and touched a cup of tea cooling on the desk. "Maybe in the future, after many years, when we look back at the sacrifice of Xie and other lawyers, we will see it was worth it. That they used their sacrifice to push forward Chinese human rights, to expose the government's rule of law as fake." He stood up from his desk and turned back toward me. We were the only ones left in the office. "But who will remember his name?"</p>	<p>外界。只有律师能这样做。所以我会继续为他们辩护。”梁小军停下来，摸了一下桌上的一杯正在变凉的茶。“也许将来，许多年之后，当我们回头看谢燕益等律师的牺牲，我们会发现那是值得的。他们用自己的牺牲推动了中国人权的发展，暴露出政府的法治是虚假的。”他从书桌前站起来，背对着我。办公室里只剩下我们俩了。“但是谁会记住他的名字呢？”</p>
<p>Since the trials of the 709 detainees began last summer, the news for Liang and his fellow rights defense lawyers has largely been bleak. At trial, lawyers were forced to recant in humili-ating ways. "I want to remind everybody to wipe their eyes and clearly see the ugly faces of hostile forces overseas," one said, according to Xinhua, the state-run news agency. "Never be fooled by their ideas of 'democracy,' 'human rights' and 'benefiting the public.'" When Wang Yu, the first lawyer detained, was freed on bail, her release was accompanied by a video in which Wang conspicuously refused several prizes she was awarded while in prison, including one from the American Bar Association. "I am Chinese," she said, "and I only accept the Chinese government's leadership."</p>	<p>自去年夏天 709 被拘押者的审判开始以来，梁小军等辩护律师得到的消息大多令人沮丧。在审判中，律师们被迫以令人感到羞辱的方式公开认罪。“我想提醒大家擦亮眼睛，看清境外敌对势力的丑恶嘴脸”，根据官方通讯社新华社的报道，其中一名律师这样说。“永远不要被他们的‘民主’、‘人权’和‘公益’思想蒙骗。”第一位被拘押的律师王宇取保获释时，公布了一个视频，王宇在视频中公开拒绝接受她在狱中时获得的几个奖项，包括美国律师协会 (American Bar Association) 的一个奖项。“我是中国人，”她说，“我只接受中国政府的领导。”</p>
<p>In September, the Ministry of Justice announced new measures</p>	<p>去年 9 月，中国司法部宣布了几项新措施，显然是针对法律制裁范围以外的</p>

<p>expressly targeting the types of extrajudicial activism that had made the rights defense movement so potent and powerful. Under the revised regulations, activities like “conducting sit-ins, holding banners or placards, shouting slogans” and “expressing solidarity” were all forbidden. So, too, was “generating pressure through public opinion” by “forming groups, organizing joint signature campaigns, issuing open letters” or “gathering online in chat groups.” Firms were expected to dismiss lawyers who disobeyed or risk having their licenses revoked. Later that fall, three more rights activists disappeared into state custody.</p>	<p>活动，这些活动让人权维护运动更有威力。修订后的规定禁止“静坐、举牌、打横幅、喊口号、声援”等活动。此外，还禁止通过“串联组团、联署签名、发表公开信”或“组织网上聚集”来“制造舆论压力”。并要求律师事务所解雇不服从规定的律师，否则有可能吊销营业执照。去年秋末，又有三名人权活动人士遭到政府关押。</p>
<p>Then, in January, the first detailed account of a 709 lawyer’s arrest and detention became public. In transcripts released by his lawyers, Xie Yang — a human rights lawyer unrelated to Xie Yanyi with a history of working politically sensitive cases — described months of torture and mental abuse at the hands of a rotating cast of police officers, prosecutors and detention-center officials. During marathon interrogation sessions, Xie Yang said, his captors threatened his family — “Your wife and children need to pay attention to traffic safety when they’re out in the car; there are a lot of traffic accidents these days” — and told him that his detention had been authorized at the highest levels of the central government. If he wanted the interrogations to end, there was only one answer: “Let me tell you, filing a complaint will do you no good,” he was told. “This case comes from Beijing. We’re handling your case on behalf of Party Central.” When he refused, the torture began. “I’m going to torture you until you go insane,” one interrogator said. “You’re going to be a cripple.”</p>	<p>随后，今年1月，首次有律师详细叙述了在709事件中被捕和羁押的经历。此人叫谢阳，是一名人权律师，接过一些在政治上颇为敏感的案子。谢阳与谢燕益无亲属关系。谢阳的代理律师公布的会见笔录显示，他在不断轮替的警员、检察官和看守所官员手中经受了为期数月的肉体和精神虐待。谢阳说，在漫长的审讯过程中，他曾被逮捕他的人以家人的安危相威胁——“你老婆孩子开车的时候要注意交通安全，现在这个社会交通事故比较多”——还被告知，对他的拘押已经得到中央政府最高层的批准。如果他想要让审讯停止，只会得到这样的回答：“我告诉你，你告状也没有用，”对方跟他说。“你这个案子是北京的案子，我们代表的是党中央来处理你这个案子。”当他拒绝合作时，酷刑开始了。“我就是要故意折磨你，你看着，我要把你折磨成一个疯子，”一名审讯者说。“你以后就是一个废人。”</p>

<p>Amid the tide of dark news, there was one bit of hope for Liang. In early January, almost a year after Yuan first reached out to him to ask for his help, he received another surprising message from her. Xie Yanyi had been released on bail and moved from the detention center to a nearby hotel under house arrest. The Tianjin prosecutor had declined to pursue the case.</p>	<p>在坏消息不断涌来之际，梁小军只看到一丝希望。今年1月初，也就是原姗姗首次向他寻求帮助将近一年后，他收到了来自原姗姗的另一条令人意外的讯息。谢燕益已被保释，从拘留中心搬到附近的一家旅馆，接受软禁。天津检方拒绝继续跟进该案。</p>
<p>Two weeks later, Xie returned home. The family released a statement, thanking their supporters and stating that “due to his health and current situation,” Xie would not be accepting visitors or interviews or participating in any public affairs. Instead he would focus on spending time with his family; his first priority was picking a name for his 11-month-old daughter.</p>	<p>两周后，谢燕益回到家中。谢家发表了一份声明，表达了对支持者的感谢，并表示，“由于身体和现实情况”，谢燕益一定时期内暂无力参与公共事务，不接受采访和探望。他要花时间多陪孩子家人；首要任务是给11个月大的女儿取名。</p>
<p>It was not until early May that Xie began to emerge from his home and Liang finally had a chance to see him. The pair met at a KFC near a busy subway station in downtown Beijing. They chatted about their families and about Xie’s gradual readjustment to life outside the detention center. His freedom was imperfect and tightly controlled — a government minder, unobtrusive but obvious, trailed Xie wherever he went. But Liang noticed subtler changes in his friend, signs that his time in custody had chipped away at his spirit. Xie remained optimistic and pugnacious, but he was also calmer, more aloof. Still, Xie pressed on. He and his wife had finally chosen a name for his daughter: Xie Xin’ai, “thanks to love.” He had also taken his first case, representing members of the banned Falun Gong spiritual movement. Despite his wife’s protestations and the dire state of human rights law, Xie was eager to</p>	<p>直到5月初，谢燕益才开始出门，梁小军终于有机会见到他。两人在北京市中心一处繁忙的地铁站附近的肯德基里会面。他们聊了一下各自的家人，以及谢燕益离开看守所之后如何逐渐调整生活。他的自由是不完整的，受到严格的控制——一个政府的看管人到处跟随着他，虽然并不招摇，但却显而易见。但梁小军注意到，朋友产生了微妙的变化，表明遭到监禁的这段时间已经削弱了他的精神。谢燕益依然保持着乐观和好胜，但他也变得更加冷静，甚至有些冷漠。不过他依然在奋力前进。他和妻子终于为女儿起了名字：谢心爱（音）——“感谢爱”。他还接了第一个案子，代理被取缔的法轮功灵修团体成员。尽管有妻子的抗议和人权法的可怕现状，谢燕益却渴望重新开始工作。“他没有恐惧，”梁小军说。</p>

<p>get back to work. "He has no fear," Liang says.</p>	
<p>Yet Xie's hard-won freedom belied a wider retreat of human rights. In July, when Liu Xiaobo died in government custody, foreign governments and heads of state issued perfunctory messages praising and mourning him, but the global reaction was muted. The world had turned its attention elsewhere — to economic growth, terrorism, North Korea and other issues on which China's cooperation was essential. Human rights was an unwelcome intrusion. The United States would no longer "tell other people how to live, what to do, who to be or how to worship," President Trump said, in a speech in Saudi Arabia. Liu died isolated and imprisoned "while the whole world watched," says Berit Reiss-Andersen, the chairwoman of the Norwegian Nobel Committee.</p>	<p>谢燕益艰难赢得的自由之下掩盖着更广泛的人权倒退。7月，刘晓波在政府羁押之下去世后，外国政府和国家领袖发表了例行公事的消息，赞扬他并表示哀悼，但全球的反应却是一片缄默。世界已经把注意力转移到了各种与中国的合作息息相关的问题上，诸如经济增长、恐怖主义和朝鲜问题。人权问题是一种不受欢迎的干涉。特朗普在沙特阿拉伯发表的演讲中说，美国再不会“告诉别人怎样生活，做些什么，要成为什么样的人，或者去崇拜什么”。刘晓波在隔离和囚禁之中死去之时，“整个世界都在袖手旁观”，挪威诺贝尔奖委员会主席贝瑞特·瑞斯-安德森(Berit Reiss-Andersen)说。</p>
<p>In the days just before and after Liu Xiaobo's death, Liang retweeted a string of messages from friends and colleagues, eulogizing Liu and grieving his loss. But Liang was circumspect about the potential for Liu's death to spark change inside China. "I think there will be a big reaction in the democracy movement," he said. "But the government will probably shut down news about this, or dilute it, so it won't have too much impact domestically." Nine years as a Chinese human rights lawyer had taught Liang that losses like Liu's death were the norm. They could not be prevented, only endured.</p>	<p>在刘晓波去世之前和之后的几天里，梁小军在 Twitter 上转发了一连串来自朋友和同事的信息，对刘晓波表示赞美和哀悼。但是对于刘晓波的去世在中国境内引发的变化，梁小军表示谨慎。“我认为民主运动会有很大的反应，”他说。“但是政府可能会封禁这方面的消息，或者说是淡化，所以对国内的影响也不会太大。”在中国担任人权律师的九年让梁小军明白，像刘晓波去世这样的失败是一种常态。这是不可能避免的，只能忍耐。</p>
<p>The End</p>	<p>全文结束</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170803/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part4</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/china/20170803/the-lonely-crusade-of-chinas-human-rights-lawyers-part4</p>
<p>How to Identify a Stradivarius</p>	<p>500 万美元一把的小提琴长啥样?</p>

<p>This Stradivarius violin that was stolen in late January from the concertmaster of the Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra appears to have been recovered.</p>	<p>1月底，密尔沃基交响乐团首席小提琴手的这把被盗的斯特拉迪瓦里(Stradivarius)小提琴好像被找到了。</p>
<p>Christopher Reuning, a rare-instrument dealer in Boston, explained how the violin, valued at \$5 million, would be authenticated. But, he said, "When you're a violin expert, it's like looking at a family member You instantly recognize them."</p>	<p>波士顿的稀有乐器交易商克里斯多夫·鲁宁(Christopher Reuning)解释了这把价值500万美元的小提琴是如何被验证的。但是他说，“如果你是小提琴专家，那它对你来说就像家人，你一眼就能认出来。”</p>
<p>The top of the violin, made from spruce, has different widths of grain. Those widths will be compared to photographs like this one.</p>	<p>这把小提琴的上部是用云杉做成的，纹理的宽度不同。它的纹理宽度将与这张照片上的纹理相对比。</p>
<p>The ground, a wood preparation, and varnish make the wood look a certain way. "It makes the violin come alive," Mr. Reuning said. "It has an absolute beauty." It is hard to replicate, he added, but modern-day violin makers are coming close.</p>	<p>下部的木头涂有清漆，具有特殊的观感。“它让这把小提琴有了生命力，”鲁宁说，“它有一种绝对的美感。”他补充说，它很难复制，但是当今的小提琴制作者可以做得与此非常相像。</p>
<p>Every piece of wood is as unique as a fingerprint. The back of the violin, made of European curly maple, has a pattern of horizontal flames that an expert can measure for width and strength.</p>	<p>每块木头都像指纹一样独特。这把小提琴的背板是用欧洲自卷曲枫木做的，有水平花纹，专家能够测量它的宽度和强度。</p>
<p>The sound holes are carved in a unique shape, and each violin has a slightly different pattern.</p>	<p>音孔的曲线很独特，每把小提琴的样式都略有不同。</p>
<p>The instrument dates from 1715. It has scratches, battle scars and wear spots from being played over the years, and these marks will all be identifiable.</p>	<p>这把小提琴制作于1715年。它有划痕，有战争留下的伤痕，还有多年演奏留下的污点。这些标记都是可以辨认的。</p>
<p>To most people all violins look the same, Mr. Reuning said. But to an expert, "What makes a Strad a Strad is he used several outlines to create the unique shape that he used," he said.</p>	<p>鲁宁说，对大多数人来说，所有的小提琴看起来都一样，但是对专家来说，“斯特拉迪瓦里小提琴的独特之处在于他用几个关键点创造独特的形状。”</p>
<p>/culture/20140409/t09violin</p>	<p>/culture/20140409/t09violin</p>

The Real Hedwigs	金刚芭比：走进变装演员的后台
The Broadway success of "Hedwig and the Angry Inch" suggests that gender-bending male performance has moved closer to the American mainstream, but it has also been flourishing in clubs around the world. The photographer Magnus Arrevad spent close to five years in several countries, documenting men applying makeup, dressing in elaborate costumes and performing. One of them, Eric Gorsuch, who goes by Mr. Gorgeous, says he has witnessed the transformation of the art form in real time. "I'm superlucky in that I feel like, even looking five years ago till now, so many people today are aware of and acknowledge different kinds of sexuality — gay, straight, bisexual, whatever," he says. "When society becomes a little more aware of other people's lifestyles, it allows people to make decisions artistically. For me, if it was 10 years ago, I don't think I would feel as confident being a male performer doing a parody of a stocking peel in high heels." Julie Bosman	百老汇音乐剧《摇滚芭比》(Hedwig and the Angry Inch)的成功表明，变装男性的表演向美国主流更靠近了一步，它在世界各地的俱乐部也流行开来。摄影师马格纳斯·阿里瓦德(Magnus Arrevad)在几个国家用近五年的时间记录画着浓妆、穿着精致服装进行表演的男性。埃里克·戈萨奇(Eric Gorsuch)是其中一位，他的艺名为“性感先生”(Mr. Gorgeous)。他说自己实时见证了这种艺术形式的演变。“我特别幸运，因为我觉得，即使与五年前相比，现在有更多人意识到也承认存在不同的性取向——同性恋、异性恋和双性恋等，”他说，“当这个社会更承认其他人的生活方式时，它就允许人们在艺术上做出自己的选择。对我来说，即使在十年前，我觉得我也不会如此自信地穿着丝袜和高跟鞋进行表演。”
Total ticket grosses for "Hedwig and the Angry Inch," as of June 19: \$10,345,422	截至 6 月 19 日，《摇滚芭比》的总票房收入：10345422
Total attendance: 78,845	观看总人数：78845
Tony award nominations this year: 8 awards	今年获得托尼奖提名的个数：八项
Won: 4 (most of any show)	获奖个数：四项（是所有演出中获奖最多的）
/culture/20140629/t07hedwig	/culture/20140629/t07hedwig
Searching for Identity in China's Outer Lands	在中国的边远地带寻找自我
Q. Sakamaki has lived his life as an outsider.	Q. Sakamaki 在生活中就是一个局外人。
As a Japanese photographer based in New York City since 1986, Mr. Sakamaki has spent nearly the last 30 years far from home,	他是一名日本摄影师，自 1986 年起常驻纽约，远离家乡 30 年。他拍摄过战争、冲突、游行示威。即使是在日本长大期间，他也曾多次搬离居住地点，

<p>documenting wars, conflict and demonstrations. Even growing up in Japan, he moved from place to place, becoming an outsider in his native land.</p>	<p>成为家乡的局外人。</p>
<p>Now, Mr. Sakamaki has turned to China's fringe provinces — Xinjian, Yunnan, Liaoning and others — where his project, "China's Outer Lands," catalogs marginalized minority groups that are rapidly becoming strangers in the territories they call home. The work is on display at The Half King in Manhattan until May 24.</p>	<p>现在, Sakamaki 来到中国的新疆、云南、辽宁等边远省份, 拍摄他的摄影项目“中国的边远地带”。这个项目纪录了中国边远地区的少数民族群, 正在迅速变为那片他们称之为故乡的土地的局外人。Sakamaki 的作品正在曼哈顿 The Half King 展出, 直至 5 月 24 日。</p>
<p>"China's Outer Lands' is about people instinctively looking for their own identity, between conformity or originality or autonomy or dependence," Mr. Sakamaki said. "It's natural, it's happening in not only China, it's everywhere." This project is part of a larger, global story Mr. Sakamaki wants to tell. While "China's Outer Lands" shows the clash between modernity and tradition in China, Mr. Sakamaki says that this conflict, along with wars and migration, has existed in other places and eras, such as during the campaigns of Genghis Khan.</p>	<p>"中国的边远地带'是关于人们在遵从和独创、自治与依赖之间, 本能地寻找自己的身份认同," Sakamaki 说, "这是很自然的, 不仅发生在中国, 也发生在世界的每个地方。" 这个项目是 Sakamaki 想要讲述的一个更大的、全球性故事的一部分。Sakamaki 说, "中国的边远地带"表现出中国的现代化与传统之间的冲突。这种冲突, 随着战争和迁徙的发生, 也存在在其他的其他地方和年代, 例如在成吉思汗时代的战役。</p>
<p>"Behind the scenes, it's not a romantic story," he said. "It's actually more like blood, blood, blood in history. One small change-up of power creates a huge wave of migration, often with new, bloody war. History shows that."</p>	<p>"在镜头的背后, 不是浪漫的故事," 他说, "实际上它更像是历史中的血腥、血腥、血腥。一次小型的权力交替都会制造出新的血腥战争以及大规模的移居潮。历史已经证明了这一点。"</p>
<p>Chinese development in Xinjiang Province has attracted a rush of Han migrant workers, and Mr. Sakamaki says the native Uighur population, which practices Islam, is being marginalized. The juxtaposition drawn between the Uighur inhabitants of the region and the migrant Han workers is stark.</p>	<p>Sakamaki 说, 中国新疆地区的发展吸引了一大批汉族打工者前来, 而本土信奉伊斯兰教的维吾尔族人被边缘化了。这种维吾尔族居民与汉族打工者的并存很突兀。</p>

<p>A Han couple poses in a field, dressed in traditional Western wedding clothes, as newly installed wind turbines tower over the countryside. Other signs of China's new industrialism dominate the landscape.</p>	<p>一对汉族夫妇身穿传统西式婚纱在田野间拍照，身后是新安装的风力涡轮机塔架。其他中国新工业化的标志占据了整幅风景。</p>
<p>But in the same province, the silhouette of a Uighur boy is shown as he looks at the rubble of a demolished building in a Uighur neighborhood. The Chinese government says it is taking down buildings to build earthquake-resistant structures, but Mr. Sakamaki insists the government is posturing. Mr. Sakamaki works as an outsider, and his photos offer glimpses of indecision and unease.</p>	<p>而同样是在新疆，一个维吾尔族男孩站在一个被拆毁的维吾尔族社区中，看着地上的碎石瓦砾。中国政府称拆毁这些建筑是为了修建抗震房屋，但 Sakamaki 认为政府只是在做样子。作为一个局外人，Sakamaki 的照片展现了迟疑与忧虑。</p>
<p>Mongolian men riding a motorbike fleck an immense field. The face of a polar bear pelt looms before the uniforms of China's last emperor, Puyi. An unemployed man, close and out of focus, partly obscures high-rise buildings being erected around a memorial square, dedicated to the region's iron industry.</p>	<p>蒙古人骑着摩托车驶过巨大的田野。北极熊熊皮的背后隐约可见中国末代皇帝溥仪的皇服。一个近景而虚焦的工人肖像，部分遮挡了在纪念广场附近林立的高楼。他曾为这个地区的钢铁行业做出贡献，现在已经下岗。</p>
<p>This work is Japanese in style, Mr. Sakamaki says, and much more personal than traditional photojournalism. He sees China's struggle for identity within himself and says that while the project takes place in China, the same ideas of independence and conformity are universal. "Japanese culture is very personal," he said. "So I felt maybe I put my personality, my identity, my own Japanese history, and also my own identity as a human being, combined."</p>	<p>Sakamaki 说，这组照片很日式，与传统摄影报道相比，带有强烈的个人风格。他在自己身上看到中国对于身份认同的努力与挣扎。他说，虽然这组照片在中国拍摄，但对于自主与遵从的想法是全球性的。“日本文化是非常个人化的，所以我认为也许我应该在作品中融入更多我的个性，我的身份，我自己的日本历史，我自己作为人类的身份认同。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/culture/20150515/c15sakamaki</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/culture/20150515/c15sakamaki</p>
<p>A Storied Bookstore and Its Late Oracle Leave an Imprint on Islamabad ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — After his father died, Ahmad Saeed took over the office on the ground floor of the family's storied bookstore here,</p>	<p>在恐怖主义年代坚守的巴基斯坦老书店 巴基斯坦伊斯兰堡——父亲去世之后，艾哈迈德·赛义德(Ahmad Saeed)就坐进了赛义德书店(Saeed Book Bank)一层的办公室里，他家的这座书店有三</p>

<p>Saeed Book Bank. Then the elderly men started visiting, seeking to settle old debts.</p>	<p>层楼高。之后，一些老人陆续拜访，希望偿还昔日的债务。</p>
<p>"They all apologized and said they had tried to see my father while he was alive, but his office was always too crowded and they were embarrassed," Saeed said.</p>	<p>"他们都是来道歉的，说本想在我父亲在世时就来拜访，但他的办公室总是挤满了人，而且他们觉得很不好意思，"赛义德说。</p>
<p>Five times such men arrived, hat in hand, not just to pay their respects to the son and family, but also to say they wanted to pay for books they had shoplifted as children. Saeed said his father, Saeed Jan Qureshi, who died of heart failure in September, would have been amused: He had always regarded book theft by children as an investment in a future where people still read, and thus become his customers.</p>	<p>像这样的拜访有五次，他们把帽子握在手里，不仅是向赛义德及家人致以哀悼，同时还表示，希望赔付自己儿时书店内偷窃的书籍。今年9月，赛义德的父亲赛义德·库雷希(Saeed Jan Qureshi)因心力衰竭去世。赛义德说，他父亲一定会感到喜悦：他从前总是将偷书的孩子视作对未来的投资，相信他们长大后依然热爱读书，会成为他的顾客。</p>
<p>The man himself became an oracle to those looking for advice on books, taking time to establish a personal connection and to urge favorites on visitors. (That is another thing his son has inherited: He asked a visitor if he had read "Fallen Leaves," the last book by the prolific American historian Will Durant, published in 2014, more than 30 years after his death.)</p>	<p>对于寻求建议的爱书人来说，库雷希自己也成为权威，他花很多时间与读者建立私人关系，还热心地向他们推荐心头所好。(儿子也继承了这个特点：赛义德就追问一位来访者是否读过《落叶集》[Fallen Leaves]，这是多产的美国历史学者威尔·杜兰特[Will Durant]的遗作，直到他去世30多年后，才在2014年出版。)</p>
<p>That approach helped Qureshi make an extraordinary future for Saeed Book Bank, particularly in an era when online sales have been driving independent bookstores out of business, and in a region where unfettered book piracy adds to retailers' travails.</p>	<p>库雷希采取的这种方式，令赛义德书店拥有了光明的前景。尤其是处在当今时代，网购正将独立书店逐出市场，当地猖獗的盗版，也加重了图书零售商的负担。</p>
<p>With his passion for books, Qureshi built one of the biggest bookstores in the world – mostly selling books in English, in a country where that is a second language for most people.</p>	<p>秉承对阅读的热衷，库雷希创办了这家书店，它是世界上规模最大的书店之一。店内大多数是英文书籍，而在巴基斯坦，英语对大多数人而言都是第二语言。</p>
<p>Saeed Book Bank has 42,000 square feet of usually busy floor space</p>	<p>赛义德书店占地4.2万平方英尺(约3900平米)，三层楼的书店里人头攒动。</p>

<p>over three stories, displays 200,000 titles, and stocks more than 4 million books in its five warehouses — all, Ahmad Saeed said, “by the grace of the almighty.”</p>	<p>书店陈列着 20 多万种书籍，五座仓库里有超过 400 万册库存。艾哈迈德·赛义德将这一切称作“万能之神的恩典”。</p>
<p>(His visitor had not read “Fallen Leaves,” so Saeed sent one of his 92 employees to fetch a copy. “It is so good, you must read this book.” Another visitor to the office, an aged doctor named S.H. Naqvi, agreed, having himself read it at their insistence: “It will touch your heart,” he said.)</p>	<p>(一位访客没有读过《落叶集》，于是赛义德派他 92 名员工中的一个去取来了一本。“这本书写得太好了，你一定要读读看。”另一位来到办公室的访客，上了年纪的医生 S·H·纳克维[S.H.Naqvi]，也同意他的说法，他已在店员的强烈推荐下读过此书。“这本书能触动你的心，”他说。)</p>
<p>Saeed Jan Qureshi came from a family that worked for a feudal landlord named Mir Banda Ali. His estates in southern Sindh province were so vast that five railway stops reputedly lay within his property lines. His library was similarly scaled, and as a 9-year-old, Qureshi was put to work dusting the shelves. One day Ali found him reading instead of working, and told the boy to get back to work immediately — but added that he could take a book home every night, so long as he returned it in mint condition.</p>	<p>赛义德江·库雷希的家族曾经为封建地主工作。那位名为米尔·班达·阿里(Mir Banda Ali)的地主，在南部的信德省拥有辽阔的土地，据说当时有五个铁路车站，都在其领地境内。他的藏书阁同样规模庞大，当时九岁的库雷希，职责就是掸扫书架灰尘。有一天，地主阿里发现库雷希在工作时看书，就命令这孩子立刻去干活，但补充道，每天晚上库雷希都可以带一本书回家，只要他爱护书籍，好好还回来就行。</p>
<p>Qureshi never got past high school but he was exceedingly well-read, and after school he found a job as a book salesman for a company that sent him to its Peshawar branch. Later, in the 1950s, he opened his own bookshop in Peshawar.</p>	<p>库雷希高中都没上完，但他博览群书。离开学校后，他在一家公司找到了图书推销员的工作，公司把他派去了白沙瓦的分公司。后来到了 50 年代，他在白沙瓦开设了自己的书店。</p>
<p>During the Cold War years that followed, Pakistan was an outpost in the U.S. rivalry with the Soviet Union, and Peshawar became an important military base, and later a vital CIA base of operations, particularly during the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Say what you will about the spooks, they were readers, and Qureshi built his business around</p>	<p>在随后到来的冷战时期，巴基斯坦是美国对抗苏联的堡垒，白沙瓦成了一个重要的军事基地。后来，白沙瓦又成了美国中央情报局(CIA)的重要行动基地，特别是在苏联占领阿富汗期间。不管你对间谍有什么看法，但他们也是读者。库雷希以满足他们的文学品味为核心，发展起了自己的业务。</p>

<p>catering to their literary tastes.</p>	
<p>(Speaking of Afghanistan, Ahmad Saeed said: "Have you read 'The Spinner's Tale,' by Omar Shahid Hamid? No?" He seemed mildly shocked. Moments later a Pan Macmillan paperback copy of the novel materialized. "I am sorry, we've sold out of 'Fallen Leaves' — it's so hard to keep in stock — but read this," Saeed said. "A lot of it is set in Afghanistan.")</p>	<p>(说起阿富汗,艾哈迈德·赛义德说:"你看过奥马尔·沙希德·哈密德[Omar Shahid Hamid]的《板球投手传说》[The Spinner's Tale]吗?没有?"他似乎稍微有点震惊。过了一会儿,一本由潘麦克米伦[Pan Macmillan]出版的平装版《板球投手传说》便出现在了面前。"不好意思,《落叶集》卖完了,很难有存货,不过可以看这本,"赛义德说。"它的很多场景都设定在阿富汗。")</p>
<p>Later the rise of terrorism and fundamentalist Islam made Peshawar, capital of the wild frontier lands of Pakistan, a dangerous place for a bookseller — especially one who insisted on carrying magazines like Cosmopolitan and Heavy Metal, books by Karen Armstrong on Islam, and even scientist Richard Dawkins' atheist treatise, "The God Delusion." ("You just wouldn't believe how that sells," Saeed said. "We buy a thousand copies from Random House every year, year after year.")</p>	<p>再后来,随着恐怖主义和伊斯兰原教旨主义的崛起,作为巴基斯坦广袤边境地带的首府,白沙瓦对于书商成了一个危险的地方——尤其是一个坚持销售《时尚》(Cosmopolitan)和《重金属》(Heavy Metal)等杂志、凯伦·阿姆斯特朗(Karen Armstrong)有关伊斯兰教的书籍,乃至科学家理查德·道金斯(Richard Dawkins)的无神论著作《上帝错觉》(The God Delusion)的书商。("你根本想不到有多畅销,"赛义德说。"我们每年从兰登书屋[Random House]买1000本,年年如此。")</p>
<p>On the other hand, he said, another best-seller is "The Message of the Qur'an," an English translation of the holy book by Muhammad Asad, a European Jewish scholar and diplomat who converted to Islam.</p>	<p>他说,另一方面,另一本畅销书是《古兰经的讯息》(Message of the Qur'an)。该书是《古兰经》的英译本,译者是皈依了伊斯兰教的欧洲犹太学者、外交官穆罕默德·阿萨德(Muhammad Asad)。</p>
<p>Forced to close shop in Peshawar, Qureshi focused his efforts in Islamabad, the Pakistani capital, a place heavily insulated from the country's more extremist elements. Hard times followed as even Islamabad became a "no families" posting for diplomats and aid workers, but by then the bookstore was so big that its sheer breadth kept it viable, as plenty of Pakistanis read books in English.</p>	<p>被迫关闭白沙瓦的书店后,库雷希把业务放在了巴基斯坦首都伊斯兰堡,那里远离巴基斯坦较为极端的势力。但随着伊斯兰堡变成外交官和援助工作者"不宜带家属前往"的驻地,经营困难也随之而来。不过那时,书店已经很大了,单是书籍的广度就能让它存活下来,因为看英文书的巴基斯坦人很多。</p>
<p>"Other Pakistani booksellers laughed at us that we never carried pirated books," Saeed said. "But only best-sellers get pirated, and we carry</p>	<p>"其他巴基斯坦书商笑我们从来不卖盗版书,"赛义德说。"但只有畅销书才有盗版,而我们本身是什么都卖的。"</p>

everything.”	
For his father, books were more than just a business, Saeed said. One of the penitent former book thieves who dropped in was Suleman Khan, the vice chancellor of Iqra University, in Islamabad.	赛义德表示,对他父亲来说,书不仅仅是一门生意。前来忏悔偷过书的人中,包括伊斯兰堡伊克拉大学(Iqra University)的副校长苏莱曼·汗(Suleman Khan)。
“He came to say that when he was a child, 6 years old or so, he stole an Archie comic book and my father saw him,” Saeed said. “He said he was afraid he was going to get slapped, but my father said, ‘This is good that you like books. So every day you can take a book but keep it in mint condition and return it when you’re done so I can still sell it.’”	“他来了以后说,他小时候,大概6岁左右,偷了一本阿奇(Archie)漫画,被我父亲看到了,”赛义德说。“他说他当时很害怕,以为会挨打,但我父亲说,‘喜欢看书这一点很好。你每天都能拿走一本,但要确保书完好无损,看完了要还回来,这样我还能卖。’”
And then the vice chancellor said, “Everything that I am now, I owe to your father.”	那位副校长说,“我之所以能成为现在的我,都要归功于你父亲。”
(Naqvi, who is getting on in years, had seemed to doze off for a moment but awoke when he heard that story. “‘Fallen Leaves,’” he sighed. “You have to read that book. Everything is in there.”)	(上了年纪的纳克维似乎打了会儿瞌睡,但听到这个故事后,他醒了过来,叹了口气说:“《落叶集》你一定要看,一切都在那本书里。”)
https://cn.nytimes.com/culture/20151125/c25islamabad	https://cn.nytimes.com/culture/20151125/c25islamabad
Bidoun, an Influential Magazine of the Middle East, Extends Its Reach	在中东最有影响力的一本艺文杂志
Since its founding in 2004, the Middle Eastern art and culture magazine Bidoun has presented a distinctive, Technicolor vision of a complex region. It has given voice to important Arab feminists, analyzed Pakistani horror films, documented Egypt’s Tahrir Square uprising, and published interviews with the rapper M.I.A. and the gallerist Larry Gagosian. It even explored the influence of “Star Wars” on Saddam Hussein’s son Uday.	从2004年中东艺术文化杂志《Bidoun》创刊时起,它向我们展现了一个独特而色彩缤纷的复杂地区。它给重要的阿拉伯女权主义者提供发表意见的渠道,它分析巴基斯坦恐怖影片,记录埃及的解放广场(Tahrir Square)暴动,公布对说唱歌手 M.I.A.和画廊老板拉里·加戈西安(Larry Gagosian)的采访。它甚至探讨《星球大战》(Star Wars)对萨达姆·侯赛因(Saddam Hussein)的儿子乌代(Uday)的影响。
This month, Bidoun put its entire archive of thousands of stories and artworks online with free access and asked cultural figures, including	2015年12月,《Bidoun》把自己的全部历史资料——包括上万个故事和艺术作品——免费放到网上,并邀请文化名人创建自己的小收藏夹,包括土耳其

<p>the Turkish Nobel laureate Orhan Pamuk and the curator Hans Ulrich Obrist, to create small collections of their favorites. The archive, at turns zany and poignant, is a photo album of a long and dramatic decade, from the aftermath of Sept. 11 to the reverberations of the Arab Spring.</p>	<p>诺贝尔奖得主奥汗·帕穆克(Orhan Pamuk)和策展人汉斯·乌尔里克·奥布里斯特(Hans Ulrich Obrist)。这些资料有的滑稽,有的尖锐,就像这漫长而具有戏剧性的十年的缩影——从9·11事件的影响到阿拉伯之春(Arab Spring)的反响。</p>
<p>"Bidoun was born of a particular moment — the post 9/11 period — and was founded by a bunch of people who are Middle Eastern in a broad sense," said Negar Azimi, a senior editor. She described her cohort as "people who grew up speaking multiple languages, maybe all of them badly," or who came of age "listening to heavy metal in Tehran or Egyptian tape metal in Kuwait."</p>	<p>该杂志的高级编辑内加尔·阿齐米(Negar Azimi)说:“《Bidoun》诞生于一个特殊时期——9·11事件后的那个时期。它是由一群广义上的中东人创立的。”她说她的同事是“讲多种语言长大的,可能哪一种讲得都不好”,或者是“在德黑兰听着重金属音乐或在科威特听着埃及磁带”长大的。</p>
<p>Ms. Azimi, who is Iranian-American and grew up in Europe and the United States, added: "Our vision of the Mideast extends to India, it extends to L.A. It certainly doesn't fulfill the expectations of the 'Clash of Civilizations' vision that's so pervasive."</p>	<p>阿齐米是伊朗裔美国人,在欧洲和美国长大。她补充说:“我们对中东的界定延伸至印度,延伸至洛杉矶。这样的理解肯定与中东是‘文明冲突地带’的普遍看法大不相同。”</p>
<p>For a magazine whose circulation has never gone above 10,000, Bidoun has had an outsize influence, especially in the art world. "Bidoun's arrival was a clear signal that a new digital cosmopolitanism had arrived with the early aughts," said Stuart Comer, the chief curator of media and performance art at the Museum of Modern Art.</p>	<p>《Bidoun》的每期发行量从未超过1万,但它的影响力极大,尤其在艺术界。现代艺术博物馆(Museum of Modern Art)的媒体与行为艺术策展主管斯图尔特·科默(Stuart Comer)说:“《Bidoun》的出现是早期新数字化世界主义到来的清晰标志。”</p>
<p>"Conceived in the spirit of an era in which citizenship is no longer a secure certainty," he said, "it has become a hub for a sprawling network of artists, writers, curators and designers" who he said are also drawn to offerings like Home Works, at the Ashkal Alwan cultural center in Beirut; the Sharjah Biennial; the Cinémathèque de Tanger; and Art Dubai.</p>	<p>他说:“它是在公民责任感不再可靠的时代精神中诞生的。它成为由艺术家、作家、策展人和设计师所组成的庞大网络的枢纽。”他说,这些人也喜欢贝鲁特 Ashkal Alwan 文化中心的 Home Works 活动、沙迦双年展(Sharjah Biennial)、丹吉尔先锋影展 Cinémathèque de Tanger)和迪拜艺术节(Art Dubai)等活动。</p>
<p>Bidoun means "without" — as opposed to "within" — in Arabic and Farsi.</p>	<p>Bidoun 在阿拉伯语和波斯语中的意思是 without, 与 within 相对。该杂志</p>

<p>"When I came up with the name, I was struggling," said Lisa Farjam, the magazine's founding editor and an Iranian-American who was then living in Europe. "I felt like I was without a place," she said. "I belong to many places and none. That was when I found that word. It meant a lot to me."</p>	<p>的创始编辑莉萨·法拉姆(Lisa Farjam)是伊朗裔美国人，创刊时她住在欧洲。她说：“我是在痛苦挣扎中想出这个名字的。我感觉自己没有归属感。我属于很多地方，但又不属于任何一个地方。我是在那种境况下找到这个词的。对我来说，它具有重要意义。”</p>
<p>Ms. Farjam's father, a businessman based in Dubai, backed the magazine until it became a nonprofit in 2010, based in New York. The magazine's most recent print edition came out in 2013. Since then, its staff members, all but one of whom are now volunteers, have been working on curatorial projects and events with institutions including New York University, the Sfeir-Semler Gallery in Beirut and the Serpentine Gallery in London.</p>	<p>法拉姆的父亲是迪拜的一位商人，他一直资助这本杂志，直到2010年它成为纽约的一本非营利杂志。它的最近一期纸质版出版于2013年。从那以后，它的工作人员——现在只有一位不是志愿者——与纽约大学(New York University)、贝鲁特的斯费尔-塞姆勒画廊(Sfeir-Semler Gallery)和伦敦的蛇形画廊(Serpentine Gallery)等机构合作策划项目和活动。</p>
<p>Over the years, Bidoun has been a testing ground for artists including the French-Moroccan Yto Barrada and Sophia Al-Maria, who is half Bedouin Arab, half Norwegian and whose work in Bidoun later became her 2012 memoir, "The Girl Who Fell to Earth." Next year, she is to have a show at the Whitney Museum.</p>	<p>这些年，《Bidoun》成为很多艺术家的试验场，包括法裔摩洛哥艺术家伊托·巴拉达(Yto Barrada)和索菲娅·艾尔-玛丽亚(Sophia Al-Maria)，后者有一半贝多因阿拉伯血统，一半挪威血统。2012年，她把自己在《Bidoun》上发表的作品编纂成回忆录《落入尘世的女孩》(The Girl Who Fell to Earth)。明年，她将在惠特尼博物馆(Whitney Museum)举办个展。</p>
<p>The magazine has also allowed readers to rediscover the writer and artist Etel Adnan, who was born in 1925 and whose life traces the complexities of the Arab situation in the 20th century. (Ms. Adnan was interviewed in Bidoun and also wrote on the little magazines from Beirut and Morocco that influenced her in the '50s and '60s, an era of transformation across the Arab world.)</p>	<p>这本杂志还引领读者重新发现作家兼艺术家埃泰莱·阿德南(Etel Adnan)。她生于1925年，她的一生反映出20世纪阿拉伯情况的复杂性(阿德南接受过《Bidoun》的采访，还写过关于贝鲁特和摩洛哥小杂志的文章，那些杂志在阿拉伯世界变革的五六十年代对她产生了深刻影响)。</p>
<p>In Bidoun in 2008, the Chicago-based American artist Michael Rakowitz did a series of cartoon drawings called "Strike the Empire Back," about</p>	<p>2008年，芝加哥的美国艺术家迈克尔·拉科维茨(Michael Rakowitz)画了一系列卡通画，名叫《反击帝国》(Strike the Empire Back)，讲的是萨达姆·侯</p>

<p>Saddam Hussein's son Uday and his obsession with "Star Wars." The first Iraqi screening of "Star Wars" is believed to have been held at a private event at Saddam Hussein's Baath Party headquarters in March 1980, six months before the start of the Iran-Iraq war, and the 15-year-old Uday attended.</p>	<p>赛因的儿子乌代以及他对《星球大战》的痴迷。据说，《星球大战》在伊拉克的首映是1980年3月在萨达姆·侯赛因阿拉伯复兴社会党(Baath Party)总部的一次私人活动上。六个月后，两伊战争爆发，15岁的乌代参战。</p>
<p>In 1995, Uday formed the Fedayeen Saddam, a violent paramilitary organization, and presented his father with a prototype for its helmet, modeled on that of Darth Vader. In July 2003, United States forces found and killed Uday and his brother Qusay. In 2010, Mr. Rakowitz's piece became part of an exhibition of his work at the Tate Modern.</p>	<p>1995年，乌代建立暴力准军事组织萨达姆突击队(Fedayeen Saddam)，向父亲呈献突击队头盔的样品，它是模仿达思·韦德(Darth Vader)的头盔制作的。2003年7月，美军发现并杀死乌代和他的弟弟库赛(Qusay)。2010年，拉科维茨的这系列作品在泰特现代美术馆(Tate Modern)他的个展上展出。</p>
<p>In 2011, Bidoun produced an issue on the Tahrir Square uprising that led to the toppling of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, before the return of military rule in 2014. Called "a rather brief moment in time," the issue is fractured, impressionistic "like a French film," said Michael C. Vazquez, a senior editor. The aim, he added, was to capture "whatever it means to betray a moment of revolutionary possibility."</p>	<p>《Bidoun》2011年的其中一期是关于解放广场暴动，这次暴动促使埃及总统胡斯尼·穆巴拉克(Hosni Mubarak)下台，2014年，埃及恢复军事统治。这本杂志的高级编辑迈克尔·C·巴斯克斯(Michael C. Vazquez)说，那一期被称为“非常短暂而及时的一刻”，“像一部法国电影”，支离破碎，给人以印象派的感觉。他补充说，目的是展现“一个有革命可能性的时刻”。</p>
<p>To make the issue, Bidoun held meetings, often at Cairo's Townhouse Gallery, and produced a kind of oral history. Interview subjects included teenage bloggers; newspaper editors; a tour guide at the Egyptian Museum of Cairo (the issue also featured lists of artworks stolen from it during the uprising); a journalist whose books on the Mubaraks had been banned and the Egyptian novelist Mahmoud Othman, whose self-published novel "Revolution 2053" in some ways anticipated the rebellion.</p>	<p>为了出版那一期，《Bidoun》多次召开会议，大多是在开罗的市政厅画廊(Townhouse Gallery)进行，留下了一段口述的历史。采访对象包括十几岁的博主、报纸编辑、埃及开罗博物馆(Egyptian Museum of Cairo)的导游(那一期还提到暴乱期间被盗的艺术品)、一名记者(他写的关于穆巴拉克的著作遭到封杀)，以及埃及小说家马哈茂德·奥斯曼(Mahmoud Othman)——他自助出版的小说《革命2053》(Revolution 2053)从很多方面预言了这次暴乱。</p>
<p>Bidoun has also sought to broaden the conventions of travel writing by</p>	<p>《Bidoun》还努力扩展旅行文学的传统，给那些通常很难归类的作家提供</p>

<p>giving space to writers who are often hard to categorize. It published the Kenyan author Binyavanga Wainaina reflecting on the viral success of his Granta essay "How to Write About Africa," and personal essays by the Los Angeles-based writer Gary Dauphin, a former editor in chief of Africana.com and BlackPlanet.com; the Indian writer Achal Prabhala; and the cultural critic Sukhdev Sandhu.</p>	<p>发表空间。它出版了以下作家的作品：肯尼亚作家比尼亚万加·瓦伊纳伊纳 (Binyavanga Wainaina)——他讲述自己入选《格兰特》(Granta)的散文《如何讲述非洲》(How to Write About Africa)获得的极大成功；洛杉矶作家、Africana.com 和 BlackPlanet.com 网站的前主编加里·多芬(Gary Dauphin)，发表的是他的个人散文；印度作家阿沙莱·普拉哈拉(Achal Prabhala)；以及文化批评家苏克德夫·桑杜(Sukhdev Sandhu)。</p>
<p>In 2009, Bidoun began a library project, a collection of about 3,000 books ranging from pulp fiction to more intellectual works, that "documents the innumerable ways that people have depicted and defined — that is, slandered, celebrated, obfuscated, hyperbolized, ventriloquized, photographed, surveyed, and/or exhumed — the vast, vexed, nefarious construct known as 'the Middle East,'" the magazine's website reads.</p>	<p>2009年,《Bidoun》开始进行一个图书馆项目,收藏了约3000本图书,从通俗小说到更具智慧的作品。该杂志的网站写道,那些作品“记录了人们描绘和界定‘中东’——这个广阔、动荡、邪恶的概念——的无数方式,比如诽谤、庆祝、混淆、夸张、口述、拍摄、调查和/或发掘,“。</p>
<p>The library has been put on view in six cities, including at the New Museum in New York and the Carnegie International in Pittsburgh.</p>	<p>这个图书馆在六座城市展出,包括在纽约的新博物馆(New Museum)和匹兹堡的卡内基国际展(Carnegie International)上。</p>
<p>Bidoun was sold at high-end bookshops from New York to Paris but often struggled with distribution in the Middle East. Putting the archives online is a way to reach more readers.</p>	<p>《Bidoun》在从纽约到巴黎的高端书店销售,但是在中东地区的发行却往往比较困难。把历史资料放在网上是为了接触更多读者。</p>
<p>"So many times someone said, 'Oh I wish I could see that issue.' And now it's finally there," Ms. Farjam, the founding editor, said. "Now it's cemented in the ether forever."</p>	<p>"我无数次听到有人说:‘哦,真希望我能看到那一期。’现在终于能看到了,"创刊编辑法拉姆说。"现在它将永远存在于网络空间了。"</p>
<p>/culture/20160104/t04bidoun</p>	<p>/culture/20160104/t04bidoun</p>
<p>Nigeria's Booming Film Industry Redefines African Life</p>	<p>瑙莱坞:讲述非洲故事的尼日利亚电影梦工厂</p>
<p>ASABA, Nigeria — Sitting on a blue plastic stool in the sweltering heat, Ugezu J. Ugezu, one of Nigeria's top filmmakers, was furiously rewriting</p>	<p>尼日利亚阿萨巴——酷热之下,尼日利亚顶尖的电影人尤格祖·J·尤格祖(Ugezu J. Ugezu)正坐在一张蓝色的塑料凳子上奋笔疾书,修改剧本。摄像</p>

<p>his script as the cameras prepared to roll. "Cut!" he shouted after wrapping up a key scene, a confrontation between the two leading characters. Then, under his breath, he added, "Good as it gets."</p>	<p>机做好了开动的准备。“停！”他在一场关键的戏结束后喊道。那是两位主演的一场对手戏。之后，他又低声说，“还算不错。”</p>
<p>This was the seventh — and last — day of shooting in a village near here for "Beyond the Dance," Mr. Ugezu's story of an African prince's choice of a bride, and the production had been conducted at a breakneck pace.</p>	<p>这是尤格祖执导的影片《舞蹈之外》(Beyond the Dance)在这附近的一个村庄取景拍摄的第七天，也是最后一天，这部电影的制作速度非常快。影片讲述的是一个非洲王子选择新娘的故事。</p>
<p>"In Nollywood, you don't waste time," he said. "It's not the technical depth that has made our films so popular. It's because of the story. We tell African stories."</p>	<p>“在瑙莱坞，不能浪费时间，”他说。“让我们的电影大受欢迎的不是高深的技术，而是故事。我们讲的是非洲故事。”</p>
<p>The stories told by Nigeria's booming film industry, known as Nollywood, have emerged as a cultural phenomenon across Africa, the vanguard of the country's growing influence across the continent in music, comedy, fashion and even religion.</p>	<p>“瑙莱坞”(Nollywood)是尼日利亚蓬勃发展的电影工业的代称。这里讲述的故事，已经成了整个非洲的一种文化现象。尼日利亚在非洲大陆的音乐、喜剧、时尚乃至宗教领域的影响力日渐增强，而瑙莱坞电影则充当了先锋。</p>
<p>Nollywood generates about 2,500 movies a year, making it the second-biggest producer after Bollywood in India, and its films have displaced American, Indian and Chinese ones on the televisions that are ubiquitous in bars, hair salons, airport lounges and homes across Africa.</p>	<p>瑙莱坞一年的电影产量约为 2500 部，是仅次于印度宝莱坞(Bollywood)的第二大电影产地。在非洲各地的酒吧、发廊、机场候机厅和居民家中随处可见的电视上，瑙莱坞电影已经取代了美国、印度和中国的电影。</p>
<p>The industry employs a million people — second only to farming — in Nigeria, pumping \$600 million annually into the national economy, according to a 2014 report by the United States International Trade Commission. In 2002, it made 400 movies and \$45 million.</p>	<p>美国国际贸易委员会(United States International Trade Commission)在 2014 年发布的一份报告显示，尼日利亚电影业有 100 万从业人员——仅次于农业——每年会为国民经济贡献 6 亿美元。而 2002 年时，尼日利亚电影业的产量只有 400 部，收入也仅有 4500 万美元。</p>
<p>Nollywood resonates across Africa with its stories of a precolonial past and of a present caught between village life and urban modernity. The movies explore the tensions between the individual and extended</p>	<p>瑙莱坞凭借其讲述的故事在整个非洲引起了共鸣，如这片大陆在沦为殖民地之前的历史，以及当下夹在农村生活和城市现代化之间的体验。影片探究了个人与大家庭之间、城市生活的吸引力与农村生活的牵绊之间、基督教和传</p>

<p>families, between the draw of urban life and the pull of the village, between Christianity and traditional beliefs. For countless people, in a place long shaped by outsiders, Nollywood is redefining the African experience.</p>	<p>统信仰之间的冲突。这里长久以来一直被外来者左右，对于这里的许多人来说，瑙莱坞正在重新定义非洲的体验。</p>
<p>"I doubt that a white person, a European or American, can appreciate Nollywood movies the way an African can," said Katsuva Ngoloma, a linguist at the University of Lubumbashi in the Democratic Republic of Congo who has written about Nollywood's significance. "But Africans – the rich, the poor, everyone – will see themselves in those movies in one way or another."</p>	<p>"我怀疑白人，不管是欧洲人还是美国人，无法像非洲人那样欣赏瑙莱坞的电影，"刚果民主共和国卢本巴希大学(University of Lubumbashi)语言学专家卡楚瓦·恩戈洛马(Katsuva Ngoloma)说。"但是非洲人，无论贫富贵贱，都会从这些电影里以某种方式看到自己的影子。"恩戈洛马曾撰文论述瑙莱坞的重要意义。</p>
<p>In Yeoville, a neighborhood in Johannesburg that is a melting pot for migrants, a seamstress from Ghana took orders one recent morning for the latest fashions seen in Nollywood movies. Hairstylists from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, working in salons or on the street, offered hair weaves following the styles favored by Nollywood actresses.</p>	<p>约翰内斯堡的约维尔(Yeoville)地区是移民的大熔炉。不久前的一天上午，一名来自加纳的女裁缝接到订单，要缝制瑙莱坞电影里出现的最新服饰。来自民主刚果、莫桑比克和津巴布韦的发型师，不管是在店里还是在街头工作的，都会按照瑙莱坞女演员喜欢的发型给顾客做头发。</p>
<p>"Nigerian movies express how we live as Africans, what we experience in our everyday lives, things like witchcraft, things like fighting between mother-in-laws and daughter-in-laws," said Patience Moyo, 34, a Zimbabwean hair-braider. "When you watch the movies, you feel it is really happening. One way or another, it will touch your life somewhere."</p>	<p>"尼日利亚的电影表现的是我们非洲人的生活方式，我们在日常生活中的经历，比如巫术和婆媳大战等，"34岁的津巴布韦籍辫发师佩兴丝·莫约(Patience Moyo)说。"看电影的时候，你会觉得电影里发生的是真事。不管怎样，总会触及你生活的某个地方。"</p>
<p>Back in 2002, the movies were simply known as Nigeria's home videos. They were popularized at first through video cassettes traded across Africa, but now Nollywood is available on satellite and cable television</p>	<p>在2002年，瑙莱坞的电影还只能叫做尼日利亚家庭录像。它们最初是通过在非洲各地都能买到的录像带流行起来的。但现在，在卫星和有线电视频道，以及 iRokoTV 等流媒体服务平台上，均能看到瑙莱坞的影片。2012年，为</p>

<p>channels, as well as on streaming services like iRokoTV. In 2012, in response to swelling popularity in Francophone Africa, a satellite channel called Nollywood TV began offering round-the-clock movies dubbed into French. Most Nollywood movies are in English, though some are in one of Nigeria’s main ethnic languages.</p>	<p>回应瑙莱坞电影在非洲法语地区大受欢迎的局面，一个名叫瑙莱坞电视(Nollywood TV)的卫星频道，开始全天播放法语配音的电影。瑙莱坞电影大多使用英语，不过也有一些影片用尼日利亚主要的民族语言。</p>
<p>Until Nollywood’s ascendance, movies made in Francophone Africa – with grants from the French government – dominated filmmaking on the continent. But these movies catered to the sensibilities of Western critics and viewers, and won few fans in Africa, leaving no cultural footprint.</p>	<p>在瑙莱坞崛起之前，非洲法语国家摄制的电影，把持着这片大陆上的电影业。但这些靠法国政府的经费拍摄的影片，迎合的是西方影评人和观众的感情，在非洲几乎没有影迷，也没有留下文化印记。</p>
<p>In Nollywood, though, movies are still financed by private investors expecting a profit.</p>	<p>但在瑙莱坞，电影制作的资金依然来自希望赚到钱的私人投资者。</p>
<p>“You want to do a movie? You have the script? You look immediately for the money and you shoot,” said Mahmood Ali-Balogun, a leading Nigerian filmmaker. “When you get a grant from France or the E.U., they can dictate to you where to put your camera, the fine-tuning of your script. It’s not a good model for us in Africa.”</p>	<p>“想拍电影？剧本有了？马上就能筹集资金开拍，”尼日利亚知名电影人马哈茂德·阿里-巴洛贡(Mahmood Ali-Balogun)说。“要是用法国和欧盟的拨款，它们会规定摄像机的位置，还会改剧本。对我们这些在非洲的人来说，这种模式不好。”</p>
<p>Mr. Ali-Balogun was speaking from his office in Surulere, Lagos, the birthplace of Nollywood. Film production has since moved to other cities, especially Asaba, an otherwise sleepy state capital in southeastern Nigeria. On any given day, a dozen crews can be found here – “epic” films with ancient story lines like “Beyond the Dance” are in the works in nearby villages, while “glamour” movies about modern life make the city itself their sets.</p>	<p>阿里-巴洛贡是在他位于拉各斯苏鲁里尔(Surulere)的办公室接受采访的。这里是瑙莱坞的诞生地。如今，电影制作已转移至其他城市，特别是阿萨巴。如果没有电影业，位于尼日利亚东南部的阿萨巴就只是一个宁静的州首府。任何一天，都能在这里看到几十个剧组。像《舞蹈之外》这种有古代故事情节的“史诗”片，要在附近村子里的制片厂摄制，而讲述现代生活的“时髦”片则把城市本身当作布景。</p>
<p>One recent entry in the glamour category was “Okada 50,” the story of</p>	<p>最近有一部时髦片叫《奥卡达 50》(Okada 50)，讲的是一对母子离开他们</p>

<p>a woman and son who, after leaving their village, open a coffin business in the city and terrorize their neighbors.</p>	<p>生活的村子，在城里开了一家棺材店，并因此吓着了周围邻居的故事。</p>
<p>Most films have budgets of about \$25,000 and are shot in a week.</p>	<p>大部分电影的预算都在 2.5 万美元左右，在一周之内完成拍摄。</p>
<p>Once completed in Asaba, the movies find their way to every corner of Africa, released in the original English, dubbed into French or African languages, and sometimes readapted, repackaged and often pirated for local audiences. Many movies are also propelled by a symbiotic relationship with Nigeria's Pentecostal Christianity, which pastors have exported throughout Africa.</p>	<p>在阿萨巴一完成制作，电影便会进入非洲的各个角落。英语原声的电影会被配音成法语或非洲语言。有时候，影片还会针对当地观众进行重新改编和重新包装，这些通常都是盗版。由于牧师们已经将尼日利亚的基督教五旬节派(Pentecostal Christianity)传播到了整个非洲，许多电影也因为与该教派相辅相成的关系，而得到了推动。</p>
<p>In the Democratic Republic of Congo, pastors who visited Nigeria years ago returned with videocassettes and showed the films in church to teach Christian lessons and attract new members, said Katrien Pype, a Belgian anthropologist at the University of Leuven who has written about the phenomenon.</p>	<p>鲁汶大学(University of Leuven)的比利时人类学家卡特林·派珀(Katrien Pype)称，在民主刚果，多年前来到尼日利亚的牧师，回国时带了很多录像带，为了教授基督教课程和吸引新信徒，而在教堂里放映电影。派珀曾撰文介绍过这一现象。</p>
<p>Today in Kinshasa, the Congolese capital, Nollywood permeates mainstream culture. Local women copy the fashion, makeup and hairstyles of the actresses; local musicians grumble at the popularity of Nigerian imports, like Don Jazzy and the P-Square twins.</p>	<p>如今在民主刚果的首都金沙萨，瑙莱坞全面影响着主流文化。当地的女性会效仿女演员的服饰、妆容和发型。当地的音乐人会抱怨从尼日利亚输入的音乐人太受欢迎，如唐·杰西(Don Jazzy)和双胞胎组合 P-Square。</p>
<p>Trésor Baka, a Congolese dubber who translates Nollywood movies into the local language, Lingala, said the films are popular because "Nigeria has succeeded in reconciling modernity and their ancient ways, their culture and traditions."</p>	<p>把瑙莱坞电影翻译成民主刚果当地语言林加拉语的配音演员特勒索·巴卡(Trésor Baka)表示，瑙莱坞电影受欢迎是因为，“尼日利亚成功地把现代化和他们的古老历史、文化和传统融为了一体”。</p>
<p>/culture/20160221/tc21nollywood</p>	<p>/culture/20160221/tc21nollywood</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates Soccer Warily Eyes China and Qatar</p>	<p>阿联酋风光不再，中国卡塔尔成足坛淘金新乐园</p>
<p>ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates — In international soccer, the United</p>	<p>阿拉伯联合酋长国阿布扎比——在国际足球赛事上，阿拉伯联合酋长国的表</p>

<p>Arab Emirates is looking good. The national team finished third at the 2015 Asian Cup continental tournament, and it is stocked with the country's golden generation of players. The team has a real chance of qualifying for the 2018 World Cup.</p>	<p>现看上去不错。其国家队集中了该国黄金一代球员，在 2015 年的亚足联亚洲杯(Asian Cup)中获得了第三名的成绩，而且很有可能会入围 2018 世界杯。</p>
<p>The 14-team Arabian Gulf League, which professionalized in 2008, is now regarded as one of the best in Asia. One of the clubs, Al Ahli of Dubai, reached the final of the Asian Champions League last year.</p>	<p>于 2008 年开始职业化的阿联酋阿拉伯海湾联赛(Arabian Gulf League)共有 14 个俱乐部，目前被认为是亚洲最好的职业赛事之一。其中的迪拜阿赫利(Al Ahli of Dubai)俱乐部，在去年的亚足联冠军联赛(Asian Champions League)中踢进了决赛。</p>
<p>Yet the league still struggles to attract fans, and it is now facing twin threats from the rise of Qatar and China in global soccer that threaten to knock the Emirates down the soccer ladder.</p>	<p>不过，这个联赛依然难以吸引球迷，而且在国际足球领域，它现在面临着来自卡塔尔和中国的双重威胁，后两者有可能会取代阿联酋的位置。</p>
<p>The Emirates, along with Qatar, was seen as a place for European and South American stars to earn big, tax-free salaries in the twilight of their careers. The captain of Italy's 2006 World Cup winning team, Fabio Cannavaro, ended his career in Dubai with Al Ahli, while David Trezeguet, a member of France's Cup winner in 1998, played briefly for Baniyas in Abu Dhabi near the end of his career.</p>	<p>过去，阿联酋和卡塔尔被看作欧洲和南美球星在职业生涯的黄昏时期赚取巨额免税工资的地方。2006 年赢得世界杯冠军的意大利国家足球队队长法比奥·卡纳瓦罗(Fabio Cannavaro)，就是在迪拜的阿尔阿赫利足球俱乐部度过了职业生涯的最后时期。1998 年世界杯冠军法国队的球员戴维·特雷泽盖(David Trezeguet)，也曾于职业生涯末期短暂服役于阿布扎比的巴尼亚斯(Baniyas)俱乐部。</p>
<p>The A-list veterans now go to Major League Soccer, while the younger talents who previously signed with Emirates clubs are heading to China and a league that has spent around \$285 million in the transfer market in recent weeks.</p>	<p>如今的一线老球员往往投奔美国职业足球大联盟(Major League Soccer)，而曾和阿联酋俱乐部签约一些较年轻的球员，则转向中国，那里的联赛俱乐部在最近几周已经为球员转会砸下 2.85 亿美元。</p>
<p>Not only have the most famous clubs in the Emirates been unable to compete financially with the Chinese teams — a decline in oil prices hasn't helped — but a few have ended up selling to them. In July 2015, three years after joining Al Ain of Abu Dhabi from the English Premier</p>	<p>阿联酋最知名的俱乐部不仅在财务上难以与中国的足球俱乐部抗衡——石油价格下跌显然是个不利因素，到头来可能还要把球员卖给它们。从英超联赛(Premier League)的桑德兰队(Sunderland)离开，加入阿布扎比的阿尔艾因(Al Ain)俱乐部三年后，阿萨莫阿·吉安(Asamoah Gyan)于 2015 年 7 月加入</p>

<p>League team Sunderland, Asamoah Gyan joined Shanghai S.I.P.G. for a transfer fee thought to be around \$25 million, at the time an Asian transfer record.</p>	<p>了上海上港集团(SIPG)俱乐部, 其转会费据说约为 2500 万美元, 创下当时的亚洲转会费最高纪录。</p>
<p>"Now U.A.E. teams are missing out on players who go to China. I remember a few years ago seeing that big stars went to Abu Dhabi or Dubai. China is now a big destination for players," Javier Aguirre, coach of Al Wahda, a club in Abu Dhabi, said in January after a victory over Dibba Club of Al Fujayrah. "The money is good there, and there is something happening."</p>	<p>"现在阿联酋各个球队的球员正在流失, 纷纷加入中国球队。我记得几年前, 大球星都是来阿布扎比或迪拜。中国现在成了足球明星的一大聚集地, "阿布扎比的阿尔瓦赫达(Al Wahda)队教练哈维尔·阿吉雷(Javier Aguirre)在今年 1 月战胜富查伊拉的迪巴(Dibba)队时说。"那边给的钱多, 情况正在发生变化。"</p>
<p>United Arab Emirates clubs have struggled to attract supporters to the stadium in a culture where many choose to watch games at home or in cafes. Al Wahda's official attendance against Dibba may have been 1,200, but there seemed to be considerably fewer fans in the stadium. While league games in China and Japan in 2015 averaged about 22,000 and 17,000 fans respectively, the average attendance in the U.A.E. League was 2,529 in the 2014-15 season.</p>	<p>在这样一个许多人习惯在家或咖啡馆看比赛的地方, 阿联酋的各个足球俱乐部难以吸引足够的观众到现场观看比赛。官方统计的阿尔瓦赫达对迪巴比赛上座人数可能有 1200 人, 但现场的人数似乎比这个数字要少很多。中国和日本 2015 年的足球联赛每场比赛平均上座率分别为 2.2 万和 2.7 万, 而阿联酋的联赛在 2014 至 2015 赛季的平均上座率只有 2539 人。</p>
<p>"It surprised me. If you go to do your job with empty seats, then it is not really good," Aguirre said. "That is the most difficult part for me. We have the facilities, but we need the fans."</p>	<p>"我挺吃惊的。如果你去比赛, 发现观众席上都是空的, 感觉肯定不会太好," 阿吉雷说。"对我来说, 这是最大的难题。我们有场地, 但我们需要观众。"</p>
<p>Qatar has similar issues, but it also has the 2022 World Cup. The Arabian Gulf League has traditionally been considered stronger than the Qatar Stars League, but there are worries that the World Cup may help change that. (The Qatari club Al Sadd S.C. made the biggest splash among Middle Eastern clubs last year when it signed the former Barcelona playmaker Xavi Hernández to end his career in Doha.)</p>	<p>卡塔尔也有类似的问题, 但它有 2022 年世界杯的主办权。阿联酋阿拉伯海湾联赛通常被认为比卡塔尔星级联赛(Qatar Stars League)更强, 但有人担心 2022 年世界杯有可能会改变这种状况。(去年, 卡塔尔阿尔萨德 SC[Al Sadd S.C.]俱乐部签下前西班牙球星哈维·埃尔南德斯[Xavi Hernández], 买断其余下合同期一事, 曾在中东地区的足球俱乐部中引起极大的轰动。)</p>

<p>"This country has to do something like Qatar," said Aguirre. "For the World Cup, Qatar is investing. As the World Cup gets closer, many big players will go there. The Emirates has to do something similar."</p>	<p>"这个国家必须像卡塔尔那样做一些努力，"阿吉雷说。"为了世界杯，卡塔尔正在进行投资。随着世界杯临近，不少大牌球员会转到卡塔尔去。阿联酋必须采取类似的对策。"</p>
<p>Perhaps one way would be for some of the Emirates' most talented players to go to Europe to challenge themselves against top talents, but few rarely do.</p>	<p>或许有一个办法是，让阿联酋最好的一些球员去挑战欧洲的顶级球员，但他们很少会这么做。</p>
<p>Some may be good enough to. Ali Mabkhout was the top scorer at the 2015 Asian Cup, and Ahmed Khalil was the 2015 Asian Player of the Year. Omar Abdulrahman, a bushy-haired playmaker, is regarded as one of the most talented in Asia and monitored by many of the top clubs in the world.</p>	<p>有些可能确实有这个实力。比如，2015年亚足联亚洲杯最佳球员阿里·马布霍特(Ali Mabkhout)，2015年亚洲足球先生艾哈迈德·哈利勒(Ahmed Khalil)。留着大蓬头的进攻组织者奥马尔·阿卜杜勒拉赫曼(Omar Abdulrahman)如今被认为是亚洲最优秀的球员之一，受到全世界不少顶级俱乐部的密切关注。</p>
<p>Abdulrahman was so impressive at the 2012 Olympics that he was offered a deal by the then-English champion Manchester City. He turned it down. In 2015, after starring at the Asian Cup, he signed a lucrative new deal with Al Ain.</p>	<p>阿卜杜勒拉赫曼在2012年的表现极为引人注目，当时的英超联赛冠军曼彻斯特城(Manchester City)队曾向他发出邀约。但他拒绝了。2015年，结束在亚足联亚洲杯上的优秀表现后，他和阿尔艾因俱乐部签下价格不菲的新合约。</p>
<p>For many players, the opportunity to earn big salaries at home, while paying no taxes, makes it harder to leave. Until the emergence of Abdulrahman, Ismail Matar was the biggest star in the country. The attacker was named the most valuable player at the 2003 World Youth Cup and was widely expected to join the big leagues in Europe. It never happened.</p>	<p>对许多球员来说，在家门口就可以赚大钱，而且不用纳税，这样的机会让他们更加难以离开。在阿卜杜勒拉赫曼出现以前，伊斯梅尔·马塔尔(Ismail Matar)是这个国家最著名的球星。这名进攻型球员曾在2003年的世界青少年杯赛(World Youth Cup)上被评为最有价值球员，业内当时普遍认为他会加入欧洲的某个俱乐部。这个预测并没有变成现实。</p>
<p>"I played against a lot of big names at that time like Seedorf, Vieira, the de Boers and they all said the same thing, "Why you don't play in Europe?" said Matar. "I know I have the quality to play there, but I didn't have the chance."</p>	<p>"当时我和西多夫、维埃拉、德波尔兄弟等许多大牌球星较量过，他们都说过同样的话，'你干嘛不来欧洲踢球？'"马塔尔说。"我知道自己有能力在那里踢球，但我没有这样的机会。"</p>

Traditionally, the owners of clubs in the country have been reluctant to let stars go. In 2008, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum, the crown prince of Dubai and the president of Al Ahli, intervened to stop striker Faisal Khalil from moving to France.	阿联酋各个俱乐部的老板们通常不愿放自己的球星走。2008年，迪拜王储、阿尔阿赫利俱乐部总裁谢赫穆罕默德·本·拉希德·阿勒马克图姆 (Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum)曾出面阻止该俱乐部前锋费萨尔·哈利勒(Faisal Khalil)加入法国的球队。
"If they go to the next step and sending people to Europe, then the league will be better," said Aguirre, who has also coached the Japanese and Mexican national teams and several teams in Spain's top tier. "They have a good league, good players, and salaries, but they need to put some young Emirate players in other countries, like Japan and Mexico do."	"如果他们采取下一步行动，送球员到欧洲去，那么这里的联赛可能会比现在更好，"阿吉雷说，他也曾在日本和墨西哥的国家队，以及西班牙的几个顶级俱乐部队执教。"这里有不错的联赛，有好球员，薪水也不错，但他们需要把一些年轻的阿联酋球员放到其他国家锻炼锻炼，比如日本和墨西哥。"
"Omar Abdulrahman can play in any part of the world," Aguirre said. "In my opinion, it is not about money, it is about this kind of life, this kind of pressure. They are in a comfort zone here."	"奥马尔·阿卜杜勒拉赫曼可以进世界上任何一个球队踢球，"阿吉雷说。"在我看来，这不是钱的事，而是那种生活，那种压力。这里对他们来说就是个安乐窝。"
The Emirates qualified for the World Cup once, in 1990, but Matar believes that the current golden generation can qualify for the 2018 tournament in Russia and give the local game a lift. "Japan, Australia and Iran are not the same as before," he said. "We have the quality and for me, it is easy."	阿联酋曾在1990年入围世界杯，但马塔尔认为，目前的黄金一代球员有能力让阿联酋入围2018年的俄罗斯世界杯，由此提振本国赛事。"日本、澳大利亚和伊朗队实力不比从前了，"他说。"我们现在有这个能力，在我看来，这并不难。"
/culture/20160321/t21iht-uaesoccer	/culture/20160321/t21iht-uaesoccer
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman	时报普利策奖作品：被侮辱的与被损害的（上）
Read other chapters: Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (2)	阅读：被侮辱的与被损害的（中）：仓促的审判。
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (3)	被侮辱的与被损害的（下）：正义何时到来？
KABUL, Afghanistan — Farkhunda had one chance to escape the mob that wanted to kill her. Two Afghan police officers pulled her onto the	阿富汗喀布尔——法尔昆达(Farkhunda)有过一次可以逃离那些想杀死她的暴民的机会。两名阿富汗警察把她拉到一个低矮棚屋的屋顶上，离开下面愤

<p>roof of a low shed, above the angry crowd.</p>	<p>怒的人群。</p>
<p>But then the enraged men below her picked up poles and planks of wood, and hit at her until she lost her grip and tumbled down.</p>	<p>但是后来，下方愤怒的男人捡起杆子和木板打她，直到她失去平衡，摔了下去。</p>
<p>Her face bloodied, she struggled to stand. Holding her hands to her hair, she looked horrified to find that her attackers had yanked off her black hijab as she fell. The mob closed in, kicking and jumping on her slight frame.</p>	<p>她挣扎着站起来，脸上留着血。她发现在自己摔下去的时候，围攻者拽掉了她的黑头巾，她露出惊骇的神色，用手捂住头发。暴民们围上来，用脚踢她，在她瘦弱的身上蹂躏。</p>
<p>The tormented final hours of Farkhunda Malikzada, a 27-year-old aspiring student of Islam who was accused of burning a Quran in a Muslim shrine, shocked Afghans across the country. That is because many of her killers filmed one another beating her and posted clips of her broken body on social media. Hundreds of other men watched, holding their phones aloft to try to get a glimpse of the violence, but never making a move to intervene. Those standing by included several police officers.</p>	<p>27岁的法尔昆达·马利克扎达(Farkhunda Malikzada)遭受几小时折磨而死的事情震惊了整个阿富汗。她是一名很有抱负的伊斯兰教学生，被控在一处穆斯林的神圣场所焚烧《古兰经》。很多凶手互相拍摄殴打她的视频，还把她残破身体的视频发到社交媒体上。现场还有数百名男子围观，他们高举着手机试图一窥暴行的发生，完全没有进行干涉。旁观者中还有几名警察。</p>
<p>Unlike so many abuses against Afghan women that unfold in private, this killing in March prompted a national outcry. For Farkhunda had not burned a Quran. Instead, an investigation found, she had confronted men who were themselves dishonoring the shrine by trafficking in amulets and, more clandestinely, Viagra and condoms.</p>	<p>与私下披露出来的阿富汗妇女遭受虐待的很多事件不同，3月份(2015年3月——译注)的这次虐杀引发举国抗议。因为法尔昆达并没有焚烧《古兰经》。实际上，调查发现，她之前是在对抗那些玷污清真寺的男人，他们非法交易护身符，更偷偷摸摸地贩卖伟哥和保险套。</p>
<p>At first, the trial and convictions that followed seemed a victory in the long struggle to give Afghan women their due in a court of law. But a deeper look suggests otherwise. The fortuneteller who several investigators believe set the events in motion was found not guilty on appeal. The shrine's custodian, who concocted the false charge of</p>	<p>一开始，随后进行的审判和定罪让人以为在法庭上争取公平对待阿富汗妇女的长期斗争终于取得胜利。但是，仔细研究就会发现并非如此。那名被几位调查者认为引发这些事的占卜者被判无罪。捏造焚烧《古兰经》谣言、煽动暴民的清真寺看门人免于死刑。没有伸出援手的警察和其他围观者仅受到轻微惩罚。视频中可辨认的一些攻击者都未捕获。阿富汗的律师和人权倡导者</p>

<p>Quran burning and incited the mob, had his death sentence commuted. Police officers who failed to send help and others who stood by received slaps on the wrist, at most. Some attackers identifiable in the videos avoided capture altogether. Afghan lawyers and human rights advocates agree that most of the accused did not receive fair trials. Farkhunda's family, fearing reprisals and worried that the killers would not be held accountable, fled the country.</p>	<p>也认为，大部分被告没有受到公平审判。法尔昆达的家人害怕遭到报复，担心凶手不会被追究责任，所以逃离了这个国家。</p>
<p>Farkhunda's death and the legal system's response call into question more than a decade of Western efforts in Afghanistan to instill a rule of law and improve the status of women. The United States alone has spent more than \$1 billion to train lawyers and judges and to improve legal protections for women; European countries have provided tens of millions more.</p>	<p>法尔昆达之死以及阿富汗司法系统的反应，让人们对于十多年来西方国家在阿富汗灌输法治观念、提高妇女地位的努力其成效产生质疑。单是美国就花费逾10亿美元帮这里培养律师和法官，加强对妇女的法律保护；欧洲国家也在这方面花费了数千万美元。</p>
<p>But like so many other Western attempts to remake Afghanistan, the efforts have foundered, according to Afghan and Western lawyers and officials. Afghan society has resisted more than 150 years of such endeavors by outsiders, from the British to the Russians to the Americans. This remains a country where ties of kinship and clan trump justice, and where the money brought by the West has made corruption into a way of life. The rule-of-law programs were often designed in ignorance of Afghan legal norms, international and Afghan lawyers say. And Western efforts to lift women's legal status provoked fierce resentment from powerful religious figures and many ordinary Afghans.</p>	<p>但是，据阿富汗和西方国家的律师和官员们称，与西方国家改造阿富汗的其他尝试一样，这些努力也失败了。150多年来，阿富汗社会一直抵制外界的这些努力——从英国人、俄国人到美国人。在这个国家，亲戚关系和宗族关系依然高于司法，西方的资助只是让腐败成为了一种生活方式。阿富汗国内外的律师称，法治项目的设计往往没有顾及阿富汗的法律规范。西方国家提高妇女法律地位的努力引起强大的宗教人物和很多普通阿富汗人的强烈愤恨。</p>
<p>Yet Afghan women most need the legal system to defend them: They</p>	<p>但是，阿富汗妇女是最需要法律体制来保护她们的：她们若没有男性家庭成</p>

are largely powerless without the support of male family members, and it is usually family members who abuse them.	员的支持，基本上无能为力，而且虐待她们的往往是家庭成员。
"Where is the justice?" asked Mujibullah Malikzada, Farkhunda's elder brother, as he sat in a sparsely furnished apartment in Tajikistan. "In my Islamic country, a girl was disrespectfully, dishonorably lynched and burned, and what has happened? We have left our home. They never caught all the people. What are we to do?"	"正义何在？"法尔昆达的哥哥穆吉巴拉·马利克扎达(Mujibullah Malikzada)坐在塔吉克斯坦一个仅有简单家具的公寓里问道，“在我的伊斯兰国家，一个女孩被无礼、卑鄙地处以私刑并烧死，这到底是怎么回事？我们离开了自己的家园。他们一直没有抓住所有的凶手。我们该怎么办？”
As a last resort, Farkhunda's family has appealed to the Afghan Supreme Court, which has wide power to impose new sentences or order a new trial. The decision is pending.	法尔昆达的家人最后迫不得已，上诉到阿富汗最高法院(Afghan Supreme Court)，那里有重新宣判或下令重新审判的权力。目前最高法院尚未做出决定。
"If she gets justice, all women in Afghanistan who were harmed or killed or abused get justice," said Leena Alam, an Afghan television actress who found herself joining hundreds of women at Farkhunda's funeral, defying tradition by carrying the coffin. "If she doesn't, then all these years of the international community being here, all the support they gave, all the money, this whole war, means nothing. It all went to waste."	"如果她能得到法律的公正对待，就等于所有遭到伤害、杀害或虐待的阿富汗妇女得到了公正对待，"阿富汗女电视演员莉娜·阿拉姆(Leena Alam)说。她和数百名妇女参加了法尔昆达的葬礼，她们反抗传统，为她抬棺。“如果她得不到公正对待，那么国际社会这些年在这里的存在、所寄予的支持和资助以及整场战争都毫无意义。都是白费。”
The Killing	遇害过程
Farkhunda first visited the Shah-Do Shamshira shrine — named for a foreign warrior who is said to have helped bring Islam to Afghanistan — four weeks before her death.	去世前四周，法尔昆达首次访问双剑王清真寺(Shah-Do Shamshira)。这座清真寺因一位外国勇士得名，据说他协助将伊斯兰教传入阿富汗。
It was a Wednesday, women's day at the shrine, when men are not allowed. The women commiserate about their lives. They visit the fortuneteller to buy amulets to help them get pregnant, find a husband or have male children. Known as tawiz, the amulets usually consist of	那天是周三，是那座清真寺的女性日，男性不许入内。女人们相互倾诉自己的生活。她们向占卜者购买护身符，求孕、求姻缘或求子。这种护身符名叫tawiz，通常是在一张小纸片上写上字，女人可以将它别在身上或放在口袋里。

<p>writings on a small piece of paper that a woman can pin to her body or keep in a pocket.</p>	
<p>Farkhunda was appalled at the way the women's superstitions were being exploited, her brother Mujibullah recalled. She confronted the custodian, Zainuddin, and the fortuneteller, Mohammad Omran, saying: "You are abusing the women. You are charging them money for something that is not Islamic, that is not religious."</p>	<p>法尔昆达的哥哥穆吉巴拉回忆说，她看到女人们的迷信被这样利用，感到震惊。她对看门人扎因丁(Zainuddin)和占卜者穆罕默德·奥姆兰(Mohammad Omran)说：“你们在伤害女性。你们用一些非伊斯兰教的、不虔诚的东西在挣她们的钱。”</p>
<p>As the atmosphere at the shrine became tense, Mujibullah said, "The custodian said to Farkhunda: 'Who the hell are you? Who are you to say these things? Get lost.' "</p>	<p>穆吉巴拉说，清真寺里的情势变得紧张，“看门人对法尔昆达说：‘你以为你是谁？你管得着吗？赶紧滚开。’”</p>
<p>The Malikzadas are an educated family. Farkhunda's father, Mohammad Nader Malikzada, 72, worked for nearly 40 years as the lead engineer for Afghanistan's Public Health Ministry, keeping its medical technology, such as it was, running. Mujibullah had a job at the Finance Ministry, and a second brother was an engineer.</p>	<p>马利克扎达一家人都受过良好教育。法尔昆达 72 岁的父亲穆罕默德·纳德尔·马利克扎达(Mohammad Nader Malikzada)曾担任阿富汗公共健康部(Public Health Ministry)的首席工程师近 40 年，保持该国的医疗技术向前发展。穆吉巴拉在财政部(Finance Ministry)供职，她的另一个哥哥是工程师。</p>
<p>Farkhunda, one of eight sisters, was academically inclined. The girls were either graduates of or students at universities or teachers' colleges. Several were still single in their 20s, unusual for Afghan women. The family did not patronize places like the Shah-Do Shamshira shrine, which was known for attracting the local riffraff as well as pilgrims.</p>	<p>法尔昆达在家里有七个姐妹，她非常好学。这些女孩子不是在念大学或师范，就是已经毕业。其中有几个 20 多岁了，依然单身，这在阿富汗女性中不太常见。这家人不常去双剑王清真寺这样的地方，该清真寺以吸引不三不四的人和朝圣者而闻名。</p>
<p>Farkhunda turned out to be right: There was something amiss at the shrine. Investigators from the police and the National Directorate of Security, the Afghan intelligence service, learned later that the fortuneteller, almost certainly with the assistance of the custodian, was</p>	<p>结果证明，法尔昆达是对的：这座清真寺就是有问题。据阿什拉夫·加尼总统(Ashraf Ghani)在此案发生后成立的调查委员会的一名成员沙赫拉·法里德(Shahla Farid)说，警察局和阿富汗情报机构国家安全局(National Directorate of Security)的调查者后来得知，那名占卜者非法出售伟哥和保</p>

<p>trafficking in Viagra and condoms, said Shahla Farid, a member of the investigating committee set up by President Ashraf Ghani after the murder. Viagra is popular and easily available in Afghanistan. Some men see it as an aphrodisiac; others as a remedy if they are nervous on their wedding night.</p>	<p>险套，而且几乎肯定是得到了那名看门人的协助。伟哥在阿富汗很流行，也很容易买到。有些男人把它用作春药，也有些男人在新婚之夜感到紧张时会用到它。</p>
<p>The investigators also found pregnancy test strips and sweet-smelling body wash in the fortuneteller's bathroom, suggesting that women might have used it. Ms. Farid and police investigators said it was possible that the fortuneteller moonlighted as a pimp.</p>	<p>调查者还在这名占卜者的浴室里发现了验孕试纸和气味芳香的沐浴露，表明可能有女人用过这里。法里德和警察局的调查者称，这名占卜者有可能兼职拉皮条。</p>
<p>The last thing the fortuneteller wanted was a young woman, fired with religious faith, disturbing his means of making a living.</p>	<p>这个占卜者最不喜欢的就是一个满怀宗教信仰的年轻女子妨碍他的谋生之道。</p>
<p>On March 19, the last day of her life, Farkhunda returned to the shrine. After lecturing the women about the uselessness of the amulets, she gathered up some used ones and may have set them on fire in a trash can, said Ms. Farid, who is also a law professor at Kabul University.</p>	<p>2015年3月19日，在法尔昆达生命的最后一天，她再次来到这座清真寺。法里德说，法尔昆达在教导那些女人护身符没用之后，把一些用过的护身符收集起来，可能还在垃圾桶里把它们烧了。法里德也是喀布尔大学(Kabul University)的法律教授。</p>
<p>"The custodian, Zainuddin, was illiterate, and he took the burnt papers and added to them some old pages of a burnt Quran, and that's what he showed people outside the mosque as proof that she had burned the Quran," Ms. Farid said.</p>	<p>"看门人扎因丁是不识字的，他收集了一些烧糊的纸，又往里面加入了一些烧过的旧《古兰经》，这就是他向清真寺外的人出示的所谓她烧毁《古兰经》的证据，"法里德女士说。</p>
<p>That is a charge almost guaranteed to bring a violent reaction in Afghanistan, where even the rumor of a Quran burning can bring hundreds into the streets, calling for blood.</p>	<p>这项指责几乎肯定会在阿富汗引起暴力的反应，在这里，就连有《古兰经》被烧的谣言都可能引起数百人走上街头呼吁让肇事者流血。</p>
<p>Muhammad Naeem, who sells pigeon feed across the road from the shrine, said he had heard the custodian calling out to people walking by: "A woman burned the Quran. I don't know if this one is sick or</p>	<p>在清真寺对面的街道上卖鸽子饲料的穆罕默德·纳伊姆(Muhammad Naeem)说，他听见看门人对走过街头的人们喊叫："一个女人烧了《古兰经》。我不知道她是病了还是疯了，但你们是什么样的穆斯林？来保卫你们的《古</p>

mentally disturbed, but what kind of Muslim are you? Go and defend your Quran.”	兰经》吧。”
It was about 4 o'clock, time for the afternoon prayer. The streets were full, and a crowd quickly gathered. Cellphone videos captured the first moments of the argument.	当时是下午四点左右，正是该做下午祷告的时间。整条街挤满了人，人群很快聚集起来。手机视频捕捉到争吵的第一幕。
“Why did you burn it?” a man shouted.	“你为什么烧它？”一个男人叫喊。
As Farkhunda insisted she had not, another man shouted, “The Americans sent you.”	法尔昆达说她没有烧，另一个男人叫喊，“是美国人派你来的。”
She responded, “Which Americans?”	她答道，“什么美国人？”
He said, “Stop talking or I will punch your mouth.”	他说，“闭嘴，不然我就打你嘴巴。”
Mr. Naeem said that a police officer had tried to lead Farkhunda away, but that, mindful of Afghan custom as well as strict Islamic teachings, she had asked the officer to bring a policewoman. The crowd broke through. In cellphone recordings, more than one person can be heard shouting, “Kill her!”	纳伊姆先生说，一个警察试着把法尔昆达带走，但是法尔昆达想起了阿富汗的习俗与严格的伊斯兰教义，她要求警察找个女警察来。人群冲上前来。从手机视频里可以看到，不止一个人喊道：“杀了她！”
“Then she fell down on the ground and the people tried to beat her and pummel her, and the police would try to help her up, and then the people from the other side would push her down,” Mr. Naeem recalled. “They were like kids playing with a sack of flour on the floor.”	“然后她倒在地上，人们冲上去打她，警察想帮她站起来，然后另一边的人又把她推倒，”纳伊姆回忆。“他们就像一群孩子在玩地上的面粉袋。”
In the videos, Farkhunda seems at first to be screaming in pain from the kicks, but then her body convulses under the blows, and soon, she stops moving at all. Even when the mob pulls her into the street and gets a car to run over her, and she is dragged 300 feet, the police stand by.	从录像里可以看到，法尔昆达先是因为挨踢而痛苦地叫着，然后她的身体因为殴打而抽搐，很快她就一动不动了。暴徒们把她拖到街上，弄来一辆车子碾过她的身体，她被拖了近百米，警察只是站在一边。
By then, she was little more than a clothed mass of blood and bones.	那时候，她已经血肉模糊。然而更多的人涌上来打她。最凶残的是一个年轻

<p>Yet still more people came to beat her. One of the most fervent was a young man, Mohammad Yaqoub, who worked at an eyeglasses shop. He heard the crowd as Farkhunda was dragged behind the car and rushed out, eager to join.</p>	<p>男人，名叫穆罕默德·雅格布(Mohammad Yaqoub)，他在一家眼镜店工作。法尔昆达被车拖的时候，他听到了人群的声音，于是兴奋地加入进来。</p>
<p>Eight months later, neatly dressed with a small beard and mustache, Mr. Yaqoub hardly looked like someone capable of violence. Yet in the videos, he is so caught up in the moment that he has a terrifying ferocity.</p>	<p>八个月后，衣着整洁、蓄着小髭与山羊胡的雅格布先生看上去完全不像是一个能做出暴力行为的人。然而他那些极度凶残的行为都记录在视频里。</p>
<p>"People were saying, 'If someone doesn't hit her, he is an infidel.' That was when I got emotional and hit her twice," he said in an interview at Pul-i-Charkhi prison, just east of Kabul. "My third punch hit the road, and my hand got injured."</p>	<p>"大家说，'谁不打她就是异教徒。'我就是在那时候激动起来，打了她两次，"他在喀布尔以东的普勒恰尔希(Pul-i-Charkhi)监狱接受采访时说。"我第三拳打到了路面，手受伤了。"</p>
<p>After going back to his shop and patching up his hand, he heard the men outside still shouting and said he felt drawn back. The men had dragged Farkhunda's body to the riverbank, and Mr. Yaqoub looked for heavy rocks to drop on her. One was so large, he could barely lift it, he said.</p>	<p>他回到自己店里草草地把手上的伤口处理好，听见外面的男人们还在叫喊，于是又被吸引回去。男人们拖着法尔昆达的身体来到河边，雅格布找来大石块砸她。他说，其中一块石头太大了，他差点举不动。</p>
<p>Mr. Yaqoub was hardly an illiterate day laborer. He had completed 11th grade and, when interviewed in prison, said he was 18. He explained his fury by saying, "The Quran is like our honor: It is our personal honor and the honor of the prophet."</p>	<p>雅格布并非不识字的临时工。他读完了11年级。在狱中接受采访时，他说自己18岁。他这样解释自己的愤怒，"《古兰经》是我们的荣誉：是我们个人的荣誉，也是先知的荣誉。"</p>
<p>As Mr. Yaqoub milled with the crowd, other men set Farkhunda on fire, using their own scarves as fuel because her clothes were so soaked with blood, they would not light.</p>	<p>雅格布和人群一起动手打法尔昆达的同时，一些男人放火烧她，他们拿自己的头巾来引火，因为她的衣服浸透了鲜血，点不着。</p>
<p>In the middle of the mayhem, someone found Farkhunda's phone and</p>	<p>暴行中，有人发现了法尔昆达的手机，于是给她的父亲打电话。他和妻子，</p>

called her father. He, his wife and Farkhunda's brother Mujibullah drove to the police station. They had no word of her fate until Gen. Abdul Rahman Rahimi, Kabul's chief of police, broke the news.	以及法尔昆达的兄弟穆吉巴拉(Mujibullah)开车来到警察局。他们并不知道她已经死了,直到喀布尔警察局长阿卜杜勒·拉赫曼·拉希米将军(Gen. Abdul Rahman Rahimi)告知这一消息。
"It is proved that she burned the Quran," he told Farkhunda's stunned parents, who knew she was deeply religious and planned to study theology at Kabul University. General Rahimi also informed them that he had told an Afghan television station that Farkhunda was mentally ill, in an attempt to calm an angry public.	"她烧了《古兰经》,"他对法尔昆达目瞪口呆的父母说,两人知道她极为虔诚,正打算在喀布尔大学学习神学。拉希米将军还告诉他们,为了安抚愤怒的公众,自己告诉阿富汗电视台说法尔昆达有精神病。
It was true that Farkhunda had been treated for mental illness. Its severity is unclear, but details given to the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission and other investigators indicated that she had gone through several difficult periods — including one in which she mostly stayed in bed and said she feared praying because she might make a mistake, according to her mother. She was put on medication, which helped for a time, her mother said, according to the Human Rights Commission report.	法尔昆达的确曾经接受精神疾病治疗。其严重程度尚不清楚,但阿富汗独立人权委员会得到的详细资料表明,她已经度过了最严重的几个时期——在其中一个阶段,根据她母亲的说法,她只能整天呆在床上,说她害怕祈祷,因为有可能出错。根据人权委员会的报告,她母亲说,她在接受药物治疗,这起了一段时间的作用。
General Rahimi told Farkhunda's father that the police had failed to protect her and advised him to leave Kabul for his own safety. Months later, her brother Mujibullah recalled his despair.	拉希米将军告诉法尔昆达的父亲,警方没能保护她,还建议他为了自身的安全离开喀布尔。几个月后,法尔昆达的兄弟穆吉巴拉回忆起自己当时的绝望。
"I felt the sky had touched the earth and I was between the two, being shattered into pieces," he said. "I thought I am in some other world. Someone is telling me that a girl who loved the Quran, who would die for the Quran, had been killed, murdered, for burning the Quran.	"我觉得天都塌了,我被埋在中间,成了碎片,"他说。"我觉得我身处另一个世界。有人告诉我,一个深爱着《古兰经》,愿意为《古兰经》而死的女孩因为焚烧《古兰经》被杀死了。
"I couldn't believe it could be our Farkhunda."	"我无法相信那是我们的法尔昆达。"
Within two days of the killing, the Ministry of Hajj and Religious Affairs	这起事件发生不到两天,朝觐和宗教事务部(Ministry of Hajj and Religious

announced that Farkhunda had been innocent. Soon, she was transformed from a person into a cause. Video clips of her death were broadcast on Afghan television, prompting shame among many citizens.	Affairs)宣布, 法尔昆达是无辜的。很快, 她就成为一场运动的代名词。她被害的视频剪辑在阿富汗的电视上广为传播, 在很多公民心中唤起羞耻之情。
Swelling numbers of young women, joined by some young men, gathered spontaneously at the shrine and held candlelight vigils. They formed a "Justice for Farkhunda" organization. They marched, demonstrated and demanded that her killers be brought to trial.	愈来愈多的年轻女性自发地聚集在那座清真寺前举行烛光守夜, 很多年轻男性也参加进来。他们成立了“为法尔昆达伸张正义”组织。他们游行、示威, 主张杀害她的人应当接受审判。
Most extraordinary, women rebelled against the custom of staying away from funerals, and hundreds gathered to carry and escort her coffin.	最不寻常的是, 很多女人反抗女人不能参加葬礼的习俗, 数百名女性聚集起来, 抬起并护送她的灵柩。
Ms. Alam, the Afghan actress, said she had felt compelled to go to the cemetery on the day of Farkhunda's burial.	阿富汗女演员阿拉姆女士说, 她觉得自己有义务在法尔昆达的葬礼那天到墓地去。
"Her body was brought to her grave by women and buried by women," she said. "We took all our shawls and scarves and knotted them together and held them on each side, and then lowered the coffin into the grave. And I remember I had a little cut from the wood from the coffin, and I didn't want that cut to heal."	"她的遗体由女人们抬到墓穴, 也由女人们安葬,"她说。"我们摘下披肩和头巾, 把它们系在一起, 围在墓穴周围, 然后把棺木放进坟墓。我记得, 我被棺材上的木头割破了手, 我不希望这个伤口愈合。"
/culture/20160420/t20afghanwomen1	/culture/20160420/t20afghanwomen1
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman	被侮辱的与被损害的 (中): 仓促的审判
Read other chapters: Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (1)	阅读: 时报普利策奖作品: 被侮辱的与被损害的 (上)
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (3)	被侮辱的与被损害的 (下): 正义何时到来?
Investigation and Trial	调查与审判
The case posed two sometimes conflicting challenges for the Afghan	这桩案子显示出阿富汗的司法系统存在两个时而冲突的挑战: 既要满足公众

<p>legal system: satisfying public pressure for retribution while making sure the trial was perceived as fair.</p>	<p>严惩的压力，同时又要保证审判的公平。</p>
<p>Mr. Ghani himself pressed for action, declaring, "We are not going to allow mob justice." Ms. Alam played Farkhunda in a re-enactment of the killing held just before the trial began.</p>	<p>加尼先生敦促采取行动，他宣布，“我们不容许暴民的正义。”在审判开始之前，阿拉姆女士在重演谋杀场景的演出中扮演法尔昆达。</p>
<p>The circle of those culpable was wide. But the degrees of responsibility varied considerably and ultimately confounded the prosecutors, who charged only 30 civilians, 28 of them with the same crimes: murder and burning. Investigators believed that the fortuneteller, whose business was threatened, had incited the custodian of the shrine to accuse Farkhunda. The fortuneteller himself was not present the day she was killed, yet he was charged with her murder.</p>	<p>应受惩罚者的范围很大，但责任的程度相当不同，令公诉者们非常困惑。他们最后只起诉了30名公民，其中28人是同样的罪名：谋杀和纵火。调查者们认为，那名占卜者的生意受到了威胁，于是煽动看门人指责法尔昆达。这名占卜者本人在她被杀之时没有出现，但他仍然被指控参与杀害她。</p>
<p>Two or three police officers seem to have tried to help Farkhunda, but others who arrived later appeared to be overwhelmed by the mob. Officers called on to send help claimed that reinforcements had not arrived because the police pickup trucks had no fuel and because their radios had not been working. The mob was huge, and it was never established at what point in the beating, dragging and burning Farkhunda actually died.</p>	<p>两三个警察似乎试图帮助法尔昆达，但其他后来者显然被暴徒的气焰压倒。被叫来帮助的警察们说，支援者们尚未赶到，因为警察的皮卡没有燃料了，而且他们的无线系统也坏了。暴徒人数众多，而且法尔昆达遭到了殴打、拖拽和焚烧，她的确切死亡时间也一直未能确定。</p>
<p>The police, acting on the orders of the Interior Affairs Ministry, ultimately detained more than 50 people, 49 of whom — including 19 police officers — stood trial.</p>	<p>听命于内务部的警方最终逮捕了50多人，其中49名——包括19个警察——接受了审判。</p>
<p>Yet some who appeared guilty based on video evidence avoided capture or charges. They included the driver of the car that ran over Farkhunda and a man wearing a sweatshirt with the number six on it,</p>	<p>然而，还有一些通过视频证据看来显然有罪的人逃脱了逮捕和审判。其中包括那辆碾过法尔昆达身体车辆的司机，以及一个身穿有“6”字样卫衣的男人，录像表明他一再在她身体上踩踏。还有一个著名的本地人物哈比卜·代赫·阿</p>

<p>whom the videos showed repeatedly jumping on her body. Also involved was a well-known local figure, Habib Deh Afghanan, who trained as a wrestler and was at the shrine during the beating, according to witnesses.</p>	<p>富汗恩(Habib Deh Afghanan), 他接受过摔跤手训练, 证人说, 殴打期间他就在那处神圣场所内。</p>
<p>A senior police investigator in Kabul acknowledged that the police had failed to capture all of those responsible. He estimated that three or four key suspects had fled Kabul; it was unclear if they had political connections and therefore had been tipped off, or if some had been detained and then released. None of the provincial police forces had the will or the clout to arrest them, said the investigator, who asked not to be identified because the appeals process is still underway. The case became politicized, he added, with intense pressure to make arrests to show that the government was taking a stand.</p>	<p>喀布尔的一位资深警探承认, 警方未能拘捕所有责任者。他估计, 有三四个关键嫌犯逃出了喀布尔; 警方是否有熟人向他们透露了消息, 抑或有人被关押之后又被释放, 目前尚不清楚。地方警察力量没有意愿, 也没有能力拘捕他们, 这位警探说道; 他要求匿名, 因为上诉过程还在进行之中。他补充说, 这桩案件变得政治化, 政府通过施加严重压力, 要求逮捕嫌犯, 已经表明了自己的立场。</p>
<p>"Everyone tried to use this case for their political leverage," the investigator said. "Some used it as a way to attack the police chief, some to attack the government; others used it, under the guise of 'civil society,' to undermine the role of spiritual leaders or Islamic scholars. So all of that made our work difficult."</p>	<p>"所有人都在利用这个案子, 为自己谋求政治利益," 这位警探说。"有人利用这个案子攻击警察局长, 有人利用它来攻击政府; 有人在'公民社会'的幌子下, 利用这个案子损害精神领袖和伊斯兰学者扮演的角色。这一切都让我们的工作变得困难。"</p>
<p>If some of the guilty were spared, the legal system also appeared to entrap some of the innocent. Some of those arrested were later shown not to have even been physically present during the killing. And Afghan defense lawyers described multiple failures in protecting the rights of the accused, including their right to counsel.</p>	<p>如果说有些罪行得以逃脱处罚, 那么司法系统显然也拘捕了若干无辜者。有些被逮捕的人后来被证明根本没出现在杀戮现场。阿富汗辩护律师们说, 在保护被告的利益方面出了很多问题, 包括他们进行商议的权利也受到了侵害。</p>
<p>Zaki Ayoubi, an idealistic lawyer who had worked for a Western rule-of-law organization, had great hopes for changing the legal</p>	<p>扎基·阿尤比(Zaki Ayoubi)是个理想主义的律师, 为一个西方法治机构工作, 曾对改变司法系统抱着极大的希望。他担心有关方面不够重视为被告指派辩</p>

<p>system. He began to worry about the lack of attention to appointing counsel for the accused. He turned to friends from university and from Western legal workshops and began to recruit them.</p>	<p>护律师，于是向大学里的朋友们，乃至西方的法律工作室寻求帮助，并且开始雇用他们。</p>
<p>The American notion of defense lawyers does not exist in Afghanistan, where defense lawyers traditionally played the role of middleman between the accused and the prosecutors and judge. Until as recently as 2008, the few pro bono defense lawyers worked directly for the Ministry of Justice, which did little to give defendants confidence in them.</p>	<p>在阿富汗不存在美国意义上的辩护律师，传统上，这里的辩护律师是扮演被告、原告与法官之间的中间人角色。直到 2008 年，提供无偿专业服务的辩护律师寥寥无几，他们直接为司法部工作，而司法部也并没做多少工作令被告对他们产生信心。</p>
<p>Gradually, that is beginning to change, in part because of one of the more successful parts of the American rule-of-law programs, which helped create a bench of defense lawyers within the Justice Ministry and outside of it.</p>	<p>变化渐渐开始产生，部分是因为美国法治援助计划中开展得比较成功的部分，帮助阿富汗在司法部内外培养出一批辩护律师。</p>
<p>Mr. Ayoubi recognized early that even if he could find defense lawyers, the trial would be heavily politicized. Mr. Ghani continued speaking out. The country's chief executive, Abdullah Abdullah, had visited Farkhunda's family to offer his condolences. These moves clearly signaled to the judiciary that it needed to find people guilty.</p>	<p>阿尤比先生早就意识到，就算他能找到辩护律师，审判也仍然会非常政治化。加尼先生不停表态。该国首席执行官阿卜杜拉·阿卜杜拉(Abdullah Abdullah)曾经拜访过法尔昆达的家，表示慰问。这些举动显然对执法部分发出信号，示意它必须找出犯罪者。</p>
<p>The judge appointed to preside over the trial was Safiullah Mujadidi, a man who could be trusted to get the results leaders wanted. He was well known for his 2014 ruling in the case of seven men accused of raping four married women in a rural area of Kabul Province. In that case, Hamid Karzai, then the president, asserted publicly even before the trial that he would approve a death sentence. The judge sentenced five of the men to death even though they testified that they had</p>	<p>被指派主持审判的法官是萨菲乌拉·穆贾迪迪(Safiullah Mujadidi)，上级信任他可以得出领袖们想要的结果。他因 2014 年主持了喀布尔省一处乡村地区七名男子被控强奸四名已婚妇女案件的审判而出名。在那桩案子里，当时的总统哈米德·卡尔扎伊(Hamid Karzai)在审判之前便公开声称，他会批准死刑。穆贾迪迪法官判处这五个男人死刑，尽管他们作证说，他们是在刑讯逼供之下才认罪的。死刑很快就执行了。</p>

confessed under torture. The men were quickly executed.	
In Farkhunda's case, Judge Mujadidi again moved quickly. The prosecutors delivered their completed file to the judges on April 27, and the trial began just five days later. It was not clear whether the judges had even had time to review the more than 4,000 pages of material, according to international and Afghan lawyers who closely followed the case.	在法尔昆达的案件中，穆贾迪迪法官的动作仍然很快。4月27日，公诉人向法官呈交了完整的资料，审判五天后就开始了。密切关注此案的阿富汗律师与国际律师们说，法官们究竟是否有时间研究那4000多页材料，目前尚不清楚。
When the trial opened, fewer than seven of the 49 accused had retained defense lawyers. None of those lawyers were notified of the date or time of the trial, several of them said, and only three or four were present at all during the proceedings. Few, if any, were given access to the documents compiled by the prosecution until the trial started, so they were unable to prepare a defense of their clients, the lawyers said.	审判开始后，49名被告中，只有不到7人拥有辩护律师。律师们中有人说，没有一名被告律师被通知了审判日期或时间，只有三四名被告律师出席了审判。他们还说，审判开始后，能够看到公诉方收集的文件材料的被告律师没几个，所以他们无法为自己的客户准备辩护。
Judge Mujadidi, who has since been appointed as a counselor at the Supreme Court, said in an interview that he had attended training sessions provided by several American-funded rule-of-law programs and a German one.	穆贾迪迪法官之后被最高法院任命为顾问，他在一次采访中说，自己曾经参加过若干美国提供资金的法治培训计划，以及一个德国的培训计划。
In his view, he said, "The decision in the primary court was according to the law, which brought justice."	他说，在他看来，“初级法院的决定是依法做出的，并且实现了正义。”
He argued that criticisms about the lack of defense counsel and scant time for preparation were motivated by defense lawyers' greed. "All they think of is their business, not the people and the good of others," he said. "They even overcharge their clients to make more money."	他认为，关于缺乏辩护律师，以及辩护律师缺乏准备时间的批评都是源自被告辩护律师们的贪婪。“他们想的只是自己的生意，而不是人民和他人的利益，”他说。“他们甚至向自己的客户索要更多金钱。”
Judge Mujadidi added that every defendant had been asked if he	穆贾迪迪法官还说，每个被告都被询问过是否想要律师。“他们都说，自己

<p>wanted a lawyer. "All of them said they could better defend themselves and they know what to say in court, so there was no need for the defense lawyers," he said.</p>	<p>为自己辩护会更好，他们知道在法庭上该说什么，所以不需要辩护律师，”他说。</p>
<p>Abdul Masood Khorami, a lawyer representing Mr. Yaqoub, the eyeglasses shop worker, did not even know the trial had begun until he received a call from Mr. Yaqoub's father, who was watching the proceedings on television. When Mr. Khorami rushed to the courtroom, he found that the trial was being run as if it were a terrorism case rather than a murder case. Heavily armed guards wearing dark glasses stood behind the judges.</p>	<p>为眼镜店工作人员雅格布辩护的律师阿卜杜勒·马苏德·科拉米(Abdul Masood Khorami)说，自己根本不知道审判已经开始，直到接到雅格布父亲的电话，说他在电视上看到了审判。等科拉米冲到法庭，才发现这个进行中的审判不像谋杀案件，倒像是恐怖主义案件。全副武装的卫兵戴着墨镜，站在法官们身后。</p>
<p>It took most of two days for the prosecutor to finish reading the indictment. Then the three-judge panel took a day to deliberate privately. On the third day, they delivered a verdict.</p>	<p>公诉人读起诉书占用了两天里的大部分时间，之后由三名法官组成的审判席花费一天时间进行非公开的商讨。第三天，他们宣告了判决。</p>
<p>Each defendant or his lawyer was allowed to speak for scarcely five minutes after the prosecutor read the evidence against the defendant. Many of the statements were pushed to the trial's last day and were unlikely to have been taken into consideration by the judges, who had deliberated the day before and announced the verdict shortly after the defendants finished speaking.</p>	<p>公诉人读完指控被告的证据之后，所有被告或其律师都被给予五分钟的发言时间。很多发言被推到审判的最后一日，很难得到法官的仔细考量，因为他们的商讨已在前一天完成，被告做完发言后不久，他们便宣布了判决。</p>
<p>In any case, few of the defendants were given a chance to speak beyond perfunctory responses to questions, and neither were most of their lawyers. One exception was Mr. Khorami, who had learned about the importance of objections in one of the Western-run rule-of-law courses he had taken. He understood that it was a critical moment under Afghan law as well: Unless an issue is raised in the trial court, it</p>	<p>不管怎样，所有的被告除了简单地回答提问之外，几乎没有机会讲话，大部分辩护律师也是一样。唯一的例外是科拉米，他在西方主持的法治课程上了解到提出异议的重要性。他知道，按照阿富汗法律，这也是一个关键时刻：如果一个问题未在审判法庭上提出，那么也不得在上诉中提出。他对自己的客户雅格布是成年人提出异议，声称自己可以证明他是未成年人。依照阿富汗法律，未成年人不得判处死刑。</p>

cannot be raised in an appeal. He objected to a statement that his client, Mr. Yaqoub, was an adult, claiming that he could prove he was a minor. Minors are not subject to the death penalty under Afghan law.	
Judge Mujadidi said in an interview that he did not believe Mr. Khorami. "He forged his client's tazkera to prove him underage," he said, referring to an Afghan identity document, "but the forensic medicine test and our knowledge said he was a grown adult with a full beard."	穆贾迪迪法官在接受采访时表示，他不相信科拉米的话。“他伪造了客户的tazkera，以证明他未成年，”他说。tazkera是阿富汗的一种身份文件。“但是法医检验以及我们的知识表明，他是成年人，留着络腮胡。”
The judge ignored Mr. Khorami's objection, and Mr. Yaqoub was one of four sentenced to death. The others were Zainuddin, the shrine's custodian; Sharaf Baghlani, a onetime employee of the Afghan intelligence service who had boasted on Facebook about his role in Farkhunda's killing; and Abdul Basheer, a driver.	这位法官不理睬科拉米的反对，判处雅格布死刑。另外3个被判死刑的人是：清真寺看门人扎因丁；谢拉夫·巴格拉尼(Sharaf Baghlani)，他曾供职于阿富汗情报部门，他在Facebook上炫耀自己在法尔昆达遇害过程中所起的作用；阿卜杜勒·贝希尔(Abdul Basheer)，他是一名司机。
Eight others were found guilty of major roles in Farkhunda's murder and were each sentenced to 16 years in prison. The other 18 civilian defendants were found not guilty for lack of sufficient evidence. Of the police officers, eight had their cases thrown out, and 11 were given the lightest penalty possible: They were required to continue working in their assigned police districts for one year and to refrain from traveling.	另有8人因在法尔昆达被害案中起主要作用而被判有罪，获刑16年。还有18名平民被告因证据不足而被判无罪。针对8名警察的指控未予受理；另有11名警察受到最轻微的处罚：他们被要求继续在指定警区工作1年，不得外出旅行。
Legal Changes	阿富汗法律系统的变化
Farkhunda's case highlighted the limits of the Western rule-of-law effort, but it suggested that there had been at least one significant achievement: Afghans did hold a trial and try to bring people to justice.	法尔昆达案突显出西方法治努力的局限性，但它至少也反映出一项重大进步：阿富汗人的确开始进行审判，并努力依法惩治。
However, a full investigation, a trial perceived as fair and sentences based on evidence would have sent a message that Afghans agreed that a lynch mob was unacceptable; that the police and courts could	不过，如果调查够全面，如果审判被认为是公正的，如果定罪是基于证据，那么它本可以传递一个信息：阿富汗人都认为，用私刑处死是不可接受的；警察和法院能伸张正义；受害人，甚至包括女性受害人，拥有各项权利。

<p>deliver justice; and that victims, even female victims, had rights.</p>	
<p>In reality, Afghans were divided about the event and what the punishments should be. Some believed that everyone in the crowd that beat Farkhunda and applauded should be punished; others thought only a few should be. Almost no one had faith in the justice system: In surveys, it is the least trusted Afghan institution.</p>	<p>但实际上，阿富汗人对这一事件以及应有的惩罚存在分歧。有些人认为，所有殴打法尔昆达并喝彩的人都应该受到惩罚；也有些人认为只有一小部分人应该受惩罚。几乎没有哪个阿富汗人对本国的司法系统持有信心：在民意调查中，司法系统是阿富汗最不受信任的机构。</p>
<p>In the face of competing pressures and beliefs, rumors and corruption, many of the legal lessons painstakingly taught by Western-funded lawyers were simply ignored.</p>	<p>面对相互冲突的压力和信仰、谣言和腐败，西方资助的律师们煞费苦心教授的法律经验都被弃之不用。</p>
<p>That is all the more surprising because almost everyone involved in the case had some exposure to rule-of-law training.</p>	<p>几乎所有参与此案审理的人都曾接受过法治培训，所以这更是让人吃惊。</p>
<p>Since 2005, according to the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, the United States has spent more than \$1 billion to train prosecutors, defense lawyers and judges in such areas as legal procedure, questioning witnesses and computerizing case loads. It has also underwritten programs encouraging transparency, justice for women, changes to detention practices and a stronger informal justice system, which dominates in rural areas.</p>	<p>据阿富汗重建特别检查长(Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction)称，从2005年起，美国共花费逾10亿美元培训检察官、辩护律师和法官，涉及法律程序、询问证人，以及将案情输入电脑等方面。它还资助一些项目，以促进司法透明，对妇女公正，改变拘留程序，加强农村地区的非正式司法系统。</p>
<p>Every defense lawyer interviewed for this article had attended workshops or legal courses funded in part by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; by the United States Agency for International Development; by the Justice Department; by the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan; or by individual countries such as Canada, Germany or Sweden. Many prosecutors, particularly the elite ones used for Farkhunda's case, have</p>	<p>本文采访的每位辩护律师都参加过以下机构或国家资助的讲习班或法律课程：美国国务院(State Department)的国际毒品和执法事务局(Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs); 美国国际开发署(United States Agency for International Development); 美国司法部(Justice Department); 欧盟驻阿富汗警察团(European Union Police Mission); 或单个国家，比如加拿大、德国或瑞典。据美国等国的培训人员称，很多检察官，尤其是法尔昆达案所用的精英检察官，也参加过此类项目。</p>

<p>also attended such programs, according to American and international trainers. Although most of the judges in the case did not respond to requests for interviews, several who were not involved said it was common for judges to have received some Western training.</p>	<p>虽然此案的大部分法官没有回应采访请求，但是几名没有参与审理此案的法官称，法官接受西方国家的培训是很常见的。</p>
<p>But Afghan and Western observers alike said the efforts had been hobbled by ignorance of Afghan norms and, in some cases, by arrogance. Some trainers tutored Afghans about how to pick jurors, but judges decide cases in Afghanistan. Some also brought young lawyers in to teach older Afghans in a society where age is a symbol of authority and knowledge. The intricacies of law were often literally lost in translation from English to Dari, according to two international lawyers who have spent years working in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>不过，阿富汗和西方的观察员们称，由于无视阿富汗的法律传统——有时是由于骄傲自大——这些努力受到制肘。有些培训师指导阿富汗人如何挑选陪审员，但是在阿富汗，决定判决结果的是法官。还有些项目让年轻律师来教年长的阿富汗人，但是在这个国家，年龄是权威和知识的象征。据两位在阿富汗工作多年的国际律师称，法律的复杂性在从英文翻成达里语的过程中往往被简化。</p>
<p>An effort to rewrite the criminal procedure code, rather than translate it so the West could use it as a starting point, captured the occasional absurdities of the process.</p>	<p>还有一件事反映出这些努力偶尔冒出来的荒谬之处，那就是，试图重新编纂刑事诉讼法典，而不是翻译阿富汗已有的刑事诉讼法，以便西方以它为起点进行完善。</p>
<p>“At the time, it was the Italians who were in charge of the rule of law, so they wrote one close to the Italian code,” said a Western lawyer who has spent years in Afghanistan, and who asked not to be named because he is not allowed to speak for his organization. “Why would they write a new one when the Afghans had a criminal procedure code that everyone knew?”</p>	<p>“当时负责法治的是意大利人，所以他们编了一部与意大利法典接近的法典，”一位在阿富汗工作多年的西方律师说。他要求匿名，因为他未被允许代表自己的组织发言。“阿富汗人有自己熟悉的刑事诉讼法典，为什么要写一部新的呢？”</p>
<p>As with efforts to engineer gender equality, many Western ideals ran head-on into entrenched Afghan beliefs. For example, one lawyer recalled a two-week course in representing clients who bring sexual assault cases. But despite Western efforts, few sexual assault cases ever</p>	<p>为了推动性别平等，很多西方的理想主义者正面对抗根深蒂固的阿富汗信仰。比如，一位律师回忆说，有个为期两周的课程是关于如何代理提起性侵犯诉讼的客户。但是在阿富汗，由于家庭压力以及对报复的合理担心，几乎没有人就性侵提起过诉讼——尽管西方一直在努力推动。</p>

<p>come to trial in Afghanistan because of family pressures and a well-founded fear of reprisal.</p>	
<p>Siavash Rahbari, an American lawyer who speaks fluent Dari and works on rule-of-law issues for the Asia Foundation, said the West fundamentally misunderstood Afghanistan's needs. The experts thought they were helping to rebuild a system in transition from the Taliban period to a more secular one. Rather, Afghans are still trying to determine what kind of system they want. The Afghan system still draws on Islamic law, as well as its own legal code, which has roots in both the German and Egyptian systems.</p>	<p>美国律师谢瓦沙·拉巴里(Siavash Rahbari)能讲流利的达里语,在亚洲基金会(Asia Foundation)从事法务工作。他说,西方从根本上误解了阿富汗的需求。专家们以为自己是在帮助阿富汗在从塔利班统治过渡到更世俗的社会过程中重新建立起一个制度。但是,阿富汗人仍在努力确定自己想要哪种制度。阿富汗的法律体系依然借鉴伊斯兰教法以及它自己的法典,后者起源于德国和埃及的法律体系。</p>
<p>Defense lawyers and prosecutors study law and political science in college, but almost all judges study theology and Shariah, Islamic law. So when the two meet in a courtroom, they come with completely different frames of reference. Often, they are talking past each other. And judges, who are the backbone of the system, are often resistant to change.</p>	<p>辩护律师和检察官在大学里学习法律和政治学,但几乎所有的法官学的都是神学和伊斯兰教法沙利亚(Shariah)。所以,当他们在法庭上相见时,完全是从不同的参考体系出发的,经常难以沟通。法官是这一体系的支柱,他们往往抵制改变。</p>
<p>Afghan lawyers said the Western designers of the program had not paid enough attention to Afghans' deference to age and experience.</p>	<p>阿富汗的律师们说,这些项目的西方设计者不够重视阿富汗人对年龄和经验的尊重。</p>
<p>"An American lawyer is standing before a class of Afghan lawyers or judges in their 40s and 50s, and the American lawyer is in his 30s," said Sayed Mohammad Saeed Shajjan, an Afghan defense lawyer with a Harvard degree who returned to his country to practice law. "Everyone has his pride, and they say, 'Why is this young kid teaching me?'"</p>	<p>"一名三十多岁的美国律师给一群四五十岁的阿富汗律师或法官授课,"阿富汗辩护律师赛义德·穆罕默德·萨义克·沙加恩(Sayed Mohammad Saeed Shajjan)说。他在哈佛大学(Harvard)获得学位后,回到祖国从事法律行业。"谁都有自尊,他们会说,'这个年轻人凭什么教我?'"</p>
<p>Mr. Shajjan also faulted a lack of follow-up.</p>	<p>沙加恩还提到缺乏后续行动的问题。</p>
<p>"At the end of the one-month training, they have a ceremony, get a</p>	<p>"在为期一个月的培训结束后,会举行一个仪式,拿证书,拍照,但是谁会</p>

<p>certificate and photos, but who follows up and sees if they learned something or not?" he asked. "No one is doing that, and it's a big mistake."</p>	<p>跟进调查他们是否真的学以致用?"他问道, "没人跟进, 这是个大问题。"</p>
<p>Nor did the Western training reckon with the pervasiveness of corruption, a scourge in the justice system as in so much else in Afghanistan.</p>	<p>西方的培训项目也不考虑如何应对腐败盛行的问题。腐败是阿富汗司法系统乃至整个阿富汗的祸根。</p>
<p>"When your client is a poor guy, you are asked to pay a bribe or he spends 16 years in jail," said Muhammad Aziz Sofizada, a defense lawyer who represented two clients in Farkhunda's case, including one who was sentenced to 16 years in prison. "What are you supposed to do? In this country, without spending money, you can't get anything."</p>	<p>"你的客户是穷人, 你被要求行贿, 否则他就得坐牢 16 年," 辩护律师穆罕默德·阿齐兹·索菲扎达(Muhammad Aziz Sofizada)说。他代理法尔昆达案中的两名被告, 其中一人被判入狱 16 年。"你该怎么办? 在这个国家, 不行贿, 你什么也得不到。"</p>
<p>But the trial also showed that some ideas had taken root, particularly among a growing cadre of young, Western-influenced defense lawyers. Michael J. Fannon, who was the chief of party for the International Development Law Organization and worked in Afghanistan for six years, said that when he left in 2014, the number of defense lawyers had swelled to about 2,000, from 200 in 2008.</p>	<p>不过, 这场审判也表明, 有些观念已经扎根, 尤其是在越来越多的受西方影响的年轻辩护律师中。迈克尔·J·范农(Michael J. Fannon)曾是国际发展法组织(International Development Law Organization)的总负责人, 曾在阿富汗工作 6 年。他说自己 2014 年离开时, 阿富汗的辩护律师数量已从 2008 年的 200 名迅速增长到当时的约 2000 名。</p>
<p>Two defense lawyers said they had drawn on their training in making legal arguments and registering objections to prosecutors, but they were in the minority. And several who were not directly involved in the trial, and so were freer to speak about it, said they believed the system had failed in Farkhunda's case.</p>	<p>有两名辩护律师称, 他们根据自己接受的培训, 进行法律论证, 并把反对意见传达给检察官, 但他们是少数派。几名没有直接参与审判所以可以更自由地谈论此事的律师称, 他们认为, 整个体系在法尔昆达案中未能合理运转。</p>
<p>"So many didn't have a defense lawyer — there were almost 50 people tried," Mr. Shajjan said. "You cannot try such a huge number of defendants, and defendants who don't have lawyers," in such a short</p>	<p>沙加恩说, "有那么多被告没有辩护律师——差不多共有 50 名被告", "你不能"在这么短的时间里"审讯这么多被告, 而且是没有律师的被告", "你需要给被告讲话的机会。每个人只给了 2 分钟"。</p>

period. "You need to give the defendants a chance to speak. Everyone was given two minutes."	
Human rights lawyers also argued that the legal system needed to send a clear signal that it is unacceptable to stand by and watch as a mob beats someone to death. "All those watching her being killed should have been given a sentence," said Shamsullah Ahmadzai, the head of the Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission office for the Kabul region. "When someone is being killed, it is not a play. It is not a movie."	人权律师们还表示，法律系统需要发出一个明确的信号，旁观暴徒殴打他人致死是不可接受的。“所有那些看着她被打死的人都应该受审，”阿富汗独立人权委员会(Afghan Independent Human Rights Commission)喀布尔地区办事处主任沙姆苏拉·艾哈迈德扎伊(Shamsullah Ahmadzai)说，“有人正在被杀害，这可不是儿戏，也不是电影。”
/culture/20160421/t21afghanwomen2	/culture/20160421/t21afghanwomen2
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman	被侮辱的与被损害的（下）：正义何时到来？
Read other chapters: Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (1)	阅读：时报普利策奖作品：被侮辱的与被损害的（上）
Flawed Justice After a Mob Killed an Afghan Woman (2)	被侮辱的与被损害的（中）：仓促的审判
Verdicts Overturned	判决被推翻
While supporters of Farkhunda celebrated the trial-court verdict, defense lawyers rallied on behalf of their clients. But unlike the televised trial, the appeal in late June took place behind closed doors, according to lawyers involved in the case and others who managed to slip into the hearing.	在法尔昆达的支持者们庆祝法庭审判的判决同时，辩护律师们在代表自己的客户举行抗议集会。不过，据参与此案的律师们或其他混进听证会的人说，与电视转播了审判不同，去年6月底进行的上诉是秘密进行的。
That secrecy is against Afghan rules of criminal procedure — although there is a loophole that allows judges not to announce a proceeding to the news media as long as no one is stopped from attending. The defendants and their lawyers were called in for discussions with the judges in groups, depending on their sentences.	这种方式与阿富汗的刑事诉讼规则相违背——虽然这一规则有个漏洞：只要无人被阻止出席，法官们就可以不向媒体公布某场诉讼。被告和他们的律师接受传唤，根据判决，与法官们分组讨论。

<p>Lawyers for those condemned to death or long prison sentences pointed out that no one had bothered to determine when Farkhunda died. Under Afghan law, the penalty is far lighter for desecrating a dead body than it is for murder, so Mr. Sofizada, Mr. Khorami and other lawyers drilled down on that point.</p>	<p>那些代理被判死刑或长期监禁的被告的律师们指出，没人愿意费心确定法尔昆达的死亡时间。依照阿富汗法律，亵渎尸体的刑责比谋杀要轻得多，所以索菲扎达和科拉米等律师抓住这一点不放。</p>
<p>"Who is the guy who hit the first blow? Who is the one whose blow killed her?" asked Mr. Sofizada, who represented a shopkeeper named Mohmand. "If it's violence, who is responsible for this violence? The guy who started the episode and encouraged the people to hit her? The guy chanting slogans who encouraged the people? Was it a blow from a stick that killed her? A stone? Was it that she was burned, or was it the car running over her?"</p>	<p>"第一个动手的是谁？导致她毙命的是谁？"索菲扎达问道。他代理的是一个名叫穆赫曼德(Mohmand)的店主。"如果这是暴力行为，那么谁应该对它负责？是那个引发这一事件、鼓励人们打她的人吗？还是那个喊着口号煽动的人？她是被棍子打死的还是被石头砸死的？是被烧死的还是被车压死的？"</p>
<p>Mr. Yaqoub said he had only desecrated a corpse. "I knew she was dead because she was not moving," he said. Asked if Farkhunda might have been unconscious, but not dead, he did not reply.</p>	<p>雅格布说，他只是亵渎尸体。"当时我知道她已经死了，因为她不动了，"他说。当被问及法尔昆达当时可能只是昏迷并没有死时，他无言以对。</p>
<p>Mr. Yaqoub's lawyer, Mr. Khorami, used his session with the appellate judges to try to convince them that Mr. Yaqoub had been wrongly tried as an adult. He produced a tazkera, the Afghan identity document, saying that his client had been 17 at the time of the killing. Although the trial-court judge believed this document had been forged, the appeals panel deemed Mr. Yaqoub underage and commuted his death sentence to 10 years in prison.</p>	<p>雅格布的律师科拉米在与上诉法官的会谈中努力说服他们，雅格布被误判为成年人。他出示了一份身份文件，称谋杀发生时他的客户只有17岁。虽然审判法庭的法官认为这份文件是伪造的，但上诉委员会认定雅格布未成年，把他的死刑减为10年监禁。</p>
<p>The argument that there was no evidence on who had struck the blow that killed Farkhunda made sense to both the appellate court and the Supreme Court, according to people close to the courts. "It's very</p>	<p>据与法院关系密切的人说，上诉法庭和最高法院都认为，没有证据能证明致命一击到底来自谁。"如果无法确定死因，就很难确定责任，"一个与最高法院关系密切的人士说。此人要求匿名，因为在法院工作的人不允许对媒体谈</p>

<p>difficult to determine responsibility if you don't know what killed her," a person close to the Supreme Court said, speaking on the condition of anonymity because court employees are not allowed to talk to the news media.</p>	<p>论此事。</p>
<p>So the judges commuted the other three death sentences to 20-year prison terms.</p>	<p>所以，法官们把其他三人的死刑改判为 20 年监禁。</p>
<p>They also reviewed the evidence that the fortuneteller was not at the shrine when Farkhunda was killed and ruled that he was not guilty because he had not been present. They exonerated a ninth police officer, so that in the end, only 10 were disciplined at all.</p>	<p>他们还核查了一个事实：法尔昆达遇害时，那名占卜者不在清真寺。因为他不在现场，所以被判无罪。他们免除了第 9 名警察的罪责，所以到最后，只有 10 名警察受到处罚。</p>
<p>When the appeals court's ruling became public in July, Farkhunda's family and many women's groups were stunned to find out that they had been given no chance to make their case. Farkhunda's brother Mujibullah said the new verdict was a travesty.</p>	<p>去年 7 月，上诉法院公布判决结果时，法尔昆达的家人和很多妇女组织震惊地发现自己没有得到申诉的机会。法尔昆达的哥哥穆吉巴拉说，新判决是对法律的嘲弄。</p>
<p>"You saw that boy who hit her with that big stone, and the court said he's underage," he said. "Even if he is underage, he knows how to hit, but he doesn't know how to answer for his actions."</p>	<p>"你看见那个男孩用大石头砸她，而法院说他未成年，"他说，"就算他未成年，他知道怎么打人，却不知道怎么承担责任。"</p>
<p>Female lawyers who followed the case said the verdict showed Afghanistan's cultural bias against women. "There was some discrimination against women," said Najla Raheel, a young lawyer who takes cases on behalf of women, even when they cannot pay, and who was appointed by Mr. Ghani to lead the team representing Farkhunda's family in the appeal to the Supreme Court. "Some government officials didn't want 49 men punished for the death of one woman."</p>	<p>关注此案的女性律师们说，判决表明，阿富汗的社会文化歧视女性。"对女性存在歧视，"年轻律师娜杰拉·拉希勒(Najla Raheel)说。她代理女性案件，即使有些女人付不起钱。加尼先生任命她领导一个团队，代表法尔昆达的家人上诉到最高法院。"有些政府官员不想让 49 个男人因为杀害一个女人而受到惩罚。"</p>
<p>Soon after the new verdict, Farkhunda's family asked Mr. Ghani's</p>	<p>新判决公布之后不久，法尔昆达的家人请求加尼的妻子鲁拉(Rula)帮他们得</p>

<p>wife, Rula, who had taken an interest in the case, to help them get temporary visas to leave the country. They felt the appeals verdict signaled that the public did not support them.</p>	<p>到临时签证，以便离开该国——鲁拉曾对此案表示关注。他们感觉，上诉法院的判决表明，公众不支持他们。</p>
<p>In the meantime, the legal team appointed by Mr. Ghani decided there had been so many flaws in the case that the only fair course was to ask the Supreme Court to order a retrial, according to Ms. Raheel and Mr. Ayoubi, who had also joined the legal team representing Farkhunda's family.</p>	<p>据拉希勒和阿尤比（他也加入了代理法尔昆达家人的法律团队）说，与此同时，加尼任命的法律团队认为，此案存在很多疑点，唯一公正的解决办法就是请求最高法院下令重审。</p>
<p>The Road Ahead</p>	<p>前方的路</p>
<p>The request for a retrial was made in August, and the Supreme Court has not yet announced its decision. The court, which has great leeway to increase, reduce or throw out penalties, often simply confirms appellate decisions or sends them back to the appeals court for review. None of the lawyers interviewed for this article could recall a time when the court had sent a case back for a complete retrial.</p>	<p>重审的要求是在8月作出的，最高法庭尚未宣布自己的决定。最高法庭拥有极大的余地，可以增加、减少刑罚或不予受理案件，通常只是维持原判，或发回下级法院复核。本文中所采访的律师中，没有人记得最高法庭曾经将哪起案子发回彻底重审。</p>
<p>Farkhunda's family is beginning to worry that there will never be a decision and that she is being forgotten.</p>	<p>法尔昆达的家人开始担心最终判决永远不会做出，而她也开始被人们遗忘。</p>
<p>Five miles north of the Shah-Do Shamshira shrine, a sprawling graveyard covers a slope in Chaikhana, a northern neighborhood of Kabul. The rocky earth is brown and gray. The graves are gray, too, modest piles of small stones fenced off from one another. The ground is littered with empty water bottles and small pink or blue plastic bags blowing in the late autumn wind.</p>	<p>双剑王清真寺以北8公里处，在喀布尔北部的柴卡纳，山坡上是一大片坟场。棕灰色的土地布满乱石。坟茔也是灰色的，彼此之间用小小的石堆风格开来。地上到处扔着空水瓶，粉色和蓝色的小塑料袋在晚秋的风中四散飘荡。</p>
<p>In the middle of the cemetery, far from the main road, lies Farkhunda Malikzada. Her grave is large but half finished. The coffin has been sunk</p>	<p>法尔昆达·马利克扎达的墓在墓地中间远离大路的地方。她的坟墓很大，但只完工了一半。棺材被嵌入一块水泥厚板之中，面向着西方，那是麦加的方向。</p>

into a concrete slab facing west, toward Mecca. At each of the four corners is an unfinished concrete column with metal spikes sticking out. A flag with her ghostly pale face, wrapped in a black hijab so not a hair is visible, hangs over the grave. It is hard even to make out her features. She is fading into memory.	坟墓的四角各有一根未修完的水泥柱子，钢筋露在外面。坟墓上挂着一面旗帜，上面是她苍白的面孔，裹在黑色面纱之中，没有一根头发露出来。从上面很难看出她的特征，她已经开始在记忆中消失。
On a recent Friday, the only people near the grave were four neighborhood children who use the cemetery as a playground.	前不久的一个星期五，墓地里只有附近四家住户的孩子在这里玩耍。
The children all knew her name. Ishaq, 6, volunteered: "Her name is Farkhunda. She burned the Quran, so she was punished and she was lynched."	孩子们都知道她的名字。六岁的伊沙克(Ishaq)主动说：“她叫法尔昆达。她烧了《古兰经》，所以她受到了惩罚，被私刑处死了。”
/culture/20160422/t22afghanwomen3	/culture/20160422/t22afghanwomen3
Questions and Answers on Brazil's Presidential Crisis	六个问题带你迅速了解巴西总统弹劾案
Q. Why is Dilma Rousseff facing impeachment proceedings?	问：迪尔玛·罗塞夫(Dilma Rousseff)为何面临弹劾程序？
She is charged with violating budgetary laws in order to conceal a deficit before what she anticipated would be a tough 2014 re-election campaign, borrowing money from banks that the executive branch controls to fund domestic programs, and making changes to the federal budget without congressional approval.	她被控违反了预算法，目的是在她预计会很激烈的 2014 年连任竞选前掩盖财政赤字，从行政部门掌控的银行借钱以便为国内项目提供资金，且未经国会批准擅自修改联邦预算。
Q. What did the Senate vote on?	问：参议院投票表决的议案是什么？
The Senate voted on whether to start a trial of Ms. Rousseff. Last week, a Senate committee formally presented charges against her when it approved a document detailing the accusations.	参议院投票表决的内容是是否开始审判罗塞夫。上周，参议院的一个委员会正式对罗塞夫提出指控，批准了一份详细介绍相关指控的文件。
Q. What exactly are those charges?	问：具体是什么指控？
Ms. Rousseff is accused of violating Articles 85 and 167 of Brazil's 1988 Constitution and the 1950 Law of Impeachment in making changes to	罗塞夫被控未经国会授权擅自修改预算，违反了巴西 1988 年宪法的第 85 和第 167 条，以及 1950 年的《弹劾法》(Law of Impeachment)。她还被控

the budget without congressional authorization. She is also accused of violating the Constitution and the same 1950 law in borrowing money from an institution that the state controls.	从政府控制的一个机构借钱，同样控违反了宪法和《弹劾法》。
Q. Why are these potentially impeachable offenses?	问：这些为什么是可能导致总统被弹劾的犯罪行为？
The 1950 law defines “crimes of responsibility,” identifying more than 50 situations that call for impeachment. One is violating the annual budgetary law. The 1988 Constitution applies because it includes “crimes of responsibility.”	1950 年那项法律对“职务犯罪”进行了界定，规定了 50 多种会招致弹劾的情况。其中之一是违反年度预算法。1988 年制定的宪法适用是因为它包含了“职务犯罪”。
The 2000 law of fiscal responsibility makes it illegal for the executive branch to borrow money from financial institutions it controls. The law also requires congressional approval of any changes in an annual budget after it has been approved.	2000 年制定的财政责任法规定，行政部门从其掌控的金融机构借钱属于违法行为。该法还要求年度预算在获得批准后，任何修改均需获得国会的同意。
Q. Can Ms. Rousseff go to prison if the Senate convicts her?	问：如果参议院判其有罪，罗塞夫是否会入狱？
No, but she must step aside temporarily while the trial is underway and would have to resign if convicted.	不会，但在审判过程中，她必须暂时停职，如果被判有罪则不得不辞职。
“The nature of these crimes are administrative crimes,” said Oscar Vilhena Vieira, a constitutional law professor at Fundação Getulio Vargas, a university in São Paulo. “They are not penal crimes, so you cannot be put in prison because of them, but you can lose your mandate.”	“这些犯罪行为的本质是行政犯罪，”圣保罗瓦加斯商学院(Fundação Getulio Vargas)研究宪法的教授奥斯卡·维列纳·维埃拉(Oscar Vilhena Vieira)说。“不是刑事犯罪，所以不会因此入狱，但可能会失去权力。”
Q. So is the Senate trial different from a criminal trial in a court?	问：所以参议院的审判不同于法庭的刑事审判对吗？
Yes. This is a political trial, and the standard of proof for conviction is less than it would be in a courtroom trial. If Ms. Rousseff were tried by the country’s Supreme Court over these same offenses, she would be likely to face better odds of obtaining a favorable result.	是的。这是政治审判，证明有罪的标准比法庭审判低。如果因为同样的罪名接受最高法院的审判，罗塞夫获得有利结果的几率可能会更高。

<p>That also means that congressional support is crucial. "If she had a solid majority in Congress, these acts would be forgivable," said Brasília Sallum Jr., a professor of sociology at the University of São Paulo and an expert in Brazil's political processes.</p>	<p>这也意味着获得国会的支持至关重要。“如果有绝大多数国会议员的支持，这些行为都是可原谅的，”圣保罗大学(University of São Paulo)社会学教授、研究巴西政治进程的专家小布拉西利奥·塞卢姆(Brasílio Sallum Jr.)说。</p>
<p>Ms. Rousseff's problem, he said, is that, "the majority support she had in Congress at the beginning of her presidency no longer exists."</p>	<p>他表示，罗塞夫的问题是，“她开始担任总统时得到了国会多数人的支持，但现在这些支持已不复存在。”</p>
<p>/culture/20160513/t13brazilqanda</p>	<p>/culture/20160513/t13brazilqanda</p>
<p>Taj Mahal Under Attack by Bugs and Their Green Slime</p>	<p>变绿的泰姬陵：环境污染危及印度文化遗产</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — Over the centuries, the Taj Mahal has endured its share of attacks — plundered by the Jats of northern India and looted by British soldiers, among other indignities. In recent years, officials have worried that growing air pollution could permanently darken the tomb's brilliant white exterior.</p>	<p>新德里——数百年来，泰姬陵可谓历尽坎坷——它被印度北部的贾特人掠夺过，被英国士兵洗劫过，还饱受其他种种侮辱。最近几年，官员们又担心，它那光彩照人的白色外观会因为日渐严重的空气污染而永久性变暗。</p>
<p>But few people anticipated the latest affront — millions of mosquito-like insects, their numbers supercharged by nutritious algae blooming profusely along the banks of the polluted Yamuna River nearby. Like generations of romance-driven human couples before them, the bugs have swarmed the Taj Mahal on a mating flight, excreting a green substance on parts of its marble walls.</p>	<p>而它刚刚遭受的袭击出乎所有人的预料——前来撒野的竟是数百万只长相类似蚊子的昆虫。泰姬陵附近的亚穆纳河污染严重，获得丰富营养的藻类沿着河岸疯涨，进而让此种昆虫的数量出现激增。和此前一代又一代心怀浪漫的人类伴侣一样，这些昆虫涌入泰姬陵进行婚飞，把一种绿色的物质排泄在大理石墙壁上。</p>
<p>The Yamuna has suffered mightily in recent years from the dumping of solid waste in its waters, says an environmental activist in Agra, India, the site of the Taj Mahal.</p>	<p>泰姬陵位于印度阿格拉市，当地的一名环保活动人士说，近几年来，亚穆纳河饱受倾倒在河水中的固体垃圾之害。</p>
<p>"I have been constantly watching how the river pollution has gone from bad to worse," said D.K. Joshi, who filed a petition over the insects in the National Green Tribunal, an environmental court last week. "The</p>	<p>"我一直不断地观察，目睹了污染越来越严重的过程，"D·K·乔希(D.K. Joshi)说。上周，乔希向一个环保法庭——国家绿色法庭(National Green Tribunal)——递交了与前述昆虫有关的请愿书。他说，“河床及其周边地区正</p>

<p>encroachments on and around the riverbed, the sewage going directly into the river" are choking it, he said.</p>	<p>在遭到侵蚀，下水道污物直接排入河中”，这条河都快窒息了。</p>
<p>On Monday, the National Green Tribunal issued notices to the central and local authorities, including the Ministry of Environment and Forests, telling them to respond to the petition this month.</p>	<p>周一，国家绿色法庭向包括环境林业部(Ministry of Environment and Forests)在内的中央和地方当局发出了通知，要求它们于本月对这份请愿书做出回应。</p>
<p>With India's cities ranking among the most polluted in the world by the World Health Organization, public concern over toxic air and water is mounting. The central government has pledged billions of rupees to cleaning the Ganges River. But the effect of pollution on India's cultural heritage, though less obvious than its health effects, is also worthy of attention, experts say.</p>	<p>由于印度多个城市都登上了世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)发布的全球污染最严重城市排行榜，公众对有毒的空气和水源的担忧与日俱增。专家称，污染给印度文化遗产带来的影响虽然不像对健康的影响那样明显，但也值得关注。</p>
<p>Sohail Hashmi, a Delhi-based writer and expert on heritage monuments, told Press Trust of India in an interview that the recently revived white limestone doors of the historic Red Fort, a former residence the Mughal emperor that was completed in 1648, "have become yellow in about six years." Like the Red Fort, the Taj Mahal was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, a Mughal emperor, as a mausoleum for his beloved wife, and it was also finished in 1648.</p>	<p>德里的作家兼文物古迹专家苏海尔·哈什米(Sohail Hashmi)在接受印度报业托拉斯通讯社(Press Trust of India)采访时说，红堡(Red Fort)的石灰岩门前些年刚刚得到修复，才过了6年左右时间就变黄了。红堡是一座历史悠久的建筑，建成于1648年，曾为莫卧儿(Mughal)帝王的居所。和红堡一样，泰姬陵由莫卧儿帝国的皇帝沙贾汗(Shah Jahan)下令修建，用以埋葬他深爱的妻子；泰姬陵同样建成于1648年。</p>
<p>The green secretions on the back wall of the Taj Mahal, a residue of the chlorophyll the insects consume, are not themselves harmful to the monument beyond the discoloration, said Girish Maheshwari, the head of the department of entomology at St. John's College in Agra, who analyzed the problem for the Archaeological Survey of India.</p>	<p>阿格拉市圣约翰学院(St. John's College)昆虫学专业负责人吉里什·马赫什瓦里(Girish Maheshwari)说，泰姬陵后墙上的绿色分泌物，是那些昆虫消化的叶绿素的残余物质，除了会让墙壁变色，对泰姬陵并没有其他害处。</p>
<p>But the explosive numbers of the insects — called Goeldichironomus — were an alarming indication of how polluted the river has become, he</p>	<p>但他表示，那种名叫格莱德摇蚊的昆虫数量激增，表明了一个令人不安的问题：河水的污染已经到了极为严重的程度。因为格莱德摇蚊的卵只有在富含</p>

<p>said, since their eggs thrive on phosphorus and sediment in the water. And he worried over the “highly synchronized” swarm of insects that descend on the monument in the evening.</p>	<p>磷和沉淀物的水体中才会茁壮成长。他还对傍晚时分“高度同步地”出现在泰姬陵上方的大群昆虫感到担心。</p>
<p>“They can create problems for the visitors,” he said.</p>	<p>“它们可能会给参观者带来困扰，”他说。</p>
<p>The walls have been cleaned with clay packs, said Manoj Bhatnagar, an official in the Agra office of the archaeological survey. The excretions could also be removed with water, but the day-to-day cleaning is “very challenging.”</p>	<p>印度考古调查机构阿格拉办公室的一名官员称，泰姬陵的墙壁已经被人用粘土“面膜”清理过了。用水也可以清洗掉那些分泌物，但日复一日的清洗“非常具有挑战性”。</p>
<p>The insects do not seem to have deterred tourists, as yet. Samir Uberoi, who runs a tour company based in Mumbai, visited the Taj Mahal with groups twice in the last two weeks and did not notice a change. When asked what would happen if there was a significant recurring greening on the most loved monument in the country, he said, “I’m only hoping to God they find a solution before that.”</p>	<p>截至目前，游客们似乎并未因为昆虫而却步。过去两周里，在孟买开了一家旅游公司的萨米尔·乌贝罗伊(Samir Uberoi)曾两次带团参观泰姬陵，没觉得情况有什么变化。当被问及印度最令人向往的这处古迹如果非常明显地反复变绿，会发生什么事情时，他说，“我只能祈求神灵，让他们在那之前找出解决之道。”</p>
<p>Puneet Dan, a tour guide in Agra, said he noticed the discoloration on the boundary wall of the Taj Mahal and on the back of the monument. So did his tourists, who he said flew into “semipanic mode.”</p>	<p>阿格拉市一位名叫普尼特·丹(Puneet Dan)的导游说，他曾注意到泰姬陵的围墙以及陵墓后墙有变色的地方。他带去的游客也注意到了，他说他们迅速进入了“半恐慌模式”。</p>
<p>He said all he could do was assure them that officials were not about to let one of the greatest monuments in the world turn green.</p>	<p>他说自己当时只能向游客保证：官员们不会让世界上最伟大的历史遗迹之一变绿的。</p>
<p>/culture/20160518/t18india</p>	<p>/culture/20160518/t18india</p>
<p>From Cuba to Miami by Providence and a Homemade Boat</p>	<p>美古复交后，偷渡者为何越来越多</p>
<p>MIAMI — The sign from God and the Virgin Mary came near the end of their perilous, sun-scorched journey from Cuba to Florida: A dozen or so dolphins swam up to their home-built, overloaded sailboat, dipping in and out of the water, guiding them, they felt, toward a reimagined</p>	<p>迈阿密——在从古巴到佛罗里达州的危险焦灼旅程的尾声，上帝和圣母玛利亚传来讯息：十几只海豚游到他们自己制造的、超载的帆船周围，在水面上跳跃，指引他们驶向崭新的未来。</p>

<p>future.</p>	
<p>"It's true we are blessed," Rolando Quintero Ferrer, 27, one of the 12 passengers on the boat, said on his video recording of the voyage. "What a beautiful thing. Nobody will get close to us now."</p>	<p>"我们的确得到了祝福，"27岁的罗兰多·金特罗·费雷(Rolando Quintero Ferrer)在自己记录这段旅程的视频中说。他是船上的12名乘客之一。"多么美妙。现在，没人能追上我们了。"</p>
<p>The omen proved true. After five days of being stuffed in the boat like cigarettes in a hard pack, including 24 hours on an uninhabited islet, the men sailed right up to a dock in Tavernier in the Florida Keys. It was 4:20 a.m. They scrambled out, pointed to the parking signs in English, hollered and wept. They then took out a cellphone and, knowing they would be welcomed, dialed 911, a trick gleaned from American television.</p>	<p>结果证明，那的确是个好兆头。他们挤在那条小船上航行了五天——就像装在硬烟盒里的香烟——中间在一个无人小岛上呆了24个小时。他们航行到佛罗里达群岛塔弗尼尔的一个码头。当时是凌晨4点20分。他们抢着爬下船，指着英文停车标识，又是喊又是哭。然后他们拿出手机，按下911，这是他们从美国电视剧里学到的技巧。他们知道自己会受到欢迎。</p>
<p>"Look at this great water," Yosvanys Chinaea, a 42-year-old carpenter, joked as he held up a bottle the police had handed him when they arrived. "It's already curing my parasites, something that, for me, hadn't happened in 42 years."</p>	<p>"看这水多好，"他们到警察局后，42岁的木匠约斯万斯·奇内亚(Yosvanys Chinaea)举起警察递给他的一瓶水打趣说，"它能杀死我的寄生虫，我活了42年，从没喝过这么好的水。"</p>
<p>Since President Obama renewed diplomatic ties with the island in December 2014, Cuba has undergone significant change. Airplane travel between Miami and Havana is booming. Cubans are expanding private microbusinesses with the help of stateside relatives. One thing that has not changed, however, is the desperation of Cubans to set sail in rickety boats for the United States — a sign that fears are increasing, not decreasing, as Cubans worry that protections, not available to other immigrants, offering them legal status are in danger of being rescinded.</p>	<p>2014年12月，奥巴马总统(President Obama)恢复了与这个岛国的外交关系。从那以后，古巴发生巨变。迈阿密和哈瓦那之间的航班往来变得频繁。古巴人在美国亲戚的帮助下扩展私营小买卖。不过，有一件事没有变：很多古巴人依然铤而走险，乘坐摇晃的小船向美国起航。这表明，人们的恐惧非但没减少，还在增加，因为古巴人担心，给他们提供合法地位的保护政策可能会取消——那是其他移民没有的待遇。</p>
<p>Since Oct. 1, more than 3,500 Cubans have either made it to the shores of the United States, allowing them to stay here legally, or been picked</p>	<p>从去年10月1日起，有3500多名古巴人尝试偷渡，有些人到达美国海岸，获准合法留在美国，也有些在海上被海岸警卫队(Coast Guard)拦截，遣送</p>

<p>up at sea by the Coast Guard and sent home. The numbers arriving this year may reach numbers not seen since the balsero exodus of the 1990s.</p>	<p>回国。今年可能会是 20 世纪 90 年代大偷渡以来成功抵达美国的古巴人人 数最多的一年。</p>
<p>They come for two reasons. Life in Cuba remains incalculably difficult, especially for those outside the hustle and bustle of Havana. Freedom of expression remains severely limited, and wages can be as low as \$16 to \$22 a month.</p>	<p>他们来美国有两个原因。古巴的生活依然十分艰辛，尤其是热闹的哈瓦那之 外的地方。言论自由依然受到严格限制，月薪只有 16 美元至 22 美元。</p>
<p>They are also motivated by panic. They believe that Congress is ready to repeal the 1966 Cuban Adjustment Act, which gives Cubans a unique privilege – automatic residency one year and a day after their arrival in the country. Attempts at a repeal have so far been unsuccessful, but anti-immigrant sentiment in Washington makes it a possibility, especially because Cubans are now viewed here as economic, rather than political, migrants.</p>	<p>另一个原因是恐慌。他们认为，美国国会打算撤销 1966 年的《古巴难民调 整法案》(Cuban Adjustment Act)，这项法案赋予古巴人一项特权——他们 到达美国一年零一天后自动拥有居住权。到目前为止，撤销这项法案的多次 尝试都没有成功，但华盛顿的反移民情绪让撤销成为可能，尤其是考虑到古 巴人现在被视为经济移民，而非政治移民。</p>
<p>Coast Guard officials said Cubans had become more aggressive in trying to evade capture. They at times jump in the sea or refuse to board the Coast Guard cutters. On Friday, 19 Cubans scrambled off their boat as the Coast Guard approached and swam to a lighthouse five miles off the Florida Keys; they eventually climbed down and will most likely be taken right back to Cuba. Two months ago, six Cubans on a boat had gunshot wounds and said they had been attacked in the Florida Straits. But all the bullets managed to miss major organs, prompting skepticism.</p>	<p>海岸警卫队官员称，古巴移民现在更加猛烈地对抗被捕。他们有时跳进大海 或拒绝登上海岸警卫队的快艇。周五，当海岸警卫队靠近时，19 名古巴人 纷纷跳下小船，游到佛罗里达群岛 5 英里外的一座灯塔。他们最终妥协，并 很可能被直接送回古巴。两个月前，一艘小船上的 6 名古巴人受到枪伤， 称他们在佛罗里达海峡(Florida Straits)遭到袭击。但所有的子弹都没有击中 重要器官，引发质疑。</p>
<p>"We have had cases in the past of self-inflicted gunshots, and there is more noncompliance," Petty Officer Mark Barney of the Coast Guard</p>	<p>"我们以前遇到过自残案例，还有更不配合的情况，"海岸警卫队的海军士官 马克·巴尼(Mark Barney)说，"他们往往继续向前开，拒绝下船。这是安全问</p>

<p>said. "Often they continue going and refuse to let us get them off the boats. It is a safety issue. There are cases all the time where people are found in the water, alive, dead, migrants gone missing."</p>	<p>题。一直以来都有在海里发现活人或死人的情况，也一直有移民失踪的案例。”</p>
<p>This group of Cubans said they, too, had a plan to dodge the authorities. "We would all jump in the water and try to swim away," Mr. Quintero said.</p>	<p>这群古巴人说，他们也有躲避当局计划。“我们打算都跳进水里，尽量游走，”金特罗说。</p>
<p>Asael Veloso, a 34-year-old farmer, tried to leave three years ago. He sold everything and hitched a ride with another bunch of so-called balseros. But their raft was captured eight hours from Cuba, and he returned home with less than he had left with.</p>	<p>34岁的农民阿瑟尔·贝洛索(Asael Veloso)三年前曾尝试离开古巴。他卖掉所有的家当，和另一群所谓的偷渡者搭船偷渡。但是在离开古巴8小时后，他们的木筏遭到控制。他返回家乡，身上的钱比离开时还少。</p>
<p>Everyone contributed. Mr. China, the carpenter, and Edel Sánchez spent 20 days building the sailboat in a tobacco-drying house from scraps of wood. The small boat was designed for six people and ended up sailing with 12. A couple helped sail and navigate. A few had money or muscle power. Some had connections.</p>	<p>每个人都贡献了力量。木匠奇内亚和埃德尔·桑切斯(Edel Sánchez)花费20天时间在一个烟草烘干房里用木头碎料造了这艘小帆船。它本来的设计是供6人乘坐，结果搭载了12个人。一对夫妻帮忙驾驶和导航。有几个人是有钱或有力气。还有一些是有关系。</p>
<p>Inside the sailboat, they layered tightly. Although most Cubans disdain religion, the men did not hesitate to ask Dios for his blessings.</p>	<p>他们挤在这艘帆船上。虽然大部分古巴人蔑视宗教，但这些人毫不犹豫地祈求诸神保佑。</p>
<p>"I made promises to everyone: to God to La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre," Mr. Quintero said, referring to the patron saint of balseros.</p>	<p>“我向所有的神许愿：上帝和科夫雷爱德圣母(La Virgen de la Caridad del Cobre)，”金特罗说。他说的科夫雷爱德圣母是偷渡者的守护神。</p>
<p>They would need them. For two terrifying days, they could not clear Cuban waters.</p>	<p>他们真的需要神佑。开头两天，他们在古巴水域提心吊胆。</p>
<p>"We left with the current and the wind against us," said Onelio Rodríguez, a baby-faced 26-year-old farmer. "But God is beautiful."</p>	<p>“我们出发时，水流和风向都不利，”长着一张娃娃脸的26岁农民奥内略·罗德里格斯(Onelio Rodríguez)说，“但上帝是慈爱的。”</p>
<p>They slept, smoked cigarettes, played Latin music, bantered about girlfriends and children, poked fun at one another — especially at the</p>	<p>他们睡觉，抽烟，弹奏拉丁音乐，开女朋友和孩子的玩笑，互相取笑——尤其是取笑那个一上船就严重晕船、在6天航行中几乎没有挪动的人——吃坚</p>

<p>man who got severely seasick the moment he boarded and scarcely moved during the six-day journey — and ate nuts and crackers. They also argued — over who would row, who could sleep at night, who was hogging space.</p>	<p>果和饼干。他们也会争执，关于谁该划船，谁能晚上睡觉，谁占的地方太多。</p>
<p>Luck had been on their side; they had not seen the Coast Guard or hit a storm, which can doom these crossings. That was when the dolphins greeted them, and their optimism swelled. “Vamos a coronar,” Mr. Veloso said, describing their arrival and the cold beer that awaited them.</p>	<p>他们的确幸运。他们没碰上海岸警卫队或暴风雨——不管碰上哪个，偷渡都会失败。后来，海豚来迎接他们，他们的乐观情绪开始高涨。“我们要成功了”，贝洛索说。他开始描绘到达后的情形以及等待他们的冰冻啤酒。</p>
<p>The GPS flashed that they were 18 miles from the Florida Keys. The men started to row in the darkness. Finally, they spotted a sea wall along a beach in Tavernier and spied a dock. They sailed to it and pulled out the phone.</p>	<p>GPS 显示，他们离佛罗里达群岛只有 18 英里。他们开始在黑暗中划船。最后，他们看到塔弗尼尔海滩上的海堤，找到了一个码头。他们航行到那里，拿出手机。</p>
<p>Police officers showed up and the Cubans took photos with them, unfurling their American flag.</p>	<p>警察到来后，古巴人展开美国国旗，与他们合影。</p>
<p>The next morning they were whisked to the Migration and Refugee Services offices run by the Conference of Catholic Bishops. The center fills out paperwork for arriving Cubans and, for those without relatives, feeds and puts them up in motels until they can be relocated to other states. Cuban migrants and refugees have been resettled around the country for decades so no one area bears the economic burden of helping them start new lives.</p>	<p>第二天早上，他们被送往天主教主教大会(Conference of Catholic Bishops)设立的移民和难民服务中心(Migration and Refugee Services)。该中心为新来的古巴人填写文件，给那些在美国没有亲戚的人提供食物，安排汽车旅馆，直到他们被安置到其他州。几十年来，古巴移民和难民被安置到美国各地，所以没有一个地区因为帮助他们开始新生活而增加经济负担。</p>
<p>The Quality Inn in Doral, west of Miami, felt close to heaven for the men: air-conditioning, television with dozens of channels, more eggs and meat than they had seen in forever.</p>	<p>迈阿密以西的多拉尔(Doral)的品质旅馆(Quality Inn)，在这些人看来近乎天堂：房间里有空调；电视有几十个频道；他们从没见过这么多鸡蛋和肉。</p>

Half of the group would soon be destined for Las Vegas, the other half for Austin, Tex., where they will look for work. The center's resettlement programs have a 70 to 90 percent success rate in finding jobs, said Juan F. Lopez, an associate director for the refugee services group.	不久之后，其中一半人将被送往拉斯维加斯，另一半将被送往得克萨斯州奥斯汀，他们将在那里找工作。该难民服务组织的副主管胡安·F·洛佩兹(Juan F. Lopez)说，该中心的安置项目在寻找工作方面的成功率为70%至90%。
"This is a country of laws, but we say, 'Let's look at this from the humane standpoint,'" Mr. Lopez said. "We can't afford people getting here and going straight on public assistance."	"这是一个讲究法治的国家，但是我说，'让我们从人道主义立场看待这个问题，'洛佩兹说，'来到这儿就直接依靠政府救济的话，我们是负担不起的。'"
/culture/20160524/t24rafters	/culture/20160524/t24rafters
Doctor's Stake in Tribune Is to Preserve 'Public Trust'	世界最富华裔医生在洛杉矶的财富版图
LOS ANGELES — Dr. Patrick Soon-Shiong, the new vice chairman and second-largest investor in Tribune Publishing, is believed to be the wealthiest physician in the world and the richest person in this city, surpassing all the Hollywood moguls.	洛杉矶——黄馨祥博士(Patrick Soon-Shiong)成为论坛出版公司(Tribune Publishing)的新副主席和第二大投资者。他被认为是世界上最富有的医生和洛杉矶首富，超过所有的好莱坞巨头。
Much of that fortune, valued at \$11.9 billion by Forbes, came from selling generic drugs and from developing one new type of drug to treat cancer.	据《福布斯》(Forbes)估算，他的资产总额为119亿美元。大部分来自销售非专利药以及一种新型抗癌药的研发。
But his meteoric rise has not been without controversy, either, as he has developed a reputation for exaggerating his prospects and accomplishments.	不过，他的迅速崛起并非没有引起争议，因为他以夸大自己的前景和成就闻名。
"He thinks big and sometimes his statements come off hyperbolic," said Dr. Eric Topol, professor of genomics at the Scripps Research Institute. "Only time will tell" how much he really accomplishes, Dr. Topol said.	"他总想干一番大事，有时他的叙述显得很夸张，"斯克里普斯研究所(Scripps Research Institute)的基因组学教授埃里克·托波尔博士(Eric Topol)说。托波尔说，"时间会证明"他到底做出了多少成就。
In a brief interview Monday, Dr. Soon-Shiong said he did not see his \$70.5 million investment in Tribune Publishing, which owns The Los Angeles Times and The Chicago Tribune, as a philanthropic exercise.	周一，黄馨祥在接受简短采访时说，他不认为自己向论坛出版公司注资7050万美元是做慈善。论坛出版公司拥有《洛杉矶时报》(The Los Angeles Times)和《芝加哥论坛报》(The Chicago Tribune)。不过，他说，他的确认为报

<p>But he said he did consider newspapers a “public trust” and wanted to preserve them.</p>	<p>纸是“公益信托”，他想要保护报纸。</p>
<p>Dr. Soon-Shiong (pronounced Soon Shung) said he appreciated the value of a free press after having grown up in apartheid-era South Africa, the son of immigrants from China.</p>	<p>馨祥博士说，作为中国移民后代，他在种族隔离时代的南非长大，深知新闻自由的价值。</p>
<p>“I recognize the press is a very valuable tool for the community, where it really adds to democracy,” he said. He also said the investment could make money if Tribune could be transformed from a “legacy newspaper company” into a technology and content company.</p>	<p>“我认识到，报界对社会来说是很有价值的工具，它真的能促进民主，”他说。他还说，如果论坛出版公司能从“传统报业公司”转变为技术和内容公司，他的投资可能会获得回报。</p>
<p>On politics, Dr. Soon-Shiong, 63, called himself the “quintessential independent.” He has donated \$82,400 to campaigns, according to the Federal Election Commission, including \$60,000 to the Democratic National Committee. But he has also donated to Rudolph Giuliani and Rick Perry, both Republicans.</p>	<p>在政治方面，63岁的馨祥博士称自己是“典型的独立派”。据联邦选举委员会(Federal Election Commission)称，他总共为竞选捐款8.24万美元，其中6万捐给了民主党全国委员会(Democratic National Committee)。不过，他也捐款给鲁道夫·朱利亚尼(Rudolph Giuliani)和里克·佩里(Rick Perry)两位共和党人。</p>
<p>Dr. Soon-Shiong said it was his medical projects that got him involved with Tribune. His companies were developing artificial intelligence and machine vision — for such tasks as having a computer analyze pathology slides or helping the vision-impaired to navigate.</p>	<p>馨祥博士说，他是因为自己的医疗项目而介入论坛出版公司的。当时他的公司在开发人工智能和机器视觉，比如电脑分析病理切片，或者给视觉障碍者指路。</p>
<p>Michael W. Ferro Jr., who is now the biggest shareholder in Tribune, had been an investor in a medical imaging company, Merge Healthcare, and came to see what Dr. Soon-Shiong had developed. Under a deal also announced Monday, Tribune will have access to that technology for use in the newspaper business, eventually paying royalties to one of Dr. Soon-Shiong’s companies.</p>	<p>小迈克尔·W·费罗(Michael W. Ferro Jr.)目前是论坛出版公司最大的股东，也是做医学成像的融合医疗公司(Merge Healthcare)的一位投资人，他对馨祥博士所研发的技术进行了了解。依照周一公布的另一项协议，论坛出版公司可以将这项技术用于报纸业务，最后向馨祥博士拥有的一家公司支付使用费。</p>
<p>One use, Dr. Soon-Shiong said, could be to point a phone camera at an</p>	<p>馨祥博士说，其中一项用途是把手机摄像头对准纸质报纸上的一篇文章，相</p>

article in the printed newspaper and have related video content pop up.	关的视频就会弹出。
Taking a stake in the owner of The Los Angeles Times would not be out of character for Dr. Soon-Shiong. While not well known outside Los Angeles, he has taken an active role in institutions here.	馨祥博士成为《洛杉矶时报》的股东并不出人意料。出了洛杉矶他不是很出名，但在当地的很多机构中都有他活跃的身影。
He is a part owner of the Los Angeles Lakers, buying Magic Johnson's 4.5 percent stake. He made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Dodgers, losing out to a group that included Magic Johnson.	他从魔术师约翰逊(Magic Johnson)手中买下 4.5%的股权，成为洛杉矶湖人队(Los Angeles Lakers)的所有者之一。他曾出价购买道奇队(Dodgers)，但输给了包括魔术师约翰逊在内的一个团体。
He and his wife, Michele Chan, an actress, have given at least \$135 million to Saint John's Health Center in Santa Monica, and he has helped reopen Martin Luther King Jr. Community Hospital, which serves impoverished South Los Angeles.	他和演员妻子米歇尔·陈(Michele Chan)至少向圣莫尼卡的圣约翰医疗中心(Saint John's Health Center)捐款 1.35 亿美元。他还帮助重新开放小马丁·路德·金社区医院(Martin Luther King Jr. Community Hospital)，为洛杉矶南部的穷人服务。
After getting his medical degree in South Africa, Dr. Soon-Shiong became a doctor at the University of California, Los Angeles.	馨祥在南非获得医学学位后，在加州大学洛杉矶分校(University of California, Los Angeles)获得博士学位。
In 1993, he made headlines for doing the first transplant of insulin-producing pancreatic cells into a patient with Type 1 diabetes. While he proclaimed that the procedure had succeeded, other experts questioned that claim.	1993年，他首次向 I 型糖尿病患者移植能产生胰岛素的胰腺细胞，因此登上报纸头条。虽然他宣告移植成功，但其他专家表示质疑。
He started a company selling generic drugs, taking advantage of a financial relationship with Premier, a group that buys drugs for hospitals. The company, APP Pharmaceuticals, was sold to the German company Fresenius for an initial payment \$3.7 billion in 2008.	他开设了一家公司，名叫 APP Pharmaceuticals，利用与 Premier 的金融关系，销售非专利药。Premier 是一家为医院采购药品的机构。2008 年，德国公司弗雷泽纽斯(Fresenius)以 37 亿美元的首付款买下 APP Pharmaceuticals。
His biggest accomplishment was the development of the cancer drug Abraxane. It consists of the widely used drug paclitaxel (also known by the brand name Taxol) linked to particles of albumin, a protein in blood. That helps the drug get to the tumors better and makes the treatment	他最大的成就是开发出抗癌药 Abraxane。它包含被广泛使用的药物 paclitaxel (品牌名为紫杉酚[Taxol])。Abraxane 能把紫杉酚与血液中的蛋白质白蛋白分子连接起来，从而帮助这种药物更好地到达肿瘤，让治疗过程更易忍受。

more tolerable.	
Doctors debate whether any advantages of Abraxane merit the extra cost compared with generic paclitaxel. But Celgene, the large biotechnology company, saw enough in Abraxane to acquire the company that controlled it for an initial payment of \$2.9 billion in 2010.	医生们质疑, 与非专利药紫杉酚相比, Abraxane 的优势是否值得为之付出额外的成本。但是大型生物技术公司新基公司(Celgene)看重 Abraxane, 2010 年以 29 亿美元的首付款买下持有这种药物的公司。
Dr. Soon-Shiong's new project is NantWorks, an "ecosystem" of different companies aimed at medicine. "We like to think NantWorks is combing the inventive spirit of Thomas Edison or Leonardo da Vinci," its website says. "All at the scale of Bell Labs."	馨祥博士的新项目是 NantWorks, 它是一个由多家医药公司组成的“生态系统”。“我们认为, NantWorks 在搜寻托马斯·爱迪生(Thomas Edison)或莱昂纳多·达芬奇(Leonardo da Vinci)的发明精神, “NantWorks 的网站说, “规模相当于贝尔实验室(Bell Labs)。”
One company in the network, NantKwest, is developing cancer treatments that harness the body's immune system. It went public last summer with an initial market value of \$2.6 billion, a record for a biotechnology company. The stock has lost three-quarters of its value since then.	该系统中的一家公司 NantKwest 正在研发调节人体免疫系统的癌症治疗方法。去年夏天, 这家公司上市, 最初的市值为 26 亿美元, 创下生物技术类公司的最高记录。截至目前, 它的市值已缩水四分之三。
Another company, privately held NantHealth, is trying to use DNA sequencing and high-powered computing to quickly analyze a patient's genes and other medical information and suggest the best treatment. It has raised more than \$600 million, including from the government of Kuwait.	还有一家私营公司 NantHealth 正尝试利用 DNA 排序和高性能计算机快速分析病人的基因等医疗信息, 提出最佳治疗方案。它已筹资 6 亿多美元, 包括来自科威特政府的资金。
Two former executives filed a wrongful termination lawsuit accusing NantHealth of making fraudulent claims about the reliability of its technology. The company says the suit is without merit.	该公司的两位前高管提出了一项不当解雇诉讼, 指控 NantHealth 对自己技术的可靠性做出了欺骗性的陈述。公司方面则称该指控毫无根据。
In January, Dr. Soon-Shiong announced a Cancer Moonshot 2020 program, in which companies like Celgene and Amgen would cooperate on certain clinical trials. He has also been an adviser to Vice	今年 1 月, 馨祥博士宣布启动癌症登月计划 2020(Cancer Moonshot 2020), 新基(Celgene)和安进(Amgen)等公司将参与某些临床试验。他也是副总统小约瑟夫·R·拜登(Joseph R. Biden Jr.)的顾问, 虽然拜登的癌症登月计划与

President Joseph R. Biden Jr., though Mr. Biden's cancer moonshot program is distinct from Dr. Soon-Shiong's.	馨祥的截然不同。
/culture/20160525/t25db-investor	/culture/20160525/t25db-investor
India and Nepal in Not-Very-Enlightened Spat Over Buddha's Childhood Home	佛陀故乡在哪里？印度尼泊尔争执不休
TILRAKOT, Nepal — Standing at the edge of a six-foot trench, an archaeologist from Nepal's government peered down at a row of round holes — new evidence, he said, that below our feet lay a 2,500-year-old thatch-and-timber city where the Buddha lived until the age of 29.	尼泊尔梯罗拉柯提——一个尼泊尔政府的考古学家站在 6 英尺（约 1.8 米）宽的壕沟旁边，望着脚下的一排圆圆的大坑。他说，在我们脚下躺着一座拥有 2500 年历史、用茅草和木板搭建起来的的城市，新的证据表明，佛陀曾经生活在这里，直到他年满 29 岁。
The archaeologist said he was thinking about the future, when thousands of pilgrims would be climbing down from rows of buses every year to see the ruins in the Nepalese town of Tilaurakot. "We are trying to compel them to spend money here," he said.	这位考古学家说，他在想未来每年会有成千上万的朝圣者，坐着一辆辆的大巴，到梯罗拉柯提(Tilaurakot)这座尼泊尔小镇来参观这些废墟。“我们在想办法让他们在这里消费，”他说。
Similar enthusiasm could be detected about 17 miles away on the Indian side of the border, where India invites tourists to visit another site it claims are the ruins of the Buddha's childhood home. Asked about the Nepali site, an Indian archaeologist sniffed. "The question doesn't arise," he said.	在约 17 英里（约 27 公里）之外的地方，也就是边界线另一头的印度，也可以感受到同样的热情——印度也在邀请旅游者们前往，观看另一处废墟，据称那是佛陀小时候住的地方。被问及尼泊尔的那处遗址，一名印度考古学家嗤之以鼻。“这根本就不是问题，”他说。
Begun in the glory days of the British Raj, this archaeological tug of war has remained unresolved for more than a century, of concern to virtually nobody. But changes are coming to the baking orange plains that straddle Nepal and India.	这个考古之争始于英国统治的全盛时期，一个多世纪之后还是没能解决。这个问题本来根本就没有人在乎。但是在这片阳光灼热、横跨尼泊尔与印度的橘红色平原上，事态发生了变化。
Buddhist history is an ever-more-serious business. China and India, two giants maneuvering for control in South Asia, have identified Buddhism as an instrument of soft power. In an area where, for centuries,	佛教的历史变得比以往更加重要。中国与印度这两家在南亚争夺控制权的巨头都把佛教当做软实力的工具。在这个地区，有那么几百年的时间，佛教近乎消失，如今一系列国际利益相关团体纷纷投资兴建基础设施，接待未来成

<p>Buddhism all but disappeared, a range of global stakeholders are investing in infrastructure to accommodate throngs of future pilgrims. India's prize attraction is Bodh Gaya, the site where, it is believed, the Buddha attained enlightenment.</p>	<p>群的朝圣者。印度最引以为傲的圣地是菩提伽耶(Bodh Gaya), 大家认为佛陀是在那里悟道的。</p>
<p>Nepal, increasingly aligned with Beijing, jealously guards its claim to the Buddha's birth and early life.</p>	<p>越来越亲近北京的尼泊尔, 则小心地捍卫着自己对佛陀出生地及其早年生活所在地的所有权。</p>
<p>"It is a matter of surprise that even today, in this 21st century, 2,500 years later than the time of Buddha's birth, that it's still a little bit confused," said the Nepali prime minister, K. P. Sharma Oli, at a government-sponsored Buddhist conference in Kathmandu last month.</p>	<p>"令人惊讶的是, 直到今天 21 世纪, 佛陀出生 2500 年后, 这个问题依旧令人有些不解," 上月, 尼泊尔总理卡德加·普拉萨德·夏尔马·奥利(K. P. Sharma Oli)在加德满都召开的一次由政府主办的佛教大会上说道。</p>
<p>Of the conference's 385 delegates, more than 300 were Chinese; India's delegation numbered nine. When Mr. Oli complained about outsiders trying to encroach on Nepal's status as the Buddha's home, it was quite clear whom he meant.</p>	<p>与会的 385 名代表当中, 超过 300 多人都是中国人; 印度有九名代表。奥利先生抱怨, 有局外人试图插手, 动摇尼泊尔作为佛陀故乡的地位, 他指的是谁不言而喻。</p>
<p>"There are people, a few people, perhaps, who are deliberately trying to create a situation of confusion," he said.</p>	<p>"有些人, 也许是少数人, 他们故意制造混乱局面," 他说。</p>
<p>Buddhist lore has it that Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha, grew up within the luxurious setting of his father's palace in the city of Kapilavastu, carefully guarded from any exposure to human suffering. When, at 29, Siddhartha stepped outside, he was confronted with the sight of the aged, the diseased and the dead, an experience that shook him so powerfully that he left his father's home the following day, embracing life as an ascetic.</p>	<p>根据佛教故事, 佛陀原名乔达摩·悉达多, 从小在父王位于迦毗罗卫(Kapilavastu)的宫殿里过着奢华的生活, 被小心看护着, 以免见识人类的苦难。29 岁那年, 悉达多走到外面, 目睹了人类的生老病死, 受到极大震撼, 翌日便离开了父王的宫殿, 过上了苦行者的生活。</p>
<p>Until the time of the British Raj, there was little serious effort to determine where these events occurred. A powerful Hindu revival had</p>	<p>在英国统治时期之前, 一直没有人认真考证这些事情发生在何处。强大的印度教复兴曾经席卷这片大陆, 佛教虽然起源于此, 但它的痕迹已经基本被清</p>

<p>rolled over the plains, extinguishing virtually all trace of the religion that had begun there. Then came the European Indologists, armed with the only shreds of evidence available: the accounts of Chinese monks who traveled the Buddha's path in the fifth and seventh centuries A.D.</p>	<p>扫干净。后来欧洲涌现出一批印度学家，他们只有一点点证据——公元5世纪和7世纪追溯佛陀足迹的中国僧人的记述。</p>
<p>By the time the British withdrew, digs at two different locations had both declared victory. The modern border between Nepal and India had also come into existence, and the two claims, supported by fragmentary evidence and fired by nationalism, hardened into a cranky rivalry.</p>	<p>英国离开印度的时候，两处不同的佛教遗址皆宣告成功发掘。当时，现代尼泊尔与印度之间的边境已经存在，这两处遗址的存在建立在不完整的证据基础上，经过民族主义的煽动，演变成了一种恶性竞争。</p>
<p>"Engulfed in complete darkness, the scholars made a beginning in the direction of locating Kapilavastu like a wild-goose chase," K. M. Srivastava, of the Archaeological Survey of India, wrote in a memoir of his expedition to the Indian town of Piprahwa.</p>	<p>"学者们完全被淹没在一团黑暗之中，一开始给迦毗罗卫定位的时候，就像白费力气的乱找，"印度考古研究所的K·M·斯里瓦斯塔瓦(K. M. Srivastava)在自己的回忆录中写道，该书的内容是关于他在印度小镇比普罗瓦(Piprahwa)的考察活动。</p>
<p>His discoveries, he wrote, a bit huffily, so infuriated a "particular set of scholars" that they "derived pleasure in indulging in the most unparliamentary language" questioning the identity of Kapilavastu.</p>	<p>他写道，自己的发现有点令人生气，激怒了"一批特定的学者"，他们质疑迦毗罗卫的确认，以至于"使用最肮脏的语言并以此为乐"。</p>
<p>The Indian consensus has held — at least in India, where tour operators market Piprahwa as "the place where the Buddha spent his childhood grappling with the overwhelming and puzzling problem of human existence." This spring, India's minister of culture opened a museum there, displaying evidence, mostly in the form of inscriptions on ancient seals, that was said to prove it was the true site of the Buddha's childhood home.</p>	<p>印度人已经有了共识，至少在印度本土，旅游公司把比普罗瓦定位为"佛陀度过童年，并思考人生这个宏大而令人困惑的问题的地方"。今年春天，印度文化部在这里开办了一家博物馆，展示相关证据，主要是古代封印上的文字，据说可以证明，这里是佛陀真正的童年故乡。</p>
<p>Across the border in Tilaurakot, a Nepali-British team supported by Unesco has been plowing ahead with its own hypothesis: that an</p>	<p>在边境另一侧的梯罗拉柯提，一个由联合国教科文组织(Unesco)提供支持的尼泊尔与英国联合团队正在努力证实自己的假设，他们认为，20世纪60年</p>

<p>Indian-organized expedition in the late 1960s had simply stopped digging too early.</p>	<p>代末，一个由印度人组成的考察队过早地停止了在这里的开掘。</p>
<p>The leader of that Indian expedition, Debala Mitra, uncovered traces of a sprawling brick city, but she said it could not have been Kapilavastu because it had been built hundreds of years after the Buddha's life. Last year, the Unesco-backed team cut down through the brick structures Ms. Mitra had found and discovered a second fortification whose ramparts were made of clay.</p>	<p>那个印度考察队的领队德芭拉·米特拉(Debala Mitra)发现了一座杂乱无序拓展的砖石城市的遗迹，但是她说，这里可能不是迦毗罗卫，因为它是在佛陀存在几百年后兴建的。去年，这支联合国教科文组织支持的团队进一步深入挖掘了米特拉所发现的砖石结构建筑，发现了第二处防御工事，其残骸是用陶土做成的。</p>
<p>Then they dug even farther, slowing their work to a crawl. They were watching for cylindrical depressions in the earth: evidence that under the clay fort had once stood timber fence posts, perhaps for so long that the wood had decayed, leaving a shell of earth behind.</p>	<p>然后他们进一步深入挖掘，放慢了工作的步调。他们想在地下寻找圆柱状的空洞，这能表明陶土城堡之下曾经有过木头栅栏支柱，经历了久远的年代，木头或许已经腐朽，但土地中的结构还留存着。</p>
<p>Six feet below the earth's surface, they found them. The traces of hardened earth inside those holes, when analyzed in a laboratory, dated from the sixth century B.C., meaning they would have stood during the Buddha's lifetime.</p>	<p>在地面6英尺(约1.8米)之下，他们发现了这些空洞。洞内还有夯实的泥土痕迹，经过实验室分析，它们的时间可以追溯到公元前6世纪，也就是说，它们可能在佛陀生活的时期就存在。</p>
<p>In late April, a scorching heat settled on the plains, and workmen used wheelbarrows to refill trenches, shutting down the expedition for the hot season. Placards were erected, announcing that "it would have been on this roadway that Siddhartha traveled on toward the Eastern Gate before renouncing his princely life." A wooden walkway was also built so that pilgrims who prostrated themselves would not become covered in mud.</p>	<p>4月底，这座平原上的天气已经非常炎热，因为热季的关系，考察要暂时中止，工人们用独轮车运送泥土，把壕沟重新填上。场地外竖起了告示牌，宣布，“悉达多可能就是从这条路向东门走去，放弃了王子生活”。这里还修建了一条木头过道，让匍匐叩首的朝圣者们不必粘上泥巴。</p>
<p>It was a bit hard to imagine a crowd there; the forest was empty except for a young boy, who was amusing himself by throwing stones. But</p>	<p>很难想像大批人群会涌入这里；森林里空无一人，只有一个小男孩在扔石头取乐。但是尼泊尔考古局的拉姆·巴哈杜尔·孔瓦尔(Ram Bahadur Kunwar)</p>

<p>Ram Bahadur Kunwar, from the Nepalese Department of Archaeology, paced the site of a central walled complex and spoke of great hopes.</p>	<p>踱着步寻思在这片遗址中心建一个四面有墙的建筑，说起未来他充满希望。</p>
<p>"It is still a mystery, because we have not opened it up," he said. "But when we do, I think that this structure will tell the history of Kapilavastu."</p>	<p>"这里仍然是个谜团，因为我们还没有打开它，"他说。"一旦我们完成开掘工作，我觉得这座城市能够讲述迦毗罗卫的历史。"</p>
<p>Others share his excitement. The Asian Development Bank is helping to finance a \$54 million upgrade of the international airport close to the Nepalese town of Lumbini, the Buddha's birthplace. The upgraded airport, when it is completed in 2030, will accommodate 760,000 passengers a year. Lumbini is about 16 miles from Tilaurakot.</p>	<p>其他人也和他一样兴奋。亚洲发展银行(Asian Development Bank)出资5400万美元，升级尼泊尔小镇、佛陀的诞生地蓝毗尼(Lumbini)附近的国际机场。升级后的机场将于2030年竣工，一年可以接待76万名乘客。蓝毗尼距离梯罗拉柯提有16英里(约26公里)。</p>
<p>It seems that many of those visitors are expected to come from China, which is experiencing a Buddhist revival: Tour guides are picking up Mandarin, new hotels are hiring Chinese chefs, and the local authorities are planning to erect a statue of the ninth-century Chinese Buddhist pilgrim whose travel journal established Nepal as the Buddha's birthplace. On a recent afternoon, a gaggle of women from Chengdu were clambering back onto a plane after meditating for five minutes under the branches of a tree near the Buddha's birthplace.</p>	<p>预计会有很多来自中国的游客，那里正在经历佛教的复兴：导游们说起了普通话、新酒店正找来中国大厨、当地政府正计划修建一座9世纪中国佛教朝圣者的塑像，正是他的旅行日记确定了佛陀的诞生地在尼泊尔。前不久的一个下午，一群来自成都的女人在佛陀诞生地附近的枝头下冥想了五分钟后，就坐飞机回去了。</p>
<p>Sunanda Sakyaputra, a Buddhist monk who had traveled to Tilaurakot to meditate, said the site of the ruined palace, a place where the Buddha "was not happy," gave him a profound sense of the futility of human suffering. Asked about the town on the Indian side, he snorted.</p>	<p>来梯罗拉柯提冥想的佛教僧人苏南达·萨蒂亚普特拉(Sunanda Sakyaputra)说，在这座毁坏的宫殿遗址之中，佛陀"并不快乐"，他在这里深刻地思考人类痛苦的无意义性。被问起印度那一侧的小镇，他嗤之以鼻。</p>
<p>"That is wrong, very wrong," he said. "All things. India thinks all things are hers. Why?"</p>	<p>"那个地方是错的，大错特错，"他说。"一切都是错的。印度觉得什么都是它的。凭什么?"</p>
<p>/culture/20160602/nepal-india-buddha-kapilavastu</p>	<p>/culture/20160602/nepal-india-buddha-kapilavastu</p>

In Istanbul's Taxis, Buckling Up Is an Insult	在土耳其系安全带，你可能激怒的士司机
It can be hard to find a functioning seatbelt in an Istanbul taxicab, and when I do, I think twice about putting it on. Why? Because it always seems to outrage the driver — and sometimes leaves me having to defend my very identity as a Turk.	在伊斯坦布尔的出租车上，要找到一条没坏掉的安全带比较困难。当我找到时，在系上它之前也会考虑再三。为什么呢？因为此举似乎会激怒司机——有时导致我不得不捍卫自己的土耳其人身份。
Awkwardness with a cabby was the least of my concerns when a taxi I was in recently started lurching forward at 100 kilometers per hour (62 m.p.h.), more than triple the road's speed limit.	近日，我乘坐的一辆出租车超过道路限速两倍有余，开始以上百公里的时速狂奔。到了这时候，与司机之间是否气氛尴尬几乎不在我担心的事情之列。
When the driver heard the click of the buckle, he started uttering, "Op, op, op," a sound Turks use to get someone's attention. I met his offended gaze in the rearview mirror.	当司机听到安全带扣上的声音，他开始发出“噢噢、噢噢、噢噢”的声音——土耳其人用这个语气词来引起别人的注意。从后视镜里，我对上了他那不爽的目光。
"Why did you do that?" he demanded. "I can drive!"	"你为什么那么做？"他追问。"我会开车！"
Other times, drivers have brushed aside my grasp for safety. "The belt is just an accessory — it doesn't do anything," one insisted. Another fairly spat, "This is a car, not a helicopter!"	有些时候，司机会对我的安全之举不以为然。"安全带只是一个装饰——没有任何作用，"一名司机坚称。另一个说话很直接，"这是车，不是直升机！"
Turkish cabdrivers have this attitude despite being notorious for speeding, running red lights and recklessly jockeying from lane to lane on the highway without signaling. The younger ones will often watch YouTube videos or play games on their phones while stopped in Istanbul traffic. (TomTom's annual Traffic Index ranks the city among the world's most congested.)	土耳其出租车司机爱超速、爱闯红灯、爱在公路上不打信号就变道是出了名的。尽管如此，他们对安全带的态度还是这样。在伊斯坦布尔堵车时，年轻司机经常会在手机上看 YouTube 视频或打游戏（TomTom 导航公司的年度交通指数显示，伊斯坦布尔是世界上最拥堵的城市之一）。
A friend was in a taxi recently when the cabby pulled out a thermos and tried to mix a cup of Nescafé as he was driving. Result: fender bender.	一个朋友最近坐出租车时，司机一边开车，一边掏出保温瓶，想冲一杯雀巢咖啡。结果出了小车祸。
Passengers who reach for seatbelts are taken for tourists. For a completely nonscientific study of this phenomenon, I rode in 17 taxis in	系安全带的乘客会被看成是游客。我对这个现象做了一个完全不科学的研究，一天之内乘坐了 17 辆出租车。当我系安全带的时候，有九个司机问我

a single day, and when I buckled up, nine of the drivers asked me where I was from — including one who busted up laughing as I tried to force a broken clasp.	是哪里来的——在我努力扣上一个坏掉的安全带卡扣时，其中一个司机还爆发出了笑声。
"What's funny?" I asked in my native Turkish.	"有什么好笑的?"我用母语土耳其语问道。
"Where are you from?" he said.	"你是哪里来的?"他反问。
"I'm from the Black Sea region," I replied. "Why did you laugh?"	"黑海地区,"我回答。"你笑啥?"
"Only foreigners do that," he scoffed. "If you're really Turkish, then let go, and trust your people."	"只有外国人才那么做,"他嗤之以鼻。"如果你真是土耳其人,就不要系,相信自己的同胞。"
/culture/20160603/in-istanbuls-taxis-buckling-up-is-an-insult	/culture/20160603/in-istanbuls-taxis-buckling-up-is-an-insult
Freed After Terror Conviction, He Went On to Kill in France	法国男子涉恐获刑, 出狱后仍为 ISIS 杀人
PARIS — A 25-year-old Frenchman who fatally stabbed a police officer and his companion at their home in a suburb of Paris on Monday, an attack quickly claimed by the Islamic State, was detained from 2011 to 2013 for involvement in a terrorist network that aspired to be active in Afghanistan and Pakistan, authorities said Tuesday.	巴黎——当局在周二表示, 周一在巴黎郊区将一名警察及其伴侣在家中刺死的那名 25 岁法国男子, 在 2011 至 2013 年间曾被羁押, 原因是和一个寻求前往阿富汗和巴基斯坦行动的恐怖主义团伙有牵连。周一的事件发生后, 伊斯兰国(Islamic State)很快宣布对袭击负责。
At a news conference, the Paris prosecutor, François Molins, offered new details about the brutal killings.	在新闻发布会上, 巴黎检察官弗朗索瓦·莫兰(François Molins)提供了这起残忍的杀戮事件的更多细节。
The killings raised new concerns about radicalization, as the assailant in France, identified as Larossi Abballa, was a French citizen who had been convicted and sentenced for terrorism-related activities.	事件引起了有关激进化的一些新的担忧, 因为这个名叫拉罗西·阿巴拉(Larossi Abballa)的凶手是法国公民, 曾因参与恐怖主义相关活动而被定罪并判刑。
The assault began between 8 and 8:20 p.m. Monday, when Abballa fatally stabbed a police officer, 42, outside his home in Magnanville, a village about 35 miles west of Paris, according to Molins said.	据莫兰介绍, 袭击始于周一晚上 8 点至 8 点 20 之间, 地点在巴黎以西约 35 英里(约合 56 公里)的村庄马尼安维尔, 阿巴拉将那名现年 42 岁的警察在其住所外刺死。
Abballa then entered the house and held hostage the officer's companion, a 36-year-old woman who worked at a police station in	之后, 阿巴拉进入屋内, 将那名警察的伴侣和两人三岁的儿子劫为人质, 后又将那名警察的伴侣刺死。遇害女子 36 岁, 在芒特拉若利某警察局工作。

Mantes-la-Jolie, and the couple's 3-year-old son, before Abballa fatally stabbed her.	
A neighbor summoned authorities, who included members of an elite police unit. According to Molins, Abballa told police that he was a Muslim observing Ramadan; a supporter of the Islamic State and its leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi; and that he was following an injunction by al-Baghdadi to "kill the infidels at home with their families."	一个邻居报了警，警方出动了包括特警在内的人员。据莫兰介绍，阿巴拉告诉警方自己是一名遵守斋戒的穆斯林，支持伊斯兰国及其领导人阿布·贝克尔·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)，并表示自己是在执行巴格达迪的命令，“去那些异教徒的家里，杀死他们以及他们的家人。”
Members of the elite police unit, known as RAID, stormed the home around midnight, fatally wounding Abballa and rescuing the child, who Molins said was traumatized but physically unharmed.	名为 RAID 的特警部队成员在午夜前后对那所房屋发起突袭，打死阿巴拉并救出了那个孩子。莫兰称孩子遭受了精神创伤，但身体无恙。
Abballa was one of eight men convicted in Paris in 2013 of aiding a group that intended to commit terrorist acts and that had planned to go to Pakistan for training.	2013 年，包括阿巴拉在内的八名男子在巴黎被定罪，因为他们为一个打算制造恐怖活动并计划前往巴基斯坦接受训练的组织提协助。
He was given a three-year sentence on Sept. 30, 2013, including a six-month suspended sentence. His sentence was further reduced by the fact that he had been in detention since May 14, 2011.	2013 年 9 月 30 日，阿巴拉被判刑三年，缓刑六个月。因为从 2011 年 5 月 14 日起便被羁押这一事实，他的刑期进一步缩短。
Although Abballa was released immediately after his trial, he was under surveillance for an additional two years and two months, until Nov. 30, 2015, Molins said.	尽管审判结束后阿巴拉立即获释，但莫兰表示，他又被监视了两年零两个月，直到 2015 年 11 月 30 日。
"At the trial, Abballa seemed like someone who was not dangerous but was rather stupid," said Hervé Denis, a lawyer who represented Zohab Ifzar, one of the other defendants.	"庭审期间，阿巴拉看上去像是一个并不危险但相当愚蠢的人，"那起案件中的另一名被告佐哈布·伊夫扎尔(Zohab Ifzar)的代理律师埃尔韦·德尼(Hervé Denis)说。
/culture/20160615/france-stabbing-police-magnanville-isis	/culture/20160615/france-stabbing-police-magnanville-isis
Falluja Restaurant Is Reborn in Baghdad, Offering Nostalgia With Its Kebab	一家在反恐战火中重生的烤肉餐厅

<p>BAGHDAD — Long before Fallujah was known the world over for deadly jihadis, it was known all over Iraq for its kebab — fatty lamb, ground and mixed with onion, grilled on a skewer over an open fire and served with a pinch of sumac — at a joint called Haji Hussein.</p>	<p>巴格达——在费卢杰以杀人不眨眼的圣战者闻名于世很久之前，就以哈吉侯赛因(Haji Hussein)餐厅里的烤肉闻名伊拉克了——把肥美的羊肉切成小块，拌上洋葱，串成串儿后用明火烤，上桌时再撒点儿苏麻克。</p>
<p>Everyone, it seemed, ate at Haji Hussein: locals, soldiers, tourists and businessmen traveling the Baghdad-to-Amman highway that runs through the city. Starting in 2003, journalists covering the war ate there, and so did U.S. soldiers and the insurgents who fought them, perhaps even at the same time.</p>	<p>似乎人人都在哈吉侯赛因餐厅吃过东西：当地人、士兵、游客，以及经由穿城而过的高速公路往返于巴格拉和安曼之间的商人。战地记者们从2003年开始在那儿用餐；此外还有美国士兵，以及对抗美国士兵的叛军，两者甚至有可能同时在那儿吃饭。</p>
<p>The restaurant was damaged by bombs multiple times, and entirely flattened once by a U.S. airstrike. It was rebuilt, embraced as a symbol of Fallujah’s own rebirth after years of war, only to be abandoned when the city fell to the Islamic State more than two years ago.</p>	<p>该餐厅多次因遭到轰炸而受损，并在美军的一次空袭中被夷为平地。重建后，它被视为历经连年战乱的费卢杰获得新生的标志，直到那座城市在两年多以前落入伊斯兰国(Islamic State)之手，它才被废弃。</p>
<p>Now the much-loved kebab restaurant has been reborn again, this time in Baghdad, in a modern, three-story building in the upscale Mansour neighborhood.</p>	<p>现在，这家备受喜爱的烤肉餐厅已再度重生，这次是在巴格达的高档社区曼苏尔的一栋三层现代建筑里。</p>
<p>A new entrant on the capital’s thriving restaurant scene, it offers great kebab and a dose of nostalgia for a time when Baghdadis thought nothing of zipping off to Fallujah for lunch at Haji Hussein.</p>	<p>作为欣欣向荣的巴格达餐饮业的后来者，它既供应烤肉，又为人们提供怀恋往昔的场地——曾几何时，拔腿前往费卢杰，去哈吉侯赛因餐厅吃午饭，对巴格达人而言是稀松平常的事情。</p>
<p>“This was the craft of my grandfather,” said Mohammed Hussein, who runs the business that has been in his family since the 1930s, when Fallujah was a city of agriculture, smuggling and tribal traditions, not a jihadi haven.</p>	<p>“这门手艺是我祖父留下来的，”哈吉侯赛因餐厅的经营者穆罕默德·侯赛因(Mohammed Hussein)说。他的家族从1930年代开始经营该餐厅，当时的费卢杰还是一个以农业和走私为主，奉行部落传统的城市，而非圣战者的天堂。</p>
<p>The restaurant, shiny and well lit, is packed most nights, and patrons wait for tables — 15 to 20 minutes or so, something almost unheard-of</p>	<p>这家熠熠生辉、光线充足的餐厅，在大多数夜晚都挤满了人，食客们等上15到20分钟时间才能有空桌子，这种情况在伊拉克几乎闻所未闻。一楼的</p>

<p>in Iraq. There are two flat-screen televisions on the first floor, tuned to news channels reporting on the military campaign to retake Fallujah from the Islamic State.</p>	<p>两部平板电视被调到了新闻频道，正播放与旨在从伊斯兰国手中夺回费卢杰的战役有关的新闻。</p>
<p>"I can't bear to watch the news," Hussein said.</p>	<p>"我受不了这类报道，"侯赛因说。</p>
<p>There was one news flash recently that did not escape his notice: The Iraqi air force, like the Americans 12 years ago, announced that it had struck his restaurant site in Fallujah because leaders with the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, were meeting there.</p>	<p>不久前的一条新闻消息没有逃过他的眼睛：像 12 年前的美国人一样，伊拉克空军宣布，袭击了他在费卢杰的餐厅，因为伊斯兰国（又称 ISIS 或 ISIL）的头目正在那里开会。</p>
<p>A statement from Iraq's Joint Operation Command appeared on the television: "Based on intelligence information about a meeting for ISIS leaders in Haji Hussein restaurant inside the center of Fallujah an airstrike was launched on the restaurant, which led to the killing of tens of ISIS terrorists."</p>	<p>伊拉克联合作战司令部(Iraq's Joint Operation Command)的一份声明出现在了电视上："依据关于 ISIS 的头目在费卢杰市中心的哈吉侯赛因餐厅开会的情报，对该餐厅发动空袭，击毙了数十名 ISIS 恐怖分子。"</p>
<p>But the restaurant, Hussein said, has been deserted for 2 1/2 years.</p>	<p>但侯赛因说，那家餐厅早在两年半以前就被废弃了。</p>
<p>When Iraqi forces recently made gains inside Fallujah, people almost immediately began talking about Haji Hussein. The federal police released a combat video saying they were fighting near the restaurant, and a glimpse of the rust-colored facade showed it damaged but not destroyed. On state television, commentators expressed hope that Haji Hussein might reopen soon in Fallujah.</p>	<p>伊拉克政府军最近在费卢杰取得了一些战果，与此同时，人们几乎立刻开始谈论哈吉侯赛因餐厅。联邦警察发布了一个作战视频，说他们正在该餐厅附近战斗，从视频中闪现的铁锈色外立面来看，餐厅虽然受损，但并未被摧毁。国家电视台的评论员表示，希望不久后哈吉侯赛因餐厅能在费卢杰重新开业。</p>
<p>In 2004, the Americans bombed the restaurant based on intelligence that insurgents loyal to Abu Musab Zarqawi, the founder of al-Qaida in Iraq, the forerunner of the Islamic State, were eating there.</p>	<p>美国人曾在 2004 年依据一份情报轰炸过该餐厅。那份情报称，忠于伊拉克基地组织(al-Qaida)创始人阿布·穆萨卜·扎卡维(Abu Musab Al-Zarqawi)的叛军正在那里吃饭。该组织是伊斯兰国的前身。</p>
<p>This being the holy month of Ramadan, the Baghdad restaurant has been busy lately serving iftar, the evening meal to break the day's fast.</p>	<p>时值斋月，巴格达的这家餐厅最近正忙于供应开斋饭，即打破当日斋戒的晚餐。停车场里颇为热闹：一名保安在检查汽车是否携带着炸弹；一个男人在</p>

<p>The parking lot is also a beehive of activity: a security guard checking cars for bombs; a man selling balloons to families; children begging.</p>	<p>兜售气球；一些孩子在乞讨。</p>
<p>As Hussein, 49, sat down to chat one recent evening, he was surrounded by bow-tied waiters — much of the staff from Fallujah now works in the new place — filling the tables with dishes of mezze, or appetizers, as diners waited to break their fast.</p>	<p>不久前的一个晚上，当 49 岁的侯赛因坐下来聊天的时候，周围满是系着领结的服务生——许多从费卢杰过来的员工目前在新餐厅工作。在食客等待开斋之际，他们把风味小吃端到桌上。</p>
<p>In addition to heaping platters of the famous kebab, there were dates coated with sesame paste, watermelon, hummus, cucumber and tomato salad, pickles and soup. There were some new items on the menu that were not served in Fallujah: grilled river carp, called masgoof; a Yemeni chicken-and-rice meal called mandi; and maklouba, a dish of chicken and eggplant and rice that is originally Palestinian.</p>	<p>除了一盘又一盘堆得满满的烤肉，还有裹着芝麻糊的海枣、西瓜、鹰嘴豆泥、黄瓜西红柿沙拉、腌菜和汤。菜单上有些新菜品是在费卢杰没有供应过的：烤鲤鱼，名为 Masgoof；一种以鸡肉和米饭烹制的也门风味佳肴，名为 Mandi；还有来自巴勒斯坦的以鸡肉、茄子和米饭做成的 Maklouba。</p>
<p>As customers streamed in, Hussein tried to recall how many times his restaurant in Fallujah had been damaged or destroyed by the war.</p>	<p>当客人涌进门的时候，侯赛因竭力回想费卢杰的餐厅在战火中总共受损或被摧毁了多少次。</p>
<p>“Too many to count,” he said.</p>	<p>“多到数不清，”他说。</p>
<p>At least inside his restaurant, Iraq does not seem hopelessly divided by sect. Sunnis and Shiites break their fast at slightly different times, and as sundown approached one of the televisions was tuned to a Sunni channel, the other to Iraqiya, the channel of the Shiite-led government.</p>	<p>至少在他的餐厅里，伊拉克似乎并未因为教派分歧而呈现令人绝望的割裂状态。逊尼派和什叶派开斋的时间略有不同。太阳即将落山时，一部电视机调到了逊尼派电视台，另一部则调到了什叶派主导的政府设立的伊拉克国家电视台 (Iraqiya)。</p>
<p>When the call to prayer — the signal that the day’s fast was over — went out on one, the Sunnis began eating. Fifteen minutes or so later, the Shiite customers began eating.</p>	<p>当召唤祈祷声——当日斋戒结束的信号——从一部电视机里传出来的时候，逊尼派开始用餐。过了 15 分左右，什叶派顾客开始用餐。</p>
<p>/culture/20160622/falluja-restaurant-is-reborn-in-baghdad-offering-no- stalgia-with-its-kebab</p>	<p>/culture/20160622/falluja-restaurant-is-reborn-in-baghdad-offering-no- stalgia-with-its-kebab</p>

<p>Elvis, Madonna and Mao: Exploring Identity in China</p>	<p>猫王、麦当娜和毛：“假照片”中的真实认同</p>
<p>In his earliest memories, Zhang Wei recalls his mother singing and dancing in a theatrical troupe, performing operatic versions of Chinese folk tales. Like magic, she transformed from one character into another as Mr. Zhang watched from the wings.</p>	<p>母亲在剧团里唱歌、跳舞，表演中国民间故事剧目，是张巍最早的记忆之一。他在舞台边上看到，母亲像变魔术一样，从一个角色转换到另一个角色。</p>
<p>As the Cultural Revolution ended and China opened to the West, however, the troupe’s performances changed, adding outside influences and modern references to attract new audiences. The characters in those dramas struck him as absurd – neither “really Chinese nor really Western.”</p>	<p>但是，随着文革结束，中国对西方开放国门，剧团的演出也发生了变化，开始把外界的影响和时新的关联添加进来，以便吸引新的观众。这种剧目中的人物让他感觉荒谬——“既不是真正的西方流行文化，又不是传统的中国戏曲。”</p>
<p>Rapid economic growth, urbanization and sporadic political liberalization over the following decades, Mr. Zhang said, changed the country to such an extent that the Chinese people faced an existential challenge. Their identity seemed to be always in transition, he explained, shifting as rapidly as his mother did from one role to another. “Someone who used to be dirt poor can suddenly become a millionaire,” he said. “Then next day be put into prison.”</p>	<p>张巍说，在随后的几十年里，经济快速增长、城市化，以及零星的政治自由化大大改变了中国，以至于中国人面临着一种存在的挑战。他们的身份似乎总是处在转型期，张巍解释说，就好像他母亲从一个角色转化到另一个角色。“今天是一个穷光蛋，明天可能就变成了百万富翁，”他说。“后天可能就进了监狱。”</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang set out in 2007 to capture the “21st century mind-set” of the average Chinese person and photographed hundreds of people in simple, direct portraits. He abandoned the project two years later after being unable to depict the ephemeral nature of life amid dizzying change.</p>	<p>张巍从2007年开始捕捉普通中国人的“21世纪的心态”，用简单直白的方式拍下数百人的肖像。两年后，他放弃了这个计划，觉得自己无法在令人目眩的变幻中描绘生命的短暂易逝。</p>
<p>He had come to realize that in the modern world, people’s sense of identity is formed by mass media and advertising. Self-worth is measured against that of entertainers, leaders and heroes promoted by</p>	<p>他意识到，在当今世界，人们的身份感是由大众传媒和广告塑造的，自我价值是通过和艺人、领袖和英雄相比较来衡量的，而宣扬这些艺人、领袖和英雄的，是一个消费驱动的社会。在努力展示这些外部因素如何影响自我定义</p>

<p>a consumer-driven society. In an effort to show how these external influences affect self-definition, he took elements of his earlier portraits of everyday Chinese people and combined them using Photoshop – and perhaps a touch of alchemy – to create virtual portraits of the personalities that, Mr. Zhang said, for better or worse, shaped today’s Chinese mind-set.</p>	<p>的时候，他把自己早期那些日常中国人肖像的元素引入其中，用 Photoshop——也许还有些炼金术的作用——将它们组合在一起，创作出名人的虚拟肖像。张巍说，无论算好事还是坏事，这些名人都塑造了当今中国人的心态。</p>
<p>Among them are Marilyn Monroe, Steve Jobs, Bruce Lee, John Lennon, Vladimir Lenin and the singularly named trinity of Elvis, Madonna and Mao.</p>	<p>这些名人包括玛丽莲·梦露(Marilyn Monroe)、史蒂夫·乔布斯(Steve Jobs)、李小龙、约翰·列侬(John Lennon)、列宁(Vladimir Lenin)，以及专门列出的猫王(Elvis)、麦当娜(Madonna)和毛泽东三人。</p>
<p>Influenced by the Japanese computer game Artificial Girl 3, Mr. Zhang painstakingly combined an ear from one model, a wisp of mustache from another and a dimple from a third, often taking weeks at his computer to complete a single portrait. Thus the famous and the unknown “become a part of each other,” he said. At first glance the composite portraits seem real. But a double take reveals something slightly askew. He could create more precise images of his rich and famous subjects, but chose to “make them more absurd” by exaggerating a few characteristics.</p>	<p>受到日本电脑游戏《人工少女3》的影响，张巍精心地把一个模特的耳朵，和另一个的胡子，以及第三个的酒窝结合起来。用电脑完成一副肖像常常要花上几周的时间。名人和普通人就这样“成为了彼此的一部分”，他说。乍一看，复合画像显得很真实。但是仔细观察，就会发现一些部分略微有些别扭。他本来可以把富人和名人的肖像制作得更加精确，但是决定通过夸大一些面目特征来“让他们显得更荒谬”。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang calls his project “Artificial Theater” because he sees his countrymen taking on a series of roles and discarding them as Chinese society changes. Indeed, everyone is like an actor, he said, “because to survive in this world sometimes you have to perform or act. Or even to be a hypocrite.”</p>	<p>张巍把这个计划称为《人工剧团》，因为他认为，随着中国社会的变迁，他的同胞扮演了一系列角色，然后又丢弃了他们。事实上，每个人都像是演员，他说，“因为大家要生存都得学会表演，都得学得很虚伪。”</p>
<p>The celebrities in his portraits are all easily recognizable to his Chinese audience. But the images do not celebrate fame. Instead, they</p>	<p>中国观众可以很容易地辨认出这些肖像画中的名人。但是，这些作品并不是在颂扬名流。相反，它们解构了对名人的崇拜。儿时的经历让张巍知道，潮</p>

<p>deconstruct the cult of celebrity. Mr. Zhang knows from his childhood that heroes come and go, depending on fashion and politics, and can even become villains. His famous subjects are not, he emphasized, necessarily his own heroes.</p>	<p>流和政治可以造就英雄，也让他们过气，甚至让他们成为反派。他强调，作品中的这些名人未必就是他自己的英雄。</p>
<p>"I'm not trying to make any value judgments from an ideological point of view," he said. "Who are really heroes worth looking up to, only history can tell."</p>	<p>"我对这些人没有具体的意识形态评价，"他说。"谁是真正值得仰视的英雄，只有历史才能决定。"</p>
<p>Mr. Zhang is represented by 798 photo gallery in Beijing.</p>	<p>张巍的代理画廊是北京的百年印象摄影画廊。</p>
<p>/culture/20160624/elvis-madonna-mao-china</p>	<p>/culture/20160624/elvis-madonna-mao-china</p>
<p>Who Is a Jew? Maybe Not Woman Converted by Esteemed New York Rabbi</p>	<p>特朗普的女儿在美国皈依犹太教，算犹太人吗？</p>
<p>JERUSALEM — Critics of Israel's chief rabbinate have long complained that scores of U.S. converts to Judaism have trouble getting approval to marry in Israel. Now, one such case with a celebrity connection could break open the rabbinate's long-standing secrecy over which foreign rabbis are approved to conduct conversions.</p>	<p>耶路撒冷——长期以来，以色列大拉比的批评者一直抱怨很多改信犹太教的美国人很难在以色列获准结婚。现在，有一个牵涉名人的此类案例，可能会破解大拉比制度下长期以来关于哪些外国拉比可以获准主持皈依仪式的秘密。</p>
<p>The case involves an American who, shortly after her Orthodox conversion in New York, became engaged to an Israeli, only to have the local rabbinical court in his hometown reject her status as a Jew when they tried to register for marriage.</p>	<p>在这个案例中，一位美国人在纽约皈依犹太教正统派后不久，与一名以色列人订婚，不过当他们准备登记结婚时，她的犹太身份却遭到男方家乡的一个地方拉比法庭否认。</p>
<p>As it turns out, the rabbi who signed the woman's conversion certificate also converted Donald Trump's daughter Ivanka, and officiated at her 2009 wedding to Jared Kushner, the newspaper publisher now planning the presumptive Republican nominee's potential transition to the White House.</p>	<p>给这位女士签发皈依证书的拉比也曾主持唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)的女儿伊万卡(Ivanka)的皈依仪式，并在2009年主持她与报纸出版人贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)的婚礼。库什纳目前正在帮助稳获共和党提名的总统候选人进军白宫。</p>

<p>The rabbi, Haskel Lookstein, is one of the most respected Orthodox rabbis in New York, where he has for 58 years led Manhattan's Congregation Kehilath Jeshurun, after taking over the pulpit from his father. He recently received an honorary doctorate from Israel's Bar-Ilan University in recognition for what it called "the influential role he has played in deepening Jewish values and heritage among American Jewry."</p>	<p>哈斯科尔·卢克斯坦(Haskel Lookstein)是纽约最受尊敬的正统派拉比之一, 继承父亲的神职之后, 领导曼哈顿的 Kehilath Jeshurun 犹太会堂长达 58 年之久。前不久, 以色列的巴尔伊兰大学(Bar-Ilan University)为了表彰“他在深化美国犹太人的犹太价值观和传统方面发挥了有影响力的作用”, 授予他荣誉博士学位。</p>
<p>The case raises the question of whether Ivanka Trump — who said in a Vogue magazine interview last year that she and her husband were “pretty observant,” keeping kosher and the Jewish Sabbath — would be accepted as Jewish herself in all quarters in Israel.</p>	<p>这个事件引发了人们关于伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)的犹太人身份能否在以色列全境获得认可的怀疑。去年, 她在接受《Vogue》杂志采访时表示, 她和丈夫“严格遵守”教规, 持守犹太洁食和安息日规定。</p>
<p>More broadly, it illustrates a growing divide between Israel's increasingly strict ultra-Orthodox religious establishment and many Jews abroad over the age-old question of “who is a Jew” that has complicated Israel's relationship with the diaspora for decades.</p>	<p>在更广层面上, 它反映出以色列日益严格的极端正统派宗教权威与国外很多犹太人对于“谁是犹太人”这个古老问题日益严重的分歧。在过去几十年里, 这个问题让以色列与犹太侨民之间的关系变得复杂。</p>
<p>The Israeli rabbinate, which controls Jewish marriage and most Jewish burial sites in the country, does not recognize non-Orthodox streams of Judaism like Reform and Conservative, with which the majority of affiliated U.S. Jews identify. In rejecting Lookstein's conversion and those of others in similar positions, the rabbinical authorities now risk alienating Jews abroad who practice modern Orthodoxy according to Halakha, or Jewish law.</p>	<p>以色列拉比掌管犹太婚姻以及该国的大部分犹太墓地, 他们不认可非正统派犹太教分支, 比如改革派和保守派——美国的大部分犹太人都属于这些非正统派分支。以色列拉比拒绝承认卢克斯坦以及其他具有类似地位的拉比签发的皈依证书, 因此有可能疏远国外的那些按照犹太律法执行现代正统派教规的犹太人。</p>
<p>“Ten years ago, if an Orthodox rabbi in good standing performed a conversion, it would have been a given that it would be accepted here,” said Rabbi Seth Farber, the founder of Itim, an Israeli organization that</p>	<p>“10 年前, 如果是一名地位稳固的正统派拉比主持的皈依, 人们肯定认为它在这里是会被接受的, ”对犹太大拉比持批评态度的以色列组织 Itim 的创始人塞思·法伯拉比(Seth Farber)说。该组织正在为卢克斯坦的美国皈依者奔</p>

has been critical of the rabbinate and is pressing the case of Lookstein's U.S. convert.	走。
He added, "I'd say this is unprecedented in Jewish history, that one group of rabbis rejects another."	他补充说：“我得说，这在犹太历史上是前所未有的——一个拉比团体否定另一个拉比团体。”
Itim handles up to 150 cases a year of modern-Orthodox converts from the United States who are struggling to get married in Israel or are experiencing other issues with the religious establishment. As Farber put it, "Almost everyone has problems nowadays."	Itim 每年处理多达 150 起类似案件——美国现代正统派犹太教皈依者在以色列争取婚姻权或经历其他与宗教权威相关的难题。按法伯的说法，“如今，几乎每个人都遇到问题。”
The U.S. convert, who is appealing her case to Israel's supreme rabbinical court, declined to be interviewed, and the rabbis discussed her situation on the condition that she not be identified in order to protect her privacy.	那名改信犹太教的美国女性正把自己的案件上诉至以色列最高拉比法庭。她拒绝接受采访。为了保护她的隐私，拉比们讨论她的情况时都避免暴露她的身份。
Her supporters said she converted just over a year ago, after about a year of study, and soon met the man who would become her fiancé in Petah Tikva, a bedroom community near Tel Aviv. The rabbinical court there first ruled in April that her conversion was invalid.	她的支持者称，她在一年前刚改信犹太教，之前学习了一年左右，然后很快在特拉维夫附近的城郊住宅区佩塔提克瓦遇见了后来成为她未婚夫的男人。今年 4 月，当地的拉比法庭首次判决她皈依无效。
After a preliminary hearing in the supreme rabbinical court in Jerusalem, Rabbi Itamar Tubul, the director of the chief rabbinate's department of personal status and conversion, wrote a letter to the Petah Tikva court saying that the conversion certificate signed by Lookstein was "approved by the chief rabbinate of Israel." (Two other Kehilath Jeshurun rabbis also signed the certificate.)	在耶路撒冷最高拉比法庭的初步听证会之后，大拉比的个人身份和皈依部主管伊塔马尔·图布勒拉比(Itamar Tubul)给佩塔提克瓦法院写信表示，卢克斯坦签发的皈依证书是“经过以色列大拉比批准的”(Kehilath Jeshurun 犹太会堂的另外两名拉比也在这份证书上签了字)。
But the Petah Tikva court issued a second ruling against the conversion June 8, saying it had found no mention of Lookstein on its lists of approved rabbis.	但在 6 月 8 日，佩塔提克瓦法院再次判决这一皈依无效，称它没有在自己的获准拉比名单上看到卢克斯坦的名字。

<p>Lookstein, 84, is now in an emeritus position at Kehilath Jeshurun, which has a membership of 1,100 families, and is considered one of the most established and mainstream Orthodox rabbis in America.</p>	<p>84 岁的卢克斯坦目前是 Kehilath Jeshurun 犹太会堂的荣退拉比, 他被认为是美国最权威、最主流的正统派拉比之一。该会堂的会众包括 1100 个家庭。</p>
<p>In a telephone interview, he said this case was a first for him, though he was not aware of anyone else who had been converted by him or his colleagues at Kehilath Jeshurun who then tried to marry in Israel.</p>	<p>卢克斯坦在接受电话采访时称, 他首次遇到这样的案例, 不过他并不知道是否还有经他自己或 Kehilath Jeshurun 犹太会堂其他同事之手皈依犹太教的人曾尝试在以色列结婚。</p>
<p>"The irony is that this woman is very meticulous about her religious observance," Lookstein said. "She is as Jewish as I am, and as Jewish as the rabbis signed on the certificate, except in the eyes of the Petah Tikva rabbinate."</p>	<p>"讽刺的是, 这位女士一丝不苟地遵守犹太教规," 卢克斯坦说, "从犹太教身份的角度讲, 她和我以及其他在证书上签字的拉比是一样的, 只有佩塔提克瓦的拉比不这么认为。"</p>
<p>"The bottom line," he added, "is that the rabbinate in Israel is not respecting and honoring the work of the Orthodox rabbinate in America on conversion."</p>	<p>"其实是," 他补充说, "以色列拉比不尊重和承认美国正统派拉比主持的皈依。"</p>
<p>Lookstein said he expected that the woman would ultimately win her appeal and be able to marry in Israel. "But the battle is taking so much out of this woman and causing such pain at a time when she should be happiest in her life," he lamented, adding that the Petah Tikva rabbis were perpetrating "a terrible sin" because "the Torah is very explicit that a convert should be treated with love and never afflicted."</p>	<p>卢克斯坦说, 他希望那位女士能最终赢得上诉, 可以在以色列结婚。"但是, 这场战斗耗费这位女士这么多精力, 给她一生中本该最快乐的时光带来巨大痛苦," 他叹息道。他还表示, 佩塔提克瓦的拉比正犯下"严重的罪孽", 因为"《托拉》(Torah)明确指出, 应该用爱对待皈依者, 永不折磨他们"。</p>
<p>/culture/20160624/israel-rabbinate-jewish-conversion</p>	<p>/culture/20160624/israel-rabbinate-jewish-conversion</p>
<p>Director Abbas Kiarostami Balanced Realism and Poetry, Censors and Viewers</p>	<p>审查制度的周旋者: 伊朗导演阿巴斯</p>
<p>TEHRAN — It was a hot June evening last year when my wife and I received an invitation for a gathering at a rooftop garden here. No reason for the event was given, but when we walked in — carelessly,</p>	<p>德黑兰——去年 6 月一个炎热的傍晚, 我和妻子收到了一份邀请, 是在当地一座屋顶花园的聚会。邀请函没有给出聚会的原因, 而当我们漫不经心地什么礼物都没带就来到聚会地点时, 发现原来是一位电影大师在庆祝 75 岁生</p>

<p>without gifts — it turned out that a monument of cinema was celebrating his 75th birthday.</p>	<p>日。</p>
<p>It was a surprise get-together, and the guest of honor, Abbas Kiarostami — a filmmaker, photographer and poet — quietly and modestly received congratulations, the same way he had received dozens of international awards for his movies.</p>	<p>那是一次意想不到的聚会,寿星是阿巴斯·基亚罗斯塔米(Abbas Kiarostami),一位电影人、摄影师和诗人。他安静而谦逊地接受着人们的祝贺,和他在接受许多国际电影奖项时一样。</p>
<p>His trusted assistant, Hamideh Razavi, had invited intellectuals, cinematographers, actors and actresses, and journalists like me to celebrate a man who was one of the most internationally well known Iranians alive. Ms. Razavi made the rounds, hopping from guest to guest while Mr. Kiarostami, wearing his signature sunglasses, sat surrounded by friends and acquaintances. He was silent, shy almost, as he had always been.</p>	<p>他信赖的助手哈米黛·拉扎维(Hamideh Razavi)邀请了知识分子、摄影师、演员,以及像我这样的记者来为他庆祝。基亚罗斯塔米是现今伊朗最具国际声誉的人物之一。拉扎维匆匆地与大家一一打招呼,而基亚罗斯塔米则戴着自己标志性的墨镜,在朋友和熟人的簇拥下坐在那里。他默不作声,几乎可以说是腼腆,保持着他一贯的样子。</p>
<p>The scene of men and women mingling at a gathering could never have appeared in one of the dozens of movies Mr. Kiarostami made in Iran. Even Iran's master filmmaker had to work his way around the country's censors.</p>	<p>这些男男女女在聚会上随意攀谈的情景,永远不可能出现在基亚罗斯塔米在伊朗制作的诸多影片中。即使是伊朗的电影大师,也不得不跟这个国家的审查者周旋。</p>
<p>He was extremely successful in these efforts. Always balancing between realism and poetry, Mr. Kiarostami's films tried to leave as much space as possible for the viewer's fantasy to connect the dots.</p>	<p>这方面他做的很成功。基亚罗斯塔米的影片总是在现实主义与诗意之间寻求平衡,试图给观众留下尽可能多的空间,让他们用自己的想象把故事连接起来。</p>
<p>Many of his films were well known by international audiences and acclaimed by foreign critics: "Ten," where he follows a female taxi driver through the streets of Tehran; "The Wind Will Carry Us," about a television crew working in a remote village; and "Certified Copy," featuring the French actress Juliette Binoche.</p>	<p>他的许多影片被世界各地的观众所熟知,得到外国影评人的赞美:在《十段生命的律动》(Ten)中,他的镜头跟随女出租车司机穿过德黑兰大街小巷;《风会带着我们走》(The Wind Will Carry Us)讲述的是一个电视摄制组在偏远村庄工作的故事;《原样复制》(Certified Copy)则以法国女星朱丽叶·比诺什(Juliette Binoche)为主角。</p>

<p>But in Iran, Mr. Kiarostami also was the ambassador of a vibrant cultural scene, showing others that success was possible. Despite the restrictions he faced in his movies, he managed to reach a global audience.</p>	<p>在伊朗，基亚罗斯塔米也是充满活力的文化界的一名形象大使，他向人们显示了成功的可能。尽管电影遇到很多限制，但他仍吸引了全球的观众。</p>
<p>And not by playing the exotic card, which can quickly win the sympathy of a Western audience, but by focusing on universal themes. His movies were about love and life and death, and while filmed against an Iranian backdrop, they were never only about Iran.</p>	<p>尽管卖弄异国情调可以很快赢得西方观众的同情，但他并不这样做，而是聚焦永恒的主题。他的影片关注的是爱情、生命和死亡，虽然影片以伊朗为背景，但它们从来都不仅是关于伊朗的。</p>
<p>Despite his nonpolitical approach, Mr. Kiarostami had numerous run-ins with the powers that be. His association with foreigners was enough for hard-liners to distrust him, and some of his movies were seen as dangerous because of his large fan base and the influence he wielded.</p>	<p>尽管选择了非政治的手法，基亚罗斯塔米还是与当权者发生过多次冲突。他与外国人的交往就足以让强硬派们不信任他，由于作品吸引了大量影迷，本人也极具影响力，他被当作一个危险人物。</p>
<p>In 1997, he won the highest award at the Cannes film festival, the Palme d'Or, for "Taste of Cherry," about a man planning to kill himself and looking for someone who can bury him afterward. When he returned to Tehran after his victory in Cannes, security officials forced him to leave the airport through a back door, because hard-liners, angry over the foreign recognition, were protesting in the arrival hall.</p>	<p>1997年，他凭借《樱桃的滋味》(Taste of Cherry)获得戛纳电影节的最高奖项金棕榈奖(Palme d'Or)。该片讲述了一个男人计划自杀并找人埋葬自己的故事。戛纳获奖后回到德黑兰时，安全官员逼迫他从后门离开机场，因为强硬派对该片在国外获得的认可感到愤怒，正在入境大厅举行抗议。</p>
<p>He was the embodiment of the dilemma all Iranian artists face: Stay in Iran despite the pressures, or migrate away from the culture that feeds their creativity. The fact that he continued to work and live in Tehran was an inspiration for many here.</p>	<p>他代表着所有伊朗艺术家面临的困境：是顶着压力留在伊朗，还是逃离滋养了他们的创造力的这种文化。他依然在德黑兰工作和生活的事实，鼓舞了这里的很多人。</p>
<p>In 2013, at the end of a long and difficult period for artists during the last term of the conservative president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Mr. Kiarostami made his second film outside Iran, shooting in Japan. "Like</p>	<p>2013年，基亚罗斯塔米在日本拍摄了第二部在伊朗以外的电影。当时正值保守派总统马哈茂德·艾哈迈迪内贾德(Mahmoud Ahmadinejad)的最后一届任期，艺术家面临的一个漫长而又艰难的时期即将结束。该片名为《如沐</p>

<p>Someone in Love” centers on a love triangle involving a prostitute, her jealous boyfriend and her older client. Mr. Kiarostami said he had felt “terribly lonely” during the filming in an interview with the Dutch newspaper De Volkskrant. “I didn’t cry every night, but quite often,” he said.</p>	<p>《爱河》(Like Someone in Love)，故事围绕着一个妓女、心怀嫉妒的男朋友和上了年纪的主顾之间的三角恋展开。基亚罗斯塔米在接受荷兰报纸《人民日报》(De Volkskrant)的采访时表示，影片拍摄期间他感到“非常孤独”。“我不是每天晚上都哭，但的确经常哭，”他说。</p>
<p>During that time, I met Mr. Kiarostami at the airport in Tehran, a backpack slung over his shoulder, coming home to Iran for visits between filming.</p>	<p>正是在那期间，我在德黑兰的机场遇到了基亚罗斯塔米。当时，他肩上搭着一个背包，赶着在拍摄间隙回伊朗。</p>
<p>In December, Ms. Razavi, his joyful assistant, died in a car accident. Her death hit him hard. Not long after, he was treated for stomach pain in a Tehran hospital. Mistakes were made by one of his care givers, and Mr. Kiarostami caught a virus and never recovered. He died on Monday in a Paris hospital, where he had been moved for treatment.</p>	<p>12月，他那位性格开朗的助手拉扎维在一起车祸中去世。她的死对基亚罗斯塔米打击很大。不久后，他因为胃痛在德黑兰一家医院接受治疗。因为其中一名护理人员的错误，基亚罗斯塔米感染了一种病毒，再也未能康复。之后，他被转移至巴黎一家医院接受治疗。周一，他在那家医院去世。</p>
<p>When news of his passing reached Tehran on Monday evening, phones started ringing and social media overflowed with sadness.</p>	<p>周一傍晚，当基亚罗斯塔米去世的消息传到德黑兰时，电话铃声开始响起，社交媒体上弥漫着悲伤。</p>
<p>The director Asghar Farhadi, who in 2012 won an Oscar for his film “A Separation,” had difficulty grasping what had happened. “I just met him some weeks ago.”</p>	<p>2012年凭借《一次别离》(A Separation)获得奥斯卡奖的导演阿斯加尔·法尔哈迪(Asghar Farhadi)难以接受这个噩耗。“我几周前刚见过他。”</p>
<p>He recalled how Mr. Kiarostami had been lying in his bed, laptop at hand, showing a new four-minute movie he had just made in China. “This man was great, not only for us Iranians, but for the world,” Mr. Farhadi said.</p>	<p>他回忆起基亚罗斯塔米当时躺在床上，手里捧着笔记本电脑，展示自己刚在中国拍的一部四分钟长的电影。“他很伟大，不只是对我们伊朗人，对全世界都是这样，”法尔哈迪说。</p>
<p>On Tuesday hundreds of Iranians gathered at Tehran’s cinema museum to honor the filmmaker. Old men could be seen weeping. Teenagers lit candles. His body will be flown home this week.</p>	<p>周二当天，成百上千人聚集在德黑兰的电影博物馆，缅怀这位电影人。现场能看到老年人泪眼婆娑。十几岁的年轻人点亮了蜡烛。他的遗体将于本周空运回国。</p>

/culture/20160707/abbas-kiarostami-iran-tehran	/culture/20160707/abbas-kiarostami-iran-tehran
Mortal to Divine and Back: India's Transgender Goddesses	人与神的角色转换：印度跨性别女神的节日
DEVANAMPATTINAM, India — The transformation of transgender women into goddesses for an annual Hindu festival takes place in an atmosphere of reverent, somber concentration. Laugh lines vanish, replaced by an impassive mask. Skin becomes stone.	印度德发南巴蒂南——在这个印度教的年度节日中，从跨性别女性向女神的转变，是在虔诚而凝重的气氛中进行的。笑容消失了，代之以无表情的面具。皮肤变成了石头。
As they prepared to perform in the Mayana Kollai festival in a fishing village in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu, some of the dancers slipped into trances so deep it appeared they might have fainted. The photographs, taken over the past three years, are by Candace Feit.	在印度南部泰米尔纳德邦的一个小渔村，人们在准备“盗墓节”(Mayana Kollai)的表演，一些舞者进入重度的出神状态，以至于看上去像是晕厥了。这些照片是由坎德丝·费特(Candace Feit)在过去三年里拍摄的。
Indians who decide to live as kothis — also known as hijras, kinnars or aravani, depending on the region — are born male and typically have male lovers.	蔻蒂(kothi)在某些地区又称海吉拉(hijra)、金纳(kinnar)或阿拉瓦尼(aravani)，选择以这种方式生活的印度人的出生性别为男性，通常有男性情侣。
Unlike transgender people in the West, they leave a conservative mainstream culture for an equally conservative subculture. Some live in communes with a strict network of rules under the authority of leaders they refer to as “mothers” and “grandmothers.”	和西方的跨性别人士不同的是，她们脱离了保守的主流文化，加入了一种同样保守的亚文化。其中一些生活在有森严戒律的公社里，她们的领袖被称为“母亲”或“祖母”。
Others live with their parents or head heterosexual families. Many reveal their identities as teenagers and are met with years of taunts, beatings and forced sex.	还有一些跟父母住，或成为异性恋家庭的家长。有许多人在少年时期就表露了身份，并因此遭受多年的奚落、殴打和受迫性交。
But during the festival, which takes place in either February or March each year, these troubles are impossibly distant. Any trace of human expression is lifted, and the kothis begin to resemble the deities they worship. The ordinary is tethered to the divine. — ELLEN BARRY	但是，在每年2月或3月举行的节日期间，这些困扰会显得无比遥远。一切人类的表情都被消除，蔻蒂人开始变成她们膜拜的神灵的模样。凡人与神建立了连线。——ELLEN BARRY
The kothi performers were solemn as the festival approached. They had	随着节日的临近，蔻蒂表演者的表情肃穆起来。在为期十天的节日中，她们

<p>agreed not to drink alcohol or have sex for the duration of the 10-day festival. Men are not allowed in the dressing room for the preparations, which take place in hushed silence.</p>	<p>承诺不饮酒，免房事。男人不可进入为表演做准备的更衣室，准备工作在一片肃静中进行。</p>
<p>The performers crowd into a small room near the temple to apply makeup, a process that can take as long as two hours. By the time they finish, their faces have disappeared beneath a shell of color – half-person, half-goddess.</p>	<p>表演者挤在寺庙附近的一个小房间里化妆，全过程耗时可达两个小时。完成后，她们的脸会被遮盖在一层色彩之下——成为半人半神。</p>
<p>For those 10 days, the kothis are treated with reverence by the villagers, who flock to see them dance without any mention of their gender identity. Walking the town's streets, the kothis are invited into house after house to give blessings.</p>	<p>十天里，村民会对蔻蒂人毕恭毕敬，他们蜂拥前来观看她们的舞蹈，绝口不提她们的性别身份。蔻蒂人行走在小镇街道上，家家户户都会来请她们进门，求得她们的祝福。</p>
<p>Kavia Varshini, a traditional Indian dancer, is a celebrity in this part of Tamil Nadu. When she walks through crowds after a performance, people rush to her side to have their picture taken. She is one of the lucky ones: There is no family expectation that she will marry.</p>	<p>传统印度舞者卡薇亚·瓦什尼(Kavia Varshini)是泰米尔纳德邦这一带的名人。每次表演后穿过人群离开时，人们会涌上来拍照。她相对幸运：家人并不指望她结婚。</p>
<p>Mogana, left, helps Navali put on her bra, as the two prepare to perform.</p>	<p>莫佳娜（左）帮助那瓦莉穿上胸罩，两人正在准备表演。</p>
<p>As kothis converge on the village, rivalries can flare. Many gave the cold shoulder to a kothi one year because her name was the only one mentioned in the event's printed program, which was seen as self-aggrandizing.</p>	<p>随着蔻蒂人在村里聚集，竞争也会激烈起来。有一年，一个蔻蒂人遭到了其他人的冷落，因为只有她一个人的名字出现在了那年印发的节目单上，而这被认为是一种自我炒作。</p>
<p>Mogana, shown helping another kothi prepare, is under intense pressure from her family to marry soon. Along with her partner, she is trying to figure out what to do. While the idea of marrying or having sex with a woman is alien to her, marriage would offer the comfort of family acceptance.</p>	<p>正在帮助另一位蔻蒂人的莫佳娜面临家人的巨大压力，要她尽快结婚。她正和自己的伴侣一起想办法。她没法想象自己和一个女人结婚或发生性关系，但通过婚姻获得家人的认可，可以给她一片清净。</p>

At the end of the festival, their moment over, the kothis return to ordinary life. Jehada Guru, shown here as the goddess Amman, is one of the poorest people in his village: a day laborer and father of two, married to a woman who works in a bakery.	节日之后，她们的风光也告一段落，蔻蒂人将回归平凡的生活。扮成女神安曼(Amman)的耶哈达·古鲁(Jehada Guru)属于村里最穷的人之一：他在打散工，是两个孩子的父亲，跟一个在烘焙店打工的女人结了婚。
/culture/20160725/india-transgender	/culture/20160725/india-transgender
For Babies in India, a 30-Foot Plunge for Good Luck	印度人如何为孩子祈福？把他们从房顶抛下
How far would you go to show your religious faith? Some families in rural India — both Hindus and Muslims — are willing to let their babies be tossed off the roof of a shrine, to be caught in a stretched bedsheet about 30 feet below.	为了展现对宗教信仰的虔诚，你会走多远？印度乡间的一些家庭——不论是印度教徒还是穆斯林——都乐于让他们的婴儿被人从一座神庙的屋顶抛下，再用一张摊开的床单在下方约 30 英尺（约合 9.1 米）处接住。
The ritual, long popular in Maharashtra and Karnataka States, dates back almost 700 years, to a time when infant mortality was high, medical knowledge was scant and families had few places to turn for help.	这种仪式在马哈拉施特拉邦和卡纳塔克邦流行已久，可以追溯到大约 700 年前。那时，婴儿的死亡率很高，医疗知识匮乏，人们求助无门。
Legend has it that a saint advised people whose babies were dying to build a shrine and drop the ailing infants from the roof to show their trust in the almighty. When they did so, the story goes, the babies were miraculously cradled to safety in a hammock-like sheet that appeared in midair.	相传有一位圣人建议家有濒死婴儿的人建一座神庙，再把病婴从屋顶抛下，用以展示他们对万能之神的信仰。据说当他们这样做的时候，半空中出现了一张吊床状的床单，奇迹般地把婴儿安全接住。
From then on, prayers for the birth of a healthy baby in the region have included a promise to toss the baby as an offering to the god who granted the prayers. Villagers believe that the ritual brings the child long life and good luck, and maintain that it does no harm.	从那时起，当地祈求生下健康宝宝的人便发愿，如果他们梦想成真，就把宝宝从屋顶抛下，作为对神的供奉。村民们认为这种仪式会给孩子带来长寿和好运，并且坚信它没有任何危害。
The practice came under fire in 2009, when a widely circulated video recorded at the Baba Umer Dargah, a shrine in Solapur, Maharashtra, prompted the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights to	这种做法在 2009 年遭到了抨击。当时，在马哈拉施特拉邦肖拉普尔一座名为巴巴乌默尔达加(Baba Umer Dargah)的神庙录制的一段视频广为流传，招致印度国家儿童权益保护委员会(National Commission for Protection

intervene. The commission investigated and ordered that the baby-tossing be stopped.	of Child Rights)的介入。该委员会展开了调查,并勒令不得再举办抛婴仪式。
"We do not support this superstitious practice," said G. Mohanty, a media adviser at the commission. "It is against the interest of the children. They may be really scared, and nobody knows how it affects their psyche."	"我们不支持这种迷信的做法,"该委员会媒体发言人 G·莫汉蒂(G. Mohanty)说。"它危害了相关儿童的利益。他们可能非常害怕,而且没人知道他们的心理会受到怎样的影响。"
Officials say the practice is illegal under India's children's rights law, and the local police authorities in Solapur say they have not received any reports of baby-tossing since 2010. Even so, witnesses say it continues on a small scale in some villages, including in Mangasuli, where the Lord Khandoba, an avatar of Shiva, is worshiped by Hindus as the deity of the family.	官员们说,根据印度的儿童权益法,这种做法是非法的;肖拉普尔当地警方表示,自从2010年起,他们就没再接到过关于抛婴的警情。尽管如此,仍有目击者称,一些村落里依然少量存在这种现象,其中包括曼阿苏里村,在那里,印度教徒把湿婆(Shiva)的化身勤都巴神(Lord Khandoba)当成家庭守护神来供奉。
"The practice continues throughout the year, and babies are tossed within two months of being born, come rain or shine — it's tradition," said Javed Fardin Akhtar, a resident of the nearby city of Sangli who said he witnessed the ritual in Mangasuli in April.	"这种仪式一年到头都在举行,婴儿出生不超过两个月便会被抛下屋顶,风雨无阻——这是一种传统,"曼阿苏里村附近城市桑格利的居民贾韦德·法尔汉·阿赫塔尔(Javed Fardin Akhtar)说。今年4月,他在曼阿苏里村亲眼目睹了抛婴仪式。
Mr. Akhtar said that the actual tossing was done not by the parents, but by experienced devotees of the shrine. After one bounce on the bedsheet, the babies are swiftly returned to the arms of parents waiting anxiously in the cheering crowd below.	阿赫塔尔说,把婴儿抛下屋顶的实际上并不是婴儿的双亲,而是神庙里经验丰富的虔诚信徒。落在床单上的婴儿被弹起来以后,会在人们的欢呼声中被迅速送回焦急等待的父母的怀抱。
/culture/20160729/for-babies-in-india-a-30-foot-plunge-for-good-luck	/culture/20160729/for-babies-in-india-a-30-foot-plunge-for-good-luck
Tegla Loroupe Gives Refugee Olympians a Lesson in Hope	首个奥运会难民代表团背后的推手
RIO DE JANEIRO — Germans rolled luggage into the Olympic Village, Slovaks stood proudly at the raising of their national flag, and a delegation from Benin posed for photos in yellow floral prints and	里约热内卢——德国人拉着行李进入奥运村;斯洛伐克人骄傲地伫立观看自己国家的国旗冉冉升起;贝宁代表团身穿黄色印花服装、头戴龙虾红的帽子摆姿势拍照。不远处,有一位仅5英尺高的肯尼亚女人,几乎无人注意;她

lobster-red hats. Nearby, a woman from Kenya, barely 5 feet tall and all but unnoticed, signed off on her project to give an Olympic home to athletes who had none of their own.	要给那些没有国籍的运动员在奥运这个大家庭里安一个家。
"Peace, unity through sports," she wrote on a mural.	"通过体育实现和平和团结,"她在留言墙上写道。
Tegla Loroupe will participate in her fourth Olympics, this time not as a groundbreaking marathoner but as a peace ambassador bringing attention and compassion to the global refugee crisis.	泰格拉·洛鲁佩(Tegla Loroupe)将第四次参加奥运会,但这一次她不是作为一名打破记录的马拉松选手,而是作为一名和平使者,引发人们对全球难民危机的关注和同情。
She is the leader of a group of 10 displaced athletes, known as the Refugee Olympic Team. It will march Friday in the opening ceremony, carrying the Olympic flag, serenaded by the Olympic anthem.	她是十名无家可归的运动员的领队,他们被称为奥运会难民代表团(Refugee Olympic Team)。在周五的开幕式上,他们将伴随着奥运会会歌、拿着奥运会会旗入场。
Five of those athletes prepared for the Rio Games at a training camp operated by Loroupe in the hills outside Nairobi, the Kenyan capital. "I think I have the strength to prove that even small people can do something big," she said.	其中五名运动员,曾在洛鲁佩位于肯尼亚首都内罗毕郊外的山上组织的训练营里备战里约奥运会。"我想我有能力证明,小人物也能干大事,"她说。
There is much to be wary and cynical about regarding the Summer Games — like the corruption and the doping and the commercialism — but the opening ceremony can provide a flickering respite from pessimism, a brief chimney sweep of the sooty Olympic ideal.	本届夏季奥运会有很多让我们提防和嘲讽的东西——比如腐败、兴奋剂和商业化——不过开幕式能让我们暂时摆脱悲观,扫除蒙在奥运会理想上的污迹。
Perhaps no one represents hopefulness in international sport more resolutely than Loroupe. She refused to succumb to a life of expected subservience as a young woman and has spent her postrunning career offering possibility instead of despair.	也许没人能比洛鲁佩更能坚决地代表人们对国际体育的希望。年轻的时候,她拒绝屈从于人们的期待,不愿过那种奴颜婢膝的生活;在跑步生涯结束之后的人生里,她给人们带来希望,而非绝望。
"People treat these refugees like criminals," Loroupe said Monday. "We need to treat them with respect."	"人们像对待罪犯那样对待这些难民,"洛鲁佩周一说,"我们需要尊重他们。"
In the running world, Loroupe, 43, is celebrated as the winner of the	在长跑界,43岁的洛鲁佩曾在1994年和1995年两次获得纽约马拉松赛

<p>New York City Marathon in 1994 and 1995, the first black African woman to win a major marathon, a former world-record holder at the distance of 26.2 miles.</p>	<p>(New York City Marathon)冠军, 是第一位赢得一项重要马拉松赛事冠军的非洲黑人女性, 也曾是 26.2 英里马拉松世界纪录的保持者。</p>
<p>But her running has been overtaken by her goodwill and activism.</p>	<p>不过, 她的亲善和行动主义盖过了她的赛跑成绩。</p>
<p>Under the banner of the Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation, she has organized peace races among tribal rivals, trying to resolve conflicts with conciliation instead of weapons.</p>	<p>她以泰格拉·洛鲁佩和平基金会(Tegla Loroupe Peace Foundation)的名义, 在敌对部落之间组织和平赛跑, 努力用调解而非武器解决冲突。</p>
<p>"I always go where there are not good people," Loroupe said. "I want to help them."</p>	<p>"我总是前往没有好人的地方,"洛鲁佩说,"我想帮助他们。"</p>
<p>In 2011, the mostly Christian and animist South Sudan gained its independence from mostly Muslim Sudan. All five of the refugee Olympians trained by Loroupe, two women and three men, are from South Sudan. They were identified during trials held to find runners in 2015 at two refugee camps inside neighboring Kenya.</p>	<p>2011年, 以基督徒和泛灵论者为主的南苏丹(South Sudan)从以穆斯林为主的苏丹脱离出来, 实现独立。洛鲁佩培训的五名奥运会难民运动员——两名女子和三名男子——都来自南苏丹。2015年, 在邻国肯尼亚的两个难民营里举行的跑步选拔赛中, 他们被挑选出来。</p>
<p>Across the world, there are 63.5 million people displaced by fighting and persecution, according to the U.N. refugee agency, often unwanted by politicians, unable to reconnect with their families or any confident future.</p>	<p>根据联合国难民机构的数据, 全世界有 6350 万人因战乱和迫害无家可归, 他们往往不受政客们欢迎, 无法与家人重新取得联系, 前途渺茫。</p>
<p>"In a year when refugees have found borders, camps and minds closed, the International Olympic Committee did something remarkably open," wrote Minky Worden of Human Rights Watch. "The creation of a refugee team reframes the debate, to focus not on fear and pushing away but on inclusion and celebrating the resilience and potential all refugees represent."</p>	<p>"在难民们看到边界线、难民营纷纷关闭, 思想封闭的一年里, 国际奥委会做了一件非常开放的事," "人权观察"组织(Human Rights Watch)的明基·沃登(Minky Worden)写道, "难民代表团的设立改变了这场争论, 把焦点从恐惧与拒绝, 转变为包容以及对所有难民所代表的适应力和潜力的赞扬。"</p>
<p>One of the refugee Olympic athletes from South Sudan is Yiech Pur Biel,</p>	<p>其中一名难民运动员、21 岁的耶什·普尔·比尔(Yiech Pur Biel)来自南苏丹,</p>

<p>21, an 800-meter runner who fled from his village in 2005 and stayed with a neighbor while his mother and brother headed toward survival in Ethiopia. He said he had not heard from them since. He was told they were OK, but he also knows that people are reluctant to give the worst news.</p>	<p>他是 800 米选手。2005 年，他从村里逃出来，和一个邻居待在一起，而他的妈妈和弟弟（或哥哥）前往埃塞俄比亚求生。他说，从那以后，就失去了他们的消息。他被告知他们都挺好，不过他也知道人们不愿说出最坏的消息。</p>
<p>"Tegla is our mother, not only our leader," Biel said. "Most of us run because of war. Madam Tegla gives us a chance for other people to know the history of our lives. And we can forget what happened before. We can celebrate. We can have hope, like everyone else."</p>	<p>"泰格拉是我们的妈妈，她不只是我们的领队，"比尔说，"我们大部分人是因为战争逃离家园。泰格拉夫人给了我们一个机会，让其他人知道我们以前的生活。我们现在可以把过去的事情抛在脑后。我们现在可以庆祝。我们可以像其他人那样拥有希望。"</p>
<p>Another of the refugee Olympians is Paulo Amotun Lokoro, 24, a 1,500-meter runner. He was lost while fleeing his Sudanese village in 2003, unable to keep up with his parents. He did not reunite with them until three years later at the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya. That is where Loroupe discovered him last year.</p>	<p>另一名奥运会难民选手、24 岁的保罗·阿穆通·洛科罗 (Paulo Amotun Lokoro)，是 1500 米长跑运动员。2003 年，他从他家住的苏丹那个村子跑出来时迷了路，与父母失散。直到三年后他才在肯尼亚的卡库马难民营与家人团聚。去年洛鲁佩就是在那里发现他的。</p>
<p>At first, Lokoro thought he was not good enough to be a serious runner. Or that this might be some kind of a joke.</p>	<p>一开始，洛科罗觉得自己不够优秀，不够资格做职业长跑选手。觉得这是在开玩笑。</p>
<p>"I was nowhere," Lokoro said. "Now I am somewhere."</p>	<p>"以前我看不到未来，"洛科罗，"现在我有了希望。"</p>
<p>It is an emotion that Loroupe understands. She is a Pokot, not a Nandi, the dominant Kenyan running tribe. In her native village of Kapsait, near the border with Uganda, community leaders did not want her to run because she was a girl. Her father did not want her to go to school. He expected her to be a baby sitter.</p>	<p>洛鲁佩对这种情绪深有体会。她是波科特人，不是南迪人，后者是肯尼亚最主要的跑步部落。她的村庄 Kapsait 离与乌干达的边界不远，村里的头人不想让她去跑步，因为她是女孩。她父亲不想让她上学，想让她去当保姆。</p>
<p>"Her father called her 'Useless'; that was his name for her," said Anne Roberts, a former coordinator of elite athletes for the New York City Marathon who has been a close friend of Loroupe's for more than two</p>	<p>"她父亲称她是'无用之人'，那就是他给她起的名字，"纽约市马拉松赛优秀运动员的前协调员安妮·罗伯茨 (Anne Roberts) 说。她成为洛鲁佩的密友已有 20 多年。</p>

decades.	
But, of course, Loroupe was not useless. She became a great runner. And when the men in her training group asked her to cook their food and wash their clothes, she explained that she was an athlete, not a maid.	洛鲁佩当然不是无用之人。她成长为一名伟大的长跑运动员。当训练组的男人们让她去做饭洗衣时，她说自己是运动员，不是女仆。
She and Roberts talked often about how a running career is short and the rest of life is long. "You'll be judged on what you do after your career, not while it's going on," Roberts told Loroupe.	她和罗伯茨经常谈论跑步事业很短，剩下的人生很长。“人们不会在你还是运动员的时候评价你，而是根据你跑步生涯结束之后做的事情对你做出评价，”罗伯茨曾经这么告诉洛鲁佩。
In 2014, Thomas Bach, president of the International Olympic Committee, presented Loroupe with an idea of entering a refugee team in the Rio Olympics. Last year, the IOC established a \$2 million fund for the project.	2014年，国际奥委会主席托马斯·巴赫(Thomas Bach)向洛鲁佩提出一个想法，在里约奥运会上推出一个难民代表团。去年，国际奥委会为这个项目设立了一个200万美元的专项资金。
When the team was selected in June, Bach said: "This will be a symbol of hope for all the refugees in our world, and will make the world better aware of the magnitude of this crisis. It is also a signal to the international community that refugees are our fellow human beings and are an enrichment to society."	这支代表团于今年6月选好后，巴赫说：“这将成为世界上所有难民的希望象征，将让世人更好地了解这场危机的严重性。它也在提醒国际社会，难民是我们人类的同胞，是社会的财富。”
The refugee Olympians will not win gold medals, Loroupe said, "but they will not disappoint."	洛鲁佩说，奥运会难民选手不会赢得金牌，“不过他们不会令人失望的”。
/culture/20160805/teglaloroupe-gives-refugee-olympians-a-lesson-in-hope	/culture/20160805/teglaloroupe-gives-refugee-olympians-a-lesson-in-hope
Holy Water for Pilgrims, via the Mail	恒河朝圣太艰辛？瓶装圣水快递到你家
Every summer, hundreds of thousands of Indians, barefoot and draped in orange clothing, make a 100-mile pilgrimage on foot to fetch water from the sacred Ganges River that they then offer at their local temples	每年夏天都有数十万印度人光着脚、披着橘色的衣服，徒步跋涉100英里前往神圣的恒河取水，将它供奉给自己当地寺庙里的湿婆，也就是印度教中的毁灭之神。

<p>to Shiva, the Hindu god of destruction.</p>	
<p>This year, they have a less arduous option: The postal service is using its 155,000 offices across India to deliver holy water from the Ganges — for far less than \$1 a bottle. As one postal official put it, “If Muhammad cannot go to the mountain, the mountain comes to him.”</p>	<p>今年，他们有了一个不那么艰苦的选择：邮政部门利用自己遍布印度各地的15.5万个邮政点，以每瓶不超过1美元的价格，为民众运送恒河的圣水。就像一位邮政官员所说，“如果穆罕默德不能去圣山，圣山会来到他面前。”</p>
<p>Ravi Shankar Prasad, India’s union minister of communication and information technology, led the initiative. “If the postman can deliver mobile phones, saris, jewelry and apparel, then why not Ganga water?” he asked in announcing it last month, using the Hindu name for the river.</p>	<p>印度通信和信息技术部(Ministry of Communications and Information Technology)部长拉维·尚卡尔·普拉萨德(Ravi Shankar Prasad)领导了这一创举。“如果邮递员可以送手机、莎丽、珠宝和服装，为什么不能送恒河圣水呢？”他在上个月宣布这一消息时问道。</p>
<p>The water is drawn from two sources: Gangotri, a small town in the Greater Himalayan Range and the origin of the Ganges River; and Rishikesh, one of the holiest cities for Hindus.</p>	<p>运送的圣水有两个来源：喜马拉雅山脉里的小镇甘戈德里，也就是恒河源头所在地；印度最神圣的城市之一里希盖什。</p>
<p>The postal service has the water bottled — at an undisclosed location — with minimal labeling, holding 7 or 17 ounces. The smaller bottles from Rishikesh, which is easier to access, sell for 15 rupees, or 22 cents; those from Gangotri, where access roads have been blocked by monsoon rains, cost 25 rupees, or 37 cents. Postal officials said the revenue covered only the costs.</p>	<p>邮局将圣水装瓶——具体装瓶地点没有公开，瓶上没有什标签，每瓶装7或17盎司（约合500毫升）水。小瓶子来自更容易到达的里希盖什，每瓶售价15卢比（约合1.5人民币）；来自甘戈德里的圣水的售价则为每瓶25卢比（约合2.5人民币），通往那里的路因雨季而阻塞。邮政官员表示，送水的收入只够抵销开支。</p>
<p>Though it is heavily polluted by sewage and industrial waste, the Ganges provides water to 500 million people for everyday use, and for all those offerings to Shiva.</p>	<p>尽管已经受到污水和工业废水的严重污染，恒河依然在为5亿人提供日常用水，也是所有供奉给湿婆圣水的来源。</p>
<p>Priests in Gangotri have protested the government initiative, fearing a decrease in pilgrims, though it is too early to tell whether the road is less crowded. In any case, the postal service reported that it had</p>	<p>甘戈德里的神职人员对政府的这项举措表示了抗议，担心朝圣者数量会减少，尽管现在判断这条路是否会不那么拥挤还为时过早。不管怎样，邮局表示，这一项目开启后的几周里，他们已经送出7万瓶圣水。</p>

delivered 70,000 bottles of the holy water in the program's first few weeks.	
/culture/20160826/holy-water-at-home-in-india-a-pilgrimage-alternative	/culture/20160826/holy-water-at-home-in-india-a-pilgrimage-alternative
Corpses, Pythons, Sleep Deprivation: Meditation Rituals in Thailand Can Be Intense	与尸体或蟒蛇作伴，泰国僧侣的“极限”冥想
A decomposing body may not seem like an ideal meditation aid, but at some of Thailand's tens of thousands of Buddhist temples, it is common to find monks reflecting while seated before a rotting corpse.	一具腐烂的尸体或许不像是辅助冥想的理想之物，但在泰国的数万座佛寺中，有些寺里的僧人的确经常坐在腐烂的尸体前沉思。
The practice of corpse meditation, largely limited to Thailand today, is an ancient concept in Buddhism, sanctioned by the Buddha himself. There are centuries-old murals and manuscripts depicting scenes of meditation next to different types of cadavers, some infested with worms, others cut in two or being picked at by crows.	这种尸体冥想是佛教的一种古老观念，由佛陀本人准许，如今基本只在泰国境内存在。一些有数百年历史的壁画和手稿描绘了人们在尸体旁边冥想的景象，尸体多种多样，有的布满蛆虫，有的一分为二，还有的被乌鸦啄食。
The unpleasant sight and overpowering stench of flesh decaying in tropical heat can impart lessons about important Buddhist precepts, like nonattachment to one's body and the impermanence of everything, said Justin McDaniel, a professor of religious studies at the University of Pennsylvania.	这种令人不快的场面以及肉体在高温下腐烂的难闻臭味可以传达重要的佛教教义，诸如不要执着肉体，一切都是无常，宾夕法尼亚大学宗教学教授贾斯汀·麦克丹尼尔(Justin McDaniel)说。
The ritual is viewed as a powerful way to learn selflessness, Professor McDaniel said, "and the more selfless you are, the closer you are to nirvana."	这种仪式被视为一种学习无我的强大方式，麦克丹尼尔说，“你愈是无我，就愈接近涅槃。”
The corpse is often that of a child or young adult who has died unexpectedly. A family will donate the body to a temple, hoping something good can come from the tragedy.	尸体通常是意外死亡的孩子或年轻人的。家人把尸体捐到寺庙，希望这样的悲剧可以产生一些善果。

<p>The monks see the deceased young people as “representing the best of humanity,” Professor McDaniel said. “They’re innocent — not so selfish and greedy and ambitious. If something so beautiful can decay, why are you so proud and vain? You’re even uglier.”</p>	<p>僧侣们把这些早逝的年轻人视为“人性最美好一面的代表，”麦克丹尼尔教授说。“他们是纯洁的——并没有太多的我执、贪念和野心。如果这样美好的东西也会腐朽，为什么你还要如此骄傲自负呢，你更丑陋。”</p>
<p>The abbots who run Thailand’s temples, or wats, have tremendous leeway in adopting innovative approaches to meditation, and certain practices may be limited to a single sanctuary.</p>	<p>泰国寺院的住持有很大自由度，可以采用各种有创意的冥想方式，有些方式只限于在某一座寺庙进行。</p>
<p>At one temple in Nong Bua Lamphu Province, a monk meditates in what appears to be hot oil. At another temple, Wat Tham Mangkon Thong, nuns meditate while floating in a pool. At Wat Pai Civilsai, meditation has taken place in a box with pythons. Monks also meditate in caves and coffins, where the absolute darkness enhances concentration.</p>	<p>在廊磨喃蒲府(Nong Bua Lamphu Province)的一座寺院里，一个僧侣在似乎是热油的液体里冥想。在金龙洞寺(Wat Tham Mangkon Thong)，尼姑漂浮在池中冥想。在 Pai Civilsai 寺，僧侣们在装着蟒蛇的箱子里冥想。僧侣们还会在洞穴和棺材里冥想，里面绝对的黑暗有助于集中精神。</p>
<p>So-called forest monks who observe strict ascetic practices known as dhutanga are said to meditate while walking for weeks without ever lying down, even to sleep.</p>	<p>所谓的林中僧侣奉行一种严格的苦修，叫做头陀苦行。据说他们在冥想中会一连行走几个星期，不用躺下来休息，甚至不睡觉。</p>
<p>It is not only monks who meditate in ways that may seem extreme.</p>	<p>不仅仅是僧人会以看似极端的方式进行冥想。</p>
<p>Julia Cassaniti, an anthropology professor at Washington State University, was walking in the woods of a Thai monastery when she heard screams coming from a hut. The laypeople inside were using meditation to interact with their past lives, a struggle that adherents describe as painful.</p>	<p>华盛顿州立大学人类学教授茱莉亚·卡桑尼提(Julia Cassaniti)在泰国一座寺院的森林里行走时，听见一座小屋里传来阵阵尖叫声。屋里的俗家修行者正在使用冥想与自己的前世交流，根据信徒的描述，那是一种痛苦的挣扎。</p>
<p>A mediation technique that both monks and laypeople practice is a 10-day period of total silence. Some temples offer meditation retreats for tourists and encourage visitors to remain awake for the final three</p>	<p>有一种僧人和俗家修行者都采取的冥想方式是连续 10 天保持绝对静默。有些寺院为游客提供冥想体验场所，鼓励游客在最后三天一直保持清醒。</p>

days.	
"The sleep deprivation is seen as worth it to get to the first stages of enlightenment," said Brooke Schedneck, a lecturer in Buddhist studies at the Institute of South East Asian Affairs in Chiang Mai, Thailand.	"为了达到觉醒的初级阶段，睡眠剥夺被认为是值得的，"泰国清迈东南亚事务研究所的佛学讲师布鲁克·施德尼克(Brooke Schedneck)说。
The goal of meditation for all Buddhists is to gain insights into spiritual truths. These more extreme practices, Professor Cassaniti said, can "heighten the access, so you get there a little faster or more intensely."	所有佛教徒冥想的目标都是为了获得对灵性真相的认识。卡桑尼提说，这些更加极端的修行方式可以"增强接近真相的机会，帮助你更快，或是更强烈地体验那种境界"。
/culture/20160831/thailand-buddhism-meditation	/culture/20160831/thailand-buddhism-meditation
Medicinal Herb or Myth? Indian Official Proposes Hunt for Sanjivani of Lore	印度政府斥资千万探寻"起死回生"的神奇草药
Sanjivani is the stuff of myth: an herb that glows in the dark and has the power to revive the dying, wrenching them back from the fog of unconsciousness. In the Ramayana, a sacred Hindu epic, the herb is used to resuscitate both the god-hero Rama and his younger brother Lakshmana.	桑吉万尼(Sanjivani)是神话故事里的东西：一种在夜晚会发光的草药，具有起死回生的能力，可以让人从毫无知觉的迷雾中苏醒。在神圣的印度教史诗《罗摩衍那》(Ramayana)中，这种草药曾被用来救活神的化身、英雄人物罗摩，以及他的弟弟罗什曼那(Lakshmana)。
Could it really exist? A government minister in the Indian state of Uttarakhand wants to mount an expedition to find out.	这种东西真的存在吗？印度北安恰尔邦的一位部长想发起一次探索活动，查出其中的真相。
Surendra Singh Negi is the state's minister for alternative medicine, and he says he is worried that continued forest fires in the Himalayas may be wiping out rare and valuable plant life. You can tell that the hills of Uttarakhand are abundant in medicinal plants, he says, from the fragrant smoke that the fires give off.	苏伦德拉·辛格·内吉(Surendra Singh Negi)是该邦负责替代医学事务的部长，他表示对喜马拉雅山脉持续的森林火灾怀有忧虑，担心它们会将有价值的珍稀植物悉数毁掉。他表示，从大火散发出的烟雾的香味可以判断，北安恰尔邦的山上药用植物非常丰富。
Medicinal herbs are central to the traditional practice of ayurvedic medicine in India. But little has been done to scientifically study and preserve the medicinal herbs of the Himalayas, Mr. Negi says. So he has	草药是印度传统阿育吠陀疗法的核心。但内吉表示，在科学研究和保护喜马拉雅山脉的药材资源方面，工作做得太少。所以他提议拿出 2.5 亿卢比（约合 2500 万元人民币）的税收资金，派一支阿育吠陀医师队伍到山里去。

<p>proposed spending 250 million rupees (\$3.75 million) of tax money to send a team of ayurvedic practitioners into the mountains.</p>	
<p>Mayaram Uniyal, the state's ayurvedic adviser, says an herb that could be the real-life version of the legendary sanjivani has been seen growing on the slopes of Dunagiri, a mountain in northern Uttarakhand.</p>	<p>北安恰尔邦阿育吠陀顾问马亚拉姆·尤尼亚尔(Mayaram Uniyal)表示, 在该邦北部的杜纳吉里山的山坡上, 一直生长着一种植物, 可能就是传说中的桑吉万尼的现实版本。</p>
<p>"It has a special fragrant smell, with unmatched sheen, and lights up in the night," Mr. Uniyal said. "Both its flowers and milk are yellow. The herb is used extensively by the local shepherds when someone is unconscious, in pain or even under stress."</p>	<p>"它有一种特殊的香味, 有无与伦比的光泽, 在夜晚会发亮," 尤尼亚尔说。"它的花瓣和汁液是黄色的。这种草药当地的牧羊人用得很多, 在有人失去知觉、感觉疼痛, 甚至压力大的时候, 都会用到它。"</p>
<p>"We need to study its active ingredients with clinical trials, to come to know what exactly is in it that resuscitates an unconscious man," Mr. Uniyal said. He added that while hopes for the plant are high, no one expects it to have one ability that the Ramayana ascribes to sanjivani: resurrecting the dead.</p>	<p>"我们需要通过临床试验对它的活性成分进行研究, 以便知道到底是里面的什么成分让失去知觉的人重新苏醒," 尤尼亚尔说。他还表示, 尽管大家对这种植物寄予厚望, 但没人期待它能像《罗摩衍那》里描述的那么神奇: 起死回生。</p>
<p>"These are imaginative stories, as you might say," said Robert P. Goldman, a professor of Sanskrit at the University of California, Berkeley, and the principal translator of a critical edition of the Ramayana. "It's interesting how these things can come into modernity as traditions that people follow."</p>	<p>"你可能会说, 这些都是想象出来的故事," 加州大学伯克利分校(University of California, Berkeley)梵文教授、英文评述版《罗摩衍那》的主要译者罗伯特·P·戈德曼(Robert P. Goldman)说。"有意思的是, 作为人们遵循的传统, 这些东西怎么融入现代生活。"</p>
<p>A similar search for sanjivani was proposed in Uttarakhand in 2009, but it did not receive financing. This time around, "it should happen," Mr. Negi said.</p>	<p>在 2009 年, 北安恰尔邦就有人提出寻找桑吉万尼的类似建议, 但未获得资金。这一次, 内吉说, "应该成行。"</p>
<p>"When you decide something," he said, "the road comes to greet you and you achieve your goals."</p>	<p>"决定做一件事后," 他说, "大路会敞开欢迎你, 你就会实现自己的目标。"</p>
<p>/culture/20160930/india-sanjivani-ramayana-uttarakhand</p>	<p>/culture/20160930/india-sanjivani-ramayana-uttarakhand</p>

Searching for Lady Kung Fu	寻找“功夫女王”(上): 传说中的明星
Read Part 2.	点击阅读《寻找“功夫女王”(下): 先锋人还是失意者? 》。
At the reception for an Asian film festival at Lincoln Center six years ago, excitement rippled through the crowd: Was it her? Lady Kung Fu? Was that Lady Whirlwind?	六年前, 林肯中心(Lincoln Center)举办了一个亚洲电影节。在电影节的招待会上, 一阵兴奋感在人群中散布开来: 那是她吗? 是功夫女王吗? 那是旋风女王吗?
Rumors long circulated that she had left movie stardom in Hong Kong for domestic life in New York City, but no one had heard much else about Angela Mao, possibly the most famous martial arts actress of her time, in more than 30 years.	长期有传言称她已离开香港电影界, 去纽约享受家庭生活了。但除此以外, 在 30 多年的时间里, 几乎没有有什么有关茅瑛的其他消息。她大概是她那个时代最著名的功夫女星。
Surprised fans were now greeted by a small 60-year-old woman wearing a floral silk dress. Her son helped her manage the crowd. One fan, Ric Meyers, approached her for a photo. Like others, he was curious to know what she had been up to. He got his answer.	但当时, 出现在惊讶不已的影迷前的她已经 60 岁了。她身材娇小, 穿着一件有花卉图案的丝质连衣裙, 儿子帮她控制人群。一个名叫里克·迈尔斯(Ric Meyers)的粉丝走到她跟前, 想要同她合影。和其他人一样, 他好奇地想知道她一直以来在做什么。他得到了答案。
"She told me and my friends she was running restaurants in Queens," Mr. Meyers said. "I told them, 'We all have to go.' But we all just got too busy and never went."	"她告诉我和我的朋友她在皇后区开着几家餐厅," 迈尔斯说。"我对他们说, '我们都要去。'但我们都太忙了, 从来没去过。"
"She gave off the impression," he added, "that she was a very private person."	"她给人的感觉是," 他接着说, "她是一个非常在乎个人隐私的人。"
On a warm afternoon this September, Ms. Mao, now 66, sat in one of those restaurants, keeping an eye on lunch service as she rubbed her baby granddaughter's belly.	今年 9 月一个温暖的下午, 现已 66 岁的茅瑛坐在其中一家餐厅里, 一边观察午餐服务情况, 一边揉着小孙女的肚子。
The restaurant, Nan Bei Ho, sits on a quiet street in Bayside, a suburban Queens neighborhood beyond the reaches of the subway system and not far from the Long Island border. It is the oldest of three restaurants she runs with her husband and son, all of them in Queens. It serves	这家名为“南北和”(Nan Bei Ho)的餐厅坐落在市郊的皇后区住宅区贝赛德一条安静的街道上。这里超出了地铁系统的覆盖范围, 距离与长岛的边界不远。如今, 茅瑛与丈夫和儿子都生活在皇后区, 共同经营着三家餐厅, 其中“南北和”是最早开业的。餐厅供应台湾菜, 周末生意很好, 但其他方面乏善可

Taiwanese food and is popular on weekends but is otherwise nondescript.	陈。
Martial arts fans have sought the address of this restaurant for some time — they wanted to know what happened to Angela Mao, the Queen of Kung Fu, who fought and flew through dozens of films in the 1970s but vanished within a decade.	一段时间以来，武术爱好者们一直在寻找这家餐厅的地址。他们想知道，功夫女王茅瑛身上发生了什么。她在70年代的数十部电影中拳打脚踢，飞檐走壁，但不到十年便销声匿迹。
A woman with a hearty laugh, Ms. Mao sometimes expressed confusion that people still had any interest in her.	茅瑛喜欢开怀大笑。她有时会对人们依然对她感兴趣表示困惑。
Over the course of three hours at the restaurant, she spoke in Mandarin, with her son and his wife translating into English. Ms. Mao, who usually declines interviews, reflected on her past without sentimentality.	在餐厅接受采访的三个小时里，她一直在用普通话，她的儿子和儿媳把她的话翻译成英语。经常拒绝接受采访的茅瑛回顾了自己的过去，没有一丝伤感。
On moving to New York: “My son was born, and my husband came here for work. Supporting my family is what is most important to me.”	对于移居纽约：“我儿子出生了，丈夫也来这里工作。支持自己的家庭对我来说是最重要的。”
On her second vocation: “Chinese restaurants are always a good way to make money in the U.S.”	对于自己的第二个职业：“在美国，开中餐馆永远是赚钱的好办法。”
On leaving the spotlight: “My story is now in history. I want to be off the screen. I always keep low.”	对于淡出公众视线：“我的故事现在已经是历史了。我希望远离银幕。我一向低调。”
When encouraged to discuss her stardom with less modesty, she turned away from her granddaughter, seeming to consider the past for the first time in a long while. Then she chuckled.	听到让她不要这么谦虚，谈谈自己当年的光芒的鼓励后，她放开孙女，似乎是很长时间以来第一次回忆过去。然后，她轻声笑了。
“How famous was I?” she said. “When I was a somebody, Jackie Chan was a nobody.”	“我当时有多出名？”她说。“我当明星的时候，成龙还是无名小卒呢。”
Ms. Mao’s career was brief but bright, taking place in Hong Kong and Taiwan and including roles in more than 30 films over a decade. Studios promoted her as a female Bruce Lee. When she appeared as Mr. Lee’s	茅瑛的电影事业短暂却灿烂。在十年时间里，她在香港和台湾演了30多部电影。电影公司把她宣传成女版李小龙。当她出现在1973年的经典武打片《龙争虎斗》(Enter the Dragon)中，扮演李小龙在劫难逃的姐姐时，她在

<p>doomed sister in the 1973 martial arts classic "Enter the Dragon," her place in the kung fu canon was secured. Quentin Tarantino has cited her as an influence, and a violent fight scene in his 2003 film "Kill Bill" involving a swinging ball and chain is strikingly similar to one of Ms. Mao's duels in "Broken Oath."</p>	<p>功夫片领域的地位就树立起来了。昆汀·塔伦蒂诺(Quentin Tarantino)就自称受了她的影响。在塔伦蒂诺 2003 年的影片《杀死比尔》(Kill Bill)中，一个激烈打斗的场景中出现了四处挥舞的链球，和茅瑛在《破戒》(Broken Oath)中的一个决斗场面惊人地相似。</p>
<p>She fought with ferocity and grace, mowing through armies of opponents with jaw-breaking high kicks, interrupting the carnage only to flip her pigtails to the side. A common climax in her films was her combating a villain twice her size.</p>	<p>她的打斗激烈而不失优雅，利用可踢断对手下巴的高踢腿横扫一群群敌人，在血腥搏斗中时不时地把辫子甩到一边。在她的电影中，常见的高潮是她和块头是她两倍的反派搏斗。</p>
<p>"She was the first female kung fu star — name above title," said J. Hoberman, a longtime movie critic who now writes about video for The New York Times. He has fond memories of seeing Ms. Mao's movies on triple bills at Times Square grindhouse theaters in the 1970s. "She basically had one act, which was going from an obedient character to a machine-like avenger," he added. "A lot of people saw her films as feminist statements the same way as Pam Grier films."</p>	<p>"她是第一位女性功夫明星——想当初，她可是相当大牌，"资深影评人、目前在为《纽约时报》(The New York Times)撰写 DVD 影评的 J·霍伯曼(J. Hoberman)说。他还保留着上世纪 70 年代的美好记忆：他猫在时代广场(Times Square)的磨坊戏院里，观看三场连放的由茅瑛主演的影片。"她基本上总是演这样的角色：从一个逆来顺受的人，变成冷酷无情的复仇者，"他补充道。"很多人都觉得她的电影和帕姆·格里尔(Pam Grier)的电影一样，是女性主义者的宣言。"</p>
<p>Ms. Mao's career coincided with the over-the-top, often impolitic exploitation era in film. The narrator for an American trailer of her 1972 film "Hapkido" declares: "Watch out for the pigtail that whips you up and wipes you out. ... Lady Kung Fu: the unbreakable China Doll who gives you the licking of your life."</p>	<p>茅瑛的职业生涯恰好与电影史上那个毫无节制且常常不顾政治正确的剥削片时代重合。在她 1972 年主演的电影《合气道》的美国版预告片中，旁白宣称：小心那条大辫子，它会让你心荡神摇，也会把你彻底摧毁……功夫女王：坚不可摧的'中国娃娃'给你好看。"</p>
<p>She was born Mao Ching Ying in 1950 and grew up in Taiwan, the third of eight children, to a family of entertainers for the Peking Opera House. Like her siblings, she started training for the opera at a young age, taking voice lessons when she was 5. She also studied martial arts,</p>	<p>茅瑛原名茅复静，1950 年生人，在台湾长大，出身于京剧院的艺人家庭，在家中八个孩子中排行老三。和兄弟姐妹们一样，她很小的时候就学起了京戏，从 5 岁开始吊嗓子。她还学习了武术，尤其是合气道，练到了黑带水平——这方面的造诣后来让她从众多动作明星中脱颖而出。其他人在打斗场景</p>

specifically hapkido, rising to the level of black belt — a prowess that later distinguished her from other action stars, who merely choreographed their fight scenes.	中通常只是耍耍花架子。
In her 20s, she moved to Hong Kong, where a thriving film industry was based, but she was hardly romantic about it. “To be honest, the money was just better in movies,” she said. “I had to support my family. Most of the money I made I gave to them. This is the Chinese tradition.”	二十几岁的时候，她搬到了电影产业蓬勃发展的香港，但她对电影几乎没有任何浪漫幻想。“说实话，拍电影收入更高一些，”她说。“我必须养家。我把大部分收入都给了家里。这是中国人的传统。”
Leading female roles were rare in Hong Kong at the time. Mr. Meyers, the fan who met with Ms. Mao at Lincoln Center, is the author of “Films of Fury,” a comprehensive history of the kung fu movie genre. Ms. Mao, he said, was the first woman to star in her own action films without having to defer to a male star.	想当年在香港，女性主角还很罕见。在林肯中心见到了茅瑛本人的影迷迈尔斯，是《狂怒电影》(Films of Fury)一书的作者，该书全面记录了功夫类电影的发展史。他说，茅瑛是第一位身为动作片主演且在片中不必屈居男影星之后的女性。
“Men ran things,” he explained. “Hong Kong had lots of machismo then. Women were considered ‘jade vases.’ They didn’t speak on screen. They were considered decoration.”	“男性曾掌管一切，”他解释道。“当时的香港盛行大男子主义。女性被视为‘玉花瓶’。她们在电影里通常不出声，被当成摆设。”
When asked about this epithet, Ms. Mao snapped, “I was never anybody’s ‘jade vase.’” She shifted in her seat. Moments later, she dispatched her son to tend to a customer she noticed from the corner of her eye.	当被问及对这个词的看法时，茅瑛厉声说道，“我从来都不是任何人的‘玉花瓶’。”她在座位里挪动了一下身子。片刻过后，她打发儿子去招呼她用眼角余光瞥见的一位客人。
/culture/20161117/searching-for-lady-kung-fu-1	/culture/20161117/searching-for-lady-kung-fu-1
Searching for Lady Kung Fu	寻找“功夫女王”(下): 先锋者还是失意人?
Read Part 1.	点击阅读《寻找“功夫女王”(上): 传说中的明星》。
Her break came when the Hong Kong producer Raymond Chow discovered her in an opera. Though Ms. Mao generally described her life as a case of being in the right place at the right time, she did display a	当香港制作人邹文怀(Raymond Chow)在一出戏中发现了她的时候，她的机会来了。尽管她通常会以机缘巧合来描绘自己的人生，但此刻她却颇为少见地沉于感情之中。“我必须感谢神明和邹文怀，”她说。

<p>rare moment of tenderness at this point. "I have to thank God and Raymond Chow," she said.</p>	
<p>The dominant studio in Hong Kong at the time was Shaw Brothers, which produced dozens of formulaic action films per year. Mr. Chow was considered one of Asian cinema's revolutionaries for founding the competing studio, Golden Harvest, which is credited with helping bring martial arts cinema to the West. Among his early coups were signing Bruce Lee — and discovering Angela Mao.</p>	<p>香港当时的主要制片公司是邵氏兄弟，每年会出品数十部程式化的动作片。邹文怀创办了与邵氏相抗衡、因为帮助把功夫片带到西方而受到赞誉的嘉禾，被视为亚洲电影界的革命性人物。他最初取得的重大成功包括签下李小龙——以及发掘茅瑛。</p>
<p>"Everyone told him, 'No one wants to see a woman on the screen,'" Mr. Meyers said. "He said, 'That's not true: I do.' And Raymond Chow was right. He searched for a female actress with the same charisma and talent as Bruce Lee, and he found Angela Mao."</p>	<p>"人人都对他说，'没人想在银幕上看到女人，'"迈尔斯说。"他回答，'不对，我就想看到。'"邹文怀是正确的。他那时候正在寻找像李小龙一样有魅力、有才华的女演员，结果找到了茅瑛。</p>
<p>Her first prominent role was "Hapkido," or "Lady Kung Fu," in 1972. "That made me a star," she said. "I traveled the world to promote it. People knew my face. Then the whole Asian world knew my face." "Lady Kung Fu," along with "Lady Whirlwind," also in 1972, established her nicknames.</p>	<p>她主演的第一部影片是1972年的《合气道》。“我由此成了明星，”她说。“为了推介这部片子，我四处奔走。人们认识了我的脸。接着整个亚洲地区的人都认识了我的脸。”同样是在1972年，“功夫女王”和“旋风女王”成了她的绰号。</p>
<p>In the early 1970s, she appeared in a string of films now considered martial arts classics: "Angry River," "Thunderbolt," "The Fate of Lee Khan," "When Taekwondo Strikes" and "The Tournament." A teenage Jackie Chan appeared as an uncredited stuntman in several of her early films.</p>	<p>70年代初，她出现在一系列现如今被视为经典的功夫片里：《鬼怒川》(Angry River)、《五雷轰顶》(Thunderbolt)、《迎春阁之风波》(The Fate of Lee Khan)、《跆拳道震九州》(When Taekwondo Strikes)和《中泰拳坛生死战》(The Tournament)。不到二十岁、尚未成名的成龙作为无名替身演员参演过她早期的几部片子。</p>
<p>"Jackie and I started together," she said. "We learned to take care of each other. He is my brother." At the height of Ms. Mao's fame, a man attacked her on a walk home, she recalled in an interview from the</p>	<p>"我和成龙是同时出道的，”她说。“我们学着照顾彼此。他是我的兄弟。”茅瑛在90年代中期接受采访时回忆，名声最盛的时候，她在走路回家时遭到了一个男人的袭击。对方立刻挨了她好几脚，一溜烟儿跑掉了。这件事曾登</p>

mid-1990s. She promptly dealt him several kicks. He ran off. The episode made headlines.	上新闻头条。
Ms. Mao reflected: "A lot happened to me in a little bit of time."	茅瑛回忆说：“短短的时间里我遇到了太多事情。”
Aside from some cameos in the early 1990s, Ms. Mao said, she effectively concluded her film career in 1983, when her son was born. By this time, her husband had moved to New York to start a construction company. Ms. Mao and their son joined him in 1993. She opened her first restaurant, Mama King, on Roosevelt Avenue in Flushing three years later. She opened Nan Bei Ho in 1997. New Mei Hua, in Flushing, and Guo Ba Inc, in Bayside, would follow.	除了在 90 年初客串过一些角色，茅瑛说她实际上在 1983 年，即儿子出生那年便息影了。当时她丈夫已经移居纽约，去创办一家建筑公司。1993 年，茅瑛携子前往纽约与丈夫团聚。三年后，她在法拉盛的罗斯福大道开了自己的第一家餐厅 Mama King。南北和则于 1997 年开业。接下来是法拉盛的新美华(New Mei Hua)和贝赛德的 Guo Ba Inc。
"After I got married," she said, chuckling, "I had to keep a lower profile so my husband could be the leader. But in film? I was the king."	“结婚以后，”她笑道，“我必须保持低调，以便让我丈夫显出一家之主的威仪。但在电影里，我才是王者。”
Ms. Mao's lack of regard for stardom may have been apparent from the start. "It is evident that success has not spoiled Angela Mao, or that she is too simple to know the extent of her popularity," a 1974 profile in a martial arts magazine reads. "But, there is a small indication she is finding all the strings of kung fu movies a bit monotonous since she constantly repeats her plans after retirement. She still considers herself Mao Ching Ying, the Chinese opera actress and loves simple clothes."	茅瑛并不看重自己的明星地位，这一点从一开始似乎就很明显。“显然，成功没让茅瑛被宠坏，或者说她太过单纯，并不知道自己有多出名，”一本功夫片杂志刊于 1974 年的一篇人物特写这样写道。“但有蛛丝马迹表明，她觉得所有这些功夫片有点儿单调乏味，因为她一直反复提及自己对息影以后的规划。她依然认为自己是京剧演员茅复静，依然喜爱简单的衣着。”
The article ends: "Angela Mao gets up to leave. She runs her hands down the sides of her Levi's, crushes a last Silva Thin on an ashtray and picks up her purse.... She did not say goodbye."	这篇文章以此作结：“在茅瑛起身离开时，她用双手把身上的李维斯(Levi's)牛仔裤抚平，在烟灰缸中碾灭了最后一支席尔瓦细杆烟(Silva Thin)，拿起了自己的手袋.....她没有说再见。”
If Ms. Mao has tried to part ways with her past, she has never been able to fully shake it. The occasional customer recognizes her to this day, and sharp-eyed kung fu fans still stop her in the street.	如果茅瑛试图斩断和过去的联系，那么她其实从来都没能完全摆脱过去。直到今天，偶尔还是会有客人认出她来，眼尖的功夫片影迷还是会在街上拦住她。

<p>"It always happens," Ms. Mao said. She recalled the time years ago when, while she was sitting in Central Park, a man shouted "That's Angela Mao!" "He wanted to know what it was like working with Jackie Chan," she said. "I was so surprised."</p>	<p>"这样的事情时有发生，"茅瑛说。她还记得多年前，她坐在中央公园(Central Park)里，一个男人高喊"那是茅瑛！""他想要知道跟成龙一起工作是什么感觉，"她说。"我特别吃惊。"</p>
<p>Mr. Meyers considered her legacy. "She didn't have the ego of Bruce Lee," he said. "He didn't feel justified unless he was a star. She didn't need that. She left Hong Kong on her own terms. She was a pioneer unconcerned with her own stardom."</p>	<p>迈尔斯思考过她留下的精神遗产。"她没有李小龙的那种自负，"他说。"只有成为明星他才会觉得合情合理。而她不需要这个。她遵循自己的想法离开了香港。她是一位对自己的明星地位毫不关心的先锋者。"</p>
<p>May Joseph, a professor at Pratt Institute who wrote an essay about Ms. Mao as a feminist hero, encapsulated her influence this way: "She was a radical feminist cinematic presence before there was a language for that," she wrote in an email. "She is the Lauren Bacall of kung fu."</p>	<p>曾在一篇文章中把茅瑛描述为女性主义英雄的普瑞特艺术学院(Pratt Institute)教授梅·约瑟夫(May Joseph)，如此总结她的影响："她是一位带有激进女性主义色彩的影坛杰出人物，而当时人们甚至还不知道该怎么给这样的人归类，"她在一封电子邮件中写道。"她是功夫片界的劳伦·巴考尔(Lauren Bacall)。"</p>
<p>Ms. Mao, however, bristled at grandiose notions about her legacy; she was not interested in hearing that she had become the subject of feminist literature.</p>	<p>不过，关于其精神遗产的宏大说法让茅瑛有些震惊；她也没兴趣听人说起自己成了女性主义文学的主题。</p>
<p>"This is not a gender situation," she said with a baffled expression. "I just played myself. I am strong and I am powerful. That is how I became the most important female kung fu actress of my time."</p>	<p>"这无关性别状况，"她带着困惑的表情说道。"我只是在演我自己。我是强壮而又强大的。因此我才能在那个时代成为最重要的功夫片女演员。"</p>
<p>One story told in kung fu circles is that she was paid only \$100 for her role in "Enter the Dragon." The subject obviously fatigued her. "I'm more focused on the quality of the movie than how much money I got paid," she said. "I am very traditional. I don't want to argue for special things. I don't think much about male power and female power."</p>	<p>在功夫圈里流传的一个说法是，她出演《龙争虎斗》的报酬只有100美元。这个话题显然让她感到厌倦。"我更注重片子的品质，而非我赚了多少钱，"她说。"我非常传统，我不愿意为了特定的待遇去争执什么。我没太想过男权、女权的问题。"</p>
<p>Grady Hendrix, a founder of the film festival at Lincoln Center who</p>	<p>在林肯中心举办的那个电影节的创始人之一格雷迪·亨德里克斯(Grady</p>

endured the challenge of tracking her down, suggested that Ms. Mao was part of a bigger story.	Hendrix), 当年经历了种种波折才得以找到茅瑛。他认为茅瑛是一个更为宏大的故事的组成部分。
"She's one of those martial arts 'What happened to?'" Mr. Hendrix said. "Lots of Hong Kong talent ends up in places like New York or Vancouver. One of the 'Five Deadly Venoms' had a kung fu academy in New York. For every Jackie Chan, there's ones that aren't."	"她是让人感慨于其遭遇的那些功夫明星之一,"亨德里克斯说。"香港的许多人才最后都到了纽约或者温哥华之类的地方。《五毒》(Five Deadly Venoms)里的一位演员曾在纽约开过一家武馆。不是人人都能成为成龙。"
"You get the sense it was all embarrassing to her," he added.	"你能感受得到, 这对她来说颇为尴尬,"他补充道。
/culture/20161118/searching-for-lady-kung-fu-2	/culture/20161118/searching-for-lady-kung-fu-2
Taiwan May Be First in Asia to Legalize Same-Sex Marriage	在台湾, 实现同性婚姻合法的目标不再遥远
TAIPEI, Taiwan — Sitting in the third row of a small chapel, Ms. Liou wiped away tears of joy as her sister exchanged wedding vows with her new husband. A few feet away, Ms. Liou's partner stood alone, maintaining their public charade of being just friends.	台湾台北——当自己的手足同胞和她的新婚丈夫互相许下婚姻誓言时, 在一座小教堂第三排的刘女士拭去了高兴的泪水。几步开外, 她的伴侣独自站着, 保持着她们在公共场合只是朋友的假象。
Ms. Liou — who asked that her full name not be disclosed because she had yet to come out as gay — said she would feel more comfortable holding her partner's hand or embracing her in a society that did not view their way of life as out of the ordinary.	因为还没出柜而要求不公开自己全名的刘女士说, 如果能生活在一个不认为她们的生活方式不正常的社会里, 她在牵着伴侣的手或是拥抱她时会更踏实。
"If we could realize marriage equality in Taiwan, people in our situation could lead fuller lives," she said.	"如果能在台湾实现婚姻平权, 处于我们这种情况的人的人生会更完整,"她说。
That day could be coming soon, although it is not assured. Bills that would legalize same-sex marriage are moving through Taiwan's legislative system, bringing the island closer to becoming the first place in Asia with marriage equality. Some predict it could happen early next year.	那一天或许很快便会到来, 但这也不是一件板上钉钉的事情。使同性婚姻合法化的议案已进入台湾的立法系统, 从而让该岛距离成为亚洲首个实现婚姻平等的地区更近了一步。一些人预测可能明年初便能实现婚姻平等。
The political climate in Taiwan has never been more favorable.	台湾的政治环境从来没像现在这么有利过。5月上台的总统蔡英文(Tsai

<p>President Tsai Ing-wen, who took office in May, has spoken out in favor of same-sex marriage. Her Democratic Progressive Party, which is largely sympathetic to gay rights, holds the majority in the Legislative Yuan.</p>	<p>Ing-wen)发声支持同性婚姻。她领导的民主进步党基本上支持同性恋权益，并在立法院占有多数席位。</p>
<p>Some cities are already extending symbolic recognition of same-sex relationships. In May, Kaohsiung became the first city in Taiwan to register same-sex couples. Shortly afterward, Taipei, the capital, followed suit.</p>	<p>一些城市已经在扩大对同性关系的象征性认可。5月，高雄成为台湾首个为同性伴侣登记的城市。不久后，首都台北亦效仿高雄。</p>
<p>This month, Kaohsiung issued its first same-sex “partnership cards” to gay couples, and the Taipei city government announced that it would soon do the same. The deputy director of the Kaohsiung civil affairs bureau, Chen Shu-fang, said the cards would make it easier to contact partners in emergencies and for hospitals to include partners in medical decisions.</p>	<p>本月，高雄向同性伴侣颁发首批同性“伴侣卡”，台北市政府则宣布很快便会加入高雄的行列。高雄民政局副局长陈淑芳表示，伴侣卡会降低在紧急情况下联系伴侣，以及医院在做出医疗决定时将伴侣考虑进来的难度。</p>
<p>In Asia, Taiwan is an island of relative acceptance for gays, lesbians and those of other sexual orientations. In some Asian countries, including Brunei, homosexual acts are illegal.</p>	<p>在亚洲，台湾是一个相对更接受男女同性恋和有其他性取向的人士的岛屿。在包括文莱在内的部分亚洲国家，同性恋行为是违法的。</p>
<p>The governing Democratic Progressive Party; the opposition Nationalist Party, or Kuomintang; and the smaller New Power Party have each proposed same-sex marriage bills. As of Friday, the bills were in the hands of a Legislative Yuan judiciary committee.</p>	<p>执政党民进党、反对党国民党以及规模较小的时代力量党均提出了各自的同性婚姻议案。截至周五，这些议案都已提交至立法院下属的一个司法委员会。</p>
<p>Taiwan has considered marriage equality before. Hsiao Bi-khim, a legislator from the Democratic Progressive Party, submitted a same-sex marriage bill in 2005 that was blocked outright. In 2013, a bill reached the committee review stage but stalled. Now, Ms. Hsiao said, things are</p>	<p>台湾以前就考虑过婚姻平等。民进党立法委员萧美琴(Hsiao Bi-khim)在2005年提交了一项同性婚姻议案，但该议案被彻底否决。2013年，一项议案已经到了委员会审查的阶段，后来仍被搁置。如今，萧美琴说，情况不同了。</p>

different.	
<p>"We have a much better chance this time around," she said. If a bill comes to a vote in the Legislative Yuan, it will need the support of at least 57 of the body's 113 lawmakers for passage. So far, Ms. Hsiao said, the bills have collectively received backing from 56 legislators.</p>	<p>"我们这一次的机率要高出很多,"她说。如果在立法院接受投票表决,议案需在 113 名立法委员中获得至少 57 票才能通过。萧美琴说,迄今为止相关几个议案一共获得了 56 名立法委员的支持。</p>
<p>All of the bills would legalize same-sex marriage and permit gay couples to adopt, said Yu Mei-nu, a legislator who submitted the Democratic Progressive Party's proposal. The author of the Kuomintang bill, Hsu Yu-jen, also co-signed the Democratic Progressive Party draft, highlighting the momentum that marriage equality has gathered in both major parties, although some members of each party oppose it.</p>	<p>民进党议案的提交人尤美女表示,所有议案都规定同性婚姻合法,并允许同性伴侣领养孩子。国民党议案的撰写人许毓仁也共同签署了民进党的议案草案,这突显了婚姻平等在两大党内部积聚起来的势头。不过各党均有部分成员持反对意见。</p>
<p>Public support for legalizing same-sex unions is robust, Ms. Yu said. She noted the large turnout last month for the 14th L.G.B.T. Pride Parade in Taipei, which attracted about 80,000 participants from Taiwan and around Asia.</p>	<p>尤美女称,民众对同性结合合法化的支持很强烈。她指出,上月参加台北第十四届 LGBT 骄傲游行的人数巨大。那次活动吸引了来自台湾和亚洲各地的大约八万人参加。</p>
<p>Ms. Yu said legalization had a good chance of passing in Taiwan's next legislative session, from February through May. But if the proposal fails then, its chances in the sessions that follow — ahead of the legislative elections in November 2018 — could be lower, she said, as the issue remains controversial.</p>	<p>尤美女表示,同性婚姻合法化议案在台湾从 2 月一直持续到 5 月的下一次立法会议周期中获得通过的几率很大。但她说,如果议案未获通过,那么它在接下来的会议周期——在 2018 年 11 月的立委选举前——获得通过的几率会更低,因为这个问题依然有争议。</p>
<p>"This is a golden opportunity," Ms. Yu said. "But the opposition is strong."</p>	<p>"这是一个绝好的机会,"尤美女说。"但反对也很强烈。"</p>
<p>She noted that legislators who had initially signed on to the 2013 bill withdrew their support after being pressured by groups opposed to same-sex marriage.</p>	<p>她指出,受到反同性婚姻团体的压力后,最初在 2013 年那份议案上签过名的立委放弃了他们的支持。</p>

<p>On Thursday, thousands of people protesting legalization, dressed in white, occupied the street outside the judiciary committee proceedings in Taipei, denouncing what they called a “black box” in which the bills were being considered. They chanted demands for the legislature to hold public hearings on the issue, and some called for a plebiscite. Late Thursday, the legislative caucuses of the Democratic Progressive Party and the Kuomintang agreed to each hold a hearing to air opinions on legalization before continuing deliberations.</p>	<p>周四在台北，成千上万人抗议同性婚姻的合法化。他们身着白色服装，占领了司法委员会举行相关议项的场所外面的大街，称讨论相关议案的做法是“黑箱”操作。他们高呼口号，要求立法机构就这个问题举行公开听证会，一些人还要求进行全民公投。周四深夜，民进党和国民党的立法决策会同意在继续审议前分别举行听证会，发表有关同性婚姻合法化的意见。</p>
<p>Among the opposition is the Alliance of Religious Groups for the Love of Families Taiwan, which was formed to block the 2013 bill, and is now focusing its attention on presenting its views to legislators.</p>	<p>持反对意见的包括台湾宗教团体爱护家庭大联盟(Alliance of Religious Groups for the Love of Families Taiwan)。该组织是为了阻止 2013 年那项议案通过而成立的，现在正把主要精力放在向立委陈述自己的观点上。</p>
<p>“We don’t use the term ‘lobbying,’” Andrew Chang, the alliance’s secretary general, said in an interview. “We’re going to explain in detail the social impacts, and they can make their own decision.”</p>	<p>“我们不用‘游说’这个词，”该联盟总干事张守一在接受采访时说。“我们会详细解释社会影响，然后让他们自行决定。”</p>
<p>Miao Poya, a gay rights advocate, said, “Society on the whole has become more accepting” than it was a decade ago, when patrons of gay clubs were often harassed by the police. “Support for marriage equality is especially strong among younger people.”</p>	<p>同性恋权益倡导人士苗博雅称，和十年前光顾同性恋酒吧的人常受警方骚扰相比，“社会整体上变得更加宽容了”。“年轻人中对婚姻平等的支持特别强烈。”</p>
<p>Gay-friendly sex education in Taiwan’s public schools and support from straight celebrities have helped increase tolerance, she said.</p>	<p>她说，台湾公立学校里对同性恋友好的性教育，以及来自异性恋名人的支持帮助增加了社会的宽容度。</p>
<p>Among those celebrities is the pop singer A-Mei, who is from the aboriginal Puyuma tribe.</p>	<p>这些名人中包括来自台湾原住民普悠玛部落的流行歌手阿妹。</p>
<p>“In our tribe, we don’t see love as complicated,” A-mei wrote in an email. “So for me, L.G.B.T. love and the right to marry are as natural as breathing. And nobody should be able to deprive others of the right to</p>	<p>“在我们部落，我们认为爱情并不复杂，”阿妹在一封电子邮件中写道。“所以对我来说，LGBT 的爱情和结婚的权力和呼吸一样自然。任何人都应该剥夺他人呼吸的权利。”</p>

breathe.”	
Last month, A-mei received the Generation Award for her support for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights at the inaugural Queermosa Awards, organized by the Taiwan International Queer Film Festival. Queermosa’s goal is to spotlight people working to make those voices heard, said the festival’s director, Jay Lin. He cited the United States as an example to emulate, noting that television there includes many characters of varying sexual orientations.	上月，在台湾国际酷儿影展组织的第一届酷摩沙奖颁奖典礼上，阿妹凭借对同性恋、双性恋和跨性别者权益的支持而获得世代奖。影展策展人林志杰表示，酷摩沙奖的目的在于表彰那些致力于让上述人群声音被人听到的人。他把美国作为效仿的例子，指出美国的电视上有很多性取向各异的角色。
“I really do see a lot more potential for media to have an impact,” Mr. Lin said. “After the Queermosa Awards, TV producers and film producers actually came up to me and said, ‘O.K., what can we do to have more diversity on TV and in film?’”	“我真的认为媒体有更多发挥影响的潜力，”林志杰说。“酷摩沙奖颁奖典礼结束后，电视和电影制作人真的找到我说，‘好吧，为了在电视和电影上表现得更加多元，我们能做些什么？’”
For now, Mr. Lin said he was focused on “finding out who the allies are” to ensure that marriage equality became a reality.	目前，林志杰说他的重心在“找出谁是盟友”上，以确保婚姻平等成为现实。
“If we don’t capitalize on this moment,” he said, “I don’t know when the next opportunity will be.”	“如果我们不利用这个时机，”他说。“不知道下一次机会要到什么时候。”
/culture/20161121/taiwan-gay-marriage-legalize	/culture/20161121/taiwan-gay-marriage-legalize
China’s Meitu, an Aspirational Beauty App, Goes Public	美图秀秀上市了，但这个世界想要它的审美观吗
HONG KONG — Your phone can make your face whiter. A touch can taper your jaw. It can slim your cheeks. Widen your eyes. Of course, it can make you thinner.	香港——你的手机能把你的脸变得更白。轻轻点一下，就能把你的下巴变尖，脸颊变窄，眼睛变大。当然，还能让你变瘦。
In China, beauty — of a particular kind — can come from a swipe. A photo app called Meitu gives its users the power to create idealized versions of their real-world selves and share them with others. Its makers say: “Our mission is to make the world a more beautiful place.”	在中国，扫一扫手指就能变美——当然，是某种特定的美。一款名为美图秀秀的手机应用能让用户创造现实中自己的理想化版本，还能分享给别人。它的制作者们称：“我们的使命就是让这个世界变得更美。”

<p>Meitu and its related apps are hugely popular in China. The apps have 446 million users, and Meitu says more than half of the photos circulated on social media there in June were filtered using its editing app.</p>	<p>美图及其相关应用在中国很受欢迎。它们拥有 4.46 亿用户。美图称，今年 6 月，社交媒体上传播的照片中有一半多使用过它的编辑软件。</p>
<p>“Meitu makes everybody look more beautiful in an easy way,” says Du Sha, 26, a graduate student who uses it mainly to erase acne and to smooth and brighten her skin. “It’s a good technology for people to be more social or improve their self-confidence.”</p>	<p>“美图很容易就能让所有人看起来更漂亮，”26 岁的研究生杜沙说。她主要用它去除粉刺，让皮肤看起来更光滑、亮白。“这种技术很好，能让人们更愿意社交或增强自信。”</p>
<p>Meitu, the company, now hopes its app will have appeal elsewhere. This week it completed a \$629 million initial public offering in Hong Kong, long a gateway for Chinese companies seeking foreign money, and is exploring taking its selfie apps to other parts of the world. Its shares traded modestly lower on their first day on the market, valuing Meitu at \$4.6 billion.</p>	<p>现在，美图公司希望自己的应用能在其他地方产生吸引力。本周，它在香港完成了 6.29 亿美元的首次公开募股——那里一直以来都是中国公司寻求外资的一个途径——正努力把自己的自拍应用推广到世界上的其他地方。上市第一天它的股价略有下跌，市值为 46 亿美元。</p>
<p>The question is whether the world wants Meitu’s idea of beauty.</p>	<p>问题是这个世界是否想要美图的审美观。</p>
<p>Apps like Instagram and Snapchat have long allowed people to apply flattering filters and wash out their pores. Meitu goes several steps beyond. Cheeks can be stretched and pinched. Chins can be shaved off. Eyes can be contoured.</p>	<p>一直以来，Instagram 和 Snapchat 等应用也允许人们使用美化滤镜遮住毛孔。不过美图的功能更多。可以拉长、收窄脸颊，削尖下巴。还可以改变眼睛的轮廓。</p>
<p>In addition, its tools are tailored toward a standard of beauty — female beauty, mostly — that is particular to China and countries like South Korea and Japan: pale skin, elfin features, skinny limbs, eyes wide and guileless as a baby seal’s.</p>	<p>另外，它的工具都是为了实现同一种标准的美——主要是女性美——尤其是对中国以及韩国和日本这样的国家：白皮肤，小巧的五官，纤细的四肢，像小海豹一样纯真的大眼睛。</p>
<p>“I want to look cuter sometimes,” said Zha Nan, 23, an information technology researcher who has used the app for years. “Using Meitu to</p>	<p>“有时，我想让自己看起来更可爱一点，”23 岁的查楠（音）说。她是一名信息技术研究员，使用美图多年。“用美图修图后，我看着自己的脸会觉得更</p>

<p>fix these things, I feel more comfortable looking at my own face.”</p>	<p>舒服一些。”</p>
<p>Meitu says local teams in different markets are tailoring the software to other standards. But, more fundamentally, Meitu approaches the subject of looks in a manner that reflects common thinking in modern China — like money, education and a good job, beauty is something one can aspire to.</p>	<p>美图称，不同市场的当地团队正在让该软件适应其他标准。不过，最根本的是，美图对外貌的理解方式反映出现代中国的一种常见思维模式——和金钱、教育和好工作一样，美丽是人们可以向往的东西。</p>
<p>It’s a case of “I do it because I would like to have a beautiful photo in my C.V.,” said Wen Hua, a gender consultant for the United Nations Population Fund who wrote a book about cosmetic surgery in China called “Buying Beauty.” Beauty, she says, is seen as a step toward success in work and in society.</p>	<p>联合国人口基金会(United Nations Population Fund)性别平等顾问文华说，在美图这件事上，人们的想法可能是，“我这样做，是因为我想要一张好看的简历照片”。她写过一本关于中国整容手术的书，名叫《购买美丽》。她说，美貌被视为在工作和社会中获得成功的一个步骤。</p>
<p>“Eventually it may not work in that way,” she said, “but that’s people’s perception of it.”</p>	<p>“最终，你可能发现，它并不是那么有用，”她说，“但人们就这么想。”</p>
<p>China — which went from grinding poverty to economic powerhouse in the span of a generation — is an aspirational market. Companies like Apple, Starbucks and Audi have made fat profits selling high-priced gadgets, coffee and rides to Chinese consumers who want to show they have made it.</p>	<p>中国是一个生机勃勃的市场，在几十年的时间里从赤贫发展为经济强国。苹果(Apple)、星巴克(Starbucks)和奥迪(Audi)等公司面向希望彰显自己的成功的中国消费者，销售价格高昂的电子产品、咖啡和汽车，从中赚取了丰厚利润。</p>
<p>Still, wealth is concentrated in the hands of a small elite, and the average Chinese consumer has only a fraction of the money to spend as the average American does. Hundreds of millions of people still live in rural areas with few prospects for jobs. Competition to get into universities is fierce, and competition for good jobs after college can be fiercer.</p>	<p>不过，财富集中在少数精英手里，普通中国消费者可供支出的钱和普通美国人无法相提并论。数以亿计的人依然生活在农村地区，几乎没有工作机会。考大学的竞争非常激烈，大学毕业后找好工作的竞争可能更为激烈。</p>
<p>For women, the field can be even tougher. China’s anti-discrimination</p>	<p>这个领域对女性来说更为残酷。中国的反歧视法很少得以实施。招聘广告通</p>

<p>laws are rarely enforced. Help-wanted ads often specify whether the employer is looking for a man or a woman, and those looking for females often set height or appearance requirements.</p>	<p>常会说明是招男性还是女性，招女性的工作通常会设定身高或外貌要求。</p>
<p>The growth of China's service sector puts further pressure on appearance. China's manufacturing jobs in the past had such strong job security that they were sometimes called the "iron rice bowl." But the growth of the service sector has led to more jobs that focus on appearance, leading some women to aim for what Ms. Wen refers to as the "rice bowl of youth."</p>	<p>中国服务业的增长加大了在外貌方面的压力。过去，中国制造业的工作稳定性很强，甚至被称为“铁饭碗”。但是，服务业的增长促生了更多注重外貌的工作，导致有些女性把目标对准文华所说的“青春饭”。</p>
<p>Among those women, certain looks send certain messages. A slim figure and winsome look implies youth. Pale skin denotes a life spent indoors rather than outside working like a farmer.</p>	<p>在这些女性中，特定的外貌传递着特定的信息。纤细的身材和惹人喜爱的容貌意味着年轻。白皙的皮肤意味着，更多的是在室内工作，而不是像农民那样在户外工作。</p>
<p>That's far from the days of the Cultural Revolution, when makeup was seen as a trapping of bourgeois vanity. Sales of beauty and personal care products in China grew by more than half between 2010 and 2015, according to Euromonitor, a market data provider, and now total more than \$50 billion annually.</p>	<p>这跟“文革”时期截然不同，当时化妆被视为资产阶级虚荣的陷阱。据市场数据提供者欧睿信息咨询公司(Euromonitor)称，从2010年至2015年，美容和身体护理产品在中国的销量增长了一半多，年销售额逾500亿美元。</p>
<p>Cosmetic surgery has boomed — but in China, unlike other places, it is a market for the young. In China, people under 35 are the main customers for cosmetic surgery, while 80 percent of people getting plastic surgery in the United States are over 35, according to a report on the industry by HSBC. It cited, as one motivator, the prevalence of smartphone apps that expose people to beauty marketing and encourage them to scrutinize their photos.</p>	<p>整容业十分兴旺——但跟其他地方不同，在中国，它是年轻人的市场。据汇丰银行(HSBC)的一份行业报告称，在中国，整容业的主要客户在35岁以下，而在美国，80%的整容者超过35岁。该报告认为，智能手机应用的流行是一个促因，它让人们看到更多关于美容产品的宣传，鼓励人们审视自己的照片。</p>
<p>Liu Yu says she feels the pressure to look good. She even uses Meitu for</p>	<p>刘悦说，她觉得自己在压力之下必须让自己好看起来。她说她甚至在正式的</p>

<p>photos that go on formal identification cards and her résumé, she said, though her edits are far more modest than what she posts for online consumption.</p>	<p>身份证和简历上使用美图修过的照片，虽然她对那些照片的改动比网上发布的照片要少得多。</p>
<p>"Many women always feel like they have flaws," said Ms. Liu, 23, a graduate film student who uses Meitu to narrow her face, shrink her nose and remove dark circles from under her eyes. "They all wish that through some kind of method they can make themselves more beautiful. Meitu is the cheapest and most convenient way to do this."</p>	<p>"很多女人总是觉得自己有缺陷，"这位 23 岁的电影专业研究生说。她用美图把脸修窄，把鼻子变小，去掉眼睛下面的黑眼圈。"她们都希望通过某种方式把自己变得更美。美图是最便宜、便捷的方式。"</p>
<p>Meitu didn't create this phenomenon, of course, and it rejects the idea that its business model relies on people's insecurities or cultural pressures. Gary Ngan, its chief financial officer, says the company offers a variety of apps in part because users have a personal idea of what is beautiful.</p>	<p>当然，这种现象不是美图造成的。它不认为自己的商业模式基于人们的不安全感或文化压力。美图的首席财务官颜劲良称，该公司提供各种应用程序，一个原因是，用户们对美各有看法。</p>
<p>"We have to broaden the term beauty," he said. "It's not just about a set way of thinking about Asian beauty. It's about making you happy."</p>	<p>"我们必须扩展美的概念，"他说，"它不仅是对亚洲美女的那套看法。它是为了让你高兴。"</p>
<p>He said the company was, instead, helping its users to become more confident and helping them to "become more beautiful in real life."</p>	<p>他说，该公司是在帮助用户变得更自信，帮助他们"在现实生活中变得更美丽"。</p>
<p>"For example, when you slim your face and then eventually you say, 'Oh, I look nice,'" he said, "then you go on a diet, go to the gym and then you become the one" in the picture.</p>	<p>"比如，你把脸修得更瘦，你会说，'哦，这样看起来是很美，"他说，"然后你去节食，去健身房，然后你真的变成了照片中那个人。"</p>
<p>With features such as skin whitening, Meitu says it wants to be flexible and offer options only in markets where they make sense.</p>	<p>美图称，它想把美白皮肤等功能变得更灵活，仅在接受这种审美的市场提供这些选项。</p>
<p>"One of the fundamental beliefs of the company is that the use has to be extremely simple," said Kai-Fu Lee, a venture capitalist who owns a stake in Meitu. Skin tone, for example, is "fixed to each country," he said.</p>	<p>"这家公司的一个基本理念是，一定要用起来特别简单，"持有美图股份的风险投资人李开复说。比如肤色是"根据每个国家设定的。人们更喜欢晒黑的皮肤吗？有些是自动的，有些是用户可以自己控制的。"</p>

<p>"Is it preferable to have a tan? Some of that is automatic, some within the user's control."</p>	
<p>Meitu will rely on an algorithm to adapt as it moves into other markets. The company collects data on which functions are used the most. Then it uses that data to create or tweak tools to give users what they want, often in consultation with beauty experts, celebrities and local advisers. Some of Meitu's other apps, like one called MakeupPlus, start with the person's skin color and offer tools based on that.</p>	<p>美图在进入其他市场时，会根据算法做出相应的调整。该公司根据数据找出哪些功能最常用。然后用这些数据创造或调整工具，给用户他们想要的，通常是结合美容专家、名人和当地顾问的意见。美图的其他一些应用程序，比如美妆相机，以肤色为基础提供相应的工具。</p>
<p>Beauty, said Mr. Ngan, is "somewhat synonymous with happiness, in a way, because you generally feel more happy when you're more beautiful."</p>	<p>颜劲良说，美丽“从某种意义上讲，跟高兴是近义词，因为你更美丽时，通常更高兴”。</p>
<p>/culture/20161216/meitu-beauty-app-ipo</p>	<p>/culture/20161216/meitu-beauty-app-ipo</p>
<p>Talking to In-laws Can Be Hard. In Some Languages, It's Impossible.</p>	<p>不只中国人避名讳，看看这些国家的语言禁忌</p>
<p>In-laws may be universally intimidating, but in some cultures, the deference paid them rises to a whole new level, at least linguistically.</p>	<p>姻亲也许普遍令人胆怯，但在一些文化中，对他们的遵从上升到了一个全新的高度，至少在语言上是这样。</p>
<p>A geographically widespread practice known as avoidance speech, or "mother-in-law languages," imposes strict rules on how one speaks — or doesn't — to the parents of a spouse, with daughters-in-law typically bearing the brunt of such limits.</p>	<p>一种名为回避语言或“婆婆/岳母语言”的做法在地域上分布广泛。它严格规定了如何与配偶的父母说话，或不说话。在这类规则中，儿媳妇承受的限制往往最多。</p>
<p>In parts of Africa, Australia and India, some societies restrict the words a person can say after marriage. Some cultures have even barred all direct communication with parents-in-law.</p>	<p>在非洲、澳大利亚和印度的部分地区，一些社会限制人们在结婚后词语的使用。一些文化甚至完全禁止与公公婆婆或岳父岳母的直接交流。</p>
<p>Some married women who speak the Kambaata language of Ethiopia follow ballishsha, a rule that forbids them from using words that begin with the same syllable as the name of their father-in-law or</p>	<p>埃塞俄比亚一些说坎巴塔语的已婚女性会遵守一项名为巴里什沙的规定，这项规定禁止她们使用开头的音节与其公公或婆婆姓名相同的词语。</p>

<p>mother-in-law.</p>	
<p>This rule can complicate a conversation, but there are workarounds. Certain basic words in the vocabulary come in synonymous pairs. "One is the normal term, used by everybody; one is the term used by women who are not allowed to say that word," said Yvonne Treis, a linguist at a French research institute, Languages and Cultures of Sub-Saharan Africa.</p>	<p>这项规定可能会给交谈增加困难，但有变通的办法。某些基础词汇是以同义词的形式成对出现的。“一个是正常的词，大家都可以使用，另一个是不得用那个词的女性使用的词，”法国研究机构撒哈拉以南非洲语言与文化 (Languages and Cultures of Sub-Saharan Africa) 的语言学家伊冯娜·特雷伊斯(Yvonne Treis)说。</p>
<p>Euphemisms are another frequent solution: If the word "ox" is taboo for a wife to say, she may refer to "the one that plows" instead. The Kambaata language also has a word akin to "whatchamacallit" in English, useful in a pinch as either a noun or verb when no other alternative is available.</p>	<p>委婉语是另一个常见的解决办法：如果“公牛”是妻子不能说的禁忌词，她可能会说“犁地的那个东西”。坎巴塔语还有一个和英语中的“叫什么来着”(whatchamacallit)类似的词，可用作名词或动词，在没有其他选择的紧要关头颇为有用。</p>
<p>Avoidance speech is also practiced by speakers of some of the Bantu languages of southern Africa, including Xhosa and Zulu. Married women are forbidden from using their father-in-law's name, or any word that has the same root or similar sound.</p>	<p>非洲南部一些语言属于班图语的人也会使用回避语言，包括科萨人和祖鲁人。已婚女性被禁止使用公公的名字和词根相同或发音相似的词。</p>
<p>Bantu speakers often get around this restriction by borrowing synonyms from other languages spoken nearby. Some linguists think that is how click consonants found their way into Bantu speech: in words borrowed from Khoisan languages, which use clicks extensively.</p>	<p>说班图语的人常常通过从附近其他语言中借用同义词，来避开这种限制。一些语言学家认为，搭嘴音就是这样进入班图语的：通过从大量使用搭嘴音的科萨语中借用词语。</p>
<p>In parts of India, a daughter-in-law is not allowed to use words that begin with the same letters as her in-laws' names, requiring her to use a parallel vocabulary.</p>	<p>在印度的部分地区，儿媳妇不得使用开头的字母和公公婆婆名字相同的词，这要求她使用近义词。</p>
<p>Avoidance speech was a common feature of many aboriginal languages in Australia. The custom has largely faded in some areas, but</p>	<p>回避语言是澳大利亚很多土著语言的共同特征。这一习俗在部分地区基本上已经消失了，但据耶鲁大学的语言学教授克莱尔·鲍韦恩(Claire Bower)介</p>

<p>it is still widely practiced in the Western Desert region and Amhem Land, according to Claire Bowern, a professor of linguistics at Yale.</p>	<p>绍，在西部沙漠地区和阿纳姆地，该风俗仍广泛流传。</p>
<p>Avoidance speech can be more of a two-way street in Australia, with restrictions applying across genders and generations. There are aboriginal cultures where a man and his mother-in-law are forbidden to directly address each other.</p>	<p>在澳大利亚，回避语言可能更多是一条双向道，它涉及的限制内容适用范围跨越了性别和辈分。在一些土著文化中，男性和岳母不得直接交谈。</p>
<p>"In my experience, the taboos between a man and a mother-in-law are a lot stronger than between a woman and her mother-in-law," Professor Bowern said.</p>	<p>"以我的经验，男性和岳母之间的禁忌要比女性和婆婆之间的强很多，"鲍韦恩说。</p>
<p>As in Africa and India, there are a number of rules in Australian languages about which words one can say in the presence of "tabooed kin," Professor Bowern said. For example, in the Dyirbal language, spoken in northeast Queensland, water is "bana" in the everyday language but "jujama" in avoidance speech.</p>	<p>鲍韦恩还说，就像在非洲和印度一样，澳大利亚的语言中有很多规则，规定了人们在"禁忌亲戚"在场时能使用哪些词。比如，在昆士兰东北部的迪尔巴尔语中，日常用语中表示水的词是"bana"，回避语言中则是"jujama"。</p>
<p>Of course, there isn't a second word for everything, and one avoidance word often has to suffice for many related ordinary words. In the Guugu Yimithirr tongue, spoken in the far north of Queensland, the verb "bali-l," meaning to travel, is the all-purpose substitute for more specific words like walk, crawl, limp, paddle or float.</p>	<p>当然，并不是每一样东西都有两个说法，一个回避词通常不得不满足代替很多相关普通词语的需要。在昆士兰最北部的辜古依密舍语中，动词"bali-l"意为去旅行，可代替更具体的词，如走、爬、跛行、用桨划或漂浮，用途多样。</p>
<p>Why did the custom of avoidance speech arise? Some experts on its use in Africa and India see it as a way to reinforce the inferior status of daughters-in-law. In Australia, the prohibitions might have been intended to reduce the chance of sexual relations between in-laws.</p>	<p>为什么会出现回避语言？一些研究非洲和印度回避语言使用情况的专家认为，它是一种强化儿媳们劣势地位的方式。在澳大利亚，禁止使用某些词或许是为了降低姻亲乱伦的可能性。</p>
<p>/culture/20170111/avoidance-speech-mother-in-law-languages</p>	<p>/culture/20170111/avoidance-speech-mother-in-law-languages</p>
<p>Pomp and Pride at People's Congress in Beijing</p>	<p>浮华背后：图说人大会议</p>

<p>BEIJING — Big political gatherings are intended to inspire a combination of awe and national pride, and the annual full sessions of the National People’s Congress in Beijing are no exception. Guards wear their best uniforms; every button is polished to a shine. Long rows of red banners flap in the breeze on the roof of the Great Hall of the People, an imposing building on Tiananmen Square.</p>	<p>北京——大型政治集会往往旨在激发敬畏感和民族自豪感，全国人民代表大会在北京举行的一年一度的全体会议也不例外。警卫们穿着最好的制服，每颗纽扣都擦得锃亮。在天安门广场雄伟的人民大会堂，长排的红色旗帜在屋顶随微风摆动。</p>
<p>What happens inside the congress, which lasts for less than two weeks, has mostly been decided in advance by the Communist Party. The roughly 3,000 delegates are here to rubber-stamp major decisions and offer usually harmless suggestions about their pet causes.</p>	<p>开会时间不到两周，会上发生的事情大多是由共产党提前决定的。大约 3000 名代表在这里例行公事地批准重要决定，也会提出一些关于自己感兴趣项目的建议，但通常都是无害的。</p>
<p>The National People’s Congress draws representatives from all over China, including some nominally representing Taiwan, the self-governing island that Beijing has long claimed. Most of these legislators are Communist Party members and functionaries. But there is another contingent that is larger than even the biggest provincial delegation: the People’s Liberation Army.</p>	<p>全国人民代表大会吸引了来自中国各地的代表，包括一些名义上的台湾代表；北京一直声称这个自治的岛屿属于中国。人大立法者大多数是共产党员和公务员。但是有个代表团甚至比最大的省级代表团还要大，就是解放军代表。</p>
<p>Mao famously observed that power grows from the barrel of a gun, and that adage is reflected in the presence and visibility of the military at the heart of Beijing. While most delegates arrived in clumps on Sunday morning for the start of the congress, the generals arrived in a 200-strong phalanx, wearing crisply pressed uniforms and many of them carrying briefcases.</p>	<p>毛泽东有一句名言，枪杆子里出政权，这句话反映了军队在北京心目中的存在度和可见度。当大多数代表在周日上午三三两两地到达大会堂时，将军们排成了一个 200 多人的方队抵达，他们身穿熨烫妥帖的制服，其中许多人还拿着公文包。</p>
<p>The Great Hall of the People was built in 1959, the most grandiose of a burst of buildings erected during the feverish Great Leap Forward. With thousands of Chinese and foreign journalists now showing up to cover</p>	<p>人民大会堂建于 1959 年，是狂热的大跃进期间建成的一系列建筑群中最壮观的一座。随着数以千计的中外记者参与大会报道，大楼管理人员使用伸缩带、安排穿着笔挺制服的安全警卫，把无关的客人隔离在重要会议之外。</p>

<p>the congress, the building's managers have resorted to stretchy tape and smartly dressed security officers to keep unwanted guests out of important meetings.</p>	
<p>The Great Hall meetings preserve rituals from a mostly bygone era of extreme regimentation in China. One leftover custom: the highly synchronized young women who still use almost identical motions to pour hot tea into cups at the Great Hall.</p>	<p>大会堂的会议上，保持着一些来自中国过去极端纪律化时代的仪式。一个残留的做法是：在大会堂里，保持高度一致的年轻女性仍然使用几乎相同的动作将热茶倒入杯子。</p>
<p>The Great Auditorium of the Great Hall can seat about 10,000 people, but the most sought-after seats are those allocated to the Communist Party leadership on the stage at the front of the room. While China's ideology has been shifting toward a marriage of Chinese nationalism and socialism, the favored color scheme remains a vivid Communist red.</p>	<p>大会堂的大礼堂可容纳大约1万人，但最抢手的位置是在前面舞台上，分配给共产党领导人的席位。虽然中国的意识形态已经在朝着中国民族主义和社会主义的结合转向，但是最受青睐的配色仍然是鲜艳的共产主义红色。</p>
<p>What really counts in China is what happens behind the curtains, not in the sessions of the National People's Congress. Delegates vote on legislation that the central government has drafted during the preceding years under instructions from the Communist Party.</p>	<p>在中国，真正重要的事情发生在幕后，而不是在人大会议上。代表们是在对中央政府之前几年根据共产党的指示起草的法案投票。</p>
<p>These days the Standing Committee of the Congress, which meets much more often than the full legislature, has some skill in drafting laws, but the full annual session is virtually free of serious dissent from official policy.</p>	<p>与全体大会相比开会更加频繁的人大常务委员会，如今在法律的起草方面有了一些技巧，但是在一年一度的人大全体会议上，基本上不会出现和官方政策有严重分歧的意见。</p>
<p>/culture/20170307/pomp-and-pride-at-peoples-congress-in-beijing</p>	<p>/culture/20170307/pomp-and-pride-at-peoples-congress-in-beijing</p>
<p>Russian Official Seeks to Ban 'Beauty and the Beast' Over Gay Character</p>	<p>《美女与野兽》出现同性恋角色，俄罗斯抵制</p>
<p>MOSCOW — A Russian lawmaker who was the driving force behind a measure that banned the distribution of "homosexual propaganda" to</p>	<p>莫斯科——一位推动禁止向未成年人传播“同性恋宣传”议案的俄罗斯议员周日表示，这项法案应该适用于迪士尼新版的《美女与野兽》(Beauty and the</p>

<p>minors said on Monday that the law should be applied to a new Disney version of "Beauty and the Beast," even while acknowledging that he had not yet seen the movie.</p>	<p>Beast), 尽管他承认自己还没看过这部影片。</p>
<p>The lawmaker, Vitaly V. Milonov, relied on news media reports and complaints from parents that the children's film includes a gay character who participates in a "sexually deviated scene," said his spokesman, Ilya Yevstigneyev. This is an apparent reference not to the concept of love between a human and a beast but to a seconds-long glimpse of a gay character near the end of the movie dancing with the object of his affections.</p>	<p>维塔列·V·米洛诺夫(Vitaly V. Milonov)议员的发言人伊利亚·叶夫斯季格涅耶夫(Ilya Yevstigneyev)表示, 米洛诺夫的依据是新闻媒体的报道和父母的抱怨, 说这部儿童影片中有一位同性恋角色, 而且出现在一个"性变态"的场景中。这针对的显然不是一个人类与一头野兽相爱的概念, 而是在影片即将结束时出现的、仅仅持续数秒钟的一个同性恋角色与爱慕对象跳舞的镜头。</p>
<p>"In this case, society cannot be silent about what film distributors are offering under the guise of a children's tale," Mr. Milonov said in a letter to the Russian Culture Ministry, which oversees the film market. "The obvious, blatant, shameless propaganda of sin, of perverted sexual relations."</p>	<p>"在这种情况下, 社会不能对电影发行商在童话故事掩盖下所传播的内容保持沉默了," 米洛诺夫在给监管电影市场的俄罗斯文化部(Russian Culture Ministry)的一封信中写道。"也就是对罪恶和变态性关系进行明显地、公然地和无耻地宣传。"</p>
<p>The release of the film coincides with the start of spring vacation for Russian schoolchildren, adding — for Mr. Milonov — a sense of urgency. "Our common task," he writes, "is to stop this music film from being shown on screens one way or another."</p>	<p>影片的上映时间恰逢俄罗斯学龄儿童春假开始, 这加重了米洛诺夫带的紧迫感。"我们的共同任务," 他写道, "是想方设法阻止这部音乐片出现在银幕上。"</p>
<p>There is no disputing that the movie, starring the British actress Emma Watson as Belle, features a gay character, LeFou, played by an American, Josh Gad. Bill Condon, the director, said as much in an interview with a British magazine, noting as a point of pride that it would be the first Disney movie to do so. Last week, a drive-in theater in rural Alabama cited similar arguments in declaring that it, too, would</p>	<p>这部由英国女演员艾玛·沃特森(Emma Watson)饰演美女(Belle)的影片里的确有一位同性恋角色, 这一点并无争议, 那个叫乐福(LeFou)的角色由美国演员乔什·盖德(Josh Gad)扮演。影片导演比尔·康顿(Bill Condon)在接受一家英国杂志采访时也这么表示, 而且骄傲地指出它将是第一部出现同性恋角色的迪士尼影片。上周, 阿拉巴马乡村一家汽车影院宣称也将拒绝播映这部影片, 理由与之类似。</p>

refuse to screen the movie.	
The Russian Culture Ministry did not respond to a request for comment, and Disney did not respond to a query.	俄罗斯文化部没有回应时报的置评请求。迪斯尼公司也没有回应时报的询问。
Fighting homosexuality has been a recurrent theme for Mr. Milonov, 43, a champion of the Russian Orthodox Church. In 2013, he lobbied successfully for the "homosexual propaganda" law banning the distribution to minors of materials depicting "nontraditional sexual relations."	对43岁的俄罗斯东正教会(Russian Orthodox Church)捍卫者米洛诺夫而言,打击同性恋是一个反复出现的主题。2013年,他成功地游说通过了禁止向未成年人传播描述“非传统性关系”内容的“同性恋宣传”法规。
He and some associates also raided gay clubs in St. Petersburg to evict underage customers and once demanded the prosecution of the pop stars Madonna and Lady Gaga for spreading what he considered "homosexual propaganda."	他和一些同事曾经突袭圣彼得堡的一些同性恋俱乐部,驱逐未达法定年龄的消费者,还曾要求起诉流行歌手麦当娜(Madonna)和Lady Gaga,原因是她们传播了在他看来属于“同性恋宣传”的内容。
/culture/20170307/russia-beauty-beast-gay-character	/culture/20170307/russia-beauty-beast-gay-character
The Choose-Your-Own-News Adventure	新闻媒体也将迎来互动叙事时代?
AUSTIN, Tex. — A fascinating story emerged about Netflix last week.	德克萨斯州奥斯丁——上周,一个有关Netflix的引人入胜的故事浮出水面。
The Daily Mail reported that the streaming television service was developing new interactive technology allowing viewers to direct the plots of certain television shows, Choose-Your-Own-Adventure style.	据《每日邮报》(The Daily Mail)报道,这家流媒体电视服务公司正在开发一种新的互动技术,可以让观众决定某些电视节目的情节,就像“惊险岔路口”(Choose Your Own Adventure)那样。
The company later told me that the experiment was focused on children's programming, more as a developmental learning tool than as some new twist on the modern media sphere's rush to give you exactly what you want when you want it.	这家公司后来告诉我,这项实验着重于儿童节目,更多是作为一种开发中的学习工具,而非把现代媒体争相实现的目标——想要什么就给你什么——变出了点新花样。
No matter how far the experiment goes, Netflix is again in step with the national zeitgeist. After all, there are algorithms for streaming music services like Spotify, for Facebook's news feed and for Netflix's own	不管这项实验能发展到什么程度,Netflix都又一次跟上了时代的步伐。毕竟,Spotify等流媒体音乐服务、Facebook的新闻订阅服务,以及Netflix自己的节目单都有算法致力于提供准确符合你的喜好的东西,同时过滤掉任何可

<p>program menu, working to deliver just what you like while filtering out whatever might turn you off and send you away — the sorts of data-driven honey traps that are all the talk at the South by Southwest Interactive Festival going on here through this week. So why not extend the idea to the plots of your favorite shows?</p>	<p>能会让你厌烦或想要离开的内容,也就是本周正在这里举行的西南偏南互动媒体节(South by Southwest Interactive Festival)上都在谈论的那种数据驱动的甜蜜陷阱。所以为什么不把这种自己决定情节的点子,也延伸到你最喜欢的电视节目中呢?</p>
<p>Allow me to direct you to the real-world, Choose-Your-Own-Adventure news media misadventure of the past week, which I'll call "POTUS45, Episode 6: The Presidential Wiretap That (A) Was, (B) Wasn't, (C) Was Because He's a Russian Agent and Oh, Sister, Is He in Trouble."</p>	<p>请允许我带领你看看真实世界的“惊险岔路口”式新闻媒体在上周的不幸遭遇,我称之为《45届总统》(POTUS45)第6集:总统窃听事件(A)是真的,(B)不是真的,(C)是真的,因为他是一名俄罗斯特工,哎呀,姐们,他可倒大霉了</p>
<p>It started with President Trump's Twitter posts accusing former President Barack Obama of having wiretapped his phones at Trump Tower. Game on.</p>	<p>这起事件始于特朗普总统发推文指控美国前总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)窃听了他在特朗普大厦的电话。游戏开始。</p>
<p>If you were inclined to believe that Mr. Obama did what Mr. Trump said he did — indeed, if you wanted to believe it — you probably would have tuned into "Fox & Friends" that Sunday morning for Adventure A.</p>	<p>如果你倾向于相信奥巴马做了特朗普所说的事——确切讲,如果你想相信是那么回事——你可能在那个周日上午收看过《福克斯和朋友们》(Fox & Friends)节目,即选项A。</p>
<p>There, you would have seen the radio host Mark Levin, whose show was credited with helping to spur Mr. Trump's accusations, laying out the case for Mr. Trump, declaring, "This is about the Obama administration's spying."</p>	<p>在那里,你会看到节目主持人马克·莱文(Mark Levin)——他的节目被认为是促使特朗普提出这项指控的原因之一——替特朗普阐明案情,宣称“这事关奥巴马政府的间谍行动”。</p>
<p>The proof, you would have heard him say, was already out there in the mainstream media — what with a report on the website Heat Street saying that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had secured a warrant to investigate ties between people in Mr. Trump's campaign and Russia, and articles in The New York Times, in The Washington Post and</p>	<p>你会听到他说,证据早就出现在主流媒体的报道里了——因为热街(Heat Street)网站上的一篇报道说联邦调查局(Federal Bureau of Investigation)获得了对特朗普竞选团队成员与俄罗斯的关系进行调查的授权,还有《纽约时报》、《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)等媒体报道了将特朗普团队成员与俄罗斯之间建立关联的情报,有些是来自窃听。</p>

elsewhere about intelligence linking people in Mr. Trump's campaign to Russia, some of it from wiretaps.	
"These are police state tactics!" Mr. Levin would tell you.	"这些是警察国家的手段!"莱文会告诉你。
Sure, you would have picked up static from other sources that made some of this seem ridiculous. But that stuff is for the followers of Adventure B, relying on fact-based journalism from seasoned reporters with deep contacts and established (and, yes, sometimes imperfect) protocols for fact-checking — all of which the Adventure A people view with deep suspicion that the president is only too happy to stir.	当然,你已经从其他地方看到一些批评,让这些言论看起来十分可笑。但那些东西是给选B的人看的,他们信赖有深厚人脉、有成熟的事实核查程序(是的,有时候并不完美)、有丰富经验的记者所做的基于事实的新闻报道——选A的人对所有这些都深表怀疑,现任总统十分乐于激发这种情绪。
If you were among the Adventure B folk, maybe you saw James Clapper Jr., the former national security director, tell Chuck Todd on "Meet the Press" that Sunday that the F.B.I. had not secured a FISA warrant to spy on Mr. Trump's aides.	如果你是选B的人,或许已经看到美国前任国家情报总监小詹姆斯·R·克拉珀(James Clapper Jr.)周日在《会见媒体》(Meet the Press)节目上告诉查克·托德(Chuck Todd),联邦调查局并没有获得可以让他们监听特朗普助手的外国情报监听法(FISA)授权令。
You probably would have seen the news, first reported by The Times, that the F.B.I. director, James B. Comey, had asked the Justice Department to deny Mr. Trump's charge (to no avail), and the viral video of George Stephanopoulos of ABC News telling a presidential aide, "That's false," as she tried to reprise the Adventure A argument that mainstream news reports backed Mr. Trump's wiretap accusation.	你可能会看到时报率先报道的那则消息,即联邦调查局局长詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)要求司法部驳斥特朗普的指控(结果无济于事),会看到一段广为传播的视频显示,当总统的一名助手试图重复选项A中的观点——即主流新闻媒体的报道证实了特朗普的窃听指控,ABC新闻频道(ABC News)的乔治·斯蒂芬诺普洛斯(George Stephanopoulos)对她说,"那是假的。"
You would have seen PolitiFact's point-by-point rebuttal of the same argument — and, finally, a week later, reports about how evidence for Mr. Trump's charge still had yet to surface.	你会看到PolitiFact网站对那一论调逐字逐句的反驳,以及在一周之后,最终看到有关支持特朗普指控的证据依然没有出现的报道。
Or, lastly, were you an Adventure C kind of person? If so, you couldn't get enough about how Mr. Trump's wiretap allegation and the Russian connections could lead to his impeachment (MSNBC, The Independent,	最后一点,你是选择C那种人吗?如果是的话,你会喜欢看到有关特朗普的窃听指控和与俄罗斯的关联会如何导致他被弹劾(MSNBC频道、《独立报》(The Independent)、马克辛·沃特斯[Maxine Waters])的信息,你在

<p>Maxine Waters), and your Facebook feed probably included the learnprogress.org headline “The F.B.I. Is Now Officially CRIMINALLY Investigating Donald J. Trump.” (Nothing in the posting it links to shows evidence for any such thing.)</p>	<p>Facebook 的订阅信息可能会包括 learnprogress.org 网站的头条新闻《FBI 现在正式对唐纳德·J·特朗普展开刑事调查》(The F.B.I. Is Now Officially CRIMINALLY Investigating Donald J. Trump)。(其中链接的帖子没有提供任何可以证实这一消息的证据。)</p>
<p>As Mr. Stephanopoulos told me when we spoke by phone over the weekend, the trend may have been heading this way for a while — you don’t need an algorithmic feed to turn on Fox News or to catch Rush Limbaugh. But in the era of the curated digital news stream, the choose-your-news phenomenon has “ended up in a whole new place,” Mr. Stephanopoulos said.</p>	<p>就像斯特凡诺普洛斯上周末在电话中告诉我的，这种趋势已经持续了一段时间了——打开福克斯新闻频道或收听拉什·林博(Rush Limbaugh)的节目是不需要算法推荐的。但他表示，在数字信息流定制化的时代，“定制新闻”热潮“最终落入了意想不到的境地”。</p>
<p>It’s easy to overdo it, he noted, given that no specially tailored plotline can fully tune out the contradicting details of another one. “Filters do have to contend with each other in some way, too,” he said.</p>	<p>他认为这很容易做过头，因为没什么量身定制的情节主线能完全去除另一条情节线中与之矛盾的细节。“过滤器之间也会有某种冲突，”他说。</p>
<p>Really, arguments between adherents of the different adventure plots are the stuff of cable news programming, with each narrative vying for supremacy in debates that too often become arguments over established facts that should be indisputable.</p>	<p>确实，不同的探险情节的追随者之间的争论成了有线电视台节目的内容，每种叙事逻辑都在辩论中竭力争夺主导地位，使得这些辩论往往成为就本应该无可争议的既成事实展开的争论。</p>
<p>Because, after all, one of the plots we’re talking about here is of the sort that democracy depends on — that would be Adventure B, the one based on established facts that exist in the real world — and the others are of the sort that threatens to undermine any shared sense of truth while driving us into our corners.</p>	<p>因为，毕竟我们这里谈到的其中一条情节主线是民主制度赖以生存的——那应该是选项 B，也就是基于在真实世界存在的、确定的事实形成的版本——而其他的选项会破坏我们共同对真相的认知，促使我们躲在各自的角落不出来。</p>
<p>/culture/20170314/mediator-personalized-feeds-news-choice-jim-rutenberg</p>	<p>/culture/20170314/mediator-personalized-feeds-news-choice-jim-rutenberg</p>
<p>Make the Most of the Louvre</p>	<p>博物馆全攻略：法国卢浮宫</p>

<p>The Louvre, a former fortress and royal palace, is one of the world's most awe-inspiring museums, a trove of history from the seventh century B.C. to the mid-19th century. Antiquities from the East and West vie for attention with masterpieces by Leonardo and Vermeer; wander aimlessly through its maze of galleries and you're as likely to stumble into an imperial ballroom as a chamber containing a sphinx. It would take you about three full days to visit every room in this museum. (We know, because we did it.) But don't worry, we'll help you make your trip unforgettable, but also manageable.</p>	<p>之前曾为要塞和皇家宫殿的卢浮宫，现在是世界上最让人惊叹的博物馆之一，这里有着上至公元前七世纪、下至 19 世纪中期的历史宝藏。达·芬奇和弗美尔的名作，与来自东西方的文物争相吸引人们的眼光；随意地在迷宫般的展厅中闲逛，不是无意间走入了一座皇家宴会厅，就是迈入一个存放埃及狮身人面像的展厅。参观完博物馆内的所有展厅，需要花费整整三天时间（我们知道，因为我们这么做了）。但是不要担心，我们会帮你把这段旅程变得既容易又难忘。</p>
<p>The Five Must-Sees</p>	<p>不可错过的五大看点</p>
<p>It's wonderful, and easy, to just get lost in the Louvre, but you won't want to miss these particularly spectacular rooms.</p>	<p>在卢浮宫是很容易迷路的，闲逛的感觉也不错，但你不会想错过以下这些格外引人注目的展厅。</p>
<p>FRENCH HISTORY IN PICTURES</p>	<p>绘画中的法国历史</p>
<p>Denon Wing, First Floor French Romanticism and Neoclassicism, Rooms 75 to 77</p>	<p>德农馆(Denon Wing), 二层 法国浪漫主义与新古典主义, 75-77 展厅</p>
<p>Remember that the Louvre is, after all, a French museum, with collections selected by its monarchs. This Wing contains the the best examples of the country's masterworks.</p>	<p>要知道，卢浮宫毕竟是一座法国博物馆，其藏品是由法国历代君主选择的。这个展馆保存就是法国艺术杰作中最具代表性的作品。</p>
<p>Why It's Must See: French painting focuses on the epic sweep of the country's historical turning points, like the massive canvas of Jacques-Louis David's "The Coronation of Napoleon," (1806-7) which controversially depicts Josephine's coronation, Delacroix's "Liberty Leading the People" (1830) representing the 1830 revolt against King Charles X, a timeless allegory of popular resistance.</p>	<p>必看理由：法国绘画注重展示法国历史转折点中的史诗场面，比如雅克-路易·大卫(Jacques-Louis David)1806年7月创作的巨幅油画《拿破仑的加冕典礼》就以颇具争议的方式描绘了约瑟芬的加冕；德拉克罗瓦1830年创作的《自由引导人民》则呈现了1830年民众反抗国王查理十世的运动，由此成为民众抗争的永恒象征。</p>
<p>What to Look For: Don't miss Géricault's "The Raft of the Medusa,"</p>	<p>看点：不要错过热里科(Géricault)的《美杜莎之筏》(The Raft of the</p>

<p>which depicts a terrifying moment in French naval history, when a French frigate sank off the coast of Senegal in 1816, and only 10 people out of 150 survived after a two-week ordeal without food or water. The painting captures the precise moment when the survivors spy the boat that will save them on the horizon.</p>	<p>Medusa), 这幅画作描绘了法国航海史上一个令人恐惧的时刻, 那是在 1816 年, 一艘法国护卫舰在塞内加尔海岸沉没, 船上 150 人只有 10 人生还, 他们在没有食物和水的情况下熬了两周。画中描绘的恰好是幸存者看到远方前来营救他们的船只那一刻。</p>
<p>Nearby: When you enter the central hall that connects the two main chambers of the French Neoclassical and Romantic periods (where the gift shop is), don't forget to look up. The ceiling of this Salle des Sept-Cheminées, with its skylight surrounded by stucco figurines by the sculptor Francisque-Joseph Duret, is absolutely lovely.</p>	<p>周边: 当你进入连接法国古典主义和浪漫主义(礼品店所在的地方)两个主展厅的中央大厅时, 不要忘记抬头看。这个七壁炉厅的天花板绝对值得一看, 上面的天窗周围环绕的灰泥小雕塑是由雕塑家弗朗西斯科·约瑟夫·迪雷(Francisque-Joseph Duret)创作的。</p>
<p>HELLENISTIC HEROINES</p>	<p>希腊化时期的女英雄</p>
<p>Sully Wing, Ground Floor Rooms 16 and 17, and Daru Staircase</p>	<p>苏利馆(Sully Wing), 一层 16 和 17 号展厅, 以及达吕阶梯(Daru Staircase)</p>
<p>These 2,000-year-old beauties will help you understand how stone can come alive.</p>	<p>这两位已有两千岁的美人将有助于你了解石头可以被雕刻得多么栩栩如生。</p>
<p>Why It's Must See: Two of the museum's great ladies, "Venus de Milo" and "Winged Victory of Samothrace," are Hellenistic masterpieces. These mysterious goddesses are about as entrancing as the womanly form ever gets. "Venus de Milo" was discovered on the Greek island of Melos (Milo in Greek) and although her arms were never recovered, by her sensual forms and suggestive nudity, scholars presume that she is the goddess of love, Aphrodite.</p>	<p>必看理由: 这座博物馆最伟大的两位女性《米洛的维纳斯》(Venus de Milo) 和《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神》(Winged Victory of Samothrace) 是希腊化时期的杰作。可以说, 这两位神秘的女神有着女性所能拥有的最迷人的身躯。《米洛岛的维纳斯》发现于希腊的米洛岛, 尽管她的两支胳膊一直没能找到, 但学者们从性感的身躯和引人联想的裸体判断, 她就是爱神阿佛罗狄忒(Aphrodite)。</p>
<p>What to Look For: In Room 17, a short walk from Aphrodite, you'll find her equally seductive cousin, "Sleeping Hermaphroditos," an Italian marble sculpture that presents the very essence of femininity when seen from one side, and the surprise of masculinity on the other. Turn</p>	<p>看点: 在 17 号展厅内, 离阿佛罗狄忒几步之遥的地方, 就可以看到与她同样性感的《沉睡的赫尔马佛洛狄忒斯》(Sleeping Hermaphroditos), 那是一座意大利大理石雕塑, 从一边看显出极度的女性气质, 另一旁则是令人惊讶的男性气质。掉头沿达吕阶梯走到德农馆, 就能看到《萨莫色雷斯的胜利</p>

<p>around and head up the Daru staircase to the Denon Wing, and you'll encounter "Winged Victory of Samothrace," the headless great lady of the Louvre, her wings spread and her clothes tousled against her body by the wind.</p>	<p>女神》，这位卢浮宫内的伟大女神没有头，翅膀伸展着，衣服逆风杂乱地贴在身上。</p>
<p>Nearby: Also on the ground floor, but in the Denon Wing, Room 4, find the Roman sculptural masterpieces "Dying Slave" by Michelangelo, with his top rolled up to share his impressive abs, and Antonio Canova's ebulliently romantic "Psyche Revived by Cupid's Kiss."</p>	<p>周边：还是在一层，但是在德农馆的4号展厅，可以看到罗马雕塑的代表作，即由米开朗琪罗创作的《垂死的奴隶》(Dying Slave)和安东尼奥·卡诺瓦(Antonio Canova)创作的《被丘比特之吻拯救的普绪喀》(Psyche Revived by Cupid's Kiss)，前者的头朝后仰着，展示着十分可观的腹肌。</p>
<p>TREASURES OF THE ITALIAN RENAISSANCE</p>	<p>意大利文艺复兴珍品</p>
<p>Denon Wing, First Floor Italian Paintings, Rooms 1 to 8</p>	<p>德农馆，二层 意大利绘画，1-8号展厅</p>
<p>The Denon Wing of the Louvre is home to some of the world's most famous works of Western painting. If you have time for nothing else, spend at least an hour here.</p>	<p>卢浮宫的德农馆保存着一些世界上最著名的西方画作。就算你没时间看别的，至少也该在此逗留一个小时。</p>
<p>Why It's Must See: You can begin in rooms 1 through 3 and see two stunning Botticelli frescoes, continue through the jaw-dropping Grande Galerie, filled with Italian painting and arrive at the central room that contains the "Mona Lisa."</p>	<p>必看理由：你可以从1至3号展厅开始，欣赏波提切利的两幅绝美壁画，然后穿过令人叹为观止、满是意大利绘画的大画廊(Grande Galerie)，抵达居于中心位置、陈列着《蒙娜丽莎》的展厅。</p>
<p>What to Look For: Everyone will be taking selfies, clustered around Leonardo da Vinci's famous portrait of Lisa Gherardini, better known as the Mona Lisa, but you'll be richly rewarded if you turn your back on her and explore the surrounding rooms. As you enter the Grande Galerie (Room 5), look to the left, where you'll find five more Leonardo paintings, and Raphael's exquisite "Portrait of Baldassare Castiglione." Behind the "Mona Lisa," find four paintings by Titian, including the wonderful "The Pastoral Concert," the inspiration for Édouard Manet's</p>	<p>看点：每个人都会挤在莱昂纳多·达·芬奇为丽莎·盖拉尔迪尼(Lisa Gherardini)——人称蒙娜丽莎——画的那幅肖像周围自拍，但你如果抛开她，转而探索周遭的展厅，一定大有收获。当你进入大画廊(5号展厅)时，向左看，会发现达·芬奇的另外五幅画作以及拉斐尔精美的《巴尔达萨雷·卡斯蒂奥内内画像》(Baldassare Castiglione)。在《蒙娜丽莎》后边，有提香的四幅作品，其中包括美妙的《田园合奏》，它是爱德华·马奈后来创作《草地上的野餐》的灵感之源。</p>

later "The Luncheon on the Grass."	
Nearby: From here you can directly enter the French paintings department.	周边：从这里你可以直接进入法国绘画部。
TRAVEL IN NILE	尼罗河之旅
Sully Wing, Egyptian Galleries Ground floor, Rooms 1 to 14	苏利馆，埃及馆 一层，1 至 14 号展厅
Thanks to I.M. Pei's beautiful pyramid entryway to the Louvre, which opened in 1989, it's impossible to forget that one of the beloved highlights of the museum is its massive Egyptian antiquities collection, made up of more than 66,000 artifacts, with almost 7,000 of them on display across 35 rooms in the Sully Wing.	得益于贝聿铭设计、于 1989 年开放的金字塔形美丽入口，到访者不可能忘记：这家博物馆最珍贵的馆藏之一，就是由 6.6 万件艺术品构成的庞大埃及文物收藏，其中将近 7000 件都在苏利馆的 35 个展厅里展出。
Why It's Must See: You'll never see so many sarcophagi in one place anywhere else.	必看理由：在其他任何地方，你都不可能一次性见到这么多石棺。
What to Look For: Enter the Egyptian Wing through the lower downstairs level of the Pavillon de L'Horloge and you'll first encounter the 12-ton Great Sphinx of Tanis, with a lion's body and a human head, sculpted sometime between 2,600 and 1,900 B.C. Continue through the downstairs chambers, where you'll see wonderful model ships (Room 3), a colossal statue of Rameses II (Room 12) and end up in the amazing sarcophagus room (Room 14) where you'll find a large glass vitrine filled with upright mummy cases.	看点：经由钟阁(Pavillon de l'Horloge)那矮矮的楼梯进入埃及馆，你首先会看到重达 12 吨、在公元前 2600 年至公元前 1900 年之间雕刻而成的《狮身人面像》(Great Sphinx of Tanis)。接着穿过楼下的房间——在那些地方你会看到美妙的模型船(3 号展厅)，以及一件拉美西斯二世(Rameses II)的巨大雕像(12 号展厅)——最终来到令人惊叹的石棺房(14 号展厅)，发现一个巨大的玻璃柜，那里满是直立的人形棺。
Nearby: When you leave the museum, walk through the Tuileries Garden to Place de la Concorde, where you'll find the Luxor Obelisk, a gift to King Charles X from Mehmet Ali Pasha of Egypt. It once stood at the entrance to the Luxor Temple.	周边：离开博物馆的时候，穿过杜乐丽花园抵达协和广场，你会看到卢克索方尖碑，一件由埃及的穆罕默德·阿里帕夏(Mehmet Ali Pasha)送给国王查理十世的礼物。它曾伫立在卢克索神庙入口处。
REMBRANDT'S MOST SYMPATHETIC PORTRAIT	最令人动容的伦勃朗肖像

<p>Richelieu Wing, Second Floor Northern European paintings, Rooms 30 to 39</p>	<p>黎塞留馆(Richelieu Wing), 三层 北欧绘画, 30 至 39 号展厅</p>
<p>The Dutch Golden Age is dominated by two towering figures of art history: Rembrandt and Vermeer. Here you find key masterpieces by both artists, including Vermeer's "The Astronomer" (1668) and "The Lacemaker" (1669-70), as well as four Rembrandt self-portraits and works by many other old masters.</p>	<p>主导荷兰黄金时代的是艺术史上的两个顶级人物: 伦勃朗和弗美尔。在此你能看到这两位艺术家至关重要的杰作, 其中包括弗美尔的《天文学家》(1668) 和伦勃朗的四幅自画像, 还能看到其他很多早期大师的作品。</p>
<p>Why It's Must See: Rembrandt's paintings capture the depths of the drama of the human soul, and his work "Bathsheba at Her Bath" (1654) is a prime example of this. Rembrandt specialized in portraits made on commission, but his favorite work was biblical scenes. In this painting, he combines the two genres in his most naturalist nude, for which his lover, Hendrickje Stoffels, served as a model. Bathsheba has just received a letter in which the king has summoned her to seduce her. If she goes, she will betray her husband. If she doesn't, she will disobey the king.</p>	<p>必看理由: 伦勃朗的绘画捕捉到了人类灵魂深处的戏剧性, 其作品《沐浴的拔士巴》(1654)便是很好的例证。伦勃朗专门接受委托为人绘制肖像, 但他很喜欢描绘圣经场景。在这幅作品中, 他把两者融入了自己笔下最具自然主义色彩的裸体中, 充当模特的是他的情人亨德里克耶·斯托菲尔斯 (Hendrickje Stoffels)。画中的拔士巴刚刚收到国王为了勾引她而召她觐见的信函, 如果去了, 她就要背叛自己的丈夫。如果不去, 她就要违抗国王的旨意。</p>
<p>What to Look For: When you gaze upon "Bathsheba at Her Bath," take some time to look at her face, which perfectly captures the terrible, and impossible, choice she must make.</p>	<p>看点: 当你驻足欣赏《沐浴的拔士巴》时, 不妨花时间研究一下她脸上的表情, 作者用它完美地诠释出她必须做出一个多么糟糕、多么难以忍受的选择。</p>
<p>Nearby: Find other Dutch and Flemish old masters, like Peter Paul Rubens, Frans Hals and Jan Steen, in surrounding rooms on the second floor of the Richelieu Wing.</p>	<p>周边: 在黎塞留馆三层周遭的展厅里, 还能找到彼得·保罗·鲁本斯、佛兰斯·哈尔斯、扬·斯蒂恩等其他荷兰和佛兰芒早期大师的作品。</p>
<p>Off the Beaten Path</p>	<p>打破常规</p>
<p>Looking for hidden treasures? These four galleries contain historical gems in quieter spaces.</p>	<p>要寻觅隐藏的宝藏? 以下四个展馆在相对静谧之处保存着历史瑰宝。</p>

Medieval Louvre Pavillon de l'Horloge	中世纪卢浮宫 时钟馆(Pavillon de l'Horloge)
Once open only to select visitors, the underground chambers of the Louvre were recently renovated with widened walkways and exhibition spaces that allow the public to see the foundations of the original fortress. Named the Pavillon de l'Horloge (the Clock Pavilion), this section makes you feel as if you're in the underground castle – in fact, you're walking through what was once the watery moat.	卢浮宫的这些展厅一度只是有限开放的，最近经过翻建后，通道和展览空间得到拓宽，这里的原城堡地基由此可以向公众开放。这个名为时钟馆的区域，会让你有置身地下城堡之感——事实上，你正穿行其中的地方，原本是有水的护城河。
Room of Ingres Paintings, Sully Wing Room 60	安格尔绘画作品室，苏利馆 60 号展厅
A side trip to the French galleries on the first floor is rewarding. You'll find a room full of Neoclassical works by Jean-Auguste- Dominique Ingres, the 19th-century French painter who was fascinated by the female form. These include "The Valpinçon Bather" (1808) and "The Turkish Bath" (1862), evocative and sumptuous, and a great departure from the saccharine Romantic works in the hallways of the French Wing.	顺道去一趟二层的法国馆是值得的。你会发现一个展厅里满是痴迷于女性外表的 19 世纪法国画家让·奥古斯特·多米尼克·安格尔(Jean-Auguste Dominique Ingres)的新古典主义作品。其中包括《瓦平松的浴女》(The Valpinçon Bather, 1808) 和《土耳其浴》(The Turkish Bath, 1862), 瑰丽而又引人遐思，与法国馆走廊中那些甜美的浪漫主义作品大相径庭。
Early Northern European Masterpieces, Richelieu Wing Second floor, Rooms 6 to 12	北欧早期名作，黎塞留馆 三层，6 至 12 号展厅
Hieronymus Bosch, an early Dutch painter, is known for his fantastic scenes of heaven and damnation, filled with bizarre little demons. Find one of his most famous works, "Ship of Fools" in this section. Nearby are other Flemish works of the late middle ages and early Renaissance, like a portrait of Erasmus by Hans Holbein the Younger and a rare self-portrait by Albrecht Dürer. (Be aware: These rooms are being renovated and will be closed until the end of 2017.)	荷兰早期画家耶罗尼米斯·波希(Hieronymus Bosch)以其笔下关于天堂和诅咒、满是古怪小恶魔的奇幻场景闻名。在这里能找到他最著名的作品之一《愚人船》(Ship of Fools)。旁边还有中世纪晚期和文艺复兴早期的其他佛兰芒作品，比如小汉斯·霍尔拜因(Hans Holbein the Younger)为伊拉斯谟画的肖像，以及一幅稀有的阿尔布雷特·丢勒自画像。(注意：这些展厅目前正在翻修，会一直关闭到 2017 年底。)
Chardin Still Lifes, Sully Wing Second floor, Rooms 38 & 39	夏尔丹的静物，苏利馆 三层，38 和 39 号展厅

<p>There's a divine cluster of still-life paintings by Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin in Rooms 38 and 39. "The Ray" (1725-26), his strangely anthropomorphized image of a dead stingray, has long fascinated visitors, but an even more interesting collection is in a glass-covered wall of Room 39. The French Impressionists were known to visit these rooms to sketch, and it's easy to see how they were influenced by the muted tones and loose brush strokes.</p>	<p>在 38 和 39 号展厅，陈列着让·巴蒂斯特·西梅翁·夏尔丹 (Jean-Baptiste-Siméon Chardin) 的一批以静物为主题的佳作。在《鳐鱼》(The Ray, 1725-1726 年) 中，他对一条死鳐鱼做了诡异的人格化描绘。这幅画一直让参观者们颇为着迷，但在 39 号展厅覆有玻璃的墙壁上陈列着一个更有意思的作品系列。人们知道法国印象派画家们曾来这两个展厅画速写，很容易就能看出这柔和的色调和松弛的笔触对他们有多大影响。</p>
<p>Amazing Spaces</p>	<p>绝妙空间</p>
<p>While admiring thousands of paintings and sculptures, don't forget to see the Louvre itself.</p>	<p>在赞叹成千上万件画作和雕塑的同时，别忘欣赏卢浮宫自身的美。</p>
<p>APOLLO GALLERY, DENON WING FIRST FLOOR, ROOM 66</p>	<p>阿波罗画廊(Apollo Gallery)，德农馆 二层 66 号展厅</p>
<p>The high arches and frescoed walls of this single chamber are jaw-droppingly ornate, like nothing you will ever experience in ordinary life, and worth a prolonged gander. The room seems to be dripping with gold, worked into every doorknob and wall moulding, and holding up the glass tables and vitrines in the center of the gallery, which contain the royal crowns. The gallery was started as the Galerie des rois (Gallery of Kings) in 1661 and painted by Charles Le Brun, who left it incomplete when he went to work on his commissions at Versailles instead. It was completed by the French Romantic artist Eugène Delacroix in 1851.</p>	<p>这个宫室高高的拱顶和绘满壁画的墙壁华丽至极，令人瞠目结舌，日常生活中可见不到这样的东西，值得久久驻足观看。整个展厅似乎布满黄金，门上的每个球形把手与每个墙砖造型都是金质的。还有画廊中央的玻璃桌和盛放皇冠的展柜，它们的腿也是黄金制成。这座画廊于 1661 年开始兴建，原名国王画廊(Gallery of Kings)，壁画由夏尔·勒·布朗(Charles Le Brun)绘制，但他没有画完就去做凡尔赛宫的工作，最后由法国浪漫主义画家欧仁·德拉克洛瓦(Eugène Delacroix)于 1851 年完成。</p>
<p>ISLAMIC GALLERIES, DENON WING GROUND FLOOR AND LOWER LEVEL</p>	<p>伊斯兰画廊(Islamic Galleries)，德农馆 一层及地下层</p>
<p>One of the newest wings of the Louvre, built in 2012, this section is two underground floors with a golden, undulating roof known as the "veil,"</p>	<p>这是卢浮宫的几座新馆之一，于 2012 年落成，占据了地下的两层空间，起伏的金色屋顶被称为“面纱”，过滤着照射下来的光线，营造出一个深沉宁静</p>

<p>which allows in filtered light and creates a restful, contemplative space that's particularly lovely for exploring Islamic artifacts. Treasures here include a 17th-century dagger with a horsehead hilt from the Rothschild collection and a 14th-century hammered brass bowl, known as the "Baptistry of Saint Louis," made by Muhammad ibn al-Zayn in Egypt.</p>	<p>的空间，特别适合探索伊斯兰文物。这里收藏的珍品包括一把 17 世纪的匕首，带有马头手柄，来自罗斯柴尔德(Rothschild)的藏品；还有一只来自 14 世纪的锻造黄铜碗，名为“圣路易斯洗礼盆”(Baptistry of Saint Louis)，由埃及的穆罕默德·伊本·阿里-扎伊(Muhammad ibn al-Zayn)制造。</p>
<p>NAPOLEON III APARTMENTS, RICHELIEU WING FIRST FLOOR, ROOMS 82 TO 92</p>	<p>拿破仑三世套房(Napoleon III Apartments)，黎塞留馆(Richelieu Wing) 二层 82 至 92 展厅</p>
<p>The former chambers of Napoleon III span several rooms of the Richelieu Wing, built by architects Louis Visconti and Hector LeFeul in the 1850s. It's still extraordinary to observe the high style of living to which this emperor was accustomed, especially in Room 87, the spectacular Grand Salon, with its red velvet chairs, frescoed ceiling and gilded mouldings, and the rococo state dining room, with its table that seats nearly 100 people.</p>	<p>拿破仑三世以前住的房间跨越了黎塞留馆的几个展厅，它由建筑师路易·维斯孔蒂(Louis Visconti)和埃克多尔·勒弗(Hector LeFeul)于 1850 年代建造。这个皇帝日常习惯的高端生活方式现在看来依然令人惊叹，特别是 87 号展厅壮观的大沙龙，里面有红色天鹅绒椅子、绘着壁画的天花板和镀金墙线，以及洛可可风格的国宴厅，里面的大桌能供将近 100 人用餐。</p>
<p>MARLY COURT, RICHELIEU WING GROUND FLOOR AND LOWER LEVEL</p>	<p>马利中庭(Marly Court)，黎塞留馆 一层及地下层</p>
<p>This extraordinary sculpture court filled with white marble and stone works used to be an outdoor courtyard between the Napoleonic Court and the Rue de Rivoli, but was covered with a glass roof in 1989 during the museum redesign by Mr. Pei (which also brought the glass pyramid to the Louvre). Now it is a very restful and light-filled space within the museum, where you can amble and look at some of the museum's sculpture collection, or else just get a breath of air.</p>	<p>这个非凡的雕塑庭院内满是白色大理石雕与其他石雕，以前是拿破仑中庭(Napoleonic Court)和里沃利街之间的户外庭院，但在 1989 年贝聿铭扩建博物馆的过程中被加上了玻璃屋顶（那次扩建也为卢浮宫带来了玻璃金字塔）。现在，这里是博物馆内部一处气氛宁静、光线充足的空间，你可以在这里漫步，观赏一些博物馆的雕塑藏品，抑或只是呼吸一点新鲜空气。</p>
<p>SUMMER APARTMENTS OF ANNE OF AUSTRIA, DENON WING </p>	<p>奥地利的安娜夏日套房(Summer Apartments of Anne of Austria)，德农馆 </p>

GROUND FLOOR, ROOMS 22 TO 28	一层 22 至 28 展厅
Look up when you enter the section of the Denon Wing that houses the Greek, Roman and Etruscan antiquities, because the exquisite gilded décor of these six rooms is all in the breathtaking ceilings. King Louis XIV had this part of the museum built for his mother's summer apartments in 1655, commissioning the Italian Baroque painter Giovanni Francesco Romanelli to create the vividly colored paintings, set between the fantastically embellished stucco, by Michel Anguier and Pietro Sasso. The juxtaposition of the white sculptural works from antiquity works wonders against all the wild rococo ornamentation.	德农馆的这一部分是用来收藏希腊、罗马和伊特鲁里亚文物的，进来时别忘了抬头看，因为这六个房间里的精美镀金装饰都在令人惊叹的天花板上。博物馆的这个部分是路易十四国王于 1655 年为母亲建造的，作为她的夏季套房，他委托意大利巴洛克画家米凯隆·弗朗西斯科·罗马内利(Michelon Francesco Romanelli)创作了色彩鲜明的壁画，它们位于米歇尔·安吉尔(Michel Anguier)和彼特罗·萨索(Pietro Sasso)悉心打造的精美灰泥装饰之间。展厅内一座座来自古代的白色雕塑仿佛在惊奇地打量着周围极尽华丽的洛可可式装潢。
Going With Kids?	带孩子一起去?
There's no need to leave the kids home to enjoy the Louvre.	要逛卢浮宫，不必把孩子留在家。
Unlike many modern museums, the Louvre doesn't have dedicated play areas or activity centers for children, but that doesn't mean they aren't welcome here. There's plenty for them to see and to explore, and most of the museum offers experiences that will be memorable for a lifetime. Depending on the age of the child, plan your trip to last one to two hours. You don't need to worry about the expense: Admission is free for visitors under 18.	与许多现代博物馆不同，卢浮宫没有专门的儿童游乐区或活动中心，但这并不意味着他们不受欢迎。这里有许多东西可供他们观赏和探索，博物馆中的大部分区域都可以提供终身难忘的经历。根据孩子的年龄，你可以把参观时间设计为一两个小时之内。不必担心费用：18 岁以下的游客可免费入场。
Tip: Strollers and baby carriers are available free of charge at the visitor assistance area.	小贴士：参观者帮助区免费提供婴儿车和婴儿背带。
MAKE YOUR TRIP INTO A GAME	让参观变成游戏
The museum's audio guide includes a Nintendo game program in English designed to help children enjoy the Egyptian Wing, which is a lot of fun for visitors over 5. If you are traveling with younger children,	博物馆的音频向导中包括一个英语的任天堂游戏程序，用来帮助孩子们享受埃及馆，它对于 5 岁以上的游客来说是非常有趣的。如果是和更小的孩子一起参观，可以鼓励他们寻找动物——它们处处可见，从埃及馆著名的蓝色

encourage them to spot animals – which can be found everywhere, from the famous little blue hippo in the Egyptian ing to the dogs in “The Wedding Feast at Cana” (1563).	小河马到油画《迦拿的婚礼》(The Wedding Feast at Cana, 1563)中的狗。
HELP THEM FIND THE DETAILS	帮助他们找到细节
The foundations of the old castle in the new Pavillon de l’Horloge is a terrific space for kids to explore. Encourage them to look at the stones to find the markings left by the stonemasons who built the castle in medieval times – like hearts and crosses.	新的时钟馆(Pavillon de l’Horloge)里的老城堡地基是孩子们探索的绝佳空间。鼓励他们观察那些石头，找到在中世纪建造城堡的石匠们留下的痕迹——比如心形和十字架。
GET OUTSIDE	到户外去
End your museum visit with a trip to the Tuileries Garden, just outside, where kids can steer little multicolored sailing boats around the pond, jump on trampolines near the Terrasse des Feuillants or ride the carousel.	不妨以探访就在外边的杜乐丽花园结束你的卢浮宫之旅。孩子们可以在花园内的水池里驾驶多彩的小帆船，在斐扬平台(Terrasse des Feuillants)附近的蹦床上跳跃，还可以骑旋转木马。
Tips for Visiting the Louvre	卢浮宫参观小贴士
GETTING IN	进馆
The best times to go: Opening time, 9 a.m. every day except Tuesday (when the museum is closed). The museum is mobbed just after lunch, around 1 p.m. If you visit in the afternoon, wait until about 3 p.m. On Friday evenings, the museum stays open until 9:45 p.m. and makes a fun night out, and admission is free after 6 p.m. for anyone under 26 years old.	最佳进馆时间：每天上午9点这个开馆时间，除了周二（闭馆日）。午餐时间刚过，也就是下午1点左右，这座博物馆会人满为患。如果要在下午参观，你可以等到3点左右。周五晚间，博物馆会开至9点45分，不妨在这里度过一个有趣的夜晚，而且周五晚6点过后，任何年龄小于26岁的人都可以免票进入。
Getting there: Take the Métro to the Palais Royal - Musée du Louvre stop on the No. 1 or No. 7 line.	如何抵达：乘地铁1号线或7号线到卢浮宫博物馆站。
Avoid long lines: Purchase your tickets online and use the Passage Richelieu entrance. An escalator takes you directly into the entry hall.	避免排长队：在网上买好票，并使用黎塞留通道入口。一部电梯会把你直接带到门厅处。

<p>PLAN YOUR DAY</p>	<p>做好一天的规划</p>
<p>There are useful, introductory guided tours in English every day at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. These "Welcome to the Louvre" tours will take you to the Louvre's great ladies: "Mona Lisa," "Winged Victory of Samothrace" and "Venus de Milo," as well as to a selection of other masterpieces that can vary depending on the guide. Tickets can only be arranged once you're at the museum and cost 12 euros, about \$13, (or €9 if you are under 26, and €5 for job seekers, people on income support, and visitors with disabilities and their aides).</p>	<p>每天上午 11 点和下午 2 点, 会有说英语的导游带队参观, 其讲解很有用处和指导性。这些“欢迎菜鸟游”会带你去见卢浮宫的几位女神——《蒙娜丽莎》、《萨莫色雷斯的胜利女神》(Winged Victory of Samothrace)和《米洛斯的维纳斯》(Venus de Milo), 还会带你去参观其他一系列精选出来的杰作, 具体是哪些则因向导的不同而各异。只有在馆中, 才能购买听讲解的票, 票价为 12 欧元, 约合 13 美元, (如果你的年纪小于 26 岁, 票价为 9 欧元, 针对失业者、领取低收入补贴者还有残疾人及其照看者的票价为 5 欧元)。</p>
<p>We don't particularly recommend the audio guide, which has rather dull information and can be frustrating to use, especially if you want to orient yourself or build your own walking tour through the museum. However, it does have a Nintendo feature that is fun for kids (see above). Try downloading the Louvre app (available on the App Store and Google Play); it works on Wi-Fi and can be used on a limited basis for free, but there is a charge if you want additional information (up to €4.99). Be sure not to download any unofficial Louvre app, which could contain inaccurate information, like incorrect locations for artworks.</p>	<p>我们不太建议你使用语音导览, 因为里面的信息比较枯燥无味, 用起来也很费事, 尤其是你在你想给自己定位, 或自己设计参观路线的情况下。不过, 它的确有一种任天堂游戏功能, 对小孩来说会比较有趣(详见上文)。可以下载卢浮宫的 app (App Store 和 Google Play 商店都有提供); 它需要在有 Wi-Fi 的环境下使用, 有些功能是免费的, 但如果你想要更多的信息, 就需要付费(最高 4.99 欧元)。一定不要下载任何非官方的卢浮宫软件, 里面可能会包含不准确的信息, 比如把艺术品所在的位置搞错。</p>
<p>The Wi-Fi works pretty well throughout the museum, except in the underground floors. There is no place to recharge your devices inside the museum, so bring a portable charger if you plan to stay awhile.</p>	<p>除了地下楼层, 整个博物馆内的 Wi-Fi 信号都很通畅。馆内没有给电子设备充电的地方, 所以如果你准备待的时间比较长, 记得带上便携充电器。</p>
<p>You'll find a lot of cafes throughout the museum in different departments, all of them offering simple sandwiches, paninis, drinks and treats. These can be enough to keep you going without needing to exit the galleries (which will cost you 20 minutes in any direction). We</p>	<p>你会发现博物馆内有许多咖啡馆, 他们分布在各个部分, 提供简单的三明治、意式帕尼尼三明治、饮品和零食, 足以解决你的饮食需求, 这样你就能一直逛下去, 不用到博物馆外去吃饭(不管从哪个方向出去, 都要花费 20 分钟)。我们向你推荐保罗咖啡馆的迷你乳蛋饼, 位置就在玻璃金字塔下方的中间场</p>

recommend the mini-quiches at Paul, the cafe in the central pavilion under the Pyramid.	馆内。
ON YOUR WAY OUT	出馆后的建议
For a splurge, and an excellent one indeed, exit the museum by the Richelieu Wing escalator and dine at the Le Café Marly, with an elegant terrace overlooking the glass pyramid. Lunch for two will easily set you back €100. (The salade niçoise is one of the best in the world). Or you can just do as the Parisians do and drop in after your visit for one of their famous hot chocolates with whipped cream. (They're nice for kids and adults alike).	奢侈一点的话——实际上是很棒的选择——可以乘黎塞留馆的自动扶梯出博物馆，在玛莉咖啡馆(Le Café Marly)用餐，那里有一座优雅的露台，可以眺望卢浮宫的玻璃金字塔。两人午餐，至少会花费 100 欧元（那里的尼斯沙拉是世界最好吃的之一）。或者，你也可以像巴黎人一样，在参观完博物馆之后顺路去点一杯那里有名的鲜奶油热巧克力（不管是对孩子还是成人来说，都很不错）。
/culture/20170525/t25muesum-guide-louvre	/culture/20170525/t25muesum-guide-louvre
Stephon Marbury Stars as Himself in Chinese Hoops Biopic	篮球明星马布里大银幕上扮演自己
The trailer begins with a basketball player in an empty locker room, head bowed in concentration. Portentous trailer music swells. That's followed by exciting basketball footage, including an on-court scuffle. The star is shown to run the gamut of emotions, his face at times contorted.	预告片的开头，一名篮球运动员待在空荡荡的更衣室里，专心致志地低着头。宏大的预告片配乐响起。随后是一串刺激的篮球比赛镜头，其中包括一次场上冲突。球星的种种情绪都被呈现出来，他的脸不时扭曲。
A mentor touches his chest and tells him, "You've got to believe in what's here."	一名教练触碰他的胸膛，告诉他，“你必须相信自己的心。”
It could be any Hollywood basketball movie. But it's "My Other Home," the Stephon Marbury story. And it stars Stephon Marbury as Stephon Marbury.	这可以是任何一部好莱坞篮球电影。但它是《我是马布里》(My Other Home)，斯蒂芬·马布里(Stephon Marbury)的故事。饰演斯蒂芬·马布里的是斯蒂芬·马布里本人。
"It was pretty interesting," said Marbury, the actor, by telephone from Shanghai. "It's something completely different, when the person's playing that person. When people look at me acting, they don't see	“非常有意思，”身在上海的演员马布里通过电话表示。“一个人饰演他本人，是某种完全不同的体验。人们看我表演时不觉得我是在扮演一个角色。他们不明白演这个角色是很复杂的事情。我其实不是在演自己，我是在演一个角

<p>someone playing a part. They don't understand that playing this role, it was complicated. I wasn't playing myself. I was playing a role."</p>	<p>色。”</p>
<p>Marbury, 40, has been a popular star in the Chinese basketball world since signing there in 2010. His American career had its ups and downs, often stalled by feuds and controversy. After stints with the Timberwolves, the Nets, the Suns, the Knicks and the Celtics, he rejuvenated his career in China with the Shanxi Zhongyu Brave Dragons and later the Beijing Ducks. He has also embraced Chinese culture. "It's just something about the serenity and peace of the country," he said not long after his arrival. "I can't really explain it; you've got to experience it."</p>	<p>马布里今年40岁，自从2010年与中国球队签约以来，他已经成为中国篮球界一个广受欢迎的明星。此前，他在美国的职业生涯起起落落，常常充满纠纷和争议。在为灰狼队(Timberwolves)、网队(Nets)、太阳队(Suns)、尼克斯队(Knicks)和凯尔特人队(Celtics)效力之后，他到中国重新开启了自己的职业生涯，先是加盟山西中宇猛龙队，然后是北京首钢队。他还张开双臂拥抱中国文化。“这个国家有种宁静平和的东西，”他抵达中国不久后表示。“我解释不清；你得自己去体验。”</p>
<p>His career soon expanded beyond the court. He wrote a column for China Daily. In 2014, he appeared in a musical, "I Am Stephon Marbury," that played in Beijing for 13 performances in front of 1,500 theatergoers a night.</p>	<p>他的职业生涯很快就拓展到球场之外。他为《中国日报》(China Daily)写过专栏。2014年，他出现在音乐剧《我是马布里》中，该剧在北京上演了13场，每场有1500名观众。</p>
<p>Now it's the silver screen. "My Other Home," directed by Larry Yang, was shown at the Shanghai Film Festival earlier this week.</p>	<p>现在他又登上了大银幕。由杨子导演的《我是马布里》于本周早些时候在上海电影节展映。</p>
<p>In English and Chinese, it tells the story of Marbury, focusing on his years in China. And it mostly sticks to the facts, Marbury said.</p>	<p>该片以中英两种语言讲述马布里的故事，重点描绘了他在中国这些年的经历。马布里说，它基本符合事实。</p>
<p>"It's basically what happened," he said. "It's the truth. Certain things that happened, like when my father died, were a little different, but 95 percent is the truth."</p>	<p>“它呈现的基本是发生过的事情，”他说。“它讲述了事实。某些事实，比如我父亲去世的时候，稍微有些出入，但95%是真实的。”</p>
<p>His father, Don, died Dec. 2, 2007, after attending a Knicks-Suns game.</p>	<p>2007年12月2日，他的父亲唐(Don)在前去观看尼克斯队和太阳队的一场比赛后去世。</p>
<p>The supporting cast is familiar to basketball fans as well. Allen Iverson</p>	<p>众位配角也是篮球迷们所熟悉的。艾伦·艾佛森(Allen Iverson)客串演出他自</p>

<p>has a cameo as himself. Another former player, Baron Davis, appears as, according to Marbury, "a guy who is like the foreigner of the other team who we played against to beat in the championship."</p>	<p>己。据马布里介绍, 另一名前球员拜伦·戴维斯(Baron Davis)扮演“另一支球队里的外国球员, 我们在冠军赛里击败了他们”。</p>
<p>While Marbury modestly awards his own acting skills a “four or five,” he said: “Baron was like an eight or nine. He’s really good.”</p>	<p>马布里谦虚地给自己的演技打了“四或五分”, 但他表示: “拜伦有八或九分。他演得非常好。”</p>
<p>Looking to appeal to every demographic, the film also features Jessica Jung, a former member of the K-pop group Girls’ Generation, as Marbury’s manager.</p>	<p>为了尽可能地吸引各种受众群体, 片中马布里的经理人一角由韩国流行音乐天团少女时代(Girls’ Generation)前成员郑秀妍(Jessica Jung)扮演。</p>
<p>“The people loved the movie,” Marbury said after the festival. “This will give people an understanding about what happened. It’s inspirational. When you hear about a black guy with a statue in Beijing, they wonder how a foreigner comes to a country and receives all these high honors.”</p>	<p>“人们喜欢这部电影,” 马布里在参加电影节后表示。“它会让人们明白发生了什么。它很励志。当人们听说一个黑人在北京有了一座雕塑的时候, 他们会好奇一个外国人怎么就到了一个国家, 并获得了所有这些殊荣。”</p>
<p>There is indeed a statue of Marbury in Beijing. “People say it doesn’t look like me,” Marbury said. “But I know it does, because I know the face I made when they made the statue.”</p>	<p>在北京的确有一座马布里的雕塑。“人们说它看上去不像我,” 马布里说。“但我觉得挺像的, 因为我认出了他们制作雕塑时我做的表情。”</p>
<p>Athletes have appeared as themselves in movies before. Gary Cooper played Lou Gehrig in “Pride of the Yankees” but Babe Ruth played himself. Jackie Robinson starred in “The Jackie Robinson Story,” and the decathlete Bob Mathias in “The Bob Mathias Story.” At the very least, casting an athlete gives the sports action sequences verisimilitude.</p>	<p>运动员在电影中扮演其本人并非没有先例。《洋基之光》(The Pride of the Yankees)里, 鲁·贾里格(Lou Gehrig)由加里·库珀(Gary Cooper)饰演, 但饰演贝比·鲁斯(Babe Ruth)的是他本人。杰基·罗宾逊(Jackie Robinson)主演了《杰基·罗宾逊的故事》(The Jackie Robinson Story), 十项全能选手鲍勃·马蒂亚斯(Bob Mathias)则主演了《鲍勃·马蒂亚斯的故事》(The Bob Mathias Story)。至少, 运动员进入演员阵容会让片中的体育运动场景更为真实。</p>
<p>Marbury said there were differences between the N.B.A. and the Chinese Basketball Association beyond mere quality of play.</p>	<p>马布里说, 除了比赛质量, NBA 和 CBA 之间还有一些差异。</p>
<p>“It’s pretty simple.” he said. “The N.B.A. is man to man. In China, you can</p>	<p>“很简单,” 他说。“NBA 比赛是人盯人。在中国, 你可以进行 1-4 区域联防,</p>

play box and one, triangle. The defense is harder. You've got to know how to score. If guys can't score but are great shot blockers, they can make it in the N.B.A. In China, you've got to put it in the hole." And Marbury can certainly do that, averaging 21.4 points a game last season.	可以采取三角战术。防守更坚固。你得知道如何得分。无法得分但却擅长盖帽的球员在 NBA 可以获得成功。但在中国，你得把球送进篮筐。”而马布里当然能做到，上一赛季他平均每场得分 21.4 分。
Marbury and the Ducks have parted ways, and his plans next season are uncertain. But as for acting, the future is clearer.	马布里已经和北京首钢队分道扬镳，下一赛季的计划尚未确定。不过他在表演方面的未来则更为明朗。
"They're doing a sequel," he said. "I'm down for it."	"他们要拍续集，"他说。"我会加入。"
/culture/20170623/stephon-marbury-biopic-china	/culture/20170623/stephon-marbury-biopic-china
Chester Bennington, Linkin Park Singer, Is Dead at 41	摇滚乐队林肯公园主唱去世，疑似自杀
Chester Bennington, the ferocious lead singer for the platinum-selling hard rock band Linkin Park, has died. He was 41.	白金销量硬摇滚乐队林肯公园(Linkin Park)激情的主唱查斯特·本宁顿(Chester Bennington)去世，享年 41 岁。
Brian Elias, chief of operations for the Los Angeles County coroner's office, confirmed the death and said it was being investigated as a possible suicide. Elias said that law enforcement authorities responded to a call on Thursday shortly after 9 a.m. Pacific Time and were investigating a death in Palos Verdes Estates in Los Angeles County.	洛杉矶县验尸官办公室主任布莱恩·埃利亚斯(Brian Elias)证实了他的死亡消息，表示正在对此案以可能的自杀案件进行调查。埃利亚斯说，执法部门在太平洋时间周四晚上 9 点多一点接到报案电话后，前往洛杉矶县帕洛斯弗迪斯庄园市(Palos Verdes Estates)调查这起死亡事件。
Bennington, who was known for his piercing scream and free-flowing anguish, released seven albums with Linkin Park. The band's most recent record, "One More Light" arrived in May and debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard album chart. The band was scheduled to start a tour with a concert on July 27 in Mansfield, Massachusetts.	本宁顿以穿透性的尖叫和畅快表达痛苦情绪而闻名，他和林肯公园的成员发行了七张专辑。今年 5 月，该乐队新专辑《再多一点光》(One More Light)甫一发行，就成为公告牌专辑榜的冠军。该乐队还计划 7 月 27 日在马萨诸塞州曼斯菲尔德举行演唱会。
Mike Shinoda, one of Linkin Park's founders, spoke on behalf of the group in a tweet. "Shocked and heartbroken," he wrote, adding that the band will be issuing a statement.	林肯公园组建者之一的麦克·篠田(Mike Shinoda)代表乐队在推特上发言，称感到“震惊和伤心”，还说该乐队将发表一份声明。
Bennington also performed in the side project Dead by Sunrise and	本宁顿曾在一个分支乐队“黑暗曙光”(Dead by Sunrise)表演过。2013 年，“石

<p>joined Stone Temple Pilots as its lead singer after the band split with vocalist Scott Weiland in 2013.</p>	<p>庙向导”(Stone Temple Pilots)乐队的歌手斯科特·魏兰德(Scott Weiland)离开后,他又成为该乐队的主唱。</p>
<p>In May, he responded to the suicide by hanging of his friend singer Chris Cornell in a note he shared on social media. “I can’t imagine a world without you in it,” he wrote. “I pray you find peace in the next life.” (Bennington also performed Leonard Cohen’s “Hallelujah” at the funeral; Cornell would have turned 53 Thursday.)</p>	<p>今年5月,他的朋友、歌手克里斯·康奈尔(Chris Cornell)上吊自杀后,他在社交媒体上写了一段话。“我无法想像没有你的世界,”他写道。“我祈祷你在来生中找到安宁。”(本宁顿还在葬礼上表演了伦纳德·科恩[Leonard Cohen]的《哈利路亚》[Hallelujah],本周四是康奈尔53岁冥寿。)</p>
<p>A week later, he posted a series of positive tweets. In one, he shared a photo of his daughter graduating from the University of San Diego. In another, he wrote about being artistically inspired: “Feeling very creative this last week. I’ve written 6 songs and I’m happy with all of them. Just getting started.” He added the emoji for the devil-horns hand gesture.</p>	<p>一周后,他发表了一系列正能量的推文,其中一条贴出了女儿从圣地亚哥大学(University of San Diego)毕业的照片,另外一条中,他谈到自己的艺术灵感:“上周我感到思如泉涌,写了六首歌,觉得每一首都很好。这只是个开头。”他还加上了一个魔鬼角手势的表情符。</p>
<p>But Bennington had also been open about his struggles with the drug and alcohol addiction that had fueled many of his biggest hits with Linkin Park.</p>	<p>但是,本宁顿也自曝与毒瘾和酒瘾作斗争,林肯公园的很多大热作品就是在这种斗争的激发下创作出来的。</p>
<p>“I have been able to tap into all the negative things that can happen to me throughout my life by numbing myself to the pain, so to speak, and kind of being able to vent it through my music,” he said in a 2009 interview with Noisecreep. “I don’t have a problem with people knowing that I had a drinking problem. That’s who I am and I’m kind of lucky in a lot of ways cause I get to do something about it.”</p>	<p>“可以说,通过让我自己感到痛苦,通过我的音乐发泄出来,我利用了我生活中可能发生的一切消极事情,”他在2009年接受音乐网站Noisecreep的采访时说。“我不介意大家知道我有酒瘾。这就是真正的我,从很多方面来说我都算幸运,因为我必须对此做点什么。”</p>
<p>Chester Charles Bennington was born on March 20, 1976, in Phoenix, Arizona, the youngest of four children. His mother was a nurse and his father a local police detective prone to pulling double-shifts; the singer</p>	<p>切斯特·查尔斯·本宁顿1976年3月20日生于亚利桑那州凤凰城,是四个孩子中最小的一个。他的母亲是护士,父亲是当地警局的侦探,工作起来经常连轴转。据本宁顿自述,他的童年过得很不愉快,他11岁那年,父母离婚</p>

<p>has described his childhood as an unhappy one, citing his parents' divorce when he was 11 and frequent molestation by an older friend, beginning when Bennington was "about 7 or 8" and continuing until he was 13. "It destroyed my self-confidence," he told Kerrang! magazine of the abuse in 2008. "Like most people, I was too afraid to say anything. I didn't want people to think I was gay or that I was lying. It was a horrible experience."</p>	<p>了, 而且“大约从七八岁开始”, 他经常被一个年长的朋友性骚扰, 这种事情持续到 13 岁。“这破坏了我的自信, ”2008 年时他告诉《Kerrang!》杂志这件事时说。“就像大多数人一样, 我太害怕把这事讲出来了。我不想让人觉得我是同性恋或者我在说谎。那段经历很可怕。”</p>
<p>Bennington married Talinda Bentley, a schoolteacher and former model, in 2006.</p>	<p>2006 年, 本宁顿和泰琳达·班特利结婚(Talinda Bentley)。她是一名教师, 曾当过模特。</p>
<p>In addition to his wife, Bennington is survived by six children.</p>	<p>本宁顿留下了妻子和六个孩子。</p>
<p>/culture/20170721/chester-bennington-linkin-park-dead</p>	<p>/culture/20170721/chester-bennington-linkin-park-dead</p>
<p>Another Look at Princess Diana, With a Notable Difference</p>	<p>戴妃逝世 20 年, 威廉哈里王子拍纪录片追忆母亲</p>
<p>LONDON — Since the world awoke, on Aug. 31, 1997, to the news that Princess Diana had died at 36, after a paparazzi-fueled car crash in Paris, there have been hundreds of films, documentaries, biographies and tell-all memoirs about the shy young woman who became a global celebrity after marrying the heir to the British throne.</p>	<p>伦敦——自从 1997 年 8 月 31 日这一天, 世界惊悉戴安娜王妃为了躲避狗仔队在巴黎出车祸去世、享年 36 岁之后, 有关这个原本腼腆却在嫁给英国王位继承人后成为全球名人的年轻女子的电影、纪录片、传记和全盘揭秘的回忆录就数以百计。</p>
<p>On Monday, a new ITV documentary about Diana arrives on HBO, with one significant difference. Called "Diana, Our Mother: Her Life and Legacy," it is the first to feature Diana's two sons with Prince Charles, William and Harry, speaking about their mother as they look through family photographs, reminisce about their childhood and revisit the scenes of her charitable activities.</p>	<p>周一, 独立电视台(ITV)制作的一部有关戴安娜的新纪录片登陆 HBO。这部名为《我们的母亲戴安娜: 她的生平和影响》(Diana, Our Mother: Her Life and Legacy)的纪录片与其他作品有着显著的不同, 它是首部以戴安娜与查尔斯王子(Prince Charles)的两个儿子威廉(William)和哈里(Harry)为主角的纪录片。他们一边翻看家庭照、回忆童年生活并重温戴安娜参加慈善活动时的情景, 一边聊他们的母亲。</p>
<p>It's a coup for the producer Nicolas Kent and the director Ashley Gething, the team that made the documentary "Our Queen at 90" in</p>	<p>对制片人尼古拉斯·肯特(Nicolas Kent)和导演阿什利·格辛(Ashley Gething)来说, 这是一次重大胜利。他们两人团队的作品包括 2016 年的《我们 90</p>

<p>2016 (and previously collaborated with the historian Simon Schama on "Obama's America" and "Simon Schama's Shakespeare"). Although the princes, notably Harry, have been more open about their personal lives to the press than any royal figure since Diana herself, they have been reserved on the topic of their mother. "We've never spoken in depth about her in this way before, and we do not plan to do so again in the future," William said in his introduction to the film at a screening at Kensington Palace this month.</p>	<p>岁的女王》(Our Queen at 90) (之前还与历史学家西蒙·沙马[Simon Schama]合作过《奥巴马的美国》[Obama's America]和《西蒙·沙马的莎士比亚》[Simon Schama's Shakespeare])。尽管两位王子,尤其是哈里,已经比自戴安娜之后的其他任何王室成员都更愿意谈论个人生活,但在母亲这个话题上,两人一直保持缄默。“我们以前从来没有这样深入谈论过她,将来也不打算再这么做了,”威廉本月在肯辛顿宫(Kensington Palace)的放映活动上介绍这部纪录片时说。</p>
<p>The seeds of "Diana, Our Mother," were sown while filming "Our Queen at 90," Mr. Kent said in an interview with both him and Mr. Gething at his offices here. Having established good relationships with both William and Harry, they approached the palace about making a film centered on the two men. "We didn't know exactly what it would be," Mr. Gething said. "But through the course of various conversations on the earlier film, it became clear that they were picking up where their mother had left off with a number of charities. With the 20th anniversary of Diana's death approaching, we felt this would be timely."</p>	<p>肯特在他的办公室和格辛一起接受采访时说,《我们的母亲戴安娜》的种子,是在拍摄《我们90岁的女王》时种下的。在同威廉和哈里都建立起了良好的关系后,他们前往肯辛顿宫,提出拍摄一部以两位王子为主角的纪录片。“我们根本不知道片子会是什么样子,”格辛说。“但通过影片初期所做的各种交流,情况变得明朗起来,他们正在继续他们的母亲留下的大量慈善活动。随着戴安娜去世20周年纪念日的临近,我们觉得这个时机很合适。”</p>
<p>The princes agreed, and offered to show photographs from recently discovered albums created for them by Diana. The documentary opens with William, 35, and Harry, 32, looking at a photograph of a pregnant Diana holding her very small first son. "Believe it or not, you and I are both in this picture," William tells Harry. Then the camera cuts to Harry. "Arguably, probably a little bit too raw up until this point. It's still raw," he says.</p>	<p>两位王子同意了,并主动拿出最近发现的一些影集里的照片,那些影集都是戴安娜给他们做的。影片一开始,35岁的威廉和32岁的哈里盯着一张照片。照片上,已有身孕的戴安娜抱着当时还非常小的大儿子。“不管你信不信,我和你都在这张照片里,”威廉对哈里说。然后,镜头切到哈里。“可以说,可能直到这一刻还有些心痛。依然心痛,”他说。</p>
<p>It's a poignant moment that reveals the differences between the two</p>	<p>这是酸楚的一刻,揭示出两人之间的不同。威廉尽管对记忆开诚布公,但举</p>

<p>men. William, although candid about memories, is polished and circumspect, as he has presumably learned to be in his more exposed role as second in line to the throne. Harry is less guarded, more revealing. (Recently, he has publicly expressed his regret at waiting until the age of 28 to seek counseling to help deal with the trauma of losing his mother.)</p>	<p>止优雅谨慎，这大概是因为作为王位的第二顺位继承人，他曝光更多，所以学会了这样。哈里没有那么谨慎，更容易暴露自己的情绪（最近，他公开表示很后悔到 28 岁才寻求辅导，帮助治疗丧母造成的心理创伤）。</p>
<p>"It's really a film about love and memory, which makes it unusual as a royal film, which are often more about respect," Mr. Gething said. "It's about sadness and joy and loss. On the one hand it's very personal, but it's also universal; you can relate to the things they remember and talk about."</p>	<p>"其实这是一部关于爱和记忆的影片，这让它成了一部与众不同的王室影片，后者往往更多是关于尊敬，"格辛说。"它是关于悲伤、喜悦和失去的影片。一方面，它非常私人，但也很普遍；观众能理解、同情他们记起和说起的事情。"</p>
<p>Mr. Kent said that there were no topics deemed off-limits, nor was editorial approval demanded by the palace. (The princes' well-honed training in discretion, and the way Diana is lovingly shown through their eyes, probably made that unnecessary anyway.) The film moves in and out of the interview with the princes as it loosely sketches Diana's life. We see home movies of her as a child, the youngest daughter of the venerable aristocratic Spencer family, and photographs of a pretty, shy teenager, as friends from her early years recount their memories. "We wanted it to feel like a story from the inside, so deliberately didn't interview some of the people you might expect," Mr. Kent said.</p>	<p>肯特说，没有预设禁忌话题，肯辛顿宫也没有提出审片要求（好吧，可能是两位王子在谨言慎行方面的丰富训练和戴安娜在他们眼中爱意满满的形象，或许根本无需审片）。在大致勾勒戴安娜的一生期间，影片不断切入对两位王子的采访。在和戴安娜早年相识的友人述说各自的记忆时，我们能看到她作为德高望重的贵族斯潘塞家最小的女儿还是个孩子时的家庭影片，以及她出落成一个腼腆、漂亮的小姑娘后的照片。“我们想让影片给人一种幕后故事的感觉，所以故意避开了观众可能以为会出现的人，”肯特说。</p>
<p>Mr. Gething added: "There were not going to be biographers, prime ministers and royalty experts. Just the people who knew her and loved her best."</p>	<p>格辛接着说：“不会出现传记作者、首相和王室专家。只有最了解她，最爱她的人。”</p>
<p>The film largely ignores the scandal, media frenzy and speculation over</p>	<p>影片基本上忽略了有关戴安娜的丑闻、媒体炒作和猜测，以及查尔斯的婚外</p>

<p>Diana and Charles's infidelities, televised confessional interviews and subsequent divorce, although the princes offer stoic, sad memories of too much time spent in cars driving between their parents, and never seeing enough of either. The most moving part of the documentary has the princes discussing their memories of their last phone call with their mother, speaking from Paris, where she would die in a midnight car chase, as her driver tried to escape a horde of photographers following the car. "It's like an earthquake just run through the house and through your life and everything," Prince William said about learning of her death.</p>	<p>恋、在电视上接受采访时的坦白和后来的离婚，尽管两位王子隐忍地回忆了他们花大量时间乘车往返父亲和母亲的住所，并且从来没和两人中的任何一方长期相处的伤心经历。影片最感人的部分，是他们回忆母亲从巴黎打来的最后一通电话；因为司机试图摆脱一大群紧追不舍的摄影师，戴安娜在午夜的飞车追逐中去世。“就像一场地震，震动了整栋房屋、整个生活和一切，”威廉王子描绘得知母亲去世的感觉时说。</p>
<p>Mr. Gething and Mr. Kent said that given how many documentaries have been made about Diana, they didn't feel any obligation to be comprehensive or definitive. (These are as varied as the relatively sober "Diana: Queen of Hearts" and the more out-there "Conspiracy.") "A reference point for all our decisions was the idea that we were making a film that in years to come, the princes could show their children," Mr. Kent said.</p>	<p>格辛和肯特说，考虑到有关戴安娜的纪录片已经有很多了，他们觉得不必做到全面或权威（这些纪录片各不相同，从相对严肃的《黛安娜：我们心中的女王》[Diana: Queen of Hearts]到更加不同寻常的《阴谋》[Conspiracy]）。"我们所有决定的参照点都是，我们是在制作一部多年后，两位王子可能会放给他们的孩子看的影片，"肯特说。</p>
<p>The final section of the film focuses on Diana's charity work for the homeless, AIDS patients and land mine victims. It also shows the princes' sustained efforts to continue in her path, as they visit homeless shelters, comfort the bereaved and meet two Bosnian men who lost limbs in explosions, both of whom Diana visited a few weeks before she died, when they were teenagers.</p>	<p>影片的最后一部分聚焦戴安娜为无家可归者、艾滋病患者和地雷受害者所做的慈善工作。影片还介绍了两位王子为继续母亲的慈善事业所做的持续努力。他们走访流浪人员收容所、安慰逝者的亲人，并同两名在爆炸中失去四肢的波斯尼亚男子会面，戴安娜曾在去世前几周还探访过他们。那时，他们才十几岁。</p>
<p>What the documentary also shows is Diana's other important legacy: what Tina Brown describes in her 2007 biography, "The Diana</p>	<p>这部纪录片还介绍了戴安娜的另一个重要影响：蒂娜·布朗(Tina Brown)在她2007年的传记《戴安娜编年史》[The Diana Chronicles]中所写的“明白包</p>

Chronicles," as "the understanding of the power of the inclusive gesture." The new generation of royals clearly realizes that the remote, private world of their grandparents is a thing of the past in a new media age.	容姿态的力量”。新一代王室成员显然意识到，在新媒体时代，他们的祖母所处的那个遥远、私密的世界已经过去了。
It is uncanny, Mr. Gething said, to see how much like their mother they are when meeting people. "There is an informality, a personal touch, a sense of humor," he said. "It would be difficult to imagine in a pre-Diana age."	格辛说，发现他们在与人相处时多么像他们的母亲这一点令人感到不可思议。“有一种轻松的氛围、一种个人色彩和一种幽默感，”他说。“这在前戴安娜时代是难以想像的。”
/culture/20170725/another-look-at-princess-diana-with-a-notable-difference	/culture/20170725/another-look-at-princess-diana-with-a-notable-difference
Affirmative Action Battle Has a New Focus: Asian-Americans	哈佛被诉招生歧视亚裔，偏袒其他少数族裔
By most standards, Austin Jia holds an enviable position. A rising sophomore at Duke, Jia attends one of the top universities in the country, setting him up for success.	按照大多数标准，奥斯汀·贾(Austin Jia)的条件都很令人羡慕。他进入了美国顶尖大学之一杜克大学(Duke)，马上就要升入大二，这为他的未来成功打下了基础。
But with his high GPA, nearly perfect SAT score, and activities — debate team, tennis captain and state orchestra — Jia believes he should have had a fair shot at Harvard, Princeton, Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania. Those Ivy League colleges rejected him after he applied in the fall of 2015.	但是，凭借他的GPA（成绩平均绩点）高分，几乎完美的SAT（大学入学考试）成绩，以及在各种课外活动中的表现——辩论队成员、网球队长和州级乐团团员——贾认为，他有很大的机会进入哈佛、普林斯顿、哥伦比亚和宾夕法尼亚大学。他在2015年的秋季申请过这些常春藤盟校，但是没有被录取。
It was particularly disturbing, Jia said, when classmates with lower scores than his — but who were not Asian-American, like him — were admitted to those Ivy League institutions.	贾说，特别令人不安的是，成绩比他差的同班同学——但不是他这样的亚裔美国人——却被常春藤盟校录取了。
"My gut reaction was that I was super disillusioned by how the whole system was set up," Jia, 19, said.	"我的本能反应是，我对这整个体制非常失望，"19岁的贾说。
Students like Jia are now the subject of a lawsuit accusing Harvard of	像贾这样的学生，现在成为了一起诉讼的中心。起诉书指控哈佛大学在录取

<p>discriminating against Asian-Americans in admissions by imposing a penalty for their high achievement and giving preferences to other racial minorities.</p>	<p>学生时歧视亚裔美国人，对他们的优秀成绩施加惩罚，偏袒其他少数族裔。</p>
<p>The case, which is clearly aimed for the Supreme Court, puts Asian-Americans front and center in the latest stage of the affirmative action debate. The issue is whether there has been discrimination against Asian-Americans in the name of creating a diverse student body.</p>	<p>这个案子明显是要打到最高法院，它把亚裔美国人摆在了平权行动辩论最新阶段的重要位置。问题在于，是否存在这种现象——以打造多元化学生群体的名义，对亚裔美国人进行歧视。</p>
<p>The Justice Department, which has signaled that it is looking to investigate “intentional race-based discrimination in college and university admissions,” may well focus on Harvard.</p>	<p>司法部已经释放出信号，将对“高校录取工作中基于国际种族的歧视”展开调查，重点可能会放在哈佛大学。</p>
<p>The Harvard case asserts that the university’s admissions process amounts to an illegal quota system, in which roughly the same percentage of African-Americans, Hispanics, whites and Asian-Americans have been admitted year after year, despite fluctuations in application rates and qualifications.</p>	<p>哈佛这个案子的诉讼书称，该校的录取过程相当于一个不合法的配额制度，每年录取非裔美国人、西语裔美国人、白人和亚裔美国人比例大致相当，尽管申请率和生源质量有变化。</p>
<p>“It falls afoul of our most basic civil rights principles, and those principles are that your race and your ethnicity should not be something to be used to harm you in life nor help you in life,” said Edward Blum, the president of Students for Fair Admissions, the organization that is suing Harvard.</p>	<p>“这违背了我们最基本的民权原则，这些原则就是，你的族裔不应该被用来伤害你，也不应该被用来帮助你，”起诉哈佛的“大学生公平录取”(Students for Fair Admissions)组织总裁爱德华·布鲁姆(Edward Blum)说。</p>
<p>His group, a conservative-leaning nonprofit based in Virginia, has filed similar suits against the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the University of Texas at Austin, asserting that white students are at a disadvantage at those colleges because of their admissions policies.</p>	<p>“大学生公平录取”是位于弗吉尼亚州的一个偏保守的非营利组织，曾对北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校(University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)和德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校(University of Texas at Austin)提起过类似的诉讼，声称白人学生因录取政策而处于不利地位。</p>

<p>Melodie Jackson, a spokeswoman for Harvard, said that the university's admissions policy was fair; that it looked at each applicant "as a whole person," consistent with standards established by the Supreme Court; and that it promoted "the ability to work with people from different backgrounds, life experiences and perspectives."</p>	<p>哈佛发言人麦乐迪·杰克逊(Melodie Jackson)表示, 该校的录取政策是公平的; 它将每个申请者"视为一个整体", 遵循了最高法院确定的标准; 该校提倡"与不同背景、生活经历和观点的人合作的能力"。</p>
<p>Harvard's class of 2021 is 14.6 percent African-American, 22.2 percent Asian-American, 11.6 percent Hispanic, and 2.5 percent Native American or Pacific Islander, according to data on the university's website.</p>	<p>该校网站上的数据显示, 哈佛大学 2021 届学生中有 14.6%的非洲裔美国人, 22.2%的亚裔美国人, 11.6%的西语裔美国人, 以及 2.5%的美洲土著居民或太平洋岛民。</p>
<p>For the Harvard case, initially filed in 2014, Blum said, the federal court in Boston has allowed the plaintiffs to demand records from four highly competitive high schools with large numbers of Asian-American students: Stuyvesant High School in New York; Monta Vista High School in the Silicon Valley city of Cupertino, California; Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology in Alexandria, Virginia; and the Boston Latin School.</p>	<p>哈佛一案最初是在 2014 年提交的, 布鲁姆表示, 波士顿联邦法院允许该原告到四所竞争激烈、拥有大量亚裔美国学生的高中提取数据。这四所高中分别是纽约斯泰弗森特高级中学(Stuyvesant High School)、加利福尼亚州硅谷库比蒂诺的蒙特维斯塔高中(Monta Vista High School)、弗吉尼亚州亚历山大的托马斯·杰斐逊科学技术高中(Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology), 以及波士顿拉丁学校(Boston Latin School)。</p>
<p>The goal is to look at whether students with comparable qualifications have different odds of admission that could be correlated with race and how stereotypes influence the process. A Princeton study found that students who identify as Asian need to score 140 points higher on the SAT than whites to have the same chance of admission to private colleges, a difference some have called "the Asian tax."</p>	<p>提取资料的目的, 是要看看资格差不多的学生是否因为种族而导致在录取机会上的差异, 看看刻板印象如何影响录取过程。普林斯顿大学的一项研究发现, 亚裔学生的 SAT 成绩需要比白人高出 140 分, 才会获得同样进入私立院校的机会, 一些人称其为"亚裔税"。</p>
<p>The lawsuit also cites Harvard's Asian-American enrollment at 18 percent in 2013, and notes very similar numbers ranging from 14 to 18 percent at other Ivy League colleges, like Brown, Columbia, Cornell,</p>	<p>诉讼书还指出, 在 2013 年, 哈佛的亚裔美国人占学生总数的 18%, 而其他常春藤盟校, 如布朗、哥伦比亚、康奈尔、普林斯顿和耶鲁, 情况也非常相似, 这个比例在 14%至 18%之间。</p>

Princeton and Yale.	
<p>In contrast, it says, in the same year, Asian-Americans made up 34.8 percent of the student body at the University of California, Los Angeles, 32.4 percent at UC Berkeley and 42.5 percent at the California Institute of Technology. It attributes the higher numbers in the state university system to the fact that California banned racial preferences by popular referendum in 1996, though California also has a large number of Asian-Americans.</p>	<p>该组织说，在同一年份，亚裔美国人在加州大学洛杉矶分校(University of California, Los Angeles)的学生中占了 34.8%，在加州大学伯克利分校(UC Berkeley)占了 32.4%，在加利福尼亚理工学院(California Institute of Technology)占了 42.5%。该组织将该州大学系统中亚裔的高占比归结为加利福尼亚在 1996 年的全民投票中禁止种族偏好的做法，不过该州的亚裔美国人本来也多。</p>
<p>The data, experts say, suggests that if Harvard were forbidden to use race as a factor in admissions, the Asian-American admissions rate would rise, and the percentage of white, black and Hispanic students would fall.</p>	<p>专家说，数据表明，如果禁止哈佛把族裔作为录取的考量因素，该校亚裔美国学生的比例就会上升，而白人、黑人和西语裔学生的比例会下降。</p>
<p>Harvard argued that Blum's group lacked standing to sue, but the court rejected the motion in June, based on signed declarations from several Asian-American applicants to Harvard who were rejected and who are members of the organization.</p>	<p>哈佛认为，布鲁姆的组织没有起诉的资格，但法院今年 7 月以几个亚裔美国人签署的声明为依据，驳回了这一动议。这几个亚裔美国人是该组织的成员，申请哈佛都没有被录取。</p>
<p>A year ago, the Supreme Court upheld a University of Texas admissions plan that allows race and ethnicity to be considered as one of many factors in admission. But some legal experts noted that Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr., in his dissent, said the Texas plan discriminated against Asian-Americans, and they saw that as a future theme to be pursued by opponents of affirmative action.</p>	<p>一年前，最高法院判决支持德克萨斯州大学的录取计划，允许它将族裔视为录取的多个因素之一。但是一些法律专家指出，大法官小塞缪尔·A·阿利托(Samuel A. Alito Jr.)在反对意见中表示，德克萨斯的录取计划是对亚裔美国人的歧视，专家们认为，平权行动的反对者未来会把这个意见当成主调。</p>
<p>Some Asian-American students believe Harvard's system has enriched their educational experience. Emily Choi, who will be a junior with a history and literature concentration at Harvard this fall, said the</p>	<p>一些亚裔学生认为，哈佛的做法丰富了他们的教育经历。艾米丽·崔(Emily Choi)是哈佛大学历史和文学专业的学生，今年秋天开始读大三。她说，自从中学七年级参观过哈佛以来，该校一直是她梦寐以求的学校。</p>

<p>university had been her dream school since she visited in seventh grade.</p>	
<p>She graduated from Ardsley High School in Westchester County, New York, as editor of the newspaper, president of the Latin Club and vice president of the student council with a 4.0 GPA and 35 out of 36 on the ACT.</p>	<p>她毕业于纽约州韦斯特切斯特县的阿兹利高中(Ardsley High School)。在校期间，她曾担任报纸编辑、拉丁语俱乐部会长和学生会副主席，GPA4.0，ACT 考试 35 分，满分 36 分。</p>
<p>She was not aware of concerns about discrimination against Asian-Americans until she arrived on campus and heard about the lawsuit, she said, and she was glad of the diversity she found at Harvard.</p>	<p>她说，在到学校听说该案前，她并不了解对亚裔美国人受歧视的担心，并且一直对自己在哈佛看到的多元化感到高兴。</p>
<p>"I firmly believe in affirmative action," Choi said. "The diversity at Harvard has been key to my learning, and I think that if there weren't so many people of different backgrounds, I wouldn't be forced to think about things in new ways."</p>	<p>"我坚定地相信平权行动，"她说。"哈佛的多元化对我的学习很关键，我觉得如果没有这么多背景各异的人，我不会被迫用新的角度考虑事情。"</p>
<p>Jia, who is not a party to the lawsuit against Harvard, graduated in 2016 from Millburn High School in New Jersey.</p>	<p>没有参与起诉哈佛的贾于 2016 年毕业于新泽西州的密尔本高中(Millburn High School)。</p>
<p>He applied to 14 colleges, including Duke, Cornell, Dartmouth, Brown, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Rutgers, New York University, Georgetown and the University of Pennsylvania. His SAT score was 2340 out of 2400, his GPA was 4.42 and he took 11 Advanced Placement courses.</p>	<p>他申请了 14 所学校，包括杜克、康奈尔、达特茅斯、布朗、哈佛、普林斯顿、哥伦比亚、罗格斯、纽约大学、乔治城和宾夕法尼亚大学。他的 SAT 成绩 2340，满分 2400，GPA4.42。他还修了 11 门大学预修课。</p>
<p>In addition to playing tennis, participating in the debate team and playing violin in the state orchestra, he did advocacy for an Asian-American student group.</p>	<p>除了打网球、参加辩论队并在州管弦乐队拉小提琴外，他还替一个亚裔美国学生组织进行倡导工作。</p>
<p>"All I know is that my student profile and all the extracurriculars I was involved in, and the grades I achieved were, I think, sufficient to get into</p>	<p>"我只知道我的学生信息和参加的所有课外活动，以及我取得的分数，足以让我进入申请学校里的几所，这是我的看法，"他说。</p>

<p>a couple of the schools I applied to," he said.</p>	
<p>The experience has left Jia questioning the admissions process. "I felt that the whole concept of meritocracy – which America likes to say it exercises all the time – I felt that principle was defeated a little in my mind," he said.</p>	<p>这段经历促使他质疑录取程序。“我觉得整个择优概念——美国喜欢说这是自己一贯的做法——我觉得这个原则在我心中被否定了一点，”他说。</p>
<p>But, he added, he is coming to terms with the results. "I didn't want to blame everything on one reason."</p>	<p>但他接着说，他会接受相关结果。“我不想把一切都归咎于一个原因。”</p>
<p>/education-career/20170804/affirmative-action-battle-has-a-new-focus-asian-americans</p>	<p>/education-career/20170804/affirmative-action-battle-has-a-new-focus-asian-americans</p>
<p>Before Learning to Crawl, You Must Learn to Swim</p>	<p>学会爬之前，先学会游泳</p>
<p>Rachael Ubiera, a 25-year-old in Kissimmee, Fla., considers herself "one of the relaxed moms." But the first time she saw her 5-month-old daughter, Zoe, carefully dropped underwater in a pool for infant survival swim training, it was nerve-racking. "She looked surprised," Ubiera says. "Like, 'What are you doing to me?'" Zoe was being introduced to "self-rescue," in which babies are taught to hold their breath underwater, kick their feet, turn over to float on their backs and rest until help arrives. The technique, photographed here by Seth Casteel, who is working on a related book that will come out next spring, was pioneered in the late '60s by Harvey Barnett, who at 18 became determined to teach infants to swim after the drowning of a neighbor's child. His methods have spread around the world – taught in clinics and imitated widely. "It gives the baby the best possible chance," he says. Julie Bosman</p>	<p>25岁的蕾切尔·乌维拉(Rachael Ubiera)来自佛罗里达州基西米市，她认为自己是“比较放松的妈妈之一”。但是她第一次看见五个月大的女儿佐伊(Zoe)被小心放入泳池的水中进行婴儿生存游泳训练时，她十分紧张。“她看起来很吃惊，”乌维拉说，“像是在说，‘你们对我干了什么？’”佐伊在被引导进行“自救”，婴儿们被教会在水下屏住呼吸，蹬腿，转过身脸朝上漂浮，休息，等待帮助。这种技巧在60年代末由哈维·巴奈特(Harvey Barnett)开创，他18岁时邻居家的一个小孩溺亡了，于是他下决心教婴儿游泳。他的方法在世界各地流传开来，广泛地在诊所教授或模仿。“它给了婴儿最好的可能的机会，”他说。塞思·卡斯特尔(Seth Casteel)正在写一本与此相关的书，计划明年春天出版，这些照片是他拍摄的。 Julie Bosman</p>
<p>Residential swimming pools in the U.S.: 10.4 million</p>	<p>美国住宅区的游泳池数量：1040万个</p>

Accidental, nonboating drownings of children 14 or younger in the U.S. every day: 2	美国每天不是因为划船而意外溺亡的 14 岁以下儿童的人数: 2 个
Babies who have been taught 'self-rescue' technique through Barnett's infant-swimming program: Almost 300,000	通过巴奈特的婴儿游泳项目学会“自救”技巧的婴儿人数: 大约 30 万个
/education/20140624/t24baby	/education/20140624/t24baby
Tracking Axact's Websites	Axact 旗下疑似虚假教育网站列表
Axact's immensely profitable empire is centered on its network of hundreds of websites. The stars are the sites for fictitious high schools and universities – some have names and details evoking the appearance of American or British schools, others of Persian Gulf-region institutions.	聚敛了大量利润的 Axact 帝国的核心, 是它旗下由数百家网站组成的网络。其中的摇钱树是一些虚构的高中和大学的网站——有些学校的名称和详细信息让人联想起美国或英国的学府, 还有一些则像是波斯湾地区的研究机构。
Critical support for the scheme comes from a host of dedicated Internet search portals, and a smaller list of dummy accreditation bodies meant to put potential customers at ease by giving Axact's fake schools a more credible appearance.	这个骗局获得的最关键的支持, 来自大量致力于此事的互联网搜索门户网站, 以及少量的虚假鉴定机构。后者会让 Axact 的假学校看起来更加可信, 从而打消潜在客户的疑虑。
Below is a partial list of sites analyzed by The New York Times and determined most likely to be linked to Axact's operation in Karachi, Pakistan. Some of the details came from interviews with former employees of Axact, who identified roughly 50 sites, along with servers used by the company and blocks of custom website coding it developed.	以下是《纽约时报》分析过的部分网站的列表。时报认定, 它们很可能与 Axact 在巴基斯坦卡拉奇的业务有关。一些细节信息来自对 Axact 前雇员的采访。他们提供了大约 50 个网站的名单、这家公司使用的服务器, 以及它所开发的大量定制网站编码。
Starting from the list of employee-identified sites, The Times scoured the Internet for other sites that included similar technical details, servers, content and supporting links. More than 370 sites included at least some of those identifying components; the list below is of sites	以这些前雇员提供的网站名单为基础, 时报在互联网上仔细搜索了包含相似技术细节、服务器、内容和支持链接的其他网站。有逾 370 家网站包括了至少其中某些元素; 以下是与所有元素相关度最高的网站列表:

that correlated most closely with all of them.	
Alford High School	Alford High School
High School Diploma Profs	High School Diploma Profs
Beacon Falls High School	Beacon Falls High School
Brooksville High School	Brooksville High School
Buffville High School	Buffville High School
Federal High School	Federal High School
Ford Worth High School	Ford Worth High School
High School Diploma Experience	High School Diploma Experience
Foster City High School	Foster City High School
High School Diploma Pro	High School Diploma Pro
High School Diploma Fast	High School Diploma Fast
Jersey High School	Jersey High School
Lorenz High School	Lorenz High School
Luther City High School	Luther City High School
Mary Grand High School	Mary Grand High School
McCain High School	McCain High School
McFord High School	McFord High School
McHill High School	McHill High School
Pacific High School	Pacific High School
High School Diploma Professionals	High School Diploma Professionals
Panworld High School	Panworld High School
St. Angelo High School	St. Angelo High School
Stenford High School	Stenford High School
Victorville High School	Victorville High School

West Coast High School	West Coast High School
WinFord High School	WinFord High School
Woodfield High School	Woodfield High School
Global Institute of English Language Training and Certification	Global Institute of English Language Training and Certification
Adamsville University	Adamsville University
Al Arab University	Al Arab University
Al Khaleej University	Al Khaleej University
Al Khalifa American University	Al Khalifa American University
Alpine University	Alpine University
American Gulf University	American Gulf University
American Mideast University	American Mideast University
Anchor Point University	Anchor Point University
Arab Continental University	Arab Continental University
Arab Women University	Arab Women University
Ashbery University	Ashbery University
Accredited Degrees Pro	Accredited Degrees Pro
Ashley University	Ashley University
Bakerville University	Bakerville University
Barkley University	Barkley University
Baycity University	Baycity University
Bay View University	Bay View University
Baytown University	Baytown University
Belltown University	Belltown University
Branton University	Branton University
Brooklyn Park University	Brooklyn Park University

Brooksville University	Brooksville University
Cambell State University	Cambell State University
Camp Lake University	Camp Lake University
Chapel University	Chapel University
Columbiana University	Columbiana University
Creek View University	Creek View University
Crestford University	Crestford University
Fast Online University	Fast Online University
Fort Jones University	Fort Jones University
Galewood University	Galewood University
Gibson University	Gibson University
Glenford University	Glenford University
Grant Town University	Grant Town University
GreenLake University	GreenLake University
Grendal University	Grendal University
Hadly University	Hadly University
Hansford University	Hansford University
Harvey University	Harvey University
Headway University	Headway University
Online University Programs Pro	Online University Programs Pro
Hill University	Hill University
Hill Online Degrees	Hill Online Degrees
James Adam University	James Adam University
James Harding University	James Harding University
Johnstown University	Johnstown University

Kennedy University	Kennedy University
Kingsbridge University	Kingsbridge University
Kings Lake University	Kings Lake University
Laurus University	Laurus University
Madison Hills University	Madison Hills University
Mayfield University	Mayfield University
McFord University	McFord University
McGraw University	McGraw University
Affordable Accredited Degrees	Affordable Accredited Degrees
McGraw Online Degrees	McGraw Online Degrees
McKinley University	McKinley University
Midtown University	Midtown University
Mount Lincoln University	Mount Lincoln University
Nelson Bay University	Nelson Bay University
Nicholson University	Nicholson University
Nixon University	Nixon University
Northern Port University	Northern Port University
Northway University	Northway University
Olford Walters University	Olford Walters University
Panworld University	Panworld University
Accredited Online Degrees Now	Accredited Online Degrees Now
Advance Online Degrees	Advance Online Degrees
Paramount California University	Paramount California University
Parkfield University	Parkfield University
Payne Springs University	Payne Springs University

Pine Hill University	Pine Hill University
Pittsford University	Pittsford University
Port Jefferson University	Port Jefferson University
Queen City University	Queen City University
Queens Bay University	Queens Bay University
Ray University	Ray University
Affordable Degrees Pro	Affordable Degrees Pro
Universal Online Degrees	Universal Online Degrees
Redding University	Redding University
Riverwood University	Riverwood University
Rochville University	Rochville University
Roseville Community College	Roseville Community College
Thompson University	Thompson University
WalesBridge University	WalesBridge University
Walford University	Walford University
Western Advanced Central University	Western Advanced Central University
Online University Profs	Online University Profs
Western Valley Central University	Western Valley Central University
Westland University	Westland University
Wilburton University	Wilburton University
Wiley University	Wiley University
Wilford University	Wilford University
Willington University	Willington University
Windham University	Windham University
Woodbridge University	Woodbridge University

Woodfield University	Woodfield University
Woodrow University	Woodrow University
Accreditation Bureau of Online Education and Training	Accreditation Bureau of Online Education and Training
Arab Accreditation Council	Arab Accreditation Council
Association for Accreditation of Business Schools and Programs	Association for Accreditation of Business Schools and Programs
European Accreditation Board for Online Education	European Accreditation Board for Online Education
European Accreditation Council for Online Learning	European Accreditation Council for Online Learning
Global Accreditation Board for Distance Learning	Global Accreditation Board for Distance Learning
Global Doctorate Council	Global Doctorate Council
Gulf Accreditation Council	Gulf Accreditation Council
Gulf Bureau of Higher Education	Gulf Bureau of Higher Education
Gulf Engineering Council	Gulf Engineering Council
International Accreditation Board for Business Studies	International Accreditation Board for Business Studies
International Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology Education	International Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology Education
Education International Accreditation Board for Psychology Education	Education International Accreditation Board for Psychology Education
Education International Accreditation Council for Open Education	Education International Accreditation Council for Open Education
International Accreditation Organization	International Accreditation Organization
International Business Accreditation and Regulatory Commission	International Business Accreditation and Regulatory Commission
https://cn.nytimes.com/education/20150519/c19empirelist	https://cn.nytimes.com/education/20150519/c19empirelist
Where Brazilians Go to Splurge	巴西狂购客
Flush with time and money to spend, the well-to-do beneficiaries of Brazil's recent boom times are eagerly traveling abroad. In 2013, an estimated 895,000 Brazilians visited New York, shopping for clothing, appliances, baby goods and electronics, while staying in high-end	从巴西近期经济繁荣中获益的富人们渴望出国旅游。2013年有大约89.5万巴西人访问纽约，购买服装、家电、婴儿物品和电子产品，并且居住在高档酒店，观赏百老汇表演。纽约市场与旅游公司“NYC与公司”(NYC & Company)的总裁弗莱德·迪克森(Fred Dixon)说，巴西人一般会逗留一个星

hotels and taking in Broadway shows. Fred Dixon, the chief executive of NYC & Company, the city's marketing and tourism organization, says Brazilians average about a week per visit; a few who were in town last month can be seen on the following pages. Because of sky-high taxes on imported goods in Brazil, many there find that shopping sprees in New York can pay for themselves. "They're creating a love affair with New York," Dixon says, adding that the high-fashion, celebrity-oriented culture in the city "fits right in" with their lifestyle. "They feel at home here." Julie Bosman	期, 读者在后面可以看到一些上月逗留纽约的巴西人。因为进口商品在巴西要征收重税, 很多人都发现在纽约狂购是很值得的。"他们爱上了纽约," 迪克森说。他还说, 这座城市极度时尚, 追捧名人的文化和巴西人的生活方式"正好吻合"。"他们在这儿就像在家一样。"
Brazilian tourists to visit New York in 2012: 806,000	2012 年访问纽约的巴西旅游者人数 80.6 万人。
Amount they spent that year: \$2.4 billion	2012 年他们在纽约的总消费: 24 亿美元。
Average amount spent by each Brazilian: \$2,977	平均每个巴西人消费: 2977 美元。
Recent cost of a nonstop flight from Rio de Janeiro to New York: \$1,800	最近从里约热内卢直飞纽约的机票价格: 1800 美元。
/fashion/20140604/t04brazil	/fashion/20140604/t04brazil
Apple Names New China Head as Its Sales Fall	销售萎缩之际, 苹果任命大中华区主管
SHANGHAI — Apple has just created what is likely to be one of the toughest jobs in tech: managing director of greater China.	上海——苹果公司刚刚设立了可能是技术行业中最棘手的职位之一: 大中华区主管。
The company said in a statement on Tuesday that a longtime manager, Isabel Ge Mahe, would step into the newly established position based in Shanghai.	公司周二在一份声明中表示, 长期担任经理的葛越(Isabel Ge Mahe)将出任这个设在上海的新职位。
Ms. Ge Mahe, a Mandarin speaker born in China with an extensive background in engineering, will have her work cut out for her.	葛越在中国出生, 会说普通话, 有广泛的工程背景, 她对这项工作将需要一个适应过程。
She takes the helm of the China operations as Apple's dominance in one of its most important markets has become increasingly uncertain. In recent quarters, its sales in the country have struggled — for the	葛越担任苹果公司中国业务负责人之时, 正值该公司最重要的市场之一的主导地位已变得越来越不确定之际。苹果在中国的销售业务最近几个季度一直比较艰难, 在 4 月 1 日截止的季度里下滑了 14%, 部分原因是来自一系列国

<p>period ending April 1, revenue dropped 14 percent — in part because of increased competition from a range of domestic competitors putting out ever-cheaper, high-performing smartphones.</p>	<p>内对手日益激烈的竞争，这些国内厂家能生产售价更便宜、性能越来越好的智能手机。</p>
<p>Apple's huge successes in China have also left it more vulnerable to new rules that Beijing has set up to push back against foreign companies. Apple said this month that it would cooperate with a local company to build its own data center in the country, in part to satisfy the requirements of a new cybersecurity law. And experts say the law is just the beginning of further restrictions on foreign companies like Apple.</p>	<p>苹果在中国的巨大成功也使得公司在北京的新法规面前显得更为脆弱，这些新法规的目的就是挤压外国企业。苹果在本月表示，它将与一家本地公司合作，在中国建立自己的数据中心，这部分是为了满足新《网络安全法》的要求。专家们表示，该法仅仅是进一步限制苹果这样的外国公司的开端。</p>
<p>The regulatory and sales issues mean increased pressure on the release of the new iPhone this autumn. In China, the iPhone is as much a status signifier as a useful device, and analysts argue that many have put off buying a new iPhone until this year, with the hope that the latest model will look different enough to be noticed.</p>	<p>监管和销售方面的问题，意味着今年秋天发布的新 iPhone 所面临的压力将增加。在中国，iPhone 既是一种有用的设备，也是一种身份的标志，分析人士称，许多人把购买新 iPhone 的计划推迟到今年，因为他们希望最新型号的手机有足够引人注目的不同外观。</p>
<p>Ms. Ge Mahe stands out for her experience as an engineering manager in a position that many foreign companies have typically filled with a sales or regulatory official.</p>	<p>许多外国公司通常委派销售或监管部门的人担任大中华区主管，软件工程经理出身的葛越担任这个职位颇为与众不同。</p>
<p>Ms. Ge Mahe led Apple's wireless software engineering teams for nine years, working on technologies like Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, according to the statement from Apple.</p>	<p>据苹果的声明，葛越曾有九年的领导公司移动软件工程团队的经验，从事 Wi-Fi 和蓝牙等技术的研发。</p>
<p>Apple also said that she was deeply involved in developing China-specific features for the iPhone and iPad, including support for so-called QR codes, the square bar codes that booming mobile payments businesses use.</p>	<p>苹果还表示，她深度参与了 iPhone 和 iPad 针对中国的特色功能的研发，包括支持所谓的二维码，也就是迅速发展的移动支付业务使用的方形条码。</p>

<p>"I am looking forward to deepening our team's connections with customers, government and businesses in China to advance innovation and sustainability," Ms. Ge Mahe said in the statement.</p>	<p>葛越在声明中说, "我期待着加深我们的团队与中国客户、政府及企业的关系, 以推动创新和可持续发展。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/global-biz/20170720/apple-china-vp-isabel-ge-mahe</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/global-biz/20170720/apple-china-vp-isabel-ge-mahe</p>
<p>W.H.O. Promises Reform After Criticism Over Ebola Response</p>	<p>世卫组织承诺将提高应对大规模疫情能力</p>
<p>After criticism that it was slow and ineffective in the crucial early months of the Ebola crisis, the World Health Organization said Monday that it would overhaul the way it deals with epidemics.</p>	<p>外界曾批评世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)在埃博拉危机爆发的最初几个月行动缓慢, 没有在那段关键时期发挥作用。该组织在周一表示, 他们将会改变应对流行病的方式。</p>
<p>"The world, including W.H.O., is ill prepared for a large and sustained disease outbreak," the organization said in a statement by Dr. Margaret Chan, its director general, and by its deputy director and regional directors.</p>	<p>世卫组织总干事陈冯富珍博士(Margaret Chan)、副总干事和各区域主任发表声明称, "包括世卫组织在内, 全世界对处理一场大规模持久疾病疫情准备不足。"</p>
<p>Amid an overall contraction of the organization's budget in recent years, there have been sharp cuts to its outbreak and emergency response departments. In the statement, Dr. Chan and her colleagues said that trend would be reversed.</p>	<p>世卫组织近些年来整体收缩预算, 疫情应对和应急反应部门的预算遭到大幅削减。陈冯富珍和同事们在声明中表示, 将会扭转这种趋势。</p>
<p>"We commit to expanding our core staff working on diseases with outbreak potential and health emergencies, so we will have skilled staff always available," the statement said. A new reserve force of certified staff members will be created to tackle crises, the statement said, making use of a new outbreak contingency fund and a new system for managing the organization's efforts in the field.</p>	<p>声明称, "我们要在有可能暴发疫情的疾病和各种突发卫生事件方面扩大我们的核心工作人员队伍, 使世卫组织所有三个层级随时都有可调遣的熟练工作人员。"声明还表示, 该组织将建立由合格工作人员组成的新储备力量应对危机, 利用新的疫情应急基金和新机制, 管理世卫组织的实地工作。</p>
<p>The statement said the health organization would also try to build up more expertise in community engagement, "informed by anthropology</p>	<p>声明称, 该卫生组织还会努力在社区参与方面积累专业知识, "去参考人类学和其它社会科学"。</p>

and other social sciences.”	
More than 10,000 people in Sierra Leone, Guinea and Liberia have died of Ebola in the current outbreak, which has infected more than 25,000 people since December 2013, according to the agency. Critics have said the W.H.O. was slow to mobilize, had difficulty with coordination and ran into significant problems with public mistrust in the affected countries.	据该组织透露，在利比里亚、塞拉利昂和几内亚肆虐的埃博拉疫情已经造成至少 1 万人死亡，自 2013 年 12 月以来，已有逾 2.5 万人感染埃博拉病毒。批评人士称，世卫组织迟迟没有开展动员，协调方面存在问题，而且在受影响的国家遭遇了重大的公众信任问题。
The statement said the organization favored stronger international health regulations that would require member countries to prepare for outbreaks, and a new system to independently verify whether countries were in compliance.	声明称，该组织将强化国际卫生法规，会要求成员国为应对疫情爆发做好准备，建立新机制，以独立核实各个成员国是否遵守条例。
Though it was made public on Monday, the statement was dated April 16. A spokesman for the organization said it had emerged from a regular meeting of its top policy makers.	虽然这份声明是在周一公布的，但声明发表时间是 4 月 16 日。世卫组织发言人表示，声明是在高层决策者举行例会期间发表的。
Experts said that although the statement recognized a need for change at the highest level of the organization, drafting concrete plans was harder and had only just begun.	专家们表示，虽然该声明认识到世卫组织高层需要进行改革，但制定具体计划会比较困难，一切只是刚刚开始。
The organization’s executive board, made up of representatives of 34 member states, issued a unanimous resolution in January calling on the W.H.O. to improve its capacity to detect, and respond effectively to, outbreaks and other health emergencies. In March, Dr. Chan named a panel of outside experts to review the organization’s response to Ebola. That panel is still at work.	由 34 个成员国组成的世卫组织执行委员会在今年 1 月一致通过并发布了一项决议，呼吁世卫组织提升发觉能力，有效应对疫情爆发和各种突发卫生事件。今年 3 月，陈冯富珍指定了一个外部专家小组，去评估该组织在应对埃博拉疫情方面的表现。
The top decision-making body at the agency, the assembly of representatives of its 194 member countries, is scheduled to meet next	该组织的最高决策机构——由 194 个成员国的代表组成的世界卫生大会——将于下个月举行年度会议，会议将最终批准该组织的预算方案。

month in an annual session that includes final approval of the agency's proposed budget.	
Since the Ebola outbreak revealed weaknesses at the agency, proposals have been circulated to set up a new body to take over parts of its core mission, including crisis response. The first version of the statement released to reporters on Monday included a response to those proposals. "Some have said the world needs a new organization to be created," it said. "We agree, and we want W.H.O. to be that organization."	由于埃博拉疫情的爆发揭露了该组织的弱点，有人建议成立新机构来接管包括危机应对在内的部分核心任务。该组织周一发给记者的第一版声明还包括对这些建议的回应。“有人说需要创立一个新组织，”声明称。“我们同意，我们希望这个组织就是世卫组织。”
An hour later, though, that version was replaced with a "correct" version that omitted those sentences, without explanation.	但一个小时后，世卫组织在没有给出解释的情况下，发布“修正版本”代替第一版声明，新版声明删除了上述表述。
Also missing from the final version was perhaps the most acute recognition of the W.H.O.'s failings: "We have learned lessons of humility," the earlier draft had said.	最终声明还删除了可能是对承认世卫组织的缺陷的最明确表述，第一版声明称，“我们认识到，应该慎重对待。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20150421/c21who	https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20150421/c21who
Changes Coming for Health Care in China and Cuba	医疗制度变革中的中国和古巴
Two countries that are models of effective public health intervention, China and Cuba, have recently embarked on important policy changes, leaving some experts wondering whether citizens will be left worse off.	中国和古巴是有效实施公共卫生干预措施的模范国家，但最近它们开始进行一些重大的政策调整。一些专家想知道，这是否会给两国的公众带来不利影响。
In September, Cuba and the Obama administration began moving closer to normalized relations, which may expose Cuba's vaunted medical system to powerful new market pressures. In October, China renounced its one-child policy, under which most families were forbidden to have more than a single child.	今年9月，古巴和奥巴马政府开始向关系正常化迈进，而这可能给古巴引以为豪的医疗制度带来巨大的市场压力。而在10月，中国取消了禁止大多数家庭拥有多个孩子的独生子女政策。
Both countries enshrine health care as a fundamental right.	这两个国家均把医疗奉为一项基本权利。

<p>Cuba is a well-known anomaly: so poor that it is barely able to feed its people, yet able to equal or beat the United States in two important health indicators — life expectancy and child mortality.</p>	<p>古巴是一个众所周知的反常例子：该国非常贫困，只能勉强让公众糊口，但却仍然在两个重要的健康指标上击败了美国——预期寿命和婴幼儿死亡率。</p>
<p>The nation has 30,000 family doctors and 500 local clinics, and every Cuban sees a doctor at least once a year. Former Senator Bill Frist of Tennessee, a doctor, visited last year and praised aspects of Cuba’s primary care system, saying it “harkens back to the days of family physicians making house calls armed only with their deep personal patient knowledge and their stethoscope.”</p>	<p>古巴拥有 3 万名家庭医生和 500 间地方诊所，每个古巴人每年至少看一次医生。来自田纳西州的前联邦参议员比尔·弗里斯特(Bill Frist)是一名医生，去年访问古巴时，他对该国初级医疗系统的一些方面赞赏有加，说它“让人回想起当年，家庭医生在出诊的时候，依靠的只有听诊器和自己对病人的深入了解。”</p>
<p>In the last decade, Cuba has sent thousands of doctors on overseas aid missions. They have treated 3.5 million patients. During last year’s Ebola outbreak in West Africa, one American-built hospital was staffed by Cubans.</p>	<p>在过去的十年里，古巴派出数以千计的医生参加海外援助任务。他们治疗的病患达 350 万人。去年的埃博拉疫情在西非肆虐的时候，美国援建的一家医院里的工作人员就是古巴人。</p>
<p>China, too, has made enormous strides. As the nation turned itself into the world’s factory town, the megacities intended to house millions of workers were built with water and sewer pipes, screened windows, air-conditioning and nearby hospitals — amenities mostly missing in the farm villages the workers came from.</p>	<p>中国也取得了巨大的进步。随着中国把自己打造成世界工厂，特大城市容纳了数以百万计的工人。那里建有供水和排污管道，安装了纱窗、空调，而且附近就有医院——而在工人的农村老家地区，很多都没有这样的设施。</p>
<p>Clean water reduces deaths from cholera, dysentery and a dozen other intestinal pathogens. Stopping mosquitoes and flies reduces deaths and disability from malaria, yellow fever, trachoma, leishmaniasis and more.</p>	<p>有了清洁饮水，霍乱、痢疾等十多种肠道病原体导致的死亡案例减少了。蚊蝇的消灭，也降低了疟疾、黄热病、沙眼、利什曼等病的死亡率和致残率。</p>
<p>Whenever epidemiologists talk about how much the world has improved in the last 20 years — millions fewer children dying, being stunted by worm disease or living without running water — they usually have to add: “Of course, most of that progress was in China.”</p>	<p>每当流行病学家谈到全球在过去 20 年中取得的进步时——因肠虫病或生活在没有自来水的地方而死亡或发育不良的儿童人数减少了成百上千万——他们通常不得不上：“当然，这样的进步主要发生在中国。”</p>

Chinese researchers now routinely publish work in top medical journals. In 2003, China crushed its exploding SARS outbreak and in 2009 largely held off the swine flu pandemic while scientists brewed a vaccine.	中国的科研人员现在经常在顶级医学杂志发表成果。2003年，中国抑制了非典疫情的爆发，2009年，中国又在科学家忙于研制猪流感疫苗的时候在很大程度上阻止了这种疾病的大规模流行。
Yet public health interventions in both countries have often had a coercive edge.	然而，这两个国家的公共卫生干预措施往往带有强制色彩。
When Mao decreed a campaign to wipe out rural worm diseases, authorities mixed deworming drugs into salt. Health teams arrived in Chinese villages with soldiers and ordered families to bring their salt to the public square. It was washed away with fire hoses and replaced.	当年毛泽东发起一场运动，要消灭农村的肠虫病，于是当局把驱虫药物混在盐中。卫生队与军人一起去往中国各地的乡村，命令各家各户把食盐带到广场上。然后他们用消防水管冲走那些食盐，再把混了药的盐分给大家。
To stem its SARS outbreak, China closed every school and most large venues in Beijing. To keep the swine flu at bay, it escorted all foreign visitors with fevers off planes into quarantine.	为了抑制非典疫情，中国关闭了北京的所有学校和大多数大型场馆。为了控制猪流感，所有乘机抵达中国的外国游客如有发热症状，一概被送入隔离区。
Cuba relied on harsh methods, too, to suppress its AIDS epidemic — and with great success.	古巴也是依靠严厉的手段抑制了艾滋病的流行——并取得了巨大成功。
Until 1993, H.I.V.-positive Cubans were forced to live in bungalow colonies. Even now, at mandatory annual checkups, patients find it hard to avoid tests for sexually transmitted diseases if the doctor thinks they are warranted.	在1993年之前，艾滋病毒检测呈阳性的古巴人会被迫住在专门的平房区。即便是现在，在强制进行的年度体检中，如果医生认为有必要做性传播疾病检测，患者也很难逃避。
Experts are just beginning to debate the effects of changing policies on public health in these two countries.	对于这两个国家的政策变化将给公共卫生带来怎样的影响，专家们的辩论才刚刚开始。
China has almost a fifth of the world's population. The one-child policy, in place since 1980, has averted an estimated 400 million births.	中国人口占全世界的近五分之一。从1980年开始实施的独生子女政策避免了大约4亿人口的降生。
It also lowered child mortality. One infant doted on by parents and grandparents is far more likely to survive than one of five children — to	这也导致了婴幼儿死亡率的降低。受到父母和祖父母悉心照料的独生子女，如果患上肺炎之类的疾病，被送去看医生而存活下来的可能性，要远远高于

be taken to a doctor for pneumonia, for instance.	五个孩子的家庭。
Even after ending the one-child policy, China is very likely to hold onto its gains in public health, said Dr. Christopher J.L. Murray, director of the Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation at the University of Washington.	克里斯托弗·J·L·默里(Christopher J.L. Murray)是华盛顿大学健康指标和评估研究所(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation)的所长。他认为,即使在取消独生子女政策之后,中国在公共卫生方面已经获得的改善也很有可能保持下去。
China's "blistering rate of decline" in child mortality resulted more from new wealth than from low birthrates, Dr. Murray said.	默里博士表示,相比于低出生率,中国婴幼儿死亡率"迅猛下降"更多是因为有了新的财富。
Over the last 25 years, according to a study by the institute and China's Center for Disease Control and Prevention, the gross domestic product went from \$60 per capita to \$6,800. Health improved most in the wealthiest cities, despite drawbacks like the air pollution that has plagued Beijing.	该研究所和中国疾病预防控制中心共同进行的一项研究显示,过去25年,中国人均国内生产总值从60美元增长到6800美元。在最富裕的那些城市,健康状况改善最为明显,尽管这类地方也存在一些弊端,诸如困扰北京的大气污染。
Also, because of exceptions for ethnic groups and rural families, the real birthrate was never just one child per woman, but closer to 1.7. While there may be some pent-up demand for more children, fertility "is almost a one-way street," Dr. Murray said. Once countries prosper, fallen birthrates rarely rise again.	而且,因为少数民族和农村家庭不受独生子女的限制,真实的出生率从来不是平均每个女性生育一个子女,而是更接近平均1.7个。虽然存在一些受到压抑的多胎需求未来可能会释放,但默里称,生育率的变化"几乎可以说是一条单行道"。一旦国家繁荣起来,已经下降的出生率很少会再度上升。
Cuba's path is a little harder to predict.	古巴的未来则更加难以预测。
The island protects children so well that it could improve only in neonatal intensive care, Dr. Murray said. An end to the United States' economic embargo could help Cuba's hospitals receive the advanced equipment they desperately need, along with new drugs for cancer and other illnesses.	默里博士表示,这个岛国对儿童的保护非常之好,在这方面只剩下新生儿重症监护可以进一步提高。美国的贸易禁令解除后,或将有助于古巴医院获得他们急需的先进医疗设备,还有治疗癌症等疾病的新药。
Cuba also has medical products to sell, including meningitis vaccines, a drug for diabetic foot ulcers and a lung cancer treatment, said Gail	在古巴一家医学杂志担任编辑的美国人、古巴医学教育合作项目(Medical Education Cooperation With Cuba)创始人盖尔·里德(Gail Reed)表示,古巴

Reed, the American founder of Medical Education Cooperation With Cuba and editor of a medical journal there.	也有医疗产品可以对外销售，包括脑膜炎疫苗、一种用于治疗糖尿病足部溃疡的药物和一种肺癌的疗法。
But ending the embargo also poses serious risks.	但解除贸易禁令也会带来重大风险。
The primary care doctors Cuba's system depends on are poorly paid, even though salaries tripled recently. Earlier this month, the Cuban government reinstated a requirement that doctors traveling outside the country receive a special permit. The nation has lost thousands of doctors since 2013, the government said.	尽管最近已经涨了两倍，但古巴的医疗系统依赖的初级保健医师的薪水依然很低。本月早些时候，政府重新要求古巴医生在去往海外时要获得特别批准。政府表示，自 2013 年起，古巴已经流失数千名医生。
And prosperity itself brings risks. In Mexico, obesity, diabetes and heart disease soared as incomes rose; Cuba could face the same fate. The nation's doctors do not manage blood pressure or cholesterol aggressively, and its cancer death rates are about equal to those in the United States.	繁荣本身也会带来风险。在墨西哥，随着人们收入增加，肥胖症、糖尿病和心脏病患病人数也激增；古巴可能也会面临同样的命运。古巴的医生不太注意控制血压和胆固醇，该国癌症死亡率也很快会和美国持平。
"Cuba's whole system has historically focused on top-quality outcomes for kids and mothers," Dr. Murray said. "There's not much emphasis on managing chronic disease in adults."	"在过去，古巴整套医疗系统集中于给孩子和母亲提供最高品质的医疗成果，"默里说。"他们不太重视控制成人的慢性疾病。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20151215/c15global	https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20151215/c15global
New Weapon to Fight Zika: The Mosquito	对抗兹卡病毒的新武器：以蚊攻蚊
Every weekday at 7 a.m., a van drives slowly through the southeastern Brazilian city of Piracicaba carrying a precious cargo – mosquitoes. More than 100,000 of them are dumped from plastic containers out the van's window, and they fly off to find mates.	每个工作日的早晨 7 点，一辆载有宝贵货物的货车会从巴西东南部城市皮拉西卡巴缓缓驶过，里面装满了蚊子。塑料容器中的逾 10 万只蚊子会被从货车窗户放出。它们会飞走，去寻找配偶。
But these are not ordinary mosquitoes. They have been genetically engineered to pass a lethal gene to their offspring, which die before they can reach adulthood. In small tests, this approach has lowered	但这些不是普通的蚊子。它们经过遗传工程处理，会将一种致死基因传给后代，如此一来，这些蚊子还没成年就会死亡。在小型试验中，这种方式将蚊子数量减少了 80% 或更多。

mosquito populations by 80 percent or more.	
The biotech bugs could become one of the newest weapons in the perennial battle between humans and mosquitoes, which kill hundreds of thousands of people a year by transmitting malaria, dengue fever and other devastating diseases and have been called the deadliest animal in the world.	这种生物科技细菌可能会成为人类与蚊子之间的持续斗争中的最新武器。通过传播疟疾、登革热及其他恶劣疾病，蚊子每年杀死数以十万计的人类，因此被称为世界上最致命的动物。
"When it comes to killing humans, no other animal even comes close," Bill Gates, whose foundation fights disease globally, has written.	"论及杀人，没有什么动物能与蚊子相提并论，"比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)曾写道。盖茨的基金会在全球开展抵抗疾病的项目。
The battle has abruptly become more pressing by what the World Health Organization has called the "explosive" spread of the mosquito-borne Zika virus through Brazil and other parts of Latin America. Experts say that new methods are needed because the standard practices — using insecticides and removing the standing water where mosquitoes breed — have not proved sufficient.	世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)称蚊媒传播的兹卡病毒在巴西及拉丁美洲的其他地方出现"爆炸式"传播，从而使这场斗争突然变得更加紧迫。专家们表示，需要新方法，因为事实证明，使用杀虫剂及清除蚊子赖以繁衍的积水等常用作法不够有效。
"After 30 years of this kind of fight, we had more than two million cases of dengue last year in Brazil," said Dr. Artur Timerman, an infectious disease expert in São Paulo. "New approaches are critically necessary."	"在经过30年的斗争后，巴西去年还出现200万例登革热病例，"圣保罗传染病专家阿图尔·蒂莫尔曼(Artur Timerman)说。"新方法是极其必要的。"
But the new efforts have yet to be proved, and it would take some years to scale them up to a meaningful level. An alternative to mosquito control, a vaccine against Zika, is not expected to be available soon.	但新举措的效果还有待证明，尚需要几年的时间将这些措施扩展至能产生切实作用的水平。相对于控制蚊虫的方式，另一个选择就是预防兹卡病毒的疫苗，但那不会很快面世。
So for now, experts say, the best modes of prevention are to intensify use of the older methods of mosquito control and to lower the risk of being bitten using repellents and by wearing long sleeves.	专家们表示，迄今为止，最好的预防方式就是加强使用传统的蚊虫控制方式，通过喷洒防虫剂、穿长袖衣服，降低被蚊子叮咬的风险。
Women are being advised to not get pregnant and to avoid infested areas if pregnant, since the virus is strongly suspected of causing babies	相关人员建议女性不要怀孕，如果怀孕就要避开蚊子活动的区域，因为人们强烈怀疑这种病毒导致婴儿出生时头部小得不正常，大脑受损。

<p>to be born with abnormally small heads and damaged brains.</p>	
<p>One old method that is not getting serious attention would be to use DDT, a powerful pesticide that is banned in many countries because of the ecological damage documented in the 1962 book "Silent Spring." Still, it is being mentioned a bit, and some experts defend its use for disease control.</p>	<p>滴滴涕(DDT)是一个没有得到重视的旧方法，这种强效杀虫剂在很多国家遭禁，因为 1962 年出版的《寂静的春天》(Silent Spring)记录了这种杀虫剂导致的生态破坏情况。但这种方法多少被提到了，一些专家为利用这种杀虫剂控制疾病的做法进行了辩解。</p>
<p>"That concern about DDT has to be reconsidered in the public health context," said Dr. Lyle R. Petersen, director of the division of vector-borne diseases at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. He said the damage to fish and wildlife stemmed from widespread outdoor use of DDT in agriculture, not the use of small amounts on walls inside homes to kill mosquitoes.</p>	<p>"从公共卫生方面来看，对滴滴涕的这一担忧需要重新考虑，"美国疾病控制与预防中心（Centers for Disease Control and Prevention，简称 CDC）媒介疾病部主任莱尔·R·彼得森博士(Lyle R. Petersen)说。他表示，有害于鱼类和野生动物的是农业领域在室外广泛使用滴滴涕的做法，而不是向室内墙壁喷洒少量滴滴涕来消灭蚊子的行为。</p>
<p>Other experts say the old methods can work if applied diligently.</p>	<p>其他一些专家表示，如果坚持使用，老办法可以产生效果。</p>
<p>"We've had great success using old methods for the last 50, 60 years," said Dr. Peter J. Hotez, dean of the National School of Tropical Medicine at the Baylor College of Medicine. "We just need to be very aggressive and exercise political will."</p>	<p>"我们在过去五六十年中使用老方法取得了巨大成功，"美国贝勒医学院国家热带疾病学院(National School of Tropical Medicine the Baylor College of Medicine)院长彼得·J·霍特兹博士(Peter J. Hotez)说。"我们只需要非常积极地行动，践行政治意愿。"</p>
<p>The main mosquito that transmits Zika virus — and also dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever — is Aedes aegypti, a particularly wily foe.</p>	<p>传播兹卡病毒——及登革热、基孔肯雅热和黄热病——的主要蚊子是埃及伊蚊。这是一种特别狡猾的对手。</p>
<p>It prefers urban areas and bites mainly people, making it very efficient at spreading disease. It bites in the day, so bed nets, a common way to protect people against the night-biting malaria mosquitoes, have little effect. It breeds in small containers of water, such as flower pots, cans and tires that collect rainwater.</p>	<p>埃及伊蚊喜欢城市地区，主要叮咬人类，因此可以十分有效地传播疾病。这种蚊子在白天叮咬，所以蚊帐这种预防夜间遭到疟蚊叮咬的常用方式几乎没什么效果。埃及伊蚊在小容器的水中就能繁殖，比如花盆、饮料罐和积了雨水的轮胎。</p>

<p>"I've seen Aedes aegypti merrily breeding in discarded soda caps," said Joseph M. Conlon, technical adviser to the American Mosquito Control Association.</p>	<p>美国控蚊协会(American Mosquito Control Association)技术顾问约瑟夫·M·康伦(Joseph M. Conlon)说, "我看到埃及伊蚊可以欢快地在汽水瓶盖里繁殖。"</p>
<p>Aedes aegypti is found in the southern part of the United States, so public health authorities say there will be some local transmission of Zika in this country, though it will be far less serious than in Latin America. Dr. Petersen of the C.D.C. said he envisioned "almost a SWAT team approach" in which resources would be rapidly deployed to areas of local transmission to control mosquitoes using conventional methods.</p>	<p>埃及伊蚊在美国南部有分布, 因此公共卫生部门表示, 兹卡病毒会在美国进行局部传播, 但远没有拉丁美洲严重。CDC 的彼得森博士表示, 他设想的是"一种几乎与特警部队差不多的方法", 将资源迅速部署至局部传播的地区, 利用传统方式控制蚊虫。</p>
<p>The genetically engineered Aedes aegypti mosquitoes were developed by Oxitec, a British company, to fight dengue, but would also work to curtail the spread of Zika.</p>	<p>通过遗传工程处理埃及伊蚊的技术由英国的 Oxitec 公司研发, 目的是对抗登革热, 但也可以用来遏制兹卡病毒的传播。</p>
<p>Since last April, the mosquitoes have been released in one neighborhood of Piracicaba populated by about 5,000 people. By the end of 2015, there was a reduction in wild mosquito larvae — as opposed to larvae inheriting the lethal gene — of 82 percent, the company said.</p>	<p>自去年 4 月以来, 技术人员在皮拉西卡巴的一个大约有 5000 人口的社区释放这种蚊子。该公司表示, 到 2015 年底, 野生子嗣——相对于遗传了致死基因的子嗣——减少了 82%。</p>
<p>But critics worry about the long-term effects of releasing genetically modified organisms. Oxitec has run into public opposition to a proposed test in the Florida Keys.</p>	<p>不过, 批评人士担心释放转基因生物体可能带来长期影响。Oxitec 提议在佛罗里达群岛开展试验, 但遭到公众反对。</p>
<p>A Brazilian commission that oversees genetically engineered organisms declared the Oxitec mosquitoes safe to release into the environment in 2014. But Oxitec still does not have a license from Brazil's health regulators that would allow it to actively market its approach to</p>	<p>巴西的一个负责监管基因工程生物体的委员会在 2014 年宣告, Oxitec 的蚊子可以安全地释放到环境中。但公司仍未获得巴西卫生监管部门授予的许可证, 有了该许可证, 它才可以积极向巴西各大城市推销这种方式。</p>

Brazilian cities.	
Still, said Hadyn Parry, the company's chief executive, with the outbreak of Zika, "We've had a huge amount more interest from different municipalities."	然而，随着兹卡疫情的爆发，公司首席执行官哈迪恩·帕里(Hadyn Parry)表示，“一些市政当局对此兴趣猛增。”
Another approach, being tested in one Rio de Janeiro neighborhood, is to infect the mosquitoes with Wolbachia, a bacterium that does not infect them naturally. Once infected, the mosquitoes do not pick up and transmit viruses as easily.	里约热内卢的一个地区正在试验另一种方式，即向蚊子体内注入沃尔巴克氏菌。蚊子并不会自然感染这种细菌，不过一旦感染上，它们就不会轻易携带并传播病毒了。
The bacteria can be passed to the next generation through eggs, so they spread through the mosquito population.	这种细菌可以通过卵传给下一代，因此能够在蚊子种群中传播。
"The beauty of it is it is a sustainable method — once you put it out it sustains itself in the environment and gives ongoing protection," said Scott O'Neill, dean of science at Monash University in Australia. He is the leader of Eliminate Dengue, a Wolbachia project supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and others.	“这种方法好就好在它的可持续性，一旦释放，就可以在环境中延续下去，不断给予保护，”澳大利亚莫纳什大学(Monash University)科学院院长斯科特·奥尼尔(Scott O'Neill)说。他是“消除登革热”(Eliminate Dengue)项目的带头人。该项目利用沃尔巴克氏菌，获得了比尔及梅琳达·盖茨基金会(Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)等机构的支持。
Tests are now underway in Indonesia and Vietnam to see if the technique can reduce the number of people getting dengue fever.	印度尼西亚和越南正在开展试验，看看这种技术能否减少登革热患病人数。
Dr. Paulo Gadelha, president of the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation, a scientific institute under the Brazilian Ministry of Health, said initial results in his country were good and there were plans to try it on a larger scale, in Niterói, a municipality across Guanabara Bay from Rio.	巴西卫生部旗下科研机构奥斯瓦尔多·克鲁兹基金会(Oswaldo Cruz Foundation)的主席保罗·贾德勒哈博士(Paulo Gadelha)表示，在他们国家开展的试验的初步结果较好，有在尼泰罗伊进行更大规模试验的计划。这座自治市与里约隔着瓜纳巴拉湾相望。
"We are planning to scale this up," he said. "The mayor has already agreed."	“我们计划扩大规模，”他说。“市长已经同意了。”
A new and even more powerful tool may be gene drives, which are genetic mechanisms that rapidly propagate a trait through a wild	一种新的乃至更加强大的工具或许是基因驱动技术。这种遗传机制可以在野生种群中迅速传播一种性状。就在过去几个月中，科学家们在实验室中进行

population. Just in the last few months, scientists have made gene drives that work in mosquitoes in the laboratory.	了作用于蚊子的基因驱动。
Anthony A. James, a professor at the University of California, Irvine, said it would be straightforward to use a gene drive to spread something like a sterility trait through the Aedes aegypti population to kill them off.	加州大学欧文分校(University of California, Irvine)教授安东尼·A·詹姆斯(Anthony A. James)表示,通过基因驱动在埃及伊蚊群体中传播不育性状以消灭蚊子的做法直截了当。
"We have all the blueprints and have demonstrated proofs of principle," he said. "It's just public will to do this."	"我们掌握了蓝图,也展示了相关原理的证据,"他说。"就看公众愿不愿意这么做了。"
The public might not be ready to deploy gene drives outside the laboratory because once a new trait is let loose to spread through the population, it would be difficult to reverse it if something went wrong.	公众可能还没准备好在实验室外进行基因驱动,因为一旦新性状得以在生物种群中传播,如果出了问题,就很难逆转。
Dr. Petersen of the C.D.C. said of all the new approaches, "We don't know about the efficacy of any of them on a wide enough scale." He added, "For now, we've got to deal with what we have."	提到这些新方法时,CDC的彼得森博士说,"我们并不知道大规模使用其中任何一种方法的功效。"他还表示,"目前,我们需要用手头的方法来加以应对。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20160202/c02mosquito	https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20160202/c02mosquito
Zika May Increase Risk of Mental Illness, Researchers Say	兹卡病毒或可增加精神疾病风险
A baby with a shrunken, misshapen head is surely a heartbreaking sight. But reproductive health experts are warning that microcephaly may be only the most obvious consequence of the spread of the Zika virus.	生出一个头部萎缩、畸形的婴儿肯定是让人伤心的情景。但生育卫生专家警告称,小头畸形症可能只是兹卡(Zika)病毒蔓延最为明显的一个后果。
Even infants who appear normal at birth may be at higher risk for mental illnesses later in life if their mothers were infected during pregnancy, many researchers fear.	许多研究人员担心,即使是出生时看来正常的婴儿,如果他们的母亲在妊娠期间感染了兹卡病毒,他们一生中患上精神疾病的风险也更高。
The Zika virus, they say, closely resembles some infectious agents that have been linked to the development of autism, bipolar disorder and schizophrenia.	他们表示,兹卡病毒与一些经研究与自闭症、双相情感障碍、精神分裂症的发展有关的致病因子,存在紧密的相似性。
Schizophrenia and other debilitating mental illnesses have no single	专家在采访中强调,精神分裂症及其他严重影响生活的精神疾病,并非只有

<p>cause, experts emphasized in interviews. The conditions are thought to arise from a combination of factors, including genetic predisposition and traumas later in life, such as sexual or physical abuse, abandonment or heavy drug use.</p>	<p>单一的原因。这些病情被认为是由一系列因素引发的，包括遗传特质和生活 中的创伤，例如性虐待、生理虐待、遭到遗弃或大量用药。</p>
<p>But illnesses in utero, including viral infections, are thought to be a trigger.</p>	<p>但子宫中的疾病，包括病毒感染，被认为是一个触发条件。</p>
<p>“The consequences of this go way beyond microcephaly,” said Dr. W. Ian Lipkin, who directs The Center for Infection and Immunity at Columbia University.</p>	<p>“它的后果远远超出了小头畸形，”哥伦比亚大学感染与免疫研究中心主任 W·伊恩·李普金(W. Ian Lipkin)说。</p>
<p>Among children in Latin America and the Caribbean, “I wouldn’t be surprised if we saw a big upswing in A.D.H.D., autism, epilepsy and schizophrenia,” he added. “We’re looking at a large group of individuals who may not be able to function in the world.”</p>	<p>在拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的儿童中，“如果看到注意力缺陷多动障碍 (ADHD)、自闭症、癫痫和精神分裂症大幅增多，我不会感到惊讶的，”他补充道。“我们谈的是一大群可能在世界上无法正常生活工作的个人。”</p>
<p>Researchers in Brazil are investigating thousands of reports of microcephalic births. While there is no solid proof that Zika virus is the cause, virologists studying the outbreak strongly suspect it.</p>	<p>巴西的研究人员正在研究数千份小头畸形新生儿的报告。尽管还没有确凿的证据，但是研究疫情的病毒专家强烈怀疑起因就是兹卡病毒。</p>
<p>Although the virus was discovered in 1947, there has been no research into its long-term consequences. Scientists are left to draw inferences from what is known of similar infections.</p>	<p>尽管这种病毒是在 1947 年发现的，但其长期后果并没有得到过研究。科学家只能借助其他相似传染病的已知情况进行推论。</p>
<p>In interviews, psychiatric researchers specializing in fetal development agreed with Dr. Lipkin’s pessimistic prognosis.</p>	<p>在采访中，专门研究胎儿发育的精神病学研究人员认同了李普金的悲观预测。</p>
<p>A viral attack early in pregnancy can kill a fetus or stunt the growing brain, producing microcephaly, they explained. An infection later in the fetus’s development, when the brain is nearly fully formed, can do damage that is less obvious but still significant.</p>	<p>他们解释道，妊娠早期受到病毒感染，可能会扼杀胚胎或抑制生长中的大脑，从而导致小头畸形。如果在胚胎发育后期，大脑几乎完全形成时感染，可能会造成没那么明显但仍然很严重的损害。</p>

<p>"It is pretty scary," said Dr. Urs Meyer, a behavioral neurobiologist at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich who studies the consequences of fetal infections in lab animals. "These problems are on a continuous scale, and whether you end up with autism or schizophrenia is complex — and we really can't predict it."</p>	<p>"挺吓人的，"瑞士苏黎世联邦工学院(Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich)行为神经生物学家于尔·梅耶(Urs Meyer)说。“这些问题在一个连续的量表上，你最终是不是会患上自闭症或精神分裂症是很复杂的问题——我们实际上也并不能预测。”梅耶研究的是实验室动物胚胎感染的后果。</p>
<p>Evidence has increased for years that mental illnesses may be linked to exposure during pregnancy to viruses like rubella, herpes and influenza, and to parasites like Toxoplasma gondii.</p>	<p>多年来，有越来越多的证据显示，精神疾病或许与妊娠期间暴露于风疹、疱疹、流感等病毒，以及弓形虫等寄生虫有关。</p>
<p>The effects of Zika mimic those of rubella, some experts noted: Both cause only a mild rash in adults, but can cause stillbirths, microcephaly and eye malformations in newborns.</p>	<p>一些专家注意到，兹卡造成的效果与风疹相似。两者对成年人都只会带来轻微的皮疹症状，但却可能会造成死胎，以及新生儿的小头畸形和眼部畸形。</p>
<p>In the 1964-65 rubella epidemic, about 20,000 newborns suffered consequences, including 11,000 born deaf, 3,500 born blind — and at least 1,800 in whom mental problems were later diagnosed.</p>	<p>在1964年至1965年风疹疫情爆发期间，大约有2万名新生儿承受了后果，其中包括1.1万个婴儿出生时即耳聋，3500个出生时即眼盲，他们当中至少有1800人后来被诊断出精神问题。</p>
<p>That epidemic infected an estimated 12 million Americans. More than 500 million people live in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to which the World Health Organization has predicted that Zika will spread.</p>	<p>那次的疫情大约影响了1200万美国人。世界卫生组织预计兹卡病毒将会在拉美和加勒比海国家传播，那里的总人口超过5亿。</p>
<p>Pathologists in Ljubljana, Slovenia, who dissected a microcephalic fetus aborted at 32 weeks by a European woman who had become pregnant in Brazil reported last week that they found "severe fetal brain injury associated with ZIKV infection with vertical transmission" — meaning the Zika virus had come from the mother's infection.</p>	<p>斯洛文尼亚卢布尔雅那的病理学家解剖了一名欧洲妇女在妊娠32周时堕胎的胎儿遗体。这名妇女是在巴西怀孕的。专家们报告，他们发现了“与垂直传播的ZIKV感染相关的严重胎儿脑损伤”，这意味着兹卡病毒是由于母亲感染而传给胎儿的。</p>
<p>But a pathogen may not even have to reach the fetus to cause damage.</p>	<p>但即使病原体不接触到胎儿，也能造成损害。</p>
<p>Flu viruses do not cross the placenta, Dr. Meyer of the Swiss Institute</p>	<p>流感病毒并不能穿透胎盘，瑞士联邦工学院的梅耶说道，但是母亲的免疫反</p>

<p>noted, but the mother's immune reaction creates a storm of cytokines, some of which do. Cytokines are small "signaling" proteins that can cause cells to stop growing.</p>	<p>应会催生大量的细胞激素，其中有一部分会进入胎盘。细胞激素是“传导信号”的微小蛋白质，可能会导致细胞停止生长。</p>
<p>Reports suggest that Brazil, which was facing economic crises even before the Zika outbreak, has little capacity to cope with a surge of mentally disabled children.</p>	<p>报告显示，在兹卡疫情爆发前就已经面临经济危机的巴西，几乎没有应对精神病儿童激增的能力。</p>
<p>European researchers initially paid little attention to the South American outbreak, Dr. Meyer said. But that has changed.</p>	<p>欧洲研究人员最初对南美洲的疫情爆发没有给予多大的关注，梅耶说。但这一点已经发生了转变。</p>
<p>"The information we're hearing now is just overwhelming," he said. "A whole generation of children might be affected."</p>	<p>"我们现在听到的信息让人难以承受，"他说。"整整一代人可能会受到影响。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20160219/c19zika-mental</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/health/20160219/c19zika-mental</p>
<p>Conjoined Twins, a Trip to Saudi Arabia and a Risky Operation</p>	<p>一对巴基斯坦连体姐妹的分离和新生</p>
<p>RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — The doctor told the parents to say goodbye. With wet eyes, they held out their palms in prayer and bent over the hospital bed to kiss their daughters' tiny foreheads.</p>	<p>沙特阿拉伯利雅得——医生让父母和孩子道别。父母一边流着泪，一边摊开手心祈祷。在病床前，他们俯身亲吻了女儿的小额头。</p>
<p>The girls had spent the year since their birth facing each other like mirror images they could not escape. Identical twins joined at the belly, each had two arms and two legs, individual hearts and digestive tracts, but they shared a liver. Blood pumping through one also flowed through the other.</p>	<p>在这对孪生姐妹诞生后一年的时间里，她们只能面对着面，好像在照镜子。她们是腹部连体的同卵双胞胎，各有两只胳膊和两条腿，有各自的心脏和消化道，但共用一个肝脏。一个女孩体内流过的血液，也流过另一个女孩的身体。</p>
<p>They could stand with their mother's help, sometimes posing cheek-to-cheek, other times draping their arms around each other's neck as if slow dancing. Now, shortly after their first birthday, they had traveled from their poor town in Pakistan to oil-rich Saudi Arabia for a rare and risky separation surgery that would radically change their lives.</p>	<p>在母亲的帮助下，她们可以站起来，有时会脸颊贴脸颊，有时候会把手臂绕过对方的脖子，如同跳慢舞的姿势。现在，在她们第一个生日之后不久，这对孪生姐妹从巴基斯坦的贫穷小镇来到盛产石油的沙特阿拉伯，进行罕见而危险的分离手术，这将彻底改变她们的生活。</p>

<p>"I still have doubts, and I am scared," said their father, Nisar Ghani, 45, as the doctors wheeled the girls, Fatima and Mishal, toward the operating room. "In the end, it is all up to God."</p>	<p>"我仍然有些怀疑，感到很害怕，"当医生将法蒂玛(Fatima)和米沙勒(Mishal)姐妹推进手术室的时候，她们的父亲、45岁的尼萨尔·加尼(Nisar Ghani)表示。"终归得由神来决定。"</p>
<p>The operation, on March 26, was part of a long-running Saudi program to separate conjoined twins who come from poor families around the world. Dr. Abdullah Al-Rabeeah, the surgeon who leads the program, said that since 1990 it had performed 40 procedures for families from 20 countries – on three continents – who could not otherwise afford the costly operations. That included 34 separations like Fatima and Mishal's; two "sacrifice" operations, as Dr. Rabeeah described them, in which an ailing twin was removed so the other could live; and four that excised extra body parts from individual children.</p>	<p>手术是在3月26日进行的。沙特在开展一个长期计划，为世界各地的贫困家庭分离连体双胞胎，这个手术就是计划的一部分。主管这个计划的外科医生阿卜杜拉·拉比耶(Abdullah Al-Rabeeah)表示，自1990年以来，他们已完成了40台手术，患者来自三个洲的20个国家，都是无力承担昂贵手术费用的家庭。其中包括34台类似于法蒂玛和米沙勒这样的分离手术；有两台是拉巴哈所说的"牺牲式"手术，即牺牲双胞胎中的其中一个，以便让另一个活下来；还有四台手术，是切除孩子多余的身体部位。</p>
<p>The program has not widely reported its work in scientific journals; Dr. Rabeeah said 70 of its 74 patients were still alive.</p>	<p>该计划尚未在科学期刊中获得广泛报道；拉比耶表示，总共74名患者中有70人目前依然在世。</p>
<p>Dr. James O'Neill, a professor of pediatric surgery at Vanderbilt University Medical Center who has also separated large numbers of conjoined twins, said he did not know much about the Saudi program. But after looking into it, Dr. O'Neill said the program appeared to be one of the largest of its type in the world. "On a surface level, it sounds quite valid," he said.</p>	<p>范德比尔特大学医学中心(Vanderbilt University Medical Center)的小儿外科教授、医生詹姆斯·奥尼尔(James O'Neill)也实施过不少连体婴分离手术，他表示自己不太了解沙特阿拉伯的这个项目。但经过一番探究之后，他表示这个项目似乎是世界上规模最大的此类项目之一。"从表面看，它似乎是相当有效的，"他说。</p>
<p>Success, he noted, should be measured not only by survival rates, but also by the causes of death for patients who did not make it, and the quality of life for those who did.</p>	<p>他指出，这种手术的成功不应该只以存活率衡量，还应考虑没能活下来的病人的死因，以及存活下来的病人的生存质量。</p>
<p>Dr. Rabeeah said that of the four patients who did not survive, two died from heart disease, one from cholera and one from meningitis. Some of</p>	<p>拉比耶表示，在手术后没能存活下来的四名病人中，有两名死于心脏病，一名死于霍乱，还有一名是因为脑膜炎。其他接受手术的病人有些还在保持联</p>

<p>the other former patients keep in touch and occasionally send photographs. Two girls from Sudan whom he separated in 1992, for example, recently visited after graduating from college.</p>	<p>系，偶尔会发来照片。比如，1992年，拉比耶曾为两名苏丹女孩做手术，她们刚刚大学毕业，最近来拜访过他。</p>
<p>The program is housed at the King Abdullah Specialist Children's Hospital in Riyadh, which is run by the Saudi National Guard. It is driven by a mix of royal largess, Islamic charity and shrewd public diplomacy.</p>	<p>实施该项目的地方，是该国国民警卫队(National Guard)开办的阿卜杜拉国王儿童专科医院。王室的慷慨、伊斯兰的慈善和精明的公共外交，是推动该项目的几股力量。</p>
<p>King Salman approves individual cases and the government foots the bills, giving patients and their families first-class plane tickets and free accommodations. The operations are heavily promoted by the local news media, and a reporter and a photographer for The New York Times joined Saudi journalists inside the operating theater for the Ghani girls' surgery.</p>	<p>实施手术的病例要由萨勒曼国王逐一批准，政府则为手术买单，并给病人和家属提供头等舱机票和免费住宿。这些手术得到了当地媒体的大力宣传。《纽约时报》的一名记者和一名摄影师，与沙特当地记者一起在手术室内观看了为加尼姐妹进行的手术。</p>
<p>"It is a unique, rare anomaly that draws the attention of society and of anyone who wants to help, and I have become enormously attached to it," said Dr. Rabeeah, 66, a grandfatherly Canadian-trained surgeon who has become something of a national hero.</p>	<p>"它是一种非常独特和罕见的异常现象，会吸引社会 and 所有想施以援手的人注意，我对此倾注了许多的热情，"66岁的拉比耶说道，这位在加拿大接受过医学训练的医生面容慈祥，已经成了某种民族英雄般的人物。</p>
<p>A former health minister who treats members of the Saudi royal family, Dr. Rabeeah has become so associated with conjoined twins that his identical-twin daughters — the youngest of his eight children — once asked their mother, "When did our dad separate us?"</p>	<p>拉比耶曾担任过卫生部长，现在的患者包括沙特王室成员。他和连体双胞胎的关系如此密切，以至于他的两个同卵双胞胎女儿一度问她们的母亲，“爸爸是什么时候把我们分开的？”拉比耶有八个孩子，双胞胎女儿排行最小。</p>
<p>For the Ghani family, from the Swat Valley in Pakistan, the twins' birth had been a mix of joy and trauma. Mr. Ghani said that he had left school in eighth grade to help his father farm, then came to Saudi Arabia to work, while his wife, Leena, stayed in Pakistan with their first three daughters, now 9, 7 and 4.</p>	<p>对来自巴基斯坦斯瓦特山谷(Swat Valley)的加尼一家来说，双胞胎的出生既带来了欢乐，也带来了打击。尼萨尔称自己在上八年级时辍学，在父亲的农场帮忙，后来又来沙特阿拉伯工作，妻子莱纳(Leena)则留在巴基斯坦照顾他们的前三个女儿。这三个孩子现在分别为9岁、7岁和4岁。</p>

<p>The couple were overjoyed when Ms. Ghani became pregnant with twins because they thought it gave them a better chance of having a son, Mr. Ghani said. When the girls were born conjoined, the doctors spirited them away and did not tell their mother, fearing it would shock her. She said she finally coaxed the news out of her 7-year-old daughter three days later.</p>	<p>尼萨尔说，妻子怀上双胞胎时，夫妻两人欣喜若狂，因为他们以为这样便有机会生个儿子。连体婴儿出生时，医生把孩子偷偷带走，并未告诉她们的母亲，因为担心打击到她。她说自己是三天后，才终于从7岁的女儿口中套出实情。</p>
<p>Mr. Ghani returned from Saudi Arabia to search for a solution to a condition some of his neighbors saw as divine punishment.</p>	<p>一些邻居认为这是上天的惩罚。为了寻求解决办法，尼萨尔从沙特阿拉伯回到家中。</p>
<p>"Me and my family were worried that the people around us would not know how to react," he said.</p>	<p>"我和家人担心周围的人不知道会作何反应，"他说。</p>
<p>The family eventually found a hospital in Islamabad that could care for but not separate the girls, who were becoming harder to manage as they grew. As with any twins, they ate more and soiled twice as many diapers as the couple's previous babies, but Fatima and Mishal could not be separated when they tried to steal each other's food.</p>	<p>最终，加尼一家在伊斯兰堡找到一家医院。该医院能照料两姐妹，但无法对其进行分离。随着姐妹俩一天天长大，照料她们的难度也在增加。和所有双胞胎一样，她们吃的更多，用的尿布是夫妇两人之前的孩子的两倍，只是当法蒂玛和米沙勒试图偷对方的食物时，旁人无法把她们分开。</p>
<p>"Sometimes they fight and sometimes they embrace," Ms. Ghani said.</p>	<p>"有时候会打架，有时候又会互相拥抱，"莱纳说。</p>
<p>Eventually, a Pakistani doctor wrote to Dr. Rabeeah. The family flew to Riyadh early last month.</p>	<p>最后，巴基斯坦的一名医生给拉比耶写了一封信。于是，加尼一家于上月初飞赴利雅得。</p>
<p>The trip was a major status upgrade for Mr. Ghani, who for 12 years had earned \$530 a month as a driver for a Saudi family. Now he was effectively a guest of the king.</p>	<p>对尼萨尔来说，这次去沙特阿拉伯时，其地位有了重大的提升。在之前的12年里，他一直在给一个沙特家庭开车，每月工资530美元。而这一次，他实际上是国王的客人。</p>
<p>On the day of the operation, the couple watched via a big screen in an auditorium on another floor, he tapping out messages to relatives on his phone, she quietly weeping and reading the Quran.</p>	<p>手术当天，夫妇两人在另一个楼层的礼堂里通过大屏幕观看手术进展。手术期间，尼萨尔用手机给亲戚发信息，莱纳则一边流泪，一边默念古兰经。</p>
<p>In the operating room, built specifically for conjoined twins, with two</p>	<p>在专门为连体双胞胎搭建的手术室里，有两套医疗设备和一个由20名医生、</p>

<p>sets of medical equipment, a team of 20 doctors, nurses and technicians cleaned the girls and applied anesthesia, then marked their bodies and began to cut. The team soon fell into a rhythm, talking softly over the whir of the machines and the overlapping beeps of the two heart monitors.</p>	<p>护士及技术人员组成的团队。他们为姐妹俩清洗了身体，并对她们进行了麻醉。在两人的身体上做了标记后，他们便开始切割。整个团队很快便进入了节奏，在机器的嗡嗡声和两台心脏监测仪重叠的嘟嘟声中轻声交谈。</p>
<p>The hardest part was splitting the liver, which turned out to be essentially two livers fused into one, making the separation easier, Dr. Rabeeah said. Five doctors clustered over the girls, some holding back the skin while one cut and cauterized, and another stitched up arteries to prevent blood loss.</p>	<p>拉比耶说，最难的部分是分离肝脏。后来证明两人的肝脏只是合二为一，降低了分离的难度。五名医生围在两姐妹的身边，几个人拉着皮肤，一人进行切割和灼烧，另一人缝合动脉，以防止失血。</p>
<p>Upstairs in the auditorium, nurses on break dropped by to watch the operation, as did members of the National Guard in camouflage uniforms and red caps.</p>	<p>在楼上的礼堂里，休息的护士和身穿迷彩制服、戴着红色帽子的国民警卫队员都顺便过来观看手术。</p>
<p>In the front row sat Nabil Abdulhaq, a Yemeni school inspector whose son Ahmed had been born two years earlier with two bodies but a single head, heart and set of lungs. Mr. Abdulhaq showed a picture on his phone of the boy lying on a bed with an extra half-torso extending from his chest, with two extra arms and legs.</p>	<p>前排坐着纳比勒·阿卜杜勒哈克(Nabil Abdulhaq)。他是也门的一名督学。两年前，他儿子艾哈迈德(Ahmed)出生时有两个身子、一个头、一个心脏和两页肺。阿卜杜勒哈克给周围的人看他手机上的一张照片。上面是他儿子躺在床上，胸部生出了另外半个身子，因此多了两个胳膊和两条腿。</p>
<p>Now Ahmed, whom Dr. Rabeeah operated on in February, was running around the auditorium, gleefully swiping toys from other children.</p>	<p>今年2月，拉比耶对艾哈迈德进行了手术。此时，这个男孩正在礼堂里到处跑，兴高采烈地拿走其他孩子的玩具。</p>
<p>Back in the operating room, having divided the liver, the doctors cut through the girls' abdominal muscles and started on the last strip of skin that connected them.</p>	<p>手术室里，已经完成了肝脏分离的医生切开姐妹俩的腹部肌肉，开始处理把两人联结在一起的最后一块皮肤。</p>
<p>Smoke rose from the table and the smell of seared flesh filled the air. Then Dr. Rabeeah counted down from five, finally proclaiming, "Zero!</p>	<p>手术台上冒起了烟，空气里弥漫着一股肉烧焦的味道。然后，拉比耶从五开始倒数，并在姐妹俩成功分离时说：“零！赞美真主！”</p>

Praise God!" as the girls were separated.	
The nurses burst into applause.	护士们爆发出了热烈的掌声。
Then, for the first time in their lives, the girls were placed on separate beds. The team sewed them up, and plastic surgeons gave each one a belly button. Once stabilized, the girls were wheeled into a hallway to meet their parents, a crowd of well-wishers, the Pakistani ambassador and a local television crew that was broadcasting live.	之后，两姐妹生平第一次被单独放在各自的床上。团队人员对她们进行了缝合，整形外科医生给两人做了肚脐。身体情况一稳定下来，姐妹两人就被推到了走廊上，和她们的父母、一群祝福的人、一名巴基斯坦外交官和当地一家正在进行现场直播的电视台工作人员见面。
"You can kiss them," Dr. Rabeeah said.	"你可以亲吻她们了，"拉比耶说。
Mr. Ghani did, then stepped back, bowed down and pressed his forehead to the tile in thanks.	尼萨尔亲了两个女儿。然后，他后退一步伏在地上，额头触地以示感谢。
/health/20160407/t07twins	/health/20160407/t07twins
Dying Infants and No Medicine: Inside Venezuela's Failing Hospitals	委内瑞拉医院危机：缺水断电中的绝望与死亡
BARCELONA, Venezuela — By morning, three newborns were already dead.	委内瑞拉，巴塞罗那——上午时分，已经有三个新生儿死去了。
The day had begun with the usual hazards: chronic shortages of antibiotics, intravenous solutions, even food. Then a blackout swept over the city, shutting down the respirators in the maternity ward.	这一天是在各种惯常的危险中开始的：抗生素和静脉注射液持续短缺，甚至连食品也不够。之后全市停电，婴儿特护病房的呼吸机无法运行。
Doctors kept ailing infants alive by pumping air into their lungs by hand for hours. By nightfall, four more newborns had died.	几个小时里，医生们徒手把空气压入生病婴儿的肺，好让他们活下去。到了夜晚，又有四个新生儿死去。
"The death of a baby is our daily bread," said Dr. Osleidy Camejo, a surgeon in the nation's capital, Caracas, referring to the toll from Venezuela's collapsing hospitals.	"婴儿死亡已经是我们家常便饭，"委内瑞拉首都加拉加斯的外科医生奥斯莱迪丝·卡梅霍(Osleidy Camejo)说。他指的是委内瑞拉崩溃的医院系统，导致了这样的局面。
The economic crisis in this country has exploded into a public health emergency, claiming the lives of untold numbers of Venezuelans. It is just part of a larger unraveling here that has become so severe it has	委内瑞拉的经济危机已经爆发为公共健康危机，目前因此丧生的委内瑞拉人数多少尚不得而知。这只是委内瑞拉更大的一场乱局的一部分，态势愈发严重，委内瑞拉总统尼古拉斯·马杜罗(Nicolás Maduro)宣布国家进入紧急状

<p>prompted President Nicolás Maduro to impose a state of emergency and has raised fears of a government collapse.</p>	<p>态，人们担忧政府会崩溃。</p>
<p>Hospital wards have become crucibles where the forces tearing Venezuela apart have converged. Gloves and soap have vanished from some hospitals. Often, cancer medicines are found only on the black market. There is so little electricity that the government works only two days a week to save what energy is left.</p>	<p>医院病房成了这个国家各种破坏性力量交汇的坩埚。有些医院已经找不到手套和肥皂。通常治疗癌症的药品只能在黑市买到。委内瑞拉总是电力不足，为了省电，政府每周只工作两天。</p>
<p>At the University of the Andes Hospital in the mountain city of Mérida, there was not enough water to wash blood from the operating table. Doctors preparing for surgery cleaned their hands with bottles of seltzer water.</p>	<p>安第斯医院大学坐落在山城梅里达，这里没有足够的水去清洗手术台上的血迹。准备手术的医生们用瓶装矿泉水洗手。</p>
<p>“It is like something from the 19th century,” said Dr. Christian Pino, a surgeon at the hospital.</p>	<p>“就像回到了 19 世纪，”医院的外科医生克里斯蒂安·皮诺(Christian Pino)说。</p>
<p>The figures are devastating. The rate of death among babies under a month old increased more than a hundredfold in public hospitals run by the Health Ministry, to just over 2 percent in 2015 from 0.02 percent in 2012, according to a government report provided by lawmakers.</p>	<p>数据是灾难性的。根据议员提供的政府报告，2015 年，在卫生部开设的公立医院内，一个月以下婴儿的死亡率达到了 2%，比 2012 年的 0.02%增加了 100 倍。</p>
<p>The rate of death among new mothers in those hospitals increased by almost five times in the same period, according to the report.</p>	<p>根据这份报告，同一时期这些医院中的产妇死亡率也增加了将近五倍。</p>
<p>Here in the Caribbean port town of Barcelona, two premature infants died recently on the way to the main public clinic because the ambulance had no oxygen tanks. The hospital has no fully functioning X-ray or kidney dialysis machines because they broke long ago. And because there are no open beds, some patients lie on the floor in pools of their blood.</p>	<p>在加勒比港口城市巴塞罗那，前不久，两个早产儿在去往市公共医院的途中去世，因为救护车上没有氧气瓶。医院没有能完全正常运转的 X 光设备和肾透析设备，因为它们早就坏了。因为没有床位，许多病人躺在地上，躺在自己的血泊之中。</p>

<p>It is a battlefield clinic in a country where there is no war.</p>	<p>在这个没有战争的国家，这里却如同战地医院。</p>
<p>"Some come here healthy, and they leave dead," Dr. Leandro Pérez said, standing in the emergency room of Luis Razetti Hospital, which serves the town.</p>	<p>"有些人进来的时候很健康，结果却死在这里，"莱安德罗·佩雷兹(Leandro Pérez)医生在镇医院路易斯·拉兹蒂医院的急诊室里说。</p>
<p>This nation has the largest oil reserves in the world, yet the government saved little money for hard times when oil prices were high. Now that prices have collapsed — they are around a third what they were in 2014 — the consequences are casting a destructive shadow across the country. Lines for food, long a feature of life in Venezuela, now erupt into looting. The bolívar, the country's currency, is nearly worthless.</p>	<p>这个国家拥有世界上最大的石油储量，然而政府在石油价格高时却没有积蓄任何金钱以备不时之需。如今石油价格一落千丈，仅相当于2014年的三分之一，其结果令整个国家蒙上了毁灭性的阴影。购买食品的长队在委内瑞拉早已屡见不鲜，现在情况恶化成了抢劫。这个国家的货币玻利瓦尔已经近乎一文不值。</p>
<p>The crisis is aggravated by a political feud between Venezuela's leftists, who control the presidency, and their rivals in congress. The president's opponents declared a humanitarian crisis in January, and this month passed a law that would allow Venezuela to accept international aid to prop up the health care system.</p>	<p>委内瑞拉政治势力之间的夙怨进一步加剧了危机，斗争双方是控制着总统职位的左派和他们在议会中的对手。1月，总统的反对者宣布委内瑞拉正在发生人道主义灾难，本月又通过一项法律，令委内瑞拉可以接受对卫生健康系统的国际援助。</p>
<p>"This is criminal that we can sit in a country with this much oil, and people are dying for lack of antibiotics," says Oneida Guaípe, a lawmaker and former hospital union leader.</p>	<p>"在一个拥有这么多石油的国家，人们还因为缺乏抗生素而死，这是一种犯罪，"议员及前医院工会领导人奥奈达·瓜伊佩(Oneida Guaípe)说。</p>
<p>But Mr. Maduro, who succeeded Hugo Chávez, went on television and rejected the effort, describing the move as a bid to undermine him and privatize the hospital system.</p>	<p>但是乌戈·韦查斯(Hugo Chávez)的继任者马杜罗在电视上反对这项努力，称之为对他本人的颠覆，以及试图将医疗系统私有化。</p>
<p>"I doubt that anywhere in the world, except in Cuba, there exists a better health system than this one," Mr. Maduro said.</p>	<p>"我怀疑世界上除了古巴，还有哪个国家拥有比我们更好的卫生系统，"马杜罗说。</p>
<p>Late last fall, the aging pumps that supplied water to the University of the Andes Hospital exploded. They were not repaired for months.</p>	<p>去年秋末，安第斯大学医院年久失修的水泵爆裂了，几个月未能得到修理。</p>

<p>So without water, gloves, soap or antibiotics, a group of surgeons prepared to remove an appendix that was about to burst, even though the operating room was still covered in another patient's blood.</p>	<p>于是外科医生只能在没有水、手套、肥皂和抗生素的情况下，为病人切除近乎破裂的阑尾，手术室里还残留着上一位病人的鲜血。</p>
<p>Even in the capital, only two of nine operating rooms are functioning at the J. M. de los Ríos Children's Hospital.</p>	<p>就连在首都的 J·M·德·洛斯·里奥斯儿童医院，九间手术室中也只有两间能用。</p>
<p>"There are people dying for lack of medicine, children dying of malnutrition and others dying because there are no medical personnel," said Dr. Yamila Battaglini, a surgeon at the hospital.</p>	<p>"成人因为缺乏药物死去，孩子们因为营养不良死去，还有些人因为缺乏医护人员死去，"医院的一位外科医生娅米拉·巴塔利尼(Yamila Battaglini)说。</p>
<p>Yet even among Venezuela's failing hospitals, Luis Razetti Hospital in Barcelona has become one of the most notorious.</p>	<p>然而，尽管委内瑞拉的医院情况都在恶化，但巴塞罗那的路易斯拉兹蒂医院却格外声名狼藉。</p>
<p>In April, the authorities arrested its director, Aquiles Martínez, and removed him from his post. Local news reports said he was accused of stealing equipment meant for the hospital, including machines to treat people with respiratory illnesses, as well as intravenous solutions and 127 boxes of medicine.</p>	<p>4月，官方逮捕了院长阿基莱斯·马丁内斯，并解除了他的职务。据本地新闻报道，他以偷窃医院设备被起诉，包括治疗呼吸系统疾病的仪器，以及静脉注射溶液和 127 箱药物。</p>
<p>Around 10 one recent night, Dr. Freddy Díaz walked down a hall there that had become an impromptu ward for patients who had no beds. Some clutched blood-soaked bandages and called from the floor for help. One, brought in by the police, was handcuffed to a gurney. In a supply room, cockroaches fled as the door swung open.</p>	<p>前不久，夜里 10 点的时候，弗莱迪·迪亚兹(Freddy Díaz)医生走进充当临时病房的走廊，这里没有床位，有些人躺在地上，抓着浸透鲜血的绷带呼救。有个被铐在推车上的人是警察送来的。医疗用品储藏室的门一开，蟑螂四散而去。</p>
<p>Dr. Díaz logged a patient's medical data on the back of a bank statement someone had thrown in the trash.</p>	<p>迪亚兹拿过一张从垃圾堆里捡来的银行结算单，在背面写下一个病人的医疗数据。</p>
<p>"We have run out of paper here," he said.</p>	<p>"我们纸不够用了，"他说。</p>
<p>On the fourth floor, one of his patients, Rosa Parucho, 68, was one of the few who had managed to get a bed, though the rotting mattress</p>	<p>在第四层，他的一位病人，68 岁的罗萨·帕鲁乔(Rosa Parucho)是少数弄到了床位的人之一，尽管腐烂的床垫让她后背生满了疮。</p>

had left her back covered in sores.	
But those were the least of her problems: Ms. Parucho, a diabetic, was unable to receive kidney dialysis because the machines were broken. An infection had spread to her feet, which were black that night. She was going into septic shock.	但这对她来说已经是小问题了，身患糖尿病的帕鲁乔女士无法接受肾透析，因为机器坏了。感染蔓延到她的脚，那天夜里已经变成黑色。她陷入了感染性休克。
Ms. Parucho needed oxygen, but none was available. Her hands twitched and her eyes rolled into the back of her head.	帕鲁乔需要氧气，但是没有能用的氧气机，她双手抽搐，两眼翻白。
"The bacteria aren't dying; they're growing," Dr. Díaz said, noting that three of the antibiotics Ms. Parucho needed had been unavailable for months.	"细菌没有死掉，而是在繁殖，"迪亚兹医生说，并指出帕鲁乔需要的三种抗生素已经缺货好几个月了。
He paused. "We will have to remove her feet."	他顿了一下。"我们得给她双脚截肢。"
Three relatives sat reading the Old Testament before an unconscious woman. She had arrived six days before, but because a scanning machine had broken, it was days before anyone discovered the tumor occupying a quarter of her frontal lobe.	三个亲戚围着一个昏迷的女人，读着《旧约》。她是六天前来的，但是由于扫描设备坏了，几天之后医生才发现肿瘤已经占据了她的前额叶的四分之一。
Samuel Castillo, 21, arrived in the emergency room needing blood. But supplies had run out. A holiday had been declared by the government to save electricity, and the blood bank took donations only on workdays. Mr. Castillo died that night.	21岁的萨缪尔·卡斯特罗(Samuel Castillo)进入急救室时需要输血，但血液储备已经用完。为了省电，国家宣布全国放假，血库只在工作日才接受献血。卡斯特罗当晚去世。
For the past two and a half months, the hospital has not had a way to print X-rays. So patients must use a smartphone to take a picture of their scans and take them to the proper doctor.	在过去的两个半月里，医院没有办法打印X光片。病人必须使用智能手机拍下图像，然后拿给医生看。
"It looks like tuberculosis," said an emergency room doctor looking at the scan of a lung on a cellphone. "But I can't tell. The quality is bad."	"像是肺结核，"急救医生看着手机上的肺部扫描照片。"但是我说不清，照片质量太差。"
Biceña Pérez, 36, scanned the halls looking for anyone who would	36岁的毕塞娜·佩雷兹(Biceña Pérez)扫视大厅，希望找到可以帮忙的人。

listen to her.	
"Can someone help my father?" she asked.	"有人能帮帮我父亲吗?"她问。
Her father, José Calvo, 61, had contracted Chagas' disease, a sickness caused by a parasite. But the medication Mr. Calvo had been prescribed ran out in his part of Venezuela that year, and he began to suffer heart failure.	她的父亲, 61岁的何塞·卡尔沃(José Calvo)患有寄生虫引起的美洲锥虫病。但是这一年, 当地治疗这种病所需的药物用完了, 他开始出现心脏衰竭。
Six hours after Ms. Pérez's plea, a scream was heard in the emergency room. It was Mr. Calvo's sister: "My darling, my darling," she moaned. Mr. Calvo was dead.	佩雷兹的呼救已经过去了六个小时, 一声尖叫从急救室传来, 是卡尔沃的姊妹: "亲爱的, 亲爱的,"她哭着。卡尔沃去世了。
His daughter paced the hall alone, not knowing what to do. Her hands covered her face, and then clenched into fists.	他的女儿一个人走在大厅里, 不知道该做什么才好, 她双手捂着脸, 接着攥成了拳头。
"Why did the director of this hospital steal that equipment?" was all she could say. "Tell me whose fault is this?"	"这家医院的院长为什么要偷设备,"这是她唯一能说出口的话。"告诉我这到底是谁的错?"
/health/20160516/t16venezuela	/health/20160516/t16venezuela
China and India Burdened by Untreated Mental Disorders	调查发现中国和印度急需心理健康服务
The growing burden of untreated mental disorders in the world's two most populous countries, India and China, cannot be adequately addressed without changes to their health care systems and by training folk healers to become collaborators, a new report has found.	一项新报告发现, 世界上人口最多的两个国家, 印度和中国, 面临越来越严重的精神疾患得不到治疗的问题。如果两国不改进医疗卫生体系, 不培训民间治疗师协助治疗, 那么这个问题将无法得到充分解决。
The analysis, published as a part of a series in the journals The Lancet and The Lancet Psychiatry, draws on years of medical surveys in those countries. It represents the latest effort by an international coalition of researchers to put mental health care at the center of the global health agenda; last month, the World Bank and the World Health Organization convened hundreds of public officials, doctors and other specialists in a	这项分析基于对这两国的多年医学调查, 是发表在《柳叶刀》(The Lancet)和《柳叶刀精神病学》(The Lancet Psychiatry)上的一系列论文的一部分。它代表着一个国际研究者联合行动的最新努力, 想把心理卫生推向全球医疗服务日程的核心位置。上个月, 世界银行(World Bank)和世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)召集数百名官员、医生和其他专家在华盛顿举行了一次具有重要意义的会议, 集中讨论全球精神健康问题。

<p>landmark meeting in Washington to focus attention on global mental health.</p>	
<p>The new research, presented in three papers, found that less than 10 percent of people in India and China with a mental disorder received effective treatment, and that the resulting burden of disability from those two countries was higher than in all Western countries combined.</p>	<p>这项最新调查以三篇论文呈现,它发现印度和中国的精神疾病患者中只有不到10%接受过有效治疗,导致这两国的残障负担高于所有西方国家的总和。</p>
<p>“India and China together represent more than a third of world’s population, and both countries are at a remarkable stage of epidemiologic and demographic transition,” said a co-author of one of the papers, Dr. Vikram Patel, a professor of international mental health and co-founder of a community-based mental health center, Sangath, in Goa State in India, in a recorded interview accompanying the articles.</p>	<p>“印度和中国的人口总和超过世界人口的三分之一,而且这两个国家都处于流行病学和人口结构的重要转型期,”其中一篇论文的联合作者维克拉姆·帕特尔博士(Vikram Patel)在与这些论文同时发布的采访录音中说。他是一名国际精神健康教授,也是印度果阿邦社区精神健康中心 Sangath 的联合创始人。</p>
<p>One lesson, experts not involved in the research said, is that investment is still lagging well behind spending on other medical conditions. Both countries spend less than 1 percent of their total medical budget on mental health.</p>	<p>没有参与这项调查的专家们说,其中一个原因是在这方面的投资仍远远落后于针对其他疾患的投资。这两个国家在精神健康方面的花费只占医疗总预算的不到1%。</p>
<p>“I think politicians and service planners will find this research valuable,” said Dr. Alex Cohen, the course director of the global mental health program at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “But if you don’t have the resources to treat more than 2 percent of the people who need it,” then the overall burden can seem overwhelming.</p>	<p>伦敦卫生与热带医学院(London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine)的全球精神健康科目课程主管亚历克斯·科恩博士(Alex Cohen)说,“我认为,政治家和公共服务规划者会发现这项调查很有价值。但是,如果不动调足够的资源去治疗超过2%的需要治疗的人”,那么总体负担就可能显得难以应付。</p>
<p>In the past decade, both India and China have taken steps to expand access to mental health care. In China, a government program started in 2004 reportedly has trained 10,000 psychiatrists and built hundreds</p>	<p>过去10年,印度和中国都采取措施普及精神健康服务。据报道,中国政府2004年启动了一个项目,培训了1万名精神科医生,建立了上千个社区精神健康中心,有些人认为这是改善精神病治疗方面的一项历史性投资。印度</p>

<p>of community mental health centers, in what some consider a historic investment in better psychiatric care. An Indian government program to increase care in communities has effectively reduced hospital costs, in some areas, though implementation has been spotty at best, experts said.</p>	<p>政府的一个旨在增加社区医疗服务的项目在一些地区有效降低了去医院的成本，尽管专家们说项目执行水平最多只能说是参差不齐。</p>
<p>But particularly in rural areas, the majority of people in both countries still have little means or access to psychiatrists or therapists.</p>	<p>但是，两国的多数人口依然几乎没有接受精神病医生或心理治疗师服务的能力或途径，尤其是农村地区。</p>
<p>“Very few Chinese with common mental illnesses such as depression and anxiety ever seek treatment,” Dr. Michael Phillips, of Shanghai Jiao Tong University and Emory University, said in a statement. “ And the country as a whole is ill prepared for the coming epidemic of dementia as the population ages rapidly.”</p>	<p>“患有抑郁症或焦虑症等常见精神疾病的中国人极少寻求治疗，”上海交通大学和埃默里大学(Emory University)的迈克尔·菲利普斯博士(Michael Phillips)在一份声明中说，“随着人口快速老化，这个国家总体来说没有准备好迎接即将到来的认知障碍症大面积发作问题。”</p>
<p>One group of practitioners that is very accessible — and one the researchers said policy makers should consider potential allies — include traditional healers, herbalists and spiritual guides. In China, many doctors get some training in traditional healing arts, like herbal treatments, acupuncture and qigong. In India, likewise, many doctors incorporate yoga, and Ayurveda medicine.</p>	<p>有一群行医者普通人很容易接触到的，包括传统治疗师、草药医生和性灵导师。研究者称，政策制定者应该考虑与这群人合作。在中国，很多医生接受过一些传统治疗方法的培训，比如草药治疗、针灸和内功。印度也是这样，很多医生把瑜伽和阿育吠陀医学融入治疗。</p>
<p>A collaboration makes good sense for another reason, the researchers wrote: “In view of the popularity of traditional, complementary and alternative medicine, it is likely that even if sufficient biomedical mental health services were available, people would continue to access other therapeutic systems.”</p>	<p>研究者们写道，需要协作的另一个原因是：“考虑到传统的、补充性的、替代性的医学的受欢迎程度，即便提供足够的生物医学精神健康服务，人们依然很可能会继续从其他治疗体系中寻求帮助。”</p>
<p>Yet the evidence that medical doctors and folk healers can work together to provide effective mental health care is scarce, experts said.</p>	<p>但是专家们说，西方医师和民间治疗师携手合作有效治疗精神疾病的案例很少。前不久，尼日利亚伊巴丹大学(University of Ibadan)的奥耶·居雷耶博士</p>

<p>A recent review of the role of traditional healing for mental disorders, led by Dr. Oye Gureje of the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, found that healers “have more readily adopted conventional psychiatric diagnoses such as depression or anxiety” than disorders like schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, which are thought to be spiritual in nature by the healers. And in some developing countries, traditional healers routinely use shackles, isolation and fasting – methods that “might fail to meet widespread understandings of human rights and humane care,” the paper concluded.</p>	<p>(Oye Gureje)领导了一项研究，评估传统疗法对精神疾病治疗的作用。研究发现，治疗师们“更容易接受抑郁症或焦虑症之类的传统的精神病诊断”，而不容易接受精神分裂症或躁郁症，他们认为这些疾病从本质上讲是有关性灵的。论文还指出，在有些发展中国家，传统治疗师经常使用手铐脚镣、隔离和禁食等方法，这些方法“可能违背人们对人权和人道关怀的普遍理解”。</p>
<p>The growing burden detailed in the new papers was due largely to aging and population growth. Some diagnoses, like attention deficit disorder in China, declined between 1990 and 2013; others, like dementia and abuse of drugs and alcohol have risen. For reasons no one understands, suicide rates have fallen sharply in China in that time, and risen steadily in India.</p>	<p>新论文中详细描述的不断增大的负担主要是由于人口老化和人口增长。从1990年到2013年，一些病症的诊断（比如注意力缺失症）在中国减少；也有些症状增多了，比如认知障碍症以及滥用药物和酗酒。这一时期，中国的自杀率大幅降低，而在印度却稳步上升，原因不得而知。</p>
<p>/health/20160519/t19mental</p>	<p>/health/20160519/t19mental</p>
<p>Zika, a Formidable Enemy, Attacks and Destroys Parts of Babies’ Brains</p>	<p>令人心碎的图像：兹卡对婴儿大脑造成严重损害</p>
<p>The images tell a heartbreaking story: Zika’s calamitous attack on the brains of babies – as seen from the inside.</p>	<p>这些图片讲述了一个令人心碎的故事：从大脑内部观察兹卡病毒对婴儿大脑的灾难性损害。</p>
<p>With a macabre catalog of brain scans and ultrasound pictures, a new study details the devastation done to 45 Brazilian babies whose mothers were infected with Zika during pregnancy. The study, published Tuesday in the journal Radiology, is the most comprehensive collection of such images so far, and it reveals a virus that can launch assaults beyond microcephaly, the condition of unusually small heads</p>	<p>通过一系列令人毛骨悚然的脑部扫描和超声波影像，一项新的研究详细展示了45名巴西婴儿的大脑遭遇的损伤。她们的母亲在怀孕期间曾感染兹卡病毒。周二发表于《放射学》(Radiology)杂志的这项研究，是此类影像收集中最全面的，揭示了一种可以在引发小头畸形之外造成其他损伤的病毒。小头畸形是头异常小的一种症状，已经成为受兹卡病毒侵害的典型特征。</p>

<p>that has become the sinister signature of Zika.</p>	
<p>Most of the babies in the study were born with microcephaly, but many of them also suffered other impairments, including damage to important parts of the brain: the corpus callosum, which connects the two hemispheres of the brain; the cerebellum, which plays a significant role in movement, balance and speech; the basal ganglia, which are involved in thinking and emotion.</p>	<p>这项研究中的婴儿出生时大多都有小头畸形症, 不过他们中有不少也遭受了其他损伤, 包括大脑重要部分的损伤: 连接两个大脑半球的脑胼胝体; 对运动、平衡和速度至关重要的小脑; 以及与思维和情绪有关的基底神经节。</p>
<p>"It's not just the small brain, it's that there's a lot more damage," said Dr. Deborah Levine, an author of the study and a professor of radiology at Harvard Medical School in Boston. "The abnormalities that we see in the brain suggest a very early disruption of the brain development process."</p>	<p>"不只是脑袋小, 还有许多其他损伤, "这项研究的作者之一、位于波士顿的哈佛医学院(Harvard Medical School)放射学教授黛博拉·莱文(Deborah Levine)博士说。"我们在大脑中看到的异常表明对大脑发育的阻碍出现得非常早。"</p>
<p>The findings also raised worrisome concerns about whether babies born without such obvious impairments could develop brain damage as they grow. For example, almost all the babies in the study had problems in the cortex, including clumps of calcium and neurons that did not reach the right location in the brain. Because the cortex keeps developing after birth, Levine said, "we're concerned that there might be mild cases that we haven't seen yet, and we should keep monitoring the babies after birth to see if they have cortical abnormalities."</p>	<p>这项发现引发了这样的担忧, 即出生时没有此类明显损伤的婴儿, 是否会随着生长出现脑损伤。比如, 参与研究的婴儿的脑皮层几乎都存在问题, 包括无法到达大脑正确方位的钙和神经元出现聚集。莱文表示, 因为脑皮层在出生后会持续生长, "我们担心可能存在我们还没有发现的轻度损伤, 我们应该在这些婴儿出生后对他们进行持续的监测, 以判断他们是否存在脑皮层异常。"</p>
<p>The images studied came from 17 babies whose mothers had a confirmed Zika infection during pregnancy and from 28 without laboratory proof but with all indications of Zika.</p>	<p>被拍摄脑部影像的婴儿, 有 17 名的母亲在怀孕期间被确认感染兹卡病毒, 另有 28 名缺乏化验证明, 但具备感染兹卡病毒的所有症状。</p>
<p>The images include scans of twin girls, who both developed microcephaly. The pictures show folds of overlapping skin and a</p>	<p>这些图像中有一些来自两名双胞胎女孩, 她们都有小头畸形症。莱文表示, 在两人的脑部图像中可以看到重叠的脑皮层褶皱和倾斜的前额, 这表示她们</p>

<p>sloping forehead, indications not only that the brain is smaller, but also that the forebrain has not developed normally, Levine said.</p>	<p>不仅脑部比较小，而且前脑发育不正常。</p>
<p>/health/20160824/zika-a-formidable-enemy-attacks-and-destroys-parts-of-babies-brains</p>	<p>/health/20160824/zika-a-formidable-enemy-attacks-and-destroys-parts-of-babies-brains</p>
<p>Running for Adventure on Hong Kong's MacLehose Trail</p>	<p>奔跑吧，兄弟，在香港奇幻冒险的山道上！</p>
<p>We had a long way to go, so I began with a jog. My brother Neil fell in place one stride behind me. The path ahead wound its way around the foot of the mountains. To our right, one of Hong Kong's most beautiful bays, Long Ke Wan, lapped against the orange clay banks. We ran easily, talking about what we always do when we go for runs — college and friends, backpacking trips, the run ahead and the runs we'll go on in the future.</p>	<p>我们前面的路还很长，所以我以小跑开始。我的兄弟尼尔(Neil)在身后一步远的地方紧跟着我。前边的小道在山脚下迂回盘绕。我们的右边是香港最美的海湾之一浪茄湾，那里的海水不断拍打着橙色粘土的海岸。我们轻松地跑着，谈着我们跑步时总在谈论的话题——大学和朋友、背包旅行、前面要跑的路，以及将来要去跑步的地方。</p>
<p>The air carried that fresh, morning quiet that is present in Hong Kong only during the winter, when the skies are clear and the temperature crisp and pleasant. By summertime, humidity will climb to 99 percent, and the cicadas will be a pulsing roar. As we ran through the stillness Neil echoed my thoughts: "Save the music for later."</p>	<p>空气中那种清新的、早晨的安静，只是在香港的冬天才有，这里的冬天天空清澈，温度清爽宜人。夏天，这里的湿度能高达 99%，一阵阵的蝉声震耳欲聋。我们在宁静中前行，尼尔和我产生了同样的想法：“把音乐留到以后听。”</p>
<p>The MacLehose Trail is 100 kilometers through the mountains along the northern border of Hong Kong. It's divided into 10 stages, beginning with a concrete path leading to spectacular seaside cliffs and white beaches. The trail carves through jungle, and cuts up and over mountain peaks with shrubbery reminiscent of that found in dry regions of Southern Italy. The MacLehose has been named one of the best hikes in the world by National Geographic, and every October, hundreds of ultramarathon runners converge here and compete to</p>	<p>麦理浩径在香港北部边界地区的山脉中穿行，全长 100 公里，分为 10 段，刚开始是水泥小道，最终通往壮观的海边悬崖和白色海滩。这条步道穿越丛林、翻山越岭，山上的灌木丛令人联想起意大利南部干旱地区经常看到的那些。《国家地理》杂志曾把麦理浩径评为世界最佳步道之一，每年 10 月，数百名超级马拉松选手聚集这里举行比赛，希望在 48 小时内完成整个赛程。</p>

<p>finish the entire course in 48 hours.</p>	
<p>It was winter break, and my brother and I were home from our first semester of college in the United States. We grew up in Hong Kong, and had never been so far from home for so long. In a week, we'd make the 16-hour return trip to school. "Let's do something memorable," I said. "We should run the MacLehose Trail."</p>	<p>这是放寒假的时候，我和兄弟在美国大学念完了第一个学期，刚回到家里。我们在香港长大，从未在离家那么远的地方住那么长的时间。一周后，我们将踏上 16 小时的行程返回学校。“让我们做点难忘的事情吧，”我说。“我们应该去麦理浩径跑步。”</p>
<p>There are actually three of us. I have two brothers — Neil and Russell — and we are triplets, born one minute apart. Natural triplets occur in about one of 8,000 births. But as fraternal triplets, we are no more similar to each other than siblings of separate births. My brothers have black hair, mine is brown. I'm 5-foot-4 and Neil is 6-foot-1.</p>	<p>我们其实是三个人。我有两个兄弟——尼尔和罗素(Russell)——我们是三胞胎，以一分钟的间隔出生。自然受孕三胞胎的发生概率是 8000 分之一。然而，作为从三个不同卵子发育出来的三胞胎，我们的相似之处，与不同胎出生的兄弟姐妹没有什么不同。我兄弟的头发是黑色的，我的头发是棕色的。我身高 1 米 63，尼尔身高 1 米 85。</p>
<p>And although we shared the same womb, we have completely different interests. Russell taught himself computer science and has a black belt in taekwondo. Neil does physics research and grew up playing baseball. I love biology and creative writing.</p>	<p>我们虽然曾同胎，却有着完全不同的兴趣。罗素自学了计算机科学，跆拳道打到黑带水平。尼尔研究物理，是打棒球长大的。我则喜欢生物学和创意写作。</p>
<p>But Neil and I share a love of running. Throughout middle school and high school, I ran track and cross country, competing in Beijing, Shanghai and Guangzhou. For fun, I would run along the reservoir hiking trails outside our home. When baseball season was over, Neil would join me.</p>	<p>不过，我和尼尔都爱跑步。我在整个初中和高中阶段参加田径和长跑运动，曾在北京、上海和广州比赛。为了开心，我会沿着我们家门外水库边的小道跑步。棒球季结束后，尼尔会跟我一起跑。</p>
<p>Soon, I came to love running the most when I was running with Neil. Our runs were more like adventures. Once we found an opening off the main path that led to a hidden sandy enclave off the banks of the reservoir. We called our discovery "The Beach." We would end our runs there, plunging into the crystalline waters to cool off. More often than</p>	<p>很快我发现，当我和尼尔一起跑时，我跑步的兴致最高。我们跑步更像是冒险。有一次，我们在环绕水库的小道上发现了通向一个附近不为人知的沙滩的岔口。我们把自己的发现命名为《海滩》。我们会在那里结束跑步，然后跳入清澈透明的水中冷身。我们往往无所顾忌，有一次，我们游到了对岸，还攀爬了一个小瀑布后的岩石。还有一次，我们把水库大坝当作大桥，从上</p>

not, we were reckless — one day we swam to the opposite shore and climbed the rock face of a small waterfall. Another time we went bridge jumping off the reservoir dam.	面跳下。
The MacLehose Trail was our latest reckless adventure. The night before, we only half-prepared for the run, filling a small backpack with a liter of water and a few snacks.	麦理浩径是我们最新的鲁莽冒险。在头天晚上,我们只对跑步做了部分准备,在一个小背包里装了一升水和一点零食。
We breezed through the first stage, marveling at the cliffs that jutted up from churning surf. The trail was interspersed with steep stairs winding up and down the precipices and long stretches of sand. We were alone — our only company was the wild cattle that grazed along the edges of the beaches.	我们的第一段跑得很轻松,边跑边对翻滚海水中突立的悬崖表示惊叹。沿途不时有一些陡峭的阶梯,沿着峭壁一会儿把人带到下边长长的沙滩上,一会儿又把人带到上边。除了我们没有别人,唯一的陪伴是在沙滩边缘吃草的野牛。
As we neared the second stage, the open ocean trail forked into dense jungle. We had been running for a solid two hours.	当我们接近第二阶段时,这条海边小道出现分岔,伸入密集的丛林。这时我们已经跑了两个小时。
"O.K., the map says this way," said Neil, pointing at the narrow path that disappeared suddenly into a tangle of branches.	"哦,地图说走这边,"尼尔指着一条戛然没入树枝丛中的窄路说道。
"You first," he grinned.	"你先,"他笑了起来。
We ran until the dense underbrush forced us to slow to a walk. The path was now just visible under layers of black, rotting leaves. I crawled between a fallen tree and a web of creepers, and found that I could no longer straighten up. The vines were matted in a close weave above my head. I could just make out an abandoned concrete bunker, probably from World War II, in front of us. It seemed ominous in the dappled light.	我们跑着前进,直到茂密的灌木丛让我们不得不慢慢地把跑变成走。道路掩盖在一层层黑色腐烂的树叶下面,只能勉强可见。我在一棵倒下的树木和无数爬行动物之间爬行,发现没有挺直腰板的空間。头顶上是密集缠绕的藤蔓。这时我看到面前有一个废弃的"二战"混凝土碉堡。斑驳的光影下,气氛感觉很是不祥。
"Neil, are you sure this is the trail?"	"尼尔,你确定是这条路吗?"
He was straddling the trunk of the tree, simultaneously squinting at the	他跨坐在那棵树的树干上,查看手机上的地图,同时把短裤从一根流氓蔓藤

<p>map on his phone and untangling his shorts from the thorns of a rogue vine. "It says we're on the trail... O.K., wait..."</p>	<p>的刺上解开。“地图显示我们是在这条路上……哦，等等……”</p>
<p>We soon learned we were using an old map and had veered off the trail. Crawling allowed for only so much progress. Twenty minutes later, it felt like we had moved only about 50 meters. The trees encased us in all directions and the air was still, heavy. I sank to my knees. "We're lost in the jungle."</p>	<p>很快，我们发现自己用的是一张旧地图，已经偏离了小道。爬行速度太慢了。20分钟后我们好像才移动了大约50米。四面八方都是树，空气凝固而沉重。我跪倒在地。“我们在丛林里迷路了。”</p>
<p>We were silent for a moment. Then, Neil began to laugh. I glanced at him, bewildered, as he pointed to something through the vines. I followed his gaze and squinted.</p>	<p>我们沉默了一会儿，然后，尼尔开始大笑起来。我不解地瞥了他一眼，他指了指藤蔓植物后面的什么东西。我眯着眼，顺着他的方向看过去。</p>
<p>It was a cow. A sleepy, black cow with lolling eyes, chewing cud in the middle of the jungle. I couldn't help it — I began to chuckle as well. Soon, the two of us were sitting on the forest floor, roaring with laughter. I imagined what we would look like to a rescue helicopter — not that anyone could make us out through the canopy of trees. The two of us, covered in scratches, sitting on an abandoned World War II trail, with nothing but a cow for company.</p>	<p>是一头母牛，一头昏昏欲睡的黑色母牛，正牵拉着眼睛在丛林中央反刍。我忍不住也开始咯咯笑起来。很快，我俩都坐在地上，大笑起来。我想的是从救援的直升机上看，我们是什么形象，而不是在那遮天蔽日的树林里，谁能看到我们。满身划伤的我们坐在一条废弃的“二战”小道上，陪伴我们的除了一头母牛外别无一物。</p>
<p>These are the moments I live for. When Neil and I run, we make memories. We find hidden oases, jump off bridges and get lost in the jungle together.</p>	<p>这些正是我盼望的时刻。我和尼尔跑步时，我们是在创造回忆。我们一起寻找隐秘的绿洲、从桥上跳下、在树林里迷路。</p>
<p>When we run, we share more than adventure. Our runs are both an escape from real life and a plunge into the center of it. As we run, we talk. We sort each other out. When I'm with Neil, I let out a breath. Our runs are a time where I can be completely myself. Between us, there are no secrets. He knows my struggles, heartbreaks and triumphs, and I</p>	<p>跑步时，我们一起经历的不仅仅是冒险。我们跑步既是逃离现实生活，又是纵身跃入生活的中心。我们会边跑边交谈，帮对方理清思路。和尼尔在一起时，我会松一口气。我们一起跑步时，我可以完全做我自己。我们之间没有秘密。他知道我的困难、痛苦和成功，我也知道他的。</p>

know his.	
The jungle detour cost us an hour. The feeling when we finally burst into the sunlight, I can only describe as bliss. In the silent trees, we had agreed that we would save music to play at this moment. Now, our speaker blasted the "La La Land" soundtrack. As the trumpets sang and the drums pounded, I looked at Neil, whose face was lit up by a huge grin.	绕进丛林这段插曲花了我们一个小时。当我们终于重见阳光时，那一刹那的感觉，我只能用幸福来描述。在寂静的树林里，我们一致同意把音乐留在这个时刻。现在，我们的扬声器传出了《爱乐之城》(La La Land)的配乐。当小号 and 鼓声响起，我看着尼尔。他的脸上露出了一个大大的笑容。
"I don't want to leave this again," I said. We had started to run, this time with Neil in the front.	"我不想再离开这些了，"我说。这时，我们已经开始跑了，这次是尼尔在前面。
"Leave what?"	"离开什么？"
"All of this." I meant the trail, the familiar mountains, "The Beach," and our childhood home by the ocean. I meant the time our family had together, the week we had before we left Hong Kong for another half year. "Don't you think about this when we're away?"	"所有这一切。"我指的是这条小道、熟悉的山峰、《海滩》和童年时我们在海边的家。我指的是我们一家人在一起的时光，和我们再次离开香港半年之前的这一周。"我们不在的时候，你不会想起这些吗？"
"Yeah, but not like that." He was nonchalant. "There's so much work to do, I just do what's in front of me."	"会啊，但不是这样。"他语气听来漠不关心。"有这么多工作要做，我只做眼前的。"
To anyone else, what Neil said was not profound. But something about the way he said it spoke to me. For that moment, I was happy to exist in this shared space with my brother, with the path before us and miles of trail ahead, under a blue sky in a place I call home.	在其他任何人看来，尼尔说的话都不深奥。但他说这句话的方式打动了我。在那一刻，我为能和亲兄弟在一个我称之为家的地方的蓝天下，一起走过前方的路、在还有数英里长的小道上奔跑而感到高兴。
/health/20170526/running-on-hongkongs-maclehose-trail	/health/20170526/running-on-hongkongs-maclehose-trail
How Should Hillary Clinton Choose a Running Mate? Start With Chemistry	希拉里物色副总统人选：像结一场不能离的婚
In a college gymnasium this month in Newark, New Jersey, Sen. Cory A. Booker introduced Hillary Clinton to the crowd.	在新泽西州纽瓦克的一座大学体育馆内，参议员科里·A·布克(Cory A. Booker)把希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)介绍给了在场的观众。

<p>It took him nearly 13 minutes. He piled praise on her and bashed her Republican rival, quoting Thomas Jefferson, Maya Angelou, Abraham Lincoln and even a 1980s song by Jon Bon Jovi, a New Jersey native.</p>	<p>他花了 13 分钟时间，对克林顿大加赞扬，猛烈抨击她的共和党对手，引用了托马斯·杰斐逊(Thomas Jefferson)、玛雅·安杰卢(Maya Angelou)和亚伯拉罕·林肯(Abraham Lincoln)的话，甚至提到出生于新泽西的乔恩·邦·乔维(Jon Bon Jovi)在 80 年代的一首歌。</p>
<p>"I hate to contradict Bon Jovi," Booker said. "But dear God, Hillary Clinton, you give love a good name."</p>	<p>"我真不喜欢和邦·乔维唱反调，"布克说。"但是天啊，希拉里·克林顿，你让爱美名远扬。"(邦·乔维的一首歌名为《你让爱声名狼藉》——译注)</p>
<p>Clinton waved her arms in the air, as if marking the end of a tent revival that lasted a touch too long. She patted Booker on the back, a much less effusive embrace than the one she had given to Bon Jovi, who was standing nearby.</p>	<p>克林顿朝空中挥舞手臂，似乎代表着一场持续时间过久的帐篷复兴仪式的结束。她拥抱了布克，还拍拍他的后背，但远没有她给站在旁边的邦·乔维的拥抱那么热情。</p>
<p>Ambitious Democrats like Booker have started to audition as their presumptive presidential nominee considers who should join her on the national ticket. There is much for Clinton to consider, including competence, agreement on policy and geography.</p>	<p>随着稳获民主党总统候选人提名的克林顿开始考虑自己的副总统人选，像布克这样有抱负的民主党人开始进入面试状态。克林顿需要考虑的因素非常多，包括能力、在政策上的意见一致性，以及地理因素。</p>
<p>Yet Clinton's advisers and those who have gone through the process emphasize an equally important, if more elusive, quality: chemistry.</p>	<p>不过，克林顿的顾问和那些经历了这一过程的人都强调了一种同样重要的品质，那就是默契，而这可能更加难以把握。</p>
<p>Clinton needs a No. 2 who can ease into the insular and often distrusting Clinton orbit. And a running mate whose company Clinton genuinely enjoys could help present a joyful picture to voters, after a primary season that was sometimes dreary.</p>	<p>克林顿需要的 2 号人物应该能轻松地进入有些铁板一块且往往猜疑心颇重的克林顿的小圈子。经过了有时显得枯燥乏味的初选季之后，一个克林顿真心享受对方陪伴的竞选伙伴将有助于向选民呈现一个欢乐的画面。</p>
<p>"When the chemistry works, it communicates enthusiasm and a team and the likelihood of success and progress," said Michael Feldman, who was an aide to former Vice President Al Gore. "But it can't be an arranged marriage with someone she meshes well with on paper," he added. "It very much has to be real."</p>	<p>"如果这种化学反应生效，就可以向外界传达热情和团队感，以及成功和进步的可能，"迈克尔·费尔德曼(Michael Feldman)说。他曾担任前副总统阿尔·戈尔(Al Gore)的助手。"但这不能是把她与一个在理论上非常相配的人撮合在一起的婚姻，"他接着说道。"它在很大程度上必须是实际层面的。"</p>

<p>Clinton's aides began collecting information last week on as many as 10 candidates. James Hamilton, a Washington lawyer who is overseeing the vetting, will begin meeting with candidates as early as this week.</p>	<p>上周，克林顿的助手开始收集多达 10 位候选人的信息。负责这一审查过程的华盛顿律师詹姆斯·汉密尔顿(James Hamilton)最早将于本周开始和候选人会面。</p>
<p>Senior Democrats, thinking about both the fall election and a potential re-election in four years, said the right choice would stir up enthusiasm on the campaign trail, enhancing Clinton's strengths while not outshining her or overtaking events.</p>	<p>考虑到秋季的大选和四年后有可能出现的连任竞选，资深民主党人表示，正确的人选将为这场竞选之旅注入热情，将增强克林顿的优势，而非让她相形见绌，或越俎代庖。</p>
<p>Clinton is warm and personable one on one, the Democrats said, which creates an easy camaraderie when she teams up with people she likes.</p>	<p>民主党人表示，在一对一的交往中，克林顿是一个亲切、平易的人，所以在与她喜欢的人组队合作时，比较容易形成一种同事友谊。</p>
<p>In San Antonio, Clinton seemed to light up in the presence of Julián Castro, the city's former mayor and now the secretary of Housing and Urban Development in the Obama administration. She grabbed his hand and thrust it skyward at an outdoor rally, and the two glided naturally on the rope line, snapping selfies.</p>	<p>在圣安东尼奥，克林顿似乎就因胡利安·卡斯特罗(Julián Castro)的存在而喜形于色。后者之前曾担任该市市长，如今是奥巴马政府的住房和城市发展部(Housing and Urban Development)部长。在一场露天集会活动中，她抓住卡斯特罗的手，一起伸向天空，两人在和普通与会者交流时搭配得非常顺畅，还会进行自拍。</p>
<p>The photos from the event, with Clinton, 68, beaming next to Castro, 41, turned out so well that the campaign now provides the images to cable networks to show on the screen when Clinton calls in for phone interviews.</p>	<p>在来自这场活动的照片中，现年 68 岁的克林顿站在 41 岁的卡斯特罗旁边，面带微笑。它们的效果如此之好，以致现在克林顿在电视上做电话采访时，竞选团队就提供这些照片做画面。</p>
<p>Last month, at a stop at the Court Street Diner in Athens, Ohio, Clinton warmly embraced Sen. Sherrod Brown, whose policy expertise Clinton has said she admires.</p>	<p>上个月，在俄亥俄州阿森斯的法院街餐厅(Court Street Diner)停留时，克林顿热情地拥抱了谢罗德·布朗(Sherrod Brown)议员。克林顿已经表示过，她很欣赏布朗在政策制定上的专长。</p>
<p>They made their way, practically arm in arm, through the narrow 1950s-themed diner, talking to voters and meeting a developmentally disabled man, Noah, whom Brown introduced to Clinton as "my friend."</p>	<p>他们基本上是挽着胳膊穿过了这间狭窄的 50 年代主题餐厅，与选民们交谈，并与一位名为的诺厄(Noah)发育性残障人士会面。布朗向克林顿介绍说他是“我的朋友”。</p>
<p>"How can you not love Athens?" Clinton said. Brown nodded.</p>	<p>"一个人怎么能不喜欢阿森斯?"克林顿说。布朗点点头。</p>

<p>Dr. Lillian Glass, a body language expert, was struck by Clinton's ease with Brown. "Her body is leaning into his, and she never leans into anybody. She adores that guy," she said in a telephone interview. "And you can tell that he knows his place. You don't see him trying to take over."</p>	<p>肢体语言专家莉莲·格拉斯(Lillian Glass)博士对克林顿和布朗在一起时的自在状态印象深刻。“她的身体向他那边靠近，她从来没有过这样的举动。她非常喜欢那个家伙，”她在接受电话采访时说。“而且你看得出他知道自己的位置。看得出他没有试图僭越。”</p>
<p>In many ways, Clinton's search mirrors that of George H.W. Bush, who had deep relationships with major players in Washington by the time he captured the Republican nomination in 1988, Dan Quayle, his running mate, said in an interview.</p>	<p>从许多方面讲，克林顿对竞选搭档的筛选都与乔治·H·W·布什(George H.W. Bush)的情况有些类似。后者当时的竞选搭档丹·奎尔(Dan Quayle)在接受采访时表示，1998年取得共和党总统提名资格时，布什与华盛顿的一些重要角色已经建立了深厚的关系。</p>
<p>The contenders most frequently mentioned by her advisers and senior Democrats close to the campaign include Sen. Michael Bennet, from the key state of Colorado; Thomas E. Perez, President Barack Obama's secretary of labor and a Hispanic civil rights lawyer; Rep. Xavier Becerra of California; and Sens. Tim Kaine and Mark Warner, both former governors from Virginia. Sen. Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts is a favorite of liberal Democrats, though an all-female ticket is unlikely. All of these candidates have relationships with Clinton, and several have appeared with her at campaign events.</p>	<p>克林顿的顾问和与其竞选团队关系密切的资深民主党人最常提到的候选人，包括来自关键州科罗拉多的参议员迈克尔·贝内特(Michael Bennet); 贝拉克·奥巴马总统的劳工部长、西语裔人权律师托马斯·E·佩雷斯(Thomas E. Perez); 加州众议员哈维尔·贝塞拉(Xavier Becerra); 参议员蒂姆·凯恩(Tim Kaine)和马克·沃纳(Mark Warner)，两位都曾担任弗吉尼亚州州长。马萨诸塞州参议员伊丽莎白·沃伦(Elizabeth Warren)是自由派民主党人的最爱之一，只是不太会出现两位都是女性的竞选搭档组合。所有这些候选人都和克林顿打过交道，有些还曾与她一起出席过竞选活动。</p>
<p>"This isn't a consensus-type thing," Quayle said in a phone interview. "It's much more the feeling of the two principals, and someone she's going to feel comfortable with every day."</p>	<p>“这不是有多大共识的问题，”奎尔在接受电话采访时说。“它更多地和两位主角的感觉有关，得是她日常相处起来感觉比较舒服的人。”</p>
<p>Still, a connection can take hold between two candidates on a presidential ticket who are just getting to know each other.</p>	<p>不过，刚刚认识的两个人也有可能结成竞选搭档。</p>
<p>In 1992, Bill Clinton selected Gore, another youthful Southern Democrat, to reinforce his message that a new kind of Democratic</p>	<p>1992年，比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)选择了另一位年轻的南方民主党人戈尔做搭档，强化了他要传达的信息，即一个新的民主党正在形成。结果在竞选过</p>

Party was emerging. The two men and their young families proved an electric combination on the campaign trail.	程中，这两位搭档和他们年轻的家人的组合的确非常令人兴奋。
In a telephone interview, Walter Mondale recalled when he and his wife, Joan, first met with Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter in Georgia in 1976. "Joan said, 'He's going to pick you,'" Mondale said. "I said, 'Why?' and she said, 'Because we all get along perfectly.' And we still do today."	在接受电话采访时，前副总统沃尔特·F·蒙代尔(Walter Mondale)回忆了1976年他和妻子琼(Joan)第一次在乔治亚州见到吉米(Jimmy)和罗丝琳·卡特(Rosalynn Carter)发生的事。“琼说，‘他会选你，’”蒙代尔回忆道。“我问‘为什么？’她说，‘因为我们几个相处得非常好。’到今天我们还是如此。”
Barack Obama and Joe Biden did not know each other well when the Obama campaign decided the first African-American nominee of a major party needed a scrappy and experienced running mate who could appeal to white working-class voters.	结成搭档之前，贝拉克·奥巴马和乔·拜登(Joe Biden)并不太熟。当时，奥巴马竞选团队做出决定，一个重要政党的首位非裔总统提名人需要一位斗志旺盛且富有经验的竞选搭档，这个人还要能够吸引白人工薪阶层的选票。
Clinton has made clear she wants a partner who shares her granular knowledge of policy and who she will enjoy working closely with in the West Wing.	克林顿明确表示，她想找一个和自己一样熟知政策细节的人，而且得是她乐意与之在白宫西配楼进行密切合作的人。
Although she is at ease with younger hopefuls like Castro, Clinton has also relished policy conversations with Perez, a favorite of labor unions, her advisers said. (Sen. Harry Reid, D-Nev., has expressed concern that selecting Brown would leave a vacancy in the Senate that a Republican would probably be appointed to fill.)	克林顿的顾问表示，尽管她与卡斯特罗等更年轻的候选人相处愉快，但她也喜欢与工会的最爱佩雷斯进行政策对话。(内华达州民主党参议员哈里·里德[Harry Reid]表达了一种担忧，即选择布朗会让参议院出现一个空缺，这个空缺有可能会被一名共和党人填补。)
Clinton may be forced to ignore such factors, Democrats said, and think about whom she most prefers to spend the next four to eight years working with. "It's like getting married without any divorce proceedings possible," Mondale said.	民主党人士表示，克林顿可能会被迫忽略此类因素，而去考虑谁是她从接下来的一小时至以后八年内最愿意与之共事的人。“这就像是结一场没有离婚可能的婚，”蒙代尔说。
/international/20160620/hillary-clinton-vice-president	/international/20160620/hillary-clinton-vice-president
Words of Obama's Father Still Waiting to Be Read by His Son	父亲留下的信，仍在静候奥巴马
NEW YORK — The archivist stumbled across the file in a stack of boxes	纽约——哈莱姆区朔姆伯格黑人文化研究中心(Courtesy of Luo Siling)的二

<p>on the second floor of the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture in Harlem. The yellowing letters inside dated back more than half a century, chronicling the dreams and struggles of a young man in Kenya.</p>	<p>层，档案管理员在一摞盒子里偶然发现了这份文档。文档里面，那些泛黄的信件来自半个多世纪以前，记载了肯尼亚一个年轻人的梦想与奋斗。</p>
<p>He was ambitious and impetuous, a 22-year-old clerk who could type 75 words a minute and translate English into Swahili. But he had no money for college. So he pounded away on a typewriter in Nairobi, pleading for financial aid from universities and foundations across the Atlantic.</p>	<p>这个 22 岁的职员充满雄心和冲劲，他一分钟可以打 75 个单词，会把英语翻译为斯瓦西里语。但他没钱上大学，所以只好在内罗毕奋力敲着打字机，向大西洋对岸的大学与基金会申请资助。</p>
<p>His letters would help change the course of American history.</p>	<p>这些信将帮助改变美国历史的进程。</p>
<p>"It has been my long cherished ambition to further my studies in America," he wrote in 1958.</p>	<p>"赴美深造是我长久以来一直珍视的理想，"他在 1958 年写道。</p>
<p>His name was Barack Hussein Obama, and his dispatches helped unleash a stream of scholarship money that carried him from Kenya to the United States. There, he fathered the child who would become the nation's first black president, only to vanish from his son's life a few years after his birth.</p>	<p>他的名字是贝拉克·侯赛因·奥巴马(Barack Hussein Obama)。这些信件帮他获取了一系列奖学金，令他可以离开肯尼亚，来到美国。在这里，他生下了一个儿子，后来这个孩子成了这个国家的第一位黑人总统，但他本人在儿子出生后几年，就从他的生活中消失了。</p>
<p>In 2013, the Schomburg Center invited President Barack Obama to see the newly discovered documents, which included nearly two dozen of his father's letters, his transcripts from the University of Hawaii and Harvard University, and references from professors, advisers and supporters. Nearly three years later, as Obama celebrates his last Father's Day in the White House, the center is still waiting for a response.</p>	<p>2013 年，朔姆伯格中心邀请贝拉克·奥巴马总统观看这批新发现的文件，其中包括 20 多封他父亲的信件，他在夏威夷大学与哈佛大学的成绩单，以及教授、导师与支持者们为他写的推荐信。将近三年后，奥巴马最后一次在白宫过父亲节，这个中心仍在等待他的回复。</p>
<p>The trove of documents, described publicly here for the first time,</p>	<p>本文是对这批文件的第一次公开描述，在这些文件之中，老贝拉克·奥巴马描</p>

<p>renders a portrait of Barack Obama Sr. in his own words, sometimes in his own handwriting, as he describes his studies in the United States. But it also lays bare the beginnings of the fractured relationship between father and son.</p>	<p>述了自己在美国的学习生涯，用他自己的语言——有时还是他本人亲笔——为人们勾勒了一幅他的肖像。但是这些文字也直白呈现了一段父子关系破裂的开端。</p>
<p>A senior White House official said Obama would be interested in seeing the documents after he leaves office next year but declined to comment on why administration officials had not responded to the letter or to follow-up correspondence.</p>	<p>一位白宫高级官员说，奥巴马明年离任后会有兴趣去看那些文件，但此人拒绝评论白宫官员为何没有对信件及后续通信做出回应。</p>
<p>"The papers are rich; they tell a fascinating, traditional, self-made man's story," said Khalil Gibran Muhammad, director of the Schomburg Center, who said he hoped Obama would read them someday. "There's a reason to bear witness to the personal legacy that is here."</p>	<p>"这些文件非常丰富；它们讲述了一个引人入胜的、传统的、白手起家的男人的故事，"朔姆伯格中心主任哈利勒·吉卜兰·穆罕默德(Khalil Gibran Muhammad)说。他说，他希望奥巴马今后能够看到它们。"这份个人遗产理应获得见证。"</p>
<p>As president, Obama has spoken openly and repeatedly about the void his father left in his life. Barack Obama Sr. went home to Kenya in 1964, when Obama was 3 years old, and returned to visit his son only once, for a month, when Obama was 10. In an interview with The New York Times last month, the president said his father's absence had left him struggling as a teenager to figure out "what it meant to be a man."</p>	<p>奥巴马当上总统后曾多次公开谈起父亲在自己生活中的缺位。1964年，奥巴马3岁的时候，老贝拉克·奥巴马返回肯尼亚，只在奥巴马10岁的时候来看望过儿子一次，停留了一个月。上月接受《纽约时报》采访时，总统说起自己十几岁的时候，父亲的缺席令他必须努力弄清“身为男人究竟意味着什么”。</p>
<p>Barack Obama's Sr.'s letters, which span the period from 1958 to 1964, offer new insights, particularly about his years in the United States. But the records, which were preserved among the papers of a foundation that provided scholarships to African students at the time, may also resurrect old pain.</p>	<p>老贝拉克·奥巴马的信件年代跨越1958年到1964年，为人们了解他提供了新的资料，特别是关于他在美国的那段岁月。这些资料一度被保存在当时一个向非洲学生提供奖学金的基金会，如今，它们也可能会唤起旧日的痛楚。</p>
<p>It was while pursuing his undergraduate degree at the University of Hawaii in 1960 that Barack Obama Sr. met Ann Dunham, a classmate.</p>	<p>1960年，老贝拉克·奥巴马在夏威夷大学攻读本科学位期间，认识了同学安·邓纳姆(Ann Dunham)。他在肯尼亚已经有了妻子和两个孩子，但在邓纳</p>

<p>Although he already had a wife and two children in Kenya, he married her the following year, after she became pregnant. Their son was born on Aug. 4, 1961. But Barack Obama Sr. never mentioned his new wife and son, not even in his scholarship applications.</p>	<p>姆怀孕后，两人还是于次年结了婚。他们的儿子于1961年8月4日出生。但是老贝拉克·奥巴马从没有在信件中提起自己的新妻子和儿子，甚至在奖学金申请信里也没写。</p>
<p>Relatives have described Barack Obama Sr. as a complicated man, brilliant and imperious, charming and brash, who began to drink heavily as his dreams of becoming one of Kenya's leading government economists foundered. He died in a car crash at age 46 without ever fulfilling his early promise.</p>	<p>亲戚们形容老贝拉克·奥巴马是个性格复杂的人，才华横溢而又傲慢自大，富于魅力而又无礼放肆，他曾经梦想成为肯尼亚政府首席经济学家中的一员，梦想破灭后就开始酗酒。46岁那年，他在车祸中逝世，早年的抱负从来未能实现。</p>
<p>The elder Obama's youngest brother, Said Obama, noted in a telephone interview from Kenya this month that he hoped the records would help the family understand his sibling more fully. He said Barack Obama Sr. had never stopped caring about the son he left behind, recalling how he proudly showed off the photograph and school progress reports of the young man who would become president.</p>	<p>老奥巴马最小的弟弟赛义德·奥巴马(Said Obama)本月在肯尼亚接受电话采访时说，他希望这些文件可以帮助家族更充分地了解自己的兄长。他说，老贝拉克·奥巴马从未停止过关心自己在美国的儿子。他回忆，兄长曾经自豪地展示这位后来成为总统的年轻人的照片和学校成绩报告。</p>
<p>"He loved his son," Said Obama recalled. "I don't think you do such things if you don't love your son."</p>	<p>"他爱自己的儿子，"赛义德·奥巴马回忆。"我觉得一个人如果不爱自己的儿子，是不会这样做的。"</p>
<p>President Obama often describes his life as an only-in-America saga, the improbable rise of the son of a white woman from Kansas and a black man from Kenya to the American presidency. But his father's ascent was astounding, too, as he journeyed from the dusty roads of his rural village to the halls of Harvard.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统经常把自己的生活描述为一段只能在美国发生的传奇，一个堪萨斯州的白人女子与一个肯尼亚的黑人男子生下的儿子，最后不可思议地当上了美国总统。但是他的父亲从尘土飞扬的乡村小路出发，一直走进哈佛大学的殿堂，这段上进之路同样震撼人心。</p>
<p>He was determined to join the wave of young Kenyans seeking higher education overseas as calls for independence swept the African continent. His letters helped him gain admission to the University of</p>	<p>当独立运动席卷非洲大陆之际，年轻的肯尼亚人都在谋求到海外接受高等教育，老贝拉克·奥巴马也决心加入这股浪潮。他的信件帮助他赢得了夏威夷大学的入学资格，也得到了足以支付他开销的钱。（一个意外的人际关系也帮</p>

Hawaii and to come up with the money he needed to cover his costs. (An unexpected personal connection helped, too. It turned out that an official of a U.S. foundation had employed his father as a cook.)	上了忙，美国某基金会的一位官员曾雇他父亲当过厨师。)
On Aug. 4, 1959, he boarded Flight 162 of British Overseas Airways Corp. and flew from Nairobi to Rome, records show. From there, he flew to Paris and then on to New York. A bus carried him to Los Angeles, where he caught a plane to Hawaii. A year later, he would meet Dunham, President Obama's mother.	记录表明，1959年8月4日，他登上英国海外航空公司的162号航班，从内罗毕飞往罗马。他从罗马飞往巴黎，之后又飞到纽约。一辆巴士载着他来到洛杉矶，之后他又搭乘飞机来到夏威夷。一年后，他在那里遇到了奥巴马总统的母亲邓纳姆。
Most people on campus had no idea that the star student had married a second wife during his sophomore year or that he was the father of a baby boy. By 1962, when he headed to Harvard to pursue a graduate degree, his American family had already fallen apart.	学校里的大多数人都不知道，这位优秀学生在大二期间娶了自己的第二个妻子，成了一个小男孩的爸爸。到1962年，他来到哈佛攻读研究生学位时，他的美国家庭已经解体了。
He ended up with a master's degree in economics from Harvard — not the doctorate he had hoped for — and headed home to Kenya without his little boy. Christine McKay, the archivist who discovered the letters, said she could not help but think about that son as she pored over the pages.	最后，他在哈佛获得了经济学硕士学位，而不是他希望中的博士学位。他回到了肯尼亚，没有带上年幼的儿子。发现这些信件的档案管理员克里斯蒂娜·麦凯(Christine McKay)说，浏览这些文件的时候，她不由得想到那个儿子。
"I thought it would be great if the president could see his father's words," she said.	"我觉得如果总统能看看自己父亲亲笔写的东西就太好了，"她说。
So for now, the records reside in Box 214 of the Phelps Stokes Fund collection in the Schomburg's temperature-controlled, off-site storage facility. Whenever Obama is ready, the center's director said, his father's file will be waiting.	如今，这些文件被放在保存菲尔·普斯·斯托克斯基金会(Phelps Stokes Fund)藏品的214号箱中，储存在朔姆伯格中心外面的一个恒温库房里。中心主任说，只要奥巴马做好了准备，这些文件随时静候。
/international/20160620/letters-by-and-about-barack-obamas-father	/international/20160620/letters-by-and-about-barack-obamas-father
Venezuelans Ransack Stores as Hunger Grips the Nation	骚乱频发，委内瑞拉在饥饿中失控

<p>CUMANÁ, Venezuela — With delivery trucks under constant attack, the nation's food is now transported under armed guard. Soldiers stand watch over bakeries. The police fire rubber bullets at desperate mobs storming grocery stores, pharmacies and butcher shops. A 4-year-old girl was shot to death as street gangs fought over food.</p>	<p>委内瑞拉库马纳——因为货车持续遭到袭击，这个国家的食物现在是在武装警卫护送下运输的。有士兵为面包店站岗。警方向突袭杂货店、药店和肉铺的绝望暴民发射橡皮子弹。在街头帮派争抢食物的过程中，一名4岁的女孩被枪击致死。</p>
<p>Venezuela is convulsing from hunger.</p>	<p>饥饿问题撼动了整个委内瑞拉。</p>
<p>Hundreds of people here in the city of Cumaná, home to one of the region's independence heroes, marched on a supermarket in recent days, screaming for food. They forced open a large metal gate and poured inside. They snatched water, flour, cornmeal, salt, sugar, potatoes, anything they could find, leaving behind only broken freezers and overturned shelves.</p>	<p>库马纳是美洲地区一位独立战争民族英雄的出生地。最近几天，成百上千的民众冲击了这座城市的一个超市，高喊着讨要食物。他们强行打开一扇大铁门，冲了进去，抢走了水、面粉、玉米粉、盐、糖、土豆和任何能找到的东西，只留下被破坏的冰箱和打翻的货架。</p>
<p>And they showed that even in a country with the largest oil reserves in the world, it is possible for people to riot because there is not enough food.</p>	<p>他们的行为证明了，就算是在世界上石油储量最丰富的国度，人们也有可能因为缺少食物而发生暴乱。</p>
<p>In the last two weeks alone, more than 50 food riots, protests and mass lootings have erupted around the country. Scores of businesses have been stripped bare or destroyed. At least five people have been killed.</p>	<p>仅在过去两周时间里，这个国家就爆发了50多起食物引发的骚乱、抗议和大规模抢劫事件。许多店铺被洗劫一空或大肆破坏。至少五人丧生。</p>
<p>The nation is anxiously searching for ways to feed itself. The economic collapse of recent years has left it unable to produce enough food on its own or import what it needs from abroad. Cities have been militarized under an emergency decree from President Nicolás Maduro.</p>	<p>委内瑞拉正在焦急地寻找能让自己获得充足食物的办法。最近几年，国家经济崩溃令它无法自己生产足够的食物，也不能从国外进口所需商品。依照总统尼古拉斯·马杜罗(Nicolás Maduro)颁布的紧急法令，各个城市已经进入军事化状态。</p>
<p>About 72 percent of monthly wages are being spent just to buy food, according to the Center for Documentation and Social Analysis. In April, it found that a family would need the equivalent of 16 minimum-wage</p>	<p>据社会分析与档案中心(Center for Documentation and Social Analysis)统计，就为了购买食物，人们要拿出月收入的72%左右。今年4月，该机构发现一个家庭需要相当于最低工资16倍的收入才能让全家人真正吃饱饭。</p>

salaries to properly feed itself.	
Ask people in this city when the last time they ate a meal, and many will respond that it was not today.	问问这个城市里的人，他们是上一次吃饭是在什么时候，很多人的回答都不是今天。
Among them are Leidy Cordova, 37, and her five children — Abran, Deliannys, Eliannys, Milianny and Javier Luis — ages 1 to 11. On Thursday evening, the entire family had not eaten since lunchtime the day before.	其中就包括现年 37 岁的莱迪·科尔多瓦(Leidy Cordova)和她年龄在 1 到 11 岁之间的五个孩子——阿勃兰(Abran)、德利安尼(Deliannys)、埃利安尼(Eliannys)、米利安尼(Milianny)、哈维尔·路易斯(Javier Luis)。周四晚上，一家人都没吃饭。他们上一次用餐是在前一天中午。
"My kids tell me they're hungry," Cordova said as her family looked on. "And all I can say to them is to grin and bear it."	"孩子跟我说他们很饿，"科尔多瓦说，她的家人就在旁边看着。"我只能让他们默默忍受。"
/international/20160620/venezuelans-ransack-stores-as-hunger-stalks-crumbling-nation	/international/20160620/venezuelans-ransack-stores-as-hunger-stalks-crumbling-nation
The New Panama Canal: A Risky Bet	新巴拿马运河的豪赌（下）：更多考验在后面
Read the first chapter: The New Panama Canal: A Risky Bet (Chapter 1)	阅读《新巴拿马运河的豪赌（上）：问题重重的大项目》
A Suspect Design	设计存疑
The canal authority made one fact abundantly clear: The new canal would operate very differently from the old one.	运河管理局非常清楚地展现出了一个事实：新运河的运行方式将与旧运河大相径庭。
This weighed on de la Guardia, the stocky chief of the tugboat captains' union, as he sat in a Panama City cafe one afternoon in December 2015. "We don't think it is going to work," he said.	这让拖轮船长工会的主管德拉瓜迪亚承受了不小的压力。在 2015 年 12 月的一天下午，这个敦实的男人坐在巴拿马城的一家餐吧里接受采访。"我们觉得这不会成功，"他说。
His opinion carries weight. A native Panamanian who graduated from the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, de la Guardia has spent 20 years running tugboats in the canal. "We think it's going to be a real mess," he said. "I think something awful is going to happen."	他的观点举足轻重。德拉瓜迪亚是土生土长的巴拿马人，毕业于美国商船学院(U.S. Merchant Marine Academy)，拥有 20 年的在巴拿马运河上运行拖船的经验。"我们认为会乱成一团，"他说。"我觉得情况会变得很糟。"
His concern stems from the canal authority's decision to abandon locomotives to guide the ships. Tugboats will now push and pull vessels	他的担心源于运河管理局的一个决定：放弃使用火车头牵引船只通过运河的做法。现在要仅靠拖轮来推拉船只通过，而这些船上可能会搭载多达 1.3 万

<p>stacked with up to 13,000 containers, nearly three times as much as the old, smaller ships.</p>	<p>个集装箱，是过去较小船只的近三倍。</p>
<p>The locks' size is the captains' biggest concern. The new locks are 1,400 feet long and 180 feet wide. Big container ships are 1,200 feet long and 160 feet wide. Tugboats fore and aft measure nearly 100 feet each. Do the math, they say.</p>	<p>水闸的尺寸是这些拖轮船长最大的忧虑。新运河的水闸为 1400 英尺（约合 427 米）长、180 英尺宽。大型集装箱货轮为 1200 英尺长、160 英尺宽。前后拖轮分别近 100 英尺长。不妨掐算一下。</p>
<p>In fact, a feasibility study done by the canal authority in 2003 concluded that "for the tugboat system to work safely and efficiently in the locks," the locks needed to be 328 feet longer and 40 feet wider than the big ships passing through. By that standard, the new locks should have been 1,528 feet long and 200 feet wide.</p>	<p>实际上，运河管理局 2003 年进行的一项可行性报告得出的结论是，“为了让拖轮系统在水闸中安全有效地运行”，水闸需要比通过的大型船只长 328 英尺、宽 40 英尺。按照这样的标准，新水闸应当为 1528 英尺长、200 英尺宽。</p>
<p>Quijano said the captains had received proper training, including classes and simulations. He added that the locks could be made longer by using a backup gate; that would not, however, increase their width.</p>	<p>基哈诺表示，拖轮船长们受到了正规的训练，包括听课和模拟。他还称，用上一个备用闸门的话，水闸可以变长。然而，这对宽度无能为力。</p>
<p>To assess the safety and efficacy of the canal authority's plan, the International Transport Workers' Federation hired experts to conduct simulations involving neo-Panamax ships. The study, released this year, concluded that the ships could pass through the locks under perfect, windless conditions, but would have trouble on windier days.</p>	<p>为了评估运河管理局计划的安全性和功效，国际运输工人联合会 (International Transport Workers' Federation) 聘请专家进行了关于新巴拿马型船只的模拟。研究报告于今年公布，得出的结论是，在完美的无风状况下，船只可以通过水闸，但在风大的日子里会遭遇困难。</p>
<p>Cracks in the Concrete</p>	<p>混凝土上的缝隙</p>
<p>By the middle of last year, the end was in sight.</p>	<p>到了去年年中，终于可以看到工程完工的势头了。</p>
<p>Then, suddenly, during water tests in the canal, a public relations disaster: photographs and video showing water gushing from concrete in one of the Pacific locks — the same locks near the earthquake faults.</p>	<p>可是突然之间，在运河进行注水测试期间，冒出了一个公关灾难：图片与视频显示，一个太平洋水闸的混凝土构造中喷出了水——这恰好是靠近地震断层的那侧水闸。</p>
<p>The problem had remained a secret for more than a week. But the</p>	<p>本来问题隐瞒了逾一周的时间。但是一位匿名的运河员工在 8 月 23 号的时</p>

<p>images, posted anonymously on Aug. 23 by a canal worker, seemed to confirm everyone's worst fears. This was no small leak. Water spurted from cracks extending across nearly the entire width of the lock, according to Ilya Espino de Marotta, executive vice president for engineering at the canal authority.</p>	<p>候将图像放到了网上，而这些画面似乎印证了所有人最大的担忧。这可不是什么小漏洞。运河管理局负责工程事务的执行副总裁伊利亚·埃斯皮诺·德马罗塔(Ilya Espino de Marotta)表示，水从几乎覆盖水闸整个宽度的缝隙里喷涌了出来。</p>
<p>Some days later, a consensus emerged: The design, not the concrete, was at fault. Marotta said in an interview that the leak had occurred only because the concrete was subjected to extreme pressure when one chamber was empty and the next was full. During normal operations, both chambers would contain water.</p>	<p>过了些日子，大家达成了共识：有问题的是设计，而非混凝土本身。德马罗塔接受采访时表示，之所以会漏水，只是因为一个闸室注满了水，而另一个是空的，这使混凝土承受了巨大的压力。在正常操作中，两个闸室都会有水。</p>
<p>To fix the problem, the authority had two options: Tear down the concrete and rebuild it, an expensive remedy that would cause further delays, or drill holes and insert steel reinforcement bars. The decision was made to reinforce.</p>	<p>为了解决这个问题，摆在运河管理局面前的有两个选择：要么拆除混凝土结构进行重建，而这一补救措施会进一步拖延完工时间，而且成本高昂；要么在其中钻孔插入钢筋。最终的决定是进行加固。</p>
<p>Canal officials said all the problems had been properly repaired. "We are confident the concrete will last 100 years," Quijano said.</p>	<p>运河官员称，所有问题都得到了妥善修复。“我们有信心，混凝土结构可以经受100年的考验，”基哈诺说。</p>
<p>Epilogue</p>	<p>后记</p>
<p>On the morning of June 9, the training wheels came off as the first neo-Panamax ship, the Baroque Valletta, entered the first of three locks on the Atlantic side. With the official opening just two weeks away, canal officials wanted to be sure their locks worked as planned.</p>	<p>在6月9日的上午，第一艘新巴拿马型的“巴洛克·瓦莱塔”号(Baroque Valletta)驶入了大西洋一侧三道闸门的第一道，标志着新运河的首次通航。正式揭幕只剩两周时间，运河管理方希望保障水闸能按计划运行。</p>
<p>Under a mostly sunny sky, history was made, as the Baroque passed through all three locks before anchoring in Gatun Lake. Leading the way was a familiar tugboat, the Cerro Santiago. A second Spanish tug was in the rear. The applause on shore was acknowledged with blasts</p>	<p>在基本晴朗的天空之下，“巴洛克”号通过了全部三道闸门，开进加通湖下锚，历史就此书写。在它前面的是人们熟悉的拖轮“塞罗·圣迭哥”号(Cerro Santiago)，后面则是另一艘西班牙拖轮。岸上掌声响起，船上则汽笛声大作，以示回应。</p>

from the ship's horn.	
The degree of difficulty for Baroque's passage was actually quite low. The ship fit easily in the 1,400-foot lock because it is only 836 feet long, roughly two-thirds the length of the larger vessels. And it presented a small profile in the wind because it had no stacked containers.	“巴洛克”号通过运河的难度其实相当低。这艘船仅有 836 英尺长，大概是巨型船只的三分之二，能够轻易地装入 1400 英尺长的水闸。而且它并未载有层层叠叠的集装箱，在风中行驶的难度较小。
The canal authority's plan to move about 12 neo-Panamax ships a day now appears unrealistic — at least for the time being, according to shippers, given that many East Coast ports are still preparing the infrastructure to accommodate the big ships.	运河管理局原本计划每天通过 12 艘新巴拿马型船只，如今看起来这并不现实。按照船运公司的说法，至少目前做不到，理由是东海岸的港口还没准备好相应的基础设施来容纳巨轮。
The authority now says that, during the rollout period, it expects the new locks to handle no more than three ships a day.	运河管理局现在表示，在运行初期，新水闸每天处理的船将不超过三艘。
There are other loose ends, including assessing the project's final cost.	工程还存在其他一些问题，包括如何评估项目的最终成本。
/international/20160623/t23panama2	/international/20160623/t23panama2
Having Won, Some 'Brexit' Campaigners Begin Backpedaling	公投获胜后，英国脱欧派政客纷纷变卦
LONDON — Freed from the shackles of the European Union, Britain's economy would prosper and its security would increase. Britain would “take back control” of immigration, reducing the number of arrivals. And it would be able to spend about 350 million pounds, or about \$470 million, a week more on health care instead of sending the money to Brussels.	伦敦——摆脱欧盟的束缚后，英国经济会蓬勃发展，其安全程度也会有所提升。英国将“拿回”移民问题的“控制权”，减少移民涌入量。此外，它每周都可以往医疗保健领域多投入 3.5 亿英镑（约合 4.7 亿美元），而不必再把那些钱交给布鲁塞尔。
Before Thursday's referendum on the country's membership in the 28-nation bloc, campaigners for British withdrawal, known as Brexit, tossed out promises of a better future while dismissing concerns raised by a host of scholars and experts as “Project Fear.”	英国于上周四就其是否留在共有 28 个成员国的欧盟进行公投前，脱欧推动者抛出了关乎更美好未来的种种承诺，并把一大堆专家学者发出的警告所引发的担忧斥为“恐吓计划”。
But that was before they won.	但那是在他们获胜前。

<p>With financial markets in turmoil, a big drop in the pound and the prospect of further chaos, some supporters of Brexit are backpedaling on bold pronouncements they made just a few days earlier. "A lot of things were said in advance of this referendum that we might want to think about again," Liam Fox, a former cabinet minister, told the BBC, including when and how Article 50 — the formal process for leaving the European Union — should be invoked.</p>	<p>在金融市场动荡、英镑大幅贬值、混乱有可能进一步加剧之际，一些刚刚于数日前抛出大胆论断的脱欧支持者开始改变口风。“对公投前说过的许多事情，我们或许都要重新思考，”前内阁大臣利亚姆·福克斯(Liam Fox)告诉 BBC，其中包括里斯本条约第 50 条——也就是脱欧的正式程序——应在何时以何种方式启动。</p>
<p>Perhaps no promise was more audacious — and mendacious, critics say — than the £350-million-a-week claim. Boris Johnson, the former mayor of London who was the frontman of the Brexit campaign, toured Britain in a bus emblazoned with the slogan: "We send the E.U. £350 million a week, let's fund our N.H.S. instead," a reference to the country's widely revered National Health Service.</p>	<p>批评人士称，没有哪项承诺比每周 3.5 亿英镑这个数字更大胆——也更虚妄。脱欧运动领导者、伦敦市前市长鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)曾乘坐一辆巴士巡游英国，巴士上印着这样一句口号：“我们每周给欧盟送去 3.5 亿英镑，还是把这些钱投向我们的 NHS 吧。”NHS 指的是英国广受尊崇的国家医疗服务体系。</p>
<p>Hours after proclaiming "independence day" for Britain, Nigel Farage, the leader of the fiercely anti-European U.K. Independence Party, conceded that the £350 million figure was a "mistake." Asked by the BBC on Sunday about the spending pledge, Iain Duncan Smith, a former Conservative Party leader who campaigned for Brexit, said the Leave side had merely promised "to spend the lion's share of that money" on the health service.</p>	<p>持激进反欧立场的政党——英国独立党(U.K. Independence Party)的领袖奈杰尔·法拉吉(Nigel Farage)在宣布英国迎来“独立日”数小时后承认，3.5 亿英镑这个数字是个“错误”。当被 BBC 问及关于医疗保健开支的承诺时，脱欧推动者、保守党(Conservative Party)前党魁伊恩·邓肯·史密斯(Iain Duncan Smith)说，脱欧派只承诺“把那笔钱中的最大一部分花在”国家医疗服务上。</p>
<p>The shift was perhaps unsurprising, since the £350 million "independence dividend" never stood up to scrutiny. It excluded money returned to Britain through rebates and money that Britain spent to subsidize its farmers and poorer regions, according to the respected Institute for Fiscal Studies. The institute put the true figure at about</p>	<p>上述转变或许没有什么好奇怪的，因为这 3.5 亿英镑从来没有经受过质疑。颇有威望的财政研究所(Institute for Fiscal Studies)称，该数字没把以回扣形式返回英国的资金，以及英国用来补贴本国农民和较贫困地区的资金计算在内。该研究所估计，真实的数字约为 1.5 亿英镑。</p>

<p>£150 million.</p>	
<p>Supporters of the “Remain” side have angrily attributed the victory for “Leave” to a campaign of misinformation and even deception. In Cornwall, in the southwest corner of England, where a majority voted to leave, the leader of the county council, John Pollard, demanded that the government provide “investment equal to that provided by the E.U. program.” (The county has gotten about \$1.3 billion in European Union assistance over the past 15 years, and was counting on about \$550 million more by 2020.)</p>	<p>留欧派愤怒地宣称，脱欧派依靠信息误导乃至欺骗手段取得了胜利。在英国西南部的康沃尔郡，大多数人都投票赞成脱欧，郡议会负责人约翰·波拉德(John Pollard)提出，政府应该进行“规模与欧盟投资项目相当的投资”。(过去15年间，该郡通过欧盟扶助项目获得了13亿英镑的投资，原本预计到2020年会再获得5.5亿英镑。)</p>
<p>A Financial Times chart showing that the Leave vote was strongest in the parts of Britain that are the most economically dependent on the European Union was widely circulated online.</p>	<p>在网上得到广泛传播的一张《金融时报》(Financial Times)的图表显示，在英国某些对欧盟的经济依赖最严重的地区，投票支持脱欧的选民比例最大。</p>
<p>Promises to quickly reduce immigration levels are also being played down. Migration was the cornerstone of the Leave campaign, which objected to the European Union’s insistence on the free movement of labor, capital, goods and services. Since 2004, when 10 more countries joined the European Union, large numbers of eastern and southern Europeans have moved to Britain for work.</p>	<p>迅速减少移民涌入规模的承诺也在被淡化。脱欧运动以移民问题为基石，反对欧盟在劳动力、资本、商品和服务自由流动方面的坚持。自从10个新成员国在2004年加入欧盟以来，已经有大量东欧和南欧人涌入英国找工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Johnson argued that it was impossible for the government to reduce immigration while in the European Union. His ally Michael Gove, the justice secretary, said a leave vote would “bring down the numbers” by 2020. Experts have long said that would be very hard to pull off. The European Union has demanded from nonmember states — Norway, for example — free movement of workers in exchange for access to the bloc’s single market.</p>	<p>约翰逊声称，只要英国还留在欧盟，政府就无法减少移民涌入。他的盟友、司法大臣迈克尔·戈夫(Michael Gove)说，为脱欧投票会“让移民涌入数量”在2020年之前“出现下降”。一些专家早就表示，这一目标极为难以达成。欧盟已经要求挪威等非成员国以工人的自由流动换取进入欧盟单一市场的通行证。</p>

<p>On Friday, the day after the referendum, Daniel Hannan, a member of the European Parliament and one of the most knowledgeable advocates of Brexit, stunned some viewers of the BBC by saying: "Frankly, if people watching think that they have voted and there is now going to be zero immigration from the E.U., they are going to be disappointed."</p>	<p>欧洲议会议员丹尼尔·汉南(Daniel Hannan)是见识最广博的脱欧倡导者之一。上周五，也就是公投后的第一天，汉南的一番言论让 BBC 的一些观众颇为震惊：“坦白说，如果观众们以为他们已经投了票，现在再也不会来自欧盟的移民了，那他们会失望的。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hannan wrote on Twitter, "I was for more control, not for minimal immigration." Facing a backlash, he observed that a lot of Remain voters "are now raging at me because I *don't* want to cut immigration sharply," adding, "There really is no pleasing some people." He then announced that he would "take a month off Twitter."</p>	<p>汉南在 Twitter 上写道，“我赞成进行更有力的控制，而不是把移民涌入量降到最低。”面对网民的激烈反应，汉南指出，许多留欧派选民“现在因为我*不*想要大幅减少移民涌入人数而火冒三丈”；还表示，“有些人你真的没法让他们满意。”他随后宣布将“暂别 Twitter 一个月”。</p>
<p>Mr. Farage took the most hard-line position on immigration, unveiling a poster depicting a long stream of refugees under the headline "Breaking Point" and raising the prospect of Turkey's joining the European Union (even though any of the 28 member states has veto power over accepting new members).</p>	<p>在移民问题上，法拉吉的立场最为强硬。他以“断裂点”为题发布了一款海报，上边是一眼望不到头的难民队伍，旨在告诫人们土耳其加入欧盟后的场面。（尽管在接收新成员的问题上，欧盟 28 个成员国都拥有一票否决权。）</p>
<p>Many Brexit campaigners expected to lose — even Mr. Farage said on the night of the referendum that he did not think his side had won — and for some the fight was as much about internal Conservative Party politics as the future of the country.</p>	<p>许多脱欧倡导者原本都觉得脱欧派会以失败收场——就连法拉吉也在公投那天晚上表示，他没想到自己的阵营取得了胜利——对一些人而言，这场斗争既关乎英国的未来，又关乎保守党的党内政治。</p>
<p>Having now ousted Prime Minister David Cameron, they face a political vacuum, with their base demanding that promises be kept. Mr. Johnson, the front-runner to replace Mr. Cameron, has not made any further pronouncements since a subdued statement on Friday that was restricted to generalities. If he does become prime minister, Mr.</p>	<p>如今，英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)已经被赶下台，他们面前是政治真空，以及要求他们信守前述承诺的铁杆选民。最有可能取代卡梅伦的约翰逊，自从在上周五发表了一份仅限于泛泛之谈的声明之后，尚未进一步做出任何表示。如果约翰逊真的成为首相，那他的任务就是：在展开脱欧程序的同时，不要触怒那些对他以前显然支持的脱欧运动口号或观点深信不疑的</p>

<p>Johnson will face the task of carrying out a British withdrawal without provoking a backlash from those who believed campaign slogans or sentiments that he certainly appeared to endorse.</p>	<p>人。</p>
<p>"In voting to leave the E.U., it is vital to stress that there is now no need for haste," Mr. Johnson told reporters. Standing alongside him, Mr. Gove promised, "We can have democratic consent for an immigration policy that is fairer and more humane." He did not explain how.</p>	<p>"在投票脱欧这件事上，关键是要强调，现在没有必要太仓促，"约翰逊告诉记者。站在约翰旁边的戈夫承诺，"我们会就更为公平、更为人性化的移民政策达成民主共识。"但他并未解释如何去做到这一点。</p>
<p>/international/20160627/having-won-some-brexit-campaigners-begin-backpedaling</p>	<p>/international/20160627/having-won-some-brexit-campaigners-begin-backpedaling</p>
<p>Economic Fears Rising, Britain Hopes to Stay in E.U. Market</p>	<p>脱欧的英国仍想留在欧洲单一市场</p>
<p>LONDON — Four days after a decisive vote to leave the European Union, Britain was consumed on Monday with questions of when and how the country's departure from the bloc will happen — and increasingly, of whether it will happen at all.</p>	<p>伦敦——在决定性的脱欧公投结束四天后，本周一，英国纠缠在一些问题上：何时以及如何离开欧盟——还有越来越多的人发问，是否真的会退出欧盟。</p>
<p>The immediate outcome of Thursday's referendum was not the promised clarity but an epic political muddle and a policy vacuum that invited more confusion and turmoil throughout the day in Britain, on the Continent and in the financial markets.</p>	<p>上周四公投的直接结果并没有带来预想的清晰度，而是造成了巨大的政治混乱和政策真空，使得当天英国、欧洲大陆及金融市场出现了更多的困惑和震荡。</p>
<p>Leaders on both sides of the Channel said there was no viable option but to move gradually toward the withdrawal process. Yet the day's developments did little to dispel the possibility that the crisis could drag on for a long time, possibly generating enough economic and political damage to encourage negotiation of a new arrangement between Europe and Britain that would sidestep the need for a formal withdrawal or at least minimize its effects.</p>	<p>英吉利海峡两岸的领导人均表示，没有其他可行的选择，只能逐渐朝着脱离欧盟的进程前进。然而，当天的事态发展也没有打消这场危机可能会拖上很长一段时间的 possibility。这或许会造成巨大的经济和政治危害，促使欧洲和英国谈判出一种新的安排，从而让英国不再需要正式脱欧，或者至少是减少其影响。</p>

<p>Prime Minister David Cameron and leaders of the campaign to leave the bloc stuck to their positions that they would not move quickly to trigger formal talks on withdrawal, even as European leaders turned up the pressure on Britain to get on with it.</p>	<p>尽管欧盟领导人开始对英国施压,想让他们行动起来,但英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)和脱欧运动的领导人都坚持自己的立场,宣称他们不会迅速采取行动,触发正式的脱欧会谈。</p>
<p>Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany met in Berlin late Monday with her French and Italian counterparts. She signaled that any decision on how to negotiate a withdrawal would have to await a meeting of all 28 EU countries on Tuesday and Wednesday in Brussels.</p>	<p>周一晚间,德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)在柏林与法国和意大利同行会面。她表示,关于英国脱欧谈判的任何决定,都要等到欧盟全部28个成员国于周二和周三在布鲁塞尔召开会议时做出。</p>
<p>The financial markets continued to pummel stocks and the value of the British pound, at one point sending the currency to its lowest level against the dollar in more than three decades. And Standard & Poor's, the ratings agency, downgraded Britain's credit rating, reflecting concern about the economic implications of the so-called Brexit vote.</p>	<p>在金融市场上,股票和英镑继续下挫,一度跌到30年来英镑对美元汇率的最低水平。评级机构标准普尔(Standard & Poor's)也下调了英国的信用评级,显示了对脱欧公投结果带来的经济影响的担心。</p>
<p>Cameron has announced that he will step down, and both his governing Conservative Party and the opposition Labour Party were consumed by internal warfare on Monday, leaving the country lacking strong leadership as it confronted new demands for a referendum on independence for Scotland.</p>	<p>卡梅伦宣布他将辞职。他所在的执政党保守党(Conservative Party)和反对党工党(Labour Party)周一都陷入了内部争论,导致该国在面临苏格兰再次要求独立公投的时候,缺乏强有力的领导力。</p>
<p>Leaders of the Leave campaign, including Boris Johnson, the former London mayor who is now a leading candidate to succeed Cameron, notably modulated their tone and some of their positions on Europe, leaving unclear exactly what issues they want to address through a withdrawal.</p>	<p>脱欧运动的领导者,包括伦敦前市长、呼声最高的卡梅伦继任候选人之一鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)在内,明显调整了他们的语气和对欧洲的部分立场,导致大家不清楚他们到底想通过脱欧来解决什么问题。</p>
<p>In the first meeting of Parliament since the referendum, Cameron said he considered the vote binding, though he reiterated that he would</p>	<p>在公投后举行的第一次议会会议上,卡梅伦表示,他认为这次投票有约束力,但他重申,他将让继任者来决定如何触发正式的脱欧进程。“这个决定必须</p>

<p>leave to his successor the decision to trigger the formal withdrawal process. "The decision must be accepted and the process of implementing the decision in the best possible way must now begin," he said.</p>	<p>获得大家的接受，尽可能好地执行这个决定的过程也必须从现在开始，”他说。</p>
<p>About three-quarters of lawmakers had supported remaining in the EU. A senior Conservative lawmaker, Kenneth Clarke, suggested that Parliament could override the referendum – which is not, in the end, legally binding on the government – while a Labour legislator, David Lammy, called for a second referendum.</p>	<p>大约四分之三的议员支持留在欧盟。资深保守党议员肯尼斯·克拉克 (Kenneth Clarke)认为议会可以推翻公投结果——终究来说，公投对政府不具有法律约束力——而工党议员戴维·拉米(David Lammy)呼吁进行第二次公决。</p>
<p>Cameron brushed such ideas aside, but he also made it clear that he would not be the one in charge of Britain’s messy divorce from Europe.</p>	<p>卡梅伦没有理会这样的想法，但他也明确表示，自己不会负责英国脱欧这个烂摊子。</p>
<p>The man who might be, Johnson, sought to calm nerves and markets with his first extensive remarks on the way forward, setting out a position that seemed to de-emphasize elements of what the Leave campaign had promised.</p>	<p>这个负责人可能会是约翰逊。他首次发表了关于未来前景的详尽演讲，试图平息人们的情绪，安抚市场。他在讲话中所持的立场，似乎已经不再强调脱欧运动曾经许诺要办到的那些事情。</p>
<p>He suggested that Britain should take its time before entering separation proceedings with Brussels, and he gave no details about when he would want to start the process. And the vision he sketched out – of a Britain that is still in a trading bloc with Europe – seemed at best difficult to achieve, since the price of membership in the single market has always been the two things the Leave movement explicitly campaigned against: free movement of European citizens across borders and contributions to the bloc’s operating budget.</p>	<p>约翰逊指出，英国在启动脱离欧盟程序前应该慢慢来；他并未详细说明自己想要在何时启动该程序。而他勾勒的英国依然留在欧洲贸易联盟中这一前景，即便往好里说也是难以实现的。因为进入欧洲单一市场一向都要付出代价：允许欧洲公民进行跨越国境的自由迁徙，并负担一部分欧盟运营成本。而这两样都是脱欧运动明确反对的。</p>
<p>Cameron also suggested that the best outcome for Britain now would be a deal in which it retained access to the single market.</p>	<p>卡梅伦也指出，现在对英国来说，最好的结局是达成一项允许其保留进入欧洲单一市场权利的协议。</p>

<p>But there were no signs that European leaders would let Britain off the hook so easily. Although Merkel has signaled a desire not to rush the process of negotiating British withdrawal, most European governments are eager to take a tough line, wanting to make clear to any other nation that might contemplate leaving that there is considerable cost to doing so.</p>	<p>但尚无迹象表明欧洲领导人会让英国如此轻易地脱离困境。尽管默克尔已经暗示，不必急于启动与英国脱欧有关的谈判，但大多数欧洲国家的政府都迫切地想要采取强硬立场，以便让其他任何可能考虑脱欧的国家明白，这样做需要付出相当大的代价。</p>
<p>The few countries that have been given access to the European free-trade zone without joining the EU – notably, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland – all contribute to the blocs budget and accept the its bedrock principle of free movement of workers, the very issues that angered so many of the Britons who voted to leave.</p>	<p>已经获得欧洲自由贸易区准入资格，但并未加入欧盟的几个国家——尤其是挪威、瑞士和冰岛——都要负担欧盟的一部分运营成本，并认可其关于劳工自由流动的基本原则，而许多英国人恰恰是因为这些问题才怒火中烧，投票赞同脱欧的。</p>
<p>Meeting in Berlin, Merkel, President François Hollande of France and Prime Minister Matteo Renzi of Italy said there would be no discussions, formal or informal, over Britain’s withdrawal until it formally invokes Article 50, the provision in the bloc’s governing treaty that sets out the process for a withdrawal.</p>	<p>在柏林会面时，默克尔、法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)和意大利总理马泰奥·伦齐(Matteo Renzi)表示，不会就英国的退出进行正式或非正式的讨论，除非英国正式启用规范欧盟事务的条约中的第 50 条。该条款规定了退出欧盟的程序。</p>
<p>European leaders are troubled by the prospect of a drawn-out exit inducing deeper financial and economic turmoil, a concern increasingly prevalent in London as well. On Monday morning, George Osborne, the chancellor of the Exchequer, tried to calm the markets, citing Britain’s underlying economic strengths, the greater resilience of its financial system after the 2007-08 crisis, and the readiness of the Bank of England to step in.</p>	<p>欧洲领导人担心，漫长的退出过程可能会引发更深层次的金融和经济动荡。在伦敦，对这个问题的担忧也日益普遍。周一上午，英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本(George Osborne)试图稳定市场情绪，提到了英国内在的经济实力，称英国金融体系在经历 2007 至 2008 年的危机时相对坚韧，并且英格兰银行(Bank of England)已准备好介入。</p>
<p>Markets plunged anyway.</p>	<p>但市场依旧暴跌。</p>
<p>Alex Salmond, a member of Parliament and a former leader of the</p>	<p>下院议员、苏格兰民族党(Scottish National Party)前领导人亚历克斯·萨尔蒙</p>

<p>Scottish National Party, blamed the British government for the political vacuum, saying that neither Cameron nor Johnson had taken ownership of the mess. "If you break it, you own it," he said.</p>	<p>德(Alex Salmond)指责是英国政府造成了政治真空,称卡梅伦和约翰逊均未能作为当下的混乱局面负责。“如果你打破它,就得负责,”他说。</p>
<p>Cameron summoned his Cabinet and announced the creation of a policy unit of the "best and brightest" civil servants – overseen by Oliver Letwin, a Conservative lawmaker – to orchestrate the withdrawal process. He also said he had met with Prime Minister Enda Kenny of Ireland to ensure that a British departure from the EU, of which Ireland is a member, would not endanger the fragile peace in Northern Ireland.</p>	<p>卡梅伦召开内阁会议,宣布成立了一个由“最优秀和最明智”的公职人员组成的政策小组——由保守党议员奥利弗·莱特文(Oliver Letwin)担任组长——安排退出进程。他还表示自己已同欧盟成员国爱尔兰的总理恩达·肯尼(Enda Kenny)举行了会晤,确保英国退出欧盟不会危及北爱尔兰脆弱的和平。</p>
<p>A committee of rank-and-file Conservative lawmakers met on Monday and proposed a timetable to select two candidates for party leader. The party's roughly 150,000 members would choose between the two, with the goal of selecting a new leader – and therefore a new prime minister – by Sept. 2.</p>	<p>周一,一个由普通保守党议员组成的委员会召开会议,提出了选出两名保守党领袖候选人的时间表。该党的约15万成员将最晚于9月2日在这两名候选人中选出新领袖,而此人也将成为新首相。</p>
<p>A decision on the timetable is expected by Wednesday, amid increased speculation that Britain could have a general election this year, after giving the Conservatives a five-year term in May 2015.</p>	<p>有关这份时间表的决定预计将在周三或之前做出。目前,对英国可能会在今年举行大选的猜测增多。在2015年5月的选举中,保守党获得了五年的执政期。</p>
<p>Johnson is seen as the front-runner to replace Cameron as leader of the Conservatives, but he has made many enemies. The home secretary, Theresa May, who is in charge of domestic security and who advocated remaining in the EU, has emerged as perhaps the most credible alternative.</p>	<p>约翰逊被认为是取代卡梅伦担任保守党领袖的热门人选,但他树敌无数。其他人选中,负责国内安全事务并主张留在欧盟的内政大臣特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)的可能性或许是最大的。</p>
<p>/international/20160628/boris-johnson-brexit</p>	<p>/international/20160628/boris-johnson-brexit</p>
<p>'Brexit' Is Locking In the Forces That Already Haunt the Global Economy</p>	<p>英国脱欧将如何拖累全球经济</p>
<p>Sometimes, something bad happens, and it creates huge financial</p>	<p>有时候会有糟糕的事情发生,引发巨大的金融市场震荡和持久的经济波动。</p>

market swings and long-lasting economic ripples. The Sept. 11 terrorist attacks were an example, as was the 2011 Japanese nuclear disaster.	“9·11”恐怖袭击是一例，2011年日本核泄露灾难也是一例。
But the so-called Brexit is different.	但英国退出欧盟并不一样。
The immediate financial downturn after Britain voted Thursday to leave the European Union resembles the fallout from those disasters. But the other events were largely disconnected from the broader economic currents of their time. They were one-off events, at least in terms of their economic ramifications.	英国于上周四投票决定脱欧后，金融市场立即出现滑坡，与上述灾难性事件的后果颇为类似。但上述其他事件基本与当时更大范围内的经济动态无关。它们是孤立事件，至少就其经济影响而言是这样。
What makes Brexit so concerning is that it accentuates and deepens global forces that have been building for years. So far, governments have been unable to limit any of it. And those forces have self-reinforcing, vicious-cycle dimensions that make it a particularly perilous time for the global economy, even though the type of full-scale panic that followed the collapse of Lehman Brothers in 2008 looks unlikely.	英国脱欧之所以如此令人担忧，是因为它让多年来一直在集聚的全球性力量得到了突显和增强。到目前为止，各国政府还无法遏制这些力量。而且它们具有自我强化、恶性循环的特点，让全球经济面临着极度危险的时刻，尽管2008年雷曼兄弟(Lehman Brothers)破产引发的那种全面恐慌似乎不太可能出现。
Britain accounts for less than 4 percent of world G.D.P. Most people on Earth don't really have a rooting interest in the exact details of the nation's trade relationship with the rest of Europe. But its decision to leave the European Union is making more powerful six interrelated forces that already weigh on the global economy:	英国的GDP占世界经济总量的4%。它和欧洲其他国家之间的贸易关系的具体细节，并不会影响世界上大多数人的根本利益。但它脱离欧盟的决定，会让已经在拖累全球经济的六股相关力量变得更加强大。
Low inflation There is a glut of global commodities, particularly oil. There is a glut of labor, with elevated unemployment in much of the world. Inflation has been persistently below the 2 percent mark that major central banks aim for, and shows little sign of rising.	低通胀率 大宗商品，尤其是石油，在全球范围内存在供过于求的情况。由于世界上很多地方的失业率居高不下，劳动力也存在供过于求的情况。通胀率持续徘徊在各主要央行设定的2%的目标以下，几乎没有回升的迹象。
And since the Brexit decision, markets are signaling that those forces	而且自从英国决定脱欧后，市场正在发出这些力量已经变得愈发活跃的信

have become even more energized.	号。
The price of oil fell 7.5 percent from Thursday to Monday's close, despite little reason to think that the British referendum will cause any major changes in, for example, the supply of oil from oil reserves that the nation controls.	截至周一收市，石油价格较上周四下跌了 7.5%，尽管没理由认为英国的这场公投会让石油市场发生任何重大变化，譬如影响由英国控制的石油储备的供应量。
And bond markets are priced at levels that imply the years ahead will have lower inflation that was priced in before the Brexit news. While high inflation is often seen as the greater threat, in the last few years economists have viewed too-low inflation — which can discourage spending and investment and make debts more onerous — as the more pressing concern. In the United States, bond market prices imply that investors now expect annual inflation of 1.37 percent a year through 2026, down from 1.55 percent on Thursday before the vote's results, a drop of 0.18 of a percentage point; in Germany, the drop was 0.13 of a point and in Japan 0.10 of a point. (The one exception: Britain itself, which will almost certainly see much higher inflation in the coming years because of a drop in its currency.	另外，债券市场的价格水平表明，与英国脱欧的消息传出前相比，对未来几年的通胀预期变得更低了。虽然高通胀率常常被视为更大的威胁，但过去数年间，经济学家一直把过低的通胀率——会妨碍消费和投资，并让债务负担变得愈发沉重——看作更加紧迫的问题。在美国，债券市场价格显示，投资者目前预计，截至 2026 年的年均通胀率为 1.37%，与周四公投结果出炉前的 1.55% 相比，下滑了 0.18 个百分点；德国的相应数字下滑了 0.13 个百分点，日本的数字则下滑了 0.1 个百分点。（英国本身是唯一的例外，由于英镑贬值，其通胀率在未来几年里几乎肯定会大幅上升。）
Strong dollar The United States dollar has been on a tear. The dollar index, measuring its value against six other major currencies, is up more than 20 percent in the last two years.	强势美元 美元一直在升值。用以衡量其相对于另外六种主要货币的价值的美元指数在过去两年里涨了 20% 以上。
Some of this reflects good health: The United States economy is reasonably strong, with steady growth since 2009 and a 4.7 percent unemployment rate. That has led the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates once and contemplate further moves.	一方面，这在某种程度上是美国大好局面的反映：美国经济相当强劲，自 2009 年以来稳步增长，失业率仅为 4.7%。基于这种态势，美联储(Federal Reserve)已经加了一次息，而且还在考虑进一步加息。
Some of the dollar rally reflects a more negative global outlook. The	另一方面，美元的反弹折射出更加悲观的全球经济前景。欧洲、日本以及很

<p>economies of Europe, Japan and many emerging markets have remained exceptionally weak, making the United States look comparatively fantastic. Factor in the United States' traditional role as the beacon of stability in turbulent times, and American assets look more attractive than their underlying economics would suggest.</p>	<p>多新兴市场的经济仍然异常疲弱，相比之下，美国取得的成绩相当惊人。美国在动荡时期一向发挥着一种稳定信心的作用，因此美国资产比其经济基本面所暗示的更有吸引力。</p>
<p>Most worrisome is that there are some feedback loops between the strong dollar and economic weakness abroad. Many international companies, especially in China and emerging markets, owe debt in dollars, so a stronger dollar makes their debts more onerous and creates spillover economic weakness. And the stronger dollar is undermining American exporters, slowing growth in the United States.</p>	<p>最令人担忧的是，强势美元和疲软的海外经济之间存在某种反馈环。许多跨国公司，尤其是中国和新兴市场上的跨国公司，都以美元举债。当美元变得愈发强势时，它们的债务负担就变得愈发沉重，从而造成经济疲软的溢出效应。此外，较为强势的美元正在损害美国出口商的利益，并导致美国经济增长放缓。</p>
<p>Brexit is only accentuating this. The dollar index is up 3 percent since Thursday, most significantly because of the collapse in value of the British pound, but it is also up against the euro and the yen.</p>	<p>英国脱欧只会让这种状况更加突出。自从上周四以来，美元指数已经上涨了3%，最主要的原因是英镑暴跌，但美元兑欧元和日元的汇率也有所上涨。</p>
<p>Impotent Monetary policy The world's central banks are well aware of these forces, of course, and are trying to combat them. The European Central Bank and the Bank of Japan are in the middle of huge programs to try to pump money into their financial systems by buying assets. The Federal Reserve and the Bank of England have been delaying interest rate increases in hopes of achieving higher inflation and more solid growth.</p>	<p>无力的货币政策 各国央行当然对这些力量非常清楚，正竭力对抗它们。欧洲中央银行(European Central Bank)和日本央行(The Bank of Japan)都在推进大规模的计划，试图以购买资产的方式为自己的金融体系注入资金。美联储和英格兰银行(Bank of England)已经推迟了加息日程，希望看到更高的通胀率和更稳健的经济增长。</p>
<p>So far it hasn't been enough to get inflation persistently up to 2 percent or achieve sustained strong growth. And it is an open question if more of the same will change anything, particularly given that the economic challenges emanating from Britain are more because of existential</p>	<p>迄今为止，这些举措还不足以让通胀率稳定在2%，或者带来持续的强劲增长。目前尚不清楚，更多同类举措的出炉，能否让局面发生变化，尤其是考虑到以英国为源头的经济挑战主要是源于国民身份的存在问题，而非普通的商业放缓。</p>

<p>questions of national identity than because of a garden-variety business slowdown.</p>	
<p>Nonetheless, in the aftermath of Brexit, analysts and financial markets are now pricing in even slower interest rate increases for the Fed and the Bank of England, and a real possibility of yet more easing programs by the E.C.B. and the Bank of Japan.</p>	<p>不过，分析人士和金融市场预计，英国脱欧之后，美联储和英格兰银行会进一步放慢加息步伐，欧洲中央银行和日本央行则极有可能推出更多宽松计划。</p>
<p>Low interest rates Remember back in December when the Federal Reserve raised interest rates? That day, 10-year Treasury bonds were yielding 2.3 percent. Those bonds had fallen to 1.74 percent by Thursday (the Fed controls short-term interest rates directly, but longer-term rates are set in the open market).</p>	<p>低利率 还记得吗，美联储在去年12月加了一次息。当天，10年期国债收益率为2.3%。截至上周四，该国债品种的收益率跌到了1.74%（美联储直接控制短期利率，但长期利率是在公开市场上确定的。）</p>
<p>In the two trading days since the Brexit vote, that rate has fallen to 1.44 percent. Other bond markets, including across Europe and in Britain itself, have also experienced falling longer-term rates. Germany, Switzerland and several other European countries even have negative long-term interest rates, meaning a person who buys a bond and holds on to it will lose money.</p>	<p>在英国举行脱欧公投后的两个交易日里，10年期国债利率已经跌至1.44%。在其他债券市场上——包括欧洲各国和英国自身的市场——长期利率同样遭遇了下挫。德国、瑞士和其他几个欧洲国家的长期利率甚至是负数，这意味着买入并持有债券的人会赔钱。</p>
<p>That's very much related to the decline in investors' expectations for lower inflation and more central bank activism. But it may also reflect a "fear premium" as investors throw money into anything that seems safe — even if it means they are guaranteed to lose money.</p>	<p>这和投资者预计通胀率会变得更低，央行会推出更多积极的货币政策举措有很大关系。但或许也表明了“恐惧溢价”的存在，投资者会把资金投向任何看似安全的资产，即便肯定要亏钱也在所不惜。</p>
<p>Weak growth This is the underlying story behind all of these other market currents. Europe is only now returning to its 2007 level of economic output; Japan's growth is so low it is constantly bouncing in and out of recession status. In developing markets, Brazil is in recession</p>	<p>增长疲弱 这是隐藏在前述所有市场动态背后的基本情况。欧洲的经济总量目前已经回到了2007年的水平；日本的增长极其缓慢，以至于一直挣扎在衰退边缘。再看发展中国家，巴西已经步入衰退，中国的增长也在放缓。英国和美国的情况好一些，但只是以在21世纪有所降低的全球标准来衡量。</p>

<p>and China is slowing. Britain and the United States are doing better, but only by the diminished global standards of the 21st century.</p>	
<p>You can have endless debates about the underlying causes. Is this the inevitable result of a lull in productivity growth, a result of bad policy or bad luck, or some mix? Either way, the reality is that the global economy seems locked into lower growth than had been the norm in the decades before 2007.</p>	<p>至于其根本原因，可以引发无穷无尽的讨论。这是生产力增长势头停滞带来的必然结果吗，还是因为政策糟糕或者运气不佳，抑或各种原因兼而有之？不管怎样，当前的现实是，全球经济增速似乎只能低于2007年之前10年的常规速度。</p>
<p>Britain's E.U. vote raises the risk of further dragging down that growth rate, particularly if there is a prolonged period of uncertainty around the country's fate or a permanent breakdown in the trade ties that make an economy richer.</p>	<p>英国的脱欧投票有可能进一步拖累全球经济增长，如果英国的命运长期悬而不决，或者可以让经济体变得更加富裕的经贸关系遭到永久破坏，那么这种可能性就会大大上升。</p>
<p>Political instability All of this is creating a toxic political environment in much of the advanced world, driving greater polarization and the flocking of voters to candidates outside the mainstream.</p>	<p>政治不稳定 所有这些都导致许多发达国家政治环境的恶化，造成更为严重的两极分化，并让选民纷纷拥戴非主流的候选人。</p>
<p>Brexit is the most recent example, supported as it was by Nigel Farage and Boris Johnson. The rise of right-wing nationalist parties in Continental Europe is another prime example, as are the popularity of Donald J. Trump and Bernie Sanders in the United States; Jeremy Corbyn in Britain; and the far-left Podemos party in Spain.</p>	<p>英国脱欧就是最新的例子，奈杰尔·法拉奇(Nigel Farage)和鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)都是脱欧运动的支持者。另一个例子是右翼民族主义政党在欧洲大陆的崛起，就像唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)和伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)在美国崛起一样。此外还有杰里米·科尔宾(Jeremy Corbyn)在英国的崛起；极左翼政党“我们可以党”(Podemos)在西班牙的崛起。</p>
<p>Of course, less conventional politicians could turn out to succeed at generating stronger economic conditions where parties of the center have failed. But if nothing else, the widening of the ideological spectrum creates a wider range of possible outcomes — including some that would surely be very negative for financial markets and the global</p>	<p>当然了，不那么传统的政客最终或许可以做到主流政客未能做到的事情，让经济形势出现好转。但意识形态谱系的扩展至少会导致更多的可能后果——其中一些肯定会对金融市场和全球经济造成极为负面的影响。</p>

economy.	
Again, none of these stand in isolation. Each is deeply related – either as cause, effect or both. And each has been pushed further by Britain’s choice. Where the cycle ends, and when, no one knows.	此外，所有这些都并非孤立存在的。各种因素之间有着深刻关联——有的是因，有的是果，有的既是因又是果。而且英国的决定已经让每种因素都得到了强化。没人知道，这种循环会在何时、何处被打破。
/international/20160628/brexit-is-strengthening-the-forces-that-already-haunt-the-global-economy	/international/20160628/brexit-is-strengthening-the-forces-that-already-haunt-the-global-economy
After ‘Brexit’ Vote, Europeans Jockey for London’s Business	脱欧公投后，欧洲城市争夺伦敦商业地位
Within hours of Britain’s vote to leave the European Union, it started.	在英国投票脱欧不久后，事情就开始了。
A Lithuanian lawmaker wrote to the chief executive of HSBC, trying to court the bank. A website promoting Frankfurt, Germany as an attractive location to invest went live. A Berlin startup published an online how-to guide for anyone looking to move to the German capital.	一位来自立陶宛的欧盟议员写信给汇丰银行(HSBC)的首席执行官，向该银行示好。一个把德国法兰克福作为诱人的投资目的地进行推广的网站宣告上线。一家柏林初创企业面向有意移居德国首都的人发布了线上指南。
Britons had only just begun to digest the results of their referendum when cities and companies across Europe leapt into action, all of them jockeying to lure businesses, entrepreneurs and investment from London, the region’s economic behemoth.	英国人才开始试着理解他们公投的后果，全欧洲的城市和公司已经迅速行动起来，竞相抛出诱饵，想要把企业、创业者以及投资从身为欧洲经济巨擘的伦敦吸引过去。
Much remains up in the air, as the country embarks on a yearslong process to leave the 28-nation bloc. Britain has not even officially filed to leave, and there will be painful negotiations on matters including trade and whether people from European Union nations will have the freedom to work in Britain, as they do now.	英国要花费数年时间，才能脱离由28个成员国组成的欧盟。当它踏上这漫漫征程的时候，许多事情都悬而未决。英国甚至尚未正式提交脱欧申请，而且要就一些事情——比如贸易，再比如来自欧盟成员国的人们是否还能像现在这样拥有在英国工作的自由——进行艰苦的谈判。
Despite the high levels of uncertainty, others in Europe are, in effect, looking to gain from Britain’s pain.	尽管存在太多不确定性，但欧洲其他国家其实正期待从英国的痛苦中获益。
Across the Continent, officials are already vocally trying to entice financial services firms, technology startups and others to forgo the	欧洲大陆各地的官员已经纷纷发声，竭力怂恿金融服务公司、科技初创企业以及其他机构抛弃英国首都伦敦，前往巴黎、卢森堡、法兰克福，甚至是相

<p>British capital for cities like Paris, Luxembourg, Frankfurt and even the relatively tiny Lithuanian capital, Vilnius. They warn that businesses will suffer if they stay in a Britain that no longer has unfettered access to the EU and its hundreds of millions of potential customers.</p>	<p>对较小的立陶宛首都维尔纽斯之类的城市。他们警告说，如果留守不再拥有无条件进入欧盟市场、接触其亿万潜在消费者资格的英国，企业的日子会很不好过。</p>
<p>"We didn't want the vote to turn out that way," said Tarek Al-Wazir, economics minister for the German state of Hesse, which includes Frankfurt. But, he added, "we prepared just in case."</p>	<p>"我们并不希望看到这样的投票结果，"法兰克福所在的德国黑森州经济部长塔里克·瓦齐尔(Tarek Al-Wazir)说。但他也说，"我们做了准备，以防万一。"</p>
<p>Several companies — including banks like HSBC and JPMorgan Chase and the telecommunications giant Vodafone — have said they will consider moving at least a few jobs to the Continent.</p>	<p>若干家公司——包括汇丰、摩根大通(JPMorgan Chase)等银行以及电信巨头沃达丰(Vodafone)——已经表示，会考虑至少把少量工作岗位迁移到欧洲大陆。</p>
<p>"A 2 percent loss for London is a 20 percent gain for Frankfurt," said Hubertus Vaeth, managing director of Frankfurt Main Finance, a coalition of businesses and local government organizations that were behind the campaign.</p>	<p>"伦敦失去 2%，法兰克福会收获 20%，"法兰克福美因河金融协会(Frankfurt Main Finance)常务董事胡贝图斯·韦思(Hubertus Vaeth)说。该协会由一些企业以及前述游说活动背后的地方政府机构组成。</p>
<p>When it comes to the financial services industry, several cities have rolled out the red carpet to lure London-based companies.</p>	<p>至于金融服务业，若干城市已经铺开红毯，以便吸引总部位于伦敦的公司。</p>
<p>Before the referendum, local and regional government officials held an event in Paris at the offices of Euronext, the stock market operator. Called "Welcome to Europe!" it encouraged financial services companies to consider the French capital as an alternative.</p>	<p>英国举行公投前，地方和地区政府官员在巴黎股市运营机构泛欧交易所(Euronext)的办公室里举办了一场以"欧洲欢迎你！"为主题的活动，鼓励考虑迁址的金融服务企业把法国首都作为备选。</p>
<p>Valérie Pécresse, the president of the region that surrounds Paris, has extolled the city's virtues, noting the opening of new bilingual schools as well as its quality of life and available office space.</p>	<p>巴黎大区主席瓦莱莉·佩克雷斯(Valérie Pécresse)对巴黎的优点大加颂扬，她说那里有新开的双语学校，有优越的生活品质，还有可资利用的办公空间。</p>
<p>"When Britain goes out, a lot of firms will have to relocate in Europe," Pécresse said. "There is a competition that is going to take place. It is</p>	<p>"当英国退出时，许多公司都会在欧洲重新选择办公地点，"佩克雷斯说。"届时肯定会有竞争。事实上，欧洲各个大都会之间的竞争已经开始了。"</p>

already taking place between the big metropolises in Europe.”	
Along with those large cities, smaller financial centers — in Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — are also getting involved. Even Lithuania, a country not typically noted as a hub for business in Europe, much less high finance, is involved.	除了这些大城市，比利时、卢森堡以及荷兰的一些较小的金融中心也正加入战团。就连通常不会被视为欧洲商业中心，更别说是金融中心的立陶宛也加入了进来。
On the day the referendum results were announced, Antanas Guoga, a Lithuanian member of the European Parliament, wrote to several financial institutions with large London staffs, suggesting they move some of their European operations to Vilnius, Lithuania’s capital, with a population of just over 500,000.	公投结果宣布当天，欧洲议会(European Parliament)立陶宛议员安塔纳斯·古欧加(Antanas Guoga)致信若干在伦敦有大批员工的金融机构，建议它们将一些欧洲分支机构迁移到维尔纽斯。维尔纽斯是立陶宛的首都，人口只有50万多一点。
Guoga, a former professional poker player and chief investment officer for Vilnius, noted in his letter that the British bank Barclays, the Danish lender Danske Bank and the stock market operator Nasdaq all had operations in the city.	古欧加曾是一名职业扑克玩家，目前是维尔纽斯的首席投资官。他在信中指出，英国的巴克莱银行(Barclays)、丹麦的丹斯克银行(Danske Bank)以及股市运营商纳斯达克(Nasdaq)都在该市设有分支机构。
“It’s an opportunity now to let everyone know about our success stories,” he said.	“这是一个让所有人了解我们的成功的机会，”他说。
Despite the overtures from elsewhere, officials in London still believe they will retain most of the business and finance that is currently based there.	尽管其他地方纷纷抛出橄榄枝，但伦敦的官员仍然相信，自己可以留住大多数总部设在伦敦的商业和金融企业。
“There will be no mass exit of banks and financial institutions from the Square Mile,” Mark Boleat, policy chairman of the City of London Corp., said in a statement, referring to the British capital’s financial center.	“不会出现银行和金融机构大规模撤离‘方里’的情况，”伦敦金融城政府政策委员会主席包墨凯(Mark Boleat)在一份声明中表示。“方里”(Square Mile)指的是伦敦的金融中心。
“The City of London has thrived as a financial and trading center for more than 1,000 years,” he said, “and will continue to do so.”	“伦敦作为一个金融和贸易中心已经繁荣了1000多年，”他说，“必将继续繁荣下去。”
The competition, though, extends outside of financial services —	不过，竞争已经超出金融服务的范畴——欧洲的一些科技中心也发动了魅力

Europe's tech hubs are turning on the charm offensive, as well.	攻势。
While cities are fiercely competing to steal companies from London, others are hoping to profit by helping companies sort through their options.	当一些城市为了挖走伦敦的公司而激烈竞争的时候, 另外一些人希望通过帮助公司梳理面前的选择来获利。
Major law firms in the British capital are gearing up for a surge in business: A spokesman for Allen & Overy said that before the results of the referendum, 500 clients registered to take part in a conference call discussing the fallout from the so-called Brexit. After the results, 1,200 more signed up.	伦敦各大律所正开足马力, 应对业务的猛增: 安理国际律师事务所(Allen & Overy)的发言人表示, 公投结果出炉前, 有 500 个客户报名参加一场讨论英国脱欧影响的电话会议。结果出炉后, 又有 1200 个客户报名。
Real estate agents in major cities across the Continent, including Stockholm and Frankfurt, are also reporting increased interest from banks and technology companies casting their eyes away from London.	斯德哥尔摩、法兰克福等欧洲大陆各大城市的房地产经纪机构也纷纷表示, 银行和科技公司现在更愿意把目光从伦敦转向其他地方。
All of this has been a long time coming. The referendum was officially announced in February, but has been in the cards for more than a year, and those hoping to profit from a Brexit have been planning extensively.	所有这些由来已久。英国于今年 2 月正式宣布了将要举行公投的消息, 但早在一年多以前人们就知道很可能迎来公投。那些希望从英国脱欧中获利的人已经做了大量准备。
/international/20160701/brexit-britain-europe-companies	/international/20160701/brexit-britain-europe-companies
Refugees Encounter a Foreign Word: Welcome	加拿大志愿者向叙利亚难民敞开怀抱
TORONTO — One frigid day in February, Kerry McLorg drove to an airport hotel here to pick up a family of Syrian refugees. She was cautious by nature, with a job poring over insurance data, but she had never even spoken to the people who were about to move into her basement.	多伦多——今年 2 月一个寒冷的日子里, 凯莉·麦克隆格(Kerry McLorg)开车去某机场酒店接一家叙利亚难民。从事保险数据研究的她生性谨慎, 但此前, 她并未和即将搬进她家地下室的这家人说过话。
"I don't know if they even know we exist," she said.	"我甚至不知道他们是否知道我们的存在," 她说。

<p>At the hotel, Abdullah Mohammad's room phone rang, and an interpreter told him to go downstairs. His children's only belongings were in pink plastic bags, and the family's documents lay in a white paper bag printed with a Canadian flag. His sponsors had come, he was told. He had no idea what that meant.</p>	<p>在酒店，阿卜杜拉·穆罕默德(Abdullah Mohammad)房间里的电话铃响了起来，一个翻译告诉他可以下楼了。他的孩子们行李不多，都放在粉色塑料袋里，全家人的文件则放在一个印着加拿大国旗的白色纸袋里。他接到通知，说他的赞助者们来了。他不知道这是什么意思。</p>
<p>Across Canada, ordinary citizens, distressed by news reports of drowning children and the shunning of desperate migrants, are intervening in one of the world's most pressing problems. Their country allows them a rare power and responsibility: They can band together in small groups and personally resettle — essentially adopt — a refugee family. In Toronto alone, hockey moms, dog-walking friends, book club members, poker buddies and lawyers have formed circles to take in Syrian families. The Canadian government says sponsors officially number in the thousands, but the groups have many more extended members.</p>	<p>在加拿大各地，有许多普通民众为溺亡儿童和背井离乡的绝望难民感到悲伤，纷纷参与到这项世界上最紧迫的问题中来。他们的国家赋予他们一项罕有的权力与责任：他们可以结成小群体，以个人身份重新安置（实质上等于收养）一个难民家庭。仅在多伦多，因孩子打冰球而结识的妈妈们、遛狗认识的朋友、读书俱乐部的成员、打扑克的牌友和律师们纷纷组成小群体，接纳叙利亚家庭。加拿大政府说，官方确认的赞助者已达数千人，但是这些小组还有更多外围成员。</p>
<p>When McLorg walked into the hotel lobby to meet Mohammad and his wife, Eman, she had a letter to explain how sponsorship worked: For one year, McLorg and her group would provide financial and practical support, from subsidizing food and rent to supplying clothes to helping them learn English and find work. She and her partners had already raised more than 40,000 Canadian dollars (about \$30,700), selected an apartment, talked to the local school and found a nearby mosque.</p>	<p>麦克朗格走进酒店大厅，去迎接默罕默德和他的妻子艾曼(Eman)，她带着一封信，里面对这项赞助活动做出了解释：一年内，麦克朗格和她的小组会提供经济的以及各种实质性的援助——从食物、房租补助到衣服，甚至帮助他们学英语、找工作。她和搭档们已经筹集了4万加元（约合人民币20.6万元），选好了一处公寓，同当地学校谈好入学问题，还在附近找好了清真寺。</p>
<p>McLorg, the mother of two teenagers, made her way through the crowded lobby, a kind of purgatory for newly arrived Syrians. Another member of the group clutched a welcome sign she had written in</p>	<p>麦克朗格是两个十几岁孩子的妈妈，她走过拥挤的大厅，这样的地方对于新来的叙利亚人不啻为一种折磨。小组的另一个成员手里拿着一块标识，上面用阿拉伯语写着表示欢迎的字样，但她发现自己其实也拿不准这块牌子有没</p>

<p>Arabic but then realized she could not tell if the words faced up or down. When the Mohammads appeared, McLorg asked their permission to shake hands and took in the people standing before her, no longer just names on a form. Abdullah Mohammad looked older than his 35 years. His wife was unreadable, wearing a flowing niqab that obscured her face except for a narrow slot for her eyes. Their four children, all under 10, wore donated parkas with the tags still on.</p>	<p>有拿倒。穆罕默德一家出现了，麦克朗格征求对方同意后与他们握了手；他们终于站在了她的面前，不再只是表格上的名字。阿卜杜拉·穆罕默德 35 岁，但看上去比实际年龄要老，他的妻子则说不清年龄，松垂的面纱遮住了她的面孔，只有一条窄缝露出眼睛。他们有四个孩子，都不到 10 岁，穿着捐助的冲锋衣，标牌还没有撕去。</p>
<p>For the Mohammads, who had been in Canada less than 48 hours, the signals were even harder to read. In Syria, Abdullah had worked in his family's grocery stores and Eman had been a nurse, but after three years of barely hanging on in Jordan, they were not used to being wanted or welcomed. "You mean we're leaving the hotel?" Abdullah asked. To himself, he was wondering, "What do these people want in return?"</p>	<p>对于来到加拿大还不到 48 小时的穆罕默德一家来说，眼前的种种信号更加捉摸不透。在叙利亚，阿卜杜拉在自家的杂货铺里工作，艾曼曾是护士。但是在约旦逗留三年后，他们已经习惯了遭人厌恶遭人嫌这件事。“你是说我们要离开酒店了？”阿卜杜拉问。他想知道，“这些人要什么回报呢？”</p>
<p>Much of the world is reacting to the refugee crisis — 21 million displaced from their countries, nearly 5 million of them Syrian — with hesitation or hostility. Greece shipped desperate migrants back to Turkey; Denmark confiscated their valuables; and even Germany, which has accepted more than half a million refugees, is struggling with growing resistance to them. Broader anxiety about immigration and borders helped motivate Britons to take the extraordinary step last week of voting to leave the European Union.</p>	<p>在这场难民危机中，有 2100 万难民逃出自己的国家，其中近 500 万是叙利亚人，世界上的大多数地方对于这场危机的回应是犹豫，甚至是敌意。希腊把绝望的难民用船送回土耳其；丹麦没收了他们的财产；就连接纳了 50 多万难民的德国，对他们的抗拒也在日益增加。对移民与边境日渐增多的焦虑，使得英国人在上个星期采取极端措施，投票脱离欧盟。</p>
<p>In the United States, even before the Orlando massacre spawned new dread about "lone wolf" terrorism, a majority of American governors said they wanted to block Syrian refugees because some could be</p>	<p>在美国，就连在奥兰多大屠杀制造出对“独狼”恐怖主义日渐蔓延的新恐惧之前，有大半的美国州长表示，他们不希望接受叙利亚难民，因为其中一些人可能是危险分子。稳获共和党总统提名的唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)呼</p>

<p>dangerous. Donald Trump, the presumptive Republican presidential nominee, has called for temporary bans on all Muslims from entering the country and recently warned that Syrian refugees would cause “big problems in the future.” The Obama administration promised to take in 10,000 Syrians by Sept. 30 but has so far admitted about half that many.</p>	<p>吁，要临时禁止所有的穆斯林进入这个国家，近来又警告说，叙利亚难民可能“在未来造成重大问题”。奥巴马政府承诺到9月30日接受1万名叙利亚难民，但到现在为止仅接受了一半不到。</p>
<p>Just across the border, however, the Canadian government can barely keep up with the demand to welcome them. Many volunteers felt called to action by the photograph of Alan Kurdi, the Syrian toddler whose body washed up last fall on a Turkish beach. He had only a slight connection to Canada — his aunt lived near Vancouver — but his death caused recrimination so strong it helped elect an idealistic, refugee-friendly prime minister, Justin Trudeau.</p>	<p>然而，在边境对面，加拿大政府却忙于满足人们对他们的欢迎。去年秋天，很多志愿者看了尸体被冲到土耳其海滩上的叙利亚孩子阿兰·库尔蒂(Alan Kurdi)的照片后，觉得有义务采取行动。他和加拿大只有一点点关系——他的阿姨生活在温哥华附近——但他的死引发了强烈的反应，以至于加拿大人投票选举了理想主义的、对难民友善的贾斯廷·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)担任总理。</p>
<p>Impatient would-be sponsors — “an angry mob of do-gooders,” The Star called them — have been seeking more families. The new government committed to taking in 25,000 Syrian refugees and then raised the total by tens of thousands.</p>	<p>想成为赞助者的民众迫不及待地寻找更多家庭——《星报》(The Star)称他们是“一群愤怒的热心人”。新政府承诺接纳2.5万名叙利亚难民，后来又把总数提高到了数万人。</p>
<p>“I can’t provide refugees fast enough for all the Canadians who want to sponsor them,” John McCallum, the country’s immigration minister, said in an interview.</p>	<p>“对于那些希望提供帮助的加拿大人，我没有办法马上提供那么多的难民，”加拿大负责移民事务的部长约翰·麦卡勒姆(John McCallum)在采访中说。</p>
<p>Advocates for sponsorship believe that private citizens can achieve more than the government alone, raising the number of refugees admitted, guiding newcomers more effectively and potentially helping solve the puzzle of how best to resettle Muslims in Western countries. The fear is that all of this effort could end badly, with the Canadians looking naive in more ways than one.</p>	<p>赞助工作的支持者们相信，与仅靠政府的力量相比，普通公民可以做得更多，同时增加接受移民的数量，并更有效地引导新来者，甚至还有助于解决如何在西方国家重新安置穆斯林这个难题。但也有人担心，加拿大人在很多方面看起来都太天真，这些努力有可能换来糟糕的结局。</p>

<p>The Syrians are screened, and many sponsors and refugees take offense at the notion that they could be dangerous, saying they are often victims of terrorism themselves. But U.S. officials point out that it is very difficult to track activity in the chaotic, multifaceted Syrian war. Several Islamic State members involved in the 2015 Paris attacks arrived on Europe's shores from Syria posing as refugees.</p>	<p>叙利亚人经过了筛查，很多赞助者和难民都觉得，把难民视为危险人物是一种侮辱，他们说，难民也往往是恐怖主义的受害者。但是美国官员指出，在混乱复杂的叙利亚战争中，很难追溯一个人的行为。有几个卷入2015年巴黎恐怖袭击事件的伊斯兰国成员都是伪装成难民，从叙利亚来到欧洲。</p>
<p>Some of the refugees in Canada have middle- and upper-class backgrounds. But many more face steep paths to integration, with no money of their own, uncertain employment prospects and huge cultural gaps. Some had never heard of Canada until shortly before coming here.</p>	<p>一些来到加拿大的难民有中产或上层阶级背景。但是更多难民需要面对艰难的融合之路，他们没有钱、就业前景不明，还面临巨大的文化差异，有些人甚至到来前不久，才听说加拿大这个地方。</p>
<p>And volunteers cannot fully anticipate what they may confront — clashing expectations of whether Syrian women should work, tensions over how money is spent, families that are still dependent when the year is up, disagreements within sponsor groups.</p>	<p>志愿者们也不能完全预料到自己可能面对的情况：对叙利亚女性是否应该工作的预期存在冲突；金钱的用途可能导致的紧张；一年过后，这些家庭有可能仍然无法独立；赞助小组内部也会产生分歧。</p>
<p>Still, by mid-April, only eight weeks after their first encounter with McLorg, the Mohammads had a downtown apartment with a pristine kitchen, bikes for the children to zip around the courtyard, and a Canadian flag taped to their window.</p>	<p>然而，到4月中旬，距离见过麦克朗格第一面仅八周之后，穆罕默德一家已经在闹市拥有了一套带有全新厨房的公寓，孩子们可以在院子里骑自行车，他们的窗户上贴着一面加拿大国旗。</p>
<p>Abdullah Mohammad searched for the right words to describe what the sponsors had done for him. "It's like I've been on fire, and now I'm safe in the water," he said.</p>	<p>阿卜杜拉·穆罕默德寻找着合适的字眼来描述赞助者们为他所做的好事。“就好像我本来着火了，现在我安全地呆在水里了，”他说。</p>
<p>There still was some culture shock. When Abdullah Mohammad took the children to a community pool, he encountered a woman in a string bikini. "I ran away," he said later. "I've never seen that before in my life."</p>	<p>文化冲击还是存在。阿卜杜拉·穆罕默德带孩子们到社区泳池，遇到一个穿吊带比基尼的女人。“我跑开了，”他后来说，“我这辈子从未见过这样的情景。”</p>

<p>In mid-May, at the end of a routine meeting with the sponsors and the Mohammads, McLorg shared news of her own: She had breast cancer. Now that she was facing surgery, she was the one who was vulnerable, and the Syrians were the ones who were checking on her.</p>	<p>5月中旬,在赞助者与穆罕默德一家的例会上,麦克朗格说了一件自己的事:她患了乳腺癌。她要做手术了,现在她成了脆弱的一方,那家叙利亚人变成了关照她的人。</p>
<p>They brought flowers and chocolates; the other sponsors, now practiced in the logistics of caring, offered meal deliveries and other assistance. "I had no intention of building my own support group, but I have one now," McLorg said.</p>	<p>他们为她带来鲜花和巧克力;其他的赞助人现在负责照顾她,为她送餐,提供其他帮助。“我从来没想到建立自己的支援小组,但是现在我有了一个,”麦克朗格说。</p>
<p>Bayan and Batoul, the two oldest Mohammad children, made get-well cards using the same set of watercolors the sponsors had used to make greeting signs that first day at the airport hotel. The morning after McLorg's operation, when she made her way down to her living room, the cards were the first things she saw.</p>	<p>穆罕默德家的老大和老二——巴扬(Bayan)和巴图尔(Batoul)用各位赞助人第一天在机场绘制欢迎标识的那套水彩颜料制作了慰问卡。麦克朗格手术翌日早上,当她回到自家客厅,那些卡片是她看到的第一样东西。</p>
<p>/international/20160701/canada-syrian-refugees</p>	<p>/international/20160701/canada-syrian-refugees</p>
<p>Emirates Warn Against Traditional Clothing Abroad After Man Is Mistaken for Terrorist in Ohio</p>	<p>美国反恐草木皆兵:穿长袍戴头巾就有嫌疑?</p>
<p>The United Arab Emirates warned its citizens on Sunday to avoid wearing traditional clothing when traveling abroad, apparently in response to an episode in Ohio last week in which a businessman from Abu Dhabi, dressed in robes and a headscarf, was confronted by police at gunpoint because a hotel clerk thought he might be a terrorist.</p>	<p>周日,阿拉伯联合酋长国告诫其国民,在出国时需避免穿传统服装,这似乎是在对上周发生在俄亥俄州的事件做出回应。当时,酒店职员觉得一个穿长袍、戴头巾的阿布扎比商人可能是恐怖分子,结果警察把枪口对准了他。</p>
<p>The businessman was identified as Ahmed al-Menhali, 41, by the Cleveland chapter of the Council on American-Islamic Relations. Relatives of a front desk clerk at the Fairfield Inn and Suites in Avon, Ohio, called 911 on June 29 to report that the clerk was panicked after</p>	<p>美国伊斯兰关系理事会(Council on American-Islamic Relations)克利夫兰分会表示,这名商人是41岁的艾哈迈德·默哈里(Ahmed al-Menhali)。6月29日,俄亥俄州埃文费尔菲尔德酒店(Fairfield Inn and Suites)一名前台接待员的亲戚打了911报警电话,称该接待员惊慌失措,因为看到一个穿着长</p>

<p>seeing a man in robes and “full headdress” in the hotel lobby, speaking on a phone and “pledging his allegiance or something to ISIS.”</p>	<p>袍和“全套头饰”的男子在酒店大堂在打手机，“好像是宣誓效忠伊斯兰国(ISIS)”。</p>
<p>Officers confronted al-Menhali outside the hotel with guns drawn, pinned him to the ground, handcuffed him, searched his clothes and wallet and had him take off his shoes to check his feet. Police body-camera video of the encounter shows al-Menhali, who appeared to speak limited English, saying “What is this?”, “I’m tourist” and “Not good” while he was on the ground.</p>	<p>在酒店外，警员拔枪指着默哈里，把他压在地上，然后给他戴上手铐，搜查了他的衣服和钱包，并让他把鞋子脱掉，要检查他的脚。警察携带的摄像头录制的视频显示，默哈里似乎英语不太好，被压地上时，他说，“怎么了？”“我是游客”和“不好”。</p>
<p>The Avon Police Department released audio and video of the episode to the media, and the recordings were uploaded to YouTube.</p>	<p>埃文警察署向媒体提供了音频和视频，并上传到了 YouTube 上。</p>
<p>About 10 minutes into the encounter, as the likelihood of any arrest appeared to dissipate and al-Menhali was allowed to stand up, he collapsed on the pavement. He was taken by ambulance to St. John’s Medical Center, police said; local news reports said he had been treated for minor injuries and released.</p>	<p>大约十分钟后，警方逐渐排除了逮捕的必要，默哈里被允许站起来，但他瘫倒在了人行道上。警察说他随即被救护车送到圣约翰医疗中心(St. John’s Medical Center); 当地新闻报导称，他受了轻伤，已经获得了治疗，并已出院。</p>
<p>The warning from the Emirates government coincides with heightened security alerts in cities around the world after deadly terrorist attacks in Iraq, Bangladesh and Turkey, raising new fears about the global reach of terrorism.</p>	<p>阿联酋政府发布警告之际，伊拉克、孟加拉国和土耳其正发生致命恐怖袭击，引发人们对全球性恐怖主义的新一波担忧，全球各地的城市在提高安全警惕性。</p>
<p>The Ohio episode, however, raised questions about the intense police response to a report of a man in Middle Eastern dress standing in a hotel lobby, speaking on a telephone.</p>	<p>但俄亥俄州事件是有人报警称一个人穿着中东服饰，站在酒店大堂里打电话，警方的激烈反应引起了一些质疑。</p>
<p>Julia A. Shearson, executive director of the Cleveland chapter of the Council on American-Islamic Relations, criticized the way the police referred to al-Menhali’s clothing in their report, according to The</p>	<p>朱莉娅·A·希尔森(Julia A. Shearson)是美国伊斯兰关系理事会克利夫兰分会会长，她批评警方在报告中提及默哈里服饰的做法。</p>

Independent.	
In an interview Sunday, she said: "It is shocking this happened. The bottom line is we understand the American people are on edge, and there's definitely violence in the world, but we've come to this brute level of giving in to our fears."	在周日接受采访时，她说：“这件事的发生令人震惊。当然我们知道美国人现在神经紧绷，而世界上也确实有暴力存在，但我们草木皆兵的反应已经达到了野蛮的程度。”
She added, "We can defeat violence and terrorism if we get to the root cause of it, instead of victimizing 1.5 billion people around the world."	她说，“如果我们直接针对事情根源，就可以战胜暴力和恐怖主义，而不是让世界各地的 15 亿人成为受害者。”
Avon officials apologized to al-Menhali on Saturday night at the council's Cleveland office. The mayor, Bryan K. Jensen, told al-Menhali, "There were some false accusations made against you, and those are regrettable." The chief of the Avon police, Richard Bosley, said, "You should not have been put in that situation like you were."	上周六晚，埃文官员在美国伊斯兰关系理事会克利夫兰办公室向默哈里道歉。市长布莱恩·K·延森(Bryan K. Jensen)告诉默哈里，“出现了一些针对你的不实指控，我们深感遗憾。”埃文警方负责人理查德·博斯利(Richard Bosley)说，“你不应当被置于这种境地。”
/international/20160704/emirates-issues-travel-warning-after-man-in-robe-is-mistaken-for-isis-terrorist-in-ohio	/international/20160704/emirates-issues-travel-warning-after-man-in-robe-is-mistaken-for-isis-terrorist-in-ohio
Bombing at Bangladesh's Largest Eid Gathering Kills at Least 3	孟加拉国开斋节聚会发生爆炸案
DHAKA, Bangladesh — A bombing at Bangladesh's largest gathering for the Eid al-Fitr holiday killed two police officers and a civilian on Thursday, police officials said, a day after the Islamic State warned that more attacks would follow the militants' bloody siege in the capital last week.	孟加拉国达卡——警方官员表示，周四在孟加拉国最大的开斋节聚会上发生的爆炸，已导致两名警察和一名平民丧生。这次事件发生的前一天，伊斯兰国曾警告说，武装分子上周在孟加拉国首都制造了血腥人质事件后，还会发动更多的袭击。
The attack on Thursday occurred at Sholakia Eidgah, a prayer ground in the Kishoreganj district, about 60 miles northeast of Dhaka, the capital. More than 100,000 people were estimated to have gathered there for Eid al-Fitr, the holiday that concludes the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.	周四的袭击事件发生在首都达卡东北部约 100 公里的吉绍尔甘杰县的秀拉奇亚·埃德戈(Sholakia Eidgah)祈祷地。据估计，有 10 多万人聚集在那里，以庆祝标志着穆斯林斋月结束的开斋节。

Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina issued a statement deploring the attack and the killers who had carried it out. "What kind of Islamic virtues do they hold as they go to kill people instead of offering their prayers at prayers time, carry out a suicidal bomb attack," she said.	孟加拉国总理谢赫·哈西娜(Sheikh Hasina)发表声明谴责了袭击以及制造袭击者。她说,“他们在该祈祷的时候不作祈祷,而是去杀人,制造自杀式炸弹袭击,这些人哪还有什么伊斯兰美德?”
In the aftermath of a bloody weekend attack carried out by young men, several from prosperous families, the prime minister renewed official entreaties to parents and school administrators to inform the authorities about unexplained and prolonged absences by young men.	上周末,几名年轻男子制造了血腥的袭击,他们中的有些来自富裕家庭。孟加拉国总理此次再次恳求家长和学校管理者,如果年轻男子原因不明地长时间消失,请告知当局。
"I urge the guardians to take steps to bring back their missing sons home," she said. "We will give them all cooperation to find their missing boys and for their treatment, if necessary."	"我敦促监护人采取措施,把他们下落不明的儿子找回家,"她说。"我们将给予他们全面的合作,帮助他们找到失踪的男孩,如果有必要的话,也为这些男孩提供治疗。"
More details emerged about the attack on the religious gathering on Thursday.	周四宗教集会袭击案的更多细节逐渐浮出。
About half an hour before morning prayers were to begin, a group of men approached a police checkpoint at a high school near the prayer ground and set off a bomb, said Tofazzel Hossain, an assistant superintendent of the Kishoreganj police. "They attacked the police out of nowhere," said Mr. Hossain, who added that some of the attackers had been carrying guns and bladed weapons.	吉绍尔甘杰助理警司托法泽尔·侯赛因(Tofazzel Hossain)说,晨祷开始大约半个小时前,一群男子前往设在祈祷场所附近一所高中的警察检查站,引爆了一枚炸弹。"他们突然出现,袭击了检查站,"侯赛因说,一些袭击者携带着枪支和刀具。
Six other officers were seriously wounded, said a police inspector, Mueid Chowdhury, but they were expected to survive. Several civilians were also hurt.	督察穆伊德·乔杜里(Mueid Chowdhury)说,有六名警察受了重伤,但他们应该没有生命危险。还有几名平民受伤。
The police killed one of the attackers and arrested two others, Mr. Hossain said. A search was underway for the other assailants.	侯赛因说,警察击毙了一名袭击者,逮捕了两名。目前他们正在搜索其他袭击者。
Security had been tightened for Eid celebrations around Bangladesh	上周五晚上在达卡的外交区,一家高档餐馆遭到武装分子袭击,导致至少

<p>after the militant assault Friday night on an upscale restaurant in Dhaka's diplomatic district, in which at least 20 hostages were killed. On Wednesday, the Islamic State, which claimed responsibility for the restaurant siege, released a video threatening more such attacks in Bangladesh.</p>	<p>20 名人质丧生，之后孟加拉国各地加强了开斋节的安全保障措施。周三，伊斯兰国声称对餐馆袭击案负责，并公布了一段视频，威胁将对孟加拉国进行更多这样的袭击。</p>
<p>There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack on Thursday. But the imam of the Sholakia Eidgah mosque, Maulana Fariduddin Masud, had taken a public stance against violence committed in the name of Islam. In January, he led more than 100,000 Islamic clerics in signing a fatwa, or religious ruling, that condemned militancy.</p>	<p>目前还没有谁立即宣称对周四的袭击负责。但秀拉奇亚·埃德戈清真寺的伊玛目福里杜丁·马苏德毛拉(Maulana Fariduddin Masud)一直公开反对以伊斯兰教的名义做出的暴力行为。今年一月，他带领逾 10 万伊斯兰神职人员签署了一份谴责好战分子的教令，也就是一项宗教裁决。</p>
<p>/international/20160708/bangladesh-bomb-eid-sholakia-eidgah</p>	<p>/international/20160708/bangladesh-bomb-eid-sholakia-eidgah</p>
<p>In Death, Qandeel Baloch, Pakistani Social Media Star, Is Celebrated as a Feminist Hero</p>	<p>巴基斯坦网红遭弟弟“荣誉处决”</p>
<p>The killing of Qandeel Baloch, a social media star some called the Kim Kardashian of Pakistan, provoked an outcry on social media from Pakistani feminists and others who saw the 26-year-old as a symbol of women's empowerment.</p>	<p>被一些人称为巴基斯坦版金·卡戴珊(Kim Kardashian)的社交媒体明星坎迪尔·俾路支(Qandeel Baloch)遭到杀害的消息，在社交媒体上引发了巴基斯坦的女权主义者以及把这个 26 岁女人视为女权象征的一些人士的强烈抗议。</p>
<p>Ms. Baloch had attracted a huge following, and no shortage of controversy, on social media with provocative photos and videos. But on Friday night, she was drugged and strangled by her brother as she slept at her parents' home in Muzaffarabad, a town on the outskirts of Multan in Punjab Province, the police said.</p>	<p>俾路支在社交媒体上发布挑逗性的照片和视频，赢得大量粉丝，也引来不少争议。警方称，周五晚上，她在旁遮普省木尔坦市郊区小镇穆扎法拉巴德父母家中睡觉时，被弟弟下药并勒死。</p>
<p>After he was arrested on Saturday, the brother, Waseem Ahmed Azeem, said he had killed her because of the "shameful" pictures she had posted</p>	<p>周六，她的弟弟瓦西姆·艾哈迈德·阿齐姆(Waseem Ahmed Azeem)在被捕后称，杀死姐姐是因为她在 Facebook 上发布“下流的”照片。</p>

to Facebook.	
Rafia Zakaria, a columnist for the newspaper Dawn and the author of "The Upstairs Wife," a book about the place of women in Pakistani culture, said that in a young and increasingly urban society, Ms. Baloch had represented a generation of women who were increasingly independent and who used technology to express themselves.	《黎明》报的专栏作家、写有讲述妇女在巴基斯坦文化中地位的《楼上的妻子》(The Upstairs Wife)一书的作者拉菲娅·扎卡里亚(Rafia Zakaria)说，在一个年轻的、日益城市化的社会里，俾路支代表着新一代更加独立、会运用科技手段表达自己的女性。
"This is a new weapon in the hands of Pakistani women," she said in a phone interview on Monday.	"这是巴基斯坦女性手中的新武器，"周一她在接受电话采访时说。
Reem Wasay wrote of Ms. Baloch in Dawn: "She had questionable taste and she openly mocked our outrage, but she made a lot of us root for her because she was so unbelievable we almost thought she was invincible."	里姆·维西(Reem Wasay)在《黎明》报上谈论俾路支时写道："她的品味值得怀疑，她公开嘲笑我们的愤怒，不过她能让我们很多人支持她，因为她太不可思议了，我们几乎认为她是不可战胜的。"
As of Tuesday morning, more than 3,000 people had signed an online petition, posted by a feminist collective, that condemned Ms. Baloch's death, called her "a rebel, an artist, and a gutsy feminist provocateur," and mourned her, along with victims of domestic violence in the United States and elsewhere.	周二上午，一个女权主义团体在网上发布的请愿书获得3000多人签名支持，表达对俾路支之死的愤慨和哀悼，称她是"反抗者、艺术家、勇敢的女权主义挑战者"，同时也向美国等地的家暴受害者表示哀悼。
But while many people lauded Ms. Baloch, others celebrated her death on social media.	不过，虽然很多人称赞俾路支，也有人在社交媒体上庆祝她的死亡。
There are hundreds of "honor killings" in Pakistan each year, and the assailants often go free because a legal loophole in the country allows the authorities not to prosecute a murder case if the victim's family forgives the killer.	巴基斯坦每年发生数百起"荣誉处决"，袭击者往往都能逃脱惩罚，因为该国法律有个漏洞：如果受害者的家人原谅凶手，当局可以不予起诉。
After a public outcry over Ms. Baloch's death, however, officials announced on Monday that the Azeem family would be barred from	不过，在公众对俾路支之死表示强烈愤慨之后，巴基斯坦官员们周一宣布，将禁止阿齐姆的家人原谅凶手。女权倡导者欢迎这一举措，不过表示，巴基

<p>pardoning her killer. Women's rights advocates welcomed the move but said Pakistan should change the law to ban such pardons in all cases.</p>	<p>斯坦应该修改法律，在所有案件中禁止此类宽恕。</p>
<p>The authorities also said they were investigating a high-ranking cleric, Mufti Abdul Qavi, who had appeared with Ms. Baloch in selfies taken in a hotel room last month. The photos prompted Mr. Qavi's removal from a religious committee that determines when Ramadan starts and ends based on the moon's sighting.</p>	<p>当局还表示，他们正在调查高级神职人员穆夫提·阿卜杜勒·卡夫(Mufti Abdul Qavi)。上个月他和俾路支在酒店房间里的自拍照曝光。这些照片导致卡夫从一个宗教委员会撤职——该委员会根据月相决定斋月的起止时间。</p>
<p>In remarks to GeoTV, Ms. Baloch's mother accused Mr. Qavi of provoking Mr. Azeem into killing her daughter. But Mr. Qavi said that he had met with her only to discuss the teachings of Islam and that it was ridiculous that he was included in the investigation after her brother's public confession.</p>	<p>在接受 GeoTV 电视台采访时，俾路支的母亲指责卡夫挑唆阿齐姆杀害姐姐。不过卡夫称自己与俾路支见面只是为了讨论伊斯兰教义，还表示，在她弟弟公开认罪之后，他被扯入调查是十分荒谬的。</p>
<p>Born Fauzia Azeem into a poor family in a small town in Punjab Province, Ms. Baloch said she was forced into marriage at age 17. According to new reports, she had a child who lives with her former husband. Her first foray into the public eye was a disastrous audition on "Pakistan Idol." She was escorted offstage by one of the hosts and ended the segment in tears.</p>	<p>俾路支原名福齐娅·阿齐姆(Fauzia Azeem)，出生在旁遮普省某小镇的一个贫穷家庭。她说自己被迫在 17 岁时结婚。据新闻报道称，她有个孩子与前夫住在一起。她第一次突然进入公众视野是在《巴基斯坦偶像》(Pakistan Idol) 的一次极为糟糕的试镜中。她在一名主持人的陪同下下台，在眼泪中结束了人生的那个片段。</p>
<p>Her rejection from the mainstream entertainment industry spurred her to cultivate a following on social media with a mix of campy, sexy videos and messages about female empowerment. Speaking mostly in Urdu, she discussed topics like her crush on Imran Khan, the cricket star turned politician.</p>	<p>她遭到主流娱乐业拒绝，这激发她在社交媒体上通过矫揉造作、性感的视频和关于女性赋权的言论，培养了很多追随者。她大多数时候以乌尔都语发帖，谈论她对板球明星出身的政客伊姆兰·汗(Imran Khan)的爱慕等话题。</p>
<p>She called herself a "one-woman army," often recording herself alone in</p>	<p>她称自己是一支“由一个女人组成的军队”，经常记录自己独自在卧室的情形，</p>

<p>her bedroom or sometimes pulling stunts like promising to striptease if Pakistan won a cricket match. After her death, her father said she had been supporting her family – including the brother who killed her.</p>	<p>有时也会哗众取宠，比如发誓称，如果巴基斯坦赢了某场板球赛，她会表演脱衣舞。在她去世后，她父亲说，这家人靠她养活，包括杀害她的那个弟弟。</p>
<p>“She’s so self-made,” said Ms. Zakaria. “She’s taking bits and pieces she’s seen in social media, in magazines. She’s very much like the internet phenomenon anywhere. And people found her entertaining and liked her.”</p>	<p>“她完全是靠自己奋斗，”扎卡里亚说，“她模仿自己在社交媒体和杂志上看到的零零碎碎的东西。她和其他地方出现的网络现象很相似。人们觉得她很有趣，喜欢她。”</p>
<p>“She was very titillating and the Pakistani men who found her titillating would not admit it,” she added. “And that’s the bluff that she was calling out: You think I’m so bad but you want me.”</p>	<p>“她极具挑逗性，心里这么想的巴基斯坦男人们嘴上不会承认，”她补充说道。“她豪爽地宣称：你们觉得我很坏，但你们想要我。”</p>
<p>That also made her a lightning rod for criticism in a conservative society.</p>	<p>这也让她成为一个保守社会的批评焦点。</p>
<p>“Everybody was talking about her,” said Malik Siraj Akbar, a Pakistani journalist now based in Washington, where he leads a think tank called the Balochistan Institute. He is Baloch, an ethnic minority in Pakistan. Ms. Baloch was, too, and that apparently inspired her stage name. But many Baloch people were upset because she was seen as bringing disrepute to the community, Mr. Akbar said by phone.</p>	<p>“大家都在谈论她，”在华盛顿工作的巴基斯坦记者马利克·西拉杰·阿克巴尔 (Malik Siraj Akbar) 说。他是一个名叫俾路支协会 (the Balochistan Institute) 的智囊团的领袖。他是巴基斯坦少数民族俾路支人。俾路支女士也是，她的艺名显然来源于此。不过，阿克巴尔在电话采访中说，很多俾路支人对她感到不满，认为她玷污了该民族的声誉。</p>
<p>“Men would condemn her, but I’m sure they were all secretly following her stuff on Instagram,” he added.</p>	<p>“男人们谴责她，但我确信他们都在悄悄查看她在 Instagram 上发布的内容，”他补充说。</p>
<p>Ms. Baloch did not talk about her family or personal life in public. She had no handlers and no notable show business gigs.</p>	<p>俾路支不公开谈论自己的家庭或个人生活。她没有经纪人，也没有做过什么值得注意的演艺工作。</p>
<p>Nighat Dad, the Lahore-based executive director of the Digital Rights Foundation and a member of the feminist collective that posted the petition celebrating Ms. Baloch, said that after writing on Twitter about</p>	<p>拉合尔的数字权利基金会 (Digital Rights Foundation) 的执行总监妮格特·达德 (Nighat Dad) 是在网上发布称赞俾路支的请愿书的女权主义团体成员。她说自己在 Twitter 上发表关于此案的帖子之后，遭到前所未有的强烈反对。</p>

<p>the case, she had received an unprecedented backlash. "I have never heard this kind of hate," she said in an interview.</p>	<p>"我从未遇到过这么强烈的仇恨，"她在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>The petition rebuts the notion that Ms. Baloch was the country's Kim Kardashian: "She was our Qandeel: a working-class woman, a Third World feminist, a disrupter and a firebrand who dared to do as she pleased, despite threats to her life."</p>	<p>这份请愿书反驳俾路支是该国的金·卡戴珊的观点："她是我们的坎迪尔：一个工薪阶层女性、一个第三世界的女权主义者、一个规则破坏者、一个敢于做自己喜欢的事的煽动者——尽管面临着生命威胁。"</p>
<p>After the scandal over the photos with Mr. Qavi, Ms. Baloch had revealed that she was receiving threats, and she appealed to Pakistan's Interior Ministry for protection.</p>	<p>在与卡夫的自拍照丑闻曝光之后，俾路支透露，她收到死亡威胁，并请求巴基斯坦内政部(Interior Ministry)保护自己。</p>
<p>"They've silenced her in a very public way to function as a deterrent," Ms. Zakaria said. "But when you consider the fact that there are millions of Qandeels out there sitting on their computers at night, in Karachi and Lahore and Multan, it's only a matter of time before there's going to be more and more of this."</p>	<p>"他们以非常公开的方式让她保持沉默，作为一种威慑，"扎卡里亚说，"但是当你考虑到这个事实——在卡拉奇、拉合尔和木尔坦，有数百万坎迪尔晚上坐在电脑前——你就该知道，迟早会有越来越多的女人表达自己的心声。"</p>
<p>/international/20160720/qandeel-baloch-pakistan-murder-social-media</p>	<p>/international/20160720/qandeel-baloch-pakistan-murder-social-media</p>
<p>In Athletes' Housing at Rio Olympics: Blocked Toilets, Leaking Pipes and Exposed Wiring</p>	<p>厕所堵塞电线短路，里约奥运村难住人</p>
<p>RIO DE JANEIRO — Adding to the list of setbacks and stumbles for the Rio Olympics, the Olympic Village, home to thousands of athletes during the Summer Games, has been called unfit for occupancy.</p>	<p>里约热内卢——本届夏季奥运会期间，将为成千上万名运动员提供住宿的奥运村被指不宜居住。这让里约奥运会的挫折和障碍名录上又增加了一项。</p>
<p>Sunday was supposed to be move-in day for many athletes, but the leader of the Australian Olympic delegation said its athletes would not be checking in because of problems with the gas, electricity and plumbing.</p>	<p>很多运动员本应在周日入住奥运村，但澳大利亚奥运代表团的领队表示，因为气、电和管道方面的问题，该代表团的运动员将不会入住。</p>

<p>The opening ceremony for the Rio Games is scheduled for Aug. 5.</p>	<p>里约奥运会的开幕式定于8月5日举行。</p>
<p>Among the issues with housing units at the village are "blocked toilets, leaking pipes and exposed wiring," said Kitty Chiller, a former Olympic pentathlete whose title is chef de mission in Rio de Janeiro for the Australian Olympic Committee. There is also bad lighting in many stairwells and "dirty floors in need of a massive clean," she said in a written statement.</p>	<p>曾是奥运五项全能运动员的姬蒂·奇列尔(Kitty Chiller)说,奥运村的房屋存在的问题包括“厕所堵塞、管道漏水和线路裸露在外”。她现在的头衔是澳大利亚奥林匹克委员会(Australian Olympic Committee)赴里约热内卢代表团的团长。她还在书面声明中表示,很多楼梯井灯光昏暗,“地板肮脏,需要大规模清扫”。</p>
<p>"Water has come through the ceiling resulting in large puddles on the floor around cabling and wiring," Ms. Chiller said.</p>	<p>“屋顶漏水,导致地上靠近电缆和线路的地方形成大水洼,”奇列尔说。</p>
<p>Ms. Chiller said that delegations from Britain, New Zealand and other countries were experiencing similar problems in the village, which is in an area of western Rio called Barra da Tijuca. Attempts to reach those delegations were not successful.</p>	<p>奇列尔表示,在奥运村里,英国、新西兰和其他一些国家的代表团也在经历类似的问题。奥运村位于里约西部一个叫巴拉·达蒂茹卡的地区。本报试图联系这些代表团但未果。</p>
<p>Australian athletes have been staying at hotels as local organizers in Rio try to fix the problems, according to Australian officials.</p>	<p>澳大利亚官员称,里约当地的主办方在努力解决这些问题,在此期间,澳大利亚的运动员会住在宾馆。</p>
<p>Olympic officials said they expected the issues to be resolved within a few days. They said the village had officially opened on Sunday morning and, as planned, a few hundred delegation members had moved in.</p>	<p>奥林匹克官员称,预计这些问题将在几天之内得到解决。他们表示,奥运村按计划于周日上午正式开放,已有几百名代表团成员入住。</p>
<p>"There are some adjustments that we are dealing with and will be resolved in a short while," said Carlos Nuzman, the president of the organizing committee. "Every Olympic Village, because of their magnitude, needs some adjustments until it becomes perfect. The important thing is that everything will be resolved before the Games, without disturbing the athletes."</p>	<p>“我们在做一些调整,会很快解决,”里约奥运组委会主席卡洛斯·努兹曼(Carlos Nuzman)表示。“因为规模比较大,每座奥运村都需要做出一些调整才能完善。重要的是,一切都会在奥运会开始之前得到解决,不会给运动员带来不便。”</p>

<p>Rio de Janeiro won the bid to host the 2016 Summer Games seven years ago, when few obstacles were apparent. But the city and the organizers of the Games have encountered difficulty on several fronts, including political and economic turmoil; the spread of the Zika virus; and extensive pollution in bodies of water that are to be used in Olympic events.</p>	<p>里约热内卢在七年前赢得了 2016 年夏季奥运会的主办权，当时几乎看不出会有什么明显的障碍。但这座城市及奥运会的组织方在好几个方面遭遇了困难，包括政治与经济上的动荡；兹卡病毒的传播；以及计划在奥运赛事中使用的水体遭遇大规模污染。</p>
<p>Now the people in charge of putting on the Games are facing a situation similar to what unfolded at the last Winter Olympics, in Sochi, Russia, in 2014, when lodging was not ready in time for the start of the Games.</p>	<p>现在，负责举办这场奥运会的人面临着与 2014 年俄罗斯索契冬季奥运会出现的类似境况：在奥运会即将开幕之时，住宿地却还没有准备就绪。</p>
<p>Australian officials discussed concerns with Olympic officials in Rio on a daily basis, they said. The Australians plan to reassess the situation on Sunday evening.</p>	<p>他们表示，澳大利亚官员每天都向里约的奥林匹克官员表达他们的关切。他们计划在周日傍晚重新考量目前的情况。</p>
<p>On Saturday night, Australian officials said they had tried to conduct a “stress test” to determine whether the facilities were ready for their athletes. They turned on lights and flushed toilets in apartments on several floors.</p>	<p>周六晚间，澳大利亚官员表示，他们尝试进行了“压力测试”，以确定这些设施是否可以让运动员入住。他们在多个楼层的公寓里试着开灯和冲马桶。</p>
<p>“The system failed,” Ms. Chiller said. “Water came down walls, there was a strong smell of gas in some apartments and there was shorting in the electrical wiring.”</p>	<p>“系统没能通过测试，”奇列尔说。“水沿着墙壁流下来，一些公寓里有浓重的燃气味，还有电线短路的情况。”</p>
<p>The United States expects to have 500 athletes and staff members staying in the Olympic Village. “As is the case with every Games, we’re working with the local organizers to address minor issues and make sure the Village is ready for Team USA athletes,” said Patrick Sandusky, a spokesman for the United States Olympic Committee.</p>	<p>美国计划有 500 名运动员和工作人员入住奥运村。“和每一届奥运会一样，我们正与当地组织者一起应对一些小问题，从而确保奥运村为美国奥运代表团的入住做好准备，”美国奥委会发言人帕特里克·桑达斯基(Patrick Sandusky)说。</p>

Sweden's women's soccer team also refused to move into its apartments because of similar problems, the Brazilian newspaper Folha de S. Paulo reported. The article said the United States, Italy and the Netherlands had paid to hire workers to finish their rooms.	巴西刊物《圣保罗页报》(Folha de S. Paulo)报道，因为类似的问题，瑞典女子足球队也拒绝搬进奥运村的公寓。这篇报道还提到，美国、意大利与荷兰都在自掏腰包雇人完善各自的公寓。
/international/20160725/rio-olympic-village-australia	/international/20160725/rio-olympic-village-australia
Russian Military Helicopter Is Shot Down in Syria, Killing 5	俄罗斯军机在叙利亚被击落，5人遇难
MOSCOW — A Russian military transport helicopter was shot down Monday in the Syrian province of Idlib, killing the three crew members and two officers on board in the deadliest episode for the Russian military since it intervened in the country, Russian officials said.	莫斯科——俄罗斯官员称，周一，一架俄罗斯军用运输直升机在叙利亚的伊德利卜省被击落，机上三名机组成员和两名官员遇难，这是俄罗斯军方介入叙利亚战事以来遭到的最重大伤亡。
The Mi-8 helicopter was hit by ground fire as it returned to the Hemeimeem air base from a mission to the embattled city of Aleppo, according to the Russian Defense Ministry.	俄罗斯国防部称，这架米-8直升机奉命前往战火纷飞的城市阿勒颇执行任务，在返回哈迈尼姆空军基地途中被地面火力击落。
Video footage, posted on Facebook by anti-government activists shortly before the Russian Defense Ministry confirmed the attack, showed two burned bodies on the sand about 300 feet from what appeared to be a helicopter in flames.	俄罗斯国防部确认发生袭击事件不久前，反政府活动人士在 Facebook 发布的一段视频显示，沙滩上有两具烧焦的尸体，距尸体约 300 英尺处有一架在燃烧的直升机。
In the video, a number of men, some of them armed, cheered around the bodies, shouting "Allahu akbar," God is great in Arabic. One of them jumped on a body, joyfully.	视频上，许多男人——有些持有武器——围着尸体欢呼，用阿拉伯语高喊“真主至大”。其中一个人兴高采烈地跳上了一具尸体。
A set of images, also released online, showed two Russian drivers' licenses — one belonging to a young woman, another to a young man — and a laminated Orthodox icon of God. It was not possible to establish the names of the people pictured on the licenses.	同样被发布在网上的一系列图片显示了两份俄罗斯驾照——一份属于一名年轻女子，另一份属于一名年轻男子——以及一张有覆膜的东正教圣像。驾照照片中的人的姓名难以确认。
Dmitry Peskov, a spokesman for the Russian president, Vladimir Putin,	据国有新闻通讯社塔斯社(TASS)报道，俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京

confirmed that all those on board had been killed, according to the Tass state news agency, and he expressed condolences to victims' families.	(Vladimir Putin)的发言人迪米特里·S·佩斯科夫(Dmitry S. Peskov)确认，直升机上的人全部遇难。他还对遇难者家属表示了慰问。
The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, which opposes the Syrian government and tracks the conflict from Britain through contacts in Syria, said the helicopter crashed near the village of Saraqib in Idlib province.	总部设在英国，通过叙利亚境内的联系人对坠机事件进行了追踪的反政府组织叙利亚人权观察(Syrian Observatory for Human Rights)称，直升机是在伊德利卜省萨拉齐布村附近坠毁的。
The aircraft had recently delivered aid to two Shiite villages nearby that have long been surrounded by Sunni rebels, the group said.	该组织称，这架飞机最近给附近两个被逊尼派叛军长期包围的什叶派村庄运送过救援物资。
None of Syria's many rebel groups immediately claimed responsibility for shooting down the helicopter. But at a news briefing Monday, Lt. Gen. Sergei F. Rudskoi, a senior member of the Russian general staff, said it had been shot down over territory controlled by the Nusra Front and "the so-called moderate opposition."	事件发生后没有任何一个叙利亚反叛组织声称对击落直升机一事负责。但俄罗斯总参谋部高级成员谢尔盖·F·鲁茨科伊中将(Lt. Gen. Sergei F. Rudskoi)在周一的新闻发布会上表示，飞机是在努斯拉阵线(Nusra Front)和“所谓的温和反对派”控制的领地上空被击落的。
Last week, Russia said it had established several humanitarian passages in Aleppo to let civilians and insurgents leave the area. So far, 324 civilians and 82 militants have left the city through them, Rudskoi said. (Opposition groups in Syria have disputed these claims.)	俄罗斯称，上周它在阿勒颇设立了几个人道主义通道，让平民和叛军离开该地区。鲁茨科伊说，截至目前，已有324名平民和82名武装分子经由这些通道离开。(叙利亚反对派组织对这些说法进行了驳斥。)
/international/20160802/russia-syria-helicopter	/international/20160802/russia-syria-helicopter
How a Secretive Branch of ISIS Built a Global Network of Killers	ISIS是如何将恐袭杀手派往全球的?
BREMEN, Germany — Believing he was answering a holy call, Harry Sarfo left his home in the working-class city of Bremen last year and drove for four straight days to reach the territory controlled by the Islamic State in Syria.	德国不来梅——去年，哈利·萨弗(Harry Sarfo)相信自己在响应神圣的召唤，于是离开工业城市不来梅的家，驱车四天，来到叙利亚由伊斯兰国(Islamic State)控制的领土。
He barely had time to settle in before members of the Islamic State's secret service, wearing masks over their faces, came to inform him and	不等他安顿下来，伊斯兰国的特工们就出现了，他们带着面具，告诉他和他的德国朋友，他们不再希望欧洲人到叙利亚来。他们的家乡才是最需要他们

<p>his German friend that they no longer wanted Europeans to come to Syria. Where they were really needed was back home, to help carry out the group's plan of waging terrorism across the globe.</p>	<p>的地方，他们应该回去，协助这个组织执行他们的计划，让恐怖主义遍及全球。</p>
<p>"He was speaking openly about the situation, saying that they have loads of people living in European countries and waiting for commands to attack the European people," Sarfo recounted Monday, in an interview with The New York Times conducted in English inside the maximum-security prison near Bremen. "And that was before the Brussels attacks, before the Paris attacks."</p>	<p>"他毫不掩饰地说起现在的局势，说他们在欧洲各国都有人马，等待接受袭击欧洲人的命令，"星期一，萨弗在不来梅附近最高安保级别的监狱中以英语接受了《纽约时报》采访。"那是布鲁塞尔袭击、巴黎恐怖袭击之前的事。"</p>
<p>The masked man explained that, although the group was well set up in some European countries, it needed more attackers in Germany and Britain, in particular. "They said, 'Would you mind to go back to Germany, because that's what we need at the moment,'" Sarfo recalled. "And they always said they wanted to have something that is occurring in the same time: They want to have loads of attacks at the same time in England and Germany and France."</p>	<p>那个戴面具的男人解释说，尽管该组织在一些欧洲国家已经根基稳固，但特别是在德国和英国，他们还需要更多袭击者。"他们说，'你们愿不愿意回到德国，因为这才是我们此刻最需要的，"萨弗回忆。"他们总是说，他们希望搞同时行动：他们希望在英国、德国和法国有很多起袭击同时发生。"</p>
<p>The operatives belonged to an intelligence unit of the Islamic State known in Arabic as the Emni, which has become a combination of an internal police force and an external operations branch, dedicated to exporting terror abroad, according to thousands of pages of French, Belgian, German and Austrian intelligence and interrogation documents obtained by The Times.</p>	<p>时报获取了法国、比利时、德国和奥地利的数千份情报和审讯材料，这些材料显示，这些特工属于伊斯兰国的一个情报组织，阿拉伯语名为 Emni。它成了内部警察力量与境外活动机构的合体，致力于向海外输出恐怖。</p>
<p>The Islamic State's attacks in Paris on Nov. 13 brought global attention to the group's external terrorism network, which began sending fighters abroad two years ago. Now, Sarfo's account, along with those of other</p>	<p>11月13日，伊斯兰国对巴黎的袭击引发了全球对该组织境外恐怖网络的关注，它从两年前就开始向海外派遣战士。如今，萨弗以及其他被捕的伊斯兰国新成员的供述进一步揭示了该组织向境外传播暴力的机制。</p>

<p>captured recruits, has further pulled back the curtain on the group's machinery for projecting violence beyond its borders.</p>	
<p>What they describe is a multilevel secret service under the overall command of the Islamic State's most senior Syrian operative, spokesman and propaganda chief, Abu Muhammad al-Adnani. Below him is a tier of lieutenants empowered to plan attacks in different regions of the world, including a "secret service for European affairs," a "secret service for Asian affairs" and a "secret service for Arab affairs," according to Sarfo.</p>	<p>他们描述的是一个多层秘密特工网络，接受伊斯兰国资格最老的叙利亚干事、发言人与宣传主管阿布·穆罕默德·阿里-阿德纳尼(Abu Muhammad al-Adnani)的总体指挥。在他下面，是一批副手，被授权在世界各地策划袭击。根据萨弗的说法，他们有一个“欧洲事务特工处”，一个“亚洲事务特工处”，还有一个“阿拉伯事务特工处”。</p>
<p>Reinforcing the idea that the Emni is a core part of the Islamic State's operations, the interviews and documents indicate that the unit has carte blanche to recruit and reroute operatives from all parts of the organization — from new arrivals to seasoned battlefield fighters, and from the group's special forces and its elite commando units. Taken together, the interrogation records show that operatives are selected by nationality and grouped by language into small, discrete units whose members sometimes only meet one another on the eve of their departure abroad.</p>	<p>这些采访和文件进一步印证了一点：Emni 是伊斯兰国活动的核心组织；并表明，这个机构有全权从组织的任何部分招募和重新派遣人员——从新人到老兵，也从该组织的特殊武装部队和精英突击队招募。把这些审讯记录汇总起来，可以看出，那些行动人员是按照国别选择的，并且根据语言分成了不相关联的小组，其成员有时只在出国前夕才会碰头。</p>
<p>And through the coordinating role played by al-Adnani, terror planning has gone hand-in-hand with the group's extensive propaganda operations — including, Sarfo claimed, monthly meetings in which al-Adnani chose which grisly videos to promote based on battlefield events.</p>	<p>通过阿里-阿德纳尼的统筹协调，恐怖行动的策划和该组织广泛的宣传行动密切配合。萨弗说，他们每月都要开会，阿里-阿德纳尼会根据战场情况选择对外传播哪些恐怖视频。</p>
<p>Based on the accounts of operatives arrested so far, the Emni has become the crucial cog in the group's terrorism machinery, and its</p>	<p>根据已经抓获的特工人员的供词，Emni 已经成为伊斯兰国恐怖主义机器中的一个关键零件。主导巴黎袭击事件，以及制造布鲁塞尔机场航站楼和地铁</p>

<p>trainees led the Paris attacks and built the suitcase bombs used in a Brussels airport terminal and subway station. Investigation records show that its foot soldiers have also been sent to Austria, Germany, Spain, Lebanon, Tunisia, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Malaysia.</p>	<p>站内的手提箱炸弹的人，都是由它训练出来的。调查记录表明，它手下的小兵也被送往奥地利、德国、西班牙、黎巴嫩、突尼斯、孟加拉国、印度尼西亚和马来西亚。</p>
<p>With European officials stretched by a string of assaults by seemingly unconnected attackers who pledged allegiance to the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, Sarfo suggested that there may be more of a link than the authorities yet know. He said he was told that undercover operatives in Europe used new converts as go-betweens, or “clean men,” who help link up people interested in carrying out attacks with operatives who can pass on instructions on everything from how to make a suicide vest to how to credit their violence to the Islamic State.</p>	<p>欧洲领导人被一连串看似毫无联系，但都宣誓效忠伊斯兰国的袭击者弄得疲于奔命。萨弗说，这些袭击者之间的联系可能比官方目前所掌握的要多。他说，自己被告知，欧洲有许多秘密特工使用新加入的成员作为联络人，或被称为“干净人”。他们负责让有意执行恐怖袭击的人和传达指示的人搭上线。指示包罗万象，从如何制作自杀背心，到如何表明他们的暴力活动是伊斯兰国所为。</p>
<p>The group has sent “hundreds of operatives” back to the European Union, with “hundreds more in Turkey alone,” according to a senior U.S. intelligence official and a senior U.S. defense official, both of whom spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss intelligence.</p>	<p>这个组织派遣了“数百名特工”回到欧盟各国，“土耳其一国就还有好几百”，一位美国高级情报官员和一位美国高级国防官员说。两人都因谈话内容涉及情报而要求匿名。</p>
<p>Sarfo, who was recently moved out of solitary confinement at his German prison because he is no longer considered violent, agrees with that assessment. “Many of them have returned,” he said. “Hundreds, definitely.”</p>	<p>被关押在德国的萨弗最近被解除了单独囚禁，因为他被认为已经没有暴力倾向。他认同两位官员的估计。“很多人都回去了，”他说。“肯定有好几百。”</p>
<p>The first port of call for new arrivals to the Islamic State is a network of dormitories in Syria, just across the border from Turkey. There, recruits are interviewed and inventoried.</p>	<p>受感召的新人来到伊斯兰国，第一站就是叙利亚境内的一片宿舍，靠近土耳其边境。他们在这里接受面试，并被录入名单。</p>
<p>Sarfo checked all the necessary boxes, and on the third day after his arrival, the members of the Emni came to ask for him. He wanted to</p>	<p>萨弗走完了所有程序。第三天，Emni 的成员来找他。他希望在叙利亚和伊拉克参加战斗，但蒙面的特工解释说，他们有一个棘手的问题。</p>

<p>fight in Syria and Iraq, but the masked operatives explained that they had a vexing problem.</p>	
<p>"They told me that there aren't many people in Germany who are willing to do the job," Sarfo said soon after his arrest last year, according to the transcript of his interrogation by German officials, which runs more than 500 pages. "They said they had some in the beginning. But one after another, you could say, they chickened out, because they got scared — cold feet. Same in England."</p>	<p>"他们告诉我，在德国没有多少人愿意做这项工作，"萨弗说。德国官方对他的审讯记录显示，这是他去年被捕后不久所做的供述。记录长达500多页。"他们说，他们一开始有些人。但是一个个的，可以说，都退缩了，因为他们害怕了——临阵退却了。在英格兰也是如此。"</p>
<p>By contrast, the group had more than enough volunteers for France. "My friend asked them about France," Sarfo said. "And they started laughing. But really serious laughing, with tears in their eyes. They said, 'Don't worry about France.' 'Mafi mushkilah' — in Arabic, it means 'no problem.'" That conversation took place in April 2015, seven months before the coordinated killings in Paris in November, the worst terrorist attack in Europe in over a decade.</p>	<p>相比之下，这个组织在法国却有足够的志愿者。"我的朋友问他们关于法国的情况，"萨弗说。"他们笑了起来。但的确是非常严肃的笑，眼睛里还含着泪。他们说，'别操心法国'。'Mafi mushkilah'——就是阿拉伯语'没问题'的意思。"这番对话发生在2015年4月，七个月之后，也就是11月，巴黎发生了协同屠杀惨案，这是10多年来欧洲所遭受的最严重的恐怖袭击。</p>
<p>While some details of Sarfo's account cannot be verified, his statements track with what other recruits related in their interrogations. And both prison officials and the German intelligence agents who debriefed Sarfo after his arrest said they found him credible.</p>	<p>萨弗的供述里有一些细节未能证实，但他的陈述同其他伊斯兰国新兵的供词是吻合的。监狱官员和他被捕后讯问过他的德国情报人员都认为他可信。</p>
<p>Since the rise of the Islamic State over two years ago, intelligence agencies have been collecting nuggets on the Emni. Originally, the unit was tasked with policing the Islamic State's members, including conducting interrogations and ferreting out spies, according to interrogation records and analysts. But French members arrested in 2014 and 2015 explained that the Emni had taken on a new portfolio:</p>	<p>自从伊斯兰国在两年多以前崛起后，情报机构便开始搜集关于Emni的零星情报。根据审讯记录和分析师的说法，起先，这个组织的职责是监督伊斯兰国内部成员，包括进行审讯和揪出间谍。但是2014和2015年被捕的法国伊斯兰国成员们说，Emni已经有了新任务：向海外输出恐怖。</p>

<p>projecting terror abroad.</p>	
<p>"It's the Emni that ensures the internal security inside Dawla" — the Arabic word for state — "and oversees external security by sending abroad people they recruited, or else sending individuals to carry out violent acts, like what happened in Tunisia inside the museum in Tunis, or else the aborted plot in Belgium," said Nicolas Moreau, 32, a French citizen who was arrested last year after leaving the Islamic State in Syria, according to his statement to France's domestic intelligence agency.</p>	<p>"Emni 确保 Dawla 的内部安全" (dawla 是阿拉伯语"国家") "并把他们招募的人送往海外, 或者派遣人员, 执行暴力行动, 比如突尼斯博物馆内的事件, 或者在比利时临时取消的行动计划, 通过这些手段保障外部安全, "32 岁的法国公民尼古拉斯·莫罗(Nicolas Moreau)说。这是他对法国国内情报部门所做的供述。他在离开叙利亚伊斯兰国组织后, 于去年被捕。</p>
<p>Moreau explained that he had run a restaurant in Raqqqa, Syria, the de facto capital of the group's territory, where he had served meals to key members of the Emni — including Abdelhamid Abaaoud, the on-the-ground commander of the Paris attacks, who was killed in a standoff with the police days later.</p>	<p>莫罗说, 他曾在叙利亚的拉卡经营一家餐馆。拉卡是该组织控制的疆域的事实上的首都。莫罗的餐馆接待过 Emni 的一些重要成员, 包括巴黎袭击的现场指挥阿卜德勒哈米德·阿巴奥德(Abelhamid Abaaoud), 此人数日后在与警察的对峙中被击毙。</p>
<p>Other interrogations, as well as Sarfo's account, have led investigators to conclude that the Emni also trained and dispatched the gunman who opened fire on a beach in Sousse, Tunisia, in June, and the man who prepared the Brussels airport bombs.</p>	<p>不仅是萨弗的叙述, 其他审讯记录也让调查者推断, 6 月份在突尼斯苏塞海滩开枪的枪手以及准备布鲁塞尔机场炸弹的人也是 Emni 培训和派遣的。</p>
<p>Records from French, Austrian and Belgian intelligence agencies show that at least 28 operatives recruited by the Emni succeeded in deploying to countries outside of the Islamic State's core territory, mounting both successful attacks and plots that were foiled. Officials say that dozens of other operatives have slipped through and formed sleeper cells.</p>	<p>法国、奥地利和比利时情报机构的记录显示, Emni 招募的至少 28 名特工被成功部署到伊斯兰国核心区域外的国家, 他们进行了一些成功的袭击, 也有些计划被挫败。官员们称, 另有数十名特工混进目标国家, 并建立起潜伏组织。</p>
<p>In his own interactions with the Emni, Sarfo realized that they were preparing a global portfolio of terrorists and looking to fill holes in their</p>	<p>萨弗说, 在与 Emni 的交往中, 他发现, 他们在筹建一个全球性恐怖分子网络, 并努力填补网络中的漏洞。</p>

international network, he said.	
In his briefings with the German authorities, and again in the interview this week, Sarfo raised the possibility that some of the recent attackers in Europe who pledged allegiance to the Islamic State's leader during their assaults might have a more direct link to the group than officials believe.	在向德国官方交代情况以及在本周的采访中，萨弗提出了一种可能性：欧洲近期的恐袭制造者和伊斯兰国之间的关联可能比官员之前认为的更直接。这些袭击者都在行动中宣称效忠伊斯兰国领袖。
Sarfo explained that the Emni keeps many of its operatives underground in Europe. They act as nodes that can remotely activate potential suicide attackers who have been drawn in by propaganda. Linking them are what Sarfo called "clean men," new converts to Islam with no established ties to radical groups.	萨弗说，Emni 在欧洲安插的很多特工都是地下的。他们就像节点，能远程激活被宣传洗脑的自杀式袭击者。把他们联系起来的，是萨弗所说的“干净人”，也就是刚皈依伊斯兰教、与激进组织没有历史联系的人。
"These people are not in direct contact with these guys who are doing the attacks, because they know if these people start talking, they will get caught," he said of the underground operatives.	"这些人与将要发动袭击的人没有直接接触，因为他们知道，如果这些人嘴不紧，他们就会被捕，"他指的是这些地下特工。
The intelligence documents and Sarfo agree that the Islamic State has made the most of its recruits' nationalities by sending them back to plot attacks at home. Yet one important region where the Emni is not thought to have succeeded in sending trained attackers is North America, Sarfo said, recalling what the members of the branch told him.	情报文件和萨弗的供述都显示，伊斯兰国充分利用新成员的国籍，派他们回国策划袭击。但萨弗回忆说，Emni 成员曾对他说，Emni 在一个重要地区未能成功派遣受过培训的袭击者，那就是北美。
Though dozens of Americans have become members of the Islamic State, and some have been recruited into the external operations wing, "they know it's hard for them to get Americans into America" once they have traveled to Syria, he said.	萨弗说，虽然已有数十名美国人成为伊斯兰国成员，有些还被招募进入境外活动组，但"他们知道"，美国人一旦去过叙利亚，就"很难再回到美国"。
"For America and Canada, it's much easier for them to get them over the social network, because they say the Americans are dumb — they	"在美国和加拿大，通过社交网络争取信徒要容易得多，因为他们说美国人很傻——他们有开放的枪支政策，"他说。"他们说，我们很容易就可以让他

<p>have open gun policies," he said. "They say we can radicalize them easily, and if they have no prior record, they can buy guns, so we don't need to have no contact man who has to provide guns for them."</p>	<p>们变得激进，如果他们之前没有犯罪记录，就能买到枪支，所以我们不需要单线联系人给他们提供枪支。”</p>
<p>During his time in Syria, Sarfo was contacted by other German fighters who wanted him to be an actor in a propaganda film aimed at German speakers. They drove to Palmyra, and Sarfo was told to hold the group's black flag and to walk again and again in front of the camera as they filmed repeated takes. Syrian captives were forced to kneel, and the other German fighters shot them, showing an interest only in the cinematic effect.</p>	<p>萨弗在叙利亚期间，其他德国籍的战士和他联系，想让他在面向德语观众的宣传影片中出镜。他们开车到巴尔米拉，让萨弗拿着该组织的黑色旗帜，在镜头前不停地走，他们一遍一遍地拍摄。叙利亚俘虏被逼下跪，其他德国士兵射杀他们，他们的兴趣好像只在影片效果上。</p>
<p>One turned to Sarfo immediately after killing a victim and asked: "How did I look like? Did I look good, the way I executed?"</p>	<p>其中一名士兵在射杀一名受害者之后很快转头问萨弗：“我刚才看起来怎么样？我处决的方式帅吗？”</p>
<p>Sarfo said he had started doubting his allegiance to ISIS during his training, after seeing how cruelly they treated those who could not keep up. Making the propaganda video provided his final disillusionment when he saw how many times they recorded each scene in the 5-minute film. Back in Germany, when he had been inspired by similar videos, he had always assumed they were real, not staged.</p>	<p>萨弗说，他在训练中看到他们对待落后士兵的残酷方式后，开始怀疑自己对伊斯兰国的忠诚。拍摄宣传视频时，他看到他们为了5分钟的视频无数次拍摄每一个画面时，他最终感到幻灭。他在德国被类似的视频鼓舞时，还以为它们是真实的，不是演出来的。</p>
<p>He began plotting his escape, which took weeks and involved sprinting and crawling in a field of mud before crossing into Turkey. He was arrested at Bremen Airport, where he landed on July 20, 2015, and he voluntarily confessed. He is now serving a three-year term on terrorism charges.</p>	<p>他开始计划逃跑。他用了好几个星期才逃脱，有时需要狂奔，有时在泥地里爬行。最后他到达了土耳其。2015年7月20日，他在不来梅机场落地后被捕。他自愿认罪。他因恐怖主义罪被判处三年监禁，目前正在服刑。</p>
<p>/international/20160804/isis-german-recruit-interview</p>	<p>/international/20160804/isis-german-recruit-interview</p>

Flocking to Robben Island: Tourists by Day, Poachers by Night	曾关押曼德拉的罗本岛，成了偷猎鲍鱼的乐园
Robben Island in South Africa is getting to be notorious again — and this time it's not for racial oppression.	南非罗本岛的名声再次开始变得越来越坏，但这次不是因为种族压迫。
The apartheid-era prison on the island is now a tourist attraction, where visitors from around the world pause with reverence outside the cell where Nelson Mandela was kept. The ferry ride back to the mainland merely deepens the sense of isolation that the inmates must have felt.	种族隔离时代岛上的一个监狱现在是一个旅游景点，来自世界各地的游客们怀着崇敬的心情在曾经关押曼德拉的狱室前短暂停留。从岛上返回大陆乘坐的轮渡，只会加深犯人一定会感受到的与世隔绝的氛围。
But the waters surrounding Robben Island, just off the coast near Cape Town, also happen to be among the richest in the world for delicious shellfish — especially abalone, which is highly prized in Asia. That has made the island a hot spot for shellfish poaching.	但是，离开普敦海岸不远的罗本岛周围的水域，也正好是世界上最盛产美味贝类的地方，尤其是亚洲认为非常珍贵的鲍鱼。这使罗本岛成为一个贝类偷猎的热点。
At night, when the island is closed to tourists, poachers in inflatable boats known as rubber ducks often make their way toward its rocky coastline and dive illegally in the shallows in search of the mollusks.	每天晚上，当罗本岛对游客关门之后，偷猎者往往乘着被称为橡皮鸭的充气艇，来到该岛岩石嶙峋的海岸线，在那里非法潜入不很深的水中，搜索软体动物。
One night in May, the authorities were tipped off to a poaching excursion and went on watch. Around 4 a.m., a boat was spotted pulling into a harbor with its lights turned off — a dead giveaway. Officials from a special police task force and the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries stood ready.	今年5月的一个晚上，当局得到有人要去偷猎的报案，派了人前去查看。大约凌晨4点时，一艘船向港口开来，但没有打灯，这让该船的目的暴露无疑。来自一个处理特殊案件组的警察、以及来自农林渔业部门的官员已严阵以待。
But the poachers saw the law enforcement boats and sped off, eventually abandoning their vessel and vanishing on shore. The authorities seized 2,858 pieces of abalone worth \$68,400.	但是，偷猎者看到了执法船只后便飞驰而去，这些人最终放弃自己的船，消失在海岸上。当局查获了价值6.84万美元的2858个鲍鱼。
Abalone can be found along much of South Africa's coast, but their numbers have been declining rapidly because of overfishing and poaching. Commercial catches are now severely restricted, and	鲍鱼在南非沿海许多地方都有，但是由于过度捕捞和偷猎，它们的数量在急剧下降。目前，商业捕捞量已受到严格的限制，以休闲为目的的鲍鱼打捞也已被禁止了十多年。但是，来自亚洲的需求持续走强，导致非法捕捞激增。

recreational fishing for abalone has been banned for more than a decade. But demand from Asia remains strong, fueling the illegal harvest.	
Abalone grow slowly, taking seven years to reach sexual maturity and one or two more to reach the minimum size to be taken legally. That way, they ought to get at least a little time to reproduce and replace themselves. (Left alone, abalone can live 30 years or more.)	鲍鱼生长缓慢，需要七年时间才能达到性成熟，之后还要一两年的时间才能长到满足合法捕捞的最小尺寸。这种情况下，它们至少应该有一点点时间来自我繁殖和替代。（如果没人捕捞，鲍鱼可以活 30 年，甚至更长时间。）
But the poachers pay little heed to sustainability. The fisheries department says that two-thirds of the abalone it confiscates from poachers are younger and smaller than the legal minimum, and that the waters around Robben Island have been particularly hard hit.	但偷猎者几乎不关心可持续性。渔业部门称，从偷猎者那里没收的鲍鱼有三分之二年龄和尺寸小于合法捕捞的最小标准，而罗本岛周边水域受到的影响尤为严重。
/international/20160816/south-africa-robben-island-poachers	/international/20160816/south-africa-robben-island-poachers
Egypt Suspends 8 Female TV Anchors, Saying They Are Overweight	埃及 8 名女主播因“超重”被停职
CAIRO — Most Egyptian journalists have had to watch their tongues and tone down their reporting over the past three years to keep their jobs under a military-dominated government. Now, the state is ordering some women working as television anchors to practice a similar restraint with their weight.	开罗——过去三年里，在以军方为主导的政府领导下，大部分埃及记者为了保住饭碗，不得不谨言慎行，避免发出过于尖锐的报道。现在，这个国家正要求电视台的一些女主播以同样的克制态度面对自己的体重问题。
Earlier this week, Safaa Hegazy, the director of state-run Egyptian radio and television, barred eight anchorwomen from appearing on the air for a month, saying they were overweight, the state-owned Al-Ahram news website confirmed. Ms. Hegazy ordered the women to go on a diet during their suspensions, Al-Ahram said.	经官方报纸《金字塔报》(Al Ahram)的网站证实，本周早些时候，国有性质的埃及广播电视联盟负责人萨法·赫加齐(Safaa Hegazy)禁止八名女主播在未来一个月内出现在荧屏上，说她们超重了。《金字塔报》称，赫加齐勒令这些女性在停职期间节食减肥。
Khadija Khatab, one of the eight anchorwomen, said that she had not yet been formally notified of Ms. Hegazy's order, but added that she	八位女主播之一的哈蒂嘉·哈塔布(Khadija Khatab)接受了一家私人电视台的采访，称自己尚未正式收到与赫加齐的命令有关的通知，但她补充说，自己

<p>was recently told that “measures will be taken against” those who fail to lose weight by mid-September, according to an interview she gave to a privately owned television station.</p>	<p>最近被告知，相关方面会对未能在9月中旬前成功减肥的人“采取措施”。</p>
<p>Ms. Khatab said she was offended that coverage of her ordeal included words like “fat” and similar terms she called “unfair” and “insulting.” She also said that the pictures of her that had been circulating and mocked on the internet and social media sites were old and that she had lost weight since they were taken.</p>	<p>哈塔布说，媒体对其困境的报道中夹杂着“肥胖”等她称之为“不公平的”、“带有侮辱性的”的字眼，让她受到了冒犯。她还表示，互联网和社交网站上流传的她那些备受嘲弄的照片是很久以前拍摄的，她的体重自那时已经有所下降。</p>
<p>“I believe I am an ordinary Egyptian woman who looks normal, and I don’t wear too much makeup,” Ms. Khatab said, challenging people to contradict her.</p>	<p>“我认为我是一名外表正常的普通埃及女性，而且我的妆并非过浓，”哈塔布说她愿意听听反驳的声音。</p>
<p>Many did.</p>	<p>许多人都做出了反驳。</p>
<p>Alaa el-Sadani, a commentator for Al-Ahram, said that she was “sickened by the disgusting and repulsive” appearance of the eight suspended anchors, and that she believed the rest of the country agreed with her.</p>	<p>《金字塔报》的评论员阿拉·萨达尼(Alaa el-Sadani)说，被停职的八位女主播“不堪入目、可憎”的外表让她感到厌恶，她相信其他国人和她有一样的感受。</p>
<p>Fatma al-Sharawi, another Al-Ahram writer, welcomed the move as a way to improve the abysmal ratings of the state channels. “Is a ban for eight enough?” she asked.</p>	<p>《金字塔报》的另一名作者法特玛·沙拉维(Fatma al-Sharawi)认为这是一项很好的举措，有助于提振国家电视台糟糕的收视率。“停八个人的职够吗？”她问。</p>
<p>Viewership of state television, long dismissed by many Egyptians as a comically biased news source, fell significantly after the uprising that removed President Hosni Mubarak from power in 2011.</p>	<p>国家电视台一直被许多埃及人斥为有失偏颇到滑稽可笑地步的新闻来源。自从导致胡斯尼·穆巴拉克(Hosni Mubarak)下台的起义于2011年爆发以来，其收视率一落千丈。</p>
<p>“They don’t understand that people don’t watch them because they have no credibility, skills or quality,” said Mostafa Shawky, a free-press advocate with the Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression.</p>	<p>“他们不明白，人们不看他们的节目是因为他们没有信誉、才能或品质，”自由思想与表达协会(Association for Freedom of Thought and Expression)的媒体自由倡导者穆斯塔法·肖凯(Mostafa Shawky)说。“这跟外表无关。但</p>

<p>"It has nothing to do with looks. But it goes to show that actual skill is not something they care about."</p>	<p>此事表明，他们并不关心真正的才能。”</p>
<p>Mr. Shawky said the suspensions reinforced a widespread notion in Egypt that only women who meet a certain definition of beauty should work in television journalism. "The fact that it is a woman who is doing all of this just makes it all the worse," he said.</p>	<p>肖凯说，停职事件强化了一种在埃及颇为流行的观点：女性只有符合某种关于美的定义，才能从事电视新闻工作。“停职决定是由一名女性做出的，这一事实让情况变得更加糟糕，”他说。</p>
<p>Ms. Hegazy could not be reached for comment.</p>	<p>记者无法联系到赫加齐进行置评。</p>
<p>/international/20160819/egypt-suspends-8-female-tv-anchors-saying-they-are-overweight</p>	<p>/international/20160819/egypt-suspends-8-female-tv-anchors-saying-they-are-overweight</p>
<p>How Omran Daqneesh, 5, Became a Symbol of Aleppo's Suffering BEIRUT, Lebanon — In the images, he sits alone, a small boy coated with gray dust and encrusted blood. His little feet barely extend beyond his seat. He stares, bewildered, shocked and, above all, weary, as if channeling the mood of Syria.</p>	<p>绝望的象征：忘了哭泣的叙利亚受伤男孩 黎巴嫩贝鲁特——在那些图像里，他独自坐着，一个小男孩，浑身都是灰土和凝结的血块。他的小脚从椅子上伸出来一点。他瞪着眼睛，满脸迷惑和震惊，但主要还是疲惫不堪，仿佛整个叙利亚的情绪都在他的脸上。</p>
<p>The boy, identified by medical workers as Omran Daqneesh, 5, was pulled from a damaged building after a Syrian government or Russian airstrike in the northern city of Aleppo. He was one of 12 children under the age of 15 treated on Wednesday, not a particularly unusual figure, at one of the hospitals in the city's rebel-held eastern section, according to doctors there.</p>	<p>医务人员确认这个男孩名叫奥姆兰·达克尼什(Omran Daqnees)，今年五岁，是叙利亚政府或俄罗斯空袭叙利亚北方城市阿勒颇(Aleppo)之后从废墟中被救出来的。他是周三在这座城市北部受反对派控制的一处医院中接受治疗的12个15岁以下的儿童之一，该医院的医生说，他并不是什么特别的人物。</p>
<p>But some images strike a particular nerve, for reasons both obvious and unknowable, jarring even a public numbed to disaster. Omran's is one.</p>	<p>但是出于某些既显而易见又不可知的原因，一些影像特别能触动人类的神经，甚至能震撼那些对灾难已经麻木的公众。奥姆兰的图像就是其中之一。</p>
<p>Within minutes of being posted by witnesses and journalists, a photograph and a video of Omran began rocketing around the world on social media. Unwittingly, Omran — like Alan Kurdi, the Syrian</p>	<p>奥姆兰的一张照片和一段视频被记者和目击者们贴到网上后，几分钟内就通过社交网络传遍了世界。不知不觉中，奥姆兰和去年9月在淹死后尸体被冲到土耳其海岸上的叙利亚儿童阿兰·库尔迪(Alan Kurdi)一样，令人们重新关</p>

<p>toddler who drowned last September and whose lifeless body washed up on a Turkish beach — is bringing new attention to the thousands upon thousands of children killed and injured during five years of war and the inability or unwillingness of global powers to stop the carnage.</p>	<p>注那些在持续五年的战争中遇难或受伤的上万名儿童，以及全球的各种力量在阻止这场屠杀时是多么无能为力或不情不愿。</p>
<p>Maybe it was his haircut, long and floppy up top; or his rumpled T-shirt showing the Nickelodeon cartoon character CatDog; or his tentative, confused movements in a widely circulated video — gestures familiar to anyone who has loved a child. Or the instant and inescapable question of whether a parent was left alive to give him a hug.</p>	<p>或许是因为他有些长又乱蓬蓬的头发；抑或是他皱巴巴的T恤，上面还印着尼克洛迪恩儿童频道的卡通角色“猫狗”；又或者是因为他在这个广为流传的视频里那些充满犹豫和困惑的动作——对于喜欢孩子的人来说，他的姿势再熟悉不过。又或者是因为那个紧急而又无可回避的问题：他的父母是否生还，是否还能再来拥抱他？</p>
<p>In any event, by Thursday morning, Omran’s image had been broadcast and published around the world, and Syrians were sharing mock-ups of his photograph in memes that both cried for help and darkly mocked the futile repetitiveness of such pleas.</p>	<p>不管怎样，星期四的早晨，全世界都播放或登载了奥姆兰的形象，叙利亚人纷纷分享这张照片的仿作，它们既呼吁帮助，亦悲观地嘲讽这种一再重复的请求是多么无用。</p>
<p>One, riffing on Omran’s officelike chair, showed him at a desk as if representing his country to the world.</p>	<p>其中一张图片拿奥姆兰坐着的、看起来像办公用椅的椅子做文章，在他面前放了一张桌子，仿佛向世人代表着他的国家。</p>
<p>Another pasted him like a silent accusation between President Obama and his Russian counterpart, President Vladimir V. Putin.</p>	<p>另一张图片让他置身于奥巴马总统(President Obama)和俄国总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)中间，仿佛是一种无声的控诉。</p>
<p>The drafting of Omran as an emblem of despair is not new; images of dead and injured children from Syria are shared daily on social media, many of them indescribably more harrowing. Pieces of children’s bodies being pulled from rubble are photographed with appalling regularity in a war of indiscriminate attacks, most often from government airstrikes and shelling but also from rebel mortars.</p>	<p>奥姆兰的形象成为绝望的象征，这绝非什么新鲜事；叙利亚伤亡儿童的形象每天都在社交网络上传播，其中有很多悲惨到无法用语言表达的程度。在一场无差别攻击的战争中，儿童尸体碎片从废墟中挖出来的照片如此常见，到了惊人的地步，这样的攻击不仅来自政府的空袭和轰炸，也来自反对派武装的炮火。</p>
<p>But while the mind revolts against looking too long at those pictures, and many news media shun them as too gruesome, it may be the</p>	<p>尽管这样的照片看久了会让人觉得反感，很多新闻媒体也因为太过残酷而避免发表这样的照片，但奥姆兰痛苦的样子，看上去仍然相对来说让人感觉熟</p>

<p>relatively familiar look of Omran's distress that allows a broader public to relate to it.</p>	<p>悉，引发了公众更广泛的共鸣。</p>
<p>In the case of Alan, the Syrian toddler who washed up on a beach last year, after his family tried to reach Europe on a smuggler's boat, the child was dead. But his body was intact, lying in the sand as if sleeping, and dressed neatly with evident parental love for his big journey.</p>	<p>在去年那个尸体被冲上岸的孩子阿兰的事件里，他全家乘坐偷渡船去欧洲，这个孩子死了。但他的尸体却完好无损，躺在沙滩上，仿佛熟睡一般，他衣着整洁，证明漫长的旅途中，他一直有父母的爱相伴。</p>
<p>Omran, as he is carried from a damaged building in the dark, could be Everychild. He looks around in confusion, his chubby forearm draped trustingly across the reflective stripe on his rescuer's back, before he is plopped into the chair at the back of ambulance, lit blindingly white.</p>	<p>奥姆兰在黑暗中从遭到破坏的建筑里被拖出来，他可能和任何孩子没什么两样。他困惑地打量四周，胖乎乎的小胳膊信任地垂在救护人员背上的反光条纹上，后来他被放在灯光白得刺眼的救护车后部的椅子上。</p>
<p>He settles into a thousand-yard stare, apparently too stunned to cry. Then he puts a hand to his bloody brow, looks at his palm in surprise, and tries to wipe it on the chair. Then he glances around, as if trying to understand where he is.</p>	<p>他茫然地凝视着远方，震惊到忘了哭泣。后来他伸手去摸流血的额头，吃惊地看着自己的手掌，想把血抹在椅子上。然后他又四下打量，好像想弄清自己到底在哪儿。</p>
<p>Omran's picture and video were distributed by the Aleppo Media Center, a longstanding group of antigovernment activists and citizen journalists who document the conflict. They were also shared with journalists by doctors from the hospital where he was treated, which is supported by the Syrian American Medical Society.</p>	<p>奥姆兰的照片和视频由阿勒颇医疗中心提供，这个存在多时的组织由反政府活动分子和记录这场冲突的公民记者所组成。这家医院由叙利亚-美国医疗社团(Syrian American Medical Society)赞助，医院的医生们也向记者们提供了若干他接受治疗的照片和视频。</p>
<p>The video shows two more small children brought to the ambulance, and then two adults, one person on a stretcher, one man covered in dust and agitated but able to walk.</p>	<p>在视频上，两个更小的孩子被带上救护车，跟着是两个大人，其中一个人躺在担架上，另一个男人浑身都是灰土，显得非常焦躁，不过还能走路。</p>
<p>They were taken to a hospital already swamped with casualties.</p>	<p>他们被带到一家已经挤满死伤者的医院里。</p>
<p>Mohammad al-Ahmad, a radiology nurse, was in the emergency room when Omran arrived around 9 p.m. with bruises and cuts all over his</p>	<p>奥姆兰在晚上9点左右被送进急救室，浑身都是淤血和伤口，放射科护士穆罕默德·艾哈迈德(Mohammad al-Ahmad)当时在那里。</p>

body.	
"The boy was traumatized," Mr. Ahmad said. "He wasn't speaking when he arrived. A few minutes later, he started crying from pain."	"这个孩子受了精神创伤，"艾哈迈德说。"他进来的时候什么话也不说。几分钟后，他开始因为疼痛而哭起来。"
Mr. Ahmad cleaned Omran's face and bandaged his head, as images shared by the hospital's medical staff showed. Doctors said they found no apparent signs of brain injury.	如医院的医务人员分享的图像所示，艾哈迈德洗干净奥姆兰的脸，给他的头部做了包扎。医生们说他们没有发现脑损伤的明显迹象。
In the chaos, the hospital workers, who communicated via online messages, could not immediately say which of the boy's adult relatives were alive and whether they were with him.	在一片混乱中，医院通过网络对外联系的工作人员无法立刻说出这个孩子的成人亲属是否还活着，是不是和他在一起。
That is not unusual, medical workers say, in a city where some dead and injured children cannot even be identified because they are brought in alone. Bombings bring so many patients at once that doctors treat them on the floor, and hospitals and medical workers have been systematically targeted in the war.	医务人员说，这种情况并不罕见，在这个城市里，很多死去和受伤的孩子甚至无法识别身份，因为他们是独自被送来的。轰炸一下子就带来太多伤员，医生们得在地上治疗他们，同时医院和医务人员也是战争中遭受系统打击的对象。
Later, doctors at the hospital said they had verified that Omran's parents had survived, though their home had been destroyed. Relatives declined to speak, saying they were afraid of government reprisals. The doctors said the family may have relatives living in government-controlled territory.	后来，医院的医生们说，他们已经证实奥姆兰的父母还活着，不过他们的家被摧毁了。相关人士害怕遭到政府的报复，因此拒绝发言。医生们说，这家人可能有亲戚生活在政府控制的区域内。
Mahmoud Raslan, who had taken some of the video and photographs of Omran, said in an interview that the boy lived with his mother, father and three siblings, and that they were all injured.	为奥姆兰拍摄了若干视频和照片的马哈茂德·拉斯兰(Mahmoud Raslan)在接受采访时说，这个男孩和父母以及三个兄弟姐妹住在一起，他们都受了伤。
Cases like Omran's are a daily sight in eastern Aleppo, several doctors said, adding that he was lucky in that he made it to a hospital that was still open.	几个医生说，奥姆兰这样的事情在东阿勒颇每天都会发生，并说他很幸运，被送到一家仍然开着的医院。

Mr. Ahmad, the nurse, said three other children had been hospitalized with Omran, along with a 22-year-old man who had been stuck under rubble for eight hours. He said that at least three people had died in the strike.	护士艾哈迈德说，还有三个孩子和奥姆兰一起被送进医院，以及一个在废墟下被埋了八个小时的22岁男子。他说，至少有三人在这次空袭中丧生。
"But Omran took all the attention," he said.	"但是奥姆兰得到了所有人的关注，"他说。
Mr. Raslan, the photographer, was surprised that the images of this one boy drew so much news coverage when, he said, he photographs similar events every day.	一个孩子的影像得到了那么多新闻报道，令摄影师拉斯兰感到惊讶，他说，他每天都在拍下类似的事件。
On Thursday morning, journalists from around the world were clamoring in an online chat group for more information about Omran and his family. But the doctors had moved on.	星期四上午，世界各地的记者在网上的各个聊天群组里喧哗不休，要求得到关于奥姆兰和其家人的更多信息，但是医生们已经向前看了。
They were handling yet another influx from a bombing in the morning, later posting new images. A boy lay on the floor, his legs missing. A woman in black put her hand to her mouth in anguish.	他们在忙着处理另一批当天早上遭受轰炸的伤员，后来又贴出了新的影像。一个男孩躺在地上，没有了双腿。一个穿黑衣的女人痛苦地捂着嘴。
Another boy lay on a gurney, soaked in blood, as a clinician worked on him. A few minutes later came another text message: The boy had died. His name was Ibrahim Hadiri, and there was a new photograph of his face, eyes closed. It is not likely to go viral.	另一个男孩躺在运送病人的轮床上，浑身是血，医生在他身边忙碌。几分钟后传来一则文字信息：这个男孩死了。他的名字是易卜拉欣·哈迪里(Ibrahim Hadir)，还有一张他的新照片，他的双眼已经合上。这张照片不太可能在网上得到大肆传播。
/international/20160819/omran-daqneesh-syria-aleppo	/international/20160819/omran-daqneesh-syria-aleppo
Omran, the Face of Aleppo's Suffering, Is Just One of Syria's Young Victims	触目惊心，那些在叙利亚战火中受难的儿童
Omran Daqneesh, a small Syrian boy from the embattled rebel-held section of Aleppo, somehow snapped to attention millions of people around the world, who watched and shared the arresting video of him as he wiped dried blood and thick soot from his face.	叙利亚阿勒颇(Aleppo)是一个遭围困的反对派控制区，来自那里的小男孩奥姆兰·达克尼什(Omran Daqneesh)，突然之间引起全世界成百上千万人关注，他们观看并转发了他擦去脸上的干血和厚尘土的惊人视频。

<p>The widespread interest in 5-year-old Omran surprised the doctors who treated him, the photographer who shot the video and many Syrians who wondered whether the world had only just discovered how children have suffered every day in a war that has raged for more than five years.</p>	<p>5岁的奥姆兰所引起的广泛关注令他的医生、拍摄这段视频的摄影师以及很多叙利亚人感到意外，他们想知道世人是否刚知道，在过去五年多肆虐的战火中，孩子们每天都在遭受痛苦。</p>
<p>On Saturday, Omran's 10-year-old brother, Ali, died of wounds he suffered during the same attack, medical workers said. Ali's death, which did not draw the same instant social media outpouring as Omran's suffering, only underscored how many Syrian children are dying under the radar of the wider world.</p>	<p>医护人员称，周六，奥姆兰10岁的哥哥阿里(Ali)因在同一场袭击中受伤过重去世。阿里之死并没有像奥姆兰的遭遇那样在社交媒体上立即引发轰动。不过这更突显出，无数叙利亚儿童正在广大世界不知情的情况下默默死去。</p>
<p>Omran was injured on Wednesday by either a Syrian or a Russian airstrike — Russia has denied involvement — that destroyed the building where his family lived in eastern Aleppo. On Thursday, a pro-government website published a photograph of a young girl that it said was hurt — around the same time as Omran — by rebel mortar attacks on the government-held western side of the city.</p>	<p>周三，奥姆兰在空袭中受伤，该空袭可能由叙利亚发起，也可能是俄罗斯——俄罗斯已否认与自己有关，空袭摧毁了他家在阿勒颇东部居住的房子。周四，一个亲政府的网站公布了一个据说受伤的小女孩的照片。她几乎是和奥姆兰同时受伤的，不过是在政府控制的城市西部，因反对派的迫击炮袭击而受伤。</p>
<p>The rebels have no air power, and the devastation in Aleppo has been greater on the rebel-held side. One monitoring group, the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, said that 100 children had died on the city's eastern side this month alone, and 49 on the western side. For each family, the loss is immeasurable. And there are children constantly caught up in battles in other places, on all sides, across war-torn Syria.</p>	<p>反对派没有空中部队，所以他们在阿勒颇的控制区遭到的破坏更严重。叙利亚人权观察组织(Syrian Observatory for Human Rights)称，单是本月在该市东部就有100名儿童死去，西部则有49名儿童死去。对每个家庭来说，损失都是不可估量的。在被战火撕裂的叙利亚，在各方控制的其他区域，不断有儿童被卷入战火。</p>
<p>Omran's picture has resonated for reasons obvious and unknowable. Here are images of seven of the many other children treated in the past week at hospitals in the same region. They are taken from among</p>	<p>奥姆兰的照片引起共鸣的原因有些很明显，有些不得而知。过去一周，同一地区的各医院有多名儿童接受治疗，下面是其中七名儿童的照片。它们选自阿勒颇的医生和其他居民在WhatsApp的一个记者群里发布的照片。</p>

several that were posted by doctors and other residents of Aleppo on a WhatsApp group for journalists.	
Ahmad Tadifi, 2	艾哈迈德·塔迪菲, 2岁
Doctors did not know who this child was when he arrived at the same hospital that treated Omran. On Wednesday, Ahmad had been separated from his family – as happens to many children in the chaotic aftermath of an attack – in the Mashhad neighborhood of Aleppo.	这个孩子被送到医治奥姆兰的同一家医院时, 医生们不知道他是谁。周三, 艾哈迈德(Ahmad)在阿勒颇的马什哈德(Mashhad)与家人失散——在袭击后的混乱中, 很多孩子都遇到过这种情况。
He underwent surgery for serious injuries to his head, groin and right arm and leg. Later identified, Ahmad was kept in the intensive care unit of the hospital along with his father.	他因为头部、腹股沟、右臂和右腿受重伤而接受手术治疗。后来艾哈迈德的身份确定后, 他和父亲一起住进了该院的重症监护室。
Late on Friday, he died from his injuries.	周五晚些时候, 他因伤势过重去世。
Rouwaida, 5, and Rana Hanoun, 7 months	卢万达·哈农, 5岁; 拉娜·哈农, 7个月
The Hanoun sisters were wounded on Wednesday in the same airstrike that injured Omran. They were among 12 children under 15 who were treated at the same hospital in Aleppo. Both of the girls had suffered shrapnel wounds, but were treated and then released on Thursday morning. Doctors shared their picture with the WhatsApp group around the same time they shared the photograph of Omran.	周三, 在导致奥姆兰受伤的同一场空袭中, 哈农(Hanoun)姐妹也受伤了。在这家医院, 接受治疗的15岁以下儿童共有12名。两姐妹都是因榴霰弹受伤, 不过在接受治疗后已于周四早上出院。几乎是在那个WhatsApp群里发布奥姆兰照片的同时, 医生们也发了她们的照片。
Aisel Hajar, 2	埃塞尔·哈杰尔, 2岁
Aisel suffered wounds to her head and to one of her legs on Tuesday, and was treated at Al Quds hospital. On Saturday, the severity of her injuries could not be confirmed because doctors were busy treating new cases. But activists have nicknamed her “Syria’s Cinderella” because of a picture that one took of her shoes – Mary Janes, worn with white socks.	周二, 埃塞尔(Aisel)的头部和一条腿受伤, 在圣城医院(Al Quds)接受治疗。周六, 依旧无法确认她的伤势, 因为医生们在忙于治疗新病人。不过, 活动人士称她为“叙利亚的灰姑娘”, 因为有一张照片拍到她穿着玛丽珍鞋(Mary Janes)和白色短袜。

Amal, 4, and Hikmat Hayouk, 6	阿迈勒·哈欧克, 4岁; 希克马特·哈欧克, 6岁
The Hayouk siblings suffered cuts and bruises when an aircraft opened fire on Wednesday over the Sakhour neighborhood, and they were treated around the same time and at the same hospital as Omran. The children's wounds were relatively minor, but an adult relative suffered a critical neck wound.	周三, 一架飞机在萨胡尔(Sakhour)社区上空开火, 哈欧克(Hayouk)兄妹身上有多处划伤和瘀伤。他们几乎是和奥姆兰在同一时间、同一家医院接受治疗。这两个孩子的伤势相对较轻, 不过他们的一名成年亲戚颈部受到重伤。
An unidentified boy	一个身分不明的男孩
Efforts to identify this boy, below, were unsuccessful. He was treated on Tuesday night at the Omar Hospital and released, said Baraa al-Halabi, a citizen journalist who photographed him. None of the medical workers who could be reached remembered the boy, which is not unusual in the overwhelmed hospitals.	确认下面这名男孩身份的努力没有成功。给他拍照的公民记者巴拉·艾尔·哈拉比(Baraa al-Halabi)称, 周二晚上, 这名男孩在奥马尔医院(Omar Hospital)接受治疗, 后来出院。能联系上的医护人员都不记得这个男孩——在忙碌的医院, 这种情况并不少见。
At 3 a.m. Saturday, a barrel bomb landed on a house in the Jalloum quarter of Aleppo's old city, destroying the house and killing seven members of one family — including all four children — said Abdelkafi al-Hamdo, a friend of the father's. The children were Aisha, 12; Mohammad, 11; Obaida, 7; and Afraa, 6. There is no picture of their injuries to show because they were pulled dead from the rubble. Their father, Ali Abu Joud, recorded this video of three of his children's bodies wrapped in shrouds. His voice can be heard breaking as he tells them goodbye, calling them "habibati" — my darlings — "birds of heaven, gone to the one who is better, gone to God."	周六凌晨3点, 阿勒颇旧城贾鲁姆区(Jalloum)的一所房子毁于油桶炸弹, 造成七名家庭成员殒命, 据孩子父亲的朋友阿卜德尔卡菲·艾尔·哈姆多(Abelkafi al-Hamdo)说, 死者包括全家四个孩子。他们分别是12岁的艾莎(Aisha)、11岁的穆罕默德(Mohammad)、7岁的奥巴达(Obaida)和6岁的阿夫拉(Afraa)。没有他们受伤的照片, 因为他们从碎石中拉出来时已经死去。他们的父亲阿里·阿布·朱德(Ali Abu Joud)拍摄了三个孩子的尸体裹在裹尸布里的视频。他们告别时, 你能听见他哽咽地呼唤他们"habibati"——意思是"我亲爱的"——"天堂的小鸟, 去更好的地方吧, 去真主那里吧"。
/international/20160822/syria-omran-photo-children	/international/20160822/syria-omran-photo-children
Syria's Horrors Visit Turkey Again as Bomber Attacks Kurdish Wedding	土耳其"血色婚礼"51人亡, 袭击者不足14岁
ISTANBUL — The wedding on Saturday night was winding down, and	伊斯坦布尔——在周六晚上举行的这场婚礼正进入尾声, 有些宾客已经离开。

<p>some guests had already left. But the music was still playing and people were still dancing in the narrow streets of Gaziantep, a city not far from the Syrian border.</p>	<p>但是在距离叙利亚边境不远的加济安泰普市几条狭窄的街道上，音乐依然在响，人们还在跳舞。</p>
<p>Just then a child — no more than 14 years old, Turkey’s president said later — meandered into the gathering and detonated a vest of explosives.</p>	<p>就在此时，一个孩子——土耳其总统后来称其最多只有 14 岁——若无其事地走进人群，引爆了身上装满炸药的背心。</p>
<p>Suddenly, the most joyous of occasions became a scene of blood and gore, with body parts scattered all around. Once again, the horrors of Syria’s civil war had visited Turkey.</p>	<p>突然之间，这场欢腾的喜事变成了血淋淋的惨剧，遍地是人体残肢。叙利亚内战的恐怖再一次到访土耳其。</p>
<p>The devastating bombing of the Kurdish wedding in Gaziantep killed at least 51 people and wounded 69. President Recep Tayyip Erdogan blamed the Islamic State, the terrorist group that controls a swath of land straddling the frontier between Iraq and Syria.</p>	<p>在加济安泰普这场库尔德婚礼上发生的爆炸惨案，至少导致 51 人死亡，69 人受伤。土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)将之归咎于伊斯兰国。该恐怖组织控制着伊拉克和叙利亚边境之间的一片狭长区域。</p>
<p>“In this area, we live in a ring of fire,” said Hilmi Karaca, a Kurdish activist who witnessed the explosion. “We live in a place where mothers are weeping for their dead children just hours after crying tears of joy at a wedding.”</p>	<p>“我们过着水深火热的生活，”目击了这场爆炸的库尔德活动人士希勒米·卡拉贾(Hilmi Karaca)说。“在这里，一个母亲刚刚在婚礼上流下快乐的眼泪，几个小时之后就开始了为死去的孩子哭泣。”</p>
<p>The attack was the deadliest in a string of terrorist bombings that have struck Turkey this year, as it grapples with the spiraling chaos of spillover from the war in Syria.</p>	<p>在土耳其今年遭遇的一系列由恐怖分子制造的爆炸事件中，这一次的伤亡是最惨重的。源自叙利亚战场的混乱日渐波及该国，令他们疲于应付。</p>
<p>Mahmut Togrul, a lawmaker with the Kurdish Peoples’ Democratic Party who on Sunday visited the scene of the attack, said the wedding had been a traditional Kurdish ceremony and had taken place in a predominantly Kurdish neighborhood. He said that many of the victims were children.</p>	<p>库尔德人民民主党(Kurdish Peoples’ Democratic Party)议员马哈茂德·托鲁尔(Mahmut Togrul)周日前往爆炸地点。他表示，这是一场传统的库尔德婚礼，在一个以库尔德人为主的社区举办。他表示，受害者中许多是儿童。</p>

<p>That the perpetrator of the attack and so many of its victims were so young was a potent illustration of the degradation of the Syrian war as it has inflamed the region.</p>	<p>袭击者以及许多受害者的年龄如此之小，是叙利亚战事恶化的明证，战争已经令该地区的局势岌岌可危。</p>
<p>The bride and groom on Saturday, Besna and Nurettin Akdogan, survived without serious injuries. Neighbors said they were cousins who had been engaged for six months. After being released from the hospital, the bride said, "They turned our wedding into a blood bath," according to the state-run Anadolu News Agency.</p>	<p>婚礼的新娘和新郎——贝斯娜(Besna)和努雷丁·阿克多安(Nurettin Akdogan)夫妇——幸存了下来，伤情无大碍。邻居们表示，他们是表亲，已经订婚六个月。据官方的阿纳多卢通讯社(Anadolu News Agency)报道，从医院出来以后，新娘说，“他们把婚礼变成了一场屠杀。”</p>
<p>/international/20160822/turkey-wedding-attack-isis-blamed</p>	<p>/international/20160822/turkey-wedding-attack-isis-blamed</p>
<p>Ethiopian Runner Won't Return Home, but Doesn't Know Where to Go</p>	<p>埃塞俄比亚马拉松选手因抗议手势不敢回国</p>
<p>NAIROBI, Kenya — The Ethiopian marathoner who flashed an antigovernment gesture as he crossed the finish line in second place at the Rio Olympics will not go home.</p>	<p>肯尼亚内罗毕——里约奥运会马拉松赛上，第二个冲过终点线的那名埃塞俄比亚选手将不会回国。冲向终点时，他做了一个反政府的手势。</p>
<p>The runner, Feyisa Lilesa, will not fly back to Ethiopia on Tuesday with the rest of his team, his agent said, choosing instead to remain in Brazil with his immigration status unclear.</p>	<p>该选手名为费伊萨·利莱萨(Feyisa Lilesa)，他的经纪人表示，他不会在周二同队里的其他人一起，搭乘飞机返回埃塞俄比亚，而是选择在移民身份尚不确定的情况下留在巴西。</p>
<p>"He didn't plan at all for this," said Mr. Lilesa's agent, Federico Rosa, speaking by telephone from Brescia, Italy. "He doesn't want to go to Ethiopia, he wants to go to another country. The U.S. would be very good but right now we just don't know where he's going to go. He was very happy after winning but also a bit confused."</p>	<p>“这根本不是他计划好的，”利莱萨的经纪人费德里科·罗萨(Federico Rosa)在意大利布雷西亚接受电话采访时说。“他不想回埃塞俄比亚，想去其他国家。美国会是非常好的选择，但现在我们根本不知道他会去哪里。比赛赢了以后他非常高兴，但也有点困惑。”</p>
<p>By raising his arms and crossing them in an X in front of his face as he crossed the finish line Sunday, Mr. Lilesa, 26, has crossed the Ethiopian government, one of the most repressive in Africa.</p>	<p>上周日冲向终点线时，现年26岁的利莱萨举起双臂，并在眼前交叉呈X状。这个举动触怒了埃塞俄比亚政府，后者是非洲最专制的政府之一。</p>
<p>His gesture, which he repeated during an award ceremony on Sunday</p>	<p>周日当天，在比赛结束后的颁奖仪式上，他重复了这个动作。在埃塞俄比亚</p>

<p>after the race, was the most visible in a growing wave of protests in recent months against Ethiopia's government. This unusual burst of protests has erupted across Ethiopia, especially in Oromia, the region from which Mr. Lilesa hails, and where the gesture of raised arms crossed in front of one's face has become a sign of defiance.</p>	<p>最近几个月日渐高涨的反政府抗议浪潮中，这个动作已经成为一种标志。在埃塞俄比亚全境，抗议呈现出不同寻常的爆发之势，特别是在利莱萨的家乡奥罗米亚地区。在那里，举起双臂并在眼前交叉成了一个表示反抗的姿势。</p>
<p>Tens of thousands of protesters have been jailed and hundreds have been killed, according to Human Rights Watch. Mr. Lilesa said in interviews after his race that he believed that if he were to return home, he, too, would be punished. The Ethiopian government has said he has nothing to worry about and that he would be treated like a hero upon his return.</p>	<p>据人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)称，埃塞俄比亚国内数以万计的抗议者被关押，数以百计的人们被杀。利莱萨在比赛结束后的多场采访中认为，如果回国的话，他也会受到惩罚。埃塞俄比亚政府则称他没什么可担心的，并表示他一回去便会受到英雄般的待遇。</p>
<p>Mr. Rosa said that Mr. Lilesa was a serious young man who "doesn't like to play games."</p>	<p>罗萨称利莱萨是一个严肃的年轻人，“不喜欢玩游戏”。</p>
<p>Some sports analysts have speculated that Mr. Lilesa, who finished the Olympic marathon in 2:09:54, and has one of the 50 fastest times in history, might chose to run for another country, such as Bahrain or Qatar. The Gulf states have wooed many other African-born athletes with promises of large pay days if they win international competitions.</p>	<p>利莱萨的奥运会马拉松成绩是2小时9分54秒，名列史上前50。一些体育分析人士猜测，他也许会选择去另一个国家，比如巴林或卡塔尔。海湾国家已经争取到了很多出生在非洲的运动员。它们许诺，这些运动员如果赢得国际赛事，便会获得巨额奖励。</p>
<p>Mr. Rosa said that Mr. Lilesa, who won the Tokyo marathon this year and has a contract with Nike, did not make his protest in an effort to cash in.</p>	<p>罗萨表示，利莱萨抗议不是为了钱。利莱萨曾在今年的东京马拉松上夺冠，并和耐克(Nike)签了一份合同。</p>
<p>"He didn't plan at all to go to another country," Mr. Rosa said. "I don't know even when he decided to do this. He didn't say anything to me about it. I was surprised. And you don't do something like this for money. He did this to defend his country."</p>	<p>"他之前根本没打算去其他国家，"罗萨说。"我甚至都不知道他是什么时候决定这么做的。他没和我透露过有关此事的任何消息。我也大吃一惊。人们不会为了钱做这种事情。他这么做是为了保卫自己的国家。"</p>

<p>In an interview with journalists Sunday in Rio after his race, Mr. Lilesa said he did not discuss his protest beforehand with his agent, coaches, teammates or his family. His wife and two children remain in Ethiopia.</p>	<p>周日比赛结束后在里约接受记者的采访时，利莱萨说自己事先未同经纪人、教练、队友或家人谈论过自己的抗议。他的妻子和两个孩子仍在埃塞俄比亚。</p>
<p>If Mr. Lilesa wants to apply for asylum in the United States, it would be difficult to do that while in Brazil. He might first have to get asylum in Brazil and then apply to the American authorities for so-called humanitarian parole. Under that program, which is used sparingly, often for people in danger, Mr. Lilesa would be allowed to travel to the United States and stay temporarily. Once on American soil, he could apply for political asylum.</p>	<p>如果利莱萨想申请在美国避难，在巴西申请会比较困难。他首先可能得获准在巴西避难，然后再向美国当局申请所谓的人道主义特许入境。该计划很少启用，通常是针对处境危险的人。通过该计划，利莱萨将能够前往美国并暂时居留。一旦踏上美国的领土，他便可申请政治避难。</p>
<p>Mr. Lilesa has become a sensation on social media. As of Tuesday night, nearly \$100,000 had been raised for him via a crowdsourcing website. "We assure you all the money collected will go to support this Oromo/Ethiopian hero," the site said.</p>	<p>利莱萨已经在社交媒体上引起了轰动。截至周二晚上，网友已通过一个众包网站为他筹集了近 10 万美元（约合 67 万元人民币）。"我们向你保证，筹集到的所有资金都将用于支持这位奥罗莫/埃塞俄比亚英雄，"该网站说。</p>
<p>/international/20160824/feyisa-lilesa-ethiopian-marathoner-wont-return-home</p>	<p>/international/20160824/feyisa-lilesa-ethiopian-marathoner-wont-return-home</p>
<p>Colombia and FARC Announce Deal to End the Americas' Longest War</p>	<p>哥伦比亚与叛军达成协议，结束 52 年内战</p>
<p>Colombia's government and the largest rebel group in the country have reached a deal to end more than 50 years of conflict, the two sides announced Wednesday, paving the way for an end to the longest running war in the Americas.</p>	<p>哥伦比亚政府与该国的最大反叛团体周三宣布，双方达成了旨在终结逾 50 年冲突的协议，为美洲持续时间最长的战争走向尽头开辟了道路。</p>
<p>For four years, the Colombian government and the rebels have been locked in negotiations to end the conflict. Time and again, they have emerged from the negotiating table to assure a weary public that another impasse had been eliminated, another hurdle cleared.</p>	<p>四年来，哥伦比亚政府与反叛者陷在终结冲突的谈判泥潭中。一次又一次地，他们离开谈判桌的时候向倦怠的公众保证，又一个僵局打破了，又一道障碍移除了。</p>

<p>This time, the two sides declared that a final deal had been clinched.</p>	<p>这一次，双方宣布敲定了最终协议。</p>
<p>The agreement effectively marks the end of the last major guerrilla struggle in Latin America.</p>	<p>这项协议实际上标志着拉丁美洲最后一场大型游击战的终结。</p>
<p>It outlines a timetable in which the rebels, known as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, or FARC, will abandon their arms. It also sets out a pathway in which former fighters will enter civilian life again.</p>	<p>协议中列出了名为哥伦比亚革命武装力量(Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, 简称 FARC) 的反叛团体放下武器的时间表，还为曾经的游击队员重返平民生活开辟了途径。</p>
<p>But to most Colombians, the deal is simply a promise that the war, which has lasted 52 years, claimed some 220,000 lives and displaced more than 5 million people, is at last coming to an end.</p>	<p>然而，对多数哥伦比亚人而言，这项协议不过是做出了战争终于即将结束的承诺。这场战争持续了 52 年，导致大约 22 万人丧生、逾 500 万人流离失所。</p>
<p>Peace in Colombia now looks more likely than ever, but a big hurdle still needs to be cleared before the deal is ratified. President Juan Manuel Santos, who has staked his legacy on peace, must now sell the agreement to his people.</p>	<p>哥伦比亚看起来比以往任何时候都更可能实现和平，但协议正式生效前还需克服一个重大障碍。现任总统胡安·曼努埃尔·桑托斯(Juan Manuel Santos) 将自己的政治遗产维系于和平进程上，眼下他必须向民众推销这项协议。</p>
<p>Rallying against that approval stands Santos' predecessor, former President Álvaro Uribe, whose term ended in 2010 with the FARC diminished.</p>	<p>反对批准协议的人聚集在前任总统阿尔瓦罗·乌里韦(Álvaro Uribe)周围。当他 2010 年卸任时，FARC 已遭削弱。</p>
<p>Uribe is widely credited with the military gains that forced the rebels to the negotiating table. But he is now leading a growing campaign against the deal, saying it amounts to an unjust amnesty for the rebels.</p>	<p>因为在军事上取得优势，乌里韦获得了广泛称赞，而且正是这种优势迫使反叛者来到谈判桌前。可是，他如今带头进行声势渐长的运动，反对这一协议，称其相当于对反叛者的大赦，并不公正。</p>
<p>"They will spend zero days in prison, they will be awarded with political representation," Paloma Valencia, a senator in Uribe's Democratic Center party, said of the rebels. "This deal breaks the rule of law."</p>	<p>"他们不会在监狱里待上哪怕一天，他们还会获得政治代表权的嘉奖，"来自乌里韦领导的民主中间党(Democratic Center)的参议员帕洛马·巴伦西亚(Paloma Valencia)这样评论反叛者。"这项协议违反了法治原则。"</p>
<p>Still, others hailed the deal as a major step forward for a country of 50 million people whose growing economy has long been hampered by the simple fact that the state does not control all of its territory.</p>	<p>尽管如此，其他一些人称赞该协议是哥伦比亚的一大进步。该国拥有 5000 万人口，由于国家政权未能控制所有领土，其正在日渐增长的经济长期受到了抑制。</p>

/international/20160825/colombia-farc-peace-deal	/international/20160825/colombia-farc-peace-deal
<p>ISTANBUL — Turkey mounted its largest military effort yet in the Syrian conflict on Wednesday, sending tanks, warplanes and special operations forces over the border in a U.S.-backed drive to capture an Islamic State stronghold in Syria.</p>	<p>伊斯坦布尔——周三，土耳其发起了该国迄今在叙利亚冲突中规模最大的军事行动，派遣坦克、战机和特种作战部队越过边境，参与一项得到美国支持的行动，意图夺取伊斯兰国(Islamic State)在叙利亚的一个据点。</p>
<p>The joint offensive on the city of Jarabulus, one of the last border strongholds of the Islamic State, began hours before Vice President Joe Biden was to meet with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Ankara, the Turkish capital. The timing seemed aimed at easing tensions between the two countries raised by the failed coup in Turkey last month.</p>	<p>此次联合进攻以伊斯兰国最后的边境据点之一贾拉布洛斯(Jarabulus)为目标。行动开始几小时后，美国副总统乔·拜登(Joe Biden)在土耳其首都安卡拉会见了该国总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)。选择这一时机似乎旨在缓和因土耳其上月发生的未遂政变而变得紧张的两国关系。</p>
<p>The operation, clearing the way for a force of about 500 Syrian rebels to take the border town, represented a significant escalation of Turkey's role in the fight against the Islamic State, also known as ISIS and ISIL. But it also seemed as much about containing the territorial ambitions of Syrian Kurdish militias, which Turkey sees as its primary enemy in the conflict and which were poised to move against Jarabulus.</p>	<p>这一行动为大约 500 名叙利亚叛军拿下这座边境城镇扫清了道路，同时表明，在与伊斯兰国（也称 ISIS 或 ISIL）的对抗中，土耳其的作用大幅提升。但行动似乎还与遏制叙利亚库尔德民兵组织的领土野心有关。该组织被土耳其视为冲突中的主要敌人，此前正准备进攻贾拉布洛斯。</p>
<p>Biden addressed those concerns at a news conference after his meeting with Erdogan, saying the Syrian Kurds, a U.S. ally in the fight against the Islamic State militants, would have to withdraw to the eastern side of the Euphrates River.</p>	<p>与埃尔多安会面后，拜登在一个新闻发布会上就这些担忧做出了回应。他说，叙利亚的库尔德人作为美国抗击伊斯兰国武装分子的盟友，将不得不退回到幼发拉底河(Euphrates River)东侧。</p>
<p>"We have made it clear to Kurdish forces that they must move back across the river," he said. "They cannot and will not get American support if they do not keep that commitment. Period."</p>	<p>"我们已经明确告知库尔德武装，他们必须退回河对岸，"他说。"如果不信守这一承诺，他们就不能也不会得到美国的支持。就是这样。"</p>
<p>Turkey has signaled in recent days that it is prepared to take a more aggressive diplomatic role in Syria, working alongside Iran, Russia and</p>	<p>土耳其于近日表示已经准备好在叙利亚扮演更具攻击性的外交角色，将和伊朗、俄罗斯以及美国一道，争取给战争画上句号。</p>

the United States to seek an end to the war.	
Turkish officials, including the foreign minister, Mevlut Cavusoglu, warned that their country could ultimately end up fighting the Syrian Kurds, important allies of the United States.	包括外长梅夫吕特·恰武什奥卢(Mevlut Cavusoglu)在内的土耳其官员警告称，他们的国家最终可能会和美国的重要盟友——叙利亚的库尔德人开战。
The operation started at 4 a.m., officials said, with Turkish and U.S. warplanes pounding Islamic State positions in Jarabulus. The special operations troops entered Syria to clear a passage for a ground operation by Turkish-backed rebel groups, the state broadcaster TRT reported.	官员称，此次行动开始于凌晨4点，土耳其和美国的战机打击了伊斯兰国在贾拉布洛斯的阵地。据官方媒体土耳其之声(TRT)报道，特种作战部队进入叙利亚境内，为得到土耳其支持的叛军组织执行地面行动扫清了障碍。
Jarabulus is a vital supply line for the Islamic State and one of its last remaining strongholds on the border.	贾拉布洛斯处于伊斯兰国的主要补给线上，还是它在边境地带仅存的几个据点之一。
/international/20160825/turkey-syria-isis	/international/20160825/turkey-syria-isis
Senior ISIS Strategist and Spokesman Is Reported Killed in Syria	ISIS 外部恐怖行动负责人遇袭身亡
BEIRUT, Lebanon — The Islamic State’s spokesman and overseer of external terrorist operations, Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, was killed in the Syrian province of Aleppo, the group’s news outlet reported on Tuesday.	黎巴嫩贝鲁特——伊斯兰国(Islamic State)的新闻机构周二报道，该组织的发言人兼外部恐怖行动负责人阿布·穆罕默德·阿德纳尼(Abu Muhammad al-Adnani)在叙利亚阿勒颇省遇袭身亡。
A founding member of the group, Mr. Adnani, a 39-year-old Syrian, was its chief propagandist, running an operation that put out slickly produced videos of beheadings and massacres that shocked the world and sent a rush of recruits running to join the group in Syria.	时年39岁的叙利亚人阿德纳尼是伊斯兰国的创始成员，负责该组织的宣传事务。就是他领导的团队公布了那些制作考究的斩首和大屠杀视频。这些视频震惊世界，并吸引了一众新成员为加入该组织而涌入叙利亚。
Accounts from arrested members of the Islamic State confirmed Mr. Adnani’s role as an operational leader as well. He oversaw the group’s external operations division, responsible for recruiting operatives around the world and instigating or organizing them to carry out	被俘虏的伊斯兰国成员的供述证实，阿德纳尼还是一名行动负责人。他领导着该组织的外部行动部门，负责在全世界招募实施人员，并煽动或组织他们制造袭击，包括巴黎、布鲁塞尔和孟加拉国达卡的袭击。

attacks that have included Paris, Brussels and Dhaka, Bangladesh.	
The Islamic State's news outlet, Amaq, said Mr. Adnani had been killed while checking up on the group's military operations in Aleppo Province.	伊斯兰国的新闻机构“阿玛克新闻社”(Amaq)称，阿德纳尼是在检视该组织在阿勒颇省的军事行动时遇袭身亡的。
It was unclear what force might have been behind his death, however. In the northern part of Aleppo Province, near the Turkish border, the Islamic State is currently under attack by long list of antagonists: directly by Turkish, American and Russian airstrikes, by American- and Turkish-backed Syrian rebels, and by American-backed Kurdish rebels and their Arab allies.	不过，尚不清楚造成阿德纳尼之死的背后可能是什么力量。在靠近土耳其边境的阿勒颇省北部，伊斯兰国目前遇到了多股力量的攻击：土耳其、美国和俄罗斯直接发动的空袭，美国和土耳其支持的叙利亚反对派，以及美国支持的库尔德反对派及其阿拉伯盟友。
It was Mr. Adnani who, in September 2014, released an audio statement calling on Muslims living in the West to strike out wherever and however they could.	在2014年9月，正是阿德纳尼发布了一份音频声明，号召生活在西方的穆斯林以可能的任何方式在可能的任何地方发动袭击。
"If you can kill a disbelieving American or European — especially the spiteful and filthy French — or an Australian, or a Canadian, or any other disbeliever from the disbelievers waging war, including the citizens of the countries that entered into a coalition against the Islamic State, then rely upon Allah, and kill him in any manner or way however it may be," Mr. Adnani said in the recording.	"如果能杀死一个不信安拉的美国人、欧洲人——特别是心怀叵测、卑鄙无耻的法国人——澳大利亚人、加拿大人或是这场由怀疑安拉的人发动的战争中其他任何一个不信安拉的人，包括结盟反对伊斯兰国的国家的公民，那么就依靠安拉，以任何可能的方式或方法杀死他，不管这种方式方法是什么，"阿德纳尼在录音中说。
He warned Americans and Europeans that they would come to suffer for fighting the Islamic State.	他警告美国和欧洲民众，他们要出来承担打击伊斯兰国的后果。
"You will pay the price when your economies collapse," he declared. "You will pay the price when your sons are sent to wage war against us, and they return to you as disabled amputees, or inside coffins, or mentally ill. You will pay the price as you are afraid of traveling to any	"当你们的经济崩溃，便是你们付出代价的时候，"他说。"当你们的爱子被派来与我们作战，却以截肢残疾人或是精神病人的身份，或是躺在棺材里回到你们身边，便是你们付出代价的时候。当你们害怕去任何国家，便是你们付出代价的时候。当你们走在自己门前的街道上，右转和左转时却害怕遇到穆

<p>land. You will pay the price as you walk on your streets, turning right and left, fearing the Muslims. You will not feel secure even in your bedrooms.”</p>	<p>斯林，便是你们付出代价的时候。即便是在自己的卧室里，你们也不会有安全感。”</p>
<p>Even as the Islamic State has lost territory on the battlefields in Iraq and Syria, it has continued to press its terror attacks abroad seemingly unabated. In May, Mr. Adnani declared: “Do you think, America, that defeat is by the loss of towns or territory? Were we defeated when we lost the cities in Iraq and retreated to the desert without a city or a land?” He offered an answer: “No, true defeat is losing the will and desire to fight.”</p>	<p>尽管在伊拉克和叙利亚的战场上损失了地盘，但伊斯兰国在国外发动恐怖袭击的势头似乎依然没有减弱。在5月，阿德纳尼宣称：“美国，你以为失败是用失去城池或领土来衡量的吗？我们失去伊拉克的城市，不占领城镇或土地而退回到沙漠就是失败了吗？”他自问自答：“不是，真正的失败是失去战斗的意志和欲望。”</p>
<p>/international/20160831/al-adnani-islamic-state-isis-syria</p>	<p>/international/20160831/al-adnani-islamic-state-isis-syria</p>
<p>Safety Tip for Visitors From India’s Culture Minister: ‘Don’t Wear Skirts’</p>	<p>去印度旅游，女性最好别穿裙子？</p>
<p>Mahesh Sharma, India’s culture minister, said this week that foreign women should not wear skirts while visiting the country, drawing broad criticism in a nation trying to assure female tourists they did not need to fear sexual assault.</p>	<p>印度旅游和文化部长马赫什·夏尔马 (Mahesh Sharma) 本周说，外国女性来这个国家的旅游时不应该穿裙子，结果在这个努力确保女性游客不必担心性侵犯的国家里引发了广泛批评。</p>
<p>“The tourists, when they arrive at the airport, they are being given a welcome kit,” Mr. Sharma told reporters on Sunday in televised remarks. “There is a card with it. Dos and don’ts. What to do and what not to do. Like small things. We tell them that: Do not venture out alone in small towns during the night, don’t wear skirts.”</p>	<p>“游客到达机场时，他们都会得到一套迎客纪念品，夏尔马周日在接受电视节目采访时告诉记者说。“还会附上一张卡片，上面写着该做什么和不该做什么。比如一些小事。我们告诉他们：夜间在小城镇不要冒险单独出门，不要穿裙子。”</p>
<p>“For their own safety, women foreign tourists should not wear short dresses and skirts,” he added, according to The Guardian.</p>	<p>据《卫报》(The Guardian)报道，“为了她们自身的安全考虑，外国女游客不应该穿短的连衣裙和半身裙，”他补充说。</p>
<p>He later said he meant it as “an advisory when going to religious places,” comparing it to removing shoes when going into a temple.</p>	<p>他后来说，自己说的是“针对宗教地区的建议”，类似于进入寺庙之前要脱鞋子。</p>

<p>"I am a father of daughters," Mr. Sharma said. "I have not said what one person should wear or not wear, neither it is desired nor I am authorized to say so. I have only said this as an advice when they visit to religious place."</p>	<p>"我自己也有女儿，"夏尔马说。"我并不是说一个人应该穿什么，不应该穿什么，我没有意愿也没有权力这样说。我只是提出建议，希望她们参观宗教场所时这样做。"</p>
<p>Officials, including the chief minister of Delhi, Arvind Kejriwal, and other critics on social media denounced Mr. Sharma's suggestion.</p>	<p>包括德里首席部长阿尔温德·凯杰里沃(Arvind Kejriwal)在内的官员和社交媒体上的其他评论者纷纷谴责夏尔马的说法。</p>
<p>India has intensely debated how it responds to and prevents sexual assault since a woman was brutally gang-raped on a New Delhi bus in 2012 and died from her injuries. Though the country now imposes stricter penalties, it has continued to reckon with high-profile cases of attacks on tourists. Five men were sentenced in June to life in prison for a 2014 gang rape of a Danish woman who was abducted at knife point in New Delhi, and in July the police accused two men of raping an Israeli woman in Manali.</p>	<p>2012年，一个女子在新德里一辆公共汽车上遭受残忍轮奸后因伤去世，从而在印度引发了如何应对和防止性侵犯的激烈争论。尽管这个国家现在施加了更严格的惩罚，但它仍然一直需要应付对旅游者的侵犯这类获得高度关注的案子。6月，五名男子因为2014年在新德里用刀子挟持一名丹麦女性并实施轮奸，被判处终身监禁；7月，警方起诉两名男子在马拉里强奸了一名以色列女人。</p>
<p>India reported 36,375 rapes against women in 2014, the most recent year statistics were available from the government. Delhi had an average of six rapes and 15 molestations per day in 2015, the highest rate in 15 years, according to The Indian Express.</p>	<p>根据能够从政府获得的最近的统计数据，2014年，印度发生了36375起强奸妇女的案件。根据《印度快报》(The Indian Express)，2015年，德里平均每天发生6起强奸案，15起性骚扰案，达到15年来最高的犯罪率。</p>
<p>Mr. Sharma's comments do not veer too far from advice from the United States State Department, which cautions that women should not travel alone in India and says visitors, especially women, are "advised to respect local dress and customs." With the exception of some resorts and neighborhoods in New Delhi and Mumbai, women in India tend to dress with "clothing that covers their legs and shoulders," the guidelines say.</p>	<p>夏尔马的建议和美国国务院的建议相差不多，它警告女性在印度不要单独出行，旅游者，尤其是女性，"应当尊重当地的着装和习俗"。除了在新德里和孟买的某些名胜和街区，印度女性一般穿的都是"遮盖住双腿和双肩的服装"，这份指南写道。</p>

<p>"Although most victims have been local residents, recent sexual attacks against female visitors in tourist areas across India underline the fact that foreign women are at risk and should exercise vigilance," say the guidelines, last updated in 2015.</p>	<p>"尽管绝大多数的受害者都是本地居民，近期在印度各地旅游景区针对女性游客的性侵犯案件表明，外国女性在该国有危险，应该谨慎行事，"这份更新于 2015 年的指南说。</p>
<p>Sachi Maclachlan, 27, a filmmaker from Brooklyn, has been to India four times and said she always recommended to her American friends that they dress traditionally as "a way of survival." But she struggles with how that suggestion conflicts with her feminist philosophies, she said, including the idea that victimization is not the woman's fault.</p>	<p>27 岁的萨奇·麦克拉克伦(Sachi Maclachlan)是布鲁克林的一位制片人，曾经去过印度四次，她说自己经常向美国朋友们推荐，按照传统方式穿着是一种"保命之道"。但是她说，她努力不让这些建议和自己的女权主义观点相冲突，女权主义认为，成为受害者并不是女人的错。</p>
<p>On several occasions, she has been harassed and touched in the streets while wearing traditional Indian clothing, she said. It suggests to her that the problems run deeper than the clothes women wear.</p>	<p>在某些场合下，她即便是穿着传统印度服装，也会在街头遭到骚扰和触碰。因此她明白，还有比女性的服装更加深刻的问题存在。</p>
<p>"I could have just been wearing shorts and been super comfortable and still been touched, so does it matter?" she said.</p>	<p>"我本可以舒舒服服地穿着短裤，但最后还是被人摸了，所以穿什么有关系吗？"她说。</p>
<p>Jessica Ault, 31, a program and records manager for a nonprofit in Washington, said she packed modest clothes for her trip to India in January, but was motivated more by respecting local culture than safety. She said Mr. Sharma's comments struck her as victim blaming, suggesting that a woman would invite sexual assault based on what she was wearing.</p>	<p>31 岁的杰西卡·奥尔特(Jessica Ault)是华盛顿一个非营利组织的方案与记录管理员，她说自己在今年一月份去印度时穿了保守的衣着，但目的是为了尊重本土文化，而不是为了安全。她说夏尔马的建议让她觉得是在指责受害者，暗示是女性的穿着为自己招来性侵犯。</p>
<p>"She can be in a burqa, she can be in a sari or she can be in a short skirt and still get raped," Ms. Ault said.</p>	<p>"她无论是穿遮盖全身的长袍，还是沙丽，或者短裙，都有可能被强奸，"奥尔特说。</p>
<p>/international/20160831/india-tourism-women-sexual-assault</p>	<p>/international/20160831/india-tourism-women-sexual-assault</p>
<p>Emerging Climate Accord Could Push A/C Out of Sweltering India's Reach</p>	<p>给地球降温，却要印度人放弃空调？</p>

<p>DELHI, India — A thrill goes down Lane 12, C Block, Kamalpur, every time another working-class family brings home its first air-conditioner. Switched on for a few hours, usually to cool a room where the whole family sleeps, it transforms life in this suffocating concrete labyrinth where the heat reached 117 degrees in May.</p>	<p>印度德里——每当又有一个工薪家庭买回家里第一部空调，就会在卡马尔普尔 12 巷 C 座引发兴奋之情。5 月时，这座迷宫般的混凝土建筑内的温度一度高达 47.2 摄氏度，热到令人窒息。空调开上几个小时，就可以让一个通常是全家人都睡在里边的房间凉快下来，改变人们的生活。</p>
<p>“You wake up totally fresh,” exulted Kaushilya Devi, a housewife, whose husband bought a unit in May. “I wouldn’t say we are middle class,” she said. “But we are closer.”</p>	<p>“醒来时会觉得精神抖擞，”考希利亚·德维(Kaushilya Devi)兴高采烈地说道。她是一名家庭主妇，她丈夫在 5 月份买了一部空调。“我不会说我们是中产阶级，”她表示。“但我们又朝那个方向迈进了一步。”</p>
<p>But 3,700 miles away, in Kigali, Rwanda, negotiators from more than 170 countries gathered this week to complete an accord that would phase out the use of heat-trapping hydrofluorocarbons, or HFCs, worldwide, and with them the cheapest air-conditioners that are just coming within reach of people like Devi.</p>	<p>不过，在 3700 英里开外的卢旺达基加利，来自逾 170 个国家的谈判代表于本周汇聚一堂，想要达成一项协议，在全球范围内逐步停止使用具有吸热效力的氢氟烃（hydrofluorocarbons, 简称 HFC），以及德维等人买得起的那种会用到 HFC 的最便宜的空调。</p>
<p>Millions of Indians might mark the transition from poverty with the purchase of their first air-conditioner, but as those purchases ease suffering in one of the planet’s hottest countries, they are contributing profoundly to the heating of the planet.</p>	<p>购买自家的首部空调，或许是数以百万计的印度人脱贫的标志。印度是世界最热的国家之一，人们购买空调后可以生活得舒适一些，但他们的购买行为对全球变暖问题有着深刻的影响。</p>
<p>HFCs function as a sort of supergreenhouse gas, with 1,000 times the heat-trapping potency of carbon dioxide. While they account for just a small percentage of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, scientists say a surge in the use of HFC-fueled air-conditioners would alone contribute to nearly a full degree Fahrenheit of atmospheric warming over the coming century. That is a lot in an environment where just 3 degrees of warming could be enough to tip the planet into an irreversible future of rising sea levels, more powerful storms and</p>	<p>作为一种超级温室气体，HFC 的吸热效力是二氧化碳的 1000 倍。它占大气中温室气体的比例很小，但一些科学家称，在接下来的一个世纪中，单是以 HFC 为冷媒的空调使用量激增，就会让全球气温上升将近 1 华氏度。这是一个很大的数值，因为气温只要再升高 3 华氏度，就有可能把地球送进一个不可逆转的未来：海平面不断升高，风暴和洪水更加猛烈，极其恶劣的旱灾，食物短缺，以及其他灾难性后果。</p>

deluges, extreme drought, food shortages and other devastating effects.	
The emerging HFC ban, nearly seven years in the making, has not drawn the same kind of attention as last year's Paris agreement on climate change. And the Kigali talks are focused on a narrow slice of the economy — just the HFCs in air-conditioners and refrigerators.	这道 HFC 禁令的制定工作耗费了将近七年时间，如今终于有了眉目，但它并未像去年的巴黎气候变化协议一样获得极大关注。此外，基加利会谈聚焦的是一个狭窄的经济领域——仅限于空调和冰箱使用的 HFC。
But the deal, which could be completed this weekend, could have as much or more of an effect on climate change. Unlike the Paris accord, the emerging Kigali agreement will have the force of international law, a legal requirement that rich countries give poor countries money to help them comply, and trade and economic sanctions against countries that do not.	不过，可能在本周末达成的这项协议，或许会对气候变化产生同样大甚至更大的影响。和巴黎协议不同，即将浮出水面的基加利协议将具有国际法的效力，包含让富国为穷国提供资金、帮助其遵守协议的法律要求，并列明违反协议的国家会受到的贸易和经济制裁。
Between 6 and 9 percent of Indian households use air-conditioning, and the purchase of a first unit — not a second or a third — is driving growth, said Ajay Mathur, the director-general of the Energy and Resources Institute in New Delhi. Every time government salaries are raised, he said, air-conditioner purchases surge, as civil servants gain confidence that they will be able to pay higher electric bills.	新德里能源与资源研究所(Energy and Resources Institute)所长阿杰·马瑟(Ajay Mathur)说，在印度，有 6%至 9%的家庭在使用空调，首部空调购买行为——不是第二部或第三部——正在推动增长。他说，每当政府机构加薪，空调销量都会猛增，因为公务员会变得更自信，觉得可以付得起金额更高的电费账单。
"It is me of 10 years ago. It is many of my younger colleagues," Mathur said. "It is my driver, who after 20 years working for me, bought his first air-conditioner. It is a marker of social mobility."	"十年前的我是这样。我的许多年轻同事是这样，"马瑟说。"我的司机是这样，他在为我工作了 20 年之后终于给家里买了第一部空调。这是社会阶层流动的标志。"
But a new global deal committing the world to a rapid phaseout of HFCs, Mathur said, would mean that many Indians would never "be able to get the benefits that go with air-conditioning."	但马瑟表示，一项让世界各国承诺快速淘汰 HFC 的全球性协议的出炉，将意味着许多印度人永远"无法享有空调的好处"。
A fast phaseout comes with big wins for the United States, since many of the replacement chemicals are manufactured by U.S. chemical	快速淘汰 HFC 会给美国带来巨大收益，因为许多替代性化学品都是由陶氏(Dow)、霍尼韦尔(Honeywell)等美国化学品公司生产的。不过这些生产商

companies like Dow and Honeywell. But those manufacturers concede that they are more expensive than HFCs.	承认，替代品的价格比 HFC 要高。
"The replacements are more flammable and toxic," said Stephen Yurek, the president of the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute, an advocacy organization. "So there is a need to make sure the equipment is better designed and maintained, a need to make sure that when it is installed, it is done correctly and safely. You need better-trained people to do all that, and that will be more expensive."	"这些替代品更易燃，毒性也更大，"倡导组织美国空调供热制冷协会(Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute)的会长斯蒂芬·尤列克(Stephen Yurek)说。"因此有必要确保设备的设计更加精良、维护更加到位，有必要确保正确、安全地安装设备。要做到这些，你得对相关人员进行更好的培训，因此价格会更加高昂。"
But a compromise solution is not just a matter of meeting in the middle. Experts say that it is crucial to ban HFCs before the Indian air-conditioning boom begins.	但制定折衷方案并不是各退一步那么简单。专家称，在印度空调市场被引爆之前禁用 HFC 是至关重要的。
"It's the iPhone moment, when a product that wasn't widely available is suddenly ubiquitous," said Nihar Shah, an engineer at the Energy Department's Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory.	"现在是处于 iPhone 时刻，原本很少见的产品转瞬间就有可能变得无所不在，"美国能源部(Energy Department)劳伦斯伯克利国家实验室(Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory)的工程师尼哈尔·沙阿(Nihar Shah)说。
During the 1990s, 5 percent of urban residents in China owned air-conditioners. A decade later, it was nearly 100 percent.	在上世纪 90 年代，中国城市居民中只有 5%拥有空调。十年后，这一数字上升到了将近 100%。
"The idea is to get the best air-conditioner technology in place before this happens," he said. "Otherwise, you'll have these HFC air-conditioners locked in place for another decade."	"在这种事情发生前，就应该让最好的空调技术就位，"她说。"否则，你就得让这些以 HFC 为制冷剂的空调在另一个十年里大行其道。"
In Burari, the Delhi neighborhood where Devi lives, and which Kamalpur is a section of, air-conditioning signifies both arrival and investment in the future. Homeowners here are mostly migrants from mountainous north India who work as government clerks or drivers and are investing heavily in their children's English-language education.	在德里的布拉里——即德维居住的社区，卡马尔普尔是其中一部分——空调意味着社会阶层的提升，以及对未来的投资。这里的房主大部分是来自印度北部山区的移民，多为政府职员或司机，会大力投资于子女的英语教育。
S.S. Pathak, a bank manager, said he installed air-conditioning so his	银行经理 S·S·帕塔克(S.S. Pathak)说他之所以安装空调，是因为家里的孩子正

children, who are studying for medical school entrance exams, could manage late-night study sessions without nodding off or being devoured by disease-carrying mosquitoes.	为参加医学院入学考试而努力学习,有了空调,孩子们深夜用功时就不会犯困,不会被携带病菌的蚊子叮咬。
Sandhya Chauhan and her family live in two musty, windowless subterranean rooms, which turn stifling on summer nights, leaving six sweat-soaked adults to fidget, toss and pace until morning. They have lived there for 20 years, unable to find other lodging on the household's combined earnings of around 30,000 rupees (\$450) a month.	桑德海厄·肖汉(Sandhya Chauhan)及其家人住在两间发霉、无窗的地下室。夏天的夜晚,屋子里非常憋闷,六名成年人常常汗流浹背,整夜辗转反侧。他们已经在这里住了20年,由于全家人每月的收入加起来只有3万卢比左右(约合450美元),根本无法找到其他住处。
But it was never as awful as this May, when temperatures crept so high that Chauhan's friends speculated that the earth was colliding with the sun. After a doctor warned Chauhan that heat exhaustion was affecting their oldest son's health, her husband bought an air-conditioner on credit.	但这个5月的情况是最糟糕的,气温高到惊人,以至于肖汉的朋友说地球就要撞上太阳了。在一位医生警告肖汉,热衰竭正影响她大儿子的健康以后,她丈夫赊购了一部空调。
Though they are hardly middle class — “we have never let this thought cross our minds,” Chauhan said — the purchase has changed the way they see themselves.	他们远远谈不上是中产阶级——“我们从未这样想过,”肖汉说——但购买空调改变了他们看待自己的方式。
“My children sleep in peace,” she said. “There was a sense of happiness from inside. There was a sense that father has done a great job.”	“孩子们睡得很香,”她说。“打心眼儿里有一种幸福感。觉得爸爸做了件大好事。”
/international/20161013/india-air-conditioning	/international/20161013/india-air-conditioning
Ecuador Cuts Internet of Julian Assange, WikiLeaks' Founder	厄瓜多尔不让阿桑奇上网,避免干涉美国大选
LONDON — Ecuador announced Tuesday that it had cut off Julian Assange's access to the internet in his exile in the country's embassy in London, making it clear that it feared the tiny country was being sucked into an effort to “interfere in electoral processes” in the United States by the activities of the founder of WikiLeaks.	伦敦——周二,厄瓜多尔宣布,它已切断在该国伦敦大使馆流亡的朱利安·阿桑奇(Julian Assange)的互联网接入,表明这个小国担心自己正被卷入维基解密(WikiLeaks)创始人“干涉”美国大选的活动。

<p>The announcement came a day after WikiLeaks said that Assange's connection to the internet had been severed shortly after the organization published speeches that Hillary Clinton gave to Goldman Sachs, the global investment firm. The transcripts, the latest in a series of disclosures, appear to have come from the hacked email account of John Podesta, the chairman of her campaign and a White House chief of staff when Clinton's husband served as president.</p>	<p>这项声明宣布前一天，维基解密称，希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)在全球投资公司高盛(Goldman Sachs)的多次讲话内容被该组织公布后不久，阿桑奇的互联网连接已被切断。这些对话实录是一系列披露信息的最新一批，似乎来自约翰·波德斯塔(John Podesta)被黑客攻击的电子邮件账户。波德斯塔是希拉里·克林顿竞选团队的主席，也是她丈夫任总统期间的一位白宫幕僚长。</p>
<p>The statement clearly sought to separate Ecuador from the decision by WikiLeaks to publish Podesta's emails and, before those, emails hacked from the Democratic National Committee and other organizations.</p>	<p>这项声明显然旨在把厄瓜多尔与维基解密的决定撇开关系，包括公布波德斯塔的邮件以及之前窃自民主党全国委员会(Democratic National Committee)等组织的邮件。</p>
<p>Only hours before the Ecuador's announcement, WikiLeaks had charged that Secretary of State John Kerry had quietly urged the Ecuadorean government, in a meeting late last month, to stop Assange from publishing the emails or interfering in the election. The State Department issued a statement declaring that the reports were "simply untrue. Period."</p>	<p>就在厄瓜多尔发布声明几小时前，维基解密指责国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)在上月月底的一次会晤上暗中敦促厄瓜多尔政府，要其阻止阿桑奇公布这些电子邮件或插手这次选举。国务院发布了一个声明，表示这份报告“完全不实”。</p>
<p>Ecuador said that it was not evicting Assange from its embassy, where he sought asylum in 2012. It said that its "temporary restriction" of internet services to Assange "does not prevent the WikiLeaks organization from carrying out its journalistic activities."</p>	<p>厄瓜多尔称，该国不会驱逐 2012 年来到该国使馆寻求庇护的阿桑奇。该国还称，目前对阿桑奇使用互联网服务所采取的“临时限制”，“并没有阻止维基解密组织开展新闻活动。”</p>
<p>But it was clearly intended to keep the Ecuadorean Embassy from being the control center for that leaking operation.</p>	<p>但是厄瓜多尔显然希望避免该国使馆成为维基解密组织的指挥中心。</p>
<p>"The government of Ecuador respects the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries," it said, "and it does not interfere in the electoral processes in support of any candidate in particular."</p>	<p>"厄瓜多尔政府尊重不干涉他国事务原则，"声明说，"政府并未介入选举进程并支持某位候选人。"</p>

None of this action, experts inside and outside the U.S. government say, is likely to slow the flow of leaked emails. Those emails are routed through servers around the globe.	美国政府内外的专家们都认为，这一行动丝毫无助于延缓邮件泄露的速度。这些邮件是从世界各地的服务器上发送的。
Assange is the subject of an arrest warrant in Sweden, which wanted to question him about allegations of rape and sexual abuse dating to 2010.	瑞典曾对阿桑奇发布逮捕令，以便就 2010 年的强暴与性侵指控对他进行问讯。
/international/20161019/julian-assange-embassy	/international/20161019/julian-assange-embassy
A Remote Job Comes With Free Land and a Sense of Community. 50,000 Apply.	加拿大“美丽小岛需要人”：来工作，就送地
WHYCOCOMAGH, Nova Scotia – When a land-rich family in sparsely populated Cape Breton wanted to attract workers for its understaffed country store, it offered free land to anyone who would come and work for five years.	新斯科舍省怀科马——人烟稀少的布雷顿角岛(Cape Breton)上有一户人家拥有大量土地，为了吸引工人来自己缺少人手的乡村商店，他们向任何来这里工作五年的人免费赠送土地。
They expected a few dozen responses; more than 50,000 poured in – and the calls keep coming.	他们原本以为会收到几十条回复，结果却有五万多人打来电话，而且还有电话不断打来。
“I expected a response, just not one as huge as this,” said Sandee MacLean, a woman with multiple tattoos and copper red hair, who came up with the idea with her sister.	“我料到能得到回应，只是没想到反响这么大，”珊迪·麦克林(Sandee MacLean)说。她有一头铜红色头发，身上有多处纹身，她和姐妹一起想出了这个主意。
Of course, Canada has a lot of land, but not a lot of people, and economically sleepy regions like Cape Breton in Nova Scotia have steadily leaked population. The island, a scenic 4,000-square-mile patch of rolling forest and farmland jutting into the northern Atlantic Ocean, has only about 130,000 residents and has been losing well over 1,000 people a year for the last two decades.	加拿大当然不缺土地，但人口稀少。在新斯科舍布雷顿角岛这种经济不活跃的地区，人口在不断流失。这个小岛风景优美，面积 4000 平方英里，有着起伏的森林和农田，延伸至北大西洋。但它只有约 13 万居民，在过去 20 年里，每年流失 1000 多人。
As Cape Bretoners become increasingly frantic about stemming the tide of outward migration, giving away land just might be a solution.	布雷顿角岛人越来越疯狂地想要阻止人口外流，赠送土地也许是一个解决办法。

<p>"It is validation that land is an attraction," said Chris van den Heuvel, president of the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture. He hopes the strong response to the giveaway will help his group's effort to create a land bank that would make farmland affordable and bring newcomers to the province.</p>	<p>"土地肯定具有吸引力，"新斯科舍农业联合会(Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture)主席克里斯·范登赫费尔(Chris van den Heuvel)说。他希望土地赠送引发的强烈反响能对他的组织创立地产银行带来帮助——地产银行将让人们买得起田地，吸引更多人来这个省。</p>
<p>Several economically depressed communities in the United States have tried the same idea in recent years, including towns in Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota.</p>	<p>近些年，美国几个经济低迷的社区也尝试过同样的方法，包括艾奥瓦州、堪萨斯州和明尼苏达州的一些小城市。</p>
<p>There is a long history of giving land away. European powers that wanted to populate their New World possessions, as well as Canada and the United States in their youth, gave land to anyone who would settle on it and make improvements.</p>	<p>土地赠送历史悠久。当年欧洲强国为了吸引人们移民到它们在新世界占领的土地——包括早期的加拿大和美国——向所有愿意在那些土地上定居并作出改进的人赠送土地。</p>
<p>But in Nova Scotia, the overwhelming response is also a measure of how many people, unmoored by the global economy, are hungry for a sense of community. To many, the proposal seemed to present a connection to a famously rich regional culture full of Scottish fiddling, community suppers and square dancing.</p>	<p>但是，新斯科舍引发的强烈反应也说明，很多人因全球经济衰退而流离失所，渴望获得社区归属感。对很多人来说，这项提议似乎意味着，他们可以与一个非常丰富的地方文化产生联系，它包括苏格兰小提琴演奏、社区晚餐和四方舞。</p>
<p>All of that was far from mind when Jim and Ferne Austin decided to turn their store over to their daughters this year. For the two women, Ms. MacLean and Heather Austin Coulombe, the most immediate concern was where to find employees.</p>	<p>今年，吉姆和费恩·奥斯汀夫妇(Jim and Ferne Austin)决定把商店交付给两个女儿打理。现在发生的一切完全出乎他们的意料。对麦克林和希瑟·奥斯汀·库隆布(Heather Austin Coulombe)这两个女人来说，最迫切的问题是去哪里找雇员。</p>
<p>"We were in a panic, we were so short staffed," Ms. Coulombe said.</p>	<p>"当时我们很恐慌，因为我们急需人手，"库隆布说。</p>
<p>The Austins opened the business, the Farmer's Daughter Country Market, in 1992 in Whycocomagh, Nova Scotia, after a life spent dairy farming. The combination bakery, produce market, ice cream parlor,</p>	<p>奥斯汀夫妇干了大半辈子乳制品工作，1992年在新斯科舍怀科马开设了这个名字叫"农夫女儿乡村市场"的公司。它包括面包房、农产品市场、冰激凌店、乳脂软糖厂和礼品店，位于跨加拿大高速公路(Trans-Canada Highway)一</p>

<p>fudge factory and gift shop now occupies a collection of barn-red buildings along the side of the road on a quiet stretch of the Trans-Canada Highway.</p>	<p>个安静地段旁边的一片谷仓红建筑群里。</p>
<p>Mr. Austin's father, also a dairy farmer, had amassed more than 600 acres; after sell-offs, about 200 acres remain. The land that is left is mostly mountain woodland – pretty to see, but not of much value unless it were logged. No one in the family wants to shave the hillsides for that.</p>	<p>吉姆·奥斯汀的父亲也是奶农，曾经积累了 600 多英亩土地，卖了一些后还剩下约 200 英亩，大部分是山间林地。它们看起来很美，但是如果不把树砍掉就没有什么价值。家里没人想为此砍掉山坡上的树。</p>
<p>By the end of this summer, the country market was down by three full-time workers, making it difficult to meet a local grocery chain's demand for baked goods from the Farmer's Daughter. The baking business helps the operation stay afloat in the bleak winter months.</p>	<p>今年夏天快结束时，这个乡村市场只剩下三名全职工人，所以“农夫女儿”商店很难满足当地连锁杂货店对烘焙食品的需求。烘焙生意帮助他们在寒冷的冬季维持生计。</p>
<p>Ms. MacLean and Ms. Coulombe tried hiring locally, but said capable and dependable hands were not available. The visa process for foreign workers was too cumbersome, too.</p>	<p>麦克林和库隆布试过在当地进行招聘，但她们说，找不到能干又可靠的人。招聘外国工人的签证手续又太繁琐。</p>
<p>That is when they came up with the idea of giving away land.</p>	<p>这时她们想出了赠送土地的办法。</p>
<p>The women put together a questionnaire that emphasized commitment and values and made it clear that the land they were giving away was remote and well off the grid.</p>	<p>两个女人设计了一个调查问卷，强调自己提供的承诺和价值，同时也明确说明，赠送的土地位置偏僻，没有电力供应。</p>
<p>At around 10 p.m. one Sunday in late August, the sisters posted a gentle appeal on the market's Facebook page under the title, "Beautiful Island Needs People."</p>	<p>今年八月一个星期天的晚上，10 点左右，姐妹俩在该市场的 Facebook 主页上发了一条温和的恳求贴，名叫“美丽的小岛需要人”(Beautiful Island Needs People)。</p>
<p>In about 500 words they offered a job, community and two acres of land to anyone who would come and work at the market for five years. They have since raised the offer to three acres to allow for a septic</p>	<p>她们的帖子大约 500 字，向任何愿意来这个市场工作五年的人提供一个工作机会、一个社区和两英亩土地。后来她们还把赠送土地的面积增加至三英亩，以便能够建立化粪池系统。</p>

system.	
By morning, the appeal had been shared 200 times. By afternoon, a local radio station had called for an interview. Soon national radio and television stations were calling and the land offer was the top trending news story on the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's website. When the report was picked up around the world, the floodgates opened.	到第二天早上，她们的帖子已被转发 200 次。到了下午，当地一家电台打来电话，要求进行采访。很快，全国电台和电视台也打来电话，土地赠送成了加拿大广播公司(Canadian Broadcasting Corporation)网站上最热门的新闻故事。这则报道在全世界流传开来后，一发不可收拾。
The sisters had already zeroed in on several candidates well before their appeal went viral. Within a week of the original post they had interviewed the people they eventually hired.	早在姐妹俩的帖子被疯狂转发之前，她们已锁定了几位候选人。在原贴发出一周内，他们已经面试了最终招聘的人。
The newcomers consist of three families: the Andersons, the Walkinses and the Taits, who arrived in time for Canada's Thanksgiving on Oct. 10. The Austins, the parents of the sisters who are taking over the store, invited them all to their home for a traditional feast, the biggest Thanksgiving dinner they had ever put on, they said.	新来者包括三个家庭：安德森一家(Anderson)、瓦尔金斯一家(Walkins)和泰特一家(Tait)。他们来的时候正好赶上加拿大 10 月 10 日的感恩节。接管这个商店的两姐妹的父母奥斯汀夫妇邀请所有人到家里享用了一顿传统晚宴，她们说这是他们准备过的最盛大的感恩节晚宴。
Over plates of turkey and turnips and local condiments like the Farmer's Daughter Cape Breton chow (a relish made with green tomatoes), the families appeared to blend effortlessly.	面对一盘盘火鸡、芜菁和当地调味品，比如“农夫女儿布雷顿角美味”(一种用绿番茄做成的调味品)，这几家人似乎轻松融入进来。
All three families said that it was the promise of community in a simpler, beautiful place that was the biggest attraction. Each parcel of land is worth only a few thousand Canadian dollars, and Cape Breton has plenty of land for sale.	这三家人都说，最吸引他们的是在一个更单纯而又美丽的地方融入社区的承诺。每块地只值几千加元，布雷顿角岛有大量土地出售。
"I never even asked about the land," said Sonja Anderson, a former mortgage banker who drove nine days across the country from Vancouver, British Columbia, with her 10-year-old daughter and two dogs.	"我甚至从未问过地的事儿，"索尼娅·安德森(Sonja Anderson)说。她曾是一名抵押贷款银行业者。她带着十岁的女儿和两条狗从不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华市开了九天车，穿过整个国家来到这里。

<p>Micah Tait said that he and his wife, Trish, had long dreamed of making such a move. "Everything was exactly what we were hoping to work toward and we just took a sort of shortcut," he said.</p>	<p>迈卡·泰特(Micah Tait)说,他和妻子特里什(Trish)一直梦想这么做。“一切正是我们所向往的,我们只是抄了捷径,”他说。</p>
<p>Both said they missed the "feeling of belonging" in their life in Vancouver, where they worked as security guards.</p>	<p>两人都说,他们在温哥华做保安时一直缺乏一种“归属感”。</p>
<p>When Brett Walkins lost his job in British Columbia as a project manager building wastewater treatment plants, he and his wife, Kerry, sold their house, bought a truck and a camper-trailer and headed down the North American coast.</p>	<p>布雷特·瓦尔金斯(Brett Walkins)曾在不列颠哥伦比亚做项目经理,修建废水处理厂。失去工作后,他和妻子克丽(Kerry)卖了房子,买了一辆卡车和一个露营拖车,向北美海岸驶去。</p>
<p>Months later, having traversed the continent with two children and two dogs, they were on Prince Edward Island, west of Cape Breton, biting their nails over bidding on a new house.</p>	<p>几个月后,他们带着两个孩子和两条狗穿越整个大陆,来到布雷顿角岛以西的爱德华王子岛省(Prince Edward Island),怀着紧张的心情竞拍一座新房。</p>
<p>"An hour after we found out someone else had bought the house, I saw the Farmer's Daughter post," Ms. Walkins said. Mr. Walkins emailed that day under the subject line, "community opportunity."</p>	<p>"在我们发现有人已经买下那所房子后一个小时,我看到了'农夫女儿'的帖子,"瓦尔金斯夫人说。瓦尔金斯先生当天就发了邮件,主题是"社区机会"。</p>
<p>"That's what spoke to me," he said. "To be welcomed into what we could tell was a close-knit family."</p>	<p>"我看中的就是那一点,"他说,"感觉自己被欢迎加入一个在我们看来非常亲密的家庭。"</p>
<p>Mr. Walkins has already walked on the land, accessible by a muddy logging road, looking for a building site, while his wife has taken up her duties baking pies and making fudge. The couple plan to construct a solar-powered, self-sustaining home.</p>	<p>通过一条泥泞的木板路,瓦尔金斯已经可以在自己的土地上行走,寻找一个建设地点,而他的妻子已经承担起烘焙点心、制作乳脂软糖的工作。夫妻俩计划修建一所利用太阳能发电的自给自足的房子。</p>
<p>The new arrivals have challenges ahead. They arrived in the midst of Cape Breton's beautiful fall foliage display, but a long frigid winter and then the region's famous black fly season await.</p>	<p>新来者也面临着一些挑战。他们到来时,正值布雷顿角岛树叶飘落的美丽秋季,但是紧接着是漫长寒冷的冬季和这个地区著名的黑蝇季。</p>
<p>Along with an uptick in business, the publicity has had other</p>	<p>除了对生意的提振,这次宣传还给农夫女儿商店产生了其他影响。一对当地</p>

consequences for the Farmer's Daughter. A local couple have offered the sisters 42 acres they do not use. Television producers have called to talk about a possible reality show or, more to the sisters' tastes, a documentary series tracking the newcomers' integration into the community and their development of the land.	夫妇把自己不用的 42 英亩土地送给了姐妹俩。一些电视节目制作人打来电话，询问是否可以做一个真人秀节目或者一系列记录新来者融入社区和开发土地的纪录片——后者更合姐妹俩的口味。
/international/20161021/cape-breton-whycomagham-free-land	/international/20161021/cape-breton-whycomagham-free-land
October Surprises Don't Necessarily Sway Elections, or Occur in October	美国大选历史上的“十月拍案惊奇”
In a breathless month with a decade's worth of political bombshells, the phrase "October surprise" has become a regular part of the news lexicon.	过去一个月里发生的爆炸性政治事件简直相当于十年里发生的那么多，真是惊心动魄。“十月惊奇”(October surprise)这个词成了新闻报道中的常客。
By the strictest definition, an October surprise is news specifically (and cynically) timed by one side or another to sway an election, with evidence that it changed voters' minds and moved the polls. More loosely, the term is applied to any big, late development, deliberate or not, perhaps even ones that show no sign of altering the outcome.	根据严格的定义，“十月惊奇”就是那种参选一方特意（而且是利己地）安排好时间爆出的新闻，提供能改变投票者想法、影响民意调查的证据，以此影响选举结果。如果按照稍微不那么严格的定义，这个词可以适用于任何竞选末期的事态重大进展，不管它是不是故意被爆出的，或许连那些没有显示出改变选举结果的事情也可以算进来。
Some reference sources say the phrase was first used in the 1972 presidential election, while others trace it to the 1980 campaign (the first time it was used by The New York Times). The concept, of course, predates the wording.	若干参考资料表明，这个术语最早出现在 1972 年的总统选举上，还有一些资料认为它来自 1980 年竞选（《纽约时报》在这一年第一次使用这个词）。当然，这种做法的产生要早于这个术语。
Here are some examples of what could be considered October surprises.	下面是一些可以被视为“十月惊奇”的例子。
Oct. 31, 1968: President Lyndon Baines Johnson announced a halt to bombing of North Vietnam, based on his claim that peace talks had "entered a new and a very much more hopeful phase," and he invited	1968 年 10 月 31 日：林顿·贝恩斯·约翰逊(Lyndon Baines Johnson)宣布停止轰炸北越，理由是他声称和平谈判已经“进入一个全新的，更为大有希望的阶段”，他还邀请南越政府与越共(Viet Cong)加入到谈判中来。这一声明

<p>the government of South Vietnam and the Viet Cong to take part in negotiations. Raising hopes that the war might end soon, the announcement appeared to bolster the standing in the polls of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, the Democratic presidential nominee, but Humphrey still fell short in the election against former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the Republican.</p>	<p>增加了战争可能很快结束的希望，似乎在民意调查中为民主党总统提名人，副总统休伯特·H·汉弗莱(Hubert H. Humphrey)增加了支持率，但是汉弗莱依然在选举中败给了前副总统，共和党提名人理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)。</p>
<p>Oct. 26, 1972: Declaring “we believe that peace is at hand,” Henry Kissinger, President Nixon’s national security adviser, announced the draft of an agreement to end the Vietnam War. This is often cited as the original October surprise, though the term did not enter common usage for several years. The news had little effect on the polls because Nixon was already cruising to a crushing defeat of Senator George McGovern. Mr. Kissinger’s announcement was a bit premature — the South Vietnamese government had not been consulted, treaty talks broke down in December and the United States resumed bombing North Vietnam — but a peace accord was signed in January 1973.</p>	<p>1972年10月26日：尼克松总统的国家安全顾问亨利·基辛格(Henry Kissinger)宣布：“我们相信和平即将来临”，并公布了草拟的越南战争停战协议。这件事通常被视为最早的“十月惊奇”，尽管之后几年里这个词并没有普及。这个消息对选举影响甚微，因为面对对手，参议员乔治·麦戈文(George McGovern)，尼克松已经稳操胜券。基辛格的声明来得稍微早了一点——草案没有征求南越政府的意见，12月，协议谈判破裂，美国政府恢复了对北越的轰炸——不过和平协议最终还是在1973年1月得到签署。</p>
<p>October 1980: The Republican nominee, Ronald Reagan, and his aides repeatedly warned that President Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, would try an October surprise, probably in the form of winning the release of American hostages held for more than a year in Iran. The Reagan campaign’s frequent use of the term helped popularize it. Some people have since charged that Reagan aides actually tried to prevent a hostage release before the election, through back-channel communications with Iran, a claim that has been widely refuted. The hostages were freed in January 1981 — on the day Reagan was</p>	<p>1980年10月：共和党提名人罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)和他的助手们不住警告，民主党人，吉米·卡特(Jimmy Carter)可能会抛出一个“十月惊奇”，可能是有关帮助一年多以前被伊朗扣押的多名美国人质获释的消息。里根在竞选活动里经常用这个词，从而普及了它。此后，有些人指责里根一方通过非正规渠道和伊朗接触，力图阻止人质在大选前被释放，这一指责受到了大量批驳。人质于1981年1月得到释放——就在里根宣誓就职的当天。</p>

<p>inaugurated.</p>	
<p>Oct. 1, 1992: Eleven weeks after dropping out of the presidential contest, the independent Ross Perot dropped back in. Over the summer, Bill Clinton, the Democratic governor of Arkansas, had built a big lead in the polls over President George Bush, a Republican. Mr. Perot's support swelled after his re-entry — he would eventually get 19 percent of the popular vote — while Mr. Clinton's shrank steadily. But the change was not enough to keep Mr. Clinton from winning.</p>	<p>1992年10月1日：退出总统竞选11个星期后，独立候选人罗斯·佩罗(Ross Perot)又回来了。整个夏天，民主党人，阿肯色州州长比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)在民意调查中遥遥领先于竞争对手，共和党人乔治·布什(George Bush)总统。佩罗回归后支持率大大增长——最终在普选中获得19%的选票——而克林顿的支持率开始渐渐下降。不过这个变化并没能阻止克林顿成功当选。</p>
<p>October 1996: In the last weeks of the race, the news was filled with revelations about Democratic fund-raisers, some with close ties to the Clinton White House, who illegally raised money from Asian donors. Some fund-raisers were later convicted of campaign finance violations. President Clinton's wide lead in the polls over Bob Dole, the Republican nominee, shrank markedly, but he still won re-election by a comfortable margin.</p>	<p>1996年10月：在竞选的最后两周时间里，新闻中充斥了对民主党募捐者的揭露报道，一些募捐者和克林顿政府关系密切，他们从亚洲捐赠者那里非法募集了资金。有些募捐者后来被证明违反过竞选的财务规定。当时克林顿总统在民意调查中遥遥领先竞争者共和党提名人鲍勃·多尔(Bob Dole)，此事之后，他的支持率显著下滑，但是仍然以较大的优势赢得了连任选举。</p>
<p>Nov. 2, 2000: News broke that George W. Bush, the Texas governor running for president, had been arrested in 1976 and charged with driving while drunk, which Mr. Bush, a Republican, acknowledged the next day. (O.K., it was November, but it still counts as an October surprise.) By then, it was common knowledge that Mr. Bush had been a heavy drinker but had quit in the 1980s. The news did not appear to affect the state of play. His race with Vice President Al Gore, a Democrat, remained where it had been: too close to call.</p>	<p>2000年11月2日：消息传出，正在竞选总统的德克萨斯州州长乔治·W·布什(George W Bush)曾在1976年因醉驾罪名遭到逮捕，共和党人布什于翌日承认了此事（好吧，这是发生在11月的事，但它仍然可以算是“十月惊奇”）。当时，人们都知道布什一度酗酒，但在80年代已经戒酒成功了。这则新闻似乎未能影响大局。他和民主党人、副总统阿尔·戈尔(Al Gore)之间的较量仍然和之前一样，呈现不相上下的局面。</p>
<p>Oct. 1, 2016: The Times published pages from Donald J. Trump's 1995 tax returns showing that Mr. Trump, the Republican nominee, had</p>	<p>2016年10月1日：时报公布了唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)1995年的部分报税表，表明共和党提名人特朗普曾经申报9亿美元以上的亏损，并</p>

claimed a loss of more than \$900 million and might have avoided paying income taxes for 18 years.	可能在 18 年的时间里避开了收入所得税的缴纳。
Oct. 7, 2016: WikiLeaks released excerpts from private, paid speeches that Hillary Clinton, the Democratic nominee, had given to financial firms. It was one in a series of disclosures the group would make over the next few weeks from hacked emails, intended to damage Mrs. Clinton's campaign.	2016 年 10 月 7 日: 维基解密(WikiLeaks)公开民主党提名人希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)对若干金融机构进行的部分私人付费演讲摘要。为了破坏克林顿的竞选, 该组织在接下来的几周时间里, 又陆续曝光一系列来自入侵他人电子邮件所得到的消息。
Oct. 8, 2016: The Washington Post revealed a 2005 recording of Mr. Trump bragging about groping and kissing women.	2016 年 10 月 8 日: 《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)公布一份 2005 年的录音, 特朗普在其中吹嘘如何亲吻女人们, 并对她们动手动脚。
Oct. 28, 2016: James B. Comey, the F.B.I. director, revealed that the bureau was resuming its inquiry into Clinton-related emails. But he said nothing about what was in the emails, or whether Mrs. Clinton had sent or received any of them.	2016 年 10 月 28 日: 联邦调查局局长詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)透露, 调查局将恢复对克林顿相关电子邮件的调查。但是他没有透露那些电子邮件的内容, 也没有说它们是否由克林顿本人收发。
/international/20161101/october-surprises-dont-necessarily-sway-elections-or-occur-in-october	/international/20161101/october-surprises-dont-necessarily-sway-elections-or-occur-in-october
U.S. Foreign Investor Program Funding More Luxury Projects	中国富人资金流向豪华地产, EB-5 项目前途未卜
A federal program meant to encourage investment in the United States from wealthy foreigners is increasingly supporting large luxury real estate projects, not the development in the rural and downtrodden districts that some say were the original targets of the program.	目前, 一个旨在鼓励富有的外国人在美国投资的联邦项目愈来愈倾向于支持大型豪华房地产项目, 而不是用于乡村和穷困地区的发展, 虽然在一些人口中, 后者才是该项目的初衷。
With billions of dollars flowing in, mostly from wealthy Chinese, the program faces an uncertain future. In September, Congress reset the expiration date on parts of the so-called EB-5 program to Dec. 9.	数以十亿美元计的资金已通过该项目流入美国, 大多是来自富裕的中国人, 但如今它面临着不确定的未来。9 月, 国会将这个名为 EB-5 的项目的部分截止日期重新设为 12 月 9 日。
The program grants permanent residency in the United States to those who are willing to immigrate and invest \$500,000 in a business that	该项目向愿意移民的投资者提供美国的永久居留权, 此人需要向一个至少创造 10 个工作机会的企业投资 50 万美元。尽管也有投资流向特许学校、医

<p>creates at least 10 jobs. Many of the projects that have received money have been in real estate, though investments have also gone to charter schools, medical centers and manufacturing plants. Some \$15 billion of investments have been made through the program since 2005, according to the EB-5 Coalition, an industry group in Washington.</p>	<p>疗中心和制造厂，但许多获得该项目投资的都是房地产。根据华盛顿行业组织 EB-5 联盟(EB-5 Coalition)的说法，从 2005 年以来，该项目大约吸引了 150 亿美元的投资。</p>
<p>Critics have derided the program as essentially a legal way for immigrants to buy their way into the country.</p>	<p>批评者嘲笑该项目本质上是为移民提供购买美国身份的合法途径。</p>
<p>Donald J. Trump's election adds a new wrinkle. He campaigned heavily on immigration reform, pledging to build a wall on the Mexican border and increase the deportation of criminal noncitizens. He also said he wanted to reduce legal immigration and ensure jobs are offered to Americans first.</p>	<p>唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的当选增加了一个新的变数。他竞选时大力主张移民改革，承诺在墨西哥边境上修建围墙，并将更多犯罪的无公民身份者驱逐出境。他还说他想减少合法移民，保证优先向美国人提供工作。</p>
<p>"Whether President-elect Trump will actually follow through on these pledges remains to be seen," said Stephen W. Yale-Loehr, a law professor at Cornell University and an immigration lawyer. "It is always difficult for Congress to enact significant immigration changes because immigration is so complex and controversial."</p>	<p>"候任总统是否会真正恪守这些承诺，还有待观察，"康奈尔大学法律教授与移民律师史蒂芬·W·耶尔-勒尔(Stephen W. Yale-Loehr)说："在移民方面，国会总是很难实行重大的变化，因为移民问题太复杂，太有争议。"</p>
<p>The United States is not alone in offering residence for investment. Germany, Australia and Canada have versions of the program, as do several small countries. Competition among Caribbean nations is rising for their citizenship-by-investment programs, with St. Lucia being the most recent to revamp its program.</p>	<p>美国不是唯一一个为投资者提供居留权的国家。德国、澳大利亚、加拿大及一些小国都有类似的项目。目前，加勒比国家正在竞相实施投资移民计划，圣卢西亚是最新修订类似项目的国家。</p>
<p>Foreign interest is growing. According to an analysis by professors at New York University, investments in the program are increasingly financing large-scale, luxury or entertainment-oriented real estate</p>	<p>来自外国的关注在增长。根据纽约大学的教授们分析，该项目吸引的投资愈来愈多地用于大型、豪华或娱乐型房地产开发项目融资。举例来说，去年，来自 2000 名投资者的近 10 亿美元被用于在拉斯维加斯兴建一座中式风格</p>

<p>developments. Among them: nearly \$1 billion gathered in the last year from 2,000 investors to build a Chinese-style casino in Las Vegas, \$600 million from 1,200 investors for New York's mixed-use Hudson Yards project and \$150 million from 300 investors to construct the Beverly Hills Waldorf Astoria.</p>	<p>的赌场；来自 1200 名投资者的 6 亿美元被用于在纽约兴建多用途的哈德逊广场(Hudson Yards)；来自 300 个投资者的 1.5 亿美元被用于建造比佛利山华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店。</p>
<p>The program was intended to reward people for putting money into the United States. Projects that raised more than \$1 billion were practically nonexistent in the program before 2010, Prof. Jeanne Calderon of New York University's Stern School of Business wrote in a March report on the program. But when banks turned off the credit spigot around the 2008 financial crisis, developers started getting more creative in finding alternative financing.</p>	<p>该项目旨在奖励那些把资金投入美国的人。纽约大学斯特恩商学院教授让娜·卡尔德隆(Jeanne Calderon)在 3 月发表了关于该计划的报告,其中写道,在 2010 年之前,几乎没有什么建设计划通过该项目筹集到超过 10 亿美元的资金。但是,银行在 2008 年金融危机时期关闭信贷渠道后,开发商便开始寻找更有创意的替代融资方案。</p>
<p>N.Y.U. tracks 27 projects across the United States that have raised more than \$5.6 billion from foreign investors.</p>	<p>纽约大学跟踪调查了美国境内 27 个项目,它们从外国投资者那里募集了超过 56 亿美元。</p>
<p>Many of these projects are run by large commercial developers who could proceed without any foreign investment but are reaching out to foreign investors for cheaper financing than they would receive from banks.</p>	<p>它们当中有许多是由大型商业开发商经营,就算没有任何外国投资也可以运作下去,但开发商们寻觅外国投资者是为了获得比银行更便宜的融资。</p>
<p>Reformers from both political parties are calling for a much tighter definition of the areas eligible for investment through the program to remove the tracts in prosperous urban areas and get money to underserved ones. They are also looking at raising the investment minimum to \$800,000.</p>	<p>来自两党的改革者们都呼吁对有资格获得该项目投资的地区做出更加严格的定义,让这些资金不再用于繁华都市地带的大片土地,而是用于欠发达地区。他们还考虑将投资最低限额提高到 80 万美元。</p>
<p>In addition, they hope to make the projects more accountable by requiring better disclosures to protect potentially vulnerable</p>	<p>此外,他们希望该项目具备更好的透明度,保护可能处于弱势地位的移民免受欺诈性计划之害,令该项目更加负责。联邦证券监管机构已经针对近年来</p>

<p>immigrants from fraudulent schemes. Federal securities regulators have filed several enforcement actions against people committing fraud through the program in recent years.</p>	<p>通过该项目实施欺诈的一些人采取了若干执法行动。</p>
<p>The issue has friends and foes on either side of the political aisle. Senators from rural parts of the country want more development dollars coming to their districts, while those from large cities want to maintain the status quo. As for the immigrants themselves, they are entering the program mostly in an effort to gain permanent residency in the United States, which gives project developers more power.</p>	<p>这个问题在政界的左右两方都有朋友和敌人。来自农村地区的参议员希望更多的发展资金进入自己的选区，而来自大城市的议员想保持现状。至于移民们自己，他们参与该项目主要是为了在美国获得永久居留权，因此会令开发商拥有更多的权力。</p>
<p>The Wanda Group, which is the largest commercial developer in China and is owned by the nation's richest man, is said to be seeking foreign investment program financing for its Wanda Vista Hotel in Chicago. The city approved the project last November. The Wanda Group is also developing One Beverly Hills Hotel next to the new Waldorf in that city.</p>	<p>万达集团是中国最大的商业开发商，其所有者亦是中国最富有的人，据说该集团正在为其芝加哥万达文华酒店寻求外国投资项目融资。芝加哥于去年11月批准了该酒店建设项目。万达集团目前还在开发新的比佛利山一号酒店(One Beverly Hills Hotel)，它就在该市那座新的华尔道夫酒店旁边。</p>
<p>All of this investing has created a backlog of uncertain futures. Currently, 22,000 petitions are pending with the Citizenship and Immigration Services, which is directed under the Department of Homeland Security.</p>	<p>所有这些投资令不确定的未来积压如山。目前，2.2万份申请书正在等待国土安全部领导下的公民及移民服务局批准。</p>
<p>/international/20161117/us-foreign-investor-program-funding-more-luxury-projects</p>	<p>/international/20161117/us-foreign-investor-program-funding-more-luxury-projects</p>
<p>Divorce, India Style: It's All Up to the Judge</p>	<p>印度式离婚：一切都是法官说了算</p>
<p>India's family law was written to discourage divorce, and in that sense it has succeeded brilliantly: The last census, in 2011, showed that the number of Indians who described themselves as separated was nearly three times the number who were divorced.</p>	<p>印度的家庭法不鼓励离婚，从这个角度讲，它非常成功：2011年的上一轮人口普查表明，声称自己处于分居状态的印度人的数量几乎是离婚人数的三倍。</p>

<p>The country's legal code offers a notably narrow selection of divorce-worthy faults, among them cruelty, incurable leprosy and renunciation of the world by entering religious orders. Many applicants plead "mental cruelty," but defining mental cruelty is a murky affair, often coming down to a judge's discretion.</p>	<p>该国法律仅列出少数几项允许离婚的情况，包括虐待，不可治愈的麻风病，以及因加入宗教派别而永久脱离俗世等。很多人以“精神虐待”为由申请离婚，但精神虐待的界定非常模糊，往往是由法官自行裁决。</p>
<p>"No uniform standard can ever be laid down for guidance," declared a Supreme Court panel in 2007, adding, unhelpfully, that "what is cruelty in one case may not amount to cruelty in another case."</p>	<p>“无法设定统一的标准，以供参考，”2007年，最高法院的一个法官小组称。他们还给出了一条没有太大帮助的补充说明：“在一个案件中被认定为虐待的行为在另一个案件中可能并不构成虐待”。</p>
<p>Here are some examples of the idiosyncratic ways judges used their discretion to support claims of cruelty (and approve divorce):</p>	<p>下面是法官们裁定构成虐待（并批准离婚）的一些奇特案例。</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forcing a husband to move out of his parents' home. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 强迫丈夫搬出父母的家。
<p>"In a Hindu society, it is a pious obligation of the son to maintain the parents. If a wife makes an attempt to deviate from the normal practice and normal custom of the society, she must have some justifiable reason for that," the court found. "In our opinion, normally, no husband would tolerate this, and no son would like to be separated from his old parents."</p>	<p>“在印度社会，儿子赡养父母是宗教义务。如果一名妻子试图背离这种正常的社会规范，她必须拿出充分的理由，”法院宣称。“我们认为，正常情况下，没有哪位丈夫能够容忍这种做法，没有哪个儿子想跟年迈的父母分开。”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deriding a husband as a "fat elephant." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 嘲笑丈夫是“肥象”。
<p>"The calling of names and hurling of abuses such as 'hathi,' 'mota hathi' and 'mota elephant' by the appellant in respect of her husband — even if he was overweight — is bound to strike at his self-respect and self-esteem," the court found. "Obviously, the respondent was sensitive to such taunts, and it is not the appellant's case that the taunts were made jokingly, or out of love and affection, and without malice."</p>	<p>“上诉人用大象、肥象和脂肪 elephant 等脏话辱骂丈夫——即便他的确超重——肯定会伤害他的自尊心，”法庭宣称。“被告显然对这些嘲笑很敏感，而不像上诉人说的那样，是开玩笑，出于喜爱，且没有恶意。”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive interest in politics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 过分关注政治。

<p>"This case depicts the sordid episode of the life of a woman who spoiled her homely environment and family relationships running after the politics and politicians, forgetting her solemn duties and responsibilities of a matrimonial life," the court found. "She was cautioned and reminded of her pious obligations but she was mesmerized so much by the political thoughts and quite adamant that she failed to understand the consequence of her negligent attitude."</p>	<p>"本案描述了一个女人生活中的一个自私片段，她为了追逐政治和政治人士，毁掉了家庭环境和家庭关系，忘记了在婚姻生活中的庄严义务和责任，"法庭宣称。"丈夫警告并提醒她这些宗教义务，但她被政治思想迷住了，非常固执，不能理解自己的忽视态度造成的后果。"</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withholding of sex without a good excuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 无正当理由不进行性生活。
<p>"Even assuming for a moment that the appellant wanted to have a child only after two years, does not mean that the appellant and the respondent cannot and should not have sexual intercourse," the court found. "Admittedly, both of them are well educated and there are so many contraceptives available and they could have used such contraceptives and avoided pregnancy."</p>	<p>"尽管上诉人曾经表明，希望两年之后再要孩子，但那并不意味着，上诉人和被告就不能或不应该发生性关系，"法庭宣称。"不可否认的是，两人都受过良好教育，而且现在有很多避孕措施，他们本可以采取那些措施避免怀孕。"</p>
<p>/international/20161118/divorce-india-judge-cruelty</p>	<p>/international/20161118/divorce-india-judge-cruelty</p>
<p>Trump's Biggest Test: Can He Build Something That Inspires Awe?</p>	<p>特朗普能否重现罗斯福时代的基建伟业？</p>
<p>Here's how President-elect Trump could unify a bitterly divided America, provide well-paying jobs to many of the millions of disaffected workers who voted for him, and lift the economy, stock market and tax rolls.</p>	<p>候任总统特朗普该采取什么办法，让严重分裂的美国重新团结一致，向投票给他的众多心怀不满的工人提供高薪工作岗位，并提振经济、股市和税收？</p>
<p>All he needs to do is what he presumably does best: build something.</p>	<p>他只需要做他大概最擅长的事情：建造点什么。</p>
<p>And I don't mean a few miles of asphalt or a paint job on a rusting bridge.</p>	<p>我指的并不是铺几英里长的沥青路，或者粉刷生锈的桥梁。</p>
<p>Build something awe-inspiring. Something Americans can be proud of. Something that will repay the investment many times over for</p>	<p>而是建造某种令人赞叹的东西。某种让美国人引以为豪的东西。某种让子孙后代受益无穷的东西。</p>

generations to come.	
Build the modern-day equivalent of the Golden Gate Bridge, the Hoover Dam, the Lincoln Tunnel or the Timberline Lodge. Or even, given Mr. Trump's passion for the sport, another Bethpage State Park Black Course — the first public golf course to host the prestigious United States Open.	建造当代的金门大桥(Golden Gate Bridge)、胡佛水坝(Hoover Dam)、林肯隧道(Lincoln Tunnel)或林木木屋(Timberline Lodge)。又或者, 鉴于特朗普对体育的热情, 建造另一座贝斯佩奇州立公园黑球场(Bethpage State Park Black Course)——第一座承办享有盛誉的美国公开赛(United States Open)的公共高尔夫球场。
All of these are Depression-era New Deal public works projects started under President Franklin D. Roosevelt that are still in use.	所有这些公共工程项目, 都属于应对大萧条的罗斯福新政的一部分, 始建于富兰克林·D·罗斯福(Franklin D. Roosevelt)总统治下, 目前仍在使用之中。
Can anyone name even one infrastructure project from President Obama's \$800 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act? I didn't think so.	有谁能从奥巴马总统价值 8000 亿美元的《美国复苏与再投资法案》(American Recovery and Reinvestment Act)找出哪怕一个基建项目吗? 我不这么认为。
In fairness to Mr. Obama, Republicans in Congress bitterly opposed his public works spending plans, and he lamented there were too few "shovel ready" projects.	替奥巴马说句公道话, 共和党议员曾强烈反对其公共工程支出计划, 而且他曾感叹几乎没有什么“可以动工的”项目。
That didn't stop F.D.R. His Public Works Administration and Works Progress Administration, using combinations of public and private money, solicited proposals from states and cities, hired millions of workers and eventually built 78,000 bridges, 650,000 miles of roads, 700 miles of airport runways, 13,000 playgrounds and 125,000 military and civilian buildings, including more than 40,000 schools — in most cases to high standards of quality and design.	但这没能阻挡住罗斯福。他的公共工程管理局(Public Works Administration)和工程振兴管理局(Works Progress Administration)动用了公共以及私人资金, 向各个州和城市征询了意见, 雇用了数以百万计的工人, 最终建成了 7.8 万座桥梁、65 万英里长的道路、700 英里长的飞机跑道、1.3 万座游乐场以及 12.5 万座军用和民用建筑, 包括逾 4000 所学校——其质量和设计标准在大多数情况下都很高。
The federal government built the La Guardia, Ronald Reagan Washington National and Los Angeles International airports, the Upper Mississippi locks and dams, the Bonneville power project on the Columbia River, the Robert F. Kennedy Bridge in New York, and the	联邦政府修建了拉瓜迪亚机场(La Guardia)、罗纳德里根华盛顿国家机场(Ronald Reagan Washington National)和洛杉矶国际机场(Los Angeles International), 在哥伦比亚河(Columbia River)兴建了博纳维尔(Bonneville)电力项目, 在纽约架起了罗伯特·F·肯尼迪大桥(Robert F. Kennedy Bridge),

<p>Florida Keys Overseas Highway. Most are still in use today. To a large degree, this is the infrastructure that made America great, to borrow Mr. Trump's catchphrase.</p>	<p>还修建了佛罗里达跨海公路(Florida Keys Overseas Highway)。它们大多仍在使用之中。套用特朗普的说法, 这些基建项目在很大程度上让美利坚散发出了伟大荣光。</p>
<p>What Roosevelt accomplished "is astounding," said Scott Myers-Lipton, a sociology professor at San Jose State University and author of the books "Rebuild America: Solving the Economic Crisis Through Civic Works" and "Ending Extreme Inequality."</p>	<p>罗斯福取得的成就"令人叹为观止", 圣何塞州立大学(San Jose State University)社会学教授、著有《重建美利坚: 以民用工程解决经济危机》(Rebuild America: Solving the Economic Crisis Through Civic Works)和《终结极端不平等》(Ending Extreme Inequality)的斯科特·迈尔斯-利普顿(Scott Myers-Lipton)说。</p>
<p>But it's not so much the numbers people remember today. "Most people just know there was an alphabet soup of organizations," he said. "What they see and remember are the landmarks: the Bay Bridge, Reagan National Airport or the baseball stadium in San Jose. We're living on that legacy today."</p>	<p>但这并不是今天的人们记忆中的数字。"大多数人只知道曾经有各种各样的机构名称字母缩写,"他说。"他们看在眼里、记在心里的只有地标: 海湾大桥(Bay Bridge)、里根国家机场或者圣何塞的棒球场。我们今天依靠那些遗产过活。"</p>
<p>Repealing Obamacare, lowering taxes for businesses and mostly wealthy people, overhauling the immigration system and privatizing Medicare — what congressional Republicans have cited as their top legislative priorities — would be divisive in a nation bitterly split along partisan and geographic lines. But nearly everyone agrees that America has grossly neglected its infrastructure even as the rest of the world, notably China, has raced ahead.</p>	<p>被共和党议员引为立法优先事项的举措, 比如废除奥巴马医改法案(Obamacare)、为企业以及主要由富人构成的群体减税、整饬移民制度、将联邦医疗保险(Medicare)私有化, 会在一个沿着党派和地理界线严重割裂开来的国家引发分歧。但几乎人人都认为, 在世界上的其他地方——尤其是中国——迎头赶上之际, 美国严重忽视了基础设施建设。</p>
<p>"Our airports are like from a third-world country," Mr. Trump said at Hofstra University during the first presidential debate. "You land at La Guardia, you land at Kennedy, you land at LAX, you land at Newark, and you come in from Dubai and Qatar and you see these incredible — you come in from China, you see these incredible airports, and you land —"</p>	<p>"我们的机场就跟第三世界国家的差不多," 特朗普在霍夫斯特拉大学(Hofstra University)参加第一场总统竞选辩论时说。"你乘坐的飞机在拉瓜迪亚机场降落, 在肯尼迪机场降落, 在洛杉矶国际机场降落, 在纽华克机场降落, 你从迪拜或者卡塔尔过来, 看过那里棒极了的机场, 你从中国过来, 看过那里棒极了的机场, 然后飞机降落在美国, 你会觉得我们已经变成了一个"</p>

<p>we've become a third-world country."</p>	<p>第三世界国家。"</p>
<p>Who could disagree? Hillary Clinton also called for a big increase in infrastructure spending.</p>	<p>谁会有异议呢? 希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)也曾呼吁大幅增加基建投资。</p>
<p>"The single best thing the federal government can do to promote economic growth is to repair and build the transportation network, the highways, railroads and airports," said Roger Noll, an emeritus professor of economics at Stanford and a senior fellow at the Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research. "It's been neglected for 30 years."</p>	<p>"要促进经济增长, 联邦政府的最佳选择是整修和建设交通网络, 公路、铁路和机场, "斯坦福大学经济学荣休教授、斯坦福大学经济政策研究所(Stanford Institute for Economic Policy Research)高级研究员罗格·诺尔(Roger Noll)说。"这方面被忽视已经有 30 年了。"</p>
<p>Last year, Dan McNichol, author of the book "The Roads That Built America," a history of the Interstate highway system, and a White House adviser on transportation issues for President George H. W. Bush, navigated the country in a 1949 Hudson Commodore on a mission to investigate the state of America's infrastructure.</p>	<p>去年, 讲述州际公路系统历史的著作《造就美国的公路》(The Roads That Built America)的作者、在乔治·H·W·布什(George H. W. Bush)总统任内担任白宫交通运输事务顾问的丹·麦克尼科尔(Dan McNichol), 曾开着一辆 1949 年的哈德逊准将(Hudson Commodore)在全国各地游历, 调查美国基础设施的情况。</p>
<p>"I was trying to see if this was really a crisis or a media sensation," he told me this week from California, where he's working on the state's high-speed rail project. "I found out it's pretty dire in terms of total infrastructure. For a nation that leads the world in global trade, our systems are failing."</p>	<p>"我想知道这真的是一场危机, 还是只是媒体的耸人听闻, "身在加利福尼亚州的他本周对我说。他正参与该州的高铁项目。"我发现, 就基础设施的总体情况而言形势非常严峻。对一个在全球贸易中引领世界的国家来说, 我们的各种系统每况愈下。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has pledged \$1 trillion over 10 years, but no one I spoke to thought that was enough. Doubling that would be more realistic, Mr. McNichol said. And Mr. Trump's campaign proposal was limited to infrastructure projects that could pay for themselves out of user fees, which seems like a shortsighted approach. Most economists say the best way to finance a big public works program, particularly given today's low interest rates, would be for the government to borrow most</p>	<p>特朗普承诺在 10 年时间里投资 1 万亿美元, 但和我交谈过的所有人都觉得不够。麦克尼科尔说, 翻一番更实际。此外, 特朗普竞选时提出的方案仅限于可通过收费实现自负盈亏的基础设施项目。这看上去似乎是一种目光短浅的做法。大部分经济学家表示, 为大型公共工程筹集资金的最佳方式是, 资金大头由政府向投资者举债, 尤其是考虑到眼下利率水平低。</p>

<p>of the money from investors.</p>	
<p>Pulling off something on the scale of the Depression-era public works programs would be no small feat. Recent federal infrastructure efforts, including reconstruction after Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, as well as the Obama stimulus program, hardly inspire confidence.</p>	<p>在规模堪比大萧条时期的公共工程上取得成功绝非易事。最近的联邦基础设施项目，包括飓风“卡特里娜”和“桑迪”后的重建，以及奥巴马的刺激计划，都让人感到心里没底。</p>
<p>Alan Brinkley, a professor of history at Columbia, said he doubted Mr. Trump could replicate Roosevelt's achievements. "Roosevelt had a coherent mission, if not always a consistent way to address the Depression and the economic crisis," Mr. Brinkley said. "He was eclectic in his approach because he was pragmatic."</p>	<p>哥伦比亚大学历史教授阿兰·布林克利(Alan Brinkley)怀疑特朗普无法复制罗斯福的成就。“罗斯福担负的使命始终如一，尽管他应对大萧条和经济危机的方式并非总是一致，”布林克利说。“他在方法上的多样是源于他的务实。”</p>
<p>Even more important, "Roosevelt was informed, surrounded himself with informed people, and was prepared on Day 1 to begin. I'm not sure that Trump's policies go beyond his electioneering slogans," Mr. Brinkley said. "I'm afraid a new P.W.A.," he added, referring to the Public Works Administration, "will stand for Promises Without Actions."</p>	<p>更重要的是，“罗斯福见多识广，身边也都是见多识广之人，上任第一天他就准备开始了。我不确定特朗普的政策会不会超越竞选时打出的口号，”布林克利说。“我担心新的PWA，”他接着说，这里指的是公共工程管理局(Public Works Administration)，“会变成‘只许诺不行动’(Promises Without Actions)。”</p>
<p>But in the spirit of magnanimity, let's give Mr. Trump the benefit of the doubt, as Mr. Obama has suggested. He'll need his own versions of Harold L. Ickes, Roosevelt's interior secretary, who ran the P.W.A., and his close adviser Harry L. Hopkins, who ran the W.P.A.</p>	<p>但是，正如奥巴马所建议的，本着宽宏的精神，我们权且相信特朗普。他将需要找到自己的哈罗德·伊克斯(Harold L. Ickes)和自己的亲密顾问哈里·L·霍普金斯(Harry L. Hopkins)。前者是罗斯福的内政部长，主政公共工程管理局，后者负责工程振兴管理局。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump will also need to be hands-on. Roosevelt asked states and cities for proposals, but he made nearly all the final decisions himself. "F.D.R. was a fanatic about infrastructure, roads, planning," Mr. McNichol said. "As a commissioner in New York, he helped lay out the Taconic Parkway. He even helped design the picnic tables."</p>	<p>特朗普还需要亲力亲为。罗斯福让各州各市提交方案，但几乎所有最终决定都是他自己拍板的。“FDR非常喜欢基础设施、公路和规划，”麦克尼科尔说。“在纽约当警察局长时，他就参与设计了塔科尼克公园大道(Taconic Parkway)。他甚至还参与设计过野餐桌。”</p>
<p>The right public works projects, said Mr. Myers-Lipton of San Jose State,</p>	<p>圣何塞州立大学的迈尔斯-利普顿说，合适的公共工程项目会“缓解公众的一</p>

<p>would “address the public anger that elected Trump, which is that the regular folks aren’t being taken care of.” During the Depression, “the government built beautiful hotels and golf courses and parks. The vision was, what’s usually for the elite should be for everybody. That’s the power of public works.”</p>	<p>种愤怒情绪，他们觉得普通老百姓没有得到妥善的对待，正是这种情绪促使特朗普当选。“在大萧条时期，“政府修建了漂亮的酒店、高尔夫球场和公园。这背后的想法是，通常仅面向精英的服务理应面向所有人。这就是公共工程的力量。”</p>
<p>/international/20161118/trumps-biggest-test-can-he-build-something-that-inspires-awe</p>	<p>/international/20161118/trumps-biggest-test-can-he-build-something-that-inspires-awe</p>
<p>Trump Foundation Won’t Pay Any of \$25 Million University Settlement</p>	<p>赔付 2500 万，特朗普大学诉讼案达成和解</p>
<p>Donald J. Trump’s charitable foundation will not be paying any of the \$25 million settlement to resolve a series of lawsuits concerning Trump University, the president-elect’s defunct for-profit education venture that drew customer complaints about price gouging.</p>	<p>为解决一系列与特朗普大学有关的诉讼而达成的和解协议所涉的 2500 万美元，将不会由唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的慈善基金会支付。特朗普大学是这位候任总统以前进行的营利性教育经营项目，如今已经停办。有学员指控该教育机构存在价格欺诈行为。</p>
<p>Representatives for Mr. Trump sent a one-paragraph letter on Friday to Eric T. Schneiderman, the New York State attorney general, stating that no funding for the settlement would come from “any charitable foundation or other charitable entity.”</p>	<p>特朗普的代表上周五给纽约州总检察长埃里克·T·施耐德曼(Eric T. Schneiderman)发了一封只有一段文字的信函，表示这项和解协议的资金不会来自“任何慈善基金会或其他慈善机构”。</p>
<p>A copy of the letter, from Alan Garten, executive vice president and general counsel for the Trump Organization, was reviewed by The New York Times. Mr. Garten did not respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>这封信出自特朗普集团(Trump Organization)执行副总裁兼法律总顾问阿兰·加腾(Alan Garten)之手，《纽约时报》查看了该信件的一个副本。加兰没有回应时报的置评请求。</p>
<p>In the past, Mr. Trump has used money from his charitable foundation, the Donald J. Trump Foundation, to settle lawsuits arising from his business and personal activities. Last month, in the heat of the presidential campaign, The Washington Post reported that more than a quarter of a million dollars from Mr. Trump’s charity had been used to settle legal disputes.</p>	<p>过去，特朗普曾使用他的慈善基金会唐纳德·J·特朗普基金会(Donald J. Trump Foundation)的资金解决生意和个人活动引发的诉讼。上个月，在总统竞选处在胶着状态时，《华盛顿邮报》报道了特朗普慈善基金会有超过 25 万美元的资金被用于解决法律纠纷。</p>

<p>"Given Mr. Trump's reported history of using his charity's money to fund his and his businesses' legal settlements, we demanded written assurance that the Trump University settlement would not be paid for by any charitable entity," said Amy Spitalnick, a spokeswoman for the state attorney general.</p>	<p>"考虑到外界称特朗普有利用慈善资金解决个人及生意上的法律纠纷的历史，我们要求提供书面保证，确保特朗普大学的和解资金不会来自任何慈善机构，"总检察长的发言人艾米·斯皮塔尔尼克(Amy Spitalnick)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Schneiderman sued Trump University in 2013, and his office helped negotiate the settlement, which also resolved two class-action lawsuits filed in federal court in San Diego. One of those suits was scheduled to go to trial in a few days. The settlement foreclosed the possibility of a potentially embarrassing situation for Mr. Trump as he moves forward in putting together his administration.</p>	<p>斯皮塔尔尼克在 2013 年对特朗普大学提起了诉讼，他的办公室协助达成了这项和解协议，该协议同时解决了两项在圣迭戈联邦法院提起的集体诉讼。其中一起诉讼原本会在几天后开审。和解协议令正在组建政府的特朗普得以避免陷入一个十分尴尬的境地。</p>
<p>During the presidential campaign, Mr. Trump said he did not like settling lawsuits and insisted that students found Trump University to be "wonderful" and "beautiful." He took to Twitter early Saturday to say: "The only bad thing about winning the presidency is that I did not have the time to go through a long but winning trial on Trump U. Too bad!"</p>	<p>在竞选期间，特朗普曾表示他不喜欢和解官司，坚称学生们觉得特朗普大学“很棒”、“漂亮”。上周六早，他在 Twitter 上表示：“赢得总统选举唯一的坏处就是，我没时间就特朗普大学的诉讼经历长时间的庭审然后胜诉。真遗憾！”</p>
<p>The lawsuits said that Trump University, which was in business from 2004 to 2010, cheated students out of thousands of dollars in tuition through high-pressure sales tactics and deceptive claims about the program. About 7,000 students will be eligible to recoup some of the money they spent on tuition. The settlement still requires the court's approval.</p>	<p>诉讼显示，在 2004 年至 2010 年运营的特朗普大学曾通过高压销售策略和有关该课程的虚假宣传，骗取学生数千美元学费。有大约 7000 名学生有资格拿回他们支付的一部分学费。这项协议还需要获得法院的批准。</p>
<p>Some Trump University students paid as much as \$35,000 in tuition. One of them, Jeffrey Tufenkian told The New York Times in 2011 that his experience at Trump University "was almost completely worthless."</p>	<p>特朗普大学的一些学生支付了高达 3.5 万美元的学费。其中的杰夫里·图芬吉安(Jeffrey Tufenkian)曾在 2011 年告诉《纽约时报》，他在特朗普大学的经历“几乎完全没价值”。他表示，这个课程用掉了他和妻子的大部分积蓄。</p>

He said the program had wiped out much of his and his wife's savings.	
It was not known whether an insurance policy taken out by Trump University would cover any part of the settlement.	目前还不清楚特朗普大学提取的一份保单能否覆盖部分和解资金。
Customarily, settlements can be taken as a tax deduction by a business, and that appears to be the case in this situation. However, a \$1 million penalty for violating state education laws in New York, which is part of the settlement package, may not qualify for a deduction.	和解资金通常可以被企业当税额减免，在本案中似乎也是如此。不过，因违反纽约州教育法而被处罚的 100 万美元罚金——和解协议的一部分——可能无法抵税。
/international/20161122/trump-foundation-wont-pay-any-of-25-million-university-settlement	/international/20161122/trump-foundation-wont-pay-any-of-25-million-university-settlement
Two Children, One Rich, One Poor, Gasping for Air in Delhi's Smog	穷孩子富孩子，印度雾霾面前同呼吸共命运
NEW DELHI — In the dense smog that engulfed India's capital early this month, a baby named Vaishnavi gasped through the night.	新德里——本月初，在印度首都弥漫的浓雾中，一个名叫瓦什纳维(Vaishnavi)的婴儿彻夜难以呼吸。
Inside the concrete room that her father and mother rent for \$20 a month, they took turns staying up, laying a hand on her rib cage, feeling it move up and down. Her coughing fits became so violent that she vomited, milk mixed with ropes of sputum. Three times they thought she would not survive until morning.	她的父母在以每月 20 美元的租金租住的混凝土房间里轮流熬夜，把手放在她的胸口，感受它的起伏。她咳得太厉害，结果吐了起来，可以看到奶里混着痰丝。有三次他们以为她活不到早上。
Twenty miles away, inside an elegant, high-ceilinged house in an elite neighborhood, a 4-year-old boy named Mehtab was also struggling to fill his lungs with air.	20 英里外，在一个精英社区一所天花板很高、看起来讲究的房子里，一个名叫梅赫塔布(Mehtab)的 4 岁男孩也在努力往肺里吸入空气。
His mother, heavily pregnant, sat beside him, administering corticosteroids through a nebulizer mask once an hour. But once an hour wasn't enough. Mehtab's father fought waves of panic as they waited for the sun to rise. The boy looked, to him, like a fish suffocating in the air.	他身怀六甲的妈妈坐在身边，每 1 小时让他用雾化面罩吸入一次皮质类固醇。但 1 小时 1 次还不够。在等待太阳出来的这段时间里，梅赫塔布的父亲努力遏制心底的阵阵恐慌。他觉得这孩子像一条在空气中窒息的鱼。

<p>For seven days at the beginning of this month, a thick cloud settled over this metropolis of 20 million people. Held in place by a weather system known as an anticyclone, the pollution was pulled inward and down, trapping the people of this city in concentrations of hazardous micro-particles never before recorded here.</p>	<p>在本月的前七天里，浓雾始终笼罩着这座有 2000 万人口的大都市。一种名为反气旋的天气系统控制了这里，污染物聚拢下沉，把城里的人困在破纪录的高浓度有害微粒中。</p>
<p>The rich, who are buffered from so many of Delhi's dangers, bunkered themselves inside, filtering out particles in their own air through expensive, high-tech purifiers. But the nature of air pollution is that it is pervasive. Researchers in China have found that exposure rates for the rich and the poor are virtually indistinguishable.</p>	<p>德里的很多危险，富人都是不用担心的。他们躲在室内，用昂贵的高科技净化器过滤空气中的颗粒物。但空气污染是无所不在的。中国的研究者发现，富人和穷人对空气污染的暴露程度实际上没有太大差别。</p>
<p>As average daytime levels of PM 2.5, the most dangerous particles, passed 700 micrograms per cubic meter, 28 times the concentration the World Health Organization considers safe, authorities in Delhi took the unprecedented step of shutting schools for three days. Protesters marched in surgical masks, carrying posters likening the city to a gas chamber.</p>	<p>白天，危害最大的 PM2.5 微粒的平均浓度超过每立方米 700 微克，是世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)认定的安全浓度的 28 倍。德里当局采取前所未有的措施，下令学校停课三天。抗议者戴着外科手术口罩游行，标语牌上把这座城市比作一间毒气室。</p>
<p>Eventually, the wind picked up, bringing the city's pollution level down to its usual, atrocious winter level. But the air quality in north India will remain dangerous for months, as poor people fight the dropping temperature by burning things — leaves, plastic, anything — to stay warm.</p>	<p>最后终于起风了，污染水平降到了通常极差的冬季水平。但是，印度北部的空气质量依然将在数月内保持危险水平，因为那里的穷人为了对抗下降的温度，燃烧各种东西取暖——树叶、塑料等等。</p>
<p>There is a clear body of evidence that death rates, emergency room visits, heart attacks and strokes all rise when particulate concentrations are high. Recent data from the WHO's Global Burden of Disease project indicates that the number of premature deaths related to air pollution in</p>	<p>有明确证据显示，当空气中的颗粒浓度走高时，死亡率、急诊数量、心脏病发作和中风病例都会随之上升。世界卫生组织全球疾病负担研究项目(Global Burden of Disease)的最新数据表明，在印度，与空气污染相关的过早死亡人数已经赶上并且正在超越中国。</p>

<p>India has caught up with the number in China, and is now surpassing it.</p>	
<p>The worst-hit will be the very old, who are susceptible to heart disease and stroke, and the very young, whose lungs are so taxed by polluted air that they cannot develop normally. Children are more vulnerable because they are smaller, with shallower breaths and higher heart rates; they breathe more air.</p>	<p>最受影响的将是年龄很大的人——他们容易出现心脏病或中风——以及年龄很小的人，他们的肺部因空气污染严重受损，无法正常发育。孩子们更易受到伤害，因为他们个头更小，呼吸更浅，心率更快，吸入的空气更多。</p>
<p>In the very different homes of Vaishnavi and Mehtab, four parents are waiting to see what the rest of this winter will do to their children.</p>	<p>在瓦什纳维和梅赫塔布迥然不同的家里，四位家长在观望孩子们能否平安度过剩下的冬季。</p>
<p>Vaishnavi's father, Ravi, who, like many in India do not use a last name, remembers that October day because he woke up and smelled something burning. The rubber casing of an electrical wire is burning, that was his first thought. He splashed his eyes with water to stop the stinging.</p>	<p>瓦什纳维的父亲拉维(Ravi)——和很多印度人一样，是不用姓氏的——还记得10月的一天，他醒来时，闻到一股某种东西烧着的味道。他首先想到的是电线的胶皮烧着了。因为眼睛刺痛，他还往眼上拍了点水。</p>
<p>On the ride into central Delhi, where he sells trinkets on a street corner, he passed columns of smoke: gray-blue wisps from piles of trash, and black pillars from fields where farmers were burning the straw left over from their rice harvests.</p>	<p>在去往德里市中心的路上——他在那里的一个街角卖不值钱的小玩意——他看到了很多烟柱：一堆堆垃圾燃烧散发的蓝灰色烟雾，以及农田里农民收完稻子后燃烧秸秆产生的黑色浓烟。</p>
<p>Scientists had been tracking the progress of a mass of smoke via NASA satellite images, as it rose off farmers' fields in the nearby states of Punjab and Haryana and floated across the plains toward the city, a two-day drift. In Delhi, it merged with emissions from cars, coal-fired power plants, open-air burning of trash, and dust from construction.</p>	<p>科学家们通过 NASA 卫星图像追踪一团烟雾的进展，它从附近旁遮普邦和哈里亚纳邦(Haryana)的农田升起，在平原上空飘了两天，来到了德里。在这里，它与汽车、煤电厂和露天垃圾燃烧产生的废气以及施工扬尘混到了一起。</p>
<p>This year, the crop-burning emissions happened to arrive on the eve of Diwali, the Hindu festival of lights, when smoke from millions of celebratory fireworks typically send concentrations of the harmful PM</p>	<p>今年，燃烧秸秆正好发生在印度教排灯节(Diwali)前夕——大量节庆烟火产生的烟雾通常会导致有害的 PM2.5 颗粒物的浓度暴涨。拉维从小就在那个街角做生意，之前他妈妈也曾在那里卖东西。他从未见过这么浓的雾霾，连香</p>

<p>2.5 particles skyrocketing. Ravi has worked on the same corner since he was a child, and his mother worked there before him. He had never seen a smog so thick that it obscured the Shangri-La Hotel. He knew something was not right: He felt dizzy, as if he had been sniffing glue.</p>	<p>格里拉酒店(Shangri-La Hotel)都看不见了。他知道情况不对劲：觉得头晕，跟吸闻了胶水似的。</p>
<p>What worried him more was his only child Vaishnavi, just 18 months old, whose spasmodic nighttime cough no longer quieted with the arrival of morning. He bought her a surgical mask for 40 rupees — about 60 cents — from a merchant at an intersection, but she kept pulling it off. On the way home, he furiously jumped out of the auto-rickshaw and confronted a man burning a pile of trash on the road. “Please don’t burn this, my daughter is crying,” he said.</p>	<p>更让他担心的是自己唯一的孩子瓦什纳维，她只有 18 个月大，夜间的痉挛性咳嗽并没有随着早晨的到来而平息。他花了 40 卢比（约合 60 美分）从十字路口的小贩那里买了一个外科手术口罩，但女儿总是把口罩扯下。在回家的路上，他愤怒地从机动三轮车上跳下来，去跟路边烧垃圾的一个男人吵架。“请不要再烧了，我女儿一直在哭，”他说。</p>
<p>The man responded with a string of especially dirty abuses.</p>	<p>那个男人用一连串极其难听的脏话回应他。</p>
<p>The air that week was utterly still; meteorologists measured both horizontal and vertical movement at nil. Madhurbain Singh Anand, the father of 4-year-old Mehtab, peered into the garden behind their house as the cloud of pollution settled on the city; the garden wall, maybe 20 feet away, was no longer visible. When someone opened a door, a haze filled the room.</p>	<p>那一周，空气完全不流动。据气象学者的测试，空气在水平和垂直方向上的流动均为零。污染云团笼罩这座城市时，四岁男孩梅赫塔布的父亲马德赫班·辛格·阿南德(Madhurbain Singh Anand)向屋后的花园看去，约 20 英尺（约合 6 米）外的花园围墙已经看不见了。有人打开房门时，烟雾就会弥漫整个房间。</p>
<p>“It’s like those horror movies,” he said. “You open the door and the thing comes in.”</p>	<p>“就像那些恐怖片一样，”他说，“你打开门，那东西就进来了。”</p>
<p>The two children, 20 miles and at different ends at the economic spectrum, got sick on the same night.</p>	<p>这两个孩子相隔 20 英里，家里的经济条件有天壤之别，但他们在同一个晚上生病。</p>
<p>Anand brought home an air purifier that cost 29,000 rupees — about \$425 — and switched it on, peering at the display to see the concentration of PM 2.5. It was above 700 inside the house. Three days</p>	<p>阿南德花 2.9 万卢比（约合 425 美元）买了一个空气净化器。带回家后，他马上打开，盯着显示器上的 PM2.5 浓度。室内的浓度超过 700。三天后，考尔(Kaur)带着梅赫塔布离开德里，登上开往她父母家的火车，它在德里北</p>

later, Kaur took Mehtab out of Delhi, boarding a train for her parents' home, a few hours north.	边，有几小时车程。
What shocked her was how quickly his breathing eased. They arrived at night, and he slept so peacefully that she reduced the steroid treatments to every four hours. The next morning, she watched through the window as he played outside.	令她震惊的是，儿子的呼吸问题很快就缓解了。他们到的那天晚上，他睡得很平静，她把类固醇用药减为每4小时一次。第二天早晨，她透过窗户看着他在外面玩耍。
She called her husband, crying, and said it was time to leave Delhi.	她哭着给丈夫打电话，说是时候离开德里了。
Not so for Vaishnavi. This week, she sat on her mother's lap, sucking on a lollipop, while her aunt cooked on a clay stove inside the room, filling it with fumes.	瓦什纳维的境况大不相同。这一周，她坐在妈妈腿上，舔着一根棒棒糖，她的姨妈（或姑妈）在屋里的土灶台上做饭，屋里弥漫着油烟。
With the tourists back on the street, Vaishnavi's father, Ravi, was back at his corner, selling trinkets.	街上又有游客后，瓦什纳维的父亲拉维返回那个街角继续卖东西。
He had consulted a roadside doctor about protecting his family from air pollution, and gathered that they were supposed to eat cane sugar. He had also bought a pair of eyeglasses to protect his eyes from the pollution, and removed several bricks from the wall of the small, airless room his family occupies, which he thought would improve air circulation.	他询问一名街头医生要如何保护家人免受空气污染的伤害，得到的回复是，他们应该吃蔗糖。为了保护眼睛，他还买了一副眼镜。他家住的那个小房间不通风，他从墙上取下几块砖，认为那样能加强空气流通。
Vaishnavi had improved with a course of antibiotics, but he felt no certainty that she would survive another week like the one that followed Diwali. Or, for that matter, that anyone would notice if she did not.	瓦什纳维吃了一个疗程抗生素之后，病情有所好转，但要是再赶上排灯节后那一周那种情况，他不知道女儿是否能挺过去，也不知道如果她没能活下来，是否有人会注意到。
"Delhi people have no memory," he said. "It would be one in a hundred who would ask me how she died."	"德里人没记性，"他说。"一百个人中只会有一人问我，她是怎么死的。"
/international/20161124/india-delhi-pollution	/international/20161124/india-delhi-pollution

Fidel Castro, Cuban Revolutionary Who Defied U.S., Dies at 90	菲德尔·卡斯特罗，革命英雄亦或专制君主的一生
Fidel Castro, the fiery apostle of revolution who brought the Cold War to the Western Hemisphere in 1959 and then defied the United States for nearly half a century as Cuba's maximum leader, bedeviling 11 American presidents and briefly pushing the world to the brink of nuclear war, died Friday. He was 90.	菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)周五去世，享年90岁。热情鼓吹革命的他曾在1959年把冷战的战火带到西半球，并在接下来的近半个世纪里以古巴最高领导人的身份对抗美国。他困扰了11位美国总统，并曾短暂地将全世界推向核战边缘。
His death was announced by Cuban state television.	古巴官方电视台宣布了他的死讯。
In declining health for several years, Mr. Castro had orchestrated what he hoped would be the continuation of his Communist revolution, stepping aside in 2006 when he was felled by a serious illness. He provisionally ceded much of his power to his younger brother Raúl, now 85, and two years later formally resigned as president. Raúl Castro, who had fought alongside Fidel Castro from the earliest days of the insurrection and remained minister of defense and his brother's closest confidant, has ruled Cuba since then, although he has told the Cuban people he intends to resign in 2018.	多年来，卡斯特罗的健康状况每况愈下。在此期间，他精心安排，希望自己领导的共产主义革命能够继续下去。2006年，被重病击倒的卡斯特罗让位。他暂时将大量权力移交给自己的弟弟、现年85岁的劳尔(Raúl)，并于两年后正式辞任总统。自那时以来，劳尔·卡斯特罗一直统治着古巴，不过他对古巴民众表示自己打算在2018年辞职。劳尔·卡斯特罗从叛乱之初便与菲德尔·卡斯特罗并肩作战，且一直担任古巴国防部长，是他哥哥最亲密的知己。
Fidel Castro had held onto power longer than any other living national leader except Queen Elizabeth II. He became a towering international figure whose importance in the 20th century far exceeded what might have been expected from the head of state of a Caribbean island nation of 11 million people.	除女王伊丽莎白二世(Queen Elizabeth II)外，菲德尔·卡斯特罗掌权的时间比在世的任何其他国家元首都长。他成了一个大名鼎鼎的国际人物，在20世纪的重要性远远超出了外界对加勒比海地区一个人口1100万的岛国领导人的预期。
He dominated his country with strength and symbolism from the day he triumphantly entered Havana on Jan. 8, 1959, and completed his overthrow of Fulgencio Batista by delivering his first major speech in the capital before tens of thousands of admirers at the vanquished	从1959年1月8日得意洋洋地进入哈瓦那的那一天开始，他就用力量和象征主义统治着这个国家，并通过在被征服的富尔亨西奥·巴蒂斯塔(Fulgencio Batista)设在首都的军事基地面向数万名支持者首次发表重要讲话的方式，彻底推翻了那位独裁者。

dictator's military headquarters.	
A spotlight shone on him as he swaggered and spoke with passion until dawn. Finally, white doves were released to signal Cuba's new peace. When one landed on Mr. Castro, perching on a shoulder, the crowd erupted, chanting "Fidel! Fidel!" To the war-weary Cubans gathered there and those watching on television, it was an electrifying sign that their young, bearded guerrilla leader was destined to be their savior.	聚光灯打在他身上的他趾高气昂，言语间透着激情，直到黎明。最后，有人放飞了白鸽，以象征古巴新的和平。当一只鸽子落到卡斯特罗的肩膀上时，人群爆发了，反复高呼“菲德尔！菲德尔！”。对聚集在现场的厌战的古巴民众和在电视上看到这一幕的那些人来说，这是一个激动人心的迹象，表明他们留着胡子的年轻游击队领袖注定是他们的救世主。
Most people in the crowd had no idea what Mr. Castro planned for Cuba. A master of image and myth, Mr. Castro believed himself to be the messiah of his fatherland, an indispensable force with authority from on high to control Cuba and its people.	当年，人群中的大部分人都不知道卡斯特罗对古巴的设想是什么。卡斯特罗是善用形象和神话的能手。他相信，他就是祖国的救星，是一种必不可少的力量，具有上苍赋予的控制古巴和古巴民众的权力。
He wielded power like a tyrant, controlling every aspect of the island's existence. He was Cuba's "Máximo Lider." From atop a Cuban Army tank, he directed his country's defense at the Bay of Pigs. Countless details fell to him, from selecting the color of uniforms that Cuban soldiers wore in Angola to overseeing a program to produce a superbreed of milk cows. He personally set the goals for sugar harvests. He personally sent countless men to prison.	他像暴君一样行使权力，掌控着岛上万物的方方面面。他是古巴的“最高领导人”。在猪湾，他站在古巴陆军的一辆坦克上指挥自己国家的防御力量。不计其数的细节要由他来裁定，从选择古巴士兵在安哥拉穿的军装颜色，到领导一个培养超级奶牛品种的计划。他亲自制定蔗糖的收成目标，亲自把无数人送进监狱。
But it was more than repression and fear that kept him and his totalitarian government in power for so long. He had both admirers and detractors in Cuba and around the world. Some saw him as a ruthless despot who trampled rights and freedoms; many others hailed him as the crowds did that first night, as a revolutionary hero for the ages.	但让他和他领导的集权主义政府得以掌权这么长时间的，不仅仅是镇压和恐惧。在古巴和全世界，有支持他的人，也有诋毁他的人。一些人认为他是一个残忍的专制君主，践踏权利和自由，其他不少人却像第一天晚上的人群一样，称颂他是一位名留青史的革命英雄。
Even when he fell ill and was hospitalized with diverticulitis in the summer of 2006, giving up most of his powers for the first time, Mr.	2006年夏天，他病倒并因憩室炎入院，第一次放下手中的大部分权力。即便如此，他仍试图强行规定自己医疗护理的细节，并精心安排他领导的共产

<p>Castro tried to dictate the details of his own medical care and orchestrate the continuation of his Communist revolution, engaging a plan as old as the revolution itself.</p>	<p>主义革命的继续推进，所采用计划的历史和那场革命一样悠久。</p>
<p>By handing power to his brother, Mr. Castro once more raised the ire of his enemies in Washington. United States officials condemned the transition, saying it prolonged a dictatorship and again denied the long-suffering Cuban people a chance to control their own lives.</p>	<p>通过把权力交给自己的弟弟，卡斯特罗再次激起了他在华盛顿的敌人的愤怒。美国官员谴责这种权力过渡，称其延长了独裁统治，是再次拒绝让长期受苦的古巴民众有机会掌控自己的命运。</p>
<p>But in December 2014, President Obama used his executive powers to dial down the decades of antagonism between Washington and Havana by moving to exchange prisoners and normalize diplomatic relations between the two countries, a deal worked out with the help of Pope Francis and after 18 months of secret talks between representatives of both governments.</p>	<p>但 2014 年 12 月，通过着手交换囚犯并正常化外交关系，奥巴马总统利用自己的行政权力缓和了华盛顿和哈瓦那之间持续了几十年的敌意。这项协议是在教皇方济各(Pope Francis)的帮助下，经过两国政府的谈判代表长达 18 个月的秘密谈判后制定而成的。</p>
<p>Though increasingly frail and rarely seen in public, Mr. Castro even then made clear his enduring mistrust of the United States. A few days after President Obama's highly publicized visit to Cuba in 2016 — the first by a sitting American president in 88 years — Mr. Castro penned a cranky response denigrating Mr. Obama's overtures of peace and insisting that Cuba did not need anything the United States was offering.</p>	<p>尽管越来越虚弱且甚少出现在公共场合，但卡斯特罗仍清楚地表明了自己对美国由来已久的不信任。2016 年，奥巴马总统访问古巴，受到广泛报道。这是 88 年来在任美国总统首次访问古巴。几天后，卡斯特罗写了一封奇怪的回应信，贬损奥巴马的示好姿态，并坚称古巴不需要美国提供的任何东西。</p>
<p>To many, Fidel Castro was a self-obsessed zealot whose belief in his own destiny was unshakable, a chameleon whose economic and political colors were determined more by pragmatism than by doctrine. But in his chest beat the heart of a true rebel. "Fidel Castro," said Dr. Henry M. Wriston, president of the Council on Foreign Relations in the 1950s and early '60s, "was everything a revolutionary should be."</p>	<p>在很多人看来，菲德尔·卡斯特罗是一个自恋的狂热分子，对自己命运的信心坚定不移，是一条变色龙，决定其经济和政治颜色的是实用主义而非学说。但他胸膛里跳动着的，是一个真正的叛逆分子的心。“菲德尔·卡斯特罗，”在 50 年代和 60 年代初领导美国外交关系协会(Council on Foreign Relations)的亨利·M·里斯顿(Henry M. Wriston)说，“具备一个革命者应该有的一切特点。”</p>

<p>Mr. Castro was perhaps the most important leader to emerge from Latin America since the wars of independence in the early 19th century. He was decidedly the most influential shaper of Cuban history since his own hero, José Martí, struggled for Cuban independence in the late 19th century. Mr. Castro's revolution transformed Cuban society and had a longer-lasting impact throughout the region than that of any other 20th-century Latin American insurrection, with the possible exception of the 1910 Mexican Revolution.</p>	<p>卡斯特罗大概是拉丁美洲自 19 世纪早期的一系列独立战争以来出现的最重要的领导人。他显然是他自己的英雄何塞·马蒂(José Martí)在 19 世纪末为古巴的独立而斗争以来, 该国历史上最具影响力的塑造者。卡斯特罗领导的革命彻底改变了古巴社会, 它对整个地区的影响比 20 世纪拉美地区其他任何一场反叛都更持久, 1910 年的墨西哥革命可能除外。</p>
<p>His legacy in Cuba and elsewhere has been a mixed record of social progress and abject poverty, of racial equality and political persecution, of medical advances and a degree of misery comparable to the conditions that existed in Cuba when he entered Havana as a victorious guerrilla commander in 1959.</p>	<p>对于古巴和其他地方的人们而言, 他留下的是一份社会进步和穷困潦倒、种族平等和政治迫害、医学进步和苦难不幸共存的复杂成绩, 那种苦难的程度堪比他 1959 年以一名获胜的游击队指挥官的身份进入哈瓦时古巴存在的情况。</p>
<p>That image made him a symbol of revolution throughout the world and an inspiration to many imitators. Hugo Chávez of Venezuela considered Mr. Castro his ideological godfather. Subcommander Marcos began a revolt in the mountains of southern Mexico in 1994, using many of the same tactics. Even Mr. Castro's spotty performance as an aging autocrat in charge of a foundering economy could not undermine his established image.</p>	<p>那个形象让他在全世界成了革命的象征, 也成了很多模仿者的灵感来源。委内瑞拉的乌戈·查维兹(Hugo Chávez)视卡斯特罗为其思想上的教父。1994 年, 副司令马科斯(Subcommander Marcos)开始在墨西哥南部的山区展开反叛活动时, 使用了很多一模一样的战术。作为一名日渐衰老的独裁者, 卡斯特罗负责掌管的经济日渐衰落, 导致他的表现出现污点。即便如此, 他已经确立下来的形象也没有受到破坏。</p>
<p>But beyond anything else, it was Mr. Castro's obsession with the United States, and America's obsession with him, that shaped his rule. After he embraced Communism, Washington portrayed him as a devil and a tyrant and repeatedly tried to remove him from power through an ill-fated invasion at the Bay of Pigs in 1961, an economic embargo that</p>	<p>但正是卡斯特罗对美国的执迷和美国对他的执迷塑造了他的统治, 这比其他任何一切都更重要。卡斯特罗信奉共产主义后, 华盛顿把他描述成魔鬼和暴君, 并多次试图把他赶下台。华盛顿采取的措施包括 1961 年那场注定以失败告终的猪湾入侵行动、持续了数十年的经济禁运、多项暗杀计划, 乃至多个通过让他掉胡子来削弱其威望的怪异方案。</p>

<p>has lasted decades, assassination plots and even bizarre plans to undercut his prestige by making his beard fall out.</p>	
<p>Mr. Castro's defiance of American power made him a beacon of resistance in Latin America and elsewhere, and his bushy beard, long Cuban cigar and green fatigues became universal symbols of rebellion.</p>	<p>在拉美和其他地方，卡斯特罗对美国实力的不屑让他成了抵抗的灯塔。他浓密的胡须、细长的古巴雪茄和绿色的军装成了通用的反抗象征。</p>
<p>Mr. Castro's understanding of the power of images, especially on television, helped him retain the loyalty of many Cubans even during the harshest periods of deprivation and isolation when he routinely blamed many of Cuba's ills on America and its embargo. And his mastery of words in thousands of speeches, often lasting hours, imbued many Cubans with his own hatred of the United States by keeping them on constant watch for an invasion – military, economic or ideological – from the north.</p>	<p>卡斯特罗对形象，尤其是电视形象的威力的理解，帮助他留住了很多古巴人的忠心，哪怕是在最艰苦的贫穷和孤立时期。那时，他常常把古巴的很多问题归咎于美国及其禁运。他的演讲数以千计，且常常持续数小时。在这些演讲中，他精湛的语言能力促使古巴民众永远提防来自北方的入侵——不管是军事、经济还是思想上的——并通过这种方式把他自己对美国的仇恨灌输给他们。</p>
<p>Over many years Mr. Castro gave hundreds of interviews and retained the ability to twist the most compromising question to his favor. In a 1985 interview in Playboy magazine, he was asked how he would respond to President Ronald Reagan's description of him as a ruthless military dictator. "Let's think about your question," Mr. Castro said, toying with his interviewer. "If being a dictator means governing by decree, then you might use that argument to accuse the pope of being a dictator."</p>	<p>多年时间里，卡斯特罗接受了数百次采访，并保持住了让极其有损颜面的问题变得对自己有利的能力。1985年接受《花花公子》杂志(Playboy)的采访时，他被问及对罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)总统把他描述成残忍的军事独裁者的言论作何回应。“咱们来想想你这个问题，”卡斯特罗说，把采访者玩于股掌之上。“如果独裁者的意思是按照最高领导人的指令执政，那你兴许可以用这个理由去指责教皇是独裁者。”</p>
<p>He turned the question back on Reagan: "If his power includes something as monstrously undemocratic as the ability to order a thermonuclear war, I ask you, who then is more of a dictator, the president of the United States or I?"</p>	<p>他把这个问题抛回到了里根身上：“如果他的权力包括能够下令发起一场热核战争那样极其不民主的内容，那么我问你，谁更是独裁者，美国总统还是我？”</p>

<p>After leading his guerrillas against a repressive Cuban dictator, Mr. Castro, in his early 30s, aligned Cuba with the Soviet Union and used Cuban troops to support revolution in Africa and throughout Latin America.</p>	<p>在带领游击队员对抗专制的古巴独裁者后，30出头的卡斯特罗让古巴和苏联结盟，并用古巴军队支持非洲和拉丁美洲各国的革命。</p>
<p>His willingness to allow the Soviets to build missile-launching sites in Cuba led to a harrowing diplomatic standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union in the fall of 1962, one that could have escalated into a nuclear exchange. The world remained tense until the confrontation was defused 13 days after it began, and the launching pads were dismantled.</p>	<p>他愿意让苏联在古巴修建导弹发射场这件事，导致1962年秋美国和苏联之间出现了一场激烈的外交对峙。对峙本可能会升级成一场核对决。全球局势紧张，直到对峙在开始13天后得到缓和，发射场被拆除。</p>
<p>With the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991, Mr. Castro faced one of his biggest challenges: surviving without huge Communist subsidies. He defied predictions of his political demise. When threatened, he fanned antagonism toward the United States. And when the Cuban economy neared collapse, he legalized the United States dollar, which he had railed against since the 1950s, only to ban dollars again a few years later when the economy stabilized.</p>	<p>随着1991年苏联解体，卡斯特罗遇到了他最大的挑战之一：在没有来自共产主义盟友的巨额补贴的情况下活下来。他无视了称他即将在政治上走向灭亡的预言。受到威胁时，他便煽动对美国的敌意。古巴经济接近崩溃时，从50年代开始便一直对抗美元的他批准了美元合法化，但几年后，当经济稳定下来时，他再次禁止美元流通。</p>
<p>Mr. Castro continued to taunt American presidents for a half-century, frustrating all of Washington's attempts to contain him. After nearly five decades as a pariah of the West, even when his once booming voice had withered to an old man's whisper and his beard had turned gray, he remained defiant.</p>	<p>在半个世纪里，卡斯特罗持续奚落了历届美国总统，并让华盛顿为遏制他而进行的所有尝试全部失败。在被西方遗弃近五十年后，尽管曾经洪亮的声音变成了一个老人的低语，胡子也变得花白，但他依然态度强硬。</p>
<p>He often told interviewers that he identified with Don Quixote, and like Quixote he struggled against threats both real and imagined, preparing for decades, for example, for another invasion that never came. As the</p>	<p>他常对采访他的人说自己认同堂吉珂德(Don Quixote)，并且和吉珂德一样，困扰他的威胁既有现实的，也有想象出来的。比如，几十年来，他一直在为下一次入侵做准备，但这样的入侵从未发生过。2001年4月，当同一半球</p>

<p>leaders of every other nation of the hemisphere gathered in Quebec City in April 2001 for the third Summit of the Americas, an uninvited Mr. Castro, then 74, fumed in Havana, presiding over ceremonies commemorating the embarrassing defeat of C.I.A.-backed exiles at the Bay of Pigs in 1961. True to character, he portrayed his exclusion as a sign of strength, declaring that Cuba "is the only country in the world that does not need to trade with the United States."</p>	<p>其他所有国家的领导人都聚集在魁北克市，参加第三届美洲国家首脑会议(Summit of the Americas)时，未受邀请的卡斯特罗在哈瓦那怒气冲冲。时年74岁的他组织了一系列活动，纪念1961年的猪湾胜利。他当年击败了由中央情报局(CIA)支持的流亡者，令对手颜面全失。他把自己被排除在外说成是一种实力的象征，宣布古巴“是世界上唯一一个不需要和美国做买卖的国家”。这的确很像堂·吉珂德。</p>
<p>/international/20161127/fidel-castro-dies</p>	<p>/international/20161127/fidel-castro-dies</p>
<p>In Havana, Castro's Death Lays Bare a Generation Gap</p>	<p>卡斯特罗逝世，古巴青年和上一代人感受不同</p>
<p>HAVANA — At the Salon Rojo, one of Havana's most popular nightspots, where the reggaeton usually blares into the early hours, the music stopped abruptly.</p>	<p>哈瓦那——在哈瓦那最受欢迎的夜总会罗霍沙龙(Salon Rojo)，通常持续到清晨才停歇的雷鬼动(reggaeton)音乐戛然而止。</p>
<p>An announcement was made: Fidel Castro had died.</p>	<p>有人宣布：菲德尔·卡斯特罗死了。</p>
<p>The police waved along young women in miniskirts and young men with gelled mohawks as they spilled into the streets. No one was weeping. No one was chanting.</p>	<p>穿着迷你裙的年轻女子和抹了发胶、梳起莫霍克发型的年轻男子涌上街道，警察驱赶着他们。没有人哭泣。没有人吟咏祷文。</p>
<p>Some said the country would be better off, freer now, though they said it quietly, wary that someone might overhear such hopes. A hearse, repurposed as a taxi, happened to drive by.</p>	<p>有人说，现在这个国家会变得更好、更自由了，不过他们说话的声音很小，以提防他们的希望遭人偷听。一辆改装为出租车的灵车碰巧驶过。</p>
<p>"Take him with you," one of the young men shouted with a smile as a friend cheered him on. The young women with them looked embarrassed, but not angry.</p>	<p>“带他和你一起走，”一个年轻人微笑着喊道，一个朋友给他助威。与他们在一起的年轻女子看起来有点尴尬，但并不生气。</p>
<p>A few feet away from a crowd of partygoers, three neighbors, each in their 50s and consoling one another, stood in their apartment building's doorway facing the iconic Hotel Nacional.</p>	<p>与一群聚会者相距几英尺远的地方，三个50多岁的邻居站在自己公寓大楼的门口，正互相安慰，哈瓦那的地标建筑民族大酒店(Hotel Nacional)就在对面。</p>

<p>Concepcion Garcia, 55, looked at the young people around her with disappointment.</p>	<p>55 岁的康塞普西翁·加西亚(Concepcion Garcia)失望地看着周围的年轻人。</p>
<p>"What a rich experience we have had, to live the two periods of Cuba – capitalism and socialism," she said. "Imagine how we Cubans feel. The most precious thing we have just died."</p>	<p>"我们有丰富的经验，经历了古巴的两个时期，资本主义和社会主义时期，"她说。"想像一下我们古巴人的感觉吧，我们刚刚失去了最珍贵的东西。"</p>
<p>With the departure of Cuba's epic revolutionary in green fatigues, at the age of 90, the residents of Havana have not erupted so much as moved into their own emotional corners. All over this city on Saturday, indifference and relief stood side by side with sorrow and surprise as the conflicts that characterized Fidel Castro in life continued to reverberate after his death.</p>	<p>穿着绿色劳动服的古巴传奇革命者以 90 高龄过世，哈瓦那的居民并没有出现发自内心的情绪爆发。上周六，在这个城市里，有人无动于衷、如释重负，也有人难过、惊讶，菲德尔·卡斯特罗生前的种种冲突，在其死后将持续振荡。</p>
<p>"He was the only leader I ever knew," Graciela Martinez, 51, said as she mopped the floors of a cafe near the American Embassy on Saturday morning. She paused, then began to weep, thinking of her father, who fought for the revolution – and of her relatives who had fled to the United States.</p>	<p>"他是我唯一知道的领导人，"51 岁的格拉谢拉·马丁内斯(Graciela Martinez)周六早晨在美国大使馆附近的一家咖啡馆里一边擦地板一边说。然后她停下来，开始哭，因为想到为革命而战的父亲——以及逃到美国的亲戚。</p>
<p>"For those who loved him, he was the greatest," she said of Mr. Castro. "For those who hated him, there was no one worse."</p>	<p>"对于那些爱他的人，他是最伟大的，"她这么评价卡斯特罗。"对于那些讨厌他的人，没有人比他更糟糕了。"</p>
<p>Cuba, a verdant, struggling country of 11 million people that has been moving slowly toward free-market changes, finds itself again at an international crossroads. Mr. Castro died as Venezuela has pulled back financial support, facing its own political and economic crisis, and the détente engineered under President Obama threatens to be rolled back by President-elect Donald J. Trump.</p>	<p>古巴，这个植被葱郁、有着 1100 万人口的贫困国家正在慢慢向自由市场转化，他们发现自己正站在一个国际十字路口。卡斯特罗逝世之际，正逢委内瑞拉自己出现了政治和经济危机，撤回了对古巴的经济支持，而候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)威胁说要撤销奥巴马总统改善两国关系的计划。</p>
<p>While Mr. Obama issued condolences to the Castro family and offered</p>	<p>奥巴马向卡斯特罗家人表示了慰问，并向古巴人民伸出了"友谊之手"；特朗</p>

<p>"a hand of friendship to the Cuban people," Mr. Trump wrote on Twitter, "Fidel Castro is dead!" and later issued a statement calling him a "brutal dictator."</p>	<p>普则在 Twitter 上写道, "菲德尔·卡斯特罗死了!" 后来他又发表一份声明, 称其为"残暴的独裁者"。</p>
<p>Cuban officials have long maintained that the island has diversified its international ties enough to withstand financial or political storms. But after decades of unfulfilled promises about economic growth, the passing of Mr. Castro may open rifts both inside and outside Cuba over how to proceed.</p>	<p>古巴官员一直认为, 该岛已经实现了国际关系多样化, 足以抵挡金融或政治风暴。但他们关于经济增长的承诺几十年来都没有兑现, 卡斯特罗过世后, 古巴如何发展的问题可能会在国内外引起分歧。</p>
<p>Elaine Díaz, an independent blogger in Cuba, said she expected Mr. Castro's death to lead to more diversity of opinion within the leadership. The Cuban government likes to portray itself as a monolith, even though some factions are more conservative than others, she said.</p>	<p>古巴一位独立博客作者伊莱恩·迪亚兹(Elaine Díaz)说, 她预计卡斯特的死亡将导致领导层的观念更加多样化。她说, 古巴政府喜欢把自己描绘成一个整体, 即使有些派系比其他派系更加保守。</p>
<p>"This is going to bring that out in public," she said.</p>	<p>"卡斯特罗死后, 那种分歧会暴露在公众面前," 她说。</p>
<p>On Friday night, for example, many young people did not respond with any visible emotion when they were told of Mr. Castro's death. On Saturday, many went about their day as usual, arguing that little would change because of Mr. Castro's demise.</p>	<p>例如, 在上周五晚上, 很多年轻人在得知卡斯特罗去世时, 并没有表现出明显的情绪反应。周六, 很多人像往常一样继续过日子, 他们认为卡斯特的过世不会带来什么改变。</p>
<p>"The country will continue on the path that it's on," said Abraham Jimenez Enoa, 27, a co-creator of an independent blog called "el estornudo," or "the sneeze." "I don't really see changes in the near future."</p>	<p>"这个国家将继续在目前的道路上前进," 独立博客 el estornudo(意为"喷嚏")的联合创始人、27 岁的亚伯拉罕·希门尼斯·埃诺阿(Abraham Jimenez Enoa)说。"我觉得短期内不会有什么变化。"</p>
<p>The response could not have been more different from that of the government or its strongest supporters. Their grief began with a brief televised speech by Raúl Castro announcing that "El Comandante" had died. He did not emphasize that the man was also his brother — his</p>	<p>政府及其坚定支持者的反应与此截然不同。他们的悲伤始于劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)在电视上发表的简短讲话, 他宣布, "司令官"去世了。他没有强调逝者是他的哥哥, 也没有说他的去世是这个国家的损失。</p>

passing was a loss for the nation.	
By sunrise, flags all over Havana had been lowered to half-staff. Young and old gathered in small groups, and where there might have normally been laughter or yelling, whispers filled the void.	太阳升起后，哈瓦那全城降半旗。老老少少一簇簇聚在一起，通常的笑声或喊叫声被低声细语所取代。
Much of Havana seemed uncertain about exactly how to feel, or at least how to talk about it.	哈瓦拉的很多人似乎不确定自己到底该是什么感受，或者至少不知道该如何谈论这件事。
"It is a very strange feeling," said Francisco Rodríguez Cruz, a prominent blogger and gay activist who supports the revolution. He was one of many who said losing Mr. Castro was like losing a parent.	"这是非常奇怪的感觉，"著名博客作者、支持革命的同性恋活动人士弗朗西斯科·罗德里格斯·克鲁斯(Francisco Rodríguez Cruz)说。他和很多人一样，称失去卡斯特罗就像失去至亲。
"With this death, you feel that your own life is spread before you," Mr. Cruz, 46, said.	"他的去世让你感觉好像自己的生活就在眼前坍塌了，"46岁的克鲁斯说。
Many others looked back to what they had gained in Fidel's Cuba. Ms. Garcia removed her glasses and pointed at her eyes.	还有很多人开始回顾自己在菲德尔统治时期获得了什么。加西亚摘掉眼镜，指着自己的眼睛。
"I have the revolution and Fidel to thank for this cataract surgery," she said, adding that she would not have been able to afford the procedure without Cuba's socialized medical care. It did not cost her a cent, she said.	"我能做白内障手术要感谢革命和菲德尔，"她说。她还说，如果没有古巴的社会化医疗制度，她做不起这个手术。她说，做手术她没花一分钱。
"He put Cuba on the map," Ms. Garcia added, "and the world has recognized that."	"他让古巴登上了世界舞台，"加西亚还说，"让世界承认了它。"
Long after the sun soared over Havana harbor, the Malecon, usually bustling at all hours, was devoid of all but jogging tourists and a few cars.	太阳在哈瓦那港口马勒孔(Malecón)升起很久之后，这个往常无时无刻都很繁忙的港口除了慢跑的游客和少数几辆车之外，几乎空无一人。
But the news for Cuba's memorial plans moved through the streets quickly. He was to be cremated Saturday. There would be a period of public mourning in Havana on Monday and Tuesday, and then a	不过，古巴悼念活动的安排很快传遍大街小巷。他将于周六火化。周一和周二，哈瓦那将举行公祭，接下来的一周将举行送葬活动。这位革命者的骨灰将从哈瓦那出发，走遍整个国家，最后送往被称为革命摇篮的圣地亚哥-德

<p>procession over the course of the week, with the revolutionary's ashes moving across the country from Havana to the city known as the cradle of the revolution, Santiago de Cuba, where he would be put to rest on Sunday, Dec. 4.</p>	<p>古巴市。12月4日(周日),他将在那里下葬。</p>
<p>/international/20161128/havana-cuba-fidel-castro-death</p>	<p>/international/20161128/havana-cuba-fidel-castro-death</p>
<p>Miami's Cuban Exiles Celebrate Castro's Death</p>	<p>古巴流亡者欢庆卡斯特罗之死</p>
<p>MIAMI — It did not matter that it was the middle of the night, or that it began to drizzle. When this city's Cuban-American residents heard the news, they sprinted to Little Havana. They banged pots and pans. They sang the Cuban national anthem and waved the Cuban flag. They danced and hugged, laughed and cried, shouted and rejoiced.</p>	<p>迈阿密——虽然已经是半夜,但是没有关系,细雨开始落下,这也无妨。当这个城市的古巴裔美国居民听到消息时,他们冲向小哈瓦那,敲着锅碗瓢盆,高唱起古巴国歌,挥舞着古巴国旗。他们跳舞、拥抱、大笑、哭泣、叫喊,一片欢腾。</p>
<p>The seemingly eternal vigil for the death of Fidel Castro, a man who had profoundly changed the lives of hundreds of thousands of people here — dividing their families, taking their property, imprisoning and sometimes shooting their friends and relatives, wrenching them from their homes and their country — was over. Finally.</p>	<p>对菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)死讯的欢庆仿佛会无休无止,不过这一切终于结束了。这个人深深地改变了这里成千上万人的生活——他撕碎他们的家庭,夺走他们的财产,监禁乃至枪杀他们的朋友和亲戚,逼得他们背井离乡。</p>
<p>"I owe this to my dad — this going out and celebrating," said Isabel De Lara, 67, a former banker who came to Calle Ocho — Eighth Street — to join in the jubilation. She wished her father, who is dead, could have joined her.</p>	<p>"这些庆祝活动是我欠爸爸的,"67岁的前银行从业者伊莎贝尔·德拉拉(Isabel De Lara)说,她来到Calle Ocho——即第八街——加入了欢腾的人群。她希望去世的父亲可以加入自己的行列。</p>
<p>More than five decades had passed since Ms. De Lara stepped off a plane alone, from Cuba, sent here at age 12 by parents who feared for her future after the Castro revolution. For her and so many others, Mr. Castro's death was a watershed, for he embodied the revolution and the heartbreak that followed.</p>	<p>自从德拉拉独自登上从古巴来到这里的飞机,时光已经过去了50多年,她12岁那年被父母送到这里,在卡斯特罗革命之后,他们担忧她的未来。对于她和其他许多人来说,卡斯特的死是一个分水岭,因为他象征着革命、以及随之而来的心碎。</p>

<p>"Him dying represents the end of something awful that happened to us," she said. "It's actually him — not anybody else — who caused this. It's because of him that we lost our opportunity to have a life in our country."</p>	<p>"他的死代表着发生在我们身上的一件可怕的事情终于结束了，"她说。"正是他——不是其他任何人——造成了这个局面。正是因为他，我们失去了在自己的祖国生活的机会。"</p>
<p>Waves of other Cubans also came, transforming not just their own lives but the city itself, gradually turning it into the unofficial bilingual capital of Latin America. With the goal of ousting Mr. Castro and establishing democracy in Cuba, early exiles built a degree of political and economic clout that outstripped their relatively small numbers.</p>	<p>一波又一波的古巴人涌进这座城市，他们不仅改变了自己的生活，也改变了这个城市，逐渐将它变成了拉丁美洲的非官方双语首都。为了推翻卡斯特罗并在古巴建立民主，早期流亡者奠定了一定程度的政治和经济势力，其影响力超越了他们相对较少的人数。</p>
<p>Focusing first on local politics and business in the 1970s and 1980s, the exiles and their children, led by the powerful Cuban American National Foundation, catapulted into national politics and influence. They gained the power to tilt presidential elections toward Republicans and sway American foreign policy against appeasement with Mr. Castro.</p>	<p>在1970年代和1980年代，流亡者及其子女们由强大的美籍古巴人国家基金会(Cuban American National Foundation)引领，首先关注本地的政治与商业，进而一举跃入全国政坛，获得了全国性的影响力。他们的权力可令总统选举向共和党倾斜；可以影响美国的外交政策，令美国不向卡斯特罗绥靖。</p>
<p>"It was important to take the struggle outside of Eighth Street to Washington," said Jorge Mas Santos, the son of Jorge Mas Canosa, the man who spearheaded the foundation and was seen as the leader of Miami's exile community.</p>	<p>"让斗争走出第八街，来到华盛顿，这是很重要的，"豪尔赫·马斯·卡诺萨(Jorge Mas Canosa)的儿子豪尔赫·马斯·桑托斯(Jorge Mas Santos)说，豪尔赫·马斯·卡诺萨是这个基金会的领导人，也被视为迈阿密流亡社区的领袖。</p>
<p>That influence remains. The American trade embargo on Cuba is still in force, requiring the vote of a Congress that is reluctant to remove it. And this year's presidential campaign saw two Americans of Cuban descent — Senators Marco Rubio and Ted Cruz — run for the office.</p>	<p>这种影响力仍然存在。美国对古巴的贸易禁运仍然生效，需要国会投票才能取消，而国会并不愿意取消它。今年的总统竞选中有两位古巴裔美国人竞选总统，他们分别是参议员马可·鲁比奥(Marco Rubio)和特德·克鲁兹(Ted Cruz)。</p>
<p>But in the last decade, the pro-embargo, hard-line grip on the minds and votes of people in Miami and elsewhere has weakened, creating divisions among Cuban-Americans over how deeply to engage with</p>	<p>支持禁运的强硬立场多年来控制着迈阿密及各地古巴裔美国人的想法和选票，但在过去十年中，这样的控制已经削弱；与古巴及其民众的交往究竟应当发展到多深的程度，古巴裔美国人对此产生了分歧。</p>

Cuba and its people.	
<p>With Mr. Castro's death, some hard-liners are pushing for retrenchment and hope that President-elect Donald J. Trump will crack down now that the government has lost its father figure. Others say that this is the time to flood the zone with more people, ideas and goods. Cuba's president, Raúl Castro, has opened the window slightly to economic reform, travel and American influence. Now that his older brother is gone, they argue, he will be freer to make changes.</p>	<p>卡斯特罗死后，一些强硬派正在推动双边关系的收紧，并希望候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)打击这个失去了主心骨的政府。其他人则说，如今正是以更多的人、更多想法和货品淹没这个国家的好时机。古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)为经济改革、旅游与美国的影响稍微打开了门户。现在他的兄长去世了，这一派人认为，他将更加自由地作出改变。</p>
<p>But the oldest and most vehement exiles — the historicos, as they are called — are dying off in large numbers. Their children, while still passionately opposed to Mr. Castro, are open to closer ties with the Cuban people as a way of stoking change. (Even Mr. Mas Santos is part of this group.) And their grandchildren know far less about Cuba and Mr. Castro; many are more intrigued than outraged. At the same time, recent arrivals, while deeply disenchanting with the Cuban government, want to see and help their relatives on the island, above all else.</p>	<p>但是最年长和情绪最激烈的流亡者们——他们被称为“历史人物”(historicos)——逐渐作古，人数正在急剧下降。他们的子女虽然仍然激烈反对卡斯特罗，但是对于同古巴民众发展更密切的关系、以此作为煽动改变的方式抱有开放的态度（就连马斯·桑托斯也是这个群体的成员）。他们的孙辈对古巴和卡斯特罗知之甚少，很多人都对卡斯特罗感到好奇而不是愤怒。与此同时，近些年来到这里的古巴人虽然对古巴政府深感幻灭，但最主要的还是希望能够看望和帮助他们在那个岛国的亲人。</p>
<p>Those shifts in attitude have been translated in Washington. Two years ago, President Obama surprised Cuban-Americans by announcing a series of changes. He re-established diplomatic ties and made it easier for Americans to visit and send money and goods, and also for American businesses to establish a foothold.</p>	<p>这些态度的转变在华盛顿得到了体现。两年前，奥巴马总统宣布了一系列变化，令古巴裔美国人大为惊讶。他重新建立了外交纽带，令美国人可以更容易地访问古巴、向那里汇款和寄送货物，这也可以帮助美国企业更好地在那里立足。</p>
<p>"We have moved from a politics of passion to a politics of realism," said Andy Gomez, a political analyst who was a senior fellow in Cuban studies at the University of Miami. "We are going to be passionate for the next 72 hours. But the realism is that the transition has to come</p>	<p>"我们已经从激情政治转向现实政治，"迈阿密大学古巴问题资深研究员、政治分析人安迪·戈麦斯(Andy Gomez)说，"接下来的72小时里，我们会充满激情。但现实是，过渡必须在岛内发生。古巴的领导人必须来自岛内。我不认为南佛罗里达州会有任何人觉得自己能当上古巴总统，如果他们这么想，</p>

<p>within the island. The leadership has to come from within the island. I don't think anyone in South Florida thinks they will be president of Cuba, and if they do they are fools."</p>	<p>那他们就是傻瓜。”</p>
<p>On Saturday, for so many exiles, it finally became easier to look forward and not back. Fidel Castro, even in his old age, remained the symbol of the revolution. Raúl Castro ruled, but always in his older brother's shadow, exiles said.</p>	<p>对于很多流亡者们来说,从周六开始,不回头地向前看终于变得容易一点了。菲德尔·卡斯特罗虽然后来年事已高,但依然是革命的象征。流亡者们说,劳尔·卡斯特罗统治着古巴,但一直都处在其兄长的阴影之下。</p>
<p>Without Fidel Castro, Cuba can exhale. Even though change may not come quickly, there is a strong possibility it will come.</p>	<p>没有了菲德尔·卡斯特罗,古巴可以长出一口气了。就算改变可能来得没那么迅速,也是有了极大的可能性。</p>
<p>"This is the beginning of the end," Mr. Lasa said.</p>	<p>"这是终结的开始,"退休的银行从业者路易斯·拉萨(Luis Lasa)说。</p>
<p>/international/20161128/miami-cubans-fidel-castro</p>	<p>/international/20161128/miami-cubans-fidel-castro</p>
<p>Fate of U.S.-Cuba Thaw Is Less Certain Under Donald Trump</p>	<p>特朗普眼中的古巴仍是“极权主义孤岛”</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Obama said on Saturday that the death of Fidel Castro was an occasion for Americans to “extend a hand of friendship to the Cuban people” and acknowledge the “powerful emotions” the revolutionary leader had evoked in both countries, seeking to use Mr. Castro’s fraught legacy to underscore his own efforts to bury decades of bitterness between the United States and Cuba.</p>	<p>华盛顿——奥巴马总统周六表示,菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)之死是美国人民“向古巴人民伸出友谊之手”的机会,他承认这位革命领导人在两个国家中引发了“剧烈的情绪”,并试图使用卡斯特罗令人担忧的政治遗产来强调自己化解两国数十年不睦关系的努力。</p>
<p>“History will record and judge the enormous impact of this singular figure on the people and world around him,” Mr. Obama said in a statement that neither criticized nor praised Mr. Castro. “The Cuban people,” he added, “must know that they have a friend and partner in the United States of America.”</p>	<p>在一份声明中,奥巴马既没有批评也没有赞扬卡斯特罗,而是说:“历史将记录和评价这个人物给古巴人民和世界带来的巨大影响。”他还表示,“古巴人民一定知道,在美国他们有一位朋友和伙伴。”</p>
<p>The death of Mr. Castro, the embodiment of decades of suspicion and enmity between the two countries, has the potential to hasten Mr.</p>	<p>卡斯特罗是两国之间数十年怀疑和敌意的化身,他的过世有可能加快奥巴马巩固两国历史性和解的目标,奥巴马希望这会成为自己具有代表性的政治遗</p>

<p>Obama's goal of cementing the historic rapprochement that he hopes will be a signature part of his legacy.</p>	<p>产。</p>
<p>But with Donald J. Trump, who has been critical of the détente, set to succeed Mr. Obama, the fate of the thaw between the United States and Cuba is far from clear. Mr. Trump's initial response on the matter Saturday morning was a four-word post on Twitter. "Fidel Castro is dead!" he wrote.</p>	<p>但是, 唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)对这种改善进行了批评, 他接替奥巴马之后, 美国和古巴之间解冻的关系会有怎样的前景远不明朗。特朗普在周六上午对此事的初步回应是在 Twitter 上发的几个字。“菲德尔·卡斯特罗死了!”他写道。</p>
<p>A few hours later, in a statement issued by his transition team, Mr. Trump called Mr. Castro a "brutal dictator" who had oppressed his own people for decades and left a legacy of "firing squads, theft, unimaginable suffering, poverty and the denial of fundamental human rights."</p>	<p>几个小时后, 在其过渡团队发表的声明中, 特朗普称卡斯特罗是一个“残暴的独裁者”, 压迫了该国人民数十年之久, 留下的政治遗产是“行刑队、盗窃、难以想像的痛苦、贫穷和基本人权的剥夺”。</p>
<p>"While Cuba remains a totalitarian island, it is my hope that today marks a move away from the horrors endured for too long, and toward a future in which the wonderful Cuban people finally live in the freedom they so richly deserve," Mr. Trump said. "Though the tragedies, deaths and pain caused by Fidel Castro cannot be erased, our administration will do all it can to ensure the Cuban people can finally begin their journey toward prosperity and liberty."</p>	<p>“古巴仍然是一个极权主义的孤岛, 我希望今天标志着坚韧的古巴人民不必再忍受长期以来遭受的恐怖, 走向美好未来, 生活在他们早就应得的自由之中,”特朗普说道。“虽然菲德尔·卡斯特罗造成的悲剧、死亡和痛苦不能消除, 但我国政府将尽一切努力确保古巴人民能够开始他们的繁荣和自由之路。”</p>
<p>The statements from the president and the president-elect were remarkable both for their differences and their similarities. While Mr. Obama steered clear of disparaging Mr. Castro, in keeping with his efforts to essentially defang a long-nursed mutual grudge, Mr. Trump condemned him. But both also described Mr. Castro's death as a potential turning point for Cuba, and both appeared to accept as fact</p>	<p>从声明来看, 总统和候任总统之间的分歧和相似之处都很明显。奥巴马为了缓解两国不睦关系的长期努力着想, 没有抨击卡斯特罗, 而特朗普谴责了他。但两人也都将卡斯特罗之死描述为古巴的一个潜在转折点, 并且似乎都接受了这样一个事实, 即古巴未来的自由和繁荣与美国的前景是紧密相连的。</p>

<p>that its prospects for freedom and prosperity are bound up with that of the United States.</p>	
<p>During the campaign, Mr. Trump sent mixed signals about how he intended to approach American policy toward Cuba, even as Mr. Obama was using the final months of his presidency to try to codify as much of the opening as possible.</p>	<p>在竞选期间，特朗普对于古巴政策的打算发出了前后不一的信号，当时奥巴马正在利用自己在白宫的最后几个月时间来尽可能巩固两国关系的缓解。</p>
<p>While Mr. Trump said during the Republican primary race that restoring diplomatic relations with Cuba — a step the Obama administration took last summer — was “fine,” he called Mr. Obama’s December 2014 agreement with President Raúl Castro of Cuba, Mr. Castro’s younger brother, a “very weak agreement” that provided too many “concessions” to the Cubans.</p>	<p>虽然特朗普在共和党初选期间表示，奥巴马政府去年夏天开始与古巴恢复外交关系是“好的”，但又说奥巴马在2014年12月与卡斯特的弟弟、古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)签署的协议“很不利”，向古巴人做了太多“让步”。</p>
<p>“All of the concessions Barack Obama has granted the Castro regime were done through executive order, which means the next president can reverse them, and that I will do unless the Castro regime meets our demands,” Mr. Trump said at a campaign event in Miami in September. “Not my demands. Our demands.”</p>	<p>特朗普9月在迈阿密的一次竞选集会上说：“巴拉克·奥巴马对卡斯特罗政权做出的所有让步都是通过行政命令来进行的，这意味着下一任总统可以逆转。卡斯特罗政权如果不满足我们的要求，我就会扭转它们。这不是我的要求，而是我们的要求。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump announced last week that he had named Mauricio Claver-Carone, a fierce critic of Mr. Obama’s opening with Cuba who leads a pro-embargo political action committee, to his transition team for the Treasury Department. The move was seen as a signal that Mr. Trump is considering unraveling the web of regulations Mr. Obama has put in place to ease trade and commercial restrictions against Cuba.</p>	<p>特朗普上周宣布任命毛里西奥·克拉韦尔-卡罗内(Mauricio Claver-Carone)为过渡团队中的财政部成员，此人领导着一个支持禁运的政治行动委员，强烈反对奥巴马缓解两国关系。该任命被看作是一个信号，暗示特朗普正在考虑撤销奥巴马为了试图缓解古巴贸易和商业限制而制定的规则。</p>
<p>Last month, Mr. Obama issued a sweeping directive setting forth a new United States policy to lift the Cold War trade embargo entirely — a</p>	<p>上个月，奥巴马签发了一项综合政令，提出了一项新的国策，以便完全取消冷战期间开始的贸易禁运——这需要获得国会的批准，它将结束美国对古巴</p>

<p>move that would require congressional approval — and end a half-century of clandestine plotting against Cuba’s government. And he announced that his administration was lifting perhaps the most symbolically potent aspect of trade restrictions, the \$100 limit on bringing Cuban rum and cigars into the United States. Earlier, Mr. Obama had also resumed direct flights between the two countries.</p>	<p>政府半个世纪以来的密谋破坏。奥巴马宣布，他的政府要解除入境美国的古巴朗姆酒和雪茄价值不超过 100 美元的限制，这或许是贸易限制中最具象征意义的一条。此前，奥巴马还恢复了两国之间的直航。</p>
<p>“During my presidency, we have worked hard to put the past behind us, pursuing a future in which the relationship between our two countries is defined not by our differences but by the many things that we share as neighbors and friends — bonds of family, culture, commerce and common humanity,” Mr. Obama said in his statement.</p>	<p>“在我的总统任期内，我们努力将过往抛在身后，谋求一个由我们作为邻居和朋友的共同点——比如家族团结、文化、商业和共同的人性——而非分歧来定义的未来，”奥巴马在声明中说。</p>
<p>Advocates of the opening argued that Mr. Castro’s death could be a pivot point, clearing away the last emotionally charged remnants of a policy that has outlived its usefulness.</p>	<p>支持两国缓和关系的人认为，卡斯特罗之死可能是一个轴心点，将斩断一套过时政策最后的情感残余。</p>
<p>“Symbolically, it makes a difference,” said Senator Amy Klobuchar, Democrat of Minnesota, the sponsor of bipartisan legislation to lift the embargo. “A lot of this policy for decades has not been based on sound reason. It has been based on the ghosts of the past. This could mark a major change. I don’t think it’s going to happen immediately, but symbolism is important in this relationship.”</p>	<p>明尼苏达州民主党参议员艾米·科罗布查尔(Amy Klobuchar)支持两党对解除禁运进行立法，她说，“从象征意义上说，这会产生作用。几十年来，这种政策不是基于完善的理由，而是基于过往。这可能标志着一个重大变化。我不认为变化会立即发生，但在这种关系中，象征意义很重要。”</p>
<p>But among Republicans, such a shift was not immediately apparent. Senator Marco Rubio of Florida said that if anything, Mr. Castro’s death should stiffen the resolve of those determined to oppose the Cuban government.</p>	<p>但在一些共和党人看来，这种转变不会立刻显现。佛罗里达州参议员马可·卢比奥(Marco Rubio)说，卡斯特罗之死如果说有什么影响，就是应该让那些反对古巴政府的人进一步坚定决心。</p>
<p>“The dictator has died, but dictatorship has not,” said Mr. Rubio, the son</p>	<p>卢比奥是古巴移民的儿子，他说：“独裁者死了，但独裁并没有。古巴的未</p>

<p>of Cuban immigrants. "The future of Cuba ultimately remains in the hands of the Cuban people, and now more than ever Congress and the new administration must stand with them against their brutal rulers and support their struggle for freedom and basic human rights."</p>	<p>来最终掌握在古巴人民手中，国会和新政府必须比以往任何时候更加坚定地与他们一起反对残暴的统治者，支持他们为自由和基本人权而战。”</p>
<p>Representative Ed Royce, a California Republican and the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said, "Sadly, Raúl Castro is no better for Cubans who yearn for freedom."</p>	<p>加利福尼亚州共和党众议员、外交事务委员会主席埃德·罗伊斯(Ed Royce)说：“可悲的是，对于那些追求自由的古巴人来说，劳尔·卡斯特罗并不见得更好。”</p>
<p>/international/20161128/us-cuba-relations-fidel-castro-donald-trump</p>	<p>/international/20161128/us-cuba-relations-fidel-castro-donald-trump</p>
<p>Trump Threatens to Roll Back Obama's Cuba Policy</p>	<p>特朗普威胁推翻奥巴马的美古和解政策</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President-elect Donald J. Trump threatened on Monday to end President Obama's push to forge diplomatic relations and relax sanctions against Cuba, suggesting that he might wipe away two years of executive action to strengthen ties if he cannot reach "a better deal" for both Cuba and the United States.</p>	<p>华盛顿——候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)本周一发出威胁，要结束奥巴马总统推动的与古巴恢复外交关系和放宽对其制裁的进程，并表示如果他无法为古巴和美国达成一个“更好的协议”，可能会取消两年来改善两国关系的行政法令。</p>
<p>In a post on Twitter that came three days after the death of Fidel Castro, the father of Cuba's revolution and embodiment of a half-century of suspicion and hostility between the United States and Cuba, Mr. Trump gave no details about what kind of changes he would seek in Mr. Obama's policy.</p>	<p>在古巴革命之父、象征着美古之间持续半个世纪的怀疑和敌意的菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)逝世三天后，特朗普在 Twitter 上发布了这个消息，但并未细说他想如何改变奥巴马的政策。</p>
<p>But the comment hinted that the president-elect, who has been critical of the shift toward greater engagement between Americans and Cubans, is considering reinstating restrictions on commerce, trade and financial transactions that Mr. Obama has stripped away since he announced two years ago that he and President Raúl Castro had agreed to normalize relations.</p>	<p>特朗普曾批评美国和古巴增加往来的做法，这篇推文暗示，他正在考虑恢复对古巴的商业、贸易和金融交易限制。奥巴马两年前和古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)赞同实现两国关系正常化之后，逐步取消了这些限制。</p>

<p>He has already installed Mauricio Claver-Carone, a Cuban-American who has been a harsh critic of Mr. Obama's opening, on his transition team for the Treasury Department, which has issued several rounds of regulations to remove impediments for United States companies and individuals seeking to do business with Cuba and travel there.</p>	<p>他已经任命了毛里西奥·克拉韦尔-卡罗内(Mauricio Claver-Carone)为过渡团队中的财政部成员，此人是古巴裔美国人，曾严厉抨击奥巴马缓解两国关系的做法。奥巴马发布过几轮条例，试图清除美国公司和个人与古巴做生意或前往那里旅行时遇到的障碍。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's advisers were vague about what his approach would be on Cuba, telling reporters in a conference call that Mr. Trump would address the issue when he assumed office.</p>	<p>对于特朗普在古巴问题上的做法，他的顾问含糊其辞地在电话会议上对记者说，他上任后会处理这个问题。</p>
<p>"To be clear, the president-elect wants to see freedom in Cuba for Cubans," said Jason Miller, a spokesman.</p>	<p>"明确地说，特朗普希望看到古巴人在古巴享有自由，"发言人贾森·米勒(Jason Miller)说。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump has signaled already that his position will be starkly different than that of Mr. Obama, who has argued that isolating Cuba for decades had failed to force changes in the autocratic government there and it was time to forge closer ties, including by re-establishing diplomatic relations, loosening sanctions, and ultimately repealing the embargo — a step that would take a vote of Congress.</p>	<p>但是特朗普已经表明，他的立场将与奥巴马截然不同，奥巴马曾经说过，孤立古巴已有几十年了，一直未能迫使那里的独裁政府做出改变，现在是时候建立更紧密的关系了，需要恢复外交关系，放宽制裁，最终废除禁运——这一步骤将由国会来表决。</p>
<p>Because much of the thaw has been accomplished through executive action, even some Obama administration officials concede that it is highly vulnerable to reversal. Mr. Trump could, for example, order the State Department to review its decision last year to remove Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism, or suspend diplomatic relations that were resumed last summer. Unraveling the complex set of regulations that tore down obstacles to trade and commerce with Cuba could take longer and be more challenging.</p>	<p>由于大部分举措都是通过行政命令来完成的，即便是奥巴马的一些政府官员也承认，这很容易遭到逆转。例如特朗普可以命令国务院审查去年将古巴从“资助恐怖主义的国家”名单中移除的决定，或暂停去年夏天恢复的外交关系。而撤销一系列消除与古巴进行商贸活动的障碍的法规，可能需要更长时间，难度也会更大。</p>
<p>Josh Earnest, the White House press secretary, argued on Monday that</p>	<p>白宫新闻秘书乔希·欧内斯特(Josh Earnest)周一表示，奥巴马的政策已经促</p>

Mr. Trump would have a hard time reversing a policy that has already yielded business deals that have bolstered American companies and benefited the people of both countries.	成了一些商业交易，令美国公司和两国人民受惠，特朗普将很难扭转这样的政策。
He noted that there would soon be 110 daily flights from the United States to Cuba, and that cruise, tour and hotel operators had already invested significant sums in building the infrastructure to support those visits. Citizens of both Cuba and the United States support the new policy overwhelmingly, he added.	他指出，很快每天就会有 110 个从美国到古巴的航班，而且邮轮、旅游和酒店经营者都已投入大量资金来建设基础设施，为这些行程提供方便。古巴和美国的公民中，绝大多数人都支持这项新政策。
"So unrolling all of that is much more complicated than just the stroke of a pen," Mr. Earnest said, adding, "It's just not as simple as one tweet might make it seem."	"所以撤销这一切远比用笔划一条杠复杂得多，"欧内斯特说，"这可不是从一条推文里看起来那么简单的事情。"
/international/20161129/cuba-trump-obama	/international/20161129/cuba-trump-obama
'Trump Effect' Is Already Shaping Events Around the World	"特朗普效应"迅速波及全世界
JERUSALEM — Within days of Donald J. Trump's election to the presidency, Jerusalem's city planning chief declared an end to the era of holding up new housing for Jewish residents in contentious neighborhoods out of deference to American objections.	耶路撒冷——唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)当选美国总统没几天，耶路撒冷城市规划局局长便宣布，由于美国的反对而推迟在有争议区域为犹太居民建造新房屋的时代终结了。
Last week, he followed through, advancing a long-delayed plan to build 500 homes, a down payment on thousands more to come. The mayor's office insisted that the timing was coincidental and the decision not political. But the planning chief made clear that he saw a green light to proceed "now that Trump" had won.	随后，他于上周开始推动一个被长期搁置的建造 500 栋房屋的计划。这只是首批项目，之后还会有数千栋房子。市长办公室坚称，这只是时间上的巧合，称该决策没有政治上的考量。但规划局局长明确表示，"由于特朗普"获胜，他看到了放行的信号。
Call it the Trump Effect. Around the world, his election is already shaping events — or at least perceived to be shaping them — even though he will not take office for seven more weeks. Companies	这就是特朗普效应。他的当选已经在影响世界各地一些事件的进程——至少被认为在影响它们——尽管他还有七周多的时间才会就任。有望从特朗普的经济政策中受益的企业股票飙升。对他的反贸易立场感到担忧的国家则出现

<p>hoping to profit from Mr. Trump's economic policies have seen shares soar. Countries fearing his anti-trade stance have seen the value of their currencies plunge against the dollar. Governments are recalibrating policies on trade, defense and immigration.</p>	<p>了本国货币对美元大幅贬值的情况。许多政府都在重新调整有关贸易、国防和移民的政策。</p>
<p>The behavior of the global markets toward Mr. Trump has been uneven. By Monday, the dollar was slipping and bond markets were rallying, partly over a rethinking about whether Mr. Trump's presidency will result in inflation, an expectation that many traders have been calling Trumpflation.</p>	<p>全球市场因特朗普而表现不一。至周一，美元在下滑，债券市场则出现反弹，部分原因在于对特朗普当选是否会导致通货膨胀——有不少交易员称这一预期为“特朗普通胀”(Trumpflation)——进行的反思。</p>
<p>Much of the markets' mixed reaction reflects uncertainty about a new president who has never held public office, leaving political leaders, business executives and international institutions to make bets on how a Trump administration may rewrite rules that have governed global affairs under American presidents of both parties.</p>	<p>市场的不同反应大多反映出对一位从未担任过公职的新总统的不确信态度，这让政治领袖、商业高管和国际机构不得不对特朗普政府会如何改写美国两党总统领导下管理全球事务的规则下注。</p>
<p>"For allies and adversaries alike, the election of Donald Trump represents the likely abandonment of a decades-old U.S. commitment to uphold the global order," said Ivo Daalder, a former United States ambassador to NATO who is now president of the Chicago Council on Global Affairs.</p>	<p>“不管是对盟友还是对手而言，唐纳德·特朗普当选总统都意味着，美国延续数十年的维持全球秩序的承诺可能会中止，”之前担任美国驻北约(NATO)大使、现为芝加哥全球事务委员会(Chicago Council on Global Affairs)主席的伊沃·达尔德(Ivo Daalder)说。</p>
<p>For some, there was initially a promising forecast. American and foreign stock markets climbed in what some analysts called "the Trump bump." The Dow Jones Industrial Average has broken several records since the election, and last week topped 19,000 for the first time amid expectations of more business-friendly regulatory policies. Investment banks like Goldman Sachs have fared particularly well.</p>	<p>对有些机构而言，一开始的预期颇为光明。美国和海外股市因所谓的“特朗普冲击”(Trump bump)而上涨。在对商业更友好的调控预期下，道琼斯工业平均指数(Dow Jones Industrial Average)自大选结束后突破了多项记录，并于上周首次达到19000点的峰值。高盛(Goldman Sachs)等投资银行的股价表现得尤其好。</p>

<p>European firms have seen stock prices rise, too. Deutsche Bank, whose shares shot up as high as 17 percent after the election, has reasons for optimism beyond its longtime ties to Mr. Trump's businesses. With the Justice Department seeking a \$14 billion settlement from the bank for its handling of mortgage-backed securities in the 2008 financial crisis, some in Germany hope a new administration will ease up on business.</p>	<p>欧洲公司的股价也出现上涨。德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的股价在大选结束后激增了 17%，除了与特朗普的企业长久的联系之外，它还有其他乐观的理由。美国司法部(Justice Department)就德意志银行在 2008 年金融危机中经营抵押贷款证券而与之展开谈判，提出了 140 亿美元的罚款，一些德国人期待新一届政府会放松商业方面的管控。</p>
<p>Another company that has seen its share value increase since the election is Magal Security Systems, an Israeli firm that helped develop high-tech security barriers around Gaza and the West Bank. With Mr. Trump's promise to build a wall along the border with Mexico, investors expect that firms like Magal could get some of the business. Magal's shares rose as high as 24 percent above their pre-election level, with trading volume as much as 150 times higher.</p>	<p>另一家在大选后股价大涨的公司是以色列的马加尔安全系统(Magal Security Systems)，该公司帮助研发了用在加沙和约旦河西岸的高科技安全栅栏。因为特朗普此前承诺在墨西哥建造边境墙，投资者期待马加尔这样的公司能拿到其中一部分生意。相比于大选之前，马加尔的股价上涨了 24%，成交量也增加了 150 倍。</p>
<p>For the same reason, Mexico has taken an economic hit since the election. Besides the wall, Mr. Trump has vowed to withdraw from the North American Free Trade Agreement. Mexico's peso has fallen sharply and its central bank last week slashed its growth projection for next year, citing "the electoral process in the United States."</p>	<p>出于同样的原因，墨西哥经济自大选后遭到冲击。除了边境墙，特朗普还发誓退出北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement)。墨西哥比索大跌，该国中央银行上周大幅调低了明年的增长预测，并指是受“美国选举进程”影响。</p>
<p>Other economies have reacted with trepidation. In India, the rupee last week sank to an all-time low. Multiple factors were cited, but among them were fears that Mr. Trump's policies may drive up inflation and interest rates.</p>	<p>其他经济体也因不安而做出反应。在印度，卢比上周跌至历史最低点。原因被认为有很多种，但其中包括对特朗普政策加重通胀和推高利率的担忧。</p>
<p>Some countries are trying to figure out how to respond in other ways. Leaders of NATO allies are looking at increasing military spending in response to Mr. Trump's insistence that they pay a greater share of their</p>	<p>有些国家在试图搞清楚如何在其他方面进行应对。北约盟国的领导人正在考虑增加军事开支，以应对特朗普坚持让它们为自己国家的国防支付更大比例资金的要求。立陶宛上周选出一位总理，后者重申了增加安全开支的承诺。</p>

<p>defense. Lithuania last week chose a new prime minister who renewed the nation's promise to raise security spending.</p>	
<p>In the Philippines, where President Rodrigo Duterte has feuded with President Obama, the government has tried to gain favor in Mr. Trump's Washington. Mr. Duterte named as his new trade envoy to the United States Jose E.B. Antonio, a real estate tycoon who is helping build Trump Tower Manila. After Britain rebuffed Mr. Trump's suggestion to name Nigel Farage, a leader of the Brexit campaign to leave the European Union, as ambassador to the United States, the Times of London reported that Mr. Farage may move to America anyway.</p>	<p>菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)与奥巴马总统有积怨,该国政府试图在特朗普领导的华盛顿赢得青睐。杜特地派往美国的新贸易使者是地产大亨何塞·E·B·安东尼奥(Jose E.B. Antonio),后者正在协助建造马尼拉的特朗普大厦(Trump Tower)。在英国断然拒绝了特朗普提出的任命脱欧运动领袖奈吉尔·法拉奇(Nigel Farage)为英国驻美国大使的提议后,伦敦《泰晤士报》(The Times)报道,法拉奇可能会移居美国。</p>
<p>In many places, there is still much head scratching over Mr. Trump. The mass-circulation Bild Zeitung in Germany secured exclusive rights to translating into German the whole interview Mr. Trump gave to The New York Times. Bungeishunju, the Japanese publisher of "Trump Revealed," by the Washington Post journalists Michael Kranish and Marc Fisher, reprinted an additional 10,000 copies.</p>	<p>在许多地方,仍有很多人捉摸不透特朗普。德国发行量颇大的《图片报》(Bild Zeitung)获得了独家版权,将特朗普接受《纽约时报》采访的文字完整地翻译成了德文。日本出版商《文艺春秋》(Bungeishunju)之前出版了《华盛顿邮报》(Washington Post)记者迈克尔·克拉尼什(Michael Kranish)和马克·费希尔(Marc Fisher)撰写的《真实的特朗普》(Trump Revealed),现在则将该书重印了一万本。</p>
<p>In China, initial optimism about Mr. Trump is giving way to skepticism. "We should stop imagining what benefits Trump's election could bring to China," Zhu Chenghu, a retired major general, said at a seminar at the China Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing on Friday. "He will return to the traditional policies that rely on the role of the U.S. dollar and seek expansion overseas."</p>	<p>在中国,有关特朗普最初的乐观情绪逐渐让位给怀疑主义。“我们不要再想川普当选能给我们带来什么好处了,”退役上将朱成虎周五在于北京的中国社会科学院举行的一场研讨会上讲道。“他就是要回归到美国传统,就是要靠美元的地位还有海外扩张。”</p>
<p>Nowhere has the Trump Effect been more visible than in Jerusalem, where the political right has openly rejoiced at the election. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who has had a prickly relationship with</p>	<p>特朗普效应在任何地方都不比在耶路撒冷那么明显。在那里,政治右翼势力丝毫不掩饰对这个选举结果的欣喜。与奥巴马总统关系不佳的以色列总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)向他的副手明确表示,他为特朗普</p>

Mr. Obama, has made clear to associates that he is overjoyed at Mr. Trump's ascension.	当选感到万分高兴。
Members of Mr. Netanyahu's coalition expect Mr. Trump to abandon the practice of Mr. Obama and presidents of both parties who tried to restrain Israel from building housing in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Shortly after the election, a Trump adviser said settlements were not an obstacle to peace, appearing to have adopted the argument Mr. Netanyahu makes.	内塔尼亚胡联盟的成员期待特朗普会放弃奥巴马及以往两党总统的做法, 即竭力阻止以色列在约旦河西岸和东耶路撒冷建造定居点。大选结束后不久, 特朗普的一名顾问便表示, 定居点不是和平的阻碍, 似乎已经采纳了内塔尼亚胡的主张。
"The next few weeks present a unique window of opportunity for Israel," Naftali Bennett, who leads a pro-settler party in Mr. Netanyahu's cabinet, told a conference sponsored by The Jerusalem Post last week. After years of American pressure, he added, "It's ours to decide."	上周在《耶路撒冷邮报》(The Jerusalem Post)主办的一次会议上, 在纳塔尼亚胡的内阁里领导一个支持定居者党派的纳夫塔利·贝内特(Naftali Bennett)说, "接下来的几周给以色列打开了一扇独一无二的机会之窗"。他还表示, 在承受多年来来自美国的压力之后, "是时候由我们自己来决定。"
Betty Herschman, the director of international relations for Ir Amim, a group that opposes settlement construction, said it was too early to know what Mr. Trump's policy would actually be. But she said one thing was clear: "The Israeli right is already celebrating."	反对修建定居点的组织"共享之城"(Ir Amim)的国际关系总监贝蒂·赫施曼(Betty Herschman)认为, 目前来谈论特朗普的政策究竟会是什么样, 还为时过早。但她也表示, 有一件事是明确的: "以色列右翼势力已经开始庆祝。"
/international/20161129/trump-effect-is-already-shaping-events-around-the-world	/international/20161129/trump-effect-is-already-shaping-events-around-the-world
Decades in the Making: Fidel Castro's Obituary	卡斯特罗的这篇讣告, 我们写了 57 年
New York Times journalists recount their work on the Cuban revolutionary's obituary, first drafted in 1959.	《纽约时报》记者讲述了他们对这位古巴革命者讣告的编撰工作, 它最初起草于 1959 年。
Death Plan	死亡计划书
By Randal C. Archibold	作者: 兰迪·阿奇博德(Randal C. Archibold)
Every Mexico correspondent in recent years, myself included, inherited and worked on the Fidel Castro "Death Plan." We all thought for sure it	近些年来, 每个驻墨西哥记者, 包括我自己在内, 都接手并修改过菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)的"死亡计划书"。我们都以为, 这件事肯定会发生在我

would happen on our watch — only to see Castro outlive our tenures, just as he outlasted presidents.	们的任期之内——结果却眼睁睁看着卡斯特罗坚持到超出我们的任期，就像他超过各位总统的任期一样。
Azam Ahmed, the Mexico bureau chief, is now that sweepstakes “winner,” though Damien Cave, by amazing luck, is the one who was actually there when it happened — on vacation.	墨西哥分社社长阿扎姆·艾哈迈德(Azam Ahmed)现在成为独占鳌头的“赢家”，虽然达米恩·凯夫(Damien Cave)才是事情发生时真正在古巴的人——他运气奇佳，当时正在那里度假。
Randy Archibold, a onetime Mexico correspondent, is The Times’s deputy sports editor.	(兰迪·阿奇博德曾经是驻墨西哥记者，现在是《纽约时报》的体育版副主编。)
Momentous Vacation	重大假期
By Damien Cave	作者：达米恩·凯夫
I was just finishing up a momentous vacation — a return to Cuba with my wife, who is Cuban-American, my two kids, and my father-in-law, who was visiting Cuba for the first time since leaving as a child 56 years earlier.	我的一个重要假期刚刚结束了。这次度假，我和妻子、两个孩子，以及岳父回了一趟古巴。我妻子是古巴裔美国人，岳父在 56 年前离开古巴时还是个孩子，这是他第一次重返那里。
We were supposed to just get up and fly home. But then I heard a jumble of noises: a loud phone in our hotel room and a pounding on our hotel door. It was dark still, before sunup, and I was far too dazed to hazard a theory about what was going on.	我们本应起床然后坐飞机回家。但这时，我听到了一阵杂乱的声音：酒店房间里大声响起的电话铃声和门上猛烈的拍响声。外面还是漆黑一片，太阳还没出来，我太茫然了，猜不出发生了什么事情。
So I opened the door, and there stood Raul, my father-in-law, dressed and wide awake. “Fidel’s dead,” he said. His face held decades of emotion with taut intensity. Then he rushed in to turn on the television.	于是我打开门，门外站着我的岳父劳尔(Raul)。他穿戴整齐，毫无睡意的样子。“菲德尔死了，”他说。他的脸上流露出了积压数十载的情感。然后，他快步走进屋里，打开电视。
From there, it was a scramble to figure out what to do, leading eventually to my family leaving and me staying behind. It was all a stunning turn of events. I’d been coming to Cuba for nearly 20 years, but what I kept thinking of was an exchange I’d had with Susan Chira, then the Foreign Desk editor, back in 2006 when Fidel first fell ill.	在房间里，我们慌乱地计划该怎么办。最终的决定是家人先走，我留下来。简直是形势陡变。近 20 年里我经常来古巴，但那时我一直在想的却是 2006 年菲德尔第一次生病时，我和时任国际新闻部编辑苏珊·希拉(Susan Chira)的一次交谈。

<p>I was in Iraq covering the war at the time — a young, clueless correspondent with more passion than wisdom, and I volunteered right then to go to Cuba if Fidel was about to depart the island he'd ruled for decades. Never mind Baghdad. I craved Havana.</p>	<p>当时，在伊拉克报道战事的我还是一个一窍不通的年轻记者，激情多过智慧。我主动提出，如果菲德尔即将离开那座他统治了几十年的岛屿，我愿意去古巴。不管巴格达了。我渴望去哈瓦那。</p>
<p>That request to go turned out to be a premature. I went from Iraq to Miami thinking maybe that would get me here to Havana; then I went to Mexico, from which I made frequent trips to Cuba, living out a dream of covering the island as it edged into an economic transition that many of us had gamed out without really knowing how slow and complicated a process it would be.</p>	<p>事实证明，去古巴的请求提得为时过早。我从伊拉克去了迈阿密，以为或许这样能让我去到哈瓦那。然后，我又去了墨西哥，并经常从墨西哥去古巴，实现了在这个小岛逐步走向经济转型时对其进行报道的梦想。其实我们中的很多人直到离开，都不知道这个过程会有多么缓慢和复杂。</p>
<p>Even now, as I write from a Wi-Fi hot spot in Havana (my card is about to run out of time!) I wonder about where Fidel's death fits into Cuba's evolution. Because that's what it is now: evolution, not revolution. Fidel's obituary, his death, is the end of a chapter, as one Cuban told me, but far from the end of the entire tale.</p>	<p>即使是此刻，当我借助哈瓦那的一个 Wi-Fi 热点写东西的时候（我卡里的时间快要用完了！），仍在琢磨菲德尔的死在古巴的蜕变中意味着什么。因为蜕变，而非革命，才是当下的主题。正如一个古巴人告诉我的，菲德尔的讣告和死亡是一个篇章的结束，但绝不是整个故事的结束。</p>
<p>Indeed, like many others on the island today, I have dreams for this place. More joy. More "Cubanidad," or Cubanness. And someday, I hope to be here again. With my family. With a chance to write. With a chance to observe.</p>	<p>事实上，像现如今生活在岛上的很多人一样，我对这个地方抱有很多希望。希望它拥有更多欢愉，呈现出更多“古巴性”。但愿我有朝一日还能和家人重返这里，有机会写作，有机会观察。</p>
<p>Until then, all I can say is that I'm happy to have contributed to the enormous effort of covering the end of Fidel's era — even if took a stroke of luck to make it happen. Maybe because of it.</p>	<p>在那之前我只能说，很多人为报道菲德尔时代的终结付出了巨大努力，我为自己能参与其中而感到高兴——即便需要一点点运气才行。或许这恰恰就是原因。</p>
<p>Damien Cave — formerly a correspondent in Mexico City, Miami, Baghdad and Newark — is deputy national editor for digital.</p>	<p>（达米恩·凯夫曾是驻墨西哥城、迈阿密、巴格达和纽瓦克的记者，目前是数字部门的美国新闻副主编。）</p>
<p>Countless Edits, Updates, Revisions</p>	<p>无数次编辑、更新和修正</p>

By Susan Chira	作者：苏珊·希拉(Susan Chira)
For years, as we weathered one scare after another that Fidel Castro had died, I kept the Cuba plan close at hand. We had lists of every Times reporter who either had experience with or family ties to Cuba. Some would go straight to Miami; others would try various routes to Cuba, even though no one had visas. The former executive editor, Bill Keller, and I made a pilgrimage to Havana in 2009 to plead for better access, to no avail, although I did have my copy of "Love in the Time of Cholera" signed by Gabriel García Márquez, a career highlight.	多年来，当我们被菲德尔·卡斯特罗逝世的谣言一次又一次地吓一大跳的时候，我手头一直保留着关于古巴的报道计划。我们有一份名单，所有在古巴待过或者在那里有亲人的时报记者都被登记在册。一些人会直接去迈阿密；另一些人则会尝试沿着种种路线前往古巴，尽管谁都没有签证。我和前主编比尔·凯勒(Bill Keller)曾在2009年前往哈瓦那，请求获得更便利的采访条件，但却徒劳无功。不过，加夫列尔·加西亚·马尔克斯(Gabriel Garcia Marquez)的确给我那本《霍乱时期的爱情》签了名，这堪称我职业生涯的一个亮点。
We even had a plan to sneak someone in via the southeastern city of Santiago de Cuba, where Fidel launched the revolution in 1953 and proclaimed victory in 1959, on the thought it might be easier to slip into the country outside Havana. The Miami bureau had standing instructions to head to Little Havana (and thankfully in Lizette Alvarez we had a Cuban expatriate who had grown up there).	我们甚至计划派人经由东南部城市圣地亚哥-德古巴偷偷潜入，因为觉得溜进这个国家除哈瓦那以外的地方或许更容易一些。菲德尔于1953年在圣地亚哥-德古巴市发起了革命，并于1959年宣布获得胜利。迈阿密分社有关于前往小哈瓦那的一些长期有效的指导意见（而且托莉泽特·阿尔瓦雷斯[Lizette Alvarez]的福，我们有一位在那里长大的古巴移民）。
The magisterial obituary, by Anthony DePalma, whose wife had fled Cuba with her family, was copy edited and then revised countless times over more than a decade.	这篇权威性的讣告由安瑟尼·德帕尔马(Anthony DePalma)撰写，他的妻子及家人是从古巴逃离的。在过去十几年里，讣告被编辑和修改了无数次。
There had been wide predictions of unrest when Fidel died, but that prospect faded after the successful handoff to his brother Raúl. I remember several scares when many of us flocked to the newsroom late at night or on weekends, rereading the obituary, laying out pages, and drawing up coverage plans, only to stand down.	人们曾对菲德尔去世时的动荡局面有过种种预测，但在他成功传位给弟弟劳尔(Raúl)后，这些猜想渐渐消失了。我还记得有好几次，我们在深夜或周末慌慌张张地聚在编辑室里，重读讣告、规划版面、起草报道方案，最后总是白忙一场。
This time it was true, and the years of preparation paid off.	而这一次，消息是真的，多年的准备终于有了回报。
Susan Chira — senior correspondent and editor, gender issues — was	（苏珊·希拉(Susan Chira)是《纽约时报》资深记者、性别议题编辑，曾在

foreign editor from 2004 to 2011.	2004 至 2011 年间担任外国新闻编辑。)
Countless Hours	无数个小时
By William McDonald	作者：威廉·麦克唐纳(William McDonald)
Fidel Castro's obituary cost us more man/woman hours over the years than any piece we've ever run.	比起其他任何人的讣告，菲德尔·卡斯特罗这篇让我们花费的时间是最多的。
Every time there was a rumor of death, we'd pull the obit off the shelf, dust it off, send it back to the writer, Tony DePalma, for any necessary updates, maybe add a little more polish here and there and then send it on to be copy-edited and made ready – yet again – for publication.	每当有卡斯特罗逝世的谣言传出，我们都会把讣告从架子上拿下来，掸掉灰尘，回传给作者安瑟尼·德帕尔马，看看是否需要做出任何更新，可能会在这里或者那里做一点儿润色，然后发给相关人员进行编辑，再一次做好发表的准备。
My biggest worry was that when the day finally came, we'd get word at, say, 10 o'clock on a Saturday night and literally have to stop the presses in the middle of the run for the Sunday paper and somehow, on the fly, shoehorn all those thousands of words into it. (Ugh.)	我当初最担心的是，那一天终于到来的时候，我们得知消息是在周六晚上 10 点之类的时间，不得不叫停正在印制周日版报纸的印刷机，匆匆忙忙地设法把几千字塞进去。
As it happened, the timing worked out fine: too late for the Saturday paper but right on the money for the full Sunday run, and of course digital readers had it with their Saturday morning coffee.	碰巧，这次的时机堪称完美：对周六的报纸来说是太迟了，但刚好可以赶上周日版的整个制作流程。当然了，数字版读者可以在周六早上边喝咖啡边看讣告。
Bill McDonald is The Times's obituaries editor.	(比尔·麦克唐纳是时报的讣告编辑。)
/international/20161130/insider-castro-death-plan	/international/20161130/insider-castro-death-plan
Girl Posting to Twitter From Aleppo Gains Sympathy, but Doubts Follow	叙利亚 Twitter 女孩感动世界，也招来质疑
She is a 7-year-old with dimples, pink hair ribbons, a missing front tooth and halting English who first captured global attention three months ago with Twitter messages about bombs, death and despair in eastern Aleppo, the rebel-held section of the Syrian city.	她今年 7 岁，长着一对酒窝，头戴粉色蝴蝶结，门牙缺了一颗，英语结结巴巴。三个月前，她通过 Twitter 讲述关于炸弹、死亡和绝望的事，获得了全世界的关注，她描述的是被叛军控制的叙利亚城市阿勒颇(Aleppo)东部地区的状况。
The girl, Bana al-Abed, has since attracted more than 220,000 followers on Twitter, where her account says it is managed by her mother,	此后这个名叫芭娜·阿拉拜德(Bana Alabed)的女孩在 Twitter 上吸引了 22 万粉丝，据说她的帐户由她母亲法蒂玛(Fatemah)打理，后者也会在 Twitter

<p>Fatemah, who also posts messages there. Bana's Twitter followers include best-selling author J.K. Rowling, who was so taken with her story of survival that she sent her Harry Potter e-books. Western news organizations have produced articles and television segments extolling Bana's pluckiness in the face of fear, and she was the subject of a New York Times column in October.</p>	<p>上发文。畅销书作家 J·K·罗琳(J. K. Rowling)是芭娜的 Twitter 粉丝之一，她被芭娜的求存故事深深吸引，并为其发去了《哈利·波特》(Harry Potter)的电子书。西方媒体纷纷刊发文章或者制作电视片，颂扬芭娜面对恐惧时的勇气；《纽约时报》10 月份的一篇专栏文章就是以她为主题。</p>
<p>So when Bana's Twitter account, @AlabedBana, was deactivated last weekend as Syrian military forces advanced into eastern Aleppo, many worried that she had been killed – only to learn Tuesday that the account had reappeared.</p>	<p>因此，当叙利亚部队在阿勒颇东部地区节节推进，芭娜的 Twitter 帐户 @AlabedBana 于上周末删号时，很多人都担心她已经遇难——不过到了周二，该帐户又恢复了。</p>
<p>And in a new posting Wednesday, Bana's account suggested Syrian ground troops had seized her neighborhood.</p>	<p>在周三的一条推文中，芭娜的帐户暗示叙利亚地面部队控制了她所在的社区。</p>
<p>Images of suffering children in Syria have occasionally punctured the world's conscience even as it has grown accustomed to the violence of the country's nearly 6-year-old conflict. Like Alan Kurdi, a 2-year-old Syrian whose drowned body was discovered on a beach in Turkey, and Omran Daqneesh, dazed and bloodied after his home in Aleppo was bombed, Bana has touched a nerve.</p>	<p>叙利亚境内的冲突已经持续了六年，世人对那里的暴力日渐麻木，但偶尔还是会被饱受苦难的叙利亚儿童的影像刺痛良知。像阿兰·库尔迪(Alan Kurdi)和奥姆兰·达克尼什(Omran Daqnees)一样，芭娜触动了人们的神经。库尔迪是一名溺亡的两岁叙利亚幼童，其遗体在土耳其的海滩上被人发现；达克尼什则是因为在阿勒颇的家遭到轰炸，被救出时满脸迷惑、满身是血。</p>
<p>But in an era of internet hoaxes, fabrications and the increased use of fake news around the world to further political agendas, Bana's Twitter account has also raised some questions of veracity and authenticity.</p>	<p>但在这个互联网骗局和谎言层出不穷，假新闻在世界各地被越来越多地用于推进政治议程的时代，芭娜的 Twitter 账户也引发了关于其真实性的质疑。</p>
<p>Her messages are sophisticated for a 7-year-old, for example, particularly for one whose native language is not English.</p>	<p>譬如，对于一个 7 岁的孩子，尤其是一个母语并非英语的 7 岁孩子来说，她的一些推文太复杂。</p>
<p>Others have disarming grammatical errors that invite sympathy.</p>	<p>还有一些则存在让人放下戒心的语法错误，似乎是有意博取同情。</p>
<p>Some people have questioned whether the videos in which Bana</p>	<p>有人怀疑芭娜说话的视频是经过排练或改动的。</p>

speaks were rehearsed or altered.	
The inaccessibility of much of the Syria conflict to journalists, who often have no way of confirming the provenance of information directly, has amplified those concerns.	由于记者基本上无法近距离观察叙利亚冲突，常常无法直接确认信息的出处，这种担忧被放大了。
According to Bana's mother, who describes herself as a 26-year-old teacher of English and who has spoken with The New York Times via Skype and WhatsApp, the Twitter postings originated in eastern Aleppo, where Fatemah said she lived with Bana and her two younger children, Mohamed, 5, and Noor, 3.	芭娜的母亲法蒂玛自称是一名 26 岁的英语教师，她已经通过 Skype 和 WhatsApp 跟《纽约时报》进行过交流。按照法蒂玛的说法，这些 Twitter 帖子发自阿勒颇东部地区，她和芭娜以及两个更年幼的孩子——5 岁的穆罕默德(Mohamed)，3 岁的努尔(Noor)——一起生活在那里。
All appear in photographs and videos posted by the @AlabedBana account. But Bana is the only one who spends significant time on camera or who speaks to the audience in English. She appears in many of the clips to be reading from a card or to have memorized lines.	他们都曾出现在@AlabedBana 发布的照片和视频里。但芭娜是唯一一个花大量时间面对镜头以及跟观众说英语的人。在很多视频里，她看上去是在照着卡片读或是背诵。
Fatemah, who says she taught Bana to speak English, appears to be digitally astute in photographing and recording her daughter. However, a handful of videos on Bana's account seem to have been filmed by local citizen journalists with better-quality cameras.	法蒂玛说，是她教会芭娜说英语的。从她为女儿拍的照片和视频来看，她似乎对数字技术颇为精通。不过，芭娜的账户上有几则视频似乎是由当地的公民记者用品质更高的摄像机拍摄的。
Bana and family members also were shown in a documentary broadcast in France last month about Aleppo, produced by Sept à Huit, a leading French magazine.	芭娜及其家人还曾在一部关于阿勒颇的纪录片里现身。上个月在法国播出的这部片子是由法国知名杂志《7 点到 8 点》(Sept à Huit)制作的。
Anti-government activists and doctors working in eastern Aleppo have corroborated, through Skype and WhatsApp, that Bana and her mother are who they say they are. But Bana's Twitter account has also drawn an inordinate number of trolls and voices sympathetic to the Syrian government and its Russian backers, who assail Bana as a fraud.	反政府活动人士以及在阿勒颇东部地区工作的医生通过 Skype 和 WhatsApp 证实，芭娜和她母亲的身份与她们自己的陈述没有出入。但芭娜的 Twitter 账户也引来了大批发表煽动性言论以及同情叙利亚政府及其俄罗斯支持者的人，他们把芭娜斥为骗子。

<p>Some have called Bana’s father a violent jihadi affiliated with al-Qaida-linked fighters ensconced in eastern Aleppo. Others have called Bana and her mother fictions created by the United States as a propaganda tool to malign the Syrian and Russian governments.</p>	<p>一些人宣称，芭娜的父亲是一名暴戾的圣战者，隶属于一个驻扎在阿勒颇东部地区、跟基地组织有牵连的武装组织。另外一些人宣称，芭娜和她母亲是由美国虚构出来的人物，是其抹黑叙利亚和俄罗斯政府的宣传工具。</p>
<p>There is some precedent for such cynicism, and a notable example also had a Syrian connection. In 2011, a woman who described herself as a lesbian blogger using the pseudonym Amina Arraf wrote about political persecution in Damascus, the capital, and suddenly disappeared.</p>	<p>这种嘲讽所涉及的情况并非没有出现过，一个著名的例子也和叙利亚有关。2011年，一个自称是女同博主的女人以阿米娜·阿拉夫(Amina Arraf)为笔名，撰文介绍叙利亚首都大马士革的政治迫害情况，然后突然消失了。</p>
<p>The “gay girl in Damascus,” as the blogger came to be known, turned out to be a 40-year-old American man from Georgia.</p>	<p>事实证明，这名人称“大马士革同性恋女孩”的博主，是一名时年40岁、来自乔治亚州的美国男子。</p>
<p>Twitter has designated Bana’s account as “verified” — meaning that the company has established the authenticity of the account holder. Besides talking with Bana’s mother, The New York Times has been able to verify, through comparisons with satellite maps, that at least some videos posted from Bana’s Twitter account were filmed in Al Shaar, a neighborhood in eastern Aleppo.</p>	<p>Twitter 将芭娜的账户标记为“已认证”——这意味着该公司已经确定了帐户持有者身份的真实性。除了跟芭娜的母亲交流过，《纽约时报》还通过比照卫星地图得以验证，芭娜的 Twiter 帐号上的视频至少有一部分是在阿勒颇东部的沙尔(Al Shaar)录制的。</p>
<p>But it is unclear whether all of her Twitter posts — which could be put online from anywhere, by anyone with Bana’s password — originated in eastern Aleppo. Nor is it clear how many posts Bana has composed herself.</p>	<p>但目前尚不能确定，她的推文——可以由任何一个知道其密码的人在任何地方发出——全都源自阿勒颇东部地区。也不能确定有多少推是芭娜自己撰写的。</p>
<p>Bana’s mother did not immediately respond to requests via WhatsApp for clarification on these questions.</p>	<p>在 WhatsApp 上被问及这些问题时，芭娜的母亲未立即回应。</p>
<p>International aid advocates have expressed mixed feelings about Bana’s fame — satisfaction that she has increased global sympathy for child victims in Syria, but concern that her story, as presented on Twitter,</p>	<p>国际援助领域的倡导人士对芭娜的声名鹊起有着复杂的感受：让他们感到欣慰的是，因为芭娜的缘故，国家社会更加同情叙利亚的受害儿童；但他们担心，在 Twitter 上呈现出来的芭娜的故事或许不尽准确。</p>

may not be entirely accurate.	
“Whether it’s Bana, or Alan Kurdi, or Omran Daqneesh, they bring attention to an issue in a way that helps people visualize a little more clearly the situation of children,” said Sonia Khush, the Syria director of Save the Children.	“不论是芭娜、阿兰·库尔迪还是奥姆兰·达克尼什，他们都引发了对某个问题的关注，进而让世人对儿童生存状况有了更清晰一点的认知，”拯救儿童会(Save the Children)叙利亚地区主管索尼娅·胡什(Sonia Khush)说。
“In the case of this girl, I don’t know whether it’s true or fake in this age of social media,” she said. “But her living as a child in Aleppo is consistent with what we hear. The fear, the sounds of different airplanes and drones. They’re terrified and have trouble sleeping at night.”	“至于这个女孩的事情，在这个社交媒体时代我不知道是真是假，”她说。“但她作为一个孩子在阿勒颇的生存状态与我们听说的情况相符。那种恐惧，还有各种飞机和无人机呼啸而过的声音。他们非常害怕，晚上难以入睡。”
Some experts on media ethics said that, despite the appeal of such a heartbreaking narrative — and with a young girl at its center, no less — news outlets had to approach the account with skepticism, and that some had fallen short.	一些媒体伦理问题专家说，尽管这种令人心碎的叙事颇具吸引力——同样吸引人的是，其核心是一个小女孩——媒体还是必须以怀疑的态度对待这个账户，而有些媒体没有做到。
“It’s always a question of whether a 7-year-old is being used as a propaganda tool, and if so, by whom,” said Jane E. Kirtley, a professor of media ethics and law at the University of Minnesota. “Sometimes we fall in love with a concept and basically ignore things that would undermine that concept, and ignore things that should be red flags.”	“人们一直在质疑，这个7岁的孩子是否正被用作宣传工具，如果真是如此，又是谁在利用她，”明尼苏达大学(University of Minnesota)媒体伦理与媒体法教授简·柯特利(Jane E. Kirtley)说。“有时候我们会沉迷于一个观念，基本上忽略掉那些会让这一观点出现动摇的事情，忽略掉那些本该让我警醒的事情。”
She added, “For me, my antenna always goes up when the story is this compelling.”	她还表示，“就我个人而言，如果一个故事如此引人注目，我肯定会保持警惕。”
/international/20161208/aleppo-twitter-girl-syria	/international/20161208/aleppo-twitter-girl-syria
Cuba’s Surge in Tourism Keeps Food Off Residents’ Plates	外国游客涌入，古巴人食品匮乏加剧
HAVANA — For Lisset Felipe, privation is a standard facet of Cuban life, a struggle shared by nearly all, whether they’re enduring blackouts or	哈瓦那——对莉塞·费利佩(Lisset Felipe)来说，物质匮乏是古巴生活的普遍现象，一种几乎每个人都要面对的挣扎，无论是忍受停电还是四处寻购厕纸。

<p>hunting for toilet paper.</p>	
<p>But this year has been different, in an even more fundamental way, she said. She has not bought a single onion this year, nor a green pepper, both staples of the Cuban diet. Garlic, she said, is a rarity, while avocado, a treat she enjoyed once in a while, is all but absent from her table.</p>	<p>但是她说，今年不太一样，而且是一种更加根本性的不同。今年她没买过一个洋葱，没买过青椒，这两样东西是古巴人的日常食物。大蒜很稀罕，她说，而牛油果这个以前偶尔打打牙祭的东西，现在已经完全不会出现在餐桌上。</p>
<p>"It's a disaster," said Felipe, 42, who sells air-conditioners for the government. "We never lived luxuriously, but the comfort we once had doesn't exist anymore."</p>	<p>"太惨了，"现年 42 岁、为政府销售空调的费利佩说。"我们的生活从来都谈不上奢侈，但是原来的那点安慰现在也没了。"</p>
<p>The changes in Cuba in recent years have often hinted at a new era of possibilities: a slowly opening economy, warming relations with the United States after decades of isolation, a flood of tourists meant to lift the fortunes of Cubans long marooned on the outskirts of modern prosperity.</p>	<p>近年在古巴出现的变化，时常暗示着一个充满可能性的新时代正在到来：缓慢开放的经济，经过几十年的隔绝后与美国关系回暖，大量游客涌入，理应有助于让一直无缘现代繁荣的古巴人致富。</p>
<p>But the record arrival of nearly 3.5 million visitors to Cuba last year has caused a surging demand for food, causing ripple effects that are upsetting the very promise of Fidel Castro's Cuba.</p>	<p>但是去年创下纪录的近 350 万游客促使食品需求陡增，进而产生的涟漪效应正在动摇菲德尔·卡斯特罗 (Fidel Castro) 当年对古巴做出的最重要的承诺。</p>
<p>Tourists are quite literally eating Cuba's lunch. Thanks in part to the U.S. embargo, but also to poor planning by the island's government, goods that Cubans have long relied on are going to well-heeled tourists and the hundreds of private restaurants that cater to them, leading to soaring prices and empty shelves.</p>	<p>不夸张地说，游客正在从古巴人嘴里抢吃的。这在一定程度上要归咎于美国的禁运，但同时也跟这个岛国糟糕的政府规划有关，如今古巴人的生活必需品流向了出手阔绰的游客，以及成百上千家面向游客经营的私营餐馆，导致价格上扬，食品被抢购一空。</p>
<p>Without supplies to match the increased appetite, some foods have become so expensive that even basic staples are becoming unaffordable for regular Cubans.</p>	<p>由于供应跟不上胃口的增加，一些食物已经极为昂贵，从基本的主食变成普通古巴人难以企及的东西。</p>

<p>"The private tourism industry is in direct competition for good supplies with the general population," said Richard Feinberg, a professor at the University of California, San Diego, and specialist on the Cuban economy. "There are a lot of unanticipated consequences and distortions."</p>	<p>"在食物供应方面，私营旅游业和普罗大众之间是存在直接竞争的，"加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)教授、古巴经济专家理查德·费恩伯格(Richard Feinberg)说。"会有许多未曾预料到的后果和变异。"</p>
<p>There has long been a divide between Cubans and tourists, with beach resorts and Havana hotels effectively reserved for outsiders willing to shell out money for a more comfortable version of Cuba. But with the country pinning its hopes on tourism, welcoming a surge of new travelers to feed the anemic economy, a more basic inequality has emerged amid the nation's experiment with capitalism.</p>	<p>古巴人和游客之间的对立由来已久，海滩度假村和哈瓦那的酒店实际上是仅供外来客享用的，这些人愿意花很多钱领略一个更舒适的古巴。但是，随着国家寄希望于旅游业，热情接待急剧增多的新游客，来推动乏力的经济，一种更加根本的不平等正在古巴的资本主义实验中浮现。</p>
<p>Rising prices for staples like onions and peppers, or for modest luxuries like pineapples and limes, have left many unable to afford them. Beer and soda can be hard to find, often snapped up in bulk by restaurants.</p>	<p>洋葱和辣椒等主要食物以及菠萝和酸橙等略为奢侈的食物的价格上涨，已经导致很多人买不起。啤酒和苏打水很难找到，经常被餐厅大量囤积。</p>
<p>It is a startling evolution in Cuba, where a shared future has been a pillar of the revolution's promise. While the influx of new money from tourists and other visitors has been a boon for the island's growing private sector, most Cubans still work within the state-run economy and struggle to make ends meet.</p>	<p>这在古巴是令人震惊的变化，因为在这里，共同的未来曾是革命承诺的支柱。虽然游客等来访者的热钱对该岛不断发展的私营经济来说是福音，但大部分古巴人依然在国营经济中工作，努力维持生活。</p>
<p>President Raúl Castro has acknowledged the surge in agricultural prices and moved to cap them. In a speech in April, he said the government would look into the causes of the soaring costs and crack down on middlemen for price gouging, with limits on what people could charge for certain fruits and vegetables.</p>	<p>总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)承认农业价格暴涨，并采取行动进行限制。在今年4月的一次讲话中，他表示，政府将调查价格飞涨的原因，打击中间商漫天要价，限制某些水果和蔬菜的定价。</p>
<p>"We cannot sit with our hands crossed before the unscrupulous manner</p>	<p>据当地新闻报道称，他对党员们说，"我们不能对唯利是图的中间商肆无忌惮</p>

of middlemen who only think of earning more," he told party members, according to local news reports.	惮的行为坐视不管。”
But the government price ceilings seem to have done little to provide good, affordable produce for Cubans. Instead, they have simply moved goods to the commercial market, where farmers and vendors can fetch higher prices, or to the black market.	不过，政府的限价行动并未能帮助古巴人买得起质量好的农产品。相反，他们只是把商品推向了商业市场——在那里，农民和小贩可以索要更高的价格——或者推向了黑市。
Havana offers stark examples of this growing chasm.	在哈瓦那，能明显看到这种逐渐扩大的差距。
At two state-run markets, where the government sets prices, the shelves this past week were monuments to starch — sweet potatoes, yucca, rice, beans and bananas, plus a few malformed watermelons with pallid flesh.	在过去一周里，两个政府定价的国营市场的货架上大多是淀粉类食物——红薯、丝兰、大米、豆类和香蕉，还有几个白瓢畸形西瓜。
As for tomatoes, green peppers, onions, cucumbers, garlic or lettuce — to say nothing of avocados, pineapples or cilantro — there were only promises.	至于番茄、青椒、洋葱、黄瓜、大蒜和生菜——更别提牛油果、菠萝和香菜——它们只存在于承诺之中。
"Try back Saturday for tomatoes," one vendor offered. It was more of a question than a suggestion.	"周六你再来看看有没有蕃茄，"一名小贩说。那更像是一个问题，而非建议。
But at a nearby co-op market, where vendors have more freedom to set their prices, the fruits and vegetables missing from the state-run stalls were elegantly stacked in abundance. Rarities like grapes, celery, ginger and an array of spices competed for shoppers' attentions.	但是，在附近的一个合作社市场，小贩们有更多的自由定价权，国营货摊上没有的水果和蔬菜大量精致地摆在这里。葡萄、芹菜和姜等稀罕物以及各种香料竞相吸引购物者的注意。
The market has become the playground of the private restaurants that have sprung up to serve visitors. They employ cadres of buyers to scour the city each day for fruits, vegetables and nonperishable goods, bearing budgets that overwhelm those of the average household.	这个市场已成为私营餐厅的乐园，这些面向游客的餐厅近来大量涌现。每天，它们雇用大量买手在这座城市里搜索水果、蔬菜和不易腐烂的食材，它们的预算是普通家户难以承受的。
"Almost all of our buyers are paladares," said one vendor, Ruben	"来买东西的几乎都是私营餐厅的人，"小贩鲁本·马丁内斯(Ruben Martínez)

<p>Martinez, using the Cuban name for private restaurants, which include about 1,700 establishments across the country. "They are the ones who can afford to pay more for the quality."</p>	<p>说。古巴共有约 1700 家餐厅。“他们买得起质量更好的东西。”</p>
<p>While many Cubans have long been hardened to the reality of going without, never more than during what they call the "Special Period" after the collapse of the Soviet Union, a new dynamic that has emerged in recent months threatens the nation's future, experts warn.</p>	<p>专家警告称，虽然很多古巴人长期以来已经适应了物资匮乏的现实，尤其是在苏联解体后他们所说的“特殊时期”，但是最近几个月新出现的情况威胁着这个国家的未来。</p>
<p>"The government has consistently failed to invest properly in the agriculture sector," said Juan Alejandro Triana, an economist at the University of Havana. "We don't just have to feed 11 million people anymore. We have to feed more than 14 million."</p>	<p>“政府从没有在农业领域进行适当投资，”哈瓦那大学(University of Havana)的经济学家胡安·亚历杭德罗·特里亚纳(Juan Alejandro Triana)说。“我们不再只是需要喂饱 1100 万人。我们得喂饱 1400 多万人。”</p>
<p>"In the next five years, if we don't do something about it, food will become a national security issue here," he added.</p>	<p>“在未来五年里，如果不采取措施，食物将成为这里的一个国家安全问题，”他补充说。</p>
<p>The government gives Cubans ration books to help provide staples like rice, beans and sugar, but they do not cover items like fresh produce. Tractors and trucks are limited and routinely break down, often causing the produce to spoil en route. Inefficiency, red tape and corruption at the local level also stymie productivity, while a lack of fertilizer reduces yield (though it keeps produce organic, by default).</p>	<p>虽然政府给古巴人提供配给票证，帮助提供大米、豆类和糖等主要食物，但不包括新鲜农产品等东西。拖拉机和卡车数量有限，故障频发，经常导致农产品在运输过程中腐烂。地方政府效率低下，手续繁杂，再加上腐败，严重影响生产效率，而化肥匮乏也影响了产量（虽然没有化肥倒是能保证这些农产品都是有机的）。</p>
<p>/international/20161209/cuba-fidel-castro-food-tourism</p>	<p>/international/20161209/cuba-fidel-castro-food-tourism</p>
<p>Fed Raises Key Interest Rate, Citing Strengthening Economy</p>	<p>看好美国经济，美联储上调利率</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Citing the steady growth of the U.S. economy, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday that it would increase its benchmark interest rate for just the second time since the 2008 financial crisis.</p>	<p>华盛顿——美联储周三表示，由于美国经济的稳定增长，它将提高基准利率，这是自 2008 年金融危机以来它第二次调高利率。</p>
<p>The widely expected decision moves the Fed's benchmark rate to a</p>	<p>这个未出许多人预料的决定将美联储的基准利率调整到了 0.5%至 0.75%的</p>

<p>range between 0.5 and 0.75 percent, still a very low level by historical standards.</p>	<p>区间，不过以历史标准衡量，依然处在非常低的水平。</p>
<p>In announcing the decision, which followed a two-day meeting of the Fed's policymaking committee, the central bank gave little indication that the election of Donald Trump has altered its economic outlook. The Fed said it still expected a slow economic expansion, and it still expected to continue a slow march toward higher rates. Fed officials said they expected to raise rates three times in 2017.</p>	<p>这个决定是在美联储决策委员会举行为期两天的会议之后宣布的，其中几乎看不到唐纳德·特朗普当选对央行的经济预期产生影响的迹象。美联储表示，它预计经济还会缓慢增长，利率会继续缓慢提升。美联储官员表示，他们预计会在 2017 年加息三次。</p>
<p>"My colleagues and I are recognizing the considerable progress the economy has made," Janet L. Yellen, the Fed chairwoman, said at a news conference after the announcement. "We expect the economy will continue to perform well."</p>	<p>"我和同事意识到经济已经取得相当大的进步，"美联储主席珍妮特·L·耶伦 (Janet L. Yellen) 在宣布调息消息之后举行的一场新闻发布会上讲。"我们预计经济会继续表现良好。"</p>
<p>The decision was taken by a unanimous vote of the 10 members of the Federal Open Market Committee, the first time in recent months the Fed has acted by consensus. The Fed is holding rates at low levels to support economic growth by encouraging borrowing and risk-taking. The committee's statement said it judged that the economy still needed help.</p>	<p>这项决策是由联邦公开市场委员会(Federal Open Market Committee)10 名成员一致投票通过的，这是最近几个月美联储首次达成一致的行动。美联储将利率维持在低水平，以便通过鼓励借贷和承担风险来支持经济增长。该委员会发声明称，据它判断，经济依然需要外力推动。</p>
<p>The Fed's economic outlook was essentially unchanged from the last round of forecasts in September. Fed officials continued to predict the economy would expand at an annual rate of about 2 percent for the next few years. They expect little further decline in the unemployment rate, which stood at 4.6 percent in November. Inflation, meanwhile, is expected to reach 2 percent — the pace the Fed regards as healthy — and then stay there.</p>	<p>与今年 9 月份做出的上一轮预测相比，美联储的经济预期基本没有改变。美联储官员依然预测经济在接下来的两年里会以每年大约 2% 的速度增长。他们预计失业率会进一步小幅下跌，这个数字在 11 月份是 4.6%。与此同时，通货膨胀预计达到 2%，然后保持稳定。美联储认为这个速度是健康的。</p>

<p>If Republicans succeed in invigorating economic growth, however, the Fed is likely to raise rates more quickly. The greater the stimulus, the faster interest rates are likely to rise.</p>	<p>然而，如果共和党人在刺激经济增长方面取得成功，美联储有可能更快调高利率。刺激力度越大，调高利率的时间可能就越早。</p>
<p>"Your expectation should depend very little on what you think that the FOMC is thinking and very much on your view of Trump policies and their macro effects," said Jon Faust, an economist at Johns Hopkins University and a former adviser to Yellen. "Don't focus on the Fed. As James Carville regularly reminded the other Clinton on the campaign trail: It's the economy, stupid."</p>	<p>"你们不要把预期建立在你们觉得联邦公开市场委员会在想什么的基础上，而应该主要依据你们对特朗普的政策及其宏观效应的看法，"耶伦的前顾问、约翰-霍普金斯大学(Johns Hopkins University)经济学家乔恩·福斯特(Jon Faust)说。"不要太关注美联储。就像詹姆斯·卡维尔(James Carville)在竞选活动中经常提醒另一位克林顿的：这是经济，傻瓜。"</p>
<p>/international/20161215/fed-interest-rates-janet-yellen</p>	<p>/international/20161215/fed-interest-rates-janet-yellen</p>
<p>Aleppo Evacuation Effort Restarts, and Assad Calls It History in the Making</p>	<p>叙利亚冲突重大转折，阿勒颇重启疏散计划</p>
<p>BEIRUT, Lebanon — Around 1,000 people were evacuated from the remaining rebel-held districts of the Syrian city of Aleppo on Thursday, part of a process that could become one of the greatest victories of the war for President Bashar Assad and a major blow to his foes.</p>	<p>黎巴嫩贝鲁特——周四，大约 1000 人从叙利亚城市阿勒颇(Aleppo)境内仍被反政府武装控制的地区撤离。这是一个进程的一部分，该进程可能会成为叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)在这场战争中最大的胜利之一，并让他的敌人受到沉重打击。</p>
<p>After new violence in Syria's second-largest city stopped the evacuation Wednesday and delayed it Thursday morning, long lines of government buses and ambulances crossed into the rebel-held enclave and returned with about 1,000 evacuees, according to Russia, which helped carry out the agreement, and the World Health Organization, which monitored it.</p>	<p>据参与执行协议的俄罗斯和监督执行情况的世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)称，在叙利亚第二大城市重新上演的暴力导致周三的撤离活动受阻，并造成周四上午的撤离受到延误后，政府的巴士和救护车排成长队，越界进入由反政府武装控制的飞地，带回了大约 1000 名撤离人员。</p>
<p>Assad hailed the evacuation in a video released by his office, comparing it to historical events like the birth of Christ, the revelation of the Quran, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the two world wars.</p>	<p>在阿萨德办公室公布的一段视频中，他对撤离行动表示称赞，将其与耶稣诞生、《古兰经》启示、苏联解体和两次世界大战等历史事件相提并论。</p>

<p>"I want to confirm that what is happening today is history that is being written by every Syrian civilian," Assad said, smiling in a dark blue suit. "Its writing did not start today. It started about six years ago when the crisis and the war on Syria began."</p>	<p>"我想证实的是，今天发生的事情是每一位叙利亚平民写就的历史，"身穿深蓝色西装的阿萨德微笑着说。"它的书写并非始于今天，而是始于六年前发生在叙利亚的这场危机和战争开始之际。"</p>
<p>If successful, the evacuation deal will signal a major turning point in Syria's nearly six-year conflict. Since early in the war, Aleppo, once the country's industrial center, has been split, with the government holding the west and rebels holding many neighborhoods in the east.</p>	<p>如若成功，撤离协议将标志着叙利亚这场持续近六年的冲突迎来了一个重大转折点。自战争初期以来，曾是叙利亚工业中心的阿勒颇一直处于分裂状态。政府控制西部，反政府武装控制东部的许多居住区。</p>
<p>But military aid for the Syrian government from Iran, Russia and the Lebanese militant group Hezbollah turned the tide in the government's favor, allowing it to surround the rebels.</p>	<p>但伊朗、俄罗斯和黎巴嫩激进组织真主党(Hezbollah)提供给叙利亚政府的军事援助扭转了局势，让其朝着有利于政府的方向发展，使政府能够将反政府武装包围。</p>
<p>The loss of any foothold in Aleppo would be a major blow to the opposition, which would then hold sway in only one of Syria's provincial capitals, Idlib, where the Syrian branch of al-Qaida is a major force.</p>	<p>对反政府武装来说，在阿勒颇失去任何一个立足之地都将是重大打击。因为若是这样，他们的统治区域将只剩下叙利亚的一个省会城市伊德利卜(Idlib)。在那里，基地组织(al-Qaida)的叙利亚分支是主要的力量。</p>
<p>It remained unclear how many people, both civilians and fighters, remained in eastern Aleppo. When the area was besieged by government forces and their allies, the United Nations reported that more than 250,000 people were stuck inside.</p>	<p>尚不清楚包括平民和武装人员在内，还有多少人留在阿勒颇东部。当该地区被政府军及其盟友围攻时，联合国通报称被困在里面的人超过 25 万。</p>
<p>Speaking to journalists in Geneva, Jan Egeland, the U.N. humanitarian adviser for Syria, said an estimated 50,000 people had fled.</p>	<p>在日内瓦接受记者采访时，联合国叙利亚人道主义顾问扬·埃格兰(Jan Egeland)表示，估计有 5 万人已于此前逃离该地区。</p>
<p>/international/20161216/aleppo-syria-evacuation-deal</p>	<p>/international/20161216/aleppo-syria-evacuation-deal</p>
<p>How the World Closed Its Eyes to Syria's Horror</p>	<p>为什么世界对叙利亚的悲剧视而不见？</p>
<p>They keep coming, both the bombs and the images from Aleppo, so many of them, the munitions raining indiscriminately on trapped</p>	<p>炸弹和来自阿勒颇的图像，这两样东西不断到来，实在是太多了，炮火恣意落在被困的家庭、援助工作者与孩子们头上。俄罗斯和叙利亚政府军不让他</p>

<p>families, aid workers and children. The Russian and Syrian government forces wouldn't let them leave.</p>	<p>们离开。</p>
<p>But the photographs and videos have made it out. The faces of the besieged, staring into the camera, at us, and at death, pleading for help, baffled by our indifference to the slaughter, describing the atrocities outside their bedrooms or just on the other side of the door. We see their faces from an angle we ordinarily see a friend's face, up close, staring straight into our eyes.</p>	<p>但照片和视频传出来了。那些受困的面孔凝视着镜头，凝视着我们，也凝视着死亡，他们在祈求帮助，对于我们在屠杀面前的冷漠，他们感到困惑，他们描述着自己卧室之外或一门之隔所发生的暴行。我们从平日注视朋友面孔的角度看着他们的脸，这是近距离的凝视，他们的眼睛直视我们的眼睛。</p>
<p>They are bearing witness, in real time, refusing to disappear without a trace. And in this era of connectedness, they are refusing to let us off the hook. These images, spread via social media, unmediated, confirm that the people making them are still alive — in that moment, anyway.</p>	<p>他们实时做了见证，拒绝不留痕迹地消失。在这个连通的时代，他们拒绝让我们从中解脱。这些图像通过社交媒体传播，没有中间步骤，确认制作它们的人仍然活着——至少是在那一刻还活着。</p>
<p>We have never before received such a deluge of images from any front, never gotten such an intimate, minute-by-minute, look at what the United Nations high commissioner for human rights said on Wednesday most likely constituted war crimes.</p>	<p>我们从来没有从任何前线收到过这么多的图像，从来没有以如此亲近的角度，一分钟一分钟地观看过这样的场景——联合国人权高级专员在周三说，这些情景极有可能构成战争罪。</p>
<p>"Please, save us, thank you," says Bana al-Abed, a 7-year-old Syrian girl, in one video posted to Twitter. Bana has been tweeting for a few months with her mother from eastern Aleppo, where Syrian government and Russian forces bombed her family out of their home. This week she said she knew she was going to die. It is hard for me to imagine anyone watching the video without feeling intense horror and shame.</p>	<p>"请救救我们，谢谢你们，"七岁的叙利亚女孩芭娜·阿拉拜德(Bana al-Abed)在一则发布到 Twitter 的视频中说。几个月来，芭娜和她的母亲从阿勒颇东部发送推文，叙利亚政府和俄罗斯军队轰炸了她在那里的家，令她们全家流离失所。这个星期，她说她知道自己要死了。我很难想象任何人在观看这个视频时不会感到强烈的恐怖和羞愧。</p>
<p>Bana's feed has prompted Western news outlets to fiddle over whether her tweets and videos are propaganda, whether Bana or her location</p>	<p>芭娜提供的消息促使西方新闻媒体调查她的推文和视频是否属于宣传，她和她的位置究竟是不是真的。</p>

can be authenticated.	
And Aleppo continues to burn.	而阿勒颇依然在燃烧。
"When a free-trade agreement with the U.S.A. drives hundreds of thousands of people to the streets, but such horrible bombings as in Aleppo do not trigger any protest, then something is not right," said Germany's chancellor, Angela Merkel.	"与美国的自由贸易协定可以驱使几十万人上街游行，但像发生在阿勒颇这样可怕的轰炸却没有引发任何抗议，那么，肯定是哪里出了问题，"德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)说。
No, not right. Pictures of war and suffering have pricked the public conscience and provoked action before. There was Kevin Carter's photograph from 1993 of a starving toddler and a vulture in Sudan. There was the photograph of the dead American soldier dragged through Mogadishu, which hastened the United States' retreat from Somalia. There was Nick Ut's 1972 photograph from South Vietnam of the naked 9-year-old Phan Thi Kim Phuc, screaming, burned by napalm. These pictures drove news cycles for weeks, months, years, helping tip the scales of policy.	不，不对。关于战争和痛苦的图像曾经刺激公众的良心，激发起他们的行动。比如凯文·卡特(Kevin Carter)1993年在苏丹拍下的饥饿幼儿与秃鹫。美国士兵尸体被拖过摩加迪沙的照片曾加速了美国从索马里撤退。黄功吾(Nick Ut)1972年在南越为9岁的潘金福(Phan Thi Kim Phuc)拍下照片，照片上的她全身赤裸，尖叫着，被凝固汽油弹燃伤。这些图片在几个周、几个月，乃至几年的时间里推动着新闻的循环更替，为政策的天平加上了砝码。
To be sure, the policy response was usually withdrawal. What might be done in a situation like Aleppo is not so linear. But that isn't the whole story.	可以肯定的是，政策对此的反应通常是撤军。在像阿勒颇这样的情况下，政策反应可能不是直线发展的。但这不是故事的全部。
Does it matter that victims in Syria are Muslims? America's president-elect won the election while playing to anti-Muslim bigotry. He sold himself to the American public as a transactional leader, promising deals, not necessarily decency. He said he admired Russia's strongman president, Vladimir V. Putin, and campaigned on an isolationist retreat from global involvement.	身在叙利亚的受害者是穆斯林，这有什么关系吗？美国候任总统靠着反穆斯林的偏见赢得了选举。他向美国公众推销自己，说自己是一个会做交易的领导人，他承诺的是交易，而不是正派的行为。他说自己钦佩俄罗斯的铁腕总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)，并倡导孤立主义，从全球事务中抽身。
We each turn to the news we like. During the Vietnam War, Americans	我们所有人都关注自己喜欢的新闻。在越南战争期间，美国人观看同样的电

<p>watched the same network broadcasts and thumbed through the same magazine photographs. There was a draft. The war was in everyone's home. Today a tiny percentage of Americans fight our battles. We watch desperate young strangers from faraway Aleppo from the comfort of a Facebook feed. The images and voices start to blur together. A tweet by President-elect Donald J. Trump or some scandal over fake news distracts us.</p>	<p>视节目，翻阅相同的杂志照片。当时有兵役。战争影响每个人的家庭。今天，我们的战争由一小部分美国人来打。我们通过大量 Facebook 信息流看着遥远的阿勒颇那些绝望的陌生年轻人。图像和声音开始模糊在一起。候任总统唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的推文，或一些关于假新闻的丑闻分散了我们的注意力。</p>
<p>Briefly, we have mourned on a significant scale two photographs, the ones of Alan Kurdi, the dead 2-year-old washed up on the beach in Turkey, and of Omran Daqneesh, 5, pulled from the ashes of Aleppo, sitting in the ambulance, wiping blood from his face. We also paused over drone footage from a neighborhood in Aleppo pulverized by the Syrian government and Russia. Then those images dropped down the collective memory hole, too.</p>	<p>在短暂的时间里，我们为两张照片深深哀悼，一张是死在土耳其海滩上的两岁孩子阿兰·库尔迪(Alan Kurdi)的照片，还有一张是五岁孩子奥姆兰·达克尼什(Omran Daqneesh)的照片，他从阿勒颇的废墟中被救出来，坐在救护车上，从自己的脸上擦去血迹。我们还看着无人机在阿勒颇遭叙利亚政府和俄罗斯摧毁的地区拍下的视频沉默无语。然后，那些图像也掉进了人们集体记忆里的黑洞。</p>
<p>That's because all images are Rorschach tests. Many thousands of people have been killed in Aleppo, millions displaced across Syria. Syrian, Iranian and Russian forces have laid waste to half the country, instigating a refugee crisis that threatens to unmake Europe and America.</p>	<p>这是因为所有的图像都是罗夏(Rorschach)墨迹测试。在阿勒颇，成千上万人死于非命，在叙利亚，数以百万计的人们流离失所。叙利亚、伊朗与俄罗斯部队将半个国家化为焦土，导致了威胁着毁掉欧洲与美国的难民危机。</p>
<p>But Washington shrugs. There have been no sanctions as there were over Russia's annexation of Crimea. There turned out to be no red lines, even after chemical weapons killed and maimed hundreds, no marches on the Mall or big campus rallies. Russia and Syria bomb civilians with impunity.</p>	<p>但华盛顿只是耸了耸肩，没有做出制裁，就像针对俄罗斯吞并克里米亚所采取的制裁行动那样。最后证明，即便化学武器令数以百计的人们丧生和致残，也根本没有什么不能越过的红线可言，没有向国家广场行进的大游行，校园里也没有大型集会。而俄罗斯与叙利亚还在有恃无恐地轰炸平民。</p>
<p>And all we do is watch, helplessly, as Syrians refuse to go quietly,</p>	<p>叙利亚人拒绝让一切无声地逝去，他们决心让我们认识他们、认识他们的生</p>

determined to get us to know them, their lives, all that has been lost.	活，以及他们失去的一切，而我们所做的只是无奈地旁观。
Some of the public's indifference can of course be chalked up to compassion fatigue and disillusionment with a war in its sixth year. Promises to end the conflict were broken over and over. There were assurances about popular uprisings. Social media today supercharges protest movements, which burn out almost as fast. Such movements used to require a slow, brick-by-brick construction. They didn't rely on Facebook videos and Instagram photos.	公众的冷漠当然可以部分归结为同情心的疲惫，以及对为时六年的战争所产生的幻灭感。结束这场冲突的诺言一再被打破。有人承诺人民会起义。如今的社交媒体可以极快地催生抗议活动，但它们消失的速度也几乎同样快。这类运动需要一砖一瓦地缓慢建立。它们不依赖于 Facebook 视频和 Instagram 照片。
Truth be told, no sane person wants to see these images anyway. What's happening in Aleppo is almost unbearable to look at.	说实话，没有任何有理智的人希望看到这些图像。在阿勒颇所发生的事情几乎让人根本不忍心看。
But that's the point. Bana looks us straight in the eye and asks us to save her, please.	但这就是关键。芭娜在直视着我们的眼睛，请求我们救她，求求你们。
We have done nothing to help.	而我们没有伸出援手。
The very least we should do is look back.	那我们至少应当报以回望。
/international/20161216/how-the-world-closed-its-eyes-to-syrias-horror	/international/20161216/how-the-world-closed-its-eyes-to-syrias-horror
Who Was Andrey Karlov, the Russian Ambassador Killed in Turkey?	被刺杀的俄罗斯大使何许人也
Russia's ambassador to Turkey, Andrey G. Karlov, was killed by a gunman on Monday in Ankara, the capital.	俄罗斯驻土耳其大使安德烈·G·卡尔洛夫(Andrey G. Karlov)周一在该国首都安卡拉被一名枪手杀害。
Turkish officials said the killer had been a police officer who, after shooting, shouted: "Don't forget Aleppo! Don't forget Syria!" Russia's Foreign Ministry called the assassination a terrorist attack.	土耳其官员表示，这名杀手之前是一名警察。他在开枪之后大喊：“不要忘记阿勒颇！不要忘记叙利亚！”俄罗斯外交部称这场暗杀为恐怖袭击。
Here's what we know about Mr. Karlov.	以下是我们所了解到的有关卡尔洛夫的信息。
What was his background?	他的背景？
• Mr. Karlov had been Russia's ambassador to Turkey since July 2013,	俄罗斯大使馆网站上的一份个人简历显示，卡尔洛夫自 2013 年 7 月以来一

according to a biography on the website of the Russian Embassy.	直担任俄罗斯驻土耳其大使。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Born in Moscow in 1954, he started his diplomatic career in his early 20s after graduating from the Moscow State Institute of International Relations and the country's diplomatic academy. 	他出生于 1954 年, 20 岁出头开启了自己的外交生涯, 毕业于莫斯科国际关系学院(Moscow State Institute of International Relations)和该国的外交学院。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Karlov previously served as the ambassador to North Korea. He was married and had a son. According to Russian news agencies, his wife fainted and was hospitalized after being informed of his death. 	卡尔洛夫之前担任过俄罗斯驻朝鲜大使。他已婚, 育有一子。据俄罗斯通讯社报道, 他的妻子在得知死讯后晕倒, 被送到了医院。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Moore, the British ambassador to Turkey, described Mr. Karlov in a tweet after the attack as soft-spoken, hospitable and professional. 	袭击发生后, 英国驻土耳其大使理查德·摩尔(Richard Moore)在 Twitter 上称卡尔洛夫说话温和、热情友好, 而且十分专业。
His role in Turkey	他在土耳其的角色
Mr. Karlov was repeatedly called upon to ease tensions over Russia's role in the Syrian civil war, which has left hundreds of thousands dead and spurred a refugee crisis that has shaken Europe. After months of fierce bombardment and failed diplomacy, the Syrian government began removing residents from the last rebel-held districts in the city of Aleppo last week.	卡尔洛夫曾多次被要求缓解因俄罗斯在叙利亚内战中扮演的角色而引发的紧张关系, 这场战争已经导致数十万人死亡, 并引发了一场动摇欧洲的难民危机。经过数月的猛烈轰炸和失败的外交斡旋, 叙利亚政府上周开始将居民从阿勒颇最后几个被反政府武装控制的地区撤离。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After a Russian bombing in northern Syria targeted Turkmen, who were part of the forces against President Bashar al-Assad, Mr. Karlov was summoned to Ankara and asked to convey a firm message to Moscow. 	俄罗斯在叙利亚北部的轰炸将土库曼人——属于反对叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)的力量——作为目标之后, 卡尔洛夫被召唤到安卡拉, 要求其向莫斯科传达一个强有力的信息。
"It was stressed that the Russian side's actions were not a fight against terror, but they bombed civilian Turkmen villages, and this could lead to serious consequences," the Turkish Foreign Ministry said at the time.	"需要强调, 俄罗斯方面的行动不是打击恐怖主义, 而是轰炸土库曼平民居住的村庄, 这会带来严重的后果," 土耳其外交部当时表示。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last fall, before the Turkish government shot down the Russian jet near its border with Syria, it had repeatedly complained to Mr. Karlov 	去年秋天, 土耳其政府曾多次向卡尔洛夫抗议俄罗斯侵犯土耳其领空, 之后便在靠近该国与叙利亚的边境区域击落了一架俄罗斯飞机。

about his country's intrusions into Turkish airspace.	
Tensions escalated, culminating in the Kremlin's cutting economic ties with Turkey.	紧张关系随之升级，顶点是克里姆林宫切断了与土耳其的经贸关系。
How unusual was the assassination?	这次暗杀有多么不寻常？
Historians said the assassination might have been the first of a Russian ambassador since Pyotr Voykov, a Soviet envoy to Poland, was shot to death in Warsaw in 1927.	历史学家表示，这场暗杀行动可能是自苏联驻波兰使节彼得·沃伊科夫(Pyotr Voykov)于1927年在华沙被枪杀以来，第一次有俄罗斯大使被害。
In the 19th century, Aleksandr Griboyedov, a poet and diplomat, died in Tehran after a mob stormed the Russian Embassy.	此外在19世纪，诗人和外交家亚历山大·格里博耶多夫(Aleksandr Griboyedov)在一群暴民涌入位于德黑兰的俄罗斯大使馆后遇害。
What's the state of relations between Turkey and Russia?	土耳其和俄罗斯的关系目前处在什么状态？
Tensions between Russia and Turkey had been easing recently, and some analysts said that the assassination might bring the countries closer as they sought to take on terrorism.	俄罗斯和土耳其的紧张关系最近走向缓和。一些分析人士表示，这场暗杀可能会让两国走得更近，因为他们都在竭力对抗恐怖主义。
Televised comments by President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia after the attack seemed to support that view. He said declared that the shooting had been a provocation meant to disrupt the nations' ties.	袭击发生后，俄罗斯总统弗拉迪米尔·V·普京在电视上发表的评论，似乎佐证了这种判断。他表示此次枪击事件是一种挑衅，意在挑拨两国关系。
Mr. Putin added that there was only one possible reaction: Intensifying the "crackdown on terror."	普京还表示，只可能做出一种反应：加强“对恐怖主义的打击”。
The two countries suffered a crisis in their relations last fall. In a paper released in June, Asli Aydintasbas, an international affairs expert at the European Council on Foreign Relations, traced the fault lines to the conflict in Syria.	去年秋天，两国经历了一场外交危机。在今年6月发布的一篇论文中，欧洲对外关系委员会(European Council on Foreign Relations)的国际事务专家阿斯利·艾登塔什巴什(Asli Aydintasbas)追溯了导致叙利亚冲突的分歧所在。
"Tensions first began to rise as the one-time friends were sucked into the regional struggle for Syria – while Russia backed Assad, Turkey agitated for regime change," she wrote. "As the alliance unraveled,	"紧张关系最早始于这对曾经的朋友被卷入叙利亚的区域冲突——俄罗斯支持阿萨德，土耳其则鼓动政变，"她写道。"随着联盟关系解体，莫斯科打破了不支持对方分裂主义者的默契，采取了行动，出手帮助库尔德人。"

Moscow broke the silent pact that neither side would support the other's separatists, and made moves to befriend the Kurds.	
But by June, economic actions that Russia had taken against Turkey after the jet was shot down were beginning to pay off as an absence of Russian visitors took a toll on Turkey's tourism industry.	但是到了7月，俄罗斯在自己的飞机被击落后对土耳其采取的经济制裁开始见效，俄罗斯游客的减少对土耳其的旅游业造成打击。
That month, President Recep Tayyip Erdogan apologized for the downing, writing a letter that said he "would like to inform the family of the deceased Russian pilot that I share their pain and to offer my condolences to them."	当月，土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)为击落飞机事件道歉，还写信表示他“想告知遇难俄罗斯飞行员的家属，我对他们的痛苦感同身受，并向他们致以我的哀悼。”
Turkey also announced that it would prosecute a man accused of killing the pilot after his plane was shot down.	土耳其还宣布，将对那名被指控在飞机被击落后将飞行员击毙的男子提起公诉。
At the time, experts said that Mr. Erdogan's change of heart on Russia had more to do with the necessities of domestic politics than any kind of broader vision about Turkey's place in the world.	与此同时，有专家表示，相比于土耳其在世界上的位置这类宽泛的愿景，埃尔多安在俄罗斯问题上改变主意，更多与国内的政治需求有关。
/international/20161220/andrey-karlov-wiki	/international/20161220/andrey-karlov-wiki
Being an Afghan General Is Nice Work if You Can Get It. And Many Do.	阿富汗兵源不足却盛产将军
Afghanistan may struggle to recruit enough soldiers for its armed forces, but it's swimming in generals.	阿富汗可能难以为其武装部队招募足够的士兵，但它却不缺将军。
The country has close to 1,000 officers of general rank on its books — more than the United States, whose military is three times as large. And off the books? No one knows.	该国在册登记的有近1000名将军——比美国的还多，后者的军队规模是它的3倍。而实际情况呢？没人知道。
New names are added to the roster at a rate far out of proportion to battlefield realities, where the Afghan armed forces — the army, national police and intelligence forces, numbering 350,000 in all — have been steadily losing soldiers and territory to the Taliban. Meanwhile,	花名册上添加新名字的速度与战场上的实际情况严重不成比例，阿富汗武装部队——军队、国家警察和情报机构共计35万人——在士兵和领土方面不断输给塔利班。与此同时，很少有人退休。

<p>retirements are rare.</p>	
<p>The United States government, which picks up much of the tab for the Afghan military, can't pin down the number of generals. "We still don't know how many police and how many soldiers we're paying salaries for," said John F. Sopko, the United States special inspector general for Afghanistan reconstruction. "We don't even know how many generals. It is pretty pathetic, and here we are, 15 years into this."</p>	<p>美国政府承担阿富汗军队的很大一部分费用，但却无法确定将军的人数。“我们依然不知道自己在给多少警察和士兵支付薪水，”美国阿富汗重建特别监察长约翰·F·索普科(John F. Sopko)说。“我们甚至不知道有多少名将军。这很可悲，因为我们已经在这里 15 年了。”</p>
<p>It's nice work if you can get it, with fairly good pay, fringe benefits and a pension. So how do you become an Afghan general?</p>	<p>如果你能当上将军，那是一份美差，薪水福利丰厚，还有养老金。那么，怎样才能成为一名阿富汗将军呢？</p>
<p>Some of them have climbed the command ladder for decades, working hard and surviving purges by successive governments. But others took much easier routes.</p>	<p>有些人花费数十年时间才爬到军中阶梯的顶端，努力工作，在轮番登台的政府的清洗中存活下来。不过，另外一些人采取的方式要轻松得多。</p>
<p>Suppose you are the young son of a former warlord who has just died. Along with condolences, the government will make you a general, as if the rank were hereditary. Commissions are also handed out as political thank-yous to male relatives of important figures. And in the golden age of general-making — the 1990s civil war — they were sometimes distributed in lieu of pay.</p>	<p>假如你是一名刚死去的前军阀年幼的儿子。除了慰问，政府还会封你为将军，就好像这个头衔是世袭的。重要人物的男性亲属还能获得任命，作为一种政治酬谢。在将军制造的黄金时代——20 世纪 90 年代的内战时期——有时，这个头衔是金钱报酬的替代品。</p>
<p>In the anarchy that followed the Soviet withdrawal and the fall of the Communist regime, hundreds of generals were born overnight. Sibghatullah Mujadidi, the interim president of the mujahedeen government, which was backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, had little to offer the disheveled fighters who crowded his waiting room, so an aide kept note of whoever asked to become a general.</p>	<p>在苏联撤离、共产主义政权崩溃后的混乱时期，一夜之间诞生了成百上千名将军。中央情报局(Central Intelligence Agency)支持的圣战组织政府的临时总统西卜加图拉·穆贾迪迪(Sibghatullah Mujadidi)无以回报挤满等候室的衣冠不整的战士，所以让助手记下所有想当将军的人的名字。</p>
<p>According to Abdul Hafiz Mansour, who ran state television at the time</p>	<p>阿卜杜勒·哈菲兹·曼苏尔(Abdul Hafiz Mansour)当时是国家电视台的主管，</p>

and is now a member of Parliament, a confidant of the president — often his son — would turn up at the studios every evening to hand the news anchor a list of new generals to declare. One night, he said, there were 38 names.	现在是一名议员。他说，总统的心腹——通常是他儿子——每天晚上会出现在播音室，递给新闻主播一份需要宣布的新将军的名单。他说，有一天晚上，共宣布了 38 名将军。
"The list would be handwritten on a plain sheet of paper — there was no logo, no official stationery," Mr. Mansour said.	"名单是手写在一张普通白纸上的——没有标识，没有官方信笺，"曼苏尔说。
The list sometimes grew mysteriously on the way from the president's office to the studio. Mr. Mansour said he knew of current generals who had gotten their rank in those days through a little clandestine photocopying and the stroke of a pen.	有时，名单会在从总统办公室到播音室的路上神秘地增长。曼苏尔说，他听人说，现在的一些将军是在那个时期通过一个小小的秘密复印机和几个钢笔字获得的头衔。
In response to the TV announcements, rival factions across the country would summarily declare their own generals. The former warlord Abdul Rashid Dostum, who now serves as vice president of Afghanistan, awarded stars to many of the men closest to him, and even printed his own currency to pay them. The joke was that among General Dostum's bodyguards, there were no colonels.	作为对电视上宣布的将军的回应，阿富汗各地的敌对派系会立刻宣布自己的将军。前军阀、现阿富汗副总统阿卜杜勒·拉希德·杜斯塔姆(Abdul Rashid Dostum)曾给自己的很多亲信颁发军衔，甚至用自己印刷的货币作为酬劳。当时的一个大笑话是，杜斯塔姆将军的警卫队里没有上校。
/international/20161220/being-an-afghan-general-is-nice-work-if-you-can-get-it-and-many-do	/international/20161220/being-an-afghan-general-is-nice-work-if-you-can-get-it-and-many-do
Russian Ambassador to Turkey Is Assassinated in Ankara	俄罗斯驻土耳其大使在安卡拉遇刺身亡
ISTANBUL — Russia's ambassador to Turkey was assassinated at an Ankara art exhibit Monday evening by a lone Turkish gunman shouting "God is great!" and "don't forget Aleppo, don't forget Syria!" in what Russia called a terrorist attack.	伊斯坦布尔——当地时间周一晚，俄罗斯驻土耳其大使在土首都安卡拉出席一场艺术展览时遭枪击身亡。袭击者为土耳其人，事发时曾高喊“真主至大！”以及“别忘了阿勒颇，别忘了叙利亚！”俄方称此事件为恐怖袭击。
The gunman, who was described by Ankara's mayor as a policeman, also wounded at least three others in the assault, which was captured	安卡拉市 表示，该枪手为一名警察。现场视频画面显示，另有至少三人在袭击中受伤，袭击者在与警方交火后身亡。

on Turkish video, before he was killed by other officers in a shootout.	
The assassination instantly vaulted relations between Turkey and Russia to a new level of crisis over the protracted Syria conflict on Turkey's southern doorstep. It came after days of protests by Turks angry over Russia's support for Syria's government in the conflict and the Russian role in the killings and destruction in Aleppo, the northern Syrian city.	因与土耳其南端接壤的叙利亚旷日持久的战乱纷争，土俄关系本已十分紧张。此次袭击事件更是将这一紧张关系瞬间推向顶点。事件发生几天前，土耳其民众曾举行示威，抗议俄方支持叙利亚政府军以及对叙北方城市阿勒颇混乱局势所造成的影响。
The envoy, Andrey G. Karlov, was shot from behind and immediately fell to the floor while delivering opening remarks at an exhibition, called "Russia Through Turks' Eyes," according to multiple accounts from the scene, the Contemporary Arts Center in the Cankaya area of Ankara.	据现场多方消息，安德烈·卡尔洛夫大使当时正在为一场名为《土耳其人眼中的俄罗斯》的摄影展发表开幕致辞。袭击者突然从背后向其开枪，卡尔洛夫中枪后便立即倒在地上。展览举办地当代艺术中心位于安卡拉市詹卡亚区。
The gunman, wearing a dark suit and tie, was seen in video footage of the assault shouting in Arabic: "God is great! Those who pledged allegiance to Muhammad for jihad. God is great!"	视频录像显示，该枪手身穿深色西服，打着领带，袭击时用阿拉伯语大喊着“真主至大！那些为圣战而忠诚于穆罕默德的人们啊。真主至大！”
Then he switched to Turkish and shouted: "Don't forget Aleppo, don't forget Syria! Step back! Step back! Only death can take me from here."	随后他用土耳其语喊道：“别忘了阿勒颇，别忘了叙利亚！向后退！向后退！只有死亡能让我离开这里。”
Turkish officials said that the gunman was killed after a shootout with Turkish Special Forces police. The assailant's identity was not immediately known.	土耳其官员表示，袭击者在与土耳其特种部队交火后被射杀，未能立即确定其身份。
Russia's Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Maria Zakharova, told the Rossiya 24 news channel that Karlov had died of his wounds in what she described as a terrorist attack.	俄罗斯外交部发言人玛丽亚·扎哈诺娃(Maria Zakharova)在接受俄罗斯 24 新闻频道采访时证实卡尔洛夫因枪伤不治身亡，并称本次刺杀为一起恐怖袭击事件。
The attack was a rare instance of an assassination of any Russian envoy. Historians said it might have been the first since Pyotr Voykov, a Soviet ambassador to Poland, was shot to death in Warsaw in 1927.	这样的遇袭对俄罗斯驻外使节来说是极为罕有的。历史学家称，这可能是 1927 年苏联驻波兰大使彼得·沃伊科夫(Pyotr Voykov)于华沙遭枪击身亡以来的首次。

/international/20161220/russia-ambassador-shot-ankara-turkey	/international/20161220/russia-ambassador-shot-ankara-turkey
Turkey, Russia and an Assassination: The Swirling Crises, Explained	俄罗斯大使土耳其遇刺，为何牵连美国
Turkey and Russia, whose up-and-down relationship has helped shape the Syrian war and the many related crises, shared a new trauma on Monday after a Turkish gunman assassinated Russia's ambassador at an art gallery in the Turkish capital, Ankara.	土耳其和俄罗斯之间跌宕起伏的关系影响着叙利亚战争及大量相关危机。周一，一名土耳其枪手在该国首都安卡拉一家画廊刺杀俄罗斯大使一事对两国来说都是一个新的打击。
Andrey G. Karlov, the Russian ambassador to Turkey, was giving a speech when an off-duty police officer fatally shot him at the lectern.	俄罗斯驻土耳其大使安德烈·G·卡尔洛夫(Andrey G. Karlov)在台上发表讲话时，被一名不当班的警察开枪打死。
No group has claimed responsibility for the attack. The gunman, who was killed at the scene, shouted "God is great" in Arabic and later said in Turkish: "Don't forget Aleppo. Don't forget Syria." That may hint at his motive: The Russian Air Force was a key part of the Syrian government's successful assault on rebel-held parts of Aleppo, which included widespread attacks on civilians.	尚没有任何团体声称对此次袭击负责。枪手被当场击毙前曾用阿拉伯语高喊“真主至大”，后来又用土耳其语说：“别忘了阿勒颇。别忘了叙利亚。”这或许暗示了他的动机：俄罗斯空军是叙利亚政府成功打击反政府武装控制的阿勒颇地区的关键因素之一。叙利亚政府的行动包括对平民的广泛袭击。
The killing caused global alarm and questions about where it would lead. On social media, many drew parallels to the political assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, which helped set off World War I — a comparison that analysts, thankfully, reject.	此事在全球引发了担忧，以及对事态发展方向的疑虑。在社交媒体上，很多人将其与第一次世界大战的导火索，既是奥地利弗朗茨·斐迪南大公(Archduke Franz Ferdinand)遭遇政治刺杀一事相提并论。幸而分析人士驳斥了这种类比。
What follows is an explanation of what the episode means for Turkey, Russia, Syria and the United States.	下文解释了此事对土耳其、俄罗斯、叙利亚和美国意味着什么。
Could this lead to a conflict between Turkey and Russia?	此事是否会导致土耳其和俄罗斯之间爆发冲突？
That seems very unlikely. So far, both countries are working to manage the situation and sending signals of cooperation. They appear to be aligning their explanations of what happened, pointing their fingers at mutual enemies but not each other.	可能性似乎非常低。迄今为止，两国都在努力控制局面，并发出合作的信号。两国似乎正在对发生的一切达成共识，指责共同的敌人而非彼此。

<p>The reason is Syria. In the past few months, Turkey and Russia have taken pains to line up their once-conflicting strategies there.</p>	<p>原因在于叙利亚。过去几个月里，土耳其和俄罗斯费尽心思地让两国在叙利亚一度相互冲突的战略一致起来。</p>
<p>Aaron Stein, a Turkey expert at the Atlantic Council, put it bluntly: "Turkey needs Russia to advance its war interests. Russia needs Turkey to win, as it defines winning, in Syria. Everyone has an incentive to handle this like adults."</p>	<p>大西洋理事会(Atlantic Council)的土耳其问题专家阿龙·斯坦(Aron Stein)直言不讳地说：“土耳其需要俄罗斯推进自己的战争利益。俄罗斯则需要土耳其在叙利亚取得胜利，不过是按照俄罗斯对胜利所下的定义。各方都有自己的动机，要像成年人一样处理此事。”</p>
<p>A crisis over a dead ambassador could jeopardize the two countries' stakes in Syria — or, worse, revive the destabilizing tensions of last year — so they are working to smooth things over.</p>	<p>因一位大使遇刺身亡而爆发危机可能会危及两国在叙利亚的利益，或重新引发去年那些不利于稳定的紧张局面，后者更加糟糕。因此，两国都在努力平息事端。</p>
<p>Why has there been tension between Turkey and Russia?</p>	<p>土耳其和俄罗斯之间为何一度关系紧张？</p>
<p>Also over Syria, which goes to show the volatility of the situation. It also demonstrates that both countries are so focused on protecting their Syria agendas that even their nationalistic, grievance-prone leaders would rather play it cool.</p>	<p>两国之间的紧张关系同样是围绕着叙利亚问题，这表明了局势的不稳定。此事也显示出两国都非常注重保护自己关于叙利亚问题的议程，以至它们爱发牢骚的民族主义领导人宁愿不动声色。</p>
<p>The two countries were, and to some extent still are, on opposite sides of the Syrian war. Turkey opposes President Bashar al-Assad of Syria and has backed rebel groups. Russia supports Mr. Assad and entered the conflict on his behalf in the fall of 2015.</p>	<p>两国过去是叙利亚战争中对立的双方，目前在一定程度上仍是如此。土耳其反对叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)，支持反政府武装组织。俄罗斯支持阿萨德，并于2015年秋天代表阿萨德参战。</p>
<p>Shortly after Russia intervened, its planes began bombing Turkish-backed rebels and flew along — Turkey says across — the Turkish-Syrian border. In November 2015, Turkey shot down a Russian jet, precipitating a major crisis and fears of war. That also could have pulled in the United States, which is bound by treaty to defend Turkey, a NATO ally, and wanted to avoid escalation in Syria.</p>	<p>俄罗斯出面干预后不久，该国飞机就开始轰炸土耳其支持的反政府武装，并沿着土耳其与叙利亚的边境飞行。土耳其称俄罗斯的飞机越过了边境。2015年11月，土耳其击落一架俄罗斯飞机，引发了一场重大危机以及对战争的恐惧。那次事件本来可能会把美国拉下水，因为根据条约，美国有义务保卫北约(NATO)盟友土耳其。但美国希望避免叙利亚局势升级。</p>
<p>Under those circumstances, the assassination of an ambassador could</p>	<p>在这种情况下，大使遇刺可能会引发一场规模更大的冲突。但过去一年里，</p>

<p>provoke an even larger conflict. But over the past year, the countries' relationship has changed significantly.</p>	<p>两国的关系发生了显著的变化。</p>
<p>How did they go from enemies to partners?</p>	<p>它们是如何从敌人变成合作伙伴的?</p>
<p>After years of pursuing Mr. Assad's downfall, Turkey shifted this summer to a more modest strategy: preventing Syrian Kurdish groups from accumulating too much territory along the border. That change aligned the country with Russia.</p>	<p>土耳其多年来谋求让阿萨德下台，但在今年夏天转向了一项更温和的战略：阻止叙利亚的库尔德团体在边境附近积攒太多地盘。这一变化使该国和俄罗斯站在了一边。</p>
<p>Turkey fears that Kurdish control of the border would strengthen Kurdish separatism in Turkey, where the government is fighting Kurdish groups, some of which have carried out terrorist attacks.</p>	<p>土耳其担心库尔德人控制边境会增强自己境内的库尔德分离主义的实力。在土耳其，政府正在打击库尔德团体，部分库尔德团体制造了多起恐怖袭击。</p>
<p>Russia's entry into the war also changed Turkey's calculus, making the campaign against Mr. Assad suddenly costlier and less likely to succeed.</p>	<p>俄罗斯的参战也打乱了土耳其的算盘，陡然增加了反阿萨德运动的代价，并降低了其取得成功的可能性。</p>
<p>Russia, for its part, initially struggled to gain ground against the Syrian rebels, some of whom received Turkish backing. Moscow appears to have concluded that it is better off with Turkey as a partner than an adversary.</p>	<p>俄罗斯起初难以在对抗叙利亚反政府武装的行动中取得进展。部分反政府武装组织得到了土耳其的支持。莫斯科似乎决定，把土耳其作为合作伙伴比把它作为对手更好。</p>
<p>The two countries appeared to settle on an unofficial deal: Turkey would drop its support for certain rebels who threatened Russian interests in Syria, and Russia would drop its support for Syrian Kurdish groups. Russia also allowed Turkish troops and allied militias to occupy Syrian border territory that had previously been controlled by Kurds and the Islamic State.</p>	<p>两国似乎达成了一项非正式协议：土耳其放弃支持某些危及俄罗斯在叙利亚利益的反政府武装组织，俄罗斯则放弃对叙利亚境内库尔德团体的支持。俄罗斯还允许土耳其部队及其民兵组织的盟友占领之前由库尔德人和伊斯兰国(Islamic State)控制的叙利亚边境地区。</p>
<p>Mr. Stein of the Atlantic Council called the arrangement "Aleppo for Al Bab": Russia and Mr. Assad would take Aleppo, while Turkish-allied militias would take the strategically located town of Al Bab.</p>	<p>大西洋理事会的斯坦称相关安排是“用阿勒颇换阿巴布”：俄罗斯和阿萨德控制阿勒颇，和土耳其结盟的民兵组织控制地理位置具有战略意义的城市阿巴布。</p>

<p>Because the cities are nearly adjacent, the Turkish and Russian campaigns benefit each other. At the same time, with their forces mere miles apart, a major breakdown over Mr. Karlov's assassination would simply be too dangerous to tolerate.</p>	<p>因为这两座城市几乎是连着的，土耳其和俄罗斯的行动对彼此都有利。与此同时，鉴于双方的部队仅相距数英里，因卡尔洛夫遇刺一事而导致关系严重破裂这种情况实在太危险，两国都无法容忍。</p>
<p>Will the assassination change anything?</p>	<p>刺杀事件是否会带来什么变化?</p>
<p>There is no indication so far that Turkey or Russia will alter their Syria policies. If anything, the attack may cement their partnership.</p>	<p>迄今为止尚没有迹象显示土耳其或俄罗斯会改变自己的叙利亚政策。如果有变化的话，此次袭击大概会巩固它们的合作关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Stein predicted that President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey would seek to distract attention from his government's unpopular Syria policy by pinning the attack on the United States-based Turkish cleric Fethullah Gulen, whom Mr. Erdogan also blamed for a coup attempt in Turkey this summer.</p>	<p>斯坦预测，土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)会把袭击归咎于身在美国的土耳其神职人员费特胡拉·居伦(Fethullah Gulen)，以此分散对自己政府不得人心的叙利亚政策的关注。埃尔多安还指责居伦应为土耳其今夏发生的未遂政变负责。</p>
<p>Mr. Gulen has denied the charges, and Washington has refused to extradite him, citing a lack of evidence. That has strained ties between the United States and Turkey, though this tension serves Mr. Erdogan by helping him to rally support at home, where America is unpopular.</p>	<p>居伦否认相关指控，华盛顿也以缺乏证据为由拒绝引渡他。这导致美国和土耳其之间关系紧张，不过这种紧张关系对埃尔多安有好处，帮他在国内获得了支持，因为美国在土耳其不受欢迎。</p>
<p>"The biggest loser from this will be Washington," Mr. Stein said. "It's completely counterintuitive, but it's Washington."</p>	<p>"这件事中最大的输家将是华盛顿，"斯坦说。"这完全违背直觉，但的确是华盛顿。"</p>
<p>/international/20161220/what-happened-turkey-russia-assassination-analysis</p>	<p>/international/20161220/what-happened-turkey-russia-assassination-analysis</p>
<p>Turning Point in Syria as Assad Regains All of Aleppo</p>	<p>叙利亚政府军全面夺回阿勒颇</p>
<p>BEIRUT — The evacuation of civilians and fighters from the last rebel-held part of Aleppo concluded Thursday after long delays because of frigid weather, putting all of Syria's industrial capital back in the hands of President Bashar Assad's forces for the first time since</p>	<p>贝鲁特——因天气寒冷而多次长时间推迟之后，平民和战斗人员于周四完成了从阿勒颇最后一块反对派控制区域的撤离。自2012年以来，叙利亚的这个工业中心首次完全回到总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)部队的手中。</p>

2012.	
The last buses carrying residents from eastern Aleppo left the city late Thursday night, according to the Syrian state news agency.	据叙利亚国家通讯社称，最后一批载有阿勒颇东部居民的巴士于周四深夜离开了这座城市。
Tens of thousands of people have been removed from eastern Aleppo since Dec. 15. Before the last buses left on Thursday, the Red Cross said that 34,000 people had left the city, including 4,000 fighters who had left in their own vehicles the previous night.	自 12 月 15 日以来，数万人从阿勒颇东部撤离。红十字会称，在周四最后一批巴士离开之前，已有 3.4 万人离开了这座城市，包括 4000 名战士，后者在前一天晚上搭乘自己的车辆离开。
A separate convoy was waiting to carry residents out of two pro-government villages in neighboring Idlib province that have been surrounded by rebels for years. It was unclear late Thursday whether the convoy had completed its trip.	当时，一个单独的车队在等待把邻近的伊德利卜省两个亲政府村庄的居民运走——这两个村庄已被反对派包围多年。周四晚间时，尚不清楚车队是否已完成运送。
The seizure of all of Aleppo by Assad and his allies signals a turning point in the nearly 6-year conflict.	阿萨德及其盟友完全夺回阿勒颇是近 6 年冲突的一个转折点。
Assad's army relied heavily on foreign military support from Russia, Iran and Shiite militias like Lebanon's Hezbollah to surround the rebel-held area. Months of shelling and airstrikes that killed hundreds of people and reduced entire neighborhoods to rubble finally routed the rebels and pushed the area's inhabitants to leave under an agreement brokered by Russia, Turkey and Iran.	阿萨德的军队严重依赖外国军事支持，以包围反对派控制区，支持来自俄罗斯、伊朗以及黎巴嫩真主党等什叶派民兵组织。几个月的炮轰和空袭导致数百人死亡，将多个社区彻底夷为废墟，最终击溃反对派，并根据在俄罗斯、土耳其和伊朗斡旋下达成的协议，迫使该地区居民撤离。
Residents reached by phone and messaging apps after arriving in rebel-held areas described cold, disorderly conditions where many were struggling to find shelter.	通过电话和通讯应用程序联系上的到达反对派控制区的居民称，那里很冷，秩序混乱，很多人在努力寻找住所。
"People went from one hell to another," said Abdul-Nasser Nadaf, a rebel fighter who had left eastern Aleppo for Idlib province. "We are all tired and the displacement was really tough. The snow and cold made	"人们从一个地狱到了另一个地狱，"反对派战士阿卜杜勒-纳赛尔·纳达夫 (Abdul-Nasser Nadaf) 说。他离开阿勒颇东部，来到伊德利卜省。"我们都累了，迁徙十分艰苦。大雪和寒冷把情况变得更糟。"

things worse.”	
Under the agreement, civilians removed from eastern Aleppo could remain in government-controlled areas or continue on to rebel-held areas elsewhere. Most have ended up in Idlib, which already held many people displaced from elsewhere in Syria, raising concerns about the humanitarian situation there.	根据协议，从阿勒颇东部撤出的平民可以留在政府控制区，或继续前往反对派控制的其他地区。大部分人去了伊德利卜省，那里已经有很多从叙利亚其他地方迁来的人，所以那里的人道主义情况令人担忧。
Staffan de Mistura, the United Nations envoy to Syria, said Thursday that only a deal to end the war could prevent a repeat of the carnage in Aleppo and protect the displaced.	周四，联合国叙利亚问题特使斯塔凡·德米斯图拉(Staffan de Mistura)表示，只有达成结束战争的协议才能防止阿勒颇的血腥杀戮重演，并保护流离失所者。
“Many of them have gone to Idlib, which could be in theory the next Aleppo,” de Mistura told reporters in Geneva.	“很多人去了伊德利卜省，那里可能会是下一个阿勒颇，”德米斯图拉在日内瓦对记者们说。
/international/20161223/aleppo-syria-evacuation	/international/20161223/aleppo-syria-evacuation
A Doomed Battle for Hong Kong, With Only Medals Left 75 Years Later	那场被遗忘的、注定失败的香港保卫战
BARRIE, Ontario — John Lawson has only a few tokens to remember his father by: military medals, a couple of dog tags and a silver ID bracelet that encircled his father’s wrist as bullets did their work in Hong Kong one terrible winter day 75 years ago this week.	安大略省巴里市——约翰·劳森(John Lawson)只有几样小东西可以用来怀念父亲：军章、两个身份识别牌和一个银色身份手环——75年前的这一周，在一个可怕的冬日，他的父亲在香港被子弹击中时，手腕上就佩戴着这个手环。
There was a little pocket diary once, too, but that was lost in a fire. Mr. Lawson remembers two of the last words that his father wrote, summing up the situation before the ordeal that led to his death: “Quite impossible.”	曾经还有个小小的口袋日记本，但是后来在火灾中被烧毁。劳森记得父亲在总结导致他死亡的可怕经历时最后写下的几个字：“非常不可能。”
Remembrances of war are worth noting not just for the lives lost but for the bad decisions that led inexorably to the waste of those lives. Mr. Lawson need not have grown up without a father, but misinformation, poor planning and simple incompetence left him with little more than a	关于战争的回忆需要被记录下来，不仅因为那些逝去的生命，还是因为那些必然会导致生命被浪费的错误决定。劳森本不需要在成长的过程中缺少父亲的陪伴，可是错误情报、计划失当以及简单的失职让他失去了父亲，只剩下这一小口袋纪念品。

<p>pocketful of ornaments instead of a man.</p>	
<p>Brig. John K. Lawson, Mr. Lawson's father, was the highest-ranking Canadian soldier killed in action during World War II. He was cut down by machine-gun fire in the doomed defense of Hong Kong, a largely forgotten battle that claimed the lives of nearly 3,000 soldiers, 290 of them Canadian.</p>	<p>劳森的父亲约翰·K·劳森准将(John K. Lawson)是“二战”战斗中牺牲的军衔最高的加拿大军官。他在注定失败的香港保卫战中 被机关枪打死。这场战役已经基本被人遗忘，但它夺走了近 3000 名士兵的生命，其中 290 人来自加拿大。</p>
<p>The debate over what went wrong raged in the aftermath of the war but has long since grown cold. These days, the sacrifice and courage of those who died are remembered more than the senselessness of their deaths. But historians have long acknowledged that it was a mistake to send untested Canadian boys to defend an indefensible island.</p>	<p>战争结束后，曾就哪里出了问题发生过激烈争论，不过现在，它们早已被淡忘。如今，人们的记忆里更多的是那些战死士兵的牺牲精神和勇气，而非他们死亡的不必要性。不过，史学家们早已认定，派一些没有经过考验的加拿大男孩去守卫一个根本不可能守卫的小岛是个错误。</p>
<p>"This was the Canadian army's first engagement of the second war, and it was a disaster," Tony Banham, a historian who has written extensively about the battle, said in an email exchange.</p>	<p>"这是加拿大军队首次参与‘二战’，它是一场灾难，”史学家托尼·班纳姆(Tony Banham)在接受邮件采访时写道。他写了很多关于这场战役的文章。</p>
<p>In the spring of 1941, John K. Lawson was 54. He had survived the Great War and had fought the petty political battles of the military to reach the rank of colonel — not a crowning achievement, but a comfortable one. He had a wife, two sons, a home.</p>	<p>1941 年春，约翰·K·劳森 54 岁。在经历过“一战”，以及军队系统中一些无谓的政治斗争之后，他升至上校——这不算什么伟大成就，但令人满意。他有一个妻子、两个儿子和一个家。</p>
<p>The European war was looming and Colonel Lawson had been put in charge of training young soldiers. Then came a request from Hong Kong for a battalion, maybe two, to reinforce the British colony's small garrison there.</p>	<p>欧洲大战迫在眉睫，劳森上校负责训练年轻士兵。后来，香港请求增派一个或两个营，以加强该英国殖民地的一个小型卫戍部队的兵力。</p>
<p>Britain's prime minister, Winston Churchill, was against it. "This is all wrong," he wrote in January 1941. "If Japan goes to war with us, there is not the slightest chance of holding Hong Kong or relieving it. It is most</p>	<p>英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔(Winston Churchill)表示反对。“这绝对是错误的，”他在 1941 年 1 月写道。“如果日本与我们开战，我们没有一丝一毫的机会可以守住或解救香港。加大我们在那里会遭受的损失是极其不明智的。”</p>

unwise to increase the loss we shall suffer there.”	
But the move, proponents argued, would boost morale in the colony and send a warning signal to Japan. Churchill conceded.	但是，支持者认为，这会提高该殖民地的士气，向日本发出一个警告信号。丘吉尔让步了。
No one really expected the Japanese to attack a British possession. The Pacific conflict at that point was a war among Asians — a sideshow in the West where all eyes were focused on Germany.	没有人真的认为日本会进攻英国的领地。当时，太平洋的冲突被认为是亚洲国家之间的战争——在西方国家看来，那是次要事件，因为他们的注意力全部集中在德国身上。
Colonel Lawson was asked to prepare a report on the readiness of Canadian battalions available for the task: His staff members classified 10 as excellent, seven as in need of more training and nine as “not recommended for operational employment at present.”	劳森上校被要求提交一份报告，陈述可供执行这项任务的营队的准备情况：他的工作人员将10个营列为优秀，7个列为需要更多培训，9个列为“目前不建议进行军事部署”。
There seemed no point in sending battle-ready troops far from the real war in Europe. To reinforce Hong Kong, then, Canada’s chief of the general staff picked two battalions from the bottom of the list — the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles — and put Colonel Lawson in charge.	把做好战斗准备的部队派往远离欧洲真正战场的地方似乎不合情理。所以，为了加强香港的防卫，加拿大总参谋长从名单底部挑了两个营——温尼伯近卫步兵营(Winnipeg Grenadiers)和皇家步枪营(Royal Rifles)，并安排劳森上校担任指挥官。
Was there trepidation? His son guesses not. For his father, it was a late-career promotion to brigadier and a command. Perhaps he saw Hong Kong as one last adventure before settling into a desk job.	他恐惧过吗？他的儿子猜他没有。对他父亲来说，这是职业生涯后期向准将和指挥官的晋升。也许，他把香港视为最后一次冒险，之后将只从事案头工作。
“Any soldier likes the exhilaration and excitement of a new posting,” said Mr. Lawson, who followed his father into the military and joined the same regiment, the Royal Canadian.	“任何士兵都喜欢新职位带来的喜悦和兴奋，”劳森说。他追随父亲的足迹从军，并加入了同一支部队——皇家加拿大军团(Royal Canadian)。
Brigadier Lawson shipped out with about 2,000 troops that October.	当年10月，劳森准将带领约2000名士兵乘船出发。
Though the two imperial armies now faced each other uneasily at a railroad crossing between China and Hong Kong, confrontation seemed remote.	虽然当时两个帝国的军队在中国和香港之间的一个铁路交叉口不安地对峙着，但冲突似乎遥遥无期。

<p>British intelligence assured the Canadians that if the Japanese did attack, it would be of little consequence, because they were small, nearsighted and unable to fight at night, according to the racist stereotype of the day.</p>	<p>英国情报机构向这些加拿大人保证, 就算日本人真的开打, 也不会有什么严重后果, 因为根据当时的种族偏见, 日本人都是身材矮小, 近视眼, 无法在夜间战斗。</p>
<p>The defense of Hong Kong was centered on a network of concrete trenches and bunkers that snaked across the peaks and ridges separating Kowloon Peninsula from the rest of China.</p>	<p>当时, 香港的防御体系主要是一个混凝土战壕和地堡构成的网络, 它沿着山峰和山脊蜿蜒而建, 将九龙半岛与中国大陆隔开。</p>
<p>The line was supposed to hold the Japanese back for months, or at least weeks, if the colony were ever to be attacked. But there was little urgency to the plan: The line had never been completed and was mostly just barbed wire. In December 1941, only 30 soldiers were garrisoned at its main fortification, Shing Mun Redoubt, which had the capacity for 120.</p>	<p>如果该殖民地真的遭到攻击, 他们想靠着这条防御线抵挡日军几个月, 或者至少几个星期。但是, 人们根本没有意识到计划的紧迫性: 防御线从未完成, 大多只是铁丝网。1941年12月, 只有30名士兵驻守在主要防御工事城门碉堡里——那里能容纳120个人。</p>
<p>On the island, the defense plan spread troops thinly around the coast, ignoring the high ground. When he saw the strategy, Brigadier Lawson was immediately alarmed and sent a request to London for an additional battalion. The request was ignored.</p>	<p>该防御计划在岛上将部队沿海岸线松散排开, 忽视了制高点。劳森准将看到该战略计划后, 立刻感到担忧, 向伦敦请求再加一个营。这个请求遭到了忽视。</p>
<p>"He recognized the impossibility of the situation," said George S. MacDonell, who served in the Royal Rifles during the battle. "It was a death sentence."</p>	<p>"他认识到, 在这种情况下是不会有希望的," 那场战斗中在皇家步枪营服役的乔治·S·麦克唐奈(George S. MacDonell)说。"这简直是死刑宣判。"</p>
<p>On the morning of Dec. 7, the Hong Kong garrison was ordered to battle stations in response to reports of Japanese movements on the border. Even then, there was not much concern. Maj. Gen. Christopher Maltby, the British commander in Hong Kong, told London that the reports were "certainly exaggerated" and the movements most likely a</p>	<p>12月7日上午, 在接到日军在边界活动的报告后, 香港驻军被派往阵地。即便到那时, 也没有引起很大担忧。英军驻港指挥官克里斯托弗·莫尔特比少将(Christopher Maltby)对伦敦说, 那些报告"肯定夸大了事实", 相关行动极有可能是日军"掩盖他们在华南兵力空虚"的诡计。</p>

<p>ruse by the Japanese “to cover up their numerical weakness in South China.”</p>	
<p>He believed that the Japanese across the border numbered in the thousands. In fact, there were more than 50,000 Japanese soldiers moving toward Hong Kong, outnumbering the colonial garrison by nearly 10 to one.</p>	<p>他认为，边界另一侧的日军只有数千人。事实上，有 5 万多名日本士兵在向香港进军，几乎是殖民地驻军的 10 倍。</p>
<p>On Dec. 8, or Dec. 7 on the United States side of the international date line, the Japanese surprised the world with near simultaneous attacks on Hawaii, Singapore, northern Malaya, the Philippines, Guam, Wake Island and Hong Kong.</p>	<p>12 月 8 日，或者按照国际日期变更线另一侧美国的时间 12 月 7 日，日本人几乎同时袭击了夏威夷、新加坡、马来亚北部、菲律宾、关岛、韦克岛和香港，令全世界陷入震惊之中。</p>
<p>It took Japan’s battle-hardened troops five hours to overwhelm Shing Mun Redoubt and punch through the thinly manned defensive line. In just five days, they sent the British fleeing across the harbor to Hong Kong Island.</p>	<p>久经沙场的日军仅花费 5 个小时就占领了城门碉堡，冲破了兵力薄弱的防线。仅在 5 天后，英军就被迫穿过海港，逃往香港岛。</p>
<p>Allied forces on the island were quickly reorganized into East and West Brigades. Brigadier Lawson was put in charge of the West Brigade, meant to stop the Japanese from reaching the powerful heart of the colony. His headquarters were in a string of bunkers in the center of the island, far from the coasts where the fighting was expected, according to General Maltby’s plan.</p>	<p>岛上的盟军迅速重组为东部旅和西部旅。劳森准将负责指挥西部旅，阻止日军到达殖民地的心腹重地。根据莫尔特比少将的计划，劳森的指挥部位于港岛中心的一连串地堡中，远离预计会发生战斗的海岸线。</p>
<p>On the evening of Dec. 18, the Japanese forces crossed the narrow channel between the mainland and the island and quickly penetrated the coastal perimeter. Within hours, they were charging across the hills overlooking Brigadier Lawson’s position on Wong Nai Chung Gap Road.</p>	<p>12 月 18 日晚，日军穿过大陆和港岛之间的狭窄航道，迅速冲破沿海防线。数小时后，他们迅速穿过能够俯瞰劳森准将在黄泥涌峡道上的据点的小山。</p>
<p>Brigadier Lawson planned to move his headquarters back the next</p>	<p>劳森计划第二天早上把指挥部搬回去，但是到早上 7 点，他已经被包围了。</p>

<p>morning, but by 7 a.m. he was surrounded. Around 10 a.m., according to an account General Maltby wrote after the war, Brigadier Lawson reported that the Japanese were firing into his bunker "at point-blank range and that he was going outside to fight it out."</p>	<p>据莫尔特比少将在战后写的一份报告称, 上午10点左右, 劳森准将报告说, 日军向他的地堡“近距离开火, 他打算出去回击”。</p>
<p>Sgt. Bob Manchester of the Winnipeg Grenadiers was in a ditch opposite and saw Brigadier Lawson and three of his men hit by machine-gun fire as they scrambled up the hillside behind the bunker.</p>	<p>当时, 温尼伯近卫步兵营的鲍勃·曼彻斯特中士(Bob Manchester)就在对面的战壕里, 他看见劳森准将和三名部下在往地堡后面的山坡上爬时, 被机关枪击中。</p>
<p>Fighting around the headquarters continued until Dec. 22, when the remaining soldiers in the area were captured. Capt. Uriah Laite, a chaplain, was taken to the bunkers by the Japanese to call for any men still alive to come out. "During the rounds," he wrote in his diary, "I found the body of our Brigadier Lawson and was given permission to take his identification disc off his wrist."</p>	<p>该地区剩余的士兵在总部周围继续战斗, 直到于12月22日被俘。身为随军牧师的尤赖亚·莱特(Uriah Laite)上尉被日本人带至地堡处喊话, 要求所有活着的人出来投降。他在日记中写道, “在此期间, 我发现了劳森准将的尸体, 并得到允许, 从他的手腕上摘下了身份手环。”</p>
<p>The Japanese commander buried Brigadier Lawson the next day and erected a white marker on the grave with the brigadier's name and rank written on it in Japanese, a rare honor. In 1946, the Canadian authorities reburied his remains in Sai Wan War Cemetery on Hong Kong Island, where they are today.</p>	<p>第二天, 日本指挥官下令埋葬了劳森准将, 并在墓前竖起了一块白色的碑, 上边以日文写着准将的名字和军衔, 这算是一种罕见的荣誉。1946年, 加拿大当局将他的遗骨重新埋葬在香港岛的西湾国殇坟场, 他至今仍长眠在那里。</p>
<p>With Brigadier Lawson's death, the defense of the western half of the island devolved into chaotic, uncoordinated counterattacks and retreats. The British finally surrendered on Christmas Day.</p>	<p>随着劳森准将阵亡, 香港岛西半边的防御工作陷入了混乱, 反击七零八落, 队伍不断溃退。最终, 英军在圣诞节那天宣布投降。</p>
<p>Captain Laite spent four years as a prisoner of war and gave Brigadier Lawson's bracelet to the family when he returned to Canada. His son John Lawson keeps it framed with his father's medals today.</p>	<p>莱特上尉当了四年的战俘, 后来回到加拿大, 把劳森准将的手环交给了他的家人。其子约翰·劳森将它和他的一些军章放进相框里, 保存至今。</p>
<p>/international/20161227/a-doomed-battle-for-hong-kong-with-only-m</p>	<p>/international/20161227/a-doomed-battle-for-hong-kong-with-only-m</p>

edals-left-75-years-later	edals-left-75-years-later
Saudi Royal Family Is Still Spending in an Age of Austerity	经济低迷时期，沙特王室是怎么花钱的
TANGIER, Morocco — Behind a tall perimeter wall, studded with surveillance cameras and guarded by Moroccan soldiers, a sprawling new palace for King Salman of Saudi Arabia rose on the Atlantic coast here last summer.	摩洛哥丹吉尔——今年夏天，在一圈装有监控摄像头、由摩洛哥士兵守卫的高墙内，沙特阿拉伯国王萨勒曼(King Salman)一座巨大的新宫殿在这里的大西洋海岸边拔地而起。
Even as the Saudi government canceled a quarter of a trillion dollars' worth of projects back home as part of a fiscal austerity program, workers hustled to finish bright blue landing pads for helicopters at the vacation compound and to erect a tent the size of a circus big-top where the king could feast and entertain his enormous retinue.	即使作为财政紧缩计划的一部分，沙特政府取消了国内总共价值 2500 亿美元的项目，工人们还是为这座度假设施修好了亮蓝色的直升机停机坪，搭建起一个大小和马戏团主帐篷差不多的帐篷，国王可以在里面举办宴会，款待人数庞大的随行人员。
The royal family's fortune derives from the reserves of petroleum discovered during the reign of Salman's father, King Abdulaziz ibn Saud, more than 75 years ago. The sale of oil provides billions of dollars in annual allowances, public-sector sinecures and perks for royals, the wealthiest of whom own French châteaux and Saudi palaces and stash money in Swiss bank accounts.	王室的财富源自逾 75 年前，那是在萨勒曼的父亲阿卜杜勒·本·沙特国王(King Abdul bin Saud)统治时期，沙特发现了石油。石油销售收入每年带来了数以十亿美元计的补贴、公共部门的闲职，以及王室的福利。最富有的王室成员拥有法国城堡、沙特宫殿，以及瑞士银行账户的存款。
King Salman serves as chairman of the family business unofficially known as "Al Saud Inc." Sustained low oil prices have strained the economy and forced questions about whether the family — with thousands of members and still growing — can simultaneously maintain its lavish lifestyle and its unchallenged grip on the country.	萨勒曼国王担任家族企业的主席，这个企业的非官方名称为阿勒沙特公司(Al Saud Inc.)。持续低迷的油价导致了经济紧张，人们怀疑这个拥有数以千计成员并且人数仍在增加的家族，是否能维持其奢华的生活方式，保持对沙特无人挑战的控制。
"The people have less money than before, but the royal family have the same," said Prince Khalid bin Farhan al-Saud, a dissident member of the extended family living in Germany. "There is a lot of state money which	"人们的钱比以前少了，但王室的钱没有减少。沙特有很多钱没有计入预算，由国王一个人决定这些钱怎么花。"这个大家族中的异见者、现居德国的哈利德·本·法尔汉·阿勒沙特(Khalid bin Farhan al-Saud)王子说道。

<p>is concealed from the budget, which is determined by the king alone.”</p>	
<p>These are anxious times for the royals, led by an 80-year-old who has already had at least one stroke and is likely to be the last of six sons of the founding monarch to serve as sovereign. He must wrangle a band of relatives, from the merely well-off to billionaires, who are accustomed from birth to privilege and plenty.</p>	<p>这是王室备感焦虑的时候。王室的领导者是一个 80 岁的老人，他已经至少中风过一次，可能会成为开国君主六个儿子中最后一个国王。他必须和一帮亲戚做斗争，这些亲戚有的过着小康生活，有些则是亿万富翁，他们从小就习惯了特权和富裕。</p>
<p>While there are serious problems beyond the borders — a costly war in Yemen, violence in Iraq and Syria, an emboldened Iran — it is the country’s economic troubles that risk roiling ordinary citizens, if their own cradle-to-grave benefits are cut too much.</p>	<p>虽然国界之外存在一些严重问题——也门发生了一场代价昂贵的战争，伊拉克和叙利亚存在暴力冲突，伊朗也很胆大妄为——但可能会引起普通民众骚动的是本国的经济困难，如果民众“从摇篮到坟墓”的福利被削减太多的话。</p>
<p>Revenues from the national oil company, Saudi Aramco, have long been the lifeblood of government spending. Some in the family have resisted a proposal by the king’s son Deputy Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to partly privatize it, since listing it on stock exchanges in New York or London would bring new audits of Aramco and possibly more insights into government funding, and in turn, money for the royals.</p>	<p>国有油企沙特阿美公司(Saudi Aramco)的收入长期以来一直是政府支出的命脉。王室中一些人抵制了国王的儿子、副王储穆罕默德·本·萨勒曼(Mohammed bin Salman)将其部分私有化的建议，因为它在纽约或伦敦的证券交易所上市后，该公司就会遭受更多的审计，可能会让外人更多地了解政府资金的账目，从而了解到王室的资金信息。</p>
<p>Facing huge budget gaps, the government has cut public-sector pay along with subsidies, sending gasoline, electricity and even water bills higher. The kingdom has begun borrowing by the billions both at home and abroad. And hiring by the government — a large and sought after employer for Saudis — has been cut, instilling fear for the future in younger people who cannot find work.</p>	<p>面对巨大的预算差距，政府削减了公共部门的工资与补贴，让油价、电价甚至水价涨得更高。沙特已经开始在国内外欠下数十亿美元计的债务，而政府作为沙特人向往的大雇主，也削减了雇佣人数，让找不到工作的年轻人对未来渐渐有了恐惧。</p>
<p>Royals are sharing the pain, according to Anas al-Qusayer, the spokesman for the Ministry of Culture and Information, who said that</p>	<p>文化和新闻部发言人阿纳斯·阿勒古赛伊尔(Anas al-Qusayer)说，王室也在承受这种痛苦，他们的津贴已经减少。然而，几个了解王室内情的人说，至</p>

<p>their allowances had been reduced. At least some royals, though, have seen no decline in their stipends, according to several Saudis close to the family.</p>	<p>少某些王室成员的俸给并没有减少。</p>
<p>"Under Salman, princes again appear to enjoy a lot more material privileges, and the core allowance system has not been changed," said Steffen Hertog, an associate professor at the London School of Economics who wrote a book on the political economy of Saudi Arabia, "Princes, Brokers and Bureaucrats."</p>	<p>伦敦经济学院(London School of Economics)副教授斯蒂芬·赫尔托格(Steffen Hertog)说,“在萨勒曼领导下,王子们似乎再次享有了更多的物质特权,核心的津贴制度并没有改变。”他写过一本关于沙特阿拉伯政经方面的书,名为《王子、掮客和官僚》(Princes, Brokers and Bureaucrats)。</p>
<p>Some Saudi royals are still spending big. Dania Sinno, a real estate agent with Belles Demeures de France, said that multiple family members had been buying property in Paris in the last year. She recently sold a nearly 11,000-square-foot apartment on the exclusive Rue Octave-Feuillet for more than \$30 million to a Saudi princess.</p>	<p>某些沙特王室成员的开支依然很大。法国美宅公司(Belles Demeures de France)的房地产经纪人达尼亚·辛诺(Dania Sinno)说,去年,多名王室成员在法国购置了房产。她最近把位于富人区奥克塔夫-弗耶街(Rue Octave-Feuillet)的一套面积接近1.1万平方英尺的公寓以逾3000万美元的价格卖给了一名沙特公主。</p>
<p>Through dozens of interviews with diplomats and money managers, economists, real-estate and travel agents, interior decorators and members of the House of Saud and by reviewing court records and real-estate documents, The New York Times has pieced together details of the family's spending.</p>	<p>通过对外交官、基金经理、经济学者、房地产和旅游经纪人、室内设计师以及沙特王室成员进行数十次采访,并查阅法庭记录和房地产文件,《纽约时报》把沙特王室开支的诸多细节拼合了起来。</p>
<p>The scale of the clan's fortune is a closely guarded secret. The money is divided among many relatives and spread across several continents, making a precise accounting difficult. The funding mechanisms are opaque by design. The share of the Saudi budget that ultimately makes its way into royal coffers is not disclosed.</p>	<p>王室的财富规模仍然是一个被严防死守的秘密。这些钱分散在很多王室成员手中和若干个国家里,难以进行精确的统计。资金运行机制在设计上就是不透明的。沙特的预算中有多少份额最终成为了王室的财政收入,目前尚未被披露。</p>
<p>While chinks in the wall of secrecy appear through legal cases and tabloid reports overseas, the royals have learned not to flaunt their</p>	<p>虽然世人可以从诉讼案和海外小报的报道中窥得一鳞半爪,但沙特王室成员已经学会了不在本国的3000万老百姓眼前炫富。他们在自己的宫殿周围竖</p>

<p>wealth before the nation's 30 million commoners. The family members have erected high walls around their palaces, bought overseas assets with shell companies, used intermediaries for large investments and demanded nondisclosure agreements from employees.</p>	<p>起了高墙，通过空壳公司购买海外资产，利用中间人进行大手笔投资，并要求雇员签署保密协议。</p>
<p>The so-called Panama Papers released in April revealed that King Salman was involved in offshore companies in Luxembourg and the British Virgin Islands. The records linked him to a yacht and multimillion-dollar properties in London.</p>	<p>今年4月被公之于众的所谓“巴拿马文件”显示，国王萨勒曼与卢森堡以及英属维尔京群岛的离岸公司有牵连。一些记录把他和一艘游艇以及伦敦价值成百上千万美元的房产联系起来。</p>
<p>The relatives in the royal family number in the thousands, but from there, estimates diverge, said Joseph A. Kechichian, who has studied the family for three decades and wrote a book, "Succession in Saudi Arabia." He estimates that there are now 12,000 to 15,000 princes and about as many princesses. Princess Basmah bint Saud, a daughter of King Saud, five years ago put the number of royals at 15,000.</p>	<p>王室成员数以千计，但对王室进行了30年的研究、著有《沙特阿拉伯王室传承》(Succession in Saudi Arabia)一书的约瑟夫·A·克奇安(Joseph A Kechichian)说，各方对人数的估计存在较大分歧。据他估算，目前有1.2万至1.5万名王子，公主的人数与此相近。沙特国王(King Saud)的女儿巴斯马·宾特·沙特公主(Princess Basmah bint Saud)则于五年前称，王室共有1.5万名成员。</p>
<p>But the Saudi ministry spokesman, Qusayer, said there were no more than 5,000 members of the House of Saud. The difference may stem in part from whether or how one counts distant relatives and families who ruled back before the time of King Abdulaziz, the current king's father.</p>	<p>但沙特文化和新闻部发言人古赛伊尔说，沙特王室成员人数不多于5000人。这种分歧产生的部分根源在于：是否或者以何种方式计入远亲以及在现任国王的父亲阿卜杜勒-阿齐兹国王上台前掌权的王室成员。</p>
<p>At some point, the family could grow too large to support. "There has to be some decision about lopping off some of the branches," said F. Gregory Gause III, a Middle East specialist at the Texas A&M University Bush School of Government and Public Service.</p>	<p>到了某个时刻，王室规模可能会扩大到支出高昂、无以为继的程度。“必须做出某种决策，砍掉一些枝蔓，”德州农工大学(Texas A&M University)布什政府与公共服务学院(Bush School of Government and Public Service)的中东问题专家F·格雷戈里·高斯三世(F. Gregory Gause III)说。</p>
<p>As the size of the family and the general population have grown, some observers say, the balance of rewards has become harder to maintain. Despite a robust social safety net — including free education and health</p>	<p>一些观察人士称，由于王室规模的扩大和总人口数的增加，社会收入分配的平衡已经变得愈发难以维持。尽管社会保障体系颇为强大——包括免费教育和医保——但一些沙特人依然穷困潦倒，很多中产阶级人士只能勉强糊口。</p>

<p>care — there are poor Saudis, and many in the middle class barely make ends meet.</p>	
<p>“At the top level, they know that they have to leave something for the rest of the country, otherwise they’ll be out on their ear,” Jean-François Seznec, senior fellow at the Global Energy Center at the Atlantic Council, said of the royal family. “If you ask the population to make sacrifices in order for the state to get money, you can’t have one part of the society take advantage.”</p>	<p>“位于最顶层的人知道，他们必须给这个国家的其他人留点儿什么，否则他们将被扫地出门，”大西洋理事会(Atlantic Council)全球能源中心的高级研究员让-弗朗索瓦·塞泽克(Jean-Francois Seznec)说。“如果你要求民众做出牺牲，以便增加政府的收入，你就不能让一部分社会成员占便宜。”</p>
<p>Senior members of the House of Saud are keenly aware that they lost their previous kingdom in the 19th century because of family infighting. King Saud was deposed in 1964 and replaced by his brother King Faisal, who, in turn, was assassinated by a nephew.</p>	<p>沙特王室高级成员敏锐地意识到，由于王室内斗，他们在 19 世纪失去了以前的王国。沙特国王于 1964 年被废，由他弟弟费萨尔国王(King Faisal)取而代之，后者则被自己的一个侄子暗杀了。</p>
<p>When upheaval occurred in countries all around Saudi Arabia during the Arab Spring, King Abdullah’s response was to spend \$130 billion on salaries and social programs.</p>	<p>“阿拉伯之春”运动期间，当沙特阿拉伯周围的各个国家纷纷发生骚乱的时候，阿卜杜勒国王以斥资 1300 亿美元提升工资待遇、搞社会项目作为回应。</p>
<p>Salman, who succeeded Abdullah in January 2015, bestowed an estimated \$32 billion on his subjects, including bonuses of two months’ salary to government employees. Oil prices had begun their precipitous decline, but it was not yet clear how far they would fall.</p>	<p>萨勒曼于 2015 年 1 月继承阿卜杜勒的王位后，派发了价值约 320 亿美元的福利，其中包括给政府雇员发放相当于两个月薪水的补助。油价在那之前已经开始急剧下降，但人们尚不清楚降幅会是多大。</p>
<p>Three months later, the king promoted his nephew Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, now 57, as the first crown prince among the founding king’s grandsons, and his own son, Prince Mohammed bin Salman, now 31, as next in line.</p>	<p>三个月后，萨勒曼国王将其现年 57 岁的侄子穆罕默德·本·纳伊夫王子(Prince Mohammed bin Nayef)指定为第一顺位继承人，并将自己的儿子、现年 31 岁的穆罕默德·本·萨勒曼王子(Prince Mohammed bin Salman)指定为第二顺位继承人。这二人都是建国君主的孙子。</p>
<p>While members of the family have been investing overseas for decades, the pace of buying homes abroad has quickened in the last two years,</p>	<p>王室成员已经在海外投资了数十年，但商业律师阿尔达万·阿米尔-阿斯拉尼(Ardavan Amir-Aslani)说，他们在过去两年中加快了购买海外房产的步伐。</p>

<p>according to Ardavan Amir-Aslani, a business lawyer who has advised Saudi princes on real estate acquisitions in France. "In the event the situation becomes dire for them, they want to have an option, and a place to go to live, a place to have assets," he said.</p>	<p>阿斯拉尼曾为购买法国房产的一些沙特王子提供咨询服务。“一旦形势不妙，他们希望自己能有一条退路，有一个住的地方，一个置办有资产的地方，”他说。</p>
<p>"They're not only securing their capital," he added, "but also their future lives."</p>	<p>他还表示，“他们既是为自己的资金上保险，也是为未来的生活上保险。”</p>
<p>/international/20161228/saudi-royal-family-money</p>	<p>/international/20161228/saudi-royal-family-money</p>
<p>School Parade in Taiwan Featuring Swastikas and Nazis Unleashes Uproar</p>	<p>台湾高中生扮纳粹，校长承认教育缺失</p>
<p>TAIPEI, Taiwan — A high school parade in Taiwan in which students dressed as Nazi soldiers and carried swastika banners has created a storm of criticism in one of Asia's most open societies.</p>	<p>台湾台北——在台湾的一次高中校园化装游行中，学生们穿着纳粹士兵的服装，举着带有纳粹卐字标志的旗帜。该事件在亚洲最开放的一个社会当中掀起了批评的风暴。</p>
<p>Hsinchu Kuang-Fu High School in Hsinchu City held the parade, which focused on Adolf Hitler, as part of the school's anniversary celebrations on Friday. The parade also featured cardboard tanks. The students chose the theme, according to local news reports.</p>	<p>新竹光复高中举行的这场游行是周五该校周年庆典的一部分，主题是阿道夫·希特勒(Adolf Hitler)。游行中还有纸板箱做成的坦克。根据当地新闻报道，这一主题是由学生们选择的。</p>
<p>Photographs of the event spread quickly online, creating a backlash, with the unofficial diplomatic missions of Israel and Germany issuing letters of protest.</p>	<p>事件照片迅速在网上传播，引发了强烈反对，以色列和德国的非官方外交使团都发出了抗议信。</p>
<p>The episode resulted in the resignation of the school's principal, Cheng Hsiao-ming, this week.</p>	<p>该事件导致该校校长程晓铭于本周辞职。</p>
<p>Mr. Cheng said that he took responsibility, adding that the primary issue was "our education's problem," according to local news reports. "It wasn't necessarily a problem created by the children."</p>	<p>程晓铭说，他承担责任，并补充说，整件事主要是“我们教育的问题”，“根据地方新闻报道，他说，“未必是孩子创意的问题。”</p>
<p>Taiwanese textbooks, like those in other Asian countries, focus on</p>	<p>台湾的教科书和亚洲其他国家的教科书一样，聚焦于第二次世界大战期间的</p>

fighting in Asia during World War II, resulting in lower awareness of events in Europe.	亚洲战场，导致对欧洲事件的认识不足。
In addition to the Israeli and German missions' responses, the Chabad Taipei Jewish Center also issued a statement expressing regret about "the use of Nazi imagery and logos by students in Taiwan, as it reopens historical wounds suffered by the Jewish people."	除了以色列和德国使团的回应外，台北可巴德犹太协会(Chabad Taipei Jewish Center)也发表了一项声明，“对台湾学生使用纳粹图像和标识，”表示遗憾，“因为它重新撕裂了犹太族群的历史伤口。”
Ross Feingold, chairman of the center, said that many people in Taiwan were unaware that there were more than 1,000 Jews living among them, many of them long-term residents with businesses or investments on the island.	协会主席方恩格(Ross Feingold)说，许多台湾人不知道，有 1000 多名犹太人生活在他们中间，其中很多人是长期居住在岛上的商人或投资者。
"Certainly it's not meant to be an act of anti-Semitism," Mr. Feingold said. "Holocaust education is extremely limited here."	“当然，这不意味着存在反犹太主义的行为，”方恩格说。“大屠杀教育在这里非常有限。”
The parade in Hsinchu is not the first incident in which Nazi references have offended Jews and other groups in Taiwan.	台湾之前也发生过因涉及纳粹而冒犯在台犹太人和其他团体的事件。新竹的化装游行并不是第一个此类案例。
In 1999, an advertisement for German-manufactured DBK space heaters in Taiwan featured a smiling Hitler with the caption, "Declare war on the cold front!" The next year, a restaurant with a concentration camp theme opened, closing weeks after it became a source of outrage.	1999 年，台湾的一则德国产 DBK 暖气的广告中有一个面带微笑的希特勒图案，标题为“对寒流宣战！”翌年，有一个以集中营为主题的餐厅开张，引发了大量愤怒，餐厅于数周后关门。
In 2001, the governing Democratic Progressive Party created a television advertisement contrasting Hitler with John F. Kennedy and other leaders, which the party modified after protests from the Israel Economic and Cultural Office in Taipei and others.	2001 年，执政的民进党拍摄了一个电视广告，把希特勒与约翰·F·肯尼迪(John F. Kennedy)和其他领导人进行对比，在驻台北以色列经济与文化办事处及其他机构抗议后，民进党对该广告进行了修改。
Officials at the school, which is private but receives subsidies from Taiwan's Ministry of Education, have said they will show their students	新竹光复学校是一所私立学校，但从台湾教育部领取补贴，该校官员表示他们将向学生们播放《辛德勒的名单》(Schindler's List)等电影，以便更好地

movies such as "Schindler's List" to better educate them on the atrocities of the Holocaust.	对他们进行大屠杀暴行的教育。
"A one-off showing of a movie is not a sustainable program," Mr. Feingold said. "What is more sustainable is reaching out to the Jewish community that lives here in Taiwan, many of whom have relatives who died in or survived the Holocaust."	"一次性地放映电影不是一个可持续的计划,"方恩格说。"更具长远效果的是去接触在台犹太社区, 其中许多人有亲戚在大屠杀中死亡或幸存下来。"
/international/20161228/taiwan-nazi-hitler-parade	/international/20161228/taiwan-nazi-hitler-parade
For the Trumps, 'Made in U.S.A.' May Be a Tricky Label to Stitch	实现"美国制造", 特朗普得先拿女儿的品牌开刀
At Saks Off Fifth recently, an Ivanka Trump white polyester and spandex blouse made in Indonesia was marked down to \$34.99, from \$69. A few racks over, her black and white jacket came from Vietnam, while several blocks away, at Macy's, her leather bootie manufactured in China sold for more than \$100.	在萨克斯第五大道百货(Saks Off Fifth), 产自印度尼西亚的伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)品牌白色涤纶和氨纶衬衫从 69 美元(约合人民币 480 元)降价到了 34.99 美元。在几个架子之外, 该品牌黑色和白色夹克产自越南, 而在相隔几个街区的梅西百货公司, 该品牌产自中国的短皮靴 100 多美元一双。
At the Trump Tower on Fifth Avenue, a \$35 blue cotton cap embroidered with "Trump National Golf Club" was made in Bangladesh. A Trump Tower hoodie from Pakistan set tourists back \$50.	在第五大道的特朗普大厦, 一款 35 美元蓝色棉帽子上绣着"特朗普国家高尔夫俱乐部"的字样, 它产自孟加拉国。特朗普大厦的连帽衫产自巴基斯坦, 卖给游客的价格是 50 美元。
A majority of clothes these days are made anywhere but in America. And in this era of local pride and nationalistic fervor, that has become a political liability. The conflict is starkly evident in the apparel brands made and marketed by President-elect Donald J. Trump and his daughter Ivanka.	如今大多数服装都不在美国生产。在这个本土自豪感和民族主义热情高涨的时代, 那已经成为了一种政治责任。但在候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)和他女儿伊万卡拥有的服装品牌中, 这种冲突显而易见。
Mr. Trump has cast companies that make goods in China and other foreign countries as economic pariahs, siphoning off jobs better left at home. He has blamed the system, a set of policies in the United States that Mr. Trump acknowledged using for his own gain. And since being	特朗普把那些在中国和其他国家进行生产的公司视为经济叛徒, 称他们带走了本该留在国内的工作机会。他指责这种体系, 但也承认自己从构成这个体系的政策中受益。自当选美国总统之后, 他继续抱怨全球力量, 威胁要用高关税惩罚一些公司, 除非它们把生产岗位转移到美国。

<p>elected, he has continued to rail against global forces, threatening to punish companies with high tariffs if they don't move production to the United States.</p>	
<p>Should Mr. Trump make good on such promises, he would take aim at not only his own brand, but his daughter's as well.</p>	<p>如果特朗普要兑现这样的承诺，那么他不仅要拿自己的品牌开刀，还有女儿的品牌。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump doesn't stand to lose much. While his goods are largely manufactured overseas, most of his retail ventures have gone the way of Trump vodka and steaks. And what products can be found — at his hotels and golf courses and on Amazon sold by independent sellers — are the vestiges of a mostly defunct clothing line or sporadic shipments of Trump sweatshirts and hats.</p>	<p>特朗普不会损失太大。虽然他的货物主要是在海外制造，但在他的绝大多数零售店铺中，已经不大看得到特朗普伏特加和牛排。在他的酒店、高尔夫球场以及亚马逊上的独立卖家那里，你能找到的无非是一个垂死服装系列的残余，或者销售不畅的特朗普品牌的运动衫和帽子。</p>
<p>Ivanka Trump's company, by contrast, is the type of operation that Mr. Trump is squarely aiming for. Her shoes and dresses largely retail for less than \$150. Coats cost as much as \$400.</p>	<p>相比之下，伊万卡·特朗普的公司是特朗普真正要针对的那种类型。她大部分鞋子和衣服的零售价低于 150 美元。大衣差不多 400 美元一件。</p>
<p>Factored into those prices is the cost of materials and production, as well as shipping, tariffs, marketing and advertising expenses. Cheap production overseas means more coin in the coffers of Ms. Trump and the shoe, accessory and clothing makers that are her partners, among them Marc Fisher footwear, the G-III Apparel Group and Mondani. (Ms. Trump's company, which is privately held, does not disclose its financials.)</p>	<p>影响定价的因素包括材料和生产成本，以及运费、关税、营销和广告费用。在海外生产产品价格便宜，这意味着伊万卡和她的鞋履、配饰及服装制造合作伙伴可以赚到更多钱，这些合作伙伴包括 Marc Fisher 鞋业、G-III 服装集团，以及 Mondani（伊万卡的公司，这是一家私人持有的企业，不披露财务数据）。</p>
<p>Almost all of her goods are made overseas, according to a New York Times review of shipments compiled separately by Panjiva and ImportGenius, two trade databases. ImportGenius tallied 193 shipments for imported goods associated with Ms. Trump for the year through</p>	<p>《纽约时报》看到的贸易数据库 Panjiva 和 ImportGenius 各自编制的货物运送信息显示，伊万卡几乎所有的产品都是在海外生产的。ImportGenius 提供的数据显示，今年截至 12 月 5 日与伊万卡有关的进口商品共有 193 批，主要是中国制造的鞋子和手袋。通过对数以百计的服装标签所做的一份评估</p>

<p>Dec. 5, mostly Chinese-made shoes and handbags. Her dresses and blouses are made in China, Indonesia and Vietnam, according to a review of hundreds of clothing tags and financial documents filed by G-III.</p>	<p>报告和 G-III 服装集团提供的财务文件显示，她的衣服和衬衫产地在中国、印度尼西亚和越南。</p>
<p>It is the harsh reality of the clothing business.</p>	<p>这就是服装业所面临的严峻现实。</p>
<p>In retail, where margins are slim, overseas manufacturers are crucial to profits. Most of the clothing Americans buy at Walmart, Macy's and Target are made abroad, including 97 percent of apparel and 98 percent of shoes, according to the American Apparel and Footwear Association.</p>	<p>零售业的利润率很低，所以在海外制造产品对公司的利润至关重要。美国服装与鞋业协会(American Apparel and Footwear Association)的数据显示，美国人在沃尔玛、梅西百货和塔吉特(Target)购买的大部分服饰——97%的服装和 98%的鞋履，都是在海外生产的。</p>
<p>It is part of a long history of American garment manufacturers chasing cheap labor. They moved to China in the 1980s, then elsewhere in Asia. Now, Chinese shoemakers are building factories in Africa, where wages are about \$40 a month, compared with \$400 in China.</p>	<p>美国服装制造商追逐廉价劳动力有着悠久的历史，他们在 20 世纪 80 年代搬到中国生产产品，然后搬到亚洲其他地方。现在，中国鞋履制造商在非洲建了工厂，那里的工资每人每月约 40 美元，而在中国为 400 美元。</p>
<p>Even then, an overseas strategy does not portend survival, as Mr. Trump's experience shows.</p>	<p>即使如此，开展海外战略也不一定就能生存下来，特朗普自己就有这样的经历。</p>
<p>At Trump Tower on Fifth Avenue, the Trump Store is downstairs from the lobby, sandwiched between a restaurant and an ice cream parlor. While a \$65 white polo golf shirt from Lesotho in southern Africa was available, there was no sign of many of Mr. Trump's other items, like the dress shirt made in Vietnam on display upstairs.</p>	<p>在第五大道的特朗普大厦，特朗普商店(Trump Store)位于大堂楼下，夹在餐厅和冰淇淋店之间。你可以买到 65 美元一件的白色高尔夫球衫，产自南部非洲国家莱索托，但是这里看不到其他太多的特朗普品牌产品，比如在楼上陈列的产自越南的正装衬衫。</p>
<p>Last year, Macy's dropped Mr. Trump's clothing line over inflammatory comments he made about Mexican immigrants. Now about the best place to find his ties, dress shirts and accessories is on Amazon.com — and even that stock is just a hodgepodge.</p>	<p>去年，梅西百货不再销售特朗普品牌的服装系列，原因是他对墨西哥移民做出了煽动性的评论。现在寻找该品牌领带、正装衬衫和配饰的最好地方是亚马逊网站——即使在那里也只是一堆大杂烩。</p>
<p>The company that made Trump-branded comforters and sheets,</p>	<p>为特朗普品牌生产床罩和床单的公司 Downlite 说，该公司去年已经结束了</p>

<p>Downlite, said it had ended its relationship with him last year. His beds, designed by Dorya, aren't in stores, either. They are made to order overseas, according to the company.</p>	<p>与他的合作。由 Dorya 设计的特朗普品牌寝具也没有存货。该公司表示，他们接到订单后会在海外进行制造。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump said in campaign interviews that he would like to make his apparel in the United States, but that it was hard to find companies that did. When George Stephanopoulos of ABC pressed him to explain, Mr. Trump said, "They don't even make the stuff here."</p>	<p>特朗普在竞选访谈中说，他也想在美国生产自己品牌的服装，但很难找到接单的公司。当 ABC 电视台的乔治·斯蒂芬诺普洛斯(George Stephanopoulos) 请他进一步解释时，特朗普说，“他们根本不在这里生产服装。”</p>
<p>That is not exactly true.</p>	<p>事实并非完全如此。</p>
<p>B J Nickol, president of the All American Clothing Company, based in Arcanum, Ohio, said he employed 15 people, as well as subcontractors in about 20 states who cut, sew and ship shirts, jeans and sweaters. He estimated it cost All American \$10 to \$15 to manufacture a polo shirt, including fabric and labor. He sells them for about \$28 to \$38, or about half of what a polo shirt costs at Trump Tower.</p>	<p>总部位于俄亥俄州阿凯纳姆的全美服装公司(All American Clothing Company)总裁 B·J·尼科尔(B J Nickol)表示，他雇佣了 15 人剪裁、缝制和运送衬衫、牛仔裤和毛线衣，还在约 20 个州有自己的分包商。据他估计，全美公司制作一件马球衫的成本为 10 到 15 美金，包括材料和人工。他给它们设定的售价为 28 至 38 美元左右，大概为特朗普大厦售卖的马球衫价格的一半。</p>
<p>While the company mostly sells shirts to individuals, Mr. Nickol said he would welcome a big-time customer like Mr. Trump. Mr. Nickol said he had witnessed the impact on his community when apparel manufacturers moved away. "And the only way we could think of to fix that was to keep jobs here," he said.</p>	<p>尽管这家公司主要是向个人销售衬衫，但尼科尔说他会欢迎特朗普这样的大客户。尼科尔表示，他亲眼见证了服装制造厂搬走对他所在社区的影响。“我们能想到的弥补那种影响唯一办法，就是保住这里的工作机会，”他说。</p>
<p>While large-scale clothing manufacturing is unlikely to return to the United States, specialty items or high-end apparel has promise. Todd Shelton, a fashion designer who makes sleek separates and sells them online, sews his clothes at a factory in East Rutherford, N.J.</p>	<p>尽管服装制造不太可能大规模重返美国，但特色产品或高端服装有可能做到。时装设计师托德·谢尔顿(Todd Shelton)就是在新泽西州东拉瑟福德的一家工厂加工自己的服装。他制作时髦的单品，在网上进行销售。</p>
<p>But there are trade-offs, namely price. A pair of women's jeans made by Todd Shelton costs \$200; an Oxford shirt is \$180.</p>	<p>但这中间也存在权衡，也就是说价格。托德·谢尔顿的女式牛仔裤要 200 美元一条，牛津布衬衫则需 180 美元一件。</p>

<p>And cost is only one factor. Fashion is another.</p>	<p>而且成本只是其中一个因素。还有一个是时尚。</p>
<p>Recently, Ms. Trump tried to make a flip-flop in the United States. She and one of her main partners, Marc Fisher, shopped a design to retailers, according to a person with knowledge of the venture. Buyers, though, didn't like the design — and it never got made.</p>	<p>最近，伊万卡试图在美国推出一款人字拖。据知情人士透露，她和主要的合伙人之一马克·费希尔(Marc Fisher)给零售商们提供了一款设计。但买家们不喜欢这个设计——它没能面世。</p>
<p>With the Ivanka Trump brand, another variable now comes into play: politics.</p>	<p>对于伊万卡-特朗普这个品牌，现在还出现了另一种变量：政治。</p>
<p>Ms. Trump served as a more polished emissary of her father's messages during the campaign, and she is under pressure to bring jobs home. And in a postelection era, her carefully crafted public persona, which is at the heart of the brand, is at risk.</p>	<p>在竞选期间，伊万卡担当着为父亲传话的更为优雅的特使角色，现在她承受着将工作机会带回美国的压力。在选举结束后的时代，她精心塑造的公众形象——也是这个品牌的核心所在——面临风险。</p>
<p>She was criticized for meeting with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan while completing a licensing deal with a company whose largest shareholder is wholly owned by the Japanese government. Consumers offended by her father's inflammatory comments about minorities continue to boycott her line.</p>	<p>她被指控在与一家公司达成一项许可权交易时，与日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)进行会面，这家公司最大的股东是日本政府的全资子公司。被她父亲针对少数族裔的煽动性言论冒犯的消费者，持续抵制她的产品。</p>
<p>Ms. Trump acknowledged the potential appearance of conflicts as her father prepared to move into the White House. She said she would step down as the head of her namesake brand if asked to become an adviser to her father and the Trump administration.</p>	<p>伊万卡承认，在父亲准备进入白宫之时，会存在一些利益冲突。她表示，如果被要求担任父亲及特朗普政府的顾问，她会辞掉自己同名品牌掌门人的职位。</p>
<p>"I would completely separate myself from my businesses," said Ms. Trump, who is also considering a leave of absence from the Trump Organization, where she serves as an executive vice president for development and acquisitions. Representatives for Mr. Trump declined to comment.</p>	<p>"我会完全脱离自己的生意，"伊万卡说。她也在考虑暂时离开特朗普集团，她目前是该集团负责开发与收购业务的执行副总裁。特朗普的代表拒绝置评。</p>

But it will not drastically change her company's strategy. She and her team do not plan to move manufacturing back just to quell critics.	但这并不会使得其公司的战略发生巨大改变。她和她的团队不打算单单为了平息外界的批评而将生产环节搬回美国。
"It's great to say we want to do all of this, but we want to make responsible business decisions, too," said Abigail Klem, president of the Ivanka Trump brand. "From a business perspective, we have to have longevity."	"说我们想这么做当然是好事，但我们也想做出负责任的商业决策，"伊万卡·特朗普品牌的总裁阿比盖尔·克莱姆(Abigail Klem)说。"从商业角度看，我们必须基业常青。"
/international/20161229/donald-trump-ivanka-clothes-global-trade-overseas-manufacturing	/international/20161229/donald-trump-ivanka-clothes-global-trade-overseas-manufacturing
Indian Official Blames Women's Western Dress for Sexual Harassment	印度现大规模性骚扰事件，官员批女性着装西化
NEW DELHI — News of a "mass molestation" surfaced swiftly in the Indian news media: Numerous women being groped, harassed and chased on the streets of Bangalore by an unruly crowd on New Year's Eve.	新德里——"大规模骚扰"的消息迅速出现在印度的新闻媒体中：新年前夕，在班加罗尔的街头，很多女性遭到了暴民的猥亵、骚扰和追逐。
And almost as swiftly, the government official who is ultimately responsible for keeping order on those streets, the home minister of Karnataka State, said the women were to blame because of the way they looked and acted.	而主管这些街道上秩序的政府官员、卡纳塔克邦的内务部长几乎同样迅速地说，应该遭到指责的是这些女性，因为她们的装束和举止有问题。
"Youngsters were almost like Westerners," said the official, G. Parameshwara, in a televised interview on Monday. "They tried to copy the Westerner, not only in their mind-set but even in their dressing. So some disturbance, some girls are harassed, these kind of things do happen."	"这些年轻人几乎就像是西方人。"官员 G·帕拉梅西瓦拉(G. Parameshwara)周一在接受电视采访时说："她们试图模仿西方人，不仅是心态上，甚至在装束上也是如此。所以有了这些乱象，有些女孩受到了骚扰，这样的事情是一定会发生的。"
Public outcry over sexual assault and street safety in India has magnified in recent years as such cases have come to light, including the 2012 rape of a 23-year-old woman on a bus in New Delhi who later	近几年来，随着这类案例的广为传播，公众对印度的性侵现象和街头安全问题的抗议越来越强烈，其中一个案例是2012年，在新德里在一辆公共汽车上，一名23岁的女子遭到了强奸，后来她因伤重不治而亡。虽然政府此后

<p>died of her injuries. Though the government has since imposed harsher punishment for sexual assault, politicians and the police have been criticized as failing to take the issue seriously and blaming the victims for the violence committed against them.</p>	<p>对侵权行为实施了更严厉的惩罚，但人们批评政界人士和警察没有认真对待这个问题，并把暴力问题归咎于受害者。</p>
<p>Rajnath Singh, the national home minister, told reporters on Tuesday that “protecting modesty of women is the duty of state government,” the Press Trust of India reported. But some elected officials reacted to the events in Bangalore by pointing the finger at Westernizing customs rather than the assailants.</p>	<p>《印度报业托拉斯日报》(Press Trust of India)称，印度内政部长拉杰纳特·辛格(Rajnath Singh)周二对记者表示，“保护女性的端庄稳重是邦政府的职责”。但一些民选官员对班加罗尔事件作出的反应是指责西式装束，而不是指责攻击者。</p>
<p>Abu Azmi, an assemblyman from Maharashtra State, complained in televised statements on Tuesday that “the more nude the woman looks, the more fashionable and modern she is called.”</p>	<p>来自马哈拉施特拉邦的议员阿布·阿兹米 (Abu Azmi) 在周二的电视讲话中抱怨说，“女人的装束裸露得越多，人们就越是说她时尚、时髦。”</p>
<p>Thousands of people had gathered on two roads in central Bangalore to see in the new year when the trouble started. The police on the scene — more than 1,500 officers, many of them in plain clothes, according to Mr. Parameshwara — were quickly overwhelmed when men began molesting women and shouting lewd remarks, witnesses and news reports said.</p>	<p>跨年夜的这场混乱开始的时候，数以千计的人聚集在班加罗尔市中心的两条马路上。根据帕拉梅西瓦拉的说法，现场有 1500 多名警官，其中很多人穿着便衣。目击者和新闻报道称，当男人骚扰女性、大喊下流话的现象发生时，警力马上就显得非常不足。</p>
<p>A woman who said she saw what happened told the news channel NDTV that the crowd became “like a stampede” and that whenever women passed by, men “took it as their chance to grope them and molest them.”</p>	<p>一名目击者告诉新闻频道 NDTV，她看到人群就像是发生了“踩踏事件”一般，每当有女人经过，男人“就会抓住机会猥亵她们，骚扰她们”。</p>
<p>“I saw a girl who was literally shouting out and crying for some help,” said the woman, whom the network did not name. “Then there was another woman who really took out her heels in order to protect</p>	<p>“我看到一个女孩大喊救命，然后另一个女人真的脱下了高跟鞋，用来保护自己。”该女子说道。新闻频道没有透露她的名字。她还说看到一个女孩因恐惧而晕倒，被警察抬到了安全的地方。</p>

herself." She said she saw a girl faint from fear, and have to be carried to safety by the police.	
The Bangalore Mirror published photographs of women clinging to female police officers and being rushed away by men.	在《班加罗尔镜报》(Bangalore Mirror)发表的照片里，可以看到一些女性抱住女警官，男人从她们身边匆匆走过。
Ramya Shreedharan, 27, a software worker in Bangalore, was walking down MG Road, where the revelers had converged, at around 12:30 a.m. on Sunday.	27岁的若亚·希德哈兰(Ramya Shreedharan)是班加罗尔的一名软件工作者，周日凌晨 12:30 左右，他走在 MG 路上，当时狂欢者已经聚集在了那里。
"I saw some girls running away from men on motorbikes," Ms. Shreedharan said. "They ran toward the cops. I think it was temporary respite, because the minute the cops were even a few meters away, the men returned to hound the women."	"我看到一些女孩在奔逃，乘坐摩托车的男人在追她们，"希德哈兰说。"她们跑向警察。我觉得那只是暂时的喘息，只要警察离开几米远，这些男人就会回来骚扰她们。"
Mr. Parameshwara said the police were reviewing security-camera video from the episode, but by Tuesday they had not yet formally registered a criminal case.	帕拉梅西瓦拉说，警方正在检查事件发生时监控摄像头录下的视频，但截至周二，他们还没有进行正式的刑事立案。
The city's police commissioner, Praveen Sood, urged victims to speak up. "If we are given coordinates of any lady molested on 31st at MG Rd, we the police will visit her and take appropriate action," he said in a Twitter post.	该市警察局局长普拉温·索德(Praveen Sood)敦促受害者报案。"如果我们获得了 31 号在 MG 路任何一个被骚扰的女性的信息，警方就会询问她当时的情况，并采取适当的行动，"他在 Twitter 上写道。
/international/20170104/bangalore-official-blames-womens-western-dress-for-mass-molestation	/international/20170104/bangalore-official-blames-womens-western-dress-for-mass-molestation
Ayatollah Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, Ex-President of Iran, Dies at 82	伊朗前总统拉夫桑贾尼逝世，享年 82 岁
Ayatollah Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former president of Iran and a founder of the Islamic Republic, who navigated the opaque shoals of his country's theocracy as one of its most enduring and wealthiest leaders, died Sunday in Tehran. He was 82.	伊朗前总统、这个伊斯兰共和国开国元勋阿亚图拉阿里·阿克巴尔·哈什米·拉夫桑贾尼(Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani)周日在德黑兰去世，享年 82 岁。作为伊朗影响力最持久、最富有的领导人之一，他领导该国度过了神权政治的诸多险滩。

<p>His death was announced by Iran's state television.</p>	<p>伊朗官方电视台宣布了他离世的消息。</p>
<p>As his career seesawed through periods of revolutionary zeal and confrontation with powerful conservative rivals, he was portrayed as a Machiavellian and often ruthless player in the power struggles among Iran's elite factions, protected by his close association with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader who overthrew the shah in 1979.</p>	<p>他的职业生涯随着革命热情的不同时期和强大保守派对手的挑战而起伏不定。在这个过程中，他被描绘成伊朗精英派中一个在权力斗争上不择手段，而且往往冷酷无情的角色。他因为与 1979 年推翻伊朗国王的革命领袖阿亚图拉鲁霍拉·霍梅尼(Ruhollah Khomeini)关系密切，而受到保护。</p>
<p>Known as a pragmatist and centrist inclined toward economic liberalism and political authoritarianism, Rafsanjani was accused by critics of corruption in amassing his fortune and of a readiness for harsh tactics to deal with dissent.</p>	<p>拉夫桑贾尼被认为是一名实用主义者和中间派，在经济上倾向自由主义，在政治上倾向威权主义。批评人士指控他腐败，积聚大量财富，对待异见者经常采取严酷手段。</p>
<p>Argentina has accused Rafsanjani and other senior Iranian figures of complicity in the 1994 bombing of a Jewish community center in Buenos Aires, in which 85 people died. In 1997, a German court concluded that the highest levels of Iran's political leadership had ordered the killing five years earlier of four exiled Iranian Kurdish dissidents in Berlin. Rafsanjani was president from 1989 to 1997.</p>	<p>阿根廷指控拉夫桑贾尼及其他伊朗高层领导人是 1994 年布宜诺斯艾利斯一个犹太人社区中心爆炸案的幕后主使，那起事件导致 85 人丧生。1997 年，一座德国法院得出结论，称伊朗最高政治领导层在五年前下令杀害了五名流亡柏林的伊朗库尔德异见者。拉夫桑贾尼于 1989 年至 1997 年间担任伊朗总统。</p>
<p>Yet many Western analysts believed that he sought a less confrontational relationship with the United States than other powerful figures in the Iranian hierarchy. Rafsanjani, for instance, was credited with suggesting that "Death to America" be dropped from the litany of slogans at Tehran's Friday prayers.</p>	<p>但是，许多西方分析人士认为，相比伊朗统治集团的其他权势人物，他寻求与美国达成少一些对抗的关系。比如，外界认为是拉夫桑贾尼提议将“美国灭亡”的口号从德黑兰周五的祈祷文中去除。</p>
<p>In the closing stages of the Iran-Iraq war, which lasted from 1980 to 1988, Rafsanjani was appointed acting commander in chief of Iranian forces and was widely credited with persuading the leadership in</p>	<p>在 1980 年至 1988 年进行的两伊战争的最后阶段，拉夫桑贾尼被任命为伊朗部队代理总司令。外界普遍认为，是他劝说德黑兰领导层接受了联合国一项结束战斗的决议。</p>

Tehran to accept a U.N. resolution that ended the fighting.	
For much of his career, he maintained roles in parliament and on influential clerical panels.	在职业生涯的大部分时间里，他一直在议会和有影响力的神职人员专家会议里担任职位。
Rafsanjani's clout declined sharply during the presidency of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, from 2005 to 2013. A populist conservative, Ahmadinejad had a strong following among poor Iranians, many of whom resented the affluence that endeared Rafsanjani to his wealthier compatriots.	在马哈茂德·艾哈迈迪-内贾德(Mahmoud Ahmadinejad)于2005年至2013年担任伊朗总统期间，拉夫桑贾尼的影响力急剧下降。作为一名民粹主义保守派，艾哈迈迪-内贾德在伊朗穷人中有很强的号召力，其中不少人憎恨财富，但恰恰是财富让拉夫桑贾尼深受他那些有钱同胞的喜爱。
In 2013, Rafsanjani was disqualified from standing in presidential elections and swung his political weight behind a moderate, longtime associate, Hassan Rouhani, who won the vote and went on to bring many of Rafsanjani's supporters into his Cabinet and to negotiate the nuclear agreement with the United States in 2015.	2013年，拉夫桑贾尼被取消了总统竞选资格，他将自己的政治影响力转移到老朋友、温和派的哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)身上，后者赢得了大选，继而将拉夫桑贾尼的许多支持者召入自己的内阁，并在2015年与美国达成了核协议。
/international/20170109/ayatollah-rafsanjani-dead	/international/20170109/ayatollah-rafsanjani-dead
Death of Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani Is Blow to Iran Reform Movement	伊朗前总统去世打击改革派，美伊关系遇新变局
TEHRAN — Iran's political hierarchy was roiled with new uncertainty on Sunday from the death of Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, a former president and influential voice who had supported improved relations with the United States and other Western powers.	德黑兰——周日，伊朗前总统阿里·阿克巴尔·哈什米·拉夫桑贾尼(Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani)的去世给该国的政治秩序带来新的不确定性。拉夫桑贾尼是一位有影响力的人物，支持改善与美国等西方大国的关系。
Mr. Rafsanjani, 82, was also regarded a protector of what was left of Iran's marginalized reformist movement and others with more moderate views than the conservative hard-line clerics who hold sway in Iran's security forces and judiciary.	82岁的拉夫桑贾尼被认为是处于边缘状态的伊朗改革派及其他一些群体的保护伞，这些人选择了比掌管伊朗安全部队和司法系统的强硬保守派宗教人士更温和的立场。
He supported Hassan Rouhani, the current president, who is now suddenly bereft of a powerful and influential background figure with	拉夫桑贾尼支持现任总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)。现在，鲁哈尼突然失去了一个有影响力的强大后台——他拥有不容置疑的伊斯兰革命者声望。

<p>Islamic revolutionary credentials that could not be questioned. Mr. Rafsanjani also was a longtime comrade of the supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, although the two had their disagreements.</p>	<p>拉夫桑贾尼也是伊朗最高领袖阿亚图拉阿里·哈梅内伊(Ayatollah Ali Khamenei)的长期战友，虽然两人也有分歧。</p>
<p>Mr. Rafsanjani's death from a stroke, which was announced Sunday on state television, came as Iran is struggling to emerge from years of economic isolation and is facing new uncertainties in its estranged relations with the United States.</p>	<p>据国家电视台周日公布的消息，拉夫桑贾尼死于中风。此时正值伊朗在努力摆脱多年的经济孤立，面临与美国关系疏远的新不确定性。</p>
<p>President-elect Donald J. Trump has expressed strong disapproval of the international nuclear agreement between Iran and six major powers, including the United States, that eased sanctions on Iran in exchange for verifiable guarantees that its nuclear work remains peaceful.</p>	<p>美国候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)强烈反对伊朗与包括美国在内的六个大国签订的国际核协议，该协议放松了对伊朗的制裁，以换取伊朗的一个可证实的保证——其核项目将始终用于和平目的。</p>
<p>Mr. Rafsanjani's absence could embolden the extreme anti-American elements of Iran's leadership and further dampen the prospects of any improvement in relations with the United States.</p>	<p>拉夫桑贾尼的去世可能会令伊朗领导层的极端反美人士更为大胆，进一步降低与美国改善关系的可能性。</p>
<p>His death is also considered a huge blow for Iran's reformists and moderates for whom he was a leader and figurehead.</p>	<p>他的去世也被认为是对伊朗改革人士和温和派的巨大打击，他们是他们的领导者和灵魂人物。</p>
<p>"He will be missed," said Farshad Ghorbanpour, a political analyst close to the reformists. "He was increasingly powerless, but gave us hope. Now we will have to do without him."</p>	<p>"我们会怀念他的，"与改革派关系密切的政治分析人士法沙德·古尔班普尔(Farshad Ghorbanpour)说。"他的权力日益衰落，但依然给了我们希望。现在，我们将不得不承受他的离去。"</p>
<p>Mr. Khamenei, in a statement on his official website, said, "The loss of a comrade and ally, with whom I share a friendship that dates back to 59 years ago, is difficult and heart-rending."</p>	<p>哈梅内伊在自己官方网站的一项声明中说，"他是我的战友和盟友，我们的友谊可以追溯到59年前，失去他令我痛苦、心碎。"</p>
<p>He praised Mr. Rafsanjani for his "high intelligence", terming him a dependable figure "for those who worked with him, particularly me."</p>	<p>他称赞拉夫桑贾尼具有"过人的智慧"，"与他共事的人，尤其是我"，认为他值得信赖。哈梅内伊还说，这些年他们在有些观点上的分歧"绝不可能破坏"</p>

Mr. Khamenei also said their differences in views over the years "could never break this friendship."	这种友谊”。
Mr. Rafsanjani had a long career as a revolutionary, but was also suspected of accumulating great wealth and influence in the process. He was one of the leaders of the 1979 Islamic revolution, and an aide to the founder of the Islamic republic, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. He also played a kingmaker role in picking Ayatollah Khamenei, Ayatollah Khomeini's successor.	拉夫桑贾尼有过一段漫长的革命生涯,但也被人怀疑在此过程中积累了巨额财富和影响力。他是1979年伊斯兰革命的领导之一,伊斯兰共和国创立者阿亚图拉·鲁霍拉·霍梅尼(Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini)的一名助手。他在挑选阿亚图拉霍梅尼的继任者阿亚图拉哈梅内伊的过程中扮演了拥立者的角色。
"He was one of the most influential figures before and after the revolution," said Ali Khorram, Iran's former ambassador to China.	“他是革命前和革命后最具影响力的人物之一,”前伊朗驻中国大使阿里·霍拉姆(Ali Khorram)说。
Mr. Rafsanjani's death means that Mr. Rouhani is now the main leader of those calling for change in Iran.	拉夫桑贾尼的去世意味着,现在鲁哈尼是号召伊朗改革的主要领袖。
The former reformist president Mohammad Khatami has more support from ordinary Iranians, but has been nearly silenced by hard-liners, who do not allow him to appear on television or have his image published in newspapers.	前改革派总统穆罕默德·哈塔米(Mohammad Khatami)更多的是得到伊朗平民的支持,但他几乎被强硬派禁声,不允许他在电视上露面或者在报纸上公布自己的肖像。
Mr. Rafsanjani was president from 1989 to 1997. But after his presidency, political rivals, jealous of his grip on the economy, seized on his support for reformists and labeled him an "aristocrat," a "capitalist" and a supporter of "American Islam"	拉夫桑贾尼在1989年至1997年期间任总统。但卸任后,政敌们嫉妒他对经济的控制,以支持改革派为由将他说成“贵族”、“资本家”和“美国伊斯兰”的支持者。
By 2002, his political stock had fallen so low he could not even muster the votes to win a seat in Parliament. He sustained a humiliating defeat against Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in the 2005 presidential election.	2002年,他的政治影响力已极大降低,他甚至无法获得足够的选票,在议会中获得一个席位。在2005年的总统大选中,他羞辱地输给了马哈茂德·艾哈迈迪-内贾德(Mahmoud Ahmadinejad)。
After his election loss, Mr. Rafsanjani was propelled into the role of a critical politician, increasingly at odds with Mr. Khamenei over the	竞选总统失败后,他被迫转变为政治批评人士,越来越多地与哈梅内伊在革命方向上出现冲突。这位伊朗最高领袖支持继续采取强硬的反西方思想路

direction the revolution should take. Where Iran's supreme leader backed the continuation of a harsh, anti-Western ideological line, Mr. Rafsanjani pleaded for an update of the political system, bringing it on par with Iran's changing society.	线，而拉夫桑贾尼则呼吁改革政治系统，以便跟上伊朗不断变化的社会。
His speech in favor of greater freedom during the enormous 2009 protests that followed a presidential election in which the results were widely seen as fraudulent alienated him from Iran's conservative clerics and military commanders.	被普遍认为存在舞弊的2009年总统大选引发了声势浩大的抗议。在抗议中，拉夫桑贾尼发表了支持更多自由的讲话，这令他与伊朗保守的宗教人士和军队指挥官更为疏远。
In 2013, attempting a political comeback at 79, he was barred from seeking the presidency by the Guardian Council, a decision that shocked Iranians. The disqualification seemed like an official repudiation of his ideas of a liberal economy and more freedoms.	2013年，他在79岁高龄试图重返政治舞台，却被宪法监督委员会(Guardian Council)禁止参与总统竞选，这项决定令伊朗人震惊。他失去竞选资格，似乎表明官方排斥他关于自由经济和更多自由权利的主张。
In 2015, his son, Mehdi Hashemi, a hated figure among Iranian hard-liners, was given a 15-year prison sentence after he was convicted of bribery and embezzlement.	他的儿子迈赫迪·哈什米(Mehdi Hashemi)是伊朗强硬派憎恨的人物，2015年被判贿赂罪和挪用公款罪，获刑15年。
In 2016, his daughter, Faezeh Hashemi, sparked a debate on religious persecution in Iran by visiting the female leader of the persecuted Bahai religious minority. The two women had met in prison, when Ms. Hashemi was serving a six-month sentence for "spreading propaganda against the system."	2016年，他的女儿法埃泽·哈什米(Faezeh Hashemi)因看望遭迫害的巴哈伊(Bahai)宗教少数派女领袖而引发了关于宗教迫害的辩论。这两个女人是之前在监狱里认识的，当时法埃泽因“散布反体制宣传”而被判入狱10个月。
The semiofficial Fars news agency is reporting that Mr. Rafsanjani will be buried on Tuesday in a state funeral. Schools, offices and governmental organizations will be closed for several days.	半官方性质的Fars新闻社报道称，拉夫桑贾尼的国葬将于周二举行。学校、公司和政府机构将停课、停工数日。
/international/20170109/iran-ali-akbar-hashemi-rafsanjani-dies	/international/20170109/iran-ali-akbar-hashemi-rafsanjani-dies
For Trump's Nominees, a Billionaires' Guide to Running the	一篇写给特朗普内阁亿万富翁们的“治国指南”

Government	
<p>This is the first in an occasional column from Charles Duhigg, a best-selling author and Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter, that chronicles how daredevil bankers or even teenage gamers can lead to unexpected endings, billion-dollar paydays and sudden hikes in the price of shampoo.</p>	<p>本文为畅销书作家、普利策奖获得者查尔斯·杜希格(Charles Duhigg)开设的一个不定期专栏的首篇文章。该专栏讲述了胆大包天的银行业从业人员、甚或十几岁的游戏玩家如何会引发意想不到的结局，内容涉及数十亿美元的天降横财和洗发水价格的暴涨。</p>
<p>Pity the poor billionaires who are about to take the oath of office. For them, everything is going to change.</p>	<p>同情那些即将宣誓就职的亿万富翁吧。对可怜的他们来说，一切都会改变。</p>
<p>In winning the presidency, Donald J. Trump proposed a grand hypothesis: that the federal government can be managed like a business. "If we could run our country the way I've run my company, we would have a country that you would be so proud of," he told voters in the final presidential debate. It's a theory that has been suggested, to various degrees, by almost every president in the last century, from Calvin Coolidge to Barack Obama.</p>	<p>在赢得总统选举的过程中，唐纳德·J·特朗普提出了一个宏大的假设：可以像管理企业一样管理联邦政府。“如果我们能像我管理公司那样管理我们的国家，就会拥有一个你们深感自豪的国家，”他在最后一场总统辩论中对选民说。在过去一个世纪里，几乎每一位总统，从卡尔文·柯立芝(Calvin Coolidge)到贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)，都不同程度地提出过这个理论。</p>
<p>What's different this time is the vigorousness of the experiment. With his inauguration on Friday, and a cabinet that is likely to include three billionaires, five former chief executives and some of the business world's most accomplished leaders, Mr. Trump is poised to test, perhaps once and for all, if good governance and crafty deal making are really similar skills.</p>	<p>这一次的不同之处在于这个实验的力度。特朗普的就职仪式已于周五举行，他领导的内阁可能包括三名亿万富翁、五名前首席执行官和商界成就最高的一些领袖。他准备进行检验，以确定优秀的治国才能和精明的交易技巧是否类似。这或许将一举就这个问题给出最终答案。</p>
<p>But, as anyone who has spent time in a laboratory can attest, experiments are messy. Separating the signals from the noise takes diligence. And in this case, so much will depend on the savviness of those woeful billionaires who had it so good, and now will be guinea</p>	<p>但在实验室待过的所有人都可以证明，做实验是个麻烦事，需要努力区分信号和噪声。而在这件事情上，很多方面都将取决于那些可怜的亿万富翁的机智。他们曾经活得安逸舒适，现在却要当成小白鼠，扔进一座打败了之前很多实验对象的迷宫。</p>

<p>pigs thrust into a maze that has overwhelmed so many test subjects before them.</p>	
<p>"Running an agency is very, very different from running a company," said Carlos M. Gutierrez, who was commerce secretary under George W. Bush after serving as chief executive of Kellogg's. "Some of the skills do transfer, but you have to be careful figuring out which ones. In government, you can't fire anyone. Your board of directors is 535 people in Congress, and half of them want to see you fail."</p>	<p>"管理一个机构和管理一家公司有着非常非常大的不同,"卡洛斯·M·古铁雷斯(Carlos M. Gutierrez)说,他在结束家乐氏(Kellogg's)首席执行官任期后,于乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)任内担任商务部长。"一些技巧的确是相通的,但你得小心谨慎地找出是哪些。在政府里,你不能开除任何人。你的董事会就是国会里的那535个人,他们中有一半想看到你失败。"</p>
<p>One of the first challenges will be figuring out what "business leadership" means when so many of capitalism's tools — firing misbehaving employees; giving raises to those who overperform — aren't allowed by federal rules. "C.E.O.s who come in saying, 'I'm going to show everyone how it's done,' are the ones most likely to fail," Mr. Gutierrez said.</p>	<p>首要的挑战之一,就是在联邦条例不允许使用资本主义的很多工具,如开除行为不端的员工和奖励表现卓越的员工时,弄清楚"商业领导力"的含义。"走进来说'我让你们看看该怎么做'的首席执行官,极有可能失败,"古铁雷斯说。</p>
<p>One problem has always been that while the business world rewards leaders for an intense focus on a singular goal — maximizing profits as efficiently as possible — government yearns for the opposite: pleasing the largest number of people with methods that offend the fewest. And while competition is usually a good thing within business, inside government, it's often more corrosive, as the partisanship of the past decade demonstrates.</p>	<p>一直以来的一个问题是,商界会因为商业领袖高度关注一个单一的目标——尽可能高效地实现利润最大化——而奖赏他们,但政府追求的却恰恰相反:用触怒最少的人的方式取悦最多的人。并且,尽管在商界竞争通常是好事,但在政府内部,就像过去十年里的党派纷争所表明的那样,竞争通常更具腐蚀性。</p>
<p>"You succeed in Washington by collaborating," said Henry M. Paulson Jr., who was widely lauded as Treasury secretary for Mr. Bush and, before that, as chief executive of Goldman Sachs.</p>	<p>"在华盛顿要靠合作才能取得成功,"在担任布什政府财政部长期间广受称赞的小亨利·M·保尔森(Henry M. Paulson Jr.)说。在那之前,他是高盛(Goldman Sachs)的首席执行官。</p>
<p>Businesspeople tend to see competition as a means to find the best</p>	<p>商人往往认为竞争是找到最佳解决办法的途径,是一种挑选手段,能够推行</p>

<p>solutions, a sorting device that pushes the smartest ideas ahead. But many of the trickiest government issues, like immigration or tax reform, involve dozens of agencies, as well as lawmakers and lobbyists, who must be persuaded to cooperate. Intelligence in government is almost always a humble, group activity.</p>	<p>最聪明的想法。但很多最棘手的政府问题，如移民或税收改革，涉及数十个机构，以及众多议员和说客。必须说服他们同意合作才行。在政府里，聪明的工作形式几乎永远都是一种谦逊的集体活动。</p>
<p>"You can't just think about your own agency, or your own goals," Mr. Paulson said. "You have to please both sides of the aisle, while making sure you're not outshining other officials, and persuading employees who don't have to obey your orders. And you have to adjust to having a boss, the president, instead of being the boss. It takes a lot of humility."</p>	<p>"不能只考虑你自己的机构或你自己的目标，"保尔森说。"你得让对立的双方都满意，同时确保自己没有把其他官员比下去，并要说服不一定要服从你的命令的员工。你还得适应上面有老板，即总统，而不是自己当老板这一点。这需要十分谦逊。"</p>
<p>Some of Mr. Trump's picks might have an easier time making the transition than others. Rex W. Tillerson, the former chief executive of Exxon Mobil and the choice for secretary of state, is among the nominees who have spent their careers involved in the day-to-day operations of complicated firms that span continents.</p>	<p>特朗普挑选的人中，一些人的身份转换可能会比其他人更容易。包括前埃克森美孚(Exxon Mobil)首席执行官、国务卿人选雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)在内的相关提名人选的职业生涯，就涉及跨越多个大陆的复杂公司的日常运营。</p>
<p>"Tillerson has basically been a politician for the last 20 years; he's just been doing it for the nation of Exxon," said Paul H. O'Neill, who became Treasury secretary during Mr. Bush's first term after leading the aluminum company Alcoa. "He's negotiated with foreign governments, he's had more than 80,000 employees. You don't run a company that size by telling people what to do. You learn how to persuade them to follow your vision, to accommodate all kinds of different agendas and personalities."</p>	<p>"过去20年，蒂勒森本质上是一个政客，他的服务对象是埃克森这个国家，"在布什的第一届任期内担任财政部长的保罗·H·奥尼尔(Paul H. O'Neill)说。在那之前，他是美国铝业(Alcoa)的掌舵人。"他和外国政府谈判，有八万多名员工。管理那种规模的公司靠的不是命令人们做什么。你要学会如何说服他们去追随你的愿景，去适应各种不同的算计和个性。"</p>
<p>Other cabinet secretaries have spent their careers mostly as investors, not as direct managers. Hedge fund and private equity professionals</p>	<p>其他内阁部长从前的职业主要是投资人，而不是直接的管理者。对冲基金和私募股权基金行家，如可能会成为下一任财长的史蒂文·努钦(Steven</p>

<p>like Steven T. Mnuchin, likely to be the next Treasury secretary; Betsy DeVos, who has been tapped as education secretary; and Wilbur L. Ross, the expected commerce secretary, have largely devoted their lives to buying and selling companies. And so there are questions about how well they will make the shift to jobs that demand a day-to-day focus on the smallest details of governance.</p>	<p>Mnuchin)、被提名为教育部长的贝茜·德沃斯(Betsy DeVos)和预计会担任商务部长的威尔伯·L·罗斯(Wilbur L. Ross), 主要是专注于买进和卖出公司。因此, 有人怀疑他们对要求把每天的重点放在微不足道的治理细节上的工作的适应情况。</p>
<p>Mr. Ross, whose confirmation hearing was held on Wednesday, presents a fascinating test subject. As an acquirer of steel mills, coal mines and other heavy industries, he has amassed a personal fortune worth billions. "Over the years, I've had businesses that actually operated in some 23 countries," Mr. Ross said at the hearing. "We have been on the ground in all of the major trading partners of this country."</p>	<p>在周三的提名确认听证会上, 罗斯成了一个有趣的实验对象。收购过钢厂、煤矿和其他重工业企业的他积累了价值数十亿的个人财富。“这么多年来, 我的企业在大约 23 个国家开展业务, ”罗斯在听证会上说。“我们的足迹遍布这个国家所有主要的贸易伙伴。”</p>
<p>Usually, when Mr. Ross buys a new company, he follows a pretty successful script: He shows up, says a few words and then hands operations to professional managers who know how to run things — and who know he will fire them if they fail.</p>	<p>通常, 当罗斯收购一家新公司时, 他会遵循一个非常成功的流程: 他出面说几句话, 然后就把业务交给职业经理人。他们知道怎么经营, 也知道如果失败自己就会被罗斯炒鱿鱼。</p>
<p>However, when Mr. Ross takes the oath of office, that script will change. He will be whisked off to the executive wing of the Commerce Department and walked past long rows of barren offices. (The furniture of political appointees is removed during each presidential transition, and — spoiler alert — it often takes weeks for new desks and bookcases to arrive.) If he can find enough chairs, he might call a meeting of the few employees milling around (his deputies and key department heads need senatorial approval, which might take a few months). He will be handed dozens of binders explaining how his department does</p>	<p>然而, 罗斯宣誓就职后, 流程会有所变化。他会被匆匆带到商务部的行政楼, 走过长长的一排又一排空旷的办公室。(每次总统权力交接期间, 政治任命官员的家具都会被搬走, 并且剧透一下, 新的桌子和书架通常要数周后才能送达。)如果能找到足够的椅子, 他也许会把为数不多的走来走去的工作人员叫到一起开个会(他的副手和主要部门负责人需要得到参议院的批准, 这可能几个月的时间)。他会拿到几十个活页夹, 它们解释了他领导的这个部门的所有任务, 从监测气象卫星到管理专利。还会有人告诫他努力钻研。(国会喜欢羞辱没做必要的准备工作的内阁成员。去解释说你很善于分派工作, 可不会在国会山引来赞誉。)</p>

<p>everything from monitor weather satellites to administer patents, and admonished to study up. (Congress loves humiliating cabinet members who haven't done their homework, and explaining that you are an excellent delegator, alas, fails to impress on Capitol Hill.)</p>	
<p>If Mr. Ross hopes to fly to one of the department's satellite offices, he will have to decide if he wants to complete the reams of paperwork needed to use his own jet, or go coach, as secretaries in previous administrations were encouraged. "Perception matters a lot in Washington," said Karen G. Mills, who always flew in the cheap seats as administrator of the Small Business Administration after a career in finance left her with more than \$40 million. "I did, however, try to avoid the middle seat."</p>	<p>如果罗斯想飞去商务部的某个卫星办公室，他将不得不决定是填写使用自己的飞机所需的大量文件，还是像之前的政府部长被鼓励的那样，坐经济舱。“在华盛顿，印象很重要，”担任小企业管理局(Small Business Administration)局长期间总是购买廉价机票的卡伦·米尔斯(Karen Mills)说。在那之前，金融领域的职业经历为她带来了超过4000万美元（约合2.7亿元人民币）的财富。“不过，我的确会努力避免中间的座位。”</p>
<p>If Mr. Ross is lucky, by the end of his first day, someone will have shown him where the bathrooms are. There's a risk, however, that the agency's permanent staff's "No. 1 goal will be to find ways to sabotage each new cabinet secretary as soon as they walk through the door," said Newt Gingrich, a former House speaker who was a campaign adviser to Mr. Trump. "All those bureaucrats overwhelmingly voted for Clinton. There won't be any real cooperation until we change federal law so we can fire them."</p>	<p>如果罗斯运气好，到第一天结束的时候，有人已经告诉他洗手间在哪了。然而，有一个风险是，商务部固定工作人员的“头号目标是每一位新任内阁部长一进门，就想办法故意和他们作对”，曾任特朗普竞选顾问的前众议院议长纽特·金里奇(Newt Gingrich)说。“所有那些官员中投票支持克林顿的占多数。不会有任何真正的合作，除非修改联邦法律，以便我们能解雇他们。”</p>
<p>Worst of all, though, is that at the end of his tenure, no matter how hard Mr. Ross works or how much he sacrifices, a large part of his success — as well as that of the other secretaries and this experiment as a whole — will be outside his control. Ultimately, the most important variable in testing this hypothesis will be Mr. Trump himself. What kind of</p>	<p>但最糟糕的是，在任期结束时，不管他工作得多么努力，做出了多少牺牲，他以及其他部长和整个实验的成功在很大程度上不在他的控制范围内。最终，验证这个假设时最重要的变量将是特朗普自己。他将采取哪种管理风格？他会事必躬亲还是让手下独当一面？当了总统后他会改变吗，还是只是换个地方接着当总首席执行官？</p>

<p>management style will he adopt? Will he be an operator or a delegator? Will he change as president, or simply relocate and remain C.E.O. in chief?</p>	
<p>How a president behaves filters into the cabinet, and senior officials, no matter how talented or powerful they once were, become an appendage of their new boss — a hard demotion for any former master of the universe. If Mr. Trump can't manage the presidency, then no one working for him is likely to succeed. And vice versa.</p>	<p>总统的表现会慢慢影响到内阁，高级官员不管曾经多么才华横溢，多么权大势大，都会成为新老板的附属品。对任何一个曾是“宇宙主宰”的人来说，这都是一种难以接受的降职。如果特朗普当不好总统，那么为他工作的人也不太可能取得成功。反之亦然。</p>
<p>So as this experiment unfolds before a captivated nation, pity Mr. Ross and all the poor billionaires. They are sacrificing themselves so that all of us might learn. And, in case they are wondering: The bathrooms are down the hall and around the corner. You're responsible for replacing the toilet paper if you've used the last of the roll.</p>	<p>因此，当这场实验在聚精会神地观看的全国民众面前展开时，我真同情罗斯和所有那些可怜的亿万富翁。他们是在牺牲自己，这样我们所有人也许才能得到答案。对了，如果有人想知道的话：洗手间在大厅里的拐角处。如果用完了最后一卷手纸，你得负责换上新的。</p>
<p>/international/20170123/donald-trump-billionaires-cabinet-nominees</p>	<p>/international/20170123/donald-trump-billionaires-cabinet-nominees</p>
<p>Mob Kills Eloped Lovers After Storming Afghan Police Station</p>	<p>阿富汗私奔恋人被自己家族残杀</p>
<p>KABUL, Afghanistan — An armed mob that included relatives of a young woman who had eloped with her lover stormed a police station holding the couple in eastern Afghanistan over the weekend, then dragged the lovers off and killed them, officials and witnesses said.</p>	<p>阿富汗喀布尔——上周末在阿富汗东部，武装暴徒冲击了扣押一对私奔恋人的警察局，将两人拖出来后杀死了他们，暴徒中还包括这名私奔的年轻女子的亲戚，官员和目击者说道。</p>
<p>The mob wounded three police officers, one of them seriously, the officials and witnesses said Sunday and Monday in providing accounts of the couple's violent deaths, often called honor killings.</p>	<p>周日和周一，官员和目击者对两人的暴力死亡进行了描述，说暴民打伤了三名警察，其中一人重伤，这种情况通常被称为“名誉杀人”。</p>
<p>The woman, Fatiha, 18, was described as having been married against her will and eloping instead with a young man, Hedayatullah, believed to be in his early 20s, from a neighboring village in Wama District of</p>	<p>这名女子是18岁的法蒂哈(Fatiha)，据说已经违背其意愿地结了婚，这名年轻男子是海达亚图拉(Hedayatullah)，据信20出头，两人从位于努里斯坦省瓦马区邻近的村庄私奔。但是在周六，警方因通奸嫌疑逮捕了这对恋人。</p>

<p>Nuristan province. But on Saturday the police caught and arrested the couple on suspicion of adultery.</p>	
<p>Within hours an armed mob formed at the police station, led by Fatiha's husband and his family, but also including her brothers and cousins, the officials and witnesses said.</p>	<p>官员和目击者说, 几个小时后, 法蒂哈的丈夫及其家人带领的一群武装暴徒抵达了警察局, 这群人中有她的兄弟和表亲。</p>
<p>The authorities said there were only 30 police officers at the station facing a mob of 250 to 300 heavily armed men. "If police had fired bullets at the people, a massacre could have happened," said Hafiz Abdul Qayoom, governor of Nuristan, claiming the police had no option but to surrender the couple to the mob, especially after three officers had suffered gunshot wounds from the angry crowd.</p>	<p>当局说, 警察局只有 30 名警察, 面对的是 250 至 300 名全副武装的暴徒。"如果警察向人们开枪, 那就可能发生大屠杀," 努里斯坦省省长哈菲兹·阿卜杜勒·卡荣(Hafiz Abdul Qayoom)说, 警方别无选择, 只好将两人交给暴徒, 特别是愤怒的人群开枪打伤三名警官之后。</p>
<p>Salam Khan, 22, a witness from Fatiha's village, Sar-i-Pul, said he saw what had happened to the couple after the police surrendered them. "Some of Fatiha's relatives, her cousins, were beating her with their fists and saying, 'Why did you do this?' Then her older brother got angry and shot her with a hunting rifle and her younger brother shot her with an AK-47. I don't know how many bullets they fired," Khan said, speaking by telephone from the remote village.</p>	<p>22 岁的目击者萨拉姆·汗(Salam Khan)来自法蒂哈的村庄萨里普(Sar-i-Pul), 他说自己看到了警察投降后两人的遭遇。"法蒂哈的一些亲戚, 她的表亲, 用拳头打她, 说: '你为什么这样做?' 然后她哥哥发火了, 用猎枪朝她开枪, 而她弟弟用 AK-47 朝她开枪。我不知道他们发射了多少子弹。"汗在偏远的村庄接受电话采访时说。</p>
<p>The man described by officials and witnesses as the woman's husband, who was not identified, shot and killed Hedayatullah, with whom she had eloped, according to Khan.</p>	<p>根据汗的说法, 被官员和目击者描述为法蒂哈丈夫的男子, 开枪杀死了与她私奔的海达亚图拉。丈夫的名字没有披露。</p>
<p>As of Monday no one had been charged or arrested in the fatal shootings of the couple or the shootings of the police officers.</p>	<p>截至周一, 还没有人因为这对恋人遭受致命枪击或者警察被击中而遭到指控或逮捕。</p>
<p>/international/20170214/nuristan-province-afghanistan-honor-killings</p>	<p>/international/20170214/nuristan-province-afghanistan-honor-killings</p>
<p>Trump Was Told Weeks Ago That Michael Flynn Withheld Truth on</p>	<p>白宫称特朗普数周前已知悉弗林事件</p>

Russia	
WASHINGTON — President Trump was informed more than two weeks ago that his national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, had not told the truth about his interactions with Russia’s ambassador, and the president eventually asked for Mr. Flynn’s resignation after concluding he could not be trusted, a White House official said on Tuesday.	华盛顿——一位白宫官员周二表示，特朗普总统在两周多前就得知他的国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)没有讲述他与俄罗斯驻美大使交流的实情，在得出弗林无法被信任的结论后，总统最终要求他辞职。
Sean Spicer, the White House press secretary, said the president’s team had been “reviewing and evaluating this issue with respect to General Flynn on a daily basis for a few weeks trying to ascertain the truth.” While Mr. Trump and his advisers ultimately concluded that there was no violation of law, the president decided Mr. Flynn could no longer serve in his position.	白宫新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)表示，总统的团队“每天评估有关弗林中将的问题已经有数周时间，竭力查明真相”。尽管特朗普及其顾问最终得出结论，认为其中没有违法行为，但总统还是决定不再让弗林担任该职位。
“The evolving and eroding level of trust as a result of this situation and a series of other questionable instances is what led the president to ask for General Flynn’s resignation,” Mr. Spicer said at his daily briefing. He did not elaborate on the “other questionable instances.”	“这种情况和一系列其他可疑问题导致的信任度变化降低，这是总统要求弗林中将辞职的原因，”斯派塞在发布每日简报时说。他没有详细说明“其他可疑问题”指什么。
As leaders of both parties indicated that Congress would investigate, Mr. Spicer’s comments were the first public confirmation by the White House that Mr. Trump was aware of the allegations against Mr. Flynn before they were reported last week. They also contradicted the previous description of the national security adviser’s abrupt departure on Monday night, attributing the decision to Mr. Trump rather than Mr. Flynn.	在两党领导人表示国会将进行调查时，斯派塞的言论意味着白宫第一次公开证实总统在上周弗林被指控的消息出来之前便得知了此事。这些言论传递出的信息也与此前有关这位国家安全顾问在周一晚突然辞职的描述相反，即将该决定归于特朗普，而非弗林本人。
The issue traced back to a telephone call between Mr. Flynn, then Mr. Trump’s designated national security adviser, and Sergey I. Kislyak, the	这个问题要追溯至被特朗普提名为国家安全顾问的弗林和俄罗斯驻美大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)在去年12月进行的一次通话。弗林后

<p>Russian ambassador to the United States, in December. Mr. Flynn later told Mike Pence, then the vice president-elect, and others on the incoming White House team that the conversation did not include any discussion of sanctions being imposed on Russia by the departing president, Barack Obama, over interference in American elections.</p>	<p>来告诉当时的候任副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)及其他即将进入白宫团队的人，这次谈话没有涉及即将离任的总统巴拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)就俄国干涉美国大选问题对其实施制裁的问题。</p>
<p>Mr. Pence and Mr. Spicer passed along this account to the public. But the telephone conversation was intercepted by the American intelligence apparatus that typically monitors Russian diplomats, and a transcript reviewed by the Justice Department showed that sanctions did, in fact, come up.</p>	<p>彭斯和斯派塞将这种说法传达给了公众。但这次通话被一直监视俄罗斯外交官美国情报机构拦截，一份经过司法部审核的文字版显示，谈话中提到了制裁问题。</p>
<p>In his resignation letter, Mr. Flynn did not acknowledge intentionally lying but said, "I inadvertently briefed the vice president-elect and others with incomplete information about my phone calls with the Russian ambassador."</p>	<p>在辞职信中，弗林不承认自己是有意撒谎，而是表示，“在向副总统和其他人通报与俄罗斯大使的通话时，我无意间遗漏了一些信息。”</p>
<p>But in an interview on Monday just hours earlier with The Daily Caller, a conservative news site, Mr. Flynn had defiantly insisted that he "crossed no lines" and expressed outrage at leaks about his call. He said he had the backing of Mr. Trump, who "expressed confidence" in him and told him to "go out and talk more" to defend himself.</p>	<p>但就在周一辞职几小时前接受保守派新闻网站“每日通话”(The Daily Caller)采访时，弗林还挑衅地坚称自己“没有越界”，并对他的通话信息遭泄露表示愤慨。他说他得到了特朗普的支持，称后者表示对他“有信心”，并让他“出去进一步”为自己辩护。</p>
<p>By Mr. Spicer's account, Sally Q. Yates, an Obama administration holdover serving as the acting attorney general, contacted Donald F. McGahn II, the new White House counsel, on Jan. 26 to give him "a heads up" about the discrepancy. Other officials have said that Ms. Yates warned the White House that Mr. Flynn had exposed himself to potential blackmail by Russia, since Moscow knew what had been said</p>	<p>依据斯派塞的描述，从奥巴马政府留任、当时担任代理司法部长的莎莉·Q·耶茨(Sally Q. Yates)在1月26日联系了白宫律师唐纳德·F·麦克加恩二世(Donald F. McGahn II)，"提醒"他注意这种差异。其他官员表示，耶茨对白宫发出警告，称既然莫斯科知道通话期间谈论了什么——与弗林的公开说法不同——他便将自己暴露于可能遭到俄罗斯敲诈的境地。</p>

<p>during the telephone call — differing from his public account.</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump was told “immediately,” Mr. Spicer said, and directed Mr. McGahn to look into the matter. After an “extensive review” that lasted several days, Mr. McGahn concluded that nothing in the conversation violated federal law, Mr. Spicer said.</p>	<p>斯派塞表示，特朗普“立刻”得知了消息，随即指示麦克加恩查明此事。他还提到，经过几天的“深入评估”，麦克加恩得出结论，认为这次谈话中没有什么内容违反联邦法律。</p>
<p>But the president was then left to determine whether he could still trust Mr. Flynn, a retired Army lieutenant general and former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency. Mr. Spicer said Mr. Flynn stuck to his original account, making matters worse. “In a series of questioning that was rather exhaustive over a long period of time, he continued to maintain that had not occurred,” Mr. Spicer said.</p>	<p>但接着总统便需要决定他是否还能信任退休陆军中将、前国防情报局 (Defense Intelligence Agency) 局长弗林。斯派塞表示，弗林坚持自己最初的说法，这让情况变得更糟。“在持续很长时间的一系列十分详尽的质疑中，他持续坚称情况不是那样，”斯派塞说。</p>
<p>“We got to a point not based on a legal issue, but based on a trust issue, with the level of trust between the president and General Flynn had eroded to the point where he felt he had to make a change,” Mr. Spicer said. “The president was very concerned that General Flynn had misled the vice president and others.”</p>	<p>“我们到了一个基于信任问题而非法律问题做决定的位置上，因为总统和弗林中将之间的信任已经减少到他觉得必须做出改变的地步，”斯派塞说。“总统非常担心弗林中将误导了副总统和其他人。”</p>
<p>Asked if Mr. Trump had instructed Mr. Flynn to talk about sanctions with Mr. Kislyak, Mr. Spicer said, “No, absolutely not.” Asked if Mr. Trump knew that the issue had come up before the Justice Department told the White House, Mr. Spicer said, “No, he was not aware.”</p>	<p>在被问到是否是特朗普指示弗林与基斯利亚克谈论制裁问题时，斯派塞表示，“不，绝对不是。”在又被问到特朗普是否是在司法部告知白宫之前就知道出现了问题时，斯派塞则表示，“不，他不知情。”</p>
<p>Mr. Spicer emphasized that there was “nothing wrong” with Mr. Flynn talking with representatives of other countries during the transition to prepare for the new president taking office, and in fact Mr. Trump wanted him to.</p>	<p>斯派塞强调，弗林在为新总统就职做准备的过渡期间与其他国家的代表交谈“没什么错”，实际上特朗普希望他这么做。</p>
<p>“The Intelligence Committee is already looking at Russian involvement</p>	<p>“情报委员会已经在调查俄罗斯介入我们大选的问题，他们对情报领域显然</p>

<p>in our election and they have broad jurisdiction over the intel community writ large and they can look at whatever they choose to," said Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the Senate majority leader, approving a broadening of the existing probe.</p>	<p>有广泛的管辖权，可以浏览任何想看的東西，“参议院多数党领袖、肯塔基参议员米奇·麦康奈尔(Mitch McConnell)说，他赞成扩大现阶段调查的范围。</p>
<p>Democrats in Congress rushed to demand an investigation, arguing that Mr. Flynn's departure did not resolve the matter. "Right now, there are way more questions than answers on President Trump's relationship with Russia," said Senator Christopher S. Murphy, Democrat of Connecticut.</p>	<p>国会中的民主党人急着要求进行调查，称弗林离职不意味着问题就得到了解决。“目前，有关特朗普总统与俄罗斯的关系，我们面临的问题比答案要多得多，”康涅狄格州民主党参议员克里斯托弗·S·墨菲(Christopher S. Murphy)说。</p>
<p>Representative Adam Smith of Washington, the ranking Democrat on the House Armed Services Committee, said the episode raised "grave questions about who in the White House knew about Flynn's vulnerability to blackmail and exploitation by the Russian government, and when they knew about it."</p>	<p>在参议院军事委员会(House Armed Services Committee)里地位较高的民主党人、华盛顿州众议员亚当·史密斯(Adam Smith)表示，这起事件提出了“一些严重的问题，即白宫内有谁知道弗林有这样的把柄，容易遭到俄罗斯政府敲诈和利用，以及是何时知道的。”</p>
<p>"If anyone in the White House knew about Flynn's vulnerability and chose not to act, they exercised inexcusably poor judgment that put the security of our country at enormous risk," he added.</p>	<p>“如果白宫里有任何人知道弗林的这个问题却选择不采取任何行动，他们便做出了糟到不可饶恕的判断，而这会将我们国家的安全置于巨大的风险中，”他接着讲道。</p>
<p>Republicans were less eager to talk about the issue. Representative Adam Kinzinger of Illinois, one of the few to comment publicly, said the cover-up was worse than the crime. "It was a bad decision to call Russia and talk about this in the middle of, you know, the past administration determining what sanctions are going to look like," he said on Fox News. "But what happened, the big problem is when he lied to the vice president."</p>	<p>共和党人相对不那么热心谈论这个议题。伊利诺伊州共和党众议员亚当·金青格(Adam Kinzinger)是为数不多的就此发表公开评论的共和党人，他表示掩饰犯罪比犯罪本身更糟。“在上届政府正在决定进行什么样制裁的过程中给俄罗斯打电话谈论这个问题，本身就是个糟糕的决定，”他在接受福克斯频道采访时说。“但不管发生了什么，最大的问题在于他对副总统撒了谎。”</p>
<p>/international/20170215/flynn-russia-trump-resignation</p>	<p>/international/20170215/flynn-russia-trump-resignation</p>

India's Air Pollution Rivals China's as World's Deadliest	印度空气污染赶超中国，每年 110 万人死亡
NEW DELHI — India's rapidly worsening air pollution is causing about 1.1 million people to die prematurely each year and is now surpassing China's as the deadliest in the world, a new study of global air pollution shows.	新德里——一项新的全球空气污染研究显示，印度的空气污染正在迅速恶化，每年导致约 110 万人提早死亡，印度现在正在超越中国，成为世界上最致命的空气污染大国。
The number of premature deaths in China caused by dangerous air particles, known as PM2.5, has stabilized globally in recent years but has risen sharply in India, according to the report, issued jointly on Tuesday by the Health Effects Institute, a Boston research institute focused on the health impacts of air pollution, and the Institute of Health Metrics and Evaluation, a population health research center in Seattle.	周二发布的这份报告显示，近年来，危险空气颗粒 PM2.5 在中国引起的过早死亡人数整体上已经稳定下来，但在印度却出现了急剧上升。该报告是波士顿的空气污染健康影响研究机构——健康效应研究所(Health Effects Institute)和西雅图的人口健康研究中心——卫生统计评估研究所(Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation)发布的。
India has registered an alarming increase of nearly 50 percent in premature deaths from particulate matter between 1990 and 2015, the report says.	报告称，从 1990 年至 2015 年间，颗粒物在印度导致的过早死亡人数增加了近 50%。
"You can almost think of this as the perfect storm for India," said Michael Brauer, a professor of environment and health relationships at the University of British Columbia and an author of the study, in a telephone interview. He cited the confluence of rapid industrialization, population growth and an aging populace in India that is more susceptible to air pollution.	"你几乎可以认为这对印度来说可谓祸不单行，"该研究的作者、不列颠哥伦比亚大学环境与健康关系教授迈克尔·布劳尔(Michael Brauer)在接受电话采访时说道。他表示，印度的快速工业化、人口增长和人口老龄化结合在一起，使其更容易受到空气污染的影响。
Pollution levels are worsening in India as it tries to industrialize, but "the idea that policy making should be led by government is lacking," Bhargav Krishna, manager for environmental health at the Public Health Foundation of India, a health policy research center in New Delhi, said in an interview.	在新德里的健康政策研究中心印度公共健康基金会(Public Health Foundation)的环境卫生负责人巴葛夫·克里希纳(Bhargav Krishna)在接受采访时说，随着印度工业化进程的推进，该国的污染程度也在日益加剧，但"缺乏政策制定应该由政府主导的观念"。

<p>As air pollution worsened in parts of the world, including South Asia, it improved in the United States and Europe, the report said, crediting policies to curb emissions, among other things. The report's website that provides country-by-country data on pollution levels and the health and mortality effects.</p>	<p>该报告说，在南亚等地方的空气污染出现恶化的同时，美国和欧洲的空气污染状况得到了改善，这要归功于减排政策的制定。该报告的网站上有各国污染水平及其对健康和死亡率影响的数据。</p>
<p>Environmental regulations in the United States and actions by the European Commission have led to substantial progress in reducing fine particulate pollution since 1990, the report said. The United States has experienced a reduction of about 27 percent in the average annual exposure to fine particulate matter, with smaller declines in Europe. Yet, some 88,000 Americans and 258,000 Europeans still face increased risks of premature death because of particulate levels today, the report said.</p>	<p>报告说，自 1990 年以来，美国的环境法规和欧盟委员会的行动在减少细颗粒物污染方面取得了重大进展。美国人平均每年接触的细微颗粒物减少了约 27%，欧洲的减少幅度较小。然而，报告称，如今仍然有大约 8.8 万名美国人和 25.8 万欧洲人面临着由于目前的颗粒物水平导致过早死亡的风险。</p>
<p>A fraction of the width of a human hair, these particles can be released from vehicles, particularly those with diesel engines, and by industry, as well as from natural sources like dust. They enter the bloodstream through the lungs, worsening cardiac disease and increasing the risk of stroke and heart failure, in addition to causing severe respiratory problems, like asthma and pneumonia.</p>	<p>这些颗粒物的直径远不及人类的头发丝，其来源包括工业排放和车辆排放，特别是柴油发动机，也有灰尘这样的天然来源。它们通过肺进入血液循环，导致心脏病恶化，并增加中风和心力衰竭的风险，还会引起严重的呼吸问题，比如哮喘和肺炎。</p>
<p>The report offers good news globally, in some ways.</p>	<p>从某些方面看，该报告也给全世界带来了好消息。</p>
<p>Although deaths caused by air pollution grew to 4.2 million in 2015 from 3.5 million in 1990, the rate of increase of about 20 percent was slower than the rate of the population rise during that time. That's because of improved health care in many parts of the world, as well as public policy initiatives undertaken in the United States, Europe and</p>	<p>尽管空气污染致死人数从 1990 年的 350 万上升到了 2015 年的 420 万，但其 20% 左右的增速要低于同期的人口增速。报告作者接受电话采访时表示，这是因为世界上许多地方的医疗状况得到了改善，而且美国、欧洲等地都实施了推动工业减排的公共政策举措。</p>

<p>other regions that reduced emissions from industrialization, the authors of the study said in telephone interviews.</p>	
<p>China also offers an encouraging sign. Premature deaths from particulate matter each year have stabilized at around 1.1 million since 2005, the report said. Still, that is an increase of 17 percent since 1990, when it was a little more than 945,000.</p>	<p>中国也呈现出令人振奋的迹象。报告称，自从 2005 年以来，每年由颗粒物导致过早死亡的案例一直稳定在 110 万例左右。不过，这一数字较之 1990 年的 94.5 万例增长了 17%。</p>
<p>The health effects of the ultrafine particles are still being studied and the full effects are only beginning to be understood, said Majid Ezzati, a global environmental health professor at the Imperial College, London.</p>	<p>伦敦帝国学院(Imperial College)全球环境卫生教授马基德·伊扎提(Majid Ezzati)说，超细颗粒对健康的影响尚在研究之中，研究人员刚刚开始对其全面影响有所了解。</p>
<p>"These studies are hard to do, and isolating the effects of air pollution is hard," Dr. Ezzati said. "The numbers are still dynamic and nobody should claim an exact number of deaths is known."</p>	<p>"很难进行这些研究，很难把空气污染的影响单拎出来，"伊扎提说。"数字仍在变化，谁也不能宣称知道确切的死亡人数。"</p>
<p>But if he were an Indian citizen, he said, "I'd say, 'Let's not sit there and do nothing about it. Let's not be exposed to it today as more research is being done.'"</p>	<p>但他表示，如果他是一名印度公民，"我会说，我们不能干坐着，得就此做点什么。在进一步的研究尚在进行的同时，我们还是别暴露在污染的空气中。"</p>
<p>Although few studies of the health problems brought by air pollution are based in India, Dr. Ezzati said, "it's hard to imagine air pollution that is bad for people in London is not bad for people in India."</p>	<p>针对空气污染引发的健康问题的研究，绝大多数不在印度进行，但伊扎提说，"很难想象对伦敦人有害的空气污染，对印度人就无害了。"</p>
<p>Neither India's environment minister nor its environment secretary could be reached for comment Monday evening.</p>	<p>周一晚间，记者未能联系上印度的环境部长和环境部秘书并请其置评。</p>
<p>Robert O'Keefe, vice president at the Health Effects Institute, said China's trajectory on deaths from air pollution had stabilized as a result of the country's efforts to reduce air pollution.</p>	<p>健康影响研究所的副所长罗伯特·奥基夫(Robert O'Keefe)称，由于中国致力于减少空气污染，该国空气污染致死案例数量已经趋于稳定。</p>
<p>India, on the other hand, had yet to undertake sustained public policy initiatives to reduce pollution, said Gopal Sankaranarayanan, an</p>	<p>印度最高法院(Supreme Court of India)的倡导人士戈帕尔·桑卡拉纳拉亚南(Gopal Sankaranarayanan)说，另一方面，印度尚需采取持续的公共政策举</p>

advocate at the Supreme Court of India who successfully petitioned it to ban licenses to sell fireworks in the New Delhi metropolitan area last year. Fireworks during the festival of Diwali contributed to hazardous levels of air pollution late last year.	措以减少污染。桑卡拉纳拉亚南去年曾成功提请印度最高法院禁止颁发在新德里都会区销售烟花的许可证。
Weak environmental regulation in India, he said, leaves India's citizens with few alternatives other than to petition the courts to take action to protect the public's health.	他说，印度的环境监管颇为薄弱，使得印度公民除了提请法院采取行动保护公众健康以外几乎没有别的选择。
But the courts often lack the power or mechanisms to enforce their actions, he said. India's environmental court, the National Green Tribunal, ordered farmers to stop burning their crops in the region around New Delhi in 2015, but the practice still continued last year. Smoke from the farm fires contributed about one quarter of the levels of the most dangerous air pollution in the Indian capital, environmental experts said.	但他表示，法院常常缺乏执行力量或机制。印度的环保法庭——国家绿色法庭(National Green Tribunal)于2015年勒令农民停止在新德里周遭燃烧秸秆，但这种做法去年仍未禁绝。环保专家称，农场燃烧秸秆时生成的烟雾为印度首都最严重的空气污染贡献了四分之一的污染物。
"If you can't enforce the directives of the courts — it becomes a problem," Mr. Sankaranarayanan said. "We need practical solutions to save lives here in India."	"如果无法执行法院的命令——这就成问题了，"桑卡拉纳拉亚南说。"为了挽救印度人的生命，我们需要实用的解决方案。"
/international/20170215/indias-air-pollution-rivals-china-as-worlds-deadliest	/international/20170215/indias-air-pollution-rivals-china-as-worlds-deadliest
With Michael Flynn Gone, Russia Sees a Different Trump	俄罗斯对特朗普从欢迎到警惕
MOSCOW — The champagne toasts that some Russian officials quaffed just a few short months ago to celebrate the victory of Donald J. Trump have gone a bit flat.	莫斯科——就在数月前，一些俄罗斯官员畅饮香槟，庆祝唐纳德·J·特朗普在总统竞选中获胜，而现在，那种甜美滋味已然是昨日云烟。
Euphoria was already starting to cede to caution before Michael T. Flynn, President Trump's national security adviser and a perceived	在特朗普总统的国家安全顾问、被认为是俄罗斯朋友的迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)辞职之前，狂喜已经开始慢慢被警惕所取代。弗林的辞职

<p>friend of Russia, resigned. That cemented the uneasy mood.</p>	<p>更是加深了这种不安情绪。</p>
<p>The departure of Mr. Flynn on Monday over his contacts with the Russian ambassador to Washington was the latest in a series of mixed signals from Mr. Trump and his advisers on a host of issues important to Russia, particularly the lifting of economic sanctions.</p>	<p>周一，弗林因与俄罗斯驻美大使的接触而辞职，这是特朗普及其顾问在诸多对俄罗斯意义重大的问题上，尤其是取消经济制裁方面，发出的一系列混乱信号中的最新一个。</p>
<p>Now, many prominent political figures are wondering whether hopes for change were premature, and whether Moscow will inevitably remain Washington's main boogeyman. On Tuesday, the Pentagon was confrontational, accusing Moscow of secretly deploying a cruise missile system that violates a 1987 treaty on intermediate-range missiles based on land.</p>	<p>现在，很多重要政治人物在思考，改变的希望是否仍不成熟，莫斯科是否仍将必然是华盛顿的主要打击对象。周二，五角大楼提出抗议，指责莫斯科秘密部署巡航导弹，违反1987年签署的陆基中程导弹条约。</p>
<p>Vladimir R. Soloviev, the host of a noisy Sunday night talk show on state-run television viewed as reflecting Kremlin policy, this week issued one of the most negative public assessments yet of Mr. Trump. "Don't be charmed by Trump," he said in a message he addressed to all politicians and experts. "Don't think that Trump is a pro-Russian politician. Don't hope that Trump, in the interests of Russia, will in any way go against the basic, rooted interests of America."</p>	<p>弗拉基米尔·R·索洛维约夫(Vladimir R. Soloviev)是一个喧闹周日晚间秀的主持人。该节目所在的官方电视台被认为会反映克里姆林宫的政策。本周，他发布了关于特朗普的最负面的公众评价之一。“不要被特朗普迷惑，”他在面向所有政治人士和专家的一条消息中说，“不要认为特朗普是一名亲俄政客。不要期望特朗普会为了俄罗斯的利益而以任何方式损害美国的根本利益。”</p>
<p>How things have changed since November, when the Russian Parliament greeted Mr. Trump's election with a round of applause and a prominent political leader — albeit one famous for his antics — toasted the victory with champagne on national television. In January, Mr. Trump garnered more mentions than President Vladimir V. Putin in the Russian news media, knocking the Russian leader from the top spot for the first time since 2011.</p>	<p>11月份以来，事情已经发生了很大变化，当时俄罗斯国会热烈鼓掌欢迎特朗普当选，一名著名政治领袖——虽然他以滑稽反常的举动闻名——在面向全国的电视节目上举起香槟庆祝特朗普获胜。1月份，俄罗斯新闻媒体提及特朗普的次数比说起弗拉基米尔·V·普京总统(Vladimir V. Putin)的时候还多，这是自2011年以来这位俄罗斯领袖首次屈居第二。</p>

<p>Only one man, Mr. Putin, really sets Russia's foreign policy course, however. And he was never publicly celebratory, although his animosity toward Hillary Clinton, whom he blamed for the angry demonstrations that greeted his return to the presidency in 2012, was well known.</p>	<p>不过，俄罗斯的外交政策路线其实只由一个人确定，那就是普京。他从未公开庆祝特朗普当选，虽然他对希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的敌意广为人知。他将2012年他再次当选总统时出现的愤怒示威活动归咎于希拉里。</p>
<p>In recent years, Mr. Putin's main foreign policy goal has been to resurrect the time when the United States and the Soviet Union, as the two great nuclear superpowers, were the main arbitrators of the global order. Lacking the might of the Soviet Union, Mr. Putin has tried to punch above his weight by shocking the world with unexpected tactics like seizing Crimea, destabilizing Ukraine and deploying his military in Syria to shore up President Bashar al-Assad.</p>	<p>近些年，普京的主要外交政策目标是重现美苏作为两个核武器超级大国担任全球秩序主要仲裁者的时代。由于俄罗斯缺乏苏联的强大实力，普京做出了一些超出自己能力的尝试，以出人意料的策略震惊世界，比如占领克里米亚；搅乱乌克兰政局；在叙利亚部署军队支持巴沙尔·阿萨德总统(President Bashar al-Assad)。</p>
<p>President Barack Obama responded by referring to Russia as a declining regional power. The two men had a poisonous personal relationship.</p>	<p>贝拉克·奥巴马总统对此的回应是，俄罗斯是一个正在衰落的地区大国。两人的私人关系非常糟糕。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump seemed to presage a different era with all the praise he heaped on Russia and Mr. Putin. He described him as a strong, smart leader and said that Moscow seemed to be blamed for everything. And he called for better relations with Moscow to fight the Islamic State and other terrorist groups, echoing a longstanding Putin pitch.</p>	<p>特朗普则盛赞俄罗斯和普京，似乎预示着一个不同的时代。他称赞普京是一名强大、英明的领袖，说俄罗斯似乎背上了所有的黑锅。他呼吁改善与莫斯科的关系，共同打击伊斯兰国(Islamic State)等恐怖组织，响应了普京长期以来的号召。</p>
<p>Some voices in Moscow cautioned that Mrs. Clinton, as a calmer hand on the tiller, would be the kind of predictable leader that the Kremlin preferred, albeit a hostile one. Now, there is a sense that the Kremlin might be unsettled by the president of a far more powerful country deploying Mr. Putin's favorite tactic: unpredictability.</p>	<p>莫斯科有些人士警告称，克林顿作为一名更冷静的舵手，会是克里姆林宫更喜欢的那种可预测的领袖，虽然她充满敌意。现在的感觉是，克里姆林宫可能为一个远比自己强大的国家的总统采取普京最喜欢的策略而感到不安，而这个策略就是让人感到难以捉摸。</p>
<p>"Trump will be tamed and act more presidential, eventually, but he also</p>	<p>"特朗普最终会被驯服，表现得更像总统，但他也有那种不利于克里姆林宫</p>

<p>has a penchant for unpredictability that works against the Kremlin," said Konstantin von Eggert, a political commentator for TV Rain, Russia's only independent channel. "This creates a situation in which a stronger player with the same style of unpredictability as a strategy comes on the stage. Putin did not anticipate that."</p>	<p>的不可预测的倾向，“俄罗斯唯一的独立频道雨电视(TV Rain)的政治评论员康斯坦丁·冯·埃格特(Konstantin von Eggert)说。“这会导致的情况是，一个同样以不可预测战略为风格的更强大的对手登上了舞台。普京没有料到这一点。”</p>
<p>There has been a certain amount of policy whiplash on issues important to Russia. First, Mr. Trump said that NATO was obsolete, then that it had America's solid backing. He seemed to indicate he would lift economic sanctions imposed over the Ukraine crisis, and appointed as secretary of state Rex W. Tillerson, who as head of Exxon Mobil cut enormous oil deals with Russia and spoke out publicly against sanctions.</p>	<p>在对俄罗斯意义重大的一些问题上出现了左右摇摆的状况。最初，特朗普曾说北约过时了，后来又说他拥有美国的坚定支持。他一度似乎表明将取消针对乌克兰危机的经济制裁，并任命雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)为国务卿。蒂勒森担任埃克森美孚石油公司(Exxon Mobil)总裁时曾与俄罗斯达成了大量石油交易，公开反对制裁。</p>
<p>Then the new United States ambassador to the United Nations, Nikki R. Haley, sharply criticized Russia over Ukraine, suggesting that sanctions were hinged to a peace deal there. Mr. Tillerson echoed that line.</p>	<p>然后，美国驻联合国新大使尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)在乌克兰问题上尖锐批评俄罗斯，暗示是否取消制裁取决于是否能在那里达成和平协议。蒂勒森响应了这条路线。</p>
<p>Finally, Mr. Trump started to mix geopolitical apples and oranges, crossing issues in a way that Moscow deplores. He said maybe sanctions could be lifted in exchange for a better deal on nuclear arms. The Trump administration seemed to want the Kremlin to distance itself from Iran, its ally in Syria, and from China.</p>	<p>最后，特朗普开始把地缘政治的多种不同问题牵扯到一起，而这种跨领域的方式是莫斯科所不喜欢的。他说，也许制裁可以被取消，交换条件是在核武器问题上达成更好的协议。特朗普政府似乎想让克里姆林宫疏远它在叙利亚的盟友伊朗以及中国。</p>
<p>"There is a cautious feeling about how Trump and his advisers designated the possible ways of improving relations with Russia," said Vladimir Frolov, an international affairs analyst. "This has frightened the Kremlin because it does not correspond to Russia's interests."</p>	<p>“关于特朗普及其顾问如何制定改善与俄罗斯关系的可能途径存在审慎的感觉，”国际事务分析师弗拉基米尔·弗罗洛(Vladimir Frolov)说。“这令克里姆林宫感到担忧，因为它不符合俄罗斯的利益。”</p>
<p>The idea that Mr. Flynn was forced to resign over contacts with the</p>	<p>弗林因与俄罗斯大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)接触而被迫辞职</p>

Russian ambassador, Sergey I. Kislyak, fed the suspicion that relations with Moscow were the main target and that Russophobia was again stalking Washington. Accusations that Russia interfered in the American elections have generally been dismissed on these grounds.	的事更令人怀疑，与俄罗斯的关系才是主要目标，恐俄症再次渗透华盛顿。关于俄罗斯介入美国大选的指控主要是基于这些理由而被否认。
Since Mr. Trump's victory there has also been a quiet drumbeat in Moscow, where conspiracy theories are never far below the surface, that the American establishment would overthrow him.	自从特朗普获胜以来，莫斯科暗地里也出现了一种论调，关于美国权势人物会推翻特朗普的阴谋论从未消散。
"Either Trump has not found the necessary independence and has been driven into a corner," wrote Konstantin Kosachev, the head of the international affairs committee in the upper house of Parliament. "Or Russophobia has permeated the new administration from top to bottom."	"要么是特朗普没有获得必需的独立性，被逼到了墙角，"俄罗斯议会上院的国际事务委员会主席康斯坦丁·科萨切夫(Konstantin Kosachev)写道。"要么是恐俄症从上至下渗透了整个政府。"
Alexei Pushkov, another lawmaker, said on Twitter that after Mr. Flynn, Mr. Trump himself might be the next target.	另一位议员阿列克谢·普什科夫(Alexei Pushkov)在 Twitter 上表示，在弗林之后，特朗普本人可能会是下一个目标。
Dmitry S. Peskov, the spokesman for Mr. Putin, declined to comment on Tuesday about the resignation, calling it an internal American affair. Just last Friday, in an evident attempt to help Mr. Flynn, Mr. Peskov had denied that the American official and the Russian ambassador had discussed sanctions. In resigning, Mr. Flynn conceded that they had.	周二，普京的发言人迪米特里·S·佩斯科夫(Dmitry S. Peskov)拒绝就弗林辞职事件发表评论，称它是美国的国内事务。就在上周五，佩斯科夫还曾否认这位美国官员与俄罗斯大使讨论过制裁问题，这显然是为了帮助弗林。通过辞职，弗林承认他们讨论过。
Mr. Peskov called it premature to predict the course of Russian-American relations.	佩斯科夫表示，现在预测俄美关系的前途为时过早。
/international/20170215/michael-flynn-russia	/international/20170215/michael-flynn-russia
Russia Deploys Missile, Violating Treaty and Challenging Trump	俄罗斯秘密部署巡航导弹，违反美俄条约
WASHINGTON — Russia has secretly deployed a new cruise missile despite complaints from U.S. officials that it violates a landmark arms	华盛顿——美国政府官员表示，俄罗斯秘密部署了一枚新的巡航导弹，尽管美国官员表示了抗议，称之违反了一项帮助结束了冷战的里程碑式的武器控

<p>control treaty that helped seal the end of the Cold War, administration officials say.</p>	<p>制条约。</p>
<p>The move presents a major challenge for President Donald Trump, who has vowed to improve relations with President Vladimir Putin of Russia and to pursue arms accords.</p>	<p>对特朗普总统而言，此举意味着一个重大的挑战。他曾承诺改善与俄罗斯总统弗拉迪米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)的关系，达成武器控制协议。</p>
<p>The new Russian missile deployment also comes as the Trump administration is struggling to fill key policy positions at the State Department and the Pentagon – and to settle on a permanent replacement for Michael T. Flynn, the national security adviser who resigned late Monday. Flynn stepped down after it was revealed that he had misled the vice president and other officials over conversations with Moscow’s ambassador to Washington.</p>	<p>俄罗斯此番新的导弹部署，正赶上特朗普政府在竭力填补国务院和五角大楼关键政策职位空缺，以及为周一晚些时候辞职的国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)决定正式的替代人选之际。弗林是他在与莫斯科驻华盛顿大使对话的问题上误导了副总统及其他官员，并在此事遭到曝光后辞职的。</p>
<p>The ground-launched cruise missile at the center of U.S. concerns is one that the Obama administration said in 2014 had been tested in violation of a 1987 treaty that bans U.S. and Russian intermediate-range missiles based on land.</p>	<p>让美国十分担心的这种陆基巡航导弹，正是奥巴马政府在2014年表示俄方违反1987年条约进行测试的导弹。该条约禁止美国和俄罗斯发射陆基中程导弹。</p>
<p>The Obama administration had sought to persuade the Russians to correct the violation while the missile was still in the test phase. Instead the Russians have moved ahead with the system, deploying a fully operational unit.</p>	<p>在导弹仍处在测试阶段时，奥巴马政府曾试图劝说俄罗斯纠正该违规行为。俄罗斯却继续推进该系统，部署了一支能全面作战的部队。</p>
<p>Administration officials said the Russians now have two battalions of the prohibited cruise missile. One is still located at Russia’s missile test site at Kapustin Yar in southern Russia near Volgograd. The other was shifted in December from that test site to an operational base elsewhere in the country, according to a senior official who did not</p>	<p>美国政府官员表示，俄罗斯现在有两个被禁巡航导弹营。其中一个依然部署在位于俄罗斯南部靠近伏尔加格勒的卡普斯京亚尔(Kapustin Yar)的导弹试验场。另一个在去年12月从这个场地转移到了位于该国其他地方的作战基地。该消息来自一位高层官员，此人没有提供进一步的细节，并要求匿名讨论有关这枚导弹的最新情报信息。</p>

provide further details and requested anonymity to discuss recent intelligence reports about the missile.	
It is very unlikely that the Senate, which is already skeptical of Putin's intentions, would agree to ratify a new strategic arms control accord unless the alleged violation of the intermediate-range treaty is corrected. Trump has said the United States should "strengthen and expand its nuclear capability." But at the same time, he has talked of reaching a new arms agreement with Moscow that would reduce arms "very substantially."	已经对普京的意图生疑的美国参议院同意批准新战略武器控制协议的可能性非常低，除非上面提到的中程导弹协议违规行为得到纠正。特朗普曾表示美国应该“加强和扩大自己的核武能力”。但与此同时，他也曾谈论过与莫斯科达成能“大幅度”削减武器的新协议。
/international/20170215/russia-cruise-missile-arms-control-treaty	/international/20170215/russia-cruise-missile-arms-control-treaty
Trump Campaign Aides Had Repeated Contacts With Russian Intelligence	官员称特朗普竞选团队曾多次与俄罗斯接触
WASHINGTON — Phone records and intercepted calls show that members of Donald J. Trump's 2016 presidential campaign and other Trump associates had repeated contacts with senior Russian intelligence officials in the year before the election, according to four current and former American officials.	华盛顿——据四名现任和前任美国官员称，电话记录和窃听通话表明，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的2016年总统竞选团队成员以及其他相关人员在竞选前一年与俄罗斯高级情报官员多次取得联系。
American law enforcement and intelligence agencies intercepted the communications around the same time that they were discovering evidence that Russia was trying to disrupt the presidential election by hacking into the Democratic National Committee, three of the officials said. The intelligence agencies then sought to learn whether the Trump campaign was colluding with the Russians on the hacking or other efforts to influence the election.	三名官员称，在美国执法和情报机构窃听这些通话之时，他们发现有证据表明，俄罗斯在尝试通过黑客袭击民主党全国委员会(Democratic National Committee)的邮箱，从而破坏美国总统大选。之后，情报机构试图弄清特朗普竞选团队是否在黑客袭击或其他影响竞选的行动中与俄罗斯勾结。
The officials interviewed in recent weeks said that, so far, they had seen	这几位官员在最近几周的采访中表示，到目前为止，他们还没有发现任何此

<p>no evidence of such cooperation.</p>	<p>类勾结的证据。</p>
<p>But the intercepts alarmed American intelligence and law enforcement agencies, in part because of the amount of contact that was occurring while Mr. Trump was speaking glowingly about the Russian president, Vladimir V. Putin. At one point last summer, Mr. Trump said at a campaign event that he hoped Russian intelligence services had stolen Hillary Clinton's emails and would make them public.</p>	<p>不过，窃听到的电话内容引起了美国情报和执法机构的警惕，一个原因是很多通话发生在特朗普热情赞扬俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)之时。去年夏天的某个时候，特朗普在一次竞选活动中表示，他希望俄罗斯情报机构已经窃取希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的邮件并公之于众。</p>
<p>The officials said the intercepted communications were not limited to Trump campaign officials, and included other associates of Mr. Trump. On the Russian side, the contacts also included members of the Russian government outside of the intelligence services, the officials said. All of the current and former officials spoke on the condition of anonymity because the continuing investigation is classified.</p>	<p>这些官员称，截获的通信不只牵涉到特朗普的竞选工作人员，还涉及他的其他助手。官员们表示，在俄罗斯一方，这些接触还牵涉到情报机构以外的俄罗斯政府工作人员。由于尚在进行的调查属于机密，所有这些现任官员及前官员均要求匿名。</p>
<p>The officials said that one of the advisers picked up on the calls was Paul Manafort, who was Mr. Trump's campaign chairman for several months last year and had worked as a political consultant in Russia and Ukraine. The officials declined to identify the other Trump associates on the calls.</p>	<p>官员们说，保罗·马纳福特(Paul Manafort)是接电话的人之一。此人曾在俄罗斯和乌克兰从事政治咨询工作，去年给特朗普当过几个月的竞选经理。官员们拒绝透露与俄方通话的其他特朗普助手的身份。</p>
<p>The call logs and intercepted communications are part of a larger trove of information that the F.B.I. is sifting through as it investigates the links between Mr. Trump's associates and the Russian government, as well as the D.N.C. hack, according to federal law enforcement officials. As part of its inquiry, the F.B.I. has obtained banking and travel records and conducted interviews, the officials said.</p>	<p>联邦执法官员称，联邦调查局(FBI)正就特朗普的助手与俄罗斯政府以及民主党全国代表大会网络入侵事件之间的关联展开调查，并对更多信息进行筛查，这些通话记录以及被截获的通信亦在其中。官员们称，作为调查的一部分，联邦调查局已经获取了银行和旅行记录，并进行了问讯。</p>
<p>Mr. Manafort, who has not been charged with any crimes, dismissed the</p>	<p>马纳福特尚未遭到任何犯罪指控，在周二的电话采访中驳斥了美国官员的说</p>

<p>accounts of the American officials in a telephone interview on Tuesday. "This is absurd," he said. "I have no idea what this is referring to. I have never knowingly spoken to Russian intelligence officers, and I have never been involved with anything to do with the Russian government or the Putin administration or any other issues under investigation today."</p>	<p>法。“这很荒唐，”他说。“我不知道这指的是什么。我从未有意和俄罗斯情报官员交谈，从未卷入和俄罗斯政府或普京政府有关的任何事情，或者眼下被调查的其他任何问题。”</p>
<p>Mr. Manafort added, "It's not like these people wear badges that say, 'I'm a Russian intelligence officer.'"</p>	<p>马纳福特还表示，“这些人又不会戴着徽章跟我说，‘我是一名俄罗斯情报官员。’”</p>
<p>Several of Mr. Trump's associates, like Mr. Manafort, have done business in Russia, and it is not unusual for American businessmen to come in contact with foreign intelligence officials, sometimes unwittingly, in countries like Russia and Ukraine, where the spy services are deeply embedded in society. Law enforcement officials did not say to what extent the contacts may have been about business.</p>	<p>特朗普的几个助手——比如马纳福特——在俄罗斯做过生意，而在俄罗斯、乌克兰等已经将情报活动深深嵌入社会的国家，美国商人在不知情的情况下和外国情报官员发生接触并不奇怪。执法官员没透露这些接触在多大程度上与生意有关。</p>
<p>Officials would not disclose many details, including what was discussed on the calls, which Russian intelligence officials were on the calls, and how many of Mr. Trump's advisers were talking to the Russians. It is also unclear whether the conversations had anything to do with Mr. Trump himself.</p>	<p>官员们不愿披露太多细节，包括通话的具体内容是什么，参与通话的有哪些俄罗斯情报官员，以及特朗普的顾问中有多少人和俄罗斯人交谈过。同样尚不清楚的是，这些通话在多大程度上和特朗普本人有关。</p>
<p>A published report from American intelligence agencies that was made public in January concluded that the Russian government had intervened in the election in part to help Mr. Trump, but did not address whether any members of the Trump campaign had participated in the effort.</p>	<p>于1月份被公开的一份来自美国情报机构的报告得出结论，俄罗斯政府曾干预美国大选，部分是为了帮助特朗普。但报告并未指出特朗普竞选团队的成员是否曾参与其中。</p>
<p>The intercepted calls are different from the wiretapped conversations</p>	<p>被截获的电话不同于特朗普的前国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T.</p>

<p>last year between Michael T. Flynn, President Trump's former national security adviser, and Sergey I. Kislyak, the Russian ambassador to the United States. During those calls, which led to Mr. Flynn's resignation on Monday night, the two men discussed sanctions that the Obama administration imposed on Russia in December.</p>	<p>Flynn)和俄罗斯驻美大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergei I. Kislyak)去年的那些被窃听的对话。在导致弗林于周一晚间辞职的通话中，两人讨论了奥巴马政府于去年12月对俄罗斯实施的制裁。</p>
<p>But the cases are part of the routine electronic surveillance of communications of foreign officials by American intelligence and law enforcement agencies.</p>	<p>不过，上述情况都是美国情报和执法机构对外国官员的通信进行常规电子监控时发现的。</p>
<p>The White House did not immediately respond to a request for comment. The F.B.I. declined to comment.</p>	<p>白宫未立即回复置评请求。联邦调查局拒绝置评。</p>
<p>Two days after the election in November, Sergei A. Ryabkov, the deputy Russian foreign minister, said that "there were contacts" during the campaign between Russian officials and Mr. Trump's team.</p>	<p>去年11月，俄罗斯副外长谢尔盖·A·亚布科夫(Sergei A. Ryabkov)在美国大选日两天后表示，选举期间，俄罗斯官员和特朗普的团队“有过接触”。</p>
<p>"Obviously, we know most of the people from his entourage," Mr. Ryabkov said in an interview with the Russian Interfax news agency.</p>	<p>"显然，我们认识他的大多数助手，"亚布科夫接受俄罗斯国际文传电讯社(Interfax)采访时说。</p>
<p>The Trump transition team denied Mr. Ryabkov's statement. "This is not accurate," Hope Hicks, a spokeswoman for Mr. Trump, said at the time.</p>	<p>特朗普过渡团队否认了亚布科夫的话。"这种说法并不准确，"特朗普的发言人霍普·希克斯(Hope Hicks)当时表示。</p>
<p>The National Security Agency, which monitors the communications of foreign intelligence services, initially captured the communications between Mr. Trump's associates and Russians as part of routine foreign surveillance. After that, the F.B.I. asked the N.S.A. to collect as much information as possible about the Russian operatives on the phone calls, and to search through troves of previous intercepted communications that had not been analyzed.</p>	<p>负责监控外国情报机构通信的国家安全局(National Security Agency)，最初是在针对外国目标的常规监控中截获了特朗普的助手和俄罗斯人之间的通信。随后，FBI 提请国家安全局尽可能多地搜集参与这些通话的俄罗斯特工的信息，并筛查以前截获的大量尚未被分析的通信。</p>
<p>The F.B.I. has closely examined at least three other people close to Mr.</p>	<p>FBI 密切关注着至少另外三名和特朗普关系密切的人士，但尚不清楚其电话</p>

<p>Trump, although it is unclear if their calls were intercepted. They are Carter Page, a businessman and former foreign policy adviser to the campaign; Roger Stone, a longtime Republican operative; and Mr. Flynn.</p>	<p>是否遭到了窃听。他们当中有：曾任特朗普竞选团队外交政策顾问的商人卡特·佩奇(Carter Page)，长期为共和党工作的罗杰·斯通(Roger Stone)，以及弗林。</p>
<p>All of the men have strongly denied they had any improper contacts with Russian officials.</p>	<p>这些人均强烈否认与俄罗斯官员有过任何不当接触。</p>
<p>As part of the inquiry, the F.B.I. is also trying to assess the credibility of information contained in a dossier that was given to the bureau last year by a former British intelligence operative. The dossier contained a raft of salacious allegations about connections between Mr. Trump, his associates and the Russian government. It also included unsubstantiated claims that the Russians had embarrassing videos that could be used to blackmail Mr. Trump.</p>	<p>The F.B.I. has spent several months investigating the leads in the dossier, but has yet to confirm any of its most explosive allegations.</p>
<p>Senior F.B.I. officials believe that the former British intelligence officer who compiled the dossier, Christopher Steele, has a credible track record, and he briefed F.B.I. investigators last year about how he obtained the information. One American law enforcement official said that F.B.I. agents had made contact with some of Mr. Steele's sources.</p>	<p>The F.B.I.'s investigation into Mr. Manafort began last spring as an outgrowth of a criminal investigation into his work for a pro-Russian political party in Ukraine and for the country's former president, Viktor F. Yanukovich. The investigation has focused on why he was in such close contact with Russian and Ukrainian intelligence officials.</p>
<p>The bureau did not have enough evidence to obtain a warrant for a wiretap of Mr. Manafort's communications, but it had the N.S.A. closely scrutinize the communications of Ukrainian officials he had met.</p>	<p>The F.B.I. investigation is proceeding at the same time that separate investigations into Russian interference in the election are gaining momentum on Capitol Hill. Those investigations, by the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, are examining not only the Russian hacking but also any contacts that Mr. Trump's team had with Russian officials during the campaign.</p>
<p>On Tuesday, top Republican lawmakers said that Mr. Flynn should be</p>	<p>Mr. Warner said that Mr. Flynn's resignation would not stop the</p>

<p>one focus of the investigation, and that he should be called to testify before Congress. Senator Mark Warner of Virginia, the top Democrat on the Intelligence Committee, said that the news surrounding Mr. Flynn in recent days underscored "how many questions still remain unanswered to the American people more than three months after Election Day, including who was aware of what, and when."</p>	<p>committee "from continuing to investigate General Flynn, or any other campaign official who may have had inappropriate and improper contacts with Russian officials prior to the election."</p>
<p>/international/20170215/russia-intelligence-communications-trump</p>	<p>/international/20170215/russia-intelligence-communications-trump</p>
<p>Trump, Meeting With Netanyahu, Backs Away From Palestinian State</p>	<p>特朗普不再坚持“两国方案”，再次偏离外交正统</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump said Wednesday that the United States would no longer insist on a Palestinian state as part of a peace accord between Israel and the Palestinians, backing away from a policy that has underpinned the United States' role in Middle East peacemaking since the Clinton administration.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周三，唐纳德·特朗普总统表示，美国将不再坚持要求巴以和平协议中必须包括一个巴勒斯坦国，这改变了自克林顿政府以来，美国在中东和平进程中的主要政策。</p>
<p>"I'm looking at two-state and one-state" formulations, Trump said, appearing in a joint news conference at the White House with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel. "I like the one that both parties like. I'm very happy with the one that both parties like. I can live with either one."</p>	<p>特朗普在白宫与以色列总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)举行的联合新闻发布会上说，“我在考虑两个国家和一个国家”这两种方案，“我喜欢双方都喜欢的那个方案。我会对双方都喜欢的方案感到满意。两个我都能接受。”</p>
<p>Trump's comments were a striking departure from two decades of diplomatic orthodoxy, and they raised a host of thorny questions about the viability of his position. The Palestinians are highly unlikely to accept anything short of a sovereign state, and a single Israeli state encompassing the Palestinians would either become undemocratic or no longer Jewish, given the faster growth rate of the Arab population.</p>	<p>特朗普的言论严重偏离 20 年来的外交正统，引发了关于他的立场可行性的诸多尖锐问题。巴勒斯坦人极其不可能接受任何缺乏主权国家的协议，一个包含巴勒斯坦人的以色列国要么会变得不民主，要么不再是犹太国家，因为阿拉伯人口的增长速度更快。</p>
<p>But even as Trump drastically reoriented U.S. policy, he told Netanyahu</p>	<p>不过，尽管特朗普极大改变了美国政策的方向，但他告诫内塔尼亚胡，要暂</p>

to stop building new housing in the West Bank for the moment.	停在约旦河西岸修建新住宅。
The president also stressed that Israel would have to be flexible in any future peace talks.	总统还强调，以色列在未来的任何和平谈判中必须保持变通性。
Netanyahu, who nominally supports a two-state solution, quickly embraced Trump's declaration, saying he preferred to deal with "substance" rather than "labels" in negotiating with the Palestinians.	内塔尼亚胡名义上支持两国解决方案，他很快接受了特朗普的立场，表示他更愿意在与巴勒斯坦人的谈判中解决“实质问题”，而非“标签问题”。
He repeated his two prerequisites — that the Palestinians recognize Israel as a Jewish state and that Israel maintain security control over the entire West Bank. The obstacle to peace, he said, is Palestinian hate, as demonstrated by building statues to those who carry out terrorist attacks and paying their families salaries. "This is the source of the conflict," he said.	他重述了自己的两个先决条件——巴勒斯坦人承认以色列是一个犹太国家，以色列保持对整个约旦河西岸的安全控制。他表示，和平的障碍是巴勒斯坦人的仇恨，这表现在为进行恐怖主义袭击的人塑雕像，给他们的家属提供薪水。“这是矛盾的根源，”他说。
Trump and Jared Kushner, his son-in-law and senior adviser, have been exploring an approach called the outside-in strategy, enlisting Arab states in the region that already have found common cause with Israel against their mutual enemy Iran to help broker a settlement with the Palestinians. But it is not at all clear that Palestinians would ever accept an arrangement that did not leave them with a state of their own.	特朗普和他的女婿、高级顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)探讨过一个由外而内的战略，征募该地区因反对共同敌人伊朗而已经与以色列达成一致的阿拉伯国家帮助与巴勒斯坦人达成一个协议。但人们完全不清楚巴勒斯坦人是否愿意接受不让他们拥有自己国家的任何方案。
Until now, Trump's team has largely avoided conversations with Palestinian leaders. But Mike Pompeo, the CIA director, met with Mahmoud Abbas, the Palestinian Authority president, in Ramallah in the West Bank on Tuesday, according to The Associated Press.	直到现在，特朗普的团队大体上避免了与巴勒斯坦领导人进行对话。但是据美联社(The Associated Press)称，周二，中央情报局局长迈克·庞皮欧(Mike Pompeo)在约旦河西岸的拉姆安拉会见了巴勒斯坦民族权力机构(Palestinian Authority)主席马哈茂德·阿巴斯(Mahmoud Abbas)。
/international/20170216/benjamin-netanyahu-israel-trump	/international/20170216/benjamin-netanyahu-israel-trump
A Canadian City Thrives on Gas, Like a 'Wealthy Little Country'	因天然气而富可敌国的加拿大小城
MEDICINE HAT, Alberta — This isolated river city smack dab in the	艾伯塔省梅迪辛哈特——这个坐落在河边的城市正好在艾伯塔贫瘠地区的中

<p>middle of Alberta's badlands is a little bit like Norway. Both have sizable oil and gas reserves that spin big money relative to their small populations.</p>	<p>心，与世隔绝。它和挪威有点像，石油和天然气的储量都相当大，带来的财富相对于它们较少的人口来说是相当多的。</p>
<p>Now, Medicine Hat is setting up the equivalent of Norway's famous sovereign wealth fund, a pool of money that should make more money for generations to come.</p>	<p>现在，梅迪辛哈特正在设立一个和挪威著名的主权财富基金相当的基金，筹集起来的钱应该会为子孙后代赚更多的钱。</p>
<p>"We could separate from the world, and we'd be totally self-sufficient," said Ted Clugston, the mayor, sipping coffee in Medicine Hat's award-winning, architectural designed brick-and-glass City Hall. "We'd be a very, very wealthy little country, except we have no military."</p>	<p>"我们可以和世界分离，完全自给自足，"该市市长特德·克吕斯顿(Ted Clugston)在梅迪辛哈特市政厅里一边喝着咖啡一边说。这是一栋很有设计感的获奖建筑，采用了砖和玻璃结构。"我们可以成为一个非常非常富裕的小国，除了没有军队以外。"</p>
<p>Medicine Hat is one of the last cities in North America to own its energy resources; it has more than 4,000 gas wells and hopes to grow its oil production from 1,500 to as much as 5,000 barrels of oil a day.</p>	<p>梅迪辛哈特是北美洲最后一批拥有自己的能源资源的城市之一。该市现在有4000多口天然气井，还打算将石油日产量从1500桶增加到5000桶。</p>
<p>It has its own gas-fired power plant and is a leader in municipally owned renewable energy, with a wind farm and a solar thermal power plant. The city even provides incentives to homeowners to buy solar electric panels.</p>	<p>它有自己的燃气发电厂，还有一座风电场和一座太阳能热电厂，是市政可再生能源领域的领导者。梅迪辛哈特甚至还向购买太阳能电子组件的房屋主人提供补贴优惠。</p>
<p>But it is what is under the city that really sets it apart: massive reserves of natural gas.</p>	<p>但真正让这座城市与众不同的，是它地底下的东西：储量巨大的天然气。</p>
<p>Much of Alberta is the floor of an ancient sea that scientists call the Western Interior Seaway, which once separated the Rocky Mountains from the Appalachians. It was full of life, swimming with giant reptiles that grew as much as 60 feet long.</p>	<p>艾伯塔有相当一部分地区在古代是一片海洋的海床。科学家称其为西部内陆海道(Western Interior Seaway)，它曾将落基山脉和阿巴拉契亚山脉隔开。当时，这里充满生机，生活着最长可达60英尺(约合18米)的巨型爬行动物。</p>
<p>Detritus from dead plants and animals that settled to the bottom was buried by sediment and broke down into methane after million of years.</p>	<p>死去的动植物的残骸沉落海底，被沉积物掩埋，并在数百万年后分解成甲烷。今天的地质学家把残留下来的海床称作梅迪辛哈特砂岩(Medicine Hat</p>

<p>Geologists today call the remains of that seabed the Medicine Hat Sandstone. It contains the largest and oldest pool of natural gas in Canada.</p>	<p>Sandstone)。它拥有加拿大储量最大、最古老的天然气。</p>
<p>The indigenous people of the plains knew there was something mysterious in the ground around here because lightning strikes would occasionally set off gas flares that burned brilliantly until snuffed out by wind or rain – they called the gas vents “burning springs.”</p>	<p>生活在这片平原上的原住民知道，这附近的地底下有神秘的东西，因为闪电偶尔会把地上的草点燃，火光明亮，直到被风或雨扑灭。他们把气孔叫“燃烧的泉水”。</p>
<p>Then in 1883, the Canadian Pacific Railway bridged the South Saskatchewan River at Medicine Hat and dug a well farther west looking for water to replenish steam engines on the dry plains. They instead struck gas, “which, on taking fire emits a flame sufficient to light up the surrounding country,” a newspaper reported at the time.</p>	<p>然后到了 1883 年，加拿大太平洋铁路(Canadian Pacific Railway)延伸到梅迪辛哈特时，在南萨斯喀彻温河上架桥。为了在干燥的平原上给蒸汽机加水，人们在西侧挖了一口井，希望找到水。当时的一份报纸报道称，他们挖到了气体，“遇火便会产生足以把四周围照亮的火焰”。</p>
<p>The railroad kept digging wells and hitting gas, which it primarily used to create flares to dazzle visitors. After witnessing one such display, Rudyard Kipling famously wrote, “this part of the country seems to have all hell for a basement, and the only trap door is Medicine Hat.”</p>	<p>铁路施工人员不断挖井，挖出天然气。当时，天然气主要被用来制造让访客赞叹的火光。看过一次这样的表演后，鲁德亚德·吉卜林(Rudyard Kipling)曾写下名言，“在该国的这片地区，地狱似乎就在地下室里，唯一的天窗就是梅迪辛哈特。”</p>
<p>The first wells were shallow and the gas was mixed with water, which would freeze in the winter, making distribution impossible. Then in 1904, the town fathers decided to drill a deeper well.</p>	<p>最初的井都较浅，天然气和水混合在了一起。水在冬天会结冰，导致无法输送天然气。后来到 1904 年，市政官员决定挖一口更深的井。</p>
<p>At 1,000 feet, the coffer ran dry, but the mayor said he would find more money and ordered the drilling to continue. Ten feet later, the drill hit gas, spitting the drill bit out of the ground like a watermelon seed. The mayor was just getting dressed and ran down to the well with his suspenders hanging around his knees, according to a city historian.</p>	<p>在地面以下 1000 英尺的地方，天然气井干涸，但市长称他会弄到更多的钱，下令继续挖。又挖了十英尺，钻头碰到天然气，被像西瓜籽一样喷出地面。据该市的一位历史学者称，市长当时刚穿好衣服，在膝盖处安好吊具后下到井下。</p>

<p>Remarkably, the city turned down a bid by a private company to buy the gas franchise and instead decided to develop it as a public utility. The city raised money to install gas lines that ran through buildings and from home to home. Street lamps burned around the clock because the gas was so plentiful it was less expensive than turning them off and relighting them daily, a reality that earned Medicine Hat a mention in "Ripley's Believe It or Not!" (The gas mantles in the lamps have since been replaced by light-emitting diodes.)</p>	<p>不同寻常的是，市政府拒绝了一家私营公司购买天然气特许经营权的提议，而是决定把它当作公用事业来开发。该市为安装天然气管道而筹集资金，管道把一栋又一栋建筑，一个又一个家庭连接在了一起。路灯连续一整天燃烧着，因为天然气非常充足，全天照明比每天灭灯第二天再点燃要更便宜。这个事实为梅迪辛哈特在“信不信由你博物馆”(Ripley's Believe It or Not)赢得了一席之地。(路灯中的气灯罩已被发光二极管取代。)</p>
<p>Learning how to safely harness the invisible, odorless resource took some time. Many a building was blown to matchwood because of leaking gas. In 1908, a mattress factory exploded.</p>	<p>学习如何安全使用这种无形、无味的资源需要时间。很多建筑因为漏气而被炸成碎片。1908年，一家床垫厂发生爆炸。</p>
<p>Medicine Hat, by then incorporated as a city, started offering industry tax holidays, free building sites and free natural gas; thousands of factories came. Vincent Scully, a former Irish politician, declared that Medicine Hat would become "the Pittsburgh of western Canada," and for a while, it looked as if he might have been right. By the time the Great War began, Medicine Hat factories were producing dozens of products, "from manhole covers to candy," according to Medicine Hat's history museum.</p>	<p>那时已建市的梅迪辛哈特开始提供工业税负优惠期、免费建筑工地和免费天然气。成千上万家工厂随之出现。前爱尔兰政界人物文森特·斯库利(Vincent Scully)曾宣称梅迪辛哈特将成为“加拿大西部的匹茨堡”，而在一段时间里，他似乎说对了。据梅迪辛哈特历史博物馆称，到一战开始时，梅迪辛哈特的工厂生产的产品，“从井盖到糖果，”达数十种之多。</p>
<p>"There's not much that we're wanting for," said Bill Cocks, a city councilor and chairman of the city's energy and utilities committee, who said he was sometimes introduced at provincial meetings as "Alderman Cocks from the Independent Principality of Medicine Hat."</p>	<p>“我们什么都不缺，”该市议员、能源与公用事业委员会主席比尔·科克斯(Bill Cocks)说。他称在省级会议上，自己有时候会被介绍成“来自梅迪辛哈特独立公国的科克斯议员”。</p>
<p>Cocks is president of the Cypress Club, a leather-and-trophy-head-bedecked private club founded in 1903 that</p>	<p>科克斯是赛普里斯俱乐部(Cypress Club)的主席。这是一个用皮革和兽头作装饰品的私人俱乐部，成立于1903年，一向是梅迪辛哈特权力掮客的社交</p>

has long been the social hub of Medicine Hat power brokers.	中心。
Income from the oil and gas sales funds much of the municipal budget, allowing Medicine Hat to keep taxes low — it has the lowest property taxes of any major municipality in Canada. When energy prices were high, the city built up about 500 million Canadian dollars in reserves.	来自石油和天然气的收入会给该市的很多预算提供资金,使梅迪辛哈特能够保持低税率。这里是加拿大主要城市中财产税最低的。在能源价格处于高位时,该市积累起了大约五亿加元的资金储备。
But then prices plummeted and the profits evaporated, and this year Medicine Hat faced a budget shortfall for the first time in memory. The city will close the gap with reserves and raise property taxes by 2 percent annually for the next 10 years, but the shortfall served as a warning to the City Council.	但后来,能源价格暴跌,利润蒸发,梅迪辛哈特今年面临预算不足。在记忆中这是第一次。市政府将用储备金来弥补,并在接下来的十年里每年上调财产税2%,但预算不足是对市议会的一个提醒。
As a result, Medicine Hat is setting up a “heritage fund,” similar to the sovereign wealth funds operated by Norway, China, Singapore and other wealthy countries. The city won provincial approval to invest in stocks, a privilege allowed to only two other cities in Alberta: Calgary and Edmonton, each more than a dozen times Medicine Hat’s size.	因此,梅迪辛哈特正在设立一个“遗产基金”,类似于挪威、中国、新加坡和其他富裕国家运作的主权财富基金。该市获得了省级部门对投资股票的许可。在艾伯塔,除梅迪辛哈特外只有两个城市享有这项特权:卡尔加里和埃德蒙顿。它们的面积均比梅迪辛哈特大十多倍。
Once money goes into the fund, it cannot come out — only dividends can. But over time, the city hopes the fund will grow and that dividends will eventually cover a lot of the city budget, maybe someday even making property taxes a thing of the past.	资金一旦进入该基金,就不能撤出,只有收益可取出。但随着时间的推移,该市希望这个基金能不断发展壮大,到最后收益能承担该市的大量预算,也许有一天甚至会让财产税成为历史。
“We’ll start capturing the value of those depletable assets,” said Brian Mastel, the finance commissioner, “and monetize them into an endowment fund for the community.”	“我们将开始利用这些可能会枯竭的资产的价值,”该市财政厅长布莱恩·马斯特尔(Brian Mastel)说,“并把它们变现,放进一个造福社会的捐赠基金。”
/international/20170216/medicine-hat-canada-natural-gas	/international/20170216/medicine-hat-canada-natural-gas
Winston Churchill Wrote of Alien Life in a Lost Essay	前英国首相丘吉尔曾撰文探讨外星人
LONDON — Even as he was preparing for the biggest struggle of his life,	伦敦——即便是在准备迎接生命中最大的挑战——带领英国对抗纳粹德国

leading Britain in its fight against Nazi Germany, Winston Churchill had something else on his mind: extraterrestrials.	时，温斯顿·丘吉尔(Winston Churchill)的心中也在想着别的事情：外星人。
In a newly unearthed essay sent to his publisher on Oct. 16, 1939 — just weeks after Britain entered World War II and Churchill became part of the wartime Cabinet — and later revised, he was pondering the likelihood of life on other planets.	1939年10月16日，也就是英国加入第二次世界大战、丘吉尔成为战时内阁成员仅仅几周后，一篇文章被送至其出版人手中，后来又被多次修改。在这篇近来重见天日的文章中，他探讨了其他星球上存在生命的可能性。
Churchill, who went on to become prime minister during much of World War II and again from 1951 to 1955, was so enthralled by the subject that he even ordered a suspected sighting of an unidentified flying object by the Royal Air Force to be kept a secret for 50 years to avoid “mass panic.”	继而在二战的很长一段时间里担任英国首相、并于1951年至1955年间再度担此要职的丘吉尔，对这一话题极为痴迷，甚至曾勒令将皇家空军(Royal Air Force)疑似见到不明飞行物的信息保密50年，以免引发“大恐慌”。
In an 11-page essay titled “Are We Alone in the Universe?” the statesman showed powers of reason “like a scientist,” said Mario Livio, an astrophysicist who read the rarely seen draft and wrote about it in an article published Wednesday in Nature magazine.	丘吉尔的文章长11页，题为“我们是独自存在于宇宙中吗？”看过难得一见的草稿并就此撰文于周三发表在《自然》(Nature)杂志上的天文学家马里奥·利维奥(Mario Livio)说，这位政治家在文章中展示了“如科学家般”的推理能力。
“The most amazing thing is that he started this essay when Europe was on the brink of war and there he is, musing about a question about a scientific topic that is really a question out of curiosity,” he said in an interview.	“最令人惊讶的是，他开始写这篇文章的时候，欧洲正处于战争边缘，而他却在琢磨一个源于好奇心的科学问题，”利维奥接受采访时表示。
Churchill first defines what life is, then details the requirements for life to exist and progressively expands his reasoning to the existence of life in other solar systems, Livio said. “He’s really thinking about this,” Livio said, “and though he didn’t have all the knowledge at hand, he thinks about this with the logic of a scientist.”	利维奥说，丘吉尔先是给生命下了定义，然后详细阐述了生命存在的条件，并逐渐将其推理延展至其他太阳系存在生命。“他是真的在思考这个问题，”利维奥说，“尽管并未掌握所有的知识，但他借助科学家般的逻辑思考着这个问题。”
Churchill’s interest in science stemmed from his early years as an army	丘吉尔对科学的兴趣源于他早年在英国统治下的印度担任陆军军官的经历，

<p>officer in British-ruled India, where he had crates of books, including Darwin's "On the Origin of Species," shipped to him by his mother.</p>	<p>在那里他有很多箱书籍，包括他母亲寄送给他的达尔文的《物种起源》。</p>
<p>He later became friends, at least for a time, with the writer H.G. Wells, whose hugely popular "The War of the Worlds," about Martians invading Britain, was broadcast in 1938 — a year before Churchill wrote his article. (Churchill once said Wells' "The Time Machine" was one of the books he would like to take with him to purgatory.)</p>	<p>他后来和作家 H·G·威尔斯(H.G. Wells)成了朋友，至少有一段时间是如此。威尔斯著有广受欢迎的《世界之战》(The War of the Worlds)，写的是火星入侵地球的故事。1938 年，也是就丘吉尔撰写那篇文章的一年前，该书曾被电台广播。(丘吉尔说过，如果要下地狱，那威尔斯的《时间机器》[The Time Machine]会是他想要带在身边的书之一。)</p>
<p>Churchill argued that it was probable that extraterrestrial life existed somewhere in the universe. This was years before Frank Drake, the U.S. astronomer and astrophysicist, presented in 1961 his theory about the number of communicative civilizations in the cosmos. "It is astonishing that Churchill wasn't a scientist and yet he showed such an interest in science," Livio said.</p>	<p>丘吉尔指出，外星生命可能存在于宇宙中的某个地方。这比美国天文学家和天体物理学家弗兰克·德雷克(Frank Drake)于 1961 年提出关于宇宙中可沟通文明数量的理论早了很多年。“令人惊讶的是，丘吉尔并不是科学家，但他对科学表现出了极大的兴趣，”利维奥说。</p>
<p>The manuscript was passed on to the National Churchill Museum in Fulton, Missouri, the site of Churchill's famed 1946 Iron Curtain speech, in the 1980s by Wendy Reves, the wife of Churchill's publisher, Emery Reves. It had been overlooked for years until Timothy Riley, who became the museum's director last year, stumbled upon it recently. Soon after news of the discovery, two other copies were found in a separate archive in Britain.</p>	<p>上世纪 80 年代，这份手稿被丘吉尔的出版人的妻子温迪·列韦斯(Wendy Reves)提交给了密苏里州富尔顿的国立丘吉尔博物馆(National Churchill Museum)——丘吉尔于 1946 年在富尔顿发表过著名的铁幕演说。它被忽略了很多年，直到去年上任的馆长蒂莫西·赖利(Timothy Riley)最近偶然发现了它。该手稿重见天日的消息传出后不久，英国有人在另外一个档案馆里又发现了两份副本。</p>
<p>Although the article was sent to Reves in 1939, it was not published. Churchill had revised it a number of times in the 1950s.</p>	<p>尽管这篇文章在 1939 年被送到了列韦斯那里，但它并未被发表。丘吉尔在 1950 年代对文章做过多次修改，</p>
<p>In his article, Churchill wrote: "I am not sufficiently conceited to think that my sun is the only one with a family of planets."</p>	<p>他在文中写道：“我并未自负到认为只有我的太阳拥有行星体系。”</p>
<p>"I, for one, am not so immensely impressed by the success we are</p>	<p>“就我自身而言，我们在这里成功创建的文明并没有那么了不起，不足以促</p>

<p>making of our civilization here that I am prepared to think we are the only spot in this immense universe which contains living, thinking creatures," he wrote, "or that we are the highest type of mental and physical development which has ever appeared in the vast compass of space and time."</p>	<p>使我认为这里是浩瀚宇宙中唯一一个存在有思考能力的生物的地方，“他写道，“或者认为我们代表着广阔时空内心理和生理进化的最高成就。”</p>
<p>Largely self-educated in the sciences, Churchill had boundless curiosity for practically anything, an attitude he once described as "picking up a few things as I went along."</p>	<p>基本是靠自学来掌握科学知识的丘吉尔，几乎对任何东西都有着无尽的好奇心，他形容这种态度是“一边走一边捡起一些东西”。</p>
<p>He wrote about 30 million words in his lifetime, including wartime speeches, an African travelogue, a book on oil painting, a lengthy memoir, and even an essay on an imagined invasion of Russia when he was just 15. For his body of work, he won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.</p>	<p>他一生写了约 3000 万词的文字，其中包括多份战时演说、一本非洲旅行日志、一本关于油画的书、一本大部头回忆录，甚至在 15 岁就以想象中的入侵俄国为题写过一篇文章。</p>
<p>Welding an active imagination with scientific thought, Churchill produced a few madcap ideas — which he called "funnies" — that he actually championed while he was prime minister, as a means to defeat Nazi Germany.</p>	<p>集活跃的想象力和科学思维于一身的丘吉尔，有过几个疯狂的点子——他称之为“笑话”——它们其实是他担任首相期间鼎力支持的点子，被其视为击败纳粹德国的工具。</p>
<p>There was Operation Habakkuk, an imagined fleet of aircraft carriers made from wood pulp and ice to fight German U-boats in the mid-Atlantic. Then there was the Great Panjandrum, an enormous, rocket-propelled wheel packed with explosives. Churchill even invented a green velvet "siren suit" to be put on in a hurry during air raids.</p>	<p>先是“哈巴谷行动”(Operation Habakkuk)——按照设想，一支由木浆和冰制成的航母编队将开赴大西洋中部，与德国人的 U 型潜艇作战。然后是“大首领”(Great Panjandrum)，一种由火箭驱动的巨大爆破车。丘吉尔甚至设计了以绿色丝绒制成的“警报套装”，可供人在空袭期间匆忙套在身上。</p>
<p>While none of these ideas came into being (the giant wheel having run amok in the testing stage), science was not just a hobby for Churchill.</p>	<p>所有这些点子都未变成现实（巨大的爆破车在测试阶段横冲直撞，失去了控制），但科学对丘吉尔来说不仅仅是一个爱好。</p>
<p>He was the first prime minister to hire a science adviser. Frederick</p>	<p>他是第一位聘任科学顾问的首相。在伦敦科学博物馆(Science Museum)以</p>

<p>Lindemann, a physicist, became Churchill's "on tap" expert and once described him as a "scientist who had missed his vocation," said Andrew Nahum, who curated an exhibition on Churchill and science at the Science Museum in London. He found a separate copy of the essay in the Churchill Archives Center at the University of Cambridge.</p>	<p>丘吉尔和科学为主题策划过一场展览的安德鲁·内厄姆(Andrew Nahum)说, 物理学家弗雷德里克·林德曼(Frederick Lindemann)成为了丘吉尔“随时”讨教的专家, 曾经形容他是一个“入错行的科学家”。内厄姆在剑桥大学(University of Cambridge)丘吉尔档案中心(Churchill Archives Center)找到了一份文章副本。</p>
<p>Churchill also met regularly with scientists such as Bernard Lovell, the father of radio astronomy and the Lovell telescope.</p>	<p>丘吉尔还会和一些科学家定期碰面, 譬如射电天文学之父、洛维尔望远镜的发明者伯纳德·洛维尔(Bernard Lovell)。</p>
<p>Churchill founded in 1958 the British equivalent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Cambridge – Churchill College – which has since produced 32 Nobel Prize winners.</p>	<p>丘吉尔于1958年在剑桥创办了英国版的麻省理工——丘吉尔学院(Churchill College)。该学院迄今为止已经培养出了32名诺奖得主。</p>
<p>In the interwar period, Churchill wrote numerous scientific articles, including one called "Death Rays" and another titled "Are there Men on the Moon?" In 1924, he published a text asking readers "Shall We All Commit Suicide?", in which he speculated that technological advances could lead to the creation of a small bomb that was powerful enough to destroy an entire town.</p>	<p>在两次世界大战的间隙, 丘吉尔写了大量科学方面的文章, 其中一篇题为“死亡之光”, 还有一篇叫“月球上有人吗?” 1924年, 他发表了一篇文章, 问读者“我们都该自杀吗?” 他在文中推测, 随着科技的进步, 人类将发明一种杀伤力大到足以摧毁整个城镇的小炸弹。</p>
<p>Churchill's recently unearthed article on extraterrestrial life was probably written in the same vein and probably was intended to be published as a popular science piece for a newspaper.</p>	<p>新发现的那篇关于外星生命的文章大致以同样的语调写就, 很可能是要作为科普文章发表在报纸上。</p>
<p>Two other scientific essays – one on cell division in the body and another on evolution – are stored in the museum's archives in Fulton, Riley, the museum director, said in an interview.</p>	<p>富尔顿那家博物馆的馆长赖利说, 另外两篇科学方面的文章——一篇讲的是体内的细胞分裂, 另一篇讲的是进化——目前被保存在该博物馆的档案库中。</p>
<p>Churchill had a "natural curiosity and general optimism about life," Riley said. He had "a willingness to see technical and scientific advances improve not only his immediate world or his country, but the world."</p>	<p>赖利说, 丘吉尔对生命有着“天生的好奇和大体上的乐观态度”。他“乐于见到科技进步不只是让他眼前的世界或他的国家变得更好, 还让整个世界变得更好。”</p>

/international/20170217/winston-churchill-aliens	/international/20170217/winston-churchill-aliens
A Back-Channel Plan for Ukraine and Russia, Courtesy of Trump Associates	特朗普助手推动俄罗斯乌克兰“和平方案”
A week before Michael Flynn resigned as national security adviser, a sealed proposal was hand-delivered to his office, outlining a way for President Donald Trump to lift sanctions against Russia.	在迈克尔·弗林(Michael Flynn)辞去国家安全顾问职位一周前,一项密封的提议被人亲手送至他的办公室,其中概述了唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)总统解除对俄罗斯制裁的新方案。
Flynn is gone, having been caught lying about his own discussion of sanctions with the Russian ambassador. But the proposal, a peace plan for Ukraine and Russia, remains, along with those pushing it: Michael Cohen, the president's personal lawyer, who delivered the document; Felix H. Sater, a business associate who helped Trump scout deals in Russia; and a Ukrainian lawmaker trying to rise in a political opposition movement shaped in part by Trump's former campaign manager Paul Manafort.	弗林因为被发现在与俄罗斯大使讨论制裁的问题上撒谎而辞职,但这项提议——让乌克兰与俄罗斯达成和平的方案——及推动它的人依然还在:递送该文件的总统私人律师迈克尔·科恩(Michael Cohen);曾帮助特朗普在俄罗斯物色交易机会的生意伙伴费利克斯·H·塞特(Felix H. Sater);试图在部分由特朗普的前任竞选经理保罗·马纳福特(Paul Manafort)促成的一个政治反对派运动中崛起的一个乌克兰议员。
At a time when Trump's ties to Russia, and the people connected to him, are under heightened scrutiny — with investigations by U.S. intelligence agencies, the FBI and Congress — some of his associates remain willing and eager to wade into Russia-related efforts behind the scenes.	在特朗普与俄罗斯的关系以及与他有关联的人受到严格审视之际——美国情报机构、联邦调查局(FBI)和国会的调查,他的一些助手依然愿意、急于在幕后介入与俄罗斯有关的努力。
Trump has confounded Democrats and Republicans alike with his repeated praise for the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, and his desire to forge a U.S.-Russian alliance. While there is nothing illegal about such unofficial efforts, a proposal that seems to tip toward Russian interests may set off alarms.	特朗普一再称赞俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)以及他想要达成美俄联盟的渴望,让民主党人与共和党人都惶惑不已。尽管这些非官方的努力没有什么违法的地方,但一项似乎倾向于俄罗斯的提议有可能会拉响警报。
The amateur diplomats say their goal is simply to help settle a grueling,	这些业余外交人员表示,他们的目的只是帮助解决一项持续了三年、已导致

<p>three-year conflict that has cost 10,000 lives. "Who doesn't want to help bring about peace?" Cohen asked.</p>	<p>1 万人丧生的令精疲力竭的冲突。“谁不想帮助带来和平？”科恩问道。</p>
<p>But the proposal contains more than just a peace plan. Andrii V. Artemenko, the Ukrainian lawmaker, who sees himself as a Trump-style leader of a future Ukraine, claims to have evidence — “names of companies, wire transfers” — showing corruption by the Ukrainian president, Petro O. Poroshenko, that could help oust him. And Artemenko said he had received encouragement for his plans from top aides to Putin.</p>	<p>但这项提议包含的不只是一个和平方案。那位自认为是乌克兰未来的特朗普式领导人的议员安德里·V·阿尔乔缅科(Andrii V. Artemenko)声称自己握有——“企业名称、电汇证明”——可以证明乌克兰总统彼得罗·O·波罗申科(Petro O. Poroshenko)存在腐败行为的证据,这有助于罢免后者。阿尔乔缅科表示,他的这项计划受到普京高层助手的鼓励。</p>
<p>“A lot of people will call me a Russian agent, a U.S. agent, a CIA agent,” Artemenko said. “But how can you find a good solution between our countries if we do not talk?”</p>	<p>“许多人会说我是俄罗斯特工、美国特工、美国中央情报局(CIA)特工,”阿尔乔缅科说。“但如果不进行对话,我们怎么能在我们的国家之间找到一个好的解决方案呢?”</p>
<p>Cohen and Sater said they had not spoken to Trump about the proposal, and have no experience in foreign policy. Cohen is one of several Trump associates under scrutiny in an FBI counterintelligence examination of links with Russia, according to law enforcement officials; he has denied any illicit connections.</p>	<p>科恩与塞特表示,他们没有对特朗普谈起过这项提议,二人在制定外交政策上没有任何经验。据几名执法官员透露,在FBI就与俄罗斯的关联进行的反间谍调查中,科恩是受到严格审查的几名特朗普副手之一;他否认自己有任何违法的关系。</p>
<p>The two others involved in the effort have somewhat questionable pasts: Sater, 50, a Russian-American, pleaded guilty to a role in a stock manipulation scheme decades ago that involved the Mafia. Artemenko spent 2 1/2 years in jail in Kiev in the early 2000s on embezzlement charges, later dropped, which he said had been politically motivated.</p>	<p>介入这项努力的另外两人也有可疑的经历:50岁的俄裔美国人塞特在几十年前因为参与一起与黑手党有关的股票操纵骗局而服罪。阿尔乔缅科在21世纪初曾因挪用公款的指控在基辅坐了两年半的监狱,这项指控后来被撤销,他表示该指控有政治动机。</p>
<p>While it is unclear if the White House will take the proposal seriously, the diplomatic freelancing has infuriated Ukrainian officials. Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S., Valeriy Chaly, said Artemenko “is not entitled to</p>	<p>尽管目前还不清楚白宫是否会严肃对待这项提议,但这些自由外交家的行为激怒了乌克兰官员。乌克兰驻美国大使瓦列里·恰雷(Valeriy Chaly)表示,阿尔乔缅科“无权代表乌克兰向任何外国政府提交任何替代性的和平方案,包</p>

<p>present any alternative peace plans on behalf of Ukraine to any foreign government, including the U.S. administration.”</p>	<p>括美国政府”。</p>
<p>At a security conference in Munich on Friday, Poroshenko warned the West against “appeasement” of Russia, and some U.S. experts say offering Russia any alternative to a 2-year-old international agreement on Ukraine would be a mistake. The Trump administration has sent mixed signals about the conflict in Ukraine.</p>	<p>在上周五于慕尼黑举行的一场安全会议上，波罗申科警告西方不要“姑息”俄罗斯，一些美国专家则表示，向俄罗斯提供任何替代那项就乌克兰问题达成的为期两年的国际协议的方案，都将是一个错误。在乌克兰冲突的问题上，特朗普政府发出了含糊不清的信号。</p>
<p>But given Trump’s praise for Putin, John Herbst, a former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, said he feared the new president might be too eager to mend relations with Russia at Ukraine’s expense — potentially with a plan like Artemenko’s.</p>	<p>但前美国驻乌克兰大使约翰·赫布斯特(John Herbst)表示，考虑到特朗普对普京的赞赏，他担心这位新总统可能会太急于修补与俄罗斯的关系，不惜牺牲乌克兰的利益——有可能拿出类似阿尔乔缅科提出的那种计划。</p>
<p>The FBI is reviewing an unverified dossier, compiled by a former British intelligence agent and funded by Trump’s political opponents, that claims Cohen met with a Russian representative in Prague during the presidential campaign to discuss Russia’s hacking of Democratic targets. But the Russian official named in the report told The New York Times that he had never met Cohen. Cohen insists that he has never visited Prague and that the dossier’s assertions are fabrications.</p>	<p>FBI 正在审查一份未证实的档案资料，它由一名前英国情报人员编写，由特朗普的政治对手资助。该文件宣称，在总统竞选期间，科恩曾在布拉格与一名俄罗斯代表会面，讨论俄罗斯对民主党目标进行黑客袭击的问题。但报告中提到的俄罗斯官员对《纽约时报》表示，他从没见过科恩。科恩则坚称自己从没去过布拉格，并表示文件中的说法是不实之词。</p>
<p>Cohen has a personal connection to Ukraine: He is married to a Ukrainian woman and once worked with relatives there to establish an ethanol business.</p>	<p>科恩与乌克兰存在私人关系：他娶了一位乌克兰女子，曾与那里的亲戚一起经营一项与酒有关的生意。</p>
<p>Before entering politics, Artemenko had business ventures in the Middle East and real estate deals in the Miami area, and had worked as an agent representing top Ukrainian athletes. Some colleagues in Parliament describe him as corrupt, untrustworthy or simply</p>	<p>在进入政界之前，阿尔乔缅科曾在中东进行商业投资，在迈阿密地区进行过房地产交易，还曾做过乌克兰顶级运动员的代理人。他在乌克兰议会的一些同事称其腐败、不值得信赖，或根本无关紧要，但他似乎积聚了相当可观的财富。</p>

<p>insignificant, but he appears to have amassed considerable wealth.</p>	
<p>He has fashioned himself in the image of Trump, presenting himself as Ukraine's answer to a rising class of nationalist leaders in the West. He even traveled to Cleveland last summer for the Republican National Convention, seizing on the chance to meet with members of Trump's campaign.</p>	<p>他以特朗普的形象来塑造自己,把自己包装成乌克兰对西方民族主义领导者崛起的回应。去年夏天他甚至还去了共和党全国代表大会的举办地克利夫兰,找机会和特朗普的竞选活动成员会面。</p>
<p>"It's time for new leaders, new approaches to the governance of the country, new principles and new negotiators in international politics," he wrote on Facebook on Jan. 27. "Our time has come!"</p>	<p>"是时候有新的领导人、新的国家治理方式、新的原则,以及新的国际政治谈判者登场了,"他1月27日在Facebook上写道:"我们的时机到了!"</p>
<p>Artemenko said he saw in Trump an opportunity to advocate a plan for peace in Ukraine — and help advance his own political career. Essentially, his plan would require the withdrawal of all Russian forces from eastern Ukraine. Ukrainian voters would decide in a referendum whether Crimea, the Ukrainian territory seized by Russia in 2014, would be leased to Russia for a term of 50 or 100 years.</p>	<p>阿尔乔缅科说,他从特朗普身上看到了倡导一个乌克兰和平计划的机会——同时帮助推进他自己的政治生涯。简单来说,他的计划是所有俄罗斯部队撤出乌克兰东部地区。乌克兰选民将在全民公投中决定,是否要把俄罗斯在2014年吞并的乌克兰领土克里米亚租给俄罗斯50年或100年。</p>
<p>The Ukrainian ambassador, Chaly, rejected a lease of that kind. "It is a gross violation of the constitution," he said in written answers to questions from The Times. "Such ideas can be pitched or pushed through only by those openly or covertly representing Russian interests."</p>	<p>乌克兰大使恰雷对这种形式的租赁表示拒绝。"这严重违反了宪法,"他在回答时报的提问时写道。"只有公开或暗中代表俄罗斯利益的人才会推销、推动这些想法。"</p>
<p>The reaction suggested why Artemenko's project also includes the dissemination of "kompromat," or compromising material, purportedly showing that Poroshenko and his closest associates are corrupt. Only a new government, presumably one less hostile to Russia, might take up his plan.</p>	<p>这种反应显示了为什么阿尔乔缅科的项目还包括传播"黑材料"(kompromat),据称是暴露了波罗申科及其最亲近同事的腐败行为。只有一个新的政府,可能不那么敌视俄罗斯政府,才有可能采用他的计划。</p>

<p>Sater, a longtime business associate of Trump's with connections in Russia, was willing to help Artemenko's proposal reach the White House.</p>	<p>特朗普多年的生意伙伴、在俄罗斯有各种关系的塞特愿意帮助阿尔乔缅科把这个提议传达到白宫。</p>
<p>Trump has sought to distance himself from Sater in recent years. If Sater "were sitting in the room right now," Trump said in a 2013 deposition, "I really wouldn't know what he looked like."</p>	<p>特朗普最近几年一直试图和塞特保持距离。在 2013 年一次作证的时候，特朗普曾说，如果塞特“现在就坐在这里，我真的认不出他长什么样子”。</p>
<p>But Sater worked on real estate development deals with the Trump Organization on and off for at least a decade, even after his role in the stock manipulation scheme came to light.</p>	<p>但在房地产开发生意上，塞特与特朗普集团断断续续进行了至少十年的交易，即便是在他参与股票操纵骗局曝光之后。</p>
<p>Cohen said he was waiting for a response to the proposal when Flynn was forced from his post. Now he, Sater and Artemenko are hoping a new national security adviser will take up their cause. On Friday the president wrote on Twitter that he had four new candidates for the job.</p>	<p>科恩说，当弗林被迫离职的时候，他正在等待该提议的回复。现在他、塞特和阿尔乔缅科希望新的国家安全顾问会同意这件事。上周五，特朗普在 Twitter 上写道，他为这个职位找到了四个新的候选人。</p>
<p>/international/20170220/donald-trump-ukraine-russia</p>	<p>/international/20170220/donald-trump-ukraine-russia</p>
<p>'Last Night in Sweden'? Trump's Remark Baffles a Nation</p>	<p>特朗普抨击欧洲难民政策，瑞典“躺枪”</p>
<p>LONDON — Swedes reacted with confusion, anger and ridicule Sunday to a vague remark by President Donald Trump that suggested that something terrible had occurred in their country.</p>	<p>伦敦——周日，瑞典人对美国总统唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)发出的含糊言论表现出了困惑、愤怒和嘲笑。他的言论暗示这个国家发生了一些可怕的事。</p>
<p>During a rally Saturday in Florida, Trump issued a sharp attack on refugee policies in Europe, ticking off a list of places that have been hit by terrorists.</p>	<p>在周六于佛罗里达举行的一个集会上，特朗普对欧洲的难民政策发表了尖锐的抨击，列举了一系列曾遭到恐怖袭击的地方。</p>
<p>"You look at what's happening," he told his supporters. "We've got to keep our country safe. You look at what's happening in Germany, you look at what's happening last night in Sweden. Sweden, who would believe this?"</p>	<p>“你们看看正在发生的事，”他对自己的支持者讲道。“我们必须保障自己国家的安全。你们看看德国正在发生的事，看看瑞典昨晚发生的事。瑞典，谁能相信这样的事？”</p>

Not the Swedes.	反正不是瑞典人。
Nothing particularly nefarious happened in Sweden on Friday and Swedes were left baffled.	周五瑞典并没有发生什么特别恶性的事件，所以瑞典人对此感到困惑。
Trump did not state, per se, that a terrorist attack had occurred in Sweden.	特朗普其实并没有明确指出瑞典遭遇过恐怖袭击。
But the context of his remarks suggested that he thought it might have.	但他发表言论的上下文暗示，他是这么想的。
"Sweden," Trump said. "They took in large numbers. They're having problems like they never thought possible."	"瑞典，"特朗普说。"他们接收了大量难民，正在遭遇自己从来不觉得会发生的事。"
He then invoked the terrorist attacks that have taken place in Paris in 2015 and in Brussels and Nice, France, last year, to make an argument for tightening scrutiny of travelers and asylum seekers. "We've allowed thousands and thousands of people into our country and there was no way to vet those people," he said. "There was no documentation. There was no nothing. So we're going to keep our country safe."	接着他提到巴黎于2015年、布鲁塞尔和法国尼斯于去年遭遇的恐怖袭击，以此说明需要加强对旅行者和寻求庇护者的审查。"我们允许成千上万人进入我们的国家，却没有办法对这些人进行审查，"他说。"没有证明文件。什么也没有。所以我们要保障自己国家的安全。"
Sarah Huckabee Sanders, a White House spokeswoman, tried to clarify the president's remarks Sunday, saying Trump did not mean to suggest that a particular attack had happened, but rather was talking about crime in general in Sweden.	周日，白宫发言人萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)试图澄清总统的言论，称特朗普不是指瑞典曾经发生过某次袭击，而是在谈论其整体的犯罪情况。
Trump offered his own clarification Sunday, writing on Twitter: "My statement as to what's happening in Sweden was in reference to a story that was broadcast on @FoxNews concerning immigrants & Sweden."	特朗普也于周日澄清了自己的观点，他在Twitter上写道："我关于瑞典在发生什么的说法是基于@福克斯新闻频道播出的一则有关移民与瑞典的报道。"
In that story, Fox News correspondent Tucker Carlson interviewed Ami Horowitz, a filmmaker who asserts that migrants in Sweden have been associated with a crime wave. "They often times try to cover up some of these crimes," Horowitz said, arguing that those who try to tell the	在那个报道中，福克斯新闻频道记者塔克·卡尔森(Tucker Carlson)采访了电影制作人埃米·霍罗威茨(Ami Horowitz)，后者坚称瑞典的移民与一拨犯罪浪潮有关。"他们往往竭力掩盖一些犯罪行为，"霍罗威茨说道，并表示试图讲出事实真相的人会被当作种族主义者和仇外者。

truth about the situation are shouted down as racists and xenophobes.	
/international/20170220/last-night-in-sweden-trumps-remark-baffles-a-nation	/international/20170220/last-night-in-sweden-trumps-remark-baffles-a-nation
Trump's Dual Roles Collide With Openings in Dubai and Vancouver	从迪拜到温哥华，总统特朗普的商业帝国版图
DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — The well-heeled guests strolled up red carpeted steps and through lines of smiling young women to reach the newest outpost in President Donald Trump's international business empire.	阿拉伯联合酋长国迪拜——穿着考究的宾客漫步走上铺着红毯的台阶，穿过两侧微笑的年轻女子，来到唐纳德·特朗普总统国际商业帝国的最新堡垒。
At the Saturday night opening of the clubhouse of the Trump International Golf Club, Dubai, guests munched on mini chicken burgers and sipped fizzy lemonade while Eric Trump and Donald Trump Jr., the president's adult sons, lauded the ruler of Dubai and their business partner, Hussain Sajwani.	周六晚上，在迪拜特朗普国际高尔夫俱乐部(Trump International Golf Club)的开业典礼上，宾客们享用迷你鸡肉汉堡，喝着起泡柠檬水，总统的两个成年儿子埃里克·特朗普(Eric Trump)和小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)赞美了迪拜王储以及他们的商业伙伴侯赛因·沙瓦尼(Hussain Sajwani)。
Sajwani, a billionaire businessman who, like Trump, built his wealth through real estate, told the crowd that working with the Trumps "was and continues to be a pleasure."	沙瓦尼是一位亿万富商，和特朗普一样，他也是通过地产业获得了财富。他对观众说，与特朗普家族合作“是一件愉快的事，今后也将是如此”。
On the other side of the world, in Vancouver, British Columbia, preparations continued for another ribbon-cutting, on Feb. 28, at a new Trump hotel and condo project there, funded by Malaysian tycoon Tiah Thee Kian and his son, Tiah Joo Kim.	2月28日，在世界另一端的不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华市，一个新的特朗普酒店和公寓项目的剪彩仪式准备工作正在进行中。这个项目由马来西亚大亨程铁建(Tony Tiah Thee Kian)和儿子程如锦(Tiah Joo Kim)出资。
The two projects, the first to open since Trump became president, are among the dozen international business deals from his former life still moving forward — from India to Indonesia, Uruguay to the Dominican Republic. None of them are "new deals," as defined by the family, as they were well underway before the election.	这两个项目是特朗普就任总统后最先开业的项目。从印度到印度尼西亚，从乌拉圭到多米尼加共和国，它们是他之前事业延续下来的十几个国际业务中的两个。正如他的家族所说，它们都不是“新业务”，在竞选之前早就开始运作了。

A Web of Complications	复杂的网络
Sajwani and Tiah share traits common among Trump's partners around the world, including in Indonesia and the Philippines. They are brash, wealthy developers whose families have personal ties to Trump or to his children.	沙瓦尼和程氏父子拥有特朗普在全球各地的商业伙伴共有的特征——包括在印度尼西亚和菲律宾的伙伴。他们都是招摇、富有的开发商，他们的家族都与特朗普或其子女有私交。
But the projects in which the two men are involved highlight the complications created when the U.S. president also owns a global real estate company.	不过，这两个项目突显出美国总统同时拥有一个全球地产公司所造成的棘手情况。
Condominium units in the Vancouver building, the Trump International Hotel & Tower, have been purchased by affluent buyers, including a family that runs a Hong Kong machinery company majority-owned by a Chinese state-owned enterprise, according to real estate and corporate records. The Trump Organization is managing only the hotel, in exchange for a fee.	温哥华特朗普国际酒店和大厦(Trump International Hotel & Tower)的公寓已经被很多富人买走，包括一个经营香港一家机械公司的家族。根据地产和公司记录，该公司由一个中国国企控股。特朗普集团(The Trump Organization)仅经营酒店部分，赚取管理费。
And Sajwani has contracted extensively with the U.S. military and spoken of entering the U.S. real estate market — moves that could be easier with a friend in the White House.	沙瓦尼与美国军方有着广泛的业务联系，也提到过进军美国地产市场——在白宫有一位朋友，他的行动会更容易一些。
Eric Trump, who with his older brother helps run the Trump Organization now that their father is president, said before the Dubai event that the company was not the owner of either development, but only collected a small share of the revenues, and that it did not control who bought the units in Vancouver or the membership list at the golf course in Dubai.	父亲就任总统后，埃里克·特朗普和哥哥帮助经营特朗普集团。在迪拜的这次活动之前，埃里克表示，该集团不是这两个项目的所有者，只收取一小部分收益，对温哥华公寓的购买者和迪拜高尔夫俱乐部的会员也没有控制权。
Addressing the guests Saturday, Eric Trump praised his family's partnership with Sajwani.	周六，埃里克·特朗普在向宾客们致辞时赞扬了他的家族与沙瓦尼的合作关系。

<p>"It is not every day that you have a partner that is also a great friend," he said. "Hussain, thank you so much for your love, your friendship."</p>	<p>"你并不总是能碰到能成为好朋友的商业伙伴，"他说，"侯赛因，非常感谢你的爱和友谊。"</p>
<p>Donald Trump Jr. praised Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the ruler of Dubai, saying it was his vision for the country that allowed such projects to succeed.</p>	<p>小唐纳德·特朗普赞扬了迪拜王储谢赫穆罕默德·本·拉希德·阿勒马克图姆 (Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid al-Maktoum)，称这些项目的成功得益于阿勒马克图姆对这个国家的远见。</p>
<p>"It's a great example of what can be built here and what will continue to be built in the years to come," he said.</p>	<p>"它是一个典范，向我们展示了这里可以修建什么，以及在未来的很多年里可以继续修建什么，"他说。</p>
<p>Golf Course in the Desert</p>	<p>沙漠中的高尔夫球场</p>
<p>A few years ago, Trump, then a real estate tycoon, visited what would turn out to be his first project to open after he became president and his first in the Arab world.</p>	<p>几年前，当时身为地产大亨的特朗普参观了后来成为他当选总统后第一个开业的地方的地方。那也是他在阿拉伯国家的第一个项目。</p>
<p>The Trump International Golf Club Dubai was to form the centerpiece of a luxurious collection of upscale homes, and Trump wanted to check the details.</p>	<p>迪拜特朗普国际高尔夫俱乐部是一系列奢华高档住宅的中心项目，特朗普想要核实细节。</p>
<p>"We walked through the golf course and he said: 'You see that tree; move it 10 feet there. That tree is too small; make it bigger,'" recalled Niall McLoughlin, a senior vice president at Damac Properties, which owns the project. "His attention to detail is tremendous."</p>	<p>"我们走过高尔夫球场，他说：'你看那棵树，把它往那儿挪 10 英尺。那棵树太小了，弄大点，'"达马克房地产公司(Damac Properties)的高级副总裁尼尔·麦克洛克林(Niall McLoughlin)回忆说。该项目归该公司所有。"他非常关注细节。"</p>
<p>The Trump Organization had been brought in to operate the golf course by Damac, whose chairman, Sajwani, had known Trump for years.</p>	<p>达马克公司的首席沙瓦尼认识特朗普多年。是他让特朗普集团加入了该高尔夫球场的运营。</p>
<p>Questions swirled about the commitment of Sajwani, a Muslim in a predominantly Muslim country, to the Trump brand in 2015, after Trump said that if elected, he would impose a ban on Muslims entering the United States.</p>	<p>2015 年，在特朗普声称自己当选后会禁止穆斯林进入美国之后，关于沙瓦尼对特朗普品牌的承诺出现了很多质疑。沙瓦尼是一个以穆斯林为主的国家里的一名穆斯林。</p>

<p>A few days later, billboards near the course in Dubai showing Trump swinging a golf club and his daughter Ivanka holding a handbag were temporarily taken down, as was Trump's name, spelled out in gold letters on a wall near the entrance.</p>	<p>数日后，迪拜高尔夫球场附近展示特朗普挥动球杆、女儿伊万卡拿着手袋的广告牌以及入口附近墙上用金字拼出的特朗普名字被暂时撤下。</p>
<p>McLoughlin, of Damac, said in an interview in November that the changes had been routine and unrelated to Trump's statements.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，达马克的麦克洛克林在采访中表示，那是些例行的变动，与特朗普的声明无关。</p>
<p>"It was a purely unfortunate coincidence," he said. "We are an apolitical organization."</p>	<p>"那纯粹是不幸的巧合，"他说，"我们是一个不关心政治的公司。"</p>
<p>There was no overt mention of Trump at the clubhouse opening Saturday, but his name was omnipresent, on flags flying around the golf course and on hats, shirts, visors and balls for sale in the pro shop.</p>	<p>周六的俱乐部开业典礼没有明显提及特朗普，但他的名字随处可见——在高尔夫球场四周飞扬的旗帜上以及高尔夫专卖店销售的帽子、衬衫、遮阳帽和高尔夫球上。</p>
<p>— A Tower in Vancouver</p>	<p>温哥华的大厦</p>
<p>Later this month, Trump's sons are scheduled to preside over another grand opening, this time of the Trump International Hotel & Tower Vancouver, which was developed by the Holborn Group, run by Tiah Joo Kim, 37.</p>	<p>本月底，特朗普的儿子们将主持另一场盛大的开业典礼——温哥华特朗普国际酒店和大厦的开业典礼。该项目是 37 岁的程如锦经营的鸿博地产集团 (Holborn Group) 开发的。</p>
<p>Tiah formed the partnership with the Trump family and spearheaded the development of the residence and hotel, his first major project, by first making a pitch first to Donald Jr., Eric and Ivanka. Their father eventually signed off on the deal.</p>	<p>程如锦与特朗普家族达成合作关系，领头开发了住宅和酒店项目，这是他的首个大型项目。他先是说服了小唐纳德、埃里克和伊万卡，他们的父亲最终批准了这个项目。</p>
<p>Tiah's father, Tiah Thee Kian, made his fortune in the Malaysian stock market in the 1980s. But in the late 1990s, he was accused of violating securities law and eventually paid a fine of about \$900,000. At the time, he was said to be a supporter of Anwar Ibrahim, then deputy prime minister, who had challenged the leadership of Mahathir Mohamad, the</p>	<p>20 世纪 80 年代，程如锦的父亲程铁建在马来西亚股市发了财。但在 90 年代末，他被指控违反证券法，最终支付了约 90 万美元罚款。据说当时他是时任副总理安瓦尔·易卜拉欣 (Anwar Ibrahim) 的支持者，后者质疑过总理马哈蒂尔·穆罕默德 (Mahathir Mohamad) 的领导权。安瓦尔后来因鸡奸罪入狱，该案被普遍认为是政治斗争的结果。</p>

<p>prime minister. Anwar was later imprisoned on sodomy charges, a case widely seen as politically motivated.</p>	
<p>In a country that runs on political patronage, one where many decisions are made behind the scenes, the elder Tiah's political alliance with Anwar may have contributed to his legal setbacks. Political analysts and insiders say he has not been involved in politics since that time and has kept a low profile.</p>	<p>政治庇护在马来西亚蔚然成风，很多决定都是幕后做出的，程铁建与安瓦尔的政治联盟可能是他诉讼受挫的原因。政治分析人士和内部人士表示，从那以后，他没有参与过政治，一直保持低调。</p>
<p>The company's most profitable venture is the Trump development in Vancouver, the younger Tiah said, adding that he assiduously avoided any political entanglements. When he reached an agreement with Trump in 2012, he never foresaw that Trump would have a political career.</p>	<p>程如锦称，该公司最赚钱的项目是温哥华的特朗普开发项目。他还表示，他刻意避免任何政治纠葛。2012年，他与特朗普达成协议时，绝没有料到特朗普会拥有一番政治事业。</p>
<p>The Vancouver project includes 217 residential units. All were sold before the election except for the three penthouses, which have not been put on the market. No buyer has sought to back out, Tiah said.</p>	<p>温哥华的项目包括 217 套公寓。除了尚未上市的三套顶层公寓，其他的在竞选前都已售出。程如锦称，没有哪位买家试图退款。</p>
<p>Two units belong to the Fong family, which paid more than \$4.2 million for them. Public records link the units to Sou Lam Fong, founder of CHTC Fong's Industries Co. Ltd., a textile-dyeing machinery company based in Hong Kong. The company is majority-owned by a Chinese state-owned enterprise, China Hi-Tech Group Corp., according to a recent annual report.</p>	<p>有两套公寓卖给了方氏家族，他们花了 420 多万美元。公共记录显示，这两套公寓属于香港纺织染整机械公司恒天立信的创始人方寿林。据最近的一份年报称，该公司由中国国企中国恒天集团控股。</p>
<p>"The Trump name represents quality," said Bill Streeper, mayor of the Northern Rockies municipality in British Columbia and a major real estate developer, who bought a unit in the tower on the 55th floor in 2013, long before Trump won the Republican nomination.</p>	<p>"特朗普的名字代表着品质，"不列颠哥伦比亚省北部落基山市市长、主要地产开发商比尔·斯特里珀(Bill Streeper)说。2013年，他买下了该大厦 55 层的一套公寓，远在特朗普赢得共和党提名之前。</p>

<p>Trump's election victory has brought a great deal of attention, good and bad, to the hotel, the younger Tiah said. There have been anti-Trump protests, but the hotel has also received plenty of free publicity.</p>	<p>程如锦称，特朗普当选给该酒店带来了许多正面和负面的关注。有一些反特朗普抗议，但酒店也获得了很多免费宣传。</p>
<p>On a recent visit to the hotel's Champagne bar, Brittany Dacosta, 26, was having a drink with her sister. She said it was her second time at Trump Vancouver in the past week. "This place is very controversial, so it kind of made us want to come here more," she said. "I know it sounds bad, but Trump is glamorous."</p>	<p>前不久，26岁的布里塔妮·达科斯塔(Brittany Dacosta)和姐妹在该酒店的香槟酒吧喝酒。她说，这是她在过去的一周里第二次来到温哥华特朗普酒店。“这个地方很有争议，所以有点让我们更想来这儿，”她说，“我知道听起来很糟，但特朗普很有魅力。”</p>
<p>Tiah said he tried to steer a middle course and encourage tolerance.</p>	<p>程如锦表示，他努力保持中间路线，鼓励宽容。</p>
<p>"The American people have chosen," he said, "so let's respect their decision and give him a chance."</p>	<p>“美国人民做出了选择，”他说，“所以让我们尊重他们的选择，给他一个机会。”</p>
<p>/international/20170220/trump-dubai-vancouver</p>	<p>/international/20170220/trump-dubai-vancouver</p>
<p>Vitaly Churkin, Russia's U.N. Ambassador, Dies at 64</p>	<p>俄罗斯驻联合国大使丘尔金突然逝世</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS — Vitaly I. Churkin, the Russian ambassador to the United Nations, who represented his country through times of domestic tumult and rising tensions with the West, died on Monday morning while at work in Manhattan. He would have turned 65 on Tuesday.</p>	<p>联合国——俄罗斯驻联合国大使、在该国内部局势动荡不安、与西方的关系日趋紧张的年代代表其利益的维塔利·I·丘尔金(Vitaly I. Churkin)，于周一在曼哈顿的工作岗位上去世。他原本将于周二迎来自己的65岁生日。</p>
<p>His death comes at an important juncture in Russian-U.S. relations, with many diplomats watching to see how he would interact with Nikki R. Haley, the Trump administration's U.N. ambassador. This month, she condemned what she called Russia's "aggressive" actions in Ukraine on the same day that Churkin praised Haley's track record in politics. "I never underestimate my colleagues," he told reporters.</p>	<p>丘尔金去世之际，恰逢俄美关系处于重要关头，很多外交官都在密切关注他将如何与特朗普政府的驻联合国大使尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)打交道。本月，在黑利就她口中的俄罗斯对乌克兰的“侵略性”行径表示谴责的同一天，丘尔金称颂了黑利的政治履历。“我永远都不会低估我的同行，”他告诉记者。</p>

<p>The deputy Russian ambassador, Petr Iliichev, said in brief remarks at a U.N. meeting Monday that Churkin had been in the office “until the final moments.” Churkin had not been at Security Council meetings often recently, but he brushed off reporters’ questions last week about his health.</p>	<p>俄罗斯常驻联合国副大使彼得·伊利切夫(Petr Iliichev)周一出席联合国的一个会议时简短介绍说，丘尔金“直到生命的最后时刻”仍在坚持工作。丘尔金最近常缺席安理会的会议，但他上周拒绝回答记者关于其健康状况的提问。</p>
<p>A caller to 911 on Monday reported that a person had gone into cardiac arrest at the Russian mission on East 67th Street in Manhattan, according to a Fire Department official. When firefighters arrived two minutes later, the official said, police officers from the 19th Precinct station house across the street were already on the scene performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Paramedics arrived two minutes after the firefighters, the official said.</p>	<p>据一名消防官员介绍，周一，有人拨打 911 称，一人在曼哈顿东 67 街俄罗斯代表团办公室内心脏骤停。这名官员称，当消防队员于两分钟后抵达时，来自街对面 19 区警局的警员已在现场为其做心肺复苏了。该官员称，医护人员抵达的时间比消防队员晚两分钟。</p>
<p>Churkin, something of a legend in diplomatic circles, was a former child actor who could be caustic and wry in equal measure in his exchanges with U.S. counterparts. Once, after his American counterpart, Samantha Power, scolded him for Russia’s actions in Aleppo, Syria — “Are you truly incapable of shame?” she asked — he sharply accused her of acting like Mother Teresa. Churkin had formerly worked as a translator, and as ambassador he sometimes became visibly annoyed with United Nations translators who could not keep up with his rapid rat-a-tat speaking style.</p>	<p>曾是一名童星的丘尔金堪称外交界的传奇人物，在和美国对等官员打交道的过程中既刁钻又富于幽默感。有一次，他因俄罗斯在叙利亚阿勒颇的行动受到了时任美国驻联合国大使萨曼莎·鲍尔(Samantha Power)的斥责——“你真的感觉不到羞耻吗？”她问道——随即尖刻地揶揄对方正摆出特蕾莎修女(Mother Teresa)的样子。丘尔金以前当过翻译，担任大使期间，他有时明显会对联合国的翻译感到不耐烦，因为他语速飞快，像机关枪一样，而他们难以跟上。</p>
<p>He began his career in the Soviet era, served as spokesman for the Foreign Ministry under Mikhail S. Gorbachev and represented Russia at the United Nations in recent years as relations with the United States soured, first over Libya and then over the crises in Syria and Ukraine. In</p>	<p>他的职业生涯始于苏联时代，在米哈伊尔·S·戈尔巴乔夫(Mikhail S. Gorbachev)当政时做过外交部发言人；近年来则在俄美关系先是因为利比亚问题、接着又因为叙利亚和乌克兰的危机而出现恶化之际担任俄罗斯驻联合国大使。丘尔金于去年 10 月接受采访时表示，俄美关系极为紧张，上</p>

<p>an interview in October, Churkin said the last time Russian-U.S. relations were so strained was more than four decades ago, when the Arab-Israeli conflict nearly brought the two Cold War powers to a military confrontation.</p>	<p>一次出现这种情形还是在 40 多年前——当时，阿以冲突差一点引发冷战时期两大强国的军事对峙。</p>
<p>At his death, he was the longest-serving ambassador on the U.N. Security Council, and he sometimes jokingly called himself as the “permanent representative,” the formal title for each member nation’s top envoy to the U.N. Iliichev, his deputy, described him as a “strong negotiator, wonderful individual, a teacher.”</p>	<p>去世时，丘尔金是在任时间最长的驻联合国安理会代表，他有时会打趣地自称“常驻代表”——那是每个成员国驻联合国的最高特使的正式头衔。副手伊利切夫说他是一名“强大的谈判者，一个美好的人，一位导师。”</p>
<p>News of Churkin’s death sent a ripple of shock across the diplomatic community. He was widely seen as a deft diplomat, skilled at using the rules and protocol of the U.N. system to his country’s advantage, including Russia’s veto on the Security Council. He wielded that veto to block six resolutions that would have punished the Syrian government, a staunch ally of Moscow, and he met every Western criticism of Russia’s conduct in the Syrian conflict with retorts about the Western role in Yemen and elsewhere.</p>	<p>丘尔金的死讯让外交界一片哗然。他被普遍视为一名机敏的外交官，善于借助联合国体系的各种规则和协议为本国谋取好处，其中包括俄罗斯在安理会的一票否决权。他利用这项权力否决了六项会让莫斯科的坚定盟友叙利亚政府受到惩罚的议案；每当西方就俄罗斯在叙利亚冲突中的行径提出批评，他都会用西方在也门以及其他地方扮演的角色加以驳斥。</p>
<p>Power, who sparred with him regularly in the council chambers, said on Twitter that she was “devastated” by the news of Churkin’s death.</p>	<p>以前常常在安理会会议室里与其唇枪舌箭的鲍尔在 Twitter 上表示，听闻丘尔金的死讯，她“伤心欲绝”。</p>
<p>“Diplomatic maestro & deeply caring man who did all he cld to bridge US-RUS differences,” she wrote.</p>	<p>“外交大师&极具爱心之人，曾尽其所能弥合美俄之间的分歧，”她写道。</p>
<p>Her predecessor, Susan E. Rice, called Churkin “highly effective and very funny.”</p>	<p>她的前任苏珊·E·赖斯(Susan E. Rice)说丘尔金“非常有效率、非常风趣”。</p>
<p>Other diplomats also reacted Monday to his death.</p>	<p>其他一些外交界人士也于周一就他的死讯做出了回应。</p>
<p>“Vitaly was a master of diplomacy,” said François Delattre, France’s</p>	<p>“维塔利是一位外交大师，”法国驻联合国大使弗朗索瓦·德拉特(Francois</p>

envoy to the United Nations. And Gérard Araud, who once served in that post and is now France's ambassador in Washington, called Churkin "abrasive, funny and technically impeccable" in a Twitter post.	Delattre)说。曾任法国驻联合国大使、现为法国驻华盛顿大使的热拉尔·阿罗(Gérard Araud)在一则推文中表示,丘尔金“性子暴烈,同时又很风趣,在技术层面无懈可击”。
/international/20170221/churkin-russia-ambassador-un-death	/international/20170221/churkin-russia-ambassador-un-death
Trump Pursues His Attack on Sweden, With Scant Evidence	特朗普坚决不改口: 瑞典很危险, 新闻说的
LONDON — President Donald Trump escalated his attack on Sweden's migration policies Monday, doubling down on his suggestion — based on a Fox News report — that refugees in the Scandinavian country were behind a surge in crime and terrorism.	伦敦——周一,唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)总统升级他对瑞典移民政策的抨击,再次强化他基于福克斯新闻频道的一则报道做出的暗示,即这个斯堪的纳维亚国家接收的难民导致该国犯罪与恐怖主义激增。
Trump set off consternation and ridicule Saturday when he seemed to falsely imply to an adoring throng at a rally in Florida that a terrorist attack had occurred in Sweden, which has admitted tens of thousands of refugees in recent years.	上周六,特朗普在佛罗里达举行的一场集会活动上似乎错误地对一群仰慕者暗示瑞典发生了一起恐怖袭击,引发一番错愕与嘲弄。最近几年,瑞典接收了数以万计的难民。
On Sunday, as questions swirled, a White House spokeswoman, Sarah Huckabee Sanders, said that "he was talking about rising crime and recent incidents in general, not referring to a specific issue."	周日,随着质疑扩大,白宫发言人萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)表示,“他是在整体上谈论犯罪不断增加和最近的一些事件,而不是特指某个问题。”
Trump then said on Twitter that he was referring to a Fox News segment about an American filmmaker who argues that the police in Sweden were covering up a migrant-driven crime wave.	接着特朗普在Twitter上表示,他指的是福克斯新闻频道对一位美国电影制作人的采访,后者坚称瑞典警方在掩盖一波由移民引发的犯罪浪潮。
Officials in both countries expressed alarm and dismay Monday at Trump's remarks. Sen. Bob Casey, D-Pa., said the president should get his information from intelligence agencies and not from television. The Swedish Embassy in Washington offered the Trump administration a briefing on its immigration policies. Sweden's prime minister, Stefan Lofven, said he was surprised by Trump's comments, and noted that	周一,两个国家的官员都对特朗普的言论表示担忧与惊愕。宾夕法尼亚州民主党参议员鲍勃·凯西(Bob Casey)表示,总统应该从情报机构获取信息,而非电视。瑞典驻华盛顿大使馆向特朗普政府提供了一份有关其移民政策的简报。瑞典首相斯特凡·勒文(Stefan Lofven)表示,他对特朗普的言论感到吃惊,并指出与国际社会相比较,瑞典在经济竞争力、人的发展与收入不平衡上均排名很高。

Sweden ranks highly on international comparisons of economic competitiveness, human development and income inequality.	
"We have challenges, no doubt about that," he allowed, adding: "We must all take responsibility for using facts correctly and for verifying anything we spread."	"我们也有挑战，这是毋庸置疑的，"他这样承认，并接着表示："我们所有人都必须承担起正确使用事实、查证自己传播的所有事情的责任。"
Yet even before the prime minister spoke, Trump pursued his attack. On Twitter, he suggested that the news media was covering up problems related to migration in Sweden.	然而，甚至在首相讲这番话之前，特朗普便继续开始抨击。他在 Twitter 上暗示，新闻媒体在掩盖瑞典与移民有关的问题。
Statistics in Sweden do not back Trump's claims. Preliminary data released last month by Sweden's crime prevention council found no appreciable increase in crimes from 2015, when the country processed a record 163,000 asylum applications, to 2016. The council did note an increase in assaults and rapes last year, but also recorded a drop in thefts, robberies and drug offenses. Officials say they have not seen any evidence for the claim, prevalent in right-wing media like Breitbart and Infowars, that migration has driven a surge in crime.	瑞典的数据并不能证明特朗普的断言。瑞典犯罪预防委员会上月发布的初步数据显示，从 20015 年至 2016 年，犯罪案件并没有明显增加。2015 年，该国处理了 16.3 万份避难申请，创下历史记录。该委员会的确指出去年该国袭击和强奸案例出现增长，但偷盗、抢劫和毒品犯罪案件有所下降。官员们表示，他们没有看到有任何证据可以证明布莱巴特新闻(Breitbart)和 Infowars 等右翼媒体广为传播的那项论断，即移民导致犯罪事件激增。
"The general crime rate in Sweden is below the U.S. national average," the State Department noted in May 2016.	"瑞典的整体犯罪率低于美国全国平均水平，"国务院在 2016 年 5 月曾指出。
/international/20170221/trump-pursues-his-attack-on-sweden-with-scant-evidence	/international/20170221/trump-pursues-his-attack-on-sweden-with-scant-evidence
Who Are the Richest of the Rich?	亿万富翁的钱从哪来，怎么花
Sitting at a table, grinding his pinkie into the corner of his mouth and staring at the screen, Dr. Evil announces he is holding the world ransom for \$1 million. Having been cryogenically frozen for 30 years, the comic villain created by the actor Mike Myers is shocked when he is told that	邪恶博士(Dr. Evil)坐在一张桌子旁，一边盯着屏幕，一边把小指头伸向嘴角，宣布他要向这个世界索要 100 万美元的赎金。这个由演员迈克·迈尔斯(Mike Myers)创造的滑稽反派人物在被低温冷冻了 30 年之后苏醒过来，当被告知 100 万美元在 1997 年不算很多钱时，他感到十分震惊。

<p>\$1 million isn't a lot of money in 1997.</p>	
<p>Trying to regain his composure, he turns to the screen, voice cracking with uncertainty, and says, "OK then, we hold the world ransom for \$100 billion."</p>	<p>他竭力恢复镇定，转向屏幕，声音有些颤抖，带着点不确定说道，“那好吧，我们向这个世界索要 1000 亿美元赎金。”</p>
<p>Twenty years after the movie "Austin Powers: International Man of Mystery" was released, billions of dollars aren't what they used to be, either.</p>	<p>影片《王牌大间谍》(Austin Powers: International Man of Mystery)已经上映 20 年，数十亿美元也不像过去那么值钱了。</p>
<p>Bill Gates alone is just \$10 billion shy of Dr. Evil's ransom demand, according to a soon-to-be-released list of the world's top 10 billionaires by Wealth-X, a financial research firm. Gates, the Microsoft founder, tops the list at \$89.3 billion, followed by his friend Warren Buffett at \$73.5 billion.</p>	<p>财务研究公司 Wealth-X 即将发布的世界十大亿万富翁排行榜显示，仅比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)一个人的财富，距离邪恶博士的要价也就只差 100 亿美元而已。这位微软创始人以 893 亿美元位居该榜单首位，紧随其后的是他的朋友、拥有 735 亿美元财富的沃伦·巴菲特(Warren Buffett)。</p>
<p>The top 10 — nine from the United States, one from Spain — have a combined net worth of \$582 billion. While their wealth would certainly be enough to save the world from Dr. Evil, what they do with it in real life is the subject of great interest and debate.</p>	<p>前十位亿万富翁——九名来自美国，一名来自西班牙——的财富净值合计 5820 亿美元。尽管这些人的财富肯定够将世界从邪恶博士的手中拯救出来，但他们在现实生活中如何运用自己的财富是一个备受关注和有争议的话题。</p>
<p>That is true now more than ever. Issues around money — like wealth inequality and talk of tax cuts for the rich — are among the hottest topics of the day. And the richest president in history is sitting in the Oval Office, with billionaires sprinkled throughout his Cabinet.</p>	<p>在今天尤其是这样。有关金钱的议题——比如贫富悬殊和为富裕阶层减税——都属于当今最热门的话题。有史以来最富有的美国总统正坐在椭圆形办公室里，他的内阁成员也有不少是亿万富翁。</p>
<p>To some, today's billionaires are like Dr. Evil: selfish, rapacious and bent on world domination. To others, billionaires are worthy of respect for having put their names and fortunes behind an array of philanthropic endeavors, many aimed at improving the lives of people at the very base of the wealth pyramid.</p>	<p>对有些人来说，如今的亿万富翁就像邪恶博士一样：自私、贪婪，一心要主宰这个世界。而在另一些人看来，亿万富翁值得尊敬，因为他们将自己的名字和财富投入到一系列慈善事业中，有许多人致力于改善财富金字塔最底层人群的生活。</p>

<p>There were 2,473 billionaires in the world, as of Wealth-X's last count through 2015. That was a 6.4 percent increase in billionaires from the year before.</p>	<p>截止 Wealth-X 2015 年最近一次统计之时，世界上有 2473 名亿万富翁，比前一年的数量增长了 6.4%。</p>
<p>But who these billionaires are and what they're like is more difficult to discern. Many may seem as ordinary as the guy sitting next to you on the train – or in Michael Bloomberg's case, standing beside you on the subway, when he was mayor of New York. (Bloomberg is No. 9 on Wealth-X's list.)</p>	<p>但要分辨这些亿万富翁真实和表面的样子，更加困难。有许多看起来就跟火车上坐在你旁边的家伙一样普通——或者像布隆伯格(Bloomberg)那样，在地铁里站在你旁边，当时他还是纽约市长。(布隆伯格在 Wealth-X 的名单上排名第九。)</p>
<p>There are certainly billionaires who want to save the world, like Gates, Buffett and Bloomberg, who have pledged to give their fortunes away. Others in the top 10 are also philanthropic but are still focusing on their day jobs, like Jeff Bezos of Amazon, Mark Zuckerberg of Facebook and Larry Page of Alphabet (the parent of Google) – Nos. 4, 5 and 10.</p>	<p>肯定有盖茨、巴菲特和布隆伯格这样想要拯救世界的亿万富翁，他们承诺捐赠自己的财富。前十位中的其他亿万富翁也参与慈善，不过他们仍然将主要精力放在自己的日常工作上，比如亚马逊(Amazon)的杰夫·贝佐斯(Jeff Bezos)、Facebook 的马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)，以及 Google 母公司字母表公司(Alphabet)的拉里·佩奇(Larry Page)——分别排名第四、第五和第十。</p>
<p>Yet many of the billionaires beyond the top 10 or 20 have a much lower profile. Who outside of finance or hockey knew of Vincent Viola, a former oil trader and current owner of the Florida Panthers, before President Donald Trump nominated him to be secretary of the Army? Now that he has withdrawn, he can return to relative anonymity.</p>	<p>然而，排在前 10 或前 20 之外的许多亿万富翁要低调得多。在被唐纳德·特朗普总统提名为陆军部长之前，金融或冰球界之外有谁知道文森特·维奥拉(Vincent Viola)? 他之前是一名石油商人，现为佛罗里达美洲豹队(Florida Panthers)的所有人。现在他已经选择退出了，又可以回归相对的默默无闻。</p>
<p>For that matter, Wilbur L. Ross, Trump's choice for commerce secretary, is the wealthiest of the president's billionaire cabinet picks. He would pop up in the headlines every few years for a deal he was making but then return to what could be called the quiet opulence of the billionaire class.</p>	<p>说到这一点，被特朗普选中担任商务部长的威尔伯·L·罗斯(Wilbur L. Ross)是总统内阁人选中最为富有的亿万富翁。每隔几年，他就会因为正在进行的交易出现在新闻头条中，但接着便回归到富豪阶层的低调奢华状态。</p>
<p>"We know that things are quite different for a billionaire individual or a</p>	<p>"我们知道跟其他人——哪怕是特别富有的超高净值家庭——相比，亿万富翁</p>

<p>billionaire family than they are for even a very wealthy ultra-high-net-worth family," said Belinda Sneddon, national practice executive in the family office group at U.S. Trust.</p>	<p>个人或家族的情况是非常不一样的，“美国信托公司(U.S. Trust)家族办公室全国业务主管贝琳达·斯内登(Belinda Sneddon)说。</p>
<p>"They're different in how they can invest their assets and what their portfolio may look like," Sneddon said. "In many ways, they face different risks, both personal risks and cyber risks, than the average individual does. They often think about structuring decisions differently from a succession-planning standpoint as well as the structure they create around themselves and their family."</p>	<p>"在如何投资自己的资产和选择什么样的投资组合上，他们有所不同，"斯内登说。"从许多方面讲，他们面临的风险都与普通人不一样，不管是就个人风险还是网络风险而言。在考虑结构性决策时，他们往往想法有别，既要从接班人规划的角度看问题，也要围绕自身和家族利益搭建架构。"</p>
<p>But billionaires are as different from one another as members of any other economic group. How they amassed their billions, and how that pile is growing, tells a lot about the economy today.</p>	<p>但与其他任何经济群体一样，亿万富翁彼此之间的差别也很大。从他们如何积聚数百亿美元财富，这财富如何增长，可以看出当下经济的许多问题。</p>
<p>Road to Billions</p>	<p>通往亿万财富的道路</p>
<p>Just as the best teacher in the country is going to earn less money than a mediocre investment banker, the industries in which future billionaires begin their careers determine the magnitude of their wealth and how quickly it is going to grow.</p>	<p>这个国家最好的老师也不会比一名普通的投资银行家赚得多，未来亿万富翁在什么行业起步，决定了他们能拥有多大规模的财富，以及这财富能以多快的速度增长。</p>
<p>Six of the top 10 billionaires made their money in technology. But in Wealth-X's research, technology ranks sixth overall for the number of billionaires on the list, with 114 around the world.</p>	<p>在排名前十的亿万富翁中，有六人是在科技行业获得了财富。但 Wealth-X 的研究发现，在上榜的所有亿万富翁中，处在科技行业的在全世界有 114 人，是人数第六多的行业。</p>
<p>Finance has created the most billionaires, with 377, or 15 percent of the world's billionaires. It is followed by industrial conglomerates, with 317, or 13 percent.</p>	<p>金融业产生了最多的亿万富翁，有 377 人，占世界上所有亿万富翁的 15%。第二多是工业集团，有 317 人，占 13%。</p>
<p>After that, the concentration in particular industries drops. Real estate is third with 141. The group of people who identify their industry as</p>	<p>在此之下，特定行业的集中度有所下降。房地产业以 141 人位居第三。自认为处在非营利行业的群体（意味着他们是通过其他方式获得财富，或者是继</p>

nonprofits (meaning they made their money some other way or inherited it) is fourth, with 122. Manufacturing, in fifth place, has 120.	承)排在第四位,有122人。制造业排第五,有120人。
"Globalization has been a big trend," said Benjamin Kinnard, a research analyst at Wealth-X. "The market is now 7 billion people, not just the size of your domestic country."	"全球化一直是个大趋势,"Wealth-X 的研究分析师本杰明·金纳德(Benjamin Kinnard)说。"这个市场现在有 70 亿人,不只是你所在国家的规模。"
He added that finance had a bigger lead in first place several years ago, but it has been losing ground as industries like technology boom.	他还表示,前几年金融的领先优势更大,但随着科技等行业繁荣起来,这种优势便逐渐减弱。
And while billionaires in the United States are often better known than those elsewhere, there are more billionaires in Europe (although they have less total wealth than their U.S. counterparts).	尽管相比其他地方,美国的亿万富翁往往更为人所知,但欧洲的亿万富翁总数更多(不过他们的财富总额少于美国的亿万富翁)。
Asia is gaining ground quickly. Research from UBS calculated that a new billionaire is created every three days in Asia, with 65 percent of the region's billionaires in China.	亚洲在快速赶上。据瑞银(UBS)估算,亚洲每三天就诞生一名新的亿万富翁,而该地区 65%的亿万富翁集中在中国。
While the number of billionaires in China is rising at a fast clip, the pace of growth in billionaires worldwide is slowing. Wealth-X said the number will be 3,250 by 2020, down 16 percent from an earlier prediction of 3,873. This is because economic growth is expected to slow around the world.	尽管中国亿万富翁的数量在快速增长,但全球亿万富翁的增长速度却在减慢。Wealth-X 表示,至 2020 年,全球亿万富翁数量将达到 3250 人,比早年预计的 3873 人少 16%。这是因为全球经济增长预计将放缓。
And not all billionaires are household names.	上榜的亿万富翁并非全都家喻户晓。
Ma Jianrong, executive chairman of Shenzhou International Group Holdings, which is the leading textile company in China and manufactures clothing for Nike, Adidas, Puma and Uniqlo, is worth \$4.3 billion.	身家 43 亿美元的申洲国际集团控股有限公司执行董事长马建荣就不太为人所知。他的公司是中国领先的纺织企业,为耐克(Nike)、阿迪达斯(Adidas)、彪马(Puma)和优衣库(Uniqlo)加工服装。
Kevin Systrom, chief executive of Instagram, is surely well known in Silicon Valley — and among students at Stanford University (his alma	Instagram 首席执行官凯文·斯特罗姆(Kevin Systrom)在硅谷肯定是大名鼎鼎——那些想要像他一样在 33 岁获得 12 亿美元资本净值的斯坦福大学(他

<p>mater) who want to emulate his route to a net worth of \$1.2 billion by age 33. But he is not as recognizable as Zuckerberg of Facebook.</p>	<p>的母校)校友也都知道他。但他不像 Facebook 的扎克伯格那样广为人知。</p>
<p>What is expected of people who have more money than they could spend in several lifetimes? It depends on whom you ask.</p>	<p>对于钱多得几辈子也花不完的人, 我们该期待些什么? 答案取决于你问的是谁。</p>
<p>A recent report from Oxfam International, the antipoverty charity, argued that eight billionaires had as much wealth as half of the world's population – or 3.6 billion people – and that that was a travesty.</p>	<p>反贫困慈善组织乐施会国际联合会(Oxfam International)最近发布的一份报告称, 八名亿万富翁拥有的财富与全世界一半人口——或说 36 亿人——的财富相当, 这是一个莫大的讽刺。</p>
<p>"It is obscene for so much wealth to be held in the hands of so few when one in 10 people survive on less than \$2 a day," Winnie Byanyima, executive director of Oxfam, said in a statement. "Inequality is trapping hundreds of millions in poverty. It is fracturing our societies and undermining democracy."</p>	<p>"每 10 个人里就有 1 个人仍以平均每天不足 2 美元的钱过活, 在这样的情况下, 有如此多的财富掌握在如此少的人手中, 让人难以接受," 乐施会执行总干事温妮·比扬依玛(Winnie Byanyima)在一份声明中表示。"不平等正在令数亿人陷入贫困。它在撕裂我们的社会, 在破坏民主。"</p>
<p>Philanthropy has become important to many billionaires, and not just through the Giving Pledge, Buffett's compact to get the wealthiest to give away at least half of their fortunes. Nor is it confined to the United States, with its tradition of charitable giving.</p>	<p>对许多亿万富翁而言, 慈善正变得重要起来。出现这种趋势, 不只是因为巴菲特让最富裕人群捐赠至少一半财富的协议"赠予誓言"(Giving Pledge)的影响, 也不局限于有慈善捐赠传统的美国。</p>
<p>But there are limits to what even a billionaire can do. Bloomberg, in an interview in 2014, recalled the time he was approached at a conference in Sun Valley, Idaho, by a hedge fund manager offering him \$1 billion over five years to change public education in New York.</p>	<p>但一个人的能力是有限的, 哪怕他是个亿万富翁。布隆伯格曾在 2014 年接受采访时回忆, 在爱达荷州太阳谷举办的一个会议上, 有一名对冲基金经理走到他面前, 表示想在五年里提供 10 亿美元资金, 用于改善纽约的公共教育。</p>
<p>"When I explained to him that New York City's annual school budget was \$22 billion a year," Bloomberg said, "that was the last time we ever heard from him."</p>	<p>"当我向他解释纽约每年的学校预算是 220 亿美元时," 布隆伯格说, "他再也没跟我们联系过。"</p>
<p>/international/20170222/who-are-the-richest-of-the-rich</p>	<p>/international/20170222/who-are-the-richest-of-the-rich</p>
<p>What Do Billionaires Have in Common? Big Bucks, and Not Much Else</p>	<p>全世界的亿万富翁有什么共同点?</p>

<p>What do Larry Ellison and Ingvar Kamprad have in common? They are both billionaires. But that may be one of the few characteristics they share.</p>	<p>拉里·埃里森(Larry Ellison)和英格瓦·坎普拉德(Ingvar Kamprad)有什么共同之处? 他们都是亿万富翁。但这可能是他们为数不多的几个共同点之一。</p>
<p>Billionaires may have enormous spending potential, but they certainly exercise that power differently. Some live lavishly and enjoy being in the headlines, while others live frugally, if not anonymously. There are big spenders and those who give it away.</p>	<p>亿万富翁可能拥有巨大的消费潜力,但他们使用这种力量的方式当然是截然不同。一些人生活得很奢侈,喜欢在新闻中出现,另一些人生活节俭,几乎到了隐姓埋名的地步。有人挥金如土,也有人乐善好施。</p>
<p>Mr. Ellison, a founder of Oracle and its executive chairman, owns most of the 140-square-mile Hawaiian island of Lanai, after buying 88,000 acres in 2012 with plans to create a sustainable, eco-friendly resort. He also likes expensive racing yachts.</p>	<p>拉奈岛位于夏威夷,占地140平方英里,其中大部分归甲骨文公司(Oracle)创始人及其执行主席埃里森拥有,2012年,他在这里购买了8.8万英亩土地,打算建造一个可持续发展的环保度假村。他也喜欢昂贵的竞赛用帆船。</p>
<p>His fellow billionaire Richard Branson, founder of the Virgin Group, bought 74-acre Necker Island in the Caribbean in 1979. It operates as a private luxury resort, with room for 34 adults and six children at about \$2,300 each per night. He also bought nearby Mosquito Island in 2007, the site of former President Barack Obama's recent vacation. Mr. Branson is a serial blogger and Twitter user, sending out inspirational messages about entrepreneurship, conservation, music and travel.</p>	<p>同为亿万富翁的理查德·布兰森(Richard Branson)是维珍集团(Virgin Group)的创始人,1979年,他在加勒比买下了占地74英亩的内克岛(Necker Island),把它办成一家可容纳34名成人和6个孩子的私人豪华度假村,每晚费用约在2300美元。他还买下了附近的莫斯科多岛(Mosquito Island),最近,前总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)就是在这里度假。布兰森热衷使用博客和Twitter,经常发送关于创业、保护、音乐和旅行的各种鼓舞人心的信息。</p>
<p>Paul Allen, a Microsoft founder, is unmistakable on the high seas in his \$250 million superyacht, Octopus, which has two helicopter pads, a submarine, a glass-bottom swimming pool and a recording studio, not to mention room for 26 guests. Recently, he has been known to host a celebrity-studded party on Octopus during the Cannes Film Festival. But he has a serious side, too. Mr. Allen last year gave \$295 million to brain and cell science, wildlife conservation, global health and climate</p>	<p>微软公司创始人之一保罗·艾伦(Paul Allen)显然喜欢乘着他那艘价值2.5亿美元的超级游艇“章鱼号”(Octopus)在公海航行,章鱼号有两个直升机坪、一艘潜艇,一个玻璃底游泳池和一个录音室,更不用说可以容纳26名客人的空间。最近的嘎纳电影节期间,他在章鱼号上主持了一个名流众多的派对。但他也有严肃的一面——去年艾伦向大脑与细胞科学、野生动物保护、全球健康和气候变化捐赠了2.95亿美元。</p>

change.	
Then there's the sultan of Brunei, Hassanal Bolkiah, with a fortune once estimated by Forbes to be as much as \$20 billion. He has the world's largest collection of rare cars, including a gold-coated Rolls-Royce; his 1,788-room palace, Istana Nurul Iman, is the largest private home in the world.	还有文莱苏丹哈桑纳尔·博尔基亚(Hassanal Bolkiah), 据《福布斯》(Forbes)估计, 他的财富达到 200 亿美元。他拥有世界上最大的稀有汽车收藏, 包括一辆镀金劳斯莱斯; 他的宫殿奴鲁伊曼王宫(Istana Nurul Iman)拥有 1788 个房间, 是世界上最大的私人住宅。
But not all billionaires like to be so obvious. Chuck Feeney, who built an empire of duty-free shops and a multibillion-dollar fortune along the way, has worked since the 1980s to give all that money away, as quietly as possible.	但并非所有亿万富翁都喜欢这么抛头露面。查克·菲尼(Chuck Feeney)建立了他的免税店帝国, 积累了数十亿美元的财富, 自 1980 年代以来, 他尽可能安静地捐出自己所有的钱。
Forbes magazine once called him the "James Bond of philanthropy" for his work through his charity, the Atlantic Philanthropies. The foundation has given away \$8 billion to education, science, health care and human rights projects around the world and made its final grant last year. It plans to close for good in 2020.	由于他通过自己的慈善机构“大西洋慈善”(Atlantic Philanthropies)所做的工作, 《福布斯》杂志称他为“慈善界的 007”。该基金会向世界各地的教育、科学、健康医疗和人权项目赠送了 80 亿美元, 在去年拨出了最后一笔款项。它计划在 2020 年永久关闭。
Another example of modest living is Mr. Kamprad, the founder of Ikea, the assembly-required Swedish home-goods company. According to estimates by Forbes, Mr. Kamprad was worth as much as \$23 billion before giving away much of his stake in the company, but he lives stingily. He flies economy class and drove an old Volvo until recently. He is also said to prefer cheap hotels and secondhand clothes. Could that be a carefully shaped public persona? There are also reports in the media that he owns a Swiss chalet and a French vineyard. An Ikea spokeswoman said Mr. Kamprad "is a private person and we have no information about his private assets."	作为宜家(Ikea)创始者的坎普拉德是另一个过着简朴生活的例子, 宜家是瑞典的一个需自行装配的家居用品公司。根据《福布斯》估计, 在放弃自己大部分的公司股份之前, 坎普拉德的身家高达 230 亿美元, 但他过着吝啬的生活。他出行坐经济舱, 直到前不久还在开一辆旧沃尔沃轿车。他还说自己喜欢便宜的酒店和二手衣服。这是他精心塑造的公共形象吗? 有媒体报道说, 他拥有一个瑞士小木屋和一座法国葡萄园。宜家发言人称坎普拉德“是一个注重隐私的人, 我们没有关于他的私人资产的信息”。

<p>The fact is, most “ordinary” billionaires live quietly. “Unlike what the public thinks, the majority of these people come out of the middle class or even poverty,” said Jim Grubman, a clinical psychologist who wrote “Strangers in Paradise,” a book about how people adjust to becoming wealthy.</p>	<p>事实是，大多数“普通”的亿万富翁过着宁静的生活。“与公众的想法不同，这些人大多是从中产阶级走出来的，甚至是从穷人起家的，”临床心理学家吉姆·格鲁布曼(Jim Grubman)说，他著有一本关于人们如何适应富裕的书，名为《天堂里的陌生人》(Strangers in Paradise)。</p>
<p>“The billionaire lifestyle makes for good TV, but below the surface is a much bigger portion of people who are salt-of-the-earth families just concentrating on raising their kids and running their businesses,” said Mr. Grubman, who is a consultant at Cambridge Family Enterprise Group, an adviser to wealthy families.</p>	<p>“亿万富翁的生活方式可以拍成很好的电视节目，但是表面之下，更大的一部分社会中坚家庭只是专注于抚养孩子和经营生意，”格鲁布曼说，他还是剑桥家族企业集团(Cambridge Family Enterprise Group)的顾问，该集团为富裕家庭提供咨询服务。</p>
<p>More than half of billionaires are self-made, either through business or successful investments, but of course there are dynastic families as well. Queen Elizabeth II of Britain would not be even Europe’s richest monarch if you did not count Buckingham Palace, the crown jewels and assorted royal accouterments that are state-owned. That title goes to Prince Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein, whose personal fortune is estimated to be \$4 billion, mostly from banking. His passion is collecting art, including works by Rembrandt and Rubens, holding most of it in the National Museum.</p>	<p>一半以上的亿万富翁是通过商业或成功的投资白手起家的，不过当然也有王朝家庭。如果不计入归国家所有的白金汉宫、皇冠上的珠宝和各种皇家财产，英国女王伊丽莎白二世(Queen Elizabeth II)算不上欧洲最富有的君主，这个称号属于列支敦士登亲王汉斯-亚当二世(Hans-Adam II)，他的个人财富估计为 40 亿美元，主要来自银行业。他的爱好是收集艺术，包括伦勃朗和鲁本斯的作品，它们大部分收藏在国家博物馆。</p>
<p>Asia is an active area of billionaire creation, with one person reaching that threshold every three days, according to a study released in October by UBS and the accounting firm PricewaterhouseCoopers.</p>	<p>亚洲是一个活跃的亿万富翁诞生地，瑞银(UBS)和普华永道(PricewaterhouseCoopers)会计师事务所在 10 月发布的一项研究显示，每三天就有一个人达到这个标准。</p>
<p>Asia’s two richest men are Jack Ma, founder of the e-commerce giant Alibaba, with a \$26 billion net worth, and Wang Jianlin, a real estate mogul with \$29 billion to his name who also holds stakes in a Spanish</p>	<p>亚洲两个最富有的人分别是电子商务巨头阿里巴巴的创始人，拥有 260 亿美元净资产的马云；以及拥有 290 亿美元的房地产大亨王健林，他还拥有一家西班牙足球俱乐部和好莱坞电影制作公司传奇影业(Legendary</p>

<p>soccer club and the Hollywood film production company Legendary Entertainment.</p>	<p>Entertainment)的股份。</p>
<p>In 2015, The Economist reported on the party Mr. Jianlin held to celebrate his deal to buy Infront Sports & Media, which has marketing rights to World Cup soccer. The magazine said that Mr. Wang favored "private jets and flashy yachts (he owns Sunseeker, the British maker of the sleek craft seen in James Bond films)," and that the party featured strobe lights, disco music and leggy beauties.</p>	<p>2015年,《经济学人》(The Economist)报道了王健林收购盈方体育传媒(Infront Sports & Media)后的庆功派对,该公司拥有世界杯足球赛的市场营销权。该杂志说,王健林喜欢“私人喷气式飞机和华丽游艇(他拥有商圣汐[Sunseeker]公司,这家英国游艇制造商的精美工艺可以在007电影里看到),派对上充斥着频闪灯、迪斯科音乐和长腿美女。”</p>
<p>Where do some billionaires hang out? According to a calendar of major luxury events, they like mountains and beaches.</p>	<p>亿万富翁们在哪里消磨时间?根据一份主要豪华活动日程表,他们喜欢山和海滩。</p>
<p>In the winter, many flock to the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland; the Sundance Film Festival in Park City, Utah; and New Year's Eve celebrations on St. Barts, where people can rent their own eight-bedroom beachfront villa for \$420,000 a week.</p>	<p>冬天,许多亿万富翁会参加瑞士达沃斯的世界经济论坛;犹他州帕克市的圣丹斯电影节;以及圣巴特岛(St. Barts)上的除夕庆祝活动,在岛上人们可以租用专属的八卧室海滨别墅,每周42万美元。</p>
<p>In the summer, some of the richest flock to Britain for the Henley Royal Regatta, the Royal Ascot horse races, and Wimbledon, where a center-court season ticket at the men's championship final this year has a market value of \$3,300.</p>	<p>在夏天,一些世界上最富有的人会赶到英国,参加亨利皇家赛舟会(Henley Royal Regatta)、皇家爱斯科赛马会(Royal Ascot)和温布尔登网球赛,今年的男子锦标赛决赛的中央球场季票市价为3300美元。</p>
<p>As for passions and hobbies, 56 percent in WealthX's billionaire survey cited philanthropy as their top priority. Many billionaires, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Branson and Mr. Allen among them, are part of the Giving Pledge, something Warren E. Buffett set up with Bill Gates in 2010. It is a collective effort by the world's richest people to give more than half their wealth to charitable pursuits during their lifetimes or through their estates.</p>	<p>至于激情和爱好,根据WealthX进行的亿万富翁调查,有56%的亿万富翁将慈善事业作为自己的首要任务。埃里森、布兰森和艾伦等许多亿万富翁都加入了“赠与誓言”(Giving Pledge)行动,该活动是沃伦·E·巴菲特(Warren E. Buffett)与比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)在2010年倡导的,是世界上最富有的人的一项集体努力,他们宣布在有生之年或通过遗产,将自己财富的半数以上用于慈善目的。</p>

<p>So far, 156 billionaires and their families have committed to the cause, according to the profiles listed on the pledge's website. The group also includes the Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg, his wife, Priscilla Chan, the Silicon Valley entrepreneur Elon Musk and the former New York City mayor Michael R. Bloomberg.</p>	<p>到目前为止，根据该网站上列出的资料，156位亿万富翁及其家人已承诺参与这一事业。这个人群还包括 Facebook 创始人马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)和他的妻子普莉希拉·陈(Priscilla Chan)、硅谷企业家伊隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)以及前纽约市市长迈克尔·R·布隆伯格(Michael R. Bloomberg)。</p>
<p>/international/20170223/what-do-billionaires-have-in-common-big-bucks-and-not-much-else</p>	<p>/international/20170223/what-do-billionaires-have-in-common-big-bucks-and-not-much-else</p>
<p>Russia and U.S. Clash Over Syria in Security Council Vote</p>	<p>中俄在联合国投票反对美国制裁叙利亚</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS — Russia and the Trump administration clashed in a vote at the U.N. Security Council for the first time Tuesday as the Kremlin vetoed a measure backed by the Americans to punish Syria for using chemical weapons.</p>	<p>联合国——周二，俄罗斯和特朗普政府第一次在联合国安全理事会的投票中发生冲突，克里姆林宫否决了美国人支持的对叙利亚使用化学武器施以惩罚的议案。</p>
<p>While the Russians had long signaled their intent to block the resolution, which was supported by dozens of countries, the clash offered insights into the big divisions that remain between the Kremlin and President Donald Trump, who has vowed to improve ties.</p>	<p>虽然俄罗斯人一直表示会否决这项获得了几十个国家支持的决议，但从这个冲突中可以看到克里姆林宫和特朗普总统之间存在着巨大的分歧，尽管特朗普誓言要改善两国关系。</p>
<p>Russia and China, two of the five permanent members of the council, blocked the measure. It was the Kremlin's seventh Security Council veto in defense of President Bashar Assad of Syria over the war that has been convulsing his country for nearly six years.</p>	<p>五个常任理事国中有两个否决了这项决议，俄罗斯和中国。这是克里姆林宫第七次为了维护叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)在安理会投否决票，叙利亚遭受战争的蹂躏已经将近六年。</p>
<p>The U.S. ambassador, Nikki R. Haley, accused Russia and China of putting "their friends in the Assad regime ahead of our global security" in her blunt rebuke of the vetoes.</p>	<p>美国大使尼基·R·黑利(Nikki R. Haley)对俄罗斯和中国投否决票进行了谴责，指责两国“把他们在阿萨德政权中的朋友置于我们的全球安全之上”。</p>
<p>"It is a sad day on the Security Council," Haley said after the vote. "When members start making excuses for other member states killing their</p>	<p>"这对安理会来说是一个悲哀的日子，"黑利在投票后说。"当有些成员国开始为其他成员国屠杀自己的人民找借口时，世界绝对成为了一个更危险的地</p>

own people, the world is definitely a more dangerous place.”	方。”
The resolution, proposed by Britain and France months ago and endorsed by the United States last week, would have imposed sanctions on a handful of Syrian military officials and entities for having dropped chlorine-filled barrel bombs on opposition-held areas on at least three occasions in 2014 and 2015, according to a U.N. panel.	这项决议是英国和法国在几个月前提出的，上周获得了美国的支持，它将对少数叙利亚军事官员和机构实行制裁，联合国的一个专家小组表示，在 2014 年和 2015 年，他们至少有三次把充氯的炸弹投到了反对派的控制区。
Russia’s envoy, Vladimir Safronkov, defended the veto, calling the resolution “politically biased” and asserting that Russia’s concerns about the draft language had not been addressed.	俄罗斯特使弗拉基米尔·萨夫伦科夫(Vladimir Safronkov)为否决票进行了辩护，声称这个决议“在政治上有偏见”，而且俄罗斯对草案措辞的关切没有得到解决。
President Vladimir Putin of Russia reinforced his opposition before the vote Tuesday, adding that any Security Council penalties on the Syrian government would complicate diplomatic efforts aimed at halting the war.	俄罗斯总统普京在周二的投票之前重申了他的反对意见，并且表示安理会对叙利亚政府实施任何处罚，都会导致以外交方式结束战争的努力变得复杂。
“As for sanctions against the Syrian leadership, I think the move is totally inappropriate now,” he told a news conference while visiting Kyrgyzstan.	“关于对叙利亚领导人的制裁，我认为现在采取这种做法毫不妥当，”他在访问吉尔吉斯斯坦期间在记者招待会上说。
China’s ambassador, Liu Jieyi, recalling the now-discredited U.S. warnings of Iraq’s “so-called WMDs” in 2003, criticized the resolution as an example of “hypocrisy” by the Western powers. “It was forced through to a vote while council members still have differences,” he said. “This is in no way helpful to finding a solution.”	中国常驻联合国代表刘结一回顾了 2003 年美国对伊拉克名誉扫地的“所谓大规模杀伤性武器”警告，批评该决议是西方列强“伪善”的例子。“委员会成员意见仍存在差异的时候，就强行举行投票，这对于找到解决方案没有任何帮助。”他说。
Chlorine is banned as a weapon under an international treaty that Assad’s government signed in 2013.	根据阿萨德政府在 2013 年签署的一个国际条约，氯被禁止作为武器使用。
/international/20170301/united-nations-security-council-syria-sanctions-russia-trump	/international/20170301/united-nations-security-council-syria-sanctions-russia-trump

Sergey Kislyak, Russian Envoy, Cultivated Powerful Network in U.S.	曾经宾客盈门，俄罗斯大使如今感受华府孤独
Sergey I. Kislyak, the longtime Russian ambassador to the United States, hosted a dazzling dinner in his three-story, beaux-arts mansion four blocks north of the White House to toast Michael A. McFaul just weeks before he took up his post as the U.S. envoy to Russia.	迈克尔·A·麦克福尔(Michael A. McFaul)出使俄罗斯几周前，驻美国多年俄罗斯大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)在自家宅邸内举办了一场豪华晚宴，为麦克福尔践行，房子位于白宫以北四个街区开外，是一栋布杂艺术风格的三层建筑。
It was, McFaul recalled, an “over-the-top, extraordinary dinner,” including five courses of Russian fusion cuisine for 50 seated guests who shared one main characteristic: They were government officials intimately involved in formulating Russia policy for the Obama administration, including senior figures from the Defense and State departments.	麦克福尔回忆说，那是一次“顶级的，非凡的晚餐”，包括五道俄罗斯融合菜，出席宴会的50名客人有一个主要的共同点：他们都是奥巴马政府内密切参与制定俄罗斯政策的官员，包括国防部和国务院的大人物。
“I admired the fact that he was trying to reach deep into our government to cultivate relations with all kinds of people,” McFaul said of the dinner in late 2011. “I was impressed by the way he went about that kind of socializing, the way he went about entertaining, but always with a political objective.”	“他试图深入我们的政府，培养与各种人之间的关系，我很佩服这一点，”麦克福尔谈及2011年底的那次晚餐。“他的这种社交方式令人钦佩，他是在娱乐，但总是有一个政治目标。”
Kislyak’s networking success has landed him at the center of a sprawling controversy and made him the most prominent, if politically radioactive, ambassador in Washington. Two advisers to President Donald Trump have run into trouble for not being more candid about contacts with Kislyak: Michael Flynn, who was forced to resign as national security adviser, and now Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who admitted two previously undisclosed conversations. Kislyak also met during the transition with Trump’s son-in-law and adviser, Jared Kushner.	人脉构建上的成功导致基斯利亚克成为一场日渐扩大的争议的中心，也成为华盛顿最显眼的一位大使，尽管接近他要冒着政治风险。唐纳德·特朗普总统的两名顾问因为没有申明同基斯利亚克的关系而遇到了麻烦：迈克尔·弗林(Michael Flynn)被迫辞去国家安全顾问之职，现在司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)也承认了两次未曾公开的对话。在总统权力交接期间，基斯利亚克还会见了特朗普的女婿和顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)。

<p>A career diplomat raised in the Soviet era, Kislyak, 66, (pronounced kees-LYACK) may seem an unlikely protagonist in such a drama. He has interacted with U.S. officials for decades and been a fixture on the Washington scene for the past nine years, jowly and cordial with an easy smile and fluent if accented English, yet a pugnacity in advocating Russia’s assertive policies.</p>	<p>今年 66 岁的基斯利亚克是苏联时期崛起的职业外交官，看上去很难想象想象他会成为这样一场大戏的主角。他已经同美国官员来往了数十年，过去的九年里更是华盛顿政界的恒定存在，他下颚宽厚，热情友好，总是面带轻松的笑容，说着一口略带口音的流利英语，然而在宣传俄罗斯的强硬政策时也颇为好斗。</p>
<p>Invited to think tanks to discuss arms control, he would invariably offer an unapologetic defense of Russia’s intervention in Ukraine and assail Americans for what he portrayed as their hypocrisy – then afterward approach a debating partner to suggest dinner.</p>	<p>被邀请加入讨论军备控制的智库时，他总是为俄罗斯干预乌克兰提供毫无愧意的辩护，并且攻击美国人，形容他们是伪君子——然后他会走向一个辩论对手，邀请对方共进晚餐。</p>
<p>“Not all of us, myself included, initially appreciated his very tough, in-your-face style,” said Dimitri K. Simes, president of the Center for the National Interest and an advocate of closer Russian-American relations, who hosted a dinner at his home for Kislyak after his arrival in Washington and regularly invited him to events at his center. “But we gradually came to develop a grudging respect for him as someone who was really representing the positions of his country.”</p>	<p>“一开始，不是所有人都欣赏他那种非常强硬的、特立独行的风格，包括我在内，”国家利益中心(Center for the National Interest)主席德米特里·K·西姆斯(Dimitri K. Simes)说，他主张建立更密切的俄美关系。基斯利亚克来到华盛顿后，西姆斯在家中举办晚宴为他接风。“但我们渐渐开始不情愿地对他产生了尊重，把他当做真正代表他的国家立场的人。”</p>
<p>Simes introduced Kislyak to Trump in a receiving line last April at a foreign policy speech hosted by his center at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Kislyak was one of four ambassadors who sat in the front row for Trump’s speech at the invitation of the center. Simes noted that Sessions, then a senator from Alabama, was there, but he did not notice whether he and the ambassador spoke at that time.</p>	<p>去年 4 月，在国家利益中心于华盛顿的五月花酒店举行的外交政策演讲上，西姆斯把基斯利亚克介绍给了特朗普。受中心邀请，特朗普做了演讲，基斯利亚克是当时坐在第一排的四位大使之一。西姆斯指出，当时任阿拉巴马州参议员的塞申斯也在场，但他没有注意到塞申斯和大使是否进行了交谈。</p>
<p>The Russian Embassy did not respond to an email Thursday, but Kislyak defended engagements with U.S. officials last November, when he was</p>	<p>俄罗斯大使馆没有回复周四的电子邮件采访，但是基斯利亚克去年 11 月曾为自己同美国官员的交往进行辩解，当时他在斯坦福大学的一次演讲中被问</p>

<p>asked during a speech at Stanford University about allegations of Russian meddling in the elections. Kislyak echoed his government's line that it was not involved in hacking. He said it was natural for diplomats to attend events such as political conventions and foreign policy speeches by candidates.</p>	<p>及俄罗斯干涉总统选举这一指控。基斯利亚克回应了俄国政府的说法，称该国没有参与黑客攻击。他说，外交官参加诸如政治集会以及总统候选人的外交政策演讲之类活动是很自然的。</p>
<p>"It is normal diplomatic work that we have been doing: It is our job to understand, to know people, both on the side of the Republicans and Democrats," he said. "I personally have been working in the United States for so long that I know almost everybody."</p>	<p>"这是我们一直都在做的正常外交工作：我们的工作就是了解、认识各种人，无论是共和党还是民主党，"他说。"我个人在美国工作了这么久，我几乎认识所有人。"</p>
<p>Even some critics of Russian policy said it was hardly surprising that Kislyak would meet people around Trump. "That was part of his job," said Steven Pifer, a former ambassador to Ukraine who is now at the Brookings Institution. "I don't see anything nefarious in that per se, and I don't think it was out of the box for Senator Sessions to talk with Kislyak."</p>	<p>就连一些俄罗斯政策的批评者也认为，基斯利亚克会遇到特朗普身边的人不足为奇。"这是他工作的一部分，"前驻乌克兰大使、现任职布鲁金斯学会的史蒂文·皮弗(Steven Pifer)说。"我不觉得这件事本质里有什么恶意的东西，我也不觉得塞申斯参议员同基斯利亚克谈话是什么新鲜事。"</p>
<p>An expert on arms control negotiations with a degree from the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute, Kislyak first served in the Washington embassy from 1985-89 during the late Soviet period. He became the first Russian representative to NATO and was ambassador to Belgium from 1998 to 2003. He returned to Moscow, where he spent five years as a deputy foreign minister.</p>	<p>基斯利亚克毕业于莫斯科工程物理研究所，是一位军备控制谈判专家，在苏联时代末期，即1985至1989年期间首次来到驻华盛顿大使馆工作。他成为第一位俄罗斯驻北约代表，1998年至2003年担任比利时大使。之后他回到莫斯科，担任副外交部长五年。</p>
<p>He was appointed ambassador to Washington in 2008.</p>	<p>2008年，他被任命为驻华盛顿大使。</p>
<p>The questions about contacts between Trump's circle and Russian officials have revealed what both sides presumably knew, that U.S. intelligence agencies closely track Kislyak's movements and tap his</p>	<p>特朗普的圈子和俄罗斯官员之间联系暴露了双方可能都知道的事情，美国情报机构密切跟踪基斯利亚克的动向，并监听他的电话。周四，俄罗斯官员就大使的行动受到质疑表示愤怒，一些新闻报道认为他可能是一个情报人员。</p>

phone calls. Russian officials on Thursday expressed anger that their ambassador's actions were being questioned and that some news reports suggested he might be an intelligence operative.	
Maria Zakharova, the spokeswoman for the Russian Foreign Ministry, delivered an extended diatribe during her weekly briefing against what she called the low professional standards of the U.S. news media.	俄罗斯外交部发言人玛利亚·扎哈罗娃(Maria Zakharova)在她的每周简报中发表了一段长篇抨击，斥责她口中美国新闻媒体的低专业水准。
"I will reveal a military secret to you: Diplomats work, and their work consists of carrying out contacts in the country where they are present," she said. "This is on record everywhere. If they do not carry out these contacts, do not participate in negotiations, then they are not diplomats."	"我要向你们揭露一个军事秘密：外交官要工作，而且他们的工作包括同他们所在国的人进行接触，"她说。"到处都有记录。如果他们不进行这些联系，不参与谈判，那么他们就不是外交官。"
Kislyak has told associates that he will leave Washington soon, likely to be replaced by a hard-line general. His name recently surfaced at the United Nations as a candidate for a new post responsible for counterterrorism, diplomats there said. Vitaly I. Churkin, the Russian ambassador to the United Nations, died last month and that post remains vacant.	基斯利亚克已经告诉同事，他很快就会离开华盛顿，他的职务很可能被一个强硬派将领取代。据驻联合国外交官说，他的名字最近在联合国出现，作为一个负责反恐怖主义的新职位的候选人。而俄罗斯驻联合国大使维塔利·丘尔金(Vitaly I. Churkin)上个月去世后，该职位仍然空缺。
For Kislyak, Washington is no longer the place it once was. It has become lonely, and he has told associates that he is surprised how people who once sought his company were now trying to stay away.	对于基斯利亚克，华盛顿已经今非昔比。它变得孤独，他告诉同事，以前常来找他的人现在纷纷远离他，这让他感到惊讶。
/international/20170307/sergey-kislyak-russian-ambassador	/international/20170307/sergey-kislyak-russian-ambassador
Building Trade Walls	特朗普的贸易计划：更多壁垒
President Trump's advisers and allies are pushing an ambitious idea: Remake American trade.	特朗普总统的顾问和盟友在推动一个颇具野心的想法：重塑美国贸易。
They are considering sweeping aside decades of policy and rethinking	他们在考虑将延续几十年的政策弃之一旁，重新考虑美国如何看待与各个国

<p>how the United States looks at trade with every country. Essentially, after years of criticizing China and much of Europe for the way they handle imports and exports, these officials want to copy them.</p>	<p>家的贸易。在批评中国和欧洲许多国家处理进出口问题的方式多年之后，这些官员其实也想采用这些办法。</p>
<p>This approach could result in higher barriers to imports that would end America's decades-long status as the world's most open large economy. This could lead to slightly higher prices in the United States for everything from Chilean grapes to iPhones to gasoline. But it could also provide a boost to companies and workers who make things in the United States and sell them abroad.</p>	<p>这一举措可能导致更高的进口壁垒，令美国失去占据了几十年的世界上最开放大经济体的地位。这也会导致美国所有商品的价格略微上涨，不管是智利葡萄、iPhone，还是石油，都不例外。但它也能给在美国生产、在海外销售产品的企业和工人提供助力。</p>
<p>Will it happen? Mr. Trump has hinted at the issue, saying to Congress last week that "other countries make us pay very high tariffs and taxes," but "we charge them almost nothing." The discussion, if translated into action, could affect national economies and regular households alike — and create big problems for countries like China that depend heavily on exports to the United States.</p>	<p>这种情况会发生吗？特朗普在这个问题上做出了暗示。他上周对国会表示，“其他国家向我们征收高昂的关税和税收”，但“我们却几乎什么也不向他们收”。这项讨论如果转化为行动，可能会同时影响到国民经济和普通家庭——同时给中国等严重依赖对美出口的国家造成大麻烦。</p>
<p>Putting Up Barriers</p>	<p>设置障碍</p>
<p>First, it helps to understand how the United States and other countries currently treat trade.</p>	<p>首先，它有助于理解美国和其他国家目前如何对待贸易问题。</p>
<p>The most visible layer is tariffs, or taxes on imports. The World Trade Organization, the global trade adjudicator, has allowed developing countries to impose far higher tariffs than industrialized countries, while they build up industries at home. China has been counted as a developing country.</p>	<p>最可见的层面是关税，或说进口税。全球贸易的裁判——世界贸易组织 (World Trade Organization) 允许发展中国家在国内发展自身产业的同时，征收比工业化国家高得多的关税。中国一直被看作一个发展中国家。</p>
<p>But many countries have additional taxes. For example, China and other countries, but not the United States, also charge a steep value-added</p>	<p>但许多国家还有附加的税。比如，中国和其他国家——但不包括美国——也征收过高的增值税，那是一种对进口产品和本国产品都征收的全国性营业</p>

tax, which is a kind of national sales tax on imports and home-produced goods alike. Exports are exempt from value-added taxes.	税。出口产品则免收增值税。
Once value-added taxes and sales taxes are included in an international comparison, America's taxes on imports are much lower than those of almost every other country.	一旦将增值税和营业税纳入一项国际比较,就会发现相比几乎所有的其他国家,美国的进口税要低得多。
Rethinking Trade	重塑贸易
Mr. Trump's advisers and some lawmakers don't like this arrangement.	特朗普的顾问和一些议员不喜欢这样的局面。
For starters, they question why China's average tariffs are about three times as high as those in the United States – and its tariffs on manufactured goods, which involve a lot of jobs to produce them, are far higher still. Those levels are allowed because when China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001, it was clearly a developing country. Lower American trade barriers have helped China increase exports to the United States, while importing fairly little.	首先,他们质疑为何中国的平均关税是美国的三倍之多——它对需要很多劳动力参与的制造业产品征收的关税也高得多。这样的高税额是被允许的,因为在2001年加入世贸组织时,中国显然是一个发展中国家。降低美国贸易壁垒促进了中国向美国的出口,但它从美国进口的产品却非常之少。
Today, China's designation as a developing country is more debatable. China is the world's second-largest economy and the biggest producer of steel and cars.	如今,将中国认定为发展中国家变得更具有争议性了。中国现在是世界第二大经济体,也是最大的钢铁和汽车生产国。
Still, China trails most developed nations by some measures, and Chinese officials argue that it is still developing and does not yet qualify as industrialized.	但是按照一些标准衡量,中国仍然落后于发达国家。中国官员坚称,它依然是发展中国家,还不够资格被称为工业化国家。
China's economy is still roughly two-thirds the size of the American economy, even though China has four times as many people. Average incomes in China are still one-fifth to one-quarter of levels in the United States, and much of China's interior is still underdeveloped.	尽管人口是美国的四倍,但中国的经济规模依然只有美国的三分之二。中国平均收入只有美国平均收入的五分之一至四分之一,而且中国内地大多数地方依然处于不发达状态。
"We still hold the developing countries' standpoint," said Li Gang, the	"我们还是持发展中国家立场,"中国商务部下属的研究机构国际贸易经济合

deputy dean of the Commerce Ministry's research unit, the Chinese Academy of International Trade and Economic Cooperation.	作研究院副院长李钢说。
When China joined the W.T.O. in 2001, the expectation was that its tariffs would later be adjusted lower during global trade talks, known as the Doha Round. But those talks fell apart for a variety of reasons.	中国在 2001 年加入世贸组织时，外界期待是该国关税会在之后被称为多哈回合(Doha Round)的全球贸易谈判中调低。但这些谈判因为各种各样的原因破裂了。
How Tariffs Hit Industries	关税如何打击行业发展
While China's average tariffs are higher, they vary widely by industry, and that has contributed to big industrial shifts.	尽管中国的平均关税更高，但各个行业的差别很大，这引发了重大的行业迁移。
Consider cars. China's tariff on imported cars is 25 percent of the wholesale price, which is one reason General Motors, Ford and Volkswagen set up huge factories in China. By contrast, tariffs in the United States are just 2.5 percent for imported cars, minivans and sport utility vehicles. So automakers make in China almost all the cars that they sell there, while many cars in the United States are imported.	看看汽车领域。中国对进口汽车征收相当于批发价 25% 的关税，这是通用汽车(General Motors)、福特(Ford)和大众汽车(Volkswagen)在中国大建工厂的原因之一。相比之下，美国对进口汽车、小型货车和 SUV 征收的关税只有 2.5%。所以汽车厂商在中国销售的汽车几乎都是在本地生产，而美国的许多汽车都是进口的。
To be sure, automakers have many reasons to build factories in China, including proximity to low-cost suppliers as well as to customers in a big new market.	当然，汽车厂商在中国建厂的理由还有很多，比如离低成本供应商和一个新兴大市场的消费者比较近。
Trade Redo	贸易重构
Some of Mr. Trump's advisers and Republicans in the House of Representatives want to replace America's current taxes on corporate profits with a system that raises the costs of imports while helping exports.	特朗普的一些顾问和众议院的一些共和党人想废除美国对公司利润的现行税法，代之以提高进口成本、促进出口的制度。
Companies currently deduct practically all of their costs, including imports, from their sales revenue, and then pay taxes on the profits that are left. The new idea, sometimes called a border-adjusted tax,	目前，公司扣除销售收入的几乎所有成本，包括进口成本，然后根据剩余的利润纳税。而这种有时被称为边境调整税的新想法主要涉及停止扣除进口成本，从而对进口货物征税。与此同时，将不再对出口利润征税，而且将降低

<p>essentially involves ending the deductibility of imports so that they would be taxed. At the same time, profits on exports would no longer be taxed, and the overall tax rate would be cut. Big beneficiaries would be domestic factory owners and workers and big exporters like Boeing. But other countries might retaliate, and some Senate Republicans worry it could violate the rules of the W.T.O.</p>	<p>整体税率。最大的受益者将是国内工厂所有者和工人以及大型出口公司，比如波音公司(Boeing)。但其他国家可能会报复，参议院的一些共和党人担心它可能违反世界贸易组织的规则。</p>
<p>A border-adjusted tax would “mean a trade war not only between China and the U.S. but across the whole world,” said Wei Jianguo, a former Chinese vice minister of commerce. “China is firmly against it.”</p>	<p>前中国商务部副部长魏建国表示，边境调整税“不仅意味着中美之间的贸易战，而且是全球范围的”，“中方强力反对”。</p>
<p>The idea nonetheless has support among House Republicans, in addition to some of Mr. Trump’s supporters, although the president himself has called it “too complicated.” It has also divided businesses, with big importers opposed.</p>	<p>但是，除了特朗普的一些支持者，这种想法还得到了众议院共和党人的支持，尽管总统本人说它“太复杂”。它也在企业中造成了分裂，遭到大型进口商的反对。</p>
<p>Rising Protectionism</p>	<p>不断增强的保护主义</p>
<p>Even before Mr. Trump took office, America’s taste for free trade was fading. While China protects many more of its industries than the United States does, China has also been moving faster to liberalize.</p>	<p>甚至在特朗普上台之前，美国对自由贸易的兴趣就在减退。虽然中国保护的行业比美国的多得多，但中国也在更快地走向自由化。</p>
<p>Global Trade Alert, a nonprofit based in Zurich that tracks and opposes protectionism, has documented 1,066 discriminatory American measures since the height of the global financial crisis in November 2008, including bailouts and subsidies for American companies, Buy America measures, tariff increases and other moves. Those are more measures than in any other country, although that may be partly because it is easier to document such measures in the United States, said Simon Evenett, the project’s leader. The American measures are</p>	<p>跟踪和反对保护主义的苏黎世非营利组织“全球贸易预警”(Global Trade Alert)记录了自2008年11月全球金融危机顶峰以来美国的1066项歧视性措施，包括对美国公司的救助和补贴、“买美国商品”举措，以及提高关税等措施。该项目领导人西蒙·伊文尼特(Simon Evenett)表示，美国的此类措施比其他任何国家都多，虽然这可能部分是因为记录美国的这些措施更为容易。美国这些措施的应用范围也非常狭窄，只影响到一小部分贸易。</p>

also extremely narrow, affecting a small share of trade.	
Mr. Wei said that the United States was wrong to feel threatened by China and should embrace free trade. Like many Chinese officials, he sees the Trump administration as motivated to a considerable extent by a fear of the rise of China, and added that “we don’t want the U.S. to have imaginary enemies in geopolitics.”	魏建国称，美国感觉受到了中国威胁是错误的，它应该接受自由贸易。与许多中国官员一样，他认为特朗普政府在很大程度上是出于对中国崛起的恐惧。他还说，“我们不希望美国有地缘政治上的假想敌。”
/international/20170308/trade-china-protectionism	/international/20170308/trade-china-protectionism
Jon Huntsman Is Said to Accept Post as Ambassador to Russia	美国前驻华大使洪博培或任驻俄大使
WASHINGTON — Jon M. Huntsman Jr. has accepted President Trump’s offer to be ambassador to Russia, people with knowledge of the matter said on Thursday, taking on an assignment that is challenging in the best of times, and even more so now, given the questions swirling around Mr. Trump’s presidential campaign and its ties to Russian officials.	华盛顿——了解情况的人士周四透露，洪博培(Jon M. Huntsman Jr.)已接受特朗普总统的邀请，担任美国驻俄罗斯大使。这项任务即便是在最好的时候也颇具挑战性，而目前，考虑到特朗普的总统竞选和它与俄罗斯官员之间的关系引发的质疑，其挑战性进一步增加。
Mr. Huntsman, a former Republican governor of Utah, served as President Barack Obama’s ambassador to China from 2009 to 2011. Several experts said he would need great political dexterity to navigate Moscow at a time when Mr. Trump has called for better ties, but Russia’s role in the 2016 campaign remains the subject of intense scrutiny.	来自共和党的洪博培曾任犹他州州长，并在2009年至2011年期间担任贝拉克·奥巴马总统的驻华大使。多位专家表示，在特朗普要求改善两国关系，但俄罗斯在2016年选举中所扮演的角色依然在接受严格调查之际，他必须在政治上极其灵活才能在莫斯科开展工作，
Russia’s ambassador to Washington, Sergey I. Kislyak, has been thrust into a political maelstrom after two of Mr. Trump’s most senior advisers, Jeff Sessions and Michael T. Flynn, acknowledged previously undisclosed meetings with him during the campaign and the transition.	在特朗普的两名亲信杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)和迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)承认曾在竞选和过渡期间与其秘密会面后，俄罗斯驻美大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利娅克(Sergey I. Kislyak)便陷入了一场政治混乱。
Mr. Huntsman, who ran for the Republican presidential nomination in	曾在2012年争夺共和党总统提名的洪博培和特朗普的竞选团队没有联系。

<p>2012, had no ties to the Trump campaign. Although he endorsed Mr. Trump for president in April 2016, he later called on him to withdraw from the race after the release of a recording from "Access Hollywood" in which Mr. Trump made sexually demeaning comments about women.</p>	<p>尽管他在 2016 年 4 月支持特朗普竞选总统，但后来，在一段来自《走进好莱坞》(Access Hollywood)节目的录音被公布后，他呼吁特朗普退出竞选。在那段录音中，特朗普发表了一些有关女性的性别歧视言论。</p>
<p>More recently, Mr. Huntsman defended Mr. Trump's decision to take a phone call from the president of Taiwan in December, which broke decades of diplomatic protocol, saying it was shrewd.</p>	<p>前不久，洪博培为特朗普去年 12 月打破几十年的外交惯例，决定接听台湾总统的电话进行了辩护，称其为聪明之举。</p>
<p>"As a businessman, Donald Trump is used to looking for leverage in any relationship," Mr. Huntsman said. "A President Trump is likely to see Taiwan as a useful leverage point."</p>	<p>"作为一名商人，唐纳德·特朗普习惯在任何关系中寻找砝码，"洪博培说。"身为总统的特朗普可能认为台湾是一个有用的制约因素。"</p>
<p>Some experts raised questions about Mr. Huntsman's lack of expertise in Russia. Though his family company has holdings in the country and he has made business trips there, he has spent his career honing an expertise in China. Still, some said Mr. Huntsman's experience dealing with an autocratic government in Beijing would help him in Moscow.</p>	<p>一些专家对洪博培缺乏与俄罗斯有关的专业知识提出了质疑。尽管他的家族公司在俄罗斯有资产，他也曾去那里出过差，但在其职业生涯中，他一直在打磨和中国有关的专业知识。不过一些人表示，洪博培与独断专行的北京政府打交道的经验，有助于他在莫斯科的工作。</p>
<p>"He worked in another authoritarian country with which the United States also has a complex relationship," said Dimitri K. Simes, the president of the Center for the National Interest, a Washington research organization.</p>	<p>"他在另一个威权主义国家工作过，美国和那个国家的关系也颇为复杂，"华盛顿研究机构国家利益中心(Center for the National Interest)主席德米特里·K·西姆斯(Dimitri K. Simes)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Simes was in Moscow last week, as word of Mr. Huntsman's candidacy began circulating through the foreign-policy establishment. He said Russian officials reacted favorably, though some expressed concern about Mr. Huntsman's ties to the Atlantic Council, a think tank of which he is chairman of the board, because it is perceived in</p>	<p>上周，当洪博培是驻俄大使候选人的消息开始在外交政策圈流传时，西姆斯正好在俄罗斯。他说，俄罗斯官员反应积极，但一些人对洪博培与他担任委员会主席的智库大西洋理事会(Atlantic Council)之间的关系表示担忧，因为在莫斯科，该机构被认为反俄。</p>

Moscow as anti-Russian.	
“Russian officials would be a little worried about that part of Huntsman’s background,” Mr. Simes said. “What they will like about him is that he was a former ambassador to China, he is independently wealthy, and he will have access to the president.”	“俄罗斯官员会有一点担心洪博培的那一部分背景，”西姆斯说。“关于他，他们会喜欢的部分是他曾担任驻华大使、拥有独立的财富，并且能跟总统说上话。”
/international/20170310/jon-huntsman-jr-ambassador-russia	/international/20170310/jon-huntsman-jr-ambassador-russia
Russia’s RT Network: Is It More BBC or K.G.B.?	西方国家警惕俄罗斯 RT 新闻网宣传攻势
LONDON — The London newsroom and studios of RT, the television channel and website formerly known as Russia Today, are ultramodern and spacious, with spectacular views from the 16th floor overlooking the Thames and the London Eye. And, its London bureau chief, Nikolay A. Bogachikhin, jokes, “We overlook MI5 and we’re near MI6,” Britain’s domestic and foreign intelligence agencies.	伦敦——电视频道和网站 RT 以前叫做《今日俄罗斯》(Russia Today)，它在伦敦的新闻室和制作间采用超现代风格，空间宽敞，而且位置在 16 楼，窗外景色壮观，可以俯瞰泰晤士河与伦敦眼。其伦敦分社社长尼古拉·A·波加奇欣(Nikolay A. Bogachikhin)开玩笑说：“我们俯视军情五处，靠近军情六处，”这指的分别是英国对内和对外的情报机构。
Bogachikhin was poking fun at the charge from Western governments, American and European, that RT is an agent of Kremlin policy and a tool directly used by President Vladimir Putin to undermine Western democracies — meddling in the recent U.S. presidential election and, European security officials say, trying to do the same in the Netherlands, France and Germany, all of which vote later this year.	波加奇欣是在拿西方政府对 RT 的批评打趣。美国和欧洲指责 RT 是克里姆林宫政策的代理人，也是普京总统直接用来破坏西方民主国家的工具——破坏行动包括最近干预美国总统选举，并且据欧洲安全官员说，俄罗斯还试图在荷兰、法国和德国也这样做；这几个国家预计都在今年晚些时候举行大选。
But the West is not laughing. Even as Russia insists that RT is just another global network like the BBC or France 24, albeit one offering “alternative views” to the Western-dominated news media, many Western countries regard RT as the slickly produced heart of a broad, often covert disinformation campaign designed to sow doubt about democratic institutions and destabilize the West.	但西方没有笑。即使俄罗斯坚称 RT 和 BBC 或 France24 一样不过是一个全球性的新闻网络，不过是提供了对西方主导的新闻媒体的“不同看法”，但很多西方国家认为 RT 是一个广泛的、往往是隐蔽的假信息宣传的核心，它打造得光鲜精致，旨在传播对民主制度的怀疑，破坏西方的稳定。

<p>Western attention focused on RT when the Obama administration and U.S. intelligence agencies judged with "high confidence" in January that Putin had ordered a campaign to "undermine public faith in the U.S. democratic process," discredit Hillary Clinton through the hacking of Democratic Party internal emails and provide support for Donald Trump, who as a candidate said he wanted to improve relations with Russia.</p>	<p>当奥巴马政府和美国情报机构在今年1月以“很大的可能性”判断普京下令发起了一个“破坏公众对美国民主进程的信心”的行动时，西方的注意力集中在了RT上。该行动通过入侵民主党内部电子邮件来削弱希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的公信力，给唐纳德·特朗普帮忙；特朗普作为总统候选人，说他希望改善与俄罗斯的关系。</p>
<p>Watching RT can be a dizzying experience. Hard news and top-notch graphics mix with interviews from all sorts of people: well known and obscure, left and right. They include favorites like Julian Assange of WikiLeaks and Noam Chomsky, the liberal critic of Western policies; odd voices like actress Pamela Anderson; and cranks who think Washington is the source of all evil in the world.</p>	<p>观看RT可能会令人产生眩晕感。纯新闻、制作一流的图表和各种人物访谈混合在了一起，采访对象有的名气不小，也有人无籍籍名，立场有左也有右。维基解密的朱利安·阿桑奇(Julian Assange)和批评西方政策的自由派诺姆·乔姆斯基(Noam Chomsky)是他们的最爱；还有一些奇特的声音，比如女演员帕米拉·安德森(Pamela Anderson)；以及一些认为华盛顿是世界上所有邪恶源头的怪人。</p>
<p>But if there is any unifying character to RT, it is a deep skepticism of Western and U.S. narratives of the world and a fundamental defensiveness about Russia and Putin.</p>	<p>但是，如果说RT有任何统一的特色，那就是它对西方和美国的说法充满怀疑，从根本上维护俄罗斯和普京。</p>
<p>Analysts are sharply divided about the influence of RT. Pointing to its minuscule ratings numbers, many caution against overstating its effect. Yet focusing on ratings may miss the point, says Peter Pomerantsev, who wrote a book three years ago that described Russia's use of television for propaganda.</p>	<p>对于RT的影响力，分析人士之间分歧严重。很多人提到它的收视率非常低，警告不要夸大它的效果。但彼得·波梅兰采夫(Peter Pomerantsev)说，把重点放在收视率上可能没有抓住要领。他在三年前写过一本书，介绍俄罗斯用电视进行宣传的情况。</p>
<p>"Ratings aren't the main thing for them," he said. "These are campaigns for financial, political and media influence."</p>	<p>"对他们来说，收视率不是主要的，"他说。"争夺金融、政治和媒体影响力的活动才是。"</p>
<p>RT and Sputnik propel those campaigns by helping create the fodder for thousands of fake news propagators and providing another outlet for</p>	<p>为大西洋理事会(Atlantic Council)研究RT的本·尼莫(Ben Nimmo)说，RT和Sputnik推动这些活动的方式是，参与制造成千上万的虚假信息传播者</p>

<p>hacked material that can serve Russian interests, said Ben Nimmo, who studies RT for the Atlantic Council.</p>	<p>使用的素材，并将窃取的能够服务于俄罗斯利益的材料提供给别的机构。</p>
<p>Bogachikhin and Anna Belkina, RT's head of communications in Moscow, insist it is absurd to lump together RT's effort to provide "alternative views to the mainstream media" with the phenomena of fake news and social media propaganda.</p>	<p>波加奇欣和 RT 在俄罗斯的传讯负责人安娜·贝尔基娜(Anna Belkina)坚称，把 RT 提供“主流媒体之外的观点”的行动与虚假新闻与社交媒体宣传现象混为一谈实在荒谬。</p>
<p>"There's a hysteria about RT," Belkina said. "RT becomes a shorthand for everything."</p>	<p>“对 RT 的态度歇斯底里，”贝尔基娜说。“RT 成了一切的简略表达。”</p>
<p>For example, she says, while RT was featured heavily in the U.S. intelligence report, it was largely in a seven-page annex (of a 13-page report) that was written more than four years ago, in December 2012, a fact revealed only in a footnote on Page 6.</p>	<p>她说，比如，尽管 RT 在美国情报报告中占据重要内容，但（在一份长达 13 页的报告中）它主要出现在一份 7 页长的附件里，而且仅仅是作为一个事实出现在第六页的一条脚注中。该附件撰写于 2012 年 12 月，距离现在已经四年多了。</p>
<p>She flatly denies any suggestion that RT seeks to meddle in democratic elections anywhere. "The kind of scrutiny we're under — we check everything."</p>	<p>她断然否认了一切有关 RT 试图干涉任何地方的民主选举的说法。“我们受到的那种审查——仿佛什么都跟我们有关。”</p>
<p>For RT and its viewers, the outlet is a refreshing alternative to what they see as complacent Western elitism and neo-liberalism, representing what the Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov recently called a "post-West world order."</p>	<p>对 RT 和它的观众来说，该机构令人耳目一新，是除了他们眼中自鸣得意的西方精英主义和新自由主义之外的另一个选择，代表着俄罗斯外长谢尔盖·拉夫罗夫(Sergey Lavrov)最近所说的“后西方世界秩序”。</p>
<p>With its slogan, created by a Western ad agency, of "Question More," RT is trying to fill a niche, Belkina said. "We want to complete the picture rather than add to the echo chamber of mainstream news; that's how we find an audience."</p>	<p>在由一家西方广告公司设计的口号“提出更多质疑”(Question More)的带领下，RT 正在努力填补一个利基市场，贝尔基娜说道。“我们想呈现完整的情况，而不是加入主流新闻传声筒的行列。这就是我们吸引观众的方式。”</p>
<p>Afshin Rattansi, who hosts a talk show three times a week called "Going Underground," came to RT in 2013 after working at the BBC, CNN,</p>	<p>2013年，曾就职于BBC、CNN、彭博社(Bloomberg)、半岛电视台(Al-Jazeera)和伊朗 Press TV 的阿夫欣·拉坦西(Afshin Rattansi)加入 RT，主持一档名为</p>

<p>Bloomberg, Al-Jazeera and Iran's Press TV. "Unlike at the BBC and CNN, I was never told what to say at RT," he said. There have been two cases of RT announcers quitting because of what they said was pressure to toe a Kremlin line, especially on Ukraine, but not in London, Rattansi said.</p>	<p>《秘密行动》(Going Underground)的脱口秀节目, 一周三期。“和在 BBC 和 CNN 的时候不一样, 在 RT, 从来没人告诉我应该说什么,”他说。拉坦西也表示, 有过两名 RT 主持人因为被迫说与克里姆林宫立场一致的话而辞职, 尤其是在乌克兰问题上, 不过他们都不是在伦敦。</p>
<p>Michael McFaul, a Stanford professor who was the U.S. ambassador to Russia during the Obama years, said that RT should not be lightly dismissed. "There is a demand in certain countries for this alternative view, an appetite, and we arrogant Americans shouldn't just think that no one cares."</p>	<p>曾在奥巴马执政期间担任美国驻俄罗斯大使的斯坦福大学教授迈克尔·麦克福尔(Michael McFaul)说, 不应轻视 RT。“在某些国家, 有对这种不一样的观点的需求和欲望, 我们傲慢的美国人不要以为没人在乎。”</p>
<p>But there is a considerably darker view, too. For critics, RT and Sputnik are simply tools of a sophisticated Russian propaganda machine, created by the Kremlin to push its foreign policy, defend its aggression in Ukraine and undermine confidence in democracy, NATO and the world as we have known it.</p>	<p>但也有一种悲观得多的观点。在批评人士看来, RT 和 Sputnik 只是一台精密复杂的俄罗斯宣传机器的工具。克里姆林宫创造它们是为了推动自己的政策、为入侵乌克兰辩护并削弱对民主、北约(NATO)和已知世界的信心。</p>
<p>Robert Pszczel, who ran NATO's information office in Moscow and watches Russia and the western Balkans for NATO, said that RT and Sputnik were not meant for domestic consumption, unlike the BBC or CNN. Over time, he said, "It's more about hard power and disinformation."</p>	<p>北约莫斯科信息办公室主任、为北约关注俄罗斯和巴尔干半岛地区西部动态的罗伯特·普什切尔(Robert Pszczel)表示, 不同于 BBC 和 CNN, RT 和 Sputnik 不是为了国内消费。他说, 随着时间的推移, “它会更注重硬实力和虚假信息。”</p>
<p>The Kremlin does not care "if you agree with Russian policy or think Putin is wonderful, so long as it does the job — you start having doubts, and of 10 outrageous points you take on one or two," he said. "A bit of mud will always stick."</p>	<p>克里姆林宫并不关心“你是否认同俄罗斯的政策, 或认为普京了不起, 只要它能起作用——你开始怀疑, 在 10 个骇人听闻的观点中, 你可能会质疑一两个,”他说。“总会有些小泥点一直留在衣服上。”</p>
<p>Stefan Meister, who studies Russia and Central Europe for the German</p>	<p>为德国对外关系委员会(German Council on Foreign Relations)研究俄罗斯</p>

<p>Council on Foreign Relations, agreed that “we shouldn’t overestimate RT. The main success of the Russians is the link to social media through bots and a network of different sources.” That network, he said, is “increasingly well organized, with more strategic and explicit links between sources and actors — Russian domestic media, troll factories, RT, people in social networks and maybe also the security services.”</p>	<p>和中欧问题的斯特凡·迈斯特(Stefan Meister)也认为,“我们不应夸大 RT。俄罗斯主要的成功是通过机器人和不同消息来源组成的网络连接社交媒体。”这个网络,他说,“组织得越来越好,消息来源和演员——俄罗斯国内媒体、煽动性言论工厂、RT、社交网络用户,也许还有安全机构——之间的联系更具战略性、更明确。”</p>
<p>“Open societies are very vulnerable,” Meister said, “and it’s cheaper than buying a new rocket.”</p>	<p>“开放的社会非常脆弱,”迈斯特说,“这比买一枚新火箭要便宜。”</p>
<p>/international/20170310/russias-rt-network-is-it-more-bbc-or-kgb</p>	<p>/international/20170310/russias-rt-network-is-it-more-bbc-or-kgb</p>
<p>Toronto’s Housing Boom Refills Empty Nests, Driving Prices Even Higher</p>	<p>买不起租不起, 多伦多归巢族却成高房价推手</p>
<p>OAKVILLE, Ontario — Janet Barber doesn’t dwell too much on the view from her driveway.</p>	<p>安大略奥克维尔——珍妮特·巴伯(Janet Barber)很少待在自家车道上长时间张望周遭的景致。</p>
<p>Many of her longtime neighbors up and down the block have cashed in on the area’s soaring house prices and moved away. Where their modest wood homes once stood, much larger architect-designed houses of stone, steel and glass fill the lots. Across the street, a big sign plastered with “Sold” stickers means that one is probably next to go.</p>	<p>住在街区各处的很多老邻居,都把价格飙升的房产变了现,搬走了。他们那些朴素的木头房子原先伫立的地方,现在已被由建筑设计师打造,用石头、钢筋和玻璃建造的更大的房子占据。街对面,一个大牌子上贴着印有“出售”字样的贴纸,意味着可能又有一个人要搬走。</p>
<p>But no matter how much Ms. Barber and her husband, Michael, might now be able to get for their own three-bedroom bungalow, they are not about to join the rush.</p>	<p>但不论巴伯和她丈夫能把自家的三卧室平房卖到多高的价钱,他们都不会加入这股大潮。</p>
<p>Why? Though they are old enough to be empty-nesters, their nest isn’t empty. Their 29-year-old daughter, Sarah, has been living with them since she finished a graduate degree in 2013, because she can not yet afford a place of her own. Her older sister, Jennifer, did the same for six</p>	<p>为什么?因为他们虽然已经老到足以成为空巢老人的程度,但他们的“巢”并不是空的。由于负担不起单独的住处,他们的女儿萨拉(Sarah)自从在2013年读完研究生学位以后,便和他们住在一起。出于同样的原因,萨拉的姐姐珍妮弗(Jennifer)和他们同住过六年。</p>

years.	
The more house prices rise, the longer it will take Sarah to save up enough to move out. But the longer she and thousands like her stay with their parents, the fewer houses are put up for sale — and that scarcity is a big reason prices are soaring.	房价涨得越多，萨拉便需要越多时间才能攒够搬出去住的钱。但她和成千上万像她这样的人待在父母身边越久，挂牌出售的房产就越少——而这种稀缺性又是房价飙升的一大原因。
It is a paradox of the red-hot real estate market around Toronto: Some owners are not selling because prices are too high.	这是多伦多火爆的房地产市场上的一个悖论：一些房主不卖房是因为房价太高。
Oakville, the affluent commuter town where the Barbers live, has been transformed by the property boom in the Toronto area. Last month, the average sale price in Oakville hit 1.4 million Canadian dollars (\$1 million), 30 percent higher than a year ago. Prices are climbing into seven figures across the region, and rentals are expensive and difficult to find.	巴伯住在奥克维尔，多伦多地区的房地产热潮让这个富庶的通勤镇发生了改变。上个月，奥克维尔的房屋均价达到每套 140 万加元（100 万美元），比去年高出 30%。当地的房价正攀升至七位数，与此同时房屋租赁价格高企，而且很难租到。
Those daunting figures have driven thousands of young adults back into their childhood bedrooms. An unusually high 56.5 percent of people in their 20s in the Toronto area still live with their parents, compared with 42 percent nationwide. Like Sarah Barber, many of them appear to be trading some independence for the chance to turn what otherwise would have been rent money into savings for a down payment.	这些骇人的数字迫使成千上万年轻人返回了童年时代的卧室。在多伦多地区，二十多岁的人有 56.5% 与父母同住，相较于全国范围内的 42%，这个数字高得不同寻常。像萨拉·巴伯一样，他们中的很多人似乎正以部分独立性换取把原本该付的租金变成储蓄，以支付首付款的机会。
It can make sense financially for them, but it also makes the affordability problem worse. Basic economics says that high prices ought to entice more owners to sell, with the added supply helping to relieve some of the upward pressure. But that is not happening in Toronto, where, despite intense demand, the rate of new listings has	他们的做法在财务上是说得通的；但这也让负担能力问题变得更加严重。按照基本的经济学原理，高房价会诱使更多房主卖房，让供给增加，有助于在一定程度上缓解价格上涨的压力。但多伦多的情况并非如此，在这里，尽管需求颇为旺盛，但新增房源所占比例几年来一直停滞不前，上个月甚至下降了 12%。

<p>been stagnant for several years, and even fell 12 percent last month.</p>	
<p>There may be several reasons more Toronto-area homeowners are not doing what the economics textbooks predict. Some analysts believe that parents who might otherwise sell, but are staying put to accommodate their adult children, are a significant factor.</p>	<p>多伦多地区的房主没像经济学教科书所预言的那样行事，原因可能多种多样。有分析人士认为，其中一个重要因素是，一些家长本来可能会把房子卖掉，但却按兵不动，为了给成年子女提供住处。</p>
<p>"It's the only gift we can give them," Janet Barber said as her daughters tried to persuade the family's golden retriever puppy not to lick every face in the living room. "We can't give them a 200,000-dollar down payment on a house. So what can we do? We can house them."</p>	<p>"这是我们能送给她们的唯一礼物，"珍妮特·巴伯说这话的时候，她的女儿们正说服家里那只金毛犬幼崽，不要把客厅内每个人的脸都舔一遍。"我们无法给她们买房所需的20万首付款。那我们还能做些什么？我们可以给她们提供住处。"</p>
<p>Prices are stable or rising slowly in most other Canadian cities, but Toronto is booming, fueled by rapid population growth, and builders cannot hope to meet all the demand. A similar frenzy took hold in Vancouver, British Columbia, for a while, but a series of measures, including a tax on foreign buyers, seems to have cooled it off for now.</p>	<p>加拿大其他城市的房价大多颇为稳定，或正缓慢上升。但在人口快速增长的推波助澜之下，多伦多的房价一路飙涨，而建筑商不可能满足所有的需求。有一段时间，不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华市出现过同样的房地产狂潮，但包括对外国买家征税在内的一系列举措，似乎暂时让市场降了温。</p>
<p>Dana Senagama, the principal market analyst for the Toronto area at the Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, a federal agency, said experts were just as taken aback by the price explosion as the general public.</p>	<p>联邦机构加拿大按揭及房屋公司(Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation)多伦多地区首席市场分析师达娜·塞纳伽马(Dana Senagama)说，专业人士像普通民众一样，对价格的爆炸式增长感到惊诧。</p>
<p>"I think it's crazy," Ms. Senagama said. "We all, as an industry, just need to be careful and make sure we're not getting in over our heads."</p>	<p>"我认为这很疯狂，"塞纳伽马说。"我们所有的业内人士都需要小心谨慎，确保我们别陷入难以摆脱的泥潭。"</p>
<p>She said low interest rates, Toronto's status as the top destination for affluent immigrants and foreign investment in Canadian property all played a role in heating up the market. But so does the relative reluctance of homeowners to list their houses in a city where existing homes account for 80 percent of sales.</p>	<p>她说，低利率、多伦多作为富裕移民首选目的地的地位，以及外国人对加拿大房产的投资，都推动了市场的升温。但同样起到作用的还有：在一个二手房销量占房屋销售总量80%的城市里，房主相对而言不太愿意将房产挂牌出售。</p>

<p>Murtaza Haider, a professor of real estate management at Ryerson University in Toronto who specializes in data analysis, said the large number of adults still living with parents was an important factor. In parts of the area, the rate is as high as 78 percent, according to Statistics Canada, the federal census agency.</p>	<p>多伦多霍林斯大学(Hollins University)致力于数据分析的房地产管理教授穆尔塔扎·海德(Murtaza Haider)说,一个重要因素是大量成年人仍与父母同住。根据联邦普查机构加拿大统计局(Statistics Canada)的数据,在多伦多部分地区,这一比例高达78%。</p>
<p>Some of that comes from social traditions among certain immigrant groups, but Professor Haider and others say the trend is driven more by high house prices and an increasingly unstable job market for young adults.</p>	<p>其原因在某种程度上与特定移民群体中的社会传统有关,但海德教授等人表示,这种趋势更多是由房价高企以及面向年轻成人的就业市场越来越不稳定造成的。</p>
<p>"There's been a big demographic shift," Professor Haider said. "The logical system of housing tenure, which has served us well, has been seriously impacted."</p>	<p>"人口结构出现了很大的变化,"海德教授说。"严重影响了运行一向良好的房屋使用逻辑体系。"</p>
<p>Not every young adult still at home is saving for a house. Nadia Nassar, 25, lives with her parents in the Wedgewood Creek neighborhood of Oakville just to get by.</p>	<p>She went to college in New Brunswick to study sociology and anthropology, and came back for a graduate program at York University in Toronto, planning to stay with her parents as she completed the 18-month program.</p>
<p>"If you had told me that four years later, I'd still be here without any kind of a full-time, permanent job, I would have been shocked," she said, sitting at her parents' dining table.</p>	<p>Ms. Nassar has gotten half a dozen jobs in her field, at universities or in government departments, but all were short term and ended when the funding ran out. Business cards for one of them arrived on her last day of work.</p>
<p>Like the Barbers, Ms. Nassar's parents said they were delighted to have their daughter at home, and did not mind staying on the sidelines of the real estate market.</p>	<p>"It is nice to have them back, and have that dynamic again," said Ms. Nassar's mother, Jane Mitchell. And after a bit of adjustment, Ms. Nassar said, the arrangement seems to be working well.</p>
<p>She did not have to work things out in isolation. Several of her friends have also returned to the nest in Oakville. One of them, Victoria</p>	<p>Miss Sherman said she and her mother were happy with the arrangement. "We tell the real estate agents who knock on our door</p>

Sherman, said 12 close friends of hers had moved back home even though many had steady jobs.	that we're not tempted to cash out," she said.
All three families' harmonious experiences run counter to common assumptions about the frictions and disappointments of adult children living with their parents. Nancy Worth, a geographer at the University of Waterloo, said she had seen the same in interviews and surveys of several hundred back-at-home adult children around Toronto.	"Parents recognize how difficult it is, and they are happy to give a hand up," Professor Worth said. The children, in turn, "challenge that stereotype of the lazy millennial who lives in the basement, playing video games and sponging off their parents."
"They're making a smart, strategic choice," she said.	Sarah Barber said she hoped to save enough to buy a house in Hamilton, Ontario, a city just to the west of the Toronto area. Prices are rising there too, though — perhaps faster than she can put money aside from her job at a nonprofit educational organization.
Janet Barber, 61, who largely grew up in Oakville, said she and her husband bought their bungalow 27 years ago, in a neighborhood that was built for workers at a Ford Motor plant. They paid about 250,000 Canadian dollars (\$185,000) for it — "Unreal!" their older daughter said with a laugh.	Even as a teardown, the bungalow has a value of probably well over 1 million Canadian dollars (\$740,000). But selling would mean moving away to find someplace affordable. That would not only cost Sarah her rent-free home, it would also separate the couple from Janet Barber's 88-year-old mother, who lives in town.
The Barbers originally hoped to stay in their bungalow through their retirement. "We wanted to be old here," Ms. Barber said. "We wanted to be the old grandparents with the pool."	But the hot market has drastically changed the neighborhood. And now, she said, "I don't necessarily want to be here, to be the last little house at the end of the day."
/international/20170313/torontos-housing-boom-refills-empty-nests-driving-prices-even-higher	/international/20170313/torontos-housing-boom-refills-empty-nests-driving-prices-even-higher
Statue of Marx, Funded by China, Will Stand in German City of His Birth	中国向马克思故乡赠送巨型雕像引发争议
BERLIN — The bicentennial of the birth of Karl Marx was supposed to bring his hometown, Trier, Germany, an important exhibition about his life and an increase in tourism.	柏林——卡尔·马克思(Karl Marx)的200周年诞辰本应该在他的家乡德国特里尔举行一个重要的马克思生平展，并吸引更多游客。

<p>But an offer from China to present the city with a nearly 20-foot-tall bronze statue of Marx, the 19th-century intellectual who was one of the writers of "The Communist Manifesto," is overshadowing the festivities a year before they begin.</p>	<p>但中国赠送该市一尊 20 英尺（约合 6 米）高的马克思青铜雕像的提议让还有一年才开始的庆祝活动相形见绌。马克思是 19 世纪的一名知识分子，参与撰写了《共产党宣言》。</p>
<p>After months of discussion and more than an hour of lively debate, the City Council in Trier, in western Germany near the border with Luxembourg, decided on Monday to accept the gift from the Chinese government, by the sculptor Wu Weishan. However, the Council left open the thorny questions of how large it would be and where in the city it would stand.</p>	<p>特里尔位于德国西部，靠近卢森堡边境。周一，经过数月的讨论和一个多小时的激烈辩论后，市议会决定接受中国政府的礼物。该雕塑将由吴为山创作。然而，市议会没有决定雕塑应该多大和摆放在哪里的棘手问题。</p>
<p>"Karl Marx is one of the most important citizens of this city, and we should not hide him," the mayor of Trier, Wolfram Leibe, told the public broadcaster SWR before the vote.</p>	<p>"卡尔·马克思是本市最重要的公民之一，我们不该把他藏起来，"特里尔市长沃尔弗拉姆·莱布(Wolfram Leibe)在投票前对公共广播公司 SWR 说。</p>
<p>Statues of Marx, who was born in Trier on May 5, 1818, and later lived in Berlin, London and Paris, were common throughout Eastern Europe during the Cold War, and several still survive in Germany's formerly communist eastern states, including in Berlin. But his birthplace, firmly in the former West Germany, has struggled with how best to remember its famous son.</p>	<p>马克思 1818 年 5 月 5 日出生在特里尔，后在柏林、伦敦和巴黎生活。冷战时期，他的雕像在东欧各地颇为常见。德国东部以前实行共产主义的州还保留了几尊马克思雕像，柏林也有。但作为他的出生地，完全位于前西德的特里尔难以决定怎么样才能最好地纪念这个著名的儿子。</p>
<p>The city, which is on the banks of the Moselle River and in an important wine-producing area, has increasingly become a destination for tourists from China, but many residents are nevertheless uncomfortable with accepting a gift from the Chinese government.</p>	<p>该市坐落在摩泽尔河畔，地处重要的葡萄酒产区。越来越多的中国游客把这里当作旅游目的地，但很多居民却对接受中国政府的礼物感到不舒服。</p>
<p>"China is not a free country, quite the opposite," a Trier newspaper quoted Tobias Schneider of the Free Democratic Party in Trier as saying</p>	<p>"中国不是自由国家，恰恰相反，"特里尔的一家报纸周一援引特里尔自由民主党(Free Democratic Party)的托比亚斯·施奈德(Tobias Schneider)的话</p>

<p>on Monday. "We could draw up a long list of human rights violations. Do we want to allow such a rogue regime to set up a statue of Karl Marx in the heart of our city?"</p>	<p>说。“我们可以列出一长串中国侵犯人权的案例。我们愿意允许这样一个胡作非为的政权在我们市中心竖起一尊卡尔·马克思雕像吗？”</p>
<p>The Chinese told city officials they were offering the statue to honor the bicentennial and as a symbol of the strong ties between the countries. The Chinese government agreed to cover about two-thirds of the cost of a pedestal for the statue and its installation, estimated at 105,000 euros, or about \$112,000.</p>	<p>中国对该市官员表示，他们赠送该雕塑是为了纪念马克思的 200 周年诞辰，且雕像象征着两国之间的牢固关系。中国政府同意承担大约三分之二的雕塑底座和安放费用，预计为 10.5 万欧元（约合 77.4 万元人民币）。</p>
<p>But after word spread about the gift, many residents balked at the idea of a bronze version of the father of communism towering over the Simeonstiftplatz, the city's square, which is named for a church that once stood there. City authorities erected a wooden stand-in in the square to give residents an idea of how it might look.</p>	<p>但关于礼物的消息传出后，特里尔市的很多居民都难以接受一尊共产主义之父的铜像将耸立在市内的西蒙史蒂夫特广场(Simeonstiftplatz)之上，该广场是以原先伫立在那里的一座教堂的名字命名的。特里尔市当局在广场内竖起了一个木制替身，以便让居民们大体知道铜像会是什么样子。</p>
<p>In the end, a majority of the Council voted to accept the statue, although perhaps a smaller version of it than was originally envisioned, with a final height to be determined later. It would be unveiled as part of the city's attempt to re-examine Marx's work and the turbulent time in which he lived, through exhibitions and intellectual discussions.</p>	<p>最后，市议会的大多数人投票赞同接受雕像，尽管是一个可能会比最初设想的小一些的版本，其最终高度稍后才有定论。该市正通过展览和知识性讨论活动来重新检视马克思的作品以及他生活的那个动荡的年代。这尊雕像将作为这种努力的一部分出现在公众面前。</p>
<p>"This debate is less about human rights, aesthetics or location" of the statue, Richard Lueckefeld of the Green Party said. "It is about getting the city out of a predicament, because those responsible have failed to honor Karl Marx."</p>	<p>“比起人权、美学”以及雕塑的“安放地点”，绿党(Green Party)的理查德·吕克菲尔德(Richard Lueckefeld)说，“这场争论更多地是关乎让这座城市摆脱困境，因为那些负责人没能给予卡尔·马克思应有的敬意。”</p>
<p>/international/20170314/karl-marx-statue-trier-germany-china</p>	<p>/international/20170314/karl-marx-statue-trier-germany-china</p>
<p>Russian Espionage Piggybacks on a Cybercriminal's Hacking</p>	<p>FBI 头号黑客通缉犯：俄罗斯的“兼职”间谍</p>
<p>To the F.B.I., Evgeniy M. Bogachev is the most wanted cybercriminal in</p>	<p>对美国联邦调查局（简称 FBI）来说，叶夫根尼·M·博加乔夫(Evgeniy M.</p>

<p>the world. The bureau has announced a \$3 million bounty for his capture, the most ever for computer crimes, and has been trying to track his movements in hopes of grabbing him if he strays outside his home turf in Russia.</p>	<p>Bogachev)是遭其通缉的世界上最大的网络罪犯。为了将他抓获，FBI 已悬赏 300 万美元，这在计算机犯罪领域是有史以来最高的，FBI 也一直在试图跟踪他的行动，希望能在他如果走出其在俄罗斯地盘的时候，将他抓获。</p>
<p>He has been indicted in the United States, accused of creating a sprawling network of virus-infected computers to siphon hundreds of millions of dollars from bank accounts around the world, targeting anyone with enough money worth stealing – from a pest control company in North Carolina to a police department in Massachusetts to a Native American tribe in Washington.</p>	<p>博加乔夫已在美国遭到起诉，罪名是创建了一个由被病毒感染的计算机构成的蔓延网络，从世界各地的银行帐户盗取了数亿美元，被盗者是任何有足够多钱、值得偷的对象，包括北卡罗来纳州的一家控制害虫的公司、马萨诸塞州的一个警察局，以及华盛顿州的一个美国土着部落。</p>
<p>In December, the Obama administration announced sanctions against Mr. Bogachev and five others in response to intelligence agencies' conclusions that Russia had meddled in the presidential election. Publicly, law enforcement officials said it was his criminal exploits that landed Mr. Bogachev on the sanctions list, not any specific role in the hacking of the Democratic National Committee.</p>	<p>去年 12 月，情报机构做出结论，俄罗斯曾插手美国的总统大选，作为回应，奥巴马政府宣布了对博加乔夫及其他五人的制裁。执法官员在公开场合表示，博加乔夫上了这个名单是因为他的犯罪活动，而不是因为他在攻击民主党全国委员会的计算机网络方面有任何具体作用。</p>
<p>But it is clear that for Russia, he is more than just a criminal. At one point, Mr. Bogachev had control over as many as a million computers in multiple countries, with possible access to everything from family vacation photographs and term papers to business proposals and highly confidential personal information. It is almost certain that computers belonging to government officials and contractors in a number of countries were among the infected devices. For Russia's surveillance-obsessed intelligence community, Mr. Bogachev's exploits may have created an irresistible opportunity for espionage.</p>	<p>但很显然，对俄罗斯来说，他比一名简单的犯罪分子要重要得多。在某个时刻，博加乔夫曾控制了多个国家的多达一百万台计算机，让他可能访问从家庭度假照片和期末论文、到商业计划书和高度机密的个人信息等大批文件。几乎可以肯定，几个国家的政府官员和承包商拥有的计算机属于被感染的设备之列。对俄罗斯的热衷监视的情报部门来说，博加乔夫的所作所为可能已为间谍活动创造了一个极为诱人的机会。</p>

<p>While Mr. Bogachev was draining bank accounts, it appears that the Russian authorities were looking over his shoulder, searching the same computers for files and emails. In effect, they were grafting an intelligence operation onto a far-reaching cybercriminal scheme, sparing themselves the hard work of hacking into the computers themselves, officials said.</p>	<p>在博加乔夫掏空人们银行账户的同时，俄罗斯当局似乎一直在旁边看着，在同样的计算机上查看文件和电子邮件。实际上，他们是在借助一个魔掌伸得很远的网络犯罪计划来收集情报，省去了他们自己对这些计算机进行黑客攻击的工作，官员说。</p>
<p>From Thief to Russian Asset?</p>	<p>从小偷到对俄罗斯有用的人？</p>
<p>His involvement with Russian intelligence may help explain why Mr. Bogachev, 33, is hardly a man on the run. F.B.I. officials say he lives openly in Anapa, a run-down resort town on the Black Sea in southern Russia. He has a large apartment near the shore and possibly another in Moscow, officials say, as well as a collection of luxury cars, though he seems to favor driving his Jeep Grand Cherokee. American investigators say he enjoys sailing and owns a yacht.</p>	<p>对俄罗斯情报工作的参与可能有助于解释为什么 33 岁的博加乔夫远非一名在逃的罪犯。联邦调查局官员说，他公开生活在俄罗斯南部黑海附近一个不景气的度假城镇阿纳帕。他在那里的海边上有一套大公寓，而且可能在莫斯科还有另外一套，官员说，他还有一个豪华汽车收藏，虽然他似乎喜欢驾驶他的吉普大切诺基。美国调查人员说，他喜欢帆船并拥有一艘游艇。</p>
<p>Running the criminal scheme was hard work. Mr. Bogachev often complained of being exhausted and "of having too little time for his family," said Aleksandr Panin, a Russian hacker, now in a federal prison in Kentucky for bank fraud, who used to communicate with Mr. Bogachev online. "He mentioned a wife and two kids as far as I remember," Mr. Panin wrote in an email.</p>	<p>运行一个犯罪系统是艰苦的工作。据俄罗斯黑客亚历山大·帕宁(Aleksandr Panin)说，博加乔夫经常抱怨自己精疲力尽，“很少有时间与家人在一起”，帕宁因诈骗银行罪目前正在肯塔基州的一个联邦监狱里服刑，他曾与博加乔夫有在线交流。帕宁在一封电子邮件中写道，“在我的记忆里，他提到过妻子和两个孩子。”</p>
<p>Beyond that, little is known about Mr. Bogachev, who preferred to operate anonymously behind various screen names: slavik, lucky12345, pollingsoon. Even close business associates never met him in person or knew his real name.</p>	<p>除此之外，人们对博加乔夫知道的很少，他喜欢用不同的屏幕代号匿名操作：slavik、lucky12345、pollingsoon。即使是亲密的商业伙伴也从未见过他本人，或者知道他的真实姓名。</p>
<p>"He was very, very paranoid," said J. Keith Mularski, an F.B.I. supervisor</p>	<p>“他非常、非常多疑。他不相信任何人。”联邦调查局在匹兹堡的主管 J·基斯·姆</p>

<p>in Pittsburgh whose investigation of Mr. Bogachev led to an indictment in 2014. "He didn't trust anybody."</p>	<p>拉尔斯基(J. Keith Mularski)说。姆拉尔斯基对博加乔夫的调查导致了 2014 年的起诉书。</p>
<p>Russia does not have an extradition treaty with the United States, and Russian officials say that so long as Mr. Bogachev has not committed a crime on Russian territory, there are no grounds to arrest him.</p>	<p>俄罗斯与美国之间没有引渡条约，而且俄罗斯官员说，只要博加乔夫没有在俄罗斯领土上犯下罪行，就没有理由逮捕他。</p>
<p>Attempts to reach Mr. Bogachev for this article were unsuccessful. In response to questions, his lawyer in Anapa, Aleksei Stotskii, said, "The fact that he is wanted by the F.B.I. prevents me morally from saying anything."</p>	<p>记者为这篇文章试图与博加乔夫联系未果。博加乔夫在阿纳帕的律师阿列克谢·斯朵兹基(Aleksei Stotskii)对记者提问的回答是，“他被联邦调查局通缉的事实，让我从道德的角度无可奉告。”</p>
<p>A line in Mr. Bogachev's file with the Ukrainian Interior Ministry, which has helped the F.B.I. track his movements, describes him as "working under the supervision of a special unit of the F.S.B.," referring to the Federal Security Service, Russia's main intelligence agency. The F.S.B. did not respond to a request for comment.</p>	<p>乌克兰内政部有关博加乔夫的文件中有一句话，把他描述为“在FSB的一个特别部门的监督下工作”，FSB是俄罗斯的主要情报机构“联邦安全局”的简称。乌克兰内政部曾帮助FBI跟踪博加乔夫的行动，FSB没有回复置评的请求。</p>
<p>That Mr. Bogachev remains at large "is the most powerful argument" that he is an asset of the Russian government, said Austin Berglas, who was an assistant special agent in charge of cyberinvestigations out of the F.B.I.'s New York field office until 2015. Hackers like Mr. Bogachev are "moonlighters," Mr. Berglas said, "doing the bidding of Russian intelligence services, whether economic espionage or straight-up espionage."</p>	<p>奥斯汀·贝格拉斯(Austin Berglas)说，博加乔夫仍未归案是他对俄罗斯政府有用的“最有力的论证”，贝格拉斯直到2015年一直担任联邦调查局纽约办事处的助理特工，负责网络调查工作。博加乔夫这样的黑客是“兼职者”，贝格拉斯说，“（他们）给俄罗斯情报部门打工，充当经济间谍或直接的间谍。”</p>
<p>Such an arrangement offers the Kremlin a convenient cover story and an easy opportunity to take a peek into the extensive networks of computers infected by Russian hackers, security experts say. Russian intelligence agencies also appear to occasionally employ malware tools</p>	<p>安全专家说，这种安排为克里姆林宫提供了一个方便的掩护，也为窥探被俄罗斯黑客感染的大范围的计算机网络提供了轻而易举的机会。俄罗斯情报机构似乎偶尔也使用为犯罪目的开发的恶意软件工具，包括受黑客欢迎的BlackEnergy软件，来攻击敌对政府的计算机。维基解密最近关于美国中央</p>

<p>developed for criminal purposes, including the popular BlackEnergy, to attack the computers of enemy governments. The recent revelations by WikiLeaks about C.I.A. spying tools suggest that the agency also kept a large reference library of hacking kits, some of which appear to have been produced by Russia.</p>	<p>情报局间谍工具的泄露暗示, 该机构还保藏着一个黑客工具的大型参考文献库, 其中有些工具似乎是俄罗斯开发的。</p>
<p>Fishing for Top Secrets</p>	<p>为获取绝密而钓鱼</p>
<p>Mr. Bogachev's hacking career began well over a decade ago, leading to the creation of a malicious software program called GameOver ZeuS, which he managed with the help of about a half-dozen close associates who called themselves the Business Club, according to the F.B.I. and security researchers. Working around the clock, his criminal gang infected an ever-growing network of computers. It was able to bypass the most advanced banking security measures to quickly empty accounts and transfer the money abroad through a web of intermediaries called money mules. F.B.I. officials said it was the most sophisticated online larceny scheme they had encountered — and for years, it was impenetrable.</p>	<p>博加乔夫的黑客职业生涯早在十多年前就开始了, 他帮助开发了一个名为 GameOver ZeuS 的恶意软件程序, 并在大约六名亲密同伙的帮助下管理过该软件, 这些人以“商业俱乐部”自称, 据 FBI 和研究计算机安全的人说。该犯罪团伙连轴转地工作, 被他们感染的计算机的网络不断扩大。这个软件能够绕过最先进的银行安全措施, 迅速掏空帐户, 并通过被称为“钱骡子”的中介网将钱转移到国外。联邦调查局官员说, 这是他们遇到的最复杂的在线盗窃计划, 而且多年未能攻破。</p>
<p>Beginning around 2011, according to an analysis by Fox-IT, computers under Mr. Bogachev's control started receiving requests for information — not about banking transactions, but for files relating to various geopolitical developments pulled from the headlines.</p>	<p>根据 Fox-IT 的分析, 从 2011 年开始, 博加乔夫控制下的计算机开始收到信息请求, 但不是关于银行交易的, 而是关于来自新闻大标题的各种地缘政治发展的文件。</p>
<p>Around the time that former President Barack Obama publicly agreed to start sending small arms and ammunition to Syrian rebels, in 2013, Turkish computers infected by Mr. Bogachev's network were hit with keyword searches that included the terms “weapon delivery” and “arms</p>	<p>就在前总统巴拉克·奥巴马公开同意开始向叙利亚反叛分子输送小型武器和弹药的时候, 也就是 2013 年, 被博加乔夫的网络感染的土耳其计算机遭受了一次关键词搜索, 使用的词汇包括“武器交付”和“军备交付”。还有用“俄罗斯雇佣军”和“高加索雇佣军”单词进行的搜索, 表明对俄罗斯公民参与那场战</p>

<p>delivery." There were also searches for "Russian mercenary" and "Caucasian mercenary," suggesting concerns about Russian citizens fighting in the war.</p>	<p>争的担心。</p>
<p>Ahead of Russia's military intervention in Ukraine in 2014, infected computers were searched for information about top-secret files from the country's main intelligence directorate, the S.B.U. Some of the queries involved searches for personal information about government security officials, including emails from Georgia's foreign intelligence service, the Turkish Foreign Ministry and others, said Michael Sandee, one of the researchers from Fox-IT.</p>	<p>在俄罗斯 2014 年对乌克兰进行军事干预之前，对受感染的计算机的检索是关于来自俄罗斯主要情报部门 SBU 的机密文件的。一些检索涉及关于政府安全官员的个人信息，包括来自格鲁吉亚的国外情报人员、土耳其外交部和其他人的电子邮件，Fox-IT 的研究人员迈克尔·桑迪(Michael Sandee)说。</p>
<p>In the summer of 2014, the F.B.I., together with law enforcement agencies in over half a dozen countries, carried out Operation Tovar, a coordinated attack on Mr. Bogachev's criminal infrastructure that shut down his network and liberated computers infected with GameOver ZeuS.</p>	<p>2014 年夏，FBI 与多个国家的执法机构一起开展了一个名为 Tovar 的行动，对博加乔夫的犯罪基础设施进行了协调打击，关闭了他的网络，解放了被 GameOver ZeuS 感染的计算机。</p>
<p>Prosecutors said they were in talks with the Russian government, trying to secure cooperation for the capture of Mr. Bogachev. But the only apparent legal trouble Mr. Bogachev has faced in Russia was a lawsuit filed against him by a real estate company in 2011 over payment of about \$75,000 on his apartment in Anapa, according to court papers there. And even that he managed to beat.</p>	<p>美国的检察官说，他们正在与俄罗斯政府谈判，试图在将博加乔夫逮捕一事上得到俄方的合作。但根据当地的法院文件，博加乔夫在俄罗斯面临的唯一法律麻烦似乎是一家房地产公司 2011 年对他的一项有关阿纳帕公寓约 7.5 万美元付款的起诉。而且他设法打赢了那起官司。</p>
<p>These days, officials believe Mr. Bogachev is living under his own name in Anapa and occasionally takes boat trips to Crimea, the Ukrainian peninsula that Russia occupied in 2014. Mr. Mularski, the F.B.I. supervisor, said his agents were "still pursuing leads."</p>	<p>官员们认为，这些日子里，博加乔夫以自己的名字在阿纳帕生活，偶尔乘船前往俄罗斯在 2014 年占领的乌克兰半岛克里米亚。前面提到的 FBI 主管姆拉夫斯基说，他的特工们“仍在追逐线索”。</p>

/international/20170314/russia-hacker-evgeniy-bogachev	/international/20170314/russia-hacker-evgeniy-bogachev
Father Imprisoned for Genital Cutting Is Deported to Ethiopia	剪切女儿阴蒂，男子被美国遣送出境
A man who in 2006 became the first person in the United States to be convicted of female genital cutting was deported on Monday to his home country, Ethiopia, after serving 10 years in prison, federal authorities said.	联邦当局表示,一名在 2006 年成为美国首个因为行女性割礼被判罪的男子,在服刑 10 年之后于周一被遣返回自己的原籍国埃塞俄比亚。
The man, Khalid Adem, 41, used scissors to remove the clitoris of his 2-year-old daughter in his family's Atlanta-area apartment in 2001, prosecutors in Gwinnett County, Ga., said. He was convicted of aggravated battery and cruelty to children. The case led to a state law prohibiting the practice, which was already prohibited by a federal law and is a common social ritual in parts of the world but is broadly condemned.	乔治亚洲格威内特县的检察官表示,这个名为哈立德·阿德姆(Khalid Adem)的 41 岁男子,2001 年在自己位于亚特兰大地区的公寓内,用剪刀减掉了自己两岁女儿的阴蒂。他被判处严重伤害罪和虐待儿童罪。这个案件导致一项禁止这种行为的州立法出台,该行为之前已经被一项联邦法规禁止。此类做法在世界某些地方是一种常见的社会惯例,但它遭到外界的普遍谴责。
"A young girl's life has been forever scarred by this horrible crime," Sean W. Gallagher, a field office director for Immigration and Customs Enforcement, said in a statement on Tuesday. "The elimination of female genital mutilation/cutting has broad implications for the health and human rights of women and girls, as well as societies at large."	"这种可怕的罪行给一个小女孩的生活留下了永久的创伤,"移民与海关执法局(Immigration and Customs Enforcement, 简称 ICE)一名外勤办公室主管肖恩·W·加拉格尔(Sean W. Gallagher)在周二发布的一项声明中表示。"女性割礼/外生殖器切除会给女人和女孩的健康、她们的人权,以及整个社会造成广泛的影响。"
The World Health Organization has estimated that more than 200 million girls and women have been cut in 30 countries, mostly in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. The procedure, which involves the removal of parts of the genitalia, is typically performed on girls before they turn 15 and leads to a wide range of lifelong health consequences, including chronic infection, childbirth complications, psychological trauma and pain during urination, menstruation and intercourse.	据世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)估计,在世界上 30 个国家,有超过 2 亿个女孩和女人接受了割礼,她们大多是在非洲、中东和亚洲。这项涉及切除部分外生殖器的程序通常在女孩 15 岁之前进行,会导致各种持续终生的健康问题,包括慢性感染、分娩并发症、心理创伤,以及排尿、月经和性交疼痛。

<p>The practice is far from unheard-of in the United States. Though it is illegal under federal law, about half a million women have undergone the procedure or are likely to be subjected to it, according to a 2012 report by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.</p>	<p>在美国，这种行为远远称不上前所未闻。美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)2012年发布的一项报告显示，尽管在联邦法之下属于违法行为，但美国仍有大约50万女性经受了这项程序，或有可能如此。</p>
<p>Cutting has presented new challenges for doctors as the number of African immigrants in the United States has grown. In 2013, lawmakers extended the federal ban to include “vacation cutting,” in which American-born girls are sent to other countries to have the cutting performed.</p>	<p>随着在美非洲移民数量的增长，这项割礼给医生们带来新的挑战。2013年，议员们扩大了这项联邦禁令的范围，将“假期割礼”包括在内，即把在美国出生的女孩送到其他国家接受割礼的行为。</p>
<p>I.C.E. has arrested at least 380 people and has deported 785 known or suspected human rights violators since 2003, the agency said.</p>	<p>ICE表示，自2003年以来，它已经逮捕了至少380人，遣返了785名确知或被怀疑侵犯人权的人。</p>
<p>In 2016, Unicef said the rate of cuttings had declined over three decades, with adolescents about one-third less likely to be cut than 30 years ago.</p>	<p>2016年，联合国儿童基金会(Unicef)表示，行割礼的人数比率在过去三十年里有所下降，有可能被行割礼的少女比三十年前少了三分之一。</p>
<p>Customs are changing in some counties where the practice used to be widespread. In 2015, a doctor in Egypt became the first person in that country to be convicted of the practice. Somalia’s prime minister signed a petition in 2016 that called for his government to ban it. The country of Georgia outlawed genital cutting in January.</p>	<p>在一些女性割礼曾经非常普遍的国家，习俗在发生改变。2015年，埃及的一名医生成为该国首位因行女性割礼被定罪的人。2016年，索马里总理在一份请愿书上签名，呼吁自己的政府禁止这种行为。今年1月，格鲁吉亚宣布女性割礼为非法。</p>
<p>/international/20170315/father-imprisoned-for-genital-cutting-is-deported-to-ethiopia</p>	<p>/international/20170315/father-imprisoned-for-genital-cutting-is-deported-to-ethiopia</p>
<p>Russian Agents Were Behind Yahoo Hack, U.S. Says</p>	<p>美司法部指控俄罗斯情报官员入侵5亿雅虎帐户</p>
<p>SAN FRANCISCO — In a development that can only heighten the distrust between U.S. and Russian authorities on cybersecurity, the Justice Department on Wednesday charged two Russian intelligence</p>	<p>旧金山——司法部于周三指控两名俄罗斯情报官员下令实施了一场范围极广的犯罪阴谋，在2014年侵入5亿个雅虎(Yahoo)帐户，当前的事态发展只能进一步加剧美国与俄罗斯当局在网络安全方面的不信任。</p>

<p>officers with directing a sweeping criminal conspiracy that broke into 500 million Yahoo accounts in 2014.</p>	
<p>The Russian government then used the information it obtained from the intelligence officers and two others named in the indictment – a Russian hacker and a Kazakh national living in Canada – to focus on foreign officials, business executives and journalists, federal prosecutors said. The targets included numerous financial executives, executives at an American cloud computing company, an airline official and even a casino regulator in Nevada.</p>	<p>联邦检察官说，俄罗斯政府随后使用从情报官员和起诉书中提到的另外两人（一名俄罗斯黑客，以及一名居住在加拿大的哈萨克人）那里获得的信息，把目标对准外国官员、企业高管和记者。其中包括许多财务主管、美国云计算公司主管，一名航空公司官员，甚至还有一个内华达州赌场监管者。</p>
<p>That U.S. and Russian authorities are often at loggerheads in their approaches to criminal breaches was made clear in the indictment. The two Russian agents were supposed to be helping Americans hunt for hackers but were instead working against them.</p>	<p>起诉书中明确指出，美国和俄罗斯当局在对犯罪行为的处理方面经常有严重分歧。这两名俄罗斯特工本应帮助美国人抓捕黑客，却反而对此进行阻挠。</p>
<p>And one of the outside hackers, a Russian named Alexsey Belan, had been indicted twice before for three intrusions into American e-commerce companies and had been arrested in Europe, but escaped to Russia before he could be extradited. Prosecutors said they received no response to their requests to the Russian government to turn over Belan to U.S. authorities.</p>	<p>两名外部黑客之中，有一个名叫阿列克谢·别兰(Alexsey Belan)的俄国人，曾因三次侵入美国电子商务公司遭到两次指控，并在欧洲被捕，但在可能被引渡之前逃到俄罗斯。检察官说，他们要求俄罗斯政府将别兰交给美国当局，但没有得到答复。</p>
<p>The hackers also used the Yahoo data to send spam and steal credit card and gift card information. In addition, they sought to break into at least 50 Google accounts, including those of Russian officials and employees of a Russian cybersecurity firm.</p>	<p>黑客还使用雅虎数据发送垃圾邮件并窃取信用卡和礼品卡信息。此外，他们试图打入至少 50 个谷歌帐户，包括俄罗斯官员和俄罗斯网络安全公司员工帐户。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, prosecutors unsealed an indictment containing 47 criminal charges against the two agents of Russia’s Federal Security</p>	<p>周三，检察官公布了一份起诉书，其中包括对俄罗斯联邦安全局(FSB)的两名特工及同他们合作的两名外部黑客提起的 47 起刑事指控，他们合谋的这</p>

<p>Service, or FSB, as well as two outside hackers with whom they worked on the scheme, one of the largest known thefts of data from a private corporation.</p>	<p>项计划是迄今针对一家私营公司进行的最大规模数据盗窃案之一。</p>
<p>The four men together face 47 criminal charges, including conspiracy, computer fraud, economic espionage, theft of trade secrets and aggravated identity theft, the Justice Department said in a news release.</p>	<p>司法部在新闻稿中说，四人一共面对 47 项刑事指控，包括密谋罪、计算机诈骗、经济间谍、盗窃商业秘密和严重身份盗窃。</p>
<p>“The criminal conduct at issue, carried out and otherwise facilitated by officers from an FSB unit that serves as the FBI’s point of contact in Moscow on cybercrime matters, is beyond the pale,” the acting assistant attorney general, Mary B. McCord, said in a statement.</p>	<p>代理助理司法部长玛丽·B·麦科德(Mary B. McCord)在声明中说：“本案所涉犯罪行为是由俄罗斯联邦安全局一个部门的官员实施或促成其顺利实施的，该部门是联邦调查局在莫斯科的网络犯罪问题联系方，这种行为令人难以接受。”</p>
<p>/international/20170316/yahoo-hack-indictment</p>	<p>/international/20170316/yahoo-hack-indictment</p>
<p>Reporting and Filming in an Ice Cave</p>	<p>在北极冰下采贻贝，我实现了 20 年前的心愿</p>
<p>Times Insider delivers behind-the-scenes insights into how news, features and opinion come together at The New York Times.</p>	<p>“时报内情”专栏为读者呈现《纽约时报》新闻、专题报道以及评论的幕后故事。</p>
<p>It’s funny how story ideas develop — stray thoughts, random conversations, even children’s books can turn into a piece of journalism for The New York Times. My piece on the Inuit in northern Canada gathering mussels from under the ice at low tide was the result of a gift to my young son when we were living in Shanghai, China, 20 years ago.</p>	<p>故事点子的由来总是很有趣——零散的想法、随意的对话，甚至童书也可以变成《纽约时报》的一则新闻。我那篇关于加拿大北部因纽特人在退潮时从冰下采集贻贝的小文章，就来自于 20 年前在中国上海生活时，我年幼的儿子得到的一份礼物。</p>
<p>I don’t know from whom it came, but “Very First Last Time” — a book by a Canadian author, Jan Andrews — appeared among the piles of books in my son’s room. It’s a coming-of-age story about a young Inuit girl who is allowed to go under the ice to gather mussels for the first time alone. She loses her way as the tide returns but eventually finds her way out, declaring that it is the last time she will go under alone. The</p>	<p>我不知道这份礼物是谁送的，但是加拿大作家简·安德鲁斯(Jan Andrews)的《最后的第一次》(Very First Last Time)就这么出现在我儿子房间里的一堆书当中。这本书讲了一个因纽特女孩的成长故事，她第一次被允许在冰下独自采集贻贝。涨潮时她迷失了方向，但终于找到了回来的路，她宣布，这是她最后一次独自到冰下去。加拿大艺术家伊恩·华莱士(Ian Wallace)的插图描绘了一个充满色彩和光芒的神奇世界。我被迷住了，从那以后，我就想去加</p>

<p>illustrations by the Canadian artist Ian Wallace portray a magical world full of color and light. I was enchanted, and ever since have wanted to travel to the Canadian Arctic and go under the ice myself.</p>	<p>拿大的北极地区，亲身到冰下去体验一番。</p>
<p>When I returned to North America to cover Canada after decades overseas, my first goal was to get to the Arctic to see the mussel gathering first hand. It took time to plan. There is no cellphone coverage in most of the isolated Inuit villages, and finding a phone number for someone who could help took some time. When I succeeded, I was told that the Inuit go under the ice only from mid-February to mid-March, when the weather is coldest and the ice thick enough to be stable at low tide.</p>	<p>在海外度过了几十年，我重返北美，报道加拿大新闻，我的第一个目标就是去北极，亲眼看看采集贻贝的过程。这需要时间来做准备。绝大多数与世隔绝的因纽特人村庄不通手机，要花些时间才能找到可以帮忙的人的电话号码。成功之后，我被告知，因纽特人只有从2月中旬到了3月中旬才会到冰下去，那时天气最冷，冰块也足够厚，在退潮时足够结实。</p>
<p>In the meantime, I did some research and learned about spring tides (when the earth, moon and sun align every two weeks) and tidal resonance (when the shape of a bay and the Continental Shelf collude to amplify the tide). Resonance is what makes the famously large tides in the Bay of Fundy. Northern Canada's Ungava Bay is another place where the natural undulation of the ocean matches the length of the bay.</p>	<p>与此同时，我做了一些研究，了解了朔望大潮（当地球、月亮和太阳每两周排成一线时）和潮汐共振（海湾和大陆架的形状共同增强潮汐的力量）的情况。芬迪湾(Bay of Fundy)著名的大潮正是共振造成的。加拿大北部的昂加瓦湾(Ungava Bay)也是一个海洋自然起伏与海湾长度配合极好的地方。</p>
<p>Timing was a challenge: The tides reach their maximum range around the full and new moons, leaving only a three- or four-day window to go under the ice every two weeks. There are no roads linking the 14 villages of Nunavik, the northern Quebec territory that is homeland to the province's Inuit. We would have to fly.</p>	<p>时机是一个挑战：潮汐在满月和新月时最强，每两周内，能进入冰下的时间只有三到四天。魁北克北部的努纳维克是该省因纽特人的家园，那里的14个村庄之间没有道路连接。我们必须坐飞机过去。</p>
<p>The photographer working with me, Aaron Vincent Elkaim, met me in Montreal for the flight to Kuujuaq. There we boarded a lumbering</p>	<p>我与合作摄影师亚伦·文森特·埃尔坎(Aaron Vincent Elkaim)在蒙特利尔会合，一起飞往库加克，我们在那里登上一架笨重的庞巴迪涡轮螺旋桨飞机，</p>

<p>Bombardier turboprop plane and watched the boreal forest give way to treeless, rocky tundra below.</p>	<p>看着地面上的北方森林慢慢被没有树木、多岩石的苔原所取代。</p>
<p>The plane landed, everyone got off and we arranged a ride into town, only to discover that we were in the wrong town. Air Inuit operates like a bus, stopping at each village to drop off and pick up passengers, and we had gotten off too early. The fault wasn't entirely ours — Aaron's ticket was issued to the wrong place — but it meant that we had to wait a day for the next flight farther north.</p>	<p>飞机降落后，大家都下了飞机，我们乘车到了镇上，结果发现我们来错了镇子。因纽特航空公司(Air Inuit)像巴士那样运营，在每个村庄降落，接送乘客，我们下得太早了。这不完全是我们的错——亚伦的机票签错了地方——但这意味着我们得再等一天，等下一趟飞机把我们送到更靠北的地方。</p>
<p>That's when the blizzard hit. It kept us trapped in the tiny town of Kangirsuk for three days as we watched our mussel-hunting opportunity wane with the latest full moon. Finally, the weather cleared and we flew to Kangiqsujuaq just in time. We managed to squeeze in three trips under the ice in the following days — though, as is often the case, the first day was the best.</p>	<p>这时，暴风雪来了。我们在坎吉尔苏克这个小地方困了三天，眼睁睁地看着采集贻贝的机会随着最新一轮满月的到来而渐渐消失。终于天气放晴，我们及时飞往坎吉苏加克。接下来的几天里，我们抓紧时间做了三次冰下之行，不过和通常的情况一样，第一天是最好的。</p>
<p>It was brutally cold above the ice, and I was warm only after I pulled a homemade Inuit anorak over my store-bought parka. Beneath the ice it was perceptibly warmer. Getting in and out, swaddled in layers of clothing, tested my aging frame. Both Aaron and I ended up with water in our boots, which is obviously a problem in subzero weather. I was shooting a 360 video, so setting up the camera was another challenge for me, as was photographing under the ice for Aaron. Because of the difference in temperature, the lenses fogged and then froze.</p>	<p>冰面上极其寒冷，我在从店里买来的派克大衣之外又套了一件手工缝制的因纽特带帽厚夹克，这才觉得暖和一点。冰下明显要更加温暖。裹在一层又一层衣服里进进出出，这完全是在考验我正在老去的身躯。我和亚伦的靴子里都进了水。在零下的天气里，这显然是个问题。我在拍摄一段全方位视频，因此安放摄像机是我面临的另一个挑战，就像亚伦在冰下拍照一样。因为温度的变化，镜头蒙上了一层雾，接着就被冻住了。</p>
<p>Though it didn't look like the drawings in my son's storybook, it was just as magical. The ice was curved and smooth and glowed in places from aquamarine to cerulean blue. In darker passages, it sparkled in the</p>	<p>尽管看上去和我儿子那本故事书里的插图不一样，但整个过程还是一样奇妙。冰层时而平坦，时而弯曲，在有些地方会发出从浅蓝到蔚蓝色的光。在光线较暗的路段，冰层在灯下闪闪发光。空气沉闷，带着一股咸味。人们压</p>

<p>lamplight. The air was heavy and salty. Sounds were muffled except for the unnerving gurgle of running water, a reminder that this was a temporary space.</p>	<p>低声音，只听见流水发出令人不安的汨汨声。它提醒着我们，这是一个临时的空间。</p>
<p>One of the Inuit men offered me a clump of kelp with his bare hand, showing me in the light that it was clotted with dense amber-colored fish roe. We ate the roe together, the eggs firm and chewy and cold. I had been warned not to make loud noises that could trigger a deadly collapse of the ice, but it appeared very stable to me. Nonetheless, it was unsettling to crawl on all fours where the ceiling was low.</p>	<p>一名因纽特男子用没戴手套的手递给我一把巨藻，并在灯光下指给我看，巨藻里裹着密密麻麻的琥珀色鱼卵。我们一起吃了起来，它们坚硬、耐嚼、冰冷。有人警告过我不要发出太大的声响，因为这可能会导致冰层崩塌，造成人员伤亡。但在我看来，冰层非常稳固。然而，手脚并用爬过狭窄地段时，还是会感到不安。</p>
<p>The Inuit live with a lot of accidental death, most often people who have gotten lost in a blizzard and frozen in the snow. Others have set off on their snowmobiles never to return, presumably having sunk with their machines to the bottom of the glacial waters. Still, to live with nature is an amazing thing.</p>	<p>因纽特人经常遇到意外死亡事件，最常见的状况是在暴风雪中迷路，继而冰冻僵。另外一些人驾驶雪地摩托车出发后就再也没回来，大概是连人带车在冰川水域沉了底。但是与自然共生，这依然是一件很有意思的事情。</p>
<p>Back above the ice, the sun was setting. The moon and Venus were clear and bright in the deepening blue sky. By the time we got back to the village, the sky was black and the eerie shimmer of the northern lights twisted and shifted in an ethereal dance overhead.</p>	<p>回到冰面上，夕阳正在西沉。变暗的深蓝色天空中，月亮和金星清晰可见，颇为明亮。我们返回村里时，天空已经黑了下来，极光在头顶上诡异地闪耀，跳着飘渺的舞步。</p>
<p>Tiisi Qisiig, our rugged guide, brought us to his home to eat the mussels. The Inuit of northern Quebec are better off than those in many other places in Canada because of payments from hydroelectric and mining projects that have destroyed parts of their ancestral hunting grounds. The money has built tidy houses that sit above the ground on adjustable steel jacks to avoid melting the permafrost. The houses come with appliances and utilities, for which the Inuit pay a low</p>	<p>粗犷朴实的向导蒂西·吉西克(Tiisi Qisiig)把我们带到他家吃贻贝。比起加拿大其他很多地方，魁北克北部因纽特人的生活条件更好一些，这是由于来自一些水电和矿业工程的款项——那些工程破坏了他们的祖先留下来的狩猎场。相关款项被用于建造整洁的房子，房子和地面之间隔着可调节式钢支柱，以免导致永冻土解冻。这些房子配有家电和实用设施，因纽特人仅需为其支付低廉的租金——他们享有租金补贴。不过，传统仍得以保持。</p>

<p>subsidized rent. Yet traditions endure.</p>	
<p>In addition to “store food,” families still eat frozen, raw caribou and Arctic char, a cousin of salmon, while sitting on the floor. It makes for an odd scene, plucked from an igloo and plopped on the linoleum in front of a humming refrigerator. They use a hatchet and a knife for chopping up the frozen meat, which they eat with their hands. Sometimes they dip the meat in beluga oil, which tastes oddly like blue cheese.</p>	<p>除了“店售食物”，人们仍然会生吃冰凉的驯鹿肉，以及鲑鱼的近亲红点鲑鱼的肉，而且是坐在地上吃。那场景有些古怪，仿佛是被硬生生地从一个冰屋里拔出来，安放在一台嗡嗡作响的冰箱前面的油毡上。他们用斧子和刀剁碎冻肉，用手送进口中。有时候他们会蘸点儿鲸油，那味道怪怪的，像是蓝纹奶酪。</p>
<p>Aaron and I helped de-beard the mussels, and then Tiisi’s wife, Siasi, boiled some for us to eat. The family prefers to eat them raw and so gathered around a bowl on the floor, shucking the mussels with the edge of a mussel shell, scraping out the meat and wringing it of seawater with their fists. Aaron and I ate the raw mussels, too. They are chewier than when boiled, and a bit bitter — but good. One of the rewards of reporting is being invited into people’s lives. Given the excuse, people like sharing — it’s good for the soul, as is a visit to the beautiful world beneath the ice.</p>	<p>我和亚伦帮忙去除贻贝的“胡须”，随后蒂西的妻子夏西(Siasi)煮了些贻贝给我们吃。这家人更喜欢吃生贻贝，于是他们围着一只碗席地而坐，用一个贝壳的边缘给贻贝去壳，把肉弄出来，攥在手中挤去海水。我和亚伦也吃了一些生贻贝。它们比煮过的更有嚼头，味道较苦——但很不错。当记者的一项回报就是可以受邀走进人们的生活。只要有个理由，人们都是很喜欢分享的——这就像探访冰下美丽世界的旅程一样有益灵魂。</p>
<p>/international/20170322/reporting-and-filming-from-an-ice-cave</p>	<p>/international/20170322/reporting-and-filming-from-an-ice-cave</p>
<p>For Millionaire Immigrants, a Global Welcome Mat</p>	<p>富人无国界：一个受欢迎的移民群体</p>
<p>With all the debate over immigration in the United States and Europe, one group of immigrants is getting a red-carpet welcome around the world: millionaires.</p>	<p>当移民问题在美国和欧洲引发激烈讨论的时候，有一个移民群体正在全世界享受贵宾级待遇，那就是百万富豪。</p>
<p>Last year, a record 82,000 millionaires moved to another country, according to a new study. While their numbers are a small fraction of the world’s migratory population, and of the world’s millionaires,</p>	<p>一项新研究显示，去年共有创纪录的 8.2 万名百万富豪迁居他国。相较于世界上的移民人口数量，他们的人数只是九牛一毛，但富人正受到东道国史无前例的追捧和欢迎。</p>

<p>wealthy people are being courted and cosseted by host countries like never before.</p>	
<p>The growing contrast between migrants who are poor and those who are wealthy reveals a less-noticed form of global inequality, as well as an acceleration of a new culture of the rootless, borderless rich.</p>	<p>贫穷移民和富有移民之间的反差日益增强,揭示了一种不那么引人注目的全球不平等,以及一种无定所无国界富人文化的崛起。</p>
<p>"The wealthy today don't have a country," said Reaz H. Jafri, a New York-based partner at Withers Worldwide, a law firm that helps wealthy clients move and relocate around the world. "They don't view their success as being related or dependent on a single country, but on their own business strategies. It's amazing to me how many of the very wealthy are going totally mobile."</p>	<p>"当今的富人不属于哪个国家,"卫达仕律师事务所(Withers Worldwide)驻纽约的合伙人里亚兹·H·贾夫里(Reaz H.Jafri)说。该律所的一项业务是帮助富有客户在世界范围内移民和迁居。"他们认为自己的成功并非关乎或取决于某一个国家,而是关乎或取决于他们的商业战略。具有完全流动性的大富翁如此之多,让我觉得不可思议。"</p>
<p>The rich have always been a restless class, of course, moving with the seasons or the social circuit. But the current wave of millionaire migrations seems to have reached a new level, with wealthy families changing citizenship, sending their children overseas or moving permanently to the nation of their choice.</p>	<p>诚然,富人一直是一个不安分的阶层,他们会因季节的流转或社交圈的变化而迁居。但当前的百万富豪移民浪潮似乎达到了一个新层面,富有的家庭会改变国籍,把子女送到海外,或者永久移居至他们青睐的国家。</p>
<p>Rather than fleeing economic ruin or conflict, millionaire migrants are shopping the world for the best schools, financial safety and lifestyle. Technology, coupled with the rise of global markets and global investors, has given rise to multinational millionaires who increasingly have no nation.</p>	<p>百万富豪并非逃离经济崩溃或冲突,而是在世界范围内购买最佳教育服务、财务安全性和生活方式。科技进步再加上全球市场以及全球投资者的崛起,催生出了许多跨国富豪,他们越来越不属于哪个国家。</p>
<p>According to New World Wealth, a market research firm based in Johannesburg, South Africa, the number of millionaires moving to another country jumped 28 percent in 2016 from the previous year, reaching the highest level the firm has found in its four years of</p>	<p>根据南非约翰内斯堡市场调研公司新世界财富(New World Wealth)的数据,在2016年移居他国的百万富豪人数同比跃升28%,创下该公司做过估算的四年中的最高水平。该公司的调研结果显示,自从2013年以来,百万富豪移民他国的人数增长了60%,而且目前还没有慢下来的迹象。</p>

measuring. Millionaire migration has grown 60 percent since 2013, the firm's findings show, and there are no signs that it is slowing.	
Andrew Amoils, head of research at New World Wealth, said he expected the ranks of millionaires on the move to top 100,000 within the next two to three years.	新世界财富的研究主管安德鲁·阿莫伊斯(Andrew Amoils)说,他预计在未来两三年中,每年会有超过10万人加入移居他国的百万富豪行列。
That's still a small slice of the estimated 13.6 million millionaires around the world, defined as those having at least \$1 million in assets (minus liabilities), not including their primary residence.	与百万富豪总人数相比,这仍然只是一小部分。据估计,全世界共有1360万名百万富豪,也就是剔除主要居所后,资产(减去负债)不少于100万美元的人。
New World Wealth's data includes only millionaires who have physically moved to a country for a period of at least six months. It uses surveys, real-estate data and research with relocation firms and other specialists for its estimates.	新世界财富的数据只涉及那些真正移居某个国家,在那里待上至少六个月的百万富豪。它是借助调查、房地产数据以及对迁居公司和其他专业人士的调研来估算的。
Add to those numbers the wealthy who have changed or added citizenships, those who spend part of their time in various countries or own homes in multiple nations, and the numbers grow much larger.	除了变更或申请了更多国籍的富人,还有另外一些富人会在不同国家里,或者在位于不同国家的家中分别待上一段时间,后者的人数远远为多。
"We looked at the people who truly moved," Mr. Amoils said. "But the universe of multinational wealth is obviously much larger."	"我们关注的是真正移居的人,"阿莫伊斯说。"但跨国富豪群体的世界显然要大得多。"
The map of migration is also changing rapidly. Australia is now the world's top destination for millionaires, beating the United States for the second straight year, according to New World Wealth. An estimated 11,000 millionaires moved to Australia in 2016, compared with the 10,000 who moved to the United States.	移民路线图也正快速变更。新世界财富称,澳大利亚目前是世界上最受百万富豪青睐的移民目的地,这是它连续第二年击败美国。据估计,在2016年有1.1万名百万富豪移居澳大利亚,移居美国的则是1万人。
Canada ranked third, with 8,000, followed by the United Arab Emirates and New Zealand.	加拿大以8000人位列第三。紧随其后的是阿联酋和新西兰。
As for countries that millionaires are fleeing, France tops the list, with	至于百万富豪正在逃离的国家,位列榜首的是法国,在2016年共有1.2万

<p>12,000 moving out during 2016. China ranked second, with 9,000, followed by Brazil, India and Turkey.</p>	<p>名法国富豪移民海外。中国以 9000 人排名第二，接下来是巴西、印度和土耳其。</p>
<p>Mr. Amoils said Australia was especially attractive to Chinese millionaires, given its relative proximity, its wide choice of private schools, its clean environment and its political and economic stability. Australia, like many countries, has also created money-for-visa programs to make it easier for rich immigrants to move in and become citizens.</p>	<p>阿莫伊斯说，澳大利亚对中国百万富豪尤其具吸引力，因为它相对较近，有众多私立学校可供选择，环境清洁，政治经济状况也稳定。像很多国家一样，澳大利亚也启动了一些“以金钱换签证”的计划，方便富有移民移居本国并变成本国公民。</p>
<p>In 2012, the country introduced a “golden-ticket” investor visa program that fast-tracks and eases the residency requirement for a permanent visa. Millionaires need to invest 5 million Australian dollars (about \$3.8 million) to qualify for the program, officially called the Special Investor Visa. Since its creation, more than 1,300 foreigners, nearly 90 percent of them from China, have used the program, according to government statistics.</p>	<p>2012 年，澳大利亚推出“金奖券”(golden ticket) 投资者签证计划，开通获得永久签证的快速通道，放宽相关居留要求。富豪们需要投资 500 万澳元（约合 380 万美元），才有资格参与该计划，其官方名称为“重要投资者签证”(Special Investor Visa)。据澳大利亚政府统计，自该计划出炉以来，已有 1300 名外国人参与，其中将近 90% 来自中国。</p>
<p>The government also has an investor visa program that allows people to invest 1 million Australian dollars (about \$770,000). That option comes with more restrictions, and it takes longer to get a permanent visa.</p>	<p>澳大利亚政府还有一个让人投资 100 万澳元（约合 77 万美元）的投资者签证计划。但它限制多多，获得永久签证所需的时间也更长。</p>
<p>The other two top destinations, Canada and the United States, also have generous visa programs for the wealthy. America’s EB-5 program requires a \$500,000 investment, although there are proposals in Congress to raise that figure – which hasn’t changed in 27 years – to over \$1 million.</p>	<p>作为另外两个最受欢迎的目的地，加拿大和美国也面向富人推出了慷慨的签证计划。美国 EB-5 计划的投资额下限为 50 万美元，不过有国会议员提议把 27 年来都没变过的这一额度提高至 100 万美元以上。</p>
<p>Canada scrapped one of its main investor-visa programs in 2014, but</p>	<p>加拿大在 2014 年取消了本国的一个颇为重要的投资者签证计划，但还有其</p>

<p>there are other programs available for wealthy foreigners. The number of 10-year visas issued to Chinese citizens more than quadrupled between 2012 and 2015, to 337,000.</p>	<p>他计划可供富有的外国人选择。2012 至 2015 年间，发放给中国公民的十年期签证数量增加了三倍还多，达到 33.7 万份。</p>
<p>Mr. Amoils said the main reason millionaires are leaving China is to educate their children in Western or Australian schools that will give them a better education and connections for their careers.</p>	<p>阿莫伊斯说，富豪离开中国的重要原因是让子女到西方或澳大利亚的学校念书，从而获得更好的教育，以及有利于职业发展的人脉关系。</p>
<p>Of course, living in a country where billionaires literally disappear amid the government's crackdown on corruption also drives the rich and their fortunes overseas. A 2014 report from Hurun, a research firm in Shanghai that tracks the wealthy, found that 64 percent of Chinese millionaires were considering or were in the process of moving, with education topping the list of reasons.</p>	<p>当然，一些亿万富翁在政府的反腐运动中消失，也是导致该国富人及其财富迁移海外的原因。上海追踪富人财富状况的胡润研究院于 2014 发布报告称，当时 64% 的中国百万富豪正考虑移民或正处于移民过程中，促使他们这样做的首要因素是教育。</p>
<p>Mr. Jafri of Withers Worldwide said that personal safety goes hand in hand with education for many of the world's millionaires when considering a move. Many of his clients are Latin Americans seeking a haven from kidnapping and crime. "My clients say, 'In New York, I can walk my daughter to Brearley, while in Buenos Aires we have to get into an armored car,'" Mr. Jafri said.</p>	<p>卫达仕律师事务所的贾夫里说，对世界上的很多富豪来说，考虑移民时，人身安全是和教育并驾齐驱的因素。他的很多拉美客户都在追寻没有绑架和犯罪的避风港。“我的客户说，‘在纽约，我可以走路送女儿去布莱丽(Brearley)上学，但在布宜诺斯艾利斯，我们必须坐在一辆装甲车里，”贾夫里说。</p>
<p>The flight of French wealth is driven by different worries. Mr. Amoils said millionaires leaving France cite religious tension and personal safety as their main reasons. While France's high taxes on wealth are a factor, he and others said that social and political forces are more important.</p>	<p>驱使法国富人逃离的则是不同的担忧。阿莫伊斯说，离开法国的百万富豪给出的理由主要涉及紧张的宗教氛围和人身安全。虽然法国对富人征收重税也是一个原因，但他和另外一些人表示，社会和政治因素更为重要。</p>
<p>"For them, it's often about the changing culture of France," Mr. Amoils said.</p>	<p>“对他们来说，往往是因为法国文化正在改变，”阿莫伊斯说。</p>

<p>Indeed, immigration experts say the biggest long-term shift in the reasons the wealthy migrate is the waning importance of taxes. For decades, the rich sought tax havens like Monaco, Switzerland or the Caymans to maximize their wealth. Now they seek stable countries with financial systems that can protect their fortunes, even if income taxes are high.</p>	<p>移民专家说，事实上，在富人移民的原因方面，最大的长期变化就是税收的重要性日益减弱。为了实现财富最大化，富人曾在数十年间追寻摩纳哥、瑞士、开曼群岛之类的避税港湾。现在他们追寻的则是稳定的国家，要有能够保护其财富的金融体系，个人所得税高一些也不打紧。</p>
<p>And while President Trump’s immigration policies have had little impact on wealthy immigrants thus far, Mr. Jafri worries that they could shut out future entrepreneurs and talent.</p>	<p>此外，虽然特朗普的移民政策目前尚未对富人移民造成什么影响，但贾夫里担心，这些政策会导致未来的企业家和有才能的人被拒之门外。</p>
<p>“We are letting in today’s millionaires,” Mr. Jafri said. “But what about tomorrow’s?”</p>	<p>“我们正让今天的百万富翁进门，”贾夫里说，“但明天的百万富翁呢？”</p>
<p>/international/20170322/wealth-immigration-millionaires-australia-canada</p>	<p>/international/20170322/wealth-immigration-millionaires-australia-canada</p>
<p>London Attack: What We Know and Don’t Know</p>	<p>关于伦敦恐怖袭击，我们目前知道些什么</p>
<p>The latest in what we know, and don’t, about the deadly attack on Wednesday in London, where a man driving a sport utility vehicle crushed panicked pedestrians on Westminster Bridge and then stabbed and killed a police officer outside Parliament.</p>	<p>周三在伦敦发生了一起致命袭击事件，一名驾驶运动型多功能车的男子在威斯敏斯特大桥上撞倒恐慌的行人，然后在议会大楼外刺死了一名警员。以下是我们对这起事件的已知和未知情况：</p>
<p>What We Know</p>	<p>我们已经知道的情况：</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least five people were killed, including the attacker and a police officer, and 40 were wounded in an attack in London on Wednesday, the head of London’s Metropolitan Police counterterrorism unit said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伦敦都会警察厅反恐单位负责人周三表示，至少有五人丧生，其中包括袭击者本人和一名警员，40人受伤。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The driver of a large vehicle mowed down pedestrians on Westminster Bridge, which leads to Parliament, around 2:40 p.m. After the crash, he left the vehicle and approached Parliament, where he 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 下午 2:40 左右，一人驾驶一辆大型车辆在通向议会大楼的威斯敏斯特大桥上撞倒行人，之后他下了车，走向议会大楼，并在那里将一名警员刺伤致死。之后警方开枪打死了袭击者。

fatally stabbed a police officer. The police then fatally shot him.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliament was locked down and a search was conducted for any other assailants in the area. The police said they believed there was only one attacker. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 警方封锁了议会大楼，并对该地区进行搜查，寻找其他可能的袭击者。之后警方表示，他们认为只有一名袭击者。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three people who were run over on the bridge died, and the Port of London Authority said another woman was pulled from the River Thames with severe injuries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 三人被汽车冲撞碾压致死，伦敦港务局称他们从泰晤士河中救出了另一名身受重伤的女子。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Others injured on the bridge included three police officers and several French high school students. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在桥上受伤的还有三名警员和几名法国高中生。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police said officers had been summoned to the bridge after reports of "a firearms incident," and witnesses reported gunfire near an office building for lawmakers and their staff members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 警方表示，在接到“一起涉枪事件”的报警后，一些警员被派到桥上，目击者说听到一座供议员及其工作人员办公的大楼附近有枪声。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police said a "full counterterrorism investigation was underway." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 警方表示，“正在进行全面的反恐调查”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Theresa May was taken from the scene in a silver Jaguar as the gunfire erupted. She later denounced "the sick and depraved terrorist attack on the streets of our capital this afternoon." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 枪响后，首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)被一辆银色捷豹带离现场。后来她对“今天下午在我们首都街道上发生的病态的、卑鄙的恐怖袭击”进行了谴责。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the busiest sections of London was cordoned off and evacuated, the Westminster station of London's subway system was closed, and additional police officers have been stationed across the capital. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伦敦最繁忙的地段之一被封锁并清场，伦敦地铁系统的威斯敏斯特车站被关闭，另外还有一些警员在伦敦各处驻岗。
What We Don't Know	我们尚不了解的情况：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The identity and motives of the attacker, although Scotland Yard officials said they believed they knew who he was. No group has so far claimed responsibility for the attack. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 袭击者的身份和动机，尽管苏格兰场声称他们知道他是谁。目前尚没有任何组织声称对袭击负责。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The severity of the injuries among the 40 who were wounded in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40名伤员的伤情严重程度。

attack.	
/international/20170323/parliament-attaque-what-we-know	/international/20170323/parliament-attaque-what-we-know
London Attack Echoes, Faintly, in a Europe Anxious but Inured	欧洲仍然焦虑，但已对恐怖主义习以为常
LONDON — The terrorist attack in London, with its combination of random deaths and the strong symbolism of Parliament shut down, comes in an important election year in critical European countries, as well as at a moment of high anxiety — about the rise of populism, migration and the integration of Muslims.	伦敦——伦敦的恐怖袭击不仅随机导致无辜者的死亡，它造成的议会关闭也产生了强烈的象征意味。在几个主要欧洲国家重要的选举之年，以及人们对民粹主义兴起、移民和穆斯林的融合感到高度焦虑的时刻，这场袭击就这样发生了。
With France, Germany and possibly Italy going to the polls, analysts have long wondered whether an act of terrorism could jolt electoral dynamics and boost the broader “Europe in crisis” narrative that has elevated far-right parties across the Continent.	法国、德国，或许还有意大利即将展开选举，分析人士长期以来一直怀疑恐怖主义行为是否会扰乱选举动态，并推动更广泛的“欧洲危机”叙事，这一叙事促进了整个欧洲大陆的极右势力崛起。
“This will have an echo in France and in Germany,” said Mark Leonard, the director of the European Council on Foreign Relations. “It becomes part of a pattern. It’s another link in the chain.”	“这将在法国和德国引起回音，”欧洲对外关系委员会主任马克·莱昂纳德(Mark Leonard)说。“它成了一种模式的一部分。是链条上的的一个环节。”
But if it is an echo, it may be a muted one. Many European voters, anxious but increasingly inured, have essentially priced in the cost of terrorism — at least when it happens outside their own borders and when the toll is not so high. A relatively limited attack, like the one in London, was considered unlikely to shift the electoral terrain.	但是这个回音可能并不大。许多欧洲选民感到焦虑，但也日益感到习惯，基本上已经把这种恐怖主义代价当作生活的一部分——至少当袭击事件发生在自己的国界之外，而且伤亡人数不高的时候是如此。像伦敦这样较为有限的袭击被认为不太可能改变选举形势。
“This connects London to Paris, Nice, Berlin and Brussels in the context of the political space we’re in,” said Robin Niblett, director of Chatham House, rattling off the list of European capitals that have been scarred in the last two years. While a terrorist attack may feed the narrative of a minority, “politically it can also pull people together at a time when	“在我们身处的政治环境里，这件事把伦敦与巴黎、尼斯、柏林和布鲁塞尔联系在一起，”英国皇家国际事务研究所(Chatham House)的主任罗宾·尼布利特(Robin Niblett)列出过去两年里曾遭恐怖袭击的欧洲各国都市。他说，恐怖袭击可能会为一种少数群体的叙事提供养分，“在政治方面，当我们正不断处于分裂的危险之中时，它其实可以把人们团结在一起。”

<p>we're at a constant risk of fragmenting," he said.</p>	
<p>Unity is what the leaders of the European Union want to emphasize when they gather this weekend in Rome to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the bloc. But the London attack is a reminder of yet another problem on the list: Britain's pending exit from the bloc, regional divisions, economic disparities, unemployment, anti-Europe sentiment and terrorism.</p>	<p>欧盟领导人于本周末在罗马集会，庆祝该集团成立 60 周年，他们想强调的正是“团结”。但是，伦敦的这次袭击提醒人们，在各种问题之外，还有另一个问题：除了英国正在退出欧盟、地域分歧、经济差距、失业、反欧情绪之外，还有恐怖主义。</p>
<p>While the effect of another large-scale attack in a voting country could still be dramatic, the ability of Islamic radicals to organize such assaults appears to have been sharply diminished. Like voters, police and counterintelligence officials are also getting used to the threat and have toughened tracking and border controls in many parts of Europe.</p>	<p>如果一个正在投票的国家再度发生一次大规模袭击，影响仍然会很大，但是伊斯兰激进组织发起这种袭击的能力似乎急剧下降。和选民们一样，警察和反情报官员也习惯了这种威胁，并在欧洲许多地区加强了追踪和边境管制。</p>
<p>Even as British investigators looked for evidence that might link this lone attacker to a larger network, Europeans seemed particularly hardened to terrorist attacks like this one — unsophisticated, if almost unstoppable, the death toll relatively small and a far cry from the organized mayhem perpetrated in Paris in January and November 2015.</p>	<p>虽然英国调查人员还在寻找可能的证据，将这个单独的攻击者与更大的网络联系起来，但欧洲人似乎对伦敦这样的恐怖袭击变得尤其无动于衷。这次袭击虽然几乎无法预防，但并不成熟，死亡人数也相对较少，同 2015 年 1 月和 11 月发生在巴黎的两场有组织的大混乱相去甚远。</p>
<p>The London attack, then, was a reminder of ways that the West will always be vulnerable: The means used were ordinary and available everywhere; the targets were high-profile landmarks; the victims were civilians of 10 nationalities going about their daily lives. For that, there may be no remedy a ballot box can provide.</p>	<p>伦敦的这次袭击提醒人们，西方永远在某些方面是易受攻击的：恐怖分子所使用的手段是普通的，随处可以获得；他们的目标是显著的地标；受害者是来自十余个国家的平民，他们只是过着自己的正常生活。为此，给谁投票也于事无补。</p>
<p>But the rhetoric in and around Europe remains generally incendiary, as the problems facing it loom. Just hours before the London attack,</p>	<p>但在面临的问题逼近时，欧洲境内和周边地区的论调总体上依然颇具煽动性。就在伦敦发生袭击的几个小时前，土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安</p>

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey issued a strange warning to the Western nations that have criticized his rule.	(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)对指责其统治的西方国家发出了一个奇怪的警告。
"If you go on behaving like that, tomorrow nowhere in the world, none of the Europeans, Westerners would be able to walk in the streets in peace, safely," he said.	"如果你们继续这么做，到明天，在世界任何地方都没有一个欧洲人、西方人能够安全地走在和平的街道上，"他说。
It's hard to know what he meant, but he has repeatedly threatened to renege on a deal with Brussels under which he has restrained the flow of Middle Eastern migrants to Europe.	他的意思难以判断，但他多次威胁要撕毁与布鲁塞尔签订的一项协议。该协议要求他限制流向欧洲的中东移民。
That migration, sometimes erroneously, sometimes not, has been linked to prominent terrorist attacks in European capitals, which have been interspersed with numerous others much more minor in smaller towns and cities, including in Germany and France.	中东移民同欧洲多国首都发生的著名恐怖袭击被联系在了一起，这种联想有时候是错误的，有时候却是正确的。除首都发生的袭击外，德国和法国等国家的小城镇也发生了许多规模小很多的袭击。
Many attackers, like Khalid Masood, 52, who had a long criminal history but no terrorism convictions, have been homegrown, if influenced from abroad, particularly by the Islamic State. Certainly the group, which called the London attacker one of its soldiers, has been interested in staging an attack in Britain for at least the past two years.	52岁的哈立德·马苏德(Khalid Masood)有长期犯罪历史，但从没被判定犯恐怖主义罪。很多袭击者和他一样，即便是受了国外，尤其是伊斯兰国(Islamic State)的影响，但仍是土生土长的本国人。该组织称伦敦的袭击者是它的战士。它当然有意在英国制造一场袭击，至少在过去两年里是这样。
The British have said publicly that they have disrupted 13 plots since July 2013, when a soldier, Lee Rigby, was hit by a car and then knifed to death by British Muslim converts. At least two of the disrupted plots, the British said, were meant to be larger scale.	英国公开表示，自2013年7月士兵李·里格比(Lee Rigby)被多名皈依伊斯兰教的英国人先是用车撞倒，后用刀杀害后，他们已经阻止了13起阴谋。英国称，其中至少两起阴谋的规模超过伦敦的袭击。
But organizing larger attacks has apparently been difficult in Britain, which has stronger border controls than most of Europe and strict gun laws. Britain is also known for good counterterrorism work.	但在英国组织更大规模的袭击似乎比较困难。英国的边境管制比大欧洲大部分地区都严格，并且有严厉的枪支法律。英国也以出色的反恐工作闻名。
"I'm a bit wary of saying this is reflective of massive success by the	"我不敢说这反映出当局取得了巨大的成功，"皇家三军联合研究所(Royal

authorities," said Raffaello Pantucci, director of international security studies at the Royal United Services Institute. "But the fact is we have seen plotters in the U.K. have had a lot of difficulty getting access to guns and finding other means."	United Services Institute)国际安全研究中心主任拉菲洛·潘图奇(Raffaello Pantucci)说。“但事实是，我们发现密谋在英国发动袭击的人很难弄到枪或找到其他方式。”
/international/20170324/london-attack-europe-anxious	/international/20170324/london-attack-europe-anxious
Engulfed in Battle, Mosul Civilians Run for Their Lives	摩苏尔悲歌：在战火中无处可逃的人们
The photojournalist Ivor Prickett spent three weeks documenting the battlefield and humanitarian crisis in west Mosul.	摄影新闻记者艾弗·普里克特(Ivor Prickett)花了三周时间在摩苏尔西部记录前线情势和人道主义危机。
The war to drive the Islamic State from its last strongholds in western Mosul has come to this: With every advance by Iraqi forces, every missile rained down by coalition aircraft, a flood of Iraqi civilians hits the streets.	将伊斯兰国(Islamic State)赶出它位于摩苏尔西部的最后据点的战争已经发展到这一步：伊拉克军队每前进一步，联军的飞机每投下一颗导弹，就有一批伊拉克平民要露宿街头。
It is no longer a question of waiting between salvos — there are few, if any, breaks that make it obvious when to run, so the people of Mosul are simply running whenever they can.	已经不存在等待轰炸间隙的问题——看起来明显可以用来逃命的间隙少之又少，可以说没有，所以摩苏尔人只要能跑就随时会跑。
As we traveled with Iraqi special forces deep in western Mosul last week, in the mostly residential Mosul Jidideh neighborhood, we saw desperate families start out right at daybreak. Families carried their young children and propped up their aging relatives, and they all moved as quickly as they could along streets where the sounds of battle were all too close: a cacophony of gunfire, the dull thud of mortar rounds, the deafening roar of Islamic State car bombs and American airstrikes.	上周当我们和伊拉克特种部队行至摩苏尔西部深处，来到大多为摩苏尔吉迪德赫(Mosul Jidideh)居民的地区时，我们看到孤注一掷的家庭天刚亮就出发。他们带着年幼的孩子，扶着年老的亲人，全都尽可能快地沿着交火之声近在咫尺的街道移动：杂乱的枪声、迫击炮弹的闷响，还有伊斯兰国的汽车炸弹和美国空袭那震耳欲聋的轰鸣。
Nearly everyone frantically asked which way was safe for them to flee. One route forced people to file past a destroyed building on the corner	几乎所有人都在发疯地询问往哪个方向逃是安全的。其中一条路必须绕过广场角落里一栋已被毁坏的建筑，也就是伊斯兰国（也被称为 ISIS 或 ISIL）武

<p>of the square where fighters with the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, had been targeted the night before. One of the militants lay visible in the rubble near the crowd of silent refugees, his crumpled body almost camouflaged among the stone and twisted metal.</p>	<p>装分子前天晚上遭到袭击的地方。离这些沉默的难民不远的瓦砾堆里，躺着一名武装分子，他扭曲的尸体几乎被石块和弯曲的金属掩盖。</p>
<p>In their state of anxious flight, many didn't even notice the corpse. But occasionally, children would gawk in horror as they were whisked past by elder siblings and parents.</p>	<p>在惊慌的逃亡之中，许多人甚至没有注意到那具尸体。但偶尔有儿童在被姐姐和父母带着匆匆走过时，会恐惧地盯着他看。</p>
<p>Around a half-million people are still thought to be trapped in an ever-shrinking area of the city along with an estimated 2,000 remaining Islamic State fighters. There, they are caught in a frightening crossfire. As Iraqi forces have advanced, American airstrikes have at times leveled entire blocks — including the one in Mosul Jidideh this month that residents said left as many as 200 civilians dead. At the same time, the Islamic State fighters have used masses of civilians as human shields, and have been indiscriminate about sniper and mortar fire.</p>	<p>据信有大约 50 万人依然被困在这个城市中一个范围不断缩小的区域，同时待在那里的还有大约 2000 名剩余的伊斯兰国武装分子。这些平民被困在令人恐惧的火力网之中。在伊拉克部队向前迈进之时，美国的空袭时不时将整个街区夷为平地——其中包括摩苏尔吉迪德赫社区本月遭遇的那场，居民们表示有多达 200 个平民在这次轰炸中丧生。与此同时，伊斯兰国武装分子还将大批平民用作人肉盾牌，用来对付一切袭击，不管是来自狙击手，还是迫击炮。</p>
<p>Near one position held by Iraqi forces, this woman screamed out in horror after the loss of her son in an ISIS mortar attack, right on her doorstep.</p>	<p>在伊拉克部队控制的区域附近，这名女子发出惊恐的尖叫，她的儿子刚刚在伊斯兰国的迫击炮袭击中丧生，就倒在自家门口。</p>
<p>Nearby, neighbors loaded those wounded in the same attack into the back of a small truck, hoping to get them to a first-aid station.</p>	<p>不远处，邻居们把在同一场袭击中受伤的人抬进一辆小卡车的车斗里，希望能把他们送到一个急救站。</p>
<p>The Islamic State's seemingly endless supply of car bombs has taken a fearsome toll in the battle. As we moved with the Iraqi troops into the neighborhood of Shuhada, scenes of immense destruction and the acrid smell of explosives bore testament to the fierce battle that had taken place the day before between Iraqi special forces and the</p>	<p>在这场战斗中，伊斯兰国似乎无穷无尽的汽车炸弹造成了骇人的伤亡。在我们随着伊拉克部队进入舒达哈(Shuhada)社区时，严重的毁坏和爆炸物留下的刺鼻味道，是伊拉克特种部队和武装分子前一天发生激烈战斗的证明。</p>

<p>militants.</p>	
<p>And then, another blast, close to us. This car bomb had actually failed to detonate after being abandoned by its driver. The explosion was from a coalition airstrike called in to remove it as a threat.</p>	<p>接着，又是一场爆炸，就在离我们不远的地方。在司机弃车而逃之后，这个汽车炸弹实际上并没有引爆。爆炸源自盟军的空袭，这是应要求而进行的袭击，以解除它的威胁。</p>
<p>On the corner of a main square in Shuhada, we found an ISIS car bomb that had partly detonated. The front part of the armored vehicle was a burned-out mess, but the back was still loaded with explosive canisters.</p>	<p>在舒哈达一个主广场的角落里，我们发现了一个已经部分引爆的伊斯兰国汽车炸弹。这辆装甲车的前半部分已被炸毁，但后面还装着一罐罐爆炸物。</p>
<p>The charred and severed body of a suicide car bomber whose vehicle had failed to fully detonate sat on the corner of an intersection beside his half-destroyed vehicle. Another body of an Islamic State fighter sat in the middle of the road, splayed out on a wooden cart.</p>	<p>一名实施自杀式汽车炸弹袭击的武装分子被炸裂和烧焦的尸体落在一个十字路口的角落，前方停着他驾驶的部分被毁的车辆——这个炸弹也没有完全引爆。另一名伊斯兰国武装分子的尸体落在路中央，摊在一辆木制手推车上。</p>
<p>With heavy ordnance going off all around, Iraq's specialized counterterrorism forces have been tasked with painstakingly clearing neighborhoods like Mosul Jidideh.</p>	<p>在重型火炮在各处响起之时，伊拉克的特种反恐部队也接到任务，要艰难地清剿摩苏尔吉迪德赫等社区的武装分子。</p>
<p>The Islamic State is not giving up ground quickly, and seems to be able to mount counterattacks everywhere.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国没有很快放弃自己的阵地，似乎能在各处发起反击。</p>
<p>After one car bomb disabled two Iraqi special forces vehicles, ISIS snipers hidden nearby began shooting at the soldiers. Some Iraqi commandos raced up to the top of a tall building nearby, and it suddenly became a battle for the rooftops that lasted for hours.</p>	<p>在两辆伊拉克特种部队车辆遭到一个汽车炸弹袭击无法开动之后，隐藏在附近的伊斯兰国狙击手开始朝车上的士兵射击。一些伊拉克突击队员迅速赶到附近一座高楼的顶部，由此突然演变成一场持续数个小时的屋顶之战。</p>
<p>The accounts of losses within families are grim. Mohammed Hamed, 5, and his sister Amina, 4, were hastily buried together in a shallow grave in the courtyard of a school in Mosul Jidideh. They were hurt at home by an airstrike that struck Islamic State positions at a nearby house, the family said, and died hours after the blast because the family was</p>	<p>有关家庭伤亡的情况令人沮丧。5岁的穆罕默德·哈米德(Mohammed Hamed)和他4岁的妹妹阿明娜(Amina)被一起匆匆埋在一个浅浅的坟墓中，地点在摩苏尔吉迪德赫一所学校的院子里。这家人表示，他们是在家中被一次空袭所伤，空袭的目标是附近一所房子里的伊斯兰国武装人员，由于无法获得医救，他们在爆炸发生几小时后死去。</p>

unable to reach medical help.	
Friends and family members struggled to dig a hole big enough for their tiny bodies, interrupted by a sudden and terrifying new round of airstrikes nearby.	朋友和家人艰难地挖出一个足够容纳他们小小尸体的坑，中间曾被附近突然发生的新一轮可怕的空袭打断。
After the rushed burial, their mother, Amira, stood and waved at the grave, saying over and over: "Goodbye, my children! Travel safely to God!" The family quickly set out for the safety of a camp outside the city.	在仓促而就的葬礼结束后，他们的母亲阿米拉(Amira)站着对那座坟墓挥手，一遍又一遍地说道：“再见，孩子们！要安全到达神那里！”之后，这家人很快出发，前往城外的一个难民营避难。
Within Mosul Jidideh, the grinding nature of the fighting stood out. At every corner there seemed to be some fresh wreckage or rubble.	在摩苏尔吉迪德赫社区里，战争让人难以忍受的本质突显在眼前。每个角落似乎都有一些新造成的废墟和瓦砾。
Last week, after all that had happened in Mosul Jidideh, Iraqi forces said they had nearly cleared the last pockets of Islamic State fighters from the neighborhood. But it is just one of many in western Mosul, and the toll here is staggering.	上周，在摩苏尔吉迪德赫经历所有这一切之后，伊拉克部队表示他们基本已将最后一些伊斯兰国武装分子从这个社区清除。但它只是摩苏尔西部许多社区中的一个，而此中的代价大得让人难以置信。
Even if a government triumph finally and permanently comes to this district, it will forever be the place where coalition airstrikes killed dozens of people seeking safety; where families left so many dead behind while fleeing the terror of ISIS; where victory looked like destruction.	即便政府最终在这一地区取得永久性的胜利，它也永远是盟军空袭导致数十名寻求安全的人丧生的地方；是一个众多家庭在逃离伊斯兰国的恐怖力量时将无数死去的亲人留在身后的地方；是一个就连成功看起来也像是毁灭的地方。
/international/20170329/engulfed-in-battle-mosuls-civilians-run-for-their-lives	/international/20170329/engulfed-in-battle-mosuls-civilians-run-for-their-lives
'Penis Seat' Causes Double Takes on Mexico City Subway	反对性骚扰，墨西哥地铁座位上出现“男性下体”
A seat in a subway car in Mexico City's metro system caused a stir earlier this year. There were awkward glances. Visible discomfort. Baffled looks. Some laughs. And of course, the inevitable pictures from	今年早些时候，墨西哥城地铁上的一个座位引起热议。尴尬的瞥视。明显的窘迫。困惑的观望。也有人在发笑。当然，乘客不可避免地用具备拍照功能的手机拍下了照片。

passenger's camera phones.	
It was meant to be provocative, and it was. A seat was changed to look like the lower half of a male's body, including the penis, part of a campaign by UN Women and the Mexico City government to raise awareness about sexual harassment on subways.	这件事的目的就是为了引起关注，它的确做到了。有人对那个座位进行了改造，让它看上去像男性身体的下半部分，包括生殖器。这是联合国妇女权能署(U.N. Women)与墨西哥城政府联合开展的一场活动的一部分，旨在增强对地铁性骚扰的意识。
On the floor beneath the seat, there was a sign reading, "It is annoying to travel this way, but not compared to the sexual violence women suffer in their daily commutes."	在座位下面的地上放着一块标语，上面写着，“这样出行令人讨厌，但和女性在日常通勤中遭受的性暴力相比却不算什么。”
The campaign has now released a video titled "Experimento Asiento" – "an experiment with a seat" – that has had more than 800,000 views on YouTube since March 20. It shows people reacting with a mixture of discomfort and shock throughout. One man even tried to cover the seat with a coat to sit on it. It didn't work. He abandoned the seat, as did others who tried to sit in it during the experiment in January.	现在，该活动发布了一段名为《座位实验》(Experimento Asiento)的视频。自3月20日以来，该视频在YouTube上已被观看超过80万次。视频显示，在整个过程中，人们的反应既不安，又震惊。一名男子甚至试图用外套把座位盖上，然后坐上去，但这一招不起作用。于是，和实验期间其他试图坐在这个座位上的人一样，他放弃了。该实验是在1月进行的。
UN Women and the Mexican government collaborated on a second video as well, which has also begun picking up traffic. It is called "Experimento Pantallas" – or "experiment screens."	联合国妇女署和墨西哥政府还合作拍摄了另一段视频《屏幕实验》(Experimento Pantallas)，也正在引起注意。
That experiment involved installing cameras that would take tight shots of male buttocks and display them on screens for all to see. In the video, a number of men are shown expressing disgust and embarrassment.	该实验涉及安装摄像头近距离拍摄男性的臀部，并把它们显示在屏幕上给所有人看。在视频中，很多男性表现出了厌恶和尴尬的神情。
"We wanted to do something different," said a Yeliz Osman, a program coordinator with the Mexican UN Women office. "We wanted to target men because on a global level, the majority of programs talking about sexual violence or sexual harassment always target women and girls.	“我们想做些不一样的事情，”联合国妇女署墨西哥办公室的项目协调员叶利兹·奥斯曼(Yeliz Osman)说。“我们想把男性作为对象是因为在全球范围内，有关性暴力或性骚扰的项目中多数是针对妇女和女童的。我们想改变这个局面，因为我们认为问题不在女性。”

<p>We wanted to change that because we don't think that women are the problem."</p>	
<p>The campaign is called #NoEsDeHombres (a rough translation would be "this isn't manly"), and it is aimed at men, both with the video ads and with newly unveiled print ones that show guys giving lascivious looks with slogans like "this is how your mother gets looked at every day."</p>	<p>这项活动名为#NoEsDeHombres (大致可译为“这不男人”), 针对的人群是男性。除上述宣传视频外, 该活动还在最近推出了印刷宣传材料, 上面是一些表情饥渴的男子和诸如“这就是每天落在你母亲身上的目光”这样的口号。</p>
<p>These particular ads came about after UN Women and the Mexican government took open submissions for ideas on a campaign to target a male audience. Around 40 agencies submitted pitches and J. Walter Thompson won.</p>	<p>在这些别具一格的广告出现之前, 联合国妇女署和墨西哥政府就一场针对男性的宣传活动公开向外界征集创意。大约 40 个机构提交了宣传创意, J·沃尔特·汤普森(J. Walter Thompson)最终胜出。</p>
<p>"We need to make clear that this is violent, not flattering, and incentivize men to intervene if they witness it", said Ana Güemez, director of the Mexican UN Women office, during the presentation of the campaign this Thursday.</p>	<p>"我们需要表明, 这是暴力的, 不光荣, 并激励男性在看到这种情况时出面干预,"联合国妇女署墨西哥办公室主任安娜·圭美兹(Ana Güemez)在本周四介绍这场活动时说。</p>
<p>According to a national survey done in 2016 by the Mexican Institute of Women, Inmujeres, nine out of 10 women or girls who use public transportation feel unsafe while doing it. A wide-ranging Reuters survey done in 2014 also showed that the Mexico City transport system is the second-most dangerous for women overall out of 15 world capitals. However, Mexico City was squarely in first place for specific questions like "have your been verbally harassed?" or "have you been groped?"</p>	<p>据墨西哥妇女协会(Inmujeres)在 2016 年进行的一项调查显示, 九成的妇女或女童在使用公共交通工具时感到不安全。路透社(Reuters)在 2014 年进行的一项广泛调查也显示, 在全球 15 个首都城市中, 墨西哥城交通系统的危险程度排名第二。然而, 对于像“你是否受到过言语骚扰”或“你是否被猥亵过”这样的具体问题, 墨西哥城稳坐第一名。</p>
<p>"In order to generate change, you need to create empathy," Ms. Osman said. "The idea is that men can get a sense of what it is all like. By creating empathy, we hope that this might change their behavior."</p>	<p>"为了带来改变, 必须激起同理心,"奥斯曼说。“我们的想法是, 男性能够理解到那种感受。通过激起同理心, 我们希望这也许能改变他们的行为。”</p>

/international/20170401/penis-seat-mexico-city-harassment	/international/20170401/penis-seat-mexico-city-harassment
Younger Men, Older Women: A Pairing Becomes More Common	老妻少夫，那些打破常规的婚恋组合
The lead-up to the French presidential election has been rife with debates over immigration, terrorism and the European Union, but one nonpolitical factor has fascinated the public in France and abroad: the 24-year age gap between Emmanuel Macron, 39, the candidate who will face off against Marine Le Pen on Sunday, and his wife Brigitte, 64.	法国总统选举之前的一段时期充满了关于移民、恐怖主义和欧盟的辩论，但其中也有一个非政治话题颇令法国与海外公众着迷：在周日的大选中，与马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)对阵的埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)今年39岁，他的妻子布丽吉特(Brigitte)64岁，两人之间相差24岁。
Granted, the back story to their coupledness is unusual, maybe even by the standards of the French, whose current and past leaders have been embroiled in very public romantic dramas.	的确，两人的结合背后有一个不同寻常的故事，可能就以法国标准看也是如此——这个国家现在和过去的领导人都曾卷入广为公开的戏剧性浪漫事件。
Ms. Macron first met Mr. Macron when he was 15 and she was his teacher, married with three children, at a high school in Amiens, France. The two became close after Mr. Macron asked her to help him rewrite sections of a play. Before Mr. Macron moved to Paris to continue his schooling, he declared, at age 17, that he would one day marry his teacher. He did, in 2007.	马克龙夫妇在法国亚眠的一所高中相遇，当时马克龙只有15岁，布丽吉特是他的老师，已婚，有三个孩子。埃马纽埃尔·马克龙请她帮忙重写自己的几段剧本，之后两人的关系开始密切起来。17岁那年，马克龙宣布自己总有一天会同老师结婚，之后移居巴黎继续学业。2007年，他们真的结婚了。
The specifics of their love have generated headlines, commentary and opinion pieces around the world. A Forbes article asked: "Who Is the Older Woman That Could Become France's First Lady?" A feminist think piece in The Guardian responded to a heavy-on-the-sarcasm column in The Daily Mail that portrayed Mr. Macron as a "mummy's boy" who needs Ms. Macron to wipe his mouth or give him "a smack" for misbehaving. Ms. Macron has been called a "menopausal Barbie" and Mr. Macron a teacher's pet.	这段恋情的细节登上了世界各地的新闻，引出了各种评论和观点文章。《福布斯》(Forbes)上的一篇文章问道：《那位可能成为法国第一夫人的年长女性是谁？》(马克龙已在5月7日的法国总统大选中胜选——编注)。《每日邮报》(The Daily Mail)发表了一篇充斥着讽刺之辞的专栏文章，把马克龙描绘为“妈咪的男孩”，还需要马克龙夫人给他擦嘴，或是在他胡闹时扇他一巴掌”。《卫报》(The Guardian)上的一篇女权主义观点文章对之进行了回应。马克龙夫人还被称为“更年期芭比”，马克龙本人则是老师的宠物。
All the talk even led to wild speculation that Mr. Macron is gay and in a	各种讨论甚至引发了疯狂的揣测，有人认为马克龙是同性恋者，并与法国广

<p>relationship with the chief executive of Radio France, Mathieu Gallet. Mr. Macron dismissed the rumor in February with a joke.</p>	<p>广播电台首席执行官马蒂厄·加莱(Mathieu Gallet)是一对。二月，马克龙用一个玩笑驳斥了传言。</p>
<p>Why the obsessive chronicling?</p>	<p>为什么人们对此事这样关心?</p>
<p>Cindy Gallop, a provocative web entrepreneur who has been vocal about her decision to date younger men, points to sexism. "It makes people very uncomfortable to see the gender equation reversed," she said. "Out there in the world are many, many younger men who would love to date older women, but would never do anything about it because there's this appalling societal double standard."</p>	<p>辛迪·格洛普(Cindy Gallop)是一个有争议的互联网企业家，她喜欢约会比自己年轻的男人，并且对此直言不讳。她指出这其中存在性别歧视。“看到性别角色的逆转会让人觉得不舒服，”她说。“世界上有许多许多年轻男人其实很喜欢约会比自己年纪大的女人，但是因为社会上存在恶劣的双重标准，他们永远不会付诸实际行动。”</p>
<p>As unconventional as the Macrons' marriage may seem, the pairing of an older woman with a significantly younger man is not a new one (recall Demi Moore and Ashton Kutcher or Madonna and Brahim Zaibat), nor is it that uncommon.</p>	<p>马克龙夫妇的婚姻看上去可能非同寻常，不过年长女人和一个比自己年轻得多的男人成为情侣，这样的事情其实并不新鲜(想想黛米·摩尔[Demi Moore]与阿什顿·库彻[Ashton Kutcher]，或者麦当娜[Madonna]与卜拉欣·柴贝[Brahim Zaibat]吧)，也不是那么罕见。</p>
<p>"We make this assumption that men want all the power," said Helen Fisher, a biological anthropologist and adviser to Match.com, which funded a survey of 5,500 singles in America last year and found that 26 percent of women were open to dating men 10 or more years younger. "It's flat out not true. Men want a companion, and we are seeing the rise of women as intellectual partners, as sexual partners, as soul partners."</p>	<p>婚恋网站 Match.com 去年资助的一项调查研究了美国的 5500 名单身人士，发现有 26% 的女性愿意约会比自己年轻 10 岁乃至年龄更小的男人。生物人类学家兼该网站顾问海伦·费雪(Helen Fisher)说：“我们假设男人想要获得所有权力，其实完全不是这么回事。男人想要的是一个伴侣，我们见证了女性慢慢开始成为男性的智识伙伴、性伙伴与灵魂伴侣。”</p>
<p>Ms. Fisher added that the prevalence of May-December romances involving younger men is part of a general shift in Western culture toward double-income families. With women gaining more economic power, she added, younger men will seek out partners who either make as much money as they do or more, and have similar or higher levels of education.</p>	<p>费雪补充说，在西方文化中，家中夫妻双方都开始挣钱，随着这种变化日益普遍，年轻男子与年长女性的恋爱也盛行起来。她补充说，随着女性获得更多的经济权力，年轻男人将会追求那些赚钱和他们一样多或是更多的伴侣，并且希望她们和自己拥有相似乃至更高的教育水平。</p>

<p>Examples of such relationships already abound in popular culture. Take Aaron Taylor-Johnson, 26, who won a Golden Globe this year for his role in "Nocturnal Animals" and stars in the coming movie "The Wall." Mr. Taylor-Johnson has been married since 2012 and has two children with Sam Taylor-Johnson, 50, a director of "Fifty Shades of Grey" and other films.</p>	<p>这样的关系在大众文化中已经有了很多例子。今年凭《夜行动物》(Nocturnal Animals)获得金球奖，并主演了即将上映的《生死之墙》(The Wall)一片的亚伦·泰勒-约翰逊(Aaron Taylor-Johnson)今年26岁。2012年，他和50岁的萨姆·泰勒-约翰逊(Sam Taylor-Johnson)结婚，二人生有两个孩子。萨姆·泰勒-约翰逊是《五十度灰》(Fifty Shades of Grey)等影片的导演。</p>
<p>Wendi Deng Murdoch, 48, who was married to Rupert Murdoch, 86, for over a decade recently became Instagram official with Bertold Zahoran, 23, a model. The two vacationed in the Caribbean on New Year's Eve, and recently went on a trip with Hugh Jackman and Diane von Furstenberg.</p>	<p>48岁的邓文迪同86岁的鲁伯特·默多克(Rupert Murdoch)的婚姻保持了十几年来，最近，她在Instagram上公开了自己同23岁的模特伯特·佐霍兰(Bertold Zahoran)的恋情。两人元旦前夕在加勒比度假，前不久还同休·杰克曼(Hugh Jackman)与黛安·冯·弗斯滕堡(Diane von Furstenberg)一起旅行。</p>
<p>Those who follow reality TV may be familiar with the pairing of Carole Radziwill, 53, an author and Emmy-award-winning journalist who stars on "Real Housewives of New York City," and Adam Kenworthy, 31, a chef. And magazine insiders may know that Laura Brown, the editor in chief of InStyle magazine, dates Brandon Borrer-Chappell, a writer and comedian who is 16 years younger.</p>	<p>常看电视真人秀的人可能会熟悉卡罗尔·拉齐维尔(Carole Radziwill)和亚当·肯沃西(Adam Kenworthy)这对情侣，拉齐维尔53岁，是作家兼记者，其作品曾获得艾美奖，主演过《纽约娇妻》(Real Housewives of New York City); 31岁的肯沃西是一名大厨。杂志界的圈内人或许知道，《InStyle》杂志的主编劳拉·布朗(Laura Brown)正在和作家兼喜剧演员布朗登·鲍勃·查普尔(Brandon Borrer-Chappell)约会，他比她年轻16岁。</p>
<p>All of these couples have dealt with a hefty share of scrutiny. Mr. Taylor-Johnson told Vulture earlier this year that the attention on his marriage has been "intrusive." Ms. Radziwill faced criticism from her "Real Housewives" co-star Luann de Lesseps, whose niece had once dated Mr. Kenworthy.</p>	<p>所有这些夫妻和情侣都要经受大量的品头评足。泰勒-约翰逊先生今年早些时候告诉《Vulture》杂志，人们对他的婚姻的关注是“骚扰”。拉齐维尔曾被《纽约娇妻》的另一位主演卢安·德莱赛普斯(Luann de Lesseps)批评，后者的侄女也曾经和肯沃西约会。</p>
<p>Ms. Gallop, who is 57, said that younger men are able to match her energy levels better than men her age. Beyond that, she sees herself as an alternative role model. "People are interested in the overall point I'm</p>	<p>57岁的格洛普说，与同龄男人相比，年轻男人更能适应她的精力水平。此外，她觉得自己是一个另类榜样。“人们对我传达出的整体理念产生兴趣。”她说：“要设计一个适合你自己的模式，而不是把一种社会认可的模式强加</p>

making," she said. "Design a model that works for you as opposed to imposing a societally approved model of who you are supposed to be."	给自己, 让它来决定你应该是什么样子。"
Dr. Fisher goes further, and sees this as a sign of progress. "People will have natural questions about it," she said. "But the beauty is that these days we can go beyond our culture, and choose who we want and go with our hearts. Love wins."	费雪博士的观点走得更远, 她认为这种老少组合是一种进步的标志。"对于这种事, 人们会本能地产生疑问," 她说。"但其中的美好之处在于, 如今我们可以超越自己的文化, 听从内心, 选择自己想要的人。真爱无敌。"
/international/20170509/macron-emmanuel-brigitte-relationships	/international/20170509/macron-emmanuel-brigitte-relationships
A Times Tradition: Meet the Bureau Cats	无论天涯海角, 时报记者总有猫咪陪伴
At times they're friendly and persistent, arriving on the scene to poke a nose into the news-gathering operation.	有时他们友善而固执, 在现场露面, 探听新闻采访行动。
Other times they keep their distance, appear aloof, are hard to pin down.	有时候他们保持距离, 表现冷漠, 难以管束。
Some are easily wooed with gifts: a warm meal, a cool drink. When flattery fails and aggressions surface, employing a muzzle is tempting but ill-advised.	有些可以轻松用礼物哄骗: 一顿热腾腾的饭食, 一杯冷饮。当讨好失败, 你气急败坏时, 忍不住想对他们使用口套, 但那么做并不明智。
I'm referring, of course, to foreign bureaucrats.	当然, 我指的是外国官僚(bureaucrats)。
Wait, pardon the typo. Make that foreign bureau cats.	等等, 原谅我打错了字。我说的是驻外分社的猫(bureau cats)。
It's become a tradition of sorts at The New York Times: far-flung foreign correspondents who populate their sometimes isolated outposts — from Kabul and Baghdad to Cairo and Dakar, in bureaus that often consist of only one or two journalists and occasionally their families — with local feline companions.	这变成了《纽约时报》的某种传统: 远派的外国记者——从喀布尔和巴格达, 到开罗和达喀尔, 这些地方的分社往往不大, 只有一两个新闻记者, 偶尔有家属——会养一些当地的猫伴侣, 来壮大他们有时地处一隅的新闻前哨站。
Michael Slackman, The Times's international editor, took on two Egyptian strays during a five-year stint as bureau chief in Cairo: Yodarella and Spunky. ("Spunky," he said, "is my soul mate.")	《纽约时报》的国际主编迈克尔·斯莱克曼(Michael Slackman)在开罗担任分社社长的五年时间里, 收养了两只埃及流浪猫: 尤达里拉(Yodarella)和斯潘基(Spunky)。(他说: "斯潘基是我的灵魂伴侣。")

Jack Healy, a correspondent in Baghdad from 2010 to 2012, repatriated to a post in Denver with an Iraqi feral, Malicki, in tow.	杰克·希利(Jack Healy)2010年至2012年在巴格达当记者,后来他带着一只伊拉克野猫马利茨基(Malicki)回到了丹佛的岗位上。
And Walt Baranger, who circled the globe many times over as a news technology editor for The Times, returned from helping establish a bureau in Kabul in 2001 with a stray named Purdah.	沃尔特·巴朗杰(Walt Baranger)作为《纽约时报》新闻技术编辑常常满世界跑,2001年帮忙组建了喀布尔分社后,他带着一只名叫佩德(Purdah)的流浪猫回国。
To date, Dionne Searcey, the West Africa bureau chief, has adopted two cats: Muus (which means “cat” in Wolof, the lingua franca in Senegal) and Spotty/Dotty. (In case you’re wondering, the slash is voiced – as in, “Spotty Slash Dotty.”)	迄今为止,西非分社社长迪翁·瑟西(Dionne Searcey)已经收养了两只猫:穆希(Muus, 沃洛夫语中“猫”的意思,这是塞内加尔的通用语)和斯波蒂·萨拉希·多蒂(Spotty/Dotty, 斜杠需要发音,念作“Spotty Slash Dotty”)。
Muus spends his days roaming the top of the walls that enclose the bureau, gingerly navigating the broken glass, set into mortar, that’s meant to deter would-be intruders.	穆希喜欢在分社的围墙上走来走去,小心翼翼地穿过墙头镶嵌的用来防盗的玻璃渣。
Spotty/Dotty, on the other hand, has a penchant for sprawling across laps and desks.	而斯波蒂·萨拉希·多蒂则喜欢在膝盖和桌子之间游荡。
“Mostly they’re here to help our three kids feel comfortable,” said Ms. Searcey, who described the streets in Dakar as littered with strays.	瑟西女士说:“他们在这里主要是帮助我们的三个孩子感到舒心。”她说达喀尔的街道上有很多流浪动物。
But adopting the cats has also, in part, been a response to a nagging sense of powerlessness, she said. “At least I can make one little difference for a street cat.”	她说,收养猫咪的另一个原因是令人不安的无能为力感。“至少我可以为流浪猫做一点什么。”
“For me, it was an emotional crutch,” Mr. Healy said, noting that the Baghdad bureau had a large assortment of yowly street cats.	“对我来说,这是一种情感上的支撑,”希利说。他表示巴格达分社有一大群喵喵叫的流浪猫。
“There’s just something about coming across an affectionate animal, wherever you are. And I think that’s heightened when you’re in an unfamiliar environment.”	“无论你身在何处,都会遇到一只充满深情的动物。我想,当你处于一个陌生的环境中时,更是如此。”
“Plus, you can’t pet your colleagues.”	“还有,你不能抚摸你的同事。”

<p>Mr. Baranger, who retired in late 2016 after 27 years at The Times, witnessed the bureau cat phenomenon in several countries.</p>	<p>2016年年底,在时报工作了27年的巴朗杰退休。他见证了好几个驻外分社的养猫现象。</p>
<p>"Usually what happened was: You got strays, and if you feed them once, that's it."</p>	<p>"通常的情况是:你遇到流浪猫,并且喂了它们一次,这事情就成了。"</p>
<p>The golden age of "the cat thing," as Mr. Baranger calls it, started with Jane Scott-Long and her husband, John Burns. Sent to India in the 1990s, the couple began adopting cats and dogs en masse; they eventually went through the trouble of sending some of the animals back to their home country of England and, later, to foster families in the United States.</p>	<p>被巴朗杰称作“猫事”的黄金时代始于简·斯科特-隆(Jane Scott-Long)和她的丈夫约翰·伯恩斯(John Burns)。90年代派驻印度后,这对夫妇开始同时收养猫和狗。他们历经困难,最终把其中一些猫狗送回他们的祖国英格兰,后来又送到美国的领养家庭。</p>
<p>"After 9/11, we built up the bureau in Islamabad, and John and Jane moved in," Mr. Baranger said. "And Islamabad has a whole bunch of strays living in the woods — so, naturally, Jane took to feeding them."</p>	<p>"9·11之后,我们建立了伊斯兰堡分社,约翰和简去了那里,"巴朗杰说。"伊斯兰堡的树林里生活着大量流浪动物,于是,简自然又开始喂它们。"</p>
<p>Ms. Scott-Long, who was the bureau manager in Islamabad, Kabul and Baghdad, carried on the cat tradition in Baghdad when The Times established the bureau in 2003. There, the compound was home to as many as 60 cats at a time, later prompting Mr. Burns to write an essay for the Week in Review titled "What Cats Know About War."</p>	<p>时报2003年建立巴格达分社时,曾担任伊斯兰堡、喀布尔和巴格达分社经理的斯科特-隆女士延续了养猫的传统。在巴格达,分社所在的院子里一度生活着60只猫,后来还促使伯恩斯为《一周回顾》(Week in Review)写了一篇题为《猫对战争知道些什么》(What Cats Know About War)的文章。</p>
<p>"As The Times's bureau chief, part of my routine was to ask, each night, how many cats we had seated for dinner," he wrote. "In a place where we could do little else to relieve the war's miseries, the tally became a measure of one small thing we could do to favor life over death."</p>	<p>"作为时报分社的社长,我日常工作的一部分是,每天晚上询问我们给多少只猫安排了晚餐,"他写道。"在一个我们几乎做不了其他什么来缓解战争苦难的地方,这种统计成了衡量我们可以通过一个小小的举动来保护生命、对抗死亡的手段。"</p>
<p>Mr. Baranger remembers it all too well. "At that point, in Baghdad, there were bombs going off several times a day, sometimes killing dozens of people at time," he explained. "The cats were a catharsis. You were able</p>	<p>对于这一切,巴朗杰记得非常清楚。"那时,在巴格达,一天会出现好几次炸弹爆炸的情况,有时候会导致数十人死亡,"他解释说。"养猫是一种情感宣泄。你有能力照顾它们。你自己带来了不同。"</p>

to take care of them. You knew you were making a difference.”	
“And it took your mind off the war for a while,” he said.	“而且它会让你的大脑在一段时间里不去想战争，”他说。
Of course, falling for a local cat’s charms, in situ, is one thing. Carrying a cat thousands of miles home, at the end of one’s foreign posting, is something else entirely.	当然，在驻地被当地一只猫的魅力所吸引是一回事，而驻外任期结束时，千里迢迢地把猫带回家则完全是另一回事。
But foreign correspondents often feel they have no choice — despite the fact that the return trip is rarely easy, for the cats or their owners.	但驻外记者常常觉得自己别无选择，尽管回程之旅并不容易，不管是对猫还是它们的主人来说都是如此。
Mr. Healy’s westward transit was particularly traumatic. After spending hours obtaining what amounted to “an Iraqi exit visa for cats,” he was mercilessly clawed and bitten when officials insisted that he remove Malicki from her cage at a security check. He eventually checked into a Denver emergency room and was given an IV.	希利回到西方的过程尤其痛苦。他先是花了好几个小时，才拿到相当于“伊拉克猫出境签证”的东西。之后，在一个安检处，当官员坚持要求他把马利茨基从笼子里抱出来时，猫无情地对他又抓又咬。他最后去了丹佛的一个急诊室，接受静脉注射。
“My hands were completely destroyed: puncture wounds, bites,” he said.	“我的双手伤痕累累：穿刺伤，咬伤，”他说。
But Malicki has since settled into her Rocky Mountain lifestyle with aplomb — though “she’s still the same gluttonous beast she was back in Iraq,” Mr. Healy said.	不过，马利茨基已经泰然自若地适应了落基山的生活方式，尽管“她还是当年伊拉克的那只馋嘴猫”，希利说。
Adam Nossiter, a Paris-based correspondent who preceded Ms. Searcey as West Africa chief, also made off with his bureau cat.	在瑟西之前担任西非分社社长的驻巴黎记者亚当·诺西特(Adam Nossiter)，也是带着猫一起离开的。
“It’s been a difficult transition for him,” said Mr. Nossiter, referring to Louis, a stray African cat he adopted during his stint in Dakar. (Louis is named after Saint-Louis, the Senegalese city.)	“对他来说，这是一种艰难的转变，”诺西特指的是他在驻达喀尔期间收养的非洲流浪猫路易（Louis，这个名字源自塞内加尔城市圣路易）。
“He’s used to spending his days outside: chasing lizards, climbing the mango tree. Now he lives in an apartment in the First Arrondissement, in the heart of the fashion district.”	“他习惯了整天泡在外面：追蜥蜴，爬芒果树。现在，他住在巴黎一区的一套公寓里，处在时尚地带的核心区。”

<p>"He can go out on the balcony and observe the Chanel workshop across the street," he added with a laugh, "but it's not quite the same thing."</p>	<p>"他可以出来到阳台上，观察街对面的香奈儿(Chanel)工坊，"他大笑着继续说道，"但还是不太一样。"</p>
<p>As for opting to bring Louis along when he and his family departed from Senegal, there was never any question.</p>	<p>对于选择在自己和家人离开塞内加尔时带上路易，从来没有出现任何疑问。</p>
<p>"I'm extremely fond of him," Mr. Nossiter said, "and he's an indispensable part of the household."</p>	<p>"我非常喜欢他，"诺西特说，"他是家里不可或缺的一份子。"</p>
<p>"And the kids would have revolted, anyway."</p>	<p>"至少，不带上他孩子们会造反的。"</p>
<p>/international/20170606/bureau-cats-new-york-times</p>	<p>/international/20170606/bureau-cats-new-york-times</p>
<p>In Myanmar, a Lake That Sustained Generations Feels Strains</p>	<p>缅甸湖光山色中潜伏着生态与战争危机</p>
<p>LONDON, Myanmar — Cresting a mountain pass on a freshly bulldozed road, Indawgyi Lake and its valley appear below, pastoral and calm.</p>	<p>缅甸隆东——通过一条新修的路来到山顶，便会看到下方的山谷，因道支湖就坐落在那里，眼前一片宁静的田园风光。</p>
<p>The 300-square-mile surface, one of the largest freshwater bodies in Southeast Asia, reflects the clouds. A plaid quilt of rice paddies is squeezed between the water and jungled mountains. Widely spaced hamlets dot the shores.</p>	<p>这座湖泊是东南亚最大的淡水体之一，面积达 300 平方英里的湖面上倒映着云朵。一块块稻田见缝插针地分布在湖水与丛林密布的山麓之间，像是一块格纹被子。岸边散布着一座座小村庄。</p>
<p>Besides a few spindly cellphone towers, there are few signs of the globalization swamping Myanmar as the nation opens itself after half a century of isolation under a military dictatorship.</p>	<p>半个世纪的军事独裁统治结束后，缅甸开始对外开放，处处都被全球化的迹象所淹没。然而在这里，除了几座细高的手机信号塔，几乎没有任何全球化的痕迹。</p>
<p>For centuries, the indigenous Kachin people in Myanmar's remote north planted rice when the lake flooded their fields during the monsoon, fished its waters and hunted its wetlands and the surrounding mountains. As Ma Thwe Thwe Win, 32, a local birding guide, explained: "The lake gives us fish, waters our fields, and brings the birds here. It is everything to my people."</p>	<p>几个世纪以来，缅甸偏远北部的土著克钦人在雨季湖水淹没田地时种植水稻，在湖中捕鱼，在湖畔湿地和附近的山脉狩猎。32 岁的兑兑温(Thwe Thwe Win)是当地的一名观鸟导游，她解释说："湖给了我们鱼，灌溉我们的田地，把鸟儿带到这里。对我的乡亲们来说，它就是一切。"</p>

<p>Today, every morning and afternoon, fishermen still paddle out, singing Burmese songs to themselves, trailing gillnets with soda bottle buoys. But despite the encircling mountains and buffering remoteness, Indawgyi Lake is straining under many of the same environmental and conflict-related challenges that are stressing the fragile nation.</p>	<p>如今，每天的上午和下午，渔民们仍然会把船划到湖中，唱起缅甸民歌，沿着用汽水瓶做成的浮标巡视撒下的刺网。但是，尽管有群山环绕以及偏远地理位置带来的缓冲，因道支湖还是和这个脆弱的国家一样，面临许多同环境与冲突相关的挑战。</p>
<p>In the mid-1990s, Myanmar's army captured the Hpakant jadeite mine, the world's richest, from the Kachin Independence Army, a rebel force of around 10,000 men, about 35 miles north of Indawgyi Lake. The mine was mechanized and expanded, and soon many of Indawgyi's inhabitants had traded their native villages for squalid mining camps where heroin addiction ran rampant. Increasing commercialization of the region's economy also led to the expansion of illegal gold mines in the mountains above Indawgyi Lake.</p>	<p>克钦独立军(Kachin Independence Army)是驻扎在因道支湖以北约35英里处的一支反政府武装，约有1万人，1990年代中期，缅甸军队从他们手中夺取了世界上最富饶的翡翠矿帕甘。此后矿藏经过了机械化与扩建。不久后，许多因道支湖的居民将自己的村庄售出，它们很快变成了肮脏的采矿营地，海洛因猖獗泛滥。该地区日益发展的商业化也导致因道支湖周边山区的非法金矿不断扩大。</p>
<p>At about the same time, young men from other regions of Myanmar began to flood into the valley as their elder brothers inherited what land remained in their hometowns and an ill-conceived dam flooded prime farmland nearby. These migrants established five villages and introduced fishing techniques like small-gauge gillnets and electroshock fishing that began depleting the lake's fish stocks.</p>	<p>大约在同一时期，缅甸其他地区的年轻人开始涌入这片山谷，因为在他们的家乡，土地都由兄长继承了；此外也是因为一个设计不合理的大坝淹没了附近地区的主要农田。移民们建立了五个村庄，引进了小型刺网和电击捕鱼等捕鱼技术，开始消耗湖泊的鱼类资源。</p>
<p>Another kind of visitor also appeared: foreign tourists, seeking the peace of rural life or a glimpse of rare migratory lake birds. Adventurous souls would ride the colonial-era train north from Mandalay and then bump over the mountains on the back of motorbike taxis to the tiny town of Lonton, a row of lakeside teak houses on stilts sheltering about 2,800 inhabitants.</p>	<p>另一种访客也出现了：那就是外国游客，他们追求平静的乡村生活，或是想要一窥罕见的湖边候鸟。这些冒险家们在曼德勒以北乘坐殖民时代的火车，之后坐在摩托出租车的后座上，在山间一路颠簸，来到隆东小镇——湖畔一排用支柱撑起的柚木屋，大约居住着2800名居民。</p>

<p>But then in 2011, a cease-fire broke down, and the army occupied the valley while the KIA locked down the highlands. Today, on the outskirts of town, peasants riding ox carts and dump trucks heading to Hpakant line up at candy-cane striped sawhorses wrapped in barbed wire. Machine-gun-wielding soldiers wave the traffic through after inspecting it, as European backpackers in jean shorts and flip-flops lounge at the town's four food stalls across the road.</p>	<p>但是到了 2011 年，停火协议破裂，政府军占领了山谷，克钦独立军则封锁了高地。如今，在镇子郊区，坐着牛车或是开着翻斗车前往帕甘的农民沿着糖果色条纹，缠绕铁丝网的一排锯木架排成长队。手持机枪的士兵检查过车辆后指挥它们通行，身穿牛仔短裤和人字拖的欧洲背包客沿路逛着镇上的四家小吃店。</p>
<p>Tin Myaing, owner of the ramshackle Indawmahar Guesthouse, one of the two in town, estimates that 400 tourists visit annually, down more than 50 percent from its peak. A sign on the wall warns day trippers to return by dark and not to stray off the beaten path — hand-drawn maps mark potential rebel areas with cartoonish skull and crossbones. Sometimes, land mine explosions echo from the canyons.</p>	<p>因道玛哈客栈是镇上仅有的两个旅馆之一，老板丁棉因(Tin Myaing)估计，每年会有 400 名游客来到这里，比最高的时候下降了 50% 以上。墙上有个标志，告诫短途旅行者要在天黑之前返回，不要偏离常规路径——手绘地图上用卡通头骨和交叉的腿骨标出了叛军可能出没的区域。有时会有地雷爆炸的回音从峡谷的方向传来。</p>
<p>Most foreigners visit Inn Chit Thu, a nonprofit ecotourism group, the only tourist-centered business in town beside the guesthouses. From an office decorated with the mounted plumage of two owls, young workers rent out kayaks and bicycles.</p>	<p>大多数外国游客都会来到起杜旅馆(Inn Chit Thu)，这是一个非营利的生态旅游组织，也是镇上除客栈外唯一从事旅游业的机构。办公室里两只猫头鹰标本作为装饰，年轻的工人在这里出租皮划艇和自行车。</p>
<p>If fighting is low, as it has been recently, they lead treks into the safe parts of the mountains. They also offer bird-watching tours, as it was rare birds like Pallas' fish-eagles, Oriental darters and sarus cranes that first enticed foreigners here.</p>	<p>在最近这种战事不激烈的时候，他们会领着徒步旅行者进入山里的安全地区。他们还提供观鸟游，因为吸引外国游客来到这里的，主要是玉带海雕、黑腹蛇鹳和赤颈鹤之类的罕见鸟类。</p>
<p>Every year, rare and endangered birds from China and Siberia migrate to Indawgyi Lake's flooded grasslands. About 73,000 hectares of the valley were designated a wildlife reserve in 1999, and in 2014 it was nominated as a UNESCO World Heritage sanctuary for supporting a</p>	<p>每年，来自中国和西伯利亚的珍稀濒危鸟类都会迁徙到因道支湖淹没的草场。1999 年，这座占地约 7.3 万公顷的山谷被划定为野生动植物保护区，并于 2014 年被提名为联合国教科文组织世界遗产保护区，以支持“全球受威胁野生动物的多样性”，这里出没的动物包括白色尾巴、喙部纤细的秃鹫，至</p>

<p>"diversity of globally threatened wildlife," including the white-rumped and slender-billed vultures, and at least three endemic fish species and one turtle. Hog deer, Bengal slow loris, Asian elephants and clouded leopards also lurk in its jungles.</p>	<p>少三种鱼类和一种乌龟为本地特有，丛林中还潜伏着豚鹿、孟加拉懒猴、亚洲象和云豹。</p>
<p>Just a few miles south of Lonton, the town of Maing Naung straddles Khaung Tong Creek. A decade ago, the waterway coursed pristinely into Indawgyi Lake, but it has since become choked with mud and chemicals from an illegal hydraulic KIA gold mine.</p>	<p>隆东以南几英里，便是横跨在光东溪上的马瑙朗镇。十年前，这条小溪原本是流入因道支湖的，但是由于克钦独立军的非法水力压裂金矿开采，它已被泥浆和化学物质堵死了。</p>
<p>Villagers warn foreigners not to venture upstream. On its banks stands a convenience store, stocked with bags of potato chips, shampoo and other sundries — as well as a scale and a miniature blowtorch for processing the raw gold that freelance miners sell before stocking up on supplies to take back into the jungle.</p>	<p>村民警告外国人，不要冒险到上游去。河岸上有一家便利店，出售袋装薯片、洗发水和其他杂物，还有一个天平秤盘和微型喷灯，用来处理个体矿工销售的生金，这些工人卖了金子，就会备足补给回到丛林里去。</p>
<p>Elevated mercury levels and increased sedimentation make some environmentalists fear that the distinctive ecosystem is at risk. Other problems threaten the watershed too. Illegal logging is thinning the forests that once protected hillsides from eroding into the lake. Overfishing and the use of banned techniques like dynamite, cyanide and electroshock fishing have depleted fisheries that many locals depend on.</p>	<p>汞含量水平升高和沉淀增加使一些环保人士担心，这个特殊的生态系统正处于危险之中。其他问题也威胁着这一流域。非法树木砍伐令曾经保护着山坡不被湖泊侵蚀的森林不断缩小。过度捕捞和使用被禁止的捕鱼技术（如炸药、氰化物和电击）已经耗尽了许多当地人赖以生存的渔业资源。</p>
<p>"The ecology of Indawgyi Lake has been severely impacted by silt and mercury pollution from mining and overfishing, so much that it's become hard for the local fishers to make a living," said Oliver Springate-Baginski, a professor at the University of East Anglia who has led an environmental survey of the area.</p>	<p>"因道支湖的生态已经受到采矿和过度捕捞造成的泥沙淤塞与汞污染的严重影响，所以当地渔民难以谋生。"东英吉利大学教授奥利弗·斯普林盖特-巴金斯(Oliver Springate-Baginski)说，他主导了该地区的环境调查。</p>

He added, "The conflict has undermined the effectiveness of regulatory mechanisms, and powerful people have been able to exploit the natural resources at the expense of less influential locals."	他补充说：“这样的冲突破坏了监管机制的有效性，有权力的人能够滥用自然资源，牺牲没有影响力的当地人的利益。”
Nongovernmental organizations, local fishermen and the government are working to address the problems.	非政府组织、当地渔民和政府正在努力解决这些问题。
"Now the lake's communities, with assistance from NGOs, have established fishing-free zones that have been recognized by the government," said Julia Fogerite, a Myanmar-based environmental researcher. "Continued collaboration has the potential to improve the management of the lake and ensure its future health."	“现在，在非政府组织的帮助下，湖边社区已经建立了政府认可的无渔区。”现居缅甸的环境研究者朱莉娅·法格特(Julia Fogerite)表示。“持续的合作有可能改善湖泊的管理，并确保其未来的健康。”
/international/20170608/indawgyi-lake-myanmar	/international/20170608/indawgyi-lake-myanmar
London, U.S.S. Fitzgerald, Japan: Your Morning Briefing	早报：美军舰撞货轮，中国公司被指为朝鲜洗钱
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	这些是你需要知道的事情：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan and the U.S. are trying to figure out what caused the lethal collision of a U.S. destroyer, above, and a vast cargo ship in a busy shipping lane south of Tokyo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本与美国正在努力弄清楚东京以南一条繁忙的大洋航线上，一艘美国驱逐舰和一艘大型货柜船发生致命相撞的原因。
The mystery collision — on a clear night between two ships equipped with advanced detection systems — flooded the destroyer's sleeping areas, killing at least several U.S. sailors and forcing the crew to scramble to keep the ship, the U.S.S. Fitzgerald, from foundering.	这起离奇的撞船事件——发生在一个晴朗的晚上，而且两艘船均配备了先进的探测系统——导致驱逐舰的睡觉区进水，造成至少数名美国水手死亡，并迫使船员们紧急行动起来，才使得“菲兹杰拉德”号(U.S.S. Fitzgerald)免于沉没。
The larger cargo ship, the ACX Crystal, was chartered by a Japanese company and registered in the Philippines.	体积要大得多的货柜船“ACX 水晶号”(ACX Crystal)为一家日本公司所租赁，在菲律宾注册。
_____	_____
• Portugal declared three days of mourning after a forest fire killed more	• 一场导致超过 60 人身亡的森林大火后，葡萄牙宣布默哀三天，其中一些

than 60 people, many of them drivers who became trapped in their cars.	遇难者是困在车里的驾车旅行者。
It was "the worst tragedy in terms of human lives that we've known in recent years," the prime minister said.	这场火灾是“近年来我们伤亡最为惨重的悲剧”，葡萄牙总理说。
In London, the death toll from last week's inferno at a 24-story public housing project, now 58, is expected to rise yet higher. The disaster has mushroomed into a political crisis for the fragile government of Prime Minister Theresa May.	在伦敦，上周发生在一幢 24 层公屋大火的死亡人数已达到 58 人，这一数字还有可能继续攀升。这场灾难已迅速发展成为脆弱的特丽莎·梅政府所面临的一场政治危机。
_____	_____
• More conflicting signals emerged from the Trump administration.	• 特朗普政府出现了更多的矛盾信号。
A member of President Trump's legal team made the round of Sunday morning talk shows, insisting that Mr. Trump is not under investigation over Russian meddling in the 2016 election, despite Mr. Trump's tweet to the contrary.	特朗普总统法律团队的一名成员上遍了各大周日早间脱口秀，坚称特朗普没有就俄罗斯干预 2016 年大选一事受到调查，尽管与特朗普的推文有出入。
It can be tough keeping up with the status of three congressional inquiries into the matter. Here's our rundown, with what's ahead this week.	目前有三个与此事有关的国会调查，很难跟上最新进展。这里是我们列出的概要，里面同时还有本周会发生的事件。
_____	_____
• North Korea accused the U.S. of "mugging" its diplomats, saying that the Department of Homeland Security confiscated a package from a delegation about to return home from Kennedy Airport.	• 朝鲜指责美国“抢劫”其外交官，称国土安全部没收了一个即将从肯尼迪机场返回朝鲜的代表团的一件包裹。
The accusations come at a tense time. An America held by the North for 17 months was returned home in a coma, with brain damage, and U.S. prosecutors are seeking \$1.9 million in penalties from a Chinese trading firm it accuses of laundering money for North Korea.	这些指控的出现正值一个紧张时期。一名被朝鲜关押了 17 个月的美国人脑部受损，在昏迷状态下回到了美国，美国检方正在寻求对一家中国的贸易公司处以 190 万美元的罚款，检方指控该公司为朝鲜洗钱。

<p>Above, Otto Warmbier, the American freed last week, in 2016.</p>	<p>上图为 2016 年时的奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)，他于上周获释。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>• In the war zone in the southern Philippines, our correspondent spoke to Christian citizens who hid in a basement for weeks while militants backed by the Islamic State went door to door killing non-Muslims in the city of Marawi.</p>	<p>• 在菲律宾南部的战乱区，我们的记者与当地的基督徒进行了交谈。由伊斯兰国(Islamic State)支持的武装分子正在马拉维(Marawi)挨家挨户杀死非穆斯林人员，他们已在地下室躲藏了数周。</p>
<p>Their accounts illustrate the brutal religious calculus of the militants, but also the heroics of local Muslims who risked their lives to protect Christian friends and workers.</p>	<p>他们的说法显示出这些武装分子身上残忍宗教的一面，但同时也展示出了当地穆斯林冒着生命危险保护基督徒朋友和工作人员的英雄事迹。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<p>• And at the intersection of sports and politics: Pakistan shocked its archrival India to win cricket's Champions Trophy in London, and Russia beat New Zealand 2-0 in soccer's Confederations Cup in St. Petersburg.</p>	<p>• 在体育与政治的交汇之处：巴基斯坦震惊了宿敌印度，赢得了在伦敦举行的板球冠军杯(Champions Trophy)，俄罗斯则以 2 比 0 的比分，在圣彼得堡举行的国际足联联合会杯(Confederations Cup)上击败了新西兰。</p>
<p>Here's our coverage of the final round at the U.S. Open golf tournament. The Canadian Brooke Henderson won the L.P.G.A. Classic in Cleveland.</p>	<p>这里是我们对美国高尔夫公开赛最后一轮的报道。加拿大选手布鲁克·亨德森(Brooke Henderson)赢得了在克利夫兰举行的美国女子职业高尔夫精英赛。</p>
<p>And meet the Australian schoolteacher, Jeff Horn, aka The Hornet, who is about to fight Manny Pacquiao for the world welterweight title on July 2 in Brisbane.</p>	<p>来认识一下澳大利亚教师杰夫·霍恩(Jeff Horn)。他又名“大黄蜂”，即将于 7 月 2 日在布里斯班与曼尼·帕奎奥(Manny Pacquiao)对阵，争夺世界次中量级拳王的头衔。</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<p>• Amazon's \$13.4 billion deal to buy Whole Foods and Walmart's \$310 million purchase of Bonobos, a men's clothing retailer, are big moves in a commercial rivalry that has big implications for the modern economy. Our columnist said Amazon now had a playground to tinker with the</p>	<p>• 亚马逊 134 亿美元收购全食超市(Whole Foods)及沃尔玛出资 3.1 亿美元收购男装零售商 Bonobos 的交易是对现代经济有着重大影响的一场商业对抗中的大举措。我们的专栏作者说，亚马逊如今已有了能够鼓捣实体店未来的游乐场。</p>

future of the physical store.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More disrupter news: Airbnb is trying to upgrade its crash-on-my-couch ethos, and Arianna Huffington is gaining influence at troubled Uber. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 更为破坏性的新闻：Airbnb 正在试图对“睡在我家沙发”的理念进行升级，阿里安娜·赫芬顿(Arianna Huffington)则正在陷入麻烦的 Uber 获得影响力。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China releases house price index data for May, and Japan issues its trade data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国发布了 5 月的房屋价格指数，日本发布了贸易数据。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi forces are attacking the heavily populated old-city area of Mosul, the last phase of a monthslong campaign against the Islamic State. American commanders described the fight, which could go on for days or weeks, as the toughest urban warfare since World War II. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伊拉克军队正在对人口密集的摩苏尔老城区发动袭击，这是耗时一个月、针对伊斯兰国(Islamic State)行动的最后阶段。美国指挥官将这场可能耗时数天或数周的战斗描绘为自“二战”以来最艰难的城市战。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's murder rate dropped to one victim per 100,000 people, the lowest since the homicide monitoring program started in 1989. [The Guardian] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚的谋杀率降到了十万分之一，为 1989 年开启杀人监控计划以来的最低点。(《卫报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea's president, Moon Jae-in, appointed the country's first female foreign minister, Kang Kyung-wha, sidestepping a reluctant Parliament. [Bloomberg] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)避开国会的反对，任命了该国首个女外交部长康京和(Kang Kyung-wha)。(彭博)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the U.S., a sexual assault case against Bill Cosby ended in a mistrial. The judge said he would set a date for a new trial within months. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在美国，比尔·考斯比(Bill Cosby)性侵案流审。法官表示，他将在几个月内确定下一次审判的日期。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Six United Nations special envoys to Myanmar have quit since 2007, most recently Renata Lok-Dessallien, a Canadian. [The Irrawaddy] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 自 2007 年，已有六名派驻缅甸的联合国特使辞职。最近的是加拿大人罗黛琳(Renata Lok-Dessallien)。(《伊洛瓦底新闻》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran banned Zumba, the aerobics-dance exercise class, arguing that it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伊朗禁止了有氧舞蹈尊巴舞，称该舞有悖于伊斯兰戒律。该国热衷于健身

is contrary to Islamic precepts. The country's fitness-minded middle class isn't taking the matter sitting down. [The New York Times]	的中产阶级则不愿心平气和地接受此事。《纽约时报》
Smarter Living	智慧生活
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: A butterflied chicken cooks evenly in less than an hour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：如何在一个小时内，均匀烤熟一只切开摊平的鸡。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try not to use Google all of the time: Your brain really needs to exercise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尽量不要时时刻刻使用 Google：你的大脑真的需要锻炼。
Noteworthy	值得注意的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our correspondent took a reporting detour in western China to spend a night in Wenquan, a quiet town where his father was posted from 1955 to 1957 as a member of the Chinese army. He found an abundance of natural beauty, hot springs, Alpine forests and pride in the town's Mongolian heritage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的记者在中国西部为报道绕了一段路，在温泉过了一晚，这是一个安静的小镇，他的父亲曾于 1955 年至 1957 年间作为中国军队的一员驻守在这里。他发现了自然美、温泉、高山森林及这个小镇引以为傲的蒙古传统。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can animals really anticipate natural disasters? A German scientist working in Italy is using technology to find out — and trying to avoid being dismissed as crazy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 动物真的能预测自然灾害吗？一名在意大利进行研究的德国科学家正在利用科技查明这一点的同时，还要努力不被当成疯子。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Stop Pretending You're Not Rich." This opinion piece has been one of our most popular articles this month. "Forget the 1 percent for the moment," the writer argues. "It's the top fifth that rules." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《不要再假装你不是有钱人》。这篇观点文章是我们本月最受欢迎的文章之一。“暂时忘了那 1% 吧”，作者说，“前五分之一的人才是老大。”
Back Story	幕后故事
Yesterday was Father's Day in many countries. While we may think of it as a commercialized holiday, its roots stretch as far as the Middle Ages.	昨天是不少国家的父亲节。你可能会以为它是一个商业化的节日，但它的根源可追溯至中世纪。
Its modern beginnings date to 1910. Sonara Smart Dodd of Spokane, Wash., is thought to have hosted the first Father's Day celebration to honor her father, a Civil War veteran who raised her and her five	它的现代开端是在 1910 年，华盛顿州斯波坎市的索诺拉·斯玛特·多德 (Sonara Smart Dodd) 被认为是为了纪念父亲举办父亲节庆祝活动的第一人，她的父亲是一个参加过内战的老兵，在其母去世后将她和五个兄弟姐妹

siblings after their mother died.	抚养成人。
In France, Father's Day was introduced in 1950 by a manufacturer of cigarette lighters as part of an effort to lift sales during the slow summer season. Germany celebrates on Ascension Day, the Thursday 39 days after Easter, and men traditionally hike together while trailing a small wagon filled with wine or beer. In Thailand, it is observed on Dec. 5, the birthday of the former king.	在法国，父亲节是在1950年被一个打火机制造商引入的，作为在销售不佳的夏季提高销售努力的一部分。德国则在耶稣升天节这一天庆祝父亲节，耶稣升天节是复活节过后39天的一个星期四。传统上，男性们会一起登山，后面带着一辆装满红酒或啤酒的小马车。在泰国，这一天则是12月5日，也就是前任国王的生日。
In the U.S., the third Sunday in June has been officially reserved for dads since 1972, when President Richard Nixon, the father of two daughters, signed it into law.	在美国，自1972年以来，六月的第三个周日一直正式保留给了父亲们，当时有两个女儿的理查德·尼克松总统将这一日子变成了法律。
"In fatherhood we know the elemental magic and joy of humanity," Nixon wrote in his proclamation. "It is a rich patrimony, one for which adequate thanks can hardly be offered in a lifetime, let alone a single day."	"为人父的我们深知它是人性中最为基本的魔力和喜悦，"尼克松在公告中写到。"这是一项丰厚的遗产，对于这一点，一生都难以表达适当的感谢，更不用说只是一天。"
/international/20170619/london-uss-fitzgerald-japan	/international/20170619/london-uss-fitzgerald-japan
Brexit, Syria, Champs-Élysées: Your Morning Briefing	早报：获释美国大学生去世，伦敦巴黎接连遇袭
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otto Warmbier, the American college student who was returned from North Korea last week in a coma, has died, his family said in a statement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 上周在昏迷中被朝鲜释放回国的美国学生奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)的家人发表声明，称其已经死亡。
It only emerged at his return that the 22-year-old had been comatose for more than a year. He had been sentenced in Pyongyang to 15 years of hard labor after being caught trying to steal a propaganda poster.	在这位22岁的年轻人回国后，人们才发现他昏迷已超过一年。此前他因试图偷一张宣传海报，在平壤被判15年劳役。
The family's statement said he suffered "awful, torturous mistreatment"	家人在声明中表示，他在朝鲜人手中经历了"极其痛苦的虐待"。

at the hand of North Koreans.	
Above, Mr. Warmbier in Pyongyang last year.	上图为瓦姆比尔去年在平壤。
• Attacks hit London and Paris.	• 伦敦、巴黎遭袭
The British authorities are treating an attack near a mosque, in which a van rammed into pedestrians, as an act of terrorism against Muslims.	英国官方正在处理发生在一座清真寺附近的袭击案。作为针对穆斯林的恐怖主义行动，一辆厢式货车撞向了行人。
The grim news shadowed the start of Brexit talks, a delicate task for a government already weakened by other attacks and questions about regulations on cladding that may have contributed to a devastating public-housing fire whose death toll is 79 and still rising.	这则坏消息为退欧谈判的开启蒙上了一层阴影，这是一项棘手的任务，而政府因为其他袭击事件及有关建筑外墙监管的质疑已经焦头烂额，后者可能造成了一场导致 79 人死亡的公屋大火，目前死亡人数还在上升。
And an armed man was killed in Paris after he rammed a car loaded with weapons and explosives, above, into a police convoy on the Champs-Élysées.	在巴黎，一名携带武器的男子驾驶一辆装满武器和爆炸物的车在香榭丽舍大道冲入警察车队后（上图）被击毙。
_____	_____
• Russia warned that it would target all U.S. planes and drones in Syrian airspace "west of the Euphrates," raising the possibility of direct conflict between the two, which back different sides in the Syrian war.	• 俄罗斯警告，它将把叙利亚领空“幼发拉底河以西”所有的美国飞机和无人机列为目标，此举使得在叙利亚战争中分别支持不同阵营的美俄两国发生直接冲突的可能性上升。
The threat came after a U.S. fighter for the first time shot down a Syrian warplane. Moscow said it was suspending the use of a hotline that the U.S. and Russia had been using to avoid collisions.	就这一威胁发出前，一架美军战斗机首次击落了一架叙利亚军用飞机，莫斯科表示将美俄用以避免冲突的热线暂停。
"This is a delicate couple of hours," the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said.	"这几个小时很危急，"参谋长联席会议(Joint Chiefs of Staff)主席说。
_____	_____
• Our reconstruction shows that the Philippine-flagged container ship that smashed into the U.S.S. Fitzgerald, badly damaging the destroyer and killing seven sailors, steamed on for about half an hour after the	• 我们的重现描述显示插着菲律宾国旗、撞上“菲茨杰拉德”号驱逐舰的货柜船在两船相撞后又继续航行了半小时，才转回来。该事件导致驱逐舰受损严重，七名船员身亡。

collision before circling back.	
The Japanese Coast Guard is trying to determine why it took the cargo ship almost an hour to report the event.	日本海上保安厅(Japanese Coast Guard)正在努力弄清楚为何该集装箱货轮过了近一个小时才报告该事。
_____	_____
• President Trump meets today with the leaders of top tech companies, including Apple and Amazon, as the White House seeks to streamline its information services.	• 白宫试图提高其信息服务的效率，特朗普总统今日将与包括苹果、亚马逊在内的各大科技企业的负责人会面。
Meanwhile, Republican members of Congress are quietly pursuing what amounts to an anti-Trump foreign policy, strengthening sanctions against Russia and affirming U.S. support for the mutual defense doctrine of the NATO charter.	与此同时，国会共和党成员正在安静地推进一项堪称反特朗普的外交政策，它将加强对俄罗斯的制裁，重申美国对北约章程共同防御准则的支持。
_____	_____
• A manhunt is on in Indonesia after four foreign inmates escaped from a notorious, high-security prison on the resort island of Bali by vanishing down a narrow, 50-foot tunnel that they dug under the prison's walls.	• 印度尼西亚正在开展一场追捕行动，此前四名外国囚犯从度假胜地巴厘岛上一个臭名昭著、戒备森严的监狱中逃脱，他们在监狱墙壁下方挖出一条50英尺（约合15米）的狭窄通道后消失无踪。
The fugitives include Shaun Davidson, a 33-year-old Australian, who had been set to be released within three months.	逃犯包括33岁的澳大利亚人肖恩·戴维森(Shaun Davidson)，他原定于三个月内获释。
_____	_____
• And our space reporter brings good news in what he calls the "quest to end cosmic loneliness."	• 我们报道太空的记者带来了好消息，他将其称为“终结宇宙中孤独感的探索”。
Astronomers say that NASA's planet-hunting Kepler spacecraft found thousands of what they are almost certain are planets orbiting stars in the Milky Way — at least one almost identical to Earth.	天文学家说，美国国家航空航天局(NASA)用以寻找新行星的开普勒(Kepler)太空望远镜在银河系发现了成千上万颗他们确信环绕行星轨道运行的星球——其中至少一颗与地球几乎相同。
"The search for planets," a mission scientist said, "is the search for life."	"对星球的寻找，"该项目的一名科学家说，"就是对生命的探寻。"

Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British regulators report today on whether the government should allow 21st Century Fox to buy the rest of Sky, the satellite giant, a ruling that will test Rupert Murdoch's legacy as a global media mogul. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 英国监管机构今日将通报政府是否该允许 21 世纪福克斯购买卫星广播巨头英国天空广播的剩余股份，这一裁决将考验鲁伯特·默多克(Rupert Murdoch)作为全球媒体大鳄的影响。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moody's downgraded the long-term credit rating of Australia's four biggest banks, citing high home prices and household debt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 由于高昂的房价和家庭负债，穆迪下调了澳大利亚四大银行的长期信用评级。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jack Ma in Motor City: The Alibaba chairman is in Detroit this week for a three-day Gateway conference aimed at teaching U.S. businesses how to succeed in China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 马云在“汽车城”(Motor City): 本周，阿里巴巴董事局主席将在底特律出席一个为期三天、旨在教授美国企业如何在中国取得成功的盖特威会议。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's stocks, despite recent optimism, are starting to worry investors again. "The bubble," an analyst said, "just keeps getting bigger." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 尽管近期表现令人乐观，但中国的股票还是再次令投资者感到担忧。“这种泡沫，”一名分析师说，“变得越来越大了。”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SpiceJet, an Indian low-cost carrier, announced at the Paris Air Show a \$4.7-billion deal for 40 of Boeing's new 737 MAX 10 jets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 印度廉价航空公司香料航空(SpiceJet)在巴黎航展上宣布，将以 47 亿美元购买波音的新型 737 MAX 10 飞机。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook received initial approval to set up a local unit in Indonesia, which has the social network's fourth-largest user base. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facebook 获得在印度尼西亚建立本地业务部门的初步许可，这里拥有该社交网络全球第四大用户基础。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. stocks were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 美国股市上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global population of displaced people reached more than 65 million, the most ever, last year, the U.N. said. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 联合国表示，全球流离失所的人口已超过 6500 万，达到历史最高点。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Software created by an Israeli company and bought by the Mexican government to fight criminals and terrorists is instead infesting the smartphones of government critics. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 墨西哥政府购买的一款由以色列企业研发、用于打击犯罪和恐怖分子的软件，却被用来骚扰政府的批评者。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greece, courting Chinese investment, blocked a European effort at the U.N. to highlight China's human rights abuses. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 正在寻求中国投资的希腊，阻止了一项欧洲在联合国关注中国践踏人权问题的努力。(《纽约时报》)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore's prime minister, Lee Hsien Loong, apologized for embarrassing the city state with a bitter public feud with his siblings. [Channel NewsAsia] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 新加坡总理李显龙就兄妹公开争执、令这个城市国家蒙羞进行了道歉。(亚洲新闻台)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Maldives, a tourist haven, is on edge over fears of growing Islamic radicalism after the killing of a liberal blogger. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 杀死一名自由派博主后，旅游天堂马尔代夫也处在对伊斯兰激进主义不断增长的担忧中。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Australian radio broadcaster, Red Symons, apologized for an interview in which he asked another broadcaster "what's the deal with Asians?" and used a racist slur. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚广播公司的主持人雷德·西蒙斯(Red Symons)道歉了。此前他在一次采访中问另一名主播“亚洲人是什么情况”，并使用了带有种族歧视的说法。(ABC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan celebrated the hatching of two artificially incubated Japanese ptarmigan chicks, the country's first offspring from captive birds in 19 years. [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本庆祝了两只人工孵化的雷鸟的诞生，这是该国19年来首对圈养繁殖鸟类的幼鸟。(《朝日新闻》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Use a rotisserie bird to make chicken salad with walnuts and grapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：如何用烤鸡来做鸡肉核桃提子沙拉。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sipping some coffee or an energy drink before hitting the gym can boost your workout. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 去健身房之前，喝些咖啡或能量饮料能增强你的锻炼效果。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basketball news: Kevin Durant, days after winning his first N.B.A. title, traded jabs with critics on Twitter; Diana Taurasi broke the W.N.B.A career scoring record; plus, we analyze this week's N.B.A. draft, and take another look at how the Warriors built a dynasty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 篮球新闻：凯文·杜兰特(Kevin Durant)夺得首个NBA冠军头衔数天后，就在Twitter上与批评者起了争执；戴安娜·陶乐西(Diana Taurasi)则打破了美国女子职业篮球联赛的得分记录；另外，我们分析了本周的NBA选秀，再看一下金州勇士是如何建立起一个王朝的吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, the pressure to marry is strong and online romantic advice is enormously popular. One love columnist says the counsel is useful, since otherwise, "People get their ideas mostly from TV dramas." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国，结婚压力很大，网上情感顾问大受欢迎。一名情感专栏作家说咨询很有用，因为“大多数人的恋爱价值观是通过电视剧得来的”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And we spoke with Geng Le, a Chinese gay rights activist who is one 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们与中国同性恋维权人士耿乐聊了聊，他是周日纽约同性恋骄傲游行的

of four grand marshals for New York City's Pride march on Sunday. Mr. Geng, a former police officer, set up one of China's first gay networking websites and created one of its most popular gay dating apps.	四位名誉大使之一。耿乐曾是一名警察，他创建了中国首批同性恋交友网站之一，并开发了中国最为受欢迎的同性恋约会 APP 之一。
Back Story	幕后故事
Before June 20, 1986, a woman could not be a Ms. in the pages of The Times.	1986 年 6 月 20 日之前，女性在时报上是不能称为“女士”(Ms.)的。
"The top editor had persuaded the publisher, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, that the usage was a passing fad," a groundbreaking Times editor, Betsy Wade, wrote recently.	"主编说服了出版人阿瑟·奥克斯·苏兹伯格(Arthur Ochs Sulzberger)，说这种用法大家都在用，"具有开创性意义的时报编辑贝茜·韦德(Betsy Wade)不久前写道。
So reporters had to pry when interviewing women: Are you Miss or Mrs.?	所以，记者们采访女性的时候得向对方打听：您是小姐 (Miss, 未婚) 还是夫人 (Mrs., 已婚)?
"It's none of your damned business!" reporters were sometimes told.	"不关你的事!" 记者们有时候会得到这样的回答。
In 1972, Ms. was accepted by the American Heritage School Dictionary.	1972 年，《美国传统英语字典》(American Heritage School Dictionary)将 "Ms." 一词收入。
But it took protests, internal pressure, time and a smart strategy to persuade The Times to follow suit.	但历经抗议、内部压力、时间和聪明的策略，时报才开始使用该词。
Paula Kassell, a feminist writer and publisher, bought a few shares of Times stock so she could raise questions about the policy at shareholders' meetings.	女性主义作家和出版人宝拉·卡塞尔(Paula Kassell)买下了一点时报的股份，以便有机会在股东大会上质疑这一政策。
In April 1986, she persuaded Mr. Sulzberger to convene language experts — but then received word that the paper would allow Ms. without need for further discussion.	1986 年 4 月，她恳请苏兹伯格召集语言专家来讨论这件事，随后收到答复，说时报将允许使用 "Ms."，无需再做进一步讨论。
As The Times prepared its first paper using Ms., Ms. Wade wrote, "Gloria Steinem, Mary Thom and other editors of Ms. magazine walked into the city room with a basket of flowers for the editor" — A.M. Rosenthal —	随着时报准备首次使用 "Ms." 一词，韦德写道，"《女士杂志》的格洛丽亚·斯泰纳姆、玛丽·托姆及其他编辑带着一篮送给主编 (A.M. 罗森索 [A. M. Rosenthal]) 的花走进了本地新闻部"，"文字编辑与记者鼓起了掌。"

"and the copy editors and reporters applauded."	
/international/20170620/brexit-syria-champs-elysees	/international/20170620/brexit-syria-champs-elysees
The Secret Room, the Nazi Artifacts and an Argentine Mystery	人性黑暗时代的象征：阿根廷密室中的纳粹文物
In a hidden treasure room dedicated to celebrating the Third Reich, Argentine police officers have found a trove of Nazi artifacts, including a bust of Hitler, that they believe were taken to the country by fugitive Germans.	在一个用于供奉第三帝国的密室中，阿根廷警察发现了一批纳粹文物，其中包括希特勒的半身像，他们认为这批物品是由逃亡的德国人带到阿根廷的。
The police said on Tuesday that they had uncovered the collection of more than 75 artifacts outside Buenos Aires, in the suburban home of a collector whom they have not yet named.	警方周二表示，他们在布宜诺斯艾利斯郊区一个收藏者的家中发现了逾75件手工艺品。收藏者的名字未披露。
"After investigating," said Marcelo El Haibe, the federal police commissioner for the protection of cultural heritage, "we were able to discover those objects that were hidden behind a bookcase. Behind the bookcase there was a wall, and after that a door."	联邦警察文化遗产保护专员马塞洛·埃尔·哈伊布(Marcelo El Haibe)说，“经过调查，我们发现了隐藏在一个书柜后面的这批物品。书柜的后面有一堵墙，然后是一扇门。”
In the secret chamber, the police found what they said were authentic Nazi artifacts that probably belonged to high-ranking party members during World War II.	在这个密室里，警方称他们发现了可能属于“二战”时期高级纳粹党员的手工艺品。
Among the items, the police said, were a magnifying glass and photo negatives that appeared to show Hitler holding the same lens. "We have turned to historians, and they've told us it is the original magnifying glass" used by Hitler in the photograph, said Nestor Roncaglia, the head of Argentina's federal police.	警方说，在这批物品中，有一个放大镜，还有希特勒似乎拿着这个放大镜的照片底片。阿根廷联邦警察局局长内斯托尔·罗卡利亚(Nestor Roncaglia)表示：“我们向历史学家求助，他们表示，照片中希特勒拿的就是那把放大镜。”
The police also found toys and musical instruments, including a box of harmonicas, emblazoned with swastikas and Nazi symbols, that would have been used to indoctrinate children.	警方还发现了一些玩具和乐器，其中有一盒口琴，上面装饰着卐字符和纳粹标志，可能是用来向孩子们灌输纳粹思想的。

<p>“There are Nazi objects used by kids, but with the party’s propaganda,” Commissioner El Haibe said. He added, “There were jigsaw puzzles and little wood pieces to build houses, but they always featured party-related images and symbols.”</p>	<p>“这些纳粹物品是给小孩使用的，但带着纳粹的宣传元素，”哈伊布专员说道。“还有用来搭建玩具房子的拼图和小木块，但它们都带有和纳粹相关的图像和符号。”</p>
<p>The authorities said they had uncovered the collection in the course of a wider investigation into artwork of suspicious origin found at a gallery in Buenos Aires.</p>	<p>当局表示，他们最初在布宜诺斯艾利斯的一个画廊发现了来源可疑的艺术品，于是进行了广泛调查，结果发现了这些藏品。</p>
<p>Agents of Argentina’s federal police and Interpol, the international police force, raided the collector’s house on June 8. The collector was not at the house at the time, and has not been charged, but is under investigation, the police said.</p>	<p>警方表示，阿根廷联邦警察和国际刑警组织的探员在6月8日对收藏者的住宅进行了搜索。当时收藏者并不在家，这名收藏者没有被起诉，但正在接受调查。</p>
<p>The authorities also found medical devices associated with the Nazis’ eugenics programs, including a tool used to measure people’s heads as a way of assessing their supposed racial purity.</p>	<p>当局还发现了一些与纳粹的优生计划有关的医疗器械，包括用来测量人类头部的工具，这是评估所谓种族纯洁性的一种方式。</p>
<p>“We know the history, we know of the horrible experiments conducted by Josef Mengele,” said Ariel Cohen Sabban, president of the Delegation of Israelite-Argentines Associations, the country’s largest Jewish organization.</p>	<p>阿里埃勒·科恩·萨班(Ariel Cohen Sabban)是该国最大的犹太组织阿根廷犹太人协会代表团(Delegation of Israelite-Argentines Associations)的主席，他说：“我们知道那段历史，我们知道约瑟夫·门格勒(Josef Mengele)所做的那些可怕实验。”</p>
<p>Mengele, a notorious Nazi doctor, fled to Argentina to avoid prosecution for war crimes in Europe. He lived in the capital for a decade and eventually died in Brazil in 1979.</p>	<p>门格勒是一个臭名昭著的纳粹医生，因为害怕在欧洲遭到战争罪起诉而逃到了阿根廷。他在该国首都住了10年，最终于1979年在巴西去世。</p>
<p>“When I see these objects,” Mr. Sabban said, “I see the infamy of that terrible era of humanity that has caused so much damage, so much sadness.”</p>	<p>“当我看到这些东西的时候，”萨班说，“我看到那个人性黑暗时代的恶行，它们造成了如此大的伤害，如此多的悲伤。”</p>
<p>/international/20170621/nazi-artifacts-argentina</p>	<p>/international/20170621/nazi-artifacts-argentina</p>

Otto Warmbier, Syria, North Korea: Your Morning Briefing	早报：美朝关系难改善，福特将在中国制造新车
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump condemned North Korea for its "brutality" after the death of Otto Warmbier, the American university student who was brought home from the country in a coma. But Mr. Trump and Secretary of State Rex Tillerson stopped short of announcing fresh sanctions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在昏迷中被带回家的美国大学生奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)死后，特朗普总统对朝鲜的“暴行”予以了谴责。但特朗普及国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)并没有宣布新的制裁措施。
Anger over Mr. Warmbier's death is dimming any hope for improved relations between Washington and Pyongyang.	对瓦姆比尔死亡一事的愤怒使华盛顿与平壤改善关系的可能愈发无望。
"I think the first objective has to be to get the three other Americans out," former Gov. Bill Richardson of New Mexico, an expert on North Korea, said, "and get a full explanation of what happened to Otto Warmbier."	"我认为首要目标是救出另外三个美国人，"朝鲜问题专家、新墨西哥州前州长比尔·理查森(Bill Richardson)说道。"并且拿到对于瓦姆比尔经历的全面解释。"
Above, Mr. Warmbier in Pyongyang last year.	上图为瓦姆比尔去年在平壤。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bodies of seven American sailors were flown home as the U.S. and Japanese authorities ramped up their investigations in the fatal collision of a cargo vessel and the U.S.S. Fitzgerald. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 七名美国水手的遗体空运回国，同时日本官方加速了调查货柜船与驱逐舰“菲茨杰拉德”号致命相撞事故的调查进度。
The sailors who died in Saturday's collision displayed how much the American military relies on recruits from immigrant communities.	在周六的事故中身亡的水兵显示出美军对于从移民群体征兵的依赖程度。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A U.S. fighter jet shot down an armed Iranian-made drone that was approaching U.S.-backed insurgents in southeast Syria, the latest aerial entanglement between the American military and forces loyal to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一架美国战斗机击落了一架伊朗制造的武装无人机，该无人机当时正在接近叙利亚东南部美方支持的反政府武装，这是美国军队与忠于总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)的部队在空中的最新交锋。

President Bashar al-Assad.	
Russia threatened to target any American and coalition planes that flew west of the Euphrates River after the U.S. downed a Syrian warplane days earlier. Australia suspended its air operations over Syria as a precaution.	在数天前美国击落了一架叙利亚战斗机后，俄罗斯曾威胁要将飞过幼发拉底河以西的美国及盟军飞机列为目标。作为预防措施，澳大利亚暂停了在叙利亚的空中行动。
_____	_____
• From the front lines in Iraq, a New York Times video journalist captured the urban warfare being waged against the Islamic State in Mosul.	• 来自伊拉克前线，《纽约时报》的一名视频记者记录下了正在摩苏尔对伊斯兰国发起的城市战。
After two years under the militants, Iraqi soldiers were greeted as liberators by residents of the war-torn city. One family even named a newborn after the unit's 33-year-old commander, Major Sajjad al-Hour.	遭激进分子占领两年后，这座饱受战争之苦的城市的民众，将伊拉克士兵当作解放者予以欢迎。甚至有一户人家将新生儿以该部队 33 岁的指挥官、少校萨贾德·阿乌尔(Sajjad al-Hour)的名字命名。
Ben Solomon, who shot the video, describes the experience in this essay.	拍摄该视频的本·所罗门(Ben Solomon)在这篇文章中描绘了自己的体验。
_____	_____
• In the U.S., federal agents are using surveillance equipment adapted from military use in Iraq and Afghanistan on the Mexican border, demonstrating technology might be more useful than a wall.	• 在美国，联邦探员正在墨西哥边境使用曾用于伊拉克、阿富汗的军用改民用监控设备，表明科技也许比墙更实用。
And a runoff election in the state of Georgia will decide what has become the most expensive House campaign in history – and quite possibly the most consequential special election since Watergate. Here's what we're watching in that race.	乔治亚州的国会众议院席位决选，将决定这场有史以来最为昂贵的竞选活动的结果——同时它也很可能是自水门事件后最为重大的特别选举。这里是我们对于这次选举的盘点。
_____	_____
• "He was a nut job."	• "他是个疯子"
That's how one acquaintance described Darren Osborne, the man	达伦·奥斯本(Darren Osborne)的一名熟人如此形容他，据认奥斯本在伦敦驾

believed to have plowed a van into a crowd of Muslims as they finished prayers in London. Yet none of the people we spoke to said he had expressed political sentiments – until last weekend.	驶一辆厢式货车撞向一群结束祷告的穆斯林。但在我们的采访对象中，没有人说他曾表达过政治性的情绪——直到上周。
Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain called the act a terrorist attack targeting Muslims, but it also raised questions about where the line between terrorism and hate crimes can be drawn.	英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)将该行为称作针对穆斯林的恐怖袭击，但这也使人们对如何分清恐怖主义和仇恨犯罪提出了疑问。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ford Motor will build its Focus small-car model in China, shifting its planned production from Mexico in one of the first strategic moves by its new chief executive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 福特汽车(Ford Motor)将在中国制造小型车福克斯(Focus)，改变了原本在墨西哥生产的计划，这是该公司新任首席执行官的首批战略举措之一。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSCI, the global stock index provider, announced that Chinese stocks will be included in its influential emerging markets benchmark, a long-anticipated decision that will help foreign money flow into China's markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 全球股市指数供应者 MSCI 宣布，将中国股市纳入其颇具影响力的新兴市场指数，该决定一直备受期待，它有助于外国资金流入中国市场。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Australian gambling mega-merger was approved between Tabcorp and Tatts Group, forming a joint venture worth 11.3 billion Australian dollars, or \$8.6 billion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚博彩业的强强联合——泰博(Tabcorp)及塔斯集团(Tatts Group)的合并获批，此举将造就一家价值 113 亿澳元、相当于 86 亿美元的合资企业。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More from the Paris Air Show: Boeing is dropping its signature 747 amid declining demand for jumbo passenger jets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 更多来自巴黎航展的消息：随着对大型客机的需求下降，波音公司正在放弃其标志性的 747 飞机。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethereum, a digital currency network launched in 2015 by Vitalik Buterin, a 21-year-old college dropout, may soon surpass Bitcoin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 电子货币网络以太坊(Ethereum)2015 年由 21 岁的大学退学生维塔利克·布特林(Vitalik Buterin)创立，它的市值可能很快就会超越比特币。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were weaker. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市走势略微疲软。这里是全球市场一览。
In The News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The killing of eight Afghan guards by the Taliban highlights the bitter changes at Bagram Air Base, the sprawling American military site. [The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 塔利班杀死八名阿富汗警卫一事突显了占地面积庞大的美国军事用地巴格拉姆空军基地(Bagram Air Base)所发生的变化。(《纽约时报》)

New York Times]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a typical week in the United States, 25 children die from bullet wounds, according to data from government agencies. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 据政府数据，美国在寻常的一周里，会有 25 名儿童死于枪伤。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fifteen Muslim men were arrested in central India and charged with sedition for allegedly shouting pro-Pakistan slogans during the Champions Trophy cricket final. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 名穆斯林男子在印度中部被捕，以煽动叛逆罪遭到起诉，他们被控在板球冠军杯上喊亲巴基斯坦口号。（BBC）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turtles raised for food can infect people with cholera and spread the lethal bacteria, a Chinese study found. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国的一项研究发现，养殖的食用乌龟可能会使人们感染霍乱，传播这种致命病毒。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In southwest China, a nearly 900-foot-high rope-drawn cable car, thought to be the highest in Asia, will be made obsolete by a new bridge. [Sixth Tone] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国西南部，一个近 900 英尺（约合 274 米）高的索道缆车将被一座新大桥所取代。该索道被认为亚洲最高。（第六声）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Japanese town is turning to sniffer dogs to detect stomach cancer. [Japan Today] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个日本小镇用嗅探犬来发现胃癌。（《今日日本》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australians are losing faith in America a new poll finds. The U.S. slipped to second when Australians were asked to name their best friend in the world. (New Zealand.) [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一项新的民调显示，澳大利亚人正在对美国失去信心。当被问及世界哪个国家是他们最好的朋友时，美国滑至第二名（新西兰排第一）。（《纽约时报》）
Smarter Living	智慧生活
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: A cheese-steak sub can fulfill your cheesy cravings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：一个能满足你芝士欲望的芝士牛排潜水艇汉堡。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walk your dog more often; you'll get some exercise, too. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 更勤快地遛狗，你也能得到更多锻炼。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleep more! Sleep deprivation is linked to behavioral and mental health problems and car accident risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 要多睡觉！睡眠不足与行为及精神健康问题、车祸风险有关。
Noteworthy	值得关注的：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Opéra Comique has stood in central Paris since 1783. Join our correspondent for its painstaking and elegant rebirth. And this daily 360 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 自 1783 年以来，喜歌剧院(Opéra Comique)就一直矗立在巴黎中部。与我们的记者一道来看看它艰苦又优雅的重生吧。这个每日 360 视频则深入歌

video goes inside an opera, "Alcyone," that hasn't been performed in nearly 250 years.	剧《亚克安娜》(Alcyone)内部, 这出剧已有近 250 年未上演过了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tokyo's famous Tsukiji fish market will be relocated after all, the governor announced, ending months of uncertainty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 东京知事宣布, 当地著名的鱼市——筑地市场(Tsukiji)还是会搬迁, 终结了数月的不确定性。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is Australia ripe for a populist, nationalist political movement? Our Op-Ed contributor argues that because Australians have never seen themselves as "the center of the world," populist appeals to a lost national glory have little currency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚也到了一个民粹主义、民族主义的政治时刻了吗? 我们的观点文章撰稿人认为, 由于澳大利亚人从未将自己视为“世界的中心”, 诉诸于逝去的国家荣耀的民粹主义很难流行起来。
Back Story	幕后故事
It is the June solstice, the start to summer for half of the world and winter for the other.	夏至, 意味着世界的一半由此进入夏季, 另一半进入冬季。
The Northern Hemisphere dips toward the sun, basking in its warmth for longer than any other time, as the chilling Southern Hemisphere swings away, all thanks to the Earth's axial tilt of 23.5 degrees.	因为地球 23.5 度的轴倾角, 北半球向太阳靠近, 比其他时候都更长久地沉浸在太阳的温暖中, 而寒冷的南半球则远离太阳。
What better moment to ponder the sun, that explosive ball of plasma that makes our existence possible?	还有什么时候比此刻更适合对太阳——这个爆炸性的、使我们的生存成为可能的等离子球体进行思考呢?
At more than a million degrees, the roaring outer corona is hundreds of times hotter than the solar surface beneath it, and researchers hope that a deluge of solar data expected over the next decade will help them understand why.	外冕超过 100 万度, 要比下面的日冕温度高成百上千倍, 研究人员希望预计于下一个十年大量出现的太阳数据将帮助他们理解个中原因。
Next July, NASA plans to launch the Parker Solar Probe, a spacecraft that will investigate the plasma puzzle by coming as near as four million miles to the surface by 2024 — almost 90 million miles closer than we are.	明年七月, NASA 将发射派克太阳探测器(Parker Solar Probe), 这个航天器 2024 年将在靠近太阳表面 400 万英里的距离, 来调查这个等离子谜题。该距离比我们现在近了 9000 万英里。
Protected by a special heat shield, the craft will observe the sun's	该航天器由一种特殊防热罩保护, 将对太阳的磁场进行观测, 也就是来自于

magnetic field, its electrical field and the energetic particles from the solar wind.	太阳风的电场和高能粒子。
"It will revolutionize our understanding of the sun," said Eric Christian, a scientist on the project. "It's the first time we get to go where the action is."	"这将从根本上改变我们对太阳的认知,"该项目科学家埃里克·克里斯蒂安(Eric Christian)说。"这是我们首次能到达问题的核心。"
/international/20170621/otto-warmbier-syria-north-korea	/international/20170621/otto-warmbier-syria-north-korea
Uber, North Korea, Mosul: Your Morning Briefing	早报: 中美磋商朝鲜问题, CIA 酷刑再遭曝光
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State Rex Tillerson and James Mattis, the U.S. defense chief, met with Chinese officials in Washington. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)及国防部长詹姆斯·马蒂斯(James Mattis)与中国官员在华盛顿举行了会面。
Chinese officials and South Korea's new president have proposed that the United States reduce its military footprint on the Korean Peninsula in return for talks on freezing Pyongyang's missile and nuclear programs.	中国官员与韩国新任总统均提出美国应当减少在朝鲜半岛的军事行动,以换取冻结平壤导弹和核计划的会谈。
Our correspondent in Beijing notes the surprising "honeymoon" between China and Mr. Trump appears to be in trouble.	我们在北京的记者注意到了中国与特朗普之间的"蜜月期"目前似乎遇到了麻烦。
An American diplomat who has handled past negotiations with North Korea spoke to our opinion editors about how the U.S. could respond to the case of Otto Warmbier, the student who died this week after returning from 17 months in North Korean custody.	就美国可以如何对奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)一事作出回应,一名曾处理与朝鲜谈判的美国外交官与我们的观点编辑聊了聊。瓦姆比尔是被朝鲜监禁 17 个月的美国学生,于本周离世。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a shake-up in Saudi Arabia, King Salman removed the crown prince and named his 31-year-old son, Prince Mohammed bin Salman, next in line to the throne. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 沙特阿拉伯发生重大变故,国王萨勒曼(Salman)废黜了王储,将其 31 岁的儿子穆罕默德·本·萨勒曼(Mohammed bin Salman)立为王位继承人。

Prince Mohammed's appointment comes at a time of deep Saudi involvement in conflicts across the Middle East, and the move will have far-reaching effects on oil markets.	穆罕默德王子被立为王储一事正值沙特阿拉伯深陷中东冲突之际, 此举将对石油市场产生深远影响。
Here is a recent profile of the young prince.	这里是有关这位年轻的王子近期的报道。
_____	_____
• President Trump will travel to Iowa to speak to supporters, as Democrats seethe, and try to regroup after a disappointing special election defeat in Georgia.	• 在乔治亚州一场令人失望的特别选举失利后, 民主党人群情激昂、努力做好重新部署工作, 特朗普总统将前往艾奥瓦州向支持者喊话。
The Republican winner was Karen Handel, and here's what it might mean for congressional elections in 2018.	赢得选举的共和党人是凯伦·汉德尔(Karen Handel), 对于 2018 年国会选举来说, 这个结果可能意味着什么? 请点击查看。
And days after a police officer was acquitted of all charges in the fatal shooting of Philando Castile, a black motorist in Minnesota, a dashboard video of the shooting was publicly released.	明尼苏达州黑人驾驶者菲兰多·卡斯蒂尔(Philando Castile)枪杀案中一名警察被宣告无罪数天后, 一则拍下枪击现场的车载监控视频被公开。
_____	_____
• A lawsuit against two psychologists has thrown a spotlight on the brutality used in C.I.A. interrogations.	一起针对两名心理学家的诉讼案将中央情报局(C.I.A.)在审讯时使用的暴力行为摆在了聚光灯下。
Deposition videos, obtained exclusively by The New York Times, reveal new insights into the enhanced interrogation program and the C.I.A. officials behind it.	《纽约时报》独家获得了取证视频, 其中透露了这个加强版审讯计划的新内容, 也使其背后的 C.I.A. 官员浮出水面。
_____	_____
• The business world is digesting the upheaval at Uber after Travis Kalanick stepped down as chief executive of the transportation colossus he helped found in 2009.	• 首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)下台后, 商界正在消化优步(Uber)发生的动荡。2009 年, 卡兰尼克帮助创办了这家交通巨头。
The shareholder revolt that ousted Mr. Kalanick capped months of questions over leadership at the company, which has become an	导致卡兰尼克下台的股东反戈为数月来就这个公司领导力的质疑画上了句号, 它也成了初创企业的文化出问题的一个样本。

example of start-up culture gone awry.	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China canceled military talks with Vietnam after tempers flared during a closed-door meeting in Hanoi on disputed territories in the South China Sea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在河内一场关于南海争议领土的闭门会议上出现了激烈争执后，中国取消了与越南的军事谈判。
Above, one of the Paracel Islands.	上图为帕拉塞尔群岛（Paracel Islands，中国称西沙群岛——译注）中的一个岛屿。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toshiba picked a consortium that is backed by the Japanese government to buy its microchip business, intensifying a dispute with an American partner, Western Digital, that also bid on the \$20 billion chip business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 东芝(Toshiba)选择了一家日本政府支持的财团来收购其微芯片业务,加深了与美国合作伙伴西部数据(Western Digital)的矛盾,该公司也对这个200亿美元的芯片业务进行了收购出价。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wang Shi, chairman and founder of China Vanke Group, the country's largest real estate developer, will step down. Mr. Wang had recently found his position under threat in a rare Chinese hostile takeover attempt. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国最大的房地产开发商万科集团创始人、董事长王石将辞职。近期,王石发现自己的地位因一起在中国鲜有的恶意收购企图而岌岌可危。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On Ford's milestone decision to make its Focus compact cars in China: "After years of predictions that cars sold in the West would bear the 'Made in China' label," our Shanghai bureau chief writes, "the time has finally come." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 关于福特在中国制造福特紧凑型轿车福克斯(Focus)的里程碑式决定:“经过多年关于在西方销售的车辆将带有‘中国制造’的标签的预测,“我们的上海分社社长写道,“这一天终于来了。”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asian cities dominated a ranking of most expensive cities for expatriates. Hong Kong was second, followed by Tokyo (3), Singapore (5), Seoul (6) and Shanghai (8). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在一个对驻外人员来说最为昂贵城市的排名中,亚洲多个城市榜上有名。香港位居第二,紧接着是东京(第三名)、新加坡(第五名)、首尔(第六名)及上海(第八名)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were mixed. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市涨跌互现。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The al-Nuri Grand Mosque in Mosul where the Islamic State leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, declared a caliphate in 2014, was destroyed. The Iraqi government said the Islamic State was behind the blast — but the militants blamed a U.S. airstrike. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 摩苏尔的努里大清真寺遭到摧毁。2014年,伊斯兰国领导人阿布·巴克尔·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)曾在那里宣布成立一个哈里发国。伊拉克政府表示伊斯兰国是这场爆炸的幕后真凶,但激进分子则归咎于美国的空袭。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the southern Philippines, Islamist militants seized an elementary school and held 31 hostages for about 12 hours before escaping. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在菲律宾南部,伊斯兰激进分子占领了一个小学,挟持31名人质约12个小时,随后逃脱。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dog meat festival opened as usual in the Chinese city of Yulin despite reports that the sale of dog meat was banned at the event this year. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尽管有报道称今年禁售狗肉,中国玉林的狗肉节还是一如既往地开幕了。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Times reporter attended the annual Lychee and Dog Meat festival in 2015. “Why do people always pick on Yulin?” a participant said at the time. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名时报记者2015年曾参加过荔枝狗肉节。“为什么人们老是找玉林的麻烦?”当时一名参与者如是说。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “A battered wife and a bloodied hockey stick.” A politician’s tweet about a Syrian refugee has ignited a firestorm in Canada. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “遭到毒打的妻子和一个沾满鲜血的曲棍球球棍。”一名政客关于叙利亚难民的推文在加拿大引发了轩然大波。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the global climate warms, disruptions to air travel are likely to become more frequent. Expect more delays and greater risk of injuries from increased turbulence. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着全球变暖,对航空出行的干扰可能会使其变得更难以预测、更为昂贵,因为不稳定气流的增多,受伤风险也会增加。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court struck down a rule banning offensive trademarks. We talked to the frontman of the Slants, the Asian-American rock group that brought the case. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国最高法院驳回了一条禁止冒犯性商标的裁决。我们与“眯缝眼”(Slants)的负责人聊了聊,这是一个亚裔美国人组成的乐队,本案就是因他们而起。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here are four ways in which flying this summer will be different from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是今夏乘飞机出行将与去年大为不同的四种方式。

last.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: If you're keeping it light, try this kale and sugar snap pea salad with a ginger, miso and rice vinegar dressing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：如果你想来点清淡的，试试这道羽衣甘蓝糖豌豆沙拉吧，再配上姜、味噌和米醋调制的酱汁。
Noteworthy	值得关注的：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The boys from Baga: In this nearly novelistic telling, four children from a fishing village in Nigeria were abducted by Boko Haram and trained as soldiers. They learned to survive, but only by forgetting who they were. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来自巴加的男孩：在这个近乎小说般的叙述中，四名来自尼日利亚一个渔村的儿童被“博科圣地”组织(Boko Haram)绑架，训练成士兵。通过忘却自己的过去，他们学会了如何生存。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has different names: cancer, diabetes, heart failure, stroke. But we all die of the same thing. In fact, dying has its own biology and symptoms. This is what to expect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 它有着各种名字：癌症、糖尿病、心脏衰竭、中风。但我们因同一个原因死亡。事实上，死亡自有其生物学和症状。这是我们将要面对的。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And the N.B.A. draft is upon us, and the experts have weighed in on who's going where. The 76ers and Lakers are expected to take Markelle Fultz and Lonzo Ball with the top two picks. After that, it gets interesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N.B.A.选秀近在咫尺，对于哪些球员将会去哪个队，专家们进行了一番考量。费城 76 人队和湖人队将把两位顶级球员马克尔·富尔茨(Markelle Fultz)和朗佐·鲍尔(Lonzo Ball)收入麾下。在这之后的就很有意思了。
Back Story	幕后故事
The story of Galileo Galilei demonstrates many things, not least of which is that science keeps evolving.	伽利略·伽利雷(Galileo Galilei)的故事能说明很多事情，其中最为重要的，就是科学是会不断演进的。
It was today in 1633 that the Italian scholar was forced to renounce what we now accept as fact: that the earth orbits the sun, not the other way around.	正是在 1633 年的今天，这位意大利学者被迫否认了我们今日视为事实的学说：地球是绕着太阳转的，而不是太阳绕着地球转。
His discovery of Jupiter's larger moons in 1610 made him question the prevailing assumption that the earth was at the universe's center.	1610 年，他发现了木星的大卫星，这让他开始对当时盛行的地球是宇宙中心的说法产生了疑问。
His advocacy of the heliocentric theory earned him mockery, censure and, in 1633, a trial in Rome, during which he was forced to recant before a jury of cardinals. He vowed that he would "abjure, curse, and	他对日心说的支持为他带来了嘲弄、责难和 1633 年在罗马的一场审判。在那次审判中，他被迫在一群红衣主教前撤回了日心说，并发誓将“放弃、诅咒和厌弃”自己的发现。

detest" his findings.	
The declaration saved him from being burned at the stake but led to eight years of house arrest.	这样的宣告使他免于遭受火刑，但他随即被软禁在家长达 8 年时间。
It took the Roman Catholic Church more than 350 years, until 1992, to acknowledge that Galileo had been wronged (although astronomers now tell us that the sun is not immobile, but orbits within the galaxy, pulling the planets along with it).	经过逾 350 年，罗马天主教会(Roman Catholic Church)直到 1992 年才承认伽利略受到了冤枉（尽管天文学家现在告诉我们，太阳并非是不动的，而是在银河系内带着围绕着它的星球转动）。
Today, Galileo's discoveries seem obvious. But all things are easy to understand once they have been discovered, he wrote. "The point is in being able to discover them."	如今看来，伽利略的发现似乎是显而易见的。但所有的东西一旦被发现，都很容易理解，他写道。“重点是要有能发现它们的能力。”
/international/20170622/uber-north-korea-karen-handel	/international/20170622/uber-north-korea-karen-handel
James Comey, Tesla, Qatar Airways: Your Morning Briefing	早报：万达海航股价大跌，特斯拉或在上海建厂
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, the stocks of major conglomerates, including Wanda and HNA, tumbled after a senior banking regulator said that his agency was looking into "systemic risk of some large enterprises." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国，在一名高级银行监管官员表示监管机构将对“一些大企业的系统性风险”展开调查后，中国主要企业集团，例如大连万达和海航集团的股票应声下跌。
The comments came as Beijing is seeking to rein in the overseas buying sprees of some of its most ambitious companies.	这番评论发出之时，正值北京正在努力遏制中国最为野心勃勃的公司掀起的海外收购潮。
On the upside, Tesla announced that it is in talks to start manufacturing electric cars in Shanghai. The news comes after Ford said it would shift production of its Focus compact model to China.	好消息是，特斯拉宣布已开始就在上海设厂生产电动汽车展开谈判。此前福特表示将会把自己的福克斯(Focus)紧凑型汽车的生产转移到中国。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump addressed the mystery over whether he taped meetings with James Comey, the former F.B.I. director he fired, saying, "I did not make, and do not have, such recordings." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统回应了他是否对与遭其解职的前联邦调查局局长(F.B.I.)詹姆斯·科米会面做了录音的疑团，表示“我没有录过，手里也没有此类录音。”

<p>The comment largely confirmed suspicions that Mr. Trump had been bluffing when he tweeted, "James Comey better hope that there are no 'tapes' of our conversations before he starts leaking to the press!"</p>	<p>这番说法大体上证实了特朗普此前推文是用来唬人的怀疑，他曾称“詹姆斯·科米泄密给媒体之前，最好希望没有我们的谈话‘录音带’”。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court made it harder to strip citizenship from naturalized Americans, rejecting the government's position that even minor misstatements in their naturalization proceedings were grounds for revocation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国最高法院使剥夺归化公民国籍的做法变得更难实施了，这一裁决是对政府立场的否定，即在归化程序中哪怕是小的错误陈述都可能成为取消国籍的理由。
<p>And a new survey gave a detailed look at America's "complex relationship" with guns. Forty-four percent of Americans said that they knew someone who had been shot, and 66 percent of gun owners favored allowing teachers and officials in schools to carry guns.</p>	<p>一项新的调查让人得以详细了解美国与枪支的“复杂关系”。44%的美国人说他们认识遭到过枪击的人，66%的枪支拥有者支持学校里的教师和官员携带枪支。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More Uber. We look at the events leading up to the resignation of Travis Kalanick, the company's chief executive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 更多关于优步(Uber)的新闻。让我们看看那些导致该公司首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)辞职的事件。
<p>The upheaval is a reminder to the start-up world that founders are not untouchable and raises questions about Silicon Valley culture.</p>	<p>对创业界来说，这场剧变提醒了他们创始人并非碰不得，并且还引出了对硅谷文化的质疑。</p>
<p>The company announced that passengers will soon be able to tip through the app — a move meant to mend fences with drivers. That's just one of the changes to come.</p>	<p>这家公司宣布，要不了多久乘客就可以通过 app 给小费——此举意在改善与司机的关系。这只是即将推出的改革措施中的一例。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Australia, a wave of campus sexual assaults has set off a national debate over gender, power and accountability. Emily Jones, above, a student at Australian National University, wrote an article to draw attention to the pervasive sexist culture at universities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在澳大利亚，一波校园性侵案引发了关于性别、权力和责任的国民大讨论。上文的艾米莉·琼斯(Emily Jones)是澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)的学生，她写了一篇文章，呼吁关注在大学盛行的性别歧视文化。

And in this week's Australia newsletter, readers shared their most meaningful cultural experiences. The responses ranged from a Tasmanian visual artist-cum-musician to the beer snake.	在本周的澳大利亚每日新闻电邮中，读者与我们分享了他们最有意义的文化经历。我们收到的回复五花八门，从塔斯马尼亚视觉艺术家兼音乐人，到用啤酒杯摆出长蛇阵。
_____	_____
• Extremely hot days are expected to multiply around the world.	• 在世界各地，极度炎热的天气预计将成倍增加。
Our interactive maps show how the frequency of 95-degree days (35 degrees Celsius) would increase under the Paris climate agreement — or if no action is taken.	我们的交互式地图显示，高达 95 华氏度（35 摄氏度）的天气将在巴黎气候协定下有一个怎样的增加频率，在没有采取任何行动的情况下又会出现怎样的增加。
Business	商业
• A \$1.5 million contest is being introduced by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security to build artificial intelligence that can identify concealed items in body scans at airports.	• 美国国土安全部即将推出一个奖金高达 150 万美元的人工智能开发大赛，让机场的全身扫描能找到藏起来的物品。
• Qatar Airways expressed interest in buying up to 10 percent of American Airlines. The move comes amid criticism from U.S. carriers.	• 卡塔尔航空(Qatar Airways)表达了购买美国航空(American Airlines)10% 股份的兴趣。此举正值美国航企牢骚满腹之际。
• The Asian offices of Crown Resorts appear to have vanished since the Australian casino operator's employees were detained in China on charges of promoting gambling. The 19 employees are due to appear in court next week.	• 皇冠度假酒店集团(Crown Resorts)的亚洲办事处似乎没有了。此前该澳大利亚赌场运营商的员工在中国被控助长赌博活动而遭到拘留。这 19 名员工将于下周出庭。
• George Clooney sold his tequila brand for as much as \$1 billion.	• 乔治·克鲁尼(George Clooney)以高达 10 亿美元的价格将自己的龙舌兰品牌售出。
• Virtual reality been disappointing in many areas — but not for video games, and other industries are taking notice.	• 虚拟现实在很多领域都令人失望——但对电子游戏来说不是这样，其他行业也开始注意到这一点了。
• As millennials enter the labor force, employers are contending with helicopter parents.	• 随着千禧一代进入了劳动力市场，雇主们正在与直升机父母(helicopter parents)作斗争。
• U.S. stocks were mixed. Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 美国股市涨跌互现。这里是全球市场一览。

In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Taliban car bomber drove into a crowd in Helmand Province, in southern Afghanistan, killing at least 34 people. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一辆塔利班汽车炸弹驶入阿富汗南部赫尔曼德省的人群，导致至少 34 人死亡。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea is said to have carried out a rocket engine test, which could advance its plans to develop an intercontinental ballistic missile. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 朝鲜据称进行了一次火箭发动机试验，这将推进其开发洲际导弹的计划。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An American man was charged under the Espionage Act for giving top-secret documents to an apparent Chinese agent. He could face life in prison. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 由于向一个看来是中国特工的人提供高级机密文件，一名美国男子以《反间谍法》(Espionage Act)控罪，可能面临无期徒刑。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Mongolia, the concept of palliative care was unknown until one woman persuaded the country's medical establishment to support people in the last months of their lives. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在蒙古，直到一名女子说服该国医疗机构对处在生命最后几个月的病人予以支持前，没人知道“临终关怀”这个概念。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korean scientists are working to engineer the pungent smell out of kimchi, a traditional dish of fermented cabbage, in an effort to "spread kimchi culture worldwide." [The Washington Post] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 韩国科学家正在努力去除泡菜的刺鼻气味，以便将“泡菜文化传遍世界”。泡菜是将大白菜发酵的传统菜肴。(《华盛顿邮报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • British authorities are conducting safety tests on the cladding of at least 600 other high-rise buildings after the deadly fire at Grenfell Tower in London. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伦敦的格伦费尔大厦(Grenfell Tower)发生致命火灾后，英国官方正在对至少 600 幢大楼的外墙包层进行安全检测。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who wants to be king? No one, according to Prince Harry, who said that members of the British royal family were "not doing this for ourselves but for the greater good of the people." [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 谁想当国王？哈里王子说，没人想当。他表示英国皇室成员“不是为了自己当国王的，而是为了人民的更大利益。”(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warm weather has brought a menacing whiff of tourists behaving badly in Rome, where the police are working to stop visitors from swimming in Trevi Fountain. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 罗马的炎热天气把游客不好的一面带了出来，当地警察正在尽力制止游客在许愿池(Trevi Fountain)游泳。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Keep things fresh with a zucchini, ricotta and basil pasta. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：来一份西葫芦意大利乳清干酪罗勒意面清爽一下吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-haul truck drivers offer practical advice about highway safety. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 长途卡车司机提供了一些关于高速公路安全的实用建议。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here are tips to prepare for college life and what comes after. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是为大学生活做准备以及之后会发生什么的小建议。
Noteworthy	值得关注的：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lost art. Learn to make an igloo in Canada's Arctic with one of the last Inuit masters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一种失传的艺术。在加拿大北极，学会如何与最好的因纽特人大师建造一座小冰屋。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Eggxtractor. Researchers have used the computer program to catalog and classify the natural variation in bird eggs, leading to the conclusion that the best predictors of egg shape is a bird's flying ability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 蛋提取器。研究人员运用这种电脑程序来记录和分类鸟蛋中的自然变异，并得出对鸟蛋外形的最佳预测就是其飞行能力的结论。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And soccer's cold, hard math. Astronomical salaries — driven by the cash-soaked Premier League, Europe's superclubs and the lure of China's riches — demand the question: How much is a player really worth? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是足球界冷酷、难解的数学题。由现金大把的超级联赛、欧洲的超级俱乐部以及来自中国富豪的诱惑所推高的天文数字般的薪水，提出了这样一个问题：一名球员究竟到底价值几何？
Back Story	幕后故事
Sightings of U.F.O.s have been reported around the world, but none is more famous than one 70 years ago.	世界各地都有见到 U.F.O. 的报道，但没有哪一次比 70 年前的那次更著名。
In June of 1947, W.W. Brazel, a rancher in New Mexico, came across some odd debris. A few days later, he whispered "kinda confidential like" to the local sheriff that it might be remnants of a "flying disk."	1947 年 6 月，新墨西哥州的农场主 W·W·布雷泽(W.W. Brazel)发现了一些奇怪的碎片。几天后，他“神神叨叨地”对当地的治安官悄声说，这些碎片可能属于一个“飞碟”。
A local military base, the Roswell Army Air Field, issued a release about the debris, prompting a newspaper article headlined "R.A.A.F. Captures Flying Saucer."	当地的罗斯威尔空军基地(Roswell Army Air Field)发布了关于这些碎片的新闻通稿，导致了一篇题为《罗斯威尔空军基地捕获飞碟》("R.A.A.F. Captures Flying Saucer)报纸文章的出现。
Officials changed their story the next day, saying the debris came from a weather balloon, but Roswell has since been nearly synonymous with	官员们第二天就改变了说法，说碎片来自一个气象气球，但自此以后，罗斯威尔就近乎成了外星来客故事的同义词。

tales of alien visitations.	
Almost exactly 20 years ago, the Air Force tried to end the speculation. In "The Roswell Report: Case Closed," officials wrote that any "aliens" spotted in the desert "were actually anthropomorphic test dummies" carried aloft by U.S. Air Force high-altitude balloons.	几乎正是 20 年前，美国空军试图终结这种揣测。在《罗斯威尔报告：结案》(The Roswell Report: Case Closed)中，官员们写道，在沙漠中被发现的所有“外星人”都是美国空军的高空气球送入空中的“仿真测试假人”。
As for Mr. Brazel, he didn't believe the debris was a weather balloon, but he regretted setting off the furor.	至于布雷泽，他可不相信那些残片来自气象气球，但他后悔引发了这场骚乱。
In the future, he said, "if I find anything else besides a bomb, they are going to have a hard time getting me to say anything about it."	他说，以后“如果我发现了除炸弹外的任何东西，他们想让我说任何事都难”。
/international/20170623/james-comey-tesla-qatar-airways	/international/20170623/james-comey-tesla-qatar-airways
Narendra Modi, Eid al-Fitr, China: Your Morning Briefing	早报：全球庆祝骄傲节，中国人的佛教信仰
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scores of people remain missing after an avalanche of mud and rocks buried a village in southwest China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国西南部一个村庄遭泥石流掩埋后，目前仍有数十人失联。
Some 2,000 rescuers, working cautiously to avoid setting off more slides, have recovered few bodies, and at least 93 people were still missing. The region has long been rife with landslides and other geological hazards, and officials may be questioned about whether more could have been done to protect or move villagers.	约 2000 名救援人员正在小心翼翼地展开救援，以免触发更多山体滑坡，他们已发现了几具遗体，至少仍有 93 人失联。长期以来，该地区山体滑坡及其他地质灾害频发，官员可能会受到质疑：他们是否本可以做得更多来保护、转移村民。
President Xi Jinping warned other areas to be on guard for signs of danger during the rainy season.	习近平主席发出警告，其他地区在雨季要对危险迹象提高警惕。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan is also grappling with a disaster, the explosion of an overturned oil tanker that killed at least 140 people and seriously injured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴基斯坦也在努力应对一场灾难：一辆倾覆的油罐车爆炸，造成至少 140 人死亡、超过 50 人重伤。

more than 50 others.	
The victims had been collecting the fuel spilling from the tanker for about 45 minutes when something — a spark or tossed cigarette — set it off. “We kept on telling people to leave the crash site,” a police official said, “but people wouldn’t listen and more kept coming.”	在爆炸发生前约 45 分钟，受害民众一直在收集油罐车的漏油，直到有东西——或是火星或是一根扔掉的烟头——将其引燃。“我们一直告诫民众离开现场，”一名警察说，“但大家完全不听，来的人还越来越多。”
And in London, regulatory failures appear to have allowed the use of flammable cladding that channeled the lethal blaze at Grenfell Tower last week, which killed at least 79 people.	在伦敦，似乎是监管失灵对可燃外墙材料放行，最终导致了上周格伦费尔大厦(Grenfell Tower)的致命大火，至少 79 人因此丧生。
_____	_____
• Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India visits the White House for his first meeting with President Trump. One likely topic: Mr. Trump’s plan to change the H1-B visa program, which has left thousands of skilled foreign workers in limbo, most of them Indian.	• 印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)访问白宫，与特朗普举行首次会晤。其中一个可能涉及的话题是：特朗普计划改变 H1-B 签证项目，这将使许许多多外籍技术工作者陷入前途未卜的境地，其中大多数为印度人。
Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, partly hampered by priorities that differ from those of Mr. Trump, still has no one lined up to cover Asia policy and has been stymied on North Korea and the Middle East.	部分受制于与特朗普在优先事项上的差异，国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)目前仍无负责亚洲政策的人选，因此在朝鲜和中东事务上障碍重重。
Washington will spend the week gripped in debate over a Republican health care bill.	本周华盛顿将就共和党医保法案展开辩论。
Above, Mr. Modi with Prime Minister Antonio Costa of Portugal on Saturday in Lisbon.	上图为莫迪与葡萄牙总理安东尼奥·科斯塔(Antonio Costa)周六在里斯本。
_____	_____
• Millions of Chinese citizens are joining faith organizations, aiming to fill what they see as a moral vacuum.	• 数百万中国公民正在加入各种信仰组织，想要填补他们眼中的道德真空。
But the groups operate carefully, to avoid antagonizing the authorities.	但这些组织行事非常谨慎，以避免激怒官方。
The calculations were clear in our interview with Master Hsing Yun, the	在我们对星云大师的采访中，这样的考虑表露地非常明显。星云大师是台湾

founder of a group from Taiwan, Fo Guang Shan, or Buddha's Light Mountain. "Buddhists don't get involved in politics," he said.	组织佛光山的创办人。“佛教徒不参与政治，”他说。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June Pride festivities were held across the world over the weekend. In our latest daily 360 video, join the L.G.B.T.Q. celebrations in cities like Dublin, Shanghai and Kiev, Ukraine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 本周末，全世界各地举行了各大六月骄傲节。在我们最新的每日 360 视频中，来加入都柏林、上海和乌克兰基辅这些城市举行的 L.G.B.T.Q. 庆祝活动吧。
And two years ago today, the U.S. Supreme Court made same-sex marriage a nationwide right. We asked gay couples what the ruling meant to them.	两年前的今天，美国最高法院使同性婚姻在全美范围合法化。我们询问了一些同性恋伴侣：这项裁决对他们来说意味着什么。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An impending trade deal between the European Union and Japan encompasses a quarter of the world's economy, affirms commitments to the Paris climate accord, and offers a potent symbol of free trade as the U.S. pursues a protectionist policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 欧盟与日本即将达成一项贸易协定，覆盖全世界四分之一的经济体量，重申对巴黎气候协定的承诺，并在美国追求贸易保护主义政策之际，为自由贸易提供了一个有力象征。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takata, the scarred airbag maker, filed for bankruptcy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 麻烦不断的安全气囊生产商高田(Takata)已申请破产。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing the I.C.O.: Start-ups are trying a new way to raise funds, making "initial coin offerings" of their own digital currencies that sidestep the hassles of regulators and investor protections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 何为 I.C.O.: 初创公司正在试验一种新的融资渠道，用他们的电子货币进行“首次公开发售代币融资”(initial coin offerings)，试图规避那些麻烦的监管者和投资保障。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Premier Li Keqiang will speak at the opening of the Summer Davos Forum in the northeast Chinese city of Dalian on Tuesday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 周二，李克强总理将在中国东北城市大连举行的夏季达沃斯论坛开幕式上发表讲话。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S.S. Fitzgerald mystery: Investigators are trying to unravel the lethal collision with a cargo ship off the coast of Japan that many veteran seamen describe as incomprehensible. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “菲茨杰拉德”号驱逐舰之谜：调查人员们正在努力揭开它在日本海岸与一艘货柜船发生致命相撞事故的原因，不少退役海军都认为这起事故不可思议。(《纽约时报》)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolians vote today in a neck-and-neck race for a new president. [Nikkei Asian Review] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今天，蒙古人将在一场势均力敌的总统大选中选出新总统。(《日经亚洲评论》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Grand Mufti of Australia and other prominent Muslims in the country spoke out on Eid al-Fitr against what they say are relentless calls to condemn terror attacks. [SBS] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚的大穆夫提及该国其他重要穆斯林人士在开斋节(Eid al-Fitr)公开发声，指出没完没了地被要求去谴责恐怖袭击是不对的。(SBS)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Still at large: Shaun Davidson of Australia and Tee Kok King of Malaysia are still being hunted by police, but the two men they escaped with from a Bali prison were captured in East Timor. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 逍遥法外：警方仍在追捕澳大利亚人肖恩·戴维森(Shaun Davidson)及马来西亚人郑国经(Tee Kok King, 音)，但与他们一起从巴厘岛一座监狱越狱的另外两人已在东帝汶被捕。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AirAsia X, the Malaysian long-haul budget carrier, has not yet explained what caused a plane to limp back to Perth "shaking like a washing machine." [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 早前，马来西亚运营长途航线的低成本航空公司亚航长途(AirAsia X)一架航班艰难返航珀斯，对于究竟是什么原因造成飞机“震动如洗衣机”，该航司仍未给出解释。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Berlin, crowds and officials greeted two giant pandas — Meng Meng (Sweet Dream) and Jiao Qing (Darling) — on loan from China for about \$1 million a year. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在柏林，民众和官员迎接一对大熊猫的到来，它们名叫梦梦(意为好梦)和娇庆(意为亲爱的)，中国以每年约100万美元的价格将它们借出。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World's Ugliest Dog: Martha, a 125-pound Neapolitan mastiff, was awarded the dubious honor at a fair in California. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 世界上最丑的狗：玛莎是一只重达125磅(约合57公斤)的那不勒斯獒犬，在加利福尼亚的一个犬展中，它荣获如此“殊荣”。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Green goddess dressing makes a zippy marinade for roast chicken. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：就烤鸡来说，绿色女神酱是一个口味浓郁的腌泡汁之选。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand is one win away from beating the U.S. and claiming the 35th America's Cup, along with the right to draw up the rules for the next competition. One edge for New Zealand: drones. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 新西兰距离赢得第35届美洲杯帆船赛只剩下打败美国这一步之遥，赢得比赛还可以为下届赛事制定规则。新西兰的优势之一是：无人机。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The surface of the sun is hot, obviously. Try imagining 10,000-degree bursts of plasma that spurt 6,000 miles high at speeds of 60 miles per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 很显然，太阳的表面非常热。那么试着想像一下以每秒60英里(约合97公里)的速度飞溅6000英里(约合9656公里)、温度为1万度的等离子大

second.	爆发吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And walk through the Reversible Destiny Lofts in Tokyo in this 360 video. Tenants hope to extend their life spans with the rigorous sensory stimulation provided by their artist-inspired apartments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在这个每日 360 视频里，你可以一览东京的转运阁(Reversible Destiny Lofts)，那里的住户希望通过艺术家设计的公寓所提供的强烈感官刺激来延长寿命。
Back Story	幕后故事
A certain boy wizard was introduced to the world 20 years ago today, when "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" was published in Britain.	20 年前的今天，《哈利·波特与魔法石》(Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone)在英国出版，一个男童小巫师就此登场。
The book, about Harry and other students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, was an immediate hit that just kept growing in popularity. The magic inspired real-world Quidditch teams, book clubs, theme parks and a multibillion-dollar film franchise.	这本讲述哈利和其他学生在霍格沃茨魔法学校(Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry)学习的书立刻大获成功，并且越来越受欢迎。这个魔法催生了现实世界里的魁地奇球队、读书俱乐部、主题公园和价值数十亿美元的系列电影。
J.K. Rowling wrote "Philosopher's Stone" in the cafes of Edinburgh, and the hometown paper, The Scotsman, praised her as "a first-rate writer for children."	J·K·罗琳(J.K. Rowling)在爱丁堡的咖啡馆里写就了《魔法石》(Philosopher's Stone)一书，她家乡的报纸《苏格兰人报》(The Scotsman)称赞她为“一流的儿童作家”。
(The J. stands for Joanne — Jo to her friends — and the K. for Kathleen, her grandmother's name. Her publisher was worried that a book by an obviously female author wouldn't appeal to boys. And her surname is pronounced like "bowling.")	(“J”是乔安娜[Joanne]的缩写——她的朋友叫她“Jo”——“K”则是她祖母的名字凯瑟琳[Kathleen]的缩写。当时，出版商曾担心一部很明显为女性作者所写的书不会受到男孩们的欢迎。罗琳的姓氏发音和“鲍林”[bowling]相近。)
A year later, the book arrived in the U.S. with a tweak to its title: "Philosopher's" became "Sorcerer's" to more clearly convey that it was about magic.	一年以后，这本书来到了美国，书名里的“哲人”变成了“魔法师”，以便更明确地传达这是一部魔法主题的作品。
It was a New York Times best seller for weeks before a review on Feb. 14, 1999 called it "a wonderful first novel" by an author who had achieved "something quite special."	这本书在《纽约时报》畅销榜上待了数周，之后，1999年2月14日的一篇书评称之为“一位已经取得‘特别成就’的作者所创作的‘精彩的第一部小说’”。

As Albus Dumbledore, one of her characters, once said, words are "our most inexhaustible source of magic."	正如罗琳笔下一个名叫阿不思·邓布利多的角色所说，语言是“我们魔法取之不尽的源泉”。
/international/20170626/narendra-modi-eid-al-fitr-china	/international/20170626/narendra-modi-eid-al-fitr-china
Narendra Modi, Travel Ban, Liu Xiaobo: Your Morning Briefing	早报：刘晓波患癌保外就医，特朗普首会莫迪
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India met at the White House. It was the first meeting of the two, both media-savvy political outsiders who swept to power on promises of resurrecting their national economies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统与印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)在白宫会面。这是俩人的首次会晤，他们都是精于媒体之道的政治局外人，带着重振国家经济的承诺上台。
Their discussions are expected to cover military cooperation and armament deals, Mr. Trump's attempts to tighten immigration and visa requirements, and his criticism of India as making unfair gains from the Paris climate accord.	预计他们的讨论将涵盖军事合作和军售、特朗普收紧移民和签证要求的尝试，以及他对印度在巴黎气候协定中渔利的批评等方面。
We looked at the high hopes for the U.S.-India relationship among some of the roughly three million Americans of Indian descent.	在约 300 万美国的印度裔后代中，我们看到一些人对美印关系抱持很高期望。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to rule on the legality of President Trump's revised travel ban, setting arguments for October in a case that will shape presidential power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国最高法院同意就特朗普修改版旅行禁令的合法性进行裁决，将于十月听取双方辩论，该案将决定总统权力的范围。
The court also allowed the ban to go into effect for people from Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen who do not already have ties to the U.S.	法院还将允许旅行禁令在来自伊朗、利比亚、索马里、苏丹、叙利亚和也门，与美国尚无关系的人身上生效。
Here are the basics.	这里是关于旅行禁令的概要。
Mr. Trump hailed "a clear victory for our national security."	特朗普称其为“对我们的国家安全来说，无疑是一次胜利”。

_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea is offering the U.S. reassurances on North Korea ahead of President Moon Jae-in's visit to the White House on Thursday and Friday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在韩国总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)将于周四、周五访问白宫之前，韩国就朝鲜向美国提供保证。
<p>The country's foreign minister indicated that Seoul would honor an agreement to deploy the American Thaad missile-defense system despite public protests, above, and economic retaliation from China.</p>	<p>该国外长暗示，首尔将不顾公众反对（上图）和来自中国的经济报复，遵守一项部署美国萨德反导系统的协议。</p>
<p>She also said the government would not hurry to try to reopen a jointly run industrial complex in the North Korean city of Kaesong, a conduit for hard currency for the North.</p>	<p>她还说，政府将不会仓促行事，在朝鲜开城重开联合运营的工业园区。对于朝鲜来说，该工业园区能带来硬通货。</p>
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu Xiaobo, the jailed Chinese activist who won the 2010 Nobel Peace Prize, has been transferred to a hospital from prison to be treated for late-stage cancer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 遭到监禁的中国活动人士、2010年诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波因癌症晚期被转移至医院就医。
<p>Supporters called for his wife, Liu Xia, to be freed from house arrest and allowed to visit him.</p>	<p>支持者们呼吁解除对其妻刘霞的软禁，并允许她探视刘晓波。</p>
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate conundrum: The amount of carbon dioxide humans are pumping into the air seems to have stabilized – but data gathered at the world's monitoring stations, like the one above in Tasmania, show that excess carbon dioxide is still on the rise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 气候难题：人类排入空气中的二氧化碳量似乎趋于稳定——但世界各地的监测站收集的数据显示，例如上图中塔斯马尼亚岛的一个监测站，过量的二氧化碳排放仍在不断上升中。
<p>One troubling possibility: The world's natural sponges for the greenhouse gas, like the ocean, are no longer able to keep up.</p>	<p>一个令人不安的可能是：世界针对二氧化碳的天然吸收物，例如海洋，已无法跟得上排放速度了。</p>
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Times has set up a forum for our journalists to speak directly to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 时报设立了一个论坛，让我们的记者能与你直接聊聊有关报道的话题。今

you about our coverage. Today, they explain why some important news stories run in feature sections and discuss the challenges in making our coverage more global in perspective.	天, 他们解释了为何一些重要的新闻会放在特写版面, 并且讨论了以更为全球化的角度撰写报道的挑战。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's tech workers face the possibility that automation, robotics and other technologies will prompt their industry, valued at \$150 billion a year, to shed jobs en masse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度的科技工作者正面临着自动化、机器人技术及其他科技将推进他们所在行业发展的可能性, 这个每年收入 1500 亿美元的产业将大量削减工作岗位。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A court in Shanghai sentenced three Australian and 13 other employees of Crown Resorts to prison terms for illegally promoting gambling. The case is seen as Beijing's warning to foreign gambling operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 上海一家法院因非法推销赌博判处三名澳大利亚人及另外 13 名皇冠度假酒店集团(Crown Resorts)的员工有期徒刑。该案被外界视为北京对外国博彩运营商的警告。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What's next for Takata? We look at the far-reaching consequences of the bankruptcy declaration by the airbag maker at the center of world's largest auto safety recall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 高田公司(Takata)接下来将如何? 我们看看在世界最大的汽车安全召回事件中, 这家安全气囊生产商影响深远的破产声明。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • European Union officials are expected to issue a record fine of at least \$1.2 billion against Google for breaking the region's competition rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 欧盟官员预计将对 Google 就违反该地区的竞争规则, 处以至少 12 亿美元的破记录罚款。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Inc, the Chinese delivery firm backed by Alibaba, filed for an initial public offering on Wall Street, with an initial target of \$750 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 阿里巴巴支持的中国快递公司百世汇通(Best Inc)申请在华尔街进行首次公开募股, 拟融资 7.5 亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were mixed. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市涨跌互现。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A New York Times correspondent who has covered race in the U.S. encounters a young indigenous population in Australia defying stereotypes. A documentary based on his travels will air today on national television and online. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名报道美国种族新闻的《纽约时报》记者游历澳大利亚的土著社区, 期间还偶遇反抗刻板印象的年轻人。基于他的旅程, 一部时长 60 分钟的纪录片于今日在电视和网络上播出。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan's prime minister cut short a private visit to London and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴基斯坦总理缩短了伦敦的私人访问行程, 并承诺将对发生在旁遮普省

promised to “get to the bottom” of the fuel tanker inferno in Punjab Province that killed at least 153 people. [The New York Times]	的油罐车大火“一查到底”，该事故导致至少 153 人丧生。（《纽约时报》）
• In southwest China, a month-old infant whose crying woke his parents is credited with their miraculous survival in a landslide that appears to have claimed the rest of their village. [Caixin]	• 在中国西南部，一名一个月大婴儿的哭声吵醒了父母，他们也因此奇迹般地在山体滑坡中活了下来，村里其他人似乎都已在此次事故中丧生。（财新）
• Flashback: In 1973, Chan Hak-chi and his wife swam six hours through a typhoon and shark-infested waters to reach Hong Kong and escape China’s Cultural Revolution. [Sixth Tone]	• 历史回溯：1973 年，陈黑志（音）与妻子在台风天和满是鲨鱼的水里游了六个小时，最终逃离了中国的文化大革命，抵达香港。（第六声）
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Give biking to work a try. Start with our guide.	• 试试骑车去上班吧。从我们的这份指南开始。
• If you find yourself nodding off at your desk today, go ahead and take a nap. It’ll do wonders for your productivity.	• 如果今天你发现自己在办公桌前昏昏欲睡，那就尽管小睡一下吧。这将会对你的生产力产生神奇的效果。
• Recipe of the day: A cucumber and yogurt salad — sprinkled with dill and sour cherries — is a wonderful complement to a hearty main dish.	• 今日菜谱：黄瓜酸奶沙拉——以莳萝和酸樱桃做点缀——是对丰盛主菜的绝佳补充。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• Australian odyssey: Our reporter went out on a lonely highway on a mission to save joeys — baby kangaroos — whose mothers ended up as roadkill. She also found a makeshift orphanage that takes in about 100 baby roos a year.	• 澳大利亚的艰难旅程：我们的记者在一条孤独的高速公路上展开行动，救援母亲死于车祸的小袋鼠。她还找到了一家临时孤儿院，每年可收容约 100 只小袋鼠。
• New Zealand is celebrating after a crew of young newcomers finished off a surprisingly lopsided 7-1 victory over their U.S. rivals to reclaim the America’s Cup after a 14-year wait.	• 新西兰正在庆祝夺回美洲杯。此前，经过了 14 年的等待，一群新队员出人意料地以 7-1 的结果大幅领先，击败了美国对手。
• K-pop’s effervescent universe was on full volume at KCON, an annual concert festival in New Jersey devoted to up-close and giggly	• 沸腾的韩流世界在新泽西的 KCON 音乐节达到了顶点，这个一年一度的音乐节主旨是让粉丝能与明星近距离接触（行话叫“高接触 [hi-touch]”）。

interaction with fans (("hi-touch," in the lingo of the genre).	
Back Story	幕后故事
Today is Seven Sleepers' Day, which both celebrates an ancient legend and supposedly predicts the weather in the German-speaking parts of Europe.	今天是七睡仙节，这个节日不仅庆祝一个古老传说，在欧洲讲德语的地区，这天似乎还能够预测天气。
The legend, which features in both Christian and Islamic tradition, stretches back centuries. It involves a group of seven youths who escaped religious persecution by hiding in a cave, where they slept for hundreds of years before awakening.	这个传说在基督教和伊斯兰传统中都出现过，事情发生在几百年前。有七个年轻人，为了逃离宗教迫害、躲入洞穴，在那里，他们沉睡了数百年，直到醒来。
More practically speaking, the day's weather is thought to foretell conditions for the rest of the summer, similar to the way Groundhog Day predicts the arrival of spring in the U.S.	在更为实用的层面上，人们认为这一天的天气可以预测整个夏季的天气情况，就像美国的“土拨鼠日”能够预测春天的到来。
Above, a hiker on Herzogstand Mountain in southern Germany.	上图中，一名登山者在德国南部的公爵峰(Herzogstand)。
According to one saying, "ist der Siebenschläfer nass, regnet's ohne Unterlass," or "if Seven Sleepers is wet, it rains unceasingly." More precisely, if it rains on June 27, it will pour for seven weeks.	根据一句谚语，“如果七睡仙下雨，雨就下不停。”更准确地说，如果在6月27日下雨了，就会接连7周出现瓢泼大雨。
The day's predictive power is helped, as Germany's weather service explains, by the jet stream, which stabilizes around this time, providing, with some variation, a consistent forecast.	根据德国的气象部门解释，这一天之所以能够预测天气，全拜急流所赐，在这段时期，急流处于稳定状态，尽管会有一些波动，但仍可以提供一贯的预测。
(Confusing matters, the day's name in German is Siebenschläfertag, which is nearly identical but unrelated to Siebenschläfer, the word for a type of dormouse common in Europe that hibernates for about seven months.)	(令人困惑的事实是，这一天在德语里的名字是“Siebenschläfertag”，它与“Siebenschläfer”一词相近，却毫无联系，后者是欧洲常见的一种榛睡鼠，能够冬眠近7个月。)
/international/20170627/narendra-modi-travel-ban-liu-xiaobo	/international/20170627/narendra-modi-travel-ban-liu-xiaobo
Syria, India, CNN: Your Morning Briefing	早报：中美关系继续恶化；多国再遭网络攻击

Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In another sign of worsening relations between Washington and Beijing, the State Department labeled China one of the world's worst offenders of human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 北京与华盛顿不断恶化的关系又出现了新的迹象：国务院将中国列为世界上贩卖人口问题最严重的国家之一。
And the Commerce Department is expected this week to release its report on whether foreign steel imports threaten U.S. security, which could lead to higher tariffs on imported steel, an action that is likely to infuriate the Chinese.	商务部预计将于本周发布关于外国钢材进口是否对美国安全构成威胁的报告，该报告可能将导致对进口钢材提高关税，这一举动很可能会激怒中国。
We look at the grim prospects for democracy in China evident in the authorities' treatment of Liu Xiaobo, above, the Nobel Peace Prize winner who was moved from prison only when his cancer was far advanced.	我们来看看中国民主的形势之严峻，这一点在官方对待诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波（上图）的方式上显露无疑，在他的癌症病情非常严重后，才从监狱转移出来。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An international cyberattack crippled computer systems from Russia to the U.S. in a hacking reminiscent of last month's WannaCry attacks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一场令人想起上个月“想哭”病毒的国际网络攻击，导致从俄罗斯到美国的大量电脑系统瘫痪。
At least nine European countries have been targeted in the latest hacking, which one security researcher called “an improved and more lethal version of WannaCry.” Here's what we know so far.	至少有9个欧洲国家为此次攻击的目标，一名安全研究员将该攻击称为“‘想哭’攻击更具杀伤力的改进版”。这里是我们目前所知道的。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump lavished praise on Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, a display of warmth that one White House official said was partly aimed at China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统大力赞扬了印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)，一名白宫官员称，这种热情部分是做给中国看的。
As Indians savored Mr. Modi's welcome, another image kept interfering: Clashes along the India-China border indicated heightened Chinese	在印度民众细细品味印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)本周在白宫玫瑰园受到的热情欢迎时，另一幅画面扰乱着人们的心绪：印中两国的边境冲

dissatisfaction with the U.S.-India partnership.	突显示出中国对美国与印度合作关系的不满。
_____	_____
• South Korea's president, Moon Jae-in, arrives in Washington this week for what has the potential to be a contentious meeting with President Trump.	• 韩国总统文在寅本周抵达华盛顿，与特朗普进行一场很有可能充满争议的会面。
Mr. Moon has favored dialogue with North Korea, and has sent conflicting signals about the deployment of Thaad, the American missile defense system.	文在寅一直支持与朝鲜进行对话，并且对于美国反导系统萨德的部署释放出矛盾信号。
And as Mr. Trump prepares for his second overseas trip next week, a new global survey found faith in American leadership plummeting.	随着特朗普为下周的第二次海外之行做准备，一项新的全球调查发现，世界对美国领导力的信心正在急剧下降。
Above, Mr. Moon in South Korea last week.	上图为文在寅上周在韩国。
_____	_____
• Our photojournalist explored Manila North Cemetery, where thousands of poor Filipinos live in the crypts and mausoleums of wealthy families, who pay them a stipend to clean and watch over them.	• 我们的摄影记者探寻了马尼拉北部公墓(Manila North Cemetery)，在那里，成千上万贫困的菲律宾人住在富裕人家的墓穴地下室和陵墓里，受雇为他们打扫和看管那些地方。
"This is the best job in the cemetery because you don't have a boss," said one resident, who works as a stonemason.	"这是公墓里最好的工作，因为没有老板管着，"一名住在那里的石匠说。
_____	_____
• Check out The Breakdown, conversation starters and context drawn from Australia news.	• 来看看我们的时事分解栏目，它是以澳大利亚每日新闻为背景的话题引子。
In this edition: Johnny Depp's continuing rivalry with the deputy prime minister, the government's push to kill encryption and Australia's culturally diverse – and aging – population.	本期内容包括：约翰尼·德普(Johnny Depp)与澳大利亚副总理巴纳比·乔伊斯(Barnaby Joyce)再起争执；政府想消灭信息的加密传送，以及澳大利亚的文化多元——以及正在老龄化——的人口。
Business	商业

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's premier, Li Keqiang, spoke at the World Economic Forum in China, warning against "unilateral rules" and reiterating Beijing's bullish line on globalization and free trade. He gave no specifics on how China might lower its own steep trade barriers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国总理李克强在该国举行的世界经济论坛上发表讲话，就“单边规则”发出警告，并重申了北京在全球化和自由贸易方面的坚定立场。他没有就中国会如何降低本国高贸易壁垒作出详细说明。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European antitrust officials' decision to fine Google \$2.7 billion is likely to set off a protracted legal battle over who has the right to define how search services are provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 欧洲反垄断官员对 Google 处以 27 亿美元罚款的决定，很可能引发一场旷日持久的法律战，来决定究竟谁有权定义如何提供搜索服务。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three CNN journalists resigned after the cable news network was forced to retract and apologize for a story involving an ally of President Trump. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 三名 CNN 记者辞职。此前，这个有线新闻网被迫撤回一则与特朗普的盟友有关的报道，并作出道歉。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were weaker. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市走势稍弱。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bulletproof limousine and two-ton barricades are among the security measures in place for President Xi Jinping's visit to Hong Kong for the 20th anniversary of the city's return to Chinese sovereignty. [South China Morning Post] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 习近平将前往香港参加回归中国主权 20 周年纪念活动，已就位的安保措施包括一辆加长防弹轿车和重达两吨的路障。（《南华早报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syrian and Russian officials rejected an accusation from the White House that Syrian forces were preparing to launch a chemical weapons attack. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 叙利亚和俄罗斯官员驳斥了白宫关于叙利亚军队正在准备发动化学武器攻击的指控。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guo Wengui, an exiled Chinese billionaire, has Beijing riveted by his unverified insider tales of elite corruption and power plays. The Communist Party is not amused. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 流亡的中国亿万富翁郭文贵以其关于精英阶层腐败、权力斗争的内部消息引起了北京的关注，他的说法都未经证实。共产党可没有被逗乐。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. suspended arms sales to a group of Persian Gulf nations until a dispute between Qatar and some of its neighbors is resolved. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国暂停了对一组波斯湾国家的军售，要到卡塔尔与邻国的争端解决之后才会恢复。（《纽约时报》）

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Obamas are vacationing in Indonesia, to the delight of the country's tourism minister. [The Jakarta Post] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 奥巴马一家正在印度尼西亚度假，这令该国主管旅游观光的部长感到高兴。(《雅加达邮报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea rejected South Korea's offer for a joint team at the 2018 Winter Olympics, which will be held in Pyeongchang, South Korea. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 朝鲜拒绝了韩国提出在 2018 年冬奥会上一起组队的提议，2018 年冬奥会将于韩国平昌举行。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do exiled North Koreans miss about home? Food — so much so that one refugee has opened a restaurant catering to her compatriots in South Korea. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 流亡的朝鲜人最想念故乡的什么？食物——由于太想吃到家乡的食物，一名难民在韩国开了一家餐馆，专门为他的同胞服务。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Japanese schoolboy has reignited the country's love of shogi. The 14-year-old recorded his 29th straight win of the chess-like game. [The Guardian] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个日本男孩重新点燃了该国对将棋的热爱。这个 14 岁的男生已在这个类似国际象棋的比赛中连赢 29 场。(《卫报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What prospective college students do online could have consequences in real life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 即将成为大学生的人在网络上的所作所为会在真实生活中产生后果。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thinking of what to buy your recent graduate? Here's some guidance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在考虑买些什么给刚毕业的人？这里是一些建议。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Cook rice in rich stock with an aromatic spice mixture. (It makes a big difference.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：把大份量的米与一种辣味香料混合物一起烹饪（真的很不一样）。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right-wing populism has upended politics across the West, but Canada is an exception. Our Interpreter columnist explains why. (There's no mention of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's socks, but our fashion team explored his sock diplomacy.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 右翼民粹主义颠覆了西方政治，但加拿大是一个例外。我们“解析”栏目的专栏作家为我们阐述了其中缘由（里面没有提到加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多 [Justin Trudeau] 的袜子，但我们的时尚团队对他的袜子外交进行了报道）。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russell Westbrook, the Oklahoma City superstar, was named the N.B.A.'s most valuable player. Was his the best season by any athlete? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 俄克拉荷马城超级明星拉塞尔·威斯布鲁克(Russell Westbrook)被命名为 N.B.A.最有价值球员。以任何运动员的标准来看，他本赛季的表现是最佳的

Earlier this year, we compared it to other contenders. Here's another look at his misunderstood genius.	吗？今年初，我们把他与其他竞争者做了比较。这里是外界误解其天才之处的另一个报道。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From our Vietnam '67 series: a look back at Muhammad Ali's sentencing for refusing the Vietnam War draft. The boxer — who had once declared, "I ain't got no quarrel with them Vietcong" — was fined \$10,000 and given five years in prison. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 来自我们越战 67 报道系列：我们回顾了穆罕默德·阿里(Muhammad Ali)因拒绝越战征兵遭判刑的历史。这名拳击手曾宣称，“我和越共没有过节”，他被处以 1 万美元的罚款，并被判入狱 5 年。
Back Story	幕后故事
June 28 marks the 48th anniversary of the riots at the Stonewall Inn in New York City, a watershed moment in L.G.B.T. history.	6 月 28 日是纽约石墙酒吧(The Stonewall Inn)发生骚乱的 48 周年，那是 L.G.B.T.历史上的分水岭时刻。
The protests against a police raid helped galvanize the movement for gay rights. Former President Barack Obama made the bar an official U.S. monument last year, but Stonewall was already famous around the globe.	针对警察袭击的抗议激发了这个为同性恋争取权益的运动。前总统贝拉克·奥巴马去年将这个酒吧列入美国国家遗迹，不过石墙酒吧早已名扬全球了。
The name has come to be synonymous with gay pride. Among those invoking it: The Stonewall Hotel in Sydney, Australia, which is not actually a hotel, but a three-floor bar and club.	酒吧的名字成为了同性恋骄傲的同义词。借用这个名字的有澳大利亚悉尼的石墙酒店，这里实际上并不是一个酒店，而是一家有三层楼的酒吧和俱乐部。
There's also Stonewall in Britain, a charity that fights for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals. Stonewall Japan says it has 2,000 members. Stonewall Javeriano, a student group in Colombia, has attracted attention outside the country for its existence at a Catholic university.	英国也有石墙，那是一家为同性恋、双性恋及跨性别人士争取权益的慈善组织。日本的石墙说自己有 2000 名成员。哈韦里亚石墙是一家位于哥伦比亚的学生组织，这个组织因为在一所天主教大学而吸引了世界的关注。
Back in the U.S., Stonewall is the name of a museum and archive in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., because it "gave visibility to a community that had previously faced a life in the shadows," its executive director said.	在美国，石墙也是一家位于佛罗里达州罗德岱堡(Fort Lauderdale)的博物馆和档案馆，该机构的执行董事表示，用这个名字是因为它“让此前生活在阴影中的群体为人所见”。
And to make sure future generations learn its history, there's a new	为了确保下一代知晓这段历史，目前又有了新举措——记录参与了 1969 年

effort to record the oral histories of those who took part in the 1969 uprising, announced earlier this month, with funding from Google.org.	暴动人士的口述史，该计划于本月初宣布，由 Google.org 资助。
/international/20170628/syria-cnn-white-house	/international/20170628/syria-cnn-white-house
Ransomware, Toshiba, Xi Jinping: Your Morning Briefing	早报：习近平访港展示权威；美韩首脑将会晤
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Xi Jinping arrives in Hong Kong under heightened security on his first visit as China's leader as the city celebrates the 20th anniversary of its return from Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 习近平主席将在升级的安保措施下抵达香港。随着香港庆祝从英国回归 20 周年，这是他首次作为中国的领导人访问这里。
Mr. Xi's attendance at the swearing-in of Beijing's preferred choice for chief executive, Carrie Lam, is among several ceremonies meant to convey a message of China's firm control.	届时将举行好几个意在传递中国牢牢掌控信息的庆祝活动，习近平要出席的林郑月娥宣誓就职活动是其中之一，她是北京青睐的特首人选。
"They're trying to make Hong Kong people get used to the demonstration of central authority," one Hong Kong scholar said.	"他们想让香港人习惯中央政府的展示，"一名香港学者说道。
A New York Times reporter returned to Hong Kong to find a city changed, awakening the ghosts of his youth.	一位《纽约时报》的记者回到了香港，发现这座城市已经改变，也唤醒了他的青春的幽灵。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump welcomes South Korea's new president, Moon Jae-in, to the White House for dinner and a meeting on Friday as he looks to bolster his campaign to rein in North Korea amid plummeting ties with China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 正值特朗普总统希望加大对朝鲜的遏制力度、与中国关系急转直下之际，他对韩国新任总统文在寅到访白宫表示欢迎。文在寅将于周五与特朗普共进晚餐，并且举行会晤。
It may prove a challenge: Mr. Moon is more interested in engaging with the North than Mr. Trump's hawkish advisers. He also halted the deployment an American-made antimissile system in South Korea.	这可能会是个挑战：与特朗普的强硬派顾问相比，文在寅对于与朝鲜接触的兴趣更大。他还暂停了美国一个反导系统在韩国的部署。
North Korea, meanwhile, called for the improbable extradition and	与此同时，朝鲜要求引渡和处决目前被监禁在首尔的韩国前总统朴槿惠

<p>execution of Park Geun-hye, the former president of South Korea now jailed in Seoul, and her onetime intelligence chief, accusing them of conspiring with the C.I.A. to kill the North's leader, Kim Jong-un.</p>	<p>(Park Geun-hye)及其曾经的情报主管,指控他们与 C.I.A.合谋暗杀朝鲜领导人金正恩。这种要求不可能成功。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global cyberattack that struck parts of Asia, Europe and the U.S. was the second time in two months that hackers used ransomware to shake down computer users, threatening to delete their data unless they paid up. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 此次波及亚洲、欧洲和美国部分地区的全球网络攻击已是两个月内的第二次了, 黑客运用勒索软件敲诈电脑用户, 威胁如果不给钱就会删除他们的数据。
<p>Law enforcement, governments and companies from the U.S. to India now caution that such events may become a regular danger as criminals worldwide look to take advantage of the vulnerabilities in digital infrastructure. Here's what we know so far.</p>	<p>从美国到印度, 执法机构、政府和企业现在都在提醒, 随着全世界的犯罪分子开始利用数字基础设施漏洞获利, 这样的事情可能变成常见危险。这是我们目前所了解的信息。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philippine troops found the mutilated bodies of 17 civilians in the besieged southern city of Marawi, where government forces are still struggling to dislodge militants backed by the Islamic state. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 菲律宾军队在遭围困的南部城市马拉维发现了17具残缺不全的平民尸体。政府军队仍在努力将伊斯兰国支持的激进分子逐出马拉维。
<p>The discovery came more than a month after gunmen overran the city of 200,000.</p>	<p>在发现这些尸体的一个多月前, 枪手占领了这个有着20万人口的城市。</p>
<p>"This is a manifestation of their brutality," a general in the Philippine Army said.</p>	<p>一名菲律宾军队的将军说, "这是他们残忍的体现。"</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Australia, the police said that Cardinal George Pell, above, the country's senior Roman Catholic prelate and a top adviser to Pope Francis, has been charged with sexual assault. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在澳大利亚, 警方表示该国罗马天主教红衣主教乔治·佩尔(上图)被控性骚扰。佩尔是高级神职人员, 同时也是教皇方济各(Pope Francis)的顾问。
<p>He is the highest-ranking Vatican official in recent years to face such</p>	<p>他是近年来面临此类指控级别最高的教廷官员。</p>

accusations.	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new initiative to beam messages into space has rekindled a debate at the heart of the search for interstellar life: What if the aliens aren't friendly? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在寻找外星生命行动的中心, 一项将信息发送至太空的新行动重燃一场大讨论: 如果外星人不友善该怎么办?
<p>Critics argue that an advanced alien civilization might respond to our greetings with the same graciousness that Cortés showed the Aztecs, making silence the more prudent option.</p>	<p>批评人士称先进的外星文明可能对我们的问候报以像科尔特斯对待阿兹特克人那样的“亲切”, 也就使得沉默成为了一个更为稳妥的选择。</p>
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toshiba missed a self-imposed deadline to sell its microchip business to a consortium of investors from Japan, the U.S. and South Korea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 东芝错过了向一家投资者来自日本、美国和韩国的财团出售微芯片业务的规定期限。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three undercover investigators, detained in China while seeking evidence of abusive labor practices at a factory that makes Ivanka Trump-branded shoes, were released on bail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 三名在中国被拘留的卧底调查人员保释出狱。此前他们试图在一家为伊万卡·特朗普的品牌生产鞋子的工厂寻找虐待劳工的证据。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samsung said it plans to invest \$380 million and hire over 950 workers for a new manufacturing plant for home appliances in South Carolina. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 三星表示计划为其在南卡罗来纳州生产家用电器的工厂投资 3800 万美元, 雇佣超过 950 名工人。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. agriculture secretary travels to China to observe the return of American beef after a 13-year ban set off by fears of mad cow. Under the deal, the U.S. will allow cooked Chinese poultry imports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国农业部长来到中国, 见证美国牛肉的回归, 此前因担忧引发疯牛病, 美国牛肉在中国遭禁 13 年。根据协议, 美国将允许进口中国的禽类熟食。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sarah Palin, a former vice-presidential candidate, filed a defamation lawsuit against The New York Times, over an editorial that linked her to a mass shooting in January 2011 before being corrected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 就一篇将自己与 2011 年 1 月大规模枪击案联系起来的社论, 前副总统候选人萨拉·佩林(Sarah Palin)对《纽约时报》提起诽谤诉讼。该文后经更正。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rogue faction of the Venezuelan police attacked the country's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 委内瑞拉一群暴戾的警察袭击了该国的最高法院, 从直升机往下扔手榴

Supreme Court, dropping grenades from a helicopter. President Nicolás Maduro said the attack was part of a “coup plot.” [The New York Times]	弹。总统尼古拉斯·马杜罗(Nicolás Maduro)称袭击是“政变阴谋”的一部分。(《纽约时报》)
• British prosecutors charged six people in the deaths of 96 soccer fans at the Hillsborough stadium in Sheffield, England, in 1989. [The New York Times]	• 就 1989 年英国谢菲尔德希尔斯堡(Hillsborough)体育场发生的 96 名足球迷死亡事件，英国检方对六人提起控告。(《纽约时报》)
• Our soccer columnist on FIFA’s report into how the 2018 and 2022 World Cups were awarded: “Everyone involved in the bidding process at some point transgressed the spirit of it.” [The New York Times]	• 我们的足球专栏作家如此评论国际足联(FIFA)关于 2018 年和 2022 年世界杯主办权情况的报告：“每个参与这个申办过程的人都在某种程度上违反了比赛的精神。”(《纽约时报》)
• Citizens of the Philippines could be required to sing the national anthem — “with fervor” — when it is played in public. [The New York Times]	• 当国歌在公众场合响起时，菲律宾的公民可能会被要求“热情地”唱国歌。(《纽约时报》)
• A study of Indonesia’s bird markets found that the number of owls traded illegally has risen sharply. Researchers blame the trend on Harry Potter. [Nature]	• 一项关于印度尼西亚鸟类市场的研究发现猫头鹰的非法交易数量大幅上升。研究人员将原因归咎于哈利·波特带来的风潮。(《自然》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Here’s a handy guide to cooking asparagus.	• 这里是一份便捷的芦笋烹饪指南。
• Different countries have different rules about the validity of a passport. Here’s what to check before you travel.	• 关于护照的有效性，不同的国家有着不一样的规定。这里是在你出行前需要检查的事项。
• Heading to the beach? Don’t forget to be mindful.	• 准备去海边？别忘了要充满意念。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• “Okja” is just your basic film: Hollywood stars, a South Korean orphan and a six-ton genetically engineered pig. Our reviewer called it a “miracle of imagination,” and we praised its maverick director, Bong Joon Ho, as one of the “great visual storytellers working in movies	• 《玉子》(Okja)就是那种你不能错过的电影：好莱坞明星、一位韩国孤儿和一头重达六吨、经过基因改造的猪。我们的影评人将其称为“想像的奇迹，”此外，我们称赞该片特立独行的导演奉俊昊(Bong Joon Ho)为“当今电影界最会用视觉讲故事的人之一”。

today.”	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One in two Australians are now either born overseas or have a parent who was. • Eighty years after Amelia Earhart disappeared, a new expedition is taking four forensic canines to a tiny Pacific island called Nikumaroro to look for her remains – again. • What’s a Milkshake Duck? It all started with a tweet by an Australian cartoonist in 2016. Now, in the ever-changing swirl of internet culture, it’s another meme that’s having quite a moment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 每两个澳大利亚人中，就有一个是本人出生于海外，或父母中有一方出生于海外。 • 阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特(Amelia Earhart)消失 80 年后，一个新的探险队将 4 只警犬带到了一个名为尼库马罗罗岛(Nikumaroro)的太平洋小岛上，试图再一次寻找她的遗体。 • 米尔科谢克·达克(Milkshake Duck)是什么？它来源于一位澳大利亚漫画家 2016 年的一条推文。如今，在不断变化的互联网文化中，它成为了又一个正当红的“米姆”。
Back Story	幕后故事
Estonia, the smallest of the three Baltic States, takes on a big task for the first time this week: the rotating presidency of the Council of the European Union.	爱沙尼亚(Estonia)是波罗的海三国中最小的一个，本周，它首次承担了一项大任务：欧盟委员会的轮值主席。
The six-month role will give the country an outsize voice in European politics, and leaders will converge on Tallinn, Estonia’s capital, for meetings.	这一为期六个月的角色将赋予这个国家在欧洲政治中比国家大小大得多的话语权，各国领导人将齐聚爱沙尼亚首都塔林进行会晤。
A few facts about the tiny nation: It’s a former Soviet republic, with a population of about 1.3 million people. It prides itself on its embrace of life online and has declared internet access a human right.	几个有关于这个小国的事实：它是一个前苏联共和国，人口约 130 万。它以接纳网络生活为荣，并宣布能上网是一项人权。
Estonians helped create well-known online services like Skype and Kazaa, an early file-sharing website.	爱沙尼亚帮助建立了如 Skype 和 Kazaa 这样知名的在线服务，后者是一个早期的文件分享网站。
On the physical side, the country boasts an unusual sport: “kiiking,” or extreme swinging.	在体育方面，这个国家因为一种非同寻常的运动而自豪：奇京(kiiking)，即极限秋千。
In kiiking (pronounced KEY-king), above, participants are tied to the base of a rigid swing and try to generate enough momentum to	玩奇京的时候（上图），参与者系在一个固定秋千的踏板上，要想办法获得足够的冲力，来完成一个 360 度的旋转（很难想像？点击这里的视频）。

complete a 360-degree rotation. (Hard to envision? Here's a video.)	
Kiiking, pioneered by Ado Kosk in the 1990s, emerged from a tradition of building large wooden swings for community festivities.	奇京由阿多·科斯克(Ado Kosk)于1990年代发明，这项运动来源于当地人建造大型木制秋千欢庆节日的传统。
"Swinging is in our blood," said Ants Tamme, director of the Estonian Kiiking Federation.	爱沙尼亚奇京联盟的主席安特·塔姆(Ants Tamme)说，“荡秋千是我们的本能”。
"It's all about your fears," said Mr. Tamme, once a record-holder. "If you overcome your fears, it's easy."	“重点是你的恐惧。”曾经是荡秋千记录保持者的塔姆说，“如果你克服了恐惧，就很简单了。”
/international/20170629/ransomware-toshiba-xi-jinping	/international/20170629/ransomware-toshiba-xi-jinping
George Pell, Mosul, Vladimir Putin: Your Morning Briefing	早报：美国批准对台军售；香港严防抗议人士
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thousands of police officers have been deployed to keep protesters at bay as President Xi Jinping of China starts the second day of a three-day visit to Hong Kong for the 20th anniversary of the city's return to Chinese rule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国国家主席习近平为期三天的香港之行进入第二天，该市出动了成千上万的警察，令抗议人士无法近身。习近平此行目的是为了出席香港回归中国20周年纪念活动。
Raucous chants and displays of defiance have shocked tourists from mainland China, where such free expression is severely restricted. Our team of journalists is providing full coverage of Mr. Xi's visit.	高声呼喊和出现的反抗行为震惊了来自中国大陆的游客，在那里此类自由言论遭到了严重限制。我们的记者团队对习近平的到访进行了全方位报道。
The city, which was once a vibrant crossroads of East and West, is now a cautionary tale, writes our former Hong Kong bureau chief.	这个城市曾是充满活力的东西方交汇处，如今却成为了一则警世故事，我们的前任香港分社社长这样写道。
Regina Ip, a member of the Hong Kong Legislative Council, argues in an Op-Ed: "This is a Chinese territory, and we Hong Kongers have to live by Beijing's rules."	在一篇观点文章中，香港立法会成员叶刘淑仪(Regina Ip)说：“这是中国领土，我们香港人必须按照北京的规矩生活。”
_____	_____
• Lawyers and activists fanned out to U.S. airports as President Trump's	• 随着特朗普总统的旅行禁令开始生效，律师和活动人士们散布在美国各大

travel ban went into effect.	机场。
The State Department issued new guidelines on how to enforce the “close family” test on visitors from six predominantly Muslim countries.	针对来自 6 个主要穆斯林国家到访者的“近亲”测试,国务院发布了指导原则。
We obtained a diplomatic cable that lays them out: Parents, spouses, children, in-laws and stepchildren qualify as “close family.” But grandparents, aunts and uncles do not. Here are the details.	我们获得的一份外交电报列出了这些“近亲”: 父母、配偶、孩子、姻亲及继子女可算作“近亲”, 但祖父母、阿姨及叔叔则不算。这里是详细内容。
Mr. Trump faced a swift and bipartisan backlash after a crude tweet about a television host’s face-lift.	在一条关于一名电视节目主持人所做拉皮手术的粗鲁推文后, 特朗普立即遭到了来自两党的强烈反应。
_____	_____
• South Korea’s president, Moon Jae-in, met U.S. congressional leaders, including members of the Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees, ahead of a dinner at the White House and talks on North Korea with Mr. Trump.	• 韩国总统文在寅与美国国会领导人进行了会面, 其中包括外交事务和军事委员会的成员, 之后文在寅将在白宫与特朗普共进晚餐, 并商讨朝鲜问题。
The White House national security adviser said Mr. Trump would meet next week with President Vladimir Putin of Russia on the sidelines of the Group of 20 meeting in Germany.	白宫国家安全顾问说, 特朗普不会在下周德国举行的 G20 峰会期间与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)会面。
Chancellor Angela Merkel predicted the meeting would include “very difficult” talks with the U.S. on climate and trade.	安吉拉·默克尔总理预测, 峰会包括与美国就气候和贸易问题进行“非常艰难”的对话。
_____	_____
• Pope Francis granted a leave of absence to Cardinal George Pell, the Vatican’s de facto finance chief who has been charged with sexual assault, so that he could return to Australia to defend himself. The cardinal has been ordered to appear in court in Melbourne next month.	• 教皇方济各(Pope Francis)批准了红衣主教乔治·佩尔提出的休假以返回澳大利亚为自己辩护的申请。佩尔是梵蒂冈事实上的财务主管, 目前正面临性骚扰指控。这名红衣主教被法庭命令下个月在墨尔本出庭。
Our Rome bureau chief’s take: “Cardinal Pell said he wanted to clear his name and return to Rome. But the Vatican statement sounded like	我们的罗马分社社长如此评论: “红衣主教佩尔说他想为自己洗清冤屈, 返回罗马。但梵蒂冈的声明听上去像是在说再见。”

goodbye.”	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraqi forces claimed control of the remains of Al Nuri Grand Mosque in Mosul, above. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伊拉克军队控制了摩苏尔的努里大清真寺的废墟（上图）。
The mosque’s distinctive leaning minaret dominated the skyline of Mosul’s Old City for nearly eight centuries, but the Islamic State blew it up last week.	近八个世纪以来，这座清真寺独特的尖塔一直是摩苏尔旧城天际线中最为显眼的建筑，但伊斯兰国于上周将其炸毁。
Iraq’s prime minister said the Islamic State’s yearslong occupation of the city was over, but the eight-month battle has still not been entirely ousted the militants.	伊拉克总理表示，伊斯兰国多年对这座城市的占领已经终结，但这场为时 8 个月的战斗仍未将这些激进分子全部赶出。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a setback for Rupert Murdoch, British authorities asked regulators to further examine whether 21st Century Fox’s \$15 billion deal to take over the remainder of Sky, the European satellite giant, would give the Murdoch family too much influence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 鲁珀特·默多克(Rupert Murdoch)遭遇挫败。英国官方要求监管方对 21 世纪福克斯 150 亿美元收购欧洲卫星电视巨头天空广播(Sky)的交易进行进一步审查，以确认该交易是否会给默多克家族带来过多影响力。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A closer eye on Chinese money in America: White House officials and politicians want to overhaul how the U.S. vets deals with Chinese investors, especially tech and military transactions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 对来自中国的资金予以更密切的关注：白宫官员和政客们希望对中国投资者相关交易的审查进行改革，尤其是那些科技和军事类交易。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Chinese government is building battery factories on a large scale, seeking to dominate the lithium-ion market as electric vehicles gain acceptance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着电动汽车愈来愈为人所接受，中国政府正在大量修建电池工厂，意图主导锂离子电池市场。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vanilla Air, a Japanese airline, has come under fire for trying to prevent a partly-paralyzed man to board a flight because it was not wheelchair accessible. The airline later apologized to the passenger, who instead crawled up a portable staircase to reach the cabin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本的香草航空(Vanilla Air)因没有配备轮椅登机设施、试图阻止一名半瘫痪男子登机而遭到猛烈抨击。该乘客只好爬舷梯进入机舱，航空公司后来对该乘客作出道歉。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's cabinet approved plans to privatize Air India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度内阁通过了将印度航空公司(Air India)私有化的计划。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were weaker. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市走势较弱。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of Vietnam's top bloggers, known as Mother Mushroom, was sentenced to 10 years in jail for distributing antigovernment propaganda. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 越南最为知名、名为“蘑菇妈妈”的博主因散布反政府宣传被判入狱 10 年。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu Xiaobo, the imprisoned Nobel Peace laureate who was paroled to seek cancer treatment, was denied permission to go abroad for it. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国当局拒绝让保外就医的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波出国治疗癌症。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trump administration approved arms deals with Taiwan worth over \$1 billion. It is a sign that the White House is embracing a far more confrontational approach with China. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普政府批准了价值超过 10 亿美元的对台军售，表明特朗普政府正在对中国采取更具对抗性的姿态。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After two cyberattacks used tools stolen from the National Security Agency, there are concerns that American intelligence agencies have rushed to create digital weapons that they cannot keep safe. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 两次盗用国家安全局(National Security Agency)的工具发动网络攻击后，令人担心美国情报机构急着制造电子武器，却无法保证这些武器的安全。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Shinzo Abe rejected demands for the dismissal of Tomomi Inada, the defense minister, after she was accused of using Japan's Self-Defense Forces for political gain. [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)拒绝了将防卫大臣稻田朋美(Tomomi Inada)解职的要求，此前稻田朋美被控利用日本自卫队换取政治利益。(《朝日新闻》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The recently deposed crown prince of Saudi Arabia, Mohammed bin Nayef, is said to have been barred from leaving the kingdom and confined to his palace. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 近期被废黜的沙特阿拉伯王储穆罕默德·本·纳伊夫(Muhammed bin Nayef)据称已经被禁止离开该国，并关在他的宫殿中。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Australian owner of a children's jumping castle company was charged with arson for paying an employee to firebomb his competitors. [The Age] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚一家儿童弹跳城堡公司的老板因出钱让一名员工用燃烧弹袭击竞争对手而被控纵火罪。(《时代报》)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barack Obama's family holiday is big news in Indonesia, where he spent four years as a child. One headline: "Obama loves Indonesia." Mr. Obama is scheduled to meet President Joko Widodo later today. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 贝拉克·奥巴马的家庭假期在印度尼西亚是个大新闻,奥巴马曾在那里度过四年童年时光。一条新闻标题写着:“奥巴马爱印度尼西亚。”奥巴马将于今晚早些时候与印度尼西亚总统佐科·维多多(Joko Widodo)会面。(路透社)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士,让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: For grilled steak, this marinade of soy sauce, ginger, garlic, honey and lime is worth adding to your rotation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱:就烤牛排来说,很值得加入这个混合了酱油、姜、蒜、蜂蜜和青柠的腌泡汁。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The rhythm of love: Palm cockatoos are the only animals observed to use tools for rhythmic drumming, seemingly to attract mates. Researchers named one "Ringo" and another "Phil Collins." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 爱的旋律:棕树凤头鹦鹉是目前观察到的唯一能利用工具进行有节奏打鼓的动物,这样做似乎是为了吸引配偶。研究人员将一只命名为“林戈”(Ringo),另一只名为“菲尔·柯林斯”(Phil Collins)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Delhi bureau chief asks a question many Indians are confronting: How did lethal mob violence become such a commonplace? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的德里分社社长问了一个许多印度人正在面临的问题:致命的暴民暴力是如何变得如此常见的?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And meet Jeong Kwan, the Buddhist nun of "Chef's Table" fame, who recently served Korean temple food in New York. She also found time to explore the urban jungle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来认识一下正宽(Jeong Kwan,音),她是一位因《主厨的餐桌》而出名的比丘尼,最近在纽约为人们提供韩国的寺庙食物。此外,她还找时间探索了这个都市丛林。
Back Story	幕后故事
This year, Saturday is both Canada Day, a national holiday, and the celebration of the country's 150th birthday.	这个周六是加拿大国庆日,今年也恰逢该国建国150周年。
Ian Austen, a Canadian who is helping expand our coverage of the country, tells us that not everyone will be partying for "Canada 150."	伊恩·奥斯丁(Ian Austen)是帮助我们扩大对这个国家报道的加拿大人,他告诉我们并不是每个人都会为“加拿大150年”庆祝的。
Alethea Amaquq-Baril, an Inuit filmmaker, is among those who say that "Canada 15,000" would better reflect the county's history. And Quebec saves its party spirit for the Fête Nationale on June 24.	在那些说“加拿大1.5万年”才更能反映这个国家历史的人中,包括因纽特电影人阿莱西娅·阿娜奇-巴里尔(Alethea Amaquq-Baril)。魁北克则将派对兴致留到了6月24日的省庆日。

Above, Canada Day last year in Ottawa.	上图为去年渥太华的国庆日。
But in a country where summer can be all too brief, Mr. Austen writes, "Canada Day remains the main event and Ottawa is the place to celebrate."	奥斯丁写道，但在一个夏日如此短暂的国家，“国庆日仍然是主要的活动，渥太华是人们的庆祝地点。”
Military jets will perform flybys, performers will perform, politicians will make speeches, and fireworks will burst. "The government is promising that it will all be bigger and better for the special anniversary — except possibly the political speeches," Mr. Austen says.	军机将表演低空飞越，有艺人表演，政客们将发表讲话，还会放烟花。“政府承诺这个特殊的纪念日将会更为盛大——可能除了那些政治演讲之外，”奥斯丁说。
Queen Elizabeth of Britain, who is also Canada's head of state, is sending Prince Charles, though he gets a more indifferent welcome than his sons. And, perhaps incongruously, the Irish band U2 will perform before a crowd of hundreds of thousands, "a staggering number of whom will have red maple leaves painted on their faces," Mr. Austen notes.	英国的伊丽莎白女王同时也是加拿大的国家首脑，她将派出查尔斯王子，尽管他的受欢迎程度不如他的两个儿子。而且，或许有些违和的是，爱尔兰乐队 U2 将在数万名观众面前进行表演，“一大堆脸上画着红枫叶的人，”奥斯丁写道。
/international/20170630/george-pell-mosul-vladimir-putin	/international/20170630/george-pell-mosul-vladimir-putin
Damascus, CNN, George Pell: Your Morning Briefing	早报：特朗普习近平再通话；中国煤电进军海外
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phone calls with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan and President Xi Jinping of China are on President Trump's agenda in these hours. The White House did not disclose the topic, but North Korea's nuclear program concerns all three. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在几个小时内，特朗普将与日本首相安倍晋三及中国国家主席习近平进行通话。白宫没有披露通话的主题，但朝鲜核计划是三方都十分关心的问题。
The U.S. decision to approve \$1.4 billion in arms sales to Taiwan, announced during Mr. Xi's visit to Hong Kong, signals that Mr. Trump is assuming a more aggressive stance in Asia with both allies and	美国决定批准 14 亿美元对台军售，意味着无论是对盟友还是对手，特朗普都正在亚洲采取更为强硬的立场。这一决定是在习近平访问香港期间宣布的。一艘美国驱逐舰在靠近存在争议的中国岛屿附近航行，此举很可能意在

adversaries. A U.S. destroyer sailed near a disputed Chinese island, in a move likely meant to challenge China's claims to control navigation in the area.	挑战中国对该地区控制航行的宣称。
Meanwhile, former President Barack Obama wrapped up his family vacation in Indonesia, where he indirectly criticized Mr. Trump for withdrawing from the Paris climate accord.	与此同时，前总统贝拉克·奥巴马结束了在印度尼西亚的家庭假期，在那里，他间接批评了特朗普退出巴黎气候协定的决定。
_____	_____
• Mr. Trump's contentious relationship with the mainstream news media took on disturbing overtones after he posted a cartoonish video that depicts him wrestling "CNN" to the ground.	• 在发布了一则表现他将“CNN”摔倒在地的卡通化视频后，特朗普与主流媒体充满争执的关系又蒙上了令人不安的色彩。
"It is a sad day when the president of the United States encourages violence against reporters," a CNN statement said.	CNN 的声明说，“当美国总统鼓励针对记者的暴力行为时，这一天很悲哀。”
_____	_____
• A series of car bombs killed at least 18 people in Damascus, the Syrian capital, highlighting security gaps in parts of the country controlled by President Bashar al-Assad.	• 在叙利亚首都大马士革，一系列汽车炸弹事件导致至少 18 人死亡，突显出该国由总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)控制的部分地区存在安全漏洞。
In neighboring Turkey, our reporter is on Highway E-5, following a long march of protest against President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's widening crackdown on dissent. Hundreds of people, including roughly 30 opposition lawmakers, left Ankara, the capital, on June 15, and expect to reach Istanbul next Sunday.	在邻国土耳其，我们的记者在 E-5 高速公路上，正在追踪报道一个抗议总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)对异见人士不断扩大打压的长征活动。成百上千人，包括 30 名反对党议员在内，在 6 月 15 日离开首都安卡拉，预计将于下周日抵达伊斯坦布尔。
_____	_____
• "I hope that everyone will speak up and fight, overcome their own fears to build a better country."	• “我希望每个人都能发声、抗争，克服恐惧，来建设一个更好的国家。”
That final statement of the Vietnamese blogger known as Mother	这是名为“蘑菇妈妈”的越南博主在上周被判入狱 10 年时，所做的最后声明。

Mushroom, made as she was sentenced to 10 years in prison last week, has been reposted thousands of times on Facebook, evidence of defiance of the government's efforts to control dissent on the internet.	这一声明已在 Facebook 上被转发了成千上万次，以此作为对政府在网络上控制异见人士的反抗。
Almost 45 million Vietnamese, nearly half the population, uses Facebook.	约有 4500 万越南人使用 Facebook，为该国人口的一半。
_____	_____
• Our Australia bureau chief examines how Cardinal George Pell, the highest-ranking Roman Catholic prelate to be formally charged with sexual offenses, rose to power despite being trailed by a cloud of scandal.	• 我们的澳大利亚分社社长对红衣主教乔治·佩尔(George Pell)是如何在一系列丑闻的笼罩下仍然获得晋升做了调查。佩尔是最高级别的罗马天主教神职人员，被正式起诉性侵。
He also examines the often fused interests of church and state in Australia, where religious schools receive billions of dollars from the government.	他还调查了在澳大利亚常常结合在一起的政教利益，在那里，教会学校会从政府那里得到数十亿的资金。
Cardinal Pell, 76, is expected at a hearing in Melbourne on July 26.	现年 76 岁的红衣主教乔治·佩尔预计将于 7 月 26 日在墨尔本出席聆讯。
_____	_____
• South Korea, once a leading source of children put up for adoption abroad, now offers the most visible example of a major flaw in the system.	• 韩国曾是收养国外儿童的主要来源地，如今则成为该体系一个主要问题的显例。
Before 2000, the U.S. did not automatically grant citizenship to foreign adoptees, and some who have been convicted of crimes have been deported to birth countries they left decades ago.	2000 年前，美国不会自行给予外国被领养者公民身份，于是一些犯了罪的人会被遣返，送回他们数十年前离开的出生地。
The South Korean pictured above, who was adopted at age 8 by an American family, was sent to Seoul in 2012 with no language skills or contacts. He killed himself last month.	上图中的韩国人在 8 岁时被一个美国家庭领养，2012 年在没有语言技能和当地没有任何熟人的情况下，被送到首尔。上个月他自杀了。
_____	_____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disclosures that a Silicon Valley venture capitalist had preyed on female entrepreneurs prompted more than two dozen women to speak to our tech reporter about being sexually harassed by investors and mentors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 关于某硅谷风险投资人曾性骚扰女企业家的消息披露之后，超过 20 余名女性就被投资者和导师性骚扰一事，接受了我们的科技记者的采访。
Ten named the investors, and some had corroborating messages and emails.	有 10 人说出了投资者的名字，另有一些人则有可以证实其说法的信息和邮件。
For instance, via Facebook: "I was getting confused figuring out whether to hire you or hit on you."	例如一条通过 Facebook 发送的信息：“我搞不清究竟是该雇佣你，还是该和你调情。”
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's energy companies are planning to build nearly half of the new coal plants expected to go online in the next decade. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国的能源公司计划新建燃煤电厂的数量，占到接下来十年全球预计会并网发电的新燃煤电厂的近一半。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total, the French energy giant, agreed to invest \$1 billion in Iran to develop an offshore gas field. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 法国能源巨头道达尔(Total)同意对伊朗投资 10 亿美元，来开发其海上油气田。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automakers report U.S. sales for June, and analysts expect some gloomy results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 汽车制造商报出 6 月的美国销售数据，分析师预计结果不乐观。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. markets are closed Tuesday for the July 4 holiday. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市因 7 月 4 日假期休市。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Russian casino 4,000 miles east of Moscow is luring wealthy Asians otherwise hesitant to invest in Russia. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 莫斯科以东 4000 英里（约合 6400 公里）处，一家新开设的俄罗斯赌场正在吸引富有的、对于在俄罗斯投资犹豫不决的亚洲人。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jeff Horn stunned audiences around the world by defeating Manny Pacquiao for the world welterweight title. [The Sydney Morning Herald] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 杰夫·霍恩(Jeff Horn)击败了曼尼·帕奎奥(Manny Pacquiao)，赢得次重量级拳王，震惊了全世界的观众。（《悉尼先驱晨报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan's Liberal Democratic Party suffered a defeat in Tokyo, hindering Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's prospects for another term. [Japan Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本的自民党在东京遭遇挫败，对首相安倍晋三连任的前景造成了阻碍。（《日本时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deadline for Qatar to respond to demands from four Gulf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 卡塔尔对海湾地区邻国的要求作出回应的最后期限即将过去，它因与恐怖

neighbors is expiring, with little hope of ending their economic siege over allegations of links to terrorism. [The Guardian]	主义有关联的指控而遭到的经济封锁，解除无望。（《卫报》）
• Five North Koreans sailed into South Korean waters, crossing a heavily guarded border in what appeared to be an attempt to flee. [The New York Times]	• 五名朝鲜人驾驶船只进入了韩国水域。他们穿越了由重兵把守的边境，似乎是试图逃出朝鲜。（《纽约时报》）
• The U.S. rejected visa applications for an all-girl robotics team from Afghanistan, so their ball-sorting robot will compete without them. [Forbes]	• 美国拒绝了一个来自阿富汗的全为女孩的机器人比赛团队的签证申请，她们会分拣球类的机器人将在没有她们在场的情况下独自上场竞技。（《福布斯》）
• Anti-globalization protests have begun in Germany ahead of the G-20 summit meeting. [Reuters]	• 在德国 G-20 峰会召开前夕，反全球化抗议已经开始了。（路透社）
• China's space program appeared to suffer a setback when a rocket carrying a communications satellite failed to launch successfully. [South China Morning Post]	• 中国的太空计划似乎遇挫：搭载一颗通讯卫星的火箭未能成功发射。（《南华早报》）
• The son of Kim Jong-nam, who was assassinated in Kuala Lumpur in February, pleaded with the Malaysian authorities not to return the body to North Korea. [The Asahi Shimbun]	• 金正南的儿子请求马来西亚当局不要将其父的遗体送回朝鲜。金正男于今年 2 月在吉隆坡遭暗杀。（《朝日新闻》）
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Recipe of the day: Try a mocktail, like a salted lemon-ginger spritzer inspired by Vietnamese lemonade, for a crisp evening alternative.	• 今日菜谱：试试像盐柠檬生姜汽酒这样的鸡尾酒，来一个清爽的夜晚吧。这款鸡尾酒的灵感来源于越南柠檬汁。
• A yearlong relationship contract might sound bloodless, but it can help surface and protect each person's priorities. Happily, it's renewable.	• 一份为期一年的爱情合约似乎听上去很冷血，但却能帮助两个人找出、保护对方的优先事项。令人高兴的是，它是可以不断续签的。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• "Checkout time, for the living and the dead, is usually no later than 3	• "无论是活人还是死人，退房时间通常都不超过下午 3 点。"探访日本一家

p.m." Visit a Japanese "itai hokeru," or corpse hotel, which offers funereal hospitality for families and temporary storage for bodies.	招待葬礼家庭，并提供暂时存放遗体服务的尸体酒店。
• What happens when you take a stroll through the Metropolitan Opera in New York on the busiest week of year? You run into Misty Copeland, Toscanini's head, wigs, harps and a snow yak.	• 如果在纽约大都会歌剧院(Metropolitan Opera)一年最为繁忙的一周中漫步其中会如何？你会遇到米丝蒂·科普兰(Misty Copeland)、托斯卡尼尼(Toscanini)的头颅、假发、竖琴和雪牦牛。
Back Story	幕后故事
Could we be near the answer to an 80-year mystery?	对于一个存在 80 年之久的谜题，我们有可能接近它的答案吗？
A team of searchers working with specially trained dogs is scouring a Pacific island in hopes of finding the remains of Amelia Earhart.	一队搜寻人员正在与经过特殊训练的狗一道，对一个太平洋小岛进行搜索，希望能找到阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特(Amelia Earhart)的遗体。
She and her navigator disappeared on July 2, 1937, as Earhart was trying to become the first woman to circumnavigate the globe.	1937 年 7 月 2 日，埃尔哈特与领航员失踪，当时她正试图成为首位环航全球的女性。
We promise to keep you posted if the searchers turn up anything. But meanwhile, we wondered: Who finally did become the first woman to fly around the world?	如果搜寻人员发现了什么线索，我们承诺一定告诉你们。但与此同时，我们也想知道：最终是谁成为了首位完成环球飞行的女性？
In 1948, 24-year-old Richarda Morrow-Tait of Britain took off from Croydon, now a borough of London, in a single-engine Percival Proctor, with Michael Townsend, a Cambridge graduate student, as navigator. They returned a year and one day later, mission completed.	1948 年，24 岁的英国人丽查达·莫罗-泰特(Richarda Morrow-Tait)驾驶单引擎的珀西瓦尔·普罗克托(Percival Proctor)飞机，从克罗伊登(如今那里是伦敦的一个区)与领航员、剑桥大学的研究生迈克尔·汤森(Michael Townsend)一道出发。一年零一天后，他们完成了任务回来了。
The first woman to make the trek solo was Geraldine Mock, who as a girl in Ohio had been fascinated by Earhart.	首位独自完成这一漫长旅程的女性是杰拉尔丁·莫克(Geraldine Mock)，她来自俄亥俄州，深深为埃尔哈特所痴迷。
In 1964, at age 38, Ms. Mock, above, took off in the Spirit of Columbus, a 1953 single-engine Cessna 180, from Columbus.	1964 年，38 岁的莫克(上图)驾驶“哥伦布精神”号，从哥伦布市出发了。那是一架 1953 年的塞斯纳 180 型单引擎飞机。
The flight wasn't without complications, including a burning antenna and a mistaken landing at a secret military airstrip in Cairo.	她的飞行并非一帆风顺，期间她遭遇了天线烧毁，还误降在了开罗的一处秘密军事飞机跑道上。
But after 29 days and 23,103 miles, the self-proclaimed "flying	但经过 29 天、23103 英里(约合 37180 公里)的飞行后，这位自称“会飞的

housewife" and mother of three returned home a record-holder.	家庭主妇"及三位孩子的母亲回到家，成为了一名纪录保持者。
/international/20170703/damascus-cnn-george-pell	/international/20170703/damascus-cnn-george-pell
China, Russia, Israel: Your Morning Briefing	早报：习近平会晤普京，朝鲜再次发射导弹
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Xi Jinping of China is in Moscow for a meeting with President Vladimir Putin, their third this year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国国家主席习近平正在莫斯科与弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)总统碰面，这是两人今年的第三次会晤。
Up for discussion during the two-day visit: trade deals, their mutual unhappiness about a U.S. missile shield in South Korea.	为期两天的访问中将讨论的话题有：贸易协定、双方对美国在韩国部署导弹防御系统共同的不满。
President Trump, frustrated by China's unwillingness to lean on North Korea, told Mr. Xi on Monday that the U.S. was prepared to act on its own in pressuring the nuclear-armed regime in Pyongyang, according to senior administration officials.	据高级官员说，特朗普总统周一告诉习近平，美国已经准备好对拥有核武器的平壤政权单独展开施压行动。特朗普对中国不愿向朝鲜施加压力感到不满。
South Korea's military said that the North has launched another ballistic missile. "Does this guy have anything better to do with his life?," Mr. Trump reacted on Twitter, in an apparent reference to Kim Jong-un, the North's leader.	韩国军方称朝鲜已经发射了另一枚弹道导弹。“这个人没别的事可做了吗？”特朗普在 Twitter 上作出回应，明显指的是朝鲜领导人金正恩。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American-backed forces have nearly sealed the capital of the Islamic State's self-proclaimed caliphate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国支持的武装力量几乎封锁了伊斯兰国自称的首都。
Syrian Kurds and Arabs fighting as the Syrian Democratic Forces are trying to trap as many as 2,500 Islamic State militants in Raqqa, Syria. An American-led coalition supporting the S.D.F. has blown up bridges over the Euphrates and is even shooting boats.	为叙利亚民主军作战的叙利亚库尔德人和阿拉伯人，在叙利亚拉卡努力围困了多达 2500 名的伊斯兰国激进分子。一个由美国领导、支持叙利亚民主军的联合部队已经炸毁了幼发拉底河上的桥梁，甚至向船只开火。
"If you want to get out of Raqqa right now," the American commander	"如果你现在想离开拉卡，"美国指挥官说，"只能自己做一个披风筏。"

said, "you've got to build a poncho raft."	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A "very severe judgment": That's what Prime Minister Shinzo Abe called voters' resounding rejection of his party, the Liberal Democrats, in Tokyo elections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个“非常严厉的批判”：这是日本首相安倍晋三对于其所在的自民党在东京都选举中惨败的说法。
All but one of the 50 municipal seats went to the upstart Tomin First Party, founded by Tokyo's governor, Yuriko Koike. She is widely believed to have ambitions to become Japan's first female prime minister, possibly as Mr. Abe's successor.	“都民第一之会”(Tomin First Party)的 50 个候选人中, 49 人当选。这个政党是由东京都知事小池百合子(Yuriko Koike)创立的。外界普遍认为她有意愿成为日本首位女首相, 很可能是安倍的继任者。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narendra Modi visits Israel, a first for an Indian prime minister. Three days of talks are expected to focus on defense deals and cyber security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)出访以色列, 这是印度总理首次访问该国。外界预期为期三天的讨论将聚焦在国防交易和网络安全方面。
But the visit is shadowed by fury among Israeli and diaspora Jews over moves by Israel's prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, that follow the agenda of his ultra-Orthodox coalition partners.	但以色列人和海外的犹太人对于该国总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)遵循极端正统派联盟伙伴的议程感到愤怒, 为他的访问蒙上了一层阴影。
His suspension of a plan for the sexes to pray together at the Western Wall and protection of the Orthodox monopoly over religious conversions reawakened a searing debate over identity and belonging.	内塔尼亚胡暂停了一项两性均能在哭墙祈祷计划, 及保护正统派在宗教皈依方面一家独大的做法再次引发了一场关于身份和归属问题的大讨论。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accounts of sexual harassment in Silicon Valley — and the tech industry around the world — are mushrooming, as women take strength from stories published in The Times and elsewhere. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着女性从时报及其他媒体的报道中汲取力量, 硅谷及世界各地科技行业的性骚扰指控, 正在不断涌现出来。
Repercussions include the resignation of a prominent investor, Dave McClure of 500 Startups, who admitted to having been "a creep."	事件后果包括知名投资人“500 创业”(500 Startups)的戴夫·麦克卢尔(Dave McClure)的辞职, 他承认自己“让人讨厌”。
The company apologized to LaunchVic, its new Australian partner, for	为没有告知麦克卢尔正在接受调查一事, 该公司向新的澳大利亚合作伙伴

not revealing that Mr. McClure was under investigation. And Australian tech leaders condemned predatory investor behavior and urged the industry to take "a long hard look" at itself.	LaunchVic 作出了道歉。澳大利亚的科技行业领袖们谴责了投资者的骚扰行为，敦促行业“深刻反省”一下自身。
_____	_____
• Our latest edition of The Breakdown, news and notes from Australia, asks who will pay for the trial of Cardinal George Pell, and examines the cracks in the gig economy.	• 我们最新一期的澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”提出了谁将为红衣主教乔治·佩尔(George Pell)的审判埋单的问题，并且调查了零工经济出现的问题。
Business	商业
• Economists offered an unexpected explanation for why younger American men are working fewer hours than their counterparts did in 2000: video games.	• 对于为何年轻美国男性与 2000 年相比工作时数变短，经济学家们给出了让人们意料不到的解释：电子游戏。
• Tesla's first mass-market car, the Model 3, goes into production on Friday, two weeks earlier than planned.	• 特斯拉首款大众市场车型 Model 3 将于周五投产，比计划提前了两周。
• A pioneering engineer turned entrepreneur turned executive has founded a community-based club in Silicon Valley, one that aims to shape new ideas through conversation and shared experience.	• 一位先后成为创业家、企业高管的开创性工程师，在硅谷成立了一家基于社区的俱乐部，旨在通过对话和分享彼此的经历，打造出新的理念。
• U.S. markets are closed for the July 4 holiday. Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 美国股市因 7 月 4 日假期休市。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
• In Central America, President Trump's hard-line approach to immigration is stemming the flow of migrants bound for the U.S. [The New York Times]	• 在中美洲，特朗普总统针对移民的强硬措施拦住了涌向美国的移民潮。（《纽约时报》）
• A team of volunteers in the Philippines known as the Suicide Squad is enacting daring civilian rescues throughout the embattled city of Marawi. [Reuters]	• 一队名为“自杀小队”的菲律宾志愿者正在深陷战火的马拉维勇敢地援救平民。（路透社）

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summer highway construction in Germany set the stage for a tour bus's collision with a trailer truck that killed at least 18 people. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 德国夏季的高速公路施工成为了一辆旅游大巴与拖车相撞的诱因。该事故导致至少 18 人死亡。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Thailand, newly implemented fines for hiring undocumented foreigners have caused tens of thousands of workers from countries like Cambodia and Myanmar to flee. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在泰国, 新近开始实施的针对雇佣非法外国人的罚款, 已导致数万来自柬埔寨和缅甸这样国家的工人逃离。(ABC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Have you misplaced a lazy \$1.6 million in cash?" The Australian Federal Police took to Facebook to locate the owner of a briefcase stuffed with money. [The Sydney Morning Herald] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "你有没有把 160 万现金随便乱放过?" 一名澳大利亚联邦警察上 Facebook 寻找一个塞满了现金的公文包的主人。(《悉尼先驱晨报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find out what the internet knows about you, and how to stop the surveillance, in our weekly newsletter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来看看网络都知道你哪些事, 在我们的每周新闻电邮里, 了解该如何阻止这样的监视。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: If you're looking for a meatless meal, a soba salad is a great choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱: 如果你不想吃肉, 荞麦面沙拉是个不错的选择。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An American governor, Chris Christie of New Jersey, was widely ridiculed after an aerial photographer captured him sunning himself with his family on a beach closed to the public by a government shutdown. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 被一位航拍摄影师拍下与家人在一个由于政府关门, 不向公众开放的海滩上晒日光浴后, 美国新泽西州长克里斯·克里斯蒂(Chris Christie)成为了笑柄。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing countries like Bangladesh are serving as an "ideal testing ground" for hackers engaged in the newest, most creative and potentially most dangerous types of cyberattacks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 像孟加拉国这样的发展中国家正在成为黑客们实施最新、最有创意和最危险的网络攻击的“理想试验场”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Think you're too old to enjoy Walt Disney World? Millions of foreign tourists head there every year. Here's our guide to enjoying its theme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 觉得自己的年纪不适合去迪士尼世界(Walt Disney World)玩? 每年, 有数百万外国游客前往那里。这里是我们的成年人玩转迪士尼攻略。

parks as a grown-up.	
Back Story	幕后故事
Sixty years ago today, the Italian carmaker Fiat introduced its Nuova 500, a model now seen as a symbol of elegant Italian craftsmanship and the renewal of hope after World War II.	60年前，意大利汽车生产商菲亚特(Fiat)推出了 Nuova 500，这个车型今天被视为优雅的意大利工艺的象征，也是“二战”后重燃的希望。
The Fiat 500 had been around since 1936 in another design, nicknamed Topolino (Italian for Mickey Mouse). Then came the long years of war. But by 1957, Italy was in the middle of a rapid boom some even called a miracle.	自1936年起，菲亚特500就以另一种设计问世了，别名为“托波利诺”(Topolino，意大利语，意为“米老鼠”)。然后长达数十年的战争开始了。但到了1957年，意大利处在了快速发展之中，甚至被一些人称之为奇迹。
Italians started to have discretionary income, and many aspired to a new middle-class lifestyle, complete with personal car. This 1960 video captures the excitement the new 500 inspired.	意大利人开始有了可随意支配的收入，不少人开始向往新的中产阶级生活方式，包括私人轿车。这个1960年的视频捕捉了新菲亚特500为人们带来的兴奋之情。
In The Corriere della Sera, a leading newspaper, a reviewer recalled “looking at it with suspicion” but being won over by the ease with which the tiny car climbed an Alpine pass. (The New York Times later described it as “midget Italian car with a sewing-machine-sized-air-cooled engine.”)	在一家主要的报纸《晚邮报》(Corriere della Sera)上，一名评论人士回忆称自己“带着怀疑看着它”，但这辆小车轻松爬上一个阿尔卑斯山山口所折服(《纽约时报》后来描述这款车为“带着缝纫机大小风冷式发动机的意大利小车”)。
The Corriere reviewer praised Fiat’s engineer, Dante Giacosa, for creating a “jewel” and predicted that it would not be long before Italian streets were filled with them.	《晚邮报》的评论人对菲亚特的工程师但丁·贾科萨(Dante Giacosa)大加赞扬，说他创造了一件“珠宝”，并且预言意大利的街头很快就会全是这款车。
Indeed, over 3.6 million such cars had been sold by 1975, when the model was discontinued. Thousands remain in use.	的确，到1975年这款车停产的时候，菲亚特的这款车约售出了3600万辆。目前仍有成千上万辆在使用中。
/international/20170704/china-russia-israel-your-morning-briefing	/international/20170704/china-russia-israel-your-morning-briefing
Narendra Modi, North Korea, Vladimir Putin: Your Wednesday Briefing	早报：美韩军演回应朝鲜导弹，“巴铁”神话终结
Good morning.	早安。

Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The White House confirmed that North Korea had launched an intercontinental ballistic missile, as it claimed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 白宫证实了朝鲜的说法，即该国已经发射了一枚洲际弹道导弹。
The U.S. and South Korea conducted joint missile exercises in response to the North's test.	作为对朝鲜此次试验的回应，美国与韩国举行了联合军演。
President Xi Jinping of China and President Vladimir Putin of Russia, meeting in Moscow, suggested a deal that would freeze the North's nuclear and missile programs and joint U.S.-South Korean military drills.	正在俄罗斯会面的中国国家主席习近平及俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京 (Vladimir Putin) 提出了一项冻结朝鲜核武器和导弹计划及美韩联合军演的交易。
Mr. Xi went on to Germany for talks and a little panda diplomacy ahead of the G-20 summit meeting beginning Friday in Hamburg.	习近平继续前往德国，在周五于汉堡举行的 G20 峰会前夕进行会谈和熊猫外交。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan and the European Union appear ready to announce the outlines of a broad trade agreement on Thursday, just before President Trump arrives in Germany for the G-20 meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本和欧盟似乎准备好要在周四宣布一项广泛贸易协定的框架，此时恰好是特朗普总统抵达德国参加 G20 峰会前夕。
If the two can eventually reach agreement on the details, the deal could rival NAFTA as the world's largest free trade zone — and threaten the U.S. with isolation in important industries like automobiles.	如果两国最终能够在细节上达成一致，该贸易协定很可能与北美自由贸易协定 (North American Free Trade Agreement, 简称 Nafta) 匹敌，成为世界最大的自由贸易区，并在像汽车行业这样的重要产业上孤立美国，构成威胁。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We must all get back to work. This is not a soap opera." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "这不是肥皂剧，我们必须回到工作中去。"
That was Singapore's prime minister, Lee Hsien Loong, seeking to quell the national crisis over governance that has emerged from his family's feud over the musty, modest home above.	这句话出自新加坡总理李显龙，他正在努力平息一场由于其家族纷争带来的执政危机。这场家族争斗因上图中其貌不扬的房子而起。
The prime minister's brother and sister accuse him of abusing his power to try to preserve the estate of their father — the city-state's	总理的弟妹指控他滥用权力保存父亲的故居，将其作为未来王朝的基石，而不是如讲究实际的父亲所愿，将房子拆除。他们的父亲是这个城市国家受人

revered founder, Lee Kuan Yew — as a bedrock for a future dynasty, instead of demolishing it as the unsentimental Mr. Lee wished.	尊敬的创立者李光耀。
_____	_____
• The Philippine military can continue to legally exert wide powers in its fight against Islamic State militants, including warrantless searches and roadblocks.	• 菲律宾军方将继续合法运用其广泛的权力抗击伊斯兰国激进分子, 包括在没有搜查令的情况下开展搜查、设置路障等。
The country's Supreme Court rejected challenges to President Rodrigo Duterte's declaration of martial law across the island of Mindanao, though the battle is focused on just one of its cities, the predominantly Muslim Marawi. Mr. Duterte had threatened to ignore and even arrest the judges if they ruled otherwise.	该国最高法院拒绝了针对罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)的挑战。此前杜特地宣布棉兰老岛全境戒严, 尽管战斗集中在岛上的一座城市, 即以穆斯林为主的马拉维。杜特地曾威胁, 如果法官们不这么判的话, 他会无视甚至逮捕他们。
The military said it had retaken a crucial piece of territory in the city and found the body of a Singaporean fighter, a sign of reinforcements of extremists from around the region.	军方说已经夺回了该市一片重要区域, 并且发现了一名新加坡战斗者的尸体, 表明极端分子从周围地区获得了增援。
_____	_____
• India's premier, Narendra Modi, has become the country's first leader to set foot in the Jewish state. "We've been waiting for you a long time," the Israeli prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, said.	• 印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)成为了该国首位踏足以色列这个犹太国家的领导人。“我们等你很久了, ”以色列总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)说。
While the two look to expand trade and cooperation in areas like agriculture and water management, India is soft-pedaling its support for the Palestinian cause.	两人努力在农业和用水管理等方面扩大贸易及合作的同时, 印度也正在弱化对巴勒斯坦事业的支持。
Back home, Mr. Modi faces a brewing Himalayan border crisis involving Bhutan that has China warning of possible war.	在国内, 莫迪面临着正在酝酿中的喜马拉雅边境危机, 这一危机涉及不丹, 中国已提出可能发生战争的警告。
Business	商业
• The resistance Uber faces in Europe is exemplified by the taxi war with	• 优步(Uber)在欧洲面临的抵抗在该公司与伦敦标志性黑色出租车的出租

London's iconic black cabs, which trace their lineage to 1634. A senior E.U. official advised that Uber be forced to operate under the same tough rules as taxi companies.	车大战中得到了最佳体现，伦敦的黑色出租车的历史可追溯至 1634 年。一名高级欧盟官员建议优步必须与出租车公司一样，在同等严格法规下营运。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Shanghai court froze \$182 million in assets tied to the tech mogul Jia Yueting, after an affiliate of his company LeEco missed loan payments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一家乐视系企业未能如期偿付贷款后，上海的一个法院冻结了与科技巨头贾跃亭有关联的 1.182 亿美元资产。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slowing U.S. auto sales have hit even luxury models from BMW and Mercedes-Benz and are causing makers to cut jobs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 放缓的美国汽车销售甚至打击了从宝马(BMW)到梅赛德斯-奔驰(Mercedes-Benz 的豪华车型市场，导致汽车生产商裁员。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qatar, locked in a confrontation with four neighboring countries, said it would sharply increase its production of natural gas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 深陷与四个邻国对抗的卡塔尔说会大幅提升天然气产量。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's new simplified tax system for goods and services has already prompted companies to share the benefits with widespread discounting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度新出台经过简化的、商品和服务赋税系统促使企业以大范围折扣与消费者分享这一福利。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. markets reopen today. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市今日重新开市。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Chinese inventor's dream of a "straddling bus" that would glide above traffic is effectively dead, with 32 arrests at the dubious investment company that backed it. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名中国投资者梦想中能够在车流上方开行的“巴铁”正式宣告流产。该计划背后的投资公司疑云重重，目前已有 32 人被捕。《《纽约时报》》
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu Xiaobo, the Chinese Nobel peace laureate suffering from late-stage cancer, could soon receive treatment from American and German medical experts, the authorities in China said. Check back for updates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国官方说，诺贝尔和平奖获得者、罹患癌症晚期的刘晓波可能很快将接受美国及德国医学专家的治疗。敬请关注后续更新。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bipartisan group of U.S. senators spent Independence Day with American soldiers in Afghanistan and urged President Trump to fill vacant embassy and State Department positions there. [The New York 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一群两党参议员在阿富汗与美国驻兵一起度过了独立日，他们敦促特朗普总统任命人事，好让当地的大使馆和国务院职位不再空缺。《《纽约时报》》

Times]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exhaustive project has mapped where Aboriginal people were massacred in the colonial conquest of Australia. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一项详尽项目列出了在澳大利亚殖民征服的过程中，土著人遭受大屠杀的地点。(ABC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five million motorbikes clog the streets of Hanoi, Vietnam. By 2030, the city wants there to be none. [BBC News] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 目前有 500 万摩托车堵在了越南河内的街头。到 2030 年，这个城市希望街上一辆摩托车都没有。(BBC 新闻)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a rare victory for gay rights in China, a man won a lawsuit against a mental hospital that had subjected him to so-called conversion therapy. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国出现了罕见的同性恋权益胜利，一名男子打赢了针对一家精神病院的官司，该医院曾强行对其进行所谓的转换治疗。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Chinese man laments that his striking resemblance to Vladimir Putin has not translated into success with the ladies. [South China Morning Post] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名中国男子惋惜自己与弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)惊人的相似程度没能让他在女性那里受欢迎。(《南华早报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here is our complete guide to saving for retirement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是一份为退休进行储蓄的完全指南。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should you be concerned about chlorine or skin lotions and the like in pools? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你该为游泳池里的氯、护肤乳液这类东西感到担忧吗?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tonight, season chicken thighs with lemon, garlic and fresh herbs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今晚，来一份时令菜：配以柠檬、蒜头和新鲜香料的鸡腿。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An extinct, giant llama-like creature, fossils of which were discovered by Charles Darwin in Patagonia, has defied scientists' efforts to locate it on the tree of life for 180 years. Researchers have finally determined that the Macrauchenia was a distant relative of horses, rhinos and tapirs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 年来，科学家们在生命之树上寻找一种已经灭绝、类似于大型羊驼生物位置的努力始终没能成功。这种生物的化石由查尔斯·达尔文(Charles Darwin)在巴塔哥尼亚发现的。研究人员现在终于认定长颈驼是马、犀牛及獾的远亲。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And the story of human origins keeps getting more twists. Based on newly discovered fossil DNA, experts have concluded that a wave of early Homo sapiens — or close relatives — traveled from Africa to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 人类起源的故事不断出现新进展。基于新发现的化石 DNA，专家得出结论，一批早期智人——或是近亲——从非洲迁移到了欧洲，并与尼安德特人杂交繁殖。

Europe and interbred with Neanderthals.	
Back Story	幕后故事
On this day in 1946, a French designer made bathing suit history – and helped popularize a trend of linking beautiful women to the devastating power of nuclear fission.	1946 年的今天, 一名法国设计师创造了泳衣历史——并且使得漂亮女性与核裂变的致命力量有所关联的风潮流行了起来。
Louis Réard named his tiny two-piece after Bikini Atoll, the Pacific outpost the U.S. was using to test the atom bomb's effect on naval vessels.	· (Louis Réard) (Bikini Atoll)
Women's images had been painted onto World War II aircraft, and the plane that carried the bomb that devastated Hiroshima the prior year was named after the pilot's mother, Enola Gay.	女性的形象当时已经被画在了“二战”的飞机上, 在前一年用原子弹炸毁广岛的飞机, 则是以飞行员的母亲艾诺拉·盖伊(Enola Gay)命名。
The atomic tests kept up the tradition. You can listen to Orson Welles announce on his radio show that one bomb would be decorated with the likeness of his wife, the Hollywood star Rita Hayworth. It was stenciled onto the casing with the name of one of her roles, Gilda.	原子弹试验延续了这一传统。你能听到奥森·威尔斯(Orson Welles)在他的电台节目中宣布有一颗原子弹会以他妻子、好莱坞女星丽塔·海华丝(Rita Hayworth)的肖像进行装饰。他妻子的照片, 加上她所饰演的角色吉尔达(Gilda)这个名字, 以模版印刷印在了原子弹的外壳上。
There are many other examples. A few years later, Las Vegas introduced the “Miss Atomic Bomb” competition, combining two of Nevada's best-known qualities: its early nuclear tests and pinup girls.	还有其他不少例子。几年后, 拉斯维加斯推出了“原子弹小姐”比赛, 将内华达州两个最为著名的特质结合到了一起: 早期的核试验及海报女郎。
And U.S. radio carried songs like “Atomic Baby” (1950) and “Radioactive Mama” (1960), whose lyrics suggest that a couple will “reach critical mass tonight.”	美国电台则播放着像《原子弹宝贝》(Atomic Baby, 1950 年) 和《放射性妈妈》(Radioactive Mama, 1960 年) 这样的歌曲, 这些歌曲都包含着情侣将在“今晚达到临界变量”的歌词。
/international/20170705/narendra-modi-north-korea-vladimir-putin	/international/20170705/narendra-modi-north-korea-vladimir-putin
North Korea, Vladimir Putin, G-20: Your Thursday Briefing	早报: 特朗普将见普京, 中国“脏”煤使用率下降
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only “self-restraint” is keeping war at bay on the Korean Peninsula. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 朝鲜半岛仍未爆发战争的唯一原因是“自我克制”。
<p>That blunt assessment by the top American general in South Korea underscores the gravity of tensions over North Korea’s test-launch of an intercontinental ballistic missile. The U.S. and South Korea responded with a missile drill, above, and the U.N. Security Council met.</p>	<p>美军高级将领在韩国发出的这一直言不讳的评价，突显出朝鲜试射洲际弹道导弹带来的严峻形势。美韩两国以一场军演作为回应（上图），联合国安理会也召开了会议。</p>
<p>A surgical strike against North Korea would risk “staggering casualties,” our correspondent writes. Frustrated that China has not reined in the North, President Trump seemed to threaten the U.S. trade relationship. But our analysis suggests that China is likely to do little, or nothing, to restrain its troublesome ally.</p>	<p>我们的记者写道，对朝鲜进行一场外科手术式的打击将有着带来“巨大伤亡”的风险。不满于中国未能遏制朝鲜，特朗普总统似乎以美国贸易关系作为威胁。但我们的分析认为，在遏制麻烦的盟友方面，中国可能不会太出力或者什么也不做。</p>
<p>Markets in Asia appeared to shrug off the situation, closing mostly higher.</p>	<p>这一情况似乎没有影响到亚洲市场，收盘时大多都有所上涨。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea is hardly the only pressing issue as China’s president, Xi Jinping, meets for a second day with Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany ahead of the G-20 summit meeting beginning tomorrow in Hamburg. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 朝鲜并非中国国家主席习近平所面临的唯一紧迫问题，目前他正在与德国总理安吉拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)进行第二天的会面。G20 将于明日在汉堡开幕。
<p>China is positioning itself as the champion of core G-20 principles — multilateralism, defending the Paris climate accord, free trade — as U.S. influence recedes. President Trump’s aides are more worried about his first face-to-face meeting with Vladimir Putin of Russia, who is likely to raise a sensitive topic: sanctions relief.</p>	<p>在美国影响力减弱之际，中国正在将自己当成 G20 峰会核心原则的倡导者——多边主义、捍卫巴黎气候协定、自由贸易。特朗普的顾问对于他与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)的首次会面更为担忧，后者很可能会提起一个敏感话题：解除制裁。</p>
<p>Amid fears of violent protests, Hamburg will be swathed in a police presence of 20,000.</p>	<p>出于对暴力抗议的担忧，2 万名警察将遍布汉堡街头。</p>
<p>With U.S. commitment to European security in question, a review</p>	<p>随着美国对欧洲安全的承诺成了问题，一项由德国议会委托的评估得出结</p>

<p>commissioned by Germany's Parliament concluded that the country could legally take shelter under the nuclear umbrellas of the British or French.</p>	<p>论，认为该国应当在英国或法国核保护伞下寻求合法庇护。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs and drone video footage show the devastation in Mosul as government forces wrested the last pockets of the Iraqi city from Islamic State militants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 照片和无人机视频显示了摩苏尔的废墟，目前政府武装力量正在与伊斯兰国激进分子争夺这座伊拉克城市最后的小块地区。
<p>And Iraqi Christians now living in the U.S. who supported President Trump's campaign are shocked to find themselves caught up in his widening immigration dragnet.</p>	<p>居住在美国、曾在竞选中支持过特朗普的伊拉克基督徒震惊地发现，自己正身陷特朗普不断扩大的移民拖网中。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Kremlin is bringing the profit motive to bear on Syria's civil war, rewarding security contractors with oil and mineral rights in territory they secure from the Islamic State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 克里姆林宫正在用利益动机对叙利亚内战施加影响，用安全服务承包商从伊斯兰国手里所夺下地区的石油和采矿权奖励他们。
<p>A former French judge will take on the task of preparing evidence that may eventually lead to war crimes trials in the six-year conflict.</p>	<p>一位前法国法官将承担准备证据的任务，最终这些证据很可能用于这一长达六年的冲突中战争罪行的审判。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volvo, the Swedish-based automaker owned by Geely of China, said that from 2019 on, it would introduce only hybrid or electric models. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 总部位于瑞典、现为中国吉利所有的汽车生产商沃尔沃(Volvo)表示，2019年后，将只推出混合动力或电动车型。
<p>That's a first for a mainstream car company.</p>	<p>这是首个这样做的主流汽车企业。</p>
<p>Volvo's chief executive said that while the strategy has risks, "a much bigger risk would be to stick with internal combustion engines."</p>	<p>沃尔沃的首席执行官说，尽管这一战略带有风险，“一直使用内燃机的风险会更大”。</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minutes of the Federal Reserve's June meeting revealed a debate over how quickly the Fed should begin to reduce its securities portfolio, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美联储6月会议有一场长达数分钟的辩论，内容关于美联储该多快开始减少其投资组合，一些人也对宽松信贷政策表达了担忧。

some concern about loose credit.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worldpay, a British payment processing company, has agreed in principle to be acquired by Vantiv, an American rival, for about \$10 billion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 英国支付服务处理商 Worldpay 已原则上同意被美国对手 Vantiv 以约 100 亿美元的价格收购。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inkjet meets genetics: Konica Minolta, the Japanese manufacturer of photocopiers and printers, plans to buy the American genetic testing company Ambry Genetics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 当喷墨打印机遇上遗传学: 日本复印机、打印机制造商柯尼卡美能达 (Konica Minolta) 计划收购美国的基因检测公司 Ambry Genetics。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samsung is expected to report record profits in the second quarter — and dethrone Intel from the top of the semiconductor market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 外界预期三星(Samsung)第二季度的营收将创纪录, 将因特尔(Intel)从半导体市场的王位上拉下。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start-ups are reinventing the suitcase. Think USB ports, GPS trackers and scales that tell you when you overpacked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 创业公司正在改造行李箱。想想 USB 接口、GPS 定位器和在你打包过度时告诉你的磅秤。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. stocks were mostly up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 美国股市以涨为主。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Chinese hospital invited experts from the U.S. and Germany to help treat the Nobel Peace Prize laureate Liu Xiaobo for liver cancer. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一家中国医院邀请来自美国和德国的专家帮助诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波治疗肝癌。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A U.S. ban on laptops in carry-on luggage from eight Muslim-majority countries was lifted for some airlines. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 一项禁止来自 8 个主要穆斯林国家手提行李中携带笔记本电脑的禁令, 现在已经在几个航空公司解除了。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientists believe they have narrowed the area to search for Malaysia Airlines flight MH370. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 科学家们认为他们已经将马航 MH370 的搜索范围缩小了。(ABC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suspects in the downing of a different Malaysia Airlines flight over Ukraine three years ago will be tried in a Dutch court. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 三年前另一架马航航班乌克兰空难事件的几名嫌犯将在一家荷兰法院受审。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Abu Sayyaf militants beheaded two Vietnamese sailors in the southern Philippines. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> “阿布沙耶夫”反政府武装(Abu Sayyaf)的激进分子在菲律宾南部将两名越南海员斩首。(BBC)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's use of low-quality or "dirty" coal fell by 40 percent in four years, according to an analysis. [CNBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 根据一项分析, 中国对劣质煤或“脏”煤的使用四年里下降了 40%。(CNBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hangman's noose is returning in the U.S. as a potent symbol of racial hatred. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 刽子手的索套在美国回归, 成为种族仇恨的有力象征。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNN stoked controversy by tracing the identity of a Reddit user who created the video of President Trump tackling the CNN logo that Mr. Trump circulated. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CNN 找出了制作特朗普击倒 CNN 标识视频的 Reddit 用户, 引发了争议。特朗普将该视频传播开来。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A panel advising Thailand's junta suggested draconian restrictions on the internet. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个为泰国军政府提供建议的小组建议对互联网施以严格限制。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A giant panda cub recently born in a Tokyo zoo is healthy (and very cute). [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一头近期在东京出生的熊猫目前很健康 (还很可爱)。(《朝日新闻》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stereotypically macho messages limit children's understanding of what it means to be a father, a man and a boy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 带有刻板印象的男子气概讯息会限制儿童对成为一个父亲、男人和男孩的理解。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yotam Ottolenghi's blueberry, almond and lemon cake is just the thing to have with tea. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尤塔姆·奥托伦吉(Yotam Ottolenghi)的蓝莓杏仁柠檬蛋糕配茶正好。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Vietnamese architect has developed prefabricated structures that he hopes will provide durable homes for people in slums, remote areas or refugee camps – at a cost of just \$1,500. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名越南建筑师开发出一种预制结构, 他希望以仅仅 1500 美元的成本, 为生活在贫民窟、偏远地区和难民营的人提供经久耐用的房屋。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Seoul correspondent discusses the sources and technology he uses in reporting on North Korea, like Tor ("a godsend"), as well as how Samsung affects his work, and the centrality of the messaging app Kakao Talk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们首尔的记者讨论了他在做朝鲜报道时的信源和技术, 例如 Tor (“天赐之物”), 同时还谈到了三星如何影响了他的工作, 以及通信应用软件 Kakao Talk 的中心地位。

Back Story	幕后故事
A word about the weather report.	说说天气预报。
No matter where you are, it seems everyone complains about inaccurate forecasts.	不管你在哪里，似乎每个人都抱怨过天气预报不准。
Faulty predictions have been ridiculed and even blamed for economic damage.	人们嘲弄出错的预测，甚至将经济损失也归咎于它。
In 1954, The Times reported that meteorologists were asking the public for a "better understanding of their complex work."	1954年，时报报道了气象学家呼吁公众“更好地理解他们复杂的工作”。
"The Weatherman is tired of being the butt of a parade of stale jokes," the article read.	报道中说，“天气预报员受够了成为一大堆老掉牙笑话的笑柄”。
Happily, thanks to satellites and ever more advanced data analysis, short-term predictions of three to five days have become remarkably accurate, said Henry Fountain, a Times reporter focused on climate change and the environment.	专门报道气候变化和环境的时报记者亨利·方丹(Henry Fountain)说，令人高兴的是，多亏了卫星和越来越先进的数据分析，三至五天的短期天气预报已经变得非常准确。
He cautions, however, that longer-term forecasting, of several weeks to several months, remains more problematic.	然而，他也告诫称，几周至几个月的长期预报依然很成问题。
These subseasonal to seasonal forecasts, as they are called, are critical for economies worldwide, helping farmers in Australia decide how much irrigation water they'll need, for example, or international shippers plan their routes. They also affect military and disaster planning.	这些叫做次季节和季节性的预报对世界经济至关重要，比如能帮助澳大利亚的农民决定他们需要多少水来灌溉，或有助于国际航运商规划路线。预报同样影响着军事及灾害应对计划。
European forecasts are often considered better than most, in part because European governments often devote more resources to them, including costly computer time.	人们通常认为欧洲的天气预报要好于其他地区，部分是因为欧洲政府常常向他们投入更多资源，包括昂贵的计算机时间。
But the U.S. is trying to catch up. The government this spring enacted a	但美国也在努力迎头赶上。今年春季，政府颁布了一项法律，将提升长期天

law that prioritizes research to improve longer-term modeling.	气模型的研究摆在了首要位置。
/international/20170706/north-korea-vladimir-putin-g-20	/international/20170706/north-korea-vladimir-putin-g-20
North Korea, G-20, Vladimir Putin: Your Friday Briefing	早报：特朗普谴责俄罗斯，影院里的“中国梦”
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump warned North Korea of unspecified consequences for its test of an intercontinental ballistic missile. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统警告朝鲜，称该国试射洲际弹道导弹会导致严重后果，但未作具体说明。
"I don't like to talk about what we have planned — but I have some pretty severe things that we're thinking about," he said in Warsaw, his first stop in Europe en route to the G-20 summit meeting in Germany.	他在华沙说，“我不喜欢谈论已经计划好的事情——但我们目前考虑的事情很严重。”华沙是他前往德国 G20 峰会路上的第一站。
In contrast, South Korea made a conciliatory gesture, calling for cross-border family reunions.	与此相反，韩国则做出调停姿态，呼吁跨境家庭团圆。
The U.S. is expected to move to tighten U.N. sanctions on North Korea — though the country has managed, despite the existing straitjacket, a construction spree that runs the gamut from a ski resort, above, to an experimental submarine, as our interactive details.	预计美国将采取行动，加强对朝鲜的联合国制裁——尽管有着目前的限制措施，但该国已经进行了从滑雪度假村（上图）到试验潜艇的一大波建设，详见我们的交互式报道。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While in Warsaw, Mr. Trump gave what our correspondents described as a “dark and confrontational” speech, casting himself as the defender of Western values in a clash of civilizations and asking “whether the West has the will to survive.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普在华沙发表演讲，我们的记者将其描述为“黑暗的、对抗性的”，他在演讲中把自己打造为处于文明冲突间的西方价值观的捍卫者，并且问到“西方是否有生存的意志”。
In the course of the speech and a news conference, Mr. Trump affirmed his commitment to NATO, and condemned Russia's “destabilizing behavior,” though he cast doubt on whether it hacked into the Democratic National Committee. More notably, he attacked his own	特朗普在演讲和新闻发布会上，重申了他对北约(NATO)的承诺，尽管他对俄罗斯是否入侵民主党全国委员会(Democratic National Committee)有所怀疑，但还是对俄罗斯“破坏稳定的行为”予以谴责。更为值得注意的是，他在表示赞赏的波兰人面前，攻击了本国的领导人及机构——媒体、贝拉克·奥

country's leaders and institutions — the media, Barack Obama and U.S. intelligence agencies — in front of appreciative Poles.	巴马(Barack Obama)和美国情报机构。
Today, the focus will be on Mr. Trump's first face-to-face with Russia's leader, Vladimir Putin, in which the Kremlin is betting it can upstage Mr. Trump.	今天的焦点是特朗普与俄罗斯领导人弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)的首次会面，克里姆林宫相信后者一定会在会见中抢过特朗普的风头。
Follow our live briefing for the latest updates, and test your knowledge of the G-20 with our quiz.	关注我们对会见的实时报道，来做一个小测验，测试下你对 G20 峰会知多少吧。
_____	_____
• The E.U. and Japan announced a historic trade agreement that would lower barriers nearly across the board — an affirmation of globalization that leaves the increasingly protectionist United States on the sidelines.	• 欧盟与日本宣布了一项历史性的贸易协定，它将几乎全面降低贸易壁垒——这是对全球化的一次肯定，让越来越倾向保护主义的美国成为局外人。
Here's our breakdown of the deal's aims, and the hurdles that remain to ratification.	这里是我们对这个贸易协定的目标、仍待处理的障碍所做的分析。
The tightening ties extend to space: European and Japanese scientists unveiled a probe destined for Mercury.	双方愈发紧密的关系还延伸到了太空：欧洲和日本的科学家宣布对水星展开调查。
_____	_____
• Movie theaters in China are serving up propaganda videos with previews and popcorn. The government has enlisted stars like Jackie Chan to distill "socialist core values" and complex slogans for audiences.	• 中国的电影院除了提供预告片 and 爆米花，还有宣传视频。政府利用成龙这样的明星，向观众灌输“社会主义核心价值观”和复杂的口号。
Taiwan is finding its own way to get its message out: Twitter. The island's president has taken to social media as Taiwan loses allies and finds itself blocked by China from international institutions like Interpol.	台湾找到了能将自己的讯息传送出去的方式：Twitter。随着台湾不断失去盟友，并且发现自己被中国阻拦在像国际刑警组织这样的国际机构外，这个小岛的总统开始转向社交媒体。
_____	_____
• We promised in our Back Story on Monday to let you know of any news from a fresh search for clues to the fate of Amelia Earhart, the	• 在周一的幕后故事中，我们承诺如果对阿梅莉亚·埃尔哈特(Amelia Earhart)的命运线索所做的搜索有任何新消息，一定会及时告知。阿梅莉

American aviator who disappeared 80 years ago.	亚·埃尔哈特是 80 年前消失的美国飞行员。
Well, there's a development, though not from the National Geographic team using forensic dogs to scour a Pacific atoll. A photo has emerged, taken in the Marshall Islands after she went missing, that may show her sitting, back to the camera.	目前有了进展, 尽管它并不是来自使用取证犬搜遍太平洋一处环礁的《国家地理杂志》团队。出现了一张照片, 这张照片是在她失踪后拍摄于马绍尔群岛(Marshall Islands), 她背对着相机坐着。
Researchers say she may have died in Japanese custody. Japan says it has no record of detaining her.	研究人员说她可能死于日本人的囚禁。日本表示, 该国没有她的拘押记录。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In The Breakdown, news and notes from Australia, we look at selling sex, a by-the-numbers digital blunder and the Dark Lord's moment in Parliament. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在今天的澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”中, 我们来看看卖淫、一起并不让人意外的电子系统出错事件以及“黑魔王”的议会时刻。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Blue Man Group has been bought by Cirque du Soleil, with plans to expand into China's rapidly growing entertainment market. • Shares in Tesla fell sharply this week on a report of production trouble, making General Motors once again the largest American carmaker by market value. But the future looks electric: France is vowing to end sales of cars that use fossil fuels by 2040. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 蓝人乐团(The Blue Man Group)已被太阳马戏团(Cirque du Soleil)买下, 后者计划进入中国发展迅猛的娱乐市场。 • 一份关于生产问题的报告出炉后, 特斯拉股票本周大幅下跌, 使通用汽车公司(General Motors)再次成为市值最高的美国汽车制造商。但未来看起来是电动的: 法国誓言要在 2040 年停止销售使用化石燃料的汽车。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The chief of Baidu, the Chinese online search giant, is under investigation for riding in a driverless car, a technology forbidden on China's public roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国在线搜索巨头百度的负责人因乘坐无人驾驶汽车遭到调查, 这种科技在中国的公共道路上是被禁止的。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hopes for a Trump bump on the U.S. economy are shrinking. Estimates for the second quarter are being revised downward. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普能为美国经济带来提升的希望愈发渺茫。对第二季度的估算数字正在下调。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were down. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市下跌。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torrential flooding has killed two people and forced mass evacuations on the Japanese island of Kyushu. [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 猛烈的洪水已造成日本九州岛两人死亡，大批民众被迫撤离。(《朝日新闻》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 6.5 magnitude earthquake struck in the central Philippines, killing at least two people and toppling a building in the city of Kananga. [The Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 菲律宾中部发生 6.5 级地震，导致至少两人死亡，卡南加市(Kananga)的一幢楼房倒塌。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines declared that he would be willing to eat terrorists' livers with "salt and vinegar." (He did not mention chianti.) [AOL] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)宣布他愿意配着“盐和醋”吃下恐怖分子的肝脏。(他没有提到配红酒。)(AOL)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The suspect in the assassination-style killing of a New York police officer had a hatred of law enforcement, investigators said. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 调查人员说，以暗杀式手法杀害纽约警察的嫌犯对执法机构心怀仇恨。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bernard Tomic, the Australian tennis pro, faces a fine after admitting he faked an injury at Wimbledon. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚职业网球选手伯纳德·托米奇(Bernard Tomic)面临罚款，此前他承认在温布尔顿假装受伤。(ABC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economy is for mortals: Statues of Chinese deities flew in business class. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经济舱是给凡人坐的：中国神明塑像坐商务舱。(BBC)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term travel can wear on more than just your body. Mostly, it's important to just let go of expectations or plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 长期旅行消耗的不只是你的身体。重要的是要放开期望值或计划。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before paying for financial advice, read this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在为金融建议付钱之前，先读读这个。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embrace Sicilian cooking with a savory dish of baked eggplant with ricotta and mozzarella. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 用一道风味绝佳的意大利干酪和马苏里拉烤茄子来领略西西里美食吧。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our 360 video, explore the fish auction and Jagalchi Market in Busan, South Korea, among the largest in East Asia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在我们的 360 视频里，探索一下韩国釜山的鱼类拍卖和札嘎其市场(Jagalchi Market)吧，这是东亚最大的鱼市之一。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hobby Lobby, a U.S. arts and crafts company that is owned by evangelical Christians, agreed to give up 5,500 artifacts from the biblical Middle East that were smuggled out of Iraq. The company will pay \$3 million to settle the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国艺术和工艺品公司、由福音派基督徒拥有的霍比·罗比(Hobby Lobby)同意放弃从伊拉克走私的 5500 件跟圣经相关的中东文物。该公司将支付 300 万美元和解。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The endurance of Jane Austen owes something to the naturalism she brought to novels. Can her genius be graphed in her word choice – for example, in her propensity for intensifiers like “very” and “much”? Quite, according to our analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经久不衰的简·奥斯汀有一部分要归功于她用在小说里的自然主义。她的遣词天才能以图表形式呈现吗？比如她对起强调效果的词——“非常”(very)和“很”(much)的偏好？我们的分析显示：确实能。
<p>Back Story</p>	<p>幕后故事</p>
<p>In the U.S. Supreme Court’s 227-year history, only four women have served on its bench (three of them currently). On this day in 1981, President Ronald Reagan followed up on a campaign promise to appoint the first, announcing that he would nominate Sandra Day O’Connor.</p>	<p>在美国最高法院 227 年的历史中，只有过 4 位女性大法官（目前 3 位在任）。1981 年的今天，罗纳德里根总统(Ronald Reagan)实现了他在竞选期间任命首位女性大法官的承诺，宣布他将提名桑德拉·戴·奥康纳(Sandra Day O’Connor)。</p>
<p>Reaction was swift. “Already the flack is starting & from my own supporters,” Mr. Reagan wrote in his diary. “I think she’ll make a good Justice.”</p>	<p>反应来得很迅速。“宣传立刻开始了，都是来自于我的支持者，”里根在日记里写道，“我认为她会是一个优秀的法官。”</p>
<p>Viewed as a centrist and moderate conservative, she became a swing vote in decisions upholding voting rights, environmental protection, affirmative action and religious liberty.</p>	<p>奥康纳被外界视为中间派和温和保守派，她成为了维护投票权、环境保护、平权行动和宗教自由相关决定中的关键一票。</p>
<p>Justice O’Connor, born in 1930, graduated third in her class from Stanford Law School. Yet the only position offered to her was legal secretary. She declined.</p>	<p>奥康纳大法官生于 1930 年，以第三名的成绩从斯坦福法学院毕业。但当时她收到的唯一工作是法律秘书。她拒绝了。</p>
<p>“It wasn’t until the ‘60s that women began to bring to the forefront the continuing concerns that they had about equal opportunity,” she told</p>	<p>“直到 60 年代，女性才开始将一直存在的对机会均等的担忧放到首要位置，”1985 年，她对《星期六晚邮报》(Saturday Evening Post)说。“我很确</p>

The Saturday Evening Post in 1985, adding, "I am sure that but for that effort, I would not be serving in this job."	信如果没有这样的努力的话，我无法做这份工作的。”
While she never marched for women's rights, that didn't stop scholars from analyzing her feminist credentials.	尽管她从未为女性权利游行过，那也没有阻挡住学者对她作为一名女性主义者资历的分析。
Does she call herself a feminist? No. She prefers to be called "a fair judge and a hard worker."	她会称呼自己为女性主义者吗？不，她更愿意被称为“一名公正的法官和勤奋工作者”。
/international/20170707/north-korea-g-20-vladimir-putin	/international/20170707/north-korea-g-20-vladimir-putin
Mosul, G-20, Tesla: Your Morning Briefing	早报：伊拉克总理宣布收复摩苏尔，辽宁号访港
Good morning,	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi of Iraq arrived in Mosul on Sunday to declare victory over the Islamic State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伊拉克总理海德尔·阿巴迪(Haider al-Abadi)周日抵达摩苏尔，宣布战胜了伊斯兰国。
Suicide bombers and guerrilla attacks could plague Iraq's armed forces in the country's second-largest city for weeks to come, but Mr. Abadi's presence there formally ends a monthslong campaign that killed thousands of people and displaced nearly a million more.	未来数周，伊拉克第二大城市的伊拉克武装力量可能会深受自杀式炸弹袭击者及游击战的困扰，但阿巴迪的现身正式终结了一场长达月余、导致成千上万人死亡，近百万人流离失所的战斗。
The Iraqis now face the immense challenge of restoring essential services and rebuilding the city.	伊拉克人如今面临着重新恢复基础服务及重建城市的巨大挑战。
Analysts warn that ISIS, despite its losses, remains a potent force for inspiring global terror.	分析人士警告，尽管伊斯兰国(ISIS)战败，但仍然是催生全球恐怖主义的一股强大力量。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Now it is time to move forward." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “现在是时候向前看了。”
Following his first face-to-face meeting with President Vladimir Putin of Russia, President Trump took to Twitter to address Russia's meddling in the 2016 election, stating that he had "strongly pressed" Mr. Putin and	在与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)首次会面后，特朗普总统在Twitter上回应了俄罗斯干预2016年大选一事，称自己向普京“大力施压”，并宣布美国是时候与俄罗斯进行建设性合作了。

declaring it time for the United States to work constructively with Russia.	
While Mr. Trump has been dogged by revelations of undisclosed meetings between his associates and Russians, the president's eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., is said to have arranged a meeting with a Kremlin-linked lawyer after he was told he would be provided with damaging details about Hillary Clinton.	在特朗普深受助手与俄罗斯人进行未经披露的会面曝光的困扰之际,有消息指,他的长子小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)在得知能获得有损于希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的信息后,曾安排了一场与一名律师的会面,该律师与克里姆林宫有关联。
The June 9 meeting is the first confirmed private meeting between a Russian national and members of Mr. Trump's inner circle during the campaign.	6月9号的会面是首个经过证实的特朗普小圈子成员与俄罗斯人在竞选期间的私下会面。
_____	_____
• The G-20 summit meeting in Hamburg, Germany, where public splits with President Trump were the order of the day, reflected the newly confrontational stance that European leaders are taking toward the United States.	• 德国汉堡的G20峰会上,与特朗普的分歧成了议事日程,反映出欧洲领导人对美国新近采取的对抗性立场。
The other members of the group broke explicitly with the U.S. on the subject of climate change and vowed to move forward collectively, declaring the Paris accord "irreversible."	该集团的其他成员与美国在气候问题上存在明显分歧,并誓言要共同前进,宣布《巴黎协定》“不可逆”。
An Australian news broadcast that delivered a scathing evaluation of Mr. Trump's performance at the meeting has gone viral on social media.	澳大利亚的一名新闻主播对特朗普在此次峰会上的表现所做的尖锐评价在社交媒体上疯转。
_____	_____
• Our reporter is on the ground in Istanbul as hundreds of thousands of protesters arrive in the city as part of the March for Justice, a demonstration against President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's widening crackdown on dissent.	• 数十万抗议人士为“正义大游行”抵达伊斯坦布尔,我们的记者正在前方进行报道。该示威游行是为了反对雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)对不同意见的进一步打压。

<p>The march, which began hundreds of miles away in Ankara on June 15, was led by politicians from Turkey's main opposition party and has drawn increasing numbers of protesters along the way.</p>	<p>该游行是由土耳其主要反对党的政治人士所领导，6月15日从数百英里外的安卡拉开始，一路上已吸引了越来越多的抗议人士。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China is facing renewed pressure to release one of its most prominent dissidents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国正面临着释放该国最为著名的异见人士之一的新压力。
<p>Liu Xiaobo, a political prisoner and Nobel laureate who is on medical parole in a Chinese hospital to receive treatment for late-stage liver cancer, was declared fit to travel abroad for medical care by American and German doctors on Sunday.</p>	<p>政治犯、诺贝尔奖获得者刘晓波目前正在一家中国医院保外就医，接受晚期癌症的治疗。周日，美国及德国的医生宣布他的身体状况适宜出国接受治疗。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu is serving an 11-year sentence after being convicted of state subversion. Our Opinion columnist calls him "the Mandela of our age."</p>	<p>被以颠覆国家罪判处11年监禁后，刘晓波目前正在服刑。我们的观点专栏作者称他为“我们这个时代的曼德拉”。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our latest edition of The Breakdown, news and notes from Australia, we look at Tesla's plans to install the world's largest lithium-ion battery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们最新一期的澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”关注了特斯拉将造世界上最大锂电池的计划。
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mass adoption of electric cars may occur sooner than you think. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 电动汽车的广泛应用可能来得比你想像得要快。
<p>A new report suggests that the cost of plug-in vehicles is falling much faster than expected, based in part on a plunge in battery prices and aggressive policies promoting zero-emission vehicles in China and Europe.</p>	<p>一项新报告称，部分出于电池价格暴跌及中国和欧洲促进零排放的积极政策，插电式车辆的成本比预期下降得快。</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elon Musk, Tesla's chief executive, gave the public a first glimpse of the much-anticipated Model 3. He tweeted photos of the electric car more than a year after it was first announced. There are some 370,000 pending reservations for the new model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特斯拉首席执行官埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)让公众得以一见备受期待的Model 3。在宣布将生产该车型一年多以后，他在Twitter上发布了这款电动汽车的照片。目前这个新车型有约37万辆预定订单。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tesla sales are down in Hong Kong after the government ended a tax exemption for electric vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 政府结束了一项针对电动车的免税政策后，特斯拉的销量在香港有所下降。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading partners around the world are cautiously awaiting word from the Trump administration on its decision regarding possible tariffs on steel imports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 全球贸易伙伴正小心地等待着特朗普政府就进口钢铁征收关税一事的决定。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighters in London say a lack of equipment, particularly fire engines with sufficiently long ladders, impeded rescue efforts during the Grenfell Tower blaze. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 伦敦的消防队员称缺乏装备，尤其是缺乏配备有足够长的梯子的消防车，阻碍了格伦费尔大厦(Grenfell Tower)大火的救援。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A cease-fire in part of Syria was fostered by the United States, Russia and Jordan; it took effect at noon on Sunday. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 由美国、俄罗斯和约旦促成的叙利亚部分地区停火于周日中午生效。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Australia, a new study found that antibiotics are being prescribed at up to nine times the recommended rates. [The Sydney Morning Herald] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在澳大利亚，一项新研究发现医生开抗生素比推荐的频率高9倍。(《悉尼先驱晨报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's first operating aircraft carrier sailed into Hong Kong to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the former British colony's return to Chinese rule. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国首艘现役航母驶入香港，庆祝这个前英国殖民地回归中国20周年。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An annual exercise involving the Indian, American and Japanese navies will commence today in the Bay of Bengal, despite growing naval tensions with China. [The Economic Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尽管与中国在海上的紧张局势不断升级，一场由印度、美国和日本海军参与的年度军演将于今日在孟加拉湾开始。(《经济时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khaltmaa Battulga, a populist real-estate tycoon and former martial arts star, won the presidential runoff in Mongolia. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 哈勒特马·巴特图勒嘎(Khaltmaa Battulga)在第二轮投票中胜出，赢得了蒙古的总统选举。他是一位持有民粹主义观点的房地产大亨，以前还是一位武术明星。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Australian cyclist Richie Porte, one of the top contenders in the Tour de France, suffered a terrifying high-speed crash on Sunday. [ABC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚自行车运动员里奇·博特(Richie Porte)周日遭遇了一场可怕的高速撞车事故。他是环法自行车赛的有力竞争者。(ABC新闻)

News]	
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working out in the hot weather? Try a hot bath beforehand. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在炎热的天气里锻炼? 开始前先试试泡一个热水澡。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a batch of the Ritz-Carlton's blueberry muffins and enjoy them in the morning with coffee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 做一打丽思卡尔顿(Ritz-Carlton)的蓝莓松糕, 在早上和咖啡一起享用吧。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ghor Province in Afghanistan, plagued by an absence of the rule of law and a complete sense of impunity, has become a hotbed of gender-based violence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 阿富汗古尔省一直深受法制缺失、不会受到惩罚的绝对感觉所困扰, 如今这里已成为了性别暴力的温床。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hong Kong, restrictive zoning and performance rules are impeding artistic expression and cultural development, especially for the "live house" indie music scene. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在香港, 限制性的区域划分及演出条例正在阻碍艺术表达和文化发展, 尤其是对"live house"独立音乐现象来说。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test your knowledge of this week's international affairs with our global news quiz. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 用我们的全球新闻小测验, 测测你对本周国际事务知多少吧。
Back Story	幕后故事
Like music? Then you might want to check out the Montreux Jazz Festival.	你喜欢音乐吗? 那你可能会想看看蒙特勒爵士音乐节(Montreux Jazz Festival)。
It's underway on the shores of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. If you happen to be – like us – elsewhere, you can stream the concerts live on the festival's website.	这个音乐节目前正在瑞士的日内瓦湖畔举行。如果你恰好像我们一样身在别处, 可以在音乐节的网站上观看直播。
Once devoted almost entirely to European jazz, it has evolved into something far more inclusive. Its founder, Claude Nobs, was criticized for continuing to use the term "jazz" to describe the event even after other styles of music were introduced.	这个音乐节曾经几乎全是欧洲爵士乐, 如今它已经发展得更为全面了。音乐节的创办者克洛德·诺布斯(Claude Nobs)曾因在引入了其他风格的音乐后, 仍沿用"爵士"这个说法而受到批评。

<p>"Montreux Jazz is a brand name, and most of the people know what to expect," Mr. Nobs, who died in 2013, said in a 2006 interview with Billboard magazine.</p>	<p>"蒙特勒爵士是一个品牌名，大多数人知道能期待什么，"2006年，诺布斯在《公告牌》杂志的一次采访中说道。他于2013年去世。</p>
<p>This year, the festival's eclectic program included sold-out concerts by the British pop stars The Pet Shop Boys and the American R&B singer Lauryn Hill. The Senegalese singer Youssou N'Dour is scheduled to perform on the final day, next Saturday.</p>	<p>今年，音乐节的内容丰富多彩，包括票已全部售罄的英国流行组合“宠物店男孩”(Pet Shop Boys)及美国 R&B 歌手劳琳·希尔(Lauryn Hill)的演唱会。塞内加尔歌手尤苏·恩杜尔(Youssou N'Dour)的表演在音乐节的最后一日，也就是下周六。</p>
<p>The festival has also been a prolific venue for recording. The pianist Bill Evans recorded a Grammy-winning album there in the second year, kicking off a series that comprises what is now an extensive audio archive recognized by Unesco.</p>	<p>这个音乐节也一直是盛产现场录音的场所。钢琴家比尔·埃文斯(Bill Evans)于音乐节的第二年在那里录制了一张赢得格莱美奖的专辑，自此开启了一个系列，这个内容广泛的音频档案还受到了联合国教科文组织的认可。</p>
<p>/international/20170710/mosul-g-20-tesla</p>	<p>/international/20170710/mosul-g-20-tesla</p>
<p>Liu Xiaobo, George Pell, Dalian Wanda: Your Tuesday Briefing</p>	<p>早报：中外就刘晓波病况说法不一，印美日军演</p>
<p>Good morning.</p>	<p>早安。</p>
<p>Here's what you need to know:</p>	<p>以下是今日不容错过的新闻：</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu Xiaobo, China's most famous political prisoner, is in critical condition, according to his doctors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 据其医生说，中国最著名政治犯刘晓波目前情况危急。
<p>Their assessment appeared to contradict that of two foreign doctors, a German and an American, who a day earlier said Mr. Liu would be able to travel abroad to be treated for advanced liver cancer. Germany's embassy sharply criticized the release of a video of their visit as propaganda, saying, "It seems that security organs are steering the process, not medical experts."</p>	<p>他们的评估，似乎与分别来自德国和美国的两位外国医生的说法相左，后者一天前才表示刘晓波能够出国，接受晚期肝癌治疗。德国大使馆尖锐批评了发布他们的探访视频作为宣传的做法，表示，“看来是安全机关而不是医学专家在指导治疗过程。”</p>
<p>Human rights advocates say his treatment is indicative of pattern in Chinese prisons, where denial of health care is a tool to intimidate and</p>	<p>人权活动人士称，刘晓波所受待遇说明了中国监狱里的一贯模式，在那里，不给囚犯提供医疗保健服务是一种威吓和惩罚异见者的手段。</p>

punish dissidents.	
_____	_____
• The navies of India, Japan and the United States have kicked off their annual Malabar series of exercises in the Bay of Bengal.	• 印度、日本及美国海军已在孟加拉湾开始了一年一度的马拉巴尔军事演习。
This year's war games — the largest to date — have a specific target: detecting submarines attempting to creep into position off the Indian coast.	今年的军演是迄今为止最大的，带有一个明确的目标：侦测出试图偷偷靠近印度海岸的潜艇。
As our India correspondents note, there is little doubt that the focus is on China, which has been involved in an aggressive standoff with Indian border forces in the Himalayas.	正如我们的印度记者所写，毫无疑问焦点是在中国，后者在喜马拉雅山地区与印度边防力量进行了激烈对峙。
_____	_____
• Donald J. Trump Jr., the eldest son of President Trump, was told in an email that a Russian lawyer wanted to offer him compromising information on Hillary Clinton to aid his father's presidential campaign.	• 特朗普总统长子小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump Jr.)在一封邮件中被告知一名俄罗斯律师想为其提供希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的黑材料，以帮助其父亲的总统竞选。
Our reports on his meeting with the lawyer have strengthened suspicions that at least some in the campaign were willing to accept Russian help. Donald Trump Jr. gave two different explanations for his meeting.	我们关于他与该名律师会面的报道加强了怀疑，即该竞选团队中至少有一些人愿意接受俄罗斯的帮助。小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)对该会面给出了两种不同的解释。
Here's a look at the Russian rationale. And our national security reporter provides some additional context in the latest edition of The Daily podcast.	这里是关于俄罗斯背后动机的报道。在我们最新的“每日播客”中，我们的国家安全记者提供了一些其他的背景。
It turns out that the 2013 Miss Universe pageant in Moscow offered the Trump family the chance to establish links to Russia — and to the Kremlin.	结果发现，莫斯科的2013年环球小姐选美比赛是为特朗普家族提供了与俄罗斯及克里姆林宫的联系。
_____	_____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinal George Pell, one of the highest-ranking figures in the Roman Catholic Church and a close adviser to Pope Francis, is back in Australia to face charges of sexual assault. His first hearing is in Melbourne on July 26. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 枢机主教乔治·佩尔(George Pell)回到澳大利亚面对性侵犯指控。他的首次聆讯是在7月26日，地点为墨尔本。佩尔是罗马天主教廷级别最高的人物之一，也是教宗方济各(Pope Francis)的亲信。
<p>Cardinal Pell has denied the claims, about which information is limited. They appear to have occurred long ago and include multiple accusers.</p>	<p>佩尔枢机对性侵犯的指控予以否认。关于以上指控的信息十分有限，似乎发生在很久以前，包括多位指控者。</p>
<p>In what officials said was a coincidence, an Australian commission investigating Catholic institutions' handling of sexual abuse allegations released a new trove of documents within hours of the cardinal's return.</p>	<p>回到澳大利亚后几小时内，一个正在调查天主教机构对性侵害指控处理方式的澳大利亚委员会公布了一些新的文件。官员们说此事为巧合。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our latest edition of The Breakdown, news and notes from Australia, more on Cardinal Pell, and the frank criticism of President Trump by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation's political editor, Chris Uhlmann. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 我们最新一期的澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”(The Breakdown)将带来更多关于佩尔枢机的内容，以及澳大利亚广播公司(Australian Broadcasting Corporation)的政治编辑克里斯·乌尔曼(Chris Uhlmann)对特朗普的直白批评。
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalian Wanda announced a plan to sell 76 hotels and a large portion of 13 tourism projects, signaling a strategic retreat for a conglomerate that epitomized China's high-flying dealmakers. Cash from the deal — \$9.3 billion — will be used to repay loans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 大连万达宣布了一项计划，将出售76家酒店及13个旅游项目的大部分，表明这家曾代表着雄心勃勃的中国并购交易的企业正在进行一场战略后撤。这桩交易中得来的资金——约93亿美元——将被用来偿还贷款。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air India's decision to serve only vegetarian meals in coach on all domestic flights was met with outrage from critics who saw another government attempt to police what Indians eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 印度航空(Air India)在所有国内航班的经济舱仅提供素食的决定，引发了来自批评人士的愤慨。他们将此举视为政府管制印度人饮食的又一次尝试。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AT&T's \$85.4 billion bid for Time Warner is mired in uncertainty, as critics in the White House fear political interference and business 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 伴随着白宫批评人士对政治干预的担忧，以及商业领袖对一个监管先例的密切关注，美国电话电报公司(AT&T)出价854亿美元收购时代华纳(Time

leaders watch for a regulatory precedent.	Warner)一事陷入不确定性。
• U.S. stocks are up slightly. Here's a snapshot of global markets.	· 美国股市小幅上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
• Drone footage reveals the terrifying extent of recent flood damage in Kyushu, the southernmost of Japan's main islands. [The Asahi Shimbun]	· 无人机视频曝光了近期日本九州洪灾的可怕程度。九州是位于日本最南端的主要岛屿。(《朝日新闻》)
• In London, it took 70 firefighters hours to bring a fire at Camden Lock Market, a popular tourist destination, under control. [The New York Times]	· 在伦敦, 70 名消防队员花费数小时才控制住热门旅游景点肯顿水门市集(Camden Lock Market)的火情。(《纽约时报》)
• Gunmen opened fire on a busload of Hindu pilgrims in the tense, divided region of Kashmir, killing at least seven people. Most were women. [The New York Times]	• 在分裂、局势紧张的克什米尔地区, 枪手向一公交车印度朝圣者开火, 导致至少 7 人死亡。大多数死者为女性。(《纽约时报》)
• A woman in Nepal who was, in keeping with local tradition, sequestered in a crude hut during her period was killed by a snakebite. [The New York Times]	· 尼泊尔一位女子遵循传统, 在月经期间隐居在破旧的小屋中, 因遭蛇咬身亡。(《纽约时报》)
• A Pakistani investigation into Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and his family set off by the so-called Panama Papers has found a "significant disparity" between their declared wealth and their known sources of income. [Associated Press]	• 一项由所谓的巴拿马文件引发、针对巴基斯坦总理纳瓦兹·谢里夫(Nawaz Sharif)及其家族的调查发现谢里夫及其家人已公布的财富及其已知的收入来源“明显不一致”。(美联社)
• The White House apologized for a statement that erroneously referred to President Xi Jinping as the leader of the Republic of China, the formal name for Taiwan. [The New York Times]	· 由于错误地在一则声明中将习近平主席称为中华民国的领导人, 白宫作出道歉。中华民国为台湾的正式名称。(《纽约时报》)
• The Australian Federal Police are conducting an inquiry into allegations that Australian soldiers covered up the killing of an Afghan child during an operation in 2012. [ABC]	· 有指控称 2012 年一次行动期间, 澳大利亚士兵掩盖了杀害一名阿富汗儿童一事, 澳大利亚联邦警察正在就此展开调查。(ABC)
• A new Vatican directive established that the unleavened bread used in	· 一项新的梵蒂冈指令规定罗马天主教弥撒中使用的未经发酵的面饼必须含

Roman Catholics masses must contain some gluten, even if only a trace amount. [The New York Times]	有麸质，只要有一点即可。(《纽约时报》)
• Bertha, a 65-year-old hippopotamus believed to be the world's oldest, died at a zoo in the Philippines. [South China Morning Post]	· 世界上最长寿的河马、65岁的贝莎(Bertha)于菲律宾一家动物园去世。(《南华早报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Seriously: You can rewire your brain to crave better habits.	· 说真的：你可以把自己的大脑变得渴望建立更良好的习惯。
• Making a backup of your backup data can provide peace of mind, and walking your dog more can be beneficial to you and your pup.	· 为你的备份数据做备份能带来平和心境，更多地遛狗则对你和你的狗狗都有好处。
• If you're in the mood for grilling, try spicy lamb sausage with onions and zucchini. And if you're feeling ambitious, aim for sea scallops drizzled with brown butter.	· 如果你想烧烤，试试配上洋葱和西葫芦的辣羊肉香肠。如果想来点更复杂的，试试淋上褐化黄油的扇贝。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• Hehe. LOL. Bahaha! Textual representations of laughter go back at least to Chaucer, but texting and email have dramatically changed the way we communicate our giggles, guffaws and snorts.	· Hehe、LOL 和 Bahaha 这些代表笑声的文字至少可追溯至乔叟，但发短信和邮件已经大幅改变了我们表达自己咯咯笑、大笑和轻哼的方式。
• Beethoven's Ninth Symphony was featured in a concert for world leaders at the Group of 20 summit, but the work's meaning is far from clear — and its intended message may have been garbled.	· 20国峰会期间，为世界领导人举行的一场音乐会演奏了贝多芬的《第九交响曲》，但人们仍不清楚该作品的意涵——其原本的寓意也许已经被扭曲了。
• In today's 360 video, visit Masdar City, in the United Arab Emirates, where plans to become the first city with a net-zero carbon footprint have stalled.	· 今天的 360 视频探访了阿联酋的马斯达尔城，该市成为首个“净零碳排放”城市的计划被搁置。
Back Story	幕后故事
"It was like a Roman candle," one eyewitness said. "A shower of gold-colored sparks followed by a blue flame with flecks of green and	"像罗马蜡烛一样，"一名目击者说。"蓝色、边上带有红绿小点的框架之后，紧接着就是一片金色火花。"

red at its sides.”	
In 1979, people across the deserts of southwestern Australia emerged from their homes to “sonic booms” and the smell of “burned earth” as fiery debris from the 77-ton Skylab, the U.S.’s first space station, rained down. It was July 11 in the U.S., and the early hours of July 12 for the witnesses.	1979年，随着77吨重的太空实验室(Skylab)那仍在燃烧的碎片从空中落下，澳大利亚西南部沙漠的人们纷纷走出家门，见证“声震”和“焦土”的味道。太空实验室是美国首个空间站。那一天是美国的7月11日，对目击者来说则是7月12日凌晨。
Skylab was launched in 1973 to collect data, two years after the Soviets sent up the first space station, Salyut 1.	太空实验室是在1973年发射的，目的是为了收集数据。就在两年前，苏联人将他们的首个空间站礼炮1号(Salyut 1)送入了太空。
By 1979, Skylab’s orbit had decayed, and the world obsessed over its coming plunge. People threw parties, bought “crash helmets” and bet on where it would land.	到了1979年，太空实验室的轨道衰减，即将到来的陨落引发世人关注。人们开派对，购买防冲撞头盔，并打赌它会落在何处。
Although no deaths or injuries were reported after the crash, President Jimmy Carter still apologized to Australia.	尽管太空实验室撞毁后没有报告称有伤亡，吉米·卡特总统仍然向澳大利亚作出道歉。
Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser responded: “While receiving Skylab is an honour we would have happily forgone, it is the end of a magnificent technological achievement by the United States, and the events of the past few days should not obscure this. If we find the pieces I shall happily trade them for additions to the beef quota.”	总理马尔科姆·弗雷泽(Malcolm Fraser)回应说：“尽管我们很乐意放弃收获太空实验室这一殊荣，但这也是美国一个重大科技成就的终结，过去几天发生的事情不应盖过这一点。如果我们找到残骸，我会很乐意用它们来换取额外的牛肉配额。”
/international/20170711/liu-xiaobo-george-pell-dalian-wanda	/international/20170711/liu-xiaobo-george-pell-dalian-wanda
North Korea, Donald Trump Jr., China: Your Wednesday Briefing	早报：中资瞄准美国基建市场，通俄门继续发酵
Good morning.	早安。
Here’s what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Email exchanges reviewed by The New York Times provide a vivid account of how an eager Donald Trump Jr., above, came to meet with a Kremlin-connected lawyer who promised information on Hillary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《纽约时报》详检过的邮件往来为急切的小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr., 上图)与一名同克里姆林宫有关系的律师的会面缘起提供了生动描绘。该律师曾承诺提供关于希拉里的信息。

Clinton.	
On Tuesday morning, after being told that The Times was about to publish the emails, he posted images of the email chain on Twitter. The text of the emails, which show just how eager he was to accept what he was explicitly told was the Russian government's help, is also presented here.	周二早，在得知时报将发表这些邮件后，他将邮件往来的截图发布在了 Twitter 上。这些邮件内容显示，他在明明知道是俄罗斯政府在帮忙的情况下，仍十分急切地予以接受。点击 这里 查看邮件。
The whole chain of events can be traced back to the 2013 Miss Universe competition in Moscow. Let us explain.	这一连串的事件可追溯至 2013 年在莫斯科举行的世界环球小姐比赛。点击 此处 查看详解。
Our national security reporter provides additional context about the meeting in the latest edition of "The Daily" podcast. And here's a look at how The New York Times unraveled the story.	在我们最新一期的“每日”(The Daily)播客中，我们报道国家安全的记者提供了一些其他的背景。这里讲述了《纽约时报》如何揭开这一报道的过程。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump's advisers recruited two businessmen who have profited from military contracting — a founder of Blackwater, the private security firm, and an owner of a military contractor — to devise proposals that rely on contractors instead of American troops in Afghanistan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统的顾问招募了两名以军火承包获利的商人来设计依赖承包商，而非美国在阿富汗部队的方案。二人分别为私人安全公司黑水公司 (Blackwater) 的创始人以及一家军火承包公司的拥有者。
The move highlights the readiness of this White House to turn to business people for help with diplomatic and military problems. Defense Secretary Jim Mattis declined to include the outside strategies in a review of Afghanistan policy.	此举突显了本届白宫在外交和军事问题上，有多么乐意向商人寻求帮助。在 一项对阿富汗政策的评估中，国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)拒绝将外部策略纳入其中。
Above, Erik Prince, the Blackwater founder.	上图为黑水公司创始人埃里克·普林斯(Erik Prince)。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea, desperate for foreign currency, has sent tens of thousands of its impoverished citizens to cities and towns across Russia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 急需外币的朝鲜已将数万名贫困的朝鲜人送到俄罗斯各地城镇，为建筑工地、伐木营及家政维修公司干活。

to labor at construction sites, at logging encampments and for home repair companies.	
Most of the workers' earnings are confiscated by the state. Human rights groups say the practice amounts to a slave trade.	大部分工人的收入都为国家没收。人权组织说这种行为等同于奴隶贩卖。
Above, a North Korean restaurant in Vladivostok.	上图为符拉迪沃斯托克的一家朝鲜餐馆。
_____	_____
• A Times correspondent took a tour of Mosul, above, a day after the Iraqi government declared victory over the Islamic State in the city.	• 一名时报记者在摩苏尔参观(上图), 就在此行前一天, 伊拉克政府宣布在这个城市战胜了伊斯兰国。
What she found was rubble, death and devastation. In some parts of the city artillery fire could still be heard.	她看到的是瓦砾、死亡和毁灭。在这个城市的某些地区, 仍能听到炮火声。
"While this is a major moment for Iraq," she wrote, "I doubt this fight is over."	"尽管这对伊拉克来说是个重大时刻,"她写道,"我很怀疑战斗是否结束了。"
_____	_____
• The supporters of Liu Xiaobo, China's cancer-stricken Nobel Peace Prize laureate, say the government wants to control his last days in defiance of his lifelong activism — and some say that Beijing's plan is certain to backfire.	• 中国罹患癌症的诺贝尔奖获得者刘晓波的支持者说政府无视其毕生奋斗目标, 想要控制他剩下的日子——一些人说北京的计划必将带来后果。
"Now the whole world is paying attention," one said, "and I think that's even more powerful."	"如今全世界都在关注,"一人说道,"我觉得这更有力了。"
_____	_____
• The Breakdown updates throughout the day with news and notes from Australia. Today, we look at the military documents leaked to the ABC, which reveal details of Australian troops killing unarmed civilians.	• 澳大利亚时事分析栏目"时事分解"(The Breakdown)全天更新。今日, 我们来看看被泄露给ABC的军方文件, 其中披露了澳大利亚部队杀害手无寸铁的平民的细节。
Business	商业
• China Investment Corporation, an \$800 billion sovereign wealth fund	• 中国投资有限责任公司(China Investment Corporation)是一个坐拥

that has invested in Heathrow Airport and the Port of Melbourne, urged the U.S. to allow better access to its infrastructure market.	8000 亿美元的主权财富基金，对希思罗机场及墨尔本港均有投资，它敦促美国为其进入基础设施建设市场提供便利。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takata added 2.7 million airbags to its recall after a new hazard was detected. The move adds to a record effort that covered 70 million Takata airbag inflators in 42 million vehicles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个新的危险被发现后，高田(Takata)又新增召回了 270 万个安全气囊。此举为高田召回 4200 万辆车上 7000 万个安全气囊气体发生器的破纪录行动再添一笔。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United Auto Workers said a petition for a union election had been filed at a Nissan plant in Mississippi. In a statement, the U.A.W. cited “a pattern of labor abuses by Nissan against its predominantly African-American workforce.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 全美汽车工人联合会(United Automobile Workers)表示，在尼桑位于密西西比州的一家工厂，进行工会选举的申请已经提交。在一则声明中，全美汽车工人联合会引述称“尼桑对主要是非裔美国人的员工出现了虐待劳工的行为模式”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand approved \$5.2 billion for the first leg of a massive high-speed railway project that will one day link Bangkok to China. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 泰国批准了一个价值 52 亿美元的大型高铁项目的初步阶段。有朝一日，该项目将会把曼谷和中国连接起来。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A miniature Panasonic robot, powered by two AA batteries, climbed for more than 11 hours to reach the top of a 3,280-foot cliff in Norway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在挪威，一个由两节五号电池提供动力的微型松下机器人经过 11 个多小时，爬上了一个 3280 英尺（约合 1000 米）高的悬崖。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were flat. Here’s a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市持平。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sixteen U.S. military service members died when a Marine Corps transport plane crashed in the Mississippi Delta. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一架海军陆战队运输机在密西西比三角洲坠毁，16 名美军身亡。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson is using shuttle diplomacy to try to end the standoff between four Arab nations and Qatar. The dispute has pushed Qatar closer to Iran, which has sent planeloads of fresh vegetables and other support. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)正在以穿梭外交努力结束四个阿拉伯国家与卡塔尔的对峙。这场争端已将卡塔尔愈发推向伊朗，后者给卡塔尔用飞机送去新鲜蔬菜和其他支持。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heavy flooding in northern India forced a herd of endangered one-horned rhinos to higher ground, where they are easy prey for poachers. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度北部的严重洪灾迫使一群濒危的独角犀牛前往地势更高的地区，在那里它们很容易成为偷猎者的猎物。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mudslide tore through a village in northeastern India, killing 16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度东北部一个小村庄发生泥石流，导致 16 人死亡，超过 6 人失联。（路

people and leaving six more missing. [Reuters]	透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mongolia's new president, Khaltmaa Battulga, said in his inaugural address that he would build ties with Japan and the U.S. And a former sumo wrestling champion may serve as an adviser on foreign policy. [Nikkei Asian Review] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 蒙古新总统哈勒特马·巴特图勒嘎(Khaltmaa Battulga)在就职演讲上说他将与日本、美国建立关系。一名前任相扑冠军可能会成为其外交政策方面的顾问。《《日经亚洲评论》》
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambodia was awarded its third World Heritage site for Sambor Prei Kuk, a group of 7th-century temples from the Chenla period. [Cambodia Daily] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 柬埔寨因三波坡雷古(Sambor Prei Kuk)获得了该国第三个世界遗产,这是一个来自真腊时期的7世纪寺庙建筑群。《《柬埔寨日报》》
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Olympic Committee moved closer to awarding the 2024 and 2028 Summer Olympics (one to Paris and the other to Los Angeles). The vote will take place on Sept. 13. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 国际奥林匹克委员会(International Olympic Committee)离选出2024年及2028年夏季奥运会举办地(一个将是巴黎,另一个则是洛杉矶)越来越近,投票将于9月13日进行。《《纽约时报》》
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Speed Date a Muslim," a monthly event in Melbourne, invites the public to ask frank questions of Muslim women. And there's no dating. It's meant to be a forum for education. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "速约穆斯林,"一个每月都在墨尔本举办的活动邀请公众向穆斯林女性直白发问。其中没有约会的环节,该活动旨在为教育提供论坛。《《纽约时报》》
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士,让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's a struggle to stay afloat in our daily data surf. Try avoiding the tyranny of constant contact. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 每天浏览如此多数据,很难消化。试试避免不断接触带来的痛苦吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You're too close to your work to be a decent judge of it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你离自己的工作太近,无法为其做出公正的评判。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spend some time tonight preparing a feta-brined chicken before roasting it tomorrow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今晚花些时间准备一道羊乳酪腌鸡吧,明天再把它烤熟。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mystery of why deep sea corals emit a fluorescent glow seems to have been solved: They're making their own sunshine to drive photosynthesis for algae that live with them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 深海珊瑚为何会散发出荧光的谜题似乎解开了:它们是在为自己制造阳光,好让与其共生的藻类能进行光合作用。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: Yuri I. Drozdov, a Soviet superspy who masterminded a mysterious network of K.G.B. operatives known as the “illegals,” died in Moscow at 91; and Michael Vickery, an American historian who was described as “a giant of Southeast Asian scholarship,” died last month at 86. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 纪念：苏联超级间谍尤里·I·德罗兹多夫(Yuri I. Drozdov)曾是克格勃的“非法”行动神秘网络的幕后主脑，他以 91 岁高龄在莫斯科去世。一名被称为“东南亚研究方面的巨擘”的美国历史学者迈克尔·维克里(Michael Vickery)上月去世，享年 86 岁。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stuffed monkeys, snow-leopard coats and lamps made with hooves. A museum in Colorado represents the immense demand for goods made from endangered species. We sent a photographer to take a look. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 猴子标本、雪豹大衣和用蹄子制成的脚凳。一家科罗拉多的博物馆呈现出人们对由濒危物种制成的物品的巨大需求。我们派了一名摄影师前往一探究竟。
<p>Back Story</p>	<p>幕后故事</p>
<p>Given North Korea’s latest weapons milestone, we thought we’d review the basics of the intercontinental ballistic missile.</p>	<p>鉴于朝鲜近期的武器里程碑，我们觉得应该回顾一下洲际弹道导弹（简称 ICBM）的基本信息。</p>
<p>A land-based, guided missile, the ICBM has a range of at least 5,500 kilometers (3,400 miles). After it arcs into space, and its warhead separates, falling back through Earth’s atmosphere to a target. Most designs carry multiple warheads, against which defenses are limited.</p>	<p>ICBM 为陆基制导导弹，射程至少可达 5500 公里。在射入太空后，搭载的弹头会分离，重新落入地球大气层并攻击目标。大多数设计都搭载有多枚弹头，针对此种导弹的防卫手段十分有限。</p>
<p>ICBMs — a Nazi ambition — developed during the Cold War arms race. Russia got out in front, launching the R-7 in 1957 as part of the Sputnik satellite program. The U.S.’s SM-65 Atlas followed in 1959, and China tested the Dongfeng 5 in 1971. India and Israel are thought to have ICBMs or to be close. Submarines can loft similar long-range missiles, as France and Britain have demonstrated.</p>	<p>ICBM 曾是纳粹雄心勃勃的计划，于冷战军备竞赛期间研发出来。俄罗斯抢了先，作为斯普特尼克(Sputnik)卫星计划的一部分，在 1957 年发射了 R-7。紧接着，美国在 1959 年研制出了 SM-65 宇宙神(Atlas)，中国也在 1971 年试射了东风-5。外界认为印度和以色列拥有或接近拥有 ICBM。正如法国和英国已经表明的，潜水艇可发射相似的远程导弹。</p>
<p>ICBMs are entwined with the concept of nuclear deterrence: warding off attack with the prospect of nuclear retaliation and mutually assured destruction. None has been used in a conflict.</p>	<p>围绕着 ICBM，一直有着一种核威慑的概念：用核报复和双方都必定遭到毁灭的前景来抵挡攻击。冲突中尚未使用过该武器。</p>
<p>The U.S. and Russia are, by treaty, reducing their vast arsenals of ICBMs.</p>	<p>通过协定，美国和俄罗斯正在减少两国庞大军火库中的 ICBM。据估计，中</p>

China has an estimated 50 to 100.	国拥有约 50 至 100 枚 ICBM。
North Korea aims to put nuclear warheads on its new Hwasong-14 ICBM, but could also use it to deliver chemical or biological agents.	朝鲜意图将核弹头搭载在其最新的“火星 14 号”(Hwasong-14)ICBM 上, 但也可能用其运送化学或生物制剂。
/international/20170712/north-korea-donald-trump-jr-china	/international/20170712/north-korea-donald-trump-jr-china
Donald Trump Jr., Janet Yellen, Antarctica: Your Thursday Briefing	早报: 中国建立海外军事基地; 刘晓波病情恶化
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump jumped to the defense of his son, denouncing reports about Donald Trump Jr.'s meeting with a Russian lawyer to gain incriminating information about Hillary Clinton as part of "the greatest witch hunt in political history." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统为其子辩护, 谴责关于小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)为获得希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)黑材料与俄罗斯律师会面的报道属于“政治史上最大的政治迫害之一”。
The younger Mr. Trump and his allies argue that pursuing material to use against a political opponent is standard practice. While opposition research is indeed part of modern campaigns, it normally does not come from a hostile foreign power.	小特朗普及其盟友则称, 追求打击政治对手的材料是惯常做法。尽管对政敌进行调查确实是现代竞选中的一部分, 但材料通常不会来自于存有敌意的外国力量。
Here is how the peddling of opposition research — or oppo, as political professionals and reporters call it — typically works.	点击 这里 查看政敌调查研究的通常做法——这项工作也被政治专业人士及记者称为“oppo”。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Russia story follows President Trump to France, where he will celebrate Bastille Day, people close to the president are anonymously blaming one another for the decisions of the last few days. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着俄罗斯报道跟着特朗普总统到了法国, 总统身边的人正在为过去几天内做出的决定不具名地互相指责。特朗普将在法国庆祝国庆。
And Christopher Wray, Mr. Trump's nominee for F.B.I. director, separated himself from the president on the issue in his Senate confirmation hearing. Mr. Wray, above, said the investigation into Russian interference in the U.S. presidential election and possible links	在参议院的提名确认听证会上, 特朗普提名的 FBI 局长克里斯托弗·雷(Christopher Wray)在这个问题上与特朗普撇清了关系, 雷(上图)说对俄罗斯干预美国总统大选的调查及该国可能与特朗普的竞选存在的联系不是“政治迫害”。

to Mr. Trump's campaign was not a "witch hunt."	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the largest icebergs ever recorded, weighing more than a trillion metric tons, broke away from the Antarctic Peninsula, providing a glimpse of how the Antarctic ice sheet might ultimately start to crumble. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 有记录以来最大的冰山从南极半岛分离了出来，为人们提供了一窥南极冰盖最终可能崩碎的过程。这座冰山重量超过万亿公吨。
There is no scientific consensus over whether global warming is to blame. But the landscape of the Antarctic Peninsula has been fundamentally changed.	目前科学家们尚未达成共识是否应将此归咎于全球变暖。不过，南极半岛的地貌已经从根本上发生了改变。
"Maps will need to be redrawn," one scientist said.	"地图需要重画，"一名科学家说。
Above, the crack in the ice shelf in 2016.	上图为 2016 年冰架上的一条裂缝。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia cleared the way for President Joko Widodo to disband civic organizations without judicial oversight — an apparent challenge to increasingly powerful Islamist groups who oppose his pluralist administration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度尼西亚为总统佐科·威多多(Joko Widodo)在无需司法监督的情况下解散公民组织扫清了障碍——对于日益壮大、反对其多元政府的伊斯兰组织，此举明显是一个挑战。
The decree alarmed human rights groups, which worry it could easily be used to ban any religious or civil society groups, whether they are hard-line Islamist or not.	这项法令也令人权组织感到不安，它们担心这项法令可以拿来禁止任何宗教或公民社团，无论是否是强硬派伊斯兰组织。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, the rise of Yogi Adityanath, the chief minister of Uttar Pradesh, has come as a shock to many. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在印度，北方邦首席部长约吉·阿迪蒂亚纳特(Yogi Adityanath)的崛起令许多人感到震惊。
After all, Adityanath (pronounced Ah-DIT-ya-nath) is a radical, and the leader of a temple known for its militant Hindu supremacist tradition.	毕竟，阿迪蒂亚纳特是激进派，也是一个以激进印度教至上主义传统而著名的寺庙的领袖。
Yet, as our Delhi bureau chief writes, the diminutive, baby-faced	然而，我们的德里分社社长写道，这个现年 45 岁、身材矮小的娃娃脸战士

warrior-priest, 45, is receiving the kind of career-making attention that projects an Indian politician to the highest ranks of government.	—祭司正在收获能造就职业生涯的关注，这种关注能让一个印度政客成为政府最高级别的官员。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Breakdown updates throughout the day with news and notes from Australia. Today, we look at Australia's nationwide gun amnesty program, introduced on July 1, and ask: Why now? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”(The Breakdown)全日更新。今日，我们来看看澳大利亚全国范围内的枪支赦免计划，这个计划是在7月1日推出的，我们同时也提出了问题：为何是现在？
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple set up its first data center in China. The \$1 billion investment is seen as a sign for how foreign tech companies will comply to a new law ordering them to store Chinese users' information inside the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 苹果在中国设立了其首个数据中心。这个10亿美元的投资被视为外国科技公司将如何遵守一项新法律的标志，该法律要求这些公司将其中国用户的信息储存在中国境内。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiators from 11 countries began Trans-Pacific Partnership talks in Japan, the Obama-era free trade deal that President Trump abandoned in his first days in office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来自11国的谈判人员在日本开始了“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership)的谈判，特朗普总统上台之初就抛弃了这个奥巴马时代的自贸协定。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Janet Yellen, the Federal Reserve chairwoman, highlighted continued strength of job growth in an upbeat report to Congress. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美联储主席珍妮特·耶伦(Janet Yellen)在一个给国会的乐观报告中着重强调了就业持续增加。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's Anbang Insurance Group bought a chain of Canadian retirement homes despite ownership concerns. With Anbang's chairman now detained in China, critics are troubled by Canada's lax attitude toward Chinese investment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尽管存在对公司所有权方面的担忧，中国的安邦保险集团还是买下了一家加拿大连锁养老院。目前安邦的董事长吴小晖在中国被拘，批评人士因加拿大对中国投资的松懈态度感到不安。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japan Tobacco offered to buy Mighty, the struggling Philippine cigarette company, for \$890 million. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本烟草株式会社(Japan Tobacco)提出以8.9亿美元收购正在苦苦挣扎的菲律宾烟草公司皇冠烟厂(Mighty)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health of Liu Xiaobo, the Chinese Nobel Peace laureate, is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的健康正在恶化。为其治疗的医院称他的

worsening. The hospital that is treating him said his liver, kidney and breathing functions were failing. [The New York Times]	肝、肾及呼吸功能均在衰竭。(《纽约时报》)
• In Japan's "Black Widow" trial, Chisako Kakehi, 70, stunned the courtroom when she admitted to poisoning her husband — one of six men who died soon after marrying or dating her. [The New York Times]	• 在日本的“黑寡妇”审判中，70岁的笈千佐子(Chisako Kakehi)承认毒杀丈夫，震惊了法庭。被她毒杀的丈夫是六名与她结婚或约会后不久即死亡的男子之一。(《纽约时报》)
• Chinese troops left for Djibouti to establish China's first overseas military base. [Xinhua]	• 中国部队启程前往吉布提，建立中国首个海外军事基地。(新华社)
• Schoolgirls in Saudi Arabia will be allowed to take physical education classes for the first time. [The New York Times]	• 沙特阿拉伯的女学生将首次被准许上体育课。(《纽约时报》)
• Who is Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi? A video looks at the Islamic State leader who has repeatedly been reported dead, and who has eluded Western forces despite a \$25 million bounty on his head. [The New York Times]	• 谁是阿布·巴克·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)? 一则视频对这个伊斯兰国领导人进行了探究，他多次被报道死亡，尽管悬赏金额高达2500万美元，他仍成功躲过了西方武装力量。(《纽约时报》)
• Upsets at Wimbledon. No. 1 Andy Murray and No. 2 Novak Djokovic, both struggling with injuries, were eliminated in the quarterfinals. [The New York Times]	• 温布尔登网球公开赛的坏消息。世界排名第一的安迪·穆雷(Andy Murray)及排名第二的诺瓦克·德约科维奇(Novak Djokovic)在四分之一决赛遭淘汰。两人均有伤在身。(《纽约时报》)
• Flashback: Our Vietnam '67 series remembers the 50,000 Korean soldiers who fought with American troops — an episode often forgotten in the U.S., but never in South Korea. [The New York Times]	• 历史回溯:我们的越南67系列纪念5万名与美军一道战斗的韩国士兵——这段历史在美国已被遗忘，但韩国却从未忘却。(《纽约时报》)
• Thailand's ancient cats, notably the blue-eyed Siamese, are in decline; of 23 native cat breeds, only five or so remain. [Nikkei Asian Review]	• 泰国古老的猫咪，尤其是蓝眼睛的暹罗猫正在减少。23种本土猫中，目前仅存约5种。(《日经亚洲评论》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Learning mindfulness meditation or relaxation techniques may improve your mood and attention.	• 学习充满正念的冥想或放松技巧可能会帮助你提升心情或增强注意力。
• Does your phone run out of juice midday? Choose your charger	• 你的手机是不是才用了半天就没电了? 选择充电器有门道。

wisely.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For something light, go with an herb and radish salad with feta and walnuts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 想来点清淡的，试试搭配羊乳酪及核桃的香料小萝卜沙拉。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watch ants build an Eiffel Tower (sort of). New research explains how ants band together to survive floods, and this video shows some surprisingly good insect architecture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 来看看蚂蚁是如何建起一座“埃菲尔铁塔”的。新研究阐述了蚂蚁是如何集结在一起，从而在洪水中幸免于难的，这则视频呈现了一些好到令人惊讶的昆虫建筑手法。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of millions of Chinese have turned to religion in recent years, and an environmental awakening has followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 近年来，数亿中国人正在转向宗教，一场环境觉醒也随之而来。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And at Shanghai Disneyland, Buzz Lightyear speaks Mandarin, and Chinese cultural icons rub shoulders with heroes from Marvel Comics and “Star Wars.” Plus, our Frugal Traveler offers tips for theme parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在上海迪士尼，巴斯光年(Buzz Lightyear)会说普通话，中国文化标识与漫威漫画公司(Marvel Comics)和《星球大战》中的人物混杂在一起。还有，我们的“穷游天下”(Frugal Traveler)栏目为你提供了一些主题公园的小贴士。
Back Story	幕后故事
Recent reports that the Pentagon spent millions to license a camouflage pattern that replicates lush forests — to be worn in largely arid Afghanistan — got us thinking about the famous design.	近期有报道称，五角大楼为了一种葱郁森林图案的迷彩服的授权而花费了数千万美元——在以干旱为主的阿富汗穿——让我们对“迷彩”这个著名设计做了一番思考。
As it turns out, the word “camouflage” appeared in The Times for the first time 100 years ago.	原来，“迷彩”一词首次出现在时报上，是100多年前。
The concept of disguising matériel and soldiers to blend in with their surroundings originated in the 1800s and was further developed during World War I.	伪装军备及士兵、让他们融入周遭环境的概念源自1800年代，后在第一次世界大战期间得到进一步发展。
In May 1917, a New York lawyer who visited the French battlefield wrote about it for The Times’s Magazine section.	在1917年5月，一名参观法国前线的纽约律师在时报杂志上写到了这一发明。
The French were among the first to use to camouflage on a wide scale, with a unit made up of artists known as “camoufleurs.” In August 1917,	法国是率先大规模使用迷彩设计的国家之一，该国有一个专由艺术家组成的小组，名为“伪装专家”。1917年8月，美国军队发布了加入“迷彩部队”的入

the U.S. Army issued its own call for enlistment in a "camouflage force," seeking "young men who are looking for special entertainment in the way of fooling Germans."	伍召集令，寻求“想愚弄德国人这一特殊娱乐的年轻人”。
Camouflage later became common in art and fashion. A 2007 exhibit at London's Imperial War Museum noted its links to Cubism. (Picasso exclaimed upon seeing a camouflaged cannon in Paris: "It was us who created that.")	迷彩后来常见于艺术与时尚。伦敦帝国战争博物馆(Imperial War Museum)一场 2007 年的展览注意到了迷彩与立体派之间的关联。(毕加索在巴黎看到一架迷彩大炮后大声喊道：“是我们创造了那个。”)
The artist Andy Warhol also used it, substituting bright colors for earth tones, which removed the military symbolism but retained the notion of hiding.	艺术家安迪·沃霍尔(Andy Warhol)也使用过迷彩，他用明亮的颜色替换了大地色调，于是去掉了其中的军事象征，但仍保留了其中的隐藏意味。
/international/20170713/donald-trump-jr-janet-yellen-antarctica-your-tuesday-briefing	/international/20170713/donald-trump-jr-janet-yellen-antarctica-your-tuesday-briefing
Liu Xiaobo, Donald Trump Jr., Emmanuel Macron: Your Friday Briefing	早报：全球悼念刘晓波，好莱坞在中国遭遇困境
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights advocates around the world are mourning Liu Xiaobo, China's most prominent political prisoner and a Nobel Peace Prize recipient. He died Thursday, still silenced and under guard at a government hospital, his writings still banned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 世界各地的人权倡导人士正在为刘晓波哀悼，他是中国最为著名的政治犯，也是一名诺贝尔和平奖获得者。他于周四去世，去世时监禁在一家政府医院里，不能发声，作品也仍然遭禁。
His fate reflects how human rights issues have receded in Western diplomacy with China.	他的命运反映了在西方与中国的外交中，人权问题是如何逐渐遭到弱化的。
Mr. Liu, who kept vigil on Tiananmen Square in 1989 to protect protesters from soldiers and initiated the Charter 08 petition for democracy and the rule of law, had been jailed for inciting subversion since 2009.	1989 年学生运动中，他曾守在天安门广场，保护现场的抗议者不受士兵的伤害，后因起草呼吁民主的宣言《零八宪章》，自 2009 年起他就以颠覆罪入狱。

<p>"Even if I am crushed into powder," he wrote his wife before his trial, "I will embrace you with ashes." She remains under house arrest.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>"即使我被碾成粉末，"审判前他写给妻子，"我也会用灰烬拥抱你。"她的妻子目前仍被软禁。</p> <p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tributes to Mr. Liu are pouring out around the world. He is in the pale blue shirt in the photograph above. It was taken at Tiananmen Square on June 3, 1989, just hours before government forces opened fire on the student-led protests. 	<p>世界各地的人们在向刘晓波致敬。上图中，他身着蓝色衬衣。这张照片摄于1989年6月3日，几个小时后，政府武装力量向这个学生主导的抗议活动开火。</p>
<p>A friend and collaborator on Charter 08 offered praise for Mr. Liu's defiant optimism.</p>	<p>一名一起起草《零八宪章》的朋友赞扬了刘晓波乐观的反抗。</p>
<p>And Nicholas Kristof, who covered Tiananmen Square for The Times, mourned China's backward march and "the timidity of world leaders at the brutalization of one of the great men of modern times."</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>曾为时报报道天安门事件的纪思道为中国的倒退以及"世界领导人在一位现代伟人遭受野蛮对待时表现出的胆怯"感到遗憾。</p> <p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump is in France, for Bastille Day celebrations honoring the 100th anniversary of America's entry into World War I. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统正在法国，参加该国国庆活动，纪念美国加入第一次世界大战100周年。
<p>The visit appears to be smoothing over an initially strange and tense relationship with President Emmanuel Macron, and possibly vaulting France ahead of Britain and Germany as a point of U.S. contact.</p>	<p>这次访问看来缓和了特朗普与马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)总统在初期奇怪又紧张的关系，他有可能会跳过英国与德国，将法国作为美国的联络点。</p>
<p>En route to Paris, President Trump spoke to members of the traveling press corps about North Korea and China, and defended his eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., for trying to get discrediting information about Hillary Clinton from Russian government sources during his presidential campaign.</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>在前往巴黎的途中，特朗普总统就朝鲜和中国与随行记者团的成员进行了交谈，并为其长子小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)在竞选期间试图从俄罗斯政府信源获得有关希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)黑材料的行为进行了辩护。</p> <p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, above with his Qatari counterpart, left 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经过三天的穿梭外交，国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson, 上图中与其

the Middle East after three days of shuttle diplomacy that failed to resolve a bitter dispute among regional allies that has culminated in a Saudi-led embargo of Qatar.	卡塔尔同仁在一起)离开了中东。他此行未能解决区域盟友间的争端,这场争端导致了一场沙特阿拉伯主导的对卡塔尔的禁运。
The strategic consequences of the feud may surface next week, when representatives of 70 countries fighting the Islamic State convene in Washington.	这场争吵的战略性后果很可能在下周浮出水面,届时抗击伊斯兰国的70个国家代表将齐聚华盛顿。
The Trump administration hopes a united Arab world will help rebuild and govern Mosul and other areas of Iraq, but such unity may be difficult to achieve.	特朗普政府希望一个团结的阿拉伯世界能帮助重建和管理摩苏尔及伊拉克其他地区,但这样的团结很难达成。
_____	_____
• The U.S. Justice Department charged 412 people nationwide, including dozens of doctors, in schemes that collectively defrauded the government of about \$1.3 billion. Nearly one-third were accused of opioid-related crimes.	• 美国司法部在全国起诉了412人,包括数十名医生,原因是这些人合谋从政府那里骗取了13亿美元。其中近三分之一的人都被控告犯有阿片类相关罪。
Drug overdoses, fueled by synthetic opioids often made in and sold from Asia, are now the leading cause of death among Americans under 50. Our magazine looked at one small-town police officer's war on drugs.	来自亚洲的人工合成阿片类药物引起的药物滥用,是目前美国50岁以下人群死亡的主因。我们的杂志调查了一名小镇警察发起的毒品战。
Three new books explore the opioid epidemic and how to help those afflicted by addiction.	三本新书探索了这场阿片类药物大流行,以及如何帮助那些成瘾者。
Above, paramedics treating an overdose in New Hampshire.	上图为新罕布什尔的医疗救护人员正在救治用药过量者。
_____	_____
• We enlisted our international photographer Adam Ferguson to help us expand our coverage of his native Australia.	• 我们向时报的国际摄影师亚当·弗格森(Adam Ferguson)寻求帮助,扩大我们对他的祖国澳大利亚的报道。
He spent three months exploring its vast interior and came back with	他用了三个月的时间探索了这个国家广袤的内陆地区,然后带着遥远之地令

<p>portraits of remote, fascinating landscapes and the slow erosion of traditional ways of life for ranchers, stockmen, like the one above, miners and even crocodile farmers. An Aboriginal community leader showed him how to suck the sweetness from honey ants.</p>	<p>人着迷的风景照片，以及表现农场主、畜牧业者（如上图）、矿工乃至鳄鱼养殖者逐渐遭到侵蚀的传统生活方式的照片，将它们呈现在我们的面前。一名土著社区的领袖向他展示了如何从蜜蚁身上吸出甜汁。</p>
<p>The outback has “become a kind of myth,” he said in a Q. and A. after returning to his base in New York. “And the point of the trip, for me, was to inquire what that myth has now become.”</p>	<p>内陆地区已经“成为了某种神话”，回到大本营纽约后，他在一次采访中说道。“对我来说，这场旅行的意义就是去探寻那个神话如今变成了什么。”</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In today’s edition of The Breakdown, news and notes from Australia, we look at the acrimony — and worse — directed at cyclists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在今天的澳大利亚时事分析栏目“时事分解”(The Breakdown)中，我们关注了针对骑自行车者的尖刻评论（甚至更糟）。
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hollywood is having a tough time in China. Ticket sales for imported films are up 34 percent this year, to roughly \$2.3 billion, but American films account for less than 2 percent of the rise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 好莱坞在中国遭遇困境。进口电影的票房今年上涨了 34%，达到了 23 亿美元，但美国电影只占到了上涨部分的 2% 不到。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The competition to lead Uber is robust, despite a year of scandals. Here’s a look at the hiring process, and some of the intriguing candidates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尽管优步一年来丑闻缠身，但其领导职位的竞争还是非常激烈。这里是招聘过程，还有一些有趣的候选人。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deals: A former ore-trading company paid \$500 million for the rights to broadcast the English Premier League in China; and San Miguel, the Philippine beer company, bought Barossa, an Australian bottling company. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 交易：一家前矿石交易公司以 5 亿美元的价格买下了英超联赛(English Premier League)在中国的转播权；菲律宾啤酒公司生力集团(San Miguel)收购了澳大利亚装瓶公司巴罗萨(Barossa)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In disrupter news, hundreds of tech companies united to protest the U.S. government’s plan to scrap net neutrality rules. And we look at pop-up employers — “flash organizations” that build a team, do the job and say goodbye. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 争议新闻：众多高科技公司一致抗议美国政府取消网络中立规定的计划。我们还关注了快闪雇主——建立一个团队，干完活然后说再见的“快闪组织”。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, the enormously influential Brazilian ex-president, was convicted of corruption and sentenced to nearly 10 years. We look at his rise and fall. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 有着巨大影响力的巴西前总统路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达席尔瓦(Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva)腐败罪名成立，判处近 10 年监禁。我们来看看他是如何崛起，又是如何失势的。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India banned waste dumping within 500 yards of a polluted 310-mile stretch of the Ganges River. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度禁止在恒河受到污染的 310 英里(约合 499 公里)河段的 500 码(约合 457 米)范围内倾倒垃圾。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taiwan is hosting the president of Paraguay, the island's only remaining diplomatic ally in South America. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 台湾正在接待到访的巴拉圭总统，该国是这个岛屿在南美洲唯一剩下的外交盟友。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News that North Korea may have developed a missile capable of hitting Alaska has been largely met with a shrug there. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 朝鲜有可能研发出了可打到阿拉斯加的导弹，这条新闻在当地被一笑置之。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Melbourne, concrete blocks set to stop militant attacks have become targets for guerrilla artists seeking to beautify the Australian city. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在墨尔本，为阻挡激进分子的混凝土砖成为了游击艺术家们想要美化这座澳大利亚城市的目标。(路透社)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tempted by takeout? Make moo shu pork at home instead. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 想吃外卖？何不在家试试自己动手做木须肉呢。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who really needs to be gluten-free? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 谁真的需要无麸质食品？
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What prospective college students do online could have some consequences in real life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 即将成为大学生的人在网上什么样的行为可能会在真实生活产生后果。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the arks of the apocalypse. Our magazine portrays scientists around the world who are building repositories of nature — from seeds to ice to mammal milk — in a race to preserve an environmental order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 探索一下末日方舟。我们的杂志呈现了世界各地正在建立自然资源库的科学家们——从种子到冰，再到哺乳动物产下的奶——他们正在与急剧消失的环境秩序赛跑，将其保存下来。

that is fast disappearing.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A bilingual child is a rare and beautiful gift. Raising one is “worth it,” a psychologist said, “but it’s a lot of work.” • And a medical breakthrough: A U.S. panel recommended approval for the first gene therapy to fight cancer. The treatment, for a type of leukemia, transforms a patient’s cells into “a living drug” that bolsters the immune system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 会说双语的儿童是一份难得的美好礼物。一名心理学家说，培养一个这样的孩子“很值得”，“但需要付出大量努力。” • 医学突破：一个美国的专家小组建议批准通过首个抗击癌症的基因疗法。这一针对某种白血病的治疗方式能将病人的细胞转化为“一种活着的药物”，从而增强免疫系统。
Back Story	幕后故事
The banning of high-value bank notes, as India did last year, is nothing new. Many nations have done the same.	像印度去年那样废除大额钞票不是什么新鲜事。许多国家都这么做过。
On this day in 1969, the U.S. said its \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000 bills would be discontinued. By then, the bills had not been printed since 1945. The Federal Reserve even burned them, citing lack of use.	1969年的今天，美国表示将不再发行500、1000、5000及10000美元面值的钞票。这些钞票自1945年开始就已不再印制了。美联储甚至以无人使用为由将这些钞票焚毁。
The Times archives attest to the bills’ rarity. In 1910, we reported on the furor after a Wall Street errand boy lost a \$10,000 bill, which featured Salmon Chase, a Treasury secretary and Supreme Court chief justice. (The reporter wryly noted that entire fortunes had been lost in that neighborhood with less fuss. The errand boy was eventually convicted of larceny.)	时报的档案库可以证明这些钞票的少见程度。1910年，我们报道了一名华尔街的跑腿小子弄丢了一张1万美元钞票的轰动事件，钞票上印着财政部长、最高法院首席法官萨尔曼·蔡斯(Salmon Chase)（记者以挖苦的口吻写道，该街区曾丢失过数额更大的金钱，却未造成如此闹剧；跑腿小子后来被判处盗窃罪）。
In 1942, a girl found a \$500 bill (bearing President William McKinley’s portrait) in Bloomingdale’s mailroom. (Given a \$250 reward, she bought war bonds and roller skates.)	1942年，有个女孩在布鲁明黛百货公司(Bloomingdale)的收发室捡到了一张面值为500美元的钞票(上面印着威廉·麦金利[William McKinley]的肖像，她后来用250美元的奖励买了战争债券和溜冰鞋)。
Two years later, The Times reported on Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton Jr.’s denial to his superiors that he had landed in Europe waving a \$1,000 bill (which has pictured Alexander Hamilton and President	两年后，时报报道了陆军中将小乔治·S·巴顿(George S. Patton Jr.)向上级否认他曾在降落欧洲时挥舞着一张1000美元的钞票(上面印的是亚历山大·汉密尔顿[Alexander Hamilton]和格罗弗·克利夫兰[Grover Cleveland])，就打

Grover Cleveland) and making bets on reaching Berlin.	到柏林一事跟人打赌。
Patton, above, offered a simple alibi: "I have never seen a \$1,000 bill."	巴顿(上图)给出了一个简单的理由:"我从来没见过面值1000美元的钞票。"
/international/20170714/liu-xiaobo-donald-trump-jr-emmanuel-macro n	/international/20170714/liu-xiaobo-donald-trump-jr-emmanuel-macro n
Roger Federer, Turkey, Donald Trump Jr.: Your Monday Briefing	早报: 香港游行纪念刘晓波, 传孙政才被调查
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
• The stream of revelations about his eldest son's meeting with a Kremlin-linked lawyer appears to be taking a toll on President Trump.	• 特朗普长子与克里姆林宫有关联的律师会面的连串曝光, 似乎对特朗普总统产生了负面影响,
He fired off a series of early-morning Twitter posts in defense of Donald Trump Jr., and renewed his attacks on the news media and his defeated opponent, Hillary Clinton.	他一大早发布了一堆为小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)辩护的推文, 又重新对新闻媒体和手下败将希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)发起了攻击。
State governors, meanwhile, are increasingly working around Mr. Trump, embarking on their own global diplomatic missions.	与此同时, 各州州长正在越来越多地绕过特朗普, 开始他们自己的全球外交。
_____	_____
• A top-level finance meeting China holds every five years ended this weekend with underwhelming results. Our Shanghai bureau chief saw the meager outcome, even as overall debt in the country is soaring, as a signal of how complex China's policy dilemmas have become.	• 中国每五年都会举行的一场高级别金融会议于周末闭幕, 会议成果平淡无奇。该国目前整体债务增加, 表明中国的政策困境已变得多么复杂, 我们的上海分社社长对会议结果进行了分析。
Multiple news reports indicated that China's anti-corruption agency is investigating Sun Zhengcai, the youngest member of the Politburo and the party boss of Chongqing, on suspicion of "serious violation of party discipline."	多个新闻报道指出, 中国的反腐机构正在以"严重违反党纪"为由, 对政治局最年轻的成员、重庆市委书记孙政才进行调查。
And in other governance challenges, women appear to still be shut out as the Communist Party prepares to enshrine its next set of leaders this	其他的治理挑战中, 在共产党准备在今年秋季选出下一届领导人之际, 女性似乎仍被拒之门外。

fall.	
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Hong Kong, a weekend march in honor of Liu Xiaobo, the Nobel Peace laureate who died under guard last week, underscores the intensity of democracy advocates' resistance to Beijing's power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在香港，周末一场纪念诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的游行突显了民主倡导人士对北京权力反抗的激烈程度。刘晓波于上周在监禁中去世。
The march came a day after a local court ruling that removed four Hong Kong legislators, effectively ending the pro-democracy camp's ability to block legislation.	游行一天前，当地一家法院裁定四名香港议员丧失资格，实际上终结了亲民主阵营阻挠立法的能力。
Some of Mr. Liu's admirers have been finding creative ways around Beijing's internet controls to criticize his treatment by the government.	在北京的网络管制下，刘晓波的一些钦佩者用充满创意的方式来批评政府对刘晓波的治疗。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. spent more than \$1 trillion and lost about 4,500 service members in the effort to make Iraq the cornerstone of a Western-facing Middle East. But today, Iran's influence is paramount. Our correspondent looks at the shifting dynamics in Part One of our series "Iran's Turn." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 为了将伊拉克打造为一个面向西方的中东的基石，美国耗资超过一万亿美元，失去了超过4500名军人。但今天，伊朗的影响力不可小觑。我们的记者在《伊朗的转变》(Iran's Turn)系列的第一部分考察了这一转变。
Separately, Hossein Fereydoun, above, the brother of Iran's president, Hassan Rouhani, was arrested in a corruption inquiry. It appeared to be a move by Mr. Rouhani's hard-line rivals to undermine him.	另外，伊朗总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani, 上图)的弟弟侯赛因·费雷敦(Hossein Fereydoun)在一起腐败调查中被捕。这似乎是鲁哈尼的强硬派对手对他的打击之举。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, a dispute between a maid and her employer exploded into a full-blown riot. Hundreds of the maid's neighbors, armed with rocks and iron rods, stormed her employer's apartment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在印度，一名女佣及其雇主之间的一场争论爆发为了全面暴动。成百上千名女佣的邻居手拿石块和铁棍，冲入了她雇主的公寓。
Thousands of families have now locked their maids out, escalating resentments between India's rich and poor.	现在，许多家庭把自家的女佣关在门外，加深了印度富人与穷人间互相怨恨。

Separately, lawmakers in New Delhi and in state assemblies across India are voting today to elect the country's next president. Votes will be counted later this week.	另外，新德里的立法者及各邦议会今日将投票选出下届总理。票数将于本周稍晚些时候计出。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roger Federer won his record eighth Wimbledon singles title by defeating Marin Cilic. Federer, who turns 36 next month, is now the oldest man to win Wimbledon in the Open era. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 罗杰·费德勒(Roger Federer)击败马林·西里奇(Marin Cilic)，赢得了创下个人纪录的第八个温网男单冠军。费德勒下个月即将 36 岁，是温布尔登公开赛目前赢得冠军年龄最大的选手。
He also became the first man since Bjorn Borg in 1976 to win Wimbledon without dropping a set.	他也是继 1976 年比约·博格(Bjorn Borg)之后，首位一盘未输赢得温网冠军的选手。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "War for the Planet of the Apes" had a solid opening weekend, even with the majority of its major global market debuts still to come. (We spoke with Andy Serkis, who stars as Caesar, about how to play a talking chimp.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《猩球崛起 3：终极之战》(War for the Planet of the Apes)周末开画成绩表现上佳，虽然在绝大多数的主要电影市场尚未上映（我们采访了饰演“凯撒”的安迪·塞尔吉斯[Andy Serkis]，和他聊了聊该如何扮演一个会说话的猩猩）。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China said that its economy grew 6.9 percent in the second quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国宣布其经济在第二季度增长了 6.9%。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Motors is working with Uber to test its car-sharing program, Maven, in Australia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 通用汽车公司(General Motors)正在与优步(Uber)合作，一道在澳大利亚测试其共享汽车计划 Maven。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India is buying ice cream at the fastest rate in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度冰淇淋的消费增速是全世界最快的。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dow and the S.&P. 500 closed at record highs on Friday. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 道琼斯(The Dow)与标准普尔 500(S.&P. 500)周五闭市时创下历史最高纪录。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of thousands of supporters of the Turkish president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, turned out for a weekend rally to commemorate the anniversary of last year's failed coup — and to bolster his stance that he is a hero in a liberation struggle. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 数十万土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)的支持者周末举行集会，纪念去年的未遂政变，同时也为了巩固其在解放斗争过程中的英雄形象。（《纽约时报》）

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia, which lost 38 nationals when Malaysia Airlines Flight 17 was shot down over Ukraine in 2014, said it might try suspects in the case in absentia. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚说将在嫌犯没有到庭的情况下，审判 2014 年在乌克兰上空将马来西亚航空(Malaysia Airlines)17 号航班击落的嫌疑人。澳大利亚在该事件中失去了 38 名国民。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police in eastern China arrested an arson suspect after at least 22 people died in a blaze that gutted a workers' dormitory. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国东部的警察逮捕了一名纵火嫌犯，此前至少 22 人在一场吞没员工宿舍的大火中丧生。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Telegram, the encrypted messaging app, has formed "a dedicated team of moderators with knowledge of Indonesian culture and language," its co-founder said, after Jakarta threatened to shut the app down over terrorism-related content. [CNBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 雅加达以恐怖主义相关内容为由，威胁将关闭加密通讯应用 Telegram 后，该软件联合创始人说已组建了“一个了解印度尼西亚文化和语言的专业仲裁人团队”。(CNBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bollywood's biggest night: Full results from the International Indian Film Academy Awards, held Saturday just outside New York City. [Indian Express] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 宝莱坞的盛大一晚：国际印度电影大奖颁奖礼(International Indian Film Academy Awards)的完整获奖名单。该颁奖典礼于周六在纽约城外举办。(《印度快报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 70-year-old South Korean woman became an internet life skills guru after her "Grandma's Diary" of a trip to northeastern Australia went viral. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名 70 岁的韩国妇女成为了网上生活技巧大师，此前她前往澳大利亚东北部旅行的“奶奶日记”爆红。(路透社)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A list of under-\$50 items that might improve your life, and more, in our weekly newsletter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一些花费不超过 50 美元就能提升生活品质的物品。更多内容尽在我们的每周新闻电邮里。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of us experience an "acute gastrointestinal event" at least once a year. Reading the clues might reduce your risk in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们大多数人至少每年会经历一次“严重肠胃事件”。来看看可能在未来减少此风险的线索。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A quick dinner need not lack flavor. Try shrimp in yellow curry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个快速晚餐怎可少得了浓郁风味。试试黄咖喱虾吧。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rare political satire about Singapore is a surprise best seller. Sonny 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在新加坡，一个罕见得政治讽刺作品出人意料地成为了最佳畅销书。刘敬

Liew's "The Art of Charlie Chan Hock Chye" retells the nation's creation story with a comic book cast of robots, aliens and cockroaches.	贤的《陈福财的艺术》(The Art of Charlie Chan Hock Chye)用漫画回溯了该国的建国史，其中人物则是机器人、外星人和蟑螂。
• In memoriam: Maryam Mirzakhani, the only woman and only Iranian ever to win a Fields Medal, the most prestigious honor in mathematics, died of breast cancer. She was 40.	• 缅怀：赢得菲尔茨奖(Fields Medal)的唯一一位女性，同时也是唯一伊朗人的玛丽亚姆·米尔扎哈尼(Maryam Mirzakhani)因乳腺癌去世，年仅40岁。菲尔茨奖是数学领域的最高荣誉。
• For "Game of Thrones" fans, winter is finally here. As Season 7 kicks off, let's review what you need to remember. Our in-house G.O.T. obsessives are also ready to email you a weekly newsletter with exclusive interviews and explainers. Sign up here.	• 对《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)迷来说，凛冬终于来了。随着第七季开播，让我们回顾一下你需要记得的那些剧情。我们报社的《权力的游戏》迷们也做好了发每周新闻电邮给你的准备工作，内有独家采访和解析。点击此处注册。
• And escape to a place where visuals and poetry merge. We asked six photographers to use works by six rising American poets for inspiration.	• 逃到一个视觉和诗歌融为一体的地方吧。我们要求六名摄影师以六名正在声名鹊起的美国诗人的作品为灵感，进行拍摄。
Back Story	幕后故事
On this day in 1955, the first Disneyland opened in Anaheim, Calif., on what had once been an orange grove. Walt Disney himself greeted the very first of that day's estimated 15,000 guests.	在1955年的今天，首个迪士尼乐园在加利福尼亚州阿纳海姆一个曾经的柑桔园开幕。沃尔特·迪士尼(Walt Disney)亲自欢迎当天约1.5万名首批游客。
The opening was covered on television on par with "the dedication of a national shrine," The Times wrote and later explained the appeal: "Children see their old friends from nursery songs and fairy tales impersonated by local characters."	电视报道了开幕式，将其称为“对一个国家圣地的献礼”，时报如此写道，后来又解释了其魅力所在：“孩子们看到了由当地人物扮演的儿歌、童话里的老朋友。”
Perhaps the best-known of those childhood friends, Mickey Mouse, turns 90 next year.	这些儿时玩伴中最为著名的可能是米老鼠，它将于明年年满90岁。
The Mickey phenomenon first swept across the world during the Great Depression. Some reacted with skepticism, some countries banned it, but most found solace in the story of an irreverent mouse.	米老鼠现象于大萧条期间首次风靡全球。一些人以怀疑作为回应，一些国家将其禁止，但大多数人在这个无礼的老鼠身上找到了慰藉。
"Perhaps it is the bitterness of the struggle to earn a living in Europe this	1931年德国的一则报道写道，“可能正是今年在欧洲谋生的艰难带来的苦涩，

year that has brought Mickey Mouse such tremendous success — Mickey who is forever gay, Mickey who is only made of ink and cannot possibly be hungry, cold or weary,” read a report from Germany in 1931.	使得米老鼠如此成功——米老鼠永远快乐，用墨水画成的米老鼠永不饥饿、寒冷或疲倦。”
And the character’s popularity endures. When the latest major Disney theme park opened last year in Shanghai, mouse ears were one of the biggest sellers.	这个人物受欢迎的程度从未衰减。当最新的大型迪士尼主题公园去年在上海开幕，老鼠耳朵是最畅销的物品之一。
/international/20170717/roger-federer-turkey-donald-trump-jr	/international/20170717/roger-federer-turkey-donald-trump-jr
John McCain, North Korea, Russia: Your Tuesday Briefing	早报：维尼熊疑成敏感词，北京整治拆墙打洞
Good morning.	早安。
Here’s what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South Korea reached out to North Korea, offering to hold military and humanitarian talks at their heavily armed border this Friday and even to arrange reunions for families divided decades ago by the Korean War. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 韩国主动接触朝鲜，提出本周五在重兵防守的边境线举办军事和人道主义会谈，甚至提出为数十年前因朝鲜战争离散的家庭举办团聚活动。
How the North responds will offer a gauge of the pro-dialogue policy of South Korea’s new president, Moon Jae-in.	朝鲜的回应方式将为韩国新任总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)主张对话的政策提供衡量尺度。
The overture comes as the U.N. Security Council is discussing a new set of sanctions against the North over its recent ICBM test, and as a South Korean-born American peace activist, Christine Ahn, was denied entry by the South on the grounds that she might “hurt the national interests and public safety.”	这番示好正值联合国安理会由于朝鲜近期的洲际弹道导弹试射，正在讨论一系列针对朝鲜的新制裁之际，与此同时，韩裔美国和平活动人士克里斯汀·安(Christine Ahn)遭韩国拒绝入境，理由是她可能“损害国家利益和公众安全”。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. government’s top ethics watchdog, who is stepping down today, said the country is “pretty close to a laughingstock at this point.” President Trump’s repeated trips to his family’s business properties — including 40 to a family golf course — “creates the appearance of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今天卸任的美国政府最高级别道德监察官说，该国“现在离成为笑柄不远了”。特朗普总统多次前往其家族企业——包括前往一座家族高尔夫场 40 次——“制造出从总统任期获利的景象，”他说。

profiting from the presidency," he said.	
Mr. Trump continued to defend his eldest son, though revelations continued to grow about his meeting with a Kremlin-linked lawyer last year.	特朗普总统继续为其长子进行辩护, 尽管关于去年他和与克里姆林宫有关联的律师会面的信息不断遭到曝光。
The Republicans health-care bill appears stalled for at least a week or two because of the absence of Senator John McCain. The cranial surgery he had on Friday may be more serious than initial descriptions implied.	由于参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)缺席, 共和党的医保法案看来要停滞至少一至两周。麦凯恩周五接受的头部手术可能比初期的描述要严重得多。
_____	_____
• In China, the cat-and-mouse game between the government and internet users reached a new level as a vast army of censors tried to scrub away the outpouring of grief on social media for the Nobel Peace laureate Liu Xiaobo last week.	• 在中国, 随着大批审查员试图抹去人们上周在社交媒体上对诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的哀悼, 政府和网民之间的猫鼠游戏达到了新的高度。
It appears that even an image of Winnie-the-Pooh was censored, and some commenters a reason: the warmhearted bear of A.A. Milne's children's books shows a resemblance to President Xi Jinping.	甚至连维尼熊的形象似乎也遭到了审查, 一些评论说出了原因: 这个由A·A·米尔恩(A. A. Milne)创作的童书中热心的小熊看起来与习近平主席相似。
_____	_____
• Beijing is in the midst of a reconstruction project as sweeping as any since the 2008 Olympics — and as with most government decisions in China, there was no public debate. Those affected or evicted said there was little they could do to challenge it.	• 北京正处于自 2008 年奥运会以来范围最大的再建项目中——与中国的许多政府决策一样, 该项目也没有经过公共讨论。那些受到影响或遭到驱逐的人说, 对于这个决策他们几乎无能为力。
Our correspondent says the old neighborhoods of picturesque, if not always pristine, alleyways known as hutongs have been hardest hit.	我们的记者说, 那些独特的(尽管不全是原汁原味的)旧街区中被称为“胡同”的小巷受到的影响最大。
_____	_____
• A sly retort by Australia's foreign minister, Julie Bishop, to President	• 澳大利亚外交部长朱莉·毕晓普(Julie Bishop)对特朗普总统盛赞法国第一

Trump's vocal appreciation for the fit appearance of the first lady of France ("I wonder if she could say the same of him") is still reverberating.	夫人的身材作出聪明回击（“我想知道她是不是也能对他做出同样的评价”）一事仍在持续发酵。
The police in Minneapolis, Minn., are investigating why the officer who fatally shot an Australian woman on Saturday did not have his body camera turned on.	明尼苏达州明尼阿波利斯的警察正在调查为何周六那名击毙澳大利亚女子的警察的随身佩戴的相机没有开启。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In urban China, an audacious economic transition is underway: Smartphone payments are taking over. One analyst said, "Literally every business and brand in China is plugged into this ecosystem." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国城市，一项大胆的经济转型正在进行：智能手机支付大行其道。一名分析师说，“中国的每个生意和品牌都接入了这个生态系统。”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Another blow for Dalian Wanda. A document circulating on Chinese social media suggested that regulators had warned banks against financing several of the company's overseas deals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 大连万达再次遭受打击。一份在中国社交媒体上传播的文件显示监管机构警告银行，不要为该公司的几项海外交易提供融资。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In big business: An activist shareholder, Nelson Peltz, wants a board seat at Procter & Gamble, setting up a showdown with the corporate titan. And BlackRock, the world's largest asset manager, received \$94 billion from investors in what it called "one of our best quarters ever." Most of it went to iShares, the company's passive exchange traded funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 大生意：激进股东纳尔逊·佩尔茨(Nelson Peltz)想在宝洁(Procter & Gamble)的董事会占有一席之地，引发了与这个企业巨头的较量。世界最大的资产管理公司贝莱德(BlackRock)从投资者那里获得了 940 亿美元，该公司说这是“我们有史以来表现最好的一个季度”。其中大部分资金进入了该公司的被动式指数股票型基金 iShares。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Netherlands unveiled a national monument to the 298 people killed in the downing of a Malaysia Airlines jetliner in 2014 above territory controlled by pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine. (Reuters) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 纪念一个马航航班 298 名遇难者的纪念碑在荷兰揭幕。2014 年，该航班在乌克兰东部由亲俄罗斯分离主义分子控制的领土上空坠毁。（路透社）

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some South Asian social castes, after millenniums of marriages within their subgroups, offer living labs for genetic disease. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经过与亚群体数千年来的通婚，一些南亚的社会种姓制度成为了遗传性疾病的活生生的实验室。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, an electoral college of parliamentarians and state assembly members are electing a new president. Results are expected Thursday. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在印度，一个由联邦议会议员和各邦议会成员组成的选举团正在选出新总统。结果预计将于周四出炉。（BBC）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civilian deaths in Afghanistan reached 1,662 in the first half of 2017, according to the United Nations, a new high. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 根据联合国的数据，2017年上半年阿富汗平民死亡人数创下新高，达到了1662人。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Indonesian government mediated a \$44,000 settlement for a woman who worked as a maid in Saudi Arabia for 22 years without being paid — about \$166 per month. [Coconuts Jakarta] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度尼西亚政府为一名女佣做出调解，让其拿到了4.4万美元的和解金。该妇女在沙特阿拉伯工作了22年，从未拿到酬劳——每月约166美元。（椰子雅加达网）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The golfer Sung Hyun Park won the U.S. Women's Open. The 23-year-old South Korean surpassed Hye-Jin Choi, a 17-year-old countrywoman, as well as Feng Shanshan of China, 27, who had led for most of the tournament. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 高尔夫球手朴城炫(Sung Hyun Park)赢得了美国女子公开赛冠军。这名23岁的韩国选手超越了她17岁的同胞崔慧珍(Hye-Jin Choi)以及27岁的中国选手冯珊珊，后者曾在此次比赛的大部分时间里领先。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professors at the University of Tokyo developed a technology that makes the bodies of mice transparent, allowing researchers to watch cancer metastasize. [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 东京大学的教授研发出一种科技，能够让老鼠的身体变得透明，便于研究人员观察癌症转移的过程。（《朝日新闻》）
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better to be prepared than stuck in an emergency without the right gear. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 最好提前做好准备，而不是在突然身处紧急情况中却没有合适的工具。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The best way to offset high college costs is to save. But doing that is easier said than done. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 抵消高额大学花费的最佳方式是储蓄。但这件事情说起来容易做起来难。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you've yet to master roast chicken, we have you covered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 如果你还没掌握烤鸡的技巧，我们能教你。

Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Shall we begin?” asked the Dragon Queen as “Game of Thrones” came roaring back. Read our review of the season premiere, and sign up here for exclusive interviews and explainers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “我们开始吗？”随着《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)强势回归，龙母如此问道。来看看我们对本季首集评论，点击这里订阅我们的独家采访和解析。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: George Romero, who created the modern zombie genre with his 1968 cult film, “Night of the Living Dead,” died at 77. William Theodore de Bary, an esteemed scholar of China whose specialty was Confucius, died at 97. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 缅怀：在 1968 年的邪典电影《活死人之夜》(Night of the Living Dead)中创造了现代僵尸类型片的乔治·罗梅罗(George Romero)去世，享年 77 岁。备受尊敬的汉学家狄培理(William Theodore de Bary)去世，享年 97 岁，他的研究领域是孔子。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Today is the 200th anniversary of Jane Austen’s death. Test your knowledge of her life — and afterlife — with our quiz. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今天是简·奥斯汀(Jane Austen)去世 200 周年的纪念。用我们的小测验，来看看你对她的生活——以及身后事——了解多少吧。
Back Story	幕后故事
Some images are so striking that they stay with you. The photo that has entered online lore as the first to be posted on the World Wide Web is on the quirkier side.	有些画面太过震撼，所以你会一直记得。这张作为首张发布在万维网(World Wide Web)上、进入网上知识的照片则属于搞怪那一种。
What many associate as the internet, the web was in its infancy 25 years ago when its creator, Tim Berners-Lee, asked a colleague at the European Organization for Nuclear Research for a photo he could use.	如今被许多人称之为因特网的万维网，25 年前还在起步阶段。当时它的创造者蒂姆·伯纳斯-李(Tim Berners-Lee)让欧洲核子研究中心(European Organization for Nuclear Research)的一名同事发来一张能用的照片。
The picture he was given was of Les Horribles Cernettes, an all-woman doo-wop musical group that took its name from CERN, the acronym for the organization on the French-Swiss border with which the members were all associated.	他拿到的就是“可怕的 CERN 女郎”(Les Horribles Cernettes)的照片，这是一个名字取自 CERN 的全女子“嘟喔普”(Doo-Wop)音乐组合。CERN 是这个位于法国-瑞士边境组织名称的首字母缩写，组织的成员均与该组织有关。
With a fan base of physicists, the group’s songs tended toward the scientific: “Strong Interaction,” “Surfing on the Web” and “Microwave Love.”	这个乐队组合有着一票物理学家粉丝，她们的歌大多与科学有关：《强互动》(Strong Interaction)、《上网冲浪》(Surfing on the Web)和《微波的爱》(Microwave Love)。
Although it’s impossible to say for sure if their photo was, in fact, the	尽管无法确认她们的照片是否真的是首张发在网上的照片，但它确实是一个

very first to be posted online, it was an early step in the transformation of a communication system used by scientists into the internet we know today.	由科学家使用的通讯系统向我们今日所知的因特网转变的早期步骤。
Britain's Telegraph interviewed some of the group's members 20 years after the picture was taken. "It is quite funny that now with Facebook and blogging that sort of picture is common place on the Web," one said. "It was just girls being girls. We were asked to 'strike a pose' and we did."	在这张照片拍摄 20 年后，英国的《每日电讯报》(Telegraph)对该组合的一些成员进行了采访。“如今有了 Facebook 和博客，这样的照片在网上变得很常见这一点很有趣，”其中一人说道，“那张照片就只是女孩的常态。我们被要求‘摆个姿势’，于是我们就照做了。”
/international/20170718/john-mccain-north-korea-russia	/international/20170718/john-mccain-north-korea-russia
Russia, North Korea, China: Your Wednesday Briefing	早报：脱北女星返朝鲜，奥迪广告激怒中国观众
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The White House acknowledged that President Trump had a second, previously undisclosed, private conversation with President Vladimir Putin of Russia this month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 白宫承认特朗普总统本月与俄罗斯总统普京进行了第二次私人谈话。该会面此前未经披露。
There is no official American record of their hourlong discussion at a dinner of the world leaders during the G-20 summit meeting in Hamburg, Germany.	这个时长一小时的讨论未见美国的正式记录，会谈发生在德国汉堡 G20 峰会一次各国领导人的晚餐上。
Russia said its patience is wearing thin over two waterfront compounds that the Obama administration seized from Russian diplomats as punishment for Moscow's meddling in last year's presidential election.	针对奥巴马政府从俄罗斯外交官那里查封的两处临水房产，俄罗斯说该国的耐心正在消失。这两处房产是作为对莫斯科干预去年总统大选的惩罚。
The Foreign Ministry said that Russia "reserved the right to retaliate against the United States."	俄罗斯外交部说“保留向美国实施报复的权利”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump's mission to dismantle his predecessor's legacy has been shut down, at least for now. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统除去其前任政治遗产的任务停止了，至少是现在。

<p>In the space of a few hours, Mr. Trump reluctantly agreed to preserve President Barack Obama’s nuclear deal with Iran and failed in his effort to repeal Mr. Obama’s health care program.</p>	<p>在几个小时内，特朗普不情愿地同意保留贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统与伊朗的核协议，他废除奥巴马医保计划的努力也失败了。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump hasn’t given up. He announced new sanctions on Iran and called on Congress to simply repeal Mr. Obama’s health care program without passing a replacement.</p>	<p>特朗普还没有放弃。他宣布了一项针对伊朗的新制裁，并且呼吁国会没有通过替代方案的情况下就废除奥巴马的医保计划。</p>
<p>“We will return!” Mr. Trump tweeted about the health care collapse.</p>	<p>“我们会回来的！”针对医保计划废除流产，特朗普发了这样一条推文。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China partly blocked WhatsApp in its ever-tightening grip over internet content. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在对网络内容越来越紧的控制中，中国部分屏蔽了 WhatsApp。
<p>The messaging app was the last of Facebook’s major products that still worked in China. It appears to have fallen victim to an online crackdown fed by a perfect storm of politically sensitive news, important events and a new cybersecurity law that went into effect last month.</p>	<p>这一消息应用程序是 Facebook 在中国最后一款还能使用的主要产品，如今似乎成为了一个由政治敏感新闻、重要事件以及新的网络安全法组成的“完美风暴”（perfect storm，指坏事同时发生、糟得不能再糟的局面——译注）催生的网络打压行为的受害者。新的网络安全法于上个月生效。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines, above, asked lawmakers to extend martial law on the island of Mindanao through the end of the year to quell the rebellion by Islamic militants in the city of Marawi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地（Rodrigo Duterte，上图）要求立法者将棉兰老岛的戒严令延长至今年年底，以平息马拉维市伊斯兰激进分子的叛乱。
<p>Mr. Duterte’s request is essentially an admission that the fighting to dislodge the Islamic State-linked fighters would not end in a matter of days, despite his vow last week saying that it would.</p>	<p>杜特地的要求等于是承认了这场消灭与伊斯兰国有关联的武装势力的战斗不会在短期内结束，尽管他上周曾发誓会尽快结束。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The family and friends of Justine Damond, 40, a yoga teacher from Australia who was fatally shot by a police officer in Minnesota, are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 岁的澳大利亚瑜伽老师贾丝廷·戴蒙德(Justine Damond)上周在明尼苏达州被一名警察枪杀身亡，如今她的家人与朋友正在急切地等待答案。

desperate for answers.	
"Her family and I have been provided with almost no additional information from law enforcement," her fiancé, Don Damond, above, told reporters.	"我和她的家人从执法部门那里几乎没有得到任何额外信息,"她的未婚夫唐·戴蒙德(Don Damond, 上图)告诉记者。
And Larissa Waters, the first Australian to breast-feed a child in the Legislature, quit after learning that she held dual citizenship.	首位在澳大利亚国会哺乳的议员拉丽莎·沃特斯(Larissa Waters)辞职,此前她被曝持有双重国籍。
_____	_____
• In a U.S. state that counts alligators, sharks and hurricanes among its many dangers, add lightning.	• 美国有一个州, 鳄鱼、鲨鱼和飓风是这里的危险物之一, 闪电也是。
Florida has more lightning than any other state in the country (20.8 strikes per square mile) and the most people who die from it (54 since 2007).	佛罗里达比美国其他任何州的闪电都多(每平方英里 20.8 次), 该州死于闪电的人数也最多(自 2007 年来达 54 人)。
We spoke with four survivors about how their lives changed with a bolt from the sky.	我们采访了四位幸存者, 和他们聊了聊来自天上的一道闪电是如何改变了他们的人生。
Business	商业
• Jack Ma, the chairman of Alibaba, above, arranged a meeting of top business leaders from the U.S. and China in Washington. The focus of Tuesday's session addressed the economic tensions between the countries.	• 阿里巴巴董事局主席马云(上图)在华盛顿安排了一场中美高级商业领袖会议。周二的讨论主要聚焦在两国的经济紧张关系。
Trade talks set up by President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China start today.	特朗普总统和中国国家主席习近平安排的贸易谈判将由今日开始。
• AMC Entertainment is trying to steer clear of the debt trouble surrounding its Chinese owner, Dalian Wanda. Shares in AMC dropped 10 percent this week.	• AMC 娱乐(AMC Entertainment)正在努力避开围绕其中国拥有者大连万达的债务麻烦。本周 AMC 的股价下跌 10 个百分点。
• Sanrio, the Japanese product empire that created Hello Kitty in 1974,	• 日本产品帝国、1974 年创造出 Hello Kitty 的三丽鸥(Sanrio)推出个性更多

is now rolling out characters with a bit more edge — like Aggretsuko, a red panda with anger issues.	一点的角色——比如带有一点愤怒问题的小熊猫冲吧烈子(Aggretsuko)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Houston Rockets are for sale. With a fan base in China and two superstars, the N.B.A. team could be worth more than its estimated \$1.65 billion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 休斯顿火箭队待售。这个N.B.A.球队在中国有一大票粉丝，还有两位超级球星，价值可能超过目前预估的16.5亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were flat; oil and gold were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市相对平稳；油价及金价上扬。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires are roaring across Southern Europe, fed by a mixture of strong winds, dry weather and high heat. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 由于风力强劲、天气干燥以及高温，大火正在肆虐欧洲南部。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A North Korean woman who defected to South Korea and became a television celebrity returned to the North, describing her life in the South as "a hell." [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名脱北到韩国的朝鲜女子成为电视明星后回到朝鲜，将她在韩国的生活描述为“地狱”。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of India's leading female politicians and a hero for the Dalit caste, Mayawati, quit her parliamentary seat, saying she was "not being heard, not allowed to speak." [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度最主要的一名女政客、达利特人(Dalit, 印度种姓制度中地位最低的人——译注)的英雄玛雅瓦蒂(Mayawati)辞去了她的国会议席，表示“没人听她说，也不被允许说话”。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Malaysia, the jailed opposition leader, Anwar Ibrahim, is joining forces with Mahathir Mohamad, the former prime minister who put him in prison, in an effort to unseat the current prime minister. [Bloomberg] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在马来西亚，被监禁的反对派领袖安瓦尔·易卜拉欣(Anwar Ibrahim)与前总理马哈蒂尔·穆罕默德(Mahathir Mohamad)联手，努力让现任总理下台。马哈蒂尔·穆罕默德曾将安瓦尔·易卜拉欣投入监狱的人。(彭博社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More trouble for FIFA. The second highest ranking soccer official was arrested and charged with corruption and embezzlement. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 国际足联(FIFA)的更多麻烦。级别第二高的足球官员遭到逮捕，并遭到腐败和侵占罪名指控。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audi, the German carmaker, angered Chinese audiences with an ad for secondhand vehicles that shows a bride being inspected by her mother-in-law as if she were livestock. [Sixth Tone] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 德国汽车制造商奥迪(Audi)的一条二手车广告激怒了中国观众。广告中新娘被婆婆像牲畜一样进行身体检查。(第六声)

Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be bold. Explore all the ways to cook eggs for every meal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 要大胆。一日三餐的鸡蛋烹饪大法就在这里。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is one thing you should watch out for while bike riding? The air. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 骑车的时候要注意的是什么? 空气。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get great granola, sometimes you need to make it yourself. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 想吃格兰诺拉燕麦片? 有时候你得自己做。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took global outcry, two rejections and President Trump's intervention for six girls on an Afghan robotics team to get the U.S. visas to take part in a competition in Washington. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 经过了全球的呼吁、两次反对和特朗普的干预, 六名阿富汗女孩才拿到了签证, 得以参加在华盛顿举行的机器人大赛。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What qualifies as "appropriate dress" these days? It's a question in the U.S., after the Speaker of the House turned away a reporter in a sleeveless dress, and the L.P.G.A. banned too-short skirts. Our fashion critic weighs in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今时今日, 什么才算是"得体着装"? 在美国这是一个问题。此前众议院议长拒绝一名身着无袖裙的记者入内, 女子职业高尔夫球协会(LPGA)则禁止太短的裙子。我们的时装评论人提出了自己的看法。
In Saudi Arabia, the police have arrested a woman who wore a miniskirt in an online video.	在沙特阿拉伯, 警方逮捕了在一则网络视频中身穿超短裙的女子。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the return of "Game of Thrones," we've started an email newsletter with exclusive interviews and explainers. We published the first installment today; you can sign up here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)回归, 我们也建立了一项新闻电邮服务, 内有独家采访和解析。今天我们发布了第一期, 你可以点击此处订阅。
Back Story	幕后故事
Would you call it solidarity or "Dunkirk spirit"? Chances are the latter if you're in Britain and referring to the northern French port of Dunkerque, where German forces surrounded over 400,000 Allied troops in the early years of World War II.	你会说"团结一致"还是"敦刻尔克精神"(Dunkirk spirit)? 如果你在英国, 那很可能是后者; 敦刻尔克指的是法国北部港口。"二战"前期, 德国军队将 40 多万的盟军围困于此。
The evacuation of Dunkirk remains a symbol of solidarity in Britain but is relatively little known elsewhere, which is likely to change with this	如今在英国, 敦刻尔克大撤退仍是团结的象征, 但在其他的地方却不怎么为人所知, 由克里斯托弗·诺兰(Christopher Nolan)执导、本周上画的一部好

week's release of a Hollywood film directed by Christopher Nolan.	莱坞电影很可能将改变这一点。
In the spring of 1940, the troops were trapped on beaches north of the port, with the English Channel at their backs. Shallow water prevented larger navy vessels from coming to shore, but smaller private boats, affectionately called "the little ships of England," came to the rescue.	1940 年春天，盟军被围困在港口北部的海滩，身后就是英吉利海峡。浅水令大型海军船只无法靠岸，只能靠小型私人船只（被亲切地称为“英格兰的小船”）前来营救。
"I wanted to do something that frightened me a bit," Mr. Nolan told The Times about taking on a moment of history.	“我想做一点能吓倒我的事情，”谈到以这样的一个历史时刻作为电影主题，诺兰对时报说道。
Days after the evacuation, Winston Churchill warned Parliament that "wars are not won by evacuations." But the prime minister ended his address with one of his most recognizable and inspiring quotes: "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."	大撤退数天后，温斯顿·丘吉尔(Winston Churchill)警告议会“靠撤退赢不了战争”。时任首相用其最为人所知、最为鼓舞人心的话结束了发言：“我们将在沙滩上战斗，我们将在陆地上战斗，我们将在田间和街头战斗，我们将在山里战斗，我们永不投降。”
/international/20170719/russia-north-korea-china	/international/20170719/russia-north-korea-china
Australia, Apple, Minnesota: Your Thursday Briefing	早报：苏宁涉洗钱传闻；沙特前王储被软禁
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Supreme Court issued a mixed ruling on President Trump's travel ban. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国最高法院就特朗普的旅行禁令做出了混合裁决。
It temporarily allowed the White House to enforce restrictions on the nation's refugee program. But it let stand a court order from Hawaii that grandparents and other relatives of U.S. citizens must be admitted while the case proceeds on appeal.	它暂时允许白宫对该国的难民项目设限。但它也保留了来自夏威夷的一项法庭命令，要求在该案继续上诉期间，美国公民的祖父母和其他亲属允许进入美国。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thailand convicted dozens of people for organizing a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 泰国给数十名人贩子定罪，这个涉及数百万美元的人口贩卖团伙已致成百

<p>multimillion-dollar human-trafficking ring that enslaved hundreds of victims from Bangladesh or Myanmar – many of them Rohingya, a persecuted Muslim minority.</p>	<p>上千来自孟加拉国或缅甸的人成为奴隶，其中不少受害者是缅甸遭到迫害的穆斯林少数民族罗辛亚人。</p>
<p>The defendants, including a high-ranking officer, a former politician, police officers and smugglers, were arrested in 2015 after 36 bodies were found in shallow graves, above, near Malaysia.</p>	<p>被告方包括一名高级别官员、一名前政客、警察和走私犯。2015年，马来西亚（上图）附近的浅墓中发现了36具尸体后，他们遭到逮捕。</p>
<p>“This may be the end of an important and unprecedented trial, but it’s been a rocky road, and it’s not ‘case closed’ for survivors of human trafficking here,” a human-rights activist said.</p>	<p>一名人权活动人士说，“这可能是一项重要的、史无前例的审判的终结，但过程非常坎坷，对这里的贩卖人口的幸存者来说，这并不代表着‘结案’”。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “It would have never happened here.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “这样的事在这里不会发生。”
<p>That was the sentiment across Australia this week after Justine Damond, a meditation coach, was fatally shot by a police officer in Minnesota.</p>	<p>冥想教练贾丝廷·戴蒙德(Justine Damond)在明尼苏达州被一名警察枪杀身亡后，这种情绪本周在澳大利亚各地蔓延。</p>
<p>In Sydney, dozens of Ms. Damond’s friends and relatives gathered at sunrise, above, on Wednesday to commemorate the life of a woman they described as a ray of light.</p>	<p>在悉尼，数十名戴蒙德的朋友和亲属周三日出时聚集在一起（上图），悼念这位被他们比作一道光的女性。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull, appearing on television, asked: “How can a woman out in the street in her pajamas seeking assistance from police be shot like that?”</p>	<p>总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)在电视上发问：“一个在街头穿着睡衣、向警方求助的女子怎么会被那样打死？”</p>
<p>Others are asking: why wasn’t the officer’s body camera turned on?</p>	<p>其他人则在问：为什么这位警察随身佩戴的摄像头没有开启？</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Myanmar began to adopt democratic reforms in 2011, Washington quickly rewarded it by lifting sanctions and visits by President Barack Obama. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2011年，当缅甸开始进行民主改革时，作为回应，华盛顿迅速解除制裁，奥巴马也前往进行访问。

But the U.S. did little to build on the new relationship, our correspondent writes.	但在这种新关系的基础上美国毫无建树，我们的记者写道。
Myanmar is now depending on China to help solve its problems — especially as a mediator in Myanmar’s ethnic civil wars, the mission Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the country’s de facto leader, says is dearest to her heart.	缅甸如今依赖中国来为其解决问题——尤其是作为缅甸民族内战的调停人，缅甸实际上的领导人昂山素季说这项任务在她心目中最为重要。
Above, members of the United Wa State Army in June.	上图为佤邦联合军(United Wa State Army)，摄于6月。
_____	_____
• In South Korea, activists are using interviews with defectors and other data to pinpoint the places where North Korea is thought to have executed and buried prisoners.	• 在韩国，活动人士正在利用对脱北者的采访及其他数据来确定那些外界认为朝鲜处决和掩埋犯人的地方。
More than 300 sites where executions are thought to have occurred and 47 sites believed to have been used for cremations and burials have been identified.	外界认为进行过处决的地方已达300多处；外界认为被用于火化及埋葬的地方也有47处得到确认。
Above, North Koreans crossing the Yalu River at the Chinese border in May.	上图为朝鲜人越过位于中国边境上的鸭绿江，摄于5月。
Business	商业
• HNA Group evolved from a small airline into a global Chinese conglomerate. For nearly 25 years, The Times found, its executives have funneled business to a small group of relatives and associates. Above, Chen Feng, chairman of HNA, in 2011.	• 海航集团从一家小型航空公司成为了全球性的中国企业集团。时报发现，近25年来，其高管将生意输送至一小群亲属和相关人士那里。上图为2011年时的海航集团董事长陈峰。
• Apple appointed Isabel Ge Mahe, a Mandarin speaker with an engineering background, as head of its operations in China. She has a tough task: fend off competition and navigate a new cybersecurity law there.	• 苹果任命葛越(Isabel Ge Mahe)为其中国业务负责人。葛越会说普通话，有着工程背景。她面临着一项严峻的任务：击退竞争者，并且带领苹果穿过当地的新网络安全法。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dalian Wanda tore up a \$9.3 billion deal to sell a portfolio of hotels and theme parks, highlighting uncertainty over the financial health China's biggest companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 大连万达分拆了一项出售酒店和主题公园 93 亿美元资产组合的交易，突显出中国大企业金融健康的不确定性。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shares in Suning, the Chinese appliance giant that bought Italy's Inter Milan last year, dropped after state-run media questioned whether Chinese tycoons had taken over indebted European soccer clubs to launder money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国电器巨头苏宁的股票下跌。此前官方媒体质疑中国巨富收购那些深陷债务危机的欧洲足球俱乐部是为了洗钱。去年苏宁曾收购意大利的国际米兰队。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Nasdaq and S.&P. traded at record levels, boosted by technology stocks. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 纳斯达克及标准普尔指数受科技股推动，创历史新高。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrigue in Saudi Arabia: The heir to the throne was held in a palace in Mecca and forced to yield to Mohammed bin Salman, 31, above, who became the new crown prince. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 沙特阿拉伯的王室阴谋：王位继承人被软禁在麦加的一处宫殿中，被迫向穆罕默德·本·萨勒曼(Mohammed bin Salman)投降。后者现年 31 岁(上图)，已成为了新的王储。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our writer reflects on what he witnessed while embedded with the Iraqi forces during the fight to wrest Mosul from the Islamic State. One father said of his children: "They've only known war and destruction." [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的撰稿人回想了他跟随伊拉克武装力量，参与从伊斯兰国手里夺回摩苏尔的战斗中所见证的一切。一名父亲如此说自己的孩子：“他们只见过战争和毁灭。”(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia banned Hizbut Tahrir, a hard-line Islamist group that organized protests that rocked the country last year. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印尼禁止了印尼解放组织(Hizbut Tahrir)，这是一个在去年组织抗议活动、动摇了国家的强硬派伊斯兰主义组织。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Japan, a set of "waka" poems with notes from an emperor who abdicated in 1817 were found at a used bookstore in Kyoto. [The Ashahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在日本，京都的一家二手书店发现了一组带有一位 1817 年退位天皇笔记的“和歌”。(《朝日新闻》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audi, the German carmaker, apologized for an ad in China that shows a bride being inspected by her mother-in-law. [South China Morning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 德国汽车制造商奥迪(Audi)为中国的一则广告作出道歉，广告中一名新娘的身体遭到了婆婆的检查。(《南华早报》)

Post]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1942, a Swiss couple set out across a glacier to milk their cows, and were never seen again. The mystery may have now been solved. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1942年，一对瑞士夫妇越过一道冰川，去给自家的奶牛挤奶，自此再无人见过他们。这个谜可能解开了。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter the wilderness for increased exercise benefits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 为了增加锻炼带来的好处，走入野外吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Going somewhere? Learn to properly pack your suitcase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 要出门旅行？学会如何打包行李吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grilled steak marinated in a teriyaki sauce is a foolproof dinner you'll make again and again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 浸在照烧酱中的烤牛排是一个做起来简单无比的晚餐，这道菜你会一做再做。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a final reporting trip, The Times's Beijing bureau chief returned to Kashgar, a Silk Road oasis town in China's far west, for the fifth time since 1999. This time, he was detained. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在其最后一次的报道之旅中，时报北京分社的前任社长回到了喀什。这是中国遥远西部一个位于丝绸之路上的绿洲小城，这是自1999年以来，他第五次前往该地。这一次，他遭到了拘留。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: Robert Wu, the founder of Eslite Corp., one of Taiwan's largest bookstore chains, died at 66. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 缅怀：诚品集团创办人吴清友(Robert Wu)去世，享年66岁。诚品是台湾最大的连锁书店。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prompted by the Netflix film "To the Bone," more than 1,200 readers shared with us their experiences of eating disorders. We collected some of the comments, and invite you to submit questions for a Facebook Live Q. and A. today at 6 a.m. in Hong Kong and 8 a.m. in Sydney. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 受到Netflix制作的电影《骨瘦如柴》(To the Bone)的启发，超过1200名读者与我们分享了他们饮食失调的经历。我们收集了其中一些评论，也邀请你为我们的Facebook直播小问答提交问题。直播将于香港时间早上6点、悉尼时间早上8点开始。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Game of Thrones" is back. We've started an email newsletter with exclusive interviews and explainers, and published the first installment. You can sign up here. Meanwhile, we're asking readers: Is it O.K. to talk during the show? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)回归，我们也建立了一项新闻电邮服务，内有独家采访和解析。这里是我们的第一期，你可以点击此处订阅。与此同时，我们也想问读者：看剧时可以说话吗？
Back Story	幕后故事

<p>If you feel sports-deprived while you wait another three years for the Olympics, an international competition that is just as important for some athletes starts today.</p>	<p>如果你觉得现在没什么国际体育大赛，下一届奥运会还要等三年，对有些运动员来说，从今天开始的一项国际赛事却是同样重要的。</p>
<p>Over the next 10 days, more than 3,000 athletes from 111 countries will compete at the 10th World Games in Wrocklaw, Poland.</p>	<p>在未来 10 天里，来自 111 个国家的 3000 多名运动员将在波兰华沙的第十届世界运动会上竞技。</p>
<p>Like the Olympics, the competition occurs every four years and is under the patronage of the International Olympic Committee. Some of the 31 sports at the World Games might be described as niche: tug of war, lifesaving, boules and casting (akin to fishing but without water).</p>	<p>像奥运会一样，这项比赛每四年举办一次，同样也是由国际奥林匹克委员会 (International Olympic Committee) 赞助。有人可能会说世界运动会上的约 31 种体育比赛颇为小众：拔河、水上救生、滚球、抛竿（与钓鱼相似，但没有水）。</p>
<p>The World Games are billed as a steppingstone for lesser-known sports to admission at the Olympic Games, and many representatives of those sports have put their hopes into showing that they, too, can attract a crowd.</p>	<p>世界运动会被宣传为那些较罕为人知、无法进入奥运会的运动的铺路石，这些运动的许多代表都将希望寄托在他们也能吸引观众这件事上。</p>
<p>John Liljelund, the world's top floorball official, said, "We have a clear possibility to showcase the value and interest of our sport."</p>	<p>世界福乐球高级官员约翰·里杰兰德 (John Liljelund) 说，“我们有机会展示我们这项运动的价值和重要性。”</p>
<p>There are precedents, although it is unclear how much of a role the World Games played.</p>	<p>的确曾有过这种先例，虽然不清楚世界运动会在其中起到了多大的作用。</p>
<p>Rugby, a World Games sport, was elevated to Olympic glory during last year's Games in Rio de Janeiro. Surfing, karate and baseball will become Olympic sports in Tokyo in 2020.</p>	<p>英式橄榄球是世界运动会的一个项目，去年进入了里约热内卢奥运会。冲浪、空手道和棒球将成为 2020 年东京奥运会上的项目。</p>
<p>Above, Team Japan during the women's tug of war competition in 2005.</p>	<p>上图为 2005 年，女子拔河赛中的日本队。</p>
<p>/international/20170720/australia-apple-minnesota</p>	<p>/international/20170720/australia-apple-minnesota</p>
<p>O. J. Simpson, John McCain, Ram Nath Kovind: Your Friday Briefing</p>	<p>早报：O·J·辛普森将获假释；中国反印情绪高涨</p>
<p>Good morning.</p>	<p>早安。</p>

Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More details emerged in the fatal police shooting of an Australian woman in Minneapolis, Minnesota, after she called 911 to report a possible sexual assault near her home. The episode has drawn international outrage about American police practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一名澳大利亚女子在明尼苏达州明尼阿波利斯市遭警方枪杀事件的更多细节得到了披露。遭枪杀前, 她曾拨打 911 报告她家附近可能发生性侵案件。这一事件已经引发了国际社会对于美国警方行事方式的愤慨。
Mohamed Noor, who shot Ms. Damond, was the first Somali police officer to be stationed in his precinct, which has a large refugee community that has at times felt victimized by the police.	射杀戴蒙德的穆罕穆德·努尔(Mohamed Noor)是其辖区内首位索马里警察, 该辖区内有一个大型难民社区, 社区里的人有时感到自己受到警察的迫害。
The mayor said that he "won't be treated differently than any other officer" and that the shooting had happened "under circumstances we don't yet comprehend."	该市市长表示, 他"不会得到与其他警察不同的对待", 还说这场枪杀事件发生的"来龙去脉我们还没有掌握"。
In the latest Australia newsletter, our Sydney bureau chief recalls being on patrol with U.S. police and ponders what circumstances led to the shooting in Minneapolis.	在最新一期的澳大利亚新闻电邮中, 我们的悉尼分社社长回忆了与美国警察巡逻的往事, 并对导致明尼阿波利斯市这场枪杀事件的情况进行了分析。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death last week of Liu Xiaobo, the imprisoned Nobel Peace laureate, has dealt a blow to the pro-democracy movement in China. Some say it is now at its weakest point since the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 上周身陷囹圄的诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波去世, 这对中国的亲民主运动来说是个打击。有人说该运动目前处于自 1989 年天安门镇压事件以来的最低点。
The dearth of foreign leaders willing to publicly criticize Beijing added to a sense of despair among activists. Many say they feel abandoned by the U.S. in particular.	鲜有外国领导人愿意公开谴责北京, 这种情况增加了活动人士的绝望情绪。许多人说他们尤其感到被美国抛弃了。
Friends and family of Lee Ming-cheh, a rights advocate from Taiwan who disappeared into mainland custody in March, see unsettling parallels between him and Mr. Liu.	令台湾权利倡导人士李明哲(Lee Ming-cheh)的家人与朋友不安的是, 他们看到了他与刘晓波的相似之处。李明哲三月遭到大陆羁押, 自此了无音信。

<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Syria, thousands of war-wounded and sick have received help from an unexpected source: Israel. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在叙利亚，一些因战争受伤、生病的人们出人意料地得到了来自以色列的帮助。
<p>The Israeli military revealed the scope of a yearslong humanitarian aid project that is providing medical aid and truckloads of supplies to Syrians along the Golan Heights.</p>	<p>以色列军方披露了这一为期数年的人道主义援助项目，该项目为戈兰高地附近的叙利亚人提供医疗服务以及补给。</p>
<p>President Trump, meanwhile, ended the clandestine U.S. program to arm and supply Syrian rebel groups — a sign that Washington has lost hope of helping to topple the government of President Bashar al-Assad.</p>	<p>与此同时，特朗普总统终止了美国秘密为叙利亚叛军提供军火及补给的计划，标志着华盛顿对推翻巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)总统政府丧失信心。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. attorney general, Jeff Sessions, pledged to stay in his job “as long as it is appropriate,” a day after President Trump lashed into Mr. Sessions for recusing himself from the investigation into Russian meddling in the 2016 presidential race. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)承诺将留在该职位上，“只要合适”。此前一天，特朗普总统对塞申斯申请回避俄罗斯干预 2016 年总统大选的调查一事进行了猛烈抨击。
<p>In recent days, Mr. Trump’s long relationship with Deutsche Bank has come under closer scrutiny, as have loans the German bank made to Trump businesses.</p>	<p>近日，特朗普与德意志银行(Deutsche Bank)的长期关系受到了更为严格的审视，包括他从这家德国银行获得的贷款。</p>
<p>Senator John McCain has a brain tumor, and the prognosis is grim. Lawmakers on both sides of the aisle have united in support of their colleague.</p>	<p>参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)罹患脑癌，预后相当严峻。共和两党的议员都团结在了一起，支持他们的同仁。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The world’s largest online black market, known as AlphaBay, was shut down this month after the authorities arrested a Canadian man living in Thailand who was running the site. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 名为 AlphaBay 的全球最大网上黑市本月被关，此前官方逮捕了一名居住在泰国、运营该网站的加拿大男子。
<p>The website had been a marketplace for synthetic opioids, like fentanyl,</p>	<p>该网站一直是合成阿片类药物的交易市场，例如芬太尼，这种药物是美国用</p>

which play a central role in the U.S. overdose epidemic.	药过量风潮中的主角。
Attorney General Jeff Sessions, above, called the episode "one of the most important criminal investigations this year."	司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(上图)称该网站关停为"今年最为重大的刑事调查案之一"。
On Reddit, the popular online forum, dispatches left on a now-banned discussion thread tell a surprisingly intimate story about the tenacity of the opioid crisis.	在流行的在线论坛 Reddit 上, 一个如今已被封禁的讨论帖下方, 许多留言以相关人士的口吻讲述了这场持续不散的阿片类药物危机。
_____	_____
• From climate news:	• 来自气候新闻:
An experiment showed a simple way to save endangered chimpanzees in Uganda and slow the rate of global warming and carbon dioxide emissions: Pay people not to chop down trees.	一项实验展示了一种拯救乌干达濒危猩猩、延缓全球变暖和二氧化碳排放率的简单方式: 付钱让人不要砍树。
And Y2K, the turn-of-the-21st-century computer scare, could offer lessons for fighting climate change, our tech columnist writes.	我们的科技专栏作家写道, 21 世纪之交的千年虫恐慌则为人们抗击气候变化提供了教训。
Business	商业
• Beijing laid out a plan to become the world leader in A.I. by 2030, aiming to surpass its rivals technologically and build an industry worth almost \$150 billion.	• 北京提出一项计划, 欲在 2030 年成为人工智能方面的世界领导者, 目标是在技术方面超越竞争对手, 建立一个规模约 1500 亿美元的产业。
• Bank of America won't do business with HNA, the Chinese conglomerate, citing concern over the company's opaque structure among other issues, according to an internal email reviewed by The Times.	• 美国银行(Bank of America)不愿与中国企业集团海航集团做生意, 根据时报查阅的一份内部邮件, 美国银行称对该公司结构不透明等一系列问题有所担忧。
• Lenovo's chief executive, Yang Yuanqing, said he would lead the stalled Chinese computer maker to \$12 billion in annual online sales or resign.	• 联想(Lenovo)的首席执行官杨元庆说他将带领这家遭遇停滞的中国电脑制造商达成 120 亿美元的年度线上销售额, 如不成功将辞职。
• The head of Korea Aerospace Industries, South Korea's only aircraft	• 韩国航天工业公司(Korea Aerospace Industries)的负责人因腐败指控辞

maker and a key military supplier, quit over corruption accusations.	取。韩国航空航天工业公司为韩国唯一的飞机制造商，也是主要的军火商。
• Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
• India elected Ram Nath Kovind, a 71-year-old Dalit, as president — a move seen by some as Prime Minister Narendra Modi's effort to expand his power base. [The New York Times]	• 印度选出了拉姆·纳特·考文德(Ram Nath Kovind)作为新任总统。考文德现年71岁，是达利特人(Dalits，一度被称为贱民——注)。一些人认为此举是总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)扩大其权力基础的努力。(《纽约时报》)
• O. J. Simpson will be released on parole as soon as Oct. 1. The American football legend and actor will go free after serving nine years in a Nevada prison for armed robbery. [The New York Times]	• O·J·辛普森(O. J. Simpson)最早将于10月1日获得假释。在因持枪抢劫罪在内华达监狱里服刑9年后，这名美国橄榄球传奇人物、演员将重获自由之身。(《纽约时报》)
• Malaysia banned the global hit, "Despacito," from state broadcasters, but one private radio station admitted it is a phenomenon that is "hard to stop." [The Star]	• 马来西亚禁止官方媒体播放全球热门歌曲《Despacito》，但一家私人电台承认这个现象“很难阻止”。(《星报》)
• Rising anti-Indian sentiment in China, fanned by border disputes, has not dimmed China's wild enthusiasm for the Bollywood movie "Dangal." [South China Morning Post]	• 由于边境争端，中国反印情绪不断高涨，但这也未能浇灭人们对宝莱坞电影《摔跤吧！爸爸》(Dangal)的热情。(《南华早报》)
• Clark Air Base in the Philippines was once the biggest American military base overseas. Now China is redeveloping it. [Quartz]	• 作为曾经最大的美军海外基地，位于菲律宾的克拉科空军基地(Clark Air Base)正在被中国重新开发。(Quartz)
• The lead singer of Linkin Park, Chester Bennington, died at 41. His death is being investigated as a possible suicide. [The New York Times]	• 林肯公园(Linkin Park)主唱查斯特·贝宁顿(Chester Bennington)去世，享年41岁。目前警方正在将其死亡作为可能的自杀案来调查。(《纽约时报》)
• A sea cave in Indonesia offers a 5,000-year history of tsunamis. [Atlas Obscura]	• 印度尼西亚的一个海蚀洞为人们展现了海啸的5000年历史。(Atlas Obscura)
• Watch a solar eclipse from space. Time lapse images from a Japanese satellite show the shadow the moon casts on the Earth when it blocks out the sun. [The New York Times]	• 从太空看日食。日本一个卫星的延时摄影图片显示了当月亮挡住太阳时，在地球上投下的阴影。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活

Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you like “deviled” foods, with just enough acidity and bite, make this chicken thigh recipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 如果你无辣不欢，并且食物带有刚刚好的酸度和嚼劲，那就按照这个菜谱做鸡腿吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dare yourself to find out where all your time goes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 挑战一下你自己，看看你的时间都去哪儿了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctors say they are seeing more of a rare but dangerous condition among newcomers to spin classes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 医生说他们在动感单车课的新手中看到了一种少见却危险的情况。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usain Bolt is the fastest sprinter in history, but why? Biomechanics experts discovered that his right leg hits the track harder than his left, and that may be his secret. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 尤赛恩·博尔特(Usain Bolt)是史上最快的短跑选手，但为何如此？生物力学专家发现他的右腿比左腿踩到跑道的力道更重，这可能就是他的秘诀。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant squids are the stuff of legend, and among the creature’s awe-inspiring attributes are its basketball-size eyes — the largest orbs in the animal kingdom. The size of its brain? Not so impressive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巨型乌贼常见于传说，在该生物令人敬畏的特性中，要属其篮球大小的双眼最为特别，是动物王国中最大的。而它的大脑呢？就不怎么样了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “L’Inconnue de la Seine,” an anonymous woman who drowned in the Seine in the late 19th century, ended up becoming a muse for Picasso and other artists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《塞纳河无名少女》(L’Inconnue de la Seine), 19 世纪末一名淹死在塞纳河无名女子，却成了毕加索等艺术家的灵感缪斯。
Back Story	幕后故事
More than 70 countries have elected women as their leaders, not counting figureheads or royalty. Sri Lanka, then known as Ceylon, broke the leadership barrier on this date in 1960 when Sirimavo Bandaranaike became prime minister.	有 70 多个国家选出了女性作为其领导人，这还不算上象征性首脑和皇室。曾经名为锡兰(Ceylon)的斯里兰卡(Sri Lanka)在 1960 年的今天打破了这一领导层的藩篱，当时西丽玛沃·班达拉奈克(Sirimavo Bandaranaike)成为了该国总理。
In 1966, Indira Gandhi, above, was the first woman elected to lead India, the world’s largest democracy. Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan became the first female leader of a Muslim-majority country in 1988.	1966 年，英迪拉·甘地 (Indira Gandhi, 上图) 通过选举成为了首位领导印度这个世界上最大民主国家的女性。巴基斯坦的贝娜齐尔·布托(Benazir Bhutto)则在 1988 年成为了一个以穆斯林为主的国家的首位女性领导人。
As of March, there were 15 women serving as heads of state or	截至 3 月，全球有 15 位女性担任国家或政府首脑，比 2000 年时的这一数

government around the world, more than twice the number in 2000, representing less than 8 percent of the 193 members of the United Nations. Eight of the 15 were their country's first female leader.	字翻了一番，在联合国的 193 个成员国中，占比不到 8%。15 名女性中的 8 位都是所在国历史上的首位女性领导人。
In Europe, Margaret Thatcher of Britain became the first elected female leader in 1979. Today, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, after 11 years in power, is often called the world's most powerful woman.	在欧洲，英国的玛格丽特·撒切尔(Margaret Thatcher)于 1979 年成为了首位民选女性领导人。今日，在掌权 11 年后，德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)经常被称为世界上最有权势的女性。
In Africa, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia, a Harvard-trained Nobel Peace laureate, was elected the first female head of state in 2005. The Times once asked her if female leaders would "acquire the negative traits that power breeds."	在非洲，利比亚的艾伦·约翰逊·瑟利夫(Ellen Johnson Sirleaf)于 2005 年被选为首位女性国家首脑。她是一名受训于哈佛的诺贝尔和平奖获得者。时报曾问过她是否女性领导人会“沾染上权力滋生的负面特质”。
"It would take a very long term of women absolutely in power to get to the place where they became men," she said.	“拥有权力的女性绝对需要经过很长时间才能到达变成男性的那个临界点”，她说。
/international/20170721/o-j-simpson-john-mccain-ram-nath-kovind	/international/20170721/o-j-simpson-john-mccain-ram-nath-kovind
Sean Spicer, British Open, Israel: Your Monday Briefing	早报：中共权力新布局，福岛核站发现燃料残余
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten of our reporters in the U.S. and Australia helped reconstruct the fatal shooting of the Australian Justine Damond in Minneapolis, Minnesota, on July 15. They spoke to her friends and her fiancé, who are struggling to understand what happened. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们在美国和澳大利亚的 10 位记者帮助还原了 7 月 15 日澳大利亚人贾斯廷·戴蒙德(Australian Justine)在明尼苏达州明尼阿波利斯遭枪杀一事。记者采访了她的朋友和未婚夫，他们仍在努力理解事情经过。
Even to Americans now used to dissecting police shootings, the circumstances were unusual: a Somali-American cop, firing at a white woman in an unremarkable alley in the Midwest. The Minneapolis police chief — the first woman to hold the role — has been forced out.	即使是如今习惯了仔细审视警方开枪的美国人，这个情况也颇为不同寻常：一名索马里裔美国警察，在中西部一个不起眼的小巷向一名白人女子开枪。明尼阿波利斯的警察局长已被迫辞职，她是首位担任该职位的女性。
_____	_____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • White House officials signaled that President Trump would accept new sanctions on Russia, after a revolt by lawmakers of both parties who distrust his friendly approach to Moscow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 白宫官员发出特朗普将接受一项针对俄罗斯新制裁的信号，此前两党议员对他跟莫斯科套近乎心存疑虑，均进行了反抗。
<p>Amid deepening investigations into Russia's meddling in last year's election, Mr. Trump has claimed the "complete power to pardon" relatives, aides and possibly even himself.</p>	<p>随着针对俄罗斯去年干预大选的调查不断深入，特朗普宣称拥有针对亲属、助手及甚至他自己的“绝对赦免权”。</p>
<p>He also wrongly tweeted that The New York Times had "foiled" the U.S. military's attempt to kill Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State. Here are the facts.</p>	<p>他还错误地发推文称《纽约时报》“阻挠”了美国杀死伊斯兰国领导人阿布·贝克尔·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)的努力。事实真相在这里。</p>
<p>And the White House is restructuring its communications operation, with Sean Spicer's colorful run as press secretary coming to an end. Here are some of his memorable moments.</p>	<p>随着肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)作为新闻秘书多彩过程的终结，白宫正在对通讯联络部门进行调整。这里是他那些值得记住的瞬间。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signs of the Chinese leadership's tightening grip are evident. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国领导层正在加强控制的迹象愈发明显。
<p>The dismissal and disappearance of Sun Zhengcai, above, and his replacement as the party secretary for Chongqing, appear to be a warning that President Xi Jinping will not be bound by the succession plans set by a previous generation of leaders.</p>	<p>孙政才（上图）被免职、失踪一事，以及取代其担任重庆市委书记的人选，都似乎是个警告：习近平不会受限于前任领导人设立的继任计划。</p>
<p>Apple, LinkedIn, Facebook and other foreign tech companies face censorship, blocked access and a new, constraining cybersecurity law. And that's on top of what our technology reporters say is a market that is "rough in a way United States companies don't normally experience."</p>	<p>苹果、领英、Facebook 等外国科技公司面临着审查、屏蔽，还有一项新的带有束缚力的网络安全法。除此之外，我们的记者称这一市场“粗糙程度是美国公司一般未曾经历过的”。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Texas is grappling with what the San Antonio police chief called a "horrific" human trafficking crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 德克萨斯州正在应对一宗人口贩运犯罪。圣安东尼奥警察局长以“可怕”形容该案。

Nearly 40 migrants crammed in a tractor-trailer, above, were found in a Walmart parking lot, eight of them dead and about 20 in extremely severe or critical condition.	近 40 名移民挤在一辆大货车中（上图），于一家沃尔玛的停车场里被发现，其中 8 人死亡，近 20 人处在极度严重或病危状态。
An expert said trucks used in human trafficking turned into “mobile ovens” in the blistering southwestern heat.	一名专家说，在西南部的酷暑中，贩运人口使用的卡车变成了“移动烤箱”。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Australian government’s plan to allow fishing in 80 percent of its protected maritime reserves — the world’s largest network — would make the country the first to scale back regulations in such areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚政府计划允许在其 80% 的海洋保护区进行捕鱼活动，这些保护区是世界上最大的海洋保护网络，此举将使该国成为首个在此类领域出现监管倒退的国家。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And it was a day of triumphs in sports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是体育赛事中充满胜利的一天。
Jordan Spieth won the 146th British Open, outpacing fellow American Matt Kuchar and China’s Li Haotong, a 21-year-old who vaulted into third place with a final round of 63. Spieth turns 24 this week.	乔丹·斯皮思(Jordan Spieth)击败美国对手马特·库查尔(Matt Kuchar)及中国选手李昊桐，赢得了第 146 届英国高尔夫公开赛冠军。21 岁的李昊桐在最后一轮以 63 分一跃成为第三名，斯皮思将于本周满 24 岁。
And Chris Froome of Britain won his third consecutive — and most challenging — Tour de France.	英国选手克里斯·弗鲁姆(Chris Froome)连续三次赢得环法自行车赛冠军，这一次最具挑战性。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women at the BBC demanded action to reduce the British broadcaster’s recently revealed pay gap with men. And our senior correspondent on gender issues found that deeply rooted barriers often keep women from the top of the American corporate ladder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在 BBC 工作的女性要求采取行动，缩小这家英国广播公司近期遭到曝光的男女薪酬差距。我们报道性别问题的资深记者发现，根深蒂固的障碍通常阻碍女性站上美国企业晋升阶梯的顶端。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officials from OPEC and other large oil producers meet in St. Petersburg, Russia, to review output cuts agreed on last year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 欧佩克(OPEC)的官员及其他大型产油国将在俄罗斯圣彼得堡会面，对去年各方同意的减产进行评估。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dollar’s steady fall this year reflects diminished confidence that President Trump will be able to cut taxes and reduce regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美元今年持续下跌，反映出外界对特朗普总统减税及减少监管的能力丧失信心。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renault is disrupting India's vehicle market and car ownership culture with a \$4,000 car, the Kwid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 雷诺(Renault)正在搅乱印度的汽车市场以及当地的汽车文化——4000 美元就能拥有一辆雷诺 Kwid。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing hosts the opening ceremony of the Asian Financial Cooperation Association, bringing together 107 global institutions from around the globe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 北京举行亚洲金融合作协会(Asian Financial Cooperation Association) 成立仪式，来自世界各地的 107 个国际机构齐聚一堂。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Streaming failures for "Game of Thrones" exposed wider problems at Australia's Foxtel network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)播放故障暴露了澳大利亚福斯电视台 (Foxtel)更大的问题。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Israel's security cabinet headed to an emergency session after a weekend of bloodshed set off by new security cameras at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 以色列的安全内阁进入了紧急讨论，此前的周末，耶路撒冷阿克萨清真寺 (Al Aqsa Mosque)新装设的安全摄像头引发流血事件。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Shinzo Abe appears before Japan's Parliament to answer questions on a school-related scandal with his lowest approval rating since taking office. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)出现在日本国会，就与一所学校有关的丑闻接受质询，他目前的支持率跌至上台以来最低。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A submersible drone searching the containment vessel of the crippled Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant in Japan found solidified fuel debris. [The Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本，一个在受损的福岛第一核电站安全壳内进行搜索作业的水下无人机发现了凝固的燃料残余。(《朝日新闻》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philippine Congress approved President Rodrigo Duterte's request to extend martial law on the island of Mindanao, giving the military five more months to crush a rebellion by Islamic State-inspired militants. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 菲律宾国会批准了总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)在棉兰老岛延长戒严令的要求，再给军方五个月时间，来捣毁一个受到伊斯兰国激进分子激发成立的反叛组织。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In China, young people are turning to Western astrology for guidance on relationships, having babies and even hiring employees. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国，年轻人正在向西方占星术寻求恋爱、生子，甚至是雇佣员工方面的指导。(《纽约时报》)

Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even a tough breakup can leave you a better person, according to our Modern Love guest columnist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 据我们摩登情爱栏目的客座专栏作者说, 即使是一场艰难的分手也可以让你成为更好的人。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our weekly newsletter has helpful tips on how to beat procrastination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 如何打败拖延症? 我们的每周新闻电邮对此给出有用的小建议。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: cold noodles with spicy pork and herbs come together quickly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱: 凉米线与辣猪肉和香料速搭。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: Olive Yang, who died last week at 90, rejected a life of Burmese royalty to become a cross-dressing warlord whose C.I.A.-supplied army established opium trade routes across the Golden Triangle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 缅怀: 杨金秀(Olive Yang)上周去世, 享年 90 岁。她拒绝过缅甸皇室的生活, 转而成为一个异装军阀, 她的军队由 C.I.A.提供补给, 在金三角地区建立了鸦片贸易路线。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Princess Diana's sons, William and Harry, allowed a documentary maker to film them for the first time speaking publicly about their mother. "Arguably, probably a little bit too raw up until this point," Harry says at one point in the HBO film. "It's still raw." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 戴安娜王妃的儿子威廉和哈里, 允许一名纪录片导演首次拍下他们公开谈论母亲的画面。"可以这么说, 直到现在还是会感到伤痛," 哈里在这个 HBO 影片中说道。"仍然会感到伤痛。"
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And a bag with moon dust collected in 1969 was sold for \$1.8 million to a mystery buyer. The satchel's journey here on Earth, including a theft and being found in a garage, has also been interesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一个带有 1969 年采集到的月球尘埃的布袋以 180 万美元的价格售给了神秘买家。这个包在地球上的旅程一直都很有趣, 包括被盗及在一个车库里被寻回。
Back Story	幕后故事
Today is Pioneer Day, commemorating the entry in 1847 of Mormon pioneers into the Salt Lake Valley. Their leader, Brigham Young, declared on arrival: "It is enough. This is the right place."	今天是开拓者节, 这是为了纪念摩门教的开拓者在 1847 年进入盐湖谷。他们的领导者杨百翰(Brigham Young)抵达时宣布: "好了。这里就是合适的地方。"
A holiday in Utah, Pioneer Day recognizes the journey from Nauvoo, Ill., from which the Mormons had been expelled (having previously been	犹他州的这个节日是对这个从伊利诺斯州诺伍出发的旅程的庆祝。在基督教后圣徒会(Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints)的创始人约瑟夫·史

driven out from Missouri, Ohio and New York) after Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was slain.	密斯(Joseph Smith)被杀死后, 摩门教徒们在该地遭到了驱逐(他们此前被赶出了密苏里、俄亥俄和纽约州)。
The journey spanned 1,300 miles, took nearly 18 months to complete and resulted in "many deaths." The historian Purnell H. Benson wrote, "In the annals of the American Frontier," there is "no more thrilling story."	开拓者们用了近 18 个月才走完这一全长共 1300 英里(约合 2090 公里)的旅程, 最终还导致了"许多死亡"。历史学家珀内尔·H·本森(Purnell H. Benson)写道, "在美国旧西部的编年史中", 没有"比这个更激动人心的故事了"。
Today, Utah will honor the Mormon migration with parades, rodeos and barrel races, among other activities — though some of the state's residents will celebrate an alternative tongue-in-cheek holiday: Pie 'n' Beer Day.	今天, 犹他州将以游行、竞技表演和绕桶骑马赛等一系列活动纪念摩门教的大迁移。尽管该州的一些居民将庆祝另一个半开玩笑的节日: 派和啤酒节。
"Pioneer Day, Pie 'n' Beer Day," said Leslie Sutter, the owner of a bar that celebrates the day. "You don't have to be a rocket scientist to grab it."	"开拓节, 派和啤酒节(Pioneer Day, Pie 'n' Beer Day, 英文发音相近——注), "庆祝该节日的酒吧老板莱斯利·萨特(Leslie Sutter)说, "不是火箭专家也能懂这个梗。"
Or, as George Kelner, another Utah resident, explained, eating pie and drinking beer "gives us non-Mormons or former Mormons a chance to celebrate in a different way."	或者, 像另一位犹他当地居民乔治·克尔纳(George Kelner)所解释的那样, 吃派和喝啤酒"给了我们这些非摩门教徒或前摩门教徒一个机会, 以另一种方式来庆祝这个节日"。
/international/20170724/sean-spicer-british-open-israel	/international/20170724/sean-spicer-british-open-israel
Jared Kushner, Rodrigo Duterte, Russia: Your Tuesday Briefing	早报: 雄安开发威胁湿地生态, 库什纳否认通俄
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, came out of a grilling from the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee and gave his first public explanation of his contacts with Russians over the past year. He denied any collusion and said suggesting Mr. Trump's election hinged on Russian interference "ridicules those who voted for him." Watch his 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)接受了美国参议员情报委员会(U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee)的质询, 首次公开解释了他在过去一年里与俄罗斯人的接触。他否认存在任何勾结行为, 并且称任何关于特朗普的竞选依赖于俄罗斯干预的暗示都是"对那些投他票的人的嘲笑"。点击此处观看他的声明视频。

statement.	
Mr. Kushner next answers questions from the House Intelligence Committee. Donald J. Trump Jr. and Paul Manafort, the former campaign chairman, are negotiating about when they will appear.	接下来，库什纳将接受众议院情报委员会(House Intelligence Committee)的盘问。小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump Jr.)和特朗普的前竞选主席保罗·马纳福特(Paul Manafort)正在就两人何时接受质询进行商讨。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protesters across Australia expressed anger over what many said was a lenient sentence in the death of a 14-year-old Aboriginal boy, Elijah Doughty, who was run over by a truck in August. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 澳大利亚各地的抗议者对一名土著男孩死亡案的判刑表达了愤怒，许多人说该案量刑过轻。去年8月，14岁的伊莱贾·道蒂(Elijah Doughty)被一辆卡车撞死。
Speakers threw red ocher, to represent spilled blood, at the glass walls of the court where the driver was acquitted of manslaughter, above, and wrote Elijah's name on the glass.	发声抗议的人们向法院的玻璃幕墙抛洒红色的赭土，代表流出的血，法庭宣判涉案司机(上图)过失杀人罪不成立，人们还在玻璃上写下了伊莱贾的名字。
Separately, the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees accused the Australian government of refusing to honor its pledge to take in some migrants who have close family ties in the country.	另外，联合国难民事务高级专员指责澳大利亚政府没有兑现承诺，拒绝接受一些在该国有着密切亲属关系的移民。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The U.S. authorities are building a clearer picture of what led up to the deaths of 10 immigrants who had been packed along with scores of others in a stifling tractor-trailer found in a Texas parking lot. Almost 30 were hospitalized in critical condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 美国官方正在越来越清晰地还原出导致10名移民死亡的原因。他们和其他数十人一道，被塞在了一辆闷热的大货车内，这辆车后来在德克萨斯的一个停车场被人发现。近30人因情况危急入院。
Federal charges against the 60-year-old driver, above, carry the possibility of the death penalty or life in prison.	该车司机现年60岁(上图)，针对他的联邦指控很可能是死刑或终身监禁。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As global warming reduces sea ice in the Arctic, more ships — cargo carriers as well as cruiseliners — will be sailing through far-northern waters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 随着全球变暖导致北极圈的海冰减少，更多的船只——货运船及远洋邮轮——将在更靠北的水域航行。

But some are beginning to realize that there is no infrastructure for emergency response, so in a disaster, other commercial ships in the area would be the only recourse. A rescue could take days.	但一些人开始意识到那里没有用于应急救援的基础设施，所以发生灾难时，该地区的其他商船是唯一的求助对象。一场救援可能耗时数天。
"It's what keeps us up at night," a maritime response expert said.	"这让我们夜不能寐，"一名海上救援专家说。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plans to transform Beijing and create a new nearby supercity in "the project of the millennium" may destroy celebrated wetlands — and erase the communities' centuries of aquatic traditions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 北京的改造计划以及在附近建立一个新超级城市的“千年大计”将摧毁著名的湿地——并且可能抹去当地社区数百年来的水上传统。
"Will we even be allowed on the lakes if it's all lined with offices?" a resident asked.	一名当地居民问道，“如果到时候附近全是办公楼，我们还能去湖上吗？”
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uber's best hope to reboot its damaged reputation is Bozoma Saint John, a marketing star who's worked with Beyoncé, Apple and Spike Lee. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 优步(Uber)重建其受损声誉的最大希望放在了博佐马·圣约翰(Bozoma Saint John)身上，这位营销明星曾与碧昂丝(Beyoncé)、苹果公司及斯派克·李(Spike Lee)合作。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Uber reshuffles, Asian rivals are doubling down. Grab, the ride-sharing company based in Singapore, expects to raise \$2.5 billion with the help of Didi Chuxing and SoftBank. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 随着优步重新洗牌，其亚洲的竞争对手正在加倍下注。新加坡的共享出行公司 Grab 希望在滴滴出行和软银的帮助下筹资 25 亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China is reining in its gray rhinos — large economic problems that are ignored until they start moving fast. The most troubling herd comprises companies like Anbang Insurance, HNA Group and Dalian Wanda, which are both in debt and enmeshed in the economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国正在遏制该国的“灰犀牛”，即经济中显而易见的大问题。在快速恶化之前，这些问题没能引起重视。问题最大的公司包括安邦保险、海航集团和大连万达，它们不仅负债累累，而且在经济中有着盘根错节的关系。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heinz is being sued by an Australian watchdog for advertising a sugar-dense children's snack, Shredz, as healthy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 亨氏(Heinz)正在遭到澳大利亚监管机构的起诉，该公司将高含糖量的儿童零食 Shredz 宣传为健康食品。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> U.S. stocks were mixed. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 美国股市涨跌互现。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Rodrigo Duterte met with thousands of protesters after his state of the nation address, becoming enraged when some audience members heckled him. He threatened to have protesters who disturbed the peace shot “even if I have to bury thousands of Filipinos.” [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)总统在发表国情咨文演讲后，与成千上万名抗议者见面，但一些听众的诘问激怒了他。他威胁要将破坏和平的抗议者枪决，“即使我得埋葬成千上万个菲律宾人。”（美联社）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parents of Charlie Gard, the ill British infant, abandoned efforts to artificially prolong the child’s life. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 生病的英国婴儿查理·加德(Charlie Gard)的父母放弃了人为延长其生命的努力。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Afghan Taliban claimed that a bombing that killed dozens of people in Kabul was aimed at the National Directorate of Security, but security officials said that most victims were civilian workers for the Ministry of Mines. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 阿富汗塔利班宣称，一起在喀布尔导致数十人死亡的炸弹袭击事件的目标是阿富汗国家安全局(National Directorate of Security)，但安全官员说大多数受害者都是为矿业部干活的平民。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pakistani Taliban said it was targeting police officers, but only nine of the 25 people killed by its suicide bomber in the eastern city of Lahore were policemen. [Al Jazeera] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴基斯坦塔利班说该组织正在将警察列为目标，但在东部城市拉合尔被该组织的自杀式炸弹袭击杀死的 25 人中，仅有 9 人是警察。（半岛电视台）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vietnamese activist Tran Thi Nga goes on trial today, as Hanoi continues its crackdown on bloggers and dissidents. [Asian Correspondent] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 越南活动人士陈氏娥(Tran Thi Nga)将于今日受审，河内继续打压博主和异见者。（亚洲通讯）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sun Zhengcai, a Politburo member now in freefall, is being investigated by the Communist Party for suspected “grave violations of discipline,” a term that can include corruption, abuses of power and disloyalty. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 现已倒台的政治局成员孙政才涉嫌“严重违纪”正在遭到共产党调查，这一说法表明他的罪名可能包括了腐败、滥用职权和不忠诚。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Beijing, hundreds of Chinese investors who paid into what officials call a pyramid scheme protested against the government’s investigation. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在北京，成百上千名把钱投进了政府所称的传销项目的投资者，抗议政府的调查。（《纽约时报》）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michael Phelps raced a shark — but the televised competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 迈克尔·菲尔普斯(Michael Phelps)与一条鲨鱼进行了比赛，但电视转播的

between the 23-time Olympic gold medalist and a great white seemed about as realistic as a sharknado. [The New York Times]	这位 23 次奥运金牌得主与大白鲨间的比赛太假。《《纽约时报》》
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
• Recipe of the day: Good tomatoes and bread will satisfy like nothing else.	• 今日菜谱：美味的番茄和面包最令人满足不过了。
• Cutting carbs? Here's why it's so tough.	• 想减少碳水化合物摄入？我们来告诉你为什么这么难做到。
• Finding clues to the source of a stomach bug can reduce future risk.	• 找到导致胃病的根源可能减少未来的风险。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• "The Big Sick," says our culture reporter Sopan Deb, aptly reflects the world he grew up in as an Indian-American. And he confronts the criticism that the film rejects South Asian women.	• 我们的文化记者索帕·德布(Sopan Deb)说，《大病一场》(The Big Sick)真实地反映了他作为一个印度裔美国人成长起来的那个世界。此外，他还回应了这部电影忽视南亚女性的批评。
• On "Game of Thrones," dark reunions and strange connections. Here's our recap of the latest episode, and (spoilers!) a Q.&A. with two characters who had a tender moment.	• 在《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)里，人们看到了黑暗的团聚和奇异的联系。这里是我们对最新一集的概述，还有（小心剧透！）与两位度过了温柔一刻的剧中人物的小问答。
• In memoriam: Peter Doohan, an Australian tennis player who became an overnight sensation when he defeated Boris Becker at Wimbledon 30 years ago, died at 56. He had an aggressive form of Lou Gehrig's disease.	• 缅怀：澳大利亚网球选手彼得·杜汉(Peter Doohan)去世，享年 56 岁。30 年前，他在温布尔登击败了鲍里斯·贝克尔(Boris Becker)，一夜成名。他患有严重的卢·贾里格症（Lou Gehrig's disease，又称“渐冻人症”——注）。
Back Story	幕后故事
More than a century before a Masters champion first put on a green jacket, young men in London were competing to wear Doggett's Coat and Badge, an athletic honor that will be awarded today for the 303rd time.	一个世纪以前，在大师赛冠军首次穿上绿色夹克衫前，伦敦的年轻男子赢得比赛后会穿上多格特上衣、戴上多格特徽章，这项运动荣誉将于今天进行第 303 次颁发。
The coat is red, above, and the badge is large and silver. Under the will	多格特上衣是红色的（上图），大型徽章则是银制的。按照演员托马斯·多格

of Thomas Doggett, an actor, they go to the fastest young waterman in an annual race along the River Thames.	特(Thomas Doggett)的遗愿，它们将被授予泰晤士河上年度划船赛中划得最快的年轻桨手。
Watermen were the taxi drivers of Doggett's time, rowing passenger boats that were often the quickest way around a city that until 1750 had only one bridge. As today's London taxis fight Uber, watermen fought horse-drawn cabs in a long, losing battle. In 1622, one waterman put his complaints into verse:	在多格特时代，桨手就是当时的出租车司机，客船是当时伦敦最快的出行工具，直到1750年，这座城市仅有一座桥。正如今天伦敦的出租车抵制优步一样，桨手也与出租马车进行了一场旷日持久的斗争，最终以失败而告终。1622年，一名桨手将他的抱怨写成了诗句：
Against the ground we stand and knock our heels,	我们站在地上，轻叩鞋跟，
Whilst all our profit runs away on wheels.	与此同时，我们的利润都被车轮带跑。
By 1873, watermen were rare enough that Doggett's race had to be made easier, using light skiffs rowed with the tide, rather than four-passenger wherries rowed against it.	到了1873年，桨手已经少到多格特划船赛只能降低难度，启用随着潮汐漂流的轻型小艇，而不是能载有四个乘客、逆流而上的小舟。
But it has gone on, pausing only for World War II. (Races were held later to pick the missing winners.) A Times reporter covered the 2012 edition.	但这项赛事继续了下来，只在“二战”期间暂时停赛（后来又举办了比赛，以找出失踪的获胜者）。一名时报记者报道了2012年的比赛。
/international/20170725/jared-kushner-rodriago-duterte-russia	/international/20170725/jared-kushner-rodriago-duterte-russia
Jeff Sessions, North Korea, Iran: Your Morning Briefing	早报：中国人权律师的困境，特朗普狠批塞申斯
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Washington is gripped with the struggle over a national health care plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 就一份全国医保方案，华盛顿陷入了挣扎。
Senator John McCain, on his first day back after he was found to have brain cancer, helped push forward a Republican effort to repeal major provisions of the Affordable Care Act. Watch him address the Senate.	被诊断出脑癌后，参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)回归的第一天就帮助推进了共和党废除《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)主要条款的努力。点击此处观看他在参议院的讲话。
President Trump stepped up his attacks on his own attorney general, Jeff Sessions, and put the Boy Scouts of America in the line of fire by	特朗普总统加大了对自己的司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)的攻击，并且在童子军协会的每四年一次的大会（上图）上发表了一番高度政治性

making a highly political speech at their quadrennial Jamboree, above. Watch Mr. Trump respond to questions about Mr. Sessions.	的讲话，将童子军也拉入了战局。点击此处观看特朗普回应关于塞申斯的问题。
Our chief White House correspondent writes that by crossing so many lines, Mr. Trump has radically shifted the understanding of what is standard in the White House.	我们的白宫首席记者写道，越过了如此多底线的特朗普，已经彻底改变了人们对白宫行事准则的理解。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's expansion and influence is increasingly evident in Iran, where Chinese investments and entrepreneurs are pouring in as Beijing unspools its "One Belt, One Road" project. Above, the chief executive of a string of factories in Iran. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 中国的扩张和影响力在伊朗日益明显，随着北京推进“一带一路”计划，中国的投资和企业家正在涌入当地。上图为那位在伊朗拥有多家工厂的首席执行官。
In Hong Kong, a proposal to lease part of a new rail terminal to China and to allow Chinese officers to enforce mainland law there has raised concerns about the erosion of the "one country, two systems" model.	在香港，一项将新落成的高铁站部分租赁给中国，并允许中国官员在那里实施大陆法律的方案引发了担忧，人们担心“一国两制”遭到破坏。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China's embattled human rights lawyers are the focus of a New York Times Magazine report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 《纽约时报杂志》一篇报道关注的是陷入困境的中国人权律师。
Lawyers for dissidents often face a terrible choice: acquiescence or imprisonment.	为异见者辩护的律师常常面临着一个艰难的选择：默从或被监禁。
"We know we can't win. We can't do anything to make our clients not guilty," said a human rights lawyer, above.	"我们知道自己赢不了。我们什么都做不了，无法帮客户洗脱罪名，"一名人权律师（上图）说。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Even more surreal than I'd expected." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "比我预想的还要不真实。"
Last week, the U.S. barred Americans from traveling to North Korea, after the death of a college student who was detained in the country for 17 months.	在一名大学生被朝鲜拘禁 17 个月死亡后，上周，美国禁止国人前往该国旅游。

<p>We asked readers who had traveled there to tell us why they went and what they found. Here is a sampling of the responses we received.</p>	<p>我们向读者发问：谁去过那里、为何去旅游，又发现了什么。这里是我们收到的回应的摘录。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cardinal George Pell, one of the pope's top advisers, above, is expected to make his first court appearance in Australia after becoming the highest-ranking Roman Catholic prelate to be formally charged with sexual offenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 枢机主教乔治·佩尔（George Pell，上图）预计将在澳大利亚首度出庭。他是教皇的高级顾问之一，此前他成为了首位被正式以性侵罪名控罪的最高级别罗马天主教神职人员。
<p>The still-unspecified charges followed years of criticism that he had at best overlooked, and at worst covered up, the widespread abuse of children by clergymen in Australia.</p>	<p>具体罪名目前仍不清楚。此前数年，外界批评称其轻则忽视、重则掩盖了澳大利亚的牧师大规模的性虐待儿童的行为。</p>
<p>Cardinal Pell has vowed to fight the charges, calling them false and the result of a "relentless character assassination."</p>	<p>枢机主教佩尔誓言要回击这些指控，并称其为虚假指控，是一场“无休止人格诋毁”的结果。</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michael Kors bought Jimmy Choo for about \$1.2 billion. Our columnist examines whether the shoe fits — and if the deal risks taking the luxury footwear brand down-market. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Michael Kors 出资约 12 亿美元，买下了 Jimmy Choo。我们的专栏作者仔细检阅了这双鞋合不合脚——以及这桩交易是否存在着将这个奢侈鞋履品牌变低级的风险。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HNA Group, the Chinese conglomerate, tried to allay concerns about its ownership structure by releasing details of its largest shareholder — a private investor who recently donated his 30 percent stake to the company's charity arm in New York. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国的集团公司海航集团试图平息对其所有权结构的担忧，公布了最大股东的细节——一名私人投资者，近期他向该公司在纽约下设的慈善组织捐出了所持股份的 30%。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees at a U.S. tech company are volunteering to have microchips injected between their thumb and index finger, making it easier to open doors and pay for food. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国一家科技公司的员工志愿让微芯片植入他们的大拇指和食指之间，让开门和为食物付钱变得更容易了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tech report cards: Alphabet, the parent company of Google, reported \$26 billion in revenue. Facebook announces earnings today, Amazon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 科技报道：Google 母公司 Alphabet 录得 260 亿美元的收入。Facebook 将于今日宣布收入情况，亚马逊、Twitter 则是在周四宣布。

and Twitter on Thursday.	
• U.S. stocks were higher. Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 美国股市上涨。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
• New footage of a gunfight that left three Americans dead near a military base in Jordan shows a deliberate attack that was initially explained as a mistake. [The New York Times]	• 约旦的美国军事基地附近发生的枪战新公布的监控画面显示, 该事件为蓄意攻击, 而非起初解释的误伤。事件导致三名美国人死亡。《《纽约时报》》
• At least 12 people were killed when a five-story building collapsed in a suburb of Mumbai. A rescue operation is underway to dig out people trapped in the debris. [The New York Times]	• 孟买郊区一幢五层高的大楼倒塌, 至少 12 人死亡。为了挖出被困废墟中的人, 救援行动正在进行中。《《纽约时报》》
• The Pentagon said a U.S. Navy spy plane took evasive action to avoid crashing into a Chinese fighter jet in contested skies above the East China Sea on Sunday. [The New York Times]	• 五角大楼说, 周日在有争议的东海上空, 美国海军的一架侦察机为了躲开一架中国战机, 采取了规避行动。《《纽约时报》》
• In Myanmar, two people died this week of swine flu (H1N1), bringing the total fatalities to three just days after 13 people were confirmed to have contracted the virus. [The Irrawaddy]	• 在缅甸, 有两人本周死于猪流感(H1N1), 死亡人数升至三人。三天前, 13 人确认感染了该病毒。《《伊洛瓦底》》
• The governor of Okinawa filed another lawsuit against the Japanese government to halt the relocation of a U.S. military base in his prefecture. [The Asahi Shimbun]	• 冲绳知事再次起诉日本政府, 以暂停美国军事基地在其任内搬迁。《《朝日新闻》》
• Cambodia's first national figure skating team trains at a public ice rink on top of a shopping mall. [Southeast Asia Globe]	• 柬埔寨首个花样滑冰国家队在一家购物中心顶层的公共溜冰场上进行了训练。《《环球东南亚》》
• India, Indonesia and Japan are among the few countries where companies offer women paid time off for period pain. Some experts fear these policies reinforce dated stereotypes. [The New York Times]	• 印度、印度尼西亚和日本是为数不多的几个让女性因经痛带薪假的几个国家。一些专家担忧这样的政策会加强过时的刻板印象。《《纽约时报》》
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Weeknights call for comfort food like delicious chicken curry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：工作日的晚餐，需要像美味的鸡肉咖喱这样能给人以安慰的食物。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you test the health of your gut microbiota? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你能测试自己肠道菌群的健康吗？
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toss care into the wind. Here's how not to get a job. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 管它的，来看看如何不找工作吧。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smugglers are finding creative ways to get drugs into the U.S. through Mexico as the United States increases the number of agents, drones, sensors and cameras patrolling the border. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 走私贩为了将毒品经由墨西哥运入美国花样百出。美国大大增加了在边境巡逻的探员、无人机、传感器和摄像头的数量。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We documented the work of Dr. Ann McKee, a neuropathologist who examined the brains of 111 N.F.L. players. She found that 110 were found to have C.T.E., the degenerative disease linked to repeated blows to the head. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们记录下了神经病理学家安妮·麦基(Ann McKee)博士的研究过程。她对111名美国职业橄榄球大联盟(N.F.L.)运动员的大脑进行了检测，发现其中110人都患有慢性创伤性脑病变(C.T.E.)，这种变性疾病与头部多次受到击打有关。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And our "Game of Thrones" newsletter examines Melisandre's prophecy, explains why there are two characters named Nymeria and points out internet's best articles on the most recent episode. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)新闻电邮仔细检视了梅丽珊卓(Melisandre)的预言，并解释了为何有两个名为娜梅莉亚(Nymeria)的角色，还为你指出了网上对于最新一集的最佳评论文章。
Back Story	幕后故事
"War in a periscope" declared the front page of The Times on this day in 1942.	《潜望镜中的战争》，这是1942年的今天，时报的头版。
The headline accompanied a photo from the U.S. Navy, "the first combat action photograph taken through the periscope of an American undersea craft."	这一标题伴随着一张来自美国海军的照片出现，“首张通过美国海下潜艇潜望镜拍摄的战斗行动照片。”
That got us wondering about other photographic firsts at The Times, so we dove into our archives.	这使得我们对时报其他摄影方面的第一次产生了好奇，于是一头扎进了档案库。
The Times published its first photographs on Sept. 6, 1896, in the first edition of its Sunday Magazine. (The pictures were of two of the	1896年9月6日，在第一期的周日杂志中，时报发布了首批照片（照片上是1860年总统大选两位候选人。白人、男性政客的照片？有些事从未改变

<p>candidates in the 1860 presidential election. Photos of white, male politicians? Some things never change.)</p>	<p>过。)</p>
<p>It took another 13 years for a photo to finally appear on the front page. The Times sponsored a daredevil flight from Albany to New York City and ran a picture of the plane at takeoff.</p>	<p>又过了 13 年，照片才终于出现在了头版。时报资助了一场从奥尔巴尼到纽约市的冒险飞行，并在报纸上刊登了一张飞机起飞时的照片。</p>
<p>We experimented with printing in color as far back as the early 20th century, but the front page was strictly black and white until Oct. 16, 1997, when a photo of the World Series-bound Cleveland Indians appeared.</p>	<p>早在 20 世纪初，我们就体验了彩色印刷，但头版仍严格地遵循黑白传统，直到 1997 年 10 月 16 日——当时一张世界职业棒球大赛上克利夫兰印第安人队的图片出现在了头版。</p>
<p>Interested in more photos from The Times's archive? Check out our blog, The Lively Morgue, and follow @nytarchives on Instagram.</p>	<p>对时报档案库里的更多照片感兴趣？来看看我们的博客活资料室(The Lively Morgue)，并在 Instagram 上关注@nytarchives。</p>
<p>/international/20170726/jeff-sessions-north-korea-iran</p>	<p>/international/20170726/jeff-sessions-north-korea-iran</p>
<p>White House, Jeff Sessions, North Korea: Your Thursday Briefing</p>	<p>早报：中印陷边境争端，切尔西球员辱华被停赛</p>
<p>Good morning.</p>	<p>早安。</p>
<p>Here's what you need to know:</p>	<p>以下是今日不容错过的新闻：</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump announced on Twitter that the United States will no longer "accept or allow" transgender people in the American military. Mr. Trump's sweeping policy decision was met with surprise at the Pentagon, outrage from advocacy groups and praise from social conservatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统在 Twitter 上宣布美国军队将不再“接受或允许”跨性别人士服役。特朗普这项涉及面广泛的政策决定令五角大楼颇感惊讶，也引发了来自权利倡导团体的愤怒以及社会派保守人士的赞许。
<p>The president's hounding of Attorney General Jeff Sessions continued for a third consecutive day. This time, he questioned why Mr. Sessions had not fired the acting F.B.I director over his wife's political ties to Hillary Clinton.</p>	<p>总统对司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)的穷追猛打进入了第三天。这一次，他质疑为何塞申斯没有因现任 FBI 代理局长的妻子与希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的关系而将其解职。</p>
<p>Above, Mr. Trump in Ohio on Tuesday.</p>	<p>上图为特朗普周二在俄亥俄州。</p>

<p>The Senate rejected a proposal to repeal major parts of the Affordable Care Act without providing a replacement. Here's where the debate stands now and what happens next.</p>	<p>参议院拒绝了一项在没有提供替代方案的情况下，就废除《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)主要部分的提案。点击这里查看辩论目前的状况，以及接下来的进展。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Afghanistan, the Taliban routed an Afghan Army outpost in Kandahar Province, killing dozens of soldiers and raising fears of a major insurgent offensive in the former seat of Taliban power that took years for coalition and Afghan forces to secure. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在阿富汗，塔利班向坎大哈省的一个阿富汗军事前哨发起攻击，杀死数十名士兵，引发关于这个前塔利班政权所在地叛军攻势再起的担忧，阿富汗武装力量及各方经过数年才保障了这一地区的安全。
<p>Mr. Trump, who is deeply skeptical about sending more U.S. troops to Afghanistan, may have found one justification for staying engaged in the country: vast mineral wealth.</p>	<p>对将更多美国部队送往阿富汗深表怀疑的特朗普，如今可能找到了前往这个国家的正当理由：大量的矿产财富。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China and India are engaged in one of their worst border disputes in more than 30 years — over an unpaved road through a remote Himalayan pass. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国及印度正在陷入两国 30 年来最为严重的边境争端中——起因是一条通过遥远的喜马拉雅关口、没有铺砌的路。
<p>The road stands on territory at the point where China, India and Bhutan meet, and the dispute dates to a 1890 border agreement.</p>	<p>这条路位于中国、印度和不丹三国的边境交界处，这场争端可追溯至 1890 年的一项边境条约。</p>
<p>Now, our correspondents write, the conflict reflects the swelling ambition — and nationalism — of both countries, and their growing competition over Asia's future.</p>	<p>我们的记者写道，如今，这场冲突体现着两国不断增长的野心及民族主义，以及两国就亚洲未来展开的日益激烈的竞争。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lawyer for Cardinal George Pell, one of Pope Francis' top advisers who made his first court appearance on Wednesday, said the prelate would plead not guilty to all charges of sexual offenses. The first hearing lasted six minutes. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 教皇的高级顾问之一、枢机主教乔治·佩尔(George Pell)的一名律师说对于所有的性侵犯指控，这位神职人员都将不认罪。佩尔于周三首次出庭，首次聆讯进行了六分钟。

<p>The start of Cardinal Pell's court battle in Melbourne revisits a troubled past for his hometown, Ballarat, about 75 miles west of there, which experts say was among the towns with the worst cases of abuse by church clerics.</p>	<p>枢机主教佩尔在墨尔本的法庭战，翻出了他家乡问题重重的过去。他的家乡是巴拉腊特(Ballararat)，位于墨尔本以西约 75 英里(约 120 公里)。专家说该地是教堂牧师性侵最严重的地方之一。</p>
<p>The next court proceeding will be Oct. 6.</p>	<p>他的下一次出庭将在 10 月 6 日。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "You can think of California as a giant laboratory." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "你可以将加利福尼亚想像成一个大型实验室。"
<p>That was a professor at the University of California, Berkeley, as Gov. Jerry Brown signed a new law expanding the state's cap-and-trade program to cut greenhouse gas emissions.</p>	<p>这番话出自加州大学伯克利分校(University of California, Berkeley)的一名教授，该州州长杰里·布朗(Jerry Brown)签署了一项新法案，将扩大该州减排温室气体的“排放限额与交易”计划。</p>
<p>The state now plans to rethink every corner of its economy, from urban planning to dairy farms. If California prevails, it could provide a model the world.</p>	<p>从城市规划到乳牛场，加州现在计划对经济中的每一个方面都进行重新规划。如果加州成功了，将为世界提供一个可效仿的对象。</p>
<p>If it fails? "Other states and countries will be watching that, too," the professor said.</p>	<p>如果失败了呢？“其他州和国家也会看着的，”教授说。</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fate of Legendary Entertainment is uncertain after a series of box office flops and as Beijing clamps down on its owner, Dalian Wanda, and other Chinese conglomerates. "Kong: Skull Island," above, was a bright spot for Legendary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一系列票房失利，以及北京加大对其母公司大连万达及其他中国企业集团的施压力度后，传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)的命运充满了不确定性。《金刚：骷髅岛》(Kong: Skull Island, 上图)对传奇影业来说是个亮点。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foxconn, the Taiwanese electronics supplier for Apple and other tech giants, said it would open its first major American factory in Wisconsin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 苹果及其他科技巨头的台湾电子产品供货商富士康(Foxconn)说，将在威斯康星州开设在美的首个大型工厂。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of the road: Britain will ban the sales of new diesel and gas cars by 2040. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 终局：到 2040 年，英国将禁止销售新的柴油及汽油车。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group of investors, most based in Asia, are creating a rival to Bitcoin, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一群主要来自亚洲的投资者正在打造比特币的对手，名为“比特币现

called Bitcoin Cash. It will be available Aug. 1.	金”(Bitcoin Cash), 将于 8 月 1 日上线。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elon Musk called Mark Zuckerberg’s knowledge of artificial intelligence “limited” in an escalating feud over the risk of killer robots. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一场关于杀手机器人风险引发的不断升级的争执中, 埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)称马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)对于人工智能的了解“有限”。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employers in the U.S. say they are having trouble filling jobs because too many applicants can’t pass drug tests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国的雇主说他们在雇人方面遇到了困难, 因为有太多求职者无法通过毒品检测。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here’s a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mumbai police charged a man with culpable homicide over the building collapse on Tuesday that killed at least 17 people. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 就周二的一幢大楼倒塌事件, 孟买警方对一名男子做出刑事杀人罪指控, 该事件导致至少 17 人死亡。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Southern France, at least 10,000 people were evacuated from homes and vacation sites as wildfires raged across the region. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在法国南部, 由于大火肆虐, 至少一万人从家里和度假地点疏散。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Korea is likely to develop a missile capable of reaching the continental U.S. within a year, U.S. intelligence agencies said. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国情报机构说, 朝鲜很可能在一年内研制出能抵达美国本土的导弹。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenedy, a Brazilian soccer player for Chelsea, was sent home from an Asian tour after posting derogatory online comments about China. [The Guardian] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 切尔西的巴西球员肯尼迪(Kenedy)因在网上发布了贬损中国的言论, 停止了在亚洲的巡回赛比赛, 并被送回英国。(《卫报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Panama opened an embassy in Beijing, deepening its links with China after cutting diplomatic ties with Taiwan, its longtime ally, in June. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴拿马在北京设大使馆, 加深了与中国的关系。它在今年 6 月与长期盟友台湾切断了外交关系。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sperm counts among men from North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand seem to have halved in less than 40 years, alarming researchers who can’t explain the decline. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在不到 40 年的时间里, 北美、欧洲、澳大利亚及新西兰男子的精子数量似乎减半, 令无法解释这一现象的研究人员感到担忧。(BBC)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our golf columnist compares Jordan Spieth, the technician, with Rory McIlroy, the freewheeler. Their rivalry is one of the best in sports. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的高尔夫专栏作家将技术派乔丹·斯皮思(Jordan Spieth)与随性派罗里·麦克罗伊(Rory McIlroy)做了一番比较。他们的对抗是最精彩的体育对阵之一。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indonesia's fisheries minister, Susi Pudjiastuti, is a political outsider who has silenced critics with her policies – and won over die-hard fans with her “rock star” ways. [Coconuts Jakarta] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度尼西亚渔业部长苏西·普吉亚斯图蒂(Susi Pudjiastuti)是一名政治局外人，她平息了外界对其政策的批评，并且通过“摇滚明星”的方式赢得了一票死忠粉丝。(椰子雅加达网)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Feeding a crew? Smothered pork chops is the dish you need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：要给一大帮人做饭？焖猪排是你需要的一道菜。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air-conditioners can make some people's noses clog or run for several reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 由于许多原因，空调可以让人的鼻子堵塞或是流鼻涕。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask Well: Is sweating good? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 健康问答：流汗是好事吗？
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: Dr. G. Yunupingu, the blind, largely self-taught Australian Aboriginal musician who produced the country's best-selling indigenous album, died at 46. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 缅怀：G·尤奴平古博士(G. Yunupingu)去世，享年46岁。他是澳大利亚原住民，一个主要靠自学成才的盲人音乐家，制作出了该国最为畅销的土著音乐专辑。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bombay became Mumbai, Calcutta is now Kolkata and Bangalore is Bengaluru. In India, as the novelist Aatish Taseer explains, a name is rarely just a name. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bombay 变成了 Mumbai(孟买)，Calcutta 如今则是 Kolkata(加尔各答)，Bangalore 则成为了 Bengaluru(班加罗尔)。据小说家阿蒂西·塔西尔(Aatish Taseer)解释，在印度，名称不仅仅只是名称。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And Minecraft, the insanely popular video game, now has its own novel: “Minecraft: The Island.” The novel is set in a game, that can itself be played within the game. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 风靡全球的电子游戏《我的世界》(Minecraft)如今有了自己的小说：《我的世界：岛》(Minecraft: The Island)。小说设定在游戏里，在游戏中可以玩到书中情节。
Back Story	幕后故事
In a terse ceremony 64 years ago today at the border between North	64年前的今天，朝鲜和韩国边境线上一场简短的仪式中，一项休战协议终

and South Korea, an armistice agreement ended the lengthy and devastating Korean War.	止了旷日持久、伤亡惨重的朝鲜战争。
The signing ceremony, above, took 11 minutes, The Times reported. "Expressionless" signatories agreed to a cease-fire, but, the report noted, real peace remained elusive.	时报报道，签署仪式（上图）仅用了 11 分钟。“面无表情”的签署国代表同意停火，但时报写道，真正的和平仍难以达成。
Under the deal, tens of thousands of American troops stayed in South Korea, many in the sprawling military base near Itaewon in central Seoul. These soldiers, who for decades brought American food to the country, have come to influence its cuisine.	在该协议下，数万名美国军人留在了韩国，其中不少人驻扎在位于首尔中心梨泰院附近的大型军事基地。数十年来，这些士兵将美国食物带入了韩国，也逐渐影响了该国的饮食。
This impact was most felt after the war, when food was scarce. Shrewd cooks mixed U.S. Army surplus supplies, such as Spam and hot dogs, with traditional ingredients, like kimchi — spicy, pickled cabbage.	这种影响的结果在战后才逐渐得到了体现，当时食品稀缺。精明的厨子们将美国军队多出来的补给与传统原料混合了起来。比如 Spam 午餐肉、热狗和传统的泡菜，后者是带有辣味的腌制大白菜。
The product has since become the ultimate comfort food dish: Budae Jjigae (pronounced BUH-day CHEE-gay), or "military stew."	自此，这个产物就成了终极的疗愈食物：部队锅。
Some say the spicy, hearty soup can help cure anything from a cold to a hangover. Recipes vary, but it generally requires little preparation: Add slices of Spam, hot dogs, mushrooms, tofu, instant ramen and cheese into a pot of stock and boil.	有人说这种味道香辣、内容丰盛的汤能帮助治愈从感冒到宿醉的一切不适。部队锅的菜谱各有不同，但总体上都需要一点准备：将切成片的 Spam 午餐肉、热狗、蘑菇、豆腐、方便面和芝士加入锅里煮沸。
Flavor with chili paste, sugar, garlic and, of course, kimchi.	然后再用辣椒酱、糖、大蒜调味。当然，还要有泡菜。
/international/20170727/white-house-jeff-sessions-north-korea	/international/20170727/white-house-jeff-sessions-north-korea
U.S. Senate, Jerusalem, Jeff Bezos: Your Friday Briefing	早报：中国封锁黄海水域，时报采访 ISIS 性奴
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "We will continue to treat all of our personnel with respect." America's highest military officer said transgender people would continue to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "我们会继续尊重对待我们的军人。"美国军方最高长官表示，跨性别人士将继续在军队中服役，直至白宫通过正式渠道实施特朗普突然在 Twitter 上

<p>serve until the White House worked through official channels to implement the ban President Trump unexpectedly announced on Twitter.</p>	<p>宣布的禁令。</p>
<p>In another turn away from Mr. Trump’s pro-L.G.B.T.Q. campaign rhetoric, his Justice Department is arguing in legal filings that major federal civil rights law does not protect employees from discrimination based on sexual orientation.</p>	<p>特朗普的司法部在诉讼中辩称，主要的联邦民权法律不保护基于雇员性取向的歧视，这是特朗普对其竞选言论中支持 LGBTQ 说法的又一次背离。</p>
<p>And the Senate moves into a “vote-a-rama” — a voting marathon — to try to pass a bill that would repeal only a few provisions in the Affordable Care Act. Here’s the latest.</p>	<p>参议院进入了马拉松连续投票(vote-a-rama)，试图通过一项仅废除《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)少数条款的法案。这里是最新进展。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, above, asked in Canberra whether he would comply if President Trump ordered a nuclear strike on China, said yes. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国太平洋舰队指挥官（上图）在堪培拉被问及如果特朗普总统下令对中国进行核打击，他是否会照做时，他给出了肯定的答案。
<p>The context, experts emphasized, was the American principle of civilian control over the military, but the effect was chilling, particularly at a time when North Korea’s nuclear threat is increasing and trust that mutually assured destruction would forestall any nuclear attack appears to be decreasing.</p>	<p>专家指出，其背后的背景是美国文职政府控制军方的原则，但这一回答造成的效果令人不寒而栗，尤其在朝鲜的核威胁不断增长，以及各方对“共同毁灭原则”(mutually assured destruction)能预先阻止任何核攻击的信心似乎正在瓦解的情况下。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Japanese Ministry of Defense delivers its conclusions today about whether Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s government deliberately withheld information about the safety of Japanese troops at a U.N. compound in South Sudan. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 就首相安倍晋三政府有意隐瞒日本部队在南苏丹一个联合国建筑中的安全信息一事，日本防卫省今日将公布相关决定。
<p>Reports are circulating that the defense minister, above center, and a</p>	<p>报道称防卫大臣（上图中）以及一名高级军方官员准备辞职。这意味着安倍</p>

<p>top military officers are preparing to resign. That would spell more trouble for Mr. Abe, whose approval ratings have plunged to less than 30 percent.</p>	<p>将面临更多麻烦，他的支持率已经跌至 30% 以下。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the Islamic State is driven out of its strongholds, the human toll it exacted is becoming ever more evident. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 随着伊斯兰国被逐出其根据地，该组织对人的危害得到更多揭露。
<p>Our reporter spoke to a doctor in Iraq who has treated over 1,000 women subjected to repeated rape under ISIS rule, and visited a camp where the scene of barely conscious women and girls underscored the cost of sexual enslavement to the militants.</p>	<p>我们的记者采访了一名伊拉克的医生，他为 1000 多名在 ISIS 统治下遭到多次强奸的女性提供过治疗，记者还探访了一处营地，那里几乎不省人事的妇女和女孩突显出激进分子进行性奴役所带来的损害。</p>
<p>In Pakistan, the police arrested 25 Punjabi villagers after a man was reported to have publicly raped a teenage girl on the orders of a local council to avenge the sexual assault of his sister.</p>	<p>在巴基斯坦，警方逮捕了 25 名旁遮普村民。据报道，此前一名男子在当地委员会的命令下，以公开强奸一名少女的方式对自己的姐姐（或妹妹）遭性侵一事实施报复。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jeff Bezos, the founder of Amazon, was briefly the world's wealthiest person, with holdings worth more than \$90 billion — until his stock price dropped him back behind Bill Gates of Microsoft. Asia's wealthiest man is No. 18, Jack Ma. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 亚马逊创始人杰夫·贝佐斯(Jeff Bezos)曾短暂成为世界上最富有的人，当时他的持股价值超过 900 亿美元——直到他的股票价格下跌，让他重新落在了微软的比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)的后面。亚洲最富有的人是马云，他位居全球第 18 名。
<p>The online shopping that propelled Mr. Bezos, above, has helped sideline America's shopping malls, those pleasure palaces of days past.</p>	<p>为贝佐斯（上图）增加财富的网上购物将美国的购物中心边缘化，流连在欢乐宫殿的日子已一去不复返。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Our Australia bureau chief is at the Great Barrier Reef, reporting on scientists' efforts to save it. He says he's been struck by the stunning scale and variety of life there, and the global interest and passion for all that the reef represents. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 我们的澳大利亚分社社长正在大堡礁，对科学家试图拯救它的努力进行报道。他说自己被大堡礁的惊人规模、物种的丰富性，以及全球对于它所代表的一切的兴趣和热情所震撼。

Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questions are mounting over a Chinese donor's transfer of more than 29 percent of HNA Group, worth about \$18 billion, to a New York charity. Above, Adam Tan, the chairman of HNA, who disclosed the donation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 外界对于一名中国人将海航集团 29%的股份捐给一家纽约慈善组织的疑问越来越多。这笔股份价值约 18 亿美元。上图为海航总裁谭向东(Adam Tan)，正是他披露了这一捐赠。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Libor, the scandal-plagued benchmark for interbank loans, could be phased out by British regulators by 2021. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 丑闻缠身的银行间贷款利率——伦敦银行间同业拆借利率(Libor)可能到 2021 年将被英国监管机构逐渐停止。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SpaceX, the rocket maker founded by Elon Musk, raised up to \$350 million and is now valued at around \$21 billion, making it one of the world's most valuable privately held companies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 埃隆·马斯克(Elon Musk)创建的火箭制造商 SpaceX 筹集到了 3500 万美元，如今公司估值约 210 亿美元，成为了世界上估值最高的私人公司之一。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple was the innovative force in personal computers for years. Now, our tech columnist writes, it's Microsoft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 多年来，苹果一直是个人电脑方面的一股创新力量。我们的科技专栏作家写道，现在轮到了微软。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A record price: The Hong Kong-based LKK Group bought the London skyscraper known as the Walkie Talkie for \$1.7 billion — the most ever paid for a single British property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 史上最高价：位于香港的李锦记集团以 17 亿美元买下了名为“对讲机大厦”的伦敦摩天大厦——为英国单一产业最高售价。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. stocks were lower. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国股市下跌。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims resumed praying at the Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem after Israel removed the last traces of security structures near the entrances at the close of a two-week standoff. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 穆斯林重新在耶路撒冷的阿克萨清真寺(Aqsa Mosque)进行祈祷，此前以色列在清真寺的入口把最后剩下的安全装置拆除，终结了为期两周的对峙。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In South Korea, six former top aides to the ousted president, Park Geun-hye, were sentenced to prison for blacklisting thousands of cultural figures. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在韩国，被罢黜的总统朴槿惠的六名前高级助手因为将成千上万的文化人物列入黑名单，而被判入狱。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charlie Gard, the chronically ill British infant, will spend his last moments in a hospice before he is taken off life support, according to a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 身患慢性病的英国婴儿查理·加德(Charlie Gard)在临终关怀医院度过了最后的时光，此后便根据一项英国高等法院的裁定，移除了生命支持系统。(《纽

ruling by the British High Court. [The New York Times]	约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China is closing off a 15,444-square-mile swath of the Yellow Sea for military exercises coinciding with the People's Liberation Army's 90th anniversary. [CNN] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 为了在人民解放军建军 90 周年之际进行军演，中国封锁了黄海面积为 15444 平方英里（约合 4 万平方公里）的条形区域。(CNN)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise of the care-bots. China is developing millions of companion robots for its growing population of older people.[Quartz] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 关怀机器人的崛起。为了不断老龄化社会中的老年人，中国正在研发数百万个能提供陪伴的机器人。(Quartz)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Zealand was once home to a "hulking, semi-flightless" black swan, known in Maori legend as a Pouwa. Fossil record shows the Pouwa went extinct around 1450. [New Scientist] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 新西兰曾是一种“笨重的、不大会飞的”黑天鹅的故乡。黑天鹅在毛利人的传说被称为“Pouwa”。化石记录显示，它们在 1450 年前后灭绝了。(《新科学家》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tattoos may change the way you sweat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 刺青可能会改变你流汗的方式。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's probably wiser to spend money to save time than spend time to save money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 花钱省时间可能比省钱花时间更明智。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Keep tonight's dinner meatless with hot and sour seared tofu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：做一道煎酸辣豆腐，让今晚来一顿素的。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How fungi — including some you know, like portobello and shiitake mushrooms — shoot their spores has long been a scientific enigma. Ultrahigh-speed video helped explain how they aim. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 真菌——包括你们知道的双孢蘑菇和香菇——是如何将孢子射入空中的，一直是科学界的谜题。超高速视频能帮忙解释它们是如何进行瞄准的。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waleed Aly, our contributing opinion writer from Australia, examines Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull's creation of a "super ministry" of Home Affairs and sees more relevance to domestic politics than national security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们来自澳大利亚的观点文章供稿人瓦利德·阿里(Waleed Aly)检视了总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)创建国土事务“超级部门”的做法，并且认为此举与国内政治关联更大，而不是国家安全。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the Forever Happy Princess, a Chinese cruise ship, you can play 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在中国邮轮“长乐公主号”上，你可以打麻将、唱卡拉 OK，在“和婴儿的灵

<p>mah-jongg, sing karaoke and snorkel in waters as "pure as a baby's soul." Unfortunately, you'll be sailing through an international power struggle.</p>	<p>魂那样纯洁"的水中潜泳。不幸的是, 你将会穿过一片国际力量角力的区域。</p>
<p>• And The Times bids farewell to our chief book critic, Michiko Kakutani, who has guided readers through literature's changing landscape for 38 years. Here are highlights of her tenure.</p>	<p>• 时报向我们的首席书评家角谷美智子(Michiko Kakutani)告别, 38年来, 她引导着读者走过了不断变幻的文学图景。这里是她职业生涯中的一些亮点。</p>
<p>Back Story</p>	<p>幕后故事</p>
<p>Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany was joined by the king and queen of Sweden this week for the opening of the Bayreuth Festival, a tradition The Times once called "the Woodstock of the opera set."</p>	<p>本周, 德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)与瑞典国王与王后一道, 参加了拜罗伊特音乐节(Bayreuth Festival)的开幕。时报曾将该传统称为"歌剧界的伍德斯托克"。</p>
<p>The festival was started in 1876 by Richard Wagner, the German composer. It is still managed by his descendants and devoted exclusively to his operas, such as the "Ring" cycle and "Tristan und Isolde." They are performed in the theater he designed and built, and some fans wait decades for tickets.</p>	<p>这一音乐节是由德国作曲家理查德·瓦格纳(Richard Wagner)在 1876 年创办的。音乐节至今仍由瓦格纳的后人管理, 专门上演他的歌剧作品, 比如《尼伯龙根的指环》(Ring)以及《特里斯坦与伊索尔德》(Tristan und Isolde)。这些歌剧都是在瓦格纳设计、建造的剧院里表演, 有些歌剧迷为求得一票, 等待了数十年之久。</p>
<p>Bayreuth has something of an operatic history of its own. Wagner, who died in 1883, was a notorious anti-Semite, and in the 1920s and '30s the festival became associated with the Nazis. The opera "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was a favorite of Hitler's.</p>	<p>拜罗伊特本身也带有一段戏剧性历史。去世于 1883 年的瓦格纳, 曾是一名臭名昭著的反犹份子, 在 20 世纪二三十年代, 这一音乐节开始与纳粹扯上了关系。《纽伦堡的名歌手》(Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg)曾是希特勒的最爱。</p>
<p>"Die Meistersinger" was also the opening performance this year, led by Barrie Kosky, the first Jewish director in the festival's history. Above, a scene from Mr. Kosky's "Die Meistersinger."</p>	<p>《纽伦堡的名歌手》也是今年音乐节的开幕之作, 由巴里·科斯基(Barrie Kosky)指挥, 他是该音乐节史上首位犹太指挥家。上图是科斯基指挥《纽伦堡的名歌手》的一个场景。</p>
<p>Next year's festival will feature another milestone: Yuval Sharon will become the first American to direct a production.</p>	<p>明年的音乐节将出现另一个里程碑: 尤瓦尔·莎朗(Yuval Sharon)将成为在此执棒的首位美国指挥。</p>
<p>"For me, Bayreuth has always been this very holy place," Mr. Sharon told</p>	<p>"对我来说, 拜罗伊特一直都是一个神圣的地方, "莎朗本月早些时候告诉本</p>

us earlier this month. "I've already had five anxiety dreams about it, so that means I'm on the right track."	报。“因为焦虑，我已经做了五个有关它的梦，这也说明我做的还不错。”
/international/20170728/us-senate-jerusalem-jeff-bezos	/international/20170728/us-senate-jerusalem-jeff-bezos
Russia, Nawaz Sharif, North Korea: Your Monday Briefing	早报：中俄阅兵示军力，朝鲜导弹“可打至加州”
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻：
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China and Russia showed their military might this weekend, holding parades that highlighted recent technical achievements and global ambitions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 周末，中国与俄罗斯展示了两国的军事力量，举行了突显近期两国科技成就和全球野心的阅兵活动。
President Xi Jinping of China, above, used the 90th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army to signal that he was counting on loyalty from the armed forces when he chooses a new leadership lineup later this year. "Always obey and follow the party," Mr. Xi said.	中国国家主席习近平（上图）利用人民解放军建军 90 周年之际，释放出他在年底挑选新的领导班子时，将依赖军队忠诚的信号。“永远听党的话、跟党走，”习近平说。
Russia celebrated Navy Day with parades in St. Petersburg, as well as in Sevastopol, which was annexed from Ukraine in 2014, and at Tartus in Syria, where Russia is expanding its military presence.	俄罗斯在圣彼得堡及塞瓦斯托波尔以阅兵仪式庆祝“海军节”(Navy Day)。2014 年，俄罗斯从乌克兰手里吞并了塞瓦斯托波尔。正在叙利亚的塔尔图斯扩大军事存在的俄罗斯也在当地举行了阅兵。
And President Vladimir Putin announced that 755 American diplomats would be expelled from Russia by Sept. 1, in response to a new measure that would expand U.S. sanctions against Russia.	弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)总统宣布，作为对美国扩大针对俄罗斯制裁的新议案的回应，755 名美国外交官将在 9 月 1 日前被驱逐出境。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States flew two supersonic B-1B bombers, above, over the Korean Peninsula in a show of force after North Korea tested an intercontinental ballistic missile that experts say could hit California. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在朝鲜试射了一枚专家称能打到加州的洲际弹道导弹后，美国两架超音速 B-1B 轰炸机（上图）飞到朝鲜半岛上空展示武力。
The move spurred South Korea to seek talks with the Trump administration to allow the South to build more powerful ballistic	这一举动促使韩国寻求与特朗普政府对话，以允许韩国建造更多威力更大的弹道导弹。

missiles.	
Far from acting irrationally, our columnist sees North Korea as pursuing an audacious, calculated and long-term strategy.	在我们的专栏作家看来，朝鲜并非失去理性，而是在追求一种大胆的、经过精心设计的长期策略。
_____	_____
• “The operation is continuing,” Australia’s prime minister, Malcolm Turnbull, said after the authorities thwarted what they said was a case of “Islamic-inspired terrorism.”	• “行动在继续”，在挫败了一起被当局称为“跟伊斯兰有关的恐怖主义”案件后，澳大利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)如此说道。
Officials offered few details about the alleged plot to detonate a bomb on a plane, which they described as credible and organized. The police arrested four men in raids around the Sydney suburbs, above.	对这个据称本来将在飞机上引爆炸弹的阴谋，官员们提供了一点细节，称该行动确有其事，并且它是有组织的。在对悉尼郊区的突袭中，警方逮捕了四人（上图）。
_____	_____
• President Trump enters a new phase of his presidency this week with a new chief of staff but an old set of challenges as he seeks to get back on course after enduring a week of legislative setbacks and a West Wing battle.	• 本周，带着一位新的白宫幕僚长和一系列旧有的挑战，特朗普总统步入了其总统任期的新阶段。经过一周司法方面的挫败和白宫西翼的一场斗争后，特朗普准备重回正轨。
Outside of the White House, American law enforcement authorities criticized the president’s admonition that the police should not be “too nice” while transporting suspects. Experts worried that his words could encourage the inappropriate use of force.	在白宫外，美国执法机构对总统此前发出的警告进行了批评，特朗普此前称警方在转移嫌犯时不应“太好”。专家担忧他的这番话可能会鼓励对警力的不当使用。
_____	_____
• In Pakistan, Imran Khan, above, a populist politician and former cricket star, has emerged as the strongest contender to succeed Nawaz Sharif, who stepped down as prime minister after the Supreme Court ruled that corruption allegations had disqualified him.	• 在巴基斯坦，民粹派政客、前板球明星伊姆兰·汗（Imran Khan，上图）成为了接替纳瓦兹·谢里夫(Nawaz Sharif)最有力的人选。在最高法院做出裁决，认为腐败指控使其丧失了担任总理的资格后，谢里夫下台。
But Mr. Khan’s path to victory in the next general election, set for	但汗在下届大选中通往成功的路还有很远。下届大选将于2018年中举行。

mid-2018, is far from assured.	
On Saturday, Mr. Sharif picked his younger brother, Shehbaz Sharif, to replace him as prime minister.	周六, 谢里夫选择弟弟沙赫巴兹·谢里夫(Shehbaz Sharif)接替自己担任总理。
_____	_____
• Mother of Children, My Weak One or sometimes My Goat.	• “孩子的母亲”、“我脆弱的那一个”, 有时候则是“我的小山羊”
These are some of the terms men in Afghanistan use to refer to their wives in public, instead of their names, which would be a grave dishonor to share outside the family.	这是一些阿富汗男子在公众场合用于指代其妻子的称呼, 而非直呼其名。在家庭之外直接称呼妻子的名字, 是严重的侮辱。
But a social media campaign hopes to change this custom by challenging women to break the deep-rooted taboo and reclaim their identities.	但一项社交媒体活动希望通过挑战女性打破这一根深蒂固的传统禁忌、重新找回自己的身份, 以改变这一习俗。
Business	商业
• China's e-commerce giants, like Alibaba and JD.com, are courting luxury retailers by providing white-glove deliveries rather than using couriers, who are better known for their hasty drop-offs in three-wheeled carts.	• 阿里巴巴和京东这些中国电子商务巨头, 正以高质量的配送服务, 而非快递来努力吸引奢侈品零售商, 后者以三轮车草率送货而闻名。
• Apple, in another apparent bow to Beijing, removed software, known as VPNs, that help users skirt internet censors from its app store in China.	• 苹果再次明显顺从北京的要求, 将 VPN 类软件从中国的苹果应用商店中移除。这类软件能帮助用户避开网络监管。
• For Tesla, a moment of truth. The electric carmaker unveiled its Model 3 sedans, its \$35,000 entry into the mass market.	• 特斯拉的关键时刻到了。这家电动汽车制造商公布了其 Model 3 轿车, 这款售价为 3.5 万美元的车型是特斯拉进入大众市场的尝试。
• As Japan's population dwindles, many retirees are returning to the work force. Meet Shigekazu Miyazaki, who is still flying a plane at 65.	• 随着日本人口下降, 不少退休人员正在重返工作岗位。来认识一下宫崎成一(Shigekazu Miyazaki), 现年 65 岁的他还在开飞机。
• Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Philippines, a mayor who had been accused by President Rodrigo Duterte of links to drug trafficking was killed along with his wife and 10 other people in a police raid. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在菲律宾，一场警察突袭中，一名曾被罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)总统指控与贩毒有关的市长被杀。与他一道被杀死的还有其妻及另外 10 人。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's coast guard seized more than 3,000 pounds of heroin, worth nearly \$550 million, from a merchant ship off the coast of Gujarat. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在古吉拉特邦海岸的一艘商船上，印度的海岸警卫队没收了 3000 多磅海洛因，价值近 5.5 亿美元。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Firefighters in Spain are investigating the cause of a fire at a music festival in Barcelona that forced the evacuation of 20,000 people and incinerated the event's stage. [Associated Press] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 西班牙的消防队员正在调查巴塞罗那一个音乐节上发生的火灾起因，该火灾导致 2 万人被迫疏散，舞台被烧成灰烬。(美联社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Venezuela, a vote to restructure the government to give more power to its leftist president was marked by the killing of a candidate and a boycott of the polls by many voters. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在委内瑞拉，一项旨在重组政府、赋予该国左派总统更多权力的投票，因为一名候选人被杀害，而遭到不少选民杯葛。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police in Vietnam arrested four activists in a widening crackdown on dissent. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 越南警方扩大了对异见者的镇压，逮捕了四名活动人士。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Japan, the resignations of two high-ranking women is raising questions about Prime Minister Shinzo Abe's promise to create a society in which "women can shine." [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在日本，两位高级别女性官员的辞职正在引发外界关于安倍晋三首相承诺要建立一个“女性也能闪耀”的社会的疑问。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boris Johnson, Britain's foreign minister, received a rebuke from China's state-affiliated news media during his visit last week to Australia, Japan and New Zealand. [Bloomberg] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 英国外交大臣鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)上周出访澳大利亚、日本和新西兰期间，遭到中国官方新闻媒体的指责。(彭博社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australian scientists are evaluating the status of the platypus after it was rated as "near threatened." But pinning down the elusive, and famously bizarre, species is no easy task. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚科学家正在对鸭嘴兽作出评估，此前鸭嘴兽被定为“近危物种”。但要弄清楚这种行踪隐蔽、以古怪出名的生物并不是一项容易的任务。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research shows that adults can boost resilience in middle age, which 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 研究显示，成人的适应能力将在中年增强，这个阶段我们也最为需要这种

is often when we need it most.	能力。
• Flying is bad for the planet. You can help make it better.	• 乘飞机出行对地球有害。你能帮助让地球变得更好。
• Recipe of the day: Pastas, like this eggplant and tomato recipe, should focus on the vegetables.	• 今日菜谱：意大利面，比如这个茄子和番茄酱意面，应当着重在蔬菜上。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• “This is one of the few freedoms we have.” In an squalid camp in Bangladesh, soccer is a prized diversion for Rohingya refugees.	• “这是我们为数不多的自由之一。”在孟加拉国一个环境肮脏的营地中，足球是罗辛亚难民珍视的消遣活动。
• The original infinity pools. In this daily 360 video, take a dip in some of the more than 100 ocean baths and rock pools in New South Wales, Australia.	• 原始的无边际泳池。在这个每日 360 视频中，在澳大利亚新南威尔士州的 100 多个海滨浴场和岩池中泡一泡。
• A Times profile: An Iraqi-Australian surgeon fled Baghdad in 1999 after being ordered to cut off the ears of army deserters. Now the prime minister wants him to help amputees walk again.	• 时报侧写：1999 年，一名伊拉克裔澳大利亚籍外科医生在收到命令，让其切掉逃兵的耳朵后逃出了巴格达。如今总理希望他帮助截肢患者再次行走。
Back Story	幕后故事
Cup or cone?	杯装还是甜筒？
Mister Softee has posed the age-old ice cream question across the United States for more than 60 years, delighting summer fans with a twist of soft-serve.	60 多年来，富豪雪糕(Mister Softee)一直在美国各地问出这个经典的冰淇淋问题，用螺旋状的软冰淇淋为夏日里的爱好者们提供愉悦。
The soft-serve ice cream truck company was founded in 1956 by the brothers William and James Conway in Philadelphia. The two were working for Sweden Freezer, a major ice cream machine manufacturer, before conquering the soft-serve market. Their company now operates more than 600 blue-and-white trucks in 15 states and has made appearances as far away as England and China.	这家软冰淇淋车公司始创于 1956 年，由费城的一对兄弟威廉和詹姆斯·康威(William and James Conway)创办。在攻下软冰淇淋市场前，二人为一家大型冰淇淋机器生产商 Sweden Freezer 工作。他们的公司如今在 15 个州运营着 600 多辆蓝白色的冰淇淋车，甚至在英国和中国也出现了它们的身影。
There is some dispute over who invented soft-serve ice cream; Dairy	在谁发明了软冰淇淋的问题上，外界有所争议。冰雪皇后(Dairy Queen)和

Queen and Carvel both claim the title. Carvel began selling soft-serve ice cream by accident in 1934, when founder Tom Carvel's truck broke down, forcing him to sell melting ice cream. The British prime minister Margaret Thatcher is even credited with contributing to the modern soft-serve recipe.	凯菲(Carvel)均称是自己。出于偶然,凯菲在1934年开始售卖软冰淇淋,当时汤姆·凯菲(Tom Carvel)的卡车坏了,迫使他开始卖正在融化的冰淇淋。英国首相玛格丽特·撒切尔(Margaret Thatcher)甚至被认为对现代软冰淇淋配方有所贡献。
But there's no doubt that the jingle created by a Philadelphia adman in 1960 helped Mister Softee become a "totem of American popular culture":	但毫无疑问,费城一名广告人在1960年创造的广告词让富豪雪糕成为了“美国流行文化的图腾”:
The creamiest dreamiest soft ice cream	香香甜甜冰淇淋
You get from Mister Softee	富豪雪糕送给你
For a refreshing delight supreme	清爽美味又高级
Look for Mister Softee.	富豪雪糕真带劲。
Have a sweet week.	祝你度过美好的一周。
/international/20170731/russia-nawaz-sharif-north-korea	/international/20170731/russia-nawaz-sharif-north-korea
Anthony Scaramucci, Russia, John Kelly: Your Tuesday Briefing	早报: 白宫再现人事震荡, 印尼拘捕百余中国人
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia said that new U.S. sanctions forced it to order the dismissal of 755 American Embassy employees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 俄罗斯表示, 美国新的制裁措施使它不得不下令美国大使馆裁减 755 人。
Though most are likely to be Russian nationals, it's the harshest such move since 1986, and one that our analyst said underscored President Vladimir Putin's bad bet on warmer relations with a Trump administration.	尽管受到影响的大多数可能是俄罗斯人, 这还是自 1986 年以来最为严厉的措施, 我们的分析人士说, 此事突显了弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)总统赌运不佳, 还以为在特朗普政府执政时两国关系会热络起来。
Vice President Mike Pence assured the Baltic States of American support against the threat of Russian aggression, telling the NATO allies	对于俄罗斯的侵犯威胁, 副总统麦克·彭斯(Mike Pence)向波罗的海国家确保了美国的支持。他在访问那里的时候告诉北约盟友“对我们其中一员的攻击,

during a trip there that “an attack on one of us is an attack on us all.”	就是对我们所有人的攻击”。
Above, Mr. Pence in Georgia on Monday.	上图为彭斯周一在格鲁吉亚。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump removed Anthony Scaramucci, above, as his communications director, relieving him just days after he had unloaded a crude tirade against other members of the president’s senior staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统将其通讯联络主管安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci, 上图)解职, 几天前, 斯卡拉穆奇刚刚对总统的其他高级幕僚发表了一番言辞粗鲁的长篇大论。
The decision to remove Mr. Scaramucci, who had boasted about reporting directly to the president rather than the chief of staff, apparently came at the request of the newly sworn in holder of that post, John Kelly.	斯卡拉穆奇曾大肆吹嘘自己绕过幕僚长向总统直接报告, 他的免职决定, 看来是应新上任的白宫幕僚长约翰·凯利(John Kelly)的要求下作出的。
Mr. Kelly, a retired four-star Marine general who presided over Mr. Trump’s crackdown on illegal immigration, must now instill order on a staff whose infighting has grown toxic.	凯利是一名退休的四星海军上将, 他主持了特朗普对非法移民的打压工作, 现在凯利必须在内讧越来越严重的幕僚间逐渐恢复秩序。
Mr. Trump insisted in a tweet that, despite appearances, there was no chaos in his administration.	特朗普在一则推文中坚称无论表象如何, 他的政府中不存在混乱。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syrian children born and raised under the Islamic State have experienced and witnessed astonishing brutality. Those freed are struggling to leave the trauma behind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在伊斯兰国的统治下出生、长大的叙利亚儿童经历、目睹了令人震惊的暴行。那些获得自由的孩子正在努力摆脱伤痛。
At makeshift camps beyond the control of ISIS, small boys wearing black bandannas still play at being ISIS fighters.	在 ISIS 控制之外的临时营地, 头戴黑色印花头巾的小男孩仍然扮作 ISIS 战士玩耍。
“You don’t see children living their normal age,” one observer said. “You see grown-up men.”	“你看不到儿童的天性,” 一名观察者说。“你只看到成年男子。”
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our team in Australia looks at a how a viral video of lawn bowlers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 跟随我们的澳大利亚团队, 看看草地滚球者跳碧昂斯(Beyoncé)舞蹈的爆

doing a Beyoncé dance, above, has drawn attention to their plight: They may be losing their bowling lanes to Melbourne's hot real estate market.	红视频是如何引发人们对其所处困境的关注：他们可能会因为墨尔本火爆的房地产市场失去自己的滚球场地。
_____	_____
• And most tourists to Hong Kong rush to fancy restaurants and shops, but the more adventurous types join guide Alla Lau on a subversive tour of the city's less glamorous underbelly.	• 大多数来到香港的游客都会奔向高级的餐馆和店铺，但更多富有冒险精神的人会跟随导游阿拉·刘(Alla Lau)，深入这座城市不那么光鲜亮丽的腹地，进行一次颠覆性的旅行。
Ms. Lau educates visitors about her native city's unpaid domestic workers, freewheeling street vendors and raucous politics.	阿拉·刘会向游客讲解这座她生长的城市中收不到薪水的家政工作人员、走街串巷的街头小贩以及当地喧闹的政治。
Business	商业
• American companies long saved money by hiring people in faraway cubicle farms in India or other countries. Some of those jobs are being outsourced again – in the United States. Above, Americans training in Colorado.	• 美国公司长期通过雇佣在遥远的印度或其他国家“隔间农场”里的人来节省开支。一些这样的工作又再次被外包了出去——美国。上图中，美国人在科罗拉多接受培训。
• Discovery will buy Scripps Networks Interactive, the owner of Food Network and HGTV, for \$11.9 billion. The deal comes amid broad consolidation in the media and telecommunications industries.	• 探索频道(Discovery)将以 119 亿美元收购 Scripps Networks Interactive，后者是美食频道(Food Network)和家园频道(HGTV)的母公司。这一交易宣布之时，正值媒体通讯行业进行广泛合并之际。
• Air travel trouble: A federal court directed American aviation regulators to address what a judge called “the Case of the Incredible Shrinking Airline Seat.”	• 航空出行的麻烦：一家联邦法院要求美国航空监管机构就一名法官所说的“飞机上越来越小的座椅案”拿出解决办法。
And an airport attendant in France was caught on cellphone cameras punching a passenger who was holding a child.	法国的一名机场服务人员被人用手机拍到殴打一名抱着小孩的乘客。
• HSBC will buy back up to \$2 billion more in shares. The London-based bank, which generates much of its profit in Asia, has announced \$5.5 billion in share repurchases since last year as its prospects have	• 汇丰银行(HSBC)将进行价值高达 20 亿美元的股票回购。这家总部位于伦敦的银行大部分的盈利来自亚洲，自去年该银行前景有所改善后，已宣布了 55 亿美元的股票回购。

improved.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple's earnings report on Tuesday is among the top business headlines to watch this week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 苹果(Apple)周二发布的收益报告是本周最值得关注的商业新闻。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Afghanistan, the Islamic State claimed a suicide attack on the Iraqi Embassy in Kabul, at least the third coordinated assault in the Afghan capital in recent weeks. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在阿富汗，伊斯兰国宣称对喀布尔的伊拉克大使馆自杀式袭击事件负责。这是近几年来在阿富汗首都发生的至少第三起有组织的袭击。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taiwan was battered by two storms within 24 hours – Typhoon Nesat followed by Tropical Storm Haitang – leaving more than 100 people trapped by floodwaters. Both storms weakened heading into China, but Nesat forced the evacuation of more than 70,000 people in Fujian Province. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 台湾在 24 小时内遭受两场风暴的冲击——先是台风纳沙，之后是热带风暴海棠——导致 100 多人被洪水围困。两场风暴减弱后登陆中国，但台风尼莎导致福建省超过 7 万人撤离。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police in Indonesia detained more than 150 Chinese nationals accused of bilking about \$450 million from wealthy Chinese embroiled in legal problems with false promises to stop the cases. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 印度尼西亚警方拘留了 150 多名中国人。他们被控对陷入法律麻烦的中国富人做出虚假承诺，称能停止调查，诈骗金额约 4.5 亿美元。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angelina Jolie and Rithy Panh, the Cambodian filmmaker, denied accusations of ethical misconduct about how they cast the lead child actress for an upcoming film, "First They Killed My Father." [The Phnom Penh Post] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 安吉丽娜·朱莉(Angelina Jolie)和柬埔寨电影人潘礼德(Rithy Panh)否认在给即将上映的电影《他们先杀了我父亲》(First They Killed My Father)挑选担任主演的儿童演员时存在伦理失范的行为。(《金边邮报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paris will play host to the 2024 Summer Olympics in an agreement that will give Los Angeles the 2028 Games. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 根据一项协议，巴黎将承办 2024 年夏季奥运会，洛杉矶则获得了 2028 年奥运会的举办权。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sho Kimura received a hero's welcome in Japan after a stunning upset win over Zou Shiming of China for the world flyweight championship. Kimura is one of 11 Japanese boxers to currently hold a world title. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在出人意料地击败中国选手邹市明、赢得世界轻量级冠军头衔后，木村翔(Sho Kimura)在日本获得了英雄般地欢迎。木村翔是目前持有世界级冠军头衔的 11 名日本拳手之一。(《南华早报》)

[South China Morning Post]	
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: If your corn looks good, sauté some kernels with greens, bacon and scallions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：如果你家里的玉米看起来不错，那就用蔬菜、培根和葱炒玉米粒吧。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your summer reading list. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这是你的夏日阅读清单。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want to drink well while traveling? Apps and Instagram can help — but so can local servers, bartenders and retailers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 想在旅行时喝好吗？应用程序和 Instagram 可以帮忙——但当地的服务、酒保和零售商也能帮忙。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In memoriam: Sam Shepard, the avant-garde American playwright and Oscar-nominated actor, at 73; and Jeanne Moreau, the sensual, gravel-voiced actress of the French New Wave, at 89. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 缅怀：美国先锋剧作家、奥斯卡提名演员山姆·谢帕德(Sam Shepard)去世，享年 73 岁；性感、声音沙哑的法国新浪潮女演员珍妮·莫罗(Jeanne Moreau)去世，享年 89 岁。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's favorite designer, Anita Dongre, hit an astounding level of visibility after the Duchess of Cambridge wore one of her designs. Our fashion team looks at why the West took so long to catch on. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在剑桥公爵夫人穿了她的设计后，印度令人喜爱的设计师阿妮塔·冬格拉(Anita Dongre)曝光度达到了令人震惊的程度。我们的时尚团队检视了一下为何西方经过这么长时间才注意到她。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the latest "Game of Thrones," Cersei and her schemes were central. Here's our recap. (Want more? Sign up for our weekly email newsletter.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在最新的《权力的游戏》(Game of Thrones)中，瑟曦(Cersei)和她的阴谋成为了主线。这里是我们的概述（想知道更多？点击订阅我们的每周新闻电邮。）
Back Story	幕后故事
The Six Flags amusement park chain now has 20 properties across North America, but it all began on this day in 1961 when Six Flags Over Texas opened its doors.	连锁的六旗乐园(Six Flags)在北美拥有 20 处产业，但一切都是在 1961 年的今天开始的，当时六旗德州乐园(Six Flags Over Texas)开幕。
The park, a harbinger of a trend that has swept much of the world, included a number of milestones: The log flume, a water ride now ubiquitous at theme parks, made its debut there in 1963. The park was	这家乐园是一股横扫了世界大多数地方潮流的先驱，有不少里程碑意义的项目：木舟激流(The log flume)是一个水上项目，如今在主题公园中无所不在，它于 1963 年在该乐园亮相。这家乐园在 1966 年还首个推出了矿车过山车

also the first to feature a mine train roller coaster (complete with underwater tunnel) in 1966.	(还有水下隧道)。
Theme park innovations have since climbed ever-greater heights.	自此之后, 主题公园的创新项目不断攀上新的高峰。
Steel roller coasters with multiple inversions — in which riders are turned upside down — found favor in the '70s. The Corkscrew at Cedar Point theme park outside Cleveland was the first to feature three such loops.	钢铁制造的、多次倒置的过山车——乘坐者会上下颠倒——在 70 年底赢得了人们的喜爱。克利夫兰外杉点乐园的螺旋过山车是首个推出此类上下颠倒特色的地方。
The '90s brought inverted coasters like Batman: The Ride, in which passengers are seated underneath the track with their feet dangling.	90 年代带来了蝙蝠侠过山车(Batman: The Ride)这样的反向过山车, 乘坐者坐在轨道下方, 双脚悬空。
The turn of the century brought on height with giga coasters like Millennium Force at Cedar Point, although the past decade has seen a return to wooden coasters.	世纪之交, 出现了杉点乐园中千禧力量(Millennium Force)这样的垂直过山车, 尽管过去十年间, 木制过山车似乎又回归了。
3-D glasses and computer simulations have become a staple at Universal's theme parks, and a motorbike-style vehicle was engineered for a ride at Disney's park in Shanghai.	在环球影城, 3D 眼镜和电脑模拟技术成为了该主题公园的主要卖点。在上海的迪士尼乐园, 则出现了一个类似摩托车的设计。
What will the next decade of rides bring? We'll have our hands up in anticipation.	下一个十年, 将会出现什么样的过山车? 我们拭目以待。
/international/20170801/anthony-scaramucci-russia-john-kelly	/international/20170801/anthony-scaramucci-russia-john-kelly
White House, Russia, Pakistan: Your Wednesday Briefing	早报: 新华社回击特朗普, 澳洲大学性侵案频发
Good morning.	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Trump administration is preparing a broad move against China over trade, according to people with knowledge of its plans, amid growing worries in the U.S. over a Chinese government-led effort to make the country a global leader in crucial technologies of the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 据熟悉特朗普政府计划的人士说, 特朗普政府准备就贸易对中国展开大型举措。美国对中国政府牵头力图让该国成为未来关键科技领域领导者的行动愈发担忧。

<p>The trade case is said to focus on alleged Chinese violations of American intellectual property.</p>	<p>据称该贸易案将聚焦在中国被指违反美国知识产权方面。</p>
<p>Meanwhile, Beijing fired back at President Trump over his tweets accusing China of failing to tame its ally North Korea in a cutting editorial. And Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said the U.S. was not seeking regime change in North Korea.</p>	<p>与此同时，对于特朗普总统在推文中指责中国未能遏制其盟友朝鲜的说法，北京以一篇言辞尖锐的社论予以还击。此外，国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)说美国不寻求朝鲜政权更替。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Pentagon and State Department have proposed to the White House a plan to supply Ukraine with anti-tank missiles and other arms, according to Defense Department officials. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 据国务院官员称，五角大楼和国务院已向白宫提出一项计划，以反坦克导弹及其他武器支援乌克兰。
<p>The proposal comes as fighting between Ukrainian troops and Russian-backed separatists has increased in recent days, and as Russia prepares to send 100,000 troops to Belarus.</p>	<p>计划的提出，正值乌克兰部队与由俄罗斯支持的分裂分子的战斗于近期有所升级之际，同时俄罗斯还准备向白俄罗斯派遣 10 万部队。</p>
<p>And Vice President Mike Pence, above in Tbilisi, Georgia, said President Trump would “very soon” sign a measure to expand sanctions against Russia, and said that Moscow’s “destabilizing activities” and support for rogue regimes “has to change.”</p>	<p>身在格鲁吉亚第比利斯的副总统麦克·彭斯（Mike Pence，上图）说，特朗普总统“很快”会签署扩大对俄制裁的议案，并且表示莫斯科“破坏稳定的行为”以及支持流氓政权的做法“必须改变”。</p>
<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Philippines, the police shrugged off criticism suggesting that a bloody raid over the weekend that left 15 people dead, including a mayor accused of drug trafficking by President Rodrigo Duterte, above center, was a summary execution. 	<p>_____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在菲律宾，对于外界批评周末的一场流血突袭实为草率处决的说法，警方置若罔闻。那次突袭导致 15 人死亡，其中包括一名被罗德里戈·杜特地（Rodrigo Duterte，上图中）总统指控贩毒的市长。
<p>A senator who has been a critic of Mr. Duterte’s crackdown on drugs, which has left thousands dead at the hands of the police or vigilantes, described the police raid as a “rub-out.”</p>	<p>一名批评杜特地打击毒品行动的参议员将这场警察突袭形容为“大清除”。杜特地的打击毒品行动已致成千上万人死于警方或治安员之手。</p>

_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I value my freedom and my privacy, and both are gone today." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "我重视自己的自由和隐私，今天这两样都没有了。"
That was the interim prime minister of Pakistan, Shahid Khaqan Abbasi, who spoke to the The New York Times an hour before being formally approved by Parliament.	阿巴西·哈坎·沙希德(Abbasi Khaqan Shaheed)正式被巴基斯坦议会批准成为临时总理前一小时，在接受《纽约时报》的采访时说出了这句话。
Despite his reluctance about taking the job, the U.S.-educated petroleum minister, who is an airline owner and sky diving buff, said he was no "bench warmer." Here's a profile of Mr. Abbasi.	尽管他不愿谈及接受该职位的事情，但这位在美国接受教育的石油部长说他不是"候补人选"。阿巴西拥有一家航空公司，爱好高空跳伞运动。这里是关于阿巴西的人物特写。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Australia's first-ever national survey on sexual assault and harassment at universities revealed "shocking levels" of sexual violence on campuses across the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚首个在大学进行的性侵犯和性骚扰调查显示，全国各地的校园中性暴力达到了"令人震惊的程度"。
The report showed that 51 percent of all university students were sexually harassed at least once in 2016.	根据这份报告，2016年，51%的大学生至少被性骚扰过一次。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of refugees and migrants on Manus Island, in Papua New Guinea, protested their treatment under Australia's offshore detention program, and many detainees refused to leave. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 巴布亚新几内亚马努斯岛上成百上千名的难民和移民对他们在澳大利亚离岸收容计划中受到的待遇进行了抗议，不少被收容的人拒绝离开。
The Australian authorities want the refugees to move to a new facility; the protesters say they are being aggressively relocated and denied protection.	澳大利亚当局希望这些难民转移到一处新的设施，抗议者表示他们被强制重新安置，并称没有获得保护。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starbucks is opening more than one new store a day in China, and creating some 10,000 jobs there each year. The secret to success? Mutual trust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 星巴克(Starbucks)在中国正在以超过每天新开一家店的速度扩张，在该国每年创造了约一万个工作岗位。成功的秘诀？相互信任。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apple beat expectations: Earnings were up 12 percent to \$8.7 billion in the latest quarter and its revenue increased 7 percent from last year to \$45.4 billion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 苹果(Apple)的营收超出预期：上一个季度的利润增长 12%，达到了 87 亿美元；营收与去年相比上涨 7%，达到了 454 亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1MDB, the scandal-ridden Malaysian sovereign wealth fund, missed a \$629 million payment to an Abu Dhabi government fund. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 丑闻缠身的马来西亚主权财富基金 1MDB 未能及时向阿布扎比一家政府基金支付 6.29 亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joining Apple, Amazon also bowed to China's tough new restrictions on online content. Apple's quiet capitulation to the tightening censorship, our tech columnist writes, is a dangerous precedent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 亚马逊加入了苹果的行列，屈从于中国对网络内容严格的新限制措施。我们的科技专栏作家写道，苹果一言不发地向收紧审查的行为投降，是一个危险的先例。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sony, the Japanese electronics giant, reported a 15.2 percent increase in revenue and \$732 million in net profit in the second quarter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本电子巨头索尼收益增长 15.2%，第二季度的净利润达 7.32 亿美元。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dow hit a record high, and U.S. stocks were up. Here's a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 道琼斯指数(The Dow)创下历史新高，美国股市上扬。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A photojournalist for The New York Times documented the devastating toll inside Mosul's Old City, above, where Islamic State fighters are still holding out. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《纽约时报》一名摄影记者记录下了摩苏尔老城惨重的伤亡情况。伊斯兰国(Islamic State)的战斗者依然在这里勉力坚持（上图）。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global warming is essentially tied with the Islamic State as the most-feared security threat around the world, according to a new poll. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一项新的民意测验发现，在全球各地，全球变暖与伊斯兰国都是最令人惧怕的安全威胁。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In India, at least 218 people have died from flooding in the western state of Gujarat. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在印度，至少 218 人死于西部古吉拉特邦(Gujarat)的洪灾。(BBC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 20 people were killed by suicide bombers who attacked a Shia mosque in the western Afghan city of Herat. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 阿富汗西部城市赫拉特，至少 20 人在针对一个什叶清真寺的自杀式炸弹袭击中身亡。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Get out of Cambodia." Prime Minister Hun Sen shut down an American charity featured in a CNN report on the sex trade in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “滚出柬埔寨。”CNN 关于柬埔寨性交易的报道激怒首相洪森(Hun Sen)，他将其中提到的一家美国慈善组织关闭。(《纽约时报》)

Cambodia. [The New York Times]	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China's Communist Party denounced and censored a Chinese author's strident essay about the tension between "old Beijingers" and the "fake" lives of migrants in the rapidly growing city after it went viral online. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一位中国作者关于“老北京”和外来者“假装”在生活之间的紧张关系的尖锐之作在网上爆红后，中国共产党对其进行了抨击和审查。（路透社）
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Japan, non-melting Popsicles are a thing. The secret is a liquid extracted from strawberries — a discovery that was made by accident. [Asahi Shimbun] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在日本，不会融化的棒冰受到了追捧。秘诀是从草莓榨取的汁液——这一发现是偶然得来的。（《朝日新闻》）
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士，让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: Take some time in the morning to make watermelon Popsicles. You'll thank yourself later. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱：早上花一点时间，做点西瓜冰棒吧。之后你会感谢自己的。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is it possible to drink too much water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 过度饮水，这件事有可能吗？
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well do you know the world? Take our quiz. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 你有多了解这个世界？做个测验看看。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Its landscapes evoke the Sahara: Vast expanses of golden sand, ruffled into scalloped patterns by the wind. There are even camels. Welcome to Tottori on the west coast of Japan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这里的地貌让人想起撒哈拉：大量的金色沙子被风吹出一个个扇形波纹。甚至还有骆驼。欢迎来到日本西海岸的鸟取(Tottori)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Vietnam '67 series continues with South Vietnam's "daredevil girls," women whose wartime lives blurred the lines between battlefield and home front, and between civilian and fighter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 我们的越南 67 系列继续讲述了南越“无畏姑娘”的故事，这些女性战时的生活被战场与家庭、平民与战士模糊了界限。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • And Will Shortz has edited The New York Times's crossword puzzles since 1993. Take a peek inside his editing process — and at his immense puzzle collection, which includes 25,000 puzzle books and magazines, dating to 1534. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 自 1993 年起，威尔·肖兹(Will Shortz)就一直是《纽约时报》填字游戏的编辑。来看看他的编辑过程，还有大量的填字游戏收藏吧，包括 2.5 万本填字游戏书籍和杂志，最古老的可追溯至 1534 年。

Back Story	幕后故事
Our departing book critic, Michiko Kakutani, above, has been hailed as the most powerful critic in the English-speaking world.	我们即将离任的书评人角谷美智子 (Michiko Kakutani, 上图) 被誉为英语世界里最有权势的评论人。
Her output during 38 years at The Times attracted plenty of response, and on the day she announced her plans to step down, a colleague revealed a letter that Ms. Kakutani received early in her career.	在时报工作的 38 年间, 她的作品引来了大量回应。在她宣布计划离职的那一天, 一位同事公开了角谷在职业生涯早期收到的一封信。
Ms. Kakutani had written a profile of Pat Carroll, an actress who was then portraying the writer Gertrude Stein on stage. She describing her home as "filled with books by Stein and about Stein, as well as xeroxed Ph.D. theses and obscure literary journals."	那会儿, 角谷写了一篇关于女演员帕特·卡罗尔 (Pat Carroll) 的人物特写, 当时卡罗尔在舞台上诠释作家格特鲁德·斯泰因 (Gertrude Stein)。角谷如此描述了这位女演员的家: "到处都是斯泰因的作品和关于斯泰因的书籍, 还有各种复印 (xeroxed) 的博士论文与晦涩难懂的文学期刊。"
The next day, Aug. 2, 1979, a letter addressed to "Mr. Michiko Kakutani" arrived, sent by an employee of Xerox, a company famous for protecting its brand name.	第二天, 也就是 1979 年 8 月 2 日, 来了一封收件人为"角谷美智子先生"的信, 发件人是施乐 (Xerox) 复印机公司的员工。这家公司以保护品牌而著称。
"There is no adjective 'xerox,'" the letter explained. "If in the future you wish to use the name Xerox, it should be used with a capital 'X' and no 'ed'."	"'复印'一词不存在形容词用法, "这封信中说道。"如果以后你想使用 Xerox 的名字, 应该有大写的 X, 且词尾不带有'ed'。"
Indeed, The Times style arbiters agree.	确实, 时报的文体规范仲裁人也同意这一点。
Richard Samson, who is on The Times's legal team, said a multitude of companies had objected to their trademarks being used as generic substitutes. "Over the years," he said, "We have received concerned letters from owners of the trademarks Spinning, Hula-Hoop, Sheetrock, Jeep and many others."	时报法律团队中的理查德·萨姆森 (Richard Samson) 说有不少公司都反对自己的商标名被用作普遍的指称。"这么多年来, "他说, "我们从动感单车 (Spinning)、呼啦圈 (Hula-Hoop)、石膏板 (Sheetrock)、吉普 (Jeep) 等不少注册商标的公司那里都收到了类似表达关切的信件。"
/international/20170802/white-house-russia-pakistan	/international/20170802/white-house-russia-pakistan
North Korea, Russia, Jacinda Ardern: Your Thursday Briefing	早报: 刘霞失联多日, 中美在科技领域交锋
Good morning.	早安。

Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology is proving a major battleground for China and the U.S., with the White House said to be preparing a trade case accusing China of extensive violations of intellectual property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 科技正在成为中美斗争的主要阵地。据称，白宫正在准备对中国的贸易做法和所谓的知识产权偷窃发起大规模调查。
But Beijing has a strong grip on American technology companies fearful of losing access to the Chinese market, and global trade rules could favor China.	但北京对担心失去中国市场的美国科技公司有着强有力的控制。全球贸易规则可能对中国有利。
Above, a Ford Motor plant in Hangzhou, China.	上图为中国杭州的一家福特汽车(Ford Motor)工厂。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Trump signed legislation imposing new sanctions on Russia, but he asserted that the bill, which also includes sanctions on Iran and North Korea, was "seriously flawed," raising questions about how he would enforce it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统签署了对俄实施新制裁的法案，但他称这个包括朝鲜和伊朗的法案具有“严重缺陷”，引发了外界关于他将如何实施相关措施的疑问。
Vice President Mike Pence, speaking in Montenegro, committed American support to eight Balkan nations and warned against Russian encroachment in the region. Russia, he said, is an "unpredictable country that casts a shadow from the east."	副总统麦克·彭斯(Mike Pence)在黑山共和国发表讲话，承诺美国对八个巴尔干国家的支持，并对俄罗斯在该地区的侵犯行为予以警告。他说，俄罗斯是一个“无法预测的国家，自东方投下阴影”。
Separately, Mr. Trump voiced support for legislation that would overhaul decades of immigration policy – replacing a system that favors an immigrant's family ties with one that favors skills and employability.	另外，特朗普支持一项将大幅改变数十年来的移民政策的法案，该法案将以支持技术和就业能力，替换现有的支持移民在美国有家族成员关系的体系。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The United States tested an unarmed intercontinental ballistic missile from an air base in California, above, with the timing of the launch expected to be of note in North Korea, which recently tested its missile 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 美国从加州一个空军基地试验了一枚无弹头洲际弹道导弹（上图），该导弹发射的时机，令外界认为此举针对的是最近试射导弹的朝鲜及其主要盟友中国。

arsenal, and China, the North's main ally.	
"The test demonstrates that the United States' nuclear enterprise is safe, secure, effective and ready," the Pentagon said.	五角大楼说, "试验展示出美国的核武系统是安全、有保障、有效以及做好万全准备的。"
The test came a day after Secretary of State Rex Tillerson said that the U.S. was not seeking a regime change in North Korea.	该试验一天前, 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)曾表示美国不寻求朝鲜政权更替。
_____	_____
• A breakthrough in science: Genes in human embryos have for the first time been successfully edited to repair a disease-causing mutation.	• 科学界的突破: 人类胚胎中的基因首次编辑成功, 以修复能导致疾病的基因突变。
The milestone raises the prospect that one day children may be protected from hereditary conditions – but it is also sure to renew ethical concerns that some might try to design babies with certain traits, like greater intelligence or athleticism.	这一里程碑带来了这样的前景: 有朝一日儿童可能不再受到遗传疾病的危害——但也将引发新的道德担忧, 即一些人可能会试图设计带有特定特质的婴儿, 例如智力更高或运动能力更强等。
_____	_____
• "Totally unacceptable."	• "完全不可接受。"
That was New Zealand's new opposition leader, Jacinda Ardern, above, who was asked twice in her first day on the job to explain her decision on whether to have children, a personal question she said none of her male colleagues would have to answer.	这句话出自新西兰新的反对党领袖杰茜达·阿德恩(Jacinda Ardern, 上图)。上任第一天, 她两次被问及是否生小孩, 她说没有一个男性同事需要回答这个私人问题。
Ms. Ardern's reactions to the men interviewing her for New Zealand news outlets has enlivened the public debate over the double standards faced by men and women in the workplace.	阿德恩对新西兰新闻媒体采访她的男记者所做出的回应, 引发了关于职场中男女面临双重标准问题的公众大讨论。
_____	_____
• In Australia, a bill to legalize same-sex marriage could be put before Parliament this month. Our correspondents spoke to residents in Sydney about the prospect of it passing.	• 在澳大利亚, 将同性婚姻合法化的法案将于本月呈至议会。就该法案的前景, 我们的记者采访了悉尼当地的居民。

<p>“The actual community is gaining traction in terms of openness,” one woman said, “and it’s just legislators that need to catch up.”</p>	<p>“实际上社区在开放性方面已经有所发展，”一名女子说道，“需要迎头赶上的是立法者。”</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nations are coming together to protect marine life in the high seas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 各国正在通力合作，以保护公海中的海洋生物。
<p>“We can’t continue in an ungoverned way if we are concerned about protecting biodiversity and protecting marine life,” said the president of the United Nations General Assembly.</p>	<p>联合国大会主席说，“如果我们对保护生物多样性和海洋生物有所关心的话，就不能以无监管的方式继续下去。”</p>
<p>But a new governing body to regulate the high seas is likely to collide with hard-knuckled diplomatic bargaining and powerful commercial interests.</p>	<p>但一个新的监管公海的机构很可能会与强硬的外交谈判以及有力的商业利益相冲突。</p>
<p>Treaty negotiations could begin as early as 2018.</p>	<p>相关协议的谈判最早将于 2018 年启动。</p>
<p>Business</p>	<p>商业</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As the Trump administration tightens immigration, governments around the world are stepping up efforts to lure talent and capital away from the United States. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 随着特朗普政府收紧移民，世界各地的政府正在加快脚步，努力吸引美国的人才和资金。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At a Nissan factory in Mississippi more than 3,500 workers, most of them African-American, will decide on unionization this week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在密西西比州的一家尼桑(Nissan)工厂，大多数为非裔美国人的 3500 多名工人将于本周决定是否加入工会。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China’s biggest deal makers have been told to have a yard sale, but so far it’s been rather selective, our columnist writes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国最大的那些交易商被告知要来一场资产大甩卖，但我们的专栏作者写道，目前这样的兜售颇带选择性。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Dow Jones industrial average has surged 11 percent for the year, thanks to bullish retail investors and the weakening dollar. Here’s a snapshot of global markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 由于看涨行情的零售投资者以及走弱的美元，道琼斯(Dow Jones)工业平均指数今年上涨 11%。这里是全球市场一览。
<p>In the News</p>	<p>其他</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prince Philip, 96, made his final solo public appearance before retiring from his official duties as the consort of Queen Elizabeth II. [The New 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 现年 96 岁的菲利普亲王(Prince Philip)作为伊丽莎白女王二世(Queen Elizabeth II)的配偶从其官职上退休之前，进行了最后一次单独公开露面。

York Times]	(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jay Y. Lee, the jailed de facto leader of Samsung, broke a monthslong silence, denying that he bribed Park Geun-hye, then South Korea's president, to keep his control of the business empire. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 目前入狱的三星实际上的领导人李在镕(Jay Y. Lee)打破了数月来的沉默, 否认他曾为能保住对这个商业帝国的控制权, 对时任韩国总统朴槿惠(Park Geun-hye)实施贿赂。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Venezuelan government altered the turnout for its election by at least one million votes, a software company involved with the voting system said. [The New York Times] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一家与此次投票系统有关的软件公司说, 委内瑞拉政府修改了大选结果, 至少有 100 万张选票受到影响。(《纽约时报》)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines called North Korea's leader, Kim Jong-un, a "fool" for his nuclear ambitions, just days before a meeting of Asian leaders in Manila. [Reuters] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 就其核野心, 菲律宾总统罗德里戈·杜特地(Rodrigo Duterte)称朝鲜领导人金正恩(Kim Jong-un)为“傻瓜”, 之后几天, 亚洲领导人将在马尼拉会面。(路透社)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liu Xia, the widow of Liu Xiaobo, the Chinese Nobel Peace laureate who died in police custody on July 13, has not been seen or heard from since her husband's burial. [Radio Free Asia] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 自刘晓波的葬礼后, 既没有人见过刘霞, 也没人听说过她的消息。刘霞是诺贝尔和平奖获得者刘晓波的遗孀, 后者于 7 月 13 日在警方的羁押中去世。(自由亚洲电台)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Pakistan, a satirical take on an Indian folk song "Sonu," which was altered to parody the plight of the recently ousted prime minister, Nawaz Sharif, has gone viral. [BBC] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在巴基斯坦, 经过改编、用以讽刺该国近期遭撤职的总理纳瓦兹·谢里夫(Nawaz Sharif)的印度民歌《索努》(Sonu)风靡网络。(BBC)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tips and tools to having a perfect road trip. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 一次完美公路旅行的小建议和工具。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key to surviving lavish weddings it is to let any embarrassing moments slide off you like good caviar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 想安然度过一场奢华的婚礼, 关键是要让任何令人尴尬的场面都像上好的鱼子酱那样不动声色地过去。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recipe of the day: If you need a break, store-bought roast chicken and cold rice noodles are the way to go. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 今日菜谱: 如果你需要休息一下, 从店里买来的烤鸡和凉拌米线是个好方法。
Noteworthy	值得关注的

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two and a half million Indians fought in World War II. Yasmin Khan, an author and Oxford history professor, wants to know why they were entirely left out of “Dunkirk,” Christopher Nolan’s new blockbuster. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 有 250 万印度人参加了“二战”。作家、牛津大学历史系教授亚斯明·汗 (Yasmin Khan) 想知道在克里斯托弗·诺兰(Christopher Nolan)新的卖座大片《敦刻尔克》(Dunkirk)中，为何他们被完全遗漏了。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In South Korea, a new film about the 1980 massacre in Gwangju strives to give an unsung hero his due: the taxi driver who helped a foreign journalist hook the story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在韩国，一部关于光州 1980 年大屠杀的电影力图让一位无名英雄获得肯定：帮助了一名外国记者的出租车司机成为了整部影片的引子。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over two-thirds of Americans are overweight or obese, but dieting has fallen out of favor. The Times Magazine examines the agonies of carrying extra weight. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 超过三分之二的美国人都超重或肥胖，但节食却不受人青睐。《纽约时报杂志》检视了身负多余重量的苦恼。
Back Story	幕后故事
Al Jazeera was recently thrust into the spotlight after a Saudi-led bloc demanded its shutdown as part of a continuing blockade against Qatar.	最近，由于一个以沙特为首的集团要求把它关闭，以作为持续封锁卡塔尔行动的一部分，半岛电视台(Al Jazeera)被推到了聚光灯下。
The news organization is no stranger to controversy.	对于争议，这家新闻机构并不陌生。
Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani, the former emir of Qatar, founded the network in 1996 as an alternative, independent platform in the region. Al Jazeera (“the Peninsula” in Arabic) refers to the Arabian Peninsula, comprising seven Arab nations in southwest Asia.	1996 年，卡塔尔前任埃米尔谢赫·哈马德·本·哈利法·阿勒萨尼(Sheikh Hamad Bin Khalifa al-thani)创办了这家电视台，作为该地区一个独立的替代之选。半岛电视台的“半岛”两字，指的是由阿拉伯西南地区七个阿拉伯国家组成的阿拉伯半岛，
Al Jazeera English, above, began in 2006. Al Jazeera America, unveiled in 2013, shuttered operations in 2016.	2006 年，半岛电视台英文频道（上图）开播。半岛电视台美国频道于 2013 年亮相，2016 年停播。
While most Arab news media is controlled or censored by governments, Al Jazeera has drawn praise, and ire, as the first Arabic-language network to air voices critical of authoritarian regimes (although it steers clear of denouncing Qatar or members of its royal family).	当大多数阿拉伯新闻媒体都遭到政府的管控或审查时，作为首家以阿拉伯语发声批判威权政府的电视网（尽管它避免谴责卡塔尔及该国皇室），半岛电视台引来了赞誉和愤怒。
It has conducted interviews with Israeli politicians and members of the	半岛电视台采访过以色列政治人物和塔利班成员，还曾播放过奥萨马·本拉登

Taliban, and broadcast speeches from Osama bin Laden.	(Osama bin Laden)的讲话。
After four Arab nations blocked access to Al Jazeera websites in June, the network responded with an open letter:	四个阿拉伯国家在6月屏蔽了半岛电视台的网站后,该电视网以一封公开信做出回应:
"Countries such as Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt and the UAE may silence their own media," it reads, "but because Al Jazeera is watched by so many people in the Arab world, they want us gone."	"沙特阿拉伯、巴林、埃及和阿联酋这样的国家也许能压制他们的媒体,"公开信中说道,"由于半岛电视台在阿拉伯世界有如此多的观众,他们也想让我们消失。"
/international/20170803/north-korea-russia-jacinda-ardern	/international/20170803/north-korea-russia-jacinda-ardern
China, Russia, White House: Your Friday Briefing	早报: 中国网络审查的猫鼠游戏, CIA 秘密战争
Good morning,	早安。
Here's what you need to know:	以下是今日不容错过的新闻:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newly obtained transcripts of telephone calls between President Trump and the leaders of Mexico and Australia show a new president eager to fulfill campaign promises — and also how quickly those calls turned contentious. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 新获取的特朗普总统与墨西哥及澳大利亚领导人间的通话记录展现出一个急于兑现竞选承诺的总统——以及这些电话如何快速变成了争论。
Mr. Trump blamed Congress for the United States' poor relationship with Russia, a day after he signed legislation to expand sanctions that he called "flawed" and "unconstitutional."	特朗普将不佳的美俄关系归咎于国会,此前一天,他签署了一项扩大制裁的法案,特朗普称该法案"有缺陷"和"违宪"。
Despite the president's strained relationships, one group has never wavered in its support: the leaders of America's conservative movement. The White House has given the right much to applaud, including a policy that would slash legal immigration to the U.S.	尽管总统与各方关系紧张,有一个群体对他的支持从未动摇过:美国保守派运动的领导者。白宫让右派颇为高兴,包括一项大幅减少来美合法移民数量的政策。
Discussion of that plan led to a fiery exchange between reporters and Stephen Miller, a policy adviser, at the White House news briefing. Watch it here.	白宫新闻发布会上,关于该计划的讨论演变成了记者与政策顾问斯蒂芬·米勒(Stephen Miller)之间的激烈交锋。点击此处观看视频。
_____	_____

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New York Times reporters took a closer look at a \$1 billion secret C.I.A. war in Syria, code named Timber Sycamore, which President Trump shut down last month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 《纽约时报》的记者对 CIA 在叙利亚耗资 10 亿美元的秘密战争做了详细了解，该行动代号为“梧桐木”(Timber Sycamore)，于上月被特朗普总统叫停。
<p>And in Syria, more than 100 buses carrying militants, their relatives and other refugees crossed into the country from Lebanon, above.</p>	<p>在叙利亚，100 多辆载有激进分子及其亲属和其他难民的大巴从黎巴嫩进入该国（上图）。</p>
<p>The transfer, part of a cease-fire deal between Hezbollah and the Syrian affiliate of Al Qaeda, was the largest formal repatriation of refugees to Syria since the war there began in 2011.</p>	<p>这场转移属于黎巴嫩真主党(Hezbollah)和基地组织叙利亚分支间停战协议的一部分，为 2011 年这场战争在当地爆发以来，最大规模的叙利亚难民正式遣返活动。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan appointed a new cabinet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 日本首相安倍晋三(Shinzo Abe)任命了新内阁。
<p>Mr. Abe turned to a group of moderates and experienced policy makers in the reshuffle, hoping to breathe new life into his conservative government, whose support among voters has plunged after a series of scandals and missteps.</p>	<p>此次内阁改组中，安倍转向了一群温和派和经验丰富的政策制定者，希望能为他的保守派政府带来新生机。一系列丑闻及失策后，安倍政府在选民中的支持率已大幅下跌。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China has embarked on an internet campaign that signals a profound shift in the way it thinks of online censorship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 中国已着手开始一项网络行动，表明政府对网络审查的看法已大幅改变。
<p>For years, Beijing used methods that kept the majority of people from reading or using material it did not like, such as foreign news outlets, Facebook and Google.</p>	<p>多年来，北京使用各种方法，阻止多数民众阅读或使用政府不喜欢的材料，比如外国新闻机构、Facebook 以及 Google。</p>
<p>The authorities are now targeting the very tools many people use to vault the Great Firewall.</p>	<p>如今，官方将矛头对准了许多人用来越过“防火长城”(Great Firewall)的工具。</p>
<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporters of President Trump's call to sharply cut immigration to the U.S. are pointing to Australia's "merit-based" system for approving new 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 特朗普总统的支持者对大幅减少进入美国移民的呼吁，拿澳大利亚批准新移民入境的“择优”(merit-based)体系为例。

immigrants.	
That approach — making sure new immigrants are not a burden on the country's safety net and are able to prosper financially — is at the core of Australia's immigration policy.	这一做法——确保新移民不会对国家安全保障构成负担，同时又能在财务上成功——是澳大利亚移民政策的核心。
Above, Manus Island in Papua New Guinea.	上图为巴布亚新几内亚(Papua New Guinea)的马努斯岛(Manus Island)。
_____	_____
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next month is the 40th anniversary of the launch of Voyager I and II, the NASA probes sent out to study the Solar System. Today they are 10 billion and 13 billion miles away, the farthest man-made objects from Earth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 下个月为旅行者 1 号和 2 号(Voyager I and II)发射 40 周年纪念日，美国宇航局(NASA)把它们送入太空是为了研究太阳系。今天，这些航天探测器距离我们有 100 亿（约合 160 亿公里）和 130 亿英里（约合 209 亿公里）之遥，为距离地球最远的人造物体。
As the Voyager mission winds down, The Times Magazine looks at the careers of the aging engineers who steered the probes across the galaxy. Above, Sun Kang Matsumoto, who started with the Voyager team in 1985.	随着旅行者的行动逐渐终止，《纽约时报杂志》对那些将这些航天探测器送入银河系、日益老去的工程师的职业生涯进行了关注。上图为松本素康(Sun Kang Matsumoto, 音)，她于 1985 年开始在旅行者团队工作。
Business	商业
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sale of Australia's biggest dairy to a little-known Chinese entrepreneur, above, was found to be funded by layers of debt, exposing the type of opaque deal-making that worries global regulators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 澳大利亚最大的乳品企业出售给了名不见经传的中国企业家（上图），却被人发现其收购融资建立在层层债务之上，暴露了此类令全球监管者感到忧虑的不透明的交易。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alibaba and Kering, the owner of Gucci and other luxury brands, reached a deal to fight fake merchandise, ending a 2015 lawsuit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 阿里巴巴和拥有古驰(Gucci)等奢侈品牌的开云集团(Kering)达成了一项打击假货的协议，该协议也将为 2015 年的一起诉讼画上句号。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qatar Airways scrapped plans to buy 10 percent of American Airlines. The Qatari government, however, is buying seven Italian warships for nearly \$6 billion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 卡塔尔航空(Qatar Airways)收购美国航空(American Airlines)10%股份的计划告吹。然而，卡塔尔政府将以近 60 亿美元的价格购买 7 艘意大利军舰。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbulence: It has been a tough year for airline PR departments. Here 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 颠簸：今年对航空公司的公关部门来说非常艰难。这里是一些令人感到后

is a sampling of regrettable moments.	悔的片段。
• Most U.S. stocks were lower. Here's a snapshot of global markets.	• 美国股市大部分下跌。这里是全球市场一览。
In the News	其他
• Indonesia's Mount Sinabung on the island of Sumatra erupted, spewing volcanic ash as high more than 2.5 miles into the air. Above, volcanic ash covers a road. [The Weather Channel]	• 印度尼西亚苏门答腊(Sumatra)岛上的锡纳朋火山(Mount Sinabung)爆发, 喷入空中的火山灰高达 2.5 英里 (约合 4 千米)。上图为一条被火山灰覆盖的道路。(天气频道)
• A South African man held by Al Qaeda in Mali for nearly six years was freed after a \$4.2 million payment was negotiated through a South African charity. [The New York Times]	• 通过南非的一家慈善组织支付了 420 万美元的赎金后, 在马里被基地组织关押近六年的一名南非男子重获自由。(《纽约时报》)
• China said that it was coordinating with the U.S. Navy in the search for a missing American sailor in the South China Sea. [Reuters]	• 中国表示正在与美国海军协同合作, 在南海搜寻一名失踪的美国水兵。(路透社)
• Vietnam and Germany are at odds over a Vietnamese oil executive who disappeared from the Berlin Zoo. Hanoi says he turned himself in to authorities; Berlin says he was kidnapped at gunpoint. [The New York Times]	• 就一名在柏林动物园失踪的越南石油公司高管, 越南和德国各执一词。河内说他向官方自首; 柏林则说他遭到了持枪绑架。(《纽约时报》)
• The father of the captain of the Afghan female robotics team, which recently competed in the United States, was killed in a suicide attack on a mosque in Herat. [The New York Times]	• 阿富汗女子机器人团队队长的父亲在赫拉特的一起清真寺自杀式炸弹袭击中丧生。该机器人团队近期在美国进行了竞技。(《纽约时报》)
• In Japan, a fire destroyed several buildings outside Tokyo's famed Tsukiji fish market. [The Asahi Simbun]	• 在日本, 一场大火烧毁了东京极富盛名的筑地渔市外的几幢大楼。(《朝日新闻》)
• If you're an overweight Asian-American, people are more likely to think you're more "American," according to researchers. [The New York Times]	• 研究人员说, 如果你是一名超重的亚裔美国人, 人们很可能会觉得你更"美国人"一些。(《纽约时报》)
Smarter Living	智慧生活
Tips, both new and old, for a more fulfilling life.	新旧小贴士, 让你的生活更充实。

• Recipe of the day: the classic caprese salad.	• 今日菜谱：经典的红白沙拉。
• How to save on your trip to a theme park.	• 在主题公园游玩，如何省钱？
• Don't be afraid of mosquitoes. Here are some tips for how to avoid the nagging insects — and what to do if one bites you.	• 别怕蚊子。这里是一些如何躲过这种烦人昆虫的方法——还有一旦被咬，你该怎么做的小贴士。
Noteworthy	值得关注的
• Indonesian fishermen from the village of Lamalera have been hunting whales for centuries. But conservationists worry that the whalers are no longer hunting for subsistence, but for commercial sale.	• 印度尼西亚拉马勒拉(Lamalera)村的渔民们已有数千年的捕鲸历史。但自然资源保护论者担忧这些捕鲸人不再是为生存而捕鲸，而是以商业销售为目的。
• The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York is, for the first time, dedicating an exhibition to bamboo — in a show of basketry and sculpture that traces the presence of the graceful plant throughout Japan's visual heritage.	• 纽约的大都会艺术博物馆(Metropolitan Museum of Art)做了首个以竹子为主题的展览——通过展出的篮编织品和雕塑，展示在日本的视觉文化中这种优雅植物的存在。
• A lawsuit claims that Harvard has discriminated against Asian-Americans by giving preferences to other racial minorities in the name of creating a diverse student body.	• 一起诉讼称，哈佛以创建一个多元学生群体的名义，通过给予其他少数族裔优待歧视亚裔美国人。
Back Story	幕后故事
"Come quickly, I am tasting the stars!"	"快来，我在品尝星星！"
That's a quote ascribed to Pierre Pérignon, a Benedictine monk, upon tasting his sparkling wine on this day in 1693. Legend has it that he used a cork to seal in the fizz, but the veracity of the quote — as well as the idea that he invented Champagne — have long been refuted by historians.	1693年的今天，品尝气泡酒的本笃会修士皮埃尔·佩里尼翁(Pierre Pérignon)说出了这句话。相传他用瓶塞将气泡封在了瓶中，但这句话的真实性——以及是他发明了香槟的说法——一直遭到历史学家的驳斥。
The evolution of some wine — from still to one with bubbles — in the Champagne region of France was more an innovation of happenstance. Wine bottles would explode at random, earning the name "le vin du	法国香槟区一些酒的进化——从静态到充满气泡——更多地是偶然得来的创新发明。酒瓶会随机地爆开，继而赢得了“魔鬼之酒”的称号。人们并不希望出现带有气泡的酒，如何将气泡去除是这位修士努力要解决的问题。

diable," or the devil's wine. Fizzy wine wasn't desirable, and removing the fizz was the problem that the dom was trying to fix.	
The first documentation of sparkling wine (in the Limoux region) was in 1531. A paper in 1662 described how winemakers would add sugar to give it sparkle – making it "different than any other drink in the world," as Hans Konisberger wrote in The Times in 1958.	首个关于气泡酒的记录（在利穆区）出现在 1531 年。1662 年的一篇文章叙述了酿酒师们是如何将糖加进去，以制造出气泡来的——这让酒“不同于世界上的其他酒类”，汉斯·柯尼希斯贝格尔(Hans Konisberger)在 1958 年的时报上写道。
Dom Pérignon did, however, develop the techniques that led to the development of modern-day Champagne. Call it fizz, bubbles or sparkles, we can thank the monk and his legacy for the "wine of happiness."	佩里尼翁修士确实研发出了推动现代香槟发展的技术。无论你叫它起泡、泡泡还是气泡，我们都对这位僧人以及他给后人留下的“快乐之酒”表示感谢。
/international/20170804/china-russia-white-house	/international/20170804/china-russia-white-house
Chronicling China's Changing Cities	用镜头记录中国：唯一不变之处在于变化
After carefully observing China for 20 years, Jimmy Lam has come to the realization that the only constant is continual change. Over the course of about 150 trips to all corners of China, he has witnessed rapid urbanization, rampant development, the rise of consumerism and the disappearance of some traditional rural cultures.	在密切观察中国 20 年后，蓝钦炉(Jimmy Lam)逐渐领悟到，中国唯一不变的是持续不断的变化。他在中国旅行了约 150 次，到过所有的角落，在旅行的过程中，他见证了快速的城市化、猖獗的开发、消费主义的兴起，以及一些传统乡村文化的消逝。
Though China is still tightly controlled by the Communist Party, it bears little resemblance to the country he first saw in 1994.	尽管中国仍然处在共产党的严格控制之下，但这个国家已与他在 1994 年第一次看到时相去甚远。
"This is what I would call 'New Wine, Old Label,'" said Mr. Lam, 49. "The old label that is attached to the country is 'Communism,' but everything that breathes there is hard-core capitalism. Everyone is out to make a profit."	今年 49 岁的蓝钦炉说，“这就是我说的‘旧瓶装新酒’。贴在这个国家上的旧标签是‘共产主义’，但这里的一切都是实实在在的资本主义。每个人都想赚钱。”
And he should know.	他应该了解。
He has been photographing China for 20 years. Beyond that, during his	他在中国摄影已有 20 年。除了摄影，他还有一个对冲基金经理的正式工作，

<p>"day job" as a hedge fund manager, Mr. Lam invested in China — as well as the rest of Asia — and made a great deal of money for his customers, employers and himself. So much money that he retired from the financial industry in 2011 to focus on his passion — photography — and use the insights that he found traveling through China on business trips to help him document the rapidly changing country. And he is able to self-finance his photo projects.</p>	<p>在中国和亚洲其他地区进行投资，帮客户、公司和自己赚了不少的钱。赚得如此之多，以至于他能在 2011 年从金融行业退休，专门从事自己热爱的摄影工作，他用在中国出差的机会获得的洞察力，帮助自己记录这个快速变化着的国家。他的摄影计划完全由自己出资。</p>
<p>He now splits his time between photographing throughout Asia and raising his 7-year-old twin sons in Singapore, where Mr. Lam was born. His own father migrated to Singapore from southern China as a young man in search of better financial opportunity.</p>	<p>如今，他把自己的时间分别花在了在亚洲摄影、以及在新加坡养育一对 7 岁的双胞胎儿子上。蓝钦炉出生在新加坡，他的父亲年轻时为了更好的赚钱机会，从中国南部移民到了那里。</p>
<p>Mr. Lam moves easily through the streets of China's cities, speaking the Hokkien dialect. In the 1990s, he started out photographing what was old — the vanishing cultures of rural southwestern China — but now he is focusing on the country's rapid urbanization.</p>	<p>蓝钦炉说一口闽南话，可以在中国城市的街道上来往自如。在 20 世纪 90 年代，他开始拍摄那些旧东西，比如中国西南正在消失的乡村文化，但现在他主要关注中国快速的城市化进程。</p>
<p>In the past five years he has photographed in 40 Chinese cities and recently completed a mammoth project, "The New Face of the Cities of China." It is a series of photo essays on individual cities in China, showing the great changes as old buildings are torn down, agricultural lands become industrial and new cities seem to arise almost overnight.</p>	<p>过去 5 年间，他在中国 40 个城市做过摄影，最近刚完成了一个名为“中国城市的新面貌”(the New Face of the Cities of China)的巨大项目。这是一个关于中国不同城市的摄影散文系列作品，展示了随着老建筑被拆除、农田变成工业用地，新城市几乎一夜之间拔地而起的巨大变化。</p>
<p>While many urban centers have their own distinct characteristics, more and more he finds that "every aspiring city seems to have the same things, a new, vibrant pedestrian shopping street, a national theater, numerous theme parks and an observatory tower to see the whole city."</p>	<p>虽然很多城市中心有其独特的特点，但他越来越多地发现，“每一座城市追求的似乎都有一些相同的东西，一条新建的繁华步行商业街、一个国家剧院、数不清的主题公园，以及可以俯瞰全城的观景塔。”</p>

<p>Mr. Lam believes that China is often misunderstood by Western photographers and journalists. There have been photographers who have romanticized China or only photographed people in the margins — which he says is fine because there are many poor people. But his focus has been the many people being lifted out of poverty by 10 percent annual growth and the rise of the middle and upper classes in a country that is at least nominally Communist.</p>	<p>蓝钦炉认为中国经常被西方摄影师和记者误读。有些摄影师给中国蒙上了一层浪漫主义的色彩，或者只去拍摄那些处于社会边缘的人，他认为这也没什么，因为中国有不少的穷人。然而，他的关注点一直是中国每年10%的增长率带来的众多脱贫人口，以及在这个至少名义上仍是共产主义国家中的中产和上层阶级的崛起。</p>
<p>The key to understanding China today, he says, is nationalism, confidence and pride.</p>	<p>他说，理解今天中国的关键是民族主义、自信和自豪。</p>
<p>“The Chinese people have so much pride; they want to tell the world that they are no longer a third world country, and they want to be treated as equal partners, not as a backward society,” he said.</p>	<p>他说，“中国人很自豪；他们想要告诉世界他们已经不再是第三世界国家，他们希望被当作平等伙伴对待，而不是被当做落后的国家。”</p>
<p>“It is shocking that this has happened this fast — in one generation,” he added.</p>	<p>他补充道，“这一切发生得如此迅速，只是一代人的时间，着实让人震惊。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130712/c12lens-lam</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130712/c12lens-lam</p>
<p>Province by Province, a Portrait of China</p>	<p>瑞士摄影师眼中的中国众生</p>
<p>When the Swiss photographers Mathias Braschler and Monika Fischer took a six-month road trip across the United States for their portrait series “About Americans,” it was a journey through a foreign land. Sort of.</p>	<p>瑞士摄影师马蒂亚斯·布拉施勒(Mathias Braschler)和莫妮卡·菲舍尔(Monika Fischer)为他们的人像系列《关于美国人》(About Americans)进行了为期半年的公路旅行，他们的足迹遍布美国各地。多多少少，这算是一次穿越陌生之地的旅行。</p>
<p>They spoke the language. They had comfortable motels. They could eat hamburgers.</p>	<p>虽然他们会说英语，住了舒服的汽车旅馆，也吃得着汉堡包。</p>
<p>That all changed when the pair, who had never been to China, decided to undertake an ambitious road trip there, hoping to visit every one of the country’s 33 provinces and regions.</p>	<p>那时，这对组合还从未去过中国，他们后来决定在那里进行一次大胆的公路旅行，希望能走遍全部33个省和自治区。这一次，一切都变了。</p>

<p>Months later, as they were being arrested while making a portrait in Hubei Province, they knew a lot more about China. And themselves, too. The project, Mr. Braschler acknowledged, "was a little bit ambitious." During their first month, which they spent in Beijing, he started keeping a diary. "After a couple of weeks I wrote in that diary, 'I wish we never had this idea,'" he said. "We knew it was a big mountain, but once we were in China, we just realized how big that mountain was."</p>	<p>在开始中国之旅几个月后，他们在湖北省拍摄一张人像照片的时候被警察带走，此时的他们对中国的理解要丰富了许多，对他们自己的了解亦然。布拉施勒承认，计划“有点太宏伟了”。起初一个月，他们待在北京，布拉施此时开始写日记。“过了几周，我在日记里写道，‘希望我们压根没想起这么个主意。’我们明白要攀登一座高山，但在抵达中国之后，我们才意识到，这座山到底有多高，”他说。</p>
<p>The resulting series, "China," is a historical document of a country as its villages turn into cities; its cities into megacities. Shot before the 2008 Beijing Olympics, the portraits present a diverse nation through its people: yak farmers, gynecologists, television personalities, village chiefs, singing gondoliers, prostitutes, aging revolutionaries, circus stars, bank employees, beggars and trash collectors.</p>	<p>最后的成品《中国》(China)系列，成为了一个国家的乡村变成城市、城市变成特大城市的历史见证。这些人像摄于2008年的北京奥运会之前，通过其民众展现出了一个多元国家：养牦牛的牧民、妇科医生、电视名人、村干部、唱歌的船夫、娼妓、老革命、杂技明星、银行职员、乞丐和垃圾工。</p>
<p>Most people the couple met along the way were warm and welcoming — and surprisingly spontaneous. But Ms. Fischer and Mr. Braschler did run into trouble, logging three arrests during their journey. In a place like China — here follows a travel tip from the experienced — it is best to be discreet when using a 4-by-5 camera equipped with a flash and a soft box to make a portrait of a trash collector.</p>	<p>两人一路上遇到的多数人都很热情好客，而且出奇地自然。不过，菲舍尔和布拉施勒也的确遇到过麻烦，路上三次被捕。在中国这样的地方——以下是经验人士的旅行秘诀——使用一台带闪光灯和柔光罩的4x5相机给一名垃圾工拍肖像时，最好谨慎点。</p>
<p>"People loved it at the beginning," Ms. Fischer said. "You have to imagine — dozens of people surrounding us while we shoot."</p>	<p>"起先大家都挺高兴的，"菲舍尔说，"你得运用一下想象力，我们拍照的时候有几十个人围观呢。"</p>
<p>But when they tried to make a portrait of a truck mechanic in Xinmin, Liaoning Province, bystanders agreed that the man was too dirty; he would give an international audience a negative impression of the</p>	<p>不过，当他们准备拍辽宁新民的一名卡车修理工的时候，围观者一致认为这人太脏了，他会让全球观众产生对中国的负面印象。</p>

country.	
Who called the police?	到底是谁叫了警察?
"Many of them," Ms. Fischer said. "They all had cellphones."	"好多人。他们都有手机,"菲舍尔说。
In Shenzhen, a metropolis north of Hong Kong, Ms. Fischer and Mr. Braschler exercised discretion when they came across a beggar with a one-legged monkey (Slide 17).	在香港以北的大都会深圳,菲舍尔和布拉施勒遇到了一名带着单腿猴子的乞丐(幻灯片 17),那时,他们变得谨慎。
"We suggested, 'Why don't we go to a place that's a little more quiet?' " Mr. Braschler said. "In a way, you really have to adapt the way you work in China compared to the U.S."	"我们提出,'咱们去安静点的地方吧,好吗?'某些方面来说,与美国相比,在中国,确实需要调整工作方式,"菲舍尔说。
Yet they were overwhelmed by the beauty — and the range — of the physical landscape, mountains and all. "It was just so much to digest," Ms. Fischer said.	虽说如此,他们还是为中国的地貌山河与各种事物的美丽与多样性所倾倒。"要消化的东西太多了,"菲舍尔说。
They researched each province to familiarize themselves with its history, culture and characteristics, hoping to inform their portraiture. They traced out a route that would take them where they wanted to go over about eight months.	两人研究了各个省份,为的是熟悉其历史、文化和特色,希望借此丰富自己的人像摄影。他们寻着一条走遍各地的路线,旅行了差不多八个月。
In January 2007, the Chinese government opened up most of the country to journalists, preparing for the Beijing Games. Mr. Braschler and Ms. Fischer started shooting that June and finished in January 2008.	2007年1月,为了准备北京奥运会,中国政府向记者开放了全国大部分地区。布拉施勒和菲舍尔当年6月开始拍摄,2008年1月完成了该项目。
The success of past portrait projects — "About Americans" and "Faces of Football," for which they won a World Press Photo award in 2006 — gave Ms. Fischer and Mr. Braschler the support of various partners: Stern in Germany, Vanity Fair in Italy, Figaro Magazine in France and The Guardian in the United Kingdom.	两人过去的人像摄影作品《关于美国人》和《足球的面孔》(Faces of Football)大获成功,后者还为他们赢得了一项2006年的"世界新闻摄影奖"(World Press Photo)。这些成功让他们获得了各种合作伙伴的支持,其中包括德国的《明星》周刊(Stern)、意大利版的《名利场》(Vanity Fair)、法国的《费加罗杂志》(Figaro Magazine)和英国的《卫报》(The Guardian)。

<p>The book "China" was released internationally late last year. Around the same time, the work has been shown in Germany and Switzerland – the subject of their current, yearlong road-tripping venture for the country's tourism board.</p>	<p>去年底，摄影集《中国》全球发行。大约同一时间，这些作品在德国和瑞士进行了展出。目前，他们正在瑞士国内进行为期一年的公路旅行，该国是他们目前项目的对象，而客户则是瑞士旅游局。</p>
<p>Mr. Braschler, 43, and Ms. Fischer, 41, move between Zurich and New York with their infant son. Her background is in opera, where her work as a stage director schooled her in framing and lighting.</p>	<p>现年43岁的布拉施勒和41岁的菲舍尔带着他们年幼的儿子在苏黎世和纽约两地生活。菲舍尔从事歌剧出身，舞台导演的工作教会了她如何取景和采光。</p>
<p>"I just thought it was so much more interesting to see the real people out there," she said. "So I started going along with him, and more and more we started to work together."</p>	<p>"那时我觉得，出去看看真实的人会有趣得多吧，"她说。"于是我开始跟他一起出去，后来我们越来越多地开始合作。"</p>
<p>Across China, she worked with subjects to come up with poses that fit both their personalities. It was, after all, about the people – most of whom did not speak English.</p>	<p>在中国各地，她和拍摄对象一起构思反映两者个性的姿势。毕竟，这是一个与拍摄对象紧密相关的项目，而大多数人又不会讲英语。</p>
<p>Ms. Fischer recalls a beautiful woman in Yunnan, the oldest living participant of the Long March (Slide 11). They spent the day together. "She invited us into her room," Ms. Fischer said. "She said she's still very convinced of communism."</p>	<p>菲舍尔记得在延安遇到的一名美丽女性，她是仍在世的最年长的长征亲历者（幻灯片11）。他们一起待了一天，"她邀请我们来到她的房间。她说自己还是很相信共产主义。"</p>
<p>Though everyone's story was compelling, Mr. Braschler said the young star of a traveling circus (Slide 20) stood out in his mind. "The motions she went through, being very proud," he said. "She was really quite special."</p>	<p>虽然每个人背后都有着动人的故事，但布拉施勒表示，巡回杂技团（幻灯片20）的一个童星在他脑海里留下了最深的印象。"她很骄傲地做着各种动作。她真是非常地特别，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130723/c23lens-province</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130723/c23lens-province</p>
<p>In Western China, Steep Highs and Steep Lows</p>	<p>重庆，用镜头追赶现代化的速度</p>
<p>The high-rises of Chongqing, in western China, are built on hills; it is a city of steep ups and downs.</p>	<p>位于中国西部的重庆，是一座地势起伏很大的城市，那里的高楼大厦都建在山坡上。</p>

<p>Everything about it seems large and unwieldy — it is home to nearly 30 million people and sits on the third largest river in the world, the Yangtze. It was a seething hotbed of organized crime during the first decade of the new millennium, and then just as renowned for the efficacy of its ambitious crime-busting officials, notably party secretary Bo Xilai and police chief Wang Lijun.</p>	<p>重庆的一切仿佛都巨大且复杂：这里是将近 3000 万居民的家园，坐落在世界第三大河长江的岸边。在新千年的头十年里，这里曾是犯罪团伙的活跃滋生地，后来又因其雄心勃勃的打黑官员的办事效率而闻名，这些官员中最著名的是原党委书记薄熙来和原公安局局长王立军。</p>
<p>Bo Xilai fell this year from his vertiginous perch as a contender for the standing committee of China’s politburo — expelled from the party and his career in ruins — after Mr. Wang revealed that Mr. Bo’s wife had murdered a British businessman. Mr. Wang was jailed in September for defection and abuse of power.</p>	<p>今年，薄熙来从其令人晕眩的位置上跌了下来。他原本有望进入中共政治局常务委员会，结果由于王立军披露薄熙来之妻杀害英国商人一事，被开除了党籍，事业全毁。去年 9 月，王立军因为叛逃和滥用职权被关进监狱。</p>
<p>This sprawling megacity, the locus of scandals and political machinations, has fixed the interest of Tim Franco, a Shanghai-based French photographer. With his ongoing series, “Vertical Communism,” Mr. Franco endeavors to show how the political and cultural forces of the area shape the cityscape and how ordinary people are affected as Chongqing elbows its way into modernity.</p>	<p>这座蔓延的巨型城市，这个丑闻和政治阴谋的所在地，深深地吸引了驻上海的法国摄影师蒂姆·弗兰科(Tim Franco)。弗兰科用其正在拍摄的、名为“垂直的共产主义”(Vertical Communism)的系列摄影力图展示，当地的政治和文化力量如何影响城市面貌，以及普通百姓在重庆横冲直撞地走向现代化的道路上受到了怎样的影响。</p>
<p>For Mr. Franco, Chongqing is a “good representation of what’s happening in China in general.” Its growing pains are severe, yet it seems to pass into new phases of development rapidly (it only officially became the single, unified municipality we know today in 1997), and it is one of the sites where China’s leaders sought to resettle the millions displaced by the Three Gorges Dam project.</p>	<p>在弗兰科看来，重庆“很好地体现了中国普遍发生的事情”。重庆的发展很痛苦，然而它似乎能迅速地经过不同的发展阶段，直到 1997 年，重庆才正式成为我们今天所看到的自成一统的直辖市，这里也是中国领导人用来安置三峡移民的目的地之一。</p>
<p>Mr. Franco, though awed by Chongqing’s bustle and brio, was keen to focus on its people. He is conversational in Mandarin and speaks</p>	<p>虽然弗兰科对重庆的喧嚣忙碌惊叹不已，但是他热衷于关注这里的人民。他能够用普通话进行交流，还会说英语、法语和波兰语（他为最近很少有机会</p>

<p>English, French and Polish (though he lamented how few opportunities he has gotten recently to speak Polish). He observed a city with a colorful history that is largely populated by people “definitely not used to living in an urban area,” and he was struck by the swiftness with which new constructions went up, even at the cost of destroying sites of cultural value.</p>	<p>说波兰语而叹惜)。他对这座城市的观察是，这里有丰富多彩的历史，但这里的居民大多数“完全不习惯在都市里生活”。新建筑拔地而起的速度让他颇感惊讶，尤其是人们不惜以毁坏文化古迹为代价的态度。</p>
<p>“People are so interested in becoming a modern country, that they don’t have a self-consciousness of cultural heritage,” he said. “This is on government level, but I feel like when I speak to the people – it’s also at the people level.”</p>	<p>他说，“人们对成为现代化国家如此之感兴趣，以至于他们没有文化遗产的自觉意识。这个问题存在于政府层面，但在我和人们的交谈中感觉到，问题在民众层面也存在。”</p>
<p>He was told by residents, “If you look at where I live now, and in one year the government can give me an apartment in a modern building, what do you choose?” Mr. Franco recounted. And he was unable to challenge their logic. “If you can choose between a place with barely no electricity and a place with floor heating and air conditioning, I can understand,” he said.</p>	<p>弗兰科说，居民们告诉他，“如果你看看我现在住的地方，一年后政府能在一栋现代化大楼里给我一套公寓，你说我该选哪一个？”他无法挑战他们的逻辑，他说，“如果你能在一个几乎没有电的地方和一个有地暖和空调的地方之间做出选择，我能理解”。</p>
<p>Mr. Franco said that assessing the area’s most famous politician can be complicated for residents. Mr. Bo was popular: he rounded up criminals and his deputy had the city’s most notorious mob boss tried and executed. He espoused leftist causes and struck a populist tone that resonated with many. Yet his methods were brutal – there were accusations of torture – and his ascent was characterized by swiftness and ruthlessness.</p>	<p>弗兰科说，对这里的民众而言，评价该地区最有名的政治人物是一件复杂的事。薄熙来曾经很受欢迎：他将当地的罪犯逮捕入狱，他的副手把该市最臭名昭著的黑帮老大送上法庭，将其处以死刑。他支持左派的事业，而且他采用的民粹主义语调在很多人中产生了共鸣。但他的方式很粗暴，有人指责他用严刑拷打，他升迁的特点是迅速和无情。</p>
<p>Swiftness certainly describes the pace of change of Chongqing’s landscape. Mr. Franco regrets missing an opportunity or two, arriving</p>	<p>迅速当然也是重庆景观发生变化的形容词。弗兰科对自己失去了一些机会感到遗憾，他的姗姗来迟让他错过了拍摄当地一些文化遗产的时机。比如，蒋</p>

too late to photograph some of those cultural treasures. Chiang Kai-Shek's residence, for example — dating back to the 1930s when Chiang made Chongqing his provisional capital — was demolished so quickly that he could not get there before it was gone. The demolitions are speedy.	介石故居已经在他到来之前就被拆除了，这是蒋介石在 20 世纪 30 年代将重庆作为临时首都时的居所，其拆除速度之快让弗兰科措手不及。
Mr. Franco recognizes that the city is far too complicated to fully capture with a camera, though he does not intend to stop.	弗兰科承认，这座城市太复杂，一台相机远不够捕捉到其全貌，但是他不打算停止这样做。
Some have asked why he showed the uglier parts of the city, urging him to photograph the more modern parts. And he intends to, though he says there will be plenty of time for that.	有人问他为什么要展示这座城市丑陋的一面，希望他能拍一些更现代化的东西。虽然他说打算这么做，但他说拍现代化的东西来日方长。
"I try to show what the city is becoming, and remember how the city was," he said. "And in a few years, it will be more important to look at this. You always have the modern part."	他说，“我尝试去展示这座城市正在变成的样子，并记住它曾经的样子。再过几年，能看到这些将会变得更重要。现代化的东西总是会在那儿的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130726/c26lens-chongqing	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130726/c26lens-chongqing
Photographing the Part of Buddhism That Can't Be Seen	用镜头捕捉佛教的真谛
When David Butow decided to spend 2012 traveling the world to photograph Buddhism, he knew there would be a rich abundance of visual material: colorful clothing, vibrant decorations and precisely choreographed rituals.	当戴维·布托(David Butow)决定在 2012 年奔赴世界各地拍摄佛教主题的作品时，他知道会有海量的视觉素材：多彩的服饰、鲜艳的装饰和设计精巧的仪式。
But the challenge of capturing the essence of spiritual experience became apparent to him quickly. While sacred rites are visually lush, and obvious, spiritual experience is interior and hidden — and it is difficult to photograph something that is not visible.	不过，他很快就遇到了挑战：如何捕捉心灵体验的精髓。尽管宗教仪式具有丰富的视觉效果，然而明显的心灵体验则是隐藏而内在的，拍摄不可见的事物难度很大。
Mr. Butow used a variety of strategies — and camera formats — to try to capture the heart of Buddhism. He layered reflections, employed	布托运用了多种技巧和相机格式，试图捕捉佛教的精髓。他将映像叠加，并运用动态捕捉模式，还以暗喻般的图像表现静态感。他也使用了二次曝光手

<p>camera motion and made metaphoric images that suggested stillness. He included double exposures, used diptychs and even physically altered negatives with a small blade.</p>	<p>法、双联图像、甚至用一把小小的刮刀，对负片进行物理修整。</p>
<p>His journey last year, as he worked on "Seeing Buddha: A Photographic Journey," spanned 10 countries including Bhutan, Cambodia, Japan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and the Tibetan exile community in Dharamsala, India. Along the way, he discovered that Buddhism and photography have much in common, including observation, empathy and being fully in the moment.</p>	<p>去年，他为了自己的作品集《见佛：摄影之旅》(Seeing Buddha: A Photographic Journey)走访了十个国家，其中包括不丹、柬埔寨、日本、缅甸、斯里兰卡和位于印度达兰萨拉的藏人流亡群体。在途中，他发现，佛教和摄影有许多共同点，都需要观察、同理心，以及当时的全情投入。</p>
<p>"Among the core concepts of Buddhism is the idea of understanding your individual experience of living and the way that you are connected to other people," he said. "As a photographer, you observe your subject, try to become connected and then capture that in a single moment."</p>	<p>他说，“佛教的核心理念是，洞悉你的个人生活体验以及你和其他人建立关系的方式。作为一名摄影师，你观察你的对象，设法与它沟通，然后在一瞬间捕捉这种感觉。”</p>
<p>Mr. Butow started the project after many years as a photojournalist who often covered conflicts and disasters for U.S. News and World Report, as well as for the photo agencies Saba and Redux. He said that empathy in the face of suffering and a sense of shared humanity were important both in photography and in Buddhism.</p>	<p>在开始这个项目前，布托曾是一名工作多年的摄影记者，他常为《美国新闻与世界报道》(U.S. News and World Report)、以及 Saba 和 Redux 图片社报道冲突和灾难。他说，在摄影和佛教中，面对苦难时的同理心，和共同的仁慈之心，都是相当重要的。</p>
<p>So, too, is patience.</p>	<p>耐心也同样重要。</p>
<p>He recalled photographing a small group of monks for two or three hours while they were chanting, but not moving at all. Finally, there was one moment in which light came through the window and illuminated a monk (Slide 2). Mr. Butow can't know exactly what the monk was thinking or experiencing, but the image reflects what the photographer perceived.</p>	<p>他回忆了自己用两到三个小时时间，拍摄一小队僧人纹丝不动念经的过程。最后，有那么一刻，光线穿过窗户，照亮了一名僧人（图 2）。布托并不确切知道，这名僧人当时在想些什么，或者有什么样的体验，但是图片反映了摄影师对此情此景的感受。</p>

<p>"Perhaps that's all I could do," he said. "The pictures are as much a reflection of my own experience as they are of the people who are in the shot."</p>	<p>他说，“也许，这就是我所能做的。照片反映了我自身的感受，就像它们反映了片中人物的感受一样。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130730/c30lens-buddhism</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130730/c30lens-buddhism</p>
<p>Forgotten Victims of World War II</p>	<p>在中国的朝韩慰安妇，被遗忘的二战受害者</p>
<p>Ahn Sehong had to go to China to recover a vanishing – and painful – part of Korea's wartime history. Visiting small villages and overcoming barriers of language and distrust, he documented the tales of women – some barely teenagers – who had been forced into sexual slavery during World War II by the Japanese Army.</p>	<p>为了发掘一段正在消失且痛苦的韩国战时历史，安世鸿(Ahn Sehong)不得不去往中国。在探访了一些小村庄，并且克服了语言和不信任的障碍之后，他记叙了一些妇女的故事，她们被迫在第二次世界大战期间沦为日本军队的性奴，有些人当时仅仅是少女。</p>
<p>Starting in 2001, he began tracking down 13 of these women who had been stranded in China after the war. Now in their 80s and 90s, some were childless, others penniless. Most lived in hovels, often in the same dusty rural towns where they had endured the war. They had been away from their native land so long, some could no longer speak Korean.</p>	<p>从2001年起，他开始追踪这13名战后留在中国的韩国妇女。她们现在都已八、九十岁，有些没有子女，还有些身无分文。她们中的大多数生活在简陋的小屋中，往往就在她们当年度过战争期间的尘土飞扬的农村小镇。她们已经离开故乡这么长时间，其中一些已经不会说韩语。</p>
<p>Mr. Ahn had no doubts about their identity.</p>	<p>安世鸿毫不怀疑她们的身份。</p>
<p>"Each one of these women is history," he said. "They have suffered the biggest pain created by the war. Everyone forgot about the suffering these women went through. But I want to embrace them. As Koreans, we have to take care of them."</p>	<p>"这些妇女中的每一个人都是一部历史，"他说，"她们经受了战争带来的最大痛苦。众人忘记了这些妇女曾经经历的苦难。但我想拥抱她们。作为韩国人，我们必须照顾她们。"</p>
<p>"Comfort Women" – the euphemistic term bestowed on them by their Japanese masters – is the name of an exhibition of Mr. Ahn's black-and-white photographs that opened last week at the Korea Press Center in Palisades Park, N.J. The city, which has a substantial Korean</p>	<p>日本统治者给她们起了一个委婉的名称，“慰安妇”(Comfort Women)，这也是安世鸿黑白照片展的标题，这个展览上周在新泽西州帕利塞兹帕克的韩国新闻中心(Korea Press Center)开幕。这座城市拥有庞大的韩裔人口，也是近年来一个引发争议的地点，原因是日本官员游说当地政府，移去了一座公</p>

<p>population, has also been a site of controversy in recent years after Japanese officials lobbied local authorities to remove from a public park a plaque commemorating these women.</p>	<p>园里一块纪念这些妇女的匾。</p>
<p>Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea still provokes anger and controversy despite formal apologies. Mr. Ahn, a native of South Korea who now lives in Japan, had been set to show his work at Nikon galleries in Tokyo and Osaka last year when the company withdrew the offer with little explanation. News reports said Nikon officials thought Mr. Ahn was pursuing a political agenda. The Tokyo show went on after Mr. Ahn pursued the matter in court, although the exhibition was marred by right-wing protesters who rushed into the gallery denouncing the women as prostitutes. Litigation on the Osaka show is pending, Mr. Ahn said.</p>	<p>尽管已经正式道歉，但日本对朝鲜半岛 35 年的殖民统治仍在引发愤怒和争议。安世鸿出生在韩国，现在生活在日本。去年他曾准备在东京和大阪的尼康(Nikon)写真画廊里展出他的作品，可尼康在没有解释的情况下就取消了这一活动。新闻报道称，尼康官员认为，安世鸿是在推动一个政治议程。在安世鸿对这一事件提起诉讼之后，东京的照片展按原计划举行，尽管展览受到了右翼抗议者的骚扰，他们冲进画廊，诬蔑这些妇女是妓女。安世鸿表示，围绕大阪照片展的诉讼仍在进行。</p>
<p>Nikon did not respond to an e-mail and three phone calls seeking comment since last week.</p>	<p>自上周以来，尼康一直未回应记者通过一份电子邮件和三次电话提出的置评请求。</p>
<p>Mr. Ahn, 42, started working as a magazine photographer in Seoul in 1996 when he learned about the plight of women who had been forced into prostitution in Korea and other countries under Japanese rule. The topic he said, had been taboo for decades, although he was drawn in once he started looking into the women who were still living in China. He worked with researchers who had been tracking down the women.</p>	<p>42 岁的安世鸿 1996 年在首尔进入职场，担任一名杂志摄影师，他了解到日治时期曾被逼良为娼的韩国和其他国家妇女的苦难。他说，这一话题几十年来一直属于禁忌，尽管在他开始调查仍生活在中国的这些妇女时，他就被这个话题深深地吸引了。他曾与一直在追踪这些妇女的研究者们合作。</p>
<p>In 2001, he made the first of seven trips to China, where he found the women reluctant to discuss how they had been forced into prostitution during the war.</p>	<p>2001 年，是他七次中国之旅中的第一次，他在那里找到了不愿谈论二战期间自己如何被迫卖淫的妇女。</p>
<p>"They were very ashamed of the fact they had been comfort women,"</p>	<p>"她们为自己曾是慰安妇感到非常羞耻，"安世鸿说。"但我最终获得了她们的</p>

Mr. Ahn said. "But in time I gained their friendship."	友谊。”
The women told him they had been lured to China with false job offers or were pressed into "voluntary" service by the Japanese Army. They described how they were raped even before they arrived in China, where they would have relations with as many as 10 men a day. Some weren't even women yet; Bae Sam-yeop (Slide 6) said she was 13 when she lost her virginity to a high-ranking Japanese officer.	这些妇女告诉他，她们曾被虚假的工作机会吸引到中国，或是被强迫为日军提供“自愿”服务。她们描述了自己如何在到达中国之前就被强暴，而在中国，她们每天会和多达 10 名男性发生关系。当时她们中的一些还未成年。裴杉瑶（Bae Sam-yeop，音译，幻灯片 6）说，在她的贞操被一名高级日本军官夺走时，她只有 13 岁。
Left behind in rural areas after World War II, the women were further isolated after the Korean War, when China had no diplomatic relations with South Korea. The North Korean government, Mr. Ahn said, provided some assistance and citizenship, but the aid ended in the 1980s and few of the women wanted to relocate to North Korea, where conditions were worse.	这些妇女在二战后被留在了农村地区，她们在朝鲜战争后处境更加孤立，因为当时中国与韩国尚未建交。安世鸿说，朝鲜政府提供过一些援助和公民身份，但这些援助在 20 世纪 80 年代停止，也极少有妇女想要搬到条件更糟的朝鲜。
Yet life in China was agonizingly difficult.	然而她们在中国的生活十分艰辛。
"They had no family and no one to support them," he said. "Because they had been comfort women, it was hard to get a decent husband. Some of them got raped and beaten when they did get married. Most of them were not able to have babies. They lived poor in rural areas. Most of them lived only with the support of their neighbors."	“她们没有家人，也没人照顾她们，”他说。“因为她们曾是慰安妇，所以很难找到像样的丈夫。她们中的一些在结婚后被强奸和殴打。她们中的大多数无法怀上孩子。她们在农村地区过着贫穷的生活。她们中的大多数只能靠邻居的照顾生活。”
In New Jersey, the exhibition has attracted crowds — mostly Korean — who have begun to explore part of their history. Mac Han, who organized the show, said he did so as an act of free expression, something he prizes as someone who became an American citizen last year.	在新泽西州，这次展览吸引了人群，其中大多数是韩裔人士，他们开始探索自己的这段历史。这次展览的组织者马克·韩(Mac Han)说，他把这次展览视为一种自由表达的行为，这是去年成为美国公民的他所珍视的。
"I'm an American," he said. "In a country of justice, where civil rights	“我是一名美国人，”他说，“在这个存在公民权利的正义国家，我想把这段历

exist, I wanted to open this up to everyone, to look at this history that no one can deny.”	史介绍给大家，让他们看一看没人能够否认的历史。”
Mr. Ahn said that of the nine women featured in the show, only three are still alive. He hopes to pursue his project to raise awareness and aid, even though he knows it will also raise hackles. South Korea, once weakened by war and poverty, he said, is now in a better position to help them.	安世鸿说，在展览中出现的九个人里，只有三人仍然在世。他希望他的项目能够带来关注和募集援助，尽管他知道这也将惹恼一些人。他说，曾被战争和贫穷削弱的韩国，现在拥有更好的条件来帮助她们。
“We couldn’t take care of them after the war,” he said. “But now we have money and power to help them. People forget very easily the memory of the war. Korea has evolved. But since they have evolved very fast, they let go of the past.”	“战后我们无法照顾她们，”他说，“但现在我们拥有了帮助她们的金钱和实力。人们很容易忘记战争的记忆。韩国已经发展了，然而由于发展非常迅猛，人们把过去抛在了脑后。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130802/c02lens-korean	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130802/c02lens-korean
Capturing the Accelerating Change in Tibet	荷兰摄影师眼中的西藏巨变
We highly recommend viewing this slideshow in “full-screen” mode.	我们强烈建议在观看这组照片时采用全屏模式。
Like many photographers who visit Tibet, Marieke ten Wolde has thousands of photographs of beautiful mountains, picturesque villages and nomads in colorful costume. But as she immersed herself in Tibetan life, she began to shift her attention from the icons of an ancient culture to the effects of China’s rule.	玛莉·坦·沃尔德(Marieke ten Wolde)如同许多拜访过西藏的摄影师一样，为其瑰丽的山川、别致的村庄和身着多彩艳丽服饰的游牧民拍下了数以千计的照片。但在她潜心研究西藏的生活方式时，她开始将自己的注意力由古老文化的标志转向了中国统治所带来的影响。
“I still take those photos because some places are just so beautiful, it’s a pity not to do it,” she said. “But it’s not the most interesting part, I think.”	“我仍然拍那类照片，因为一些地方真是太美了，不这样做就太遗憾了。”她说。“但我认为这类照片并不是最有趣的。”
Starting eight years ago, she has increasingly focused on the changes happening in this Himalayan plateau and on the interaction between Tibetans and the ethnic Han from China. She has looked beyond the beautiful old monasteries and sought out the modern touches that can	从八年前开始，她开始越来越多地关注发生在这个喜马拉雅高原的变化和藏族人与汉族人之间的互动。她越过了美丽的古老寺院，开始探寻现代文明对这里的影响，它们可以揭示，自1951年汉人接管西藏以来，汉藏两族之间政治文化冲突的复杂性。

<p>reveal the complexities of the political and cultural clashes since the Chinese takeover in 1951.</p>	
<p>Beijing considers Tibet to be an integral part of China. Tibet's religious leader and former ruler, the Dalai Lama, has accused China of stifling Tibetan culture. The government has encouraged ethnic Han to move into the disputed territory, transforming it from a largely nomadic and agricultural Buddhist civilization into a more modern – but less Tibetan – society. Development is so rapid that Ms. ten Wolde, who is from the Netherlands, says that the same changes that took hundreds of years to sweep through Europe are happening in a single decade in Tibet.</p>	<p>北京方面认为西藏是中国不可分割的一部分。西藏的宗教领袖和前任统治者达赖喇嘛(Dalai Lama)则控诉中国扼杀了西藏文化。中国政府鼓励汉人迁移到有争议的地域,将这个以游牧和农业佛教文化为主的社会转变成一个更加现代但是少了西藏特色的社会。来自荷兰的沃尔德说,发展的步伐是如此之迅速,以至于花了欧洲几百年时间的变化仅用了10年时间就席卷西藏。</p>
<p>"Sometimes it's very sad, because the beautiful things disappear, and sometimes they're good things," she said. "But it's always changing. Each time I return it's like I'm going back to a different century."</p>	<p>"有的时候是非常令人悲伤的,因为美丽的东西会消失,有时候它们是非常好的东西,"她说。"西藏一直在发生变化。每次我回来的时候,就好像回到了不同的世纪。"</p>
<p>She has visited nine times since 1998. Her first two trips were for pleasure, but after she became a professional photographer in 2000, she returned to document the transformations. She has photographed mines, dams and the resettlement of nomads into bungalow villages in the middle of nowhere.</p>	<p>1998年以来,她已经九次进入西藏。她的前两次纯粹是旅游,但是当她在2000年成为一名职业摄影师之后,她回到西藏来记录它的变化。她用相机记录下了煤矿、大坝,以及游牧民定居在偏僻村落的过程。</p>
<p>The changes have been so abrupt and fast that she didn't even recognize a border city she had visited a decade earlier. She actually wondered whether she had ever been there.</p>	<p>西藏的变化是如此突然和迅速,以至于她都没有认出一个她10年前去过的边境城市。她实际上怀疑,自己是否去过那里。</p>
<p>"Nothing of the city remained the same," she said. "Nothing, nothing, nothing. So much so that I had to check my diary to see if I was wrong, if I really had been there before. And I really had been there before."</p>	<p>"这座城市没有一处是和原来一样的"她说。"没有任何一处,没有,没有。以至于我不得不检查一下我的日记看看我是否错了,我是否真的去过那里。但是我以前真的去过。"</p>

<p>After her last trip, in April 2011, she says it has been difficult to get back to Tibet because many areas have been closed after demonstrations against the Chinese government and incidents of self-immolation by Tibetans protesting for religious freedom and independence. More than 90 Tibetans have set themselves on fire since 2009, 28 in November alone.</p>	<p>在她 2011 年 4 月的西藏旅行之后, 她说自己很难再故地重游, 因为在反政府示威活动和藏人为获得宗教自由和独立而实施自焚抗议事件之后, 许多地区已经被关闭了。2009 年 11 月 28 日以来, 已有超过 90 名藏人自焚。</p>
<p>In response, Beijing has flooded the country with checkpoints and paramilitary police, while Communist Party leaders introduced a "monastic management" plan to exert more direct control over religious life. The measures included sending 21,000 officials to create dossiers on monks, who would then be either rewarded for cooperating or expelled from their monasteries if they did not. In some cases, they were urged to renounce the Dalai Lama.</p>	<p>为了应对此种情况, 中国政府已经向西藏派出大批武警, 并布置了很多关卡, 同时共产党领导人采用了“僧侣管理”计划, 来对宗教生活实施更为直接的控制。这些措施包括调派 2.1 万名行政人员建立僧侣档案, 愿意积极配合的僧侣会获得奖励, 但是如果不配合的话将会被逐出寺院。在某些案例中, 僧侣被要求宣布与达赖喇嘛脱离关系。</p>
<p>On her last visit, Ms. ten Wolde saw a great deal of tension in the streets of Tibet's rapidly expanding cities and said that people were vocal with their concerns about the dams, the mines and the language, which is being replaced by Mandarin in classrooms, government offices and other institutions.</p>	<p>在她上次的西藏之行中, 坦·沃尔德看到了该地区城市迅速扩张所带来的一系列问题, 她说人们针对水坝、矿井和语言方面的问题做出公开批评。藏语在教室、政府办公室和其它机构里正在被普通话所取代。</p>
<p>"It's gotten worse year by year since 2008, when there was a lot more freedom," she said. "Now we can't even go, so we don't know how bad it is."</p>	<p>"西藏在 2008 年的时候还很自由, 但是在那之后却每况愈下," 她说。"现在, 我们甚至连去也不能去, 所以我们不知道当下的情况有多糟糕。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130806/c06lens-tibet</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130806/c06lens-tibet</p>
<p>Chinese Family Memories, Recycled</p>	<p>旧底片中洗出的中国记忆</p>
<p>When Thomas Sauvin shows his work to friends in Beijing who don't study photography, they are often surprised, and a bit confused, by the</p>	<p>当苏文(Thomas Sauvin)向不学摄影的北京朋友展示作品的时候, 他们往往对他搜集的照片很惊讶, 还有一丝困惑。在他们看来, 这些照片太熟悉了而</p>

<p>pictures he collects. To them, they are familiar — and boring.</p>	<p>显得没有新意。</p>
<p>He understands that. After all, he found his collection in the garbage. Mr. Sauvin, an editor who has lived in Beijing for a decade, has amassed a collection from discarded negatives. The photos trigger familiar — if not fading — memories: a picture of a young girl on a red Xin Fu motorcycle, for instance (Slide 12), or a shot of a T-shirt that was popular in the early 1990s.</p>	<p>他理解这一点。毕竟，他的收藏来自垃圾堆。苏文在北京生活了10年，身为编辑的他从丢弃的底片中攒出了一批藏品。这些照片能激起亲切的回忆，如果这种回忆还没有褪色的话：比方说，小女孩骑在红色的幸福牌摩托上(幻灯片12)，或者上世纪90年代初流行的T-恤衫。</p>
<p>“Sometimes people don’t expect this from photography,” he said. “They want to travel from photography. They want to see things they’ve never seen. They want to see things with a new angle.”</p>	<p>“有时候，大家心目中的摄影作品不是这样的，”苏文说。“他们希望能跟着照片旅行，想看从没见过的东西，想从新角度来审视事物。”</p>
<p>That is not what Mr. Sauvin is seeking. He is working on “Silvermine,” a project that looks at hundreds of thousands of negatives, mostly personal and family photos, that have been rescued from Beijing’s trash. From so many different lives, he sees the same story time and again.</p>	<p>这不是苏文的追求。他目前的项目《银矿》(Silvermine)搜罗了数十万张从北京垃圾堆里拯救出来的底片，大多是个人照和家庭照。从人数这样庞大的不同生命中，他一再看到同样的故事。</p>
<p>The beauty of the repetition found in the “Silvermine” photos — subjects standing still, at a distance, often in the center of the frame — comes out in an animation produced by LeiLei, a Chinese artist who teamed with Mr. Sauvin, sewing the pictures together at a rate of about eight per second. The same pose, and the same setting, appear over and over, from people perching on a Ronald McDonald statue to proud stances at major destinations.</p>	<p>从《银矿》系列照片中发掘出来的重复之美在雷磊制作的一则动画中体现了出来。照片中的人物静止站在离镜头有一定距离的地方，一般都处于画面正中。雷磊是与苏文合作的中国艺术家，他在动画中以大约每秒八帧的速率将这些照片串起。同样的姿势、同样的背景，一次又一次地出现，不管是人们在麦当劳叔叔身上歇脚，还是各大景点前骄傲的站姿。</p>
<p>The project, which will appear next week at Derby’s Format International Photography Festival, started when Mr. Sauvin and the Archive of Modern Conflict, the collector and publisher for which he works, wanted to explore more “vernacular material,” like photo albums,</p>	<p>《银矿》将于下周在英国德比举办的Format国际摄影节(Format International Photography Festival)上展出。苏文为出版商及收藏大量作品的现代冲突资料库(Archive of Modern Conflict)工作。《银矿》项目伊始，苏文及现代冲突资料库是想要搜寻更多的“民间素材”，比如相册、手工上色</p>

<p>hand-colored photographs and studio photographs. He thought it would be interesting to look at negatives, because amateur photographers often throw them away.</p>	<p>的照片和摄影棚照片。他觉得，看底片会很有趣，因为普通人往往会把它们扔掉。</p>
<p>In 2009, searching online for information about buying and collecting negatives, Mr. Sauvin kept seeing the name Xiao Ma on Chinese Web forums. Mr. Xiao recycled trash containing silver nitrates – including, but not limited to, negatives. The two met at a recycling zone north of Beijing, amid a large compound of brick buildings dedicated to different categories of castoffs. Mr. Xiao’s warehouse was filled with trash, from which he extracted silver nitrate to sell to laboratories.</p>	<p>2009年，在网上搜索购买和收藏底片的信息时，苏文不断在中文论坛上看到小马的名字。小马回收含有硝酸银的垃圾，范围不限于底片。两人在北京北面的回收厂碰头，那里有一大片砖房，专门用来处理不同类型的废弃物。小马的仓库里堆满了垃圾，他从中提炼硝酸银，然后再卖给实验室。</p>
<p>“It kind of broke my heart into many pieces,” Mr. Sauvin said, “And I just naturally told him, ‘You buy this by the kilo – just send it to me by the kilo, 10 times the price.’ ”</p>	<p>“我差不多心碎了一地，”苏文说。“但我只是很自然地跟他说，‘你是按斤买的，那就按斤卖给我，10倍的价格。’”</p>
<p>Now, Mr. Sauvin visits once every month or two, returning to his office with a load of negatives that he examines on his light table. Typically, he scans about 80 percent of them.</p>	<p>现在，苏文每一两个月光顾那里一次，带一大堆底片回办公室，在光台上仔细观看。他一般会扫描其中80%的底片。</p>
<p>At first, he was seeking “the impossible shot,” he said. He didn’t find it. After going through about 10,000 images, he realized that the task wasn’t about finding perfection.</p>	<p>他说，起初自己想找“不可思议的照片”。结果没找到。看了大概1万张之后，他意识到，目的并不在于寻找完美。</p>
<p>“There’s a big amount of very, very boring images,” said Mr. Sauvin, who looks at each one three or four times. But, he said, “a few images can stand out and wake you up, and that’s a good way to proceed, I think.”</p>	<p>“有一大堆非常非常无聊的照片，”苏文说。他会每张照片看上三四遍。不过他说，“少数照片可以脱颖而出，让你精神一振，我想这是个继续下去的好方法。”</p>
<p>Most of the photos are “three, two, one” shots – pictures of subjects standing completely still, looking straight into the lens. The pictures lack spontaneity, but they feel intimate in a way.</p>	<p>大多数照片是“三、二、一”的摆拍照，照片中的主人公站着纹丝不动，目光直视镜头。这类照片缺乏自然感，但它们在某种程度上让人觉得亲切。</p>

<p>The archive covers a short period, about 20 years from 1985 to 2005, when the digital camera and mobile photography started taking over. Most of the pictures do not have precise dates, but by studying hairstyles and fashion, as well as damage to the negatives, Mr. Sauvin can place them within a period of a few years. It helps that they come in sets, meaning he can use context, like a calendar on a wall or a street sign, to glean details about the photographer.</p>	<p>这批收藏覆盖了一个较短的时期，大约是从 1985 到 2005 年之间的 20 年，也就是结束在数码相机和手机摄影开始流行的时候。大部分照片没有准确的日期，但通过观察发型和时尚，以及底片的受损程度，苏文可以把它们的时间段缩小到几年之内。这些照片是成套的，这对他有帮助，意味着他可以利用照片的背景，例如墙上的日历或路标，来搜集有关拍照者的细节。</p>
<p>Mr. Sauvin doesn't see many changes in the aesthetics of the pictures over the years. But he sees societal shifts. In the 1980s, film was accessible but still expensive, so people were taking pictures of so-called Kodak moments — babies being born, family gatherings, visits to Tiananmen Square.</p>	<p>在多年来拍摄的这些照片上，苏文看不到审美上的太多变化；但他看到了社会的转变。上世纪 80 年代，已能买到胶片，但仍很昂贵，所以人们会拍下所谓的“柯达时刻”(Kodak Moments)，也就是婴儿出生、家庭聚会和参观天安门广场的时刻。</p>
<p>As photography popularized and the quality of living increased for many Chinese, the images changed. "You feel like it's not the father taking pictures anymore," Mr. Sauvin said. "The kids are starting to take pictures, as well."</p>	<p>随着摄影的普及，以及许多中国人生活水平的提高，照片也发生了变化。“你感到不再是由父亲来拍照了，”苏文说。“孩子们也开始拍照了。”</p>
<p>From more than half a million negatives, Mr. Sauvin has begun to see the images thematically. There is the refrigerator series: as more Chinese households began acquiring refrigerators in the late 1980s, women posed with their new appliances. And the Marilyn Monroe series, showing posters of the blond bombshell inside people's homes.</p>	<p>从五十多万张底片中，苏文开始以不同主题为它们分类。有一个冰箱系列：随着越来越多的中国家庭开始在 80 年代末购买冰箱，女性会站在这种新电器前摆拍。还有玛丽莲·梦露(Marilyn Monroe)系列，展示出人们家中张贴的这名金发女郎的海报。</p>
<p>He hasn't seen many photos of Chinese families going abroad in the 1980s. In the 90s, Thailand becomes a common destination — so common that Mr. Sauvin can describe the path the photos will take, concluding with a picture on the flight home.</p>	<p>他没有看到太多 80 年代中国家庭出国的照片。在 90 年代，泰国成为一个常见的旅游目的地，去的人太多了，以至于苏文可以描述出照片的拍摄路径，最后一张总是定格在回家的飞机上。</p>

Mr. Sauvin, 29, has yet to do similar work outside of China. He grew up in Paris looking at the photographs of Marc Riboud, whose son Theo was his childhood friend. "We were always going to his studio to steal a few postcards," he said, including pictures Mr. Riboud shot in China, where he began traveling in the late 1950s.	29 岁的苏文还没在中国以外做过类似的工作。他在巴黎看着马克·里布(Marc Riboud)的照片长大，里布的儿子泰奥(Theo)是他儿时的朋友。“我们总是会去他的工作室偷几张明信片，”他说，其中包括里布在中国拍摄的照片。上世纪 50 年代末，里布开始了他的中国之旅。
Years later, in 2006, Mr. Sauvin took a job working as an assistant for the French curator Alain Jullien at the Lianzhou International Photo Festival in Guangdong Province. There, he met the director of the Archive of Modern Conflict, where he has been a consultant, collecting contemporary Chinese photography, since 2006.	在多年后的 2006 年，苏文在广东省连州国际摄影节的法国策展人阿兰·朱利安(Alain Jullien)那里找到了一份助理工作。在那里，他遇到了现代冲突资料库的社长，并从 2006 年起成为该社的顾问，负责搜集中国当代摄影作品。
Mr. Sauvin plans to keep working on "Silvermine" as long as there are negatives to be found. "It makes sense, for this project, to really witness the death of film photography in China," he said. "It wouldn't really make sense to stop now."	只要还能找到底片，苏文就打算把《银矿》继续下去。“对这个项目来说，真实见证中国胶片摄影的消失非常有意义，”他说。“要是现在半途而废就真的可惜了。”
He sees his work as a counterpoint to the usual – and often negative – coverage about China in the foreign press and on Chinese social media.	他把自己的工作视为一种平衡，不同于外国媒体和中国社交媒体上对中国那种往往是负面的通常报道。
"It starts with birth, it ends with death," he said of the collection. "It talks a bit about love. People go to the beach. People travel. They take blurry pictures, their negatives eventually get damaged. They are at home with posters of Marilyn Monroe. They have their photo shot with their refrigerator."	谈到这一系列藏品时，他说，“它始于出生，终于死亡。其中谈了一点爱。人们去海滩、去旅游。他们拍出模糊的照片，底片最终会受损。他们的家中贴着玛丽莲·梦露的海报；他们和冰箱合影。”
It's about life.	它与生活有关。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130809/c09lens-family	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130809/c09lens-family
An Indigenous Way of Life Threatened by Oil Sands in Canada	石油的代价：油砂矿业与失去土地的加拿大原住民
Ian Willms has photographed the effects of oil extraction on First	伊恩·威姆斯(Ian Willms)在加拿大阿尔伯塔省北部拍摄了开采石油给麦凯堡

<p>Nations land in Fort McKay and Fort Chipewyan, in northern Alberta, Canada. Mr. Willms, 28, based in Toronto, is a founding member of the Boreal Collective and spent several months over the last three years photographing his project "As Long as the Sun Shines." His interview with James Estrin has been edited and condensed.</p>	<p>(Fort McKay)和奇帕维安堡(Fort Chipewyan)的第一民族(First Nations)土地带来的影响。现年 28 岁的威姆斯居住在多伦多，是摄影师组织“北方集体”(Boreal Collective)的创始成员之一，在过去三年中，他花了数月时间拍摄作品集《只要阳光还在普照》(As Long as the Sun Shines)。以下是詹姆斯·埃斯特林(James Estrin)对他的采访，内容经过编辑和压缩。</p>
<p>Q. How did this project start?</p>	<p>问：这个项目是如何开始的？</p>
<p>A. When I graduated from school in 2008 I was hearing a lot about the oil sands in Canada. So I started doing research, and the more I learned, the more horrified I became.</p>	<p>答：我 2008 年从学校毕业时，听到了很多关于加拿大油砂的事情。于是我就开始做研究，我了解得越多，就越觉得害怕。</p>
<p>I read a CBC article about cancer rates in indigenous communities that immediately surrounded the oil sands, and I knew right then that was exactly what I had to do. I searched pretty thoroughly for anybody who had done a proper photo story on the community, and I couldn't find anything that was particularly in-depth.</p>	<p>我读到加拿大广播公司(CBC)的一篇文章，讲的是油砂矿周边地带原住民社区的癌症发病率问题，就在那时，我清醒地意识到自己必须做什么。我做了一番彻底的搜索，看之前是否有人用摄影叙述过社区的故事，结果没有找到任何有深度的东西。</p>
<p>Q. What did you find when you got there?</p>	<p>问：到那里后，你发现了什么？</p>
<p>A. I found a community that was far more developed economically than I had expected. There was a lot of infrastructure, and the homes were more modern than most First Nations communities. That has a lot to do with the proximity to the oil sands and the economic benefit that comes with that.</p>	<p>答：我发现那个社区在经济上的发达程度远远超出我的预期。基础设施非常多，住宅比大多数原住民社区更加现代化。这跟他们靠近油砂以及由此带来的经济效益有很大关系。</p>
<p>But the community is still struggling. First Nation reserves are still very dark and damaged places in many ways, and in other ways, they're incredibly vibrant. So it was not as bleak as I expected it to be. If you didn't already know that their water was basically coming off of a storm pipe of one of the largest polluting industrial projects in the world, you</p>	<p>但是，这个社区仍然在苦苦挣扎。从很多方面来说，第一民族保护区仍是非常阴暗和破败的地方，而在另一些方面，他们又令人难以置信地充满活力。所以，那里没有我预期的那么荒凉。如果你事先不知道他们的水基本上来自于世界上最大的、造成污染的工业项目之一的雨水管道，你是看不出来的。</p>

wouldn't.	
Q. A lot of photographers who photograph native peoples in North America just hit and run. How did you go about capturing a fuller view?	问：很多摄影师都拍摄过北美原住民，他们拍完就走了。你是怎么捕捉到更完整的画面的呢？
A. Well, the most important thing is time. And it's always going to be more time than anyone's going to be willing to pay you for.	答：最重要的是时间。你花的时间总会比人们愿意花钱请你去拍摄的时间更长。
Beyond that, I think it's a matter of becoming invested in people's lives, because if you don't care, they won't. And if you fake it, people know. People aren't stupid. If you treat them like they're stupid, they're never going to trust you. And so I spent a lot of time there, I made a lot of friends.	除此之外，我认为还要融入他们的生活，因为如果你不想投入，他们不会接受你。如果你假装融入，他们会识破的。他们并不傻。如果你像对待傻子一样对待他们，他们永远不会信任你。因此，我在那儿待了很长时间，我交了很多朋友。
There are a lot if white journalists that go into indigenous communities in North America with a preconceived notion of what these people are like and what they need. But in truth this attitude is just a continuation of the abuse of those people.	有很多进入北美原住民社区的白人记者带着成见，仿佛自己知道那里的人们是怎么样的，他们需要什么。但实际上，这种态度只是延续了对原住民的不良对待。
What the first nations really need is the respect and the confidence of the rest of Canada, to tell their own stories and to manage their own communities. They need to be empowered but they don't need others to tell them what to do.	第一民族真正需要的是尊重，以及加拿大社会其他各界的信任，他们希望讲述自己的故事，管理自己的社区。他们需要得到赋权，但他们不需要其他人告诉他们该怎么做。
I continually show my subjects the work that I do in these communities and ask if I am getting this right.	我经常向拍摄对象展示我在这些社区拍摄的作品，问他们，我把握得是否正确。
Q. Tell me more about the oil sands.	问：请再谈谈油砂。
A. There's an oil reserve that's located beneath Canada's boreal forest that's roughly the size of the state of Florida. It's rich with oil, but the process of extracting it is incredibly energy intensive, difficult and expensive.	答：加拿大北方森林的地下储藏着石油，其面积与佛罗里达州差不多。石油储量十分丰富，但采掘过程本身非常耗能，而且技术难度大，成本高昂。

<p>The process involved first clear-cutting the forest and then creating a strip mine. They dig the sandy oil out. It's like hot asphalt. On a hot day, it's very gooey and very much like tar.</p>	<p>开采石油首先要皆伐森林，然后挖一个露天矿。他们会挖掘出含沙的石油。那些油就像是热沥青。在天气炎热的日子，它黏黏糊糊，就像柏油一样。</p>
<p>The environmental toll is dramatic. There was a study by an NGO in Toronto, Environmental Defense, that in 2008 found that about 11 million liters of toxins were leaking into the Athabasca River every single day from several toxic-base water lakes in the oil sands region.</p>	<p>这个过程对环境的破坏是巨大的。多伦多非政府组织环境“捍卫组织”(Environmental Defense)2008年的一项研究发现，在油砂开采区，几个有毒的尾矿池每天把大约1100万升的有毒物质泄漏至阿萨斯卡河。</p>
<p>Q. What's the effect on the people?</p>	<p>问：对当地的人们产生的影响如何？</p>
<p>A. It has brought more money into the communities than there was before. With that said, it's really a small fraction of what they're actually entitled to. These First Nations get really bad deals from the oil companies in order to leave their lands for oil.</p>	<p>答：它给当地社区带去比以往更多的钱。可话说回来，那其实只是当地人应有权益的一小部分。第一民族的人离开家园让石油公司开采石油，可他们从石油公司获得的补偿极为糟糕。</p>
<p>A career in the oil sands may sound good to some people, but really it is the death of their culture because it's taking the new generation to work toward a completely different way of life. And it's a way of life that embraces the destruction of their land.</p>	<p>对某些人来说，在油砂行业有份工作也许听上去不错，然而，这实际上导致了第一民族文化的灭绝，原因是它将新一代人引向完全不同的生活方式。而且这种方式破坏了他们自己的家园。</p>
<p>There's a lot of grief, especially among the elders in the community, over the younger generation not taking an interest in hunting and fishing and trapping. And there's a lot of conflict among the generation in between the youth and the elders — the generation that are in their late 20s to their 50s; the people who work in the oil sands but grew up hunting, fishing and trapping.</p>	<p>对于年轻一辈人不再有兴趣狩猎、捕鱼或用陷阱捕捉猎物，人们感到痛心，尤其是老一代人。年轻人和老人之间的那一代人受到矛盾心理的煎熬，这些人的年龄在接近30岁到50多岁之间；他们在油砂矿工作，然而，他们在长大时曾经学会狩猎、捕鱼和布置陷阱。</p>
<p>They are very conflicted, because they know what they're doing. They know that they're taking away their own land. But they do it because there's no other option for them to make money. There's no other way</p>	<p>这些人非常矛盾，是因为他们知道自己在干什么。他们知道，他们在毁掉自己的家园。但他们还是这么做，因为他们没有别的途径可以挣钱。他们没有别的途径养家糊口。这些社区已经不能再像过去几千年一样，依靠土地自给</p>

for them to feed their families. These communities are no longer able to be self sufficient off the land like they had been for thousands of years.	自足。
Q. What is the effect of the oil sands on the environment?	问：油砂对环境有什么影响？
A. Well, they're finding a lot of animals with physical problems. They're finding fish with large, golf-ball-sized tumors. There was actually an industry-funded study a few years ago that found that the moose meat had 453 times the acceptable level of arsenic in it.	答：嗯，人们发现许多动物身上有问题。他们发现有些鱼长出了高尔夫球大小的大瘤。实际上，几年前一项行业资助的研究发现，驼鹿肉的神含量高达可接受水平的453倍。
These people who have hunted this land for a hundred years can read their environment like a book. They know when something's wrong. They open up an animal, they can see the health of that animal by how it looks. The industry and the government don't really take that knowledge seriously.	在这片土地上狩猎了数百年的这群人，对自己所处的环境了如指掌。他们一眼就能看出情况不对头。他们剖开一只动物，就能通过内脏的外观了解它的健康状况。石油业和政府没有把这门学问真的当回事。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130813/c13lens-oilsands	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130813/c13lens-oilsands
You May Touch a Stranger	放松点，与陌生人合个影吧
The photographer Richard Renaldi is a matchmaker for tense times, asking complete strangers to pose with their bodies touching, as if they were intimates. On a recent afternoon in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, it was not going well. He wanted to pose an Orthodox Jewish man with someone from outside the Orthodox community.	在紧张的时刻，摄影师理查德·雷纳尔迪(Richard Renaldi)是一位“撮合者”，他让完全陌生的人像密友一样摆出姿势拍照，身体发生触碰。最近的一个下午，在布鲁克林的威廉斯堡，事情却不怎么顺利。他想要一名犹太教正统派的男子与另一名不属于该教派的人一起摆拍照片。
"It's going to take all the cajoling I can do," Mr. Renaldi, 45, said. "There's a lot of barriers."	45岁的雷纳尔迪说，“这需要我使尽各种技巧来进行劝说。有很多的障碍。”
There were, in fact, more barriers than he knew. After terse rejections from several people, a man named Abraham Weiss stopped to look at Mr. Renaldi's large-format, 8-by-10 view camera. Mr. Renaldi made his best pitch.	事实上，其中的障碍甚至比他想到的还多。在被几个人断然拒绝之后，一个叫做亚伯拉罕·韦斯(Abraham Weiss)的人停下来看着雷纳尔迪的大画幅8×10单轨相机。雷纳尔迪使尽了浑身解数。

<p>Mr. Weiss seemed to go back and forth. He ran a photo printing business and understood the project, he told Mr. Renaldi. But he feared censure from his fellow ultra-Orthodox neighbors. "You have to understand the culture," he said. If he posed for Mr. Renaldi, someone might see him, take a picture and post it on Twitter. "That could be bad for me," he said. "Posing for it, that's the problem. They don't like imaging."</p>	<p>韦斯看来犹豫不决。他对雷纳尔迪说，他经营一家照片打印店，理解这个项目的意图。但是他害怕被自己那些极度保守的犹太教正统派邻居谴责。他说，“你要理解这个文化。”如果他为雷纳尔迪摆姿势拍照就可能会被别人看到，拍下照片传到 Twitter 上。他说，“这对我来说影响可能会很糟糕。摆姿势拍照是个问题。他们不喜欢拍照。”</p>
<p>As if on cue, a car slowed and the driver photographed Mr. Weiss with his cellphone. "You see," Mr. Weiss said. He had one suggestion for Mr. Renaldi: "Try Crown Heights or Borough Park. They're more open there."</p>	<p>就像是安排好的一样，这时一辆汽车放慢速度，司机用手机给韦斯拍了一张照片。韦斯说，“你看。”他给雷纳尔迪的建议是：“去皇冠高地或菠萝园试试。那里的人更开放一点。”</p>
<p>Mr. Renaldi has been working on his portrait series, which he calls "Touching Strangers," since 2007, and plans to publish a book with Aperture next May. One of his goals, he said, is to get people to think past the divisions — ethnic, religious, socioeconomic — that often go unexamined in urban life. "For a lot of people, it's an exercise for them to be able to push their own comfort level," he said.</p>	<p>雷纳尔迪从 2007 年开始就一直在拍摄他的人像系列，他称之为《触摸陌生人》(Touching Strangers)，他计划在明年 5 月和 Aperture 合作出版一本书。他说他的目的之一就是让人们超越界限进行思考，不论是种族、宗教、社会经济上的界限，在城市生活中人们很少深究这些问题。他说，“让他们超越自己感觉安全的界线，对很多人来说是一次锻炼。”</p>
<p>Some pairs embrace wholeheartedly; some even kiss, though none on the lips (so far). Others pose as if under duress.</p>	<p>一些配对人物满心接受；一些人甚至还相互亲吻，当然不是唇吻（到目前为止是这样）。其他人则摆出一幅受到强迫的样子。</p>
<p>Mr. Renaldi said he strove to show tenderness but understood why people liked the fraught pairings, like Alex and Carlos from 2007 (Slide 3). "The viewer gets to ask himself, 'How would I react if a photographer asked me to do that?'" he said, adding that he had "a love/hate relationship with this picture and with Alex. Alex was out of there so fast I didn't get his contact information to send him a print."</p>	<p>雷纳尔迪说他尽力去表现温柔，但也理解为什么人们喜欢那种让人不安的配对，就像 2007 年亚历克斯(Alex)和卡洛斯(Carlos)的照片那样（第三张幻灯片）。他说，“看的人会问自己，‘要是个摄影师要我这么做，我会怎么做？’”，他补充说他“对这张照片和亚历克斯有一种既爱又恨的感觉。亚历克斯很快就走了，我都没来得及要他的联系方式，能给他寄一张照片。”</p>

<p>In Williamsburg on this day, he was experiencing only refusal, a hazard of his chosen project. He has dealt with rejection before: "It took me three years to get a Muslim woman," he said. But Mr. Weiss's words, which another man seconded, were discouraging. In six years, Mr. Renaldi said, "I've only had one time when I couldn't get a shot."</p>	<p>在威廉斯堡的这一天，他一直被拒绝，当然他选择的这个项目本来就有这个风险。他以前也经历过拒绝：“我花了三年时间才找到一个穆斯林妇女，”他说。但是韦斯的话还得到了另一个人的支持，让他很泄气。六年来，雷纳尔迪说，“只有一次我一张照片都没拍成。”</p>
<p>Finally, he left for Crown Heights, where the first person he approached — a 24-year-old Yeshiva student from the Chabad-Lubavitch movement named Shalom Lasker — listened to him and said, in halting English: "No problem. Only men, right?"</p>	<p>最后，他去了皇冠高地，他在那里接触的一个人听他说完便用磕磕巴巴的英语说：“没问题。只有男人，对吧？”这是一个来自 Chabad-Lubavitch 组织（犹太教正统派的一个组织——译注）的 24 岁叶史瓦大学(Yeshiva)学生沙洛姆·拉斯克(Shalom Lasker)。</p>
<p>And so it was. Mr. Renaldi gathered Jeff Desire, 27, who works in a fish market across the street, and directed the pose: hold here, lean here. Mr. Lasker gave a thumbs up. In 10 minutes they were done. "It's exhilarating," Mr. Renaldi said.</p>	<p>所以就是这样。雷纳尔迪还找到了在街对面水产市场工作的 27 岁的杰夫·德西雷(Jeff Desire)，指导他们摆出造型：搂这儿，往这里靠一点。拉斯克翘起了大拇指。10 分钟不到就拍完了。雷纳尔迪说，“这让人兴奋。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130824/c24lens-stranger</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130824/c24lens-stranger</p>
<p>Documenting Elephants' Compassion, and Their Slaughter</p>	<p>用二十年走进大象的世界</p>
<p>When Michael Nichols first photographed elephants in the lowland forests of the Central African Republic in 1991, he only caught fleeting moments of them, and at great peril. These sensitive behemoths were so afraid of ivory poachers hunting them down, they thundered off at the slightest hint of human activity.</p>	<p>1991 年，当迈克尔·尼科尔斯(Michael Nichols)在中非共和国的低地森林里第一次拍摄大象的时候，他只抓拍到了大象飞奔的时刻，而且还冒了很大的险。这些敏感的庞然大物十分害怕象牙偷猎者会对它们穷追不舍，所以只要觉察到一点人类活动的迹象，就会轰隆隆地跑开。</p>
<p>It took him 16 years to encounter elephants who were not fearful of humans, on the savannah of Kenya's Samburu National Reserve, where they were protected and used to tourists. He spent two years there photographing a group of 600 elephants, gradually comprehending their complex relationships, intelligence and compassion.</p>	<p>他花了 16 年时间，才在肯尼亚桑布鲁自然保护区(Samburu National Reserve)的热带草原上，遇到了不害怕人类的大象。象群在这里受到了保护，而且已经习惯了游客。他在那里花两年时间为由 600 头大象组成的象群拍照，并逐渐理解了它们复杂的关系、智力和同情心。</p>

<p>When one family mourned the death of a female, the elephants approached and surrounded the corpse, touched it with their trunks, and started swaying back and forth. Matriarchs from nearby elephant families joined in.</p>	<p>当一个家庭悼念一头母象的死亡时，象群会走过来，围在尸体四周，用鼻子去抚摸它，并开始前后摇摆。附近家庭的领头母象也会加入。</p>
<p>"They go to the corpse and they won't leave it," Mr. Nichols said. "Even when it's just bones. Once a year they'll visit the bones and hold them with their trunk. I would call that mourning."</p>	<p>"它们走到尸体旁，不愿意离开，"尼科尔斯说。"即便只剩下骨骼。它们每年都会过来守望这些尸骨，并用鼻子抓住骨头。我认为这是一种凭吊。"</p>
<p>His 20-year project, "Earth to Sky," is being published by Aperture this week. It is a stunningly beautiful book, whose images, many of them taken while on assignment for National Geographic magazine, reflect experiences that had a profound effect on Mr. Nichols.</p>	<p>本周，Aperture 出版了他为期 20 年的项目《从大地到天空》(Earth to Sky)。这是一本非常漂亮的书，里面的很多图片都是为《国家地理》(National Geographic)杂志拍摄的，这些图片反映了一些对尼科尔斯产生深刻影响的经历。</p>
<p>"These are the most caring and sentient creatures on earth," he wrote in the book, "yet they suffer so horribly at the hand of man."</p>	<p>"它们是最懂得关怀且最有感知力的生物，"他在书中写道，"然而它们却遭到了人类如此残忍的对待。"</p>
<p>He was helped in the savannah by Daniel Lentipo, a Samburu tribesman who had worked with a researcher from the environmental organization Save the Elephants. Mr. Lentipo could spot and identify almost any elephant, even from a great distance, and knew the individual names that had been bestowed on each. Mr. Nichols and his guide followed a family led by a matriarch named Navajo.</p>	<p>在草原上时，他得到了丹尼尔·伦蒂波(Daniel Lentipo)的帮助。伦蒂波是桑布鲁当地部落的居民，曾与环保组织“拯救大象”(Save the Elephants)的一名研究员合作过。即便距离很远，伦蒂波也能够发现并辨识几乎所有的大象，而且还知道他们给每头大象起的名字。尼科尔斯和他的向导对一头名为纳瓦霍(Navajo)的带头母象所带领的大象家族进行了跟踪。</p>
<p>Normally, elephants sleep standing up to be alert to impending danger. But these ones felt comfortable enough that in the middle of the night the whole family lay down and went to sleep "just snoring and farting" around the two men.</p>	<p>一般情况下，大象会站着睡觉，以对潜在危险保持警觉。但是这些大象却觉得非常安适，在夜间所有的家庭成员都躺下来睡觉，在两个人周围“打鼾放屁”。</p>
<p>Mr. Nichols saw complex societal relationships unfold and photographed elders teaching and taking care of young orphans. He</p>	<p>尼科尔斯看到了复杂的社会关系，并对较为年长的大象教育和照顾失去双亲的幼象的过程进行了拍摄。他还注意到这些大象对环境十分敏感，就好像带</p>

<p>also noticed that these elephants were so sensitive to their environment, it was as if they were carrying around an internal weather station. Not to mention a memory — you guessed it — as good as an elephant's.</p>	<p>着一个体内气象站一样。它们良好的记忆力自然更不用提——你猜对了——就像一句英语俗语说的，“记忆力好得和大象一样”。</p>
<p>“The old ladies got to know where they found water 20 years ago during a drought,” he said of the matriarchs. “Elephants are passing on knowledge just like indigenous tribes would or we might today.”</p>	<p>“干旱期间，年老的母象能够记起它们 20 年前曾在哪里找到过水，”他在提到带头母象时说。“大象传递知识的方式，与原住民部落和我们今天的某些方式是一样的。”</p>
<p>If only humans were as faithful to the past. The volume includes Mr. Nichols's elegiac black and white photographs of a massacre by ivory poachers in Chad in 2006 that he says was the beginning of a full-scale elephant slaughter that continues to today. With each tusk fetching up to \$6,000, tens of thousands of elephants throughout Africa are killed for their tusks.</p>	<p>如果人类也能一样忠实于过去就好了。这本册子里还有尼科尔斯拍摄的一些哀恸的黑白照片，照片展示了象牙偷猎者 2006 年在乍得进行大屠杀的过程。他说，这是大规模屠杀大象的开端，而如今屠杀仍在继续。每根象牙的售价可达 6000 美元（约合 3.67 万元人民币），整个非洲每年都有数万头大象因为象牙被杀。</p>
<p>“Ivory simply must be devalued,” Mr. Nichols wrote. “Those who buy it and use it and carve it must be shamed. Elephants are perceptive, conscious and responsive animals; they cannot be terrorized and massacred by a world that calls itself civilized. We have to forget about the absurd indulgence of ivory — a useless status symbol — and put our focus and resources into the far more complex problem of how elephants and humans can share land in an overtaxed continent.”</p>	<p>“我们必须降低象牙的价值，”尼科尔斯写道。“那些购买、使用和雕刻象牙的人应该感到羞愧。大象是一种有感知力、有意识而且有反应的动物；自诩‘文明’的世界不应该让它们感到害怕、对它们进行屠杀。我们必须忘掉对象牙的荒谬嗜好，它只是一种毫无用处的地位象征。我们的注意力和资源应该放在更加复杂的问题上，即大象和人类应该如何在这个负担过重的大洲上共存。”</p>
<p>He sees this as more than a conservation issue. Both in the jungles and on the plains, ecosystems depend on elephants to clear the land for other animals to use. But there is an “almost spiritual” experience, he said, in seeing large herds of elephants walking freely across Africa's plains.</p>	<p>他认为这件事并不只是动物保护问题。不论在丛林中，还是在草原上，生态系统都需要依靠大象来清理土地，以供其他动物使用。但是他说，看到一大群大象在非洲草原上自由穿行的情景，“几乎是一次涤荡心灵的”经历。</p>

<p>"Elephants should be here just because they need to be here," he said. "The earth is not the earth without them."</p>	<p>"大象应该在这里，这仅仅是因为它们需要在这里，"他说。"如果没有它们，地球将不再是原来的地球。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130830/c30lens-elephants</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130830/c30lens-elephants</p>
<p>Women, Bought and Sold in Nepal</p>	<p>被拐卖的尼泊尔妇女</p>
<p>NEPAL may be known for natural beauty and Mount Everest, but there is a dark side to this small, picturesque country. Women and girls are being bought, sold and smuggled across the Nepal-India border. Although reliable data on the scope of the issue is difficult to gather, Unicef reports that as many as 7,000 women and girls are trafficked out of Nepal to India every year, and around 200,000 are now working in Indian brothels.</p>	<p>尼泊尔或许以自然美景和珠穆朗玛峰而闻名，但这个风景如画的小国也有其黑暗面：在这里，妇女和女孩正在被买卖，通过尼泊尔-印度边境被贩卖出去。尽管很难收集到可靠数据来判断情况的严重程度，但联合国儿童基金会发布报告称，每年有多达 7000 名妇女和女孩被从尼泊尔拐卖到印度，而目前有大约 20 万被拐卖的女性是被卖到了印度的妓院。</p>
<p>I traveled to Nepal last spring to document the growing problem of sex trafficking and unsafe migration, spending the majority of time in Katmandu and along the Nepal-India border.</p>	<p>今年春天，我到达尼泊尔记录日益加剧的性贸易和拐卖人口问题，其中大部分时间都待在加德满都以及尼泊尔-印度边境地区。</p>
<p>One of the women I talked with was Charimaya Tamang, who 19 years ago went out to the fields to cut grass in her village in Nepal. Typically she would have gone with other women from her village, but that day she was alone. A group of men grabbed her from behind, tied her hands and made her swallow "a powder." When she woke up she was in a city in northern India. "I had never seen tall buildings before," she recalled. It was a lot hotter than her village and the men offered her a soda. "I didn't want to drink it but I was so thirsty," she said. The heat and soda were her last memories before finding herself in a Mumbai brothel under the care of a woman she called "Auntie," where she remained in forced prostitution for 22 months.</p>	<p>我采访的其中一位女性叫沙里玛雅·塔马恩(Charimaya Tamang), 19 年前塔马恩去她所在的尼泊尔村庄的地里割草。通常她会和同村的其他女性一起去，但那天她是自己去的。几个男人从背后抓住了她，把她的手捆起来，并迫使她吃下"一种粉末"。醒来后，她发现自己身处印度北部一座城市。"之前我从来没见过高楼，"她回忆称。那里比她的村子热很多，那些男人给了她一瓶汽水。"我不想喝，但我太渴了，"塔马恩说。后来她被弄到孟买一家妓院，酷热和汽水是她在之前的最后记忆，在那家妓院，塔马恩在一个她称之为"阿姨"的女人看护下，被迫从事性交易 22 个月。</p>

<p>The sex trafficking starts with the procurers in Nepal, who might be anyone: a stranger with a fake job to offer — or a girl’s own brother in-law. Then someone else escorts the women across the open border and out of the country. “The pimp might take a girl across the border in a cycle-rickshaw and put a tikka dot on her forehead so it looks like she and he are married,” said Pamela Gurung, an activist affiliated with the Nepalese branch of the Catholic nonprofit group Caritas Internationalis, which among other things fights human trafficking throughout Nepal. Anti-trafficking workers have started to train border police officers to be on the lookout for scared-looking women, suspicious couples or men with multiple women. But border police officers are not paid much. Many are bribed as part of the vast criminal network of trafficking between India and Nepal.</p>	<p>性奴贸易始于尼泊尔的皮条客，任何人都有可能去作这种皮条客：一个提供虚假工作机会的人——甚或女孩自己的姐夫。然后另一个人会押送这些女孩越过开放的边境到境外。“皮条客可能用人力三轮车带着女孩过境，并在她额头上点上眉心，这样看上去就好像他俩是夫妻，”隶属于天主教非营利组织国际明爱(Caritas Internationalis)尼泊尔分支机构的活动人士帕梅拉·古隆(Pamela Gurung)说，国际明爱致力于打击贩卖人口等现象。反贩卖人士已开始训练边境警察，要注意看上去很害怕的女性、可疑夫妻或者带着数名女性的男性。但边境警察的薪水很微薄。其中很多人被贿赂收买，成为印度和尼泊尔间走私犯罪的巨大网络的一部分。</p>
<p>A brothel pimp or madam pays close to \$2,000 for one trafficked Nepalese girl, according to Rupa Rai, head of Caritas Nepal’s gender department. The girl is then obligated to repay this fee over time. Charimaya Tamang was the first woman in Nepal to file charges against her trafficker and win. The very same men that made her drink that soda were caught and put in jail, she said.</p>	<p>据国际明爱尼泊尔分支机构性别部门负责人鲁帕·拉伊(Rupa Rai)称，妓院的一个皮条客或者老鸨大约要花近 2000 美元（约合 1.2 万元人民币）买一个尼泊尔女孩。然后这个女孩必须在接下来时间内慢慢把这笔钱还上。沙里玛雅·塔马恩是尼泊尔第一个起诉人贩子并赢得官司的女性。塔马恩说，那些让她喝汽水的男人已经被逮捕并关进监狱。</p>
<p>Ms. Tamang then began advocating on behalf of other trafficked women. Today she is married with two children and lives in a small room on the third floor of a dilapidated concrete building in Katmandu. On the wall above her bed is a glass display case nearly 12 feet long filled with awards. The situation in Nepal is improving in certain ways, thanks to activists like her, international pressure and better</p>	<p>后来，沙里玛雅开始为其他被跨境贩卖的女性申张权利。现在她已结婚，有两个孩子，住在加德满都一栋破败混凝土楼房三楼的一间小房间里。在她床头上方的墙上有一个近 12 英尺长的玻璃展示柜，里面装满了各种奖品。由于像塔马恩这样的活动人士、来自国际社会的压力以及和印度警方更好的协作，尼泊尔的状况在某些方面在不断改善。但问题依然严峻，被贩卖的女性数量还在持续上升。</p>

coordination with the Indian police. But the problem is daunting, and the number of trafficked women continues to grow.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130906/c06lens-orlinsky	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130906/c06lens-orlinsky
Leaving Tehran and Restraints Behind	逃离德黑兰和禁忌
Kiana Hayeri has fond memories of her teenage years in Tehran — even if she had to dodge the morality police whenever she decided to wear a little more makeup or uncover her hair.	基安娜·哈耶里(Kiana Hayeri)十分怀念自己在德黑兰度过的青少年时光，虽然在那个时候，要是稍微化了点儿妆，或者是露出了头发，她就必须躲开风化警察。
But at 17, her family sent her to live in Toronto so that she could have better opportunities for college and a career. At an age when fitting in at school is important, Ms. Hayeri’s mastery of English was limited to “I don’t speak English.”	但是，她 17 岁的时候，她的家人把她送到了多伦多，好让她获得更好的大学教育和工作机会。在这个年纪，融入学校十分重要，然而，当时哈耶里会说的英语仅限于“我不会说英语”。
Ms. Hayeri, now 24, has spent the last three years documenting people very much like herself. Her first major project, “Your Veil Is a Battleground,” published last year on Lens, showed teenage girls in Tehran living dual lives — a proscribed one in public and another pushing limits and striving for personal freedoms in private. Her subjects were not necessarily typical of the country, but in Tehran she found many young people yearning for more.	今年 24 岁的哈耶里在过去 3 年中一直在记录和她经历相似的人们生活。她的大项目《你的面纱是个战场》(Your Veil Is a Battleground)去年在 Lens 上发表，拍摄的是在德黑兰过着双重生活的青少年女孩，她们在公开场合严守禁忌，私下里却突破极限追求个人自由。她的拍摄对象不一定非得是这个国家的典型人物，但她确实发现，德黑兰的很多青年都渴望更多。
They were, she felt, exactly who she would have been if she had not emigrated.	她认为，自己如果没有移民，便会成为他们当中的一个。
Ms. Hayeri followed four of them as they, too, emigrated in search of those freedoms and better economic opportunities. She photographed her 17-year-old subjects in Tehran, as they moved and in the countries where they settled over the last year.	哈耶里跟踪记录了其中 4 个女孩的生活，她们跟她自己一样，也为寻找自由和更好的经济条件而移民。她拍摄了那些 17 岁青年在德黑兰的生活，还拍摄了他们移民，以及过去一年在新国家安定下来的过程。
“I think for all these girls, the families sent them away for exactly the	哈耶里说，“我觉得，就这些女孩而言，她们的家人把她们送出去的原因和

<p>same reason that my family did: for a better future, for more safety, more educational options," Ms. Hayeri said. "Hoping for a better future."</p>	<p>我家人是完全一样的：为了更好的未来、更多的安全保障、更多受教育的选择。总的来说是希望能有一个更好的未来。”</p>
<p>Their experiences have been quite different.</p>	<p>她们的经历各不相同。</p>
<p>Parmida moved with her family to California to study ballet, which was illegal in Iran. "Not only couldn't she perform, but ballet classes have to be run sort of underground," Ms. Hayeri said. In the United States, Parmida has continued her ballet lessons and has started ballroom dancing.</p>	<p>帕尔米达(Parmida)和她的家人一起搬到了加利福尼亚，为的是学习芭蕾舞，跳芭蕾舞在伊朗是非法的。哈耶里说，“她不仅不能表演，连上芭蕾舞课都得用上类似地下活动的办法。”帕尔米达在美国继续学习芭蕾舞，并且已经开始在舞厅跳舞。</p>
<p>Melika moved to Montreal to finish high school and attend college. She lives alone, though her parents visit often. She is generally quiet and shy. "She studies all the time, so grade-wise, she's doing amazing," Ms. Hayeri said. "But I don't think that she's happy with where she is right now."</p>	<p>梅利卡(Melika)搬到蒙特利尔，为的是念完高中并进入大学。她一个人住，不过她父母经常来看她。大致说来，她又安静又腼腆。哈耶里说，“她总是在学习，很会考试，成绩很好。但我觉得，她对现在的处境并不满意。”</p>
<p>Soheila moved to Toronto with her family, "very religious and restrictive" Sunni Muslims from southern Iran. She has changed a lot since arriving, especially in "the way she dresses and the way she interacts with friends," Ms. Hayeri said. "Now she lives her life and works at McDonald's."</p>	<p>苏海拉(Soheila)和家人一起搬到了多伦多，她的家人来自伊朗南部，是“非常虔诚非常严格”的逊尼派穆斯林。哈耶里说，来多伦多之后，她改变了很多，特别是“在穿衣服的方式和与朋友相处方面。现在她在麦当劳工作，过着自己的生活。”</p>
<p>Parastou was a member of the Iranian national junior canoeing team, but her prospects for continued athletic competition were dim because she was a woman, and women are discouraged from participating in public sporting events in Iran. She moved to Australia, hoping to compete there. Now, she works as a lifeguard and teaches swimming while continuing her training.</p>	<p>帕拉斯托(Parastou)是伊朗国家少年皮划艇队的成员，但她继续参加运动竞赛的前途十分渺茫，因为她是女的，而伊朗不鼓励女性参加公开体育运动。于是她搬到了澳大利亚，希望能在那里参加比赛。如今她一边继续训练，一边从事救生员和游泳教练的工作。</p>
<p>As new immigrants, each of these four women face similar challenges</p>	<p>作为新移民，这4个女孩面临的问题都类似于哈耶里在2005年移民加拿大</p>

to those Ms. Hayeri faced when she moved to Canada in 2005. But since then, Ms. Hayeri has found her own path as a successful young photographer. She is glad that she emigrated — a move that allowed her to become “a different person.”	时所面临的问题。但从那时起，哈耶里找到了自己的路，成为了一名成功的年轻摄影师。她为自己的移民选择感到高兴，因为这使她有机会成为“一个不同的人。”
Now, though, she is back in Tehran, photographing during the run-up to Iran’s June 14 presidential election.	但是，现在她回到了德黑兰，在伊朗6月14日总统选举即将到来的这段时间里进行拍摄。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130913/c13lens-tehran	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130913/c13lens-tehran
During Dark Times, a Darkroom on the Front Lines	二战前线老照片尘封七十载终面世
Dr. Jock Cobb is 94 years old and lives in an Albuquerque nursing home. He has had a long and fascinating life, yet it all might have been quite different if he had not met a girl, many years ago, and followed her to Mexico.	乔克·科布博士(Jock Cobb)现年94岁，居住在新墨西哥州阿尔伯克基的一所疗养院。他的一生漫长而有趣，不过，要不是多年前遇见了一个女孩并追随她去了墨西哥，或许一切都会迥然不同。
He was fresh out of Harvard in 1941 when he accompanied a young woman to Mexico to help with earthquake relief through a Quaker aid effort. As war raged on the other side of the world, he was taken by the Quakers’ philosophy of nonviolence. But Dr. Cobb knew he would be drafted into the military when he returned to the United States.	1941年，刚从哈佛大学(Harvard University)毕业的科布陪着一个年轻姑娘去了墨西哥，通过贵格会(Quaker)的援助项目参与地震救援活动。世界的另一边正战火纷飞，他却对贵格会的非暴力理念着了迷。不过他心知肚明，等他一回到美国就会被征召入伍。
He refused the draft and became a conscientious objector, convinced that systemic violence, even against a dark force like the Nazis, was wrong. “It was not a common thing to be a conscientious objector in World War II,” his son, Nat, said. “It was difficult, and you were discriminated against. People hated you for it.”	科布拒绝征召，成为了一名因良心拒绝服役者(conscientious objector)。他相信就算是为了对付纳粹这样的恶势力，系统性暴力也是错误的。“二战的时候拒服兵役可不是件寻常事，”他的儿子纳特(Nat)说。“很艰难，会被歧视。人们因此而怨恨你。”
Required to do alternative service, he joined an ambulance corps run by the American Field Service. He left for Egypt, taking not just his convictions, but also two cameras; the budding pacifist, it turned out,	由于要求服替代役，他加入了美国战地服务团(American Field Service)下属的救护车队。动身去埃及的时候，他不仅带着自己的信念，还带了两台相机。原来这位成长中的和平主义者还有志于摄影事业。

<p>was also an aspiring photographer.</p>	
<p>That decision allowed him to create a trove of images documenting the war efforts in North Africa, and later, at the front lines in central Italy. He did it by converting his ambulance into a makeshift darkroom to process film and make prints away from the eyes of military censors. He scrounged film wherever he could find it, and even resorted to using 35-millimeter movie film when necessary. It was difficult to juggle his responsibilities as a driver with his role as a photographer, and sometimes, the signals got crossed.</p>	<p>这一决定让科布创作出了大量珍贵的影像，先后记录了北非与意大利中部前线的战事。他把自己的救护车改造成冲洗胶片的临时暗房，在部队审查员的眼皮底下冲印。他抓住一切机会搜寻胶片，必要时就连 35mm 的电影胶片也用。同时应付救护车司机和摄影师的工作并不是件容易的事，有时候，会相互冲突。</p>
<p>"I put blankets over the windows," Dr. Cobb said. "Sometimes, we'd get called out in the middle, and I'd have to scuttle everything and throw it on the ground, and go out and save lives."</p>	<p>"我往窗户上蒙上毯子，"科布说。"有时，我们会被临时征召，我就得赶紧把东西都处理掉，扔到地上，然后开出去救人。"</p>
<p>Dr. Cobb and his fellow ambulance drivers were officially civilians, but found themselves in the cross hairs of German artillery on many occasions. Coincidentally, he had lived in Germany as a child, and sometimes conversed in German with wounded enemy soldiers in the back of his ambulance. He observed that the doctors — especially the British physicians in North Africa — would treat the wounded, regardless of what side they were on.</p>	<p>科布这样的救护车司机理论上属于平民，不过他们常常会暴露在德军的炮火之下。巧的是，他小时候在德国生活过，因此有时会与救护车上的敌军伤员用德语交谈。他发现，医生们，尤其是在北非的英国医生在救助伤员的时候不分敌我。</p>
<p>That influenced his life tremendously, as much as his trip to Mexico had a few years earlier. Dr. Cobb was from a family of physicians, and his father was a professor at Harvard Medical School. Before shipping off to Europe, he was certain he did not want to follow in those footsteps. But he had a change of heart after witnessing the British doctors' generosity of spirit.</p>	<p>与几年前的墨西哥之行一样，这一点深刻地影响了他的一生。科布出身于医学世家，父亲是哈佛医学院(Harvard Medical School)的教授。乘船前往欧洲之前，他确信自己并不想要继承家学。不过，亲眼目睹了英国医生的慷慨无私后，他改变了想法。</p>

<p>"I began to realize that these were the guys who were trying to put things back together," he said. "Everybody else in the world was trying to tear everything apart."</p>	<p>"我开始意识到，这些人是在努力地修复，"他说。"世界上的其他人都在努力地破坏。"</p>
<p>So he applied to medical school, and received his acceptance letter from Harvard via telegram while he was stationed in Italy.</p>	<p>于是他申请了医学院，并在派驻意大利期间收到了哈佛的电报录取函。</p>
<p>Eventually, he made his way home, after witnessing multiple atrocities and surviving several close calls. He wrapped his negatives in tissue paper, on which he made careful notes, and stuffed everything into a fruitcake tin. It was confiscated at Norfolk, Va., upon arrival, but was sent back to him shortly thereafter. Dr. Cobb made a few prints for family and friends, and then tucked the fruitcake tin away in a trunk.</p>	<p>目睹了诸多暴行并经历了几次死里逃生之后，科布最终回到了美国。他用纸巾包着底片，细心地在上面对作了注释，然后全部塞进一个水果蛋糕铁盒里。抵达弗吉尼亚州诺福克的时候，铁盒被没收了，但不久后铁盒又被寄还给他。科布冲洗出一部分照片给亲友看，然后把进一个大行李箱里搁置起来。</p>
<p>And then he went about becoming a doctor, which he said "takes all your time and all your strength."</p>	<p>接下来，科布为成为一名医生而忙碌着。用他自己的话说，这事"会耗尽你所有的时间和精力"。</p>
<p>Dr. Cobb spent his lengthy career in the service of others. He worked for the Indian Health Service for several years, did relief work with the World Health Organization, and settled at the University of Colorado Medical School, where he was the head of the preventive medicine department for many years. Upon his retirement, he moved to Albuquerque, where his family maintained a home, cracked open his trunk of photographic history, and rediscovered the fruitcake tin, filled with negatives.</p>	<p>科布将自己漫长的职业生涯用于服务他人。他曾为印第安卫生服务部门 (Indian Health Service)效力数年，在世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)从事过救援工作，最终在科罗拉多大学医学院(University of Colorado Medical School)落脚，担任了多年的预防医学系主任。退休之后，他搬到了阿尔伯克基；他的家族在那里还有住房。他打开了那个装着自己的影像历史的行李箱，重新发现了塞满底片的水果蛋糕铁盒。</p>
<p>At that point, Dr. Cobb and his son, who was also a doctor with the Indian Health Service, decided to get his World War II photographs out into the world. They met a curator at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History, who exhibited a few of the images and encouraged both</p>	<p>到了此时，科布及其为印第安卫生服务部门做医生的儿子决定，应当把这些二战照片公之于众。他们与阿尔伯克基艺术与历史博物馆(Albuquerque Museum of Art and History)的一名策展人会面，后者展出了部分照片，并鼓励科布父子出版摄影集。于是，他们找到了拥有一家小型出版社的朋友雷</p>

<p>Dr. Cobb and his son to turn the pictures into a book. They approached a family friend, Renny Russell, who had a small publishing house, and collaborated on a project that would become "Fragments of Peace in a World at War."</p>	<p>尼·拉塞尔(Renny Russell), 共同策划了一个项目, 后来成为《战争中的和平瞬间》(Fragments of Peace in a World at War)这本书。</p>
<p>During the lengthy process, Dr. Cobb realized that he had suppressed many of his memories of the worst violence. As a physician, he knew that his mind had locked away things that were too difficult to comprehend. "With a lot of pictures, I would look at them and just wouldn't know whether I had helped a guy, or left him to die. I couldn't remember," he said. His son also admitted, "Both of us spent a lot of time crying in the process."</p>	<p>在这个漫长的过程中, 科布意识到, 他之前压抑了许多的记忆, 事关一些极其可怕的暴行。作为一名医生, 他明白是自己的内心把难以理解的事情埋藏了起来。他说, "有很多照片, 我看着的时候完全想不起来, 自己到底有没有帮助里面的那个人, 还是任由他死去。我没有记忆。"他的儿子也承认, "在这个过程中, 我们俩都花了好多时间流泪。"</p>
<p>Now that the United States has been at war for 12 years, both father and son felt it was important to spread a message of peace and understanding throughout the world.</p>	<p>时至今日, 美国已连续 12 年卷入战争。父子二人都认为, 向全世界传递和平与理解的讯息十分重要。</p>
<p>"When we had the draft, it was everybody you knew who was involved, and had been there," Nat Cobb said. "Everybody knew somebody who had been in action in Vietnam, or in World War II, at that time. It was much more a part of society, instead of this warrior class that we've separated off. How do you permeate that barrier? How do you get through with words and images that let people know that this is not the way to go?"</p>	<p>"过去征兵的时候, 你认识的每个人都牵涉其中, 都去过那里," 纳特说。"那时候, 人人都认识什么人参加过越南行动或者二战。它占据的社会比重要大得多, 不像现在, 涉及的只有与我们隔离开来的战士群体。怎样才能克服这层障碍呢? 怎么把语言和影像传递过去, 让人们知道, 战争不是解决手段呢?"</p>
<p>Through their efforts, the photographs are now reaching a wider audience, almost 70 years after they were taken. They are being viewed on computer technology that could not even be imagined when Dr. Cobb was roaring through Italy in his makeshift darkroom ambulance.</p>	<p>在他们的努力之下, 近七十年后, 这些照片终于来到了广大观众的面前。它们可以借助电脑技术观看, 这是科布驾驶那辆作为临时暗房的救护车在意大利穿梭的时候想也不敢想的事情。尽管世界发生了天翻地覆的变化, 战争却仍然存在。世人能听到他的声音, 他已经很满足。</p>

As different as the world is now, war still remains, and he is just glad to know his voice is being heard.	
"It has always been my hope that something like that would happen," Dr. Cobb said.	"我一直希望，这种事情有朝一日能发生，"科布说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130927/c27lens-cobb	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20130927/c27lens-cobb
Women on the Front Lines and Behind the Lens	女性议题，女性视角，女性摄影师
Stephanie Sinclair has mostly happy memories of her childhood in Miami, where she grew up encouraged by her parents to be carefree, confident and defiant. It was there, in an elementary school broadcast arts program, that she requested to be a camera operator, offering the first inkling of what she would do with her life.	斯蒂芬妮·辛克莱(Stephanie Sinclair)的童年在迈阿密度过，记忆大多十分愉快。成长过程中，父母鼓励她无忧无虑、有自信、不惧权威。在当地小学的传播艺术课程里，她申请去操控摄像机。这是她第一次隐约感到将来会以什么为生。
Today, she is one of National Geographic's conflict photojournalists, one of about a dozen women among the magazine's 60 freelance photographers.	现如今，辛克莱是《国家地理》(National Geographic)的战地摄影记者。在该杂志的60名自由摄影师中，有十几名女性，而辛克莱是其中之一。
For the past decade, Ms. Sinclair, 40, has traveled throughout Yemen, India, Afghanistan, Nepal and Ethiopia, documenting the lives of child brides, where girls as young as 6 are offered to older men as wives, often serving as a way to pay off a family's debt. She often wonders what her childhood would have been like had she been born under those circumstances.	过去10年里，现年40岁的辛克莱穿梭在也门、印度、阿富汗、尼泊尔和埃塞俄比亚，记录童养媳的生活。在那些地方，小至6岁的女童会被送给年长男性为妻，往往是作为帮家族偿债的一种方式。她常想，如果自己出生于这样的环境，又会有怎样的童年？
"I don't see myself any different from those girls," she said.	"我觉得自己不会与这些女孩有什么不同，"她说。
"Most of the girls I have photographed got married between the age of 8 and 13; that's such a pure age," added Ms. Sinclair, who also does freelance work for The New York Times Magazine, Time and Newsweek. "I really identified with the innocence of that age, and I felt	"我拍的大多数女孩在8到13岁之间结婚，正是单纯的年纪，"辛克莱还说。"这个年纪的纯真让我产生了强烈的共鸣。我很生气，没人保护她们。"她也为《纽约时报杂志》(The New York Times Magazine)、《时代》周刊(Time)和《新闻周刊》(Newsweek)担任自由摄影师。

<p>angry that no one was protecting them.”</p>	
<p>Several images from her series “Too Young to Wed” are part of “Women of Vision: National Geographic Photographers on Assignment,” an exhibition opening Thursday and on view through March 9, 2014. It features 10 other photographers — Lynsey Addario, Kitra Cahana, Jodi Cobb, Diane Cook, Carolyn Drake, Lynn Johnson, Beverly Joubert, Erika Larsen, Maggie Steber and Amy Toensing — who have been published by the magazine in the past decade.</p>	<p>辛克莱创作的《过早成婚》(Too Young to Wed)系列中的部分影像参与了本周四开幕的展览《女性视角：工作中的国家地理摄影师》(Women of Vision: National Geographic Photographers on Assignment)。展览将一直延续到2014年3月9日，除辛克莱之外，还收录了过去10年间曾在《国家地理》杂志上发表图片的10名摄影师的作品。她们分别是：林赛·阿达里奥(Lynsey Addario)、基特拉·卡阿纳(Kitra Cahana)、乔迪·科布(Jodi Cobb)、黛安·库克(Diane Cook)、卡罗琳·德雷克(Carolyn Drake)、林恩·约翰逊(Lynn Johnson)、贝弗利·朱伯特(Beverly Joubert)、埃丽卡·拉森(Erika Larsen)、玛吉·斯蒂伯(Maggie Steber)，以及艾米·滕辛(Amy Toensing)。</p>
<p>The exhibition, opening at the National Geographic Museum in Washington with an accompanying book, includes more than 100 images done by the photographers while on assignment for the magazine, covering a range of topics: wildlife, war, landscapes and social justice.</p>	<p>展览在华盛顿的国家地理博物馆(National Geographic Museum)举行，还同时推出了一本相关摄影集，其中收录了这些摄影师受该杂志委托拍摄的100多张照片，涵盖各种话题：野生动植物、战争、风景及社会公正。</p>
<p>Elizabeth Krist, the exhibit’s curator, said that while you can’t necessarily identify if an image was captured by a woman or a man, she thinks that gender plays a significant role in how a story is documented, especially with some issues like child brides or sexual assault.</p>	<p>策展人伊丽莎白·克里斯特(Elizabeth Krist)表示，尽管人们不一定能判断出照片出自女性还是男性之手，但她认为，性别在记录的方式中起到了重要作用，尤其是在童养媳和性侵犯这类问题上。</p>
<p>“I wish this book wasn’t necessary,” said Ms. Krist, a senior photo editor at National Geographic. “I also think that women are still underrepresented, and I think it is especially true if you look at developing countries. Women are more likely to cover issues that are important to women and to have access to these issues.”</p>	<p>克里斯特是《国家地理》的高级图片编辑，她说，“我希望本没有必要出这本书。我还认为这个领域内的女性人数仍然不足，看看发展中国家的情况，更是如此。女性更加可能报道对女性重要的话题，也更可能接触到相关信息。”</p>
<p>Many aspects of the industry have changed for Ms. Cobb, one of only</p>	<p>仅有四名女性成为《国家地理》的专职摄影师，科布是其中之一。对她而言，</p>

<p>four women to become a National Geographic staff photographer. She has worked for the magazine for the past two decades, but she still does not believe there are enough female photographers featured in major news publications.</p>	<p>行业里发生了诸多变化。过去 20 年间，她都在为《国家地理》工作，不过她仍然觉得，受聘于大型新闻机构的女摄影师人数还不够多。</p>
<p>When Ms. Cobb began her photojournalism career in the mid-1970s, she was the only woman on the photo staff at The Wilmington News Journal and remembers constantly feeling she had to prove herself to be part of many of the male-dominated photo pits. It wasn't until 10 years later when she went on assignment in Saudi Arabia for National Geographic that she realized the advantages of being a woman.</p>	<p>上世纪 70 年代中期，科布开始摄影记者生涯的时候，她是《威尔明顿新闻日报》(The Wilmington News Journal)图片部门唯一的女性。在她的记忆中，常常感到需要在男性主导的摄影圈里证明自己。直到 10 年后，受《国家地理》之托到沙特阿拉伯工作时，她才意识到身为女性的优势。</p>
<p>"My work in Saudi Arabia could not have been done by a man; it had to be done by a woman," said Ms. Cobb, who documented the role of women in Saudi society. "That experience was a real turning point for me and how I approached my work. I began feeling more confident that there was a receptive audience for topics that focus on issues that affect women."</p>	<p>"男人干不了我在沙特阿拉伯的工作，必须得是女人，"科布说。她记录的是女性在沙特社会中扮演的角色。"对我个人和我对待工作的方式而言，那次经历都是真正的转折点。我开始感觉更有信心了，有一批观众关心着影响女性的话题。"</p>
<p>Along with Ms. Cobb, several other women in the exhibit have experienced peril in the line of duty. Ms. Addario, a seasoned conflict photojournalist with more than a decade of experience in the Middle East, has been kidnapped twice, first in 2004 and again in 2011, when she was one of four journalists from The New York Times held hostage in Libya by pro-Qaddafi forces. Ms. Addario was repeatedly threatened and sexually assaulted during their six-day detainment. While reporting in Afghanistan, Ms. Sinclair had to fire her driver after he repeatedly mocked her for wearing a burqa and drove her to several of his</p>	<p>在参加展览的女性摄影师中，有几位和科布一样，也在工作中遭遇过危险。阿达里奥是一位经验丰富的摄影记者，在中东有十多年的经验。她被绑架过两次，第一次是在 2004 年，第二次是 2011 年时，她跟《纽约时报》的另外三名记者一起，被利比亚亲卡扎菲派势力扣留了六天，其间阿达里奥多次遭到威胁和性侵犯。辛克莱驻阿富汗报道时，不得不解雇了她的司机，因为他多次嘲笑她穿罩袍的做法，而且还违背她的意愿，把她载去了他的一些私人场所。</p>

<p>personal locations against her will.</p>	
<p>"You try not to dwell on these stories too much, but they are all real," Ms. Cobb said. "They happen to men, too."</p>	<p>"你不想过多地纠缠在这些事情中，但它们都是真事。"科布说："它们也会发生在男性身上。"</p>
<p>While organizing the exhibit and book, it was important to Ms. Krist that she convey a broad selection of images and photographers, varying in subject matter, location and style. After working at the magazine for more than two decades, she identified one overarching theme among the photographers: the "fundamental humanity in which they approach their subjects."</p>	<p>在安排展览和图书内容的时候，克里斯特认为，要去展现大量不同题材、地理位置和风格的摄影作品和摄影师，这十分重要。在《国家地理》工作了20多年后，她认为这些摄影师有一个至关重要的共同主题："她们在处理拍摄对象时所展露的根本的人性。"</p>
<p>"They are the kind of people that you want to be around, the kind of people that you want to build relationships with," she said.</p>	<p>"她们是那种你希望与之消磨时光、建立关系的人，"她说。</p>
<p>As a photography intern at National Geographic in 2009, Ms. Cahana pitched more than 50 story ideas to her editors. None were approved, she says in the book. Two years later, the science section of the magazine was preparing an article about the science of the teenage brain. It called on Ms. Cahana, then 22, to document the images.</p>	<p>2009年，卡阿纳在《国家地理》当摄影实习生，她在书中说，自己向编辑推介了50多个选题，一个都没有获得批准。两年后，该杂志的科学版块开始写一篇关于青少年大脑科学的文章，并让时年22岁的卡阿纳去拍摄相关图片。</p>
<p>Ms. Cahana said she thought her age and gender allowed her to seamlessly blend with her high school-age subjects to produce the series, "Teenage Brains." She worked on the article for almost four months, immersing herself in the high school environment only six years after she had graduated from an Orthodox school in Montréal. She attended classes, went to lunches and participated in after-school activities to meet her subjects. Eventually she realized that she no longer needed to go to school to meet her subjects — they began calling her to invite her out to events, just to have her there.</p>	<p>卡阿纳说，她认为自己在年龄和性别上有优势，可以天衣无缝地混迹在作为拍摄对象的高中生之间，从而拍摄《青少年的大脑》(Teenage Brains)系列。她为这篇文章工作了近四个月，让自己沉浸于高中生活的环境中，而这时距离她从蒙特利尔的一所东正教高中毕业只有六年。卡阿纳和学生们一起去上课、吃午餐及参与课余活动，以便跟她的拍摄对象碰面。最终，她发现自己无需再去学校跟拍摄对象碰面了——他们开始打电话邀请她外出参加一些活动，没有别的目的，只是希望她也一起去。</p>

<p>Ms. Cahana acknowledges that entering into the lives of young girls might not necessarily have been appropriate for an older man. "I was just having an easier time as a younger girl," she said. Her images, several of which are in the exhibition, include a teenager getting her tongue pierced after peer pressure from a friend and a boxing match between two teenage boys, being recorded by friends on their cellphones to post on Facebook.</p>	<p>卡阿纳承认，让一个老男人混进年轻女孩的生活圈不太适合。她说：“作为一个年轻女孩，我去做这项工作更容易。”展览中有几幅图片属于这个系列，包括一名十几岁的女孩在朋友们的压力下穿了舌洞，还有一幅图片是两个男孩进行一场拳击比赛，被他们的朋友用手机拍下来，以贴在 Facebook 上。</p>
<p>"When you really have the time to develop deep relationships with your subjects, it shows," said Ms. Cahana, who had her first published photograph at The New York Times at the age of 17 and was awarded the International Center of Photography Infinity Award for Young Photographer earlier this year.</p>	<p>"人们能够看得出来，你是否真的有时间去跟拍摄对象发展深层关系，"卡阿纳说。她第一次在《纽约时报》上发表照片时年仅17岁。今年早些时候，她荣获了国际摄影中心无限奖(International Center of Photography Infinity Award)的年轻摄影师奖项。</p>
<p>Working as a young female photographer was not always easy for Ms. Cahana, and she has distinct memories of initially wanting to play down her femininity to be more accepted by the mostly male staff during her first internship. Several months on the job at Flash 90, an Israeli photo agency, she met Benedicte Kurzen, another young freelancer. Ms. Cahana remembers Ms. Kurzen confidently walking into the newsroom, talking about all of the places she had traveled as a photographer.</p>	<p>作为一名年轻的女摄影师，卡阿纳的工作并非总是一帆风顺。她清楚地记得，最初她想淡化自己的女性特质，因为在她第一次实习期间，男性员工占了绝大多数，她觉着这样可以让他们更好地接受自己。在以色列图片社 Flash 90 工作了几个月之后，她遇到了另一名年轻的自由摄影师贝内蒂特·库尔森 (Benedicte Kurzen)。卡阿纳记得库尔森自信地走进编辑部，谈论自己作为摄影师去过的所有地方的样子。</p>
<p>She also happened to be wearing a skirt.</p>	<p>她也正好穿着一条裙子。</p>
<p>That brief interaction with Ms. Kurzen changed Ms. Cahana's perception of what was possible. "There was this young woman who was able to carve out this whole identity and still do the work she was doing," she said. "It made me look at myself and my work completely different."</p>	<p>跟库尔森之间的那次短暂交流，改变了卡阿纳对人生可能性的看法。“这个年轻女孩可以充分经营女性身份，同时又干好摄影工作，”她说。“这彻底改变了我看待自己和工作的方式。”</p>
<p>"Women of Vision: National Geographic Photographers on Assignment"</p>	<p>《女性视角：工作中的国家地理摄影师》正在国家地理博物馆展出。地址：</p>

<p>is on view at the National Geographic Museum, on 1145 17th Street, NW in Washington, D.C., through March 9, 2014.</p>	<p>华盛顿特区第 17 街 1145 号；截止日期：2014 年 3 月 9 日。</p>
<p>Follow @Whitney_Rich and @nytimesphoto on Twitter. Lens is also on Facebook.</p>	<p>你可以在 Twitter 上关注@Whitney_Rich 和@nytimesphoto，在 Facebook 上关注 Lens。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131011/c11lens-women</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131011/c11lens-women</p>
<p>Brazil's Protests, On and Off the Wall</p>	<p>让“占领”圣保罗运动在影像中继续</p>
<p>Not long after 2 a.m. last Sunday, some 30 photographers and friends swept the downtown dust off two walls that closed in a small but busy street near São Paulo's Luz subway station. They had just slathered glue onto several large photos and were about to paste them onto the walls when the police showed up and asked what they were doing.</p>	<p>上周日凌晨 2 点刚过，约 30 名摄影师和他们的朋友将圣保罗市内卢斯地铁站附近一条繁忙小街旁的两面墙上的灰尘扫下来。他们给几幅大照片涂上胶水，正要要将它们贴在墙上时，警察过来问他们在干什么。</p>
<p>"We're putting up photographs," the photographer Mauricio Lima said to the two officers. "Photography is not a crime."</p>	<p>摄影师毛里齐奥·利马(Mauricio Lima)对这两名警官说，“我们在张贴照片。摄影又不违法。”</p>
<p>No, but it is complicated. A group called FotoProtestoSP was posting the images publicly, scenes from the demonstrations and clashes that swept through Brazil earlier this year. They wanted to make sure the protests would not be forgotten as people went about their daily, and rushed, routine.</p>	<p>不违法，但很复杂。一个叫做 FotoProtestoSP 的组织正在公开张贴照片，展示今年早些时候席卷巴西全国的抗议和冲突的画面。他们希望人们不要在每天的匆忙中忘却这些抗议活动。</p>
<p>Sunday's installation of 26 4-by-5-foot images was halted after two hours of negotiations — and a side trip to the local precinct headquarters — when the police couldn't figure out which of their divisions had to grant the group permission. Though the photographers' work is not confrontational, it is an occupation — of public space and, more important, people's minds. In a city where people stop for little, the group wants people to slow down and think</p>	<p>经过两个小时的谈判，还到该区的警察局去了一趟之后，周日要张贴 26 张约 1.21x1.52 米尺寸图片的活动被叫停，因为警察搞不清楚究竟哪个部门该给这个组织发放许可。这些摄影师的活动虽然不具有对抗性，但却是一种“占领”，它将占用公共空间，更重要的是会占领人们的意识。在一个人们不愿停下脚步的城市，这个组织希望人们能放慢脚步，想一想他们作为一个国家该走向何方。</p>

<p>about where they — as a nation — are going.</p>	
<p>“It was a process of occupying the city with photography,” said Mr. Lima, a freelance photographer for The New York Times. “And, because it is an artistic intervention, it didn’t even come to mind for us that getting permission would be necessary for this to happen.”</p>	<p>为《纽约时报》担任自由职业摄影师的利马说，“这是一个用照片占领城市的过程。由于这是一场艺术干预，我们甚至都没有想过为此要申请批准。”</p>
<p>During the early days of protest in June, citizens had shown their anger and outrage in numbers that topped a million across the country, with São Paulo’s crowd peaking at 65,000. The city’s Independence Day protest in September brought only 2,000 to the streets, a small figure not just in comparison to the number moved to action in the city just three months before, but also to its population of more than 11 million.</p>	<p>在6月份抗议活动发生的最初几天里，全国有100多万公民陆陆续续地表现出了愤怒和愤慨，圣保罗聚集的人群在高峰期曾达到6.5万。而该市在9月份举行的独立日抗议活动中，只有2000人走上了街头，与仅仅三个月前的抗议人数相比相去甚远，与该市1100万人口相比更是少之又少。</p>
<p>That dwindling number of voices holding the government accountable is what drove Mr. Lima and the others to come up with the idea of an open-air exhibit of photos they took that captured some of São Paulo’s most powerful moments during the movement against corruption. Hoping to keep the people’s spirit of protest alive, the group’s members, mostly freelance photojournalists, set out to use their images to show support for the protests and to make sure what finally pushed people over the edge was not forgotten.</p>	<p>正是因为要对政府问责的人越来越少，利马和其他人才想出这个办法，即公开张贴他们在圣保罗反腐败运动期间捕捉到的最有震撼力的画面。该组织成员大多数是自由职业摄影记者，他们希望让人们的抗议精神永葆生机，于是决定用自己拍摄的照片来表示对抗议的支持，确保最终推动人们走上街头抗议的事情不被忘却。</p>
<p>Their first installation was at São Paulo’s massive Araçá Cemetery in early September. Usually off-white and unnoticed, the cemetery wall, blackened by dust kicked up by the heavy traffic that passes by on busy Doctor Arnaldo Avenue, became an art exposition on the night of Sept. 7.</p>	<p>他们第一次活动9月初在圣保罗庞大的阿拉萨公墓举行。这个墓地原来米白色的不起眼的墙壁被阿纳尔多博士大街的车水马龙带来的灰尘染成黑色，可这里在9月7日晚上变成了一个艺术展区。</p>
<p>The photographers laid their works of art face down on the sidewalk,</p>	<p>这些摄影师将自己的艺术作品正面朝下放在人行道上，在照片背面抹上胶</p>

<p>covering the backs with swirls of glue and spreading it, corner to corner, with the palms of their hands. They picked up the photos and smoothed them onto the wall, following the measurements already taken to make sure they were stuck on straight. The group moved quickly, rolling more glue over each photo as they covered the blank space.</p>	<p>水, 然后用手掌将胶水从一个角向另一角涂开。然后将照片捡起来贴到墙上, 按照已经量好的尺寸确保照片平整而位置正确。一组人动作很快, 在一张又一张照片背后抹上胶水, 逐渐覆盖整个空白空间。</p>
<p>While the photos at Araçá were taken down three days after they were put up – reportedly because of preparations for a coming religious feast day – the group found a new space to display 26 more photos for the street by the Luz subway station.</p>	<p>虽然阿拉萨的照片在张贴三天后就被取了下来(据说是因为要为即将到来的宗教节日做准备), 但这个组织在卢斯地铁站附近的路上又找到一个地方, 可以张贴另外 26 张照片。</p>
<p>“The priority is public walls with high visibility so that the photos can be seen by as many people as possible, by pedestrians, drivers in cars and people taking the bus,” Mr. Lima said.</p>	<p>利马说, “我们最先考虑的是很容易被看到的公共墙面, 这样张贴的照片就能被尽可能多的人看到, 步行者、驾车者、以及公交车乘客。”</p>
<p>The Independence Day protest act can still be seen online, along with video pieces recounting stories behind the photos and the process of the exhibit’s creation.</p>	<p>独立日抗议活动依然可以在网上看得到, 还有一些描述这些照片背后故事和展览创建过程的视频片段。</p>
<p>And it has not all been in vain. Two days after the photos from the first visual protest went up, FotoProtestoSP’s Facebook page jumped to 1,500 followers, and 5,500 people had read its manifesto. Now, the group has more than 2,800 likes, and affiliated groups are starting to organize in Rio de Janeiro and Belo Horizonte.</p>	<p>这一切不全是徒劳。在第一次视觉抗议照片张贴两天之后, FotoProtestoSP 的 Facebook 页面关注者达到 1500 人, 有 5500 人看过他们的宣言。现在, 这个组织已经被赞了 2800 多次, 其附属组织正开始在里约热内卢和美景市组织起来。</p>
<p>The São Paulo group even captured the reactions of people passing by the wall during its first exhibit, showing how the photos grabbed the attention of even the fastest-paced Paulistas, who generally stop for nothing.</p>	<p>这个圣保罗的组织甚至还在第一次展览时抓拍了路人的反应, 显示出这些照片是如何引起了甚至是节奏最快的圣保罗人的注意, 他们一般不愿为任何事情停下脚步。</p>

<p>Mr. Lima and the other group members meet weekly to discuss their coming projects and are in the process of raising money through crowdsourcing.</p>	<p>利马和其他组织成员每周聚在一起讨论未来的项目，他们正通过“众包”(crowdsourcing)方式募资。</p>
<p>The photographers and their works will eventually return to the cemetery wall, and Mr. Lima says they will display a new set of photos each month, with plans already in motion for them to last at least until the 2014 World Cup in Brazil.</p>	<p>这些摄影师和他们的作品最终将回到墓地的墙壁，利马说他们将每月展示一组新照片，目前计划将这些照片至少保留到2014年巴西举行世界杯足球赛时。</p>
<p>"It was and has been a historical moment of struggle, and we have to return to the streets what they gave us," Mr. Lima said. "We fully agree with those in the streets. It is a mutual commitment with a society that fights for a country that calls for the reduction of social inequality and political decency, especially in Congress. The flame of the protests' positive spirit cannot be put out."</p>	<p>利马说，“这曾是，也一直是斗争的历史性时刻，我们必须把他们给予我们的返还街上。我们与上街抗议的人意见完全相同。这是一个社会的共同承诺，全社会正在要求减少社会不公平和弘扬政治道德（尤其是在国会中），为国家做到这一点而抗争。抗议的积极精神之火不能被熄灭。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131018/c18lens-brazil</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131018/c18lens-brazil</p>
<p>High in Nepal, a Lowly Status for Women</p>	<p>卑微在尘世中的尼泊尔女性</p>
<p>A woman crouches in a doorway, her feet in sandals and a cow to her left. She looks ahead, a pained stare on her face. This is where she lives, for now.</p>	<p>一个女人蜷缩在门口，凉鞋上沾着干草，左边是一头母牛。她朝远处看去，脸上露出痛苦的表情。这就是她目前居住的地方。</p>
<p>"She's not allowed to go back in the house because she's impure," said Marie Dorigny, a French photographer who photographed the woman in Nepal this year.</p>	<p>法国摄影师马里耶·多里尼(Marie Dorigny)说，“人们不准她回屋，因为她不干净。”多里尼今年在尼泊尔拍下了这个女人的照片。</p>
<p>Members of the Hindu community in some parts of western and central Nepal still practice Chhaupadi, a custom that forces women to live in the stable while menstruating and just after giving birth. They are forbidden to cook and eat with their families.</p>	<p>尼泊尔中西部一些地方的印度教居民仍然奉行Chhaupadi习俗，即迫使处于经期及刚刚分娩的女性住进牲口棚，不准她们与家人一起做饭、吃饭。</p>

<p>Ms. Dorigny had been to Nepal three times before, beginning with the country's first free elections in 1991. "I thought Nepal was going on the right path," she said, "that everything was improving since the peace." But last year, she learned that the situation for women had worsened when she met with a contact from the French NGO Planète Enfants, which works in Nepal.</p>	<p>多里尼之前去过尼泊尔三次，第一次是在尼泊尔举行首次自由选举的1991年。“当时我以为，尼泊尔走上了正确的道路，”她说。“实现和平之后，一切都在改善。”然而，去年与法国非政府组织 Planète Enfants 的熟人见面时，多里尼得知尼泊尔女性的处境越来越糟。该组织在尼泊尔开展工作。</p>
<p>Ms. Dorigny, who often works for National Geographic, has been following the plight of women around the world, from victims of abuse in Russia to sex trafficking in Europe. Despite her experience, and her knowledge of Nepal, she was still surprised by some of the things she found this year – like the woman in the stable.</p>	<p>经常为《国家地理》(National Geographic)工作的多里尼一直在关注世界各地女性的困境，从俄罗斯的虐待受害者，到欧洲的性奴贩卖受害者。她虽然去过尼泊尔，对这个地方有所了解，但却仍对今年得知的一些事情感到震惊，比如这个待在牲口棚里的女人。</p>
<p>"The idea you have of the issues from Paris and what you see when you are there in the field is sometimes completely different," she said.</p>	<p>她说，“有些时候，你在巴黎形成的看法与你在实地看到的问题是完全不同的。”</p>
<p>She spent two months in Nepal with the support of a grant from the International Photoreporter Festival in Saint-Breuc, in the Brittany region of France. The festival, founded by Alexandre Solacolu and in its second year, starts this weekend. It presents a new model of funding for photojournalism – one in which the members of a community make a commitment to storytelling.</p>	<p>凭借圣布里厄国际摄影节的资助，她在尼泊尔待了两个月。圣布里厄位于法国的布列塔尼区，这个由亚历山大·索拉科卢(Alexandre Solacolu)创立的摄影节已经进入第二个年头，本届摄影节将由本周末开始。它提供了一种资助新闻摄影工作的新模式——按照这种模式，参与者要做出讲故事的承诺。</p>
<p>"These people have very strong beliefs that there's still a way to cover these issues," Ms. Dorigny said.</p>	<p>多里尼表示，“这些人坚信，仍然有办法报道这些问题。”</p>
<p>Forty-three companies donated 150,000 euros to an endowment fund to support work by 13 photographers, also including Darcy Padilla, Peter Dench, Agnes Dherbeys, Philip Blenkinsop, Robin Hammond, Stefano De Luigi, Guy Martin, Kosuke Okahara, J. B. Russel, Catalina Martin</p>	<p>43家公司为一项捐赠基金贡献了15万欧元（约合126万元人民币），以支持13名摄影师的工作，这些摄影师包括达西·帕迪利亚(Darcy Padilla)、彼得·登奇(Peter Dench)、阿格尼丝·德尔贝斯(Agnes Dherbeys)、菲利普·布伦金索普(Philip Blenkinsop)、罗宾·哈蒙德(Robin Hammond)、斯特凡诺·德</p>

<p>Chico, Claude Rives and Donald Weber. Each photographer will share the final work and story with the community. The exhibition, which will be free to the public, runs through Nov. 11.</p>	<p>路易吉(Stefano De Luigi)、盖伊·马丁(Guy Martin), 冈原功祐(Kosuke Okahara)、 J·B·拉塞尔(J. B. Russel)、 卡特莉娜·马丁·奇科(Catalina Martin Chico)、克劳德里韦斯(Claude Rives), 以及唐纳德·韦伯(Donald Weber)。每一名摄影师都会与其他摄影师分享最终的作品和故事。本次展览免费向公众开放, 截止时间是11月11日。</p>
<p>Ms. Dorigny's visit was her fourth trip to Nepal, which she said is among her favorite places to work. But it's hard to find official statistics there regarding complicated issues: violence, rape and trafficking, for instance. Most victimized women don't dare go to the police.</p>	<p>这此拍摄是多里尼的第四次尼泊尔之旅, 她曾表示尼泊尔是她最喜欢的工作地点之一。但是, 面对暴力、强奸和人口贩卖这样的复杂问题, 很难找到相关的官方数据。大多数受害女性不敢报警。</p>
<p>"It's just a feeling from the local NGOs or the police that there are more and more cases and that the violence is increasing and that the forms of violence are increasing," Ms. Dorigny said. "And they are more diverse."</p>	<p>"当地的非政府组织和警方都只有一种模糊的感觉, 那就是案件越来越多, 暴力事件不断增加, 暴力的形式也在增加," 多里尼说。"越来越多样。"</p>
<p>When Ms. Dorigny met a 19-year-old who tried to burn herself to death after a dispute with her husband, the young mother was staying in a shelter for women victims of violence, along with her child.</p>	<p>多里尼在一个为女性暴力受害者设置的庇护所里遇到了一个19岁的年轻母亲, 她与自己的孩子一起待在那里, 之前她曾与丈夫发生争执, 并且试图自焚。</p>
<p>"She didn't know what to do with her life afterward," Ms. Dorigny said.</p>	<p>多里尼说, "她不知道自己的将来应该如何打算。"</p>
<p>The shelters work to teach women very basic skills — knitting and cooking, for instance — but in Nepali society, women cannot live alone. Her only option, Ms. Dorigny said, was to go back with her husband.</p>	<p>这些庇护所会教女性一些非常基本的技能, 比如织毛衣和做饭, 然而, 尼泊尔社会不允许女性单独居住。多里尼说, 她唯一的选择就是回到丈夫身边。</p>
<p>"But her husband is the reason why she almost died," Ms. Dorigny said.</p>	<p>多里尼说, "但她丈夫正是她几乎死掉的原因。"</p>
<p>There has been a growing number of cases of women being burned in domestic disputes over the past decade. Other issues on the rise include trafficking to the Gulf countries and female feticide, which is relatively new to Nepal, she said.</p>	<p>过去10年, 女性因家庭纠纷而被烧死的案例一直在增加。她说, 把女性贩卖到海湾国家和杀害女婴的现象也在不断增加, 对于尼泊尔来说, 这些现象相对较新。</p>

<p>A decade ago, there were very few “massage parlors” and “dance bars” in Katmandu. Now, with growing poverty in Nepal’s villages and increasing tourism from China, Pakistan and the Gulf countries, what the government calls the “entertainment business” has expanded.</p>	<p>10年前，加德满都的“按摩房”和“舞厅”非常少。如今，随着尼泊尔农村变得越来越贫困，来自中国、巴基斯坦和海湾国家的旅游者越来越多，政府所谓的“娱乐业”也得到了扩张。</p>
<p>“It’s a very classic pattern of exploitation,” Ms. Dorigny said.</p>	<p>多里尼说。“这是一种非常传统的剥削模式。”</p>
<p>The stories of other women she photographed in Nepal were examples of more “traditional” forms of violence in the country — though just as hard to hear.</p>	<p>她在尼泊尔拍摄的其他女性的故事说明尼泊尔存在更“传统”的暴力形式——不过，这些故事听起来让人同样难过。</p>
<p>One woman, Manmai, is a Buddhist mother of four who lived in a Hindu district bordering Tibet. Ms. Dorigny spent three days in her village, talking with her about how her husband, an alcoholic, had been beating her.</p>	<p>女佛教徒曼马伊(Manmai)有四个孩子，住在毗邻西藏的印度教地区。多里尼在曼马伊的村庄里待了三天，向她了解她的酒鬼丈夫一直以来是如何殴打她的。</p>
<p>Not long after Ms. Dorigny left, she received word that Manmai (Slide 1) had filed for divorce, and that she was planning to find work in the Gulf. “She’s not only a victim,” she said. “She’s somebody who’s taking her life in her hands to fight back, and I really admire this — after all these years of poverty, this kind of violence and despair.”</p>	<p>离开之后不久，多里尼就听说曼马伊(图片 1)已经提出离婚，还打算去海湾地区找工作。“她不仅是一名受害者，”她说。“她还是一个将命运掌握在自己手中并进行抗争的人，我真的很佩服这一点——毕竟她经历过这么多年的贫穷，经历过这样的暴力和绝望处境。”</p>
<p>Still, Ms. Dorigny has scant hope. “I think that unfortunately, with the economical and political crisis that Nepal is experiencing now, it’s not going to improve in a short time,” she said.</p>	<p>然而，多里尼并不抱太大希望。她说，“我想，不幸的是，鉴于尼泊尔正在经历经济和政治危机，短期内是不会出现改善的。”</p>
<p>What saddens her — a feminist since her teenage years — is that she doesn’t see the situation for women improving globally. That, she said, is why she keeps shooting stories like this one.</p>	<p>从少年时代开始，多里尼一直是一名女权主义者。让她感到悲伤的是，她没有看到女性处境得到全球性改善的希望。她说，这就是她要继续拍摄此类故事的原因。</p>
<p>“I have a dream of a world, a planet where woman and men would be equal — different, but equal,” she said. “And I would love to see it at least</p>	<p>“我梦想这样的一个世界，一个男女平等的星球——不同但却平等，”她说。“我衷心希望，自己离世之前能看到至少有一个国家实现了这一点。我已经 53</p>

in one country before I die. And I'm already 53 and I'm desperate because I don't think I'll see this in my lifetime."	岁了，心里非常绝望，因为我觉得，我没法在有生之年看到这种局面。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131025/c25lens-nepal	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131025/c25lens-nepal
Artful, Aerial Views of Humanity's Impact	唯美呈现人类带给地球的伤痕
There were 2.5 billion people in the world when Edward Burtynsky was born in the late 1950s. Now, there are seven billion and counting.	20 世纪 50 年代末爱德华·伯汀斯基(Edward Burtynsky)出生时，世界上只有 25 亿人。如今，全球共有 70 亿人，而且还在不断增加。
"That's literally a billion in every decade, so I started recognizing that human enterprise was expanding like a rogue species," Mr. Burtynsky said during a recent interview at the Carlyle Hotel's tearoom. "I gave myself the view of the outsider, with the ability to look at the systems we need to employ to support the basic mammalian biomass of seven billion people."	"那就是每十年增加 10 亿人，所以我开始意识到人类活动在像野草一样蔓延，"伯汀斯基最近在卡莱尔酒店(Carlyle Hotel)的茶室接受采访时说。"我将自己置于旁观者的角色，这样才能对支持基本总数达到 70 亿的人类所需使用的各种系统进行观察。"
That initial realization is at the root of his artistic exploration, leading Mr. Burtynsky, a Canadian photographer, to "start looking at what the effect is of that amount of life bearing down on all the existing resources, whether it's farmland, oceans, fish and all the protein that we get through the animal food chain." He has spent the last several decades photographing how humans degrade the earth, as they mine, drill, pump and drain in a relentless quest for resources and riches.	这种最初的意识是加拿大著名摄影师伯汀斯基进行艺术探索的原因之一，使他"开始关注这么多的生命给一切现存资源施加了何种影响，不管是农田、海洋、鱼类，还是我们通过动物食物链而获得的所有蛋白质"。过去数十年，他一直在拍摄人类如何给地球带来伤害，出于对资源和财富的不懈追求，人类采矿、钻探、抽水，并逐渐耗尽资源。
"I don't see myself as a card-carrying activist at all, but I do see myself as an advocate or a concerned citizen for sustainability," Mr. Burtynsky said. "I see that we're stretching the boundaries and limits of what we can do in nature, without it starting to bite back. It's starting to, but I don't think it's given us a really bad bite yet."	"我完全不觉得自己是个旗帜鲜明的活动人士，但我的确觉得自己是一个倡导和关心可持续发展的公民，"伯汀斯基说。"我看到我们在大自然不反击的情况下，肆无忌惮地扩展活动范围和界限。它已经开始反击了，但我认为带来的伤害还不是特别严重。"
His newest project looks at water, the most vital resource we have, and	他的最新项目关注的是水，这是我们拥有的最关键的资源，以及它在 21 世

<p>the multiple ways it is employed in the 21st century.</p>	<p>纪的多种使用方式。</p>
<p>Mr. Burtynsky, who won the TED prize in 2005, was visiting New York for the opening of twin exhibitions at the Howard Greenberg Gallery and the Bryce Wolkowitz Gallery. Both shows feature hyper-realistic, large-scale photographs from his new work, "Water." The exhibits are accompanied by a Steidl monograph, another exhibition curated and presented by the New Orleans Museum of Art (but on view at the Contemporary Arts Center, an independent organization), and his first co-directorial documentary film, "Watermark."</p>	<p>伯汀斯基获得了 2005 年的 TED 奖，他正在纽约参加分别于霍华德·格林勃格画廊(Howard Greenberg Gallery)和布赖斯·沃科维奇画廊(Bryce Wolkowitz Gallery)举办的两项展览的开幕式。这两个展览展出他的新作“水”(Water)系列中那些超写实主义、大幅的照片。同时进行的还有一个施特德尔(Steidl)的专题展览——由新奥尔良艺术博物馆(New Orleans Museum of Art)策划、呈现的另一个展览（但是将在独立机构当代艺术中心 [Contemporary Arts Center] 展出）——以及他首次与别人合作导演的纪录片《水印》(Watermark)。</p>
<p>This inquiry began several years ago, while he was chatting with some journalists in Australia. "Some pretty crazy stories were coming back in terms of what was happening to the first continent that's drying up," he said. "It was in worse shape than anywhere else, at that point."</p>	<p>这项调查始于几年前，他当时在澳大利亚与一些记者闲聊。“考虑到发生在第一个即将干涸的大陆上的事情，一些疯狂至极的故事正在重现，”他说。“它当时的状况比其他任何地方都糟。”</p>
<p>National Geographic contacted him soon thereafter, asking him to participate in a single-themed issue on water. The magazine requested that he focus on California, where he visited places like the Owens Valley, whose water was diverted to spur the growth of nearby Los Angeles.</p>	<p>不久之后，《国家地理》(National Geographic)就与他取得了联系，邀请他参与制作以水为单一主题的一期杂志。《国家地理》要求他主要关注加利福尼亚，他去那里参观了欧文斯谷等地方。人们把这里的水引到了附近的洛杉矶，以刺激当地的经济增长。</p>
<p>"It became literally a dust bowl, and it was the dust that was causing them a lot of difficulty," Mr. Burtynsky said. "It used to be agricultural land, so a lot of fertilizers and pesticides were embedded in the soil. And a lot of selenium, for whatever reason. It was a bowl, so the storms would come in and lift the sand on to towns like Lone Pine. It featured some of the worst, most toxic dust storms in America." (Yes, that's the same Lone Pine made famous by Ansel Adams.)</p>	<p>伯汀斯基说，“那真的成了一个“灰尘碗”(dust bowl)，灰尘给他们带来了很大的麻烦。那里过去曾是农田，因此土壤中留下了许多肥料和农药。不知道什么原因，土里还有大量的硒。当地的地形像个碗，所以风暴袭来时会把沙吹到隆派恩这样的城镇上。此时出现了美国历史上最恶劣、毒性最大的几场沙尘暴。”（没错，就是因为安塞尔·亚当斯[Ansel Adams]而闻名的那个隆派恩）</p>

<p>From California, Mr. Burtynsky spread his search out across much of the planet, making photographs in the United States, Mexico, Iceland, Spain, China, the Netherlands, India, England and Canada. He broke the topic down into several categories: distress, control, agriculture, aquaculture and source. It fits his normal working style.</p>	<p>从加州开始，伯汀斯基将他的搜寻扩大到了地球上的很多地方，他在美国、墨西哥、冰岛、西班牙、中国、荷兰，印度、英国和加拿大都拍摄了照片。他把这个主题细分成了几个类别：悲伤、控制、农业、水产养殖和源头。这是他一贯的工作风格。</p>
<p>"I like to work in arcs," he said. "I call them buckets, where I can fit the different ideas." He chooses the individual subjects for their metaphorical potential, because, given water's immensity as a subject, "you can't be encyclopedic or comprehensive. It has to be more poetic and interpretive, but structural."</p>	<p>他说，“我喜欢步步推进地创作，我把它们称作水桶，我可以把不同的想法装进去。”他选择的每一个拍摄对象都是因为它们具有潜在的象征意义，因为考虑到水作为一种物质是无边无际的，“你不是百科全书，也不能无所不包。它必须更加具有诗意和阐释性，但是要有一定结构。”</p>
<p>Regardless of the photographs' impact, and the unpleasant realities they reveal, the pictures themselves are undeniably beautiful. Mr. Burtynsky is masterly in his use of aesthetics and in his manipulation of the viewer's expectations.</p>	<p>抛开这些照片的影响力以及它们所揭示的恼人现实，这些照片本身就美得无可争辩。伯汀斯基对美学的运用，以及对照片观赏者期望的操纵可谓出神入化。</p>
<p>"Even though a lot of the pictures are really beautiful to look at, it's pretty clear that even the beauty you're looking at is something you intuitively know is not right," said Russell Lord, who curated the exhibition in New Orleans. "It looks wrong for the surface of the earth."</p>	<p>在新奥尔良策划了这个展览的拉塞尔·罗德(Russell Lord)说，“即使很多照片看起来真的很美，但显然，你凭直觉就知道你看到的美丽是有些问题的。似乎就不该出现在地球表面。”</p>
<p>Mr. Burtynsky uses art to try to ask questions, open minds and communicate problematic concepts. He acknowledges the difficulty in presenting beautiful pictures that can be misunderstood without the proper context, but insists that the art world is necessary to finance his practice. One photograph in the exhibition at the Howard Greenberg Gallery actually depicts a sewage treatment plant in London.</p>	<p>伯汀斯基用艺术来提问、敞开心扉，以及交流存疑的概念。他承认，展示一些在没有适当语境的情况下可能被误解的美丽画面，这很困难，但是坚持说，进入艺术世界是必要的，这样才能为他的实践提供资金支持。霍华德·格林伯格画廊展出的一张照片中描绘了伦敦的一个污水处理厂。</p>
<p>"I sold a print of that the other day," he said. "I figure that's a new high</p>	<p>他说，“几天前我卖出一张。我觉得那对艺术来说，不是新高峰就是新低谷。</p>

or low for art. I'm not sure."	我不确定。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131112/c12lens-aerial	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131112/c12lens-aerial
Hard Labor in Nepal's Brick Factories	尼泊尔砖厂的苦工们
Brian Sokol worked as a guide in Nepal until 2005, when its civil war compelled him to pursue documentary photography. He became interested in the hundreds of brick factories scattered throughout the 220-square-mile stretch of the Katmandu Valley. Millions of workers, many of them poor migrants, depend on the labor-intensive process. In the late evenings at the Kadambini Brick Factory, it's not uncommon to find children drinking wine or lighting up a cigarette after a hard day's work.	布赖恩·索科尔(Brian Sokol)曾在尼泊尔当向导。但在2005年,内战促使他转行从事纪实摄影。后来,他对分布在面积220平方英里(约合570平方公里)的加德满都谷的砖厂产生了兴趣。数百万工人(其中有很多是贫穷的农民工)依赖这种劳动密集型工作。每天晚上,在卡达姆比尼砖厂(Kadambini Brick Factory)经常能看到孩子们在一天辛苦工作后喝酒抽烟。
Mr. Sokol, originally from Missouri, spent roughly a year exploring a factory 12 miles from the capital, where he documented all of the images for his black-and-white photo series, "Kadambini." Though he started out shooting in color with a digital S.L.R., he switched to black and white using a smartphone, which he said made him look at the world in simpler visual terms.	索科尔来自美国密苏里州,他花大约一年时间对距离尼泊尔首都12英里(约合19.3公里)的一家工厂进行了仔细研究,他的系列黑白照片“卡达姆比尼”(Kadambini)都是在那里拍摄的。虽然他最初用一台数码单反相机拍摄彩色照片,但是后来改用智能手机拍摄黑白照片,他说这样能使他以更简单的视觉要素观察这个世界。
Q. How did you come across this issue?	问:你是怎样发现这个问题的?
A. The air quality in the Katmandu Valley is among the worst in the world, due in part to the smoke pouring from hundreds of brick factories. I had been living in Nepal for some time, and like most Katmandu residents, each winter developed a bad case of bronchitis or some other respiratory infection. Curious about the link between illness and air quality, I decided to find out about the giant chimneys dotting the eastern end of the valley.	答:加德满都谷是世界上空气质量最差的地方之一,部分原因在于几百家砖厂冒出来的烟雾。在尼泊尔住了一段时间后,我与加德满都的大多数居民一样,每年冬天都会患上严重的支气管炎或其他形式的呼吸道感染。由于对疾病和空气质量之间的联系感到好奇,我决定仔细研究一下分布在加德满都谷东部边缘的巨大烟囱。

<p>Q. How regulated is this industry?</p>	<p>问：这个行业的监管情况如何？</p>
<p>A. During the several months that I've spent working on this project, I've never seen any sign of governmental or other industrial oversight. Of the estimated 750 brick factories operating in Nepal, only 450 of them are even registered with the government. While there may be laws in place that theoretically should guide labor practices and mitigate environmental impact, I haven't personally come across anything to suggest that they are being implemented.</p>	<p>答：我投入这个项目的几个月期间，从未见过政府或行业部门进行监管。尼泊尔估计有 750 家砖厂，其中只有 450 家在政府登记过。虽然尼泊尔理论上可能有一些规范劳动实践和减少环境影响的法律，但是我个人从未看到任何迹象表明这些法律得到执行。</p>
<p>Q. Where do the majority of workers come from?</p>	<p>问：大多数工人都来自哪里？</p>
<p>A. The brick workers at Kadambini, the small factory that I've focused on, are all migrant laborers, primarily from two regions. The first group are domestic migrants from the Rolpa region of northwest Nepal. This is one of the poorest and most remote corners of an already-impoverished country, and the region perhaps hardest hit by the decade-long civil war that ended in 2006. The second group is composed of international migrants who cross the open border between India and Nepal. Males and females work side by side and ages span from small children to the elderly. I've seen toddlers attempting to help their mothers press bricks from clay and photographed an 8-year-old who carried heavy loads atop his head for long hours each day.</p>	<p>答：在卡达姆比尼，也就是我所关注的那个小工厂，工人都是外来务工人员，主要来自两个地区。一是尼泊尔西北部罗尔帕地区的尼泊尔人；那是这个本已贫穷的国家里最贫困、最偏远的角落，在 2006 年结束的长达十年的内战中所受的打击或许最为沉重。另一批人则由穿越印度和尼泊尔之间的开放边界的国际移民组成。男男女女肩并肩地工作，其中既有小孩也有老人。我甚至看到蹒跚学步的幼童试图帮自己的母亲压制粘土砖块，还曾给一个每天长时间头顶重物当搬运工的 8 岁孩子拍摄照片。</p>
<p>Q. What are the living conditions like?</p>	<p>问：他们的生活条件如何？</p>
<p>A. Typically, brick factories open in the autumn, operate through the winter and close in the late spring, at which point migrant workers head back to their homes and families. During the approximately six months</p>	<p>答：一般来说，砖厂会在秋季开工，整个冬季都在运作，然后到春末关门。这时，工人就会回到家中与家人团聚。在大约六个月的运营期间，工人们住在工地上狭小、拥挤的棚子里。这种棚子主要由未经烧制的砖块搭建，上面</p>

<p>of operations, workers live on site in small, cramped shelters composed largely of uncooked bricks covered with sheet metal or plastic tarpaulins. At points throughout the season, the structures are cannibalized, brought inside of the kiln, and fired, then rebuilt out of a new slew of raw, unfired bricks. Most workers wake up in the dark, take tea and begin work around dawn. The work day continues until shortly before dusk, at which point people wash off their ruddy coating of sweat and brick dust. It's not uncommon to see a 9-year-old unwinding with a glass of strong rice wine and a cigarette, shortly after setting down a load that weighs more than he does.</p>	<p>覆盖着金属薄板或塑料防水布。在整个开工季节，这些建筑会多次被拆掉，砖块放进砖窑焚烧，然后再用新的未经烧制的砖块重新搭建。大多数工人会在黑暗中醒来，喝过茶水后在黎明之前开始工作。一天的工作到天黑前不久才会结束，这时，人们开始清洗身上的汗水和砖灰。经常可以看到的一幕是，一个9岁的孩子放下重量超过自己体重的东西后，用烈性米酒和香烟消遣。</p>
<p>Q. What are the environmental factors that have contributed to Nepal being the hub for brick-building factories?</p>	<p>问：尼泊尔有什么环境因素使它成了砖厂集中地？</p>
<p>A. The Katmandu Valley is an ancient lake bed, and the clay in certain areas is apparently well suited to producing bricks. The topography of the region, however, is not at all favorable. As it's a mountain valley, the winters — the season of peak brick production — are prone to thermal inversions. A layer of cloud forms over the valley floor, trapping in the smoke produced by hundreds of kilns and leading to some of the worst air quality on earth.</p>	<p>答：加德满都谷是一个古老的湖床，有些地方的泥土显然非常适合用来制造砖块。然而从地势的角度看，该地区并不有利。因为它是一个山谷，这里的冬天——制砖的高峰季节——有逆温倾向。一层云在谷底形成，困住数百个砖窑所产生的烟雾，结果就形成了世界上最糟糕的空气质量之一。</p>
<p>Q. This environment is obviously hazardous for their health, especially for children.</p>	<p>问：这种环境显然对他们的健康不利，尤其是儿童。</p>
<p>A. The kiln is a tough environment. Probably the greatest threat to health is the perpetual cloud of red dust that gets thrown up by the baking and excavation of bricks. People carry incredibly heavy loads either via tumplines suspended off their foreheads, or stacked on short</p>	<p>答：砖窑的环境很差。最大的健康威胁或许是烧制和挖掘砖块时扬起的红色尘土，这种尘土所形成的烟雾一直弥漫着。人们搬运的东西非常重，要么用绕过前额的宽背带进行辅助，要么把东西堆在短板上，然后顶在头上，保持平衡。他们经常遭遇头痛或脱水。这里没有厕所，连茅厕也没有，卫生条件</p>

<p>horizontal boards balanced atop their heads. Headaches are common, as is dehydration. There are no toilets or latrines, so sanitation is poor, leading to diarrhea and other maladies.</p>	<p>很差，腹泻和其他疾病很常见。</p>
<p>Q. Can the workers make a viable living based on their wages?</p>	<p>问：工人们可以用工资养活自己吗？</p>
<p>A. At Kadambini, the pay scale was based upon number of bricks carried, pressed and baked. Workers are given a number of small tokens to designate how many bricks they've "produced" by a supervisor each time they walk past. The tokens are collected in pockets and periodically tallied, then recorded in a ledger kept by the management. Payment isn't settled until the end of the season, which is why the majority of workers end up purchasing food and alcohol — and thus tremendously reducing their earnings — at the company store. A strong young man who is able to carry heavy loads may earn up to 1,200 or even 1,500 Nepalese rupees (around \$13 to \$16) a day. This may not sound like much, but it's actually quite a lot of money in a country where the average per capita income is \$735, or \$2 a day. However, once deductions are made for booze and noodles, people can easily have spent the majority of their daily earnings, often without realizing that they're doing so.</p>	<p>答：在卡达姆比尼，工资按照搬运、压制和烧制的砖块数量来计算。监工每次走过工人面前时，会给工人发放几个小牌子，以记录他们“生产”了多少砖块。这些牌子被放在口袋里，定期进行结算，再由管理者记入账簿。要到开工季节结束才会结算工资，这就是为什么绝大多数工人会在公司的商店购买食物和酒水——这也大幅减少了他们的收入。一个能够身背重物的强壮的年轻男子或许每天能挣 1200、甚至 1500 尼泊尔卢比（大约为 13 到 16 美元，约合 80 到 98 元人民币）。这听起来似乎不多，但是在这个人均年收入为 735 美元，即 2 美元一天的国家，这个工资其实非常高了。但是，除去饮酒或吃面条的费用，人们很容易就会把自己每天挣的钱花掉一大部分，而且往往对此毫无意识。</p>
<p>Q. During the time you spent documenting this series, where did you live?</p>	<p>问：你在拍摄这个系列期间住在哪里？</p>
<p>A. On several occasions I slept at the factory, wrapped in a sleeping bag and sharing the office floor with one of the very drunk managers. More often, however, I stayed with a friend on the opposite side of Katmandu and commuted back and forth. I rented a motorcycle while working on</p>	<p>答：我在工厂里睡了几次，我裹在睡袋里，和酩酊大醉的管理者一起躺在办公室的地板上。但我更多时候会与在加德满都另一边的一个朋友住在一起，然后两头跑。做这个项目期间，我租了一辆摩托车，每天奔波于加德满都和卡达姆比尼之间。我曾经几次差点与大巴和不小心的司机发生事故，但据我</p>

<p>this project, and would drive each day between Katmandu and Kadambini. There were some close calls with buses and oblivious drivers, but I don't think anything more serious than a few flat tires, a dead spark plug and an empty tank of gas ever happened.</p>	<p>的记忆, 最严重的事情不过是车胎瘪了几次、火花塞失灵以及油箱没油了。</p>
<p>Q. This could not have been an easy process.</p>	<p>问: 这个过程肯定不容易吧。</p>
<p>A. The more time I spent at the factory, the more people opened up around me, and I, them. The more invisible I grew, the more accepted I felt. The random blur of faces became individuals, some of them friends. As days ticked past, the situation never grew stale, though I was seeing largely the same repetitive motions again and again. I understood more of what was happening around me, both mechanically and emotionally, the longer I stayed. Little interpersonal dramas would play out, and the more I observed, the more I had to say, verbally and visually. The things that initially caught my eye ceased to be as important and quieter details, ones I wouldn't have noticed in the first days or weeks, became visible. It had been a long time since I was excited about anything, and while photographing Kadambini, I would fall asleep at night thinking about the day's sounds and scents, conversations and images, already anxious to return and continue shooting. The following morning, editing the previous day's take was at times difficult.</p>	<p>答: 我在这个工厂待得越久, 就有越多的人向我敞开心扉, 我对他们也是如此。我觉得自己不再那么显眼, 我感觉自己越来越被他们所接受。那些模糊的面孔变成了各有个性的个体, 有些人还成了我的朋友。随着时间流逝, 这里的情况从未一成不变, 尽管我看到的基本都是不断重复的画面。我待得时间越长, 就越能理解自己身边发生的事情, 不论是物质上的还是情感上的。人与人之间的小故事会慢慢展现, 我观察的越多, 想说的东西就越多——无论是语言上的还是视觉上的。一开始引起我注意的事情变得不再那么重要, 然而比较隐晦的细节, 那些我在最初几天或几周根本不会注意到的东西却浮现了。很久以来, 几乎没有事情能够让我激动, 然而在拍摄卡达姆比尼的时候, 我在晚上进入梦乡的时候还在想着白天的声音和气味, 谈话和画面, 恨不能马上回去, 继续拍摄。次日早晨, 编辑前一天拍摄的内容有时很难。</p>
<p>Q. As a post-conflict photojournalist, what do you hope to accomplish with your stories?</p>	<p>问: 作为一名经历过武装冲突的摄影记者, 你希望用自己叙述的故事达到什么目的?</p>
<p>A. That's something that continues to change. Right now, I'm primarily driven by a desire to humanize people who have been dehumanized by</p>	<p>答: 这个答案一直在变。目前, 我的动力主要来自这样一个愿望: 让一些不幸的人展现自己的人性, 他们因为自己的处境而受到非人性化对待。在危机</p>

<p>their circumstances. In crises, people can easily be turned into statistics by the sheer volume of suffering. It's important to remind audiences that these aren't "just" Syrians or Sudanese or Nepalis who are being driven from their homes or dying, they're individual people.</p>	<p>中,人们很容易因为他们所遭受的巨大苦难而变成统计数据。我要提醒观众,这些人不“仅仅”是被迫背井离乡或濒临死亡的叙利亚人或苏丹人或尼泊尔人,而是有人性的个体。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131122/c22lens-nepal</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131122/c22lens-nepal</p>
<p>The Final Frontier, in Photographs</p>	<p>在这里,找到一切关于太空的想象</p>
<p>There it is — the whole shebang. Or what's left of the Big Bang, if you want to be precise and scientific about it. The trippy scene, all fall colors and gray splotches, was built from data captured by NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope and puts in visual form the remaining background light from when the universe was less than one billion years old.</p>	<p>这里呈现的就是所有的一切。如果你想用精确的科学语言来描述它的话,或者说,这就是宇宙大爆炸留下的一切。这幅充满迷幻色彩的画面充斥着秋季的色彩和灰色的斑点,由美国宇航局(NASA)的斯皮策太空望远镜(Spitzer Space Telescope)捕捉到的数据绘制而成,以视觉形态呈现了宇宙年龄还不到10亿年时的残余背景光。</p>
<p>This is just one of the many images — some gorgeous, some weird — that comprise two new exhibitions at George Eastman House in Rochester: "The History of Space Photography" and "Astro-Visions." The exhibitions, which will run through Jan. 12, display about 150 images related to astronomy, from 19th-century observatory photos to images from robotic photographers roaming the heavens.</p>	<p>它只是两个新展览展出的众多图像中的一个——这些图像有的绚丽、有的诡异。这两个展览分别是“太空摄影历史”(The History of Space Photography)和“天文美景”(Astro-Visions),展出地点是位于罗切斯特的乔治·伊士曼博物馆(George Eastman House)。这些展览将一直举办到明年1月12日,展品包括约150幅和天文学有关的图片,有19世纪的天文台照片,也有漫步太空的机器摄影师拍摄的图像。</p>
<p>"The History of Space Photography," a traveling exhibition created by the California/International Arts Foundation, pulls together a vast array of images from around the world — and beyond. "Astro-Visions" consists of images from the enormous Eastman collection itself, which has more than four million objects, including photographs, motion pictures and equipment and books.</p>	<p>“太空摄影历史”是由加州国际艺术基金会(California/International Arts Foundation)推出的巡回展览,汇集了从全球各地乃至地球之外获得的大量图片。“天文美景”展出的图像则来自规模庞大的伊士曼收藏,该收藏包括400多万件藏品,其中包括照片、电影、设备和图书。</p>
<p>"My goal was not only to show items that related to space, but also to show how artists and scientists have envisioned space," said Jamie M.</p>	<p>伊士曼博物馆摄影展助理策划人杰米·M·阿伦(Jamie M. Allen)说,“我的目的不光是展出和太空有关的物品,还要展示艺术家和科学家对于太空的设想。”</p>

<p>Allen, assistant curator of photographs at the Eastman House. As with many of the institution's exhibits, she said, the overall goal is to "illuminate the history of photography" – in this case, the history of scientific photography.</p>	<p>她说, 和该机构的许多展览一样, 此次展览的整体目的也是“诠释摄影历史”, 就此次展览而言, 是诠释科技摄影的历史。”</p>
<p>These days, you can fill hard drives with images from sites like Astronomy Picture of the Day. So what's special about this exhibit? It's the sweep of the thing: The famous gelatin silver print of a rocket ship poking the man in the moon in the eye, an arresting moment from Georges Méliès and his landmark film, "A Trip to the Moon," is here; and the first photo of Earth's south polar ice cap, taken during Apollo 17, is too. The exhibits also display the important scientific uses of the photos, with gorgeous examples of satellite shots that provide insights into geology, oceanography and environmental science.</p>	<p>当下, 你能在“每日一天文图”(Astronomy Picture of the Day)之类的网站找到一大堆图片来塞满你的硬盘。那么, 此次展览有何特殊之处呢? 它的特殊之处在于它包罗万象的覆盖面, 在这里, 你能看到那张著名的银盐黑白图片, 显示一艘宇宙飞船戳进了人形化的月球的眼睛, 这是乔治·梅里爱(Georges Méliès)和他的标志性影片《月球旅行记》(A Trip to the Moon)当中引人注目的一刻; 你还能看到地球南极冰盖的首幅照片, 它是阿波罗 17 号(Apollo 17)拍摄的。此次展览还展示了这些照片的重要科学用途, 包括一些精彩的卫星照片, 这些照片为地质学、海洋学和环境科学提供了深刻的认识。</p>
<p>Several of the images have historical significance: One shows what the exhibition calls the first image of the global biosphere, a composite of data collected between 1978 and 1980 by NASA's Nimbus-7 satellite, which puts the world's vegetation on display. Others are more up to the moment, like delicate tracings of the Mississippi River delta as seen in a 2010 image from the Thermal Emission and Reflection Radio meter on NASA's Terra satellite.</p>	<p>其中几幅图片具有历史意义: 其中之一是展览方所称的首幅展示全球生物圈的图片, 它是由 NASA 雨云 7 号(Nimbus-7)在 1978 年至 1980 年期间搜集到的数据汇编而成的, 呈现出了全世界的植被。其他一些图片距今更近, 比如 NASA 的 Terra 卫星的热发射与反射辐射仪(Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer)2010 年拍摄的一幅图片, 其中显示了密西西比河三角洲的微妙痕迹。</p>
<p>So you like planets – that is, planets besides Mother Earth? Here they are: images from the NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory's unmanned vehicles of Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Saturn, ever the glamour puss, is represented in a stunning backlit shot from the Cassini spacecraft, silhouetted against the sun, its rings</p>	<p>你喜欢行星, 喜欢地球母亲之外的行星吗? 这里也有它们的图片: NASA 喷气推进实验室(Jet Propulsion Laboratory)的无人航天器拍摄的水星、金星、火星、木星、土星、天王星和海王星的照片。卡西尼(Cassini)航天器背光拍摄的一幅照片令人震惊, 展现了太阳映衬下的土星和它一如既往的魅力身姿, 它的光环美得令人陶醉。</p>

hypnotic in their beauty.	
The exhibit also includes objects that show Kodak's contributions to space photography, including its work on shutterbug spacecraft like the lunar orbiters – the museum even has a spare NASA orbiter on display.	展品当中还有一些器具，它们展现了柯达(Kodak)对太空摄影所作出的贡献，其中包括它为月球探测器等航天拍摄装置所做的工作。博物馆甚至展出了 NASA 的一台备用轨道飞行器。
There is less scientific fare, too. Along with the image from “A Trip to the Moon” (above), there is a still from Roger Vadim’s “Barbarella” and work by Bill Finger, an artist who has fantasized life on Mars in pictures both funny and haunting.	也有一些不那么科学的展品。除了那幅来自《月球旅行记》的图像以外，还有罗杰·瓦迪姆(Roger Vadim)执导的《太空英雄芭芭丽娜》(Barbarella)的一幅剧照，以及比尔·芬格(Bill Finger)的作品。比尔·芬格是一名艺术家，以既有趣又令人难以忘怀的作品反映了想象中的火星生活。
“My goal was always to put the ‘real’ space photography alongside the fictional space photography,” Ms. Allen said. She was fascinated by the way that artists’ dreams helped predict and even shape the future of space exploration – as when, in the Méliès film, his moon explorers fell back to Earth and landed in the ocean, as real Apollo astronauts would later do.	“我的目的一直是把‘真实’太空摄影和虚构太空摄影并置，”艾伦说。艺术家的想象曾帮助预测乃至塑造了太空探索的未来，这样的情形令她着迷。比如，梅里爱电影里的月球探险者跌落回地球，掉到了海里，到了后来，现实中的“阿波罗”号宇航员也的确是这么做的。
But she also noted how many of the photographic images of real objects are altered to transform phenomena outside of the visible spectrum into images that can be seen. That way, Ms. Allen said, the exhibition shows “how what we imagine becomes reality – and how reality becomes fiction.”	但她同时指出，许多真实物体的摄影图片都是进行过处理的，这样才能让可见光谱之外的景象变成可视图像。艾伦说，这样一来，这次展览就显示了“我们的想象如何变成现实，现实又如何转换成想象”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131129/c29lens-space	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131129/c29lens-space
Recalling and Covering Nelson Mandela	时报记者回忆亲历曼德拉竞选
Nelson Mandela, who died on Thursday, inspired hundreds of millions of people around the world with his uncompromising vision for the end of apartheid in South Africa and his efforts to bring a peaceful transition to a democratic society. Among those he influenced was Ozier	12月5日逝世的纳尔逊·曼德拉(Nelson Mandela)，凭借自己对结束南非种族隔离制度的坚定信念，以及为南非和平转变为民主社会所做的努力，鼓舞了全世界千千万万的人。受他影响的其中一人是《纽约时报》专职摄影师奥齐耶·穆罕默德(Ozier Muhammad)，他在今年早些时候与詹姆斯·埃斯特林

<p>Muhammad, a New York Times staff photographer, who reminisced about covering Mr. Mandela in a conversation with James Estrin earlier this year. Their conversation has been edited.</p>	<p>(James Estrin)的谈话中回忆了拍摄曼德拉的经历。他们的对话经过编辑。</p>
<p>Q. What did it mean to you to photograph Nelson Mandela in the years right before and after his release from prison?</p>	<p>问：对你来说，拍摄曼德拉获释前后数年间的照片有何意义？</p>
<p>A. This might seem simplistic, but when I started out with a camera, when I became interested in photography, I just wanted to record the human struggle against unjust forces. And in a way, when I started out, I used to think to myself, as I became more and more determined to be a photojournalist, that I had missed the golden era of the civil rights movement.</p>	<p>答：说起来似乎很简单，但是当我拿起相机的时候，当我开始对摄影感兴趣的时候，我想的只是记录人类与不公正势力做斗争的过程。从某种程度上说，当我刚开始摄影时，在我成为摄影记者的志向日趋坚定的过程中，我经常都暗自觉得，自己已经错过了民权运动的黄金时期。</p>
<p>By the time I was a full-blown adult and out of college, the civil rights movement had morphed into a more political thing. It wasn't communally organized, on-the-ground stuff. It wasn't as prominent as it had been in the '50s and early '60s. So I felt, gosh, just my bad luck not to have been born sooner, to have the desire to do what I do now, and that's to be a photojournalist and to photograph human struggle against unjust forces.</p>	<p>当我长大成人，走出校园的时候，民权运动已经变成了一种政治意味更浓的东西。它不再是由社区组织的、脚踏实地的运动，不再像50年代和60年代早期那样引人注目。所以我觉得，天哪，我的运气太差了，因为我出生得太晚，却又产生了做我目前这份工作的愿望，也就是成为一名摄影记者，记录人类与不公正势力搏斗的过程。</p>
<p>But I got my chance with South Africa. You know, to cover the African National Congress's campaign with their leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, to finally have not only the franchise but also determine their own fate politically.</p>	<p>但是，我在南非找到了机会，也就是记录非洲人国民大会党(African National Congress)及其领袖纳尔逊·曼德拉的斗争过程，他们最后不仅获得了公民权，而且还决定了自己的政治命运。</p>
<p>Q. It's the kind of moment that's rare in history. How often can you point to moments — even in the entire century — that are that monumental?</p>	<p>问：这是一个史上罕见的时刻。纵观整个世纪，你又能说出几个这么伟大的时刻呢？</p>

<p>A. Exactly. When I think about it, I really don't think anything really compares to that. There's no comparison for me even though it's arguable that the election of President Barack Obama may equal what happened in South Africa in 1994 because of the years of struggle among African-Americans in this country to end slavery and Jim Crow and more covert discrimination in modern times. But the indigenous people of South Africa had to deal with the Boers for well over 100 years. There are some similarities, but maybe it's not fair to compare the two.</p>	<p>答：很对。说起这个时刻，我真是想不出什么真的能和它相提并论的东西。对我来说，它是无可比拟的，即便你可以说，贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统的当选或许可以与 1994 年在南非发生的事情相提并论，因为非洲裔美国人为结束奴隶制、吉姆·克劳法(Jim Crow)以及现代那些更隐晦的歧视进行了很多年的抗争。但是，南非原住民不得不与布尔人(Boers)进行了远不止 100 年的斗争。这两件事之间有相似之处，但把它们放在一起做对比并不公平。</p>
<p>Q. Tell me about photographing Mr. Mandela and the first post-apartheid elections.</p>	<p>问：给我讲讲拍摄曼德拉以及种族隔离结束后第一次选举的情况吧。</p>
<p>A. The first time I photographed Mr. Mandela was in 1990 when he came to New York. I covered his arrival; I was working for Newsday at the time.</p>	<p>答：我第一次拍曼德拉是在 1990 年他访问纽约时。我报道了他的来访；那时我在 Newsday 工作。</p>
<p>Q. He hadn't been out of jail for very long. What was your first impression?</p>	<p>问：他当时刚出狱不久。你对他的第一印象如何？</p>
<p>A. He was a man who stood by his convictions beyond any measure that I had ever known. I was struck by how healthy and robust he was at the time of his visit in 1992 in New York City, considering he just did 27 years in prison. He spoke to large gatherings in New York and ended up with in a huge rally at 125th Street in Harlem, which is kind of my backyard. It was just such a thrilling experience. I was grateful to spend that much time with him and his wife, Winnie. I think it affected the whole world to see Mr. Mandela finally have his day of redemption.</p>	<p>答：他是我所见过的最坚守自己信念的人。他 1992 年访问纽约市时，我对他当时的健康程度和活力感到非常惊讶，要知道他刚刚坐完 27 年牢啊。他在纽约向一大群人发表讲话，最后又在哈莱姆的第 125 大街参加了一场大型集会，那地方几乎可以算是我家后院。那是一次让人无比兴奋的经历。我很感激，能有机会和他以及他的夫人温妮(Winnie)一起度过那么多的时间。我认为，看到曼德拉终于等到了重获自由的一天，全世界都为之感动。</p>
<p>I had gone to South Africa in 1989 too, a year before Mr. Mandela was</p>	<p>我还在 1989 年去过南非，那是曼德拉获释的前一年。在 F·W·德克勒克(F.</p>

<p>released. Under [President F. W.] de Klerk, some of Mr. Mandela's cohorts in the fight against apartheid had been released and I had a chance to meet a few of them and people who had actually been incarcerated with him. I was hoping that Mr. Mandela would be released while I was there in '89. After I left South Africa and jumped into covering David Dinkins's second run for mayor, Mr. Mandela was eventually released.</p>	<p>W. de Klerk)总统的领导下，与曼德拉一起反对种族隔离制度的一些人已经获释，我有幸见到了他们中的几个人，还见到了一些实实在在与曼德拉关在一起的人。我当时希望曼德拉能在1989年我还在那里时获释。然而，到我离开南非开始报道戴维·丁金斯(David Dinkins)第二次竞选市长时，曼德拉才最终获释。</p>
<p>Q. What did his release mean to you?</p>	<p>问：他的获释对你来说意味着什么？</p>
<p>A. Well, standing by one's convictions to try to defeat something as evil as apartheid and having the endurance to do it is something that is quite remarkable. Sacrificing one's life is probably the noblest thing that a human being can undertake. It is hard for journalists to convey the magnitude of his heroism and his intelligence.</p>	<p>答：坚守自己的信念，努力与像种族隔离制度这样邪恶的事情做抗争，并且具有坚持下去的耐心，这是一件相当了不起的事情。牺牲自己的生命，多半是一个凡人所能做的最高尚的事。他的英雄主义和智慧太过伟大，记者是很难描画的。</p>
<p>I thought that if ever there was something that is representative of a greater power, it was encapsulated in Mr. Mandela and some of his associates. It is remarkable that they maintained that kind of effort despite the viciousness and the ruthlessness of the apartheid regime in South Africa.</p>	<p>我认为，如果有什么东西能体现更高的权威的话，这些东西就蕴含在曼德拉和他的一些助手身上。他们能在凶残无情的南非种族隔离制度下坚持这种努力，实在让人觉得不可思议。</p>
<p>Q. Later, when you had joined The Times, it must have been quite exciting to land in Johannesburg knowing that you were covering the very elections that were precisely what Nelson Mandela fought for.</p>	<p>问：后来，你作为《纽约时报》的一员来到约翰内斯堡，得知自己要报道的正是纳尔逊·曼德拉为之奋斗的那场选举时，心里一定非常兴奋吧。</p>
<p>A. Yes, yes, exactly, and I'm very lucky to have had the experience to cover many elections in the U.S. But this was something that was really extraordinary, traveling around South Africa to cover Mr. Mandela's campaign and also the voter drives in various parts of South Africa. One</p>	<p>答：是的，正是这样，我非常幸运地报道过美国的多场选举。然而，这一次的经历真的非同一般，我在南非各地奔波，报道曼德拉的竞选活动，还有南非各地的选民活动。我和弗兰克·克莱因斯(Frank Clines)合作的第一批报道当中，有一篇讲的是在约翰内斯堡举行的选民教育活动。</p>

<p>of the first stories that Frank Clines and I covered were the voter education drives that were going on in Johannesburg.</p>	
<p>There were almost 100 people on the ballot. And there were these folks, mostly black South Africans, who were working with people from all walks of life from day laborers to construction workers to people who worked in the hospitality industry, trying to get them to understand what a ballot is and how to actually put the ballot in the box. Very fundamental things that we take for granted.</p>	<p>当时的选票上列了将近 100 个候选人。这些人大都是南非黑人，他们和民众一道努力，设法让民众了解选票的含义，了解该如何把选票放进票箱，这些民众来自各行各业，有临时工，有建筑工人，也有医务工作者。这些都是非常基础的工作，是我们觉得理所当然的东西。</p>
<p>Q. You also photographed him campaigning. What was that like?</p>	<p>问：你还拍摄了他的竞选活动。竞选活动的具体情形是怎样的？</p>
<p>A. I can remember the turnout at the football stadiums where Mr. Mandela campaigned. These stadiums usually held 20,000 people. Sometimes more. There was very little room to work. I can almost hear the sounds of some of the chants of praise for Mandela. Of course this was in Xhosa, which is the main language of the indigenous people of South Africa.</p>	<p>答：我能记起足球场里的人山人海，曼德拉就在这些地方举行竞选活动。这些足球场通常能容纳 2 万人。有时候能容纳更多。我简直找不到空间来拍照。到了现在，我几乎还能听见当时那些人对曼德拉的赞美歌声。当然，这些赞美都用的是科萨语，它是南非本地人的主要语言。</p>
<p>Usually, he entered the stadium in a small entourage of cars, and when he got out of his car the noise was almost deafening. But all he had to do was make a gesture and people would quiet down and listen to him. I had the opportunity to go to at least three different stadiums to cover his campaigning and several churches. In one church that I went to, the audience was mostly women and I think mostly day laborers. I remember how reverential they were and the way they listened to Mr. Mandela make his campaign speech. Almost without exception, they were writing down what he was saying. It was very touching to see that. How diligent or how serious they were taking their responsibility</p>	<p>通常，他会在一个小型车队的陪伴下入场。他迈出车门的时候，欢呼声几乎能震聋人的耳朵。然而，他只要摆摆手，人群就会安静下来，倾听他的话。我曾有机会前往至少三个不同的足球场报道他的竞选活动，还去过几座教堂。在我去过的一座教堂，大多数的听众都是女性，依我看，她们大多都是临时工。我还记得她们的态度有多虔诚，记得她们倾听曼德拉竞选演讲的方式。每个人都在记录他的话，几乎无一例外。这种场景让我动容。她们是在以极其勤勉认真的态度承担自己的责任，努力理解此次活动的重要性。</p>

to understand the importance of this campaign.	
Q. And the three days of voting?	问：投票那三天是什么情况呢？
A. I saw these long, serpentine lines of people wrapped around the building and then extending in a very crooked fashion up to a quarter-mile away from the polling place. Some people were waiting at the end of the line maybe upwards of six hours.	答：我看见人们围绕着大楼排起了一列列蜿蜒的长队，队伍又以非常古怪的方式延伸到了距投票处四分之一英里（约合400米）的地方。一些人排在了队尾，可能要等六个小时以上。
Q. What strikes me about Mr. Mandela, what really elevates him, is that he was also able to lead South Africa into a relatively peaceful transition. I wonder if it was someone else besides Nelson Mandela, what would have happened?	问：想到曼德拉的时候，我觉得，真正让他形象高大的事情是，他兼有领导南非进入相对和平的转型的能力。我在想，如果不是纳尔逊·曼德拉，换成了其他某个人，这一点还会成为现实吗？
A. I think that Mr. Mandela is truly a leader who has affected the mind-set of every political party in developed nations. I think that he has had a profound effect, and people who are not treating their constituents right certainly can know how to do it by looking at the life of Mandela.	答：我觉得，曼德拉真的是一位影响了发达国家各政党的心态的领导人。我觉得他留下了深远的影响，看看曼德拉的一生，那些不认真对待自己选举权的人肯定就知道该怎么做了。
Q. Where were you the night that he was declared the victor?	问：宣布他获胜的那天晚上，你在什么地方？
A. I was in Johannesburg, in Soweto. It was Frank and I and we were hard-pressed to make a deadline because the word was just getting out and it was late and very dark. I heard people shouting in the street and then I saw people dancing and rushing down the street. I rolled the windows down as quickly as I could and got off a couple shots and ran. I'm very happy with the pictures of the people who were very gleeful.	我在约翰内斯堡的索韦托。我和弗兰克在一起。我们急着赶上交稿期限，因为消息刚出来，那时已经很晚了，外面漆黑一片。我听到街上有人在呼喊，然后看到人们跳着舞在街上奔跑。我连忙摇下窗户，拍了几张照片，然后就走了。我很满意那些照片，照片里的人欢天喜地。
The other thing that I'd like to convey is I can certainly understand why the Boers would want South Africa as their nation, you know, as their country, because it's a beautiful place. Coast to coast and south to	我想说的另一点是，我完全能理解布尔人为什么想把南非变成他们的国家，因为这个地方太美了。从东海岸到西海岸，从南到北，真的是一片美丽的土地。而且你知道，这片土地很富饶。农田、森林、树木，还有景色优美的海

<p>north, it's really a beautiful place. And you know, lush. Farmlands. Forest, trees. Beautiful beaches. It's really a lovely country, and that's something I'll always remember. The beauty of the place in South Africa.</p>	<p>滩。真的是一个可爱的国家，我永远都会记得这一点，记得南非这片土地的秀美。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131213/c13lens-mandela</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131213/c13lens-mandela</p>
<p>Photographing the White House From the Inside</p>	<p>伟大摄影师镜头中的白宫风云</p>
<p>Yoichi Okamoto was the first official White House photographer, serving under President Lyndon B. Johnson from late 1963 to January 1969. Known as Oke, he was born in Yonkers in 1915 and was a still and motion-picture photographer in the Army during World War II. He then worked for the United States Information Agency and met L.B.J. while he was vice president, photographing his trip to Berlin in 1961. Johnson liked him, and Mr. Okamoto accompanied him on other overseas trips.</p>	<p>冈本洋一(Yoichi Okamoto)是白宫第一位官方摄影师，自1963年底到1969年1月为林登·B·约翰逊(Lyndon B. Johnson)总统效力。人们称冈本洋一为“奥凯”(Oke)，他1915年出生在扬克斯，二战期间在陆军担任静态和动态摄影师。之后，在美国新闻署(United States Information Agency)工作期间，他结识了时任副总统的约翰逊，并拍摄了他1961年的柏林之行。约翰逊很欣赏他，他的其他几次海外之行也有冈本洋一的陪同。</p>
<p>David Hume Kennerly, the White House photographer during the Ford administration, won the Pulitzer Prize for feature photography in 1972 for his coverage of the Vietnam War for United Press International. He and James Estrin discussed Mr. Okamoto's work and the life of a White House photographer. Their conversation has been edited.</p>	<p>戴维·休姆·肯纳利(David Hume Kennerly)是福特时期的白宫摄影师，1972年，他为合众社(United Press International)拍摄的越战照片赢得了普利策奖(Pulitzer Prize)的专题摄影奖。他与詹姆斯·埃斯特林(James Estrin)讨论了冈本洋一的作品以及白宫摄影师的生活。以下是经过编辑的对话。</p>
<p>Q. How did the office of the White House photographer start?</p>	<p>问：白宫摄影师这个职位是怎么来的？</p>
<p>A. L.B.J. had seen all these pictures of J.F.K. [President John F. Kennedy] from outside photographers like Jacques Lowe and Stanley Tretick. They had John Jr. under the desk. George Tames had the famous picture from behind the desk, "The Loneliest Job." J.F.K. was this really good-looking young guy with a beautiful wife and his gorgeous kid. The marriage of J.F.K. and still photography was made in heaven, for</p>	<p>答：约翰逊看见过雅克·洛(Jacques Lowe)和斯坦利·特莱蒂克(Stanley Tretick)等外来摄影师为约翰·F·肯尼迪(John F. Kennedy)总统拍摄的照片。他们捕捉到小约翰躲在桌子底下的照片。乔治·塔梅斯(George Tames)则拍摄了那幅从桌子后面取景的著名照片《最孤独的工作》(The Loneliest Job)。年轻英俊的肯尼迪有美丽动人的妻子和迷人的孩子。肯尼迪与静态摄影可谓天作之合、相得益彰，因为肯尼迪在照片里显得魅力十足，他自己也知道这</p>

<p>both, because J.F.K. came across so beautifully in pictures, and he knew it.</p>	<p>一点。</p>
<p>Many of the mental images we have of J.F.K. were taken by outside photographers. There was no in-house photographer.</p>	<p>许多肯尼迪最棒的照片都由外来摄影师拍摄。白宫自己没有专职摄影师。</p>
<p>L.B.J. wanted pictures like J.F.K. was getting, and so he remembered Okamoto photographing for the United States Information Agency on his trips overseas. L.B.J. just let him in to do whatever he wanted to do. And L.B.J. did that out of a sense of vanity and out of a sense of history.</p>	<p>约翰逊想要有肯尼迪那样的照片，所以他想起了为美国新闻署拍摄他出访的冈本洋一。约翰逊让冈本洋一进入了白宫，做怎么做都行。约翰逊这样做既是出于一种虚荣，也是出于一种历史感。</p>
<p>Okamoto was there taking pictures of Martin Luther King Jr. in the cabinet room meeting with L.B.J. (Slide 8). He was underneath the table, when [Aleksei] Kosygin, the head of the Soviet Union, and L.B.J. met at Glassboro, N.J. (Slide 13). He was in the operating room when L.B.J. had gallbladder surgery.</p>	<p>小马丁·路德·金(Martin Luther King Jr.)在内阁室与约翰逊见面时，冈本洋一就在那里为他拍照（幻灯片第8张）。苏联领导人阿列克谢·柯西金(Aleksei Kosygin)和约翰逊在新泽西州格拉斯波罗见面时，冈本洋一在桌子下面拍照。（幻灯片第13张）。约翰逊动胆囊手术时，他也在手术室里。</p>
<p>He had astonishing moments. He had the photographs that really showed the relationship between R.F.K. [Robert F. Kennedy] and L.B.J. Neither of whom liked each other, and the pictures showed that.</p>	<p>他捕捉到了一些出人意料的时刻。他拍到了真正体现罗伯特·F·肯尼迪(Robert F. Kennedy)和约翰逊关系的照片，他们彼此都不喜欢对方，照片也显示了这一点。</p>
<p>I'd always known Oke was a good photographer, but when I went through the contact sheets at the L.B.J. library, what I saw was greatness. I saw a photographer who not only took really good individual photos, but he thought and he photographed as a storyteller. He captured the tension and the fatigue on the face of L.B.J. When you look at the pictures, you just feel like you're there.</p>	<p>我一直知道奥凯是一名出色的摄影师，然而，当我在约翰逊总统图书馆浏览相版时，我才认识到他的伟大之处。这位摄影师不仅能拍出一张张优秀的照片，而且还会思考，会用照片来讲故事。他捕捉到了约翰逊脸上紧张而疲惫的神情，当你看这些照片时，你会觉得自己就在现场。</p>
<p>Oke became the godfather of White House photography. Nobody had done it that way before, and pretty much nobody's done it since.</p>	<p>奥凯成了白宫摄影的鼻祖。以前从未有人像他这么做，而自他之后，也几乎没人达到这样的水准。</p>
<p>Oke had the combination of a great subject, a really difficult time in</p>	<p>奥凯的时代恰好具备了一个宏大主题的各种元素——那是美国历史上困难重</p>

<p>American history with the Vietnam War going on, with civil rights problems. He was photographing the heart of all these things that were happening during that presidency. And how L.B.J. just dealt on a day-to-day basis.</p>	<p>重的时刻，越南战争仍在继续，又面临各种民权问题。奥凯拍摄了那届总统任期内处于所有这些事件中心的人物。以及约翰逊是如何日复一日处理这些事务。</p>
<p>When I look at Oke's pictures, I see magic. And I think it underscores the value of the White House photographer in the hands of someone like him. And others have done well and have come close to it, certainly.</p>	<p>当我看着奥凯的照片时，我感受到了神奇的力量。我想，它们体现了由他这样的人担任白宫摄影师时，这一工作能够带来的价值。有些人做得也不错，非常接近这一水准。</p>
<p>And I think some of us had better access than others and knew what to do with it when we had it. It's kind of an up and down. I don't want to grade all the other photographers. But, it underscored again to me the importance of the job. And in every photograph, in all the photographs I saw in all of the presidential libraries, I really, there was a sense of reality to it. It wasn't like those pictures were taken for propaganda reasons.</p>	<p>我认为，我们中的某些人相比其他人能接触到更好的题材，也知道如何加以利用。这可以说是一种运气。我不想给所有其他的摄影师评分。不过，这再次向我证明了这份工作的重要性。从我在所见过的各家总统图书馆的所有照片里，奥凯的每一幅照片都让我有一种身临其境的感觉。它们和那些为宣传而拍的照片不同。</p>
<p>Q. Tell me more about Oke. What was he like?</p>	<p>问：能和我多说说奥凯吗？他是一个什么样的人？</p>
<p>A. He was a very quiet, professorial kind of guy. And you know, Oke ultimately killed himself in 1985. I don't know why. From what I've heard, he had a history of depression.</p>	<p>答：他是一个非常安静的、非常专业的人。你知道，奥凯最后在 1985 年自杀。我不知道原因。但据我所知，他长期患有抑郁症。</p>
<p>We know a lot of photographers, and a good many of them are a little more like me, kind of extroverted and don't mind talking about what's on their mind. Oke was very reserved and incredibly tight-lipped.</p>	<p>我们认识许多摄影师，其中有很多更像我，性格外向，乐意说出自己的想法。奥凯则谨言慎行，口风很紧。</p>
<p>After I got the job, I called him and he came over and had lunch with me, and I asked his advice about how to do it. Oke gave me some good advice. He said: "Remember one thing: that when you're here, everybody will be your friend, the cabinet officers and all that. But what</p>	<p>我得到这个工作后，给他打了电话，他过来和我一起吃了午餐，我就如何做好工作征求他的意见。奥凯给了我一些好建议。他说：“牢记一件事：当你在那儿时，每个人都会拿你当朋友，内阁官员和所有人都是朋友。不过，他们真正想要的就是照片。”（大笑）</p>

<p>they really want are the pictures." [Laughs.]</p>	
<p>And I think he was right. It was kind of cynical, but I think he was correct. And he told me: "You just have to be there all the time. You can't not be there." And I never forgot it. He said, "There's only so much time, you'll be in that job, you'll never have another opportunity like that." He said particularly in my case where I could do whatever I wanted. Upstairs and downstairs, access like he had at the White House.</p>	<p>我认为他说的没错。这么说有点儿悲观，不过，我想他是对的。他还对我说：“你要做的就是时时刻刻待在那儿。你不能离开。”我从没忘记这一点。他说，“你只有这么点儿时间能做这个工作，永远不会有第二次这样的机会。”他说，对我来说尤其如此，我想拍什么都行。我可以去任何地方，享受的自由就像他在白宫时一样。</p>
<p>Upstairs is the first lady's domain. You know, if you don't get along with both of them, you can't go into the family quarters because that's the first lady's empire. And a lot of these White House photographers haven't been able to just do that with impunity. I was one of them who could.</p>	<p>楼上是第一夫人的地盘。你知道，如果你不和总统和第一夫人同时搞好关系，就不能走进第一家庭内部，因为那里是第一夫人的疆域。有许多白宫摄影师都没能完全不落埋怨地完成这一点。我是能做到这点的一个人。</p>
<p>But he said: "You got to just be there all the time; 16 hours a day. That's how you're going to get the good pictures." And he was absolutely right about that.</p>	<p>可是奥凯说：“你必须一直待在那里，每天要待16小时。这才是你能拍到好照片的秘诀。”他的这个说法绝对正确。</p>
<p>I cannot underscore enough how exciting going through his photographs was for me. And I think anyone that gets tagged to be the White House photographer the next time around should spend a week in the archives looking at Okamoto's pictures.</p>	<p>我无法形容翻阅他的照片让我多激动。我认为，任何一个被任命为下一个白宫摄影师的人，都应该在档案馆里花上一周时间，看冈本洋一的照片。</p>
<p>Nobody in my area came closer to greatness than Yoichi Okamoto.</p>	<p>在我从事的这个领域，没有一人的表现像冈本洋一那样无与伦比。</p>
<p>I think when you see Okamoto's work you understand the value of why there should be a White House photographer. And I think, it's where it all started. It's like looking at the Abraham Lincoln presidency if you're going to be the president of the United States.</p>	<p>我想，当你看到他的作品时，你就会明白设立白宫摄影师职位的价值所在。毕竟这个领域就是由他开始的。这就好比，如果你要当美国总统，就需要了解亚伯拉罕·林肯(Abraham Lincoln)的执政历程一样。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131220/c20lens-okamoto</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131220/c20lens-okamoto</p>

<p>Documenting the World for 125 Years</p>	<p>125 年的光影实录</p>
<p>So, you want to see the Great Sphinx, but don't have the big bucks for an Egyptian jaunt. Easy — go to your computer, type a few words into a search engine and within seconds thousands of images pop up for your viewing pleasure. Prefer to see the timeless creature at sunset, drenched in warm orange hues? Sure. Curious to see different angles? No problem.</p>	<p>你想看狮身人面像，但没钱去埃及旅游？很简单——打开电脑，在搜索引擎里输入几个词，几秒钟内，成千上万的图片就会出现在你面前，让你享受视觉盛宴。更想看到这个永恒建筑浸染在橘黄色落日余光中的景象吗？可以。想从不同角度看？没问题。</p>
<p>Living in 1910? Big problem. With no television, Instagram or Internet, you were lucky to read adventure tales, detailed sketches and explorers' papers.</p>	<p>生活在 1910 年能做到这些吗？这是个大问题。在没有电视、Instagram 或网络的情况下，能够读到冒险故事、看到细节图及探险者的记述，那就已经非常幸运了。</p>
<p>That changed more than a decade later, when one of the first black-and-white photos of the Sphinx appeared in the National Geographic magazine. Next to the image, published in the October 1922 issue, Frederick Simpich wrote, "We know superficial Egypt — the donkey boys, the beggars whining for bakshish, the smirking guides ... and we have been photographed astride a blasé, flea-bitten old camel standing on the sands before the Sphinx." Since 1888, National Geographic photographers have brought the world to its global readership, offering viewers glimpses of landscapes, cultures and archaeological wonders that, before the magazine, many would never have had the opportunity to experience. Through the decades, the magazine grew a photographic archive that reflected the process of globalization, too, as travel became more available and reached remote locations. Images in the magazine of a westernized Japan in the 1960s exposed a country steadily developing after devastation from World</p>	<p>十多年后，当《国家地理》(National Geographic)杂志刊登狮身人面像最早的黑白照片中的一张时，情况发生了改变。这张图片刊登于 1922 年的 10 月刊，图片旁印有弗雷德里克·辛皮奇(Frederick Simpich)写下的“我们对埃及的了解都是表面的——赶驴的小男孩、哭求施舍的乞丐，以及洋洋得意的导游……我们跨坐在无动于衷的、有蚤咬疤痕的老骆驼身上，在狮身人面像前的沙漠中拍照。”自 1888 年以来，《国家地理》杂志的摄影师为全球的读者展示了世界风貌，带领读者领略各地的风景、文化和考古奇观，在这本杂志出现以前，很多人一辈子都没有机会体验这些。数十年来，随着旅游变得更加容易，人们能够到达偏远地区，《国家地理》杂志逐步建立了一个图片档案，这个图片档案也体现了全球化的进程。20 世纪 60 年代，该杂志刊登的一张图片展示了西化的日本，一个经历二战破坏后稳步发展的国家。该杂志多年之后刊登的一张图片则展示了更加现代的东京新宿区，突显了这个满是摩天大楼的城市的蓬勃发展。</p>

<p>War II. Years later, an image of a more modern Shinjuku district in Tokyo was printed in the magazine, highlighting the booming growth of the skyscraper-saturated city.</p>	
<p>Several of these images, along with a sprawling selection spanning the magazine's life, have been published in a three-volume set: "Around the World in 125 Years" (a nod to Jules Verne's adventure novel, "Around the World in 80 Days"). Published by Taschen, each volume is devoted to a region, taking viewers on a photographic and historical transcontinental journey.</p>	<p>其中一些图片和大量出自杂志不同历史时期的精选图片被收录到了《环游世界 125 年》(Around the World in 125 Years, 以此向儒勒·凡尔纳[Jules Verne]的《环游世界 80 天》[Around the World in 80 Days]致敬)中。这套图书共有三册, 由 Taschen 出版社出版, 每一册只展现一个地区, 带领读者开启横贯大陆的摄影及历史之旅。</p>
<p>"I think it's important to have a record and documentation of how we once were," said Steve McCurry, a National Geographic photographer for more than 30 years. "Without it, we would never know how we were or how we looked."</p>	<p>"我觉得用文字和素材记录我们过去的样子非常重要," 《国家地理》杂志摄影师史蒂夫·麦柯里(Steve McCurry)说。"没有这些记录, 我们永远都不会知道我们过去的生活和面貌。"麦柯里已经为该杂志工作了 30 多年。</p>
<p>Mr. McCurry — who has 11 images published in the book — said that during his travels, he had slowly witnessed the disappearance of cultures, from the way people dress, talk and celebrate traditions. Distinct features of the Kalash, a small tribe in Pakistan that he documented in the 1980s, have almost completely disappeared, said Mr. McCurry, famed for his portrait of the "Afghan Girl," which graced the June 1985 cover. Many of the Kalash people have since migrated to the west of Pakistan, he said, slowly integrating with those of surrounding villages. Most of the images in the book were taken from the 1930s to 1960s, during the initial rise of air travel and car ownership. During this time, it also became easier for photographers to transport their gear, when the magazine began to encourage its photographers</p>	<p>书中收录了麦柯里的 11 幅摄影作品。麦柯里表示, 他在旅行期间, 从人们穿衣、说话及庆祝传统节日的方式上, 逐渐目睹了文化的消失。麦柯里在 20 世纪 80 年代记录了巴基斯坦的小部落卡拉什, 他认为卡拉什人显著的外貌特征几乎已经完全消失。麦柯里因照片《阿富汗女孩》(Afghan Girl)而扬名世界, 该照片是 1985 年 6 月刊的封面照片。他说, 在那以后, 许多卡拉什人都迁移到了巴基斯坦西部地区, 逐渐与周围村庄的村民融合。书中的大部分照片拍摄于 20 世纪 30 年代至 60 年代期间, 当时刚刚掀起乘飞机旅行和购买汽车的热潮。在这段时间里, 对于摄影师来说, 运送设备也变得更加容易, 当时该杂志开始鼓励摄影师使用柯达克罗姆(Kodachrome)的 35 毫米胶卷, 这种胶卷允许他们捕捉丰富的色彩和更快的动作。摄影师之前只能以摆拍的形式呈现主题, 以便减少模糊痕迹, 而柯达克鲁姆胶片使摄影师更容易记录人和动物与周围环境的互动。</p>

<p>to use 35-millimeter Kodachrome film, which allowed them to capture rich color and faster motion. While photographers before were limited to presenting their subjects in staged positions to diminish traces of blur, Kodachrome made it easier to document people and animals interacting with their environments.</p>	
<p>"It's not enough to just take a picture of the Taj Mahal," Mr. McCurry said. "Fifty years ago, simply showing the Taj Mahal was great because no one had seen it before. Now we have to dig much deeper and see how people are living and changing their environments. It's about being much more critical and observant on how we show our subjects."</p>	<p>"光给泰姬陵(Taj Mahal)拍张照是不够的,"麦柯里说。"50年前,能展示泰姬陵的照片就非常棒了,因为没人见过。现在,我们得挖掘更深层的东西,观察人们如何生活,如何改变周围的环境。我们在展示拍摄对象的时候要更谨慎地判断、更仔细地观察。"</p>
<p>With more than 11 million images in the National Geographic archives, there is one such image that still resonates with Maura Mulvihill, senior vice president and director of the National Geographic Society's image collection. While diving off the Auckland Islands in 2007, the photographer Brian Skerry and his assistant had a chance encounter with the nearly extinct Southern Right whale.</p>	<p>《国家地理》的图片档案保存了1100多万张图片,其中有一张图片依然能引起《国家地理》高级副总裁、国家地理学会(National Geographic Society)图片总监毛拉·马尔维希尔(Maura Mulvihill)的共鸣。2007年在奥克兰岛潜水的时候,摄影师布莱恩·斯科利(Brian Skerry)和助手偶然遇到了几近灭绝的南露脊鲸。</p>
<p>The allure of the image is in its simplicity: two subjects, one whale, one man, floating in a vastness of blue while inquisitively staring at each other face to face.</p>	<p>照片吸引人的地方在于它的简单之美:两个物体——一头鲸,一个人——在无尽的蓝色海洋中漂浮,两者好奇地、面对面地盯着彼此。</p>
<p>"We have the ability to shoot these things now because of the continuous advancement of photo technology," she said, "specifically underwater photographs where you can catch animal behavior that you couldn't do before."</p>	<p>"由于摄影技术的不断进步,我们现在有能力拍摄这些东西,"她说,"特别是水下摄影,你可以捕捉动物的行为,而这在之前是无法做到的。"</p>
<p>"Here is a stranger in a strange land," Ms. Mulvihill said, "and it's one of</p>	<p>"陌生的土地上的陌生人,"马尔维希尔说。"我们大多数人都不会亲眼看到这</p>

<p>those things that most of us will never see with our own eyes."In addition to in the new books out by Taschen, images from National Geographic's 125 years can be seen in an exhibit called "The Power of Photography," on view at the Annenberg Space for Photography in Los Angeles through April 27, 2014.</p>	<p>些。“除了由 Taschen 出版的新书之外，大家还可以在洛杉矶安纳伯格摄影空间(Annenberg Space for Photography)举办的“摄影的力量”(The Power of Photography)展览中看到《国家地理》杂志 125 年以来的摄影作品。展览将一直持续到 2014 年 4 月 27 日。</p>
<p>Follow @Whitney_Rich and @nytimesphoto on Twitter. Lens is also on Facebook.</p>	<p>请在 Twitter 上关注@Whitney_Rich 和@nytimesphoto, 在 Facebook 上关注 Lens。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131228/c28lens-world</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20131228/c28lens-world</p>
<p>In Olympic Sochi, a Photographic Pregame</p>	<p>冬奥会赛场之外的索契</p>
<p>When the Olympic torch reaches Sochi, Russia, to begin the Winter Games two months from now, it will have traveled farther than any other torch in Winter Olympics history. Since its odyssey began in Moscow, the torch has been carried by foot, on trains, planes and troikas, taken to the North Pole via icebreaker and into lower Earth orbit on a Soyuz rocket.</p>	<p>当奥运会火炬抵达俄罗斯索契，拉开距离现在两个月的冬奥会的帷幕时，它的运行距离将是冬奥会历史上最长的一个。自从其征程始于莫斯科，它曾被步行的人举着，坐过火车、飞机和马车，在破冰船上去过北极，还搭乘联盟号(Soyuz)火箭进入了近地轨道。</p>
<p>The Olympics are built on boasts, and Sochi 2014 is no exception. Though plagued by corruption and other controversies — insufficiently cold weather, uncertainty about the presence of antidoping agencies, power failures, Russia's ban on "gay propaganda" — they are the most lavish and costliest Olympics, approached as though the International Olympic Committee was expecting titans to clash in its stadiums.</p>	<p>奥运会一向建立在赞颂夸耀的基础上，2014 年的索契冬奥会也不例外。虽然深受贪污腐败和其他问题困扰——气温不够低、反兴奋剂机构是否出现前景不明、停电，以及俄罗斯对“同性恋宣传活动”的禁止——这次最奢侈、花费最高的奥运会即将到来，值此之际国际奥委会(International Olympic Committee)好像是在期待诸神会在它的体育场馆里决战一样。</p>
<p>But the photographer Mikhail Mordasov wasn't interested in the superlatives or the hype: he wanted to cut through all the commotion coming out of the Black Sea resort area and reveal the landscape, the city and its people.</p>	<p>但摄影师米哈伊尔·莫尔达索夫(Mikhail Mordasov)对那些溢美之词或大肆宣传都不感兴趣：他希望能摒弃来自黑海景区的所有喧嚣，向人们展示这里的风景、城市风貌和人民。</p>

<p>"I wanted to show the city to the people who have never been here or just seen the beach as it is truly like," Mr. Mordasov, 31, said via email.</p>	<p>31岁的莫尔达索夫在电子邮件中说，“我想向从未来过这里的或只见过它的海滩的人展示这座城市的真实面貌。”</p>
<p>It is a beautiful land – not merely a vacation spot near Georgia or another of Stalin’s dachas. It is the site of fishing, funerals, baths, balloons, weddings and work. It is changing, yes, but it still bears some marks of the Soviet era (Slides 5 and 11). It is increasingly a multicultural city, as the number of migrants swells as they arrive to finish the job of completing the two Olympic villages and the arenas in which the world’s elite athletes will compete. Mr. Mordasov, originally from Velikiy Novgorod, Russia, arrived in Sochi four years ago on assignment from RIA Novosti, the state news agency. It was his first time visiting the city, but he was smitten and stayed even after he left RIA Novosti to pursue freelance work. Over time, his opinion of Sochi as the site of the next Olympic contests grew complicated.</p>	<p>这是一片美丽的土地——它不只是格鲁吉亚附近的度假胜地或斯大林的另一座乡间宅邸。这里有人垂钓、有人举行葬礼，有人沐浴，有人举行婚礼，有气球，也有人在工作。这里正在改变，的确如此，但它仍然有一些苏联时代的痕迹（幻灯片5和11）。这座城市的文化日益多元，大量移民纷纷来到这里，修建两座奥运村和世界顶级运动员的竞技场。莫尔达索夫的家乡是俄罗斯大诺夫哥罗德(Velikiy Novgorod)，四年前他因为官方通讯社俄罗斯新闻社(RIA Novosti)的工作来到索契。那是他第一次来到这里，也让他一见钟情，于是在他从俄罗斯新闻社离职，开始当自由摄影师以后，一直留在当地。随着时间流逝，他对索契成为下一届奥运会举办地的看法也开始变得复杂。</p>
<p>He welcomes some of the changes that the intense and swift development has brought: new transportation infrastructure, including high-speed rail, new roads and a power plant. The work has hastened the modernization of Sochi, shedding a lot of its Soviet structures and the stigma of its noxious Stalinist legacy. "Talking about the Olympics," Mr. Mordasov said, "I'm happy about it as it brought me a job and I moved to Sochi to live." Young professionals have flocked there, opening businesses, creating jobs.</p>	<p>他对剧烈而迅速的发展所带来的一些变化表示欢迎：高速铁路和新公路等新的交通设施，以及一座发电厂。这些工作加速了索契的现代化进程，移除了大量苏联时期的建筑物，也消除了其臭名昭著的斯大林遗迹的污名。“谈到奥运会，”莫尔达索夫说，“我对它感到高兴，因为它给我提供了一份工作，我也得以搬到索契来生活。”年轻的专业人士涌入此地开设公司，创造了就业机会。</p>
<p>But he also frets about the rising prices that follow when so many people move to the area. And he is concerned that the construction has adversely affected the environment and air, and that it will take years to</p>	<p>然而，由于许多人搬来这里，引起物价上涨，这让他颇为担心。而且，他担心建筑活动会给环境和空气带来负面影响，这种影响往往需要很多年才能修复。</p>

<p>recover.</p>	
<p>After all, Sochi's proximity to nature was one of the things that attracted him to the area. The mild climate, "the fact that half of year I can wear slippers and light clothing," the closeness of the Black Sea, Caucasus Mountains and the Tissot-Box Grove forest are among Sochi's inestimable treasures. Mr. Mordasov points to his image of (Slide 7) of Tissot-Box Grove as essential to his appreciation of Sochi, something no one would think to advertise as representing his beloved city. "In this forest you can feel yourself as if you were in prehistoric years," he said. "The contrast with the modern city, with loads of people and constructions, is unbelievable. If you Google 'Sochi pictures,' you'd never find such a great image of the city, but it is a reality which is quite close to us."</p>	<p>毕竟,索契与自然的紧密关系是吸引他来到这的原因之一。这里气候温和,“我有半年时间都可以穿便鞋和轻便的衣物”,离黑海、高加索山脉和吉萨黄杨树林(Tissot-Box Grove)森林的距离很近是索契最无价的财富。莫尔达索夫指着他给吉萨黄杨树林拍摄的照片(幻灯片7)说,他对索契的喜爱主要来源于此。一般而言,不会有人把这个森林当做这座他钟爱的城市的代表。“在这片森林中,你会觉得自己正置身于史前,”他说。“现代城市里到处是人和楼房,这里与城市所形成的对比十分惊人。如果你在谷歌(Google)中搜索‘索契图片’,你绝对找不到关于这座城市的如此之棒的照片,但它是一个与我们非常接近的现实环境。”</p>
<p>But, more painfully, there is the story of those who happened to live in the path of Sochi's development. As the city is thrust onto the international stage by those in search of glory and profit, the normal people — some 2,000 of them — have been brushed aside.</p>	<p>不过,令人痛心的是,有些人居住的位置刚好妨碍了索契的发展。随着这座城市被那些追寻荣耀和利益的人推上国际舞台,普通人——大约2000左右——则被抛到了一边。</p>
<p>Mr. Mordasov's photo of Alexei Kravets (Slide 9) was perhaps the most emotionally difficult to take. He said that Mr. Kravets and his 13-year-old son were forcibly evicted from their home by officials, their possessions tossed onto the street on a rainy day.</p>	<p>莫尔达索夫为阿列克谢·克拉韦茨(Alexei Kravets)拍摄的照片(幻灯片9)或许是拍摄时最让人难受的一张。他表示,克拉韦茨和他13岁的儿子被官员强行赶出家,他们的东西在一个雨天被扔到了大街上。</p>
<p>Mr. Kravets was not given temporary housing by the government, as some displaced persons have been. As Mr. Mordasov heard more of Mr. Kravets's story, ambivalence about what the Olympics have brought to Sochi crept in. That included an ambivalence about his own work as a</p>	<p>克拉韦茨没有像一些被迫搬离的人那样,获得政府提供的临时住房。当莫尔达索夫更详细了解了克拉韦茨的故事,他不知不觉产生了一种矛盾心理——奥运会究竟给索契带来了什么。比如,有关自己工作的矛盾心理,作为一名摄影师,他可以将克拉韦茨当做拍摄对象,但却无法帮助他。“我希望我能</p>

photographer who could choose his subject but not help him. "He had a hope that I could help him to get the compensation he needed," Mr. Mordasov said of Mr. Kravets, "but unfortunately it was not under my control."	帮助他得到他所需要的补偿，“莫尔达索夫提到克拉韦茨时说，“但遗憾的是，我说了不算。”
"I had to explain him every day why I cannot do it for him," he said, "and that I am only able to show and tell his story to the world, but not to influence the government. At the end of the day, his house was ruined and there is picture of me left in his eyes as someone who was taking photos, but never went further with helping."	"我得每天向他解释我为什么无法帮助他，"他说，"我只能向世界展示、讲述他的故事，但却无法影响政府。到最后，他的房子被拆，他眼中的我只是一个正在拍照，但却无法进一步提供帮助的人。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140111/c11lens-sochi	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140111/c11lens-sochi
Photographing Hiroshima, Fukushima and Everything in Between	从广岛到福岛，他用生命记录
Kikujiro Fukushima's life in photography took off when he promised to avenge the Hiroshima bombing. It was 1952, and Mr. Fukushima — a watchmaker, volunteer social worker and photographer — met Sugimatsu Nakamura, a 43-year-old fisherman, who was gravely ill from the atomic bomb's effects.	福岛菊次郎(Kikujiro Fukushima)摄影生涯的腾飞，开始于他立誓为广岛原子弹爆炸受害者伸冤。当时是1952年，身兼钟表匠、社会工作志愿者、摄影师数职于一身的福岛遇到了43岁的渔民中村杉松(Sugimatsu Nakamura)。广岛原子弹爆炸令中村杉松伤病缠身。
"For the first two years I was too timid to photograph him," Mr. Fukushima told me a few weeks ago. "But one day, he got on his knees, crying, and begged me."	"最初两年，我太羞怯，不敢拍他的照片。"福岛几周前告诉我。"但有一天，他跪下来哭着恳求我。"
"Fukushima, can you please take revenge on the atomic bomb?"	"福岛，可以请你为原子弹受害者伸冤吗？"
"Yes, but how?"	"行啊，但是怎样伸冤呢？"
"Take pictures of my pain and let the world know how terrible it is."	"用照片记录我的痛苦，让世界知道这有多么可怕。"
Mr. Nakamura was not only angry about the bombing, but also with the Japanese government, which refused to provide proper care for its victims. Mr. Fukushima understood this well — he had been in the	令中村愤怒的不仅是原子弹爆炸本身，还有拒绝为受害者提供适当照顾的日本政府。福岛对此非常清楚——他曾经在日本军队服役，就驻扎在广岛，直到原子弹投下前的一个星期，他被调去准备执行一个自杀式任务。留在广岛

<p>Japanese military, stationed in Hiroshima until one week before the bombing, when he was transferred to prepare for a suicide mission. Most of his comrades who stayed behind were killed.</p>	<p>的大多数战友都在爆炸中丧生。</p>
<p>Mr. Nakamura died in 1967, but the documentary filmmaker Saburo Hasegawa believes that the vow Mr. Fukushima made to the ailing fisherman guided his subsequent career, in which he photographed individuals fighting social injustice. During the social upheaval of the 1960s and '70s, Mr. Fukushima photographed student and feminist movements, antiwar protests and industrial pollution. He even infiltrated Japan's Self-Defense Forces by telling the head of public affairs that he would gladly give it free pictures if it gave him access.</p>	<p>中村于 1967 年去世，但纪录片导演长谷川三郎(Saburo Hasegawa)认为，福岛对这位疾患缠身的渔民立下的誓言，引导了他后来拍摄个人与社会不公抗争主题的职业方向。在 20 世纪 60 和 70 年代的社会动荡中，福岛拍摄了以学生运动、女权运动、反战抗议和工业污染为主题的作品。他甚至还潜伏进了日本自卫队：他告诉自卫队的公共事务负责人，如果他能进去的话，他很乐意免费给他们拍照。</p>
<p>He had other plans.</p>	<p>其实他另有打算。</p>
<p>"If the government or corporations knowingly deceived the public by breaking the law, it's O.K. for photographers to break the law in order to uncover the truth they are hiding," Mr. Fukushima explained in "Japan Lies," the documentary Mr. Hasegawa made about him.</p>	<p>"如果政府或企业知法犯法，故意欺骗公众，那么为了曝光他们隐瞒的真相，摄影师违反了法律也不为过。"福岛在《日本谎言》(Japan Lies)中解释说。《日本谎言》是一部关于福岛的纪录片，由长谷川三郎制作。</p>
<p>For three years, he photographed the Navy, Army and military academy, giving them photographs to use for publicity. All the while, he was photographing military secrets, like machine guns and missiles made inside factories. Without permission, he published the exposé, "A Farewell to Arms," in a magazine. Soon after its publication, he was punched and kicked by a stranger who was lurking outside his house in Tokyo. A few weeks later, another stranger slashed his face. An arsonist torched his house while he was away, but his daughter Noriko carried his negatives to safety.</p>	<p>在三年的时间里，他拍摄了海军、陆军和军事院校，为他们提供宣传用的照片。在这期间，他也拍摄了一些军事机密，比如工厂里制造的机枪和导弹。在没有获得允许的情况下，福岛在一本杂志上发表了揭露性的报道《永别了，武器》(A Farewell to Arms)。报道刊出后不久，一个陌生人潜伏在他的东京住所外，对他进行拳打脚踢。几周后，另一个陌生人划伤了的脸。还有人在他离开住所后，纵火焚烧他的房子，但他的女儿纪子(Noriko, 音译)把照片的底片转移到了安全的地方。</p>

<p>This was not the first time Mr. Fukushima's photography took a personal toll. The decade he spent photographing Mr. Nakamura overwhelmed him and led to a nervous breakdown that put him in an asylum for three months. In 1960, he divorced his wife and moved to Tokyo to become a professional photojournalist. He worked mostly on personal projects, telling me that he was never a good photographer on assignment.</p>	<p>福岛的摄影作品给他自己招来祸端不是第一次了。他拍摄中村 10 年的经历压垮了他，导致他精神崩溃，并在精神病院住了三个月。1960 年，他跟妻子离婚，搬到了东京，成为一名专业摄影记者。他主要是拍摄个人项目；他告诉我，他从来都干不好别人指派的摄影任务。</p>
<p>"Professional photographers go to newsy events, take beautiful pictures, publish nice spreads in magazines and move on," he said. "I was very slow and shy. But once I throw myself into something, nobody could get me out of it. I simply get deeper and deeper. As a result, I ended up with the pictures nobody has."</p>	<p>"专业摄影师会奔赴新闻性事件的现场，拍下美丽的照片，并在杂志登出漂亮的通栏图片，然后再执行下一个任务，"他说。"我动作很慢，又很害羞。但是，一旦我专注在什么事情上，就没有人能让我放弃。我会越陷越深。就这样，我最后会拍到别人拍不到的照片。"</p>
<p>But when the Japanese economy prospered in 1980s and people willed themselves to forget the hard times of the postwar years, Mr. Fukushima's politically charged photographs fell out of fashion. Instead, he designed jewelry to pay the bills. This was not too far from his roots: after the war — then married and with three children — he supported his family as a watchmaker. That was how he ended up in Hiroshima, which he visited several times a month to buy parts.</p>	<p>但是到了 20 世纪 80 年代，日本经济繁荣兴旺，公众希望忘却战后的艰难时刻，福岛富有政治意味的照片就过时了。这时，他靠设计珠宝谋生。珠宝设计和他的本行比较接近：二战结束后，已婚并且有三个孩子的福岛靠当钟表匠谋生。而那就是他到广岛的原因：他每月去广岛几次，采购钟表部件。</p>
<p>He first photographed the city's ruins in 1946, after reading a newspaper article about how grass had begun to grow on the spot where the bomb was dropped. While also working as a volunteer social worker, he photographed orphans, widows and the elderly who were left alone after the bombing, giving the pictures to local authorities so they could raise money to help them.</p>	<p>他最初是在 1946 年拍摄广岛的废墟，因为他在报纸上读到一篇文章，讲野草开始在核弹投下的地方长出。同时在做志愿者时，他还拍摄广岛原子弹爆炸后留下的孤儿、寡妇和老人，并把照片交给地方当局，以筹集帮助他们的善款。</p>

<p>Decades later, as an out-of-favor photojournalist, he left both photography and Tokyo. Disillusioned by the excess of materialism in Tokyo, he moved to Katashima, a desert island in Yamaguchi, in 1982, to live like Thoreau. I asked him why he chose the desert island.</p>	<p>几十年后，作为一名过气的摄影记者，他离开了摄影行业，也离开了东京。东京的过度物质化让他有幻灭感。1982年，他搬到了山口市的一个荒岛片岛上，过着如梭罗(Thoreau)一般的生活。我问他为什么会选择这个荒岛。</p>
<p>"I didn't have money," he said. "So I decided to go to a place with no stores."</p>	<p>"我没有钱，"他说。"所以我决定去一个没有商店的地方。"</p>
<p>He lived there for three years, then moved to a nearby island, where he spent another 15 years.</p>	<p>他在那里住了三年，然后搬到附近的一个岛，又在那里度过了15年。</p>
<p>But his personal fate once again crossed paths with that of the nation when, in 1987, he learned he had stomach cancer. While recovering, the coverage of Emperor Hirohito's deteriorating health dominated the news. Mr. Fukushima had supported the empire during the war, brainwashed to sacrifice his life for the emperor. He believed that many of his classmates were forced to die for the same cause. Convinced that the emperor was never held accountable for the horrors of the war, Mr. Fukushima mounted a retrospective exhibition called "The Emperor's Responsibility" that was highly critical of Hirohito's role in World War II.</p>	<p>1987年，他得知自己得了胃癌时，他的个人命运再一次与国家的命运交织在一起。在康复期间，媒体上到处都是裕仁天皇(Emperor Hirohito)健康状况不断恶化的消息。福岛在战争期间支持日本帝国，他被洗脑，要誓死效忠天皇。他当时深信，他的许多同学都因为同样的理由而被迫死去。他认为天皇永远不会为战争中的罪行负责，于是他举办了一个回顾展，叫做“战争责任展”(The Emperor's Responsibility)，对天皇在二战中所扮演的角色提出了尖锐的批评。</p>
<p>The exhibition was successful, but he received death threats. As an act of defiance — or caution — he made his own coffin out of cheap plywood.</p>	<p>展览很成功，但是有人威胁要他的命。他用便宜的胶合板给自己做了一副棺材，算是一种抗议，也是为了防备不测。</p>
<p>Now 92, Mr. Fukushima lives alone in an apartment in Yanai with his dog Roku. He does his own grocery shopping and cooks three meals a day. He refuses to receive a national pension, saying he can't accept money from the enemy he has been fighting. He doesn't take money from his children. Instead, he ekes out a living writing for magazines.</p>	<p>现年92岁的福岛先生独自生活，和他的狗狗罗酷(Roku)住在柳井市的一套公寓里。他自己去杂货店购买日常用品，一日三餐也自己做。他拒绝领取国家的养老金，他说，他不接受一直与之斗争的敌人的钱。他也不要子女的钱。他靠为杂志写稿勉强度日。</p>

<p>Feeling that the official history of postwar Japan has been whitewashed, he penned his own account. The third volume of his autobiography, "Postwar Japan Nobody Photographed," was published early in 2013.</p>	<p>由于感到日本美化了战后历史，他开始自己记录历史。他的自传第三卷《无人拍摄的战后日本》(Postwar Japan Nobody Photographed)已于2013年初出版。</p>
<p>He continues to photograph residents of Iwaishima, a small fishing island in Yamaguchi, who have been protesting against a proposed nuclear plant for three decades. He traveled to Fukushima in September 2011 to photograph the nuclear crisis, six months after the earthquake and tsunami wreaked havoc.</p>	<p>他继续用相机拍摄山口县祝岛的居民，这个小岛的居民主要以捕渔为生。30年来，他们一直在抵制一项在这里建设核电站的计划。2011年9月，他去了福岛，在地震和海啸过去六个月之后，拍摄那场灾难留下的疮痍。</p>
<p>Keenly aware that he is probably the only journalist who has witnessed both the aftermath of Hiroshima and Fukushima, he is writing a book called "From Hiroshima to Fukushima."</p>	<p>他非常清楚，自己可能是唯一一个见证了广岛和福岛两次灾难的记者。他正在撰写一本题为《从广岛到福岛》(From Hiroshima to Fukushima)的书。</p>
<p>It has not been easy.</p>	<p>这并不容易。</p>
<p>"Both are nuclear crises but different kinds," he said. "Hiroshima's crisis was caused by the bomb dropped by the enemy during the war. Fukushima's crisis, though initially triggered by the earthquake and tsunami, was not really natural. It was caused by Japan's nuclear industry whose interests more lie in their financial gain rather than the safety of the public. In Hiroshima, I photographed people who were dying. In Fukushima, it looked normal but nobody knows what is going to happen in long term. I didn't know where to begin."</p>	<p>他说，“两次都是核危机，但不是同一种。广岛的危机是战争中敌军投下的核弹造成的。而福岛的危机，虽然最初是地震和海啸触发的，实际上并不是自然灾害。日本核产业是罪魁祸首。它更感兴趣的是财务收益，而不是公众安全。在广岛，我拍下了弥留之际的人们的照片。在福岛，看起来一切正常，但是没人知道长期来看会发生什么。我都不知道该从哪里开始。”</p>
<p>He closely follows current events and asked me what I thought of a proposed secrecy law that Prime Minister Shinzo Abe is trying to pass.</p>	<p>他密切关注时事，并问我，对安倍晋三首相努力推动的保密法案有何看法。</p>
<p>I went blank.</p>	<p>我愣住了。</p>
<p>"What's that?" I replied.</p>	<p>我问道，“那是什么？”</p>

He looked the other way and murmured, "Read the paper, Hiro."	他目光转到别处，小声说，“看看报纸吧。”
Before I said goodbye, I asked him what he wanted to photograph next.	在我道别之前，我问他，他接下来想要拍点什么。
He looked me in the eye.	他看着我的眼睛。
"Are you asking the 92-year-old grandfather to keep fighting? That's impossible," he said. "While I was in Fukushima, I couldn't walk for long, I fell and couldn't stand up by myself. How can I photograph with such a frail body?"	"你是要让一个 92 岁的老头继续战斗吗？那是不可能的，"他说。"我在福岛时，都不能长时间走路，摔倒了自己都站不起来。身体这么虚弱，还怎么拍照？"
But without missing a beat he asked me a final question.	但他马上又向我问了最后一个问题。
"By the way, do you happen to know a good tiny point-and-shoot camera?"	"顺便问一句，你知道有什么又好又轻便的傻瓜相机吗？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140117/c17lens-fukushima	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140117/c17lens-fukushima
Where the Ice, and the Population, Is Thinning	在格陵兰，不断消逝的冰层和传统生活
The landscape in Ciril Jazbec's photographs of the Arctic is impressive, but not nearly as captivating to him as the people whose daily routines have been affected by rising temperatures and tides. "I am interested in the people," he said. "Climate change is merely in the background."	西里尔·贾兹贝克(Ciril Jazbec)照片中的北极风光摄人心魄，但对他来说，日常生活因为气温和海平面不断上升而受到影响的人们更有吸引力。"我感兴趣的是人，"他说，"气候变化只不过是一种背景。"
But when it's underfoot, he pays attention.	但如果它出现在眼前，他也会关注。
His latest project, "Greenland," made possible with funds from the Royal Photographic Society and The Photographic Angle, took him to a remote settlement of 250 people in northern Greenland known for a rare breed of modern-day subsistence hunters whose numbers are rapidly declining. Higher temperatures mean shorter seal hunting seasons — and thinner ice. Traversing the landscape by dogsled can be difficult, if not deadly.	为了他的最新项目"格陵兰"，贾兹贝克来到了格陵兰岛北部一个偏远的小村落。这个村子仅有 250 名居民，有着一群这个时代所罕见的以狩猎维系生计的猎人，并因此而闻名。这类猎人的数量正在迅速减少。气温上升意味着海豹捕猎季的缩短和冰层的变薄。乘坐狗拉的雪橇穿越这片土地可能很难，甚至有可能致人丧命。该项目是在皇家摄影学会(Royal Photographic Society)和摄影角度(The Photographic Angle)的资助下才得以实施的。
"This small settlement might be much, much smaller in 10 years," he	"10 年后，这个村子可能会比现在小得多，"他说。

<p>said.</p>	
<p>Mr. Jazbec avoided exotic, if clichéd, pictures, and focused on scenes that captured emotion. His goal was to document life as it was, particularly in a settlement with a life expectancy so uncertain. A similar motivation had been behind his previous projects. Before completing his master's in photojournalism and documentary photography at the London College of Communications in 2011, a final project took Mr. Jazbec to the island of Kiribati in the South Pacific. There, he documented how rising sea levels rendered the island virtually uninhabitable, detailing the intersection of everyday life with the changing landscape. Mr. Jazbec, 26, grew up in a countryside village in Slovenia. He is an avid snowboarder and fond of the environment, particularly those in the Arctic, which he believes possess a magical quality in photographs.</p>	<p>贾兹贝克不愿拍摄那些体现异域风情、但可能落入俗套的照片，而是专注于拍摄那些情感流露的场景。他的目的是记录生活的原貌，尤其是在这样一个生死无常的村落。他之前的一些项目也都源于类似的动机。2011年在伦敦传媒学院(London College of Communications)读完新闻摄影和纪实摄影的硕士学位前，为了完成最后的一个项目，他来到了南太平洋的基里巴斯岛。在那里，他记录了海平面上升如何使岛屿不再适合居住，以及在不断变化的环境中，人们日常生活的种种细节。26岁的贾兹贝克成长于斯洛文尼亚的乡村。他热衷于滑雪，热爱大自然，尤其是北极的环境，他认为，照片中的北极散发着魔力。</p>
<p>He could have used some wizardry to get to Greenland. Reaching the settlement took three flights, a helicopter and a four-hour sled ride pulled by Greenlandic dogs who “howl, not bark.”</p>	<p>要是能用魔法抵达格陵兰就好了。他共乘坐了三次航班、一架直升机，以及四个小时的雪橇才抵达了这个村子。拉雪橇的是格陵兰的狗，这些狗“不会汪汪地叫，只会嘶嚎。”</p>
<p>Initially, Mr. Jazbec intended to focus on 10 families, until he met Uunartoq Lovstrom, 70, a tough and amiable man who was proclaimed by members of the settlement as “the Clint Eastwood of Greenland,” and one of the last traditional subsistence hunters remaining. A sense of purity attracted Mr. Jazbec to Mr. Lovstrom, who years earlier turned down an opportunity to be the focus of an American documentary on subsistence hunting because he felt it would take time away from the life he enjoys.</p>	<p>一开始，贾兹贝克打算关注10个家庭，直到他遇见了70岁的乌纳托克·勒夫斯特伦(Uunartoq Lovstrom)。勒夫斯特伦是一个性格坚强的和善男子，村民都称他是“格陵兰的克林特·伊斯特伍德(Clint Eastwood)”，他也来自最后一群以打猎为生的传统猎人。勒夫斯特伦身上的这种纯粹感吸引了贾兹贝克。勒夫斯特伦几年前曾拒绝成为一个美国维生狩猎纪录片的主角，因为他觉得这会占去他享受生活的时光。</p>

<p>Mr. Jazbec stayed at Mr. Lovstrom's home for two weeks, a challenge because he did not speak Greenlandic. He communicated primarily through body language, knowing only the word for "cheers," which he said "about 50 times a day."</p>	<p>贾兹贝克在勒夫斯特伦家住了两个星期，这很有挑战性，因为他不懂格陵兰语。他主要通过肢体语言交流。他只会说“干杯”这个词，而这个词他一天要说上“50遍”。</p>
<p>Mr. Jazbec rose early each morning with Mr. Lovstrom for tours of the settlement or seal hunts on a wooden sled pulled by six to 10 dogs and built by Mr. Lovstrom, a former dog sled racer. Mr. Lovstrom used to travel more than 10 hours outside of the settlement to hunt, but lately he has relied more on ice fishing. In April, the ice was thin in Greenland, a problem hunters like Mr. Lovstrom never encountered when winter regularly lasted 10 months instead of eight — a result of temperatures jumping from an average of minus 30 to minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit to between minus 15 and minus 25.</p>	<p>贾兹贝克每天早晨都会早起，与勒夫斯特伦一起巡视村落，或者坐着勒夫斯特伦自制的、由六到十只狗拉着的木质雪橇去捕杀海豹。勒夫斯特伦曾参加过狗拉雪橇比赛，以前经常走10几个小时的路程，到村落之外的地方打猎，但他最近更多地依靠冰钓。4月份的时候，格陵兰岛上的冰层非常薄，像勒夫斯特伦这样的猎人以前从未遇到过这个问题。这里的冬天通常会持续10个月，而不是8个月。而现在之所以这样是因为气温从平均零下30至40华氏度跳升至零下15至25华氏度。</p>
<p>Thin ice, with its perils — Mr. Jazbec said hunters began falling through the ice, making longer journeys potentially deadly — is just one reason for the lack of subsistence hunters in the settlement. Sprouting small businesses that provide goods once hunted for and a changing attitude toward the culture of subsistence hunting by a younger generation eager to find larger towns and conventional jobs have also contributed.</p>	<p>薄冰非常危险。贾兹贝克称，猎人开始掉入冰窟，可能会在漫长的行程中丧生，但这只是很少有村民靠狩猎为生的原因之一。其他影响因素包括，遍地开花的小商店开始提供曾经依靠捕猎才能获得的商品，而年轻一代对维生狩猎文化的态度也发生了改变，他们渴望寻找更大的城镇和正常的工作。</p>
<p>"Not everyone in the settlement finds the changing climate bad," Mr. Jazbec said. "It is an interesting juxtaposition from traditional life to younger life." Even Mr. Lovstrom now regularly shops at a nearby store, though he continues to hunt for meat.</p>	<p>"并不是每个村民都认为气候变化非常糟糕，"贾兹贝克说。"传统生活与现代生活并存是非常有趣的事情。"甚至连勒夫斯特伦现在都经常到附近的商店购物，尽管他仍然靠捕猎获得肉类。</p>
<p>Along with landscape shots of the frosty settlement, interiors of homes, laundry lines and a few of the 500 Greenlandic dogs that provide</p>	<p>除了拍摄冰雪皑皑的村落、房屋内部、晾衣绳和500只提供重要交通工具的格陵兰犬，贾兹贝克还展现了日常生活的转变。一张照片显示，勒夫斯特</p>

<p>crucial transportation, Mr. Jazbec showed the transformation of daily life. One photograph pictured Mr. Lovstrom watching one of three channels on a large flat-screen television his sons bought for him. According to Mr. Jazbec, Mr. Lovstrom watched the television for hours, particularly news coverage of the Boston Marathon bombing.</p>	<p>伦在看电视，他的儿子给他买了一台大屏平板电视，一共能收到三个频道。贾兹贝克称，勒夫斯特伦看了几个小时的电视，特别是有关波士顿马拉松爆炸事件的新闻报道。</p>
<p>"It was absurd for me to see him watching television," Mr. Jazbec said. "He's sitting there on the couch, but this exotic landscape is right outside the window."</p>	<p>"看着他看电视，感觉很怪诞。"贾兹贝克说。"他坐在沙发上，但窗外就是奇妙的景色。"</p>
<p>Mr. Jazbec's favorite photograph shows Mr. Lovstrom clad in polar bear-skin pants he wears to fend off icy winds while lying on the ice, in pain from an old racing injury, line fishing through a hole he has just made (Slide 4).</p>	<p>在贾兹贝克最喜欢的照片中，身穿熊皮裤子抵御寒风的勒夫斯特伦躺在冰层上，通过自己刚刚挖好的洞钓鱼（幻灯片4），而雪橇比赛留下的旧伤让他非常痛苦。</p>
<p>"It was one of those moments when you know you have something amazing in front of you," Mr. Jazbec said. "His expression looks like he is dying, but it is just that he is hurting. His heart is full of life and strong will."</p>	<p>"有时候你知道面前有着非常神奇的东西，这就是那样的时刻。"贾兹贝克说。"他的表情看起来像是快要死了，但他那会儿只是非常疼。他的心充满活力和坚强意志。"</p>
<p>Mr. Jazbec plans to return to Mr. Lovstrom's settlement as well as neighboring ones in March. The ice may be thin, but his feelings are not.</p>	<p>贾兹贝克计划在今年3月回到勒夫斯特伦所在的村落及周围的村庄。冰层或许的确很薄，但他的感情却非常深厚。</p>
<p>"It's difficult as a photographer to get close enough to someone who lets you live with them," he said of his bond with Mr. Lovstrom and his desire to revisit and expand on the work he has already done. "It's hard to gain trust; that's why it's special to me."</p>	<p>"即便有人允许摄影师跟他们一起生活，你还是很难真正接近他们，"他提到自己与勒夫斯特伦的关系及对故地重游和扩展已完成工作的渴望时说。"获得信任非常不易，因此，这对我来说非常特别。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140124/c24lens-ice</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140124/c24lens-ice</p>
<p>In Restive Remote China, Uighurs' Piety and Peace</p>	<p>走进维吾尔族人精神世界的汉族摄影师</p>

<p>It's rare to see mainstream news media reports on Xinjiang, China's western borderland region, that do not invoke "turbulent," "restive," "unstable" or some variation. The area has long been the site of ethnic tensions between the majority Han Chinese and the Uighurs, China's Turkic-speaking Muslim minority. But tight government controls on information and access make reporting on such clashes and protests, as well as everyday life, exceedingly difficult.</p>	<p>主流新闻媒体对中国西部新疆地区的报道中，不提及“骚乱”、“动荡”、“不稳定”或某种异常状况的少之又少。长期以来，这里一直是在中国占多数的汉族与维族之间发生民族对峙的地方。维族是一个穆斯林少数民族，说维吾尔语。但由于政府对信息以及出入该地区的严格管控，要对此类冲突和抗议活动以及当地日常生活进行报道十分困难。</p>
<p>This contrast is what makes Wang Qing's series "Rituals in Life" all the more remarkable. Photographed over a span of seven years, the series shows the daily experiences and rituals of several ancient Uighur villages near Turpan, the desert oasis that was once a flourishing trade center on the historic Silk Road.</p>	<p>这种状况也让王晴的摄影作品——“生命的回声”系列备受关注。这些历时七年拍摄的照片展示了吐鲁番市附近几个古老维族村落的日常生活和风俗仪式。沙漠绿洲吐鲁番曾是古代丝绸之路上的一座繁华的贸易中心。</p>
<p>Instead of images of paramilitary convoys and armed security, Ms. Wang wanted her photos to convey "the constant growing and multiplying of life and the cycle of life and death." She has captured moments that can only be glimpsed by a patient, unobtrusive observer: a tender moment between a mother and her son, who has just undergone a ritual circumcision; a man praying with his palms open, the rugged expanse of the Flaming Mountains towering behind him (below); a young bride in a moment of reflection at her wedding. For Ms. Wang, a Han Chinese who grew up in Turpan, the religious traditions were familiar. "The environment I grew up in was heavily influenced by the rich Uighur traditions and culture," she said. "Our lives were all bound up with each other. We ate the traditional Uighur flatbread and lamb and celebrated their holidays. Everything I lived and</p>	<p>她没有拍摄军车车队或是荷枪实弹的安全部队，而是想通过摄影作品“表达生命不息，生死轮回的一种含义”。她捕捉到的场景，都来自只有那些有充分耐心、不会惊扰本来状态的观察者才能看到的瞬间：一位母亲和她刚刚行完割礼的儿子的温馨画面；摊开手掌祈祷的男子——他的身后是绵延起伏的火焰山；一个年轻的新娘在婚礼上的若有所思。作为一名在吐鲁番长大的汉族人，王晴对这些宗教传统十分熟悉。她说，“我的成长环境受到了维族传统和文化的极大影响。我们的生活紧密相连。我们吃维族传统的馕和羊肉，庆祝他们的节日。我所经历和感知的一切反映的都是伊斯兰文化。”</p>

<p>touched reflected the Islamic culture.”</p>	
<p>Still, it took years for her to gain the villagers’ trust. The villages primarily depicted in her series are in Tuyugou and Mutougou, deep in the gorge of the Flaming Mountains, the gullied red sandstone hills made famous by the classic 16th-century Chinese novel “Journey to the West.” She was first introduced to the villagers through a friend in 2006 and prepared by studying books on Turpan’s history and Uighur religion and culture to improve her own understanding.</p>	<p>尽管如此，她还是花了好几年时间才获得村民的信任。她的作品中展现最多的是吐峪沟和木头沟，都位于火焰山的峡谷深处。这座由红色砂岩构成的、布满沟壑的山脉因16世纪的中文小说《西游记》而闻名。2006年，她通过一个朋友第一次认识了这里的村民，并通过研读有关吐鲁番历史和维吾尔宗教和文化的书籍增加对这里的了解，为拍摄做准备。</p>
<p>The villagers were always very welcoming, she said, and would invite her into their homes. In the years after, she visited them often, taking candid photos as they went about their daily lives.</p>	<p>她说，村民们总是非常热情，把她邀请到自己家里。在随后的几年，她经常去拜访他们，在他们日常生活中拍摄最真实的画面。</p>
<p>“I told them that my goal in taking the photos was to record the Uighur and Islamic religion, etiquette and traditions so as to improve understanding of the people,” she said. “As time went by, we began to build friendship and trust.”</p>	<p>她说，“我告诉他们，我拍摄的目标是为了记录维吾尔和伊斯兰教的宗教、礼仪和传统，增加外界对他们的了解。随着时间的推移，我们建立了友谊和信任。”</p>
<p>Each time she visited, Ms. Wang brought prints of her photos as gifts for the families. Though the villagers were always delighted, one moment in particular left a deep impression on Ms. Wang. “I would often take photos in this one village home where four generations were living under one roof,” she said. “The head of the family was a man named Jiapa. When Jiapa passed away due to illness, his 92-year-old mother took a photo of him that I had taken and, with tears streaming down her face, thanked me. Her son had passed away, but she could still take his photo and look at him as if he were still living. In this moment, I grieved together with Jiapa’s mother and felt grateful that I could have</p>	<p>每次拜访村民，王晴都带着洗出来的照片，作为礼物送给村民。村民们一般都会很高兴，但有一件事给王晴留下了很深的印象。她说，“我经常去一个四世同堂的家族拍照，族长叫做加帕。加帕病逝时，他92岁的母亲拿着我拍的一张加帕的照片，泪流满面，向我表示感谢。她的儿子已经去世，但是她仍然可以拿着他的照片，看着他，好像他并没有离去。这一刻，我和加帕的母亲同样悲伤，我以一种有意义的方式帮助了这个家庭，这让我感到很欣慰。”</p>

helped the family in a meaningful way.”	
Being a woman, Ms. Wang said, made it easier to build trust with the female villagers and photograph them more intimately. As an example she cited a photo she had taken of a Uighur bride. In some instances, however, her gender made access difficult. Females are prohibited from attending burials, in accordance with Islamic guidelines. In this situation, Ms. Wang said, having the respect and trust of the village imam was very important. Though she was not allowed to photograph the actual interment, with the approval of the imam and the deceased’s family, she was able to photograph some of the rituals leading up to the burial.	王晴说，作为女性，她更容易与女性村民之间建立信任，可以更近距离地拍摄她们。她提到了自己拍摄一个维族新娘的例子。不过有时，她的性别也成为一种障碍。按照伊斯兰教规，女性禁止参加葬礼。王晴说，在这种情况下，获得村里伊玛目的尊重和信任就非常重要。尽管无法拍摄葬礼，伊玛目和死者家属还是会允许她拍摄葬礼之前的一些仪式。
While Ms. Wang plans to continue to take photos in the villages, she is also currently making preparations for a photographic project that will be set in the Wudang Mountains in Hubei Province, a historical center for Daoism dating back to the early Tang dynasty in the seventh century. Her interest in documenting contemporary religions, she said, reflects her deepening belief in the irreplaceable role of tradition in modernizing societies.	王晴打算继续在这些村子里拍照，同时，她目前也在为在湖北省武当山的摄影计划做准备。这里在七世纪的唐代初期是道教圣地。她说，她之所以对记录当代宗教感兴趣，是因为她越来越相信，在各种社会现代化的进程中，传统的地位仍然无可替代。
“Regardless of how society progresses and no matter how vigorously materialism develops, the needs of the human spirit do not change,” she said. “The place of religious beliefs in the heart remains essentially the same.”	她说，“无论社会如何进步，无论物质主义多么盛行，人类的精神需求不会改变，宗教信仰在人们心中的地位本质上也不会变。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140214/c14lens-xinjiang	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140214/c14lens-xinjiang
The World’s Best (Unaltered) Photos	2013 世界新闻摄影大赛荷赛奖揭晓
In a striking departure from past years, World Press Photo’s top prize for	世界新闻摄影大赛（World Press Photo，中文常称为“荷赛”）一反往年的常

<p>2013 was given not for a hard-news image, but to John Stanmeyer for a photo of African migrants in Djibouti trying to capture a faint signal that provides a tenuous link to relatives in Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea.</p>	<p>态，没有将 2013 年度的最高奖项授予“硬新闻”图片，而是颁发给了约翰·斯坦梅耶尔(John Stanmeyer)。在他的获奖图片中，吉布提的非洲移民在努力搜寻手机信号，试图与索马里、埃塞俄比亚、厄立特里亚的亲人维持飘摇不定的联系。</p>
<p>Eschewing the usual themes of war, poverty or violence, the image touches on universal themes of migration, technology and globalization, said Mr. Stanmeyer, a founding member of VII, a photo agency.</p>	<p>斯坦梅耶尔是 VII 图片社的创始成员。他说，这张照片没有探讨战争、贫困、暴力这些常见的话题，而是触及了移民、科技和全球化的普世主题。</p>
<p>“We migrate looking for a better life, but we always need to connect home,” Mr. Stanmeyer said in a phone conversation from his home in western Massachusetts. “I could be any one of those people trying to reach my family. I’m on the road 250 days a year.”</p>	<p>斯坦梅耶尔在他位于马萨诸塞州西部的家中接受电话采访时说，“我们会为了寻找更好的生活而迁徙，但总是需要与家人联系。我可能就是努力联络家人的那些人中间的一个。我一年有 250 天都在外面。”</p>
<p>The announcement of Mr. Stanmeyer’s win was overshadowed by the disclosure that 8 percent of the finalists’ images were disqualified because information had been removed after processing. An outside expert studied the raw and jpeg files and found evidence indicating that information had been removed through cloning or extreme toning, said Gary Knight, the jury chairman. He said it was obvious that the offending images were “materially and substantially changed.”</p>	<p>斯坦梅耶尔获奖的消息宣布的同时，还传出了一个负面的消息。入围者的图片中，有 8% 因为经过处理后有信息被移除而丧失了评奖资格。评审团主席加里·奈特(Gary Knight)说，一位外部专家研究了原始(raw)文件和 jpeg 格式的文件，发现有证据显示，在克隆和过度润色的过程中丢失了信息。他表示，很显然，违规图片“经过了内容上的实质性修改”。</p>
<p>“As a photographer, I reacted with real horror and considerable pain because some of the changes were materially trivial but they were ethically significant,” said Mr. Knight, who is a founding member of VII. “In every single case it was a meaningless and stupid process. None of the photographers improved their work and if they hadn’t done it they may well have been up for consideration.”</p>	<p>“作为一个摄影师，我的反应是强烈的反感和沉重的痛苦，因为一些修改在内容上微不足道，但在道德上却意义深重，”奈特说。“具体到每个案例，都是毫无意义而且愚蠢的处理。这些摄影师中，没有任何实际上对作品做出了改进，而且如果没有经过处理的话，他们的照片或许能够入围。”奈特也是 VII 图片社的创始成员。</p>

<p>World Press publicly announced last year that raw files would be reviewed in future contests after a controversy over the toning of the winning photo of 2012, showing two men carrying their dead nephews in Gaza City. Mr. Knight said World Press would notify the offending photographers that they were excluded.</p>	<p>在 2012 年的获奖照片显示的是在加沙城里, 两名男子抬着他们死去的侄子。因为经过润色, 它的获奖引发了争议。荷赛组委会于是在去年公开宣布, 未来的竞赛作品都需要审阅原始文件。奈特说, 组委会将通知违规的摄影师, 他们被除名了。</p>
<p>Mr. Knight said that although he had asked to be removed from the final judging because of his friendship and professional relationship with Mr. Stanmeyer, the World Press rules did not allow for it. He emphasized that at every level there was complete transparency. "If anything," he said, "I was a hindrance for John getting the award, not a help." Philippe Lopez, of Agence France-Presse, won first place in spot news for a photo of a religious procession after Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines (Slide 3). Alessandro Penso received first prize in general news for a photo of an abandoned school in Bulgaria used to house 800 Syrian refugees (Slide 7). Goran Tomasevic of Reuters won first for spot news in photo stories for his photos of the Syrian war (Slide 2) and Tyler Hicks of The New York Times was awarded second place for his photographs of a terrorist attack in a Kenyan mall (Slide 8). Tanya Habjouqa was awarded second prize in the daily life category for an essay on Palestinian pleasures that was first published on Lens.</p>	<p>奈特表示, 因为他与斯坦梅耶尔是朋友, 也有工作上的关系, 所以曾要求回避, 不参与最终的评审, 但荷赛的规则不允许这样做。他强调, 每一个阶段都完全透明。“如果说有影响的话,”他说,“我也是约翰获奖的一个阻碍, 而不是帮助。”法新社(Agence France-Presse)的菲利普·洛佩兹(Philippe Lopez)获得了突发新闻类一等奖, 获奖作品是台风“海燕”席卷菲律宾之后的一场宗教仪式(图3)。亚历山德罗·彭索(Alessandro Penso)获得了一般新闻类一等奖, 获奖作品是保加利亚一所废弃学校改建的收容所, 那里容纳了 800 名叙利亚难民(图7)。路透社(Reuters)的格兰·托马塞维奇(Goran Tomasevic)获得了突发新闻类组照的一等奖, 获奖作品是他在叙利亚战争中拍摄的一组照片(图2)。《纽约时报》的泰勒·希克斯(Tyler Hicks)因为他在肯尼亚一所购物中心遭遇恐怖袭击时拍摄的照片(图8), 获得了二等奖。坦娅·哈布朱卡(Tanya Habjouqa)获得了日常生活类组照二等奖, 获奖作品是反映巴勒斯坦的娱乐方式的组照, 最早是在 Lens 上发表的。</p>
<p>Other winners include Andrea Bruce, second place for daily life in the singles category for The New York Times; Sara Lewkowicz, first place in contemporary issues for the stories category for Time magazine (Slide 7); and Brent Stirton of Reportage by Getty Images, first prize in staged portraits in the singles category (below). Mr. Stanmeyer's</p>	<p>其他获奖者包括安德里亚·布鲁斯(Andrea Bruce), 她为《纽约时报》赢得了日常生活类单幅二等奖; 莎拉·卢科维奇(Sara Lewkowicz), 她为《时代》(Time)杂志赢得了当代热点类组照的一等奖(图7); 盖蒂图片报道(Reportage by Getty Images)的布伦特·斯特顿(Brent Stirton)赢得了表演肖像类单幅作品一等奖(下图)。斯坦梅耶尔的获奖作品拍摄于吉布提, 来自</p>

<p>winning image was taken in Djibouti, a common stop-off point for migrants in transit from Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea, as they seek a better life in Europe and the Middle East. The picture also won first prize in the contemporary issues category, and was made on assignment for National Geographic.</p>	<p>索马里、埃塞俄比亚、厄立特里亚的移民在前往欧洲和中东寻找更好生活的途中，常常把这里当成中转站。这幅照片是为《国家地理》(National Geographic)拍摄的，同时赢得了当代热点类单幅照片的一等奖。</p>
<p>David Guttenfelder, a juror who has won seven World Press awards, including two first prizes, said he considered the image to be a news photo because it touched on important issues, like migration, that often dominate the news. He also said the jury knew that it might be controversial.</p>	<p>评委戴维·古登菲尔德(David Guttenfelder)曾赢得过七个荷赛奖项，包括两个一等奖。他说，他认为这幅照片属于新闻图片，因为它触及了重要的议题，也就是时常被大量报道的移民问题。他还说，评委会知道这个决定或许会产生争议。</p>
<p>"It might provoke debate, but will signal to photographers that they can cover events with a different visual language and they will be taken seriously," said Mr. Guttenfelder, an Associated Press photographer.</p>	<p>古登菲尔德说，“可能会引发争论，但是可以向摄影师发出一种信号，他们可以用不同的视觉语言来做报道，而且也会受到认真对待。”古登菲尔德是美联社(Associated Press)的摄影记者。</p>
<p>Mr. Stanmeyer said his own mother had a "tenuous" journey to the United States from Austria after World War II.</p>	<p>斯坦梅耶尔说，自己的母亲在二战后从奥地利来到美国，途中也走过了一段“飘摇不定”的旅程。</p>
<p>"It could be any one of us trying to talk with our families far away," he said. "But I am particularly happy to be receiving this award while at my home in the Berkshires with my wife and three children, who are home because of a snow day."</p>	<p>“我们任何一个人都可能需要与远方的家人联系，”他说。“但是，尤其让我高兴的是，得悉获奖时我正在伯克夏的家中，因为那天下雪了，我的妻子和三个孩子也都在身边。”</p>
<p>Updated: In an email exchange, Michiel Munneke, managing director of World Press Photo, provided more details on the disqualification of finalists in this year's contest:</p>	<p>更新：通过电子邮件交流，世界新闻摄影大赛执行总监米歇尔·穆内克(Michiel Munneke)就今年的竞赛中入围者被取消决选资格的事件提供了更多的细节：</p>
<p>After reviewing the expert's report and debating the issues, the jury decided that 10 entries were not eligible to proceed in the pre-final round. That is 8% of the entries at that stage in the competition. It is</p>	<p>“在查阅了专家的报告，并对问题进行讨论之后，评委会决定，10个参赛作品没有资格进入预选赛阶段。这些参赛作品是跻身该阶段的作品总数的8%。需要补充的是，评委会在应用竞赛规则时申明，不得修改图片内容的规则。</p>

<p>important to add that the jury, in applying the contest rules, affirmed the content of an image must not be altered. The jury based their decision on the outcome (whether significant material had been added or removed) irrespective of the technique (cloning or toning) used. They applied accepted standards in the industry, which for example, allow for the cleaning of dust and scratches. The judgement was applied in the same way to each entry in each category.</p>	<p>评委会做出决定的依据是结果（是否添加或删除了重要内容），而非技术手段（克隆或润色）。评委采用了行业通行的标准，比如允许清理尘点和划痕。每个竞赛类别的入围作品都适用了同样的判断标准。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140221/c21lens-world</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140221/c21lens-world</p>
<p>The Empire State Building in Ice</p>	<p>缤纷剔透的哈尔滨冰雪大世界</p>
<p>For this week’s Look column, we asked the photographer Massimo Vitali to visit Harbin, China, to take pictures of the Ice and Snow World there. Long days in the extreme cold — temperatures got as low as minus 40 degrees Fahrenheit — made for difficult work.</p>	<p>为了准备本周的 Look 专栏，我们邀请摄影师马西莫·维塔利(Massimo Vitali) 前往中国哈尔滨，为当地的冰雪大世界拍摄照片。长时间的极寒天气——温度有时会降至华氏零下 40 度——让工作变得十分困难。</p>
<p>“The first 3 or 4 hours of shooting were O.K. with our clothing,” Vitali says, “but with the sun going down and the cold accumulating in your body, at some point in the day, it really became hard. Everyone had face masks — like surgeon’s masks but made of fleece. My assistant and I got them, as after a certain point our mouths and jaws were so cold we couldn’t talk.”</p>	<p>“穿着我们这身衣服拍摄，头三四个小时还无所谓，”维塔利说，“不过，等到太阳落山，寒气在身体上积聚，一天中的有些时候，就会变得非常艰苦。每个人都戴着口罩——很像外科医生的口罩，但却是用羊毛做的。助理和我也戴了这种口罩，因为一段时间之后，我们的嘴和下巴就会冻得无法说话。”</p>
<p>Vitali was surprised that the festival’s attendees were mostly middle class. “The ticket entrance was just under \$50, and the general public must have been fairly wealthy to be able to afford to go, especially for families with children,” he says. “Everybody talks about the very rich Chinese and the very poor workers, but we were in a position to observe a large and thriving middle class. They were totally</p>	<p>让维塔利感到奇怪的是，前来参加游园会的大多是中产阶级。“门票还不到 50 美元（约合 300 元人民币），普通大众应该有闲钱来这里玩，特别是有孩子的家庭，”他说。“每个人都在谈论中国的巨富和赤贫的工人，我们却看到了规模庞大且正在发展的中产阶级。他们已经完全西化，似乎也没有在享受方面省钱。”斯塔塞·贝克(Stacey Baker)</p>

westernized, and apparently they didn't spare any expense for their leisure." Stacey Baker	
Every winter, hundreds of thousands of tourists visit the Harbin Ice and Snow World in northeast China, near the Songhua River, to see its vast collection of elaborately carved ice structures, many of them illuminated with colorful LEDs. The arduous task of quickly collecting all that ice for an exhibition that opens in early January begins in mid-December, and the ice city has been getting bigger every year. This time around, 180,000 cubic meters of ice were used. Some of the finished sculptures this year, which remain in place until March, are a homage to structures around the world, from the Colosseum to the Empire State Building. Zengyu Wang, the executive manager of the event, says the local government in Harbin dreamed up the festival as a lure to promote winter tourism. When visitors see the ice for the first time, he says, they have one reaction: "Very shocked." Julie Bosman	每年冬天都有数十万游客来中国东北的松花江畔，游览哈尔滨的冰雪大世界，欣赏大量精心制作的冰雕，其中许多冰雕都装饰着五颜六色的LED灯泡。游园会在1月初开始，迅速收集活动所需冰块的艰巨任务则在12月中旬启动，此外，这座冰城的规模一年比一年大。本届游园会用了18万立方米的冰。今年一些已完成冰雕的原型是世界各地的一些建筑，从斗兽场(Colosseum)到帝国大厦(Empire State Building)。这些雕塑会留在原地，直到3月。冰雪大世界活动的副总指挥王增钰说，哈尔滨政府希望这个活动能带动冬季旅游。他说，生平第一次见到冰时，游客只有一个反应：“非常震惊。”朱莉·博斯曼(Julie Bosman)
Number of visitors to last year's Ice and Snow World in Harbin, China: 800,000	去年前往中国哈尔滨参加冰雪大世界活动的游客人数：80万
Size of festival: 600,000 square meters	占地面积：60万平方米
Entrance fee: About \$50 per person	门票：大约每人50美元
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140227/c27lens-ice	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140227/c27lens-ice
An Uncertain Quiet for Crimean Tatars	克里米亚鞑靼人，令人不安的平静
Emine Ziyatdinova's recent photographs from Crimea sketch the pain that is not far from the tenuous peace. There are images of Russian soldiers and pro-Ukrainian protesters. And just last Sunday, in her family's home, she photographed her mother crying as she stashed	伊明·伊泽诺娃(Emine Ziyatdinova)最近拍摄的克里米亚照片，展现了跟脆弱和平相隔不远的痛苦。照片中有俄罗斯士兵和亲乌克兰的抗议者。就在上周日，她在自己家里拍摄了母亲哭着把文件装进一个袋子的照片。

<p>some documents into a bag.</p>	
<p>"She is getting ready to leave if they have to," Ms. Ziyatdinova said. "My mom is really panicked and upset. She cries every day, and she thinks we are going to be deported."</p>	<p>"她正在做离开的准备，如果不得不离开的话，"伊泽诺娃说。"我妈妈真的是惊慌失措，心烦意乱。她每天都在哭，觉得我们会被驱逐出境。"</p>
<p>This is not paranoia, but fear rooted in memory. In the 1940s, her grandparents – Crimean Tatars – were forcibly removed and sent to Uzbekistan, where Ms. Ziyatdinova, her brother and their parents were born. The family returned to Ukraine after the fall of the Soviet Union, rebuilding bit by bit in Serebryanka, a village in northern Crimea. But the upheaval in Ukraine, Russian intervention in Crimea and a coming referendum on whether the region can secede and join Russia have made her and many others nervous. Most recently, Crimea's regional Parliament passed a resolution in support of independence should the majority of voters approve. The pro-Russian sentiment she has witnessed in recent weeks while working for Danish television is far from what she encountered last summer, when she visited the area shortly after returning to Ukraine from the United States, where she had been studying and working as a freelancer.</p>	<p>这不是杞人忧天，而是根植于记忆的恐惧。20世纪40年代，她的祖父母——克里米亚鞑靼人——被强行驱逐到乌兹别克斯坦；伊泽诺娃和哥哥，以及他们的父母都是在那里出生的。苏联解体后，一家人回到乌克兰，在克里米亚北部的村庄谢列布良，他们一砖一瓦地重建起家园。但是，乌克兰现在的动荡局势，俄罗斯对克里米亚危机的干预，以及该地区是否会“脱乌入俄”的公投，已经让她和很多人感到紧张。根据克里米亚地区议会最近通过的一项决议，如果多数选民赞成，该地区就会独立。最近几周，她在这里为丹麦电视台做项目，这期间她看到的亲俄情绪，跟她去年夏天从美国返回乌克兰后不久在这里的所见所闻大不相同；之前她在美国一边学习一边做自由摄影师。</p>
<p>"Last summer it was not a question like anyone wanted to go back to Russia," Ms. Ziyatdinova, 26, said in a Skype interview Tuesday from Simferopol, the Crimean capital. "Now I come back and there is mass psychosis among the population and they want to join Russia." She has been especially alarmed by the sentiment against people from western Ukraine, who are being portrayed as extremists and fascists, she said. Her passport makes clear that she is from western Ukraine.</p>	<p>"去年夏天，有没有人想回归俄罗斯不称其为一个问题，"本周二，26岁的伊泽诺娃在克里米亚首府辛菲罗波尔通过Skype接受采访时说。"现在我回到这里，很多人都疯狂地想要加入俄罗斯。"尤其让她感到不安的，是这里对乌克兰西部人的敌对情绪，她说，西部人被描绘成极端分子和法西斯分子。而她的护照清楚地显示，她来自乌克兰西部。</p>

<p>"Am I going to be banned from here?" she said. "Will I not be able to see my parents or relatives?"</p>	<p>"我会被从这里赶出去吗?"她说。"我再也见不到父母和亲戚了吗?"</p>
<p>She has been photographing her family and community in Serebryanka — about 70 miles north of the Crimean capital — since late in the last decade, taking pictures at family gatherings and scenes of local life. One series features Tatar artists, while another set of images chronicles her brother, Aziz, building a bigger house and he and his wife, Aliye, starting a family. The scenes she captured helped her reconnect to a place she had left behind, a place she had yearned for while living in Brooklyn and photographing Brighton Beach's Russian community a few years ago.</p>	<p>自 2010 年之前, 她就开始拍摄自己的家人和位于克里米亚首府以北 70 英里处的谢列布良社区, 拍摄家庭聚会和当地日常生活的场景。她拍摄过一个鞑靼族艺术家系列, 还用一组图像记录了哥哥阿齐兹(Aziz)修建一所更大的房子, 跟嫂子阿丽亚(Aliye)成立家庭的过程。她捕捉的这些场景, 帮她重新连接到她离开了的一个地方; 几年前她住在布鲁克林并且拍摄布莱顿海滩的俄罗斯社区时, 曾对这个地方充满思念。</p>
<p>"When I was there, it felt like home," she said of Brooklyn. "Then when I came back here it was nice to be in the place where you grew up, that no matter what, I had this kind of home. Now, I feel like I am losing this place."</p>	<p>"我在那里的時候, 感觉像是家一样,"她提及布鲁克林时表示。"当我回来的时候, 待在自己成长的地方感觉很好, 无论如何, 我都有这个家。但现在, 我觉得自己要失去这个地方了。"</p>
<p>Even the quiet is unsettling.</p>	<p>即使平静也令人不安。</p>
<p>"I was in Kiev when the violence happened," she said. "I think that's why I'm afraid even more. The day before it happened, it was like a festival in Kiev. And the next day the violence happened and people were dead. Here, it is the same. It is quiet." Two decades after her parents returned to the land of their ancestors, they are wondering what will come next. Each generation in recent memory has had to start from scratch and rebuild their lives. Her mother has her documents ready.</p>	<p>"暴力事件发生时, 我就在基辅,"她说。"我想这就是为什么我甚至更加害怕安静的原因。前一天基辅的气氛还跟节日似的, 第二天暴力事件就发生了, 就有人死了。这里也一样, 现在很平静。"她父母回到祖辈的土地上已经 20 年了, 他们想知道接下来会发生什么事。在近期的记忆中, 每一代人都不得不由零开始, 重建生活。她母亲已经准备好了自己的文件。</p>
<p>"She wants to leave," Ms. Ziyatdinova said. "But my dad does not. So, they're staying."</p>	<p>"她想离开,"伊泽诺娃说。"但我爸不想。所以他们留了下来。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140314/c14lens-tatars</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140314/c14lens-tatars</p>

The Peculiar Beauty of Flotsam	从纽约的水底究竟可以捞出什么？
<p>When Willis Elkins, a Houston native, began exploring New York City by canoe in 2008, he was interested in studying the infrastructure and collecting some flotsam. "How the waterways work," he says, is connected to "how we discard objects." There were plenty of them, too, washed up in places like the mouth of Newtown Creek, where the items on the following pages were found on a single day in May. Elkins, who works at a nonprofit that focuses on environmental issues, notes that much of the trash that washes ashore in the city isn't there because of careless littering; it is discarded but ends up in the water when a rainstorm pushes the sewage system to capacity. But, he says, "people think that once you put it in the trash can, the problem no longer exists, basically." Julie Bosman</p>	<p>2008年休斯顿人威利斯·埃尔金斯(Willis Elkins)乘独木舟探索纽约市时，对研究基础设施和收集漂浮物产生了兴趣。他说，“水道的运转方式”与“我们丢弃废物的方式”有关。有大量垃圾被冲到了纽镇河口这样的地方，照片上的这些东西是在5月的一天里找到的。埃尔金斯在一个关注环境问题的非营利组织工作。他说，冲到岸上的大部分垃圾不是人们随意乱扔的，它们是被扔进了垃圾箱，但是最后到了水里，因为一场暴雨冲垮了下水道系统。不过他说，“人们普遍认为只要你把它放进垃圾箱里，问题就不存在了。”</p>
Miles of publicly accessible shorefront in New York City: 200	纽约沿岸陆地总长：200英里。
Tons of trash trapped by filters in the Bronx River in a recent 18-month period: 10	最近18个月从布朗克斯河打捞的垃圾：10吨。
Cups, plates, forks, knives and spoons found on city shorelines during a 2012 cleanup: 5,863	2012年在纽约沿岸陆地发现的各种餐具：5863件。
Toys found in that same cleanup: 1,511	2012年纽约沿岸陆地发现的各种玩具：1511件。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140317/c17river	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140317/c17river
Hunting Honey, and Trying to Hide	只在此山中，云深不知处：尼泊尔的采蜜者
<p>Andrew Newey has made a career documenting vanishing cultures and traditions: Mongolian eagle hunters, ritualistic bull-jumping in Ethiopia and tribal festivals in Papua New Guinea. But the Indiana Jones-ish golden stills of his latest project, "Gurung Honey Hunters," present a</p>	<p>安德鲁·纽维(Andrew Newey)兢兢业业地记录着一个个正在消失的文化和传统：蒙古的猎鹰者、埃塞俄比亚的跳牛仪式，还有巴布亚新几内亚的部落节日。但在他的最新系列作品“古隆族采蜜者”中，印第安纳·琼斯式的佳作却引发了一个进退两难的状况，因为，这项传统在尼泊尔中部山脚村庄和山</p>

<p>paradox, because photojournalists like Mr. Newey contribute to the tradition's disappearance in central Nepal's foothill villages and mountainsides.</p>	<p>上的消失，像纽维这样的摄影记者起到了推波助澜的作用。</p>
<p>Though it dates back millenia, honey hunting was a relatively unknown tradition until a 1987 National Geographic documentary enticed tourists, film crews and photographers to descend on the region. The biannual hunts gave way to staged tourist treks that can be added to Himalayan adventure package deals for upward of \$1,000.</p>	<p>尽管已有几千年的历史，但采蜜一直是一个相对鲜为人知的传统，直到 1987 年，国家地理频道(National Geographic)的一部纪录片把大量游客、电影摄制组和摄影师吸引到了这个地区。这种一年两次的采蜜活动催生了一些短途旅行项目，它们可以被包含在喜马拉雅探险的旅行方案中，共需要 1000 多美元的费用。</p>
<p>Arriving in Nepal in October, Mr. Newey traveled the Kaski district in search of a hunt unsullied by mass tourism. Not until December did he find one, in a small village with a backdrop of snow-capped mountains – the name of which he will not reveal.</p>	<p>纽维是 10 月份抵达尼泊尔的，他在卡斯基地区游览了一番，试图寻找一个没有被大众旅游破坏的采蜜区。到了 12 月份，他终于在一个小村子里找到了这样的采蜜区，村子背后是积雪覆盖的群山——他拒绝透露这个村子的名字。</p>
<p>"If the name comes out, tourists will flock there," said Mr. Newey, 35, "That would be a disaster." After gaining the trust of villagers wary of cameras and the foreigners behind them, Mr. Newey accompanied more than a dozen on the three-hour hike down a mountainside to the base of a cliff, just one of a handful of honey-hunting locations in the area.</p>	<p>现年 35 岁的纽维说，“这个村子的名字如果被曝光，游客们会纷至沓来，那会是一场灾难。”这里的村民对相机和机器后面的外国人保持着警惕。在得到村民的信任之后，纽维和十几个人沿着山坡，徒步行走三小时，抵达了悬崖底部，这里只是该地区若干采蜜地点中的一个。</p>
<p>The hunt takes three days. First a sheep is sacrificed in the name of the cliff gods and prayers offered for a good harvest. The morning of the hunt, foliage is collected for small fires near the cliffside's base to smoke the large Himalayan bees out of their nests. The third day, they return home with their harvest.</p>	<p>采蜜过程需要三天。首先要宰杀一头羊祭祀“崖神”，以祈祷丰收。采蜜的那天早上，人们收集了一些叶子，在悬崖底部生起了一堆堆小小的篝火，从而把大量的喜马拉雅蜜蜂熏出蜂巢。第三天，人们带着收获的蜂蜜回家。</p>
<p>Although the process of collecting the rich honey stored in the cliff is a group effort involving a dozen people, the man known as the cutter</p>	<p>尽管收集悬崖上大量蜂蜜的工作是一个需要十几个人参与的合作过程，但被称为“切割者”的男子（在一张照片中，一名切割者穿了一件游客送给他的卡</p>

<p>(shown in a photo wearing a beige bee suit given to him by a tourist) has the toughest job. After a 50-meter rope ladder is secured to the top and base of the cliff, he climbs up toting two seven-meter-long bamboo sticks known as tangos. With one sharpened tango, he slashes at exposed honeycombs while using the other – often balanced with a thigh or foot – to maneuver a hanging wicker basket and catch falling chunks.</p>	<p>其色防蜂服)的工作尤为艰难。在一个50米长的绳梯两端被固定在山顶和山崖底部之后,他需要带着两根七米长的竹竿爬上绳梯。这个竹竿也被叫做“tango”。他用其中一根削尖的竹竿抽打蜂巢,同时不断移动另一根竹竿上悬着的竹篮子——通常用大腿或脚保持平衡,从而接住掉下来的蜜块。</p>
<p>The cutter often misses the basket, leaving globs of fresh honeycomb splattered on the ground, which children scramble to devour. It is a physically grueling process for the cutter, who on Mr. Newey’s journey was 58 years old. The aging of traditional honey hunters and the migration of younger people to larger cities to accommodate tourists is also responsible for the tradition’s decline. The cutter on Mr. Newey’s journey was on loan, serving several neighboring villages whose veterans were too old.</p>	<p>篮子常常接不准,导致一团团新鲜的蜂巢在地上摔碎,这时,孩子们就会去争抢。对于切割者来说,这是一个极其辛苦的过程。纽维遇到的这个切割者已经58岁。传统采蜜人逐渐老去,以及由于游客的涌入,年轻人向大城市迁徙,也导致了这个传统的衰落。和纽维同行的这位切割者是临时调来的,他还在几个附近的村子工作,因为那里的经验丰富的人都太老了。</p>
<p>“When he gives up, there will be very few people experienced enough to take over,” Mr. Newey said.</p>	<p>“如果他不做了,几乎没有经验丰富的人来接班,”纽维说。</p>
<p>The tourism industry hurts because they lead to excessive harvests; they are supposed to occur only twice a year to allow for the bees’ return. The dwindling of rhododendrons, a result of paths cleared for tourist groups, is also to blame.</p>	<p>旅游业之所以成了心头之痛,是因为它引发了过量的采蜜;采蜜活动应该每年只进行两次,从而允许蜜蜂回巢。杜鹃花减少也是一个原因,而这都是为旅游团开辟旅行线路的结果。</p>
<p>A typical autumn honey hunt brings 200 liters for the village Mr. Newey accompanied, split evenly among villagers for personal use. This year’s take was 80 liters. Spring “red honey,” usually more abundant and frequently exported to Japan, Korea and China to be used for medicinal</p>	<p>一般来说,秋季的采蜜活动会为纽维到访的村子带来200升蜜,这些蜜被平均分给每一个村民。今年只收获了80升。春天的“红蜜”通常更充裕,经常作为药材出口到日本、韩国和中国,但红蜜也在减少。</p>

purposes, is also in decline.	
With his photographs, Mr. Newey captures the intimacy, social experience and mystical nature surrounding this ancient ritual in the hopes of illuminating the larger issues surrounding it. But he is aware of the side effects of attention.	纽维用相机捕捉了这种古老传统的亲切感、社会体验和神秘特质，希望启发与之有关的更大问题的讨论。但他也意识到了这种关注带来的负面效应。
"It's a double-edged sword," said Mr. Newey, who has received praise from others, who often ask him how they can see the spectacle for themselves. "I just hope those same people don't become part of the problem."	"这是一把双刃剑，"纽维说。纽维已经得到了一些人的赞扬，这些人经常问他，怎么才能亲眼看到这种场景。"我只是希望这些人不会成为这种传统的负担。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140325/c25lens-bees	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140325/c25lens-bees
An Evolving View of Animals	轻轻地击中你的动物肖像
The portrait has a blunt simplicity. A chimpanzee sits with his back facing the camera. His gently lit body is nearly hairless from alopecia, and only a few strands of gray hair remain on his sandpaper scalp. A spotlight on his head reveals a reddish scar that has yet to fully heal.	这张动物肖像简单得有些突兀。一只背对着镜头的黑猩猩。它的身体暴露在柔和的光线下，由于脱发症，皮肤上的毛发已经掉光，几乎“寸草不生”，只有砂纸般的头皮上还残存着几缕白发。光线打它的头上，一道还没痊愈的泛红伤疤清晰可见。
Tim Flach, a London-based photographer who has been documenting exotic animals for the past two decades, said he deliberately captured the back of the chimp's body to provoke his viewers to question the striking similarities — and differences — between their own bodies and the chimp's.	蒂姆·弗拉克(Tim Flach)是伦敦的一名摄影师，过去 20 年中，他一直在拍摄各种奇奇怪怪的动物。弗拉克说，他故意拍摄猩猩的背部，促使观众去思考自己的身体和猩猩之间惊人的相似处，和不同点。
"You know the image isn't human, but you find yourself wondering about it," Mr. Flach, 55, said. "This is a way of catching one's imagination and introducing certain ideas through the context of a picture."	现年 55 岁的弗拉克说，“你明知道照片中不是人类的形象，但你发现，自己有点恍惚。这是一种释放想象力、在照片的语境下表达某些想法的方式。”
The chimp's scar "slightly punches you," he said.	这只猩猩的伤疤“轻轻地击中了你”，他说。
Most of Mr. Flach's intimate portraits of animals are intended to be a bit	弗拉克在自己拍摄的近距离动物肖像中，刻意让大多数照片在简单之中带有

<p>jarring in their simplicity — concentrating on the subtle details that impart a humanistic feel. He wants his images to engage people in debates about who we are and our relationships to animals, with the belief that “how we treat animals is often dependent on how they display characteristics we think are human.”</p>	<p>令人惊诧之处——它们关注的，是那些触发人类情感的不易察觉的细节。他希望自己拍摄的画面能够激发人们的讨论，讨论我们是谁，以及我们与动物的关系。他坚信，“我们对待动物的方式常常取决于它们所展示出的我们眼中的与人类有关的特质。”</p>
<p>A collection of his work was recently published in the book “Evolution,” highlighting the vast spectrum of living species, including plants, small and large primates and underwater life.</p>	<p>他的作品最近在《进化》(Evolution)一书中结集出版。这些作品中拍摄了众多物种，包括植物、小型和大型灵长类动物，以及水下生物。</p>
<p>Capturing portraits of animals around the world hasn’t always been easy or, for that matter, glamorous, Mr. Flach said, and he has learned through trial and error the different personality traits of his subjects. One of his smallest subjects, a red-eyed tree frog, happened to be one of his most challenging. Suffering from a bit of anxiety, the frog continually jumped around the set and stuck onto Mr. Flach’s camera lens. At one point, the frog closed his eyes and pretended to be dead. “He had us all working,” Mr. Flach recalled.</p>	<p>弗拉克说，在全世界拍摄动物肖像有时并非易事，而且也没那么光鲜亮丽。经过反复尝试，他才了解到拍摄对象的不同习性。他拍摄过的最小动物之一是只红眼树蛙，这也是他最有挑战性的拍摄经历之一。当时，这只树蛙有点焦躁，在布景周围蹦来蹦去，甚至跳到弗拉克的镜头上不愿意下来。这只树蛙一度还闭上眼睛装死。弗拉克回忆说，“他把我们所有人弄得团团转。”</p>
<p>There was also the time Mr. Flach traveled to Bracken Cave in Texas, home of the world’s largest colony of bats. What resulted in one of his most popular photos, one bat gripping the shoulder of another, both staring piercingly at the camera, was also accompanied by an unending stream of bat feces on Mr. Flach and his team while on the set.</p>	<p>还有一次，弗拉克来到了世界上最大的蝙蝠栖息地，德克萨斯州的布兰肯洞穴(Bracken Cave)。他拍摄到了一只蝙蝠抓着另一只蝙蝠的肩膀的照片，两只蝙蝠都用犀利的眼神注视着镜头，这张照片后来成为他最受欢迎的作品之一。不过当时在拍摄现场，蝙蝠粪便在他和他的团队成员头上倾泻而下。</p>
<p>To avoid those moments, Mr. Flach has already done extensive research on each of his subjects long before setting up a shoot. He also prefers to work with animals that can relate to the human condition — including subjects like the dancing featherless chicken, which was part</p>	<p>为了避免这样的状况，弗拉克会在拍摄之前，早早地对拍摄对象进行深入研究。他也更喜欢拍摄能够让人联想到人类生存状况的动物——比如那只没有羽毛的跳舞的鸡，它是以色列的一个大型基因变异研究项目的一部分。</p>

of a larger research project in Israel on genetic mutation.	
"If you go to the supermarket today, we're more used to seeing packaged animals with no feathers and no head," Mr. Flach said. "That's us managing livestock, which is a whole agricultural debate."	"如今如果你去过超市，你会更习惯看到包装着的动物，它们没有羽毛，也没有头，"弗拉克说，"我们就是这样对待家畜的，这是一个关于整个农业的讨论。"
Before becoming a photographer, Mr. Flach studied drawing and painting at the School of Art in London. He was introduced to photography in his late teens and became deeply fascinated by the stories of the subjects he met during his commissioned work. As his career developed, his passion for painting never waned, and he now credits most of the influences of his work to well-known painters like Pablo Picasso — not just photographers.	在成为摄影师之前，弗拉克曾经在伦敦的圣马丁艺术学院学过素描和绘画。快到 20 岁的时候，他才开始接触摄影，在专职摄影期间，他目睹的一个个拍摄对象的故事让他深深着迷。在发展摄影事业的同时，他对绘画的热情从未减退。现在，他认为对其摄影作品影响最大的还包括一些知名画家，比如巴勃罗·毕加索(Pablo Picasso)，而不单单是摄影师。
It is the structure of a painting that fascinates Mr. Flach most about the medium, particularly having to "trip over things that later reveal themselves to you," he said. When studying his subjects, he looks for their most intriguing features, using single light sources while on set to accentuate textures and forms.	让弗拉克对绘画这一媒介最为着迷的，是其构图，尤其是“在茅塞顿开之前不得不犯的错误”，他说。在研究拍摄对象时，他总是寻找最吸引人的特征，在拍摄现场利用单一光源来突出拍摄对象的质地和形式。
But it isn't about showing every detail on the body of his subjects. According to Mr. Flach, sometimes an image is most affective by what isn't in the frame. At a quick glance, the details of a white horse's neck, as his flowing mane caresses his back, look more like a snow-capped mountain.	但摄影不是为了展示拍摄对象的每一个细节。弗拉克说，有时，一张照片正是因为它没有展现的部分才如此动人。当一匹白马飘动的鬃毛轻抚着脖颈时，如果你只是粗略一看，你会觉得它的脖子就像一座雪山。
"You find yourself thinking of a ski holiday," Mr. Flach said. "You can be looking at a horse, but there you are thinking about something else."	"你突然发现自己想起的是滑雪的假期，"弗拉克说。"你看到的可能是一匹马，但你想到的却是其他东西。"
Follow @TimFlach, @Whitney_Rich and @nytimesphoto on Twitter. Lens is also on Facebook.	在 Twitter 上关注 @TimFlach、@Whitney_Rich 和@nytimesphoto。在 Facebook 上关注 Lens。

https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140404/c04lens-animals	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140404/c04lens-animals
Parting Glance: Anja Niedringhaus	追忆美联社殉职女摄影记者
Anja Niedringhaus, a Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer for The Associated Press, was killed in Eastern Afghanistan this month when an Afghan policeman approached her vehicle at a security checkpoint and opened fire with a Kalashnikov assault rifle. The German native was 48 years old.	本月，曾获普利策奖的美联社(The Associated Press)摄影记者安雅·尼德林豪斯(Anja Niedringhaus)在阿富汗东部一处安全检查站遇害，当时，一名阿富汗警察走向尼德林豪斯的汽车，用卡拉什尼科夫冲锋枪向她开火。来自德国的尼德林豪斯享年48岁。
Kathy Gannon, the A.P. reporter traveling with Ms. Niedringhaus, was shot and injured during the episode in Khost Province, where they had traveled to cover preparations for the country's presidential election on Saturday. Both had spent many years covering the war in Afghanistan and knew the country well.	在这起发生在霍斯特省的事件中，与尼德林豪斯同行的美联社记者凯茜·甘农(Kathy Gannon)也中枪负伤，她们两人去那里是为了采访阿富汗将于周六举行的总统大选的筹备情况。两人在阿富汗从事报道多年，非常了解这个国家。
Lens spoke with friends and colleagues of Ms. Niedringhaus. Below are excerpts from their remembrances, as well as some of her own words.	"镜头"博客(Lens)采访了尼德林豪斯的朋友和同事。以下是他们的部分追忆，以及尼德林豪斯自己的一些话。
Ruth Fremson of The New York Times said it was rare to meet any photographer as experienced, accomplished, professionally generous and as personally good natured as Anja Niedringhaus, with whom she worked in conflict zones back to Bosnia in the mid-1990s. She remembers how Anja reached out with advice even though the two worked for rival photo agencies in Sarajevo in 1995.	《纽约时报》的鲁丝·弗莱姆森(Ruth Fremson)说很少能遇到像安雅·尼德林豪斯那么经验丰富、技术高超、在专业上慷慨大方、个人品质又极佳的摄影记者。上世纪90年代中期，弗莱姆森曾与尼德林豪斯在波斯尼亚的冲突地带共事。她依然记得，1995年在萨拉热窝时，尽管她们两人为互为竞争对手的图片社工作，但尼德林豪斯依然会给她建议。
"When I arrived in Sarajevo it was Anja who took me aside and said, 'Come on, Ruth, let's show you the lay of the land,'" Ms. Fremson said. "She took me around Sarajevo, and told me what I needed to know about it. That was the first time I had met her, she was an amazing news photographer, an amazing sports photographer, and so generous	"我抵达萨拉热窝时，是安雅把我带到一边说，'来吧鲁丝，我们跟你说说这儿的情况'，"弗莱姆森说。"她带我在萨拉热窝四处逛，告诉我应该知道哪些情况。那是我第一次见她，她是一名非常棒的新闻摄影师，非常出色的体育摄影师，而且很大方。"

as well.”	
“Not everyone was open to women working in conflict zones. There was an A.P. photographer back then, one of my very own colleagues, who said to me, ‘Women shouldn’t be covering war.’ He said it with no hesitation.”	“并非所有人都接受女性在冲突地带工作。那时，美联社的一名摄影记者，同时也是我的一名同事毫不犹豫地对我说，‘女性不应该作战事报道’”。
“But her work spoke for itself and she became really well respected among her peers because of it, by men and women. Anja wasn’t a flirt, she was a complete professional, that’s the word that comes to mind when I think about her.... She was one of the most underrated female photographers working out there, she never made it about herself, she never sought the spotlight, but she was respected by her peers.”	“但她的工作证明了自己，她也因此真正受到了同行的尊敬，无论男女。安雅不是个草率的人，她非常专业。这是我想到她时脑子里蹦出来的词.....在那里工作的女摄影记者中，安雅是被低估得最严重的人之一。她从不炫耀自己，从不寻求关注，但她受到了同行的尊敬。”
She was long accustomed to the field, and to the dangers getting to it, and back to it. She wrote an essay, ‘Emotions Speak Through Images,’ for Harvard University’s Nieman Foundation for Journalism, in which she wrote of her compassion for civilians she met in Bosnia, Iraq, Gaza and elsewhere. She said she wanted to ‘understand the situation through their eyes’ during an American raid on a house in Baghdad in 2004. But she was also struck by the youth of the American Marines, ‘just out of school, young boys.’	长期以来，她习惯了那片土地，以及去那里和回到那里的危险。在为哈佛大学(Harvard University)的尼曼新闻基金会(Nieman Foundation for Journalism)写的文章《图片传情》(Emotions Speak Through Images)中，尼德林豪斯写到了自己对波斯尼亚、伊拉克和加沙等地遇到的平民的同情。她说，2004年美国突袭巴格达一栋房屋期间，她想‘透过他们的眼睛了解局势’。但她也被美国海军陆战队(American Marines)中的年轻人打动了，‘刚走出校门的年轻小伙。’
In a passage, she described how after the 2003 invasion of Iraq she slipped across the border from Kuwait into Basra by hiding inside a Kuwaiti fire brigade truck, then joined up with her A.P. colleagues.	在其中一段中，她说起了自己在2003年美国入侵伊拉克后，如何如何藏身于科威特的一辆消防车偷偷越过边境，到达巴士拉，与美联社的同事回合。
“I remember watching a fierce battle around the city’s university. Shells started to land nearby, and most journalists left the scene,” she wrote. “I had just put on my bulletproof vest when another shell landed so close	“我记得我们在巴士拉市那所大学周围观察一场激战。我们附近开始落下炮弹，大部分记者都离开了现场，”她写道，“我刚穿上防弹背心，另一枚炮弹就落下来了，炮弹离我非常近，我的三名同事因此受伤。我受了一些擦伤，

<p>to me that it injured three of my colleagues. I escaped with bruises and was able to drive them to safety in our Jeep, even though it was also hit, and two of its four tires were flat. One of my colleagues, a Lebanese cameraman, had shrapnel close to his heart and was immediately operated on by a British Army doctor in a makeshift tent. We were flown out to Kuwait for further treatment. Three days later I returned to Iraq in a rented Jeep from Kuwait."</p>	<p>逃过一劫，还能开车把他们送到安全的地方，尽管我们那辆吉普车也遭到了炮弹的袭击，四个车轮中爆了两个。其中一个同事是一名黎巴嫩籍的摄影记者。弹片留在了他体内离心脏不远的地方，英国陆军的一名医生立即在临时帐篷里为他进行了手术。我们被飞机送到了科威特，接受进一步的治疗。三天后，我从科威特租了一辆吉普车，返回伊拉克。”</p>
<p>Stephen Farrell, a Times reporter, was struck by her speed of thought and resourcefulness during a May 2004 visit to Abu Ghraib prison, when he was working for The Times of London.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》记者斯蒂芬·法雷尔(Stephen Farrell)曾在2004年5月与尼德林豪斯一同前往阿布·加里卜监狱(Abu Ghraib)。期间，尼德林豪斯的思考速度和足智多谋令当时尚就职于伦敦《泰晤士报》(The Times)的法雷尔震惊。</p>
<p>"After the American military finally allowed journalists to visit the prison following the torture and humiliation scandal, it descended into a public relations embarrassment only minutes after the buses entered the prison gates, as scores of Iraqi prisoners gathered at a wire fence across the courtyard just in front of the American, European, Iraqi and journalists. They were shouting their complaints and grievances through loud hailers, desperate to talk to us. Some were waving crutches, and at least one was waving an artificial leg at us in the air."</p>	<p>"在严刑拷打和侮辱囚犯的丑闻爆出后，美军终于允许记者探访那所监狱。在汽车开进监狱大门仅几分钟后，这次探访就变成了一场公关丑剧，几十名伊拉克囚犯聚集在铁丝网前，铁丝网就在来自美国、欧洲和伊拉克的记者面前那个院子的对面。他们在大声的欢呼中高喊着抱怨和不满，迫切地想和我们说话。一些人挥舞着拐杖，并且至少有一个人在空中向我们挥舞着一条假腿。"</p>
<p>"The American military tried to move the journalists away to speak to American prison commanders and doctors, but Anja, who was standing next to me, reacted on instinct, firing off photographs. We had met several times in Iraq and other places, and knew each other. She didn't say a word, but I suddenly felt her hand slide into my pocket and drop a camera disk into it. She loaded her camera with another disk, finished her work that day, and retrieved it later."</p>	<p>"美军试图让记者离开，去和美籍监狱指挥官和医生交谈，但站在我身旁的安雅本能地做出了反应，拍了一些照片。在那之前，我们在伊拉克和其他地方见过几次，都认识对方。她什么也没说，但我突然感觉到她的手伸进了我的衣服兜里，把一张相机存储卡放了进去。她把另一张卡装进了相机，完成了当天的工作，后来从我这里要回了先前那张卡。"</p>

<p>"She was a consummate professional, determined to get the picture, to protect it, and to deliver it."</p>	<p>"她是个技艺超群的专业人士，一心要拍到照片，保护并发表照片。"</p>
<p>Muhammed Muheisen, spent the day before her death with her, having a home-cooked meal. The Associated Press photographer wrote in an email:</p>	<p>遇害前一天，安雅和穆罕默德·穆海森(Muhammed Muheisen)在一起，吃了一顿家常饭。同为美联社摄影记者的穆海森在一封电子邮件中写道：</p>
<p>"Anja in few words: caring, funny and committed to photography."</p>	<p>"用几个词描述安雅：关爱、有趣、热爱摄影。"</p>
<p>"I met Anja first time back in 2003 in Baghdad, and immediately we became friends. We took good care of each other back in Baghdad, it was my first war and she did guide me, advise me and always looked after me."</p>	<p>"我第一次见安雅是2003年在巴格达，我们马上就成了朋友。在巴格达时我们相互照顾，那是我首次做战事报道，她的确给了我引导和建议，总是在关照我。"</p>
<p>"On Wednesday, we spent the whole day together, she was so excited to go to Khost, and I didn't stop telling her to be safe. Non-stop she would answer me 'Nie Nie, I will be ok and I want to document the story.'"</p>	<p>"周三，我们一整天都在一起。她对去霍斯特感到很激动，我不停地告诉她注意安全。她也不停地回答说'尼尼，我会没事的，我想记录下这个故事。'"</p>
<p>"At 7 the next morning, I walked her to the car, hugged and kissed her and told her to come back safe. She called me around 1:27 pm telling me she's already on the ground shooting and happy to be there, I wished her good luck."</p>	<p>"第二天早上7点，我陪她走到车旁边，拥抱并亲吻了她，告诉她要平平安安地回来。下午1点27分前后，她打来电话说已经落地开始拍摄了，并且在那里觉得很开心，我祝她好运。"</p>
<p>"This morning, I woke up and saw that she has a photo in the New York Times Europe edition I emailed it to her and she replied back to me 'Nice Habibi! Thank you and big kiss. Following now with Kathy a convoy going to a remote village to deliver the things for the polling stations. Hope that will turn out nice.'"</p>	<p>"今天早上，我醒来看到她在《纽约时报》欧洲版发表了一张照片，我给她发了一封电子邮件，她回复说'哈比比真好！谢谢你，吻你。我现在正和凯茜跟着一个车队去一个偏远的村子，去采访那里的投票站情况。希望会有好故事。'"</p>
<p>"That was I believe shortly before she got killed."</p>	<p>"我觉得在那之后不久，她就遇害了。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140414/c14lens-anja</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140414/c14lens-anja</p>

<p>New York Times Wins Two Photography Pulitzers</p>	<p>《纽约时报》包揽普利策新闻摄影奖项</p>
<p>The New York Times has swept the 2014 Pulitzer Prizes for photography. The staff photographer Tyler Hicks won the 2014 Pulitzer Prize in breaking news photography for his coverage of a terrorist attack at an upscale mall in Nairobi, Kenya, that left more than 60 people dead. Josh Haner was awarded the Pulitzer in feature photography for his images of the slow and painful recovery process for a survivor of the Boston Marathon bombing.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》包揽了 2014 年度普利策奖的新闻摄影类奖项。专职摄影师泰勒·希克斯(Tyler Hicks)因报道发生在肯尼亚内罗毕一家高档商场的恐怖袭击事件荣获 2014 年普利策突发新闻图片奖，那次事件导致了 60 余人丧生。乔希·哈纳(Josh Haner)则夺得了专题摄影奖，他拍摄了波士顿马拉松(Boston Marathon)爆炸案的一名幸存者缓慢而痛苦的康复进程。</p>
<p>The announcement was made on Monday by Columbia University, which bestows the awards.</p>	<p>上述奖项由哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)颁发，本次的获奖结果是哥伦比亚大学于周一公布的。</p>
<p>"For me it's a symbol of what we do at the newspaper as a whole — the best of foreign reporting and the best of our enterprise," said Michele McNally, the paper's assistant managing editor for photography. "It is recognition that our photojournalism is on par with the quality of The New York Times's reporting, which is the best in the world."</p>	<p>《纽约时报》负责新闻图片的助理主编米歇尔·麦克纳利(Michele McNally)说，“对我来说，它体现了新闻摄影在整个报社的价值——反映了最棒的海外报道，也反映了我们最竭诚的努力。这个奖项认可了我们新闻摄影的水平与《纽约时报》报道的总体水平是一致的，而时报的报道是全世界最好的。”</p>
<p>This is the second time that the Times has won both Pulitzer photography prizes in the same year. In 2002 The Times won in breaking news for a portfolio of work by 15 photographers who covered the events of Sept. 11, 2001, and the feature award for five photographers' work in Pakistan and Afghanistan after those attacks.</p>	<p>这是《纽约时报》第二次把普利策奖同一年的两个摄影奖项全都收入囊中。2002 年，《纽约时报》凭借 15 名摄影师对 2001 年 9·11 事件的一组摄影报道赢得了突发新闻图片奖，同年的专题摄影奖颁给了《纽约时报》的五名摄影师，他们因 9·11 袭击后，在巴基斯坦和阿富汗拍摄的作品而获奖。</p>
<p>Mr. Hicks was part of a Times team that won the 2009 Pulitzer for international reporting from Afghanistan and Pakistan. He has won numerous international awards, including Newspaper Photographer of the Year from Pictures of the Year International in 2006.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》还在 2009 年因为对阿富汗和巴基斯坦的报道赢得了普利策国际新闻报道奖，希克斯是获奖团队中的一员。他曾荣膺无数国际奖项，包括 2006 年全球年度图片奖(Pictures of the Year International)年度最佳报纸摄影记者奖。</p>
<p>Mr. Hicks said, "It's a huge honor to be recognized in this way, and it's a</p>	<p>希克斯说，“以这种方式得到肯定让我不胜荣幸。它也提醒我，不管发生在</p>

<p>reminder to me that these stories, however far away and however remote, are being noticed and that the risks that photographers all over the world take in going to dangerous places are being acknowledged and rewarded.”</p>	<p>多遥远和多偏僻的地方，这些事件都会获得关注。此外，全球各地的摄影师在奔赴危险地域时所承担的风险，也得到了大家的承认和回馈。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hicks was born in Brazil and raised in Westport, Conn. He worked at The Troy Daily News in Ohio, where he was hired by Chris Hondros, who died in April 2011 while photographing in Libya. Mr. Hicks, 44, also worked at The Wilmington Morning Star in North Carolina.</p>	<p>希克斯出生在巴西，在康涅狄格州韦斯特波特长大。他曾受雇于克里斯·洪德罗斯(Chris Hondros)，为俄亥俄州报纸《特洛伊每日新闻》(The Troy Daily News)工作。2011年4月，洪德罗斯在利比亚做摄影报道时身亡。现年44岁的希克斯还曾在北卡罗莱纳州的《威尔明顿晨星报》(The Wilmington Morning Star)供职。</p>
<p>He lives in Nairobi and was just blocks from the mall when the attack started. As it unfolded, he went inside with security forces as they searched for the attackers. In an interview with Lens later that day Mr. Hicks — who has covered the Afghanistan and Iraq wars and was among four Times journalists abducted and brutalized in Libya in 2011 — described the scene.</p>	<p>希克斯住在内罗毕，商场袭击案发生时，他距离案发地点只有几个街区之遥。随着袭击事件的发展，他和搜索袭击者的安全部队一道进入了商场内。在当日晚些时候接受“镜头”(Lens)博客的采访时，希克斯描述了当时的场景。希克斯曾报道过阿富汗和伊拉克战争，他是2011年在利比亚被绑架并受到残酷虐待的四名《纽约时报》记者之一。</p>
<p>“I could see that there were multiple bodies lying dead in the mall, some lying together just next to where they were having lunch at a cafe,” he said. “It seemed everywhere you turned there was another body.”</p>	<p>他说，“当时我的视野很清楚，可以看到商场里倒着多具尸体，有些倒在一起，是在咖啡店里吃午餐的时候被击中的。不论你看向哪里，尸体似乎无所不在。”</p>
<p>He said that an attack like the one in Nairobi was at least as dangerous, if not more so, than covering the Afghan war and that inside the mall he had to think about where he was standing, what to cover and the type of obstacles to place between him and the gunmen.</p>	<p>他说，拍摄内罗毕商场发生的袭击事件，危险程度达到甚至超过了阿富汗战争。在商场里，他必须思考自己站在何处，要拍摄什么内容，要在自己和枪手之间设置哪类障碍物。</p>
<p>“This is just plain and simple murder of unarmed civilians,” said Mr. Hicks, who has covered many violent conflicts in his career, including</p>	<p>“此次袭击就是对手无寸铁的平民赤裸裸的谋杀。”希克斯说，他曾在职业生涯中拍摄过许多暴力场景，包括发生在科索沃、伊拉克、阿富汗、索马里和</p>

<p>Kosovo, Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan. "It's not a war. These militants went into the mall and executed people: women and children, anyone who got in their path. That's not typical of war."</p>	<p>苏丹的冲突。“这不是战争。这些武装分子走进商场，杀害平民，杀害他们一路上遇到的任何人，连妇女儿童也不放过。这不是典型的战争。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hicks passes the mall, now bullet ridden and boarded up, almost every day. Each time, he says, it brings back memories of the attack. Events like this attract global attention for a short while and then are often forgotten by most people, he said.</p>	<p>希克斯几乎每天都会经过那座商场，现在那里布满了弹孔，装上了板子遮盖。他说，每一次，那里都会让他回想起当时袭击的场景。他说，此类事件会在短期内吸引全球的关注，而后往往会被大多数人遗忘。</p>
<p>He chooses to remember as much as he can.</p>	<p>他选择要尽可能多地铭记。</p>
<p>"I don't believe that it's better to forget, after you volunteer to go and cover conflict or enter the Westgate Mall during a terrorist attack — you're committing to that experience," he said. "I think it would be disrespectful to the people you've photographed suffering in terrible circumstances to tuck those memories away and ignore them. You owe it to each person to not forget what happened. Once you have witnessed these events then they are part of you, they are a part of who you are."</p>	<p>“在你自愿前去报道一场冲突，或者在恐怖袭击发生时进入韦斯特盖特商场(Westgate Mall)之后，你会对当时经历念念不忘，我不认为应该忘记，”他说。“我想，把那段记忆隐藏起来，忽略那些你曾拍摄过的、在恐怖环境下遭受不幸的人们，是对他们的一种不尊重。你不能忘记发生的那些事，否则对他们所有人都是—种亏欠。一旦你目击了这样的事件，它就会融入你的记忆，成为你生命的一部分。”</p>
<p>Mr. Haner, 34, won the feature Pulitzer for his photographs of Jeff Bauman, who lost both legs in the Boston Marathon bombing. Mr. Haner followed Mr. Bauman, 28, over the course of two and a half months, documenting his struggles and private moments with his family and girlfriend.</p>	<p>今年 34 岁的哈纳凭借对杰夫·鲍曼(Jeff Bauman)的图片报道赢得了普利策专题摄影奖。鲍曼在波士顿马拉松爆炸案中失去了双腿。哈纳在长达两个半月的跟拍过程里，追踪着 28 岁的鲍曼的生活，记录下了他备受煎熬的状态，以及他和家人及女友在一起的时刻。</p>
<p>Mr. Bauman was at the marathon to cheer on his girlfriend, Erin Hurley, when the bombs went off. A graphic photo of him being pushed in a wheelchair chair moments after the explosions, taken by Charles Krupa of The Associated Press, became one of the most widely published</p>	<p>炸弹引爆时，鲍曼正在马拉松比赛现场为他的女友埃琳·赫尔利(Erin Hurley)加油。美联社(The Associated Press)摄影记者查尔斯·克鲁帕(Charles Krupa)拍下的一张照片生动地记录了爆炸发生后不久，鲍曼坐在轮椅上被推离现场的一刻。这张照片成了当天流传最广的照片之一。</p>

images from that day.	
Mr. Haner arrived in Boston that evening to cover the aftermath, and over the next few days he worked with, among others, the reporter Tim Rohan, who had recently finished an internship at The Times.	哈纳当天傍晚到达波士顿报道爆炸后续，在接下来的几天里，他和记者蒂姆·罗汉(Tim Rohan)等人一起合作。罗汉最近刚刚结束了在《纽约时报》的实习。
Mr. Rohan, 24, connected with the Bauman family and wrote "Beyond the Finish Line," which detailed Mr. Bauman's recovery. Together the journalists spent a lot of time with Mr. Bauman, at times playing video games with him when he was without other visitors.	今年 24 岁的罗汉认识鲍曼一家，在他撰写的《终点线之后》(Beyond the Finish Line)一文中，详细记录了鲍曼的恢复过程。这两名记者与鲍曼一起度过了许多时间，有时候在没有其他访客的时候会和他一起打电子游戏。
In an interview with the Nieman Storyboard site last year, Mr. Rohan described what happened when Mr. Haner started photographing the story.	罗汉去年接受了“尼曼故事板”(Nieman Storyboard)网站的采访，他在接受采访时描述了哈纳开始用图片记录这个故事时发生的事情。
"After the first week and a half our photographer, Josh Haner, joined in, and he fit like a glove," Mr. Rohan said. "Everyone loves Josh, so when he came in he made the atmosphere lighthearted. It was a good mix of people. That really was important, to keep Jeff at ease."	"最初的一周半过后，我们的摄影师乔希·哈纳加入，他立刻融入了这个集体，"罗汉说。"每个人都喜欢乔希，所以他来了以后气氛也变得轻松。这些人聚在一起恰到好处，让杰夫感到自在，这一点真的很重要。"
Witnessing Mr. Baumann's painful recovery was difficult for Mr. Haner.	对哈纳来说，目睹鲍曼痛苦的康复历程不是一件容易的事。
"The most important thing I learned was when to not take a picture — knowing that there were certain moments to be respected and just let the moment stand on its own without the interruption of a click," he said. "It's knowing when a picture is exploitative and when it's necessary for the story."	"我学到最重要的一件事就是，什么时候应该停下来——明白对一些特定的时刻要存有敬意，让这样的时刻不受快门声音的打扰而独立地存在，"他说。"就是知道什么时候拍照是在消费痛苦，什么时候对故事是必要的。"
Mr. Haner also shot video daily, often carrying four DSLR's — two equipped specifically for video and the other two for stills. A video produced by Mr. Haner, Catherine Spangler and Mr. Rohan won a first-place award in the Best of Photojournalism contest and a second	哈纳常常带着四台单反相机，两台专门用来拍摄视频，两台拍静态图片。他每天也会拍摄一些视频。由哈纳、凯瑟琳·斯潘格勒(Catherine Spangler)和罗汉制作的视频获得了最佳新闻摄影奖(Best of Photojournalism)的一等奖和全球年度图片奖多媒体特写故事的二等奖。

place in Picture of the Year International for feature multimedia story.	
Like Mr. Hicks, Mr. Haner also spoke about the length of the public's memories.	和希克斯一样，哈纳也提到了大众记忆时间长短的问题。
"My concern is that people forget tragedies like this," he said. "It's important to bring attention to what survivors are going through and how their lives change, and help them."	"我的担心是，人们会忘记像这样的悲剧事件，"他说。"让人们注意到幸存者正在经历的一切，以及他们的生活发生了怎样的改变，从而帮助他们，这十分重要。"
Ms. McNally brought Mr. Haner to The Times in 2004 after he had worked for her at Fortune magazine for a year. He was a co-founder of the Lens blog in 2009. He is currently a staff photographer and the senior editor for photo technology.	哈纳之前曾在《财富》(Fortune)为麦克纳利效力一年，2004年麦克纳利带他一起加入了《纽约时报》。哈纳在2009年共同创立了"镜头"博客。他目前为《纽约时报》专职摄影师，也是摄影技术方面的资深编辑。
Among his many contributions to the use and display of photos at The Times is developing a backpack-size transmission device that allows images from major events to be sent instantaneously and posted online within minutes. He has carefully guarded his technological advances from competitors.	在《纽约时报》，哈纳在图片的使用和展示方面做出了许多贡献，包括开发出一部背包大小的传输设备，可以在重大事件发生时即时传输图片，并在几分钟内传上网。他一直小心地保护了这项技术优势不被竞争对手超越。
Mr. Haner started photographing when he was 10 and immersed himself in photography at the free Harvey Milk Community Darkroom in San Francisco while in elementary school. In 1995, at the age of 15, he started interning with the company that made the "Day in The Life" series of photo books, where he met Ms. McNally as well as the Times deputy photo editor Meaghan Loram.	哈纳10岁时开始拍照，在旧金山读小学时，就曾在哈维·米尔克社区暗房(Harvey Milk Community Darkroom)里花去了大量时间研究摄影。1995年15岁时，他开始在制作了《生命中的一天》(Day in The Life)系列图册的公司实习，在那里他遇到了麦克纳利，以及《纽约时报》图片部副主编米根·卢拉姆(Meaghan Loram)。
At Stanford University he studied symbolic systems, which combines computer science, philosophy, psychology and linguistics, and was also the photo editor for the school newspaper. After graduation, he moved into a trailer park for five months for a documentary photo project, then	在斯坦福大学(Stanford University)，他学习符号系统。这一学科融合了计算机科学、哲学、心理学和语言学，也是校报的图片部主编。毕业后，他为了拍摄一部图片纪实项目，搬进一个拖车公园，住了五个月，然后他去了《财富》杂志和麦克纳利共事。

went to work with Ms. McNally at Fortune.	
Mr. Haner submitted the project for the feature photography Pulitzer. He said that he understood that deciding what to submit was a difficult decision for The Times, particularly with so much good work done at the paper this year. At first he was not thinking of entering himself, but friends pushed him to do so.	哈纳拿这一项目申请了普利策的专题摄影奖。他说，他知道对《纽约时报》来说，提交哪些作品来评奖是一个艰难的抉择，特别是这一年涌现了如此多的优秀作品。一开始，他没有考虑要评奖，但朋友们纷纷鼓励他参加。
Today, standing before his colleagues in the newsroom, he reached a spot he had dreamed of as a child in the Bay area.	今天，站在编辑部各位同事面前，他终于实现了他在湾区时的童年梦想。
"It's what I wanted my whole life since I picked up the camera and was reading all the credits in the San Francisco Chronicle and was trying to figure out who all these photographers were and hoping one day to be among them," he said.	"自从我拿起照相机，就会细读《旧金山纪事报》(San Francisco Chronicle)上的署名，努力琢磨所有这些摄影师是怎样的人，希望有一天自己也能成为其中之一，这是我自那时起就希望此生能够实现梦想，"他说。
Today, he was.	今天，他已是他们中的一员。
The complete slide show for both Mr. Haner and Mr. Hicks's winning entries have been published on The New York Times.	哈纳和希克斯获奖的全部作品已于《纽约时报》发表。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140415/c15lens-pulitzers	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140415/c15lens-pulitzers
From Ordinary Life, Extraordinary Images	少年与双反相机，和那个单纯又孤独的世界
Chang Chao-Tang was a high school student in 1959 when he borrowed his older brother's Aires Automat 120 twin-lens reflex camera without much thought. He liked going for long walks with the camera after school; it eased the burden of his homework. Eventually, he found himself taking photos with the camera every day, photos of common people and places in Taiwan, like youngsters poking out of street corners or at beaches, farm animals, and dolls.	1959年，还是中学生的张照堂从自己的哥哥那里借到相机时，并没有多想。那是一部 Aires 自动式 120 型双镜头反光镜取景照相机。他喜欢在放学后带着相机远行，这样能舒缓繁重的课业负担。最终，他发现自己每天都在用这部相机拍照，照片里是普通的台湾百姓和普通的场所，比如出现在街角或沙滩上的年轻人、田里的动物，还有公仔。
"Those images are so pure and innocent," he said. "You can't go back to	他说，"这些影像如此纯洁、如此无邪。你没办法再重拾那种感觉。"

<p>that kind of feeling.”</p>	
<p>Mr. Chang hardly suspected that he would grow up to become one of Taiwan’s most important photographers — in fact, he had such little regard for this kind of future that he did not even bother to save his negatives. Yet half a century later, these images have been in major exhibitions, including one that opens this week at the Gallery Tosei in Japan. Called “Images of Youth (1959-1961): The Photographs of Chang Chao-Tang,” the exhibition opened April 4 and runs through April 26.</p>	<p>张照堂几乎从没思忖过，自己会成为台湾最重要的摄影师之一。实际上，他对这样的未来极不在意，以至于他都懒得保存底片。然而，半个世纪后，这些影像出现在大型展览中，包括本周在日本冬青社(Gallery Tosei)举办的展览。此次展览题为“少年心影(1959-1961): 张照堂影像展”，于4月4日开幕，持续到4月26日。</p>
<p>“Of course, I did not think when I was 16 about whom I would become in the future,” Mr. Chang said. “Did you?”</p>	<p>张照堂说，“当然，我在16岁时没有想过自己以后会变成什么样子。你想过吗？”</p>
<p>As a young man, he could not afford to make prints, only to develop the film and make one contact sheet at the local photo shop. All that survives from that time are those contact sheets, with each image measuring a mere 5x6 centimeters. In 2010, he blew these tiny images up to 16x20 for his retrospective in Taipei. Now, for this show, encouraged by the gallery, he created negatives from his contact sheets and printed them in the darkroom. Using a twin lens reflex — where he had to look down into the viewfinder — Mr. Chang took his photos from the waist up, a perspective that reinforced his childlike curiosity. “Sulin, Taiwan. 1960” shows a bull whose nose and face are sharply in focus looming over us while a blurry man with a slightly tilted hat walks behind it, holding onto a plow. The bull looks powerful, and we almost feel we are standing there with the photographer, with all of our heads reaching only to the top of the beast’s legs.</p>	<p>当时年少的张照堂没有钱印出自己的作品，只能把底片洗出来，在当地照相馆制作一份相版。他在那个时代保留下来的所有照片都是相版格式，每幅照片的尺寸只有5x6厘米。2010年，为了在台北举办回顾展，他把这些小尺寸的照片放大到了16x20厘米。现在，在画廊的鼓励下，为了此次展览，他用相版翻制了底片，在暗室里冲洗出相片。使用双反相机时，他必须低头凝视取景器。他的照片总是从腰部的高度向上仰拍，这种视角强化了孩子式的好奇感。作品《树林 1960》呈现了一头森然向我们逼近的公牛，聚焦点对准的是公牛的鼻子和脸，一个面目模糊的男子带着一顶微微倾斜的帽子，跟在公牛后面握着犁。公牛看上去强壮有力，我们几乎能感觉到自己身临其境地待在摄影师身边，而我们的头只能到牛的腿根。</p>
<p>“If you kneel down, the camera is down to ground,” Mr. Chang said.</p>	<p>张照唐说，“如果你跪下来，相机就会落到地面上。这样就会让拍摄对象显</p>

<p>"That makes your subject seem more big and powerful, so you have to notice this."</p>	<p>得更大、更有力，所以你会注意到这一点。”</p>
<p>But there is also a sense of isolation in his photographs.</p>	<p>不过，他的照片里也有一种孤独感。</p>
<p>"I took photographs because I felt lonely and empty at the time," Mr. Chang said. "Taking pictures brought comfort and strength to me; just like someone would use a pen or musical instrument to share his passion, I could use a camera to explore myself."</p>	<p>张照堂说，“我拍照，是因为那个时候我感到孤独和空虚。摄影让我自在，给我力量；就像有人用笔或乐器分享他的情绪，我会用相机探索自我。”</p>
<p>Many of his childhood images are sheltered. It wasn't until his university years that he started to get a glimpse of photography and other arts outside of Taiwan (which he learned about mainly through Life or Time magazine at his school library).</p>	<p>他童年时代拍的许多照片都囿于一隅。直到大学时代，他才开始窥视到台湾以外的摄影作品和其他艺术作品（主要是通过学校图书馆里的《生活》(Life)或《时代》(Time)杂志）。</p>
<p>Taiwanese life was cut off from the rest of the world. Mr. Chang's first images were taken just one decade into what is commonly known as the White Terror period, or the 38 years of martial law (1949-1987) in Taiwan imposed by the Chinese Kuomintang. This period of martial law followed the 228 Massacre, an antigovernment uprising that was ended by the Kuomintang-led Republic of China. Between 10,000 and 30,000 Taiwanese civilians were killed.</p>	<p>台湾人的生活当时隔绝在世界之外。张照堂拍摄最早的作品时，台湾进入被称为“白色恐怖”的戒严时期已有十年。中国国民党对台湾实施了长达38年的戒严（1949年至1987年），在戒严之前，台湾发生了“228大屠杀”，那场反政府运动，最终被国民党执政的中华民国所镇压，事件中有1万到3万名台湾平民遇难。</p>
<p>Photojournalism and documentary photography, among other arts, were discouraged during this period. Many artists and intellectuals were persecuted for fear they would resist Kuomintang rule, and some 140,000 Taiwanese were imprisoned.</p>	<p>在那段时期，新闻摄影和纪实摄影，以及其他艺术形式都受到压抑。许多艺术家和知识分子受到当局的迫害，原因是国民党害怕他们会反抗自己的统治，有大约14万台湾人曾监禁。</p>
<p>But, looking at Mr. Chang's photographs, you would not know any of this was going on. Mr. Chang says he did not even know about White Terror until college. He was not using photography as a tool to</p>	<p>然而，看着张照堂的照片，你不会意识到当时发生的这种现实。张照堂说，上大学之前，他甚至对“白色恐怖”一无所知。他并没有以摄影为工具，记录“白色恐怖”。</p>

document White Terror.	
It makes sense then that Mr. Chang refuses to identify himself as a documentary photographer, even though he has a high regard for the genre, particularly photographers like Robert Frank.	所以，张照堂拒绝承认自己是纪实摄影师的做法情有可原。不过，他相当敬重拍摄此类题材的摄影师，尤其是罗伯特·弗兰克(Robert Frank)等摄影师。
"I would rather be a photo essayist because it gives you more space to develop your own idiosyncratic vision," he said in a 2012 video about his "Introspectives" exhibition at the Taiwan Academy in New York. Also, if documentary photography is defined by the photographer's intention, then Mr. Chang's early work was not in that tradition of using photography to express a need for reform. There is room for allegory and the photographer's interpretation.	在介绍纽约台湾书院(Taiwan Academy)于 2012 年举办的张照堂摄影展“潜越-台湾意象(1960 – 2005)”的视频中，他说道，“我宁可做一名散文摄影师，因为这能给我更多的空间，发展自己独特的眼光。”而且，如果说纪实摄影的定义取决于摄影师的意图，那么张照堂早期的作品并没有遵循传统，使用摄影来表达革新的需求。他的作品给隐喻和摄影师的诠释留下了余地。
"My images are of real people and places, but they are not about superficial emotions nor are they just a result of being a witness to events," he wrote in his 2012 essay that introduced "Introspectives."	他在 2012 介绍“潜越-台湾意象”展的一篇散文中写道，“我的影像拍的是真实的人和真实的场景，不过它们和表面情绪无关，也不仅仅是对事件的见证。”
"A transformation takes place, in which the images become encoded with metaphors, and with my thoughts," he wrote. "What grasps me is not a view but a memory, an atmosphere or state that sparks an unexpected thought, a subtle emotion, or a whirl of energy."	他写道，“某种变迁发生了，变迁中的影像成为带有隐喻的编码，把我的思想纳入其中。吸引我的不是图像，而是记忆，氛围或状态，它能激发起出人意料的思想、微妙的情绪，或者一股澎湃的能量。”
Additionally, Mr. Chang often staged scenes, as with the first of this kind in his "Images of Youth." Called "Panchiao, Taiwan. 1961," it is one of Mr. Chang's favorites and shows a baby doll — naked except for its shoes — peering over a horizontal bar at a playground. The bar crosses the photograph a perfect one-third of the way down. The doll, which is on the far right side of the frame, faces away from us. We only see its backside. The doll and the bar are in focus, and trees and a gray sky are	不仅如此，张照堂还经常自己布景摆拍，他在“少年心影”中首次展出的此类作品就是这样拍摄的。题为《板桥 1961》的作品是张照堂最钟爱的作品之一，照片显示了一个浑身赤裸，只穿了一双鞋的婴儿公仔在操场上的单杠上盯着远处看的情景。单杠恰好从距底部三分之二的部位精准地横穿过画面。公仔位于画面的右端，面部朝里，我们只能看到他的背部。焦点对准了公仔和单杠，树丛和灰色的天空远离公仔和焦点。就好像我们在和公仔一起看着树丛。

beyond the doll and out of focus. It is as if we are looking at the trees with the doll.	
"I needed a pure and unread aspect, so I made the doll naked and had him face the trees and sky," he said. "It's just like the baby doll seeks his dreams and freedom."	"我需要一种未经解读的纯粹角度，所以我让公仔裸身，面朝树木和天空，"他说。"就好像公仔在找寻自己的梦想和自由。"
When asked about these staged photographs, Mr. Chang said that while he no longer created them, at the time he used them to express his emptiness, loss and anger.	当被问到这些摆拍的作品时，张照堂表示，尽管他不再做这种拍摄了，但当时他用这些来表达自己的空虚、失落与愤怒。
"For a young man, this is the way of rebelling against the adult world," he said. "Sometimes, the artificial can be more real and powerful than the natural world."	"对年轻人来讲，这是一种反叛成人世界的途径，"他说。"有时候，人工的东西会比自然世界愈发真实、愈发有力。"
Now 70, he finds satisfaction in photographing what is in front of him.	如今古稀之年的张照堂，满足于拍摄眼前的东西。
"To record the real world and passing memory is more important to me now," he said.	"记录真实世界、传承记忆现在对我来说更加重要，"他说。
Does he see more as an adult than he did as a child?	他成年后比孩童时期看到的東西更多嗎？
"We may see more now," he said, "but we may also confuse more."	"我们或许现在是看得多了，"他说，"不过可能困惑也多了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140425/c25lens-taiwan	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140425/c25lens-taiwan
Yoga Poses in Israel	在以色列，瑜伽是“革命性的”
In 1997, Rachel Kolberg was newly married, pregnant and living in Tel Aviv when she went to her first yoga class. It was a revelation. Her husband, Avraham, soon began practicing with her. "I was looking for some spiritual support," he says. "Yoga gave that to me." Seven years later, the couple opened their own studio, determined to introduce yoga to fellow Orthodox Jews in Beit Shemesh. They teach Iyengar yoga, a discipline that encourages the use of props to assist with poses.	1997年，蕾切尔·科尔伯格(Rachel Kolberg)刚结婚，她怀孕了，住在特拉维夫，她去上了第一节瑜伽课。她获得了启示。丈夫亚伯拉罕(Avraham)很快开始和她一起练习。“当时我在寻找某种精神支持，”他说，“瑜伽让我获得了这种支持。”七年后，这对夫妻开了自己的瑜伽馆，决心把瑜伽介绍给贝特谢梅什的正统犹太人。他们教的是辅助瑜伽，这个瑜伽分支鼓励练习者使用小道具来帮助做到某些姿势。亚伯拉罕说，虽然瑜伽在以色列越来越流行，但是在他们的社区，它是“革命性的”。他们是男女分开授课，鼓励学生们随

While yoga is increasingly popular in Israel, Avraham says, it is “revolutionary” in their neighborhood. Their students, taught in single-sex classes, are encouraged to come as they are, even in day clothes or long skirts, if necessary. The Kolbergs say yoga helps people who spend long days in prayer and study and aren’t physically active. But, Rachel says, “in our studio, we will never have practices that contradict our religion, such as mantras and chanting.” Julie Bosman	意穿着，需要的话，甚至可以穿日常服饰或者长裙。科尔伯格夫妇说，瑜伽可以帮助那些长时间祈祷和学习、基本不运动的人。但是，蕾切尔说，“在我们的瑜伽馆，我们永远也不会做那些与我们的宗教相抵触的事情，比如念佛教中的祷语或经文。”
Year the Kolbergs opened their Beit Shemesh yoga studio: 2004	科尔伯格夫妇在贝特谢梅什开设瑜伽馆的时间：2004年
Students who practice at the studio each week: Roughly 100	每周在瑜伽馆练习的学生人数：大约100人
Ratio of female to male students: Three to two	男女生人数的比例：2：3
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140425/c25yoga	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140425/c25yoga
Everyday People in Everyday Asia	拒绝猎奇的“亚洲家常”摄影
It was June 2013 when Ian Thomas Jansen-Lonnquist, inspired by the work of the Everyday Africa project, registered the Instagram account @everydayasia. As a Delhi-based freelance photographer, he saw a chance to carve out a space similar to the @everydayafrica feed, which showcases mobile photography that captures familiar moments, even mundane ones, to counter a media narrative too often shaped by images of extreme famine and poverty.	2013年6月，在“家常非洲”(Everyday Africa)项目的启发之下，伊恩·托马斯·詹森-隆奎斯特(Ian Thomas Jansen-Lonnquist)在Instagram上注册了账户@everydayasia。作为一名驻德里的自由摄影师，他看到了一个机会，可以开创一个类似于@everydayafrica内容的空间，以此对抗媒体的叙述。媒体叙述总是充斥着大饥荒和极度贫困的影像，@everydayafrica展示的则都是移动设备拍摄的照片，照片捕捉的是常见乃至平淡的时刻。
The first photo Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist posted showed a man, weathered by India’s sun, holding an umbrella that didn’t quite shade him. He was standing on a busy street and seemed to be reaching out to a woman in a magenta tank top and long yellow scarf, a polka-dot bag slung over her shoulder.	詹森-隆奎斯特发布的第一张照片的主角是一名久经印度骄阳暴晒的男子，此人撑着一把没法完全遮住自己的伞，站在一条繁忙的街道旁，似乎正把手伸向一名女子，女子身着洋红色背心，围着黄色的长围巾，肩上挎着一个圆点花纹的包。
“A couple waits for a shared auto rickshaw in Imphal, Manipur, India.	这幅照片的说明是：“在印度曼尼普尔邦的英帕尔，两个人正在等着共乘一

<p>#everydayasia....," the caption read. Amid the heat, the crowd and the traffic, Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist had spied a tender moment. Maybe the man was reaching for an embrace. Maybe he was attempting to pull his companion to safety. Maybe he was just gesturing. Regardless, the scene is instantly familiar: the futile umbrella, the misery of crowded places, that feigned patience while unable to hail a cab.</p>	<p>辆机动三轮车....."在热浪、人群和车流之间，詹森-隆奎斯特发现了一个温柔的时刻。这名男子伸出手去，或是想拥抱，或许只是在打手势。不管怎样，这个场景让人立刻产生了亲切感：不管用的伞、拥挤场所的苦恼、坐不起出租车的无奈耐心。</p>
<p>It got him thinking about the Everyday Africa feed. "It was just a moment where I thought, 'Why hasn't this been replicated?' " he said.</p>	<p>这让他思考起了家常非洲里的图片。“就在那时，我想，‘为什么没人仿效它呢？’”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist, whose work appears predominantly in Al Jazeera and The Wall Street Journal, said Instagram provided the platform through which such a moment could find an audience.</p>	<p>詹森-隆奎斯特的作品经常在半岛电视台(Al Jazeera)和《华尔街日报》亮相。他说，Instagram 提供了一个平台，这样的瞬间可以通过这个平台找到观众。</p>
<p>"Instagram is amazing because people get to choose what they want to take in, and people don't always want the blood and the gore, the heart-wrenching moments," he said. "Sometimes they want small instances of love and joy and finality."For nine months, that photo remained @everydayasia's solitary offering. Unsure of how to proceed, Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist continued freelancing and working on projects, until one day he received an email from Peter DiCampo, a co-founder of the very same Instagram feed that first inspired his project.</p>	<p>"Instagram 很棒，因为人们可以挑选自己想看的东西，人们并不总想看鲜血和伤痕，看那些揪心的瞬间，”他说，“有时，他们想看的是关于爱、欢乐和结局的小例子。”在长达九个月的时间里，那张照片一直是@everydayasia 发布的唯一帖子。詹森-隆奎斯特当时不知道该如何继续，于是继续做他的自由职业，从事不同的项目。直到有一天，他收到了彼得·迪坎波(Peter DiCampo)发来的一封电子邮件。迪坎波是一个 Instagram 账户的联合创始人，正是那个 Instagram 账户启发了詹森-隆奎斯特的项目。</p>
<p>"Straight off, he was like: 'We should talk about this. What were you thinking about trying?' " Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist recalled.</p>	<p>詹森-隆奎斯特回忆道，“他直截了当，大概是这么说的：‘我们应该谈谈这件事情。你想尝试的是什么？’”</p>
<p>Connecting via Skype, the two established the critical framework to get the feed off the ground. They set up submission guidelines and aesthetic aims and discussed where those aims should resemble the goals of Everyday Africa, and where they should diverge.</p>	<p>他们二人通过 Skype 建立了启动项目的关键框架。他们设定了投稿指南和美学目标，并且就这些目标与“家常非洲”目标的异同安排进行了讨论。</p>

<p>Whereas Everyday Africa’s street-style aesthetic is informed by counteracting perceptions created by extreme media images, it was decided in the end that Everyday Asia should challenge viewers’ expectations differently.</p>	<p>“家常非洲”的街头审美风格来源于对极端媒体影像所创造的观念的抵制，而他们最后决定，“家常亚洲”应该以不同的方式来挑战观看者的预期。</p>
<p>“There are many different narratives that come out of Asia, but I’d say two of the big ones are stories of economic gain – people becoming rich, or people getting evicted because of new wealth – or this exoticism, where people say, ‘Oh, look at this really strange and colorful festival they have,’ ” Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist said. Everyday Asia now has 12 regular contributors, a group that Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist has deliberately kept small so that everyone’s work can be included. In choosing his contributors, he gravitated toward thoughtful local photographers whose feeds on Instagram showed they “weren’t looking for the most obvious shot.”</p>	<p>“亚洲涌现了许多不同的故事，但是我想说，其中最大的两个就是关于经济收益的故事——人们越来越富裕，或者因为新的财富而遭到排斥——或者是这种异国情调，看到的人们会说，‘啊，瞧他们这个多姿多彩的奇特节日，’”詹森-隆奎斯特说。“家常亚洲”目前拥有 12 名常规供稿人。詹森-隆奎斯特故意让这个团队保持小的规模，好让每个人的作品都能得到采用。挑选供稿人的时候，他倾向于选择有思想的当地摄影师，这些摄影师给 Instagram 提供的稿件表明，他们“关注的并不是最明显的场景”。</p>
<p>The Everyday approach has continued to mobilize since its inception in 2012. Mr. Jansen-Lonnquist delights in the movement, which now includes Everyday Eastern Europe and Everyday Middle East, and said he hoped it might promote curiosity.</p>	<p>自 2012 年问世以来，“家常”的策略一直在传播。詹森-隆奎斯特对这股风潮感到高兴，还说他希望这种模式能助长人们的好奇心。目前，与这股风潮相关的项目还包括“日常东欧”(Everyday Eastern Europe)和“家常中东”(Everyday Middle East)。</p>
<p>“Even on well-worn paths, we miss things. We overlook,” he said. “I think it’s important to revisit what we assume we know about. In Everyday Asia we can admit that we don’t know everything about Asia and are working through this process of discovery as well.”</p>	<p>“即便是在经常行走的道路上，我们也会错过一些东西。我们总是会忽视一些东西。”他说，“我认为，我们应该重新探索自认为熟知的地方，这一点很重要。就‘家常亚洲’而言，我们承认自己并不了解亚洲的所有方面，如今正在通过这个过程来进行探索。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140506/c06lens-asia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140506/c06lens-asia</p>
<p>Ike? They Liked</p>	<p>当美国总统举起相机</p>
<p>There are award-winning presidential photographs – though not lately</p>	<p>有些关于总统的照片获了奖——虽然近期没有——有时总统拍摄的照片也能</p>

<p>— and sometimes there are award-winning photographs taken by presidents.</p>	<p>获奖。</p>
<p>President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who was handy with a camera, liked to turn the tables on the press pack, shooting the shooters as they shot him. In 1955, the White House News Photographers Association even honored him at its annual black-tie dinner, presenting him with an "Executive Class" trophy for his image of them in action, weapons loaded and pointed. It is an image of hunters in their natural habitat, pursuing their prey. His acceptance speech, if he made one, went unrecorded in The Times.</p>	<p>擅长把玩相机的德怀特·D·艾森豪威尔总统(Dwight D. Eisenhower)喜欢与媒体调换角色，在摄影师给他拍照的同时，也把镜头对准他们。1955年，白宫新闻摄影师协会(White House News Photographers Association)甚至还在其年度正式晚宴中对他进行了嘉奖。因为艾森豪威尔给摄影师们拍的摆好机器、瞄准目标的工作照片，协会给他颁发了“行政类别”奖。照片中的摄影师们就像身处其天然领地、正在追捕猎物的猎人。《纽约时报》没有关于艾森豪威尔获奖感言的记录——假如他发表过感言的话。</p>
<p>The association's dinner this year falls on May 10.</p>	<p>协会今年的晚宴于5月10日举行。</p>
<p>President Eisenhower earned the right to want to get even with the press photographers. In an interview for the Library of Congress, the New York Times presidential photographer George Tames, who also won an honor that night, recalled a trick the press corps learned to play on Ike to get him to make faces.</p>	<p>艾森豪威尔有理由产生报复那些媒体摄影师的想法。在为国会图书馆(Library of Congress)所做的采访中，《纽约时报》的总统摄影师乔治·塔梅斯(George Tames)——他那晚也获得了一个奖项——回忆了媒体用来让艾克(Ike, 艾森豪威尔的绰号——译注)做出各种表情的小窍门。</p>
<p>"We used to laugh at Eisenhower for not being able to hear in one ear very well," Tames, who died in 1994, recalled. "We caught on early and we used to get some of those great expressions on his face by asking him to do something. I'd say, 'Mr. President would you do ba de ba do ba do?' And he'd say 'Hah?' Then he'd cock his head and open his eyes and just tilt." That year, Eisenhower presented Tames with an award for his shot of the president getting out of a Jeep. Tames, in turn, took a picture of Ike's winning photograph — perhaps an act of photographic jujitsu, restoring control of the camera to the press corps.</p>	<p>"我们曾经笑话艾森豪威尔有只耳朵的听力不太好，"已于1994年过世的塔梅斯生前回忆道。"我们很早就掌握了这个办法，经常要求他做一些事情来获得有趣的表情。我会说，'总统先生，你能吧嗒吧嗒吧嗒吗？'他会问'什么？'然后昂起头，睁大双眼，头侧向一边。"那一年，艾森豪威尔亲自给塔梅斯颁了奖，获奖作品是一张他跳下吉普车的照片。然后，塔梅斯又给艾克的获奖作品拍了张照片——这或许是一种摄影战术，使相机的控制权重新回到了媒体手中。</p>

<p>It was not the last time the photographers honored a sitting president. In 1971, when Tames was president of the association, he arranged for Richard M. Nixon to photograph the surviving group of the association's original members and created a "President's Class" award category for him.</p>	<p>这并不是协会最后一次褒奖在任总统。1971年，塔梅斯是协会主席，他当时安排理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)给协会仍然健在的创始成员拍照，并因此给他创立了一个“总统类别”奖。</p>
<p>Nixon took the picture but skipped the annual dinner, despite promises to attend. He never got his plaque, his gold-plated news photographer's pass or the engraved, 18-karat gold Tiffany cuff links that Tames had made for the occasion. As Tames told the Library of Congress: "I figure if that bugger wants them, he can come to my house and get them. I'll present them to him right here in my living room, but I'm not going to deliver them to him!"</p>	<p>尼克松拍了照片，但却未能遵照承诺参加年度晚宴。他没有去领奖牌、镀金的新闻摄影师证书，以及塔梅斯专为这一时刻定制的18K黄金雕花蒂芙尼(Tiffany)袖扣。塔梅斯告诉国会图书馆：“我想，如果那家伙想得到这些东西，他可以来我家拿。我会在客厅里把东西交给他，但我是不会专给他送过去的！”</p>
<p>Eisenhower, presumably, was more appreciative. He chose two of Tames's photographs for official portraits, while a third appeared on a six-cent Eisenhower stamp. And he let the mob photograph him at his farm in Gettysburg, Pa., the day he took his award-winning shot.</p>	<p>大概，艾森豪威尔更为赏识这一切。他选择了塔梅斯拍摄的两张照片作为官方肖像，还有一张则出现在了6美分的艾森豪威尔邮票上。在他拍摄那张获奖图片的当天，他让这帮摄影师进入他在宾夕法尼亚州葛底斯堡的农场拍照。</p>
<p>They captured him taking pictures, of course.</p>	<p>当然，他们捕捉到了艾森豪威尔拍摄照片的瞬间。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140513/c13lens-ike</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140513/c13lens-ike</p>
<p>Cocooning at Home in Hong Kong</p>	<p>用十年在香港大街小巷寻“茧”</p>
<p>A short flight from Vietnam to Hong Kong to renew his visa in 1994 turned into almost a decade of work for Peter Steinhauer.</p>	<p>对于彼得·施泰因豪尔(Peter Steinhauer)来说，1994年从越南飞往香港更新签证的短途旅行使他开启了一项长达近十年的工作。</p>
<p>When he exited the airport, he was captivated by a building caged in bamboo and draped in yellow fabric, masked by haze and fog. Beneath a canopy of clouds, it glowed against the monochromatic skyline.</p>	<p>走出机场的时候，他被一栋建筑深深吸引。这栋楼被竹架禁锢，外面裹着黄色网布，耸立在雾霾之中。云烟之下，它在单色天际线的映衬下闪闪发光。</p>
<p>It reminded him of Christo and Jeanne Claude, artists known for</p>	<p>这让他想起了克里斯托(Christo)和让娜·克劳德(Jeanne Claude)。这对艺术</p>

<p>swathing everything from the Bundestag to Central Park. But in a taxi he spotted another building, this time green, then another in beige, before realizing that these spectacles were ordinary sights in Hong Kong, where for months the sheaths encased buildings being built or demolished.</p>	<p>家因为包裹德国联邦议会大厦和中央公园等各式建筑而闻名。但乘坐出租车期间，他看到了另外一栋绿色的大厦，还有一栋米色的大楼，终于意识到这种景象在香港非常普通。在建设或拆毁大楼的几个月中，楼外都会设有这种围护网。</p>
<p>"I kept thinking about the metamorphosis," Mr. Steinhauer said. "I thought caterpillars to butterflies and then my wife said, 'cocoon'. It just stuck."</p>	<p>"我一直在想这是什么的变化形式，"施泰因豪尔说。"我想到了毛虫和蝴蝶，然后我的妻子说，'茧'。就是它了。"</p>
<p>Mr. Steinhauer, 47, and his family moved to Hong Kong in 2007 as he began a continuing project that has since captured over 120 of these structures. It is aptly titled "Cocoons." The practice dates to the 1860s, an era in which Mr. Steinhauer's greatest photographic influence, John Thompson, documented Hong Kong in photos that show buildings encased in bamboo. Despite Mr. Steinhauer's artistic impressions, the nets and cages serve a simple purpose: They catch debris.</p>	<p>现年 47 岁的施泰因豪尔和家人于 2007 年搬到了香港，开始了一项持续进行的摄影项目。从此以后，他为 120 多个此类建筑拍摄了照片。项目有一个贴切的名字——"茧"(Cocoons)。这种包裹可以追溯到 19 世纪 60 年代。对施泰因豪尔影响最深的摄影师约翰·汤普森(John Thompson)当时通过照片记录香港，其中展示了被竹竿围住的建筑。尽管施泰因豪尔认为这是艺术，但那些网布和框架只有一个简单的用途：接住碎片。</p>
<p>The bamboo cage, erected first, and ledges spaced roughly five stories apart as well as the fabric wrap are meant to catch falling objects and contain dust that escapes during construction. It is just a meticulous and secretive species of New York City scaffolding.</p>	<p>首先搭起的竹架、大约每五个楼层一条的围栏，还有网布，都是为了接住掉落的物体，抑制建设期间产生的灰尘。与纽约的脚手架相比，这只是一种细密而遮掩的变种。</p>
<p>Mr. Steinhauer's process is equally systematic.</p>	<p>施泰因豪尔同样有条不紊地寻找建筑物。</p>
<p>He wakes early, packs his car with necessities, then drives for hours through the streets of Hong Kong and its emerging provinces, scouting. Perhaps for new shades of fabric – green and beige are popular, yellow and blue prove harder to find – or, just the right angle. At times he finds</p>	<p>他很早就会起床，然后装好必需品，开几个小时的车穿过香港的街道及新建区，慢慢寻觅。或许是想找到新颜色的网布——绿色和米色比较常见，黄色和蓝色就更加难得——或者只是为了觅得合适的角度。他有时会开车上山，追寻完美的视角。他还常常会假装打电话，骗过保安溜进别人的居民楼。</p>

<p>the perfect vantage point driving up the side of a mountain. More often than not, he fakes a cellphone conversation while waltzing past security into a residential building where he does not belong.</p>	
<p>"I pretend like I live in a lot of buildings in Hong Kong," Mr. Steinhauer said. It helps that there is a Hong Kong law that prohibits locked roofs. Some of his best work is done at night, when sodium vapor lights, used to illuminate cranes that work as late as 11 p.m., give the buildings a bizarre science fiction touch, the arms of the cranes contrasting with the dark sky like a futuristic spaceship in repair.</p>	<p>施泰因豪尔说，“我假装自己居住在香港的很多大楼里。”香港法律禁止屋顶上锁，这有助于他的工作。一些最好的作品都是在晚间拍摄的，那时会有钠蒸汽灯为工作到晚上 11 点的起重机照明，给建筑物罩上一种科幻小说的奇异感觉。在昏暗天空的映衬下，起重机的臂膀就像是正在修复的未来世界宇宙飞船。</p>
<p>"It's almost like I'm photographing two different buildings," Mr. Steinhauer said.</p>	<p>施泰因豪尔说，“几乎就像是在拍两个不同的建筑。”</p>
<p>Which helps, for as impressive as the buildings are, shooting them can get monotonous. Mr. Steinhauer compensates by capturing different scales and stages of the process, showing, for instance, how a pristine beige cloak quickly turns as dark as a brown paper bag from Hong Kong's pollution.</p>	<p>这一点颇有好处，因为虽说这些大楼令人印象深刻，但拍摄会变得单调乏味。施泰因豪尔通过拍摄不同规模及阶段的大楼来消除这种乏味感。比如，展示米色围护网因为污染迅速变得像牛皮纸袋一样黑的过程。</p>
<p>Two photographs narrow in on the way advertising comes into play.</p>	<p>有两张照片特别关注了广告如何发挥作用。</p>
<p>One depicts a 40-story, half-naked Calvin Klein model (slide 16) whose bulging groin spans a whopping three stories. Mr. Steinhauer said that many in Hong Kong did not find it amusing. Another photograph depicts a building completely awash in green – save for one golden-arched "M" for McDonald's (slide 12).</p>	<p>其中一张照片展示了一个 40 层楼高的半裸卡尔文·克莱恩(Calvin Klein)模特（幻灯片 16）图像，他鼓起的裆部足足占据了三层楼。施泰因豪尔表示，很多香港人并不觉得这很有趣。另一张照片显示，一栋大楼完全被绿色围护网包围，只露出麦当劳(McDonald's)的金色“M”标识。</p>
<p>Wherever he photographed, Mr. Steinhauer was often asked why. Local residents showed a unanimous disgust for the buildings, a feeling he did not understand until a year into his project, when he received a</p>	<p>无论在哪拍照，施泰因豪尔都常会被问及原因。当地居民一致讨厌这些建筑。他本来无法理解这种感觉，直到开展项目一年之后。当时，他收到一封信，称他和家人居住的 14 层大楼将会被绿色围护网裹住。在更换大楼外立面瓷</p>

letter stating that the building he and his family lived in would be cocooned green. He did not like the prospect of nine months spent seeing nothing but green and construction workers smoking cigarettes outside of his window as the tiles on the facade of the 14-story structure were replaced.	砖的九个月的时间里，除了绿色围护网和在窗外抽烟的建筑工人，什么也看不见。 他不喜欢这种感觉。
"Even though I was photographing them," he admitted, "the last thing I wanted to do was live in one."	"尽管我在拍这种建筑，"他承认，"我最不希望发生的事情就是我也住在这样的楼里。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140520/c20lens-hk	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140520/c20lens-hk
The Pool Photographer, Literally	拍泳池，我就喜欢
What traveler hasn't gotten off a plane after a long flight and, suddenly trying to adjust to a warm climate, thought about a dip in the water?	什么样的旅客会在经过长途飞行还没下飞机时，因为突然试图适应温暖的气候而想投身水中？
Marieke van der Velden, a frequent visitor to places like sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, has it down to a routine: No sooner does she leave an airport terminal than she asks her driver where she can find a good pool – and off they go.	对于经常前往撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲和南亚等地的玛莉·范德费尔登 (Marieke van der Velden)而言，这样做只是习惯：她一离开机场航站楼就会询问司机在哪里可以找到好的泳池——然后他们就会直奔那里。
But when she arrives poolside, it's doubtful she will get so much as her feet wet. "I'm not a big swimmer," she confessed.	但是，当她来到泳池边时，甚至可能连脚都不会弄湿。“我不怎么喜欢游泳，”她承认。
Ms. van der Velden is there for the pictures.	范德费尔登是去拍照的。
A photographer based in Amsterdam, she has traveled extensively for news organizations and nonprofit groups, documenting land-mine victims, child mortality and AIDS. It can get heavy. But during a 2009 trip to Burkina Faso, a turbulent Ouagadougou sky caught her eye. She got a shot of storm clouds off in the distance. There was a hotel pool in the foreground. She gave it little thought.	她是一名来自阿姆斯特丹的摄影师，经常为新闻机构或非盈利组织四处奔走，对地雷受害者、儿童死亡和艾滋病进行记录。有时候会很沉重。但是在2009年前往布基纳法索时，瓦加杜古阴郁可怖的天空吸引了她的视线。她给远处的乌云拍了一张照片。照片的前景是一个旅馆的泳池。她没有想太多。
A few days later, in Weotinga, her gaze was again drawn to an ominous	几天后，在韦奥廷加(Weotinga)，她的目光又被灰暗的天空吸引，暗黑的云

<p>sky, where bands of dark gray hung over buildings, trees and — what do you know? — another pool in the foreground. “Two minutes before the flood came,” reads the caption.</p>	<p>层笼罩着建筑物、树木——你猜怎么着？——前景处又有一个泳池。图片说明写道，“洪水来临前两分钟。”</p>
<p>It was only when Ms. van der Velden was back in the Netherlands showing her work to a friend that pools moved from foreground to forefront. She decided to photograph them as a sideline whenever she was traveling on assignment. The result is a series of photos called, appropriately enough, “Swimming Pools.” Since she began, Ms. van der Velden has photographed pools in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Albania and Uganda, among other countries.</p>	<p>当范德费尔登回到荷兰，向朋友展示自己的作品时，泳池从前景变成了拍摄的主题。她决定以后每次出差时，都要顺道拍摄泳池。最终结果是一个系列，有个足够贴切的名字，叫“泳池”(Swimming Pools)。至今范德费尔登已经拍摄过阿富汗、孟加拉国、阿尔巴尼亚和乌干达等国的泳池。</p>
<p>She is not the first artist to turn her attention to pools.</p>	<p>她并不是第一个把注意力放在泳池上的艺术家。</p>
<p>Beginning in the 1960s, David Hockney produced a series of sun-drenched pool paintings that would make even Woody Allen want to pack his bags and move to California. (“O, wow,” Ms. van der Velden wrote in an e-mail after the paintings were called to her attention. “This is so beautiful. I never saw these paintings. It feels so clear and bright and peaceful.”)</p>	<p>从20世纪60年代开始，大卫·霍克尼(David Hockney)就画过一系列洒满阳光的泳池，连伍迪·艾伦(Woody Allen)看了之后都想收拾行囊，搬往加利福尼亚。(“哦，哇哦，”范德费尔登在注意到这些图画后在电子邮件中写道。“太美了。我没看过这些画。给我感觉很清晰、明亮和宁静。”)</p>
<p>And in John Cheever’s short story “The Swimmer,” a young man decides to make his way home across the suburbs by swimming from pool to pool. Somewhere along the way, youth is lost, as are prosperity, happiness and any sense of pools as a place anyone would want to spend time in.</p>	<p>在约翰·奇弗(John Cheever)的短篇小说《游泳者》(The Swimmer)中，一名年轻男子打算从一个接一个的泳池游过，就这样游着穿过郊区回到家中。一路上，青春逝去、繁华不再、幸福消失，泳池也不再是人们愿意花时间待的地方。</p>
<p>Ms. van der Velden’s work falls somewhere in between.</p>	<p>范德费尔登的作品介于这些之间。</p>
<p>There are photographs of girls in Kenya playing at a resort, and of students lounging on deck chairs in Malawi. But there is also a photo of</p>	<p>有些照片上是肯尼亚的女孩在一个度假地嬉戏，还有在马拉维的折叠躺椅上休憩的学生。但是，也有一张是三个在巴格达泳池边的男孩；范德费尔登于</p>

<p>three boys at a pool in Baghdad, where Ms. van der Velden traveled in 2011, when American forces left the country. There is no hint of warfare in the picture, but it is hard to look at the boys without wondering if this is just a stolen moment of happiness. In Coonor, India, an empty pool on a former British estate speaks of empires gone and legacies of uncertain value.</p>	<p>2011 年来到这里，也就是美国军队撤离伊拉克的时候。照片上看不出任何战争迹象，但是很难在看着这些男孩的时候不去想，他们是否只是在偷偷享受这片刻的幸福。在印度库诺尔(Coonor)，一座原为英国人所有的宅邸里有个空荡荡的泳池，诉说着大英帝国时代的逝去，以及遗产价值的不确定性。</p>
<p>Other photographs are even more unsettling. Near Monrovia, Liberia, a pool that once belonged to President William Tolbert, who was killed in 1980, is filled with murky water. Elsewhere in Liberia, poolside tables are stacked upside down at a house said to belong to a relative of Charles Taylor, the Liberian leader convicted of playing a role in atrocities in Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>还有些照片比这还令人不安。在利比里亚蒙罗维亚有一个泳池，曾属于威廉·托尔伯特(William Tolbert)总统，但它如今满是浑水。这位总统于1980年被杀。在利比里亚的另一个地方，池边桌被倒放在一个屋子里，据说屋子属于查尔斯·泰勒(Charles Taylor)的一个亲戚。这名利比里亚领导人被指控与塞拉利昂发生的残暴罪行有关。</p>
<p>Ms. van der Velden does not always come away with a shot. In Chicago one winter, she says, a rooftop pool was full of snow, just begging to be photographed, but no one would unlock the door to let her get to it. And sometimes, she visits a pool, walks around and leaves.</p>	<p>范德费尔登并不总是能拍到照片。她说，有年冬天在芝加哥，一个屋顶泳池里落满了雪，简直是用来拍照的绝佳景色，但是没人愿意打开门让她进去拍。有时，她来到泳池，转一转就会离开。</p>
<p>Your average swimmer may decide not to go into a pool for the ordinary reasons. Water that's too cold, perhaps. Too much chlorine. Or maybe there's not enough chlorine in the world to make up for all those little kids splashing around the shallow end.</p>	<p>普通游泳者可能会因为一些普通的原因而决定不去某个泳池。或许因为水太冷，或许因为氯放得太多。还或许是因为，浅水区嬉闹的小孩把水弄得太脏，放再多氯也没法漂净。</p>
<p>When Ms. van der Velden gives the thumbs-down to a pool, it is harder to put into words. She has to feel a "click." She has to feel that her photographs will tell a story.</p>	<p>当范德费尔登不喜欢某个泳池时，用言语来解释会更困难一些。她必须有灵机一动的感觉。她必须感到自己的照片能够讲述一个故事。</p>
<p>"There are a lot of swimming pools in the world that are not interesting at all," she said. "They are just swimming pools. Nothing is happening."</p>	<p>"世界上的很多泳池都没什么意思，"她说。"它们只是普通泳池。没有任何故事发生。"</p>

Follow @mariekevdvelden, @nytimesphoto on Twitter. Lens is also on Facebook.	敬请在 Twitter 上关注@mariekevdvelden 和@nytimesphoto。欢迎在 Facebook 上关注 Lens。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140523/c22lens-pool	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140523/c22lens-pool
A Life Collecting Chinese Landscapes	她用三十年拍摄中国山水
Lois Conner calls herself a collector of landscapes. The fascination started in childhood, when she was mesmerized by the panoramas she glimpsed on family road trips. But it turned into an artistic mission over the last three decades as she traveled through China with her view camera in search of images layered with detail and history.	洛伊丝·康纳(Lois Conner)自称是风景收藏者。这种迷恋始于童年，一家人驾车旅游的时候，沿路瞥见的景色让她陶醉不已。在过去 30 年里，这种迷恋变成了艺术项目：她带着自己的大画幅相机，在中国走南闯北，寻找承载着历史与细节的影像。
And to think, her life's work started almost by accident.	想想看，她的终生事业几乎始于意外。
She was a graduate student in photography at Yale, from 1979 to 1981, when she had to take several electives outside of her medium. She chose a course on Ming dynasty landscape painting, where she was struck by the "Dr. Seuss-like" scenes of the Li River, in what is now Guilin.	1979 年到 1981 年间，康纳在耶鲁读研究生，学习摄影，但必须选修几门自己艺术手法之外的课程。她选择了明朝山水画，课上被漓江“苏斯博士式的”景色打动。这条江位于今天的桂林地区。
"I asked my professor, why did they make up that kind of landscape?" she recalled. "And he said, 'That place really exists.' "	"我问课上的教授，他们为什么要想象出那种风景？"她回忆道。"结果他说，'这地方真的存在。'"
That's when she knew she had to go to China. A 1984 Guggenheim Fellowship got her there. Her insatiable curiosity has kept her returning ever since. Her new book and solo exhibition, "Beijing: Contemporary and Imperial," on view at the Cleveland Museum through June 29, offers up cinematic scenes of tangled trees and imperial gardens juxtaposed against stark, modern architecture.	就在那个时刻，她知道自己必须去中国。1984 年的古根海姆奖学金(Guggenheim Fellowship)让她得偿所愿。打那以后，无穷的好奇心让她一次又一次地重返中国。在她的新书《北京：当代与帝国》(Beijing: Contemporary and Imperial)及同名展览中，呈现了种种电影般的场景：藤蔓交缠的树木、皇家的园林，却混搭着冷峻的现代建筑。展览将在克利夫兰美术馆(Cleveland Museum)举办，至 6 月 29 日闭幕。
"In a way it's unknowable," Ms. Conner said. "I started on something and I just feel like it's never going to be finished." Serendipity played a role in	"某种程度上，这是不可知的，"康纳说，"我开始做某件事情，然后感觉永远不会结束。"在她成为摄影师的过程中，缘分起到了不小的作用。在宾夕法

<p>her becoming a photographer. Raised in southern Pennsylvania, Ms. Conner knew from an early age she wanted to be an artist. In her teens, she apprenticed herself to a painter who lived next door. She set off for New York intent on studying fashion design. She took a job as a secretary at the United Nations to pay the rent. She took courses in tap dancing, art and photography out of curiosity. Philippe Halsman, her photography teacher at the New School, asked her why she was studying fashion.</p>	<p>尼亚州长大的康纳从小就明确自己想成为艺术家。十几岁的时候，她在画家邻居那里当学徒。后来，她来到纽约，准备学习时装设计，还在联合国找了份秘书的工作来付房租。出于好奇，她学习了踢踏舞、艺术及摄影。新学院大学(The New School)的摄影老师菲利普·哈尔斯曼(Philippe Halsman)问她，为何要念时尚？</p>
<p>"I could not answer the question," she said.</p>	<p>"我答不上来，"她说。</p>
<p>That was enough to have her transfer to Pratt Institute to study photography. It was there she first encountered a view camera.</p>	<p>这就足以让她转到普瑞特艺术学院(Pratt Institute)学习摄影。在那里，她首次接触到大画幅相机。</p>
<p>"There was something about having the camera on the tripod that allowed me to pause," she said. "It just made sense to me. My sensibilities are more contemplative."</p>	<p>"相机放在三脚架上，让我能停下来，感觉挺特别，"她说，"这的确很适合我。我的情绪更倾向于思考。"</p>
<p>She needed that quiet time, given her schedule. By day she was at school in Brooklyn. Evenings she worked at the United Nations. Lunch was at midnight. At least when she started traveling for the United Nations she was able to afford a proper lens and tripod.</p>	<p>由于日程繁忙，康纳很需要这种静下来的时间。白天，她去布鲁克林上学，晚上则在联合国工作，午餐得等到午夜。至少，当她开始为联合国的工作出差的时候，能买得起不错的镜头和三脚架了。</p>
<p>"Traveling suited me," she said. "When on the road I would try to think of what other road had looked this way, or how suddenly the landscape in front of me looked like China or other places I'd never been."</p>	<p>"我喜欢旅行，"她说，"在路上的时候，我会努力回想别的什么路曾经看起来一模一样，或是想象眼前的风景突然就像是中国之类我没去过的地方。"</p>
<p>In 1984, she left the United Nations to become a full-time photographer. Her encounter with Chinese landscape painting prompted her to think in panoramas, which she eventually made with a 7x17 banquet camera. The camera was originally used in the late 19th</p>	<p>1984年，康纳离开联合国，成为全职摄影师。对中国山水画的接触让她拥有了全景的思维方式，促使她最终用一台7x17英寸的宴会相机来拍全景照。这种相机原本在19世纪末用于拍摄大型聚会，其规格及巨大的底片能够保证，一大群衣着光鲜的宾客会被拍得个个都很清晰。</p>

<p>century for photographing large gatherings, and its format and huge negatives ensured that throngs of sharply dressed guests would remain in equally sharp focus.</p>	
<p>During her three decades in China, she noticed many changes, like cities emerging seemingly out of nowhere.</p>	<p>在探访中国的 30 年间，她注意到诸多变迁，比如有些城市似乎一夜之间拔地而起。</p>
<p>“Interior of the Bank of China During Construction” shows one of the first of the new architectural landmarks in Beijing, with its 130-foot, winglike interior obscured by a waffle of scaffolding in a tight frame, blotting the sky. Conversely, “Solitary Arch, Changchun Yuan, Yuanming Yuan,” shows the skeleton of a snow-topped vault flanked by thin tilted trees, an entrance into a world both magical and removed. The wall was once apart of a Western palace designed by Jesuit missionaries in the mid-18th century for the Qianlong emperor and served as both a de facto center for the Chinese Empire and a site for Chinese culture.</p>	<p>《中国银行建造期间内景》(Interior of the Bank of China During Construction)展现了北京首批新建筑地标中的一座。130 英尺(约合 40 米)的翼状内部结构紧紧包裹在格状脚手架中，遮蔽了天空。与之相反，《圆明园长春园孤寂的拱门》(Solitary Arch, Changchun Yuan, Yuanming Yuan)则表现的是积雪覆盖的一座残缺拱门，两侧栽着纤弱的歪树，好像是通往神奇而遥远世界的入口。这些断壁残垣曾经属于 18 世纪中叶耶稣会士为乾隆皇帝设计的一座西式宫殿，当年曾是帝国实际上的中心，也是中华文化遗址。</p>
<p>Once part of a trio of its kind known as the Garden of Perfect Brightness, the wall was destroyed in 1860 by the British and the French. All that remains is this national ruin, a reminder of these European wounds.</p>	<p>圆明三园在 1860 年毁于英法联军之手，剩下的只有这片作为国家纪念场所的废墟，提醒着人们欧洲带来的创伤。</p>
<p>But the photograph is doubly significant. It was a turning point in Ms. Conner’s project, when she started her longtime collaboration with Geremie Barmé, a leading expert on Chinese culture and history. It also sparked her obsession with the lotus flower, which has appeared in her work ever since.</p>	<p>不过，这批照片具备双重意义。这是康纳进行的项目的转折点。当时，她刚开始与中国文化与历史方面的著名专家白杰明(Geremie Barmé)进行长期合作。这还引发了她对荷花的痴迷。从此以后，荷花成为她作品中的恒久主题。</p>
<p>“It was raining and it was summer,” Ms. Conner said. “I got soaking wet.</p>	<p>“那时下着雨，是夏天，”康纳说，“我全身湿透了。只想回家冲个澡。可是，</p>

<p>I just wanted to go home and take a shower. But, all of the sudden, I noticed these lotuses and water droplets sparkling on top of them."Between her trips to China, Ms. Conner was busy teaching. She spent 10 years at Yale as both director of undergraduate photography and a professor in the graduate school.</p>	<p>突然之间，我注意到了荷花和它们上面亮晶晶的水珠。“在中国之行的间隙，康纳忙于教学。她在耶鲁待了10年，同时担任摄影本科专业的主管和研究生院的教授。</p>
<p>If she is not in China or teaching, Ms. Conner is processing her film or platinum printing in her apartment. The process is meticulous, but she wants her work to be believable, no matter how long it takes.</p>	<p>如果既不在中国，又没有教书，康纳就是在自家公寓冲洗胶片或是制作铂金印相。冲洗过程一丝不苟，因为她希望自己的作品真实可信，不管要花多长时间。</p>
<p>"The most important thing is not an artistic career or big pile of money, but to have that group of prints or the body of work that matters," she said.</p>	<p>"最重要的事情不是什么艺术生涯或大把钞票，而是拍出的照片集或者说是一生的作品能有意义，"她说。</p>
<p>"Atget is the perfect example," she said, referring to the French photographer Eugène Atget. "He put all the money into his work, but look what he has given us, it's profound and encyclopedic, a life's work. That's what I aspire to at the end of my life, to have that body of work. Not fame, not fortune, not recognition. I have enough right now."</p>	<p>"阿杰特就是完美的例子，"她说。这里谈到的是法国摄影师尤金·阿杰特(Eugène Atget)。“他把所有的钱都花到了工作上，看看他给我们留下了什么，深邃广博，一辈子的作品。我渴望生命终结的时候也能够做到，拿得出这样的作品。不是名声，不是财富，也不是认同感。这些东西我现在拥有的就足够了。”</p>
<p>What she cannot get enough of, however, is something that is endlessly enchanting. The lotus.</p>	<p>不过，让她总觉得不够的是种拥有恒久吸引力的东西：荷花。</p>
<p>In one triptych, the flowers are scattered randomly, and yet there is a sense of order. If you stare long enough, you will discover whole worlds, villages, people, faces, eyes. Shadows become reflections; light sparkles like dabs of paint.</p>	<p>在一组三联拍作品中，荷花随意散布，却又带有某种秩序感。如果长时间盯着看，可以发现整个世界，村庄、人、面部和眼睛。阴影变成了映射；光亮像零星的颜料般闪耀。</p>
<p>"Looking at my lotuses, I want to cry and photograph them until I don't have any film," Ms. Conner said. "And then when I don't have any film, I just want to sit there. It's like being in love. I don't want it to stop. There</p>	<p>"看着我的荷花，我想哭，想拍到没有胶片为止，"康纳说，“等到真没了胶片，我只想坐在那里。跟坠入爱河似的，我不想结束。可以做的事情太多了，我的生命却不够长。”</p>

are so many possibilities. My life isn't long enough."	
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140527/c27lens-landscapes	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140527/c27lens-landscapes
Iran Offers a Window to the West	西方摄影师驾车穿越伊朗
Earlier this year, Getty Images asked the photographer John Moore if he wanted to see how open Iran's new president was to Western news media. Mr. Moore, a senior staff photographer for Getty, was game. He had been there once – 10 years ago – to cover parliamentary elections. This time, Getty encouraged him to follow his own interests and itinerary. He decided on a road trip.	今年早些时候, Getty Images 问摄影师约翰·穆尔(John Moore)想不想看看伊朗新任总统对西方新闻媒体有多开放。作为 Getty 的高级全职摄影师, 穆尔欣然接受了挑战。在那之前——10 年前——他去过那里一次, 是为了采访议会选举。这一次, Getty 鼓励他根据自己的兴趣和行程安排行动。他决定进行一次公路旅行。
Mr. Moore, who is based in New York, has won numerous awards, including the Robert Capa award from the Overseas Press Club in 2007. Now on the road in Iran, here's his report.	在纽约工作的穆尔获奖无数, 其中包括海外记者俱乐部(Overseas Press Club)2007 年颁发的罗伯特·卡帕(Robert Capa)奖。他现在正在伊朗的公路上, 以下是他的报道。
I couldn't imagine a better place for a road trip than through central Iran. I had been to this country only once before, and then just to Tehran to cover a parliamentary election. I had wanted to return, but was kept busy the last decade with Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere before journalist visas to Americans were suspended for four years by then-President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.	我想不到有哪个地方比穿越伊朗中部更适合公路旅行。我之前只来过这个国家一次, 只是去德黑兰报道议会选举。我曾经想再来这里, 但过去 10 年一直忙于伊拉克、阿富汗和其他地方的事情, 后来, 时任总统马哈茂德·艾哈迈迪内贾德(Mahmoud Ahmadinejad)又暂停向美国人发放记者签证, 这一停就是四年。
With the new Iranian president Hassan Rouhani's pro-Western attitude, a window opened. In fact, the Iranian Mission to the United Nations said my visa would take only two weeks. I thought that sounded too good to be true.	由于伊朗新任总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)的亲西方态度, 机会来了。实际上, 伊朗驻联合国代表团说我的签证只需要两周就可以下来。我觉得这好得太离谱, 无法相信。
It was.	果然。
Three months later, I had given up waiting. Of course, that's right when I got an email saying that my visa had been approved, but just for one	三个月后, 我已经死心了。当然了, 就是在这时候, 我接到了一封电子邮件, 说我的签证已经被获批, 不过有效期只有一周。我结束了在乌克兰东部的任

<p>week. I finished up an assignment in eastern Ukraine, went back to New York City to drop off my body armor and withdraw a large wad of cash (American credit cards don't work in Iran) and flew over.</p>	<p>务, 返回纽约市丢下我的防弹衣, 提取了一大叠现金(美国信用卡在伊朗不能用), 就飞了过去。</p>
<p>For this trip, I wanted to examine daily life outside of Tehran, where I had concentrated only on politics a decade before. Through an agency that facilitates press trips, I scheduled a weeklong road trip passing through some of the most incredible and historic scenery anywhere. I met up in Shiraz with Amir, a translator with a penchant for American idioms, and Mahmoud, a driver who has worked with the international media for 25 years — and who bears a remarkable resemblance to Robert De Niro.</p>	<p>这一次行程, 我想要审视德黑兰之外的伊朗人的日常生活, 10年前, 我在德黑兰只把注意力集中在了政治上。通过一家给新闻采访行程提供便利的代理机构, 我规划了一周长的公路之旅, 期间会途径一些最惊人、最古老的风景。在设拉子(Shiraz), 我偶然遇到了阿米尔(Amir)和穆罕默德(Mahmoud), 前者是一名嗜好美国习语的翻译, 后者是一名已经为国际媒体工作了25年的司机——长相酷似罗伯特·德尼罗(Robert De Niro)。</p>
<p>We started in Shiraz, famous for its Persian culture, poetry and progressive attitudes. Straight off, I was reminded just how nice people here are to visitors. It seems nonintuitive, but, after getting past the initial shock, people on the street are generally delighted to meet Americans. And more important, they enjoy being photographed — which is not the case in most of the Middle East.</p>	<p>我们的旅程始自设拉子, 这座城市因波斯文化、诗歌和进步的态度而得名。我立刻就感觉到了当地人对游客有多友好。这似乎有违我们的直觉, 然而, 街上的人在经过最初的吃惊后, 普遍都对见到美国人感到高兴。更重要的是, 他们很乐于被拍照——大多数中东国家的情况与此正相反。</p>
<p>After a day, we hit the road through the arid mountains toward the northeast and the ancient desert town of Yazd, famous for massive rooftop wind towers, which catch the slightest breeze and funnel it down into homes as a natural air-conditioning system. I realized, sadly, that most attempts at outdoor photography during the hot season are basically fruitless between the hours of 9 a.m. and almost 6 p.m. People simply stay indoors to escape the heat, and the light is brutal. Instead, I concentrated on indoor scenes and then manically worked outside in</p>	<p>一天后, 我们上路了, 穿过干旱的山区, 往东北方向开, 抵达了沙漠古城亚兹德。这里以硕大的屋顶风塔闻名于世。风塔能捕捉到最为轻微的空气波动, 并向下传导到屋内, 成为天然的空调系统。我意识到, 令人遗憾的是, 在炎热季节的上午9点到下午近6点之间, 进行室外拍摄的多数尝试基本都会无果而终。人们只会待在室内避暑, 而且光照实在太强烈。于是, 我把重点放到室内场景上, 然后在傍晚时分出门疯狂工作。接下来, 我们往西北方向长途驾驶, 到达伊朗的历史古都伊斯法罕。这里的中心广场令人赞叹, 面积仅次于北京的天安门广场位列世界第二。清澈如镜的水池、清真寺和欣赏日落</p>

<p>the evening.Next, we made the long drive northwest to Iran’s historic former capital of Isfahan, where the incredible central square is the largest in the world after Tiananmen in Beijing. Its reflective pools, mosques and families enjoying the sunset were a pleasure to photograph. Here, more than anywhere on the trip, I tried to show the joy of life many maintain, despite the tough economic conditions because of international sanctions. Inflation remains sky-high, and the sanctions have only been partly and temporarily eased during nuclear enrichment negotiations between Iran and the West.</p>	<p>的家庭，拍起来令人愉快。在这里，比起此行中的任何其他地方，我更为努力地展示许多民众保有的生命的喜悦，尽管由于国际制裁，经济状况颇为艰难。通胀居高不下，而且制裁仅在伊朗与西方就核浓缩问题进行谈判期间得到暂时的部分放松。</p>
<p>Still, there is a massive new shopping mall partly under construction on the town’s outskirts. From a distance, I photographed a couple having a discussion that turned into an argument. When Amir whispered to me the translation that the man had yelled at her, “Why didn’t you call the police,” we decided to quietly take our leave.</p>	<p>不过，在城郊地区，有一座宏大的新购物中心正在部分施工。从远处，我拍到一对男女说着说着变成了争吵。阿米尔轻声给我翻译，男人冲着女人喊，“你怎么不叫警察？”于是我们决定悄悄离开。</p>
<p>We then drove to Qom, the bastion of conservative Islam in Iran and the former home of Ayatollah Khomeini. Although I wasn’t permitted to enter the holy shrine, I was able to visit Khomeini’s house, which was spartan. Pilgrims to the home prayed in the living room. The cleric in charge offered us each a coconut cookie.I’m now headed to Tehran to cover a big public event commemorating the 25th anniversary of Khomeini’s death. Today on the highway I saw buses bringing in people from all over the country for the event, so it should be quite a spectacle at the Khomeini shrine. Tens of thousands of people are expected to cram around the site in remembrance and mourning of the architect of Iran’s Islamic Revolution and whose portraits are ever-present in every</p>	<p>然后，我们驱车抵达库姆。这里是伊朗伊斯兰教保守派的大本营，也是阿亚图拉霍梅尼(Ayatollah Khomeini)生前的家乡。尽管我并未获准进入圣祠，但我得以参观简朴的霍梅尼故居。前来朝拜的教徒在起居室里做祷告。阿訇给我们每人一块椰蓉饼干。目前，我正在去德黑兰的路上，准备拍摄为纪念霍梅尼逝世 25 周年举办的大型公众集会。今天在公路上，我看到大小巴士搭载着全国各地的民众前往参加活动，因此霍梅尼圣祠的景象应当是蔚为壮观。预计将有数以万计的人们涌到这里，缅怀这位伊朗伊斯兰革命的设计师。在伊朗的每座村庄、小镇和城市里，他的图像随处可见。</p>

village, town and city.	
Despite the problems of this place and its government's troubled relationship with the West, interacting with the people here is a singular pleasure, leaving me wanting more than just a week of scenic road. I hope the window doesn't close.	虽说这片土地问题重重、政府与西方交恶,但与这里的民众交流却极为愉快,让我希冀自己的行程不限于这一周风景优美的公路之旅。我希望,这扇窗口不会关闭。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140605/c05lens-iran	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140605/c05lens-iran
Photographers on the Front Lines of the Great War	在一战炮火中诞生的现代新闻摄影
In 1914, as the outbreak of World War I brought mass slaughter to Europe's battlefields, photojournalism evolved rapidly in the muddy trenches, where 19th century tactics met 20th century weapons. Machine guns, airplanes, tanks, flamethrowers, poisonous gas and submarines were widely used for the first time against doomed troops that were sent by their generals into frontal attacks that left millions dead.	1914年第一次世界大战爆发,大规模杀戮降临欧洲战场,19世纪的战术与20世纪的武器在泥泞的战壕中相遇,而新闻摄影也在战场上迅速演进。机枪、飞机、坦克、火焰喷射器、毒气和潜艇首次得到了广泛使用,被将军们送入正面攻击战场的部队注定要以失败告终,数百万人命丧疆场。
This unimaginable carnage was witnessed by photographers who for the first time got close enough to the front to document combat, as well as scenes of soldiers at rest and at play.	这是令人难以想象的杀戮场景,见证它们的摄影师第一次可以如此近距离地置身前线,拍摄下战斗以及士兵休息和玩乐的场面。
"The First World War is the conflict in which the concept of documentary truth first evolved," said Hilary Roberts, the photography curator at the Imperial War Museums in London and a co-author of "The Great War: A Photographic Narrative." "Prior to that, because of the scarcity of press photography in general, picture desk editors from newspapers were quite happy to use photographs which were merely representative or illustrative of a point rather than showing a genuine event itself."	"在一战中,首次出现了'纪实性事实'(documentary truth)这个概念,"希拉里·罗伯茨(Hilary Roberts)说;她是伦敦帝国战争博物馆(Imperial War Museum)的摄影策展人,也是《宏大战争:摄影叙事》(The Great War: A Photographic Narrative)的合著者。"在此之前,由于新闻摄影作品通常很稀少,报社的图片编辑们能使用那种仅仅可以代表、说明状况的图片,而不是真正展示事件本身的照片,也就心满意足了。"

<p>Photography had been in its infancy during the Crimean War in the 1850s and the Civil War in the 1860s, requiring long exposures on plates that had to be developed immediately in huge, mobile darkrooms. The cameras were large and bulky, requiring photographers to shoot landscapes or, if photographing people, to pose them. Photographers were forced to record war before and after battles, and combat was impossible to cover.</p>	<p>在 19 世纪 50 年代的克里米亚战争(Crimean War)和 19 世纪 60 年代的美国内战(Civil War)期间，摄影还处于萌芽阶段，感光底片需要长时间曝光，而且必须立刻在巨大的移动暗房中进行冲洗。当时的相机又大又笨重，摄影师只能用它们来拍摄风景和摆好姿势的人像。战斗进行的场面是无法拍摄的，摄影师不得不在战斗发生之前和之后记录战争。</p>
<p>By the start of World War I, smaller cameras and film formats let professional photographers make images quickly and under difficult light. Eastman Kodak introduced the Brownie in 1900, popularizing amateur photography. The Vest Pocket Kodak, introduced in 1912, soon became the most popular camera carried by soldiers. Although forbidden by some militaries, including Britain's, many soldiers took these cameras to the front.</p>	<p>一战爆发时，尺寸较小的相机和胶片已经出现，因此专业摄影师可以在光线不佳的情况下快速拍摄照片。柯达于 1900 年推出布朗尼相机(Brownie)，令业余摄影得以普及。1912 年面世的袖珍式柯达(Vest Pocket Kodak)很快成为了士兵中最流行的相机。虽然英军和其他一些军队禁止士兵把这些相机带到前线，但很多士兵并未遵守这个禁令。</p>
<p>"Photography seems to have played a substantial role in the personal life of soldiers," said Bodo von Dewitz, an expert on photography during World War I, who recently retired as curator of photography at the Museum Ludwig in Cologne. "It made them proud that they could inform their families with pictures and, more importantly, to document their heroic participation in this war. After 1916, there were strict rules of what to show and what not. But the pictures from the front, sent by soldiers to their families, could not be controlled that much."</p>	<p>"摄影似乎在士兵的个人生活中发挥了重大作用，"博多·冯德威兹德(Bodo von Dewitz)说；他是一战摄影领域的专家，不久前从科隆路德维希博物馆(Museum Ludwig)的摄影策展人职位上退了休。"这让他们感到自豪，因为他们可以用照片让家人了解情况，更重要的是，用照片记录下他们英勇参战的经历。1916 年之后，有一些严格的规定限制哪些画面可以展示，哪些不可以。但是对士兵从前线寄给家人的照片，就无法那么严格控制了。"</p>
<p>Independent photographers were kept far from the front lines, creating a problem for newspapers whose circulation depended on having pictures to illustrate dispatches from the war.</p>	<p>独立摄影师们被远远隔离在前线之外，给那些依赖照片来描绘战地新闻的报社带来了麻烦。</p>

<p>"It was a terribly important element for them when professional press photographs became unavailable in 1914," Ms. Roberts said. "The newspapers of every nation were in a quandary and constantly asserting pressure on the authorities to deal with this situation." The solution reached by the authorities was to appoint official photographers, most of whom had worked for newspapers before joining the military. They used medium-format cameras that produced small glass-plate negatives – the Leica, which popularized the 35-millimeter film format, was still 10 years from being released to the public. The first photographer appointed by Britain was Ernest Brooks, whose debut assignment was to cover the disastrous Gallipoli campaign, a failed attempt by the Allied powers to capture the Ottoman capital, Constantinople.</p>	<p>"1914 年时无法获得专业新闻图片，这是一个极其重要的问题，"罗伯茨说。"每个国家的报社都感到无所适从，为了应对这种情况，他们不断向当局施压。"当局达成的解决办法是任命官方的摄影师，而大多数官方摄影师在参军之前，都曾在报社任职。他们使用的是可以生成小尺寸玻璃板底片的中画幅相机——普及了 35 毫米胶片的徕卡(Leica)相机 10 年之后才会面世。英国任命的第一位摄影师是欧内斯特·布鲁克斯(Ernest Brooks)，他的首个任务是记录惨烈的加里波利战役；在这场战役中，协约国军队试图占领奥斯曼帝国首都君士坦丁堡，却以失败告终。</p>
<p>Mr. Brooks had no reservations about recreating scenes he had witnessed earlier or even posing photographs outright. After being exposed by other journalists for faking photographs, he would not stage photographs again. The next year, 1916, Britain introduced a policy known as Propaganda of the Facts, which banned staged or fake images, noting that they undermined Allied credibility.</p>	<p>布鲁克斯不遗余力重建他早前曾亲眼目睹的战争场面，甚至直接摆拍。他伪造照片的事情被其他记者曝光之后，布鲁克斯就再也没有摆拍过了。次年，即 1916 年，英国出台了名为"事实宣传"(Propaganda of the Facts)的政策，禁止摆拍或伪造照片，声称那破坏了协约国军队的可信度。</p>
<p>Mr. von Dewitz said that many photographs from World War I that have become a part of the historical record do not actually show what the captions purport. "Faked pictures came from maneuvers, showed staged scenes from behind the front or came from movies," he said. These images are still sometimes published to accompany stories about World War I. During the war, questions about whether a</p>	<p>冯德威兹德说，在已经成为历史记录组成部分的一战照片中，有很多实际上与图释并不吻合。"假照片有些是在演习中拍摄的，有些是在后方摆拍的，有些是从电影中截取的，"他说。到现在，这些照片仍然时不时和一战故事一起出现。摄影师的角色是对文字报道加以说明，还是讲述一个无需配文、可以独立存在的视觉故事？哪种程度的摆拍是可以接受的？这些都是一战中首次出现的问题。</p>

<p>photographer's role was to illustrate reporting or to tell a visual story that could stand without words, and to what extent staging photographs was acceptable, were all being addressed for the first time.</p>	
<p>"The answers in many respects informed the job photojournalists do today," Ms. Roberts said. "The same debates still go on in context of a war zone – what may be different about conflicts now and the First World War is the question of whether the war itself is justified."</p>	<p>"从很多方面来说，对这些问题的回答贯穿在了摄影记者如今的工作中，"罗伯茨说。"在有关战区的摄影方面，同样的争论仍然在继续——当前的战争和一战不同的地方可能在于，战争本身是否合理的问题。"</p>
<p>Mr. Brooks, who eventually covered the Western Front, ended the war as a highly decorated photographer and went on to work as an official photographer to the Royal Family. But his career came to an abrupt end because of the emotional toll from his wartime work. Ms. Roberts said she believed that Mr. Brooks suffered from undiagnosed post-traumatic stress disorder, called shell shock at the time.</p>	<p>布鲁克斯后来报道了西线战事，一战结束时，他作为一名备受赞誉的摄影师，成为英国皇室的官方摄影师。但因为战争期间的工作给他带来了情感上的创伤，他的职业生涯戛然而止。罗伯茨说，她认为布鲁克斯遭受了创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)，也就是当时所说的“炮弹休克”(shell shock)，只是没有被诊断出来。</p>
<p>"There were a variety of incidents," Ms. Roberts said. "He was arrested several times for drunkenness, then a scandal and then finally lost all his appointments and went bankrupt."</p>	<p>"他闯下各种祸事，"罗伯茨说。"因为醉酒被逮捕几次，然后又发生了一起丑闻，他最终失去了所有职位，破了产。"</p>
<p>Though Mr. Brooks died in the early years of World War II, today's conflict photographers owe him and his colleagues a great debt.</p>	<p>虽然布鲁克斯在二战爆发的头几年即已过世，如今的战地摄影师却欠了他和他的同事很多很多。</p>
<p>"They really did lay the foundation of war photography today," Ms. Roberts said. "When you look at the technology these photographers had access to, I think it is such a remarkable achievement. I really do wonder whether photographers who are covering the Syrian conflict or conflicts around the world today, if they could go back 100 years and take their present equipment with them – their digital camera and long-range lens and so on and so forth – and document the First World</p>	<p>"他们真的为如今的战地摄影奠定了基础，"罗伯茨说。"看看摄影师现在能够利用的技术，我觉得他们的成就非常了不起。我在想，如今正在记录叙利亚冲突或世界各地其他冲突的摄影师，如果他们能带上如今的设备——数码相机和长焦镜头等等——回到100多年，拍摄一战的照片，我不知道他们拍得能比当年强多少。"</p>

War, I wonder if they could do much better.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140701/c01lens-wwi	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140701/c01lens-wwi
An Alternative World Cup	不被承认的国家，不被承认的世界杯
It was a World Cup full of goals, political intrigue and pressure of an expectant home crowd. Amid equal measures of excitement and agony, penalties decided most of the second round games. In the end, an unlikely champion was crowned.	这场世界杯充满了进球，也充满了政治阴谋，球员们承受着家乡球迷翘首以待的压力。第二轮的大部分比赛都由点球决出胜负，这带来了兴奋，也带来了同样多的痛苦。最后，一支球队出人意料地获得了冠军。
Not to be confused with the World Cup finals now underway in Brazil, this tournament took place last month in the northern Swedish city of Ostersund. As 203 national teams fought a two-and-a-half-year battle across six continents to qualify for Brazil, the Swedish tournament, called the Conifa World Cup, was played by national teams not recognized by FIFA, the sport’s governing body.	不要把它和目前正在巴西进行的世界杯决赛半决赛混为一谈。这场世界杯是上个月在瑞典北部城市厄斯特松德进行的。为了获得前往巴西参赛的资格，来自六大洲的 203 支国家队进行了两年半的争夺；而参与瑞典“独立足球联盟世界杯”(Conifa World Cup)的国家队，却没有得到足球运动的管理机构国际足联(FIFA)的认可。
The participating teams represent a collection of unrecognized states, ethnic groups, islands and “frozen conflict” zones. Some want to raise awareness of their unique culture, while others hope for greater autonomy and perhaps even a nation of their own. And one of the first steps toward that, they believe, is having a national soccer team. The 12-team tournament included Iraqi Kurdistan, a self-governing region in the north of Iraq; Abkhazia and South Ossetia, both separatist states within Georgia; and Darfur, from Sudan.	这些参赛队伍代表了未被承认的国家、民族、岛屿和“冲突冻结”的地区。其中一些是想提升自己独特文化的知名度，另一些则希望获得更大的自治权，甚至自己建国。他们认为，向着那个目标前进的第一步，就是有一支国家足球队。12 支比赛球队中，有伊拉克北部的自治区库尔德斯坦，格鲁吉亚境内的两个分离地区阿布哈兹和南奥塞梯，还有位于苏丹的达尔富尔。
Membership in FIFA can be intensely political. For many teams, membership confers legitimacy and a shot at reaching the World Cup finals, a huge stage from which to wave their nation’s flag.	FIFA 成员资格有时具有强烈的政治性。对于很多球队来说，成员资格赋予了合法性，也提供了进入世界杯决赛的机会，那是一个巨大的舞台，人们可以在那里挥舞本国的国旗。
Palestine – recognized as a “nonmember observer state” by the United	巴勒斯坦被联合国承认为“非会员观察员国”，1998 成为 FIFA 成员。该国目

<p>Nations and a member of FIFA since 1998 — now has a national stadium near Ramallah and has attempted to qualify for four World Cup finals. Other teams, like Kosovo, have been unable to join European soccer’s governing body, UEFA, because of political lobbying from Serbia. When Gibraltar, a British overseas territory on the Iberian Peninsula claimed by Spain, tried to join FIFA, Spain threatened to pull all of its teams — including the powerhouses of Barcelona and Real Madrid — from the European Champions League and international football. Despite the political pressure, Gibraltar became a member of UEFA in 2013 and hopes to join FIFA next. Almost all of the teams in Sweden have little chance of political recognition, and little chance of joining FIFA or any of its six confederations. The Conifa World Cup is the best opportunity for some of them to play international football.</p>	<p>前在拉姆安拉附近建有一座国家体育馆，而且已经四次尝试入围世界杯决赛圈。另一些球队一直无法加入欧洲的足球管理机构欧洲足联(UEFA)，比如科索沃就是因为塞尔维亚的政治游说而未能加入 UEFA。直布罗陀是英国在伊比利亚半岛的海外领土，西班牙一直声称对其拥有主权。当直布罗陀试图加入 FIFA 时，西班牙威胁从欧冠联赛和国际比赛中撤回所有西班牙球队，包括巴塞罗那和皇家马德里这样的强队。尽管遭遇了政治压力，直布罗陀 2013 年仍然成为了 UEFA 成员，并希望接下来加入 FIFA。在瑞典比赛的球队中，几乎每一支球队获得政治认可的机会都很渺茫，也没什么可能加入 FIFA 或六个下属联盟中任何一个。独立足球联盟世界杯是它们中某些球队参加国际比赛的最大机会。</p>
<p>Darfur, playing its first games on a grass field, lost its debut match 20-0, and its second 19-0. In the quarterfinals Abkhazia met South Ossetia in the Georgian frozen conflict zone derby (South Ossetia won on penalties). But it was the county of Nice, from the South of France, and Ellan Vannin, the national team of the Isle of Man, a self-governing British crown dependency, that met in the final.</p>	<p>首次在草地上比赛的达尔富尔队首场以 0 比 20 战败，又以 0 比 19 输掉了第二场。在四分之一决赛中，阿布哈兹遭遇了南奥塞梯，上演了格鲁吉亚冲突冻结地区的德比战（南奥塞梯在点球大战中取胜）。但进入最后决赛的是法国南部的尼斯镇，和自治的英国皇家属地马恩岛的球队。</p>
<p>The match finished 0-0 and, like the 1994 World Cup final between Brazil and Italy, was decided by a penalty shootout. Nice prevailed, but for the players the tournament meant more than merely winning. “This has been about culture and friendship,” Conor Doyle of Ellan Vannin told Isle of Man News. “We showed our culture to the rest of the world. We’ve done our island proud.”</p>	<p>比赛结束时的比分为 0 比 0，就像 1994 年世界杯巴西和意大利的决战一样，靠点球决出了胜负。尼斯赢了，但是对于运动员来说，这次比赛的意义不止于此。“它还与文化和友谊有关，”队长康纳·多伊尔(Conor Doyle)告诉马恩岛新闻(Isle of Man News)。“我们向世界展示了我们的文化，给我们的岛屿增了光。”</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140708/c09lens-worldcup	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140708/c09lens-worldcup
The Rickshaw Drivers of Kolkata, India	印度加尔各答的人力车夫
The rickshaws of Kolkata, India, remnants of British imperialism, are among the last in the world, but phasing them out has been far from simple. In 2005, Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee called them an "inhuman practice" and pushed for their eradication. But the All Bengal Rickshaw Union protested the ban, claiming that without alternative employment, the drivers would lose their livelihood. The photographer Dougie Wallace, who has a book coming out on taxis in Mumbai, "Road Wallah," shot the drivers on these pages, many of whom told him they've been working for more than 20 years for less than 500 rupees (\$8) a day. Still, says Shireen Hyrapiet, an instructor at Oregon State University who has interviewed drivers extensively, many young immigrants see pulling a rickshaw "as a means of upward social mobility." Marnie Hanel	印度加尔各答的人力车是大英帝国的残留物,是世界上存在这种事物的最后几个地区之一,但是把它们淘汰掉也没那么容易。2005年,印度首席部长布达德夫·巴塔查尔吉(Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee)称拉人力车是“不人道的行当”,力主把它们清除掉。但是全孟加拉人力车联盟(All Bengal Rickshaw Union)抗议该禁令,称人力车夫没有其他工作,会因此失去经济来源。摄影师道基·华莱士(Dougie Wallace)即将出版一本关于孟买出租车的摄影集,名叫《路上的仆人》(Road Wallah),里面是这些人力车夫的照片,其中很多人告诉他他们工作了20多年,每天的收入不到500卢比(8美元)。俄勒冈州立大学的讲师希琳·海拉皮特(Shireen Hyrapiet)广泛地采访了这些人力车夫。她说,很多年轻移民仍然把拉人力车看作“一种提高社会地位的途径”。
Population of Kolkata: 14,112,536	加尔各答的人口: 14112536
Licensed rickshaws: About 6,000	有许可证的人力车数量: 大约 6000 辆
Estimated rickshaw pullers: 18,000	估算的人力车夫的数量: 18000
Average traffic speed of motorized vehicles: 8-11 M.P.H.	机动车的平均时速: 8-11 英里
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140714/c14lens-rick	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140714/c14lens-rick
A Familiar Destiny to Photograph the New China	华裔女记者放弃优渥生活拍摄中国
Sim Chi Yin had a cushy expat life in Beijing working as a reporter for The Singapore Straits Times, writing long feature stories and sometimes taking photos. The company paid for her education at the London School of Economics in exchange for eight years of employment. She	作为新加坡《海峡时报》(The Straits Times)记者,沈绮颖(Sim Chi Yin)在北京过着惬意的异国生活,写写长篇特写,偶尔拍拍照片。《海峡时报》为她支付了伦敦政治经济学院(London School of Economics)的学费,作为交换条件,她必须为公司工作八年。她拥有医疗保险、养老金和失业保险。

had health insurance, a pension and job security.	
So why did she walk away from that after nine years?	那么，她为何要在九年后离开？
"I wanted to be a photographer but the editors at The Straits Times said I was overqualified," she recalled. "Almost every year I asked to be assigned to the photo desk but they didn't take visual journalism seriously."	"我想作摄影师，但是《海峡时报》的编辑说那是大材小用，"她回忆道。"我几乎每年都会要求担任摄影记者，但他们并不重视视觉报道。"
Ms. Sim — an ethnic-Chinese, middle-class child from Singapore whose family had risen from humble roots — had wanted to be a photographer since she was a teenager. So as grateful as she was to her newspaper, she took a gamble on photography.	沈绮颖——一个来自新加坡华裔中产家庭的孩子，她的家庭属于白手起家——从少年时代开始就希望成为一名摄影师。所以，虽然对她所在的报纸心怀感激，她还是选择在摄影方面孤注一掷。
Her decision, which meant slashing her expenses and moving to a smaller apartment, has paid off: Last month she joined the cooperative photo agency VII as an interim member, after being mentored for the past three years by Marcus Bleasdale as part of VII's mentorship program. "Most importantly, she is great photographer, a great journalist and a really good person who is dedicated to issue oriented storytelling," said Ed Kashi, who is on VII's board.	做出这个决定意味着她需要削减开支，搬到一个面积较小的公寓，但这一切都值得：上个月，她作为临时成员加入合作性图片社 VII。过去三年，她一直在马库斯·布里斯戴尔(Marcus Bleasdale)的指导下学习，属于 VII 导师项目的一部分。VII 董事埃德·卡希(Ed Kashi)说，"最重要的是，她是一个了不起的摄影师，了不起的记者，一个非常好的人，专注于争议性叙事。"
He also acknowledged that VII, like Magnum and other cooperative agencies, have had too few women and people of color as members and that Ms. Sim's background is a welcome change. Ms. Sim, who has freelanced for The New York Times, Time Magazine and the New Yorker, speaks fluent Mandarin.	他也承认，和马格南(Magnum)等许多合作性的图片社一样，VII 的女性和有色人种成员太少，沈绮颖的背景是一个大家乐于见到的改变。沈绮颖曾为《纽约时报》《时代》周刊(Time magazine)和《纽约客》(New Yorker)兼职摄影，普通话说得很流利。
The interim membership is like a two-year trial marriage for both sides, during which Ms. Sim wants to organize group projects and expand the agency's presence in Asia.	对于双方而言，这个临时的成员身份就像是两年的试婚。这段时间，沈绮颖希望能组织一些群体项目，扩大机构在亚洲的影响力。

<p>Chi Yin Sim grew up in Singapore in an ethnic Chinese family that had lived overseas for three generations and almost never spoke of the past. As a teenager she devoted herself to being "a useful person", working with disabled people and volunteering as a Salvation Army Christmas bell-ringer at shopping malls.</p>	<p>沈绮颖在新加坡的一个华裔家庭中长大。这个家族的前三代人一直在海外居住，他们几乎从不提过去。少年时代，她认为自己应该成为“一个有用的人”，她帮助残疾人，自愿在圣诞节去购物中心当救世军摇铃人。</p>
<p>Her parents were not interested in politics or civic engagement. Ms. Sim always felt that her parents didn't understand or approve of her interest in social issues, activism and eventually journalism.</p>	<p>她的父母对政治和公民参与并不感兴趣。沈绮颖总感觉，父母既不理解也不支持她对社会事务、行动主义乃至新闻报道的兴趣。</p>
<p>But she did not fully understand their disapproval at first.</p>	<p>但是最初她并不完全理解他们的反对。</p>
<p>After receiving a masters in Chinese history she delved into her family's past, especially curious about her grandfather, whom no one ever spoke of. Her mother showed her a photo of a man with a box camera slung around his neck. Over the next eight years she discovered he had been a school principal, businessman and eventually the editor of a leftist newspaper in Malaya. She learned that he had been active in Malaya's Chinese community and was arrested and tortured by Japanese occupying forces during World War II. When the British returned, he wrote anti-colonial editorials, which led to his arrest. Given the choice of staying in jail or being deported, he left to his ancestral village in Guangdong province, leaving his family behind temporarily.</p>	<p>在获得了一个中国历史硕士学位后，她开始研究家族过去，她对从未有人提起的祖父尤其感兴趣。母亲给她看了一张照片，上面的男子脖子上挂着一部箱式相机。在接下来的八年时间里，她发现祖父曾是一位校长、商人，而且后来还成为了马来亚左翼报刊的编辑。她得知，他曾经在马来亚的华人社区活动，后来在二战期间，又遭到了日本侵略势力的逮捕和折磨。当英国人回来时，他写了一些反殖民主义的社论文章，并因此遭到逮捕。在入狱和被驱逐之间，他选择了返回自己位于广东省的祖祖辈辈居住的村落，暂时离开家人。</p>
<p>Ms. Sim only learned this hidden family history in full when she visited her relatives in Gaoshang, a farming village in China, in 2011. Her grandfather is revered as a martyr for the revolution: a six-foot tall obelisk marks his burial place. A month after arriving he joined the Chinese Communist Party guerrillas, he was captured by Nationalist</p>	<p>沈绮颖是2011年前往广东浩上村拜访亲属时才完全了解这段被隐藏的家族历史的。她的祖父是一位革命烈士：他的墓地前耸立着一座六英尺（约合2米）高的石碑。抵达一个月后，他便加入了中国共产党游击队，然后被国民党抓住，并且在共产党胜利之前不久被处决。</p>

forces and was executed shortly before the Communist victory.	
Ms. Sim often wonders what her grandfather would think of the “New China” he fought for. She is “sure that he would be disappointed” with a lot of aspects of it. But she also suspects he would have approved of her interests in journalism and social issues, as she tries to do what she can “to be useful.”	沈绮颖经常思考，祖父究竟会如何看待他为之奋斗的“新中国”。她“肯定他会”对它的很多方面“感到失望”。但是她还认为，祖父肯定会支持她对新闻和社会事务的兴趣，因为她试图做一些“有用的事”。
“It’s an enormous place with enormous problems,” she said. “But I have come to really care about China and it’s people. After all, it’s the place where my grandfather died for.”	“这个地方很大，问题很多，”她说。“但是我现在真的很关心中国和中国人民。毕竟，我的祖父就是为这里而死的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140729/c29lens-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140729/c29lens-china
Female in Gaza	炮火中的加沙新女性
I have been photographing in Gaza for several years, initially to cover the conflict with Israel, but over time returning because I am mesmerized by the women, and their strength.	我在加沙地带从事摄影多年，起初是报道巴以冲突，但随时间推移，我被加沙女性和她们的力量所吸引。
Gaza is a troubled land, and growing up there isn’t easy. It is a 45-square-mile district, isolated by towering concrete blast walls, reams of barbed wire and patrolling soldiers. At night the drones lull you to sleep. If you stand on the beach and look north you can see lights coming from land that you will never be able to touch. Demarcation and surveillance define your existence. Families are tight, and watchful. In a place as small as Gaza it is impossible to be truly free, many women say.	加沙是一块混乱之地，在那里成长并非易事。这块 45 平方英里（约 116.5 平方公里）的地区被高耸的混凝土防爆墙、无数的铁丝网和巡逻士兵隔绝。夜晚，无人机伴你入眠。如果你站在沙滩向北望去，你会看见触不可及之地的灯光。界限和监视定义你的存在。家人凑在一起，总是保持警觉。许多女性说，在加沙这么小的地方，是不可能拥有真正的自由的。
All eyes and everyone you know is monitoring you – your brothers, cousins and neighbors. “I wish I could leave, even for one day, so I can go to a place where no one knows me,” whispered Doaa Abu Abdo, a	所有的眼睛都在盯着你，你认识的每个人都在监视你——无论你的兄弟姐妹，还是邻居。27 岁的制作助理朵阿·阿布·阿卜杜(Doaa Abu Abdo)轻声说到：“我希望，我有一天能离开，哪怕只有一天，去一个没人认识我的地方。”25

<p>27-year-old production assistant. Hadeel Fawzy Abushar, 25, is a singer who performs in concerts promoting peace. Her dream is to sing in Ramallah, a city in the West Bank. Sabah Abu Ghanem, 14, and her sister wake up early to surf the waves on the Gaza beach before attending school. The sisters place first in many competitions inside the strip, but have never left Gaza to compete. In order to leave and enter another country you must be searched, inspected by an airport-style scanner, and lucky, as exit permits and visas to neighboring countries are hard to come by.</p>	<p>岁的哈迪尔·法兹·阿布沙(Hadeel Fawzy Abushar)是一名歌手，在呼唤和平的多场音乐会上表演。她的梦想是能在约旦河西岸城市拉姆安拉唱歌。14岁的沙巴·阿布·加尼姆(Sabah Abu Ghanem)和姐姐总是起得很早，上学前到加沙海滩冲浪。这对姐妹在加沙许多比赛中夺冠，但她们从来没能走出加沙参赛。想要离开，前往另一个国家，你必须接受被机场用的那种扫描仪搜身、检查，同时需要一些运气，因为出境许可和去邻国的签证难以获得。</p>
<p>Despite hardships, Gaza has one of the finest school systems in the Middle East, with nearly universal literacy. Many young women attend one of the several universities, eventually graduating to become writers, engineers and doctors. Many dream of leaving the strip, to explore the world and find themselves on their own, though they also speak of returning to Gaza. "It's my home," they say. "I love Gaza."</p>	<p>尽管艰难险阻不少，加沙拥有中东地区最好的教育制度，几乎没有文盲。这里有几所大学，许多年轻女性都能上大学，毕业后成为作家、工程师和医生。许多人梦想离开加沙，去探索世界，靠自己找到自我，尽管她们也说会回到加沙。“这是我家。我爱加沙。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140916/c16gazafemale</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20140916/c16gazafemale</p>
<p>Behind Closed Doors, Abuse of Domestic Workers</p>	<p>门后的罪恶：女佣之殇</p>
<p>The women came from different countries with the same dream: to leave behind the poverty of their villages. But instead of working as domestic help, they found themselves in a kind of prison, employed by people who treated them like something less than human. One was stabbed with a knife, another doused in boiling water, another raped and jailed.</p>	<p>这些来自不同国家的妇女有一个共同的梦想：走出她们村子里的贫困生活。然而，帮别人做家务的工作却让她们陷入了某种牢狱，受雇于不把她们当人对待的雇主。她们中有被刀捅过的，有被沸水浇身的，还有被强奸之后入狱的。</p>
<p>With his latest project, photographer Steve McCurry, best known for his work in war-torn countries like Afghanistan, has documented the</p>	<p>摄影师史蒂夫·麦柯里(Steve McCurry)以他在饱受战争蹂躏的国家、比如阿富汗的工作而闻名。他用自己最新的工作记录了这些来自印度尼西亚、尼泊尔</p>

<p>suffering of women from Indonesia, Nepal and the Philippines who endured a myriad of abuses while working for families elsewhere in Asia and the Middle East.</p>	<p>尔和菲律宾的妇女的苦难，这些妇女在给亚洲和中东国家的家庭工作中遭受了无数的虐待。</p>
<p>“They’re at the complete mercy of these people who see them almost like slaves: ‘You’re my property, you’ll do what I say,’” Mr. McCurry, 64, said. “They go home, and they’re disfigured, and they don’t have money, and they’re psychologically scarred. They end up coming home humiliated, and it becomes like a stigma. In a way, their lives are ruined.”</p>	<p>“她们完全凭任那些人支配，那些人把她们几乎像奴隶那样对待：‘你是我的财产，我让你干什么，你就得干什么。’”64岁的麦柯里说。“她们回到家中后面目全非，她们没有钱，但心理伤痕累累。她们饱受羞辱回到家中，好像干了丢脸的事情。从某种意义上来说，她们的人生被毁掉了。”</p>
<p>It is not necessarily a new story. A Malaysian couple was recently sentenced to be hanged for murdering their Indonesian maid by starving her, the latest in a series of headline-grabbing outrages. Responding to horrific treatment in countries like Saudi Arabia, the International Labor Organization, or ILO, a branch of the United Nations, passed a treaty to protect domestic workers in 2011.</p>	<p>这其实并不是一个新故事。一对马来西亚夫妇最近因谋杀罪被判处绞刑，因为他们饿死了他们雇佣的印尼女佣，这是一系列引人注目的暴行中最新的一例。联合国分支机构国际劳工组织(International Labor Organization, 简称ILO)，为应对比如沙特阿拉伯等国发生的虐待女佣问题，于2011年通过一项条约，以保护从事家务的工人。</p>
<p>Yet the abuses continue, and only 14 countries have ratified the treaty.Mr. McCurry has always had an eye for portraits, for the survivors who make it through war. His best-known picture, known simply as “Afghan girl,” is of a 12-year-old Afghan girl with green eyes staring straight at the camera, published by National Geographic in 1985.</p>	<p>然而，虐待仍在继续，上述条约只在14个国家正式生效。麦柯里一直对肖像照有特别的眼力，能捕捉到战争幸存者的面部表情。他最有名的那张名为“阿富汗少女”的照片，发表在1985年的一期美国《国家地理》杂志上，照片上是一名12岁的阿富汗女孩，她绿色的眼睛直视着镜头。</p>
<p>These new photos are unsettling. In several, the young women show their scars. One Indonesian woman displays her naked back, with purple scars that look something like wings, from boiling water poured on her in Malaysia. A Nepali woman cradles her pregnant belly, the proof of her rape while working in the Middle East — and how she was</p>	<p>他的新照片令人不安。在一些照片中，年轻的女性展示出自己的伤疤。一名印度尼西亚妇女展示了自己赤裸的背部，上面有看似翅膀的紫色疤痕，是她在马来西亚被沸水浇身的后果。一名尼泊尔女子捧着自已怀孕的肚子，那是她在中东工作时被强奸的证明，而她却因通奸罪被判了监禁。</p>

jailed for adultery afterward.	
Some women stare straight at the camera, but not with the defiance shown by other subjects of Mr. McCurry. Instead, their eyes show pain, and almost beg viewers to pay attention to what happened. Mr. McCurry described taking such a portrait as a collaboration with his subject.	有的妇女眼睛直视摄像头，但不以麦柯里拍摄的其他对象的那种蔑视的眼光，而是充满痛苦的眼光，几乎是在恳求观众，希望他们关心发生了的事情。麦柯里把肖像照描述为自己与摄影对象的一次合作。
"I think the best way to actually photograph somebody is to really look into their eyes," he said. "The eyes are so expressive, they say so much about a person ... I find it more direct and more simple and more honest to shoot people looking straight into my lens."	"我觉得拍摄人的最好方法，是直对他们的眼睛，"他说。"眼睛的表情如此丰富，它们如此之深地表达着人的内心.....我觉得，拍摄直视镜头的人是更直接、更简单、更诚实的方法。"
Mr. McCurry, who has spent about 35 years in Asia, came to this project through Karen Emmons, 54, a Bangkok-based journalist who became interested in the abuse of domestic workers about seven years ago, while researching an ILO report in Indonesia. After winning a small grant from the ILO, she enlisted Mr. McCurry to take the photographs, hoping that his skill and stature could win more attention for the women.	在亚洲工作了已约 35 年的麦柯里，是通过凯伦·埃蒙斯(Karen Emmons)接触到这个项目的，54 岁的埃蒙斯是一位驻曼谷的记者，大约七年前，她在印度尼西亚为国际劳工组织的一份报告做研究时，开始感兴趣家务工人受虐待的问题。在得到国际劳工组织的一笔小经费之后，她请了麦柯里来拍照片，希望能通过他的摄影技巧和名声为这些妇女赢得更多的关注。
They visited shelters in Hong Kong and women back in the Philippines, Indonesia and Nepal, spending a week in each place. Ms. Emmons paved the way for Mr. McCurry at each stop, working with local aid groups to find women willing to be photographed.	他们去了香港的庇护所，还采访了返回菲律宾、印度尼西亚和尼泊尔的妇女，在每个地方呆上一周。埃蒙斯在每个地方为麦柯里做准备工作，通过与当地救援组织合作，寻找愿意被拍照的女性。
Ms. Emmons said she was after scars.	埃蒙斯说，她要找的是有伤疤的人。
"I had trouble getting to people to begin with, as soon as I said I'm looking for people with scars," she admitted. "Some thought it would traumatize the women. Some thought it was just sensational. I said, 'It's	"开始时，只要我说我要找有伤疤的人，就很难找到人，"她承认。"有些人认为，那会给这些妇女带来精神创伤。有些人认为，那只是为了哗众取宠。我说，'展示证据很重要。你不能只是说有这种事。人们不能只听说，他们需要

<p>important you show the evidence. You can't just talk about it. People can't just hear about it, they have to see it."If a woman was willing, Ms. Emmons spent an hour or two talking to her before introducing Mr. McCurry. She said she was wary of potential pitfalls, of bringing a male photographer into take sometimes deeply personal pictures.</p>	<p>看到证据。”如果一位妇女答应被拍照，埃蒙斯会花一两个小时和她交谈，然后把她介绍给麦柯里。她说，带一个男摄影师来拍有时是涉及很深的私人情况的照片，她对可能遇到的困难十分谨慎。</p>
<p>Some women had been disowned by their families. One was in hiding. And one woman — Ms. Emmons said she counted more than 30 scars on her — married a man after she came home. He also came to the photo shoot.</p>	<p>有些妇女的家庭已经断绝与她们的关系。有一位在隐藏之中。还有一位妇女回家后与一名男子结了婚，埃蒙斯说，在这位妇女身上数到 30 多条伤疤，她的男人也来到了照片拍摄点。</p>
<p>Mr. McCurry said that they also often had advocates at the photo shoots to talk to the women.</p>	<p>麦柯里说，为这些女性倡导权利的人也常来照片拍摄点与她们交谈。</p>
<p>"We wanted to tell them that this terrible evil act had to be exposed, just for humanity's sake," Mr. McCurry said. "And then I think if you've been wronged like that, you just want people to know that this act happened, and that you were the victim."</p>	<p>“我们想告诉她们，只是出于为了人类的缘故，需要将这些可怕的罪恶行径公诸于世，”麦柯里说。“而且我觉得，如果你受了这样的委屈，你会想让人们知道发生了这种事情，而且你是受害者。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20141015/c15lens-abuse</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20141015/c15lens-abuse</p>
<p>Poverty and Uncertainty for Widows of Syrian 'Freedom Fighters'</p>	<p>叙利亚“自由战士”的遗孀</p>
<p>When the first "Martyrs' Wives" residence opened in Ramtha, Jordan, in 2012, local residents and Islamic charities embraced the Syrian refugee widows and families who lost husbands fighting the Assad government. About a dozen of these buildings have sprung up near the Syrian border, a testament to the almost 200,000 lives lost in the conflict.</p>	<p>2012 年，当第一批“烈士遗孀”住宅楼在约旦拉姆萨开放时，当地居民和伊斯兰慈善机构纷纷对这些逃难的叙利亚孀妇和家属表示接纳——这些人的丈夫在抗击阿萨德政府的过程中牺牲。叙利亚边境附近出现了十多座这种建筑，是导致近 20 万人丧生的这场冲突的一种见证。</p>
<p>But instead of being honored guests, the survivors of these observant Muslim men are increasingly seen as an unwelcome burden. The costs of helping refugees is straining the economies of the countries that</p>	<p>但是，这些严守规矩的穆斯林男子的未亡人非但没有被当做尊贵的客人，反而日益被视作不受欢迎的负担。帮助难民的开支正在影响叙利亚邻国的经济发展。而且，人们对昨日的“自由斗士”有了更复杂的看法。许多人的丈夫为</p>

<p>neighbor Syria. And yesterday's "freedom fighters" are now seen in a more complicated way. The more militant religious factions that many of the husbands fought with are considered potentially dangerous for Jordan and for many of the Gulf nations supporting Islamic charities.</p>	<p>之奋战的较为激进的宗派，如今被认为可能会对约旦，以及许多支撑伊斯兰慈善机构的海湾国家造成威胁。</p>
<p>Tanya Habjouqa, a Jordanian-born and Texas-raised photographer, has been documenting the lives of several of these women and their families for the last two years. Along with the reporter Suha Maayeh, she has gained their trust, obtaining a rare, intimate view of these women — who cover themselves totally except for their eyes the few times they venture outside. "They can't leave, they can't show their faces and they can't show their bodies," Ms. Habjouqa said. "These are women that you rarely gain access to but it was so hard to tell their stories visually. It took a lot of banging my head against the wall to figure out what would make them feel safe."</p>	<p>坦娅·哈布朱卡(Tanya Habjouqa)是一名在约旦出生、在美国德克萨斯州长大的摄影师。过去两年，她一直在记录其中几名女性及她们家人的生活。她与记者苏哈·马耶(Suha Maayeh)一起取得了她们的信任，由此才得以罕见地近距离观察这些女子——在斗胆外出时，她们会把自己完全包裹起来，只把双眼露在外面。“她们不能离开，不能露出脸，不能暴露身体，”哈布朱卡说。“几乎无法接近她们，从视觉角度来讲述她们的故事也非常困难。我绞尽脑汁才弄明白怎样才能让她们觉得安全。”</p>
<p>The women are "extremely vulnerable," she said, because the conflict in which their husbands died is no longer considered a revolution but a complex civil war with sectarian and religious overtones.</p>	<p>这些女人“非常脆弱”，她说，因为她们的丈夫为之献身的冲突不再被人当做一场革命，而是成了一场充满派别与宗教含义的复杂内战。</p>
<p>Now the widows rarely go out except to the market, because they fear being preyed upon by local men. Their daughters quit going to school at age 10 or 11 and spend their days sitting at home with little to do. One teenager told Ms Habjouqa that she spent her days "looking at the rug and counting ants."</p>	<p>如今，因为担心遭当地男子侵犯，除了去集市，这些孀妇很少出门。她们的女儿在10或11岁就会辍学，然后待在家里，无所事事。一名少女告诉哈布朱卡，她每天消磨时光的方法就是“盯着地毯数蚂蚁”。</p>
<p>Unable to work, the women live in poverty and are completely reliant on the Islamic charities that run the buildings. There is a strict sundown curfew, and rules for the female residents prohibit high heels, plucking</p>	<p>由于无法工作，这些女人生活贫困，完全依赖于运营这些建筑的伊斯兰慈善机构。日落之后，这里会严格实行宵禁，而且针对女性住户的规定禁止她们穿高跟鞋、修眉毛，甚至嚼口香糖。</p>

eyebrows and even chewing gum.	
Some of the widows chafe under the rules enforced by the Islamic charities, while others accept them as appropriate for their religious beliefs in order to protect their modesty.	有些孀妇对伊斯兰慈善机构执行的规定感到不满，其他人则全盘接纳，认为这些规定符合她们的宗教信仰，是为了维护她们的庄重感。
Almost all of the women would not allow Ms. Habjouqa to photograph their faces, although some agreed that girls younger than 10 could show their faces. Most said that was for religious reasons, but some also did not want the charities that run the buildings to know they had allowed journalists inside. Ms. Habjouqa befriended several of the widows, but had to operate under severe restrictions. In deference to her subjects' safety concerns, Ms. Habjouqa is using only their first initials in her story.	几乎所有女性都不允许哈布朱卡拍摄她们的面部，虽然有些人同意10岁以下的女孩可以把脸露出来。大部分人表示，这是出于宗教原因，但是还有人是因为不想让运营这些建筑的慈善机构知道她们曾让记者进入。哈布朱卡与其中几名孀妇成了朋友，但是不得不在严格的限制下行动。考虑到对方的安全顾虑，哈布朱卡在故事中只用了她们名字的首字母。
The women are different from their chronicler, who is married to a Palestinian lawyer, has two small children and divides her time between Israel and Jordan. Ms. Habjouqa describes herself as much more liberal than her subjects, but adds that they often surprised her.	这些女人与她们的记录者不同。哈布朱卡嫁给了一名巴勒斯坦律师，有两个年幼的孩子，经常往来于以色列与约旦之间。哈布朱卡说，与她的拍摄对象相比，自己的自由主义色彩要浓厚得多，但她还说，她们经常让她吃惊。
"These women are some of the most sexually frank of any women that I have ever encountered in my life," she said, "and they are quite dark and funny."	"她们是我一生中所遇到的在性方面最直白的女人，"她说，"而且她们非常沉郁，也很有趣。"
They are also practical and understand the dangers of their situation. It is common for foreign donors to come by and offer their assistance — and then inquire if they have any teenage daughters available for marriage. While none of the widows have allowed daughters under 15 to be wed, they know that marriage may be the only way out of their current impoverished and vulnerable circumstances. Actually, the	她们也很实际，知道自身处境的危险性。经常有外国捐赠者前来提出给予帮助——然后问她们是否有十多岁的女儿可以出嫁。虽然没有哪个孀妇曾经允许15岁以下的女儿嫁人，但她们知道，婚姻可能是帮她们逃脱目前的贫困和弱势地位的唯一途径。哈布朱卡说，其实，偶尔举行的小型婚礼会为这些女性提供唯一的社交消遣，最常见的礼物就是女式内衣，偶尔会是脱毛工具。

<p>occasional small wedding party supplies the only social distraction for these women, Ms. Habjouqa said, with the most common gifts being lingerie or the occasional hair-removal device.</p>	
<p>In September, one of her teenage subjects who had sworn that she would marry for love agreed to become the second wife of a well-off Saudi. She told Ms. Habjouqa that she had “no other choice but dying slowly in the apartment.”</p>	<p>今年9月，作为她拍摄对象的一名少女同意嫁给一个富裕的沙特阿拉伯人当二老婆——她曾发誓要为爱结婚。她告诉哈布朱卡，自己“没有其他选择，恐怕只能在公寓里慢慢死去”。</p>
<p>Ms. Habjouqa titled the project “Tomorrow There Will Be Apricots” after an Arab proverb that she says is not as hopeful as it may sound.</p>	<p>哈布朱卡给这个系列起名《明天会有杏子吃》(Tomorrow There Will Be Apricots)。这是一则阿拉伯谚语。她说，这句话并不像它听起来那样充满希望。</p>
<p>“It is much darker,” she said. “The implication is that tomorrow never comes.”</p>	<p>“要沉重多了，”她说。“它隐含的意思是，明天永远不会到来。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20141104/c04lens-widows</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20141104/c04lens-widows</p>
<p>Photographing the Moments Between War and Peace</p>	<p>一线间，战争与和平</p>
<p>You can’t just flip through James Hill’s new book, “Somewhere Between War and Peace,” for a quick survey of his 20-years-and-counting career. Not only because the images are stark and demanding — but you’re also physically prevented. The pages are cut to different lengths, and the shorter pages carry Mr. Hill’s stories behind the photos. Thumb through, and you’ll land solely on those pictureless, text-only pages.</p>	<p>你无法只靠快速翻阅詹姆斯·希尔(James Hill)的新书《战争与和平之间》来了解他已有20载、而且年头还在累加的职业生涯。这不仅是因为书中的照片鲜明而情感强烈——你实际上也做不到快速翻阅。书页被裁剪成了不同长度，短一些的书页写有希尔照片背后的故事。用拇指顶着拨过这本书，你只会停在那些没有图片、唯有文字的书页上。</p>
<p>To view, much less appreciate, his pictures, you must take your time and pick apart those pages. He asks readers not merely to view, but also to contemplate and absorb. That it’s a tactile experience makes sense. He describes this project in feely terms.</p>	<p>要看——更不用说欣赏——他的照片，你必须慢慢来，挑开那些书页。他请读者不仅要看，还要思忖、汲取。说这是一个触觉体验是有道理的。他用触人心灵的语言描述这个拍摄项目。</p>
<p>“I think journalists and photojournalists experience a lot of raw emotion</p>	<p>“我觉得记者和摄影记者在工作时是要经历很多真情流露的，”他说。“回头再</p>

<p>when they work," he said. "Going back to those emotions is not so simple because the feelings themselves are not so simple."</p>	<p>去感受这些情感并不容易，因为这些情感本身就并不简单。”</p>
<p>Mr. Hill began his career in 1991 after deciding not to follow his father into corporate finance. He took a year to travel — with a camera he would fall in love with — and “find himself.” He was accepted into a photography program in London. “I immediately went out and bought some black clothes,” he wrote.</p>	<p>希尔决定不步父亲后尘从事公司财务之后，于1991年开始了他的职业生涯。他用了一年时间旅行——与一部他心爱的相机一起——并“寻找自己”。他被伦敦的一个摄影课程录取了。“我立刻出门买了几件黑衣服，”他写道。</p>
<p>His book begins and ends with black-and-white pictures of particular personal significance. The first is of a military retiree donning a bowler hat who reminded him of his ex-parachutist World War II veteran father; the last, an image of sublimity — his wife floating in a pool outside Rome, utterly tranquil. In between, there is gorgeous full color, yet even those pictures exude a certain grayness. Ambiguity can confound any project tackling conflict, whether it's the justness of the American wars in Iraq or Afghanistan or the seemingly endless fighting in Nagorno-Karabakh, Georgia, Azerbaijan and other former Soviet republics. Or the moral grayness of charming an arms dealer into sitting for a portrait. Mr. Hill has seen some terrible things and made them beautiful. Each of these images, especially his war coverage, refuses to release Mr. Hill from its grip.</p>	<p>他的书以对他个人具有特别意义的黑白照片开始和完结。第一张是一位戴礼帽的退伍军人，他令希尔想起了他身为前伞兵、二战老兵的父亲；最后一张，是一幅至美画面——他的妻子漂浮在罗马城外的一个泳池中，全然安详。开头结尾之间，是美艳饱和的色彩，但甚至那些照片都散发着灰暗之感。暧昧的特性可以让任何触及冲突的摄影变得扑朔迷离，无论是关于美国在伊拉克或阿富汗的战争的正当性，或是关于在纳戈尔诺-卡拉巴赫、格鲁吉亚、阿塞拜疆和其他前苏联加盟共和国的看似永无休止的战事的正当性。抑或是吸引一位军火商坐下来，为他拍张肖像照这一行为所处的道德灰色地带。希尔目睹过一些可怖的事物，然后把它们变得美丽。这里的每一张照片，特别是他对于战争的报道，都紧紧扼住希尔的心魄。</p>
<p>“I think a lot of photographers find it's difficult to digest what they've been through,” he said. “It's painful for those who have witnessed this violence to relive those moments, and understand also the fine line between being the observer and being the participant in these things.”</p>	<p>“我认为很多摄影师都觉得消化他们所经历的事情很难，”他说。“对那些目睹了这样的暴力的人来说，从那些时刻中解放出来，并理解在这些事情中作为一名旁观者和一名参与者的微妙界限，是痛苦的。”</p>
<p>Yet bearing witness was why photography appealed to him. When it felt</p>	<p>但见证历史正是摄影吸引他的原因。当他觉得是时候将作品集集成书之时，</p>

<p>right to compile a book, Mr. Hill scoured through thousands of photos, looking for pictures that meant the most to him, regardless of the historic occasion or whether he even knew the subject. "The idea wasn't to do a greatest hits," he said. And the text in this project – which took two years to write – was as integral as the images, expanding on the moment or meaning of any given picture.</p>	<p>希尔翻阅了数千张照片，寻找对他意义最为重大的那些，无论拍摄的历史时刻是什么，或拍摄对象是否是他认识的人。“当时的想法不是要做一个最佳照片精选，”他说。这项报道项目中的文字部分——用了两年时间写就——与照片一样不可或缺，文字展开讲述了每张照片捕捉到的时刻，或照片的意义。</p>
<p>"The stories aren't that long," he said, "but in fact it was much harder than I imagined to be precise with my feelings." He drew from his diaries, yet there were occasions when long-ago pictures triggered an elusive memory, where image was sharp but the context hazy. The photo of the young man asleep after the Russian Orthodox Easter stumped Mr. Hill. His diaries didn't help and the contact sheets got him only so far. Still, the mystery itself is important.</p>	<p>“这些故事并没有那么长，”他说，“但事实上，准确描述我的感觉比我想象得要难得多。”他从他的日记中寻找过去，但时有年代久远的照片触发难以言述的回忆，在那些回忆里，图像是鲜明的，而故事背景一片微茫。一张一个男人在俄罗斯东正教复活节后熟睡的照片让希尔满腹疑惑。他的日记和联络簿都没帮上忙。然而，这个谜本身就是重要的。</p>
<p>"His identity remains a mystery, but it does not matter," Mr. Hill wrote. "Sometimes a photograph is only a hint, a souvenir of a forgotten moment – one of the thousands making up the jigsaw of our lives."</p>	<p>“他的身份一直是个谜，但是这没关系，”希尔写道。“有时，一张照片只是一丝提示，一个来自某个被遗忘的时间点——那数千个组成我们人生的拼图的时间点中的一个——的纪念品。</p>
<p>In his introduction, Mr. Hill described his life as a photographer as occupying an emotional limbo, where he uneasily tries for a balance between living life in the present and living with the past. "I am caught between the duty to remember and the desire to erase," he wrote.</p>	<p>在他的导言中，希尔将他作为一名摄影师的生活描述为盘踞于情感的中间地带，在那里，他焦虑地竭力找寻活在当下和背负过去两者间的平衡。“我被困在了记住的义务和遗忘的渴望之间，”他写道。</p>
<p>"Between War and Peace" is full of such divisions, and all the explorations in between. "I talk, in the book, about the reality you experience in war: That it's this fine edge – it's a difficult one to walk on because the pain sits in front of you," he said.</p>	<p>《战争与和平之间》充斥着这样的分裂，以及这中间的种种探索。“在这本书里，我谈论了你在战争中所经历的现实：正是这纤细的边缘——这是一个很难在其上行走的边缘，因为那痛楚就在你面前，”他说。</p>
<p>Recalling that first image of the man in the hat, Mr. Hill expanded on</p>	<p>回忆起那第一张戴帽子的男人的照片，希尔展开叙说了那张照片是如何触动</p>

<p>how that photo spoke to him, how much the man meant to him even though he was a stranger in a crowd, and about his father's completely opposite reaction to trying to make sense of conflict.</p>	<p>他的心灵、那个男人——即使他只是人群中的一个陌生人——对他多么重要，以及他父亲试图理解战争时产生的截然相反的反应。</p>
<p>"It's funny, my father always found it impossible to talk to me about his military career and his generation," Mr. Hill said. "I know he saw a lot of action but something in him always found it too painful or too difficult to talk about with me, and I felt he had a different role. He was a combatant and I was a photographer," yet they both went into their situations with a sense of duty, and both saw unimaginable horrors.</p>	<p>"很好笑，我的父亲一直都无法和我谈起他的军事生涯和他那一代人，"希尔说。"我知道他目睹了许多行动，但是他内心的某种东西总是让他觉得与我谈论起这些太痛苦、或者太难了，我觉得他扮演了一个不同的角色。他曾是一名作战士兵，而我是一个摄影师，"但他们两个都带着一种使命感投身了他们所处的境地，他们两个也都目睹了无法想象的恐怖。</p>
<p>"I respect and understand that it was hard to do this, and that my father was someone very different from me — yet I found a lot more in common with him than I thought," Mr. Hill said. "We're not so far away as we think in this — we're all much more closer in our experiences and together than we imagine."</p>	<p>"我尊重、且明白这样做很难，我的父亲是一个与我非常不同的人——但我发现了我和他比我想的多得多的共同点，"希尔说。"在这件事上，我们不像我们想的那样相距那么远——我们都比我们想象得在经历上更贴近、更沉着。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150127/c27war</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150127/c27war</p>
<p>Celebrating the Chinese Lion Dance</p>	<p>美国舞狮者：狮身之下的中华情结</p>
<p>Southern Chinese lion dancing comes from an ancient tale: Terrorized by a mythical monster, a horde of villagers descended from the mountains and huddled under an enormous monster of their own in an attempt to repel the beast. Year after year, to the accompaniment of firecracker bursts and drums, the ritual is repeated as protection against evil spirits. At least that's one version.</p>	<p>中国南方的舞狮起源于一个古代传说：由于害怕一只神兽，一群村民从山中下来，挤在一个自制的巨型怪兽身下，试图将神兽赶走。年复一年，舞狮作为一个辟邪的仪式伴随着爆竹和击鼓声上演。至少这是一种说法。</p>
<p>"Everyone tells it differently," said Jason Lam.</p>	<p>"每个人的说法都不一样”，杰森·林(Jason Lam)说道。</p>
<p>For him, lion dancing was an easy transition from martial arts, and from middle school to college. He was a regular practitioner of the</p>	<p>对他来说，舞狮是自武术、及自中学到大学的一个轻松过渡。他经常身着沉重且复杂的戏服做出快步的舞狮招式。像多数舞狮表演者一样，他在周年纪</p>

<p>quick-footed routine performed under heavy and intricate costumes. Like most lion dancers, he took to the stage during anniversaries, birthdays, store openings and parades for celebrations like the Chinese New Year, Feb. 19 this year. While studying at the International Center of Photography last year, Mr. Lam decided to step outside the lion costume to view the tradition he said serves as a hinge between his Asian ancestry and American upbringing. Friends in San Francisco, where Mr. Lam is from, put him in touch with the Wan Chi Ming Hung Gar Institute in Manhattan. There, he spent nine months documenting a brotherhood of young martial arts enthusiasts and performers expressing their heritage.</p>	<p>念日、生日、店铺开张和庆祝春节等节庆游行时表演。今年的春节在2月19日。在去年于国际摄影中心(International Center of Photography)学习时,杰森·林决定从舞狮的戏服中抽出身来,从其外审视这个传统习俗——他认为舞狮是一条联结着他的亚裔背景和在美成长经历的纽带。杰森·林来自旧金山,那里的朋友把他介绍给了位于曼哈顿的温志明洪拳国术总会(Wan Chi Ming Hung Gar Institute)。在那里,他花了九个月的时间,记录了一群年轻武术爱好者、同时也是一群将自身文化遗产外化的表演者之间的兄弟情谊。</p>
<p>"You're one person at home with a Chinese name and another person outside with an English name," Mr. Lam said. His portfolio from this time, "Inside the Lion," captures dancers, most of them first-generation Chinese-Americans, training, performing and interacting in vivid garb with an American landscape that often stands in stark contrast.</p>	<p>"在家里用着中文名的你是一个人,在外面用着英文名的你又是另外一个人了,"杰森·林说。他这个时期的作品——《狮身之下》("Inside the Lion")——捕捉的是多为第一代中国移民的舞狮者如何训练、表演,及在栩栩如生的戏服之中,与时常和这一切形成鲜明反差的美国风景交融。</p>
<p>"Lion dancing is our way of not only paying tribute to this ancient culture," Mr. Lam said. "It is also our chance to hold on to the past while living in the present."</p>	<p>"我们舞狮不仅仅是为了向此古老文化致敬,"杰森·林说。"这也给了我们一个机会,让我们在活在当下的同时,心存过去。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150227/c27dance</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150227/c27dance</p>
<p>Scenes From the Ebola Crisis Earn Photography Pulitzer</p>	<p>记录埃博拉,普利策获奖作品背后的故事</p>
<p>Daniel Berehulak was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for feature photography on Monday for his coverage of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa for The New York Times. The staff of the St Louis Post-Dispatch won the prize for Breaking News Photography for their coverage of the</p>	<p>周一,丹尼尔·贝雷胡拉克(Daniel Berehulak)凭借为《纽约时报》拍摄的记录西非埃博拉疫情的作品,赢得了普利策专题摄影奖。《圣路易斯邮报快报》(St Louis Post-Dispatch)的员工对密苏里州弗格森警方枪杀迈克尔·布朗(Michael Brown)一事的报道,赢得了普利策突发新闻摄影奖。</p>

<p>aftermath of the police shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri.</p>	
<p>Mr. Berehulak, a freelance photographer who works mostly for the Times, has spent four months since August covering the Ebola crisis in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. As he covered the story's full arc, he took few breaks and many precautions.</p>	<p>自由摄影师贝雷胡拉克主要为时报工作,他从去年8月开始花了四个月的时间报道利比里亚、塞拉利昂和几内亚的埃博拉危机。在报道事件发展的整个过程中,他几乎没有休息,而且采取了很多预防措施。</p>
<p>"This award makes me think of all the people that shared their lives with me so that I was able to document this ghastly and horrible virus," Mr. Berehulak said. "It preys on our humanity – on everything that makes us human. People can't hold their loved ones in their last dying moments because that's when the virus is the most potent." At one point, he set up a makeshift studio at a treatment center to make portraits of those on the front lines of the disease, from doctors to gravediggers.</p>	<p>"这个奖让我想起了所有与我分享生活故事的人,有了他们我才能记录下这种可怕的病毒,"贝雷胡拉克说。"它吞噬了我们的人性——吞噬了所有让人成为人的情感。人们不能在至爱之人奄奄一息时抱住他们,因为此时病毒最强。"他曾一度在治疗中心设立了临时工作室,记录工作在疫情前线的人们的身影,从医生到掘墓人。</p>
<p>"Daniel's images are those that have become the most memorable of the tragedy," said Michele McNally, the Times's director of photography. "He would not let go of the story, spent as much time as he could and was very patient in letting the situations unfold before him. It is a combination of superb photography, impactful storytelling and persistence and bravery that makes these pictures resonate."</p>	<p>"丹尼尔的作品已经成为这场悲剧中最令人难忘的照片,"《纽约时报》摄影总监米歇尔·麦克纳利(Michele McNally)说。"他紧紧抓住这个故事不放,会花尽可能多的时间,耐心等待各种事态在他面前发生。这是精湛的摄影技术、有力的叙事,以及坚持和勇敢品质的结合,这些因素使得照片能够引发共鸣。"</p>
<p>Monday's announcement by Columbia University, which administers the prizes, marks the seventh photography Pulitzer for the Times. The Times also had two finalists in the breaking news category with group entries from Gaza (Sergey Ponomarev, Tyler Hicks and Wissam Nassar) and from Ukraine (Mauricio Lima, Sergey Ponomarev and Uriel Sinai).</p>	<p>管理该奖项的哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)第七次将普利策摄影奖颁发给时报。时报还有两组作品进入了突发新闻摄影奖的角逐名单,入围作品来自加沙(谢尔盖·波诺马廖夫[Sergey Ponomarev]、泰勒·希克斯[Tyler Hicks]和维萨姆·内萨尔[Wissam Nassar])和乌克兰(毛里齐奥·利马[Mauricio Lima]、谢尔盖·波诺马廖夫和尤利尔·西奈[Uriel Sinai])。</p>

<p>David Furst, the Times's international picture editor, said he decided to send Mr. Berehulak to West Africa because he knew Mr. Berehulak would dig in. For Mr. Berehulak, the decision was simple, despite the dangers, because, he said, the virus was "affecting all of mankind." To cover the story, he had to take many precautions, often encasing himself from head to toe in protective gear, while confronting extreme physical and emotional hardships.</p>	<p>时报国际图片编辑戴维·富尔斯特(David Furst)表示,他当时决定派贝雷胡拉克前往西非,是因为他知道贝雷胡拉克会深入挖掘事件。对于贝雷胡拉克来说,这个决定很简单,尽管存在危险,因为他表示,这种病毒"正在影响整个人类"。为了进行报道,他需要采取很多预防措施,经常用防护装备将自己从头到脚包起来,同时还要直面身体及情绪上极其艰难的时刻。</p>
<p>"Daniel was a veteran of war zones, but this was a new kind of danger," Mr. Furst said. "He had to face senseless death day after day, and it was soul crushing. He was not ever able to let his guard down and was working in excruciating heat with layers of protection."</p>	<p>"丹尼尔是行走战地的老兵,但这是一种新危险,"富尔斯特说。"他每天都要面对无谓的死亡,这让他备受折磨。他不能放下防备,要一直穿戴着一层层的防护装置,汗流浹背地开展工作。"</p>
<p>Mr. Berehulak was so immersed in the story that he did not want to leave, and he ended up staying in West Africa 67 days straight before taking a break.</p>	<p>贝雷胡拉克专注于报道,根本不想离开,连续在西非待了67天后才稍事休息。</p>
<p>"Monrovia was being ravaged and there were bodies lying in the street," he said of the capital of Liberia. "Burial teams couldn't pick up bodies fast enough, and the Ebola treatment facilities were overflowing. I felt it was my responsibility to stay there for as long as I could because my photographs were being seen by people around the world."</p>	<p>"蒙罗维亚正在被摧毁,大街上有很多尸体,"他形容利比里亚首都时说。"入殓队收尸的速度不够快,埃博拉治疗设施人满为患。我觉得有责任待久一点,因为我的照片能被全世界的人们看到。"</p>
<p>Despite the global attention, he said he was "shocked" at the time that few news organizations were sending journalists to cover the outbreak. There were people who did very important work, he said, but there were "many organizations that didn't devote their efforts and journalistic abilities to this important story."</p>	<p>尽管受到了全球关注,他说当发现没有几家新闻机构派记者报道疫情时,他还是感到了"震惊"。他说,有人在这里做了非常重要的工作,但"许多机构都没有把精力和新闻报道的资源,投入到这个重要的事件上"。</p>
<p>Mr. Berehulak grew up on a farm an hour and a half from Sydney,</p>	<p>贝雷胡拉克在距离澳大利亚悉尼一个半小时车程的一座农场上长大。二战</p>

<p>Australia, where his parents settled after emigrating from Ukraine after World War II. He became interested in photography as a child and took pictures as he traveled as a college volleyball player. After his sister died of Lupus when he was 23, he said he "realized that life was short" and decided to turn his passion for photography into a career.</p>	<p>后, 他的父母从乌克兰移民来这里定居。小时候他就开始对摄影感兴趣, 当他作为大学排球运动员前往各地时, 总会拍摄照片。23 岁时, 他的一个姐妹死于红斑狼疮, 他说自己“意识到了生命的短暂”, 决定把自己对摄影的热情变成职业。</p>
<p>He was hired by Getty in 2005 in London and transferred to India four years later. He resigned in 2013 to be able to "pursue more long-term projects," and started freelancing, mostly for Times. Represented by Getty Images Reportage, Mr. Berehulak has worked in more than 50 countries and won three World Press Photo awards, as well as the John Faber Award from the Overseas Press Club. In February, he was named photographer of the year in the reportage category in the Pictures of the Year International Contest.</p>	<p>2005 年, 他在伦敦被 Getty 聘用, 并于四年后被派驻印度。2013 年, 他为了能“开展更多的长期项目”而辞职, 之后开始担任自由职业者, 期间主要在为时报工作。贝拉胡拉克由 Getty 图片报道(Getty Images Reportage)代表, 曾在 50 多个国家工作, 并曾三次获得世界新闻摄影大赛 (World Press Photo, 中文常称为“荷赛”)奖项, 以及海外记者俱乐部(Overseas Press Club)颁发的约翰·费伯奖(John Faber Award)。2 月, 他在全球年度图片奖 (Pictures of the Year International) 中获得了报道类年度摄影师的称号。</p>
<p>"You need to spend time and treat the people you photograph with the utmost respect and show them in the most dignified way possible," Mr. Berehulak said. "Everyone is human and I don't see any hierarchy. That's a fundamental part of portraying people and people's lives."</p>	<p>“你需要付出时间, 用最大的尊重来对待你所拍摄的人物, 并用最有尊严的方式来展现他们,” 贝拉胡拉克说。“每个人都是人, 我看不到任何等级。对于描述人和人们的生活, 这是很基本的一点。”</p>
<p>And for him, covering Ebola so intensively was ultimately about portraying people, to show not just the bodies, but how the disease tore apart families and communities. It was, he said, daunting.</p>	<p>在他看来, 如此集中地报道埃博拉, 说到底是在描绘人, 不只是展示尸体, 还要展现疾病是如何让家庭和社区分崩离析的。他说, 这令人望而生畏。</p>
<p>"Covering the spread and devastating impact of the Ebola virus in West Africa is by far the most challenging and important assignment of my career," he said in remarks to the Times newsroom. "It was not war in the conventional sense, it was not a conflict that was wholly visible. But it was in so many ways a battle that captivated and frightened the</p>	<p>“报道埃博拉病毒在西非的蔓延和它所造成的灾难性影响, 是我职业生涯中所从事的最最具有挑战性也最重要的任务,” 他在对时报编辑部发表的讲话中说。“它不是常规意义上的战争, 不是一场完全可见的冲突。但它在很多方面都是一场令世界关注和恐惧的战斗。说我从来没感到害怕, 那是在撒谎。”</p>

world. And I would be lying to say I was not also afraid at times.”	
But it was the strength and resilience that he witnessed among people that kept him going.	不过，他在人们身上见到的那种力量和坚韧，成了他前进的动力。
“I watched a father attempt to care for his 8-year-old son, not being able to hold him, to comfort him in the last moments of his young life,” he said. “I saw families struggle with the devastation of not being able to respectfully bury and say farewell to their loved ones, and the overwhelming fear of stigma. Pictures make connections between people regardless of culture, language or geography. A camera is a voice to share somebody;s story, and each picture is proof that our jobs do matter.”	“我看到一名父亲试图照料他8岁的儿子，但却不能抱住他，在他幼小生命的最后时刻给他安慰，”他说。“我看到一个个家庭受到打击，他们无法以有尊严的方式埋葬挚爱的人，并与他们道别，而且还因为可能蒙受耻辱而怀有巨大的恐惧。图片能在人与人之间建立一种联系，不论文化、语言和地理位置。相机是分享他人故事的一种声音，而且每张图片也证明了我们的工作的确有意义。”
The Pulitzer Prize for International reporting went to the New York Times staff for its coverage of the ebola crisis.	《纽约时报》的埃博拉系列报道获得了普利策国际报道奖。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150421/c21lens-pulitzer	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150421/c21lens-pulitzer
On Mount Everest, Surviving an Earthquake and an Avalanche	摄影师讲述珠穆朗玛峰雪崩险情
Roberto Schmidt, the chief photographer for South Asia for Agence France-Presse, was at the Mount Everest base camp in Nepal when an avalanche triggered by a massive earthquake hit. His dramatic images of the avalanche and its aftermath were published around the world. Mr. Schmidt, 49, recounted his experiences in a phone conversation with James Estrin, which has been edited.	罗伯托·施密特(Roberto Schmidt)是法新社(Agence France-Presse)南亚首席摄影师。当强烈地震引发雪崩时，他正在尼泊尔的珠峰大本营。他所拍摄的雪崩及其后续影响的照片惊心动魄，被发表在了世界各地。49岁的施密特在与詹姆斯·埃斯特林(James Estrin)的电话交谈中回忆了自己的这段经历，以下是经过编辑的谈话内容。
Q. Why were you at the base camp?	问：你为何会在大本营？
A. We had planned to do a couple of stories at the base camp a year after the disastrous avalanche that killed 16 Sherpa guides. Ammu Kannampilly, a reporter who is the bureau chief for the A.F.P. office in	答：一年前那次灾难性的雪崩共导致16名夏尔巴人向导丧生，我们原本打算在大本营制作几个相关报道。记者阿穆·康南皮利(Ammu Kannampilly)是法新社尼泊尔分社社长，她当时和我在一起，也在拍摄视频。地震发生时

<p>Nepal, was with me and also doing video. It was a coincidence that I was there when the earthquake hit.</p>	<p>我恰好在那里，这纯属巧合。</p>
<p>Q. What was that like?</p>	<p>问：当时的情况如何？</p>
<p>A. Unexpected. We had just arrived and I had walked up a little ahead of my colleague Ammu, and we were staying in a tent camp that a trekking company had up there. I got to the main tent – a dining tent – maybe five meters long by two-and-a-half meters wide. I was just relaxing there after the hike up. The base camp is over 5,000 meters high, and for someone who is not used to it, that elevation can be pretty taxing. Ammu came in and was joking with me and then the ground started shaking.</p>	<p>答：完全出人意料。我们刚刚抵达那里，我走在同事阿穆前面一些，我们待在一个徒步旅行公司在那儿设立的帐篷营地里。我去了主帐篷——一个用餐帐篷——它可能5米长，2.5米宽。当时我就在那里进行登山后的放松。大本营的海拔有5000多米，对于那些不适应它的人，这个高度可能会让人非常吃力。阿穆走进来和我开玩笑，然后地面就开始震动。</p>
<p>The funny thing is I thought the tremor was caused by an avalanche. I had no idea that there was an avalanche starting to form and that it was caused by a massive earthquake with the epicenter just west of Kathmandu. We walked out of the tent to see what was happening and then we heard this very loud, deep rumbling noise. Though I am far from an expert mountaineer, I knew something was coming. It was a very cloudy day so you couldn't see anything when you looked up.</p>	<p>有意思的是，我以为震动是由雪崩引起的。我完全不知道雪崩正在形成，而且它是由一场大地震引起的，它的震中就在加德满都西边一点。我们走出帐篷，想看看是什么情况，然后我们就听到了那种巨大的、轰隆隆的声响。尽管我远非专业登山者，也知道即将有事发生。当天阴云密布，抬起头时什么都看不到。</p>
<p>The noise got deeper and stronger and Ammu rushed into the tent to get her camera. I turned to my left and looked up and suddenly out of the clouds came this massive exploding avalanche of snow that looked like a cloud. I just had time to raise my camera and shoot three frames. As I looked through the viewfinder, I thought, "Man, I'm shooting too tight." I then dove into the tent and shouted to Ammu, "Get down, get down, get down!" because this thing was right on top of us. I don't</p>	<p>这种噪音变得越来越深沉而强烈，阿穆冲进帐篷去拿相机。我转向左边，抬起头，大规模的爆炸性雪崩突然冲破云雾。我刚好来得及举起相机，拍了三帧。当我朝取景器里看时，我想，“天呐，我离得太近了。”我连忙躲进帐篷，朝阿穆呼喊“趴下，趴下，趴下！”，因为这东西就在我们头顶。我不记得是趴在地上，还是躲到桌子下面了。</p>

remember hitting the ground or getting under the table.	
There was a sudden wind and then just a crash like a wave. It was like when you're in the ocean and you measure the waves wrong and a wave comes and crashes over you and you're tumbling right-side down, right-side up. You have no idea what's happening.	突然吹来一阵风，雪崩像波浪一样涌来。就像是你在海上的时候，对波浪的大小估算有误，一个浪打来，砸到你头上，让你整个人翻来滚去，根本不知道发生了什么。
I came to rest on my back, but I think a table might have been near my legs protecting me. All I could hear was, "pat, pat, pat," the snow accumulating on top of me. I was in a panic and thinking: "I don't want to die. I'm going to be buried alive. I don't want to die like this."	我最后后背着地，停了下来，我认为我的腿旁边可能有张桌子保护了我。我只能听到“啪啪啪”的声音，雪正在我的头顶堆积。我当时很慌，心想，“我不想死。我要被活埋了。我不想这样死去。”
I'm in complete and utter survival mode and I'm trying to keep things away from my face. And then suddenly there was complete silence – everything was done.	我当时为了保住性命，奋力挣扎，试着不让任何东西遮住我的脸。突然间，四周一片寂静，一切都结束了。
Ammu called, "Roberto, Roberto," and I asked if she was O.K. She said she was, but she was in pain. At that point, two arms reached in, pulled my arm and dragged me up. The Sherpa had taken refuge under a log and was trying to pick us up out of the snow. My left leg was pinned under a chair and there were tons of stuff on top of me. Once I was standing, I could see I was in one piece and could move my arms and my legs. I was conscious and what seemed to me at the time clearheaded and I thought, "I'm alive; I'm good to go."	当时阿穆呼喊道，“罗伯托、罗伯托”，我问她是否还好，她说还好，但她其实处在疼痛之中。那时，两只手伸了过来，抓住我的手臂，把我拉了上来。那个夏尔巴人此前躲在了一根圆木下面，他当时正在试着把我们从雪里拉出来。我的左腿被绊在了一把椅子下面，头顶上有无数的东西。当我站起来时，发现自己基本完好无损，胳膊和腿还能动。我是有意识的，在当时感觉自己似乎头脑清醒，我想，“我还活着；可以开始了。”
Q. That's amazing fortune.	问：这真的太幸运了。
A. What are the odds of one, being at base camp during an earthquake, and, two, surviving an avalanche? Wow. What just happened? Then I realized that I'm on a huge story, I survived and I needed to get to work.	答：第一，在地震期间身处大本营；第二，能在雪崩中活下来，这样的几率有多大？哇，刚才发生了什么？然后我才意识到自己经历了一个重大事件，我活了下来，接着需要开始工作。
I asked Pasang Sherpa, a fantastic man with a big heart, please help me	帕桑·夏尔巴(Pasang Sherpa)是个非常不错的人，心胸宽广，我请求他帮我

<p>look for my camera, and he did. He found it and handed me the camera, which was basically encased in a block of ice. And, oh my God, it was working! So I cleaned it up as best as I could while he was looking for survivors in other tents.</p>	<p>寻找相机，他照办了。他找到了相机，把它递给我，当时相机基本被包裹在一个冰块里。而且，天呐，它还能用！所以我尽力对它进行了清理，他则去其他帐篷寻找幸存者了。</p>
<p>Q. So you're alive and your camera is working. What do you do?</p>	<p>问：你还活着，而且你的相机还能工作。你做了些什么？</p>
<p>A. One of our porters had hurt his leg, it was probably broken, so we took out a sleeping bag and made a makeshift stretcher. As we carried him away I started taking pictures. At one point a rescue guy told me I should stop taking pictures and help out. I said, "Tell me what to do." I ended up helping a little with the very limited knowledge that I have.</p>	<p>答：我们的一个搬运工的腿受了伤，很可能是骨折，所以我们拿出一个睡袋，做了一个临时担架。我们把他抬走后，我开始拍照片。当时有个救援人员跟我讲，我应该停止拍照，去帮忙。我说，“告诉我应该做什么。”最后，我以非常有限的知识帮了一点忙。</p>
<p>I took a man who was completely shellshocked down to a medical tent for people who were less seriously injured. His leg wasn't working and he kept saying that he didn't want to die and that he wanted to see his son. I told him I have a 3-month-old boy and we talked about them as we walked. I left him at the tent and then went back and started taking more pictures.</p>	<p>我把一个完全处于震惊之中的人带到了一个为伤势并非特别严重的人准备的医疗帐篷里。他的腿已经不听使唤，并且一直在说我不想死，想见自己的儿子。我告诉他，我有个3个月大的儿子，我们一边走，一边谈论他们。我把他留在帐篷里，然后回去，拍了更多照片。</p>
<p>Q. It sounds like you were on autopilot.</p>	<p>问：听起来好像你的举动都是下意识的。</p>
<p>A. I knew I was on a big story and I needed to work. I was in shock and it was really difficult to move because we weren't acclimatized to the height. You do the best you can.</p>	<p>答：我知道我经历了一个重大事件，我需要工作。我当时还处于震惊之中，而且行动非常困难，因为我们还不适应那个高度。你只能尽力而为。</p>
<p>Q. How did you get your images out?</p>	<p>问：你是如何把图片发出去的？</p>
<p>A. The weather was really, really bad so I had to wait until the next morning to connect my satellite terminal and phone. The first thing in the morning, choppers started arriving at the base camp to evacuate the critically injured, so I had pictures of that to transmit, too.</p>	<p>答：天气真的非常、非常糟糕，所以我必须等到次日上午才能连上我的卫星终端和电话。上午第一件事，直升机开始抵达大本营来转移那些伤势严重的人，所以我还要传输那些照片。</p>

All of this time there were more aftershocks and you could hear avalanches happening nearby but you couldn't see them.	在这段时间，有很多余震，你能听见附近有雪崩，但你看不见它们。
Q. It sounds terrifying.	问：听起来很可怕。
A. For someone who's not used to that it was pretty scary.	答：对那些不习惯这种情况的人，真的非常可怕。
Q. You've been in some dangerous situations — you've covered war.	问：你原来也曾身处险境——你曾做过战地记者。
A. The thing is not knowing and not understanding very well what's happening.	答：问题是，你不知道，也不是非常理解正在发生的事。
Nature is very powerful and is something you can't control. In war you can think, "Should I get closer or should I not get closer?" It's sort of a gut feeling. You read other people's reactions. There seems to be a little bit of measure of how far you want to push it or not. In a way it feels like you have a little bit of control.	自然的力量非常强大，超出了你的控制范围。在战争中，你还可以思考，“我应不应该再靠近一点，我是否不该靠得更近了？”这是一种直觉。你可以看到别人的反应。似乎你可以在一定程度上做出选择，冒险或不冒险。所以，从某种层面而言，你似乎拥有一点控制权。
In this situation there is nothing. You are just there. You have no control over anything. Everything is happening around you and you just pray that somebody is watching over you and that you will make it through.	在这种情况下，什么都没有。你就是在那里而已。你无法控制任何事。事情发生在你身边，你只能祈祷有人在守护着你，你能顺利扛过一切。
You work as fast as you can, as best as you can and when you have enough you get out. The risks are high and you don't really understand what is happening around you, so once you get enough pictures you just leave.	尽可能快地工作，尽最大努力工作，拍够了后就赶快离开。风险很高，你真的不知道周围发生了什么事情，因此一旦拍完足够的照片就马上离开。
Q. How did you get down?	问：你是怎么下山的？
A. As soon as I knew I had a lot of pictures of the evacuations, I didn't think that staying to get more images was worth the risk. So I transmitted the pictures as quickly as I could — I didn't even check if they had arrived. I closed everything down and we started walking down. After 40 minutes there was an aftershock that was very, very	答：我一发现自己已经拍了很多关于撤离的照片，我就觉得冒险留在那儿拍更多照片并不值得。因此，我尽可能快地传输照片，我甚至都没检查照片是否传到。我关掉了所有器材，开始往下走。40分钟后，发生了一次非常强烈的余震，我能听见另一场雪崩到来的声音。

strong and I could hear another avalanche coming.	
We walked down the mountain, stopped at the first town, had something to eat, then kept on walking to the next town. It was about a four-hour walk. On Tuesday, we got a helicopter ride to Lukla and arrived in Kathmandu on Wednesday.	我们走下山，在路经的第一个小镇停了下来，吃点东西，然后继续上路前往下一个城镇。大约走了四个小时。周二，我们乘坐直升机到了卢卡拉，周三抵达加德满都。
Q. What did you learn from this experience?	问：你从这次经历中学到了什么？
A. I already knew that nature is very, very powerful and you are nothing. We think we control things and we really don't. But this was reinforced.	答：我早就知道大自然非常、非常强大，而我们非常渺小。我们觉得我们能够掌控事物，实际上却做不到。现在，我更是对此深信不疑。
I feel very, very lucky that I was able to be there, survive it and tell the story. And once again, as a journalist I witnessed the cohesiveness of humans in the face of tragedy. Everybody really pulled together. Everyone was helping. It is always comforting to see people coming together to pull through a difficult situation.	我觉得自己非常、非常幸运，能够出现在那里，而且活了下来，可以讲述这些故事。作为一名记者，我再次见证了人类面对灾难时的凝聚力。大家齐心协力，每个人都在帮忙。看到人们一起渡过难关，总能让人感到欣慰。
You are always torn between helping out or taking pictures. It's a constant conflict. What do you do at that moment? What is your call?	你总会陷入帮忙还是拍照的两难境地。这种纠结不会停歇。你在那一刻会怎么做？你的决定是什么？
I think I'm better at taking pictures than in helping people because that's what I know how to do. It's my job. But if people need help, you help as best as you can. I'm not a doctor, but even a kind word to someone or helping out here or there goes a long way. I think it's possible to do both.	与帮助别人相比，我觉得自己更擅长拍照，因为我知道该怎么拍照。这是我的工作。但如果有人需要帮助，就要尽力帮忙。我不是医生，但一句友善的话，或者这里那里帮点小忙，都会大有帮助。我觉得两者兼顾的可能性是存在的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150512/c12lens-everest	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150512/c12lens-everest
Great Men (Mostly) Through History	权力的美学：看领袖们喜欢怎样的肖像
In the 19th century, eminent smart guys like the Scottish author Thomas Carlyle popularized the Great Man theory, the idea that history was a shapeless wad of ground beef till a great man came along to	十九世纪的苏格兰作家托马斯·卡莱尔(Thomas Carlyle)等著名的聪明人士曾大力宣扬伟人理论，其主要思想是，历史原本是一团没有形状的牛肉馅，直到出现了一位伟大人物，将其塑造成一个坚实的汉堡包。至少用某种语言

<p>make a sturdy hamburger of it. Or something like that. Carlyle had his contemporary critics, of course, but confronted with images from "Portraits of Power," a fine art photo project by Alejandro Almaraz, he might have reconsidered his theory.</p>	<p>来说是这样。当然，卡莱尔有过同时代的批评者，但面对亚历杭德罗·阿尔玛拉兹(Alejandro Almaraz)艺术摄影项目《权力的肖像》(Portraits of Power)中的图片，卡莱尔也许会重新考虑自己的理论。</p>
<p>Mr. Almaraz, a photographer, teacher and researcher based in Buenos Aires, superimposed pictures of various national leaders within a single frame, a ghostly layer cake of movers and shakers. The individual likenesses of history's notables — those of which monuments and statues are made — are overlaid into sameness. The project comprises mostly men — Margaret Thatcher alone, with her helmet dome of iron-willed hair, stands out — but picking the individual greats out of the composites isn't the point.</p>	<p>阿尔玛拉兹是布宜诺斯艾利斯的一位摄影师、教师兼研究人员，他把各个国家领导人的肖像叠加起来，合成为一个框架中的图片，得到这些呼风唤雨人物的幽灵般的千层饼。这些历史重要人物的个人肖象、这些成为纪念碑和雕塑的个体形象，被叠加成具有高度同一性的图片。这个项目主要由男性构成，只有玛格丽特·撒切尔(Margaret Thatcher)意志坚强的、钢盔般的头发颇为突出，但是，从这些合成中认出具体的某位伟人并不是项目的目的。</p>
<p>Mr. Almaraz noted the sameness in how leaders presented themselves to the people, an "aesthetic of power," he said.</p>	<p>阿尔玛拉兹指出，领导人如何把自己呈现在人民面前的方式具有同一性，这是一种“权力审美”，他说。</p>
<p>"The idea was very simple," Mr. Almaraz said. "I was trying to show how power depicted itself."</p>	<p>"这个计划的想法很简单，"阿尔玛拉兹说。"我在尝试展示权力如何刻画自身。"</p>
<p>To make the images, he plunged into the library with his camera, setting up what he called a "little photo studio." He would copy photographs of some of the harder-to-find portraits — including paintings, if necessary — and some of his finished productions combine dozens of faces. Others, not as many: the overlays of the North Korean Kim dynasty appear relatively easier to read because, unrestrained by term limits, they clung to power far longer. Teeth make an appearance only in latter-day frames — in the 20th century, power is a clenched smile.</p>	<p>为了制作图片，他带着自己的相机一头扎进图书馆，建了一个他称之为“小照相馆”的工作场所。他翻拍了一些不容易找到的肖像，如果有必要的话，还包括了一些画像，他制作的图片有些结合了几十个面孔。有些则没有那么多：朝鲜金氏王朝的肖像叠加看上去比较容易认，因为由于没有任期限制，金家人把持权力的时间长得多。牙齿只是在近代肖像中才出现的——权力在20世纪是紧咬牙齿的微笑。</p>

<p>And so Mr. Almaraz forces the viewer to think of the powerful in the agglomerate, as an anonymous or monolithic group for study by sociologists. Behold the world's leaders' shared traits: 20th-century United States presidents favored a clean-shaven look. They were all white (slide 2). All the presidents of South Africa since apartheid ended have been black. Prime ministers of imperial Japan preferred splashy uniforms; Finnish presidents, suits. North Vietnamese presidential portraits are cropped close and stare right at you, like a terrifying passport photo snapped by a shaking hand. Mexican presidents sit back from the camera and prefer to pose in front of bookshelves.</p>	<p>就这样，阿尔玛拉兹迫使观众从汇集的整体上思考权力，把权力作为一个匿名或单一的社会学研究对象。让我们来看看世界领导人的共同特征吧：20世纪的美国总统喜欢胡子刮净的样子。他们都是白人（幻灯片2）。南非自从结束了种族隔离制度以后，所有的总统都是黑人。大日本帝国的首相喜欢穿耀眼的制服；芬兰总统喜欢穿西装。越南民主共和国主席的肖像有更多的面部、而且眼睛直盯着你，像是用颤抖的手拍下的一张可怕的护照相片。墨西哥总统坐在离相机远点儿的位置上，而且喜欢用书架作背景。</p>
<p>The homogeneity also dictated how Mr. Almaraz grouped images, to a certain extent. "The position of the head, the guy in the background — when these images change, I start a new portrait," he said. "The pictures tell me when I have to finish a series." So within a time frame of, say, the Soviet Union, 1917 to 1991, the leaders of the Communist regime present themselves similarly, and a visual continuity prevails. But presidents of the subsequent Russian Federation strive less for a "fearless leader" look and more of a "Look, we're open, mainstream global politicians in unflashy suits, who invite your business and mean no harm" kind of look (Putin excepted).</p>	<p>同质性在一定程度上也决定了阿尔玛拉兹如何组合图片。“头的位置，背景中的人，如果照片中的这些东西有变化，我就开始制作一张新图片，”他说。“照片决定了我何时结束一个系列。”在一个时间框架内，比如在1917年至1991年的苏联，共产党政权的领导人以类似的方式展示自己，因此形成了一种视觉上的连续性。但苏联之后的俄罗斯联邦总统寻求更多的，不是“无所畏惧的领袖”的形象，而是一种“你看，我们是开放的、身着单调西装的全球主流政治家，我们欢迎你们的企业，我们不会伤害你们”的形象（除了普京）。</p>
<p>Carlyle believed in heroes and in the ability of individual heroes to sculpt history out of an era's raw materials. But from a 21st century perspective, that view seems outdated, and Mr. Almaraz's composites serve to undermine that theory instantly and visually. Many, from some 21st century perspectives, have a cynical view of power, especially any</p>	<p>卡莱尔相信英雄、相信英雄个人用一个时代的原材料塑造历史的能力。但是，从21世纪的角度来看，这种观点似乎已经过时了，阿尔玛拉兹的合成图片具有在瞬间和视觉上挖该理论墙角的作用。许多人以21世纪的角度，对权力持怀疑态度，尤其是对自称能给人们带来好处的权力，所以，这些合成图片中幽灵般的形象暗示了权力的恐怖，就连阿尔玛拉兹都感受到了其令人不</p>

<p>good that it might profess to serve, so the ghostliness of the pictures hints at the menace of power, an unnerving quality that touches even Mr. Almaraz.</p>	<p>安的特征。</p>
<p>"To be honest, it's not the kind of image that I would like to have in my house," he said. "But some of them, I think are very beautiful."</p>	<p>"实话说，这不是那种我想挂在我房间里的图片，"他说。"但我觉得他们中的一些很美。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150805/c05lens-great-men</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150805/c05lens-great-men</p>
<p>In China, Single Women Live by Their Own Rules</p>	<p>我的人生我做主，中国“剩女”对标签说不</p>
<p>Chen Xin's life has all the trappings of success. At 32, she makes a comfortable salary as a researcher at a nongovernmental organization in Beijing, travels several times a year, lectures on climate issues and has an active social life.</p>	<p>陈欣（音）的生活处处显露着她的成功。32岁的她是北京一家非政府组织的研究人员，拿着不错的薪水，一年多次外出旅行，开讲座谈气候问题，有丰富的社交生活。</p>
<p>But the few times Ms. Xin visits her parents in her hometown, Quzhou, they're not interested in hearing about her latest adventures. It's her love life — or lack of one — they prefer to discuss.</p>	<p>但几次回到家乡衢州探望父母时，他们没兴趣听她最新的冒险活动。他们更愿意讨论她的爱情生活——或缺少爱情生活的问题。</p>
<p>Ms. Xin is among thousands of women living in Beijing and Shanghai, who are considered "shengnu" — leftover women — a term widely used by society and the state-run media when referring to unmarried women past the age of 27. Though many single women have recently begun to push back on the term, traditional attitudes among China's older generation still prevail: Get married young or risk becoming unwanted goods.</p>	<p>北京和上海有成千上万的“剩女”——中国社会及官方媒体广泛使用这个词语指代过了27岁还没结婚的女性，陈欣就是其中之一。虽然很多单身女性最近开始抵抗这个称号，但中国老一代人的传统观念仍然盛行：早点结婚，否则就会变成没人要的商品。</p>
<p>Klaudia Lech, a photographer based in Oslo, was researching women's rights in China, when she noticed articles popping up online about the plight of these women. There are 20 million more men under the age of 30 than women in China, according to official news reports, yet</p>	<p>在奥斯陆工作的摄影师克劳迪娅·莱赫(Klaudia Lech)研究中国女性的权利问题时，注意到网上出现很多有关这些女性的境况的文章。根据官方新闻报道，中国30岁以下男性比女性多出2000万，但很多未婚男性都是在农村地区务农，收入很少。由于丈夫传统上要比妻子挣得多，那些像陈欣一样的高收</p>

<p>many unmarried men work as farmers in rural villages and have little income. And because it's traditional for husbands to make more than their wives, high earning women, like Ms. Xin, have to compete for the attentions of a smaller pool of eligible bachelors who live in the city. Ms. Lech, 24, said she was baffled by the frequent news reports, especially since they didn't humanize the women behind the numbers. They were missing a sense of who these women were, and how they were experiencing single life.</p>	<p>入女性必须为获得城市里少数符合条件的单身汉的关注而竞争。24岁的莱赫表示，频繁的新闻报道让她感到困扰，特别是因为这些报道没有体现数字背后这些女性作为人的属性。它们缺少对这些女性及她们如何过单身生活的认识。</p>
<p>"It wasn't reportage; it wasn't personal," she said. "It was statistics. I felt the word 'shengnu' was really offensive, and I couldn't understand how women could be called leftover and be O.K. with that."</p>	<p>"这不是新闻报道；也没有关注人，"她说。"这是统计数据。我觉得'剩女'这个词是令人反感的，我无法理解女性怎么会被称为剩女，而且还去接受这一称呼。"</p>
<p>Before traveling to Shanghai early last year, Ms. Lech mined Chinese dating sites looking for successful single women who would allow her to document their daily lives. She traveled to Beijing and spent several months living with many of the women she found online and received a grant from Lens Magazine China to continue documenting the story.</p>	<p>在去年早些时候前往上海之前，莱赫在中国的交友网站寻找愿意让她记录日常生活的成功单身女性。她去了北京，并与她在网上找到的很多女性共同生活了几个月。她获得了中国《Lens 视觉》杂志提供的资金，会继续记录这些故事。</p>
<p>The women she followed ranged in professions and interests, each with their own personal narrative about the single life. Zhu Chi, a 34-year-old television host, told Ms. Lech that she didn't want to compromise on a husband less successful than she was. Zhu Meiting, 29, an English teacher in Beijing, said she often lied to her family members about her dating life so they would stop setting her up on blind dates.</p>	<p>她追踪的这些女性的职业和兴趣各异，每个人都有着自己对单身生活的描述。34岁的电视台主持人朱池（音）告诉莱赫，她不想做出妥协，找一个不如自己成功的丈夫。29岁的朱美婷（音）在北京担任英语老师，她表示自己经常向家人撒谎，称自己在恋爱，这样他们就不会安排她相亲了。</p>
<p>Sabrina Wei, a 36-year-old entrepreneur, told Ms. Lech that she dated only foreign men who wouldn't judge her because of her age.</p>	<p>36岁的创业者萨布里娜·韦(Sabrina Wei)告诉莱赫，她只与不会因为年龄而评判她的外国男性约会。</p>
<p>"They go out, they eat dinner with friends, they do yoga, they even</p>	<p>"他们参加社交活动，和朋友吃饭，练瑜伽，甚至出国旅游，"莱希说道。"她</p>

<p>travel abroad," Ms. Lech said. "They have the lifestyle, so they don't really need to marry into this." To her surprise, Ms. Lech said, many of the women she spoke to didn't mind being called shengnu, rather it was the pressure to be married from their parents and family members that caused the most stress.</p>	<p>们可以自己过上这种生活，不需要为了得到这些而结婚。“让莱希意外的是，她接触的很多女性并不介意被叫作剩女，让她们最为焦虑的，反而是来自父母和亲戚逼婚的压力。</p>
<p>When she traveled home with Ms. Xin, her mother was initially furious with her daughter for allowing Ms. Lech to document her life.</p>	<p>当莱希跟着陈欣回老家时，她母亲一开始非常生气，因为女儿让莱希这样记录她的生活。</p>
<p>"The mother was afraid she would bring shame to her and her neighbors because she was showing the whole world she was not married," Ms. Lech said. "Even though she's a successful woman, she would come back home and be nothing in her mother's eyes because she is a single woman."</p>	<p>"母亲担心女儿会给她和街坊邻居丢脸，因为这样全世界都会知道她还没结婚，"莱希说。"即便她是一个成功的女性，但回到老家，在母亲眼里，她什么都不是，只是个单身女人。"</p>
<p>The mother eventually eased into the idea of Ms. Lech's project, and Ms. Lech continued to follow Ms. Xin and her family, including her two older siblings who were already married and had children.</p>	<p>母亲最终接受了这个拍摄项目的理念，莱希得以继续跟拍陈欣和她的亲戚，包括她的两个已经结婚生子的姐妹。</p>
<p>Traditionally, parents in China have played a major role in their children's married lives, even seeking potential partners at marriage markets. Every weekend, parents from the outskirts of Shanghai gather at the People's Park and post brief ads for their single children. The ads, written in Chinese, are typically straightforward – Good cook. Likes to read. Age: 29.</p>	<p>中国的父母历来在子女的婚姻生活中扮演重要角色，甚至到征婚市场上帮她们寻找潜在的对象。每个周末，都有不少来自上海市郊的家长们聚集在人民公园里，为自己单身的孩子张贴简短的征婚广告。这些广告通常写得非常直接明白，比如，厨艺好，喜欢读书，年龄 29 岁。</p>
<p>Missing from those ads were any sentiments of a deeper connection, Ms. Lech said, noting that the market felt more like a business exchange than a path to a romantic partnership.</p>	<p>莱希说，这些广告缺少更具内涵的任何感性的东西，还说这类市场感觉更像商业交易，而不是寻找浪漫伴侣的方式。</p>
<p>"What they need is love, and their experience is that love is not really</p>	<p>"她们需要的是爱情，但经验告诉她们，在中国，人们不讨论爱情，"她说。"人</p>

something you talk about in China," she said. "You talk about having a responsible husband."	们在乎的是找一个可靠的丈夫。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150817/c17lens-women	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20150817/c17lens-women
Chinese Adoptees at Home in America	被美国人收养的中国弃儿，他们过着怎样的生活？
Meng Han left China for Montana in the spring of 2014 to study English on a fellowship. Though she lived in a populous university town, she found it difficult to connect with her classmates and teachers.	2014 年春天，获得一项助学金的韩萌（Meng Han，音）离开中国，到蒙大拿州学英语。虽然住在一个人口众多的大学城里，她还是觉得难以跟同学和老师相处。
"I felt very lonely and isolated because all of the people around me were different," she said. "Lots of the people are white and there are very few Asians."	"我觉得非常孤单而且格格不入，因为身边都是和我不同的人，"她说。"这里很多白人，很少亚洲人。"
But just a few months in, she was surprised to meet several Chinese girls at a party organized by her English teacher. The thing is, they were all children, like Anaka, an 8-year-old girl. She sought out Anaka's mother, who explained that she had adopted the child in China's southern Guangdong Province.	但几个月后，在一次英语老师办的派对里，她意外地见到了几个中国女孩。关键在于她们都是小女孩，比如 8 岁的阿娜卡(Anaka)。韩萌找到了阿娜卡的母亲，她说自己是在中国南方的广东省收养这孩子的。
That unexpected discovery tugged at Ms. Han's emotions, since having worked for more than a decade as a newspaper photographer in Beijing, she had seen China's orphanages, where conditions were sometimes terrible. China recently abolished its one-child policy, and yet while the history of cultural preference for boys had once left many orphanages filled with girls, advocates said that parents have also abandoned boys and girls born with disabilities, unable to cope with the medical costs and societal stigma. Ms. Han wondered how the adoptees — now surrounded by "nice toys and nice homes" — felt in their new surroundings. Were they isolated? Did they feel lonely? Did they	这个意外的发现，触发了韩萌的好奇心，因为她在北京作过十多年的摄影记者，见过中国的孤儿院，那里的条件有时很可怕。中国最近取消了一孩政策，但重男轻女的文化曾导致许多孤儿院里全是女孩，据权益倡导人士说，还有的父母会抛弃天生残疾的男孩和女孩，因为他们难以承受医疗费用和社会歧视。韩萌想知道，如今拥有"美好的玩具和家园"的收养儿童在新环境是怎样的感受。他们有被孤立吗？他们感到孤独吗？他们想知道自己的亲生父母吗？在凭借一份新闻学助学金来到马里兰后，这些问题促使她立刻开始了一个摄影计划。

<p>wonder about their birth parents? Those questions led her to undertake a photo project once she got to Maryland on a journalism fellowship.</p>	
<p>"I wanted to tell the Chinese audience how the Chinese adopted live in America," she said, "and what kind of lives they have and what is different."</p>	<p>"我想告诉中国读者，中国收养儿童在美国的生活如何，"她说，"他们是过着怎样的生活，以及这与他们过去有什么不同。"</p>
<p>She sought out families through an online advertisement, and the first response came surprisingly enough from Cheryl Wu, a second-generation Chinese woman who had adopted her daughter from China's Jiangxi Province. Ms. Wu had taught children with special needs in Washington, D.C. "My job is to look after handicapped children," she said, "so I always hoped to adopt a child from a Chinese welfare house and take care of her myself."</p>	<p>她通过网上广告找到收养家庭，出乎意料的是，第一个回应她的是谢丽尔·吴（Cheryl Wu，音），一个第二代中国移民，她在中国江西省收养了女儿。谢丽尔曾在华盛顿教育有特殊需要的孩子。"我的工作照顾残疾儿童，"她说，"所以我一直希望能从中国福利院领养一个孩子，我自己来照顾。"</p>
<p>Ms. Wu introduced Ms. Han to a network of families with adopted children who often got together for parties and other occasions. Over about a year, she met some 30 families in 10 states, some through word of mouth, others when a nonprofit organization wrote about her project in a newsletter, and still more through a school where families brought children to learn Chinese and Chinese dance.</p>	<p>谢丽尔向韩萌介绍了一个收养儿童家庭网络。这些家庭经常在派对或其他场合上会面。大约一年时间里，韩萌认识了在10个州的约30个家庭，有的是通过别人介绍的，有的是因为某非营利组织在一篇新闻稿中报道了她的项目，更多则是通过学校认识的，家人会带孩子去那些学校学中文和中国的舞蹈。</p>
<p>"At the beginning, I felt very appreciative for the American families," Ms. Han said. "Otherwise these children will live in a bad situation in China."</p>	<p>"一开始我就很感谢这些美国家庭，"韩萌说。"如果没有他们，这些孩子在中国的生活状况便会很艰难了。"</p>
<p>Despite their current comfort, she learned of a common complication. "When they were teenagers — 11 years old, or 13 years old, or 14 years old — they always want to think about where they are, why they are here, why they are different," she said. "Where are my birth parents? Why did they give me up? Why did they abandon me on the street?"</p>	<p>虽然这些孩子目前生活安稳，但她也了解到他们中普遍存在的一个问题。"在他们的青少年时期，比如说11、13或是14岁时，他们经常都会想自己在哪里，为什么会在这里，为什么自己跟别人不一样，"她说。"我的亲生父母在哪里？他们为什么抛弃我？为什么把我丢在外面？"</p>

<p>Those questions led to different responses: from taking language and other cultural classes to visiting China when they were old enough.</p>	<p>收养儿童对这些问题的回答各有不同：有些人会报读语言和其他文化课程，另一些人则等到长大后前往中国。</p>
<p>“As adoptees enter adolescence and deal with issues all adolescents deal with, as part of identity development, some want to search for their roots and connect to the first or genetic family,” said Victor Groza, the director of the Child Welfare Fellows Program at the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University. “Others want to connect to their culture and are less concerned about the birth family and more about who they are as a cultural person. Others just want to establish who they are in the context of the peer and culture in which they live.”</p>	<p>“在收养儿童进入青春期，并面对所有青少年都会遇到的问题的时候，作为身份认同发展的一部分，一些人希望寻找自己的根源，了解自己的最初或亲生家庭，”凯斯西储大学曼德尔应用社会科学学院(Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University)儿童福利研究员项目主任维克多·格罗扎(Victor Groza)说。“还有一些人希望能够多了解自己的文化，对自己的亲生家庭没那么关心，而是更注重自己在文化上应如何自处。有些人只想跟从自己生活背景下的同辈和文化建立身份认同。”</p>
<p>Many of the children wish to find their birth parents, a process that is nearly impossible in China, since many were abandoned on the street without paperwork. Nor is there a national system that keeps track of these children or their birth parents. Others may just want to move on. Ms. Han tried to help one of her subjects find her birth parents through the hospital and local police department, but when she located the father, he acknowledged who he was, then drove away in his car.</p>	<p>许多收养儿童希望寻找自己的亲生父母，但鉴于他们很多都是被抛弃的，没有相应的记录，在中国寻亲几乎不可能。中国亦没有全国系统可以追踪记录这些孩子或他们的亲生父母。还有些孩子只是想把这些抛在脑后。韩萌曾试图帮助其中一个，通过医院和当地警方寻找她的亲生父母。但当她找到了这名收养儿童的父亲后，此人承认了自己是父亲，然后就驾车离开了。</p>
<p>Even if it is difficult to accept one’s own birth child later, through her work, Ms. Han has found that in general many Chinese appreciate and feel grateful that these orphans are adopted by Americans.</p>	<p>尽管很难在之后再接受自己的亲生孩子，但韩萌通过这个计划发现，整体来说，很多中国人对美国人收养这些孤儿的举动是心存感激的。</p>
<p>“I also feel so thankful that these children were given better lives by these American families,” Ms. Han said. “On the other hand, I would like to give Chinese adoptees voice. How they feel and how adoption impacts them in their lives. I hope that this project will be a culture</p>	<p>“我也很感谢这些美国家庭给了他们更好的生活，”韩萌说。“另一方面，我还想替这些华裔收养儿童发声，说出他们的感受和收养对他们生活的影响。我希望这个项目能成为一道文化桥梁。即使华裔收养儿童现在是美国公民身份，但仍与中国有着千丝万缕的联系。”</p>

bridge. Even if Chinese adoptees are Americans, they still have some connections to China.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20151217/c17lens-adoptees	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20151217/c17lens-adoptees
The Year in Pictures	图片中的 2015，大崩溃的一年
(Watch More Slide Show here.)	(点击这里查看 2015 年 1 至 6 月图片合集)
THIS was the year of the great unraveling, with international orders and borders challenged or broken, with thousands of deaths, vast flows of migrants and terrorist attacks on some of the most cherished symbols of civilization, both Western and Muslim.	今年真是大崩溃的一年，诸多国际秩序和边界受到挑战，或被破坏，有数以千计的死亡事件，大量移民迁徙，还有恐怖分子对一些备受珍视的文明符号进行袭击，这里面既有西方世界的也有穆斯林的。
Palmyra and Paris (twice). Aleppo, Homs, Kobani and even San Bernardino, Calif. The Syrian war grinds on, half the prewar population displaced or gone, and the Islamic State fills a vacuum created by sectarian struggle and Western fatigue.	它们包括巴尔米拉和巴黎（两次）、阿勒颇、霍姆斯、科巴尼，甚至还有加州的圣贝纳迪诺。叙利亚战争依然无休无止，这个国家战前人口的一半已经背井离乡或者死去，伊斯兰国填补了因教派纷争和西方社会倦怠而留下的真空。
The conflict spurred the migrants lapping against the shores of bourgeois Europe, a million or more, huddled in small boats or crammed into airless trucks, abused by human traffickers, thousands dead on the journey, prompting both empathy and backlash.	冲突引发的移民潮涌向资产阶级欧洲的海岸线，有一百万人，甚至更多，挤在一艘艘小船和一辆辆不通风的卡车里，遭受人贩子的虐待，数以千计的人在途中丧生，他们既触发了人们的同情，也引来了强烈抵制情绪。
Just look. The year is here.	看看吧。这就是我们刚刚度过的一年。
The outrages of Boko Haram and the Shabab in Africa. The abuse of the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. The war in Ukraine and the resurgence of the Taliban in Afghanistan. New tensions in the skies over the Baltics and a Russian plane shot down by a NATO country for the first time in decades.	博科哈拉姆和非洲青年党的暴行，缅甸少数民族罗辛亚人遭受的虐待，乌克兰国内冲突，塔利班在阿富汗的再度复苏，波罗的海上空出现的新的紧张关系，以及几十年来首次出现的北约成员国击落一架俄罗斯战机的情况。
The ruins still in Gaza, a year after a brutal and inconclusive war, and Israel hunkering down in a region losing its compass. Even the	一场残酷而无果的战争过去一年后，加沙地带依然遍布废墟，以色列在一个失去方向的地区慢慢煎熬着。就连精力十足的国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)

energetic secretary of state, John Kerry, has given up on serious negotiations for Mideast peace.	也放弃了就中东和平问题进行严肃协商。
So much uncertainty, anxiety, anomie, so many civilian victims: A crazed German pilot flew his plane into the French Alps; a Russian plane was destroyed over Sinai by what seemed to have been a bomb; attackers with automatic weapons killed 130 people in Paris in restaurants, a stadium and a concert hall.	这个世界有如此之多的不确定性、焦虑和社会失范，有许许多多平民受害：一名疯狂的德国飞行员将自己驾驶的客机撞向法国境内的阿尔卑斯山；一架俄罗斯客机在西奈半岛上空疑似被炸弹摧毁；持自动武器的数名袭击者在巴黎几家餐厅、一座体育场和一个音乐厅屠杀 130 人。
Even the Earth seemed slightly unhinged — the ice caps melting, sheep stuck in the smog of Beijing, huge snowstorms and floods, a major earthquake in Nepal, one of the world's poorest countries.	甚至地球自身似乎也有些错乱——冰帽在消融，北京深陷雾霾，世界上最贫穷的国家之一尼泊尔发生了数次大雪暴和洪灾，还有一次大地震。
And in the United States, it was a year of anger and protest against police brutality, with racial unrest ripping apart Baltimore and Ferguson, Mo. A massacre of black worshipers in a church in Charleston, S.C. Drought and terror in California, blows to the myth of paradise.	在美国，这是抗议警察暴行的愤怒之年，种族问题引起的骚乱撕裂了巴尔的摩和密苏里州的弗格森市。南卡罗来纳州查尔斯顿市的一座教堂发生屠杀黑人教徒事件。干旱和恐惧困扰着加州，沉重打击了这个传说中的天堂。
Presidential politics took on a carnival atmosphere during the pre-primary season, with an amazing cast of would-be successors to a grayer, grumpier Barack Obama. Bernie Sanders, the sort-of socialist from Vermont by way of Brooklyn, was giving Hillary Clinton a run, at least, for her mounds of campaign money. Donald J. Trump thrilled, amused and horrified, depending on your point of view, with his populist fulminations, his hairdo and his narcissism.	在初选阶段，这次总统竞选有一种杂耍团的气氛，有一众不可思议的候选人，有望接替头发更白、脾气更暴躁的贝拉克·奥巴马成为下任美国总统。来自佛蒙特州的伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)因出生于布鲁克林颇有几分社会主义者气质，他成为希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的有力竞争者，至少会让对方无法轻易获胜。唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)是个民粹主义喷子，又有那样的发型和自恋特征，让人感到兴奋、好笑和可怕，到底属于哪一种，取决于你怎么看。
But not all of the memorable events of the year were about loss, violence and terrorism.	但今年值得回忆的事并非都与丧失、暴力和恐怖主义有关。
The changing climate brought a historic if relatively toothless deal to cut carbon emissions and help the poorest countries cope.	在气候变化方面，我们达成了一项减少碳排放和帮助最贫穷国家应对这一问题的历史性协议，尽管它可能较难执行。

<p>The massacre in Charleston helped lower the Confederate flag over the South Carolina State House. The Supreme Court made same-sex marriages legal throughout the land.</p>	<p>在查尔斯顿屠杀事件的助推下，南卡罗来纳州州议会将其邦联旗帜降下。最高法院的一项裁决使得同性婚姻在美国各地变为合法。</p>
<p>The United States and the United Nations Security Council finally reached a deal to limit Iran's nuclear ambitions, promising some sanctions relief and opening a still-uncertain path toward a Syrian settlement.</p>	<p>美国和联合国安全理事会最终达成一项限制伊朗的核武器野心的协议，并承诺减轻制裁，由此还开辟了一条解决叙利亚问题的路径，尽管其中存在不确定性。</p>
<p>In another resolution of a longstanding diplomatic sore, the United States recognized Cuba. And Myanmar's military government seemed at last to recognize the political victory of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who stuck to her principles through decades of house arrest.</p>	<p>美国解决了另一个长期存在的外交心病，承认了古巴这个国家。缅甸军政府似乎最终认可了昂山素季在政治上取得的胜利，后者在数十年被软禁期间一直坚守自己的原则。</p>
<p>Meanwhile, American Pharoah won the Triple Crown, Serena Williams nearly won the Grand Slam and the New York Mets nearly (well, sort of nearly) won a World Series.</p>	<p>与此同时，名驹“美国法老”成为了赢得三大重要赛事的三冠王，塞雷娜·威廉姆斯(Serena Williams)差一点就赢得了大满贯，纽约大都会(New York Mets)也差一点（算是吧）赢得棒球联赛年度冠军。</p>
<p>Just look. The year is here.</p>	<p>看看吧。这就是过去的一年。</p>
<p>STEVEN ERLANGER</p>	<p>史蒂文·厄兰格</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20151223/c23erlanger</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20151223/c23erlanger</p>
<p>When Violence Hits Home in Chicago</p>	<p>第一现场：芝加哥枪支暴力，3天64人中枪</p>
<p>Last Memorial Day weekend, a team of New York Times photographers and reporters fanned out through Chicago to document how that city's violence had affected people and neighborhoods. New York Times staff photographer Todd Heisler describes how he and his colleagues sought to portray the story in new ways.</p>	<p>上周末的阵亡将士纪念日(Memorial Day)，《纽约时报》的一队摄影和文字记者分散到芝加哥各地，记录暴力对该市民众和社区的影响。《纽约时报》的摄影记者托德·海斯勒(Todd Heisler)介绍了他和同事是如何寻求以全新的方式呈现这次报道的。</p>
<p>Joshua Lott had just finished covering a news conference at Chicago Police Headquarters, where police officials announced the arrest of</p>	<p>乔舒亚·洛特(Joshua Lott)刚结束了对芝加哥警察局总部的一场新闻发布会的报道。在发布会上，警方宣布逮捕了100多名帮派成员。他们希望这次行</p>

<p>more than 100 gang members. Officials hoped this sweep would make a dent in the wave of gun violence that has plagued the city. As Mr. Lott was filing his photos at a nearby Starbucks, a woman ordered her coffee and walked out the door. Within seconds, she was mortally wounded by a stray bullet.</p>	<p>动能缓解困扰该市的枪支暴力浪潮。洛特在附近的一家星巴克上传照片期间，一名女子点了咖啡并走出店门。几秒钟后，她被一颗流弹击中身亡。</p>
<p>This was the third person he had seen shot this year.Chicago is going through yet another grim season of gun violence. While this sprawling city of 2.7 million people who live in dozens of neighborhoods is diverse, it is also segregated. That reality is alarmingly reflected by the victims of gun violence, with most bloodletting concentrated on the West and South Sides. The North Side, which I called home for many years, is mostly unaffected by the violence, save for a few pockets. Most neighborhoods see no shootings at all.</p>	<p>这是他今年看到的第三个遭枪击的人。芝加哥正在经历又一个严峻的枪支暴力高发期。这座庞大的城市生活着 270 万人，分布在几十个社区里。这是一个多元却又相互隔离的城市。这种现实体现在了枪支暴力的受害者上，令人担忧。大部分流血事件都集中在西区和南区。我曾住过多年的北区，除了几个小区域外基本不受暴力活动的影响。大部分社区根本不会看到枪击事件。</p>
<p>Mr. Lott, a Chicago native, has been covering crime in the city for The New York Times over the past year, working with the paper's local reporting staff. As things have unfortunately kept getting worse, coverage has expanded.</p>	<p>作为土生土长的芝加哥人，洛特过去一年里一直和报社在当地的报道团队合作，为《纽约时报》报道该市的犯罪问题。随着情况令人遗憾地持续恶化，报道范围扩大了。</p>
<p>The paper set out to cover intensively the many shootings over the Memorial Day weekend, a notoriously violent time in the city. The logistics were complicated: A month earlier, the Chicago bureau staff spent a weekend gathering preliminary data. As we headed into the holiday weekend, we had a dispatcher who listened to scanners 24 hours a day and communicated with the team of reporters and photographers via Slack. We also each listened to the scanners constantly.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》一开始是打算集中报道阵亡将士纪念日那个周末发生的多起枪击事件。这是该市有名的暴力事件多发时段。后勤安排很复杂：一个月前，芝加哥分社的员工用了一个周末收集初步数据。随着那个周末的临近，我们有了调度员，一天 24 小时监听警用频道，并通过 Slack 与记者和摄影师团队保持沟通。我们每个人也一直在听警用频道。</p>

<p>Mr. Lott, Alex Wroblewski, Sam Hodgson, Whitney Curtis and I worked round-the-clock on 12-hour shifts. Mr. Lott and Mr. Wroblewski, who both live in Chicago and have documented this story extensively, worked more or less from dusk to dawn. We put one photographer on the West Side and one on the South Side. About a dozen reporters worked overlapping nine-hour shifts. The challenge was that we were not necessarily covering new ground. The local news media have relentlessly chronicled this story, staffing overnight teams indefinitely to document this tragic cycle of violence. Photographers like Carlos Javier Ortiz and Jon Lowenstein have devoted years to exploring the complicated social aspects in communities affected by gun violence. Our goal was to cover the news, but with an added obligation to search for subtleties, to stop at scenes we might normally just drive past because they lacked visual drama. Or to visit places where shots rang out but no one – fortunately – was hit. To explore the rhythm of events that occur repeatedly, yet are all different in their own nuanced ways.</p>	<p>洛特、亚历克斯·罗布莱夫斯基(Alex Wroblewski)、萨姆·霍奇森(Sam Hodgson)、惠特尼·柯蒂斯(Whitney Curtis)和我全天值守, 12 个小时一班。住在芝加哥的洛特和罗布莱夫斯基全面记录了这次报道, 他们几乎是从黄昏一直工作到黎明。我们在西区和南区分别安排了一名摄影师。大约 12 名记者实行九小时轮班制, 各班次之间有重合。挑战在于, 我们报道的不一定是新领域。当地的新闻媒体一直在报道这个题材, 长期安排夜班团队记录这一不幸的暴力周期变化。卡洛斯·哈维尔·奥尔蒂斯(Carlos Javier Ortiz)和乔恩·洛温斯坦(Jon Lowenstein)等摄影师用了数年时间在受枪支暴力困扰的社区探究复杂的社会因素。我们的目标是报道新闻, 但同时还有一项责任, 那就是寻找微妙之处, 有一些场面因为视觉上缺乏戏剧性, 平常我们可能会略过, 但现在我们要停下来记录它们。或是探访那些响起过枪声但幸运的是无人被击中的地方。去探索那些事件的节奏, 它们反复发生, 但又在细微之处显露它们彼此是截然不同的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20160606/lens-when-violence-hits-home-in-chicago</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20160606/lens-when-violence-hits-home-in-chicago</p>
<p>Half a World Away, a Familiar Name</p>	<p>一位美军摄影师, 一段国民党的抗战史</p>
<p>A lot of people know about Syd Greenberg in China. Mind you, he hadn't been back there since the mid-1940s, when he was an Army Signal Corps photographer assigned to the China-Burma-India theater of operations, documenting how American and Chinese Nationalist troops fought the Japanese.</p>	<p>在中国, 很多人都知道希德·格林博格(Syd Greenberg)的事情。要知道自从 20 世纪 40 年代中期以来, 他就没有再到过中国。当时, 他作为美军陆军通讯部摄影师, 被派到中缅印战区, 记录美军与中国国民党部队如何抗击日军。</p>

<p>For decades, China's Communist government erased that episode from the collective memory. But efforts by amateur Chinese historians in recent years have shed a new light on that era, with a traveling exhibit culled from 23,000 photos from the United States National Archives.</p>	<p>有几十年的时间，中国共产党政府从人们的集体记忆中抹去了这段历史。但是近年来，中国一些业余历史研究者努力让人们对这个时期增进了一些了解，他们从美国国家档案馆的 2.3 万张相关照片中选取了一些照片，举办了一个巡回展。</p>
<p>"The name Greenberg is quite familiar to me," said Huan Yan, an architect near Hong Kong who helped put together the show, National Memories. "I found Greenberg's name many times on the backs of the photos. When we did the exhibit, we put his pictures in a special section."</p>	<p>该展览名为“国家记忆”(National Memories)。在香港附近工作、协助开办该展的建筑师晏欢说，“我非常熟悉格林博格的名字，有很多次，我都在照片的背面发现了他的签名。筹备这个展览时，我们把他的照片放在一个特别单元里。”</p>
<p>Mr. Greenberg will be remembered Saturday at a memorial service in New Canaan, Conn., where he had lived since the 1950s. He died in January after sustaining injuries in a car accident in October. He was 92.</p>	<p>格林博格的纪念仪式将于周六在康涅狄格州的新迦南举行。他从 20 世纪 50 年代起一直在这里定居。去年 10 月他在车祸中受伤，于今年 1 月去世，享年 92 岁。</p>
<p>Though most of his neighbors knew him as the town's photographer — when he wasn't at his day job at a custom lab — he endeared himself to many people he never met through his military service.</p>	<p>大多数邻居都知道他是镇上的摄影师——他白天在一个客户定制冲印室上班，业余时间就拍照——但是有更多他从未见过的人通过他在军队服役时拍摄的照片深深爱上了他。</p>
<p>"These exhibits tell the Chinese people a bit about their history, which they didn't know about before," said John Easterbrook, the grandson of Gen. Joseph Stilwell, who commanded American troops in the China-Burma-India theater. "After 1949, the role of the Nationalist government and soldiers in defeating Japan was totally submerged. At that point, it was only the Reds who defeated the Japanese. But in the last 10 years, this part of history has been opening up."</p>	<p>“这些展览可以向中国人民讲述一点他们自己的历史，一点他们此前并不知道的历史，”中缅印战区的美军指挥官约瑟夫·史迪威将军(Gen. Joseph Stilwell)的外孙约翰·伊斯特布鲁克(John Easterbrook)说。“1949 年之后，国民党政府和军人在抗日战争中扮演的角色被掩盖了。当时，好像只有共产党打败了日本人。但在最近 10 年间，这部分历史被揭开了。”</p>
<p>Born on the Lower East Side, Mr. Greenberg and his family moved to Brooklyn when he was a teenager, said his son Philip, who is also a</p>	<p>格林博格的儿子菲利普(Philip)也是一名摄影师。他说，他的父亲出生在纽约下东区，十几岁时随家人一起搬到布鲁克林。格林博格入伍后，陆军通讯部</p>

photographer. When Mr. Greenberg entered the service, the Signal Corps sent him to China with two other soldiers and a captain.	派遣他随两名士兵，一名上尉一同前往中国。
"The captain was shot by a sniper," Philip said.	"那名上尉被狙击手打死了，"菲利普说。
His mission, Philip said, was to document the war effort, using Leicas and 4x5 cameras. Sometimes, they would be out for weeks at a time, unable to get film out. He spent several years there before returning stateside, where he freelanced for newspapers in New York, then worked for a lab.	菲利普说，格林博格的任務就是使用徕卡相机和4x5相机记录这场战争。有时候，他们外出执行任务一去就是几个星期，无法把胶片送出去。他在中缅印战场上度过了数年时间才回到美国。回国后，他曾为纽约的报纸担任自由摄影师，之后为一家冲印室工作。
Starting in the 1950s, after he moved to New Canaan, he helped the local police learn how to take proper mug shots and accident scene photos.	20世纪50年代搬到新迦南后，他开始教当地警察怎样拍好头像照片与事故现场照片。
"He did it for 10 years and never got paid," Philip said. "That's how everybody knew him in town. He took pictures and never asked for money."	"这个工作他做了10年，从来没有报酬，"菲利普说。"所以镇上的人都认识他。他拍照片从来不要钱。"
About two years ago, Mr. Yan and several of his colleagues traveled to the National Archives to assemble the portfolio of pictures at the core of their exhibitions. It was a mission close to him — his grandfather was a Chinese general who had fought alongside General Stilwell.	两年前，晏欢和几个同事来到美国国家档案馆，为展览的核心部分收集照片。这项工作与他本人关系密切——他的外祖父是一位中国将军，曾与史迪威并肩作战。
"The Communists covered this history for more than a half-century," Mr. Yan said. "That's why we appreciate very much the American Signal Corps left us such a rich historical resource. We never saw it. In China, you can't use the archives. The Communists controlled it and buried a lot of secrets."	"半个多世纪以来，共产党一直掩盖了这段历史，"晏欢说。"所以我们非常感谢美军陆军通讯部为我们留下了这样丰富的历史资源。我们从来没见过这些东西。在中国，人们不能使用档案资料。共产党控制着历史档案，并且隐瞒了很多秘密。"
Mr. Yan soon learned from Mr. Easterbrook that Syd Greenberg was still alive. They began to correspond though e-mail. When the first exhibit	晏欢很快从伊斯特布鲁克那里了解到，希德·格林博格还活着。他们开始通过电子邮件联系。第一次展览开幕时，格林博格还送来了一份特别录制的视频

opened, Mr. Greenberg sent a specially recorded video message.	信息。
The exhibit, which has been accompanied by books and DVDs, has been in several Chinese cities, and there is discussion about bringing it to the United States. The reaction in China, Mr. Easterbrook said, has been enthusiastic.	该展览还配有书籍和DVD，已经在几个中国城市展出，主办方也在讨论把它搬到美国。伊斯特布鲁克说，展览在中国受到了热情的回应。
"The Chinese people never forget a friend," he said. "It's so true."	"中国人民从来不会忘记朋友，"他说。"这是真的。"
The Greenbergs learned that last year, after Syd's accident. While he was recuperating in the hospital, he started receiving e-mails and postcards. From strangers. From China.	这一点，格林博格一家也体会到了。那是去年希德受伤之后。在医院进行康复治疗期间，他开始收到电子邮件和明信片。都是来自陌生人。来自中国。
"One of our friends, I don't even know who, put out his hospital address," Mr. Yan said. Some Chinese people in the U.S. knew where the hospital was. So they went to the hospital to see him, with Christmas cards and flowers."	"我们的一个朋友，我都不知道是谁，贴出了他医院的地址，"晏欢说。"有些在美国的中国人知道这家医院在什么地方，于是带了圣诞贺卡和鲜花去看望他。"
And when he died, the condolences came from half a world away.	格林博格去世后，慰问的声音也从大洋彼岸传来。
"Everybody knew Mr. Greenberg," Mr. Yan said. "We really respect Mr. Greenberg very much."	"人们都知道格林博格先生，"晏欢说。"我们真的非常尊敬他。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20160614/t14lens-greenberg	https://cn.nytimes.com/lens/20160614/t14lens-greenberg
No Swimming! Rome Braces for Summer of Tourists at Its Fountains	喷泉变泳池，罗马向“新原始人”说不
ROME — On a sweltering Monday afternoon, a beautiful day for a swim, Mario Messina noticed some holidaymakers teetering dangerously close to the turquoise waters and sounded five short blasts of his whistle.	罗马——一个闷热周一下午——这是一个很适合游泳的日子，马里奥·梅西纳(Mario Messina)注意到，一些游客与碧绿的池水过于接近，于用他用哨子发出五声短促的哨响。
"Come down!" Messina said, with an elegant flip of the hand to a woman leaning over the ledge to test the water temperature. "Come down!"	"下来!"梅西纳优雅地伸出手，对一个在池边测试水温的女人说。"下来!"

<p>Despite his Ray Bans, virtuosity with a whistle and sunny Sicilian disposition, Messina is not a seaside lifeguard but a Roman police officer in a pith helmet. He is entrusted to protect the Trevi Fountain, one of the world's most cherished and visited monuments, from the scourge of parched, overheated and advancing tourist armies. And now he has reinforcements.</p>	<p>尽管他戴着雷朋太阳镜，口哨技巧娴熟，具有西西里式的阳光性情，但梅西纳并非海边救生员，而是一个戴着遮阳帽的罗马警察。他的任务是保护许愿池(Trevi Fountain)，避免焦渴、过于热情、数量越来越多的游客大军对这个世界上最受珍爱、参观者最多的历史遗迹之一造成危害。现在他有了增援力量。</p>
<p>Because Summer Is Coming.</p>	<p>因为夏天来了。</p>
<p>Already, the warm weather has brought a menacing whiff of tourists behaving badly. For months, stiff fines failed to stop a fountain-bathing fad in a city blessed with and born of flowing water.</p>	<p>炎热天气把游客不好的一面带了出来。几个月来，在这个喷泉众多、因喷泉而诞生的城市里，严厉的罚款手段并未能阻止人们到喷泉里浸泡的风尚。</p>
<p>On April 12, a man went skinny-dipping in the Trevi Fountain, resulting in a viral web video and a fine of 500 euros (\$530). ("I was here for the naked guy," Messina said, adding that nudity carried a criminal complaint "because it was an obscene act.")</p>	<p>一男子4月12日在许愿池裸泳的视频在网上疯传，他被罚款500欧元(约合人民币3800元)。“那个裸泳者是我处理的，”梅西纳说，裸露是一种“淫秽的行为”，会提起刑事诉讼。</p>
<p>That same month, a 30-year-old Spanish tourist waded into the fountain dressed in a long tunic, a German woman in her 60s took a morning dip, and two Danes received 900-euro fines for mistaking the Fountain of Two Seas at Rome's Piazza Venezia for a foot bath.</p>	<p>同样是4月，一名30岁的西班牙游客穿着长衫走到许愿池中，一个60多岁的德国女子在一天早晨下了水，还有两名丹麦人在罗马威尼斯广场的海之喷泉(Fountain of Two Seas)泡脚而被处以900欧元的罚款。</p>
<p>Then there was May. A 25-year-old Danish woman, perhaps with "La Dolce Vita" visions of Anita Ekberg sloshing in her head, took an evening swim in her nightgown. And two American women, according to Messina, went for a (previously unreported!) swim.</p>	<p>然后是5月。一名25岁的丹麦女子，可能是想效仿电影《甜蜜生活》(La Dolce Vita)的女主角安妮塔·艾克伯格(Anita Ekberg)，在晚上穿着睡衣到喷泉里游泳。根据梅西纳的说法，此外还有两名美国女子在喷泉游泳(之前未见报道)。</p>
<p>And June. A 30-year-old Malaysian man bathed nude in Gian Lorenzo Bernini's baroque Four Rivers Fountain in Piazza Navona and received a 450-euro fine. ("I was hot," he reportedly explained to the police.)</p>	<p>还有6月。一名30岁的马来西亚男子在纳沃纳广场(Piazza Navona)济安·洛伦佐·贝尔尼尼(Gian Lorenzo Bernini)设计的巴洛克风格四河喷泉(Four Rivers Fountain)里裸泳，被罚款450美元(据说他给警察的解释是“我太热</p>

	了”)。
The police also apprehended a Czech artist washing a dirty rag in the Piazza del Popolo’s Fountain of the Lions. Soon after, they fined the British and Romanian parents of two children for allowing them to climb on the lions.	警方还逮捕了一名正在人民广场(Piazza del Popolo)的狮子喷泉(Fountain of the Lions)里洗一块脏布的捷克艺术家。没过多久，因为允许两个孩子在狮子身上爬来爬去，孩子的英国和罗马尼亚家长被警方处以罚款。
The “New Barbarians,” as some papers have taken to calling the tourists, are not limited to Rome. In Florence, officials have taken to hosing down the Duomo Cathedral and other sites to prevent loiterers from sitting and eating on the steps.	一些报纸已经习惯把游客称作“新原始人”。他们不仅仅出没于罗马。在佛罗伦萨，官方经常用水管冲洗圣母百花大教堂(Duomo Cathedral)和其他景点，以防游客坐在台阶上吃东西。
But it is Rome and its fountains that are in the eye of the selfie storm, prompting the city’s embattled mayor, Virginia Raggi, to issue an ordinance.	但处在这场自拍暴风眼的却是罗马和它的喷泉。这促使处境艰难的该市市长弗吉妮亚·拉吉(Virginia Raggi)颁布了一项法令。
Until October, there are harsher fines for eating, drinking or sitting on the fountains, for washing animals or clothes in the fountain water or for throwing anything other than coins into the water of the Trevi Fountain and 36 other fountains of artistic or historic significance around the city.	直到10月，在喷泉吃东西和喝东西、坐在喷泉上、在喷泉里给动物洗澡或洗衣服、朝许愿池和全市其他36座具有重要艺术或历史意义的喷泉扔除硬币外任何东西的行为，都将受到更加严厉的罚款。
“It is unacceptable that someone uses them to go swimming or clean themselves. It’s a historic patrimony that we must safeguard,” Raggi said Monday during what she called a surprise “inspection” of the situation at the Trevi Fountain.	“有人用它们来游泳或洗澡令人难以接受。它是我们必须保护的历史遗产，”拉吉在周一对许愿池进行她所谓的突击“检查”时说道。
Raggi, accompanied by two aides, went unnoticed by the tourists in beachwear and at times had trouble squeezing through the crowd. She said that to a certain degree, the bathing phenomenon had always existed, but that with videos of nude fountain bathing spreading on	在两名助手的陪同下，拉吉费劲地穿过人群，并未被身着沙滩装的游客认出。她说，在某种程度上洗澡现象一直存在，但随着在喷泉里裸泳的视频在社交媒体上传播，她感到“我们确实必须作出更多努力，于是有了我们采取的这些措施”。

<p>social media, she felt “we simply must do something more. And that’s what we have done.”</p>	
<p>Enemies of the mayor, a national figurehead of the anti-establishment Five Star Movement, have added the assault on monuments to the list of Roman woes under her administration, including festering trash on the city sidewalks, unkempt parks that resemble wheat fields and traffic-clogged streets transformed into idling parking lots. When in degraded Rome, they argue, tourists will do as the degraded Romans.</p>	<p>拉吉是反建制的五星运动(Five Star Movement)在全国的名誉领袖。她的政敌把历史遗迹遭受的破坏，列入了在她的领导下罗马所遭受的不幸名单，包括人行道上腐烂的垃圾、像麦田一样乱糟糟的公园，以及街道拥堵变成停车场。他们说，在堕落了罗马，游客会入乡随俗。</p>
<p>But it is hard to pin the tourist nuisance on her. In 1999, Italy felt the need to pass a law to protect city monuments and banned wading in the fountains. In 2012, a previous mayor drafted an ordinance fining tourists as much as \$650 for dripping ice cream, dropping crumbs and lunching on the monuments.</p>	<p>但很难把游客的恶劣行径归罪于拉吉。1999年，意大利觉得有必要通过一项保护该市历史遗迹的法律，禁止游客进入喷泉。2012年，前任市长起草了一项法令，规定对于在历史遗迹把冰激凌和食物碎屑掉在地上，以及在历史遗迹吃饭的游客处以最高650美元的罚款。</p>
<p>Many Romans remember the local folk hero known as D’Artagnan, who for decades waded into the fountain before dawn to fish for the coins that wishful tourists had tossed behind.</p>	<p>很多罗马人都记得当地被称作达塔尼昂的民间英雄。数十年间，此人坚持在黎明前进入喷泉，捞出心有所愿的游客扔的硬币。</p>
<p>Still, Vittorio Avanzini, the publisher of Roman historical guides including “The Fountains of Rome,” insisted that throughout the city’s long history, “it’s never been like this.”</p>	<p>但《罗马的喷泉》(The Fountains of Rome)等罗马历史手册的出版商维托里奥·阿万齐尼(Vittorio Avanzini)坚持认为，纵观罗马的悠久历史，“从来没像这样过”。</p>
<p>To combat the heated hordes, Dario Franceschini, the Italian culture minister, has floated the idea of limiting the number of tourists permitted to view blockbuster monuments at any one time.</p>	<p>为了应对热情的游客，意大利文化部长达里奥·弗兰切斯基尼(Dario Franceschini)提出了在著名历史遗迹限制游客人数的主意。</p>
<p>“You can’t have 50,000 people at the Trevi Fountain — there’s a maximum capacity. These are places to safeguard, fragile places,” Franceschini said.</p>	<p>“不能在许愿池那里聚集五万人，那是最大容量。这些是要保护的地方，是脆弱的地方，”弗兰切斯基尼说。</p>

He welcomed the explosion of tourists from China and other countries eager to visit Italy, but said that the huge numbers created new challenges and argued that new technology allowed for the automatic counting and regulation of the masses. "It's absolutely necessary."	他对迫切想去意大利旅游的中国和其他国家的游客数量急剧增加表示欢迎, 但表示庞大的游客人数带来了新的挑战, 并说新技术考虑到了自动统计和对人群的管理。“绝对有必要。”
As Raggi left the Trevi Fountain to check out the situation at a renaissance fountain in Piazza d'Aracoeli at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, she refused to entertain the limited numbers idea.	在离开许愿池去检查卡比托利欧山(Capitoline Hill)脚下天坛广场(Piazza d'Aracoeli)一处文艺复兴时期的喷泉时, 拉吉拒绝考虑限制游客人数的主意。
"The monuments are for everyone," she said. "And it's fair that everyone who respects the rules can visit them, enjoy their beauty."	"历史遗迹属于每一个人,"她说。“遵守规则的人都能够参观和欣赏它们的美才公平。”
/lens/20170623/no-swimming-rome-braces-for-summer-of-tourists-at-its-fountains	/lens/20170623/no-swimming-rome-braces-for-summer-of-tourists-at-its-fountains
Taking Over a Hong Kong Street for Pleasure, Not Protest	香港人再次占领街道, 这次是为了改善城市体验
HONG KONG — As Dennis Wu sat with hundreds of people in the middle of a busy Hong Kong street recently, the scene felt to him like the pro-democracy protests of 2014 all over again.	香港——当丹尼斯·胡(Dennis Wu)最近与数百人坐在一条拥挤的香港街道中央时, 他感觉 2014 年支持民主的抗议行动的场景仿佛又回来了。
Except that Mr. Wu, an 18-year-old student, and those around him were not looking over their shoulders, worried about a police crackdown. This time they were taking part in a car-free experiment in Hong Kong's Central district, where the protests erupted two years ago and blockaded the area from traffic for weeks.	只不过, 18 岁的学生丹尼斯·胡和他周围的人没有在小心提防, 不用担心警察来镇压。这一次, 他们只是在香港中环参加一项无车实验。两年前, 这里曾经爆发抗议行动, 令该区域的交通中断了数周。
"The only difference is the mood," he recalled.	"唯一的不同之处是气氛,"他回忆道。
Though the protests petered out without achieving their goals, they showed that Central, a busy financial district usually clogged with vehicles, was much more pleasant without traffic. After the initial chaos of the demonstrations subsided, a nearly mile-long stretch of a busy	尽管抗议活动在没能达成目标的情况下逐渐平息, 但他们证明了中环这个通常挤满车辆的繁忙金融区, 在没有车辆通行的情况下要宜人得多。示威行动最初引发的混乱减弱之后, 一段近一英里长的繁忙大道变成了一片充盈着想法与热望的公共空间。

thoroughfare turned into a public space fertile with ideas and aspirations.	
Protesters and their supporters set up makeshift study rooms, libraries and even a roadside organic farm. Office workers took strolls in the tent city, freed from the usual debilitating sound of roaring bus engines and the choking smell of exhaust.	抗议者及其支持者搭起临时的学习室、图书室，甚至还在路边设了一个有机农场。上班族在这个帐篷城里散步，没有往常的巴士引擎的轰鸣，也不用闻呛人的汽车尾气。
Patrick Fung, the chief executive of Clean Air Network, one of the organizers of the car-free experiment, said the demonstrations had inspired residents to rethink Hong Kong's lack of pedestrian-friendly areas.	这次无车实验的组织者之一、健康空气行动(Clean Air Network)首席执行官冯建玮(Patrick Fung)表示，示威行动启发了居民，使他们反思香港缺少适合步行的区域。
"At least during the protests, people did enjoy the freedom of a public space, having their lunch and biking there," Mr. Fung said. "Many of them said the air quality was good, and the commute time between places was improved."	"至少是在抗议期间，人们享受到了公共空间的自由，在那里吃中饭，骑单车，"冯建玮说。"他们中有许多表示，当时的空气质量很好，通勤时间也减少了。"
Last year, his group formed an alliance with several academic and environmental groups to advocate turning the greater part of the Des Voeux Road Central, a main thoroughfare near the 2014 protest sites, into a pedestrian- and tram-only precinct. (The trams run on electricity and have no tailpipe emissions.)	去年，他领导的组织与多个学术和环境团体结成联盟，倡导将靠近2014年抗议活动地址的德辅道中更大一部分区域，改成一个只许行人和有轨电车通行的步行区。(有轨电车靠电力行驶，没有尾气排放。)
Renderings in their proposal depict a version of the road that almost seems too good to be true: grass-lined tram tracks, restaurants with outdoor seating and people relaxing rather than grumbling their way through the crowd.	他们这项提议的建筑效果图中描绘的道路看起来太过完美，几乎令人难以置信：铺在绿地上的电车轨道，有户外座椅的餐厅，神情放松而非在竭力穿过人群的人。
The alliance hopes to replicate the success of pedestrian zones in Times Square in New York; La Rambla in Barcelona, Spain; and Martin	该联盟希望能复制纽约时报广场步行区、西班牙巴塞罗那布兰拉大道和澳大利亚悉尼马丁广场的成功。通过这次试运行，组织者期待通过让公众感受他

<p>Place in Sydney, Australia. By holding a trial run, the organizers hoped to move the needle by giving the public a taste — albeit a limited one — of their vision.</p>	<p>们的设计——尽管规模十分有限——能令情况有所改变。</p>
<p>On a Sunday in late September, one side of a 650-foot stretch of Des Voeux Road Central, lined with banks and cha chaan tengs, or Hong Kong-style diners, was closed to traffic.</p>	<p>在9月末的一个周日，德辅道中一个650英尺长、银行与茶餐厅林立的路段一侧，车辆被禁止通行。</p>
<p>There were music and dance performances, art displays and activities catering to children. But the most popular attraction seemed to be sitting on the artificial grass and chatting, without pressure to move along.</p>	<p>那里有音乐舞蹈表演和艺术展，还有适合孩子参加的活动。但最受欢迎的似乎是坐在人造草坪上聊天，没有继续往前移动的压力。</p>
<p>Many people said that they found the experience refreshing and that they yearned for more public space like this.</p>	<p>许多人表示，他们觉得这种体验很新鲜，渴望有更多这样的公共空间。</p>
<p>“I used to work here — I’m surprised that it’s possible to make this a relaxing place,” said Rachel Chan, who had brought along her 8-year-old daughter. “We’re constantly living in such a stressful, overcrowded environment that it’s refreshing to have more space like this.”</p>	<p>“我以前在附近上班——我很惊讶这里可以变成一个让人放松的地方，”带着八岁的女儿来这里体验的蕾切尔·陈(Rachel Chan)说。“我们的生活经常面对高压、挤迫的环境，有更多这样的地方可以令我感到清新。”</p>
<p>Eric Schuldenfrei, an associate professor at the University of Hong Kong who has developed design concepts for the proposal, said the event allowed the public to use the city streets creatively. He said that was an increasingly common experience in many great cities but lacking in Hong Kong.</p>	<p>香港大学副教授邵达辉(Eric Schuldenfrei)为这项建议提供了设计思路，他表示这项举措能让公众创造性地使用城市街道。他说这是一种在许多大城市越来越常见的体验，而香港则很少见。</p>
<p>“People were not simply moving through the city, but actually using the road in order to meet, have a conversation and participate in each other’s events,” Professor Schuldenfrei said. “As simple as this sounds, it</p>	<p>“人们不只是在城市中穿行，他们实际上是在通过道路相遇、聊天，参加彼此的活动，”邵达辉说。“这听起来可能很简单，但它是香港缺失的一面。”</p>

is an element that has been lost in Hong Kong.”	
Professor Schuldenfrei said that if Hong Kong wanted to attract more tourists, it had to offer them “a range of experiences.”	邵达辉表示，如果香港想吸引更多游客，必须给他们提供“多样的体验”。
“Simply walking on a city street is an experience that is beginning to disappear in Central,” he added.	“单纯走在城市的一条街道上，就是一种已经开始在中环消失的体验，”他接着讲道。
The initiative, known as Very DVRC, after the road’s initials, has also seized on the business and tourism selling points of the plan.	这项名为 Very DVRC 的倡导计划是以德辅道中路的首字母命名，它也利用了这项计划的商业和旅游卖点。
Donald Choi, the managing director of Nan Fung Development, a property developer, said he was on board with the idea.	房地产开放商南丰发展有限董事总经理蔡宏兴(Donald Choi)表示，他支持这项计划。
“I couldn’t imagine a better proposal than this,” he said at a panel discussion last year, when the group unveiled its plan. “It’s something that will generate a lot of interest, a lot of attraction, not only for tourists but also for local residents and users.”	“我想不到比这更好的提议了，”他在健康空气行动组织去年公布这项计划时举行的一场座谈会上说。“这是一件会带来很多好处和吸引力的事情，不只是对游客，也有益于当地居民和使用者。”
Mr. Choi, who works in Central, said the air pollution, the roar of engines and the congested sidewalks made the street so unpleasant that he tried to avoid it by taking an overhead walkway farther away.	蔡宏兴的办公地点就在中环，他表示空气污染、引擎的轰鸣和拥挤的人行道使这条大道令人不快，他会竭力避开它，宁愿走更远一些的天桥。
“People couldn’t even stop in front of shops to look at shop windows,” he said. “You’re constantly pushed. It’s very congested.”	“人们甚至无法在店铺前停下脚步，看看橱窗，”他说。“一直被往前推着。非常拥挤。”
The idea of turning nearly a mile of the road into a permanent pedestrian- and tram-only zone was first proposed in 2000 by the Hong Kong Institute of Planners, a professional organization, but has drawn broader attention in recent years as air pollution and congestion have worsened.	这项将一英里长的道路变成只许行人和电车通行的永久步行区的提议，最早是在 2000 年由专业机构香港规划师学会提出，但最近几年随着空气污染和交通堵塞情况恶化，才引发了更广泛的注意。
In 2014, the Hong Kong government undertook a study of possible solutions, proposing this March to charge drivers for access.	2014 年，香港政府对一些可行的方案进行了研究，今年三月提出向经过此地的司机收费。

Even as the Hong Kong government has acknowledged the proposal's potential to improve air quality, official responses to the plan have not boded well for any immediate change, as the authorities have demanded a detailed feasibility report and traffic analysis.	尽管香港政府承认，该提议有可能改善空气质量，但是从官方对该计划的反应来看，可能不会立刻做出改变，因为当局要求获得详细的可行性报告和交通分析。
Unlike several other smaller areas of the city where the government has temporarily restricted vehicle access — like the steep streets in the Lan Kwai Fong entertainment district — Des Voeux Road Central is home to dozens of bus stations and many intersections.	香港政府在其他几个更小区域进行了临时交通管制，比如兰桂坊娱乐区那些有坡度的街道。但是德辅道中与那些区域不同，这里有数十个公交车站和很多交叉路口。
When asked about the proposal in January, Anthony Cheung Bing-leung, Hong Kong's transport minister, said the proposal would divert vehicles "to nearby roads with more residential flats, which equally cast impact on the air quality of the residential areas concerned and bring about noises."	今年一月，香港运输及房屋局局长张炳良(Anthony Cheung Bing-leung)在被问及该提议时称，它将导致车辆“改经附近较多民居的街道，一样会对有关住宅区的空气质素造成影响及带来噪音。”
Despite the lukewarm official response, Mr. Fung, the head of Clean Air Network, said he was encouraged that 13,000 people had visited the stretch of road that Sunday. His group hopes to build public support for more traffic-free days.	尽管官方的反应不太热情，但是健康空气行动的负责人冯建玮称，那个周日有1.3万人来到这条道路，令他深感鼓舞。他的组织希望为更多无车日建立公众支持。
"We started small, but from here we can double or triple our scale," he said.	"一开始我们的规模比较小，但是我们能扩大到两至三倍的规模，"他说。
/lifestyle/20161010/hong-kong-traffic-pedestrian	/lifestyle/20161010/hong-kong-traffic-pedestrian
Photographers Snoop on Their Kids' Bedrooms	摄影师镜头下自己孩子的房间
For this fall's Key, the mini-magazine about real estate and design, we asked seven photographers to capture their own kids' rooms, mess and all.	为今年秋季关于房地产和设计的迷你杂志《Key》，我们请七位摄影师拍摄自己孩子的房间。
/living/20141031/t31childrensroom	/living/20141031/t31childrensroom

Juliana Young Koo, Chinese Immigrant Who Published Her Life Story at 104, Dies at 111	见证世纪风云的民国名媛顾严幼韵
Juliana Young Koo's family began giving birthday parties for her in 1995, when she turned 90. Ten years later, she took the microphone and addressed the crowd.	顾严幼韵(Juliana Young Koo)在 1995 年迎来了自己的 90 岁生日, 她的家人从那一年开始为她办生日派对。十年后, 她拿起麦克风, 向人群发表了演讲。
"I never give speeches, but I decided that at least on my 100th birthday, I should try," she wrote in her autobiography, "My Story" (2009). "I have only one secret: That is, THINK POSITIVELY. Don't dwell on the past; think about how to make the future better."	"我从来没有做过演讲, 但在百岁之时至少应该尝试一次,"她在自传《我的故事》(My Story, 2009 年)中写道。"我只有一个秘密: 乐观。不要纠结于往事, 多花些时间思考如何创造更美好的未来。"
It was advice Mrs. Koo followed again and again — when her first husband was executed by the Japanese in the Philippines; when she became seasick on the ship that brought her to the United States after the war (she said it had almost capsized in a violent storm); and when thieves stole her jewelry after she had moved to New York.	这是顾严幼韵本人一次又一次遵循过的建议——当她的第一任丈夫在菲律宾被日本人处死的时候; 当她在战后载她前往美国的船只上晕船的时候(她说那艘船差一点在暴风雨中倾覆); 当小偷在她搬到纽约后偷走她的珠宝的时候。
She adapted to circumstances as she lived a long, sometimes adventurous, life of travel, good works and glamour, moving in diplomatic circles, attending a swirl of parties, all the while witnessing a century of history.	顾严幼韵是一个擅长适应环境的人, 她那时而带有冒险色彩的漫长一生, 是周游列国、力行慈善、魅力四射的一生, 她曾活跃于外交界, 参加各种派对, 见证一个世纪的历史风云。
By 2012, when she celebrated her 107th birthday, guests marveled that she had been born the year that Theodore Roosevelt began his second term as president, the year the Russo-Japanese War ended, the year Einstein worked out the theory of special relativity.	到 2012 年她迎来自己 107 岁诞辰的时候, 宾客们惊叹于她居然出生于西奥多·罗斯福(Theodore Roosevelt)开始第二届总统任期那一年, 日俄战争结束那一年, 爱因斯坦创立狭义相对论那一年。
Mrs. Koo died on May 24 at her home in Manhattan after a mah-jongg party — the tile game became her passion in later years — and a birthday celebration for her daughter Shirley Young. Mrs. Koo was 111.	顾严幼韵于 5 月 24 日在曼哈顿家中故去, 享年 111 岁。去世前她参加了一场麻将派对——晚年的她热爱搓麻——以及女儿杨雪兰(Shirley Young)的生日派对。

Genevieve Young, another daughter, confirmed her death.	她的另一个女儿杨蕾孟(Genevieve Young)确认了她的死讯。
Mrs. Koo was born Yu-Yun on Sept. 27, 1905, in Tianjin, in northeastern China, according to her autobiography. Her father, Yen Yi-ping, was a businessman.	根据其自传，顾严幼韵于1905年9月27日生于天津，本名严幼韵。她父亲严义彬是一名商人。
She entered the Keen School, run by Methodists, when she was 14. "At missionary schools with English-speaking teachers," she wrote in her autobiography, "one had to have an English name."	她在14岁那年进入由卫理公会信徒运营的中西女中读书。“天津中西女中是所教会学校，有一些外籍老师，”她在自传中表示，“因此学生必须有英文名。”
She added: "The school named me 'Helen,' but there was already a Helen Yen at the school, so I renamed myself 'Juliana.' I can't remember why. I must have read it in a book."	她接着写道：“学校给我起名‘海伦’，但是当时已经有位同学叫‘严海伦’了，因此我给自己选了‘朱莉安娜’。原因记不清了，肯定是我在某本书中见过这个名字。”
She enrolled in Shanghai Baptist College in 1925 and became known as "Miss 84," for the license plate on her car, a number that could be translated as "love and luck" in Chinese, she wrote. But she found the school too strict and transferred to Fudan University, which had just begun to admit women.	她于1935年到上海浸会大学堂求学，因其汽车牌号为84而得名“84号小姐”，这一数字的英文音译成中文是“爱的福”，她写道。但她觉得浸会大学堂管得太严，于是转学到当时刚刚开始招收女生的复旦大学。
Her first husband, Clarence Kuangson Young, was a diplomat who, in the late 1930s, was posted to Paris and then to Manila, as consul general to the Philippines. Mrs. Koo wrote in her autobiography that his "main mission" there was to "raise money from the Chinese community for the war against the Japanese." She pitched in, as honorary chairwoman of the Overseas Chinese Women's Association, organizing drives to collect jewelry that could be sold.	她的第一任丈夫杨光注是一名外交官，在1930年代末被派驻巴黎，后来又马尼拉出任驻菲律宾总领事。顾严幼韵在自传中写道，杨光注的“主要任务”是“在华侨中为中国的抗日战争募集钱款”。她则被推举为中国妇女慰劳自卫抗战将士会菲律宾分会名誉主席，组织开展募捐活动，募集可被变卖的珠宝首饰。
The Japanese arrested her husband and his staff in 1942. Mrs. Koo took in the others' families — cramming more than 25 people into a three-bedroom bungalow.	日本人在1942年逮捕了杨光注及其手下的领事官员。顾严幼韵收留了其他外交官的家眷——一处三居室的平房曾挤进超过25人。

<p>After the war, she was told that the Japanese had executed her husband. The analyst and commentator Paul French wrote in "Through the Looking Glass: China's Foreign Journalists from Opium Wars to Mao" (2009) that Mr. Young had "stuck to his post even after the retreat of General Douglas MacArthur to Australia and the surrender of the American troops."</p>	<p>战后，她被告知日本人已经处死了她的丈夫。分析人士及评论员保罗·法兰奇(Paul French)在《镜里看中国：从鸦片战争到毛泽东时代的驻华外国记者》(Through the Looking Glass: China's Foreign Journalists from Opium Wars to Mao, 2009年)中写道，杨光注“甚至在道格拉斯·麦克阿瑟(Douglas MacArthur)撤退到澳大利亚、美军投降以后，还坚守着岗位”。</p>
<p>"He apparently had the chance to leave with MacArthur's party" but did not, Mr. French wrote.</p>	<p>“他似乎有机会随麦克阿瑟的队伍一起离开”，但却没有这样做。</p>
<p>Mrs. Koo left for California with her children in 1945, intending to settle in San Francisco. But after arriving there, she realized that she knew more people in New York, so she and the children headed east by rail on the Twentieth Century Limited. She soon heard about an opening for a protocol officer at the United Nations, then in its infancy.</p>	<p>顾严幼韵于1945年带着自己的孩子离开马尼拉，赶赴加利福尼亚州，打算在旧金山定居。但抵达那里后，她意识到自己在纽约有更多旧相识，于是和孩子们搭乘20世纪高级快车(20th Century Limited)经铁路东行。她很快就听说了当时刚刚成立的联合国正在招聘礼宾官的消息。</p>
<p>She worked for the United Nations for 13 years, until shortly after she married Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, who had been the Chinese ambassador to the United States. They moved to the Netherlands after he was appointed to the International Court of Justice in The Hague in 1960. He served until 1967. He died in 1985 at 97.</p>	<p>她为联合国工作了13年，直到与曾任中国驻美大使的顾维钧(V. K. Wellington Koo)博士结婚不久后。顾维钧在1960年被派驻海牙的联合国国际法院(International Court of Justice)，夫妇俩于是移居荷兰。顾维钧在那里任职至1967年。他于1985年去世，享年97岁。</p>
<p>One ritual at Mrs. Koo's birthday parties was the taking of a photograph. As the years passed, there were more faces to fit in: children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren. Mrs. Koo was typically at the center of the frame, flanked by her daughters Genevieve, who is known as Gene and was vice president and editorial director of Bantam Books, and Shirley, a former vice president of General Motors and a founding member and governor of the Committee of 100, a Chinese-American</p>	<p>顾严幼韵生日派对上的一个规定动作是拍照。随着时间的推移，照片上的面孔越来越多：子女，孙辈，重孙辈。顾严幼韵通常居于画面中央，旁边是她的女儿杨蕾孟——又名吉恩(Gene)，曾任班塔姆出版社(Bantam Books)副总裁和总编辑，以及杨雪兰——通用汽车(General Motors)前副总裁、华裔美国人领导团体百人会(Committee of 100)的创始成员和会长。</p>

leadership group.	
Both daughters survive her, with her seven grandchildren; 18 great-grandchildren; four stepchildren; 13 step-grandchildren; 18 step-great-grandchildren; and two step-great-great-grandchildren. A third daughter, Frances Young Tang, who was known as Baby, died.	她身后留下了这两个女儿、七名孙辈、18名重孙辈；还有顾维钧与前妻的4名子女、13名孙辈、18名重孙辈以及2名玄孙辈。她的第三个女儿杨蕙恩(Frances Young)，又名巴比(Baby)，已经故去。
At the party in 2012, Mrs. Koo was still quite spry, and evidently still thinking positively. She danced with Oscar L. Tang, a financier and the widower of her daughter Frances, as the band played "Moon River." Mr. Tang had requested a leisurely tempo, but Mrs. Koo would have none of that. As he recalled, "She said, 'Faster, this one's too slow.'"	在2012年的派对上，顾严幼韵依然精神矍铄，其心态显然也一如既往地乐观。乐队演奏《月亮河》时，她和已故女儿杨蕙恩的丈夫、金融家唐骝千(Oscar L. Tang)翩翩起舞。唐骝千曾要求乐队演奏节拍更舒缓的版本，但顾严幼韵不同意。据唐骝千回忆，“她说，‘选快一点的，这首曲子节拍太慢了。’”
https://cn.nytimes.com/obits/20170612/diplomat-juliana-young-koo-is-dead-at-111	https://cn.nytimes.com/obits/20170612/diplomat-juliana-young-koo-is-dead-at-111
Where Terrorism is Normal (Nigeria) and News (France)	我们为何忽略尼日利亚恐怖袭击
It's heartening to see a growing discussion of the lack of attention that's been paid in recent days to the latest atrocities committed in Nigeria by what The Times recently described and mapped as "Boko Haram, the other Islamic State."	看到关于近日对新近在尼日利亚犯下的暴行缺乏关注的讨论越来越多，非常振奋人心。暴行是近期被时报(The Times)描绘为“博科圣地(Boko Haram)，另一个伊斯兰国”的组织所为。
Incidents in recent days have included deadly attacks involving young girls strapped with bombs. On a grander scale, there has been a massacre in the long-suffering town of Baga, on Lake Chad's shore, although initial reports of more than 2,000 slaughtered by hundreds of Boko Haram militants are being challenged by the Nigerian military, which says the toll is more like 150. The truth will out, of course, as was the case in a military assault on the town in 2013. (Satellite imagery helped clarify what happened, as did Human Rights Watch.)	近日的事件包括身绑炸弹的小女孩参与的致命袭击。再往大看，长久以来饱受摧残的乍得湖(Lake Chad)畔的巴加镇(Baga)发生了一起大屠杀，尽管最初的数百博科圣地武装分子屠杀了逾2000人的消息遭到了尼日利亚军方质疑——其称死亡人数约为150人。真相当然会浮出水面的，就像2013年针对该镇的一次军事袭击发生后一样。(卫星图像和人权观察[Human Rights Watch]协助明确了当时发生了什么。)

<p>In the meantime, Max Fisher at Vox has posted a helpful overview, noting that “the story of the Baga massacre is a story of Boko Haram’s depravity but also of the Nigerian military’s abject failure.”</p>	<p>与此同时，新闻网站 Vox 的马克斯·费希尔(Max Fisher)发布了一个很有帮助的总结，指出“巴加大屠杀的故事是一个博科圣地道德沦丧的故事，但也是一个尼日利亚军方惨败的故事”。</p>
<p>It would be easy to miss the Nigerian developments behind the saturation coverage of the murderous attacks on the Charlie Hebdo office and other targets in France, and the subsequent outpouring of support for the victims.</p>	<p>在关于针对《查理周报》办公室和其他法国目标的凶残袭击及其后对死难者的支持之声的铺天盖地的报道的掩盖之下，错过尼日利亚事件的进展是很容易的。</p>
<p>Why did the world ignore Boko Haram’s Baga attacks? http://t.co/w5krsFHATW #IamNigeria We intervene all over but not in Nigeria. Why not?</p>	<p>为什么世界视博科圣地的巴加袭击而不见? http://t.co/w5krsFHATW #我是尼日利亚 我们到处干预，却没有干预尼日利亚。为什么?</p>
<p>— Ann Wilson-Rawi (@_hannnnah_) 12 Jan 15</p>	<p>——安·威尔逊-拉维(Ann Wilson-Rawi) (@_hannnnah) 2015 年 1 月 12 日。 (该 Twitter 文字请参见左图二)</p>
<p>African journalists, among others, are trying to widen the focus. On the South African website Daily Maverick, Simon Allison wrote a tough piece aptly titled, “I am Charlie, but I am Baga too: On Nigeria’s forgotten massacre.”</p>	<p>非洲记者们，和其他一些记者，一直在努力扩大关注点。西蒙·埃里森(Simon Allison)在南非网站《独行者日报》(Daily Maverick)上写了一篇措辞严厉的文章，该文章贴切地以“我是查理，但我也巴加：关于尼日利亚被遗忘的大屠杀”为题。</p>
<p>But it’s also true that a simple comparison of coverage can miss underlying conditions that make terrorism so perversely normal in one place and exceptional elsewhere, as Matt Schiavenza noted on The Atlantic website yesterday:</p>	<p>但是，简单的对报道进行的比较确实也不能体现出使恐怖主义在一处成为变态的常态、却在其他地方反常的深层条件，如马特·思琪文扎(Matt Schiavenza)昨日在《大西洋月刊》(The Atlantic)网站上指出的那样：</p>
<p>The main difference between France and Nigeria isn’t that the public and the media care about one and not the other. It is, rather, that one country has an effective government and the other does not. The French may not be too fond of President Francois Hollande—his approval ratings last November had plunged to 12 percent—but he</p>	<p>法国和尼日利亚的主要区别不在于公众和媒体在意其中一个，而不在意另一个。其区别在于一个国家有一个有效的政府，而另一个国家没有。法国人可能不那么喜欢弗朗索瓦·奥朗德总统(President Francois Hollande)——他的支持率去年 11 月降至了 12%——但是，他用魄力应对了针对他的国家的两起恐怖袭击。尼日利亚的古德勒克·乔纳森(Goodluck Jonathan)可不是如此。</p>

<p>responded to his country's twin terror attacks with decisiveness. Not so Nigeria's Goodluck Jonathan. Since assuming the presidency in 2010, Jonathan has done little to contain Boko Haram. The group emerged in 2002 and has consolidated control over an area larger than West Virginia. And it's gaining ground. Perversely, the seemingly routine nature of Nigeria's violence may have diminished the perception of its newsworthiness.</p>	<p>自 2010 年开始其总统任期起，乔纳森没有采取过什么措施控制博科圣地。该组织 2002 年出现，并在一片比西弗吉尼亚州面积还大的区域内巩固了控制权。它仍在扩张。变态的是，尼日利亚暴力活动看起来已成常态化的性质或削弱了其新闻价值。</p>
<p>Tipping the balance in Nigeria toward more effective governance is vital if promising trajectories on girl's education (despite Boko Haram's efforts) and agricultural productivity are to be sustained.</p>	<p>如果要继续推进女童教育（尽管博科圣地在搞破坏）和农业生产力，那么促使尼日利亚走向更有效的政府治理是至关重要的。</p>
<p>It's important to note that events in France are still unfolding, including a search for up to six accomplices in the Paris attacks.</p>	<p>值得注意的是，法国的事件还在发展当中，包括对多达六名巴黎袭击事件同谋的追捕。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150114/c14revkin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150114/c14revkin</p>
<p>George Clooney on Sudan's Rape of Darfur</p>	<p>制止苏丹的强奸暴行</p>
<p>In the early 2000s, a brutal conflict in western Sudan between the government and rebels led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Darfuris, with millions displaced as refugees. In 2004, the United States declared Sudan's actions a genocide.</p>	<p>21 世纪初，在苏丹西部，政府和反政府武装之间的一场残酷冲突导致数十万达尔富尔人丧生，数百万难民流离失所。2004 年，美国宣布苏丹发生的事情属于种族灭绝。</p>
<p>After that spike in attention and concern, the world has largely forgotten about Darfur. Unfortunately, the government of Sudan has not.</p>	<p>世界对苏丹的重视和关注一度有所激增，之后便在很大程度上忘记了达尔富尔。不幸的是，苏丹政府却没有。</p>
<p>Because Sudan's government routinely blocks journalists from going into the Darfur region and severely restricts access for humanitarian workers, any window into life there is limited. The government has hammered the joint peacekeeping mission of the United Nations and</p>	<p>因为苏丹政府经常阻止记者进入达尔富尔地区，严格限制人道主义工作者的介入，外界对于那里生活情况的了解十分有限。苏丹政府通过关闭位于首都喀土穆的联合国人权办公室，阻挠调查疑似侵犯人权事件的人员，及向维和部队施压，要他们撤出该国，让联合国和非洲联盟的维和特派团陷入沉寂。</p>

<p>African Union into silence about human rights concerns by shutting down the United Nations human rights office in the capital, Khartoum, hampering investigators of alleged human rights abuses and pressuring the peacekeeping force to withdraw.</p>	
<p>Just last week, the regime reportedly convinced the peacekeeping mission to pull out of areas it says are stable, hoping no one takes a closer look. As a result, mass atrocities continue to occur in Darfur with no external witness. This is also the case in Blue Nile and the Nuba Mountains, two southern regions devastated by the government's scorched-earth tactics.</p>	<p>就在上周，据说苏丹政权说服了维和特派团，让他们撤出它所说的局势稳定地区。该政权希望没有人去那里认真调查。这样一来，大规模暴行继续在达尔富尔发生，但却没有外界的见证。在被政府焦土战术摧毁的两个南部地区布鲁尼罗(Blue Nile)和努巴山区(Nuba Mountains)，情况也是一样。</p>
<p>Every once in a while, however, a sliver of evidence emerges. In recent years, citizen journalists and human rights defenders from Darfur and the Nuba Mountains have smuggled out videos showing bombing raids and burning villages. Images captured by our Satellite Sentinel Project confirmed the systematic burning and barrel bombing of at least half a dozen villages in Darfur's eastern Jebel Marra area last year.</p>	<p>但是每过一段时间，就有零星证据出现。近年来，达尔富尔和努巴山区的公民记者和人权捍卫者悄悄送出来一些视频，显示了村庄被轰炸和焚烧的状况。我们的卫星哨兵项目(Satellite Sentinel Project)获得的图像也证实，去年在达尔富尔东部杰贝尔马拉区域，至少有六个村庄遭到了有计划的焚烧和“油桶炸弹”攻击。</p>
<p>To avoid scrutiny, the government has spent millions of dollars provided by Qatar to set up "model villages," where it encourages Darfuris displaced by violence to settle. Human Rights Watch recently documented a chilling incident of mass rape at one of these villages, Tabit.</p>	<p>为了转移注意力，苏丹政府把卡塔尔支援的数千万美元用来打造“示范村”，鼓励因暴力而流离失所的达尔富尔人在这些村子里定居下来。但在其中一个村子塔比特(Tabit)，最近发生了令人心寒的大规模强奸事件，被人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)记录在案。</p>
<p>After collecting more than 130 witness and survivor testimonies over the phone, its researchers concluded that at least 221 women had been raped by soldiers of the Sudanese Army over a 36-hour period last October. The peacekeepers' attempts to investigate this incident were</p>	<p>通过电话收集了 130 多个证人和幸存者的证词后，该组织的研究人员得出结论，在去年 10 月一段持续 36 小时的时间里，至少有 221 名妇女遭到苏丹军队士兵强奸。维和人员试图调查这一事件，却遭到政府阻扰，政府允许他们短暂进入该镇，在恐吓的气氛中进行谈话。维和特派团泄露的备忘录表明，</p>

<p>obstructed by the government, which allowed them into the town briefly for interviews that were conducted in a climate of intimidation. A leaked memo from the peacekeeping mission shows that Sudanese troops listened in on and even recorded many of the interviews. Since then, the people of Tabit have had their freedom of movement severely curtailed.</p>	<p>有苏丹士兵在旁边偷听，甚至录下了许多的交谈内容。此后，塔比特村民的行动自由就遭到了严重限制。</p>
<p>The army had controlled the town since 2011, with a base on the outskirts, and was not trying to drive the population from their homes to gain territory. The sexual violence has no military objective; rather, it is a tactic of social control, ethnic domination and demographic change. Acting with impunity, government forces victimize the entire community. Racial subordination is also an underlying message, as non-Arab groups are singled out for abuse.</p>	<p>军队自 2011 年后控制了该镇，并在郊区设有一个基地，他们并不是想把人们赶出家园，以便获得土地。性暴力没有军事目的，而是一种社会控制、种族统治和人口改变策略。逍遥法外的政府军对整个社区施暴。这里另一层暗含的讯息和种族等级有关，因为被挑出来施虐对象群体都不是阿拉伯裔。</p>
<p>Human rights courts around the world have found that rapes by army officials or police officers can constitute torture. When issuing its findings about crimes committed in a similar situation in Bosnia, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia determined that the rapes of women at two camps were acts of torture since sexual violence was used as an instrument of terror. The mass rapes in Tabit follow the same pattern.</p>	<p>世界各地的人权法院都认为，军人和警察实施的强奸可以构成酷刑罪。前南斯拉夫问题国际刑事法庭(International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia)就波斯尼亚发生的类似罪行发布调查结果时，将在两个营地强奸妇女的行为判定为酷刑，因为性暴力成了恐怖手段。在塔比特发生的大规模强奸事件也存在相同的模式。</p>
<p>During our own visits to Darfur, the Nuba Mountains and refugee camps in neighboring countries, we have heard story after story like those from Tabit. These “torture rapes” are just one tool in Sudan’s criminal arsenal, which also includes aerial bombing of hospitals and agricultural fields, burning of villages and the denial of food aid.</p>	<p>我们自己前往达尔富尔地区、努巴山区和邻国难民营探访时，也听到过类似于塔比特的事情。在苏丹，这种“酷刑强奸”只是犯罪方式之一，其他还包括空袭医院和农田、焚烧村庄和封锁粮食援助等。</p>

<p>Over time, international outrage has shifted away from Darfur. When change doesn't come fast enough, attention spans are short — especially for places that appear to have no strategic importance. In the last two years, however, Darfur became important to the Sudanese government when major gold reserves were discovered in North Darfur, the region that includes Tabit.</p>	<p>久而久之，国际社会对达尔富尔地区的愤怒情绪已经逐渐消失。当改变来得不够快时，关注的时期是非常短暂的，特别是那些似乎没有战略意义的地方。但在过去两年中，达尔富尔对于苏丹政府来说变得非常重要，因为在北达尔富尔地区发现了大量黄金矿藏，该地区涵盖塔比特。</p>
<p>When South Sudan won its independence in 2011, the part of Sudan left behind lost its biggest source of foreign exchange earnings: oil revenues. So gold has become the new oil for Sudan.</p>	<p>当南苏丹在 2011 年赢得独立时，苏丹的其他地区失去了最大的外汇收入来源：石油收入。因此对于苏丹来说，黄金成了新的石油。</p>
<p>According to the International Monetary Fund, gold sales earned Sudan \$1.17 billion last year. Much of that gold is coming from Darfur and other conflict zones. The government has attempted to consolidate its control over the country's gold mines in part by violent ethnic cleansing.</p>	<p>据国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)透露，苏丹去年的黄金销售收入达到了 11.7 亿美元（约合 71.9 亿元人民币）。其中大部分黄金来自达尔富尔及其他冲突地带。苏丹政府试图通过暴力种族清洗行动等手段加强对该国金矿的控制。</p>
<p>Unfortunately, the United Nations Security Council is too divided to respond with action to the crimes being committed in Darfur and other parts of Sudan. Russia and China, which have commercial links to Khartoum through arms sales and oil deals, are unwilling to apply pressure that might alter the calculations of the Khartoum government. But that doesn't mean the international community is without leverage.</p>	<p>遗憾的是，在应对达尔富尔及苏丹其他地区出现的罪行上，联合国安理会(United Nations Security Council)内部的分歧非常大。俄罗斯和中国与喀土穆存在商业联系——武器销售和石油交易，它们不愿施加可能会改变喀土穆政府策略的压力。但这并不意味着国际社会没有影响力。</p>
<p>First, international banks, gold refiners and associations like the Dubai Multi Commodities Center and the London Bullion Market Association should raise alerts for Sudanese gold and initiate audits to trace it all to its mine of origin to ensure that purchases are not fueling war crimes in Darfur. The gold industry has already adopted a similar approach to</p>	<p>首先，国际银行、黄金精炼厂，以及迪拜多种商品交易中心(Dubai Multi Commodities Center)、伦敦金银市场协会(London Bullion Market Association)等组织应该对苏丹黄金提高警惕，开始进行调查，追踪黄金的来源，以确保购买行为不会加剧达尔富尔地区战争罪行。黄金产业已经对刚果民主共和国的供应商采用了类似的方法。</p>

suppliers in the Democratic Republic of Congo.	
Second, the international community has imposed sanctions unevenly and without sufficient enforcement to have a significant impact. The United States and other countries should expand sanctions and step up enforcement to pressure Sudan to observe human rights and to negotiate for peace. Most important, the next wave of American sanctions should target the facilitators, including Sudanese and international banks, that do business with the regime either directly or through partners.	第二，国际社会没有均衡地施加制裁，也没有足够的执行力度，因此很难产生重大影响。美国和其他国家应该扩大制裁范围，加强实施力度，迫使苏丹关注人权问题，进行和平谈判。最重要的是，美国的下一波制裁应该针对为该政权提供服务和帮助的人和机构，比如直接或通过合作伙伴与该政权做生意的苏丹银行及国际银行。
The “torture rapes” in Tabit are a reminder to the world that the same conditions that led to the United States’ declaration of genocide in Darfur are still firmly in place, with devastating human consequences. We must not forget the survivors, and we must impose deterrent costs on the orchestrators and their enablers.	塔比特发生的“酷刑强奸”提醒世界注意，促使美国宣布达尔富尔存在种族灭绝罪行的情况仍然存在，而且给许多人带来了惨重后果。我们绝不能忘记那些幸存者，我们必须制止主导者和那些帮助他们的人。
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150227/c27clooney	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150227/c27clooney
Yes, We Were Warned About Ebola	埃博拉疫情早有预警
The conventional wisdom among public health authorities is that the Ebola virus, which killed at least 10,000 people in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, was a new phenomenon, not seen in West Africa before 2013. (The one exception was an anomalous case in Ivory Coast in 1994, when a Swiss primatologist was infected after performing an autopsy on a chimpanzee.)	在利比里亚、塞拉利昂和几内亚肆虐的埃博拉疫情已经造成至少 1 万人死亡。公共卫生机构的惯常思维是，埃博拉病毒的流行是一种新现象，在 2013 年前没有在非洲西部出现过。（有一个例外，1994 年在科特迪瓦出现过一例反常病例，当时一名瑞士的灵长类动物学家在对黑猩猩的尸体进行解剖后感染了病毒。）
The conventional wisdom is wrong. We were stunned recently when we stumbled across an article by European researchers in Annals of Virology: “The results seem to indicate that Liberia has to be included in	这种惯常思维是错误的。我们最近偶然发现了《病毒学年鉴》(Annals of Virology)上的一篇文章，令我们颇为惊讶：“研究结果似乎说明，需要将利比里亚纳入埃博拉病毒流行区。”文章作者强调，将来，“利比里亚卫生机构

<p>the Ebola virus endemic zone.” In the future, the authors asserted, “medical personnel in Liberian health centers should be aware of the possibility that they may come across active cases and thus be prepared to avoid nosocomial epidemics,” referring to hospital-acquired infection.</p>	<p>的医务人员应该意识到，他们可能会遇到活跃病例，因此应该做好准备，避免疾病在院内传播。”</p>
<p>What triggered our dismay was not the words, but when they were written: The paper was published in 1982.</p>	<p>让我们感到不安的并非文字本身，而是写下这些文字的时间：这篇论文发表于1982年。</p>
<p>As members of a team drafting Liberia’s Ebola recovery plan last month, we systematically reviewed the literature on Ebola surveillance since the virus’s discovery in central Africa in 1976. We learned that the virologists who wrote that report, who were from Germany, had analyzed frozen blood samples taken in 1978 and 1979 from 433 Liberian citizens. They found that 26 (or 6 percent) had antibodies to the Ebola virus.</p>	<p>作为上个月拟定利比里亚后埃博拉时期恢复计划的团队成员，我们系统地查阅了自1976年首次在非洲中部发现这种病毒以来的有关埃博拉疫情监控的文献。我们得知，撰写上述报告的德国病毒学家分析了一些冻存血样——于1978年到1979年间取自433名利比里亚人。他们发现，其中26人（即6%）体内携带埃博拉病毒抗体。</p>
<p>Three other studies published in 1986 documented Ebola antibody prevalence rates of 10.6, 13.4 and 14 percent, respectively, in northwestern Liberia, not far from its borders with Sierra Leone and Guinea. These articles, along with other forgotten reports from the 1980s on antibody prevalence in neighboring Sierra Leone and Guinea, suggest the possibility of what some call “sanctuary sites,” or persistent, if latent, Ebola infection in humans.</p>	<p>另有三篇发表于1986年的论文显示，在利比里亚西北部，距离该国与塞拉利昂及几内亚边境不远的地方，埃博拉抗体的携带率分别为10.6%、13.4%和14%。上述文章，以及那些发表于20世纪80年代的被遗忘的有关邻国塞拉利昂和几内亚的埃博拉抗体携带率的报告都说明，可能存在一些人所说的“避难所”，也就是持续携带潜藏的埃博拉病毒的人体。</p>
<p>There is an adage in public health: “The road to inaction is paved with research papers.” In a twist of fate, the same laboratory that confirmed the first positive Ebola test results in Guinea last year, the Pasteur Institute, was the publisher of Annals of Virology. Yet the institute’s April</p>	<p>公共卫生领域有一条格言：“通往无所作为的道路上铺满了研究报告。”命运弄人的是，去年确认几内亚第一例检测结果为阳性的埃博拉病例的实验室——巴斯德研究所(Pasteur Institute)——正是《病毒学年鉴》的出版方。然而，这家研究所在2014年4月发表的报告称，“该分区并未被认为是埃博拉</p>

<p>2014 report said, "This subregion was not considered to be an area in which EBOV was endemic" (using the medical term for the Ebola virus).</p>	<p>病毒的流行区。”</p>
<p>Part of the problem is that none of these articles were co-written by a Liberian scientist. The investigators collected their samples, returned home and published the startling results in European medical journals. Few Liberians were then trained in laboratory or epidemiological methods. Even today, downloading one of the papers would cost a physician here \$45, about half a week's salary.</p>	<p>造成这一问题的部分原因在于，这些论文都不是由利比里亚科学家合写的。研究人员采集样本，带回去，然后在欧洲的医学期刊上公布惊人的研究结果。那时候，几乎没有利比亚里人受到实验室或流行病学研究方法的培训。就算到了今天，利比里亚的医生下载一篇论文可能要花费 45 美元（约合 280 元人民币），几乎相当于半周的薪水。</p>
<p>The story is not an unusual one. As it happened, the subjects in the 1986 antibody studies worked on the world's largest rubber plantation (which then supplied 40 percent of the latex used in the United States). During the current outbreak of Ebola, we saw rubber trees stretch as far as the eye could see from clinics in rural Margibi County – clinics shuttered after nurses died after supplies of latex gloves and other protective gear ran out. The way this part of Liberia was trawled for vital medical knowledge thus mirrored the way the West extracted the rubber it needed.</p>	<p>这个故事并不罕见。事实上，1986 年开展的抗体研究的受试对象是世界上最大的橡胶园的工作人员（当时美国使用的 40% 的乳胶产自该橡胶园）。在最近这轮埃博拉疫情爆发期间，从马及比县的那些诊所——橡胶手套及其他防护装备的缺乏导致护士死亡后，诊所被关闭——看去，橡胶树不断延伸，一望无际。我们在利比里亚的这个地区获取重要医疗信息的方式，与西方国家获取他们所需的橡胶的方式别无二致。</p>
<p>Sierra Leone's and Liberia's recent histories of civil conflict made it difficult to confirm an outbreak of the disease. Public health laboratories were not functioning in either country; it was months before Ebola was identified as the culprit pathogen. That made it impossible for the region's few doctors and nurses to deliver effective care.</p>	<p>塞拉利昂和利比里亚近期进行的内战使得医护人员难以确认疫情的爆发。这两个国家的公共卫生实验室均未良好运转；拖了好几个月的时间埃博拉病毒才被确定为罪魁祸首。因此，该地区本已稀缺的医生和护士无法进行有效的医疗服务。</p>
<p>In all recognized Ebola epidemics to date, the disease has been transmitted primarily in the course of caring for the sick or burying the dead – hence the 1982 warning about transmission within hospitals</p>	<p>在迄今为止所有被确认的埃博拉疫情中，这种疾病都主要是在护理患者或掩埋尸体的过程中传播的。所以，1982 年的论文提醒人们注意医院和诊所内部的感染。情况正如德国科学家所预测的那样：利比里亚捉襟见肘的卫生设</p>

<p>and clinics. It was just as the German scientists had predicted: Liberia's under-resourced health facilities became the fault lines along which Ebola erupted across the country and the wider region.</p>	<p>施成为了软肋。埃博拉沿着它们向全国乃至更广阔的地区扩散。</p>
<p>To our knowledge, no senior official now serving in Liberia's Ministry of Health had ever heard of the antibody studies' findings. Nor had top officials in the international organizations so valiantly supporting the Ebola response in Liberia, including United Nations agencies and foreign medical teams.</p>	<p>据我们所知，利比里亚卫生部在职的高级官员中，没人听说过前述抗体研究的发现。在利比里亚勇敢地支持抗击埃博拉活动的国际组织，包括联合国机构和外国医疗团队，它们的高层官员也没听说过。</p>
<p>When the history of this epidemic is written, it will chronicle the myriad ways that – from Guéckédou and Monrovia, to Geneva and Dallas – we were not prepared. But none of us can in good conscience say there was no warning.</p>	<p>如果有人撰写这种传染病的历史，我们缺乏准备的无数个地方都会被计入其中，从盖凯杜和蒙罗维亚，到日内瓦和达拉斯。但我们谁都不能凭良心说没有过警告。</p>
<p>Ebola was here already. Understaffed and underequipped hospitals and clinics were sure to intensify, rather than stop, a major outbreak. And among its primary victims would be health care professionals. Had the virologists' findings been linked to long-term efforts to train Liberians to conduct research, to identify and stop epidemics, and to deliver quality medical care, the outcome might have been different.</p>	<p>埃博拉病毒早就来到了这里。人手不足、设备匮乏的医院和诊所肯定会加剧，而非阻止一场大规模的疫情爆发。主要受害者将包括医护专业人士。如果那些病毒学家的发现，能和训练利比里亚人开展研究、辨认并阻止疫情、提供优质医疗护理的长期行动结合在一起，结果或许会有所不同。</p>
<p>We all had friends and co-workers fall ill during this epidemic. But the fates of the afflicted reflect grotesque disparities. Of the 10 Americans infected with Ebola, all were airlifted to specialist hospitals with excellent clinical care in the United States. Nine have recovered, and the 10th is, we pray, well on his way to a full recovery. At the start of the last major chain of transmission recorded in urban Liberia, last month, 11 of 11 people in one cluster perished.</p>	<p>我们都有朋友或同事在这场疫情中病倒。但被传染者的命运却反映出了奇特的悬殊差异。10名感染了埃博拉的美国人，全都被用飞机送到了美国的专科医院，那里有极好的临床护理。其中九人已康复，我们祈祷剩下那名患者也能尽快地完全康复。而上月，利比里亚城市地区有记载的最后一次大规模连锁传染刚刚开始，其中一个集体病例中的11人就全部死亡。</p>

<p>A lasting legacy of this terrifying health crisis must be a new architecture for global health delivery, with a strong focus on building local capacity to respond effectively to such crises. Equity must be an indispensable goal in protecting from threats like Ebola, and in the quality of care delivered when prevention fails. Only then can we leave behind the rubber plantation model of international health and draw on the science that must inform these endeavors.</p>	<p>这场骇人的卫生危机的持久影响之一，是必须为全球卫生救护建立新的架构，着重建设当地有效应对这类危机的能力。在预防埃博拉等威胁，以及预防失败后提供的医护服务的质量方面，公平必须成为一个不可或缺的目标。只有这样，我们才能丢弃国际卫生的橡胶种植园模式，利用必须与这些努力联系在一起的相关科学研究。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150409/c09dahn</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150409/c09dahn</p>
<p>Holding Your Breath in India</p>	<p>在印度，屏住呼吸</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — FOR weeks the breathing of my 8-year-old son, Bram, had become more labored, his medicinal inhaler increasingly vital. And then, one terrifying night nine months after we moved to this megacity, Bram's inhaler stopped working and his gasping became panicked.</p>	<p>新德里——在接连几周的时间里，我八岁的儿子布拉姆(Bram)的呼吸变得越来越吃力，他的药用吸入器也变得越来越重要。然后，在我们搬到这个大都市九个月后的一个可怕夜晚，布拉姆的吸入器不再管用，他开始喘不过气来。</p>
<p>My wife called a friend, who recommended a private hospital miles away. I carried Bram to the car while my wife brought his older brother. India's traffic is among the world's most chaotic, and New Delhi's streets are crammed with trucks at night, when road signs become largely ornamental. We undertook one of the most frightening journeys of our lives, with my wife in the back seat cradling Bram's head.</p>	<p>我妻子打电话给一个朋友，她推荐了一家数英里之外的私立医院。我把布拉姆抱进车，我妻子带着布拉姆的哥哥也上了车。印度是世界上交通最混乱的地区之一，新德里夜间的街道上挤满了卡车，交通标志基本上是摆设。妻子在后座上揽着布拉姆的头，那是我们这辈子最可怕的旅程之一。</p>
<p>When we arrived, doctors infused him with steroids (and refused to provide further treatment until a \$1,000 charge on my credit card went through). A week later, Bram was able to return home.</p>	<p>我们到达医院后，医生给布拉姆输了类固醇（并且拒绝提供进一步的治疗，直至我用信用卡支付的1000美元到账）。一周后，布莱姆才得以回家。</p>
<p>When I became a South Asia correspondent for The New York Times three years ago, my wife and I were both excited and prepared for difficulties — insistent beggars, endemic dengue and summertime</p>	<p>三年前，当我成为《纽约时报》的南亚通讯员时，妻子和我感到很兴奋，同时也做好了迎接困难的准备——纠缠不休的乞丐，四处肆虐的登革热，高达华氏120度的夏季温度。但我们全然没有料到，这个城市对我们的孩子会有</p>

<p>temperatures that reach 120 degrees. But we had little inkling just how dangerous this city would be for our boys.</p>	<p>多么危险。</p>
<p>We gradually learned that Delhi's true menace came from its air, water, food and flies. These perils sicken, disable and kill millions in India annually, making for one of the worst public health disasters in the world. Delhi, we discovered, is quietly suffering from a dire pediatric respiratory crisis, with a recent study showing that nearly half of the city's 4.4 million schoolchildren have irreversible lung damage from the poisonous air.</p>	<p>我们逐渐了解到，德里真正危险的地方是它的空气、水、食物和苍蝇。在印度，这些危险因素每年导致数以百万计的人患病、残疾和丧生，这是世界上最严重的公共卫生灾难之一。我们发现，德里正悄无声息地遭遇着一场可怕的小儿呼吸道疾病危机，最近的一项研究显示，在该市 440 万学龄儿童中，有将近一半因有毒的空气遭受了不可逆转的肺部损伤。</p>
<p>For most Indians, these are inescapable horrors. But there are thousands of others who have chosen to live here, including some trying to save the world, others hoping to describe it and still others intent on getting their own small piece of it. It is an eclectic community of expatriates and millionaires, including car executives from Detroit, tech geeks from the Bay Area, cancer researchers from Maryland and diplomats from Dublin. Over the last year, often over chai and samosas at local dhabas or whiskey and chicken tikka at glittering embassy parties, we have obsessively discussed whether we are pursuing our careers at our children's expense.</p>	<p>对于大多数印度人而言，这些恐怖之处是不可避免的。但也有数以千计的人们选择居住在这里，其中就包括一些试图拯救世界的人，一些希望讲述这里的故事的人，还有一些热衷于在这里拥有一片自己的小天地的人。这是外籍人士和富豪组成的混杂社区，他们中有来自底特律的汽车高管，湾区的科技业人士，马里兰州的癌症研究人员，以及都柏林的外交官。过去一年里，我们在本地饭馆品尝印度奶茶及三角饼时，或者在五颜六色的使馆派对上享受威士忌和鸡肉串时，常常着了魔似地讨论一个话题：我们是否罔顾孩子的利益，来追求自己的事业？</p>
<p>Foreigners have lived in Delhi for centuries, of course, but the air and the mounting research into its effects have become so frightening that some feel it is unethical for those who have a choice to willingly raise children here. Similar discussions are doubtless underway in Beijing and other Asian megacities, but it is in Delhi — among the most populous, polluted, unsanitary and bacterially unsafe cities on earth — where the</p>	<p>当然，数百年来一直有外国人在德里居住，但空气和越来越多的关于其影响的研究已经变得如此触目惊心，以至于有些人觉得，如果有人有选择的机会，却情愿在这里抚养孩子，那是不道德的。类似的讨论无疑也正在北京等亚洲大城市展开，但在德里——地球上人口最稠密，污染最严重，最不卫生，病菌肆虐最甚的城市之一——这个问题似乎最为紧迫。世界卫生组织的资料显示，该城市的空气污染程度超过北京的两倍。（世界上 25 个污染最严重的城</p>

<p>new calculus seems most urgent. The city's air is more than twice as polluted as Beijing's, according to the World Health Organization. (India, in fact, has 13 of the world's 25 most polluted cities, while Lanzhou is the only Chinese city among the worst 50; Beijing ranks 79th.)</p>	<p>市中，有 13 个是印度城市。兰州是前 50 名中唯一的中国城市；北京位列第 79 位。)</p>
<p>So many of our friends have decided to leave that the American Embassy School — this city's great expat institution — is facing a steep drop in admissions next fall. My pastor, who ministers to a largely expat parish here, told me he feared he would lose 60 percent of his congregants this summer.</p>	<p>因此，我们的很多朋友都决定离开。美国使馆学校(American Embassy School)是德里一家很棒的外籍生学校，今年秋天它面临着生源的急剧下降。我的牧师负责这里一个主要由外籍人员构成的教区，他告诉我，他担心今年夏天自己会失去 60% 的教众。</p>
<p>We nearly left two years ago, after Bram's first hospitalization. Even after his breathing stabilized, tests showed that he had lost half his lung function. On our doctor's advice, we placed him on routine steroid therapy and decided that as long as his breathing did not worsen again, we could stay in Delhi.</p>	<p>两年前，在布拉姆的首次住院之后，我们也几乎离开了这里。但他的呼吸状况稳定下来后，测试结果显示他已经失去了一半的肺功能。在医生的建议下，我们让他进行常规的类固醇治疗，并决定只要他的呼吸状况没有再次恶化，我们可以就留在德里。</p>
<p>Or at least I decided that. My wife seriously considered flying home immediately, and at the end of a summer visit to the United States with the kids months later, sobbed for hours on the return flight to Delhi.</p>	<p>或者至少我决定这么做。我妻子当时就认真考虑过立即飞回家去；而且在数个月后，当我们与孩子结束了回美国探访的夏季行程，在回德里的返程航班上，她抽泣了好几个小时。</p>
<p>But after our second year here, Bram seemed fine. His earlier difficulties, though, led me to call some leading air pollution experts. The conversations were sobering.</p>	<p>不过，我们在这里度过了第二年之后，布莱姆显得一切安好。但是鉴于他之前遇到的状况，我和一些顶尖的空气污染专家通了电话。我们之间的交谈发人深省。</p>
<p>"Knowing that I was putting my kids in a place that compromised their health for their lifetimes would be very difficult given all of the scientific evidence," said W. James Gauderman, a professor of preventive medicine at the University of Southern California. He is the co-author of a landmark 2004 study showing that children raised in parts of Los</p>	<p>"考虑到有各种科学证据，知道自己让孩子住在某个地方，可能损害他们一生的健康，会让我非常难受，"南加州大学的预防医学教授 W·詹姆斯·高德曼 (W. James Gauderman) 说。他是 2004 年一份具有里程碑意义的研究的合著者，该研究显示，在洛杉矶部分地区——污染程度远低于德里——长大的儿童，遭受了明显的、可能是永久性的肺功能损失。另一项研究发现，如果</p>

<p>Angeles — where pollution levels are a fraction of Delhi's — face significant and probably permanent losses of lung function. Even children who move to less polluted places during childhood never seem to entirely recover from earlier high pollution exposures, another study found.</p>	<p>孩子早年在高污染环境中生活，即使在儿童时期搬迁到了污染较低的地方，他们似乎也无法完全恢复健康。</p>
<p>Sarath Guttikunda, one of India's top pollution researchers, who moved to Goa, on the west coast of India, to protect his two young children, was unequivocal: "If you have the option to live elsewhere, you should not raise children in Delhi."</p>	<p>为了保护两个年幼的孩子，印度最顶尖的污染研究人员之一萨拉斯·古提昆塔 (Sarath Guttikunda) 举家搬迁到了印度西海岸的果阿。他明确地说：“如果你可以在别处居住，就不该在德里抚养子女。”</p>
<p>These and other experts told me that reduced lung capacity in adults is a highly accurate predictor of early death and disability — perhaps more than elevated blood pressure or cholesterol. So by permanently damaging their lungs in Delhi, our children may not live as long.</p>	<p>他们和其他专家告诉我，成人肺活量不足，对于预测早逝和残疾来说准确度非常高——可能高于血压或胆固醇升高。因此，由于在德里遭受了永久性的肺损坏，我的孩子的寿命可能缩短了。</p>
<p>And then there are nascent areas of research suggesting that pollution can lower children's I.Q., hurt their test scores and increase the risks of autism, epilepsy, diabetes and even adult-onset diseases like multiple sclerosis.</p>	<p>在一些方兴未艾的领域，研究表明：污染可能会让儿童智商降低，影响他们的考试成绩，并增加罹患自闭症、癫痫、糖尿病的风险，甚至像多发性硬化症等成年后才发作的疾病，患病风险也会提高。</p>
<p>C. Arden Pope III, a professor of economics at Brigham Young University and a leading expert on the health consequences of air pollution, noted that accurate pollution monitors have existed only since the 1980s. "If Delhi's readings aren't the highest ever, they're among the highest ever," he said. "Certainly no city in the United States, including Los Angeles, has ever come close."</p>	<p>杨百翰大学 (Brigham Young University) 的经济学家 C·阿登·波普三世 (C. Arden Pope III) 是研究空气污染对健康的影响的权威专家，他指出，准确的污染监测仪器直到 20 世纪 80 年代才出现。“就算德里的读数值不是有史以来最高的，也是有史以来最高之一，”他说。“包括洛杉矶在内的任何美国城市肯定都与那样高的读数值相距甚远。”</p>
<p>That means the extent of the damage Delhi is doing to our children can only be guessed, he said. Several medical ethicists said it would be</p>	<p>这意味着，我孩子在德里遭受的损害严重程度只能靠猜测，他说。几位医学伦理学家称，送一群孩子到德里去，并监测他们的健康状况，这样的临床试</p>

<p>impossible to get approval for a clinical trial to send a group of children to Delhi to monitor their health. "Not a chance," said Adil E. Shamoo, editor in chief of Accountability in Research and a bioethicist at the University of Maryland School of Medicine. "It's O.K. to survey people already there, but moving children into harm's way? No."</p>	<p>验是不可能得到批准的。“绝对不可能，”《研究中的问责》(Accountability in Research)的主编、马里兰医学院(Maryland School of Medicine)的生物伦理学家阿迪尔·E·萨莫(Adil E. Shamoo)说。“调查已经在那里的人是可以的；但把孩子搬迁到有危害的地方？不行。”</p>
<p>And children are by no means the only ones harmed. Many adults suffer near-constant headaches, sore throats, coughs and fatigue. Arvind Kejriwal, Delhi's chief minister, had to leave the city for 10 days in March to cure a chronic cough.</p>	<p>受到危害的不仅是孩子。很多成年人几乎常年头痛、喉咙痛、咳嗽，以及疲劳乏力。今年3月，德里首席部长阿尔温德·凯杰里沃(Arvind Kejriwal)为了治疗慢性咳嗽，不得不离开了这里十天。</p>
<p>It's not just the air that inflicts harm. At least 600 million Indians, half the total population, defecate outdoors, and most of the effluent, even from toilets, is dumped untreated into rivers and streams. Still, I never thought this would come home to my family quite as dramatically as it did.</p>	<p>危害健康的不仅是空气。至少有六亿印度人在户外排便，占总人口数量的一半，而大部分的污水，甚至来自厕所的污水，都未经处理就倾倒入江河。但是，我从来没有想过，它们会戏剧性地来到我的家中。</p>
<p>We live in a four-year-old, five-story apartment building that my wife chose because its relatively new windows could help shut out Delhi's appalling nighttime air. Its cookie-cutter design — by the same developer who built dozens of others in the neighborhood — gave us confidence that things would function, by no means assured for new construction here.</p>	<p>我们住在一栋四年前修建的五层公寓楼里，我的妻子选择这里是因为它配备了相对较新的窗户，有助于将德里的可怕夜间空气隔绝在外。公寓楼平凡无奇的设计——同一家开发商在附近修建了数十栋这样的建筑——给了我们信心，觉得它的设施会运行良好；不是所有德里的新建筑都能保证这一点的。</p>
<p>About six months after we moved in, one of our neighbors reported that her tap water suddenly smelled like sewage. Then the smell hit another neighbor and another. It turned out that the developer had dug open channels for sewage that had gradually seeped into each apartment's buried water tank. When we pulled up the floor tiles on the</p>	<p>搬进去大约半年后的一天，一名邻居说她的自来水突然散发污水味道。然后邻居们一个接一个遇到这种情况。原来是开发商把下水道挖开了，污水逐渐渗透到每间公寓埋在地下的水箱里。当我们揭开一楼的地砖时，褐色污泥似乎到处都是。</p>

<p>ground floor, brown sludge seemed to be everywhere.</p>	
<p>I was in the shower when this sewage mixture arrived in our apartment. Sounds horrible, but I shrugged and toweled off because that smell is such a frequent presence here.</p>	<p>混合了污水的自来水抵达我们公寓时，我正在淋浴。这听起来很可怕，但我只是耸耸肩，擦干了身体，因为那种味道在这里经常都能闻到。</p>
<p>For much of the year, the Yamuna River would have almost no flow through Delhi if not for raw sewage. Add in the packs of stray dogs, monkeys and cattle even in urban areas, and fresh excretions are nearly ubiquitous. Insects alight on these excretions and then on people or their food, sickening them.</p>	<p>如果不是未经处理的污水倾倒入亚穆纳河，那么在一年中的很多时候，这条河在德里几乎是断流的。再加上德里城区中也时常看到的一群群流浪狗、猴子和牛，新的排泄物几乎随处可见。昆虫在这些排泄物上落足，然后再在人类或他们的食物上停留，传染疾病。</p>
<p>Most piped water here is contaminated. Poor sanitation may be a crucial reason nearly half of India's children are stunted.</p>	<p>这里的大多数自来水都遭受了污染。恶劣的卫生条件，可能是近一半印度儿童发育迟缓的一个关键原因。</p>
<p>The list of health threats sounds harrowing when considered together, but life goes on and can be quite nice here. Our apartment building eventually installed aboveground water tanks. My children's school and travel in the region are terrific, and many expats are far more influential here than they would be in their home countries.</p>	<p>综合考虑这些威胁健康的因素，你会感到痛心疾首，但这里的生活还在继续，而且也可以过得相当不错。我们的公寓楼最终把水箱安装在了地面上。我孩子的学校和在该地区进行的旅行都很棒。很多外国人在这里拥有了比在本国远远更大的影响力。</p>
<p>Yet one afternoon this spring, someone in our neighborhood burned something toxic, and an astringent cloud spread around our block. My wife was out walking with a friend, and their eyes became teary and their throats began to close. They bolted back inside our apartment where they found Bram gasping again, for the first time in two years. In some places in Delhi, the levels of fine particles that cause the most lung damage, called PM2.5, routinely exceed 1,000 in winter in part because small trash and other fires are so common, according to scientists. In Beijing, PM2.5 levels that exceed 500 make international</p>	<p>然而，今年春天的一个下午，有人在居民区里焚烧有毒物质，气味酸涩的浓烟在我们的街区蔓延。我妻子和一位朋友当时在外面散步，她们被呛出了眼泪，感觉快要窒息。于是狂奔回我们的公寓，结果发现布拉姆又在喘息，这还是两年里的第一次。在德里有些地方，名为 PM 2.5 的细颗粒物的水平导致了非常严重的肺损伤，在冬季，该数值经常超过 1000，科学家表示，部分原因是对小件垃圾和其他东西的焚烧在这里极为普遍。在北京，PM 2.5 水平超过 500 会成为国际头条新闻；而在这里，比北京高出一倍的污染水平基本上被人们无视。</p>

headlines; here, levels twice that high are largely ignored.	
But Bram notices.	但布拉姆注意到了。
He spent the next five days at home, with my wife giving him heavy doses of inhaled steroids through a mask. He has a quiet sadness during these crises, perhaps because they force him to accept the idea that his health is more fragile than that of his brother or friends.	接下来的五天里，他一直待在家里，我妻子让他透过口罩服用了大量吸入性类固醇。在这些危机期间，他有一种静默的忧伤，因为他要被迫接受，自己的健康比哥哥或朋友更脆弱。
Before coming to Delhi, Bram had had a couple of breathing episodes that doctors assured us he would most likely outgrow. Now he has full-blown asthma and must take powerful daily medications.	来德里之前，布拉姆也出过几次呼吸方面的问题。医生曾向我们保证，布拉姆很有可能会随着年龄的增长而摆脱那些问题。但现在，他真的得了哮喘病，每天都必须服用强效药物。
Would he have developed asthma if we had stayed in the United States? Pediatric asthma is far more likely to start and worsen in polluted locales. The sidelines at kids' soccer games here are littered with inhalers.	如果我们留在美国，他还会得哮喘吗？在受污染的地方，小儿哮喘发病和恶化的可能性要大得多。在这里的足球场外，散落着许多吸入器。
Ruth R. Faden, director of the Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics, said children have a special claim to protection. "First, because they are so dependent on us for their well-being, and second because deprivations in childhood have such an outsize effect," she said.	约翰·霍普金斯大学伯曼生物伦理学研究所(Johns Hopkins Berman Institute of Bioethics)主任鲁斯·R·费登(Ruth R. Faden)说，孩子特别需要保护。“首先，因为他们的健康很依赖我们，其次因为童年时期健康受损的影响非常大，”她说。
There is a growing expatriate literature, mostly out of China, describing the horrors of air pollution, the dangers to children and the increasingly desperate measures taken for protection. These accounts mostly end with the writers deciding to remain despite the horrors.	外籍人士撰写的相关文章越来越多。它们大多来自中国，描写了对空气污染的恐惧、对孩子的危害以及所采取的越来越夸张的保护措施。在这些文章的结尾，虽心怀恐惧，但作者大多还是决定留下。
Not this one. We are moving back to Washington this week.	但本文不同。我们将于这周返回华盛顿。
The boys are excited. Aden, 12, wants a skateboard and bicycle, accouterments of freedom in a place he is allowed to wander by	孩子们很兴奋。12岁的亚丁(Aden)想要滑板和自行车。在一个允许他独自闲逛的地方，那是享受自由的装备。他弟弟的愿望则可能更难实现。

himself. His younger brother's wish may be harder to realize.	
"My asthma will go away," Bram said recently. "I hope so, anyway."	"我的哮喘会消失,"布拉姆前不久说。"总之,希望如此。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150603/c03harris	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150603/c03harris
Starvation as a Product of War	南苏丹内战带来的饥荒
AWEIL, South Sudan — One gauge of the famine looming in South Sudan is that people are simply collapsing from hunger.	南苏丹阿韦勒——南苏丹距离饥荒越来越近,我们看到的是,人们正因饥饿瘫倒在地。
As I was driving into this city, a woman was lying inert on the road. She was Nyanjok Garang, and she said she hadn't eaten for three days. She had set out to look for work, maybe washing clothes, in hopes of keeping her two children alive. After a day of fruitless walking she had collapsed.	开车进入一座城市的时候,我看到一个女人一动不动躺在路上。她是妮安焦克·格兰(Nyanjok Garang),已经三天没有进食。她本打算出来找工作,也许是给人洗衣服,好养活她的两个孩子。经过一天徒劳无功的寻找,她倒下了。
"My children are hungry," she said. "I'm hungry. There's not even a cent left to buy bread." Her husband is a soldier in the government forces fighting in South Sudan's civil war, but she doesn't even know if he is still alive. So she left her children with a neighbor and set out in hopes of finding work — "and then I blacked out."	"我的孩子很饿,"她说。"我也饿。家里一分钱也不剩了,没钱买吃的。"她的丈夫是政府军士兵,正在参加南苏丹内战,但此刻连是死是活都不知道。因此,她把孩子留给邻居,出来试着找工作——"然后就晕过去了。"
A horrific famine enveloped what is now South Sudan in 1988, and there are some signs that this year could see a repeat. As in 1988, weather has led to poor harvests on top of civil war that has made it difficult to plant crops and move food around the country.	1988年这里曾被一场可怕的饥荒吞噬,当时南苏丹尚未独立。种种迹象表明,今年可能会是那场惨剧的重演。一如当年,恶劣的天气导致庄稼歉收,同时内战又给粮食的栽种以及食物的运输造成了困难。
President Obama will be focusing on the South Sudan civil war in his trip starting Thursday night to Kenya and Ethiopia, both neighbors to South Sudan. The war is not only a military crisis but also a humanitarian catastrophe, which makes it all the more important to step up efforts to bring about peace.	在周四晚间开始的肯尼亚和埃塞俄比亚之行中,奥巴马总统将把这两个国家的邻国南苏丹的内战作为重点。这场战争不只是军事危机,也是人道灾难,因此就特别有必要付出更大努力,来实现和平。

<p>You might think that what's needed to end a famine is food. Actually, what's essential above all is an international push of intensive diplomacy and targeted sanctions to reach a compromise peace deal and end the civil war. Yes, Obama has plenty on his plate already, but no other country has the leverage America does. And in peace, South Sudan can care for itself. But as long as the war continues, South Sudanese will face starvation — especially women and girls.</p>	<p>你也许会以为，结束一场饥荒的应该是食物。实际上，当务之急是通过积极的外交行动和针对性制裁措施来形成国际压力，从而达成各方妥协的和平协议，结束内战。是的，奥巴马要应付的事情已经不少，但没有哪个国家具备美国的影响力。一旦有了和平，南苏丹能照顾好自己。然而只要战争这样继续下去，南苏丹人只能继续面对饥饿——尤其是女人和女孩。</p>
<p>The gender dynamics of hunger are obvious: In Aweil, the hospital ward is full of skeletal women and girls, looking like concentration camp survivors. That's because (as in many places around the world) when food is insufficient, families allocate it to men and boys, and women and girls disproportionately starve.</p>	<p>饥荒中的性别差异十分明显：在阿韦勒，医院病房里全是女人和女孩，她们骨瘦如柴，仿佛集中营的幸存者。这是因为（和全世界许多地方一样）当食物出现匮乏时，各家各户会优先分配给男人和男孩，因此女人和女孩的饥饿状况会格外严重。</p>
<p>One 15-year-old girl in the hospital, Rebecca Athian, was so malnourished that her bones pushed through her skin and she had a measure of anemia (a hemoglobin level of 3) that in the West is pretty much unheard-of. Yet the hospital was now forced to discharge her to make way for new patients.</p>	<p>医院里有位叫丽贝卡·阿西安(Rebecca Athian)的15岁女孩，她的营养不良已经导致皮肤被骨头顶破，贫血的严重程度更是在西方闻所未闻（血红蛋白水平为3）。然而为了腾出地方给新的病患，医院现在被迫要让她出院。</p>
<p>Rebecca has already lost two siblings in the last year, and although the causes of death were never fully determined, it's a good guess that they were malnutrition-related. Her mother would like to marry Rebecca off, because it would then be her husband's duty to feed her and keep her alive. But she says Rebecca has been raped, so men are unwilling to marry her.</p>	<p>丽贝卡在去年已经失去了两个兄弟姐妹，他们的死因至今不能完全确定，但跟营养不良相关的可能性是很大的。她的母亲希望把她嫁出去，这样就可以让她的丈夫为食物负责，让她活下去。但是她说丽贝卡被强奸过，男人不愿意娶她。</p>
<p>The United Nations says 4.6 million people in South Sudan — more than one-third of the population — are "severely food insecure," and the</p>	<p>联合国称，南苏丹有460万人存在“严重的食物短缺”，占总人口的三分之一以上，这种情况在未来几个月里会继续恶化，因为下一轮主要粮食作物的收</p>

<p>situation will deteriorate in the coming months because the next major harvest won't come until October or November. Until then, there is nothing to eat.</p>	<p>割要等到 10 月或 11 月。在那之前不会有东西可吃。</p>
<p>"It is the first time we've seen so many cases like this," said Dr. Dut Pioth, the acting director of the hospital. "It's going to be like what we saw in 1988."</p>	<p>"这是我们第一次见到这么多类似的案例，"医院的代理院长达特·皮奥特医生 (Dr. Dut Pioth)说。"这样下去会变成 1988 年那样。"</p>
<p>Dr. Dut was 11 years old during that famine, and he remembers some relatives starving to death. His family fled to Khartoum, where he thrived in school and attended medical school. But he is frustrated because what patients often need now isn't so much medical care, but rather food and peace.</p>	<p>在那场饥荒中，达特医生只有 11 岁，他还记得有一些亲戚被饿死。他们举家逃往喀土穆，他在那里的学校成绩很好，上了医学院。让他深感沮丧的是，病患需要的往往不是医疗，而是食物与和平。</p>
<p>To see starving children is particularly wrenching. They show no emotions: They do not cry or smile or frown, but simply gaze blankly, their bodies unwilling to waste a calorie on emotion when every iota of energy must go to keep major organs functioning.</p>	<p>最为痛心的是看到挨饿的孩子。从他们脸上看不到情绪：不哭，不笑，也没有不满，只有直愣愣的呆滞目光，他们的身体不愿意在感情上浪费哪怕一个卡路里，仅存的能量需要用来维持体内主要器官的运转。</p>
<p>It's striking that this area of South Sudan is not directly affected by fighting; it's calm here. But the hunger is still war-related, for the conflict is keeping food and supplies out. The road from the capital, Juba, has been blocked by fighting, and disputes with Sudan have closed the border to the north. So this area is cut off, prices are skyrocketing, jobs are disappearing, and ordinary workers can't afford to buy food.</p>	<p>令人惊讶的是，这个地区并没有受到战争的直接影响；这里很平静。但是饥饿是跟战争有关的，冲突导致食物和给养无法进入。通往首都朱巴的道路被战斗切断，和苏丹的争执导致北部边境关闭。所以这个区域是被隔绝的，物价在飞涨，就业机会越来越少，普通工人已经买不起食物。</p>
<p>The only certainty is that it will get worse in the coming months, and the women and girls who die will be war casualties. "Those who are dying of gunshots," Dr. Dut notes, "are fewer than those who are dying</p>	<p>唯一确定的是，未来几个月情况还会变得更糟，死去的女人和女孩将属于战争伤亡人员。"死于饥饿的人，"达特医生说，"会比死于战斗的多。"</p>

of hunger.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150724/c24kristof	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20150724/c24kristof
Breast Milk, an Education, and a Giant Baby	母乳、教育和两个印度孩子的命运
LUCKNOW, India — That’s Mishty Yadav on the right. At 28 months, she looked huge in her mother’s arms, as if she spent nights on a gold throne dipping cookies into buffalo milk.	印度勒克瑙——右边的是米什蒂·亚达夫(Mishty Yadav)。她28个月大，在母亲怀里看起来体格硕大，仿佛夜里都是坐在黄金宝座上吃着饼干蘸牛奶。
But it turns out the reason she caught my eye was because, in contrast to so many children, Mishty is healthy. And here in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, where the majority of children under the age of five are malnourished and stunted, what looks normal starts to change.	不过，后来我发现，她之所以引起了我的关注，是因为她很健康，与太多的孩子不一样。这里是印度北方邦，多数五岁以下的婴幼儿营养不良、发育迟缓。什么叫做正常，也就有了变化。
In rural villages like this one a normal child looks like 5-year-old Shanvi Yadav, there on the left — very small and very thin.	在这样的乡村里，“正常”孩子长得像左边的五岁大的莎薇·亚达夫(Shanvi Yadav)一样——又瘦又小。
So Mishty is barely half Shanvi’s age but may weigh even more than her. They live about 100 feet from each other, but their opportunities to grow up healthy, both physically and mentally, are vastly different. When I met them and spoke to their families, I was struck by how early child-rearing practices were likely to result in dramatically different life trajectories for the two kids. When most mothers in these villages care for their children, they do so based on traditional practices. And tradition, even when misinformed, can be hard to go against.	因此，尽管米什蒂刚到莎薇一半的年纪，体重却可能比她还大。她们住的地方相距大约百尺，身心健康成长的几率却有着天壤之别。当我认识她们并与其家人谈话之后，我深有感触：早期育儿实践很可能让这两个孩子走上截然不同的生活轨迹。这些乡村里的母亲养育孩子的时候，多数人遵循的是传统做法。而传统，即便是谬误，也会很难抗拒。
When Nicholas Kristof asked one mother in Jalim Kheda whether or not she was giving water to her month-old infant, she said she was not. Only breast milk. Hearing this, her mother-in-law and neighbors started scolding her for not giving the child water. Many villagers provide infants with water when it is hot to cool them off.	在贾里姆凯达，纪思道(Nicholas Kristof)询问了一位母亲是否给她一个月大的婴儿喂水。答案是否定的，她只喂母乳。听闻此言，她的婆婆和邻居开始训斥她没有让孩子喝水。天热的时候，许多村民会用给婴儿喂水的办法来给他们降温。

<p>"Anything the baby is taking that is not breast milk [such as water] is replacing breast milk," says Shawn Baker, head of nutrition for the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. "And breast milk has been designed over several million years of evolution to be the perfect nutrition. It's perfectly synchronized to the infant's needs."</p>	<p>"婴儿摄入的任何除母乳之外的东西（比如水），都是在挤占母乳的空间，"比尔及梅琳达·盖茨基金会(Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)的营养议题总监肖恩·贝克(Shawn Baker)说。"经过几百万年的进化，母乳是最佳营养品。它与婴儿的需求完美契合。"</p>
<p>As peer pressure weighed on the mother, she finally gave in and said she would start giving her baby water. The influence of tradition is strong, and in many cases, unhealthy. A nutritionist with us hurriedly told the mom that she was on the right path and not to give water.</p>	<p>周围的压力落到了这位母亲身上，她最终投降，表示自己会开始给孩子喂水。传统的影响力是强大的，在很多情况下却并不健康。与我们同行的一名营养专家匆忙告诉她，她是对的，别给孩子喝水。</p>
<p>One of the best ways to break out of the cycle of misinformation is through education. That's what Nisha Yadav, who earned a bachelor's degree, credits for knowing how to raise Mishty.</p>	<p>打破这种谬误的一种最佳办法是教育。米什蒂的母亲尼莎·亚达夫(Nisha Yadav)拥有学士学位。正是因为教育，她懂得如何抚养自己的孩子。</p>
<p>When Nisha was pregnant with Mishty, she went to a private clinic to receive prenatal care. Every day she took iron and folic acid tablets as well as multivitamins. Iron tablets are key during pregnancy to prevent the mother from becoming anemic.</p>	<p>当尼莎怀着米什蒂的时候，她去了一家私人诊所来接受产前护理。每天她都要吃铁片和叶酸片，以及多种维生素。铁片是预防母亲在怀孕期间贫血的关键。</p>
<p>Mishty was born at a private hospital in Lucknow and started breast-feeding shortly after. Exclusive breast-feeding lasted six months, upon which complementary feeding was introduced. Nisha breast-fed for the recommended two years before stopping.</p>	<p>米什蒂在勒克瑙的一家私人医院出生，并且很快就开始了母乳喂养。纯母乳喂养持续了六个月，然后添加了辅食。尼莎根据推荐让母乳喂养持续了两年，最后才断奶。</p>
<p>Just down the road is a different story.</p>	<p>就在路的另一端，则是不一样的故事。</p>
<p>Babli Yadav, Shanvi's mother, was taken out of school after eighth grade to help earn for the household. When Babli was pregnant, she was given iron and folic acid tablets but she didn't take them because they made her feel nauseous.</p>	<p>莎薇的妈妈芭布里·亚达夫(Babli Yadav)在八年级后被迫辍学弥补家用。当芭布里怀孕的时候，她收到了铁片和叶酸片，但是没有吃，因为这些让她感到恶心。</p>

<p>Shanvi was born at home and breast-feeding didn't begin until day 10. There is a myth that the mother's milk should not be given during the first few days.</p>	<p>莎薇是在家里出生的，直到第 10 天才开始母乳喂养。当地有个错误观念，认为母亲在刚生下孩子的那几天是不能母乳喂养的。</p>
<p>"There's a very strong tradition of giving honey or giving something before being given the breast," says Baker. "But the early milk is incredibly rich in maternal antibodies. Everything the mother has been protected against is being transferred to protect the infant."</p>	<p>"这里有一个很强的传统，在母乳喂养之前，要先给孩子蜂蜜或者其他的东西，"贝克说。"但初乳有着非常丰富的母源抗体。所有保护母亲的东西都会转移到婴儿身上。"</p>
<p>When Babli transitioned to breast-feeding, it was irregular, and eventually stopped after one year. Babli says their diet is poor.</p>	<p>当芭布里转为母乳喂养后，也不是很经常，并且最终在一年之后就停止了。芭布里说他们的饮食很差。</p>
<p>You can see the physical manifestation of malnutrition in the photo. But physical health is not the only concern. Studies show that cognitive development is severely hampered in malnourished children. They drop out of school earlier and are at a greater risk of dying.</p>	<p>你可以从照片中看到营养不良的切实表现。不过，身体健康并不是唯一的问题。研究表明，营养不良儿童的认知能力发育会受到严重阻碍。他们辍学较早，死亡的风险也更大。</p>
<p>On this trip I have been fascinated by the tension between factual knowledge and tradition. It has given me an appreciation for how difficult health interventions can be. Simply transmitting knowledge is very unlikely to change behavior. But looking at these two kids, you see the stakes.</p>	<p>在这次旅行中，事实知识和传统之间的冲突深深地吸引了我。这让我了解到健康干预可能会有多么的困难。单纯地传播知识好像并不能改变习惯。但看着这两个孩子，你就会看到其中的利害关系。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20151016/c16breast-milk</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20151016/c16breast-milk</p>
<p>Half the Kids in This Part of India Are Stunted</p>	<p>为什么亿万印度儿童营养不良？</p>
<p>Lucknow, India — I'm on my annual win-a-trip journey, in which I take a university student with me on a reporting trip. I'm traipsing through Indian villages with the winner, Austin Meyer of Stanford University, to tackle one of the world's great whodunits: Why are hundreds of millions of children here stunted physically and mentally?</p>	<p>印度勒克瑙——我踏上了今年的“与纪思道同行”旅途，带着一位大学生参加采访活动。我带着这次的幸运儿——斯坦福大学的奥斯汀·迈耶(Austin Meyer)——漫步穿过一座印度村庄，希望能解开世界上最大的悬念之一：为什么这里的亿万儿童身心发育迟缓？</p>

<p>India is a vigorous democracy that has sent an orbiter to Mars. Yet its children are more likely to starve than children in far poorer nations in Africa.</p>	<p>印度是一个朝气蓬勃的民主国家, 已经向火星发射了一个轨道飞行器。然而, 它的儿童比那些远比它更贫穷的非洲国家的儿童更有可能挨饿。</p>
<p>In a remarkable failure of democracy, India is the epicenter of global malnutrition: 39 percent of Indian children are stunted from poor nutrition, according to government figures (other estimates are higher). Stunting is worse in India than in Burkina Faso or Haiti, worse than in Bangladesh or North Korea.</p>	<p>这是民主制度的一大失败。印度处于全球营养不良的震中位置: 政府数据显示 (其它估计数据更高), 39%的印度儿童因营养不良而发育迟缓。印度儿童发育不良的情况比布基纳法索、海地、孟加拉国和朝鲜的情况更糟糕。</p>
<p>Here in Uttar Pradesh, a vast state of 200 million people in India's north, the malnutrition is even more horrifying. By the government's own reckoning, a slight majority of children under age 5 in this state are stunted — worse than in any country in Africa save Burundi, according to figures in the 2015 Global Nutrition Report.</p>	<p>在北方邦, 印度北部一个有着2亿人口的大邦, 营养不良的情况更是令人咋舌。根据政府自己的估算, 该邦5岁以下的儿童多数发育不良。根据2015年全球营养报告的数据, 那里的情况比除布隆迪之外的任何一个非洲国家都要差。</p>
<p>The greatest cost of stunting isn't stature but brain power. Repeated studies have found that malnutrition early in life reduces intelligence in ways that can never be regained. The brains of stunted children don't develop properly — you see the difference in brain scans — which is perhaps why stunted children on average drop out of school early.</p>	<p>发育迟缓最大的代价不是身高, 而是智力。反复的研究已经发现, 早年的营养不良会妨碍智力发展, 而且无法恢复。发育不良儿童的大脑发育会不正常——脑部扫描会让你看到区别——这也许是因为发育不良儿童平均辍学较早。</p>
<p>"We're not focused on stunting because we fear kids will be too short," said Shawn Baker, a nutrition expert at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, who accompanied me on visits to rural areas here. "We're focused on stunting because it's a proxy for cognitive development, and because kids are at risk of dying."</p>	<p>"我们关注发育迟缓不是因为我们担心孩子们长得太矮," 比尔和梅林达·盖茨基金会(Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation)营养专家肖恩·贝克(Shawn Baker)说道, 他陪同我参观这里的农村地区。"我们关注发育迟缓, 因为它是认知发展的体现, 因为孩子正处于死亡的风险。"</p>
<p>The win-a-trip journey is a chance to spotlight issues that aren't sexy but matter most. And when hundreds of millions of children are</p>	<p>"与纪思道同行"之旅是让公众关注不怎么有趣但最要紧问题的机会。当数以亿计的儿童毫无必要地面临营养不良困境且终生发展遭到妨碍时, 这应该成</p>

unnecessarily malnourished, holding them back all their lives, that should be a global priority.	为一个全球性的优先处理事项。
Now a couple of bold new theories are emerging to explain why India does so poorly in child nutrition.	现在一些大胆的新理论不断涌现来解释印度为什么在儿童营养方面做得如此之差。
The first is that the low status of women leads to maternal nutrition in India that is much worse than previously believed. Women often eat last in Indian households – and 42 percent of Indian women are underweight before pregnancy, according to Diane Coffey, a Princeton University economist. Then during pregnancy, Indian women gain only half the recommended weight.	首先，印度女性的地位低导致产妇营养比以前认为的糟糕许多。印度家庭中女性往往最后吃饭。根据普林斯顿大学经济学家戴安娜·科菲，42%的印度女性在怀孕前体重过轻。然后在怀孕期间，印度妇女只能增加一半的推荐体重。
“The average woman in India ends pregnancy weighing less than the average woman in sub-Saharan Africa begins pregnancy,” Coffey writes in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.	“印度普通女性结束妊娠时的体重低于撒哈拉以南非洲地区普通女性开始妊娠时的体重”，科菲在《美国国家科学院院刊》(Proceedings of National Academy of Sciences)上写道。
The upshot is that many children are malnourished in the uterus and never recover.	结果是许多儿童在子宫中就营养不良，而且再也无法恢复。
The second new theory is poor sanitation, particularly open defecation. About half of Indians defecate outside without using toilets. The result is that children pick up parasites and chronic infections that impair the ability of the intestines to absorb nutrients – and 117,000 Indian children die each year from diarrhea, according to Unicef.	第二个新的理论是卫生条件差，特别是露天排便。大约有一半的印度人露天排便而不使用厕所。其结果是孩子们会感染损害肠道养分吸收能力的寄生虫和慢性感染。根据联合国儿童基金会，每年有 11.7 万名印度儿童死于腹泻。
That may explain an anomaly: Infant mortality is lower for Indian Muslims than for Hindus, even though Muslims are poorer. One reason may be that Muslim villagers are more likely to use outhouses.	这也许可以解释一种异常现象：印度穆斯林的婴儿死亡率比印度教徒要低，尽管穆斯林更为贫穷。一个原因可能是穆斯林村民更可能使用屋外厕所。
This is a life-or-death matter. Governments invest in tanks and fighter aircraft to defend their people, when the greater threat to their citizens	这是一个生死攸关的问题。政府投资坦克和战斗机来保卫自己的人民，但他们人民的更大威胁来自于自己的粪便。

<p>comes from their own poop.</p>	
<p>Still, few recognize the risk. Worldwide, far more people have access to mobile phones than to toilets. That's because phones are seen as the higher priority. In the villages that Austin and I visited, villagers routinely had mobile phones, but very few had outhouses. Even fewer used them: It's easy for aid groups to build latrines, harder to get people to use them.</p>	<p>尽管如此，很少有人认识到这种风险。在世界范围内，能够使用手机的人比能有机会上厕所的还要多。这是因为电话被视为拥有更大的重要性。在奥斯汀和我参观的村庄，村民通常都有手机，但很少有屋外厕所。使用它们的人则更少：援助组织建造厕所很容易，但让人们去使用却很难。</p>
<p>One woman we met, Sahliha Bano, is a villager with an 11-month-old girl named Munni, who is acutely malnourished. The family doesn't have a toilet (few in the village do).</p>	<p>我们遇到了一个名叫莎莉罕·巴诺(Sahliha Bano)的女人，她有一个 11 个月大名叫莫妮(Munni)的女儿，严重营养不良。这个家庭没有厕所（村里很少家庭有）。</p>
<p>Bano herself reflected other factors sometimes associated with malnutrition. She is illiterate and was married at about 14, and Munni is her sixth child. Bano rejects birth control because she believes it is against God's wishes.</p>	<p>巴诺本人体现了与营养不良有关的其他因素。她是文盲，约 14 岁时结婚，而莫妮是她的第六个孩子。巴诺拒绝节育，因为她认为这违背神祇的意愿。</p>
<p>These are complex issues, but if Afghanistan and Bangladesh can make great progress (along with Indian states like Kerala), so can all of India. Manmohan Singh, India's former prime minister, called child malnutrition "a national shame" — but there's still no political will to address it.</p>	<p>这些都是复杂的问题，但如果阿富汗和孟加拉国能取得巨大的进步（以及一些印度的邦，如喀拉拉邦），那么印度这个国家也可以。印度前总理曼莫汉·辛格称儿童营养不良为“一个国家的耻辱”，但该国还是没有解决这个问题的政治意愿。</p>
<p>Instead, in a political move to win support from religious groups that object to eating fertilized eggs, the state of Madhya Pradesh recently rejected the idea of serving eggs in child-feeding programs. The result will be more children added to the hundreds of millions held back unnecessarily for the rest of their lives — as a great nation weakens itself.</p>	<p>相反，在一项为赢得反对吃受精鸡蛋的宗教团体支持的政治举措中，中央邦最近拒绝了在儿童哺育计划中提供鸡蛋的构想。其结果将是更多的孩子加入到数以亿计余生都受到毫无必要的负面影响的人群行列中——一个伟大的民族正在削弱自身。</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20151018/c18kristof</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20151018/c18kristof</p>
<p>Story Approval by Drug Lord? Times Editors Discuss Rolling Stone Case</p>	<p>让毒枭预审稿件？时报编辑怎么看</p>
<p>With the media world abuzz over Sean Penn’s Rolling Stone interview with Joaquín Guzmán Loera, the Mexican drug kingpin known as El Chapo — and the journalism ethics involved in that interview — I wasn’t surprised at a question I got on Twitter over the weekend.</p>	<p>媒体界正在热烈讨论西恩·潘(Sean Penn)为《滚石》杂志(Rolling Stone)采访墨西哥大毒枭、绰号“矮子”(El Chapo)的乔奎因·古兹曼·洛埃拉(Joaquín Guzmán Loera)一事，以及由此引发的新闻伦理问题，所以我并不奇怪，自己在周末期间会在 Twitter 上收到如下问题。</p>
<p>Josh Weinberger, who describes himself as a writer, editor, thinker and ruminator, put it this way:</p>	<p>自称是作家、编辑、思想家和沉思者的乔希·温伯格(Josh Weinberger)问道：《纽约时报》到底会不会同意接受这样的条款？</p>
<p>I answered him confidently: “In a word, no.” After all, granting a source that kind of control over a story could seriously compromise the story’s integrity and a news organization’s all-important independence. From my point of view, it is clearly outside the norms of generally agreed-upon journalistic ethics.</p>	<p>我很有把握地回答他：“简单讲，不会。”毕竟，给信源审核一篇报道内容的权利，有可能会严重损害故事的真实完整，也会损害一家新闻机构最为重要的独立性。在我看来，这显然超出了我们普遍认同的新闻道德范畴。</p>
<p>But I don’t make policy at The Times, or speak for the paper. And, after reading a number of journalists’ views on this — somewhat less black and white than my single word — I decided to ask The Times’s executive editor, Dean Baquet, and its standards editor, Philip B. Corbett, how they would have handled this situation.</p>	<p>但我不是时报的决策者，也无权代表时报说话。在阅读了不少记者对这件事的看法之后——好像并不像我写的“不会”那么黑白分明——我决定问问时报的主编迪恩·巴奎(Dean Baquet)和规范编辑菲利普·B·科比特(Philip B. Corbett)，了解一下他们会如何应对这种情况。</p>
<p>Both were clear: The Times would not agree to prepublication approval. And, by phone, both provided me with thoughtful answers that may be of interest to Times readers.</p>	<p>两人的观点都非常明确：时报不会同意让采访对象预审稿件。在电话中，二人都有引人深思的回答，时报的读者想必也有兴趣了解。</p>
<p>Mr. Baquet said flatly, “It’s hard for me to imagine giving a drug lord preapproval.” He added that he didn’t believe in preapproval in any case, but that in a situation in which a reporter, for example, was trying to do a story on a vulnerable person, someone “with no power or guile”</p>	<p>巴奎斩钉截铁地讲，“我很难想象让一个大毒枭预审我们的稿件。”他还说，在任何情况下，他都不认同预先审稿，但如果是有时候，比如记者试图报道一个属于弱势群体的人，对方“没有权力、为人厚道”，对媒体的运作一无所知，“提出这样的要求，我也不会那么愤慨。”</p>

who was not at all press-savvy, "I wouldn't be outraged at the question."	
In this situation, it would be an easy call: "Yes, I would have walked away from the interview," if preapproval were the prerequisite.	但是在这种时候，答案仍很简单：“是的”，如果采访对象必须预审稿件，“我会放弃这个采访机会。”
Mr. Corbett agreed that "we don't give prepublication approval to anyone." He said that the magazine world may — and probably does — have different standards and practices for sources' approval. Some glossy magazines give celebrities the right to approve photographs or cover images as part of negotiations, he noted.	科比特也表示，“我们不会给任何人预先审稿的权力。”他表示，在这方面的标准和信源审稿的具体操作上，杂志界或许有所不同——很有可能也的确如此。他指出，一些时尚杂志会给名人预审照片或封面照的权利，这属于双方商谈的条件。
And even in Times interviews, "there are all kinds of negotiations." For example, in some cases, The Times will agree to an embargo on an article that governs when it may be published.	就算是时报的采访，“也要进行各种协商。”比如，在有些情况下，时报会同意在特定的时间才发布某篇报道。
Under some circumstances, Mr. Corbett said, reporters may agree to read quotations back to sources — not with the understanding that they will be changed, but so that there can be an opportunity to discuss inaccuracies or misperceptions. The Times has a policy banning after-the-fact "quote approval," which was once a common practice.	科比特还表示，有些情况下，记者可能会给信源看报道中采用的引语——这里的共识是，此举不是为了让对方修改内容，而是为了能有机会就其中的不准确和误解之处进行商讨。时报有一项政策，禁止信源事后“审核引语”——这曾是业界的通行做法。
Mr. Corbett agreed that the interview was "a great get." (And there is no doubt that it's generated extraordinary readership for Rolling Stone.) And given Mr. Guzmán's obviously strong desire to tell his story, Mr. Corbett said, there might have been an opportunity to negotiate better terms.	科比特也认同，这个采访机会“抓得不错”。（它无疑给《滚石》杂志带来了非常多的读者。）但科比特还说，考虑到古兹曼明显有非常强烈的倾诉欲望，本该有机会协商出更好的条件。
Although Mr. Corbett was talking only about what The Times would do, and was not criticizing Rolling Stone, he did wonder whether the terms might have been improved with some pushback.	尽管科比特只是在谈论面对这种情况时报会怎么做，而非批评《滚石》杂志，但他的确好奇，在协商过程中，《滚石》杂志如若向对方施压的话，是否可以争取到更有利的条件。
After all, he said, Mr. Guzmán clearly "wanted to get his story out, and	毕竟，古兹曼明显“很想做这个报道，他为此冒了巨大的风险，”他说。

<p>he was taking huge risks to do so.”</p>	
<p>Update: Over the weekend, I also posed the question on Facebook. A number of people in the news business responded. Here are some samples.</p>	<p>更新：周末期间，我把这个问题发到了 Facebook 上。不少新闻界人士也对它进行了回应。以下是部分回答。</p>
<p>Raju Narisetti, senior vice president for strategy at NewsCorp: “If outcomes matter then the story got what nobody has been able to get ever—a full confession from Guzmán. The more interesting question for me, looking ahead, is will Sean Penn agree to testify in a court as to what he heard Guzmán confess to.”</p>	<p>新闻集团(NewsCorp)负责战略的高级副总裁拉朱·纳尔斯提(Raju Narisetti): “如果说结果也很重要的话, 这篇报道拿到了任何人都拿不到的东西——古兹曼的彻底坦白。我更感兴趣的问题是, 下一步, 西恩·潘会不会同意在法庭上作证, 讲述古兹曼向他坦白的内容。”</p>
<p>Richard Tofel, president of ProPublica: “I can’t even understand what the argument in favor of giving pre-approval would be. We just don’t do that. Is the argument that big enough stories should become exceptions to ethical rules?”</p>	<p>ProPublica 总裁理查德·托费尔(Richard Tofel): “我完全无从想象, 他们会用什么样的理由来支持预审稿件。我们肯定不会这么做。他们的理由是不是, 只要报道足够重要, 就应该有例外, 不受新闻伦理的约束?”</p>
<p>James Asher, until recently Washington bureau chief of McClatchy News; soon to join Injustice Watch: Everything we know about El Chapo comes through the eyes of police and other law enforcement types. Not saying he’s anything like an angel, but terror isn’t his only weapon. And know more about him in a non-cop way is part of knowing what makes him tick....(Pre-approval) makes me uncomfortable but not because a non-journalist was involved. But I’d rather see the interview and judge it rather than just be dependent on the official version of El Chapo.</p>	<p>直到最近还在担任麦克拉奇报业(McClatchy News)华盛顿分社社长、即将加入 Injustice Watch 的詹姆斯·阿舍(James Asher): 我们了解的“矮子”, 都来自警方及其他执法部门的描述。我倒不是说他是天使般的人物, 但制造恐怖肯定不是他唯一的武器。要搞清楚他何以成为他, 需要以一种非警察办案的方式对他进行更多了解.....(预审稿件)这一点, 我也觉得不舒服, 但不是因为有一个非新闻界的人士牵涉其中。不过, 我还是宁愿有机会看到这个采访, 然后对它做出评判, 而不是完全依赖官方提供的有关“矮子”的信息。</p>
<p>Sarah Ellison, contributing editor at Vanity Fair: No journalist I know would jump at the chance to give El Chapo pre-publication approval. I’d love to hear from any who would.</p>	<p>《名利场》(Vanity Fair)特约编辑莎拉·埃利森(Sarah Ellison): 我认识的记者都不会为了获得这个采访机会而让“矮子”预先审稿。我倒是想听听那些愿意这么做的记者的说法。</p>

<p>William Grueskin, a professor at Columbia Journalism School: "Once you agree to pre-approval, the story is lost. It doesn't matter whether your source actually edits it or not; the thought invariably despoils the story, like Justice Frankfurter's reference to the fruit of the poisonous tree."</p>	<p>哥伦比亚新闻学院教授威廉·格鲁斯金(William Grueskin): "一旦你同意采访对象预先审稿,这篇报道就完了。不管你的信源是不是真的对稿件进行了编辑;这种想法都难免会毁掉报道本身,就像弗兰克福特大法官讲过的'毒树之果'原则一样。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160112/c12sullivan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160112/c12sullivan</p>
<p>The Sexual Misery of the Arab World</p>	<p>阿拉伯世界缺一场性革命</p>
<p>ORAN, Algeria — AFTER Tahrir came Cologne. After the square came sex. The Arab revolutions of 2011 aroused enthusiasm at first, but passions have since waned. Those movements have come to look imperfect, even ugly: For one thing, they have failed to touch ideas, culture, religion or social norms, especially the norms relating to sex. Revolution doesn't mean modernity.</p>	<p>阿尔及利亚奥兰——解放广场之后,发生了科隆事件。广场运动过后,出现了性的问题。2011年的阿拉伯革命起初的确激起了一股热情,但后来,激情消逝了。这些运动变得看上去没那么完美,甚至显现出丑陋:首先,它们未能触及思想、文化、宗教或社会准则,特别是和性有关的准则。革命并不意味着现代化。</p>
<p>The attacks on Western women by Arab migrants in Cologne, Germany, on New Year's Eve evoked the harassment of women in Tahrir Square itself during the heady days of the Egyptian revolution. The reminder has led people in the West to realize that one of the great miseries plaguing much of the so-called Arab world, and the Muslim world more generally, is its sick relationship with women. In some places, women are veiled, stoned and killed; at a minimum, they are blamed for sowing disorder in the ideal society. In response, some European countries have taken to producing guides of good conduct to refugees and migrants.</p>	<p>新年前夜,德国科隆的阿拉伯移民袭击了西方女性。这让人们回想起,在埃及革命如火如荼的日子里,解放广场上的女性遭受骚扰的情形。此事提醒了西方民众,促使他们意识到,困扰"阿拉伯世界"及更广大的穆斯林世界的很多地区的一大问题,是那里与女性的病态关系。在一些地方,女性要佩戴面纱,会遭遇石刑、被处死。她们最少也会被归咎于在理想社会里埋下混乱的种子。对此,一些欧洲国家甚至制作了面向难民和移民的良好品行指南。</p>
<p>Sex is a complex taboo, arising, in places like Algeria, Tunisia, Syria or Yemen, out of the ambient conservatism's patriarchal culture, the</p>	<p>性是一个复杂的禁忌。在阿尔及利亚、突尼斯、叙利亚或也门等地,这一禁忌源自无处不在的保守主义男权文化、伊斯兰派严厉的新法规和该地区形态</p>

<p>Islamists' new, rigorist codes and the discreet puritanism of the region's various socialisms. That makes a good combination for obstructing desire or guilt-tripping and marginalizing those who feel any. And it's a far cry from the delicious licentiousness of the writings of the Muslim golden age, like Sheikh Nafzawi's "The Perfumed Garden of Sensual Delight," which tackled eroticism and the Kama Sutra without any hang-ups.</p>	<p>各异的社会主义推崇的清心寡欲。一方面是遏制欲望，另一方面是让那些有丝毫的欲望人背负罪恶感并被边缘化，而这一禁忌让二者实现了完美的结合。它和穆斯林黄金时代那些充满诱人性爱描写的著作相去甚远，比如谢赫纳夫扎维(Sheikh Nafzawi)撰写的《芳香四溢的感官乐园》(The Perfumed Garden of Sensual Delight)不加掩饰地描绘了情欲，并直白地给出了性爱指南。</p>
<p>Today sex is a great paradox in many countries of the Arab world: One acts as though it doesn't exist, and yet it determines everything that's unspoken. Denied, it weighs on the mind by its very concealment. Although women are veiled, they are at the center of our connections, exchanges and concerns.</p>	<p>眼下，在阿拉伯世界的很多国家，性是一个严重的悖论：人们表现得好像它不存在似的，但它却主宰着未说出口的一切。尽管遭到否认，却也正是它的隐秘影响着大家的思想。女性佩戴了面纱，但她们却是我们联络、交流和担忧的核心。</p>
<p>Women are a recurrent theme in daily discourse, because the stakes they personify — for manliness, honor, family values — are great. In some countries, they are allowed access to the public sphere only if they renounce their bodies: To let them go uncovered would be to uncover the desire that the Islamist, the conservative and the idle youth feel and want to deny. Women are seen as a source of destabilization — short skirts trigger earthquakes, some say — and are respected only when defined by a property relationship, as the wife of X or the daughter of Y.</p>	<p>女性主题常会出现在日常讨论中，因为在男子气概、荣誉和家庭价值方面，她们代表着重要的意义。在一些国家，她们只有唾弃自己的身体，才能获准进入公共领域：让她们暴露一部分身体，就是让伊斯兰派、保守派和无所事事的年轻人感受到却又想否认的欲望裸露在外。女性被视作祸水——有人说短裙会引发地震——只有用一种财产关系来定义她们，贴上某人的妻子或某人的女儿的标签，她们才会得到尊重。</p>
<p>These contradictions create unbearable tensions. Desire has no outlet, no outcome; the couple is no longer a space of intimacy, but a concern of the whole group. The sexual misery that results can descend into absurdity and hysteria. Here, too, one hopes to experience love, but the</p>	<p>这些矛盾造就了难以忍受的张力。欲望无处发泄，也无法产生好的结果。伴侣不再属于亲密关系的范畴，而是整个群体关心的对象。由此导致的性苦闷可能会逐渐发展到荒唐可笑、歇斯底里的程度。在这里，人们也希望体验到爱，但获得爱的途径——邂逅、诱惑、调情——却被阻止了：女性被盯得死</p>

<p>mechanisms of love — encounters, seduction, flirting — are prevented: Women are watched, we obsess over their virginity, the morality police patrols. Some even pay surgeons to repair broken hymens.</p>	<p>死的，我们执着于她们的贞洁，还有道德警察巡逻。一些人甚至出钱让医生修补破裂的处女膜。</p>
<p>In some of Allah’s lands, the war on women and on couples has the air of an inquisition. During the summer in Algeria, brigades of Salafists and local youths worked up by the speeches of radical imams and Islamist TV preachers go out to monitor female bodies, especially those of women bathers at the beach. The police hound couples, even married ones, in public spaces. Gardens are off-limits to strolling lovers. Benches are sawed in half to prevent people from sitting close together.</p>	<p>在信奉安拉的部分地区，对女性和出双入对者发起的战争给人一种宗教裁判所的感觉。在阿尔及利亚的夏季，会有成群的萨拉菲派及当地年轻人受到伊玛目和电视上的伊斯兰派传道者的鼓动，去监视女性的身体，特别是那些去海边游泳的女性。警方会在公共场所盘查出双入对的人，即便是已婚夫妇。情侣无法在花园散步。长凳被从中间锯开，以防止有人坐得太近。</p>
<p>One result is that people fantasize about the trappings of another world: either the West, with its display of immodesty and lust, or the Muslim paradise and its virgins.</p>	<p>这么做的后果之一是，人们会幻想另一个世界的温柔乡：要么是放浪形骸的西方，要么是穆斯林天堂和那里的处女。</p>
<p>It’s a choice perfectly illustrated by the offerings of the Arab media. Theologians are all the rage on television and so are the Lebanese singers and dancers of “Silicone Valley,” who peddle the promise of their unattainable bodies and impossible sex. Clothing is also given to extremes: At one end is the burqa, the orthodox full-body covering; at the other is the hijab moutabaraj (“the veil that reveals”), which combines a head scarf with slim-fit jeans or tight pants. On the beach, the burqini confronts the bikini.</p>	<p>阿拉伯媒体呈现的节目就很好地说明了这种选择。电视上，神学家与黎巴嫩“硅胶谷”(Silicone Valley, 硅胶谷是美国色情行业的先驱地，取名有戏谑“硅谷”之意——译注)的歌手和舞者同样大行其道。后者四处宣扬不切实际的体型和性爱构成的幻象。女性的服饰也走向了两极：一头是遮盖全身的正统布尔卡长袍，另一头是那种可以展现曼妙身姿的希贾布，即用头巾搭配修身牛仔裤或紧身短裤。海滩上，几乎覆盖全身的“布基尼”和比基尼形成了鲜明对比。</p>
<p>Sex therapists are few in the Muslim world, and their advice is rarely heeded. So Islamists have a de facto monopoly on talk about the body, sex and love. With the Internet and religious TV shows, some of their speeches have taken monstrous forms, devolving into a kind of</p>	<p>在穆斯林世界，性治疗师少之又少，他们的建议也几乎没人理会。因此，讨论身体、性和爱实际上成了伊斯兰派的专利。有了互联网和宗教电视节目，他们的一些演讲呈现出骇人的形式，沦为一种色情伊斯兰主义。宗教机构发布了荒唐的圣令：禁止赤身裸体地做爱；禁止女性接触香蕉；只有对方是其</p>

<p>porno-Islamism. Religious authorities have issued grotesque fatwas: Making love naked is prohibited; women may not touch bananas; a man can be alone with a female colleague only if she is his milk-mother, and she has nursed him.</p>	<p>奶妈且喂养过他，男性才能和女性同事单独相处。</p>
<p>Sex is everywhere.</p>	<p>性无处不在。</p>
<p>Especially after death.</p>	<p>特别是在人死后。</p>
<p>Orgasms are acceptable only after marriage — and subject to religious diktats that extinguish desire — or after death. Paradise and its virgins are a pet topic of preachers, who present these otherworldly delights as rewards to those who dwell in the lands of sexual misery. Dreaming about such prospects, suicide bombers surrender to a terrifying, surrealistic logic: The path to orgasm runs through death, not love.</p>	<p>只有在婚后——受制于浇灭欲望的宗教规定——或是死后，性高潮才是可以接受的。天堂和天堂里的处女是备受传道者青睐的话题。他们把这些后世的欢乐，描述成对那些饱受性苦闷折磨的人的回报。怀有这种梦想和希望的自杀式炸弹袭击者接受了一种骇人的超现实逻辑：通向性高潮的必经之路是死亡而非爱情。</p>
<p>The West has long found comfort in exoticism, which exonerates differences. Orientalism has a way of normalizing cultural variations and of excusing any abuses: Scheherazade, the harem and belly dancing exempted some Westerners from considering the plight of Muslim women. But today, with the latest influx of migrants from the Middle East and Africa, the pathological relationship that some Arab countries have with women is bursting onto the scene in Europe.</p>	<p>西方长期用异域风情的说辞来寻找慰藉。它可以一切差异免受责备。东方主义有办法让各种文化变体正常化，并为一切虐待行为开脱：《一千零一夜》中的舍赫拉查达(Scheherazade)、闺房内的女眷和肚皮舞，使一些西方人不再考虑穆斯林女性面临的困境。但如今，随着中东和非洲移民最近的涌入，一些阿拉伯国家与女性的病态关系在欧洲突然显现出来。</p>
<p>What long seemed like the foreign spectacles of faraway places now feels like a clash of cultures playing out on the West's very soil. Differences once defused by distance and a sense of superiority have become an imminent threat. People in the West are discovering, with anxiety and fear, that sex in the Muslim world is sick, and that the disease is spreading to their own lands.</p>	<p>长久以来看着像是远在异国他乡的陌生景象，现在却感觉像是一场正在西方的领土上展开的文化冲突。一度被距离和优越感稀释的差异，变成了迫在眉睫的威胁。西方民众满心焦虑和担忧地发现，穆斯林世界的性是病态的，而且这种病正在向自己的国家蔓延。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160216/c16daoud	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160216/c16daoud
Cartoon: Heng on India's Caste System	印度总理的难题：种姓制度顽疾难消（漫画）
India's prime minister tries to grapple with the country's shifting caste system.	印度变化中的社会种姓制度，成为总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)面前一个“不能触碰”的难题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160229/c29heng	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160229/c29heng
Obama's Last Tango	奥巴马最后的探戈
WASHINGTON — BARACK OBAMA is tangoing into history, and there's something perfect about that.	华盛顿——贝拉克·奥巴马正跳着探戈退出历史舞台。从某种意义上说，这种做法十分适合他。
The tango has been described as vertical solitude. And this president is all about vertical solitude.	探戈一直被描述为一种直上直下的孤独舞蹈。这位总统则完全是直上直下、孑然一身的代名词。
Republicans are frothing and comics are tweaking about the baseball diplomacy in Cuba and the tango diplomacy in Argentina, juxtaposed with the terrorist attack and manhunt in Brussels.	他在古巴搞的棒球外交和在阿根廷搞的探戈外交，恰好遭遇布鲁塞尔的恐怖袭击及大搜捕。此事激起了共和党人的怒火，还沦为漫画作者编派的对象。
Comedy Central's Larry Wilmore mocked Obama's "spring break world tour." He chided the president for doing the wave with Raúl Castro and remarked on Obama's sinuous, take-charge tango partner. "O.K., Republicans, now he's leading from behind," Wilmore said. Rush Limbaugh accused the president of flamenco dancing and "doing the tango with women not even his wife."	喜剧中心(Comedy Central)的拉里·威尔莫(Larry Wilmore)戏谑，这是奥巴马的“春假世界巡演”。他谴责了总统和劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)一起做人浪，评论了总统的那位身形袅娜、起主导作用的探戈舞伴。“对，共和党人，他正在后方发挥领导作用，”威尔莫说。拉什·林博(Rush Limbaugh)指责奥巴马大跳弗拉门戈舞，而且“跟他跳探戈的女人甚至不是他妻子”。
Yes, that outrageous sin of being polite to your foreign hosts at a state dinner.	没错，在国宴上对外国的东道主彬彬有礼是十恶不赦的罪过。
Barack Obama started off as a man self-consciously alone on stage and that's how he is exiting. He is, for better and worse, too cool for school. His identity is defined by his desire to rise above the fray. Unfortunately, he is in politics, which is the fray.	上台伊始，贝拉克·奥巴马就是一个刻意追求孤单的人。现在要下台了，他还是这样。不管好坏，他自命不凡。他最重要的特点是渴望超越争斗。但遗憾的是，他身处政坛。政治本身就意味着争斗。

<p>Obama shot to prominence at the 2004 Democratic National Convention with a rousing speech about boldly moving past our barriers — red and blue, black and white. But those divisions are more pronounced than ever. So now he brings people together and gets things done when he can, like importing modernity to Cuba and inveigling China on climate change.</p>	<p>2004年，奥巴马在民主党全国大会上发表了一番激动人心的演讲，一举成名。他在讲话中呼吁大胆越过各种障碍，包括红蓝之间的政党之争，以及黑白之间的种族矛盾。但眼下，这些分歧比任何时候都更显著。因此，他如今选择在能力范围内把人团结在一起，完成一些事情，比如向古巴输出现代化并在气候变化问题上诱导中国采取行动。</p>
<p>The president has a bristling resistance to what he sees as cheap emotion. (See: flag pin, 2008.) That has led him, time after time, to respond belatedly or bloodlessly in moments when Americans are alarmed, wanting solace and solutions.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统强烈排斥他眼中的那些肤浅情感。(参见2008年的国旗胸针事件。)这导致的后果是，在美国人感到惊慌，想要得到安慰和解决方案之时，他一次又一次地做出姗姗来迟或缺乏激情的回应。</p>
<p>The Christmas bomber; the BP oil spill; James Foley beheaded by ISIS, the Paris attacks, the San Bernardino attacks, and now Brussels, which he discussed rationally and briefly with ESPN at the baseball game, wearing cool \$485 Oliver Peoples sunglasses beside a cool Derek Jeter.</p>	<p>奥巴马治下发生了圣诞节炸弹事件、BP漏油事件、詹姆斯·福利(James Foley)被伊斯兰国(ISIS)斩首、巴黎袭击、圣贝纳迪诺袭击，以及现在的布鲁塞尔袭击。在那场棒球比赛现场，奥巴马就布鲁塞尔事件与ESPN进行了短暂的理性讨论。当时，他戴着售价485美元的奥利弗皮普尔斯(Oliver Peoples)品牌的炫酷太阳镜，身旁是酷酷的明星球员德瑞克·基特(Derek Jeter)。</p>
<p>He feels that fanatics who are not an existential threat to us want to disrupt our lives and we should not let them; that more people die slipping in their bathtubs than in terrorist attacks.</p>	<p>他觉得，不威胁我们存亡的那部分极端分子一心想扰乱我们的生活，我们不应该让他们得逞。他还认为，在浴缸里摔倒溺亡的人，比死于恐怖袭击的人更多。</p>
<p>That anthropological detachment — the failure to viscerally connect and vigorously persuade, the lip-curling at needy lawmakers, jittery Americans or anyone else who does not see things as he does — may keep him from being a Mount Rushmore president.</p>	<p>他的这种对人的冷漠——不能发自内心地理解他人并积极予以说服，对那些贫穷的议员、不安的美国民众或任何与他意见相左的人撇嘴——大概会导致他无法跻身在拉什莫尔山上有自己雕像的伟大总统之列。</p>
<p>Obama went to a baseball game with Raúl Castro just 15 months into their working relationship. It took him six years, with his trade bill — one</p>	<p>才建立工作关系15个月，奥巴马便和劳尔·卡斯特罗一同观看棒球比赛。奥巴马上台六年后才首次带着一些白宫自酿的啤酒观看国会棒球赛。而当时的</p>

<p>of his top foreign policy initiatives — on the line, to go to the congressional baseball game, toting some White House home brew.</p>	<p>背景是，贸易法案——他极为重视的一项外交议题——处境危险。</p>
<p>If he were up for re-election, the president probably would have forced himself to appear more emotionally responsive to the terrorist attacks, urged on by his staff.</p>	<p>如果要谋求连任，奥巴马总统可能会在幕僚的力劝之下，强迫自己对恐怖袭击表现出更富含感情的回应。</p>
<p>But he clearly feels liberated in the homestretch, relishing what he can do alone, venting privately about world leaders, lawmakers and pundits who have not risen to his lofty standards. Once he read about F.D.R.'s legislative prowess. Lately, he has been buffing up on Teddy Roosevelt blowing a raspberry at Congress and expanding executive power.</p>	<p>但他显然觉得，在执政末期自己解放了。他享受着能孤身做到的事情，并在私下里发泄对未能达到他的高标准的世界领导人、议员和专家的不满。他曾经阅读的是有关富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福在立法方面如何运用高超技巧的文章。最近，他却一直在效仿泰迪·罗斯福，对国会冷嘲热讽的同时扩大行政权。</p>
<p>I traveled with the president to Havana to watch as he did the logical thing, bypassing the inane and antiquated congressional embargo to help move Cuba past its sepia arrested development.</p>	<p>这一次，我随奥巴马一同出访哈瓦那，亲眼看着他完成这件遵从理性的事情：避开国会空洞过时的贸易禁运，帮助古巴走出它严重受阻的过时的发展阶段。</p>
<p>There was a muted excitement in repressed Havana around the low-risk trip, a precursor to opening the Cuba wing in the Obama presidential library.</p>	<p>在受到压抑的哈瓦那，这场低风险的访问引发了低调的兴奋。可以想见，奥巴马的总统图书馆里会开设古巴馆。</p>
<p>Obama, with his elegant family along, deftly maneuvered in the chaos of communism, charming the 84-year-old Raúl Castro even though the White House did not know which bits of historic pageantry the Cuban would play along with.</p>	<p>和举止高雅的家人一道，奥巴马在共产主义的混乱中娴熟地挥洒自我，试图迷住 84 岁的劳尔·卡斯特罗。不过白宫并不知道，古巴方面会安排哪些具有历史象征意义的活动。</p>
<p>After months of intense negotiations, the dictator told the president at the last minute that he would do a news conference — the first anyone could remember in Cuba. But clearly Castro had not been briefed that the two American journalists' multipart questions would include tart ones for him. Standing at a lectern flanked by plush burgundy drapes</p>	<p>在进行了数月紧张谈判后，身为独裁者的卡斯特罗在最后一刻对奥巴马总统表示，他会举行一场新闻发布会。这在古巴近些年的历史上属于首次。但显然，没人告诉卡斯特罗，两名美国记者提出的分为几部分的问题，会包括他认为尖酸刻薄的内容。在革命宫(Revolutionary Palace)里，发言台的两侧是紫色的长毛绒布帘，上面装饰着浮凸的金色“RP”字样。其实，“革命宫”这</p>

<p>with “RP” embossed in gold on them in the Revolutionary Palace — which sounds like an oxymoron — Castro bridled when Andrea Mitchell asked him about human rights. Afterward, Latin correspondents noted that if Mitchell were not American, she would be spending the afternoon in jail.</p>	<p>种称谓听起来像是矛盾修辞。当安德烈娅·米切尔(Andrea Mitchell)问到人权问题时，站在台上的卡斯特罗动怒了。后来，拉美记者指出，如果不是美国人，米切尔当天下午便进监狱了。</p>
<p>When the Cubans bobbed a photo op at the José Martí memorial in Revolutionary Square, President Obama took over and directed the group to its picture in front of a Che Guevara mural.</p>	<p>当古方人员在革命广场上的何塞·马蒂(José Martí)纪念碑旁拍照出现失误时，奥巴马接过了这项任务，并指挥那群人去一幅画着切·格瓦拉(Che Guevara)的壁画前面拍了一张照片。</p>
<p>He was a long way from 2008, when a Fox TV channel in Houston blew up a story about an Obama volunteer who had the unpatriotic temerity to have a Cuban flag with a picture of Che at her desk.</p>	<p>如今的奥巴马，已与2008年时大不相同。当时，休斯顿的一个Fox电视频道(Fox TV)爆出，一名支持奥巴马的志愿者不爱国，行事鲁莽，在自己桌上放着一面印有切·格瓦拉照片的古巴旗帜。</p>
<p>Conservatives then were trying to smear Obama as a socialist. Now many Democratic voters, especially young ones, are disappointed that Obama wasn’t liberal enough and are gravitating toward a real socialist rather than the president’s preferred successor.</p>	<p>那时，保守派试图把他抹黑成社会主义者。如今，很多民主党选民，特别是年轻选民，对奥巴马不够自由派感到失望，并倾向于迎来一位真正的社会主义者，而非奥巴马中意的接替者。</p>
<p>Obama is trying to untangle the Gordian knots in a Middle East shattered by his predecessor; it was W.’s unwarranted invasion of Iraq that unwittingly created ISIS, as the veteran war correspondent Michael Ware points out in his new movie, “Only the Dead.”</p>	<p>奥巴马正试图解开前任在支离破碎的中东制造的难题。正如资深战地记者迈克尔·韦尔(Michael Ware)在他新推出的电影《唯有亡者》(Only the Dead)中所指出的那样，正是乔治·W·布什未经授权出兵伊拉克，在无意中造就了伊斯兰国(ISIS)。</p>
<p>While Republicans who would succeed Obama talked loco last week — Ted Cruz vowed to carpet-bomb ISIS and Donald Trump refused to rule out nuclear strikes — Obama’s military leaders announced that they had killed two top ISIS leaders.</p>	<p>上周，可能会接替奥巴马的共和党人言论疯狂。特德·克鲁兹(Ted Cruz)发誓要对伊斯兰国进行地毯式轰炸，唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)则不愿排除核打击的可能。而奥巴马手下的军队高层宣布，他们已击毙了伊斯兰国的两名高级头目。</p>
<p>The president can go to a ballgame and still keep his eye on the ball.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统能够在观看比赛的同时，仍旧保持警惕。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160328/c28dowd</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160328/c28dowd</p>

<p>The Playgrounds of Pakistan</p>	<p>在巴基斯坦，被恐怖主义摧毁的童年</p>
<p>Not far from the house where I grew up in Karachi, Pakistan, there was a children's amusement park. It sat on top of a hill, its slides and swings beckoning children from the houses below. As summer vacations dragged on, my brother and I would hear the gleeful screams of other children, and we begged my mother to take us. It wasn't an easy sell. "The swings are so rickety," she would say one day. "Aren't you afraid you will fall out of the spinning wheel?" she would say on another. We were a little afraid, but we ached to go. That park was the only one we knew, and if it was shabby, its toy horses and pretend cars worn and weary, it still held the promise of exhilaration.</p>	<p>我小时候生活在巴基斯坦卡拉奇，家的房子附近有座儿童乐园。它位于一座小山的山顶，里面的滑梯和秋千，总是能把孩子们从山下的房子里吸引过去。在悠长的暑假里，我和哥哥能听见其他孩子兴奋的尖叫声，我们央求妈妈带我们去玩。但这不是件容易的事。“那些秋千一点都不结实，”某一天她会说。另一天她又可能说：“你们不怕从转盘上掉下来吗？”我们有点儿害怕，但还是巴望着去那里。那是我们所知道的唯一一个儿童乐园，即便它有些寒酸，里边的玩具马和玩具车都破破烂烂，但它看起来依然可以带给人快乐。</p>
<p>Like children everywhere, we were drawn to being a little scared. That, after all, is the pull of the amusement park: small thrills ordered and anticipated, and then conquered, fear confronted and overcome. When we did get to go, our hearts pumped wildly at the crazy height of a swing, our breath raced as our bodies were flung about; all of it made us wild with joy. Like everywhere, there were small dangers: grim grown men who sat at the periphery, watching giggling children with beady eyes; boarded-up or broken rides, like ominous warnings of thrills gone wrong; beggars who beseeched us for the coins we clenched in our fists. But the heedlessness of childhood worked its wonders; the swings and the slides blurred them into the background.</p>	<p>像其他地方的孩子一样，一点点惊吓反而会吸引我们。毕竟，那才是儿童乐园的迷人之处：预定、期待然后克服小小的紧张感，面对并战胜恐惧。等到我们真的走进儿童乐园的时候，秋千荡到高处，我们的心脏猛烈跳动，身体荡来荡去，我们的呼吸变得急促；所有这些都让我们欣喜若狂。像其他地方一样，这里也有一些小小的危险：阴森的成年男性坐在远处，眼珠滴溜溜乱转，密切关注咯咯直笑的孩子；被木板封住的或者破损的游乐设施，像在发出不祥的警告——寻求刺激会出岔子；还有一些乞丐向我们讨要攥在手心里的硬币。但童年特有的漫不经心发挥了作用；秋千和滑梯让我们把危险抛在脑后。</p>
<p>The children who died in Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park in Lahore on Sunday would have been riding those familiar crests of feeling: the wild joy of being high up or spun around mixing suddenly, grotesquely with the</p>	<p>周日死在拉合尔古尔珊伊克巴公园(Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park)的那些孩子，应该体验到了那种熟悉的极其强烈的感觉：荡至高处或快速旋转的狂喜，突然非常荒诞地和死亡这种可怕的结局产生了联系。当天至少有 72 人遇难，其</p>

<p>grim finality of death. Twenty-nine of the at least 72 dead were children, all of them, presumably, engaging in the child's pastime of facing fear and surviving it. In the footage of the aftermath, their bloodied clothes and toys are strewn about; a green plastic toy car sits untouched in the rubble.</p>	<p>中包括 29 名儿童。可以想见，所有这些孩子当时都正沉迷于面对恐惧和战胜恐惧的游戏。事发后我们在镜头里看到，他们血迹斑斑的衣裳和玩具扔得到处都是；一辆绿色的塑料玩具车孤零零地停在废墟里。</p>
<p>Their deaths are a stern rebuke to the country that failed them and to the world that turns away from them. The lurking men of the playgrounds of my childhood are no longer predictable villains, the deviants and kidnappers who feature in the cautionary tales told to children around the world. They are assassins, their hearts harnessed with explosives, their bodies bundled with bombs. The mothers refusing their children a trip to the amusement park will now tell them not about a rickety swing but about a bombing. Even the resilience of the very young cannot dream that away; the shadow of terror encroaches on childhood.</p>	<p>他们的死亡，是对有负于他们的这个国家和毫不关心他们的这个世界的强烈谴责。眼下，游乐场里的潜伏者已经不是我小时候见过的那种预料之中的坏人，不是全世界的小孩都从警世故事里听到过的不轨之徒或绑匪。他们是杀手，他们的心底埋藏着炸药，他们的身体上绑着炸弹。现在，妈妈们拒绝带孩子去游乐园时不会说秋千不结实，而是说那里可能会发生爆炸。即便是孩子们那种强大的适应能力也无法将这种现实化成梦幻；恐怖主义的阴影笼罩了孩子的童年。</p>
<p>For much of the world, the deaths of Pakistani children are forgettable. They are, after all, the progeny of poor distant others destined to perish in ever more alarming ways. It may not be said, but it is believed that they are complicit in their own deaths, guilty somehow — even at 2 or 4 or 6 years of age — of belonging to a nation that the world has appointed as its own boogeyman, a repository of all its vilest trepidations. In December 2014, Taliban militants gunned down more than 140 people at a school in Peshawar, a vast majority of them students. A former American ambassador, speaking of his government's lack of desire to help the Pakistani government fight extremists, put it</p>	<p>对世界上的很多人而言，巴基斯坦儿童的死亡很容易被遗忘。毕竟，他们是远方那些跟自己不相干的穷人的后代，注定要以不断变得更加惊人的方式死去。有人或许没说出口，但却相信他们自有取死之处，相信他们即便只有 2 岁、4 岁或者 6 岁，也会有罪，只因为他们来自这个国家，而世人认为他们的祖国是恐惧之源，充满最令人厌弃的恐怖。2014 年 12 月，塔利班激进分子在白沙瓦的一所学校枪杀了 140 多人，遇难者大多是学生。谈及美国政府缺乏帮助巴基斯坦对抗极端分子的意愿时，一位前美国大使直白地说：“巴基斯坦已经把华盛顿方面折腾疯了。”</p>

succinctly: "There is great Pakistan fatigue in Washington."	
<p>In the media, too, it seems. Two days after Sunday's attack, Lahore has disappeared from the top headlines. Pakistan's pain has already been extinguished from the global news cycle, its catastrophe a news item and not — as in Paris or Brussels — a news event. The world has many demands on its meager stores of empathy. The children's names, their pictures, the terrain of the park where they fell to bits will never be familiar to a mourning world. Efforts to make the dead children of Pakistan real and innocent, worthy of a tear and not just a tweet, start, sputter and fizzle.</p>	<p>在媒体上似乎也能看到这种情况。周日的袭击事件发生两天后，拉合尔就无法登上头条了。巴基斯坦的痛苦已经被人从全球新闻循环中清除了，它遭受的灾难是一条新闻，但却无法和巴黎或者布鲁塞尔的恐怖袭击相比，成不了爆炸性新闻。世人吝于付出同情心，而可以打动世人的事件又是如此之多。表达哀悼的人永远不会知道孩子们的名字，不会看到他们的照片，不会了解那个夺走他们生命的游乐场的地形。我们需要做点什么，让死去的孩子变得真实，让人感受到他们的无辜，让世人明白值得为他们的死落泪，而不仅仅是发一条推特，震惊，指责，然后遗忘。</p>
<p>The playgrounds of Pakistan have fallen silent for the moment as the country buries its dead children. As I think of them, my ears ring with the sounds carried down by the wind from the playground on the hill. We wished to go when we couldn't, but even that longing for the playground has now been denied to Pakistani children. What children ache to do when they stand on top of a slide or swing high in the air is simply to face their fear and vanquish it. In this the dead children of Lahore are braver than their country, braver than the world, braver than all of us who are scared but cannot confront our fears.</p>	<p>在巴基斯坦埋葬死去的孩子之际，这个国家的所有游乐场都陷入了沉寂。当我想起他们的时候，耳畔仿佛传来了山顶那个游乐场里的声音。想当年，越是去不了我们越想去；但现在，巴基斯坦儿童连向往游乐场的权利都被剥夺了。孩子们站在滑梯顶端或者高高荡起的秋千上时，所渴望的只是面对恐惧和战胜恐惧。从这个意义上说，拉合尔那些死去的孩子比他们的祖国，比这个世界，比我们这些感到恐惧但却无法面对恐惧的人都更勇敢。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160330/c30zakaria</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160330/c30zakaria</p>
<p>Paradise, the New Muslim Utopia</p>	<p>死后的天堂，穆斯林的新乌托邦</p>
<p>Future writing project: a topography of paradise in the medieval Muslim imagination. But not only medieval, for among Muslims today paradise is also at the center of political discourse, sermons and the contemporary imagination. Paradise as a goal for the individual or the</p>	<p>将来的写作任务：描述中世纪时穆斯林想象中的天堂。但不仅仅是中世纪，因为在现如今的穆斯林中，天堂也是政治讨论、布道和当代想象的核心。在人们所说的阿拉伯世界里，天堂作为个人或穆斯林这个群体的目标，逐渐取代了战后去殖民化许诺的发展、稳定和财富的梦想。如今，人们只会想象死</p>

<p>group has gradually replaced the dreams of development, stability and wealth promised by postwar decolonization in the so-called Arab world. These days, one imagines happy tomorrows only after death, not before.</p>	<p>后，而非在世时的美好未来。</p>
<p>“Paradise decks itself in delights,” an editorial writer mused in an Algerian Islamist newspaper during the most recent Ramadan, the month of fasting. The declaration was followed by descriptions of the charms, the delights, the joys that await the faithful after death. This fantasy of paradise, amply depicted as a place of pleasures, with sex and wine, golden adornments and silk apparel, is the opposite of earthly life — and of the frustrations experienced in Arab countries afflicted by economic failures, wars and bloody dictatorships.</p>	<p>在上个斋月期间，一名社论作者在阿尔及利亚的一份伊斯兰派报纸上若有所思地写道，“天堂用欢乐装饰自己。”紧接着，作者描述了那些等着忠实的信徒死后去享受的美妙、欢乐和喜悦。根据大量描述，人们幻想中的天堂是一个充满快乐、可以纵情享受性爱 and 美酒、穿金戴银的地方。那里和尘世的生活，和深受经济衰退、战争和血腥独裁统治之痛的阿拉伯国家所经历的沮丧截然相反。</p>
<p>Firdaus (a remote ancestor of the word “paradise,” derived from the Persian) was promised by the Quran and has been abundantly described in religious literature for centuries. But in recent years, paradise has also become the country dreamed of by the poor, the unemployed, the believer — and the jihadist, thanks to certain religious elites who promote it as a means of recruitment.</p>	<p>《古兰经》(Quran)许诺了 Firdaus (“paradise”一词在很久之前的原型，源自波斯语)。千百年来，宗教文献对其进行了大量的描述。但最近几年，天堂也成了穷人、失业者和信徒梦想的国度，并且因为某些宗教精英将其作为一种招兵买马的工具来进行宣传，它也成为了圣战主义者的梦想。</p>
<p>This is a fascinating renewal of the concept of happiness that was dominant a half-century ago. Back then, the countries of the Maghreb and the Middle East — born out of decolonization often violently wrested from occupying forces that had imposed on them war, poverty and misery — advocated for a vision of the future based on independence, egalitarianism, development, wealth creation, justice and coexistence.</p>	<p>这是半个世纪前那种占统治地位的幸福概念，以一种别开生面的形式再次兴起。那时，马格里布和中东地区的国家——通常是通过暴力手段，摆脱了迫使它们经受战争、贫穷和痛苦的占领者，实现去殖民化并由此建国——倡导建立一个以独立、平等主义、发展、财富创造、公平及和平共处为基础的未来的愿景。</p>

<p>That vision of utopia within human reach, which was taken up by the socialist or communist elites and even some monarchies, was a shared political dream, and it gave legitimacy to those new regimes in the eyes of both their own peoples and foreign governments. Decolonization was the era of grand slogans about the advancement of peoples and modernization through massive infrastructure projects.</p>	<p>这种乌托邦只在咫尺之遥的愿景受到了社会主义或共产主义精英乃至一些君主的追捧，是一个共同的政治梦想。在自己的民众和外国政府眼里，这个愿景让那些新政权有了合法性。去殖民化是一个充满各种改善民生和通过大型基础设施项目实现现代化的宏伟口号的时代。</p>
<p>But that dream has aged badly, because of the bloody-mindedness of those authoritarian regimes and the political failures of the left in the Arab world.</p>	<p>但因为那些威权主义政权的残暴倾向和阿拉伯世界的左派在政治上的失败，这个梦想日渐黯淡。</p>
<p>Today, one has to be a Muslim – by faith, culture or place of residence – in order to experience the full weight of the new post-mortem utopia of the Islamosphere circulating on the internet and the media. It conditions people’s imaginations, political speech, coffee-shop daydreams and the desperation of the younger generations. Paradise has come back into fashion, described in mind-boggling detail by preachers, imams and Islamist fantasy literature.</p>	<p>如今，人们必须是穆斯林——不管是根据信仰，文化还是居住地来判断——才能体会在互联网和媒体上流传的这种伊斯兰世界的新兴来世乌托邦的全部影响。它决定着人们的想象、政治言论、咖啡馆里的白日梦和年轻一代的绝望。天堂重新流行起来，成了传道者、伊玛目和伊斯兰派奇幻文学的描述对象，详细程度令人难以置信。</p>
<p>Its main selling point: women, who are promised in vast numbers as a reward for the righteous. The women of paradise, the houris, are beautiful, submissive, languorous virgins. The idea of them feeds a barely believable form of erotico-Islamism that drives jihadists and gets other men to fantasize about escaping the sexual misery of everyday life. Suicide bombers or misogynists, they share the same dream.</p>	<p>它的主要卖点是：女性。它许诺，向正直的人们赐予大量女性作为回报。天堂里的女性，即 houris，是漂亮、顺从、恬静的处女。天堂里有她们这一点催生了一种令人难以相信的性爱伊斯兰主义。它鼓舞着圣战主义者，并促使其他男性幻想着摆脱日常生活中的性苦闷。不管是自杀式炸弹袭击者还是厌恶女性的人，他们都做着同一个美梦。</p>
<p>What about the women allowed into the eternal garden? If men can have dozens of virgins, what of the women, especially considering the machismo of those earthbound dream-makers? The preachers’</p>	<p>获许进入那个永恒乐园的女性呢？如果男性可以拥有几十个处女，那么女性呢，特别是考虑到尘世里那些造梦者的大男子主义？传道者的回答可能会引人发笑：女性在天堂里的回报是永远做丈夫幸福的妻子，两人注定会以 33</p>

<p>responses can be amusing: The woman's heavenly reward is to be her husband's happy wife throughout eternity, the two of them destined to enjoy perpetual conjugal felicity, at the symbolic age of 33 and in good health. And if the woman is divorced? A preacher replies that she will be remarried to a dead man who was also divorced.</p>	<p>岁的象征性年龄和健康的身体, 享受永恒的幸福婚姻。如果是离异女性呢? 一名传道者回答说, 她会再婚, 嫁给一个同样离过婚的过世男性。</p>
<p>Curiously, this dream of a Muslim paradise finds itself confronted with another dream at once antagonistic and similar: the West. Generating passion or hatred for the Muslim believer and the jihadist alike, the West and its indulgences represent another facet of the post-mortem Muslim paradise. One dreams of going there, whether as migrant or as martyr. One dreams of going to the West and of living and dying there, or of subjugating and destroying it.</p>	<p>奇怪的是, 这个穆斯林天堂的梦想会发现自己面对着另一个既对抗, 又相似的梦想: 西方。西方和它的各种放纵激起的热爱或厌恶既针对穆斯林信众, 也针对圣战主义者。它们代表着来世穆斯林天堂的另一个方面。人们梦想着去西方, 不管是以移民, 还是以殉道者的身份。人们梦想着去西方, 在那里生老病死, 或是征服并摧毁那里。</p>
<p>The new Muslim utopia weighs heavily on today's Arab world. What motivates the masses, gives sense to their despair, lightens the weight of the world and compensates for sorrow no longer is the promise of a rich and happy country, as was the case after decolonization; it's a vision of paradise in the afterlife. But this fantasy of eternal bliss also causes uneasiness: For however much one wishes to ignore this, the fact remains that in order to get to heaven, one first has to die.</p>	<p>这个新的穆斯林乌托邦对今天的阿拉伯世界影响重大。调动民众积极性、让他们的绝望变得有意义、减轻现世的压力、弥补悲伤的不再像去殖民化结束后那样, 是建立一个富裕、幸福的国家的希望, 而是来世进入天堂的愿景。但这个永享幸福的梦想也会引起不安: 因为不管人们多么希望忽视它, 要想进天堂先得死去这一点依然是不争的事实。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160803/paradise-the-new-muslim-utopia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160803/paradise-the-new-muslim-utopia</p>
<p>Hong Kong and the Realities of China's Rise</p>	<p>香港, 孤独地反抗</p>
<p>I returned to my native Hong Kong in 1998 after more than two decades of working as a reporter in New York City. I was hired to start a journalism program at the University of Hong Kong, my alma mater,</p>	<p>1998年, 在纽约当了20多年记者后, 我回到自己出生的地方香港。我受雇在母校香港大学开办一个新闻课程, 训练新一代记者, 以讲述香港、中国和亚洲的故事。这是一项重大却又及时的任务。</p>

<p>and train a new generation of reporters to tell the stories of Hong Kong, China and Asia. It was a big and timely beat.</p>	
<p>Hong Kong was handed over to China after 156 years of British rule 10 months before I returned. In an ingenious stroke designed to reassure the international community and Hong Kong people, China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, devised the "one country, two systems" arrangement: Beijing would assume sovereignty, but Hong Kong would keep its rule of law and capitalist ways for 50 years.</p>	<p>在我回来的 10 个月前，被英国统治了 156 年的香港被移交给中国。中国最高领导人邓小平提出了“一国两制”的安排：北京将享有主权，但香港的法治和资本主义制度可保持 50 年。这神来之笔的目的是打消国际社会和香港民众顾虑。</p>
<p>The political rules were written to ensure that pro-Beijing forces would control the local legislature, known as LegCo, and Hong Kongers were willing to accept an imperfect system in the hope that a more accountable government would evolve. Many were heartened in 1998 when, in the first post-handover LegCo election, the Democratic Party won 13 of the 50 seats and became the dominant opposition.</p>	<p>这些政治规则的制定是为确保亲北京的力量能够控制香港的立法机构立法会，而香港民众会愿意接受一个不完美的制度，是寄望将来能成长起一个更具责任心的政府。1998 年，当民主党在移交后的首届立法会选举中赢得 50 个席位中的 13 个，成为占优的反对党时，很多人欢欣鼓舞。</p>
<p>As I caught up with friends from my college days, I shared their excitement about the city's future. Many veteran activists cherished the idea that cosmopolitan Hong Kong, where people enjoyed freedom of expression, could inspire democratic change in mainland China.</p>	<p>和大学时代的朋友叙旧闲聊时，我和他们一样，对这座城市的未来感到兴奋。不少资深活动人士的想法是，民众享有言论自由的国际化大都市香港可能会激励内地的民主变革。</p>
<p>Fast forward to 2016. Another LegCo election took place earlier this month, four days after I retired as director of the Journalism and Media Studies Center at the University of Hong Kong. In a rebuke of Beijing, voters elected six candidates who ran on platforms calling for self-determination. The new legislators, all under age 40, see "one country, two systems" as a sham. They are taunting Beijing, which regards such talk as treasonous.</p>	<p>快进到 2016 年。本月早些时候，我从香港大学新闻及传媒研究中心 (Journalism and Media Studies Center) 总监的位置上退休。四天后，香港又举行了一次立法会选举。选民选出了六名以呼吁自决为竞选纲领的候选人，这是在向北京发难。新当选的立法会议员均不到 40 岁，都认为“一国两制”形同虚设。他们在嘲弄北京，而北京则认为这类言论是对国家的背叛。</p>

<p>The election results portend greater political stasis and polarization in Hong Kong. The calls for independence, as unlikely and impractical as that is, reflect growing resentment for how Beijing and its local representatives have governed the city and intervened in its affairs. Discontent is especially high among the youth.</p>	<p>选举结果预示着香港陷入了更严重的政治停滞和两极化。尽管独立不切实际，也不太可能实现，但独立的呼声反映出，在对这座城市的治理以及对其事务的干预上，北京和它在当地的代表所采用的方式正引发越来越大的不满。这种情绪在年轻人中特别严重。</p>
<p>People are also angry about skyrocketing rents, a sharp disparity between rich and poor, and naked cronyism. Hong Kong's inequality rating is among the worst in the world. In 2014, The Economist put the city at the top of a global index of cronyism.</p>	<p>民众还不满足于高企的房租、悬殊的贫富差距和赤裸裸的裙带主义。香港的不平等情况在全世界数一数二。2014年，《经济学人》(The Economist)将香港列为全球裙带主义指数榜单的第一位。</p>
<p>The repression on the mainland, particularly since President Xi Jinping came to power in 2012, is another source of worry for Hong Kongers. Lawyers, journalists, activists and other dissidents have been arrested and paraded on state television to confess their "crimes." And the long arm of Beijing seems to have extended to Hong Kong: Local booksellers were kidnapped and interrogated on the mainland about publications that Beijing found offensive. Beijing is also gaining more control over city institutions like the news media.</p>	<p>内地发生的镇压活动是另一个让香港民众感到担忧的根源，特别是中国国家主席习近平2012年上台后。律师、记者、活动人士和其他异见人士被捕，并在官方的电视节目上示众，供认自己的“罪行”。而且，北京无处不在的触手似乎已经伸到了香港：因为一些被北京认为有冒犯之意的出版物，香港多名书商遭到绑架，并被带至内地接受审讯。北京对香港的新闻媒体等机构的控制也日渐增强。</p>
<p>To many Hong Kongers, the result of the Umbrella Movement two years ago was the last straw. For 79 days, thousands of people camped out in the streets asking for broader representation and genuine universal suffrage. They received no concessions from Beijing.</p>	<p>在不少香港民众看来，两年前的雨伞运动的结果就是最后那根稻草。在79天时间里，成千上万人在街头露宿，要求得到更广泛的代表和真普选。他们未能获得北京的让步。</p>
<p>But the LegCo insurgents and their supporters in the general public are increasingly fighting a lonely battle as powerful forces around the world are scrambling to appease Beijing. In recent decades, the fortunes of the mainland and Hong Kong have turned.</p>	<p>但随着世界各地的强大力量都争相取悦北京，立法会里的反抗者及支持他们的民众显得越来越孤独。最近几十年，内地和香港的境况发生了反转。</p>

<p>China, once Hong Kong's poor cousin, has become the world's second largest economy. Multinationals bend over backward to please Beijing and gain access to the world's largest consumer market. When China's top internet regulator visited Mark Zuckerberg in Silicon Valley, the Facebook chief made sure to display on his desk a book of President Xi Jinping's collected speeches. Bloomberg self-censored an exposé of one of China's richest men in order to protect its data terminal business in China. Harvard University later set up a research center in Shanghai with major funding from the same tycoon.</p>	<p>内地曾是香港的穷亲戚，现在却成了全球第二大经济体。为了取悦北京并获准进入全球最大的消费市场，跨国公司卑躬屈膝。当中国的最高互联网监管官员在硅谷拜访 Facebook 首席执行官马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)时，他处心积虑地在桌上摆了一本习近平主席的讲话辑选。为了保护自己在中国的业务终端业务，彭博(Bloomberg)对一篇调查性报道进行了自我审查。该报道涉及中国的一名顶级富豪。后来，哈佛大学在上海成立了一个研究中心，主要资金正是来自这名大亨。</p>
<p>China has become an indispensable player in world politics, and sometimes throws its weight around, as in the South China Sea. It is also building an alternative world order: The Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the One Belt, One Road plan to network more than 60 countries spanning vast stretches of Asia, the Middle East and Europe are China-led efforts to offer balance to the United States.</p>	<p>中国已经成了世界政治不可或缺的参与者。它有时会四处显示自己的影响力，比如在南海。同时，中国正在打造另一种世界秩序：上海合作组织(Shanghai Cooperation Organization)、亚洲基础设施投资银行(Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)和旨在将 60 多个国家联系起来，覆盖亚洲、中东和欧洲大片地区的“一带一路”计划，都是中国为制衡美国而领导的行动。</p>
<p>Meanwhile, Hong Kong has lost some of its luster. Once the gateway to China, it now contends with Shanghai as the mainland's top financial center. Its container port is losing ground to Shenzhen. Its economy is more dependent on the mainland.</p>	<p>与此同时，香港却失去了一些光彩。曾是通往中国的门户的香港，现在却要 和内地最大的金融中心上海竞争。香港的集装箱港口也正在被深圳赶上。香港经济对内地的依赖增加。</p>
<p>Although it's the young rebels who caught international attention in recent years, many Hong Kongers believe the city needs to seek accommodation with Beijing. These include people who appreciate how China has lifted hundreds of millions from poverty, while modernizing the country. There are also many Hong Kongers who</p>	<p>尽管最近几年，年轻的反抗者引起了国际社会的关注，但不少香港人认为，香港需要争取与北京达成和解。他们中有些人对内地让数亿人摆脱贫困，同时也让国家实现了现代化持欣赏态度。还有很多香港人因为个人、职业和生意原因而与内地的往来日渐增加。在最近的一项民调中，超过一半的香港市民对独立的诉求表达了一定程度的反对，有的则强烈反对。</p>

enjoy growing personal, professional and business ties with China. In a recent poll, more than half of Hong Kong residents felt somewhat or strongly against the calls for independence.	
The fact is that the fate of Hong Kong has always been linked to China, an integral part of its destiny because of history, culture and geography.	事实是，香港的命运永远和内地连在一起。因为历史、文化和地理方面的原因，这是其命运不可或缺的一部分。
Independence is not an option for Hong Kong.	香港没有独立的可能。
Like the rest of the world, Hong Kong people will have to cope with the reality of a rising and more powerful China.	和世界其他地方一样，香港民众不得不接受内地日渐崛起，变得更加强大这个现实。
My students will have to be prepared to tell stories of Hong Kong that have become darker and more complicated. They will have to navigate the tangled relations among Hong Kong, mainland China and the rest of the world. As citizens, they will have to struggle with the fact that Hong Kong might just be a pawn in the big global game among corporate interests and the great powers.	我的学生将不得不准备好讲述已变得更黑暗、更复杂的香港故事。他们将不得不在香港、内地和世界其他地方之间相互交织的关系中穿行。作为市民，他们将不得不尽力接受一个事实，即在这场企业利益和世界大国之间展开的全球大博弈中，香港可能只是一枚棋子。
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160929/hong-kong-and-the-realities-of-chinas-rise	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160929/hong-kong-and-the-realities-of-chinas-rise
Peres: 93 Years Young	93岁的佩雷斯依旧年轻
When I heard the news that Shimon Peres, the last of Israel's greatest generation of founding leaders, had died I found myself ruminating about what was so special about this man whom I had had the pleasure of knowing for almost 35 years. It took me a second to articulate it. Peres was almost unique among the Arab and Israeli leaders I've covered as a reporter in the Middle East in two crucial respects: He could stand in the other guy's shoes, and he was determined to let the future bury the past and not let the past bury the future.	听说以色列开国元勋那一代伟人当中的最后一位——希蒙·佩雷斯(Shimon Peres)——离开人世，我陷入了沉思，我有幸与他相交近35年，此人究竟有何特别之处。很快，答案就摆在了面前。在我担任驻中东记者期间报道过的阿拉伯与以色列领导人里，佩雷斯在两个重要方面堪称独一无二：他能够设身处地理解他人；他下定决心让未来埋葬过去，而不是反过来。

<p>You don't meet many leaders in the Middle East anymore about whom you could say either thing. Most have become so hard-bitten that they have completely lost their ability to empathize with anyone other than their own tribe, and most have become so cynical that they use Peres's aspiration about one day birthing "a new Middle East" as a laugh line.</p>	<p>我们很难再在中东遇到可以得到其中任何一条评价的领导人。多数人历经磨难，完全失去了同情自身族群之外任何人的能力，多数人还疑心重重，将佩雷斯想要有朝一日催生“一个新中东”的抱负引为笑谈。</p>
<p>Peres was not naïve. He is generally recognized as the architect of Israel's nuclear weapons program — after he became director general of the Ministry of Defense at age 29! He held many different cabinet positions over the years, including prime minister, before becoming president. He knew that the Middle East was not Scandinavia — that Israel faced merciless enemies and that the Jews could carve out and sustain their own state in such a region only if they, too, were merciless when they had to be. But he doggedly refused to let the story end there.</p>	<p>佩雷斯并非天真。外界普遍认为，他是以色列核武计划的奠基人——在他 29 岁即担任国防部办公厅主任之后！他在不少内阁职位上待过，包括出任总理，最后成为以色列总统。他心知肚明，中东不是斯堪的纳维亚——以色列面临的敌人冷酷无情，犹太人要想在这一地区建国并维持下去，必须在必要的时刻也冷酷无情。然而，他坚决拒绝让故事停留在这里。</p>
<p>The physicist Amory Lovins likes to say when people ask him if he is an optimist or a pessimist: "I am neither — because they are just two different forms of fatalism." The optimist says things have to get to better, and the pessimist says things have to get worse. "I believe in applied hope," says Lovins. Things can get better, but you have to make them so. That perfectly describes Shimon Peres's approach to politics and life.</p>	<p>当被问到自己信奉悲观主义还是乐观主义的时候，物理学家艾默里·洛文斯 (Amory Lovins) 总爱回答，“两者皆非——因为它们不过是两种不同形式的听天由命。”乐天派声称凡事必会好转，悲观派则声称必会变糟。“我相信创造出希望，”洛文斯说。事情的确可以好转，但事在人为。这恰好体现出希蒙·佩雷斯的政治观与人生观。</p>
<p>Peres believed in applied hope, and he never stopped applying it. He had no respect for the pessimists. It was partly because he was onto their shtick. That is, he knew their pessimism often was a cover for a right-wing political agenda that wanted to keep the conflict frozen where it was, that wanted to believe that nothing that Israel said or did</p>	<p>佩雷斯相信，能创造出希望，自己也从未停止创造。他对持悲观论调的人全无好感，一部分原因是他很了解他们的把戏。他明白这帮人的悲观往往是右翼政治议程的幌子，意在让冲突永远延续下去，想要认定以色列的言行绝不会影响对方，因此以色列绝不当在和平议题上采取任何主动。</p>

<p>could ever influence the other side, so Israel should never take any initiative for peace.</p>	
<p>And it was partly because he had lived the miracle of the Jewish people over the last century — saw how they had built a modern, high-tech state out of the ashes of the Holocaust and knew that if that wasn't a proof case for the power of applied hope then nothing was.</p>	<p>另一部分原因是他亲身经历了犹太人在过去一个世纪创造的奇迹，见证了他们在大屠杀的灰烬之上怎样建立起一个现代化的高科技国家，明白没有任何其他事情能够比这更好地证明创造希望的强大力量。</p>
<p>I have always had a soft spot for leaders who are able to change late in life. And Peres was one such person. The man who in earlier incarnations had been responsible for building so many of Israel's walls came to believe that its true security could be achieved only by webs — it could come only if Israel could be woven into a web of relationships with the Palestinians and with its Arab neighbors.</p>	<p>能在晚年求变的那些领导人，总是能打动我，佩雷斯即为其中一员。他的前半生要为以色列建起的诸多壁垒负责，后来却认定真正的安全只有通过结网才能办到——只有当以色列可以融入与巴勒斯坦及阿拉伯邻国的关系网中，这种安全才会实现。</p>
<p>That is what inspired him to partner with Yitzhak Rabin and Yasir Arafat to forge the Oslo Peace Accords. But that treaty came unstuck because Arafat wasn't really committed to giving up the armed struggle and later Israeli leaders weren't really committed to giving up settlements in the West Bank and Gaza — settlements that Peres's own Labor Party had had a hand in originating and then lost control over.</p>	<p>正是这种信念，激励佩雷斯与伊扎克·拉宾(Yitzhak Rabin)和亚西尔·阿拉法特(Yasir Arafat)一齐打造了《奥斯陆协议》(Oslo Accords)。然而，阿拉法特并不愿放弃武装斗争，而以色列领导人随后也不愿放弃约旦河西岸与加沙地带的定居点——佩雷斯所在的工党参与催生了定居点计划，后来又对其失去控制。于是，协议逐渐解体。</p>
<p>In recent years, Peres discussed with me several times what he might do to revive the Saudi peace initiative — for full peace between Arab states and Israel in return for full withdrawal from the West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem — which King Abdullah first unveiled in this column in 2002. But none of the sparks we tried to light ever grew into a flame. Too many people had become invested in the idea that there must not be, and could never be, a new Middle East.</p>	<p>近年里，佩雷斯数次与我探讨，他也许可以做些什么来重启沙特和平计划。这是沙特已故国王阿卜杜拉(King Abdullah)在2002年的本专栏中首次提出的计划，内容涉及让以色列从约旦河西岸、加沙地带及东耶路撒冷全面撤出，来换取阿拉伯国家与以色列之间的全面和平。不过，我们试图激起的星星之火都未能呈燎原之势。太多人变得执迷于一个概念：新中东绝不应该实现，也永远不可能实现。</p>

<p>No matter, Peres was never deterred, never flagged in his desire to apply hope — if it couldn't be full peace then let it be a joint water project, solar project or internet project.</p>	<p>尽管如此，佩雷斯从未退却，从未消减创造希望的热切追求——假如没法实现全面和平，那就先合作进行一个供水项目、太阳能项目或互联网项目。</p>
<p>He was the youngest 93-year-old you ever met.</p>	<p>他是世人见过的最年轻的 93 岁老人。</p>
<p>Indeed, my teacher and friend Dov Seidman, the C.E.O. of LRN, which helps business and other leaders navigate ethical issues, took his 8-year-old son, Lev, to Israel for his first time in August, and told me this story.</p>	<p>多夫·塞德曼(Dov Seidman)与我亦师亦友，在协助包括商界精英在内的领导人处理伦理问题的 LRN 公司担任首席执行官。塞德曼今年 8 月带着 8 岁的儿子莱夫(Lev)去体验他的首次以色列之旅，后来告诉我一个故事。</p>
<p>"I wanted Lev's first experience of Israel to be an indelible one," recalled Seidman, "so on his first day — just a few weeks ago, last August 31 — I brought him to meet someone who I believed truly personified the hope, strength, and spirit of Israel — with all of its dreams, ideals, and tensions — President Shimon Peres. Little did I know that it would be one of his last meetings."</p>	<p>"我希望莱夫与以色列的第一次接触能留下难以磨灭的印象，"塞德曼回忆道，"所以他去的头一天——就在几周前，刚刚过去的 8 月 31 号——我便带着他去拜访了某个人。我相信这个人真正体现了以色列的希望、力量和精神，身上带有它所有的梦想、理念与冲突。这个人就是希蒙·佩雷斯总统。当时我基本不知道，这是他最后几次与人见面。"</p>
<p>Peres, Seidman added, "was gracious enough to meet with my son and wife and me at the Peres Center for Peace in Tel Aviv. We talked about the power and potential of humanity to surprise, evolve and inspire. At one point Peres turned to my son and said, "Elephants, they're like computers. They have the biggest memories. They remember everything. But they have no imagination. That's what's special about being human."</p>	<p>塞德曼还说，佩雷斯"十分慷慨地在特拉维夫的佩雷斯和平中心(Peres Center for Peace)接见了我的儿子和我们夫妻。我们谈了权力问题，还有人类让人惊叹、演进和鼓舞他人的潜能。有那么一会儿，佩雷斯转头对我儿子说，'大象呢，就跟电脑一样。它们有最惊人的记忆，记得每一件事，但它们没有想象力。那才是让人类特殊的地方。"</p>
<p>At one point, though, Seidman said, he asked Peres to share with his son, "how, after 93 years of life, he stayed so young."</p>	<p>不过，塞德曼表示，他当时还请佩雷斯与他的儿子分享，"过了 93 年之后，怎么还能保持这么年轻。"</p>
<p>"Lev," Peres said, "every day I wake up and I count my achievements." Seidman then interjected, "And son, President Peres has had countless</p>	<p>"莱夫，"佩雷斯回答，"每天我起床的时候，都会数数自己的成就。"塞德曼此时插话，"儿子，佩雷斯总统有无数的卓越成就。"两人一齐笑起来。</p>

extraordinary achievements." They both laughed.	
But Peres wasn't done. He continued telling Lev, "And then I count the dreams I have in my head. As long as I have more dreams in my head than achievements, I am young."	然而，佩雷斯的话还没有说完。他接下来告诉莱夫，“然后我会数数脑袋里的梦想。只要我脑子里的梦想比成就要多，我就还年轻。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160929/peres-93-years-young	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20160929/peres-93-years-young
Assad's Secret Santa	普京，阿萨德的圣诞老人（漫画）
President Vladimir V. Putin gets in the holiday spirit.	普京很懂得过节的礼数。
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20161207/assads-secret-santa	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20161207/assads-secret-santa
Stop Pretending You're Not Rich	别再假装你不是有钱人
When I was growing up, my mother would sometimes threaten my brother and me with elocution lessons. It is no secret that how you talk matters a lot in a class-saturated society like the United Kingdom. Peterborough, our increasingly diverse hometown, was prosperous enough, but not upscale. Six in 10 of the city's residents voted for Brexit — a useful inverse poshness indicator. (In Thursday's general election, Peterborough returned a Labour MP for the first time since 2001.)	小时候，母亲有时会威胁说，要我和兄弟去上演讲课。在英国这样充斥着阶级意识的社会里，一个人的言谈方式很重要，已经不是什么秘密。我们的家乡在彼得伯勒，这里越来越多元化，相当繁荣，但还不够上档次。这个城市的居民中有 60% 投票赞成脱欧——这是个有用的反上流社会指标。（在周四的大选中，彼得伯勒自 2001 年以来首次选出了一位工党议员。）
Our mother, from a rural working-class background herself, wanted us to be able to rise up the class ladder, unencumbered by the wrong accent. The elocution lessons never materialized, but we did have to attend ballroom dancing lessons on Saturday mornings. She didn't want us to put a foot wrong there, either.	我们的母亲出身乡村工薪阶层，她希望我们能在阶级的台阶上攀登，别让不体面的口音拖了后腿。演讲课未能成真，但是我们周六早上必须去上交际舞课。她也不希望我们在这方面行差走错。
As it turned out, my brother and I did just fine, in no small part because of the stable, loving, middle-class home in which we were raised. Any lingering working-class traces in my own accent were wiped away by three disinfected years at Oxford. My wife claims they resurface when I	后来，我们兄弟俩干得不错，主要是因为我们出身于一个稳定、有爱心的中产阶级家庭。在牛津度过了脱胎换骨般的三年之后，我口音中任何残留的工薪阶层痕迹都被抹去了。妻子说它们在我喝酒之后还会重新浮现出来，但她不知道自己在说什么——她是美国人。

<p>drink, but she doesn't know what she's talking about — she's American.</p>	
<p>I always found the class consciousness of Britain depressing. It is one of the reasons we brought our British-born sons to America. Here, class is quaint, something to observe in wonder through imported TV shows like "Downton Abbey" or "The Crown."</p>	<p>我总觉得英国的阶级意识令人沮丧。这也是我们带着英国出生的儿子们来到美国的原因之一。在美国，阶级是一种陈旧老式的东西，是《唐顿庄园》(Downton Abbey)或《王冠》(The Crown)这样的进口电视剧里才能看到的奇观。</p>
<p>So imagine my horror at discovering that the United States is more calcified by class than Britain, especially toward the top. The big difference is that most of the people on the highest rung in America are in denial about their privilege. The American myth of meritocracy allows them to attribute their position to their brilliance and diligence, rather than to luck or a rigged system. At least posh people in England have the decency to feel guilty.</p>	<p>所以，试想当我发现美国的阶层固化比英国还要严重时有多么惊恐吧，在美国，顶层的固化尤为严重。这里和英国最大的区别是，美国处于顶层的大多数人都否认自己有特权。美国唯才是举的鬼话令他们将自己所处的位置归功于他们的优秀和勤勉，而非运气或者受到操纵的制度。英国的上流社会人士最起码还会感到内疚。</p>
<p>In Britain, it is politically impossible to be prime minister and send your children to the equivalent of a private high school. Even Old Etonian David Cameron couldn't do it. In the United States, the most liberal politician can pay for a lavish education in the private sector. Some of my most progressive friends send their children to \$30,000-a-year high schools. The surprise is not that they do it. It is that they do it without so much as a murmur of moral disquiet.</p>	<p>在英国，首相把子女送进相当于美国私立高中水准的学校，这在政治上是不可能的。即使是伊顿老校友戴维·卡梅隆(David Cameron)也不能这样做。在美国，最铁杆的自由派政治家也支付奢侈的教育费用，把子女送去私立学校。我的一些最进步的朋友把他们的孩子送到每年3万美元学费的高中。让人惊讶的不是他们这样做，而是他们这样做了，却没有任何一丝道德上的不安。</p>
<p>Beneath a veneer of classlessness, the American class reproduction machine operates with ruthless efficiency. In particular, the upper middle class is solidifying. This favored fifth at the top of the income distribution, with an average annual household income of \$200,000, has been separating from the 80 percent below. Collectively, this top fifth has seen a \$4 trillion-plus increase in pretax income since 1979,</p>	<p>在无阶级的虚饰之下，美国的阶级复制机器以无情的效率高速运转。中上阶层固化的情况尤为严重。在收入分配中居于顶端的五分之一人口的平均家庭年收入达到20万美元，他们同其后80%的人完全隔绝开来。总体而言，自从1979年以来，这前五分之一人口的税前收入增加了4万亿美元以上，而其他所有人的税前收入却只增长了3万亿美元多一点。在这4万亿美元中，其中一些收益落入顶端1%的人群。但是大多数都由其下的19%得到。</p>

<p>compared to just over \$3 trillion for everyone else. Some of those gains went to the top 1 percent. But most went to the 19 percent just beneath them.</p>	
<p>The rhetoric of “We are the 99 percent” has in fact been dangerously self-serving, allowing people with healthy six-figure incomes to convince themselves that they are somehow in the same economic boat as ordinary Americans, and that it is just the so-called super rich who are to blame for inequality.</p>	<p>“我们都是 99%”这种说辞实际上是危险而自私的，让拥有不低的六位数收入的人可以说服自己，某种程度上，他们在经济方面和普通美国人是同处一条船上的，而且只有那些所谓的超级富豪才需要为不平等现象担责。</p>
<p>Politicians and policy wonks worry about the persistence of poverty across generations, but affluence is inherited more strongly. Most disturbing, we now know how firmly class positions are being transmitted across generations. Most of the children born into households in the top 20 percent will stay there or drop only as far as the next quintile. As Gary Solon, one of the leading scholars of social mobility, put it recently, “Rather than a poverty trap, there seems instead to be more stickiness at the other end: a ‘wealth trap,’ if you will.”</p>	<p>政治人物和政策专家担心，贫困会持续代代相传，但是富裕的遗传因子要更加强。最令人不安的是，我们现在知道，阶级位置正在稳固地传递给下一代。处于顶端 20%的家庭中的大多数孩子会继续留在这个位置，至多下降到前 40%的位置。正如研究社会流动问题的重要学者之一加里·索伦(Gary Solon)最近提出的：“与其说存在贫困陷阱，不如说另一端变得更有黏性：一个‘财富陷阱’，如果你愿意这样说的话。”</p>
<p>There’s a kind of class double-think going on here. On the one hand, upper-middle-class Americans believe they are operating in a meritocracy (a belief that allows them to feel entitled to their winnings); on the other hand, they constantly engage in antimeritocratic behavior in order to give their own children a leg up. To the extent that there is any ethical deliberation, it usually results in a justification along the lines of “Well, maybe it’s wrong, but everyone’s doing it.”</p>	<p>这里存在一种关于阶级的双重思想。一方面，中上阶层的美国人认为他们是在实行唯才是举的制度（这种信念让他们相信，他们有权得到自己所赢得的一切）；另一方面，他们不断反对着唯才是举的做法，以便让自己的子女享有优势。这种双重思想已经到了这样的地步，如果说存在任何道德思考的话，最后通常会出现这样的辩解：“好吧，这可能是错的，但所有人都在这么干。”</p>
<p>The United States is the only nation in the world, for example, where it</p>	<p>比如说，在美国，如果你的父母碰巧上过某所大学，那么你上这个大学就更</p>

<p>is easier to get into college if one of your parents happened to go there. Oxford and Cambridge ditched legacy preferences in the middle of the last century. The existence of such an unfair hereditary practice in 21st-century America is startling in itself. But I have been more shocked by the way that even supposedly liberal members of the upper middle class seem to have no qualms about benefiting from it.</p>	<p>容易，在全世界，美国是唯一一个有这种做法的国家。牛津和剑桥在上世纪中叶就已抛弃了对校友子女的喜好。21世纪的美国存在这种不公平的世袭现象本身就很令人吃惊了。但是，中上阶层那些本应是自由派的人士在从中受益之时，对此似乎也是完全心安理得，这一点令我更为惊讶。</p>
<p>The upper middle class is also doing lots right, not least when it comes to creating a stable family environment and being engaged parents. These are behaviors we want to spread, not stop. Nobody should feel bad for working hard to raise their kids well.</p>	<p>中上阶层在很多方面做得很好，特别是在创造稳定的家庭环境与成为负责任的家长方面。这种行为我们需要发扬，而不是去制止。努力工作，好好养育子女，没有人应当为此感到愧疚。</p>
<p>Things turn ugly, however, when the upper middle class starts to rig markets in its own favor, to the detriment of others. Take housing, perhaps the most significant example. Exclusionary zoning practices allow the upper middle class to live in enclaves. Gated communities, in effect, even if the gates are not visible. Since schools typically draw from their surrounding area, the physical separation of upper-middle-class neighborhoods is replicated in the classroom. Good schools make the area more desirable, further inflating the value of our houses. The federal tax system gives us a handout, through the mortgage-interest deduction, to help us purchase these pricey homes. For the upper middle classes, regardless of their professed political preferences, zoning, wealth, tax deductions and educational opportunity reinforce one another in a virtuous cycle.</p>	<p>但是，当中上阶层开始为了自身利益操纵市场并损害他人利益的时候，事情就变得丑陋。住房或许是最重要的例子。排外的分区制度允许中上阶层生活在一个封闭的小区域内。这个小区域实际上相当于一个门禁森严的社区，就算看不到门的存在。由于学校通常是从周边地区收取生源，所以中上阶层社区的物理隔离也被复制到了教室里。好学校令这个地段更加炙手可热，进一步增加了房屋的价值。联邦税收制度又给了我们不劳而获之财，可以通过减免按揭利率来购买这些昂贵的房屋。对于中上阶层而言，无论他们自诩的政治偏好如何，分区制度、财富、扣税与教育机会一环一环地相互加强，形成了对他们有利的良性循环。</p>
<p>It takes a brave politician to question the privileges enjoyed by the upper middle class. Recently, there have been failed attempts to make</p>	<p>要质疑中上阶层所享有的特权，需要政界人士的勇气。最近，在西雅图这样的自由派城市，以及像加利福尼亚和马萨诸塞这样的州里，试图令分区法变</p>

<p>zoning laws more inclusive in supposedly liberal cities like Seattle and states like California and Massachusetts. The handout on mortgage interest appears to be an indestructible deduction (unlike in Britain, where the equivalent tax break was phased out under both Conservative and Labour governments by 2000).</p>	<p>得更具包容性的努力都遭到了失败。减免按揭利率这笔不劳而获之财似乎是一项不可动摇的优惠（不同于英国，到2000年，保守党和工党政府都已逐步淘汰了类似的税收减免政策）。</p>
<p>Or look at 529 college savings plans, another boondoggle. These are tax-exempt vehicles for putting money aside for educational expenses. Thanks to legislation signed by George W. Bush in 2001, any capital gains in these plans are free of all federal taxes. Most states also allow savings up to a certain level to be deducted from state income tax. Almost all the benefits of 529 plans go to upper-middle-class families. But when President Obama proposed to end the federal tax break in 2015, uproar ensued, and not just from Republicans. Liberal democrats representing affluent districts killed the idea stone dead.</p>	<p>或者看看529大学储蓄计划，这也是一项毫无意义的措施。它是一组为储备教育经费而制定的免税措施。由于乔治·W·布什在2001年签署的法律，这些计划的任何资本收益都不必缴纳联邦税款。大多数州还对一定金额以下的储蓄减免州所得税。529计划的所有收益几乎都流向中上层家庭。但是2015年奥巴马总统提议结束联邦税收减免时激起了一片骚动，它们不仅仅来自共和党人。最后是代表富裕地区的自由派民主党人士彻底毙掉了这个提议。</p>
<p>Progressive policies, whether on zoning or school admissions or tax reform, all too often run into the wall of upper-middle-class opposition. Self-interest is natural enough. But the people who make up the American upper middle class don't just want to keep their advantages; armed with their faith in a classless, meritocratic society, they think they deserve them. The strong whiff of entitlement coming from the top 20 percent has not been lost on everyone else.</p>	<p>无论是分区制度、入学规则，抑或税收改革，进步政策常常遭到中上阶层的反对。自利原则是非常自然的。但是，构成美国中上层的人不仅要保持自己的优势，他们还坚信自己生活在一个无阶级的、唯才是举的社会，他们认为一切都是他们应得的。收入位于前20%的阶层那种理所当然的强烈感觉也是其他一些人能够感受到的。</p>
<p>I see now that English class consciousness has an important silver lining. At least there we know that class is a real fact of social life. Posh Brits are more likely to see that their position is at least in part the result of good fortune. For Americans to solve the problem of their deepening</p>	<p>我现在看到，在英国，强烈的阶级意识中还存有一线希望，这一点是非常重要的。至少我们知道阶级是社会生活中的现实。英国上流社会人士更有可能认识到，他们的位置至少部分是源自幸运。对于美国人来说，要解决阶级鸿沟不断深化的问题，我们必须首先承认这些鸿沟的存在，以及我们都是维护</p>

class divisions, we will have to start by admitting their existence and our complicity in maintaining them. We need to raise our consciousness about class. And yes, I am looking at you.	这些鸿沟的共谋者。我们需要提升自己的阶级意识。是的，我说的就是你。
https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20170612/stop-pretending-youre-not-rich	https://cn.nytimes.com/opinion/20170612/stop-pretending-youre-not-rich
A God of the Bullring Made Human	“斗牛之神”何塞：用玩命战胜死亡
MEXICO CITY — It was not long after the first trumpets on Sunday that José Tomás found himself in familiar territory: inches from the vicious horns of a fighting bull, so close they nearly brushed up against the pink silk of his traje de luces, or suit of lights.	墨西哥城——周日，第一串号角吹响后不久，何塞·托马斯(José Tomás)置身于一个熟悉的场景：距离斗牛锋利的牛角只有几英寸，牛角几乎碰到了他身上的粉色丝质斗牛士服。
Careful not to twitch a muscle, which could have been a trigger for the bull to attack him, Tomás stood firm in this dangerous position and alone at the center of the Plaza México, the biggest bullring in the world. Tomás’s cultish followers are called Tomasistas, and the bullring was filled with more than 45,000 spectators, the largest draw for a matador in recent memory.	托马斯小心翼翼，避免任何肌肉颤动，因为这会引发牛的攻击。托马斯坚定地站稳这个危险的位置，独自一人矗立在世界上最大的斗牛场墨西哥广场(Plaza México)的中心。他的狂热粉丝被称为“托马斯教徒”(Tomasistas)。斗牛场里挤满了逾 4.5 万名观众，是近些年来最具吸引力的斗牛盛会。
All of them were eager to witness the Great One before he decided to retire or before another horn wound ended his career for him.	他们都渴望，在这位伟大的斗牛士决定退休或又一处牛角造成的伤口终结其职业生涯之前，亲眼目睹他的风采。
Tomás, 40, was not like other matadors. He was the embodiment of mystery — in and out of the ring. For years, he has refused to give interviews or to appear on television. You had to see him live to see him at all, and he performed so infrequently, usually once or twice a year, that tickets sold out within hours.	现年 40 岁的托马斯跟其他斗牛士不同。他是神秘的化身，斗牛场内外都是如此。多年来，他拒绝接受采访或出现在电视节目中。你得到现场才能看到他。托马斯很少表演，通常一年出场一两次，所以票在几个小时内就会售罄。
His mastery, though, was not only in his marketing. Tomás’s performances were savage ballets, a blend of elegance, fearlessness,	但他的精妙之处不仅在于这种营销方式。托马斯的表演就像是野性的芭蕾，融合了优雅、无畏、时机选择和献祭的元素。他似乎决意贴身越过公牛，挑

timing and sacrifice. He seemed determined to pass bulls ever closer to his body, pushing the boundaries of how close a man could get.	战这种距离的极限。
"He's a mystic," Allen Josephs, a professor of literature and Spanish studies at the University of West Florida who has written extensively about matadors and bulls, said in a recent interview for the magazine True.Ink. "We want the great matador to bring the animal in closer and closer and closer. It's playing with death. Why do we play with death? Because by playing with death, in some ways, we overcome it."	"他是一个迷,"西佛罗里达大学(University of West Florida)文学与西班牙研究教授阿伦·约瑟夫斯(Allen Josephs)最近接受 True.Ink 杂志采访时说。"我们希望这位伟大的斗牛士距离公牛近一点,近一点,再近一点。这是在玩命。我们为什么要玩命?因为在某种程度上,我们通过玩命来战胜死亡。"约瑟夫斯写过与斗牛士和公牛有关的大量文章。
By overcoming death, Tomás represented a kind of immortality, and now here he was, swinging the red muleta behind his back, the red furls of the wool cloth slicing through air heavy with cigar smoke as the 1,150-pound Bellotero, his first bull of the afternoon, gazed at his tiny waist. Finally, Tomás made a pass, and the crowd exploded.	通过战胜死亡,托马斯体现了一种永生。此时此刻在这儿,他摆动身后的红布,毛织布料的红色卷边划过弥漫着雪茄烟雾的空中,重达 1150 磅的公牛贝罗特罗(Bellotero)正盯着他的细腰。这是当天下午他遇到的第一头牛。终于,托马斯做了一次成功的闪躲,观众爆发出欢呼声。
Olé!	哦嘞!
Then another pass.	又一次闪躲。
Olé!	哦嘞!
Then he got too close. A horn caught the inside of Tomás's leg. He crashed to the sand, and the crowd shrieked as the bull's horns tore away at the back of his thighs.	然而接下来,他离得太近了。一只牛角刺入托马斯的腿部。他重重地倒在沙地中,牛角挑破了他的大腿后侧,观众们尖声叫喊。
As a teenager in a suburb of Madrid, where the bullfighting schools are perhaps the most competitive in Spain, Tomás struggled to attract attention from the bullring promoters, managers and financiers who bankroll young matadors. He moved to Mexico to attract attention and perfected a style of bullfighting so dangerous he has nearly been killed.	马德里的斗牛学校或许是全西班牙竞争最激烈的地方。青少年时期,来自西班牙马德里郊区的托马斯在那里难以吸引到斗牛赛事筹办人、经理及为年轻斗牛士提供资金的投资者的注意。他来到墨西哥以吸引关注,磨练出了一种极其危险的斗牛风格,并差点因此丧命。
In 2010, Tomás had just finished an effortless natural, or left-handed	2010年,托马斯在墨西哥阿瓜斯卡连特斯刚刚毫不费力地完成左转闪躲后,

<p>pass, in Aguascalientes, Mexico, when a bull plunged his horn into Tomás's thigh, punctured the femoral artery and drained much of the blood from his body. For a while, it was unclear whether Tomás would survive.</p>	<p>一头牛将角顶入了托马斯的大腿，刺穿他的股动脉，致使大量血液从他的身体流出。有那么一段时间，托马斯能否活下来都是个未知数。</p>
<p>"When your mind has gotten used to the fact that you will die and then you don't, life turns a different color," said Antonio Barrera, a matador who sustained countless goings and nearly bled to death as a teenager with an injury similar to the one Tomás sustained in Aguascalientes. In 2012, Barrera spoke in "Gored," a coming documentary that captures his final bullfight, about how overcoming death had allowed him to perform with abandon.</p>	<p>"当你的意识习惯了你将死亡的事实，后来却没死，生命就有了不同的色彩，"斗牛士安东尼奥·巴拉雷(Antonio Barrera)说。巴拉雷无数次被刺伤，青少年时期有一次因为伤势过重差点流血致死，与托马斯在阿瓜斯卡连特斯所受的伤类似。2012年，巴拉雷在即将推出的纪录片《刺伤》(Gored)中出镜，讲述了战胜死亡的经历如何使他可以纵情表演。这部纪录片呈现了他最后一场斗牛表演。</p>
<p>"For me, the bull is like a god," Barrera said. "The wild bull has a lot of values the human being admires: to be fierce, to be impetuous, to have a breed, to have self-esteem, to fight for what you want, to fight for your life. That's why you consider him a god, and why in many cultures he has been considered a god."</p>	<p>"对我来说，斗牛就像神一样，"巴拉雷说。"野牛具有很多人类欣赏的品质：凶猛、冲动、有血统、有自尊，为自己想要的东西而战，为生命而战。因此我认为它们是神，而且在很多文化中，公牛也被奉为神。"</p>
<p>In the Plaza México on Sunday, as Tomás lay crumpled in the sand, helpers lured Bellotero away. But not for long. Only a few passes later, Tomás was on the ground again, as the bull hooked his horns underneath the jacket of Tomás's suit and trampled him. Somehow, the horns missed him, and Tomás went on to register a remarkable performance. His derechazos, or right-hand passes, were long and smooth, and his left-hand passes were timed perfectly.</p>	<p>周日，在墨西哥广场，当托马斯倒在沙地上时，助手们将贝罗特罗引开。但这并没有持续很长时间。短短几次闪躲之后，托马斯再次上场，牛角勾住了托马斯斗牛士服的上衣，并踩到了他。不过，牛角没有碰触到他，托马斯继续呈现精彩表演。他右转闪躲公牛的动作缓慢且平稳，而左转的时机非常完美。</p>
<p>He then placed the sword cleanly, and earned an ear, or trophy, though the audience was clamoring for two ears, an honor akin to a triumph</p>	<p>他后来干净利索地将剑瞄准斗牛，赢得了一只牛耳作为战利品，不过观众们高声要求赢得两只耳朵。那样的话，享有胜利荣耀的托马斯会被人从广场中</p>

<p>that would allow him to be carried from the plaza on shoulders.</p>	<p>抬出。</p>
<p>Oddly, it was hard to find any animal rights activists, who have developed a presence in Mexico City, often shouting through their bullhorns that something as cruel as the bullfight should be abolished in places that still hold them: the south of France; Spain, outside of Barcelona; Portugal; Peru; Mexico; Colombia; Ecuador; Guatemala; and Venezuela.</p>	<p>奇怪的是，这里很难找到倡导动物权益的活动人士。他们已经出现在了墨西哥城，经常利用扬声器喊话，宣声那些仍然存在像斗牛这么残忍的行为的地方应该取消相关活动：法国南部、西班牙巴塞罗那郊外、葡萄牙、秘鲁、墨西哥、哥伦比亚、厄瓜多尔和委内瑞拉。</p>
<p>The bullfight here, featuring Tomás and Joselito Adame, a Mexican matador, was the biggest of the winter season, if not the coming year. Before the gates opened, front-row seats were being resold on websites for nearly \$8,000 each.</p>	<p>这场以托马斯和墨西哥斗牛士约瑟利托·阿达梅(Joselito Adame)为主角的表演，就算不是2016年最盛大的斗牛赛事，也堪称这个冬季之最。表演开始之前，前排座位的转卖价格在网炒到了8000美元一张。</p>
<p>Bullfighting may have taken a financial beating in recent years — from protests, prohibitions, the struggles of the Spanish economy — but Tomás has been considered a kind of savior amid the dwindling spectacle, a lone figure who, through his bravery and art, can still inspire a new generation of enthusiasts.</p>	<p>最近几年，斗牛业可谓承受了一些财务上的打击——遭遇抗议、禁令，加之西班牙经济出现困难——但托马斯一直被看作是挽狂澜于既倒的某种救世主，凭借勇敢和不凡的技艺，仍能以一人之力激发新一代观众的热情。</p>
<p>But inside the stadium, as the sun fell and the house lights came on, Tomás struggled. His second bull lacked strength, and despite the engineering of some breathtaking passes, he missed and struggled with his sword, killing poorly.</p>	<p>然而，周日在斗牛场内，太阳落山以后，灯光亮起，托马斯陷入挣扎。他面对的第二头牛缺乏力度，尽管也制造了一些非常惊险的闪避，但他剑使得艰难，有时落空，刺杀技巧并不高超。</p>
<p>And with his last bull, he never had a chance. Once the chute swung open and the animal emerged, the frustrated crowd whistled in protest. The bull, despite its speed, was too small, they felt. A substitute bull was called in. This bull was also small, and lacked strength, and Tomás had no choice but to kill it quickly and register his most disappointing</p>	<p>至于最后一头牛，他压根没有机会展现什么技艺。滑道打开，牛一进场，不满的观众就开始吹口哨抗议。他们觉得那头牛尽管速度还行，但体型太小。于是又换了一头。但这头牛体型也小，而且力量也不够，托马斯没办法，只好很快杀死了它，让这场表演成了他多年来最令人失望的一场。</p>

performance in years.	
Adame then seized the moment. With the final bull of the day, he executed all the tricks to win the laggard crowd over. He dropped to his knees, spun the capes like pinwheels and got so close he touched the horns with his fingers.	然后，阿达梅抓住了这个时机。在对付当天最后一头牛时，他使出浑身解数来赢得场上失望观众的心。他双膝着地，像五彩转轮一样抖弄他的斗篷，让牛靠得非常近，乃至用手指碰到了它的两只角。
He even attempted a dangerous style of killing called recibiendo, placing the sword as the bull charged into him rather than jumping over the horns. The move capped a performance that lacked Tomás's poetry but earned Adame a triumphant two ears for excitement. Adame, not Tomás, was carried through the streets as fans reached out to touch his hand, his suit of lights — any part of him. It was as if they were touching a saint.	他甚至还尝试做一种名为“待战”的非常危险的刺杀动作，即在斗牛向他冲过来时进行刺杀，而不是等到跳到牛背后。以这个刺杀动作结束的这场演出，尽管缺乏托马斯那种优雅，但因为非常刺激，也让阿达梅获得了带走两枚牛耳的嘉奖。演出结束后，是阿达梅，而非托马斯，被抬着穿过街道，粉丝们纷纷伸手想要触碰他的手、他的战衣——乃至他身上任何部分——就像是在触碰一个圣人。
Back at his hotel, Tomás emerged to have a late dinner with his handlers. He wore dark jeans, black shoes, a flamenco-style scarf. He was asked how he felt.	回到酒店以后，托马斯和经纪人一起出来吃拖了很久的晚餐。他穿着黑色的牛仔裤和黑色鞋子，配一条弗拉明戈舞风格的围巾。他被问到感觉如何。
"What can one do?" he said in Spanish, shaking his head. He looked sullen and deflated and very much like a typical matador after a rough afternoon — no longer the mysterious god of the bulls so many people had come to see.	"你能怎么办?"他摇着头用西班牙语说。他看起来闷闷不乐，有点泄气，非常像一个度过了一个艰难下午的普通斗牛士——不再是那么多人争相来膜拜的神秘的斗牛之神。
/people/20160203/t03bullfight	/people/20160203/t03bullfight
Let a Hundred McMansions Bloom	大米减产？罪魁是上海郊区的别墅
In the Dianshan Lake region, less than 40 miles west of central Shanghai, the appetite for speculative real estate has driven developers into China's most fertile land, the Yangtze Delta. Only about half of the luxury villas like those on the following pages, which can be as big as	在离上海市中心以西不到 40 英里的淀山湖地区，对投机性地产的欲望驱使开发商们进入中国最肥沃的土地——长江三角洲。页面上的这种豪华别墅面积可达 6300 平方英尺，价格高达 150 万美元，大约只有半数入住，大多是作为第二套住宅。剩下的都闲置着，因为中国的住宅市场供过于求，停滞不前。

<p>6,300 square feet and sell for as much as \$1.5 million, are occupied — mostly as second homes. The rest sit empty, as the housing sector staggers under a surplus. The photographer George Steinmetz, who visited the area last fall, describes the transition as converting “rice farms to high-end McMansions.” As that process plays out, the country’s domestic rice consumption is set to soon outpace rice production.</p> <p>Marnie Hanel</p>	<p>摄影师乔治·斯坦梅茨(George Steinmetz)去年秋天参观了那个区域,说那里正“从稻田变成高端豪宅”。随着这个进程的发展,中国的国内大米产量会很快无法满足消费需求。</p>
<p>Urban homeownership in China in 1997: 57%</p>	<p>1997 年中国城市住房自有率: 57%</p>
<p>Urban homeownership today: 85%</p>	<p>如今的城市住房自有率: 85%</p>
<p>Portion of urban population with more than one home: 21%</p>	<p>有多于一套住房的城市人口比例: 21%</p>
<p>Urban homes that have been sold and remain vacant: 22.4%</p>	<p>售出后闲置的城市住房比例: 22.4%</p>
<p>Average size of home in China: 1,076 square feet</p>	<p>中国家庭平均住房面积: 1076 平方英尺</p>
<p>/real-estate/20141015/t15mcmansions</p>	<p>/real-estate/20141015/t15mcmansions</p>
<p>In New York, a Falling Market for Trophy Homes in the Sky</p>	<p>纽约超豪华房地产大幅降价</p>
<p>NEW YORK — New York City’s ultraluxury real estate frenzy — with its sky-piercing condominium towers and \$100 million price tags — has finally come to an end.</p>	<p>纽约——纽约城中以直冲云霄的公寓楼和标价高达 1 亿美元的价签为特征的超豪华房地产狂潮,终于告一段落了。</p>
<p>Even with every conceivable amenity, the eight- and nine-digit prices attached to trophy homes with helicopter views and high-end finishes never bore much relation to actual value. Rather, a class of superrich investors primarily drove the market, choosing high-priced real estate as their asset of choice, because it was less volatile than other investments and they could use shell companies to hide their identities.</p>	<p>那些拥有居高临下的视野和高档装潢,能够彰显身份地位的住宅,售价动辄高达八九位数,即便配套设施应有尽有,其价位也与实际价值相去甚远。这个市场主要是被一群超级富豪投资者炒热的,他们把高价位房地产作为资产配置的首选,因为相较于其他投资,其波动性不那么大,而且他们可以利用空壳公司隐藏自己的身份。</p>
<p>But today a four-year construction boom aimed at buyers willing to spend \$10 million or more has flooded the top of the market just as</p>	<p>但现在,为迎合乐于出价 1000 万美元或更多钱的买家而延续了四年的建筑热潮,已经让市场处于极度供过于求的状态。与此同时,富有的投资者因为</p>

<p>global market turmoil has caused wealthy investors pull back and the federal government has moved to scrutinize some all-cash transactions.</p>	<p>全球性市场动荡而压缩了开支，联邦政府则开始对一些全现金交易进行审查。</p>
<p>It's not just the volatility of financial markets that has big spenders sitting on their wallets. Other global trends that have put the lid on high-end spending include China's tightened restrictions on capital outflows, uncertainty surrounding Britain's decision to leave the European Union, lower oil prices curbing wealth in the Middle East, and tax increases and other measures that have driven up property transaction costs in some countries.</p>	<p>大富豪们之所捂紧钱包，不仅仅是因为金融市场剧烈动荡。其他一些全球性趋势也让高端消费受到了遏制，比如：中国收紧了对资本外流的限制；英国决定脱欧带来了不确定性；较低的油价束缚了中东地区的财富；在一些国家里，提高税率等举措加大了房地产交易成本。</p>
<p>As the volume of sales at the uppermost level has dwindled, some sellers have made drastic price cuts and some projects have been delayed.</p>	<p>由于超高端项目的销量出现萎缩，一些卖家已经大幅降低了售价，一些项目则被推迟了。</p>
<p>Developers of the skyscraper planned for 111 West 57th St. said they would postpone marketing materials and events for condominiums in the building, some priced as high as \$57 million, until next year.</p>	<p>将在西 57 街 111 号拔地而起的那座摩天大楼的开发商表示，他们会把为楼内的共管公寓制作促销宣传品、举办促销活动的计划推迟到明年。该项目一些公寓标价高达 5700 万美元。</p>
<p>At 432 Park Ave., the tallest residential tower in the Western Hemisphere, full-floor apartments originally listed for \$78 million to \$85 million have been split in two and priced at approximately \$40 million each.</p>	<p>公园大道 432 号大厦是西半球最高的住宅楼，其整层公寓起初标价 7800 万至 8500 万美元，现在却被一分为二，每一半售价约为 4000 万美元。</p>
<p>In and around West 57th Street, known as Billionaires' Row, "it's not just slow — it's come to a complete halt," said Dolly Lenz, a broker to the superrich. She attributed the lack of activity along the Midtown corridor to oversupply, little differentiation among glassy ultraluxury units and peak pricing. "That's a death knell," she said.</p>	<p>西 57 街俗称亿万富豪街，在这条街上及其周围，“销售不仅仅是在放缓，而是完全停滞了，”为超富人群服务的经纪人多莉·伦茨(Dolly Lenz)说。她认为，这段曼哈顿中城走廊地带之所以死气沉沉，是因为供给过剩，带玻璃幕墙的超豪华公寓单元高度同质化，而且定价实在太高。“这简直就是敲响了丧钟，”她说。</p>

<p>New York is not alone. After the global financial crisis hit in 2008, investors turned to high-end real estate around the world as a safe place to park their millions. But since the middle of 2014, prime property values have dropped in Paris, Singapore, London, Moscow and Dubai, said Yolande Barnes, director of world research at Savills, a global real estate firm. "These cities have acted as a store of wealth," said Barnes, who sees the current decline in values as "an inevitable setback that you get after a long bull run."</p>	<p>并非只有纽约出现了这种情况。全球金融危机于 2008 年来袭后，投资者开始把世界各地的高端房地产当成他们可观财富的避难所。但全球性房地产机构第一太平戴维斯(Savills)全球研究部负责人约兰德·巴尔内斯(Yolande Barnes)说，自从 2014 年年中以来，在巴黎、新加坡、伦敦、莫斯科和迪拜，最优质的房地产的价格都有所下降。“这些城市汇聚着大量财富，”巴尔内斯说。他把当前的价格下挫视为“长期上涨之后不可不免的回落”。</p>
<p>Though the market still has a long way to go before fire-sale pricing sets in, the declines may indicate that a ceiling has been reached. And even as sales over \$10 million drop off in Manhattan, the bulk of the market remains robust, with competition particularly heated for homes priced for less than \$3 million.</p>	<p>尽管当前的定价远远不能以清仓大甩卖来形容，但降价或许意味着价格已经触碰到了天花板。在曼哈顿，当售价 1000 万美元以上的房产销量出现下降的时候，市场的整体表现却颇为强劲，标价低于 300 万美元的住宅尤为抢手。</p>
<p>In the first half of the year, contracts signed for Manhattan residences costing \$10 million or more dropped by about 18 percent, to 107 units, down from 130 a year ago, according to data compiled by Olshan Realty.</p>	<p>据房地产经纪商 Olshan Realty 编纂的数据，今年上半年，售价 1000 万美元或以上的曼哈顿住宅的签约量，从去年同期的 130 套下降约 18%至 107 套。</p>
<p>In the Miami area, 216 homes and condos priced at \$10 million were on the market at the end of June, a 43 percent jump from a year ago, according to data compiled by Esslinger-Wooten-Maxwell Realtors. "By anyone's measurement, that's more than you'd like to have," said Ron Shuffield, president of that firm, pointing out that only 26 houses and condos in that price range sold in the 12 months through June.</p>	<p>据艾斯林格地产(Esslinger-Wooten-Maxwell Realtors)编纂的数据，在迈阿密地区，截至 6 月末，标价 1000 万美元或更高的在售别墅和共管公寓数量比一年前激增了 43%。“不论用什么标准来衡量，增量都过大了，”该公司总裁罗恩·萨菲尔德(Ron Shuffield)说。他指出，在截至 6 月份的 12 个月里，该价格区间的别墅和共管公寓只卖出了 26 套。</p>
<p>"The global misperception was that the demand would be endless," said Jonathan J. Miller, president of Miller Samuel, a real estate appraisal</p>	<p>“全世界都误以为需求永远不会枯竭，”房地产评估公司米勒-萨缪尔(Miller Samuel)的总裁乔纳森·J·米勒(Jonathan J. Miller) 说。“事实却是，市场并不</p>

firm. "The reality was the market was not as deep as what was thought."	像人们以为的那样大。"
Developers who cling to their original asking prices are either rejiggering their product or casting a wider net to reach buyers. At the Woolworth Building in downtown Manhattan, where the top floors are being converted to condos, ornate interiors are being toned down in favor of a more contemporary look to appeal to a wider pool of buyers.	固守原有要价的开发商，不是正改造自己的产品，就是在广泛撒网，寻找买家。在曼哈顿下城，伍尔沃斯大厦(Woolworth Building)的上部正被改造成共管公寓，为了吸引更多卖家，华丽的内部装潢被刻意淡化，取而代之的是更为现代的面貌。
To find buyers for Le Palais Royal, a \$159 million mansion in Hillsboro Beach, Florida, that has \$7 million worth of 22-karat gold leaf and a 27-foot waterfall, Joseph Leone, the developer, has flown to London, Los Angeles, Dubai and Singapore to put together a team of brokers to sell the property rather than hiring just one firm. "I believe clients are looking for something unique," Leone said. "They are still here, but you need to change your strategy. You need to be creative."	位于佛罗里达州希尔斯波罗海滩的皇家宫殿(Le Palais Royal)是一座标价1.59亿美元的豪宅，以价值700万美元的22k金箔做装饰，还配有一道27英尺高的瀑布。为了给皇家宫殿找到买主，开发商约瑟夫·里昂(Joseph Leone)飞往伦敦、洛杉矶、迪拜、新加坡等地，组建起销售该房产的经纪人团队，而非只雇佣一个经纪公司。"我相信客户正在寻找某种独一无二的东西，"里昂说。"他们还在那里，但你需要改变自己的策略。你需要有创意。"
While prices at the high end continue to set records, that's largely because many of the deals that are closing now involve contracts that were signed as long as 18 months ago, when many of the buildings were still under construction and the market was stronger.	高端房产的价格还在创新高，但那主要是因为，许多现在才完成的交易，合同最早可能在18个月以前就签好了。那时候，许多建筑还处于施工阶段，市场也更坚挺一些。
Developers insist that sales at the top are continuing, just at a slower pace than in recent years.	开发商们坚称，高端市场的销售还在继续，只是速度不像近些年那样快。
Miller of Miller Samuel was less optimistic.	米勒-萨缪尔评估公司的米勒没那么乐观。
"It takes a while for sellers, whether in new development or resales, to capitulate to sudden changes in the market," he said. "It's not that there aren't any buyers at this level. It's that there aren't buyers willing to pay 2014 prices."	"无论是新房还是二手房的卖家，都要花一点儿时间才能接受市场的突然变化，"他说。"在这个阶段不是说没有任何买家。只不过没有买家愿意接受2014年的价格。"
/real-estate/20160712/slow-times-on-billionaires-row-as-the-8-digit-b	/real-estate/20160712/slow-times-on-billionaires-row-as-the-8-digit-b

oom-fizzles	oom-fizzles
House-Hunting in Hong Kong With the App That Sees Dead People	香港搜房 App 帮你识别“闹鬼凶宅”
HONG KONG — Ship Street is quintessentially Hong Kong, even serving as the backdrop to several local movies.	香港——船街拥有典型的香港风情，甚至成为了几部当地电影的背景。
There is a well-preserved three-story building from the 1920s, now a cigar lounge. Next door is a towering glass-and-steel apartment complex. There is a New York-style pizzeria, a pastry shop and a mom-and-pop hardware store.	这里有一栋 1920 年代的三层楼建筑，保存完好，现在是一个雪茄馆。隔壁是一座高耸的钢铁玻璃结构住宅综合体。街上还有一家纽约风格的比萨饼店、一家糕点店和一家卖五金的夫妻店。
But when viewed through a smartphone camera, Ship Street can look downright creepy.	但是，当你用智能手机摄像头看它时，船街可能会让人毛骨悚然。
Building on the success of Pokémon Go, a local company has created a smartphone app that superimposes property listings on street views. Point your phone at a building and the units for rent or sale pop up, complete with prices.	一家本地公司受《精灵宝可梦 Go》(PokémonGo)成功的启发，开发了一个智能手机应用，将房产信息叠加在街景上。把你的手机对准一栋建筑物，就会弹出正在出租或出售的住宅单位，以及相应的价格。
But on occasion, cartoon ghosts appear next to an apartment tower, representing an unnatural or unexplained death that took place there.	但有时，卡通幽灵会出现在公寓楼旁边，代表在那里发生过不正常或不明原因的死亡事件。
In Hong Kong, this is a big deal. Many people believe that living in a place where someone committed suicide or, worse, was murdered, brings all sorts of bad fortune. Those units, even years after such a death occurred, are discounted around 20 percent, sometimes 50 percent if the death was particularly gruesome.	在香港，这很重要。很多香港人认为，住在有人自杀甚至被谋杀的地方，会带来各种各样的坏运气。即使在死亡事件发生后的几年，凶宅的价格也会比市价低大约 20%，如果凶案特别可怕，有时甚至会低 50%。
Real estate is a topic that dominates dinner conversations, newspaper headlines and career choices here. Asif Ghafoor, a transplant from London whose company, Spacious, created the search tool, said Hong Kongers looking for a place to live asked the same questions as people	房地产是饭桌闲聊、报纸头条和职业选择的重要主题。阿西夫·加福尔(Asif Ghafoor)从伦敦搬来香港，他的公司千居(Spacious)创建了这个搜索工具。加福尔说，像其他地方的人一样，寻找住所的香港人也会问同样的问题：位置在地铁附近吗？景色如何？有健身房吗？该应用有所有这些条件的过滤

anywhere: Is it near the subway? How is the view? Is there a gym? The app has filters for all of those things.	器。
But there is one other question that Mr. Ghafoor found to be just as important, if not more so: Is it haunted?	但加富尔发现,还有一个问题就算不是更重要,也和前面提到的一样受重视,那就是:闹鬼吗?
On and around Ship Street, in the Wan Chai neighborhood of Hong Kong, terse captions under the ghosts tell a sad tale.	在湾仔船街及其附近,卡通幽灵下方的简短标题讲述着悲伤的故事。
In one complex, "a man in his 60s jumped off the building." At another: "Single male burnt charcoal," referring to carbon monoxide poisoning, a common method of suicide here.	在其中一片建筑楼里,"六旬老人跳楼自杀"。另一条写道:"单身男子烧炭亡",这是指一氧化碳中毒,在这里是一种常见的自杀方式。
Mr. Ghafoor said the captions mirrored, as closely as possible, deaths that had been reported in local newspapers or by the police. Most of the ghosts seem to refer to suicides; Hong Kong has one of the lowest homicide rates in the world.	加富尔表示,这些标题尽可能接近地反应了当地报纸或警方通报的死亡事故。大多数鬼魂似乎都与自杀有关;香港是世界上杀人率最低的地方之一。
But Ship Street is also where the city's highest-profile murders occurred in recent years: the killings of two Indonesian women by a British banker in the fall of 2014, on the 31st floor of the glass-and-steel J Residence.	但船街也是这个城市近年来最引人注目的谋杀事件的发生地:2014年秋,两名印度尼西亚女子被一名英国银行家在他位于嘉荟轩(J Residence)31层的公寓内杀害。
Mr. Ghafoor said that, on average, 1 to 2 percent of apartments for sale have had an "incident," and that as a result, they sell at a discount of up to 20 percent.	加富尔表示,平均1%到2%的在售公寓发生过"事故",结果是它们的售价打折多达20%。
For Jin Peh, a feng shui teacher and the author of "Feng Shui: A Hong Kong Perspective," a property below market price is a bad sign rather than a bargain. He recommends avoiding living where an unnatural death has occurred. In general, the principles of feng shui relate to the flow of energies in nature. An unnatural death can cause excess	在《风水:一种香港视角》(Feng Shui: A Hong Kong Perspective)一书的作者、风水师白谨(Jin Peh,音)看来,低于市场价的房产是个不好的迹象,而非意味着一桩好买卖。他建议避免住在曾经发生过非自然死亡事故的房屋内。一般而言,风水的原则与自然界的能量流动有关。白谨在接受电话采访时表示,非自然死亡事故会带来过多的负能量。

<p>negative energy, Mr. Peh said in a telephone interview.</p>	
<p>The consequences of this depend on your personal beliefs, he said, but for traditional Chinese, the worst-case scenario is becoming “possessed” by the spirit or ghost. He recalled friends of friends who started hearing voices shortly after moving into an apartment. The voices told them to jump from the building – which is how the previous occupant ended his life.</p>	<p>他说，事件造成的后果取决于你的个人信仰，但对传统中国人来说，最糟糕的情况是被幽灵或鬼魂附体。他记得朋友的朋友在搬进一套公寓后不久开始听到一些声音。那些声音让他从这栋楼跳下去——之前那位住户就是这样结束了自己的生命。</p>
<p>“Maybe they are just being delusional,” Mr. Peh said, “but they hear voices trying to persuade them to repeat the same mistake.”</p>	<p>“或许他们只是产生了幻觉，”白谨说。“但他们听到有声音在劝他们重复同样的错误。”</p>
<p>In less extreme cases, the tenants’ well-being will suffer: They will become more prone to emotional issues, mood swings and depression, he said.</p>	<p>在一些相对不那么极端的情况下，房客的健康可能会受损：他说他们会变得更容易出现感情问题、情绪波动和抑郁。</p>
<p>Sometimes, the circumstances surrounding a death are so grim that it affects the value of entire floors or buildings.</p>	<p>有时，一起死亡事故的情况如此可怕，会影响整层楼或整栋楼的价格。</p>
<p>For 13 years, the site of Hong Kong’s gruesome “Hello Kitty” murder remained abandoned. In 1999, Fan Man-ye, a nightclub hostess, was kidnapped by three men and held hostage in an apartment in a multistory building. The men tortured her for more than a month until she died. Her body was dismembered, and her skull was found inside a giant Hello Kitty doll.</p>	<p>尽管事情已经过去13年，但恐怖的“Hello Kitty”藏尸案的发生地依然废弃着。1999年，夜总会女招待樊敏仪被三名男子绑架，关在一座高层建筑内的一套公寓里。三名男子折磨了她一个多月，直到她死亡。她的尸体遭到肢解，颅骨被藏在一个巨大的Hello Kitty玩偶中。</p>
<p>The perpetrators were sentenced to life in prison. The apartment was vacant for years. No one would rent it. No one would buy it. They said it was haunted. In 2012, the entire building was finally demolished.</p>	<p>三名罪犯被判终生监禁。这套公寓空置了多年，没人敢租住，也没人敢买它。他们说怕它会闹鬼。2012年，整栋楼最终被拆除。</p>
<p>Mr. Ghafoor said that while there was no hard and fast rule that real estate agents must tell prospective buyers or renters about unnatural</p>	<p>加富尔表示，没有硬性规则要求房产中介必须告知潜在买家或租户房子里是否发生过非自然死亡事件，但地方监管机构有一套行为准则，要求中介对待</p>

<p>deaths, the local regulator has a code of conduct that says agents must serve their clients with "honesty, fidelity and integrity."</p>	<p>客户必须“诚实、守信和正直”。</p>
<p>Real estate companies keep close tabs on supposedly haunted properties. One site, Squarefoot.com, maintains a macabre list. Banks are reluctant to provide mortgages for such properties, meaning sellers have to find buyers willing to pay cash. That makes the discount almost self-fulfilling: All-cash transactions command a discount here because of the small number of people who don't need a mortgage.</p>	<p>房地产公司密切关注据称为凶宅的房屋。Squarefoot.com 这个网站就列出了一份令人毛骨悚然的名单。银行不愿为这类房屋提供抵押贷款，这意味着卖家必须找愿意付现金的买主。这导致打折几乎是必然的：在这里，全现金交易要求打折出售，因为不需要抵押贷款的人较少。</p>
<p>For those who are not superstitious – real estate agents point to expatriates and young people – moving into a “haunted” home can take some of the sting out of buying or renting in Hong Kong, the city with the least affordable housing in the world.</p>	<p>对那些不迷信的人——房地产中介指的是外籍人士和年轻人——来说，搬进“闹鬼”的房屋能减轻在香港买房或租房的一些痛苦。香港是全球房价最贵的城市。</p>
<p>"I've started looking and found it's insanely expensive in this city," says Harry Edwards, 27, a lawyer who recently moved to Hong Kong from Australia. On a recent day, he was wandering around the trendy neighborhood of Sheung Wan, trying out the Spacious app. He said he didn't subscribe to superstitions "whatsoever."</p>	<p>“我已经开始看房了，发现这座城市的房价高得离谱，”27岁的律师哈里·爱德华兹(Harry Edwards)说。他最近刚从澳大利亚搬来香港。前不久的一天，他一边在潮流地区上环闲逛，一边试用千居那款应用。他说自己不相信迷信“这类东西”。</p>
<p>"I actually think it would be great to say, 'I live in a haunted house,' " he said.</p>	<p>“我真觉得说‘我住在一栋鬼屋里’听起来很了不起，”他说。</p>
<p>There are many to choose from. A quick wave of the app in Hong Kong's North Point neighborhood reveals a world of tragedy. The little white ghosts pop up next to many of the area's towering apartment complexes.</p>	<p>有很多房屋可供选择。在香港北角地区快速挥一挥该应用，便会发现那里发生过大量悲剧。在该地区很多高耸的公寓楼旁边都会弹出白色的幽灵。</p>
<p>In one, a part-time tennis trainer "killed and stabbed his wife after an argument, jumped off the building." In another: "Female drowned</p>	<p>在其中一处房屋里，一名兼职网球教练“在和妻子发生争执后将其刺死，后跳楼自杀。”在另一套房子里：“女子头浸浴缸自杀亡”。隔壁：“老年男子跳</p>

herself in bathtub." Next door: "Old male jumped off the building."	楼亡。”
Even some people who might benefit from higher home prices acknowledge the power of superstition here.	即便一些可能会从更高的房价中获益的人也承认迷信在这里的力量。
After more than 30 years in the real estate business, Lily Wong, a local agent, knows that most Chinese clients are not interested in even looking at haunted apartments. "They wouldn't rent, they wouldn't buy," she said.	当地的房地产中介莉莉·黄(Lily Wong)已投身房地产行业 30 多年。她知道,大部分中国客户对凶宅连看看都不感兴趣。“他们不会租,不会买,”她说。
She counts herself among that group. "I can't stay in a flat that they said is haunted," she said. "It's so creepy."	她把自己也归入这个群体。“我不能住在一套他们说闹鬼的公寓里,”她说。“太吓人了。”
/real-estate/20161125/hong-kong-haunted-apartments-app	/real-estate/20161125/hong-kong-haunted-apartments-app
Model Apartments Where Designers Run Wild	纽约公寓室内设计, 因为疯狂所以难忘
Compared with the tastefully neutral interiors of so many new condominium buildings, the latest model unit to open at 432 Park Avenue comes as a jolt.	与许多新建共管公寓高雅、素净的内部装潢相比,即将在公园大道 432 号亮相的这套新样板公寓会让人大吃一惊。
The living room fireplace is finished in Venetian plaster incised with an Art Deco-inspired pattern and gold lines by Callidus Guild. The dining table is lit by a long chandelier of glass spikes by Jason Koharik. A random arrangement of tubular Apparatus light fixtures in various metal finishes and sizes punctuates a long hallway like stalagmites.	客厅的壁炉刷了威尼斯彩泥,上面雕刻着装饰派风格的图案以及 Callidus Guild 的金线。餐桌上方挂着一盏带有玻璃穗的 Jason Koharik 长枝形吊灯。门厅上方是一组 Apparatus 的管状灯,各种金属饰面都有,大小不一地随意组合着,看起来犹如石笋。
One bedroom has azure Calico wallpaper that appears to be finished with a torn edge and long silvery drips. The master bedroom has a wall-spanning oak-and-velvet asymmetrical headboard with geometric shapes inspired by the paintings of Frank Stella.	其中一间卧室装饰着蔚蓝色的粗布墙纸,似乎故意造成边缘撕裂的效果,还有长长的银色滴液状装饰。主卧被一块天鹅绒和橡木材质的不对称床头板占据了大片墙面,其几何形状设计的灵感来自弗兰克·斯特拉(Frank Stella)的绘画作品。
Conceived by Kelly Behun, an interior designer with a history of creating provocative art-filled rooms, the \$40 million apartment	这套位于 92 层的公寓标价 4000 万美元(不含家具),由向来喜欢使用大量极具挑衅性的艺术作品的室内设计师凯利·贝胡恩(Kelly Behun)设计。

(without the furniture), on the 92nd floor, borders on the outrageous.	
"It was important for me that it not just be your typical model apartment," Ms. Behun said. "I understand how they try to speak down the middle to a more common denominator, because you don't want to offend. But that wasn't interesting to me."	"对我来说，不要仅仅设计成典型的样板公寓是很重要的，"贝胡恩说。"我知道他们想尽量低调一些，扩大受众群的范围，因为你不想冒犯。但那么做对我来说没什么意思。"
It also wasn't of interest to the developers.	那也不是开发商的兴趣所在。
"We really wanted to stand out," said Jill Cremer, the vice president of marketing for Macklowe Properties, which developed the building with CIM Group. "We were ready for someone like Kelly to come and respect the architecture, but also bring an unconventional, unique style."	"我们真的想脱颖而出，"麦克罗威地产(Macklowe Properties)市场副总裁吉尔·克里默(Jill Cremer)说，该公司与 CIM 集团(CIM Group)一起开发了这座公寓楼。"我们准备好了欢迎凯利这样的人来既尊重建筑本身，也带来不落俗套、独一无二的风格。"
Ms. Cremer and her colleagues aren't alone. As developers face a glut of newly constructed apartments, both condominium and rental, some are turning to interior designers and letting them run wild with model units in an effort to differentiate their buildings from the rest.	不是只有克里默和她的同事这么想。随着市场进入新建公寓供过于求的状态——不管是共管公寓，还是租赁公寓——有些开发商开始请室内设计师在样板公寓设计上充分发挥创意，以求让自己的公寓与其他的有所不同。
Newly built inventory for sale in New York was up 19.6 percent in the first quarter of 2017, compared with the same period last year, according to the appraisal company Miller Samuel. At the same time, Citi Habitats New Developments expects 15,291 new market-rate rental apartments to become available this year in Manhattan and Brooklyn, following just 8,774 units last year.	据房地产评估公司米勒-塞缪尔(Miller Samuel)统计，纽约 2017 年一季度的在售新建公寓数量比去年同期增加了 19.6%。与此同时，花旗居屋新开发(Citi Habitats New Developments)预计今年曼哈顿和布鲁克林市场会出现 15291 套新的市价出租公寓，而在去年，这个数字只有 8774。
"There's a lot of competition," said Jonathan J. Miller, the president of Miller Samuel. "So getting eyeballs on those projects is important."	"竞争非常激烈，"米勒-塞缪尔总裁乔纳森·J·米勒(Jonathan J. Miller)说。"所以让这些项目吸引眼球是很重要的。"
At 520 West 28th Street, the condo building designed by Zaha Hadid, the Related Companies tapped the interior designer Jennifer Post to furnish a \$15 million apartment as a model unit. Ms. Post brought in	在西 28 街 520 号，由扎哈·哈迪德(Zaha Hadid)为瑞联集团(Related Companies)设计的共管公寓楼，请室内设计师詹妮弗·波斯特(Jennifer Post)布置了一套价值 1500 万美元的公寓，作为样板房。波斯特把 Bernhardt

<p>Bernhardt Design lounge and dining chairs with mismatched upholstery, added graphic yellow-and-gray wallpaper to one of the bedrooms, and stocked the unit with eye-catching art, including an explosive geometric painting by Allan D’Arcangelo, and a sculptural free-standing penguin from Robert Kuo.</p>	<p>Design 的躺椅和餐椅与一些不太搭调的家具装饰放在一起，为其中一间卧室贴上有黄灰两色图形的墙纸，还在公寓内摆满了引人注目的艺术品，其中包括阿兰·达尔坎杰洛(Allan D’Arcangelo)的一幅爆炸效果的几何绘画作品和一座罗伯特·郭(Robert Kuo)创作的无底座企鹅雕塑。</p>
<p>“I took a risk, and burst it with color, art and energy – it’s not tone-on-tone,” Ms. Post said. “It was a great opportunity to be given the freedom to make something people will talk about.”</p>	<p>“我采取了一些冒险的做法，让里面充满色彩、艺术品和活力——不是同色系的，”波斯特说。“这是一个很好的机会，我被赋予自由，做一些能引发人们热议的设计。”</p>
<p>“We didn’t hold back anywhere in this building, in terms of creating something that’s never been seen before,” said Greg Gushee, an executive vice president of Related. “With the model, it’s the same thing.”</p>	<p>“说到创造一些前所未有的东西，我们在这座建筑上不会构成任何阻力，”瑞联集团执行副总裁格雷格·格希(Greg Gushee)说。“在这套样板公寓上，也是如此。”</p>
<p>The development company DDG has been partnering with New York’s cutting-edge contemporary design stores to furnish its model units. The \$2.435 million apartment used as a model unit at the Standish at 171 Columbia Heights in Brooklyn was designed by Matter, and includes a spidery copper pendant lamp with a pink-and-aqua glass shade by Bec Brittain, primitive oak dining stools and a table by Jamie Gray, and layered pink and turquoise living room curtains.</p>	<p>DDG 开发公司在与纽约先锋的当代设计商店合作，装修自己的样板公寓。这套作为样板的价值 243.5 万美元的公寓，位于布鲁克林哥伦比亚高低 171 号的斯坦迪什(Standish)公寓楼内，它是由 Matter 设计，室内装饰着一盏 Bec Brittain 蜘蛛状铜吊灯，带有粉色和浅绿色玻璃灯罩，几张原始风格的橡木餐凳和一张 Jamie Gray 餐桌，客厅挂着多层的粉色和蓝绿色窗帘。</p>
<p>At XOCO 325, at 325 West Broadway in Manhattan, DDG invited Colony, a cooperative showroom for emerging designers, to outfit a \$17.5 million penthouse. The resulting design includes textile wall hangings by Hiroko Takeda, a snaking 13-foot-long chandelier by Allied Maker and bold geometric tables by Fort Standard and Erickson Aesthetics.</p>	<p>对于曼哈顿西百老汇 325 号的地产 XOCO 325，DDG 邀请新锐设计师联合工作室 Colony 装修了一套价值 1750 万美元的顶层公寓。最后的设计包括 Hiroko Takeda 的布艺墙面挂饰，Allied Maker 的 13 英尺长蛇形吊灯，以及 Fort Standard 和 Erickson Aesthetics 的大胆几何形餐桌。</p>
<p>“We try to push the envelope on design,” said Joseph A. McMillan Jr.,</p>	<p>“我们努力在设计上取得突破，”DDG 的主席兼首席执行官小约瑟夫·A·麦克米</p>

<p>the chairman and chief executive of DDG. "Having something that's fully neutral or monochromatic is not something that we subscribe to."</p>	<p>伦(Joseph A. McMillan Jr.)说。“我们不想要完全中性或单调的东西。”</p>
<p>For homeowners who have frequently been told they should rid their homes of personality in order to sell, model units with such expressive design elements may seem counterintuitive. Indeed, some real estate professionals urge caution.</p>	<p>很多业主经常被告知,为了方便将来出售,应该避免让自己的房子太有个性,所以具有如此鲜明设计元素的样板间似乎与这种常理相悖。的确,有些地产专业人士提醒人们保持警惕。</p>
<p>"From a marketing perspective, there's certainly something intriguing about bringing out a very aggressive design from a well-known or up-and-coming interior designer," said Stephen G. Kliegerman, the president of Halstead Property Development Marketing. "On the other side of that coin is the conversation about not being so specific as to potentially turn off a buyer who might not be as creative, imaginative or liberal."</p>	<p>"从市场销售的角度讲,推出著名或新锐室内设计师的大胆设计肯定具有一定的吸引力,"哈尔斯泰德地产开发营销公司(Halstead Property Development Marketing)的总裁斯蒂芬·G·克利格曼(Stephen G. Kliegerman)说。"另一方面,人们也在谈论不要这么有个性,因为可能会失去不喜欢这么有创意、想象力或自由的买家。"</p>
<p>To appeal to the largest pool of buyers, he said, "we recommend that developers use fine, elegant, but more neutral palettes."</p>	<p>他表示,为了吸引最广泛的买家,"我们建议开发商使用悦目、优雅、但更中性的色调。"</p>
<p>However, with so many properties on the market, some designers and developers say spirited model units can help make buildings more memorable.</p>	<p>不过,有些设计师和开发商表示,市面上有这么多地产项目,令人耳目一新的样板间可能会给人留下更深刻的印象。</p>
<p>"Through color and personality, and non-vanilla spaces, we're setting the things for people to remember," said Dan Mazzarini, a partner in the interior design firm BHDM, which designed five model apartments at the Ashland. The 585-unit rental building at 250 Ashland Place in Brooklyn offers studio to three-bedroom apartments ranging from \$2,675 to \$7,500 a month.</p>	<p>"我们利用色彩和个性,以及充满新意的空间,营造出一些能让人们记住的东西,"室内设计公司 BHDM 的合伙人丹·马萨里尼(Dan Mazzarini)说,该公司为阿什兰(Ashland)设计了五处样板间。这座租住式大楼位于布鲁克林阿什兰区 250 号,有 585 个单位,提供从单间到三居室公寓在内的各种房间,租金从每月 2675 美元至 7500 美元不等。</p>
<p>One of the model units has dazzling colors and patterns, including walls</p>	<p>其中一个样板间具有令人眼花缭乱的色彩和图案,墙壁上有错视画派彩绘镶</p>

with painted trompe l'oeil paneling, powder-blue ceilings and counter stools, and a purple pink tie-dye rug.	板, 天花板和吧台凳是浅灰蓝色的, 还有一条粉紫色的扎染地毯。
"When renters are going around to all these new buildings, they're seeing maybe 10 units a day and it's hard to remember, from one white apartment to another, which they liked and why," Mr. Mazzarini said. "So we built these memory points — it's the unit with the pink rug, or the 12-foot sofa, or the hats on the wall."	"租房者到处参观所有这些新建筑的时候, 每天可能会看 10 个套房, 他们从一个白色的公寓走进另一个白色的公寓, 很难记住自己到底喜欢哪个, 为什么喜欢," 马萨里尼说。"所以我们建立了这些记忆点——这个套房有粉红色地毯, 或者有 12 英尺的沙发, 或者是墙上挂着帽子。"
The interior designer Ken Fulk had a similar objective for three model units at Henry Hall, a 225-unit rental at 515 West 38th Street. From the Imperial Companies, the building has apartments ranging from studios starting at \$3,350 a month to two-bedrooms starting at \$6,995. Mr. Fulk equipped a studio with a four-poster bed with multicolor zigzag bed curtains installed in an alcove with matching wallpaper.	室内设计师肯·富尔克(Ken Fulk)在为亨利庄园(Henry Hall)设计三个样板间时也追求类似目标, 这座租住式大楼位于西 38 街 515 号, 有 225 个套房。它属于帝国公司(Imperial Companies), 其中有每月 3350 美元的单间公寓, 也有每月最低 6995 美元的两居室。富尔克为一个单间公寓样板间配备了一张四柱大床, 壁龛上装了多色锯齿图案床帷, 还有配套的壁纸。
"Some people will love it, some people will hate it," Mr. Fulk said. "But even if you don't like it, you'll remember it."	"有些人会喜欢它, 有些人会讨厌它," 富尔克说。"但即使你不喜欢, 还是会记住它。"
Eric Birnbaum, a partner at Imperial Companies, added: "We wanted to take a position and create a brand. If you're doing it right, in our minds, you're going to offend certain people. But others will really like it."	帝国公司的合伙人埃里克·比恩鲍姆(Eric Birnbaum)补充说: "我们想要站稳一席之地, 创造一个品牌。我们觉得, 如果你做得正确, 不免会冒犯某些人。但其他人真的会喜欢它。"
/real-estate/20170628/model-apartments-where-designers-run-wild	/real-estate/20170628/model-apartments-where-designers-run-wild
Apple Disrupts Silicon Valley With Another Eye-Catcher: Its New Home CUPERTINO, Calif. — Things change when a spaceship comes to town.	当苹果的"太空船"来到硅谷小城 加利福尼亚州库比蒂诺——当太空船来到城里, 很多事情都变了。
Tourists stroll by, whipping out their iPhones to get a photo. New businesses move in. And real estate prices go up even more.	游客们在这里流连, 拿出 iPhone 拍照。许多生意进驻。房价进一步高涨。
Apple's new home in Cupertino — the centerpiece being a \$5 billion, four-story, 2.8 million-square-foot ring that can be seen from space and	苹果公司在库比蒂诺的新家——核心建筑是耗资 50 亿美元, 面积 280 万平方英尺(约合 26 万平方米)的四层高环状建筑, 可以从太空中看到, 当地

<p>that locals call the spaceship — is still getting some final touches, and employees have just started to trickle in. The full squadron, about 12,000 people, will arrive in several months.</p>	<p>人把它称为太空船——仍处在最后的装修阶段,员工刚刚开始逐步搬到这里。总计 1.2 万人将在数月内入驻。</p>
<p>But the development of the headquarters, a 175-acre area officially called Apple Park, has already helped transform the surrounding area.</p>	<p>但是苹果总部的修建已经推动了周边地区的变化。它占地 175 英亩 (约合 71 公顷), 正式名称是苹果园(Apple Park)。</p>
<p>In Sunnyvale, a town just across the street, 95 development projects are in the planning stages. The city manager, Deanna J. Santana, said she had never seen such action before. In Cupertino, a Main Street Cupertino living and dining complex opened in early 2016. This downtown enclave includes the Lofts, a 120-unit apartment community opening this fall; small shops; and numerous restaurants and cafes.</p>	<p>森尼韦尔城(Sunnyvale)和苹果园隔街相望, 那里有 95 个开发项目正处于规划阶段。该城经理迪安娜·J·桑塔娜(Deanna J. Santana)说自己以前从未见过这样的事情。在库比蒂诺, 居住生活和餐饮综合建筑“主街库比蒂诺”在 2016 年初开业。该商区包括 Lofts, 它是一个拥有 120 套公寓的社区, 将于今年秋天推出; 还有小商铺, 以及大量的餐馆和咖啡馆。</p>
<p>Other local businesses are also gearing up in anticipation. A Residence Inn at Main Street Cupertino, expected to open in September, has been slightly customized to meet the needs of Apple employees. Guests will have access to Macs and high-speed internet connections, said Mark Lynn, a partner with Sand Hill Hotel Management, which operates the hotel and consulted with Apple about what its employees need at a hotel.</p>	<p>其他本地企业也在做准备。位于主街库比蒂诺的居家酒店(Residence Inn)预计在今年 9 月开业, 它进行过稍微的定制, 以满足苹果员工的需求。该酒店的经营方沙丘酒店管理公司(Sand Hill Hotel Management) 向苹果咨询过其员工对酒店有什么需求, 公司合伙人马克·林恩(Mark Lynn)说, 酒店客人有 Mac 可用, 还有高速网络连接。</p>
<p>“All the things we have, lined up with what they needed,” Lynn said. “They will represent a large part of our business.”</p>	<p>“我们所有事情都与他们的需求相一致,” 林恩说。“他们会在我们业务中占很大比重。”</p>
<p>Tech companies are nothing new for Cupertino. Apple has called the city home for decades, and Hewlett-Packard had a campus in Apple’s new spot, employing 9,000 people. The surrounding towns have been remade as well in the last decade, as giant tech companies have</p>	<p>对于库比蒂诺而言, 科技公司并不新鲜。苹果公司把这个城市当成家已经几十年了, 苹果新总部的所在地曾是普惠的一个园区, 当时雇佣了 9000 人。在过去的十年里, 随着科技巨头改变周边城镇的面貌, 硅谷已经成为了全美房价最贵的地方之一。</p>

transformed Silicon Valley's real estate into some of the most expensive in the country.	
But city officials and residents say this project is like nothing they've seen before. It is even bringing tourists.	但城市官员和居民说，他们以前没有见过这样的项目。它甚至招来了游客。
Onlookers snap pictures of the spaceship from the streets. TV helicopters circle above. Amateur photographers ask residents if they can stand on driveways to operate their drones, hoping to get a closer look at Apple Park.	游客们在街头拍摄太空船的照片。电视台的直升机在它的上方转圈。业余摄影师问居民是否可以站在他们的车道上操作无人机，以便能更近一点看看苹果园。
"I just say, 'Hey, go ahead,'" said Ron Nielsen, who lives in Birdland, a Sunnyvale neighborhood across the street from the spaceship. "Why not?"	"我只能说，'好的，可以'，为什么不呢？"罗恩·尼尔森(Ron Nielsen)说。他住在森尼韦尔的伯德兰德社区，就在太空船的街对面。
Drone operators want that coveted aerial shot while pedestrians want to get an eyeful of the curved glass building before the headquarters become hidden by a man-made forest.	无人机操作者要的是令人垂涎的航拍镜头，而行人想要趁着苹果总部被人造森林隐藏之前，看看那栋弯曲的玻璃建筑物。
The campus is one of the last major projects started by Steve Jobs, the visionary co-founder of Apple, who died six years ago. Just a few months before his death, he went before the Cupertino City Council and laid out his vision for a futuristic circular house of glass that would foster creativity and collaboration. Two years later, the council unanimously approved the plans for the campus.	这个园区是史蒂夫·乔布斯(Steve Jobs)在世时最后开启的重大项目之一，他是苹果富有远见的联合创始人，于六年前去世。在他去世的数月之前，乔布斯去了库比蒂诺市议会，提出要修建一个未来主义的玻璃环形建筑物，希望它可以促进创造力和协作。两年后，市议会一致批准了这个园区的修建计划。
The main center features the spaceship ring, the Steve Jobs Theater, a 100,000-square-foot gym and a visitors center in a woodland setting with two miles of running and walking paths. An orchard, a meadow and a pond are inside the ring.	园区的核心建筑包括那个太空船、史蒂夫·乔布斯剧院，一个10万平方英尺（9290平方米）的健身房，以及一个游客中心，它们坐落在一个拥有两英里跑步和步行道的林地中。还有一个果园、一片草地，在环形建筑物里有一个水池。
Many of the public views will soon be going away. Apple Park will	不久之后，很多景观就会从公众眼前消失了。苹果园最终将种上9000棵树，

<p>eventually have 9,000 trees, filling in much of the big open spaces. The public will instead have access to a visitors center with a cafe, a store and rooftop observation views.</p>	<p>填补大部分的开放空间。公众倒是可以进入游客中心，那里有咖啡厅、商店和屋顶观景台。</p>
<p>"It will be a separate glass structure and be set in an old-growth olive tree grove," said Dan Whisenhunt, Apple's vice president of real estate and development.</p>	<p>"这将是一栋单独的玻璃建筑，坐落在一片古老的橄榄树林中。"苹果公司房地产开发部副总裁丹·惠森亨特(Dan Whisenhunt)表示。</p>
<p>Not all of these changes have thrilled everyone. Residents of Birdland, an 877-home neighborhood, have been particularly vocal. They have complained about early-morning construction rigs that beep and rumble along major streets, unpredictable road closings, unsightly green sheeted barriers and construction potholes that result in punctured tires.</p>	<p>并非所有的变化都让每个人兴奋。住着 877 户人家的伯德兰德的居民们怨声尤其大。他们抱怨建筑钻机早晨在主街上轰鸣，道路出人意料地遭到封闭，绿色隔离板条很难看，以及建筑坑洞导致轮胎被扎破。</p>
<p>When her car was covered with construction dust, Sheri Nielsen, Nielsen's wife, contacted Apple. The company sent carwash certificates.</p>	<p>尼尔森的妻子谢丽·尼尔森(Sheri Nielsen)在车子被建筑灰尘覆盖之后，联系了苹果公司。公司送了洗车证给她。</p>
<p>Whisenhunt said the company strove to answer every complaint it received, "and if the issue is serious enough, I will personally visit to see what is going on."</p>	<p>惠森亨特表示，公司力求回应收到的所有投诉，“如果问题严重，我会亲自上门去看看怎么回事。”</p>
<p>In the design phase, he said, Apple hosted more than 110 community gatherings for feedback. Birdland was addressed in late 2012 and early 2013 and was given information about what would be happening over the next three years of construction. Apple published community mailers five times and sent them to 26,000 households.</p>	<p>他表示，在设计阶段，苹果举办了 110 多次社区见面会，征求大家的意见。和伯德兰德社区的见面会是在 2012 年底和 2013 年初召开的，他们向居民提供了在未来三年内将要发生什么情况的信息。苹果向 2.6 万个家庭发送了 5 次社区邮件。</p>
<p>The price of property in the neighborhood has also become a source of some worry. Sunnyvale and Cupertino, like many other Silicon Valley towns, have had an extended real estate boom, as the tech industry has</p>	<p>社区的房价也引起了一些担忧。就像硅谷其他很多城镇一样，森尼韦尔和库比蒂诺也随着科技产业的扩张出现了房地产业的繁荣。房地产经纪人和居民表示，苹果的新园区计划发布之后，该地区的房价真的就开始上涨了。</p>

expanded. Prices in the area really started to rise, real estate agents and residents said, after Apple released its plans.	
A three-bedroom, two-bathroom, 1,400-square-foot ranch-style house that cost \$750,000 in 2011 has doubled in price. Since Apple said it was moving into the former Hewlett-Packard site, prices have moved up 15 to 20 percent year after year, said Art Maryon, a local real estate agent. Today, bidders usually offer 20 to 25 percent over the asking price.	2011年时, 75万美元可以在这里买到牧场风格1400平方英尺(约合130平方米)的三室二卫房子, 现在的价格翻了一番。当地房地产经纪人阿特·马里恩(Art Maryon)说, 自从苹果公司表示要搬到惠普的旧址之后, 这里房价的年涨幅达到了15%至20%。如今, 买家的出价通常会比要价高20%至25%。
Birdland is already drawing Apple employees, replacing homeowners who have cashed out to move to quieter regions. Those who remain are realizing that life will not be the same when all 12,000 of the Apple workers go in and come out on a daily basis. People in the neighborhood dread the increased traffic and expect workers to park in front of their homes since there will be fewer available spaces in the company garage.	伯德兰德已经在吸引苹果员工迁入了, 他们买下这里的二手房, 原来的房主收钱离开, 搬到更安静的地区去。留在这里的人都意识到, 当全部1.2万名苹果员工每天在附近进出的时候, 他们的生活将不同于以往。该社区的人担心交通量会增加, 而且估计苹果员工们会把车停在自己的家门前, 因为公司车库的停车位比较少。
/real-estate/20170705/apples-park-silicon-valley-cupertino-sunnyvale	/real-estate/20170705/apples-park-silicon-valley-cupertino-sunnyvale
Lonely Giant of the Taipei Skyline Is About to Get Some Company	“孤独巨人”台北101不再孤单
TAIPEI — The Taipei 101 building, which was for five years the world’s tallest, has towered over the Taiwanese capital for more than a decade.	台北——台北101大楼已经在台湾的首都耸立了十多年。它曾占据世界第一高楼的位置五年时间。
Very much a build-it-and-they-will-come venture, the 1,666.7-foot tower was erected in one of the city’s least built-up areas, Xinyi District, as a symbol of a modern and ambitious Taiwan.	在建立之初, 这座1666.7英尺(约合508米)高的大楼可以说就是一种冒险, 赌的是建好了就会有人来参观。它建在台北建筑密度最低之一的信义区, 是雄心勃勃的现代台湾的一个象征。
Thirteen years later, Xinyi is Taipei’s center for finance, business, offices and shopping. And in a sign that Taipei 101 has accomplished its mission of attraction, other skyscrapers are finally rising next door, altering the skyline of an otherwise surprisingly low-rise city.	13年后, 信义区已是台北的金融、商业、办公和购物中心。有迹象表明, 台北101完成了吸引入气的任务, 它的周边终于开始矗立起更多摩天大楼, 由此改变了这个楼层奇低的城市的天际线。

<p>The first of the new buildings, the 48-story, 892-foot Nan Shan Plaza, is scheduled for completion at the end of this year. Already topped out, the high-rise, and its neighbors to come, will stand roughly half the height of Taipei 101, which will remain the district's dominant edifice for the foreseeable future.</p>	<p>最先出现的新大楼是预计将于今年底完工的南山广场，它高 892 英尺（约合 272 米），有 48 层。这座已经封顶的建筑及其周围即将拔地而起的大厦，只有台北 101 一半高。在可预见的未来，台北 101 依然是信义区最宏伟的大楼。</p>
<p>The project takes its name from Nan Shan Life Insurance. Nan Shan won rights to a 50-year lease of the former site of Taipei World Trade Center's Hall 2 with an \$894 million bid. To date, Nan Shan has spent more than \$1.6 billion on the project, the company said.</p>	<p>南山广场的名字取自南山人寿保险公司。此前，南山以 8.94 亿美元的价格竞标成功，获得了这片之前为台北世贸二馆的地块 50 年的租赁权。南山公司表示，迄今为止南山已经在这个项目上投入了 16 亿美元。</p>
<p>"Xinyi" is a Chinese word roughly analogous to "good faith," which shaped the project's design goal of expressing thanks to Taiwan. The main building, an elongated triangle, is intended to represent two hands pressed together as a gesture of thanks and prayer for Taiwan's continued good fortune, said the project's architect, Yasuhiro Sube, of the Tokyo-based Mitsubishi Jisho Sekkei.</p>	<p>"信义"在中文里的意思接近"good faith"（真诚），该建筑向台湾表达谢意的设计目标由此而来。该项目的建筑师、来自东京三菱地所设计公司的须部恭浩(Yasuhiro Sube)表示，主建筑是细长三角形，象征着双手合十，表达谢意和为台湾祈福。</p>
<p>Mr. Sube said he also had chess pieces in mind as he drew up the building, with Taipei 101 as king and Nan Shan Plaza as queen.</p>	<p>须部恭浩还提到，在设计这座建筑时，他也想到了国际象棋棋子，台北 101 是王，南山广场则是王后。</p>
<p>"The biggest challenge was already having Taipei 101 next door — if we were going to build its queen, then we would have to harmonize our design to do so," Mr. Sube said. "Additionally there was the concept of giving thanks, which required us to consider how to use the external form of the building to convey this."</p>	<p>"最大的挑战是旁边已经有台北 101 了——如果我们要建与之相配的大楼，必须让二者相协调，"须部恭浩说。"此外还要有表示感谢的含义，我们就需要考虑如何用建筑的外部形态传达出这种含义。"</p>
<p>At street level, Nan Shan Plaza complements its surroundings. It bookends the pedestrian- and bike-friendly retail zone stretching between it and Taipei 101, which, just a stone's throw to its west, has its</p>	<p>就街道层面而言，南山广场与周边环境形成了很好的互补。这栋大楼挡在它和台北 101 之间那片对行人和自行车友善的零售区的一侧。西面近在咫尺的台北 101 自带繁荣的购物中心，台湾第一家苹果商店就在那里。北边一个街</p>

<p>own thriving shopping center, including Taiwan's first Apple store. A block north is the Taipei City Hall subway station, which is dominated by the Breeze Songgao and Shin Kong Mitsukoshi mall complexes, brimming with global and domestic restaurants and lifestyle brands.</p>	<p>区远的地方是台北市政厅地铁站，那里主要有微风松高和新光三越两个大商场，里面满是全球和本地的餐厅与生活方式品牌店。</p>
<p>Given Nan Shan Plaza's prime location, rents inside are not cheap by Taipei standards, but remain a fraction of the cost of prime office space in Shanghai, Singapore or Hong Kong. Depending on the floor and view, rent can run between \$3.50 and \$4.20 per square foot. Rather than work with an agent, Nan Shan Life is handling rentals itself.</p>	<p>考虑到南山广场的重要位置，里面的租金以台北的标准衡量是不会低的，但依然远低于上海、新加坡或香港重要写字楼的租金。依据楼层和景观的不同，南山广场的租金可能会在每平方英尺 3.5-4.2 美元之间。南山人寿没有聘请中介公司，而是自己处理租赁事务。</p>
<p>"We believe the office building is best suited for national or regional headquarters," said Jason Chen, assistant vice president of Nan Shan's real estate department. "We're currently in talks with several financial institutions, I.T. companies and global professional services companies."</p>	<p>"我们觉得这座写字楼最适合公司设立全国或区域总部，"南山人寿房地产部门的助理副总裁陈志成(Jason Chen)说。"我们正在与几家金融机构、IT 公司和全球职业服务公司展开商谈。"</p>
<p>Mr. Chen and his colleagues are tasked with filling Nan Shan Plaza's 570,000 square feet of commercial space, including a mall at its base and a dining area on the 46th through 48th floors. There is also 1.13 million square feet of office space between the sixth and 43rd floors. Tenants will begin moving in during the third quarter of 2018, he said.</p>	<p>陈志成和他的同事背负着将南山广场 57 万平方英尺（约合 5.3 万平方米）的商用空间出租出去的任务，其中包括底部的购物中心和 46-48 层的用餐区。在 6 层和 43 层之间，还有 113 万平方英尺（约合 10.5 万平方米）的办公空间。他表示，租户会在 2018 年第三季度陆续入驻。</p>
<p>Andrew Huang, associate director at the Taipei office of the real estate consultancy Knight Frank, which is not involved in leasing at Nan Shan Plaza, said Xinyi should benefit from the new supply of office space.</p>	<p>房地产顾问公司莱坊(Knight Frank)驻台北办事处副总监安德鲁·黄(Andrew Huang)表示，信义区将会受益于这些新涌现的办公空间。莱坊与南山广场的出租业务没有关联。</p>
<p>"Many people are concerned that there will be an oversupply problem, due to the addition of so much new supply, including a million square feet of office space," Mr. Huang said. "But Nan Shan has been preleasing since last year, and their rental prices are not as high as we'd expected."</p>	<p>"考虑到出来这么多新的办公空间，许多人担心会出现供应过剩的问题，"安德鲁·黄说。"但南山从去年就开始预售，他们的租金并没有我们预想的那么高。"</p>

<p>The Nan Shan team's initial success in signing the Executive Centre, a serviced office provider, and an international accountancy would help attract more tenants, he added.</p>	<p>他还表示，南山的团队获得了初步成功，签下了服务式办公室供应商执行中心(Executive Centre)以及一个国际会计师事务所，这有助于吸引更多的租户。</p>
<p>If all goes well, the next addition to the Xinyi skyline will be the 51-story, 919-foot Taipei Sky Tower just north of Nan Shan Plaza, and the 52-story, 873.8-foot Fubon Group Xinyi Headquarters to its northeast.</p>	<p>如果一切顺利，接下来，信义的天际线边还会出现一座 51 层的台北天空大厦，它就在南山广场的北边，高 919 英尺（约合 280 米），广场东北边则会出现一座 52 层的富邦信义总部，高 873.8 英尺（约合 266 米）。</p>
<p>The Taipei Sky Tower, designed by Antonio Citterio Patricia Viel, is planned for completion in 2020. The project, developed by the Taipei-based real estate private equity investment company Riant Capital Limited, will feature two hotels, both of which are expected to be international brands.</p>	<p>由 Antonio Citterio Patricia Viel 设计的台北天空大厦计划将于 2020 年竣工。这个项目是由台北房地产私募股权投资企业英属维京群岛商子乐投资股份有限公司(Riant Capital Limited)开发的，将有两家酒店入驻，预计都是国际酒店品牌。</p>
<p>The Fubon Group Xinyi Headquarters design is a collaboration by the Renzo Piano Building Workshop — the firm behind The New York Times Building and the Whitney Museum in New York, and the Shard in London — and the Taiwanese architect Kris Yao's firm, Kris Yao Artech, which designed the Southern Branch of Taiwan's National Palace Museum. The building's namesake is a prominent financial services group that also owns one of the country's four pro baseball teams, the Fubon Guardians.</p>	<p>富邦信义总部是由伦佐·皮亚诺建筑工作坊(Renzo Piano Building Workshop)以及台湾建筑师姚仁喜(Kris Yao)的公司大元建筑工场(Kris Yao Artech)联合设计的，前者设计过纽约时报大厦、纽约惠特尼博物馆(Whitney Museum)以及伦敦碎片大厦(Shard)，后者设计了台湾故宫博物馆的南部院区。该大厦的名字来自于一个著名的金融服务集团，它还拥有该国四个职业棒球队之一富邦悍将棒球队(Fubon Guardians)。</p>
<p>The arrival of Taipei Sky Tower and Fubon Xinyi Headquarters is unlikely to hurt the office space market, Mr. Huang said. Fubon, for instance, is moving many of its operations from older buildings in nearby Neihu District.</p>	<p>安德鲁·黄说，台北天空大厦和富邦信义总部的修建不太可能对办公楼市场产生危害。例如，富邦正在把很多业务从附近内湖区的旧楼搬到这里来。</p>
<p>Another reason Mr. Huang is sanguine about the future of the central business district in Xinyi: "Right now rents in Taipei are extremely</p>	<p>黄对信义中央商业区的未来感到乐观的另一个原因是：“现在台北的租金非常便宜”。例如，台北 101 最贵的办公楼租金约为每平方英尺 3.70 美元（约</p>

cheap." Taipei 101's most expensive units, for example, rent for about \$3.70 per square foot.	合人民币 25 元)。
"Compared with Hong Kong, Shanghai, Beijing or Singapore, Taipei rents don't even compare," he said.	他说：“和香港、上海、北京或新加坡相比，台北的租金太便宜了。”
/real-estate/20170712/taiwan-taipei-skyscrapers	/real-estate/20170712/taiwan-taipei-skyscrapers
A Surge in Sales to Foreign Buyers	美房产市场海外买家激增，中国人是主力
The United States home market saw a surge of foreign buyers in the last year, according to a new survey by the National Association of Realtors.	据全美房地产经纪人协会(National Association of Realtors)所做的一项新调查显示，去年，美国本土市场见证了外国买家的激增。
From April 2016 to March 2017, foreign buyers, both United States residents and nonresidents, spent \$153 billion on residential real estate here, a 49 percent increase over the same period a year earlier. (These purchases made up about 10 percent of the total spent on existing homes, compared with 7 percent the previous year.)	2016 年 4 月至 2017 年 3 月，外国买家，包括美国居民和非居民，在购买美国的住宅房地产上支出了 1530 亿美元（约合 1 万亿元人民币），同比增加 49%。（这些交易大约占现有房屋成交总额的 10%，前一年这个比例是 7%。）
The majority of sales to foreign buyers took place in five states: Florida, California and Texas accounted for 46 percent of the total, with New Jersey and Arizona following at 4 percent each.	买方为外国人的交易大部分发生在五个州：佛罗里达、加利福尼亚和德克萨斯占总成交额的 46%，新泽西和亚利桑那各占 4%。
Chinese buyers spent the most — \$31.7 billion — up from \$27.3 billion the previous year. But the greatest increase in spending was by Canadians, who bought \$19 billion worth of United States real estate, more than twice the \$8.9 billion they spent a year earlier. Buyers from the United Kingdom, Mexico and India also ranked among the biggest spenders, both this year and last.	中国买家支出最多，从前一年的 273 亿美元增加到了 317 亿美元。但支出增长最大的是加拿大人，他们购买了价值 190 亿美元的美国房地产，是一年前的 89 亿美元的两倍多。继去年之后，来自英国、墨西哥和印度的买家今年连续位居购买大户之列。
/real-estate/20170724/a-surge-in-sales-to-foreign-buyers	/real-estate/20170724/a-surge-in-sales-to-foreign-buyers
Chimpanzees in Liberia, Used in New York Blood Center Research, Face Uncertain Future	实验用非洲黑猩猩遭美国研究机构抛弃

<p>After about 30 years of using a colony of chimpanzees in Liberia for biomedical research, which ended 10 years ago, the New York Blood Center has now withdrawn all funding for them, prompting animal welfare groups to urge the center to reconsider its decision.</p>	<p>在利用利比里亚的一群黑猩猩进行了大约 30 年的生物医学研究后，纽约血液中心(New York Blood Center)撤消了对它们的所有资助，促使多家动物福利团体要求该中心重新考虑其决定。该研究项目已于 10 年前终止。</p>
<p>For now, the Humane Society of the United States is supporting the chimps, which are owned by the government of Liberia, and is starting a campaign to raise funds for them.</p>	<p>美国人道协会(Humane Society of the United States)暂时在为这群归利比里亚政府所有的黑猩猩提供资金，并在发起为它们筹集资金的活动。</p>
<p>"The New York Blood Center is abandoning 66 chimpanzees and leaving their fate to chance," said Wayne Pacelle, president of the society. The cost of caring for and feeding the chimps is about \$30,000 a month.</p>	<p>"纽约血液中心遗弃了这 66 只黑猩猩，让它们听天由命，"该协会会长韦恩·帕赛尔(Wayne Pacelle)说。照料和饲养这些黑猩猩的费用为每月 3 万美元(约合 18.6 万元人民币)左右。</p>
<p>Brian Hare, an anthropologist and primatologist at Duke University who is also known for his studies of dog intelligence, started a petition on Change.org to urge people to contact the New York Blood Center.</p>	<p>杜克大学(Duke University)人类学家、灵长目动物学家布赖恩·黑尔(Brian Hare)在 Change.org 网站上发起了请愿活动，敦促民众联系纽约血液中心。黑尔还因有关犬类智能的研究而闻名。</p>
<p>Mr. Hare said in an email, "I have studied great apes for 20 years in all contexts across the globe — labs, zoos, sanctuaries, the wild" and others. "Never, ever have I seen anything even remotely as disgusting as this."</p>	<p>黑尔在邮件中表示，"我研究类人猿已有 20 年的时间，见识过全球各地的各种环境——实验室、动物园、自然保护区、野外"等等地方。"但从未遇到过这么令人厌恶的事情。"</p>
<p>Victoria O'Neill, a spokeswoman for the blood center, said officials there would not grant interviews regarding the issue because "there is arbitration going on, brought by the Liberian government."</p>	<p>纽约血液中心的发言人维多利亚·奥尼尔(Victoria O'Neill)表示，中心的官员不会就这一问题接受采访，因为"利比里亚政府提请了仲裁，目前正在处理中。"</p>
<p>A brief statement from the center said it had withdrawn support after "a long period of unproductive discussions with the Liberian government about their responsibilities in this regard, during which time we incurred millions of dollars of costs."</p>	<p>该中心发表简短声明称，在决定撤消资助之前，"与利比里亚政府就他们在此事上的责任进行了长期的无效讨论，在此期间，我们承担了数百万美元的费用。"</p>

Ms. O'Neill said the center "never had any obligation for care for the chimps, contractual or otherwise."	奥尼尔表示, 该中心“从来都没有照料这些黑猩猩的任何责任, 无论是合同义务, 还是其他协议。”
The news site Front Page Africa first reported on the uncertain fate of the chimps last week.	新闻网站“非洲头版”(Front Page Africa)上周首先对这群黑猩猩未知的命运进行了报道。
Fatorma K. Bolay, director of the Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research in Charlesville, which cares for the chimpanzees – who live uncaged on six mangrove islands – said that the institute cannot afford to pay for their food and care.	在查尔斯维尔的利比里亚生物医学研究所(Liberian Institute for Biomedical Research)担任所长的法蒂玛·K·博莱(Fatorma K. Bolay)表示, 该机构负担不起这群黑猩猩的食物和照料费用。目前这个研究所正在照料这批自由居住在六座红树林岛上的黑猩猩。
He said the humane society has been paying for food and repairs since March 6, when funding from the blood center stopped, but that caretakers are working for free.	博莱博士称, 在血液中心停止提供资助后, 人道协会从3月6日开始承担食物及修理所需的费用, 但护理员都是在免费工作。
"Why would they walk away from the animals?" Dr. Bolay said about the blood center's funding withdrawal. "We have to find a solution to take care of these animals."	“他们为何要抛弃这些动物?”提到血液中心的撤资决定时, 博莱问道。“我们需要想出办法来照料它们。”
The history of the research center, called Vilab II, dates back to 1974, when the blood center contracted with the institute to do research primarily on the hepatitis virus, which survives in blood and posed a threat to the safety of the supply of donated blood. Around this time, the United States banned importation of chimpanzees caught in the wild.	Vilab II 研究中心的历史可以追溯到1974年。当时纽约血液中心与该所签订合同, 主要开展有关肝炎病毒的研究。这一病毒存活在血液中, 对捐献血液的供应安全造成威胁。就在那个时间点前后, 美国开始禁止引进在野外捕捉的黑猩猩。
By 2005, the blood center had stopped research on the chimps and started trying to make arrangements for their long-term care. A 2014 Vice documentary, Island of the Apes, chronicled the history of the lab and the islands on which the chimps now live.	到2005年, 血液中心停止了有关这群黑猩猩的研究, 开始尝试安排长期照料它们的事宜。Vice 媒体公司2014年推出的纪录片《黑猩猩之岛》(Island of the Apes)记录了这座实验室及黑猩猩目前所居住的岛屿的发展历史。
A decade ago, the blood center appeared to be committed to caring for	10年前, 纽约血液中心似乎做出了照料这群不再参加研究项目的黑猩猩的

<p>the chimps in retirement. Alfred M. Prince, director of the Vilab II project for the blood center, wrote an article in the American Society of Primatologists Bulletin in December 2005, seeking a foundation to take over care of the chimps. Dr. Prince wrote that the blood center “recognizes its responsibility to provide an endowment to fund the Sanctuary for the lifetime care of the chimpanzees.”</p>	<p>承诺。血液中心的 Vilab II 项目负责人阿尔弗雷德·M·普林斯(Alfred M Prince)于 2005 年 12 月在《美国灵长目动物学家协会通报》(American Society of Primatologists Bulletin)发表文章，寻找基金会来接管照料黑猩猩的工作。普林斯写道，血液中心“承认有责任提供资金来维持为黑猩猩提供终身照料的保护区。”</p>
<p>But Ms. O’Neill said in an email that this was Dr. Prince’s opinion and was “not authorized or approved” by the blood center. She added that the center “did not ever establish any endowment for animal care, chimpanzees included.”</p>	<p>不过，奥尼尔在邮件中表示，这是普林斯个人的观点，“未经”血液中心的“授权或认可”。她还表示，中心“从未设立照料动物的专项资金，黑猩猩也不例外”。</p>
<p>In 2007, the blood center withdrew its staff from the institute in Liberia, but continued to support the chimpanzees. In January, Dr. Bolay said the blood center informed the institute that March 5 would be the last day of support. Previous negotiations about the chimps’ future had broken down, Dr. Bolay said.</p>	<p>2007 年，纽约血液中心撤出了派驻利比里亚这座研究所的工作人员，但继续为黑猩猩提供资金。博莱在今年 1 月表示，血液中心告知研究所，3 月 5 日将是他们提供资助的最后一天。博莱称，之前有关这群黑猩猩未来命运的谈判以破裂告终。</p>
<p>The humane society hired Agnes Souchal, general manager of the Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center in Cameroon, to assess the state of the chimpanzees. She said in an interview that there is little to no natural food on the islands and the animals were completely dependent on their caretakers, who were feeding them every other day.</p>	<p>美国人道协会聘请了喀麦隆萨那加-杨黑猩猩援救中心(Sanaga-Yong Chimpanzee Rescue Center)的总管昂内斯·苏莎尔(Agnes Souchal)来评估这群黑猩猩的状态。她接受采访时表示，岛上几乎没有天然食物，黑猩猩完全依靠护理员养活，每隔一天得到他们的一轮喂食。</p>
<p>The feeding schedule had not changed, but there was more food in the past, she said.</p>	<p>她说，饲喂安排没有变，但过去会喂更多的食物。</p>
<p>She said she found chimpanzees “without water.” There is no fresh water on the islands and the water system had broken down. Since Ms. Souchal’s visit, it has been fixed with funds from the United States and</p>	<p>她表示，自己发现黑猩猩“没有水喝”。岛上没有淡水，而供水系统出现了故障。在苏莎尔访问这些岛屿后，几家美国及国际人道团体提供了资金，修复了供水系统。</p>

international humane societies.	
Kathleen Conlee, vice president for animal research at the Humane Society of the United States, said the group is starting a crowdfunding effort on the site GoFundMe to raise about \$150,000. "Our long-term goal is to provide these chimpanzees with true sanctuary," she said. She said at least 16 other animal welfare groups are also calling on the center to reinstate funding.	美国人道协会动物研究部门的副主管凯瑟琳·康利(Kathleen Conlee)表示, 该组织打算在 GoFundMe 网站上进行众筹, 希望能募集到 15 万美元。“我们的长期目标是为这些黑猩猩提供真正的保护区,”她说。她表示, 至少还有其他 16 家动物福利组织也在呼吁血液中心恢复提供资金。
Ms. Conlee said, "You cannot just use chimps like this and just abandon them and get away with it."	康利说, “不能这样利用黑猩猩, 然后抛弃它们, 还不用承担任何后果。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/science/20150603/c03chimps	https://cn.nytimes.com/science/20150603/c03chimps
Zika Outbreak Could Be an Omen of the Global Warming Threat	兹卡病毒大流行拉响全球变暖的警报
The global public health emergency involving deformed babies emerged in 2015, the hottest year in the historical record, with an outbreak in Brazil of a disease transmitted by heat-loving mosquitoes. Can that be a coincidence?	2015 年, 全球出现了涉及婴儿畸形的公共卫生紧急情况。这一年也是有历史记录以来最热的一年。这种由喜热的蚊子所传播的疾病在巴西爆发, 是否可能只是巧合?
Scientists say it will take them years to figure that out, and pointed to other factors that may have played a larger role in starting the crisis. But these same experts added that the Zika epidemic, as well as the related spread of a disease called dengue that is sickening as many as 100 million people a year and killing thousands, should be interpreted as warnings.	科学家称, 要确定是否属于巧合需要进行多年的研究。他们指出这次危机可能另有原因。但是, 这些专家还补充说, 兹卡的疫情以及与之相关的登革热的传播应该被视为一种警告。后者一年最多能感染 1 亿人, 并造成数以千计的人们死亡。
Over the coming decades, global warming is likely to increase the range and speed the life cycle of the particular mosquitoes carrying these viruses, encouraging their spread deeper into temperate countries like the United States.	在未来几十年, 全球变暖可能造成那些携带这些病毒的特殊种类的蚊子的活动范围扩大和生命周期加快, 进而促使这些疫病向美国等温带国家扩展。

<p>Recent research suggests that under a worst-case scenario, involving continued high global emissions coupled with fast population growth, the number of people exposed to the principal mosquito could more than double, to as many as 8 billion or 9 billion by late this century from roughly 4 billion today.</p>	<p>近期的研究表明，最糟糕的一种情况是，随着全球温室气体的大量排放和人口的高速增长，有可能接触这种蚊子的人口将翻番，目前是 40 亿左右，到本世纪末将多达 80 亿或 90 亿。</p>
<p>“As we get continued warming, it’s going to become more difficult to control mosquitoes,” said Andrew Monaghan, who is studying the interaction of climate and health at the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colo. “The warmer it is, the faster they can develop from egg to adult, and the faster they can incubate viruses.”</p>	<p>“随着全球变暖，控制蚊子将越来越困难。”安德鲁·莫纳甘(Andrew Monaghan)说。安德鲁在科罗拉多州博尔德的美国国家大气研究中心(National Center for Atmospheric Research)研究气候与健康的关系。“天气越热，蚊子从孵化到成年的速度就越快，病毒繁殖的速度也就越快。”</p>
<p>Already, climate change is suspected — though not proven — to have been a factor in a string of disease outbreaks afflicting both people and animals. These include the spread of malaria into the highlands of eastern Africa, the rising incidence of Lyme disease in North America, and the spread of a serious livestock ailment called bluetongue into parts of Europe that were once too cold for it to thrive.</p>	<p>人们怀疑，气候变化是人畜感染一系列疾病的一个原因，尽管这一点尚未得到证实。这些疾病包括东非高原地区的疟疾，北美莱姆病的发病率升高，欧洲部分地区的牲畜出现的严重的蓝舌病疫情，那些地区之前因为太冷，很少出现这些疾病。</p>
<p>In interviews, experts noted that no epidemic was ever the result of a single variable.</p>	<p>在访谈中，专家指出没有任何一种传染病是仅由一个变量引起的。</p>
<p>Instead, epidemics always involve interactions among genes, ecology, climate and human behavior, presenting profound difficulties for scientists trying to tease apart the contributing factors. “The complexity is enormous,” said Walter J. Tabachnick, a professor with the Florida Medical Entomology Laboratory, a unit of the University of Florida in Vero Beach.</p>	<p>相反，传染病常常涉及基因、生态、气候、人类行为等多种因素的互动，所以科学家很难把单个因素分离出来。“原因极为复杂。”佛罗里达大学(University of Florida)位于维罗比奇(Vero Beach)的佛罗里达医学昆虫学实验室的教授瓦尔特·塔巴奇尼克(Walter J. Tabachnick)说。</p>

<p>The epidemics of Zika and dengue are cases in point. The viruses are being transmitted largely by the yellow fever mosquito, <i>Aedes aegypti</i>. That creature adapted long ago to live in human settlements, and developed a concomitant taste for human blood.</p>	<p>兹卡和登革热就是典型的例子。这些病毒主要是由感染黄热病的伊蚊传播。这种生物早已适应了人类聚居地生存，并因此喜好人类的血液。</p>
<p>Cities in the tropics, the climate zone most favorable to the mosquito, have undergone explosive growth: Humanity passed a milestone a few years ago when more than half the population had moved to urban areas. But spending on health care and on basic public health infrastructure, like water pipes and sewers, has not kept pace. Mosquito control has also faltered in recent decades.</p>	<p>热带是最适合蚊子生存的气候带，而那里的城市正在经历迅猛的增长：几年前人类就跨过了一个里程碑：一半以上的人口已迁居到城市地区。但是公共医疗和公共卫生基础设施的投入，比如水管和下水设施，仍是滞后的。近几十年对蚊子的控制也出现了放松。</p>
<p>The mosquito lays its eggs in containers of water, of a sort that are especially common in the huge slums of Latin American cities. With unreliable access to piped water, people there store water in rooftop cisterns, buckets and the like. Old tires and other debris can also become mosquito habitat.</p>	<p>蚊子在盛水的容器中产卵，这种容器在拉丁美洲城市的大型贫民窟中尤其常见。由于没有可靠的管道用水，那里的人们会把水存放在屋顶的水箱、水桶和类似的容器中。旧轮胎和其他垃圾也可能成为蚊子的栖息地。</p>
<p>Water storage near homes is commonplace in areas where Zika has spread rapidly, like the cities of Recife and Salvador in northeastern Brazil, and where dengue experienced a surge in 2015, like São Paulo, Brazil's largest state.</p>	<p>在兹卡病毒迅速传播的区域，比如巴西东北部城市累西腓和萨尔瓦多，以及2015年出现登革热病例激增的巴西最大州圣保罗，都有在民宅附近存水的习惯。</p>
<p>Altogether, dengue killed at least 839 people in Brazil in 2015, a 40 percent increase from the previous year. Worldwide, dengue is killing more than 20,000 people a year.</p>	<p>2015年，巴西共有至少839人死于登革热，比上一年增加40%。而全世界一年有超过2万人死于登革热。多名专家在访谈中称，疾病爆发的一个主要原因很可能是城市化、人口增长和跨国旅行造成受风险人口增加。他们认为气候变化只是压垮骆驼的最后一根稻草。</p>
<p>Several experts said in interviews that a main reason for the disease outbreaks was most likely the expansion of the number of people at</p>	<p>多名专家在采访中称，疾病爆发的一个主要原因很可能是随着城市化、人口增长和跨国旅行，面临风险的人群扩大了。他们认为在已经有重重危险的局</p>

<p>risk, through urbanization, population growth and international travel. They see the changing climate as just another stress on top of a situation that was already rife with peril.</p>	<p>面中，气候变化只是其中的一重压力。</p>
<p>While they do not understand to what degree rising temperatures and other weather shifts may have contributed to the outbreaks, they do understand some of the potential mechanisms.</p>	<p>虽然他们并不知道气温升高和其他气候变化因素，对疫情爆发的作用有多大，但是他们明白其中一些潜在的机制。</p>
<p>The mosquitoes mostly live on flower nectar, but the female of the species needs a meal of human blood to have enough protein to lay her eggs. If she bites a person infected with dengue, Zika or any of several other diseases, she picks up the virus.</p>	<p>蚊子大多以花蜜为生，但是雌性蚊子为了产卵，需要吸人血来提供充足的蛋白质。如果它叮了已感染登革热、兹卡或其他几种病的人，它就携带了该种病毒。</p>
<p>The virus has to reproduce in the mosquito for a certain period before it can be transmitted to another person in a subsequent bite. The higher the air temperature, the shorter that incubation period. Moreover, up to a point, higher temperatures cause the mosquitoes to mature faster.</p>	<p>病毒需要在蚊子的体内繁殖一段时间，才能在下一次叮咬时传播给他人。温度越高，病毒繁殖所需的时间就越短。而且在某个限度以内，温度越高，蚊子的成熟就越快。</p>
<p>With rising temperatures, "You're actually speeding up the whole reproductive cycle of the mosquitoes," said Charles B. Beard, who heads a unit in Fort Collins, Colo., studying insect-borne diseases for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. "You get larger populations, with more generations of mosquitoes, in a warmer, wetter climate. You have this kind of amplification of the risk."</p>	<p>温度上升"实际上会加速蚊子的整个繁殖周期，"查尔斯·B·彼尔德(Charles B. Beard)说，"人口增加了，在更潮湿、更炎热的气候里，存活的蚊子世代也增多了，这就放大了风险。"彼尔德领导着一个位于科罗拉多州科林斯堡的团队，为亚特兰大的疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta)进行昆虫传播疾病研究。</p>
<p>In principle, the risk from continued global warming applies not just to temperate countries, but to cities at high altitude in tropical countries. Researchers are keeping a close eye on Mexico City, for instance.</p>	<p>理论上，全球持续变暖所带来的风险，不仅涉及温带国家，还涉及热带国家的高海拔城市。比如，研究人员正在密切关注墨西哥城。</p>
<p>With 21 million people in the city and its suburbs, Mexico City is the largest metropolis of the Western Hemisphere. While the lowlands of</p>	<p>墨西哥城的城区和郊区一共有 2100 万人，它是西半球最大的都市。虽然在墨西哥的低地，感染黄热病和其他病毒的蚊子到处肆虐，但是墨西哥的首都</p>

Mexico are plagued by yellow fever mosquitoes and the viruses they transmit, the country's capital sits on a mountain plain that has — up to now — been too cold for the mosquitoes.	位于较寒冷的山顶平原，至少目前蚊子还无法在那里生存。
But temperatures are rising, and the mosquitoes have recently been detected in low numbers near Mexico City.	但是随着气温的升高，墨西哥城附近最近发现了少量的蚊子。
"The mosquito is just down the hill, literally," Dr. Monaghan said. "I think all the potential is there to have virus transmission if climatic conditions become a bit more suitable."	"蚊子已经来到山脚下了，"莫纳甘博士说。"我觉得只要气候条件再合适一点，病毒就有可能开始传播。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/science/20160222/c22zikaclimate	https://cn.nytimes.com/science/20160222/c22zikaclimate
Do Earthquakes in Japan and Ecuador Signal an Epidemic? Scientists Say No	一天两场大地震，这预示着什么？
Earthquakes of magnitudes exceeding 7.0 struck Japan and Ecuador just hours apart on Saturday. Are the two somehow related?	星期六，超过七级的大地震先后袭击日本与厄瓜多尔，相隔仅几个小时。这两场地震之间有关联吗？
No. The two quakes occurred about 9,000 miles apart. That's far too distant for there to be any connection between them.	没有。两场地震的发生地相隔约9000英里（约合1.5万公里）。这个距离太遥远了，之间不可能产生任何关联。
Large earthquakes can, and usually do, lead to more quakes — but only in the same region, along or near the same fault. These are called aftershocks. Sometimes a large quake can be linked to a smaller quake that occurred earlier, called a foreshock. In the case of the Japanese quake, seismologists believe that several magnitude-6 quakes in the same region on the previous day were foreshocks to the Saturday event.	大型地震有可能也通常会引发更多地震，但只是在同一个区域，沿着同一断层，或是在同一断层附近。这叫做“余震”。有时候大地震和较早的小型地震有关，这些小地震被称为“前震”。在这次日本地震中，地震学家认为，同一地区在周六地震之前的几天，发生了几次震级为六级的前震。
But the two earthquakes are similar in some ways, aren't they?	但是两场地震在某些方面非常相像，对不对？
Not really. The magnitude-7.8 quake in Ecuador was what would be considered a classic megathrust event, a type that was first identified	两者并不像。厄瓜多尔的地震是7.8级，可被视为典型的“大型逆冲区”(megathrust)地震，这种地震最早是美国地质调查局(United States

<p>through the work of George Plafker, a United States Geological Survey geologist, on the great Alaskan earthquake of 1964. A megathrust quake occurs in the boundary zone where one of the planet's tectonic plates is sliding under another, a process called subduction.</p>	<p>Geological Survey)的地质学者乔治·普拉夫克(George Plafker)在研究 1964 年的阿拉斯加大地震期间发现的。大型逆冲区地震发生在地壳构造的边缘地带，在这里，地球的一个地壳板块下降到另一个板块之下，这种过程在地质上称为“潜没”(subduction)。</p>
<p>In the case of the Ecuadorean quake, the Nazca, a heavy oceanic plate, is sliding under the South American, a lighter continental plate, at a rate of about two inches a year. Strain builds up at the boundary, which is then released suddenly in the form of an earthquake. Because the boundary area is usually large, megathrust quakes are the most powerful and include the two strongest quakes ever measured by instruments: the magnitude-9.2 1964 Alaskan quake and one in coastal Chile in 1960 of magnitude 9.5.</p>	<p>厄瓜多尔地震的情况是这样的，沉重的大洋板块纳斯卡(Nazca)正在以每年两英寸（约为 5 厘米）的速度，滑向较轻的大陆板块南美板块之下。因此板块边界便逐渐积聚起张力，并突然以地震的形式释放出来。因为板块边缘地带一般范围很大，大型逆冲区地震通常都很强烈，迄今仪器测到的两场最大地震都是这种类型的地震，一场是 1964 年 9.2 级的阿拉斯加地震，另一场是 1960 年 9.5 级的智利海岸大地震。</p>
<p>Although there have been plenty of megathrust earthquakes in Japan — including the 2011 Tohoku quake, which led to the Fukushima nuclear disaster — the earthquake on Saturday on the island of Kyushu in southwest Japan was not the megathrust type. Rather, according to the geological survey, the earthquake occurred at shallow depth along a different kind of fault — called a strike-slip — in the top of the Eurasia plate, above any subduction zone.</p>	<p>尽管日本也发生过多次大型逆冲区地震——其中就包括 2011 年导致了福岛核事故的日本东北大地震——但周六在日本西南部九州岛发生的地震却不是这种类型。根据地质勘测，这场地震不在任何潜没区内，而是发生在欧亚板块之上另一种较浅的断层，称为“走向滑动断层”(strike-slip)。</p>
<p>O.K., but two 7.0-plus quakes in the same day — does that mean earthquake activity is increasing?</p>	<p>好吧，不过同一天发生两场七级以上的地震，这是不是意味着地震在增加呢？</p>
<p>No. The geological survey, which monitors earthquakes around the world, says the average number of quakes per year is remarkably consistent. For earthquakes between magnitude 7.0 and 7.9, there have been some years with more than 20 and others with fewer than 10, but</p>	<p>不是。监控全球所有地震的地理勘测表明，每年地震的平均数字是相当稳定的。在某些年份，全年会发生 20 多起震级在 7.0 至 7.9 之间的地震，在某些年份，这样规模的地震不到 10 起，但根据这项勘测，平均数是每年 15 起。这意味着，平均每个月都会有一场以上这样的地震，所以两场地震是有可能</p>

<p>the average, according to the survey, is about 15. That means that there is more than one per month, on average, and by chance, sometimes two quakes occur on the same day. (Also by chance, the world sometimes goes a month or longer without a 7.0-plus quake, as it did between July 27 and Sept. 16 last year.)</p>	<p>在同一天发生的（偶尔，也会有一个月乃至更长的时间里，地球上完全没有7.0级以上的地震，比如去年的7月27日至9月16日）。</p>
<p>Sometimes it seems that earthquakes are increasing in frequency because, as instrumentation improves and more people occupy more parts of the world, more quakes make the news. The two earthquakes on Saturday both occurred in heavily populated areas with media and communication networks, so word got out quickly and easily. If one had occurred in the middle of the ocean, few people would have noticed.</p>	<p>有时候，地震的频率似乎在增加，这是因为随着探测工具的进步，以及人们在世界的各个角落定居，地震日益成为新闻。周六的两场地震都发生在人口密集、拥有媒体和通讯网络的地区，所以消息传播起来就格外容易和快捷。如果地震发生在大洋之中，就不会有什么人注意到。</p>
<p>/science/20160418/t18quakeqanda</p>	<p>/science/20160418/t18quakeqanda</p>
<p>Meet Diego, the Centenarian Whose Sex Drive Saved His Species</p>	<p>迭戈，让族群免于灭绝的“超级”象龟</p>
<p>CHARLES DARWIN RESEARCH STATION, Galápagos — Of all the giant tortoises on these islands, where the theory of evolution was born, only a few have received names that stuck.</p>	<p>加拉帕戈斯查尔斯·达尔文研究站(Charles Darwin Research Station)——这些小岛是进化论诞生之地，岛上的巨大象龟当中，只有少数几只拥有被人们叫开的名字。</p>
<p>There was Popeye, adopted by sailors at an Ecuadorean naval base. There was Lonesome George, last of his line, who spent years shunning the females with whom he shared a pen.</p>	<p>已经去世的一只是被厄瓜多尔某海军基地的水手收养过的卜派(Popeye)。另一只叫孤独乔治(Lonesome George)，是其所属亚种最后的血脉，曾在很多年时间里躲避跟自己同住一个屋檐下的雌性象龟。</p>
<p>And there is Diego, an ancient male who is quite the opposite of George.</p>	<p>活着的有迭戈(Diego)，一只与乔治截然相反的年长雄性象龟。</p>
<p>Diego has fathered hundreds of progeny — 350 by conservative counts, some 800 by more imaginative estimates. Whatever the figure, it is welcome news for his species, Chelonoidis hoodensis, which was</p>	<p>迭戈繁殖了数百只后代——保守估计有350只，乐观估计约为800只。不论数字是多少，对他所属的亚种、在1970年代几近灭绝的艾斯潘诺拉岛加拉帕戈斯象龟来说都是好消息。当时，他的同类只剩下十几只，其中大多是雌</p>

<p>stumbling toward extinction in the 1970s. Barely more than a dozen of his kin were left then, most of them female.</p>	<p>性。</p>
<p>Then came Diego, returned to the Galápagos in 1977 from the San Diego Zoo.</p>	<p>然后迭戈横空出世，于 1977 年从圣地亚哥动物园(San Diego Zoo)重返加拉帕戈斯。</p>
<p>“He’ll keep reproducing until death,” said Freddy Villalva, who watches over Diego and many of his descendants at a breeding center at this research facility, situated on a rocky volcanic shoreline. The tortoises typically live more than 100 years.</p>	<p>“他会一直繁衍后代，直到死亡来临，”在这个研究站的一个繁殖中心里看顾迭戈及其很多后代的弗雷迪·维拉尔瓦(Freddy Villalva)说。研究站位于布满岩石的火山海岸线上。这些象龟通常能活到 100 多岁。</p>
<p>The tales of Diego and George demonstrate just how much the Galápagos — a province of Ecuador — have served as the world’s laboratory of evolution. So often here, the fate of an entire species, evolved over millions of years, can hinge on whether just one or two individual animals survive from one day to the next.</p>	<p>迭戈和乔治的故事表明，加拉帕戈斯虽然只是厄瓜多尔的一个省份，却在很大程度上充当着全世界的进化实验室。这里常常出现的情况是：某个经过千百万年进化而来的物种的命运，全然取决于一两只动物能否日复一日地活下去。</p>
<p>Diego, and his offspring, are part of one of the most high-profile efforts to keep Galápagos tortoise populations thriving. The tortoise, estimated to be perhaps a century old, is one of the main drivers of a remarkable recovery of the hoodensis species — now more than 1,000 strong on their native island of Española, one of the dozen Galápagos islands.</p>	<p>迭戈及其后代，是旨在让加拉帕戈斯象龟族群欣欣向荣的一项备受瞩目的努力的组成部分。这只象龟据估计可能已有百岁高龄，是其所属象龟亚种实现不可思议的复兴的主要驱动力之一——目前，超过 1000 只加拉帕戈斯象龟在其原生栖息地艾斯潘诺拉岛上茁壮生长着。艾斯潘诺拉岛和其他十几个岛屿一起构成了加拉帕戈斯群岛。</p>
<p>His story stands in contrast to Lonesome George, who was perhaps the most famous Galápagos resident when he died in 2012, at about 100 years old. His species, <i>Chelonoidis abingdonii</i>, now lives only on T-shirts and postcards because George, found in 1971 by a snail biologist on the island of Pinta, never produced any offspring in captivity.</p>	<p>迭戈的故事与孤独乔治的故事形成了鲜明的对比。年纪约为 100 岁的孤独乔治在 2012 年死去时，可能是加拉帕戈斯最有名的居民。他所属的亚种——平塔岛象龟，目前只存在于 T 恤衫和明信片上，因为被一名研究蜗牛的生物学家于 1971 年在平塔岛上发现的乔治，被圈养后从未繁殖过任何后代。</p>
<p>An estimated 11 of about 115 known animal species have gone extinct</p>	<p>据估计，自从科学家开始建立关于加拉帕戈斯的记录以来，约 115 个已知动</p>

<p>since scientists began keeping records on the Galápagos. But the establishment of a national park, and the efforts of scientists, mean that extinctions are now a rarity. Which is why the death of George was such a blow.</p>	<p>物种当中有 11 个已经灭绝。但由于当局开办了一个国家公园，科学家们也在进行种种努力，现如今，物种灭绝已鲜有发生。正因为如此，乔治之死才会成为非常沉重的打击。</p>
<p>Scientists did all they could to coax more abingdonii out of George and his mates. Only when George had died did an autopsy reveal it wasn't lack of potency that impeded his reproduction, but a more anatomical ailment affecting his reproductive organ.</p>	<p>科学家曾竭尽所能地撮合乔治和他的交配对象，想让他们繁殖出更多平塔岛象龟。但直到乔治死去时，人们通过尸体解剖才发现，妨碍其繁衍后代的并不是活力的匮乏，而是让其生殖器官受到影响的一种与身体结构更为相关的疾病。</p>
<p>"We don't like to talk about it," said James P. Gibbs, a professor of vertebrate conservation biology at the State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse, and one of the world's experts on the tortoises, only half joking.</p>	<p>"我们不愿意谈论这个，"纽约州立大学环境科学与林业科学学院(State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse)脊椎动物保育生物学教授、象龟研究权威詹姆斯·P·吉布斯 (James P. Gibbs)半开玩笑地说。</p>
<p>Dr. Gibbs had returned to the Galápagos that week from upstate New York to bring the stuffed remains of George and several expensive air-conditioning units and UV filters that would preserve the reptile in perpetuity in a mausoleum of sorts on one of the islands.</p>	<p>那一周，吉布斯从纽约州北部返回加拉帕戈斯，带回了乔治已被制成标本的遗骸，还有好几台昂贵的空调机组和紫外线滤波器，可以用来在其中一座岛屿上建造一个类似陵墓的地方，将这只爬行动物永久地保存起来。</p>
<p>Both George and Diego had shells much smaller than many other species, and long necks to reach the few cactuses growing on their wind-swept island. In a way, those small shells were a curse on both their houses: Abingdonii and hoodensis were easy prey for the buccaneers and whalers who poured onto their islands in previous centuries and saw only defenseless, slow-moving meals that could easily be carted away.</p>	<p>乔治和迭戈都有比其他许多亚种小得多的龟壳，还有长长的脖子，可以触及它们所在狂风肆虐的岛屿上生长的为数不多的仙人掌。从某种程度上讲，这种小龟壳对这两个亚种而言都是一种诅咒：平塔岛象龟和艾斯潘诺拉岛象龟很容易被海盗和捕鲸人捕获，这些人在前几个世纪大批来到它们所在的岛屿，结果只看到这种没有防御能力、行动缓慢而且可以轻松运走的“食物”。</p>
<p>Nor did it help that the giant tortoises of the Galápagos can survive for up to a year in the hull of a ship, meaning they provided a near-endless</p>	<p>加拉帕戈斯的巨型象龟可以在船舱中存活一年，这种能力也没起到好作用，因为这意味着把它们成百上千地叠放在船只的甲板下，就可以获得几乎取之</p>

supply of fresh meat as they were stacked below decks by the hundreds. They were even tossed overboard when a ship needed to lose ballast for a quick getaway.	不尽的鲜肉供应。而当一艘船需要减轻重量好迅速溜走时，这些陆龟又会被抛下船。
Among those who dined on giant tortoise flesh: Charles Darwin.	食用过这种巨型象龟肉的人包括：查尔斯·达尔文(Charles Darwin)。
"We lived entirely on tortoise meat, the breastplate roasted ... with flesh on it, is very good; and the young tortoises make excellent soup," Darwin wrote in 1839, near the peak of the tortoise plunder in which some 200,000 were killed or carried away from the islands.	"我们完全依靠龟来获取肉食，"把龟的腹甲在火上烤一烤.....连着肉一块，味道很不错；幼龟可以熬成美味的龟汤，"达尔文在 1839 年写道，时间接近这些象龟遭劫掠的高峰时期——当时有 20 万只象龟被杀或被带离群岛。
In the end, finches led him to the theory of evolution, not tortoises.	到最后，却是雀科鸣禽让达尔文发现了进化论，而不是象龟。
"He may have eaten his best specimens," Dr. Gibbs said.	"他或许把自己的最佳样本给吃掉了，"吉布斯说。
The recovery of Diego's hoodensis species also brings up a quandary, one that perplexed Darwin during his adventures in the Galápagos more than a century ago, when he studied the fauna.	迭戈所属的亚种艾斯潘诺拉岛象龟的复兴也带来了一种让人左右为难的窘境——当达尔文于一个多世纪之前在加拉帕戈斯探险、研究动物群时，也曾被这个问题难住。
As Diego produces more offspring, and as those he has produced reproduce with one another, the entire hoodensis species could begin to look like Diego.	随着迭戈繁殖出更多后代，随着他的后代相互交配繁殖，整个艾斯潘诺拉岛象龟亚种可能会开始长得和迭戈一样。
Evolutionary scientists call this process the bottleneck effect — when survivors' genes come to dominate the gene pool as populations rebound. It's particularly true on islands like Española, where tortoises from other lines will not breed with Diego's kin.	进化科学家称这个过程为瓶颈效应——在种群数量回升之时，幸存者的基因开始主导整个基因库。在诸如艾斯潘诺拉岛这样的岛屿上，情况尤其如此。在那里，其他亚种的象龟不会与迭戈那个亚种繁殖后代。
Tortoise experts were divided on what risk that presents for hoodensis on a recent afternoon. Dr. Gibbs called it a "dangerous zone," where little genetic diversity could mean susceptibility to a dangerous disease or changes in habitat because of climate change.	在最近的一个下午，象龟专家们就这会给艾斯潘诺拉岛象龟造成什么危险产生了分歧。吉布斯称之为"危险地带"，因为基因多样性太少可能意味着容易遭受某种危险疾病或气候变化引起的环境变化的影响。
But Linda Cayot of the Galápagos Conservancy dissented, saying island	但加拉帕戈斯自然资源管理委员会(Galápagos Conservancy)的琳达·卡约

species on the Galápagos have a long history of being decimated to just a few survivors that rebounded without incident — like a population of giant tortoises that chose to live in the caldera of a volcano. After the volcano exploded 100,000 years ago, the tortoises bounced back and returned to the caldera.	(Linda Cayot)表示异议,称加拉帕戈斯的海岛物种有着被大批毁灭至只有少数存活、之后又平安无事地实现数量回升的悠久历史——比如一群选择生活在一座火山的破火山口的巨型象龟。在这座火山于10万年前爆发之后,这些象龟的数量逐渐回升,而且返回了破火山口。
"Every species came from a bottleneck," Dr. Cayot said. "It's what happens in the Galápagos."	"每个物种都是绝处逢生,"卡约说。"在加拉帕戈斯,情况就是这样。"
/science/20170314/galapagos-islands-tortoises	/science/20170314/galapagos-islands-tortoises
Asia's Illegal Wildlife Trade Makes Tigers a Farm-to-Table Meal	亚洲老虎农场把濒危动物端上餐桌
BOKEO PROVINCE, Laos — The tiger paced back and forth in its cage, groaning mournfully. A second big cat slept soundly in the corner, while a third stared blankly at the bars.	老挝博胶省——一只老虎在笼子里走来走去,痛苦地低吟着。另一只在角落里沉睡,还有一只无神地盯着栅栏。
Next to this cage was another containing three more tigers, and after that three more cages: a line of small pens, each holding at least one cat. Most likely, none had long to live.	旁边还有一个笼子,里面也关着三只老虎,后面还有三个笼子:一排小围栏,每个都至少关着一只老虎。它们多半都活不了多久。
The tigers were property of the Kings Romans Group, which operates a casino here, along with hotels, a shooting range, a cockfighting and bullfighting ring, a Chinatown-themed shopping center, and this shabby zoo.	这些老虎是金木棉集团(Kings Romans Group)的财产,该集团在此地经营着一家赌场、多家酒店、一个射击场、一座斗鸡和斗牛场、一个唐人街主题的购物中心,还有这个破旧的动物园。
Ten years ago, the Hong Kong-based company signed a lease with the Laotian government to develop this 12-square-mile plot in northwestern Bokeo province, just across the Mekong River from Thailand. It's called the Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone.	十年前,这家总部位于香港的公司与泰国政府签下租约,开始开发这片面积12平方英里(约合31平方公里)的土地。它位于博胶省西北部,与泰国隔湄公河相望,被称为金三角经济特区(Golden Triangle Special Economic Zone)。
Most businesses in the duty-free complex are owned and staffed by Chinese citizens and patronized by a predominantly Chinese clientele.	这个免税区的大多数生意都是由中国公民所有,员工大多来自中国,光顾这里顾客绝大多数也是中国人。其中有许多来这里,是为获得在中国不容易找

<p>Many are drawn here by the promise of vices not as easily found back home, including products made from exotic animals like tigers.</p>	<p>到的东西，包括用老虎等珍禽异兽制作的产品。</p>
<p>Conservationists maintain that this zoo is actually a farm raising animals for slaughter, and that it plays a significant role in perpetuating the illegal wildlife trade, swapping tigers with similar operations in Thailand and illegally butchering animals for their bones, meat and parts.</p>	<p>环保人士坚称，这座动物园实际上是一座饲养供屠宰的动物的农场，在许多方面扮演着重要的角色，比如延续非法野生动物贸易，与泰国其他类似机构交换老虎，以及非法屠宰动物以获取它们的骨、肉等部位。</p>
<p>Tigers, bears, snakes and countless other species, many endangered, are held on farms throughout Southeast Asia. Operators illegally capture animals in the wild and then pass them off as captive-bred, or breed the animals on site and illegally sell them into the trade.</p>	<p>老虎、熊、蛇和不计其数的其他动物被关在遍布东南亚的许多农场内，其中有不少属于濒危动物。经营者在野外非法捕捉动物，然后把它们伪装成人工繁殖的动物，或就地养殖和非法出售。</p>
<p>These facilities are part of a contraband industry whose profitability by some estimates is surpassed only by the global trade in drugs and arms, and by human trafficking.</p>	<p>这些设施属于一个走私行业的一环。有人估计，这个行业的利润率只有全球毒品和军火贸易，以及人口贩卖可与之相比。</p>
<p>Few tourists were present at Kings Romans during a recent visit. The ghost-town feel was reinforced by boarded-up shops, half-finished construction sites and posters advertising events that had long since come and gone.</p>	<p>记者最近访问这座动物园时，发现这里游客寥寥。此外，被木板封上的商店、烂尾工程和很早以前留下的海报宣传痕迹，也加重了这种鬼城一般的感觉。</p>
<p>But restaurants at Kings Romans still offered expensive plates of bear paw, pangolin (an endangered scaly mammal) and sautéed tiger meat, which can be paired with tiger wine, a grain-based concoction in which the cats' penises, bones or entire skeletons are soaked for months.</p>	<p>但金木棉的餐馆依然提供着昂贵的熊掌、穿山甲（一种有鳞片的濒危哺乳动物）菜品和煎虎肉，后者可以搭配虎酒，一种以谷物为基础的调制饮品，其中有浸泡了数月的虎鞭、虎骨，或整副骨架。</p>
<p>When a group of foreigners showed up at the God of Wealth, Kings Romans' fanciest restaurant, the suspicious proprietor told their translator, "You can eat here, but do not ask for the special jungle</p>	<p>当一群外国人出现在金木棉最高档的餐厅财神(God of Wealth)时，心存疑虑的餐厅老板告诉他们的翻译，“你们可以在这里用餐，但不要点特制丛林菜单上的菜”，也就是提供野生动物菜品的菜单。</p>

menu” — the menu offering wildlife options.	
Nevertheless, the staff offered tiger wine for \$20 a shot glass, and served a bear’s paw to patrons at a nearby table. In May, a photographer for The New York Times who visited the restaurant was offered plates of tiger meat for \$45.	但这里的员工给他们提供了 20 美元一小杯的虎酒，还给旁边桌子上的顾客上了一只能掌。今年 5 月，《纽约时报》的摄影师到访这家餐馆时，曾点到 45 美元一盘的虎肉。
Nearby, half a dozen jewelry and pharmaceutical shops displayed exorbitantly priced tiger teeth and claws, as well as rhino-horn carvings and shavings, elephant skin and ivory.	在附近，有六家珠宝店和药店摆着标有天价的虎齿和虎爪，还有犀角雕、犀角镑片、象皮和象牙。
“The place is just a mess,” said Debbie Banks, of the nonprofit Environmental Investigation Agency in London. “Pretty much anything goes.”	“这个地方真的很乱，”来自伦敦的非营利机构环境调查署(Environmental Investigation Agency)的黛比·班克斯(Debbie Banks)说。“可以说什么事都有可能发生。”
In 2015, Banks and her colleagues, along with the nonprofit group Education for Nature-Vietnam, reported that meals, medicine and jewelry made from numerous protected species — including tigers, leopards, rhinoceroses, bears and elephants — were openly sold in the special economic zone.	2015 年，班克斯和她的同事以及非营利机构越南保护自然教育组织(Education for Nature-Vietnam)报告称，金三角经济特区在公开出售用大量受保护动物——包括老虎、豹、犀牛、熊和大象——制成的肉食、药物和珠宝。
Their documentation spurred the Laotian government to raid some businesses here and to burn a few tiger skins on television. But Banks said little had changed since that “cosmetic effort.”	他们的报告促使老挝政府对这里的一些企业进行了突击检查，在电视上播放了烧毁一些虎皮的画面。但班克斯表示，自那次“装样子行动”之后，情况几乎没有任何改变。
Like the rest of the complex, the Kings Romans zoo was largely deserted save for animals kept in cages. A woman and her young daughter wandered in to look at the bears. Many showed signs of captivity-induced stress, including uncontrolled headbanging. Staff members were nowhere to be found.	除了这些关在笼子里的动物，金木棉动物园看起来也跟特区其他地方一样，像一个废弃的地方。一名女子和她年幼的女儿走进来看熊。那些熊有不少显示出囚禁导致的痛苦迹象，比如无法抑制地不停摇头。园内找不到什么工作人员。
Approximately 700 tigers live on farms in Laos. Thousands more are	目前有大约 700 只老虎生活在老挝的农场里。据信还有成千上万只被关在东

believed to be kept throughout Southeast Asia, and an additional 5,000 to 6,000 are housed in over 200 breeding centers in China. Fewer than 4,000 of the big cats remain in the wild; farmed tigers now far outnumber total wild populations.	南亚各地，另有 5000 至 6000 只被养在位于中国的 200 多家养殖中心里。野生老虎只剩下不到 4000 只；圈养老虎数量现在远远超过了野生老虎的总数。
At an international conference on the endangered species trade last fall, Laotian government officials acknowledged a growing problem with wildlife farms and committed themselves to closing down the country's tiger farms. So far, little has changed.	在去年秋天召开的一场有关濒危物种交易的国际会议上，泰国政府官员曾经承认本国的野生动物农场问题日益加重，还承诺会关掉老虎农场。截至目前，几乎没有发生任何改变。
One source who works closely with the government, who asked not to be named for fear of reprisals, said that some Laotian politicians remained deeply involved in the farms and that the country's forestry department lacked the authority to shut them down.	一个与政府有密切合作的消息人士表示，一些老挝政客依然深度参与农场的运作，还提到泰国的林业部门没有关闭这些农场的权力。因担心遭到报复，此人要求匿名。
Rep. Ed Royce, R-Calif., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has singled out Laos as an international hub for illegal wildlife trafficking, saying in 2015 it was "quite clear officials are profiting."	加利福尼亚州共和党众议员埃德·罗伊斯(Ed Royce)曾点名泰国，称其为非法贩卖野生动物的国际中心，并在 2015 年称“官员们明显在从中获利”。
Laotian government officials did not respond to repeated requests for comment.	老挝政府官员没有回应时报的置评请求。
Treaty Limits Breeding	条约限制养殖
According to the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, or Cites, a treaty to which China and all Southeast Asian nations are signers, tigers are to be bred only for conservation — not for their parts, and not on a commercial scale that does not benefit wild tigers.	中国和所有东南亚国家都签署了《濒危野生动植物国际贸易公约》(Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, 简称 Cites)。依据该公约，各国只能进行以保护为目的的老虎养殖——而不是为获取它们的器官——而且不能以无益于野生老虎的商业化规模运营。
In Laos and several other Asian countries, however, conservationists	然而，在老挝等几个亚洲国家，环保人士收集了大量证据，足以证明许多动

have compiled ample evidence that many zoos and farms serve as fronts for commercial breeding.	动物园和农场只是商业繁殖的幌子。
"Farming tigers for trade confuses consumers and stimulates demand," said Grace Ge Gabriel, Asia regional director of the International Fund for Animal Welfare.	"以贸易为目的的老虎养殖，会迷惑消费者和刺激需求，"国际爱护动物基金会(International Fund for Animal Welfare)亚洲地区总代表葛芮(Grace Ge Gabriel)说。
In 2016, Tiger Temple in Thailand made headlines when monks there were accused of abusing tigers and selling them into the illegal wildlife trade. Eventually, 40 dead cubs were discovered in a freezer, along with pelts and other wildlife products.	2016年，泰国虎庙里的僧人被指虐待老虎，并将它们拿到非法野生动物交易网络中售卖，因此成为头条新闻。最终，警方在庙内的一个冷冻柜里查出了40只死虎崽，以及虎爪等野生动物产品。
Thailand has some 1,450 tigers in captivity, the majority of which are kept at popular attractions like Tiger Temple, where tourists pay to take photographs and play with cubs and young adults.	泰国现在圈养着约1450只老虎，其中绝大多数生活在虎庙等热门景点。在那里，游客会花钱拍照，与虎崽和年轻成年虎玩耍。
When the tigers reach sexual maturity and can no longer be handled safely, they often disappear, sold on the black market for up to \$50,000, according to Karl Ammann, a Kenya-based investigative filmmaker who is making a documentary about the tiger farming industry.	据在肯尼亚生活的调查纪录片创作人卡尔·安曼(Karl Ammann)透露，当老虎达到性成熟阶段，对付起来不再安全的时候，往往就会失踪，以高达5万美元的价格在黑市上出售。安曼正在拍摄一部有关老虎农场行业的纪录片。
Conservationists also have accused tiger farms in China — two of which are supported by government investment — of illegal activity.	环保人士也指控中国的老虎农场存在非法行为——其中有两个农场获得了政府的投资。
Chinese law permits some tiger skins to be traded legally, although tiger bone has been banned since 1993. But in 2013 Banks of the Environmental Investigation Agency and her colleagues found that farms were stockpiling tiger bones to make wine and that skins from wild tigers were sold as being from captive-bred tigers.	中国法律允许一些虎皮的合法交易，但自1993年以来就禁止买卖虎骨。然而，环境调查署的班克斯及其同事在2013年发现，有农场在储备虎骨用以酿造虎酒，还有野生老虎的皮被当作圈养虎的皮在出售。
After inquiries from The Times, Meng Xianlin, executive director-general of the Chinese Cites management authority, declined	中国濒危物种进出口管理办公室常务副主任孟宪林拒绝了时报的采访请求。其他几位中国官员则没有回应采访请求。

to be interviewed. Several other Chinese officials did not respond to repeated interview requests.	
Past violators often re-enter the wildlife farming business. Construction has already begun on a zoo next door to Tiger Temple. Officials in Vietnam recently granted permission for the wife of Pham Van Tuan, a twice-convicted tiger trafficker, to import 24 tigers from the Czech Republic "for conservation purposes."	曾经的违法者往往会再次涉足野生动物养殖生意。在紧邻虎庙的地方，又一个动物园的建设工程已经开启。最近，越南官员批准了曾两次被判走私老虎的范文俊（Pham Van Tuan，音）的妻子的申请，允许她“以保护为目的”从捷克共和国进口 24 只老虎。
Vuong Tien Manh, deputy director of Vietnam's Cites management authority, said in an email that Vietnam had seized a number of frozen tigers and tiger bones over the past five years, most of which were suspected to have originated from Laos.	越南城市管理局副局长王仙孟（Vuong Tien Manh，音）在一封邮件中表示，在过去五年里，越南截获了大量冷冻老虎和虎骨，他们怀疑其中大多数最早都来自老挝。
He added that Vietnam's policies did not permit commercial breeding of tigers, but the country has some 130 tigers in captivity. All tiger farms are strictly monitored, Manh said, no matter who the owners are.	他还表示，越南警方不允许进行老虎商业养殖，但这个国家圈养着约 130 只老虎。王仙孟表示，所有的虎场都受到严格的监控，不管其所有人是谁。
Bear Bile Collected	收集熊胆汁
Though tigers are the most contentious of Asia's farmed wildlife, they are by no means the only species caught up in the industry.	尽管老虎是亚洲最具争议性的被圈养野生动物，但它们绝不是被这个行业盯上的唯一一个物种。
An estimated 10,000 bears are legally kept on Chinese farms for their bile, an ingredient in traditional medicine that is collected through a tube permanently implanted in the animals' gall bladders, or through a hole in their abdomens.	据估计，中国有大约一万头熊被合法地圈养着，以供抽取胆汁，这是一种中药成分，往往通过一条永久植入动物胆囊的管子，或在熊的腹部扎一个孔来收集。
Countless other species — crocodiles, porcupines, pythons, deer and more — are also farmed throughout China and Southeast Asia.	还有无数其他物种——鳄鱼、豪猪、蟒、鹿等——也在亚洲和东南亚各国的农场里圈养着。
Some proponents, including government officials, believe that such facilities should be legal and encouraged, arguing that they relieve	包括政府官员在内，一些倡导者认为应该将这类设施列为合法并予以鼓励，称以圈养动物满足需求，可以减少捕猎野生动物的压力。

<p>pressure to hunt wild animals by satiating demand with captive-bred animals.</p>	
<p>Others say there is no evidence to back this assertion. "I can't think of any species in Southeast Asia that benefits from commercial captive breeding," said Chris Shepherd, the Southeast Asia regional director for Traffic, a nonprofit wildlife trade-monitoring group.</p>	<p>也有人表示，没有证据可以支持这种论断。“我想不出东南亚有哪个物种从商业圈养中受益的，”监测野生动物贸易的非营利组织 Traffic 的东南亚地区主任克里斯·谢泼德(Chris Shepherd)说。</p>
<p>Scott Robertson, the director of counter-wildlife trafficking at the Wildlife Conservation Society's Asia program, added that the risks associated with legalizing trade in farmed tigers and other endangered species are the same as those associated for decades with the ivory trade.</p>	<p>国际野生生物保护学会(Wildlife Conservation Society)亚洲反走私项目主任斯科特·罗伯森(Scott Robertson)表示，将圈养老虎及其他濒危物种的贸易合法化会带来风险，与持续几十年的象牙贸易带来的风险是一样的。</p>
<p>"Legal trade stimulates demand, confuses law enforcement efforts, and opens a huge opportunity for laundering illegal products, which is why ivory markets are now being closed globally," he said.</p>	<p>"合法的贸易会刺激需求，迷惑消费者，给走私非法动物产品大开方便之门，这正是现在全球关闭象牙市场的原因，"他说。</p>
<p>"There just isn't the capacity within these countries to manage a legal trade in a watertight way," Robertson said.</p>	<p>"这些国家根本没有严格控制合法贸易的能力，"罗伯森说。</p>
<p>"Laundering" of animals as farmed that were actually caught in the wild is a frequent practice. In Chengdu, China, one-third of 285 bears rescued from bile farms and now living at a rehabilitation center run by Animals Asia, a nonprofit group, are missing limbs, a sign that they were caught in the wild by snares.</p>	<p>把野外捕获的动物“洗白”成圈养动物进行贩卖是一种常见的做法。在中国成都，从养熊场解救的 285 头熊里有三分之一是四肢残缺的，表明这些动物是在野外被设下的圈套捕获。它们现在生活在一个由亚洲动物基金(Animals Asia)运营的康复中心。</p>
<p>A 2008 investigation by Vietnamese officials and the Wildlife Conservation Society found that about half of 78 wildlife farms surveyed regularly launder animals caught in the wild. In 2016, a study of 26 Vietnamese wildlife farms found that all engaged in laundering.</p>	<p>越南官员和国际野生生物保护学会(Wildlife Conservation Society)2008 年开展的调查显示，78 家接受调查的野生动物农场中，约有一半会定期“洗白”在野外捕获的动物。</p>
<p>The pet trade is also a problem. Indonesia annually exports over 4</p>	<p>宠物贸易也是一个问题。印度尼西亚每年出口逾 400 万只被标为人工繁殖</p>

million reptiles and small mammals labeled captive-bred — including thousands shipped weekly to the United States. But virtually all are caught in the wild, according to Shepherd.	的爬行动物和小型哺乳动物——其中每周有数千只会运往美国。但谢泼德说，所有这些都是野外捕获的。
"I've been to almost every reptile farm in Indonesia, and none have breeding facilities," he said. "Wildlife dealers are running circles around everyone. It's a joke."	"我去过印度尼西亚的几乎每一个爬行动物农场，没有哪个农场配备了养殖设施，"他说。"每个农场外边都有野生动物经销商转来转去。这就是个笑话。"
Though modern wildlife farming emerged in the 1990s and has only grown in popularity, wild populations of farmed species have continued to plummet, Shepherd said.	谢泼德说，现代野生动物农场是在1990年代出现的，而且变得越来越流行，但被养殖的那些物种的野生种群规模却不断大幅萎缩。
Tigers are effectively extinct in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, while just seven to 50 remain in the wild in China.	老虎在柬埔寨、老挝和越南实际上已经绝种了，在中国也只有7至50只仍然生活在野外。
"No matter how many tigers are farmed, we still have wild tigers getting killed," he said.	"不论养殖了多少老虎，仍有野生老虎被杀害，"他说。
What Becomes of the Tigers?	老虎会迎来怎样的命运？
Heeding these arguments, Laotian government representatives attending a major Cites meeting last September announced their intention to end tiger farming in their country.	注意到这些观点以后，老挝政府的代表于去年9月参加一场Cites大会时宣布，他们有意为本国的老虎养殖画上句号。
International nongovernmental organizations are advising Laotian authorities on how to carry through with that announcement, but there has been no progress to date.	一些国际非政府组织就如何执行这一计划给老挝当局提出了建议，但此事至今还没有任何进展。
Even if the authorities move forward with shutting down the farms, what to do with the country's 700-plus captive tigers is a challenge. Euthanizing them would bring unwanted media attention, but releasing them into the wild is not an option. There's not much prey, and the tigers lack survival skills and have no fear of humans.	即便当局采取行动关闭这些农场，如何处置该国的700余只圈养老虎也是一个挑战。为其实施安乐死会招来不必要的媒体关注，但把它们放到野外也不是办法。野外没有太多猎物，而且这些老虎缺少生存技巧，也不害怕人类。

Yet keeping them is a burden; it costs thousands of dollars a year to feed a single tiger, Banks said, and tigers can live up to 20 years.	继续养着他们则会是一项沉重的负担；班克斯说，单是饲养一只老虎，一年就要花费数千美元，何况老虎的寿命可以长达 20 年。
In 2002, Vietnam faced a similar dilemma when it made bear farming and bile sales illegal. Fifteen years later, around 1,200 bears still live with their original owners.	越南在 2002 年宣布养殖熊和销售胆汁为非法行为时，面临着类似的窘境。五年后，约 1200 只熊仍和他们最初的主人生活在一起。
Many are kept in horrific conditions — in cages scarcely larger than their bodies, suffering from rampant disease and lacking adequate food and water — and their bile continues to be collected illegally.	很多熊的生存环境极为恶劣——被关在比它们的身体大不了多少的笼子里，忍受着疾病的肆虐以及食物和水的匮乏——人类还继续非法采集着它们的胆汁。
Animals Asia runs a rehabilitation center near Hanoi that houses 160 bears rescued from the trade, but the center has permission to keep only 200 animals. Even if that cap were eliminated, however, the group lacks the funds and space to care for all of Vietnam’s remaining captive bears.	亚洲动物基金会在河内附近经营着一家康复中心，里边安置着从这一行业中营救出来的 160 只熊，但该中心只获准安置 200 只动物。不过，即便数量上限被废除，这个组织也缺少用于照料越南其余所有养殖熊的资金和空间。
“Obviously, we can’t do this all ourselves,” said Tuan Bendixsen, Animals Asia’s Vietnam director. “The government must take responsibility for their wildlife.”	“显然，我们无法独自做这件事，”亚洲动物基金会越南总监团·本迪森(Tuan Bendixsen)说。“政府必须对本国的野生动物负起责任。”
As Laos ponders how to responsibly close its tiger farms, China is moving in the opposite direction. Since 1992, it has been petitioning Cites to permit trade in farmed tiger products.	在老挝考虑如何合理地关闭老虎农场之际，中国正向相反的方向迈进。自 1992 年以来，它一直请求 Cites 组织允许交易养殖老虎制品。
When Chinese representatives lobbied for this change once again at the most recent Cites meeting, the proposal was turned down.	中方代表在最近一次 Cites 会议上再次为推动这种改变而游说，但提议遭到否决。
Conservationists believe that international pressure may be crucial to persuading Asian governments to close tiger, bear and other wildlife farms, but that strategy’s effectiveness is compromised by an awkward fact: An estimated 5,000 tigers are held in backyards, petting zoos and	保育人士认为，施加国际压力或许可以推动亚洲各国政府关闭老虎、熊以及其他野生动物农场，但这种策略的效力会因一个尴尬的事实而打折扣：全美的民宅后院、宠物园乃至公路服务区里，关着约 5000 只老虎。

even truck stops across the United States.	
/science/20170607/animal-farms-southeast-asia-endangered-animals	/science/20170607/animal-farms-southeast-asia-endangered-animals
Too Hot to Fly? Climate Change May Take a Toll on Air Travel	航班取消了？可能是炎热天气惹的祸
In recent days, American Airlines has been forced to cancel more than 40 flights in Phoenix. The reason: With daytime highs hovering around 120 degrees, it was simply too hot for some smaller jets to take off. Hotter air is thinner air, which makes it more difficult — and sometimes impossible — for planes to generate enough lift.	最近几天，美国航空公司(American Airlines)被迫取消了菲尼克斯的 40 多个航班。原因是：白天的最高气温徘徊在 120 华氏度（约 49 摄氏度）左右，有些小型飞机因为太热无法起飞。空气越热就越稀薄，导致飞机更难——有时是不可能——产生足够的升力。
As the global climate changes, disruptions like these are likely to become more frequent, researchers say, potentially making air travel costlier and less predictable with a greater risk of injury to travelers from increased turbulence.	研究人员表示，由于全球气候变化，类似的服务中断很可能会变得更频繁，可能会使空中旅行更加昂贵，更不可预测，不断增多的颠簸会给乘客带来更大的受伤风险。
“We tend to ignore the atmosphere and just think that the plane is flying through empty space, but of course, it’s not,” said Paul D. Williams, a professor in the Department of Meteorology at the University of Reading in Britain who studies climate change and its effect on aviation. “Airplanes do not fly through a vacuum. The atmosphere is being modified by climate change.”	“我们往往忽视大气，认为飞机是在空的空间里飞行，实际情况当然不是这样的，”英国雷丁大学(University of Reading)气象学系教授保罗·D·威廉姆斯(Paul D. Williams)说。他专门研究气候变化及其对飞行的影响。“飞机不是在真空中飞行。而大气层正在被气候变化所改变。”
The problem in Phoenix primarily affected smaller jets operated by American’s regional partner airlines. “When you get in excess of 118 or higher, you’re not able to take off or land,” said Ross Feinstein, a spokesman for American Airlines, referring to the smaller aircraft.	菲尼克斯的问题主要影响了美国的区域性合作航空公司运营的小型飞机。“如果气温超过 118 华氏度，飞机就无法起飞或降落，”美国航空公司的发言人罗斯·范斯坦(Ross Feinstein)说。他指的是小型飞机。
Bigger jets like Boeing 737s and Airbus A320s have higher operating thresholds (126 and 127 degrees, respectively), he said. All three of those maximum temperatures are specific to the Phoenix airport; aircraft	他说，波音 737s 和空客 A320s 等大型飞机的运行门槛更高（分别是 126 和 127 华氏度）。这三个最高温度都是仅针对菲尼克斯机场而言的。飞机的最高运行温度取决于很多因素，包括机场海拔。

have different maximum operating temperatures depending on a variety of factors, including airport elevation.	
But even though bigger planes weren't affected, he said, American decided to give passengers on any flight to or from Phoenix the option to change their trips.	不过他说, 尽管大型飞机不受影响, 美国航空公司还是决定给予搭乘任何航班前往或离开菲尼克斯的乘客更改行程的权利。
Overall, that means more than 350 flights were potentially affected by the hot weather in Phoenix.	总体来说, 那意味着超过 350 个航班可能受到了菲尼克斯炎热天气的影响。
Robert Mann, the president of airline industry analysis firm R.W. Mann & Co., said that although airlines were working to become more efficient now, they were not doing much to prepare for the longer-term effects of climate change.	从事民航产业分析的 R·W·曼公司(R.W. Mann & Co.)的总裁罗伯特·曼(Robert Mann)表示, 虽然现在航空公司正努力提高效率, 但他们并没有为气候变化的更长期影响做很多准备。
"In a world where they're focused on near-term issues, the glacial rate of environmental change is not within their fleet-planning horizon," he said.	"他们把注意力放在较近的问题上, 环境变化的缓慢速度不在他们规划航班的视野范围内," 他说。
Feinstein of American Airlines referred questions about the effect of climate change on flying to an industry trade group, Airlines for America. The trade group provided its Earth Day statement describing its members' efforts to become more environmentally friendly by using more fuel-efficient engines and modifying planes to be more aerodynamic.	美国航空公司的范斯坦把关于气候变化对飞行影响的问题推给了行会组织美国航空运输协会(Airlines for America)。该组织展示了自己的地球日声明, 称其成员正在努力对环境更友好, 使用燃油效率更高的发动机, 并改造飞机, 使其更符合空气动力学。
Aviation is a major producer of carbon dioxide, responsible for about 2 percent of human-made emissions each year.	航空业是二氧化碳的主要制造者, 每年人为排放量的约 2%来自该行业。
Researchers are just beginning to explore how climate change affects aviation and planes' ability to fly. Because there is so little data available and so many factors at play — aircraft design, airport size and location,	研究人员刚开始探索气候变化如何影响航空业以及飞机的飞行能力。由于数据很少, 牵扯到很多因素——飞机的设计、机场大小和位置、乘客和货物的重量等——很难把任何服务中断都归因于全球变暖。

<p>the weight of passengers and cargo, to name just a few — it can be hard to attribute any one service disruption to global warming.</p>	
<p>Depending on their locations, airports may experience the effects differently. High-altitude airports like Denver have thinner air by nature, so lift is even more affected by higher temperatures.</p>	<p>由于地理位置不同，不同的机场受到的影响也可能各不相同。丹佛机场等海拔机场本身空气就比较稀薄，所以更高的温度对那里飞机起飞的影响更大。</p>
<p>La Guardia Airport in New York could also be affected, even though it is at sea level. La Guardia has a short runway relative to other major commercial airports, and on particularly hot days that can be a problem: Planes might not have enough distance to achieve the speed and lift needed to get airborne.</p>	<p>纽约的拉瓜迪亚机场(La Guardia)也可能会受到影响，尽管它的海拔几乎为零。与其他主要的商业机场相比，拉瓜迪亚机场的跑道较短，在特别炎热的日子里，那可能会是一个问题：飞机可能没有足够的距离起跑，以达到升空所需的速度和升力。</p>
<p>“Typically in the hotter days of the summer, you may have to bump payload, which includes cargo and/or passengers,” said David Wilhelm, a senior dispatch manager at Southwest Airlines. Reducing weight allows a plane to take off with less lift.</p>	<p>“通常，在夏季比较炎热的日子里，你可能必须降低载量，包括货物和/或乘客，”西南航空公司(Southwest Airlines)的高级调度经理戴维·威廉(David Wilhelm)说。减轻重量能让一架飞机以更低的升力起飞。</p>
<p>La Guardia, because of its short runway, already forces many planes to reduce their weight, regardless of the weather. A Boeing 737, for example, has to cut its maximum payload by 1,000 pounds for a successful departure. That restriction increases on hotter days, up to 15,000 pounds when the temperature hits 91.4 degrees.</p>	<p>由于跑道较短，拉瓜迪亚机场已经迫使很多飞机减轻重量——不管天气情况如何。比如，波音 737 要想成功起飞，必须将最大载量减少 1000 磅。天气越热，限制越多，气温达到 91.4 华氏度时，需要减轻的重量提高至 1.5 万磅。</p>
<p>Restrictions like these are determined by individual airports and airlines, and not by a standardized industry regulation. American Airlines consults National Weather Service data and plugs it into a formula to calculate air density to determine if conditions at a given airport are suitable for takeoffs and landings.</p>	<p>此类限制由各机场和航空公司决定，而不是根据标准化的行业规定。美国航空公司把国家气象局(National Weather Service)的数据输入一个公式，算出空气密度，以决定某个机场的气象条件是否适合起飞和降落。</p>
<p>In 2015, Radley Horton, a research scientist at Columbia University’s</p>	<p>2015 年，哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)地球研究所(Earth Institute)</p>

<p>Earth Institute, published a joint study with a Ph.D. student, Ethan Coffel, on the effect of extreme heat on aviation. The conclusion: "We can say with confidence that there will be more weight-restricted days, and larger weight restrictions," he said.</p>	<p>的研究科学家拉德利·霍顿(Radley Horton)与博士研究生伊桑·科菲尔(Ethan Coffel)联合发表了一项关于极端高温对飞行的影响的研究。结论是：“我们可以胸有成竹地说，以后会出现更多限制重量的日子，而且对重量的限制力度也会更大。”</p>
<p>Already, since the 1980s, airports have seen an increasing number of weight-restricted summer days, their research found.</p>	<p>他们的研究发现，从 20 世纪 80 年代起，机场在夏季限制重量的日子越来越多。</p>
<p>"One thing that's become abundantly clear," Horton added, "is this is an underexplored area."</p>	<p>"有一件事已经变得非常明显，"霍顿还说，"那就是，人们对这个领域的探索还不够。"</p>
<p>The study examined conditions at four airports: La Guardia; Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport, which also has relatively shorter runways; Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport; and Denver International Airport. Some airports, like Denver, could counteract rising temperatures by extending their runways. That option is less workable for a location like La Guardia, however, as it is hemmed in by New York City on one side and the East River on the other.</p>	<p>这项研究调查了四个机场的情况：拉瓜迪亚机场；华盛顿罗纳德里根国家机场(Ronald Reagan National Airport)，它的跑道也相对较短；菲尼克斯天港国际机场(Phoenix Sky Harbor International Airport)；以及丹佛国际机场。有些机场，比如丹佛国际机场，可以通过延长跑道对抗温度的上升。不过，这个方法在拉瓜迪亚这样的机场行不通，因为它的一边是纽约市，另一边是东河，已被团团围住。</p>
<p>As global temperatures continue to rise, some of the heaviest planes on the longest flights may eventually be unable to depart during the hottest part of summer days, Horton said. Like an ocean liner waiting for the right tide to leave port, airplanes may be grounded until the air is cool and dense enough for takeoff at full capacity.</p>	<p>霍顿表示，随着全球气温继续上升，在夏季最炎热的日子里，最远程航班的一些最重的飞机可能最终无法起飞。就像远洋客轮要等合适的潮汐离港一样，飞机也可能被困在地上，直到空气变凉，密度变大，足以让飞机在最大载量下起飞。</p>
<p>He also pointed out that a no-fly window of even a few hours at a particular airport could have a ripple effect across airline operations while further squeezing airlines' already tight profit margins.</p>	<p>他还指出，在某个机场哪怕停飞数小时，都会对航空公司的运营产生连锁反应，进一步压缩航空公司本已非常有限的盈利空间。</p>
<p>With forecasts predicting record-breaking temperatures in Phoenix on Tuesday — and some flights being canceled pre-emptively — many</p>	<p>周二，天气预报预测菲尼克斯会出现破纪录的高温，有些航班已经提前取消了，很多乘客彻底离开了机场。安检线上几乎没人在等待。航站楼里空空荡荡</p>

passengers stayed away from the airport entirely. Security lines had almost no wait. The terminals were so empty, one traveler was spotted riding his bike through the airport.	的，人们甚至看见一名旅行者骑着自行车穿过机场。
Allison Thomas, a 28-year-old college student, said she had endured three flight cancellations as she tried to return home to Seattle.	28岁的大学生艾莉森·托马斯(Allison Thomas)表示，她想返回西雅图的家，她已经忍受了三次航班取消。
"I'm so tired!" she said, but added that she felt lucky that she had family in town. "Other people had to go to hotels."	"我累死了!"她说。不过她说自己还算幸运，在城里有个家。"其他人只能去住酒店。"
After her third cancellation, Thomas finally gave up. She decided to drive to San Diego to try to catch a flight there — despite the risk that planes might not take off there, either.	第三次取消后，托马斯最终放弃了。她决定开车前往圣迭戈，想在那里赶上一个航班——尽管那里的飞机也有可能无法起飞。
/science/20170621/flying-climate-change	/science/20170621/flying-climate-change
An Iceberg the Size of Delaware Just Broke Off a Major Antarctic Ice Shelf	南极洲巨型冰山断裂，冰雪大陆形状永久改变
A chunk of floating ice that weighs more than a trillion metric tons broke away from the Antarctic Peninsula, producing one of the largest icebergs ever recorded and providing a glimpse of how the Antarctic ice sheet might ultimately start to fall apart.	一块重量超过1万亿吨的巨大浮冰从南极半岛断裂，形成了有记录以来的最大冰山之一，也为南极冰架最终也许会怎样崩解提供了一瞥。
A crack more than 120 miles long had developed over several years in a floating ice shelf called Larsen C, and scientists who have been monitoring it confirmed on Wednesday that the huge iceberg had finally broken free.	名为拉森C的冰架在几年的时间里已经逐渐现出一条长达120英里(约合193公里)的大裂缝，一直在监测这条裂缝的科学家周三证实，巨大的冰山终于从冰架断裂出来。
There is no scientific consensus over whether global warming is to blame. But the landscape of the Antarctic Peninsula has been fundamentally changed, according to Project Midas, a research team from Swansea University and Aberystwyth University in Britain that had	全球变暖是否是这次断裂的罪魁祸首，目前科学上尚无共识。但来自英国斯旺西大学(Swansea University)和阿伯斯威斯特大学(Aberystwyth University)的迈达斯计划(Project Midas)研究小组说，南极半岛的形状已经彻底改变，该小组自2014年起，一直在监测这条裂缝。

<p>been monitoring the rift since 2014.</p>	
<p>"The remaining shelf will be at its smallest ever known size," said Adrian Luckman, a lead researcher for Project Midas. "This is a big change. Maps will need to be redrawn."</p>	<p>"剩下的冰架将处于有记录以来的已知最小规模，"迈达斯计划的首席研究员艾德里安·拉克曼(Adrian Luckman)说。"这是一个极大的变化。需要重新绘制地图。"</p>
<p>Larsen C, like two smaller ice shelves that collapsed before it, was holding back relatively little land ice, and it is not expected to contribute much to the rise of the sea. But in other parts of Antarctica, similar shelves are holding back enormous amounts of ice, and scientists fear that their future collapse could dump enough ice into the ocean to raise the sea level by many feet. How fast this could happen is unclear.</p>	<p>与此前崩解的两个较小冰架一样，拉森 C 冰架几乎没有阻挡多少陆上冰，所以其崩解预计不会对海平面的上升产生多大影响。但在南极的其他地区，类似的冰架正阻挡着大量的冰川，科学家们担心，这些冰架的未来崩解可能会将足够多的冰倾入海洋，从而导致海平面上升 1 米以上。这种情况可能多么快地发生目前尚不清楚。</p>
<p>In the late 20th century, the Antarctic Peninsula, which juts out from the main body of Antarctica and points toward South America, was one of the fastest-warming places in the world. That warming had slowed or perhaps reversed slightly in the 21st century, but scientists believe the ice is still catching up to the higher temperatures.</p>	<p>20 世纪末，从南极主体向南美洲方向伸出的南极半岛是世界上温度增长最快的地区之一。虽然这种变暖已经在 21 世纪放缓或可能略有逆转，但科学家认为，冰的温度尚未达到半岛地区的更高温度。</p>
<p>Some climate scientists believe the warming in the region was at least in part a consequence of human-caused climate change, while others have disputed that, seeing a large role for natural variability — and noting that icebergs have been breaking away from ice shelves for many millions of years. But the two camps agree that the breakup of ice shelves in the peninsula region may be a preview of what is in store for the main part of Antarctica as the world continues heating up as a result of human activity.</p>	<p>一些气候科学家认为，该地区的变暖至少部分是人为气候变化的结果，但也有一些气候科学家对这种观点持异议，认为自然的多变性在其中起着更大的作用，他们指出，冰山从冰架上脱离的事情在数百万年间时有发生。但是，这两个阵营的人都一致认为，半岛地区冰架的断裂，可能预示了等待着南极主体的未来，因为地球由于人类活动在不断升温。</p>
<p>"While it might not be caused by global warming, it's at least a natural laboratory to study how breakups will occur at other ice shelves to</p>	<p>在美国宇航局领导极地研究项目的托马斯·P·瓦格纳(Thomas P. Wagner)说："虽然这可能不是全球变暖造成的，但它至少为研究其他冰架将如何崩</p>

<p>improve the theoretical basis for our projections of future sea level rise," said Thomas P. Wagner, who leads NASA's efforts to study the polar regions.</p>	<p>解提供了一个自然实验室，有助于改进我们预测未来海平面上升的理论基础。”</p>
<p>In frigid regions, ice shelves form as the long rivers of ice called glaciers flow from land into the sea. The result is a bit like a clog in a drain pipe, slowing the flow of the glaciers feeding them. When an ice shelf collapses, the glaciers behind it can accelerate, as though the drain pipe had suddenly cleared.</p>	<p>在寒冷地区，名为冰川的长冰河从陆地流入海洋形成了冰架。其结果有点像排水管发生了堵塞，减慢了供给冰架的冰川的流速。当冰架出现崩解时，其后面的冰川的滑动可能会加速，就好像排水管突然畅通了。</p>
<p>At the remaining part of Larsen C, the edge is now much closer to a line that scientists call the compressive arch, which is critical for structural support. If the front retreats past that line, the northernmost part of the shelf could collapse within months.</p>	<p>拉森 C 冰架剩余部分的边缘现在与科学家称之为“褶皱弧”的界线更接近了，褶皱弧对结构稳定性至关重要。如果冰川的前沿退到了这条线的后边，那么冰架的最北部分可能会在几个月内崩解。</p>
<p>"At that point in time, the glaciers will react," said Eric Rignot, a climate scientist at the University of California, Irvine, who has done extensive research on polar ice. "If the ice shelf breaks apart, it will remove a buttressing force on the glaciers that flow into it. The glaciers will feel less resistance to flow, effectively removing a cork in front of them."</p>	<p>“到那时，冰川会有所反应，”加州大学尔湾分校的气候科学家埃里克·里格诺特(Eric Rignot)说，他对极地冰做过广泛的研究。“如果冰架破碎，它将消除对流入其中的冰川的支撑。冰川流动的阻力会变得更小，等于是把挡在它前面的塞子拿掉了。”</p>
<p>Scientists also fear that two crucial anchor points will be lost.</p>	<p>科学家们也担心将会失去两个关键的固定点。</p>
<p>According to Dr. Rignot, the stability of the whole ice shelf is threatened, as the shelf front thins.</p>	<p>里格诺特说，随着冰架的前部变薄，整个冰架的稳定性受到威胁。</p>
<p>"You have these two anchors on the side of Larsen C that play a critical role in holding the ice shelf where it is," he said. "If the shelf is getting thinner, it will be more breakable, and it will lose contact with the ice rises."</p>	<p>“拉森 C 冰架这边有这两个固定点，它们对把冰架保持在现有位置上起着关键作用，”他说。“如果冰架变得越来越薄，就更容易断裂，并会失去与冰隆的接触。”</p>
<p>Ice rises are islands that are overridden by the ice shelf, allowing them</p>	<p>冰隆是冰架覆盖下的岛屿，它们能承担更多的冰架重量。科学家尚未确定鲍</p>

to shoulder more of the weight of the shelf. Scientists have yet to determine the extent of thinning around the Bawden and Gipps ice rises, though Dr. Rignot noted that the Bawden ice rise was more vulnerable.	登冰隆和吉普斯冰隆周围的变薄程度，但里格诺特指出，鲍登冰隆已经更加脆弱。
"We're not even sure how it's hanging on there," he said. "But if you take away Bawden, the whole shelf will feel it."	"我们就连目前那里的什么东西在支撑着冰架都不确定，"他说。"但如果没有鲍登的话，整个冰架都会感觉到。"
The Antarctic Peninsula may be a canary in a coal mine.	南极半岛可能是煤矿里的金丝雀。
The collapse of the peninsula's ice shelves can be interpreted as fulfilling a prophecy made in 1978 by a renowned geologist named John H. Mercer of Ohio State University. In a classic paper, Dr. Mercer warned that the western part of Antarctica was so vulnerable to human-induced climate warming as to pose a "threat of disaster" from rising seas.	南极半岛冰架的崩解可以被解释为俄亥俄州立大学著名地质学家约翰·H·默瑟(John H. Mercer)1978年所做预言的兑现。默瑟在一篇经典论文中警告说，南极西部对人类造成的气候变暖如此之脆弱，以至于该地区构成对海平面上升所致"灾难的威胁"。
He said that humanity would know the calamity had begun when ice shelves started breaking up along the peninsula, with the breakups moving progressively southward.	他说，当冰架开始沿着半岛崩解、而且崩解逐步向南扩展时，人类将会知道灾难已经到来。
The Larsen A ice shelf broke up over several years starting in 1995; the Larsen B underwent a dramatic collapse in 2002; and now, scientists fear, the calving of the giant iceberg could be the first stage in the breakup of Larsen C.	拉森 A 冰架已从 1995 年开始在几年的时间里崩解了。拉森 B 冰架在 2002 年发生了突然的崩溃。现在，科学家们担心，巨大冰山的脱落可能是拉森 C 冰架崩解的第一个阶段。
"As climate warming progresses farther south," Dr. Rignot said, "it will affect larger and larger ice shelves, holding back bigger and bigger glaciers, so that their collapse will contribute more to sea-level rise."	里格诺特说，"随着气候变暖进一步向南发展，受其影响的冰架将越来越大，挡在这些冰架后面的冰川也越来越大，因此，这些冰架的崩解将对海平面的上升有更大的影响。"
/science/20170713/antarctica-rift-update	/science/20170713/antarctica-rift-update
Arks of the Apocalypse	末日方舟：为濒临消亡的万物留念

<p>It was a freakishly warm evening last October when a maintenance worker first discovered the water — torrents of it, rushing into the entrance tunnel of the Svalbard Global Seed Vault, a storage facility dug some 400 feet into the side of a mountain on a Norwegian island near the North Pole. A storm was dumping rain at a time of year when the temperature was usually well below freezing; because the water had short-circuited the electrical system, the electric pumps on site were useless. This subterranean safe house holds more than 5,000 species of essential food crops, including hundreds of thousands of varieties of wheat and rice. It was supposed to be an impenetrable, modern-day Noah's Ark for plants, a life raft against climate change and catastrophe. Local firefighters helped pump out the tunnel until the temperature dropped and the water froze. Townspeople from the village at the mountain's base then brought their own shovels and axes and broke apart the ice sheet by hand.</p>	<p>去年10月一个异常温暖的夜晚，北极附近的一个挪威小岛上，一名维修工人最先发现了那些水。湍急的水流竞相涌入斯瓦尔巴全球种子库(Svalbard Global Seed Vault)的入口隧道，这个存储设施位于一座山侧面下挖大约400英尺处（约合120米）。在温度通常远低于冰点的时节，一场风暴带来了倾盆大雨；由于被水泡过的电力系统发生短路，现场的电力抽水机成了无用之物。此处藏身地下的安全屋内储存着超过5000种重要粮食作物的种子，其中包括数十万个变种的麦和稻。它应该是一个坚不可摧的所在，是为植物打造的当代诺亚方舟，是抵御气候变化和灾难的救生筏。当地的消防人员帮助把水抽出隧道，直至温度下降，水结成冰。随后，山脚下的村民带着铲子和斧头赶过来，人工凿碎冰层。</p>
<p>A few Norwegian radio stations and newspapers reported the incident at the time, but it received little international attention until May, when it was becoming clear that President Donald Trump was likely to pull the United States out of the Paris climate agreement. Suddenly the tidings from Svalbard were everywhere, in multiple languages, with headlines like "World's 'Doomsday' Seed Vault Has Been Breached by Climate Change." It didn't matter that the flood happened seven months earlier, or that the seeds remained safe and dry. We had just lived through the third consecutive year of the highest global temperatures on record and the lowest levels of Arctic ice; vast swaths</p>	<p>此事当时被几家挪威广播电台和报纸报道过，但基本没获得国际社会的关注，直到今年5月，也就是世人日益认清唐纳德·特朗普总统可能会让美国退出巴黎气候协定的时候。突然间，来自斯瓦尔巴的消息随处可见，标题则是“气候变化让地球的‘末日’种子库受损”之类。虽然种子库进水是七个月前的事，种子很安全，保持着干燥，但这已经不重要了。重要的是，刚刚过去的一年里，全球气温连续第三年创造新高，北极冰层覆盖范围连续第三年创造新低，大片大片的永久冻土不断融化，科学家不久前还宣布，约60%的灵长类物种有灭绝的危险。所有这些事实似乎都表明这个星球的未来越来越无望。而现在，又出现了一个小小的寓言，预示着我们设法保存身边哪怕一点点大自然赐予之物的努力，也有可能遭到失败。</p>

<p>of permafrost were melting; scientists had recently announced that some 60% of primate species were threatened with extinction. All these facts felt like signposts to an increasingly hopeless future for the planet. And now, here was a minifable suggesting that our attempts to preserve even mere traces of the bounty around us might fall apart, too.</p>	
<p>The seed vault is perhaps the best-known project in a growing global campaign to cache endangered phenomena for safekeeping. Fortunately — the leak snafu notwithstanding — scientists, governments and even private companies have become quite good over the last decade at these efforts to bank nature. The San Diego Zoo’s Frozen Zoo cryogenically preserves living cell cultures, sperm, eggs and embryos for some 1,000 species in liquid nitrogen. Inside the National Ice Core Laboratory, in Lakewood, Colorado, a massive freezer contains roughly 62,000 feet’s worth of rods of ice from rapidly melting glaciers and ice sheets in Antarctica, Greenland and North America. The Smithsonian’s National Zoo in Washington maintains the world’s largest collection of frozen exotic-animal milk, from mammals large (orcas) and small (critically endangered fruit bats), in order to help researchers figure out how to nourish the most vulnerable members of any species: babies. An international project called Amphibian Ark engages in ex situ conservation by relocating amphibians, the most endangered class of animal, indoors for safekeeping and sperm collection.</p>	<p>在一场日益扩大、旨在贮藏起濒危的一切并加以妥善照管的全球性行动中，斯瓦尔巴全球种子库或许是最著名的项目。幸运的是——尽管出了进水这种纰漏——在过去十年间，科学界、各国政府乃至私人企业已经变得非常善于从事这种帮自然做备份的工作。圣迭戈动物园(San Diego Zoo)的冷冻动物园(Frozen Zoo)，把大约 1000 个物种的活体细胞培养物、精子、卵子和胚胎低温保存在液态氮中。科罗拉多州莱克伍德的 国家冰芯实验室(National Ice Core Laboratory)中，一个巨大的冰柜内盛放着总共将近 6.2 万英尺的冰柱，来自南极洲、格陵兰岛和北美州那些正在融化的冰川和冰盖。华盛顿的国家动物园(Smithsonian’s National Zoo)，是世界上保有冷冻的野生动物乳汁最多的地方，有的乳汁来自大型哺乳动物（逆戟鲸），也有的来自小型哺乳动物（极度濒危的果蝠），旨在帮助研究人员弄清如何培育任何物种最脆弱的成员——幼崽。一个名为“两栖动物方舟”(Amphibian Ark)的项目致力于进行迁地保育，把动物当中最为濒危的两栖动物迁入室内，进行保护和采精。</p>
<p>It seems to be a human impulse to collect things just as they’re vanishing. During the Renaissance, wealthy merchants and aristocrats exhibited their personal compendiums of mastodon bones, fossils and</p>	<p>收集正在消亡的东西似乎是人类天性中的冲动。文艺复兴时期，富有的商人和贵族在所谓的珍奇屋里展示个人收藏的乳齿象骨头和化石，以及各种风干、腌制或填充的动物标本。有些人类学家认为，他们这个学科的出现是因</p>

<p>all manner of dried, pickled and stuffed creatures in what were called cabinets of curiosity. Some anthropologists believe their discipline emerged when Europeans began to experience a sort of nostalgia for the native populations they had wiped out with their diseases and guns. That feeling sent them scurrying off to gather up ethnographies, dying languages and sometimes even living subjects. Zisis Kozlakidis, the president of the International Society for Biological and Environmental Repositories, an organization that represents some 1,300 biobanks containing specimens like viruses and the reproductive cells of clouded leopards, told me a collecting rush is underway, which he likened to an international space race. "There is," he said, "a very intense feeling that we're losing biodiversity quicker than we can understand it."</p>	<p>为欧洲人开始对自己用传染病和枪炮消灭掉的土著产生了某种怀旧之情。这种情绪驱使他们加紧收集人种志、正在消亡的语言,有时甚至是活着的人种。国际生物和环境储存库协会(International Society for Biological and Environmental Repositories)的成员包括约 1300 个生物样本库,收藏有各种病毒乃至云豹的生殖细胞等样本。该协会主席齐西斯·科兹拉基迪斯(Zisis Kozlakidis)在接受采访时对我说,目前正出现一股收藏热潮,他将之比作国际空间竞赛。他说,“人们强烈地感觉到,不等理解其中的意义,我们就开始快速地失去生物多样性。”</p>
<p>A GROWING CONSENSUS among scientists holds that we now live in the Anthropocene, an epoch defined by humanity's impact on planetary ecosystems. We are responsible for the current die-off of species, not some asteroid or volcanic eruption. The changes go far beyond animal disappearance: We've altered the composition of the atmosphere, shifted the chemistry of the oceans. In mere decades we've managed to distort a biological, chemical and physical reality that was relatively constant for millennia. And now, in the face of these unfathomable transformations, we are trying desperately to hang onto and preserve what remains. Academics have even taken to studying the psychology of this human response — one such book, for example, is titled "The Anthropology of Extinction: Essays on Culture and Species Death." In certain ways, our environmental banks are</p>	<p>科学家们日益达成一个共识,那就是,我们现在生活在人类纪,这个时代的特点就是人类对地球生态系统的影响。是我们造成了目前那些生物的消亡,而非小行星或火山爆发。变化远不止动物的消亡,我们改变了大气的构成和海洋的化学成分。在区区数十年时间里,我们扭曲了几千年来相对稳定的生物、化学和物理现实。现在,面临难以捉摸的转变,我们在竭力守住和保护剩下的东西。学术界甚至开始研究人类产生这种反应的心理,比如,有一本书名叫《灭绝人类学:关于文化和物种死亡的文章》(The Anthropology of Extinction: Essays on Culture and Species Death)。从某些角度讲,我们的环境标本库就是人类纪的珍奇屋,在这个正在消逝的地质时刻,它们对这个世界惊人的壮美献上敬意。</p>

<p>cabinets of curiosity for the Anthropocene age, tributes to the fantastical magnificence of the world in this geologic moment just as that moment is passing.</p>	
<p>We build banks to better understand, but also perhaps to save, our disappearing world. The plan is to study these specimens now but also to deliver them to the future, when scientists will presumably be more advanced than we are, technologically – and hopefully smarter. Geneticists can already clone animals; breed genetic diversity back into species at the brink of extinction via in vitro fertilization; rewrite genomes; and fabricate synthetic DNA. Glaciologists reconstruct ancient climate and atmospheric patterns (and predict future ones) by studying molecules trapped in ice. Marine biologists grow threatened corals in underwater nurseries. Botanists recently sprouted a delicate, white-flowered plant from genetic material inside seeds buried by squirrels in the Siberian permafrost 32,000 years ago. What will we be capable of in 10,000 years, or even 100?</p>	<p>我们建立这些样本库是为了更好地理解我们正在消失的世界，不过也可能是为了拯救它。我们的计划是，不仅现在研究这些样本，而且要把它们保存到未来，那时候的科学家应该掌握了比我们现在更先进的技术，也希望他们比我们更聪明。目前，遗传学家已经可以克隆动物；通过体外受精繁殖濒危物种，保持基因多样性；改写基因组；制造合成 DNA。冰川学家通过研究冻结在冰层里的分子重构古代的气候和大气模式（并预测未来的模式）。海洋生物学家在水下培育室里培育受到威胁的珊瑚。前不久，植物学家用 3.2 万年前被松鼠埋在西伯利亚永久冻土层里的种子的基因成分培育出一株娇嫩的白花植物。一万年以后，或者甚至一百年后，我们还能做到哪些事呢？</p>
<p>But the world, as always, is changing – and now we're fomenting and accelerating that process in ways we don't fully understand. The banks themselves are vulnerable to that change. All manner of things can go wrong: power outages, faulty backup generators, fires, floods, earthquakes, contamination, liquid-nitrogen shortages, war, theft, neglect. In early April, a freezer failure at a University of Alberta cold-storage facility allowed some 590 feet of ice cores to melt, turning tens of thousands of years of frozen clues about the Earth's climate into puddles that one glaciologist, surveying the sad aftermath, likened to a</p>	<p>但是，这个世界正在变化，一如既往。现在，我们正以自己不能完全理解的方式启动和加速这个过程。那些样本库本身就容易受到这些变化的影响。什么都可能出错：断电、备用发电机故障、火灾、洪水、地震、污染，液体氮短缺、战争、盗窃、以及疏忽。今年 4 月初，艾伯塔大学(University of Alberta)的冷藏设备出现故障，导致约 590 英尺的冰芯融化，冰冻了数万年的地球气候线索变成了一滩滩的水，评估这一事故可悲后果的冰川学家说，整个房间变成了游泳池更衣室。指示基因组和起源故事等样本库内容的相关数据可能会被黑客攻击、破坏、遗失，或者将来试图解码的人无法破解它们的保存格式。这些都是圣迭戈动物园(San Diego Zoo)全球保护研究所(Global</p>

<p>swimming-pool changing room. The associated data that indicates what's in these vaults — the genomes, the origin stories — could be hacked, corrupted, lost or just formatted in such a way as to be inscrutable to those who might try to decipher it later. These are the kind of anxieties that Oliver Ryder, a director at the San Diego Zoo's Global Institute for Conservation Research, turns over in his mind in the middle of the night. "It is not, 'Is something bad going to happen?'" he told me. "Over time, bad things will happen. They always do."</p>	<p>Institute for Conservation Research)所长奥利弗·赖德(Oliver Ryder)在深夜担忧的事情。“问题不是，‘糟糕的事情会发生吗？’”他对我说。“而是糟糕的事情迟早会发生。从来都是这样。”</p>
<p>/science/20170714/seed-vault-extinction-banks-arks-of-the-apocalypse</p>	<p>/science/20170714/seed-vault-extinction-banks-arks-of-the-apocalypse</p>
<p>Narendra Modi Starts Trip to China With a Burst of Sightseeing</p>	<p>莫迪访华，中方展示中印悠久联系</p>
<p>HONG KONG — Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India and President Xi Jinping of China sought to set aside rancor over border disputes on Thursday, as Mr. Modi started a trip to China with a burst of sightseeing intended to highlight the ancient ties between the two neighbors.</p>	<p>香港——周四，印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)开始访华，期间安排了一系列观光活动，旨在突出这两个邻国的悠久历史联系。莫迪和中国国家主席习近平希望能把因为边境争议而产生的矛盾放在一边。</p>
<p>China and India have contended for decades over territory and, increasingly, influence across South Asia. But on his first visit to China as prime minister, Mr. Modi is focused on attracting Chinese investment and consumers, and both governments have for now lowered the volume of their disagreements.</p>	<p>数十年来，中国和印度一直因为领土问题争论不休；目前，两国在对南亚地区的影响力方面的矛盾也日益突出。但是，首次作为总理访华的莫迪把重点放在了吸引中国投资和消费者之上，两国政府都暂时缓和对峙的姿态。</p>
<p>In the talks between Mr. Modi and Mr. Xi in Xi'an, a city in northwest China, "there was a lot of discussion on strengthening trust and increasing convergence," the Indian foreign secretary, Subrahmanyam Jaishankar, told NDTV, an Indian news channel.</p>	<p>印度外交秘书苏杰生(Subrahmanyam Jaishankar)告诉印度新闻频道新德里电视台(NDTV)，在莫迪与习近平的西安谈话中，“双方就强化信任与加强合作进行了诸多讨论”。西安是位于中国西北的一座城市。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi endorsed deeper economic ties, according to a report of his meeting with Mr. Modi published by Xinhua, China's main state-run</p>	<p>中国的主要官方通讯社新华社在报道习近平与莫迪会晤时称，习近平支持两国加强经济联系的做法。习近平告诉莫迪，中国和印度应该“实现两大经济</p>

<p>news agency. China and India should “achieve a higher level of complementarity and mutuality between our two big economies, and continue becoming twin engines of economic growth for the region and the world,” Mr. Xi told Mr. Modi, according to Xinhua.</p>	<p>体在更高水平上的互补互助，继续成为地区乃至世界经济增长‘双引擎’”。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi mentioned potential investment in Indian rail lines and industrial parks, two areas where the Chinese government has been eager to establish firmer footholds for Chinese companies.</p>	<p>习近平提到，中国可能会对印度铁路和产业园区进行投资——中国政府一直迫切希望能在这两个领域为中国企业建立更稳固的立足点。</p>
<p>The two leaders also discussed more contentious issues, including the border disputes, Mr. Jaishankar said. But neither government gave detailed accounts of those sensitive talks, and Mr. Xi’s published comments showed none of the acrimony that has often flared between the two countries.</p>	<p>苏杰生称，两位领导人还讨论了更敏感的话题，其中包括边境争端。不过，两国政府都没有详细报道这些颇为敏感的谈话，从见诸报端的习近平言论中，完全看不到以往在两国之间引发冲突的激烈言辞。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi said they “must strive together to enhance mutual trust between our two countries, keep disputes and problems under good control, and avoid upheavals in broader relations between our two countries,” Xinhua reported.</p>	<p>据新华社报道，习近平说，他们“要共同努力增进两国互信，管控好分歧和问题，避免两国关系大局受到干扰”。</p>
<p>China claims more than 34,000 square miles of Arunachal Pradesh — an area almost as large as Indiana — in northeast India. And India maintains that China has illegally occupied nearly 15,000 square miles of northern Jammu and Kashmir, called the Aksai Chin region, which was at the heart of a brief border war in 1962.</p>	<p>中国声称对阿鲁纳恰尔邦超过 3.4 万平方英里（约合 8.8 万平方公里）的地方享有主权——该地区位于印度东北，几乎和印第安纳州一样大。而印度则坚称，中国非法侵占了查谟-克什米尔邦北部近 1.5 万平方英里的地方，此地被称作阿克赛钦地区，1962 年曾引发一场短暂的边境战争。</p>
<p>Kiren Rijiju, India’s junior minister for home affairs and a native of Arunachal Pradesh, said India hoped to revive regular confidence-building meetings with China on the border issues, which were abandoned in recent years.</p>	<p>来自阿鲁纳恰尔邦的印度内政部副部长芮吉朱(Kiren Rijiju)称，印度希望能就边境问题，恢复与中国建立互信的常规会议。近年来，此类会议一直处于被搁置的状态。</p>

<p>"We have historical baggage with us, and we don't want to carry this baggage forever," he said, noting that Mr. Modi had made progress toward setting aside other long-simmering border disputes.</p>	<p>"我们身上背着历史的包袱，我们不愿意永远背着这个包袱，"他说。他还指出，莫迪已经在搁置其他争论已久的边境争端方面取得了进展。</p>
<p>"We have settled the dispute with Bangladesh," he said, in an interview in New Delhi. "We have almost settled with Myanmar. We don't have issues with Nepal.</p>	<p>"我们已经解决了与孟加拉国的争端，"他在新德里的一次采访中说。"我们也基本解决了与缅甸之间的问题。我们现在与尼泊尔也相安无事了。"</p>
<p>"The sooner we settle these boundary disputes, the better."</p>	<p>"这些边境争端解决得越快越好。"</p>
<p>When Mr. Xi visited India in September, his talks with Mr. Modi were interrupted by renewed military tensions, after thousands of Indian troops mobilized in Kashmir, facing Chinese troops. India has also long been a rival of Pakistan, which turns to China for economic and political backing. Mr. Xi visited Pakistan in April, when the Chinese government and companies pledged to build power generation and other infrastructure projects worth \$46 billion.</p>	<p>习近平去年9月访问印度时，两人的交谈被重新出现的军事紧张局势打断，印度调动数千名印度士兵驻守克什米尔，面对中国军队。印度还一直是巴基斯坦的死敌，后者则在寻求中国的经济及政治支持。习近平于今年4月访问巴基斯坦，当时中国政府和公司承诺建造发电站等总价值460亿美元的基础设施项目，</p>
<p>But Mr. Modi's administration hopes that India can also draw on Chinese capital, investment and consumers to boost economic growth, build faster railway lines and expand other infrastructure, and a set of agreements will be unveiled when Mr. Modi holds talks in Beijing on Friday.</p>	<p>但莫迪政府希望，印度也能够利用中国的资金、投资和消费者，以促进印度经济增长，建造高速铁路，扩建基础建设，莫迪周五在北京举行会谈时将会宣布一系列协议。</p>
<p>After arriving on Thursday morning in the ancient city of Xi'an, Mr. Modi visited the Terracotta Army museum, where thousands of lifelike ceramic soldiers guard the mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, who died over 2,200 years ago. Trailed by photographers, Mr. Modi, in dark glasses, wandered among the rows of life-size soldiers without cracking a smile, tough-guy imagery that was met with delight from many of his</p>	<p>周四上午抵达古城西安后，莫迪参观了兵马俑博物馆，几千个栩栩如生的陶俑兵士守护着2200年前去世的秦始皇。莫迪戴着黑色墨镜，面无笑容地在一排排真人大小的兵马俑中漫步，身后跟随着摄影师，这种硬汉形象正是印度国内的支持者乐于看到的。</p>

admirers back home.	
After that, Mr. Modi viewed the Daxingshan Buddhist temple, where 13 centuries ago monks from India translated scriptures into Chinese.	之后，莫迪参观了大兴善寺，1300年前，来自印度的僧侣在这座寺庙里将佛经翻译成中文。
After their talks in Xi'an, Mr. Xi accompanied Mr. Modi to the Giant Wild Goose Pagoda, where a seventh century monk stored Buddhist texts and other relics he had gathered after traveling to what is now India. Later in the day, Mr. Modi took part in an extravagant welcome ceremony inspired by the pageantry of the Tang dynasty of over 11 centuries ago, when Xi'an was a prosperous, cosmopolitan capital of the empire.	在西安举行完会谈后，习近平陪同莫迪前往大雁塔，七世纪的时候，一名僧人从现在的印度地区回国后，将他收集到的经书和其他佛教遗物藏于塔中。当天晚些时候，莫迪参加了一场盛大的欢迎仪式，这场仪式的灵感来自1100年前的盛唐风采，当时西安是唐朝的首都，也是一个繁荣的国际化大都市。
Mr. Modi recorded his adventures on his Twitter account to reach his audience back home, although China's censors block most of the country's citizens from using the service.	莫迪通过 Twitter 上向国内的观众介绍了自己的活动，尽管中国审查机构进行屏蔽，阻止该国大部分公民使用 Twitter。
Analysts said the displays of cultural kinship reflected an important element in relations between India and China. Mr. Modi and Mr. Xi are both charismatic, nationalist figures who cast themselves as custodians of national virtues rooted in the ancient past — and both have tried to use that bond with the past to project, and defend, their priorities.	分析人士表示，这种展示文化联系的举措反映了中印关系中一个非常重要的元素。莫迪和习近平都具有领袖魅力，这两位民族主义者视自己为具有悠久历史的国家美德的管理人，两人都努力利用历史关联去投射并捍卫自己的侧重点。
Mr. Xi has taken up the imagery of an ancient Silk Road binding China to its neighbors, and Mr. Modi has promoted Project Mausam, a vision of trade ties across the Indian Ocean that draws on ancient maritime routes.	习近平关注连接中国与邻国的古丝绸之路，莫迪则推广季风计划(Project Mausam)——利用古代海上航线加强印度洋贸易关系。
Mr. Modi's cultural diplomacy had a "dual aspect," said Tanvi Madan, a fellow at the Brookings Institution and director of its India Project.	布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)研究员、学会印度项目负责人坦维·马丹(Tanvi Madan)表示，莫迪的文化外交具有“两面性”。
"One to actually establish another link," Ms. Madan said, "but the other is	"一面是真正建立另一个连接，"马丹说。"但另一面是委婉地指出印度也是一

to subtly point out that India is also an old civilization, and therefore not in any way inferior, and because it's an old civilization as well, deserving of respect."	个文明古国，因此在任何方面都不差，而且，由于印度也是一个文明古国，它是理应得到尊重的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20150515/c15modi	https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20150515/c15modi
Modi's Yoga Drive Takes Aim at Bad Habits and Bellies of India's Capital	反击西方生活方式，印度总理提倡做瑜伽
NEW DELHI — On a sticky morning last week, Deputy Commissioner Chandra Shekhar Sahukar of India's Agriculture Ministry (animal husbandry department, small ruminant section) found himself in a yoga class for the first time in his 57 years, miserably grasping his ankle.	新德里——上周，在一个闷热的早上，印度农业部（畜牧处小型反刍动物科）的副主管钱德拉·谢卡尔·萨胡卡(Chandra Shekhar Sahukar)在瑜伽课上艰难地抓着自己的脚踝，这是他生平 57 年来第一次上瑜伽课。
In his bag he carried a photocopy of a memorandum advising senior officials to familiarize themselves with certain postures ahead of International Yoga Day this Sunday, when they will take part in a mass outdoor yoga session scheduled to begin at 7 a.m. The session is intended to qualify for the Guinness Book of World Records, the memo says, warning, "If some officials turn up without practice, there will be risk of the record claim being affected."	他的包里有一份备忘录的复印件，上面建议高级官员在周日的“国际瑜伽日”(International Yoga Day)之前熟悉某些姿势，因为预定从周日早上 7 点开始，他们将参加一场大型户外瑜伽活动。这个活动旨在创下吉尼斯世界纪录，备忘录警告说，“如果一些到场的官员没有事先做好练习，纪录就有可能受到影响。”
At the front of the room, the instructor was folding and unfolding himself like a pocketknife, and pointedly reminding members of the class that they would soon be performing under the scrutiny of "Modi-saab." When he asked the students to press their faces to their knees, Mr. Sahukar — whose professional duties, he noted later, include "a lot of sitting" — could keep silent no longer.	在房间的前部，老师一边像折叠刀似的叠合、展开自己的身体，一边毫不含糊地提醒学员，他们很快就要在“莫迪大大”(Modi-saab)的监督下做这些姿势了。当他要学员们把脸埋在膝盖上时，萨胡卡再也无法保持沉默了（他后来提到，他的工作“很多时候都需要坐着”）。
"It's not touching!" he exclaimed. "I can't bend anymore!"	“我挨不到！”他喊道。“我没法再弯了！”
Of the major initiatives that Prime Minister Narendra Modi has introduced since taking office, few have generated as much static as	印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)上任以来推出了一些重大举措，其中几乎没有哪一个产生了“瑜伽日”这么大的声势。瑜伽日要求逾 3.5 万名政

<p>Yoga Day, which will feature a 35-minute public demonstration of poses by more than 35,000 government employees, students and other citizens. Though the Western world regards yoga primarily as physical exercise, Indians are more apt to see its postures and Sanskrit chants as freighted with ideological or religious meaning.</p>	<p>府雇员、学生和其他公众进行 35 分钟的公开表演。尽管西方世界觉得瑜伽主要是锻炼身体的方式，但印度人更倾向于认为，瑜伽姿势和梵语念诵具有意识形态或宗教意义。</p>
<p>Shripad Naik, India's first minister overseeing yoga and traditional medicine, who has helped organize this month's celebration, said it was time to clear away the vestiges of a Western lifestyle left behind by colonial powers.</p>	<p>什里帕德·奈克(Shripad Naik)是印度主管瑜伽和传统医学的第一部长，他帮助组织了这月份的庆祝活动，并表示现在是时候清除殖民列强遗留的西方生活方式的印记了。</p>
<p>"Earlier, our people used to get up before sunrise and sleep before sunset, but now our lifestyle has changed. They are going to the pub, they will go in the middle of the night, at 12 or 1, and eat chicken and many, many new dishes," said Mr. Naik, who, like the prime minister, rises before dawn and practices yoga daily. He recommends going to sleep by 9 p.m., gets his news from the Hindi-language press and proudly declares that he has never had an injection.</p>	<p>"过去，印度人在日出前起床，日落前休息，但现在我们的生活方式发生了变化。人们会去酒吧，而且在深夜 12 点或 1 点去，还吃鸡肉以及很多、很多新菜式，"像莫迪一样，奈克每天在黎明之前起床练瑜伽。他建议大家在 9 点前睡觉。他通过印地语媒体了解新闻，而且自豪地宣称自己从未打过针。</p>
<p>"There will be a lifestyle change," he said. "Our style will come."</p>	<p>"这里会出现生活方式上的改变，"他说。"我们的生活方式将会到来。"</p>
<p>Mr. Modi is not the first Indian leader to promote yoga. Indira Gandhi was so devoted to her yoga instructor, Dharendra Brahmachari, that he accompanied her family when it traveled, and became known as the "flying guru."</p>	<p>莫迪不是第一个推广瑜伽运动的印度领导人。英迪拉·甘地(Indira Gandhi)对她的瑜伽教练迪伦德拉·婆罗马恰里(Dhirendra Brahmachari)非常信任，以至于当她的家人旅游时，他也会陪伴同行，因此还有一个"飞行大师"的称号。</p>
<p>At events, Mr. Modi often shares the dais with Baba Ramdev, who presides over an ayurvedic medical empire and has preached against influences he describes as foreign, among them the English language, chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Mr. Naik, the yoga minister, himself</p>	<p>在各种活动中，莫迪经常与巴巴·兰德弗(Baba Ramdev)同场演讲。此人经营着一个阿育吠陀医学帝国，鼓吹反对英语、化学农药和化肥等事物，并称它们是"外国"的影响。主管瑜伽的部长奈克是通过 RSS 学会瑜伽的，他希望瑜伽的普及可以降低暴力犯罪率。</p>

learned yoga through the R.S.S., and said he hoped that the widespread practice of yoga would lower rates of violent crime.	
"You see these rapes happening, all these bad habits. When he is doing something positive, the bad will be out of him," he said.	"你看到会有强奸案发生，人们有那么多坏习惯。当人们做积极的事情时，就会摆脱那些坏事情，"他说。
As for government workers, Mr. Naik said, they will become more productive and less corrupt. "There will be a definite change in the way the bureaucracy functions," he said. "When they are thin, all their energy will go into producing better work. There is no need to do it forcefully, once we have put them on the right path."	至于政府工作人员，奈克表示，他们会提高效率、减少腐败。"职能机构的工作作风会产生明显的变化，"他说。"当他们瘦下来，他们的全部精力就会用在更好地开展工作上。一旦我们让他们走上正确的道路，就不需要采取强制手段了。"
Bal Mukund Singh, the yoga instructor, ended the class by urging his students to become Hanuman, the monkey god, and then watched as they dispersed to the offices where they would spend their days handling dusty file folders and eating fritters. When they were out of sight, he checked off the characteristics he had observed, things like "big tummy, rigid body, less flexibility, stress, tension, depression, diabetes." Still, he said cheerfully, these are good days.	瑜伽教练巴尔·木孔德·辛格(Bal Mukund Singh)在这堂课结束时，敦促学员们向猴神哈努曼(Hanuman)看齐，然后目送学员们回到各自的办公室。这些人日常处理尘封的档案夹，爱吃油炸面团。当他们离开视线之后，他列举了观察到的学员特征，比如"肚子大、身体僵硬、灵活性较差、压力大、紧张、抑郁、有糖尿病。"不过他高兴地说，现在的形势很好。
"They heard it on TV, and they are running toward the yoga," he said. "The prime minister is the king. If the king does something, that is very effective. And this time, our king is doing yoga."	"他们在电视上看到了新闻，就跑来做瑜伽，"他说。"总理就像国王。如果国王在做什么事情，就会产生非常好的带动效果。目前，我们的国王正在做瑜伽。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20150616/c16yoga	https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20150616/c16yoga
Nepal Is Said to Detain 41 Tibetans Traveling to India	尼泊尔拘留 41 名越境前往印度的藏人
The Nepali police have detained 41 Tibetans who were trying to cross the border into India, according to a police officer who spoke to the Thomson Reuters Foundation.	据一名警官向汤姆森路透基金会透露的消息，尼泊尔警方拘留了 41 名试图越境进入印度的藏民。
The police officer, Rajendra Bista, works in Dhangadi, an area 270 miles	这名警官叫拉真德拉·比斯塔(Rajendra Bista)，在加德满都西南方向约 430

<p>southwest of Kathmandu where the detentions took place. The Tibetans had been on a bus to India, the officer told a journalist for the foundation.</p>	<p>公里的丹加地工作，拘留就发生在那里。该警官告诉一名为基金会工作的记者，这些藏民曾在前往印度的长途公共汽车上。</p>
<p>The Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetans, lives in northern India, and many Tibetans who live under Chinese rule try to make pilgrimages to see him. The Tibetans then decide whether to try to stay in India, sometimes for many years, or return home. Although the Dalai Lama advocates greater autonomy for Tibetan regions within the framework of Chinese governance, the ruling Chinese Communist Party accuses him of being pro-independence and labels him a "splittist."</p>	<p>西藏精神领袖达赖喇嘛居住在印度北部，许多生活在中国政府统治下的藏民试图前往印度去朝见达赖喇嘛。朝圣之后，藏人决定是留在印度、还是回中国，他们有时会多年待在印度。虽然达赖喇嘛提倡在中国统治的框架内，赋予西藏地区更大的自主权，但执政的中国共产党指责他支持独立，并称他为“分裂分子”。</p>
<p>To get to India, Tibetans cross into Nepal at the rugged Tibet-Nepal border along the Himalayas, often without passports, and then travel onward to India.</p>	<p>为了到达印度，藏民越过喜马拉雅山脉崎岖的西藏和尼泊尔边境进入尼泊尔，然后前往印度，他们通常没有护照。</p>
<p>In recent years, Nepali security agencies have been detaining more Tibetans and sending them back to Chinese-ruled Tibet, as well as limiting protests by Tibetans in Nepal. The country is one of the world's poorest nations, and the Chinese government has offered economic incentives to the Nepali government and to specific regions in the country, including Mustang, a Buddhist area that borders central Tibet.</p>	<p>近年来，尼泊尔安全机构已在拘留越来越多的藏民，并将他们送回汉人统治下的西藏，尼泊尔也在限制藏人在该国的抗议活动。尼泊尔是世界上最贫穷的国家之一，中国政府向尼泊尔政府和该国一些特定地区提供经济奖励，包括与西藏中部接壤的佛教地区木斯塘。</p>
<p>Mr. Bista, the police officer, told the Thomson Reuters Foundation on Tuesday that the detainees had no travel documents. An immigration official in Kathmandu, Basudev Ghimire, said his agency would look into whether any of the Tibetans, among them monks and nuns, were refugees or whether they should be sent back to the country from</p>	<p>警官比斯塔周二对汤姆森路透基金会说，被拘留者都没有旅行证件。加德满都的一名移民官员巴苏德夫·吉米雷(Basudev Ghimire)说，他的机构将看看这些包括僧侣和尼姑在内的藏人中是否有难民，以及是否应该把这些人遣送回他们自己的国家。</p>

which they came.	
Refugees would be handed over to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which runs a transit center in Kathmandu, he said.	难民将被移交给联合国难民署，他说，该机构在加德满都有一个中转站。
The foundation's report said that fewer than 200 Tibetans arrived in Nepal in 2013, a sharp drop from earlier numbers.	汤姆森路金会的报道说，2013年，只有不到200名藏民到达了尼泊尔，这与以前的数字相比有大幅下降。
China increased policing of the Tibetan border after a widespread Tibetan uprising in the spring of 2008. Before that, 2,000 to 4,000 Tibetans arrived at the United Nations transit center in Kathmandu each year. In 2008, 500 to 600 went to the center.	2008年春，西藏发生了大范围的藏民抗议活动之后，中国加强了西藏边界的警戒。那之前，每年有2000到4000名藏人抵达加德满都的联合国难民中转站。2008年，只有500到600藏人去了中转站。
About 20,000 Tibetans live in Nepal, many without passports.	有约2万名藏人在尼泊尔生活，其中许多人没有护照。
In 2014, Human Rights Watch published a 100-page report that detailed how Nepal had "imposed increasing restrictions on Tibetans living in the country as a result of strong pressure from China."	人权观察组织曾在2014年发表过一份100页的报告，详细讲述了尼泊尔如何“迫于中国的强大压力，对在该国生活的藏人采取了越来越多的限制措施”。
A summary of the report said: "Tibetan refugee communities in Nepal are now facing a de facto ban on political protests, sharp restrictions on public activities promoting Tibetan culture and religion, and routine abuses by Nepali security forces. These include excessive use of force, arbitrary detention, ill treatment in detention, threats and intimidation, intrusive surveillance and arbitrary application of vaguely formulated and overly broad definitions of security offenses."	报告的摘要写道：“尼泊尔的藏族难民社区，目前实际上面临着政治抗议的禁令，他们促进藏族文化和宗教的公开活动受到严格的限制，他们还经常受到尼泊尔安全部队的虐待，包括过度使用武力、任意拘留、拘留期间的虐待、威胁和恐吓、令人讨厌的监视，以及对他们随意使用模糊且过于宽泛的有碍安全的罪名。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20161118/nepal-detains-tibetans-traveling-to-india	https://cn.nytimes.com/south-asia/20161118/nepal-detains-tibetans-traveling-to-india
Long-Hidden Details Reveal Cruelty of 1972 Munich Attackers	慕尼黑惨案内幕：以色列运动员遭阉割
In September 1992, two Israeli widows went to the home of their	1992年9月，两名以色列寡妇走进她们的律师家里。她们到了之后，律师

<p>lawyer. When the women arrived, the lawyer told them that he had received some photographs during his recent trip to Munich but that he did not think they should view them. When they insisted, he urged them to let him call a doctor who could be present when they did.</p>	<p>表示他最近去慕尼黑期间收到了一些照片，但他觉得她们最好不要看这些东西。但她们坚持要看。律师就力劝她们同意让他叫个医生过来，好在她们看这些照片时有个照应。</p>
<p>Ilana Romano and Ankie Spitzer, whose husbands were among the Israeli athletes held hostage and killed by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Olympics in Munich, rejected that request, too. They looked at the pictures that for decades they had been told did not exist, and then agreed never to discuss them publicly.</p>	<p>伊拉娜·罗马诺(Ilana Romano)和安吉·施皮策(Ankie Spitzer)拒绝了 this 提议。她们的丈夫都是在 1972 年慕尼黑奥运会期间，被巴勒斯坦恐怖分子绑架为人质然后杀害的以色列运动员。她们看到了多年来一直被否认其存在的这些照片，然后决定以后再也不公开谈论它们。</p>
<p>The attack at the Olympic Village stands as one of sports' most horrifying episodes. The eight terrorists, representing a branch of the Palestine Liberation Organization, breached the apartments where the Israeli athletes were staying before dawn on Sept. 5, 1972. That began an international nightmare that lasted more than 20 hours and ended with a disastrous failed rescue attempt.</p>	<p>那场对奥运村实施的袭击，依然是体育界最为惊悚的事件之一。1972 年 9 月 5 日天亮之前，代表巴勒斯坦解放组织(Palestine Liberation Organization)旗下一个分支的八名恐怖分子，冲进了以色列运动员所在的公寓。接下来是国际社会持续 20 多个小时的一场噩梦，最终以一场援救行动的灾难性失败而告终。</p>
<p>The treatment of the hostages has long been a subject of speculation, but a more vivid — and disturbing — account of the attack is emerging. For the first time, Ms. Romano, Ms. Spitzer and other victims' family members are choosing to speak openly about documentation previously unknown to the public in an effort to get their loved ones the recognition they believe is deserved.</p>	<p>长期以来，人们一直在猜测这些人质究竟遭遇了怎样的对待，但有关这场袭击的更多讲述正在显现——细节更清晰，也更让人不安。罗马诺和施皮策及其他受害者家属首次公开谈论了之前不为人知的档案，目的是让她们挚爱的人，获得她们认为应得的承认。</p>
<p>Among the most jarring details are these: The Israeli Olympic team members were beaten and, in at least one case, castrated.</p>	<p>其中最让人触目惊心的细节是：这些以色列奥运代表队成员遭到殴打，而且至少有一人被阉割。</p>
<p>"What they did is that they cut off his genitals through his underwear and abused him," Ms. Romano said of her husband, Yossef. Her voice</p>	<p>罗马诺讲述她的丈夫优素福(Yossef)的遭遇说，“他们所做的是，隔着内裤割掉他的生殖器，虐待他。”她的嗓音不自觉大了起来。</p>

rose.	
"Can you imagine the nine others sitting around tied up?" she continued, speaking in Hebrew through a translator. "They watched this."	"你能想象其他九个人被绑着坐在旁边的场景吗?"她通过一名翻译用希伯来语继续说道。"他们眼睁睁地看着。"
Ms. Romano and Ms. Spitzer, whose husband, Andre, was a fencing coach at the Munich Games and died in the attack, first described the extent of the cruelty during an interview for the coming film "Munich 1972 & Beyond," a documentary that chronicles the long fight by families of the victims to gain public and official acknowledgment for their loved ones. The film is expected to be released early next year.	施皮策的丈夫安德烈(Andre)是一名击剑教练,也在慕尼黑奥运会那场袭击中遇害。罗马诺和施皮策第一次描述这些暴行的残忍程度,是在为即将公映的纪录片《慕尼黑 1972 及后续》(Munich 1972 & Beyond)接受采访时说起的。这部纪录片预计将在明年初上映,它记录了受害者的家人为其挚爱亲人谋求公众和官方的认可,而开展的漫长斗争。
In subsequent interviews with The New York Times, Ms. Spitzer explained that she and the family members of the other victims learned the details of how the victims were treated only 20 years after the tragedy, when German authorities released hundreds of pages of reports they previously denied existed.	在之后接受《纽约时报》采访时,施皮策解释说,她和其他受害者家属是在惨剧发生 20 年后,才得知受害者遭遇暴行的细节,因为德国当局直到那时才公布数百页的报告,在那之前他们一直否认存在这些资料。
Ms. Spitzer said that she and Ms. Romano, as representatives of the group of family members, first saw the documents on that Saturday night in 1992. One of Ms. Romano's daughters was to be married just three days later, but Ms. Romano never considered delaying the viewing; she had been waiting for so long.	施皮策表示,她和罗马诺作为受害者家属的代表,首先在 1992 年那个周六的晚上看到了那些档案。当时罗马诺的一个女儿再有三天就要结婚,但她压根没想过推迟阅读这些档案;她已经等了太久。
The photographs were "as bad I could have imagined," Ms. Romano said. (The New York Times reviewed the photographs but has chosen not to publish them because of their graphic nature.)	照片"像我想象的一样惨不忍睹",罗马诺表示。(时报查看了这些照片,但鉴于画面十分直白,所以决定不刊出。)
Mr. Romano, a champion weight lifter, was shot when he tried to overpower the terrorists early in the attack. He was then left to die in	优素福·罗马诺是一名举重冠军,他在袭击开始时试图制服恐怖分子,但遭到枪击,然后在其他人质面前慢慢死去,并遭到阉割。施皮策表示,其他人质

<p>front of the other hostages and castrated. Other hostages were beaten and sustained serious injuries, including broken bones, Ms. Spitzer said. Mr. Romano and another hostage died in the Olympic Village; the other nine were killed during a failed rescue attempt after they were moved with their captors to a nearby airport.</p>	<p>遭到殴打，身受重伤，比如骨折。优素福·罗马诺及其他人质在奥运村丧生，其他九人被劫持者转移到了附近的机场，但最终因为救援行动失败而遇难。</p>
<p>It was not clear if the mutilation of Mr. Romano occurred before or after he died, Ms. Spitzer said, though Ms. Romano said she believed it happened afterward.</p>	<p>施皮策表示，目前尚不清楚优素福·罗马诺是在生前还是死后遭到残害，但罗马诺表示，她认为是在丈夫死后。</p>
<p>“The terrorists always claimed that they didn’t come to murder anyone — they only wanted to free their friends from prison in Israel,” Ms. Spitzer said. “They said it was only because of the botched-up rescue operation at the airport that they killed the rest of the hostages, but it’s not true. They came to hurt people. They came to kill.”</p>	<p>“恐怖分子一直宣称，他们不想杀害任何人，他们只是想解救那些在以色列遭到监禁的朋友，”施皮策说。“他们说，他们是因为那场失败的机场救援行动才杀害了余下的人质，但这不是真的。他们来这里就是为了伤人、杀人。”</p>
<p>Since much of the attention from Israeli officials after the attacks focused on security breaches and mistakes by German and Olympic officials that had allowed the terrorists to strike, consideration of the plight of the dead victims had been a priority only to their families.</p>	<p>袭击发生后，以色列官员主要关注的是安全漏洞及德国和奥组委官员的失误，这使得恐怖分子有了可乘之机。着重关注遇害者遭遇的，就只有他们的家人。</p>
<p>“We asked for more details, but we were told, over and over, there was nothing,” Ms. Spitzer said.</p>	<p>施皮策表示，“我们要求获得更多细节，但我们被反复告知，什么也没有。”</p>
<p>In 1992, however, after doing an interview with a German television station regarding the 20th anniversary of the attack in which she expressed her frustration about still not knowing exactly what happened to her husband and his teammates, Ms. Spitzer was contacted by a man who said he worked for a German government agency with access to reams of records about the attack.</p>	<p>但在 1992 年，施皮策就袭击事件 20 周年的主题接受德国电视台采访时表示，仍旧不了解丈夫及其队友的遭遇，这让她十分失望。之后，一名男子联系到施皮策，称自己为德国政府机构工作，可以获得大量有关此次袭击事件的记录。</p>

<p>Initially, Ms. Spitzer said, the man, who remained anonymous, sent her about 80 pages of police reports and other documents. With those documents, Mr. Zeltzer, the lawyer, and Ms. Spitzer pressured the German government into releasing the rest of the file, which included the photographs.</p>	<p>施皮策表示，这名不愿透露姓名的男子起初发给了她 80 页警方报告及其他档案。获得这些档案后，律师泽尔策(Zeltzer)和施皮策要求德国政府公布包括照片在内的其余档案。</p>
<p>After receiving the file, the victims' families sued the German government, the Bavarian regional government and the city of Munich for a "deficient security concept" and the "serious mistakes" that doomed the rescue mission, according to the complaint. The suit was ultimately dismissed because of statute-of-limitations regulations.</p>	<p>起诉书显示，收到档案后，受害者家属控告德国政府、巴伐利亚州政府及慕尼黑市“缺乏安全观念”，存在“严重失误”，导致救援任务失败。但由于追诉时效方面的法律规定，法院最终未予立案。</p>
<p>"The moment I saw the photos, it was very painful," Ms. Romano said. "I remembered until that day Yossef as a young man with a big smile. I remembered his dimples until that moment."</p>	<p>"我看到照片的那一刻感到十分痛心，"罗马诺说。"我记得在那天之前，优素福一直都是一个笑容满面的青年。我记得他的酒窝，直到那一刻。"</p>
<p>She hesitated. "At that moment, it erased the entire Yossi that I knew," she said.</p>	<p>她迟疑了一下，说道，“那一刻抹去了我所认识的优素福。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/sports/20151202/c02munich</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/sports/20151202/c02munich</p>
<p>In the Brazilian Soccer Market, the Buyers Are Now Chinese</p>	<p>中国球队在巴西足球“超市”买买买</p>
<p>SÃO PAULO, Brazil — In this country's top soccer league, the Brasileirão, team officials are used to the phone calls. They expect them. Agents and executives, middlemen and managers, all of them looking to make a deal in the game's greatest shopping mall.</p>	<p>巴西圣保罗——在该国顶级的足球联赛巴西甲级联赛(Brasileirão)中，球队官员们已经习惯了接电话，也在期待电话铃响起。经纪人和高管、中间人和主帅，所有人都想在这项运动最大的购物商场中做上一笔交易。</p>
<p>But where once the interest regularly came from Madrid or Milan, these days the voice on the other end of the line, teams say, is more likely to be calling from Beijing or Shanghai. And increasingly, the Chinese suitors are looking to buy only the best.</p>	<p>过去挖角的兴趣通常来自马德里或米兰，然而这里的各家球队表示，近些日子里，电话另一边的声音更有可能来自北京或上海。而且越来越多地，中国的买家们只想买最好的球员。</p>

<p>Last year, teams from China's Super League bought perhaps the Brasileirão's two best players. Last month, Chinese clubs plucked four key players from the reigning champion, Corinthians, and a top striker from São Paulo.</p>	<p>去年，中国超级联赛的球队购买了巴西甲级联赛两名堪称最出色的球员。上个月，中国的俱乐部从联赛卫冕冠军科林蒂安足球俱乐部(Corinthians)挖走了四名关键球员，还从圣保罗足球俱乐部(São Paulo)挖走了一名顶级前锋。</p>
<p>"Brazil needs to learn to live with this," said Thiago Scuro, the sporting director of Cruzeiro, which won the Brazilian championship in 2013 and 2014. "We were always a target, but what's changed is the big clubs in Europe are taking very young players, to have time to develop them there. But China is signing the star players in their 20s.</p>	<p>"巴西需要学着适应这种情况,"克鲁塞罗足球俱乐部(Cruzeiro)的竞技主管蒂亚戈·斯库洛(Thiago Scuro)说。该队在2013年和2014年连续赢得巴西联赛冠军。"我们过去一直是挖角的目标,但是现在有一点改变了,那就是欧洲的大俱乐部在招收很年轻的球员,为的是花时间自己栽培,而中国则是在签下二十几岁的明星球员。"</p>
<p>"We cannot fight this, as it's economics, not football."</p>	<p>"我们没法对抗这种情况,因为这事关经济,和足球无关。"</p>
<p>Brazil has always been a net exporter of soccer talent; no country sends more professional players abroad. But Brazil's slumping economy and the chronic financial issues plaguing domestic clubs, where it is not uncommon for players to go unpaid for months, have some regarding China's current shopping spree as a worrisome asset-stripping of the Brazilian game.</p>	<p>巴西一直是足球人才的净出口国,没有任何其他国家将这么多的职业球员送出国。然而,本国俱乐部长期待受财政问题困扰,球员数月拿不到薪水的情况并不罕见,再加上巴西经济在下滑,一些人将当前中国的球员大采购看作对巴西足球令人担忧的资产掠夺。</p>
<p>The tale of Corinthians is the latest example. Such was the team's dominance last season — Corinthians won the league by 12 points — that the feeling was a South American title and a return to a World Club Cup was a possibility this year. But that was before the team lost eight players.</p>	<p>科林蒂安俱乐部的遭遇就是最近的一个例子。这支球队上个赛季一枝独秀——以高出第二名12个积分的成绩赢得联赛冠军——让人感觉今年有望在南美折桂并重返世界俱乐部杯(World Club Cup)赛事,但这是在球队失去八名球员之前。</p>
<p>The four highest transfer fees came from China, for a combined \$24.5 million. Renato Augusto and Ralf moved to Beijing Guoan; center back Gil (who is making inroads into the national team) joined Shandong Luneng Taishan; and the experienced midfielder Jádson headed to</p>	<p>四笔最高的转会费来自中国,合计2450万美元。雷纳托·奥古斯托(Renato Augusto)和拉尔夫(Ralf)转到了北京国安队;中后卫吉尔(Gil)(他正在进军国家队)加入了山东鲁能泰山队;而经验丰富的中场球员贾德森(Jádson)去了甲级球队天津权健。(为了升到中超,天津权健还以1200万美元抢走</p>

<p>second-division side Tianjin Quanjian. (Chasing promotion to the top flight, Tianjin also snapped up 23-year-old Santos star Geuvânio for \$12 million.)</p>	<p>了 23 岁的桑托斯队(Santos)球星格乌瓦尼奥[Geuvânio])。</p>
<p>"It's not a surprise to lose players when you are champions, but the big surprise was they went to China," said Edu, who starred in Europe with Arsenal and Valencia during his playing days and is now Corinthians' sporting director. "It's not so frustrating. It's the market. You just have to replace them."</p>	<p>"当你是冠军球队时，失去球员并不奇怪，但他们都去了中国，这就很奇怪了，"埃杜(Edu)说。他踢球的时候曾在欧洲的阿森纳队(Arsenal)和瓦伦西亚队(Valencia)效力，现在是科林蒂安的竞技主管。"也不是说多么让人沮丧，市场便是这样。就是得替换这些球员。"</p>
<p>Yet Chinese soccer's taste for Brazilians shows no sign of slowing. Last week, Chelsea accepted a \$35 million offer for the Brazilian midfielder Ramires from Jiangsu Suning, which had earlier made a failed bid for the Milan striker Luiz Adriano. Moves like those, and the bulk acquisitions of younger players from Brazilian clubs, have soccer officials here concerned about what the money-driven deals could one day mean for the future of Brazil's national team. Ramires, 28, was a starter at the last World Cup, and while he had fallen out of favor recently, exports like Gil, 28, and Renato Augusto, 27, were thought by some to be part of the Seleção's future after their recent resurgence at Corinthians.</p>	<p>然而中国人对巴西球员的胃口并没有放缓的迹象。上周，切尔西俱乐部(Chelsea)接受了江苏苏宁队提出的以 3500 万美元购买巴西中场球员拉米雷斯(Ramires)的报价。江苏苏宁之前有意购买 AC 米兰队的射手路易斯·阿德里亚诺(Luiz Adriano)，但以失败告终。这样的举动，加上巴西球会大批年轻球员遭到收购，让巴西的足球官员担忧，金钱驱动的交易终有一天会对巴西国家队意味着什么。28 岁的拉米雷斯是上一届世界杯的首发球员。虽然他最近已不再受到国家队垂青，但一些人认为，像 28 岁的吉尔、27 岁的雷纳托·奥古斯托这样的出口球员，近期在科林蒂安东山再起后，原本会是国家队未来的组成部分。</p>
<p>"With the crisis here, the prices they are offering, we can't compete with that," Edu said of the recent sales. "But in terms of a player's career, they are going for money, not the status, and for me, that would have made me think twice as it could get in the way of playing for Brazil."</p>	<p>"巴西出现危机，对方又出这样的价钱，我们无法与之竞争，"埃杜这样评价最近的几笔转会交易。"但就选手个人的职业发展来说，他们是在追逐金钱，而不是地位，对这种事，我是会三思而行的，因为有可能会妨碍球员为巴西踢球。"</p>
<p>Chinese clubs might not release players for national team play except in the mandatory official windows, Edu said, before adding: "It's a personal</p>	<p>埃杜表示，除了强制性的官方赛期，中国俱乐部可能不会放这些球员回去参加巴西国家队的比赛。他还说："这是个人决策，但你需要权衡。如果你技</p>

<p>decision, but you need to balance it. And if you're good enough and have the chance to play for Brazil, nothing should get in the way."</p>	<p>术够好，又有机会为巴西踢球，就不该有什么拦着你。"</p>
<p>In one sense, the China conundrum is nothing new. But the earlier Brazilian star Júnior Baiano was already 31 when he went to Shanghai in 2001, and of the 134 reported moves of Brazilians to China from 2003 to 2010, almost all were players from minor clubs.</p>	<p>从某种意义上讲，中国这个难题并不是什么新鲜事。但更早一些的巴西球星小巴亚诺(Júnior Baiano)在 2001 年去上海踢球时已经 31 岁了，而且 2003 年至 2010 年间转会到中国俱乐部的 134 名巴西球员，几乎都出自比较小的球队。</p>
<p>But last year the Brasileirão's two best players — both of them having broken into the national team — made the switch. One, Diego Tardelli, had just won the Brazilian Cup with Atlético Mineiro. The other, Ricardo Goulart, had just won back-to-back league championships with Cruzeiro. And the money is only getting better: The onetime Sevilla striker Luís Fabiano left São Paulo for China last month for a salary reported at \$7 million a year.</p>	<p>不过去年，巴西甲级联赛两名最出色的球员——都曾入选国家队——均转会到了中国。迭戈·塔尔德利(Diego Tardelli)刚刚帮助米内罗竞技俱乐部(Atlético Mineiro)赢得了巴西杯。而里卡多·高拉特(Ricardo Goulart)不久前携手克鲁塞罗队蝉联联赛冠军。涉及的金额只会越来越高：曾为塞维利亚队效力的前锋路易斯·法比亚诺(Luís Fabiano)上个月离开圣保罗队前往中国，据称可以获得 700 万美元的年薪。</p>
<p>Guangzhou Evergrande could be described as the team that changed the market in 2011, when it signed the Argentine midfielder Darío Conca from the Rio de Janeiro club Fluminense and made him, at the time, the third-highest-paid player in the world behind Cristiano Ronaldo and Lionel Messi.</p>	<p>广州恒大可以说是在 2011 年改变市场的球队。当时该队签下了里约热内卢富明尼斯队(Fluminense)的阿根廷籍中场球员达里奥·孔卡(Darío Conca)，并使他成为当时世界上收入第三高的球员，仅次于克里斯蒂亚诺·罗纳尔多(Cristiano Ronaldo)和里奥·梅西(Lionel Messi)。</p>
<p>Its investments quickly paid off: Guangzhou has won five straight Chinese Super League titles, and it now averages crowds of nearly 46,000 a game. Last summer, the team hired Brazil's former World Cup manager, Luiz Felipe Scolari; he quickly delivered Guangzhou's second Asian Champions League title in three years.</p>	<p>球队的投资很快就得到了回报：广州恒大连续五次赢得中超联赛冠军，现在平均每场比赛会吸引近 4.6 万名现场观众。去年夏季，该队聘用了曾率巴西队夺得世界杯桂冠的主帅路易斯·菲利普·斯科拉里(Luiz Felipe Scolari)；他很快帮助球队获得三年内的第二个亚冠联赛冠军。</p>
<p>"From originally being a real estate company, their owners saw what football could achieve in terms of strengthening their brand, and</p>	<p>"这家公司是做房地产起家，它的老板发现足球可以强化其品牌形象，他们现在又进入了娱乐、瓶装水、食用油等领域，"在中国做球员经纪人的克里</p>

<p>they've now gone into other areas like entertainment and bottled water and cooking oil," Chris Atkins, a player agent in China, said. "Other clubs have seen, too, the political and marketing gains that can be made by representing a certain city or province with a successful team. People talked about China next up being a steppingstone league, but they've just skipped that phase."</p>	<p>斯·阿特金斯(Chris Atkins)说。“其他俱乐部也看到，通过用一支成功的球队来代表某个城市或省份，是可以有政治和市场上的好处的。有人曾说中国接下来可以成为一个垫脚石联赛，但是他们已经跳过了这个阶段。”</p>
<p>From the Chinese end, the equation is simple. Merely being associated with Brazilian soccer buys a superficial legitimacy as it ponders a potential bid to host the World Cup. For Brazilian pros, it's more complicated. Off the record, some players talked about safety as a push factor in their decision to entertain offers from China; research released last month showed 21 of the world's 50 most dangerous cities were in Brazil. Meanwhile the pull is not simply huge contracts, but clubs that actually honor them.</p>	<p>在中国人看来，这是个很简单的计算。时下他们正在考虑主办世界杯的可能性，仅仅是跟巴西足球联系在一起，就已经能买到一种表面的正当性了。对巴西职业球员来说就要复杂很多。一些球员私下里表示，安全因素推动他们开始考虑来自中国的邀约；上月发布的一项研究显示，全球 50 座最危险的城市中，21 座在巴西。与此同时，吸引他们的不只是大额合同，而是真正能履行合同的俱乐部。</p>
<p>"Brazil is struggling as a country," said Ricardo Mello, who works as an intermediary between Brazilian players and Chinese clubs. As the Brazilian real has plummeted in value, he said, the ability to be paid in foreign currency "means a lot to players; it can change lives forever."</p>	<p>“巴西是个处在困境中的国家，”在巴西球员和中国俱乐部之间担任中间人的里卡多·梅洛(Ricardo Mello)说。随着巴西里亚尔的大幅贬值，用外币支付的能力“对球员十分重要；是可以从此改变人生的。”</p>
<p>And for Brazilian teams, transfer fees remain a vital source of revenue. A list of the most indebted clubs in the country has 10 owing at least \$63 million, with Flamengo topping the list at more than \$150 million. Despite its size and recent successes, Corinthians sits uncomfortably on that list, with debts of around \$70 million.</p>	<p>而对巴西的球队来说，转会费是一个关乎生死的收入来源。一份全国负债最多俱乐部名单显示，10 家俱乐部负债在 6300 万美元以上，其中弗拉门戈(Flamengo)最高，已经超过了 1.5 亿美元。而科林蒂安尽管规模很大，近年来也很成功，却也尴尬地位列其中，负债在 7000 万美元左右。</p>
<p>While some wonder why European teams are not racing to match China's spending in the market, the simple answer seems to be that</p>	<p>可能有人在想，为什么欧洲球队没有急切地在市场上跟中国人竞争，简单说就是他们似乎不认为这些球员值那么多钱。因此，曾经因为把才华横溢的艺</p>

they do not value the players as highly. Thus, in Brazil, where once there was pride in selling brilliant artists to those who appreciated them, now there is little joy in selling off lesser players at inflated prices.	术家卖给懂得欣赏的人为傲的巴西,如今看到一些才能没那么高的人卖出虚高的价格,也就没那么兴奋了。
"The model here is long broken," said Amir Somoggi, a sports marketing consultant based here. "We work on popular governance of teams, not investing into them as companies. And our philosophy is sell, sell, sell."	"整个模式早就已经毁了,"在巴西作体育市场顾问的阿米尔·索莫吉(Amir Somoggi)说。"我们用老百姓的思维治理球队,不会把它们当作公司来投入。我们的哲学就是——卖卖卖。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/sports/20160202/c02brazilsoccer	https://cn.nytimes.com/sports/20160202/c02brazilsoccer
Keep Your Mouth Closed: Aquatic Olympians Face a Toxic Stew in Rio	里约水污染惊人,参加水上运动切勿张嘴!
RIO DE JANEIRO — Health experts in Brazil have a word of advice for the Olympic marathon swimmers, sailors and windsurfers competing in Rio de Janeiro's picture-postcard waters next month: Keep your mouth closed.	里约热内卢——巴西的健康专家向那些将于下月在里约风景如画的水域比赛的超长距离游泳运动员、帆船运动员和帆板运动员发出警告:闭紧你的嘴巴。
Despite the government's promises seven years ago to stem the waste that fouls Rio's expansive Guanabara Bay and the city's fabled ocean beaches, officials acknowledge that their efforts to treat raw sewage and scoop up household garbage have fallen far short.	里约广阔的瓜纳巴拉湾及其久负盛名的海滩深受污染之害。尽管政府7年前就承诺要杜绝污染物的排放,但官员们承认,他们在处理未经净化的污水、清理生活垃圾方面做得远远不够。
In fact, environmentalists and scientists say Rio's waters are much more contaminated than previously thought.	环保人士和科学家称,事实上,里约水域受污染的严重程度远超以前的估计。
Recent tests by government and independent scientists revealed a veritable petri dish of pathogens in many of the city's waters, from rotaviruses that can cause diarrhea and vomiting to drug-resistant "super bacteria" that can be fatal to people with weakened immune systems.	政府和独立科学家最近进行的检测表明,该市的许多水域都是名副其实的病原体培养皿,里边既有能够导致腹泻和呕吐的轮状病毒,也有具有抗药性、可能会让免疫系统薄弱者丧命的"超级细菌"。
Researchers at the Federal University of Rio also found serious contamination at the upscale beaches of Ipanema and Leblon, where	里约联邦大学(Federal University of Rio)的研究人员还发现,富裕人群光顾的伊帕内马海滩和莱伯伦海滩也受到了严重污染。据预计,在专程来看奥运

<p>many of the half-million Olympic spectators are expected to frolic between sporting events.</p>	<p>会的 50 万游客当中，很多人都会趁着赛事的间隙在那些海滩上嬉戏。</p>
<p>"Foreign athletes will literally be swimming in human crap, and they risk getting sick from all those microorganisms," said Dr. Daniel Becker, a local pediatrician who works in poor neighborhoods. "It's sad, but also worrisome."</p>	<p>"外国运动员简直是在人类的粪便中游泳，所有这些微生物让他们面临着患病的风险，"在当地较为贫穷的社区工作的儿科医生丹尼尔·贝克尔(Daniel Becker)说。"这相当可悲，也令人担忧。"</p>
<p>Government officials and the International Olympic Committee acknowledge that, in many places, the city's waters are filthy. But they say the areas where athletes will compete — like the waters off Copacabana Beach, where swimmers will race — meet World Health Organization safety standards.</p>	<p>政府官员和国际奥委会(International Olympic Committee)承认，该市的许多水体都很脏。但他们说，运动员比赛的地方——比如将举办游泳赛事的科帕卡巴纳海滩周边水域——达到了世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)的安全标准。</p>
<p>Even some venues with higher levels of human waste, like Guanabara Bay, present only minimal risk because athletes sailing or windsurfing in them will have limited contact with potential contamination, they add.</p>	<p>他们还说，即便是人体排泄物含量较高的场地，比如瓜纳巴拉湾，对在那里参加帆船和帆板赛事的运动员构成的威胁也微乎其微，因为他们和潜在污染物的接触十分有限。</p>
<p>Still, Olympic officials concede that their efforts have not addressed a fundamental problem: Much of the sewage and trash produced by the region's 12 million inhabitants continues to flow untreated into Rio's waters.</p>	<p>不过，奥林匹克官员们承认，他们的努力并未让一个根本的问题得到解决：该地区 1200 万居民制造的污水和垃圾，有很大一部分继续在未经处理的情况下被排入里约的水域。</p>
<p>"Our biggest plague, our biggest environmental problem, is basic sanitation," said Andrea Correa, the top environmental official in the state of Rio de Janeiro. "The Olympics has woken people up to the problem."</p>	<p>"我们最大的祸端，我们最大的环境问题，在于基本的环境卫生，"里约州最高级别的环境官员安德烈·科雷亚(Andrea Correa)说。"奥运会让人们意识到了这个问题。"</p>
<p>Foreign athletes preparing for the games have long expressed concern that waterborne illnesses could thwart their Olympic dreams. An investigation by The Associated Press last year recorded</p>	<p>正为赛事做准备的外国运动员一直担心，介水性传染病会让他们的奥运梦化为泡影。美联社(The Associated Press)去年公布的一份调查报告称，经检测，某些水体中的致病细菌含量严重超标，是美国南加州海岸警戒标准的</p>

<p>disease-causing viruses in some tests that were 1.7 million times the level of what would be considered hazardous on a Southern California beach.</p>	<p>170 万倍。</p>
<p>"We just have to keep our mouths closed when the water sprays up," said Afrodite Zegers, 24, a member of the Dutch sailing team, which has been practicing in Guanabara Bay.</p>	<p>"水涌过来的时候，我们必须闭上嘴，"现年 24 岁的荷兰帆船队队员阿弗罗迪特·席格斯(Afrodite Zegers)说。该帆船队目前正在瓜纳巴拉湾训练。</p>
<p>Some athletes here for the games and other competitions have been felled by gastrointestinal illness, including members of the Spanish and Austrian sailing teams. During a surfing competition here last year, about a quarter of the participants were sidelined by nausea and diarrhea, organizers said.</p>	<p>来这里参加奥运会和其他赛事的一些运动员，已经患上了胃肠道疾病，其中包括西班牙帆船队和奥地利帆船队的成员。去年在这里举办的一场冲浪比赛的组织者说，比赛期间，约有四分之一的参赛者因腹泻和呕吐而退赛。</p>
<p>Officials have been grappling with a welter of challenges as they scramble for the opening ceremony on Aug. 5. The Zika virus epidemic has dampened foreign ticket sales, crime is soaring, and the federal government has been paralyzed by the impeachment proceedings against Brazil's president, Dilma Rousseff.</p>	<p>在争分夺秒地为 8 月 5 日的开幕式做准备的过程中，官员们奋力应对着各种挑战。兹卡病毒疫情拖累了门票在国外的销售；犯罪率急剧上升；另外，联邦政府在弹劾巴西总统迪尔玛·罗塞夫(Dilma Rousseff)的程序启动后已经处于瘫痪状态。</p>
<p>Last month, the acting governor of Rio de Janeiro, Francisco Dornelles, declared a state of emergency, claiming that a lack of money threatened "a total collapse in public security, health, education, transport and environmental management."</p>	<p>上个月，里约州代理州长弗朗西斯科·多内列斯(Francisco Dornelles)宣布该州进入紧急状态。他说资金不足有可能让"公共安全、医疗、教育、交通和环境管理全面崩溃"。</p>
<p>Still, Olympic organizers say the sports venues are nearly complete, and the federal government has provided emergency funds to the state. Many athletes expect the games will proceed without serious complications.</p>	<p>不过，奥运组织者称，体育场馆几近完工，而且联邦政府已经为该州提供了应急基金。很多运动员都预计，奥运会的举办不会受到太大影响。</p>
<p>The city's contaminated waterways, however, are another matter.</p>	<p>但该市受到污染的水域是另一回事。</p>

<p>"It's disgusting," said Nigel Cochrane, a coach for the Spanish women's sailing team. "We're very concerned."</p>	<p>"让人直犯恶心，"西班牙女子帆船队的教练奈杰尔·科克伦(Nigel Cochrane)说。"我们非常担心。"</p>
<p>For many, the sewage crisis is emblematic of the corruption and mismanagement that have long hobbled Latin America's largest country.</p>	<p>在一些人看来，污水危机折射出了多年来一直深深困扰着巴西这个拉丁美洲第一大国的腐败和管理不善。</p>
<p>Since the 1990s, Rio officials claim to have spent billions of dollars on sewage treatment systems, but few are functioning.</p>	<p>里约的官员宣称，自从上世纪90年代以来，已经把数十亿美元资金投向了污水处理系统。但那些系统基本没在发挥作用。</p>
<p>In its 2009 bid for the games, Brazil pledged to spend \$4 billion to clean up 80 percent of the sewage that flows untreated into the bay. In the end, the state government spent just \$170 million, citing a budget crisis, officials said.</p>	<p>在2009年申办奥运会期间，巴西承诺投入40亿美元资金，对80%的未经处理便被排入瓜纳巴拉湾的污水进行净化。但官员称，里约州政府以预算危机为由，最终只投入了1.7亿美元。</p>
<p>Most of the money in the state's sanitation budget has been spent on trash-collecting boats and portable berms to stop the sludge and debris that flow into the bay.</p>	<p>该州的环卫预算大多被花在了垃圾收集船和可移动式护堤上，为的是防止污泥和垃圾进入瓜纳巴拉湾。</p>
<p>Critics say they are cosmetic measures.</p>	<p>批评人士说，这些措施治标不治本。</p>
<p>"They can try to block big items like sofas and dead bodies, but these rivers are pure sludge, so the bacteria and viruses are going to just pass through," said Stelberto Soares, a municipal engineer who has spent three decades addressing the city's sanitation crisis.</p>	<p>"它们可以拦住比较大的东西，比如沙发和死尸，但河水本身含有大量污泥，因此细菌和病毒畅行无阻，"花了30年时间来处理该市环卫危机的市政工程师斯泰尔伯托·苏亚雷斯(Stelberto Soares)说。</p>
<p>Soares said he laughed when he heard officials promise to tackle the sewage problem before the games.</p>	<p>苏亚雷斯说，听到官员们承诺要在奥运会开幕前解决污水问题时，他不禁笑了起来。</p>
<p>An earlier, multibillion-dollar effort financed by international donors yielded a network of 35 sewage treatment facilities, 500 miles of conduits and 85 pumps, he said. When he last checked, only three of the pumps and two of those treatment plants were still working; the</p>	<p>他说，早前，在国际捐助者的资助下，一个耗资数十亿美元，由35处污水处理设施、500英里长的管道和85台水泵构成的网络被建了起来。但他在最近一次了解情况时发现，只有三台水泵和两座污水处理厂还在运转，其余的都被废弃了，而且大多遭到了破坏，他说。</p>

rest had been abandoned and mostly vandalized, he said.	
Asked what had happened, he threw up his hands. "In Brazil, they say sanitation doesn't get votes."	我问发生了什么事，他举起双手：“在巴西，他们说卫生不能带来选票。”
Romario Monteiro, 45, a second-generation fisherman who has spent a lifetime plying Guanabara Bay, recalls when the waters were crystalline and the fish were plentiful.	现年 45 岁的第二代渔民罗马里奥·蒙泰罗(Romario Monteiro)在瓜纳巴拉湾打了一辈子的鱼。他很怀念那个水质清澈、鱼也很多的年代。
Now his net often yields more trash than fish, including television sets, dead dogs and the occasional dolphin killed by ingesting plastic bags.	如今，他一网下去，打上来的垃圾常常比鱼还多，包括电视机、死狗，偶尔还有因为吃下塑料袋而死掉的海豚。
"It's disgusting," Monteiro said.	"很恶心，"蒙泰罗说。
As he pulled out from the harbor near his home on Governador Island, he pointed to a half-dozen pipes, exposed at low tide, belching out human waste from the island's 300,000 residents.	蒙泰罗住在戈韦纳多岛(Governador Island)，驾船离家附近的港口时，他指给我看把岛上 30 万名居民的排泄物送进水中的那些管子，它们在退潮之际现出了真身。
"When you open up the fish, their innards are black with oil and muck," he said. "But we clean them with soap and eat them anyway."	"把鱼剖开后，会看到被油和污物弄得黑黢黢的内脏，"他说。"但我们会用肥皂把鱼洗一下，照吃不误。"
/sports/20160727/brazil-rio-water-olympics	/sports/20160727/brazil-rio-water-olympics
Barred From Baseball (in Taiwan)	假球丑闻之后：台湾明星棒球手的自我救赎
The former first baseman for the Brother Elephants, Taiwan's equivalent of the Yankees, now spends most of his days and nights deep in a local stadium, in a spartan room with all the charm of an old warship.	台湾的兄弟象棒球队相当于纽约的洋基队(Yankees)，它的前任一垒手现在不分昼夜，绝大部分时间都是在当地一个球场内一间充满老军舰魅力的简朴房间里度过。
He sleeps on a thin bed. Sports gear towers above him on metal cabinets. A coffee table overflows with snacks, ashtrays and teacups.	他睡在一张铺着薄垫的床上。头顶的金属柜子上，各种体育用品堆积如山。咖啡桌上快餐、烟灰缸和茶杯快堆不下了。
It is the coach's quarters, where the former player, Tsai Feng-an, directs a high school baseball program, a shoestring operation that demands long hours and pays him a fraction of his old big-league salary. It is also where Tsai, whose name was once as famous as Don Mattingly's,	这里是教练区，前棒球选手蔡丰安在这里指导一个高中棒球项目，这是一个小成本项目，工作时间长，酬劳也只相当于他以前在大联盟打球时薪水的一小部分。蔡本来不應該在这里，要知道他的名气曾经堪比洋基队的球星马丁利(Don Mattingly)。

would rather not be.	
"The local people are surprised I put up with these conditions, which is why they support me," Tsai said. "But I still look at my baseball career fondly, even though there were bad things."	"我竟然能忍受这样的条件，当地人都很惊讶，所以他们支持我，"蔡说。"但是，尽管有不好的事情，我仍然满怀深情地回忆我的棒球生涯。"
The bad things derive from his role in one of the biggest gambling scandals in international baseball, a scheme in which Tsai and several dozen other players in the Chinese Professional Baseball League, which is the top-tier league in Taiwan, were accused of throwing games from 2006 to 2009 in exchange for thousands of dollars from gamblers.	那些不好的事情是指他在国际棒球史上最大的一起赌博丑闻中所扮演的角色，蔡和其他几个中华职业棒球联盟(台湾顶级棒球联赛)球手被控于2006年到2009年期间，收取赌博组织者数万美元，在比赛时打假球。
Orchestrating the fraud was a gangster who went by the nickname Windshield Wiper, an inside joke among his associates that referred to his quick temper. It was a colorful detail in a case that was as riveting for fans and commentators as a playoff series.	操纵这一造假事件的是一个绰号"雨刷"的黑帮成员，这个外号来自他和同伙之间的玩笑，指的是他的火爆脾气。案件细节非常丰富，对于球迷和评论员来说，如同季后赛系列赛一样精彩。
Gambling in baseball is almost as old as the game itself. In America, every fan knows about the Black Sox scandal, in which eight players threw the 1919 World Series, leading to lifetime bans. Pete Rose is still barred by Major League Baseball because he bet on games.	赌球从一开始就伴随着棒球这项运动。在美国，所有球迷都知道黑袜丑闻(Black Sox)，当时有八名球员在1919年世界大赛(World Series)中打假球，最后被判终生禁赛。皮特·罗斯(Pete Rose)因为下注赌球，至今被美国职业棒球大联盟(Major League Baseball)禁赛。
Gambling scandals have swept through the Asian leagues with alarming regularity, exposing deep ties between crime rings and the sport even as they strive to make an international mark.	尽管亚洲棒球界一直致力于谋求国际影响力，但赌博丑闻在亚洲棒球联盟中的泛滥令人担忧，暴露出犯罪团伙与这项运动之间的深厚联系。
This year, several players for the Tokyo Giants, Japan's best-known team, were accused of consorting with gamblers. The troubles in Taiwan, however, were far larger. They almost sank the league.	今年，日本最著名的棒球队东京巨人队(Tokyo Giants)的几名球员被指控与赌球者勾结。然而台湾的问题要大得多，几乎令整个联盟覆灭。
Foreign players have thought twice before agreeing to play in Taiwan (at least one foreigner, a manager, was named in the scandal), and an	外国球手在同意到台湾打球之前(这项丑闻至少涉及一名总教练，他是一个外国人)会三思而行，一个澳大利亚队拒绝签下一个与这次丑闻有关但未被

<p>Australian team declined to sign a Taiwanese pitcher who was linked to the scheme but not charged. (He played in the Dodgers farm system this year.) The country's push to play host to a part of the World Baseball Classic, which is run by Major League Baseball, has slowed as well.</p>	<p>起诉的台湾投手（今年他在道奇队[Dodgers]的农场系统打球）。台湾一直希望承办由美国职业棒球大联盟(Major League Baseball)主办的世界棒球经典赛(World Baseball Classic)的部分赛事，这一努力如今也因之放缓。</p>
<p>Before the arrest in 2009 of the Windshield Wiper, whose real name is Tsai Cheng-yi, the Taiwanese league endured several other game-fixing scandals, remarkable in a league that was founded only in 1989 and has had as few as four teams. Players were kidnapped and pistol-whipped, and their families were threatened. One coach was stabbed. Gangsters were arrested and players banished. Attendance dipped, too, but within a year or two, many fans returned.</p>	<p>“兩刷”真名蔡政宜，在他于2009年被捕之前，台湾棒球联盟便已经发生过若干操纵比赛的丑闻。该联盟于1989年创立，最初只有四支球队，因此丑闻显得格外引人瞩目。当时曾有球员遭到绑架，被枪支抽打，家人受到威胁。甚至有一名教练被刀捅。后来黑帮成员遭到逮捕，参与的球员被除名。赛事上座率出现下降，但是一两年过后，很多球迷又回来了。</p>
<p>The Windshield Wiper case, however, was much bigger.</p>	<p>然而“兩刷”一案要大得多。</p>
<p>From 2006 to 2009, the Windshield Wiper and his intermediaries paid dozens of players as much as \$30,000 for each game they agreed to throw. In all, more than 40 players, coaches, retired players, gangsters and politicians were implicated, including Tsai, Chen Chih-yuan and other stars.</p>	<p>从2006年至2009年，“兩刷”和他的中间人向数十名球员行贿，以每场3万美元的价格换取他们打假球。共有40多名球员、教练、退役球员、黑帮成员和政客涉案，其中包括蔡丰安和陈致远等球星。</p>
<p>One manager was charged and left the country. An elected political leader in southern Taiwan, Wu Chien-pao, who ran his own gambling ring and had players beaten if they did not cooperate, was jailed. The Windshield Wiper is serving a four-year sentence.</p>	<p>一名总教练遭到指控，并离开了台湾。台南民选政治领袖吴建保经营自己的赌博链条，殴打不合作的球员，因此入狱。“兩刷”被判四年徒刑。</p>
<p>The Elephants, Tsai Feng-an's old team, were so badly damaged, they were sold.</p>	<p>蔡丰安过去的球队——兄弟象棒球队遭受重创，被卖掉了。</p>
<p>Attendance leaguewide fell, but it perked up in 2013, when Manny</p>	<p>整个联赛的上座率都出现下滑，但在2013年，因为21世纪初期曾随波士顿</p>

Ramirez, the outfielder who had his best years with the Boston Red Sox in the early 2000s, played in Taiwan.	红袜队(Boston Red Sox)打出职业生涯最好成绩的外野手曼尼·拉米雷斯(Manny Ramirez)来台湾打球, 上座率又出现回升。
The league has tried to head off future scandals by allowing law enforcement officials to attend every game. Players are lectured on the evils of gambling and subject to random investigations. The criminal penalties for gambling and fraud were increased, and a national sports lottery was created to give gamblers a legal avenue to bet on games.	联盟试图通过执法者参与每场赛事来预防赌博。球员会受到关于赌球危害性的教育, 会随机接受调查。赌博和作假所受的刑罚将会增加。此外, 还开放了全国运动彩票, 以便赌博者通过合法渠道赌球。
"We hope the worst has passed," John Chih-yang Wu, the league's commissioner, said. "It's impossible to stop the Taiwanese people from gambling, but we think we have good prevention now and the influence of the mafia has decreased."	"我们希望最坏的都过去了," 联盟会长吴志扬说。"要防止台湾人赌球是不可能的, 但我们认为现在已经有很好的预防机制, 黑帮的影响已经降低了。"
There have been no reported cases of game-fixing since 2009, he said.	他说, 自从2009年以来, 已经没有假球案件的报告。
Most players involved confessed to taking part in the scheme and avoided jail by paying fines equal to the bribes they took.	很多涉案球员对参与赌球供认不讳, 通过缴纳与所收贿赂同等的罚金来避免入狱。
They were banished from professional baseball and, having trained most of their lives to become ballplayers, they have had trouble finding work, the shame of being implicated sending them into hiding.	他们被禁止参加职业棒球赛, 而且, 接受了多年棒球训练的他们很难找到其他工作, 卷入罪案的耻辱亦令他们隐姓埋名。
But two players, Tsai and Chen, agreed to speak to The New York Times about how they have sought to redeem themselves.	但是蔡丰安和陈致远这两名球员同意接受《纽约时报》采访, 谈一谈他们又是如何自我救赎的。
They have taken different paths.	他们选择了不同的方式。
Tsai returned to rural Nantou County. Because of his banishment, he cannot wear a baseball uniform or coach a team, so he instead looks for money to keep his program afloat and to build a new stadium. He bunks with his coaches and players in a dingy dormitory where the communal dining area is next to a homemade indoor batting cage.	蔡丰安回到南投乡间。因为遭到禁赛, 所以他无法再披上职业选手的球衣或担任球队教练, 于是他四处筹钱维持自己项目的运作, 并在筹备建立一座新球场。他与自己的教练和选手们合住在一个阴暗邈远的宿舍, 公共用餐区旁边是一个自建的室内击球练习场。

<p>Tsai had spent years fighting the charges that he helped throw four games. After his initial two-year jail sentence was reduced to six months, he agreed to pay a fine of about \$100,000 to settle the case. His probation, which ended in August, required that he report daily to a police station, a humiliation he found difficult after such an illustrious career.</p>	<p>对于自己受到的在四场比赛中参与打假球的指控，他曾进行多年的申辩。在最初的两年有期徒刑减为六个月后，他同意支付约为 10 万美元的罚款，了结这桩案件。他的缓刑已于 8 月结束。缓刑期间，他被要求每天都要向一个派出所报到。有过颇为辉煌的职业生涯之后，他觉得这是一种耻辱，难以做到。</p>
<p>Friends offered him jobs at a university and a technology company, where he could have earned two to three times more than the roughly \$1,000 a month he makes now. Instead, he returned to central Taiwan, where he grew up, to work with children and get back to basics.</p>	<p>朋友为他提供了在一所大学和一家科技公司工作的机会。在那些地方，他的收入会是现在的两到三倍。他现在的月薪约为 1000 美元。但他回到了自己长大的台湾中部，和孩子们一起工作，回归本原。</p>
<p>"Most players would not be willing to do what I do now, teaching baseball in a school, because it's a lot of work and not much money," he said. "Even though I got a six-month sentence, I'm still pretty much a free soul."</p>	<p>"大部分球员可能都不愿意做我现在做的事情，在学校里教棒球，因为工作量大，又没多少钱，"他说。"尽管被判了六个月的刑，但我大致上还是一个自由的灵魂。"</p>
<p>Chen lives a flashier life in Taipei. He runs a restaurant that serves aboriginal food like fried crickets, mountain boar and beetle nut flowers. His wife is a minor celebrity.</p>	<p>陈致远在台北的生活要更风光一些。他经营着一家餐厅，售卖炸蟋蟀、山野猪和槟榔花等原住民食物。他的妻子是一位小有名气的歌星。</p>
<p>He also produces a rice snack with a friend and donates the proceeds to baseball programs in regions where poor aboriginal children live. He tutors high school players.</p>	<p>他还和一位朋友制作米花小吃，将收益捐献给贫穷原住民孩子所在地区的棒球项目。他也教高中的学生打棒球。</p>
<p>But in Taiwan, where baseball is almost a national religion, neither man will regain the stature he commanded as a professional ballplayer. Each continues to proclaim his innocence, but the game-fixing scandal has been a hard stain to erase.</p>	<p>然而，在棒球几乎称得上是一种民族宗教的台湾，两人都没能重获他们作为职业棒球手时的声望。二人依然声称自己是清白的，但这场的假球丑闻一直是个难以去除的污点。</p>
<p>"I left baseball because of the scandals, and that's not something that I</p>	<p>"我放弃棒球是因为那场丑闻，那不是我能改变的东西，"陈致远说在他的"乐</p>

can change," Chen said at his restaurant, La Fung, or the Guest. "But I can change myself, set goals for myself. I have a wife and kids to take care of. I need to maintain a positive attitude."	饭"餐厅里说。"但我能改变自己,给自己设定目标。我有妻子和孩子要照顾。需要保持一种积极的态度。"
The Arrests	逮捕
The case that was their undoing was discovered almost by accident.	毁掉他们职业生涯的这个案件可以说是意外被曝光的。
A prosecutor in Taipei, Wang Cheng-hao, received an anonymous tip after the 2008 season that hundreds of thousands of dollars were being wagered on baseball games, and the Windshield Wiper was winning most of the time.	2008 年的赛季结束后,台北检察官王正皓接到匿名提供的秘密消息,称有数十万美元的资金被用来在棒球赛中赌球,而其中大多数被"雨刷"赢走了。
Gambling is not a crime, but fixing games is.	赌球不是违法行为,但假球是。
Wang and investigators looked at the Windshield Wiper's bank and phone records and discovered a network of middlemen that ultimately led them to the players.	王正皓和调查人员查看了"雨刷"的银行和手机记录,发现了一个中间人网络,这最终将他们引至几名球手。
The Windshield Wiper, who was from southern Taiwan and in his late 30s at the time, was one of the biggest gamblers in the country.	来自台南的"雨刷"当时年届 40,是台湾最大的赌球者之一。
He was subtler than most gangsters. Instead of laundering money through businesses that served as fronts, he had dummy accounts set up in his friends' names. He had no gambling convictions.	与大多数黑帮成员相比,他的手法更巧妙,不是通过作为幌子的生意洗钱,而是用朋友们的名字开假账户。他没有赌博的前科。
He was a baseball fan, though, and he liked to hang around ballparks, where he sat near the dugout and chatted up players, some of whom joined him for dinner. He also befriended former players living in southern Taiwan, whom he paid to recruit active players.	不过,他是棒球迷,喜欢在球场出没,坐在球员区附近和球员聊天,有些球员还跟他共进晚餐。他还同一些台湾南部的退役球员交朋友,付钱让他们介绍现役球员打假球。
Wang collected evidence through the 2009 season to determine which players were involved. He made arrests when the season was over.	王正皓在整个 2009 赛季里收集证据,判断哪些球员参与了赌球。赛季结束后,他开始了逮捕行动。
"If we arrested him during the season, it would have affected the	"如果我们在赛季中就逮捕他,会影响比赛,但如果我们赛季后再不阻止他,

games, but if we didn't stop him after the season, it could affect more games," Wang said in his office in suburban Taipei.	就会影响更多比赛，"王正皓在台北市郊的办公室接受采访时说。
According to court documents, one middleman, Chuang Hung-liang, dealt specifically with star players, who at times received money in shoe boxes. Some players were motivated to take bribes because they were upset with their low salaries; others felt threatened.	根据法庭文件显示，中间人庄宏亮专门负责找明星球员，这些球员有时会收到用鞋盒装着的钱。有些球员因为薪水太低才收取贿赂，还有一些人是因为受了威胁。
After his arrest, the Windshield Wiper initially denied everything, but ultimately he named about 40 people. The investigation reached back four seasons, to 2006. Some of the appeals, including Tsai's, dragged into 2014.	被捕后，"雨刷"先是什么都不承认，但最后说出了约40个名字。调查向前追溯了四个赛季，直至2006年。有些上诉一直拖到2014年，包括蔡丰安的案件在内。
A Ticket Out	出路
Like other players from rural Taiwan, Tsai and Chen saw baseball as their ticket out of poverty.	和其他来自台湾乡村的球员一样，蔡丰安和陈致远也视棒球为摆脱贫困的门票。
Tsai began playing in the streets with friends with whatever equipment they could find. When he was 10, he was recruited to attend a private school with a well-known team. In 1988, Tsai was good enough to travel to the Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pa., where his team won the title by beating the team from Pearl City, Hawaii.	蔡丰安开始在街上和朋友们打球时，他们用手边可以找到的任何装备来打。10岁那年，他被一家私立学校录取，加入一个很有名的球队。1988年，蔡丰安凭借出色的球技，到宾夕法尼亚的威廉波特小联盟世界系列赛(Little League World Series)打比赛，他的球队击败来自夏威夷珍珠市的球队赢得了冠军。
When the boys returned home, they were paraded through the streets. The trip was eye-opening for the son of a bus driver and a hairdresser who rarely saw him play.	球队回到家乡后游街庆祝。这次旅行令这个公车司机与理发师的儿子大开眼界，而父母很少去看他比赛。
"Country folks don't really watch baseball games," Tsai said over noodles at a restaurant near his school. "They have loads of things to do; they're very busy."	"乡亲们不怎么看棒球赛，"蔡丰安在学校附近的饭馆里边吃面条边接受采访。"他们有太多事情要做，非常忙碌。"
Given his modest means, playing baseball was a necessity. He turned	因为家境贫寒，打棒球成了谋生的必需。1997年，他成了职业球员，加入

<p>pro in 1997 and joined the Mercuries Tigers. When the club folded after the 1999 season, Tsai joined the Brother Elephants. He had a career year in 2002, hitting 21 home runs and batting .294. He played in the 2004 Olympics, where Taiwan finished fifth.</p>	<p>三商虎球队。1999 赛季之后，俱乐部倒闭了，蔡丰安又加入了兄弟象。他职业生涯的高峰是 2002 年，打出了 21 个全垒打和.294 的打击率。他参加了 2004 年的奥运会，台湾队最终获得第五名。</p>
<p>"By the time I became a pro, I wouldn't say I was happy about this," said Tsai, rail thin and all business. "Most of the players come from poorer families, so the only thing they thought about was playing well so they would have a bargaining chip to get more money to help their families. It was a job."</p>	<p>"成为职业球员时，我不能说自己很开心，"身材消瘦的蔡丰安说话直接。"大多数球员都来自穷困家庭，他们只想好好打球，有筹码谈到更多薪水，帮助家里。这只是一份工作。"</p>
<p>Though salaries in the Taiwanese league have increased in recent years, they are nothing like what players in Major League Baseball earn, and they are barely more than what a manager at a white-collar company might bring in.</p>	<p>尽管台湾联赛球员的薪资近年来有所增加，但还是与美国职业棒球大联盟球员的薪资相去甚远，比一个白领公司经理的薪酬高不了多少。</p>
<p>Because they are celebrities, they are often invited to bars and restaurants, where their tabs are covered.</p>	<p>因为他们是名人，所以经常会被请到酒吧和饭店，要他们埋单。</p>
<p>"Taiwanese players like to drink, and drinking is a way to relax, but once they start going out with people, that creates a lot of trouble because people know who you are and will want a lot of things from you," Tsai said. "Drinking would make you do stupid things."</p>	<p>"台湾球员喜欢喝酒，喝酒是一种放松的方式，但他们一旦开始出去和人喝酒，就会惹出很多麻烦，因为人们都知道你是谁，就会希望从你这里得到很多东西，"他说。"喝酒会让你做傻事。"</p>
<p>Prosecutors accused Tsai of throwing four games years after he stopped playing.</p>	<p>蔡丰安退役数年后，检察官控告他在四场比赛中打假球。</p>
<p>He was sentenced in 2011 to two years in jail and ordered to pay a fine. On appeal, the sentence was reduced to a six-month jail term, which he avoided by paying a smaller fine.</p>	<p>2011 年，他被判入狱两年，缴纳罚金。上诉后，判决减至入狱六个月，缴纳了一小笔罚金后，他得以免于服刑。</p>
<p>He said that in the first few years after he left baseball, at least five</p>	<p>他说，离开棒球的前几年里，至少有五组黑帮来找他，要求他帮忙联系球员</p>

groups of gangsters tried to get him to help them fix games. Some, he said, offered as much as \$300,000. He refused.	打假球。他说，有些人开价到 30 万美元，他都拒绝了。
"If I was willing to do it, I could have done it ages ago, rather than teaching kids baseball and getting 30,000 dollars a month," he said, referring to New Taiwan dollars. At current rates, that would be about \$950 a month.	"如果我想干这种事，我早几年就干了，不会在这里教小孩子打棒球，赚每月 3 万块钱的薪水，"他说的 3 万块钱是指新台币，按照目前的汇率约合 950 美元一个月。
Tsai has three young children, but his days are spent with his players, with potential donors and at the construction site where a new county stadium is being built. He said he gets up at 6 a.m. and finishes work at midnight.	蔡丰安有三个小孩，但他的时间都和球员以及潜在的赞助者们一起度过，或是呆在兴建中的县体育馆的工地上。他说自己早晨六点就起床，将近午夜才收工。
Budgets are tight, so broken bats and worn baseballs are patched up with tape.	预算很紧张，折断的球棒和破损的棒球都用胶布粘起来继续用。
He said he told his students that pro ballplayers can earn a lot of money, but also spend a lot of it. Better, he said, to live modestly and humbly.	他说，自己告诉学生们，职业棒球运动员能赚很多钱，但也会花掉很多钱，简朴低调地生活是最好的。
Unlike Tsai, who works in relative anonymity, Chen lives in Taipei in plain sight. Tan and fit, he was known as the Golden Warrior on the Elephants. But while once among the highest-paid players in the Chinese Professional Baseball League, earning about \$100,000 a year, Chen now tries to make ends meet.	和近乎隐姓埋名工作的蔡丰安不同，身在台北的陈致远生活在众目睽睽之下。黝黑健康的他在兄弟象队绰号"黄金战士"。他曾是中华职业棒球联盟薪资最高的球员，年薪达到 10 万美元，但现在只能勉强做到收支平衡。
Most days, he is at his restaurant. He advises a high school baseball team that his brother coaches. With a friend, he produces dried snacks called hao bang, which means "good bat" in English. A cartoon of Chen's face is on the wrappers.	他大多数时间都在自己的餐厅，还为一个中学生棒球队担任顾问，他的兄弟在那里做教练。他还同一个朋友一起做一种名叫"好棒"的脱水点心，它是"好的球棒"的意思。包装上还有陈致远的卡通头像。
The profits are spent on sports equipment for poor children, he said. He	他说，卖点心的盈利用来给贫困的孩子买体育装备。他说，自己来自台湾东

is from an aboriginal village in eastern Taiwan, where he said he had no refrigerator and went barefoot as a child.	部的原住民乡村，小时候家里没有冰箱，他也没有鞋穿。
The legal troubles effectively ended his career, something he has tried to get past.	法律纠纷基本上终止了他的职业生涯，他说，自己试图忘怀这件事。
Chen is now more cautious, wary of gangsters. When he is invited to dine out, he asks who else will be there. If there is a name he does not recognize, he declines the invitation. He also tells younger players to simplify their lives, implying that he did not. After all, he was sentenced to at least a year in jail that he settled by paying a fine.	陈致远如今变得更加谨慎，小心提防帮派分子。如果受邀出去吃饭，他会问还有什么其他人在场。如果有不认识的人到场，他就会拒绝邀请。他还告诉年轻球员，生活要单纯一点，暗示自己过去没有做到这一点。当时他被判处入狱至少一年，最后缴纳罚金才得以免于服刑。
"My own story is like teaching material for other people to learn from," he said. "The scandal is in the past and it's bound to surface one day, so there's no running away from it. I learned a lot, and if people don't like it, I will do better to make them understand I'm not who they think."	"我的故事就像给其他人学习的教材，"他说。"丑闻是过去的事，总有一天会曝光，所以没什么可逃避的。我学到了很多教训，如果人们不喜欢，我会做得更好，让他们了解我不是他们想的那样。"
/sports/20161009/barred-from-baseball-in-taiwan	/sports/20161009/barred-from-baseball-in-taiwan
Chinese Billionaire Adds Rock 'n' Roll Marathons to Growing Ironman Empire	王健林再出手，大连万达收购摇滚马拉松母公司
Dalian Wanda, the Chinese real estate conglomerate that has spent billions of dollars to command a prominent position in the entertainment industry, is aggressively establishing a beachhead in sports, too.	为了在娱乐业占据突出地位，中国房地产集团大连万达已经花了数十亿美元。现在，该集团又在体育业大举建立滩头阵地。
The company, owned by Wang Jianlin, one of China's richest people, has added the Rock 'n' Roll Marathon series to its leisure and lifestyle portfolio by acquiring Competitor Group Inc. and transforming the American-based Ironman company into one of the largest endurance sports organizations in the world.	通过收购竞争者集团(Competitor Group Inc.)，并将总部设在美国的铁人公司(Ironman)变成全球最大的耐力运动机构，由中国顶级富豪之一王健林领导的万达，把摇滚马拉松(Rock 'n' Roll Marathon)系列纳入了自己的休闲和生活方式资产组合。

<p>Since Dalian Wanda bought Ironman in 2015 for \$650 million, the company has been on a buying spree in outdoor sports like marathons, road cycling and mountain bike races. The Wanda Sports arm of Dalian Wanda already owns or operates more than 20 running races worldwide, including the Singapore Marathon, the Auckland Marathon and Marathon Bordeaux.</p>	<p>自 2015 年以 6.5 亿美元（约合 44 亿元人民币）的价格收购铁人以来，大连万达在马拉松、公路自行车和山地自行车比赛等户外运动项目中掀起了收购热潮。大连万达旗下的万达体育已拥有或运营着全球 20 多项跑步赛事，包括新加坡马拉松、奥克兰马拉松和波尔多马拉松。</p>
<p>Dalian Wanda also owns part of Atlético Madrid, one of the leading Spanish soccer teams.</p>	<p>大连万达还拥有西班牙顶级足球队之一马德里竞技(Atlético Madrid)的部分股份。</p>
<p>The Rock 'n' Roll Marathon series brings a festive, block-party vibe to competitive running and attracts more than 600,000 athletes a year in eight international races and 22 major markets in the United States.</p>	<p>摇滚马拉松系列为赛跑带来一种节日的、街头派对的氛围，每年在八项国际赛事和美国的 22 个重要市场吸引 60 多万名选手。</p>
<p>"This is an important step in the growth Ironman has seen over the last decade," said Andrew Messick, Ironman's chief executive. "As a globally recognized endurance brand, the acquisition of the world's largest running platform puts us in an exciting position for the future growth of running worldwide."</p>	<p>"在铁人过去十年经历的增长中，这是重要的一步，"铁人的首席执行官安德鲁·梅西克(Andrew Messick)说。"作为一个全球认可的耐力品牌，收购全世界最大的跑步平台让我们站在了一个令人兴奋的位置，迎接未来全球跑步运动的发展。"</p>
<p>Beginning in 1978 with a triathlon in Hawaii with 15 starters that was won by a taxi driver, Ironman now hosts more than 200 events in 50 countries for more than 400,000 athletes. In recent years, the company has moved into road cycling events, mountain bike races and marathons.</p>	<p>从 1978 年夏威夷的一场只有 15 名选手参加，最终被一名出租车司机拔得头筹的三项全能比赛开始，铁人公司现在是 50 个国家的 200 多项赛事的主办方，服务的选手超过 40 万。近年来，该公司还进军公路自行车赛事、山地自行车比赛和马拉松。</p>
<p>In 2012, Calera Capital bought Competitor Group Inc. and at the time valued the company at nearly \$250 million. Messick declined to say how much Ironman paid for the company.</p>	<p>2012 年，凯莱拉资本(Calera Capital)收购竞争者集团，对后者的估价接近 2.5 亿美元。梅西克拒绝透露铁人此次收购它的价格。</p>
<p>In recent years a surge of acquisitions has made Dalian Wanda the</p>	<p>近年来，急剧增加的收购举动让大连万达成了全球最大的影院拥有者，院线</p>

<p>world's biggest owner of movie theaters, with complexes across the United States, Europe and Australia. In January 2016 it bought Legendary Entertainment for \$3.5 billion.</p>	<p>遍布美国、欧洲和澳大利亚。2016年1月，万达出资35亿美元收购传奇影业(Legendary Entertainment)。</p>
<p>With a population of 1.3 billion people and a rising middle class with an unquenchable thirst for sports, China is a "spectacular" untapped market, Messick said. In 2016, the company held its first two Ironman 70.3 races in China – in Hefei and Xiamen. Last August, the company announced the addition of three Ironman 70.3 triathlons in China in 2017 – Ironman 70.3 Liuzhou, which has already taken place, Ironman 70.3 Qujing, recently rescheduled for Aug. 27, and Ironman 70.3 Chongqing, which is scheduled for Sept. 24.</p>	<p>梅西克说，有13亿人口并且对体育运动渴望强烈的中产阶级规模越来越大的中国，是一个有待开发的“惊人”市场。2016年，该公司开始在中国——分别是在合肥和厦门——举办铁人70.3比赛。去年8月，该公司宣布2017年将在中国增加三场比赛，分别是已经结束的柳州站、最近把时间改至8月27日的曲靖站和定于9月24日举行的重庆站比赛。</p>
<p>"We are being ambitious and aggressive to help grow a mass participation sport in China," Messick said. "We are bullish on the continued emergence of the Chinese consumer. We are convinced that as average income continues to rise and more people move into the middle class, there will be more attention paid to health and recreation."</p>	<p>"我们正在满怀希望地大力帮助在中国发展一项大众参与运动，"梅西克说。"我们对中国消费者会不断涌现持乐观态度。我们相信随着平均收入继续增加，更多人进入中产阶级，人们会更加关注健康和娱乐。"</p>
<p>/sports/20170605/wang-jianlin-rock-n-roll-marathons-ironman-empire</p>	<p>/sports/20170605/wang-jianlin-rock-n-roll-marathons-ironman-empire</p>
<p>Brazil Ponders an Erotic Theme Park, With No Sex Allowed</p>	<p>巴西拟建情色主题游乐园</p>
<p>Erotic sculpture park? Check. Bumper cars designed like genitalia? Check. Snack bar serving aphrodisiac recipes? Check. Sex on the premises? Uh, better not.</p>	<p>情色雕塑公园？有了。生殖器造型的碰碰车？有了。供应催情餐点的小吃店？也有了。在现场翻云覆雨？最好免了。</p>
<p>Entrepreneurs in Brazil are seeking to build an adults-only theme park called ErotikaLand near the city of Piracicaba, about two hours' drive from São Paulo, and they hope to open its doors by 2018. But the</p>	<p>一群巴西企业家正设法在该国皮拉西卡巴市近郊、距圣保罗约两小时车程处打造一个名叫“情色美地”(ErotikaLand)的成人主题游乐园，并希望于2018年底前开始营业。不过这项计划在巴西引发了关于公开演示色欲的辩论，虽</p>

<p>project is setting off debate over public displays of sexuality in Brazil, where Carnival celebrations feature scantily clad dancers and thousands of short-stay love motels strive to please an exacting clientele.</p>	<p>然该国嘉年华庆典的特色之一就是衣不蔽体的舞者，亦有无数情侣宾馆致力迎合挑剔的客群。</p>
<p>"We cannot be known as the capital of sex," Matheus Erler, a member of the Christian Socialist Party who leads the Piracicaba City Council, told reporters. He said he was worried that the park would attract "debauched individuals."</p>	<p>"我们不能以'性爱之都'闻名于世，"皮拉西卡巴的基督教社会党(Christian Socialist Party)党员马提欧斯·艾莱(Matheus Erler)告诉记者。该党亦是当地市议会的最大党派。艾莱表示，他担心这座主题乐园会引来"行为不检者"。</p>
<p>The businessman in charge of the project, Mauro Morata, tried to ease some local concerns when he made clear that the park would be built outside the city limits. Still, municipal leaders in Piracicaba and nearby São Pedro have maneuvered to block the project. Mr. Morata says he is pressing ahead anyway with his search for an acceptable site, and emphasizes the project's economic upsides: 250 new jobs and thousands of visitors who can afford \$100 apiece to get in.</p>	<p>主持这项计划的商人茂罗·莫拉塔(Mauro Morata)已尝试抚平地方人士的不安，他明确表示这座主题乐园会建在市区之外。不过，皮拉西卡巴与邻近的圣佩德罗市府高层仍着手阻挡该计划。莫拉塔表示，他无论如何都会推动这个项目，继续寻找合意的地点，并强调了该项目在经济方面的好处：它能创造 250 个新工作岗位，并吸引付得起每人 100 美元入场费的大批游客。</p>
<p>As for the racy theme, the investors behind ErotikaLand say the park will promote a healthy approach to sex. Parkgoers will be able to tour a museum exploring the history of sexuality, and employees will promote condom use. The park will have a "sex playground," but it will feature a labyrinth, Ferris wheel and water slide.</p>	<p>至于园区的不雅主题，"情色美地"的幕后金主表示，他们会发扬健康的性爱观。游客入园后可以参观一间探索性行为历史的博物馆，工作人员也会推广保险套的使用。园内还会有一个"性爱游乐场"，不过里面安排的是迷宫、摩天轮与滑水道。</p>
<p>What the customers cannot have, the investors say, is any actual intercourse — at least, not in the park.</p>	<p>这些投资人说，他们的顾客唯一不能做的是真枪实弹的性行为——至少在园区内不行。</p>
<p>"This won't be a place for nuns, but it's not like we're trying to recreate Sodom and Gomorrah," Mr. Morata said. "If attendees want to take things to another level, they can go to a nearby motel — which we will</p>	<p>"这不是一个给修女光顾的地方，但我们也不是要再现所多玛与蛾摩拉(译注：圣经中的罪恶之城)，"莫拉塔表示。"如果游客有意把行程再升级，可以前往附近的一间旅馆，它也在我们旗下。"</p>

operate.”	
/style/20160504/t04wit-brazil-erotika	/style/20160504/t04wit-brazil-erotika
Chanel Cruises Into Havana, Showcasing Style and Questions	香奈儿古巴时装秀，让共产主义遇见奢华情调
After President Obama and the Rolling Stones: Chanel. On Tuesday, just days after the first American cruise ship in almost 40 years docked at the Havana pier, the French brand became the first European fashion house since Castro seized power in 1959 to stage a show in Cuba.	继奥巴马总统和滚石乐队(Rolling Stones)之后，香奈儿(Chanel)在古巴亮相。周二，距离近40年来第一艘美国邮轮驶入哈瓦那港仅数日，这个法国品牌成为1959年卡斯特罗(Castro)掌权后，第一个在古巴举办时装秀的欧洲时装公司。
The runway event kicked off both the official cruise collection season, which stretches to mid-June and involves a messy mix of small presentations, designer chats and a few extravaganzas à la Chanel (still to come: Louis Vuitton in Rio, Gucci at Westminster Abbey, Dior in Blenheim Palace, in Oxfordshire, England) but also a potential — still mostly potential at the moment — new relationship between the island nation and the style set. The connection might finally replace ye olde clichéd Cuba, with its romanticized decrepitude, sorbet shades and old convertibles, with something a little grittier and more realistic in the designer mind.	这场时装秀不仅正式开启度假系列季——系列季将持续至6月中旬，包括小型时装秀、设计师访谈，以及几场有关香奈儿的华丽演出（即将举办时装秀的还有：路易威登在里约热内卢；古驰在威斯敏斯特教堂[Westminster Abbey]；迪奥在英国牛津郡布莱尼姆宫[Blenheim Palace]）——而且有可能（目前依然主要是一种可能）开启古巴这个岛国和时尚界的新关系。这种关系可能最终以设计师角度的、更真实、更现实的事物，取代人们对古巴陈旧的固有观念：被浪漫化的老朽，鲜艳的冰糕色彩，以及老式折篷轿车。
Although perhaps not quite yet, judging by Chanel.	不过，从香奈儿的情况看，这也许还远未能实现。
Held on the Paseo del Prado, Havana’s main thoroughfare, in front of approximately 600 imported guests, including customers, editors (though not me; I watched the show via live stream) and celebrities (Gisele Bündchen, Vanessa Paradis, Tilda Swinton, Vin Diesel), as well as various residents who could be seen hanging over the balconies of apartment buildings lining the avenue, and watching from the street, the show featured the designer Karl Lagerfeld’s signature mixture of	这场时装秀在哈瓦那的主干道普拉多大街(Paseo del Prado)上举行，面对着约600名从国外赶来的嘉宾，包括顾客、编辑（不过不包括我，我通过流媒体直播观看了时装秀）和名人（比如，吉塞勒·邦辰[Gisele Bündchen]、瓦妮莎·帕拉迪斯[Vanessa Paradis]、蒂尔达·斯温顿[Tilda Swinton]和维恩·迪塞尔[Vin Diesel]）以及很多当地居民——他们在大街两旁的公寓楼阳台上观看或者在大街上观看。这场时装秀包括设计师卡尔·拉格菲尔德(Karl Lagerfeld)标志性的丰富服装混合，共计86个造型——其中有几个男装造型

<p>muchness: 86 looks, including a few men's wear styles, all of which ranged from the elaborate to the everyday, with a bathing suit thrown in for good measure.</p>	<p>——既有精致服装，也有日常服装，还额外奉上一款泳装。</p>
<p>There were wide-legged pinstriped men's trousers under relaxed bouclé jackets and sheer calf-length organza guayabera shirt dresses in shades of gray with strategically placed pockets. Leaves of the Monstera deliciosa plant wafted from the full calf-length skirts along with a whiff of Hemingway. There were army green short suits with brass-buttoned shirts finished in macramé fringe, and striped, body-hugging knits and picnic plaid dresses. There were light-as-air white crocheted lace dresses and sparkling pastel sequined party frocks with puffed whipped-cream sleeves.</p>	<p>宽腿细条纹男式裤搭配休闲的毛圈上衣。长及小腿的灰色透明硬纱衬衫式连衣裙上巧妙地设计了一些口袋。龟背竹叶子花纹飘扬在长及腿肚的裙子上，带有一丝海明威(Hemingway)的气息。军绿色短西服搭配流苏边铜扣衬衫。紧身条纹针织衫搭配野餐格子布连衣裙。还有轻盈的白色蕾丝钩织连衣裙以及装饰有淡色亮片和蓬松奶油色袖子的派对连衣裙。</p>
<p>Oh, and there were panama hats and berets (very Chanel, very Che) and a male model carrying a Cuban cigar. Also silk prints of 1950s Cadillacs and Oldsmobiles in gumdrop shades and souvenir T-shirts emblazoned with the words "Coco Cuba," which were kind of cheerfully tongue-in-cheek but also teetered uncomfortably on the verge of let-them-eat-cake-dom. Especially at the end when a Cuban band accompanied Mr. Lagerfeld and his host of dancing models down the avenue to the lights of a few hundred iPhones as all of the guests started madly using Instagram (or Snapchat or whatever) to record the moment. Check out the video.</p>	<p>哦，还有巴拿马帽和贝雷帽（极具香奈儿特色，极具切·格瓦拉风格），还有一位男模特叼着一根古巴雪茄。还有 20 世纪 50 年代的凯迪拉克轿车 (Cadillac) 和奥兹莫比尔轿车 (Oldsmobile) 的糖果色丝网印花，以及带有“椰子古巴”(Coco Cuba) 纹章的纪念 T 恤——它像是在欢乐地半开玩笑，但也有点“让他们吃蛋糕”的意味（据说，法国的一位王妃听说农民没有面包吃，就说，那就让他们吃蛋糕吧——译注）。尤其是到最后，拉格菲尔德和跳着舞的模特们在一支古巴乐队的伴奏下沿着大街走，数百个 iPhone 在给他们拍照，因为所有的宾客都开始疯狂地用 Instagram（或 Snapchat 什么的）记录这个时刻。去看看那个视频吧。</p>
<p>After all, the average wage in Cuba is still around \$25 a month. As ABC News pointed out, the show "was a startling sight in a country officially dedicated to social equality and the rejection of material wealth."</p>	<p>毕竟，古巴的平均工资依然是每月 25 美元左右。就像 ABC 新闻(ABC News) 指出的，这场时装秀“对这个官方上追求社会平等、排斥物质财富的国家来说是令人吃惊的景象”。时装秀开始前，古巴记者约安尼·桑切(Yoani</p>

<p>Before the event, Yoani Sánchez, a Cuban journalist, posted on Twitter numerous pictures of the security cordon around the avenue.</p>	<p>Sánchez)在 Twitter 上发了很多场地周围警戒线的照片。</p>
<p>None of this has escaped Chanel, which has no official history with Cuba — it was not an inspiration for Coco or anything — and has been quick to note that showing there was simply a creative decision, inspired by Cuba’s “cultural richness.” All reports about the event have noted the “warmth” with which it was received, as Sarah Mower wrote on Vogue.com. Beforehand, Emilio Estefan, the Cuban-American musician, told New York magazine’s The Cut that he approved of Chanel’s initiative because “the more people that go there and show them the free world, that’s great for the Cuban people.”</p>	<p>这些都没逃过香奈儿的注意——该品牌与古巴没有渊源，它不是以椰子为灵感——它很快指出，在那里举办时装秀只是创意决定，是受到古巴“文化丰富性”的启发。就像萨拉·莫厄尔(Sarah Mower)在 Vogue.com 网站上写的，关于这场活动的所有报道都指出，它受到“热情接纳”。时装秀举办前，古巴裔美国音乐人埃米利奥·埃斯特凡(Emilio Estefan)在接受《纽约》杂志(New York)The Cut 栏目采访时说，他赞赏香奈儿的这场活动，因为“更多人到那里展示自由世界的情况对古巴人民很有益”。</p>
<p>There is no question that simply holding such an event in Havana brings both global attention and real investment to the city. It is expensive to put on such a large show, especially because the jaunt included dinners, parties, sightseeing — even a “Cuba Revolution” tour (ahem). That is a good thing. Who is to say those benefits do not far outweigh the moral ickiness of promoting very expensive clothes for the very few in a country where no one can buy such clothes? (Bruno Pavlovsky, Chanel’s president of fashion, says the brand has “zero” business in Cuba.) It is easy to get on a high horse from afar. And perhaps the simple act of forcing the issue, of being in Havana and being faced with the contemporary truth of the country instead of its appropriated image, is the best way to start grappling with it.</p>	<p>毫无疑问，在哈瓦那举办这样的活动本身就能引起全球关注，给这座城市带来真正的投资。举办这样的大型时装秀非常昂贵，尤其是考虑到要组织宴会、派对和观光——甚至包括来一场“古巴革命”之旅（呃哼）。那是好事。谁能说这些益处没有远远盖过道德上的多愁善感：说什么这是在一个几乎无人能买得起此类服装的国家推广非常昂贵的衣服（香奈儿的时装总裁布鲁诺·帕夫洛夫斯基[Bruno Pavlovsky]说，该品牌在古巴没有任何生意）。不要再高高在上地指责别人了。也许促成这一活动，前往哈瓦那，亲眼目睹这个国家的现实（而非它被扭曲的形象）才是扭转局面的最佳办法。</p>
<p>It’s probably no accident that among the candy colors on the runway, Mr. Lagerfeld consciously included many shades of gray.</p>	<p>拉格菲尔德在秀台上的糖果色中故意加入很多灰色调，很可能不是巧合。</p>

/style/20160506/t06otrchannel	/style/20160506/t06otrchannel
Cambodia, Home of 'The Killing Fields,' Becomes a Retirement Haven	柬埔寨：昔日的种族杀戮场，如今的退休者天堂
Cambodia is a country of many a bad memory. American B-52s carpet-bombed it during the Vietnam War. It barely survived the rise of a despot named Pol Pot and the genocidal killing fields of his Khmer Rouge regime.	柬埔寨这个国家有着太多糟糕的回忆。美国 B-52 轰炸机在越南战争期间对它进行过地毯式轰炸。暴君波尔布特(Pol Pot)的崛起及其领导的红色高棉政权设立的种族灭绝屠宰场，差一点就让它走向灭亡。
Who would have guessed that it would become, of all things, an affordable retirement haven for foreigners, including many Americans who were of draft age when the country was convulsed by those much darker times?	谁也不曾想到，它竟然会变成外国人眼中的廉价退休疗养地，包括许多美国人。当柬埔寨在黑暗岁月里挣扎的时候，这些美国人正处于可以应征入伍的年龄。
Thousands of older people from Australia, Europe and the United States have moved to Cambodia in recent years, or are thinking about it as an option — especially people on fixed incomes who are attracted by the low cost of living. The Cambodian government is encouraging the influx by making it simpler for foreign retirees to apply for visas.	近年来，已有成千上万的老年人从澳大利亚、欧洲和美国移居柬埔寨，或者正把它当成一个选项加以考虑——尤其是那些收入固定、深受这里的低廉生活成本吸引的人。柬埔寨政府正通过简化外国退休人员签证申办手续，来鼓励他们的涌入。
"Opportunity often lies in that space between the public's somewhat negative perception about a place and the much more positive reality on the ground," said Jennifer Stevens, the executive editor of International Living, a monthly magazine that caters to older people who are thinking of moving to less expensive countries.	“公众对一个地方持有的某种负面看法，和当地正面得多的现实情况之间，常常存在着机会，”《国际生活》(International Living)主编珍妮弗·史蒂文斯(Jennifer Stevens)说。《国际生活》是一本月刊，面向的是考虑搬到生活成本不那么高昂的国家居住的老年人。
The magazine reported that an American retiree could fund "a relaxed and comfortable lifestyle" in Cambodia on nothing more than a \$1,000-a-month Social Security check. "You just get great value there," said Eoin Bassett, the magazine's editorial director.	据这本杂志报道，一名美国退休人员每月顶多只要拿到一张 1000 美元的社保支票，就能在柬埔寨维持“一种轻松舒适的生活方式”。“在那里可以过得很实惠，”该杂志编辑总监约恩·巴塞特(Eoin Bassett)说。
The image change is certainly welcomed in Cambodia, where the	在有过的惨痛遭遇的柬埔寨，这种形象的转变当然是件好事。

unspeakable once happened.	
It began with the secret bombing ordered by the Nixon administration code-named Operation Breakfast, which dumped 110,000 tons of explosives on the country in 1969 and 1970. Air Force B-52s made at least 3,500 raids inside Cambodia, contributing to a legacy of bomb fragments and unexploded bombs that still make parts of the country off limits.	事情是从尼克松政府下令实施代号为“早餐行动”(Operation Breakfast)的秘密轰炸开始的，在 1969 年至 1970 年间，总共有 11 万吨炸弹被投放在这个国家的土地上。美国空军的 B-52 轰炸机在柬埔寨境内至少执行了 3500 次任务，遗留下不少炸弹碎片，以及至今让某些地方成为禁区的未爆炸炸弹。
Later came five years of rule by the Khmer Rouge, and one of the worst mass atrocities of the 20th century. Pol Pot declared a new society; reset the nation's calendar at Year Zero; forcibly emptied the capital, Phnom Penh, and other cities; and slaughtered about two million people.	接着是红色高棉掌权的 5 年，以及惨烈程度足以在 20 世纪跻身世界前列的一场大规模暴行。波尔布特宣布要建设一个新社会：该国从零开始重新纪年，首都金边等城市被强行清空；约两百万人遭到屠杀。
But that is ancient history to today's Cambodians, the vast majority of whom were born well after the Khmer Rouge regime collapsed in 1979, routed by a Vietnamese invasion. The median age in the country is about 24.	但对今天的柬埔寨人而言，这些都是遥远的历史。他们中的绝大部分都是在 1979 以后出生的，那一年，红色高棉政权因越南入侵而垮台。目前，柬埔寨人的年龄中值约为 24 岁。
/style/20160802/cambodia-retirement	/style/20160802/cambodia-retirement
Coffee, Bikini Waxes, X-Rays: Almost Anything Can Be Sent to Homes in Cairo	在开罗，避孕、脱毛、X 光检查都能上门服务
CAIRO — When it comes to home delivery and services, Cairo has most other places beat.	开罗——在快递到家和服务上门方面，没有多少城市能胜过开罗。
Suffering from a hangover and perhaps some regrets? Costa Coffee will send around a single shot of espresso (\$2.70), and the neighborhood pharmacy will dispatch one morning-after pill (\$2).	为宿醉苦恼？或许为昨晚的事后悔？Costa 咖啡可以送来一杯意式浓缩咖啡（2.70 美元），附近的药店也能送来一片事后避孕药（2 美元）。
Want a Brazilian bikini wax? It can be done in the privacy of your home	想来个巴西式比基尼脱毛？可以在家中私密环境下完成，价格 6 美元。需要

for \$6. Need a birth or death certificate? Just put in a call to the government, which will dispatch it within 72 hours.	出生或死亡证明？只需给政府打电话，72 小时内就会得到解决。
For city dwellers in Egypt, almost anything can be delivered, and for nearly nothing.	对于埃及的城市居民来说，几乎一切都可以快递，而且近乎免费。
Home deliveries started with fast food, but have come to include an array of other goods and services. Upscale restaurants will deliver a salad or a single slice of cake; stationers will send pens to the office; liquor stores will supply alcohol if a party runs dry; bakeries will send fresh bread and pastries straight from the oven — most of it carried on the backs of battered old motorcycles.	快递到家服务始于快餐业，但是渐渐发展到一系列其他货品与服务。高级餐厅可以只送一份沙拉或一小块蛋糕；文具店可以把钢笔送到办公室；如果派对上的酒喝完了，可以要酒类商店送来；蛋糕房可以送来刚出炉的新鲜面包和甜点——多数商品都是用破旧摩托车送来的
Driving the trend is a middle class willing to spend money to avoid hassles, plus large numbers of poorer people willing to zoom around on motorcycles for less than \$10 a day. Given Cairo's bad traffic and long, hot summers, the capital's dwellers need little encouragement to pick up the phone. (Deliveries spike especially in July and August, when daytime temperatures rarely drop below 90 degrees.)	推动这种趋势的是中产阶级愿意花钱避免麻烦的愿望，此外还有众多比较穷的人愿意骑着摩托车到处穿梭，换来每天不到 10 美元的报酬。鉴于开罗糟糕的交通状况，以及夏日的漫长酷热，首都的居民不用太多想就会打电话叫快递（快递在 7 月和 8 月会达到高峰，那段时间白日的温度很少低于 90 华氏度）。
The customers pay very little for the convenience — delivery charges are typically less than a dollar.	客户不用付多少钱就可以得到这种便利——快递费一般不到 1 美元。
"It is too hot for anyone to walk, and no one wants to drive through a traffic jam and then have to look for a parking spot," said Shady Ahmed, who delivers for Costa Coffee in Zamalek, an affluent Cairo neighborhood. "Why would anyone waste money on a cab coming and going when we can deliver to them for less?"	"天气太热了，大家都不愿意走路，也没人愿意开车遇到拥堵，然后还要找停车位，"在扎马利克为 Costa 咖啡送货的沙迪·艾哈迈德(Shady Ahmed)说，扎马利克是开罗一个繁华的地带。"既然我们可以廉价送货上门，为什么还要浪费钱打车呢？"
Even the government's creaky bureaucracy has seized on the trend. In January, the civil registry created a call center for people to renew their	就连破败的政府官僚体制也赶上了这股潮流。1 月，民政注册处开放了一个电话中心，提供上门服务，帮人们更新身份证号，之后又提供了快递出生证、

<p>national IDs and then get birth, death and marriage certificates delivered to their homes, a service they can also find online.</p>	<p>死亡证和结婚证的服务，这些服务也可以上网办理。</p>
<p>"We did this to make life easier," said Ehab el-Attar, the registry's head. "Not everyone can use the internet, and this way they don't waste time coming here and make traffic worse. I don't think this particular service is a proof of laziness." But, he added with a laugh, "there is definitely plenty of laziness around."</p>	<p>"我们这样做都是为了提供方便，"注册处的长官埃哈卜·艾尔-阿塔尔(Ehab el-Attar)说。"不是所有人都能用互联网，这样他们就不用浪费时间跑到这里，让交通进一步恶化。我不觉得这项服务证明人们懒惰。"不过他笑着补充说，"现在确实有不少懒人。"</p>
<p>The home delivery culture is spreading into the service sector as well. Now an ailing runner can have her knees X-rayed in bed for about \$55, and while she is at it, get a haircut and a pedicure.</p>	<p>上门文化也发展到了服务行业。现在，如果跑步受伤，可以在家里，躺在床上给膝盖做X光检查，只需55美元，与此同时，还可以理发和美甲。</p>
<p>While businesses have jumped at the opportunities, some of their workers grumble about the customers' attitudes. "They'll just sit there with coffee mugs and barely look at you. You just want to tell them, 'You are not rich, this is just cheap,'" said Nagat Hosny, a body waxer who does home visits.</p>	<p>商家抓住机会的同时，有些员工也在抱怨客户的态度。"他们就是端着咖啡坐在那儿，几乎不看你一眼。你忍不住想告诉他们，'不是你太有钱，是服务太便宜'，"提供上门服务的身体脱毛师纳加·胡斯尼(Nagat Hosny)说。</p>
<p>Mostafa Mahmoud travels the city taking blood from people at home — he is a phlebotomist, not a vampire — and delivers it to Al Borg, one of the capital's leading medical labs.</p>	<p>穆斯塔法·马哈茂德(Mostafa Mahmoud)在整个城市四处上门采集血液——他是抽血者，不是吸血者——然后把这些血液提供给开罗最大的医疗实验室之一 Al Borg。</p>
<p>"It is often exasperating when you go and find that the person is absolutely fine and just chilling at home," he said. "Some even have the audacity to scold you if you are 10 minutes late."</p>	<p>"有时候你上门去，发现那人完全没问题，悠闲自得地待在家里，这经常让人恼怒，"他说。"有些人因为你晚了10分钟，就敢教训你。"</p>
<p>With an increasing number of goods and services finding their way to the doorsteps of customers, it was inevitable that some high-tech solutions would also come along.</p>	<p>愈来愈多的货物和服务被直接送上门，一些高科技的解决办法也就不可避免地随之而来。</p>
<p>Waleed Rashed is the founder of a company that plans to introduce a</p>	<p>瓦利德·拉希德(Waleed Rashed)是一家公司的创始人，该公司计划在10月</p>

delivery app called Voo in October. Voo (the name is meant to suggest the sound of speed) aims to do almost any chore for anyone.	推出一款名叫 Voo 的快递手机应用。Voo (这个名字让人联想起飞速移动的声音) 旨在为所有人提供几乎所有的跑腿服务。
"There is no incentive to go outside," Mr. Rashed said. "Just one hour outside is enough to ruin anyone's day."	"人们不愿出门,"拉希德说。"出门一小时就能毁掉一整天。"
Voo might, for example, pick up keys you left at a friend's house and return them to you within an hour for an average of \$5, he said.	比如说,Voo 可以在一个小时内帮你拿回留在朋友家里的钥匙,再交还给你,平均只需 5 美元,他说。
Ingez, an Egyptian company whose name translates as "hurry up," has also latched onto the delivery craze. It offers services such as driving sundry goods — a single cellphone cover, say — from one end of Cairo to another for as little as \$2.50, or taking flowers to someone in the hospital on behalf of a busy relative.	埃及公司“因格兹”(Ingez——意思是“赶快”)也跟上了这股快递热潮。它可以把各种货物(比如说,一个手机壳)从开罗的一头送到另一头,只需要 2.5 美元,或者帮一个忙碌的亲戚给医院里的病人送花。
"Sometimes we find it funny," said Ahmed Farouk, the company's manager of operations. "I personally wouldn't request a delivery for a small order myself, but people generally are never shy about it."	"有时候,我们觉得这很有趣,"公司的运营经理艾哈迈德·法鲁克(Ahmed Farouk)说。"我自己从来不会为了小额商品叫快递,但是大多数人毫无顾忌。"
Ammar Ali Hassan, a prominent Egyptian novelist and political sociologist, attributes such attitudes to the return of many relatively affluent Egyptians who were guest workers in Saudi Arabia and other countries on the Persian Gulf.	埃及著名的小说家和政治社会学家阿马尔·阿里·哈桑(Ammar Ali Hassan)觉得,这种态度是因为许多相对富裕的埃及人正在回国。他们曾在沙特阿拉伯和波斯湾其他国家打工。
"Many were influenced by the Gulf," Mr. Hassan said. "They think, 'Oh I am a big deal and can act like a member of the upper class now. I am too big for queues.'"	"很多人受到海湾地区的影响,"哈桑说。"他们想,'现在我是大人物,可以像上层阶级一样了。我太了不起,不能排队。'"
Home delivery has become so habitual here that Egyptians abroad tend to feel deprived.	接受上门服务成了一种习惯,一些海外的埃及人甚至觉得失去了什么。
Salma Adel, a young Egyptian physician who moved to Ireland more than a year ago, said delivery was one of the things she missed most.	一年多前移居爱尔兰的年轻埃及医生萨尔玛·阿德尔(Salma Adel)说,快递是她最怀念的一件事。

<p>"It has to be up there with family," she said. "It's not like it's just fast food. It's all food."</p>	<p>"最好是和家人在一起,"她说。"不仅仅是快餐,而是所有的餐饮都能送达。"</p>
<p>"There's something beautiful about being able to conjure up a beautiful meal out of thin air when you're sat at home and can't be bothered to cook," she added.</p>	<p>"坐在家里,不用费力做饭,凭空就有好饭好菜变出来,真是太美了,"她说。</p>
<p>/style/20160830/cairo-home-delivery-services</p>	<p>/style/20160830/cairo-home-delivery-services</p>
<p>The Economy Is Free in Hong Kong. Running a Food Truck Isn't (See Annex C).</p>	<p>香港给美食装上车轮,却找不到顾客</p>
<p>HONG KONG — For the 23rd year running, Hong Kong is, in the opinion of the conservative Heritage Foundation, the freest economy in the world. With low taxes, an efficient government and private businesses running the city buses and its spotless subways, this place is a libertarian dream come true.</p>	<p>香港——香港经济连续 23 年被保守机构传统基金会(Heritage Foundation)评为全球最自由的经济。在这里,税赋低、政府高效、私营企业运营着城市公交和一尘不染的地铁,简直就是自由意志主义梦想走进了现实。</p>
<p>So the story goes.</p>	<p>据说是这样的。</p>
<p>Many people who live in Hong Kong beg to differ. This has long been a city of tycoons, with a few families holding sway over the supermarkets, drugstores and real estate market, limiting competition and keeping prices high. And in the past few weeks, four words have further shaken the story line that this former British colony is a free-market nirvana.</p>	<p>但在香港生活的很多人不敢苟同。这里向来是一个由巨头把持的城市,少数几个家族控制着超市、药店和房地产市场,限制竞争并维持高价。并且在过去几周里,七个字进一步动摇了这个前英国殖民地是一个自由市场天堂的故事。</p>
<p>Food Truck Pilot Scheme.</p>	<p>美食车先导计划。</p>
<p>Hong Kong, a culinary paradise that is arguably the dim sum capital of the world, was, until this month, sorely lacking in something that other financial capitals, like New York and London, have in spades: food trucks.</p>	<p>作为一个美食天堂,香港可以说是世界点心之都,但直到本月之前,香港一直非常缺少一种在纽约和伦敦等其他金融中心随处可见的东西:美食车。</p>
<p>Something had to be done to close the yawning food truck gap.</p>	<p>必须做点什么来弥补这道美食车的鸿沟。</p>

<p>Enter the Hong Kong government, keen to draw in more tourists.</p>	<p>于是，渴望吸引更多游客的香港政府登场了。</p>
<p>After more than a year of preparation, and even cook-offs to pick the lucky few, the food trucks are finally here. Eight for a city of 7.2 million. There are plans for eight more.</p>	<p>在准备了一年多，甚至还为选出少数幸运儿而举办多场烹饪比赛后，美食车终于与民众见面。在一个人口 720 万的城市推出八辆美食车。还有八辆在计划中。</p>
<p>The trucks are sights to behold. Gleaming and new, they are brightly and imaginatively painted, with names like Ma Ma's Dumplings and Mein by Maureen. One is emblazoned with a panda that bears a striking resemblance to Po of "Kung Fu Panda" fame.</p>	<p>这些美食车的样子美不胜收。崭新的车身闪闪发光，喷涂的颜色明亮且别出心裁，写着“有得饺”和“Mein by Maureen”之类的名字。其中一辆车醒目地印着一只熊猫，很像《功夫熊猫》(Kung Fu Panda)故事中的阿宝(Po)。</p>
<p>And the food – in the opinion of this hearty eater – is fabulous. The Shanghai barbecue pork bun from the Book Brothers truck melts in your mouth. The “five colored dumplings” at Ma Ma's are delicious – an authentic taste of northern China.</p>	<p>在嗜好美食的本人看来，美食车提供的食物也堪称精美。来自“大师兄美食车”的上海红烧肉叉包入口即化。有得饺美食车的五色饺子美味可口，是正宗的中国北方口味。</p>
<p>Just one ingredient seems to be missing: customers.</p>	<p>似乎只缺少一个要素：顾客。</p>
<p>Food trucks in most cities are mobile. They can move from place to place. They are, after all, trucks. In New York, one might hit the lunch crowd in Midtown, then head uptown to Columbia University to catch hungry students in late afternoon.</p>	<p>大部分城市的美食车都是流动的，可以从一个地方转移到另一个地方。毕竟它们是卡车。在纽约，你可能在中城挤进吃午饭的人群，然后在接近傍晚时，到市郊的哥伦比亚大学(Columbia University)看到饥肠辘辘的学生。</p>
<p>In Hong Kong, the government agency that devised the Food Truck Pilot Scheme had a new, bold and innovative idea: stationary food trucks that don't park on the street. A spokesman for the city's Tourism Commission explained why in an email:</p>	<p>在香港，设计美食车先导计划的政府机构想出了一个大胆、有创意的新点子：美食车不停放在街道上，而是固定场地。香港旅游事务署的发言人在一封电子邮件中解释了原因：</p>
<p>“Since the urban area of Hong Kong is already saturated with traffic, it would not be desirable from the traffic management and road safety angles to allow food trucks to park and operate on public roads. Moreover, as many locations in Hong Kong have already got a number</p>	<p>“鉴于香港市区的交通已经饱和，从交通管理和道路安全的角度考虑，允许美食车在公共道路上停放和经营不可取。此外，因为香港很多地方已经有大量餐饮场所，因此引导美食车远离那些地区是明智的。”</p>

<p>of food establishments, it would thus be desirable to introduce food trucks away from those areas.”</p>	
<p>It’s all explained in a raft of guidelines. There are seven annexes in all, including licensing requirements (Annex D), special government loan programs (Annex B) and fixed venues (Annex F).</p>	<p>大量指导方针解释了美食车计划的方方面面。总共有七份附件，包括领取牌照需达到的要求（附件 D）、政府提供的特殊贷款计划（附件 B）和固定的经营场地（附件 F）。</p>
<p>Then there is Annex C – “Mandatory Requirements for a Food Truck” – that lists in painstaking detail what each truck must have. Some examples: The kitchen floor space must be at least 65 square feet. Each truck must have a potable water tank with a capacity of about 32 gallons, and a wastewater tank at least one and a half times that size. The sink must be at least a foot and a half in length. And so on.</p>	<p>附件 C《美食车的强制要求》细致入微地列出了每辆车必须满足的条件。比如：配制间的最低总面积不得低于六平方米，各车必须配备一个容量约为 120 升的食水箱和一个容量至少是食水箱 1.5 倍的污水贮存箱、洗涤盆的长度不少于 450 毫米等。</p>
<p>To meet all of those regulations, Hong Kong food trucks must be custom vehicles, bearing little resemblance to the decades-old trucks that congregate near the National Mall in Washington, the capital of a country that has only the 17th freest economy in the world.</p>	<p>为了符合上述所有规定，香港的美食车必须是定制车辆。它们和聚集在美国首都华盛顿国家广场附近的那些有几十年历史的卡车几乎没有相似之处。而美国经济的自由程度仅位列全球第十七位。</p>
<p>All these rules and regulations have Liu Chun-ho, the owner of Ma Ma’s Dumpling, very worried. To meet the stringent requirements, he paid about one million Hong Kong dollars (\$129,000) for his new Isuzu truck.</p>	<p>所有这些准则和规定让有得饺的老板廖震豪(Liu Chun-ho)非常担心。为了满足严格的要求，他花了大约 100 万港币（约合 88 万元人民币）买了一辆新的五十铃卡车。</p>
<p>On a sunny afternoon recently, his truck was attracting a trickle of customers in a square near the Wong Tai Sin Temple, one of eight places where food trucks can operate, with the venue maximum set at two food trucks (see maps in Annex G). The trucks must pay a monthly service fee to park. At Wong Tai Sin, it is 17,000 Hong Kong dollars a month or 15 percent of the gross revenue, whichever is higher (Annex E).</p>	<p>最近一个阳光明媚的午后，在黄大仙祠附近的一个广场上，他的卡车吸引着稀稀落落的顾客。这里是允许美食车经营的八个地方之一，最多可停放两辆美食车（见附件 G 中的地图）。美食车须按月交纳服务费才能停车营业。在黄大仙祠，服务费是每月 1.7 万港币或总收入的 15%，以较高者为准则（附件 E）。</p>

<p>Mr. Liu illustrates his challenge in units of dumplings. He needs to sell 200 bowls a day, at 40 Hong Kong dollars each, just to cover his fixed costs, he said. He is barely making that now, and fears business will plummet once summer comes with the monsoon rains and pounding semitropical sun that will keep customers away from the treeless, concrete square.</p>	<p>廖震豪以饺子为单位衡量自己面临的挑战。他说，他一天需要以 40 港币一碗的价格卖出 200 碗饺子，才刚够收回固定成本。做到这一点已经非常吃力了，还要担心一旦进入夏天，季风雨和毒辣的亚热带阳光会让顾客远离没有树木的混凝土广场，生意会暴跌。</p>
<p>“The government needs to loosen up,” said Mr. Liu, 43. He has been to Thailand and Japan, and in those places, “you can set up shop anywhere, on the roads, on the streets,” he said.</p>	<p>43 岁的廖震豪说，“政府需要放松。”他去过泰国和日本。在那些地方，“任何地方都可以开店，公路上，街道上，”他说。</p>
<p>The result is that small-business entrepreneurs, the mainstays of food trucks in other countries, find it forbidding to enter the market in Hong Kong. One truck is owned by an American company with a fleet of trucks in California, another by the heiress to a local noodle chain, which also won the rights to operate one of the next eight food trucks set to go into operation.</p>	<p>结果就是，在其他国家是美食车中坚力量的小本生意人发现，它们无法进入香港市场。其中一辆美食车的所有者是一家美国公司，该公司在加利福尼亚州拥有一支美食车队。另一辆美食车的所有者是本地一家面食连锁的继承人，在即将投入运营的另外八辆美食车中，还有一辆是这个连锁店铺运营的。</p>
<p>Despite these problems, Hong Kong’s government has rolled out the program with great fanfare. There has been an endless stream of news releases, and the city has hired a public relations firm to drum up interest. Mr. Liu had just finished giving an interview to two reporters from the Chinese Communist Party’s flagship People’s Daily newspaper. There’s even a phone app, Hong Kong Food Truck, that shows which trucks are at which of the eight designated locations.</p>	<p>尽管存在这些问题，香港政府仍大张旗鼓地推出了该计划。新闻稿源源不断地流出，该市还雇了一家公关公司来刺激外界的兴趣。廖震豪刚刚结束来自中国共产党机关报《人民日报》的两名记者的采访。甚至还有一款名为“香港美食车”的手机应用，列出了哪些美食车在八个指定地点中的哪些地方。</p>
<p>Mr. Liu hopes, perhaps against hope, that he’ll be able to make more money at a venue his truck will occupy in the future — a patch of landfill jutting out into Victoria Harbor called Golden Bauhinia Square.</p>	<p>廖震豪抱着一线希望，但愿自己的美食车在未来的一个场地——经过填海延伸进入维多利亚港的金紫荆广场——赚的钱能多一些。</p>

<p>To get there, pedestrians must take a zigzag of narrow paths through a giant construction project. The square, whose main attraction is a golden statue of a bauhinia flower, an emblem of the city, is also frequented by buses filled with tourists from mainland China.</p>	<p>要去金紫荆广场，行人必须走弯弯曲曲的小路，穿过一个大型建筑项目。该广场的主要景点是一尊金色的紫荆花雕塑，常有载着大陆游客的巴士来该广场。</p>
<p>There, on a weekday afternoon, four employees of Book Brothers waited for customers to buy their delicious barbecue pork sandwiches, which come with a Hong Kong flag planted in the bun. Over a 15-minute stretch, they had one sale.</p>	<p>一个工作日的下午，在金紫荆广场上，大师兄美食车的四名员工等着顾客买他们美味的红烧肉叉包，包上还插着一面代表香港的旗帜。在 15 分钟时间里，他们只卖出了一个。</p>
<p>One woman from mainland China balked at the price, 38 Hong Kong dollars (\$4.90), for the small sandwich, saying she thought that was the price for three. That's a problem, said Chen Qiuling, one of the workers, who said two-thirds of their customers were from China.</p>	<p>一名来自大陆的女子因小小一个叉包卖 38 港币的价格而放弃了，称她以为那是三个包子的价钱。一个名为陈秋玲（音）的工作人员说，这是一个问题。这名工作人员称，他们三分之二的顾客来自大陆。</p>
<p>The workers at Book Brothers hope that their next location, closer to the city's central business district, will be busier. And if they can't sell their pork buns, they could always try something else, right? After all, that's what capitalism is all about.</p>	<p>大师兄美食车的工作人员希望，接下来他们在更接近香港中环商务区的点能更热闹一些。如果红烧肉叉包卖不出去，随时可以试试别的，对吧？毕竟，这正是资本主义的本质所在。</p>
<p>Not so fast. Please refer to Answer No. 8 of the government's "Frequently Asked Questions: Application of the Food Truck Pilot Scheme (Pilot Scheme)."</p>	<p>且慢。请看政府“申请美食车先导计划（先导计划）的常见问题”中的第八个答案。</p>
<p>"No alteration of the signature dish proposed by the applicant in the application form will be allowed after the submission of Application and throughout the Scheme," it declares. "If the operator wishes to change dishes other than the signature dish, he should obtain prior written approval from the Venues and the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department."</p>	<p>“申请人于申请表格内所提出的招牌菜在递交申请后及先导计划期间不可做出更改，”答案中写道。“营运者如欲改动招牌菜以外的其他菜式，须事先获得场地和食物环境卫生署的书面批准。”</p>

/style/20170220/hong-kong-food-trucks	/style/20170220/hong-kong-food-trucks
A Paid Hour a Week for Sex? Swedish Town Considers It	每周 1 小时带薪假用于做爱：瑞典城市新福利
A local official in Sweden has a novel proposal to improve work-life balance and lift the local birthrate: give municipal employees an hourlong paid break each week to go home and have sex.	一名瑞典地方官员有一项可以改善工作与生活平衡、提高当地生育率的新提议：每周给市政府雇员一小时的带薪休息时间，让他们回家做爱。
Sweden is already celebrated for its generous welfare state, including 480 days of paid parental leave, universal health care and a common ritual of coffee and pastry, known as fika, which is considered sacrosanct.	瑞典本就以慷慨的福利制度著称，其中包括 480 天带薪产假、全民医保和被称为“fika”、被认为是神圣不可改变的咖啡甜点时间。
Per-Erik Muskos, a 42-year-old councilman from the northern town of Overtornea, wants to add to those benefits, by offering the municipality's 550 employees the right to subsidized sex. In introducing his proposal this week, he told fellow members of the town council that it would give a nudge to the dwindling local population, add spice to aging marriages and improve employee morale.	来自北方城镇上托尔内奥(Overtornea)的 42 岁地方议会议员佩尔-埃里克·穆斯克(Per-Erik Musko)想再增加一项福利，即给 550 名市政雇员提供有补贴的性生活。在本周介绍自己的提议时，他告诉市议会的其他议员，这将有助于解决本地人口逐渐减少的问题，为陈旧的婚姻增添情趣，还能提振雇员的士气。
The idea quickly got attention all over Sweden, where for at least some, it was a welcome distraction from President Donald Trump's vague reference to problems the country was having with immigration, which were strongly denied by baffled Swedes.	这个想法很快引起整个瑞典的注意，至少对那里的一些人来说，它是受欢迎的，因为可以将注意力从美国总统唐纳德有关这个国家出现移民问题的含糊暗示上转移。这种暗示已经遭到困惑的瑞典人的坚决否认。
Noting that "sex is also a great form of exercise and has documented positive effects on well-being," Muskos suggested that local municipal employees could use an hour of the workweek already allotted for fitness activities to go home and have sex with their spouses or partners instead. The motion, which is expected to be voted on in the spring, needs a simple majority to be passed by the 31-member council. As of	穆斯克指出“性也是一种很棒的锻炼方式，而且有文件证明可以给健康带来积极的影响”，他还表示当地的市政府雇员可以用已经分配给健身活动的每周一小时的时间，回家和配偶或伴侣做爱。这项有望在春季进行投票的动议，需要在有 31 名成员的地方议会中获得简单多数支持才能通过。截至目前，议员们观点不一。

<p>now, opinion on the council is divided.</p>	
<p>"We should encourage procreation. I believe that sex is often in short supply. Everyday life is stressful and the children are at home," Muskos explained in his motion in Overtornea, a town of about 4,500 in the picturesque and remote Torne Valley. "This could be an opportunity for couples to have their own time, only for each other."</p>	<p>"我们应该鼓励生育。我认为大家的性生活往往是不足的。日常生活压力大，孩子们也在家，"穆斯克在上托尔内奥解释自己提出的动议时表示。这是一个人口约 4500 的小城，位于风景如画、地处一隅的特宁山谷内。"它可以是一个机会，让夫妻拥有只属于彼此的时间。"</p>
<p>His proposal has generated praise, ridicule and criticism. Some critics fear single workers could while away their working hours on the dating app Tinder trying to find a date for their weekly interlude.</p>	<p>对于他的提议，有赞扬、有嘲笑，也有批评。一些批评者担心单身员工可能会将工作时间消磨在约会软件 Tinder 上，为每周一次的休息时间寻找约会对象。</p>
<p>When Muskos introduced the motion Monday, some council members giggled while others said they were not amused. But befitting a progressive country which has long been perceived as a beacon of sexual enlightenment — including blissfully kitsch performances at the Eurovision Song Contest — the proposal was taken in stride.</p>	<p>穆斯克周一提出这项动议时，一些议员笑了起来，另一些人则表示并不觉得好笑。但与一个一直被认为是性启蒙灯塔——包括欧洲歌唱大赛(Eurovision Song Contest)上欢快的媚俗(kitsch)表演——的进步国家相称的是，这项提议获得了从容应对。</p>
<p>It made headlines across Sweden and beyond. "Suggestion: Let the staff have sex during working hours," a headline in the newspaper Expressen declared, under a photograph showing a couple in bed.</p>	<p>它在瑞典内外成为了新闻头条。"提议：让员工们在工作时间做爱"，《快报》(Expressen)的一篇新闻标题如此宣称，上方还配了一张一对夫妇躺在床上的照片。</p>
<p>Muskos told colleagues the proposal was no joke, though he acknowledged practical problems like enforcement. It would be difficult to tell, for example, if an employee eschewed sex in favor of a walk in the country.</p>	<p>穆斯克告诉自己的同事，这项提议不是玩笑，尽管他承认在执行等方面存在一些实际问题。比如，没法确定一个员工是不是用做爱的时间去乡间散步了。</p>
<p>Sweden has among the highest fertility rates in the European Union, according to Eurostat, the bloc's statistic agency, in part because of the country's generous parental leave systems and immigration. But the fertility rate has nevertheless been decreasing recently.</p>	<p>欧盟(European Union)统计机构欧洲统计局(Eurostat)的数据显示，瑞典属于欧盟生育率最高的国家之一，部分原因在于这个国家有着慷慨的产假和移民制度。但尽管如此，该国的生育率最近也一直在下降。</p>

<p>Malin Hansson, 41, a sexologist and specialist in reproductive health in Gothenburg, applauded the initiative, arguing that sex reduced stress, improved sleep and strengthened immunity, while enriching intimacy between couples.</p>	<p>哥德堡 41 岁的性学家和生殖健康专家马林·汉松(Malin Hansson)对这项倡议表示称赞,称性生活有利于减压,可以改善睡眠、增强免疫力,还能增加夫妻之间的亲密度。</p>
<p>"If it was up to me, I would introduce this across the country," she said, adding: "In Sweden, sex is considered just another activity."</p>	<p>"如果是我说了算,我会把它介绍到全国,"她说。还表示:"在瑞典,性不过被认为是另一种活动"。</p>
<p>Stefan Nilsson, a Green Party member who sits on the health and welfare committee of the Swedish parliament, said he was skeptical that taxpayers would want their money to finance work-hour sex, but allowed that the idea might be a canny investment in physical activity, noting that healthier workers cost the government less.</p>	<p>担任瑞典议会健康与福利委员会委员的绿党成员斯特凡·尼尔松(Stefan Nilsson)表示,他对纳税人愿意拿自己的钱支持工作时间做爱持怀疑态度,但也承认这个想法或许是对身体活动的一项精明投资,指出员工更健康可以让政府减少支出。</p>
<p>Others were less persuaded.</p>	<p>对其他人来说,这提议就没那么容易接受。</p>
<p>Tomas Vedestig, 42, a left-leaning municipal councilman in Overtornea, said that when Muskos made his pitch, his colleagues were so taken aback that they thought they had misheard him. Vedestig said the proposal was intrusive and threatened to embarrass people who do not have sexual partners; do not want to have sex; or had medical conditions that precluded sex.</p>	<p>42 岁的上托尔内奥左倾地方议员托马斯·韦德斯蒂(Tomas Vedestig)表示,当穆斯克提出这项方案时,他的同事们大吃一惊,还以为自己听错了。韦德斯蒂表示,这项提议有点唐突,有可能会让没有性伴侣、不想做爱或因为健康状况无法做爱的人感到尴尬。</p>
<p>"I don't think it's the employer's business to to say 'go home for an hour and make babies,'" he said. And some proponents worried the proposal was too stingy: "I spoke to a couple of older gentlemen who said, 'One hour? That is not enough time.'"</p>	<p>"我认为雇主没有权利说'回家一小时造孩子去吧',"他说。也有一些倡导者则觉得这项提议的时间不够:"我跟几个年龄大一些先生交谈过,他们说,'才一小时?那可不够。'"</p>
<p>/style/20170224/a-paid-hour-a-week-for-sex-swedish-town-considers-it</p>	<p>/style/20170224/a-paid-hour-a-week-for-sex-swedish-town-considers-it</p>
<p>In Taipei, Restaurants That Harness the Bounty of Taiwan</p>	<p>从农场到餐桌:就地取材的新潮台湾美食</p>

<p>Taipei has always been a city where one doesn't have to work hard to eat awfully well: It has a street food scene as vibrant as that of Bangkok; restaurants that specialize in both Taiwanese and regional cuisines from around China; thousands of cheap and cheerful joints at which to drink cold beer with small plates and quick stir-fries; and a plethora of sushi bars, a remnant of decades spent under Japanese rule.</p>	<p>台北向来是一个不用太费劲就能吃得很好的城市：街边小吃的场面热闹非凡，堪比曼谷；餐厅中既有擅长台湾菜的，又有擅长大陆各地的地方菜的；价格亲民、气氛活跃的大排档成千上万，在这里可以用小菜和迅速上桌的炒菜搭配冰镇啤酒；还有大量寿司餐厅，体现了台湾被日本统治数十年的历史。</p>
<p>It's easier than ever to enjoy those qualities, largely thanks to a crop of chefs drawing inspiration from homegrown ingredients: cured mullet roe, lily stems, purple taro, pork from local black pig. Taiwan offers possibilities for farm-to-table dining that don't exist in Singapore and Hong Kong. Surrounded by clean waters and dotted with mountains and fertile plains, with more than 20 microclimates and a deeply embedded small farming tradition recently given new life by urbanites going back to the land, Taiwan places agricultural bounty within easy reach of diners in the capital.</p>	<p>现在，享受这些优质美食比以往任何时候都更容易。这主要归功于一批从本土食材中汲取灵感的厨师：经过腌制的乌鱼子、百合花茎、紫芋头和当地的黑猪肉。台湾为新加坡和香港所没有的“从农场到餐桌”餐饮提供了可能性。这里四周是干净的水域，岛上分布着山峦和肥沃的平原，有 20 多种局部小气候。最近，回归土地的城里人又给一种源远流长的小农耕种传统注入了新的生命。因此，台湾让台北就餐者轻轻松松便能享用到丰富的农产品。</p>
<p>"Now everyone is talking about local ingredients," the Taiwanese chef André Chiang said. "We have everything here, and we should be proud of it." Serving ingredient-focused contemporary Taiwanese cuisine, Chiang's 2-year-old RAW is just one of a growing number of restaurants, ranging from casual to upscale, that are riding the wave of a growing "eat local" movement.</p>	<p>“现在，人人都在说起本地食材，”台湾主厨江振诚(André Chiang)说。“我们这里什么都有，我们应该感到骄傲。”他的 RAW 餐厅供应注重食材的当代台湾美食，开业已有两年。随着“吃在地”（指食用当地食材——译注）运动日渐发展，搭乘这股浪潮的餐厅也越来越多，从普通餐厅到高端餐厅，RAW 只是其中之一。</p>
<p>RAW</p>	<p>RAW 餐厅</p>
<p>Anchored by a sinuous cloud-shaped bar hand-carved from two colossal hunks of pine, the dining room at RAW is cavernous and murky, strikingly backlit by a semiopen kitchen. Instagram-friendly pin</p>	<p>在 RAW 餐厅，吧台在就餐大厅中占据中重要位置。吧台由两块大松木手工雕刻而成，形状起伏有致，像云彩一样。就餐大厅的环境幽深昏暗，灯光从背后的半开放式厨房发出，令人印象深刻。便于拍照的射灯照亮了餐桌。餐</p>

lights illuminate tables, which are set far apart and have hidden drawers for flatware.	桌之间相距甚远，还设计了用于放置餐具的隐形抽屉。
The seasonal set menu of eight courses and a few smaller bites (with optional wine pairings), eschews dish names in favor of shortened ingredient lists ('Taiwan' Rice Pork Mushroom, no commas). Chiang, who worked in France before he opened Singapore's acclaimed Restaurant André, where he spends most of his time, devises the menu at RAW with two Taiwanese chefs, Zor Tan and Alain Huang.	时令套餐菜单上有八道菜和一些小吃（以及可选择搭配的葡萄酒）。菜单上没有写菜名，而是简单列出了食材（如“台湾”米饭猪肉蘑菇，中间没有逗号）。江振诚曾在法国工作过一段时间，后来在新加坡开了备受称赞的安德烈餐厅 (Restaurant André)。他大部分时间都在安德烈餐厅，同另外两名台湾厨师陈将停(Zor Tan)和黄以伦(Alain Huang)一起设计 RAW 餐厅的菜单。
Every dish on the menu is Taiwanese “in form, structure, color or flavor,” Chiang said. A skewered baby corn cob coated with kernels from a mature cob and slicked with deeply smoky barbecue sauce winked at the sort of fare you might find in Taipei's night markets, while Beef Tongue Cracker, an oblong crisp with shavings of velvety ox tongue arranged atop a smear of caramelized onions, confit egg yolk with vinegar for dipping, was a sly nod to ox tongue crackers, a classic Taiwanese snack named for their shape. That Rice Pork Mushroom dish? Pure comfort food, served steaming and fragrant in a miniature clay pot, grains glistening with lard, infused with fungal earthiness and enhanced with chunks of tender meat.	江振诚说，菜单上的每一道菜“在形式、结构、颜色和味道上”都是台湾特色的。把小玉米芯串起来，在外面放上成熟的玉米粒，再刷上一层烟熏味厚重的烤肉调味酱，看上去像那种也许会在台湾夜市上发现的食物。而 Beef Tongue Cracker 则和得名于其形状的台湾经典小吃牛舌饼有关。在一个长方形的脆饼上，切碎的细嫩牛舌被放在一层焦糖洋葱上面，还配有油封蛋黄和可供蘸食的醋。那道米饭猪肉蘑菇呢？是一道能给人带来纯粹满足感的美食。盛放在小砂锅里端上桌时热气直冒，香味四溢，饭粒闪着油光，空气中弥漫着菌类的泥土气息，大块猪肉口感细嫩，进一步增强了食客的享受。
At a nearby table an elegantly dressed Taiwanese woman, obviously perplexed by a shallow bowl containing a single sheet of dried squid, laughed aloud as it separated into curly noodles when a server poured hot kombu broth over. She ate every bite.	在附近一张餐桌上，一名着装优雅的台湾女子明显对一个浅碗感到不解。碗里放着一片干鱿鱼。但当服务员倒进热海带汤，鱿鱼片溶进卷曲的面条中时，她大声笑了起来。最后，她吃得一口不剩。
RAW, No. 301 Le Qun Third Road; 886-2-8501-5800; raw.com.tw. Lunch and dinner tasting menu, 2,680 Taiwanese dollars (about \$87)	RAW 餐厅地址：乐群3路301号；电话：886-2-8501-5800；网址：raw.com.tw。午餐和晚餐品鉴菜单 2680 台币（约合 600 元人民币）一位，

per person, plus 10 percent service charge.	外加 10%服务费。
Tairroir	态芮餐厅
Tairroir, which opened last May on the sixth floor of a building next to RAW, is, in appearance at least, its polar opposite: intimate (just eight tables) and elegant (white-on-white dining room, sleek copper bar). The French training of Kai Ho, the Taiwanese chef, is reflected in both his restaurant's name (a mix of Taiwan and terroir) and in refined plating, with color and texture highlighted in smears, dabs, dots and drizzles.	去年 5 月开业的态芮(Tairroir)就在挨着 RAW 餐厅的那栋楼的六楼。它至少看上去和 RAW 餐厅截然相反：宁静怡人（只有八张餐桌）、优雅精致（在白底上装饰白色花样的就餐大厅，雅致的铜制吧台）。台湾主厨何顺凯(Kai Ho)接受的法式训练既反映在了餐厅的名字（Taiwan[台湾]和 terroir[水土]两个词的结合）上，也体现在了精致的摆盘上。态芮的摆盘强调通过小细节突出食物的色泽和质感。
But Ho is quick to add: "I'm not French. I'm Taiwanese. And I do my own thing." The result is a set menu (six or eight courses) that crosses Taiwanese ingredients with French technique.	但何顺凯很快补充说：“我不是法国人。我是台湾人。我做的是自己的东西。”成果便是一份让台湾食材和法国技巧相结合的套餐菜单（六或八道菜）。
During my lunch only one dish, warm pumpkin purée accompanied by buttery mushroom brioche, bowed toward the west; others were unequivocally Taiwanese in spirit if not form. In Ho's hands taro cake, a Chinese New Year favorite, became a spoonable mash to be stirred together with a sous-vide egg, the combination's richness cut by dried sakura shrimp and crispy shallots.	在我的午餐里，只有温润南瓜泥配黄油蘑菇甜面包这道菜是西式的，其他菜即便在形式上不是，也明显具有台湾菜的内在。在何顺凯手中，人们最喜欢的春节美食芋头糕成了糊状，需用勺子和一个用真空低温的方式制作的鸡蛋一起拌着吃。干樱花虾和鲜脆的青葱则让这道把芋头和鸡蛋合二为一的美食口感更加丰富。
A magnificent dessert combined moist purple cakes tasting of concentrated blueberries with a powerfully lemony mousseline, bracingly tart yogurt "snow" and honeycombed pong tang, a traditional Taiwanese hard candy.	蓝莓味道醇厚的紫色松软蛋糕与有着强烈柠檬味道的慕斯、令人心旷神怡的用酸奶做的“雪”和呈蜂巢状的碰糖融相结合，成就了一道华丽的甜品。碰糖是台湾的一种传统硬糖。
When it comes to sourcing ingredients, Ho said he's "not as hard-core as some chefs. I'm not at the farm every day." But he estimates that about 90 percent of what he uses in the kitchen is local; on the day we	说到食材的采购，何顺凯自称“不像一些厨师那么固执。我不是每天都在农场”。但他估计，他在厨房里使用的食材大约 90%产自当地。我们见面那一天，他正在兴奋地计划去邻近的宜兰县拜访一个养鱼人，为的是调查一个有

met he was excitedly planning a visit to a fish farmer in nearby Yilan county to investigate a tip about local caviar.	关当地的鱼子酱的消息。
Tairroir, 6F, No. 299 Le Qun Third Road; 886-2-8501-5500; tairroir.com. Tasting menu (lunch) 1,650 or 2,350 Taiwanese dollars and (dinner) 3,200 or 5,000 dollars per person, plus 10 percent service charge.	态芮餐厅地址：乐群3路299号6楼；电话：886-2-8501-5500；网址：tairroir.com。品鉴菜单午餐1650或2350台币一位，晚餐3200台币或5000台币一位，外加10%服务费。
MUME	MUME
MUME, which opened around the same time as RAW and shares its capital-letters-only naming approach (mume is the botanical name for the plum blossom, Taiwan's national flower), channels a Nordic sensibility, with a cozy dining room gently lit by the glow of a marble bar and Scandinavian-style bentwood chairs flanking tables lit by low-hanging pendant lights. "Modern European casual fine dining," in the words of Richie Lin, an owner and one of three chefs, captures the spirit of the place — elegant and suitable for a special night out, welcoming and wallet-friendly enough to be your neighborhood hangout.	MUME 和 RAW 餐厅大致同时开业，起名方式也一样，字母全部大写（mume 是代表台湾的梅花的植物学名）。MUME 带来了一种斯堪的纳维亚风情。就餐大厅环境舒适，大理石吧台发出柔和的光芒，斯堪的纳维亚风格的曲木椅子摆放在餐桌两侧，头顶是低悬的吊灯。用餐厅老板兼主厨林泉(Richie Lin)的话来说，这个地方体现的正是“现代的欧洲轻松高级餐厅”的精神：环境典雅，适合有特殊意义的晚餐，同时足够热情和经济实惠，适合你走出家门常去光顾。
After Mr. Lin experienced some frustration with the scarcity of local ingredients in Hong Kong, where he was born and had worked (he grew up in Canada), Taiwan appealed as fertile ground on which to pursue his goal of cooking with the seasons, alongside two other expat chefs: Kai Ward (Australian) and Long Xiong (American). MUME is "a chance to discover what is unique and special about Taiwan," he said, "and to showcase it to the world."	林泉在香港出生，并曾在那里工作过一段时间（他在加拿大长大）。在他因香港当地食材短缺而感到失望后，台湾这片沃土吸引了他。在这里，他同另外两名外籍主厨凯·沃德（Kai Ward，澳大利亚籍）和熊龙（Long Xiong，美籍）追求着用时令食材烹制美食的目标。MUME 是“一个发现台湾独一无二的特别之处，”他说，“并展示给世人的机会。”
Nordic influence is on the menu, too, in a starter of warm country sourdough with beer butter and smoked beef fat butter, modeled after	斯堪的纳维亚地区的影响也体现在了菜单上的第一道菜上。它是一份热腾腾的乡村酵母面包，搭配啤酒黄油和熏牛油黄油，效仿的是 Noma 餐厅一款

<p>a popular bread course at Noma. After that, the menu divides into Snack, Smaller, Bigger, Sweeter. I would return in a heartbeat for baby potatoes, which are thickly dusted with dried shiitake crumbles. The mushroom crumbs bear a whiff of the forest floor and notes of coffee and bitter chocolate that deepen when mixed with the accompanying cultured butter.</p>	<p>备受欢迎的面包。在这道菜之后，菜单分成了点心、小菜、大菜和甜品几部分。我可能会兴奋地再来这里吃撒了厚厚一层干蘑菇碎的小土豆。蘑菇碎带着一股森林里的泥土气息，还有一种咖啡和纯苦巧克力的感觉。和搭配的精品黄油一同入口时，这种感觉会有所加深。</p>
<p>The Taiwan salad is a stunner: 30 ingredients that change by the day (I identified nasturtium leaves, flower petals, tiny broccoli florets, pickled cherry tomatoes and roasted carrots), dressed not with vinegar or citrus but umami, in the form of salted black beans. There's plenty of showmanship in crisp-tender blush prawns bathed in coral sauce made with prawn head fat and layered with jicama batons and wisps of fresh dill; frozen ricotta is dusted over the bowl, releasing a dry ice cloud. Each mouthful is a shock of brine and milk and grassiness, amplified by crunch and cold.</p>	<p>台湾沙拉格外令人震撼：它包含 30 种原料，每天都会有所变化（我尝出了旱金莲叶、花瓣，西兰花，腌制的樱桃番茄和烤胡萝卜），它不是醋或柑橘的味道，而是盐渍黑豆所带来的鲜味。脆嫩的红虾浸泡在虾头脂肪制成的珊瑚色虾酱里，显得分外华丽，豆薯条和缕缕新鲜苜蓿令口味更具层次感；冷冻乳清干酪末撒在碗里，散发出云雾般的白色冷气。每一口都是卤水、牛奶与清新味道的冲击，爽脆冰冷的口感更添刺激。</p>
<p>MUME, No. 28 Siwei Road; 886-2-2700-0901. Average dinner for two is 2,900 dollars, plus 10 percent service charge.</p>	<p>MUME 地址：四维路 28 号；电话：886-2-2700-0901。两人晚餐平均价格为 2900 台币加 10% 服务费。</p>
<p>YEN</p>	<p>紫艳中餐厅</p>
<p>Before arriving at YEN (yet another all-caps venture), the Hong Kong-born Hoi Ming Wo cooked in Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia. In Osaka, he led the Xiang Tao restaurant to its first Michelin star. But he had never been to Taiwan, so before starting as executive chef he traveled the island to eat, and inspiration struck: "I realized that, hey, there are a lot of really great local ingredients," he said, "and I knew that was where I wanted to focus at YEN."</p>	<p>来紫艳中餐厅（YEN，又是一家字母全部大写的餐厅）之前，出生在香港的邬海明(Hoi Ming Wo)在泰国、新加坡和马来西亚当过厨师。在大阪，他带领香桃(Xiang Tao)获评米其林一星餐厅。但他一直没来过台湾，因此，在开始担任紫艳中餐厅的行政总厨之前，他在岛上四处游历，品尝美食。那时，他有了一个灵感：“我意识到，嘿，这里有很多真的很棒的本地食材，”他说，“我知道这正是我希望紫艳中餐厅注重的方面。”</p>

<p>Atop the W Hotel, YEN is as stylish as one would expect: bold colors (deep violet and pink), inventive artwork (wall sculptures incorporating kitchen tools), a wall of windows overlooking Taipei's urban sprawl. Much of the long menu is composed of dishes one might find in a restaurant of similar caliber in Hong Kong: succulent roast meats and fowl, steamed fish priced by the pound, double-boiled soups. But you'll also unearth gems, examples of what Wo describes as Taiwanese-Cantonese fusion.</p>	<p>位于 W 饭店顶层的紫艳中餐厅时尚至极：颜色大胆（深紫罗兰色和粉色）、艺术品极富创意（墙上以餐具为主题的雕塑）、多扇窗户可以俯瞰台北。长长的菜单上，很多都是人们也许会在水平类似的香港餐厅看到的菜肴：多汁烤肉和家禽、按磅计价的蒸鱼，以及老汤。但你会发现珍宝，它们就是邬海明所说的台湾菜和粤菜相结合的范例。</p>
<p>Delicate cones filled with crispy green apple sticks and pan-fried slices of mullet roe are all crunch and tartness with a bracing hit of piscine saltiness. Mi tai mu, an iconic street dish of stubby rice flour noodles made like spaetzle and usually eaten in soup, are here served in a Cantonese-style lobster broth whose sumptuousness is bolstered by rafts of sweet loofah gourd.</p>	<p>精致的蛋筒中放入鲜脆的绿苹果条和用平底锅煎的乌鱼子薄片，咬上去嘎吱作响，酸味中带有一丝鱼的咸香，令人神清气爽。米苔目是台湾标志性的街头小吃，里面的米粉又短又粗，像德国的 spaetzle。米苔目通常是带汤的，而在紫艳中餐厅，米苔目用的是一种粤式龙虾汤，大量甜丝瓜让其更显丰盛。</p>
<p>For a main dish Wo steams chunks of lobster from Penghu (islands in the Taiwan Strait) — very tender, unlike Boston lobster, he said — and sets them in a shallow bowl in the center of a creamy "ocean" of egg white; a tangle of bird's nest adds crunch. There's nothing Taiwanese about YEN's custard buns, but order them anyway: Served warm, dusted with semi-bitter cacao and shaped like mushrooms, they ooze golden egg custard.</p>	<p>为了一道主菜，邬海明会蒸几块来自澎湖（位于台湾海峡的多座岛屿）的龙虾——他说这种龙虾肉质非常嫩，不像波士顿龙虾——并把它们放在一个浅碗里，为一片奶白色的蛋清“海洋”所包围，燕窝则增加了这道佳肴的脆爽口感。紫艳中餐厅的奶黄包毫无台湾特色可言，但还是点一份吧：热乎乎的包子端上桌，形状像蘑菇，上面撒着微苦的可可粉，金色的奶黄从里面渗了出来。</p>
<p>YEN, 31F, W Hotel, No. 10 Zhongxiao East Road, Section 5; 886-2-7703-8768; yentaipei.com/en. An average meal for two is 3,500 dollars.</p>	<p>紫艳中餐厅地址：忠孝东路5段10号W饭店31层；电话：886-2-7703-8768；网址：yentaipei.com/en。普通两人餐 3500 台币。</p>
<p>Mr. Meat Hot Pot and Butchery</p>	<p>肉大人肉铺火锅</p>

<p>I'd never been a fan of hot pot until several years ago, when a friend in Taipei introduced me to fermented cabbage hot pot at a restaurant called Lao Zhou. Eighteen months ago Han Chen, a native of Taichung, on the country's western coast, who managed Lau Zhou for his uncle, struck out on his own and opened Mr. Meat, where he melds a passion for fermentation and a reverence for Taiwan's "grannies" (Mr. Chen's term for small producers of traditional ingredients) with a pure love of meat.</p>	<p>我向来不喜欢火锅，直到几年前，台北的一个朋友给我介绍了一家叫“老舅的家乡味”的餐厅里的酸菜火锅。18个月前，替亲戚管理“老舅的家乡味”的陈冠翰自立门户，创办了肉大人。在这里，在台湾西海岸的台中出生和长大的陈冠翰把对酸菜的热爱和对台湾“阿嬷”（陈冠翰指的是小型传统食材供应商）的敬重，与对肉食的纯粹喜爱结合在了一起。</p>
<p>"Fermented ingredients have sourness without acidity and combine well with meat," he said. "The fat smooths the ferment while the ferment brings out the meat's sweetness." Diners choose from a selection of broths made with seasonal ferments (cabbage in fall, garlic in winter, kimchi in spring, tomato in summer). The individually sized hot pots come preassembled, ready to cook at personal burners.</p>	<p>“酸菜有酸味，但没有酸性，能很好地和肉结合，”他说。“脂肪会去除酵素，酵素则会让肉释放出甜味儿。”食客有一系列锅底可选，它们都是用应季的酸菜（秋天是白菜、冬天是洋葱、春天是朝鲜泡菜、夏天是西红柿）制作的。大小不同的火锅可重新组合，个人可随时在自己的炉子上开煮。</p>
<p>Fermented garlic soup sounds stinkier than it tastes; on a cool December day it was salve for the soul, bracing, reviving, appetizing. Packed with vegetables (taro, bamboo, radish, white cabbage), bean curd three ways (skin, frozen, preserved), meatballs, dumplings and flavorings like red dates and wolfberries, it made a fine base for a selection of thinly sliced meats.</p>	<p>酸洋葱锅底吃上去没有听上去那么臭。在天气转凉的12月吃，简直就是对心灵的慰藉，让人神清气爽、满血复活、食欲大开。满满当当的蔬菜（芋头、竹笋、水萝卜、包心菜）、豆腐三样（豆皮、冻豆腐、腐乳）、肉丸、饺子以及红枣、枸杞等调味品，为精心挑选的薄肉片打下了美味的基础。</p>
<p>Taiwan produces little beef or lamb, so Mr. Chen imports some red meats from Europe, the United States and Australia. But there's also gamy cherry duck (a Taiwanese breed), gui ding chicken (tastier than your average bird) and Taiwanese black pork. It would be unwise to pass on a side order of Granny's Braised Carrot Minced Meat, an</p>	<p>台湾几乎不出产牛羊肉，因此陈冠翰的部分红肉是从欧洲、美国和澳大利亚进口的。但店里也有樱桃鸭（台湾的一个品种）、桂丁鸡（比普通的鸡好吃）和台湾黑猪肉。错过须单点的配菜“家传阿嬷的红萝卜肉燥”是很不明智的。这是一道非常美味的酱猪肉，是按照陈冠翰妻子的祖母提供的食谱制作的。上桌时，肉燥会被浇在米饭上。</p>

insanely luscious pork ragu made according to a recipe provided by Mr. Chen's grandmother-in-law, served over rice.	
Before opening his restaurant Mr. Chen traveled Taiwan in search of exceptional ingredients. In Meinong, a center of Hakka culture, he found a husband and wife making tofu skin with soy milk heated over a wood fire; in Tainan, a woman making fine fish dumplings filled with pork. Some are named on the menu, like Master Wu of Tainan, a classical painter-turned-fermentation specialist.	开餐厅之前，陈冠翰在台湾四处游历，寻找与众不同的食材。在客家文化的中心美浓，他看到一对夫妇用经过柴火加热的豆浆制作豆皮。在台南，一名女子在鱼饺中加入猪肉后，味道棒极了。其中一些人的名字出现在了肉大人的菜单上，比如台南的“酸菜老爷”。此人是一名传统的酸菜专家，转行前是一名画家。
"I see the restaurant as a platform. I love the ingredients and I want you to know who made them," Mr. Chen said. "Make the grannies happy, make the grannies proud."	"我把餐厅当成一个平台。我喜欢这些食材，我想让你们知道它们是谁做的，"陈冠翰说。"让阿嬷高兴，让阿嬷自豪。"
Mr. Meat Hot Pot and Butchery, rear entrance No. 85 Lane 31, Dunhua South Road Section 2; 886-2-2703-5522; www.mrmeat.co. Average meal for two is 1,800 dollars.	肉大人肉铺火锅地址：敦化南路2段81巷35号后门；电话：886-2-2703-5522；网址：www.mrmeat.co。两人餐平均价格为1800台币。
/style/20170224/taipei-taiwan-restaurants-local	/style/20170224/taipei-taiwan-restaurants-local
In Armenia, 'What Do You Want to Be?' Is Asked in Infancy	亚美尼亚人也“抓周”，半岁开始“职业规划”
Children in Armenia start thinking about their careers at a very young age — around six months or so.	亚美尼亚的孩子在很小的时候——大约六个月大时——就开始考虑自己的职业。
When an infant's first tooth arrives, typically in four to seven months, a celebration takes place known variously as the "agra hadig" or "atam hatik."	当婴儿长出第一颗牙时——往往是在四个月到七个月大期间——会举行一场庆祝活动。人们对这个活动的叫法不一，有人叫它 agra hadig，也有人叫它 atam hatik。
As part of the ritual, objects symbolizing different professions are arrayed in front of a child: a microphone for an entertainer, a stethoscope for a doctor, scissors for a tailor or money for a banker. Whichever object the baby chooses first is thought to be a sign of	作为庆祝仪式的一部分，象征不同职业的物品会被摆在孩子面前：象征艺人的麦克风、象征医生的听诊器、象征裁缝的剪刀或象征银行业从业人员的现金。无论孩子选择哪一样，都会被认为象征着孩子的职业倾向。

where the child's professional aptitude lies.	
With the appearance of teeth, a child can begin to eat solid food, and the acquisition of this skill is believed to be a propitious time to foretell what the future holds, said Yulia Antonyan, a professor in the department of cultural studies at Yerevan State University in Armenia's capital.	位于亚美尼亚首都的埃里温国立大学(Yerevan State University)文化研究院教授尤利娅·安东尼扬(Yulia Antonyan)说, 随着牙齿的长出, 孩子可以开始吃固体食物, 获得这种能力的时候, 被认为是预测孩子未来的最佳时机。
There are no obligatory objects, but sets available for purchase will often include traditional artisan tools and choices epitomizing a more modern lifestyle. Parents are free to add to or omit from the mix as they wish.	没有必须要出现的物品, 不过能买到的成套物品常常包括传统的匠人工具和象征更现代的生活方式的选择。父母可按自己的意愿随意增减物品。
"Parents may orchestrate the future life of their offspring by choosing only those objects that symbolize prestigious and desired professions," Professor Antonyan said. "A book for a scientist or writer; a pencil for an architect, designer or artist; a calculator for an accountant."	"家长也许会通过只选那些象征有声望的理想职业的物品来安排子女未来的生活," 安东尼扬说。"一本象征科学家或作家的书, 一支象征建筑师、设计师或艺术家的铅笔, 或是一个象征会计师的计算器。"
Parents can also game the selection by positioning objects nearer to or farther from their infant's reach. At one recent ceremony, "the father of the baby asked to place a ladle a bit far from his daughter to save her from a destiny of a housewife," Professor Antonyan said.	家长也可以通过把物品放在离孩子更近或更远的地方, 来左右孩子的选择。在最近的一场仪式上, "孩子的父亲要求把一个长柄勺放在离他女儿稍微远一点的地方, 以防她落入家庭主妇的命运," 安东尼扬说。
At the foundation of the ritual, and reflected in its names, is a magical association between teeth (agra or atam) and grain (hadig or hatik), according to Professor Antonyan.	据安东尼扬介绍, 作为该仪式的基础, 是牙齿(agra 或 atam)和谷物(hadig 或 hatik)之间的奇妙联系, 这在它的名字中也有反映。
The ceremony begins by pouring various cereal grains over and around the child. Typically but not always, the baby's head is protected by a piece of fabric, a pair of hands or sometimes even an umbrella.	仪式开始时, 人们会朝孩子身上和周围撒各种谷物颗粒。孩子的头部往往会用一块布料、一双手有时候甚至是一把雨伞保护起来, 但也不总是这样。
The ritual sprinkling is thought to ensure that the child will have	仪式上抛撒谷物这个环节被认为是确保孩子将拥有一口健康、整齐的牙齿。

<p>healthy, even teeth. It could also have fertility associations, akin to throwing rice at a wedding, according to Levon Abrahamian, a cultural anthropologist in Yerevan.</p>	<p>据埃里温的文化人类学者列翁·阿布拉哈米安(Levon Abrahamian)称，这么做还和子孙兴旺的寓意有关，类似于在婚礼上撒大米。</p>
<p>Today, teeth-shaped cakes, toys, candy and balloons are popular party favors at these celebrations, which are widely practiced in Armenia and across the Armenian diaspora.</p>	<p>如今，做成牙齿形状的蛋糕、玩具、糖果和气球都是这些庆祝活动上的热门物品。在亚美尼亚国内和身居国外的亚美尼亚人群体中，这种仪式广泛存在。</p>
<p>In the earliest written references to the ritual, from the 19th century, just two objects were put before the teething child. The prediction then was not about an adult profession but the sex of the next sibling: Grasping a knife meant a brother was on the way, a comb (or mirror) a sister.</p>	<p>提到该仪式的最早文献出现在 19 世纪。据记载，当时摆在正在长牙的孩子面前的只有两样东西，预测的也不是孩子成年后的职业，而是下一个孩子的性别：拿起小刀意味着会迎来一个弟弟，拿起梳子（或镜子）则意味着接下来会是个妹妹。</p>
<p>"The divination for the future profession was developed much later in the urbanized and modernized environment of Soviet Armenia and the diaspora," Professor Antonyan said, "when the future career would determine the baby's life."</p>	<p>"预测未来的职业是很久后在苏联时代的亚美尼亚城市化、现代化环境下以及国外侨民中发展出来的，"安东尼扬说。"当时，未来的职业会决定孩子的生活。"</p>
<p>/style/20170314/armenia-atam-hatik-agra-hadig</p>	<p>/style/20170314/armenia-atam-hatik-agra-hadig</p>
<p>Burrowing Under Luminous Ice to Retrieve Mussels</p>	<p>舌尖上的魁北克：晶莹剔透的冰下贻贝正肥</p>
<p>KANGIQSUJUAQ, Quebec — For eight months a year, the flat bay around the village of Kangiqsujuaq in far northern Quebec freezes beneath a white expanse of ice and snow, leaving ravens and foxes as rare signs of life, along with Inuit and their dogs. Throughout the winter the Inuit hunt seal and caribou, and they fish through the ice for arctic char.</p>	<p>魁北克坎吉苏加克——一年当中八个月的时间里，魁北克最北的村庄坎吉苏加克村附近萧瑟的海湾都沉睡在大片冰雪之下，难得一见的生命迹象包括乌鸦和狐狸，还有因纽特人和他们养的狗。整个冬季，因纽特人都会狩猎海豹和驯鹿，还会凿开冰面捕捞红点鲑鱼。</p>
<p>But in the coldest months, when the ice is thickest, some venture beneath the ice to gather mussels. Every two weeks the pull of the</p>	<p>但在冰层最厚的最冷月份里，为了采集贻贝，一些人会到冰下探险。每隔两个星期，在月亮的引力和这一地区的地理条件共同作用下，都会出现异常大</p>

<p>moon combines with the geography of this region to create unusually large tides. The water falls as much as 55 feet in some places, emptying the bay under the ice along the shore for an hour or more. That's when some Inuit climb aboard their snowmobiles and head out onto the bay.</p>	<p>的潮汐。某些地方的水位会下降 55 英尺之多，让岸边冰层下的海湾在一个小时乃至更长时间内处于空心状态。这时候，一些因纽特人就会骑着雪地摩托车向海湾进发。</p>
<p>Watch a 360 video of the mussel collecting mission.</p>	<p>观看采集贻贝之旅的全景视频。</p>
<p>One recent day I joined two of them, Tiisi Qisiiq, 51, and Adami Alaku, 61, who identified a void and chopped a hole into the ice.</p>	<p>不久前的一天，我和两名因纽特人——51 岁的蒂西·吉西克(Tiisi Qisiiq)和 61 岁的阿达米·阿拉库(Adami Alaku)结伴而行，他们探明了一个空心之处，在冰面上凿开了一个洞。</p>
<p>Underneath is a beautiful, eerie world of bending ice, glowing blue from the sunlight outside. The sound of trickling water fills the humid, salt-laced air. On my recent trip it was 20 degrees below zero (minus 29 degrees Celsius) but a balmy 32 degrees Fahrenheit (0 degrees Celsius) beneath the ice.</p>	<p>下方是一个由弯曲冰块构建的世界，美丽而又怪异，从外面透进来的阳光让它呈现出一片幽蓝。耳中能听到滴水声，口鼻中涌入带着一丝咸味的潮湿空气。那天的气温是零下 20 华氏度（零下 29 摄氏度），但冰下却是宜人的 32 华氏度（零摄氏度）。</p>
<p>The men lowered themselves through the hole to the bay floor. The ground was covered with kelp, the occasional crab and edible clumps of roe from the fourhorn sculpin, which the Inuit call the ugly fish. But Mr. Qisiiq and Mr. Alaku came for fat blue mussels that cling to the rocks. Using lamps to light the way, they pulled the frigid mussels free with their hands.</p>	<p>吉西克和阿拉库从凿开的洞口处下到海湾底部。地上布满巨藻，偶尔还能看到螃蟹，以及一团团鱼籽——它们是可以食用的，来自被因纽特人称为“丑鱼”的四角床杜父鱼。但两人的目标是附着在岩石上的肥美的紫贻贝。他们一边用灯照路，一边徒手把冰凉的贻贝毫不费力地拽下来。</p>
<p>Before long, the sound of ticks and pops signaled the returning tide as it lifted the ice on the bay. Soon, the water would fill the caverns. The flood tide is deceiving, starting slowly until it rises more than a foot (30 centimeters) a minute. The men headed for the hole and climbed out into the clear, cold air.</p>	<p>很快，耳边传来咔哒声和砰啪声，意味着潮水正在返回，把海湾的冰层向上顶起。涨潮的过程颇具欺骗性，水位起初上升得很慢，直至达到每分钟一英尺（30 厘米）。两人赶往洞口处，从那儿爬了出来，进入清透的冷空气中。</p>
<p>I first heard of mussel gathering under the ice when I lived in Shanghai</p>	<p>我第一次听说采集贻贝的事情是在上海居住期间。当时，我儿子得到了一本</p>

<p>and my son was given a children's book called "Very Last First Time," by the Canadian author Jan Andrews. It tells the enchanting tale of an Inuit girl's first time under the ice alone. Ever since, I've wanted to go under the ice myself. Now I have, and I saw the bay floor's bounty brought to the surface.</p>	<p>加拿大作家简·安德鲁斯(Jan Andrews)写的童书,名叫《最后的第一次》(Very Last First Time)。它讲了一个因纽特女孩初次独自探访冰下世界的迷人故事。从那时起,我一直渴望亲自到冰下看看。现在我得偿夙愿,还目睹了这些来自海湾底部的慷慨赠与是如何被带到冰面上的。</p>
<p>The book's drawings depict a colorful, cavernous space beneath the ice, far different from the cramped and narrow confines that I discovered. The colder the winter, the thicker and more stable the ice and the larger the spaces left by the ebbing tide.</p>	<p>那本书里的图画描绘了一个多姿多彩的洞穴状冰下空间,和我探访的这个狭窄空间天差地别。冬天的气温越低,冰层就越厚越结实,退潮所制造出的空间就越大。</p>
<p>Mr. Qisiiq's mentor, Lukasi Nappaaluk, remembers gathering mussels as a child in caverns of ice with ceilings 20 feet high. But global warming is making the ice less predictable and more prone to buckling. Warm water currents thin the ice from below, making the snowmobile crossings increasingly dangerous.</p>	<p>吉西克的师傅吕卡西·纳帕卢克(Lukasi Nappaaluk),还记得自己小时候在底部距离上方冰层足有20英尺的冰穴里捡贻贝的情形。但全球变暖正让冰面变得更不可预测,更容易坍塌。温暖的水流从下方把冰层变薄,在冰上骑摩托车穿行越来越危险。</p>
<p>The mussels are a welcome winter treat these days, but at one time they were a lifesaving source of food during the lean frozen months. Raw meat, with its abundance of vitamins, has allowed the Inuit to live for centuries on a diet almost devoid of fruits and vegetables. The only preparation for the mussels is pulling off their beards, the strings of protein that mussels make to cling to rocks, and then rinsing them.</p>	<p>近来,贻贝成了一道颇受欢迎的冬日佳肴,但是曾几何时,在天寒地冻、物资匮乏的月份里,它们是具有救命功能的食物来源。生贻贝肉富含维生素,让因纽特人得以在几乎吃不到水果和蔬菜的情况下存续了千百年。食用前只需除去贻贝的“胡须”,也就是它们用以附着在岩石上的蛋白质须状物,再用水冲洗一番。</p>
<p>The Inuit still eat a lot of "country food," caribou and seal and whale and fish that they prefer to eat raw while sitting on the floor.</p>	<p>因纽特人依然大量食用当地“土产”,譬如驯鹿、海豹、鲸鱼和鱼,并且喜欢坐在地上生吃。</p>
<p>Mussels are no exception. Mr. Qisiiq and his wife, Siasi Qisiiq, shucked the bivalves using the edge of a shell. They scraped out the meat and squeezed it in their fist, wringing out the salty seawater, before eating</p>	<p>其中当然也包括贻贝。吉西克和妻子夏西·吉西克(Siasi Qisiiq)用一个贝壳的边缘给这种双壳类动物去了壳。他们把肉弄出来以后,用手攥了一攥,挤出咸咸的海水,然后直接吃掉。</p>

them as is.	
Ms. Qisiq boiled some of the mussels for me. They were rich and meaty, salty with no seasoning, and steaming — welcome warmth after hours outside. I had some of the raw mussels, too, still chilled from the bay. They tasted a lot like raw oysters, but with a bitter finish. I would prefer them marinara style.	夏西·吉西克为我煮了一些贻贝。它们肥美多肉，没加任何调味料但自带咸味，冒着腾腾热气——给在室外呆了几个小时的人奉上久违的温暖。我也生吃了一些贻贝，入口时还带着来自海湾的凉气。它们尝起来和生牡蛎非常接近，但余味较苦。我还是更喜欢用意大利番茄酱调味的那种。
/style/20170320/mussels-under-ice-canada	/style/20170320/mussels-under-ice-canada
Simple Taiwanese Food, Full of Secrets, at Mama Lee in Queens	在纽约小店品尝最简单的台湾家常菜
I did not expect sorcery from a preserved turnip.	我没有料到经过腌制的大头菜会有魔力。
It was the only ingredient in the omelet on my plate at Mama Lee, a small, plain-spoken Taiwanese restaurant in Bayside, Queens. The eggs had been beaten loosely, so flecks of white still showed, and hustled from the pan when patchy bronze. Inside, they were studded with tender nubs of turnip, yielding with a quiet crunch.	在皇后区贝赛德面积不大、布置简单的台湾餐厅一品香(Mama Lee)里，腌大头菜，只是那盘名叫菜脯蛋的菜品的食材之一。鸡蛋并没有充分打散，还能看到一块块的蛋白，煎到不均匀的赤褐色后迅速出锅。蛋饼里面裹着脆嫩的大头菜，吃上去会发出轻轻的嘎吱声。
Nothing else had been added, not even salt. “Everything is in the turnip,” said Mei Lee, the restaurant’s eponymous owner. The root’s briny flavor was diffuse, like a tint of rose in sunglasses. It made me think of surfacing after a plunge in the sea, that half-taste, half-scent of salt.	其他什么都没加，盐都没有。“味道都在大头菜里，”与餐厅英文名同姓的老板李梅（音）说。大头菜的咸味会散开，就像透过墨镜看玫瑰的颜色一样。它让我想起了跳进海里后钻出水面时的情形，那种一半来自嗅觉一半来自味觉的咸味。
In Taiwan, you would categorize this dish as xiao chi: small eats. It’s not fancy and not meant to be. And still I wanted to write ode upon ode to it.	在台湾，你可能会把这道菜归为小吃。它不精美，原本也没人打算把它做得精美。但我还是想为它写一首又一首颂歌。
“This is simple, home-style food,” Ms. Lee insisted. She is a no-nonsense figure in apron and bandanna, comfortably bossy. Twice, she scolded me gently for ordering too much, concerned for my health.	“就是简单的家常菜，”李梅坚持说。系着围裙、裹着头巾的她说话直截了当，有种自在的霸气。她两次婉转地指责我点的东西太多了，担心我的健康。
Every meal begins with a generous, free bowl of soup, which, on my	客人开始吃饭时，会先喝一大碗免费的汤。我几次去喝到的都是用猪骨熬制

<p>visits, was a clear broth made from pork bones that at first tasted of hardly anything and grew deeper with each spoonful.</p>	<p>的清汤，一开始喝几乎什么味道都没有，每喝一勺，汤的味道都会越浓郁。</p>
<p>Eventually nearly every table holds a plate of the enormous meatballs known as lion's heads, rough spheres of ground pork bound by egg and mottled with ginger and garlic. They are seared briefly, then braised for two hours until they emerge as soft as physically possible without falling apart. At the touch of chopsticks, they calve like glaciers.</p>	<p>最后，几乎每张桌子上都会摆一盘叫狮子头的大肉丸。这道菜是用鸡蛋将拌有姜和大蒜的猪肉糜粘合在一起，大致做成球状。先将这些大肉丸煎一小会儿，然后再炖两个小时，直到它们变得非常软，同时又不会散开。在筷子的触碰下，它们像冰川一样崩解。</p>
<p>According to legend, three-cup chicken earned its name from a 13th-century recipe improvised for a hero's last meal, with one cup each of sesame oil, soy sauce and Shaoxing wine. Here, a more complex calibration anoints boneless hunks of dark thigh meat, which acquire a seal the color of caramel in the wok and arrive shining, adorned with garlic and swooning leaves of Thai basil.</p>	<p>三杯鸡据传得名于13世纪时为一个英雄的最后一餐临时想出的做法：一杯芝麻油、一杯酱油和一杯绍兴黄酒。在这里，标准更复杂一些，是表面油光闪闪的去骨深色鸡腿肉，这要求在制作过程中保证那种焦糖色。上桌时，菜品闪闪发光，还有大蒜和泰国罗勒叶作装饰。</p>
<p>Salt-and-pepper chicken is sweeter, the skin more fluffy than crackly. As for the chicken roll, listed under Special Dishes, it has no chicken: The filling is fish paste, ground pork and carrots, infiltrated by five-spice, folded inside bean-curd skin, and fried. This also skews sweet, and comes with ketchup. Its appeal remains a mystery to me, but people at other tables seemed to like it just fine.</p>	<p>盐酥鸡更甜，鸡皮松软多过酥脆。至于列在“特色”一栏下面的鸡肉卷，里面根本没有鸡肉：馅料是鱼肉泥、猪肉糜和胡萝卜，撒入五香粉拌匀，然后用豆皮包起来，再下锅煎。这道菜也偏甜，且要搭配番茄酱。它受欢迎这件事对我来说依然是个谜，但其他桌的客人似乎觉得它还好。</p>
<p>Children bow heads over bowls of lu rou fan: ground pork, tofu and a hard-boiled egg inky from a long braise in soy and Shaoxing wine. Grown-ups want it, too, alongside hotter dishes like strips of flank steak in a swarm of longhorn green peppers, some innocent and bright, others hellbent.</p>	<p>孩子们只顾埋头吃卤肉饭：猪肉糜、豆腐和用酱油、黄酒长时间焖煮的卤蛋。大人也会喜欢，此外还有一些比较辣的菜，比如切条的侧腹牛排搭配一大团尖椒丝，其中有些纯良无害，有些则要将你置于死地。</p>
<p>Ms. Lee, whose family has roots in northern China, grew up in South</p>	<p>李梅的家人祖籍中国北方，她在韩国长大，丈夫是台湾人。她在台湾上的大</p>

<p>Korea; her husband is a native of Taiwan, where she went to college. For years, she said, "I was a housewife." Then, in 2013, with her son halfway through high school, she spotted this tiny storefront next to a Taiwanese-American church.</p>	<p>学。她说，在很多年里，“我只是个家庭主妇。”然后到 2013 年她儿子高中读到一半时，她发现了这个紧挨着一座台裔美国人教堂的小店面。</p>
<p>She runs the kitchen with her uncle Jin Tsai Liu, who was a chef at a Shanghainese restaurant in Rego Park. And every night, her husband, who works for a Chinese-language newspaper, stops by to help her clean up. "We close the door and walk home together," she said.</p>	<p>她和曾在雷戈公园的一家上海餐厅当厨师的叔父刘锦齐（音）一起经营这家餐厅。每天晚上，供职于一家中文报纸的丈夫会顺便过来帮她打扫卫生。“我们一起关门，然后走路回家，”她说。</p>
<p>The dining room is spare but cheerful, with an orange back wall, taped-up Christmas cards and children's drawings, and photographs of the Alpine village in Austria where the Lees stayed on a farm and milked cows last summer. "We enjoy natural things, not big buildings," she said.</p>	<p>就餐区布置得很简单，但色彩明亮。后墙是橙色的，上面贴着圣诞贺卡和孩子们画的画，以及去年夏天在奥地利阿尔比斯山区的一个村子里拍的照片。当时，李梅一家住在一个农场里，给奶牛挤奶。“我们喜欢自然的东西，而不是巨大的建筑，”她说。</p>
<p>Restaurant hours are erratic, so call ahead. The staff members take a "rest," as the sign in the window puts it, from 4 to 5 p.m. On weekends, the food often sells out by 7:30 p.m. If Ms. Lee is not feeling well — "I used to have good health, but this restaurant gives me lots of pressure" — she will take the day off. Last year, she closed the restaurant for four months so she could spend time with her parents in South Korea.</p>	<p>餐厅营业时间不定，因此需提前致电。就像窗户上的标识牌写的那样，下午 4 点到 5 点工作人员“休息”。周末时，菜品往往在晚上 7 点 30 分之前就卖完了。如果感到身体不适——“我过去身体很好，但这间餐厅让我压力很大”——李梅就会关门。去年，餐厅歇业四个月，这样她才有时间在韩国陪父母。</p>
<p>Ms. Lee is not sure if she wants more people to know that her restaurant exists. "I always tell my customers, 'Eat for yourself,'" she said. "Don't tell anyone."</p>	<p>李梅不确定自己想不想让更多人知道存在这样一家餐厅。“我总是对顾客说，‘你们自己吃就好了，’”她说。“不要告诉任何人。”</p>
<p>/style/20170407/mama-lee-review-taiwanese-food-queens</p>	<p>/style/20170407/mama-lee-review-taiwanese-food-queens</p>
<p>China's Stone Age Skiers and History's Harsh Lessons</p>	<p>石器时代的滑雪传统如何在新疆延续</p>
<p>Tucked beneath a shallow outcropping in the rolling lowlands of the Altai Mountains, four men glide along the shadow-pocked rock face,</p>	<p>在阿尔泰山脉起伏的低地的一个浅露头下，四个男人沿着光影斑驳的岩石表面滑行，他们隐约的身影在悄悄跟踪一群毫无戒备的野山羊。在他们左侧，</p>

<p>their faint silhouettes stalking a herd of unsuspecting ibex. To their left, a fifth swoops downhill, corralling the beasts with a spear in his hand.</p>	<p>第五个男人向山下猛冲，用手里的长矛围捕猎物。</p>
<p>His pigmented frame arcs from left, to right, and back again — a ski turn that may be the oldest ever recorded.</p>	<p>他那用颜料涂染的身形向左弯，向右弯，再返回来——这可能是有记载以来最古老的滑雪转身。</p>
<p>The hunters are part of a cave painting in the northern tip of China's Xinjiang Province, a wedge of territory that pokes up between Mongolia to the east and Kazakhstan to the west. According to Chinese archaeologists, the painting dates back more than 10,000 years — 2,000 more than the next earliest ski artifact on record.</p>	<p>这些狩猎者出现在中国新疆北端的一幅岩画上，那是向北延伸的一块楔形区域，东邻蒙古，西邻哈萨克斯坦。据中国考古学家称，这幅画可以追溯到一万多年前，比有记载的第二早的滑雪文物要早 2000 年。</p>
<p>Now, as the popularity of winter sports explodes in China, driven by President Xi Jinping's decree that his country would have 300 million winter sports enthusiasts by the time it hosts the 2022 Winter Olympics, ski tour companies have begun opening their doors in this remote region. The first heli-skiing and snowmobile-access tours started operating this winter in the nearby village of Khom, offering trips deep into the heart of the Altai.</p>	<p>现在，在习近平主席的号令下——到 2022 年举办冬季奥运会时，全国将有三亿冬季运动爱好者——冬季运动在中国兴盛起来，滑雪旅游公司开始在这个偏远的地区开设业务。今年冬季，首个直升机滑雪和雪地摩托游览项目开始在附近的禾木村启动，提供深入阿尔泰山腹地的旅行。</p>
<p>And while international scholars and historians are slowly coming around to the idea that sliding on snow may have indeed originated here instead of the Scandinavian mountains that were long considered its cradle, a deeper battle over skiing's origins is already being waged within China's own borders. It is a struggle marked by fears that ethnic minorities like the Mongols and Kazakhs who have long lived in the these mountains will have their way of life choked off by encroaching modernity — and the country's ethnic Han Chinese majority, which dominates a government that has had no qualms shaping Chinese</p>	<p>虽然国际学者和史学家正慢慢转变观念，认为滑雪可能的确起源于这里，而不是长期以来被视为滑雪摇篮的斯堪的纳维亚山脉，但在中国内部，关于滑雪起源的更深刻的斗争已经展开。在这场斗争中，人们担心，长期生活在这些山脉中的蒙古族和哈萨克族等少数民族的生活方式，将被慢慢渗入的现代生活以及该国的主要民族汉族所扼杀。由汉族主导的政府，会毫不犹豫地以自身的形象来塑造中国文化。</p>

<p>culture in its own image.</p>	
<p>The ethnic Han “never used these boards, yet they are claiming an attachment to it,” said a traditional skier who flies the flag of Kazakhstan over his family’s log home in Khom, the village that shares its name with the river that runs through this valley. “Maybe it’s a national pride thing, but in reality it’s our ancestors that were doing it.”</p>	<p>一名传统滑雪者表示，汉族人“从没用过这些滑雪板，却声称很迷它们”。他在禾木村的自家木屋上插着哈萨克族旗帜。这个村庄是以流经这个山谷的河流的名字命名的。他说：“也许是出于民族自豪感吧，但现实是，在滑雪的是我们的祖先。”</p>
<p>Like many in this village in northern Xinjiang, China’s largest region of this area, the skier, 27, was hesitant to speak openly about the collision of cultures in his backyard, fearing his words could bring retribution. He grew up on skis, venturing into the mountains behind his home on tall, hand-hewn wooden planks just as his Kazakh ancestors — products of the many nomadic waves that swept Central Asia over thousands of years — did before him. His Mongolian neighbors often do the same, and a handful of Tuwas, a small mountain culture of Mongolian descent, are considered the best skiers in the valley.</p>	<p>和新疆——中国最大的省级行政区——北部这个村里的很多人一样，这位 27 岁的滑雪者在自己家里都不太愿意公开谈论文化冲突的问题，担心因言获罪。他在滑雪板上长大，和他的哈萨克族祖先一样，他踩着手工削制的长木板在自家后面的山里探险。那些滑雪板是数千年来席卷中亚的很多次游牧浪潮的产物。他的蒙古族邻居们经常做同样的事情，有几个图瓦人被认为是这个山谷里最棒的滑雪者——图瓦是一个有蒙古血统的山地文化。</p>
<p>The skier considers the Han Chinese to be foreigners who pull governmental strings thousands of miles to the east in a capital he will never visit.</p>	<p>在这位滑雪者看来，汉人是外人，在往东数千英里外的首都操纵政府。他永远不会去首都。</p>
<p>He had barely seen an ethnic Han skier when Shan Zhaojian, a Han ski historian who was led to the cave paintings by Altai herders, announced to the world at a news conference in Beijing in 2006 that China was the “original place for human skiing.”</p>	<p>他还表示，2006 年，当汉族滑雪史学家单兆鉴在北京的一次新闻发布会上向全世界宣布中国是“人类滑雪最早起源地”时，他几乎没见过一位汉族滑雪者。单兆鉴是在阿尔泰牧民的引导下找到那些岩画的。</p>
<p>Newfound History</p>	<p>新发现的历史</p>
<p>Shan, 79, had long sought the true origin story for skiing. He has dedicated more than 60 years to the sport — he won China’s first</p>	<p>79 岁的单兆鉴长期以来一直在追寻滑雪真正起源的故事。他致力于这项运动 60 多年——他是中国的第一位全国滑雪冠军——还曾担任 2022 年中国冬</p>

<p>Nordic national championship — and consulted for China’s 2022 Winter Olympic Committee. But it is his obsession with skiing’s roots that has become his life’s work.</p>	<p>奥会组委会的顾问。不过，对滑雪起源的痴迷成了他一生的工作。</p>
<p>The International Ski Federation, the sport’s major governing body, has declared a ski found in a Northern Russia bog as the oldest scientifically dated evidence of skiing in the world. And Norwegian cave paintings depicting skiers dating to 4,000 B.C. are considered by experts as evidence of an early ski culture with Scandinavian roots.</p>	<p>该运动的主要管理机构国际滑雪联合会(International Ski Federation)曾宣布，在俄罗斯北部一个沼泽地发现的滑雪板是可以科学追溯的最古老的滑雪证据。描绘滑雪者的挪威岩画被专家们视为斯堪的纳维亚起源的早期滑雪文化的证据，它可以追溯到公元前 4000 年前。</p>
<p>The cave paintings Shan came upon in 1993 are believed to be far older, although they have not been carbon-dated, leading to some skepticism among ski historians that the paintings are truly as old as the Chinese researchers say they are. Two years ago, he organized a conference of leading historians from Scandinavia, North America, and local Central Asian communities to share the histories of skiing from different parts of the world.</p>	<p>单兆鉴在 1993 年发现的岩画被认为要古老得多，不过没有经过碳测定，有些滑雪史学家因此怀疑这些岩画是否真像中国研究者所说的那样古老。两年前，单兆鉴组织了一次会议，与会者包括来自斯堪的纳维亚、北美和中亚本地社区的主要史学家，分享世界各地的滑雪历史。</p>
<p>There is no consensus that any of the ethnic groups of the Altai can stake a claim as the rightful heirs of the painted skiers — thousands of years of conquest, including when the region came under the rule of the Qing dynasty in the mid-1700s, have left such a determination all but impossible — but the locals here have bristled under the idea that skiing could be claimed as the history of the country to which they owe their citizenship rather than the ethnic bloodlines to which they owe their heritage.</p>	<p>关于阿尔泰的哪个民族是画中滑雪者的正宗后裔尚无共识——由于数千年的征服，这一点几乎不可能确定，包括 18 世纪中叶该地区接受清朝统治的时期——但当地人因滑雪可能被称为这个国家的历史而感到恼火，他们拥有这个国家的公民身份，而非民族血统，而他们的传统归属于后者。</p>
<p>“Education is the way to ease tension,” Shan said. “Ten thousand years ago was still the Stone Ages, there was no minority diversity, no</p>	<p>“教育是缓解紧张关系的方法，”单兆鉴说，“一万年还是石器时代，没有民族多样性，也没有国界。作为研究者，容忍不同的意见最重要。”</p>

<p>country borders. As a researcher, being tolerant of opinions different from one's own is the most important thing."</p>	
<p>So far, Shan and his team of ski historians have done this work without much public fanfare. He believes recognition for Altai skiing's history will grow as the 2022 Games approach, and he hopes that will lead to funding for a ski history museum and a ski history foundation.</p>	<p>到目前为止，单兆鉴和他的滑雪历史学家团队在悄无声息地做这件事。他认为，随着 2022 年奥运会的临近，对于阿尔泰滑雪历史的认识也将随之增加，他希望这能为滑雪历史博物馆和滑雪历史基金会募集资金。</p>
<p>Those efforts, and the arrival of new businesses looking to capitalize on the region's history and bring modern skiers to the mountains of the Altai, would be an economic boon to one of the poorest sections of China. But the looming possibility of cultural appropriation has the traditional skiers nervous. In the past, such recognition has come as a double-edged sword – one that has carved up local communities trying to preserve their cultural identity.</p>	<p>有了这些努力，再加上刚刚来到这里的企业也希望利用该地区的历史，于是现代滑雪者开始来到阿尔泰山脉，这将为这个中国最贫穷的地区之一带来经济福利。但是传统滑雪者担心遭到文化窃用。过去，这种外界的认知已经成为一把双刃剑，切割着当地社区保护自身文化认同的努力。</p>
<p>Beginning in the 1950s, the Chinese government started rounding up the most talented musicians from ethnic minorities and trained them to play revised versions of their traditional music. The groups were told the exercise would make the pieces more pleasing to ethnic Han ears.</p>	<p>从 1950 年代开始，中国政府招募少数民族最有才华的音乐家，培训他们演奏自己的传统音乐，不过是经过修订的版本。这些团体被告知，这样的改动可以更好地迎合汉人的耳朵。</p>
<p>"Many members of China's minority ethnic groups perceive that their cultural heritage is not respected, and that they are treated as second-class citizens by the dominant Han Chinese," said Ben Hillman, senior lecturer of comparative politics at Australian National University who has written about ethnic tensions in Xinjiang. "This leaves some members of minority groups with a feeling of identity insecurity."</p>	<p>"许多中国少数民族成员认为他们的文化遗产不被尊重，他们被占支配地位的中国汉人视为二等公民，"澳大利亚国立大学比较政治学高级讲师本·希尔曼(Ben Hillman)就新疆的紧张民族局势写道。"这让少数民族的一些成员产生身份认同上的不安全感。"</p>
<p>Nils Larsen, an American ski historian, writer, and documentarian who has made 10 trips to Xinjiang since 2005, was more blunt.</p>	<p>美国滑雪历史学家、作家、纪录片拍摄者尼尔斯·拉森(Nils Larsen)自 2005 年以来已经 10 次进入新疆旅行，他的话更为直率。</p>

<p>"They are very worried about getting exploited," he said.</p>	<p>"他们非常担心被利用，"他说。</p>
<p>Changing Times</p>	<p>不断变化的时代</p>
<p>In recent decades, Han Chinese have flocked to Xinjiang to tap its abundant reserves of natural gas and fossil fuels (the vast region — one-sixth of China's total area — is home to a significant portion of China's coal, natural gas and oil reserves).</p>	<p>近几十年来，汉人涌入新疆，开采其天然气与化石燃料的丰富储备（这一广阔的地区占中国总面积的1/6，占中国煤炭、天然气、石油储量的很大一部分）。</p>
<p>The rapid influx of Han newcomers have caused varying levels of tension with the region's predominant ethnic groups. The worst manifestations of those ill feelings — knife assaults, suicide attacks, and car bombings — involved ethnic Uighurs to the south of the Altai Mountains, but the consequences of that violence still reverberate into its valleys.</p>	<p>汉族新移民的迅速涌入造成了该地区主要民族之间程度不同的紧张局势。那些恶意最严重的表现——砍刀攻击、自杀式袭击和汽车炸弹——涉及阿尔泰山脉南部的维吾尔人，但是暴力的后果同样回响在山谷里。</p>
<p>Along the desert highway connecting Xinjiang's capital, Urumqi, to Altai City, armed guards patrol the fences surrounding gas stations, a precaution against suicide car bombers. Law enforcement checkpoints are set up sporadically along stretches of open road.</p>	<p>沿着连接新疆首府乌鲁木齐到阿尔泰市的沙漠公路，武装警卫沿着加油站周围的围栏巡逻，防备自杀式汽车炸弹。沿着公路有零星的执法部门检查站。</p>
<p>The mountain villages have been isolated from violence, but they are not isolated from commerce.</p>	<p>山间的乡村与暴力隔绝，但没有逃脱商业的影响。</p>
<p>A road that winds its way along the steep walls of the valley links Khom with the outside world. Although its lone defense against frequent avalanches is a single bulldozer — a machine that arrived only in 2008 and must sometimes clear miles of snowy debris — the maintained road has lured away many young men from Khom and to the economic opportunity of far-off city centers.</p>	<p>一条道路沿着山谷的峭壁蜿蜒而上，将克尔木村(Khom)与外界联系起来。对于频繁的雪崩，路上唯一的防护措施就是一台推土机——这台机器是在2008年才到来的，有时候需要清除好几英里的积雪——但是修好的道路已经诱惑着克尔木的许多年轻人离开这里，到遥远的市中心去寻找经济机会。</p>
<p>That has left behind a troublesome age gap for a tradition that has long</p>	<p>这为长久以来代代相传的传统造成了令人烦恼的年龄断层。</p>

been passed down from generation to generation.	
Larsen called it "a narrowing circle."	拉尔森称之为“一个不断缩小的圆”。
"Less and less people are skiing, and less and less are teaching their kids to ski," he said.	“滑雪的人越来越少，教孩子滑雪的人也越来越少，”他说。
During Larsen's early excursions, the hills surrounding Khom were full of ski tracks.	在拉尔森早期考察期间，禾木村周围的山上到处都是滑雪道。
"My last trip, it was just a couple," he said. "The difference is stunning."	“最后一次去的时候，只有几条了，”他说。“这种差别令人震惊。”
Connecting With the Past	联结过去的时光
A few hours by horse from Khom's pair of provisions stores, tailor, and wood-fired sauna, Meyrbek Halaobek, another ethnic Kazakh, works diligently outside his cabin, halving a spruce log with a few mighty swings of his ax. Short, calculated cuts follow, carving from the log a pair of thick, flat boards.	骑马从禾木村的两家补给店、一家裁缝店和一个烧柴火的桑拿浴室走几个小时，便来到了另一名哈萨克斯坦族人梅尔贝克·哈劳贝克(Meyrbek Halaobek)的小木屋外面。他在木屋外辛勤劳作，用力地挥舞着斧头，几下就把一段云杉木从中劈开了。接下来是一些简单但经过深思熟虑的修饰打磨，把那段木头变成了两块厚实、平展的木板。
Halaobek knows the traditional ski-building process well, having learned it from his father, who learned it from his father before him. After buffing out the plank with a belt sander and drilling holes for the leather binding straps (two modern changes that have found favor), he pours boiling water on the tips of the planks to make them pliable. Using a string wrapped around the tip, he wedges the ski in between the rungs of what looks like a narrow wooden ladder, and pulls.	哈劳贝克非常熟悉传统的滑雪板制作方法。他是从他父亲那里学来的，而他父亲又是从他祖父那里学会的。在用带式砂磨机抛光木板，并为皮质带子钻了几个洞后（这是两个现代的变化，得到了他们的青睐），他把沸水淋向木板的一端，以便让它们变得容易弯曲。然后，他用一根绳子把那一端缠住，把滑雪板卡在一个看起来像是一架窄木梯子的东西的横档之间，并开始拉绳子。
When the wood dries in its new shape, it is strung with leather to form a foot strap, and hide from a horse's leg is cut and stretched to fit the bottom, with the grain of the coat running from tip to tail. When a skier is traveling uphill, the hair provides traction on the snow to keep him from slipping, while still permitting a free-flowing descent. The skis will	当木头晾干并呈现出新的形状后，它的上面会绑上一些皮绳，用来固定脚的位置。然后再用马腿皮进行裁剪并将其展开附着在木板的底面，让其皮毛纹路从头到尾保持一致。皮毛在上坡时会在雪面上产生附着力，防止滑雪者滑倒，同时下坡时又能让滑雪者自由行动。滑雪板还会搭配一根长长的木棍，在下坡转弯时起到方向舵的作用。

<p>be paired with a long wooden pole that will be used as a sort of rudder for downhill turns.</p>	
<p>Halaobek rarely builds skis anymore. The traditional skis of his ancestors were primarily hunting and trapping tools, allowing tribesmen to catch and kill prey that struggled in the deep winter snows. But hunting and trapping were outlawed by the national government in the 1990s.</p>	<p>哈劳贝克已经很少制作滑雪板了。他的祖先制作的传统滑雪板主要是狩猎工具，让部落成员能够捕杀在厚厚的冬季积雪中行动不便的猎物。但 90 年代，中央政府规定狩猎属于违法行为。</p>
<p>So, too, was cutting down trees. Halaobek must now collect deadfall in order to make his skis.</p>	<p>砍伐树木也一样。现在，为了制作滑雪板，哈劳贝克必须收集倒下的树木。</p>
<p>The old ways have not dwindled away completely, however.</p>	<p>然而，这些古老的方式还没有完全消失。</p>
<p>In 2006, Shan, the ethnic Han historian, helped create the Old Fur Skis Race, a traditional ski competition in Altay City that brings together Kazakh, Mongol, Tuwa and Han Chinese skiers. Even as fewer young people have taken up traditional skiing, the event has attracted nearly 100 athletes of varying ages each year since its inception.</p>	<p>2006 年，汉人历史学者单兆鉴参与创办了古老毛滑雪比赛。这项在阿尔泰市举行的传统赛事让哈萨克斯坦族、蒙古族、图瓦族和汉族滑雪者齐聚一堂。尽管进行传统滑雪的年轻人减少了，但这项比赛自创办以来，每年会吸引近 100 名不同年龄的参赛选手。</p>
<p>The locals organized their own spinoff race, too. Every January since 2008, two weeks before the Old Fur race, Mongols and Kazakhs vie for village supremacy in a race that incorporates a series of stops for archery shooting. The event is akin to a stone-age biathlon, and in line with the region's hunting ancestry — an authentic representation of what these handmade tools were meant to do in deep powder snow.</p>	<p>本地人也组织了从该比赛衍生出来的赛事。从 2008 年开始，每年 1 月在古老毛滑雪比赛举行的两周前，蒙古族和哈萨克斯坦族滑雪者会通过比赛争夺在村里的领导权。比赛包括一系列射箭项目。这项比赛类似于石器时代的冬季两项，也符合该地区的狩猎历史——真正代表了这些手工制作的工具过去在冰天雪地里本来的用途。</p>
<p>"Ten thousand years ago, the only way our ancestors could eat was because they could ski," said the traditional skier in Khom. "If they didn't eat, we wouldn't be here, so there is a strong connection to the past."</p>	<p>"一万年前的，我们的祖先能有东西吃，唯一的原因是他们会滑雪，"禾木村那名传统滑雪者说。"如果他们没有东西吃，就没有我们，所以说和过去有着紧密的联系。"</p>
<p>But with the modern world eating at the roots of that past, it may be outside forces like Shan and his team, rather than the efforts of locals,</p>	<p>但在现代世界吞噬这段历史的根源的情况下，在国际舞台上宣传阿尔泰的滑雪历史的，也许是像单兆鉴及其团队这样的外部力量，而不是本地人的行动。</p>

<p>that canonize Altai's ski history on a global scale. With the 2022 Games on the horizon and downhill skiing rising in popularity, China's next steps will ultimately determine the survival of ancient ways that could have very well birthed a modern sport.</p>	<p>随着 2022 年的冬奥会即将到来，以及滑降滑雪越来越受欢迎，中国接下来的举措将从根本上决定这种古老的滑雪方式的存亡。它们很可能是一项现代运动的源头。</p>
<p>"The ideal plans for the Altai skiing," Shan said, "is to preserve its history."</p>	<p>"对阿尔泰滑雪的理想方案，"他说，"是保护它的历史。"</p>
<p>Back under the rock outcropping, the painted prehistoric skiers of the Altai Mountains are still making their descent.</p>	<p>回到那块露头下，画面中那些身在阿尔泰山脉中的史前滑雪者仍在往下滑。</p>
<p>The plaque nearby that explains their history is etched in both Chinese and Kazakh, with parts of the latter haphazardly scratched out. Tibetan prayer flags hang at the cave's entrance. The skiers themselves are behind bars — a steel cage that is meant to protect them.</p>	<p>旁边的匾牌解释了他们的历史。匾牌采用了汉语和哈萨克斯坦语两种语言，哈萨克斯坦语中的部分内容被随意去掉了。洞口悬挂着藏人的经幡，滑雪者们则被关了起来——那是一个用钢筋做成的笼子，为的是保护他们。</p>
<p>/style/20170421/skiing-china-cave-paintings</p>	<p>/style/20170421/skiing-china-cave-paintings</p>
<p>Brigitte Macron Inaugurates a New Look for France</p>	<p>法国第一夫人，政治人物配偶着装新标杆</p>
<p>On Sunday, when Brigitte Macron strode up the red carpet at the Élysée Palace alongside her husband, Emmanuel Macron, for his inauguration as president of France, it marked not just the official transition of power but also the advent of a new kind of first lady for the nation, and a new kind of political partnership. And it suggested that the Michelle Obama-size hole that has been left in the art of sartorial communications and diplomacy since America's former first couple left the world stage may be about to be filled — albeit in an original way.</p>	<p>周日，布丽吉特·马克龙(Brigitte Macron)和丈夫埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)一同阔步走在爱舍丽宫(Élysée Palace)的红毯上，参加他就任法国总统的就职典礼。这不仅标志着官方的权力交接，而且标志着一种新型第一夫人和新型政治伙伴关系的出现。它意味着，前美国第一夫妇离开世界舞台之后，米歇尔·奥巴马(Michelle Obama)在服装交流艺术和外交方面留下的巨大空白可能即将被填补——虽然是以全新的方式。</p>
<p>In her knee-baring, powder-blue Louis Vuitton dress, with its matching military-inspired jacket, Ms. Macron managed to make a statement about her independence and refusal to fit into any established box</p>	<p>马克龙夫人身穿裸露膝盖的浅蓝色路易威登(Louis Vuitton)连衣裙，搭配配套的军装风格外套。她通过这套服装宣布了自己的独立性，表明她拒绝服从任何既有的规矩（从政党到适合年龄的着装），但也没有过分地排斥过去，</p>

<p>(from political parties to age-appropriate dressing) without overtly rejecting the past, and while underscoring her husband's messaging in a multitude of ways. All without saying a word, though the images went global.</p>	<p>同时以各种方式强调丈夫的主张。一句话也不用说,但这种形象已传遍全球。</p>
<p>It was quite a strategic opening.</p>	<p>这是一个相当巧妙的开端。</p>
<p>While there was some online chatter about the color of the ensemble recalling Melania Trump's Ralph Lauren dress-and-jacket at her husband's inauguration, it seems to me that in detail and effect, the two could not be further apart. Mrs. Trump's choice, after all, called to mind nothing so much as the past: Jackie Kennedy and Camelot. Ms. Macron's look spoke to the future, and to how she is redefining her role.</p>	<p>虽然网上有人议论说,这套服装的颜色让人想起了梅拉尼娅·特朗普(Melania Trump)在丈夫就职典礼上穿的拉夫·劳伦(Ralph Lauren)连衣裙和外套,但在我看来,两者在细节和效果上有天壤之别。毕竟,特朗普的选择让人想起了过去:杰基·肯尼迪(Jackie Kennedy)和“佳美洛王朝”(Camelot)。而马克龙夫人的造型展现的是未来,以及她如何重新定义自己的角色。</p>
<p>She has been doing it in myriad ways since her husband declared his candidacy for president, but while attention has largely focused on their unconventional love story (she is 64, 24 years older than him), her unconventional wardrobe — at least for a political spouse of a certain age — has played a less observed part.</p>	<p>自从丈夫宣布参与总统竞选以来,她一直以各种方式展现这一点。虽然人们的注意力主要集中在他们非传统的爱情故事(她64岁了,比他大24岁)上,但她的非传统着装——至少是对特定年龄的政治人士配偶来说——也起到了一定的作用,尽管受到的关注较少。</p>
<p>Skinny jeans, leather leggings, jackets (tailored and motorcycle-inspired), short skirts, New Balance sneakers and Louis Vuitton handbags, even the occasional hoodie, have formed the basic building blocks of her style: one that reaches across generations, and just says “no” to the classic knee-length skirt suits of the bourgeoisie — and to any historical diktats about what women older than 60 are supposed to wear. It may be the least of the breaks from tradition in which she and her husband are engaged, but in some ways it is the most accessible, which makes it powerful.</p>	<p>紧身牛仔裤,紧身皮裤,(机车风格、定制的)夹克,短裙,新百伦(New Balance)运动鞋和路易威登手袋,甚至偶尔还有连帽衫——这些是她的风格的基本构成:涵盖各个年龄层的服装,但就是拒绝中产阶级的经典及膝裙套装,以及任何关于60岁以上女性应该穿什么的传统规矩。这可能是她和丈夫打破的传统中最微不足道的一项,但在某种程度上,它是最可接近的,所以才最有力量。</p>

<p>Especially because she is being cheered as an icon of “French style” as a result. Though equally interesting is the icon of French style she has enlisted in her cause.</p>	<p>尤其是考虑到，她正被推崇为“法国风尚”的标志性人物。不过，被她拉入自己事业中的那个法国时尚品牌也同样有趣。</p>
<p>Vuitton is a brand with which Ms. Macron has been allied since Bastille Day of 2015 (coincidence? I doubt it), when she first wore one of its navy dresses at a public event. It is a tentpole name in French luxury — founded in 1854; owned by the richest man in France, Bernard Arnault; part of the country’s most successful export sector — yet one that has rarely been adopted by the political elite. Carla Bruni-Sarkozy, wife of former President Nicolas Sarkozy, tended to wear Christian Dior in her official appearances; Valérie Trierweiler, partner of François Hollande at the start of his presidency, was famous for her Saint Laurent Tribute stilettos. Bernadette Chirac, the wife of former President Jacques Chirac, was partial to Chanel.</p>	<p>马克龙夫人是从 2015 年国庆节起与路易威登联手的（我怀疑这不是巧合），当时她在一场公开活动中首次身穿该品牌的一件深蓝连衣裙。路易威登是法国奢侈品行业的一个支柱品牌，创立于 1854 年，为法国首富贝尔纳·阿尔诺 (Bernard Arnault) 所有。它是该国最为成功的出口企业之一，却很少被政治精英选用。前总统尼古拉·萨科奇 (Nicolas Sarkozy) 的妻子卡拉·布吕尼·萨科齐 (Carla Bruni-Sarkozy) 倾向于在正式场合穿迪奥 (Christian Dior) 的服装；弗朗索瓦·奥朗德 (François Hollande) 任总统初期的伴侣瓦莱丽·特里耶韦莱 (Valérie Trierweiler) 以她的圣罗兰 (Saint Laurent) Tribute 细高跟鞋闻名。前总统雅克·希拉克 (Jacques Chirac) 的妻子贝尔纳黛特·希拉克 (Bernadette Chirac) 偏爱香奈儿 (Chanel)。</p>
<p>Ms. Macron, by contrast, has attended Vuitton shows and worn the brand on multiple occasions, most recently on election night. And she has managed to defray the possible political cost of being so close to an elitist name, unaffordable to many, by — as the brand has made clear — arranging to borrow most of what she wears, including her Inauguration Day look, and then returning it (she does buy some of it). She casts herself as an ambassador of French creativity, as opposed to simply an acquirer of it.</p>	<p>相形之下，马克龙观看过路易威登的时装秀，在多个场合穿过该品牌的服装，最近一次是在选举夜。她设法承担了与一个精英品牌保持亲密关系可能产生的政治代价。该品牌是很多人买不起的。正如该品牌已说明的，她的大部分服装是借来的，包括她在就职典礼上穿的那套服装，然后再还回去（她的确也买了一些）。她把自己塑造为法国创造力的大使，而不只是购买者。</p>
<p>By doubling down on that relationship and seeming to formally inaugurate Vuitton as her go-to brand, Ms. Macron made a tactical choice to elevate a different name in the game of image-ineering. One</p>	<p>通过强化这种关系，而且似乎正式将路易威登确定为自己的常用品牌，马克龙夫人做出了一个战略选择，在形象塑造方面树立一个不同的名声。正如该品牌的最新系列明确展现的那样，这一战略正好呼应了她丈夫对跨国界关系</p>

that, as the brand's last collection made clear, happens to share her husband's belief in the value of cross-border relationships and cross-fertilization. Simply consider the artistic director Nicolas Ghesquière's statement after the fall 2017 show – that he wanted to use fashion to demonstrate the value of breaking “every boundary possible.”	和文化交流的价值的信念。只要想想路易威登的艺术总监尼古拉斯·盖斯奇埃尔(Nicolas Ghesquière)在2017年秋季服装秀之后的声明就知道了——他用时尚来展现打破“所有潜在的界线”的价值。
Coincidence? Again, I doubt it.	又是巧合？我再次表示怀疑。
Just as I doubt that the epaulets on Ms. Macron's inauguration jacket, and its shiny double-breasted rows of buttons, were a coincidence on an occasion that Mr. Macron filled with military symbolism. Her outfit gave visual support to his message, which included driving up the Champs-Élysées in a military vehicle.	正如我怀疑，在马克龙充满军事象征意义的就职典礼上，马克龙夫人正好身穿带有肩章和闪亮双排扣的外套也不是巧合。她的着装从视觉上支持了他要传递的信息，包括乘军车驶过香榭丽舍大街。
En garde.	预备！
/style/20170516/france-brigitte-macron-louis-vuitton	/style/20170516/france-brigitte-macron-louis-vuitton
Melania Trump on Display, Dressed in Ambivalence and Armor	“全副武装”的梅拉尼娅，准备为何而战？
And so we come to the end of what has been the longest and most comprehensive viewing of Melania Trump playing the role of first lady since her husband's administration began: nine days, five countries, more than a dozen outfits, all of them photographed and recorded (and exclaimed over) for the historical record.	这似乎是我们最长、最全面地一次检视梅拉尼娅·特朗普(Melania Trump)自丈夫上任以来，如何扮演第一夫人的角色：总共历时九天，访问了五个国家，换了十几套衣服，全程都进行了拍照和录像（并引发惊呼）留作历史纪录，现在这种检视结束了。
“Melania did not wear a veil in Saudi Arabia!” “Melania did wear a veil to the Vatican!” “Melania changes outfits during flight!”	“梅拉尼娅在沙特阿拉伯没有戴头巾！”“梅拉尼娅到梵蒂冈戴了头巾！”“梅拉尼娅在飞行途中换了服装！”
Does it really matter?	这真的有关系吗？
Of course. Because Mrs. Trump has been, up to now, a cipher cloistered in a gilded New York penthouse but is about to take her place in the	当然有关系。因为此前，梅拉尼娅一直是藏匿在纽约一个镀金阁楼里的神秘人物，但是她马上就要作为美国官方的女主人入主白宫东翼了（至少她的团

<p>East Wing (at least according to her team) as the United States' official hostess. And because, as a representative of the country and the Trump administration on the world stage, this was her clearest statement yet about how she will manage that position.</p>	<p>队是这么说的)。而且，作为一个国家以及特朗普政府在世界舞台上的代表，她将如何在这个位置上发挥作用，服装就是她最清楚的声明。</p>
<p>It just happened that, since Mrs. Trump did not say much as she accompanied her husband from Saudi Arabia through Israel to Italy, Brussels and Sicily, it was largely made through her clothes.</p>	<p>恰巧，由于梅拉尼娅在陪同丈夫从沙特阿拉伯，经过以色列，再到意大利、布鲁塞尔和西西里岛的行程中并没有说多少话，她的声明基本上都是通过衣着表达出来的。</p>
<p>That's why what she wore received so much more attention than what Ivanka Trump wore (the fascinator at the Western Wall and the weirdly bridal black tulle veil at the Vatican aside).</p>	<p>这就是为什么她的穿着比伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)的穿着吸引了更多注意力的原因（她在哭墙穿得很迷人，在梵蒂冈戴着奇怪的新娘式黑色薄纱头巾）。</p>
<p>Add up the Stella McCartney black jumpsuit, the Michael Kors gingham coat dress, the Ralph Lauren khaki shirtdress, the taupe Maison Ullens suit and the myriad Dolce & Gabbana cocktail laces, that brand's gambler's trouser suit and botanical day coat, and what do you have?</p>	<p>加上 Stella McCartney 黑色连身裤、Michael Kors 方格布外套连衣裙、Ralph Lauren 卡其色衬衫、Maison Ullens 灰褐色西装，以及大量的 Dolce & Gabbana 鸡尾酒蕾丝——同品牌的赌徒衣裤套装和花卉外套，你能看出什么？</p>
<p>Ambivalence and armor. They were the defining trends of the trip.</p>	<p>模棱两可和装甲感。这趟行程的性质也是如此。</p>
<p>For every moment when Mrs. Trump seemed to engage with the historical precedent of her job — which largely involves humanizing the president by being the approachable, accessible half of the equation, and participating cheerfully in the spousal exercises of dressing, dining and hospital visiting — there was another in which she seemed to reject it. Kind of the way she seemed to reject most public displays of affection with her husband until the final leg of the trip. (See the hand-swatting maneuver performed after landing at Ben-Gurion International Airport in Israel, and similar evasive tactics.)</p>	<p>梅拉尼娅每一次试图完成第一夫人的传统差事——主要是赋予总统人性，方法是展示这个等式中平易近人、亲切的另一半，愉快地参加梳妆、餐饮、参观医院的夫人团活动——似乎就会拒绝另一个这样的活动。就像直到旅程的最后一站之前，她似乎都拒绝公开展示与丈夫的感情一样（参见在以色列本古里安国际机场降落后，她打开总统的手的做法，以及类似的回避方式）。</p>
<p>She acknowledged, for example, the sartorial protocols of the countries</p>	<p>例如，她遵从了这些国家的服饰礼仪。在沙特阿拉伯，她的衣着端庄</p>

<p>she visited. In Saudi Arabia, she was modest — even the Dolce & Gabbana white trouser suit and black shirt, while with a modern edge, was fully covered. In Vatican City, she went dark. In the resort town of Taormina in Sicily, springlike.</p>	<p>——Dolce & Gabbana 白色长裤西装和黑色衬衫，虽然设计时髦，但也完全覆盖了皮肤。在梵蒂冈城，她穿着深色服装。在西西里岛的度假小城陶尔米纳，她的服饰洋溢着春天的气息。</p>
<p>After landing at the King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, she materialized on the steps of Air Force One in that black jumpsuit, whose Wonder Woman gold Saint Laurent belt, flowing hemline, long sleeves and notch neck made everyone think: abaya! Later she swept into dinner wearing a caped magenta Reem Acra gown with a jeweled neckline, like a high fashion Scheherazade.</p>	<p>空军一号在沙特阿拉伯利雅得哈利德国王国际机场降落后，她从机舱中走出，穿着黑色连身衣，戴着“神奇女侠”金色圣罗兰(Saint Laurent)腰带，飘动的下摆、长袖和衣领凹口让每个人心里想：阿拉伯长袍！后来吃晚餐时，她穿了一件洋红色的 Reem Acra 斗篷长袍，领口用珠宝装饰，像是山鲁佐德式高端时装。</p>
<p>Like many of her Western predecessors, she went veil-less in Saudi Arabia, but bent to Vatican tradition by wearing a lace veil to meet the pope. This apparent discrepancy in attitude got a lot of people very worked up, but it was fully in line with the policies of those who had gone before. (See: Michelle Obama, veil-less in Saudi Arabia in 2015, veiled at the Vatican in 2009.)</p>	<p>与之前的很多西方第一夫人一样，她在沙特阿拉伯没有戴头巾，却迎合了梵蒂冈的传统，戴了一顶维多利亚式的蕾丝头巾去见教皇。这种貌似不同的态度让很多人都激动起来，但实际上完全符合之前的政策（见：米歇尔·奥巴马 2015 年在沙特阿拉伯没有戴头巾，2009 年在梵蒂冈戴头巾。）</p>
<p>And her embrace of the high-end, and refusal to go through the motions of adopting the occasional accessible item, was fully in line with her husband's gold-toned dollar-sign spiel. Forget espadrilles or T-shirts; the Dolce & Gabbana floral coat cost an unapologetic \$51,500.</p>	<p>她拥抱高端服饰，拒绝采纳偶尔亲民服饰的建议，这和她丈夫谈金论钱的讲话完全一致。忘记帆布鞋或 T 恤衫吧；她穿的 Dolce & Gabbana 花卉外套价格高达 51500 美元。</p>
<p>But then she rejected the traditional game of fashion diplomacy in which first ladies have been engaged since Jacqueline Kennedy, eschewing any pressure either to use her public appearances to promote homegrown talent, or to follow more recent strategy and support designers from the host country, the better to demonstrate</p>	<p>但后来，她拒绝了自杰奎琳·肯尼迪(Jacqueline Kennedy)以来第一夫人的传统时尚外交游戏，避开所有压力，既不利用自己的公共形象宣传本土时装，也不遵循最近的策略——为东道国的时装设计师提供宣传，更好地展示友好的意图。</p>

<p>friendly intentions.</p>	
<p>She didn't ask one designer, like Hervé Pierre, who created her inauguration dress as well as the leather skirt she wore to depart Washington, to help her assemble her wardrobe. She didn't underscore her own international story. She spread her endorsements — but only kind of, wearing multiple looks from Mr. Kors and a high percentage from Dolce & Gabbana as well as an assortment of other names. Yes, she wore American designers, and yes, she started to look like a Sicilian widow while in Italy, and wore the Belgian label Maison Ullens in Brussels. (And, according to Vogue, which pretty breathlessly chronicled this trip, she even worked with the latter on her look, proving it was an entirely conscious choice.)</p>	<p>她没有请专门的设计师帮助她处理服装事务，哪怕是为她提供就职典礼服装，以及她离开华盛顿时所穿皮裙的埃尔维·皮埃尔(Hervé Pierre)。她没有强调自己的国际化故事。她传播的是她认可的东西——但这只是在某种程度上，因为她穿 Michael Kors 或者 Dolce & Gabbana 等品牌的时候还是偏多。是的，她也穿美国设计师的品牌；是的，她在意大利的时候看起来像一个西西里遗孀；在布鲁塞尔穿着比利时的品牌 Maison Ullens（密切紧跟这次行程的时尚杂志《Vogue》说，她甚至与后者一起研究自己的造型，证明这完全是一个有意做出的选择）。</p>
<p>But then she undermined the point by wearing Dolce & Gabbana and the British label Roksanda in Israel, and more Dolce in Brussels. (Dolce, which she also wore for her official portrait, is seeming like her go-to brand, a relationship that has upset some of the designers' Instagram fans.) That meant there was no consistent pattern behind the origin stories of what she chose when.</p>	<p>但随后，她又削弱了这种印象，在以色列穿着 Dolce & Gabbana 和英国品牌 Roksanda，并在布鲁塞尔再次穿着 Dolce（她在官方肖像中也穿着 Dolce，看起来这像是她的心水品牌，这种关系已经让该品牌的一些 Instagram 粉丝感到不安）。这意味着，她在什么时候选择什么服饰上并没有一个连贯的模式。</p>
<p>If anything seemed to unite the sartorial choices the first lady made, at least during the day, it was a certain rigidity of line, monochrome palette and militaristic mien. She favored sharp power shoulders, single-breasted jackets with wide cinched belts and big square buckles, straight skirts and a lot of buttons. Mostly buttoned up. Hemlines were not too short, and the only skin really exposed was on her arms (also a bit of shoulder in Brussels for evening).</p>	<p>如果说梅拉尼娅在服装选择上有什么做法具有连贯性的话，那么至少是她白天穿着的服装，都具有线条感，采用单色调，带有军装式的硬朗。她喜欢肩膀线条笔挺有力、带宽腰带和大方皮带扣的单排扣外套，直裙，以及许多的纽扣。大部分时候所有纽扣都会扣上，裙摆不会太短，唯一真正露出一点点皮肤的地方就是手臂（在布鲁塞尔，晚上还露出一点点肩）。</p>

<p>It's not an accident that the Michael Kors white suit she wore in Israel looked almost identical to the Maison Ullens taupe suit she wore in Belgium: tight, belted, undecorated. These aren't clothes designed (in all senses of that word) to charm; they are designed for security. Though the veil debate and the floral froufrou got the most attention, it was her battened-down, ready-for-battle styles that left the lasting impression.</p>	<p>她在以色列穿的 Michael Kors 白色西装看起来和她在比利时穿的 Maison Ullens 灰褐色西装几乎一模一样，这并不是个意外。这两套西装都是修身款式，有腰带，没有装饰。它们不是设计（从这个词的所有层面上说）用来展现魅力的；它们是为安全而设计的。虽然关于头巾的争论和花卉外套引发了最多的关注，但是她那果断、准备作战的风格给人留下了更持久的印象。</p>
<p>And raised the unavoidable question: For what battle, exactly, is she preparing? Theories have been floated: her husband's critics; the prying eyes of the outside world; even her own marriage. Maybe it's the much vaunted revolution the president was fond of saying he led; maybe she, too, is fighting for his agenda.</p>	<p>这就提出了一个不可避免的问题：她在为什么样的战斗做准备？各种说法都有：批评她丈夫的人；外界的窥探；甚至她自己的婚姻。也许是总统喜欢吹嘘自己所领导的那场革命。也许她也正在为他的议程而奋斗。</p>
<p>Or maybe it's just a signal that she is prepared to take her place on the home front.</p>	<p>或许这只是一个信号，表示她准备好了在大后方担当起自己的职责。</p>
<p>/style/20170527/melania-trump-foreign-trip-fashion</p>	<p>/style/20170527/melania-trump-foreign-trip-fashion</p>
<p>Venice, Invaded by Tourists, Risks Becoming 'Disneyland on the Sea'</p>	<p>水城威尼斯被“低质量旅游”淹没</p>
<p>VENICE — “You guys, just say ‘skoozy’ and walk through,” a young U.S. woman commanded her friends, caught in one of the bottlenecks of tourist traffic that clog Venice’s narrow streets, choke its glorious squares and push the locals of this enchanting floating city out and onto drab, dry land. “We don’t have time!”</p>	<p>威尼斯——“伙计们，只需说‘借过’，然后穿过去，”一个年轻的美国女人向朋友发出指令。“我们没时间了！”他们被困在由观光客组成的拥挤人潮中。在威尼斯，这人潮堵塞了狭窄的街道，让美丽的广场水泄不通，还迫使这座极具魅力的水上城市的许多居民离开本岛，踏上单调、干燥的陆地。</p>
<p>Neither, the Italian government worries, does Venice.</p>	<p>意大利政府担心，威尼斯的时间也不多了。</p>
<p>Don't look now, but Venice, once a great maritime and mercantile power, risks being conquered by day-trippers.</p>	<p>不应马上下结论，不过，曾是伟大的海上霸主和商业中心的威尼斯，的确面临着被一日游观光客征服的危险。</p>
<p>The soundtrack of the city is now the wheels of rolling luggage</p>	<p>如今，当游客的方阵在运河上方的天桥上行进时，拉杆箱的轮子在台阶上滚</p>

<p>thumping up against the steps of footbridges as phalanxes of tourists march over the city's canals. Snippets of Venetian dialect can still be heard between the gondoliers rowing selfie-snapping couples. But the lingua franca is a foreign mashup of English, Chinese and whatever other tongue the mega cruise ships and low-cost flights have delivered that morning. Hotels have replaced homes.</p>	<p>动跳跃的声音便是这座城市的背景音乐。从那些划着船，运送着忙于自拍的情侣的船夫口中，你仍能听到零星的威尼斯方言。但通用语是一种外国语大杂烩，其中包括英语、中文，以及巨型游轮和廉价渡船那天早上运送的游客说的任何语言。居民的住宅已被酒店取而代之。</p>
<p>Italian government officials, lamenting what they call "low-quality tourism," are considering limiting the numbers of tourists who can enter the city or its landmark piazzas.</p>	<p>意大利政府官员悲叹于他们口中的“低质量旅游”，正考虑限制可以进入这座城市或其地标式广场的游客人数。</p>
<p>"If you arrive on a big ship, get off, you have two or three hours, follow someone holding a flag to Piazzale Roma, Ponte di Rialto and San Marco and turn around," said Dario Franceschini, Italy's culture minister, who lamented what he called an "Eat and Flee" brand of tourism that had brought the sinking city so low.</p>	<p>“如果你是坐大船抵达的，下了船，你有一两个小时，跟随某个举着小旗子的人前往罗马广场(Piazzale Roma)、里阿尔托桥(Ponte di Rialto)、圣马可广场(San Marco)，然后就要往回走，”意大利文化部长达里奥·弗兰切斯基尼(Dario Franceschini)为他口中的快餐式旅游感到惋惜，这种业态已经让这个下沉的城市的情况变得愈发糟糕。</p>
<p>"The beauty of Italian towns is not only the architecture, it's also the actual activity of the place, the stores, the workshops," Franceschini added. "We need to save its identity."</p>	<p>“意大利城镇不仅美在建筑物，还在于当地的实际活动、店铺、工坊，”弗兰切斯基尼继续说道。“我们需要保存它的特质。”</p>
<p>The city's locals, whatever is left of them anyway, feel inundated by the 20 million or so tourists each year. Stores have taken to putting signs on the windows showing the direction to St. Mark's Square or Ponte di Rialto, so people will stop coming in to ask them where to go.</p>	<p>每年约有 2000 万名游客涌入威尼斯，让这座城市的居民——不论还剩下多少——有被淹没其中之感。各店铺不得不往窗户上放标牌，指明圣马克广场(St Mark's Square)或里亚尔托桥所在的方向，以免人们纷纷跑进来问路。</p>
<p>The majority of the anxiety has centered on the cruise ships that pass through the Grand Canal, blotting out the landmarks like an eclipse blocking out the sun.</p>	<p>担忧主要集中在穿行于大运河(Grand Canal)中的游轮身上，它们遮蔽着一处处地标，就如同月球的影子遮蔽着太阳。</p>
<p>Some of the roughly 50,000 Venetians who remain in the city, down</p>	<p>这座城市里还剩下大约 5 万名威尼斯人——1951 年的数字是 17.5 万——他们</p>

<p>from about 175,000 in 1951, have organized associations against the "Big Ships," selling T-shirts that show cruise boats with shark teeth threatening fishermen. In June, almost all the 18,000 Venetians who voted in an unofficial referendum on the cruise ships said they wanted them out of the lagoon.</p>	<p>组织起对抗“大船”的协会，还会售卖宣传T恤，上面的图案是带有锋利牙齿的游船向渔民发出威胁。今年6月有过一场关于游轮的非官方公投，参与投票的1.8万名威尼斯人几乎全都表示，他们想让游轮离开泻湖。</p>
<p>"One problem is the ships," said Franceschini, who called their passage in front of St. Mark's Square "an unacceptable spectacle."</p>	<p>“这些船真成问题，”弗兰切斯基尼说。他把船只在圣马克广场前经过的情形称作“不可接受的景象”。</p>
<p>But the ships bring in money, and since Venice is not the trading power of yore, it needs all the euros it can get. The cruise ships don't just bring fees into the city, they also create jobs down a whole supply chain, benefiting mechanics, waiters and water taxis. The gondoliers who change into their striped shirts early in the morning and put sunscreen on their bald heads have steady work.</p>	<p>但这些船会带来金钱，威尼斯已经不是昔日的贸易霸主，能挣到手的每一块欧元对它来说都很重要。游轮不只为这座城市带来收入，还顺着一整条供应链创造着就业机会，让机修师、服务生以及水上的士司机获益。那些一大清早就换好条纹衬衫、把防晒霜涂抹在光秃秃的脑袋上的船夫，拥有稳定的客源。</p>
<p>Many of Venice's locals reside in the Castello section of the city, far enough from San Marco Square, the center of tourist gravity, to enjoy a semblance of normal life. But only a semblance.</p>	<p>威尼斯本地人很多都住在该市的城堡区(Castello)，一个离游客云集的圣马可广场足够远的地方，以便过表面上还算正常的生活。但也只是表面上。</p>
<p>"If you want to get some prosciutto, you can't because the salumeria is gone," said Tommaso Mingati, 41.</p>	<p>“如果你想要买点火腿，是买不到的，因为熟食店消失了，”现年41岁的托马索·明甘蒂(Tommaso Mingati)说。</p>
<p>His family kept a small apartment here but, like most former residents, had moved out to Mestre, the mainland section that no one has ever called Queen of the Adriatic. As his mother regretted the city's becoming a "Disneyland on the Sea," Mingati said that the expanding empire of bed-and-breakfasts was now forcing people out of Mestre.</p>	<p>他家在这里有一套小公寓，但像大多数前居民一样，已经搬去了梅斯特(Mestre)，没有谁会管那片内陆区叫“亚得里亚海的明珠”。在明甘蒂的母亲为这座城市变成“海上迪士尼乐园”感到遗憾之际，明甘蒂说，日益扩张的客栈现在正迫使人们离开梅斯特。</p>
<p>All of those bed-and-breakfasts, and the city's roughly 2,500 hotels, produce a lot of towels and linens that need laundering. Venice no</p>	<p>所有这些提供床位与早餐的地方，以及该市的大约2500家酒店，出产了大量需要洗涤的毛巾和床单。威尼斯已经没有能力做这件事了。于是每到黎明</p>

<p>longer has the capacity for such an undertaking. So, at dawn, boats carry the dirty laundry and garbage out to Tronchetto, an artificial island and parking lot for trucks coming from the mainland.</p>	<p>时分，就会有船只将脏毛巾、脏床单和垃圾运往特龙凯托岛(Tronchetto)，那是一个人工岛，也是来自大陆的卡车停泊之处。</p>
<p>In turn, they deliver fresh towels but also untold gallons of drinking water, foodstuffs, bottles of orange Aperol to make the city's ubiquitous Aperol Spritz and anything else consumed inside the lagoon.</p>	<p>回程时，它们会载满干净的毛巾，还有大量饮用水、食品、一瓶瓶橙色的柳橙苦酒——用以制作该市随处可见的鸡尾酒 Aperol Spritz——以及在这里用得上的其他任何东西。</p>
<p>One weekend a year, during the Feast of the Redeemer in July, Venetians take back the city. They flow back in from Mestre to drink wine on the banks of the Grand Canal and wait for a fireworks show that puts New York's Fireworks by Grucci to shame.</p>	<p>每年7月的一个周末过救赎节(Feast of the Redeemer)的时候，威尼斯人都会拿回对这座城市的主导权。他们纷纷从梅斯特赶回来，在大运河边喝葡萄酒，等待观看一场会让纽约的格鲁西烟花公司(Fireworks by Grucci)感到汗颜的烟花秀。</p>
<p>This year, the celebration coincided with the Venice Biennale, which draws thousands of sophisticated, globe-trotting visitors to Venice to check out the latest in art, dance and theater. The locals and the art enthusiasts have developed a sort of alliance against the crowds who march on St. Mark's.</p>	<p>今年的救赎节撞上了威尼斯双年展(Venice Biennale)，后者把成千上万来自世界各地的高端游客吸引到威尼斯，欣赏最新的艺术、舞蹈和戏剧作品。当地人和这些艺术爱好者，已经结成了某种抗衡前进在圣马克广场上的人潮的联盟。</p>
<p>"We are a model of what could be," said Paolo Baratta, the president of the Biennale, as he watched the fireworks from the terrace of the festival's headquarters. The people emptying out of the cruise ships, he said, "aren't concerned with what happens in Venice."</p>	<p>"我们提供了一种关于这座城市的可能前景的范本，"威尼斯双年展主席保罗·巴拉塔(Paolo Baratta)一边在双年展总部的露台上看烟花，一边说道。他说，从游轮中倾巢而出的那些人"并不关心威尼斯发生了什么"。</p>
<p>At night, many of the tourists return to their cruise ships or tuck in after early dinners. The result is a momentary reprieve but also, like Venice in its slow winter months, a time warp to an earlier Venice.</p>	<p>晚上，很多游客会返回游轮，或者在黄昏晚餐结束后找地方休息。由此不仅暂时缓解了城市承受的压力，还制造出一个与威尼斯悠长的冬季类似的时间扭曲效果，让人得以重回早前的威尼斯。</p>
<p>For me it is the one I first encountered nearly 20 years ago, before Google Maps, when I could get lost and stumble onto seemingly deserted or forgotten campos. At night, away from the city center, a</p>	<p>对我而言，这便是我在将近20年前的时候遇到的那个威尼斯，当时还没有谷歌地图，我会迷失方向，偶然走到看似荒凉或被遗忘的广场上。入夜，两名游客在远离市中心的一家寒酸的咖啡厅里庆祝自己的婚礼，那场景并不过</p>

couple of tourists celebrating their wedding at a divey cafe was not cloying, but charming.	于甜腻，而是令人愉悦。
Those enchanting hours stretched into the early morning, before the tourists stirred, when St. Mark's Square itself was empty except for the pigeons and the early risers headed to work.	那些迷人的时光一直延续到凌晨，游客们起床之前，圣马克广场上空荡荡的，只有一些鸽子和赶着去上班的早起者。
Those hours, with the shadows still long and the light reflecting off the lagoon and the triforia windows, reminded me of what Raffaele Nocera, who otherwise sounded depressed about the state of his city, told me as he navigated a water bus around the Grand Canal.	那些时光——其间，地上的影子依然很长，光亮反射在泄湖和拱形窗上——让我想起本来似乎对这座城市的状态颇感沮丧的威尼斯人拉法埃莱·诺切拉 (Raffaele Nocera)，一边在大运河上驾驶水上巴士一边对我说过的话。
"If you get up early enough," Nocera said, "you get all of Venice to yourself."	"如果你起得足够早，"诺切拉说，"整个威尼斯都是你的。"
It reminds you of why it is so worth protecting, and why Italians have been taking a stand.	它会提醒你为什么它值得被保护，为什么意大利人一直在公开表明立场。
"Today it's Piazza San Marco or Ponte di Rialto," Franceschini said. "In a few years it could be that the problem spreads."	"今天是圣马可广场或里阿尔托桥，"弗兰切斯基尼说，"过不了几年，问题可能就会蔓延开去。"
/style/20170803/venice-italy-tourist-invasion	/style/20170803/venice-italy-tourist-invasion
Baidu to Digitally 'Restore' Historic Sites in Nepal	百度发起尼泊尔古迹数字复原行动
The April 25 earthquake in Nepal and powerful aftershocks have not only killed more than 8,000 people and destroyed thousands of homes, but also left historic buildings in ruins. While reconstruction could take decades, the Chinese web services company Baidu has begun a campaign to recreate these structures online.	尼泊尔 4 月 25 日发生的地震以及后来发生的强烈余震，不仅造成 8000 多人死亡，毁坏了成千上万家的住房，而且还把许多历史建筑变为废墟。重建可能需要数十年的时间，不过中国的网络服务公司百度已经开始了一项在线重建这些建筑的行动。
"We want to apply our own technology instead of donating money or using another corporate relief effort to provide help for the earthquake," said Kaiser Kuo, Baidu's director for international communications, in a	"我们要用我们自己的技术，而不是用捐钱、或通过其他企业救灾行动，来为震后重建提供帮助，"百度的国际交流主管郭怡广在接受电话采访时说。

telephone interview.	
In its campaign, called "See you again, Kathmandu," Baidu has appealed to Internet users to upload their photographs of historic sites. The imaging system requires hundreds of photos taken from different angles and under different weather conditions to create a comprehensive view of the sites. According to Baidu, between 500 and 1,000 photos are needed for the digital re-creation of a single building. These static images can be used to generate a 3-D video to allow users to view the sites from the perspective of a visitor touring them before the earthquake.	百度在这个名为“See you again, 加德满都”的行动中呼吁网民们上传他们拍摄的历史古迹照片。百度的成像系统需要数百张从不同角度、在不同天气条件下拍摄的照片，来制做这些景点的全部图像。据百度说，用数字化方式重建仅一座建筑物就需要 500 到 1000 张照片。这些静态照片可以用于产生 3D 视频，让网络用户可以从地震前观光者的视角来欣赏这些景点。
Nepal is a popular destination for Chinese tourists, and since the campaign was announced on April 29, more than 42,000 photographs have been uploaded, and eight sites have been 70 percent to 80 percent digitally recreated, including the 17th-century Maju Deval temple in Kathmandu.	尼泊尔是中国游客的热门目的地。自从行动于 4 月 29 日宣布以来，百度收到的上传照片已超过 42,000 张，有八个景点的数字重建已经完成了 70% 到 80%，包括位于加德满都的 17 世纪的马驹德瓦尔寺。
"We started with sites on the Unesco World Cultural Heritage list, but we are expecting more sites to be recreated, not only those in Kathmandu, but other damaged buildings in Nepal," Mr. Kuo said.	"我们是从列入联合国教科文组织世界文化遗产名录的古迹开始的，我们预计会重建更多的景点，不仅是加德满都的那些，而且也包括尼泊尔其他的受损建筑物，"郭怡广说。
To encourage non-Chinese speakers to contribute photographs, the campaign's website for uploading images is in both English and Chinese. Baidu is also planning to hold an exhibition of the digitally recreated historic sites.	为鼓励不懂中文的人也贡献照片，这一行动用来上传照片的网站是中英双语的。百度还计划为数字重建的古迹举办一个展览。
/technology/20150513/t13baidu	/technology/20150513/t13baidu
India Replaces China as Next Big Frontier for U.S. Tech Companies	印度取代中国成美科技公司新乐园
BANGALORE, India — American technology companies desperately	印度班加罗尔——美国技术企业不顾一切地想要赢得像拉凯什·帕达楚里

want to win over people like Rakesh Padachuri and his family.	(Rakesh Padachuri)及其家人这样的印度用户的喜爱。
Mr. Padachuri, who runs a construction business in this city, the center of India's technology industry, uses his smartphone to reserve movie seats through BookMyShow and to order pizzas from Domino's. His wife, Vasavi, orders clothes from Myntra and Amazon.com, and downloads videos and games from YouTube and the Google Play store to entertain their 4-year-old daughter. His sister-in-law, Sonika, enjoys posting selfies on Facebook and follows the YouTube musings of Lilly Singh, an Indo-Canadian comedian.	帕达楚里在印度技术产业中心班加罗尔市经营建筑生意,他使用自己的智能手机通过订票软件 BookMyShow 预订电影票,从达美乐(Domino's)叫外卖匹萨。他的妻子瓦萨维(Vasavi)从印度电商网站 Myntra 和亚马逊 (Amazon.com)下订单购买服装,从 YouTube 和 Google Play 商店下载视频和电子游戏供他们四岁的女儿玩耍。他的小姨子索妮卡(Sonika)则喜欢在 Facebook 上发自拍照,关注印度裔加拿大喜剧演员莉莉·辛格(Lilly Singh)在 YouTube 上发布的视频。
They all stay in touch via a group chat they have set up on WhatsApp, a free messaging service owned by Facebook. "There's no need to call each other," Mr. Padachuri said last month during an interview at his home, which is next to a Best Western hotel. There's barely a need to leave the house — groceries, a birthday cake, even a hairdresser can be summoned via an app.	他们都通过 Facebook 旗下的免费通信软件 WhatsApp 上建立的群组保持联系。“没必要相互打电话,”帕达楚里上个月家中接受采访时说,他家附近就有一家贝斯特韦斯特(Best Western)旗下的酒店。帕达楚里几乎不怎么需要出门,日常用品、生日蛋糕都可以通过 app 下单送货上门,甚至美发师也可以通过网上预订上门服务。
The Padachuri family's love of technology helps explain why India and its 1.25 billion residents have become the hottest growth opportunity — the new China — for American Internet companies. Blocked from China itself or frustrated by the onerous demands of its government, companies like Facebook, Google and Twitter, as well as start-ups and investors, see India as the next best thing.	帕达楚里一家对技术的热爱有助于解释,为什么印度及其 12.5 亿人口会成为美国科技公司竞相追逐的增长机遇,它就像是另一个中国市场。因为在中国受到屏蔽,或者不堪承受中国政府繁琐的要求,Facebook、谷歌和 Twitter 等大型科技企业,以及创业公司和投资者,将印度视为下一个大机会。
"They are looking at India, and they are thinking, 'Five years ago, it was China, and I probably missed the boat there. Now I have a chance to actually do this,'" said Punit Soni, a former Google executive who was lured back to India recently to become the chief product officer of	"他们正注视着印度并思考,'五年前,人们也这么关注着中国,我或许错过了那艘船,但现在我有机会登上印度这艘船',"前谷歌高管普尼特·索尼(Punit Soni)说。受到印度市场机遇的诱惑,他最近又回到印度,担任班加罗尔一家类似亚马逊的电子商务创业公司 Flipkart 的首席产品官。

Flipkart, a Bangalore e-commerce start-up similar to Amazon.	
The increasing appeal of India, now the world's fastest growing major economy, was underscored in recent days.	作为世界上增长最快的大型经济体, 印度日益增大的吸引力最近再次凸显出来。
During a meeting in Seattle on Wednesday with American technology executives, China's president, Xi Jinping, was unwavering on his government's tough Internet policies.	上周三在西雅图和美国科技企业高管会面时, 中国国家主席习近平并没有放松政府对互联网采取的强硬政策。
India's prime minister, Narendra Modi, on the other hand, was on a charm offensive during his own American tour.	而印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)则在访美期间大展魅力攻势。
After a stop in New York City, he headed to Silicon Valley, where he visited Tesla and attended a dinner with tech chieftains like Satya Nadella of Microsoft and Sundar Pichai of Google.	在纽约短暂停留之后, 他便前往硅谷参观特斯拉(Tesla)公司, 与微软的萨蒂亚·纳德拉(Satya Nadella)和谷歌的桑达尔·皮查伊(Sundar Pichai)等科技企业高管一起共进晚餐。
On Sunday, Mr. Modi participated in a town hall discussion with Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's chief executive. He also planned to drop by Google and Stanford University, mingle with entrepreneurs and address a sold-out arena of 18,000 people in San Jose, Calif., before heading back to New York to meet with President Obama on Monday.	周日, 莫迪与 Facebook 首席执行官马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)一起参加了一场见面会。他还计划顺便拜访谷歌公司和斯坦福大学(Stanford University), 与创业者们会面, 并在加州圣何塞(San Jose)一个可以容纳 1.8 万人的体育场内发表讲话。接着, 他会回到纽约, 于周一和奥巴马总统进行会晤。
"For India to keep making progress, it needs to be a leader online," Mr. Modi said during the Facebook event. He acknowledged that tech companies like Facebook were not connecting people out of pure altruism, but he told Mr. Zuckerberg, "I hope this will not just be something to enhance your company's bank balance."	"印度要不断取得进步, 就需要成为一个互联网发展领先的国家," 莫迪在 Facebook 的活动中说道。他承认, 如 Facebook 等技术公司不是完全处于利他主义才用网络把人们连接起来, 但他告诉扎克伯格, "我希望你们这么做, 也不仅仅是为增加企业的收入。"
The overall message to Silicon Valley from Mr. Modi, who posts regularly on Twitter and Facebook: Help India become an Internet powerhouse.	频繁在 Twitter 和 Facebook 上发消息的莫迪向硅谷发出的整体信号是: 来帮助印度成为互联网强国。
Two years ago, India's rise as a digital nation was hard to imagine.	两年前, 人们还很难想象印度会作为一个数字大国崛起。当时, 那里的网络

<p>Internet penetration was modest, mobile phone networks were glacially slow, and smartphones were a blip in a sea of basic phones.</p>	<p>普及很有限，手机网络慢如蜗牛，而智能手机在基础功能机的汪洋大海里可以忽略不计。</p>
<p>Since 2013, however, the number of smartphone users in India has ballooned and will reach 168 million this year, the research firm eMarketer predicts, with 277 million Internet users in India expected over all.</p>	<p>但据研究机构 eMarketer 统计，自 2013 年以来，印度智能手机用户暴涨，今年将达到 1.68 亿人，印度整体互联网用户预计也将达到 2.77 亿人。</p>
<p>India already conducts more mobile searches on Google than any country besides the United States. Yet “we are barely scratching the surface of availability of Internet to the masses,” said Amit Singhal, Google’s senior vice president in charge of search, who emigrated from India to the United States 25 years ago.</p>	<p>印度人通过移动设备在谷歌上进行的搜索量，已经超过了除美国以外的任何一个国家。但是，“在将网络提供给普罗大众方面，我们目前所做的不过是九牛一毛，”谷歌主管搜索业务的高级副总裁阿米特·辛格尔(Amit Singhal)说。他在 25 年前从印度移民到了美国。</p>
<p>Indians have long loved to connect with each other online, accounting for much of the growth of early social networks like Friendster. So it’s not surprising that Facebook already has 132 million Indian users, trailing only the United States.</p>	<p>长久以来，印度人一直喜欢通过网络相互联系，这是 Friendster 等早期社交网络得以发展的很大一个原因。所以，现在 Facebook 能有 1.32 亿印度用户，仅次于美国用户，也并不让人意外。</p>
<p>But Facebook’s presence in India runs even deeper. WhatsApp, the messaging service that Facebook bought last year for nearly \$22 billion, has become the most popular app in the country, offering free texting and free phone calls in a place where many people earn just a few dollars a day. Facebook’s Messenger app is No. 2, according to the analytics firm App Annie.</p>	<p>但 Facebook 在印度的业务发展甚至更加深入。Facebook 去年以近 220 亿美元收购的通讯应用 WhatsApp，已经成为印度最受欢迎的 app，它在这个很多人每日收入只有几美元的国家，提供免费发消息和免费通话的服务。据分析公司 App Annie 统计，Facebook 自身研发的通讯软件 Messenger 在印度排名第二。</p>
<p>And that only touches on Facebook’s ambitions in India. “We need to focus on the billion people who are not connected,” said Kevin D’Souza, head of growth and mobile partnerships for Facebook India.</p>	<p>而这只是 Facebook 在印度发展野心的一小部分。“我们需要专注于那十亿还没有上网的人，”Facebook 印度业务发展和移动合作负责人凯文·德苏扎 (Kevin D’Souza) 说。</p>
<p>To reach those people, Facebook is offering basic versions of its service</p>	<p>为了触及这些人，Facebook 开始提供可以在简单的手机上使用的基础版服</p>

<p>that work on simple phones and slow networks. Under an umbrella initiative called Internet.org, Facebook is also working with a local cellphone operator to offer a package of free services, including news, job listings and text-only versions of Messenger and its social network aimed at those who can't afford a data plan.</p>	<p>务。通过一个名为 Internet.org 的综合服务计划，Facebook 也在和一家本地手机运营商合作，针对无力负担数据流量费用的人群，提供一套免费的服务，包括新闻、职位信息、纯文字的 Messenger 服务和社交网络功能。</p>
<p>India still poses many challenges. Internet.org has come under fire from regulators and activists who are concerned that Facebook is favoring its own services. And despite Mr. Modi's outreach, government agencies are trying to censor content they consider unfavorable or offensive. Last year, Facebook received 10,792 requests from the Indian government to remove information, far more than from any other country.</p>	<p>但开发印度市场也存在很多挑战。Internet.org 已经受到印度监管机构和活动人士的抨击，后者担心 Facebook 在这些服务中偏袒自己的社交应用。尽管莫迪积极对外接触，但印度政府机构却想方设法，对他们认为负面或有冒犯性的内容进行审查。去年，Facebook 从印度政府接到了 10792 次删除信息的要求，远多于其他任何国家。</p>
<p>Making money is also difficult in India, where the amount spent on digital advertising is expected to total about \$940 million this year, according to eMarketer — a fraction of the \$58 billion that is expected to be spent in the United States.</p>	<p>在印度想赚钱也非常困难。据 eMarketer 估计，今年整个印度花费在数字广告上的资金，预计只有 9.4 亿美元，相比美国今年预计实现的 580 亿美元，只是一个小零头。</p>
<p>While revenue is tiny so far, Internet companies say they are playing the long game, focusing on getting more people online now and profiting later.</p>	<p>尽管目前在印度的营收如此微薄，但互联网企业表示，他们是在放长线，眼下还是专注于让更多人上网，以后再谈盈利。</p>
<p>Google, for example, wants 500 million Indians online by 2017. Most of these newcomers will be using phones powered by Google's Android operating system, which accounts for most of the Indian smartphone market. That will let Google expose these users to its other services, like search and YouTube, as well as plenty of ads.</p>	<p>比如，谷歌希望印度到 2017 年能有 5 亿网民。这些新网民大多数都会使用安装有谷歌 Android 操作系统的手机，该操作系统占据了印度智能手机市场的大部分。这将有利于谷歌将搜索、YouTube 等其他服务，以及大量的广告，提供给这些手机用户。</p>
<p>"We've always believed that what's good for the Internet is good for</p>	<p>"我们一直相信，对互联网有利的事，就是对谷歌有利的事，"谷歌在印度的</p>

Google," Sandeep Menon, Google's head of marketing in India, said in an interview at the company's offices in Gurgaon, outside New Delhi.	营销主管桑迪普·梅农(Sandeep Menon)在其位于新德里城外古尔冈(Gurgaon)的办公室接受采访时说。
The effort to get more Indians online, however, has forced tech companies to re-examine some fundamental assumptions.	但是, 为了让更多印度人上网, 不少技术公司已经被迫开始重新审视一些基本的假定观念。
Only one in six Indians know enough English to surf the web in the language. But there are few web pages in Hindi or India's 21 other official languages. "There are more web pages in Estonian than in Hindi," Mr. Menon said.	只有六分之一的印度人掌握英语的熟练程度足以让他们浏览英文网页。但以印度语或印度的另外 21 种官方语言制作的网页非常之少。“爱沙尼亚语的网页都比印度语网页多,” 梅农说。
Google, Facebook and Twitter have all added support for more Indian languages and are prodding developers and users to create more local-language content.	谷歌、Facebook 和 Twitter 都让其产品针对更多种印度语言提供支持, 他们也在鼓励开发者和用户创造更多当地语言的内容。
To deal with India's poor mobile data connections, which can run at a hundredth of the speed that Americans expect, Google is compressing web pages on its servers so that they use 80 percent less data and load four times as fast.	为了应对印度移动数据传输极其慢的问题——能比美国人想象中的慢一百倍, 谷歌正在服务器上压缩网页, 以便印度用户需要传输的数据量可以减少 80%, 网页运行速度可以增至四倍。
Similarly, Indians can download YouTube videos while they have a high-speed connection, such as Wi-Fi at school or work, and save them to watch later when they are offline.	印度用户也可以在有高速网络连接的地方下载 YouTube 视频, 比如使用学校或工作场所的 Wi-Fi, 然后留待离线时间进行观看。
Of course, none of this matters to those who have never used the Internet. To reach them, Google has formed a partnership with Intel and a local charity to send female tutors, who travel by bicycle, to thousands of villages to teach rural women about the Internet. So far, 200 bikes equipped with solar-powered tablets and smartphones are on the road, and Google hopes to increase that number to 10,000.	当然, 对于从没有使用过网络的人来说, 这些都无关紧要。为了接触到这些人群, 谷歌与 Intel 及一家当地慈善机构建立起合作, 他们派遣女性辅导人员骑自行车到数以千计的村庄, 教那里的农村妇女上网。目前, 200 量配备有太阳能充电的平板电脑和智能手机的自行车已经上路, 谷歌希望这个数字可以增加至 1 万。
The immaturity of India's Internet market allows companies like	因为印度互联网市场不成熟, 一些公司可以把它当做一个实验室来对待, 例

Twitter, which has just 20 million users in the country, to treat it as a laboratory.	如在这个国家只有 2000 万用户的 Twitter。
"If you are starting from a clean slate, what should Twitter look like?" asked Valerie Wagoner, Twitter's senior director for growth, who joined Twitter after it acquired her India-based start-up, ZipDial.	"如果是面对白纸一样的市场, Twitter 应该是什么样?" Twitter 增长业务的高级主管瓦莱丽·瓦戈纳(Valerie Wagoner)说, 她在 Twitter 收购了自己的印度创业公司 ZipDial 之后加入了该公司。
Hundreds of millions of Indians still use basic phones that cannot run apps, but they can receive text messages free. Using technology pioneered by ZipDial, Twitter allows people to view the tweets of cricket stars, politicians or brands by calling a special phone number, then immediately hanging up. The subsequent tweets are delivered as texts. In March, Twitter joined with the government to allow anyone with a cellphone that is capable of receiving texts to get tweets from Mr. Modi and a dozen other officials and ministries this way.	数亿印度人还在使用无法运行 app 的基础功能手机,但他们可以免费接收短信。通过使用由 ZipDial 率先推出的技术, Twitter 可以让人们浏览有关板球明星、政治人物或诸多品牌的推文, 方式是拨打一个特别的电话号码, 然后迅速挂掉电话。之后, 推文会以文本形式发送到用户手机上。今年三月, Twitter 与印度政府进行合作, 使得任何拥有能接受文本信息的手机的人, 都可以接收到显示印度总理莫迪及其他十几位印度官员和部长发表的推文的文本信息。
Last month, Twitter began testing a new idea in India — a tab of tweets made up entirely of news stories. The idea is to reposition Twitter as a real-time news service, instead of a collection of random items from random accounts.	上个月, Twitter 开始在印度测试一项新想法——推送全部由新闻故事组成的标签主题推文。这个想法是为在印度将 Twitter 重新定位为实时新闻服务软件, 而不只是提供那些来自随机抽取的账户的一组随机信息。
Twitter hopes such experiments will help it figure out how to educate newcomers globally about the value of its service, said Amiya Pathak, co-founder of ZipDial and a director of product management at Twitter.	Twitter 产品管理总监之一、ZipDial 联合创始人阿米亚·帕塔克(Amiya Pathak)表示, Twitter 希望这样的试验可以帮助它搞清楚, 如何在全球教育新用户, 让他们了解 Twitter 提供的服务的价值。
"This is a market where we can do tests," said Mr. Pathak. "Prove it out in India first, and as you prove it out, take it to other markets."	"这是一个我们可以做试验的市场," 帕塔克说。"先在印度证明一个想法可行, 然后再把它带到其他市场。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/technology/20150928/c28indiatech	https://cn.nytimes.com/technology/20150928/c28indiatech
Alibaba Financial Affiliate Raises \$4.5 Billion	阿里巴巴旗下蚂蚁金服融资 45 亿美元
HONG KONG — An online payment affiliate of Alibaba Group, the	香港——周二, 中国电商巨头阿里巴巴集团旗下的一家在线支付公司宣布从

<p>Chinese e-commerce giant, said on Tuesday that it had raised \$4.5 billion from investors in an indication of its larger ambitions.</p>	<p>投资者手中募集到 45 亿美元。这一迹象表明，该公司的抱负在扩大。</p>
<p>The affiliate, called Ant Financial, is one of the world's largest electronic-payments companies by virtue of Alipay, a payment service resembling PayPal that is commonly used in China. Like Alibaba, it is controlled by Jack Ma, one of China's richest men.</p>	<p>凭借支付宝，名为蚂蚁金服的这家公司成为了全世界最大的电子支付企业之一。支付宝是一种与 PayPal 类似的服务，在中国使用广泛。和阿里巴巴一样，蚂蚁金服由中国数一数二的富豪马云掌控。</p>
<p>Ant Financial is part of a rising trend in online payments in China, where slow state-run banks and an initial lack of regulation allowed faster-moving private-sector companies to integrate themselves into many facets of Chinese life. Ant Financial has added to Alipay a whole range of Internet financial services, like low-risk money market funds and a wallet app that enables easy payment from smartphones around China.</p>	<p>蚂蚁金服是中国日益高涨的在线支付潮流的一部分。在中国，国有银行效率低下，再加上起初的监管欠缺，使得反应更迅速的私营公司能够融入民众生活的诸多方面。蚂蚁金服为支付宝增添了一系列互联网金融服务，如低风险货币市场基金和一款钱包应用。该应用使中国各地的用户能够通过智能手机轻松付款。</p>
<p>Ant Financial, which is privately owned, did not disclose details about the size of the stake the investors will hold. It said the investors included a number of state-controlled Chinese companies, including arms of China Construction Bank and China Life, indicating the level of government support Ant Financial enjoys in a country where much of the economy is still state-directed.</p>	<p>蚂蚁金服属私人公司，并未透露有关投资者持股规模的细节。公司宣布的投资者涵盖多家国有企业，包括中国建设银行和中国人寿的分支机构。这表明，在很多经济领域仍由国家指导的中国，蚂蚁金服得到了政府的支持。</p>
<p>In a move that could further ingratiate the company with Chinese officials, Mr. Ma has said he hopes to take Ant Financial public in China. China's markets have been turbulent in recent months and saddled investors with losses. Alibaba has not disclosed timing, and the fund-raising on Tuesday suggests it could have enough money to take its time selling shares to the public.</p>	<p>马云一直表示希望让蚂蚁金服在中国上市。此番表态可能会令该公司进一步讨好中国官员。最近几个月，中国市场动荡不安，投资者蒙受了不少损失。阿里巴巴尚未公布上市的时间安排，而周二宣布的融资也表明，它可能有足够的资金，可以从容推进公开募股一事。</p>

<p>In its statement on Tuesday, Ant said it would use the money it had raised to support its global expansion and also would continue its work to connect rural Chinese with its payment, loan and banking services.</p>	<p>在周二的声明中，蚂蚁金服表示将把筹集到的资金用来支持全球扩张，并表示将继续致力于把中国农村地区同其支付、贷款和银行业务连接起来。</p>
<p>Chinese consumers use Alipay to shop online, transfer money to each other, hail taxis, buy movie tickets and even invest their spare change. A money-market fund affiliated with Ant Financial was once one of the world's largest. According to the release on Tuesday, Alipay has more than 450 million users.</p>	<p>中国消费者可以使用支付宝网购、转账、叫出租车、买电影票，甚至用零钱投资。蚂蚁金服旗下的一支货币市场基金的规模一度在全世界名列前茅。根据周二的声明，支付宝用户已超过 4.5 亿。</p>
<p>Still, Ant Financial and Alipay face intense competition from Tencent Holdings, a Chinese rival that owns the WeChat mobile-messaging system. Tencent has integrated e-commerce and financial services into recent versions of WeChat, encouraging uses as varied as department stores, municipal water and electricity departments and neighborhood bicycle repair shops and noodle stands.</p>	<p>不过，蚂蚁金服和支付宝依然面临着来自竞争对手腾讯控股的激烈竞争。腾讯拥有移动端即时通讯平台微信。在微信的最近几个版本中，腾讯加入了多项电子商务和金融服务，鼓励用户通过它们去连接百货商店和市政水电部门，乃至社区里的自行车修理铺和面点摊。</p>
<p>Ant Financial came into existence as a separate company amid controversy. Alibaba separated the two businesses in 2011, motivated, it said, by regulatory concerns. Yahoo, which then owned more than 40 percent of Alibaba, said it learned of the move only after it was completed.</p>	<p>蚂蚁金服是在争议声中成立的一家单独的公司。2011 年，阿里巴巴对两项业务进行了分离。阿里巴巴自称是出于监管方面的考虑才这么做的。当时持有阿里巴巴逾 40% 股份的雅虎(Yahoo)则称分离完成后才获悉此事。</p>
<p>As a result, investors did not get a share of that business when they bought shares of Alibaba in 2014, when it listed its shares publicly in the United States. At the time, many pointed to Ant as being in charge of some of the more innovative ideas that Alibaba had recently developed.</p>	<p>因此，当阿里巴巴 2014 年在美国首次公开募股时，投资者即使购买阿里巴巴的股票，也并不持有蚂蚁金服的股份。当时，很多迹象表明，阿里巴巴在那不久前形成的很多更有创新性的主意，均由蚂蚁金服负责。</p>
<p>/technology/20160427/t27db-ant</p>	<p>/technology/20160427/t27db-ant</p>
<p>India's Answer to Sex Attacks? Panic Buttons and GPS on All Phones</p>	<p>应对性犯罪，印度政府要求手机实现“一键”呼救</p>

<p>Officials in India hope to combat the threat of sexual violence against women and girls by requiring panic buttons to be installed in every new phone by January, and for every phone to be equipped with GPS by 2018.</p>	<p>印度官员希望能打击针对妇女和女孩的性暴力，方式是到明年1月为每台新手机配备紧急呼救按钮，以及到2018年，让所有出厂手机配有GPS功能。</p>
<p>The announcement in April by Ravi Shankar Prasad, India's minister of communications and information technology, means that manufacturers would have to create a button designed to alert the police and an owner's friends or relatives in the event of distress, or create a similar system that is activated by pressing the buttons 5 or 9. India does not yet have a nationwide emergency response number.</p>	<p>印度通信和信息技术部(Ministry of Communications and Information Technology)部长拉维·尚卡尔·普拉萨德(Ravi Shankar Prasad)在今年4月发布了这份声明，它意味着手机厂商将必须为自己出产的手机设计一个呼救按钮，让手机用户可以在遭遇危险时向警方、自己的朋友或亲友发出警报，或创建一个类似的系统，让用户可以通过按数字5或9来启动该系统。目前，印度还没有一个全国通用的应急响应号码。</p>
<p>It is not clear how this change would be put in effect or how manufacturers would create a panic button.</p>	<p>人们尚不清楚印度准备如何实现这一点，也不清楚手机厂商将如何设置紧急呼救按钮。</p>
<p>Two of the country's largest phone suppliers, Samsung and Apple, would not comment on the policy change. Lava, a fast-growing Indian telecommunications company; the Indian Cellular Association; and the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology also did not respond to multiple requests for comment.</p>	<p>在印度最大的几家手机供应商中，三星(Samsung)和苹果(Apple)不愿就此政策变化置评。业务快速增长的印度手机厂商Lava、印度手机协会(Indian Cellular Association)，以及印度通信和信息技术部也没有回应时报的置评请求。</p>
<p>Kiranjeet Kaur, an analyst with International Data Corporation, a global market research firm, said that India's requirement was rare in the global phone market, and that companies that build and sell low-cost phones in India might be affected more than large companies like Apple. He said that many phones sold in India cost less than \$20 and were not equipped with features like GPS. Adding such functions, Mr. Kaur said, could raise the price of phones by at least 50 percent.</p>	<p>全球市场调研公司国际数据公司(International Data Corporation)的分析师基兰吉特·考尔(Kiranjeet Kaur)表示，印度的这类要求在全球手机市场中非常少见，而且在印度生产和销售低价位手机的企业所受影响可能会比苹果等大公司要更大。他表示在印度销售的手机有许多价格低于20美元，本身没有GPS之类的功能。考尔称，如果厂商为之添加此类功能，其售价可能上涨至少50%。</p>
<p>He noted that several companies already offered options like those</p>	<p>他还指出，有好几家公司已经提供了这些提议提及的配置选项。</p>

proposed.	
<p>"There are a few apps that can be used on smartphones that serve the same function as a panic button," Mr. Kaur wrote in an email. "The Uber app in India has a S O S button, too. There are a couple of third-party apps, too, like the bSafe app. Motorola smartphones in India come with an emergency button option."</p>	<p>"有些可以在智能手机上使用的 app 能起到类似紧急呼救按钮的作用，"考尔在一封邮件中写道。"印度的 Uber 软件就有一个求救按钮。有好几个第三方软件也是如此，比如 bSafe。摩托罗拉在印度销售的手机也带有一个紧急求助按钮。"</p>
<p>But Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, India's minister of women and child development, said manufacturers were on board. She said in a statement that the requirements would create a "safety net" for women and girls, and thanked phone manufacturers for agreeing to bring about "historic change."</p>	<p>不过，印度妇女与儿童发展部(Minister of Women and Child Development)部长玛内卡·桑贾伊·甘地(Maneka Sanjay Gandhi)称，各个手机厂商已经表示会予以配合。她在一份声明中表示，这些要求将为妇女和女孩打造一个"安全网"，还对同意帮助实现"这一历史性改变"的手机厂商表示感谢。</p>
<p>India's wave of sexual assault has created an industry of companies that offer services to people who want to take their safety into their own hands — for a price.</p>	<p>印度不断爆出的性侵事件催生了一个行业，这些企业为想要掌控自身安全的人提供有偿服务。</p>
<p>One Touch Response, a subscription-based service, can deploy employees to escort people home or go to their aid when they are summoned via an app or a phone call.</p>	<p>采用订阅模式的"一键响应"(One Touch Response)服务可以派工作人员护送用户回家，或在用户通过 app 或拨打手机发出召唤时前去帮助他们。</p>
<p>Arvind Khanna, the company's founder, said in an email that the need for personal safety in India has created a \$5 billion market that is growing by 20 percent a year.</p>	<p>该公司创始人阿尔温德·康纳(Arvind Khanna)在一封邮件中表示，保障个人安全的需求在印度催生了一个价值 50 亿美元的市场，而且这个市场的规模还在以每年 20% 的速度增长。</p>
<p>"We currently serve over 35,000 paid subscribers along with hundreds of 'Pay As You Go' users," he wrote. "Over 40 percent of our users are women."</p>	<p>"我们现在有 3.5 万名订阅用户和数百名'即付'用户，"他写道。"其中超过 40% 为女性。"</p>
<p>India is one of the fastest-growing markets for cell phones in the world, but in some cases, women are not allowed to carry them. In February,</p>	<p>印度是全球增长速度最快的手机市场之一，但在某些情况下，女性不被允许携带手机。今年 2 月，路透社曾报道，印度西部的几个村庄开始禁止妇女和</p>

Reuters reported that several villages in western India had begun banning women and girls from using phones on the rationale that the devices interfered with their studies or allowed them to elope.	女孩使用手机，理由是这些设备会影响她们的学习，也会方便她们私奔。
"Let them study, get married, then they can get their own phones," Ranjit Singh Thakor, president of a local council, told the news service. "Until then, they can use their fathers' phones at home, if necessary."	"让她们先学习、结婚，然后才能拥有自己的手机，"一个当地委员会的主席兰吉特·辛格·撒克(Ranjit Singh Thakor)告诉路透社。"在那之前，如果有必要，她们可以在家使用父亲的手机。"
Also unanswered by officials is the matter of which service will answer the distress calls. A gang rape in 2012 drew a nationwide outcry, but Indian women who report their attacks still face understaffed police forces that operate on bribes, a court system that is backlogged with cases and a culture more focused on protecting the victims' modesty than with catching and prosecuting attackers.	这些官员同样没有答复的，是由哪个机构对呼救电话做出响应。2012年发生的一起轮奸事件曾在全国引发强烈抗议，然而举报自己遭遇的袭击的印度女性依然要面对人员不足且为执法行动索取贿赂的警方、案件长年堆积的法院，以及更注重维护受害人体面而非抓捕和起诉袭击者的文化。
"If you're a woman in distress, the last thing you want to do is go to the police," Vrinda Grover, a human rights lawyer based in New Delhi, told The New York Times in 2013.	"如果你是一名遇险的女性，你最不想做的就是报警，"新德里人权律师弗林达·格罗弗(Vrinda Grover)曾在2013年如此对《纽约时报》表示。
/technology/20160510/t10xp-indiaphone	/technology/20160510/t10xp-indiaphone
New Attack Reported on Global Bank Network	接连被盗，全球银行面临网络攻击风险
Thieves have again found their way into what was thought to be the most secure financial messaging system in the world and stolen money from a bank. The crime appears to be part of a broad computer attack on global banking.	盗贼再次入侵了据信是世界上最安全的金融电文系统，从一家银行偷走了钱。盗贼似乎在对全球银行开展广泛的计算机攻击，这起犯罪事件就属其一。
New details about a second attack involving the system, Swift — used by thousands of banks and companies to move money around the world — are emerging as investigators try to solve an \$81 million heist from the central bank of Bangladesh in February.	数以千计的银行和公司使用 Swift 在世界各地调转资金，这已经是第二起涉及该系统的攻击，今年二月孟加拉国央行曾被盗走 8100 万美元，随着对该事件的调查深入，细节逐步浮现出来。

<p>The second attack involves a commercial bank that Swift declined to identify. But in a letter Swift plans to share with its users on Friday, the messaging network warned that the two attacks had numerous similarities and were probably part of a “wider and highly adaptive campaign targeting banks.”</p>	<p>第二起攻击涉及一家商业银行，电文网络 Swift 拒绝透露其名字。但 Swift 计划在周五向用户发布公开信，警告大家这两起攻击事件有诸多相似之处，而且很可能从属于一个“更广泛的、适应力极强的银行盗窃行动”。</p>
<p>The unusual warning from Swift — a copy of which was reviewed by The New York Times — shows how serious the financial industry is treating these attacks. Swift said the thieves, possibly acting with help from bank employees, got their hands on network credentials, initiated fraudulent transfers, and installed malware on bank computers to disguise their actions.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》看到了这封信的副本，Swift 发出这样的警告不同寻常，它显示金融业对此类攻击严阵以待。Swift 说，盗贼可能与银行内应勾结，获得了网络凭证，然后发送欺诈性汇款，并且在银行的计算机里安装恶意软件来掩饰盗窃行动。</p>
<p>“The attackers clearly exhibit a deep and sophisticated knowledge of specific operation controls within the targeted banks — knowledge that may have been gained from malicious insiders or cyberattacks, or a combination of both,” Swift said in its warning, which is expected to be posted on a secure part of its website Friday morning.</p>	<p>“情况很清楚，攻击者非常了解目标银行的业务控制细节——可能是来自于银行内应，也可能是通过网络攻击方式获得的，或者两者皆有。”Swift 在警告中说。这封信计划于周五上午在其网站的安全版块中发布。</p>
<p>The security problems are not necessarily with the messaging network but with security controls at Swift’s bank customers. Criminals have found ways to exploit loopholes in bank security to gain computer access and dispatch fraudulent Swift messages.</p>	<p>安全问题不一定出在 Swift 身上，有可能是由于其银行客户的安全控制。罪犯已经找到了利用银行安全漏洞的方式，可以访问他们的计算机，并发送欺诈性的 Swift 电文。</p>
<p>/technology/20160513/t13db-swift</p>	<p>/technology/20160513/t13db-swift</p>
<p>Alibaba Faces U.S. Accounting Inquiry</p>	<p>阿里巴巴遭美国证交会调查</p>
<p>HONG KONG — The Alibaba Group, the e-commerce giant, said Wednesday that it was under investigation by United States securities regulators over its accounting practices, a potential setback for a</p>	<p>香港——周三，电子商务巨头阿里巴巴集团披露自己正在接受美国证券监管部门的调查，内容涉及其会计行为。对于这家长期被外界视为中国技术实力不断增长象征的企业而言，这或许是个挫折。</p>

<p>company long seen as a symbol of China's growing technological might.</p>	
<p>The investigation — disclosed in a stock filing — appears to focus on how Alibaba deals with a web of companies in which it owns stakes or has some say in the operations. The company said the Securities and Exchange Commission was investigating how Alibaba accounts for affiliated companies, including a logistics venture, and how it treats related-party transactions.</p>	<p>此次调查通过证券备案的形式向公众披露,似乎针对的是阿里巴巴如何处理自身拥有股份或掌握了一定发言权的一系列公司。阿里巴巴表示,美国证券交易委员会(Securities and Exchange Commission)正在调查它对旗下一些公司的会计方式,以及它对关联方交易的处理。这些公司包括一家物流企业。</p>
<p>It also puts under scrutiny Alibaba's handling of Singles Day, a one-day shopping event in China that the company says gave it the world record for most online sales volume in a day. Alibaba said it had provided the commission with information about how it reported data from that event.</p>	<p>此外,调查内容还涉及阿里巴巴对“光棍节”的数据通报。“光棍节”是中国的单日购物活动,而阿里巴巴宣称这让它创下了24小时网络销售额的世界纪录。阿里巴巴称,公司向证券交易委员会提供了此次活动数据通报方式的相关信息。</p>
<p>Alibaba said that it was voluntarily cooperating with the commission, and that the investigation was not an indication it had violated any law.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴表示,正在主动配合委员会的调查,而调查本身并不说明它有任何违法行为。</p>
<p>Still, the disclosure risks tarnishing a rare Chinese company that has won global fame for its business acumen. Two years ago, Alibaba raised \$25 billion in the world's largest initial public offering. Its executive chairman, Jack Ma, rubs elbows with global technology and political leaders. Last week, he attended a private lunch with President Obama at the White House.</p>	<p>不过,这一事实仍然可能让这家罕见地以其业务能力赢得全球知名度的中国企业形象受损。两年前,阿里巴巴上市时筹集了250亿美元,成就了世界上规模最大的首次公开募股。集团董事局主席马云与全球的科技业与政坛领袖交游往来。上周,他与奥巴马总统在白宫共进私人午餐。</p>
<p>But as Mr. Ma's profile has risen, Alibaba has grappled with challenges, including allegations from the owners of famous brands that it takes a lax stance on counterfeit goods on its sales platforms — a charge it denies.</p>	<p>然而,随着马云知名度的提升,阿里巴巴也在面临诸多挑战,包括不少知名品牌的拥有者指责它对其销售平台上的假货持宽容态度。对这样的指控,阿里巴巴予以了驳斥。</p>

<p>Its shares have also seesawed over investor concerns about China's slowing economic growth and Alibaba's enormous shopping spree to try to cater to the growing legions of Chinese consumers who order everything from taxis to in-home massages on their smartphones. The company has spent billions of dollars on services as varied as logistics, food delivery and film production.</p>	<p>公司的股价也在投资者的担忧中起起落落：一方面是中国经济增长在放缓；另一方面，阿里巴巴在大肆收购，试图以此满足不断壮大的中国消费者的需求。这些消费者在智能手机上订购各种服务，从打车，到上门按摩。阿里巴巴花费了数以十亿美元计的资金投入到跨度巨大的服务中，从物流、食品运输，到电影制作。</p>
<p>It is unclear whether the investigation will have an impact on Alibaba. Asked for comment, an Alibaba spokeswoman reiterated the company's statement to the commission.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚此次调查是否会对阿里巴巴产生影响。接到置评请求时，阿里巴巴的一名女发言人重申了公司对证券交易委员会的声明。</p>
<p>Alibaba's share price has stabilized in recent months.</p>	<p>近几个月里，阿里巴巴的股价逐渐稳定下来。</p>
<p>In the most recent quarter, the company had strong revenue growth despite the broader worries about China's slowdown.</p>	<p>在最近的一个季度，尽管宏观层面上存在对中国经济放缓的担忧，但阿里巴巴交出了强劲的收入增长数据。</p>
<p>Alibaba is at the center of a complicated web of companies in China that broadly touch the lives of Chinese consumers.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴以自身为中心在中国构建了一个复杂的公司网络，广泛地介入到中国消费者的生活当中。</p>
<p>Mr. Ma also controls the parent company of an electronic payment service called Alipay. Alipay is a giant in its own right, with a financial smartphone app widely found on Chinese handsets and with offerings including money-market-like investments and easy money transfers. Chinese consumers often use Alipay to buy merchandise from Alibaba's platforms.</p>	<p>马云还控制着名为“支付宝”的电子支付服务的母公司。支付宝本身也是巨头，它的金融智能手机应用在中国的移动设备中随处可见，可以提供类似货币市场的投资和轻松转账等服务。中国消费者通常使用支付宝来购买阿里巴巴平台上的商品。</p>
<p>Alipay, which was valued at about \$60 billion in its last fund-raising round, was once part of Alibaba but was peeled off into a separate company in 2011 in a move that spurred acrimony with Yahoo, then a major investor in the Chinese company.</p>	<p>在上轮融资中，支付宝的估值达 600 亿美元左右。它本来是阿里巴巴集团的一部分，但在 2011 年分离为独自的公司。此举惹恼了阿里巴巴当时的一个大投资方：雅虎(Yahoo)。</p>
<p>Alipay's parent company says that, to date, it has lent more than \$100</p>	<p>支付宝的母公司表示，迄今为止借出了逾 1000 亿美元，其中多数贷给了小</p>

<p>billion, mostly to small businesses. Those businesses could spend that money on marketing on Alibaba's e-commerce sites, which would in turn become Alibaba revenue.</p>	<p>业主。这些业主或许会将这笔钱用于在阿里巴巴的电商网站上进行营销活动，从而又转化为阿里巴巴的收入。</p>
<p>According to data from Dealogic, Alibaba has also spent \$25.5 billion since its listing in September 2014 to broaden its services to compete with Tencent and Baidu, fellow Chinese Internet giants that are scrambling to make money from a shift to mobile devices. Its key investments and acquisitions include its purchase of Youku Tudou, once a YouTube-like service that now streams movies and TV shows, and an investment in Koubei, a food-ordering app in which Alipay's parent company is also an investor.</p>	<p>根据 Dealogic 公布的数据，阿里巴巴自 2014 年 9 月上市以来花费了 255 亿美元来扩大服务版图，目的是与腾讯和百度竞争。这两家公司同样是中国互联网界的巨头，正在竞相从消费者向移动设备的转移中赚钱。阿里巴巴的主要投资与收购交易包括购入优酷土豆和入股口碑。前者曾经类似 YouTube，如今提供影视节目的流媒体服务。后者则是外卖应用，还接受了支付宝母公司的投资。</p>
<p>One focus of the S.E.C. investigation appears to be Alibaba's investment in logistics, which itself signaled a shift in its business approach. In its filing, Alibaba said it had provided information to the commission about its logistics arm, Cainiao.</p>	<p>证券交易委员会调查的一个侧重点似乎是阿里巴巴在物流领域的投资。这一投资本身就标志着它在生意手法上的转变。在备案文件中，阿里巴巴表示向委员会提供了有关旗下物流公司菜鸟的信息。</p>
<p>Alibaba has long eschewed building a logistics network to keep down costs. That approach has increased profit margins but made it more vulnerable to competitors with better control over delivery channels, which are underdeveloped in China.</p>	<p>为了压低成本，阿里巴巴一直没有打造自己的物流网络。这种做法提高了利润率，但让阿里巴巴在面对更好地掌控了送货渠道的竞争对手时处境不利。目前，中国的送货业务尚不发达。</p>
<p>As Chinese e-commerce rivals offered fast delivery, Cainiao was created in 2013 as a way to make Alibaba's logistics more efficient. Cainiao is jointly owned by Alibaba and a number of the logistics companies that deliver the bulk of the goods ordered on Alibaba's sales platforms, like Taobao and Tmall. At the time, Alibaba said Cainiao would spend up to \$16 billion in developing smart logistics in China in</p>	<p>在中国的电商竞争者提供快速送货服务的背景下，菜鸟在 2013 年成立了，旨在提升阿里巴巴的物流效率。拥有菜鸟的除了阿里巴巴，还有多家物流公司。这些企业运送了阿里巴巴的淘宝和天猫等销售平台上的大量订购商品。当时，阿里巴巴表示，菜鸟将在未来投入至多 160 亿美元来开发中国的智能物流。</p>

<p>the coming years.</p>	
<p>Mr. Ma was named as chairman when Cainiao was created, Alibaba holds a 47 percent stake in the company, and a number of companies Alibaba has invested in have since worked with Cainiao. Still, Alibaba does not consolidate Cainiao's results with its own.</p>	<p>菜鸟成立时，马云被任命为董事长，阿里巴巴持有该公司 47% 的股份。阿里巴巴投资的很多公司也纷纷与菜鸟合作。但阿里巴巴依然未将菜鸟和自己的业绩合并在一起。</p>
<p>That relationship has been questioned by some short-sellers and researchers. In a 40-page report released to its clients in October, Pacific Square Research, a market analysis firm, argued that Alibaba did not disclose enough information about its large number of investments. It said that at times Alibaba used that web of investments to control companies like Cainiao without taking their losses onto its balance sheet.</p>	<p>这种关系受到了一些卖空者和研究人员的质疑。去年 10 月，市场分析公司太平洋广场研究(Pacific Square Research)向客户发布了一份长达 40 页的报告，称阿里巴巴对自己的大量投资披露的信息不够。报告称，阿里巴巴有时会用投资网来控制像菜鸟这样的公司，而又不用将它们的亏损计入自己的资产负债表中。</p>
<p>The Alibaba spokeswoman said that the company had provided disclosures about Cainiao's financials in its most recent annual report. That "is exactly the kind of robust and transparent information that will address the underlying issues in the S.E.C.'s inquiry," she said.</p>	<p>阿里巴巴的发言人称，公司在距今最近的年报中公布了和菜鸟有关的财务信息。她说，那些“正是那种强有力的、透明的信息，将解决证券交易委员会的调查涉及的那些根本问题”。</p>
<p>Alibaba recorded losses of about \$60 million over the past two years in connection to Cainiao, according to the filing.</p>	<p>相关文件显示，阿里巴巴记录了过去两年里和菜鸟相关的大约 6000 万美元亏损。</p>
<p>The Pacific Square report also described instances that it said showed Alibaba did not disclose related-party transactions. For example, it said that Alibaba had failed to disclose the amount it had spent in advertising on Weibo, the Chinese social-media service, even though at that time Alibaba had made a \$1 billion investment in Weibo. By comparison, Weibo, also a listed company, disclosed the amount it had received from Alibaba.</p>	<p>太平洋广场的报告还给出了一些例子，称它们表明阿里巴巴未公布关联方交易。比如，报告称阿里巴巴未公布自己花在中国社交媒体新浪微博上的广告费用，尽管当时阿里巴巴在微博上投资了 10 亿美元。相比之下，同为上市公司的微博就公布了自己从阿里巴巴收到的资金。</p>

In its most recent filing, Alibaba disclosed that it had spent about \$230 million on Weibo marketing in the past three years.	在距今最近的文件中，阿里巴巴透露在过去三年里，其在微博营销上花了大约 2.3 亿美元。
"We haven't seen anything quite as difficult to untangle as this in our respective careers," Herb Greenberg, a managing partner of Pacific Square, wrote in an email. "In our view, Alibaba is like a big ball of wet knotted yarn."	"我们在各自的职业生涯中，从未遇到像这么难理清的情况，"太平洋广场的任事股东赫布·格林伯格(Herb Greenberg)在电子邮件中写道。"在我们看来，阿里巴巴就像是一大团湿乎乎、打着结的纱线。"
Asked about Pacific Square's assertions, the Alibaba spokeswoman said the company did not comment on market speculation.	被问及太平洋广场的说法时，阿里巴巴的发言人称公司对市场猜测不予置评。
/technology/20160526/t26db-alibaba	/technology/20160526/t26db-alibaba
Governments Turn to Commercial Spyware to Intimidate Dissidents	黑客软件被用于打击异见人士
SAN FRANCISCO — In the past five years, Ahmed Mansoor, a human-rights activist in the United Arab Emirates, has been jailed and fired from his job, along with having his passport confiscated, his car stolen, his email hacked, his location tracked and his bank account robbed of \$140,000. He has also been beaten, twice, in the same week.	旧金山——在过去的五年中，阿拉伯联合酋长国的人权活动人士艾哈迈德·曼苏尔(Ahmed Mansoor)遭到过拘押、解雇、护照没收、车辆盗窃、电子邮件侵入、位置跟踪、银行帐户上的 14 万美元不翼而飞。他还曾在一周之内被两次殴打。
Mansoor's experience has become a cautionary tale for dissidents, journalists and human rights activists. It used to be that only a handful of countries had access to sophisticated hacking and spying tools. But these days, nearly all kinds of countries, be they small, oil-rich nations like the Emirates, or poor but populous countries like Ethiopia, are buying commercial spyware or hiring and training programmers to develop their own hacking and surveillance tools.	曼苏尔的经历成了异见者、记者和人权活动人士的一个警世寓言。之前只有少数几个国家能够拥有精密的网络攻击和间谍工具。但如今，几乎所有国家都在购买商业间谍软件，或是招聘和培训程序员来自主开发网络攻击与监控工具，无论是阿联酋这种盛产石油的小国家，还是埃塞俄比亚这种贫穷但人口众多的国家。
The barriers to join the global surveillance apparatus have never been lower. Dozens of companies, ranging from NSO Group and Cellebrite in Israel to Finfisher in Germany and Hacking Team in Italy, sell digital spy	加入全球监控机器的门槛从未如此之低。从以色列的 NSO 集团(NSO Group)与 Cellebrite，再到德国的 Finfisher 和意大利的黑客团队(Hacking Team)，有几十家公司在向政府兜售数字间谍工具。

tools to governments.	
A number of companies in the United States are training foreign law enforcement and intelligence officials to code their own surveillance tools. In many cases these tools are able to circumvent security measures like encryption. Some countries are using them to watch dissidents. Others are using them to aggressively silence and punish their critics, inside and outside their borders.	不少美国公司在训练外国执法和情报官员来自行编写监控工具。很多时候, 这些工具能够绕过加密等安全措施。一些国家正在利用它们来监视异见者。另一些国家则用它们来对付境内外的批评者, 强势地让他们的声音无法传播, 或者是对他们施加惩罚。
"There's no substantial regulation," said Bill Marczak, a senior fellow at the Citizen Lab at the University of Toronto's Munk School of Global Affairs, who has been tracking the spread of spyware around the globe. "Any government who wants spyware can buy it outright or hire someone to develop it for you. And when we see the poorest countries deploying spyware, it's clear money is no longer a barrier."	"没有什么实质性的监管," 比尔·马尔恰克(Bill Marczak)说。"任何政府, 只要想获得间谍软件, 就可以直接购买, 或者雇人来开发。当我们看到最贫穷的国家都在部署间谍软件的时候, 显然资金不再成为障碍了。" 马尔恰克是多伦多大学(University of Toronto)蒙克全球事务学院公民实验室(Citizen Lab at Munk School of Global)的高级研究员, 一直在追踪间谍软件在全球各地的蔓延趋势。
Marczak examined Mansoor's emails and found that, before his arrest, he had been targeted by spyware sold by Finfisher and Hacking Team, which sell surveillance tools to governments for comparably cheap six- and seven-figure sums. Both companies sell tools that turn computers and phones into listening devices that can monitor a target's messages, calls and whereabouts.	马尔恰克检查了曼苏尔的电子邮件, 结果发现, 在他被捕之前, 他就已经遭到了 Finfisher 和黑客团队提供的间谍软件的侵入。这些企业以相对便宜的四五位数的价格向政府销售监控工具。这两家公司出售的工具能把计算机和手机变成监控工具, 可以掌握你的短信、来电和位置。
In 2011, in the midst of the Arab Spring, Mansoor was arrested with four others on charges of insulting Emirate rulers. He and the others had called for universal suffrage. They were quickly released and pardoned after international pressure.	2011年, 在"阿拉伯之春"期间, 曼苏尔与其他四人遭到逮捕, 罪名是侮辱该国统治者。这些人呼吁进行普选。在国际社会对该国施加压力后, 他们迅速获得释放和赦免。
But Mansoor's real troubles began shortly after his release. He was beaten and robbed of his car, and \$140,000 was stolen from his bank	但是在曼苏尔出狱后不久, 他的麻烦才真正开始。他遭到了殴打, 他的车被抢劫, 他的银行账户被偷走了14万美元。直到一年后, 当马尔恰克在他的

<p>account. He did not learn that he was being monitored until a year later, when Marczak found the spyware on his devices.</p>	<p>设备上发现了间谍软件时，他才知道自己遭到了监控。</p>
<p>"It was as bad as someone encroaching in your living room, a total invasion of privacy, and you begin to learn that maybe you shouldn't trust anyone anymore," Mansoor recalled.</p>	<p>"这就好像有人占据你的客厅一样，是对隐私的全面侵犯。你开始意识到，也许你不应该再相信任何人，"曼苏尔回忆说。</p>
<p>Marczak was able to trace the spyware back to the Royal Group, a conglomerate run by a member of the Al Nahyan family, one of the six ruling families of the Emirates. Representatives from the Emirates Embassy in Washington said they were still investigating the matter and did not return requests for further comment.</p>	<p>马尔恰克查找间谍软件的来源，追踪到了皇家集团(Royal Group)。这是位列阿联酋六大统治家族之一的纳哈扬家族成员旗下的一个企业集团。阿联酋驻华盛顿大使馆代表称他们仍在调查此事，没有回应进一步的置评请求。</p>
<p>Invoices from Hacking Team showed that through 2015, the Emirates were Hacking Team's second-biggest customers, behind only Morocco, and they paid Hacking Team more than \$634,500 to deploy spyware on 1,100 people. The invoices came to light last year after Hacking Team itself was hacked and thousands of internal emails and contracts were leaked online.</p>	<p>黑客团队的发票显示，截至2015年，阿联酋是他们的第二大客户，仅次于摩洛哥。阿联酋向黑客团队支付了逾63.45万美元，在1100人那里部署了间谍软件。这些发票是去年曝光的，当时黑客团队本身遭到了黑客攻击，数以千计的内部电邮和合同被泄露到网上。</p>
<p>Eric Rabe, a spokesman for Hacking Team, said his company no longer had contracts with the Emirates. But that is in large part because Hacking Team's global license was revoked this year by the Italian Ministry of Economic Development.</p>	<p>黑客团队发言人埃里克·拉贝(Eric Rabe)表示，该公司没有和阿联酋再签合同。但是，这在很大程度上是因为黑客团队的全球执照今年遭到了意大利经济发展部的撤销。</p>
<p>For now, Hacking Team can no longer sell its tools outside Europe, and its chief executive, David Vincenzetti, is under investigation for some of those deals.</p>	<p>目前，黑客团队无法再向欧洲以外的地方出售监控工具，其首席执行官戴维·温琴泽蒂(David Vincenzetti)正因部分相关交易接受调查。</p>
<p>New evidence suggests to Marczak that the Emirates may now be developing their own custom spyware to monitor their critics at home</p>	<p>马尔恰克认为，新证据显示阿联酋目前可能在开发自己的定制间谍软件，以监控国内外的批评人士。</p>

<p>and abroad.</p>	
<p>"The UAE has gotten much more sophisticated since we first caught them using Hacking Team software in 2012," Marczak said. "They've clearly upped their game. They're not on the level of the United States or the Russians, but they're clearly moving up the chain."</p>	<p>"自我们 2012 年第一次发现他们使用黑客团队的软件以来，阿联酋变得老练多了，"马尔恰克说。"他们的花招显然升级了。他们现在还没达到美国或俄罗斯的水平，但显然正在向上发展。"</p>
<p>Late last year, Marczak was contacted by Rori Donaghy, a London-based journalist who writes for the Middle East Eye, an online news site, and a founder of the Emirates Center for Human Rights, an independent organization that tracks human rights abuses in the Emirates. Donaghy asked Marczak to examine suspicious emails he had received from a fictitious organization called the Right to Fight. The emails asked him to click on links about a panel on human rights.</p>	<p>去年底，为新闻网站“中东之眼”(Middle East Eye)撰稿的驻伦敦记者罗里·多纳吉(Rori Donaghy)联系到马尔恰克。多纳吉是追踪阿联酋践踏人权情况的独立组织阿联酋人权中心(Emirates Center for Human Rights)的创始人。他请马尔恰克检查他从一个虚构的名为“斗争的权利”(Right to Fight)的组织收到的可疑电子邮件。那些邮件让他点击和一个人权委员会有关的链接。</p>
<p>Marczak found that the emails were laden with highly customized spyware, unlike the off-the-shelf varieties he has become accustomed to finding on the computers of journalists and dissidents. As Marczak examined the spyware further, he found that it was being deployed from 67 servers and that the emails had baited more than 400 people into clicking its links and unknowingly loading its malware onto their machines.</p>	<p>马尔恰克发现，那些邮件里充满了定制化程度很高的间谍软件，不同于他经常会在记者和异见人士的电脑上发现的那些现成的间谍软件。随着进一步检查，马尔恰克发现，这款间谍软件是从 67 个服务器上部署的，并且那些电子邮件已经诱使 400 多人点击链接，在毫不知情的情况下将恶意软件安装在了自己的电脑上。</p>
<p>He also found that 24 Emiratis were being targeted with the same spyware on Twitter. At least three of those targeted were arrested shortly after the surveillance began; another was later convicted of insulting Emirate rulers in absentia.</p>	<p>他还发现，Twitter 上也有 24 个阿联酋人成为这款间谍软件的攻击目标。至少其中三人在监控开始不久后被捕；另一人后来被缺席判定，侮辱阿联酋统治者的罪名成立。</p>
<p>Marczak and the Citizen Lab plan to release details of the custom Emirates spyware online Monday. He has developed a tool he called</p>	<p>马尔恰克和公民实验室计划周一把有关阿联酋那款定制监控软件的细节公布到网上。他开发出了一项工具，并起名为 Himaya——这是个阿拉伯语词，</p>

Himaya — an Arabic word that roughly means “protection” — that will allow others to see if they are being targeted as well.	大致是“保护”的意思。这种工具可以让人们知道自己是否也是攻击目标。
Donaghy said he was frightened by Marczak’s findings, but not surprised.	多纳吉称，他被马尔恰克的发现吓到了，但并不感到吃惊。
“Once you dig beneath the surface, you find an autocratic state, with power centralized among a handful of people who have increasingly used their wealth for surveillance in sophisticated ways,” Donaghy said.	“一旦穿透表面，就会看到一个独裁政权，权力集中在少数几个人手里，他们越来越频繁地用手里的财富进行更复杂的监视，”多纳吉说。
/technology/20160530/t30dissidents	/technology/20160530/t30dissidents
Microsoft to Buy LinkedIn for \$26.2 Billion	微软以 262 亿美元收购职业社交网站领英
SEATTLE — Microsoft said on Monday it was acquiring LinkedIn in a \$26.2 billion cash deal.	西雅图——微软(Microsoft)周一称，将以 262 亿美元全现金收购领英(LinkedIn)。
The companies said that Microsoft had agreed to pay \$196 a share to buy LinkedIn, a business social networking site that has more than 400 million members globally.	两家公司称，微软已同意以每股 196 美元的价格收购在全球拥有超过 4 亿成员的职业社交网站领英。
“The LinkedIn team has grown a fantastic business centered on connecting the world’s professionals,” Satya Nadella, Microsoft’s chief executive, said in a statement.	“通过联系全世界的专业人士，领英团队创造了出色的业务，”微软首席执行官萨蒂亚·纳德拉(Satya Nadella)在一份声明中称。
The companies said Reid Hoffman, a founder of LinkedIn and its controlling shareholder, had approved the deal, as did Jeff Weiner, the chief executive of LinkedIn. Mr. Weiner will remain chief executive of LinkedIn, which will operate as an independent brand, the companies said.	两家公司表示，领英的创始人之一、控股股东雷德·霍夫曼(Reid Hoffman)已经同意了这笔交易，领英的首席执行官杰夫·韦纳(Jeff Weiner)也表示同意。韦纳将继续担任领英的首席执行官。两家公司称，领英将作为独立的公司品牌运营。
LinkedIn shares had fallen by nearly half since a peak of almost \$260 a share last fall and ended trading on Friday at \$131.08.	自去年秋天的近 260 美元每股的峰值以来，领英的股价已经下跌了近一半，周五收市时报 131.08 美元每股。
/technology/20160613/microsoft-to-buy-linkedin-for-26-2-billion	/technology/20160613/microsoft-to-buy-linkedin-for-26-2-billion

For Microsoft, LinkedIn Deal Could Be a \$26.2 Billion Time Machine	微软重金收购领英：科技公司重回高估价时代？
Microsoft's blockbuster \$26.2 billion takeover of LinkedIn might be an attempt to travel through time. Specifically, to the heady heights of yesteryear's technology valuations.	微软(Microsoft)斥资 262 亿美元大手笔收购领英(LinkedIn)，或许是穿越时空的一种努力。更具体地讲，是回到科技企业估值高企的时代。
And if other beleaguered tech companies think that suitors will pay such handsome sums, more transactions may be coming down the pike.	如果其他处于困境的科技公司觉得潜在收购者也会出这么高的价钱，那么可能会有更多的交易接连出现。
How generous is Microsoft's takeover bid? It puts LinkedIn's enterprise value at 79 times the social network's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, or Ebitda, for the 12 months that ended on March 31.	微软给出的收购价有多慷慨？它给领英的估值相当于这家社交网络截止到3月31日的12个月税息折旧及摊销前利润（简称Ebitda）的79倍。
On the basis of that multiple, the transaction is more expensive than any big internet deal paid with cash, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.	彭博(Bloomberg)统计的数据显示，在放大这么多倍的估值基础上，这项交易的价格比之前任何一桩以现金支付的互联网行业重磅收购都高。
Microsoft is paying \$220 for each of LinkedIn's monthly active users. By comparison, when Facebook acquired WhatsApp for \$19 billion two years ago, it spent \$40 for every user.	微软获取领英月活跃用户的人均成本是220美元。相比之下，Facebook两年前以190亿美元收购WhatsApp时，为每个用户花费的资金是40美元。
For LinkedIn, the attractions of the deal are obvious: Its shares fell nearly 42 percent from the beginning of the year through last week, as investors expressed disappointment over a weak earnings forecast for 2016. Finding a buyer with deep pockets dulls the pain of being a publicly traded company.	对领英来说，达成这笔交易的好处显而易见：自今年初至上周，它的股价下跌了近42%，显示出投资者对该公司2016年走弱的营收预期的失望。找一个财力雄厚的买家，可以减轻一些做上市企业的痛苦。
Monday's deal wasn't the only richly valued technology takeover in recent days. On Sunday, Symantec said that it was buying Blue Coat, a provider of cybersecurity products, for \$4.65 billion. That transaction	周一的交易不是最近几天出现的唯一一桩获得高估值的技术公司收购案。周日，赛门铁克(Symantec)表示计划以46.5亿美元收购网络安全产品供应商Blue Coat。这笔交易令Blue Coat的估值达到调整后的Ebitda的约20倍、

valued Blue Coat at roughly 20 times its adjusted Ebitda and nearly 7.8 times its sales.	年销售额的近 7.8 倍。
The question is whether other suitors will emerge with rich offers in hand.	问题在于，其他有意进行收购的公司是否会带着慷慨的收购要约出现。
One perennial subject of deal rumors is another social network: Twitter.	一个反复传出收购传言的对象是另一家社交网络：Twitter。
Shares of Twitter jumped nearly 7 percent in trading on Monday, borne aloft by investors' hopes that the struggling tech company might finally receive a takeover offer. Twitter shares have fallen 64 percent since the company went public in 2013, as the social network has struggled to show growth in the face of tough competition from the likes of Facebook and Snapchat.	周一，Twitter 的股价飙升了近 7%。投资者希望这家苦苦挣扎的技术公司终于能拿到收购要约，将它的股价架在了高空。自 2013 年上市以来，Twitter 的股价下跌了 64%。在与 Facebook 和 Snapchat 等企业的激烈竞争之中，这家社交网络难以显示出增长。
Potential buyers for Twitter include Google and Facebook, analysts say, though they caution that Twitter's valuation may need to fall more before a suitor steps up.	分析师表示，Twitter 的潜在买家包括谷歌(Google)和 Facebook，不过他们也提醒，可能要等 Twitter 的估值再降一些，买家才会出现。
At the price-to-sales multiple that Microsoft is paying for LinkedIn, roughly 7.2 times the social network's revenue for the last 12 months, Twitter would fetch roughly \$18.7 billion — or nearly double its current market value of \$10 billion.	按照微软为收购领英支付的收入倍数计算——这家社交网络公司过去 12 个月营收的大约 7.2 倍——Twitter 的收购价将达到 187 亿美元左右，几乎是它目前市值的两倍。
Some are skeptical, though, that the combination of Microsoft and LinkedIn (at that price) makes sense. No one wants to consummate the last big deal before a sector collapses — as was the case in 2000 when Time Warner merged with AOL, a \$165 billion internet deal that became a nightmare after the tech bubble burst.	不过，一些人对这桩交易持怀疑态度，觉得微软和领英（以那样的高价）组合有些说不通。没人想做一个行业溃败之前的最后一宗大交易——就像 2000 年时代华纳(Time Warner)与美国在线(AOL)合并的情况，这桩价值 1650 亿美元的收购案在互联网泡沫破灭之后成了一个噩梦。
Microsoft's bet on LinkedIn — which less than five months ago was trading above the acquisition price of \$196 a share — suggests that tech	微软下注领英——不到五个月前还在以高于每股 196 美元的收购价进行交易——显示出科技行业还有增长的空间，尽管一些唱空的人士在预测另一个泡

has more room to run, even as some bears are projecting that another bubble is bound to pop.	沫即将破灭。
"Microsoft just paid on the assumption that we're going back to the multiples we had a year ago, but I don't think that's happening," said Max Wolff, chief economist at Manhattan Venture Partners.	"微软不过是基于一种设想进行投资, 认为我们将回到一年前的那种估值倍数, 但我并不觉得还会出现这种情况," 曼哈顿创投公司(Manhattan Venture Partners)首席经济师麦克斯·沃尔夫(Max Wolff)说。
/technology/20160614/for-microsoft-linkedin-deal-could-be-a-26-2-billion-time-machine	/technology/20160614/for-microsoft-linkedin-deal-could-be-a-26-2-billion-time-machine
Tencent Nears Deal to Buy Supercell, Maker of Clash of Clans	腾讯拟重金收购芬兰手游公司
One of China's internet giants, Tencent, is near a deal to buy control of Supercell, the maker of the popular Clash of Clans game, in a transaction that would value the Finnish game company at more than \$9 billion, a person briefed on the matter said on Wednesday.	知情人士周三透露, 中国网络巨头腾讯接近达成收购芬兰手游公司 Supercell 多数股权的协议, 后者是热门游戏《部落冲突》(Clash of Clans) 的开发商。在该项收购中, Supercell 的估值将超过 90 亿美元。
If completed, the deal would show the growing might of China's online behemoths. Tencent, along with Alibaba and Baidu, has become a sprawling empire of internet businesses. With a market value of about \$211 billion, Tencent controls WeChat, the popular messaging service in China, as well as a number of online multiplayer games hosted through its QQ portal.	这项交易一旦达成, 将会展示出中国网络巨头日益增长的实力。腾讯同阿里巴巴和百度一起, 已经成为了一个庞大的互联网商业王国。腾讯控股目前市值约为 2110 亿美元, 旗下包括在中国颇受欢迎的即时通讯服务微信, 以及在 QQ 平台上发布的数款网络多人游戏。
A deal for Supercell would be the biggest takeover by any of China's so-called BAT trio of Baidu, Alibaba and Tencent, according to data from Standard & Poor's Global Market Intelligence.	据标准普尔全球市场情报(S&P Global Market Intelligence)的数据, 这项购买 Supercell 的交易, 将会成为百度、阿里巴巴和腾讯——中国所谓的 BAT——所完成的最大的一笔收购交易。
Buying Supercell, which has produced a string of mobile game hits with Clash of Clans, Hay Day and Clash Royale, would further bolster Tencent's presence in the mobile game market. Tencent is already China's dominant online game company, accounting for about 32	收购 Supercell 这样一家曾出产生过《部落冲突》、《Hay Day》和《部落冲突: 皇室战争》(Clash Royale)等多个手游的公司, 将会进一步扩大腾讯目前在手机游戏市场中所占的份额。腾讯目前已经是在中国占主导地位的网络游戏公司。市场研究公司 Niko Partners 称, 2015 年, 腾讯从中国的网络游戏市

<p>percent of revenue from the country's online game market in 2015, according to Niko Partners, a research firm. The company also owns Riot Games, the maker of League of Legends, a blockbuster PC battle game with an estimated 98.4 million players and \$150 million a month in revenue, according to SuperData Research.</p>	<p>场中获得的收益份额约占 32%。除此之外，腾讯还持有 Riot Games ——热门电脑游戏《英雄联盟》(League of Legends)的开发商——的控股权。据研究公司 SuperData,《英雄联盟》约有 9840 万玩家，每月收益 1.5 亿美元。</p>
<p>Supercell is one of a handful of standout successes in the mobile game business, where it has proved difficult for many companies to make money – or at least to hold on to their prosperity. Clash of Clans, Supercell's best-known game, was introduced nearly four years ago and has remained one of the most popular apps for smartphones and tablets.</p>	<p>Supercell 是少数几家在手游业务上取得成功的公司之一。很多公司都难以从手机游戏上赚钱——或者至少坚持到繁荣发展的时刻。《部落冲突》作为 Supercell 最著名的游戏，在近四年前被引入市场，此后一直都是在智能手机和平板电脑上最受欢迎的游戏应用之一。</p>
<p>On Apple's App Store, Clash of Clans is currently the fourth-highest-grossing app in the United States, while Clash Royale is No. 7. Both games are free, but like nearly all of the most lucrative mobile titles today, they generate revenue through microtransactions – purchases of virtual currency that help players advance more quickly.</p>	<p>在苹果的应用商店里，《部落冲突》目前在美下载总量排行榜上名列第四，《部落冲突：皇室战争》排列第七。两款游戏都是免费下载，但像如今几乎所有最赚钱的移动应用一样，他们的盈利都是通过微型交易获得的——玩家通过购买虚拟货币，来帮助自己在游戏中更快升级。</p>
<p>And players buy a lot of virtual goodies from Supercell. In March, the company reported revenue of \$2.33 billion for 2015, up from \$1.78 billion the previous year, and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization of \$964 million, up from \$592 million. It said at the time that it had only 180 employees, relatively few for a company of its financial scale.</p>	<p>玩家会从 Supercell 中购买许多虚拟的货币和装备。今年 3 月份，公司报告称 2015 年盈利 23.3 亿美元，比上一年 17.8 亿美元的营收有所增加。将利息、税、折旧和摊销等包含在内，总共的收益是 9.64 亿美元，多于去年的 5.92 亿美元。而且公司表示当时只有 180 名雇员，以其资金规模来看人数相当精简。</p>
<p>In April, Supercell was making just under \$4 million a day in revenue from Clash of Clans, SuperData Research estimates. In 2015, Supercell introduced Clash of Clans in China.</p>	<p>4 月份，据研究公司 SuperData 估计，Supercell 每天从《部落冲突》游戏中获得的收入不到 400 万美元。2015 年，Supercell 将这款游戏引入了中国。</p>

<p>Under terms of the proposed deal, Tencent would buy the roughly 73 percent stake in Supercell that is currently held by SoftBank, the Japanese telecommunications provider, said the person who was briefed and who spoke on condition of anonymity. Supercell's founders would remain at the company.</p>	<p>一位不愿透露姓名的消息人士称，根据草拟的协议规定，腾讯会收购日本电信运营商软银(SoftBank)旗下的 Supercell 约 73%的股份。Supercell 的创始团队将继续留在公司。</p>
<p>A representative for Supercell declined to comment. Representatives for Tencent and SoftBank could not be reached.</p>	<p>Supercell 的代表拒绝对此置评，同时也无法联系到腾讯和软银的代表。</p>
<p>/technology/20160616/tencent-nears-deal-to-buy-supercell-maker-of-clash-of-clans</p>	<p>/technology/20160616/tencent-nears-deal-to-buy-supercell-maker-of-clash-of-clans</p>
<p>The First Big Company to Say It's Serving the Legal Marijuana Trade? Microsoft.</p>	<p>微软涉足大麻产业，打破大企业“叶子”禁忌</p>
<p>As state after state has legalized marijuana in one way or another, big names in corporate America have stayed away entirely. Marijuana, after all, is still illegal, according to the federal government.</p>	<p>尽管以这种或那种方式实现大麻合法化的州一个接一个地出现，美国的大牌企业依旧对大麻敬而远之。毕竟，根据联邦政府的规定，它依旧是非法的。</p>
<p>But Microsoft is breaking the corporate taboo on pot this week by announcing a partnership to begin offering software that tracks marijuana plants from "seed to sale," as the pot industry puts it.</p>	<p>但微软(Microsoft)正在打破企业界对“叶子”的禁忌。该公司于本周宣布了一个合作项目，将开始提供相关的大麻监控软件，用这个行业的话说，进行“从种子到销售”的全程追踪。</p>
<p>The software — a new product in Microsoft's cloud computing business — is meant to help states that have legalized the medical or recreational use of marijuana keep tabs on sales and commerce, ensuring that they remain in the daylight of legality.</p>	<p>这款软件是微软云计算业务部门的新产品，旨在帮助已经实现医用或娱乐用大麻合法化的州严密追踪大麻的销售与贸易，确保相关运作处于法律的阳光之下。</p>
<p>But until now, even that boring part of the pot world was too controversial for mainstream companies. It is apparent now, though, that the legalization train is not slowing down: This fall, at least five states, including the biggest of them all — California — will vote on</p>	<p>但直到现在，即便是“叶子”世界中这一最平淡的部分，对主流企业而言也太具争议性。不过，大麻合法化的列车目前显然并未减速：今年秋天，至少有五个州——它们中最大的是加州——将投票决定是否让娱乐用大麻合法化。</p>

<p>whether to legalize marijuana for recreational use.</p>	
<p>So far, only a handful of smaller banks are willing to offer accounts to companies that grow or sell marijuana, and Microsoft will not be touching that part of the business. But the company's entry into the government compliance side of the business suggests the beginning of a legitimate infrastructure for an industry that has been growing fast and attracting lots of attention, both good and bad.</p>	<p>迄今为止，只有少数小银行愿意为种植或销售大麻的企业开立户头，而微软不会涉及那些业务。但该公司从政府合规领域切入大麻业，意味着一个增长迅猛、吸引了大量正面和负面关注的行业，开始进行有助于引导其走上合法合规之路的基础建设。</p>
<p>"We do think there will be significant growth," said Kimberly Nelson, the executive director of state and local government solutions at Microsoft. "As the industry is regulated, there will be more transactions, and we believe there will be more sophisticated requirements and tools down the road."</p>	<p>"我们确信会有大幅增长，"微软的州及地方政务解决方案部门的执行董事金伯利·纳尔逊(Kimberly Nelson)说。"在这一行业受到监管的同时，交易量会变大；我们认为在此过程中会出现更为复杂的要求和工具。"</p>
<p>Microsoft's baby step into the business came through an announcement on Thursday that it was teaming up with a Los Angeles startup, Kind, that built the software the tech giant will begin marketing. Kind — one of many small companies trying to take the marijuana business mainstream — offers a range of products, including ATM-style kiosks that facilitate marijuana sales, working through some of the state-chartered banks that are comfortable with such customers.</p>	<p>微软在周四宣布了试水大麻业的消息。这家科技巨擘称其正与洛杉矶初创企业 Kind 合作，即将着手推广后者开发的这款软件。许多小企业都在尝试把大麻生意带上更加主流的道路，Kind 便是其中之一。它推出了一系列产品，其中包括让大麻销售变得更加便利的 ATM 式贩售机，其运行以一些愿意跟这类客户打交道的州立银行为依托。</p>
<p>Microsoft will not be getting anywhere near these kiosks or the actual plants. Rather, it will be working with Kind's "government solutions" division, offering software only to state and local governments that are trying to build compliance systems.</p>	<p>微软不会与这些贩售机或实体的大麻植物产生交集。而是要跟 Kind 的"政务解决方案"部门合作，为正在竭力打造合规体系的州及地方政府提供软件。</p>
<p>But for the young and eager legalized weed industry, Microsoft's willingness to attach its name to any part of the business is a big step</p>	<p>但对年轻而情绪高涨的合法大麻业而言，不论微软愿意让自己的名号与这一产业的哪个部分发生关联，都是往前迈了一大步。</p>

forward.	
<p>"Nobody has really come out of the closet, if you will," said Matthew A. Karnes, the founder of Green Wave Advisors, which provides data and analysis of the marijuana business. "It's very telling that a company of this caliber is taking the risk of coming out and engaging with a company that is focused on the cannabis business."</p>	<p>"可以这么说吧，还没有人真的从柜中走出来，"提供大麻业务相关数据和分析的绿浪咨询公司(Green Wave Advisors)创始人马修·A·卡恩斯(Matthew A. Karnes)说。"一家如此级别的企业正冒着风险走出来，跟一家致力于大麻业务的企业建立联系，这很能说明问题。"</p>
<p>David Dinenberg, founder and chief executive of Kind, said it had taken a long time — and a lot of courting of big-name companies — to persuade the first one to get on board.</p>	<p>Kind 创始人及首席执行官大卫·迪南伯格(David Dinenberg)说，在花费了很长时间，并向许多大牌企业抛出橄榄枝之后，Kind 终于说服了第一家大企业入伙。</p>
<p>"Every business that works in the cannabis space, we all clamor for legitimacy," said Dinenberg, a former real estate developer in Philadelphia who moved to California to start Kind. "I would like to think that this is the first of many dominoes to fall."</p>	<p>"我们大麻行业内的每一家企业，全都急迫地想要获得合法性，"迪南伯格说。"我觉得这是第一张倒下的多米诺骨牌"。迪南伯格曾是费城的房地产开发商，后来搬到加利福尼亚，创办了 Kind。</p>
<p>It's hard to know if other corporate giants have provided their services in more quiet ways to cannabis purveyors. New York state, for instance, has said it is working with Oracle to track medicinal marijuana patients. But there appears to be little precedent for a big company advertising its work in the space. It is still possible — though considered unlikely — that the federal government could decide to crack down on the legalization movement in the states.</p>	<p>现在很难知道其他大企业是否正以不那么引人注目的方式为大麻供应商提供服务。例如，纽约州曾经表示，正与甲骨文(Oracle)合作，追踪使用医用大麻的病人。但目前似乎基本没有哪家大公司公开宣称自己涉足了这个行业的哪项业务。还存在一种可能性——尽管被认为不大靠谱：联邦政府可能决定打压各州的大麻合法化运动。</p>
<p>Stores that sell pot have been particularly hobbled by the unwillingness of banks to deal with the money flowing through the industry. Many dispensaries have been forced to rely on cash for all transactions, or looked to startups like Kind, with its kiosks that take payments inside dispensaries.</p>	<p>银行不愿处理流经大麻业的资金，使得出售大麻的店铺尤为举步维艰。许多药房不得不以现金结算所有交易，或者仰仗 Kind 这类初创企业。使用 Kind 的贩售机，可以在药房内付款。</p>

<p>Governments, too, have generally been relying on smaller startups to help develop technology that can track marijuana plants and sales. A Florida software company, BioTrackTHC, is helping Washington state, New Mexico and Illinois monitor the marijuana trade inside their states.</p>	<p>政府部门也基本在依靠小型初创企业帮助开发可以追踪大麻植物和销售情况的技术。佛罗里达州的软件公司 BioTrackTHC 正帮助华盛顿州、新墨西哥州和伊利诺伊州监控州内的大麻贸易。</p>
<p>Kind has no state contracts. But it has already applied, with Microsoft, to provide its software to Puerto Rico, which legalized marijuana for medical purposes earlier this year.</p>	<p>Kind 手上没有政府合约。但它已经和微软一起申请，要为波多黎各提供软件。波多黎各于今年早些时候实现了医用大麻合法化。</p>
<p>Twenty-five states have now legalized marijuana in some form or another, with Pennsylvania and Ohio the most recent. The biggest business opportunity, though, will come from states that allow recreational use of the drug, as Colorado, Oregon and Washington already do.</p>	<p>目前共有 25 个州以这样或那样的形式实现了大麻合法化，最新加入该阵营的是宾夕法尼亚州和俄亥俄州。不过，最大的商业机会将来自像科罗拉多州、俄勒冈州和华盛顿州一样让娱乐用大麻合法化的州。</p>
<p>This fall, five states — including, most significantly, California — will vote on whether to join that club.</p>	<p>今年秋天，将有五个州——包括最引人瞩目的加利福尼亚州——就是否加入这一俱乐部进行投票。</p>
<p>Karnes, the analyst, said he expected legal marijuana sales to jump to \$6.5 billion this year, from \$4.8 billion last year. He says that number could climb to \$25 billion by the year 2020 if California voters approve the recreational measure this year, as is widely expected.</p>	<p>分析师卡恩斯预计，合法的大麻销售收入会从去年的 48 亿美元猛增至今年的 65 亿美元。他说，如果加州选民今年如外界普遍预期的那样投票通过娱乐用大麻合法化议案，到 2020 年，这一数字可能会上升至 250 亿美元。</p>
<p>The opening up of the market in California is already leading to a scramble for the big money that is likely to follow, and Microsoft will now be well placed to get in on the action.</p>	<p>加州市场的开放正在引发对可能出现的大笔利润的争夺，而微软已经为加入战团占据了有利地位。</p>
<p>/technology/20160617/microsoft-following-the-clouds-to-offer-marijuana-tracking-software</p>	<p>/technology/20160617/microsoft-following-the-clouds-to-offer-marijuana-tracking-software</p>
<p>Midea of China Moves a Step Closer to Takeover of Kuka of Germany</p>	<p>美的收购德国机器人公司在德遭遇政治阻力</p>
<p>HONG KONG — A Chinese appliance maker has struck a \$1.3 billion deal</p>	<p>香港——中国一家家电制造商已经达成了一项 13 亿美元的协议，距离接管一</p>

<p>that brings it closer to taking over a German robotics company, a proposed transaction that has stirred concerns in Germany about Chinese purchases of the country's industrial skills.</p>	<p>家德国机器人公司更进了一步。这个拟议中的交易引发了德国的担心，中国收购该国工业技术的势头令他们不安。</p>
<p>Voith, a German mechanical engineering company, said on Sunday that it had reached agreement to sell its roughly one-quarter stake in Kuka, a German robotics company, to Midea of China. The transaction, worth 1.2 billion euros, or about \$1.3 billion, takes Midea a step closer to purchasing all of Kuka, which could be the biggest takeover of a Germany company by a Chinese buyer.</p>	<p>德国机械工程公司福伊特(Voith)上周日表示，它已达成协议，将其在德国机器人公司库卡(Kuka)持有的大约四分之一股份出售给中国的美的。该交易价值12亿欧元，令美的离全部收购库卡股份更近了一步，这可能会成为最大的一宗中国收购德国公司的案例。</p>
<p>Midea — which manufactures consumer electronics like air-conditioners and rice cookers — holds 13.5 percent of Kuka shares and will become the largest shareholder, once it acquires Voith's stake.</p>	<p>美的是一家生产消费类电子产品的公司，比如空调和电饭煲。目前它持有库卡13.5%的股票，但在收购福伊特的股权之后，就会成为库卡的最大股东。</p>
<p>The deal has encountered political resistance in Germany, where politicians wanted Kuka to remain an independent German brand. Sigmar Gabriel, the German minister for economic affairs and energy, spoke out broadly last month against Chinese purchases of German companies, citing the Chinese government's direct role in its economy.</p>	<p>这笔交易在德国遇到了政治阻力，地方政界人士希望库卡继续作为一个独立的德国品牌经营下去。德国经济部长西格玛尔·加布里尔(Sigmar Gabriel)上个月明确表达了对中国收购德国公司的反对，并提到了中国政府在其经济中的直接作用。</p>
<p>During a visit to China last month, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany said that she would not block the deal, but she also said that nothing was stopping a German bidder from emerging.</p>	<p>上个月访问中国期间，德国总理默克尔表示，她不会阻止这笔交易，但她也说，并没有什么在阻止德国公司参与竞价。</p>
<p>After Midea made promises to shield Kuka's data and keep its business locations and jobs in place, Kuka's board recommended last week that shareholders accept the offer. Kuka said that its industrial property rights and the data of its customers and suppliers would be protected by the agreement and that Midea would not be able to gain access to or</p>	<p>美的承诺要保护库卡的数据，并维持其运营所在地和工作岗位不变，库卡的董事会上周建议股东接受收购要约。库卡表示，其工业知识产权，以及其客户和供应商数据可以通过协议得到保护，美的无法访问或移动数据库。</p>

move databases.	
"We conducted intensive negotiations with Midea and ensured that the announced assurances have now been made legally binding," said Till Reuter, Kuka's chief executive. "It protects the interests of our company, our business partners, our employees and our shareholders until well into the next decade."	"我们与美的进行了深入谈判，确保条款具有法律约束力，"库卡首席执行官蒂尔·劳伊特(Till Reuter)说。"它将保护我们的公司、我们的业务合作伙伴以及我们的员工和股东的利益，这种保护会一直持续到下一个十年。"
Robots made by Kuka, based in Augsburg, Germany, have already helped Midea, which employs about 100,000 people, to reduce its staff as part of its efforts to automate more of its production lines.	库卡总部位于德国奥格斯堡，它制造的机器人已经帮助拥有约 10 万员工的美的减少了人员数量，美的正努力在更多的生产线上推进自动化。
Midea, based in Foshan, China, said it would support Kuka's efforts to expand in China and would work with it to move into making service robots for consumers.	美的总部位于中国佛山，它表示将支持库卡在中国的扩张，并与之合作，推出面向消费者的服务型机器人。
The deal highlights China's interest both in German companies as acquisition targets and in the machinery sector. China's deals with Germany have increased in number to 25 so far this year from 11 for the period in 2015, according to data from Dealogic.	这宗交易突显了中国对收购德国公司乃至机械行业的兴趣。调研公司 Dealogic 的数据显示，今年迄今为止中国与德国的交易总量已达 25 宗，而 2015 年的这一时期，交易量为 11 宗。
Midea had built up a stake in Kuka before making a €4.6 billion takeover offer in June. The offer, still on the table, of €115 per share represented a premium of nearly 60 percent over Kuka's closing price on Feb. 3, before Midea increased its stake. Kuka shares closed Friday at €106.525.	在今年六月提出 46 亿欧元的收购要约之前，美的已经掌握了一些库卡股份。这个每股 115 欧元的报价目前依然有效，相对 2 月 3 日美的增持股份之前库卡的收盘价溢价近 60%。库卡的股价上周五报收 106.525 欧元。
/technology/20160705/germany-china-midea-kuka-technology-robotics	/technology/20160705/germany-china-midea-kuka-technology-robotics
A Sad Day for Punchers: BlackBerry to Discontinue Its Last Keyboard Phone	实体键盘终成绝唱：黑莓经典款将停产
The struggling Canadian smartphone maker BlackBerry made a sharp	周二，艰难挣扎的加拿大智能手机制造商黑莓(BlackBerry)大幅度改变一贯

detour from its history on Tuesday with the announcement that it was discontinuing the last phone to have the company's iconic physical keyboard and trackpad.	路线，宣布停止生产最后一款拥有该公司标志性实体键盘和触控板的手机。
"Sometimes it can be very tough to let go," Ralph Pini, BlackBerry's chief operating officer and general manager for devices, wrote in a corporate blog post announcing the end of the BlackBerry Classic. "For BlackBerry, and more importantly for our customers, the hardest part in letting go is accepting that change makes way for new and better experiences."	"有时放弃很难，"黑莓的首席运营官兼电子设备总经理拉尔夫·皮尼(Ralph Pini)在公司博客上宣布黑莓经典(BlackBerry Classic)停产的帖子中写道，"对黑莓来说，更重要的是对我们的顾客来说，放弃最难的一点是接受变化将带来更新更好的体验。"
The Classic was introduced in late 2014 by BlackBerry to win back users who prefer plastic keys and trackpads to the touch screens that dominate the operation of its newer models, even ones with keyboards.	经典款是黑莓 2014 年底推出的，目的是重新赢得那些偏爱塑料按键和触控板，而不喜欢触摸屏的用户。在黑莓较新的机型上，主要的操作已经在使用触摸屏，甚至包括仍然有实体键盘的机型。
Because the company does not break out sales of individual models, it is impossible to judge the Classic's reception. But BlackBerry's phone business is generally unprofitable and declining.	因为该公司不公布每款手机单独的销量，所以无法判断经典款的受欢迎程度。不过，黑莓的手机业务总体来说没有利润，销量下滑。
Late last month, BlackBerry announced a quarterly loss of \$670 million. That was about three times the company's loss in the previous quarter and largely reflected write-downs in the value of its phone business.	上月下旬，黑莓宣布在第一个财务季度亏损 6.7 亿美元，大约是上一财季亏损额的三倍，这在很大程度上反映出该公司手机业务的贬值。
The Classic ran the BlackBerry 10 operating system, which the company had hoped would again make it a vibrant force in smartphones. But it has since turned its attention to phones based on Google's Android software.	经典款使用的是黑莓 10 操作系统，公司曾希望该系统能再次让它成为智能手机市场上的强手。不过后来，公司的注意力又转向了使用谷歌 Android 系统的手机。
Mr. Pini's post made no mention of the fate of the other BlackBerry 10 models, which still appeared on the company's website Tuesday evening.	皮尼的博客帖子没有提及其他基于黑莓 10 系统的机型的命运。周二晚上，它们依然出现在该公司的网站上。
He did acknowledge, however, that some customers may still refuse to	不过他承认，不管该公司有什么计划，有些顾客可能会依然拒绝放弃传统的

give up on the traditional BlackBerry shape regardless of the company's plans.	黑莓造型。
Die-hards were encouraged by Mr. Pini to see if their carriers still had Classics available. He added that BlackBerry had some remaining stock on sale online.	皮尼鼓励死忠粉去看看他们的运营商是否仍供应经典款。他还补充说，黑莓还有些库存经典款在网上销售。
/technology/20160706/a-sad-day-for-punchers-blackberry-to-discontinue-its-last-keyboard-phone	/technology/20160706/a-sad-day-for-punchers-blackberry-to-discontinue-its-last-keyboard-phone
Chinese Group to Pay \$4.4 Billion for Caesars' Mobile Games	中资财团 44 亿美元收购赌博类游戏开发商
HONG KONG — Gambling may be illegal in mainland China, but that is not stopping Chinese tech investors from betting on casino-style mobile games.	香港——赌博在中国大陆或许是非法的，但这并不能阻止中国科技行业的投资者押注于赌场类手机游戏。
In the most recent example in a growing trend of big deals for smartphone-based games, a consortium of Chinese investors led by the game company Shanghai Giant Network Technology said in a statement on Saturday that it would pay \$4.4 billion to Caesars Interactive Entertainment for Playtika, its social and mobile games unit. Caesars Interactive is controlled by the owners of Caesars Palace and other casinos in Las Vegas and elsewhere.	在智能手机游戏领域，大宗并购交易正呈现日益增多之势，最新的一个例子是，由上海巨人网络科技有限公司领衔的中国投资者组成的一个财团于上周六发表声明称，将斥资 44 亿美元收购美国凯撒互动娱乐(Caesars Interactive Entertainment)旗下社交和手机游戏部门 Playtika。凯撒互动娱乐受控于拉斯维加斯等地的凯撒宫(Caesars Palace)等赌场的所有者。
The Chinese consortium — which also includes Yunfeng Capital, the private equity fund of Jack Ma, the chairman of Alibaba — said it would allow Playtika, based in Israel, to continue to operate independently. The all-cash deal, which is expected to close by the end of the year, does not include Caesars Interactive's World Series of Poker game or its other real-money game businesses.	该财团包括阿里巴巴董事局主席马云的私募股权基金云峰资本，表示将让总部位于以色列的 Playtika 继续独立运营。这笔全现金交易预计将于今年年底完成，凯撒互动娱乐的游戏《世界扑克巡回赛》(World Series of Poker)以及其他真钱游戏业务不在交易范围内。
In recent years, the Montreal-based Caesars Interactive has built	总部位于蒙特利尔的凯撒互动娱乐于 2011 年收购了 Playtika，近几年来已

<p>Playtika, which it acquired in 2011, into a major player in the world of smartphone-based casino-style games. While many of Playtika's games, like Slotomania and Bingo Blitz, are free to play, users can also pay for virtual currency and items to enhance play. The virtual currency used in Playtika games will continue to be not exchangeable for real money, according to the statement.</p>	<p>经将其打造成了赌场类手机游戏领域的一个主要参与者。Playtika 的许多游戏，比如《Slotomania》和《Bingo Blitz》，都可以免费玩，但为了提升能力，玩家也可以购买虚拟货币和物品。根据前述声明，Playtika 旗下游戏中所用的虚拟货币将依旧不能兑换真钱。</p>
<p>While it is not clear when or whether Chinese regulators will accept gambling-style games, the Chinese investment is an example of how internet companies in China often invest first and then worry about legal restrictions. It is also a sign that investors are willing to pay increasingly large sums for smartphone games, which have proved to be one of the best ways to make money from users.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚，中国监管机构将在何时接受、或者是否会接受赌博类游戏。但中国互联网公司常常先投资，再去考虑法律方面的限制，中国财团的这次投资就是一个例证。它还表明，投资者愿意把越来越大手笔的投资投向手机游戏，因为事实证明，这类游戏是从用户那里赚钱的最佳工具之一。</p>
<p>In June, the Chinese internet giant Tencent said it would pay \$8.6 billion for a controlling stake in the Finnish game maker Supercell, which makes the popular smartphone game Clash of Clans. Late last year, the American video game powerhouse Activision Blizzard said it would pay about \$6 billion for King Digital, maker of Candy Crush.</p>	<p>今年 6 月，中国互联网巨头腾讯表示，将斥资 86 亿美元控股芬兰游戏开发商 Supercell，广受欢迎的智能手机游戏《部落冲突》(Clash of Clans)就是由后者推出的。去年年底，美国视频游戏巨头动视暴雪公司(Activision Blizzard)称，将以 60 亿美元收购《糖果传奇》(Candy Crush)的开发商国王数码娱乐公司(King Digital)。</p>
<p>While social networking apps may be more popular, mobile games like Clash of Clans and Candy Crush are some of the most profitable apps around. In China, where playing games on a smartphone can often stand in for other entertainment, like going to a movie, technology companies have competed intensely to lure players and the spare change those players are willing to spend on games.</p>	<p>社交网络应用或许更流行一些，但《部落冲突》和《糖果传奇》之类的手机游戏才是最赚钱的应用。在中国，人们常常用玩游戏来替代看电影之类的其他娱乐。为了吸引玩家以及他们乐于花在游戏上的闲钱，科技公司一直在开展激烈的竞争。</p>
<p>For Shanghai Giant Network Technology, acquiring Playtika will also extend its reach beyond China. Other Chinese tech companies have</p>	<p>对上海巨人网络科技有限公司而言，收购 Playtika 还有助于打入海外市场。其他中国科技公司也正通过收购交易接触世界各地的玩家。腾讯就是其中之</p>

used deals to reach players around the world. Among them is Tencent, which has gained control over internationally well-known games like League of Legends.	一, 它已经取得了对一些国际知名游戏的控制权, 比如《英雄联盟》(League of Legends)。
Last year, one of Caesars Interactive's parent companies, Caesars Entertainment, filed for bankruptcy protection. It has been working to get creditor backing for a plan to restructure.	去年, 凯撒互动娱乐的母公司之一凯撒娱乐申请了破产保护。它正致力于让债权人支持一项重组计划。
/technology/20160801/china-caesars-mobile-games-playtika	/technology/20160801/china-caesars-mobile-games-playtika
How Tech Companies Disrupted Silicon Valley's Restaurant Scene	科技公司如何颠覆了硅谷的餐饮业
PALO ALTO, Calif. — It was not so long ago that the aroma of Moroccan spiced prawns and wood-oven pizzas wafted out to a downtown street here from the open-air patio of a once popular eatery called Zibibbo.	加利福尼亚州帕洛阿尔托——不久前, 摩洛哥辣虾与木炉披萨的香味还会从一家名为 Zibibbo 的昔日热门餐馆的露天院子里飘到这里下城的街头。
Today that patio is behind locked doors, obscured by frosted glass. The pizza oven is gone. The formerly crowded bar has been converted into a sparsely populated startup space of a dozen engineers, their bikes and whiteboards. After 17 years in operation, the restaurant closed in 2014. The space is now an American Express venture capital office and a startup incubator.	如今, 院子大门紧闭, 里头长满了冻坏的杂草。披萨烤炉不见了踪影。当初人声鼎沸的酒吧区变成了空旷的初创企业办公区, 有稀稀拉拉的十来名工程师, 以及他们的单车和白色书写板。营业 17 年之后, Zibibbo 餐厅于 2014 年关门大吉。腾出的地方如今是美国运通公司(American Express)旗下的一处风险投资办公室和一个创业孵化器。
All told, more than 70,000 square feet of Palo Alto retail and restaurant space were lost to office space from 2008 to 2015, as the tech bubble drove demand for commercial space downtown.	从 2008 年到 2015 年, 随着科技泡沫推高对帕洛阿尔托下城商业空间的需求, 共有超过 7 万平方英尺(约合 6500 平方米)的零售与餐饮空间让位于办公空间。
It is a story playing out across Silicon Valley, where restaurateurs say that staying afloat is a daily battle with rising rents, high local fees and acute labor shortages. And tech behemoths like Apple, Facebook and Google are hiring away their best line cooks, dishwashers and servers with wages, benefits and perks that restaurant owners simply cannot	硅谷处处在上演同样的故事。餐饮从业者表示, 为了求生, 他们每天都要与不断攀升的房租、高企的当地税费及严重的劳动力短缺做斗争。此外, 苹果(Apple)、Facebook 和谷歌(Google)这样的科技界巨头在拿餐馆老板们无法匹敌的薪水、福利及其他一些好处来挖走他们最出色的后厨员工、洗碗工和服务员。

match.	
Silicon Valley technologists love to explain how they have disrupted the minutiae of daily life, from our commutes to the ways we share family photos. But along the way, they have also managed to disrupt their local restaurant industry.	硅谷的技术专家喜欢说，他们如何颠覆了我们日常生活的方方面面，从交通出行到分享家人照片的方式。然而与此同时，他们也做到了颠覆本地的餐饮行业。
That may not be an issue for tech workers with access to free, farm-fresh cuisine in corporate cafeterias, but for everyone else here it is leaving a void between the takeout cuisine popping up around Palo Alto — picture bento boxes ordered on iPads at a counter — and \$500 meals at high-end restaurants.	对于能在公司餐厅吃到农场新鲜采摘的食材做成的免费菜肴的那些科技业人士而言，这大概不是什么问题，但对这里的其他人来说，却要面临一片真空地带：帕洛阿尔托提供的，要么是在各处冒出来的外卖店——想象一下，在柜台用 iPad 点单的便当——要么是吃一顿要花上 500 美元的高档餐厅。
“Restaurants as we know them will no longer exist here in the near future,” said Howard Bulka, a chef and owner of Howie’s Artisan Pizza in Palo Alto and another restaurant in nearby Redwood City. “Palo Alto is just too tough a row to hoe. A lot of people are looking into getting out in one piece or are thinking of leaving the business entirely.”	“在不久的将来，我们了解的这种餐馆就会在当地不复存在，”霍华德·布尔卡 (Howard Bulka) 说。他是帕洛阿尔托的 Howie’s Artisan Pizza 店和附近雷德伍德城的另一家餐厅的主厨兼老板。“帕洛阿尔托实在是太艰难了。很多人在想着怎么全身而退，或者是在考虑完全退出餐饮业。”
With razor-thin profit margins, restaurateurs find they can increase wages only so much. Paying a livable wage is a struggle in Palo Alto, where the average one-bedroom apartment rents for \$2,800, the same as in New York City, according to Rent Jungle. Workers have also been driven out of surrounding towns that were previously affordable, like Cupertino and San Jose, where demand from a new influx of tech workers has driven up the average cost of a one-bedroom apartment to more than \$2,500.	餐厅利润菲薄，业主们发现能给员工涨薪的空间十分有限。Rent Jungle 的数据显示，帕洛阿尔托一居室公寓的平均月租达 2800 美元，与纽约城平齐，想在这里给出能过得去的薪酬并不容易。员工也在被迫搬离曾经宜居的周边市镇，比如丘珀蒂诺和圣何塞。新近涌入的大批科技从业者带来的需求，将这些地方的一居室公寓的平均月租推高至 2500 美元以上。
Understaffed “fast casual” restaurants — frozen yogurt, cupcake and tea shops; poké bars; and salad stations where customers order from the	人手短缺的“休闲快餐”——冻酸奶、杯子蛋糕与茶饮店；海鲜沙拉吧；柜台点餐的沙拉店——在逐渐取代老式的夫妻餐饮店。其他一些新来的店铺包括

<p>counter — have replaced older mom-and-pop restaurants. Other newcomers are well-heeled chains like Nobu, the global sushi empire that announced plans to open a restaurant in Palo Alto, and Sweetgreen, the salad chain startup that has raised \$95 million in venture capital funding and can offset the costs of doing business in Palo Alto with sales from its more than 50 other locations.</p>	<p>Nobu 和 Sweetgreen 之类的阔气的连锁餐厅。前者是足迹遍布全球的寿司帝国，已宣布计划在帕洛阿尔托开店，后者则是初创连锁沙拉店，从风险投资公司那里筹措了 9500 万美元，可以用其他逾 50 家店的收益来弥补在帕洛阿尔托做生意的成本。</p>
<p>Not everyone is so fortunate. “We’re competing more for staff than we are for guests at this point,” said Craig Stoll, a James Beard Award-winning chef and co-owner with his wife, Annie Stoll, of Delfina.</p>	<p>并非每个人都有这样的运气。“现阶段，我们更多地是在争夺人手，而不是顾客，”克雷格·斯托尔(Craig Stoll)说。他是拿过詹姆斯·比尔德奖(James Beard Award)的主厨，与妻子安妮·斯托尔(Annie Stoll)一起开设了名为 Delfina 的餐厅。</p>
<p>The Stolls own four restaurants in San Francisco and two in Silicon Valley — one in Burlingame and the other in Palo Alto. They have not been able to fully staff their Silicon Valley locations since they opened about two years ago. They used to require their line cooks to have particular experience. “Now we’re just selling ourselves on Craigslist, posting pictures of cooks butchering pigs, sautéing, and good-looking waitresses to recruit staff,” Stoll said.</p>	<p>斯托尔夫妇在旧金山开了四家餐厅，在硅谷开了两家——一家位于伯灵格姆，另一家位于帕洛阿尔托。硅谷的这两家店大约两年前开张，却一直没有招够员工。他们本来要求后厨拥有一定的工作经验。“现在我们直接在 Craigslist 上推销自己，为了招人，贴些厨师在杀猪啊，烹饪啊，漂亮女招待之类的照片，”斯托尔说。</p>
<p>In the last year, the Stolls have lost several of their best servers and their director of operations to Twitter and Airbnb in San Francisco. To compete, the couple have been increasing pay and perks as much as possible, but they say they still often have to close off entire sections of their Silicon Valley restaurants simply because there is not enough staff to service them.</p>	<p>去年的时候，斯托尔夫妇手下最出色的几名服务员和运营总监跳槽去了旧金山的 Twitter 和 Airbnb。为了保持竞争力，二人尽量在提高薪资和补贴水平，但他们表示，在硅谷的两家店还是经常得关闭整片的就餐区，而原因就是没有足够的服务员。</p>
<p>Recently, they have resorted to hiring their 14-year-old daughter and her friends to step in. “We’re breeding our own workforce at this point,”</p>	<p>最近这段时间，他们不得不请 14 岁的女儿带着她的朋友来帮忙。“我们目前在培育自家的劳动力，”斯托尔开玩笑称。</p>

Stoll joked.	
Just a few blocks from Pizzeria Delfina in Palo Alto, JC Andrade, an owner of Vino Locale, a family-run wine bar, said his bar lost its previous chef to Facebook. His family increased workers' pay and now offers a 401(k) program, but Facebook and Google continue to offer his staff higher wages than Andrade said he makes as owner. Increasingly, he said, he has to beg his 15-year-old brother to pick up shifts.	在离帕洛阿尔托的这家 Pizzeria Delfina 仅几个街区的地方，有一座家庭经营的葡萄酒吧，名为 Vino Locale。店主 J·C·安德雷德(JC Andrade)表示，之前的主厨跳槽去了 Facebook。他们家给员工增加了工资，现在还提供 401(k)退休福利计划，可 Facebook 和谷歌给安德雷德手下员工提供的薪资总是比他自称作为老板挣的钱还多。他表示，自己在越来越多地去请求 15 岁的弟弟来帮忙轮班。
Last year, Brigitte Lau and Chamath Palihapitiya, founders of the venture fund Social Capital, opened Bird Dog, a stylish restaurant downtown. They had backing from other Silicon Valley investors eager to bring a slice of younger, innovative and relatively affordable San Francisco-style cuisine to downtown Palo Alto.	去年，风险基金“社会+资本”合伙公司(Social Capital)的创始人布里盖特·刘(Brigitte Lau)与查马斯·帕里哈皮蒂亚(Chamath Palihapitiya)在下城开了一家名为 Bird Dog 的时髦餐厅。他们拥有其他一些硅谷投资人的支持，这群人热烈期望将新派、创新而又相对物美价廉的旧金山式菜肴带到帕洛阿尔托下城。
But even with Silicon Valley's backing and their own substantial means — Palihapitiya is part owner of the Golden State Warriors basketball team — Lau said operating a restaurant in Palo Alto was not for the faint of heart.	不过，就算拥有硅谷的支持，二人又财力雄厚——帕里哈皮蒂亚是金州勇士队的老板之一——刘女士仍然表示，在帕洛阿尔托经营餐厅可不适合心脏不好的人。
"I'm supportive of the startup community, but not at the expense of the community," she said.	"我本人支持创业群体，不过这不应该以当地的民众与企业作为代价，"她说。
/technology/20160919/how-tech-companies-disrupted-silicon-valleys-restaurant-scene	/technology/20160919/how-tech-companies-disrupted-silicon-valleys-restaurant-scene
In Shadow of Amazon, European Challenger Looks to China for Inspiration	欧洲时尚品牌电商用“中国模式”对抗亚马逊
BERLIN — Robert Gentz stepped off an Air Berlin plane in Beijing with the goal of conquering online fashion in China. By the time he boarded his return flight to Berlin, he had a new plan: to copy it.	柏林——罗伯特·根茨(Robert Gentz)在北京走下柏林航空(Air Berlin)的飞机时，目标还是征服中国线上时尚产业。等踏上返回柏林的旅途时，他已经有了一个计划：复制中国模式。

<p>Gentz, a 34-year-old German who is a co-founder of Zalando — a European clone of Zappos, the online U.S. shoes and fashion retailer owned by Amazon — held meetings in fall 2013 with Chinese and international fashion labels, online stores and other parts of the local e-commerce industry. He wanted to expand his company into the world's largest digital market.</p>	<p>现年 34 岁的德国人根茨是 Zalando 网站的联合创始人，该网站是亚马逊 (Amazon) 旗下美国鞋履和时尚产品线上零售商 Zappos 的欧洲克隆版。2013 年秋天，根茨会见了若干中国及国际时尚品牌、线上商店以及中国本土电商产业其他领域的人士。他想让自己的企业进军世界上最大的数字市场。</p>
<p>But after the meetings, Gentz decided China's approach to online fashion was far ahead of anything available elsewhere. He marveled at how Chinese consumers freely chatted with — and bought from — brands and stylists on WeChat, a local internet messenger, while online retailers, independent delivery companies and fashion houses routinely joined forces.</p>	<p>但根茨在会面后意识到，中国的线上时尚产业模式比其他任何地方都要先进得多。让他感到惊叹的是：中国消费者可以如此自由地通过本土网络通信软件微信同品牌及时尚设计师交流，并从他们那里购买商品，与此同时，线上零售商、独立的物流公司以及时尚公司之间的通力合作已经颇为普遍。</p>
<p>"We wanted to take that experience back to Europe," Gentz said.</p>	<p>"我们想要把这些经验带回欧洲，"根茨说。</p>
<p>This holiday season, Zalando, which is Europe's biggest digital fashion player, is using a made-in-China approach to take on Amazon, just as the U.S. giant is looking to cement its place as the world's dominant e-commerce company by expanding aggressively into the Continent's still-fragmented world of digital fashion.</p>	<p>这个节假日，作为欧洲数字时尚产业最大市场主体的 Zalando 正利用源自中国的模式对抗美国巨擘亚马逊——为了巩固其在世界电商领域的主导地位，后者正朝着欧洲大陆依然颇为分散的数字时尚产业进军。</p>
<p>Few companies have been able to keep Amazon — the largest online fashion seller in the United States — at bay after it enters a new market. The notable exception is in China, where rivals like Alibaba, the world's second-largest online seller by market value, have been able to hold their ground.</p>	<p>亚马逊是美国最大的线上时尚产品销售商，它进入一个新市场后，几乎没有哪家公司能够阻挡它的脚步。在中国却出现了引人注目的例外，阿里巴巴之类的竞争对手守住了自己的阵地。就市值而言，阿里巴巴是世界第二大线上销售商。</p>
<p>For decades, tech companies have taken their cues from Silicon Valley. But Zalando's approach of borrowing from its Chinese counterparts</p>	<p>数十年来，科技公司一直以硅谷为榜样。但 Zalando 向中国同行取经的方式，代表着一种从东方而非西方寻求灵感的新战略。</p>

represents a new strategy of looking East, not West, for inspiration.	
In overhauling its successful European online fashion store into a digital platform, Zalando differs from others trying to match Amazon and its logistics and technological prowess.	Zalando 将自己颇为成功的欧洲时尚网店改造为数字平台，在这一点上与其他试图同亚马逊及其物流和科技实力一较高低的公司颇为不同。
The German company previously focused on handling all sales and inventory itself. But in addition to selling directly to consumers, it now wants to remake itself into a digital shopping mall, allowing fashion houses and retailers to make sales as well, often with limited input from Zalando.	这家德国公司以前注重靠自己处理全部销售和仓储工作。但现在，除了直接面向消费者销售外，该公司还希望把自己重新打造成一个数字商场，允许其他时装店和零售商在其中进行销售，Zalando 为此通常只需投入有限的资源。
These efforts, roughly a year in the making, may foster a rare European tech player able to give Silicon Valley heavy-hitters a run for their money across the region, still one of the world's largest — and most profitable — markets.	这些做法酝酿了大约一年时间。它们或许会在欧洲培养出一个罕见的，能为硅谷大佬在该地区提供投资机会的科技行业主体。该地区仍是全世界最大——也是最赚钱——的市场之一。
"If you want to be the dominant player in a geographical area, you need to go beyond being just a traditional e-commerce player," said Erik Mitteregger, a board member at Kinnevik, a Swedish investment firm that was an early Zalando investor and still owns a 32 percent stake. "It's a necessary move."	"要想成为一个地理区域内的主导者，你就不能仅做传统电子商务市场的参与者，"瑞典投资公司 Kinnevik 从早期就投资 Zalando，目前仍持股 32%，其董事埃里克·米特雷格(Erik Mitteregger)说。"这是必不可少的举措。"
Zalando's inspiration from China, though, comes with challenges.	但 Zalando 从中国找到的灵感伴随着挑战。
Despite domestic dominance, Chinese players like Alibaba have yet to successfully replicate their business model overseas. Online shopping habits in Europe also are somewhat different from those in China. And Amazon and European competitors, including ASOS and Yoox Net-a-Porter, may yet outmuscle Zalando with their traditional takes on e-commerce.	尽管在国内占据主导地位，但像阿里巴巴这样的中国市场主体尚未成功地将自己的商业模式复制到国外。欧洲的网购习惯也和中国有些不同。而且亚马逊，以及包括 ASOS 和 Yoox Net-a-Porter 在内的欧洲竞争对手也许会凭借在电商领域的传统收入打败 Zalando。

<p>For most Americans — and even some Europeans outside its core German-speaking markets — Zalando is not a household name.</p>	<p>对大部分美国人来说，Zalando 并不是一个家喻户晓的名字，甚至对于该公司在讲德语的核心市场之外的不少欧洲人来说也是如此。</p>
<p>It began in 2008 as a Berlin startup founded by Gentz and David Schneider, two business school graduates who once tried — and failed — to build a Latin American rival to Facebook. By 2014, Zalando had become the largest public offering in the European tech sector since 2000. It counts Rocket Internet, a Berlin incubator known for copying successful online business ideas, and DST Global, a backer of Facebook, Twitter and Alibaba, among its early investors.</p>	<p>它成立于 2008 年，最初只是根茨和戴维·施奈德(David Schneider)在柏林建立的一家初创公司。根茨和施奈德都毕业于商学院，两人曾试图在拉丁美洲打造一个能够与 Facebook 竞争的平台，后以失败告终。到 2014 年，Zalando 已经成为欧洲科技行业自 2000 年以来公开募股规模最大的公司。以模仿成功在线商业理念而出名的柏林孵化器 Rocket Internet，以及投资过 Facebook、Twitter 和阿里巴巴的 DST 全球(DST Global)都是它的早期投资者。</p>
<p>To meet the needs of Europe’s national markets, Zalando has tweaked its offerings. In Germany, where few people use credit cards, consumers can pay with an online service linked to their bank accounts after receiving clothes in the mail. In Italy, it worked with a local delivery company so people wary of goods not arriving could pay in cash upon receipt of their orders.</p>	<p>为了满足欧洲各国市场的需求，Zalando 对自己的服务做了轻微的调整。在鲜有人使用信用卡的德国，消费者可在收到邮寄来的衣物后，通过一项与其银行账户绑定的在线服务付款。在意大利，Zalando 与当地的一家快递公司合作，让担心收不到货的人可在货到后通过现金付款。</p>
<p>While European competitors have also earned loyal followings, Zalando remains the largest, both by market valuation and total online sales, according to Euromonitor, a data provider. It is expected to double its yearly pretax earnings this year, to \$220 million, and revenue is likely to jump more than 20 percent, to \$4 billion, according to an average of equity analysts’ estimates.</p>	<p>尽管该公司在欧洲的竞争对手们已经赢得了忠实的支持者，但根据数据供应商欧睿(Euromonitor)提供的数据，Zalando 从市值和在线销售总额来看依然是规模最大的。从多位股票分析师预估的平均情况来看，Zalando 今年的年税前利润有望翻倍至 2.2 亿美元，收入可能会增加逾 20%，至 40 亿美元。</p>
<p>“Zalando is well placed to be a leading fashion platform in Europe,” said Andrea Ferraz, a Morgan Stanley analyst in London.</p>	<p>“Zalando 处于有利的位置，有望成为欧洲领先的时尚平台，”摩根士丹利(Morgan Stanley)驻伦敦的分析师安德烈亚·费拉斯(Andrea Ferraz)说。</p>
<p>Still, the company remains a relative minnow — its \$9.5 billion valuation is one-fortieth that of Amazon. And Europe’s fast-growing online</p>	<p>但该公司相对来说依然无足轻重——其 95 亿美元的估值仅为亚马逊的四十分之一。并且欧洲在线时尚市场正以迅速的势头增长，其估计价值为 750</p>

fashion market, estimated to be worth \$75 billion, has not gone unnoticed by e-commerce giants.	亿美元，它并未躲过电商巨头的注意。
Alibaba has hired local country managers and brought its payment service to Europe, mostly to serve Chinese visitors. Amazon has opened a fashion studio in London and joined the British Fashion Council to bolster its local credibility.	阿里巴巴在各国雇佣了当地的管理人员，并将其支付服务引入了欧洲，主要是为了服务中国游客。亚马逊在伦敦设立了一个时装工作室，并与英国时装协会(British Fashion Council)联手，以增强自己在当地的可信度。
To compete with Amazon and others, Zalando has spent heavily on a network of logistics hubs that dot the European landscape.	为了与亚马逊和其他对手竞争，Zalando 花重金将散布于欧洲各地的物流枢纽连接成一个网络。
For Nicolas Borg, a Zalando strategy executive who previously worked at eBay, the next stage will most likely be chatbots, or humanlike interactions powered by artificial intelligence, to offer fashion advice to consumers on the likes of Facebook Messenger.	Zalando 负责战略事务的高管尼古拉斯·博格(Nicolas Borg)曾任职于 eBay，他认为下一个阶段极有可能是通过聊天机器人，或由人工智能实现的类似人类的互动，在 Facebook Messenger 之类平台上为消费者提供时尚建议。
"In the future, what will matter is not where the purchase happens, but how you can influence it," Borg said.	"在未来，购买在什么地方发生并不重要，重要的是你如何影响购买，"博格说。
"That is our biggest challenge," he added. "How do we change the online experience?"	"这是我们最大的挑战，"他补充说。"我们如何改变在线体验？"
/technology/20161219/amazon-zalando-eu-online-shopping	/technology/20161219/amazon-zalando-eu-online-shopping
An iPhone's Journey, From the Factory Floor to the Retail Store(And Why the Product Costs More in China)	从富士康工厂到苹果店：一部 iPhone 的诞生
The iPhone is Apple's most profitable and best-selling product. More than a billion have been sold since the first one was released.	iPhone 是苹果利润最高、最为畅销的产品。自第一部 iPhone 发布以来，该公司已售出超过十亿部 iPhone。
About half of all iPhones now are made in a huge manufacturing facility in the central Chinese city of Zhengzhou. This is the story of how an iPhone made there can end up in your hands.	如今，大约有一半数量的 iPhone 都是在中国中部城市郑州生产制造的。这里是关于一部在那里生产的 iPhone 是如何到了你手中的故事。
Getting the Parts	拿到零件

Components from more than 200 suppliers go into each iPhone.	每部 iPhone 有超过来自 200 多个供应商的零部件。
Apple buys many of the components for iPhones — like the memory chip, the modem, the camera module, the microphone and the touch-screen controller — from more than 200 suppliers around the world. Foxconn, the Taiwanese company that runs the Zhengzhou facility, even produces some smaller parts, such as metal casings.	iPhone 的不少零部件，包括内存芯片、调制解调器、相机模块、麦克风和触屏控制器，都是苹果从世界各地超过 200 家供应商那里购买的。运营郑州工厂的台湾公司富士康甚至会生产一些更小的零部件，比如金属铸件。
Apple orders many of the components from global suppliers, and then sells them, en masse, to one of its contract manufacturers based in China. In Zhengzhou, that means Foxconn.	苹果向全球供应商订购不少零部件，然后再整体卖给其外包生产商。在郑州，这就意味着是富士康。
Building the Phones	组装手机
Roughly 350 iPhones can be produced each minute in the factory.	工厂里大约每分钟能生产 350 部 iPhone。
Foxconn's facilities in Zhengzhou cover 2.2 square miles and can employ up to 350,000 workers, many of whom earn about \$1.90 an hour. The operation does what is called F.A.T.P., or final assembly, testing and packaging.	富士康在郑州的设施占地 2.2 平方英里（约合 5.7 平方公里），能雇佣多达 35 万名工人，其中不少人时薪为 1.9 美元（约合 13.2 元人民币）。整个流程被称作“最终组装、测试和包装”(FATP)。
There are 94 production lines at the Zhengzhou manufacturing site, and it takes about 400 steps to assemble the iPhone, including polishing, soldering, drilling and fitting screws. The facility can produce 500,000 iPhones a day, or roughly 350 a minute.	郑州这处生产基地有 94 条生产线。组装一部 iPhone 需要大约 400 个工序，包括抛光、焊接、钻孔和上螺丝。这里一天能生产 50 万部 iPhone，大致相当于一分钟 350 部。
After the iPhone rolls off the assembly line, it is placed in a sleek white fiberboard box, wrapped and put on a wooden pallet, and then wheeled out to waiting trucks.	从装配线上下线后，iPhone 会被放进一个时尚的白色纤维板盒子里，再被包起来放在一个木质拖板上，然后被推到等着的卡车上。
Passing Through Customs	通过海关
A government customs facility sits just outside the Foxconn factory.	政府办理海关业务的地方就在富士康工厂的外面。
The newly assembled iPhone is transported a few hundred yards	刚组装好的 iPhone 被运送到距离工厂大门几百米的地方。在那里，中国修

<p>beyond the factory gate, where China built a large customs facility. The customs operation sits in a so-called bonded zone, which allows Apple to sell the iPhones more easily to Chinese consumers.</p>	<p>建了一处大型海关设施。该设施坐落在一个人们所说的保税区内，这让苹果可以更便捷地把 iPhone 销售给中国消费者。</p>
<p>As the final point of assembly for the iPhone, China also serves as a starting point for Apple's global tax strategy. In Zhengzhou, often in the customs facility, Foxconn sells the completed iPhones to Apple, which in turn resells them to Apple affiliates around the world.</p>	<p>中国既是 iPhone 组装流程中的最后一站，也是苹果全球税务战略的起点。在郑州，通常是在上述海关设施里，富士康会将 iPhone 成品卖给苹果，后者转而再将它们卖给其遍布全球的分支机构。</p>
<p>The process, most of which takes place electronically, allows Apple to assign a portion of its profits to an affiliate in Ireland, a tax-advantageous locale. The system is not unique to China.</p>	<p>这个过程大部分都是用电子方式进行的。它让苹果能够把部分利润分给一个设在爱尔兰的分支机构。爱尔兰在税收方面具有优势。这一系统并非中国所独有的。</p>
<p>Shipping Abroad</p>	<p>运往国外</p>
<p>Smartphones travel in Boeing 747s.</p>	<p>智能手机的运输使用的是波音 747。</p>
<p>IPhones bound for the United States and other parts of the world leave customs by truck and are transported three miles to the Zhengzhou airport. The airport has been significantly expanded in recent years, as production of the iPhone has increased.</p>	<p>卡车会将发往美国和世界其他地方的 iPhone 从前述海关设施运送至三英里外的郑州机场。最近几年，该机场的规模明显扩大，因为 iPhone 产量增加。</p>
<p>Some years ago, personal computers that were made in China were transported to the United States by container ship, with a trip lasting about a month. Smartphones are small enough to be shipped by plane in huge quantities — and cost effectively. A single wide-body Boeing 747 can easily carry 150,000 iPhones tucked into its aluminum canisters.</p>	<p>几年前，用集装箱船将在中国制造的个人电脑运往美国需要大约一个月。智能手机体积足够小，可以用飞机大量运输，而且颇为经济。一架宽体波音 747 轻而易举就能运载 15 万部装在多个铝罐里的 iPhone。</p>
<p>From Zhengzhou, UPS, FedEx and other freight carriers typically fly United States-bound iPhones to Anchorage. There, they refuel, before going on to Louisville, Ky., a major logistics hub, or other points in the</p>	<p>从郑州出发，联合包裹服务公司(UPS)、联邦快递(FedEx)和其他货运公司往往会将发往美国的 iPhone 运输至安克雷奇。在那里，飞机会补充燃油，然后再前往主要的物流枢纽、肯塔基州的路易斯维尔，或是美国其他地方。</p>

country.	
Staying in China	留在中国
It takes almost as long to get a phone to Shanghai as it does to San Francisco.	把手机运到上海要花费的时间和运到旧金山差不多。
For an iPhone headed for the China market, customs officials use an electronic system to virtually stamp the goods as "exports" and then restamp them as "imports." In Zhengzhou, the process happens in the same customs facility just outside the factory.	对于投向中国市场的手机,海关工作人员会利用一个电子系统先将货物标记为“出口”,再重新标记为“进口”。在郑州,这样的程序就在工厂外的同一个海关设施里进行。
Once the products are declared an import, customs can collect a 17 percent value-added tax, a kind of national tax, based on the import price. Afterward, the goods are approved for transport around China.	一旦它们被宣布为进口产品,海关就可以在进口价格的基础上征收 17% 的增值税,这是一种国家税。随后,这些产品便获准运往中国各地。
Domestic-bound iPhones are typically loaded onto a large truck and taken on an 18-hour drive from Zhengzhou to Shanghai, in eastern China, where Apple has set up its national distribution center. A single tractor-trailer holds up to 36,000 iPhones. Because the vehicles have about \$27 million worth of freight on board, they are equipped with cameras and sometimes accompanied by armed security guards.	内销的 iPhone 通常会被装上一辆大卡车,从郑州出发,经过 18 个小时的旅程,抵达位于华东地区的上海,苹果在那里开办了自己的全国分销中心。一辆大卡车可以容纳 3.6 万部 iPhone。由于载有价值 2700 万美元的货物,这样的车辆常常配有摄像头,有时还会由全副武装的安保人员押送。
After the iPhone leaves the Foxconn factory in Zhengzhou, it takes two days, on average, to get to a store in Shanghai, a 590-mile trip. It takes three days, on average, to get a store in San Francisco, some 6,300 miles away.	iPhone 离开富士康郑州工厂后,通常再过两天就会抵达上海的一家门店,全程 590 英里。抵达旧金山的门店通常需要 3 天,全程约 6300 英里。
Differing Prices	不同的价格
IPhones can sell for nearly 20 percent more in China than in the United States.	iPhone 在中国的售价会比美国高出将近 20%。
Chinese customers can pay much higher prices, because of currency	由于汇率的波动以及中国的高额增值税,中国消费者会支付高得多的价格。

fluctuations and the country's hefty value-added tax.	
A 32-gigabyte iPhone 7 sells for about \$776 at the Apple Store in Shanghai. In New York, it goes for \$649.	一部内存为 32G 的 iPhone 在上海的苹果门店里要卖到 776 美元左右。在纽约的售价则为 649 美元。
/technology/20161229/appale-sidebar	/technology/20161229/appale-sidebar
After Verizon Deal, Yahoo to Become 'Altaba' and Marissa Mayer to Step Down From Board	雅虎出售核心业务后将更名为 Altaba
SAN FRANCISCO — The fate of Yahoo's \$4.8 billion sale of its internet business to Verizon Communications may be uncertain. But in case it goes through, Yahoo has plans for what will remain.	旧金山——雅虎(Yahoo)或将自己的互联网业务以 48 亿美元的价格卖给威瑞森通讯公司(Verizon Communications), 这笔交易的命运可能尚不确定。但是如果它成为现实, 雅虎亦为公司剩下的业务做好了计划。
In a regulatory filing, the company said on Monday that when that deal closed, it would rename itself "Altaba."	周一, 该公司在一份监管备案文件中称, 交易完成后, 它将更名为 Altaba。
Moreover, more than half of the company's current board members — including Marissa Mayer, its chief executive — would step down.	此外, 该公司目前半数以上的董事会成员将退出, 包括首席执行官玛丽莎·梅耶尔(Marissa Mayer)在内。
Why Altaba?	为什么叫 Altaba 呢?
It is essentially a play on the single biggest asset that would remain of Yahoo if and when the deal with Verizon closes: a 15 percent stake in the Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba. Altaba would also own a 35.5 percent stake in Yahoo Japan. (A Yahoo spokeswoman declined to comment.)	如果与威瑞森公司的交易能够完成, 雅虎所剩的最大单笔资产就是在中国电子商务巨头阿里巴巴公司(Alibaba)所持的 15% 股份, Altaba 这个名字其实就是在“阿里巴巴”的基础上稍作修改。Altaba 还将持有雅虎日本 35.5% 的股份 (雅虎的一名发言人拒绝作出评论)。
Still, Altaba is certainly an unusual name — and it also happens to be close to "Al-Taba," apparently a manufacturer of scissors based in Pakistan.	不过, Altaba 当然是一个不同寻常的名字。它碰巧还很接近 Al-Taba, 那是巴基斯坦的一家剪刀制造公司的名字。
The company said in its regulatory filing that the directors who would remain after the name change would be Jeffrey Smith, the activist investor who helped prod change at the company; Tor Braham and	该公司在监管备案文件中称, 更名后仍将留下的董事包括帮助推动公司改革的激进投资人杰弗里·史密斯(Jeffrey Smith); 前投资银行家托尔·布雷厄姆(Tor Braham)和凯瑟琳·J·弗里德曼(Catherine J. Friedman); 芯片制造公司

<p>Catherine J. Friedman, former investment bankers; Eric Brandt, a former chief financial officer of the chip maker Broadcom; and Thomas McInerney, a former chief financial officer of the media company IAC.</p>	<p>博通(Broadcom)的前首席财务官埃里克·勃兰特(Eric Brandt); 以及媒体公司 IAC 的前首席财务官托马斯·麦金纳尼(Thomas McInerney)。</p>
<p>Among the directors stepping down would be Ms. Mayer; Yahoo's chairman, Maynard Webb; and David Filo, a Yahoo founder. Mr. Webb would become chairman emeritus of the newly renamed Altaba.</p>	<p>即将退位的董事包括梅耶尔; 雅虎董事长梅纳德·韦伯(Maynard Webb); 以及雅虎创始人之一大卫·费罗(David Filo)。韦伯将成为更名后的 Altaba 的荣退主席。</p>
<p>Of course, all those changes depend on whether Yahoo can actually close on the sale of its primary internet businesses to Verizon, given the disclosure of two hacking episodes, the second of which affected more than a billion user accounts.</p>	<p>当然, 所有这些变化取决于雅虎能否真的把自己最重要的互联网业务卖给威瑞森, 要知道, 雅虎曾两次遭遇黑客袭击, 导致信息泄露, 第二次袭击影响了 10 多亿用户的帐户。</p>
<p>Verizon executives have said publicly that they are weighing their options, including potentially paying less than the agreed-upon \$4.8 billion. Marni Walden, Verizon's president of product innovation and new businesses, said last week of the transaction's fate, "I can't sit here today and say with confidence one way or another because we still don't know."</p>	<p>威瑞森的高管曾公开表示, 他们在权衡自己的选择, 包括支付的金额可能会少于已达成一致的 48 亿美元。上周, 威瑞森的产品创新和新业务主管玛妮·沃尔登(Marni Walden)在谈起这项交易的命运时说, "今天, 我不能坐在这里确定地说会发生什么, 因为我们还不知道。"</p>
<p>But Tim Armstrong, the chief executive of AOL, which is owned by Verizon, told CNBC that he was optimistic.</p>	<p>不过, 隶属于威瑞森的美国在线(AOL)的首席执行官蒂姆·阿姆斯特朗(Tim Armstrong)在接受 CNBC 采访时称, 他感到乐观。</p>
<p>"I remain hopeful the deal will close, and I think we'll see what the outcomes are of the Yahoo investigations in the meantime," he said.</p>	<p>"我依然对达成这项交易充满希望, 我觉得, 与此同时, 我们会看看雅虎调查的结果," 他说。</p>
<p>/technology/20170111/yahoo-would-become-altaba-after-selling-its-internet-business</p>	<p>/technology/20170111/yahoo-would-become-altaba-after-selling-its-internet-business</p>
<p>Samsung Galaxy Note 7 Crisis Signals Problems at Korea Inc.</p>	<p>三星“爆炸门”背后韩国企业的困境</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — Before a world audience watching online, Samsung on Monday offered details and schematics showing how its</p>	<p>韩国首尔——周一, 三星公司(Samsung)当着世界各地网络观众的面提供的细节和简图, 展示了其盖乐世 Note 7 智能手机(Galaxy Note 7)如何从一个</p>

Galaxy Note 7 smartphone went from cutting-edge technology to a costly, combustible failure.	尖端科技产品演变成一场代价高昂、易于产生“火爆”效果事故。
But for many of the company's critics, the most interesting part of the presentation was what Samsung did not say: How could such a technologically advanced titan — a symbol of South Korea's considerable industrial might — allow the problems to happen to begin with?	但对该公司的很多批评者而言，此次说明会最有趣的部分是三星没有提及的东西：作为拥有先进技术的巨擘和韩国不可小觑的工业能力的象征，它当初是如何能允许相关问题出现的。
The answer to that question gets to deep shortfalls that former employees, suppliers and others who watch the company say may have contributed to the incident. Samsung, like South Korea as a whole, fosters a top-down, hidebound culture that stifles innovation and buries festering problems, they say.	这个问题的答案涉及某些深刻缺陷，前雇员、供应商以及其他密切关注该公司的人士称，它们可能是造成此次事件的部分原因。他们说，三星像整个韩国一样，培育的是一种自上而下、死板保守的文化，会扼杀创新并遮蔽正在恶化的问题。
For those critics, these problems have come to light through another front: politics. Samsung has been caught up in a scandal surrounding the country's president, which they say illustrates a hierarchical culture that tends to micromanage away creativity and insulate family-run business empires from accountability and competition.	在批评者看来，这些问题在另一个方面——也就是政治领域——暴露了出来。他们说，三星卷入其中的那起涉及韩国总统的丑闻，是一种层级文化的例证，这种文化很容易让创造力被微观管理所扼杀，并导致追责和竞争难以在家族式企业帝国内部展开。
"The Korean economy as a whole has reached a kind of limit," said Park Sang-in, a Seoul National University economics professor who thinks that the cozy relationship between the government and business is stifling innovation in South Korea.	“韩国经济整体而言已经到遇到了某种瓶颈，”首尔大学(Seoul National University)经济学教授朴相仁 (Park Sang-in)说。他认为韩国政府和企业之间的亲密关系正在扼杀创新。
Mr. Park pointed to a decision by a South Korean court last week to block the arrest of Jay Y. Lee, Samsung's de facto leader, after a prosecutor sought a warrant accusing Mr. Lee of bribery in relation to the presidential scandal. A string of major South Korean executives,	朴相仁提到了韩国一个法庭上周做出的拒绝批捕三星实际掌门人李在镕 (Jay Y. Lee)的决定，一名检察官此前指控李在镕卷入了与总统有关的丑闻、涉嫌行贿，并申请了逮捕令。在过去十年中被控不端行为之后，韩国的多名大企业高管，其中包括李在镕的父亲，已经受到特赦或被判缓刑。

<p>including Mr. Lee's own father, have been pardoned or had sentences suspended after being convicted of wrongdoing over the past decade.</p>	
<p>Samsung has said Mr. Lee did nothing illegal. But corporate executives in recent years have said Mr. Lee has been working to loosen up a top-down corporate culture. Under him, Samsung began a campaign to root out harsh and often violent language supervisors used with their staff, a practice common in the South Korean corporate world. Samsung officials described Mr. Lee as a polite, casual leader who encouraged employees to use English more widely in internal communications.</p>	<p>三星称李在镕没有任何违法行为。公司高管近年来表示，李在镕一直致力于把自上而下的企业文化变得松弛一些。在韩国企业界，上级总是以尖刻而且常常颇为暴烈的言辞训斥员工，而李在镕领导下的三星开启了一场旨在清除这类言辞的运动。按照三星管理人员的描述，李在镕是一名礼貌、随和的领导者，曾鼓励员工进行内部交流时更广泛地使用英语。</p>
<p>Though Samsung did not address its corporate culture directly in its discussion of the Note 7, it apologized and detailed new steps it would take to stop future problems, including naming a board of battery advisers.</p>	<p>三星在关于 Note 7 的讨论中未直接提及自己的企业文化，但它道了歉，并详细说明了将采取哪些新举措来防范未来可能出现的问题，其中包括成立一个电池顾问委员会。</p>
<p>"To produce an innovative Galaxy Note 7, we set the goals on battery specifications," D. J. Koh, Samsung's mobile chief, said on Monday. "We now feel a painful responsibility for failing to test and confirm that there were problems in the design and manufacturing of batteries before we put the product out to the market."</p>	<p>"为了生产具有创新性的盖乐世 Note 7，我们就电池的规格设定了目标，"三星移动通信业务总裁高东真(D. J. Koh)周一表示。"产品上市前，我们没能就电池设计和生产方面的问题进行测试和证实，我们现在深感痛心意识到自己对此负有责任。"</p>
<p>Over the past decade Samsung and South Korea have been widely viewed as a model of forward-thinking, technological prowess. In Asia it was viewed as the exception to the sluggish economic growth of nearby Taiwan and Japan, whose once world-beating electronic makers have been in decline.</p>	<p>过去十年里，三星和韩国一直被普遍视为具有前瞻性思维和技术实力的典范。在亚洲，当附近的台湾和日本的经济增长呈乏力态势之时，它曾被视为一个例外。而日本那些一度堪称世界领先的电子制造商已日益式微。</p>
<p>So large and influential is Samsung that some worried South Koreans</p>	<p>三星的规模和影响力非常大，因此一些忧心忡忡的韩国人把自己的国家称为</p>

<p>call their own country the "Republic of Samsung." The company is responsible for 20 percent of South Korean exports, and any blow to its success often raises anxiety about the overall health of the country's economic prospects.</p>	<p>"三星共和国"。该公司的出口额在韩国出口总额中占比高达 20%，任何妨碍其成功的沉重打击，都常常引发对于韩国经济前景总体健康问题的担忧。</p>
<p>But as with the rest of the country, a shake-up has been slow to come. In recent years the company has run initiatives to push back against what is widely described as a rigid, top-down management system. Samsung engineers and midlevel managers are seldom allowed to second-guess management goals set by top bosses, former employees say.</p>	<p>但是和这个国家的其他地方一样，重大调整姗姗来迟。近年来，该公司已经采取措施，改善公司被广泛描述为死板的、自上而下的管理系统。前员工说，三星的工程师和中层管理人员很少被允许去思考高层人员提出的管理目标。</p>
<p>Pressures rose after Mr. Lee's father, Lee Kun-hee, its chairman, suffered a stroke in 2014 and fell into a coma. One engineer in the United States who works with Samsung suppliers on projects, including the Note 7, said Samsung's no-questions-asked corporate culture had grown more inflexible in recent years.</p>	<p>李在镕的父亲李健熙(Lee Kun-hee)是三星公司的董事长，2014 年，他身患中风陷入昏迷，之后压力开始上升。一位与三星供应商进行项目合作（包括 Note 7）的美国工程师表示，三星这种绝不表达质疑的企业文化近年来变得愈发僵化。</p>
<p>"In the Samsung culture, managers constantly feel pressured to prove themselves with short-term achievements," said Kim Jin-baek, who worked at Samsung until 2010 before becoming a professor at the business school of Chung-Ang University in Seoul. "Executives fret that they may not be able to meet the goals and lose their jobs, even when they know the goals are excessive."</p>	<p>"在三星的文化中，管理人员经常感到有压力，要用短期内的成就来证明自己，"在三星工作到 2010 年，然后成为首尔中央大学商学院教授的金镇伯（Kim Jin-baek，音）说。"高管们担心自己可能无法实现目标并失去工作，即便他们知道这些目标是过高的。"</p>
<p>With the Note 7, Samsung pushed its business model, as well as its technology, to the limit, according to Samsung officials, who spoke on the condition of anonymity while the Note 7 investigation was being completed. Driven by the desire to prove it was more than a fast</p>	<p>根据多位三星管理人员的说法，在 Note 7 这款机型中，三星公司已经把自己的商业模式和技术推到极限，因为 Note 7 的调查尚处于尾声，所以他们不愿透露姓名。由于希望证明自己不仅仅是苹果的快速效仿者，三星在苹果推出 iPhone 7 之前仓促将 Note 7 推向市场。为了击败华为和小米等中国竞</p>

<p>follower of Apple, Samsung rushed the Note 7 to market ahead of Apple's iPhone 7. To fend off Chinese competitors like Huawei and Xiaomi, it packed the phone with new features, like waterproof technology and iris-scanning for added security.</p>	<p>竞争对手，它在这款手机上集成了众多新功能，诸如防水技术和用于增加安全性的虹膜扫描技术。</p>
<p>Samsung's insistence on speed and internal pressures to outdo rivals in part signal a breakdown in the ability to truly innovate and push out new ideas, critics say. In place of big new ideas, Samsung focused on maxing out the capability of components like the battery. That philosophy, which worked to keep Samsung on the heels of the likes of Apple, simply is not as effective as Samsung tries to push ahead, they argue.</p>	<p>批评者认为，为了超越对手，三星坚决维持速度和公司内部压力，而这在一定程度上表明公司难以实现真正的创新并推出新想法。三星专注于最大限度地发挥电池等组件的能力，而不是推出重大的创新想法。批评者认为，这种理念使得三星可以追赶苹果的脚步，但在三星想要超越苹果的时候就不那么有效了。</p>
<p>A similar strain can be felt in other parts of South Korea's economy. Even the symbols held up as signs of the country's forward thinking, like speedy internet and eye-popping creative mobile apps, come in part from the support of the government. While that has helped create new companies, workers in the tech industry argue that approach also ensures start-ups do not challenge the country's biggest companies.</p>	<p>在韩国经济的其他部门也可以感受到类似的压力。高速互联网和令人眼花缭乱的创意移动应用程序等事物被当做国家高瞻远瞩的标志，它们的发展部分得益于政府的支持。虽然这有助于创建新公司，但科技产业工作者认为，这种方法也保证了初创企业不会对该国最大的几家公司构成挑战。</p>
<p>"The government is trying to pick the next Steve Jobs," said Mr. Park, the Seoul National University professor. "You cannot pick the next Steve Jobs. You need to allow somebody to achieve that."</p>	<p>"政府正试图选出下一个史蒂夫·乔布斯(Steve Jobs)。"首尔国立大学的朴教授说，"但你不能选出下一个史蒂夫·乔布斯。你需要让某个人来实现这一点。"</p>
<p>/technology/20170124/samsung-galaxy-note7-fires</p>	<p>/technology/20170124/samsung-galaxy-note7-fires</p>
<p>Inside Uber's Aggressive, Unrestrained Workplace Culture</p>	<p>优步的 14 条核心价值观</p>
<p>SAN FRANCISCO — When new employees join Uber, they are asked to subscribe to 14 core company values, including making bold bets, being "obsessed" with the customer, and "always be hustlin'." The ride-hailing</p>	<p>旧金山——新雇员加入优步(Uber)时，会被要求接纳公司的 14 条核心价值观，其中包括敢于放手一搏、顾客“至上”，以及“永远奔忙”。这家召车公司尤其强调“任人唯贤”，也就是说，基于其付出的努力，最优秀、最聪明的人</p>

<p>service particularly emphasizes “meritocracy,” the idea that the best and brightest will rise to the top based on their efforts, even if it means stepping on toes to get there.</p>	<p>会青云直上，即便这意味着要得罪别人才能做到。</p>
<p>Those values have helped make Uber one of Silicon Valley’s biggest success stories. The company is valued at close to \$70 billion by private investors and operates in more than 70 countries.</p>	<p>在这些价值观的助力下，优步为硅谷贡献了一个上佳的成功故事。该公司被私人投资者赋予了将近 700 亿美元的估值，业务遍及 70 多个国家。</p>
<p>Yet the focus on pushing for the best result has also fueled what current and former Uber employees describe as a Hobbesian environment at the company, in which workers are sometimes pitted against one another and where a blind eye is turned to infractions from top performers.</p>	<p>不过，把重心放在不懈追求卓越上，也滋长了该公司内部一种被现员工和前员工形容为霍布斯式的氛围，员工们有时会相互对立，绩效优异者的违规行为会被忽略。</p>
<p>Interviews with more than 30 current and former Uber employees, as well as reviews of internal emails, chat logs and tape-recorded meetings, paint a picture of an often unrestrained workplace culture. Among the most egregious accusations from employees, who either witnessed or were subject to incidents and who asked to remain anonymous because of confidentiality agreements and fear of retaliation: One Uber manager groped female co-workers’ breasts at a company retreat in Las Vegas. A director shouted a homophobic slur at a subordinate during a heated confrontation in a meeting. Another manager threatened to beat an underperforming employee’s head in with a baseball bat.</p>	<p>通过采访 30 多名优步现员工和前员工，以及核查内部邮件、聊天记录和会议录音，我们描绘出了一种百无禁忌的职场文化的轮廓。这些员工作为见证者或当事人做出了极为惊人的指控，但碍于签有保密协议或担心遭到报复，均要求匿名。其指控包括：优步的一名经理在拉斯维加斯的野外拓展活动中摸了一名女同事的胸部；一名总监开会时与一名下属激烈对峙，竟然把诋毁同性恋的言词甩向对方。另一名经理扬言要用棒球棒敲一名表现不佳的员工的头。</p>
<p>Until this week, this culture was only whispered about in Silicon Valley. Then on Sunday, Susan Fowler, an engineer who left Uber in December, published a blog post about her time at the company. She detailed a</p>	<p>本周以前，对这种文化的议论只在硅谷范围内悄悄进行。但周日，于去年 12 月离开优步的工程师苏珊·福勒(Susan Fowler)发布了一篇博文，讲述她在该公司的遭遇。她描绘了自己遭到经理们歧视和性骚扰的种种细节，说优步</p>

<p>history of discrimination and sexual harassment by her managers, which she said was shrugged off by Uber's human resources department. Fowler said the culture was stoked — and even fostered — by those at the top of the company.</p>	<p>的人力资源部门对此不予理睬。福勒说，公司高层的那些人为这种文化推波助澜，甚至可以说是其缔造者。</p>
<p>"It seemed like every manager was fighting their peers and attempting to undermine their direct supervisor so that they could have their direct supervisor's job," Fowler wrote. "No attempts were made by these managers to hide what they were doing: They boasted about it in meetings, told their direct reports about it, and the like."</p>	<p>"似乎每一名经理都在对抗自己的同级人员，并设法暗中打击上司，这样一来他们就可以坐直属上司的位子，"福勒写道。"这些经理对自己的所作所为从不遮遮掩掩：他们在会议上夸夸其谈，跟直接下属说这些事，等等。"</p>
<p>Her revelations have spurred hand-wringing over how unfriendly Silicon Valley workplaces can be to women and provoked an internal crisis at Uber. The company's chief executive, Travis Kalanick, has opened an internal investigation into the accusations and has brought in board member Arianna Huffington and former Attorney General Eric H. Holder Jr. to look into harassment issues and the human resources department.</p>	<p>她的揭露文章让很多人忧心于硅谷的职场竟对女性如此不友好，并引发了优步的内部危机。该公司首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)已经就这些指控启动了内部调查，还让董事会成员阿里安娜·赫芬顿(Arianna Huffington)和前司法部长小埃里克·H·霍尔德(Eric H. Holder Jr.)对骚扰问题以及人力资源部展开调查。</p>
<p>To contain the fallout, Kalanick also began more disclosure. On Monday, he said that 15.1 percent of Uber's engineering, product management and scientist roles were filled by women and that those numbers had not changed substantively over the past year.</p>	<p>为了降低负面影响，卡兰尼克开始披露更多信息。他于周一表示，在优步，工程、产品管理和科学家岗位上的工作人员有15.1%是女性，这些数字在过去一年中没有出现大的变动。</p>
<p>Kalanick also held a 90-minute all-hands meeting Tuesday, during which he and other executives were besieged with dozens of questions and pleas from employees who were aghast at — or strongly identified with — Fowler's story and demanded change.</p>	<p>卡兰尼克还于周二召开了一场全员大会，会上，被福勒的文章惊呆或对文章有着强烈认同感的员工，向和其他高管提出了数十个问题和请求，敦促公司做出改变。</p>
<p>In what was described by five attendees as an emotional moment, and</p>	<p>《纽约时报》查看的会议视频显示，卡兰尼克就其任由公司和公司文化发展</p>

<p>according to a video of the meeting reviewed by The New York Times, Kalanick apologized to employees for leading the company and the culture to this point.</p>	<p>到这步田地向员工道了歉。有五名参会者称这是令人动容的一刻。</p>
<p>"What I can promise you is that I will get better every day," he said. "I can tell you that I am authentically and fully dedicated to getting to the bottom of this."</p>	<p>"我可以向你们承诺，我每一天都会做得更好，"他说。"我可以告诉你们，我会实心实意、全心全力地弄清真相。"</p>
<p>Some Uber employees said Kalanick's speedy efforts were positive.</p>	<p>一些优步雇员称，卡兰尼克的快速响应具有积极意义。</p>
<p>"I am pleased with how quickly Travis has responded to this," Aimee Lucido, an Uber software engineer, wrote in a blog post. "We are better situated to handle this sort of problem than we have ever been in the past."</p>	<p>"我很高兴特拉维斯能如此快速地对这件事作出回应，"优步软件工程师艾梅·卢奇多(Aimee Lucido)在一篇博文中写道。"在处理这类问题方面，我们占据了比以往任何时候都更良好的位置。"</p>
<p>As chief executive, Kalanick has long set the tone for Uber. Under him, Uber has taken a pugnacious approach to business, flouting local laws and criticizing competitors in a race to expand as quickly as possible. Kalanick, 40, has made pointed displays of ego: In a GQ article in 2014, he referred to Uber as "Boob-er" because of how the company helped him attract women.</p>	<p>作为首席执行官，卡兰尼克一直都是为优步定调的人。在他领导下，优步采取了一种具有挑衅性的业务模式，在以尽快开疆拓土为目标的竞赛中违反当地法律、批评竞争对手。现年40岁的卡兰尼克曾经直白地展示过真实的自我：在《GQ》2014年的一篇文章中，他管优步叫“妞步”(Boob-er)，因为该公司令他桃花大增。</p>
<p>That tone has been echoed in Uber's workplace. At least two former Uber workers said they had notified Thuan Pham, the company's chief technical officer, of workplace harassment at the hands of managers and colleagues in 2016. One also emailed Kalanick.</p>	<p>这种调子一直回荡在优步的工作场所。至少两名前优步员工说自己曾在2016年告知公司首席技术官范顺(Thuan Pham)，一些经理和同事有职场骚扰之举。其中一人还给卡兰尼克发了邮件。</p>
<p>Uber also faces at least three lawsuits in at least two countries from former employees alleging sexual harassment or verbal abuse at the hands of managers, according to legal documents reviewed by The Times. Other current and former employees said they were considering</p>	<p>此外，时报查看的法律文件显示，优步在至少两个国家面临着不少于三桩诉讼，均由前员工就经理人员实施性骚扰或语言暴力提起。其他现员工和前员工称，他们正考虑对该公司采取法律行动。</p>

legal action against the company.	
Liane Hornsey, Uber's chief human resources officer, said in a statement, "We are totally committed to healing wounds of the past and building a better workplace culture for everyone."	优步首席人力资源官利亚纳·霍恩西(Liane Hornsey)在一份声明中表示,“我们将全力弥合过去的创伤,为所有人打造一种更好的职场文化。”
While Uber is now the dominant ride-hailing company in the United States, and is rapidly growing in South America, India and other countries, its explosive growth has come at a cost internally. As Uber hired more employees, its internal politics became more convoluted. Getting ahead, employees said, often involved undermining departmental leaders or colleagues.	优步目前是美国占主导地位的召车公司,且在南美、印度以及其他国家迅速扩张,但爆炸式的增长是以出现内部问题为代价的。随着优步雇用的员工越来越多,其内斗也变得愈发复杂。员工们表示,要出人头地,常常得给部门领导或同事下绊子。
Workers like Fowler who went to human resources with their problems said they were often left stranded. She and a half-dozen others said human resources often made excuses for top performers because of their ability to improve the health of the business. Occasionally, problematic managers who were the subject of numerous complaints were shuffled around different regions; firings were less common.	像福勒一样向人力资源部门反映过问题的员工说,他们常常被搁到了一边。她和另外六人均表示,人力资源部门常常给绩效优异者找借口,因为那些人拥有让公司业务健康发展的能力。有时候,遭到大量投诉的经理会被调到别的地区;但因此被解雇的情况十分罕见。
One group appeared immune to internal scrutiny, the current and former employees said. Members of the group, called the A-Team and composed of executives who were personally close to Kalanick, were shielded from much accountability over their actions.	现员工和前员工说,有一个群体似乎对内部审查免疫。这个群体名叫“A队”(A-Team),由一些和卡兰尼克有着密切的私人关系的高管构成,其成员常常不必为自己的行为承担责任。
One member of the A-Team was Emil Michael, senior vice president for business, who was caught up in a public scandal over comments he made in 2014 about digging into the private lives of journalists who opposed the company. Kalanick defended Michael, saying he believed Michael could learn from his mistakes.	A队成员之一、商务高级副总裁埃米尔·迈克尔(Emil Michael)曾卷入一桩尽人皆知的丑闻——他在2014年放话,要调查跟优步对着干的那些记者的私生活。卡兰尼克为迈克尔做了辩护,说他可以从错误中汲取教训。

<p>Since Fowler's blog post, several Uber employees have said they are considering leaving the company. Some are waiting until their equity compensation from Uber, which is restricted stock units, is vested. Others said they had started sending résumés to competitors.</p>	<p>自从福勒发表博文以来，几名优步员工表示他们正考虑离职。一些人等着拿到优步给他们的股权报酬，这些通常是限制性股票。另一些人说他们已经开始向优步的竞争对手投简历了。</p>
<p>Still other employees said they were hopeful that Uber could change. Kalanick has promised to deliver a diversity report to better detail the number of women and minorities who work at Uber, and the company is holding listening sessions with employees.</p>	<p>不过其他员工表示，他们希望优步能有所改变。卡兰尼克已经承诺，会发布一份多样性报告，更详细地介绍在优步工作的女性和少数族裔的人数；此外，该公司正举行面向员工的聆听会。</p>
<p>At the Tuesday all-hands meeting, Huffington, the Uber board member, also vowed that the company would make another change. According to attendees and video of the meeting, Huffington said there would no longer be hiring of "brilliant jerks."</p>	<p>在周二的全员大会上，优步董事会成员赫芬顿还公开宣布，该公司将做出另一项改变。根据与会者的话和会议视频，赫芬顿说公司不会再雇用“出色的混蛋”。</p>
<p>/technology/20170224/uber-workplace-culture</p>	<p>/technology/20170224/uber-workplace-culture</p>
<p>Travis Kalanick, Uber's C.E.O., to Take Leave Amid Inquiry Into Workplace Culture</p>	<p>企业文化受质疑，优步 CEO 宣布无期限休假</p>
<p>SAN FRANCISCO — Travis Kalanick, Uber's chief executive, said he would take a leave of absence from the ride-hailing service after an investigation into the company concluded that Uber must repudiate its aggressive startup culture.</p>	<p>旧金山——在一项针对公司的调查断定优步(Uber)必须消除其侵略性的创业文化后，这家叫车服务公司的首席执行官特拉维斯·卡兰尼克(Travis Kalanick)表示自己将休假。</p>
<p>The developments were part of a flurry of actions at Uber on Tuesday morning, which began with an internal email from Kalanick right before a staff meeting got underway. In the email to employees, Kalanick said he would take a leave of absence to work on himself and reflect on building a "world class leadership team" for the company. He did not specify how long he would be away.</p>	<p>事态的发展是周二上午一连串的行动的一部分，首先是卡兰尼克在一场员工会议开始前发出了一封内部邮件。在发给员工的邮件中，卡兰尼克说自己会休假一段时间，做一些自己的事情，并思考为公司建立一个“世界级的领导团队”。他没有具体说会离开多久。</p>

<p>Minutes later, Uber released 13 pages of recommendations to change the company, which were the result of an investigation into its culture conducted by former Attorney General Eric Holder and his law firm, Covington & Burling.</p>	<p>几分钟后，优步公布了 13 页的公司改革建议。这是前司法部长埃里克·霍尔德(Eric Holder)和他所在的科文顿-柏灵律师事务所(Covington & Burling)对该公司的文化进行了调查后得出的结果。</p>
<p>The recommendations included limiting Kalanick’s responsibilities by reallocating some of his duties, with an increased emphasis on a chief operating officer at the company. Uber also should appoint an independent chairman and create an oversight committee on the board, in an effort to bolster the checks and balances on management, according to the recommendations.</p>	<p>建议包括通过重新分配卡兰尼克的部分职责并加强首席运营官在公司的地位，来限制卡兰尼克的职责。根据建议，优步还应该在董事会任命一位独立主席，并成立一个监督委员会，以增强管理层的制衡。</p>
<p>The proposed changes amounted to a rejection of the methods and culture that Uber has used to build itself into a nearly \$70 billion company that has upended the transportation status quo worldwide. Under Kalanick, Uber flouted rules and regulations to bring its ride-summoning service to hundreds of cities, prized growth above all else, and often turned a blind eye to corporate misbehavior.</p>	<p>提出的改革建议，相当于否定优步的方法和文化，此前公司正是依靠这些将自己打造成估值近 700 亿美元（约合 4800 亿元人民币），并颠覆了全球交通运输现状。在卡兰尼克的领导下，优步藐视规章制度，把叫车服务引入数百个城市，唯增长至上，并经常对企业不端行为视而不见。</p>
<p>That ballooned into a crisis starting in February, when a former employee wrote a blog post detailing what she said was a history of sexual harassment and lack of response from management at the company. The post set off a deluge of other complaints from staff about Uber’s culture, exposing a toxic environment.</p>	<p>这发展成了一场始于 2 月的危机。当时，一名前雇员写了一篇博客，详述自己在优步遭到性骚扰、管理层却毫无回应的经历。文章引发了员工对优步文化如潮水般的其他抱怨，揭露了一个不良环境。</p>
<p>Uber has since moved to clean up the situation. It has fired 20 employees in the last few months for transgressions including sexual harassment. Emil Michael, a top lieutenant of Kalanick’s, left the company this week. And many other executives have departed, leaving</p>	<p>自那以后，优步采取了清理环境的行动。过去几个月里，该公司因包括性骚扰在内的过失解雇 20 名员工。本周，卡兰尼克的左膀右臂埃米尔·迈克尔(Emil Michael)离开优步。其他很多高管也离开了，导致优步出现了某种领导真空。</p>

something of a leadership void at the company.	
"Implementing these recommendations will improve our culture, promote fairness and accountability, and establish processes and systems to ensure the mistakes of the past will not be repeated," Liane Hornsey, Uber's chief of human resources, said in a statement.	"实施这些建议将改善我们的文化、促进公正和责任并建立相应的程序和制度,以确保过去的错误不会重演,"优步首席人力资源官利亚纳·霍恩西(Liane Hornsey)在一份声明中说。
/technology/20170614/uber-travis-kalanick-holder-report	/technology/20170614/uber-travis-kalanick-holder-report
Where the World's Greatest Photographers Go to Get Away	世界最伟大的摄影师们去哪儿度假
As part of the magazine's annual Voyages issue, we asked some of the world's greatest photographers to share their vacation photos.	作为《纽约时报》杂志的年度旅行特刊的一部分,我们请世界上最伟大的一些摄影师分享他们的度假照片。
Lauren Greenfield, Galway, Ireland	劳伦·格林菲尔德(Lauren Greenfield), 戈尔韦(Galway), 爱尔兰
"My son has always called Ireland 'The Place Where the Kids Run Free,' " says Greenfield, who returns each year to Roundstone, a fishing village on the country's west coast. That's partly because it's where her sons — Gabriel, 7, and Noah, 13 — run wild with their 17 cousins. Besides family shots, Greenfield's vacation photographs capture local traditions, like the St. Stephen's Day swim, a kind of polar-bear club with a lilt, in which brave revelers gather in Galway on Dec. 26 to jump into the frigid water. So far, Greenfield has resisted. "My role has been supporter and photographer," she says. "I'm the wimp who grew up in L.A."	"我儿子总说爱尔兰是'孩子们可以自由奔跑的地方', "格林菲尔德说。她每年都会到爱尔兰西海岸的渔村朗德斯通(Roundstone)。部分原因是她的儿子——7岁的加布里埃尔(Gabriel)和13岁的诺亚(Noah)——和17个堂(表)兄(妹)能在这里一起疯跑。除了家人的照片,格林菲尔德的度假照片捕捉到了当地的传统,比如圣斯蒂芬节游泳——每年12月26日,聚集在戈尔韦的勇敢的狂欢者们跳进冰冷的水里。到目前为止,格林菲尔德对此还是抗拒。"我的角色是支持者和摄影师,"她说,"我是在洛杉矶长大的懦夫。"
Alec Soth, Minneapolis, Minn.	亚历克·索思(Alec Soth), 明尼阿波利斯(Minneapolis), 明尼苏达州
"Minnesotans, like everybody else, perpetually whine about the weather," says Soth, a native Minnesotan. "This year of all years — it's been the coldest winter ever — I've made an effort just to stop it." For this reason, Soth and his 7-year-old son visited Lake Calhoun in January for a different take on the popular summertime destination. "If you look	"明尼苏达人永远在抱怨天气,"索思说。他是明尼苏达州本地人。"今年冬天是最冷的一个冬天,我打算逃离出去。"因此,索思和七岁的儿子在1月份游览了卡尔霍恩湖,从一个不同的角度观看这个夏季热门度假地。"看着这张照片,你会觉得它像冻原。那里的风真跟刀割似的。"

<p>at that picture, it looks like the tundra. The wind was really whippin’.”</p>	
<p>Sally Mann, Buffalo Creek, Virginia</p>	<p>萨莉·曼(Sally Mann), 布法罗溪(Buffalo Creek), 弗吉尼亚州</p>
<p>Because the Lexington, Va., native is so tied to her 450-acre farm, she hasn’t taken a vacation in decades. (“This place works me like a rented mule,” she says.) But Buffalo Creek, about 15 miles from her home, offers a bit of respite. “In the crepuscular half-light, I experience a kind of holy communion with something ancient. Communion, at least the kind I take, is always restorative and uplifting.”</p>	<p>萨莉·曼是弗吉尼亚州列克星敦市本地人, 她被自己 450 英亩的农场给拴住了, 已经几十年没有度假了 (“我像个骡子似的被这个地方拴住了, ”她说)。但是离她家约 15 英里的布法罗溪对她来说是个休憩之地。“在那里朦胧的暗光中, 我体验到了与某种古老的东西的一种神圣的交流。那种交流总是有利于复原, 令人振奋。”</p>
<p>Simon Norfolk, Bamiyan, Afghanistan</p>	<p>西蒙·诺福克(Simon Norfolk), 巴米扬(Bamiyan), 阿富汗</p>
<p>On one of his first trips to the Afghan valleys that run from Bamiyan into the Koh-i-baba Mountains, the British photographer made an unlikely discovery — his dream house. “I want this to be my future holiday cottage,” Norfolk says of the fortified dwelling that he has “utterly fallen for.” Situated in the Dukani Valley, within earshot of a gurgling river, it is surrounded by — besides snowcapped peaks — peach trees and fat-tailed sheep. “The building belongs to an émigré who lives in Denmark,” he says. “Would he sell? What would it cost?” And also: “How would I repair it? Are foreigners even allowed to own property? How could I possibly live in an Afghan village?”</p>	<p>这位英国摄影师第一次到阿富汗巴米扬至科依巴巴山的山谷时, 有了个不可思议的发现——他梦想的房子。“我想让它成为我未来的度假别墅, ”诺福克说。他“完全”被这个加固的住所“迷住了”。这座房子坐落在杜卡尼谷(Dukani Valley), 耳畔能听到汨汨的河水声, 旁边是白雪皑皑的山顶, 周围是桃树和肥尾羊。“这个房子属于一个住在丹麦的移民, ”他说, “他会卖吗? 要花多少钱?”还有: “我怎么修复呢? 外国人能在这里买房吗? 我怎么可能住在一个阿富汗的村庄里呢?”</p>
<p>Joel Meyerowitz, near Buonconvento, Tuscany, Italy</p>	<p>乔尔·迈耶罗维茨(Joel Meyerowitz), 博恩孔文托(Buonconvento)附近, 托斯卡纳, 意大利</p>
<p>With his wife, Maggie Barrett, Meyerowitz has been admiring this “incredible, cathedral-like” allée of cypress trees since 1995, when the self-proclaimed “city rat” was invited to teach a workshop on an estate near Buonconvento. This past year marked their first spent entirely in</p>	<p>迈耶罗维茨和妻子玛吉·巴雷特(Maggie Barrett)从 1995 年就很喜欢这个两边栽满柏树的“不可思议的、教堂式”的小径, 当时自称“城里的老鼠”的迈耶罗维茨在博恩孔文托附近教讲习班。过去的这一年是他们首次在欧洲度过完整的一年。“我 75 岁了, 两年前, 我的几个非常亲密的朋友在几天之内先后</p>

<p>Europe. "I'm 75 years old, and two years ago, a few of my very closest friends died within a few days of each other," Meyerowitz says. "Boom. Boom. Like that. And in both cases, they'd been saying to their wives, 'Let's go; let's travel; let's do other things.' And it never happened. I looked at Maggie and said, 'What are we waiting for?'"</p>	<p>死去，“迈耶罗维茨说，“他们一直对妻子说，‘咱们走吧，咱们去旅行吧，咱们做点别的事吧。’但是他们一直没去。我看着玛吉说，‘我们还等什么呢？’”</p>
<p>Nan Goldin, Venice, Italy</p> <p>"Venice is my aesthetic brought to life," Goldin says. The city is home to her favorite antiques dealer ("he taught me everything") and two decades of memories, including those of the winter she lived there with Gigi Giannuzzi, the publisher of Goldin's "Ten Years After: Naples 1986-1996." "I would stay with him in the winter in this room where someone had OD'ed. The windows were all broken. And he had his own gondola. Sometimes it would sink to the bottom of the canal."</p>	<p>南·戈尔丁(Nan Goldin), 威尼斯, 意大利</p> <p>"威尼斯是将我的审美幻想变成了现实," 戈尔丁说。这个城市是她最喜欢的古董商("他教给我了一切")的家和二十年的记忆, 包括她和吉吉·詹努齐(Gigi Giannuzzi)在那里一起度过的冬天。詹努齐是她的书《十年之后: 那不勒斯 1986-1996》(Ten Years After: Naples 1986-1996)的出版商。"冬天我和他待在这个房间里。窗户都破了。他有自己的贡多拉小船。有时它会沉到运河底。"</p>
<p>Sebastião Salgado, Ubud, Bali</p> <p>Since 1993, Salgado has often traveled to Ubud with his wife, Lélia. Most tourists flock to the beach, but, he says: "I prefer the interior, the heart of the island. I photograph a lot on vacation — mostly my family and what's happening around me." He captured this image of young dancers in colorful costumes walking up the stairs of the Amandari resort, where he was staying. "All the dresses are saffron," he says. "They are also beautiful in gray. For me, Indonesia is much more beautiful in black and white."</p>	<p>塞瓦斯蒂亚·萨尔加多(Sebastião Salgado), 乌布(Ubud), 巴厘岛</p> <p>从1993年起, 萨尔加多经常和妻子莱莉亚(Lélia)一起去乌布区旅游。大多数游客都成群结队地去海滩, 但是他说: "我更喜欢小岛的内心。我度假的时候拍很多照片, 大多是关于家人和我周围发生的事情的照片。"他拍到了这张年轻的舞蹈者们穿着五颜六色的服装走上阿曼达利度假村的台阶的照片。"所有的裙子都是藏红色的," 他说, "拍成灰色看起来特别漂亮。在我看来, 黑白镜头下的印度尼西亚要漂亮得多。"</p>
<p>Ryan McGinley, Mendocino County, California</p>	<p>赖安·麦克金利(Ryan McGinley), 门多西诺县(Mendocino County), 加利福尼亚州</p>
<p>When he wants to chill out, or to indulge in dusk-to-dawn editing</p>	<p>当麦克金利想冷静下来或者想从早到晚沉浸在编辑中时, 他就躲到加州红木</p>

<p>sessions, McGinley escapes to the Redwood Forest Institute in California, a small collection of solar-powered houses about a two-and-a-half-hour drive from San Francisco. The houses are remote, at the end of a dirt road, and cellphone service is shoddy. McGinley likes to stand inside his favorite Redwood tree, sleep in “the Glass House” (pictured here) and pal around with the proprietor, Charles Bello, an artist and architect who “decided to drop out,” so to speak, in the 1960s. “He takes you on these nature walks, and he tells you how to identify all the mushrooms and all the trees,” McGinley says.</p>	<p>林森林学院，它是一些用太阳能发电的房子，从旧金山开车到这里需要两个半小时。这些房子很偏僻，在一条土路的尽头，手机信号不稳定。麦克金利喜欢站在他最喜欢的红木林里，在“玻璃房子”（如图）里睡觉，和房主查尔斯·贝罗(Charles Bello)结伴游玩。贝罗是个艺术家、建筑师，他在20世纪60年代“决定辍学”。“他带你漫步大自然，他告诉你如何分辨所有的蘑菇和树，”麦克金利说。</p>
<p>Martin Parr, Inner Hebrides, Scotland</p>	<p>马丁·帕尔(Martin Parr), 内赫布里底群岛(Inner Hebrides), 苏格兰</p>
<p>“I don’t record just pure natural beauty,” Parr says. “That’s not what I’m into.” But on the Isle of Eigg, even when shooting something as quotidian as a clothesline, he admits that sometimes beauty “creeps in.” For the past 40 years, Parr has vacationed in the Scottish islands. Now he is considering a book and a show on Scotland largely comprising photographs he has taken theoretically off the clock. “I don’t believe in holidays. Why would you go away from the thing you love?”</p>	<p>“我不只是记录纯粹的天然美景，”帕尔说，“那不是我感兴趣的事情。”但是在埃格岛(Isle of Eigg)上，甚至连拍个晾衣绳这么日常的东西，有时都透露出美感。在过去的40年里，帕尔经常在苏格兰的小岛上度假。现在，他正在考虑出一本关于苏格兰的书，举办一个苏格兰的展览，主要由他在停工期间拍摄的照片组成。</p>
<p>Domingo Milella, Karadag Mountains</p>	<p>多明戈·米莱拉(Domingo Milella), 卡拉达格山脉(Karadag Mountains)</p>
<p>“I’ve traveled extensively in Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, but Turkey represents the zipper between many cultures,” Milella says. Traveling several times to Turkey led him to be enchanted with Northern Mesopotamia. “It’s a counterpoint in time.” Eschewing G.P.S., the photographer likened his travels to “a treasure hunt” for ancient sites. On his final, summertime trip, which he calls “a kind of closure journey,” Milella hiked into the Karadag Mountains and took this self-portrait with a</p>	<p>“我在意大利、突尼斯和埃及广泛旅游过，但是土耳其将很多文化融合在一起，”米莱拉说。在土耳其的几次旅行让他迷上了美索不达米亚北部地区。这位摄影师不用GPS，把自己的旅行比作古代遗址“寻宝行动”。在最后一次夏季旅行中，米莱拉徒步走到了卡拉达格山脉，拍了这张自拍照，照片中的山上刻着象形文字，是献给赫梯国王哈塔普(Hartapu)的。“我们不知道它是圣坛还是王座；这张照片是关于不可能知道的事情的。”</p>

<p>hieroglyphic-marked monument inscribed to the Hittite king, Hartapu. “We don’t know if it’s an altar; we don’t know if it’s a throne; this photograph is about the impossibility to know.”</p>	
<p>Luca Locatelli, Dead Sea, Jordan</p>	<p>卢卡·洛卡特利(Luca Locatelli), 死海, 约旦</p>
<p>After shooting the magazine cover story “Sleep-Away Camp for Postmodern Cowboys” in Jordan, Luca Locatelli hailed a taxi to the Dead Sea. “In the outskirts, everything is mono-color,” he recalls. “It’s like Las Vegas; you are just driving and driving and suddenly, it’s right in front of you.” On the sacred beach, the photographer was delighted to find locals interacting just as they would in his homeland, Italy: eating lunch, playing ball and swimming. He took many photographs, but this image, of a family floating together, is one of the few that survived the day. “So many photos were unusable because of the salt.”</p>	<p>在约旦为杂志封面故事《后现代牛仔宿营地》(Sleep-Away Camp for Postmodern Cowboys)拍完照片之后,卢卡·洛卡特利打了辆出租车去死海。“在郊区,所有的东西都史一个颜色,”他回忆说,“就像拉斯维加斯。你开呀开呀,突然之间,它出现在你眼前。”在这片神圣的海滩上,这位摄影师高兴地发现当地人的互动方式跟他的故乡意大利的方式一样:吃午餐,打球,游泳。他照了很多照片,但是只有几张挺过了当天,包括这张一家人一起漂浮的照片。“因为盐分太大,很多照片都不能用了。”</p>
<p>Gillian Laub, Tel Aviv, Israel</p>	<p>吉莉安·劳布(Gillian Laub), 特拉维夫, 以色列</p>
<p>“It’s where the country comes to breathe,” Laub says about Tel Aviv’s beach. “No matter what political unrest is going on down in the street, everyone comes here for a break and a respite from all the tension.” Laub, a New York native, often stays with friends in Israel, and during the war with Lebanon in 2006, she brought her friends’ twin daughters, Lenny and Jazz, for a portrait on the tranquil beach. (Recently, the twins learned to surf there.) In Israel, she says, “people live as if they don’t know what tomorrow will bring. That’s powerful.”</p>	<p>“它是这个国家呼吸的地方,”劳布这样形容特拉维夫的海滩,“不管街上发生什么政治动乱,每个人都来这里休息,从紧张气氛中缓口气。”劳布是纽约本地人,她经常和朋友们去以色列。2006年,以色列和黎巴嫩交战期间,她把朋友的双胞胎女儿伦尼(Lenny)和雅茨(Jazz)带到宁静的海滩上,拍了张照片(这对双胞胎最近在这里学会了冲浪)。她说,在以色列,“人们生活的方式像是他们不知道明天会发生什么。非常强大。”</p>
<p>Olaf Otto Becker, Tegernsee, Germany</p>	<p>奥拉夫·奥托·贝克尔(Olaf Otto Becker), 泰根湖(Tegernsee), 德国</p>
<p>On summer weekends, Becker escapes to a beer garden, like Gut Kaltenbrunn on the Tegernsee, to indulge in a centuries-old tradition.</p>	<p>在夏季的周末,贝克尔躲到啤酒花园——就像泰根湖的 Gut Kaltenbrunn 啤酒花园——纵情享受几百年的传统。“坐在户外,喝着啤酒,看着美景,”他</p>

<p>"You sit outside and you have a beer, and you have a good view," he says. "This is Bavarian life." This is a rare downtime photograph for Becker, who prefers to shoot with a large-format camera. "Fifteen years ago, I used to have a camera always with me, a Polaroid camera. I took thousands of Polaroids when I was out in my leisure time. Now it is quite different. When I spend time with friends, the only camera I have is my iPhone. I take the photographs with my eyes."</p>	<p>说, "这就是巴伐利亚人的生活。"对贝克尔来说, 这是张难得的停工期间拍摄的照片, 他更喜欢用大格式相机拍照。"15年前, 我喜欢随身带着相机——一个拍立得相机。我业余时间出去的时候, 拍了成千上万张拍立得照片。但是现在不同了。我和朋友们在一起时, 唯一的相机就是 iPhone。我用眼睛拍照。"</p>
<p>Massimo Vitali, Mount Corchia, Italy</p>	<p>马西莫·维塔利(Massimo Vitali), 科奇亚山(Mount Corchia), 意大利</p>
<p>"When you hike, the intention is to hike," Vitali says. "I don't think about taking pictures. But the view was so overwhelming that I had to take a picture. I couldn't resist." This road, 35 miles outside Vitali's home in Lucca, Italy, winds up Mount Corchia to a marble quarry. The mountain is just a few miles from the ocean, but on this day, Vitali says, "the clouds became the sea."</p>	<p>"你徒步旅行时, 目的是徒步," 维塔利说, "我不想拍照的事。但是这景色太美了, 我必须得拍一张。我忍不住。"这条路离维塔利在意大利卢卡的家有 35 英里远, 它沿着科奇亚山通向一个大理石采石厂。这座山离大海只有几英里远, 但是这一天, 维塔利说, "云变成了海"。</p>
<p>Hiroshi Sugimoto, Atami, Japan</p>	<p>杉本博司(Hiroshi Sugimoto), 热海(Atami), 日本</p>
<p>"The most beautiful time is early in the morning before the sunrise, and sometimes after sunset," Sugimoto says of Atami, Japan, where he has a seaside condominium. "I keep my 8-by-10 camera only for this space. It's ready to shoot any time I want."</p>	<p>"最美的时候是早上日出前, 有时是日落后," 杉本博司这样描述日本的热海。他在那里有个海滨公寓。"我只在这个公寓里放了一个 8x10 照相机。任何时候, 我想拍就能拍。"</p>
<p>/travel/20140501/t01travel</p>	<p>/travel/20140501/t01travel</p>
<p>A Country in Bloom</p>	<p>到东京看落"樱"缤纷</p>
<p>Every spring millions of Japanese visit parks to take in the brief but magnificent bloom of their country's cherry trees. They gather for so-called hanami parties, setting out elaborate meals of bento boxes with sake. (A smaller celebration in Washington marks the flowering of</p>	<p>每年春天, 成百上千万日本人到公园欣赏樱花短暂而壮丽的盛放。他们前来参加名为"花见"(意为"观赏樱花")的聚会, 摆出精致的便当和米酒。(华盛顿的樱花盛开时也举办了小规模的庆祝。这些樱花是 1912 年东京市长赠给华盛顿的。)有的地方聚集着喧闹的 20 多岁的年轻人; 有的地方则是一家人</p>

<p>trees given to the city by the Tokyo mayor in 1912.) In some places, the scene is rowdy with people in their 20s; in others, families wander quietly among trees illuminated by paper lanterns. The photographer Matthew Pillsbury captured the cherry blossoms at their peak in several places in Japan this month. "The crowds are unlike anything I've ever seen," he says. "You see groups of elderly people sitting next to groups of teenagers. They all clap when the blooms start falling off the tree. They're basically having the very same party." Julie Bosman</p>	<p>在被纸灯笼照亮的樱花树下安静地漫步。本月，摄影师马修·皮尔斯伯里 (Matthew Pillsbury)在日本的几个地方捕捉到了正在盛花期的樱花。“这里的人群跟我以前见过的都不一样，”他说，“你看到成群的老年人旁边坐着成群的青少年。樱花纷纷飘落时，他们都开始鼓掌。可以说他们在举办同一个聚会。”Julie Bosman</p>
<p>Varieties of cherry tree in Japan: More than 300</p>	<p>日本樱花树的种类：300 多种</p>
<p>Most common cherry tree: Somei-Yoshino</p>	<p>最常见的樱花树：染井吉野樱</p>
<p>First ritual cherry-blossom viewings: Eighth century</p>	<p>樱花观赏仪式首次出现于：8 世纪</p>
<p>Number of original 3,000 trees given by the Tokyo mayor to Washington that survive: About 100</p>	<p>东京市长赠给华盛顿的 3000 棵樱花树存活下来的有：大约 100 棵</p>
<p>/travel/20140514/t14flower</p>	<p>/travel/20140514/t14flower</p>
<p>Destination: Tokyo</p>	<p>古怪又迷人的东京</p>
<p>After what's known as "the lost decades" of economic stagnation in Japan, metropolitan Tokyo exudes fresh vitality: A recent TripAdvisor survey ranked it the best tourism city in the world, home to more Michelin three-starred restaurants than any other city. (And a museum devoted to Cup Noodles in nearby Yokohama.) Visiting Tokyo, where preparations for the 2020 Summer Olympics are underway, requires a certain shift of perspective, according to Matthew Pillsbury, whose photographs from Japan appear on these pages and will be shown at New York's Bonni Benrubi Gallery in September. Pillsbury describes Tokyo as full of slightly weird but engaging sights — like all the Mickey</p>	<p>日本经济经过“失落的几十年”后，大都市东京焕发出新的活力：到到网 (TripAdvisor)最近的调查把它列为世界最佳旅游城市，这里的米其林三星餐馆比世界上的任何城市都要多（在附近的横滨市有一个关于杯面的博物馆）。东京正在为 2020 年夏季奥运会做准备。在马修·皮尔斯伯里(Matthew Pillsbury)看来，游览东京需要视角的转换。幻灯中他拍摄的这些关于日本的照片将于 9 月份在纽约的邦尼·本鲁比画廊(Bonni Benrubi Gallery)展出。皮尔斯伯里说东京充满了有点古怪但是非常迷人的景观——比如十多岁的男孩子们的全套米老鼠行头，市中心一家商场扶梯上方凸凹不平的镜子。“当你走进这个购物中心，你的世界突然之间变得支离破碎，”皮尔斯伯里说，“真的有一种美在里面。”</p>

Mouse paraphernalia on teenage boys or the jagged arrangement of mirrors above an escalator in a downtown store. "You're walking into this shopping mall, and your world is suddenly fragmented," Pillsbury says. "There's something really beautiful about it." Julie Bosman	
Foreign visitors to Japan in 2012: 8.4 million	2012 年赴日本的外国游客人数: 840 万
In 2013: 10.4 million	2013 年的人数: 1040 万
Visitors from the United States in 2013: 799,280	2013 年来自美国的游客人数: 799280 人
/travel/20140901/t01tokyo	/travel/20140901/t01tokyo
Mario Testino's Tips for Travel Photography	拍出好照片, 与照相机无关
To say that the photographer Mario Testino, 60, is a frequent traveler is something of an understatement. London is his home, but he is on a plane every third day for his jobs around the world to shoot campaigns for fashion houses like Chanel and portraits such as the official engagement picture of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.	60 岁的摄影师马里奥·特斯蒂诺(Mario Testino)经常旅行——这么说有点轻描淡写。他家在伦敦, 但是为了工作, 他每隔三天就要飞往世界各地为香奈儿(Chanel)等服装公司拍摄广告照片, 或者承接剑桥公爵和公爵夫人的正式订婚照等人像摄影工作。
His latest project is the fifth annual Macallan Masters of Photography, an initiative from the whisky producer based in Craigellachie, Scotland, in which well-known photographers like Annie Leibovitz and Albert Watson shoot pictures intended to showcase the brand. The assignment took Mr. Testino to Beijing. He spent three days at the China Club hotel, a former 17th-century palace, photographing his version of a black-tie party inside a whisky club. The Macallan is selling a limited number of prints of four photographs taken by Mr. Testino along with a bottle of whisky that is a blend of a half-dozen single malts (available for \$3,500 at premium liquor stores).	他的最新工作是第五届麦卡伦年度摄影大师项目(Macallan Masters of Photography), 安妮·莱博维茨(Annie Leibovitz)和艾伯特·沃森(Albert Watson)等知名摄影师都为它拍过照片, 该项目是苏格兰克莱拉奇的威士忌制造商麦卡伦发起的, 目的是展示这个品牌。这个项目把特斯蒂诺带到了北京。他住在中国会酒店, 17 世纪, 这里曾是一座王府。他在这里呆了三天, 拍摄一个威士忌酒吧里的半正式派对。麦卡伦公司正在销售一款限量版组合, 内容包括特斯蒂诺拍摄的四张照片和一瓶威士忌, 这瓶威士忌是用六桶不同风味的单一麦芽威士忌混合调制的(高档酒类专卖店有售, 3500 美元)。
Mr. Testino recently visited New York to promote the project and spoke	最近, 特斯蒂诺到纽约推广这个项目, 在格拉梅西公园酒店的屋顶谈论旅行

<p>on the rooftop of the Gramercy Park Hotel about how a destination informs his work and his tips for taking the ideal vacation pictures. Following are edited excerpts.</p>	<p>地点对作品的影响, 以及拍摄完美度假照片的小贴士。下面的谈话经过节选。</p>
<p>Q. The final images the Macallan is releasing from your time in Beijing are of people. Was conveying a sense of place — that you're in China — important to you?</p>	<p>问: 关于你在北京拍摄的那些照片, 麦卡伦最后发布了一组人物照片。传达地域感——表明你是在中国——这一点对你来说重要吗?</p>
<p>A. I started off with the intention of showing the surroundings of the China Club, but when I saw all the people together, it felt more exciting for me that it wasn't so well defined where they were. They could be anywhere, and I liked leaving that door open.</p>	<p>答: 最初我是想展示中国会酒店的环境, 但当我看到所有这些人在一起时, 我觉得不明确表现他们在哪儿更令我兴奋。他们可能是在任何地方, 我喜欢留下一些想像空间。</p>
<p>That being said, conveying a sense of place is important to me in my work. I love through my pictures to be able to travel through different continents and different social classes, but it's not always necessary. In this particular case, the characters were so well defined that I felt that the place might be one element too many so I ended up not showing the environment so much.</p>	<p>话虽如此, 但传达地域感对我的作品很重要。我喜欢人们能够通过我的照片游历不同的大陆和社会阶层, 但它并不总是必要的。在这个项目中, 这些人物已经有清晰界定了, 我觉得再加上地点这个元素就太多了, 所以我最终决定不展示那么多环境。</p>
<p>I have worked in Beijing several times before and love the energy of the city and the blend of historical and modern.</p>	<p>我之前去北京工作过几次, 我很喜欢那座城市的活力以及它对历史和现代的融合。</p>
<p>Since you're not a landscape photographer, how much does the destination really influence your work?</p>	<p>问: 你不是风光摄影师, 所以地点对你的作品真的有很大影响吗?</p>
<p>Interestingly enough, sometimes people will say to me that I don't need to travel for some of my projects because the destination isn't relevant, but I'm so excited by different places that traveling just triggers my imagination. It's almost an obsession to be in the right place for the right image.</p>	<p>答: 有趣的是, 有时人们对我说, 我的某些项目不需要旅行, 因为地点无关紧要, 但不同的地点会让我兴奋, 旅行能激发我的想像力。在合适的地方拍摄合适的影像几乎是我的强迫症。</p>

<p>Do you have a favorite city to work in?</p>	<p>问：有没有哪座城市是你特别喜欢在那里工作的？</p>
<p>I love Rio, Berlin and Naples, but London, New York City and Los Angeles are the places I go the most, and they are easy because they are geared for my sort of work. Like in L.A., for example, because it's the heart of the film world, anything you want for a shoot is there whether it's a Spanish villa or certain kinds of clothes. Not all places are so easy. They might not have location vans for hair and makeup, which are important in shoots, and you have to make do with the choices for wardrobe.</p>	<p>答：里约热内卢、柏林和那不勒斯，但是伦敦、纽约和洛杉矶是我去得最多的城市，在这几个城市拍摄很方便，因为它们很适合我这种工作。比如洛杉矶，它是电影中心，那儿有摄影需要的任何东西，不管是西班牙别墅还是某种服装。不是所有的地方都这么方便。有的地方可能没有可以用来放假发和化妆品的外景车，这些东西在拍摄时很重要，那样你就只能用衣橱里的东西将就。</p>
<p>What advice do you have for travelers who want to make sure they get the best pictures from their trip? Are good shots about having the right camera?</p>	<p>问：对于那些想在旅行中拍到最好照片的旅行者，你有什么建议？拍好照片跟相机有关吗？</p>
<p>You don't need a fancy camera to be able to capture anything. The one on your phone is good enough; that's what I use when I'm not working. Getting the right pictures is about opening your eyes to see what's magical about a place. I just photographed the city from a window on this floor and saw all these buildings lit in a beautiful way, which is so New York. But the magic is different depending on where you are. It could be the people, the landscape, the animals or even the candle in the room. You just have to be curious, and you'll find it.</p>	<p>答：不管拍什么，你都不需要好相机。你的手机相机就够好了，我不工作时也是用它拍照。拍到好照片最重要的是睁开眼睛发现一个地方的神奇之处。我就透过这层楼的一个窗户拍摄这座城市，看着这些建筑如此优美地排列，觉得它们非常具有纽约特色。不过你所在的地方不同，它的神奇之处也不同。可能是人、风景或动物，甚至是房间的蜡烛。只要你充满好奇心，就会发现它。</p>
<p>When you're not traveling professionally, where do you vacation, and how often are you taking pictures?</p>	<p>问：你不出差时去哪儿度假？度假时经常拍照吗？</p>
<p>I go on holiday about twice a year and generally to Brazil or to home in Peru. I take very few photographs.</p>	<p>答：我一年度假两次，通常是去巴西或者回秘鲁老家。我几乎不拍照。</p>
<p>What are your travel essentials?</p>	<p>问：哪些东西是你的旅行必需品？</p>

<p>If it's a personal trip, I don't really have any. I'm pretty low-maintenance. When I'm going for work, it's my assistants — I have a half dozen who travel with me. If I do a shoot, I have to edit the job on the plane right after, and when I land, I have to start doing the retouching. Today we work digitally so everything is raw, and you have to determine if you want the picture blue, green, red, contrasting or not, dark or light. There's a lot to do, and I'm always surrounded by people who are helping me.</p>	<p>答：如果是私人旅行，我几乎没有必需品。我很好养活。我去工作时，必须带助手，有六个助手跟我一起旅行。如果拍摄的话，我必须在结束后到飞机上马上剪辑，落地后就开始润色。现在我们都用数码相机拍照，所以一切都是未加工的，你必须在拍摄后才决定照片要什么色调——蓝色、绿色或红色——是否要增加对比色，是要暗色还是亮色。这要做很多工作，我周围总是有人在帮我。</p>
<p>Is jet lag an issue for you?</p>	<p>问：时差对你来说是个问题吗？</p>
<p>I am very lucky it isn't. I can sleep at anytime and anywhere, but I do need my eight hours.</p>	<p>答：我很幸运，时差对我来说不是问题。我随时随地都能睡，不过我的确需要睡够八小时。</p>
<p>/travel/20141225/t25travel</p>	<p>/travel/20141225/t25travel</p>
<p>Big Game Hunting Is Also Big Business for Wealthy Few</p>	<p>明星狮之死背后的富人天价狩猎游</p>
<p>An American dentist's recent killing of a lion named Cecil in Zimbabwe sparked public outrage, but it largely obscured the fact that big game hunting is also a big business in which animals are regularly pursued.</p>	<p>最近，一个美国牙医在津巴布韦猎杀了一只名叫塞西尔的狮子，激起了公愤，但罕为人知的是，事实上大型动物狩猎活动已是一项大型产业，动物们常常这样被追捕。</p>
<p>Several hunting outfits in the United States help organize safari hunts in countries like South Africa and Zimbabwe, where licensed hunting is legal. These safari hunts cater to a small but wealthy clientele of big-game hunters, who bring back more than 400 lion trophies — heads and furs — into the United States each year, according to the Humane Society, a conservation group. More than 750 elephants meet a similar fate.</p>	<p>美国一些狩猎团体组织游客到南非和津巴布韦之类可以持证合法狩猎的国家进行游猎旅行。这类旅行专门接待小型的富人狩猎团，猎杀大型动物，根据动物保护组织人道促进会(Humane Society)的数据，这些人每年将400多头狮子的战利品（包括头颅和皮毛）带回美国。还有750多头大象亦遭受到同样的命运。</p>
<p>Big-game hunters operate in a separate world from weekend deer hunters in the United States. Plane tickets, specialized gear and</p>	<p>大型动物狩猎和美国的周末猎鹿有着完全不同的运作方式，需要机票、特殊装备和武器、狩猎向导；此外还要支付天文数字的狩猎费，不同动物所需缴</p>

<p>weapons, safari guides and astronomical hunting fees determined by what kind of animal you want to kill – a lion costs more than \$50,000, experts say – keep the pastime out of reach for most hunters.</p>	<p>纳的费用也不一样，专家说狩猎一头狮子要交五万美元以上的费用，因此这不是大多数猎人能够负担的娱乐项目。</p>
<p>“Typically they are fairly wealthy individuals,” said Steve West, a well-known hunting advocate who appears on a reality show on the Outdoor Channel and runs a tourism company that plans hunts. “You’re going to get a far more elite kind of person who books the average trip than in the U.S.”</p>	<p>“他们大都是非常有钱的人，”史蒂夫·韦斯特(Steve West)是著名的狩猎活动倡导者，他在户外频道的真人秀上亮相，并经营一家帮客户筹备狩猎的旅游公司。“和美国的狩猎旅行相比，预订这种狩猎的真的都是高端精英人士。”</p>
<p>Commercial trophy hunting is allowed in more than a dozen African countries, with most hunts taking place in South Africa, Tanzania, Botswana and Zimbabwe. Americans make up around 60 percent of big-game hunters active on the continent, activists say.</p>	<p>有十几个非洲国家都允许商业化的战利品狩猎，大多数狩猎者选择南非、坦桑尼亚、博茨瓦纳和津巴布韦。活动人士称，在非洲，美国人占大型动物狩猎者的60%左右。</p>
<p>Mr. West’s company is one of many that help American hunters plan trips overseas – offering everything from advice on weapons to guidance on what to expect once you’re out in the wild.</p>	<p>韦斯特的公司是众多帮助美国猎手筹划海外狩猎游的公司之一，向客户提供各种各样的服务，从武器方面的建议到野外环境指导。</p>
<p>Mr. West has been on “hundreds” of hunts, he said, including more than two dozen trips that have taken him overseas, where he has trekked with the Kalahari bushmen in Namibia and hiked in Argentina. (Mr. West’s TV program shows him as he kills an animal and then poses by the corpse.)</p>	<p>韦斯特说，自己曾经参与过“数百次”狩猎，其中包括二十多次海外狩猎，他曾在纳米比亚与喀拉哈里沙漠中的布什曼人一道长途跋涉，也曾在阿根廷徒步（他在电视节目杀死一只动物，并展示猎物的尸体）。</p>
<p>Big game hunters, he said, whether they kill anything or not, are first and foremost world travelers with a sense of adventure.</p>	<p>他说，不管到最后有没有杀死猎物，这些大型动物狩猎者们都是漫游世界的旅行者中最具冒险精神的。</p>
<p>“Some of the trips that I remember more than any others are the ones where we didn’t get anything, but had big adventures,” he said. Argentina is a particular favorite. “I just fell in love with their culture,” he</p>	<p>“让我更难忘的旅程，是那些我们虽然什么都没猎到，但却经历了极大危险的旅程，”他说。他尤其喜欢阿根廷。“我热爱他们的文化，”他补充说。</p>

added.	
Mr. West sets up as many as 50 overseas hunts a year for well-heeled travelers, many of them in Africa. He said that his clients are financially savvy and have a deep commitment to nature and wildlife.	韦斯特每年都要为富有的旅行者们安排 50 场之多的海外狩猎，大都是在非洲。他说，自己的客户都很有经济头脑，对自然和野生动物承担极大义务。
"These are salt-of-the-earth people," he said. "They may be wealthy, but people who hunt consider themselves conservationists."	"他们都是社会中坚，"他说。"他们可能很有钱，但他们都认为自己是自然资源保护者。"
Sabrina Corgatelli, an American hunter who was attacked on social media last week after she posted pictures of herself posing with a giraffe, a wildebeest and other animals she shot and killed on a legal hunt in South Africa, echoed that sentiment in an interview on the "Today" show.	上个星期，美国猎人塞布丽娜·科加特里(Sabrina Corgatelli)因为贴出自己和亲手猎杀的长颈鹿与非洲牛羚等动物的合影，在社交网络上备受攻击，这些动物都是她在南非合法猎杀的，她在"今日秀"的访谈中赞同了韦斯特的说法。
"Everybody just thinks we're coldhearted killers, and it's not that," she said. "There is a connection with the animal, and just because we hunt them doesn't mean we don't have a respect for them."	"所有人都觉得我们是冷血杀手，并非如此，"她说。"我们和动物之间有感情，我们猎杀它们，并不意味着我们就不尊敬它们。"
At the end of the day, Mr. West argues, hunters are realists who understand that an exotic or endangered animal is more likely to be protected from extinction if they are assigned a financial value.	说到底，韦斯特说，这些猎人们都是现实主义者，他们明白，当动物们同经济价值挂钩时，只有那些奇特或是濒危的种群才更有可能不遭到绝种的命运。
African trophy hunting may be an expensive hobby that only a few can afford, but it is true that it is also a big business. In an op-ed piece written in 2011 that appeared in The Daily Caller, a conservative website, Larry Rudolph, then president of Safari Club International, and Joseph Hosmer, president of the Safari Club International Foundation, argued that hunting was "good for Africa's lions." And, they said, humans benefited, too.	非洲战利品狩猎可能是一项只有少数人才能负担的昂贵爱好，但它确实也是一项很大的产业。2011年，在自然资源保护网站"每日呼唤者"(The Daily Caller)上发表的一篇专栏文章里，国际游猎俱乐部(Safari Club International)当时的主席拉里·鲁道夫(Larry Rudolph)与国际游猎俱乐部基金会(Safari Club International Foundation)的主席约瑟夫·霍斯默(Joseph Hosmer)说，狩猎"对非洲的狮子有益"。他们说，也对人类有利。
"Revenues from hunting generate \$200 million annually in remote rural	"狩猎每年为非洲边远乡村带来两亿美元收入，"他们写道。这些钱主要用于

<p>areas of Africa," they wrote. Much of that money goes to pay for park rangers and other forms of wildlife management that is a boon to the animals, they argued. "This revenue gives wildlife value, and humans protect the revenue by protecting the wildlife."</p>	<p>国家公园护林人，以及各种野生动物管理，从而造福动物们，他们说。“这些收益为野生动物赋予价值，于是人们会通过保护野生动物来保护这些收益。”</p>
<p>On Friday, the governments of South Africa and Namibia endorsed that view. Both countries condemned the recent decision by Delta Air Lines, United Airlines and other carriers to ban hunting trophies. They said this would hurt the hunting business and deprive their countries of money for wildlife management and community development.</p>	<p>星期五，南非与纳米比亚政府对这一观点表示赞同。两国都谴责达美航空公司(Delta Air Lines)、美国联合航空公司(United Airlines)等公司禁运狩猎战利品的规定。两国政府说，这会破坏狩猎产业，剥夺了两国用于野生动物管理及社区发展的经费。</p>
<p>That is an argument that opponents of hunting, like the Humane Society, reject.</p>	<p>人道促进会等反对狩猎的组织拒绝接受这一观点。</p>
<p>Instead, anti-hunting activists argue for the benefits of other forms of tourism. The local economy in rural Namibia, for example, may be better served by busloads of tourists toting cameras instead of rifles.</p>	<p>反对狩猎的活动人士认为，其他形式的旅游也可以带来收益。比如说，许许多多带着照相机来的旅客可能比带着来复枪的猎人更能推动纳米比亚乡村经济的发展。</p>
<p>"Tourism based on living animals brings in far more money than hunting does," said Teresa Telecky, a wildlife expert at the Humane Society and a critic of trophy hunting. "There are far more people coming to Africa for tourism than for trophy hunting, and that provides people with real livelihoods — working in restaurants, hotels, the tourism industry — and that is far more important than this theory that hunting revenue will trickle down to normal people."</p>	<p>“建立在活生生的动物基础上的旅游远比狩猎更能赚钱，”人道促进会的野生动物专家与战利品狩猎的抨击者特蕾莎·特莱基(Teresa Telecky)说。“去非洲旅游的人要比去非洲狩猎的人多得多；而且旅游业会给当地人带来真正就业机会——他们可以在餐厅、酒店和旅游行业工作——这比说狩猎所得的收入将会流入普通人手中，使当地人受益的理论重要得多。”</p>
<p>/travel/20150818/t18safari</p>	<p>/travel/20150818/t18safari</p>
<p>Chinese Tourists Take to the Road in Record Numbers for Golden Week</p>	<p>黄金周境内游热度不减，中国游客出门看“人海”</p>
<p>BEIJING — If there is ever a time when one truly understands what it feels like to live alongside 1.4 billion people in the world's most</p>	<p>北京——如果说真有那么一个时刻可以让你体会到，和世界人口第一大国的14亿人一起生活是什么感觉，那就是中国一年一度的黄金周了。</p>

<p>populous nation, it is the annual Golden Week holiday in China.</p>	
<p>The holiday always begins on Oct. 1, the celebration of the Communist founding of the People's Republic in 1949. And this year, the crowds have gotten even more epic in scale, with hordes of travelers taking to the highways, the rails and the air. (Also, of course, to tourist camels in the Gobi, horses on the Tibetan Plateau and boats on the Yangtze River.)</p>	<p>这个庆祝共产党 1949 年建国的假期一向从 10 月 1 日开始。今年, 人群的规模更大, 游客成群结队地涌向公路、铁路和空中。(当然, 也有不少人涌向戈壁滩上用于搭载游客的骆驼、青藏高原上的马匹和长江上的游船。)</p>
<p>People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, said 589 million people were expected to travel this week – almost twice the population of the United States.</p>	<p>党报《人民日报》称本周预计会有 5.89 亿人出游, 这几乎相当于美国人口的两倍。</p>
<p>Though tourists may gripe about the crowds, they are a welcome sight for Communist Party leaders who say that China must move to a more consumer-driven economy. The country's economic growth has been fueled for many years by infrastructure investment, which officials say is economically and environmentally unsustainable.</p>	<p>尽管游客可能会抱怨人群拥挤, 但对共产党领导人来说, 这是一个他们乐见的迹象, 他们认为中国必须转向更依赖消费驱动的经济。多年来, 推动中国经济增长的一直是基础设施投资。官方称这种方式在经济和环境上不可持续。</p>
<p>But "sustainable" means different things to different people. Photographs of miles-long traffic jams on highways and oceans of people at the country's top attractions are circulating online this week.</p>	<p>但“可持续”对不同的人来说含义不同。本周, 网上流传着长达数英里的公路交通堵塞和中国著名景点人山人海的照片。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, the official Twitter account of People's Daily posted one such photo from the Forbidden City, in Beijing. It said the palace had sold 20,000 tickets within two hours on Sunday, or 166 tickets a minute.</p>	<p>周二当天, 《人民日报》的官方 Twitter 账号就发布了这样一张照片。照片的拍摄地是位于北京的故宫。该报称周日当天, 故宫两小时内售出了两万张门票, 相当于一分钟售出 166 张。</p>
<p>The newspaper also pointed out the miseries of being on the road. Early Tuesday, it reported via Facebook (which, like Twitter, is blocked in China) that 500 people had become stuck on Mount Hua overnight after heavy winds forced a cable car to stop operating.</p>	<p>《人民日报》还指出了在路上的痛苦。周二凌晨, 该报通过 Facebook (和 Twitter 一样, 在中国属于被屏蔽状态) 报道, 在大风迫使一辆缆车停止运行后, 500 人在华山上被困一夜。</p>

<p>One photograph online showed fog and mist enveloping the mountain, and others showed many elderly tourists and women and children gathered in a cave near the mountaintop cable car station. Mount Hua, or Huashan in Mandarin, is a sacred Taoist mountain in Shaanxi Province that is about 7,067 feet tall. The West Peak, where the cable car station is, has an altitude of 6,850 feet.</p>	<p>网上的一张照片显示华山被云雾笼罩,其他一些照片上则是很多上了年纪的游客,以及女性和儿童聚集在山顶索道站附近的一个岩洞内的情景。华山是道教圣地,位于陕西省境内,高约7067英尺(约合2154米)。索道站所在的西峰海拔约6850英尺。</p>
<p>China Central Television, the main state television network, reported on Monday that 14.4 million people traveled by train on Saturday, the first day of the holiday week, an increase of 15 percent over the same time last year. More than 500 additional trains were put into service, it said.</p>	<p>主要官方电视台中央电视台周一报道,上周六——长假开始的第一天——有1440万人乘坐火车出行,比去年同期增加了15%。报道还称此次增开了逾500列火车。</p>
<p>Air passengers that day numbered 960,000, a 6.4 percent increase over 2015.</p>	<p>飞机乘客人数达到96万,比去年增加了6.4%。</p>
<p>Driving was also popular because governments do not collect tolls on roads during this time, "which led to the inevitable gridlock on the country's highways," the television network said. The same report said traffic on a six-mile stretch of road in Shanghai ground to a halt.</p>	<p>自驾也非常流行,因为政府在节日期间不收公路过路费,"这不可避免地导致公路上出现交通大堵塞",中央电视台报道。其中还提到,在上海一段六英里长的道路上,交通陷入了停顿。</p>
<p>Police officers were using drones to help monitor traffic conditions during the holiday, according to Xinhua, the state news agency. It quoted the Ministry of Public Security as saying that 214,000 officers were on the roads on Saturday. There were 55,000 cases of speeding violations, 1,100 cases of drunken driving and 3,100 cases of the illegal use of emergency lanes, the report said.</p>	<p>据官方通讯社新华社报道,十一期间警方使用无人机监控交通状况。报道援引了公安部的说法称,上周六有21.4万名警察在路上执勤。报道还称,当天有5.5万违规超速案件,1100起醉驾和3100起非法使用紧急通道的案件。</p>
<p>A photograph in a slide show on the website of Xinhua showed cheek-by-jowl crowds beneath an outdoor archway at the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum in Nanjing.</p>	<p>新华社网站上发布的一组幻灯片中,一张照片显示了南京中山陵一道牌坊下摩肩接踵的人群。</p>

Domestic tourism has been on the rise in China for years, with the Golden Week period generating more revenue for most tourism-related businesses than any other week of the year.	多年来，中国境内游规模一直在增长，与旅游相关的大多数生意在黄金周期间产生的收入，比一年中的任何其他周都多。
In 2015, Chinese tourists made four billion domestic trips, twice as many as in 2010, according to government data. That number is also much more than the 122 million trips they made abroad last year.	官方数据显示，2015年中国境内游达40亿人次，是2010年的两倍。这个数字也远远多于去年的1.22亿人次境外游数量。
Beijing has been quiet outside of the most popular tourist attractions like the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, the Temple of Heaven and the Summer Palace. On streets that are usually clogged on workdays, there are few cars. Many restaurants are closed.	在故宫、长城、天坛和颐和园等热门景点之外的北京非常安静。工作日，街道上往往会出现交通拥堵，节日期间却少有车辆。许多餐馆也停止营业了。
One resident, Mu Shuhua, said he was staying in town this week. Outside it, he said, "there are too many people traveling."	一位名为穆舒华（音）的市民表示，他这周一待待城里。外面“太多游客了”，他说。
/travel/20161008/china-holiday-travel-golden-week	/travel/20161008/china-holiday-travel-golden-week
In Macau, Skipping the Casinos, but Embracing the Past	奢华澳门，如何尽兴穷游？
As we bumped along in the No. 25 bus on Estrada do Istmo, it was impossible not to notice the Venetian Macau, a mountain of steel and glass, shining in the distance in the afternoon sun. Opened in 2007, it's home to one of the largest casinos on earth. And it's not alone: Of the 10 biggest casinos in the world in 2014 (based on revenue), a staggering eight were in Macau, a tiny region on the southern coast of China, where over half a million people are packed into fewer than 12 square miles.	当我们坐在25路巴士上沿着路氹连贯公路颠簸前行时，很难去忽略远处的澳门威尼斯人(Venetian Macau)。在午后的阳光下，这座由钢铁和玻璃组成的山峰闪闪发光。全球最大的赌场之一就设在2007年开业的该酒店内。并且并非孤例：2014年全球最大的10家赌场（按收入计算）中，多达八家位于中国南部海岸地区的弹丸之地澳门。在那里，不足12平方英里（约合32平方公里）的土地上容纳了50多万人。
But I wasn't there to gamble. Following a precedent I'd established in my very first Frugal Traveler column, when I toured Las Vegas without going to the famed Strip, I was determined to break the shell of Macau's	但我不是去赌博的。写第一篇“穷游世界”(Frugal Traveler)专栏时，我曾去拉斯维加斯旅游，却没有去大名鼎鼎的长街(Strip)。遵循这个先例，我决定打破澳门奢华的外壳，看一看表象下面是什么。在短暂的两夜游期间，我乘渡

<p>opulent exterior and see what lay beneath the surface. During a quick two-night trip, taking the ferry across the Pearl River Estuary, I found it was the perfect place for a getaway from the noise and intense urban compactness of Hong Kong.</p>	<p>船穿过珠江口，发现澳门是摆脱香港的喧嚣和严重的城市拥挤的绝佳去处。</p>
<p>Owing to its colonial past, Macau, with its cobblestone streets, old Catholic churches and narrow alleyways, has an almost European feel to it, along with an interesting local cuisine that fuses Portuguese and Chinese flavors. And my focus, naturally, was putting this trip together without causing undue strain on my budget.</p>	<p>因为曾是殖民地，有着鹅卵石街道、古老的天主教堂和狭窄的巷弄的澳门，几乎有一种欧洲的感觉。当地的饮食也非常有趣，结合了葡萄牙和中国的风味。我的重点，自然是在完成这趟旅行的同时，不至于让我的预算过于紧张。</p>
<p>Macau was one of the first Asian settlements to be forced into the yoke of European colonization and the last to shed it, achieving full independence from Portugal in 1999. As with Hong Kong, China administers Macau but employs a somewhat laissez-faire, capitalist-friendly approach. There are no visa requirements for Americans staying in Macau fewer than 30 days (you will need to bring your passport).</p>	<p>澳门是亚洲最早被迫卷入欧洲殖民统治的地区之一，也是最后一个摆脱殖民统治的地区，1999年才从葡萄牙完全分离出来。和香港一样，澳门在中国治下，但后者采用了一种有些自由放任的、对资本主义友好的方式。美国人在澳门停留30天以内无需办理签证（但需带上护照）。</p>
<p>The TurboJet ferry ride from Hong Kong (150 to 200 Hong Kong dollars for an economy fare, about \$20 to \$25) is reasonably quick and comfortable. Ferries leave from various spots in Hong Kong regularly, so if you miss one, there's no need to worry. (Be more cautious when you're leaving Macau — it's easier to end up on the wrong ferry.)</p>	<p>从香港乘坐“喷射飞航”客轮（经济舱150到200港币，约合20到25美元）还算快捷、舒适。客轮定时从香港多地发船，因此即便错过一趟也不用担心。（但离开澳门时要更加小心谨慎——因为比较容易上错船。）</p>
<p>My attack plan was simple: to see as much as I could, by foot and by public transportation. Macau is traditionally divided into three sections: the peninsula and the islands of Coloane and Taipa. (A fourth "region" of land reclaimed from the ocean, Cotai, now connects Coloane and</p>	<p>我的作战计划很简单：用步行和乘坐公共交通的方式尽可能地多看一些东西。澳门传统上分三个地区：澳门半岛、路环岛区和氹仔。（还有一个“地区”是填海造陆后形成的路氹，现在将路环和氹仔连接在了一起，那里有很多比较新的赌场。）我尤其关注澳门南部颇有乡土气息的路环村。</p>

<p>Taipa and is the home to many of the newer casinos.) I particularly had my eye on rustic Coloane Village in the south.</p>	
<p>Though I had no plans to indulge in the casinos, one lesson I've learned in my travels is that where there's gambling, cheap rooms follow — it's how they lure you in. I was able to land a very comfortable, relatively luxurious room at the Sofitel on the western side of the peninsula for 650 Hong Kong dollars, a little over \$80. Close to the center of the city, it was an ideal jumping-off point. I was able to check another essential off the list by walking to Yin He Dian Xun (roughly, Galaxy Telecommunications) and purchasing a 500-gigabyte SIM card from a very helpful young woman for 50 Macanese patacas (about \$6).</p>	<p>尽管我不打算沉溺于赌场，但我从多次旅行中得出的一个经验是，有赌博的地方就有便宜的房间——这是他们吸引你过去的方式。我得以在澳门半岛西部的索菲特(Sofitel)酒店住进了一个非常舒适，并且相对豪华的房间，价格是650港币，相当于80美元多一点。因为接近市中心，那里是理想的起点。我还买到了清单上列出的另一件必需品。我走到银河电讯，以50澳门元的价格从一个非常乐于助人的年轻女士那里买了一张500G的SIM卡。</p>
<p>Ah, yes, the currency. The Macanese pataca and Hong Kong dollar are separate currencies but virtually interchangeable in Macau. Change will sometimes come in patacas, sometimes in Hong Kong dollars. A dollar is, however, slightly more valuable than a pataca. If you're considering making a big souvenir purchase (like gold or jade jewelry, which is plentiful on the main drag of Avenida de Almeida Ribeiro) either use a credit card with no foreign transaction fee, or walk into a bank to exchange for patacas — I was able to do both without difficulty.</p>	<p>哦，对了，还有货币。澳门元和港币是不同的货币，但在澳门几乎可以互换。找的零钱有时候是澳门元，有时候是港币。不过港币比澳门元略微更值钱一些。如果考虑大手笔地购买纪念品（比如新马路的主干道上应无尽有的金器或玉饰），要么用信用卡，无外币兑换费，要么去银行换澳门元。我使用两种方式时都没遇到困难。</p>
<p>Senado Square, within walking distance of my hotel, was a good place to begin exploring. Beautiful old yellow and pink pastel buildings with arched doorways and green shuttered windows frame the historic square, which is paved with small tiles. It was a perfect place to stroll and enjoy the egg tart I'd purchased for 9 dollars from Koi Kei Bakery.</p>	<p>从我住的酒店步行可达的议事厅前地是一个开始探索的好地方。具有历史意义的广场上铺了小地砖，四周坐落着漂亮的黄色和粉色建筑，带有拱形门廊和绿色百叶窗，风格淡雅。这里很适合一边散步，一边品尝我花9澳门元从钜记手信买的蛋挞。</p>
<p>The egg tart is one of Macau's signature delicacies, a local</p>	<p>蛋挞是澳门的标志性美食之一，是当地对葡萄牙蛋挞的演绎——光滑细腻的</p>

<p>interpretation of the Portuguese pastel de nata — perfectly creamy custard with a pleasantly caramelized top, encased within a delicate, flaky pastry cup.</p>	<p>奶油蛋羹上面是一层漂亮的焦糖，包裹在脆薄的杯状酥饼里。</p>
<p>Another distinctive item is the pork chop bun. I stopped into the celebrated Tai Lei Loi Kei, a nearly 50-year-old Macanese chain, and paid 48 dollars for a small, bone-in pork chop that had been slapped somewhat unceremoniously onto a buttered white roll. Fortunately the meat was simply seasoned and well cooked (just be careful not to break a tooth).</p>	<p>另一款特色美食是猪扒包。我停下脚步，走进澳门有近 50 年历史的知名连锁大利来记，花 48 澳门元买了一小份带骨猪扒。猪扒被随意地放在了一块涂有黄油的小圆面包上。不错的是，肉经过了简单地调味，并且是十成熟（务必小心，不要咬掉牙）。</p>
<p>In addition to its cuisine, Macau has memorable architecture. Catholic influence is still very much present, at least aesthetically. St. Dominic's Church, a beautifully restored, custard-colored 16th-century structure, is free to enter, as is a three-story art museum housed in the church's bell tower. I looked over the icons and relics of the church on display, including beautiful old wooden carvings.</p>	<p>除了饮食外，澳门还有令人难忘的建筑。天主教的影响依然非常明显，至少在审美上如此。经过精心修复后，蛋奶色的 16 世纪建筑玫瑰堂免费开放，位于教堂钟楼里的三层艺术博物馆也是免费的。我仔细欣赏了展出的玫瑰堂的圣象和圣人遗物，包括古老的精美木雕。</p>
<p>Other worthy architectural attractions include the Ruins of St. Paul, a grand stone facade that is one of the few remaining pieces of a centuries-old complex. While there, I made the steep hike up to the adjacent Fortaleza do Monte, which provided an excellent view of the city.</p>	<p>其他值得一看的建筑景观包括大三巴牌坊。这是一面宏伟的石壁，是一处有几百年历史的建筑物的正面外墙，也是其留存下来的少许残垣断壁之一。在那里，我沿着陡坡爬上了旁边的大炮台，一览全市盛景。</p>
<p>I could walk to the ruins and St. Dominic's from my hotel, but despite Macau's compact size, not everything is walkable. I would not recommend driving in Macau, nor riding one of the city's ubiquitous scooters. I found a bike rental shop called Si Toi in Taipa that charged 20 dollars per hour (only \$2.50, remember) but I ultimately decided on</p>	<p>我可以从酒店走路去大三巴牌坊和玫瑰堂，但尽管澳门很袖珍，却不是哪里都适合步行的。在澳门，我不建议开车，也不建议骑当地随处可见的电动摩托车。我在氹仔找到了一个叫“时代”的摩托车租赁行，每小时 20 澳门元（记住，仅 2.50 美元），但我最终决定坐巴士：我觉得巴士便宜并且相当可靠。</p>

<p>the bus: I found it cheap and fairly reliable.</p>	
<p>Unless you have something called a Macaupass (which I did not, and purchase locations are annoyingly scarce), you will need coins. Lots of coins. And they don't make change on the buses, so get used to walking around with a pocketful of patacas. (Local businesses and banks can help you make change if you're hard up.) I hopped the 26A bus to Coloane, eager to see the rustic, more peaceful side of Macau.</p>	<p>除非你有一种叫澳门通的东西（我没有，能买到的地方少得令人恼火），否则需准备硬币。大量硬币。澳门的巴士不找零，因此要习惯四处溜达时口袋里装满澳门元。（如果手头硬币不够，当地的商家和银行能帮你换。）我跳上开往路环的 26A 路巴士，急切地想看看澳门乡村的、更平静的一面。</p>
<p>(A quick note on signage: Every official sign in Macau will be in both Portuguese and Chinese. I found this somewhat curious, as I didn't hear a word of Portuguese my entire stay. I asked Neal, a server at the cute Cafe Cheri, if he spoke Portuguese or knew anyone who did. "Well," he hesitated, "No, not really." Did anyone in Macau speak Portuguese? "Yes, I think in some restaurants.")</p>	<p>（快速说一下指示牌：澳门所有正式的指示牌都是中葡双语的。我觉得有点奇怪，因为在整个澳门之旅期间，我没听到一个葡萄牙词语。我问在小巧精致的餐厅常喜当服务员的尼尔(Neal)会不会说葡语，或者认不认识说葡语的人。“嗯，”他有些犹豫，“不会，不太会。”澳门有人说葡语吗？“有，我想在有些餐厅有。”</p>
<p>Coloane Village was quiet, almost sleepy, when I hopped off the bus by the roundabout near Eanes Park. It was, in other words, exactly what I was seeking. I began walking north up the coast, stopping for another excellent 9-dollar egg tart at Lord Stow's Bakery. Colorfully painted houses stood on stilts in the bay, China a mere 1,000 feet to the west. Fishermen hung their catch outside their homes, and every now and then there was the distinctive clack of mah-jongg tiles.</p>	<p>当我在恩尼斯花园附近的环岛旁边跳下巴士时，路环村一片安静，几乎算是人迹罕至了。换句话说，这正是我想要的。我开始沿着海岸一路往北走，并在安德鲁饼店停下，又买了 9 元的蛋挞。海湾地区，刷成五颜六色的房屋被用木柱支撑着，仅 1000 英尺（约合 300 米）以西便是中国大陆。渔民将捕捞到的鱼晾晒在屋外，偶尔还会听到麻将牌发出的独特的啪嗒声。</p>
<p>I wound my way down Avenida de Cinco de Outubro, in the shade of thick-trunked ficus rumphii trees with aerial roots, like banyan trees. I eventually found myself in a beautiful cobblestone plaza with a fountain on one end and the beautiful, bright yellow Chapel of St. Francis on the other. I dined al fresco at Cafe Nga Tim on a 58-dollar</p>	<p>我顶着树干粗壮的心叶榕的树荫，沿十月初五日街朝南走。心叶榕根系发达，很像菩提树。最后，我发现自己来到了一处美丽的鹅卵石广场，广场的一头是一座喷泉，另一头是圣方济各圣堂。在雅憩花园餐厅，我花 58 元吃了一顿米饭搭配咖喱虾的户外晚餐，静观夜幕降临。</p>

dish of rice and curried prawns and watched evening set in.	
The casinos? Didn't need them. They do provide a useful benefit, though: When it came time to head back to the ferry terminal, I happily used the hotel's free shuttle bus.	赌场？根本不需要。不过它们的确提供了一个便利：到要返回轮渡码头时，我开心地乘坐了酒店的免费穿梭巴士。
/travel/20161201/macau-region-china-coast-frugal	/travel/20161201/macau-region-china-coast-frugal
My Beijing: The Sacred City	北京，一座“圣城”的失落与重生
When I first came to Beijing in 1984, the city felt dusty and forgotten, a one-time capital of temples and palaces that Mao had vowed—successfully, it seemed—to transform into a landscape of factories and chimneys. Soot penetrated every windowsill and every layer of clothing, while people rode simple steel bicycles or diesel-belching buses through the windy old streets.	1984年，当我第一次来到北京的时候，感觉它像是一处已被遗忘的蒙尘之地，这座古都曾经遍布寺院和宫殿，毛泽东则发誓要把它改造为一片充斥工厂和烟囱的景观，而且似乎也成功了。煤烟渗进每个窗台，渗进每一层衣服，人们骑着简单的钢铁自行车，或是乘坐喷吐柴油烟雾的公共汽车，在刮着大风的古老街道上穿行。
Then, as now, it was hard to imagine this sprawling city as the sacred center of China's spiritual universe. But for most of its history, it was exactly that.	那个时候，正如现在一样，很难想象这个庞大的城市曾是中华精神世界的神圣中心。但在这个都城的大部分历史时期中正是如此。
It wasn't a holy city like Jerusalem, Mecca or Banaras—locations whose very soil was hallowed, making them destinations for pilgrims—yet Beijing's streets, walls, temples, gardens and alleys were part of a carefully woven tapestry that reflected the constellations above, geomantic forces below, and an invisible overlay of holy mountains and gods. It was a total work of art, epitomizing the political-religious system that ran traditional China for millennia. It was Chinese belief incarnate.	这里不是耶路撒冷、麦加或贝拿勒斯这样的圣城——那些地方，就连土地都是神圣的，令它们成为朝圣者的目的地——然而北京的街道、高墙、寺院、园林和小巷构成了一幅精心编织的挂毯，映衬出天上的星宿与地上的风水，以及圣山与神祇无形的笼罩。它完全是一件艺术作品，是传统中国千年来政教体系的缩影。它曾是中国人信仰的尘俗体现。
Beijing's cosmology changed in the twentieth century, especially after the Communist takeover in 1949. Its great city walls and many of its	二十世纪以来，北京的宇宙观发生了变化，特别是1949年共产党接管这座城市之后。它那宏伟的城墙，大量寺庙，乃至其独特的小巷（或者叫胡同）

<p>temples and distinctive alleys, or hutong, were destroyed to make way for the new ideals of an atheistic, industrial society. The 1980s brought economic reforms and uncontrolled real estate development, which wiped out almost all of the rest of the old town. Lost was a vast medieval city of 25 square miles but also a way of life, just as the local cultures of the world's other great cities have been swamped by our restless times.</p>	<p>都遭到损毁，为无神论工业社会的新理想铺路。1980年代带来经济改革和失控的房地产开发，导致残余的旧城区几乎被全部抹去。失落的不仅仅是一座广阔的、占地25平方英里的中世纪城市，也是一种生活方式，正如世界其他大城市的本土文化亦被我们躁动的时代所淹没。</p>
<p>Over the years, I have watched some of this transformation, first as a student, then a journalist, and now a writer and teacher. Like many people who have fallen in love with this city, I was disheartened and felt Beijing's culture was lost.</p>	<p>多年来，我看到了这样一些转变，首先是以学生的身份，然后是记者，现在则是作为作家和老师。像许多爱上这个城市的人一样，我感到沮丧，觉得北京的文化已经失落了。</p>
<p>But in recent years I have begun to think I was wrong. Beijing's culture is not dead; it is being reborn in odd corners of the city and in unexpected ways. It is not the same as the past, but still vibrant and real—ways of life and belief that echo bygone days.</p>	<p>但是最近几年，我开始认为自己错了。北京的文化并没有死亡，而是在城市的偏僻角落里，以意想不到的方式重生。它与过去并不一样，但是仍然充满活力、无比真切——这些生活与信仰的方式同逝去的日子遥相呼应。</p>
<p>I see this in two places in this city where I now live. One is the Temple of the Sun neighborhood in the city's east, and the other a Taoist temple in the city's west. These are places that seemed forgotten and irrelevant, but have slowly taken on a new importance in recent years as Chinese search for new values and beliefs to underpin their post-Communist society.</p>	<p>如今，定居北京的我在两个地方看到了这种迹象。一处是城市东边的日坛一带，另一处是城市西边一座道观。这些地方看似无关紧要，已被遗忘，但是近年来，随着中国人不断寻求新的价值观和信仰，以支持起他们的后共产主义社会，这些地方也慢慢显示出新的重要意义。</p>
<p>For most of my time in Beijing, I have always lived within walking distance of the Temple of the Sun. A 50-acre park in Beijing's Jianguomenwai diplomatic district, the temple was built in 1530, one of four shrines where the emperor worshipped key heavenly bodies—the</p>	<p>在北京的大部分时间里，我一直住在步行可以到达日坛的范围之内。这座公园位于北京建国门的使馆区，占地50英亩，建于1530年，是皇帝祭祀天地日月的四座神坛之一——另外三座用来祭祀月亮和天地。天坛当然是最有名的，但是日坛能透露更多东西，因为它并不是用来炫耀展示的。</p>

<p>others are dedicated to the moon, the earth and heaven. The Temple of Heaven is easily the most famous, but the Temple of the Sun reveals more because it is less of a showpiece.</p>	
<p>Like virtually every landmark in Beijing, the temple was badly damaged during the Cultural Revolution. This was a period of radical Communist violence from 1966 to 1976, when every place of worship and many symbols of the past were attacked. The main stone altar, a flat disk about 20 feet across and raised about two feet off the ground, was smashed by Mao's zealots. Later, the park became a dumping ground for rubble when the city's walls were torn down.</p>	<p>几乎同北京的所有地标一样，这座神坛在“文化大革命”期间受到严重破坏。“文革”从1966年持续到1976年，是一个激进的共产主义暴力时期，当时所有用于宗教祭拜的场所以及许多旧时代的象征都遭到了攻击。日坛主要的石头祭坛是一个直径约20英尺、距离地面约两英尺的平台，被毛泽东的狂热崇拜者们砸烂。后来，当这座城市的城墙被拆毁时，残垣瓦砾都被倾倒在这座公园里。</p>
<p>I came to know the park eight years after that traumatic period ended. I studied Chinese language and literature at Peking University from 1984 to 1985, and used to bike over to this area because it had become the country's chief diplomatic district and one of the few places where homesick westerners could buy chocolate and postcards. In the post-Mao era, China was opening up and so it built embassies and modern apartment blocks to house foreign diplomats and journalists. This area became Beijing's international hub, with a "Friendship Store," an International Club and a western-style hotel that had one of the city's few bakeries. I came for the croissants, but stayed for the tree-lined streets and the Temple of the Sun.</p>	<p>在这段创伤期结束八年之后，我开始了解了这座公园。1984年到1985年，我在北京大学学习中国语言和文学，曾经骑自行车到这个地区，因为它已经成为该国的主要使馆区，也是思乡的西方人可以购买巧克力和明信片的少数地方之一。在毛泽东之后的时代，中国走向对外开放，所以这里建设了大使馆和现代化的公寓楼群，用来容纳各国的外交官和记者。这个地区成了北京的国际枢纽，有着一座“友谊商店”，一家国际俱乐部，还有一个西式酒店，并拥有全市为数不多的一家面包房。我曾来到这里买羊角面包，却在绿树成荫的街头和日坛公园流连忘返。</p>
<p>I remember walking through the park, its altar recently reconstructed, but many of the buildings so dilapidated that the grounds seemed abandoned. A few Beijingers ventured in occasionally to fly kites from the original stone balustrades, which were cracked and discolored like</p>	<p>我记得自己走过公园，当时那座祭坛前不久刚刚重建过，但许多建筑物破旧失修，整个庭院似乎已被遗弃了。有几个北京人偶尔会冒险在原来的石栏那边放风筝，栏杆已经变了颜色，布满裂纹，像是一群沧桑老人。外交官员的孩子们围着祭坛周围低矮的围墙跑来跑去，测试它的声学效果——对着墙低</p>

<p>old bones. Diplomats' kids would run around the altar's low peripheral wall testing its acoustics—if you whispered into it, a friend could hear your voice a dozen feet away.</p>	<p>声说话，十几英尺之外的朋友也可以听见你的声音。</p>
<p>In 1994, I returned to China to work for seven years as a journalist, first for Baltimore's The Sun and later for The Wall Street Journal. I ended up moving into one of the diplomatic compounds and the neighborhood became my home. Again, I was drawn to the Temple of the Sun.</p>	<p>1994年，我回到中国担任记者，在这里工作了七年，先是为巴尔的摩的《太阳报》(The Sun)，后来是为《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)。我最终住进一个外交公寓，这个街区变成了我的家。日坛再一次吸引了我。</p>
<p>Back then the park had an entrance fee that kept it relatively empty, especially in what was now a crowded, bustling city. It only cost 50 cents to enter, but China was still relatively poor and people weren't inclined to spend their time on exercise. You worked, you went home, you rested. Parks were for special occasions. It was possible to walk the roughly one-mile perimeter path and encounter only a few people, often diplomats from the nearby embassies, or spooks keeping an eye on things.</p>	<p>那时候，公园要收门票，所以里面几乎是空荡荡的，特别是当时北京已经是一个拥挤繁华的城市了。门票只要50美分，但当时中国还是比较穷，人们不愿意在锻炼身体上耗费时间，就是工作、回家、休息而已。公园是特殊情况下才去的。绕着公园走一英里可能只遇见几个人，通常是附近大使馆里的外交官，又或者是搞监视的间谍。</p>
<p>The Temple of the Sun wasn't just empty of people but looked barren. This was a time when Chinese parks rarely had grass. Instead, the hard-packed dry earth of arid Beijing was raked by crews every few days. It was odd but had an austere beauty that set off the ginkgo and persimmon trees that lined the paths.</p>	<p>日坛里不仅没什么人，而且看起来很荒凉。那时候，中国的公园里很少有绿草。相反，北京气候干旱，土地干硬，工作人员隔几天就用耙子松土。这种景致有些古怪，但却更给道路两旁的银杏树和柿子树增添了一种庄严之美。</p>
<p>By the time I returned to China in 2009 to work as a writer and teacher, all of this had changed. China had enjoyed three decades of fast economic growth and government coffers were overflowing. Besides aircraft carriers, Olympic games and high-speed rail, it spent its money on parks and greenery.</p>	<p>2009年，我以作家和老师的身份回到中国工作，所有这一切都变了。中国经济高速发展了三十年，政府拥有充裕的资金。除了航空母舰、奥运会和高铁之外，它也把金钱花在建设公园和绿地上。</p>

<p>The Temple of the Sun gained grass, new trees, flower beds of tulips in the spring and geraniums in the summer, and stands of bamboo that are so foreign to this colder part of China that they have to be laboriously bundled up against the cold each autumn.</p>	<p>日坛的春天有了草坪、新的树木和郁金香花坛，夏天则有了天竺葵，竹林在中国这个较为寒冷的地区显得突兀陌生，每年秋天，工人们都要辛苦地把它们捆扎起来，好让它们抵御寒冷。</p>
<p>Best of all—or worst, depending on your selfishness—authorities also got rid of the entrance fees. Suddenly the park was part of the city, embraced by residents eager for activity. Unlike years ago, many Chinese want to exercise and so the park is now filled with joggers in black spandex sprinting past restaurant workers in greasy smocks.</p>	<p>最好的一件事是——或者是最坏一件事，取决于你是否自私——当局免除了门票。突然之间，这座公园成了城市的一部分，受到渴望参与活动的居民们欢迎。不像多年前，现在许多中国人都想锻炼，所以现在公园里到处都是慢跑者，他们穿着黑色氨纶运动服，冲过身穿油腻罩衣的餐饮工作者身边。</p>
<p>But this need for green space clashes with another trend in China: the surrender of public areas to the rich. Just as Beijing’s bike lanes have become turning lanes for cars and its sidewalks overrun with motorbikes delivering hot meals to the upper-middle class, huge swaths of the Temple of the Sun have been sacrificed to benefit a wealthy minority.</p>	<p>但是，对绿色空间的需求与中国的另一个趋势产生了冲突：公共区域被出让给富人。正如北京的自行车道已经成为汽车车道，摩托车、电动车在人行道上横行霸道，为中产阶级外送热食，日坛的很大一部分也被分割出来，成了少数富人的福利。</p>
<p>Since about 2000, I estimate that about 15 to 20 percent of the park’s area has been rented out to relatively high-end restaurants, an exclusive social club, a German beer garden, a yuppie yoga yard, a strange antique furniture store that is always empty (and smells of some sort of dodgy corruption scheme), a Russian restaurant, and stores exhibiting wholesale wares for Russian traders—in other words, commercial activities that don’t belong in this great old park.</p>	<p>自 2000 年左右以来，我估计公园大约有 15% 到 20% 已被出租给相对高档的餐厅、一家会员制社交俱乐部、一个德国啤酒花园、一个雅痞瑜伽会所、一个奇怪的古董家具店，总是空空荡荡的（感觉好像有什么可疑的腐败阴谋气息）、一家俄罗斯餐厅、还有一些面向俄罗斯商人的批发商店——换言之，一些不属于这个古老公园的商业活动。</p>
<p>With so much of the park’s area lost to these money-spinning activities, the Temple of the Sun has been reduced to the rebuilt altar in the center, a small hill, a tiny lake and one main path. With no entrance fees</p>	<p>在很大一部分面积被让渡给这些来钱快的活动以后，日坛公园缩减为中心地带重建的祭坛、一座小山、一个小湖以及一条主路。由于可以免费进园，空间又有限，这条路现在十分拥挤，有时候就像是一个快速旋转的仓鼠轮，人</p>

<p>and no space, the path is so crowded now that it sometimes feels like a fast-spinning hamster wheel that one enters or exits at one's peril.</p>	<p>们出出入入都要自担风险。</p>
<p>And yet I still love the park. When I follow the counter-clockwise flow I keep an eye out for the skyscrapers peeking through the weeping willows, the Tai Chi master by the lake, and the old pines that somehow have survived the tumult. I even listen for the screech of the tacky children's amusement park with its half-broken choo-choo trains.</p>	<p>但我依然喜爱这个公园。跟着逆时针的人流行进时，我会留意透过垂柳的枝条隐约可见的摩天大楼，留意湖边练太极的人们，留意不知怎么在动荡中幸存下来的古松。我甚至会倾听从那个配有破烂小火车的脏兮兮的儿童乐园内传出的兴奋尖叫声。</p>
<p>But the park is more than a window into people's daily lives; for the government it still functions as a way to boost its legitimacy. Authorities run a tiny museum that exhibits—as if real—recreations of the smashed altar pieces. It has also put a big steel fence around the altar to show its earnestness in protecting cultural heritage. And it has erected an information board explaining the temple's history while excising all mention of the Mao-era losses. The goal: assuring Chinese that the Communist Party, which once attacked tradition, is now its guardian.</p>	<p>而且，这个公园不仅是通往人们日常生活的一扇窗；对政府而言，它还可以被用来增强自身的合法性。那里拥有一个小型官方博物馆，在里边展览来自被砸烂的祭坛的物件，虽然它们只是仿品。他们还在祭坛周围安装了大大的钢铁栏栅，以展现其保护文化遗产的热望。此外，那里竖起了一块信息板，用以解释日坛的历史，但绝口不提毛泽东时代的损失。其目的在于：让中国人相信，曾对传统发起攻击的共产党，现在是传统的护佑者。</p>
<p>Over the past few months, this message has been reinforced by colorful propaganda posters lauding traditional ways to run a family. Famous theorists from millennia past are introduced and their works given a quick explanation. We learn the virtues of obedience and of listening to one's parents, and of course taking care of them—all preoccupations of a government whose decades of draconian family planning policies have left it with a rapidly aging population and a rebellious youth that ignores its parents.</p>	<p>过去几个月里，这一讯息通过那些称颂传统持家方法的五彩缤纷的宣传海报得到了强化。千百年来的思想家们纷纷登场，他们的著述也被简略介绍了一番。我们在海报上能学到顺从父母意愿、听从其教诲的美德，当然了，还要赡养父母——由于政府曾在数十年间实施严厉的计划生育政策，中国人口快速老龄化，而且叛逆的年轻一代常常忽视父母，因此推广这些美德成了当务之急。</p>
<p>Once in a while, somewhat awkwardly, the Communist state even recreates the old rituals. This past March some friends of mine—retirees</p>	<p>偶尔，这个共产主义国家甚至会有些尴尬地重现古老的仪式。刚刚过去的这个三月，我的一些朋友——都是些退休人员，同时也是业余歌手和业余演奏</p>

<p>who are amateur singers and musicians—were hired as extras for a ceremony on the Spring Equinox. About 30 of them dressed up in gowns and Qing dynasty-era hats, and then marched solemnly to the altar. Accompanied by a small orchestra of musicians playing gongs, cymbals and kettle drums, they strode up to a table filled with imitation dead animals laid out for sacrifice. A young man dressed as the emperor then kowtowed and made the ritual offerings, all under the strict guidance of experts from the local cultural affairs bureau who had read accounts of the ancient practices. Later, videos streamed around social media platforms like WeChat, reinforcing the popular idea that the past is returning.</p>	<p>家——受雇做一场春分庆典的临时演员。大约三十个人，穿上长袍，戴上清代的帽子，然后庄严地向着祭坛行进。在一个敲锣、击钹、擂定音鼓的小乐队伴奏下，他们大步走到一张供桌前，上面摆满了用于献祭的仿制的动物祭品。一名年轻男子扮作皇帝，叩拜并供奉物品，所有程序都严格依照当地文化局专家的指导进行，那些专家仔细研读过关于古时做法的文献。随后，相关视频在微信等社交媒体上流传开去，强化着这样一个流行的看法：昔日正在重来。</p>
<p>Recreating traditional values is one of Chinese leader Xi Jinping's key domestic policies, but anything like a return to the past seemed impossible in the 1980s. Being raised in a fairly religious household I had been curious what Chinese believed. I didn't expect or want Chinese people to share my beliefs, but I figured they must believe in something.</p>	<p>重现传统价值观是中国领导人习近平的一项重要重要的国内政策，但在1980年代，任何回归过去之类的事情看上去都不可能发生。我出身于一个相当虔诚的家庭，一度很好奇中国人信奉什么。我并不认为中国人会和我有同样的信仰，也不想要这样，但我觉得他们一定信奉点什么。</p>
<p>That had seemed like a mistaken assumption. Looking for Chinese religion on autumn afternoon, I rode my bike for an hour down to the White Cloud Temple, the national center of China's indigenous religion, Taoism. This religion coalesced in the 2nd century CE out of folk religious beliefs and the teachings of philosophers like Lao-tzu and Chuang-tzu. The White Cloud Temple dates from the 13th century and is the headquarters of the national Taoist association.</p>	<p>当年，这似乎是一个错误的假设。一个秋日的下午，为了探寻中国的宗教，我骑了一个小时的自行车去了趟白云观，也就是中国本土宗教道教的全国性中心。道教发端于公元二世纪，融合了民间宗教信仰以及老子、庄子等哲学家的教义。白云观始建于13世纪，目前是中国道教协会的总部。</p>
<p>The temple was beautiful but seemed inconsequential. Its main axis of</p>	<p>这座道观很美，但当时看上去是一个无足轻重的地方。由五座供奉各种神明</p>

<p>five halls to various deities had been mostly untouched by the Cultural Revolution, and the incense and the old trees gave it a timeless feel. But it was empty of worshippers. The halls and courtyards felt like those token places of worship in Communist countries that were more like museums than functioning centers of a living religion. Surrounded by Communist-era housing and a belching power plant, the temple was much like the Temple of the Sun—a relic of a bygone era.</p>	<p>的大殿构成的主轴线，在文革期间基本没有遭到破坏，缭绕的香烟和古老的树木为它增添了一种超越时间的意味。大殿和庭院感觉上类似于诸多共产主义国家的那些象征性的礼拜场所，它们更像博物馆，而非某个活生生、正常运转的宗教中心。被共产主义时代的建筑物以及一个喷着烟雾的电厂所环绕的这座道观，和日坛颇为相似——都是旧时代的遗迹。</p>
<p>But over the past decade or so, Chinese have been searching for meaning in their lives. After decades of adopting foreign ideologies like Fascism, Communism and Neo-liberalism, they wonder what remains of their culture. Temples like White Cloud and belief systems like Taoism are part of this search for answers.</p>	<p>但过去大约 10 年间，中国人开始不断探寻生活的意义。在吸纳法西斯主义、共产主义和新自由主义等外国意识形态长达数十年之后，他们想要知道自己的文化还剩下些什么。白云观之类的寺观以及道教之类的信仰体系，是这种探寻之旅的组成部分。</p>
<p>And so, cleverly, the government has invested heavily in religions like Taoism (as well as Buddhism and folk religion—but less so in Christianity or Islam). The White Cloud Temple is trying to reclaim some of China's traditional medical heritage by opening a clinic in a newly refurbished wing of the temple. The state also built a new Taoist academy to train priests. Slowly, a Taoist revival has spread across China.</p>	<p>于是，政府非常精明地大力投资于一些宗教，比如道教（以及佛教和民间宗教——但对基督教或伊斯兰教的投入较少）。白云观正竭力开发中国的某些传统医学遗产，在道观新装修的一翼开办了诊所。政府还新成立了一个道教学校，以便培训道士。渐渐地，道教开始在中国各地复兴。</p>
<p>You can sense this by walking through the temple. The admission fee of \$6.50 does keep out many people, but the temple is still filled with priests heading off to classes or preparing for ceremonies. And on either side of the main axis are two new strings of courtyards with temples to various gods.</p>	<p>走在白云观内，你可以感受到这一点。价格不菲的费用的确把很多人挡在了外面，但白云观里依然挤满了赶着去上课或正为法事做准备的道士。而且主轴线两侧都新建了成排的庭院，里面伫立着供奉各种神明的神殿。</p>
<p>For fun—but also to see the sorts of Taoist-related products that people</p>	<p>白云观的主要礼品店值得一去，既是为了找点乐趣，也是为了看看现如今人</p>

<p>buy for their homes nowadays—it's well worth visiting the temple's main gift shop. Inside the main gate is one filled with unusual products like wall clocks decorated with the eight trigrams and the swirling tai-chi symbol, as well as scepters, swords and even Taoist robes if you want to go back home feeling like an immortal. It also sells stone rubbings of some of the temple's steles, including strange representations of the human bodies showing the energy channels, or meridians, of Chinese medicine.</p>	<p>们会把什么样的道教周边产品带回家。大门内的礼品店里摆满了异乎寻常的产品，比如以太极八卦图案为装饰的钟表，还有手杖、剑乃至道袍——如果你回到家想把自己打扮得仙风道骨的话。它还销售观内某些石碑的拓片，其中包括显示中医所谓人体经络的古怪石碑。</p>
<p>Compared to the sacred city of the past, today's Beijing is a slightly out-of-control urban area of highways and highrises, subway and suburbs. The old cosmological tapestry is in shreds.</p>	<p>与过去的圣城相比，今天的北京是一个稍微有些失控的城市地区，由高速路和高楼、地铁和郊区构成。古老的宇宙挂毯已经变得破烂不堪。</p>
<p>But it is a place where places have meaning. The urban historian Jeffrey F. Meyer, who wrote a book <i>The Dragons of Tiananmen: Beijing as a Sacred City</i>, points out that Chinese capitals always reflect the governing ideology. This is true of all capitals, of course, and Mr. Meyer also wrote a book on Washington about the ideas behind its monuments.</p>	<p>但在这里，很多地方都有其意义。著有《天安门的群龙：作为圣城的北京》(<i>The Dragons of Tiananmen: Beijing as a Sacred City</i>)一书的城市史学家杰弗瑞·F·迈耶(Jeffrey F. Meyer)指出，中国的都城总是反映着治国思想。当然了，所有的首都都是如此，迈耶还写过一本关于华盛顿的书，阐释其纪念场所背后的理念。</p>
<p>But unlike open societies, which are messier and where the official message is often lost or at least softened by competing voices, Beijing is still the capital of an authoritarian state. Beijing's message is still the state's message, perhaps not perfectly but still audibly. This state once despised tradition but now supports it. And so the city changes—not back to the past but into something made up of ideas from the past—of filial piety, respect for authority, traditional religions, but also privilege for the rich. As Mr. Meyer put it, then as now "Beijing was an idea before</p>	<p>但和有些散乱的开放社会不同——在那样的社会里，官方讯息常常被与之抗衡的声音淹没，至少会被削弱——北京仍然是一个威权国家的都城。北京传递的讯息仍然是这个国家要传递的讯息，或许并非全然如此，但依然可以从看出端倪。一度鄙视传统的这个国家，现在正扶持传统。因此这座城市发生了一些变化——不是回到过去，而是变成一个吸纳来自过去的某些理念的地方，比如孝道、对权威的尊重、传统宗教思想，乃至富人的特权。正如迈耶所说，由始至终，“北京首先是一种理念，然后才是一座城市。”</p>

it was a city."	
/travel/20170501/my-beijing-the-sacred-city	/travel/20170501/my-beijing-the-sacred-city
Where Sand Dunes and Camels in Japan Evoke the Sahara	鸟取，游客罕至的“日本撒哈拉”
Shortly after I posted a picture on Instagram from the sand dunes of Tottori on the west coast of Japan, a friend from Brooklyn commented, "Where is this?"	我在 Instagram 上发了一张在日本西海岸鸟取的沙丘上拍的照片没多久，布鲁克林的一个朋友留言问，“这是哪里？”
The subtext: This could not possibly be Japan, right?	潜台词是：“这不太可能是日本，对吧？”
With its steep hills of creamy golden sand and vast expanses ruffled into scalloped patterns by the wind, Tottori evokes a scene out of the Sahara. There are even camels to ride.	在鸟取，细滑的金沙堆成一座座陡峭的山坡，广阔的地表被风吹成了扇形。让人觉得这是在撒哈拉沙漠。这里甚至还有骆驼可以骑。
Although these dunes are not the largest in Japan (those are in Aomori, in the north, and used for military exercises), the sand dunes of Tottori are the largest that are accessible to visitors.	尽管不是日本最大（最大的沙丘在北部的青森，用于军事演习），但鸟取的沙丘是游客可以接触到的最大沙丘。
But even in Japan, the dunes are more famous for their literary connotations than as a travel destination. They were the setting for Kobo Abe's classic novel "The Woman in the Dunes," but among Japanese tourists, Tottori, the least-populated region in Japan, ranks just 43rd among 47 prefectures in attracting visitors.	然而，即便是在日本，这些沙丘的文学意义也比它们作为一个旅游景点更有名。安部公房(Kobo Abe)的经典小说《砂女》(The Woman in the Dunes)的背景就设在这里，但在日本游客中，日本人口最少的地区鸟取在 47 个县吸引的游客数方面仅排在第 43 位。
That makes it a very relaxing place for a getaway. We live in Tokyo, a city of immense crowds and towering buildings. But when I took a walk with my daughter along the dunes, it was easy to leave behind any sign of other people.	这让它成了一个令人非常轻松的度假地。我们生活的东京人潮汹涌，高楼林立。但当我和女儿沿着沙丘散步时，轻而易举地就能避开其他人。
One reason for Tottori's absence of tourists is its relative isolation. While Japan's system of shinkansen, or bullet trains, makes travel around the country extremely convenient, no lines stop in Tottori. But it is just over	鸟取游客罕至的原因之一是它相对偏僻。尽管日本的新干线高速铁路系统让去日本全国各地旅游都极其方便，但没有线路在鸟取设站。不过从东京羽田机场坐飞机只需一个小时多一点，从鸟取机场到这座次小城的市中心有便捷

<p>an hour by plane from Tokyo Haneda Airport, and there is a convenient bus that connects the airport in Tottori to the center of the modest city.</p>	<p>的巴士。</p>
<p>Most hotels and restaurants are in the center of town, and the dunes are reachable by city bus as well as taxis. As the Tokyo bureau chief for The New York Times, I had come to report on the Sand Museum, where artists from around the world assemble every year to build massive sculptures from the distinctively moldable sand. The museum is open to the public from April through early January, and it is a delightful place to marvel at what sand can do in the hands of skillful artisans.</p>	<p>大部分酒店和餐馆都在中心城区，从城区可搭乘巴士和出租车前往沙丘。作为《纽约时报》东京分社社长，我是来报道砂之美术馆(Sand Museum)的。每年，来自全球各地的艺术家聚集到这里，用可塑性特别强的沙子创作大型沙雕。从4月一直到次年1月初，美术馆对外开放。这是一个讨人喜欢的地方，你可以感叹沙子在技术高超的工匠手里的用途。</p>
<p>The dunes are protected as a national park, and there is no charge to climb them. It's a great workout for the thighs — in some places the sand reaches 165 feet. As in many places we go in Japan, I was impressed by the number of fit elderly people who could keep up with the rest of us.</p>	<p>沙丘所在的地方是一个受保护的国家公园，但爬沙丘不收费。这对大腿是很好的锻炼——有些地方的沙丘高达165英尺（约合50米）。和我们在日本去过的很多地方一样，身体健康、能跟上我们其他人步伐的老年人的数量让我印象深刻。</p>
<p>Although the dunes stretch for 10 miles along the coast, most visitors seem to stick to a fairly narrow area, climbing a steep hill next to a lagoon. Even the people watching was fun: We saw a man climbing in a business suit with a briefcase, as well as a group of millennials dressed in pink bodysuits kicking around a pink ball. And, well, why not?</p>	<p>尽管沙丘沿海岸绵延10英里（约合16公里），但大部分游客似乎都坚持留在一个相当狭窄的区域，爬一座陡峭的小山，小山的旁边有一个环礁湖。即便是看身边的人也很有意思：我们看见一名男子穿着西装、拿着公文包爬山，还看到一群穿着粉色紧身衣的千禧一代在踢一个粉色的球。好吧，有什么不可以的呢？</p>
<p>At the peak, my 10-year-old son enjoyed hurtling himself off the top of the dunes, trying to see how airborne he could get.</p>	<p>在山顶，我10岁的儿子喜欢从沙丘顶上冲下去，想看看自己可以飞多久。</p>
<p>Those who want more of that flying feeling can get their feet off the ground at Tottori Sakyu Sand Board School (like snowboards, but for sand) or try paragliding with the Tottori Sand Dunes Paragliding School.</p>	<p>想体验更多这种飞翔感的人，可以去鸟取滑沙学校(Tottori Sakyu Sand Board School)学习滑沙（类似于滑雪，只是把雪换成了沙子），或是去鸟取沙丘滑翔伞学校(Tottori Sand Dunes Paragliding School)尝试滑翔伞。</p>
<p>For sand boarding, you get a board, a helmet and about two minutes of</p>	<p>如果是滑沙，你需要一幅滑板和一顶头盔，还要接受大约两分钟的指导，知</p>

<p>instruction in how to bend your knees, grab your thighs and slide down a steep slope that bottoms out at the ocean. My son and husband caught on quickly, though they both had some spectacular wipeouts that left their faces covered in sand.</p>	<p>道怎么弯曲双膝、抓紧大腿、滑下坡低跟海面持平的陡坡。我儿子和丈夫很快就学会了，但两人都摔倒过，脸被埋进沙子里，场面壮观。</p>
<p>They also tried paragliding, carrying their parachutes on their backs on the walk from the boardwalk to the dunes. With a group of about a dozen others, they each took three or four flights during two hours on the dunes.</p>	<p>他们还尝试了滑翔伞，在沿着木板路走到沙丘上时，将降落伞背在背上。跟十几个人一起，他们在沙丘的两个小时内分别跳了三四次。</p>
<p>We had an extra day and decided to venture away from the dunes, catching a bus to Uradome beach, which my 12-year-old daughter had scoped out on Instagram. As we walked from the bus stop down to the coastline and glimpsed the sea between Japan and the Korean Peninsula, we spotted a coffee sign and stepped into the charming Nijinoki Cafe, where Brazilian jazz played on a turntable and architectural magazines were piled neatly on a bench. The coffee was delicious, too.</p>	<p>我们有一天的富余时间，决定离开沙丘，乘坐巴士到浦富海滩(Uradome beach)去，我12岁的女儿在Instagram上对这个景点进行了一番调查。当我们到巴士站下车，走到海岸线，观看日本和朝鲜半岛之间的海洋时，我们发现了一个咖啡馆的标志，然后我们就进入迷人的岩美咖啡厅(Nijinoki Cafe)。电唱盘播放着巴西爵士乐，建筑杂志整齐地堆放在一条长凳上。咖啡也很美味。</p>
<p>The husband and wife who worked behind the counter told us of a “secret” beach, so we decided to skip Uradome and explore. It was about a 25-minute walk east, where we found a trail to Kumaihana Beach. And indeed, when we arrived in the cove of turquoise water and soft pale sand, we enjoyed that rare treat in Japan: We were the only people there.</p>	<p>在柜台后工作的那对夫妇告诉我们这个海滩的一个“秘密”，所以我们决定跳过浦富去探索这个秘密。向东走约25分钟，我们找到了去熊井浜(Kumaihana Beach)的小径。实际上，在到达这个水清沙幼的海湾时，我们享受到了一个在日本罕见的待遇：这里只有我们几个人。</p>
<p>/travel/20170802/tottori-japan-sand-dunes-camels</p>	<p>/travel/20170802/tottori-japan-sand-dunes-camels</p>
<p>Recipe for a Perfect Photo: Clear Sky, Sunset and Water</p>	<p>捕捉美国国家公园里的绝妙风景</p>
<p>YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, Calif. — The photographers were packed</p>	<p>加州约塞米蒂国家公园——河边挤满了摄影师，就像是一群追踪年轻女星的</p>

<p>so tightly along the riverbank that they looked like paparazzi stalking a starlet. In this case the Lindsay Lohan in question was a wispy little ribbon of water falling thousands of feet down the face of El Capitan, the world's largest single chunk of granite.</p>	<p>狗仔队。不过这一次的琳赛·罗韩(Lindsay Lohan)却是一条丝带般纤细的水流，飞流直下数千英尺，从世间最巨大的单块花岗岩——酋长岩(El Capitan)的表面滑落。</p>
<p>For about one week each February, the setting sun hits the water of Horsetail Fall at such an angle that it glows, looking like a stream of lava against the darkened rock.</p>	<p>每年2月份都会有一个星期左右的时间，夕阳以一个特定角度照射在马尾瀑布(Horsetail Fall)的水流上，其光芒就像在漆黑的岩石上流过的一股熔岩。</p>
<p>The so-called firefall attracts hundreds of professional and amateur photographers from across the globe, who flock to Yosemite Valley to capture the ephemeral scene.</p>	<p>这个所谓的“火瀑布”吸引着全球成百上千的专业和业余摄影师。他们争相来到约塞米蒂山谷，要捕捉这昙花一现的美景。</p>
<p>"Firefall is like a photography tailgating party," said Terry McCafferty, 64, a retired police officer from Fremont, Calif., who travels to photogenic places in a large white Suburban with his camera-wielding buddies.</p>	<p>“火瀑布就像是一场摄影界的车尾聚餐会，”64岁的特里·麦卡弗蒂(Terry McCafferty)说。他是加州弗里蒙特的一名退休警官，开着一辆白色雪佛兰Suburban 越野车，和他的那些拿着相机的朋友一起周游适合摄影的地方。</p>
<p>The lava-like effect requires a clear sky and enough snowmelt to furnish the fall with sufficient water. Many years it appears only as a pale golden streak, or not at all.</p>	<p>岩浆效果需要晴朗的天空，和足够的融雪水来为瀑布提供充足的水量。多年来它看上去只是一条微弱的金色条纹，有时甚至完全消失。</p>
<p>Mr. McCafferty has photographed the firefall for 10 years and only once got a good picture, which he keeps on his iPad to show off to firefall newbies.</p>	<p>麦卡弗蒂已经花了10年来拍摄火瀑布，只有一次拍到了一张好照片。他把这张照片放在他的iPad里，来向那些火瀑布新人炫耀。</p>
<p>For many here, the unpredictability of the natural display is central to its allure.</p>	<p>对这里的许多人来说，自然的不可预知性是其魅力的关键。</p>
<p>"So many things have to come together to make the firefall work," said Dan Tracy, 59, a retired high school English teacher from Watsonville, Calif. "It appeals to me as a photographer, but also as a gambler and an optimist."</p>	<p>59岁的丹·特雷西(Dan Tracy)是一名来自加州沃森维尔的退休中学英语教师，他说“想要看到火瀑布，所需要的条件可真不少。它吸引了我，不仅因为我是一名摄影师，还因为我是一个赌徒和乐观主义者。”</p>

<p>Photographers have long been a dominant force in Yosemite Valley. Many of the 3.5 million people who visit the park each year come to snap photographs from vantage points made famous by Ansel Adams and other photographers.</p>	<p>长期以来，摄影师一直是约塞米蒂山谷的一支主导力量。在每年到访这座国家公园的 350 万人中，有许多都是在有利位置上拍摄照片，这些位置是因为安塞尔·亚当斯(Ansel Adams)和其他摄影师而知名。</p>
<p>"Photography has always played a huge role in the park," said Scott Gediman, spokesman for Yosemite National Park. "In fact, photographs were instrumental in the park's genesis."</p>	<p>约塞米蒂国家公园发言人斯科特·格迪曼(Scott Gediman)说，“摄影一直在这座国家公园中起到举足轻重的作用。实际上，公园的创生都得益于照片。”</p>
<p>In 1861, the photographer Carleton E. Watkins hauled hundreds of pounds of camera equipment, sheets of glass and chemicals into Yosemite Valley in a darkroom wagon. For the first time, Mr. Watkins captured photographic images of these granite cliffs and waterfalls.</p>	<p>1861 年，卡尔顿·E·沃特金斯(Carleton E. Watkins)用一架暗房马车，拖着数百磅重的摄影器材、玻璃片和化学药品来到约塞米蒂山谷。沃特金斯首次拍摄了这些花岗岩峭壁和瀑布的照片。</p>
<p>After seeing Mr. Watkins's photographs, President Abraham Lincoln signed legislation in 1864 preserving the valley for the public and leading the way toward what would become the National Park Service.</p>	<p>在看到了沃特金斯的照片之后，亚伯拉罕·林肯总统(Abraham Lincoln)在 1864 年签署了为公众保护这片山谷的法案，为国家公园管理局(National Park Service)的设立铺平了道路。</p>
<p>In a strange coincidence, the molten effect of the sun on Horsetail Fall resembles another famous and highly photographed firefall here, one involving actual fire. Beginning around 1900, park workers collected Red Fir bark and built a large bonfire atop Glacier Point. After dark they pushed the red embers off the cliff in a cascade of glowing red coals, a must-see spectacle for the summer tourist set.</p>	<p>一个奇怪的巧合是，这里还有另一条被反复拍摄的知名火瀑布，和太阳照在马尾瀑布上熔岩般的效果差不多，不过这一条是有真正的火的。从约 1900 年起，公园工人们收集了红杉树皮，并在冰河点上方堆起了一堆大型篝火。在天黑后，他们把烧红的余烬推下悬崖，形成一道鲜红的火炭瀑布，这是夏季旅游项目中必看的一副奇观。</p>
<p>But in 1968, park officials ended the Yosemite Firefall, citing its man-made unnaturalness (the park banned feeding bears for the same reason). Five years later, the photographer and mountain climber Galen Rowell was driving through the park after a winter climb when he spotted the light catching in Horsetail Fall. He rushed across the valley</p>	<p>但在 1968 年，公园官员叫停了约塞米蒂火瀑布活动，指出这一人造景观不自然。国家公园还以同样的理由禁止了喂熊。5 年后，摄影师、登山者盖伦·罗威尔(Galen Rowell)在一次冬季登山之后驱车驶过公园，当时他发现了汇聚在马尾瀑布上的光。他很快驶过山谷，拍下了被认为是明亮瀑布的第一张照片。</p>

and took what is believed to be the first image of the illuminated waterfall.	
Mr. Rowell died in a plane crash in 2002, but his "Last Light on Horsetail Fall" remains the most well-known photograph of the apparition.	罗韦尔在 2002 年死于一次飞机失事，但他的摄影作品《马尾瀑布上的最后光亮》仍然是最为知名的神奇照片。
For decades, photographers showed up here in winter, hoping to catch the same trick of light but never sure when it might occur. Then in 2009, Michael Frye, author of "The Photographer's Guide to Yosemite," used video from four Yosemite webcams to determine the optimal window for the firefall, which he now pegs from Feb. 16-23.	几十年来，摄影师们在冬天来到这里，希望能捕捉到同样的奇特光芒，却一直未能确定其发生的时间。后来在 2009 年，《约塞米蒂摄影师指南》(The Photographer's Guide to Yosemite)一书的作者迈克尔·佛莱(Michael Frye)运用布置在约塞米蒂山谷的四台摄像机确定了拍摄火瀑布的最佳时机为 2 月 16 至 23 日。
"Shooting Horsetail Fall has become so much more popular, in part, because with the advent of digital cameras, photography itself has become so much more popular," Mr. Frye said.	"拍摄马尾瀑布远比以前更受欢迎了，这部分是因为数码相机的出现，令摄影本身远比以前更受欢迎，"佛莱尔说。
Concerned about traffic and parking problems in the valley, park officials do little to publicize what they have come to call the park's "firefall season." Still, most photographers here learned of it online. In fact, on one day 45 people from a Silicon Valley photography meetup group made the trip.	出于对山谷中交通和停车问题的担忧，国家公园官员基本上不对他们所谓的"火瀑布季"进行宣传。然而，大多数摄影师仍旧从网上获悉这件事。实际上有一次硅谷一个摄影聚会小组一下子来了 45 个人。
On a recent evening, hundreds of photographers from Japan, Europe and across the United States gathered in the two prime spots to photograph the falls. Many arrived five hours early to stake a claim with their tripods, jockeying for unobstructed views of the cliff.	近日的一个晚上，数以百计来自日本、欧洲和美国各地的摄影师聚集在该瀑布的两个主要摄影点上。许多人提前 5 小时来到这里，用他们的三角架来占据一个好位置，以获得一个无阻碍的悬崖视野。
The mood was jovial; people swapped information about the technical minutiae of their cameras, sipped wine and relaxed in camp chairs.	气氛是愉悦的。人们就他们相机的技术细节进行交流，并在轻便折叠椅上啣着葡萄酒休息。
Some arrived with personal photography tutors, cradling high-end digital cameras and huge telephoto lenses worth thousands of dollars.	一些人带着个人摄影辅导师，并支起价值数千美元的高端数码相机和巨大的长焦镜头。而其他人的作风则懒散得多。

Others took a more laid-back approach.	
"I'm no photographer; all I have is my iPhone," said Cindy Saavedra, 46, who drove up from Fresno, Calif., with her three children and two other families, all of whom plunked down in lawn chairs with bags of Cheetos and Funyuns to watch the show. "I made a New Year's resolution to see more natural wonders, so here we are."	"我可不是摄影师，我所有的只是我的 iPhone。"说话者是 46 岁的辛迪·萨韦德拉(Cindy Saavedra)，她带着三个孩子和另外两个家庭一起从加州弗雷斯诺驱车而来。他们都躺在草坪躺椅上，拿着一袋袋奇多(Cheetos)和 Funyuns 洋葱圈来观看这一幕。"我曾作出一项新年计划，打算观看更多自然奇观，因此我们就来了。"
As the sun dropped, the chatty horde went quiet; the only sound the rapid-fire slap of hundreds of camera shutters and the click-click of smartphones.	随着太阳的落下，聊天的人群安静了下来，剩下的就只有数以百计的相机快门发出的咔哒声和智能手机的点击声。
"It's happening!" a woman gasped. Despite low water, a faint sliver of water turned golden for about 10 minutes, as if generating its own light. Then the sky went dark.	"开始了！"一个女人尖叫起来。水量不多，但那条微弱的银色水流依然带变成了金色，维持了 10 分钟左右，看上去就像是自己发光了一样。随后天空就变暗了。
"It's done," said Stephen Duzs, 53, of Budapest, folding up his tripod. "Elvis has left the building."	"结束了，"来自布达佩斯的 53 岁的斯蒂芬·杜日(Stephen Duzs)折起他的三脚架说，"猫王(Elvis)已经离场。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20130513/c13yosemite	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20130513/c13yosemite
Ousted by the City, Tenants Seek a Home	流浪在纽约的中国移民
The accommodations on the fourth floor of 81 Bowery were meager and tight: dozens of people, mostly new Chinese immigrants ranging in age from 19 to 88, crammed into small cubicles, sharing a bathroom. But for people with little money and nowhere to stay, like Zhu Benjin, 52, a construction worker, the closet-size cubicles were home.	宝维瑞 81 号(81 Bowery)四层的居住条件很差，而且空间狭小：几十个人挤在各自的小隔间里，共用一个卫生间。他们大多是从中国来的新移民，年龄从 19 到 88 岁不等。但是，对于那些既没钱、又无处落脚的人来说，比如 52 岁的建筑工人朱本金（音译），这些壁橱大小的隔间便是家了。
Life there was upended, however, on March 7, when city officials arrived unexpectedly, broke down the doors and ordered people to leave. In shutting the floor down, the city cited safety violations, as it has before.	然而，这里的生活被打乱了，3 月 7 日那天，一些城市官员突然到来，他们拆掉了房门，下令人们离开这里。市政府在关闭该层宿舍时称其违反安全规定，以前政府也曾这样做过。

<p>The raid has left the residents — including restaurant workers, day laborers, laundromat attendants and a retired man on dialysis — bewildered and scrambling for somewhere to go.</p>	<p>这次突袭让这里的居民感到迷茫并开始到处寻找可去之处，他们中有餐厅服务员、打零工的人、洗衣店工人和一个需要做透析的退休男子。</p>
<p>"I have nowhere to go," said Mr. Zhu, who like others paid \$200 a month in rent. "Am I supposed to live in the subway?"</p>	<p>朱本金说，“我没有地方可去。我能住在地铁里吗？”他和其他人一样，支付这里每月 200 美元（约合 1228 元人民币）的房租。</p>
<p>For others, the crackdown meant more than just losing a place to sleep. Some residents had lived on the floor for 30 years, and they described a tight-knit community where neighbors cooked for one another, lent one another money and watched Chinese operas together.</p>	<p>对其他人来说，这次被驱逐不只是失去了一个睡觉的地方。一些人在这层楼里已住了 30 年了，在他们的眼里，这里有一个亲密的社区，邻居帮别人做饭，他们之间相互借钱，还一起看京剧。</p>
<p>"We were like a family," said Chen Xiukang, 62, a cook at a Chinese restaurant. "We help each other. We rely on one another."</p>	<p>62 岁的陈秀康（音译）在一家中餐馆当厨师，他说，“我们就像一家人一样。互相帮助，互相依赖。”</p>
<p>The city has provided temporary housing to those who were able to prove that they were legally occupying their spaces. Others, without documentation, are still searching for places to stay — for now, imposing on friends and relatives.</p>	<p>市政府已给那些能证明自己是合法在此居住的人提供了临时住所。而那些没有文件证明的人则仍在寻找落脚点，目前只能是给亲戚和朋友增加负担了。</p>
<p>"We never thought it would come to something like this," said Jiang Jinrong, 62, a retired restaurant worker. "Here in America, when they kick you out like this, what can we do? We just hope they let us back in soon."</p>	<p>62 岁的江金荣（音译）曾在餐馆工作，现已退休，他说，“我们从没想到会有这种情况。这里是美国，他们就这样把你赶走时，我们能怎么办？我们只能希望他们会早点让我们回来。”</p>
<p>Annie Ling, a New York-based photographer born in Taipei, Taiwan, photographed the tenants of 81 Bowery over a stretch beginning in 2009. Concerned with issues that affect Chinatown's immigrants, Ms. Ling said her own story — her Chinatown tenement burned down in 2008, rendering her homeless for a year — helped show her how important, yet precarious, that community is. Her first major solo show,</p>	<p>纽约摄影师凌安妮（Annie Ling，音译），出生于台湾台北，她从 2009 年开始拍摄居住在宝维瑞 81 号的人。凌安妮关注中国城里移民面临的问题，她称自己的经历让她认识到这个社区是多么重要，但又是多么不稳定。她在中国城的暂居所曾在 2008 年烧毁，有一年时间她居无定处。她的首次大型个人摄影展将于今年晚些时候在美国华人博物馆(Museum of Chinese in America)开幕，其中将包括在宝维瑞 81 号拍摄的作品。</p>

including work from "81 Bowery," will open later this year at the Museum of Chinese in America.	
Follow @lingphoto and @nytimesphoto on Twitter. Lens is also on Facebook.	欢迎在 Twitter 上关注@lingphoto 和@nytimesphoto 。Lens 也有 Facebook 账号。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20130719/c19lens-evict	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20130719/c19lens-evict
In Osama Bin Laden Library: Illuminati and Bob Woodward	美国解密本·拉登死前最后几年的信札和藏书
WASHINGTON — In his final years, Osama bin Laden spent his days sending missives to his subordinates, seeking to direct a terror network that appeared to have grown far beyond his control, and working his way through a pile of books that ranged from sober works of history and current affairs to wild conspiracy theories spun by infamous anti-Semites.	华盛顿——在生命的最后几年，奥萨马·本·拉登(Osama bin Laden)日常做的事情包括，给下属发送信函、寻求指挥一个似乎已经扩张到不受自己控制的恐怖主义网络，以及阅读大量书籍——从有关历史和时事的理性著作，到臭名昭著的反犹人士撰写的疯狂阴谋论。
The latest insight into Bin Laden's life in hiding comes from dozens of documents that American officials say were taken during the raid on his compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, in May 2011 and were declassified on Wednesday.	这些有关本·拉登躲藏期间生活的最新信息出自本周三解密的数十份文件。美国官员称，这些文件是 2011 年 5 月突袭其在巴基斯坦阿伯塔巴德的院落时发现的。
The material included nearly 80 documents – most of them letters between Bin Laden and his lieutenants – but the initial buzz generated by the release came largely from the list of books found in Bin Laden's compound. That appeared to be by design: The Office of the Director of National Intelligence seized on Bin Laden's reading list to promote the release, titling the web page listing all the now-public material "Bin Laden's Bookshelf."	这批材料中包括将近 80 份文件——其中多数是本拉登和副手之间的信件——不过本次解密首先引爆的话题主要来自在本·拉登的住宅中发现的书单。这似乎是出于精心的安排：国家情报总监办公室(The Office of the Director of National Intelligence)利用本·拉登的阅读书目来宣传这次解密，把刊登所有新公开材料的网页取名为“本·拉登的书架”。
Some of the books taken from his compound would be a familiar sight on the bookshelf of anyone interested in global affairs, such as	从他的住宅里发现的一些图书，是对国际事务感兴趣的人的书架上常见的书目，比如鲍勃·伍德沃德(Bob Woodward)的《奥巴马的战争》(Obama's

<p>"Obama's Wars," by Bob Woodward, "The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers," by Paul Kennedy and "Imperial Hubris," by Michael Scheuer, the former official who once ran the Central Intelligence Agency's Bin Laden desk.</p>	<p>Wars)、保罗·肯尼迪(Paul Kennedy)的《大国的兴衰》(The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers), 以及曾经负责中央情报局(Central Intelligence Agency)本·拉登调查组的前政府官员迈克尔·朔伊尔(Michael Scheuer)的《帝国的傲慢》(Imperial Hubris)。</p>
<p>Others reveal a more conspiratorial side of Bin Laden, who was believed to have read them in English. He apparently worked his way through conspiracy theory classics such as "Bloodlines of the Illuminati," by Fritz Springmeier and "Secrets of the Federal Reserve" by Eustace Mullins, a Holocaust denier.</p>	<p>另外的一些书籍则展示了本·拉登阴谋家的一面。据信他读的是这些书的英文版。他似乎看过了阴谋论领域的一些经典著作, 比如弗里兹·斯普林梅尔(Fritz Springmeier)的《光明会的血统》(Bloodlines of the Illuminati), 以及否认犹太大屠杀的尤斯塔斯·马林斯(Eustace Mullins)撰写的《美联储的秘密》(Secrets of the Federal Reserve)。</p>
<p>Wednesday's release comes after years of pressure on the Obama administration to declassify material seized from Bin Laden's compound. Last year, Congress directed the Office of the Director of National Intelligence to review the material and make public as many as possible.</p>	<p>在周三解密上述信息之前, 外界几年来一直在向奥巴马政府施压, 要求解密从本·拉登住所获得的资料。去年, 国会指示国家情报总监办公室评估这些材料, 尽可能多地将它们公之于众。</p>
<p>The review, which began in May 2014, is expected to continue through the summer and into the fall, said Jeffrey S Anchukaitis, a spokesman for the intelligence office. But the White House asked that office and the C.I.A. to begin releasing material immediately because of "the increasing public demand to review those documents," he said.</p>	<p>情报总监办公室发言人杰弗里·S·安丘凯提斯(Jeffrey S Anchukaitis)表示, 评估工作始于2014年5月, 并将持续到今年夏秋两季。但他称, 白宫要求该办公室和中情局立即开始发布材料, 理由是"公众对查阅这些文件的要求日益强烈"。</p>
<p>The timing of the release also gave the administration a chance to indirectly push back on a controversial article about Bin Laden's death by Seymour M. Hersh's in The London Review of Books. The article, which was published this month, said the Obama administration had lied about the raid, and claimed that it was staged in cooperation with Pakistan, which had been holding Bin Laden prisoner in his compound.</p>	<p>发布这批文件的时机, 也让奥巴马政府有了一个间接反驳关于本·拉登之死的一篇争议性文章的机会。此文于本月发表在《伦敦书评》(London Review of Books)上, 作者是西摩·M·赫尔士(Seymour M Hersh)。文中表示奥巴马政府对那次突袭撒了谎, 并宣称它是与巴基斯坦联合上演的一出戏——巴基斯坦一直把本·拉登囚禁在他的院落里。</p>

<p>Administration officials have dismissed the article, contesting almost every new detail in it, including Mr. Hersh's assertion that the material taken from Bin Laden's compound was actually provided to American intelligence officials by their Pakistani counterparts in the years leading up to the Al Qaeda chief's death.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府的官员对此文表示否定，驳斥了文中的几乎每个新细节，其中包括赫尔斯所说的，从本·拉登的住所里拿走的材料其实来自这名基地组织(Al Qaeda)领导人死前的几年，由巴基斯坦情报官员提供给美国同行。</p>
<p>Most of the documents appear to be letters and notes between Bin Laden and his top deputies. There is talk of training new recruits, and how to select the most talented to carry out major attacks in the West. There are discussions of who should be promoted, and the perceived strengths and weaknesses of those seeking to move up Al Qaeda's chain of command.</p>	<p>这批文件中，大部分似乎是本·拉登和副手之间的通信和笔记。他们曾讨论新成员的训练问题，以及如何挑选最能干的人来对西方发动大型袭击。其中还有关于提拔何人的讨论，以及比较试图在基地组织指挥系统里晋升的人选的优缺点。</p>
<p>There are also long discussions between Bin Laden and his chief lieutenants about the strategy and the general direction of the terror network.</p>	<p>本·拉登和他的主要副手还对该恐怖组织的策略及总体方向进行了长篇讨论。</p>
<p>But experts have cautioned against drawing broad conclusions about the state of Al Qaeda and Bin Laden's role in the organization from the limited selection of documents, saying the sample size is simply too small relative to the cache of material that remains classified.</p>	<p>不过，专家警告，不要根据被挑选出来的有限文件来对基地组织的状态和本·拉登在该组织中扮演的角色作出总体结论。他们表示，与仍处于保密状态的大量材料相比，这次的样本中包含的内容实在太少。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20150521/c21binladen</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20150521/c21binladen</p>
<p>Kenya Trip Takes Obama Back to a Complex Part of Himself</p>	<p>总统奥巴马的肯尼亚寻根之旅</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — The first time Barack Obama visited Kenya, the land of his father, he was hoping to fill "a great emptiness" he felt inside, to figure out who he was and where he fit in the world.</p>	<p>华盛顿——第一次访问父亲的祖国肯尼亚时，奥巴马想要填补自己内心“一个巨大的空缺”，他想搞清楚自己是谁，想找到自己在世界上的位置。</p>
<p>He was met at the airport by a half sister and an aunt. "Welcome home," the aunt told him. The three squeezed into an old Volkswagen Beetle,</p>	<p>当时在机场迎接他的，是一个同父异母的妹妹和一个姑姑。“欢迎回家，”姑姑对他说。然后三个人挤进了一辆老旧的大众甲壳虫车。在开往内罗毕的途</p>

<p>whose muffler fell off during the drive into Nairobi. As the aunt got out to go to work, she admonished Mr. Obama not to “get lost again.”</p>	<p>中，这辆车的消音器掉了下来。姑姑出门去工作时告诫奥巴马，别“又走丢了”。</p>
<p>Twenty-eight years later, he leaves on Thursday to return to Kenya as the president of the United States with an entourage of hundreds and a long motorcade that includes an armored car with a working muffler. Any question of where he fits in the world has long since been answered. But how Kenya fits into his own identity remains one of the enduring questions of his presidency.</p>	<p>二十八年的本周四，他以美国总统的身份出发，重回肯尼亚，随行人员有数百人，长长的迎宾车队里包括一辆消音器正常工作的装甲车。有关他在这个世界上的位置的任何疑问，都早已找到答案。但肯尼亚在他身份认同中扮演什么角色，依然是他总统任期内一个未决的问题。</p>
<p>Through more than six years in office for Mr. Obama, Kenya has been a complicated part of his political persona. Known for a youthful memoir exploring his Kenyan roots, Mr. Obama has been celebrated as a son of Africa who reached the pinnacle of power. But he also found himself besieged by a conspiracy theory that he had actually been born in Kenya and was therefore ineligible to be president — a theory he felt compelled to dispel by marching into the White House briefing room in 2011 with his birth certificate from Hawaii.</p>	<p>在他六年多的总统任期内，肯尼亚一直是奥巴马的政治形象中比较复杂的一部分。他在青年时代发表的回忆录中探索了自己的肯尼亚根源，一直被奉为抵达权力巅峰的非洲之子。但他也发现自己被一种阴谋论困扰着——有人认为他真实的出生地是肯尼亚，所以并没有资格当美国总统。他感觉自己必须消除这种观念，于是2011年在白宫新闻发布厅对外展示了自己的出生证明，显示出生地是夏威夷。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama considered the “birther” movement, now largely defunct, a distraction and a cynical ploy by opponents like Donald J. Trump, but he stayed away from Kenya until now, unwilling to provoke the obvious political circus that would have ensued. During his first term, he spent about 24 hours in sub-Saharan Africa, and on the other side of the continent from his father’s home. Some critics said that the first president with African roots was doing less for the continent than the white president he succeeded.</p>	<p>奥巴马认为，如今已经平息的“质疑出生地”运动，是唐纳德·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)等反对派人士采取的分散注意力和质疑的把戏，但直到此之前，还是选择了避开肯尼亚，避免挑起显然会因之而来的政治游戏。在第一个总统任期内，他出现在撒哈拉以南非洲地区和远离肯尼亚的非洲另一端的时间大约有24个小时。一些批评者表示，美国第一位有非洲血统的总统为那片大陆所做的事，比他的前任白人总统还要少。</p>
<p>With re-election behind him, Mr. Obama has shown renewed interest in</p>	<p>再次当选之后，奥巴马重新对非洲表现出兴趣。去年，他在华盛顿举行了美</p>

<p>Africa. He hosted a summit meeting in Washington for African leaders last year and just pushed a renewal of an African trade preference program through Congress.</p>	<p>非领导人峰会。最近又刚刚在国会通过了一项法案，续延一项到期的非洲贸易优惠计划。</p>
<p>This week's visit to Kenya, followed by a stop in Ethiopia, will be his fourth trip to sub-Saharan Africa as president, more than any of his predecessors made. He will be the first sitting president to visit either Kenya or Ethiopia, and he hopes to reinforce efforts to bring electricity, security and democracy to Africa.</p>	<p>结束肯尼亚的访问之后，奥巴马还将前往埃塞俄比亚，这将是第四次以总统身份访问撒哈拉以南非洲地区，比任何一位前任美国总统都多。他还将成为第一位以现任总统身份访问肯尼亚或埃塞俄比亚的美国总统。他希望可以进一步加强能够给非洲带来电力、安全和民主的努力。</p>
<p>"President Obama's record on Africa will not only match that of his predecessors but, I will predict with confidence, will exceed it," Susan E. Rice, his national security adviser, said Wednesday, citing his Power Africa electrification program and his Feed the Future effort to make sure Africans have enough to eat.</p>	<p>"奥巴马总统的非洲业绩非但不会比前任总统差，相反我满怀信心地预测，他还会超越前任，"他的国家安全顾问苏珊·E·赖斯(Susan E. Rice)周三表示。她列举了奥巴马的"电力非洲"(Power Africa)计划和致力于保障非洲人民有充足食物的"未来粮食保障"(Feed the Future)计划。</p>
<p>The trip will have its trials dealing with two countries that have not been models of democracy lately. In Kenya, he will meet with President Uhuru Kenyatta, who had been charged with crimes against humanity for instigating ethnic violence until the case was dropped last December. In Ethiopia, he will meet with Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn just a month after the governing party and its allies won 100 percent of the seats in Parliament.</p>	<p>这次出访，奥巴马将和两个国家首次打交道，它们最近的表现都称不上民主典范。在肯尼亚，他将会见乌胡鲁·肯雅塔(Uhuru Kenyatta)总统，后者之前因煽动种族暴力而被起诉，这一案件直到去年12月才被撤销。在埃塞俄比亚，他将会见海尔马里亚姆·德萨莱尼(Hailemariam Desalegn)总理，后者领导的执政党及其同盟刚刚于一个月前在国会赢得了百分之百的席位。</p>
<p>His initiatives have had their own troubles. Power Africa, which Mr. Obama kicked off during a 2013 visit to the continent, has so far not delivered the kind of electricity it promised. Ms. Rice said the program had been slow to get off the ground but was now "building up strength and capacity," adding, "This is going to take time."</p>	<p>奥巴马所发起的非洲计划也存在各自的问题。2013年访问非洲时，他开启了"电力非洲"计划，目前该计划还没有实现它之前预定的电力覆盖目标。赖斯表示，这项计划起步较慢，但它"正在积蓄力量"，并说这"需要一定的时间"。</p>

<p>But as much as the policy issues will present challenges for the traveling president, so will the emotional and symbolic ones.</p>	<p>和这些政策问题一样，奥巴马此行还要面对一些感情和象征性问题的挑战。</p>
<p>“Obviously, Kenya holds a special place for him, and it was central to that first book and, I think, central to his self-exploration,” said David Axelrod, Mr. Obama’s former White House senior adviser. “And I think he also knows what he represents there.”</p>	<p>“显然，肯尼亚对他来说有特别的意义，那是他的第一本书讨论的中心话题。而且，我觉得，肯尼亚在他的自我探索中也扮演了非常重要的角色，”前白宫高级顾问大卫·阿克塞尔罗德(David Axelrod)说。“我认为，他也知道自己在肯尼亚代表着什么。”</p>
<p>Bill Burton, another former aide, said Kenya had shaped Mr. Obama’s identity as an African-American. “It’s obvious if you read his books, if you listen to what he’s said about his own biography, Kenya plays a very big role in how he thinks about the world and how he thinks about his relationship with other Americans,” Mr. Burton said.</p>	<p>另一位前助手比尔·伯顿(Bill Burton)表示，肯尼亚决定了奥巴马作为一名非裔美国人的身份。“如果你读了他的书，聆听过他对自己的传记的看法，就很容易明白，肯尼亚对于他如何看待世界、如何看待他与其他美国人的关系，产生了非常大的影响，”伯顿说道。</p>
<p>In his first book, “Dreams From My Father,” Mr. Obama described his upbringing in Hawaii as the son of a black university student from Kenya, Barack Obama Sr., and a white anthropologist originally from Kansas, Stanley Ann Dunham. He never really knew his father, whom he met only once, when he was 10, but he felt a connection that eventually took him to Kenya in 1987.</p>	<p>在他的第一本书《我父亲的梦想》(Dreams From My Father)中，奥巴马描述了他在夏威夷的成长经历，父亲是来自肯尼亚的黑人大学生老贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama Sr.)，母亲是来自美国堪萨斯州的白人人类学家斯坦利·安·邓纳姆(Stanley Ann Dunham)。奥巴马从没真正认识过自己的父亲，只在自己十岁的时候见过他一面，但他感到与他有一种联系，这种联系最终促使他在1987年去了肯尼亚。</p>
<p>He spent several weeks sleeping on the living room sofa of his half sister, Auma, who taught at the University of Nairobi, and meeting the many relatives of the various wings of the family. He traveled to his father’s home village — “there was a goat in my lap,” he recalled — and met his grandfather’s last wife, known as Mama Sarah, whom he called Granny even though there was no blood tie. In the book, he wrote that for the first time, he enjoyed “the comfort, the firmness of identity.”</p>	<p>他在肯尼亚待了好几周，睡在同父异母的姐姐、在内罗毕大学教书的奥玛(Auma)家的客厅沙发上，见到了来自家族各个支脉的很多亲戚。他还拜访了父亲的家乡——他回忆当时“怀里抱着一只山羊”的情景——见到了祖父的最后一任妻子，人称萨拉妈妈(Mama Sarah)，奥巴马叫他奶奶，尽管他们之间并没有血缘关系。他在书中写到自己第一次感到“身份认同上的自在与确定”。</p>
<p>But it was not as simple as that, according to David Maraniss, author of</p>	<p>但是，据《贝拉克·奥巴马：他的故事》一书的作者大卫·马拉尼斯(David</p>

<p>"Barack Obama: The Story," a biography of the president as a youth that ends with the trip to Kenya. Mr. Obama learned about the divisions in his own family, among the Luo and Kikuyu tribes and between Africans and Asians.</p>	<p>Maraniss)讲, 情况并没有那么简单。这本传记纪录了年轻奥巴马的经历, 时间截止到他的肯尼亚之旅。当时的奥巴马了解到, 自己的家族内部存在着卢奥族(Luo)和基库尤族(Kikuyu tribes)、非裔和亚裔之间的分歧。</p>
<p>"His young life had been a struggle to integrate the disparate parts of his history in a way that would make him feel whole," Mr. Maraniss wrote. "Instead, his trip offered only more contradictions that were hard to reconcile."</p>	<p>"年轻时, 他一直竭力将自己身世的各个组成部分以某种方式融为一体, 好让自己感觉完整," 马拉尼斯写到。"但这趟旅程反倒带来更多矛盾, 让他更加难以协调。"</p>
<p>Mr. Obama's own account of his physical and emotional journey helped define him for many Americans. "I read his first book and was moved by it," said Senator Jeff Flake, Republican of Arizona and chairman of an African subcommittee, who will be among the lawmakers joining the president on the trip. "I don't think anybody could read it without being moved by it. It would be a great experience to go back."</p>	<p>奥巴马自己对那趟肯尼亚之旅及其心路历程的描述, 在很多美国人心中塑造起了他的形象。"我读了他的第一本书, 很受感动," 亚利桑那州共和党参议员、一个非洲小组委员会的主席杰夫·弗莱克(Jeff Flake)说道, 他是这次随奥巴马出访非洲的议员之一。"我觉得, 不管是谁读这本书, 都会被它感动。那会是一种值得回顾的非凡体验。"</p>
<p>Mr. Obama returned as a young man and then in 2006 as a relatively new senator. That trip was a preview of what he will encounter this week, with a 12-car motorcade and swarms of people greeting him everywhere he went. He visited Mama Sarah's village and stopped by his father's grave, but was surrounded by media hoopla.</p>	<p>除了年轻时的肯尼亚之旅, 奥巴马还在 2006 年当上参议员不久的时候回去过一次。那次经历是本周的肯尼亚之行的一次预演, 当时有 12 辆车组成迎宾车队, 走到哪里都有成片人群欢迎他。他拜访了萨拉妈妈所在的村庄, 去墓地祭奠了去世的父亲, 凡是所到之处都被喧闹的媒体包围着。</p>
<p>"It's amazing to think of a president of the United States in this little tiny village with very basic structures," said Bob Hercules, who accompanied him and made "Senator Obama Goes to Africa," a documentary about the trip. "It's just unbelievable."</p>	<p>"想想一位美国总统来到这个只有最基本设施的小小村庄, 那真是不可思议," 鲍勃·赫拉克勒斯(Bob Hercules)说道, 他当时陪同奥巴马访问了那里, 并据之制作了纪录片《奥巴马议员非洲行》(Senator Obama Goes to Africa)。“简直难以置信。”</p>
<p>As president, there were plenty of diplomatic reasons not to go to Kenya at first, not least the indictment against the country's president.</p>	<p>作为总统, 他有足够多的外交理由不把肯尼亚作为出访第一站, 尤其是考虑到这个国家的总统所受的指控。但也有很多其他原因促使他作出这一决定。</p>

<p>But there were other reasons, too.</p>	
<p>"If you're asking me, 'Was there a political discussion as to whether it would be disadvantageous to show up in Kenya when Donald Trump was questioning his citizenship,' I don't recall ever having that discussion," Mr. Axelrod said. "But maybe no one needed to have that discussion."</p>	<p>"如果你问我，'在唐纳德·特朗普正质疑他的美国公民身份时出访肯尼亚是否对他不利，问我有没有人就此进行政治方面的讨论，'我不记得自己听到过这类讨论，"阿克塞尔罗德说。"但可能也没人需要这么做。"</p>
<p>With that concern now behind him, Mr. Obama will depart Washington on Thursday night. But he acknowledged last week that it would not be the same as when he first visited as a young man with questions. Given security and logistical concerns, Mr. Obama will not be able to visit his father's village. Instead, his relatives, including Mama Sarah, will be brought to him in Nairobi.</p>	<p>现在，奥巴马已经撤下这一顾虑，他将于周四晚上从华盛顿出发。但上周他也曾表示，这次旅程跟他第一次去肯尼亚肯定会不一样，那时的他还是一个怀揣着许多问题的年轻人。出于安全和后勤方面的考虑，他这次不会拜访父亲的村庄。不过，他的亲戚们，包括萨拉妈妈，将被送往内罗毕与他团聚。</p>
<p>"It's obviously something I'm looking forward to," he said at a news conference. "I'll be honest with you, visiting Kenya as a private citizen is probably more meaningful to me than visiting as president, because I can actually get outside of a hotel room or a conference center. And just the logistics of visiting a place are always tough as president. But it's obviously symbolically important."</p>	<p>"这当然是我所期待的，"他在一个新闻发布会上说道。"我可以很诚实地告诉你，对我来说，以一个普通公民的身份访问肯尼亚，可能比以美国总统身份前往更有意义，因为那样可以不用一直呆在酒店房间和会议中心。作为总统出访一个地方，后勤工作总是很不易，但这么做显然有很重要的象征意义。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20150724/c24prexy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20150724/c24prexy</p>
<p>Consensus Grows for Bomb as Cause of Russian Jet Crash, Officials Say</p>	<p>美官员：ISIS 或在埃及机场安插内应放置炸弹</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Senior House members said Sunday that there was a mounting consensus among U.S. intelligence officials that a bomb brought down the Russian charter jet that crashed last month in the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, killing all 224 people on board.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周日，一些资深众议员表示，美国情报官员日益形成共识：造成俄罗斯包机上个月在埃及西奈半岛坠毁，机上 224 人全部遇难的原因，是一枚炸弹的爆炸。</p>
<p>"I think there's a growing body of intelligence and evidence that this</p>	<p>"我认为，越来越多的情报和证据指向了炸弹爆炸。尽管还没有定论，但是</p>

<p>was a bomb — still not conclusive — but a growing body of evidence,” Rep. Adam B. Schiff of California, the top Democrat on the House Intelligence Committee, said on the ABC program “This Week.”</p>	<p>证据越来越多，“加利福尼亚州众议员亚当·B·希夫(Adam B. Schiff)在 ABC 新闻节目《本周》(This Week)上说。希夫是众议院情报委员会民主党资深成员。</p>
<p>Rep. Peter T. King, R-N.Y., the chairman of the House Homeland Security subcommittee on terrorism and intelligence, went further, saying on the same program that intelligence officials he had spoken to believed that the Islamic State or an affiliate was behind the crash.</p>	<p>纽约州共和党众议员、众议院国土安全委员会(Homeland Security Committee)主席皮特·T·金(Peter T. King)更进一步，在同一个节目上说他与一些情报官员交谈过，他们认为伊斯兰国(Islamic State)或其分支组织是这起坠机事件的幕后元凶。</p>
<p>“Right now all the evidence points in that direction,” King said.</p>	<p>“目前所有证据都指向这个方向，”金说。</p>
<p>It is not clear how much U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies have learned about the crash, which occurred Oct. 31. U.S. investigators have not been invited to visit the crash site, and while the Russian government has asked the FBI for help, it is not known how much information Moscow has shared with the bureau.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚美国情报机构和执法机构对 10 月 31 日坠机事件的了解有多深。美国调查人员没有被邀请前往出事地点，虽然俄罗斯政府已向美国联邦调查局(FBI)寻求帮助，但莫斯科向该局透露了多少信息却并不清楚。</p>
<p>In the days before the crash, electronic communications in which militants discussed an aviation attack were intercepted, but U.S. officials said that type of “chatter” is often picked up.</p>	<p>在坠机发生前的几天里，官方截获了武装分子讨论攻击民航的电子通讯，但美国官员说，经常监听到这种类型的“聊天”。</p>
<p>Schiff, who was briefed by intelligence officials on Saturday, raised the possibility that someone working at the airport may have helped the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, place a bomb on the plane.</p>	<p>希夫上周六听取了情报官员的汇报，他认为机场可能有伊斯兰国的内应，将炸弹放置到了飞机上。伊斯兰国又称 ISIS 或 ISIL。</p>
<p>“ISIS may have concluded that the best way to defeat airport defenses is not to go through them but to go around them with the help of somebody on the inside,” Schiff said.</p>	<p>“ISIS 可能得出结论，认为突破机场防御的最好办法不是经过它，而是在内应的帮助下绕过去，”希夫说。</p>
<p>If the Islamic State was behind the crash, it was able to mount the kind of attack that al-Qaida has found difficult to carry out in recent years. At least three times since 2009, al-Qaida's affiliate in Yemen has come</p>	<p>如果 ISIS 是本次坠机的元凶，那它的确实施了基地组织近年来难以办到的那种攻击。自 2009 年以来，基地组织在也门的分支至少三次差点用炸弹袭击客机，但都失败了。那些炸弹的设计可以躲避检测。</p>

close but failed to bring down an airliner using bombs that were designed to be undetectable.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20151109/c09plane	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20151109/c09plane
Iran Holds Two U.S. Navy Boats After Mechanical Problems, Officials Say	伊朗扣留两艘美军军舰及多名船员
WASHINGTON — The crews of two small Navy boats were picked up by the Iranian authorities on Tuesday after commanders lost contact with the vessels, and Pentagon officials said that Iran had agreed to return the sailors soon.	华盛顿——本周二，美国海军两艘小型舰艇与指挥官失去了联系之后，船员被伊朗当局接走，五角大楼官员说，伊朗已同意尽快交还船员。
An official said that the boats appeared to have drifted into Iranian territorial waters after one of them experienced mechanical problems. The boats were moving between Kuwait and Bahrain when contact was lost late in the afternoon, a Defense Department official said.	一位官员说，在其中一艘船出现机械问题之后，两船似乎漂入了伊朗领海。国防部官员说，船只是在下午较晚的时候失去联系的，当时它们正在科威特和巴林之间航行。
It was unclear how contact had been lost, and Navy officials in Washington said they were trying to determine what had happened. One official said the two vessels had failed to make a scheduled rendezvous with a larger ship to refuel.	目前还不清楚它们如何失去了联系。华盛顿的海军官员表示，他们正在试图确定发生了什么事情。一名官员说，这两艘船未能赶到预定的集合地点，从一艘较大的船只那里获得油料补给。
Secretary of State John Kerry, an official said, called his Iranian counterpart, with whom he spent months negotiating a nuclear accord. The official spoke on the condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to speak publicly on the issue.	一位官员表示，国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)和伊朗外长通了电话，之前他们曾进行过数月之久的核协议谈判。这位官员不愿具名，因为他没有获得对这个问题公开发言的许可。
The semifofficial Fars news agency in Iran said that the boats had illegally traveled more than a mile into Iranian territorial waters near Farsi Island, in the Persian Gulf. It said that forces of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Navy had confiscated GPS equipment, which would “prove that the American ships where ‘snooping’ around in	伊朗半官方的法尔斯通讯社(Fars News Agency)报道，两艘船在波斯湾法西岛附近非法航行，进入伊朗领海逾一英里，伊斯兰革命卫队海军部队已经没收了两艘船的GPS设备，它们可以“证明美国军舰在那里‘窥探’周围的伊朗水域。”

Iranian waters.”	
Tabnak, a semiofficial Iranian website, said that 10 American service members had been arrested, but that Iran had assured the United States they would be released immediately.	伊朗半官方网站 Tabnak 称，有 10 名美国军人遭到逮捕，但伊朗已向美国保证将立即释放他们。
A senior military official said he expected the sailors to remain held overnight and be released on Wednesday. The official said that military and diplomatic contacts with the Iranians had been professional, which he credited to the stepped-up engagement over the nuclear accord.	一位高级军事官员说，他预计船员们会被扣押一晚，将在本周三获释。这名官员表示，他们与伊朗人之间的军事和外交接触非常专业，他认为这是核协议谈判增进了双方接触的缘故。
In 2007, the Revolutionary Guards Navy captured 15 British military personnel and held them for 13 days, making a point of protecting its sea borders. A year later, the British Navy released a report saying that its vessels had been in an area with disputed borders between Iran and Iraq.	2007 年，伊朗革命卫队海军抓获 15 名英国军事人员，将他们扣押了 13 天，表明了其保卫海上边界的立场。一年后，英国海军公布的一份报告称，其船只当时位于伊朗和伊拉克之间有争议的边界海域。
Benjamin J. Rhodes, the American deputy national security adviser, acknowledged the episode on Tuesday without providing any details. He said the United States was trying to ensure the safe return of the service members involved.	美国副国家安全顾问本杰明·J·罗兹(Benjamin J. Rhodes)本周二承认发生了这起事件，但没有提供任何细节。他说，美国正在设法让被扣人员安全返回。
“We were aware of circumstances surrounding a patrol in the Persian Gulf,” Mr. Rhodes said. “We are working to resolve the situation such that, obviously, any U.S. personnel are returned to their normal deployment.	“我们知道波斯湾巡逻发生的事情，”罗兹说。“我们正在努力解决问题，很明显，所有美国人员都会回到正常部署状态。”
The Navy’s Fifth Fleet maintains a presence in the Persian Gulf, including an aircraft carrier, and lately has had several episodes with Iran. Two weeks ago, the Iranian Navy harassed an American carrier and a French frigate in the Strait of Hormuz, launching rockets that	美国海军第五舰队保持着在波斯湾的军事存在，其中包括一艘航空母舰；他们和伊朗近来已经发生了几起事件。两周前，伊朗海军在霍尔木兹海峡对一艘美国运载舰和一艘法国护卫舰进行骚扰，其发射的火箭经过美国航母哈里·S·杜鲁门号(Harry S. Truman)时距离不到 1500 码。

passed within 1,500 yards of the United States aircraft carrier Harry S. Truman.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160113/c13ships	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160113/c13ships
Pivotal Nursing Home Suit Raises a Simple Question: Who Signed the Contract?	美国百岁老人被室友杀害，引发养老院仲裁纠纷
Elizabeth Barrow celebrated her 100th birthday at a backyard gathering with her son and three grandchildren in the coastal Massachusetts town where she raised her family and cooked lunches in a school cafeteria.	伊丽莎白·巴洛(Elizabeth Barrow)在她家位于马萨诸塞州一个海滨城市的后院，召集来了儿子和三个孙辈，庆祝自己的100岁生日。她在这座城市里把孩子拉扯大，还曾在一所学校的食堂里做午饭。
A month later, in September 2009, Mrs. Barrow was found dead at a local nursing home, strangled and suffocated, with a plastic shopping bag over her head. The killer, the police said, was her 97-year-old roommate.	一个月后，2009年9月，伊丽莎白·巴洛被发现死在了当地的一家养老院，她是被勒住窒息而死的，死时头上还套着一个塑料购物袋。警方表示，行凶者是她97岁的室友。
Workers at the nursing home, Brandon Woods in South Dartmouth, Mass., had months earlier described the roommate in patient files as being "at risk to harm herself or others."	几个月前，马萨诸塞州南达特茅斯布兰顿森林养老院(Brandon Woods)的工作人员曾在那名室友的病例中形容，她“有伤害自己或他人的风险”。
After a police inquiry, the roommate — despite her age and dementia — was charged with murder. The authorities did not focus on the nursing home, though. Brandon Woods claims that, except for some minor arguments, the two women got along nicely. When the roommate was deemed unfit to stand trial and committed to a state hospital, the sensational case that shocked this corner of New England essentially disappeared.	在警方进行了调查之后，这名室友被控谋杀——尽管她年迈且已失智。不过官方并没有把调查的注意力放在养老院上。布兰顿森林养老院宣称，除了一些小争执之外，这两名老妪相处得很好。等到该名室友被判定不适合出庭，并被送进一所州立医院后，这宗在新英格兰一隅引起轰动的案件就基本上销声匿迹了。
More than six years after the killing, Mrs. Barrow's only son, Scott, is still trying to hold the nursing home accountable. "The woman had a	杀人案发生超过六年之后，伊丽莎白仅有的儿子斯科特·巴洛(Scott)仍在尝试将养老院送上法庭。“那个女人出过很多问题，”巴洛先生在本月接受采访时

<p>history of problems,” Mr. Barrow said of the roommate in an interview this month. “She should not have been living in that room with my mother.”</p>	<p>这样形容那名室友。“她就不应该和我母亲一起住在那间屋里。”</p>
<p>Mr. Barrow was barred from taking Brandon Woods to court in 2010 because his mother’s contract with the nursing home contained a clause that forced any dispute, even one over wrongful death, into private arbitration.</p>	<p>2010年，巴洛先生未能在法院起诉布兰顿森林养老院，因为他母亲与养老院的合同中包含一则条款，规定任何纠纷都要通过私人仲裁解决，哪怕是过失致人死亡。</p>
<p>He has been trying ever since to get back to court, and next month he will finally get that chance. A Massachusetts state court is scheduled to hear Mr. Barrow’s case against the home, which has evolved into much more than a lawsuit about one woman’s death. It has become a crucial test of a legal strategy to prevent nursing homes across the country from requiring their residents to go to arbitration, where there is no judge or jury and the proceedings are hidden from public scrutiny.</p>	<p>从那时以来，他就一直在尝试再回到法庭，下个月他将终于赢得这个机会。马萨诸塞州的一家州法院计划开庭审理斯科特·巴洛起诉养老院的案件，这个案件的影响已经远远超出了一个女人的死。美国各地的养老院都要求住户进行仲裁，而仲裁程序没有法官也没有陪审团，且其审理程序不公开，不受公众监督。一项旨在推翻这种做法的法律策略，在巴洛案中面临着关键的挑战。</p>
<p>Arbitration clauses have proliferated over the last 10 years as companies have added them to tens of millions of contracts for things as diverse as cellphone service, credit cards and student loans. Nursing homes in particular have embraced the clauses, which are often buried in complex contracts that are difficult to navigate, especially for elderly people with dwindling mental acuity or their relatives, who can be emotionally vulnerable when admitting a parent to a home.</p>	<p>过去十年间，企业界在其数千万份合同中增加了要求仲裁的条款，这些合同涉及的事项林林总总，包括手机服务、信用卡、学生贷款等。养老院尤其热衷这种条款。而且这些条款常常埋藏在复杂合同里，难以阅读，对于智力日益衰退的老人，以及他们的亲属，都是如此。这些亲属在送父母到养老院时，通常情绪脆弱。</p>
<p>State regulators are concerned because the secretive nature of arbitration can obscure patterns of wrongdoing from prospective residents and their families. Recently, officials in 16 states and the District of Columbia urged the federal government to deny Medicaid</p>	<p>州监管机构感到担忧，因为仲裁程序的保密性可能会掩盖不端行为，使潜在的客户及其家人难以觉察。最近，16个州及哥伦比亚特区的官员敦促联邦政府，禁止将联邦医疗补助(Medicaid)和联邦医疗保险(Medicare)的资金投入使用这些条款的养老院。《纽约时报》查阅了2.5万份仲裁记录，并采访</p>

<p>and Medicare money to nursing homes that use the clauses. Between 2010 and 2014, hundreds of cases of elder abuse, neglect and wrongful death ended up in arbitration, according to an examination by The New York Times of 25,000 arbitration records and interviews with arbitrators, judges and plaintiffs.</p>	<p>仲裁员、法官、原告人之后发现，在 2010 年至 2014 年之间，有数百宗虐待老人、疏于照管、过失致人死亡的案件以仲裁告终。</p>
<p>Judges have consistently upheld the clauses, The Times found, regardless of whether the people signing them understood what they were forfeiting. It is the most basic principle of contract law: Once a contract is signed, judges have ruled, it is legally binding.</p>	<p>时报发现，法官一贯支持这些条款，不管签署人是否明白他们放弃了怎样的权利。这是合同法里最基本的原则：法官认定，一旦合同签署完毕，它就具有了法律效力。</p>
<p>Mr. Barrow's case is pivotal because, with the help of his lawyers, he has overcome an arbitration clause by using the fundamentals of contract law to fight back.</p>	<p>巴洛案是一个转折点，因为在律师的帮助下，巴洛用合同法的基本原则予以反击，进而攻克了仲裁条款。</p>
<p>As is often the case when elderly people are admitted to nursing homes, Mr. Barrow signed the admissions paperwork containing the arbitration clause on his mother's behalf.</p>	<p>就像很多老人在入住养老院时的情形一样，巴洛替母亲签署了包含仲裁条款的入住文件。</p>
<p>Although his mother had designated Mr. Barrow as her health care proxy — someone who was authorized to make decisions about her medical treatment — his lawyers argued that he did not have the authority to bind his mother to arbitration. In 2014, a judge ruled in his favor.</p>	<p>尽管母亲将巴洛指定成了医疗事务代理人，即授权巴洛替她做出医疗方面的决定，但他的律师认为，他并没有权力约束母亲只可以接受仲裁。2014 年，法院作出了有利于他的判决。</p>
<p>It is a straightforward argument that is catching on. Appeals courts across the country have been throwing out arbitration agreements signed by family members of nursing home residents.</p>	<p>这种论证简单明了，受到了广泛的效仿。全美各地的上诉法院否决了大量由养老院居住者的家人签署的仲裁协议。</p>
<p>For years, judges hearing elder-abuse cases rejected arguments that arbitration clauses in nursing home contracts were patently unfair</p>	<p>多年来，一直有当事人主张，养老院合同里的仲裁条款显失公平，因为签署人并不理解，甚至可能没有意识到这种条款的存在。但审理虐待老年人案件</p>

<p>because they were signed by people who did not understand them or perhaps even realize they existed.</p>	<p>的法官们都驳回了这种论述。</p>
<p>In a circuit court case involving a man in a Mississippi nursing home who could not read, write or sign his name, the judges held that under state law, "illiteracy alone is not a sufficient basis for the invalidation of an arbitration agreement."</p>	<p>一家巡回法院审理一宗涉及密西西比州某家养老院里一名不识字、不会写字、不会签自己名字的男子的案件时，法官认定，依据州法律“单单是不识字，不足以成为取消仲裁协议的依据”。</p>
<p>"Any normal human being would say that these contracts don't pass the smell test. But the courts don't accept this," said Martin S. Kardon, a plaintiff's lawyer in Philadelphia with a focus on nursing home cases.</p>	<p>"任何一个正常人都会觉得这些合同有问题，但法庭不接受这一点，"费城的辩护律师马丁·S·卡顿(Martin S. Kardon)表示。卡顿一直关注养老院案件。</p>
<p>A few years ago, Mr. Kardon and a small network of lawyers across the country tried a different tack. They began making hyper-technical arguments about the validity of nursing home contracts.</p>	<p>几年前，卡顿和全国各地的一小群律师开始采用一条不同的路线。他们开始对养老院合同的法律效力作出高度技术化的反驳。</p>
<p>They argued that unless family members had power of attorney, they lacked the authority to agree to arbitration.</p>	<p>他们辩称，除非家属有法律授权书，否则就没有同意仲裁的权限。</p>
<p>"We had to start speaking the language of judges," Mr. Kardon said.</p>	<p>"我们必须开始用法官的语言讲话，"卡顿说。</p>
<p>When Mr. Barrow, now 67, brought his parents to the nursing home in 2006, signing the paperwork seemed like little more than a formality, the final step of an already tough process.</p>	<p>现年 67 岁的斯科特·巴洛在 2006 年将父母送到养老院时，签署文件仿佛只是例行公事，是一段已然艰难的历程中的最后一步。</p>
<p>At first, his parents — sweethearts since they met working at a textile mill — shared the same room at the home, a tidy brick building with a decorative pond outside. After his father died the next year, his mother had a string of roommates. Known for walking the halls, asking other residents if they needed hugs, Mrs. Barrow made friends easily. And the light in her south-facing room was perfect for cultivating her beloved African violets.</p>	<p>他的父母在一家纺织厂共事时相恋，之后一直相恋相守。起初他们二人在养老院里住在同一个房间里，养老院是一座整洁的砖楼，外面有一座装饰性水塘。他的父亲第二年去世后，母亲有过一系列室友。由于喜欢在大堂里闲逛，询问其他老人要不要个拥抱，伊丽莎白·巴洛很容易就交到了朋友。而且她朝南的房间对于培育她钟爱的非洲紫罗兰十分完美。</p>

<p>Things changed in 2008 when she got a new roommate, Laura Lundquist, who was moved because of an argument with her previous roommate, Mr. Barrow's lawyers said in a court filing.</p>	<p>但在 2008 年，她有了一个新室友之后，一切都变了。新室友劳拉·伦德奎斯特(Laura Lundquist)之所以搬进来是因为她与上一个室友发生了争执，巴洛先生的律师在法庭文件中说。</p>
<p>The change of scenery did not seem to help Ms. Lundquist, who had been diagnosed with dementia, delusions, anxiety disorder, depression and paranoia.</p>	<p>环境的改变并没有给伦德奎斯特带来多大帮助。她被诊断患有失智、幻觉、焦虑症、抑郁症和妄想症。</p>
<p>Ms. Lundquist did not like to eat in the dining hall, so Mrs. Barrow would take her own meals in their room to keep her company, Mr. Barrow said.</p>	<p>伦德奎斯特不喜欢在餐厅里吃饭，于是巴洛女士会把自己的饭带到屋里陪她，斯科特·巴洛说。</p>
<p>In court papers, lawyers for Brandon Woods cited those meals as evidence that the two women "generally carried on a caring friendship."</p>	<p>法庭文件显示，布兰顿森林养老院的律师认为，这些进餐经历显示两名老姬“大体上存在相互关怀的友谊”。</p>
<p>On Aug. 21, Mrs. Barrow turned 100. Her son and three grandchildren took her on a shopping trip to Walmart. They ate cake with green frosting, and she declared it her goal to live to 104.</p>	<p>那年 8 月 21 日，巴洛女士过 100 岁生日。她的儿子和三名孙辈带她去沃尔玛购物。他们吃了涂覆成绿色的蛋糕，她宣布自己的目标活到 104 岁。</p>
<p>A month later, back at the nursing home, a simple disagreement between the roommates escalated.</p>	<p>一个月后，在养老院里，室友之间一场简单的分歧加剧了。</p>
<p>It began when Mrs. Barrow asked a nursing assistant to move a table from the foot of Ms. Lundquist's bed so that she could get to the bathroom. At that request, Ms. Lundquist got out of bed, screamed, "was verbally abusive and hit" the nursing assistant, records show. It took two staff members to calm Ms. Lundquist.</p>	<p>巴洛女士要求一位护工把伦德奎斯特床脚的一张桌子挪开，好让她能去洗手间。记录显示，听到这个要求后，伦德奎斯特下床高呼了“一些很伤人的话，还打了”护工。两个职员一起下手才让伦德奎斯特镇静下来。</p>
<p>Officials at Brandon Woods and lawyers for the nursing home did not respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>布兰登森林养老院的管理人员和律师没有回应记者的置评请求。</p>
<p>In the court papers, lawyers for the nursing home said Mrs. Barrow had assured the nurse that she felt safe in the room "and that Ms. Lundquist</p>	<p>在法庭文件中，养老院的律师表示巴洛女士曾向护士确认，她在房间里感到安全，“伦德奎斯特会冷静下来”。</p>

would cool off.”	
At 6:20 the next morning, a staff member found Mrs. Barrow in bed with a plastic bag on her head and the covers pulled up. The table was back at the foot of Ms. Lundquist’s bed.	第二天早上 6 点 20 分，一名职员发现巴洛女士死在床上，头上套着塑料袋，被子盖在身上。
“I can’t do anything for my mother,” Mr. Barrow said, “but I want people to realize that they have to investigate nursing homes. Everyone could end up there.”	“我什么事情都没办法替母亲做，”巴洛先生说，“但我希望人们意识到，他们必须要调查养老院。每个人都可能会在那里终老。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160225/c25db-arbitration	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160225/c25db-arbitration
More Latinos Seek Citizenship to Vote Against Trump	为阻止特朗普，墨西哥移民争相入籍美国
DENVER — Donald J. Trump’s harsh campaign rhetoric against Mexican immigrants has helped him win a substantial delegate lead in the Republican primary, but it is also mobilizing a different set of likely voters — six of them alone in the family of Hortensia Villegas.	丹佛——唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在竞选演说中对墨西哥移民的刺耳言论，帮助他在共和党初选中赢得了大幅度的代表领先优势，但同时也调动了另一群可能前往投票的人——仅在霍滕西亚·维勒加斯(Hortensia Villegas)的家中，就有六个这样的人。
A legal immigrant from Mexico, Ms. Villegas is a mother of two who has been living in the United States for nearly a decade but never felt compelled to become a citizen. But as Mr. Trump has surged toward the Republican nomination, Ms. Villegas — along with her sister, her parents and her husband’s parents — has joined a rush by many Latino immigrants to naturalize in time to vote in November.	来自墨西哥的合法移民维勒加斯是两个孩子的母亲，在美国生活了将近十年，一直没有觉得有必要成为美国公民。但在特朗普成为共和党提名人的可能性激增之际，维勒加斯——和她的妹妹、父母以及丈夫的父母一起——像很多拉丁裔移民一样，争相归化入籍，以便能参加 11 月的投票。
“I want to vote so Donald Trump won’t win,” said Ms. Villegas, 32, one of several hundred legal residents, mostly Mexicans, who crowded one recent Saturday into a Denver union hall. Volunteers helped them fill out applications for citizenship, which this year are taking about five months for federal officials to approve. “He doesn’t like us,” she said.	“我要投票，防止特朗普获胜。”32 岁的维勒加斯说。近日的一个周六，她和其他数百名以墨西哥人为主的合法居民参加了丹佛的一个聚会。志愿者帮助他们填写入籍申请。今年的入籍申请获得联邦官员批准需要五个月的时间。“特朗普不喜欢我们，”她说。
Over all, naturalization applications increased by 11 percent in the 2015	联邦数据显示，总的来说，2015 财年的入籍申请数量同比增加 11%，在截

<p>fiscal year over the year before, and jumped 14 percent during the six months ending in January, according to federal figures. The pace is picking up by the week, advocates say, and they estimate applications could approach 1 million in 2016, about 200,000 more than the average in recent years.</p>	<p>至1月的六个月期间增幅达到14%。倡导人士表示,到本周,这种步伐在不断加快,他们估计2016年将有100万人申请入籍,比近些年来的平均数量多20万人。</p>
<p>While naturalizations generally rise during presidential election years, Mr. Trump provided an extra boost this year. He kicked off his campaign in June describing Mexicans as drug-traffickers and rapists. His pledge to build a border wall and make Mexico pay for it has been a regular applause line. He has vowed to create a deportation force to expel the estimated 11 million immigrants here illegally, evoking mass roundups of the 1950s.</p>	<p>入籍人数在总统大选年间通常会有所增加,但特朗普今年提供了一种额外的动力。6月开启竞选活动时,特朗普称墨西哥人是毒贩和强奸犯。他承诺建造边境墙,并让墨西哥为之付钱,这种言论经常为他赢得掌声。他曾发誓成立一个驱逐部门,负责驱逐大约1100万非法移民,令人想起20世纪50年代大规模围捕非法移民的行动。</p>
<p>Among 8.8 million legal residents eligible to naturalize, about 2.7 million are Mexicans, the largest national group, federal figures show. But after decades of low naturalization rates, only 36 percent of eligible Mexicans have become citizens, while 68 percent of all other immigrants have done so, according to the Pew Research Center.</p>	<p>联邦数据显示,在880万有资格加入美国国籍的合法居民中,墨西哥人是最大的国族群体,达到270万人。但皮尤研究中心(Pew Research Center)的数据显示,数十年来墨西哥人入籍率较低,只有36%有资格入籍的墨西哥人成为美国公民,而在其他移民中,68%的人已经入籍。</p>
<p>"A lot of people are opening their eyes because of all the negative stuff Donald Trump has brought," said Ms. Villegas's husband, Miguel Garfio, 30, who was born and raised in Colorado and came to the workshop here to help his wife and other family members become citizens this year. His parents came from Mexico in the 1980s and worked hard all their lives, he said, helping him create a construction company in Denver that now employs 18 people. Contrary to Mr. Trump's depiction, he said, none of his relatives have criminal records.</p>	<p>"唐纳德·特朗普带来的负面的东西让很多人觉悟,"维勒加斯的丈夫米格尔·加尔斐(Miguel Garfio)说。30岁的加尔斐在科罗拉多州出生长大,他来到这里的工作坊,帮助妻子及其他家人在今年加入美国籍。他表示,他的父母在20世纪80年代从墨西哥来到美国,一生努力工作,帮助他在丹佛创立了一家建筑公司,该公司目前有18名员工。他表示,与特朗普的描述不同,他的亲属都没有犯罪记录。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160308/c08naturalize	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160308/c08naturalize
White House Eases More Restrictions on Travel to Cuba	美国解除古巴个人旅行禁令，取消美元交易限制
WASHINGTON — The Obama administration announced Tuesday that it would allow individuals to travel to Cuba for “people to people” educational trips and lift limits on the use of American dollars in transactions with Cuba, wiping away stiff restrictions on travel and commerce as President Obama prepares to make a trip to Havana next week.	华盛顿——在奥巴马总统将于下周访问哈瓦那之际，他领导的政府于周二宣布，将允许美国公民个人前往古巴进行“民间对民间的”教育之旅，取消在与古巴的交易中使用美元的限制，从而解除了两国在旅行和商务方面的一些严格限制。
The actions represent some of the most significant regulatory changes the Departments of Treasury and Commerce have made to carry out the move toward normalization that Mr. Obama and President Raúl Castro of Cuba announced in December 2014.	这项行动是美国财政部和商务部为落实推进两国邦交正常化所做出的最为重大的一些法规调整。2014年12月，美国总统奥巴马和古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)宣布要实现正常化。
While Americans are permitted to make educational visits to Cuba in tour groups, the tourism ban enshrined in the embargo has barred individuals from traveling there on their own, a limitation that will be removed under Tuesday’s revisions.	尽管之前美国公民已经可以通过旅行团前往古巴进行教育旅行，但在贸易禁运中规定的旅行禁令一直不允许个人自行前往古巴。按照周二宣布的法规修订，这条限制将被解除。
The new rules will also allow Cuban citizens to earn a salary in the United States and make it easier for dollars to be used in financial transactions with United States banks, something government officials in Havana have long pressed for.	新规定也将允许古巴公民在美国工作赚取薪水，还可以让古巴人更便利地通过美国银行以美元办理金融业务。这些都是哈瓦那长期以来迫切要求的。
“Today’s steps build on the actions of the last 15 months as we continue to break down economic barriers, empower the Cuban people and advance their financial freedoms, and chart a new course in U.S.-Cuba relations,” Jacob J. Lew, the Treasury secretary, said in a statement.	“今天迈出的步伐建立在过去15个月的努力之上。我们在持续打破经济壁垒，向古巴民众赋权，提高他们在财务上的自由度，绘制出美古关系的新航线，”美国财政部长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)在声明中表示。
The changes reflect a major behind-the-scenes effort by American and	这些改变反映出美国和古巴官员在幕后所做的一项重要努力，即在奥巴马访

Cuban officials to strike a series of deals before the coming visit by Mr. Obama to ensure that his trip is seen as a success.	问古巴前夕敲定一系列协议，以确保这次访问被看作是一次胜利。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160316/c16sanctions	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160316/c16sanctions
In Donald Trump's Worldview, America Comes First, and Everybody Else Pays	特朗普谈外交：美国优先，允许日韩拥有核武
Donald Trump, the Republican presidential front-runner, said that if elected, he might halt purchases of oil from Saudi Arabia and other Arab allies unless they commit ground troops to the fight against the Islamic State or "substantially reimburse" the United States for combating the militant group, which threatens their stability.	共和党总统初选领跑者唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)说，他如果当选，可能会停止从沙特等阿拉伯盟友那里购买石油，除非他们出动地面部队与伊斯兰国(Islamic State)作战，或者对打击激进组织的美国进行“充分补偿”。这些激进组织对沙特等国的稳定性构成了威胁。
"If Saudi Arabia was without the cloak of American protection," Trump said during a 100-minute interview on foreign policy, spread over two phone calls, "I don't think it would be around."	"如果没有美国的庇护，我不觉得沙特阿拉伯还能守得住，"特朗普在两通电话中谈到了外交政策方面的问题，整个采访历时 100 分钟。
He also said he would be open to allowing Japan and South Korea to build their own nuclear arsenals rather than depend on the U.S. nuclear umbrella for their protection against North Korea and China. If the United States "keeps on its path, its current path of weakness, they're going to want to have that anyway, with or without me discussing it," Trump said.	他还表示，对于是否允许日本和韩国建立自己的核武库来应对朝鲜和中国的威胁，而不是依赖美国的保护，他抱有一种开放的心态。如果美国“继续走老路，表现得像现在这样软弱，他们就会希望拥有自己的核武库，不管我是否讨论这个问题，”特朗普说。
And he said he would be willing to withdraw U.S. forces from both Japan and South Korea if they did not substantially increase their contributions to the costs of housing and feeding those troops. "Not happily, but the answer is yes," he said.	他说，如果日本和韩国不更多地负担美国驻军的食宿开支，他愿意从日韩撤出驻军。“也不是开开心心地撤出来，但是我会撤出，”他说。
Trump also said he would seek to renegotiate many fundamental treaties with U.S. allies, possibly including a 56-year-old security pact	特朗普还表示，对于美国和盟友之间的很多基本条约，他都会寻求重新谈判，其中可能包括一项与日本在 56 年前签订的安全条约，他认为那个条约不公

<p>with Japan, which he described as one-sided.</p>	<p>平。</p>
<p>In Trump's worldview, the United States has become a diluted power, and the main mechanism by which he would re-establish its central role in the world is economic bargaining. He approached almost every current international conflict through the prism of a negotiation, even when he was imprecise about the strategic goals he sought. He again faulted the Obama administration's handling of the negotiations with Iran last year — "It would have been so much better if they had walked away a few times," he said — but offered only one new idea about how he would change its content: Ban Iran's trade with North Korea.</p>	<p>在特朗普的世界观中，美国的势力已经不如以前，他要重新确立其在世界上的核心地位，主要手段就是经济谈判。他从谈判的眼光来审视当今世界的几乎每一个重大冲突，即便有时候他对自己寻求的战略目标并不能做出准确表述。他再次指责了奥巴马政府去年在与伊朗谈判时的处理方式——“如果美国从谈判桌上走开几次，情况本来会好得多，”他说——但是对于谈判的内容，他只谈到了一个新的关注点：禁止伊朗与朝鲜之间开展贸易。</p>
<p>Trump struck similar themes when he discussed the future of NATO, which he called "unfair, economically, to us," and said he was open to an alternative organization focused on counterterrorism. He argued that the best way to halt China's placement of military airfields and anti-aircraft batteries on reclaimed islands in the South China Sea was to threaten its access to U.S. markets.</p>	<p>在谈到北约(NATO)的前景时，特朗普也采用了类似的思路。他表示，对于美国来说，北约“在经济上很不公平”，对于其他反恐组织，他会保持一种开放心态。他认为，阻止中国在南海人造岛屿上修建军用机场和防空屏障的最好办法，就是用美国市场的机会来威胁他们。</p>
<p>"We have tremendous economic power over China," he argued. "And that's the power of trade." He did not mention Beijing's capability for economic retaliation.</p>	<p>“我们对中国有巨大的经济牵制力，那就是贸易的力量。”他认为。不过他没有提及中国经济的报复能力。</p>
<p>Trump's views, as he explained them, fit nowhere into the recent history of the Republican Party: He is not in the internationalist camp of President George H.W. Bush, nor does he favor George W. Bush's call to make it the United States' mission to spread democracy around the world. He agreed with a suggestion that his ideas might best be summed up as "America First."</p>	<p>从特朗普自己的解释来看，他的主张与共和党这些年来的观念很不一致：他不属于乔治·H·W·布什(George H.W. Bush)的国际主义阵营，也不赞成乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)“美国的使命是把民主传播到世界各地”的呼吁。有人说他的观念可以概括成“美国优先”，他同意这个说法。</p>

<p>Trump explained his thoughts in concrete and easily digestible terms, but they appeared to reflect little consideration for potential consequences. Much the same way he treats political rivals and interviewers, he personalized how he would engage foreign nations, suggesting his approach would depend partly on "how friendly they've been toward us," not just on national interests or alliances.</p>	<p>特朗普及明确且易于理解的语言解释了他的想法，但这些想法似乎反映出特朗普几乎没有考虑潜在后果。他在如何对待外国的问题上偏向个人化，称他的态度部分取决于“它们对我们的友好程度”，不仅仅是根据国际利益或盟友关系，这与他对待政治对手及采访者的态度基本一样。</p>
<p>At no point did he express any belief that U.S. forces deployed on military bases around the world were by themselves valuable to the United States, though Republican and Democratic administrations have for decades argued that they are essential to deterring military adventurism, protecting commerce and gathering intelligence.</p>	<p>对于美国在世界各地军事基地部署军队的做法，他从始至终都没有表现出任何的信心，尽管共和党和民主党政府数十年来一直辩称，这些军队是必不可少的，能够阻止军事冒险主义、保护贸易，收集情报。</p>
<p>Like Richard Nixon, Trump emphasized the importance of "unpredictability" for a U.S. president, arguing that the country's traditions of democracy and openness had made its actions too easy for adversaries and allies alike to foresee.</p>	<p>就像理查德·尼克松(Richard Nixon)一样，特朗普强调“不可预测性”对于美国总统的重要性，辩称美国民主、开放的传统使得对手和盟友太容易预料到美国的行动。</p>
<p>"I wouldn't want them to know what my real thinking is," he said of how far he was willing to take the confrontation over the islands in the South China Sea, which are remote and lightly inhabited but extend China's control over a major maritime thoroughfare. But, he added, "I would use trade, absolutely, as a bargaining chip."</p>	<p>“我不想他们知道我真正的想法，”特朗普谈到他会在南海岛屿问题上进行多大程度的对抗时说。“我绝对会把贸易当作谈判筹码。”南海位置遥远，人口极少，但却会增加中国对主要海上通道的控制。</p>
<p>Until recently, Trump's foreign policy pronouncements have largely come through slogans: "Take the oil," "Build a wall" and ban Muslim immigrants, at least temporarily. But as he has pulled closer to capturing the nomination, he has been called on to elaborate.</p>	<p>直到最近，特朗普的外交政策表态基本上都是通过口号做出的：“占领油田”、“筑墙”，禁止穆斯林移民入境，至少暂时禁止。但随着他距离获得提名又近了一些，他被要求详细说明相关政策。</p>
<p>Pressed about his call to "take the oil" controlled by the Islamic State in</p>	<p>对于他此前呼吁的“占领”伊斯兰国在中东控制的油田一事，特朗普承认这需</p>

<p>the Middle East, Trump acknowledged that this would require deploying ground troops, something he does not favor. "We should've taken it, and we would've had it," he said, referring to the years in which the United States occupied Iraq. "Now we have to destroy the oil."</p>	<p>要部署地面部队，而这是他能不同意的。“我们本应该占领它们，本来可以拥有它们，”他说，他指的是美国占领伊拉克期间。“如今，我们只能摧毁这些石油。”</p>
<p>He did not rule out spying on U.S. allies, including leaders like Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, whose cellphone was apparently a target of the National Security Agency. Obama said the United States would no longer target her phone but made no such commitments about the rest of Germany, or Europe.</p>	<p>他没有排除对美国盟友开展间谍活动的可能，其中包括德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)等领导人，默克尔的手机曾是美国国家安全局(National Security Agency)的监听目标。奥巴马表示，美国将不再监听她的手机，但没有对德国或欧洲的其他人员做出此类承诺。</p>
<p>"I'm not sure that I would want to be talking about that," Trump said. "You understand what I mean by that."</p>	<p>"我想不好要不要谈论这件事，"特朗普说。"你明白我在说什么。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160328/c28trumpforeign</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160328/c28trumpforeign</p>
<p>The Trade Deficit Isn't a Scorecard, and Cutting It Won't Make America Great Again</p>	<p>为什么美国不必害怕贸易逆差</p>
<p>Donald Trump believes that a half-trillion-dollar trade deficit with the rest of the world makes the United States a loser and countries with trade surpluses like China and Mexico winners.</p>	<p>唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)认为，美国对世界其他国家的 5000 亿美元贸易逆差使得美国成为输家，而中国、墨西哥等实现贸易顺差的国家成为赢家。</p>
<p>"They're beating us so badly," he has said. "Every country we lose money with."</p>	<p>"它们狠狠地击败了我们，"他曾说过。"每一个赚了我們钱的国家都打败了我们。"</p>
<p>The reality is different. Trade deficits are not inherently good or bad; they can be either depending on circumstances. The trade deficit is not a scorecard.</p>	<p>事实并非如此。贸易逆差本身没有好坏；这要看情况。贸易逆差不是记分卡。</p>
<p>What's more, eliminating the trade deficit wouldn't, on its own, make America great again, as Trump suggests. And trying to do so could mean giving up some of the levers of power that let the United States</p>	<p>此外，消除贸易逆差本身不会促使美国像特朗普说的那样，恢复伟大荣光。这么做可能意味着放弃一些使美国在国际政治领域获得成功的权力杠杆。</p>

get its way in international politics.	
Getting rid of the trade deficit could very well make America less great. And the reasons have to do with the global reserve currency, economic diplomacy and something called the Triffin dilemma.	摆脱贸易逆差可能恰恰会削弱美国的实力。原因与国际储备货币、经济外交及所谓的特里芬难题有关。
What Is the Trade Deficit?	什么是贸易逆差?
Imagine a world where there are only two countries, and only two products. One country makes cars; the other grows bananas.	想象一下,世界上只有两个国家、两种商品的情况。一个国家制造汽车,另一个种植香蕉。
People in CarNation want some bananas, so they buy \$1 million worth from people in BananaLand. Residents of BananaLand want cars, so they buy \$2 million of them from CarNation.	汽车国的居民想购买香蕉,他们就从香蕉国买了价值 100 万美元的香蕉。香蕉国的居民想买汽车,他们花了 200 万美元从汽车国买入。
That difference is the trade deficit: BananaLand has a \$1 million trade deficit; CarNation has a \$1 million trade surplus.	这种差别就造成了贸易逆差:香蕉国有 100 万美元的贸易逆差;汽车国则有 100 万美元的贸易顺差。
But this does not mean that BananaLand is "losing" to CarNation. Cars are really useful, and BananaLandites got a lot of them in exchange for their money.	但这并不意味着香蕉国就"输给了"汽车国。因为汽车真的很有用,香蕉国的居民用自己的钱换了很多汽车。
Similarly, it's true that the United States has a \$58 billion trade deficit with Mexico, for example. But it's not as if that's just Americans flinging money across the Rio Grande out of charity. Americans get a lot of good stuff for that: avocados, for example, and Cancun vacations.	同样地,美国是对墨西哥有 580 亿美元的贸易逆差,但你不能因此觉得美国好像是出于善心在朝格兰德河(Rio Grande)另一边大把地撒钱。美国人用这些钱换了很多不错的商品:比如买鳄梨,及坎昆的度假时光。
If you want to think of it in terms of winners and losers, in fact, you could justifiably reverse Trump's preferred framing: "Those losers in Mexico gave us \$58 billion more stuff than we gave them last year. Ha, ha, ha. We're winners."	实际上,如果你想从输赢的角度看这个问题,完全可以把特朗普提出的逻辑反过来:"相比于我们卖给他们的,墨西哥那些笨蛋去年多给了我们 580 亿美元的货品。哈哈,我们是赢家。"
But when a country runs a trade deficit, as the United States does, there is a countervailing force. Think back to our pretend countries.	然而,如果一个国家像美国这样出现贸易逆差,同时就会出现一股反作用力。再拿我们之前假定的两个国家来说。香蕉国对汽车国有 100 万美元的贸易逆

<p>BananaLand has a \$1 million trade deficit with CarNation. But that means that car producers in CarNation are sitting on an extra \$1 million a year in income.</p>	<p>差，这意味着汽车国的汽车生产商一年会多出 100 万美元的营收。</p>
<p>Something has to happen with that \$1 million, and both of the two options have consequences.</p>	<p>他们必须考虑如何处置这 100 万美元资金，而仅有的两种选择，都会带来相应的后果。</p>
<p>One option is to keep that money at home. But keeping that money inside their own country will push the value of the CarNation currency upward. And as its currency goes up, cars will become more expensive in BananaLand – causing people there to buy fewer of them until eventually the trade deficit is eliminated.</p>	<p>一种选择是把这笔钱留在国内，但这会导致汽车国的货币升值。而随着货币升值，汽车在香蕉国的售价也会增高，导致那里的人们汽车购买量下降，直到将之前存在的贸易逆差拉平。</p>
<p>If CarNation doesn't want its currency to rise, it has to take that \$1 million trade surplus and plow it back into BananaLand. There are different ways it could do that. People in CarNation could buy stocks or bonds in BananaLand, or companies in CarNation could invest in factories in BananaLand, or the government of CarNation could buy assets directly.</p>	<p>如果汽车国不想让自己的货币升值，就必须将这 100 万美元的贸易顺差资金再投资到香蕉国去。它有多种不同的途径可以实现这一点。可以通过汽车国的居民购买香蕉国的股票或债券，或者通过汽车国的企业在香蕉国投资建厂，又或者汽车国的政府直接购买香蕉国的资产。</p>
<p>The choice is stark: A country running a trade surplus must either let its currency rise or let money flow back to its trading partners.</p>	<p>这是一项残酷的抉择：出现贸易顺差的国家要么得眼看着本国货币升值，要么就得把资金投回贸易伙伴国。</p>
<p>This isn't just an abstraction. It's what has happened between the United States and China for the last couple of decades. China has had consistent trade surpluses, but it did not want its currency to rise in a way that would undermine its exporters. So money has flowed from China into the United States – both from the Chinese government buying U.S. Treasury bonds and more recently in the form of direct investment from Chinese companies into the United States.</p>	<p>这可不只是一种抽象的推理。这是过去几十年美国和中国之间真实发生的事。中国持续出现贸易顺差，但它不想让货币升值，损害本国出口商的利益。所以资金就从中国流入美国——其方式既有中国政府购买美国国债，也包括最近中国企业在美国进行的直接投资。</p>

<p>When you see a headline about a Chinese company buying an American hotel group for \$13 billion, you're seeing the flip side of the trade deficit Trump bemoans. (The same when a citizen of China buys a luxury apartment in a Trump tower.) Money flowing into a country is usually considered a good thing. It makes borrowing money cheaper, drives up stock prices and can mean more investment in new businesses.</p>	<p>当你看到有关一家中国企业以 130 亿美元购买一家美国酒店集团的头条新闻时，你所看到的正是特朗普哀叹的美国贸易逆差的另一面。（一名中国公民在特朗普大厦[Trump tower]购买豪华公寓的情况，也是如此。）资金流入一个国家，通常被看作一件好事。它会使该国贷款更加容易，会推高股票价格，也意味着更多投资流向新企业。</p>
<p>Wouldn't It Be Better if the U.S. Didn't Run a Deficit?</p>	<p>如果美国没有贸易逆差，岂不是更好？</p>
<p>It's not clear that that's even an option, because the dollar isn't used just in trade between the United States and other countries.</p>	<p>我们甚至不确定，自己到底有没有这样一个选择，因为美元不止被用于美国和其他国家之间的贸易。</p>
<p>The dollar is a global reserve currency, meaning that it is used around the world in transactions that have nothing to do with the United States. When a Malaysian company does business with a German company, in many cases they will do business in dollars; when wealthy people in Dubai or Singapore's government investment fund want to sock away money, they do so in large part in dollar assets.</p>	<p>它是一个全球通用的储备货币，这意味着在全世界进行的各种和美国无关的交易中，也有可能用到它。当一家马来西亚企业和一家德国公司做生意时，他们很可能会用美元进行交易；迪拜的富裕阶层和新加坡的政府投资基金想储存一部分资金时，大部分也会选择购买美元资产。</p>
<p>That creates upward pressure on the dollar for reasons unrelated to trade flows between the United States and its partners. That, in turn, makes the dollar stronger, and American exporters less competitive, than they would be in a world where nobody used the dollar for anything except commerce involving the United States.</p>	<p>这些和美国及其伙伴之间的贸易往来无关的原因，给美元造成了升值的压力。比起除了涉及美国的贸易之外谁都不用美元的情景，这会让美元更坚挺，并导致美国出口商的竞争力下降。</p>
<p>The roughly \$500 billion trade deficit that the United States runs each year isn't just about poorly negotiated trade deals and currency manipulation by this or that country. It's also, to some degree, a byproduct of the central role the United States plays in the global</p>	<p>美国每年约 5000 亿美元的贸易逆差不仅涉及不利的贸易协议或某个国家操纵货币。它在一定程度上也是美国在全球金融体系中所起的核心作用带来的副产品。</p>

financial system.	
There's even a name for this: the Triffin Dilemma. In the mid-20th century, the economist Robert Triffin warned that the provider of the global reserve currency would need to run perpetual trade deficits to keep the world financial system from freezing, with those trade deficits potentially fueling domestic booms and busts.	这种情况甚至还有个专门的名字，叫作“特里芬难题”(Triffin Dilemma)。20世纪中叶，经济学家罗伯特·特里芬(Robert Triffin)警告，全球储备货币的供应国可能需要持续不断地承受贸易逆差，以避免世界金融体系冻结，而这些贸易逆差会潜在地推动国内市场的兴衰。
The key idea is that if a President Trump or any other future leader really wants to reduce our trade deficits in a major way, they're going to have to rethink the very underpinnings of global finance.	关键的一点是，倘若特朗普总统或将来任何什么领导人想大幅削减贸易逆差，他们都必须重新考虑全球金融的基础。
If Being the Global Reserve Currency Means Bleeding Jobs Overseas, Why Do It?	如果说，成为全球储备货币意味着就业岗位流向海外，那为何还要成为这样的货币？
Be careful what you wish for.	许下心愿的时候要当心。
There's no doubt that being the global reserve currency creates costs for the United States, namely a less competitive export industry.	毋庸置疑，成为全球储备货币的确让美国付出了代价，即出口行业的竞争力被削弱。
But it also creates a lot of advantages. Lower interest rates and higher stock prices are one (though that has the downside of also feeding debt-driven booms and busts). Even more important is what the dollar's prominence in global finance does for America's place in the world.	但它也带来了许多优势。低利率和高股价便是其中之一（尽管它们也有不利的一面，即加剧债务驱动的繁荣和衰退）。更重要的是美元在全球金融中的显赫声望对美国的世界地位的影响。
It helps ensure that the United States can afford to finance wars, and gives the government greater ability to fight recessions and panics. A country experiencing a banking panic will see money sent out of the country, causing its currency to fall and its interest rates to rise. All that limits a government's options for fixing the problem. In 2008, when the United States experienced a near-collapse of the banking system, the opposite happened.	它有助于确保美国能经受得起金融战争，并会增强政府抗击衰退和恐慌的能力。经历银行业恐慌的国家会面临资金出逃，导致本国货币贬值、利率升高。所有这些都限制政府用于解决问题的可选方案。然而，2008年当美国经历银行系统几近崩溃时，却出现了截然相反的情况。

<p>But it's not just economics. "A lot of the benefits of having the reserve currency are more on the foreign policy side than the economic," said Jennifer M. Harris, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations and author of a coming book, "War by Other Means," on the use of economic tools in foreign policy.</p>	<p>不过，此事的影响不仅限于经济领域。“比起经济方面，成为储备货币带来的许多好处在外交政策方面更胜一筹，”对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)高级研究员珍妮弗·M·哈里斯(Jennifer M. Harris)说。她的著作《其他形式的战争》(War by Other Means)即将面世，内容关于在外交政策中使用经济工具。</p>
<p>The centrality of the dollar to global finance gives the United States power on the global stage that no other country can match. It has enforced sanctions on Iran, Russia, North Korea and terrorist groups with the implicit threat of cutting off access to the dollar payments system for any bank in the world that doesn't cooperate with American foreign policy.</p>	<p>美元在全球金融中的核心地位，让美国在全球舞台上拥有了其他任何国家都无法匹敌的权力。美国对伊朗、俄罗斯、朝鲜和恐怖组织实行制裁的时候，隐含的威胁是，世界上一切不配合美国外交政策的银行，都可被拦在美元支付体系之外。</p>
<p>Part of what makes the United States powerful is the great importance of the dollar to global finance. And part of the price the United States pays for that status is a stronger currency and higher trade deficits than would be the case otherwise.</p>	<p>让美国大权在握的部分原因正是美元在全球金融中的重要作用。而美国为此付出的部分代价是，比起美元不是全球金融核心的情景，现实中美元要更坚挺，贸易逆差更大。</p>
<p>The debate over the trade deficit is about more than Mexico and China, cars and bananas, or winning and losing. It's about what makes America great, and which of the country's priorities should come first.</p>	<p>围绕贸易逆差的辩论不仅涉及墨西哥和中国、汽车和香蕉，或者谁输谁赢，还关乎是什么让美国变得强大，以及哪一项议程应该排在第一位。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160328/c28up-trade</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160328/c28up-trade</p>
<p>Why There's Hope for the Middle Class (With Help From China)</p>	<p>中国将如何帮助美国中产阶级再度崛起？</p>
<p>America has often thought of itself as a middle-class nation — one in which most people are merely comfortable and neither very rich nor very poor.</p>	<p>美国通常自认是一个中产阶级国家——大多数人过着只能算是舒适的生活，既不太富，也不会太穷。</p>
<p>That notion has come under siege lately. Income inequality has been rising since the early 1980s, and the median household income is now</p>	<p>这种观点近来受到很多质疑。收入差距从上世纪 80 年代以来一直在拉大，家庭收入中位数已经低于 1999 年的水平。中产阶级地位成为极度敏感的政</p>

<p>lower than it was in 1999. The status of the middle class has become a highly charged political issue. Nonetheless, a sober look at the trends of recent years reveals some reason for optimism: Pathways that already exist offer some chance of rejuvenating the middle class.</p>	<p>治问题。然而，冷静下来看一看近年的趋势，我们仍然有理由保持乐观：一些已有的途径，给中产阶级的再度崛起带来了机会。</p>
<p>The weakness of recent middle-class wage growth has stemmed from a number of factors, including foreign competition, technological changes that favor highly skilled workers and persistent poverty. Let's consider each in turn.</p>	<p>近年中产阶级薪资增长的乏力源于多个因素，包括外国竞争，有利于高技能工人的科技变革，以及挥之不去的贫困问题。下面我们就逐一分析一下。</p>
<p>Much of the competition for American manufacturing has come from China, and recent research has shown that China's economic impact in the United States has been bigger than many economists initially thought, and in some ways, it has been more painful. China's manufacturing has held down American middle-class wages, while soaring Chinese demand for commodities has pushed up resource prices. Of course, cheap Chinese imports have made American paychecks go further, but that is no consolation for people who have lost their jobs or suffered lower wages as a consequence.</p>	<p>美国制造业的竞争主要来自中国，近来的研究显示，中国经济对美国的影响要比许多经济学家原本估计的更大，从某些方面来看，也更痛苦。中国制造制约了美国中产阶级薪资，而中国的大宗商品需求也推高了资源价格。当然，廉价的中国进口商品让美国人的薪水可以买到更多的东西，但这不会让那些因此失业或薪资下降的人好受些。</p>
<p>Better times may be ahead, though. Higher wages in China — and other emerging nations — are now limiting the competitive advantage of those economies. And perhaps more important for Americans, as China reaches technological maturity, it is likely to shower innovations on consumers, creating a net gain for people in the United States.</p>	<p>不过接下来情况可能会有好转。中国及其他新兴国家的薪资上涨，限制了这些经济体的竞争优势。而对美国人来说，更重要的可能是随着中国走向技术成熟，会给消费者带来铺天盖地的创新，为生活在美国的人创造净收益。</p>
<p>China is already the major producer of solar panels and electric cars, for example. It is likely to contribute important innovations in consumer drones and driverless cars and in many other fields: The Chinese</p>	<p>例如，中国已经是最大的太阳能组件和电动汽车生产国。它还可能给民用无人机、无人驾驶汽车以及其他许多领域带来重要的创新：中国政府向生物技术领域投入了巨量资源，包括新的基因编辑技术。在移动应用、即时通信和</p>

<p>government is pouring immense resources into biotechnology, including new gene editing techniques. When it comes to mobile apps, messaging and electronic payments, China is arguably ahead of America. Imagine a future in which Chinese innovations benefit Americans just as the United States benefited Europe and vice versa.</p>	<p>电子支付方面，中国可以说已经超过美国。可以想象在将来，中国创新给美国人带来的益处，将不亚于美国和欧洲之间的那种互惠。</p>
<p>This would mean more competition from China, of course, and lost jobs in some fields, but to simply focus on the negatives would be shortsighted. The reality is that innovators do not capture all or even most of the benefits they bring to the world. Once an idea emerges, its benefits begin to expand, and those benefits will surely spread to the United States.</p>	<p>当然，这意味着更多来自中国的竞争，某些领域会有失业，但死盯着负面因素是缺乏远见的。事实上，创新者给世界带来的益处不会被他们独揽，甚至大部分都谈不上。一种理念一旦产生，其益处就会扩散出去，当然也会惠及美国。</p>
<p>What economists call skill-based technical change may also shift in a more egalitarian direction. The advent of information technology increased the value of workers and managers who could manipulate these new talents effectively, while smart software eliminated the jobs of many travel agents and paper-filing clerks. But consider a universe in which all it takes to work with a computer is to talk to it. That could lower the wages of technicians, while opening a new world where less skilled laborers could work with information technology effectively.</p>	<p>经济学家所说的“基于技能的技术变革”还会带来一种平等主义的趋向。信息技术的到来，给那些能有效掌握这些新才能的工人和管理人带来升值，与此同时，智能软件会淘汰许多旅行社和文员的工作岗位。但是，设想你生活在一个只需跟电脑说话就可以工作的世界。这会降低技术员的薪资，但同时也会开启一个新世界，技能水平低的工人也可以有效地使用信息技术来工作。</p>
<p>That new world is already emerging. Consider the Amazon Echo, a small stationary computer that responds to voice commands. It can play music, call a car service or build a shopping list. Imagine fully functional voice-activated computers created for the workplace as more people grow up with information technology at their fingertips.</p>	<p>这样的新世界已经在浮现。以 Amazon Echo 为例，这是一种可接受语音指令的小型固定电脑。它可以播放音乐、叫车、创建购物清单。随着越来越多的人在普及了信息技术的环境中长大，设想在工作场所有这样一台全功能语音激活电脑会是怎样一番景象。</p>
<p>Finally, income inequality may begin to reverse itself through the</p>	<p>最后，社会规范的演化也可能扭转收入不平等的趋势。在困境中四面碰壁的</p>

<p>evolution of social norms. Poor people who see no way out of their plight won't all be able to advance without outside help, but some of the impoverished will succeed despite the barriers they face.</p>	<p>穷人，势必需要外部力量的帮助，然而还是有一些贫困者可以冲破隔阂取得成功。</p>
<p>Religions and social movements with strong moral codes may be able to help improve life prospects. It is striking, for example, that Utah fits the economic profile of an older, more middle-class-oriented America. The reasons for this are complex, but they may stem in part from the large number of Mormons in the state.</p>	<p>因循严苛道德准则的宗教和社会运动可能有助于改善生活前景。比如我们惊讶地看到，犹他州的经济状况，是符合一种老派的、更具中产阶级导向的美国形象的。原因很复杂，但可能在一定程度上源于该州有众多摩门教徒。</p>
<p>Mormons have done relatively well in economic terms, perhaps, at least in part, because their religious culture encourages behavior consistent with prosperity, such as savings, mutual assistance, family values and no drug and alcohol abuse.</p>	<p>摩门教徒在经济上的表现相对良好，在一定程度上可能是因为他们的宗教文化鼓励那些与富足生活相一致行为，比如储蓄、互助、家庭价值、不滥用药物和酒精。</p>
<p>I am not a Mormon and am not advocating that religion or any other. But it seems reasonable to observe that changing social norms, sometimes associated with religion, can help improve living standards.</p>	<p>我不是摩门教徒，也没有在倡导这种或其他任何一种宗教。然而这似乎是一个合理的观察——社会规范的变化有助于提高生活水平，而有时候这种变化和宗教有关。</p>
<p>All of these mechanisms involve some degree of speculation, and the speed at which they will develop will vary. Still, these processes can already be found around us to a limited degree. Furthermore, all of them could happen without requiring any major change in American public policy and thus they could bypass possible government gridlock.</p>	<p>这些机制都包含了一定程度的猜测，它们的发展也将是快慢不一的。然而我们已经可以在身边看到些许迹象。此外，所有这些进程都不需要美国做出任何重大公共政策改变，一旦政府陷入僵持，它也不会受到制约。</p>
<p>Most people agree there is plenty of unfairness built into the current political system, such as bad public policies, which often favor the well-off and erect barriers to the advancement of poorer and less educated individuals. How to change these policies will no doubt continue to be a matter of political debate.</p>	<p>多数人认为现行政治制度存在许多先天的不公，例如糟糕的公共政策往往让富人受益，给较贫困、教育程度较低的人制造障碍，阻止他们提升自己。这些政策该如何去改变，无疑仍将是一个政治辩题。</p>

<p>But there is reason to believe that when inequality trends start to run in reverse — whenever that might be — it will be because of processes that are operating largely outside of politics. Technology, trade and even religion may help restore prosperity to the middle class.</p>	<p>但我们有理由相信，不平等趋势的逆转——不管究竟什么时候出现——将源自一些基本上在政治之外运转的进程。技术、贸易甚至宗教都可能帮助中产阶级重新过上富足的生活。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160418/c18view</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160418/c18view</p>
<p>U.S. Directs Cyberweapons at ISIS for First Time</p>	<p>美国将首次对 ISIS 发动网络袭击</p>
<p>LONDON — The United States has opened a new line of combat against the Islamic State, directing the military’s 6-year-old Cyber Command for the first time to mount computer-network attacks that are now being used alongside more traditional weapons.</p>	<p>伦敦——美国开始对伊斯兰国采取一种新的打击方式，首次指示成立六年的美军网络战司令部(Cyber Command)对伊斯兰国发起网络袭击，这种方式目前被用来与更传统的武器相配合。</p>
<p>The effort reflects President Barack Obama’s desire to bring many of the secret U.S. cyberweapons that had been aimed elsewhere, notably at Iran, into the fight against the Islamic State — which has proved effective in using modern communications and encryption to recruit and carry out operations.</p>	<p>这种努力表明，奥巴马总统希望用曾打击其他目标——尤其是对伊朗——的秘密网络武器打击伊斯兰国。该组织已经证明自己可以有效使用现代通讯设备和加密方式招募人员和发起行动。</p>
<p>The National Security Agency, which specializes in electronic surveillance, has for years listened intensely to the militants of the Islamic State, and those reports are often part of the president’s daily intelligence briefing. But the NSA’s military counterpart, Cyber Command, was focused largely on Russia, China, Iran and North Korea — where cyberattacks on the United States most frequently originate — and had run virtually no operations against what has become the most dangerous terrorist organization in the world.</p>	<p>多年来，专门负责电子监控的美国国家安全局（National Security Agency，简称 NSA）一直对伊斯兰国武装分子进行监听，相关报告通常是总统的每日情报综述的一部分。但 NSA 的军方对应机构网络战司令部的行动主要针对俄罗斯、中国、伊朗和朝鲜——最频繁地对美国发起网络袭击的国家——几乎不曾对伊斯兰国展开过任何行动，而后者已经成为世界上最危险的恐怖组织。</p>
<p>A review of what should be done to confront the Islamic State is on Obama’s agenda Monday, when he is scheduled to attend a conference</p>	<p>重新审视应该对伊斯兰国采取何种行动，是奥巴马在本周一的商谈事项之一，当天他将在德国的汉诺威与英国、法国、意大利和德国的领导人一起参</p>

in Hanover, Germany, with the leaders of Britain, France, Italy and Germany.	加一场会议。
The goal of the new campaign is to disrupt the ability of the Islamic State to spread its message, attract new adherents, circulate orders from commanders and carry out day-to-day functions, like paying its fighters. A benefit of the administration's exceedingly rare public discussion of the campaign, officials said, is to rattle the Islamic State's commanders, who have begun to realize that sophisticated hacking efforts are manipulating their data. Potential recruits might also be deterred if they come to worry about the security of their communications with the militant group.	新行动的目标是破坏伊斯兰国的一些能力，即传播信息，吸引新的追随者，下达指挥官命令，实现正常运转，比如给圣战分子支付薪酬。有官员表示，美国政府极其罕见地公开谈论这种行动的好处之一，是让伊斯兰国的指挥官们感到紧张，后者已经开始意识到有尖端的黑客行动在篡改他们的数据。如果他们开始担心自己的通讯安全受到美国军方威胁，可能会因此害怕而暂停一些招募行动。
Defense Secretary Ash Carter is among those who have publicly discussed the new mission, but only in broad terms, and this month the deputy secretary of defense, Robert O. Work, was more colorful in describing the effort.	美国国防部长(Defense Secretary)阿什·卡特(Ash Carter)是公开谈论过这一新任务的人士之一，不过他只是宽泛地谈及它。本月，国防部副部长罗伯特·沃克(Robert O. Work)用更生动的话语描述了这种努力。
"We are dropping cyberbombs," Work said. "We have never done that before."	"我们在朝他们扔网络炸弹，"沃克说。"以前我们从没这么做过。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160425/c25isiscyber	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160425/c25isiscyber
Obama, in Germany, Urges Europe to Stand United	奥巴马：世界需要强大、团结的欧洲
HANOVER, Germany — President Obama urged Europeans on Monday to remain united in the face of growing economic and security threats, saying that the dangers of inequality, terrorism, prejudice and injustice would drag down the United States and Europe if countries on both sides of the Atlantic do not continue to work together.	德国汉诺威——美国总统奥巴马周一呼吁欧洲人在不断增长的经济和安全威胁面前保持团结，他说，如果大西洋两岸的国家不继续一起工作的话，不平等、恐怖主义、歧视和不公正的危险将削弱美国和欧洲。
In a 49-minute speech at the conclusion of his six-day trip to the Middle	在为期六天的中东、英国和德国之行结束时，奥巴马发表的这个49分钟的

<p>East, Britain and Germany, Mr. Obama also confirmed a recent report in The New York Times that he would increase the number of military personnel, including Special Forces, in Syria to fight the Islamic State, now around 50, by about 250 people.</p>	<p>演讲还证实了《纽约时报》最近的一个报道，报道称奥巴马将把美国在叙利亚的军事人员、包括特种部队人员的数量，从目前的约 50 人增加到约 250 人，以对抗伊斯兰国。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama told an audience of business leaders, politicians and students that Europe must not let itself be pulled apart by those who fear cooperation.</p>	<p>奥巴马对商界领袖、政界人士和学生组成的听众说，欧洲一定不要让自己被那些害怕合作的人拆散。</p>
<p>"Dangerous forces do threaten to pull the world backwards, and our progress is not inevitable," Mr. Obama said in one of his final trips to Europe as president. "We are not immune from the forces of change around the world."</p>	<p>"危险的力量确实在威胁把世界拉向过去，我们的进步并非不可避免。我们并不能免受来自世界各地的变革力量的影响，"奥巴马在演讲中说，这次旅行是他作为总统访问欧洲的最后几次之一。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama has spent much of his visit to Europe urging the British people to vote to remain in the European Union in a referendum on June 23. He said repeatedly over the past week that leaving the 28-member bloc would undercut Britain's influence and weaken the democratic alliance that binds Europe.</p>	<p>奥巴马把此次欧洲旅行的不少时间花在了敦促英国民众在 6 月 23 日举行的公投中选择留在欧盟上。他在过去一周中一再表示，退出由 28 个成员国组成的联盟将削弱英国的影响力，同时也会削弱这个把欧洲凝聚起来的民主联盟。</p>
<p>In his speech on Monday, Mr. Obama went further, arguing to members of the predominantly German audience that they, too, must resist the temptation to go it alone in fighting the Islamic State, pushing for economic security and confronting the huge new flows of migrants.</p>	<p>奥巴马在周一的讲话中更进了一步，他对主要是德国人的听众说，在打击伊斯兰国、推动经济安全，以及面对巨大的移民新高潮等问题上，他们也必须抵制独自行动的诱惑。</p>
<p>"If we do not solve these problems, you start seeing those who would try to exploit those fears and frustrations and channel them in a destructive way," Mr. Obama said in comments that appeared to refer, at least in part, to Donald J. Trump, the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination.</p>	<p>"如果我们不解决这些问题，你们将开始看到，有人会试图利用这些恐惧和不满，把其引导到破坏性的方向上去，"奥巴马说，这番话听上去至少部分地暗指在共和党总统提名人竞选中领先的唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)。</p>

<p>Support for populist and nationalist movements has grown in Europe in recent months, with the most recent example coming on Sunday in Austria, where a member of the far-right Freedom Party finished on top in the first round of voting for the country's largely ceremonial presidency.</p>	<p>对民粹主义和民族主义运动的支持最近几个月在欧洲也有所增长，最近的例子是奥地利，在周日的奥地利总统选举的头一轮中，极右翼自由党的一名成员胜选，奥地利总统主要是礼仪性的。</p>
<p>Reflecting on the dangers to the political situation, Mr. Obama quoted the Irish poet William Butler Yeats as saying that they lurk where "the best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity."</p>	<p>奥巴马引用爱尔兰诗人叶芝的诗句，对政治局势的危险表达自己的态度说，危险潜伏在“优秀的人们信心尽失，坏蛋们则充满了炽烈狂热”的地方（来自袁可嘉译本——译注）。</p>
<p>That kind of destructive politics must not take root in Europe, Mr. Obama said, or there would be damaging consequences for the United States and many other nations around the world.</p>	<p>奥巴马说，不能让这种破坏性的政治在欧洲扎根，否则对美国和世界各国的许多其他国家将会有破坏性的后果。</p>
<p>"If a unified, peaceful, liberal, pluralistic free-market Europe begins to doubt itself, begins to question the progress that's been made over the last several decades, then we can't expect the progress that is just now taking hold in many places around the world will continue," he said.</p>	<p>他说，“如果一个统一、和平、自由、多元的自由市场经济的欧洲开始怀疑自己，开始对过去几十年里已取得的进步产生疑问的话，那我们就不能指望如今在世界许多地方刚刚开始进步的进步将能继续。”</p>
<p>Mr. Obama's warnings against unilateral actions were clearly intended to steer Europe away from nationalist or isolationist stands. But, in fact, his close ally, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, has found herself isolated in the European Union for refusing to meet calls from other countries or from her own conservative bloc to put an upper limit on the flow of migrants.</p>	<p>奥巴马对采取单方面行动的警告，显然意在引导欧洲不采取民族主义或孤立主义的立场。但是，事实上，他的亲密盟友德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)已发现自己在欧盟处于孤立状态，因为她拒绝响应来自其他国家或自己的保守阵营给移民人数设置上限的呼吁。</p>
<p>Ms. Merkel put together crafted a deal between Turkey and the European Union in March that gave a veneer of unity to the Continent's very mixed response to arriving refugees and migrants. That deal remains the subject of intense debate in light of Turkey's current</p>	<p>默克尔今年3月精心制作了一份土耳其与欧盟之间的协议，协议掩饰了欧洲大陆对难民和移民的非常不同的反应。鉴于土耳其目前对新闻媒体和其它自由的镇压，人们对该协议仍有相当激烈的争论。</p>

crackdown on the news media and on other freedoms.	
The accord has succeeded in sharply reducing the migrant flow, but only in tandem with an earlier decision by Austria and Balkan states to close their land borders and shut off the route favored by approximately one million migrants last year.	该协议在大量减少移民人数上取得了成功,但成功只是因为奥地利和巴尔干国家早些时候做出关闭它们陆地边界的决定,断掉了约一百万移民去年的首选路线。
Mr. Obama also gently chided the Germans and other European nations for not always carrying a fair share of the financial and military burden as part of the NATO alliance.	奥巴马还对德国和其他欧洲国家作为北约组织的一部分,不总承贷该组织的财政和军事负担的公平份额,做出了温和的批评。
Those comments echoed remarks the president made recently in The Atlantic, where he referred to some European leaders as “free riders” who relied too heavily on the United States to pay for their military defense and to wage the fight against extremism.	这些言论与总统最近接受《大西洋月刊》(The Atlantic)采访时表达的看法相呼应,他在采访中说一些欧洲领导人“搭便车”,他们在军事防御开支、以及与极端主义作战上过于依赖美国。
In increasing the number of special forces in Syria, Mr. Obama said he was hoping to cement what he said was progress in pushing back the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, from territory that it had held.	在提到增加叙利亚特种部队的数量时,奥巴马说,他希望能巩固在夺回被伊斯兰国占领的领土上取得的他所说的进展,伊斯兰国也简称 ISIS 或 ISIL。
But he said he would go to the NATO meetings in Europe this summer and would demand that every nation contribute 2 percent of its gross domestic product to the defense of the Continent.	奥巴马说,他今年夏天会去欧洲参加北约会议,届时他将提出每个成员国为欧洲大陆防御贡献自己国内生产总值2%的要求。
“We can’t deal with these challenges by ourselves,” Mr. Obama said.	“我们不能只靠我们自己来对付这些挑战,”奥巴马说。
For much of the speech, the American president lavished praise on Europe, citing what it has achieved. He said that Europeans should not take for granted the democratic societies they have built or the major wars they have avoided in the past several decades.	这位美国总统在大部分演讲中对欧洲大赞特赞,表扬了它已经取得的成就。他说,欧洲人不应该把他们已经建成的民主社会认为是理所当然的,也不应该把他们能够在过去几十年中避免了主要战争当成理所当然。
“Perhaps you need an outsider, somebody who’s not a European, to remind you of the magnitude of what you’ve achieved,” he said, adding	“也许你们需要一个局外人、一个非欧洲人,来提醒你们欧洲已经取得的成就多么重要,”奥巴马说,并补充道,欧联“仍是现代史上最伟大的政治和经

that the European Union "remains one of the greatest political and economic achievements of modern times."	济成就之一”。
But he also cautioned that confronting the very real issue of economic inequality would require unity and more cooperation, not the erection of new barriers.	但他也警告说，解决经济不平等这一非常现实的问题，需要团结以及更多的合作，而不是设立新的障碍。
"The answer to reform is not cutting ourselves off from each other," he said.	“对改革的回答不是把我们彼此隔离开，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160426/c26prexy	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160426/c26prexy
Experts Warn of Backlash in Donald Trump's China Trade Policies	专家警告特朗普对华提高关税可能引发贸易战争
On the campaign trail, Donald J. Trump has promised to do quite a few things that are beyond the powers of an American president, like billing Mexico for a border wall. But when it comes to foreign trade, his powers as president would come closer to his expansive ambitions.	在竞选活动中，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)做出的不少承诺超出了美国总统的权力范围，比如让墨西哥出钱在美墨边境修墙。不过，在对外贸易方面，特朗普如果真的当上了美国总统，他手中的权力就会和他膨胀的野心更加匹配。
As president, Mr. Trump could seek to penalize other nations for undercutting American manufacturers or stealing American ideas. He could also pursue congressional legislation to impose a 45 percent tariff, or tax, on imported Chinese goods, as he has proposed.	当上总统，特朗普就有权力寻求对一些国家施加惩罚，理由是这些国家给美国生产商带来损失，或者窃取了美国的想法。他还可以向国会寻求立法，比如按照他提出的，对中国的进口商品征收45%的关税。
The bottom line, some experts say, is that Mr. Trump might well be able to squeeze China.	一些专家表示，关键在于，特朗普可能的确会有挤压中国的能力。
That does not mean, however, that his punitive approach would ease America's economic pains. In fact, a range of experts agree that Mr. Trump's proposals are more likely to deepen those problems, particularly if China or other targeted nations retaliate, rather than accept his demands.	但是，这并不意味着他的惩罚措施可以缓解美国的经济阵痛。事实上，很多专家认为，更大的可能是特朗普的提议会加剧这些问题，特别是中国或其他被针对的国家也许不仅不接受他的要求，反而会采取报复行动。
Starting a trade war might be cathartic for workers who have lost jobs,	掀起贸易战对于失去工作的人来说兴许是一种宣泄，但不太可能创造出大量

<p>but it is unlikely to create a lot of factory work.</p>	<p>的工业岗位。</p>
<p>“There’s no way a tariff of this kind could deliver the kind of benefits that he’s talking about, and it’s quite wrong to think that the big problem for American workers has been foreign trade,” said J.W. Mason, a professor of economics at John Jay College and a fellow at the Roosevelt Institute, a liberal think tank. “But I think it could be very destructive for the rest of the world.”</p>	<p>“这样的关税绝不可能带来他说的那种好处。觉得给美国劳动者带来重大麻烦的是对外贸易活动，这个想法也是相当错误的，”约翰·杰刑事司法学院(John Jay College)经济学教授、自由派智库罗斯福研究所(Roosevelt Institute)的研究员 J·W·梅森(J. W. Mason)说。“我认为，这么做反而可能会给世界其他地区造成巨大破坏。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s views on trade are among his oldest and steadiest public policy positions. He has long maintained that other countries are taking advantage of the United States because Americans spend more money on foreign goods than the rest of the world spends on American goods. And he has long argued for slapping higher tariffs on those foreign goods in order to fortify the American economy.</p>	<p>在特朗普的公共政策立场中，有关贸易的观点是最持久和最稳定的。长久以来，他一直坚称，其他国家在占美国的便宜，因为美国购买外国商品花费的资金要比世界其他国家购买美国商品的花费更多。他还长期主张对这些进口商品设置更高的关税，以巩固美国经济。</p>
<p>Trade was the first policy issue Mr. Trump mentioned last Tuesday in a speech after his latest round of victories in five northeastern primaries.</p>	<p>贸易是特朗普在上周二的演讲中提到的第一项政策议题。此时他刚在东北部五个州的初选中获得了新一轮的胜利。</p>
<p>“Our jobs are being sucked away from our country and we’re not going to let it happen anymore, folks,” he said at a victory party in New York that night.</p>	<p>“我国的工作机会正在被人抽干，同胞们，我们不会再让这种事情发生了，”他当晚在纽约的庆功宴上说。</p>
<p>It emerged again Wednesday in Washington during what was billed as a major foreign policy speech.</p>	<p>周三，这种论调在华盛顿再度出现。周三的讲话被标榜为特朗普的一次外交政策重要讲话。</p>
<p>This Tuesday, Mr. Trump hopes to sweep the delegates in Indiana and all but sew up the Republican nomination. Nowhere has trade figured more centrally than in the Hoosier State, where the air conditioner maker Carrier opted to move operations to Mexico, becoming a recurrent feature in Mr. Trump’s anti-free-trade litanies.</p>	<p>本周二，特朗普希望一举拿下印第安纳州的全部代表，把共和党提名稳稳攥在手中。贸易问题在印第安纳州的地位，比其他任何地方都更重。该州的空调生产商开利(Carrier)选择将企业迁往墨西哥，因而在特朗普连篇累牍的反自由贸易言论中反复出现。</p>

<p>China has prospered over the last few decades by focusing its economy on low-cost manufacturing for foreign markets. Exports to the United States soared, particularly after China joined the World Trade Organization in 2001. American businesses and consumers bought \$481.9 billion in Chinese goods in 2015, about one-fifth of all imports and the most from any country. But manufacturing employment in the United States has fallen sharply. A 2013 study estimated that China's rise had eliminated at least one million domestic factory jobs.</p>	<p>过去几十年里，中国把经济重心放在面向外国市场的低成本制造业上，并借此实现了繁荣。中国对美国的出口剧增，尤其是在 2001 年加入世界贸易组织(World Trade Organization)之后。在 2015 年，美国的企业和消费者购买了价值 4819 亿美元的中国商品，约占美国所有进口商品的五分之一，比其他任何国家都多。但美国的制造业就业率急剧下滑。2013 年的一项研究估计，中国的崛起导致美国国内至少 100 万个工厂就业岗位流失。</p>
<p>In the current campaign, Mr. Trump has proposed a 45 percent tax on Chinese imports and a 35 percent tax on Mexican imports. He has also proposed tariffs on goods that specific American companies produce in foreign countries, including Carrier air-conditioners and Ford automobiles.</p>	<p>此次竞选期间，特朗普建议对中国和墨西哥的进口货物分别征收 45% 和 35% 的关税。他还提议对特定的美国公司在外国生产的商品征收关税，包括开利空调和福特汽车。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has said the threat of such tariffs would persuade China, for example, to modify the economic policies that he describes as providing unfair advantages to Chinese companies. Rather than incur his wrath, he says, American companies would be persuaded to keep more of their factories close to home.</p>	<p>特朗普表示，征收这类关税的威胁会说服中国等国家调整经济政策。他称相关政策给中国公司提供了不公平的优势。他说美国公司不会来触怒他，而是会信服地将它们的工厂放在离家近的地方。</p>
<p>"The 45 percent is a threat that if they don't behave," Mr. Trump said at a Republican debate in Miami last month, the United States "will tax you."</p>	<p>"45%的关税是一个威胁，你要敢不老实，"特朗普上月在迈阿密的一场共和党辩论上说，美国"就会收你的税"。</p>
<p>He added: "It doesn't have to be 45; it could be less. But it has to be something because our country and our trade and our deals and most importantly our jobs are going to hell."</p>	<p>他接着说："不一定是 45%，可能会低一点。但必须得征收一些关税，因为不然的话，我们的国家、我们的贸易、我们的买卖，最重要的是我们的工作岗位就会走向地狱。"</p>
<p>As president, Mr. Trump would have some latitude to reverse a course</p>	<p>若能当上总统，特朗普将有能力扭转美国几十年来一直遵循的一项方针。但</p>

<p>that the nation has pursued for decades. But the results could be troublesome on multiple fronts. The removal of trade barriers has played a significant role in reducing global poverty and encouraging peace between nations, achievements that could be eroded by tit-for-tat backsliding.</p>	<p>结果可能会给多个领域带来麻烦。消除贸易壁垒在减轻全球贫困和鼓励国家之间和平共处中发挥了重要作用。倒退到以牙还牙的状态可能会损害这些成就。</p>
<p>"The basic principle is that a sovereign state enters trade agreements of its free will, and it can get back out," said Robert Howse, the Lloyd C. Nelson professor of international law at N.Y.U. School of Law. "But that's the easy part."</p>	<p>"基本的原则是，主权国家自愿加入一项贸易协定，也可以退出，"纽约大学法学院劳埃德·C·纳尔逊国际法教授罗伯特·豪斯(Robert Howse)说。"但这方面好办。"</p>
<p>Imposing sweeping tariffs would reverse a mainstay of United States foreign policy. Beginning after World War II, the United States gradually reduced its import taxes and pushed other nations to do the same, seeking not only to promote increased trade but to prevent conflict. The United States now imposes average weighted import tariffs of just 1.4 percent, according to the World Bank, among the lowest rates in the world.</p>	<p>大范围征收关税会推翻美国外交政策的一个主要支柱。从二战结束后开始，美国逐步降低进口关税，并推动其他国家也这么做，寻求促进已经在增加的贸易，并防止冲突。据世界银行(World Bank)称，美国现在征收的进口关税的加权平均值仅为 1.4%，是关税最低的国家之一。</p>
<p>Under existing laws, Mr. Trump could impose tariffs only on specific categories of imports, not whole countries, and only by demonstrating specific violations of trade rules, such as export subsidies. "There are at least 50 sets of laws and regulations that exist that China has, at least in spirit, crossed the boundaries," Sam Clovis, an adviser to Mr. Trump, said in an interview.</p>	<p>根据现行法律，特朗普只能对特定类别而非所有国家的进口货物征收关税，并且只能通过证明对方的确违反了贸易规则，如提供出口补贴的途径。"至少有 50 套现有的法律和规定可以用来证明，中国至少在精神上是越界了，"特朗普的顾问萨姆·克洛维斯(Sam Clovis)在接受采访时说。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump would have the difficult task of proving that China is breaking the rules before the World Trade Organization, which polices global commerce. International trade laws limit the type of help</p>	<p>但特朗普将面临一项困难的任务，即证明中国当着管理全球商业秩序的世贸组织的面违反了规则。曾在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府担任美国贸易谈判代表的哈佛大学教授伍人英(Mark Wu)表示，国际贸易法限制了政府</p>

<p>governments can provide to companies, but the role of the Chinese government is particularly opaque, said Mark Wu, a professor of law at Harvard and a former United States trade negotiator in the administration of President George W. Bush.</p>	<p>可向公司提供的帮助的类型，但中国政府所扮演的角色是特别模糊的。</p>
<p>“China’s economy is its own beast, and it has a form that was not envisioned at the time these rules were created 20 years ago,” Mr. Wu said. “W.T.O. rules are not necessarily equipped to address all of the problematic aspects of that China Inc. system as far as American exporters are concerned.”</p>	<p>“中国经济自成一体，20年前制定这些规则时没有预见到它是这样的形式，”伍人英说。“从美国出口商的角度看，世贸组织的规则不见得能应付中国公司体系令人质疑的诸多方面。”</p>
<p>In fact, one of Mr. Trump’s favorite charges, that China and other nations are suppressing the value of their currencies, is actually not a violation of existing trade agreements.</p>	<p>特朗普最喜欢提出的一项指控是称中国和其他一些国家压低本国货币的币值。但实际上，这项指控并未违反现有的贸易协议。</p>
<p>A central problem is defining currency manipulation in a way that excludes the United States — in particular, the Federal Reserve’s post-recession stimulus campaign, which had the effect of weakening the dollar much in the same way that other countries do to their currency.</p>	<p>核心问题是，用一种将美国——尤其是美联储的后衰退刺激计划——排除在外的方式定义货币操纵行为。和其他国家对本国货币采取的措施一样，美联储的刺激计划起到了让美元走软的作用。</p>
<p>Alternatively, Mr. Trump could pursue the radical option of seeking legislation to impose a broad China tariff, in effect demolishing the rules of global trade.</p>	<p>或者，特朗普也可能会选择激进的方案，寻求通过立法来对中国的商品广泛征收关税。这实际上是在推翻全球贸易规则。</p>
<p>“It would be a flagrant violation,” said Alan O. Sykes, a professor of law at Stanford and an expert on international economic relations. “There is no prior violation of W.T.O. law that would be even close.”</p>	<p>“那将是公然的违规，”斯坦福大学法学教授、国际经济关系专家艾伦·Q·赛克斯(Alan O. Sykes)说。“这种对世贸组织法律的严重违反将是空前的。”</p>
<p>The impact of such legislation would touch almost every aisle at Walmart.</p>	<p>这样的法律几乎会影响到沃尔玛(Walmart)所有的货物品类。</p>

<p>In 2015, Americans bought \$14.2 billion worth of Chinese shoes, \$2.5 billion of Chinese jewelry and \$593 million of Chinese rugs. And, most of all, cellphones — \$64 billion worth, according to the Commerce Department.</p>	<p>据商务部称，2015 年美国从中国购买了价值 142 亿美元的鞋、25 亿美元的珠宝和 5.93 亿美元的毛毯。最重要的是，美国还购买了价值 640 亿美元的手机。</p>
<p>All told, the United States imported \$481.9 billion in Chinese goods in 2015, a record.</p>	<p>在 2015 年，美国总共购买了价值 4819 亿美元的中国商品，打破了记录。</p>
<p>But research suggests that the price of Chinese goods would rise by significantly less than 45 percent because companies would hold the line to preserve their market share. Consumers can also buy comparable goods. When the United States imposed a 35 percent tariff on Chinese tires in 2009, imports of tires from China declined while imports from Indonesia, Mexico and Thailand rose sharply.</p>	<p>但研究表明，中国商品的价格涨幅会远低于 45%，因为相关公司会坚持下去，以保持自己的市场份额。消费者也可以购买其它同类商品。美国 2009 年对中国轮胎征收 35% 的关税时，来自中国的轮胎进口下降，来自印尼、墨西哥和泰国的进口轮胎却大幅增加。</p>
<p>For the same reasons, however, economists see little chance that a tariff would achieve Mr. Trump’s goal of encouraging domestic production. They say it is even less likely to create large numbers of new factory jobs. American manufacturing output is at the highest level in history and employment has fallen because of large gains in efficiency, a trend that is unlikely to reverse.</p>	<p>然而，因为同样的原因，经济专家认为，通过增加关税来实现特朗普鼓励国内生产这个目标是不太可能的。他们甚至称，这么做不太可能会创造大量新的工厂就业岗位。因为效率大幅提升，美国的制造业产出处于史上最高水平，就业下降。这种趋势不太可能逆转。</p>
<p>China could retaliate by imposing its own tariffs. China responded to the tire tariff, for example, by imposing a tariff on American chicken parts.</p>	<p>中国可能会通过征收关税来进行报复。比如，中国对轮胎关税的回应便是对美国的鸡肉产品征税。</p>
<p>The United States sold \$116.2 billion in goods to China in 2015, including aircraft parts, automobiles and semiconductors — high-value industries in which workers earn high wages. Losing China’s market could mean sacrificing better jobs for less desirable ones.</p>	<p>美国 2015 年向中国卖出了价值 1162 亿美元的商品，包括飞机零部件、汽车和半导体。在这些商品所属的高价值行业，工人们享受着高薪。失去中国市场可能意味着为了不那么好的岗位而牺牲了更好的岗位。</p>

<p>Doug Oberhelman, chairman and chief executive of Caterpillar, described higher tariffs as “very dangerous” in February. “We’re 5 percent of the world population,” said Mr. Oberhelman, who spoke in his capacity as president of the Business Roundtable, a pro-trade lobby. “Ninety-five percent of our potential customers are elsewhere. We’ve got to learn and figure out how to deal with that.”</p>	<p>卡特彼勒(Caterpillar)董事长兼首席执行官道格·奥伯赫尔曼(Doug Oberhelman)曾在今年2月表示,提高关税“非常危险”。“我们的人口只占全世界的5%,”奥伯赫尔曼以支持自由贸易的游说团体商业圆桌会议(Business Roundtable)会长的身份说。“我们的潜在顾客中,95%都在其他地方。我们得学习并弄清楚如何应对这种情况。”</p>
<p>The damage to international trade agreements could also have deep and enduring consequences.</p>	<p>对国际贸易协议的损害,可能也会带来深远、持久的后果。</p>
<p>One of the central benefits of the current system is that it separates trade disputes from other kinds of conflict. The global effort to reduce tariffs after World War II “was dreamed up as a way to prevent world wars,” said Mr. Howse, the N.Y.U. professor. “That should not be forgotten.”</p>	<p>当前这个制度的核心好处之一是,它把贸易争端和其他类型的冲突区分开了。二战后全球降低关税的行动“被设想为一种预防世界大战的途径,”前述的纽约大学教授豪斯称。“这一点不应忘记。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160503/c03trumptrade</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160503/c03trumptrade</p>
<p>Federal Investigation Into Contributions to Terry McAuliffe by Chinese Firm</p>	<p>弗吉尼亚州州长与中国商人密切往来遭调查</p>
<p>Four years ago, one of China’s largest agricultural importers sent representatives to the Democratic National Convention in Charlotte, N.C., hoping that meetings with elite party officials might yield business opportunities. The company, the Dandong Port Group, was particularly focused on the governors in attendance, according to an interview with Dandong’s general counsel broadcast by Chinese state television.</p>	<p>四年前,中国最大的农产品进口商之一派代表参加了在北卡罗来纳州夏洛特举行的民主党全国代表大会,希望与民主党高层官员之间的会晤能带来一些商业机会。这家公司名为丹东港集团,从中国国家电视台播放的丹东港总法律顾问访谈来看,他们尤其侧重在与会的各州州长上。</p>
<p>“If you really want to influence, let’s say, U.S.-China policy,” he said, “it’s almost worth it to have emphasis and influence on the state level.”</p>	<p>“如果你真的想产生影响,比方说在美中政策方面,”他说,“把重点和影响力放在州这一级上差不多是值得的。”</p>
<p>The meetings, arranged by a former South Carolina governor, marked a</p>	<p>前南卡罗来纳州州长安排的这些会晤,标志着丹东港及其附属公司在美国的</p>

<p>period of expansion in the United States for Dandong and its affiliated companies, involving negotiations with officials in Washington, Arkansas, South Carolina and Virginia. But now, the company's widening influence is coming under scrutiny by federal prosecutors, who are examining the relationship between Dandong's wealthy and connected chairman, Wang Wenliang, and Gov. Terry McAuliffe of Virginia, a Democrat who was elected in 2013.</p>	<p>扩展阶段，代表们与华盛顿、阿肯色、南卡罗来纳和弗吉尼亚州的官员进行了商谈。但现在，该公司日益扩大的影响力引起了联邦检察官的密切注意。丹东港董事长王文良不仅富有，人脉也很广，他与弗吉尼亚州 2013 年当选的民主党州长特里·麦考利夫(Terry McAuliffe)之间的关系，受到了联邦检察官的调查。</p>
<p>A federal law enforcement official said the inquiry included \$120,000 in contributions that a New Jersey construction firm controlled by Mr. Wang made to Mr. McAuliffe's 2013 campaign and inaugural committee. That official and a second law enforcement official, both of whom asked for anonymity to discuss the matter, said it was a preliminary inquiry of Mr. McAuliffe's campaign donations, and they provided no detail about the nature and scope of any potential violations being scrutinized.</p>	<p>一名联邦执法官员说，这项调查涉及王文良控制的一家新泽西州建筑公司，2013 年，该公司向麦考利夫的竞选和就职委员会捐献了 12 万美元。这名官员和另一名执法人员都不愿具名，他们说这是对麦考利夫竞选捐款的初步调查，但对于正在审查的任何潜在违规行为的性质和范围，他们没有提供细节。</p>
<p>Though Mr. Wang is a Chinese citizen, he is also a legal permanent resident of the United States, according to a spokeswoman for him, which entitles him to make campaign contributions.</p>	<p>王文良的发言人说，虽然他是中国公民，但也是美国合法永久居民，所以有资格向竞选活动捐款。</p>
<p>The inquiry was first reported on Monday by CNN, which said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Justice Department's public integrity unit were involved in the review. The inquiry also encompasses Mr. McAuliffe's role as a board member of the Clinton Foundation, to which another company linked to Mr. Wang pledged a \$2 million contribution in 2013. The foundation has raised millions of dollars from companies and wealthy individuals overseas as well as</p>	<p>率先报道这起调查行动的 CNN 表示，联邦调查局(FBI)和司法部(Justice Department)的公共诚信部门都参与了这项行动。调查内容还涉及麦考利夫作为克林顿基金会(Clinton Foundation)董事会成员所扮演的角色，另一家和王文良有关系的公司在 2013 年向克林顿基金会捐献了 200 万美元。该基金会从境外的公司和个人那里筹集了数以百万计的美元，也从外国政府那里获得了资金。</p>

from foreign governments.	
Representatives for Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Wang said they had not been contacted by the Justice Department or the F.B.I. A spokesman for the Clinton Foundation also said it had not been contacted by law enforcement officials.	麦考利夫和王文良的代表说，司法部和联邦调查局没有与他们取得联系。克林顿基金会的发言人也表示，没有执法人员联系过他们。
Speaking to reporters in Virginia on Tuesday, Mr. McAuliffe said he was shocked by reports of an inquiry. He had played no role in soliciting Mr. Wang's pledge to the Clinton Foundation and said the contributions to his campaign from by Mr. Wang's company were legitimate.	麦考利夫本周二在弗吉尼亚州对记者说，这起询价的报道令他震惊，因为他没有在克林顿基金会向王文良募捐的事情中扮演任何角色。麦考利夫还表示，王文良的公司向他的竞选活动捐款是合法的。
"I'm very confident this gentleman had been fully vetted," Mr. McAuliffe said of Mr. Wang.	"我非常有信心，他已经接受过全面审查，"麦考利夫谈到王文良时说。
But the federal inquiry throws a cloud over Mr. McAuliffe at a critical time: He is a top fund-raiser for Hillary Clinton, a close confidant of her and her husband, and the governor of a swing state critical to her chances of becoming president. On Sunday, Mr. McAuliffe headlined a \$5,000-a-head Virginia fund-raising event for Mrs. Clinton's presidential campaign.	但这起联邦询价在一个关键时刻给麦考利夫投下了阴影：他是希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)顶级筹款人，也是她和她丈夫的密友，而且他所任职的这个州，对克林顿能否入主白宫影响很大。上周日，麦考利夫在弗吉尼亚为克林顿举办每人5000美元入场费的筹款活动，登上了头条新闻。
Mr. McAuliffe and Mr. Wang are, in a sense, mirror images: wealthy self-made men with intertwined careers in business and politics. Before becoming governor, Mr. McAuliffe was an inveterate deal-maker involved in everything from real estate to banking to electric cars. Last year, a separate federal review found that Mr. McAuliffe had lobbied officials at the Department of Homeland Security to speed visas for Chinese investors in an electric car company.	从某种意义上说，麦考利夫和王文良很相似：他们都是白手起家的富人，在事业中涉足政商两界。成为州长之前，麦考利夫是房地产、银行业、电动汽车领域等诸多领域的交易老手。去年，一项独立的联邦审查发现，麦考利夫曾游说美国国土安全部(Department of Homeland Security)官员加快为一家电动汽车公司的中国投资者办理签证。
The review said department officials had created a perception of	该审查称，该部门的官员为麦考利夫和其他著名民主党人士开启了一种“特

<p>"special consideration" for Mr. McAuliffe and other prominent Democrats, but found no evidence of criminal wrongdoing.</p>	<p>事特办"的做法，但没有发现任何犯罪行为的证据。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang is a delegate to China's legislative house, the National People's Congress. His companies run ports, import agricultural products and construct Chinese embassies around the world. His extensive business empire is based in Dandong, a port city that borders North Korea.</p>	<p>王文良则是中国立法机构"人民代表大会"的代表。王文良的公司经营港口、进口农产品，在世界各地修建中国驻外使馆。其庞大的商业帝国总部设在丹东，一个和朝鲜接壤的港口城市。</p>
<p>After starting his career as a municipal adviser to the Dandong government on planning and economics issues, he amassed a fortune, partly by securing construction contracts to work on Chinese embassies and consular offices around the globe, including the Chinese Embassy in Washington.</p>	<p>王文良最初是丹东港政府规划和经济领域的顾问，后来他积累起了财富，其中一个原因是获得了中国在全球各地驻外使领馆的建筑合同，包括修建中国驻华盛顿大使馆。</p>
<p>From 2012 to the end of last year, according to federal records, Mr. Wang's companies paid \$1.5 million to McGuireWoods Consulting to lobby on trade and visa issues. Dandong's lobbyists included Jim Hodges, the former South Carolina governor. In 2012, Mr. Hodges arranged meetings with governors for Mark T. Fung, who was Dandong's general counsel.</p>	<p>联邦政府的记录显示，从2012年到去年年底，王文良的公司向麦奎尔-伍兹咨询公司(McGuireWoods Consulting)支付了150万美元，让其在贸易和签证问题上进行游说。丹东港的游说者还包括前南卡罗来纳州州长吉姆·霍奇斯(Jim Hodges)。2012年，霍奇斯安排了一次会晤，让丹东港的总法律顾问马克·T·方(Mark T. Fung)与一些州长见面。</p>
<p>Mr. Wang also met with Mr. McAuliffe before he ran for governor, at a 2012 dinner hosted by Mr. Hodges. Mr. McAuliffe was an American businessman investing in China; Mr. Wang was a Chinese executive whose firms did business in Virginia. The next year, when Mr. McAuliffe ran for governor, one of Mr. Wang's companies, West Legend, contributed to his campaign. (Corporate contributions are permitted in Virginia.)</p>	<p>在麦考利夫竞选州长之前，王文良也和他见过面，当时是在2012年霍奇斯主持的一次餐会上，麦考利夫是一名在中国投资的美国商人，而王文良是一家在弗吉尼亚州有业务的中国公司的高管。第二年，麦考利夫竞选州长，王文良的公司之一西部传奇(West Legend)为他的竞选捐了款（企业捐款在弗吉尼亚州是合法的）。</p>

<p>But records and interviews reveal that Mr. Wang's companies have had numerous reasons to seek the favor of United States government officials. Among Mr. Wang's ventures are importing and crushing soybeans. In late 2012, his company entered negotiations to buy a privately owned port on the Mississippi River in Arkansas. The negotiations led to a review by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, which includes representatives of the departments of State, Commerce and Homeland Security.</p>	<p>但记录和采访显示,王文良的公司想从美国政府官员那里寻求好处的动机有很多。他有一家公司做进口大豆和榨豆油的生意,想要收购密西西比河在阿肯色州的一个私人港口,在2012年底,双方进入谈判阶段。此事引发了美国外国投资委员会(Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States)的审查。国务院、商务部和国土安全部门都有代表在这个委员会工作。</p>
<p>A letter from Rilin, one of Mr. Wang's companies, to the American Embassy in Beijing, obtained by The New York Times, says that company representatives met with then-Gov. Mike Beebe of Arkansas while negotiating that deal, which was worth \$27 million. Reached on Tuesday, Mr. Beebe said he did not remember ever having met with the company.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》看到了王文良的这家公司日林实业向美国驻北京大使馆发送的一封信。信中说,在谈判那项价值2700万美元的协议期间,公司代表与当时的阿肯色州州长迈克·毕比(Mike Beebe)见了面。本周二毕比表示,他不记得曾经和该公司的人见过面。</p>
<p>The foreign investment committee approved the deal in April 2013, but it ultimately fell through. Mr. Wang's company complained that a delegation of Chinese nationals the company wanted to review the port had been denied visas.</p>	<p>这一交易在2013年4月获得了美国外国投资委员会的批准,但它最终未能成交。王文良的公司抱怨说,一个由中国公民组成的代表团签证被拒,该公司希望这些代表能对该港口进行检查。</p>
<p>About that same time, McGuireWoods contacted the American Embassy to discuss "visa issues."</p>	<p>大约就在同一时间,麦奎尔-伍兹与美国大使馆取得联系,讨论“签证问题”。</p>
<p>Later that year, Gary Locke, then the United States' ambassador to China, and the United States consul general in Shenyang met with Rilin in Dandong, according to a news release issued by the Dandong Port, which said the company had obtained a "group visa" making it more convenient for employees to travel to the United States "for business</p>	<p>丹东港集团的一份新闻稿表示,那年早些时候,当时的美国驻中国大使骆家辉和沈阳地区的美国总领事在丹东会见了日林的人。新闻稿还说,该公司已经获得了“团签”,员工因“商业和教育的目的”前往美国变得更方便了。</p>

and education purposes.”	
Reached on Tuesday, Mr. Locke, who is a lawyer in Seattle, said that he remembered visiting Dandong, but added that there was no such thing as a group visa for a company.	到周二时，现在在西雅图当律师的骆家辉说，他记得去过丹东港，但不存在给一个公司发团签这样的事。
Mr. Wang’s agricultural business also extended to Virginia. In 2011, Gov. Bob McDonnell announced that Perdue Agribusiness had agreed with Mr. Wang’s company to export soybeans through Perdue’s port in Chesapeake, Va.	王文良的农业业务也扩张到了弗吉尼亚州。2011年，该州州长鲍勃·麦克唐纳(Bob McDonnell)宣布，珀杜农业(Perdue Agribusiness)同意与王文良的公司交易，通过珀杜在弗吉尼亚州切萨皮克的港口出口大豆。
In a statement, a spokeswoman for Mr. Wang said: “West Legend does business in Virginia and supports Gov. McAuliffe’s jobs-creation agenda. Its political contributions comply with all federal and state laws.”	王文良的发言人在一份声明中说：“西部传奇在弗吉尼亚州经营业务，为麦考利夫州长的就业岗位增加计划提供支持。公司提供政治捐款符合联邦和州的各项法律。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160525/c25mcauliffe	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160525/c25mcauliffe
Treasury Imposes Sanctions on North Korea	美国对朝鲜实施金融制裁，中国银行或受影响
With private cybersecurity firms linking North Korea to recent computer attacks that absconded with at least \$81 million, the Treasury Department moved on Wednesday to choke off Pyongyang’s remaining access to the global financial system, designating the country a “primary” money launderer.	在私人网络安全公司将朝鲜同最近导致至少 8100 万美元被盗的多起计算机攻击联系在一起的情况下，美国财政部周三认定朝鲜是“首要”洗钱者并采取行动，意在切断平壤剩下的进入全球金融系统的途径。
The Treasury, employing sanctions techniques that helped pressure Iran to give up much of its nuclear program, said it would seek to impose what are known as secondary sanctions against the reclusive communist country. That means that it could cut off from the American financial system any bank or company that conducts banking transactions with Pyongyang.	财政部表示，将寻求对这个孤立的共产主义国家实行所谓的二级制裁。这意味着财政部可能会切断美国金融系统同一切与平壤有银行业务往来的银行或公司之间的联系。这种制裁方式曾帮助向伊朗施压，迫使该国放弃其核计划中的大量内容。
As a practical matter, that would largely affect Chinese banks, which	从实际层面出发，受此影响的主要是中国的银行。它们为朝鲜与中国之间的

<p>facilitate North Korea's financial transactions with Beijing, its largest trading partner. It could also affect some institutions in the nominally autonomous Chinese regions of Macau and Hong Kong, as well as in Singapore, where Pyongyang has often gone to hide the true nature of its banking activities, and to pay for missiles, nuclear fuel and the huge infrastructure it has built around those programs.</p>	<p>金融往来提供支持。中国是朝鲜最大的贸易伙伴。此举还可能会影响名义上实行自治的中国澳门和香港地区，以及新加坡的一些机构。平壤经常利用这些地方掩盖其银行活动的本质，并通过它们支付导弹、核燃料和围绕这些项目修建的大型基础设施的费用。</p>
<p>The designation, officials said, was in the works long before evidence emerged linking the country's aggressive hackers to the bank thefts, which involved stealing the credentials that banks use to access the Swift system, a global network that thousands of financial firms use to authorize payments from one account to another.</p>	<p>官员称，在把朝鲜咄咄逼人的黑客同多起银行被盗事件联系在一起的证据出现之前很久，认定工作就在准备过程中了。银行失窃事件涉及盗取银行用来访问 Swift 系统的资格凭证。该系统是一个全球性的网络，成千上万家金融企业用它来授权账户间的付款业务。</p>
<p>In interviews, administration officials said they were still sorting through the evidence that North Korea was involved, and left open the possibility that the thieves deliberately left evidence implicating the country to throw investigators off their trail. It could be months, the officials said, before they reach any conclusions, and in the end the perpetrators of the attack may not be definitively known.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府的官员在接受采访时表示，他们仍在梳理朝鲜参与此事的证据，窃贼也有可能是故意留下指向朝鲜的证据，以此来迷惑调查人员。官员称，他们或许需要几个月时间才能得出结论，而且可能到最后也还是无法确认这起攻击的发起者。</p>
<p>Only once — in the case of North Korea's attack on Sony Pictures Entertainment, which was promoting a movie depicting the assassination of Kim Jong-un, the country's unpredictable young leader — has President Obama publicly accused another country of using computer code to wreak havoc in the United States.</p>	<p>只有一次，奥巴马总统公开指责了另一个国家利用计算机代码在美国搞破坏。当时，索尼电影娱乐公司(Sony Pictures Entertainment)正在宣传一部关于暗杀金正恩(Kim Jong-un)的电影，遭到了朝鲜的网络攻击。金正恩是年轻的朝鲜领导人，常有出人意料的举动。</p>
<p>In this case, the sanctions were proposed most immediately because of a Treasury investigation that concluded North Korea uses hard currency to finance its nuclear and missile programs. The department</p>	<p>这一次，则是马上就引发了制裁建议，因为财政部的调查得出结论，朝鲜在使用硬通货来为其核计划和导弹计划供应资金。该部门以《爱国者法案》(Patriot Act)的一节为依据，要禁止银行处理资金流经朝鲜的任何交易。</p>

<p>invoked a section of the Patriot Act to ban banks from processing any banking transaction that runs through North Korea.</p>	
<p>It is hard to assess how much the action will hurt North Korea. Such sanctions against financial institutions doing business with Iran proved effective because Tehran had billions of dollars in monthly oil and other energy exports that could be choked off; North Korea has none. Oftentimes Pyongyang deals in cash. Until a few years ago it was one of the largest counterfeiters of \$100 bills. But that once-lucrative fraud was largely cut off by the redesign of the \$100 bill.</p>	<p>很难评估这些措施会对朝鲜造成这样的打击。事实证明，禁止金融机构与伊朗做生意的制裁效果很好，因为它可以阻断德黑兰每个月数以亿计的石油等能源出口款项；但朝鲜没有这种收入。平壤通常用现金交易。直到几年之前，朝鲜还是百元美钞最大的造假者之一。但是，在百元美钞重新设计之后，这种财源滚滚的欺诈行为就在很大程度上被杜绝了。</p>
<p>The key test will be the reaction of the Chinese. American officials will have a chance to find out next week: Secretary of State John Kerry and Treasury Secretary Jacob J. Lew are traveling to Beijing for the Strategic and Economic Dialogue, where the isolation of North Korea will be a major subject of discussion. China voted for the latest United Nations sanctions, but Beijing's fears of provoking a collapse of North Korea's government still outweigh its desire to rein in Mr. Kim's government.</p>	<p>关键还要看中国的反应。美国官员下周就有机会搞清楚这个问题：国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)和财政部长雅各布·J·卢(Jacob J. Lew)将前往北京参加中美战略与经济对话(Strategic and Economic Dialogue)。在会上，孤立朝鲜将是一个主要议题。中国对联合国最近的一次制裁决议投了赞成票，不过北京对于引发朝鲜政府倒台的担忧依然大过遏制金正恩政府的欲望。</p>
<p>Underlying the financial action was the United States' desire to respond to North Korea's third nuclear weapons test, conducted in January, which the country said was its first test of a hydrogen bomb. (There is no evidence that it was, in fact, a hydrogen weapon, which increases the magnitude of the blast.) More recently Pyongyang has attempted, and failed, to launch a Musudan intermediate-range missile. It is based on an early Soviet model, which was launched from a submarine, but the repeated failures have embarrassed Mr. Kim and undermined his effort to convince the world that his nuclear missile program is</p>	<p>在实施金融制裁的背后，是美国对朝鲜进行第三次核试验做出反应的渴望。这次试验发生在今年1月，朝鲜称这是该国第一次试爆氢弹。（没有证据表明它真的是氢弹，后者的威胁程度更大。）最近，平壤又多次尝试发射“舞水端”(Musudan)中程导弹，均以失败告终。这种导弹是在苏联早先一款潜射导弹的基础上改良而来。不过，多次试射失败令金正恩颇为难堪，也有损于他一直以来的努力，即让全世界相信他的核导弹计划在飞速向前发展。</p>

steaming ahead quickly.	
The bigger mystery is whether Mr. Kim is also trying to show that he can undermine the global financial system, his best way of getting back at the West and his Asian neighbors for their support of sanctions. Two cybersecurity firms identified Pyongyang as the culprit behind a series of cyberattacks against Asian banks, including the theft that spirited \$81 million from the central bank of Bangladesh's account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.	更大的谜团在于，金正恩是否也在试图显示他可以破坏全球金融系统。这是他对西方及亚洲邻国支持制裁措施进行报复的最佳方式。两家网络安全公司认定平壤是亚洲多家银行遭受一系列网络攻击的罪魁祸首，其中包括从孟加拉国中央银行在纽约联邦储备银行(Federal Reserve Bank of New York)的账户盗取 8100 万美元。
Private security researchers analyzing those thefts say that unique digital fingerprints in the attackers' code match those of the code used in cyberattacks against Sony in 2014 and South Korean banks and broadcasting companies in 2013. The Sony hack destroyed 70 percent of the firm's computers.	分析这些盗窃事件的私人安全人士表示，攻击者的代码中包含着独一无二的数字指纹，与 2014 年针对索尼、2013 年针对韩国多家银行和广播公司发起的网络攻击中的代码一致。索尼遭受的攻击破坏了该公司 70% 的计算机。
South Korea has blamed North Korea for the attacks on its firms. Elements of the code in those attacks closely track some of the code found in the more recent bank thefts.	韩国也指责本国企业受到的网络攻击是朝鲜所为。这些攻击行动中的代码片段与最近多起银行失窃事件中的一些代码存在紧密联系。
Banks in the United States are already prohibited from doing business with financial institutions in North Korea. But the recommended rules would require them to perform additional due diligence to ensure they are not inadvertently transacting with North Korean financial institutions or the Pyongyang government through shell companies or other fictitious entities.	美国已经禁止境内银行与朝鲜的金融机构进行生意往来。不过，为符合新提议的规定，各家银行需要做额外的尽职调查，以确保自己不会经由壳公司或其他虚假实体不经意地与朝鲜金融机构或平壤政府发生交易。
The rules are the result of a monthslong effort by the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to determine whether North Korea is a haven for money laundering.	为确定朝鲜是否为洗钱天堂，财政部金融犯罪执法局(Financial Crimes Enforcement Network)做出了长达数月的努力。这些新规定就是这项努力带来的结果。

With that designation established, the Treasury secretary is able to take aggressive measures to cut off the country's access to the United States financial system.	做出上述认定之后，财政部长就可以采取强力措施，以切断朝鲜进入美国金融系统的途径。
Other countries have also been stepping up efforts to isolate North Korea. In March, the United Nations Security Council said its members had 90 days to sever banking relationships with North Korean financial institutions.	其他一些国家也在加大孤立朝鲜的努力。今年3月，联合国安理会表示，其成员有90天的时间可以用来切断与朝鲜金融机构的业务关系。
The recent attacks on Asian banks exposed new vulnerabilities in the way banks move money around the world.	亚洲多家银行最近遭袭，暴露出银行在全世界转移资金的方式存在一些新的薄弱之处。
North Korea's possible involvement in those cyberattacks has raised alarms about Pyongyang's ability to exploit Swift, the global bank messaging network. But the attack did not go to the core of the Swift system; instead, it was analogous to stealing a credit card number to post a phony transaction in the Visa or MasterCard system.	朝鲜涉嫌这些网络攻击行动的可能性，令外界对平壤利用全球性银行通讯系统 Swift 的能力产生担忧。不过，这次攻击没有进入 Swift 系统的核心部分，而是类似盗取信用卡号码，然后在 Visa 或万事达(MasterCard)的系统里请求虚假交易。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160602/treasury-imposes-sanctions-on-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160602/treasury-imposes-sanctions-on-north-korea
President Obama and India's Modi Forge an Unlikely Friendship	大国领导人中，奥巴马最青睐印度总理？
WASHINGTON — There are few relationships between President Barack Obama and another world leader more unlikely than the one he has with Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India.	华盛顿——在美国总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)与另一个世界大国领导人的关系当中，没有几个比他与印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)之间的纽带更加令人不可思议。
The two have a public warmth — or “chemistry,” as the Indian news media like to describe it — and that is likely to be on display Tuesday when Modi visits the White House for the second time in two years. It will be the seventh time the two leaders will have met.	当莫迪本周二两年之内第二次造访白宫之时，两人之间那种表面上的友善姿态——印度新闻媒体青睐的措辞是“化学反应”——很可能会显露出来。这将是两位领导人第七次碰面。
There are compelling reasons the leaders of the world's largest	有充分的理由支持世界两大民主国家的领导人找到共同点。美国在鼓励印度

<p>democracies would find common cause. The United States is encouraging the rise of India as a giant Asian partner to balance China, and India is trying to accelerate its economy with an injection of investment from U.S. companies.</p>	<p>崛起为自己在亚洲的重量级伙伴，以制衡中国，而印度正试图用美国企业注入投资的方式来加快其经济发展。</p>
<p>"It is true that Obama and I have a special friendship, a special wavelength," Modi said last month in an interview with The Wall Street Journal. Ben Rhodes, the president's deputy national security adviser for strategic communication, said Saturday that the two leaders "have each invested in developing a close relationship."</p>	<p>"奥巴马与我之间的确有着特殊的友情、特殊的波长，"莫迪上月接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)采访时表示。负责战略通讯联络的国家安全副顾问本·罗兹(Ben Rhodes)上周六称，两位领导人"均为发展密切关系有所投入"。</p>
<p>It is worth recounting just how unlikely such a friendship is.</p>	<p>值得探讨一下的是，这样的友谊到底有多么不可思议。</p>
<p>The nation's first black president, Obama has made the protection of minorities a central pillar of his life. And he has argued that criticism and dissent are core tenets of democracy.</p>	<p>身为美国首任黑人总统，奥巴马将保护少数族群作为自己一生的一个中心支柱。他还认为，批评与异见是民主的核心信条。</p>
<p>Modi, by contrast, spent much of his life rising through the ranks of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, a right-wing paramilitary organization that campaigns forcefully for India's Hindu majority. Modi was in charge of the state of Gujarat when rioting in 2002 cost the lives of more than 1,000 people, most of them Muslims. Just last week, 24 people were convicted of massacring Muslims during the riots, and pending cases are attempting to prove that Modi, who has escaped judicial censure, was part of a high-level conspiracy to encourage the killings.</p>	<p>相形之下，莫迪的大部分经历是在民族志工组织(Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh)中步步晋升。这是一个右翼准军事团体，大力为在印度社会中占主导地位印度教徒争取利益。莫迪执掌古吉拉特邦期间，那里于2002年发生骚乱，导致上千人死亡，其中大部分是穆斯林。就在上周，24人因在那场骚乱中屠杀穆斯林而被定罪。还有一些悬而未决的案件正试图证明，一直逃脱了司法惩罚的莫迪实际上参与了鼓励那场杀戮的高层共谋。</p>
<p>Generally poorer and less educated than India's Hindus, Muslims are about 14 percent of the population, about the same proportion as blacks in the United States. In India, Modi's reputation among Muslims</p>	<p>印度的穆斯林普遍比印度教徒贫困，受教育程度更低。他们占到印度总人口的14%左右，与美国人口中的黑人比例相当。在印度国内，莫迪在穆斯林当中的名声堪比美国50年代南方的种族隔离分子。</p>

could broadly be compared to that of a Southern segregationist from the 1950s.	
Perhaps just as troubling, Modi's government has increasingly used the country's broad and vague laws restricting free speech to stifle dissent, according to a recent report by Human Rights Watch. Other laws have been used to intimidate and even shut down nongovernmental organizations, such as Greenpeace.	也许同样令人不安的是，人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)最近的一份报告称，莫迪政府已经加大力度，利用该国宽泛而模糊的法律来限制言论自由，压制异见者。他们还利用其他法律来恐吓、甚至查封非政府组织，比如绿色和平组织(Greenpeace)。
Neither Obama nor Modi is given to displaying affection. Both avoid the socializing common in their capitals. And while Obama is a doting father and dutiful husband who maintains close bonds with his childhood friends, Modi abandoned his arranged marriage decades ago and has no children or any public friendships.	奥巴马和莫迪都不喜欢表露感情，都不爱参加首都常见的社交活动。奥巴马是一个疼爱孩子的父亲，尽职尽责的丈夫，与孩提时的朋友维持着密切关系，而莫迪却在数十年前摆脱了自己的包办婚姻，不仅没有孩子，也没有任何公开的朋友。
Some political analysts have expressed deep skepticism that the two leaders have any real fondness for each other.	一些政治分析人士深表怀疑，认为奥巴马和莫迪并非真的对彼此有好感。
Modi is part of a class of "populist, electable, narcissistic right-wing autocrats whose appeal is that they pander to majoritarian anger," said Kanti Prasad Bajpai, a professor of Asian studies at the National University of Singapore.	莫迪属于“民粹主义的、有参选资历的、自恋的右翼独裁者，这种人的吸引力在于他们能迎合多数人的愤怒情绪，”新加坡国立大学(National University of Singapore)的亚洲研究教授坎提·普拉萨德·巴杰帕伊(Kanti Prasad Bajpai)说。
"Obama is the opposite of that, so it is hard to see how close they can be," Bajpai said.	"跟奥巴马完全是相反的，所以很难想象他们关系能好到哪里去，"巴杰帕伊说。
Others see similarities that extend beyond political beliefs.	其他人则看到了两人之间超越政治信仰的相似之处。
Both men rose from modest circumstances, had difficult relationships with their fathers and were widely considered transformational figures when elected. (Modi's humble origins, largely corruption-free government and intense focus on winning foreign investment are	两人都出生于草根阶层，与父亲关系不好，在参选的时候，都被普遍认为是变革性的人物。(莫迪卑微的出身，基本廉洁的政府，以及把重心极大地放在争取外国投资上，与他的前任迥然不同。)莫迪的一些政治钻营方法，特别是有效地使用社交媒体，是借鉴了奥巴马的模式。

<p>sharp breaks from his predecessor.) And parts of Modi's political operation, in particular its effective use of social media, were based on Obama's model.</p>	
<p>Ashley Tellis, a senior associate with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said both men "are remarkably warm and have a personal graciousness about them that is very evident in personal encounters."</p>	<p>卡内基国际和平研究院(Carnegie Endowment for International Peace)高级研究员阿什利·泰利斯(Ashley Tellis)说, 两人"都是非常温和的人, 在私下交往时, 有一种很明显的亲切感。"</p>
<p>Raymond Vickery, a former U.S. assistant secretary of commerce who has met Modi, said both had grown up as outsiders and valued frankness.</p>	<p>见过莫迪的美国前助理国务卿雷蒙德·维克里(Raymond Vickery)说, 两人都作为"局外人"成长起来的, 都很重视坦率。</p>
<p>"Modi is a really down-to-earth guy who tries to answer your questions and doesn't just go to talking points," Vickery said.</p>	<p>"莫迪是一个非常脚踏实地的人, 他会试图回答你的问题, 而不只是去讲自己的论点," 维克里说。</p>
<p>Obama made the first significant gesture in the relationship when, during Modi's first official visit to Washington in 2014, the president left his White House staff behind to give a personal 15-minute tour of the Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial.</p>	<p>2014年莫迪首次正式访问华盛顿期间, 奥巴马第一次在这段关系中做出了一个重大姿态, 他没有带白宫工作人员, 亲自带领莫迪在马丁·路德·金纪念馆参观了15分钟。</p>
<p>Modi responded by inviting Obama to be his guest at the annual Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi in January 2015. When Obama arrived, Modi broke with protocol to greet the president at the airport with a hug. And at a later appearance, Modi referred to the president as Barack and thanked him for his "deep personal commitment" to their friendship. In a toast at a state dinner, Obama called Modi "my partner and friend."</p>	<p>莫迪则邀请奥巴马参加2015年1月在新德里举行的一年一度的共和国日(Republic Day)庆祝活动, 他打破常规礼仪, 到机场迎接奥巴马时给了他一个拥抱。稍后, 莫迪对奥巴马以"贝拉克"相称, 并感谢他们对他们友谊的"深切投入"。在国宴上敬酒时, 奥巴马称莫迪为"我的搭档和朋友。"</p>
<p>"The hours they've spent together," Rhodes said Saturday, "have allowed them to have a good understanding of their respective</p>	<p>"他们一起度过的那些时光," 罗兹上周六说, "让他们对各自的世界观和国内情况有了很好的了解, 使得两国加深防务关系, 增进民用核合作, 实现气候</p>

<p>worldviews and domestic circumstances, and made it possible to deepen defense ties, advance our civil nuclear cooperation and achieve a breakthrough on climate change.”</p>	<p>变化上突破成为了可能。”</p>
<p>He added, “It’s also an indication of how important President Obama thinks our relationship is with India, as the world’s largest democracy and an increasingly important partner.”</p>	<p>他还表示,“这也显示了奥巴马总统对美印关系有多么重视。印度是世界上最大的民主国家,也是一个日益重要的合作伙伴。”</p>
<p>On Tuesday, White House officials said, the two leaders are expected to discuss climate change and clean energy partnerships, security cooperation, and economic growth. The officials said the leaders might announce a new defense logistics agreement, further progress on India’s efforts to phase out ozone-depleting hydrofluorocarbons and perhaps a deal for Westinghouse Electric Corp. to build nuclear power plants in India in a long-delayed fulfillment of a pact first struck in 2006.</p>	<p>白宫官员表示,奥巴马和莫迪周二将讨论气候变化和清洁能源合作伙伴关系、安全合作以及经济增长问题。官员们说,他们可能会宣布新的国防后勤协议,印度逐步淘汰破坏臭氧的氢氟碳化物的更多成果,也许还有西屋电气公司在印度建造核电站的交易;该交易和最初在2006年达成的一项协定有关,但协定迟迟没有履行。</p>
<p>A shared interest in clean power and climate change is central to their personal bond, some analysts said.</p>	<p>有分析人士表示,两人对清洁能源和气候变化都很感兴趣,这对他们的私交非常重要。</p>
<p>“These two guys get very little political traction at home for being climate champions, but they are anyway, and I think they respect each other for that,” said Andrew Light, a former senior adviser to the U.S. special envoy on climate change.</p>	<p>“两人作为气候变化拥护者,在本国都没有得到多少认同,但他们仍在努力,我认为他们在这方面惺惺相惜,”前美国气候变化特使高级顾问安德鲁·莱特(Andrew Light)说。</p>
<p>Tavleen Singh, an Indian commentator and admirer of Modi, said the prime minister’s high-profile sanitation campaign and his efforts to improve the status of women would also endear him to Obama. Still, she said she doubted the two men were truly affectionate.</p>	<p>塔林·辛格(Tavleen Singh)是一位印度评论家,很崇拜莫迪,她说莫迪开展声势浩大的卫生运动,努力提高女性地位,这也会让他获得奥巴马的喜爱。不过她认为两人之前缺乏真正的深厚情谊。</p>
<p>Zia Haq, an assistant editor at the Hindustan Times in India, was also skeptical.</p>	<p>齐亚·哈克(Zia Haq)是印度报纸《印度斯坦时报》(Hindustan Times)的助理编辑,他也对此持怀疑态度。</p>

<p>"I refuse to believe the two men could be very good personal friends deep down, because Modi is all things Obama can't possibly be," Haq wrote in an email.</p>	<p>"我不相信这两人私交很好，因为莫迪和奥巴马完全不是一类人，"哈克在一封电邮中写道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160607/india-narendra-modi-obama</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160607/india-narendra-modi-obama</p>
<p>Donald Trump Vows to Rip Up Trade Deals and Confront China</p>	<p>特朗普发表反贸易演讲，扬言惩罚中国</p>
<p>MONESSEN, Pa. — Donald J. Trump vowed on Tuesday to rip up international trade deals and start an unrelenting offensive against Chinese economic practices, framing his contest with Hillary Clinton as a choice between hard-edge nationalism and the policies of "a leadership class that worships globalism."</p>	<p>宾夕法尼亚州莫内森——唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)周二誓言撕毁国际贸易协定，并对中国的经济行为发起持续的攻击。他和希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)之间的竞争，由此被塑造成了在强硬的民族主义和"崇拜全球化的领导层"的政策之间的选择。</p>
<p>Speaking in western Pennsylvania, Mr. Trump sought to turn the page on weeks of campaign turmoil by returning to a core set of economic grievances that have animated his candidacy from the start. He threatened to withdraw from the North American Free Trade Agreement and pledged to label China a currency manipulator and impose punitive tariffs on Chinese goods.</p>	<p>在宾夕法尼亚州西部发表演说时，特朗普回到了经济方面的一系列核心的不满，试图扭转其竞选中已持续数周的不利局面。这些不满从一开始就给他的竞选注入活力。他扬言要让美国退出北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement, 简称Nafta)，发誓要给中国贴上货币操纵国的标签，并对中国商品征收惩罚性关税。</p>
<p>He attacked Mrs. Clinton on her past support for the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a trade pact negotiated by the Obama administration, and challenged her to pledge that she would void the agreement in its entirety. Noting that Mrs. Clinton had backed free-trade agreements like Nafta in the past, Mr. Trump warned, "She will betray you again."</p>	<p>他抨击克林顿曾支持奥巴马政府牵头达成的"跨太平洋伙伴关系协定"(Trans Pacific Partnership, 简称TPP)，并力促她做出承诺，全面否定这项贸易协定。他指出，克林顿过去曾支持Nafta等自由贸易协定；并警告"她会再次背叛你们。"</p>
<p>As a policy manifesto, Mr. Trump's speech was an attack on the economic orthodoxy that has dominated the Republican Party since World War II. It is an article of faith among establishment Republicans and allied groups like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which represents</p>	<p>作为一项政策宣言，特朗普的演说是对二战以来共和党长期秉承的正统经济理论的攻击。共和党权威人士及其同盟团体——譬如代表大公司利益的美国商会(U.S. Chamber of Commerce)——有这样一个信条：贸易是一件好事，多多益善。</p>

<p>the interests of large corporations, that trade is good and more trade is better.</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump, by contrast, has made blistering attacks on trade his primary economic theme. In his address on Tuesday he rejected the standard view that countries benefit by importing goods, arguing that globalization helped "the financial elite," while leaving "millions of our workers with nothing but poverty and heartache."</p>	<p>相比之下，特朗普已经把对贸易的狠狠抨击变成了自己的头号经济主题。在周二的演说中，特朗普驳斥了一国可以通过进口商品获益的观点。他声称，全球化对“金融精英”颇有助益，但“除了贫困和心痛，没有为我们数以百万计的工人带来任何东西”。</p>
<p>It is a critique that has been leveled for years, mainly by a small group of liberal economists who have gained little traction even on the Democratic side. On Tuesday, Mr. Trump not only embraced their views, but also cited the work of the liberal Economic Policy Institute by name.</p>	<p>这种批评早已有之，提出者主要是一小撮自由主义经济学家，即便是在民主党那边也没有多少影响力。周二，特朗普不仅认可了他们的观点，还点名提及了经济政策研究所(Economic Policy Institute)的研究成果。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, as president, would have significant authority to raise trade barriers, and his speech Tuesday included his most detailed account to date of his plans to do so, saying that he would pull the United States from Nafta if Mexico and Canada did not agree to renegotiate it.</p>	<p>特朗普如果当上总统，将会拥有提高贸易壁垒的大权。他在周二的演说中，对相关计划的实施日程做了最为详尽的描述；他说，如果墨西哥和加拿大不同意重新就 Nafta 进行谈判，他会让美国退出 Nafta。</p>
<p>But it is far from clear that any president has the power to reverse globalization. Under existing law, Mr. Trump could only impose tariffs on specific imports. The most likely effect would be to shift production to other low-cost nations.</p>	<p>但目前尚不能确定任何一位总统具有逆转全球化潮流的力量。按照现行的法律，特朗普只能对特定的进口商品征收关税。其最有可能的影响是：推动产品生产向成本更低的国家转移。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's address opened his first swing-state tour of the general election race. After muddling around the political map since his last Republican rivals withdrew, and veering away from the campaign last week for a trip to Scotland, Mr. Trump's tour this week through Pennsylvania and Ohio was the start of a concerted effort to carve a</p>	<p>特朗普的演讲开启了他在大选角逐中的首次摇摆州之旅。自他的最后几位共和党对手退出竞选之后，特朗普便搞乱了美国政治版图。上周他从竞选活动中抽身，去了趟苏格兰。本周穿越宾夕法尼亚和俄亥俄两州的旅程是一项共同努力的开端，目的是在无比艰难的政治区域开创一条道路，拿到 270 张选举人票。</p>

<p>path to 270 electoral votes on daunting political terrain.</p>	
<p>The language and location of Mr. Trump’s speech encapsulated his aspirational strategy for the general election: His greatest source of support has been white working-class men, and his campaign hopes to compete in traditionally Democratic-leaning states, like Pennsylvania and Michigan, to offset his deep unpopularity with Hispanic voters in swing states like Florida and Colorado.</p>	<p>特朗普演讲的内容和地点集中体现了他为大选谋划的雄心勃勃的策略：他最大的支持一直来自蓝领白人男性，于是他的竞选团队希望在宾夕法尼亚和密歇根等一贯倾向于民主党的州展开竞争，从而抵消他在佛罗里达和科罗拉多等摇摆州西语裔选民中极不得人心的劣势。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump delivered his address at a steel plant in the heart of coal country, on a stage flanked by blocks of compressed steel wiring, aluminum cans and other metals. And for the second time in two weeks, he spoke carefully from a prepared script. Having faced criticism throughout the race for factual exaggerations and outright falsehoods, Mr. Trump’s aides circulated a copy of the speech with 128 footnotes documenting its claims.</p>	<p>特朗普是在煤炭区中心地带的一家钢铁厂内发表演讲的，舞台两侧有大片压缩钢丝、铝罐和其他一些金属材料。在不到两周的时间内，他第二次谨慎地按照准备好的稿子讲话。在整个竞选期间，特朗普一直因十足的夸大之词和公然的谎言遭受指责，但这一次他的幕僚分发的演讲稿中有 128 处佐证文中言论的脚注。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Trump could not resist the occasional ad-libbed line to skewer Mrs. Clinton or boast of his own achievements. He took credit for pressuring Mrs. Clinton to oppose the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade deal, though at the time she faced far greater pressure from a primary challenge on the left, from Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont.</p>	<p>不过，特朗普还是忍不住即兴穿插了一些攻击克林顿或夸耀自身成就的言论。他号称是自己迫使克林顿反对 TPP 贸易协定，尽管她当时因左翼、因佛蒙特州参议员伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)在初选中发出的挑战而承受的压力要大得多。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s speech drew rebukes from two sides: The Clinton campaign attacked his credibility as a critic of free trade, and deployed Senator Sherrod Brown of Ohio, a populist Democrat who is viewed as a potential running mate for Mrs. Clinton, to accuse Mr. Trump of hypocrisy.</p>	<p>特朗普的发言受到两方面的指责：克林顿的竞选团队对他作为一个自由贸易批评者的可信度进行了攻击，由俄亥俄州参议员谢罗德·布朗(Sherrod Brown)出面指责特朗普虚伪。后者是一名民粹主义民主党人，被认为有可能成为克林顿的竞选搭档。</p>
<p>“With all of his personal experience profiting from making products</p>	<p>“因为有在国外制造产品获利的丰富个人经历，特朗普其实是谈论外包的绝</p>

<p>overseas, Trump's the perfect expert to talk about outsourcing," Mr. Brown said, reciting a list of Trump products, from suits to picture frames, that he said were made in other countries. "We know just in my state alone where Donald Trump could have gone to make these things," he added.</p>	<p>佳人选，"布朗说。他历数了被他称为在其他国家生产的特朗普产品，从西装到相框，不一而足。"我们知道，单单在我所在的州，唐纳德·特朗普原本就可以去当地生产这些东西，"他接着说。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump also drew a cold response from traditionally Republican-leaning interests as well for his heated attacks on international trade agreements. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, which spends millions of dollars in federal elections, almost entirely in support of Republican candidates, criticized Mr. Trump's speech on Twitter and claimed that his policies would hurt the economy.</p>	<p>因为对国际贸易协议进行了猛烈的攻击，在通常倾向于共和党的利益集团那里，特朗普也得到了冷淡的反应。美国商会一般会在联邦选举中投入大把资金，几乎完全用于支持共和党候选人。该组织却在 Twitter 上对特朗普的演讲进行了批评，宣称他的政策会伤害美国的经济。</p>
<p>"Even under best-case scenario, Trump's tariffs would strip us of at least 3.5 million jobs," the group wrote in one Twitter message.</p>	<p>"就算是在最好的情况下，特朗普施加的关税也会让我们丢掉至少 350 万个工作机会，"美国商会在一条 Twitter 帖子中写道。</p>
<p>For Mr. Trump, who has shifted and doubled back on high-profile policy pronouncements, trade has been a rare area of consistency in the 2016 race.</p>	<p>对于在高调政策表态方面变来变去的特朗普而言，贸易是他在 2016 年大选中非常少见地保持了一致的领域。</p>
<p>At nearly every campaign rally, Mr. Trump has knocked trade deals with China as unfair to the American worker so frequently as to make his percussive pronunciation of China a hallmark of impersonators.</p>	<p>在几乎每一场竞选集会活动中，特朗普都会指责与中国的贸易协议对美国的劳工不公平。其频率如此之高，以致于他说到"中国"一词时富有冲击力的发音成为模仿者争相表演的桥段。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump appeared in his speech to pre-empt criticism from economists and business groups that have argued his policy proposals would lead to a damaging trade war with China and perhaps other countries.</p>	<p>在这次演讲中，特朗普似乎主动回应了经济学家和商业团体对他的批评。这些人认为，他的政策建议将导致美国与中国——或许还有其他国家——之间爆发有破坏性的贸易战。</p>
<p>"We already have a trade war," Mr. Trump told the crowd, departing from his prepared remarks. "And we're losing, badly."</p>	<p>"我们已经处在贸易战之中，"特朗普脱离准备好的讲稿，对听众说。"而且处境非常不利。"</p>

<p>Mr. Trump, who has struggled for months to win support from the conservative business community, planned to follow the speech with a fund-raiser in West Virginia hosted by a coal executive, Robert E. Murray. He was also scheduled to address a rally in eastern Ohio, another crucial state in the general election and one that Mr. Trump lost in the primary to Gov. John Kasich.</p>	<p>数月来，特朗普一直在赢得保守派商业团体的支持方面遭遇困难。他计划在这次演讲之后在西弗吉尼亚州举办一场筹款会，由煤炭业高管罗伯特·E·默里(Robert E. Murray)主办。他还将在俄亥俄州东部的一个集会活动上做演讲。该州是大选中另外一个非常关键的州，在初选中特朗普在这里输给了该州州长约翰·卡西奇(John Kasich)。</p>
<p>To win that state in November, Mr. Trump hopes to outflank Mrs. Clinton with economically distressed voters who may have voted Democratic in the past. Trade remains an issue that both resonates with Mr. Trump's core supporters and stirs up populist voters across party lines.</p>	<p>为了在 11 月赢得该州的支持，特朗普希望通过争取经济困窘的选民的支持来挫败克林顿。这些选民过去可能投票给了民主党候选人。贸易依然是一个既能引起特朗普的核心支持者共鸣，又能跨越党派界限煽动民粹主义选民的议题。</p>
<p>In a nod to potential crossover voters, Mr. Trump quoted Mr. Sanders by name in criticizing Mrs. Clinton.</p>	<p>为了讨好潜在的跨党派选民，特朗普指名援引桑德斯的话对克林顿进行指责。</p>
<p>Though he dwelled at greatest length on what he described as the damaging economic consequences of globalization, Mr. Trump also laced his remarks with broader nationalist language, arguing that the United States would lose its sovereignty and national pride by negotiating too freely with the world.</p>	<p>尽管特朗普在被他描述为全球化的严重经济后果方面讲得最多，但他也在自己的言论中加入了更宽泛的民族主义论调，声称如果与这个世界太过自由地进行协商，美国将失去自己的主权和国家荣誉。</p>
<p>"They get the expansion. We get the joblessness," Mr. Trump said, of trade deals with foreign countries. "That's the way it works — not going to happen anymore."</p>	<p>"他们得到的是扩张。我们得到的是失业，"特朗普这样评价与其他国家的贸易协议。"就是这么回事——这种情况以后不会再发生了。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160629/donald-trump-trade-speech</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20160629/donald-trump-trade-speech</p>
<p>Facebook Said to Create Censorship Tool to Get Back Into China</p>	<p>为进入中国，Facebook 秘密开发审查工具</p>
<p>SAN FRANCISCO — Mark Zuckerberg, Facebook's chief executive, has cultivated relationships with China's leaders, including President Xi</p>	<p>旧金山——Facebook 首席执行官马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)已经与包括习近平主席在内的中国领导人培养了关系。他多次访问中国，与那里的顶</p>

<p>Jinping. He has paid multiple visits to the country to meet its top internet executives. He has made an effort to learn Mandarin.</p>	<p>级互联网高管会面。他还努力学习普通话。</p>
<p>Inside Facebook, the work to enter China runs far deeper.</p>	<p>而在 Facebook 内部，进军中国的努力则走得更远。</p>
<p>The social network has quietly developed software to suppress posts from appearing in people's news feeds in specific geographic areas, according to three current and former Facebook employees, who asked for anonymity because the tool is confidential. The feature was created to help Facebook get into China, a market where the social network has been blocked, these people said. Mr. Zuckerberg has supported and defended the effort, the people added.</p>	<p>Facebook 的三名现任和前任员工说，这个社交网络已经在默默开发软件，防止帖子出现在特定地理区域用户的新闻流中。因为这个工具是保密的，这三人不愿具名。他们说该工具的目的是帮助 Facebook 进入中国，目前它在中国遭到了屏蔽，而扎克伯格对这个项目提供了支持和保护。</p>
<p>Facebook has restricted content in other countries before, such as Pakistan, Russia and Turkey, in keeping with the typical practice of American internet companies that generally comply with government requests to block certain content after it is posted. Facebook blocked roughly 55,000 pieces of content in about 20 countries between July 2015 and December 2015, for example. But the new feature takes that a step further by preventing content from appearing in feeds in China in the first place.</p>	<p>之前，Facebook 在巴基斯坦、俄罗斯和土耳其等国也对内容进行过限制。美国互联网公司一般都会遵守当地政府的要求，在某些内容发布后屏蔽它们，这是一种典型做法。例如，2015 年 7 月至 2015 年 12 月期间，Facebook 在大约 20 个国家屏蔽了大约 5.5 万篇内容。但这个新功能将更进一步，从一开始就防止某些内容出现在中国用户的新闻流中。</p>
<p>Facebook does not intend to suppress the posts itself. Instead, it would offer the software to enable a third party — in this case, most likely a partner Chinese company — to monitor popular stories and topics that bubble up as users share them across the social network, the people said. Facebook's partner would then have full control to decide whether those posts should show up in users' feeds.</p>	<p>这三人说，Facebook 不打算自己去压制帖子。相反，它会提供软件给第三方使用——在这个案例中，很可能是中国的一个合作伙伴公司——对用户在网上分享内容时形成的人气帖子和话题进行监视。该工具会让 Facebook 的合作伙伴获得完全的控制权，决定这些帖子是否应该显示在用户的新闻流中。</p>
<p>The current and former Facebook employees caution that the software</p>	<p>这三名前任和现任 Facebook 员工也特别指出，该软件是公司讨论进军中国</p>

<p>is one of many ideas the company has discussed with respect to entering China and, like many experiments inside Facebook, it may never see the light of day. The feature, whose code is visible to engineers inside the company, has so far gone unused, and there is no indication that Facebook has offered it to the authorities in China.</p>	<p>的诸多点子之一，就像 Facebook 内部做的很多实验一样，可能永远不会用得上。这个功能——其代码公司内部工程师可以看见——迄今为止还没有投入使用，也没有迹象表明 Facebook 已经把它提供给了中国当局。</p>
<p>But the project illustrates the extent to which Facebook may be willing to compromise one of its core mission statements, "to make the world more open and connected," to gain access to a market of 1.4 billion Chinese people. Even as Facebook faces pressure to continue growing — Mr. Zuckerberg has often asked where the company's next billion users will come from — China has been cordoned off to the social network since 2009 because of the government's strict rules around censorship of user content.</p>	<p>但是这个项目显示了 Facebook 为了进入中国 14 亿人口的市场，愿意在多大程度上放弃它的核心使命“让世界更加开放和互联”。即使 Facebook 面临着继续增长的压力——经常有人问扎克伯格接下来的 10 亿用户来自哪里——中国自 2009 年以来一直屏蔽这个社交网络，因为政府制定了严格的规则来审查用户的内容。</p>
<p>The suppression software has been contentious within Facebook, which is separately grappling with what should or should not be shown to its users after the American presidential election's unexpected outcome spurred questions over fake news on the social network. Several employees who were working on the project have left Facebook after expressing misgivings about it, according to the current and former employees.</p>	<p>这个压制软件在 Facebook 内部也有争议。美国总统选举的逆转性结果，引发了人们对社交网络上虚假新闻的关注，对于什么内容应该显示给用户，什么不应该，又和这个问题搅合在了一起。那三个人说，该项目的几名员工在表示了疑虑之后，就离开了 Facebook。</p>
<p>A Facebook spokeswoman said in a statement, "We have long said that we are interested in China, and are spending time understanding and learning more about the country." She added that the company had made no decisions on its approach into China.</p>	<p>Facebook 发言人在一份声明中说，“长期以来，我们一直都表示对中国很感兴趣，并且努力在增进对这个国家的理解和了解。”她说，对于进军中国一事，公司还没有做出任何决定。</p>
<p>Facebook's tricky position underscores the difficulties that many</p>	<p>Facebook 所处的尴尬位置，突显了很多美国互联网公司在中国遇到的困难。</p>

<p>American internet companies have had gaining access to China. For years, companies like Google and Twitter have been blocked there for refusing to yield to the government's demands around censorship. In 2010, Google said it was directing users of its search engine in China to its service in Hong Kong, because of censorship and intrusion from hackers. Other companies, like the professional social networking service LinkedIn, agreed to censor some content on their platforms in China.</p>	<p>多年来，像谷歌和 Twitter 这样的公司拒绝屈从中国政府关于审查制度的要求，因而在那里遭到屏蔽。2010 年，谷歌表示，由于审查和黑客入侵问题，它将中国用户引流到了香港的谷歌服务。其他公司，比如专业社交网络服务 LinkedIn，则同意中国审查自己平台上的一些内容。</p>
<p>The current climate for internet companies in China may not help Facebook. In August, the ride-hailing giant Uber gave up an expensive battle to crack the Chinese market, selling its Chinese business to an incumbent rival, Didi Chuxing. More broadly, China has streamlined and tightened its controls over the internet under President Xi, targeting influential social media celebrities and adding new reviews to popular online video sites.</p>	<p>互联网公司目前在中国的大气候也对 Facebook 不利。8 月，专车巨头 Uber 放弃了在这个市场上开展成本高昂的大战，把在中国的公司卖给了强大的竞争对手滴滴出行。从更广泛的角度来说，在习近平治下，中国已经改进并加紧了对互联网的控制，把矛头指向有影响力的社交媒体名人，并对人气在线视频网站进行了新的检查。</p>
<p>Still, some officials responsible for China's tech policy have been willing to entertain the idea of Facebook's operating in the country. It would legitimize China's strict style of internet governance, and if done according to official standards, would enable easy tracking of political opinions deemed problematic. Even so, resistance remains at the top levels of Chinese leadership.</p>	<p>尽管如此，一些负责中国技术政策的官员还是愿意接纳 Facebook 在中国运营的想法。中国治理互联网的方式会因此变得正当合法，而且，如果按照官方标准行事，那些“有问题”的政治观点也会很容易跟踪到。但即便如此，在中国最高领导层中也仍然存在着一些阻力。</p>
<p>Some analysts have said Facebook's best option is to follow a model laid out by other internet companies and cooperate with a local company or investor. Finding a partner — and potentially allowing it to own a majority stake in Facebook's China operation — would take the</p>	<p>一些分析师表示，Facebook 的最佳选择是遵循其他互联网公司的模式，与当地公司或投资者合作。寻找合作伙伴，让其拥有 Facebook 在中国运营的大部分股份——同时也把审查和监控负担交给合作伙伴。采取这个办法，Facebook 还可以依靠当地公司的政府关系和经验来处理与北京沟通的艰巨</p>

<p>burden of censorship and surveillance off the Silicon Valley company. It would also let Facebook rely on a local company's government connections and experience to deal with the difficult task of communicating with Beijing.</p>	<p>任务。</p>
<p>Facebook and Chinese officials have had intermittent talks in the last few years about the social network's entering the market, according to employees who were involved in the discussions, though the two sides have been unable to reach a compromise.</p>	<p>据知情员工说，Facebook 和中国官员在过去几年里断断续续地讨论过该公司进入中国市场的事宜，尽管双方无法达成妥协。</p>
<p>Facebook currently sells advertising for some Chinese businesses from its Hong Kong office. Among its customers are state-media sites that act as the propaganda arm of the Chinese government, and that operate official accounts where they post articles. Chinese citizens who wish to gain access to Facebook must tunnel in using a technology known as a virtual private network, or VPN.</p>	<p>Facebook 目前通过它在香港的分支机构向一些中国企业销售广告。其中包括多家官方媒体网站，它们是中国政府的宣传工具，也运营发表文章的官方账号。想在国内上 Facebook 网站的中国公民必须使用一种被称为虚拟专用网络（virtual private network，简称 VPN）的技术建立通道。</p>
<p>It's unclear when the suppression tool originated, but the project picked up momentum in the last year, as engineers were plucked from other parts of Facebook to work on the effort, the current and former employees said. The project was led by Vaughan Smith, a vice president for mobile, corporate and business development at Facebook, they said. Like Mr. Zuckerberg, Mr. Smith speaks a smattering of Mandarin.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚这种压制工具是从何时出现的，但这个项目在去年有了快速发展的势头。Facebook 的那三位现任和前任员工表示，公司为了这个项目，还从其他部门调集了工程师。他们表示，该项目是由 Facebook 移动、企业和业务拓展副总裁沃恩·史密斯(Vaughan Smith)负责。就像扎克伯格一样，史密斯也能讲一点普通话。</p>
<p>Unveiling a new censorship tool in China could lead to more demands to suppress content from other countries. The fake-news problem, which has hit countries across the globe, has already led some governments to use the issue as an excuse to target sites of political rivals, or shut down social media sites altogether.</p>	<p>在中国推出新的审查工具，可能导致其他国家也提出屏蔽内容的要求。对全球多个国家造成影响的假新闻问题，已经使得一些政府将这个问题作为借口，对政治对手的网站进行打击，或完全关闭社交网站。</p>

<p>Over the summer, several Facebook employees who were working on the suppression tool left the company, the current and former employees said. Internally, so many employees asked about the project and its ambitions on an internal forum that, in July, it became a topic at one of Facebook’s weekly Friday afternoon question-and-answer sessions.</p>	<p>Facebook 的那三位现任和前任员工表示，今年夏天，有几名为审查工具项目工作的 Facebook 员工离开了公司。在公司内部的论坛上，有许多员工询问这个项目的情况及其追求的目标，使之在今年 7 月成为 Facebook 每周五下午举办的一个问答活动的主题。</p>
<p>Mr. Zuckerberg was at the event and answered a question from the audience about the tool. He told the gathering that Facebook’s China plans were nascent. But he also struck a pragmatic tone about the future, according to employees who attended the session.</p>	<p>扎克伯格参加了这场活动，回答了现场听众有关这个工具的疑问。据参加会议的员工讲，他告诉在场的人，Facebook 在中国的计划还未成熟，但他在谈论未来时也采用了一种务实的语气。</p>
<p>“It’s better for Facebook to be a part of enabling conversation, even if it’s not yet the full conversation,” Mr. Zuckerberg said, according to employees.</p>	<p>“Facebook 成为一场使能对话的一部分是更好的选择，哪怕它还不是完整的对话，”在场员工称扎克伯格这样讲道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161123/facebook-censorship-tool-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161123/facebook-censorship-tool-china</p>
<p>Bob Dole Worked Behind the Scenes on Trump-Taiwan Call</p>	<p>特朗普蔡英文通话背后的游说者</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Former Senator Bob Dole, acting as a foreign agent for the government of Taiwan, worked behind the scenes over the past six months to establish high-level contact between Taiwanese officials and President-elect Donald J. Trump’s staff, an effort that culminated last week in an unorthodox telephone call between Mr. Trump and Taiwan’s president.</p>	<p>华盛顿——作为台湾政府的外国代理人，前参议员鲍勃·多尔(Bob Dole)过去六个月里一直在幕后采取行动，帮助台湾官员和候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)的幕僚之间建立高层接触，终于在上周，特朗普和台湾总统进行了一次背离正统的通话。</p>
<p>Mr. Dole, a lobbyist with the Washington law firm Alston & Bird, coordinated with Mr. Trump’s campaign and the transition team to set up a series of meetings between Mr. Trump’s advisers and officials in Taiwan, according to disclosure documents filed last week with the</p>	<p>多尔是华盛顿律师事务所奥斯頓—伯德(Alston& Bird)的一名游说者，上周提交给司法部的文件显示，他协调特朗普竞选班子和过渡团队，促成了特朗普的顾问和台湾官员之间的一系列会面，而且还协助台湾，成功地把一些有利于它的语言纳入了共和党的政纲中。</p>

<p>Justice Department. Mr. Dole also assisted in Taiwan's successful efforts to include language favorable to it in the Republican Party platform, according to the documents.</p>	
<p>Mr. Dole's firm received \$140,000 from May to October for the work, according to the documents.</p>	<p>文件显示，多尔的公司从5月到10月收到了14万美元（约合人民币96万元）的资金。</p>
<p>The documents suggest that President-elect Trump's decision to take a telephone call from the president of Taiwan, Tsai Ing-wen, was less a ham-handed diplomatic gaffe and more the result of a well-orchestrated plan by Taiwan, one that sought to use the election of a new president to deepen its relationship with the United States — with an assist from a seasoned lobbyist well versed in the machinery of Washington.</p>	<p>这些文件表明，候任总统特朗普决定接听台湾总统蔡英文的电话并非笨手笨脚的外交失仪，而是台湾精心策划的结果。台湾从一个熟悉华盛顿运行机制、经验丰富的游说者那里获得帮助，在新总统选举期间加深了与美国的关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's phone call was a striking break from nearly four decades of diplomatic practice and threatened to precipitate a major rift with China.</p>	<p>特朗普接听这个电话，是对近四十年来外交实践的一个惊人突破，中美之间可能因此出现重大裂痕。</p>
<p>The documents were submitted before the call took place and make no mention of it, and it was unclear what role, if any, Mr. Dole played in brokering the specific conversation. A spokeswoman at Alston & Bird said Tuesday that the 93-year-old Mr. Dole, a former Senate majority leader and the Republican presidential nominee in 1996, had no immediate comment on his work representing the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States, Taiwan's unofficial embassy and the entity that retained him.</p>	<p>这些文件是在特朗普接听电话之前提交的，但没有提到那个电话，而且现在也不清楚多尔在协调安排此次交谈中起到了什么作用（如果有的话）。奥斯頓与伯德的发言人本周二表示，对于93岁的多尔（前参议院多数党领导人、1996年的总统提名人）代表驻美国台北经济文化代表处(Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in the United States)所做的工作，没有立即予以置评。该代表处是台湾驻美国的非正式大使馆，出钱聘请多尔的就是它。</p>
<p>The effort to involve Mr. Trump's campaign in a United States delegation to Taiwan, and to facilitate a Taiwanese delegation to the</p>	<p>从文件看，这种努力始于今年早些时候，一个美国代表团出访台湾以及促成一个台湾代表团参加今年7月在克利夫兰举行的共和党全国大会，都有特朗</p>

Republican National Convention in Cleveland in July, began earlier this year, according to the documents.	普竞选团队的参与。
Mr. Dole also arranged a meeting between Senator Jeff Sessions, Republican of Alabama, whom Mr. Trump has chosen to be his attorney general, and Stanley Kao, Taiwan's envoy to the United States, and convened a meeting between embassy staff members and Mr. Trump's transition team, the documents say.	文件称, 多尔还安排了阿拉巴马共和党参议员、特朗普任命的司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)和台湾驻美代表高硕泰会面, 并召集大使馆工作人员和特朗普的过渡团队举行了一次会议。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161207/bob-dole-taiwan-lobby-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161207/bob-dole-taiwan-lobby-trump
How Trump's Call With Taiwan Could Affect U.S. Goals in Asia	评估特朗普与蔡英文通电话的战略后果
President-elect Donald J. Trump has already made a significant foreign policy move by speaking on the phone with Tsai Ing-wen, the president of Taiwan. The call shattered decades of diplomatic protocol and raised questions about Mr. Trump's China strategy.	候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)已通过与台湾总统蔡英文通电话的方式迈出了外交政策上的重要一步。通话打破了几十年的外交礼节, 让人们对于特朗普的中国战略提出问题。
Paul Haenle, the director of the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy in Beijing, is well positioned to gauge Mr. Trump's action and its consequences. Mr. Haenle is a retired United States Army officer whose interest in East Asia began in the early 1990s, with a deployment to South Korea. He had China-related military assignments at the embassy in Beijing and the Pentagon before serving on the National Security Council for five years. He was China director for the council under President George W. Bush and President Obama.	设在北京的清华—卡内基全球政策中心的主任韩磊(Paul Haenle), 其资历很适合针对特朗普的行为及其后果进行衡量。韩磊是退役的美国陆军军官, 他对东亚的兴趣始于 20 世纪 90 年代, 当时他是驻韩美军的一员。他曾在北京的美国驻华大使馆和五角大楼承担与中国有关的军事任务, 后在国家安全委员会任职五年。他在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统和奥巴马总统的国家安全委员会担任主管中国事务的主任。
In an edited interview, Mr. Haenle shares his thoughts on the United States-China relationship in the context of Mr. Trump, Taiwan and North Korea's nuclear program.	在下面的经过编辑的采访中, 韩磊分享了在特朗普、台湾和朝鲜核武器的背景下, 他对美中关系的看法。
What is your assessment of Mr. Trump's phone call last Friday with Ms.	你怎么看上周五特朗普与蔡英文通电话这件事?

Tsai?	
<p>When President-elect Trump deflected criticism of the call by saying it was Tsai Ing-wen that called him, that seemed to play perfectly into China's hands. The next day, the Chinese foreign minister chalked the call up to "just a small trick by Taiwan." China will likely now be looking for ways to punish Tsai for the incident. Will the president-elect stand up for Taiwan when that happens? This is one of the real concerns of those who have pushed back against publicizing the phone call.</p>	<p>候任总统特朗普在转移人们对通话的批评时说，是蔡英文打电话给他，这似乎正中中国政府的下怀。第二天，中国外长把通话归因于“只是台湾方面搞的一个小动作”，中国现在可能正在想办法在这件事上惩罚蔡英文。如果惩罚发生的话，候任总统会站出来支持台湾吗？这是那些反对把通话一事公开的人的真正担忧之一。</p>
<p>What do you predict for United States-China-Taiwan relations in the coming years? When you were on the National Security Council, how was this issue managed, and has the nature of the issue evolved since then?</p>	<p>你对未来几年的美国—中国—台湾关系有什么预测？你在国家安全委员会时，怎样应付这个问题，这个问题的性质自那以后发生了什么演变？</p>
<p>It is difficult to see how Washington, Beijing and Taipei get to a good place on the Taiwan question in the next several years given the leaderships in each capital.</p>	<p>看看这几个地区首都城市的领导政府，便很难看出华盛顿、北京和台北在未来几年里，如何能在台湾问题上理出头绪。</p>
<p>In my own experience working in the White House during the Chen Shui-bian era, tension in the Taiwan Strait sucked up a lot of the oxygen in the U.S.-China relationship. When tension over Taiwan is at the forefront of U.S.-China relations, it can consume our agenda in a way that prevents us from achieving other important policy objectives, such as making progress on the increasingly dangerous North Korea nuclear issue.</p>	<p>就我本人在陈水扁时代的白宫工作经验而言，台湾海峡的紧张局势消耗了美中关系的许多精力。当台湾紧张局势是美中关系的主要问题时，这个问题可能会占据我们的议程，阻碍我们实现其他重要的政策目标，比如，在朝鲜核危险日益增长的问题上取得进展。</p>
<p>What has been the reaction from your Chinese associates after both Mr. Trump's win in the election and the Trump-Tsai phone call?</p>	<p>你的中国同事对特朗普的当选、以及特朗普与蔡英文通电话有什么反应？</p>
<p>Many Chinese I know had concluded during the campaign that Trump</p>	<p>许多我认识的中国人在总统大选期间已得出结论，特朗普的当选对中国有好</p>

<p>would be good for China because he would be a transactional and pragmatic leader. Unlike Secretary Clinton, he might not inject human rights and values in the relationship. Chinese assumed based on his campaign rhetoric that Trump would retreat from Asia, place less emphasis on U.S. alliance commitments and therefore put less strategic pressure on China.</p>	<p>处，因为他将是一个做交易和务实的领导人。与克林顿国务卿不同，他可能不会在中美关系中注入人权和价值观。中国人以他的竞选口号为基础做的假设是，特朗普会从亚洲退出，降低美国对联盟承诺的重视程度，从而减少对中国的战略压力。</p>
<p>The Trump-Tsai call was a reality check. The most common reaction I have heard in Beijing is a Chinese saying: to give up one's illusions. It's increasingly apparent in China that the Trump administration's vision for the Asia-Pacific will likely mean more strategic pressure, not less. This has been signaled not just on the Taiwan issue, but also in the South China Sea, with Trump's advisers promising to rebuild the U.S. Navy and repeal defense sequestration, and on North Korea, where Trump has expressed intention to further pressure China in order to make progress on dealing with the nuclear issue.</p>	<p>特朗普与蔡英文通话是对这种假设的一个实际检验。我在北京最常听到的一种反应是一个中国说法：丢掉幻想。在中国看来，已越来越明显的是，特朗普政府对亚太地区的愿景，可能意味着更大的战略压力，而不是更小。这不仅表现在台湾问题上已经发出的信号，而且在南海问题上的压力也会更大，因为特朗普的顾问已承诺要重新加强美国海军的建设，废除国防预算的自动减赤，在朝鲜问题上也一样，特朗普已表示，为了在处理核武器问题上取得进展，要进一步对中国施压。</p>
<p>In the next four years, what do you see as the biggest potential areas of both tension and cooperation in the United States-China relationship?</p>	<p>在未来的四年中，你认为中美关系最有可能在哪些方面形成紧张局势或达成合作？</p>
<p>In my perspective, North Korea is the clearest threat we face in the Asia-Pacific region in the near term. The threat assessment has changed in the past year or two, and there is a growing consensus that this issue will need to be addressed under the next administration through a redoubling of deterrence measures, sanctions and diplomacy. It will be important for the Trump administration to explore whether we can work effectively with China on this issue. If China is unwilling to take necessary steps, the U.S. may need to move forward</p>	<p>从我的角度来看，朝鲜是我们近期在亚太地区所面临的最明显的威胁。在过去一两年里，对这种威胁的评估已经发生了变化。越来越多人的共识是，这个问题需要下届政府通过加倍的威慑、制裁措施以及外交手段加以解决。对特朗普政府来说，我们是否能够探索在这个问题上与中国有效地合作很重要。如果中国不愿采取必要步骤的话，美国可能需要采取单边行动，同时与盟国一起采取更强有力的制裁措施，并加强该地区的导弹防御系统。</p>

<p>unilaterally and with allies to put in place more robust sanctions and to strengthen missile defense systems in the region.</p>	
<p>This question is connected to how we assess the Trump-Tsai phone call. If we consider dealing with the threat of North Korean or Iranian nuclear proliferation as top national security threats facing the United States, we need to account for whether or not China's cooperation would be important in achieving those objectives as we outline our strategy in Asia. In that context, it's hard to understand how it would make strategic sense that the Tsai call would be the first thing the Trump administration would seek to do as it builds a strategy that is tied to broader U.S. regional interests and objectives.</p>	<p>这个问题与我们如何评估特朗普与蔡英文通话有关。如果我们把对付朝鲜或伊朗核扩散的威胁作为美国面临的最大的国家安全威胁的话，那在勾画我们亚洲战略的同时，我们还需要考虑与中国的合作对实现这些目标是否重要。从这个出发点来看，很难理解与蔡英文的通话，会是特朗普政府寻求做的第一件事，这在战略上说不通。特朗普政府应该建立一种与更广泛的美国区域利益和目标相关的战略。</p>
<p>What advice would you give Trump on how to handle the relationship?</p>	<p>在处理美中关系上你对特朗普有什么建议？</p>
<p>While we need to compete with China and deal firmly in areas where we disagree or feel that U.S. interests are being undermined, there are many issues in the world tied to U.S. interests that come back to whether or not the U.S. and China can work together.</p>	<p>虽然我们需要与中国竞争，并且坚定地要处理我们意见不同或认为美国利益受到破坏的领域。但是，世界上有许多与美国利益联系在一起的问题，都会回归到美国与中国是否可以合作的议题上来。</p>
<p>From that standpoint, it will be very important for President-elect Trump to meet early on with the Chinese leader, Xi Jinping, and to build a personal relationship with him.</p>	<p>从这个立场出发，候任总统特朗普尽早与中国领导人习近平会面，并与习近平建立个人关系，将变得非常重要。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161208/donald-trump-taiwan-call-paul-haenle</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161208/donald-trump-taiwan-call-paul-haenle</p>
<p>Terry Branstad, Iowa Governor, Is Trump's Pick as China Ambassador</p>	<p>特朗普选定习近平的“老朋友”任驻华大使</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Terry Branstad, the Iowa governor who has long embraced China as a market for his state's pork and soybeans, was tapped Wednesday by President-elect Donald J. Trump to represent the</p>	<p>华盛顿——周三，长期把中国作为本州猪肉和大豆市场的艾奥瓦州州长特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry Branstad)被候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)选定为驻华大使，在一个最复杂且争议越来越多的外交关系中代表</p>

<p>United States in one of its most complex and increasingly contentious foreign relationships, as his ambassador to China.</p>	<p>美国。</p>
<p>In choosing Mr. Branstad, 70, an amiable politician who likes to describe President Xi Jinping of China as an "old friend," Mr. Trump sounded a softer note alongside his unrelenting criticism of China's economic relationship with the United States.</p>	<p>70 岁的布兰斯塔德是一名和蔼的政界人物，喜欢说中国国家主席习近平是“老朋友”。通过选择布兰斯塔德，严厉指责中美经济关系的特朗普缓和了语气。</p>
<p>At an event on Wednesday morning at Cipriani restaurant in Manhattan to raise money for his inauguration, Mr. Trump told the audience that Mr. Branstad was a great choice. "He knows them all," Mr. Trump said three separate times, according to an attendee. The selection was first reported by Bloomberg News.</p>	<p>周三上午在曼哈顿奇普里亚尼(Cipriani)餐厅的一场为就职筹集资金的活动上，特朗普对现场人士表示，布兰斯塔德是最佳人选。据一名出席者称，特朗普分别说了三次“他认识他们所有人”。彭博新闻社(Bloomberg News)最先报道了布兰斯塔德被选中的消息。</p>
<p>China was quick to embrace Mr. Trump's choice. At a regular news briefing in Beijing on Wednesday, Lu Kang, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, described Mr. Branstad as "an old friend of the Chinese people," a phrase used to describe politicians trusted by Beijing. "We would welcome him playing a bigger role in promoting Sino-American relations," Mr. Lu said of Mr. Branstad.</p>	<p>中国很快对特朗普的选择表示欢迎。周三当天，在北京的一场例行记者会上，中国外交部发言人陆慷称布兰斯塔德是“中国人民的老朋友”。这是一个用来形容受到北京信任的政治人物的说法。“我们欢迎他为促进中美关系发挥更大作用，”陆慷在说到布兰斯塔德时表示。</p>
<p>As ambassador, Mr. Branstad would find himself in the middle of an increasingly fraught relationship. Mr. Trump campaigned against China, repeatedly describing Chinese imports to the United States as a form of theft. He has proposed a steep tariff on those imports and promised to seek vigorous enforcement of trade rules, such as restrictions on state support for private companies.</p>	<p>担任大使后，布兰斯塔德会发现自己面临的是一种越来越令人担忧的关系。特朗普四处针对中国，多次称中国对美国的出口是一种盗窃。他还提议对那些进口货物征收高额关税，并承诺加大贸易规则实施力度，如限制州政府对私人公司的扶持。</p>
<p>The selection also comes just days after Mr. Trump spoke with Taiwan's president by phone, prompting criticism from Beijing, which regards</p>	<p>就在选择布兰斯塔德的几天前，特朗普同台湾总统通话，引发北京的指责。后者视台湾为一个分裂出去的省份。之后，特朗普在 Twitter 上发布两条推</p>

<p>Taiwan as a breakaway province. Mr. Trump then defended the call in a pair of Twitter messages criticizing China for its trade practices and provocative moves in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>文为通话辩护，指责中国在贸易上的做法和在南海的挑衅举动。</p>
<p>Mr. Branstad is unusual in that he would have personal relationships with the leaders of both countries. Like many of the president-elect's choices for senior positions in his administration, the governor was an early and unwavering supporter of Mr. Trump's candidacy. One of the governor's sons, Eric, ran the Trump campaign in Iowa. Another son, Marcus, has gone hunting with Mr. Trump's eldest son, Donald Jr.</p>	<p>布兰斯塔德的与众不同之处在于，他与两国的领导人都建立了私人关系。与这位候任总统为政府里很多重要职位指定的人选一样，布兰斯塔德很早就是特朗普竞选的坚定支持者。他的儿子埃里克(Eric)是特朗普在艾奥瓦州的竞选负责人。另一个儿子马库斯(Marcus)和特朗普的长子小唐纳德(Donald Jr.)一起打猎。</p>
<p>Robert Hormats, a former under secretary of state in the Obama administration and now a vice chairman of Kissinger Associates, praised the choice.</p>	<p>曾在奥巴马政府担任副国务卿，现在是基辛格事务所(Kissinger Associates)副主席的罗伯特·霍马茨(Robert Hormats)对这一选择表示了赞赏。</p>
<p>"It's a good pick because he knows President Xi, he can represent the heartland of the United States, which I think is very positive, and the fact that President Xi has been in his state twice is a very positive thing," Mr. Hormats said Wednesday in China. "It creates a personal relationship that is very hard to replicate."</p>	<p>"选得好，因为他认识习近平主席，又能够代表美国的中心区域，我认为这非常有利，而且习主席两次到访他领导的州这个事实也是非常有利的，"霍马茨周三在中国表示。"这造就了一种难以复制的私交。"</p>
<p>Mr. Branstad, an Iowa native, graduated from the University of Iowa and then served briefly in the Army — yielding a priceless story about his role in arresting Jane Fonda for trespassing at Fort Bragg.</p>	<p>布兰斯塔德是土生土长的艾奥瓦州人。从艾奥瓦大学(University of Iowa)毕业后，他曾在美国陆军短暂服役——期间发生了一件趣事，是关于他在逮捕擅闯布拉格堡(Fort Bragg)的简·方达(Jane Fonda)事件中所发挥的作用的。</p>
<p>A lawyer by training, he entered the Iowa Legislature in 1973 and won election as governor in 1983. He served until 1999, then returned to office in 2011. In between, he was president of Des Moines University.</p>	<p>接受过律师训练的他1973年进入艾奥瓦州议会(Iowa Legislature)，并于1983年赢得州长选举。他担任州长一职直到1999年。2011年，他再次上台。在这中间，他在得梅因大学(Des Moines University)担任校长。</p>
<p>Mr. Branstad first met Mr. Xi in 1985, when as the first-term governor of</p>	<p>布兰斯塔德和习近平的第一次见面发生在1985年。当时，在第一届州长任</p>

<p>Iowa he hosted a Chinese delegation that came to study American agricultural practices. The delegation included a 31-year-old official from rural Hebei Province, Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>期内的他接待了一个来考察美国农业的中国代表团。来自河北省农村的 31 岁官员习近平便是代表团成员之一。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi has fondly recalled that visit. He stayed in Muscatine, a small city in the eastern part of the state, where he was hosted by a couple and slept in their boys' vacated bedroom, filled with "Star Trek" action figures. In early 2012, Mr. Xi briefly revisited Muscatine as vice president while preparing for his promotion to Communist Party leader later that year. He became the president in 2013.</p>	<p>习近平曾深情地回忆起那次访问。他住在该州东部的小城马斯卡廷。在那里，一对夫妇招待了他，让他睡在儿子腾出来的卧室里，房间里摆满了《星际迷航》(Star Trek)的人形公仔。2012 年初，习近平在为当年晚些时候晋升为共产党领导人做准备期间，曾经重回马斯卡廷做短暂停留。2013 年，习近平成为中国国家主席。</p>
<p>"You can't even imagine what a deep impression I had from my visit 27 years ago to Muscatine, because you were the first group of Americans that I came into contact with," he told a group that included Mr. Branstad during his visit there. "My impression of the country came from you. For me, you are America."</p>	<p>"你们无法想像 27 年前的马斯卡廷之旅给我的印象有多么深刻，因为你们是我接触到的第一批美国人，"习近平再次访问马斯卡廷期间对包括布兰斯塔德在内的一群人说道。"所以我对这个国家的印象来自于你们。对于我来说，你们就是美国。"</p>
<p>During his second stay in the governor's mansion, Mr. Branstad has aggressively courted China as a market for Iowa's produce. He has said little in public about the tensions over territorial disputes, North Korea's nuclear weapons, and human rights restrictions in China that have shaped relations at the national level.</p>	<p>在习近平第二次到访州长官邸期间，布兰斯塔德极力想把中国变成艾奥瓦州的农产品市场。他几乎未在公开场合谈论过围绕领土争端而起的紧张关系、朝鲜的核武器，以及中国对人权的限制。这些问题在国家层面影响着两国的关系。</p>
<p>He has visited China several times, most recently on a trade mission in November.</p>	<p>他数次访问中国，最近一次是 11 月参加一个贸易代表团。</p>
<p>Iowa, like the rest of the United States, runs a trade deficit with China. The Chinese buy food from the United States, including Iowa's corn and pork. But Americans buy far more from China — a range of goods that can be surveyed at Walmart.</p>	<p>和美国其他地方一样，艾奥瓦州和中国存在贸易逆差。中国从美国购买食物，包括艾奥瓦州的玉米和猪肉。但美国从中国购买的东西要多得多——范围之广，在沃尔玛(Walmart)看看就知道了。</p>

<p>The United States imported \$483 billion in goods and services from China last year, while exporting \$116 billion to China. The numbers are similar this year.</p>	<p>美国去年从中国进口了 4830 亿美元（约合 3.3 万亿元人民币）的商品和服务，而出口至中国的商品和服务仅价值 1160 亿美元。今年的数字也类似。</p>
<p>As governor, Mr. Branstad has sought to increase American exports without criticizing Chinese imports, the standard Republican Party line before Mr. Trump's ascendance.</p>	<p>作为州长，布兰斯塔德试图在不指责中国进口的情况下扩大美国的出口。在特朗普得势前，这是共和党的标准方式。</p>
<p>"I am excited to catch up with our old friend, Xi Jinping," Mr. Branstad said during a trade mission to China in 2013, which included a meeting with the new Chinese president. "The value of this relationship cannot be overstated. As a result, Iowa is the preferred provider to feed China's growing population and our agriculture exports to China continue to grow."</p>	<p>"我对于和我们的老朋友习近平叙旧感到很兴奋，"布兰斯塔德在 2013 年随一个贸易代表团访问中国期间说。那次访问的内容包括与新上台的中国主席会面。"这种关系的价值不可估量。因此，艾奥瓦州是为中国日渐增加的人口提供食物的优先供应商，我们对中国的农产品出口持续增长。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has taken a very different line on that relationship. He has said repeatedly that China is suppressing the value of its currency, an outdated accusation. In recent years, China has intervened in exchange markets to prop up the value of its currency, manipulation that tends to benefit American exporters.</p>	<p>在对华关系上，特朗普的态度大为不同。他多次称中国压低其货币的价值，但这个指控已经不再符合事实。近年来，中国为支撑其货币的价值而干预外汇市场，这种操纵往往有利于美国出口商。</p>
<p>If Mr. Branstad is confirmed by the Senate, Iowa would get its first female governor. Lt. Gov. Kim Reynolds, 57, would take Mr. Branstad's place.</p>	<p>如果布兰斯塔德的提名得到参议院的批准，艾奥瓦州将迎来首位女州长。57 岁的副州长金·雷诺兹(Kim Reynolds)将接替布兰斯塔德的职位。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161208/terry-branstad-china-ambassador-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20161208/terry-branstad-china-ambassador-trump</p>
<p>With Choice of Trade Negotiator, Trump Prepares to Confront Mexico and China</p>	<p>特朗普要美国制造，不要中国制造</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President-elect Donald J. Trump on Tuesday named</p>	<p>华盛顿——候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)于周二任命一名长</p>

<p>as his chief trade negotiator a Washington lawyer who has long advocated protectionist policies, the latest sign that Mr. Trump intends to fulfill his campaign promise to get tough with China, Mexico and other trading partners.</p>	<p>期提倡保护主义政策的华盛顿律师担任自己的首席贸易谈判代表,这是特朗普决定履行自己竞选期间的承诺,以强硬姿态对待中国、墨西哥和其他贸易伙伴的最新迹象。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump also renewed his episodic campaign to convince American companies to expand domestic manufacturing, criticizing General Motors via Twitter on Tuesday morning for making in Mexico some of the Chevrolet Cruze hatchbacks it sells domestically. Hours later, Mr. Trump claimed credit after Ford said it would expand vehicle production in Flat Rock, Mich.</p>	<p>特朗普还再次发起了一场时断时续的行动:说服美国公司扩大国内制造,他周二上午通过 Twitter 批评通用汽车(General Motors)在墨西哥制造若干在国内销售的雪佛兰科鲁兹掀背车。几小时后,特朗普称,由于他的努力,福特公司表示将扩大在密歇根州弗拉特罗克的汽车生产。</p>
<p>The choice of Robert Lighthizer to be the United States' trade representative nearly completes Mr. Trump's selection of top economic advisers and, taken together with the president-elect's running commentary on Twitter, underscores Mr. Trump's focus on making things in America. That is causing unease among some Republicans who regard Mr. Trump's views on trade as dangerously retrograde, even as they embrace the bulk of his economic agenda.</p>	<p>选择罗伯特·莱特希泽(Robert Lighthizer)作为美国贸易代表后,特朗普挑选高级经济顾问的工作已经接近完成,这个人选与候任总统在 Twitter 上的评论综合在一起,强调了特朗普对发展美国制造的关注。这使一些共和党人感到不安,虽然他们接受特朗普的大部分经济议程,但认为他对贸易的看法是危险的倒退。</p>
<p>Mainstream economists warn that protectionist policies like import taxes could impose higher prices on consumers and slow economic growth.</p>	<p>主流经济学家警告说,进口税等保护主义政策可能会令消费者承担更高的价格,减缓经济增长。</p>
<p>But some Democrats are signaling a readiness to support Mr. Trump. Nine House Democrats held a news conference Tuesday with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. president, Richard Trumka, to urge renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement with Mexico and Canada.</p>	<p>但是一些民主党人表示愿意支持特朗普。九位众议院民主党议员周二与美国劳工联合会-产业工会联合会(American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 简称 AFL-CIO)主席理查德·特拉姆卡(Richard Trumka)举办了联合新闻发布会,敦促与墨西哥和加拿大就北美自由贸易协定(North American Free Trade Agreement)重新展开谈判。</p>

<p>"We wanted him to know that we'll work with him on doing that," Mr. Trumka said. "I don't think he has enough Republican support to do it, and rewriting the rules of trade is a necessary first step in righting the economy for working people."</p>	<p>"我们希望他知道，我们会和他一起努力完成这项工作，"特拉姆卡说。"我认为他没有得到足够的共和党支持来进行这项工作，重写贸易规则是令经济有利于劳动人民的第一步。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump and his top advisers on trade, including Mr. Lighthizer, share a view that the United States in recent decades prioritized the ideal of free trade over its own self-interest. They argue that other countries are undermining America's industrial base by subsidizing their own export industries while impeding American importers. They regard this unfair competition as a key reason for the lackluster growth of the economy.</p>	<p>特朗普和他的高级贸易顾问，包括莱特希泽在内，都认为美国近几十年来让自由贸易的理想凌驾于自身利益之上。他们认为，其他国家正在补贴自己的出口行业，阻碍美国进口商，从而破坏美国的工业基础。他们认为这种不公平竞争是经济增长乏力的关键原因。</p>
<p>In picking Mr. Lighthizer, who has spent much of the last few decades representing American steel producers in their frequent litigation of trade disputes, Mr. Trump is seeking to hire one of Washington's top trade lawyers to enforce international trade agreements more vigorously. He must be confirmed by the Senate.</p>	<p>莱特希泽在过去十几年里代表美国钢铁生产商进行频繁的贸易纠纷诉讼，特朗普希望雇佣一个华盛顿的顶级贸易律师，从而更加有力地执行国际贸易协议，因此选择了他。他的任命必须得到参议院确认。</p>
<p>"He will do an amazing job helping turn around the failed trade policies which have robbed so many Americans of prosperity," Mr. Trump said in a statement.</p>	<p>"他将会出色地帮助我们扭转失败的贸易政策，这些政策从众多美国人手中抢走了富足的生活，"特朗普在一份声明中说。</p>
<p>Mainstream Republicans have sought common ground with Mr. Trump, emphasizing, for example, the importance of enforcing trade rules, but they have not abandoned the party's longtime advocacy for trade. Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which will hold hearings on Mr. Lighthizer's nomination, issued a cautiously supportive statement Tuesday.</p>	<p>主流共和党人与特朗普找到了一些共同点，比如说，他们都强调执行贸易规则的重要性，但他们没有放弃该党长期以来对贸易的倡导。周二，即将主持莱特希泽提名听证会的参议院财政委员会主席，犹他州参议员奥文·哈奇 (Howin Hatch)发表了谨慎的支持声明。</p>
<p>"As the world and our economic competitors move to expand their</p>	<p>"随着世界和我们的经济竞争对手纷纷在全球扩张，为了获得有利的待遇，</p>

<p>global footprints, we can't afford to be left behind in securing strong deals that will increase our access to new markets for American-made products and services," Mr. Hatch said in a statement. "I look forward to a vigorous discussion of Bob's trade philosophy and priorities."</p>	<p>为美国制造的产品与服务谋取新市场,我们不能落后,"哈奇在声明中说。"我期待着对鲍勃的贸易哲学和优先事项进行积极的讨论。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has named a number of advisers on trade, leaving some ambiguity about the division of responsibilities. The president-elect named the economist Peter Navarro, an outspoken critic of China, to lead a new White House office overseeing trade and industrial policy. Mr. Trump also said Wilbur Ross, the billionaire investor and choice for commerce secretary, will play a key role. Mr. Lighthizer, however, is the only member of the triumvirate with government experience.</p>	<p>特朗普已经提名了一些贸易顾问,在职责划分方面留下了一些模棱两可的地带。候任总统提名了严厉斥责中国的经济学家彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)领导白宫的一个监督贸易和工业政策的新办公室。特朗普还说,作为亿万富翁的投资者、商务部长人选威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)将发挥关键作用。然而,莱特希泽是这三人小组中唯一有政府工作经验的一位。</p>
<p>"Those who say U.S.T.R. will be subordinated to other agencies are mistaken," said Alan Wolff, another former senior American trade official who was the steel industry's co-counsel on trade with Mr. Lighthizer for nearly 20 years, citing Mr. Lighthizer's encyclopedic knowledge of trade law. "He'll be a dominant figure on trade, in harmony with Wilbur Ross and Navarro."</p>	<p>"那些说美国贸易代表办公室(Office of the United States Trade Representative)将会从属于其他机构的说法都是错的,"前任美国高级贸易官员艾伦·伍尔夫(Alan Wolff)说,他曾与莱特希泽共同为钢铁行业担任了将近20年的贸易顾问,他说莱特希泽对贸易法无所不知。"他将成为贸易的主导人物,与威尔伯·罗斯和纳瓦罗和谐共处。"</p>
<p>There is also an ideological divide between the people Mr. Trump has named to oversee trade policy and his broader circle of advisers, which is populated by longstanding trade advocates like Gary D. Cohn, president of Goldman Sachs, who will lead the National Economic Council; Rex W. Tillerson, the chief executive of Exxon Mobil, tapped for secretary of state; and Gov. Terry Branstad of Iowa, Mr. Trump's choice for ambassador to China.</p>	<p>受特朗普委派负责监督贸易政策的人,与他的整个顾问团队当中的一些成员还存在着意识形态分歧,其中包括几位长期的贸易倡导者,如即将领导国家经济委员会(National Economic Council)的高盛集团总裁加里·D·科恩(Gary D. Cohn);他提名出任国务卿的埃克森美孚公司(Exxon Mobil)首席执行官雷克斯·W·蒂尔森(Rex W. Tillerson);以及被他选为驻华大使的特里·布兰斯塔德(Terry Branstad)。</p>
<p>Proponents of trade hope the broader circle, and congressional</p>	<p>自由贸易支持者希望这个更宽泛的圈子以及国会中的共和党议员能够起到</p>

<p>Republicans, will exert a moderating influence.</p>	<p>缓冲作用。</p>
<p>"You're seeing a pretty clear indication that there will be a focus on the enforcement of our trade agreements and on the letter of the law," said Scott Lincicome, an international trade lawyer at White & Case. "But that doesn't necessarily mean a significant turn toward protectionism. Even free trade guys like me support enforcement."</p>	<p>"我们看到了相当清晰的迹象：重心将被放在我们那些贸易协议的履行以及法律条文上，"伟凯律师事务所(White & Case)的国际贸易律师斯科特·林西科姆(Scott Lincicome)说。"但这并不一定意味着会出现通往保护主义的重大转向。就连我这样的拥护自由贸易的人也支持加强执法。"</p>
<p>Trade opponents on the left and the right, meanwhile, are hoping Mr. Trump means to break with several decades of pro-trade policy.</p>	<p>与此同时，左翼和右翼的自由贸易反对者都希望，特朗普的确是想抛开已经实施了几十年的贸易促进政策。</p>
<p>"There's going to be a war within the Trump administration on where they go with trade, and we're hoping to energize the worker base he had to make sure they go in the right direction to benefit the American worker," Mr. Trumka said.</p>	<p>"引领贸易走向何方的问题，会在特朗普政府内部引发一场战争。我们预计，为了激励工人选民，他必须确保他们朝着正确的方向前进，以惠及美国工人，"特拉姆卡说。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's promise to immediately designate China as a currency manipulator may offer an early test of the administration's intentions. Economists see no evidence China is suppressing the value of its currency, although it has done so in the past. Mr. Lincicome said officially labeling China a currency manipulator despite the lack of recent evidence would signal that the administration is taking a hard line on trade issues.</p>	<p>特朗普做出的立即把中国划定为汇率操纵国的承诺，或许是一块供我们及早测试特朗普政府意图的试金石。经济学家没有发现中国正在压低本国货币价值的证据，尽管它以前这样做过。林西科姆说，如果在缺乏近期证据的情况下正式给中国贴上汇率操纵国的标签，意味着特朗普会就贸易问题采取强硬立场。</p>
<p>A broader shift in trade policy would unfold more slowly. Mr. Trump has promised to renegotiate Nafta; the original process took most of three years. He has promised to pursue enforcement actions against other nations, but it takes time to mount cases. He has threatened to impose new tariffs on imports, but sweeping changes most likely would require congressional legislation.</p>	<p>整体上的贸易政策转型将会更缓慢一些。特朗普承诺要重新就《北美自由贸易协定》进行谈判；但原来的协定用了差不多三年才谈成。他承诺要对其他国家采取执法行动，但处理案件需要时间。他扬言要制定新的进口关税税率，但彻底的改变很可能需要国会立法才行。</p>

<p>Mr. Trump already is seeking to exert influence by seizing the presidential bullhorn.</p>	<p>特朗普已然在通过紧握总统扩音器竭力施加影响了。</p>
<p>"General Motors is sending Mexican made model of Chevy Cruze to U.S. car dealers-tax free across border," he wrote Tuesday on Twitter. "Make in U.S.A. or pay big border tax!"</p>	<p>"通用汽车正把在墨西哥生产的雪佛兰科鲁兹送到边境线另一边的美国汽车经销商手中，不用交税，"他于周二在 Twitter 上写道。"要么在美国生产，要么交一大笔边境税！"</p>
<p>General Motors announced in 2015 that it would make the Cruze in Coahuila, Mexico. American manufacturers are moving small-car production to Mexico to take advantage of lower labor costs and because of declining domestic demand. They continue to build more expensive vehicles in the United States.</p>	<p>通用汽车于 2015 年宣布，将在墨西哥的科阿韦拉生产科鲁兹。美国生产商正把小汽车的生产转移到墨西哥，这样做是为了利用那里人力成本低廉的优势，同时也是基于国内不断下降的需求作出的调整。</p>
<p>Ford's announcement Tuesday does not reverse that trend. The carmaker said it still planned to move production of the compact Ford Focus from Michigan to Mexico. But it said it would invest in a different Michigan plant to expand production of higher-priced vehicles, including its F-150 pickup truck and the Mustang sports car, as well as a new battery-powered sport utility vehicle.</p>	<p>福特周二发布的消息并未让该趋势出现逆转。这家汽车生产商说，它依然打算把福克斯(Focus)紧凑型轿车的生产从密歇根州转移到墨西哥。但它表示，将在密歇根州新建一个工厂，扩大高价汽车的生产，包括它的 F-150 皮卡和野马(Mustang)跑车，以及一种新推出的电池动力运动型多用途车。</p>
<p>"We are encouraged by the pro-growth policies that President-elect Trump and the new Congress have indicated they will pursue," said the company's chief executive, Mark Fields.</p>	<p>"候任总统特朗普以及新国会表示，他们将推行促进经济增长的政策，这让我们受到了鼓舞，"该公司的首席执行官马克·菲尔茨(Mark Fields)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Lighthizer served as deputy United States trade representative in the Ronald Reagan administration, when he was involved in pressing Japan to reduce its restrictions on American imports and its subsidies for its own exports. Mr. Trump has criticized China for similar practices, setting the stage for a new round of confrontations.</p>	<p>莱特希泽在罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)政府担任过美国副贸易代表，他曾和其他人一道向日本施压，敦促其减少对源自美国的进口商品的限制以及对本国出口商品的补贴。特朗普已经对行事方式与当年的日本类似的中国提出了批评，从而为新一轮对峙铺平了道路。</p>
<p>Reagan is often remembered as an advocate for free trade, but his</p>	<p>在人们的记忆中，里根通常以自由贸易倡导者的形象出现，但他的政府在上</p>

<p>administration in its early hours imposed a quota on Japanese auto imports. It was the first in a long series of measures aimed at putting pressure on the nation that was then regarded, like China in recent years, as a threat to American prosperity.</p>	<p>台初期曾对进口自日本的汽车实施配额制。想当初，日本像近年来的中国一样，被认为威胁到了美国的繁荣昌盛，因此美国采取了一长串旨在向其施压的举措，进口汽车配额制是其中第一项。</p>
<p>"President Reagan's pragmatism contrasted strongly with the utopian dreams of free traders," Mr. Lighthizer wrote in a 2008 piece criticizing Senator John McCain, Republican of Arizona, for embracing "unbridled" free trade. Conservatives, he argued, "always understood that trade policy was merely a tool for building a strong and independent country with a prosperous middle class."</p>	<p>"里根总统的实用主义和自由贸易倡导者的乌托邦梦想形成了强烈反差，"莱特希泽在2008年的一篇批评亚利桑那州共和党参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)支持"无节制的"自由贸易的文章中写道。他认为，保守派人士"一直都明白，贸易政策仅仅是一种工具，旨在建设一个有着富足中产阶级的强大而独立的国家。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170104/trump-robert-lighthizer-trade-mexico</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170104/trump-robert-lighthizer-trade-mexico</p>
<p>As Inauguration Nears, Trump Keeps World Leaders on Edge</p>	<p>特朗普的言论让全球领导人心烦意乱</p>
<p>He called NATO obsolete. He said Germany's acceptance of refugees is "utterly catastrophic." The decades-old One China policy embraced by the United States? That's up for discussion. Just days before Donald J. Trump's inauguration, world leaders on three continents are on edge after comments the president-elect made in an interview on Friday with The Wall Street Journal and in a weekend interview with two European newspapers, Bild and The Times of London.</p>	<p>他说北约过时了。他说德国接受难民"完全是灾难"。那么美国几十年来一直接受的"一个中国"政策呢？他说是可以谈判的。唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)数天之后就要就任了，而他在上周五接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)采访，在周末接受两家欧洲报纸《图片报》(Bild)和《泰晤士报》(The Times)采访时发表的评论，让三大洲的领导人心烦意乱。</p>
<p>NATO is 'obsolete'</p>	<p>北约"过时了"</p>
<p>"It's obsolete, first because it was designed many, many years ago," Mr. Trump said, according to the German newspaper Bild. The 28-member alliance, born in 1949, three years after Mr. Trump, is viewed by many — including his nominee for defense secretary, Gen. James N. Mattis — as</p>	<p>据德国《图片报》报道，特朗普说北约"已经过时了，首先因为它是很多、很多年前设计的"。这个28国组成的联盟诞生于1949年，当时特朗普才3岁。很多人都认为北约对美国的安全至关重要，其中也包括他提名的国防部长詹姆斯·N·马蒂斯(James N. Mattis)上将。</p>

essential to American security.	
"Secondly, countries aren't paying what they should" and NATO "didn't deal with terrorism."	"第二，这些国家没有承担相应的成本"，而且北约"没有打击恐怖主义"。
Responding on Monday to Mr. Trump's comments, Dalia Grybauskaite, the president of Lithuania, which gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991 and joined NATO in 2004, urged Mr. Trump to continue meeting the United States' financial obligations toward the alliance.	周一，立陶宛总统达利娅·格里布斯凯特(Dalia Grybauskaite)对特朗普的言论做出回应，敦促特朗普继续履行美国对北约的财政义务。立陶宛1991年从苏联独立，2004年加入了北约，
"Since World War II, the presence of U.S. troops has been a prerequisite for rebuilding the Continent, safeguarding peace and ensuring security. We expect continuity from the new U.S. administration. Trump must maintain this leadership role, to ensure security, stability and peace." — Ms. Grybauskaite	"自第二次世界大战以来，美军的存在是重建欧洲大陆、维护和平，以及确保安全的先决条件。我们期望新的美国政府保持这种做法。特朗普必须继续发挥领导力，以确保安全、稳定与和平。"——格里布斯凯特。
'The force of Europeans is in their unity'	"欧洲人的力量在于团结"
Mr. Trump also criticized the European Union, describing it as "basically a vehicle for Germany." He praised Britain for its vote to leave the bloc, known as Brexit, adding: "I believe others will leave. I do think keeping it together is not going to be as easy as a lot of people think."	特朗普还批评了欧盟，称其为"基本上是德国的载体"。他称赞英国投票离开欧盟，说："我相信其他成员国也会离开。我认为维持这个联盟不像很多人想的那么容易。"
"I think that we Europeans have our destiny in our own hands, and I would very strongly argue that we all stand together." — Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, about the 27 European Union members that will remain after Britain's departure	"我认为，我们欧洲人把命运掌握在自己手中，我会非常坚决地说，我们全都站在一起。"——谈及27个欧盟成员国将在英国离开后留下来时，德国总理默克尔表示道。
French leaders also bristled at Mr. Trump's swipe against the bloc. Their response comes as they deal with growing domestic support for the anti-European Union and anti-immigrant party National Front, led by	法国领导人也抨击了特朗普对欧盟的批评。目前法国国内对反欧盟、反移民的政党国民阵线(National Front)的支持日益高涨，法国领导人正在应对这种状况。国民阵线领袖马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)上周四曾在纽约特朗普大厦

Marine Le Pen, who was spotted on Thursday at Trump Tower in New York.	现身。
"The best response," said the French foreign minister, Jean-Marc Ayrault, "is European unity."	法国外交部长让-马克·埃罗(Jean-Marc Ayrault)说：“最好的回应就是欧洲的团结。”
"As with the case of Brexit, the best way to defend Europe is to remain united. This is a bit of an invitation that we are making to Mr. Trump. To remain a bloc. Not to forget that the force of Europeans is in their unity." – Mr. Ayrault	“与应对英国脱欧的时候一样，捍卫欧洲的最好办法是保持团结。这是我们对特朗普的号召。要维持联盟。不要忘记，欧洲人的力量在于团结。”——埃罗。
China will 'take off the gloves'	中国将“强硬起来”
In the interview with The Journal, Mr. Trump said the One China policy was up for negotiation. Beijing responded quickly and decisively.	在接受《华尔街日报》采访时，特朗普说，“一个中国”的政策可以谈判。对此，北京迅速果断地作出了回应。
Its Foreign Ministry called the policy, which recognizes Beijing as the sole Chinese government, the foundation of China-United States ties, and it said it was nonnegotiable. People's Daily, the mouthpiece of the governing Communist Party, said Mr. Trump "has been stunningly confident in his ostensible knowledge of the job, though he speaks like a rookie."	中国外交部称，承认北京是中国唯一的政府是中美关系的基础，“一个中国”政策不可谈判。执政党共产党的喉舌《人民日报》说，特朗普在这件事上“对自己掌握的表面知识充满自信，但他说话却太嫩”。
An unusually strongly worded editorial in the state-run China Daily said on Monday that Mr. Trump was "playing with fire with his Taiwan game."	官方报纸《中国日报》本周一发表了一篇措辞激烈的社论，说特朗普“在台湾问题上玩火”。
"If Trump is determined to use this gambit on taking office, a period of fierce, damaging interactions will be unavoidable, as Beijing will have no choice but to take off the gloves," the newspaper said.	“如果特朗普决意在上任后使用这种赌注，那么不可避免就会出现一场激烈的、破坏性的互动，因为北京将别无选择，只能强硬起来。”
A spokeswoman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned Mr. Trump on Monday that any effort to undermine the policy could	中国外交部一位发言人本周一警告特朗普，任何破坏“一个中国”政策的努力都可能会适得其反。

backfire.	
"If anyone attempts to damage the One China principle, or if they are under the illusion they can use this as a bargaining chip, they will be opposed by the Chinese government and people. In the end, it will be like lifting a rock to drop it on one's own feet." — Hua Chunying, the spokeswoman	"无论是谁或出于什么目的，如果试图破坏一个中国原则，或者幻想将此作为交易筹码，必将遭到中国政府和人民以及国际社会的坚决反对，最后只能是搬起石头砸自己的脚。"——外交部发言人华春莹。
Mexico warns against punitive tariffs	墨西哥对惩罚性关税作出警告
Mr. Trump also took aim at German automakers, warning of a 35 percent tariff on any cars they build in Mexico and export to the United States.	特朗普还把矛头指向了德国汽车制造商，警告他们说，在墨西哥制造并出口到美国的任何汽车都会被收取 35% 的关税。
Shares of BMW, Volkswagen and Daimler fell on Monday after his comments, but BMW said the company would stick to its plans to open a plant in Mexico in 2019.	他发表这番言论之后，宝马、大众和戴姆勒公司的股价本周一应声下挫，但宝马说，该公司将坚持原定计划，2019 年在墨西哥开设一家工厂。
"It's very clear that we have to be prepared to immediately be able to neutralize the impact of a measure of that nature," Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal, Mexico's economy minister, said on Friday on a Mexican news show.	墨西哥经济部长伊尔德方索·瓜哈尔多·比利亚雷亚尔(Ildefonso Guajardo Villarreal)周五在墨西哥的一档新闻节目上说，“很明显，我们必须做好准备，随时消除这种性质的影响。”
"It would be a problem for the entire world," Mr. Guajardo Villarreal warned.	"这对全世界都是一个问题，"瓜哈尔多·比利亚雷亚尔警告说。
Such a tariff "will have a wave of impacts that can take us into a global recession," he said.	这种关税"将产生一波影响，导致全球性的衰退"，他说。
And from Russia, a nod	来自俄罗斯的首肯
Not surprisingly, Russian diplomats were unperturbed by Mr. Trump's comments on NATO. They welcomed the "obsolete" label and were enthusiastic at his suggestion that he would consider reducing	毫不奇怪，特朗普对北约的评论并没有让俄罗斯外交官感到困扰。他们欢迎“过时的”这个说法，并对他的一个建议表示了兴趣。该建议是，如果俄罗斯同意削减核武库，他将考虑减少对俄罗斯的制裁。

sanctions against Russia if the country agreed to reduce its nuclear arsenal.	
Dmitri S. Peskov, a spokesman for President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, said on Monday that "NATO is indeed a vestige," according to Radio Free Europe.	自由欧洲电台(Radio Free Europe)称，俄罗斯总统普京的发言人德米特里·S·佩斯科夫(Dmitri S.Peskov)周一表示，“北约确实是一个历史遗迹。”
Considering that NATO "is focused on confrontation and its entire structure is devoted to the ideals of confrontation, then, of course, this can hardly be called a modern structure meeting the ideas of stability, sustainable development and security." – Mr. Peskov	鉴于北约“把重心放在对抗上，整个结构都围绕着对抗思维展开，它当然不是一种以稳定、可持续发展和安全为导向的现代组织”。——佩斯科夫。
"Let's wait until he assumes office before we give assessment to any initiatives," he said.	“等到他上任之后，我们再评估任何倡议吧，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170117/donald-trump-world-leaders	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170117/donald-trump-world-leaders
How to Make America's Robots Great Again	习近平搞“机器人革命”，美国能跟上吗？
Factories play a central role in President Trump's parade of American horrors. In his telling, globalization has left our factories "shuttered," "rusted-out" and "scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation."	工厂在特朗普总统的一系列美国恐怖经历中占核心地位。用他的话来说，全球化导致我们的工厂“关闭”、“锈掉”，“像墓碑那样散落在我国各地”。
Here's what you might call an alternative fact: American factories still make a lot of stuff. In 2016, the United States hit a manufacturing record, producing more goods than ever. But you don't hear much gloating about this because manufacturers made all this stuff without a lot of people. Thanks to automation, we now make 85 percent more goods than we did in 1987, but with only two-thirds the number of workers.	不过，这里也许是另一种事实的情况：美国工厂仍然制造了很多东西。2016年，美国制造业创了一个纪录，生产了比以往任何时候都多的东西。但你没有听到很多关于这个纪录的沾沾自喜，因为制造商没有用很多人就生产出了所有这些东西。幸亏有了自动化，我们现在制造的产品数量比我们在1987年制造的增长了85%，但所用的工人数只有1987年的三分之二。
This suggests that while Mr. Trump can browbeat manufacturers into	这表明，虽然特朗普可以威逼制造商留在美国，但他不能强迫它们雇用很多

<p>staying in America, he can't force them to hire many people. Instead, companies will most likely invest in lots and lots of robots.</p>	<p>的人。相反，企业很可能将投资大量的机器人。</p>
<p>And there's another wrinkle to this story: The robots won't be made in America. They might be made in China.</p>	<p>这个故事还有一个曲折：机器人将不是美国制造。它们也许是中国制造。</p>
<p>Industrial robots — which come in many shapes and perform a range of factory jobs, from huge, precisely controlled arms used to build cars to graceful machines that package delicate pastries — were invented in the United States. But in the last few years the Chinese government has spent billions to turn China into the world's robotic wonderland.</p>	<p>形状各异的工业机器人在完成着一系列的工厂工作，从用来装配汽车的、可以精确控制的巨大机械臂，到用来包装精美糕点的、小巧玲珑的机器，它们都是美国发明的。但在过去几年里，中国政府已经投资了数十亿美元，要把中国变成世界的机器人仙境。</p>
<p>In 2013, China became the world's largest market for industrial robots, according to the International Federation of Robotics, an industry trade group. Now China is working on another big goal: to become the largest producer of robots used for factories, agriculture and a range of other applications.</p>	<p>根据行业贸易组织国际机器人联合会(International Federation of Robotics)的数字，中国在2013年已成为世界上最大的工业机器人市场。如今，中国正朝着另一个大目标努力：成为用于工业、农业和一系列其他应用的机器人的最大生产商。</p>
<p>Robotics industry experts said that goal could be a decade away, but they see few impediments to China's eventual dominance.</p>	<p>机器人行业的专家说，这个目标可能还需要十年的时间，但他们几乎看不到能阻碍中国获得最终主导地位的东西。</p>
<p>"If you look at the comparisons in investment between China and the U.S., we're going to lose," said Henrik Christensen, director of the Contextual Robotics Institute at the University of California, San Diego. "The investments in China are billions and billions. I'm not seeing that investment in the U.S. And without that investment, we are going to lose. No doubt."</p>	<p>加州大学圣地亚哥分校与环境相关的机器人技术研究所(Contextual Robotics Institute)主任亨里克·克里斯坦森(Henrik Christensen)说，“如果你比较一下中国和美国在这方面的投资的话，你会看到我们一定输。中国的投资是以数十亿计的。我没有看到美国有这种规模的投资。没有这种投资，我们就将失败。毫无疑问。”</p>
<p>There's a way to address this problem, but it's politically perilous: The United States should invest in robots. Mark Cuban, the internet and sports entrepreneur (and Trump nemesis), recently called on the</p>	<p>有一个解决这个问题的办法，但它具有政治危险：那就是美国应该投资机器人。从事互联网和体育行业的企业家（也是特朗普的主要敌人）马克·库班(Mark Cuban)最近呼吁总统，为机器人技术提供1000亿美元的资金。行业</p>

<p>president to offer \$100 billion in funding for robotics. Frank Tobe, the publisher and editor of a trade magazine called The Robot Report, said government investment was imperative.</p>	<p>杂志《机器人报告》(The Robot Report)的出版人兼主编弗兰克·托比(Frank Tobe)表示, 政府投资是当务之急。</p>
<p>"We better do something, or we're going to be behind the gun," he said. "We should be in the robot business, not just users of foreign robots."</p>	<p>"我们最好做点什么, 不然的话我们就落后了,"他说。"我们应该进入机器人行业, 而不仅仅是外国机器人的用户。"</p>
<p>If we don't, robot scholars said the president's plans for a resurgence in manufacturing could backfire. Today, we buy a lot of stuff made in China by Chinese people. Tomorrow, we'll buy stuff made in America – by Chinese robots.</p>	<p>如果我们不这么做, 研究机器人技术的学者说, 总统的制造业复苏计划可能会适得其反。今天, 我们买很多中国人在中国制造的东西。明天, 我们将买美国制造的东西, 但那是中国机器人制造的。</p>
<p>How China learned to love robots is instructive. For years, China's chief selling point was cheap labor. But over the last couple of decades, its population has gotten older and richer, and its workers' wages rose faster than the rate of economic growth. Chinese leaders worried that manufacturers would get priced out. In the same way that America lost manufacturing to China, Chinese manufacturers would lose work to India, Vietnam and other developing Asian economies.</p>	<p>中国是怎么学会爱机器人的对我们有启发性。多年来, 中国的主要卖点是廉价劳动力。但在过去几十年里, 中国的人口变老了, 也变得更富裕了, 中国工人的工资增长速度高于中国经济增长速度。中国领导人担心, 制造商会被高工资赶走。就像美国制造商的活儿被中国拿走那样, 中国制造商的活儿将被印度、越南和其他亚洲的发展中经济体拿走。</p>
<p>So the Chinese did what the Chinese do: They centrally planned a revival. Over a succession of five-year economic plans, the government pushed a series of manufacturing reforms. One of its central ideas is automation. Local governments have offered billions in subsidies for companies to buy and manufacture robots. The government has been especially interested in building robots that can be installed in China's car factories, which have been criticized for poor workmanship. Cars built by robots would not just save labor costs; the government also believes they can build better cars. In 2014, Xi Jinping, China's</p>	<p>所以中国人干了中国人做的事儿: 他们在中央层面计划了一个复兴。在接连几个五年经济计划中, 政府推出了一系列的制造行业改革。其中心思想之一就是自动化。地方政府为企业购买和制造机器人提供了数十亿的补贴。政府一直特别感兴趣的是可以用于中国汽车厂的机器人, 人们一直批评中国汽车厂的制造质量。用机器人来制造汽车, 不仅能节省人工成本, 政府还认为, 它们能制造出更好的汽车来。2014年, 中国国家主席习近平曾呼吁掀起一场"机器人革命"。</p>

<p>president, called for a “robot revolution.”</p>	
<p>Like other centrally planned initiatives, China’s robotics initiatives have not proceeded without trouble. There have been overinvestment and waste, and many Chinese robotics companies aren’t making very good robots.</p>	<p>像其他中央设计的方案一样，中国机器人计划的实施并非没有遇到麻烦。它出现了过度投资和浪费的问题，而且许多中国机器人企业并没有制造出非常好的机器人。</p>
<p>“Many are low quality, and safety and design standards are really not good,” said Dieter Ernst, a senior fellow at the East-West Center, an organization that aims to improve Asian-American relations. “There are supposedly a bit more than 100 Chinese robot companies. I would say about 50 of these companies may survive.”</p>	<p>“许多机器人的质量很差，安全和设计标准真的很糟，”东西方中心(East-West Center)的高级研究员迪埃特尔·恩斯特(Dieter Ernst)说，该中心是一个旨在改善亚美关系的组织。“据说中国有 100 多家机器人制造商。我认为，这些企业中大约有 50 家也许能活下去。”</p>
<p>But the Chinese government and its companies are persistent. Mr. Ernst expects slow, steady gains in the Chinese robotics industry. And in five to 10 years, he predicts, China’s robot business will be producing industrial robots that are on par with those from Germany and Japan.</p>	<p>但中国政府和中国的公司仍在坚持着。恩斯特预计中国机器人行业会有缓慢、稳定的增长。他预计，在未来 5 到 10 年内，中国的机器人行业将生产出与德国和日本相当的工业机器人。</p>
<p>Pushing a robotics revival in the United States would be more difficult than in China, where there hasn’t been much outcry from workers over the government’s embrace of automation.</p>	<p>在美国推动机器人技术的复兴将比在中国更困难，在中国，工人对政府支持自动化的做法没有太多的抗议。</p>
<p>“There is not a public conversation in China about the pluses and minuses of automation,” said Scott Kennedy, a China scholar at the Center for Strategic and International Studies. “They don’t talk about the losers in society from globalization or potential automation.”</p>	<p>在战略与国际研究中心研究中国的学者斯科特·肯尼迪(Scott Kennedy)说，“中国没有对自动化的优缺点进行的公开讨论。他们不谈论全球化或可能的自动化所带来的社会上的失败者。”</p>
<p>In the United States, on the other hand, losing is all we seem to talk about. Mr. Trump rose to power in part because he crystallized a feeling among voters that we have lost our edge to China. He promised to bring jobs back to America. In a hot-take political climate that can’t</p>	<p>而在美国，似乎我们讨论的都是输。特朗普上台的部分原因是，他凝聚了选民中的一种感觉，那就是我们相对中国已经失去了优势。他承诺把就业带回美国。在一个大放厥词、不能容纳细微差别的政治气候下，对机器人的投资将会被视为对他挽救制造业工人承诺的背叛。</p>

<p>stomach nuance, an investment in robots would be seen as a betrayal of the manufacturing workers he promised to save.</p>	
<p>But that would be a mistake. Mr. Christensen of the University of California, San Diego, pointed out that even the most automated of factories still employ people. To the extent that an investment in robotics might make it easier for companies to build their factories in the United States rather than in China, it might well create new jobs in the United States.</p>	<p>然而，那会是一个错误。加利福尼亚大学圣地亚哥分校的克里斯坦森指出，即使是最自动化的工厂仍然要雇人。在一定程度上，对机器人技术的投资可能会让公司更容易在美国而不是在中国建立工厂，所以，对机器人的投资很可能会在美国创造新的就业机会。</p>
<p>What's more, America enjoys many advantages in robotics that China lacks. Some of the world's leading roboticists work at American universities. The United States has a start-up culture that knows how to create big new companies. And America has a head start in the most advanced robotics technologies. For instance, American companies are the leading purveyors of surgical robots, and they are at the forefront of "collaborative robotics," in which robots can work side by side with humans.</p>	<p>此外，美国在机器人技术方面拥有的很多优势是中国所没有的。美国大学里有一批世界一流的机器人专家。美国拥有一种知道如何创建新的大公司的创业文化。在最先进的机器人技术方面，美国处于领先地位。例如，美国公司是手术机器人的主要供应者，在“协作机器人”领域也处于前沿地带，这种机器人可以与人联手工作。</p>
<p>"All of this robotics technology was invented in the U.S., but we basically let other companies take it from us and make it cheaper, and now we're buying it from them," Mr. Christensen said. "In some sense, we're not being very good at making sure we remain competitive in areas that we're leading."</p>	<p>克里斯坦森说：“所有这些机器人技术都是在美国发明的，但我们基本上开放给其他公司，让他们降低它的成本，现在我们从他们那里购买它。从某种意义上说，我们不是很擅长守护我们在领先领域的竞争力。”</p>
<p>And that's how huge government funding can help, the robot experts said. As in China, an infusion from Mr. Trump could turn some of the most far-out ideas in robotics into a structural advantage for the American economy.</p>	<p>机器人专家说，这就是大量政府资金的用武之地。和中国一样，特朗普的支持可以把机器人技术中最具独创性的想法转变为美国经济中的一个结构性优势。</p>

<p>"What we can learn from the Chinese example is that the government plays a nurturing and fostering role for developing the robotics industry," Mr. Ernst said. "We can do the same. We must do the same."</p>	<p>"我们可以从中国的例子中学到的是，政府在发展机器人产业方面发挥着培育和促进作用，"恩斯特说。"我们也可以这样做。而且我们必须这样做。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170126/how-to-make-americas-robots-great-again</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170126/how-to-make-americas-robots-great-again</p>
<p>Kushners, Trump In-Laws, Near \$400 Million Deal with Chinese Firm</p>	<p>特朗普女婿家族欲与安邦集团达成 4 亿美元生意</p>
<p>A New York real estate company owned by the family of President Donald J. Trump's son-in-law is negotiating to sell a \$400 million stake in its Fifth Avenue flagship skyscraper to a Chinese insurance company with ties to leading families of the Communist Party.</p>	<p>纽约的一家房地产公司正在进行谈判，打算以 4 亿美元（约合 28 亿元人民币）的价格把自己在第五大道上的一栋旗舰摩天大楼的股份卖给中国的一家保险公司。这家房地产公司的所有者是唐纳德·J·特朗普总统的女婿的家族，而买方则和主要的中共家族有联系。</p>
<p>The Chinese company, Anbang Insurance Group, would pay to get a high-profile piece of Manhattan real estate, and would commit to spending billions more to completely transform the 60-year-old tower into a chic condominium and retail citadel.</p>	<p>这家名为安邦保险集团的中国公司将出资购得曼哈顿房地产市场上的著名资产，并承诺再投入数十亿美元，将那栋有 60 年历史的大楼彻底改造成一座集共管公寓和零售商场为一体的时尚城堡。</p>
<p>If signed, the deal would mark the financial marriage of two politically powerful families in the world's two biggest economies, but it also presents the possibility of glaring conflicts of interest. The Kushner family, owners of the tower, would reap a large financial windfall courtesy of a Chinese company, even as Jared Kushner, a senior adviser to Mr. Trump as well as his son-in-law, helps oversee American foreign policy.</p>	<p>如果协议签署，它将标志着全球最大的两个经济体中两个政治势力强大的家族在经济上的联姻，但它也带来了出现明显利益冲突的可能性。在既是特朗普的高级顾问，又是其女婿的贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)参与负责美国外交政策的同时，大楼的所有者——库什纳家族将借助一家中国公司获得巨额经济利益。</p>
<p>In his presentation to prospective investors, Charles Kushner, the leader of the family company and Jared's father, has said that once renovated, the property would be worth more than \$7 billion, according to a real estate broker and two investors who have heard the pitch and spoke on</p>	<p>据一名房地产中介和听过推销的两名投资人透露（他们因为还想和相关公司进一步做生意，所以要求隐去姓名），在向潜在投资者介绍情况时，该家族企业负责人、贾里德的父亲查尔斯·库什纳(Charles Kushner)称，一旦翻新，那栋大楼的价值将超过 70 亿美元。这将使它成为全曼哈顿最值钱的房产。</p>

<p>condition of anonymity because they want to do further business with the companies. That would make it the most valuable property in all of Manhattan.</p>	
<p>The chairman of Anbang, Wu Xiaohui, who wined and dined Jared Kushner at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in November, serving \$2,100-a-bottle Château Lafite Rothschild, married the granddaughter of Deng Xiaoping, the paramount leader who transformed China's economy. Mr. Wu also counts the son of a top army marshal as a longtime business partner.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，安邦董事长吴小晖在华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店(Waldorf Astoria)用 2100 美元一瓶的拉菲葡萄酒宴请贾里德·库什纳。吴小晖娶了让中国经济发生巨变的最高领导人邓小平的外孙女。一位军队最高元帅之子也是他的长期生意伙伴。</p>
<p>The Waldorf Astoria is one of a string of trophy properties that Anbang has bought in the United States in recent years, spending billions of dollars for it and a collection of luxury properties that it acquired last year from the Blackstone Group. But the company's murky shareholding structure has caused federal regulators to put the brakes on other planned acquisitions.</p>	<p>华尔道夫-阿斯托里亚酒店是安邦最近几年在美国购得的一系列房产中的一处。去年，安邦出资数十亿美元，从黑石集团(Blackstone Group)手中购得该酒店和一批豪华房产。但安邦股权结构模糊，美国联邦监管机构因此叫停了其他收购计划。</p>
<p>Anbang, a huge Chinese conglomerate with almost \$300 billion in assets, is owned by 39 companies, many of them shell companies that, when traced, lead to empty offices or government registration bureaus, according to Chinese government records. At least 35 of the companies, which collectively control more than 92 percent of Anbang, trace all or part of their ownership to relatives of Mr. Wu, to Deng's granddaughter, or to Chen Xiaolu, the marshal's son, though the three no longer show up as owners in company records, the Times reported in September.</p>	<p>作为一家资产近 3000 亿美元的中国大型企业集团，安邦由 39 家公司控制，其中很多都是空壳公司。对这些空壳公司进行追查时，根据中国政府的记录，它们指向了一些空无一人的办公室或政府注册机构。时报曾于去年 9 月报道，其中至少 35 家公司——合计掌握着安邦逾 92% 的股份——的部分或全部所有权可以追溯到吴小晖的亲戚、邓小平的外孙女或前述元帅之子陈小鲁，尽管在公司的记录中，此三人已不再是所有者。</p>
<p>Regardless of whether the deal makes economic sense, going into</p>	<p>加利福尼亚州克莱蒙特麦肯纳学院(Claremont McKenna College)关注中国</p>

<p>business with the family of the son-in-law of the American president buys Mr. Wu an immense amount of credibility within China because he's seen as having influence at the apex of power in the United States, said Minxin Pei, a professor of political science at Claremont McKenna College in California, who focuses on Chinese politics and corruption.</p>	<p>政治和腐败问题的政治学教授裴敏欣说，不管这笔交易在经济上是否划算，开始和美国总统的女婿所在的家族做生意为吴小晖在中国国内赢得了大量信誉，因为他被认为在美国高层拥有一定影响力。</p>
<p>"He is purchasing political prestige, and that is a priceless asset for somebody like him," Mr. Pei said by telephone.</p>	<p>"他是在花钱买政治威望，对于像他这样的人来，这是无价的资产，"裴敏欣在电话里说。</p>
<p>The deal, however, could face scrutiny by both the American and Chinese governments before it is completed. The Chinese government has been eager to stanch the flow of overseas investments as the economy slows.</p>	<p>然而，这笔交易在完成前可能会受到美国和中国政府的审查。随着经济放缓，中国政府迫切地想要制止在海外的投资。</p>
<p>Details of the possible deal with Anbang were first reported by Bloomberg on Monday. Talks were underway between Anbang and the Kushners, including Jared, as early as last year, and were first reported by The New York Times in January.</p>	<p>彭博社(Bloomberg)在周一率先报道了可能会与安邦达成的这笔交易的细节。早在去年，安邦和包括贾里德在内的库什纳家族之间的商谈就已经在进行中了。《纽约时报》于今年1月最先报道了双方商谈的消息。</p>
<p>The deal would value the 41-story aluminum-clad office tower at \$2.8 billion, a high value for a building that has never been considered a New York trophy. Anbang would eventually take a controlling stake in the property and obtain a \$4 billion construction loan, Bloomberg said, for a complete makeover of the tower, which would have luxury apartments at the top, a multifloor retail mall at the base, and a hotel in the middle.</p>	<p>这笔交易对这栋外立面覆盖了一层铝的41层办公楼估值28亿美元。对一栋从未被视为纽约战利品的大楼来说，这个估值颇高。彭博社称，安邦最终将获得该处房产的控股权，并拿到40亿美元的建设贷款，用于大楼的彻底翻新。完成改造后，大楼顶部是豪华公寓，底部是多层零售卖场，中部是酒店。</p>
<p>The deal comes at an odd time in New York.</p>	<p>在纽约，这笔交易出现的时间有些怪。</p>
<p>For years, foreign investors have poured billions of dollars into New York apartments, hotels, office buildings and developments based on a</p>	<p>多年来，外国投资者基于纽约是这个动荡世界最稳定市场的看法，在这里的公寓、酒店、办公楼和开发项目中投入了大量资金。</p>

perception that this is one of the most stable markets in a tumultuous world.	
But luxury hotel rates in New York have started to fall and developers who rushed to build super towers with \$100 million penthouses have seen a drastic slowdown in sales.	但纽约的豪华酒店房价已开始下跌，一窝蜂地修建带有价值1亿美元顶层豪华公寓的超级大楼的开发商，经历了销售的急剧放缓。
A similar plan to convert the granite-sheathed Sony office building at 550 Madison Avenue into a condominium, hotel and mall was abandoned last year because of the slowdown in the luxury residential market,	去年，因为豪宅市场放缓，一个类似的计划被放弃。该计划是要把麦迪逊大道550号有着花岗岩外立面的索尼办公楼，改造成一栋集共管公寓、酒店和商场为一体的建筑。
The Kushner family declined to discuss details of the deal.	库什纳家族拒绝讨论该交易的细节。
"Kushner Companies is in active discussions around 666 Fifth," a spokesman said in a brief statement Monday, "and nothing has been finalized."	"库什纳公司(Kushner Companies)正在围绕第五大道666号积极讨论，"一位发言人在周一的一份简短声明中说，"一切都还没有定论。"
A spokeswoman for Kushner Companies had said previously that Jared Kushner recused himself in November, not long after Mr. Trump's election, to avoid conflicts of interest.	库什纳公司的另一名发言人之前曾表示，去年11月特朗普当选后不久，贾里德·库什纳为了避免利益冲突，回避了相关事务。
Jared Kushner has also since stepped away from the day-to-day business of the company and placed some of his assets in a trust.	自那时开始，贾里德·库什纳也退出了该公司的日常业务，并将自己的部分资产交给了一个信托机构。
A spokesman for Anbang did not return a request for comment.	安邦的发言人未回复置评请求。
Hope Hicks, a White House spokeswoman, said on Monday that Mr. Kushner had sold his interest in 666 Fifth Avenue to a trust in which neither he, nor his wife, Ivanka Trump, nor their children are beneficiaries at a price "based on third-party appraisals." The amount paid has not been revealed. Ms. Hicks, in an email, also said that Mr. Kushner "has not communicated with anyone regarding this matter	白宫发言人霍普·希克斯(Hope Hicks)在周一表示，库什纳已将自己在第五大道666号的股份，以"基于第三方评估"的价格卖给了一家他本人、他的妻子伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)和他们的孩子均不是受益人的信托机构。具体售价尚不得而知。希克斯还在一封电子邮件中表示，库什纳"自总统就任后未就此事与任何人交流过"。

<p>since the president took office.”</p>	
<p>The Kushners bought 666 Fifth for \$1.8 billion on Jared’s birthday in January 2007, as part of a plan to reposition the family company as a major Manhattan developer. Up until then, the Kushners were based in New Jersey where they owned a huge portfolio of suburban garden apartments and donated heavily to the Democratic Party.</p>	<p>2007年1月，库什纳家族在贾里德生日当天以18亿美元的价格买下了第五大道666号，将其作为一个重新让该家族公司成为曼哈顿主要开发商的计划之一部分。在那之前，库什纳家族的大本营在新泽西。在那里，他们拥有大量郊区花园公寓，并大手笔捐助民主党。</p>
<p>But the deal at 666 Fifth came with a big price tag, \$1,200 per square foot. As the family struggled to make its mortgage payments amid the recession, it slowly sold segments to Vornado Realty Trust, which owns 49.5 percent of the building’s office space and a slice of the retail, and others. They would have to be bought out for the deal to close.</p>	<p>但第五大道666号那笔交易价格不菲，合每平方英尺1200美元。在经济衰退期间，因为难以偿还抵押贷款，库什纳家族慢慢将部分资产卖给了沃纳多房地产信托公司(Vornado Realty Trust)。后者拥有该楼49.5%的办公区域、部分零售及其他区域。要完成交易，他们须回购这些地方。</p>
<p>A spokesman for Vornado declined to comment.</p>	<p>沃纳多的发言人拒绝置评。</p>
<p>The proposed deal would be a form of political risk insurance for Mr. Wu, Mr. Pei, the political science professor, said. China is in the middle of a widespread crackdown on corruption, and billionaires are not immune.</p>	<p>政治学教授裴敏欣表示，对吴小晖来说，这笔拟议交易可能会成为一种政治风险保险。中国正在广泛打击腐败，亿万富翁也不能幸免。</p>
<p>In January, one of the country’s richest financiers was apparently abducted from an apartment in Hong Kong’s Four Seasons hotel and whisked across the border into Chinese custody. By going into business with the family of the son-in-law of the American president, Mr. Wu may buy himself safety.</p>	<p>今年1月，中国一个最富有的金融从业者似乎被从香港四季酒店的一套公寓中绑架，并迅速转移到中国内地关押。通过与美国总统女婿的家族做生意，吴小晖也许能买到自己的安全。</p>
<p>“Now he has extra protection, because Chinese authorities who want to come after him will now have to think twice about the political fallout,” said Mr. Pei, who wrote “China’s Crony Capitalism.” “For him, it is a brilliant move.”</p>	<p>“现在他有额外的保护，因为想追查他的中国当局现在必须再三考虑这么做的政治后果，”写了《中国的权贵资本主义》(China’s Crony Capitalism)一书的裴敏欣说道。“对他来说，这一招很高明。”</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170315/kushner-companies-anbang-insurance-group</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170315/kushner-companies-anbang-insurance-group</p>
<p>China Learns How to Get Trump's Ear: Through Jared Kushner</p>	<p>北京押注库什纳：影响美国对华政策的“太子党”</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — When President Trump welcomes President Xi Jinping of China to his palm-fringed Florida club for two days of meetings on Thursday, the studied informality of the gathering will bear the handiwork of two people: China's ambassador to Washington and Mr. Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统将于周四在其棕榈树环绕的佛罗里达俱乐部，欢迎中国国家主席习近平前来参加为期两天的会议。这次会面刻意表现的友好轻松气氛，显示出了两个人的作用，一个是中国驻美大使，另一个是特朗普的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)。</p>
<p>The Chinese ambassador, Cui Tiankai, has established a busy back channel to Mr. Kushner, according to several officials briefed on the relationship. The two men agreed on the club, Mar-a-Lago, as the site for the meeting, and the ambassador even sent Mr. Kushner drafts of a joint statement that China and the United States could issue afterward.</p>	<p>据了解情况的几位官员说，中国驻美大使崔天凯已经与库什纳建立了一个繁忙的私下交流渠道。两人一致同意，把马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园作为会面的场所，崔天凯甚至还把会面之后中美两国可能发表的联合声明的草稿交给了库什纳。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner's central role reflects not only the peculiar nature of this first meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi, but also of the broader relationship between the United States and China in the early days of the Trump administration. It is at once highly personal and bluntly transactional — a strategy that carries significant risks, experts said, given the economic and security issues that already divide the countries.</p>	<p>库什纳的中心角色不仅反映在特朗普与习近平首次会面的不寻常之处，也反映在特朗普政府初期更广泛的美中关系上。这是一种高度私人化的关系，具有明显的交易性，专家说，考虑到经济和安全问题已给两国关系制造了隔阂，这种战略带有相当大的风险。</p>
<p>While Chinese officials have found Mr. Trump a bewildering figure with a penchant for inflammatory statements, they have come to at least one clear judgment: In Mr. Trump's Washington, his son-in-law is the man to know.</p>	<p>虽然中国官员觉得特朗普是个令人困惑的人物，动不动就发表煽动性言论，但他们至少有一个明确的判断：在特朗普的华盛顿，认识他的女婿很重要。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner first made his influence felt in early February when he and</p>	<p>今年2月初，库什纳让人首次感受到了他的影响力，他和崔天凯促成了特朗</p>

<p>Mr. Cui orchestrated a fence-mending phone call between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi. During that exchange, Mr. Trump pledged to abide by the four-decade-old "One China" policy on Taiwan, despite his earlier suggestion that it was up for negotiation.</p>	<p>普与习近平之间的一次修复关系的电话通话。在那次交谈中，特朗普承诺履行 40 年来的对台政策，即“一个中国”政策，尽管他此前曾暗示该政策可能成为谈判的筹码。</p>
<p>Now Mr. Trump wants something in return: He plans to press Mr. Xi to intensify economic sanctions against North Korea to pressure the country to shut down its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programs. He has also vowed to protest the chronic trade imbalance between the United States and China, which he railed against during his presidential campaign.</p>	<p>现在，特朗普想得到作为回报的东西：他打算向习近平施压，让他加紧对朝鲜的经济制裁，迫使朝鲜停止其核武器和弹道导弹计划。特朗普还发誓要对美中之间长期的贸易失衡提出抗议，他在总统竞选期间经常抱怨这个问题。</p>
<p>China's courtship of Mr. Kushner, which has coincided with the marginalization of the State Department in the Trump administration, reflects a Chinese comfort with dynastic links. Mr. Xi is himself a "princeling": His father was Xi Zhongxun, a major figure in the Communist revolution who was later purged by Mao Zedong.</p>	<p>中国向库什纳献殷勤的做法，恰好发生在美国国务院在特朗普政府中处于边缘地位的时候，也反映了中国人对王朝关系很舒适。习近平本人就属于“太子党”：他的父亲习仲勋是共产主义革命时代的重要人物，后来遭到毛泽东的清洗。</p>
<p>Not only is Mr. Kushner married to the president's daughter Ivanka, but he is also one of his most influential advisers — a 36-year-old with no previous government experience but an exceptionally broad portfolio under his father-in-law.</p>	<p>库什纳不仅是总统的女儿伊万卡的丈夫，他也是对总统最有影响力的顾问之一。36 岁的库什纳以前没有在政府工作的经验，但在自己岳父的手下，他担负着涉及范围异常广泛的职责。</p>
<p>"Since Kissinger, the Chinese have been infatuated with gaining and maintaining access to the White House," said Evan S. Medeiros, a senior director for Asia in the Obama administration. "Having access to the president's family and somebody they see as a princeling is even better."</p>	<p>"从基辛格起，中国人就一直痴迷于获得和维持通往白宫的渠道，"奥巴马政府的亚洲事务高级主管埃文·S·梅代罗斯(Evan S. Medeiros)说。"能与总统的家庭、与在中国人看来是太子党的人拉上关系是再好不过了。"</p>
<p>Former American officials and China experts warned that the Chinese</p>	<p>美国前官员和中国问题专家警告说，中国人对这次会面的准备比白宫的更精</p>

<p>had prepared more carefully for this visit than the White House, which is still debating how harshly to confront Beijing, and which has yet to fill many important posts in the State Department. Several said that if Mr. Trump presented China with an ultimatum on North Korea, it could backfire.</p>	<p>心，白宫仍在争论该如何严厉对抗北京的问题，也还没有填补国务院的很多重要职位空缺。几位人士说，如果特朗普在朝鲜问题上对中国下最后通牒的话，可能会适得其反。</p>
<p>"China will either decide to help us with North Korea, or they won't," Mr. Trump said in an interview with The Financial Times that was published on Sunday. "And if they do, that will be very good for China, and if they don't, it won't be good for anyone."</p>	<p>特朗普在接受《金融时报》专访时表示，“中国有可能决定在朝鲜问题上帮我们的忙，也有可能决定不帮。如果中国决定帮忙，那对中国很好；而如果中国决定不帮，那对任何人都不好。”专访是在周日发表的。</p>
<p>The president said that he had "great respect" for the Chinese leader, but that he would warn him that "we cannot continue to trade if we are going to have an unfair deal like we have right now."</p>	<p>总统说，他“非常尊敬”中国领导人，但他也会警告中国领导人，“如果我们保持现有的不公平交易，两国的贸易就不能继续下去。”</p>
<p>Shortly after winning the election, Mr. Trump said he might use the "One China" policy, under which the United States recognizes a single Chinese government in Beijing and has severed its diplomatic ties with Taiwan, as a bargaining chip for greater Chinese cooperation on trade or North Korea.</p>	<p>特朗普在赢得大选不久后曾表示，他可能会把“一个中国”政策作为在贸易或朝鲜问题上争取中国更多合作的谈判筹码，美国在“一个中国”政策下承认北京是中国的唯一政府，断绝了与台湾的外交关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump had thrown that policy into doubt after taking a congratulatory phone call from the president of Taiwan. That caused consternation in Beijing, and Mr. Xi refused to get on the phone with Mr. Trump until he reaffirmed the policy.</p>	<p>特朗普接了台湾总统打来的祝贺电话之后，这个政策的未来曾一度陷入疑问，引起了北京的震惊。习近平在特朗普重申这个政策之前，拒绝与他通电话。</p>
<p>After the two leaders finally spoke, the White House said in a statement that the men had "discussed numerous topics, and President Trump agreed, at the request of President Xi, to honor our One China policy." Mr. Trump insisted on that wording, according to a person briefed on</p>	<p>这两位领导人终于通了电话之后，白宫在一份声明中说，两位领导人“讨论了许多话题，在习近平主席的要求下，特朗普总统同意履行我们的一个中国政策。”据一位了解这个过程的人说，特朗普坚持在声明中使用这种措辞，因为他想表明，他已经对习近平做了一个让步。</p>

<p>the process, because he wanted to make clear that he had made a concession to Mr. Xi.</p>	
<p>Since that call, Mr. Cui has continued to cultivate the Kushner family. Later in February, he invited Ivanka and the couple's daughter, Arabella, to a reception at the Chinese Embassy to celebrate the Lunar New Year.</p>	<p>从那次通话起，崔天凯一直在发展与库什纳家庭的关系。在之后的2月，他邀请了伊万卡和这对夫妇的女儿阿拉贝拉前来中国大使馆参加庆祝农历新年的招待会。</p>
<p>Inside the White House, the most visible sign of Mr. Kushner's influence on China policy came in March at the beginning of a meeting of the National Security Council's "principals committee" to discuss North Korea.</p>	<p>在白宫内部，库什纳影响中国政策的最明显迹象出现在3月份，在国家安全委员会讨论朝鲜问题的一次“首长级小组”会议开始的时候。</p>
<p>He was seated at the table in the Situation Room when Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, walked in. Seeing no chairs open, General Dunford headed for the backbenches, according to two people who were there. Mr. Kushner, they said, quickly offered his chair to General Dunford and took a seat along the wall.</p>	<p>当参谋长联席会议主席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德上将(Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.)走进白宫军情室时，库什纳已在会议桌边就座。邓福德看到桌边已经没有空着的椅子，开始向后排座位走去。知情人士说，库什纳赶紧把自己的座位让给了邓福德，在靠墙的后排找了把椅子坐了下来。</p>
<p>While administration officials confirm that Mr. Kushner is deeply involved in China relations, they insist that Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson has taken the lead on policy and made many of the decisions on the choreography and agenda of the meeting at Mar-a-Lago.</p>	<p>虽然政府官员承认库什纳深度参与了美中关系的相关事务，但他们坚称，国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)在政策问题上起领导作用，有关这次马阿拉歌庄园会面的安排和议程的许多决定是蒂勒森做的。</p>
<p>In March, Mr. Tillerson made his first trip to Beijing as secretary of state, during which he and Mr. Xi discussed the planning in a 30-minute meeting. He was criticized afterward for repeating the phrases "mutual respect" and "win-win solutions," which are drawn from the Chinese diplomatic lexicon and have been interpreted to assert a Chinese sphere of influence over the South China Sea and other disputed areas.</p>	<p>今年3月，蒂勒森首次以国务卿的身份访问了北京，访问期间，他与习近平在一个30分钟的会晤上讨论了两国领导人会面的计划。他在会晤之后重复了“相互尊重”、“合作共赢”等中国外交辞令，受到外界的批评，这些说法被理解为是对中国在南海等争议地区的中国势力范围的明确肯定。</p>

<p>A senior American official said that Mr. Tillerson applied his own meaning to those phrases — “win-win,” he said, was originally an American expression — and was not accepting China’s definition. He said the secretary had adopted a significantly tougher tone in private, particularly about China’s role in curbing North Korea’s provocations.</p>	<p>一位美国高级官员表示，蒂勒森给这些词注入了他自己的意思——他说，“共赢”最初是美国人的说法，他并没有接受中国的定义。他说，国务卿在非公开场合使用了更强硬的语气，尤其是在有关中国遏制朝鲜挑衅的作用上。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner has passed on proposals he got from Mr. Cui to Mr. Tillerson, who in turn has circulated them among his staff in the State Department, officials said. But the department’s influence has been reduced as many positions remain unfilled, including that of assistant secretary for East Asian affairs. Though Mr. Tillerson has kept a low profile, officials said he was trying to develop his own relationship with Mr. Trump at regular lunches and dinners.</p>	<p>一些官员表示，库什纳已经将他从崔天凯那里获得的提案转交给了蒂勒森，后者又把它们分发给国务院的工作人员。但由于很多职位仍旧空缺，其中包括东亚事务助理国务卿，该部门的影响力已经减弱。虽然蒂勒森一直很低调，但官员们表示，他常常与特朗普共进午餐和晚餐，培养自己与后者的关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner’s involvement in China policy prompted questions after reports that his company was negotiating with a politically connected Chinese firm to invest hundreds of millions of dollars in his family’s flagship property, 666 Fifth Avenue in Manhattan.</p>	<p>在库什纳的公司正与一家有政治背景的中国公司进行谈判，计划在曼哈顿第五大道 666 号，也就是库什纳家族的旗舰物业投资数十亿美元的报道出来后，对于他参与中国政策引发了质疑。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, amid the glare of negative publicity, Mr. Kushner’s company ended negotiations with the firm, the Anbang Insurance Group.</p>	<p>周三，在负面曝光的影响下，库什纳的公司终止了与安邦保险集团之间的谈判。</p>
<p>Another question hanging over the meeting is whether the hard-liners in the White House will wield their influence. Mr. Trump ran for the presidency on a stridently anti-China platform, accusing the Chinese, wrongly, of continuing to depress the value of their currency, and threatening to impose a 45 percent tariff on Chinese imports.</p>	<p>对于这次会晤，还有一个悬而未解的问题，就是白宫的强硬派人物是否会发挥影响力。特朗普在竞选总统期间有着强硬反华的立场，他错误地指责中国人继续让人民币贬值，并威胁要对中国的进口商品征收 45% 的关税。</p>
<p>The architects of that policy — Stephen K. Bannon, the chief strategist,</p>	<p>这一政策的构架师——首席策略师史蒂芬·K·班农(Stephen K. Bannon)以及</p>

<p>and Peter Navarro, the director of the National Trade Council — have said little publicly about China since entering the White House. But on Thursday, Mr. Trump predicted that the meeting would be “very difficult” because, as he said on Twitter, the United States would no longer tolerate “massive trade deficits.”</p>	<p>全国贸易委员会主席彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)——自从进入白宫后就很少在中国问题上公开表态。但周四，特朗普预测这次会晤将“非常艰难”，因为正如他在 Twitter 上所说的，美国将不再容忍“大量的贸易逆差”。</p>
<p>By inviting Mr. Xi to Mar-a-Lago, Mr. Trump’s “Southern White House,” the president is conferring on him the same status as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan, who spent two days in Florida, playing golf with the president and responding to a crisis after North Korea tested a ballistic missile. Such a gesture is particularly valuable, experts said, given that China is not an ally like Japan.</p>	<p>邀请习近平前往“南方白宫”，特朗普授予了他与日本首相安倍晋三同样的地位，后者就在佛罗里达州度过了两天，与特朗普一起打高尔夫球，并在朝鲜试射弹道导弹后一起应对危机。专家说，鉴于中国不是日本那样的盟友，所以这种姿态难能可贵。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi does not play golf — as part of his anti-corruption campaign, he cracked down on Communist Party officials’ playing the sport — so he and Mr. Trump will have to find other ways to fill the 25 hours that the Chinese president will be at the club. On Thursday evening, Mr. Trump and his wife, Melania, will host Mr. Xi and his wife, Peng Liyuan, for dinner.</p>	<p>习近平不打高尔夫——他在共产党官员中展开反腐运动，这是其中一部分——所以他和特朗普必须找到其他方式来填补在庄园的 25 个小时。周四晚上，特朗普和妻子梅拉尼娅将招待习近平和妻子彭丽媛共进晚餐。</p>
<p>There are obvious parallels between the Mar-a-Lago meeting and the 2013 summit meeting at Sunnylands in California, Walter Annenberg’s 200-acre estate, where President Barack Obama and Mr. Xi got acquainted over long walks in the desert landscape and a dinner of grilled porterhouse steaks and cherry pie. But there are important differences, too.</p>	<p>在马阿拉歌庄园的会晤与 2013 年在加利福尼亚州“阳光之乡”(Sunnylands) 的有明显相似之处，沃尔特·安纳伯格(Walter H. Annenberg)的那个庄园占地 200 英亩（约合 80 公顷），当时奥巴马和习近平在荒漠景观中进行了漫长的散步，晚餐时还一起吃了上等牛排和樱桃派。但两者之间也有重大区别。</p>
<p>By the time Mr. Obama met with Mr. Xi in California, they had already met once before, when Mr. Xi was vice president. Mr. Xi held extensive</p>	<p>奥巴马在加利福尼亚与习近平会晤之前，双方就见过一次，当时习近平还是副主席。而且习近平与副总统小约瑟夫·拜登(t Joseph R. Biden Jr.)进行过多</p>

<p>meetings with Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr., traveling with him around the United States. Some former officials said the Mar-a-Lago meeting might reveal the disparity in experience between the two leaders and their teams.</p>	<p>次会面，还一起到美国各处转过。一些前任官员说，马阿拉歌庄园的会晤可能会暴露两国领导人及其团队在经验上的差距。</p>
<p>"Sunnylands was difficult because Xi was new, while Obama had his sea legs," said Mr. Medeiros, the former Obama administration official. "What's interesting is that the polarity here is reversed. Xi has his sea legs; Trump does not."</p>	<p>"阳光之乡的会晤很困难，因为当时习近平是新手，而奥巴马已经有了经验。" 奥巴马政府官员梅代罗斯说，"有趣的是，现在的情况反了过来，习近平有了经验，特朗普却没有。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170405/trump-china-jared-kushner Trump Reversals Hint at Wall Street Wing's Sway in White House</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170405/trump-china-jared-kushner 特朗普经济政策逆转：不把中国列为货币操纵国</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump made three startling economic policy reversals Wednesday, stepping away from pledges he made as a candidate and even policies he supported only days ago.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周三，唐纳德·特朗普总统透露了三项令人震惊的经济政策逆转，偏离了他竞选期间做出的承诺，甚至偏离了他数日前支持的政策。</p>
<p>The shifts suggest that the moderate financiers he brought from Wall Street are eclipsing the White House populist wing led by Stephen K. Bannon, the political strategist who is increasingly being sidelined by the president.</p>	<p>这种转变表明，他从华尔街聘请的温和派金融家的势头正盖过以政治策略师斯蒂芬·K·班农(Stephen K. Bannon)为首的白宫民粹主义势力。班农正越来越被总统排斥在外。</p>
<p>In a series of interviews, Trump backtracked from his campaign promises. Trump said he no longer wanted to label China a currency manipulator — a week after telling The Financial Times that the Chinese are the "world champions" when it comes to currency manipulation. The about-face came less than a week after meeting with China's president, Xi Jinping.</p>	<p>在一系列采访中，特朗普收回了他在竞选期间做出的承诺。特朗普表示，他不再想将中国列为货币操纵国。就在一周前，他在接受《金融时报》(The Financial Times)采访时表示，在操纵货币方面，中国人是"世界冠军"。这种转变发生在与中国国家主席习近平会晤不到一周后。</p>
<p>In an interview with The Wall Street Journal, the president also said he no longer wanted to eliminate the Export-Import Bank. And he said that</p>	<p>总统在接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)采访时表示，他不再想撤销联邦进出口银行(Export-Import Bank)。他还表示，他可能会考虑在</p>

<p>he might consider reappointing Janet Yellen as chairwoman of the Federal Reserve when her term ends next year.</p>	<p>珍妮特·耶伦(Janet Yellen)明年任期结束时重新任命她为美联储(Federal Reserve)主席。</p>
<p>All of this is a striking departure from Trump on the campaign trail, where he regularly denounced China and said that Yellen should be “ashamed” of herself because of what he said was her political bias. Trump’s reversals suggest he is moving toward a more mainstream economic approach from the populist arguments he advanced before the election.</p>	<p>所有这一切都明显偏离特朗普竞选时的主张，当时他经常谴责中国，还说耶伦应该为他看到的政治偏见而“感到羞愧”。特朗普的逆转表明，他正从选举前主张的民粹主义观点转向更主流的经济观点。</p>
<p>For his part, Trump asserted in a Twitter post Wednesday night that his agenda remained on track. “One by one, we are keeping our promises – on the border, on energy, on jobs, on regulations. Big changes are happening.”</p>	<p>而特朗普本人则于周三晚间在 Twitter 上发帖表示，他依然在按计划行事。“我们一个接一个地遵守自己的承诺——在边境、能源、就业机会和监管方面。巨大的变化正在发生。”</p>
<p>Trump began the day with an interview with Fox Business Network in which he backed away from the so-called border-adjustment tax favored by Speaker Paul Ryan and House Republicans. In an interview published by the Journal midday, Trump revealed his softer approach to China and made another reversal on health care.</p>	<p>特朗普当天上午在接受福克斯商业频道(Fox Business Network)的采访时表示，他将放弃众议院议长保罗·瑞安(Paul Ryan)和众议院共和党人支持的所谓的边境调节税。在《华尔街日报》中午发表的采访中，特朗普表示，他将对中国采取更温和的方式，并且透露了在医保问题上的另一项政策逆转。</p>
<p>He said that the government would not continue to pay subsidies to health insurers under Obamacare only days after the administration said it would. Trump said the threat to withhold subsidies was a way to force Democrats to negotiate with him over the future of the Affordable Care Act.</p>	<p>他表示，政府不会再继续给奥巴马医改(Obamacare)覆盖下的医疗保险公司提供补贴，就在几天前，该政府还表示会继续提供补贴。特朗普表示，威胁取消补贴是为了迫使民主党人就《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)的未来与他进行谈判。</p>
<p>Trump’s budget director, Mick Mulvaney, added an additional major reversal on his behalf: He said on CNBC on Wednesday that the president’s campaign promise to eliminate the national debt was</p>	<p>特朗普的预算主管米克·马尔瓦尼(Mick Mulvaney)以总统的名义添加了一项重大逆转：周三，他在 CNBC 上表示，总统在竞选期间做出的消除国债的承诺是“一种夸张的说法”。</p>

"hyperbole."	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170413/trump-policy-reversals	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170413/trump-policy-reversals
Ivanka Trump Is Jeered in Berlin After Defending Her Father	伊万卡赞特朗普支持女性引发哄笑
BERLIN — Ivanka Trump shared the stage Tuesday with some of the world's most powerful women, representing the United States at a meeting of female business leaders.	柏林——周二，伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)代表美国参加了一场女性商业领袖会议，和世界上一些最有影响力的女性出现在同一个舞台上。
But during a panel discussion that also included her host, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, Trump was jeered by members of the audience.	不过在一场小组讨论期间，伊万卡·特朗普却遭到现场观众的嘲弄。参加这场讨论的嘉宾有款待她的东道主、德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)。
On her first official overseas trip as an adviser to the president, Trump was thrust into a more familiar role — defending her father's behavior to skeptical foreigners.	在作为美国总统的顾问首次出国访问时，特朗普被推入一个她更加熟悉的角色——面对心存怀疑的外国人为父亲的行为辩护。
"The German audience is not that familiar with the concept of a first daughter," the panel's moderator, Miriam Meckel, editor-in-chief of the financial weekly WirtschaftsWoche, said. "I'd like to ask you, what is your role, and who are you representing — your father as president of the United States, the American people, or your business?"	"德国观众不熟悉第一女儿这个概念，"该谈论小组的主持人、《经济周刊》(WirtschaftsWoche)主编米丽娅姆·梅克尔(Miriam Meckel)说。"我想问一下，你的角色是什么，你代表的是谁——作为美国总统的你的父亲，美国人民，还是你的生意？"
"Certainly not the latter," Trump replied, adding, "And I am rather unfamiliar with this role as well, as it is quite new to me."	"肯定不是后者，"特朗普回答，"我对这个角色也不太熟悉，因为它对我来说也十分新鲜。"
During the panel discussion, which included Merkel and Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Trump, 35, relied on a familiar script.	在这场有默克尔和国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)总裁克里斯蒂娜·拉加德(Christine Lagarde)参与的小组讨论中，35岁的伊万卡·特朗普的发言围绕着一个令人熟悉的脚本。
President Donald Trump has been "a tremendous champion of supporting families and enabling them to thrive," she said. That comment prompted some members of the audience to groan and hiss.	唐纳德·特朗普总统"一直积极倡导对家庭的支持，助他们取得成功"，她说。听到这个评价，在场的一些听众发出了嘘声。

<p>"You hear the reaction from the audience," Merkel said. "I need to address one more point. Some attitudes toward women your father has displayed might leave one questioning whether he's such an empowerer for women."</p>	<p>"你听见了观众的反应,"梅克尔说。"我需要提到另外一点。你父亲展现出来的对女性的一些态度,可能会让人质疑他是否真的是一个能如此赋权给女性的人。"</p>
<p>Trump replied, "I've certainly heard the criticism from the media, that's been perpetuated," leading to laughter from some of the people at the conference.</p>	<p>特朗普回答,"我当然听到了来自媒体的批评,很难忘记的,"现场有人发出了笑声。</p>
<p>She added that the thousands of women who worked for her father's businesses, "are a testament to his belief and solid conviction in the potential of women and their ability to do the job as well as any man." She said her father had raised her just the same as he did her two brothers. "He encouraged me and enabled me to thrive."</p>	<p>她还提到,她父亲的公司有数千名女性职员,"这可以证明,他相信也坚信女性有潜力、有能力把工作做得和男人一样好。"她说她父亲养育她的方式和两个弟弟是一样的。"他鼓励过我,助我取得成功。"</p>
<p>After the lively panel discussion in Berlin on Tuesday, Trump took the heckling she received from the audience in stride.</p>	<p>周二在柏林进行的那场热烈的小组讨论结束后,特朗普面对台下的起哄表现得泰然自若。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170426/ivanka-trump-is-jeered-in-berlin-after-defending-her-father</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170426/ivanka-trump-is-jeered-in-berlin-after-defending-her-father</p>
<p>On Campuses Far From China, Still Under Beijing's Watchful Eye</p>	<p>即使留学美国,也逃不脱中国政府监视的眼睛</p>
<p>SAN DIEGO — In the competition for marquee commencement speakers, the University of California, San Diego thought it had scored a coup this year — a Nobel Peace Prize winner, best-selling author and spiritual North Star to millions of people.</p>	<p>圣迭戈——在各个大学邀请毕业典礼演讲人的竞争中,加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)以为自己今年是出奇制胜——他们邀请到了诺贝尔和平奖获得者、畅销书作家,以及无数人的精神导师。</p>
<p>"We are honored to host His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama," gushed Pradeep Khosla, the university's chancellor, "and thankful that he will share messages of global compassion."</p>	<p>"我们很荣幸地邀请到第十四世达赖喇嘛,"校监普拉迪普·科斯拉(Pradeep Khosla)表示了感谢之情,"感谢他来分享普世同理心的启示。"</p>
<p>Within hours of Mr. Khosla's announcement, though, the university was</p>	<p>在科斯拉宣布此事之后的几个小时内, Facebook 和其他社交媒体网站上的</p>

<p>blindsided by nasty remarks on Facebook and other social media sites: "Imagine how Americans would feel if someone invited Bin Laden," said one.</p>	<p>恶毒言论令校方措手不及，其中一条说：“想像一下，如果有人邀请本·拉登，美国人会有什么感觉。”</p>
<p>At the center of the opposition was the U.C. San Diego chapter of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association, which threatened "tough measures to resolutely resist the school's unreasonable behavior." The Chinese government accuses the Dalai Lama of promoting Tibetan independence from China, and if the student group's message sounded a bit like the Beijing party line, that may have been no coincidence: The group said it had consulted with the Chinese Consulate in Los Angeles on the matter.</p>	<p>站在这种反对攻势中心是中国学生学者联谊会（Chinese Students and Scholars Association, 简称 CSSA）的圣迭戈分会，他们威胁“要采取强硬行动，坚决抵制校方不可理喻的行为”。中国政府指责达赖喇嘛推动西藏从中国独立，如果这个学生团体的主张和北京方面的方针有点相似，这可能不是巧合：该团体表示，已经就此事咨询了洛杉矶的中国领事馆。</p>
<p>China's booming economy has increasingly allowed more of its young men and women to seek a college education in the West; 329,000 now study in the United States, more than five times the number recorded a decade ago. By far the largest contingent of foreign students, they can be an economic lifeline for colleges, since they usually pay full tuition, and they can provide a healthy dose of international diversity.</p>	<p>随着中国经济的蓬勃发展，越来越多的年轻男女可以到西方的大学求学，目前有 32.9 万中国人在美国学习，是 10 年前的五倍以上。他们也是美国高校迄今为止最大的外国留学生群体，可能成为一些高校的经济命脉，因为他们通常要缴纳全额学费，而且有助于促进一种健康的国际多元化。</p>
<p>But those students often bring to campus something else from home: the watchful eyes and occasionally heavy hand of the Chinese government, manifested through its ties to many of the 150-odd chapters of the Chinese Students and Scholars Associations.</p>	<p>但是，这些学生往往把家里的其他一些东西也带进了美国校园：中国政府的警惕目光，以及偶尔强硬的手段，通过它与中国学生和学者联谊会 150 多个分会的关系来联动。</p>
<p>The groups have worked in tandem with Beijing to promote a pro-Chinese agenda and tamp down anti-Chinese speech on Western campuses. At Columbia a decade ago, the club mobilized students to protest a presentation about human rights violations in China, urging</p>	<p>这些组织与北京一起，推动亲中议程，打压西方校园里的反华言论。十年前在哥伦比亚大学，该组织动员学生开展抗议活动，抵制一个关于中国侵犯人权的演讲，敦促他们“坚决捍卫祖国的荣誉和尊严”。在杜克大学，该组织被指在 2008 年煽动了一些骚扰活动，针对的是一名在西藏抗议活动中试图调</p>

<p>them to “resolutely defend the honor and dignity of the Motherland.” At Duke, the group was accused of inciting a harassment campaign in 2008 against a Chinese student who tried to mediate between sides in a Tibet protest. More recently in Durham, England, the group acted at the behest of the Chinese government to censor comments at a forum on China-Hong Kong relations.</p>	<p>解双方争执的中国学生。最近在英国的达勒姆,该组织按照中国政府的要求,在一个关于中港关系的论坛对评论进行审查。</p>
<p>In rare instances, members of the student group have been accused of spying.</p>	<p>CSSA 成员还有过少数被指为间谍的案例。</p>
<p>The organization’s influence troubles some China scholars and human rights activists, who say it wields outsize sway over American campuses because of the sizable tuition paid by Chinese students abroad, a group recently exhorted by China’s government to increase their patriotism and devotion to the Communist Party.</p>	<p>CSSA 的影响力让一些中国学者和人权活动家感到头疼,他们说,中国留学人员在海外支付了相当高昂的学费,因此在美国校园里施加过大的影响力,中国政府最近敦促 CSSA 增强爱国主义和对共产党的忠诚。</p>
<p>“I basically don’t think that any student organizations that are controlled by their government – which clearly the C.S.S.A. is – should have a presence on foreign university campuses,” said Jeffrey Henderson, a professor of international development at the University of Bristol in England.</p>	<p>“基本上,我认为任何一个由政府控制的学生组织都不该出现在外国的大学校园里——而 CSSA 明显受到政府控制,”英国布里斯托大学(University of Bristol)的国际发展教授杰弗里·亨德森(Jeffrey Henderson)说。</p>
<p>A Hong Kong expert, Dr. Henderson was invited to speak at a 2014 workshop at Durham University in England organized by the Chinese Students and Scholars and two other groups to discuss the Umbrella Movement – in which protesters had shut down streets in Hong Kong demonstrating against the Chinese government’s failure to hold democratic elections there.</p>	<p>亨德森是香港问题专家,2014年,CSSA 和其他两个团体在英国达勒姆大学(Durham University)召开了一个“雨伞运动”研讨会,邀请他在会上发言。香港“雨伞运动”抗议者堵在街道上,抗议中国政府没有在该城市进行民主选举。</p>
<p>Two days before the workshop, Dr. Henderson said, he received an</p>	<p>亨德森说,他收到了一封来自 CSSA 会长的电子邮件,称中国驻伦敦大使馆</p>

<p>email on behalf of the president of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association stating that the Chinese Embassy in London was “very concerned that nothing should go on in the workshop that disturbs the harmonious relationship between Hong Kong and China.”</p>	<p>“对本次研讨会甚为关切,希望不要有什么东西干扰香港与中国的和谐关系”。</p>
<p>Dr. Henderson arrived with plans to ignore the embassy guidance. Yet he found the seminar’s Q. and A. session tightly controlled, permitting only written questions that had been vetted.</p>	<p>亨德森怀着无视大使馆建议的打算去参加了研讨会。然而,他发现研讨会的问答环节受到了严格控制,只能提已经通过审查的书面问题。</p>
<p>For the most part, the clubs function as run-of-the-mill campus groups, providing transportation for new arrivals, sponsoring Lunar New Year celebrations and organizing bilingual job fairs. Joining the Chinese Students and Scholars Association on some campuses is competitive. Students are required to apply for spots on club committees, and being accepted confers a certain measure of prestige; members often trumpet it on their LinkedIn pages.</p>	<p>在大多数情况下,这些组织的作用和普通的校园团体差不多,比如为新来的学生提供交通服务,主办春节庆祝活动,组织双语招聘会。在有些学校,CSSA 会员资格是需要争取的。学生要向 CSSA 委员会提交申请,获准入会对他们是一项荣誉;会员经常在他们的 LinkedIn 页面上提到这个身份。</p>
<p>Neither the Chinese embassies in Washington and London nor the consulate in Los Angeles responded to questions about their ties to the student organizations.</p>	<p>中国驻华盛顿大使馆和洛杉矶领事馆都没有回复关于他们与这个学生组织关系的问题。</p>
<p>Leo Yao, departing president of the student association’s chapter at U.C. San Diego, said the group’s only regular interaction with the government was an annual meeting at the consulate, during which student safety and campus events are discussed.</p>	<p>加州大学圣迭戈分校 CSSA 分会会长列奥·姚(Leo Yao)即将离任,他说该组织与政府的唯一定期互动,就是在领事馆举行的年度会议,他们会在会上讨论学生安全和校园活动问题。</p>
<p>“So it’s true that we have connections with the consulate, but it’s not the kind of relations that many people say we have,” said Mr. Yao, a probability and statistics major from Zhuhai, China. “They think we represent the Chinese government, that we do things the Chinese</p>	<p>“我们与领事馆有联系,这倒是真的,但不是很多人说的那种关系。他们以为我们代表中国政府,我们做的是中国政府让我们做的事情,诸如此类,但事实并非如此,”来自珠海的姚说,他的专业是概率统计。</p>

<p>government tells us to do, things like that, but that's not true."</p>	
<p>Chinese Students and Scholars Association groups started to spread in the 1980s as the number of Chinese students studying abroad began to grow. "I came to the U.S. and thought, 'Wow, great, I'm in a free country, now I hope that everything is cool and happy,'" said Frank Tian Xie, who arrived in the late 1980s to study chemistry at Purdue University. "But I found out that the government extended their control to even Chinese students in America."</p>	<p>在 1980 年代，随着中国留学生人数的增加，CSSA 开始发展壮大。“我来到美国，想，‘哇，太好了，我在一个自由的国家，现在我希望一切都很酷很快乐。但我发现，政府的控制甚至延伸到了在美国的中国学生身上，”1980 年代末来到普渡大学学化学的谢田（音）说。</p>
<p>Dr. Xie, now a professor at the University of South Carolina, Aiken, said the Chinese Consulate in Chicago tried to handpick officers of the organization and periodically sent a representative to meet with students in a motel room.</p>	<p>谢田现为南卡罗来纳大学艾肯分校(University of South Carolina, Aiken)教授，他表示，中国驻芝加哥领事馆试过为 CSSA 挑选官员，并定期派一名代表在汽车旅馆和学生会面。</p>
<p>Li Fengzhi, a longtime employee of the Chinese Ministry of State Security who came to the United States in 2003 as a graduate student at the University of Denver, said that the Chinese government did not see the group so much as a spying operation, but rather as a propaganda and "information collection organization." Mr. Li eventually defected and was debriefed by F.B.I. counterintelligence agents about the group's activities.</p>	<p>在中国国家全部供职多年的李凤智 2003 年到丹佛大学读研究生。他说，中国政府不至于把 CSSA 当作一个间谍机构，在它看来那是一个宣传和“信息采集组织”。李凤智最终叛逃美国，联邦调查局的反间谍特工就 CSSA 的活动讯问过他。</p>
<p>The ties between the Chinese government and the student groups are not exactly secret. At some colleges, like the University of Connecticut and the University of North Texas, the groups' websites mention that they are supported by or affiliated with Chinese consulates.</p>	<p>中国政府和学生团体之间的联系谈不上什么秘密。在某些大学，比如康涅狄格大学(University of Connecticut)和北德克萨斯大学(University of North Texas)，分会在网站上提到他们获得了中国领事馆的支持，或者受其领导。</p>
<p>Michigan Technological University's group acknowledges a relationship with the Chinese Embassy, then adds, "However, C.S.S.A. will not</p>	<p>密西根技术大学(Michigan Technological University)分会承认他们与中国大使馆有关系，然后说：“但是 CSSA 不会参加任何政治革命，除非情况很特</p>

participate in any political revolutions, unless in special conditions.”	殊。”
But their relationship can also be covert. In the 1990s, Canadian immigration officials accused a leader of the group’s chapter at Concordia University in Montreal of using funds from the Chinese government and supplying Chinese diplomats with information regarding pro-democracy Chinese students.	但他们的关系也可能是隐蔽的。1990年代，加拿大移民官员指责蒙特利尔康科迪亚大学(Concordia University)CSSA分会的领导人使用了中国政府的资金，并向中国外交官提供亲民主的中国学生的信息。
In 2005, authorities in Belgium said they had identified another Chinese spy – a member of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association at Leuven University – coordinating industrial espionage agents throughout Europe, according to an unclassified 2011 F.B.I. report.	联邦调查局 2011 年的一份机密报告显示,2005 年比利时当局表示他们确认了又一名中国间谍的身份——一名鲁汶大学(Leuven University)CSSA 会员——称此人负责协调在欧洲各地的产业间谍行动。
Perry Link, a China expert and co-editor of the English version of “The Tiananmen Papers,” a compilation of secret Chinese documents relating to the Tiananmen Square protests, characterized the student organization as “a tool of the government’s foreign ministry” that, among other activities, keeps tabs on unpatriotic speech among Chinese students.	据英文版《天安门文件》(The Tiananmen Papers)编辑之一、中国问题专家林培瑞(Perry Link)讲述，这个学生组织是中国“政府外交部的一个工具”，从事包括监视中国学生的不爱国言论在内的活动。《天安门文件》是与天安门抗议行动有关的中国秘密文件汇编。
“The effect of that surveillance is less that certain people are caught and punished and more that virtually all Chinese students know they could be reported and, therefore, watch what they say in public fora,” said Dr. Link, now a professor at the University of California, Riverside.	“这种监视的重点不是让某些人遭到逮捕或受到惩罚，重要的是，几乎所有的中国学生都知道自己的言行可能会被汇报，所以在公共场合要注意自己的言论，”林博士目前在加州大学河滨分校担任教授。
At Columbia in 2007, a Canadian human rights lawyer, David Matas, arrived to find heavy security and a protest by the Chinese Students and Scholars Association against his presentation on China’s mistreatment of adherents of Falun Gong, a spiritual practice that combines portions of Buddhism, meditation and exercise and is banned by the	2007 年，加拿大人权律师戴维·马塔斯(David Matas)来到哥伦比亚大学演讲，内容是关于中国如何虐待法轮功学员，法轮功是一种宗教信仰，结合了佛教、冥想与锻炼，被政府所禁止。他发现自己的演讲上戒备森严，CSSA 针对它发起了抗议活动。

government.	
Later, a threatening email — apparently directed at Mr. Matas — was sent to the Columbia group’s website, stating, “Anyone who offends China will be executed no matter how far away they are,” Mr. Matas said recently.	后来，一封显然是针对马塔斯的威胁性电子邮件被发送到 CSSA 哥伦比亚大学分会的网站上，邮件宣称，“犯我中华者，虽远必诛，”前不久，马塔斯说。
Last month the Columbia chapter held its annual China Prospects Conference at the Low Memorial Library at Columbia, focusing on economic policy and sustainable development. Several dozen government, academic and business leaders spoke to an audience of mostly Chinese students, and the agenda avoided third-rail topics such as human rights, Taiwan and the Dalai Lama.	上个月，CSSA 哥伦比亚大学分会在该校的洛氏纪念图书馆(Low Memorial Library)举办了它的年度中国展望大会，重点关注经济政策和可持续发展问题。会上几十位政府、学术界和企业界的领袖发表了讲话，观众主要是中国学生，议程中避免了人权、台湾和达赖喇嘛等争议话题。
A conference program said it had “full support from the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China.”	一个会议安排中写道，该大会“得到了中华人民共和国大使馆的全力支持。”
Several colleges where the Chinese Students and Scholars Association openly acknowledges ties to the Chinese government, including Columbia, said such ties did not violate any college rules. But colleges have found themselves caught up in Chinese politics just the same.	CSSA 在几所大学内的分会公开承认与中国政府的联系，包括哥伦比亚分会在内，他们说，这种关系没有违反学校的任何规定。但不管怎样，一些大学还是发现自己陷入了中国政治的漩涡。
After the University of Calgary conferred an honorary degree on the Dalai Lama in 2009, the Chinese government withdrew Calgary from its list of accredited international universities for a year. Enrollment from China dipped slightly, then grew again after accreditation was restored and is now a quarter of the university’s total international students.	卡尔加里大学于 2009 年授予达赖喇嘛荣誉学位后，中国政府将该校从政府认证的国际大学名单中撤出一年。该校的中国新生入学人数略有下降，认证恢复后再次增长，现在中国学生占该校国际学生总数的四分之一。
At U.C. San Diego, about 3,500 undergraduates hail from China, or more than 10 percent of the student body. They pay more than twice what California students pay, providing critical revenue at a time when the	在加州大学圣迭戈分校，约有 3500 名本科生来自中国，占学生总数的 10% 以上。他们支付的费用是加利福尼亚州学生的两倍还多，在加州大学系统面临经济压力时，这笔钱堪称至关重要的收入。

University of California system is financially pressured.	
Last year, Mr. Khosla, the chancellor, laid the groundwork for the Dalai Lama's speech, meeting with him in Dharamsala, India, where the Dalai Lama has lived since fleeing Tibet after a 1959 uprising. Through his office, Mr. Khosla declined to be interviewed.	达赖喇嘛于 1959 年暴动之后逃离西藏，此后就一直住在印度的达兰萨拉。去年，校监科斯拉在那里同他会面，为这次演讲打下了基础。科斯拉通过自己的办公室拒绝了采访。
Other than Mr. Yao, the exiting club president, members of the group declined requests for interviews. But some other Chinese students said they also were offended by the Dalai Lama's invitation. At the Price Center, a campus student center and food court, several who were eating lunch one recent afternoon predicted protests on June 17, commencement day. One said his parents were going to miss his graduation because they refused to be present for the Dalai Lama's speech.	除了即将离任的姚会长，CSSA 的其他成员都拒绝了采访请求。但其他一些中国学生说，邀请达赖喇嘛的决定也让他们觉得恼火。前不久的一个中午，在校园学生活动中心与美食广场普莱斯中心，有几个吃午饭的学生预计 6 月 17 日毕业典礼那天会有抗议活动。有人说，他的父母不想出席达赖喇嘛的演讲，所以不会来参加自己的毕业典礼。
Shiwei Terry Zhou, a junior from Wuhan, China, said the students felt targeted by the university's decision. "We make good grades. We don't make trouble. We pay a lot," Mr. Zhou said. "What is the motivation?"	来自中国武汉的大三学生周世伟（音）表示，学校的决定让中国学生们感觉自己受到了针对。“我们取得好成绩。我们不惹麻烦。我们出了很多钱，”周世伟说。“他们这样做的动机是什么？”
Despite the pressure, the university has not backed down. At a meeting with Mr. Khosla, members of the Chinese Students and Scholars Association asked that the university at least refrain from referring to the Dalai Lama as a "spiritual leader" and that he be prevented from discussing politics.	尽管面临压力，学校也没有退缩。在与科斯拉会面时，CSSA 的会员们要求学校至少不要将达赖喇嘛称为“精神领袖”，而且应当禁止他讨论政治问题。
"Rebranding is very important so we won't take this personally, maybe," Mr. Yao said.	“重塑形象是非常重要的，所以我们会对事不对人，可能吧，”姚先生说。
The university has not said if it will comply with those demands. In a statement, it said it has always "served as a forum for discussion and	大学没有表明自己是否会顺应这些要求。在一份声明中，它表示，该校一直“在重大公共政策问题上充当讨论与互动的论坛；并在思考我们这个复杂的

interaction on important public policy issues and respects the rights of individuals to agree or disagree as we consider issues of our complex world.”	世界的问题时，尊重每个人同意或不同意的权利。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170505/chinese-students-western-camp-uses-china-influence	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170505/chinese-students-western-camp-uses-china-influence
U.S. Investigates Work at Pacific Island Casino Project With Trump Ties	雇佣中国黑工，塞班岛赌场工程与特朗普也有瓜葛
HONG KONG — Han Dong was operating a crane in China’s rust belt last August when he heard about a chance to make it big in America.	香港——韩冬去年8月听说有一个在美国挣大钱的机会，当时他正在中国的铁锈地带操作一台起重机。
Local recruiters told him he could make as much as \$2,900 a month, or nearly four times the average wage in China — and could even eventually apply for an American green card.	当地的招工者告诉他，他每月可挣到高达2万元的钱——这几乎是中国平均工资的四倍，而且最终甚至还有可能申请美国绿卡。
Instead, Mr. Han said, he ended up working on the construction site of a casino on Saipan, part of an American commonwealth in the Pacific Ocean, where federal officials are investigating working conditions at a project managed by Chinese construction firms. An American green card, which would allow him to be employed legally there or anywhere in the United States, no longer appears very likely.	韩冬说，结果是，他目前正在塞班岛的一个赌场建筑工地上打工，塞班岛是美国太平洋自治政区的一部分，联邦官员正在那里调查一个由中国建筑公司管理的项目的工作条件。让他能在那里或美国任何地方合法工作的美国绿卡似乎已不再可能。
“They tricked us to come here,” Mr. Han said of the agents that transported him to Saipan, where he put up scaffolding for 12 hours a day in the tropical heat. Before the fees he paid out to middlemen to get hired, he made only half what he was promised, he said.	“他们把我们骗过来的，”韩冬说，他指的是把他运到塞班岛的招工。他每天冒着这里的热带炎热气候工作12个小时，搭建脚手架。他说，在扣除招他来这里工作的中间人费用之前，他挣的钱只有承诺给他的一半。
The casino project in Saipan, an island about 3,700 miles west of Hawaii, illustrates a challenge for China, even as it throws an unusual look into the issue of undocumented workers on American soil.	塞班岛位于夏威夷以西约6000公里，岛上的这个赌场项目是对中国的一个挑战，同时也给美国土地上的无证件工人问题提供了一个不同寻常的视角。
For China, high-profile regional construction projects are crucial to	对中国来说，广受关注的区域性建设项目对国家主席习近平的“一带一路”等

<p>programs like President Xi Jinping’s “One Belt, One Road.” That program, which envisions economic development across the Asia-Pacific region led by China, would expand the country’s influence and demonstrate its construction and development know-how even as it provides a potential outlet for Chinese industrial overcapacity. So far, despite the promise of subsidies from China, One Belt, One Road’s progress has been slow – and being outed as an exporter of illegal construction workers to an Asia-Pacific neighbor does not help that agenda.</p>	<p>战略至关重要。该战略所展望的是由中国领导的亚太地区经济发展，既能扩大国家的影响力、展示中国的建设和开发经验，又能给中国过剩的工业产能提供一个潜在的消化渠道。到目前为止，尽管中国承诺提供补贴，但“一带一路”的进展颇为缓慢，向亚太邻国输出非法建筑工人的事情被暴露出来，对这个战略也不会有所帮助。</p>
<p>One Chinese contractor at the site, Suzhou Gold Mantis Construction Decoration, ties the project to One Belt, One Road. “The company will use the Saipan project to fully grasp One Belt, One Road,” it said in a statement on its website.</p>	<p>赌场建设工地承包商之一、苏州金螳螂建筑装饰股份有限公司把项目与“一带一路”联系起来。公司在其网站上公布的一份通知书中说，“公司将以塞班岛项目为契机，充分把握‘一带一路’。”</p>
<p>For the United States, the Saipan situation comes as President Trump calls for tougher limits on immigrants working illegally. In that regard, the investigation in Saipan carries a twist of irony: The chairman of the company that is building the casino hotel was once a protégé of Mr. Trump’s own casinos in Atlantic City.</p>	<p>对美国来说，塞班岛问题的暴露，恰好是在特朗普总统要求对非法在美工作的移民采取更严格的限制措施的时候。从这个角度来看，塞班岛的调查也带有一个讽刺的意外：建设赌场酒店公司的董事长，曾经是特朗普在自己的大西洋城赌场提携起来的人。</p>
<p>In late March, after a worker at the project, the Imperial Pacific casino hotel, died from a fall, F.B.I. agents raided the site and discovered hundreds of undocumented Chinese workers. Last month, United States prosecutors filed criminal charges against a number of individuals associated with two big Chinese contractors. Work on the project now faces delays.</p>	<p>3月下旬，博华塞班度假村酒店项目的一名工人跌落死亡之后，美国联邦调查局（简称FBI）特工突击搜查了建筑工地，发现了上百名没有合法证件的中国工人。上个月，美国检察机关对与两家中国大型承包商有关的一些个人提出刑事指控。项目工作目前面临推迟。</p>
<p>Before the labor issues became public, the Saipan casino project had</p>	<p>在劳工问题公开之前，塞班赌场项目已经引起了博彩行业分析师的关注。</p>

<p>already drawn attention from casino industry analysts.</p>	
<p>Imperial Pacific International Holdings, which owns the Imperial Pacific project, already operates a small temporary gambling facility nearby called Best Sunshine Live, which began operating in late 2015 in a duty-free shop near the larger hotel construction site.</p>	<p>博华塞班度假村项目的拥有者是博华太平洋国际控股有限公司，这家公司已经在附近经营一家名为“太平洋娱乐”(Best Sunshine Live)的小型临时赌场，该赌场设在上述大型酒店建筑工地附近的一个免税店里，于2015年底开业。</p>
<p>Best Sunshine’s high-roller tables far outperform the most profitable gambling palaces in Macau, the world’s largest gambling market, on a table-to-table gambling volume basis. Last year, the tiny temporary casino with 16 tables for so-called VIPs generated about \$32 billion in gambling volume, according to Imperial Pacific’s stock exchange filings.</p>	<p>太平洋娱乐从豪赌者的赌台上挣到的钱，比澳门最赚钱的赌场还多，以每张赌台的赌博业务为基础来计算，澳门是世界上最大的赌博市场。据博华太平洋向股票交易所提交的文件，去年，这家为所谓的贵宾设置了16张赌台的临时小赌场产生了约320亿美元的赌博业务。</p>
<p>Imperial Pacific has not been accused of wrongdoing by federal officials, in either the work investigation or in its gambling business. “We have very stringent procedures on compliance to prevent money-laundering activities,” Shen Yan, president for global capital markets at Imperial Pacific, said Wednesday evening in a telephone interview. He said the high per-table volumes were because of the limited supply of gambling space when compared with Macau, and the fact that customers, mostly from China, tended to stay and gamble longer when traveling to Saipan.</p>	<p>联邦官员没有指控博华太平洋在劳工调查或赌博业务中有不法行为。博华太平洋全球资本市场总裁严衍申周三晚接受电话采访时说：“我们有严格的合规程序来防止洗钱活动。”他说，与澳门相比，塞班岛的赌博空间供应有限，这是每张赌台的平均业务量高的原因之一，还有一个原因是大多数赌客来自中国，他们来塞班岛旅游时，在这里停留和赌博的时间一般会 longer。</p>
<p>On the labor issues, it said in a statement that its executives “denounce in strongest terms the harboring and the use of illegal workers by some of its contractors and subcontractors, and the utter disregard on the rights and well-being of these affected individuals.”</p>	<p>就劳工问题而言，博华太平洋在一份声明中说，公司高管“强烈谴责一些承包商及分包商窝藏和使用非法劳工的做法，强烈谴责全然无视这些受牵连工人的权益和福祉的行为。”</p>
<p>Mark A. Brown, a casino industry veteran who before Saipan worked at properties in Cambodia, Macau and Las Vegas, got his start as a protégé</p>	<p>赌场行业资深人士马克·A·布朗(Mark A. Brown)来塞班岛工作之前，曾在柬埔寨、澳门和拉斯维加斯的赌场工作过，他是特朗普从其大西洋城赌场提携</p>

<p>in Mr. Trump’s Atlantic City casinos, eventually rising to the position of chief executive of Trump Hotels and Casino Resorts.</p>	<p>上来的人，最终被提升为特朗普酒店和赌场度假村(Trump Hotels and Casino Resorts)的首席执行官。</p>
<p>“Trump protégé’ makes for a good story,” Mr. Brown said in an email. But, he added, “the facts are we have many prominent individuals on our board of directors.”</p>	<p>布朗在一封电子邮件中说，“用特朗普提携上来的人这种说法让故事很动听。”但他补充说，“事实上，我们的董事会里有许多很杰出的人。”</p>
<p>They include R. James Woolsey, a former C.I.A. director who sits on the board. An advisory committee announced by the company last year to provide strategic and tactical advice on its business and government relations included Louis Freeh, a former F.B.I. director, and Ed Rendell, a former governor of Pennsylvania.</p>	<p>他们包括担任过中央情报局局长的 R·詹姆斯·伍尔西(C. James Woolsey)，他是董事会成员。去年，博华太平洋公布了一个咨询委员会，其任务是为公司业务和政府公关提供战略和战术建议，委员会成员包括曾任联邦调查局局长的路易斯·弗里(Louis Freeh)和宾夕法尼亚州前州长爱德·伦德尔(Ed Rendell)。</p>
<p>American prosecutors have charged a number of individuals connected to two Chinese contractors with illegally harboring and employing immigrant workers in Saipan. Among them, the F.B.I. said, were agents for MCC International Saipan, a local affiliate of a big state-run contractor, China Metallurgical Group; and for another mainland company, Nanjing Beilida New Material System Engineering. Representatives of both Chinese companies declined to comment on Thursday.</p>	<p>美国检察官已对几名与两家中国承包商有关的个人提出指控，他们涉嫌在塞班岛非法窝藏和雇用移民工。FBI 说，这些人中包括大型国营承包商中国冶金科工集团有限公司在当地的分公司 MCC 国际塞班(MCC International Saipan)的代理人，以及另一家大陆公司南京倍立达新材料系统工程股份有限公司的代理人。这两家中国公司的代表周四都拒绝置评。</p>
<p>In the F.B.I. raid that led to the charges, agents discovered corporate spreadsheets listing 150 workers as “hei gong,” a Chinese word for undocumented laborers.</p>	<p>在引发指控的 FBI 突袭调查中，特工发现，在中国公司的电子表格上有 150 名工人被列为“黑工”，意思是无证劳工。</p>
<p>Mr. Han, the worker from China’s rust belt, worked for the contractor Suzhou Gold Mantis, which was not targeted by the F.B.I. He said that he and other Suzhou Gold Mantis workers had been out of a job since April 2 but continued to wait for payment, occasionally protesting in</p>	<p>来自中国铁锈地带的工人韩东为苏州金螳螂公司工作，这家承包商不是 FBI 调查的对象。韩东说，自己及其他为苏州金螳螂工作的人自 4 月 2 日起就已失业，但他们仍在等待公司支付工资，他们偶尔在赌场前抗议。“金螳螂公司没露面，”他说。“经理都跑回国了。”</p>

<p>front of the casino. "We haven't seen anyone from Gold Mantis," he said. "All the managers have escaped."</p>	
<p>Another Suzhou Gold Mantis worker, Meng Hongjun, 46, from Henan Province in central China, said he had done stints as an overseas laborer in Dubai in 2010 and in Saudi Arabia in 2012.</p>	<p>46 岁的孟红军（音）是另一名给苏州金螳螂打工的人，他来自中国中部的河南省，他说，他在迪拜和沙特阿拉伯当过外来劳工，分别是在 2010 年和 2012 年。</p>
<p>Mr. Meng heard about the opportunity in Saipan last year, signed himself up on a group tour and arrived in October. "I knew I would be working illegally here," he said Wednesday in a phone interview. "I knew it."</p>	<p>孟红军去年听说了塞班岛的工作机会，他参加了一个旅游团，于去年 10 月来到这里。“我知道过来就是打黑工的，”他周三在电话采访中说。“我知道的。”</p>
<p>An external spokesman for Suzhou Gold Mantis based in Washington said on Wednesday that it was providing help for 91 people who had been working on the project.</p>	<p>苏州金螳螂驻华盛顿的外部发言人周三表示，公司正在为曾经参加项目的 91 名工人提供帮助。</p>
<p>The company, the spokesman said in a statement, "is working with the authorities to identify individuals who worked on Gold Mantis projects and ensure they receive the wages they are entitled to under the law."</p>	<p>该发言人在一份声明中说，公司“正在与当局合作，核实为金螳螂项目工作的个人的身份，确保他们得到依法享有的工资”。</p>
<p>Edith DeLeon Guerrero, secretary of labor for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, which includes Saipan, did not return phone calls seeking comment.</p>	<p>北马里亚纳群岛自治政区劳工部长埃迪斯·德里隆·格雷罗 (Edith DeLeon Guerrero) 没有回复请求置评的电话，塞班岛属于该自治政区。</p>
<p>For Saipan and neighboring islands, workers from abroad — who can be brought in legally under a special program — account for nearly half of the local work force. But they must be paid the federally mandated minimum wage, set at \$6.55 per hour in Saipan, plus 1.5 times that for overtime above 40 hours a week. The foreign worker permit program is scheduled to be phased out by 2019 — meaning the economic temptation to resort to illegal labor could rise further unless Mr. Trump's</p>	<p>对于塞班岛和邻近岛屿来说，外国工人占当地劳动力的近一半，可以通过一个特别项目合法引进外国工人。但付给他们的工资不得低于联邦政府规定的最低工资，在塞班岛，联邦最低工资是每小时 6.55 美元，而且每周工作时间超过 40 小时后，还需付 1.5 倍于工资的加班费。外国工人许可证计划将在 2019 年之前逐步淘汰，这意味着依靠非法劳工的经济诱惑可能会进一步上升，除非特朗普政府提出其他的解决方案。</p>

administration comes up with an alternative.	
In a United States Senate committee hearing last week, the Government Accountability Office estimated that the end of the imported labor program, which it said included many construction workers from China, would dramatically shrink the local economy, by as much as 62 percent of 2015 gross domestic product.	在美国参议院一个委员会上周的听证会上，政府问责局估计，停止引进劳工的计划会导致当地经济的大幅缩水，幅度可达当地 2015 年 GDP 的 62%，政府问责局称，外国劳工中包括许多来自中国的建筑工人。
Saipan has a long history of work done under “sweatshop and labor trafficking conditions,” said Jennifer Rosenbaum, a visiting human rights fellow at Yale Law School.	耶鲁大学法学院的人权问题访问学者珍妮弗·罗森鲍姆(Jennifer Rosenbaum)说，塞班岛有在“血汗工厂和贩运劳工条件下”打工的悠久历史。
“While Gold Mantis was not subject to the F.B.I. raid,” she said in an email, “the Department of Justice action shows that the pressure on the construction site, across multiple contractors, was to cut labor costs by seeking out migrant workers least able to complain and then pressuring them to work in substandard conditions.”	她在一封电子邮件中说，“虽然金螳螂不是 FBI 突击检查的对象，但司法部的行动表明，施工工地上的多家承包商都面临一种压力，就是通过寻找最不能抱怨的移民工人，然后迫使他们在不符合标准的条件下工作，来降低劳动力成本。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170505/saipan-casino-illegal-chinese-workers-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170505/saipan-casino-illegal-chinese-workers-trump
Kushner Family’s Push in China Adds to White House’s Ethics Mire	美国 EB-5 计划为总统亲属和中国富人制造便利
WASHINGTON — It was the first major piece of legislation that President Trump signed into law, and buried on page 734 was one sentence that brought a potential benefit to the president’s extended family: renewal of a program offering permanent residence in the United States to affluent foreigners investing money in real estate projects here.	华盛顿——这是特朗普总统签署生效的第一个主要法案，里面有句话深埋在法案第 734 页，它给总统的三亲六故带来了潜在的利益：延长一个为在美国房地产项目上投资的富有外国人提供永久居留权的计划。
Just hours after the appropriations measure was signed on Friday, the company run until January by Mr. Trump’s son-in-law and top adviser,	周五，这项拨款法案签署仅数小时后，直到今年 1 月仍由特朗普的女婿兼高级顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)掌舵的公司就开始在北京敦促中国富

<p>Jared Kushner, was urging wealthy Chinese in Beijing to consider investing \$500,000 each in a pair of Jersey City, N.J., luxury apartment towers the family-owned Kushner Companies plans to build. Mr. Kushner was even cited at a marketing presentation by his sister Nicole Meyer, who was on her way to China even before the bill was signed. The project "means a lot to me and my entire family," she told the prospective investors.</p>	<p>人投资，每人 50 万美元，对象是库什纳家族经营的几家公司计划在新泽西州泽西城修建的两栋豪华公寓楼。库什纳的妹妹尼科尔·迈耶(Nicole Meyer)甚至市场推广会上提起库什纳。迈耶在该法案签署之前就已动身前往中国。她向潜在的投资者表示，这个项目“对我和我家族意义重大”。</p>
<p>The sequence of events offers one of the most explicit examples to date of the peril of the Trump and Kushner families maintaining close ties to their business interests and creates an impression they stand to profit off Mr. Trump's presence in the White House. It also illustrates the problems of the so-called EB-5 visa program that prominent Republican and Democratic members of Congress want changed.</p>	<p>这一系列事件是迄今为止最明显的一个例子，表明特朗普和库什纳家族与其商业利益保持密切联系的危害性，而且它们给人造成一种印象：亲属们利用特朗普身在白宫的事实渔利。这也暴露出人们所说的 EB-5 签证计划的问题，共和党和民主党的一些主要议员想要改变这个计划。</p>
<p>"It is just one more dilemma that a family with vast commercial interest has when relatives are in the federal government, particularly the White House," said Michael H. Cardozo, who served as a deputy White House counsel in the Carter administration, which struggled with its own controversies related to the president's brother, Billy Carter, and his work on behalf of an American company seeking to get into the oil industry in Libya. "The actions of relatives can come back and bite those serving those in the government."</p>	<p>"这只是一个拥有巨大商业利益的家族有亲属在联邦政府尤其是白宫任职时遇到的又一个困境，"曾在卡特政府担任白宫法务副顾问的迈克尔·H·卡多佐(Michael H. Cardozo)说。卡特政府也因总统的弟弟比利·卡特(Billy Carter)代表一家美国公司寻求进入利比亚石油产业而陷入争议。"亲戚们的行为可能会反过来伤害那些在政府任职的人。"</p>
<p>Bipartisan critics in Washington say they want to revamp the visa program because it is often abused. It supports high-end luxury projects, like the Kushner family deal, instead of promoting job creation in rural America or distressed urban areas, as it was intended. It has also</p>	<p>华盛顿的两党批评人士表示，他们想修改这个签证计划，因为它经常被滥用。它支持高档豪华项目，比如库什纳家族的那个项目，却未能实现它的初衷，为美国乡村或城市贫困地区创造就业机会。联邦监管机构也批评该项目缺乏足够的保障措施，无法避免非法资金流入美国。他们发现有一位申请人与一</p>

<p>been criticized by federal regulators for insufficient safeguards against illicit money coming into the United States; in the case of one applicant, they found potential financial ties to a string of Chinese brothels.</p>	<p>系列中国妓院存在潜在的财务关系。</p>
<p>There is no assertion that Mr. Kushner broke any conflict-of-interest rule; but the law does not prevent his relatives from attempting to exploit those ties to benefit the family business.</p>	<p>目前无人在说库什纳违反了利益冲突规则，但这项法律并不阻止其亲属利用这些关系为家族企业谋利。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner’s portfolio includes a central role on China policy. That role has heightened the Kushner family name in a nation accounting for more than 80 percent of the EB-5 visas issued. Wealthy Chinese see the program as an easy way to legally move to the United States.</p>	<p>在库什纳经手的诸多事宜中，就包括其在中国政策方面所扮演的重要角色。这提高了库什纳家族在中国的名气，而 80% 以上的 EB-5 签证获得者来自中国。富裕的中国人将该计划视为合法移民美国的一个简便方法。</p>
<p>In fact, Kushner Companies — when Mr. Kushner was still at the helm — had received \$50 million in EB-5 financing for a separate New Jersey project, a Trump-branded luxury high-rise tower in Jersey City that opened late last year.</p>	<p>事实上，在库什纳依然掌舵时，他的公司在新泽西州的另一个项目上通过 EB-5 获得了 5000 万美元的融资，那就是去年年底开盘的泽西市特朗普品牌高层豪华大楼。</p>
<p>On Monday, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, called the visa program “a stark conflict of interest for the Trump White House.” Meanwhile, the ethics watchdog group Democracy 21 called for Mr. Kushner to recuse himself from all policy dealing with China. The group had previously called for Mr. Kushner to make public a full list of his family firm’s overseas business partners and lenders as well as a full divestiture of his business assets into a blind trust.</p>	<p>周一，加利福尼亚州民主党参议员黛安·范斯坦(Dianne Feinstein)称该签证计划“对特朗普政府来说具有明显的利益冲突”。同时，道德观察组织民主 21(Democracy 21)呼吁库什纳不参与任何与中国相关的政策制订。该组织之前曾呼吁库什纳公开其家族公司的海外业务伙伴和贷款人的完整名单，并将其商业资产全部交给一个保密信托公司。</p>
<p>After a surge in attention to the topic over the weekend, a spokesman for Mr. Trump said on Monday that the president also endorses changes to the visa program, including perhaps increasing the price foreigners must pay to get the special immigration status. A White House</p>	<p>周末，民众对该话题的关注骤涨。周一，特朗普的一名发言人表示，总统也赞成修改该签证计划，可能包括提高外国人获得特殊移民身份必须支付的费用。白宫的一项声明称，政府“正在考虑对 EB-5 计划进行全面改革，以确保该计划能实现它的本意，保证投资散布到全国各地”。</p>

<p>statement said the administration “is evaluating wholesale reform of the EB-5 program to ensure that the program is used as intended and that investment is being spread to all areas of the country.”</p>	
<p>The statement also said that Mr. Kushner, who is married to Ivanka Trump, has recused himself from EB-5 related matters: “Jared takes the ethics rules very seriously and would never compromise himself or the administration.” In a statement from Kushner Companies, Mr. Kushner’s sister said it was not her intent to mention her brother as a way to lure investors.</p>	<p>该声明还表示，库什纳，也就是伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)的丈夫，已经回避与 EB-5 相关的事务：“贾里德非常认真地遵守道德准则，永远不会让自己或本政府的声誉受损。”在库什纳公司的一项声明中，库什纳的妹妹表示，她并非有意为吸引投资者而提及自己的哥哥。</p>
<p>Other family members of presidents have created stirs in past decades — including Neil Bush, the son of President George Bush — as they have engaged in outside business ventures that intersected with the federal government. Hillary Clinton’s brother Anthony Rodham was once cited for inappropriate appeals to government officials about a grant through this very same visa program.</p>	<p>在过去几十年里，其他一些总统的家庭成员也因参与与联邦政府相关的外部公司项目而引发争议，包括乔治·布什总统(George Bush)的儿子尼尔·布什(Neil Bush)。据说，希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的弟弟安东尼·罗德姆(Anthony Rodham)曾因为想通过同一个签证计划获得资金而不恰当地请求政府官员帮忙。</p>
<p>But the matters involving Mr. Kushner, the White House and Kushner Companies are different. None of those previous presidential relatives took jobs in the White House while simultaneously benefiting from a multibillion dollar business with international partners, who also stand to benefit from federal programs.</p>	<p>不过，库什纳与白宫及库什纳公司所涉事宜不同寻常。之前那些总统的亲属都没有在白宫任职的同时从价值数十亿美元的公司获利。而该公司的国际合作伙伴也受益于联邦政府的计划。</p>
<p>Although Mr. Kushner has shed stakes in some of the company’s investments, he has retained most of his interest, as the main beneficiary of a series of trusts invested in the firm’s various projects. His stake, along with some other investments, is worth as much as \$600 million, and possibly much more, according to a government ethics</p>	<p>尽管库什纳已经出手了在该公司部分投资中的股份，但他保留了大部分收益，他是在该公司多个项目上投资的一系列信托机构的主要受益者。根据库什纳今年3月公布的一份政府道德披露报表，他的股份和其他一些投资的总价值高达6亿美元，甚至可能比这个数字多出许多。但是，库什纳的公司拒绝公布它的合作伙伴名单。</p>

<p>disclosure form made public by Mr. Kushner in March. But Kushner Companies has declined to make public a list of its partners.</p>	
<p>When it was created in 1990, the EB-5 visa program was intended to provide a new source of financing for projects in underserved areas, defined as places with high unemployment. But there are no federal standards for defining such neighborhoods. And developers often provide gerrymandered maps to qualify under the program.</p>	<p>EB-5 签证计划 1990 年推出时旨在为开发程度较低地区的项目提供新的融资来源，那些地区被定义为高失业率地区。但联邦政府没有给出界定这种社区的标准。开发商经常提供篡改过的地图，以符合该计划的资格。</p>
<p>The Kushner project in Jersey City “is a textbook example of the abuses we have seen in the last six or seven years,” said Shae Armstrong, a Dallas lawyer who has joined with members of Congress, including Senators Charles E. Grassley, Republican of Iowa, and Ms. Feinstein, to call for changes in the</p>	<p>达拉斯律师谢伊·阿姆斯特朗(Shae Armstrong)表示，泽西市的库什纳项目“是过去六七年来我们看到的此类滥用行为的典型案例”。他和一些国会议员共同呼吁改变该签证计划，包括艾奥瓦州共和党参议员查尔斯·E·格拉斯利(Charles E. Grassley)和范斯坦等。</p>
<p>That part of Jersey City, less than three miles from Manhattan, is hardly an economically depressed area, and a luxury apartment building is going to create few permanent jobs. “And it is why other towns in rural America are not getting EB-5 money,” he said.</p>	<p>泽西市的这个区域离曼哈顿不到三英里，算不上经济萧条地区，而且一个豪华的公寓大楼也创造不出多少永久性工作。“这就是美国乡村地区的其他城镇无法获得 EB-5 融资的原因，”他说。</p>
<p>Indeed, in the Beijing presentation delivered by Mr. Kushner’s sister, the firm cited the high household income of the majority of the residents – between \$100,000 and \$200,000 – in the Trump-branded building that has already received EB-5 financing.</p>	<p>事实上，在库什纳妹妹主持的北京发布会上，该公司指出，已获得 EB-5 融资的特朗普品牌大楼的大部分居民都有很高的家庭年收入——在 10 万至 20 万美元之间。</p>
<p>The \$1 billion Kushner project at the center of the current controversy is a set of high-rise towers – including 1,730 apartments and 89,000 square feet of retail space. The company is seeking \$150 million through the EB-5 program.</p>	<p>目前处于争议中心的价值 10 亿美元的库什纳项目是两座高层建筑，包括 1730 套公寓和 8.9 万平方英尺的商铺面积。该公司正努力通过 EB-5 计划获得 1.5 亿美元的融资。</p>
<p>Traditional lenders can charge interest of between 12 and 18 percent,</p>	<p>纽约大学(New York University)教授加里·弗里德兰(Gary Friedland)写过很</p>

<p>said Gary Friedland, a professor at New York University who has written extensively about the program. But EB-5 loans can wind up costing developers as little as 4 percent, he said.</p>	<p>多关于该计划的文章。他表示,传统贷款机构可能会收取 12%至 18%的利息,而通过 EB-5 计划, 开发商可能只需支付 4%的利息。</p>
<p>"The immigrant investor's primary purpose is to secure a visa, so they accept minimal interest, as low as half a percent," said Mr. Friedland.</p>	<p>"移民投资者的主要目的是获得签证, 所以他们愿意接受极低的利息, 可能低至 0.5%, "弗里德兰说。</p>
<p>For developers, said Steve Yale-Loehr, an immigration law professor at Cornell University, the appeal of EB-5 can be summed up in two words: "Cheap money."</p>	<p>康奈尔大学(Cornell University)移民法教授史蒂夫·耶尔·勒尔(Steve Yale-Loehr)表示, 对于开发商来说, EB-5 的吸引力可以用一个词来概括: "低息贷款。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170509/kushner-china-visa-eb-5</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170509/kushner-china-visa-eb-5</p>
<p>With Awkward Timing, Trump Meets Top Russian Official</p>	<p>尴尬时机中, 特朗普首次会晤俄罗斯高官</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — What a day for President Trump's first face-to-face meeting with a top Russian official.</p>	<p>华盛顿——首次与一名俄罗斯高官面对面会晤的特朗普总统真会挑时候。</p>
<p>Only hours after dismissing James B. Comey as director of the F.B.I., amid an investigation into the Trump campaign's contacts with Russian officials, the president met with Russia's foreign minister, Sergey V. Lavrov, at the White House. It is the only item on the president's public schedule for Wednesday.</p>	<p>在联邦调查局(FBI)局长詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)被解职仅仅若干小时后, 在当局针对特朗普竞选团队与俄罗斯官员的接触开展调查之际, 总统在白宫会见了俄罗斯外长谢尔盖·V·拉夫罗夫(Sergey V.Lavrov)。这是总统周三的公开日程表上唯一一件事情。</p>
<p>Mr. Lavrov began his day at the State Department, meeting Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson, and the subject of Mr. Comey came up, briefly, in what the State Department hoped would be a controlled encounter with the news media.</p>	<p>当天, 拉夫罗夫先赶到国务院, 会见国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson); 与媒体碰面时——国务院原本希望这是一场受控的碰面——关于科米的问题短暂地浮出水面。</p>
<p>After Mr. Tillerson thanked Mr. Lavrov for coming to Washington, the two men began to leave the diplomatic reception room on the seventh floor of the State Department. When a reporter shouted a question about whether Mr. Comey's dismissal "cast a shadow" on the meeting,</p>	<p>在蒂勒森对拉夫罗夫到访华盛顿表示感谢后, 两人开始从位于国务院七楼的外交接待厅往外走。一名记者高声发问, 科米被解职是否会让此次会晤"笼罩上一层阴影"。以恶作剧式的幽默感闻名的拉夫罗夫反击道:</p>

Mr. Lavrov, known for a puckish sense of humor, shot back:	
"Was he fired? You're kidding! You're kidding!"	"他被解职了？你在开玩笑吧！你在开玩笑吧！"
He then turned and followed Mr. Tillerson into his office.	他随后转过身去，跟随蒂勒森走进其办公室。
The bare-bones description given by Mr. Tillerson's spokesman suggested that on the official agenda are the new Russian plan for safe zones in Syria, the campaign against the Islamic State, weapons development in North Korea and the continued Russian activity in Ukraine. But the two men are planning no news conference, perhaps because the one they held in Moscow, one month ago, proved little more than how far apart the two countries were.	蒂勒森的发言人提供的简略信息显示，俄罗斯关于叙利亚安全区的新计划、打击伊斯兰国的行动、朝鲜的武器研制以及俄罗斯在乌克兰的持续活动等议题，都在官方日程之列。但两人并不打算召开新闻发布会，这或许是因为他们一个月前在莫斯科召开的发布会除了证明两国关系有多疏离以外几乎毫无用处。
At that news conference, they differed on whether Syria was responsible for a gas attack that killed civilians and led to the American airstrike on a Syrian military base. At the same event, Mr. Tillerson left no doubt that he believed the American intelligence reports that Russia had sought to interfere with the 2016 presidential election. Before and since, Mr. Trump has described that as "fake news," and said the continued investigation was a waste of taxpayer money.	出席那场发布会时，他们在叙利亚是否对一场毒气袭击负有责任的问题上各执己见。那场导致平民丧生的袭击，促使美国空袭了叙利亚的一个军事基地。在同一场合，蒂勒森清楚地表明，对于美国情报机构关于俄罗斯曾寻求干扰2016年美国大选的报告，他是相信的。而特朗普一直称之为“假新闻”，说继续开展调查是浪费纳税人的钱。
Clearly the State Department wanted no chance of a repeat of those kinds of inquiries.	显然，国务院并不想给媒体就这类问题再度提问的机会。
It seems doubtful that the election hacking, or the sanctions President Barack Obama imposed on Russia in the last days of his administration, will be topics of conversation at the Oval Office meeting. That seems too fraught for the White House, at a time when federal investigators are still examining whether Mr. Trump's former national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, made any promises to reverse the sanctions in	针对大选的黑客行为或贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)临卸任时对俄罗斯实施的制裁等话题，似乎不大可能出现在椭圆形办公室(Oval Office)内的会晤中。这样的话题对白宫来说似乎太过棘手，因为联邦调查人员目前仍在调查，特朗普的前国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)去年9月末与俄罗斯驻美国大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)通电话时，是否曾承诺要撤销制裁。

<p>a telephone conversation in late December with the Russian ambassador to the United States, Sergey I. Kislyak.</p>	
<p>But the issue will certainly hang over the meeting. Many outside analysts, and some administration officials, say that it is now nearly impossible for Mr. Trump to lift either the sanctions Mr. Obama put in place or the far more powerful sanctions imposed after the Russian seizure of Crimea. Mr. Tillerson said in Moscow that those sanctions would remain as long as Russia did not reverse its actions, and the new senior director for Russia on the National Security Council, Fiona Hill, has been among the most vociferous critics of Vladimir V. Putin, the Russian president.</p>	<p>但此事肯定会让这场会晤蒙上阴影。很多外部分析人士以及一些政府官员称，现在特朗普显然既不能解除奥巴马卸任前推出的制裁措施，也不能解除俄罗斯在把克里米亚收入囊中后受到的严厉得多的制裁。蒂勒森在莫斯科曾表示，如果俄罗斯不改弦易辙，这些制裁就不会被解除；国家安全委员会(National Security Council)新任俄罗斯事务高级主管菲奥娜·希尔(Fiona Hill)，则是俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)最激烈的批评者之一。</p>
<p>But Mr. Lavrov and Mr. Trump are clearly trying to organize a first meeting between the two presidents, very likely to come on the edges of a summit meeting this summer. And the United States will have to decide whether to embrace a Russian plan for safe zones in Syria, something that Mr. Trump endorsed in the campaign but that the Pentagon has largely rejected because it could lead to more American involvement on the ground in the civil war.</p>	<p>但拉夫罗夫和特朗普显然正试图安排两国总统的首次会晤——极有可能是在今年夏天一场峰会的边会上。此外，美国将不得不决定，是否接纳俄罗斯关于在叙利亚建安全区的计划——特朗普在竞选期间曾有类似主张，但五角大楼基本对该计划持拒斥态度，因为它可能导致美国进一步陷入叙利亚内战的泥潭。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170511/trump-russia-foreign-minister-sergey-lavrov-meeting</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170511/trump-russia-foreign-minister-sergey-lavrov-meeting</p>
<p>Trump Revealed Highly Classified Intelligence to Russia, in Break With Ally, Officials Say</p>	<p>官员称特朗普向俄罗斯“泄露”机密情报</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Trump boasted about highly classified intelligence in a meeting with the Russian foreign minister and ambassador last week, providing details that could expose the source of</p>	<p>华盛顿——一名现任和一名前任美国政府官员本周一表示，特朗普在上周与俄罗斯外长和大使会晤时，向对方炫耀高度机密的情报，他提到的细节可能会暴露情报的来源和收集方式。</p>

<p>the information and the manner in which it was collected, a current and a former American government official said Monday.</p>	
<p>The intelligence disclosed by Mr. Trump in a meeting with Sergey V. Lavrov, the Russian foreign minister, and Sergey I. Kislyak, the Russian ambassador to the United States, was about an Islamic State plot, according to the officials. A foreign ally that closely guards its own secrets provided the information, which was considered so sensitive that American officials did not share it widely within the United States government or pass it on to other allies.</p>	<p>据这两名官员表示，特朗普在和俄罗斯外长谢尔盖·V·拉夫罗夫(Sergey V.Lavrov)、俄罗斯驻美国大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)会面时曝光的情报，与伊斯兰国的一个阴谋有关。这些情报由一个盟国提供，他们自己对此严格保密。该情报被视为高度机密，所以就连在美国政府中都没有广泛分享过，也没向其他盟友提供过。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's disclosure does not appear to have been illegal — the president has the power to declassify almost anything. But sharing the information without the express permission of the ally who provided it represented a major breach of espionage etiquette, and could jeopardize a crucial intelligence-sharing relationship.</p>	<p>特朗普披露这个信息貌似也不违法，因为总统有权力解密几乎任何东西。但是在没有获得盟友的明确许可下分享这种信息，是对间谍活动规矩的严重破坏，可能危及重要的情报共享关系。</p>
<p>The ally, which has shared information in the past with the United States only to see it leaked, has repeatedly warned American officials that it would cut off access to such sensitive information if it were shared too widely, said the former official. In this case, the fear is that Russia will be able to determine exactly how the information was collected and could disrupt the ally's espionage efforts.</p>	<p>那名前官员说，这个盟友过去分享给美国的信息就出现过泄漏，因此已经多次警告美国官员说，如果四处分享，他们以后就不再向美方提供这种敏感信息了。在这次的事情中，让人担心的是俄罗斯可以分析出这些信息是如何收集的，并且有可能危害该盟友的间谍工作。</p>
<p>Beyond angering a partner and calling into question the ability of the United States to keep secrets, the episode also opens Mr. Trump to criticism of a double standard. The president made Hillary Clinton's mishandling of classified information through her private email server central to his campaign, leading chants of "lock of her up" at rallies. But</p>	<p>除了激怒盟友、让美国的保密能力遭受质疑之外，这一事件也会让特朗普遭受“双重标准”的批评。希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)不恰当地使用私人电邮服务器处理机密信息一事，曾是特朗普竞选活动的焦点之一，人们在他的竞选集会上反复高喊“把她关起来”。但是，从来没有任何迹象表明克林顿暴露过盟友的敏感信息，或者把它们透露给敌国。</p>

there was never any indication that Mrs. Clinton exposed sensitive information from an ally or gave it to an adversary.	
The Trump administration pushed back on the revelation, with high-ranking officials denying that the president discussed such highly sensitive information with the Russian officials.	特朗普政府反驳了这种说法, 一些高级官员否认总统与俄罗斯官员讨论过如此高度敏感的信息。
"The president and the foreign minister reviewed common threats from terrorist organizations to include threats to aviation," said H. R. McMaster, the national security adviser, who attended the meeting. "At no time were any intelligence sources or methods discussed, and no military operations were disclosed that were not already known publicly."	"总统和俄罗斯外交部长检视了恐怖组织造成的普遍威胁, 包括对航空的威胁。"出席会议的国家安全顾问 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)说: "会面中从来没有讨论过任何情报来源或收集方法, 也没有披露任何尚未公开的军事行动。"
Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson echoed General McMaster, saying a range of subjects came up, including "the nature of specific threats," but not sources, methods or military operations.	国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)的说法也和麦克马斯特将军类似, 他表示, 双方谈到了一系列问题, 包括"一些具体威胁属于何种性质", 但没有谈到过情报来源、收集方法或军事行动。
But according to the officials, Mr. Trump discussed the contents of the intelligence, not the sources and methods used to collect it. The concern is that knowledge of the information about the Islamic State plot could allow the Russians to figure out the sources and methods.	但根据一些官员的说法, 特朗普虽然没有讨论情报来源和收集方法, 但讨论了情报的内容。这就让人担心, 俄罗斯人可能会从这些涉及伊斯兰国的情报中查出情报来源和方法。
"This story is false. The president only discussed the common threats that both countries faced," said Dina Powell, the deputy national security adviser, who was also at the meeting.	"这不属实。"出席了该会议的副国家安全顾问戴安·鲍威尔(Dina Powell)说, 总统仅仅讨论了两国面临的共同威胁。
The Washington Post first reported the disclosure, which immediately reverberated around Washington.	《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)率先报道此事之后, 立刻在华盛顿引发强烈反应。
"To compromise a source is something that you just don't do, and that's why we keep the information that we get from intelligence	"危及情报来源的事情千万不能做, 这就是为什么我们对情报来源提供的信息守口如瓶, 防止这种情况发生的原因。"参议院外交关系委员会(Senate

sources so close as to prevent that from happening," Senator Bob Corker, Republican of Tennessee and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters.	Foreign Relations Committee)主席、田纳西州共和党参议员鲍勃·考克(Bob Corker)告诉记者。
Senator Mark Warner, Democrat of Virginia and the vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee, said on Twitter, "If true, this is a slap in the face to the intel community. Risking sources & methods is inexcusable, particularly with the Russians."	弗吉尼亚州民主党参议员、情报委员会副主席马克·华纳(Mark Warner)在Twitter上表示：“如果事情属实，这就是扇了情报界一记耳光。危及情报来源和收集方法是不可原谅的，特别是在俄罗斯人面前。”
The Central Intelligence Agency declined to comment.	中央情报局(Central Intelligence Agency)拒绝对此事置评。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170516/trump-russia-classified-information-isis	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170516/trump-russia-classified-information-isis
Israel Said to Be Source of Secret Intelligence Trump Gave to Russians	官员称特朗普向俄方透露的情报来自以色列
WASHINGTON — The classified intelligence that President Donald Trump disclosed in a meeting last week with Russian officials at the White House was provided by Israel, according to a current and a former U.S. official familiar with how the United States obtained the information. The revelation adds a potential diplomatic complication to the episode.	华盛顿——据熟悉美国情报获取方式的一位现任官员和一位前任官员称，唐纳德·特朗普总统上周在白宫同俄罗斯官员会晤期间透露的秘密情报是由以色列提供的。这一发现为该事件增加了潜在的外交复杂性。
Israel is one of the United States' most important allies and a major intelligence collector in the Middle East. The revelation that Trump boasted about some of Israel's most sensitive information to the Russians could damage the relationship between the two countries. It also raises the possibility that the information could be passed to Iran, Russia's close ally and Israel's main threat in the Middle East.	以色列是美国最重要的盟友之一，也是中东的主要情报收集者。特朗普把以色列提供的若干最敏感的信息拿到俄罗斯人面前吹嘘，可能会损害美国同以色列之间的关系。此外这些信息还有可能被传递给伊朗，该国是俄罗斯在中东的亲密盟友，也是以色列在中东的主要对手。
Israeli officials would not confirm that they were the source of the information that Trump shared. In a statement emailed to The New	以色列官员不愿确认他们是特朗普所分享信息的来源。以色列驻美国大使罗恩·德默尔(Ron Dermer)在发给《纽约时报》的一封电子邮件声明中重申，

<p>York Times, Ron Dermer, Israeli ambassador to the United States, reaffirmed that the two countries would maintain a close counterterrorism relationship.</p>	<p>两国将在反恐领域保持紧密关系。</p>
<p>"Israel has full confidence in our intelligence-sharing relationship with the United States and looks forward to deepening that relationship in the years ahead under President Trump," Dermer said.</p>	<p>"对于同美国的情报共享关系，以色列充满信心，并期待在特朗普总统领导下的未来几年中深化这一关系，"德默尔说。</p>
<p>In the meeting with the Russian ambassador and foreign minister, Trump disclosed intelligence about an Islamic State group terrorist plot. At least some of the details that the United States has about the plot came from the Israelis, the officials said.</p>	<p>在同俄罗斯大使和外交部长会晤时，特朗普透露了有关伊斯兰国恐怖主义阴谋的情报。知情官员说，关于这些阴谋，美国所知的情况中至少有一些细节是来自以色列人。</p>
<p>The officials, who were not authorized to discuss the matter and spoke on the condition of anonymity, said that Israel previously had urged the United States to be careful about the handling of the intelligence that Trump discussed.</p>	<p>两位官员没有被授权讨论这一事项，以匿名的身份发言，他们说以色列此前就曾敦促美国谨慎处理特朗普所讨论的那则情报。</p>
<p>Trump said Tuesday on Twitter that he had an "absolute right" to share information in the interest of fighting terrorism.</p>	<p>特朗普于周二在 Twitter 上表示，从打击恐怖主义的利益出发，他有"绝对权利"分享那则信息。</p>
<p>Lt. Gen. H.R. McMaster, Trump's national security adviser, told reporters that the president, who he said was unaware of the source of the information, made a spur-of-the-moment decision to tell the Russians what he knew.</p>	<p>特朗普的国家安全顾问，陆军中将 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)告诉记者，总统那时不知道相关信息的来源，他把自己所知道的事情告诉俄罗斯人完全是一瞬间的决定。</p>
<p>But McMaster also appeared to acknowledge that Thomas P. Bossert, assistant to the president for homeland security and counterterrorism, had called the CIA and the National Security Agency after the meeting with the Russian officials. Other officials have said that the spy agencies were contacted to help contain the damage from the leak to the</p>	<p>但麦克马斯特似乎也承认，协助处理国土安全和反恐事务的总统助理托马斯·P·博塞特(Thomas P. Bossert)在会见俄罗斯官员后给中央情报局和国家安全局打了电话。其他官员此前表示，联系各个间谍机构是为了协助遏制向俄罗斯人泄露情报带来的危害。</p>

Russians.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/israel-trump-classified-intelligence-russia	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/israel-trump-classified-intelligence-russia
Priming the Pump: The Economic Metaphor Trump 'Came Up With'	特朗普想出的“新名词”：启动水泵
President Trump recently sat for a long interview with The Economist magazine in which he discussed his economic agenda. One exchange was particularly attention-grabbing for those who could remember their high school history, or who paid vague attention to the debates over stimulus during the last recession.	前不久，特朗普总统接受了《经济学人》杂志(The Economist)的一次长采访，讨论了他的经济计划。对于那些还记得高中历史的人，或隐约关注过上次经济衰退期间的刺激政策讨论的人来说，他们的其中一点交流特别引人注意。
Explaining why he seeks tax cuts even if they risk expanding the budget deficit, President Trump said that they might increase the deficit temporarily, but that “we have to prime the pump.”	特朗普在解释为什么要冒着扩大预算赤字的风险争取减税时表示，它们可能会暂时增加赤字，但“我们必须启动水泵”。
“Have you heard that expression before, for this particular type of an event?” the president said.	“你听说过这个说法吗，用在这个特定的事情上？”总统问道。
Yes, the interviewer — who, again, is an editor of The Economist — confirmed.	采访者表示听说过，重申一下，他是《经济学人》的编辑。
“Have you heard that expression used before? Because I haven't heard it. I mean, I just ... I came up with it a couple of days ago and I thought it was good.”	“你以前听过有人用这个说法吗？我没听说过。我的意思是，几天前，我想出了这个词，觉得它很好。”
Hoo boy. Let's unpack this.	老天爷啊。我们来解释一下。
What is Mr. Trump talking about?	特朗普说的是什么？
“Priming the pump” is a common metaphor for using government tax and spending to try to boost the economy into a higher level of functioning.	“启动水泵”是一个常见的比喻，指的是通过政府税收和开支来尝试刺激经济，以实现更高水平的运行。
The origin of the metaphor refers to pumps used to extract water from	这个比喻起源于从井中取水的泵，在大部分人拥有入户自来水之前，它的使

<p>wells, which were more widespread before most people had indoor plumbing. The basic idea was to pour a bit of water into a mechanism to make it possible to pump water out. Here's a video!</p>	<p>用是很普遍的。基本原理是往这个装置中加一点水，这样才有可能把水抽出来。这里有一个视频！</p>
<p>The economics metaphor is that the government might increase economic growth by pumping a little extra cash into the system, perhaps by spending money on jobs programs, or, to use Mr. Trump's preferred policy, cutting taxes. The hope is that the economy then takes off on its own, just as adding a little water to a pump enables water to flow freely.</p>	<p>这个经济学比喻指的是，通过往系统中注入一点额外的现金，政府有可能促进经济增长，比如在就业计划上投入资金，或者使用特朗普更喜欢的政策——减税。这样做是期望之后经济能自己起飞，就好像往泵里加点水，水就能自由流动。</p>
<p>Did he invent the term?</p>	<p>这个术语是他发明的吗？</p>
<p>No. It dates to before Mr. Trump was born. It was in wide use by 1933, when President Roosevelt fought the Great Depression with pump-priming stimulus. For example, a 1933 cartoon assailing the Roosevelt administration's spending practices was titled "What we need is another pump" and showed a desperate Roosevelt, with billions already spent, pouring more water into a pump, fruitlessly.</p>	<p>不是。它可以追溯到特朗普出生之前。1933年，它得到了广泛使用，当时，罗斯福总统用水泵启动式的经济刺激政策对抗大萧条。例如，1933年的一幅攻击罗斯福政府开支做法的漫画，标题是“我们需要换个泵”。在漫画中，已花费数十亿美元的绝望的罗斯福徒劳无功地往泵里加入更多水。</p>
<p>The term is most closely associated with the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes, who advocated energetic intervention to try to arrest the depression. By the time Mr. Trump was in school in the 1950s and 1960s, it was widely taught in history and economics courses as part of the story of how the United States emerged from the depression.</p>	<p>这个术语与约翰·梅纳德·凯恩斯(John Maynard Keynes)的经济理论关系最密切，他主张为遏制经济萧条而进行强有力的干预。在20世纪50、60年代，也就是特朗普的学生时代，这个术语是美国如何从大萧条中走出来的故事的一部分，在历史和经济学课程上被广泛教授。</p>
<p>The concept was widely discussed again in 2009 and subsequent years in the context of the Obama administration's stimulus package, which aimed to jolt the United States out of the deep recession. A Nexis search shows the phrase "pump priming" or its variants appeared in 1,073 news</p>	<p>在2009年以及之后的几年里，奥巴马政府为让美国摆脱深度衰退而采取的刺激计划，让这个概念再次被广泛提及。Nexis的搜索结果显示，仅在2009年，“启动水泵”或其变体就出现在1073篇主要出版物的新闻报道中，而且几乎都指的是它的经济学喻义，而不是水泵。</p>

<p>articles in major publications in 2009 alone, and they are almost all referring to economics, not water pumps.</p>	
<p>In fact, arguably “priming the pump” is now a “dead metaphor,” or a metaphor in which the original evocative meaning is largely lost. Not many people have a home water pump they need to prime anymore, after all. Other dead metaphors include “champing at the bit” (technically a reference to obstreperous horses) or “selling like hot cakes” (an early term for pancakes, which were in high demand in the 19th century).</p>	<p>事实上，可以说“启动水泵”现在已是“死喻”，也就是一个原始意义已基本消失的比喻。毕竟，没多少人家里还有个水泵需要启动。其他已经死亡的隐喻包括“大咬嚼子”（它的本意是指不服管束的马）或“热饼一样抢手”（早期对薄饼的称呼，这种饼在19世纪非常热销）。</p>
<p>Does Trump really think that he invented it?</p>	<p>特朗普真的认为这个术语是他发明的吗？</p>
<p>A more generous reading of the interview with The Economist suggests that perhaps he didn’t literally mean that he came up with the term on his own; he seemed to know that it was a phrase that the editors might have already heard. Still, this fits with a pattern in which the president seems to learn of widely known, widely discussed concepts and view them as novel and revelatory.</p>	<p>纵观《经济学人》的整个采访，你会发现，也许他并不是真的认为是自己想出了这个术语，他似乎知道编辑们可能听说过这个术语。不过，总统似乎经常这样，得知一个广为人知、被广泛讨论过的概念后，把它当做一个新颖的、启发性的东西。</p>
<p>For example, he seemed surprised when the Chinese president explained why his country couldn’t simply coerce North Korea into more agreeable behavior, and he has expressed wonderment that health care policy is complicated.</p>	<p>例如，当中国国家主席解释为什么他的国家不能简单地迫使朝鲜更顺从时，他似乎感到惊讶。他还对医保政策的复杂性表示过意外。</p>
<p>Is now a really good time to be priming the pump?</p>	<p>现在真的是启动水泵的好时候吗？</p>
<p>In Keynesian economic theory, the strategy makes the most sense when there are underutilized economic resources to be tapped, such as during a recession or depression. While the United States economy probably isn’t yet at full capacity, with the unemployment rate at 4.4</p>	<p>在凯恩斯的经济理论中，该战略的最佳使用情况是当有些未被充分利用的经济资源需要被开发时，比如在经济衰退或萧条期间。虽然现在美国经济很可能还没达到全盛状态，但失业率仅为4.4%，似乎正在走向充分就业。工厂几乎正以全速运转，还有其他一些证据都能表明，经济远没到萧条的地步。</p>

<p>percent it does seem to be closing in on full employment. Factories are running closer to full speed, among other evidence that the economy is hardly depressed.</p>	
<p>Perhaps workers who have left the labor force could be coaxed back in with faster economic growth, or the right mix of tax and regulatory policies could unleash higher productivity growth. But those are more esoteric arguments than the standard “prime the pump” concept.</p>	<p>也许如果经济增长速度更快,那些离开劳动队伍的工人会被吸引回来,或者,税收和监管政策的合理组合可以促进生产率更快提高。但这些比标准的“启动水泵”概念要深奥得多。</p>
<p>To extend the metaphor, it’s hard to prime a pump when the water is already flowing just fine.</p>	<p>从这个比喻的角度讲,如果水已经流动得很好了,就很难再往水泵里再灌水启动。</p>
<p>Are there any other concepts from Keynesian economics the president might wish to learn about?</p>	<p>凯恩斯经济学中还有什么哪些概念可能是总统希望了解的?</p>
<p>There is one that might hold special interest for him. As Zach Carter of The Huffington Post noted in a tweet, one of the most famous and influential pieces of analysis Keynes offered was a metaphor for how financial markets work.</p>	<p>有一个概念可能会让他特别感兴趣。正如《赫芬顿邮报》(The Huffington Post)的扎克·卡特(Zach Carter)在 Twitter 上指出的,凯恩斯提出的一个最有名、最有影响力的分析是一个关于金融市场如何运作的比喻。</p>
<p>The stock market, Keynes argued, was much like a hypothetical beauty contest in which readers of a newspaper had not simply to vote for whom they found most beautiful, but to predict whom others would find most beautiful. This in turn would create perverse feedback loops that might lead to winners who aren’t actually the most beautiful.</p>	<p>凯恩斯认为,股票市场很像一个假想的选美大赛,报纸读者不仅要投票给他们眼中最美的人,而且要预测其他人可能会认为谁最美。这反过来会产生不正常的反馈循环,可能会导致获胜者并不是最美丽的。</p>
<p>For a former owner of the Miss Universe pageant, this would seem to be a financial idea that would be easy to remember – or maybe to invent all over again.</p>	<p>对于前世界小姐大赛主办者来说,这似乎是个容易记住的金融概念——也许他还可以再发明一次。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/priming-the-pump-the-economic-metaphor-trump-thinks-he-invented</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/priming-the-pump-the-economic-metaphor-trump-thinks-he-invented</p>

<p>Donald Trump Defends Sharing Intelligence With Russia</p>	<p>特朗普称自己有“绝对权利”与俄分享情报</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald J. Trump said early Tuesday that he had an “absolute right” to share with top Russian officials information about an Islamic State threat during a White House meeting last week.</p>	<p>华盛顿——唐纳德·J·特朗普总统在周二早些时候表示，自己有“绝对权利”与俄罗斯高级官员分享关于伊斯兰国威胁的情报，上周特朗普曾在白宫与这些官员见面。</p>
<p>But he did not precisely address reports from multiple news outlets that he had disclosed highly classified information to the Russian officials, possibly jeopardizing a relationship with an intelligence-sharing ally.</p>	<p>但他没有确切地回答多家新闻机构关于他向俄罗斯官员披露高度机密的情报、可能危及美国与分享该情报盟友的关系的报道。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump spoke about highly classified intelligence in a meeting with the Russian foreign minister, Sergey V. Lavrov, and the Russian ambassador, Sergey I. Kislyak, last week, a current and a former American government official told The New York Times on Monday. The news was first reported by The Washington Post, and soon after, many organizations — including Buzzfeed, Reuters, The Wall Street Journal and The Times — quickly published their own accounts of the disclosure.</p>	<p>美国政府的一位现任和一位前任官员周一告诉《纽约时报》，特朗普上周与俄罗斯外长谢尔盖·V·拉夫罗夫(Sergey V.Lavrov)、俄罗斯驻美国大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)会面时，谈到了高度机密的情报。《华盛顿邮报》率先报道了这条消息，不久后，多家新闻机构——包括 Buzzfeed、路透社、《华尔街日报》和时报——很快也对披露情报的事情做了自己的报道。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s national security adviser, H. R. McMaster, issued a statement denying that Mr. Trump had disclosed intelligence methods or sources. But The Post and the other news organizations did not report that he had done so. Instead, they focused on the breach of espionage etiquette; the possibility that American allies might be discouraged from sharing intelligence with the United States; and Mr. Trump’s tendency to go off-script, at times to the chagrin of his advisers.</p>	<p>特朗普的国家安全顾问 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)发表声明，否认特朗普透露了情报的获取方法或来源。但《华盛顿邮报》及其他新闻机构并未在报道中称他这样做了。这些报道关注的是特朗普违反了间谍规矩的行为，再就是美国的盟友可能会因此不愿与美国分享情报的可能性，以及特朗普随便讲话的性情，这有时颇令他的顾问们烦恼。</p>
<p>Mr. McMaster told reporters on Monday that The Post’s account was “false,” an assertion that Mr. Trump himself appeared to undermine on</p>	<p>麦克马斯特周一对记者说，《华盛顿邮报》的描述是“假的”，而特朗普本人似乎在周二挖了这个说法的墙角。这已经有点成为一种模式：上周四，特朗普</p>

<p>Tuesday. It has become something of a pattern: On Thursday, Mr. Trump told NBC News that the F.B.I.'s investigation of his campaign's ties to Russia had been a factor in his decision to fire the bureau's director, James B. Comey. That undercut his vice president's assertion that the two were unrelated.</p>	<p>对 NBC 新闻说, 联邦调查局(简称 FBI)对他的竞选班子与俄罗斯的关系的调查, 在他做出开除 FBI 局长詹姆斯·科米(James Comey)的决定中是一个因素。这削弱了他自己的副总统称这两件事没有关系的说法。</p>
<p>The Post reported that Mr. Trump had described details of an Islamic State terrorist threat related to the use of laptop computers on aircraft.</p>	<p>《华盛顿邮报》报道说, 特朗普详细描述了一个与在飞机上使用笔记本电脑有关的来自伊斯兰国恐怖分子的威胁。</p>
<p>Although Mr. Trump's tweets on Tuesday did not mention laptops, he said he had shared "facts pertaining to terrorism and airline flight safety" with Russian officials. He said he did so for "humanitarian reasons," adding, "plus I want Russia to greatly step up their fight against ISIS & terrorism."</p>	<p>尽管特朗普周二的推文中没有提笔记本电脑, 但他表示, 他与俄罗斯官员分享了“与恐怖主义和飞机安全有关的事实”。他说, 他这样做是出于“人道主义的原因”, 并补充说, “加上我想让俄罗斯大大加强反 ISIS 和恐怖主义的斗争。”</p>
<p>Last week, American officials said they might move to ban laptops from carry-on baggage on all flights from Europe to the United States — a change that would inconvenience many business travelers, who would be forced to check computers in their luggage.</p>	<p>上周, 美国官员表示, 他们可能会在所有从欧洲到美国的航班上禁止在手提式行李中放电脑的做法, 这样做会给许多商务旅客带来不便, 他们将被迫把电脑放在托运的行李中。</p>
<p>The issue is scheduled to be the subject of a closed-door meeting on Wednesday afternoon in Brussels between Elaine C. Duke, the deputy secretary of Homeland Security, and Dimitris Avramopoulos, the European Union's commissioner for migration, home affairs and citizenship.</p>	<p>这个问题是美国国土安全部副部长伊莱恩·C·杜克(Elaine C. Duke)与欧盟移民、内政及公民事务专员迪米里斯·阿夫拉莫普洛斯(Dimitris Avramopoulos)原定于周三下午在布鲁塞尔举行的一个非公开会议上讨论的议题。</p>
<p>Also on Tuesday, a spokeswoman for the Russian Foreign Ministry denied that Mr. Trump had given classified information to Russian officials — and denigrated American news reports of the disclosure as "fake."</p>	<p>俄罗斯外交部发言人在周二否认了特朗普特向俄罗斯官员提供机密情报的说法, 并把美国新闻机构对泄密的报道贬为“假的”。</p>

<p>"I just landed in Madrid," the spokeswoman, Maria V. Zakharova, wrote on Facebook during a work trip to Spain. "I turned on the phone, and there were dozens of messages. 'Maria Vladimirovna, is it true Trump revealed the most important secret?' "</p>	<p>"我刚在马德里降落,"发言人玛利亚·V·扎哈罗娃(Maria V. Zakharova)在去西班牙出差的途中在 Facebook 上写道。"我一打开手机,就收到了几十条短信。'玛丽亚·弗拉基米罗夫娜,特朗普披露了最重要的秘密,是真的吗?'"</p>
<p>Ms. Zakharova called the report "the latest fake," and disparaged the newspapers that published it. "Guys, you are again reading American newspapers? You should not read them. They can be used in various ways, but there's no need to read them — lately, this is not only harmful, but dangerous."</p>	<p>扎哈罗娃称这个报道是"最新的假新闻",并对发表这条新闻的报纸出言不逊。"伙计们,你们又看美国报纸了吗?你们不应该读这些报纸。这些报纸有各种用途,但没有必要读它们——最近的报道不仅有害,而且有危险。"</p>
<p>She did not specify in what ways the newspapers should be used.</p>	<p>她没有具体说明这些报纸有哪些用途。</p>
<p>Ms. Zakharova said she had predicted last Thursday, the day after the meeting, that American news organizations would be preparing a "sensation" about the meeting. The news media's plan included, she wrote, publishing secret photographs to "give this latest fake grounding and legitimacy."</p>	<p>扎哈罗娃表示,上周四,也就是特朗普与俄罗斯官员会晤后的第二天,她曾预测,美国新闻机构将给会晤准备了一个"轰动"报道。她写道,新闻传媒的计划包括发表秘密照片,"给这条最新的假新闻提供背景和合法性。"</p>
<p>"This part of the information campaign we destroyed, having published photographs in accordance with all laws of professional ethics."</p>	<p>"我们摧毁了信息战的这个部分,因为我们按照所有的职业道德规范发表了照片。"</p>
<p>She did not elaborate.</p>	<p>她没有详细说明。</p>
<p>Both Russia and the United States are battling Islamic State, but they are also backing opposite sides in the Syrian civil war.</p>	<p>虽然俄罗斯和美国都在与伊斯兰国作战,但两国在叙利亚内战中支持不同的对立面。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/trump-intelligence-russia-classified</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170517/trump-intelligence-russia-classified</p>
<p>Former C.I.A. Chief Reveals Mounting Concern Over Trump Campaign and Russia</p>	<p>前 CIA 局长: 特朗普竞选团队与俄罗斯有可疑联系</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — As Russian hackers and propagandists tried to</p>	<p>华盛顿——前中央情报局(CIA)局长约翰·O·布伦南(John O. Brennan)周二表</p>

<p>manipulate the American election last year, the C.I.A. noticed a series of suspicious contacts between Russian government officials and associates of Donald J. Trump's campaign, John O. Brennan, the former C.I.A. director, said Tuesday.</p>	<p>示，俄罗斯黑客和宣传机构去年试图操纵美国大选的时候，CIA 注意到了俄罗斯政府官员和唐纳德·特朗普的竞选班底之间有一系列可疑的联系。</p>
<p>In testimony before the House Intelligence Committee, Mr. Brennan described a nerve-fraying few months as American authorities realized that the election was under attack and worried that Mr. Trump's campaign might be aiding that fight. His remarks were the fullest public account to date of the origins of an F.B.I. investigation that continues to shadow the Trump administration.</p>	<p>在众议院情报委员会(House Intelligence Committee)的证词中，布伦南描述了在那紧张的几个月里，美国当局意识到选举正在遭受攻击，他们担心特朗普的竞选团队有可能对攻击施以援手。他的言论是迄今为止，关于 FBI 如何开始进行调查的一个最全面的公开陈述。FBI 的那起调查仍然笼罩在特朗普领导团队的头顶。</p>
<p>"I know what the Russians try to do. They try to suborn individuals and try to get individuals, including U.S. individuals, to act on their behalf, wittingly or unwittingly," Mr. Brennan said. When he left office in January, he said, "I had unresolved questions in my mind as to whether or not the Russians had been successful in getting U.S. persons involved in the campaign or not to work on their behalf."</p>	<p>"我知道俄罗斯人在试图做什么。他们试图收买一些人，并试图让一些人，包括一些美国人，在无意或有意中代表他们行事。"布伦南在1月份离职的时候说，"我脑海中有一些尚未解决的问题，就是俄罗斯人是否成功地让一些美国人参与到了里面，代表他们的意志行事。"</p>
<p>Mr. Brennan acknowledged that he did not know whether the Trump campaign colluded with Russian operatives and said the contacts might be benign. But his confirmation of those contacts was the latest revelation to undermine Mr. Trump's changing account of his campaign's links to Russia.</p>	<p>布伦南承认，他不知道特朗普的竞选团队是否与俄罗斯的特工有勾结，他说，这种接触可能是良性的。但他对这些联系的确认，是对特朗普说法的最新打击；对于其竞选团队与俄罗斯之间的联系，特朗普的说法不断在变。</p>
<p>American intelligence agencies have concluded that the Russian president, Vladimir V. Putin, tried to damage Hillary Clinton's candidacy and help Mr. Trump. On Aug. 4, as evidence of that campaign mounted, Mr. Brennan warned Alexander Bortnikov, the director of Russia's</p>	<p>美国情报机构得出结论，俄罗斯总统普京试图破坏希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的竞选活动，帮助特朗普获胜。8月4日，就在这种干预活动的证据增多时，布伦南警告俄联邦安全局(FSB)局长亚历山大·博尔特尼科夫(Alexander Bortnikov)不要干预选举。他说，这不仅会破坏两国间的关系，</p>

<p>Federal Security Service, known as the F.S.B., not to meddle in the election. Not only would interference damage relations between the two countries, he said, it was certain to backfire.</p>	<p>而且会适得其反。</p>
<p>"I said that all Americans, regardless of political affiliation or whom they might support in the election, cherish their ability to elect their own leaders without outside interference or disruption," Mr. Brennan said. "I said American voters would be outraged by any Russian attempt to interfere in election."</p>	<p>布伦南说：“我说，所有的美国人，无论政治派别，无论他们在选举中可能支持谁，都珍惜自己不受外界的干扰，选择自己领导人的权利。我还说，美国选民会因俄罗斯干预选举的任何企图而感到愤怒。”</p>
<p>Mr. Brennan's warning proved futile. Though intelligence agencies are unanimous in their belief that Russia directly interfered with the election, it has become a divisive partisan issue, with Democrats far more likely than Republicans to accept the conclusion. President Trump has declared that "Russia is fake news" and tried to undermine the conclusions of his own intelligence services.</p>	<p>布伦南的警告没起到作用。虽然情报机构一致认为俄方直接干涉了选举，但不同党派的立场是不同的，相比于共和党人，民主党人更有可能接受这个结论。特朗普总统宣称“通俄案是假消息”，并且试图削弱他自己的情报部门得出的结论。</p>
<p>He has also repeatedly tried to beat back news stories about his campaign's ties to Russia. White House officials tried to enlist the F.B.I. and C.I.A. to dispute stories early this year. Then, after the F.B.I. publicly confirmed its investigation, Mr. Trump asked Dan Coats, the director of national intelligence, and Michael S. Rogers, the director of the National Security Agency, to publicly deny any collusion between Russia and his campaign, according to two former American officials. The Washington Post first reported Mr. Trump's entreaties.</p>	<p>特朗普也一再试图压制关于他的竞选团队与俄罗斯之间联系的消息。今年年初，白宫官员试图让FBI和CIA辩驳这些消息。之后，据美国前两名美国官员说，在FBI公开证实正在调查之后，特朗普要求国家情报局局长丹·科茨(Dan Coats)和国家安全局局长迈克尔·S·罗杰斯(Michael S. Rogers)公开否认俄罗斯与其竞选团队之间有勾结。《华盛顿邮报》率先报道了特朗普做出这些恳求的消息。</p>
<p>On the day of the F.B.I.'s confirmation, a call from the White House switchboard came in to Mr. Coats's office with a request to speak to the director, a former intelligence official said. Calls from the switchboard</p>	<p>一位前情报官员说，在FBI进行确认的当天，科茨的办公室收到了来自白宫总机的一个电话，要求与其交谈。来自总机的电话通常是白宫最高官员打来的，比如总统、副总统或国家安全顾问。</p>

are usually from the highest officials at the White House – the president, the vice president or the national security adviser.	
Mr. Coats took the call. The official would not confirm what was discussed.	科茨接了电话。他拒绝确认电话中讨论的内容。
Mr. Coats, who testified Tuesday in a separate congressional hearing, declined to discuss his conversations with the president.	科茨本周二在国会一个单独的听证会上作证时，拒绝讨论他与总统之间的交谈。
During his candidacy, Mr. Trump’s spokeswoman declared that “there was no communication” with foreign entities. And Vice President Mike Pence flatly denied in January that there had been any contacts with Russians. Journalists have since reported repeated undisclosed meetings with Russians. Mr. Trump’s first national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, was forced to resign over misstatements about his conversations with the Russian ambassador to the United States, Sergey I. Kislyak.	特朗普的发言人曾表示，在竞选期间，特朗普的班底和外国实体“没有往来”。1月份副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)直截了当地否认他们与俄罗斯有任何接触。此后，记者们不断爆出他们与俄罗斯人进行过未公开会面的消息。特朗普的第一位国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)就是因为和俄罗斯大使谢尔盖·基斯利亚克(Sergey Kislyak)会面而被迫辞职的。
A Justice Department special counsel, Robert S. Mueller III, is investigating whether any collusion took place. A grand jury in Northern Virginia has issued subpoenas for information related to Mr. Flynn’s lobbying and businesses.	司法部特别检察官罗伯特·S·穆勒三世(Robert S. Mueller III)正在调查这桩“通俄”案。北维吉尼亚州的一个大陪审团已经针对弗林的游说和生意信息发出了传票。
Mr. Brennan described Russia’s efforts around the world to use politicians to further Moscow’s objectives. “I certainly was concerned that they were practicing the same types of activities here in the United States,” he said.	布伦南谈到了俄罗斯在全球利用政界人物推进莫斯科自己的目标的行为。“我当然担心他们在美国开展同样的活动，”他说。
In late July, officials established a group of N.S.A., C.I.A. and F.B.I. officials to investigate the election interference. The information was tightly held, and the F.B.I. took the lead on investigating potential	7月末，官方成立了一个由国家安全局(NSA)、中央情报局和联邦调查局的官员组成的机构，调查选举是否受到的干预。布伦南说，相关信息严格保密，联邦调查局带头调查可能存在的合谋。

collusion, Mr. Brennan said.	
"I made sure that anything that was involving U.S. persons, including anything involving the individuals involved in the Trump campaign, was shared with the bureau," he said.	"我确保任何涉及美国公民的情况，包括涉及和特朗普竞选团队有关的个人的任何情况，都和联邦调查局共享，"他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170524/john-brennan-russia-trump-campaign-cia	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170524/john-brennan-russia-trump-campaign-cia
Top Russian Officials Discussed How to Influence Trump Aides Last Summer	俄高层官员曾讨论如何通过助手影响特朗普
WASHINGTON — U.S. spies collected information last summer revealing that senior Russian intelligence and political officials were discussing how to exert influence over Donald Trump through his advisers, according to three current and former U.S. officials familiar with the intelligence.	华盛顿——据三名知情的美国现任和前任官员透露，美国间谍在去年夏天搜集到了一些信息，其中显示俄罗斯高层情报官员和政府官员在讨论如何通过唐纳德·特朗普的助手对他施加影响。
The conversations focused on Paul Manafort, the Trump campaign chairman at the time, and Michael T. Flynn, a retired general who was advising Trump, the officials said. Both men had indirect ties to Russian officials, who appeared confident that each could be used to help shape Trump's opinions on Russia.	上述官员表示，讨论的焦点集中于时任特朗普竞选团队经理的保罗·马纳福特(Paul Manafort)和给特朗普提供建议的退役中将迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)。两人都与俄罗斯官员有着间接的联系。相关官员似乎十分确信，其中任何一人都可以被用来影响特朗普在俄罗斯问题上的观点。
Some Russians boasted about how well they knew Flynn. Others discussed leveraging their ties to Viktor F. Yanukovych, the deposed president of Ukraine living in exile in Russia, who at one time had worked closely with Manafort.	有些俄罗斯人夸耀自己与弗林关系很熟。也有人讨论要利用他们与维克托·F·亚努科维奇(Viktor F. Yanukovych)的关系，这位乌克兰总统已被赶下了台，如今流亡在俄罗斯，他曾经与马纳福特有过密切的合作。
The intelligence was among the clues — which also included information about direct communications between Trump's advisers and Russian officials — that U.S. officials received last year as they began	上述情报是美国官员去年获得的多条线索之一，当时他们开始调查俄罗斯试图扰乱美国大选的举动，以及特朗普的助手是否在为莫斯科的这项努力提供帮助。这些线索还包括有关特朗普的助手与俄罗斯官员存在直接联络的信

<p>investigating Russian attempts to disrupt the election and whether any of Trump's associates were assisting Moscow in the effort. Details of the conversations, some of which have not been previously reported, add to an increasing understanding of the alarm inside the U.S. government last year about the Russian disruption campaign.</p>	<p>息。这些谈话的细节有些是之前不曾被报道过的，它们使外界对美国政府内部就俄罗斯扰乱美国大选一事产生的担忧有了愈发清楚的了解。</p>
<p>The information collected last summer was considered credible enough for intelligence agencies to pass to the FBI, which during that period opened a counterintelligence investigation that is ongoing. It is unclear, however, whether Russian officials actually tried to directly influence Manafort and Flynn. Both have denied any collusion with the Russian government on the campaign to disrupt the election.</p>	<p>情报机构认为，去年夏天收集的信息足够可信，可以转交给联邦调查局(FBI)，后者在那个时期已经开启了一项反情报调查，该调查到现在还在进行中。不过，目前还不清楚俄罗斯官员是否真的曾经试图对马纳福特和弗林施加直接的影响。两人都否认自己在竞选期间曾与俄罗斯政府勾结以扰乱大选。</p>
<p>John Brennan, the former director of the CIA, testified Tuesday about a tense period last year when he came to believe that President Vladimir Putin of Russia was trying to steer the outcome of the election. He said he saw intelligence suggesting that Russia wanted to use Trump campaign officials, wittingly or not, to help in that effort. He spoke vaguely about contacts between Trump associates and Russian officials, without giving names, saying they "raised questions in my mind about whether Russia was able to gain the cooperation of those individuals."</p>	<p>前中央情报局(CIA)局长约翰·布伦南(John Brennan)在周二作证，称去年曾经有一段紧张的时期，当时他开始相信俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)在试图影响美国大选的结果。他说他当时看到有情报信息显示，俄罗斯想利用特朗普的竞选团队成员——不管他们是否有意——帮助达成这个目标。他模糊地谈论了特朗普的助手与俄罗斯官员之间的联系，没有提到具体的名字，只说这“让我产生了疑问，想知道俄罗斯是否能获得这些个人的合作”。</p>
<p>Whether the Russians worked directly with any Trump advisers is one of the central questions that federal investigators, now led by Robert S. Mueller III, the newly appointed special counsel, are seeking to answer. Trump, for his part, has dismissed talk of Russian interference in the election as "fake news," insisting there was no contact between his</p>	<p>俄罗斯是否与特朗普的任何一名顾问有过直接的合作，是由新任命的特别检察官罗伯特·S·穆勒三世(Robert S. Mueller III)领导的联邦调查人员目前关注的核心问题之一，他们在竭力找到其中的答案。特朗普则对有关俄罗斯干涉美国大选的说法不屑一顾，说这是“假新闻”，还坚称其竞选团队与俄罗斯官员之间没有联系。</p>

campaign and Russian officials.	
The White House, FBI and CIA declined to comment, as did spokesmen for Manafort. Flynn's attorney did not respond to an email seeking comment.	白宫、FBI 和 CIA 都拒绝置评，马纳福特的发言人也是如此。弗林的律师没有回应时报通过邮件发出的置评请求。
The current and former officials agreed to discuss the intelligence only on the condition of anonymity because much of it remains highly classified, and they could be prosecuted for disclosing it.	前述现任和前任官员在匿名的前提下同意谈论这些情报，因为其中有不少依然属于高度机密，他们可能会因为透露这些信息而受到起诉。
Last week, CNN reported about intercepted phone calls during which Russian officials were bragging about ties to Flynn and discussing ways to wield influence over him.	上周，CNN 报道了被窃听到的通话，俄罗斯官员在其中夸耀他们与弗林的关系，还在讨论对他施加影响的办法。
In his congressional testimony, Brennan discussed the broad outlines of the intelligence, and his disclosures backed up the accounts of the information provided by the current and former officials.	在国会作证期间，布伦南讲述了相关情报的大致情况，他透露的信息印证了这几位现任和前任官员的说法。
By early summer, U.S. intelligence officials already were fairly certain that it was Russian hackers who had stolen tens of thousands of emails from the Democratic Party and Hillary Clinton's campaign. That in itself was not viewed as particularly extraordinary by the Americans — foreign spies had hacked previous campaigns, and the United States does the same in elections around the world, officials said. The view on the inside was that collecting information, even through hacking, is what spies do.	至初夏，美国情报官员已经相当确定，是俄罗斯黑客从民主党和希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)竞选团队那里窃取了数万封邮件。在这些美国人看来，此事本身没有什么特别不寻常的——官员们表示，外国间谍也曾对以前的竞选活动发起过黑客袭击，美国也在世界各地做着同样的事。内部的观点是，收集信息是间谍的本职工作，哪怕是通过黑客袭击。
But the concerns began to grow when intelligence began trickling in about Russian officials weighing whether they should release stolen emails and other information to shape U.S. opinion — to, in essence, weaponize the materials stolen by hackers.	然而，当有情报逐渐传来，显示俄罗斯官员在权衡是否公布窃取的邮件及其他信息以影响美国舆论，也就是真正把黑客窃取的材料变成武器时，担忧的情绪开始增长。

<p>An unclassified report by U.S. intelligence agencies released in January stated that Putin “ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. presidential election.”</p>	<p>美国情报机构今年1月发布的一份非机密报告称，普京“曾在2016年下令开展施加影响的行动，目标就是美国的总统大选”。</p>
<p>Before taking the helm of the Trump campaign last May, Manafort worked for more than a decade for Russian-leaning political organizations and people in Ukraine, including Yanukovich, the former president. Yanukovich was a close ally of Putin.</p>	<p>在去年5月掌舵特朗普的竞选团队之前，马纳福特曾为乌克兰倾向于俄罗斯的一些政治组织与人士效力了十多年，其中就包括乌克兰前总统亚努科维奇，此人是普京的一个亲密盟友。</p>
<p>Manafort’s links to Ukraine led to his departure from the Trump campaign in August, after his name surfaced in secret ledgers showing millions in undisclosed cash payments from Yanukovich’s political party.</p>	<p>与乌克兰的关联导致马纳福特在去年8月离开了特朗普竞选团队，此前外界发现他的名字出现在一些秘密账目中，其中记录了不曾对外界公布的由亚努科维奇政党支付的数百万美元现金。</p>
<p>The Russian government views Ukraine as a buffer against the eastward expansion of NATO and has supported separatists in their yearslong fight against the struggling democratic government in Kiev.</p>	<p>俄罗斯政府将乌克兰看作一个缓冲地带，用以抵制北约东扩，它支持分离主义者与在基辅艰难维持的民主政府进行持续数年的斗争。</p>
<p>Flynn’s ties to Russian officials stretch back to his time at the Defense Intelligence Agency, which he led from 2012 to 2014. There, he began pressing for the United States to cultivate Russia as an ally in the fight against Islamic militants and even spent a day in Moscow at the headquarters of the GRU, the Russian military intelligence service, in 2013.</p>	<p>弗林与俄罗斯官员的关系可以追溯到他于2012年至2014年担任国防情报局(Defense Intelligence Agency)局长的时期。在那里，他开始敦促美国将俄罗斯发展成对抗伊斯兰激进分子的盟友，甚至于2013年在俄罗斯军事情报机构GRU的莫斯科总部待了一天。</p>
<p>He continued to insist that Russia could be an ally even after Moscow’s seizure of Crimea the following year, and Obama administration officials have said that contributed to their decision to push him out of the DIA.</p>	<p>即便是在莫斯科于第二年占领了克里米亚之后，弗林依然坚称俄罗斯可以成为一个盟友。奥巴马政府的官员曾经表示，这是他们决定让他离开国防情报局的原因之一。</p>
<p>But in private life, Flynn cultivated even closer ties to Russia. In 2015, he</p>	<p>但是在私人生活层面，弗林与俄罗斯关系甚至更加紧密。2015年，他从与</p>

<p>earned more than \$65,000 from companies linked to Russia, including a cargo airline implicated in a bribery scheme involving Russian officials at the United Nations, and a U.S. branch of a cybersecurity firm believed to have ties to Russia's intelligence services.</p>	<p>俄罗斯有关联的公司获利逾 6.5 万美元，其中包括一家卷入贿赂阴谋的货运航空公司，该事件涉及到数名俄罗斯驻联合国官员，以及一家网络安全公司的美国分公司，后者被认为与俄罗斯的情报机构有关联。</p>
<p>The biggest payment, though, came from RT, the Kremlin-financed news network. It paid Flynn \$45,000 to give a speech in Moscow, where he also attended the network's lavish anniversary dinner. There, he was photographed sitting next to Putin.</p>	<p>不过，其中最大的进项来自由克里姆林宫提供资金的新闻网 RT。该机构给弗林支付了 4.5 万美元，请他到莫斯科发表演讲，弗林还参加了 RT 奢华的周年纪念晚宴。晚宴上，他被拍到坐在普京旁边。</p>
<p>A senior lawmaker said Monday that Flynn misled Pentagon investigators about how he was paid for the Moscow trip. He also failed to disclose the source of that income on a security form he was required to complete before joining the White House, according to congressional investigators.</p>	<p>一名资深议员周一表示，在有关他此次莫斯科之行所获报酬的问题上，弗林曾经误导五角大楼的调查人员。据国会调查人员透露，在加入白宫前需要填写的一张安全表格上，弗林也没有填写该项收入的来源。</p>
<p>U.S. officials have also said there were multiple telephone calls between Flynn and Sergey I. Kislyak, the Russian ambassador to the United States, on Dec. 29, beginning shortly after Kislyak was summoned to the State Department and informed that, in retaliation for Russian election meddling, the United States was expelling 35 people suspected of being Russian intelligence operatives and imposing other sanctions.</p>	<p>美国官员还表示，弗林与俄罗斯驻美国大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)在去年 12 月 29 日打过好几次电话，时间恰好是在基斯利亚克被召至国务院后不久——在那里，基斯利亚克被告知，为报复俄罗斯对美国大选的干涉，美国将驱逐 35 名被怀疑为俄罗斯情报特工的人员，还会实施其他制裁。</p>
<p>U.S. intelligence agencies routinely tap the phones of Russian diplomats, and transcripts of the calls showed that Flynn urged the Russians not to respond, saying relations would improve once Trump was in office, officials have said.</p>	<p>美国情报机构常常窃听俄罗斯外交人员的电话。有通话记录显示，弗林当时力劝俄罗斯不要做出回应，并表示一旦特朗普上任，两国关系将会改善。</p>
<p>But after misleading Vice President Mike Pence about the nature of the calls, Flynn was fired as Trump's national security adviser after a</p>	<p>然而，在有关这些通话的性质上误导副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)之后，刚刚上任 25 天的弗林便被解除了国家安全顾问的职位，结束了他短暂而喧嚣</p>

tumultuous 25 days in office.	的任期。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170525/russia-trump-manafort-flynn	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170525/russia-trump-manafort-flynn
Kushner Talked to Russian Envoy About Creating Secret Channel With Kremlin	库什纳曾与俄官员商讨建立秘密沟通渠道
WASHINGTON — Jared Kushner, President Trump’s son-in-law and senior adviser, spoke in December with Russia’s ambassador to the United States about establishing a secret communications channel between the Trump transition team and Moscow to discuss strategy in Syria and other policy issues, according to three people with knowledge of the discussion.	华盛顿——据三名知情人士透露，去年12月，特朗普总统的女婿、高级顾问贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)曾与俄罗斯驻美国大使会谈，讨论在特朗普过渡团队和莫斯科之间建立一个秘密沟通渠道，以便讨论叙利亚战略及其他政策问题。
The conversation between Mr. Kushner and the ambassador, Sergey I. Kislyak, took place during a meeting at Trump Tower that Mr. Trump’s presidential transition team did not acknowledge at the time. Also present at the meeting was Michael T. Flynn, the retired general who would become Mr. Trump’s short-lived national security adviser, the three people said.	库什纳与俄罗斯大使谢尔盖·I·基斯利亚克(Sergey I. Kislyak)的谈话发生在特朗普大厦(Trump Tower)的一次会议上——特朗普的总统过渡团队当时没有公布这次会议。那三名知情人士称，出席那次会议的还有退伍将军迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)，弗林后来曾短暂担任特朗普的国家安全顾问。
It is unclear who first proposed the communications channel, but the people familiar with the meeting said that the idea was to have Mr. Flynn speak directly with a senior military official in Moscow to discuss Syria and other security issues. The communications channel was never set up, the people said.	尚不清楚是谁先提出设立这个沟通渠道，不过了解这次会议的人士表示，该提议旨在让弗林直接与莫斯科的一名高级军事官员讨论叙利亚等安全问题。这些人士表示，这一沟通渠道并未建立起来。
The three people were not authorized to discuss the December meeting and spoke on condition of anonymity.	这三名知情人士未获授权讨论去年12月的会议，所以要求匿名。
News of the discussion was first reported by The Washington Post. The revelation has stoked new questions about Mr. Kushner’s connections	关于这次会谈的消息最初是《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)报道的。这一情况再次引发人们关于库什纳与俄罗斯官员的关系的质疑，而此时联邦

<p>to Russian officials at a time when the F.B.I. is conducting a wide-ranging investigation into Russia's attempts to disrupt last year's presidential election and whether any of Mr. Trump's advisers assisted in the Russian campaign.</p>	<p>调查局(FBI)展开广泛调查,以查明俄罗斯破坏去年美国总统选举的企图,以及特朗普的顾问们是否有协助俄罗斯的这一计划。</p>
<p>Current and former American officials said that Mr. Kushner's activities, like those of many others around Mr. Trump, are under scrutiny as part of the investigation. But Mr. Kushner is not currently the subject of a criminal investigation.</p>	<p>在任及前任美国官员表示,作为调查的一部分,库什纳以及特朗普身边很多其他人的活动正在受到密切监视。不过,库什纳目前不是刑事调查的对象。</p>
<p>In the days after the meeting with Mr. Kislyak, Mr. Kushner had a separate meeting with Sergey Gorkov, a Russian banker with close ties to Russian President Vladimir Putin.</p>	<p>在与基斯利亚克会晤数日后,库什纳与俄罗斯银行家谢尔盖·戈里科夫(Sergey Gorkov)进行了另一次会晤,后者与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)有着密切联系。</p>
<p>American intelligence agencies first learned about the discussion several months ago, according to a senior American official who had been briefed on intelligence reports. It is unclear whether they learned from intercepted Russian communications or other means.</p>	<p>据一位听取了情报汇报的美国高级官员称,美国情报机构最初是在几个月前得知这次会晤的。尚不清楚他们是通过窃听俄罗斯的通话还是通过其他途径获得这一消息。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump came into office promising improved relations with Russia on numerous issues, including greater cooperation to try to end the civil war in Syria. During the presidential campaign, he frequently criticized the Obama administration's Syria policy as unnecessarily antagonistic toward Russia.</p>	<p>特朗普上任时承诺在许多问题上改善与俄罗斯的关系,包括加强合作,努力结束叙利亚内战。在总统竞选期间,他经常批评奥巴马政府的叙利亚政策毫无必要地敌对俄罗斯。</p>
<p>The idea behind the secret communications channel, the three people said, was for Russian military officials to brief Mr. Flynn about the Syrian war and to discuss ways to cooperate there. Less than two weeks later, Mr. Kushner backed off the idea of the communications channel when Mr. Trump announced Rex Tillerson, a former chief executive of Exxon</p>	<p>这三名知情人士表示,建立秘密沟通渠道的目的是让俄罗斯军事官员向弗林报告叙利亚战争的情况,讨论合作的方式。不到两周后,库什纳放弃了建立沟通渠道的提议,当时特朗普宣布提名前埃克森美孚(Exxon Mobil)首席执行官雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)出任国务卿,蒂勒森曾与俄罗斯官员在能源交易上有过密切往来。</p>

<p>Mobil who had worked closely with Russian officials on energy deals, as his choice to become secretary of state.</p>	
<p>Two congressional intelligence committees are conducting parallel investigations into Russian interference during the presidential campaign, and in recent weeks the committees have accelerated their efforts to obtain documents from Mr. Trump's campaign advisers, sometimes using subpoenas to demand the records.</p>	<p>两个国会情报委员会正在对俄罗斯的美国总统大选干预活动进行各自的调查。最近几周，这两个委员会加快步伐，从特朗普竞选顾问那里获取文件，有时是通过传票要求获得记录。</p>
<p>Earlier this week, the Senate Intelligence Committee asked the Trump campaign's treasurer to preserve and produce all documents — including phone records and emails — dating back to its official start in June 2015, according to one person associated with the campaign. The person, who spoke on condition of anonymity to discuss the ongoing investigation, said former staffers have been instructed to cooperate with the committee's inquiry.</p>	<p>据与特朗普竞选团队有关的一位人士称，本周早些时候，参议院情报委员会要求特朗普竞选团队的财务主管保存并提交自2015年6月该团队正式创立起的所有文件，包括通话记录和电子邮件。此人要求在匿名条件下谈论正在进行的调查。此人表示，从前的一些工作人员被要求配合该委员会的询问。</p>
<p>The person said the request came from Senator Richard Burr, Republican of North Carolina, and Mark Warner, Democrat of Virginia—the committee's two senior members.</p>	<p>此人也表示，这一要求来自北卡罗来纳州共和党参议员理查德·伯尔(Richard Burr)和弗吉尼亚州民主党参议员马克·沃纳(Mark Warner)。他们是该委员会的两名高级成员。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170527/kushner-talked-to-russian-envoy-about-creating-secret-channel-with-kremlin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170527/kushner-talked-to-russian-envoy-about-creating-secret-channel-with-kremlin</p>
<p>Missile Defense Test Succeeds, Pentagon Says, Amid Tensions With North Korea</p>	<p>美国首次成功测试拦截洲际弹道导弹</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — An upgraded American interceptor rocket collided with a mock intercontinental ballistic missile Tuesday afternoon in the skies over the Pacific Ocean, the Pentagon said, marking the first successful test of whether the Defense Department could shoot down a</p>	<p>华盛顿——五角大楼表示，周二下午，美军一枚升级后的拦截火箭在太平洋上空击中了一枚模拟洲际弹道导弹，这是国防部测试是否能击落朝鲜以接近实战的速度向美国本土发射的弹头首次获得成功。</p>

<p>warhead from North Korea heading toward the continental United States at speeds approaching true battle conditions.</p>	
<p>At a time when tensions with North Korea are running high, the successful test gave the Defense Department's beleaguered missile defense program a victory — the ability to say that it is making strides in protecting the United States from a nuclear warhead that could be launched from a mountainside in North Korea. With the test Tuesday, five of the last 10 tests have at least partly succeeded.</p>	<p>目前美国与朝鲜之间的局势越发紧张，本次测试成功是国防部备受诟病的导弹防御计划取得的一个胜利——现在国防部可以说，它在保护美国免遭朝鲜从某个山坡上发射的核弹头击中方面又前进了一步。算上周二这次，最近10次测试中有5次至少获得了部分成功。</p>
<p>The test "demonstrates that we have a capable, credible deterrent against a very real threat," said Vice Adm. James D. Syring, the director of the Pentagon's Missile Defense Agency, calling the test a "critical milestone for this program."</p>	<p>五角大楼导弹防御局(Missile Defense Agency)局长、海军中将詹姆斯·D·叙林(James D. Syring)说：“这次测试表明，对于一个非常现实的威胁，我们拥有了可行可信的威慑力量。”他称这个测试是“该计划的一个重大里程碑”。</p>
<p>But while Defense Department officials said initial indications showed that the test met its primary objective by hitting the target, they provided no details. The department will continue to evaluate other data to determine how the system performed overall. The test Tuesday was against a single missile, but the North Koreans have begun to practice shooting multiple missiles at a time in an effort to confuse U.S. defenses.</p>	<p>但是国防部官员说，初步迹象表明，这次测试击中目标，达到了它的主要目的，他们没有提供任何细节。该部门将继续评估其他数据，以确定该拦截系统的整体性能。周二的测试针对的是单一导弹，但朝鲜已经开始尝试发射多枚导弹，以突破美国的防御。</p>
<p>The interceptor missile lifted off from the California coast on Tuesday afternoon, and minutes later it smashed into a mock warhead that had launched from Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands.</p>	<p>拦截导弹是周二下午在加利福尼亚海岸发射的，几分钟后，它捣毁了一枚从马绍尔群岛夸贾林环礁发射的模拟弹头。</p>
<p>Past efforts to test the country's multibillion-dollar efforts at missile defense have had mixed results. A Pentagon report in January examining weapons testing criticized the long-range system, saying</p>	<p>在之前的测试中，这个美国耗资数十亿美元的导弹防御系统表现有好有坏。在今年1月的一份检讨武器测试的报告中，五角大楼批评这一远距离系统说，它“在捍卫美国国土免遭朝鲜或者伊朗发射的数量不多的”中程和远程导</p>

<p>that it “demonstrates a limited capability to defend the U.S. homeland from small numbers” of medium- and long-range missile tests “launched from North Korea or Iran.”</p>	<p>弹试验方面，“显示出的能力有限”。</p>
<p>Scientists argue that only when the system is tested in a range of conditions — like at night, or when an adversary is using countermeasures — would the Defense Department be able to say that the system works in a real-world setting.</p>	<p>科学家认为，只有在各种条件下进行测试后——例如在晚上，或当对手使用反制措施时——国防部才能说它在现实环境中有效果。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170531/missile-defense-test-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170531/missile-defense-test-north-korea</p>
<p>After Britain Attack, Trump Feuds With London Mayor</p>	<p>特朗普指责伦敦市长引发争议</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump and his team renewed a trans-Atlantic feud with the mayor of London on Sunday, portraying him as soft on terrorism a day after seven people were killed and dozens more wounded in the latest attack in the British capital.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周日，唐纳德·特朗普及其团队又隔着大西洋和伦敦市长叫板，称他在反恐问题上太软弱；就在一天前，英国首都发生了一次袭击案，导致七人遇难，数十人受伤。</p>
<p>Trump assailed Mayor Sadiq Khan by mischaracterizing his comments after the attack. After condemning the “cowardly terrorists,” Khan told Londoners not “to be alarmed” by seeing more police officers on the streets. Trump presented it as if Khan had meant they should not be alarmed by terrorism. The mayor’s office fired back, calling Trump “ill informed.”</p>	<p>在这次袭击事件后，特朗普误读萨迪克·汗(Sadiq Khan)的说法，然后对他进行指责。汗本来是谴责“懦弱的恐怖分子”，并且告诉伦敦人，不要因为街上看到更多的警察而感到惊慌。但特朗普说得好像是汗认为大家不应该因为恐怖主义感到惊慌。伦敦市长办公室发起反击，称特朗普“消息有误”。</p>
<p>The highly charged exchange as Britain grappled once again with the threat of terrorism at home reflected the tensions between Trump and the United States’ traditional allies in Europe. Trump returned home a little more than a week ago after meetings in Belgium and Italy that put on display disputes over trade and the role of NATO, then followed up by pulling the United States out of the Paris climate change accord,</p>	<p>在英国再次遭受恐怖主义威胁之际，这种言辞激烈的摩擦反映出特朗普与美国在欧洲的传统盟友之间的紧张关系。一个多星期前，特朗普在比利时和意大利开会时把在贸易和北约作用上的争议摆上桌面，回到美国之后，他又不顾欧洲领导人的反对，把美国从巴黎气候协定中撤出。</p>

<p>over the objections of European leaders.</p>	
<p>The friction has been especially acute for more than a year between Trump and Khan, the first Muslim to serve as mayor of a major Western European capital. During last year's presidential contest, Khan criticized Trump's proposal to temporarily ban all Muslims from entering the United States and endorsed Hillary Clinton, prompting an exchange with Trump's campaign. Trump's son Donald Jr. criticized Khan as recently as March.</p>	<p>特朗普与汗之间的摩擦在一年多的时间里尤为严重,汗是第一位担任西欧主要首都市长的穆斯林。在去年的总统大选期间,他批评特朗普要求暂时禁止所有穆斯林进入美国的建议,并支持希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton),因此与特朗普的竞选班子展开了一番唇枪舌战。特朗普的儿子小唐纳德(Donald Jr.)在三月还批评过汗。</p>
<p>The president's initial reaction to the Saturday night attack in London was to offer traditional messages of support and solidarity. By Sunday morning, however, he trained his scorn on Khan.</p>	<p>总统对于周六晚上伦敦袭击案的初步反应遵循了传统,传达了支持和团结的信息。不过,在周日早间,他却嘲笑了汗。</p>
<p>"At least 7 dead and 48 wounded in terror attack and Mayor of London says there is 'no reason to be alarmed!'" Trump wrote on Twitter.</p>	<p>"恐怖袭击造成至少7人死亡,48人受伤,而伦敦市长还表示'无需感到惊慌!'" 特朗普在 Twitter 上写道。</p>
<p>Either Trump misunderstood what Khan had said or distorted it. During an interview shown on the BBC, the mayor said he was "appalled and furious that these cowardly terrorists would target" innocent civilians and vowed that "we will never let them win, nor will we allow them to cower our city."</p>	<p>特朗普误解或者是歪曲了汗说的话。在 BBC 的采访中,市长的意思是他对这些懦弱的恐怖分子把"无辜平民"当作目标感到"震惊和愤怒",市长还发誓说:"我们永远不会让他们赢,我们也不会让他们吓倒我们的城市。"</p>
<p>He went on to say that residents should not worry as they encounter more police officers patrolling the streets.</p>	<p>他还说,在看到更多警察在街上巡逻的时候,民众无需担心。</p>
<p>"Londoners will see an increased police presence today and over the course of the next few days," Khan said. "No reason to be alarmed. One of the things, the police, all of us need to do, is make sure we're as safe as we possibly can be. I'm reassured that we are one of the safest global cities in the world, if not the safest global city in the world, but we</p>	<p>"伦敦人今天和今后几天里将看到更多的警察,"汗说。"无需感到惊慌,警察和我们所有人要做的一件事情,就是确保大家真的是尽可能安全。我很确定,我们即使不是世界上最安全的国际都市,也是之一,但我们总是在提高和检讨各种方式,以确保我们尽可能安全。"</p>

<p>always evolve and review ways to make sure that we remain as safe as we possibly can.”</p>	
<p>Khan’s office later dismissed the president’s post, saying the mayor was too busy to reply. “He has more important things to do than respond to Donald Trump’s ill-informed tweet that deliberately takes out of context his remarks urging Londoners not to be alarmed when they saw more police – including armed officers – on the streets,” a spokesman for the mayor said in a statement.</p>	<p>汗的办公室后来反驳了总统的帖子，说市长太忙了，无法回复。“他有更重要的事情要做，而不是回应唐纳德·特朗普消息有误的、故意断章取义的推文。市长说的是伦敦人在街上看到更多警察的时候无需惊慌——包括武装警察，”市长的发言人在一份声明中说。</p>
<p>Critics of Trump in Britain and the United States faulted him for his acrimonious response to the Saturday assault. “I don’t think that a major terrorist attack like this is the time to be divisive and to criticize a mayor who’s trying to organize his city’s response to this attack,” former Vice President Al Gore said on CNN’s “State of the Union” on Sunday.</p>	<p>特朗普对周六袭击案作出的尖刻反应，也招致他在英美批评者中的责难。前副总统阿尔·戈尔(Al Gore)周日在 CNN《美国国情》(State of the Union) 节目中说：“我认为，这种重大恐怖袭击发生之际不是搞分裂的时候，不是批评一个正在设法带领自己的城市应对袭击的市长的时候。”</p>
<p>But the White House showed no signs of backing down, and a top aide to Trump amplified the attack shortly afterward. Dan Scavino, the president’s director of social media, posted a message referring to Khan’s criticism of Trump a year ago for his “ignorant view of Muslims.”</p>	<p>但是，白宫没有表现出任何让步的迹象，不久之后，特朗普的一名高级助手加大了攻击力度。社交媒体总监丹·斯卡维诺(Dan Scavino)发表了一则消息，提到了汗一年前批评特朗普说他“对穆斯林很无知”。</p>
<p>Other parts of the U.S. government sought to smooth over the dispute. “I commend the strong leadership of the @MayorofLondon as he leads the city forward after this heinous attack,” Lew Lukens, a career diplomat serving as acting U.S. ambassador to London, wrote on Twitter hours later.</p>	<p>美国政府的其他一些部门则在寻求平息争端。美国驻伦敦临时代理大使、职业外交官刘易斯·卢肯斯(Lewis Lukens)几个小时之后在 Twitter 上写道：“我赞扬@MayorofLondon 强大的领导力，他在这场严重的袭击事件之后领导这个城市开展行动。”</p>
<p>Trump at first responded with similar expressions of an ally and called Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain on Saturday night to offer condolences. A statement from the White House said that the president</p>	<p>特朗普首先以盟友的惯常方式做出回应，在周六晚上给英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)打去了慰问电话。白宫在一份声明中表示，总统“赞扬了警察和其他第一批响应者的英勇行为，并表示美国会全力支持展开调查，将制造</p>

<p>had "praised the heroic response of police and other first responders and offered the full support of the United States government in investigating and bringing those responsible for these heinous acts to justice."</p>	<p>这些恶行的人绳之以法”。</p>
<p>But as the hours passed and Saturday night turned into Sunday morning, Trump pivoted to cite the attack to build support for his proposed travel ban on visitors from select Muslim-majority countries, which has been blocked by the courts, and to argue that gun control was pointless because terrorists in this case used other weapons.</p>	<p>但几个小时之后，到了周日早上，特朗普转而利用这次袭击来为他的旅游禁令寻求支持；旅行禁令已经被法院推翻，它禁止一些来自穆斯林占多数国家的游客入境。特朗普还表示，枪支管控没有意义，因为在本案中，恐怖分子使用了其他武器。</p>
<p>"We need the courts to give us back our rights. We need the Travel Ban as an extra level of safety!" he wrote in one message.</p>	<p>"我们需要法院把权利还给我们，我们需要旅行禁令提供更高的安全级别！"他在一条推文中写道。</p>
<p>"We must stop being politically correct and get down to the business of security for our people," he wrote in another. "If we don't get smart it will only get worse."</p>	<p>"我们必须停止政治正确，认真对待人民的安危问题。"他在另一条推文中写道，"如果我们不聪明一些，情况只会变得更糟。"</p>
<p>"Do you notice we are not having a gun debate right now?" he added Sunday morning. "That's because they used knives and a truck!"</p>	<p>"注意到了吗，到现在都还没有枪支控制的讨论？"他周日上午说。"那是因为他们用的是刀和卡车！"</p>
<p>Gun control advocates quickly noted that the casualty toll might have been much higher had the attackers had access to high-powered firearms. Britain has some of the world's strictest regulations on private gun ownership.</p>	<p>枪支控制倡导者马上指出，如果袭击者使用的是火力强大的枪支，伤亡人数可能会更大。英国对于私人持有枪支有一些世界上最严格的管控举措。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170605/britain-attack-trump-twitter-storm</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170605/britain-attack-trump-twitter-storm</p>
<p>After London Attack, Trump Again the Center of Partisan Media Combat</p>	<p>伦敦恐袭之后，特朗普又成美国媒体骂战焦点</p>
<p>A CNN host called President Trump a "man baby" and a piece of excrement. (He used a more profane term, and later apologized.) A</p>	<p>一名 CNN 主持人称特朗普总统是"巨婴"和排泄物（他用的词更肮脏，但随后道了歉）。"福克斯和朋友们"(Fox & Friends)节目的一名嘉宾建议英国将境</p>

<p>guest on “Fox & Friends” proposed that Muslims in the United Kingdom be placed in internment camps, prompting an on-air disavowal from the hosts.</p>	<p>内的穆斯林关进拘留营，促使节目主持人当场对这种说法表示谴责。</p>
<p>A Breitbart News writer argued on Twitter that “there would be no deadly attacks in the U.K. if Muslims didn’t live there,” generating angry replies. And Mr. Trump himself, in his first public comment about the attack in London on Saturday night, disseminated unconfirmed information from an unofficial source: The Drudge Report.</p>	<p>布莱巴特(Breitbart)新闻网站的一名撰稿人在 Twitter 上争辩说，“如果没有穆斯林住在英国的话，那里不会有致命的袭击”，引来了愤怒的回复。特朗普本人周六晚对伦敦发生的袭击首次公开发表评论，并在评论中散播了来自《德鲁奇报道》(The Drudge Report)的非官方的、未经证实的消息。</p>
<p>In the 24 hours after the deadly van and knife attack, the cycle of partisan broadsides and ideological combat that seems to dominate the media universe these days kicked into high gear.</p>	<p>这些日子里似乎主导媒体世界的党派猛烈攻击和意识形态斗争，在以面包车和刀为武器、导致多人死亡的袭击发生后的 24 小时里，更加紧锣密鼓。</p>
<p>News organizations turned against each other, with anchors on Fox News calling on CNN to punish its host Reza Aslan for his profane remarks about Mr. Trump in a Twitter post.</p>	<p>新闻机构变得相互敌对，福克斯新闻主持人呼吁 CNN 对其节目主持人礼萨·阿斯兰(Reza Aslan)在 Twitter 上发表对特朗普不敬的言论进行惩罚。</p>
<p>The president’s retweet of a Drudge headline — “fears of new terror attack,” it read, even as the nature of the assault remained unclear — prompted a rebuke of sorts from NBC Nightly News, whose Twitter account pointedly noted that its journalists would not relay the president’s retweet, “as the info is unconfirmed.”</p>	<p>特朗普转推了一条德鲁奇的大标题，内容是“新恐怖袭击的担忧”，尽管当时袭击的性质尚不清楚，这促使 NBC 晚间新闻(NBC Nightly News)发了像是批评的帖子，其 Twitter 帐户明确指出，记者不会转发总统的推文，“因为信息未经证实。”</p>
<p>That led to accusations of liberal bias, with the “Fox & Friends” co-host Abby Huntsman asking, “Can we not just come together?”</p>	<p>NBC 的做法引来了自由派偏见的指责。“福克斯和朋友们”的联合主持人艾比·亨茨曼(Abby Huntsman)问道：“我们难道不能走到一起来吗？”</p>
<p>It was the kind of chain reaction that is increasingly commonplace in a deeply polarized political environment, where news organizations attract tribal followings, and where major events like the London attack can stoke fears and inflame emotions — from Mr. Trump on down.</p>	<p>这是在高度两极化的政治环境中越来越常见的那种连锁反应，新闻机构吸引着各自的部落追随者，像伦敦袭击这样的重大事件能激发从特朗普起的、自上而下的恐惧和煽情。</p>

<p>Mr. Aslan responded with his angry posts after the president, in the immediate wake of the attack on Saturday, wrote on Twitter that his proposed travel ban was needed to prevent terrorism. Mr. Aslan, an Iranian-American writer and religion scholar who hosts a weekly show about faith and society for CNN, also described Mr. Trump as “an embarrassment to humankind.”</p>	<p>阿斯兰发的愤怒帖子是回应特朗普的推文。在周六的袭击事件发生后不久，总统在 Twitter 上写道，他提出的旅行禁令对防止恐怖主义必不可少。阿斯兰是伊朗裔美籍作家和宗教学者，他在 CNN 主持一个关于信仰和社会的每周一次的节目，他还把特朗普描述为“令人类蒙羞”。</p>
<p>That prompted expressions of outrage from right-wing news outlets like Breitbart News and the hosts of “Fox & Friends” on Sunday morning, who lamented his comment. CNN was already mired in an uproar over the comedian Kathy Griffin, a co-host of the network’s New Year’s Eve coverage, who posted a photograph in which she held a fake severed head meant to look like the president’s; CNN severed ties with Ms. Griffin last week.</p>	<p>这引起了右翼新闻渠道周日上午的愤怒表示，比如布莱巴特新闻、以及“福克斯和朋友们”的主持人，他们抨击了阿斯兰的言论。此前，CNN 已经陷入了一场轩然大波，该新闻网新年除夕报道的联合主持人、喜剧演员凯西·格里芬(Kathy Griffin)发了一张照片，照片上，她手持一个假的、貌似砍下来的总统人头；CNN 已在上周解除了与格里芬的关系。</p>
<p>“I should have used better language to express my shock and frustration at the president’s lack of decorum and sympathy,” Mr. Aslan wrote in a statement on Sunday. “I apologize for my choice of words.” (A spokeswoman for CNN added: “That kind of discourse is never appropriate.”)</p>	<p>“我本该用更好的语言来表达我对总统不得体和缺乏同情心而感到的震惊和沮丧，”阿斯兰周日在一份声明中写道。“我为我所用的语言道歉。”（CNN 的一名发言人补充说：“那种言辞从来都是不合适的。”）</p>
<p>The backlash against Mr. Trump’s tweets, however, went beyond Mr. Aslan. Critics pointed to the president’s criticism of London’s mayor, Sadiq Khan, noting that Mr. Trump had taken a quote from the mayor out of context to suggest that he was unconcerned about terrorism.</p>	<p>但是，对特朗普推文表示强烈反对的不只阿斯兰一人。评论人士指出，总统对伦敦市长萨迪克·汗(Sadiq Khan)的批评用了断章取义的手法，特朗普把伦敦市长的话从上下文中取出来引用，暗示市长对恐怖主义漠不关心。</p>
<p>There was also some disbelief in online comments that the president, who has access to up-to-the-minute national intelligence, chose to send a speculative item from The Drudge Report to his 31.5 million</p>	<p>网上评论中也有表达不可思议的：能得到最新国家情报的总统，居然在一个具有国际意义的问题上，选择把来自《德鲁奇报道》的一条猜测转发给自己的 3150 万 Twitter 跟进者。《德鲁奇报道》深受保守派人士的欢迎，特朗普</p>

<p>Twitter followers on an issue of international import. The Drudge Report, which is hugely popular with conservatives, counts Mr. Trump among its devotees: @Drudge_Report is just one of 45 Twitter accounts that he follows.</p>	<p>是其崇拜者之一：总统只关注了 45 个 Twitter 帐户，@Drudge_Report 是其中之一。</p>
<p>On "Fox & Friends," a reliably Trump-friendly morning show, there was little concern over the president's tweets, but some criticism of Mr. Aslan's remark, which the hosts described as evidence of an explicit bias against Mr. Trump in some quarters of the news media.</p>	<p>在“福克斯和朋友们”上，这个对特朗普来说可靠、友好的早间节目，对总统的推文不太关心，但对阿斯拉的言论表示不满，节目主持人把他的言论描述为部分新闻媒体对特朗普有明显偏见的证据。</p>
<p>It was not long until the "Fox & Friends" crew was coping with its own troubles.</p>	<p>但“福克斯和朋友们”的团队很快就有了自己要应对的麻烦。</p>
<p>One of the show's guest commentators, Katie Hopkins of The Daily Mail, raised the prospect of rounding up Muslims in the United Kingdom and placing them in internment camps as a way of preventing future attacks. Another guest — Nigel Farage, the British political figure and "Brexit" advocate who is now a Fox News contributor — also mentioned the idea of internment.</p>	<p>节目请来的嘉宾评论员、《每日邮报》的凯蒂·霍普金斯(Katie Hopkins)建议英国考虑一种可能性，即把国内的穆斯林都抓起来，把他们关进拘留营，作为防止未来袭击的一种手段。另一位嘉宾奈杰尔·法拉吉(Nigel Farage)也提了拘留营的想法，法拉吉是提倡英国脱欧的英国政客，现在是福克斯新闻的供稿人。</p>
<p>Later in the broadcast, the "Fox & Friends" anchors paused for a formal denunciation of the statements, lest viewers be left with the impression that Fox was endorsing the idea.</p>	<p>在节目后来的部分，“福克斯和朋友们”的主持人打断了播出，正式声明谴责拘留营的说法，免得给观众留下福克斯赞同该想法的印象。</p>
<p>"On behalf of the network, I think all of us here find that idea reprehensible here at Fox News Channel, just to be clear," a co-host, Clayton Morris, told viewers.</p>	<p>节目的联合主持人克莱顿·莫里斯(Clayton Morris)对观众说，“我代表台网说，我觉得，我们所有在这里的福克斯新闻频道人员一致认为，这个想法应该受到指责。”</p>
<p>Ms. Huntsman added, "It's important to be said."</p>	<p>亨茨曼补充说：“这么说很重要。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170606/london-attack-trump-media-cnn-fox-news</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170606/london-attack-trump-media-cnn-fox-news</p>

Trump Takes Credit for Saudi Move Against Qatar, a U.S. Military Partner	特朗普自称促成阿拉伯多国与卡塔尔断交
WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump thrust himself into a bitter Persian Gulf dispute Tuesday, claiming credit for Saudi Arabia's move to isolate its smaller neighbor, Qatar, which is a major U.S. military partner.	华盛顿——周二，特朗普总统主动卷入波斯湾的一场激烈争端中，声称沙特阿拉伯孤立较小的邻国卡塔尔是他的功劳。卡塔尔是美国的一个重要军事伙伴。
"During my recent trip to the Middle East I stated that there can no longer be funding of Radical Ideology," Trump said in a morning tweet. "Leaders pointed to Qatar — look!"	"最近访问中东时，我曾表示不能再为激进意识形态提供资金了，"特朗普早晨在一条推文中说。"各国领导人指向卡塔尔——看吧！"
On Monday, Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen broke diplomatic and commercial ties with Qatar, citing its support for terrorist groups. Trump, who made the cutting of terrorist funding a centerpiece of his trip to Saudi Arabia in May, said he was responsible.	本周一，巴林、埃及、沙特阿拉伯、阿拉伯联合酋长国和也门以卡塔尔支持恐怖主义组织为由，断绝了与该国的外交和商业关系。特朗普声称自己对此事负责，他5月份访问沙特阿拉伯时，把切断恐怖主义的资金作为了一个核心议题。
"So good to see the Saudi Arabia visit with the King and 50 countries already paying off," the president said on Twitter. "They said they would take a hard line on funding."	"很高兴看到我前往沙特阿拉伯拜访国王和50个国家已经获得了回报，"特朗普在Twitter上表示："他们表示在恐怖主义资金的事情上不会手软。"
Qatar has long been accused of funneling arms and money to radical groups in Syria, Libya and other Arab countries. But so has Saudi Arabia. And Trump's tweets have huge potential strategic consequences in the Middle East, where Qatar is a crucial military outpost for the United States.	长期以来，一直有人指责卡塔尔将武器和金钱运送给叙利亚、利比亚和其他阿拉伯国家的激进团体。但沙特阿拉伯也曾遭到过这种指责。卡塔尔是美国重要的军事前哨基地，特朗普的推文可能在中东产生巨大的战略影响。
Qatar is home to the forward headquarters of the U.S. Central Command. It is a major intelligence hub for the United States in the Middle East and the base where the United States plans and carries out airstrikes on the Islamic State group.	卡塔尔是美国中央司令部的前方总部所在地。它是美国在中东的一个重要情报中心，也是美国规划和执行对伊斯兰国(IS)开展空袭的基地。
Trump's comments were a sharp break from his top national security	特朗普的言论和他的高级国家安全助手的做法形成了巨大反差，助手们试图

aides, who tried to play down any impact of the rift within the Sunni-Arab coalition that is helping the United States fight the Islamic State.	淡化逊尼派—阿拉伯联盟内部这起纷争的影响；该联盟正在帮助美国打击伊斯兰国。
"We certainly would encourage the parties to sit down together and address these differences," Secretary of State Rex Tillerson told reporters in Sydney, where he and Defense Secretary Jim Mattis were meeting with officials.	"我们当然会鼓励各方一起坐下来解决这些分歧," 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在悉尼对记者说。他和国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)在那里与澳大利亚官员举行会晤。
At the Pentagon, some Defense Department officials said they were taken aback by Trump's decision to thrust the United States into the middle of a fight with its close partners, particularly given the U.S. military's deep ties to Qatar.	在五角大楼, 一些国防部官员表示, 特朗普把美国卷入到亲密伙伴的纷争中让他们很惊讶, 特别是考虑到美军与卡塔尔的深厚关系。
Al Udeid base, outside of Doha, is home to around 10,000 U.S. troops.	位于多哈城外的乌代德空军基地驻扎着约 1 万名美军。
Several Defense Department officials said that Trump's tweets had undercut the Pentagon, particularly given how crucial Al Udeid base is to the war against the Islamic State.	国防部的几名官员说, 特朗普的推文不利于五角大楼, 特别是考虑到乌代德基地对打击伊斯兰国的战争来说有多么重要。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170607/trump-qatar-saudi-arabia	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170607/trump-qatar-saudi-arabia
Trump's Cabinet, With a Prod, Extols the 'Blessing' of Serving Him	特朗普召开内阁会议, 下属轮番表忠心
WASHINGTON — One by one, they praised President Donald Trump, taking turns complimenting his integrity, his message, his strength, his policies. Their leader sat smiling, nodding his approval.	华盛顿——他们一个挨一个地称赞唐纳德·特朗普总统, 挨个赞扬他的正直、他说的话、他的实力与政策。他们的领袖面带微笑坐着, 点头表示赞同。
"The greatest privilege of my life is to serve as vice president to the president who's keeping his word to the American people," Mike Pence said, starting things off.	"能给一位信守对美国人民诺言的总统当副总统, 是我一生最大的荣幸," 迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)开了个头。
"I am privileged to be here — deeply honored — and I want to thank you for your commitment to the American workers," said Alexander Acosta,	"能坐在这里, 我感到荣幸——深感荣幸——我想感谢你为美国工人的付出," 劳工部长亚历山大·阿科斯塔(Alexander Acosta)说。

the secretary of labor.	
Sonny Perdue, the agriculture secretary, had just returned from Mississippi and had a message to deliver. "They love you there," he offered, grinning across the antique table at Trump.	农业部长索尼·珀杜(Sonny Perdue)刚从密西西比州回来, 他带回了一个消息。“那里的人很喜欢你,”他一边传达这个信息, 一边对古董桌对面的特朗普咧嘴笑着。
Reince Priebus, the chief of staff whose job insecurity has been the subject of endless speculation, outdid them all, telling the president – and the assembled news cameras – “We thank you for the opportunity and the blessing to serve your agenda.”	一直被猜测职位朝不保夕的幕僚长雷恩斯·普利巴斯(Reince Priebus)令其他人都相形逊色, 他告诉总统——以及密集的采访镜头——“我们感谢你给予的机会与祝福, 让我们为你的议程服务。”
So it went on Monday in the Cabinet Room of the White House, as Trump transformed a routine meeting of senior members of his government into a mood-boosting, ego-stroking display of support for himself and his agenda. While the president never explicitly asked to be praised, Pence set the worshipful tone, and Trump made it clear he liked what he heard.	这是周一在白宫内阁会议室上演的一幕, 特朗普将一场政府高层常规会议, 变成了表达对他个人及其议程支持的提振气氛、满足虚荣的展示会。尽管这位总统从来没有明确要求别人表扬他, 但彭斯设定了一个表虔诚的基调, 特朗普则明确表现出喜欢听这些东西。
“Thank you, Mick,” he told Mick Mulvaney, his budget director. “Good job,” he told Scott Pruitt, his EPA chief. “Very good, Daniel,” he said to Dan Coats, the director of national intelligence.	“谢谢你, 米克,”他对自己的预算主管米克·马尔瓦尼(Mick Mulvaney)说。“干得不错,”他告诉环境保护局局长斯科特·普鲁特(Scott Pruitt)。“很棒, 丹尼尔,”他对国家情报局局长丹·科茨(Dan Coats)讲道。
The commander in chief, who has been known for decades as a fan of flattery and who speaks of himself in superlatives, even indulged in a bit of self-congratulation. He declared himself one of the most productive presidents in United States history – perhaps Franklin D. Roosevelt could come close, he conceded – and proclaimed that he had led a “record-setting pace” of accomplishment.	这位三军统帅甚至索性自夸了一番, 过去几十年里, 大家都知道他喜好奉承, 在谈到自己时从来不吝溢美之词。他称自己是美国历史上最有成效的总统之一——他承认, 或许富兰克林·D·罗斯福(Franklin D. Roosevelt)能与之媲美——还宣称美国政府在他的领导下以“创纪录的速度”取得了诸多成就。
Never mind that Trump has yet to sign any major legislation, or that his White House has been buffeted by legal and ethical questions	要知道, 特朗普还没有签署任何重大法案, 而且, 围绕他的团队可能与俄罗斯有关联的调查, 以及他将领导这项调查的联邦调查局局长解职一事, 令他

<p>surrounding the investigation into his campaign's possible links to Russia and his firing of the FBI director who had been leading that inquiry.</p>	<p>的白宫接连遭到法律和道德质疑。</p>
<p>The highly unusual spectacle before the Cabinet meeting got down to business and the TV cameras were banished seemed designed to deflect attention from the president's faltering agenda and the accusations leveled against him last week by the fired FBI director, James Comey, which are threatening to further overshadow his agenda and haunt his presidency.</p>	<p>在内阁会议进入正题和摄像机被屏蔽之前发生的这一幕极不寻常，似乎是有意为之，目的是将注意力从总统进展不顺的议程，以及被解职的联邦调查局局长詹姆斯·科米(James Comey)上周对他提出的指控上转移开来，这些指控有可能给他的议程蒙上更多阴影，在他的总统生涯中挥之不去。</p>
<p>Days before, Comey had charged that Trump had lied about his firing and inappropriately sought to influence the Russia investigation. On Monday, the president said the country was "seeing amazing results" from his leadership.</p>	<p>几天前，科米指控特朗普在解除他职位的事情上撒谎，还不恰当地试图对通俄指控调查施加影响。周一，总统表示这个国家在他的领导下“正取得惊人的成就”。</p>
<p>"I will say that never has there been a president, with few exceptions — in the case of FDR he had a major Depression to handle — who's passed more legislation, who's done more things than what we've done," Trump said. "We've been about as active as you can possibly be, and at a just about record-setting pace."</p>	<p>"除了极少的例外——比如富兰克林·D·罗斯福面临大衰退的情况——我会说几乎没有哪位总统通过了更多法案，做的事比我们还多的，"特朗普说。"我们的积极程度几乎达到了极限，基本是以一个创纪录的速度。"</p>
<p>The tableau in the Cabinet Room drew instant derision from critics. And within hours, Democrats had pounced.</p>	<p>白宫内阁会议室发生的引人入胜的场面立即引来批评者的嘲笑。不到几个小时，民主党人也扑了上去。</p>
<p>"GREAT meeting today with the best staff in the history of the world!!" Sen. Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y., the minority leader, said in a post on Twitter.</p>	<p>"真是一场伟大的会议，有世界历史上的最佳内阁出席!!"参议院少数党领袖、纽约州民主党参议员查克·舒默(Chuck Schumer)在 Twitter 上说。</p>
<p>In a video posted with the tweet, Schumer sat at a table with young staff members who, at his prompting, praised his performance on</p>	<p>在发布于 Twitter 的一段视频中，舒默与一群年轻的工作人员坐在一张桌子旁，后者在他的鼓动下，赞美他在周日脱口秀节目中的表现和他的发型。其</p>

<p>Sunday talk shows and the appearance of his hair. One repeated Priebus' quotation word for word, prompting the senator and his aides to erupt into laughter.</p>	<p>中有人逐字引用了普利巴斯的话，令参议员和助手们都大笑起来。</p>
<p>Trump has been struggling with his legislative agenda. His effort to repeal and replace the Affordable Care Act passed the House on a second try, but senators are toiling to put together their own version. And his administration is months away from unveiling either a major tax cut package or the sweeping infrastructure plan he has promised.</p>	<p>特朗普的立法议程举步维艰。废除和取代《平价医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act)的努力，第二次在众议院投票时获得通过，但参议员们在努力制定他们自己的版本。再过几个月，他的政府要么得推出一个重大的减税方案，要么就兑现他之前承诺的大规模基建计划。</p>
<p>The endorsements from the administration's highest officials may have served as a comforting counterpoint to Trump's sinking poll numbers. Fifty-nine percent disapprove of the job he is doing as president, according to a June 11 Gallup tracking survey, with only 36 percent approving.</p>	<p>来自政府最高层官员的支持，或许对特朗普不断下降的民意支持率有一定的抚慰作用。盖洛普(Gallup)的追踪调查显示，有59%的人对他担任总统的表现不满意，只有36%的人表示支持。</p>
<p>After his upbeat introductory remarks on Monday, the president went around the table asking for a statement from each Cabinet member. One by one, they said their names and — as if working to outdo one another — paid homage to Trump, describing how honored they were to serve in his administration.</p>	<p>周一，在做了一个积极乐观的开场白后，总统便绕着桌子请每一位内阁成员发表声明。他们挨个说了自己的名字——就好像在竭力胜过其他人——并向特朗普致敬，描述他们为能在他的政府效力感到多么荣幸。</p>
<p>"Thank you for the opportunity to serve at SBA," said Linda McMahon, the administrator of the Small Business Administration, trumpeting "a new optimism" for small businesses.</p>	<p>"感谢你让我有机会在SBA效力，"小企业管理局(Small Business Administration)局长琳达·麦克马洪(Linda McMahon)说，她还宣告小企业看到了"新的乐观前景"。</p>
<p>Ben Carson, the housing secretary, called it "a great honor" to work for Trump, while Perdue offered congratulations for "the men and women you have gathered around this table."</p>	<p>住房和城市发展部部长本·卡森(Ben Carson)称，能为特朗普效力是"一项莫大的荣誉"。珀杜则对"围坐在这张桌子旁的各位"表示祝贺。</p>
<p>Steven Mnuchin, the Treasury secretary, told Trump: "It was a great</p>	<p>财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)告诉特朗普："去年能随你在美国各</p>

<p>honor traveling with you around the country for the last year, and an even greater honor to be here serving on your Cabinet.”</p>	<p>地访问，是一项莫大的荣誉，如今能在你的内阁效力，则是更大的殊荣。”</p>
<p>A few Cabinet members diverged from the apparent script. Jim Mattis, the secretary of defense whose reputation for independence has been a comfort to Trump’s critics, refrained from personally praising the president, instead aiming his comments at U.S. troops fighting and dying for their country.</p>	<p>有几位内阁成员似乎没有照本宣科。国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)没有做出个人褒奖，而是把赞扬给了为祖国战斗和牺牲的美国军人。他独立的名声对特朗普的批评者而言是一种安慰。</p>
<p>“Mr. President, it’s an honor to represent the men and women of the Department of Defense, and we are grateful for the sacrifices our people are making in order to strengthen our military so our diplomats always negotiate from a position of strength,” Mattis said as Trump sat, stern-faced.</p>	<p>“总统先生，能代表国防部的男女将士我感到十分荣幸，对于我们的人民为加强我们的军事力量做出的牺牲——以便让我们的外交官在谈判中始终处于优势地位——我们心存感激，”马蒂斯说道，一旁的特朗普面无表情。</p>
<p>But the meeting still struck White House officials of past administrations as odd.</p>	<p>但这场会议依然让往届政府的白宫官员感到十分古怪。</p>
<p>“I ran 16 Cabinet meetings during Obama’s 1st term,” Chris Lu, former President Barack Obama’s Cabinet secretary, wrote on Twitter. “Our Cabinet was never told to sing Obama’s praises. He wanted candid advice not adulation.”</p>	<p>“在奥巴马的第一个任期内，我组织过16场内阁会议，”前总统贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)的内阁秘书长卢沛宁(Chris Lu)在Twitter上写道。“我们的内阁从来不曾被要求给奥巴马唱赞歌。他想要的是诚实的建议，而不是吹捧。”</p>
<p>The show of support for the president was in keeping with an intense effort by the White House to boost Trump’s mood and change the subject from Comey’s damaging testimony last week.</p>	<p>对总统表示支持的表演，与白宫的一项努力是一致的，其目的提振特朗普的士气，将话题从科米上周所做的颇具杀伤力的证词上引开。</p>
<p>In a television interview on Monday morning, the president’s daughter Ivanka Trump said her father “felt vindicated” and was eager to move on and talk about the rest of his agenda. Appearing on “Fox & Friends,” she said that “he feels incredibly optimistic.”</p>	<p>总统的女儿伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)在周一上午接受电视采访时表示，她父亲“感觉自己是清白的”，渴望能迈过这个问题，谈论他其他的议题。在“福克斯和朋友们”(Fox & Friends)节目上，她表示“他感到十分乐观”。</p>

Reporters who witnessed the Cabinet meeting's prelude tried in vain to ask the president about his comments about Comey — specifically, whether he has tapes of their conversations, as he has hinted.	见证了内阁会议室那段前奏的记者们，试图让总统就科米的言论置评，但未能如愿——他们尤其想知道，他是否有两人谈话的录音，就像他之前所暗示的。
But Trump was in no mood to allow such questions to rain on his parade, and he dismissed the news media with a curt “thank you.”	但特朗普似乎不愿让这类问题破坏他的展示会的气氛，于是用一句唐突的“谢谢你”打发了新闻媒体。
“Finally held our first full @Cabinet meeting today,” he tweeted later, along with a video of the meeting-turned-pep rally. “With this great team, we can restore American prosperity and bring real change to D.C.”	“今天终于召开了我们的首次全体@Cabinet会议，”他后来发推文写道，还发布了一段这场变身为鼓劲集会活动的会议的视频。“凭借这样一支优秀的团队，我们可以重建美国的繁荣，给华盛顿特区带来真正的变化。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170613/trump-boasts-of-record-setting-pace-of-activity	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170613/trump-boasts-of-record-setting-pace-of-activity
Trump Loses Travel Ban Ruling in Appeals Court	特朗普旅行禁令再度受挫
WASHINGTON — A second U.S. appeals court has ruled against President Donald Trump's revised travel ban, delivering on Monday the latest in a string of defeats for the administration's efforts to limit travel from several predominantly Muslim countries.	华盛顿——周一，又一家联邦上诉法院做出了不利于唐纳德·特朗普总统那经过修订的旅行禁令的裁决。试图限制来自几个以穆斯林为主的国家的旅客入境，但却遭遇一系列挫折的特朗普政府，由此受到最新一次打击。
The administration has already sought a Supreme Court review of a similar decision issued last month by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 4th Circuit, in Richmond, Virginia. Monday's decision came from the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, in San Francisco.	弗吉尼亚州里士满的美国第四巡回上诉法院于上月做出了类似的裁定，政府已经提请最高法院进行复核。周一的裁决则出自旧金山的美国第九巡回上诉法院。
The two courts employed different reasoning to arrive at the same basic conclusion. The 4th Circuit said the revised executive order violated the First Amendment's prohibition of government establishment of religion.	两家法院根据不同的理由得出了基本相同的结论。第四巡回上诉法院说，修订过的行政令违反了第一修正案中禁止政府塑造宗教信仰的条款。
The 9th Circuit, by contrast, rested its conclusions on statutory	第九巡回上诉法院的结论则是基于成文法。它说特朗普行事超出了国会授予

<p>grounds. It said Trump had exceeded the authority Congress granted him in making national security judgments in the realm of immigration without adequate justification.</p>	<p>他的权限，在没有充分理由的情况下，就移民事务做出了关于国家安全的论断。</p>
<p>“The order does not offer a sufficient justification to suspend the entry of more than 180 million people on the basis of nationality,” the 9th Circuit’s opinion said. “National security is not a ‘talismanic incantation’ that, once invoked, can support any and all exercise of executive power.”</p>	<p>“这项行政令基于国籍原因暂时禁止逾 1.8 亿人入境，却没有提供充分的理由，”第九巡回上诉法院的意见书称。“国家安全并不是一种一经启用，就可以为行使任何一项乃至所有行政权力提供支撑的‘护身符咒’。”</p>
<p>The decision, from a three-judge panel, was unanimous. It was issued jointly by Judges Michael Daly Hawkins, Ronald M. Gould and Richard A. Paez. All three were appointed by President Bill Clinton.</p>	<p>一个三人合议庭一致做出了这项裁决。共同做出裁决的分别是迈克尔·达利·霍金斯(Michael Daly Hawkins)、罗纳德·M·古尔德(Ronald M. Gould)和理查德·A·帕斯(Richard A. Paez)法官。三人当初都是由比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统任命的。</p>
<p>The ruling affirmed most of a March decision from Judge Derrick K. Watson, of the U.S. District Court in Hawaii. But the appeals court narrowed the injunction issued by Watson in a significant way.</p>	<p>这项裁决认可了夏威夷联邦地区法院法官德里克·K·沃森(Derrick K. Watson)于今年 3 月所做裁定的大部分内容。但第九巡回上诉法院显著缩小了沃森所发禁制令的范畴。</p>
<p>The appeals court said Watson had erred in barring the administration from conducting internal reviews of its vetting procedures while the case moved forward.</p>	<p>该法院说，沃森的错误是，在案件向前推进期间禁止政府对其审查程序进行内部审核。</p>
<p>That may turn out to be important as the Supreme Court considers how to address the two cases.</p>	<p>事实或许会证明，在最高法院考虑如何处理上述两个案件之际，这一点非常重要。</p>
<p>The key part of the executive order suspended travel from six predominantly Muslim countries for 90 days to give the administration time to conduct a review of its vetting procedures. If that review can soon be completed, the justices may decide that the case will soon be moot.</p>	<p>在 90 天里暂时禁止来自六个以穆斯林为主的国家的人士入境，以便让政府有时间对其审查程序进行内部审核，是行政令的关键内容。如果审核可以很快完成，法官们或许会认为案子很快便将毫无意义。</p>

<p>In briefs filed Monday in the Supreme Court, lawyers challenging the revised executive order urged the court not to hear the Trump administration's appeal of the 4th Circuit's decision or to stay the injunctions entered in the two cases.</p>	<p>在周一提交给最高法院的几份简明书状中，对经过修订的行政令提出质疑的律师们敦促最高法院不要理会特朗普政府就第四巡回上诉法院的裁决提起的上诉，也不要冻结两案中的禁制令。</p>
<p>They said the cases might be moot as soon as Wednesday.</p>	<p>他们说，这两个案子最快到周三也许就毫无意义了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170613/trump-travel-ban-court-of-appeals</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170613/trump-travel-ban-court-of-appeals</p>
<p>For Army Infantry's 1st Women, Heavy Packs and the Weight of History</p>	<p>血汗创造历史：美国首批女性步兵毕业</p>
<p>The first group of women graduated from United States Army infantry training last week, but with soldiers obscured by body armor, camouflage face paint and smoke grenades, it was almost impossible to distinguish the mixed-gender squads in the steamy woods from those of earlier generations.</p>	<p>上周，第一批女兵完成了美国陆军步兵训练。但在防弹衣、面部迷彩和烟雾弹的影响下，士兵的形象是模糊不清的，几乎看不出这些身处潮湿闷热的树林里的男女混编班组，和以前的有什么不同。</p>
<p>That's just how the Army wants it.</p>	<p>这正是陆军想要的。</p>
<p>After the Obama administration ordered the military in 2013 to open all combat positions to women, the Army developed gender-neutral performance standards to ensure that recruits entering the infantry were all treated the same. Still smarting over accusations that it had lowered standards to help the first women graduate from its elite Ranger School in 2015, the Army has taken pains to avoid making any exceptions for infantry boot camp. To the pound, men and women lug the same rucksacks, throw the same grenades and shoulder the same machine guns.</p>	<p>在奥巴马政府 2013 年下令军队向女性开放所有作战岗位后，陆军制定了不分性别的成绩标准，以确保对进入步兵的新兵一视同仁。2015 年他们被指为了让第一批女兵从其精锐的游骑兵学校(Ranger School)毕业而降低标准，由此造成的不良影响至今仍在。陆军小心翼翼地避免步兵新兵训练营出现任何例外。为此，男女新兵背同样的帆布背包、扔同样的手榴弹、扛同样的机枪。</p>
<p>The Army has also sought to play down the significance of the new female infantrymen — as they are still known — not mentioning, when</p>	<p>上周，当家人聚在一起祝贺她们毕业时，陆军还试图淡化新增一批女性步兵的重大意义——她们依然被称为 infantrymen——这 18 名得以毕业的女兵，</p>

<p>families gathered last week for their graduation, that the 18 women who made it through would be the first in more than two centuries for the American infantry.</p>	<p>将是两个多世纪以来的首批女性步兵。</p>
<p>"It's business as usual," the battalion commander overseeing the first class, Lt. Col. Sam Edwards, said as he watched a squad of soldiers run past — including one with French braids and a grenade launcher. "I've tried to not change a thing."</p>	<p>"一切照常，"负责第一批女兵训练的营长萨姆·爱德华兹(Sam Edwards)中校一边看着一队士兵跑过，一边说。其中一名士兵扎着法式辫，携带一支榴弹发射器。"我努力不作任何改变。"</p>
<p>Female grunts in the battalion see things differently. In interviews during a series of visits to observe training, many said the fact that they could finally pursue a combat career, and have it treated as no big deal, was for them revolutionary. Now many who dreamed of going into the infantry are no longer barred from the core combat positions that are the clearest career routes to senior leadership.</p>	<p>在该营，女兵低声表述着自己的不同观点。为了观察训练，记者曾多次实地探访。接受采访时，很多人说，自己最终能成为一名职业作战人员，并且不被当成天大的事，这对她们来说是革命性的。现在，很多梦想成为步兵的人不再被禁止走上核心作战岗位。这些岗位是通往高级领导职位的最直接的路径。</p>
<p>Just before graduation, one female drill sergeant pulled aside a group of female privates, who ranged from high school athletes to a single mother with a culinary degree, and gave them her unofficial assessment out of officers' earshot.</p>	<p>就在毕业前，一名女性操练军士把一队背景各异的女兵拉到一边，在军官听不到的地方做出了她自己的非官方评价，她们中有中学运动员，也有拥有烹饪专业学位的单亲妈妈。</p>
<p>"This is a big deal," she said as she looked into one recruit's eyes. She said they were making history.</p>	<p>"这一点意义重大，"她看着一名新兵的双眼说。她说她们正在创造历史。</p>
<p>'Misery is a great equalizer'</p>	<p>"痛苦能让大家变得平等"</p>
<p>Rain pounded the roughly 150 troops of Alpha Company, who ranged in age from 17 to 34, as they stood in formation during a tornado warning, waiting to hear if it was too stormy to train.</p>	<p>雨拍打着年龄在17岁到34岁不等的大约150名A连士兵。在龙卷风警报期间，她们列队等着听会不会因为暴风雨太猛烈而取消训练。</p>
<p>If the downpour let up, they would practice rushing out of armored vehicles. If not, they would tramp back to the foxholes where they had</p>	<p>如果雨小下来，她们会练习冲出装甲车辆。如果没有，她们便会踏步回到前一天晚上睡觉的散兵坑，用水壶杯把棕色的积水舀出来。</p>

slept the night before and bail out the standing brown water with canteen cups.	
Either way, by day's end they would be wet, tired, hungry and cold: the four pillars of misery the Army has long relied on to help whip recruits into cohesive fighting teams.	无论怎样，一天下来她们都会感到潮湿、疲惫、饥饿和寒冷：陆军长期依靠这四种痛苦的帮助，把新兵训练成有凝聚力的战斗团队。
"Misery is a great equalizer," one male recruit said with a resigned grin.	"痛苦能很好地让大家变得平等，"一名男性新兵无奈地笑着说。
The rain eventually let up and the sergeants ran the platoons through repeated ambush drills. By the end, while some of the troops had buzz cuts and some had their hair in buns, they all shared the drooping weariness that grunts have worn for as long as there's been an infantry.	天终于放晴了，教官们带着各排反复做伏击训练。队伍里的一些人留着平头，另一些则把头发挽成了小圆髻，但到头来，他们都会显出萎靡不振的疲惫，那是自打有步兵以来，每一个士兵都有的神态。
'She's a hoss'	"她是一把好手"
In the woods, after hours of mock raids, Pvt. Kayla Padgett rested her rifle against her rucksack and turned to her platoon, assembling them in three neat rows.	丛林中，若干小时的模拟突袭结束后，列兵凯拉·帕吉特(Kayla Padgett)把自己的步枪靠着背包放好，随即转向她所在的排，让他们整齐地排成三列。
It was 90 degrees. A tick crawled along the back of her shirt. The night before, the platoon had slept in the dirt. Everyone was dog tired. Many were covered in ant bites. But as platoon guide, it was her job to make them ready.	气温是华氏 90 度。一只蜱虫在她的衬衫背部爬行。前一晚，这个排睡在泥地上。每个人都累成狗。很多人身上到处是蚂蚁咬的包。但作为这个排的领队，她有责任让他们做好准备。
"All right, hustle it up, let's count off," she said.	"好了，快点儿，报数，"她说。
One by one the platoon of mostly men each shouted until all were accounted for.	排里的人多为男性，他们一个接一个地大声报了一遍数。
"O.K., good," Private Padgett said, scanning the group with her blue eyes. "If you haven't done so, keep loading up ammo, all your magazines."	"好的，很好，"帕吉特一边说，一边用蓝眼睛扫视着人群。"还没装弹的继续把所有弹夹装满。"
Over the years, countless voices have warned that women could never	多年来，有多到数不清的声音警告说，女人永远也无法达到步兵的要求，还

<p>handle the demands of the infantry, and would destroy its all-male esprit de corps. None of the recruits or drill sergeants interviewed at Fort Benning shared that fear. They all pointed to women like Private Padgett.</p>	<p>会破坏阳刚的团队合作精神。在班宁堡，没有哪个受访的新兵或教官有这种顾虑。他们全都提到像帕吉特这样的女性。</p>
<p>The 23-year-old track champion from North Carolina could throw a 20-pound hammer more than 60 meters while on the team at East Carolina University, and showed up at basic training in better shape than many of the men. She is now on her way to Airborne School, and wants to eventually become a Ranger.</p>	<p>这名现年 23 岁、来自北卡罗莱纳州的径赛冠军，在东卡罗莱纳大学(East Carolina University)校队时能把 20 磅重的链球掷到 60 米开外，参加基本训练期间的表现比很多男性都要好。她即将进入伞兵学校，将来想要成为一名游骑兵。</p>
<p>"She's a hoss," her drill sergeant, Joseph Sapp, said as he watched her. After a tour in Iraq and four in Afghanistan, he has served with his share of soldiers. "Forget male-female; she's one of the best in the company. She's one you're happy to have."</p>	<p>"她是一把好手，"帕吉特的教官约瑟夫·萨普(Joseph Sapp)望着她说道。去过一次伊拉克、四次阿富汗的萨普，已经和不少士兵并肩作战过。"忘了男女之分吧；她是连里最棒的之一。你会希望有这样一个兵。"</p>
<p>Not 'treated special'</p>	<p>没有"受特别待遇"</p>
<p>In the new integrated infantry companies, women and men train together in mixed-gender squads from before dawn until after dusk: practicing the same raids, kicking in the same doors, doing the same push-ups when their squad messes up. No one gets out of a rotation serving chow.</p>	<p>在新的综合步兵连里，男性和女性被混搭着编进各个小组一同训练，从黎明前直到黄昏后：进行同样的突袭演练，踢同样的门，在自己的小组出了岔子时做同样的俯卧撑。进餐时给人盛饭的工作是轮换的，任何人都不能躲过。</p>
<p>At night, they sleep in rooms separated by gender, in identical metal bunks with identically scratchy green blankets. To graduate, all must pass tests of the same infantry skills, including hurling a grenade 35 meters, dragging a 268-pound dummy 15 meters, running five miles in less than 45 minutes and completing a 12-mile march carrying 68 pounds.</p>	<p>夜里，他们按性别分房睡，但身下是相同的金属铺位，配有相同的毛糙绿毯子。要想毕业，所有人都必须通过同样的步兵技能测试，其中包括把手榴弹掷出 35 米远，把一个 268 磅重的假人拖到 15 米外，45 分钟内跑完 5 英里，以及负重 68 磅行进 12 英里。</p>

<p>Hair is one of the few places where standards still diverge. All men get their heads shaved on arrival. Women don't. Not wanting to be held to a different standard, though, many of the women decided a few weeks into training to shave in solidarity. They would earn back their hair, just like the men.</p>	<p>头发是标准仍然存在分歧的几个事项之一。所有男性一到这里就被拉去剃头。女性则不会。不过，很多女人不愿被加诸不同的标准，参加训练没几周便会决定一起剃头。她们会用自己的努力把头发赢回来，就像男性一样。</p>
<p>"I loved my hair, but didn't want anyone to look at me and think I was being treated special," said Pvt. Irelynn Donovan.</p>	<p>"我喜欢自己的头发，但不想让任何人在看到我的时候认为我正享受特别待遇，"列兵伊里林恩·多诺万(Irelynn Donovan)说。</p>
<p>'I wanted to make history'</p>	<p>"我想要创造历史"</p>
<p>Private Donovan, 20, grew up outside Philadelphia with five older brothers. She was the only girl on her junior high football team. When assigned to write an essay about an adult she admired, she chose her grandfather, who had served two tours in Vietnam.</p>	<p>多诺万现年20岁，在费城郊区和五个哥哥一起长大。她在初中是校足球队里唯一一个女孩。老师要求写一篇以自己崇拜的一个成年人为题的文章时，她选的是曾两度前往越南参战的祖父。</p>
<p>"She's just always been a badass," said her mother, Cristine Zalewski.</p>	<p>"她向来都是个狠角色，"她母亲克里斯汀·扎列夫斯基(Cristine Zalewski)说。</p>
<p>She always wanted to join the infantry, despite a ban on women. On her forearm is a tattoo of flowers wrapped around a saying uttered by her single mother, who sometimes had to scrounge for change in the house to pay bills: "We'll find a way"</p>	<p>她一直想要成为步兵，尽管存在针对女性的禁令。她的前臂上有一个文身，被花朵簇拥着的是她的单身母亲的一句话："We'll find a way"（车到山前必有路）。母亲为了付账单不得不在房子里搜寻零钱时偶尔会这样说。</p>
<p>As soon as the ban was lifted in 2016, Irelynn Donovan went to a local recruiter.</p>	<p>2016年，禁令一取消，伊里林恩·多诺万就去找当地的一名征兵人员。</p>
<p>"I wanted to make history," she said. "Pave the way, if not for me, then for others."</p>	<p>"我想要创造历史，"她说。"铺个路，就算不是为我，也要为其他人。"</p>
<p>During training, she wrote home complaining that she was exhausted and tired of being yelled at. "Everything is chafing," she wrote. But she became a standout, nailing the physical tests for both men and women when she did 79 push-ups in two minutes.</p>	<p>训练期间，她在写给家人的信中抱怨说，她筋疲力竭，也厌倦了被吼来吼去。"每件事都不顺，"她写道。但她脱颖而出，在对男性和女性一视同仁的体能测试中表现出色，两分钟做了79个俯卧撑。</p>

<p>'Hey, the infantry's tough, man'</p>	<p>"嘿，步兵很苦的，伙计。"</p>
<p>Afghanistan and Iraq were turning points for the Army's thinking on women in combat. The wars forced thousands of women who were not technically combat troops into fire fights. Nearly 14,000 women were awarded the Combat Action Badge for engaging with the enemy. Today most of the men leading the Army have served with women in combat for years.</p>	<p>阿富汗和伊拉克战争让美国陆军对女性参战的看法发生了转变。这些战争迫使并非严格意义上的作战人员的万千女性投身战火。将近 1.4 万名女性因为与敌人交锋而被授予近战突击徽章(Combat Action Badge)。现如今，领导着陆军的大多数男性都曾与女性并肩作战多年。</p>
<p>"We saw it can work," said Maj. Gen. Jeffrey Snow, who heads Army Recruiting Command at Fort Knox, Ky. "And now we have a generation that just wants to accomplish the mission and have the most talented people to do it."</p>	<p>"我们发现这是可行的，"肯塔基州诺克斯堡陆军征兵指挥部(Army Recruiting Command)负责人、杰弗里·斯诺(Jeffrey Snow)少将说。"而且现在这一代人只是想完成使命，让最具才干的人去做这件事。"</p>
<p>The Army is determined not to sacrifice performance for the sake of inclusion, and many women have not been able to meet the standard. Of the 32 who showed up at infantry boot camp in February, 44 percent dropped out. For the 148 men in the company, the dropout rate was just 20 percent.</p>	<p>军队决心不为了包容而牺牲对表现的要求，许多女性不能达到这一标准。2月进入步兵新兵训练营的 32 名女性中，有 44%中途退出。而同期进入连队的 148 名男性的退出率只有 20%。</p>
<p>Commanders say the higher dropout rate among females is in line with other demanding boot camps for military police and combat engineers, which have been open to women for years. In part, they say, it is a consequence of size. A 5-foot-2 woman has to carry the same weight and perform the same tasks as a man who stands a foot taller, and is more likely to be injured.</p>	<p>指挥官说，在其他要求较高的军警和工程兵的训练营内，女性的退出率同样较高，那些训练营多年来一直向女性开放。他们说，身材也是原因之一。一名 1.57 米的女子必须同一个比她高 30 厘米的男性承担相同的重量、执行相同的任务，并且更有可能受伤。</p>
<p>Why did so many more women fail? One female recruit summed it up by saying simply, "Hey, the infantry's tough, man."</p>	<p>为什么这么多女人失败了？一名女性征兵人员简单地总结，"嘿，步兵很苦的，伙计。"</p>
<p>"Is it fair?" said the brigade commander overseeing gender-integrated</p>	<p>"这公平吗？"在本宁堡，负责监督步兵训练中性别融合的军队指挥官凯利·肯</p>

infantry training at Fort Benning, Col. Kelly Kendrick. "I don't care about fair. I care if you can meet the standard."	德里克(Kelly Kendrick)上校说。“我不在乎公平。我只在乎你是否符合标准。”
Male soldiers acknowledged in interviews that the women who remain, like Chonell Morgan, 18, are some of the toughest soldiers in the company. During a punishment run the platoons were ordered to undertake on a hot afternoon, Private Morgan, who is from Apple Valley, Calif., was near the front of the pack.	男性军人们在采访中都承认,剩下的女性,比如18岁的柯妮尔·摩根(Chonell Morgan),都是连队中最坚强的战士。一次,他们在炎热的下午被罚排队跑步,来自加利福尼亚州苹果谷的二等兵摩根跑在队伍前列。
The daughter of a NASA engineer, she postponed plans for college when she heard the infantry was opening to women. Her mother is still upset about the decision, but her father, Lorenzo Morgan, who served in the Army in the 1980s, said, "You have to let your children be who they want to be."	摩根是美国航空航天局一位工程师的女儿,当她听说步兵向女性开放时,便推迟了上大学的计划。她的母亲仍然对这个决定感到不快,但是她的父亲,1980年代曾在陆军服役的洛伦佐·摩根(Lorenzo Morgan)说:“你必须让孩子成为她们想成为的人”。
An unspoken accomplishment	无言的成就
This month, after 14 weeks of running and crawling in the dirt, Alpha Company marched onto the parade grounds in crisp dress uniforms and carefully creased berets.	经过14个星期的跑步与匍匐前进,这个月,A连穿着崭新的制服和精心打理的贝雷帽,列队进入游行场地,
The company commander's voice booming over loudspeakers welcomed them to the infantry, but he gave no nod to the women now joining the ranks.	扬声器响起连队指挥官的声音,欢迎他们加入步兵,但他没有对加入这一行列的女性们表示特别致意。
The women appeared to take it in stride. Private Donovan, who had won the award for the highest female fitness score in the company, finishing just behind the top man, pushed through the crowd toward her family, then shrank in embarrassment when her mother greeted her with a bouquet of flowers.	女人们似乎没有把这件事放在心上。多诺万曾获得连队女子健身最好成绩,成绩仅居于位列第一的男兵之后,那天她推开人群走向家人,看到母亲用一束鲜花来迎接她时,不禁倒退了一步。
"Mom," she muttered, looking to see if anyone noticed, "you don't bring	“妈,”她嘟囔着,看了看周围有没有人注意,“没人会带花到步兵毕业典礼上

flowers to infantry graduation.”	来的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170614/for-army-infantrys-1st-women-heavy-packs-and-the-weight-of-history	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170614/for-army-infantrys-1st-women-heavy-packs-and-the-weight-of-history
Jeff Sessions Fends Off Senators Pressing Him on Russia and Trump	司法部长塞申斯否认与俄罗斯共谋
Attorney General Jeff Sessions offered an indignant defense on Tuesday against what he called “an appalling and detestable lie” that he may have colluded with the Russian effort to interfere in the 2016 election, showcasing his loyalty to President Trump in an often contentious Senate hearing but declining to answer central questions about his or the president’s conduct.	周二，司法部长杰夫·塞申斯(Jeff Sessions)针对他口中“一个骇人听闻、令人厌恶的谎言”——也就是他或许曾与俄罗斯人串谋干预 2016 年美国总统选举的说法——愤然为自己辩护。他在参议院的一场充斥着争论的听证会上展示了对特朗普总统的忠诚，但却拒绝回答与他本人或总统的行为有关的核心问题。
Sounding by turns defiant and wounded, Mr. Sessions, a former senator from Alabama, often infused his testimony with more emotion than specifics. He insisted repeatedly that it would be “inappropriate” to discuss his private conversations with the president, however relevant they might be, visibly frustrating senators who have been conducting their own inquiry into Russia’s election meddling.	塞申斯这位前阿拉巴马州参议员总是给自己的证词注入更多情感而非细节，时而语带挑衅，时而又表示出很受伤的样子。他反复重申，把自己和总统的私人谈话拿出来讨论“不妥”——尽管它们或许与听证会的主题相关——这显然让一直就俄罗斯干预美国总统选举一事进行质询的参议员们颇为沮丧。
Mr. Sessions cast his recusal three months ago from Russia-related inquiries as a mere procedural matter, given his status as a high-profile Trump campaign surrogate last year, and not a product of any wrongdoing.	塞申斯以其曾在去年高调地为特朗普助选为由，将其三个月前回避通俄门调查之举描绘为单纯的程序性问题，而非不当行为的产物。
“I recused myself from any investigation into the campaign for president,” he told the Senate Intelligence Committee, in what was the latest highly charged congressional hearing of the Trump age. “I did not recuse myself from defending my honor against scurrilous and false allegations.”	“我自行回避了所有针对总统竞选活动的调查，”他在特朗普时代最新一场群情激荡的国会听证会上告诉参议院情报委员会(Senate Intelligence Committee)。“但我不会放弃驳斥下流的不实指控、捍卫自身荣誉的机会。”

<p>Yet at times, Mr. Sessions seemed committed to revealing as little information as possible, particularly about his interactions with the president. Pressed on his rationale, Mr. Sessions allowed that Mr. Trump had not invoked executive privilege concerning the testimony of his attorney general.</p>	<p>不过有时候，塞申斯似乎致力于尽可能少地披露信息，尤其是关于他与总统如何互动的信息。当参议员们就其给出的理由展开追问时，塞申斯称，特朗普没有动用行政特权干预自己的司法部长作证。</p>
<p>"I am protecting the right of the president to assert it if he chooses," Mr. Sessions said.</p>	<p>"我是在捍卫总统行使这项权力的权利——如果他选择行使的话，"塞申斯说。</p>
<p>"I don't understand how you can have it both ways," said Senator Angus King of Maine, an independent who caucuses with Democrats. "You've testified that only the president can assert it. I just don't understand the legal basis for your refusal to answer."</p>	<p>"我不明白你怎么能两边的道理都占上，"立场一般偏向于民主党的缅因州独立参议员安格斯·金(Angus King)说。"你作证说唯有总统可以行使这项权力。我完全不明白你拒绝回答问题的法律依据何在。"</p>
<p>Mr. Sessions's appearance did little to move the White House beyond the shadow of Russia-tinged investigations, which have for months consumed the president and his team — often with firestorms of Mr. Trump's own making.</p>	<p>塞申斯的亮相基本无助于白宫走出通俄门调查的阴影，相关调查连月来一直损害着总统及其团队的形象——常常是借助由特朗普一手掀起的风暴。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, as the attorney general came to Capitol Hill, his administration was straining to play down suggestions that Mr. Trump is considering firing Robert S. Mueller III, the special counsel investigating possible ties between the president's associates and Russian officials.</p>	<p>周二，当司法部长前往国会山时，他的部门竭力淡化这样的说法：特朗普正考虑解雇罗伯特·S·穆勒三世(Robert S. Mueller III)，也就是那位受命调查总统身边人与俄罗斯官员之间的可能关联的特别检察官。</p>
<p>Mr. Sessions spoke from the same hearing room where James B. Comey, the former F.B.I. director, testified last week that Mr. Trump had tried to derail an investigation into Michael T. Flynn, the president's former national security adviser. Mr. Comey, whom Mr. Trump fired last month, also accused the president of lying and defaming him and the</p>	<p>塞申斯发言时所在的听证会场，上周曾迎来前联邦调查局局长詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)。科米在那里作证称，特朗普曾试图终结针对其前任国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)的调查。于上月被特朗普解雇的科米，还指控总统撒谎并抹黑他和联邦调查局。</p>

F.B.I.	
That testimony colored much of Tuesday's hearing, with Democrats pressing Mr. Sessions on several key elements of Mr. Comey's account. Among the questions: Why was Mr. Sessions involved in Mr. Comey's firing — months after Mr. Sessions had removed himself from involvement in the investigations after failing to disclose past contacts with the Russian ambassador?	科米的证词影响着周二听证会的很多时刻，民主党人就其说法中的几个关键元素追问塞申斯。其中一个问题是：塞申斯在未披露自己与俄罗斯大使以往的接触一事曝光后退出通俄门调查，为何却在几个月后参与解雇科米？
"It is absurd, frankly," Mr. Sessions began, "to suggest that a recusal from a single specific investigation would render the attorney general unable to manage the leadership of the various Department of Justice law enforcement components that conduct thousands of investigations."	"坦率地说，这很荒谬，"塞申斯开口说道，"居然觉得司法部长回避一项特定的调查，就意味着他不能管理开展成千上万项调查的司法部各执法机构的领导层。"
Mr. Sessions also addressed Mr. Comey's recollection of a private meeting in February with Mr. Trump, when Mr. Comey said the president pressured him to drop the Flynn investigation. Mr. Trump asked to be left alone with Mr. Comey, the former director has said. Mr. Sessions stayed behind at first but then left, according to Mr. Comey. He later told Mr. Sessions to never again leave him alone with Mr. Trump.	塞申斯还就科米关于其与特朗普今年2月的一次私人会面的回忆做了回应——科米称总统曾敦促他放弃对弗林的调查。这位前联邦调查局长说，总统当时要求他单独留下。按照科米的说法，塞申斯起初待在后边，但随后便离开了。他后来告诉塞申斯，再也不要留下他单独面对特朗普。
On Tuesday, Mr. Sessions seemed to confirm at least fragments of Mr. Comey's rendering.	周二，塞申斯似乎至少确认了科米的部分描述。
"I do recall being one of the last ones to leave," he said. "I don't know how that occurred."	"我不记得自己是最后离开的人之一，"他说。"我不知道事情是怎么发生的。"
But Mr. Sessions said he did not see the arrangement as "a major problem," calling Mr. Comey an experienced official who "could handle himself well."	但塞申斯说他并不认为这种安排是"一个大问题"，他说科米是一个经验丰富的官员，"可以照顾好自己"。
After the meeting between Mr. Trump and Mr. Comey, Mr. Sessions	塞申斯回忆说，特朗普和科米会面后，科米"向我表达了他对那场私人谈话

recalled, Mr. Comey “expressed concern to me about that private conversation.”	的忧虑之情。”
“And I agreed with him, essentially, that there are rules on private conversations with the president,” Mr. Sessions continued. “But there’s not a prohibition.”	“而我基本同意他的看法，和总统的私人谈话要遵循一些规则，”塞申斯继续说道。“不过并不存在什么禁令。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170614/jeff-sessions-senate-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170614/jeff-sessions-senate-trump
What We Know and Don’t Know About the Shooting of the G.O.P. Men’s Baseball Team	关于国会棒球队枪击案，我们知道些什么？
Right Now: Five people have been wounded by a single gunman, who died after he was shot and taken into custody.	目前：有五人被一名枪手击伤，枪手受伤、被逮捕，之后伤重而亡。
What We Know	我们所知道的
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five people, including Representative Steve Scalise, Republican of Louisiana and a member of the House leadership, were shot Wednesday morning in an attack at a baseball field in Alexandria, Va. 	这五人包括来自路易斯安那州的共和党众议院领袖史蒂夫·斯卡利塞(Steve Scalise)，他们周三早上在弗吉尼亚州亚历山大一个棒球场内发生的袭击中被击中。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police said the gunman was shot and wounded and taken into custody. President Trump said the assailant, identified by authorities as James T. Hodgkinson of Belleville, Ill., died from the wounds. 	警方表示，这名枪手中枪受伤后被捕。特朗普总统表示，袭击者因伤势过重死亡。经当局确认，枪手身份为詹姆斯·T·霍奇金森(James T. Hodgkinson)，来自伊利诺伊州的贝尔维尔。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Scalise was in critical condition and was undergoing surgery. His office said that he was “in good spirits” before going into surgery at MedStar Washington Hospital Center and that he spoke to his wife by phone. “He is grateful for the brave actions of the U.S. Capitol Police, first responders and colleagues,” his office said. 	斯卡利塞情况危急，正在接受手术。他的办公室表示，在梅德思达华盛顿医院中心(MedStar Washington Hospital Center)送进手术室之前，他“精神状态不错”，与他的妻子通了电话。“他感谢美国国会警察、应急人员及同事的勇敢行为，”他的办公室表示。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was at a baseball practice with other lawmakers and staff members preparing for a charity game when the attack occurred. 	袭击发生时，他正与其他几名议员和工作人员在一个棒球场练球，为一场慈善比赛做准备。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative Mo Brooks, Republican of Alabama, said two law 	阿拉巴马州共和党众议员莫·布鲁克斯(Mo Brooks)表示，有两名执法人员和

enforcement officers and a congressional aide were among the injured.	一名国会助手也受了伤。
• Mr. Brooks told CNN that players took cover wherever they could on the field and that members of a security team exchanged fire with the gunman, who had a rifle.	布鲁克斯告诉 CNN，球员们在球场上竭力寻找掩护自己的地方，警卫队则与持一支步枪的枪手交火。
• Police said a call came in at 7:09 a.m., and officers responded in three minutes. Two officers engaged the attacker and returned fire, the authorities said.	警方表示，他们在早上 7 点零 9 分接到报警，不到三分钟便出警。当局表示，有两名警察引开枪手的注意力，并开火还击。
• The office of Representative Roger Williams, Republican of Texas, said that a member of his staff had been shot and was receiving medical attention. (His office said the congressman had not been shot, as some have reported.)	得克萨斯州共和党众议员罗杰·威廉姆斯(Roger Williams)表示，他的工作人员中有一名被击中，正在接受医疗看护（正如有些媒体所报道的，他的办公室表示，该国会议员平安无事）。
• Senator Rand Paul, Republican of Kentucky, said quick action by Capitol Police saved lives. "The field was basically a killing field," he said.	肯塔基州共和党参议员兰德·保罗(Rand Paul)表示，国会警察的快速行动挽救不少性命。“当时那个球场基本成了一个屠杀场”。
What We Don't Know	我们所不知道的
• The motive of the gunman was still under investigation.	枪手的行凶动机仍在调查中。
• Police have not said whether the gunman knew any of the victims.	警方没有透露枪手是否认识其中任何的受害人。
• The conditions of the other wounded were not immediately available.	其他几名伤者的状况目前仍然不清楚。
• Police have not disclosed how the gunman knew of the lawmakers' practice schedule.	警方没有透露枪手是如何知道了这些议员的练球日程。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/republican-congress-baseball-shooting	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/republican-congress-baseball-shooting
Steve Scalise Among 5 Shot at Baseball Field; Suspect Is Dead	枪手袭击美国会棒球队，众议院多数党党鞭重伤
ALEXANDRIA, Va. — A lone gunman who was reportedly distraught over President Donald Trump's election opened fire on Republican members of the congressional baseball team at a practice field in this Washington	弗吉尼亚州亚历山大市——周三，一名据称对特朗普总统的当选非常抓狂的独行枪手，在华盛顿郊外的一个练习场上对国会棒球队的共和党成员发起袭击，用一支步枪扫射球场打伤五人，其中包括众议院多数党党鞭史蒂夫·斯卡

<p>suburb Wednesday, using a rifle to shower the field with bullets that struck five people, including Rep. Steve Scalise, the majority whip of the House of Representatives.</p>	<p>利塞(Steve Scalise)。</p>
<p>Trump, in a televised statement from the White House, condemned the “very, very brutal assault” and said the gunman had died after a shootout with police. Law enforcement authorities identified him as James T. Hodgkinson, 66, from Belleville, Illinois, a suburb of St. Louis.</p>	<p>特朗普在白宫通过电视讲话谴责了这起“非常、非常残忍的袭击”，称枪手在与警方的枪战中死亡。执法机构称，枪手名为詹姆斯·T·霍奇金森(James T. Hodgkinson)，现年66岁，来自伊利诺州圣路易斯市郊的贝莱维尔(Belleville)。</p>
<p>Two members of Scalise’s Capitol Police security detail were wounded as they exchanged fire with the gunman in what lawmakers described as several chaotic, terror-filled minutes that turned the baseball practice into an early-morning nightmare. One was wounded by gunfire and one suffered other, minor injuries.</p>	<p>斯卡利塞的两名国会警察安保人员在与枪手交火时被打伤，立法者们说那几分钟混乱而恐怖，早间的棒球练习变成了一场噩梦。其中一名安保人员受枪伤，另一人受了其他轻伤。</p>
<p>Standing at second base, Scalise was struck in the hip, according to witnesses, and collapsed as the shots rang out, one after another, from behind a chain-link fence near the third-base dugout. Witnesses said Scalise, of Louisiana, “army crawled” from the infield to the grass as the shooting continued.</p>	<p>目击者表示，斯卡利塞站在第二垒，他的臀部被击中，应声倒地，枪手位于第三垒球员休息处的铁丝网后面，一枪接一枪地开火。目击者还说，在持续的枪声中，来自路易斯安那州的斯卡利塞“用军人的匍匐姿势从内场爬到了草地上”。</p>
<p>Aides to Scalise said he had undergone surgery at MedStar Washington Hospital Center and was in critical condition by midafternoon.</p>	<p>斯卡利塞的助手表示，他已经在梅德思达华盛顿医院中心(MedStar Washington Hospital Center)做了手术，下午3点左右还处在危急状态。</p>
<p>Local officers arrived minutes after they received desperate calls for help, including from those still under siege at the field, authorities said. The FBI said it would take the lead in the investigation, treating it as an assault on a federal officer.</p>	<p>当地警员在收到绝望的求救电话之后数分钟抵达现场，一些电话来自困在球场的人。联邦调查局表示会牵头进行调查，把该案作为对联邦官员的袭击来处理。</p>
<p>The FBI said Hodgkinson was armed with a handgun and a rifle. Witnesses described a man with white hair and a beard wielding a long</p>	<p>联邦调查局说，霍奇金森携带了一把手枪和一把步枪。目击者说看见一个白头发、有胡子的男人站在球员席的后面，挥舞着一支长枪。</p>

gun as he stood behind the dugout.	
"He was hunting us at that point," said Rep. Mike Bishop, R-Mich., who was standing at home plate when the shooting began.	"那个时候他是在猎杀我们，"当时站在本垒的密歇根州共和党众议员迈克·毕晓普(Mike Bishop)说。
Rep. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina, who left the practice just before shooting, said later that he had encountered a man in the parking lot — later identified as the gunman — who "asked me if the team practicing was a Democrat or a Republican team."	南卡罗来纳州众议员杰夫·邓肯(Jeff Duncan)就在案发之前离开了球场，他表示，在停车场里他遇到一名男子——后来被确定为枪手——他"问我练球的人是民主党人还是共和党人"。
"I told him they were Republicans," the lawmaker recalled. "He said, 'OK, thanks,' turned around."	"我跟他说是共和党人，"邓肯回忆说。"他说，'好的，谢谢。'然后转身走了。"
As the magnitude of the incident became apparent, House leaders canceled the day's votes, and Trump and Vice President Mike Pence both canceled speeches.	随着事件的严重性变得越来越明显，众议院领导人取消了当天的投票，特朗普和副总统迈克·彭斯(Mike Pence)也都取消了当天的演讲。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/steve-scalise-congress-shot-alexandria-virginia	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/steve-scalise-congress-shot-alexandria-virginia
Virginia Shooting Suspect Was Distraught Over Trump's Election, Brother Says	棒球队枪案嫌犯不满特朗普，曾为桑德斯做志愿者
WASHINGTON — The man suspected of opening fire on Republican members of the congressional baseball team early Wednesday morning was distraught over the election of President Donald Trump and traveled to Washington in recent weeks to protest, his brother said Wednesday.	华盛顿——周三早上向国会棒球队多名共和党成员开枪的嫌疑人，此前对唐纳德·特朗普当选总统感到焦虑不安，最近几周前往华盛顿抗议，该消息来自他的兄弟。
The suspect, James Thomas Hodgkinson, 66, of Belleville, Illinois, died in a Washington hospital after a shootout with police.	来自伊利诺伊州贝尔维尔的66岁嫌疑人詹姆斯·托马斯·霍奇金森(James Thomas Hodgkinson)在与警方交火中受伤，后在华盛顿一家医院不治身亡。
"I know he wasn't happy with the way things were going, the election	"我知道他对目前的状况不开心，选举结果之类的，"他的兄弟迈克尔·霍奇金

<p>results and stuff," his brother, Michael Hodgkinson, said in a telephone interview shortly after he received the news Wednesday. He added that he was not close to his brother and had not been aware of why he remained in Washington.</p>	<p>森(Michael Hodgkinson)在周三接到消息后不久接受电话采访时说。他还表示, 他与自己的兄弟关系不怎么亲密, 并不知道他为何滞留在华盛顿。</p>
<p>"Totally out of the blue," he added, saying that his brother was engaged in politics but otherwise led a normal life.</p>	<p>"完全想不到,"他接着讲。他说他的兄弟有参与政治活动, 生活倒是正常。</p>
<p>Michael Hodgkinson said his sister had spoken with the shooting suspect's wife Tuesday. According to his account, the wife said that Hodgkinson had called home to say he was planning to come home because he missed his wife and dogs.</p>	<p>迈克尔·霍奇金森表示, 他的姐妹周二与枪击事件嫌疑人的妻子交谈过。据他讲, 霍奇金森的妻子说他给家里打过电话, 说他准备回家, 因为想念家里的妻子和狗。</p>
<p>Instead, he is suspected of opening fire shortly after 7 a.m. Wednesday at a baseball field just outside Washington and showering bullets on members of Congress, their staff and the police. Five people were wounded.</p>	<p>结果, 他却涉嫌周三早上7点刚过在华盛顿近郊一个棒球场内朝国会议员、他们的工作人员及警察开了多枪, 导致五人受伤。</p>
<p>Hodgkinson, who goes by Tom, owns a home-inspection business in the rural outskirts of Belleville, a southern Illinois town of more than 40,000 just across the Mississippi River from St. Louis. Records show that his inspection license, registered to a company called JTH Inspections, expired last November and had not been renewed.</p>	<p>被大家叫做"汤姆"的霍奇金森在贝尔维尔郊外的乡村经营着一个验房公司, 那是伊利诺州南部一座4万多人口的城镇, 隔着密西西比河与圣路易斯相望。有记录显示, 他的验房许可证登记在名为JTH核验(JTH Inspections)的公司名下, 上月已经过期, 不曾更新。</p>
<p>Hodgkinson lived about 100 yards off a rural road in a two-story, seemingly well-kept home with tan vinyl siding.</p>	<p>霍奇金森住在一栋看起来维护得不错、装有棕褐色乙烯基壁板的两层楼房里, 距离一条乡间公路约100码(约合90米)远。</p>
<p>Charlene Brennan, a real estate agent in Belleville, said Hodgkinson had conducted some home inspections as a part of sales she worked on over the years.</p>	<p>贝尔维尔的一名房地产经纪查伦·布伦南(Charlene Brennan)表示, 在她过去数年销售的房屋中, 有一部分是霍奇金森做的验房工作。</p>
<p>"He did not come off as a radical," Brennan said. "He did not come off as</p>	<p>"他不是一个激进分子,"布伦南说。"不像是情绪不稳定的人。他也不好斗;</p>

<p>an unstable individual. He wasn't belligerent; he was just kind of a normal guy."</p>	<p>就是那种普通人。”</p>
<p>Still, social media accounts that appear to be affiliated with Hodgkinson show a man deeply connected to liberal politics and distrustful of Republican-controlled Washington. In posts, he rails against Republicans, lavishes praise upon Sen. Bernie Sanders of Vermont, the one-time presidential candidate, and shows a deep engagement with the churn of news coming out of Washington.</p>	<p>不过，似乎与霍奇金森有关联的社交媒体账号所呈现的，却是一个与自由主义政治有紧密联系、对由共和党控制的华盛顿不信任的人。在这些帖子中，他猛烈抨击共和党人，大肆赞扬曾经的总统候选人、佛蒙特参议员伯尼·桑德斯(Bernie Sanders)，密切关注从华盛顿传出的新闻。</p>
<p>Sanders said in a statement Wednesday that he was aware Hodgkinson had volunteered for his presidential campaign. And he condemned violence of any type.</p>	<p>桑德斯周三发声明称，他知道霍奇金森曾为他的竞选活动做过志愿工作。他对任何类型的暴力行为都持谴责态度。</p>
<p>"I am sickened by this despicable act," Sanders wrote. "Let me be as clear as I can be. Violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society and I condemn this action in the strongest possible terms."</p>	<p>“我对这种可鄙的行为感到厌恶，”桑德斯写道。“今天我要尽可能地把话说明白。在我们的社会里，任何暴力行为都是不可接受的，我强烈谴责这种行为。”</p>
<p>According to the Saint Clair County Clerk's Office, where Hodgkinson is registered to vote, he has repeatedly voted in Democratic primaries in recent years. There was no party affiliation listed on his voter file.</p>	<p>据霍奇金森进行选票登机的圣克莱尔县办公室透露，最近几年他曾多次在民主党初选中投票。他的选举文档中没有列明所属党派。</p>
<p>A query to the St. Clair County Sheriff's Department showed a number of complaints in recent years, mostly after run-ins with neighbors. In late March, the sheriff responded to a report of a man firing dozens of shots near Hodgkinson's home. When authorities arrived, they found Hodgkinson and advised him not to shoot in the area. An incident report indicates that he presented a valid firearms owner identification card.</p>	<p>在询问了圣克莱尔县警局之后，时报发现霍奇金森最近几年遭到不少投诉，其中大多是在他与邻居发生口角。3月末的时候，警局曾接到报案，称一名男子在霍奇金森家附近开了几十枪。警方到达后，看到了霍奇金森，于是建议他不要在这个区域开枪。一份事故报告显示，他拿出的是有效的枪支持者身份证件。</p>
<p>A law enforcement official said that on Wednesday, Hodgkinson was</p>	<p>一名执法官员周三表示，袭击发生时，霍奇金森携带着一支手枪和一支步枪。</p>

armed with a handgun and a rifle.	
Hodgkinson appears to have been residing in Alexandria for more than a month. Most mornings, he could be found at the city's YMCA, according to William D. Euille, the city's mayor from 2003 to 2016, who works out at the facility each morning.	霍奇金森似乎已经在亚历山大呆了一个多月。自 2003 年至 2016 年担任亚历山大市长的威廉·D·于伊厄(William D. Euille)每天早上都在该市的基督教青年会(YMCA)锻炼，他说大多数早上都能在这里看到霍奇金森。
The two men struck up a relationship, Euille said, and Hodgkinson gave the impression of a typical, if lonely, newcomer to an area that is used to new faces.	于伊厄表示，他们两人因此熟悉起来。霍奇金森给他的印象是一个经常有新面孔出现的地方会出现的那种典型的新来者形象，有点孤独。
"He seemed like a loner," Euille said, "but very nice."	"他看起来像个独来独往的人，"于伊厄说。"但很友好。"
He worked out in the gym and showered in the facility's locker room, Euille said. He made small talk about politics and old movies, and asked the mayor about finding work in town and good places to eat. Most days, Euille said, he would sit — often for hours at a time — in a small reception area using his laptop.	于伊厄表示，他在场馆内健身，在这里的更衣室冲澡。他会聊政治和老电影，还向这位市长询问怎么在城里找工作，哪里有不错的吃饭的地方。于伊厄称，大多数时间他会坐在青年会小小的接待区，用自己的笔记本电脑，通常一坐就是几个小时。
That was the case Tuesday morning as well, Euille said. Twenty-four hours later, Hodgkinson unleashed his attack just a few paces from the gym's front door, on the well-groomed baseball diamond where the congressmen were practicing.	于伊厄提到，那个周二早上也是如此。24 个小时之后，霍奇金森在距离健身房前门几步之遥的地方发动了袭击，就在一座有数名国会议员练球的整洁的棒球场。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/virginia-shooting-suspect-james-hodgkinson	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170615/virginia-shooting-suspect-james-hodgkinson
Otto Warmbier Was 'Brutalized and Terrorized' in North Korea, Father Says	美大学生脑组织严重损毁，其父控诉朝鲜暴行
CINCINNATI — Otto Warmbier, the 22-year-old student who was released from North Korea this week after 17 months of captivity, is stable but unresponsive and has suffered "extensive loss of brain tissue	辛辛那提——22 岁的学生奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto Warmbier)在朝鲜被囚禁 17 个月后，本周获得释放。他的医生周四说，奥托的状况稳定，但对外界没有反应，"其脑部所有区域的脑组织都遭受了大面积损毁。"

in all regions of his brain," his doctors said Thursday.	
Hours earlier, Warmbier's father attacked the North as a "pariah regime" that had "brutalized and terrorized" his son.	数小时前，瓦姆比尔的父亲将朝鲜称为“受人蔑视的政权”，“残酷对待与恐吓威胁”他的儿子。
In back-to-back news conferences on a day when North Korea claimed it had freed the younger Warmbier on "humanitarian grounds," Fred Warmbier and the doctors caring for his son hinted at a grim future for the young man.	朝鲜声称出于“人道主义原因”释放奥托·瓦姆比尔的当天，在连场的新闻发布会上，弗雷德·瓦姆比尔(Fred Warmbier)和照顾其子的医生暗示，这个年轻人面对着一个严酷的未来。
"We're trying to make him comfortable," his father said.	“我们尽力让他感到舒服一些，”他父亲说。
Dr. Daniel Kanter, a neurologist at the University of Cincinnati Medical Center, said Warmbier's condition "can best be described as a state of unresponsive wakefulness."	辛辛那提大学医学中心的神经学家丹尼尔·坎特(Daniel Kanter)博士表示，对瓦姆比尔病情最恰当的描述是“无反应的觉醒状态”。
Warmbier is breathing on his own, and his heart and other major organs are functioning. But he has "no spontaneous eye opening and blinking," the doctor said, shows "no signs of understanding language" and cannot respond to verbal commands.	瓦姆比尔可以自主呼吸，他的心脏和其他主要器官也可以运转。但医生说，“他没有自发的睁眼和眨眼动作，没有显示出可以理解语言的迹象”，而且也无法对口头指示作出回应。
The statements from the father and the doctors shed little light on what Warmbier has endured since March 2016, when he tearfully confessed to stealing a propaganda poster and was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor after a one-hour trial. The doctors appeared to dismiss the North Koreans' claim that Warmbier collapsed from a combination of botulism and sleeping pills, saying there was no evidence he had botulism.	他父亲和医生的声明并没有让人对瓦姆比尔自从2016年3月以来的经历获得更多了解。当时他流着泪承认偷了一张宣传海报，在经过一个小时的审判后，他被判处了15年苦役。朝鲜称，瓦姆比尔的健康状况是因为肉毒中毒和服用安眠药所致，但医生们似乎驳斥了这种说法，声称他身上没有肉毒中毒的证据。
At the request of the Warmbier family, Kanter and two other specialists who spoke to reporters would not discuss Warmbier's prognosis.	在瓦姆比尔家人的要求下，坎特和另外两位专家在和记者交谈时拒绝讨论瓦姆比尔的预后。
Earlier in the day, the elder Warmbier addressed reporters wearing the	当天早些时候，老瓦姆比尔穿着儿子认罪时那件奶油色外套接受了记者的采

<p>same cream-colored jacket that his son wore when he confessed, and fought back tears as he spoke of it.</p>	<p>访，说话时他强忍眼泪。</p>
<p>"I'm able to wear the jacket he wore when he gave his confession," the anguished father said, his voice cracking. "I'm not confessing, I'm speaking, but Otto, I love you and I'm so crazy about you and I'm so glad you're home."</p>	<p>"我穿上了他认罪时穿的那件夹克，"这位痛苦的父亲哽咽着说道。"我不是在认罪，我是在发言，但是奥托，我爱你，我非常爱你，我很高兴你回来了。"</p>
<p>The elder Warmbier also praised the administration of President Donald Trump for working to free his son, and made clear his displeasure with the administration of former President Barack Obama, whose officials, he said, had advised the family to stay quiet to avoid antagonizing the North Koreans.</p>	<p>老瓦姆比尔还赞扬了特朗普政府努力让他儿子获得释放，并表示了对前总统奥巴马政府的不满，他说，奥巴马的官员让他们一家人不要出声，避免惹恼朝鲜人。</p>
<p>"The results speak for themselves," Warmbier said when asked whether the Obama administration had done enough. He said Trump called him Wednesday night and told him, "We worked hard, and I'm sorry this is the outcome."</p>	<p>当被问及奥巴马政府是否采取了足够多的措施时，瓦姆比尔说，"结果已经很能说明问题。"他表示，特朗普周三晚上打电话给他，告诉他说："我们尽了力，得到这样的结果我很遗憾。"</p>
<p>Experts say it is extremely difficult for any administration to have sway with an authoritarian government like North Korea. The White House, for example, cannot afford to have a hostage negotiation complicate other issues, like the North's nuclear program or the economic sanctions the United States has imposed on the country. And the standard recommendation to families — to remain quiet and avoid publicity — can only deepen their despair and isolation.</p>	<p>专家说，任何一个政府要对朝鲜这样的独裁政府施加影响都不容易。例如，白宫不能因为人质谈判而导致其他问题变得复杂，比如朝鲜核计划或美国对该国的经济制裁。而白宫对这家人的标准建议——不要出声、避免引起公众关注，只能加深他们的绝望和孤立。</p>
<p>Daniel R. Russel, a former assistant secretary of state under Obama, said the Trump administration deserves "credit for being dogged" in pursuing Warmbier's release, but had done little differently from the</p>	<p>奥巴马的前助理国务卿丹尼尔·拉塞尔(Daniel R. Russel)表示，特朗普政府在争取瓦姆比尔获得释放上的"坚持不懈"，但他们的做法与奥巴马政府相差无几。曾担任朝鲜人权问题特使的罗伯特·R·金(Robert R. King)今年1月份已经</p>

<p>Obama administration. And Robert R. King, the former special envoy for North Korea human rights issues who retired in January, noted that the younger Warmbier had ignored the explicit advice of the State Department, which has a notice on its website that "strongly warns" U.S. citizens not to travel to North Korea.</p>	<p>退休，他指出，小瓦姆比尔忽视了国务院的明确建议——国务院已经在网站上“强烈警告”美国公民不要去朝鲜。</p>
<p>"This is a problem where the North Koreans did the wrong thing," King said in an interview. "This is not a case where the U.S. made mistakes in terms of our efforts. We did everything we could to deal with that case."</p>	<p>"这个问题在于，是朝鲜人做错了事情，"金在接受采访时说。"并不是美国在采取行动的时候犯了错误。我们已经尽了全力来处理这个案子。"</p>
<p>Little is known of Warmbier's ordeal; a senior U.S. official said this week that he was singled out for particularly brutal beatings while in captivity, although the University of Cincinnati doctors said Thursday that they saw no evidence of beatings. In its statement claiming Warmbier had been released on humanitarian grounds, North Korea did not reveal any details of his medical condition or of the diplomatic negotiations that led to his release.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔遭受了什么折磨基本上还不清楚；美国一位高级官员本周表示，他被囚禁时遭到了极其凶残的殴打，尽管辛辛那提大学的医生周四表示，他们没有发现殴打的迹象。朝鲜的声明称，瓦姆比尔是因为人道主义理由被释放的，但并没有透露他的医疗状况，以及导致他获释的外交谈判的细节。</p>
<p>"We have very few answers," his father said.</p>	<p>"很多问题我们都不知道答案，"他父亲说。</p>
<p>This much is known: In December 2015, Warmbier embarked on a five-day tour of the North with a Chinese company that advertised "budget travel to destinations your mother would rather you stayed away from." Warmbier was detained at the Pyongyang airport in early January 2016 as he tried to leave and was charged with an unspecified "hostile act" against the government. Two months later, he was shown in a courtroom giving his tearful televised statement, in which he confessed to stealing a propaganda poster.</p>	<p>目前所知的情况是：2015年12月，瓦姆比尔通过一家中国公司到朝鲜进行为期五天的旅游，该公司宣传说，“花不了多少钱，就能去妈妈不想你去的 地方。”2016年1月初，瓦姆比尔离开朝鲜时在平壤机场被抓，朝鲜指控他有反政府的“敌对行为”，但没有具体指明是哪些行动。两个月后，他被送上法庭，发表了一个声泪俱下的电视声明，承认自己窃取宣传海报。</p>
<p>During the news conference Thursday, Fred Warmbier lashed out at the</p>	<p>在周四举行的新闻发布会上，弗雷德·瓦姆比尔猛烈抨击了旅游公司青年先锋</p>

<p>tour company, Young Pioneer Tours, and accused North Korea of endangering Americans by using tour companies to lure them to the North, where they can be taken hostage.</p>	<p>旅行社(Young Pioneer Tours), 指责朝鲜危害美国人——利用旅游公司吸引他们去可能会被扣为人质的朝鲜旅游。</p>
<p>Describing his son's return as "bittersweet," he dismissed the North's explanation that his condition was the result of a combination of botulism and a sleeping pill.</p>	<p>在谈到儿子的回归时, 他感到“有喜有悲”, 他不接受朝鲜的说法, 即儿子的身体情况是肉毒中毒和安眠药共同作用的结果。</p>
<p>"Even if you believe their explanation of botulism and a sleeping pill causing the coma — and we don't — there is no excuse for any civilized nation to have kept his condition secret and denied him top-notch medical care for so long," he said.</p>	<p>“即便你相信他们有关肉毒中毒和安眠药导致昏迷的说法——我们不信——那任何一个文明国家也没有理由隐瞒他的身体状况, 这么长时间一直拒绝让他接受一流的医疗护理,” 他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170616/otto-wambier-north-korea-ohio-student-home</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170616/otto-wambier-north-korea-ohio-student-home</p>
<p>Trump 'Is Not Under Investigation,' His Lawyer Insists</p>	<p>律师坚称特朗普“没有遭到调查”</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — A member of President Donald Trump's legal team said Sunday that the president was not under investigation by the special counsel looking into Russia's election-year meddling, contradicting Trump's assertion in a Friday morning tweet that he is a subject of the widening inquiry.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周日, 唐纳德·特朗普法律团队的一名成员表示, 负责调查俄罗斯干预选举案的特别检察官并没有在调查总统, 这和特朗普上周五一早的推文相矛盾, 当时他自称是这个广泛调查的目标对象。</p>
<p>The denial Sunday by Jay Sekulow, one of several personal lawyers Trump has hired to represent him in the Russia case, is the latest of many examples in which the president's aides and lawyers have scrambled to avert a public-relations mess created by Trump's tweets, off-script remarks or leaked private conversations.</p>	<p>周日对此予以否认的是杰伊·塞库洛(Jay Sekulow), 他是特朗普为通俄案所聘请的几个律师之一。特朗普的助手和律师最近付出了不少努力来处理因为他的推文、脱稿讲话以及泄露的私人对话所引发的公关麻烦, 此事是最新的一个例子。</p>
<p>Advisers have been forced to perform postpresidential cleanup in the wake of Trump's tweet claiming he had been wiretapped by the Obama</p>	<p>特朗普曾在推特上说自己遭到了奥巴马政府的窃听; 他在椭圆形办公室和俄罗斯外交官谈到了前 FBI 局长; 对于解聘通俄案特别检察官的私下想法; 他</p>

<p>administration, his Oval Office comments to Russian diplomats about the former FBI director, his private musings about the possibility of firing the Russia special counsel, his suggestion that there might be recordings of White House conversations, and his comments about a "military" deportation operation.</p>	<p>还暗示白宫可能会录下谈话内容；并对“军事”驱逐行动发表评论——在这些事情发生后，顾问们不得不为其善后。</p>
<p>In Sekulow's case, his appearance on multiple Sunday morning talk shows took on the added urgency of trying to protect his client from admitting that he is in legal jeopardy during a criminal investigation, one that appears to be increasingly focused on whether Trump took steps to interfere with the normal progress of the federal inquiry.</p>	<p>拿塞库洛来说，他在多个周日早上的谈话节目中的出现，突显了一种强烈的紧迫性：保护客户，不让特朗普承认在一个刑事调查中遭遇了法律威胁，该调查的重点日益集中在特朗普是否采取了行动，干预联邦调查的正常进展上。</p>
<p>Rod J. Rosenstein, deputy attorney general, last month named Robert B. Mueller, a former FBI director, as a special counsel to lead the investigation into the extent of Russia's meddling in the 2016 presidential election, and whether any of Trump's associates colluded in that effort.</p>	<p>副总检察长罗德·J·罗森斯坦(Rod J. Rosenstein)上个月任命前 FBI 局长罗伯特·S·穆勒(Robert S. Mueller)为特别检察官，负责调查俄罗斯对 2016 年总统选举的干预有多深，以及特朗普的班底是否有成员参与此事。</p>
<p>In addition, two congressional committees have issued subpoenas for testimony and documents as part of their wide-ranging, bipartisan investigations. All three inquiries are reportedly examining whether Trump, as president, sought to impede the progress of the inquiries.</p>	<p>而且，国会还有两个委员会也在进行广泛的两党调查，他们发出了要求证人作证和提供文件的传票。据报道，这三个调查都涉及特朗普是否在当上总统后阻碍调查进展。</p>
<p>Sekulow repeatedly and forcefully denied that Sunday, saying on CBS' "Face the Nation" program that "the president has not been and is not under investigation," and insisting that the administration had received no information from the special counsel's office to think otherwise.</p>	<p>塞库洛本周日再三极力否认了此事，在 CBS 电视台的节目《面对国家》(Face the Nation)上，他说“总统之前没有遭到调查，现在也没有”，并坚称政府并没有收到特别检查官办公室不是这么想的消息。</p>
<p>On Friday, Trump wrote the opposite on Twitter, saying: "I am being investigated for firing the FBI Director by the man who told me to fire</p>	<p>上周五，特朗普在推特上写道：“那个让我炒掉 FBI 局长的人，现在正在调查我，因为我炒掉了 FBI 局长！这是政治迫害。”</p>

the FBI Director! Witch Hunt.”	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170619/trump-lawyer-special-counsel-russia-not-under-investigation	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170619/trump-lawyer-special-counsel-russia-not-under-investigation
New York Today: Meeting a Gay Pride Grand Marshal	中国同志代表“领导”纽约 LGBT 大游行
The NYC Pride celebrations continue this week, leading up to the march on Sunday.	纽约骄傲(NYC Pride)庆典将持续进行到本周日，届时会有一场游行。
Thousands of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender New Yorkers and their supporters are expected to attend the march, which will be led by four grand marshals: Brooke Guinan, an activist, transgender woman and New York City firefighter; Krishna Stone, the director of community relations at Gay Men’s Health Crisis, a support center that fights AIDS; representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union; and Geng Le, a Chinese gay rights activist.	预计将有成千上万的纽约男女同性恋、双性恋和跨性别者以及他们的支持者参加游行，届时将有四名典礼官在前导引，他们是：变性为女性的活动人士、纽约消防员布鲁克·吉南(Brooke Guinan)；抗击艾滋病的支持中心，同性恋男子健康危机(Gay Men’s Health Crisis)社区关系负责人克里希纳·斯通(Krishna Stone)；美国公民自由联盟(American Civil Liberties Union)的代表们；此外还有中国同志权利活动人士耿乐。
Mr. Geng, whose real name is Ma Baoli, is a former police officer who set up one of China’s first gay advice and networking websites, and later created Blued, which is one of the country’s most popular gay dating apps.	耿乐本名马保力，曾经当过警察，他建立的网站跻身中国首批同性恋咨询和联络网站之列。后来他创建的“Blued”又成为全国最受欢迎的同志约会手机应用之一。
He was selected to be a grand marshal in recognition of his successful use of the internet to raise awareness among China’s gay community and of his passion for L.G.B.T. rights.	为表彰他成功利用互联网，在中国同性恋社区内增强对自身的认识，以及他对 LGBT 权利的热情，他当选为此次游行的典礼官。
We caught up with Mr. Geng on Skype as he prepared to visit New York.	在耿乐准备访问纽约之际，我们通过 Skype 采访了他。
What was it like growing up gay in China?	在中国，作为一个同性恋，成长期间是什么样的感受？
“I realized I was gay when I was 18 or 19. At the time, the Chinese media would report that gay people carried diseases and needed psychological treatment,” Mr. Geng said through a translator. “My	“大约在十八九岁的时候，我发现自己是同性恋。当时，中国媒体宣传同性恋人群是有病的，需要接受接受心理治疗，”耿乐通过翻译接受了采访。“我的父母不知道这件事，他们现在仍然认为同性恋是一种病。”

parents didn't know, and they still think being gay is a disease."	
Afraid to talk about his sexuality with others, Mr. Geng began researching gay life online. He said his discovery of more positive depictions in Western culture led him to create Danlan.org, a website intended to let gay Chinese citizens talk freely with each other.	当时，耿乐害怕同别人谈起自己的性倾向，于是开始在网络上研究同性恋生活。他说，他在西方文化中发现了更多关于同性恋的积极描述，于是他创建了淡蓝网(Danlan.org)，这是一个旨在促进中国同性恋公民自由交谈的网站。
What is it like being L.G.B.T. in China today?	如今，中国的 LGBT 人群处境如何？
"L.G.B.T. people are much happier than when I was young," Mr. Geng said. Until 1997, gay sex was considered a crime in China, and homosexuality was classified as a mental illness in the country until 2001.	"和我年轻时相比，现在的 LGBT 人群快乐多了，"耿乐说。直到 1997 年，男同性恋性行为在中国仍被视为犯罪行为，直到 2001 年，同性恋在该国仍被列为精神病。
Things have gotten better since, Mr. Geng said, but the situation remains challenging. One of the biggest problems is that people who come out as gay risk losing their jobs, he added.	耿乐说，情况已经出现了好转，但仍然非常困难。他还提到，最大的问题之一就是出柜者会有失去工作的风险。
What do you think of gay life in New York City?	你对纽约市的同性恋生活是怎么看的？
"In New York, being gay is not really a big deal," he said. "In China, it's not as easy for us to come out, so gay men rely on online connections much more than in New York."	"在纽约，同性恋并不是一件大事，"他说。"在中国，要出柜并不是一件容易的事，所以和纽约相比，这里的男同性恋者更依赖网上建立的联系。"
He also said he had noticed that gay New Yorkers went to bars during the week, often wearing work clothes. Gay night life in Beijing, he said, is mostly limited to the weekend.	他还表示，他注意到，纽约的同性恋者在工作日和周末都会去酒吧，经常穿着工作时穿的衣服。他说，在北京，同性恋者的夜生活大多局限在周末。
What do you hope for the future of gay life in China?	你对中国同性恋者的未来有什么期望？
"There are still many challenges we are facing now," Mr. Geng said, citing several problems. Television shows and movies with L.G.B.T. themes are not allowed. School textbooks still teach falsehoods about L.G.B.T. people. And the H.I.V. infection rate in China is a concern.	"我们现在面临的挑战还有很多，"耿乐引述了几个问题——在电视节目和电影里不允许出现 LGBT 主题。学校的教科书中仍然有关于 LGBT 人群的错误观念。中国的 HIV 感染率仍然令人担忧。

<p>"But we're headed in the right direction," he said. "Society is becoming more open about our issues, so I think it's going to get better and better."</p>	<p>"但是我们在朝着正确的方向前进,"他说。"社会在我们的问题上正变得越来越开放, 所以我认为未来会越来越越好。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170620/new-york-today-meeting-a-gay-pride-grand-marshal</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170620/new-york-today-meeting-a-gay-pride-grand-marshal</p>
<p>Otto Warmbier, American Student Released From North Korea, Dies</p>	<p>被朝鲜释放的美国大学生去世</p>
<p>Otto F. Warmbier, the University of Virginia honors student who was released from a North Korean prison last week after spending 17 months in captivity and more than a year in a coma, died Monday at the Cincinnati hospital where he had been receiving treatment, his family said.</p>	<p>弗吉尼亚大学优生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier), 在朝鲜坐牢 17 个月, 昏迷了一年多之后, 于上周获得释放, 他的家人宣布, 他于周一在接受治疗的辛辛那提医院去世。</p>
<p>Warmbier's parents, Fred and Cindy, said in a statement that their son, 22, had "completed his journey home" and "was at peace" when he died Monday at 2:20 p.m. Eastern time.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔的父母弗雷德(Fred)和辛迪(Cindy)在一份声明中说, 他们 22 岁的儿子于星期一东部时间下午 2 点 20 分"完成了回家的旅程", "很安详"。</p>
<p>"When Otto returned to Cincinnati late on June 13, he was unable to speak, unable to see and unable to react to verbal commands," the couple wrote. "He looked very uncomfortable — almost anguished. Although we would never hear his voice again, within a day, the countenance of his face changed — he was at peace. He was home, and we believe he could sense that."</p>	<p>"6 月 13 日回到辛辛那提时, 奥托口不能言, 无法睁眼和对口头要求作出反应,"声明中说。"他看起来很不舒服——近乎痛苦。虽然我们再也不会听到他的声音了, 但是在一天之内, 他的脸色就起了变化——他很安详。他回家了, 我们相信他能感觉到这一点。"</p>
<p>The death was the end of a wrenching ordeal for the Warmbier family, and is likely to worsen the already tense relations between the United States and North Korea, which technically remain in a state of war dating to the armistice that halted the 1950-53 Korean War. President Donald Trump issued a terse statement condemning North Korea,</p>	<p>死亡为瓦姆比尔一家的苦难折磨画上了句号, 亦可能令美国与朝鲜之间业已非常紧张的关系进一步恶化, 严格说来, 自休战协定中止了 1950-1953 年的朝鲜战争之后, 两国依然处于战争状态。唐纳德·特朗普总统发表了一个简短的声明, 谴责朝鲜仍然持有三名美国人质。</p>

which is still holding three Americans hostage.	
“Otto’s fate deepens my administration’s determination to prevent such tragedies from befalling innocent people at the hands of regimes that do not respect the rule of law or basic human decency,” the statement said. “The United States once again condemns the brutality of the North Korean regime as we mourn its latest victim.”	“奥托的命运增强了政府的决心，要防止这样的悲剧重演，不再让无辜者落入不尊重法治或人类基本尊严的政权之手，”声明说。“美国再次谴责朝鲜政权的暴行，并哀悼其最新的受害者。”
Former Gov. Bill Richardson of New Mexico, an expert on North Korea who has helped free other Americans held there, said in an interview Monday that he had met with North Korean diplomats 20 times while Warmbier was being held, and that they had never hinted that anything was amiss with Warmbier’s health.	新墨西哥州前州长比尔·理查森(Bill Richardson)是朝鲜问题专家，曾参与令朝鲜扣押的其他美国人获释的工作，他于周一接受采访时表示，瓦姆比尔被扣押期间，他曾与朝鲜外交官进行过20次会谈，对方从未暗示过瓦姆比尔的健康状况有任何问题。
Richardson called on the North to release the three other Americans it is holding, as well as a Canadian hostage, and to “disclose what happened to Otto, fully, to the international community.”	理查森呼吁朝鲜释放另外三名在押美国人和一名加拿大人质，并“向国际社会全面公布奥托经历了什么”。
Warmbier, a onetime high school soccer player and homecoming king with an adventuresome spirit, was traveling in China in December 2015 when he signed up for a five-day tour of North Korea with a Chinese company that advertised “budget travel to destinations your mother would rather you stayed away from.”	瓦姆比尔曾是高中足球队员，是一名具有冒险精神的返校节王者。2015年12月，他在中国旅游时，报名参加了一个中国公司组织的朝鲜五日游，宣传词是“前往你妈妈不想让你去的目的地的廉价游”。
He was detained at the Pyongyang airport in early January 2016, charged with a “hostile act” against the country’s authoritarian government and convicted less than two months later of trying to steal a propaganda poster, after he delivered a tearful, televised confession. His trial lasted one hour.	2016年1月初，他在平壤机场被拘留，罪名是对该国集权政府做出了“敌对行为”。不到两个月之后，他在电视上声泪俱下地认罪，此后因试图窃取宣传海报被判刑。他的审判持续了一个小时。
His parents, who live in the tiny city of Wyoming, Ohio, just outside	他的父母住在俄亥俄州辛辛那提市附近的怀俄明小城。自从儿子被宣判后，

<p>Cincinnati, had heard nothing of him since his trial. Then, about two weeks ago, they received a call telling them their son was comatose. Days later, he was on a flight home. At a news conference Thursday morning, Fred Warmbier — wearing the same cream-colored jacket Otto had worn during his trial — recalled kneeling to hug his son when he finally arrived home late last Tuesday.</p>	<p>他们没有得到他的一点消息。大约两周前，他们接到电话，被告知儿子处于昏迷状态。数日后，他被送上飞机回家。在周四上午的新闻发布会上，弗雷德·瓦姆比尔(Fred Warmbier)身穿奥托受审时那件米色上衣。他回忆说，上周二晚，儿子终于回家之后，他跪下拥抱儿子。</p>
<p>“Otto is a fighter,” Fred Warmbier said then, adding that he and his wife “firmly believe that he fought to stay alive through the worst that the North Koreans could put him through.”</p>	<p>“奥托是一名战士，”弗雷德·瓦姆比尔在发布会上说。他还说，他和妻子“坚定地相信，他在朝鲜人对他施加严酷折磨时一直努力求生”。</p>
<p>Otto Warmbier was taken immediately to the University of Cincinnati Medical Center, where doctors said that two MRI scans sent by the North Koreans indicated that Warmbier had suffered a catastrophic brain injury shortly after his conviction, most likely before April 2016.</p>	<p>奥托·瓦姆比尔立即被送往辛辛那提大学医疗中心(University of Cincinnati Medical Center)。医生们表示，朝鲜送来的两个核磁共振扫描表明，瓦姆比尔在被定罪之后不久，很有可能是在2016年4月之前，就遭受了十分严重的脑损伤。</p>
<p>The doctors said he had “extensive loss of brain tissue in all regions of his brain,” most likely caused by cardiopulmonary arrest that cut off the blood supply to his brain.</p>	<p>医生说，“他整个脑部都遭受了大面积脑组织毁损”，原因很可能是“心肺骤停”导致他的脑部血液供应被切断。</p>
<p>But the doctors could not say what had caused the initial injury. While one senior American official said Warmbier had been singled out for particularly brutal beatings, doctors found no evidence of broken bones or other injuries consistent with physical abuse. The North Koreans blamed a combination of botulism and sleeping pills for Warmbier’s condition, but the doctors found no evidence of botulism.</p>	<p>但是医生无法说出最开始导致伤害的是什么原因。虽然一名美国高级官员表示，瓦姆比尔受到了特别凶残的拷打，但医生没有发现骨折骨裂或与身体虐待一致的其他伤害的证据。朝鲜将瓦姆比尔的病情归咎于肉毒杆菌和安眠药的组合，但医生没有发现肉毒杆菌中毒的证据。</p>
<p>Relations between the United States and the North have fallen to new lows in recent months over threats by North Korea’s young leader, Kim Jong Un, to attack the United States with nuclear weapons. Warmbier</p>	<p>近几个月来，由于朝鲜年轻领导人金正恩以核武器袭击威胁美国，两国之间的关系已经下降到新低点。瓦姆比尔是多年来在朝鲜被监禁的十几个美国人之一，其中一些身陷囹圄的时间长达两年，罪名则是非法入境和煽动叛乱。</p>

was one of more than a dozen Americans imprisoned in North Korea over the years, some for as long as two years, on accusations including illegal entry and sedition.	
But he is the first to have been sent home in a coma. In their statement Monday, the Warmbiers said that they, like their son, were "at peace and at home," even as they lashed out at North Korea.	但他是第一个在昏迷中被送回家的。瓦姆比尔夫妇在声明中说，他们和儿子一样，“在家中，不再感受烦扰”。不过他们也抨击了朝鲜。
"Unfortunately," the statement said, "the awful, torturous mistreatment our son received at the hands of the North Koreans ensured that no other outcome was possible beyond the sad one we experienced today."	"不幸的是，"他们在声明说，"我们的儿子在朝鲜人手中受到的恶劣虐待令人难以置信，以至于除了我们今天遭遇的悲伤之外，不可能出现其他什么结果。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170620/otto-warmbier-north-korea-dies	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170620/otto-warmbier-north-korea-dies
Finders Keepers? An Ohio Goodwill Returns \$97,000 Mistakenly Donated With Clothes	美夫妇捐旧衣误混入现金，10 万美元失而复得
An Ohio couple thought that they were simply giving away some old clothes to a Goodwill shop in Zanesville last week. But they nearly gave up much, much more: They had mistakenly included a duffel bag stuffed with nearly \$100,000 in cash along with the clothes.	俄亥俄州的一对夫妇以为，他们上周捐给赞斯维尔(Zanesville)一家好意慈善店(Goodwill)的不过是一些旧衣服。但是他们送到那里的东西远远不止于此：他们误把一个装有近 10 万美元现金的行李袋和衣服一起包了起来。
Fortunately, workers at the shop — who thought at first that the money might be fake — swiftly tracked down the couple after the mix-up last week, and returned the money.	幸运的是，店里的工作人员——起初觉得这些钱可能是假的——在上周的混乱之后迅速找到了这对夫妇，把钱还给了他们。
It was a heartwarming incident — and one that is not nearly as rare as you might think.	这件事很暖心，不过却并不像你以为的那样罕见。
Similar events across the country in recent years have shown that even in an age of checks, credit cards, Bitcoin and Apple Pay, a surprising number of people still go around with vast sums of cash. And quite a	近年来，美国各地发生了一些类似的事件，表明即使是在一个支票、信用卡、比特币和苹果支付盛行的时代，携带大笔现金者仍然多得出人意料。而且还有不少人在继续丢钱。但幸运的是，也有很多好心人并不赞同“谁捡到就是

<p>few go on to lose that cash. But fortunately for them, there are plenty of good Samaritans who are only too willing to disprove the old “finders keepers” taunt.</p>	<p>谁的“这一古老的挑衅之词。</p>
<p>A Boston cabdriver returned \$187,786.75 last summer to a homeless man who had left it in a backpack in the back seat. The Boston Globe reported that the money belonged to a recovering drug addict who had just received it as part of an unexpected inheritance from his late parents. “That money would have changed my life,” the driver, Raymond MacCausland, known as Buzzy, told The Globe — joking that his girlfriend had given him a hard time about giving it back.</p>	<p>去年夏天，波士顿的一名司机把 187786.75 美元归还给了一名无家可归的男子，失主把装钱的背包忘在了后座上。据《波士顿环球报》(Boston Globe)报道，失主是一名正在康复的药物成瘾者，他刚意外收到父母留下的部分遗产。这位司机告诉《波士顿环球报》说：“留下这笔钱可能会改变我的生活。”他名叫雷蒙德·麦克考斯兰(Raymond MacCausland)，别人叫他布奇。他开玩笑说，女朋友为此跟他大闹了一场。</p>
<p>In 2014, workers at a Burger King in San Jose found \$100,000 in a backpack at a table — and handed it to the police. “I know the value of money,” the owner, Altaf Chaus, told the local CBS affiliate, adding that he was an immigrant who worked two jobs to buy the Burger King.</p>	<p>在 2014 年，圣何塞一家汉堡王的服务员在一张桌子旁的背包里发现了 10 万美元后，把它们交给警方。“我知道那是一大笔钱”，店主阿尔塔夫·乔斯(Altaf Chaus)告诉哥伦比亚广播公司在当地分公司的记者，他还说自己是移民，靠打两份工存下钱，才买下这家汉堡王店面。</p>
<p>And in 2013 a Las Vegas taxi driver found \$300,000 in a paper bag in the back seat of his cab and returned the money to its owner, a gambler who had just won it at a casino. “I just wanted to do the right thing,” the driver, Gerardo Gamboa, told The Las Vegas Sun. (He later got a \$10,000 reward from the gambler, and was named Yellow Checker Star’s Driver of the Year.)</p>	<p>而在 2013 年，拉斯维加斯的一名出租车司机在后座的一个纸袋里发现了 30 万美元后，把钱还给了失主，对方是一个刚刚在赌场赢得这笔钱的赌客。“我只是想做正确的事情”，司机赫拉尔多·甘博亚(Gerardo Gamboa)对《拉斯维加斯太阳报》(Las Vegas Sun)说（那名赌客后来给他 1 万美元作为酬劳，他还被评为黄格子星星运输公司的年度最佳司机）。</p>
<p>In Ohio, two Goodwill workers, Betsy Lyons and Barb Claypool, were sorting through donations when they found a duffel bag full of \$100 bills, said Janelle Shaffer, the store manager.</p>	<p>在俄亥俄州，那家好意慈善商店的经理贾妮尔·谢弗(Janelle Shaffer)表示，工作人员贝琪·莱昂(Betsy Lyons)和巴尔布·克莱普尔(Barb Claypool)在整理捐赠衣物的时候，发现了一个装满百元钞票的行李袋。</p>
<p>“They thought it was counterfeit or fake at first,” Ms. Shaffer said in a telephone interview on Tuesday. So they held the bills up to the light</p>	<p>“他们一开始以为那是假的，是伪钞。”谢弗周二接受电话采访时说。所以他们把钞票拿到灯光下，还用了验钞笔来鉴定。“然后我们发现，‘哎呀，钱是</p>

and tested them with counterfeit pens. "Then we were like, 'No, they're real!'"	真的！ ”
There was more than \$97,000 in all, according to The Zanesville Times Recorder, which reported the incident.	据《赞斯维尔时报》(Zanesville Times Recorder)报道，这笔钱总共超过 9.7 万美元。
Ms. Shaffer said that she worked to track down the owners of the money from the receipt they had left, and handed the money over to the police. The owners, identified by The Times Recorder as Dan and Lynette Leckrone, told the paper that they had recently withdrawn the money – their savings – to buy a new home, and had placed it in the trunk of their car, where it got mixed in with clothes destined for Goodwill.	谢弗说，她通过失主留下的收据来查找，并把这笔钱交给了警察。《时代纪事者报》(Times Recorder)确认失主是丹和莱尼特·雷克龙(Dan and Lynette Leckrone)，他们告诉该报，这笔钱是他们刚取出的存款，本来打算用来买房的，两人把钱放在汽车的后备箱，结果和捐赠的衣服混在了一起。
"We picked the money up at the Police Department and took it straight to the bank," Mr. Leckrone told the paper. "We are so thankful to everyone that we got our money back."	根据那篇报道，雷克罗内表示：“我们从警察局领取了这笔钱，然后直接拿到银行存了起来。能找回这笔钱，我们非常感谢大家。”
Ms. Shaffer said that at Goodwill, workers were used to finding spare change left in pants pockets. "We find that every day: a few pennies here, a few pennies there," she said. But they had never found bundles of \$100 bills before. "Let me tell you, it was quite the day."	谢弗说，好意慈善商店的工作人员经常在捐赠的裤子口袋里发现一些零钱。“我们每天都能在这里找到几毛钱，在那里找到几毛钱，”她说。但是他们从来没有发现过成捆的百元钞票。“要我说，这是相当特别的一天。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170621/finders-keepers-an-ohio-goodwill-returns-97000-mistakenly-donated-with-clothes	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170621/finders-keepers-an-ohio-goodwill-returns-97000-mistakenly-donated-with-clothes
The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning	泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（一）：“我想摆脱性别”
Read:	点击阅读：
Part 2.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（二）：幻灭之后的顿悟》
Part 3.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（三）：“我厌倦了伪装”》
Part 4.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（四）：变成女儿身》

<p>On a gray morning this spring, Chelsea Manning climbed into the back seat of a black S.U.V. and directed her security guard to drive her to the nearest Starbucks. A storm was settling over Manhattan, and Manning was prepared for the weather, in chunky black Doc Martens with an umbrella and a form-fitting black dress. Her legs were bare, her eyes gray blue. She wore little makeup: a spot of eyeliner, a smudge of pink lip gloss.</p>	<p>今年春天一个多云的早晨，切尔西·曼宁(Chelsea Manning)爬进一辆黑色 SUV 车后座，指示保安人员开车送她到最近的星巴克。曼哈顿上空正酝酿着一场暴风雨，曼宁已经为此做好了准备，她脚穿粗重的马丁靴，带着雨伞，身上是一件彰显身材的黑色连衣裙，裸露着双腿。她画着淡妆：灰蓝色的眼睛周围有眼线的痕迹，一点点粉红色的唇彩。</p>
<p>At Starbucks, she ordered a white-chocolate mocha and retreated to a nearby stool. Manning has always been small (5 foot 4), but in her last few months at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, she jogged religiously, outside in the prison yard and around the track of the prison gym, and her body had taken on a lithe sharpness, apparent in the definition of her arms and cheekbones. She looked healthy and fit, if a little uneasy, as people who have served long spells in prison often do.</p>	<p>在星巴克，她点了白巧克力摩卡，坐到旁边的高脚凳上。曼宁的身材一直很娇小（5 英尺 4 英寸），但在过去的几个月里，在美国莱文沃斯堡军事监狱里，她非常认真地沿着监狱操场和监狱体育馆的跑道上跑步。从她的手臂和颧骨轮廓可以看出，她的身体变得柔韧结实。她看上去健康强壮，虽然带着些许不安的感觉，长期在狱中服刑的人往往都是这样的。</p>
<p>She had been released only eight days earlier, after serving seven years of a 35-year sentence. Her crime, even in hindsight, was an astonishing one: handing WikiLeaks approximately 250,000 American diplomatic cables and roughly 480,000 Army reports from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Collectively the largest leak of classified records in American history, the disclosures cleared a path for Edward Snowden and elevated the profile of Julian Assange, then little known outside hacker circles. "Without Chelsea Manning," P.J. Crowley, an assistant secretary of state from 2009 to 2011, told me recently, "Julian Assange is just another fringe actor who resents what he sees as American hegemonic</p>	<p>她被判 35 年徒刑，服刑七年后，她在八天前得到释放。即便事后看来，她的罪行也足以令人震惊：她将美国在阿富汗和伊拉克战争期间的约 25 万份外交电报和约 48 万份军队报告交给了维基解密(Wikileaks)。这些泄露加在一起，构成了美国历史上最大的机密记录泄漏事件，为爱德华·斯诺登(Edward Snowden)扫清了道路，并且令朱利安·阿桑奇(Julian Assange)的形象得到提升，此前阿桑奇在黑客圈以外少有人知。“要不是切尔西·曼宁，”2009 年至 2011 年担任助理国务卿的 P.J.克劳利(P.J.Crowley)最近告诉我，“朱利安·阿桑奇无非就是另一个处在边缘地位，对他心目中美国霸权主义傲慢感到愤怒的小角色。”丹弗·尼克斯(Denver Nicks)曾经写过一本关于曼宁案的书，用他的话来说，曼宁的行为从广义上来说，代表着“信息时代</p>

<p>hubris." To an extraordinary extent, Manning's actions, in the words of Denver Nicks, the author of a book on her case, represented the "beginning of the information age exploding upon itself": a new era in which leaks were a weapon, data security was of paramount importance and privacy felt illusory.</p>	<p>自身开始爆炸": 一个新时代, 现在内情泄漏可以成为武器, 数据安全至关重要, 而隐私则让人感到虚幻。</p>
<p>In January 2017, after being locked up at five different facilities, in conditions a United Nations expert called "cruel" and "inhumane," Manning had received a surprise commutation by President Barack Obama. Four months later, she was free, trying to adjust to life in a world she helped shape. Finishing her coffee, she fished her iPhone out of her purse and asked her security guard for a lift back to the apartment where she was staying while in Manhattan. The one-bedroom was furnished sparsely, with a wide glass table and a tan couch, opposite which Manning had set up an Xbox One video-game console. The art was of the anodyne motel variety – an old-masters-esque tableau, a canvas of a zebra standing in a forest. We were many floors up, suspended in the storm clouds, and through the window, I could see the spires of the skyscrapers on the other side of the Hudson River.</p>	<p>曼宁曾先后被关押在五个不同的地方, 一个联合国专家称她所处的环境是“残酷”且“不人道”的, 2017年1月, 她终于从贝拉克·奥巴马总统那里得到了出乎意料的减刑。四个月后, 她重获自由, 开始努力适应身边这个自己参与塑造的世界。喝完咖啡后, 她从手袋里摸出 iPhone 手机, 让保安开车送她回到她在曼哈顿的公寓。这是一个一室一厅的房子, 装修简朴, 有一个宽阔的玻璃桌和一张棕褐色的沙发, 沙发对面, 曼宁放了一个 Xbox One 游戏机。公寓里的艺术品是平淡乏味的汽车旅馆风格——一幅早期大师风格的人物画, 一幅描绘森林里一匹斑马的油画。楼层很高, 仿佛悬浮在酝酿暴风雨的云层之中, 通过窗户, 我可以看到哈德逊河对岸摩天大楼的尖顶。</p>
<p>Manning, who is 29, tapped an unplugged microwave next to the door and asked me to place my laptop inside: The Faraday cage in the microwave would block radio waves, she explained. But the unplugged microwave was already full of devices, including two Xbox controllers. "You can put it in the kitchen microwave," Manning said; then, intuiting the strangeness of the request, she added with a shrug, "You can't be</p>	<p>29岁的曼宁敲了一下门边一个没接电源的微波炉, 要我把笔记本电脑放在那里面。她解释说, 微波炉里的法拉第笼可以屏蔽无线电波。但是那个没接电源的微波炉里已经装满了各种设备, 包括两台 Xbox 遥控器。“你可以把它放在厨房的微波炉里,”曼宁说, 意识到自己的请求有多么奇怪, 她耸了耸肩, “怎么小心都不为过”。</p>

too careful.”	
<p>She recalled that she last gave an in-person, on-the-record interview to a journalist in 2008, on the occasion of a marriage-equality march in New York. For almost a decade after that, barred by prison officials from communicating directly with the public, she remained silent as her story was told in books, an opera, an Off Broadway play and countless magazine articles, almost all of them written before Manning had come out as transgender. “It wasn’t the whole story,” she told me, “my whole story.”</p>	<p>她回忆说，她上一次亲自接受记者面对面的正式采访是2008年在纽约婚姻平权游行上。此后将近十年里，监狱管理者阻止她和公众直接接触，因此她一直保持缄默，与此同时，她的故事被写成书，被改编为歌剧和小成本舞台剧，登上无数杂志文章，它们大都是在曼宁公开跨性别者身份之前写的。“那不是完整的故事，”她告诉我，“不是关于我的完整故事。”</p>
<p>Absent her own voice, a pair of dueling narratives had emerged. One had Manning, in the words of President Donald Trump, as an “ungrateful traitor.” The other positioned her as transgender icon and champion of transparency — a “secular martyr,” as Chase Madar, a former attorney and the author of a book on her case, recently put it to me. But in Manning’s presence, both narratives feel like impossible simplifications, not least because Manning herself is clearly still grappling with the meaning of what she did seven years ago. When I asked her to draw lessons from her journey, she grew uneasy. “I don’t have. ...” she started. “Like, I’ve been so busy trying to survive for the past seven years that I haven’t focused on that at all.”</p>	<p>虽然她自己的声音是缺席的，但是关于她，出现了两种水火不相容的叙事。第一种叙事把曼宁描述为——用唐纳德·特朗普的话来说——“忘恩负义的叛徒”。另一种叙事则把她奉为跨性别者的偶像与信息透明的捍卫者，就像曾经当过检察官的蔡斯·马达尔(Chase Madar)最近对我说的，是一个“非宗教的殉道者”，他也曾经写过一本关于曼宁案的书。但是在曼宁面前，这两种叙事似乎都简化到了不可思议的地步，尤其是因为曼宁自己显然仍在努力思考，想要弄清她七年前所做的事情究竟意味着什么。我问她，从这段经历中学到了什么，她变得非常不安。“我没有……”她开始说道。“这个，过去七年里，我一直忙着生存下去，我根本没有重点关注这个。”</p>
<p>But surely, I pressed, she must have some sense of the impact she had on the world. “From my perspective,” she responded, “the world’s shaped me more than anything else. It’s a feedback loop.”</p>	<p>但是，我追问，她肯定会感觉自己对这个世界造成了影响。“从我的角度来看，”她回答说，“这个世界对我的影响比其他一切更重要。这是一个反馈回路。”</p>
<p>As far back as Chelsea Manning can remember, to her earliest days in Crescent, on the far edge of the Oklahoma City metro area, she suffered</p>	<p>就切尔西·曼宁记忆所及，早在儿时住在俄克拉荷马市市区边缘的克雷森特那段时期，她就曾经有过强烈的困惑感，她要努力让自己搞清楚某些持续不断</p>

<p>from a feeling of intense dislocation, something constant and psychic that she struggled to define to herself, much less to her older sister, Casey, or her parents, Brian and Susan. During one of our interviews, I mentioned that I heard a clinical psychologist compare gender dysphoria to a “giant, cosmic toothache.” Manning flushed. That was it exactly, she agreed: “Morning, evening, breakfast, lunch, dinner, wherever you are. It’s everywhere you go.”</p>	<p>的、和精神状态有关的东西，更不用说让姐姐凯西(Casey)和她的父母布赖恩(Brian)与苏珊(Susan)也明白。在一次采访中，我提到我听临床心理学家将性别焦虑比作“无时不在的巨大牙痛”。曼宁脸上一阵泛红。就是这样，她同意：“早上、晚上、早餐、午餐、晚餐，无论你身在何处。它到处都跟着你。”</p>
<p>At the age of 5, Manning recalled, she approached her father, an I.T. manager for Hertz, and confessed that she wanted to be a girl, “to do girl things.” Brian responded with a lengthy and awkward speech on the essential differences in “plumbing.” But Manning told me, “I didn’t understand how that had anything to do with what you wore or how you behaved.” Soon she was sneaking into her sister’s bedroom and donning Casey’s acid-washed jeans and denim jackets. Seated at the mirror, she would apply lipstick and blush, frantically scrubbing off the makeup at the slightest stirring from downstairs.</p>	<p>她的父亲是赫兹公司的IT部门经理，曼宁回忆说，五岁那年，她对父亲承认她想成为女孩，“做女孩做的事情”。对此，布赖恩就男女“生殖管道”的本质区别做了一番冗长而笨拙的讲话。但是曼宁告诉我，“我不明白这和你所穿的东西或你的行为有什么关系。”“不久后她开始溜进姐姐的卧室，偷偷穿上凯西的酸洗牛仔裤和牛仔夹克，对着镜子涂上口红和腮红，楼下一传来风吹草动，她就拼命擦掉脸上的化妆品。</p>
<p>“I wanted to be like [Casey] and live like her,” Manning said.</p>	<p>“我想要像她（凯西）一样，像她那样生活，”曼宁说。</p>
<p>When she was still in elementary school, she came out as gay to a straight male friend. The friend was understanding; the other kids at school, less so. Manning tried, unsuccessfully, to retract her confession, but the teasing continued. “I would come home crying some days, and if my dad was there, he’d say: ‘Just quit crying and man up. Like, go back there and punch that kid in the face,’” she said. It was the late 1990s, when the trans movement was very much on the fringes of American society. “The closest I came to knowing anything was from</p>	<p>还在读小学的时候，她便向一个直男朋友出柜，告知对方自己是同性恋。那位朋友理解她；学校里的其他孩子则没有那么善解人意。曼宁试图收回自己的坦白之词，但没有成功，继续遭到戏弄。“有些日子，我回到家会哭出来，如果我父亲在场，他会说：‘别哭了，爷们些。比如，回去朝那小子脸上擂一拳，’”她说。那是1990年代末，跨性别者权利运动在美国社会中还处于极为边缘的位置。“耸动的电视节目中关于变装皇后式异性着装的描绘，是我最近接近相关信息的渠道”——比如杰瑞·斯布林格(Jerry Springer)的节目。她花更多时间待在家中，摆弄她父亲总是会带回家的电脑，玩电子游戏、尝试</p>

<p>the portrayal of drag-queen-style cross-dressing on sensational TV shows” like Jerry Springer’s, Manning told me. She spent more time inside, on the computers that her father was always bringing home, playing video games and dabbling in basic code.</p>	<p>鼓捣基本代码。</p>
<p>Her parents had issues of their own. When Manning was about 12, Susan swallowed an entire bottle of Valium. Casey called 911, only to be told that the nearest ambulance was a half-hour away. Casey loaded her mother into the car; Brian, who Manning says was too drunk to drive, sat shotgun, leaving a terrified Chelsea in the back to make sure her mother kept breathing. She told me the incident was formational. “I grew up very quickly after that,” she said. (Brian could not be reached for comment.)</p>	<p>她的父母有着自己的问题。曼宁 12 岁那年，苏珊吞下一整瓶安定。凯西打了 911，却被告知最近的救护车要半小时才能赶到。凯西把母亲弄到汽车上；而布赖恩据曼宁所说喝得烂醉，无法开车，坐在副驾驶位置上，留下惊恐的切尔西待在后面，确定母亲还在呼吸。她告诉我那件事对她影响很大。“自那以后我成长得很快，”她说。（记者未能联系上布赖恩并请其置评。）</p>
<p>In Susan’s native Wales, where Manning moved with her in 2001 after her parents split, Chelsea says she took over full control of the household, paying bills and handling much of the shopping. There was freedom there, too: She could buy her own makeup at the convenience store, wear it for a few hours in public and jam it into a waste bin on her way home. She passed many evenings on her computer, in L.G.B.T. chat rooms. Her worldview shifted. While in Crescent, Manning had imbibed her father’s conservative politics — “I questioned nothing,” she told me. But at Tasker Milward, a school in the town of Haverfordwest, she studied the civil rights movement, the Red Scare, the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. In a term paper for a history class, she expressed skepticism about the rationale for the American invasion of Iraq.</p>	<p>父母离婚后，曼宁于 2001 年随苏珊搬到其老家威尔士。切尔西说，在那里，她全盘掌管家中事务，付账单并负责很多东西的采购。那里也给了她自由：她可以在便利店给自己买化妆品，带妆在公共场合出现几个小时，然后在回家的路上将化妆品扔进垃圾桶。很多晚上她都是守着电脑在 LGBT 聊天室里度过的。在克雷森特生活的时候，曼宁曾吸纳父亲的保守派政治观点——“我一度不质疑任何事，”她告诉我。但在哈沃福维斯特镇的塔斯克尔·米尔沃德中学(Tasker Milward)，她学习了与民权运动、红色恐慌以及二战期间日裔美国人被囚禁有关的知识。在历史课的学期论文中，她表达了对美国入侵伊拉克合理性的怀疑。</p>

<p>When Manning returned to the United States in 2005 to live with Brian and his new wife in Oklahoma City, she was a changed person, if not a wholly transformed one: She wore eyeliner and grew out her hair and dyed it black. "I thought, Maybe I want to just eradicate this gender thing and be gender neutral, like androgynous," she told me. She found a job at an internet start-up and, through a matchmaking site, met her first boyfriend, who lived 70 miles away in the town of Duncan. But her stepmother, Manning said, forbade her from setting foot in the kitchen: "She felt that I was unclean."</p>	<p>当曼宁于 2005 年返回美国，与布赖恩及其续娶的妻子在俄克拉荷马市一起生活的时候，即便没有彻头彻尾地转变，也已经变了一个人：她画眼线，留长发，并将头发染成黑色。“我认为，或许我想要摆脱性别这种东西，成为中性的存在，就像雌雄同体，”她告诉我。她在一家互联网初创企业找到了份工作，还通过交友网站遇到了她的第一个男朋友，后者当时住在 70 英里外的邓肯镇。但曼宁说，她的继母禁止她踏足厨房：“她觉得我是不洁的。”</p>
<p>Manning confided to no one what she was increasingly coming to understand: that she wasn't gay, wasn't a cross-dresser. She was a woman. In the summer of 2006, she and her boyfriend parted ways, and she lit out from Oklahoma for good, all her belongings piled high in the cab of her red Nissan pickup truck. A spell of itinerancy followed — out to Tulsa, Okla., to work at a pizza parlor; up to Chicago to work at Guitar Center; east to the suburbs of Washington to live with her aunt, with whom she enjoyed a connection she never shared with her parents. She did four sessions with a psychologist, but got no closer to unburdening herself than she had with friends or family members. "I was scared," Manning said. "I didn't know that life could be better."</p>	<p>曼宁没有向任何人坦白她日益意识到的一件事：她不是同性恋，不是异装者。她是一个女人。2006 年夏天，与男友分道扬镳后，她把自己的物品高高堆在红色尼桑皮卡的驾驶室里，永远离开了俄克拉荷马市。随之而来的是四处漂泊的生活——前往俄克拉荷马州塔尔萨，在一家比萨店工作；还曾抵达芝加哥，在吉他中心(Guitar Center)工作；往东到了华盛顿郊区，和一个姑妈一起生活，与姑妈同住期间，她感受到了和父母之间从未有过的那种亲密。她在一名心理医生处接受过四次咨询辅导，但减压效果并没有超出与朋友或家人交流的程度。“我当时很害怕，”曼宁说。“我不知道生活可以变得更好。”</p>
<p>Brian Manning had often fondly recounted for Chelsea his days in the military: It had given him structure and grounding, he said. Manning hadn't been ready to listen then. Now she was. Enlisting might be the thing to "man her up," to rid her of the ache. Besides, while her ideas about American foreign policy had become more nuanced, she still</p>	<p>布赖恩·曼宁以前常常向曼宁动情地回忆其军旅生涯：他说那段岁月塑造了他的性格和脚踏实地的精神。曼宁当初还没做好把那些话听进去的准备。她现在准备好了。报名参军或许是一件可以让她变得“爷们些”、祛除她的痛苦的事情。此外，虽然对美国的外交政策的看法不再那么黑白分明，她依然认为自己是一名爱国者。“我还记得 2007 年夏天，我每天都坐在那里，打开电视”，</p>

<p>considered herself a patriot — in the Army, she could use her analytical skills to help her country. “I remember sitting in the summer of 2007 and just every single day turning on the TV” and seeing the news from Iraq, she told me. “The surge, the surge, the surge. Terrorist attacks. Insurgents. ... I just felt like maybe I could make a difference.”</p>	<p>收看来自伊拉克的新闻，她告诉我。“增兵，增兵，增兵。恐怖袭击。叛乱分子……我只是觉得或许我可以有所贡献。”</p>
<p>That fall, Manning reported for basic training at Fort Leonard Wood in the Missouri Ozarks; within a few days, she had suffered injuries to her arm. “The drill sergeants were acting like I was malingering or something,” she said. “But I was like: ‘No, I’m not trying to get out of anything. I just really can’t feel my right hand.’” A soldier who spent time with Manning in Missouri later recalled for The Guardian that Manning was routinely called a “faggot.” “The guy took it from every side. He couldn’t please anyone. And he tried. He really did,” the soldier said.</p>	<p>那年秋天，曼宁报名在密苏里州欧萨克的伦纳德伍德堡接受基础训练；几天后她的胳膊受了伤。“教官表现出来的样子就好像我在装病之类的，”她说。“但我的内心独白却是：‘不，我并非试图逃避什么东西。我只是真的无法感知到我的右手。’”一名曾和曼宁一起待在密苏里州的士兵后来向《卫报》(The Guardian)回忆，曼宁常常被称为“娘炮”。“到处都有人这么叫。他无法取悦任何人。他试过。他真的努力尝试过，”那名士兵说。</p>
<p>The Army, in need of more bodies to fight the insurgencies in Afghanistan and Iraq, allowed Manning another shot at boot camp. In 2008, she graduated to intelligence school at Fort Huachuca in Arizona, which to her felt like a kind of community college. There, she was trained to sort what the military terms “SigActs,” or significant actions — the written reports, photos and videos of the confrontations, explosions and firefights that form the mosaic of modern war. Manning told me she fit in well with the intelligence types at Fort Huachuca, who shared her intrinsic geekiness. “There were more like-minded people there,” she said, adding, “It wasn’t ‘Rah, rah, you need to do this.’ They encouraged us to speak up. They encouraged us to have opinions, to</p>	<p>亟需更多人员去抗击阿富汗和伊拉克的叛军的美国陆军，在新兵训练营给了曼宁另一次机会。2008年，她完成基本训练，进入亚利桑那州华楚卡堡的情报学院——她觉得该学院有点儿像社区大学。在那里，她学习了如何对重大行动，也就是美国军事术语中的“SigActs”进行分类整理——这一工作所涉的关于对峙、爆炸和交火的书面报告、照片和视频，共同构成了现代战争的马赛克。曼宁告诉我，她在华楚卡堡和搞情报的那些人相处得很好，他们和她一样都有种内在的极客特性。“那里有更多志趣相投的人，”她说。她还表示，“不是‘来，来，你需要做这个’这种。他们鼓励我们说出自己的想法。鼓励我们有自己的观点，做出自己的决定。”</p>

<p>make our own decisions.”</p>	
<p>At her first official duty station, Fort Drum in upstate New York, Manning was charged in part with helping to build a digital tool that would automatically track and sort SigActs from Afghanistan, where Manning’s unit initially expected to be deployed. For hours a day, she watched spectral night-vision video and read reports from distant battlefields. Already, she was being exposed to the bloodshed that would serve as inspiration for her leaks. But she was handling the material at a spatial and emotional reserve: She remained, she told me, “eager” to get to the front lines. “I was hungry.”</p>	<p>在第一个服役地点，纽约州北部的德拉堡，曼宁的部分职责是帮助打造自动追踪和分类整理来自阿富汗的重大行动的数字化工具——曼宁所在的部队起初预计会被派驻到阿富汗。她每天花很多个小时观看幽暗的夜视视频、阅读来自遥远战场的报告。她已经见识到日后促使她泄密的那种血腥。但她处理材料时与之保持着空间和情感上的距离：她告诉我，她当时依然“渴望”上前线，“我的渴望非常迫切。”</p>
<p>Through a gay dating site, she met a bookish Brandeis student named Tyler Watkins. She started driving to visit Watkins in the Boston area, where she became a regular at Pika, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology co-op, and visited Boston University’s Builds, a hub of the local hacking community. At the Pika gatherings, she found friends that approached coding the same way she did: as outlet, pastime and calling. She often stayed up late into the night talking. Yan Zhu, then an undergraduate student at M.I.T., remembers Manning as “obviously intelligent,” if “nervous.” It was clear to Zhu that Manning was “haunted by something.” But she never had a chance to find out what: That fall, Manning’s unit was deployed to Iraq.</p>	<p>通过一个同性恋交友网站，她结识了就读于布兰迪斯大学、书卷气十足的泰勒·沃特金斯(Tyler Watkins)。她开始驱车造访波士顿地区的沃特金斯——在那里她成了麻省理工大学(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)的合作生活社区 Pika 的常客；还曾到访波士顿大学(Boston University)的 Builds——当地黑客群体的一个枢纽。在 Pika 的聚会上，她找到了和自己看待编码的思维一致的朋友：视之为情感的发泄、消遣和使命。当时在麻省理工读本科的朱岩（Yan Zhu，音）回忆说，曼宁“显然很聪明”，虽然“有些焦虑”。朱岩清楚地知道，曼宁那时候“正被什么事情困扰着”。但她从未有机会找出答案：那年秋天，曼宁所在的部队被派往伊拉克。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170621/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part1</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170621/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part1</p>
<p>The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning</p>	<p>泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（二）：幻灭之后的顿悟</p>
<p>Read:</p>	<p>点击阅读:</p>

Part 1.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（一）：“我想摆脱性别”》
Part 3.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（三）：“我厌倦了伪装”》
Part 4.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（四）：变成女儿身》
<p>In October 2009, Manning hopped a Black Hawk from Baghdad to Forward Operating Base Hammer, 30 miles east of the city. In the cabin, strapped into the chopper’s jump seats, she began putting names to places that had long been digital abstractions. “I had seen imagery for nine or 10 months prior,” Manning recalled, “I knew the landscape so well from the air that I recognized these neighborhoods, and it woke me up to see people walking around and to see people driving and to see the buildings and the trees below.”</p>	<p>2009年10月，曼宁跳上一架黑鹰直升机，从巴格达飞往该市以东30英里处的哈默前方作战基地。机舱内，被固定在飞机活动座椅上的她开始把一些名字与此前对她而言一直是数字化抽象事物的东西对应起来。“我提前九或十个月就开始看图片，”曼宁回忆说，“我俯瞰下方，由于对那片土地非常了解，我认出了那些社区，激动地看着那里的人们走来走去，看着他们开车，看着那些建筑物和树木。”</p>
<p>Ringed by desert, the low-slung buildings of F.O.B. Hammer baked in the summer and coursed with mud in the fall. Every night, Manning rose from her bunk at 9 p.m., dressed in standard-issue visual camouflage and grabbed her rifle. After quickly eating dinner for breakfast, she walked to a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, or SCIF, to report for duty. Manning’s SCIF was a glorified “plywood box” with lousy airflow, situated on a basketball court. She sat at the free-throw line, in a reclining office chair, where she spent her overnight shift facing three laptop computers. Manning’s isolation took on a new form: Hidden away in the darkened SCIF, she would work for eight hours at a stretch, sifting through reports filed securely by American troops in the field, making sense of the raw data for senior-level intelligence officers. She remained sealed off from actual conflict, though she could hear the shudder of car bombs and</p>	<p>哈默前方作战基地低矮的建筑为沙漠所环绕，夏天被阳光炙烤，秋天尘土飞扬。每天夜里9点，曼宁都会从铺位上起身，穿上标准配发的视觉伪装服，拿起步枪。飞快吃完相当于早餐的晚餐后，她会走进一个“敏感信息隔离设施”（Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, 简称 SCIF），开始工作。所谓 SCIF 其实只是“胶合板箱”的美称，空气流通极度不畅。曼宁的 SCIF 位于一个篮球场上，她要坐在罚球线边一把有靠背的办公椅上，对着三台笔记本电脑，值一整夜的班。曼宁的与世隔绝有了新形态：她躲在黑暗的 SCIF 里，一连工作八小时，筛查前线的美国军队通过安全方式提交的报告，为高级情报官员分析整理原始数据。她仍然与真实的冲突保持着距离，尽管她能听见汽车炸弹的爆炸声，有时还会遇到刚跟敌人交过火，晕晕乎乎、风尘仆仆的士兵。</p>

<p>sometimes ran into soldiers, dazed and dusty, on their way back from a firefight.</p>	
<p>At that early juncture, Manning told me, she was too busy to give much thought to the larger import of what she was seeing. "Doing my job, you couldn't even really read all the files," she said. "You have to skim, get a sense of what's relevant and what's not." Still, to an extraordinary extent, she had a more comprehensive view of America's role in Iraq than the infantry in the field did — often, literally, a sky-level view — and as October ground into November, she found herself increasingly dismayed by a lack of public awareness about what seemed to be a futile, ceaselessly bloody war. "At a certain point," she told me, "I stopped seeing records and started seeing people": bloody American soldiers, bullet-ridden Iraqi civilians.</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，起初，她太忙了，顾不上对大量见闻作太多思考。“干我那份工作，你其实甚至无法看完所有文件，”她说。“你必须快速浏览，明白什么重要、什么无关紧要。”不过，比起前线的步兵，她在很大程度上对美国在伊拉克的角色有了更全面的看法——通常来说，简直是从空中俯瞰般的视角——10月过去，11月到来之际，她发现自己越来越惊愕于公众对这场似乎徒劳无功、无休无止的血腥战争竟然如此缺乏认识。“到了某一时刻，”她告诉我，“我不再看记录，而是开始看人”：流血的美国士兵，中弹的伊拉克平民。</p>
<p>On rare reprieves from the SCIF, Manning accompanied senior officers to meetings with the Iraqi military and the Iraqi federal police, sit-downs that further entrenched her disillusionment. "There would be these tea sessions, where you've got the Iraqi federal police in their blue uniforms, you've got Iraqi Army in, like, the old chocolate-chip camouflage and the Americans in our smeared green digital camouflage," Manning said — everyone speaking in different languages, frequently at cross-purposes. "I'd come in thinking things would be black and white. They weren't."</p>	<p>极少数情况下，曼宁不必待在 SCIF 里，而是陪同高级官员去和伊拉克军方以及伊拉克联邦警察局的人会晤，大家团团围坐的场合进一步加深了她的幻灭感。“在那些茶话会上，有身穿蓝色制服的伊拉克联邦警察，有身穿旧巧克力色迷彩服的伊拉克陆军，还有我们，身穿模糊的绿色数码迷彩服的美国人，”曼宁说——每个人都说着不同的语言，常常有着相反的目的，无法沟通。“我本以为事情非黑即白。但事实并非如此。”</p>
<p>Manning told me she heard the name WikiLeaks for the first time in 2008, at a computer security training course at Fort Huachuca. By the end of 2009, she had started logging on to internet relay chat</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，她第一次听说维基解密(WikiLeaks)这个名字，是2008年在瓦丘卡堡上计算机安全培训课的时候。到2009年末，她已经开始登陆那个网站的互联网中继聊天室(Internet Relay Chat, 简称IRC, 一种半加密协议，</p>

<p>conversations devoted to the site. (I.R.C., a semisecure protocol, was then the preferred method of communication for hackers.) Initially, she was an observer: She was intrigued by the work that Julian Assange and his team were doing, if not quite ready to endorse their argument for total transparency. She told me that she believed then, and believes now, that “there are plenty of things that should be kept secret.” “Let’s protect sensitive sources. Let’s protect troop movements. Let’s protect nuclear information. Let’s not hide missteps. Let’s not hide misguided policies. Let’s not hide history. Let’s not hide who we are and what we are doing.”</p>	<p>是黑客们当时颇为青睐的交流方式)。起初,她是一个观察者:她被朱利安·阿桑奇及其团队正在做的工作深深吸引,但不太认同他们关于绝对透明的观点。她告诉我她当时认为——现在也依然认为——“很多事情都应该保密。”“敏感信源要受到保护。军队的行动要受到保护。核信息要受到保护。但我们不该掩盖过失。不该掩盖政策失误,不该掩盖历史。不该掩盖我们是谁、我们在做什么。”</p>
<p>She was edging closer to acting but said nothing about the I.R.C. channel to her friends at F.O.B. Hammer, nor about her own personal tumult. She was now fighting to keep what amounted to two life-altering secrets. She couldn’t discuss her identity openly: The “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy was still in effect, and it would be years before transgender people were allowed to openly enlist. “I binge watched TV shows on the internet,” she said. “I was smoking heavily. I was drinking an enormous amount of caffeine. I was going to the dining facility and eating as much as I could. Just any little tiny escape or way to feel like I’m not there anymore.” Her boyfriend was little help: Manning could feel him slipping away. “I was in denial about it, but I had a sense ... that I was being forgotten,” she told me.</p>	<p>她即将采取行动,但从未跟哈默前方作战基地的朋友们谈起那个 IRC 频道,也未谈起她自己内心的动荡。她现在正奋力保有二个堪称可以改变人生的秘密。她不能公开讨论自己的性别认同:“不要问,不要说”的政策当时尚未废除,要再过好几年,跨性别人士才会获准光明正大地报名参军。“我在网上猛刷剧集。我抽烟抽得很凶。我喝大量咖啡。我去餐厅尽可能多地吃东西。只是想逃避片刻,或者制造某种解脱之感。”她的男友基本没帮上什么忙:曼宁能感觉到他离自己越来越远。“我不愿承认,但我有种感觉……我正在被遗忘,”她告诉我。</p>
<p>Manning had a two-week leave coming up. She planned to spend time in Boston, trying to patch things up with Watkins, and in the suburbs of Washington with her aunt. She dreamed about using the occasion to</p>	<p>曼宁接下来有两周的假期。她打算去波士顿,设法和沃特金斯重拾旧好,还要去华盛顿郊区探望姑妈。她梦想着利用这个机会,以跨性别人士的身份向家人和朋友出柜。“我在脑海中不停想象着这样的时刻,”她告诉我,“把事情</p>

<p>come out to her family and friends as trans. "I kept having this moment in my head," she told me, "where I just yell it at the top of my lungs." But she knew, in her heart, that she'd never be able to go through with it.</p>	<p>高声说出来。“但她心里清楚，她永远也无法闯过这一关。</p>
<p>Before leaving F.O.B. Hammer, Manning downloaded, from the government's Combined Information Data Network Exchange, almost every SigActs report from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and burned a compressed version of the data onto CD-RW discs, one of which was labeled "Lady Gaga." She did it in full view of her fellow soldiers. But what she did next violated the most important precepts she was taught at Fort Huachuca, along with the Oath of Enlistment she swore in 2007: She uploaded the contents of the discs onto the personal laptop she planned to take home to the United States. She had not decided what she would do with the data.</p>	<p>离开哈默前方作战基地前，曼宁从政府的综合信息数据网络交换(Combined Information Data Network Exchange)系统中下载了几乎所有的来自阿富汗和伊拉克战争的重大行动报告，并把经过压缩的数据烧制在 CD-RW 光盘上，其中一个光盘被标注为“Lady Gaga”。这一切都是在战友们的眼皮底下进行的。但她接下来做的事情违背了她在瓦丘卡堡学到的最重要的戒律，也违背了她 2007 年的入伍誓言：她把光盘上的内容传到了她打算带回美国的私人笔记本电脑上。她尚未决定要拿这些数据怎么办。</p>
<p>Days later, Manning put on a blond wig and ran in a low crouch from the side door of her aunt's house, out of view of the neighbors, and drove to the train station. She wore a dark coat and, under it, business-casual woman's wear she bought at a local department store; she claimed it was for her friend who needed it for a job interview. In Washington, she went to a Starbucks, ate lunch at a busy restaurant and wandered through the aisles of a bookstore; later, she climbed back on the Metro and rode it aimlessly around. She took great pleasure in being seen as she knew she was and comfort in how easily she passed — rarely did anyone give her a second glance.</p>	<p>几天后，曼宁避开邻居们的目光，戴着一顶金色假发，伏下身子从姑妈家的侧门跑出来，开车前往火车站。她穿着一件深色外套，里面是在当地一家百货商店买的女士商务便装——她当时声称是买给一个要去参加面试的朋友。在华盛顿，她去了星巴克，到一家人满为患的餐厅吃了午餐，在一个书店的过道里走来走去；随后，她回到地铁上，乘地铁漫无目的地转悠。她极度欣喜于被视作一个知道自己是谁的人，轻轻松松与人擦肩而过的感觉让她颇为自在——很少有谁多看她一眼。</p>
<p>"Before I deployed, I didn't have the guts," Manning, who was then privately referring to herself as Brianna, told me. But her time in Iraq</p>	<p>“被派驻到伊拉克之前，我没有这种勇气，”曼宁告诉我，当时，她在私下里管自己叫布里安娜(Brianna)。但在伊拉克度过的时光改变了她。“每天看到</p>

<p>was changing her. "Being exposed to so much death on a daily basis makes you grapple with your own mortality," she went on. She no longer wanted to hide.</p>	<p>那么多人死去，会促使你去思考自己生命的有限，"她继续说道。她不想再躲藏。</p>
<p>The expedition was the high point of a disappointing two-week leave. The Army had bumped up her departure from F.O.B. Hammer, and her family hadn't had time to readjust their schedules: Manning's aunt was on a trip abroad, and her sister had just had her first child — it would be tricky to carve out time for Chelsea. Manning took a train up to see Watkins at his home in Waltham, in Massachusetts, but she couldn't shake the feeling that he didn't really want her there, so she cut her stay short by three days.</p>	<p>这次出行是令人失望的两周假期的高光时刻。美国陆军批准曼宁离开哈默前方作战基地更长时间，她的家人来不及调整他们的安排，很难为切尔西抽出时间——姑妈正在国外旅行，姐姐刚生了第一个孩子。曼宁乘火车赶到沃特金斯位于马萨诸塞州沃尔瑟姆的家中去看他，但她总觉得对方其实并不想让她待在那儿，于是她把逗留时间缩短了三天。</p>
<p>At that point, it would have been possible for Manning to return to Iraq with the files unshared — her actions had been illegal, if reversible. But Manning told me that being in the United States had prompted an epiphany. At home, she says, she realized how invisible the wars had become to most civilians, whose awareness of Iraq extended as far as the occasional newspaper article or chyron on cable news. "There were two worlds," she said. "The world in America, and the world I was seeing [in Iraq]," She went on, "I wanted people to see what I was seeing."</p>	<p>那时候，曼宁仍有可能带着未被泄露的文件返回伊拉克——即便她取消了自己的行动，也已经是非法的。但曼宁告诉我，身在美国令她产生了顿悟。她说，在国内她意识到，大多数民众根本看不到战争的真相，他们对伊拉克的了解不会超出报纸偶尔发表的文章或者有线电视新闻的字幕。“存在着两个世界，”她说。“美国的世界，以及我（在伊拉克）看到的世界，”她继续说道。“我想让人们看到我看到的世界。”</p>
<p>A blizzard hit Washington. Manning's aunt still wasn't back from vacation. Alone, Manning transferred parts of the files to a small memory card and prepared an anonymous text file she wanted to accompany the information. "This is possibly one of the more significant documents of our time removing the fog of war and</p>	<p>一场暴风雪袭击了华盛顿。曼宁的姑妈仍然在外度假。曼宁独自把部分文件传到一张小小的存储卡上，并准备了一份她想要随这些信息一起发出的匿名文本文件。“这可能是关于我们这个时代的最重要的文件之一，它能拨开战争的迷雾，揭示 21 世纪不对等战争的真实本质，”她写道。“祝好。”</p>

<p>revealing the true nature of twenty-first century asymmetric warfare," she wrote. "Have a good day."</p>	
<p>Manning told me her decision to provide the information to WikiLeaks was a practical one: She originally planned to deliver the data to The New York Times or The Washington Post, and for the last week of her leave, she dodged from public phone to public phone, calling the main office lines for both papers, leaving a message for the public editor at The Times and engaging in a frustrating conversation with a Post writer, who said she would have to know more about the files before her editor would sign off on an article. A hastily arranged meeting with Politico, where she hoped to introduce herself to the site's security bloggers, was scrapped because of bad weather. "I wanted to try to establish a contact in a way that it couldn't be traced to me," Manning told me. But she was running out of time. She describes a clearheaded sense of purpose coming over her: "I needed to do something," she told me. "And I didn't want anything to stop that."</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，她把信息提供给维基解密是出于实际的考虑：她原先计划把这些数据交给《纽约时报》或《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)。在休假结束前的最后一周，她换了一个又一个公用电话，给两家报纸的总办公室打电话，给时报的公众编辑留言，还与《华盛顿邮报》的一位作者进行过一次让人沮丧的通话，后者告诉她，她必须对那些文件有更多的了解，编辑才能决定做一篇报道。她也曾与《政治》(Politico)杂志匆忙约定过一次会面，但后来因为天气不好被取消了，她原本希望在那次会面中把自己介绍给这家网站的安全博客作者。“我想尽力建立起一种追踪不到我的关系，”曼宁告诉我。但她没有时间了。她说有一种清晰无误的使命感占据了她的身心：“我需要做点什么，”她对我讲道。“什么也不能阻挡。”</p>
<p>On Feb. 3, 2010, Manning signed onto her laptop and, using a secure file-transfer protocol, sent the files to WikiLeaks.</p>	<p>2010年2月3日，曼宁登陆自己的笔记本电脑，用一个安全文件传输协议把文件发给了维基解密。</p>
<p>Back at F.O.B. Hammer, time sped up; everything seemed to be happening at once. Manning had been away two full weeks, and there was a lot to catch up on — "I had to triple my work," Manning told me. There had been no sign that WikiLeaks received her files, nor any indication that the Army knew anything was amiss. She remembers being in a perpetual state of heightened anxiety. She slept less, smoked more.</p>	<p>回到哈默基地，事情的进展加快了；一切好像是同时安生了。曼宁离开了整整两周，有许多东西需要跟上的——“我得干三倍的活，”曼宁告诉我。没有迹象显示维基解密收到了她的文件，也没有任何迹象表明美国军队知道出了问题。她记得自己当时始终处在极度焦虑的状态。睡得更少，烟抽得更凶了。</p>

<p>In mid-February, on break from the SCIF, she noticed an interesting thread on the WikiLeaks I.R.C. channel, where participants were discussing the financial crisis in Iceland — a collapse that Manning, reading through the library of secure diplomatic cables available to her as an analyst, concluded was roiling onward because of the inaction of the United States and what she described as diplomatic bullying by the Netherlands and Britain. “From my perspective, it appeared that we were not getting involved due to the lack of long-term geopolitical benefit to do so,” she would later testify. Following the same steps as before, she leaked several diplomatic cables pertaining to the Iceland crisis to WikiLeaks; this time, within hours, WikiLeaks published the documents. Manning was thrilled: If the cables had reached WikiLeaks, the much larger leak of SigActs had almost certainly made it, too.</p>	<p>2月中的一次在 SCIF 的休息时间，她注意到维基解密的 IRC 频道上出现了一条有趣的对话串，参与者们在里面讨论冰岛的金融危机——这是曼宁通过阅览她作为分析师所能获得的安全外交电报得出的结论，认为这种崩溃正在蔓延，原因是美国不作为，以及她所说的荷兰和英国的外交霸凌。“在我看来，我们没有介入，是因为这么做从长远看没有什么地缘政治上的好处，”她在后来作证时说。依据与之前相同的步骤，她又给维基解密泄露了好几份与冰岛危机有关的外交电报；这一次，维基解密不到几个小时就发布了这些文件。曼宁感到十分兴奋：如果这些外交电报被维基解密收到了，那么几乎可以肯定，之前发的比这大的多的有关重要信息的泄密文件应该也收到了。</p>
<p>Around this time, Manning had several I.R.C. conversations with a person whom Manning identified in her online address book as “Nathaniel Frank,” after the author of the book “Unfriendly Fire: How the Gay Ban Undermines the Military and Weakens America.” Frank was almost certainly Assange, although Manning declined to discuss the matter with me — the bulk of the chats are classified and could be used in future legal actions against Assange.</p>	<p>差不多在这个时候，曼宁与某个人进行了几次 IRC 聊天。在曼宁的在线地址簿上，她称此人为“纳撒尼尔·弗兰克”(Nathaniel Frank)，名字来源于《非己方火力：同性恋禁令如何破坏了军队，削弱了美国》(Unfriendly Fire: How the Gay Ban Undermines the Military and Weakens America)一书的作者。几乎可以肯定，弗兰克就是阿桑奇，不过曼宁拒绝和我讨论这个问题——大部分聊天内容是机密，在未来的法律诉讼中，可能被用于对付阿桑奇。</p>
<p>Manning followed the transmissions of the SigActs and the Iceland cables with a leak that was harder to ignore. Published by WikiLeaks under the title “Collateral Murder,” the three-year-old video, captured by a camera mounted on an American helicopter, showed two gunships approaching a group of men in an area where there had been</p>	<p>在散播重大行动和冰岛电报之后，曼宁泄露了另一个更难忽视的机密。维基解密以《附带的谋杀》(Collateral Murder)为题，公布了那个三年前拍摄的视频。它是被安装在美国直升机上的一个摄像机拍到的。视频显示，在一个报告发生了轻武器交火的区域，两架武装直升机向一群人靠近。直升机上的人员多次要求准许进攻——“咱们开火吧！”有一个声音说道——而后，他们获</p>

<p>reports of small-arms fire. The helicopter crew repeatedly requests permission to engage — “Let us shoot!” a voice is heard saying — before receiving it and opening fire. In total, at least a dozen people were killed in the 2007 strike, including several civilians and two staff members of the Reuters news agency. Manning says she knew that Reuters, under the Freedom of Information Act, had asked the United States government for a copy of the video but never received it. This was symptomatic, she said, of the worst impulses of a government obsessed with blanket classification. “It makes sense to keep some information secret for a few days, maybe a few years,” she told me. “The problem is, more and more, everything is secret by default.”</p>	<p>得准许，开始开火。2007年的这次袭击总共至少导致十几人死亡，包括几个平民和路透社的两名工作人员。曼宁表示，她知道路透社曾根据《信息自由法》(Freedom of Information Act)要求美国政府提供视频拷贝，但从未收到过。她说，这是一个痴迷于全盘保密的政府最恶劣冲动的表现。“让某些信息保密几天、甚至几年是合理的，”她对我说。“问题是，慢慢地，一切都被默认为是机密。”</p>
<p>In long chat threads, Manning’s relationship with Nathaniel Frank deepened. She warmed to the role of truth-teller, handing over a small library of Detainee Assessment Briefs, or D.A.B.s, from the American holding facility at Guantánamo Bay. “Living such an opaque life, has forced me never to take transparency, openness and honesty for granted,” she wrote the former hacker Adrian Lamo, whom Manning had reached out to as a confessor and who was, unknown to Manning, already working with government investigators.</p>	<p>在漫长的聊天过程中，曼宁与纳撒尼尔·弗兰克的关系加深了。曼宁喜欢上了自己作为真相讲述者的角色，交出了关塔那摩湾美国拘押中心的一小份《拘留人员评估简报》(Detainee Assessment Briefs, 简称 DAB)。“这样一个不透明的环境已经迫使我决不把透明、公开和诚实当成是理所当然的，”她曾向前黑客阿德里安·拉莫(Adrian Lamo)写道。曼宁是把拉莫当作倾诉对象而跟他联系的，并不知道他已经在与政府调查者合作。</p>
<p>Privately, however, she was coming apart. Army investigators looking into her case would later detail several episodes of what they termed “bizarre behavior,” including blank stares and an incident in which Manning was found on the floor of a supply room, having carved the words “I WANT” into a nearby chair. She recalled that the unit, as a whole, was “on edge,” breaking out into verbal arguments and brawls.</p>	<p>不过，当时在私下里，她已经在崩溃。调查她的案件的军方调查人员后来披露了几个他们称为“怪异行为”的细节，包括她迷茫的眼神，还有一次，曼宁被发现在一间库房的地板上往旁边的椅子上刻下“我想”(I WANT)的字样。她回忆说，当时整个小组都“紧张不安”，经常爆发言语争论和争吵。他们的行动正接近尾声，“人们开始厌倦彼此，个人敌意开始爆发”。</p>

<p>Their deployment was coming to an end, “and that’s when people start getting sick of each other and the personal animosity breaks out.”</p>	
<p>In April, Manning emailed an Army superior a photo of her as Brianna that she took in Washington while on leave. “Now I knew who I was,” Manning told me. “But the people I’m around the most didn’t.” She titled the email “My Problem.” The issue of her gender identity was “not going away,” she wrote. “Now, the consequences of it are dire.” (Manning said her captain confirmed receipt of the email but “swept it under the rug.”)</p>	<p>4月，曼宁用电子邮件向军队上级发送了一张休假时在华盛顿拍的照片，上面是她打扮成布里安娜的样子。“现在我知道自己是谁，”曼宁告诉我。她写道：“但是我身边的大多数人不知道，”她的电子邮件标题是“我的问题”。她的性别认同问题是“不会消失的”，她写道。“现在，它已经带来严重后果。”（曼宁说，她的队长确认收到了这封电子邮件，但“把它当丑事瞒下来了”。）</p>
<p>Manning told me that she had resolved, in May, to go public with her role as whistle-blower, even as she was wrestling with how to express her gender identity. She was never able to settle on an approach. At the end of May, she was summoned to a conference room, where two agents from the Army Criminal Investigation Division were waiting. Manning was terrified, but she tried not to show it: “I was focused inward at that time: who I am, what my values are,” she recalled. She retreated “inside [her] head.” Days later, she was shackled, flown to Camp Arfijan in Kuwait and locked in a large steel cage. Kneeling down, she read the engraved words on the bars: Made in Fort Wayne.</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，在5月，她已经决心以告密者的身份面对公众，但她仍在努力解决如何表达自己的性别认同这个问题。她一直无法确定该怎么做。五月底，她被叫进一个会议室，两名来自陆军刑事调查处的特工在那里等着她。曼宁很害怕，但是她努力没把恐惧表现出来：“当时我把精力集中在内心深处：我是谁，我的价值观是什么，”她回忆。她撤退到了自己的“头脑之中”。几天后，她被铐起来，坐飞机前往科威特的阿瑞坎军营，被锁进一个大钢笼里。她跪倒在地，读到栏杆上刻着的字：韦恩堡制造。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170622/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part2</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170622/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part2</p>
<p>Former State Department Security Officer Accused of Spying for China</p>	<p>美国一名前政府官员被控为中国从事间谍活动</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — A former State Department diplomatic security officer and military contractor was charged with conducting espionage for China after F.B.I. agents found top-secret documents and apparently incriminating messages on a communications device he brought back</p>	<p>华盛顿——美国司法部(Justice Department)周四表示，联邦调查局(F.B.I.)特工在一名前国务院外交安全人员和军事承包商雇员从上海带回的一台通讯设备上发现了绝密文件和似乎表明其有罪的短信后，此人被控替中国从事间谍活动。</p>

from Shanghai, the Justice Department said on Thursday.	
The man, Kevin Patrick Mallory, 60, of Leesburg, Va., made his initial appearance in Federal District Court in Alexandria, the department said. He is also charged with lying to federal investigators.	司法部称，该男子是弗吉尼亚州利斯堡 60 岁的凯文·帕特里克·马洛里(Kevin Patrick Mallory)，并表示他的首次出庭是在亚历山德里亚的联邦地区法院。他还被控对联邦调查人员撒谎。
"The conduct alleged in this complaint is serious, and these charges should send a message to anyone who would consider violating the public's trust and compromising our national security by disclosing classified information," Dana J. Boente, the acting assistant attorney general for national security and United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, said in a statement.	"涉案行为严重，这些指控应向所有考虑用泄露机密信息的方式，辜负公众信任和破坏国家安全的人传递一个讯息，"司法部负责国家安全事务的代理副部长、弗吉尼亚东区联邦检察官达纳·J·布恩特(Dana J. Boente)在一份声明中说。
Jeremy C. Kamens, a federal public defender identified on the docket as representing Mr. Mallory, did not respond to an email inquiry.	备审案件表上显示为马洛里代理人的联邦公设辩护律师格雷米·C·卡门斯(Jeremy C. Kamens)没有回复询问邮件。
Mr. Mallory left the government in 2012 and was working as a self-employed consultant when he was arrested, according to a complaint filed by an F.B.I. agent.	一名 FBI 特工提起的诉讼显示，马洛里 2012 年离开政府，被捕时是一名自由顾问。
In April, it said, Mr. Mallory was returning from a trip to Shanghai when a Customs and Border Protection search of his carry-on luggage revealed that he was bringing \$16,500 in undeclared cash into the United States.	起诉书称马洛里 4 月从上海回国时，海关及边境保卫局 (Customs and Border Protection, 简称 CBP) 在搜查其随身携带的行李时发现他携带了 1.65 万美元 (约合 11 万元人民币) 的未申报现金入境。
In a subsequent F.B.I. interview, the complaint said, Mr. Mallory said he had met an unnamed person at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, a think tank that the United States government believes acts as a cutout for the Chinese intelligence service. That person had hired him to write unclassified papers on an undisclosed topic, he said.	起诉书称，在随后接受 FBI 的审问时，马洛里说他在上海社会科学院见了一个人。上海社会科学院是一个智库，美国政府认为它是中国情报机构的一个幌子。马洛里说，对方雇佣他就一个未予以公开的话题撰写非机密文章。
But Mr. Mallory told the F.B.I. he believed that the person and his boss,	但起诉书说，马洛里对 FBI 说他认为那个人及其老板——他也见过——可能

whom Mr. Mallory also met, might be Chinese intelligence agents, the complaint said, and he showed the bureau a communications device the person had given him.	是中国的情报人员，并给 FBI 看了那人送给他的一台通讯设备。
A subsequent search of the device, the complaint said, recovered several classified documents and messages in which Mr. Mallory had discussed removing classification markings from documents he was transmitting.	起诉书称，随后对那台设备进行检查，发现了几份机密文件和多条短信。在短信中，马洛里讨论把他传输的文件中的密级标记去掉。
"Your object is to gain information, and my object is to be paid for," he is said to have written in a message sent on May 5.	据称，他在 5 月 5 日发出的一条短信中说，“你们的目标是获取信息，我的目标是获取报酬。”
The complaint did not identify the subject of the documents or which government agency they came from.	起诉书没有指出那些文件的主题和它们来自哪个政府机构。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/kevin-mallory-arrested-spying-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/kevin-mallory-arrested-spying-china
The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning	泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（三）：“我厌倦了伪装”
Read:	点击阅读：
Part 1.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（一）：幻灭之后的顿悟》
Part 2.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（二）：“我厌倦了伪装”》
Part 4.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（四）：变成女儿身》
Seven years later, it remains difficult to overstate the impact of the Afghan and Iraq war logs, or the later publication of the diplomatic cables. "The material touched on virtually every relationship the United States had around the world," Crowley, the former State Department official, says of the cables. Repercussions came swiftly: Carlos Pascual, the United States ambassador to Mexico, resigned over cables in which he cast doubt on the effectiveness of the Mexican war on drugs, a	七年之后，无论是阿富汗和伊拉克战争日志，还是后来公开的外交电文，所产生的影响都还是无法估量的。“这些材料几乎触及了美国在世界各地的所有外交关系，”国务院前官员克劳利谈及电文时说。其后果旋即浮出水面：美国驻墨西哥大使卡洛斯·帕斯夸尔(Carlos Pascual)因为在电文中对墨西哥禁毒战的效果表示怀疑而辞职——相关电文的公布破坏了帕斯夸尔和墨西哥时任总统之间的关系。驻利比亚大使金尼·克雷兹(Gene Cretz)被召回，因为他在电文中详细描绘了穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲(Muammar el-Qaddafi)政权怪异的

<p>revelation that poisoned Pascual's relationship with the Mexican president. Ambassador Gene Cretz was recalled from Libya after his cables detailed the peculiar workings of the regime of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, including a squad of female Ukrainian bodyguards. The release of cables regarding the Tunisian strongman Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali are often credited with helping to inspire the uprising in that country.</p>	<p>行事方式，其中包括雇佣一群乌克兰女保镖。人们还常常认为，与突尼斯强人领袖宰因·阿比丁·本·阿里(Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali)有关的电文被公布，在激发该国民众起义方面发挥了作用。</p>
<p>The Afghan and Iraq documents brought home, in exactly the way that Manning had hoped, the messiness of the two conflicts. The Guardian wrote in an introduction that the release of the material from Afghanistan revealed a war in stark contrast with the "tidied up and sanitized 'public' war, as glimpsed through official communiqués as well as the necessarily limited snapshots of embedded reporting."</p>	<p>与曼宁期待的情形一致，关于阿富汗和伊拉克战争的文件，向世人明明白白地展现了这两场冲突的齷齪之处。《卫报》(Guardian)在一篇介绍性文字中表示，来自阿富汗的文件所揭露的战争，截然不同于“经过倒饬和美化的‘公共’战争”，不同于人们从官方公报和必然受限的简略的嵌入式新闻报道中瞥见的那种。</p>
<p>American officials, caught off guard by the leaks, were furious. Elizabeth Dibble, a State Department official, later testified that the release of the cables prompted "horror and disbelief that our diplomatic communications had been released and were available on public websites for the world to see."</p>	<p>猝不及防的文件外泄令美国官员极为愤怒。国务院官员伊莉莎白·迪布尔(Elizabeth Dibble)后来作证说，电文的发布令人“震惊和难以置信，我们的外交往来就这样被公之于众，全世界的人都可以在公共网站上看到”。</p>
<p>The issue of whether American interests had been adversely affected by the release of the cables remains a charged one. In the full text of the Afghan war logs that appeared on the WikiLeaks site, Julian Assange made only partial redactions, leaving intact the names of some of the Afghans who had collaborated with coalition forces. (He showed what CNN later described as a "much heavier hand in redacting" names from the Iraq war logs.) In 2010, Representative Mike Rogers, a Michigan</p>	<p>电文的发布是否损害了美国的利益，目前仍是一个充满争议的话题。维基解密网站发布完整的阿富汗战争日志时，朱利安·阿桑奇只是涂黑了部分内容，对一些与联军串通的阿富汗人的名字未作处理。(不过，如CNN后来所言，对于伊拉克战争日志里的名字，他“涂黑时下手要重很多”。)2010年，密歇根州共和党众议员麦克·罗杰斯(Mike Rogers)表示，“可以肯定的是，一些人有可能因为这些信息遭到泄露而被杀害。”但美联社(The Associated Press)和麦克拉奇报业(McClatchy)进行的后续核查显示，这种风险被“夸大”了，而</p>

<p>Republican, said that “we know for a fact that people will likely be killed because of this information being disclosed.” Subsequent reviews by The Associated Press and McClatchy found this risk to be “overstated,” and at Manning’s sentencing, government witnesses testified that no American deaths could be attributed to the leaks. Still, Crowley said, a lack of evidence of fatalities was not the same thing as a lack of damage: “She burned a number of intelligence sources,” he said. “She placed Afghans in danger who were telling us what the Taliban was doing in their villages.”</p>	<p>且在曼宁接受审判时，来自政府部门的证人作证说，没有任何美国人的死亡可以被归因为她的泄密之举。不过，克劳利说，缺乏与致人死亡有关的证据并不等于没有造成伤害：“她毁掉了许多情报源，”他说。“那些向我们告发塔利班在其村中所作所为的阿富汗人，因为她而置身险境。”</p>
<p>In her cage in Kuwait, Manning registered none of the fallout. “I was completely isolated,” she said. At a certain point, she concluded, “I’ve been forgotten about, and I’ve just disappeared.” She figured that Lamo had turned her in, but she wasn’t sure if word of her involvement in the leaks had been made public. It was the start of the hot season in Kuwait, and dust swirled in from outside, lodging in her teeth. Her only human contact was with the guards who brought her meals. “I had told the detention center when I got there that I was trans,” Manning told me. “‘I’m a woman,’ I said matter-of-factly. They laughed.” In utter isolation, Manning found herself consumed with rage and sadness. Officials observed what Manning’s attorney called an episode of “yelling uncontrollably, screaming, shaking, babbling, banging your head against your cell and mumbling.”</p>	<p>在科威特的那个钢笼里，曼宁对事情的余波一无所知。“我完全与世隔绝。”她说。在某种程度上，她下结论说，“我已经被遗忘，我根本就是消失了。”她估摸自己被拉莫出卖了，但不确定有关她参与泄密事件的消息是否已被公开。当时的科威特刚刚进入暑季，从外边刮进来的尘土粘在她的牙齿上。她唯一能接触到的人是给她送饭的警卫。“我一到拘押中心就告诉他们，我是跨性别者，”曼宁告诉我。“我是女人，’我坦言相告。他们笑了起来。”在完全的孤立中，曼宁发现自己正被愤怒和悲伤吞噬。官员们注意到了曼宁的律师所说的她“不受控制地呼喊、尖叫、颤抖、含糊叫嚷、用头撞向牢笼、喃喃自语”的情景。</p>
<p>Manning told me: “I was afraid I was going to be in that little cell or something like that little cell for the rest of my life. And that bad things were going to happen to me.” After a week, she fashioned a noose from</p>	<p>曼宁对我说：“我担心自己后半生都会在那个小小牢房里或类似的小牢房里度过。我觉得会有糟糕的事情发生在我身上。”一周后，她用铺盖做了一个套索，进行了一次她称为“半心半意的”自杀尝试。“我差不多知道，我死不了。”</p>

<p>bedclothes and made what she told me was a “halfhearted attempt” at suicide. “I kind of knew it wasn’t going to work.” It got the staff’s attention, and according to a medical evaluation later obtained by Manning’s legal team, a military doctor would diagnose anxiety, depression and “probable gender identity disorder.” She was given an antidepressant, which made her nose bleed and caused serious nausea. She couldn’t eat. Her skin eventually turned sallow. In late July, four days after the Afghan logs appeared in The Guardian and other papers, Manning was shackled and loaded onto a chartered military flight. She said that previously, guards had told her she would be “whisked away to a Navy cruiser” for months; now her escorts said she was going to Guantánamo. Halfway through the flight, the story changed a final time: She was going to the brig at the Marine base at Quantico, in Virginia.</p>	<p>它引起了看管人员的注意，根据曼宁的法律团队后来获得的医疗评估，一名军医诊断她患有焦虑症、抑郁症，“很可能还有性别身分障碍”。医生给她开了抗抑郁药，导致她鼻腔出血，严重恶心。她吃不下饭。她的皮肤最终变成了蜡黄色。7月底，阿富汗日志在《卫报》等报纸上公布四天后，曼宁被戴上镣铐，送上一架军用包机。她说，之前看守对她说，她将被“送到一艘海军巡洋舰上”关几个月。现在，押送者又说要把她送往关塔那摩。在飞行途中，情况最后一次发生变化：她将被送往弗吉尼亚匡蒂科海军基地的禁闭室。</p>
<p>It was there, on arrival, that she learned the world knew who she was. “So you’re Manning!” a heavysset Marine said with unnerving enthusiasm. Manning was all over Fox News, he added. In transferring Manning to Quantico, the government said it was providing Manning with facilities better suited to her fractured mental state. But a 2011 military investigation, undertaken in part as a response to Manning’s treatment, would reveal the opposite: At Quantico, Manning spent 23 hours a day in a 6-by-8-foot cell, for nearly nine months, much of it on Prevention of Injury, or P.O.I., status, in conditions that a United Nations special rapporteur later said could qualify as torture. While on P.O.I. watch, Manning wore what’s known as a “suicide smock,” a white nylon</p>	<p>到达之后，她才得知，全世界都已经知道她是谁。“所以，你就是曼宁！”一名魁梧的海军陆战队员带着令人不安的热情说。他还说，福克斯新闻天天都在说曼宁的事。在把曼宁转往匡蒂科时，政府声称会给她提供更适合她脆弱精神状况的设施。不过，2011年，部分作为对曼宁遭遇的回应而进行的一项军事调查表明，情况正相反：在匡蒂科，曼宁每天有23个小时待在6乘8英尺大的牢房里，关了近9个月，大部分时间是处于预防伤害（Prevention of Injury，简称POI）状态。联合国特别调查员后来称她的生活条件可以被称为折磨。在预防伤害期间，曼宁穿着所谓的“防自杀罩衣”，它是一种白色尼龙服装，几乎不可能扭动或撕成套索。她没有枕头，也没有床单。白天，她被要求定期口头确认自己没有（调查结束后，军方下令关闭匡蒂科的整个审判前监禁区）。</p>

<p>garment that is all but impossible to twist or rip into a noose. She had no pillow, no sheets. She was required to give regular verbal confirmation during the day that she was O.K. (After the investigation, the military ordered that Quantico's whole pretrial confinement area be shut down.)</p>	
<p>When I asked Manning this spring to describe those conditions, she answered in the present tense. "Emotions can be more intense," she said. "There isn't any release for them. A mean comment by a guard" — commonly a gibe about her gender — "can set you off. Completely off. I know I have stood in a cell at times, locked down with nowhere to go, pacing with anger and frustration. It just stews inside of you, and you're helpless," she went on. "I just start yelling, at no one in particular, or singing at the top of my lungs."</p>	<p>今年春天，我让曼宁描述当时的生活情况时，她用现在时态给予回答。“情绪更激烈，”她说，“没有任何释放的出口。看守一句刻薄的话”——通常是对她性别的嘲弄——“会把你逼疯。彻底逼疯。有时我知道自己困在牢里，无处可去，因愤怒和沮丧而不安地踱步。内心很煎熬，特别无助，”她接着说道。“我开始喊叫，不是冲着某个人喊，或者声嘶力竭地唱歌。”</p>
<p>But Manning could occasionally receive outside visitors, and her aunt came to the brig. "Even though it was behind a Plexiglas window and we couldn't talk without recording equipment around," Manning told me, "it was one of the most powerful meetings I'd ever had." They whispered to each other. "We love you," her aunt told her. "We miss you." They made plans to hire an independent attorney, eventually selecting David Coombs, a forceful lawyer in his early 40s who had served more than a decade in the Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps.</p>	<p>不过，曼宁偶尔可以会见外面的来访者，她的姑妈来到看守所。“虽然我们中间隔着树脂玻璃，周围都是录音设备，”曼宁对我说，“但对我来说，那是最有力的会面之一。”她们小声交谈。“我们爱你，”姑妈对她说，“我们想念你。”她们打算请一名独立律师，最终选择了戴维·库姆斯(David Coombs)，他是一名四十出头、作风强硬的律师，曾在军法署(Army's Judge Advocate General's Corps)供职十多年。</p>
<p>Word of Manning's treatment in Kuwait and Quantico had begun to filter out, reaching legal eminences like Laurence Tribe and Kwame Anthony Appiah, who signed an open letter criticizing what they</p>	<p>曼宁在科威特和匡蒂科的遭遇开始传出，传到了劳伦斯·特赖布(Laurence Tribe)和克瓦米·安东尼·阿皮亚(Kwame Anthony Appiah)等法律界名人那里，他们签署了一封公开信，批评他们所称的“非法和不道德的拘留条件”。</p>

<p>described as “conditions that are illegal and immoral.” In the spring of 2011, the government transferred Manning again, this time to the Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Leavenworth. In Kansas, she was released into general population; it was, Manning recalled, “an utter shock to the system, because I had been in shackles everywhere I went or in a small room or a cage.”</p>	<p>2011 年春，政府再次将曼宁转走，这一次是送往莱文沃思堡的中西部联合管教所(Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility)。在堪萨斯州，她被和其他人关押在一起。曼宁回忆说，这“彻底动摇了整个系统，因为之前不管去哪里，我都戴着镣铐，或者被关在小房间或牢笼里”。</p>
<p>At the facility, inmates weren’t required to work, so she spent her time in the library, helping Coombs and his assistants prepare her case. She faced a staggering number of violations, 22 in all, from circumventing security mechanisms to aiding the enemy, an offense that carried with it the possibility of life in prison. For two months that spring, with Manning moved to a civilian prison outside Fort Meade, in Maryland, Coombs sparred with government lawyers, highlighting what he termed the general “lawlessness” of Manning’s unit and the poor security protocols in place in her SCIF. He eventually argued that Manning’s gender dysphoria – and the inability of the Army to provide treatment – might have affected Manning’s mental capacity and judgment. A few days later, the judge found Manning guilty on all but two counts. Manning was spared a conviction for aiding the enemy and avoided a life sentence. Manning told me that she was relieved, and not only for the obvious reasons: She worried that an aiding-the-enemy charge would set a frightening precedent for the prosecution of whistle-blowers. “I still worry about how that charge can be misused,” Manning said.</p>	<p>在这个地方，囚犯不需要工作，所以她待在图书馆里，帮助库姆斯和助手们准备她的案件。她面对数量惊人的 22 项违规行为指控，从规避安全机制到通敌，后者有可能令她被判终身监禁。春天的两个月里，曼宁被转移到马里兰州米德尔堡之外的一座平民监狱，库姆斯与政府律师们争吵，强调了曼宁所在部队单位存在他所说的普遍的“目无法纪”状态，以及她的 SCIF 中的安全规章很糟糕。最后，他辩称，曼宁的性别焦虑——以及军队无法提供治疗——可能会影响到曼宁的智力和判断力。几天后，法官判决曼宁几乎犯有全部罪行，只有两项除外。她被免除了通敌罪行，避免了终身监禁。曼宁告诉我，这个判决令她如释重负，不仅仅是因为那些明显的原因：她还担心通敌指控将为起诉泄密者定下一个可怕的先例。“我现在仍然担心这种指控遭到滥用，”曼宁说。</p>
<p>She herself had resolved not to make her own gender identity public</p>	<p>她自己决定不在法庭上公开自己的性别认同，担心这会使已经很繁琐的审判</p>

<p>during the court-martial, worried that it would complicate an already unwieldy trial. But listening to the testimony of Lauren McNamara, a transgender friend who testified at the sentencing hearing, she found she had reached a breaking point. "I was tired of pretending," she told me. She wrote a statement identifying herself as Chelsea, a name she used as a child for her handle on the Sims video game. On Aug. 22, David Coombs appeared on NBC's "Today" show. The co-host Savannah Guthrie read from the statement: "As I transition into the next phase of my life, I want everyone to know the real me. I am Chelsea Manning. I am female." Manning didn't see the segment or the reaction to it. She was on a plane, on her way to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth.</p>	<p>变得更加复杂化。但是，听到在判决听证会上作证的跨性别朋友劳伦·麦克纳马拉(Lauren McNamara)的证词，她发现自己已经到了崩溃的极限。“我厌倦了伪装，”她告诉我。她写了一个声明，将自己称为切尔西，这个名字是她小时候玩 Sims 游戏时用的。8月22日，戴维·库姆斯出现在NBC的《今日》(Today)节目上。主持人之一萨万娜·格思里(Savannah Guthrie)读了她的声明：“当我转变到人生下一个阶段的时候，我希望大家认识真正的我。我是切尔西·曼宁。我是女性。”曼宁没有看到这段节目以及人们对它的反应。她当时正在前往美国莱文沃思堡军事监狱的飞机上。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part3</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part3</p>
<p>Trump Says He Did Not Tape Comey Conversations</p>	<p>特朗普承认没有与科米谈话的录音</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Trump acknowledged Thursday that he had not recorded his conversations with James B. Comey, the F.B.I. director he fired amid the Justice Department's investigation into the Trump campaign's possible ties to Russia.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统周四承认，自己并没有录下与被解雇的联邦调查局局长詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)的谈话。科米是在司法部调查特朗普的竞选团队可能与俄罗斯有往来期间被解雇的。</p>
<p>"With all of the recently reported electronic surveillance, intercepts, unmasking, and illegal leaking of information," Mr. Trump said in a pair of tweets shortly before 1 p.m., "I have no idea whether there are 'tapes' of my conversations with James Comey, but I did not make, and do not have, such recordings."</p>	<p>"最近出现了很多有关电子监视、窃听、揭露真相和非法泄露信息的报道，"特朗普在快到下午1点时发布的两条推文中说，"我不知道.....有没有我和詹姆斯·科米交谈的'录音'，但我过去没有录过，现在也没有这些录音。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's statement brings to an end speculation that began shortly</p>	<p>特朗普的此番表述让外界的猜测尘埃落定。在有关特朗普与科米的交谈的报</p>

<p>after accounts emerged about the president's exchanges with Mr. Comey — speculation the president himself began with a post on Twitter that warned the former F.B.I. director that there might have been tapes of their conversations.</p>	<p>道出现不久后，特朗普自己在 Twitter 上发帖警告前 FBI 局长说，也许存在两人交谈的录音，随即引发猜测。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump appeared at the time to be referring to an article in The New York Times reporting that he had asked Mr. Comey to pledge loyalty during a dinner at the White House shortly after the inauguration, only to be rebuffed by the F.B.I. director, who considered the request inappropriate.</p>	<p>特朗普当时指的似乎是《纽约时报》上的一篇文章。文章称，就职后不久，特朗普在白宫的一场晚宴期间让科米承诺保证效忠于他，却遭到这位 FBI 局长的断然拒绝。后者认为这个要求有失恰当。</p>
<p>The president's Twitter messages on Thursday left open the possibility that the conversations may have been taped without his knowledge. But they largely confirmed the suspicions of outsiders that Mr. Trump had been leveling a baseless threat at Mr. Comey on May 12, when he wrote, "James Comey better hope that there are no 'tapes' of our conversations before he starts leaking to the press!"</p>	<p>特朗普周四的推文保留了谈话也许在他不知情的情况下被录音了的可能性。但它们基本证实了外部人士的怀疑，即特朗普 5 月 12 日写下“詹姆斯·科米在开始向媒体泄露信息之前，最好希望没有我们交谈的‘录音’时，是在毫无根据地进行威胁。</p>
<p>Some legal experts have said that Mr. Trump's threat could be used in an obstruction of justice case against him, since it could be interpreted as putting pressure on Mr. Comey not to discuss their conversations about the F.B.I.'s Russia investigation.</p>	<p>一些法律专家说，可以用特朗普的威胁来起诉他妨碍司法，因为可以把它解读成是在向科米施压，让他不要讨论他们就 FBI 通俄调查的交谈。</p>
<p>This month, Mr. Comey testified in detail about those conversations, saying the president had appealed to him on multiple occasions not to pursue an investigation of his former national security adviser, Michael T. Flynn, and his alleged links to Russian officials.</p>	<p>本月，科米在作证时详细介绍了那些交谈，称总统在多个场合请他不要调查前国家安全顾问迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)和弗林被指与俄罗斯官员联系一事。</p>
<p>Asked during the Senate hearing whether he worried about the existence of tapes, Mr. Comey replied, "Lordy, I hope there are tapes."</p>	<p>在参议院的听证会上被问及是否担心存在录音时，科米回答说，“老天爷啊，我倒是希望有录音。”</p>

Mr. Trump's announcement, however expected, distracted from the released on Thursday of the Republican health care legislation in the Senate.	无论多么受期待, 特朗普的声明转移了外界对参议院周四公布共和党医疗保健立法的关注。
"The president's statement via Twitter is extremely clear," said the deputy press secretary, Sarah Huckabee Sanders. "I don't have anything to add to the statement."	"总统通过 Twitter 发表的声明非常清楚, "副发言人萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯 (Sarah Huckabee Sanders)说。"我没有任何要补充的。"
Ms. Sanders said that Mr. Trump had promised to deliver an answer on the existence of the tapes by the end of the week, and that he had delivered on that promise. She also said she did not believe his intention in his original Twitter post about tapes had been to intimidate Mr. Comey.	桑德斯说, 特朗普承诺会在本周结束前给出是否存在录音的答案, 他兑现了承诺。她还说, 她并不认为总统最初发那条有关录音的推文是为了威胁科米。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/trump-comey-tapes	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170623/trump-comey-tapes
The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning	泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅 (四): 变成女儿身
Read:	点击阅读:
Part 1.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅 (一): 幻灭之后的顿悟》
Part 2.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅 (二): "我厌倦了伪装"》
Part 3.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅 (三): "我厌倦了伪装"》
The U.S.D.B. lies at the far northern end of Fort Leavenworth, not far from the headquarters of the 40th Military Police Internment and Resettlement Battalion. The maximum-security complex, with its 515 beds, is reserved for the military prisoners serving the longest sentences, housing offenders like Robert Bales, the Army staff sergeant convicted in 2013 of slaughtering 16 Afghan civilians. For almost the entirety of her time there, Manning lived on the second floor. Her cell was narrow and small; there was a cot, a toilet, a mirror and a sink. The	美国军事监狱(USDB)位于莱文沃思堡北端, 离第40军警拘押和安置营(40th Military Police Internment and Resettlement Battalion)总部不远。这个最高安全级别的监狱有515张床, 用于安置服刑时间最长的军事囚犯, 在这里服刑的人包括2013年被控屠杀16名阿富汗平民的罗伯特·贝尔斯上士(Robert Bales)。曼宁在那里服刑期间, 几乎一直住在二层。她的牢房十分狭小, 只有一张简易床、一个马桶、一面镜子和一个水槽。唯一的一扇窗户朝北, 能让她看到周围的风景。在与世隔绝的监狱里, 天气就成了戏剧: 白雪堆积在铁丝网上。叉状闪电划过天空, 吓得鹿和兔子慌乱地寻找遮蔽物。

<p>one window faced north, affording her a view of the surrounding landscape. In the vacuum of prison, the weather became theater: The snow that piled up against the cyclone fencing. The forked lightning that spidered the sky, sending deer and rabbits skittering for cover.</p>	
<p>At Manning’s court-martial, Coombs had introduced as evidence the photo his client emailed to a superior in 2010. The image was later distributed to the news media, and by the fall of 2013, it had appeared alongside hundreds of articles on Manning’s transition. To Manning, the idea that it should come to define her was painful. “It was just so far from her experience at Leavenworth,” Evan Greer, a trans activist and friend, told me. “And I think some people saw that image, that luscious wig, and figured she was given that kind of freedom behind bars.”</p>	<p>在曼宁的军事法庭审讯期间，库姆斯将 2010 年他的客户通过电子邮件发给一位上司的照片作为呈堂证供。那张照片后来发给了新闻媒体，并在 2013 年秋随附成百上千篇关于曼宁跨性别转渡的文章一起刊登了出来。那张照片成为曼宁的形象代表，这对她来说是很痛苦的。“那跟她在莱文沃思堡的经历有天壤之别，”跨性别活动人士、曼宁的朋友埃文·格里尔(Evan Greer)对我说。“我认为，有些人看到了那张照片，那个绚丽的假发，以为她在狱中那么自由。”</p>
<p>In reality, every aspect of Manning’s appearance was being governed by Army rules, from her briefs to her hair, which she was required to wear, per Section 670-1 of Army regulations, in a “neat and conservative style.” Manning was in a position that can be difficult for non-trans people to understand: She had come out as female but was still being addressed and treated as if she were male — often pointedly, by the Leavenworth staff. Vincent Ward, one of Manning’s attorneys, recalls observing the way the prison guards treated his client. Ward, a former military lawyer, said he knew “who these people were. I knew the personality types. From the minute that you walked in, you could sense the bullying, the smirks, the comments.” It is a kind of isolation that can induce drastic action: Clinical psychologists who work with trans prisoners have documented high levels of suicide and depression in</p>	<p>但实际上，曼宁在外表上处处受到军规的约束，从内裤到发型——按照军规第 670 款第 1 条的规定，她的发型必须保持“整洁、保守的风格”。非跨性别人士很难理解曼宁当时的处境：她已经公开宣布自己是女性，但依然被按照男性称呼和对待——尤其是莱文沃思堡的工作人员。曼宁的一位律师文森特·沃德(Vincent Ward)回忆称，自己观察过那些监狱看守对待自己客户的方式。沃德曾是一名军方律师。他说，他知道“那些人是什么样的。我知道那种性格类型。从你走进监狱的那一刻起，你就能感受到霸凌、嘲笑和非议”。那种隔绝可能引发激烈的行为：研究过跨性别囚犯的临床心理学家发现，在不给予适当药物治疗的情况下，囚犯发生自杀和出现抑郁症的几率很高。在最糟糕的情况下，有些囚犯试图自己动手改变生殖器。</p>

<p>inmates not given appropriate medical treatment. In worst-case scenarios, prisoners have tried to alter their own genitalia by hand.</p>	
<p>To friends and the members of her legal team, Manning spoke regularly, and with despair, of feeling “poisoned” by the testosterone in her body and of a ghostlike invisibility: If people couldn’t see her as she actually was, what use was living? On entering the U.S.D.B. in 2013, Manning requested access to the regimen of estrogen and anti-androgen drugs prescribed to people undergoing a male-to-female transition. She was refused: The Army did not yet sanction hormone therapy for soldiers, let alone for prisoners. Manning’s treatment would be limited to antidepressants and counseling sessions with a psychotherapist. “Permitting Mr. Manning to live as female, much less begin to feminize his body, will create operational challenges as the inmate population respond to these changes,” prison administrators wrote in an internal memo later obtained by the A.C.L.U.</p>	<p>曼宁经常向朋友和法律团队的成员绝望地谈到，她感觉自己被身体里的睾酮和一种幽灵般的不可见性“毒害”：如果人们看不见她的真实样子，那么活着还有什么意义呢？从2013年一转到美国军事监狱起，曼宁就要求服用从男性变为女性所需的雌激素和抗雄激素药物。她被拒绝了：军方还没有批准对士兵进行激素治疗，更别提对犯人了。对曼宁的治疗仅限于抗抑郁药物和心理治疗师的咨询。“允许曼宁作为女性生活——更别提开始让他的身体女性化——将带来操作上的困难，因为囚犯会对这些变化作出反应，”在美国公民自由联盟(American Civil Liberties Union)后来获得的内部备忘录中，监狱管理人员写道。</p>
<p>The prison was unbending in its stance for nearly a year. Meanwhile, one of Manning’s lawyers — Chase Strangio, who himself is trans — grew increasingly worried that his client might try to hurt herself again; eventually, he filed a lawsuit against the Department of Defense. The suit cited a clinical evaluation from the psychologist Randi Ettner and said Manning was “experiencing significant distress and is at high risk for serious medical consequences, including self-castration and suicide.” In the summer of 2014, the Army agreed to send women’s underwear to Manning’s cell — a first for any branch of the military. (A civilian judge in Leavenworth County had granted Manning’s request to</p>	<p>有将近一年的时间，这所监狱没有改变自己的立场。与此同时，曼宁的一名同为变性者的律师沙斯·斯特兰吉奥(Chase Strangio)越来越担心，他的客户可能会再次尝试伤害自己。最后，他向国防部提起了诉讼，其中提到了心理学家兰迪·埃特内(Randi Ettner)的临床评估，称曼宁“正经受巨大的心理痛苦，极有可能导致严重的医疗后果，包括自宫和自杀”。2014年夏天，军方同意给曼宁的牢房派送女用内衣，这在全军任何一个部门都是前所未有的（莱文沃斯县的民法法官批准曼宁将自己出生证上的名字改为切尔西·伊丽莎白·曼宁）。2015年初，曼宁开始进行激素治疗，药物在食堂附近的医务室以药片形式发放。</p>

<p>change the name on her birth certificate to Chelsea Elizabeth Manning.) Hormone therapy followed in early 2015, with the drugs distributed in pill form from a medical dispensary near the cafeteria.</p>	
<p>To Manning, the early stages of hormone therapy were deeply fulfilling: her skin softened, her body hair thinned. But with the welcome physical changes came unnerving intellectual ones. "I'd built all these defenses and walls around my emotions over the years, since being a teenager," Manning told me. "When my testosterone levels plummeted, I suddenly became more vulnerable emotionally. I could no longer just hide my emotions: I had to deal with them, usually right there and then." And the emotions often came faster than Manning could process: "Good ones, like confidence, and a sense of connection with my friends, mixed in with a lot of bad ones, like doubt, loneliness, uncertainty and loss." For support, Manning spoke regularly to others in the trans community: Strangio and Annie Danger, a trans artist and activist. Danger listened as Manning experimented with her voice, "putting it in different pitches in an effort to find out what felt right," Danger told me. "I tried to talk her through that searching process, that evolutionary process, which can be so important. You're literally finding your voice."</p>	<p>对曼宁而言，激素疗法在初期极其有效：她的皮肤变软，体毛也变细了。但随着这种可喜的身体变化而来的，是让人不安的理智变化。“自青少年时期以来，这么多年里我建起了种种抵御情绪的围墙，”曼宁对我讲道。“当睾酮水平骤降时，我的情绪突然变得更加脆弱。我根本无法再掩饰自己的情绪：必须解决它们，而且通常要在当时当地。”这些情绪上来的速度超出了曼宁能掌控的范围：“好的情绪——比如信心和一种与朋友相连的感觉——混杂在许多坏情绪中，比如怀疑、孤独、不确定和迷茫。”为了获得支持，曼宁经常与跨性别者群体里的其他人谈心：斯特兰吉奥和跨性别艺术家、活动人士安妮·丹吉尔(Annie Danger)。丹吉尔见证了曼宁摸索自己的女声的过程，“把它放在不同的音高，试图找到自己感觉舒服的位置，”丹吉尔告诉我。“我努力跟她讲清楚那个摸索、进化的过程，这个过程十分重要。这真的是在寻找自己的声音。”</p>
<p>At the U.S.D.B., Manning's days took on a mundane, lulling rhythm. Most mornings, she woke up at 4:30 a.m. and, shrugging off the green sheets, dressed in the light of the bare bulb that hung above her bed: the white sports bra; the oversize prison uniform that hung, scarecrow-like, off her thin frame; the Army-issue boots. "O.K.," she would say, examining herself in the mirror. "You can do this." After a quick breakfast in the</p>	<p>在莱文沃思堡军事监狱，曼宁过着单调而平静的生活。大多数早上，她都在4点半醒来，离开绿色的床铺，就着挂在床上方的裸灯泡的灯光穿上衣服：白色运动内衣；过大的囚服——在她瘦小的骨架上晃动，犹如稻草人；以及军队发的靴子。“好的，”她一边在镜子前检查自己的衣着一边说。“你能做到。”在餐厅快速用完早餐，然后去监狱的木头工厂，和一群囚犯从零开始制作用来在军营杂货店出售的家具。在另一位狱友的邀请下，她加入了每周一次的</p>

<p>cafeteria, it was down to the prison wood shop, where she and a crew of inmates built, from scratch, the furniture sold at the base commissary. On the invitation of another prisoner, she joined a weekly Dungeons & Dragons game, playing as Esvele Dundragon, a female noble.</p>	<p>“龙与地下城”游戏，在其中扮演女贵族埃斯韦莱·邓恩德拉贡(Esvele Dundragon)。</p>
<p>Manning told me that even as she transitioned, she never felt physically threatened by the other prisoners, as she did the staff. “Of all the people in my entire experience” in government custody, she said, the ones “who have been consistently good to me were the other inmates – like, I’m not saying they were excited or happy or approved of me or anything.” Manning says she counted a handful of inmates among her close friends, among them Clint Lorange, an Army platoon leader convicted of second-degree murder for ordering his men to open fire on three unarmed Afghan civilians. “Remember that all these folks were active military before they were incarcerated,” David Hammond, a lawyer assigned to Manning by the Army’s Defense Appellate Division, said in describing the dynamic to me. “The discipline carries over.”</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，即便在转渡后，其他囚犯也没有像看守那样对她进行肢体威胁。她说，在我于政府关押期间“遇到的所有人里”，那些“一直对我很好的人是其他囚犯——我不是说他们有多兴奋、高兴或赞同我什么的。”曼宁表示，少数几名狱友成为她的好朋友，其中包括克林特·劳伦斯(Clint Lorange)，他是一名陆军排长，因命令自己的士兵朝三名手无寸铁的阿富汗平民开火而被判二级谋杀。“要知道，在被关起来之前，这些人都是现役军人，”被军队的辩护上诉部指派为曼宁辩护的律师戴维·哈蒙德(David Hammond)在向我描述这种机制时说。“那种纪律性会保持下去。”</p>
<p>In April 2014, the Army denied Manning’s clemency application, choosing to uphold, in full, her 35-year sentence. There remained the distant possibility of a presidential pardon or commutation, but Manning had no reason to expect one: The White House had condemned the leaks, as had the secretary of state, Hillary Clinton. The best option, Manning knew, lay in the formal appeal. But Manning’s fight with the prison authorities was grinding into its third year, and she was tired. Her hair was still being cut to male standards. The guards</p>	<p>2014年4月，部队拒绝了曼宁请求宽大处理的申请，选择支持给她判整整35年刑期。虽然还有总统赦免或减刑的渺茫希望，但曼宁没有理由期待这个：白宫已经对泄密行为进行了谴责，国务卿希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)也是如此。曼宁知道，对她来说，最好的选择就是正式上诉。但曼宁与监狱当局的斗争已经进入了第三年，她感觉累了。她的头发还是剪成标准的男性长度。警卫们毫不留情。“如果你试图让他们在性别上更中立一些，他们就会特别强调性别，”曼宁说。她提出的进行变性手术的请求，也遭到了沉默的对待（据曼宁的律师透露，军队在去年9月批准了这项手术，但没有确定</p>

<p>were relentless. "If you were trying to get them to be more gender neutral, they would make a point of being very gender specific," Manning said. And a request for gender reassignment surgery had been met with silence. (According to Manning's lawyers, the Army approved the surgery last September, but set no timeline for its completion.) The U.S.D.B., in her mind, was "creating, often deliberately and knowingly, situations that cause high levels of stress on any given number of people. This breaks people down. Good people break down."</p>	<p>完成手术的时间表)。在曼宁看来, 莱文沃思堡军事监狱“给一些人制造了一种会导致高压水平的环境, 而且往往是有意为之。这会让人垮掉。好人会垮掉。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170626/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part4</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170626/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part4</p>
<p>Trump Meets India's Leader, a Fellow Nationalist Battling China for His Favor</p>	<p>对习近平失望, 特朗普要跟印度做朋友</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump and Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, two nationalist leaders with a shared passion for social media, met Monday as India sought to vie with China for Trump's favor in the region.</p>	<p>华盛顿——在印度寻求同中国争夺唐纳德·特朗普总统在该地区的垂青之际, 特朗普和印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)这两位酷爱社交媒体的民族主义领导人在周一举行会面。</p>
<p>Trump lavished praise on Modi, calling him a "true friend" with ambitious plans to fight corruption and cut taxes. The two men also share a devotion to Twitter and Facebook to bypass the media and reach their publics directly.</p>	<p>特朗普盛赞莫迪, 称他是一个“真正的朋友”, 有着宏伟的反腐和减税计划。两人都喜欢越过媒体, 用 Twitter 和 Facebook 直接和公众联系。</p>
<p>The display of warmth, a senior White House official said, was at least partly aimed at President Xi Jinping of China, who has disappointed Trump in recent weeks by failing to impose more pressure on neighboring North Korea to curb its nuclear and ballistic missile programs.</p>	<p>一名白宫高级官员称, 现场表现出的友善至少在一定程度上是针对中国国家主席习近平的。最近几周, 习近平未能向邻国朝鲜加压, 要求对方控制其弹道导弹和核计划。这令特朗普感到失望。</p>

<p>Pointedly, Trump noted that India had helped the United States enforce sanctions on North Korea. "The North Korean regime is causing tremendous problems," he said, "and it's something that has to be dealt with — and probably dealt with rapidly."</p>	<p>特朗普刻意指出，印度帮助美国实施对朝鲜的制裁。“朝鲜政权正在制造大麻烦，”他说，“必须解决，而且可能是必须迅速解决这件事。”</p>
<p>Modi returned the favor, praising Trump's "vast and successful" business experience, which he predicted would galvanize relations between the United States and India. He also invited Trump's daughter Ivanka to a conference of entrepreneurs in India.</p>	<p>莫迪投桃报李，称赞特朗普“丰富且成功”的商业经验。他预言，特朗普的商业经验会加强美国与印度之间的关系。他还邀请特朗普之女伊万卡(Ivanka)参加印度的一个企业家会议。</p>
<p>Yet the mutual admiration masked a more complicated dynamic between India and the United States. While ties between the two have grown steadily closer over the last two decades, India faces new uncertainties with Donald Trump, who has shown less interest than his predecessors in maintaining a web of trade and security alliances in Asia.</p>	<p>但相互赞赏掩盖了印度和美国之间更为复杂的动态。尽管过去 20 年里，两国关系变得更加密切，但唐纳德·特朗普上台后，印度面临新的不确定性。特朗普对于在亚洲维持一个贸易和安全联盟网络表现出的兴趣，不及他的前任。</p>
<p>India, like other countries in the region, has watched Trump's cultivation of Xi with concern. His trade and immigration policies, particularly limits on visas commonly used by technology workers from India, have added to the jitters, as did his decision to pull out of the Paris climate accord.</p>	<p>和该地区的其他国家一样，印度对特朗普结交习近平感到担忧。就像特朗普退出巴黎气候协定的决定一样，他的贸易和移民政策，尤其是对来自印度的科技行业从业人员通常使用的签证的限制，加剧了这种不安。</p>
<p>"India would like to continue to deepen its friendship, but Trump can only be an object of concern, even if he tweets lovely compliments after dinner," said Ashutosh Varshney, director of the Center for Contemporary South Asia at Brown University. "India might get a good deal, or not a bad deal, or a bad deal, or no deal. Who can say?"</p>	<p>“印度想继续深化友谊，但特朗普可能只是一个担忧的对象，虽然晚宴结束后他在 Twitter 上发表了动听的赞美之词，”布朗大学当代南亚中心(Center for Contemporary South Asia at Brown University)主任阿舒托什·瓦什尼(Ashutosh Varshney)说。“印度也许会拿到一笔好交易或一笔不坏的交易，或者一笔糟糕的交易，或者拿不到交易。谁知道呢？”</p>
<p>For now, the United States and India are finding common cause in</p>	<p>目前，美国和印度在遏制中国的海上野心上找到了共同的事业。在莫迪到访</p>

<p>pushing back against China's maritime ambitions. Before Modi's visit, the Trump administration approved the sale of 22 surveillance drones to India, which New Delhi can use to eavesdrop on Chinese naval movements in the Indian Ocean. Trump also spoke about a huge joint naval exercise in the Indian Ocean that will involve Japanese, Indian and American warships.</p>	<p>前，特朗普政府批准向印度出售 22 架无人侦察机，新德里可用其侦查中国海军在印度洋的动向。特朗普还谈到了在印度洋举行一场有日本、印度和美国的军舰参加的大型联合海军演习。</p>
<p>India has its own deep-rooted suspicions of China. Xi's marquee development project — known as One Belt, One Road — seeks to knit together China, South and Central Asia, and Europe through a vast array of ports, roads and railways, mostly funded by China. India views the project as a threat to its historically dominant position in South Asia.</p>	<p>印度对中国的怀疑根深蒂固。习近平大手笔的开发项目“一带一路”试图通过大量主要由中国出资修建的港口、公路和铁路，把中国、南亚、中亚和欧洲联系起来。印度认为该项目威胁到了它在南亚的历史主导地位。</p>
<p>The sale of the Guardian drones builds on years of deepening cooperation between the United States and India on maritime security, as India searched for ways to track Chinese submarines entering the Indian Ocean.</p>	<p>对印出售“保卫者”(Guardian)无人机是建立在多年来，印度想办法追踪进入印度洋的中国潜艇，美印在海上安全方面的合作日渐深入的基础上的。</p>
<p>Though India is traditionally wary of military alliances, the two countries have explored ways to create a naval network that would balance China's maritime expansion. Among the proposals are joint naval patrols in the South China Sea, an idea India has so far rejected.</p>	<p>尽管印度传统上对军事联盟持警惕态度，但两国对建立一个海军网络的多种方式进行了探索，以平衡中国的海上扩张。提出的建议包括在南海进行联合海军巡逻，但截至目前，这个提议遭到了印度的拒绝。</p>
<p>The drones, which have never before been sold to a non-NATO country, could be especially valuable if they are flown over the Andaman and Nicobar islands, giving India control of a choke point that is one of China's greatest marine vulnerabilities.</p>	<p>这款无人机之前从未卖给非北约(NATO)国家。如果能在安达曼-尼科巴群岛上空飞翔，让印度掌握一个咽喉要道——同时也是中国最大的海上软肋之一的控制权，它们就尤显珍贵。</p>
<p>They could be used with India's fleet of Poseidon surveillance aircraft, which it acquired from the United States beginning in 2013, said David</p>	<p>澳大利亚国立大学国家安全学院(National Security College of Australian National University)的访问研究院戴维·布鲁斯特(David Brewster)说，它们</p>

<p>Brewster, a visiting fellow at the National Security College of Australian National University. The Poseidon "sub-hunters" can also be staged from the Andaman and Nicobar island chain.</p>	<p>可能会配合印度 2013 年开始从美国采购的“海神”(Poseidon)侦察机机群使用。“海神”“潜狩猎者”也可能从安达曼-尼科巴岛链撤离。</p>
<p>The announcement of the sale was followed closely by Chinese news organizations. China Central Television declared, "The Indian navy wants to use these drones to put the whole Indian Ocean under its surveillance."</p>	<p>中文新闻机构密切关注美国对印出售侦察机的消息。中国中央电视台宣称，“印度海军想要通过这种无人机把整个印度洋纳入监视范围之下”。</p>
<p>Modi and Trump have much in common, including a history of anti-Muslim rhetoric, a nationalist focus on homegrown manufacturing, a fraught relationship with the media, and electoral campaigns that benefited from the proliferation of fake news.</p>	<p>莫迪和特朗普有很多共同点，包括反穆斯林言论，对本土制造业的民族主义式关注，与媒体之间关系不和，在总统选举中获得了虚假消息的帮助。</p>
<p>In Modi's case, supporters of his party circulated fake videos in 2013 of two Hindus being lynched by a Muslim mob. The videos led to rioting that killed 44 people, displaced 42,000 others and split a historical voting alliance between lower-caste Hindus and Muslims. That helped give Modi a substantial majority in the lower house of parliament.</p>	<p>2013 年，莫迪党派的支持者发布了两名印度教徒被一伙穆斯林暴徒私刑处死的假视频，引发了暴乱，造成 44 人丧生，4.2 万人流离失所，导致了低等级印度教徒和穆斯林之间传统投票联盟的分裂。这帮助莫迪赢得了议会下院人民院的绝大多数席位。</p>
<p>Stephen Bannon, Trump's chief strategist, hailed Modi's victory in 2014 as part of a global revolt against uncaring elites. He has told colleagues he views Modi and Trump as symbolizing the same nationalist passions in the world's two largest democracies.</p>	<p>特朗普的首席策略师史蒂芬·K·班农(Stephen K. Bannon)赞扬了莫迪在 2014 年的胜利，称之为全球反抗高高在上的精英阶层的一部分。他对同事说，他认为在全球两个最大民主国家中，莫迪和特朗普都是民族主义激情的象征。</p>
<p>Yet they are also very different: Modi is a deeply religious ascetic who often fasts and points to his lack of family as proof of his commitment to India and resistance to corruption. Trump, meanwhile, has been widely criticized for his treatment of women and his extravagant lifestyle, and has celebrated his children's business dealings even amid</p>	<p>然而，这两个人也有非常不同的地方：莫迪是一个虔诚的宗教禁欲主义者，经常斋戒，指出自己没有组建家庭是他献身印度和反腐败的明证。而特朗普则因为对待女性的态度和奢侈的生活方式受到了广泛批评，他对孩子们的商业交易表示庆贺，哪怕有人指责他们正在利用特朗普的总统位置为个人谋利。</p>

accusations that they are using his office for personal enrichment.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/donald-trump-narendra-modi-in-dia	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/donald-trump-narendra-modi-in-dia
Her 'Whole Story': How I Landed an Exclusive Interview With Chelsea Manning	曼宁 7 年来首次公开发声，这个独家我是如何拿到的
On Jan. 17, I was on the phone with Nancy Hollander, a veteran litigator based in New Mexico, when Ms. Hollander abruptly excused herself: The White House was on the other line.	1 月 17 日，我正和新墨西哥州的资深诉讼律师南希·霍兰德(Nancy Hollander)通话时，她突然说不好意思，要离开一下：白宫打电话来了。
I knew without asking what had happened. A month earlier, my editor at The Times Magazine, Mike Benoist, suggested I look into a feature on Ms. Hollander's most famous client, the whistle-blower and soldier Chelsea Manning, who had been sentenced in 2010 to 35 years in military prison for sharing thousands of confidential military and diplomatic documents with WikiLeaks.	我不用问就知道发生了什么。一个月前，我在《时报杂志》(The Times Magazine)的编辑迈克·拜诺伊什特(Mike Benoist)建议我写一篇有关霍兰德最有名的当事人、揭秘者、军人切尔西·曼宁(Chelsea Manning)的专题文章。2010 年，曼宁因向维基解密(WikiLeaks)泄露数千份机密军事和外交文件而被判在军事监狱服刑 35 年。
Initially, my plan had been to detail Ms. Manning's fight with the government for access to hormone therapy and permission to live as a woman in an all-male, maximum-security facility. Because Ms. Manning was not allowed to meet with or take calls from journalists, I'd have to report the piece by speaking to her friends and by communicating with her by prison mail — an onerous and frustrating process.	起初，我的计划是详细讲述曼宁为接受激素治疗和获准在一个只有男性、安保极其严密的地方以女性的身份生活而与政府进行的斗争。因为曼宁不得与记者见面或接听记者的电话，我将不得不通过对友人的采访，并通过监狱信件与她交流的方式来完成报道。这将是一个繁琐且令人沮丧的过程。
But now everything had changed: President Barack Obama, in a surprise decision, was commuting the remainder of Ms. Manning's sentence. Her release date would be set for mid-May. I dashed off a quick note of congratulations to Ms. Hollander and called Mike to discuss strategy.	但现在，一切都变了：贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)出人意料地决定减去曼宁剩下的刑期。她的释放日期定在 5 月中旬。我匆匆给霍兰德女士发了简短的祝贺信息，并打电话给迈克商量对策。

<p>In 2010, a reporter at The Guardian had referred to Ms. Manning as “the most important story on the planet.” Seven years on, she was still an icon — “a secular martyr,” as the author of a book on her case later described her to me — and I knew that dozens of media outlets would be vying for an exclusive first post-release interview.</p>	<p>2010年,《卫报》(The Guardian)的一名记者称曼宁是“地球上最重要的新闻”。七年过去了,她依然是一个标志。一本记述曼宁一案的书的作者后来对我说,她是“一名世俗殉道者”。我知道,会有数十家媒体机构争夺曼宁获释后的首次专访。</p>
<p>In those following days, I made my pitch to Ms. Manning’s team: I’d already spoken to many of the people closest to her, and had a reasonably firm grip on the immense library of legal documents generated by her court-martial. I could hit the ground running. Later, Chase Strangio, another of Ms. Manning’s attorneys, and Christina DiPasquale, Ms. Manning’s publicist, went to the Times building to meet with Times Magazine editors and art staff, to discuss how the story might be packaged and presented visually.</p>	<p>在接下来的那些天里,我不断向曼宁的团队宣传自己:我已经与很多跟她关系最亲密的人有过交流,并且对她的庭审材料构成的大量法律文件有相当扎实的了解。我可以立即着手相关工作。后来,曼宁的另一名律师查斯·斯特兰焦(Chase Strangio)和曼宁的公关宣传克里斯蒂娜·迪帕斯奎尔(Christina DiPasquale)去时报大楼和《时报杂志》的编辑及美编团队见面,讨论可以如何包装并在视觉上呈现这篇报道。</p>
<p>On Feb. 15, Ms. DiPasquale emailed to say that Ms. Manning had agreed to give us the exclusive on the print story, meaning Ms. Manning wouldn’t be speaking to any other newspapers or magazines until the piece was published.</p>	<p>2月15日,迪帕斯奎尔女士发来电子邮件,说曼宁同意把纸媒的专访给我们。这意味着在报道刊登出来之前,曼宁不会接受其他报纸或杂志的采访。</p>
<p>I spent the rest of the month, and all of March and April, in research mode, building a detailed timeline of the case and exchanging preliminary letters with Ms. Manning — in which we worked our way through some of her earliest memories and she talked about her life in a military prison. We were getting to know each other, if remotely.</p>	<p>那个剩下的时间和整个3月和4月,我都处于研究模式中,制定该案的详细时间轴并与曼宁进行初步的通信。在信中,我们一起回顾了她最早的一些记忆,她还谈到了在一座军事监狱中的生活。尽管相隔甚远,但我们慢慢开始了解彼此。</p>
<p>In late May, the month of her release, I flew to New York, where Ms. Manning was staying at the time. I’ve since been asked if I was nervous, and I was, but only partially because of the historic nature of the</p>	<p>5月底,也就是曼宁获释那个月的月末,我飞去她当时所在的纽约。之后一直有人问我当时紧不紧张,我的确紧张,但采访的历史意义只是部分原因(自2010年被捕后,曼宁从未现场接受过公开采访)。最重要的是时间,或者说</p>

<p>interviews. (Ms. Manning had not given an in-person, on-the-record interview since she was arrested in 2010.) Above all, there was the matter of time, or the lack thereof: Ms. Manning had consented to three on-the-record talks — a pair of two-hour interviews and one at an hour — over the course of a week. I had 26 single-spaced pages of questions, however. Some were precise queries, concerning the layout of her workstation in Iraq and the common spaces in the military prison, and sky-level questions, on what she saw as the impact of her actions and how she thought the world might have changed as a result.</p>	<p>时间不足的问题：曼宁同意在一周时间里接受三场记录在案的访谈——两场两小时和一场一小时的采访。然而，我准备了单倍行距 26 页的问题。有些是细致的询问，有关她在伊拉克的工作站和那座军事监狱公共区域的布局。有些是概括性的问题，关于她认为自己的行为会带来什么影响，以及她觉得世界可能因此发生了什么变化。</p>
<p>For someone just eight days out of prison, Ms. Manning was a remarkably voluble interview subject. I learned to admire the courage with which she was able to address her most painful memories, from her early struggles with gender identity to her suicide attempts at the military prison — and only once did she have to stand up and ask for a minute to compose herself. As she reminded me, for seven years she hadn't been able to tell her "whole story," and now that she could, the words were whistling out in a torrent.</p>	<p>作为一个刚出狱 8 天的人，曼宁是一个非常健谈的采访对象。我开始钦佩她面对自己最痛苦的回忆的勇气，从早年对性别认同的挣扎到她在军事监狱里尝试自杀——只有一次她不得不站起来，要求用一分钟时间来调整自己。这让我想起，7 年来她无法讲述自己“完整的故事”，而现在她可以，这些话正在滔滔不绝地倾注而出。</p>
<p>My last read-over of the piece occurred on Friday, June 9, at around 10 p.m. The following Monday, at 5 a.m., it appeared online. Mike and I had deliberately held back from passing judgment on the leaks in the article: It was meant to be not a reckoning but the story of a personal journey. In the comments section and on social media, though, the reckoning was soon underway anyway: Ms. Manning was a traitor, Ms. Manning was a hero, Ms. Manning was a criminal, Ms. Manning was an inspiration.</p>	<p>6 月 9 号周五大约上午 10 点，我最后一次仔细阅读这篇稿子。接下来的周一早晨 5 点，它在网上出现了。麦克和我故意在文章中不对泄密事件作出评价：这篇文章不是一种审判，而是关于一段个人旅程的故事。然而，在评论区和社交媒体上，审判很快涌现了：曼宁是一个叛国者，曼宁是一个英雄，曼宁是一个罪犯，曼宁是一个启示。</p>

<p>As for Ms. Manning herself, I caught up with her via a secure text messaging app later in the week. She was happy with how the piece turned out, she said, and deeply loved the accompanying photographs. But she wasn't going to dwell on it — she was newly free, and she had a life to live.</p>	<p>至于曼宁自己的看法，我在那周晚些时候用保密的短信应用和她聊了聊。她对这篇文章很满意，她说，而且深深地喜欢附带的照片。但她不会就此徘徊——她刚刚获得自由，她的生活还要继续。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/her-whole-story-how-i-landed-a-n-exclusive-interview-with-chelsea-manning</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/her-whole-story-how-i-landed-a-n-exclusive-interview-with-chelsea-manning</p>
<p>Supreme Court Will Hear Travel Ban, Which Is Partly Reinstated</p>	<p>美国最高法院部分支持特朗普旅行禁令</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court on Monday cleared the way for President Donald Trump to prohibit the entry of some people into the United States from countries he deems dangerous, but the justices imposed strict limits on Trump's travel ban while the court examines the scope of presidential power over the border.</p>	<p>华盛顿——周一，最高法院为特朗普总统禁止一些来自于他认为属于危险国家的人进入美国扫清了道路，但法官对特朗普的旅行禁令进行了严格限制，同时法院也将对总统在入境问题上的权限进行审查。</p>
<p>Trump quickly hailed the court's decision to hear arguments on the travel ban cases in October, saying — in a formal White House statement, not a tweet — that the court's decision to temporarily lift some of the legal roadblocks to his ban was a "clear victory" for national security.</p>	<p>法院决定在 10 月份听取关于旅行禁令案件的辩论，特朗普对此迅速予以了赞扬，他在正式的白宫声明而不是推文中说，最高法院的决定暂时扫除该禁令的一些法律障碍，这对于国家安全是一个“明显的胜利”。</p>
<p>"As president, I cannot allow people into our country who want to do us harm," Trump wrote, calling his efforts to limit entry into the country a "suspension" instead of a ban. "I want people who can love the United States and all of its citizens, and who will be hardworking and productive."</p>	<p>“作为总统，我不能允许那些想伤害我们的人进入我们的国家。”特朗普写道，限制旅客进入美国的做法不是一道禁令，而是一种“暂停”。“我想要的是那些可以热爱美国，热爱美国所有公民的人，是那些愿意努力工作，做出成果的人。”</p>
<p>But those challenging the travel ban said the court's opinion would protect the vast majority of people seeking to enter the United States to</p>	<p>但是那些挑战旅游禁令的人士表示，法院的意见书将会保护绝大多数寻求到美国投靠亲戚、接受工作、上大学或发表演讲的人。最高法院表示，如果一</p>

visit a relative, accept a job, attend a university or deliver a speech. The court said the travel ban could not be imposed on anyone who had "a credible claim of a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States."	个人“可信地声称与美国的某个人或某实体有真实的联系”，那么旅行禁令是挡不住他的。
The court's opinion sets up a historic legal clash this fall in which the justices will weigh the president's power to set national security priorities against the need to protect individuals from discrimination based on their religious beliefs or national origin.	最高法院将在今年秋天裁定一项具有历史意义的法律冲突，届时大法官将会权衡总统是否有权将国家安全优先事项置于保护个人不因为宗教信仰或国籍而受歧视的需要之上。
In saying they will take the case, the court partly endorsed the administration's view that the president has vast powers to control who crosses the border. The court said the president's powers to limit immigration "are undoubtedly at their peak when there is no tie between the foreign national and the United States."	最高法院表示受理此案，相当于部分上认可了政府的观点，即总统有决定谁可以进入美国的巨大权力。最高法院说，“在外国国民和美国没有任何联系的情况下”，总统限制移民的权力“毫无疑问达到最大”。
But the opinion also signaled that some of the justices might believe Trump exceeded even that broad authority when he twice sought to impose a blanket ban on entry into the United States from particular, Muslim-majority countries. With the limits imposed Monday by the court, the government's travel ban will be far more limited than the one he proposed in his first week in office and a later, revised ban.	但是，法院的意见书也显示，有些法官可能认为，特朗普两次试图全面禁止来自穆斯林占多数的几个国家的旅客进入美国时，就连这样广泛的权力范围也被跨越了。从法院本周一施加的限制来看，政府的旅行禁令生效的覆盖面将远远小于特朗普上任第一周时提出的原始版本，以及之后进行修改过的版本。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/supreme-court-trump-travel-ban-case	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/supreme-court-trump-travel-ban-case
The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning	泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（完）：重获自由
Read:	点击阅读：
Part 1.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（一）：“我想摆脱性别”》
Part 2.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（二）：幻灭之后的顿悟》

Part 3.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（三）：“我厌倦了伪装”》
Part 4.	《泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅（四）：变成女儿身》
In July 2016, one of Manning’s closest friends at the U.S.D.B., Anthony Raby, was seated at a bench in the embroidery shop, sewing name tapes for Army recruits, when a fellow prisoner dropped a note onto his table. “It’s from your girlfriend,” the man said. Raby didn’t have to ask who the man was referring to.	安东尼·拉比(Anthony Raby)是曼宁在美国军事监狱最亲密的朋友之一。2016年7月的一天，拉比正坐在钩编车间的长凳上为陆军新兵缝名签，一名狱友把一封信放在他面前的桌子上。“你女朋友给你的，”那人说道。拉比不用问就知道对方说的是谁。
A former Army specialist serving three decades for the rape of a young child, Raby had first met Manning in 2013, shortly after her arrival at the U.S.D.B. It was his first encounter with a transgender person; he recalls thinking Manning resembled a “sad, strange little man.” In a letter from the U.S.D.B., Raby wrote: “The idea that someone could believe they were a gender other than what they were born was akin to believing a chicken was a hat. I just didn’t understand. However, as a Christian, I fully believe in showing everyone love and compassion, so we talked.”	曾为陆军专业军士、因强奸一名幼童而被判30年有期徒刑的拉比，与曼宁相识于2013年，就在她抵达美国军事监狱不久后。那是他第一次遇到跨性别人士；他回忆说，曼宁当初给他的印象是一个“悲伤、古怪的小人儿”。拉比在寄自军事监狱的信中写道：“一个人认为其性别与出生时的性别不同，这就好比认为一只鸡是一顶帽子。我根本搞不明白。不过，作为一名基督徒，我完全相信，应该向每个人展示爱与慈悲，因此我们聊了聊。”
Raby admired Manning’s intelligence, her wit, her unapologetic weirdness. “I’m all right with the weird,” Raby wrote. Manning visited his cell frequently to talk or vent or cry — taking care not to stay too long and violate the prison policy of one person to a unit. Raby, more than anyone else at the U.S.D.B., seemed to understand the toll that incarceration was taking on Manning. “Prison isn’t the best place for anyone who actually has actual emotions besides hate, anger, bitterness, apathy or indifference,” he wrote.	拉比钦慕曼宁的聪明、机智，以及毫不掩饰的古怪。“我和古怪的人处得来，”拉比写道。曼宁经常去他的牢房跟他说话，在他面前发泄情绪，或哭泣——并小心翼翼地避免因为逗留太长时间而违反狱方关于一人一牢房的规定。拉比似乎比美国军事监狱中的其他任何人都更明白监禁给曼宁带来的不良影响。“对于任何一个真正拥有除仇恨、愤怒、怨毒、冷淡或冷漠以外的真实情感的人，监狱都不是最好的去处，”他写道。
Now his worst fears were confirmed. Unfolding the note, which was folded and sealed shut with spare adhesive from a stamp book, Raby	现在，他的担忧得到证实。展开那封折叠起来并以一本邮票簿的备用胶封好的信，拉比看到的标题是：“切尔西·E·曼宁，关于：我的最后一封信。”他浏

<p>read the header: "Chelsea E. Manning, re: My Final Letter." He scanned the first page. Manning wrote that she would kill herself after the base's Fourth of July fireworks display came to a close. The fireworks had ended at 10 p.m. It was already 12:25 a.m.</p>	<p>览了第一页纸。曼宁写道：她会在监狱7月4日的烟花表演结束时自杀。而烟花表演已于晚上10点结束。当时已是午夜12点25分。</p>
<p>Raby notified a guard in the embroidery shop and handed over Manning's letter. "About 1 a.m., I heard an announcement over the guard's radio about an alert in Manning's housing unit," Raby told me. "I was pacing like a madman, sure they had not gotten to her in time." Not wanting to aggravate the staff, Raby struggled to keep his composure. Around 3:30 a.m., he was approached by an Army investigator: Manning was alive.</p>	<p>拉比通知了钩编车间的一名警卫，并上交了曼宁的信。“凌晨1点左右，我听见警卫在广播里宣布对曼宁的监区实施警戒，”拉比告诉我。“我像个疯子一样踱步，以为他们没有及时救下她。”拉比不想激怒工作人员，竭力保持冷静。凌晨3点半左右，一名陆军调查员走过来告诉他：曼宁还活着。</p>
<p>Officials have declined to provide details about the incident, and Manning told me she only remembers waking up in an ambulance. But people with knowledge of the situation said Manning tried to hang herself and was recovered by guards, breathing but unresponsive. Manning told me that in the days leading up to the suicide attempt, she felt unusually low and alone. She had been determined to push through to the end of the long weekend, when her psychologist would be back on base. "I didn't make it," she said.</p>	<p>官员们拒绝提供关于此事的细节，曼宁则告诉我，她只记得自己在一辆救护车中苏醒过来。不过知情者称，曼宁企图上吊，被警卫救了下来，有呼吸但没反应。曼宁对我说，在企图自杀前的日子里，她觉得极度低落和孤独。她曾下定决心撑到漫长周末的尽头，届时她的心理医生将返回美国军事监狱。“我没能做到，”她说。</p>
<p>In early September, she embarked on a hunger strike to protest what she called the "constant and overzealous administrative scrutiny by prison and military officials." She ended the hunger strike when the prison vowed to provide her with gender-reassignment surgery, an unprecedented accommodation.</p>	<p>去年9月初，她以绝食抗议她所称的“狱方与军方官员给予的无休止的、过分热切的审视”。直到狱方做出前所未有的妥协，公开宣布为她提供性别重置手术，她才停止绝食。</p>
<p>By the end of September, Manning was sentenced to an additional two</p>	<p>到9月末，曼宁被判处两周禁闭，缓刑一周。她的罪名是，行为——即企图</p>

<p>weeks in solitary, with one week suspended. Her crime was conduct that threatens the orderly running of the barracks — her suicide attempt.</p>	<p>自杀之举——有碍监狱的有序运行。</p>
<p>If prison, as Manning has said, made her feel like a ghost — alive in her supporters' thoughts but unable to be with them physically — then her time in solitary was akin to erasure. Isolation “changes you; it makes you angry,” she said. “You start to forget about the world outside — it’s not relevant or relatable anymore. The darkest part of solitary confinement is that you start to forget about cars, and jobs, and families, and weather, and politicians, and all the things that make up a society.”</p>	<p>如曼宁所言，如果说狱方让她觉得自己像一个鬼魂——活在支持者心中，但无法亲身和他们在一起——那么被关禁闭的日子就像是抹去她的存在。与世隔绝“会改变你，让你感到愤怒”，她说。“你开始忘记外边的世界——它不再有意义或与你相关。禁闭最黑暗的部分是，你开始忘记汽车、工作、家庭、天气、政治人物，忘记社会的所有组成部分。”</p>
<p>Manning again tried to kill herself, but a guard spotted her before she lost consciousness. A week later, she was returned to general population. She was beside herself with anger and fear. She was also, she told me, most likely suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder — from Iraq, from Quantico.</p>	<p>曼宁再次试图自杀，但在失去意识之前被一名警卫发现。一周后她被送回人群当中。她因愤怒和恐惧而失控。她告诉我，她当时还很有可能因为在伊拉克和匡蒂科的经历而遭受着创伤后应激障碍的折磨。</p>
<p>It was during her second stretch in solitary that Manning experienced an episode that the Army has no record of, and that, on the heels of the suicide attempts, seems to be indicative of severe mental anguish. In a legal brief, Manning details a vivid kind of fever dream that she still puzzles over — hearing “several reports of suppressed or silenced shots from a pistol” and listening as a group of strangers described their plans to remove her from the U.S.D.B. She refused to leave her cell, she says, and the next morning, the staff carried on as if nothing had happened.</p>	<p>第二次被关禁闭期间，曼宁经历了一次未被陆军记录在案的发病，在她企图自杀之后，这似乎表明她承受着精神上的极大痛苦。曼宁在案情摘要中详述了一场逼真的、至今让她感到困惑的噩梦——听见“几下经过消音的手枪声”，还听见一群陌生人描述将她转出美国军事监狱的计划。她说，她拒绝离开自己的牢房，而第二天早上，工作人员一切如常，就像什么也没发生过。</p>
<p>To Manning’s attorneys, it was obvious that their client was running out</p>	<p>在曼宁的律师们看来，他们的客户显然没有多少时间了。“切尔西需要帮助，</p>

<p>of time. "Chelsea needs help, and she's not getting it," Strangio told me this winter. He viewed a commutation application, filed in November, as Manning's best hope. In the petition, Manning's lawyers appended a letter from Manning. "I am not Bradley Manning," she wrote. "I really never was. I am Chelsea Manning, a proud woman who is transgender and who, through this application, is respectfully requesting a first chance at life."</p>	<p>但却没有得到帮助，“斯特兰吉奥去年冬天告诉我。他看过一份如曼宁所愿在去年 11 月提交的减刑申请。曼宁的律师随申请书附上了一封来自曼宁的信。“我不是布拉德利·曼宁，”他写道。“从来都不是。我是切尔西·曼宁，一名跨性别的骄傲女性，我通过这份申请书谨请获得人生的第一次机会。”</p>
<p>On the afternoon of Jan. 17, Manning was in the prison workshop, covered head to toe in wood shavings. She remembers looking up to see a team of security personnel enter the room. "I'm like, Oh, God, I'm in a lot of trouble," Manning told me. "I don't even know what the hell I've done now." The prison's head of security told her to come with them.</p>	<p>2017 年 1 月的一个午后，曼宁待在监狱的劳动作坊里，从头到脚沾满木屑。她记得自己抬起头，看到一队看守走进屋内。“我心想，噢，老天，我有大麻烦了，”曼宁对我说。“可我现在甚至不知道自己到底干了什么。”监狱安保部门负责人让她跟他们走。</p>
<p>"Am I coming back?" she asked. No, she was told.</p>	<p>“我还回来吗？”她问。对方给出了否定的答案。</p>
<p>She grabbed her belongings and followed the guards to the Special Housing Unit. Assuming she was going back to solitary, she started to take the shoelaces out of her boots. The lead officer shook his head: She was headed for Protective Custody. In the common area, a television was playing CNN. She saw the banner on the screen: Manning's sentence commuted, it read.</p>	<p>她拿起随身物品，随警卫走到特殊监区。她以为自己又要被关禁闭，于是开始抽靴子的鞋带。领头的官员摇了摇头：她是要去接受保护性监管。公共区域的一台电视机正在播放 CNN 的节目。她看到屏幕上的大标题写的是：曼宁获得减刑。</p>
<p>Manning told me she went numb. She never let herself think about a commutation, lest she be thrown back into a deeper darkness. "It was so hard for me to process and deal with it," Manning recalled. Obama later addressed the decision with an implicit rebuke to Edward Snowden and Julian Assange. "Let's be clear: Chelsea Manning has</p>	<p>曼宁说她有些茫然。她此前总是避免去想减刑的事，以免期望越高失望越大。“我真的难以处理和应对它，”曼宁回忆。奥巴马后来就减刑决定做了说明，其中包含对爱德华·斯诺登和朱利安·阿桑奇的隐晦谴责。“我们要清楚地知道：切尔西·曼宁已经服过重刑，因此，如果说正考虑泄露关键机密信息的普通人觉得，这么做不会受到惩罚，我认为切尔西·曼宁已经服过刑的事实，不</p>

<p>served a tough prison sentence, so the notion that the average person who was thinking about disclosing vital classified information would think that it goes unpunished, I don't think would get that impression from the sentence that Chelsea Manning has served," he said.</p>	<p>会让人产生这种印象，“他说。</p>
<p>Four months later, on the morning of May 17, Manning was marched out the front door of the U.S.D.B. and loaded into a Ford Explorer. The driver steered the S.U.V. up a short slope and onto the curved road that winds south, past the gates of the overgrown U.S.D.B. cemetery, where 14 executed German prisoners of war were buried in 1945. A constellation of brick buildings appeared in the distance. Close to 1 a.m., the Explorer drew to a halt in a parking lot, where Strangio and the veteran attorney Nancy Hollander were waiting. Manning was so eager to hug the two attorneys that she clocked Strangio in the face with her elbow.</p>	<p>四个月后的5月17日早上，曼宁被送出美国军事监狱前门，上了一辆福特探路者。司机开着这辆SUV驶上一个短短的斜坡，以及一条向南蜿蜒伸展的道路，经过了美国军事监狱公墓的大门——14名于1945年被处决的德国战犯就埋在杂草丛生的公墓里。远方的一些砖石建筑映入眼帘。下午1点左右，探路者停在一个停车场，斯特兰吉奥和资深律师南希·霍兰德(Nancy Hollander)已等在那里。曼宁太急于和两名律师拥抱，手肘撞到了斯特兰吉奥的脸。</p>
<p>The week I spent with Manning in New York felt like a moment of suspended animation: the days between all the chaos of her life before and whatever was going to come next. In her final months at the U.S.D.B., Manning put together 300 pages of memoir, and she's acquired an agent to shop the draft around. This fall, she will appear in a documentary called "XY Chelsea," produced by Laura Poitras. Her attorneys, meanwhile, continue to work on her appeal. Even if she is exonerated, it is hard to know how comfortable her life will be in the years to come, given that some of the nation will never likely reconcile itself to what she did.</p>	<p>我和曼宁在纽约共度的一个星期，就像是生命暂停的时刻：生活中的所有混乱已经过去，不确定的未来尚未到来。待在美国军事监狱的最后几个月，曼宁把总共300页回忆录串到了一起，她已经让一名经纪人去推销书稿。今年秋天，她会出现在一部由劳拉·普瓦特拉斯(Laura Poitras)打造、名为《XY·切尔西》(XY Chelsea)的纪录片里。即便得到赦免，曼宁还是很难确定未来的生活会有多舒适，因为这个国家的某些人或许永远也不可能接受她以前的所作所为。</p>
<p>But she is determined not to dwell on her reputation, and for that week</p>	<p>但她决心不去纠结于自己的声誉，待在曼哈顿的那个星期，她似乎为恢复自</p>

in Manhattan, she seemed happy being free. We trudged, unnoticed, through busy city streets, ordered chicken nuggets at McDonald's, ate in restaurants and cafes and went to a weekend screening of "Alien: Covenant." On the way into the theater, the man collecting the tickets asked to check Manning's bag. I held my breath, thinking she would be recognized. But kneeling, Manning unzipped the main compartment, revealing her laptop. She was waved through: The famous whistle-blower and former military prisoner had become just another Sunday evening theatergoer.

It occurred to me that if Manning sometimes seemed to have difficulty interpreting the effect her actions had on the world, it was in part a result of the extraordinary isolation she had experienced even before her arrest, in her childhood in Crescent, when she longed for a solution for her pain. Later, in solitary in Kuwait or Quantico, or in the special housing unit at the U.S.D.B., that isolation had been made physical: The "feedback loop" she had spoken of to me had been torn. Now she had the ability to live publicly and openly as she always knew she was, and she was adjusting to the idea, sinking into it as if it were a cold pond. More than once, as we walked the streets of New York, I felt I was in the presence of someone coming fully alive for the very first time. Manning told me she understood that her identity and the actions that led to her arrest have long been tangled up in the public imagination, sometimes in uncomfortable ways: An appellate brief filed last year by Manning's legal team implied that the Army's inability to treat Manning's gender dysphoria was a contributing factor in the leaks. Manning didn't want to

由之身而感到高兴。我们在拥挤的城市街道上漫步，丝毫没有引起注意，我们在麦当劳点鸡肉，在餐厅和咖啡馆吃东西，周末还去看了《异形：契约》(Alien: Covenant)。进电影院时，查票员要求检查曼宁的背包。我屏住呼吸，以为她会被认出来。但曼宁单膝跪地，打开背包主舱，露出笔记本电脑。她被放行了：此刻，这个著名的泄密者以及前军事囚犯，只不过是一名在周日晚上走进电影院的再普通不过的观众。

我忽然想到，如果说曼宁有时似乎很难阐释自己的行为对世界产生的影响，其中一个原因应该是，哪怕在她被捕之前，她所经历的异常与世隔绝的状态——她在克雷森特的童年时期就渴望为自己的痛苦找到一个解决方式。后来，在科威特或匡蒂科的孤独之中，或者在美国军事监狱的特殊牢房里，那种隔绝变成了现实的东西：她跟我提到过，自己的“反馈环”被撕裂了。现在，她有能力公开、开放地生活——她一直知道自己可以。她在不断适应这个想法，就像浸入寒冷池塘一样浸入其中。我们不止一次在纽约街头散步，我感觉我在见证某个人第一次完全活过来。曼宁对我说，她理解，自己的身分以及导致自己被捕的行为，长期以来在公众的想象中被纠缠在一起，有时是以令人不舒服的方式：曼宁的法律团队去年提交的一份上诉简报表明，军队无法治疗曼宁的性别不安是导致泄密的一个因素。曼宁不想讨论“假设情况”——比如，如果环境不同，会发生什么——但她非常确定一件事：“我能对你说的是，”她说，“我的价值观还会是一样的。我关心的事也会是一样的。”

<p>discuss “hypotheticals,” what would have happened if circumstances were different, but she was adamant on one thing: “What I can tell you,” she said, “is that my values would have been the same. The things I care about would have been the same.”</p>	
<p>One morning, at the end of an interview, Manning handed me a white envelope. Inside was a note from a 14-year-old trans boy. “I just wanted to say that I’m glad you’re gonna be free in a few months,” the boy had scrawled in pen, “and that I’m proud of you (is that weird thing to say?). You’re an inspiration.” Manning placed the note back in the envelope. If she was being honest, she said, she never particularly wanted to be a role model. I asked if Manning’s life would have been different if she’d had such a person. She stared down at her hands. “I don’t know how,” she said finally, “but it would have been better.”</p>	<p>一天早晨，采访结束后，曼宁递给我一个白色信封。里面是一个14岁跨性别男孩的纸条。“我只想说，我很高兴，再过几个月，你就能自由了，”这个男孩用钢笔潦草地写道，“我为你感到骄傲（这样说是不是很奇怪？）。你鼓舞了我。”曼宁把那张纸条放回信封。她说，坦白地说，她从来不是特别想成为楷模。我问曼宁，如果她有这样一位楷模，她的生活是否会不同。她盯着自己的双手。“我不知道具体会怎样，”最后她说，“但是会好一些。”</p>
<p>A couple of days later, we spent an hour sitting on a park bench. The skies were bruised, but the air was warm and fragrant. A flock of pigeons nearby. Manning cooed at them. She told me that at Leavenworth, not long before she learned of her commutation, a robin had alighted at her window, a small messenger from the world outside. Hadn’t it been a sign? She had taken it as one.</p>	<p>几天后，我们在公园的长凳上坐了一个小时。天上有片片红霞，空气温暖芳香。附近有一群鸽子。曼宁向它们咕咕叫。她告诉我，在莱文沃思得知自己减刑之前不久，一只知更鸟落在她的窗口，它是来自外部世界的一个小信使。那是一个先兆吗？她认为是。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part5</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/the-long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning-part5</p>
<p>Questions and Answers About the Travel Ban Case</p>	<p>特朗普旅行禁令案：关键问题与解答</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court upheld some portions of President Trump’s revised travel ban on Monday, setting the stage for arguments on the case in October.</p>	<p>华盛顿——美国最高法院(Supreme Court)周一维持了特朗普总统修订后的入境禁令的部分内容，为10月各方就此案展开辩论创造了条件。</p>

Here are some major questions the case presents:	以下是与此案相关的一些主要问题:
What did the court decide about President Trump's travel ban?	最高法院对特朗普的入境禁令做出了怎样的裁决?
The court did two things: It agreed to evaluate the ban next term, and, in the meantime, the court overturned the decisions of lower courts, saying that Mr. Trump's administration could enforce its immigration ban against certain people while it waited for the Supreme Court to hear arguments and decide the case.	最高法院做了两件事: 同意在下一个庭期评估禁令, 与此同时, 推翻了下级法院的裁决, 称特朗普政府在等候最高法院听取辩论并做出裁决期间, 可以执行针对某些人的移民禁令。
Does that mean that the president can block everyone from coming from the six countries he identified as dangerous – Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Yemen?	这是否意味着特朗普总统可以禁止来自他认为危险的六个国家——伊朗、利比亚、索马里、苏丹、叙利亚和也门——的所有人入境?
No. The justices agreed with the appeals courts that certain people should be allowed to come to the United States, as long as they have what the court called "a credible claim of a bona fide relationship with a person or entity in the United States."	不是。大法官们与上诉法院的观点一致, 认为应该允许某些人来美国, 只要他们具备法院所说的“与美国境内某个人或实体存在真实关系的可信说法”。
Who would that be?	那些人会是谁?
That is likely to be subject to interpretation and litigation. The court detailed several categories of foreign nationals who should be allowed into the United States: 1) people with a "close familial relationship" to someone in the United States; 2) students admitted to a university in the United States; 3) workers who have accepted an offer of employment from a company in the United States; and 4) lecturers invited to speak to an American audience.	这可能取决于解释和诉讼。法院详细列出了应获准进入美国的几类外籍人士: 1) 与美国境内某人存在“亲密家庭关系”的人; 2) 美国大学录取的学生; 3) 美国公司雇佣的员工; 4) 受邀前往美国发表演讲者。
But who qualifies for each of those categories will be up to the administration, and individuals denied entry might challenge those decisions in the courts.	但谁符合这些类别将由联邦政府决定, 被拒绝入境的个体可在法庭上挑战这些决定。

<p>Who remains blocked from coming to the United States after the court's ruling?</p>	<p>最高法院做出这一裁决后，哪些人依然被禁止进入美国？</p>
<p>The court basically said that foreign nationals with no "bona fide relationship" to the United States do not have the same rights and can be banned from entry. The justices wrote that the government's authority to ban entry into the United States for national security reasons were "undoubtedly at their peak when there is no tie between the foreign national and the United States."</p>	<p>最高法院基本上是说，和美国没有“真实关系”的外国人不享有同等的权利，可能会禁止入境。大法官们写道，政府出于国家安全的原因禁止入境的权力“在外籍人士和美国之间不存在关系时毫无疑问达到最大”。</p>
<p>What about refugees coming from places like Syria or other war-torn countries?</p>	<p>来自叙利亚或其他战乱国家的难民怎么办？</p>
<p>The court imposed the same rules for refugees as it did for those seeking entry from the six aforementioned countries. Refugees who already have some connection to the United States may not be summarily blocked from entry; those who have no prior connection to the United States may be blocked from entry.</p>	<p>最高法院对难民和试图入境的上述六国公民实行一样的规定。已同美国存在某种关系的难民，可能不会被立即禁止入境，之前和美国没有关系的难民可能会遭到禁止入境。</p>
<p>Are there still big questions?</p>	<p>是否还存在一些大问题？</p>
<p>Yes. The definition of a "bona fide relationship" is not clear yet, according to opponents of the ban. For example, if a vacationer has a reservation at a hotel in the United States, does that qualify as a "bona fide relationship?" That kind of question will not be known for sure until the government blocks people from coming and the cases are taken to the courts.</p>	<p>存在。据反对该禁令的人士称，“真实关系”的定义尚不清晰。比如，如果度假的人在美国的酒店预订了房间，这种情况是否符合“真实关系”？在政府禁止入境且案件被诉诸法庭之前，这种问题没有明确的答案。</p>
<p>What about Mr. Trump's decision to limit the number of refugees admitted each year to 50,000 people?</p>	<p>特朗普把每年接收的难民人数限制在五万人的决定呢？</p>
<p>The court said that the administration's limit of 50,000 refugees could</p>	<p>法院称，不可用联邦政府五万难民这个限制来随意禁止与美国有合法关系的</p>

not be used to arbitrarily restrict entry to a refugee who otherwise had a legitimate connection to the United States.	难民入境。
When does this take effect?	裁决何时生效?
In a June 14 memorandum, Mr. Trump said that the relevant agencies would wait 72 hours to make any changes if a court gave the government the right to reimpose the ban. The memorandum said that the 72-hour waiting period would “ensure an orderly and proper implementation” of the changes. That would appear to prevent a repeat of the original travel ban, when travelers got stuck in limbo in airports around the United States.	在6月14日的备忘录中，特朗普说，如果法院裁定政府有权重新实施禁令，相关机构将等待72小时，以便进行调整。备忘录称，72小时的等待期将“确保有序、恰当地执行”相关调整。这似乎是为了防止重蹈最初的入境禁令的覆辙。当时，旅客被困在全美各地的机场，前途未卜。
Is this a win for Mr. Trump?	这是特朗普的胜利吗?
Yes, in part. Mr. Trump will be able to say that the Supreme Court slapped down the lower courts for going too far and reaffirmed the president’s power to control the nation’s borders. But the court’s ruling also underscores the view that Mr. Trump was overreaching when he banned all travel into the United States by certain refugees and foreign nationals from six countries. Had the administration written the original travel ban along the lines of the court’s ruling, it might not have encountered such fierce political and legal resistance.	在一定程度上是。特朗普可以说最高法院因为下级法院做得太过分而予以严厉责备，并重申了总统控制美国边界的权力。但最高法院的裁决也强调了特朗普完全禁止来自上述六国的某些难民和外国人入境的观点过头了。如果联邦政府在制定最初的入境禁令时采用了最高法院裁决中的语句，也许就不会遭到这么强烈的政治和法律抵制。
Did all of the court’s justices agree with the ruling?	最高法院的所有大法官都同意该裁决吗?
No. The ruling was per curiam, meaning that it was the decision of the court, acting collectively as a unit. But three of the court’s most conservative members — Justices Neil M. Gorsuch, Samuel A. Alito Jr. and Clarence Thomas — offered a dissent, saying they would have allowed the president’s travel ban to take effect fully, without regard to	不是的。该裁决是法庭意见，这意味着它是法庭作为一个整体共同做出的决定。但最高法院三位最保守的大法官——尼尔·M·戈萨奇(Neil M. Gorsuch)、小塞缪尔·A·阿利托(Samuel A. Alito Jr.)和克拉伦斯·托马斯(Clarence Thomas)大法官——提出了异议，表示他们允许总统的入境禁令全面生效，而不管外国人与美国是否存在关系。

a foreign national's connection to the United States.	
Is this a final ruling, then?	那么这是最终裁决吗？
Not yet. The court's ruling on the travel ban only applies for the period of time between now and when the justices make a final ruling, which might not come until late fall. The court agreed to hear arguments in the case in its next term, which begins in October. At that time, the court could endorse its current view of the travel ban or it could do something different.	还不是。最高法院对入境禁令的裁决仅适用于现在到大法官们做出最终裁决这段时间。最终裁决也许要等到深秋。最高法院同意在下一个庭期听取此案中各方的观点。届时，最高法院可能支持它当前对入境禁令的观点，也可能做出不同的选择。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/travel-ban-supreme-court	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170627/travel-ban-supreme-court
Trump Interrupts Call to Compliment Female Reporter's 'Nice Smile'	特朗普中断首脑通话，赞女记者“笑容很美”
President Donald Trump was at his desk in the Oval Office and on the phone with the new prime minister of Ireland on Tuesday when a journalist for an Irish news organization caught his eye.	周二，唐纳德·特朗普正坐在椭圆形办公室的办公桌前与新任爱尔兰总理通话，这时一名爱尔兰新闻机构的记者引起了他的注意。
"Well, we have a lot of your Irish press watching us," Trump said to the prime minister, Leo Varadkar, as several reporters looked on.	“嗯，我这边有好多你们爱尔兰的媒体在看着我们，”特朗普在几名记者的注视下对利奥·瓦拉德卡(Leo Varadkar)总理说。
Then, interrupting his conversation with Varadkar, Trump pointed at the journalist, Caitriona Perry, and gestured for her to come to him.	然后，特朗普中断与瓦拉德卡的谈话，指着那个名叫凯特里奥娜·佩里(Caitriona Perry)的记者，做手势让她过来。
"And where are you from?" he said. "Go ahead. Come here, come here. Where are you from? We have all of this beautiful Irish press."	“你是哪个媒体的？”他说。“往前走。到这儿来，到这儿来。你是哪个媒体的？这么多出色的爱尔兰媒体都来了。”
After she introduced herself, Trump told Varadkar, "She has a nice smile on her face so I bet she treats you well."	在她做了自我介绍之后，特朗普对瓦拉德卡讲道，“她的笑容很美，我猜她肯定对你不错。”
The exchange, which was captured on video and widely shared on social media, drew criticism about how Trump treats women and the message it sent about the attitude toward women as professionals in their fields.	这段对话被拍成视频，在社交媒体上广泛传播开来，特朗普对待女性的方式，以及视频中传递出的对待专业女性的态度引发了指责。

Elisa Lees Muñoz, executive director of the International Women's Media Foundation, said on Wednesday that she had heard about the episode in passing.	国际妇女媒体基金会(International Women's Media Foundation)执行董事埃莉萨·莱斯·穆诺茨(Elisa Lees Muñoz)周三表示, 她听人提到了这件事。
After a transcript of the exchange was read to her over the phone, she said: "Oh, Lord. I wish I could say this is a surprise."	在记者通过电话给她念了那段对话之后, 她说, "噢, 天哪。我真希望我能说这让人很吃惊。"
She said such occurrences were not limited to Trump, adding that female journalists are frequently called out for their appearance, their hair and the way they dress.	她表示, 这种情况不止在特朗普身上发生, 还提到女性媒体工作者经常因为自己的外貌、发型或衣着被点名叫出来。
Comments like the president's detract from a woman's value as a professional, she said.	她还表示, 类似总统这样的言论贬低了一名女性作为职业人士的价值。
"We absolutely do not see that happening with male reporters," she said. "I don't know what the solution to this is. It does need to be called out. It does need to stop."	"我们绝不会看到这种情况发生在男性记者身上," 她说。"我不知道有什么办法可以解决这种问题。这确实需要大声疾呼, 需要被制止。"
On Twitter, some users reacted with revulsion.	有些用户在 Twitter 上表达了对此事的反感。
Deb Curry wrote: "Please, don't judge us by this man. My husband would never treat you like this in a workplace. So inappropriate."	德布·库里(Deb Curry)写道: "请不要依据这个男人来评价我们。在职场上, 我丈夫永远不会这么对待你。太不得体了。"
Others defended the president and said he was complimenting Perry.	也有人为总统辩护, 说他是在称赞佩里。
Twitter user Mike Boyd wrote: "Our generation calls what POTUS did a simple act of dignity and kindness. When kindness is mistaken for being bizarre, it's a sad commentary."	名为迈克·博伊德(Mike Boyd)的 Twitter 用户写道: "我们这一代认为美国总统只是做了一件体面而又友善的事。善意被错认为怪异, 这种评价真让人难过。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170629/trump-flirt-irish-reporter	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170629/trump-flirt-irish-reporter
Trump Welcomes South Korean Leader as Options on the North Wane	朝鲜僵局难破, 特朗普要如何与文在寅打交道?
WASHINGTON — President Trump's campaign to rein in North Korea is about to get a lot more complicated, as a progressive new leader in South Korea and fraying ties with China leave the United States with	华盛顿——特朗普总统对朝鲜的遏制即将变得更为复杂; 随着韩国选出一位进步派的新领导人, 以及美中关系的紧张, 导致美国在向金正恩施压, 要求他停止核武器和导弹计划的时候, 少了可以合作的伙伴。

<p>fewer partners to press Kim Jong-un on his nuclear or missile programs.</p>	
<p>Mr. Trump will get a first taste of this less friendly landscape on Thursday, when he welcomes South Korea's newly elected president, Moon Jae-in, to the White House for dinner and an Oval Office meeting the next day.</p>	<p>特朗普将在本周四首次尝到这种不友好场景的滋味, 届时他将在白宫与韩国新当选的总统文在寅共进晚餐, 第二天两人还会在椭圆形办公室举行会谈。</p>
<p>Mr. Moon campaigned on an independent-minded foreign policy and is more interested in engaging with the North than Mr. Trump's hawkish advisers. He also halted the deployment of an American-made antimissile system in South Korea.</p>	<p>文在寅在竞选期间提出了独立自主的外交政策, 与特朗普的鹰派顾问相比, 他更有兴趣与朝鲜打交道。他还中止了一个美制反导系统在韩国的部署。</p>
<p>White House officials hope to defuse any tensions by trying to build good personal rapport between Mr. Trump and Mr. Moon, a 64-year-old human rights lawyer who served a previous South Korean leader, Roh Moo-hyun, known for clashing with the United States over North Korea.</p>	<p>白宫官员希望通过在特朗普和文在寅之间建立良好私交的企图来消除双方的紧张关系。文在寅现年64岁, 是一位人权律师, 也是韩国前领导人卢武铉(Roh Moo-hyun)时期的政府成员, 后者以亲朝反美著称。</p>
<p>As he tries to win over Mr. Moon, Mr. Trump already is pivoting to a harsher approach to China, according to administration officials. The United States has demanded that Beijing crack down on Chinese banks and companies that do business with North Korea. And it plans to move ahead soon with tariffs on steel imports that are aimed partly at China.</p>	<p>根据美国官员的说法, 特朗普一边试图赢得文在寅的支持, 一边对中国采取更严厉的态度。美国要求北京严管与朝鲜有业务往来的中国银行和公司。特朗普政府还计划很快推出新的钢材进口关税, 这部分针对的就是中国。</p>
<p>In its latest human trafficking report, issued on Tuesday, the State Department also downgraded China to the worst category, along with Syria, Iran, Russia and North Korea. It said China was guilty of using forced labor from North Korea.</p>	<p>国务院周二发布了最新的人口贩卖调查报告, 将中国降到了最糟糕级别, 与叙利亚、伊朗、俄罗斯、朝鲜等国并列。报告说中国使用了来自朝鲜的强制劳工。</p>
<p>The tough new tone comes after Mr. Trump expressed disappointment with President Xi Jinping for his failure to do more to pressure North</p>	<p>这种强硬的新调子出现在特朗普总统对习近平主席没能付出更多努力来阻止朝鲜的挑衅性行动表示失望之后。特朗普早些时候曾压抑自己的不满, 以</p>

<p>Korea to stop its provocative behavior. Mr. Trump earlier had soft-pedaled his grievances in return for Mr. Xi's help on North Korea. But with China not stepping up, senior officials said, he will feel less constrained about confronting China on trade and other areas of dispute.</p>	<p>换取习近平在朝鲜问题上的帮助。一些高级官员说，但中国并没有采取实际行动，现在在贸易和其他争端方面，特朗普在对抗中国时可以放开手脚了。</p>
<p>On Monday, before a meeting with Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, Mr. Trump reiterated his sense of crisis about Pyongyang.</p>	<p>周一，在与印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)会面之前，特朗普重申了他在平壤问题上的危机感。</p>
<p>"The North Korean regime is causing tremendous problems," he said, "and is something that has to be dealt with, and probably dealt with rapidly."</p>	<p>"朝鲜政权正在引发巨大的问题，"他说，"这件事情必须处理，可能要很快处理。"</p>
<p>With North Korea, as with other foreign policy challenges, Mr. Trump has tended to personalize the issue, emphasizing his rapport with leaders and his ability to strike deals.</p>	<p>与应对其他外交政策挑战一样，特朗普在朝鲜问题上倾向于把问题个人化，强调他与别国领导者的默契和他达成交易的能力。</p>
<p>The question is whether he will have better luck with Mr. Moon than he has had with Mr. Xi.</p>	<p>问题在于，特朗普在和文在寅打交道的时候，是否比和习近平打交道时的运气要好呢？</p>
<p>"This is going to be a more difficult relationship than we've had for a few years," said Jeffrey A. Bader, a top Asia adviser to President Barack Obama. Mr. Moon, he predicted, would seek to restore trade with the North, and visit Pyongyang during his five-year term.</p>	<p>"美韩关系会比我们那几年更难处。"奥巴马总统时期的亚洲事务高级顾问杰弗里·A·贝德(Jeffrey A. Bader)表示。他预计文在寅会谋求恢复朝韩贸易，并在五年任期内访问平壤。</p>
<p>But, Mr. Bader added, "at the outset, he wants a good relationship with Trump."</p>	<p>但是，贝德说："最开始，他还是希望和特朗普建立良好的关系。"</p>
<p>The White House clearly wants the same. The two-day visit, officials said, would include ceremonies, like a wreath-laying and a visit to the Korean War Veterans Memorial, that are intended to celebrate the alliance between the United States and South Korea.</p>	<p>白宫显然也是这样想的。官员说，为期两天的访问中将有一些庆祝美韩结盟的活动，比如去朝鲜战争老兵纪念碑(Korean War Veterans Memorial)献花圈。</p>

<p>Officials said they were encouraged by an interview with Mr. Moon in The Washington Post last week, in which he said he would not necessarily cancel the deployment of the antimissile system, known as the Terminal High-Altitude Air Defense, or Thaad. South Korea, he said, was conducting an environmental impact assessment on it.</p>	<p>官员们表示，《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)上周对文在寅的采访让他们感到很鼓舞，文在寅在采访中说，不一定会取消“萨德”(Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, 简称 Thaad)反导系统在韩国的部署。他说，韩国正在对该系统的环境影响进行评估。</p>
<p>The Trump administration, one senior official said, wants to avoid being interposed between the South and the North, which happened during previous periods when Washington and Seoul clashed over how to deal with the North Korean government.</p>	<p>一位高级官员说，特朗普政府希望避免被卷入到朝韩之间，以前曾发生过这种事，华盛顿和首尔对于如何应对朝鲜发生过冲突。</p>
<p>For some in the White House, Mr. Moon's election was a political sea change in South Korea — a victory, particularly for young voters, who want a different kind of relationship with their northern neighbor. Some have even taken to calling it South Korea's "Brexit."</p>	<p>对于白宫的一些人来说，文在寅的当选是韩国政治上的一个巨变——对于希望改变与北边邻居关系的韩国选民，特别是年轻选民而言，这是一场胜利。有些人甚至把文在寅当选称为韩国版的“英国脱欧”。</p>
<p>Popular sentiment in South Korea toward China has deteriorated in recent years, and Mr. Moon's government is also likely to have a chilly relationship with Japan. That could complicate efforts by the Trump administration to coordinate regional pressure against the North.</p>	<p>近年来，韩国公众对华情绪恶化，而且文在寅政府也有可能与日本保持冷淡关系。这可能导致特朗普政府在该区域协调对朝压力的努力变得更加复杂。</p>
<p>For the next few weeks, the focus in Washington may switch from pressuring North Korea to pressuring China.</p>	<p>在接下来的几个星期里，华盛顿的重点可能从给朝鲜施加压力转向给中国施加压力上。</p>
<p>Some administration officials are pushing for the White House to announce punitive measures on steel imports even before a meeting of the Group of 20 nations in Hamburg, Germany, early next month. But the timing will depend on how quickly the administration is able to finalize a Commerce Department study of the global steel market.</p>	<p>20国集团会议将于下个月初在德国汉堡举行，一些行政官员正在努力推动白宫在那之前宣布针对进口钢材的惩罚措施。但具体时间还得取决于行政部门能多快完成商务部所做的一个全球钢材市场的研究。</p>
<p>China accounts for only 2 percent of steel exports to the United States,</p>	<p>在美国进口的钢材中，来自中国的仅占2%，但它的过剩产能导致全球钢材</p>

<p>but its excess capacity drives down steel prices worldwide. Surplus Chinese steel, shipped to other countries, ends up in America in other manufactured products.</p>	<p>价格下滑。过剩的中国钢材被运到其他国家，其中一部分最后会以制成品的形式进入美国。</p>
<p>The Trump administration has also shifted from cajoling to threats in its exchanges with the Chinese on North Korea. At a recent high-level meeting in Washington, a person who was briefed on the session said, the Americans handed the Chinese a list of companies that were dealing with the North Koreans and told them “to handle it – or else.”</p>	<p>特朗普政府也转变了做法，在朝鲜问题上对中国人从哄骗转向了威胁。一位知情人士表示，在华盛顿最近举行的一次高级别会议上，美国人向中国人递交了与朝鲜打交道的中国公司名单，并让他们“处理这个问题——否则就采取别的办法”。</p>
<p>“Trump is being returned to the reality of China that everyone who has ever worked on China policy knows is the case,” said Michael J. Green, who served as a top Asia adviser to President George W. Bush.</p>	<p>迈克尔·J·格林(Michael J. Green)曾经担任过美国总统乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)的亚洲事务高级顾问，他表示：“在中国问题上，特朗普正在回归所有在中国政策领域做过事的人都知道的现实。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170629/trump-south-korean-president-moon-jae-in</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170629/trump-south-korean-president-moon-jae-in</p>
<p>The Long, Lonely Road of Chelsea Manning</p>	<p>泄密者曼宁的孤独之旅</p>
<p>On a gray morning this spring, Chelsea Manning climbed into the back seat of a black S.U.V. and directed her security guard to drive her to the nearest Starbucks. A storm was settling over Manhattan, and Manning was prepared for the weather, in chunky black Doc Martens with an umbrella and a form-fitting black dress. Her legs were bare, her eyes gray blue. She wore little makeup: a spot of eyeliner, a smudge of pink lip gloss.</p>	<p>今年春天一个多云的早晨，切尔西·曼宁(Chelsea Manning)爬进一辆黑色SUV车后座，指示保安人员开车送她到最近的星巴克。曼哈顿上空正酝酿着一场暴风雨，曼宁已经为此做好了准备，她脚穿粗重的马丁靴，带着雨伞，身上是一件彰显身材的黑色连衣裙，裸露着双腿。她画着淡妆：灰蓝色的眼睛周围有眼线的痕迹，一点点粉红色的唇彩。</p>
<p>At Starbucks, she ordered a white-chocolate mocha and retreated to a nearby stool. Manning has always been small (5 foot 4), but in her last few months at the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, she jogged religiously, outside in the prison yard and</p>	<p>在星巴克，她点了白巧克力摩卡，坐到旁边的高脚凳上。曼宁的身材一直很娇小（5英尺4英寸），但在过去的几个月里，在美国莱文沃斯堡军事监狱里，她非常认真地沿着监狱操场和监狱体育馆的跑道上跑步。从她的手臂和颧骨轮廓可以看出，她的身体变得柔韧结实。她看上去健康强壮，虽然带着</p>

<p>around the track of the prison gym, and her body had taken on a lithe sharpness, apparent in the definition of her arms and cheekbones. She looked healthy and fit, if a little uneasy, as people who have served long spells in prison often do.</p>	<p>些许不安的感觉，长期在狱中服刑的人往往都是这样的。</p>
<p>She had been released only eight days earlier, after serving seven years of a 35-year sentence. Her crime, even in hindsight, was an astonishing one: handing WikiLeaks approximately 250,000 American diplomatic cables and roughly 480,000 Army reports from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Collectively the largest leak of classified records in American history, the disclosures cleared a path for Edward Snowden and elevated the profile of Julian Assange, then little known outside hacker circles. "Without Chelsea Manning," P.J. Crowley, an assistant secretary of state from 2009 to 2011, told me recently, "Julian Assange is just another fringe actor who resents what he sees as American hegemonic hubris." To an extraordinary extent, Manning's actions, in the words of Denver Nicks, the author of a book on her case, represented the "beginning of the information age exploding upon itself": a new era in which leaks were a weapon, data security was of paramount importance and privacy felt illusory.</p>	<p>她被判 35 年徒刑，服刑七年后，她在八天前得到释放。即便事后看来，她的罪行也足以令人震惊：她将美国在阿富汗和伊拉克战争期间的约 25 万份外交电报和约 48 万份军队报告交给了维基解密(Wikileaks)。这些泄露加在一起，构成了美国历史上最大的机密记录泄漏事件，为爱德华·斯诺登(Edward Snowden)扫清了道路，并且令朱利安·阿桑奇(Julian Assange)的形象得到提升，此前阿桑奇在黑客圈以外少有人知。“要不是切尔西·曼宁，”2009 年至 2011 年担任助理国务卿的 P·J·克劳利(P.J.Crowley)最近告诉我，“朱利安·阿桑奇无非就是另一个处在边缘地位，对他心目中美国霸权主义傲慢感到愤怒的小角色。”丹弗·尼克斯(Denver Nicks)曾经写过一本关于曼宁的书，用他的话来说，曼宁的行为从广义上来说，代表着“信息时代自身开始爆炸”：一个新时代，现在内情泄漏可以成为武器，数据安全至关重要，而隐私则让人感到虚幻。</p>
<p>In January 2017, after being locked up at five different facilities, in conditions a United Nations expert called "cruel" and "inhumane," Manning had received a surprise commutation by President Barack Obama. Four months later, she was free, trying to adjust to life in a world she helped shape. Finishing her coffee, she fished her iPhone out of her purse and asked her security guard for a lift back to the</p>	<p>曼宁曾先后被关押在五个不同的地方，一个联合国专家称她所处的环境是“残酷”且“不人道”的，2017 年 1 月，她终于从贝拉克·奥巴马总统那里得到了出乎意料的减刑。四个月 after，她重获自由，开始努力适应身边这个自己参与塑造的世界。喝完咖啡后，她从手袋里摸出 iPhone 手机，让保安开车送她回到她在曼哈顿的公寓。这是一个一室一厅的房子，装修简朴，有一个宽阔的玻璃桌和一张棕褐色的沙发，沙发对面，曼宁放了一个 Xbox One 游戏机。</p>

<p>apartment where she was staying while in Manhattan. The one-bedroom was furnished sparsely, with a wide glass table and a tan couch, opposite which Manning had set up an Xbox One video-game console. The art was of the anodyne motel variety — an old-masters-esque tableau, a canvas of a zebra standing in a forest. We were many floors up, suspended in the storm clouds, and through the window, I could see the spires of the skyscrapers on the other side of the Hudson River.</p>	<p>公寓里的艺术品是平淡乏味的汽车旅馆风格——一幅早期大师风格的人物画，一幅描绘森林里一匹斑马的油画。楼层很高，仿佛悬浮在酝酿暴风雨的云层之中，通过窗户，我可以看见哈德逊河对岸摩天大楼的尖顶。</p>
<p>Manning, who is 29, tapped an unplugged microwave next to the door and asked me to place my laptop inside: The Faraday cage in the microwave would block radio waves, she explained. But the unplugged microwave was already full of devices, including two Xbox controllers. “You can put it in the kitchen microwave,” Manning said; then, intuiting the strangeness of the request, she added with a shrug, “You can’t be too careful.”</p>	<p>29岁的曼宁敲了一下门边一个没接电源的微波炉，要我把笔记本电脑放在那里面。她解释说，微波炉里的法拉第笼可以屏蔽无线电波。但是那个没接电源的微波炉里已经装满了各种设备，包括两台Xbox遥控器。“你可以把它放在厨房的微波炉里，”曼宁说，意识到自己的请求有多么奇怪，她耸了耸肩，“怎么小心都不为过”。</p>
<p>She recalled that she last gave an in-person, on-the-record interview to a journalist in 2008, on the occasion of a marriage-equality march in New York. For almost a decade after that, barred by prison officials from communicating directly with the public, she remained silent as her story was told in books, an opera, an Off Broadway play and countless magazine articles, almost all of them written before Manning had come out as transgender. “It wasn’t the whole story,” she told me, “my whole story.”</p>	<p>她回忆说，她上一次亲自接受记者面对面的正式采访是2008年在纽约婚姻平权游行上。此后将近十年里，监狱管理者阻止她和公众直接接触，因此她一直保持缄默，与此同时，她的故事被写成书，被改编为歌剧和小成本舞台剧，登上无数杂志文章，它们大都是在曼宁公开跨性别者身份之前写的。“那不是完整的故事，”她告诉我，“不是关于我的完整故事。”</p>
<p>Absent her own voice, a pair of dueling narratives had emerged. One had Manning, in the words of President Donald Trump, as an</p>	<p>虽然她自己的声音是缺席的，但是关于她，出现了两种水火不相容的叙事。第一种叙事把曼宁描述为——用唐纳德·特朗普的话来说——“忘恩负义的叛</p>

<p>“ungrateful traitor.” The other positioned her as transgender icon and champion of transparency — a “secular martyr,” as Chase Madar, a former attorney and the author of a book on her case, recently put it to me. But in Manning’s presence, both narratives feel like impossible simplifications, not least because Manning herself is clearly still grappling with the meaning of what she did seven years ago. When I asked her to draw lessons from her journey, she grew uneasy. “I don’t have. ...” she started. “Like, I’ve been so busy trying to survive for the past seven years that I haven’t focused on that at all.”</p>	<p>徒”。另一种叙事则把她奉为跨性别者的偶像与信息透明的捍卫者，就像曾经当过检察官的蔡斯·马达尔(Chase Madar)最近对我说的，是一个“非宗教的殉道者”，他也曾经写过一本关于曼宁案的书。但是在曼宁面前，这两种叙事似乎都简化到了不可思议的地步，尤其是因为曼宁自己显然仍在努力思考，想要弄清她七年前所做的事情究竟意味着什么。我问她，从这段经历中学到了什么，她变得非常不安。“我没有……”她开始说道。“这个，过去七年里，我一直忙着生存下去，我根本没有重点关注这个。”</p>
<p>But surely, I pressed, she must have some sense of the impact she had on the world. “From my perspective,” she responded, “the world’s shaped me more than anything else. It’s a feedback loop.”</p>	<p>但是，我追问，她肯定会感觉自己对这个世界造成了影响。“从我的角度来看，”她回答说，“这个世界对我的影响比其他一切更重要。这是一个反馈回路。”</p>
<p>As far back as Chelsea Manning can remember, to her earliest days in Crescent, on the far edge of the Oklahoma City metro area, she suffered from a feeling of intense dislocation, something constant and psychic that she struggled to define to herself, much less to her older sister, Casey, or her parents, Brian and Susan. During one of our interviews, I mentioned that I heard a clinical psychologist compare gender dysphoria to a “giant, cosmic toothache.” Manning flushed. That was it exactly, she agreed: “Morning, evening, breakfast, lunch, dinner, wherever you are. It’s everywhere you go.”</p>	<p>就切尔西·曼宁记忆所及，早在儿时住在俄克拉荷马市市区边缘的克雷森特那段时期，她就曾经有过强烈的困惑感，她要努力让自己搞清楚某些持续不断的、和精神状态有关的东西，更不用说让姐姐凯西(Casey)和她的父母布赖恩(Brian)与苏珊(Susan)也明白。在一次采访中，我提到我听临床心理学家将性别焦虑比作“无时不在的巨大牙痛”。曼宁脸上一阵泛红。就是这样，她同意：“早上、晚上、早餐、午餐、晚餐，无论你身在何处。它到处都跟着你。”</p>
<p>At the age of 5, Manning recalled, she approached her father, an I.T. manager for Hertz, and confessed that she wanted to be a girl, “to do girl things.” Brian responded with a lengthy and awkward speech on the essential differences in “plumbing.” But Manning told me, “I didn’t</p>	<p>她的父亲是赫兹公司的IT部门经理，曼宁回忆说，五岁那年，她对父亲承认她想成为女孩，“做女孩做的事情”。对此，布赖恩就男女“生殖管道”的本质区别做了一番冗长而笨拙的讲话。但是曼宁告诉我，“我不明白这和你所穿的东西或你的行为有什么关系。”“不久后她开始溜进姐姐的卧室，偷偷穿</p>

<p>understand how that had anything to do with what you wore or how you behaved.” Soon she was sneaking into her sister’s bedroom and donning Casey’s acid-washed jeans and denim jackets. Seated at the mirror, she would apply lipstick and blush, frantically scrubbing off the makeup at the slightest stirring from downstairs.</p>	<p>上凯西的酸洗牛仔裤和牛仔夹克，对着镜子涂上口红和腮红，楼下一传来风吹草动，她就拼命擦掉脸上的化妆品。</p>
<p>“I wanted to be like [Casey] and live like her,” Manning said.</p>	<p>“我想要像她（凯西）一样，像她那样生活，”曼宁说。</p>
<p>When she was still in elementary school, she came out as gay to a straight male friend. The friend was understanding; the other kids at school, less so. Manning tried, unsuccessfully, to retract her confession, but the teasing continued. “I would come home crying some days, and if my dad was there, he’d say: ‘Just quit crying and man up. Like, go back there and punch that kid in the face,’” she said. It was the late 1990s, when the trans movement was very much on the fringes of American society. “The closest I came to knowing anything was from the portrayal of drag-queen-style cross-dressing on sensational TV shows” like Jerry Springer’s, Manning told me. She spent more time inside, on the computers that her father was always bringing home, playing video games and dabbling in basic code.</p>	<p>还在读小学的时候，她便向一个直男朋友出柜，告知对方自己是同性恋。那位朋友理解她；学校里的其他孩子则没有那么善解人意。曼宁试图收回自己的坦白之词，但没有成功，继续遭到戏弄。“有些日子，我回到家会哭出来，如果我父亲在场，他会说：‘别哭了，爷们些。比如，回去朝那小子脸上播一拳，’”她说。那是 1990 年代末，跨性别者权利运动在美国社会中还处于极为边缘的位置。“耸动的电视节目中关于变装皇后式异性着装的描绘，是我最接近相关信息的渠道”——比如杰瑞·斯布林格(Jerry Springer)的节目。她花更多时间待在家中，摆弄她父亲总是会带回家的电脑，玩电子游戏、尝试鼓捣基本代码。</p>
<p>Her parents had issues of their own. When Manning was about 12, Susan swallowed an entire bottle of Valium. Casey called 911, only to be told that the nearest ambulance was a half-hour away. Casey loaded her mother into the car; Brian, who Manning says was too drunk to drive, sat shotgun, leaving a terrified Chelsea in the back to make sure her mother kept breathing. She told me the incident was formational. “I grew up very quickly after that,” she said. (Brian could not be reached</p>	<p>她的父母有着自己的问题。曼宁 12 岁那年，苏珊吞下一整瓶安定。凯西打了 911，却被告知最近的救护车要半小时才能赶到。凯西把母亲弄到汽车上；而布赖恩据曼宁所说喝得烂醉，无法开车，坐在副驾驶位置上，留下惊恐的切尔西待在后面，确定母亲还在呼吸。她告诉我那件事对她影响很大。“自那以后我成长得很快，”她说。（记者未能联系上布赖恩并请其置评。）</p>

for comment.)	
<p>In Susan's native Wales, where Manning moved with her in 2001 after her parents split, Chelsea says she took over full control of the household, paying bills and handling much of the shopping. There was freedom there, too: She could buy her own makeup at the convenience store, wear it for a few hours in public and jam it into a waste bin on her way home. She passed many evenings on her computer, in L.G.B.T. chat rooms. Her worldview shifted. While in Crescent, Manning had imbibed her father's conservative politics – "I questioned nothing," she told me. But at Tasker Milward, a school in the town of Haverfordwest, she studied the civil rights movement, the Red Scare, the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. In a term paper for a history class, she expressed skepticism about the rationale for the American invasion of Iraq.</p>	<p>父母离婚后，曼宁于2001年随苏珊搬到其老家威尔士。切尔西说，在那里，她全盘掌管家中事务，付账单并负责很多东西的采购。那里也给了她自由：她可以在便利店给自己买化妆品，带妆在公共场合出现几个小时，然后在回家的路上将化妆品扔进垃圾桶。很多晚上她都是守着电脑在LGBT聊天室里度过的。在克雷森特生活的时候，曼宁曾吸纳父亲的保守派政治观点——“我一度不质疑任何事”，她告诉我。但在哈沃福维斯特镇的塔斯克尔·米尔沃德中学(Tasker Milward)，她学习了与民权运动、红色恐慌以及二战期间日裔美国人被囚禁有关的知识。在历史课的学期论文中，她表达了对美国入侵伊拉克合理性的怀疑。</p>
<p>When Manning returned to the United States in 2005 to live with Brian and his new wife in Oklahoma City, she was a changed person, if not a wholly transformed one: She wore eyeliner and grew out her hair and dyed it black. "I thought, Maybe I want to just eradicate this gender thing and be gender neutral, like androgynous," she told me. She found a job at an internet start-up and, through a matchmaking site, met her first boyfriend, who lived 70 miles away in the town of Duncan. But her stepmother, Manning said, forbade her from setting foot in the kitchen: "She felt that I was unclean."</p>	<p>当曼宁于2005年返回美国，与布赖恩及其续娶的妻子在俄克拉荷马市一起生活的时候，即便没有彻头彻尾地转变，也已经变了一个人：她画眼线，留长发，并将头发染成黑色。“我认为，或许我想要摆脱性别这种东西，成为中性的存在，就像雌雄同体”，她告诉我。她在一家互联网初创企业找到了份工作，还通过交友网站遇到了她的第一个男朋友，后者当时住在70英里外的邓肯镇。但曼宁说，她的继母禁止她踏足厨房：“她觉得我是不洁的。”</p>
<p>Manning confided to no one what she was increasingly coming to understand: that she wasn't gay, wasn't a cross-dresser. She was a</p>	<p>曼宁没有向任何人坦白她日益意识到的一件事：她不是同性恋，不是异装者。她是一个女人。2006年夏天，与男友分道扬镳后，她把自己的物品高高堆</p>

<p>woman. In the summer of 2006, she and her boyfriend parted ways, and she lit out from Oklahoma for good, all her belongings piled high in the cab of her red Nissan pickup truck. A spell of itinerancy followed — out to Tulsa, Okla., to work at a pizza parlor; up to Chicago to work at Guitar Center; east to the suburbs of Washington to live with her aunt, with whom she enjoyed a connection she never shared with her parents. She did four sessions with a psychologist, but got no closer to unburdening herself than she had with friends or family members. “I was scared,” Manning said. “I didn’t know that life could be better.”</p>	<p>在红色尼桑皮卡的驾驶室里，永远离开了俄克拉荷马市。随之而来的是四处漂泊的生活——前往俄克拉荷马州塔尔萨，在一家比萨店工作；还曾抵达芝加哥，在吉他中心(Guitar Center)工作；往东到了华盛顿郊区，和一个姑妈一起生活，与姑妈同住期间，她感受到了和父母之间从未有过的那种亲密。她在一名心理医生处接受过四次咨询辅导，但减压效果并没有超出与朋友或家人交流的程度。“我当时很害怕，”曼宁说。“我不知道生活可以变得更好。”</p>
<p>Brian Manning had often fondly recounted for Chelsea his days in the military: It had given him structure and grounding, he said. Manning hadn’t been ready to listen then. Now she was. Enlisting might be the thing to “man her up,” to rid her of the ache. Besides, while her ideas about American foreign policy had become more nuanced, she still considered herself a patriot — in the Army, she could use her analytical skills to help her country. “I remember sitting in the summer of 2007 and just every single day turning on the TV” and seeing the news from Iraq, she told me. “The surge, the surge, the surge. Terrorist attacks. Insurgents. ... I just felt like maybe I could make a difference.”</p>	<p>布赖恩·曼宁以前常常向曼宁动情地回忆其军旅生涯：他说那段岁月塑造了他的性格和脚踏实地的精神。曼宁当初还没做好把那些话听进去的准备。她现在准备好了。报名参军或许是一件可以让她变得“爷们些”、祛除她的痛苦的事情。此外，虽然对美国的外交政策的看法不再那么黑白分明，她依然认为自己是一名爱国者。“我还记得2007年夏天，我每天都坐在那里，打开电视”，收看来自伊拉克的新闻，她告诉我。“增兵，增兵，增兵。恐怖袭击。叛乱分子……我只是觉得或许我可以有所贡献。”</p>
<p>That fall, Manning reported for basic training at Fort Leonard Wood in the Missouri Ozarks; within a few days, she had suffered injuries to her arm. “The drill sergeants were acting like I was malingering or something,” she said. “But I was like: ‘No, I’m not trying to get out of anything. I just really can’t feel my right hand.’” A soldier who spent time with Manning in Missouri later recalled for The Guardian that</p>	<p>那年秋天，曼宁报名在密苏里州欧萨克的伦纳德伍德堡接受基础训练；几天后她的胳膊受了伤。“教官表现出来的样子就好像我在装病之类的，”她说。“但我的内心独白却是：‘不，我并非试图逃避什么东西。我只是真的无法感知到我的右手。’”一名曾和曼宁一起待在密苏里州的士兵后来向《卫报》(The Guardian)回忆，曼宁常常被称为“娘炮”。“到处都有人这么叫。他无法取悦任何人。他试过。他真的努力尝试过，”那名士兵说。</p>

<p>Manning was routinely called a “faggot.” “The guy took it from every side. He couldn’t please anyone. And he tried. He really did,” the soldier said.</p>	
<p>The Army, in need of more bodies to fight the insurgencies in Afghanistan and Iraq, allowed Manning another shot at boot camp. In 2008, she graduated to intelligence school at Fort Huachuca in Arizona, which to her felt like a kind of community college. There, she was trained to sort what the military terms “SigActs,” or significant actions – the written reports, photos and videos of the confrontations, explosions and firefights that form the mosaic of modern war. Manning told me she fit in well with the intelligence types at Fort Huachuca, who shared her intrinsic geekiness. “There were more like-minded people there,” she said, adding, “It wasn’t ‘Rah, rah, you need to do this.’ They encouraged us to speak up. They encouraged us to have opinions, to make our own decisions.”</p>	<p>亟需更多人员去抗击阿富汗和伊拉克的叛军的美国陆军，在新兵训练营给了曼宁另一次机会。2008年，她完成基本训练，进入亚利桑那州华楚卡堡的情报学院——她觉得该学院有点儿像社区大学。在那里，她学习了如何对重大行动，也就是美国军事术语中的“SigActs”进行分类整理——这一工作所涉的关于对峙、爆炸和交火的书面报告、照片和视频，共同构成了现代战争的马赛克。曼宁告诉我，她在华楚卡堡和搞情报的那些人相处得很好，他们和她一样都有种内在的极客特性。“那里有更多志趣相投的人，”她说。她还表示，“不是‘来，来，你需要做这个’这种。他们鼓励我们说出自己的想法。鼓励我们自己的观点，做出自己的决定。”</p>
<p>At her first official duty station, Fort Drum in upstate New York, Manning was charged in part with helping to build a digital tool that would automatically track and sort SigActs from Afghanistan, where Manning’s unit initially expected to be deployed. For hours a day, she watched spectral night-vision video and read reports from distant battlefields. Already, she was being exposed to the bloodshed that would serve as inspiration for her leaks. But she was handling the material at a spatial and emotional reserve: She remained, she told me, “eager” to get to the front lines. “I was hungry.”</p>	<p>在第一个服役地点，纽约州北部的德鲁拉堡，曼宁的部分职责是帮助打造自动追踪和分类整理来自阿富汗的重大行动的数字化工具——曼宁所在的部队起初预计会被派驻到阿富汗。她每天花很多个小时观看幽暗的夜视视频、阅读来自遥远战场的报告。她已经见识到日后促使她泄密的那种血腥。但她处理材料时与之保持着空间和情感上的距离：她告诉我，她当时依然“渴望”上前线，“我的渴望非常迫切。”</p>
<p>Through a gay dating site, she met a bookish Brandeis student named</p>	<p>通过一个同性恋交友网站，她结识了就读于布兰迪斯大学、书卷气十足的泰</p>

<p>Tyler Watkins. She started driving to visit Watkins in the Boston area, where she became a regular at Pika, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology co-op, and visited Boston University's Builds, a hub of the local hacking community. At the Pika gatherings, she found friends that approached coding the same way she did: as outlet, pastime and calling. She often stayed up late into the night talking. Yan Zhu, then an undergraduate student at M.I.T., remembers Manning as "obviously intelligent," if "nervous." It was clear to Zhu that Manning was "haunted by something." But she never had a chance to find out what: That fall, Manning's unit was deployed to Iraq.</p>	<p>勒·沃特金斯(Tyler Watkins)。她开始驱车造访波士顿地区的沃特金斯——在那里她成了麻省理工大学(Massachusetts Institute of Technology)的合作生活社区 Pika 的常客；还曾到访波士顿大学(Boston University)的 Builds——当地黑客群体的一个枢纽。在 Pika 的聚会上，她找到了和自己看待编码的思维一致的朋友：视之为情感的发泄、消遣和使命。当时在麻省理工读本科的朱岩（Yan Zhu，音）回忆说，曼宁“显然很聪明”，虽然“有些焦虑”。朱岩清楚地知道，曼宁那时候“正被什么事情困扰着”。但她从未有机会找出答案：那年秋天，曼宁所在的部队被派往伊拉克。</p>
<p>In October 2009, Manning hopped a Black Hawk from Baghdad to Forward Operating Base Hammer, 30 miles east of the city. In the cabin, strapped into the chopper's jump seats, she began putting names to places that had long been digital abstractions. "I had seen imagery for nine or 10 months prior," Manning recalled, "I knew the landscape so well from the air that I recognized these neighborhoods, and it woke me up to see people walking around and to see people driving and to see the buildings and the trees below."</p>	<p>2009年10月，曼宁跳上一架黑鹰直升机，从巴格达飞往该市以东30英里处的哈默前方作战基地。机舱内，被固定在飞机活动座椅上的她开始把一些名字与此前对她而言一直是数字化抽象事物的东西对应起来。“我提前九或十个月就开始看图片，”曼宁回忆说，“我俯瞰下方，由于对那片土地非常了解，我认出了那些社区，激动地看着那里的人们走来走去，看着他们开车，看着那些建筑物和树木。”</p>
<p>Ringed by desert, the low-slung buildings of F.O.B. Hammer baked in the summer and coursed with mud in the fall. Every night, Manning rose from her bunk at 9 p.m., dressed in standard-issue visual camouflage and grabbed her rifle. After quickly eating dinner for breakfast, she walked to a Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility, or SCIF, to report for duty. Manning's SCIF was a glorified "plywood box" with lousy airflow, situated on a basketball court. She sat</p>	<p>哈默前方作战基地低矮的建筑为沙漠所环绕，夏天被阳光炙烤，秋天尘土飞扬。每天夜里9点，曼宁都会从铺位上起身，穿上标准配发的视觉伪装服，拿起步枪。飞快吃完相当于早餐的晚餐后，她会走进一个“敏感信息隔离设施”（Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility，简称 SCIF），开始工作。所谓 SCIF 其实只是“胶合板箱”的美称，空气流通极度不畅。曼宁的 SCIF 位于一个篮球场上，她要坐在罚球线边一把有靠背的办公椅上，对着三台笔记本电脑，值一整夜的班。曼宁的与世隔绝有了新形态：她躲在黑暗的 SCIF</p>

<p>at the free-throw line, in a reclining office chair, where she spent her overnight shift facing three laptop computers. Manning's isolation took on a new form: Hidden away in the darkened SCIF, she would work for eight hours at a stretch, sifting through reports filed securely by American troops in the field, making sense of the raw data for senior-level intelligence officers. She remained sealed off from actual conflict, though she could hear the shudder of car bombs and sometimes ran into soldiers, dazed and dusty, on their way back from a firefight.</p>	<p>里，一连工作八小时，筛查前线的美国军队通过安全方式提交的报告，为高级情报官员分析整理原始数据。她仍然与真实的冲突保持着距离，尽管她能听见汽车炸弹的爆炸声，有时还会遇到刚跟敌人交过火，晕晕乎乎、风尘仆仆的士兵。</p>
<p>At that early juncture, Manning told me, she was too busy to give much thought to the larger import of what she was seeing. "Doing my job, you couldn't even really read all the files," she said. "You have to skim, get a sense of what's relevant and what's not." Still, to an extraordinary extent, she had a more comprehensive view of America's role in Iraq than the infantry in the field did — often, literally, a sky-level view — and as October ground into November, she found herself increasingly dismayed by a lack of public awareness about what seemed to be a futile, ceaselessly bloody war. "At a certain point," she told me, "I stopped seeing records and started seeing people": bloody American soldiers, bullet-ridden Iraqi civilians.</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，起初，她太忙了，顾不上对大量见闻作太多思考。“干我那份工作，你其实甚至无法看完所有文件，”她说。“你必须快速浏览，明白什么重要、什么无关紧要。”不过，比起前线的步兵，她在很大程度上对美国在伊拉克的角色有了更全面的看法——通常来说，简直是从空中俯瞰般的视角——10月过去，11月到来之际，她发现自己越来越惊愕于公众对这场似乎徒劳无功、无休无止的血腥战争竟然如此缺乏认识。“到了某一时刻，”她告诉我，“我不再看记录，而是开始看人”：流血的美国士兵，中弹的伊拉克平民。</p>
<p>On rare reprieves from the SCIF, Manning accompanied senior officers to meetings with the Iraqi military and the Iraqi federal police, sit-downs that further entrenched her disillusionment. "There would be these tea sessions, where you've got the Iraqi federal police in their blue uniforms, you've got Iraqi Army in, like, the old chocolate-chip</p>	<p>极少数情况下，曼宁不必待在 SCIF 里，而是陪同高级官员去和伊拉克军方以及伊拉克联邦警察局的人会晤，大家团团围坐的场合进一步加深了她的幻灭感。“在那些茶话会上，有身穿蓝色制服的伊拉克联邦警察，有身穿旧巧克力色迷彩服的伊拉克陆军，还有我们，身穿模糊的绿色数码迷彩服的美国人，”曼宁说——每个人都说着不同的语言，常常有着相反的目的，无法沟通。</p>

<p>camouflage and the Americans in our smeared green digital camouflage,” Manning said — everyone speaking in different languages, frequently at cross-purposes. “I’d come in thinking things would be black and white. They weren’t.”</p>	<p>“我本以为事情非黑即白。但事实并非如此。”</p>
<p>Manning told me she heard the name WikiLeaks for the first time in 2008, at a computer security training course at Fort Huachuca. By the end of 2009, she had started logging on to internet relay chat conversations devoted to the site. (I.R.C., a semisecure protocol, was then the preferred method of communication for hackers.) Initially, she was an observer: She was intrigued by the work that Julian Assange and his team were doing, if not quite ready to endorse their argument for total transparency. She told me that she believed then, and believes now, that “there are plenty of things that should be kept secret.” “Let’s protect sensitive sources. Let’s protect troop movements. Let’s protect nuclear information. Let’s not hide missteps. Let’s not hide misguided policies. Let’s not hide history. Let’s not hide who we are and what we are doing.”</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，她第一次听说维基解密(WikiLeaks)这个名字，是2008年在瓦丘卡堡上计算机安全培训课的时候。到2009年末，她已经开始登陆那个网站的互联网中继聊天室(Internet Relay Chat, 简称IRC, 一种半加密协议, 是黑客们当时颇为青睐的交流方式)。起初, 她是一个观察者: 她被朱利安·阿桑奇及其团队正在做的工作深深吸引, 但不太认同他们关于绝对透明的观点。她告诉她当时认为——现在也依然认为——“很多事情都应该保密。”“敏感信源要受到保护。军队的行动要受到保护。核信息要受到保护。但我们不该掩盖过失。不该掩盖政策失误, 不该掩盖历史。不该掩盖我们是谁、我们在做什么。”</p>
<p>She was edging closer to acting but said nothing about the I.R.C. channel to her friends at F.O.B. Hammer, nor about her own personal tumult. She was now fighting to keep what amounted to two life-altering secrets. She couldn’t discuss her identity openly: The “don’t ask, don’t tell” policy was still in effect, and it would be years before transgender people were allowed to openly enlist. “I binge watched TV shows on the internet,” she said. “I was smoking heavily. I was drinking an enormous amount of caffeine. I was going to the dining facility and</p>	<p>她即将采取行动, 但从未跟哈默前方作战基地的朋友们谈起那个IRC频道, 也未谈起她自己内心的动荡。她现在正奋力保有二个堪称可以改变人生的秘密。她不能公开讨论自己的性别认同: “不要问, 不要说”的政策当时尚未废除, 要再过好几年, 跨性别人士才会获准光明正大地报名参军。“我在网上猛刷剧集。我抽烟抽得很凶。我喝大量咖啡。我去餐厅尽可能多地吃东西。只是想逃避片刻, 或者制造某种解脱之感。”她的男友基本没帮上什么忙: 曼宁能感觉到他离自己越来越远。“我不愿承认, 但我有种感觉……我正在被遗忘,” 她告诉我。</p>

<p>eating as much as I could. Just any little tiny escape or way to feel like I'm not there anymore." Her boyfriend was little help: Manning could feel him slipping away. "I was in denial about it, but I had a sense ... that I was being forgotten," she told me.</p>	
<p>Manning had a two-week leave coming up. She planned to spend time in Boston, trying to patch things up with Watkins, and in the suburbs of Washington with her aunt. She dreamed about using the occasion to come out to her family and friends as trans. "I kept having this moment in my head," she told me, "where I just yell it at the top of my lungs." But she knew, in her heart, that she'd never be able to go through with it.</p>	<p>曼宁接下来有两周的假期。她打算去波士顿，设法和沃特金斯重拾旧好，还要去华盛顿郊区探望姑妈。她梦想着利用这个机会，以跨性别人士的身份向家人和朋友出柜。“我在脑海中不停想象着这样的时刻，”她告诉我，“把事情高声说出来。”但她心里清楚，她永远也无法闯过这一关。</p>
<p>Before leaving F.O.B. Hammer, Manning downloaded, from the government's Combined Information Data Network Exchange, almost every SigActs report from the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and burned a compressed version of the data onto CD-RW discs, one of which was labeled "Lady Gaga." She did it in full view of her fellow soldiers. But what she did next violated the most important precepts she was taught at Fort Huachuca, along with the Oath of Enlistment she swore in 2007: She uploaded the contents of the discs onto the personal laptop she planned to take home to the United States. She had not decided what she would do with the data.</p>	<p>离开哈默前方作战基地前，曼宁从政府的综合信息数据网络交换(Combined Information Data Network Exchange)系统中下载了几乎所有的来自阿富汗和伊拉克战争的重大行动报告，并把经过压缩的数据烧制在 CD-RW 光盘上，其中一个光盘被标注为“Lady Gaga”。这一切都是在战友们眼皮底下进行的。但她接下来做的事情违背了她在瓦丘卡堡学到的最重要的戒律，也违背了她 2007 年的入伍誓言：她把光盘上的内容传到了她打算带回美国的私人笔记本电脑上。她尚未决定要拿这些数据怎么办。</p>
<p>Days later, Manning put on a blond wig and ran in a low crouch from the side door of her aunt's house, out of view of the neighbors, and drove to the train station. She wore a dark coat and, under it, business-casual woman's wear she bought at a local department store; she claimed it was for her friend who needed it for a job interview. In</p>	<p>几天后，曼宁避开邻居们的目光，戴着一顶金色假发，伏下身子从姑妈家的侧门跑出来，开车前往火车站。她穿着一件深色外套，里面是在当地一家百货商店买的女士商务便装——她当时声称是买给一个要去参加工作面试的朋友。在华盛顿，她去了星巴克，到一家人满为患的餐厅吃了午餐，在一个书店的过道里走来走去；随后，她回到地铁上，乘地铁漫无目的地转悠。她极</p>

<p>Washington, she went to a Starbucks, ate lunch at a busy restaurant and wandered through the aisles of a bookstore; later, she climbed back on the Metro and rode it aimlessly around. She took great pleasure in being seen as she knew she was and comfort in how easily she passed — rarely did anyone give her a second glance.</p>	<p>度欣喜于被视作一个知道自己是谁的人,轻轻松松与人擦肩而过的感觉让她颇为自在——很少有谁多看她一眼。</p>
<p>“Before I deployed, I didn’t have the guts,” Manning, who was then privately referring to herself as Brianna, told me. But her time in Iraq was changing her. “Being exposed to so much death on a daily basis makes you grapple with your own mortality,” she went on. She no longer wanted to hide.</p>	<p>“被派驻到伊拉克之前,我没有这种勇气,”曼宁告诉我,当时,她在私下里管自己叫布里安娜(Brianna)。但在伊拉克度过的时光改变了她。“每天看到那么多人死去,会促使你去思考自己生命的有限,”她继续说道。她不想再躲藏。</p>
<p>The expedition was the high point of a disappointing two-week leave. The Army had bumped up her departure from F.O.B. Hammer, and her family hadn’t had time to readjust their schedules: Manning’s aunt was on a trip abroad, and her sister had just had her first child — it would be tricky to carve out time for Chelsea. Manning took a train up to see Watkins at his home in Waltham, in Massachusetts, but she couldn’t shake the feeling that he didn’t really want her there, so she cut her stay short by three days.</p>	<p>这次出行是令人失望的两周假期的高光时刻。美国陆军批准曼宁离开哈默前方作战基地更长时间,她的家人来不及调整他们的安排,很难为切尔西抽出时间——姑妈正在国外旅行,姐姐刚生了第一个孩子。曼宁乘火车赶到沃特金斯位于马萨诸塞州沃尔瑟姆的家中去看他,但她总觉得对方其实并不想让她待在那儿,于是她把逗留时间缩短了三天。</p>
<p>At that point, it would have been possible for Manning to return to Iraq with the files unshared — her actions had been illegal, if reversible. But Manning told me that being in the United States had prompted an epiphany. At home, she says, she realized how invisible the wars had become to most civilians, whose awareness of Iraq extended as far as the occasional newspaper article or chyron on cable news. “There were two worlds,” she said. “The world in America, and the world I was</p>	<p>那时候,曼宁仍有可能带着未被泄露的文件返回伊拉克——即便她取消了自己的行动,也已经是非法的。但曼宁告诉我,身在美国令她产生了顿悟。她说,在国内她意识到,大多数民众根本看不到战争的真相,他们对伊拉克的了解不会超出报纸偶尔发表的文章或者有线电视新闻的字幕。“存在着两个世界,”她说。“美国的世界,以及我(在伊拉克)看到的世界,”她继续说道。“我想让人们看到我看到的世界。”</p>

<p>seeing [in Iraq],” She went on, “I wanted people to see what I was seeing.”</p>	
<p>A blizzard hit Washington. Manning’s aunt still wasn’t back from vacation. Alone, Manning transferred parts of the files to a small memory card and prepared an anonymous text file she wanted to accompany the information. “This is possibly one of the more significant documents of our time removing the fog of war and revealing the true nature of twenty-first century asymmetric warfare,” she wrote. “Have a good day.”</p>	<p>一场暴风雪袭击了华盛顿。曼宁的姑妈仍然在外度假。曼宁独自把部分文件传到一张小小的存储卡上，并准备了一份她想要随这些信息一起发出的匿名文本文件。“这可能是关于我们这个时代的最重要的文件之一，它能拨开战争的迷雾，揭示 21 世纪不对等战争的真实本质，”她写道。“祝好。”</p>
<p>Manning told me her decision to provide the information to WikiLeaks was a practical one: She originally planned to deliver the data to The New York Times or The Washington Post, and for the last week of her leave, she dodged from public phone to public phone, calling the main office lines for both papers, leaving a message for the public editor at The Times and engaging in a frustrating conversation with a Post writer, who said she would have to know more about the files before her editor would sign off on an article. A hastily arranged meeting with Politico, where she hoped to introduce herself to the site’s security bloggers, was scrapped because of bad weather. “I wanted to try to establish a contact in a way that it couldn’t be traced to me,” Manning told me. But she was running out of time. She describes a clearheaded sense of purpose coming over her: “I needed to do something,” she told me. “And I didn’t want anything to stop that.”</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，她把信息提供给维基解密是出于实际的考虑：她原先计划把这些数据交给《纽约时报》或《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)。在休假结束前的最后一周，她换了一个又一个公用电话，给两家报纸的总办公室打电话，给时报的公众编辑留言，还与《华盛顿邮报》的一位作者进行过一次让人沮丧的通话，后者告诉她，她必须对那些文件有更多的了解，编辑才能决定做一篇报道。她也曾与《政治》(Politico)杂志匆忙约定过一次会面，但后来因为天气不好被取消了，她原本希望在那次会面中把自己介绍给这家网站的安全博客作者。“我想尽力建立起一种追踪不到我的关系，”曼宁告诉我。但她没有时间了。她说有一种清晰无误的使命感占据了她的身心：“我需要做点什么，”她对我讲道。“什么也不能阻挡。”</p>
<p>On Feb. 3, 2010, Manning signed onto her laptop and, using a secure file-transfer protocol, sent the files to WikiLeaks.</p>	<p>2010 年 2 月 3 日，曼宁登陆自己的笔记本电脑，用一个安全文件传输协议把文件发给了维基解密。</p>

<p>Back at F.O.B. Hammer, time sped up; everything seemed to be happening at once. Manning had been away two full weeks, and there was a lot to catch up on — “I had to triple my work,” Manning told me. There had been no sign that WikiLeaks received her files, nor any indication that the Army knew anything was amiss. She remembers being in a perpetual state of heightened anxiety. She slept less, smoked more.</p>	<p>回到哈默基地，事情的进展加快了；一切好像是同时安生了。曼宁离开了整整两周，有许多东西需要跟上的——“我得干三倍的活，”曼宁告诉我。没有迹象显示维基解密收到了她的文件，也没有任何迹象表明美国军队知道出了问题。她记得自己当时始终处在极度焦虑的状态。睡得更少，烟抽得更凶了。</p>
<p>In mid-February, on break from the SCIF, she noticed an interesting thread on the WikiLeaks I.R.C. channel, where participants were discussing the financial crisis in Iceland — a collapse that Manning, reading through the library of secure diplomatic cables available to her as an analyst, concluded was roiling onward because of the inaction of the United States and what she described as diplomatic bullying by the Netherlands and Britain. “From my perspective, it appeared that we were not getting involved due to the lack of long-term geopolitical benefit to do so,” she would later testify. Following the same steps as before, she leaked several diplomatic cables pertaining to the Iceland crisis to WikiLeaks; this time, within hours, WikiLeaks published the documents. Manning was thrilled: If the cables had reached WikiLeaks, the much larger leak of SigActs had almost certainly made it, too.</p>	<p>2月中的一次在 SCIF 的休息时间，她注意到维基解密的 IRC 频道上出现了一条有趣的对话串，参与者们在里面讨论冰岛的金融危机——这是曼宁通过阅览她作为分析师所能获得的安全外交电报得出的结论，认为这种崩溃正在蔓延，原因是美国不作为，以及她所说的荷兰和英国的外交霸凌。“在我看来，我们没有介入，是因为这么做从长远看没有什么地缘政治上的好处，”她在后来作证时说。依据与之前相同的步骤，她又给维基解密泄露了好几份与冰岛危机有关的外交电报；这一次，维基解密不到几个小时就发布了这些文件。曼宁感到十分兴奋：如果这些外交电报被维基解密收到了，那么几乎可以肯定，之前发的比这大的多的有关重要信息的泄密文件应该也收到了。</p>
<p>Around this time, Manning had several I.R.C. conversations with a person whom Manning identified in her online address book as “Nathaniel Frank,” after the author of the book “Unfriendly Fire: How the Gay Ban Undermines the Military and Weakens America.” Frank was almost certainly Assange, although Manning declined to discuss the</p>	<p>差不多在这个时候，曼宁与某个人进行了几次 IRC 聊天。在曼宁的在线地址簿上，她称此人为“纳撒尼尔·弗兰克”(Nathaniel Frank)，名字来源于《非己方火力：同性恋禁令如何破坏了军队，削弱了美国》(Unfriendly Fire: How the Gay Ban Undermines the Military and Weakens America)一书的作者。几乎可以肯定，弗兰克就是阿桑奇，不过曼宁拒绝和我讨论这个问题</p>

<p>matter with me — the bulk of the chats are classified and could be used in future legal actions against Assange.</p>	<p>——大部分聊天内容是机密，在未来的法律诉讼中，可能被用于对付阿桑奇。</p>
<p>Manning followed the transmissions of the SigActs and the Iceland cables with a leak that was harder to ignore. Published by WikiLeaks under the title “Collateral Murder,” the three-year-old video, captured by a camera mounted on an American helicopter, showed two gunships approaching a group of men in an area where there had been reports of small-arms fire. The helicopter crew repeatedly requests permission to engage — “Let us shoot!” a voice is heard saying — before receiving it and opening fire. In total, at least a dozen people were killed in the 2007 strike, including several civilians and two staff members of the Reuters news agency. Manning says she knew that Reuters, under the Freedom of Information Act, had asked the United States government for a copy of the video but never received it. This was symptomatic, she said, of the worst impulses of a government obsessed with blanket classification. “It makes sense to keep some information secret for a few days, maybe a few years,” she told me. “The problem is, more and more, everything is secret by default.”</p>	<p>在散播重大行动和冰岛电报之后，曼宁泄露了另一个更难忽视的机密。维基解密以《附带的谋杀》(Collateral Murder)为题，公布了那个三年前拍摄的视频。它是被安装在美国直升机上的一个摄像机拍到的。视频显示，在一个报告发生了轻武器交火的区域，两架武装直升机向一群人靠近。直升机上的人员多次要求准许进攻——“咱们开火吧！”有一个声音说道——而后，他们获得准许，开始开火。2007年的这次袭击总共至少导致十几人死亡，包括几个平民和路透社的两名工作人员。曼宁表示，她知道路透社曾根据《信息自由法》(Freedom of Information Act)要求美国政府提供视频拷贝，但从未收到过。她说，这是一个痴迷于全盘保密的政府最恶劣冲动的表现。“让某些信息保密几天、甚至几年是合理的，”她对我说。“问题是，慢慢地，一切都被默认为是机密。”</p>
<p>In long chat threads, Manning’s relationship with Nathaniel Frank deepened. She warmed to the role of truth-teller, handing over a small library of Detainee Assessment Briefs, or D.A.B.s, from the American holding facility at Guantánamo Bay. “Living such an opaque life, has forced me never to take transparency, openness and honesty for granted,” she wrote the former hacker Adrian Lamo, whom Manning had reached out to as a confessor and who was, unknown to Manning,</p>	<p>在漫长的聊天过程中，曼宁与纳撒尼尔·弗兰克的关系加深了。曼宁喜欢上了自己作为真相讲述者的角色，交出了关塔那摩湾美国拘押中心的一小份《拘留人员评估简报》(Detainee Assessment Briefs, 简称 DAB)。“这样一个不透明的环境已经迫使我决不把透明、公开和诚实当成是理所当然的，”她曾向前黑客阿德里安·拉莫(Adrian Lamo)写道。曼宁是把拉莫当作倾诉对象而跟他联系的，并不知道他已经在与政府调查者合作。</p>

<p>already working with government investigators.</p>	
<p>Privately, however, she was coming apart. Army investigators looking into her case would later detail several episodes of what they termed "bizarre behavior," including blank stares and an incident in which Manning was found on the floor of a supply room, having carved the words "I WANT" into a nearby chair. She recalled that the unit, as a whole, was "on edge," breaking out into verbal arguments and brawls. Their deployment was coming to an end, "and that's when people start getting sick of each other and the personal animosity breaks out."</p>	<p>不过，当时在私下里，她已经在崩溃。调查她的案件的军方调查人员后来披露了几个他们称为“怪异行为”的细节，包括她迷茫的眼神，还有一次，曼宁被发现在一间库房的地板上往旁边的椅子上刻下“我想”(I WANT)的字样。她回忆说，当时整个小组都“紧张不安”，经常爆发言语争论和争吵。他们的行动正接近尾声，“人们开始厌倦彼此，个人敌意开始爆发”。</p>
<p>In April, Manning emailed an Army superior a photo of her as Brianna that she took in Washington while on leave. "Now I knew who I was," Manning told me. "But the people I'm around the most didn't." She titled the email "My Problem." The issue of her gender identity was "not going away," she wrote. "Now, the consequences of it are dire." (Manning said her captain confirmed receipt of the email but "swept it under the rug.")</p>	<p>4月，曼宁用电子邮件向军队上级发送了一张休假时在华盛顿拍的照片，上面是她打扮成布里安娜的样子。“现在我知道自己是谁，”曼宁告诉我。她写道：“但是我身边的大多数人不知道，”她的电子邮件标题是“我的问题”。她的性别认同问题是“不会消失的”，她写道。“现在，它已经带来严重后果。”（曼宁说，她的队长确认收到了这封电子邮件，但“把它当丑事瞒下来了”。）</p>
<p>Manning told me that she had resolved, in May, to go public with her role as whistle-blower, even as she was wrestling with how to express her gender identity. She was never able to settle on an approach. At the end of May, she was summoned to a conference room, where two agents from the Army Criminal Investigation Division were waiting. Manning was terrified, but she tried not to show it: "I was focused inward at that time: who I am, what my values are," she recalled. She retreated "inside [her] head." Days later, she was shackled, flown to Camp Arfijan in Kuwait and locked in a large steel cage. Kneeling down, she read the engraved words on the bars: Made in Fort Wayne.</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，在5月，她已经决心以告密者的身份面对公众，但她仍在努力解决如何表达自己的性别认同这个问题。她一直无法确定该怎么做。五月底，她被叫进一个会议室，两名来自陆军刑事调查处的特工在那里等着她。曼宁很害怕，但是她努力没把恐惧表现出来：“当时我把精力集中在内心深处：我是谁，我的价值观是什么，”她回忆。她撤退到了自己的“头脑之中”。几天后，她被铐起来，坐飞机前往科威特的阿瑞坎军营，被锁进一个大钢笼里。她跪倒在地，读到栏杆上刻着的字：韦恩堡制造。</p>

<p>Seven years later, it remains difficult to overstate the impact of the Afghan and Iraq war logs, or the later publication of the diplomatic cables. "The material touched on virtually every relationship the United States had around the world," Crowley, the former State Department official, says of the cables. Repercussions came swiftly: Carlos Pascual, the United States ambassador to Mexico, resigned over cables in which he cast doubt on the effectiveness of the Mexican war on drugs, a revelation that poisoned Pascual's relationship with the Mexican president. Ambassador Gene Cretz was recalled from Libya after his cables detailed the peculiar workings of the regime of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, including a squad of female Ukrainian bodyguards. The release of cables regarding the Tunisian strongman Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali are often credited with helping to inspire the uprising in that country.</p>	<p>七年之后，无论是阿富汗和伊拉克战争日志，还是后来公开的外交电文，所产生的影响都还是无法估量的。“这些材料几乎触及了美国在世界各地的所有外交关系，”国务院前官员克劳利谈及电文时说。其后果旋即浮出水面：美国驻墨西哥大使卡洛斯·帕斯夸尔(Carlos Pascual)因为在电文中对墨西哥禁毒战的效果表示怀疑而辞职——相关电文的公布破坏了帕斯夸尔和墨西哥时任总统之间的关系。驻利比亚大使金尼·克雷兹(Gene Cretz)被召回，因为他在电文中详细描绘了穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲(Muammar el-Qaddafi)政权怪异的行事方式，其中包括雇佣一群乌克兰女保镖。人们还常常认为，与突尼斯强人领袖宰因·阿比丁·本·阿里(Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali)有关的电文被公布，在激发该国民众起义方面发挥了作用。</p>
<p>The Afghan and Iraq documents brought home, in exactly the way that Manning had hoped, the messiness of the two conflicts. The Guardian wrote in an introduction that the release of the material from Afghanistan revealed a war in stark contrast with the "tidied up and sanitized 'public' war, as glimpsed through official communiqués as well as the necessarily limited snapshots of embedded reporting."</p>	<p>与曼宁期待的情形一致，关于阿富汗和伊拉克战争的文件，向世人明明白白地展现了这两场冲突的龌龊之处。《卫报》(Guardian)在一篇介绍性文字中表示，来自阿富汗的文件所揭露的战争，截然不同于“经过倒饬和美化的‘公共’战争”，不同于人们从官方公报和必然受限的简略的嵌入式新闻报道中瞥见的那种。</p>
<p>American officials, caught off guard by the leaks, were furious. Elizabeth Dibble, a State Department official, later testified that the release of the cables prompted "horror and disbelief that our diplomatic communications had been released and were available on public websites for the world to see."</p>	<p>猝不及防的文件外泄令美国官员极为愤怒。国务院官员伊莉莎白·迪布尔(Elizabeth Dibble)后来作证说，电文的发布令人“震惊和难以置信，我们的外交往来就这样被公之于众，全世界的人都可以在公共网站上看到”。</p>

The issue of whether American interests had been adversely affected by the release of the cables remains a charged one. In the full text of the Afghan war logs that appeared on the WikiLeaks site, Julian Assange made only partial redactions, leaving intact the names of some of the Afghans who had collaborated with coalition forces. (He showed what CNN later described as a “much heavier hand in redacting” names from the Iraq war logs.) In 2010, Representative Mike Rogers, a Michigan Republican, said that “we know for a fact that people will likely be killed because of this information being disclosed.” Subsequent reviews by The Associated Press and McClatchy found this risk to be “overstated,” and at Manning’s sentencing, government witnesses testified that no American deaths could be attributed to the leaks. Still, Crowley said, a lack of evidence of fatalities was not the same thing as a lack of damage: “She burned a number of intelligence sources,” he said. “She placed Afghans in danger who were telling us what the Taliban was doing in their villages.”

In her cage in Kuwait, Manning registered none of the fallout. “I was completely isolated,” she said. At a certain point, she concluded, “I’ve been forgotten about, and I’ve just disappeared.” She figured that Lamo had turned her in, but she wasn’t sure if word of her involvement in the leaks had been made public. It was the start of the hot season in Kuwait, and dust swirled in from outside, lodging in her teeth. Her only human contact was with the guards who brought her meals. “I had told the detention center when I got there that I was trans,” Manning told me. “‘I’m a woman,’ I said matter-of-factly. They laughed.” In utter isolation,

电文的发布是否损害了美国的利益，目前仍是一个充满争议的话题。维基解密网站发布完整的阿富汗战争日志时，朱利安·阿桑奇只是涂黑了部分内容，对一些与联军串通的阿富汗人的名字未作处理。（不过，如 CNN 后来所言，对于伊拉克战争日志里的名字，他“涂黑时下手要重很多”。）2010 年，密歇根州共和党众议员麦克·罗杰斯(Mike Rogers)表示，“可以肯定的是，一些人有可能因为这些信息遭到泄露而被杀害。”但美联社(The Associated Press)和麦克拉奇报业(McClatchy)进行的后续核查显示，这种风险被“夸大”了，而且在曼宁接受审判时，来自政府部门的证人作证说，没有任何美国人的死亡可以被归因为她的泄密之举。不过，克劳利说，缺乏与致人死亡有关的证据并不等于没有造成伤害：“她毁掉了许多情报源，”他说。“那些向我们告发塔利班在其村中所作所为的阿富汗人，因为她而置身险境。”

在科威特的那个钢笼里，曼宁对事情的余波一无所知。“我完全与世隔绝。”她说。在某种程度上，她下结论说，“我已经被遗忘，我根本就是消失了。”她估摸自己被拉莫出卖了，但不确定有关她参与泄密事件的消息是否已被公开。当时的科威特刚刚进入暑季，从外边刮进来的尘土粘在她的牙齿上。她唯一能接触到的人是给她送饭的警卫。“我一到拘押中心就告诉他们，我是跨性别者，”曼宁告诉我。“我是女人，’我坦言相告。他们笑了起来。”在完全的孤立中，曼宁发现自己正被愤怒和悲伤吞噬。官员们注意到了曼宁的律师所说的她“不受控制地呼喊、尖叫、颤抖、含糊叫嚷、用头撞向牢笼、喃喃自语”的情景。

<p>Manning found herself consumed with rage and sadness. Officials observed what Manning’s attorney called an episode of “yelling uncontrollably, screaming, shaking, babbling, banging your head against your cell and mumbling.”</p>	
<p>Manning told me: “I was afraid I was going to be in that little cell or something like that little cell for the rest of my life. And that bad things were going to happen to me.” After a week, she fashioned a noose from bedclothes and made what she told me was a “halfhearted attempt” at suicide. “I kind of knew it wasn’t going to work.” It got the staff’s attention, and according to a medical evaluation later obtained by Manning’s legal team, a military doctor would diagnose anxiety, depression and “probable gender identity disorder.” She was given an antidepressant, which made her nose bleed and caused serious nausea. She couldn’t eat. Her skin eventually turned sallow. In late July, four days after the Afghan logs appeared in The Guardian and other papers, Manning was shackled and loaded onto a chartered military flight. She said that previously, guards had told her she would be “whisked away to a Navy cruiser” for months; now her escorts said she was going to Guantánamo. Halfway through the flight, the story changed a final time: She was going to the brig at the Marine base at Quantico, in Virginia.</p>	<p>曼宁对我说：“我担心自己后半生都会在那个小小牢房里或类似的小牢房里度过。我觉得会有糟糕的事情发生在我身上。”一周后，她用铺盖做了一个套索，进行了一次她称为“半心半意的”自杀尝试。“我差不多知道，我死不了。”它引起了看管人员的注意，根据曼宁的法律团队后来获得的医疗评估，一名军医诊断她患有焦虑症、抑郁症，“很可能还有性别身份障碍”。医生给她开了抗抑郁药，导致她鼻腔出血，严重恶心。她吃不下饭。她的皮肤最终变成了蜡黄色。7月底，阿富汗日志在《卫报》等报纸上公布四天后，曼宁被戴上镣铐，送上一架军用包机。她说，之前看守对她说，她将被“送到一艘海军巡洋舰上”关几个月。现在，押送者又说要把她送往关塔那摩。在飞行途中，情况最后一次发生变化：她将被送往弗吉尼亚匡蒂科海军基地的禁闭室。</p>
<p>It was there, on arrival, that she learned the world knew who she was. “So you’re Manning!” a heavysset Marine said with unnerving enthusiasm. Manning was all over Fox News, he added. In transferring Manning to Quantico, the government said it was providing Manning</p>	<p>到达之后，她才得知，全世界都已经知道她是谁。“所以，你就是曼宁！”一名魁梧的海军陆战队员带着令人不安的热情说。他还说，福克斯新闻天天都在说曼宁的事。在把曼宁转往匡蒂科时，政府声称会给她提供更适合她脆弱精神状况的设施。不过，2011年，部分作为对曼宁遭遇的回应而进行的一</p>

<p>with facilities better suited to her fractured mental state. But a 2011 military investigation, undertaken in part as a response to Manning's treatment, would reveal the opposite: At Quantico, Manning spent 23 hours a day in a 6-by-8-foot cell, for nearly nine months, much of it on Prevention of Injury, or P.O.I., status, in conditions that a United Nations special rapporteur later said could qualify as torture. While on P.O.I. watch, Manning wore what's known as a "suicide smock," a white nylon garment that is all but impossible to twist or rip into a noose. She had no pillow, no sheets. She was required to give regular verbal confirmation during the day that she was O.K. (After the investigation, the military ordered that Quantico's whole pretrial confinement area be shut down.)</p>	<p>项军事调查表明，情况正相反：在匡蒂科，曼宁每天有 23 个小时待在 6 乘 8 英尺大的牢房里，关了近 9 个月，大部分时间是处于预防伤害(Prevention of Injury, 简称 POI) 状态。联合国特别调查员后来称她的生活条件可以被称为折磨。在预防伤害期间，曼宁穿着所谓的“防自杀罩衣”，它是一种白色尼龙服装，几乎不可能扭动或撕成套索。她没有枕头，也没有床单。白天，她被要求定期口头确认自己没有问题(调查结束后，军方下令关闭匡蒂科的整个审判前监禁区)。</p>
<p>When I asked Manning this spring to describe those conditions, she answered in the present tense. "Emotions can be more intense," she said. "There isn't any release for them. A mean comment by a guard" — commonly a gibe about her gender — "can set you off. Completely off. I know I have stood in a cell at times, locked down with nowhere to go, pacing with anger and frustration. It just stews inside of you, and you're helpless," she went on. "I just start yelling, at no one in particular, or singing at the top of my lungs."</p>	<p>今年春天，我让曼宁描述当时的生活情况时，她用现在时态给予回答。“情绪更激烈，”她说，“没有任何释放的出口。看守一句刻薄的话——通常是对她性别的嘲弄——“会把你逼疯。彻底逼疯。有时我知道自己困在牢里，无处可去，因愤怒和沮丧而不安地踱步。内心很煎熬，特别无助，”她接着说道。“我开始喊叫，不是冲着某个人喊，或者声嘶力竭地唱歌。”</p>
<p>But Manning could occasionally receive outside visitors, and her aunt came to the brig. "Even though it was behind a Plexiglas window and we couldn't talk without recording equipment around," Manning told me, "it was one of the most powerful meetings I'd ever had." They whispered to each other. "We love you," her aunt told her. "We miss</p>	<p>不过，曼宁偶尔可以会见外面的来访者，她的姑妈来到看守所。“虽然我们中间隔着树脂玻璃，周围都是录音设备，”曼宁对我说，“但对我来说，那是最有力的会面之一。”她们小声交谈。“我们爱你，”姑妈对她说，“我们想念你。”她们打算请一名独立律师，最终选择了戴维·库姆斯(David Coombs)，他是一名四十出头、作风强硬的律师，曾在军法署(Army's Judge Advocate</p>

<p>you.” They made plans to hire an independent attorney, eventually selecting David Coombs, a forceful lawyer in his early 40s who had served more than a decade in the Army’s Judge Advocate General’s Corps.</p>	<p>General’s Corps)供职十多年。</p>
<p>Word of Manning’s treatment in Kuwait and Quantico had begun to filter out, reaching legal eminences like Laurence Tribe and Kwame Anthony Appiah, who signed an open letter criticizing what they described as “conditions that are illegal and immoral.” In the spring of 2011, the government transferred Manning again, this time to the Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility at Fort Leavenworth. In Kansas, she was released into general population; it was, Manning recalled, “an utter shock to the system, because I had been in shackles everywhere I went or in a small room or a cage.”</p>	<p>曼宁在科威特和匡蒂科的遭遇开始传出，传到了劳伦斯·特赖布(Laurence Tribe)和克瓦米·安东尼·阿皮亚(Kwame Anthony Appiah)等法律界名人那里，他们签署了一封公开信，批评他们所称的“非法和不道德的拘留条件”。2011年春，政府再次将曼宁转走，这一次是送往莱文沃思堡的中西部联合管教所(Midwest Joint Regional Correctional Facility)。在堪萨斯州，她和其他人关押在一起。曼宁回忆说，这“彻底动摇了整个系统，因为之前不管去哪里，我都戴着镣铐，或者被关在小房间或牢笼里”。</p>
<p>At the facility, inmates weren’t required to work, so she spent her time in the library, helping Coombs and his assistants prepare her case. She faced a staggering number of violations, 22 in all, from circumventing security mechanisms to aiding the enemy, an offense that carried with it the possibility of life in prison. For two months that spring, with Manning moved to a civilian prison outside Fort Meade, in Maryland, Coombs sparred with government lawyers, highlighting what he termed the general “lawlessness” of Manning’s unit and the poor security protocols in place in her SCIF. He eventually argued that Manning’s gender dysphoria — and the inability of the Army to provide treatment — might have affected Manning’s mental capacity and judgment. A few days later, the judge found Manning guilty on all but</p>	<p>在这个地方，囚犯不需要工作，所以她待在图书馆里，帮助库姆斯和助手们准备她的案件。她面对数量惊人的22项违规行为指控，从规避安全机制到通敌，后者有可能令她被判终身监禁。春天的两个月里，曼宁被转移到马里兰州米德尔堡之外的一座平民监狱，库姆斯与政府律师们争吵，强调了曼宁所在部队单位存在他所说的普遍的“目无法纪”状态，以及她的SCIF中的安全规章很糟糕。最后，他辩称，曼宁的性别焦虑——以及军队无法提供治疗——可能会影响到曼宁的智力和判断力。几天后，法官判决曼宁几乎犯有全部罪行，只有两项除外。她被免除了通敌罪行，避免了终身监禁。曼宁告诉我，这个判决令她如释重负，不仅仅是因为那些明显的原因：她还担心通敌指控将为起诉泄密者定下一个可怕的先例。“我现在仍然担心这种指控遭到滥用，”曼宁说。</p>

<p>two counts. Manning was spared a conviction for aiding the enemy and avoided a life sentence. Manning told me that she was relieved, and not only for the obvious reasons: She worried that an aiding-the-enemy charge would set a frightening precedent for the prosecution of whistle-blowers. "I still worry about how that charge can be misused," Manning said.</p>	
<p>She herself had resolved not to make her own gender identity public during the court-martial, worried that it would complicate an already unwieldy trial. But listening to the testimony of Lauren McNamara, a transgender friend who testified at the sentencing hearing, she found she had reached a breaking point. "I was tired of pretending," she told me. She wrote a statement identifying herself as Chelsea, a name she used as a child for her handle on the Sims video game. On Aug. 22, David Coombs appeared on NBC's "Today" show. The co-host Savannah Guthrie read from the statement: "As I transition into the next phase of my life, I want everyone to know the real me. I am Chelsea Manning. I am female." Manning didn't see the segment or the reaction to it. She was on a plane, on her way to the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth.</p>	<p>她自己决定不在法庭上公开自己的性别认同,担心这会使已经很繁琐的审判变得更加复杂化。但是,听到在判决听证会上作证的跨性别朋友劳伦·麦克纳马拉(Lauren McNamara)的证词,她发现自己已经到了崩溃的极限。“我厌倦了伪装,”她告诉我。她写了一个声明,将自己称为切尔西,这个名字是她小时候玩 Sims 游戏时用的。8月22日,戴维·库姆斯出现在NBC的《今日》(Today)节目上。主持人之一萨万娜·格思里(Savannah Guthrie)读了她的声明:“当我转变到人生下一个阶段的时候,我希望大家认识真正的我。我是切尔西·曼宁。我是女性。”曼宁没有看到这段节目以及人们对它的反应。她当时正在前往美国莱文沃思堡军事监狱的飞机上。</p>
<p>The U.S.D.B. lies at the far northern end of Fort Leavenworth, not far from the headquarters of the 40th Military Police Internment and Resettlement Battalion. The maximum-security complex, with its 515 beds, is reserved for the military prisoners serving the longest sentences, housing offenders like Robert Bales, the Army staff sergeant convicted in 2013 of slaughtering 16 Afghan civilians. For almost the</p>	<p>美国军事监狱(USDB)位于莱文沃思堡北端,离第40军警拘押和安置营(40th Military Police Internment and Resettlement Battalion)总部不远。这个最高安全级别的监狱有515张床,用于安置服刑时间最长的军事囚犯,在这里服刑的人包括2013年被控屠杀16名阿富汗平民的罗伯特·贝尔斯上士(Robert Bales)。曼宁在那里服刑期间,几乎一直住在二层。她的牢房十分狭小,只有一张简易床、一个马桶、一面镜子和一个水槽。唯一的一扇窗</p>

<p>entirety of her time there, Manning lived on the second floor. Her cell was narrow and small; there was a cot, a toilet, a mirror and a sink. The one window faced north, affording her a view of the surrounding landscape. In the vacuum of prison, the weather became theater: The snow that piled up against the cyclone fencing. The forked lightning that spidered the sky, sending deer and rabbits skittering for cover.</p>	<p>户朝北，能让她看到周围的风景。在与世隔绝的监狱里，天气就成了戏剧：白雪堆积在铁丝网上。叉状闪电划过天空，吓得鹿和兔子慌乱地寻找遮蔽物。</p>
<p>At Manning’s court-martial, Coombs had introduced as evidence the photo his client emailed to a superior in 2010. The image was later distributed to the news media, and by the fall of 2013, it had appeared alongside hundreds of articles on Manning’s transition. To Manning, the idea that it should come to define her was painful. “It was just so far from her experience at Leavenworth,” Evan Greer, a trans activist and friend, told me. “And I think some people saw that image, that luscious wig, and figured she was given that kind of freedom behind bars.”</p>	<p>在曼宁的军事法庭审讯期间，库姆斯将 2010 年他的客户通过电子邮件发给一位上司的照片作为呈堂证供。那张照片后来发给了新闻媒体，并在 2013 年秋随附成百上千篇关于曼宁跨性别转渡的文章一起刊登了出来。那张照片成为曼宁的形象代表，这对她来说是很痛苦的。“那跟她在莱文沃思堡的经历有天壤之别，”跨性别活动人士、曼宁的朋友埃文·格里尔(Evan Greer)对我说。“我认为，有些人看到了那张照片，那个绚丽的假发，以为她在狱中那么自由。”</p>
<p>In reality, every aspect of Manning’s appearance was being governed by Army rules, from her briefs to her hair, which she was required to wear, per Section 670-1 of Army regulations, in a “neat and conservative style.” Manning was in a position that can be difficult for non-trans people to understand: She had come out as female but was still being addressed and treated as if she were male — often pointedly, by the Leavenworth staff. Vincent Ward, one of Manning’s attorneys, recalls observing the way the prison guards treated his client. Ward, a former military lawyer, said he knew “who these people were. I knew the personality types. From the minute that you walked in, you could sense the bullying, the smirks, the comments.” It is a kind of isolation that can</p>	<p>但实际上，曼宁在外表上处处受到军规的约束，从内裤到发型——按照军规第 670 款第 1 条的规定，她的发型必须保持“整洁、保守的风格”。非跨性别人士很难理解曼宁当时的处境：她已经公开宣布自己是女性，但依然被按照男性称呼和对待——尤其是莱文沃思堡的工作人员。曼宁的一位律师文森特·沃德(Vincent Ward)回忆称，自己观察过那些监狱看守对待自己客户的方式。沃德曾是一名军方律师。他说，他知道“那些人是什么样的。我知道那种性格类型。从你走进监狱的那一刻起，你就能感受到霸凌、嘲笑和非议”。那种隔绝可能引发激烈的行为：研究过跨性别囚犯的临床心理学家发现，在不给予适当药物治疗的情况下，囚犯发生自杀和出现抑郁症的几率很高。在最糟糕的情况下，有些囚犯试图自己动手改变生殖器。</p>

<p>induce drastic action: Clinical psychologists who work with trans prisoners have documented high levels of suicide and depression in inmates not given appropriate medical treatment. In worst-case scenarios, prisoners have tried to alter their own genitalia by hand.</p>	
<p>To friends and the members of her legal team, Manning spoke regularly, and with despair, of feeling “poisoned” by the testosterone in her body and of a ghostlike invisibility: If people couldn’t see her as she actually was, what use was living? On entering the U.S.D.B. in 2013, Manning requested access to the regimen of estrogen and anti-androgen drugs prescribed to people undergoing a male-to-female transition. She was refused: The Army did not yet sanction hormone therapy for soldiers, let alone for prisoners. Manning’s treatment would be limited to antidepressants and counseling sessions with a psychotherapist. “Permitting Mr. Manning to live as female, much less begin to feminize his body, will create operational challenges as the inmate population respond to these changes,” prison administrators wrote in an internal memo later obtained by the A.C.L.U.</p>	<p>曼宁经常向朋友和法律团队的成员绝望地谈到，她感觉自己被身体里的睾酮和一种幽灵般的不可见性“毒害”：如果人们看不见她的真实样子，那么活着还有什么意义呢？从2013年一转到美国军事监狱起，曼宁就要求服用从男性变为女性所需的雌激素和抗雄激素药物。她被拒绝了：军方还没有批准对士兵进行激素治疗，更别提对犯人了。对曼宁的治疗仅限于抗抑郁药物和心理治疗师的咨询。“允许曼宁作为女性生活——更别提开始让他的身体女性化——将带来操作上的困难，因为囚犯会对这些变化作出反应，“在美国公民自由联盟(American Civil Liberties Union)后来获得的内部备忘录中，监狱管理人员写道。</p>
<p>The prison was unbending in its stance for nearly a year. Meanwhile, one of Manning’s lawyers — Chase Strangio, who himself is trans — grew increasingly worried that his client might try to hurt herself again; eventually, he filed a lawsuit against the Department of Defense. The suit cited a clinical evaluation from the psychologist Randi Ettner and said Manning was “experiencing significant distress and is at high risk for serious medical consequences, including self-castration and suicide.” In the summer of 2014, the Army agreed to send women’s</p>	<p>有将近一年的时间，这所监狱没有改变自己的立场。与此同时，曼宁的一名同为变性者的律师沙斯·斯特兰吉奥(Chase Strangio)越来越担心，他的客户可能会再次尝试伤害自己。最后，他向国防部提起了诉讼，其中提到了心理学家兰迪·埃特内(Randi Ettner)的临床评估，称曼宁“正经受巨大的心理痛苦，极有可能导致严重的医疗后果，包括自宫和自杀”。2014年夏天，军方同意给曼宁的牢房派送女用内衣，这在全军任何一个部门都是前所未有的（莱文沃斯县的民法法官批准曼宁将自己出生证上的名字改为切尔西·伊丽莎白·曼宁）。2015年初，曼宁开始进行激素治疗，药物在食堂附近的医务室</p>

<p>underwear to Manning’s cell — a first for any branch of the military. (A civilian judge in Leavenworth County had granted Manning’s request to change the name on her birth certificate to Chelsea Elizabeth Manning.) Hormone therapy followed in early 2015, with the drugs distributed in pill form from a medical dispensary near the cafeteria.</p>	<p>以药片形式发放。</p>
<p>To Manning, the early stages of hormone therapy were deeply fulfilling: her skin softened, her body hair thinned. But with the welcome physical changes came unnerving intellectual ones. “I’d built all these defenses and walls around my emotions over the years, since being a teenager,” Manning told me. “When my testosterone levels plummeted, I suddenly became more vulnerable emotionally. I could no longer just hide my emotions: I had to deal with them, usually right there and then.” And the emotions often came faster than Manning could process: “Good ones, like confidence, and a sense of connection with my friends, mixed in with a lot of bad ones, like doubt, loneliness, uncertainty and loss.” For support, Manning spoke regularly to others in the trans community: Strangio and Annie Danger, a trans artist and activist. Danger listened as Manning experimented with her voice, “putting it in different pitches in an effort to find out what felt right,” Danger told me. “I tried to talk her through that searching process, that evolutionary process, which can be so important. You’re literally finding your voice.”</p>	<p>对曼宁而言，激素疗法在初期极其有效：她的皮肤变软，体毛也变细了。但随着这种可喜的身体变化而来的，是让人不安的理智变化。“自青少年时期以来，这么多年里我建起了种种抵御情绪的围墙，”曼宁对我讲道。“当睾酮水平骤降时，我的情绪突然变得更加脆弱。我根本无法再掩饰自己的情绪：必须解决它们，而且通常要在当时当地。”这些情绪上来的速度超出了曼宁能掌控的范围：“好的情绪——比如信心和一种与朋友相连的感觉——混杂在许多坏情绪中，比如怀疑、孤独、不确定和迷茫。”为了获得支持，曼宁经常与跨性别者群体里的其他人谈心：斯特兰吉奥和跨性别艺术家、活动人士安妮·丹吉尔(Annie Danger)。丹吉尔见证了曼宁摸索自己的女声的过程，“把它放在不同的音高，试图找到自己感觉舒服的位置，”丹吉尔告诉我。“我努力跟她讲清楚那个摸索、进化的过程，这个过程十分重要。这真的是在寻找自己的声音。”</p>
<p>At the U.S.D.B., Manning’s days took on a mundane, lulling rhythm. Most mornings, she woke up at 4:30 a.m. and, shrugging off the green sheets, dressed in the light of the bare bulb that hung above her bed: the white sports bra; the oversize prison uniform that hung, scarecrow-like, off</p>	<p>在莱文沃思堡军事监狱，曼宁过着单调而平静的生活。大多数早上，她都在4点半醒来，离开绿色的床铺，就着挂在床上方的裸灯泡的灯光穿上衣服：白色运动内衣；过大的囚服——在她瘦小的骨架上晃动，犹如稻草人；以及军队发的靴子。“好的，”她一边在镜子前检查自己的衣着一边说。“你能做到。”</p>

<p>her thin frame; the Army-issue boots. "O.K.," she would say, examining herself in the mirror. "You can do this." After a quick breakfast in the cafeteria, it was down to the prison wood shop, where she and a crew of inmates built, from scratch, the furniture sold at the base commissary. On the invitation of another prisoner, she joined a weekly Dungeons & Dragons game, playing as Esvele Dundragon, a female noble.</p>	<p>在餐厅快速用完早餐，然后去监狱的木头工厂，和一群囚犯从零开始制作用来在军营杂货店出售的家具。在另一位狱友的邀请下，她加入了每周一次的“龙与地下城”游戏，在其中扮演女贵族埃斯韦莱·邓恩德拉贡(Esvele Dundragon)。</p>
<p>Manning told me that even as she transitioned, she never felt physically threatened by the other prisoners, as she did the staff. "Of all the people in my entire experience" in government custody, she said, the ones "who have been consistently good to me were the other inmates — like, I'm not saying they were excited or happy or approved of me or anything." Manning says she counted a handful of inmates among her close friends, among them Clint Lorange, an Army platoon leader convicted of second-degree murder for ordering his men to open fire on three unarmed Afghan civilians. "Remember that all these folks were active military before they were incarcerated," David Hammond, a lawyer assigned to Manning by the Army's Defense Appellate Division, said in describing the dynamic to me. "The discipline carries over."</p>	<p>曼宁告诉我，即便在转渡后，其他囚犯也没有像看守那样对她进行肢体威胁。她说，在我于政府关押期间“遇到的所有人里”，那些“一直对我很好的人是其他囚犯——我不是说他们有多兴奋、高兴或赞同我什么的。”曼宁表示，少数几名狱友成为她的好朋友，其中包括克林特·劳伦斯(Clint Lorange)，他是一名陆军排长，因命令自己的士兵朝三名手无寸铁的阿富汗平民开火而被判二级谋杀。“要知道，在被关起来之前，这些人都是现役军人，”被军队的辩护上诉部指派为曼宁辩护的律师戴维·哈蒙德(David Hammond)在向我描述这种机制时说。“那种纪律性会保持下去。”</p>
<p>In April 2014, the Army denied Manning's clemency application, choosing to uphold, in full, her 35-year sentence. There remained the distant possibility of a presidential pardon or commutation, but Manning had no reason to expect one: The White House had condemned the leaks, as had the secretary of state, Hillary Clinton. The best option, Manning knew, lay in the formal appeal. But Manning's</p>	<p>2014年4月，部队拒绝了曼宁请求宽大处理的申请，选择支持给她判整整35年刑期。虽然还有总统赦免或减刑的渺茫希望，但曼宁没有理由期待这个：白宫已经对泄密行为进行了谴责，国务卿希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)也是如此。曼宁知道，对她来说，最好的选择就是正式上诉。但曼宁与监狱当局的斗争已经进入了第三年，她感觉累了。她的头发还是剪成标准的男性长度。警卫们毫不留情。“如果你试图让他们在性别上更中立一些，他们就</p>

<p>fight with the prison authorities was grinding into its third year, and she was tired. Her hair was still being cut to male standards. The guards were relentless. "If you were trying to get them to be more gender neutral, they would make a point of being very gender specific," Manning said. And a request for gender reassignment surgery had been met with silence. (According to Manning's lawyers, the Army approved the surgery last September, but set no timeline for its completion.) The U.S.D.B., in her mind, was "creating, often deliberately and knowingly, situations that cause high levels of stress on any given number of people. This breaks people down. Good people break down."</p>	<p>会特别强调性别，"曼宁说。她提出的进行变性手术的请求，也遭到了沉默的对待（据曼宁的律师透露，军队在去年9月批准了这项手术，但没有确定完成手术的时间表）。在曼宁看来，莱文沃思堡军事监狱"给一些人制造了一种会导致高压水平的环境，而且往往是有意为之。这会让人垮掉。好人会垮掉。"</p>
<p>In July 2016, one of Manning's closest friends at the U.S.D.B., Anthony Raby, was seated at a bench in the embroidery shop, sewing name tapes for Army recruits, when a fellow prisoner dropped a note onto his table. "It's from your girlfriend," the man said. Raby didn't have to ask who the man was referring to.</p>	<p>安东尼·拉比(Anthony Raby)是曼宁在美国军事监狱最亲密的朋友之一。2016年7月的一天，拉比正坐在钩编车间的长凳上为陆军新兵缝名签，一名狱友把一封信放在他面前的桌子上。"你女朋友给你的，"那人说道。拉比不用问就知道对方说的是谁。</p>
<p>A former Army specialist serving three decades for the rape of a young child, Raby had first met Manning in 2013, shortly after her arrival at the U.S.D.B. It was his first encounter with a transgender person; he recalls thinking Manning resembled a "sad, strange little man." In a letter from the U.S.D.B., Raby wrote: "The idea that someone could believe they were a gender other than what they were born was akin to believing a chicken was a hat. I just didn't understand. However, as a Christian, I fully believe in showing everyone love and compassion, so we talked."</p>	<p>曾为陆军专业军士、因强奸一名幼童而被判30年有期徒刑的拉比，与曼宁相识于2013年，就在她抵达美国军事监狱不久后。那是他第一次遇到跨性别人士；他回忆说，曼宁当初给他的印象是一个"悲伤、古怪的小人儿"。拉比在寄自军事监狱的信中写道："一个人认为其性别与出生时的性别不同，这就好比认为一只鸡是一顶帽子。我根本搞不明白。不过，作为一名基督徒，我完全相信，应该向每个人展示爱与慈悲，因此我们聊了聊。"</p>
<p>Raby admired Manning's intelligence, her wit, her unapologetic weirdness. "I'm all right with the weird," Raby wrote. Manning visited his</p>	<p>拉比钦慕曼宁的聪明、机智，以及毫不掩饰的古怪。"我和古怪的人处得来，"拉比写道。曼宁经常去他的牢房跟他说话，在他面前发泄情绪，或哭泣——</p>

<p>cell frequently to talk or vent or cry — taking care not to stay too long and violate the prison policy of one person to a unit. Raby, more than anyone else at the U.S.D.B., seemed to understand the toll that incarceration was taking on Manning. “Prison isn’t the best place for anyone who actually has actual emotions besides hate, anger, bitterness, apathy or indifference,” he wrote.</p>	<p>并小心翼翼地避免因为逗留太长时间而违反狱方关于一人一牢房的规定。拉比似乎比美国军事监狱中的其他任何人都更明白监禁给曼宁带来的不良影响。“对于任何一个真正拥有除仇恨、愤怒、怨毒、冷淡或冷漠以外的真实情感的人，监狱都不是最好的去处，”他写道。</p>
<p>Now his worst fears were confirmed. Unfolding the note, which was folded and sealed shut with spare adhesive from a stamp book, Raby read the header: “Chelsea E. Manning, re: My Final Letter.” He scanned the first page. Manning wrote that she would kill herself after the base’s Fourth of July fireworks display came to a close. The fireworks had ended at 10 p.m. It was already 12:25 a.m.</p>	<p>现在，他的担忧得到证实。展开那封折叠起来并以一本邮票簿的备用胶封好的信，拉比看到的标题是：“切尔西·E·曼宁，关于：我的最后一封信。”他浏览了第一页纸。曼宁写道：她会在监狱7月4日的烟花表演结束时自杀。而烟花表演已于晚上10点结束。当时已是午夜12点25分。</p>
<p>Raby notified a guard in the embroidery shop and handed over Manning’s letter. “About 1 a.m., I heard an announcement over the guard’s radio about an alert in Manning’s housing unit,” Raby told me. “I was pacing like a madman, sure they had not gotten to her in time.” Not wanting to aggravate the staff, Raby struggled to keep his composure. Around 3:30 a.m., he was approached by an Army investigator: Manning was alive.</p>	<p>拉比通知了钩编车间的一名警卫，并上交了曼宁的信。“凌晨1点左右，我听见警卫在广播里宣布对曼宁的监区实施警戒，”拉比告诉我。“我像个疯子一样踱步，以为他们没有及时救下她。”拉布不想激怒工作人员，竭力保持冷静。凌晨3点半左右，一名陆军调查员走过来告诉他：曼宁还活着。</p>
<p>Officials have declined to provide details about the incident, and Manning told me she only remembers waking up in an ambulance. But people with knowledge of the situation said Manning tried to hang herself and was recovered by guards, breathing but unresponsive. Manning told me that in the days leading up to the suicide attempt, she felt unusually low and alone. She had been determined to push through</p>	<p>官员们拒绝提供关于此事的细节，曼宁则告诉我，她只记得自己在一辆救护车中苏醒过来。不过知情者称，曼宁企图上吊，被警卫救了下来，有呼吸但没反应。曼宁对我说，在企图自杀前的日子里，她觉得极度低落和孤独。她曾下定决心撑到漫长周末的尽头，届时她的心理医生将返回美国军事监狱。“我没能做到，”她说。</p>

<p>to the end of the long weekend, when her psychologist would be back on base. "I didn't make it," she said.</p>	
<p>In early September, she embarked on a hunger strike to protest what she called the "constant and overzealous administrative scrutiny by prison and military officials." She ended the hunger strike when the prison vowed to provide her with gender-reassignment surgery, an unprecedented accommodation.</p>	<p>去年9月初，她以绝食抗议她所称的“狱方与军方官员给予的无休止的、过分热切的审视”。直到狱方做出前所未有的妥协，公开宣布为她提供性别重置手术，她才停止绝食。</p>
<p>By the end of September, Manning was sentenced to an additional two weeks in solitary, with one week suspended. Her crime was conduct that threatens the orderly running of the barracks — her suicide attempt.</p>	<p>到9月末，曼宁被判处两周禁闭，缓刑一周。她的罪名是，行为——即企图自杀之举——有碍监狱的有序运行。</p>
<p>If prison, as Manning has said, made her feel like a ghost — alive in her supporters' thoughts but unable to be with them physically — then her time in solitary was akin to erasure. Isolation "changes you; it makes you angry," she said. "You start to forget about the world outside — it's not relevant or relatable anymore. The darkest part of solitary confinement is that you start to forget about cars, and jobs, and families, and weather, and politicians, and all the things that make up a society."</p>	<p>如曼宁所言，如果说狱方让她觉得自己像一个鬼魂——活在支持者心中，但无法亲身和他们在一起——那么被关禁闭的日子就像是抹去她的存在。与世隔绝“会改变你，让你感到愤怒”，她说。“你开始忘记外边的世界——它不再有意义或与你相关。禁闭最黑暗的部分是，你开始忘记汽车、工作、家庭、天气、政治人物，忘记社会的所有组成部分。”</p>
<p>Manning again tried to kill herself, but a guard spotted her before she lost consciousness. A week later, she was returned to general population. She was beside herself with anger and fear. She was also, she told me, most likely suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder — from Iraq, from Quantico.</p>	<p>曼宁再次试图自杀，但在失去意识之前被一名警卫发现。一周后她被送回人群当中。她因愤怒和恐惧而失控。她告诉我，她当时还很有可能因为在伊拉克和匡蒂科的经历而遭受着创伤后应激障碍的折磨。</p>
<p>It was during her second stretch in solitary that Manning experienced</p>	<p>第二次被关禁闭期间，曼宁经历了一次未被陆军记录在案的发病，在她企图</p>

<p>an episode that the Army has no record of, and that, on the heels of the suicide attempts, seems to be indicative of severe mental anguish. In a legal brief, Manning details a vivid kind of fever dream that she still puzzles over — hearing “several reports of suppressed or silenced shots from a pistol” and listening as a group of strangers described their plans to remove her from the U.S.D.B. She refused to leave her cell, she says, and the next morning, the staff carried on as if nothing had happened.</p>	<p>自杀之后，这似乎表明她承受着精神上的极大痛苦。曼宁在案情摘要中详述了一场逼真的、至今让她感到困惑的噩梦——听见“几下经过消音的手枪声”，还听见一群陌生人描述将她转出美国军事监狱的计划。她说，她拒绝离开自己的牢房，而第二天早上，工作人员一切如常，就像什么也没发生过。</p>
<p>To Manning’s attorneys, it was obvious that their client was running out of time. “Chelsea needs help, and she’s not getting it,” Strangio told me this winter. He viewed a commutation application, filed in November, as Manning’s best hope. In the petition, Manning’s lawyers appended a letter from Manning. “I am not Bradley Manning,” she wrote. “I really never was. I am Chelsea Manning, a proud woman who is transgender and who, through this application, is respectfully requesting a first chance at life.”</p>	<p>在曼宁的律师们看来，他们的客户显然没有多少时间了。“切尔西需要帮助，但却没有得到帮助，”斯特兰吉奥去年冬天告诉我。他看过一份如曼宁所愿在去年 11 月提交的减刑申请。曼宁的律师随申请书附上了一封来自曼宁的信。“我不是布拉德利·曼宁，”他写道。“从来都不是。我是切尔西·曼宁，一名跨性别的骄傲女性，我通过这份申请书谨请获得人生的第一次机会。”</p>
<p>On the afternoon of Jan. 17, Manning was in the prison workshop, covered head to toe in wood shavings. She remembers looking up to see a team of security personnel enter the room. “I’m like, Oh, God, I’m in a lot of trouble,” Manning told me. “I don’t even know what the hell I’ve done now.” The prison’s head of security told her to come with them.</p>	<p>2017 年 1 月的一个午后，曼宁待在监狱的劳动作坊里，从头到脚沾满木屑。她记得自己抬起头，看到一队看守走进屋内。“我心想，噢，老天，我有大麻烦了，”曼宁对我说。“可我现在甚至不知道自己到底干了什么。”监狱安保部门负责人让她跟他们走。</p>
<p>“Am I coming back?” she asked. No, she was told.</p>	<p>“我还回来吗？”她问。对方给出了否定的答案。</p>
<p>She grabbed her belongings and followed the guards to the Special Housing Unit. Assuming she was going back to solitary, she started to take the shoelaces out of her boots. The lead officer shook his head:</p>	<p>她拿起随身物品，随警卫走到特殊监区。她以为自己又要被关禁闭，于是开始抽靴子的鞋带。领头的官员摇了摇头：她是要去接受保护性监管。公共区域的一台电视机正在播放 CNN 的节目。她看到屏幕上的大标题写的是：曼</p>

<p>She was headed for Protective Custody. In the common area, a television was playing CNN. She saw the banner on the screen: Manning's sentence commuted, it read.</p>	<p>宁获得减刑。</p>
<p>Manning told me she went numb. She never let herself think about a commutation, lest she be thrown back into a deeper darkness. "It was so hard for me to process and deal with it," Manning recalled. Obama later addressed the decision with an implicit rebuke to Edward Snowden and Julian Assange. "Let's be clear: Chelsea Manning has served a tough prison sentence, so the notion that the average person who was thinking about disclosing vital classified information would think that it goes unpunished, I don't think would get that impression from the sentence that Chelsea Manning has served," he said.</p>	<p>曼宁说她有些茫然。她此前总是避免去想减刑的事,以免期望越高失望越大。“我真的难以处理和应对它,”曼宁回忆。奥巴马后来就减刑决定做了说明,其中包含对爱德华·斯诺登和朱利安·阿桑奇的隐晦谴责。“我们要清楚地知道:切尔西·曼宁已经服过重刑,因此,如果说正考虑泄露关键机密信息的普通人觉得,这么做不会受到惩罚,我认为切尔西·曼宁已经服过刑的事实,不会让人产生这种印象,”他说。</p>
<p>Four months later, on the morning of May 17, Manning was marched out the front door of the U.S.D.B. and loaded into a Ford Explorer. The driver steered the S.U.V. up a short slope and onto the curved road that winds south, past the gates of the overgrown U.S.D.B. cemetery, where 14 executed German prisoners of war were buried in 1945. A constellation of brick buildings appeared in the distance. Close to 1 a.m., the Explorer drew to a halt in a parking lot, where Strangio and the veteran attorney Nancy Hollander were waiting. Manning was so eager to hug the two attorneys that she clocked Strangio in the face with her elbow.</p>	<p>四个月后的5月17日早上,曼宁被送出美国军事监狱前门,上了一辆福特探路者。司机开着这辆SUV驶上一个短短的斜坡,以及一条向南蜿蜒伸展的道路,经过了美国军事监狱公墓的大门——14名于1945年被处决的德国战犯就埋在杂草丛生的公墓里。远方的一些砖石建筑映入眼帘。下午1点左右,探路者停在一个停车场,斯特兰吉奥和资深律师南希·霍兰德(Nancy Hollander)已等在那里。曼宁太急于和两名律师拥抱,手肘撞到了斯特兰吉奥的脸。</p>
<p>The week I spent with Manning in New York felt like a moment of suspended animation: the days between all the chaos of her life before and whatever was going to come next. In her final months at the</p>	<p>我和曼宁在纽约共度的一个星期,就像是生命暂停的时刻:生活中的所有混乱已经过去,不确定的未来尚未到来。待在美国军事监狱的最后几个月,曼宁把总共300页回忆录串到了一起,她已经让一名经纪人去推销书稿。今</p>

<p>U.S.D.B., Manning put together 300 pages of memoir, and she's acquired an agent to shop the draft around. This fall, she will appear in a documentary called "XY Chelsea," produced by Laura Poitras. Her attorneys, meanwhile, continue to work on her appeal. Even if she is exonerated, it is hard to know how comfortable her life will be in the years to come, given that some of the nation will never likely reconcile itself to what she did.</p>	<p>年秋天,她会出现在一部由劳拉·普瓦特拉斯(Laura Poitras)打造、名为《XY·切尔西》(XY Chelsea)的纪录片里。即便得到赦免,曼宁还是很难确定未来的生活会有多舒适,因为这个国家的某些人或许永远也不可能接受她以前的所作所为。</p>
<p>But she is determined not to dwell on her reputation, and for that week in Manhattan, she seemed happy being free. We trudged, unnoticed, through busy city streets, ordered chicken nuggets at McDonald's, ate in restaurants and cafes and went to a weekend screening of "Alien: Covenant." On the way into the theater, the man collecting the tickets asked to check Manning's bag. I held my breath, thinking she would be recognized. But kneeling, Manning unzipped the main compartment, revealing her laptop. She was waved through: The famous whistle-blower and former military prisoner had become just another Sunday evening theatergoer.</p>	<p>但她决心不去纠结于自己的声誉,待在曼哈顿的那个星期,她似乎为恢复自由之身而感到高兴。我们在拥挤的城市街道上漫步,丝毫没有引起注意,我们在麦当劳点鸡肉,在餐厅和咖啡馆吃东西,周末还去看了《异形:契约》(Alien: Covenant)。进电影院时,查票员要求检查曼宁的背包。我屏住呼吸,以为她会被认出来。但曼宁单膝跪地,打开背包主舱,露出笔记本电脑。她被放行了:此刻,这个著名的泄密者以及前军事囚犯,只不过是一名在周日晚上走进电影院的再普通不过的观众。</p>
<p>It occurred to me that if Manning sometimes seemed to have difficulty interpreting the effect her actions had on the world, it was in part a result of the extraordinary isolation she had experienced even before her arrest, in her childhood in Crescent, when she longed for a solution for her pain. Later, in solitary in Kuwait or Quantico, or in the special housing unit at the U.S.D.B., that isolation had been made physical: The "feedback loop" she had spoken of to me had been torn. Now she had the ability to live publicly and openly as she always knew she was, and</p>	<p>我忽然想到,如果说曼宁有时似乎很难阐释自己的行为对世界产生的影响,其中一个原因应该是,哪怕在她被捕之前,她所经历的异常与世隔绝的状态——她在克雷森特的童年时期就渴望为自己的痛苦找到一个解决方式。后来,在科威特或匡蒂科的孤独之中,或者在美国军事监狱的特殊牢房里,那种隔绝变成了现实的东西:她跟我提到过,自己的“反馈环”被撕裂了。现在,她有能力公开、开放地生活——她一直知道自己可以。她在不断适应这个想法,就像浸入寒冷池塘一样浸入其中。我们不止一次在纽约街头散步,我感觉我在见证某个人第一次完全活过来。曼宁对我说,她理解,自己的身分以及导</p>

<p>she was adjusting to the idea, sinking into it as if it were a cold pond. More than once, as we walked the streets of New York, I felt I was in the presence of someone coming fully alive for the very first time. Manning told me she understood that her identity and the actions that led to her arrest have long been tangled up in the public imagination, sometimes in uncomfortable ways: An appellate brief filed last year by Manning's legal team implied that the Army's inability to treat Manning's gender dysphoria was a contributing factor in the leaks. Manning didn't want to discuss "hypotheticals," what would have happened if circumstances were different, but she was adamant on one thing: "What I can tell you," she said, "is that my values would have been the same. The things I care about would have been the same."</p>	<p>致自己被捕的行为，长期以来在公众的想象中被纠缠在一起，有时是以令人不舒服的方式：曼宁的法律团队去年提交的一份上诉简报表明，军队无法治疗曼宁的性别不安是导致泄密的一个因素。曼宁不想讨论“假设情况”——比如，如果环境不同，会发生什么——但她非常确定一件事：“我能对你说的是，”她说，“我的价值观还会是一样的。我关心的事也会是一样的。”</p>
<p>One morning, at the end of an interview, Manning handed me a white envelope. Inside was a note from a 14-year-old trans boy. "I just wanted to say that I'm glad you're gonna be free in a few months," the boy had scrawled in pen, "and that I'm proud of you (is that weird thing to say?). You're an inspiration." Manning placed the note back in the envelope. If she was being honest, she said, she never particularly wanted to be a role model. I asked if Manning's life would have been different if she'd had such a person. She stared down at her hands. "I don't know how," she said finally, "but it would have been better."</p>	<p>一天早晨，采访结束后，曼宁递给我一个白色信封。里面是一个14岁跨性别男孩的纸条。“我只想说，我很高兴，再过几个月，你就能自由了，”这个男孩用钢笔潦草地写道，“我为你感到骄傲（这样说是不是很奇怪？）。你鼓舞了我。”曼宁把那张纸条放回信封。她说，坦白地说，她从来不是特别想成为楷模。我问曼宁，如果她有这样一位楷模，她的生活是否会不同。她盯着自己的双手。“我不知道具体会怎样，”最后她说，“但是会好一些。”</p>
<p>A couple of days later, we spent an hour sitting on a park bench. The skies were bruised, but the air was warm and fragrant. A flock of pigeons nearby. Manning cooed at them. She told me that at Leavenworth, not long before she learned of her commutation, a robin</p>	<p>几天后，我们在公园的长凳上坐了一个小时。天上有片片红霞，空气温暖芳香。附近有一群鸽子。曼宁向它们咕咕叫。她告诉我，在莱文沃思得知自己减刑之前不久，一只知更鸟落在她的窗口，它是来自外部世界的一个小信使。那是一个先兆吗？她认为是。</p>

had alighted at her window, a small messenger from the world outside. Hadn't it been a sign? She had taken it as one.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/long-lonely-road-of-chelsea-manning
U.S., Hardening Line on China, Approves \$1 Billion Arms Sale to Taiwan	对中国敲警钟？特朗普政府批准对台军售
WASHINGTON — The State Department approved on Thursday selling more than \$1 billion in arms to Taiwan in yet another sign that the Trump administration is embracing a far more confrontational approach with China.	华盛顿——国务院周四批准向台湾出售逾 10 亿美元的武器，表明特朗普政府正在对中国采取更具对抗性的姿态。
Heather Nauert, a State Department spokeswoman, underscored that the military sales have no effect on the United States' "One China" policy, which President Trump suggested in December may be under review. Mr. Trump later affirmed to Chinese President Xi Jinping that he would honor the decades-old policy, under which the United States recognized a single Chinese government in Beijing and severed its diplomatic ties with Taiwan.	国务院发言人希瑟·诺尔特(Heather Nauert)强调，军售对美国的“一个中国”政策没有任何影响，特朗普总统去年 12 月曾表示要重新审视这个政策。特朗普后来向中国国家主席习近平确认，他将尊重这个有数十年历史的政策，即美国承认北京的中国政府，切断与台湾的外交关系。
The arms sale is the most tangible sign yet that Mr. Trump's honeymoon with Mr. Xi is over. The American president had set aside tough moves on trade and regional issues in an informal quid pro quo for Mr. Xi's commitment to impose more pressure on North Korea.	军售是特朗普与习近平蜜月期结束的最明显标志。为了非正式地报答习近平向朝鲜施加更大压力的承诺，特朗普把关于贸易和地区问题的一些强硬举措放在了一边。
But Mr. Trump acknowledged last week that China had fallen short in its measures toward North Korea, and officials have said he would be less constrained in other parts of the relationship, including Taiwan.	但特朗普上周表示，中国在对朝鲜施加压力上做得很不够，官员们说，在中美关系的其他方面特朗普就不会那么客气了，比如台湾问题。
To that end, the administration also announced Thursday that it was imposing new sanctions on a Chinese bank that has business dealings	为此，政府周四还宣布对一家和朝鲜有商业往来的中国银行实行新的制裁。这种二级制裁可能会引发中国国内的反美抗议。

<p>with North Korea. The secondary sanctions are expected to lead to protests of America in China.</p>	
<p>The announcements came hours before Mr. Trump was set to host a dinner on Thursday night for South Korea's new president, Moon Jae-in, a progressive who is more open than his predecessor to diplomatic engagement with the North. That, combined with a potentially more turbulent relationship with China, could complicate Mr. Trump's efforts to curb North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programs.</p>	<p>这个消息是在特朗普周四设晚宴款待韩国新任总统文在寅(Moon Jae-in)之前宣布的。文在寅是一个进步派，比他的前任总统更加愿意与朝鲜开展外交来往。加上中美关系可能变得动荡不安，特朗普遏制朝鲜核计划和弹道导弹计划的努力或许会变得更加复杂。</p>
<p>Additionally, the Trump administration is expected in the coming days to determine that the American steel industry needs to be protected from cheap imports as a matter of national security. That is expected to lead Mr. Trump this summer to impose tariffs on steel imports, yet another action that is sure to infuriate the Chinese.</p>	<p>此外，特朗普政府可能会在未来几天做出决定，把保护美国钢铁行业不受低价进口货的冲击当作一个国家安全问题来处理。预计在今年夏天，特朗普将对进口钢材征收关税，此举肯定也会激怒中国人。</p>
<p>The flurry of actions targeting China comes a week before Mr. Trump is expected to meet with Mr. Xi at a Group of 20 meeting in Germany, noted Eric G. Altbach, a senior vice president at the Albright Stonebridge Group, who added that the Trump administration might have decided that the "Chinese had become too comfortable with the idea that they had managed the Trump administration with regard to key issues."</p>	<p>奥尔布赖特石桥集团(Albright Stonebridge Group)的高级副总裁埃里克·G·阿尔特巴克(Eric G. Altbach)表示，美国这一系列针对中国的举动，都是特朗普在德国举办的20国集团会议上与习近平见面前一周作出的。他说，特朗普政府可能觉得，“中国人安逸地以为，他们在关键问题上已经搞定了特朗普政府。”</p>
<p>"So taking this series of actions is potentially an attempt to send a wake-up call in advance of their discussions at the G-20," Mr. Altbach added.</p>	<p>阿尔特巴克说：“所以采取这一系列行动，可能就是他们在20国集团讨论之前敲的一个警钟。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/trump-china-weapons-taiwan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/trump-china-weapons-taiwan</p>

<p>Trump Mocks Mika Brzezinski; Says She Was 'Bleeding Badly From a Face-Lift'</p>	<p>特朗普嘲讽女主持人：她拉了皮的脸不住渗血</p>
<p>President Donald Trump faced a swift and bipartisan backlash Thursday after he assailed the television host Mika Brzezinski in unusually personal and vulgar terms, the latest of a string of escalating attacks by the president on the national news media.</p>	<p>周四，唐纳德·特朗普总统用非常粗俗的言语对电视主持人米卡·布热津斯基(Mika Brzezinski)进行人身攻击，很快引发了来自两党的强烈反应，总统已对国家新闻媒体进行了一连串不断升级的攻击，这是最新的一次。</p>
<p>Shortly before 9 a.m., as Brzezinski's MSNBC show "Morning Joe" was ending, Trump used Twitter to taunt Brzezinski and her co-host, Joe Scarborough, referring to them as "low I.Q. Crazy Mika, along with Psycho Joe" and describing a meeting with Brzezinski in which, he said, "she was bleeding badly from a face-lift."</p>	<p>上午9点之前不久，布热津斯基主持的MSNBC节目《早安，乔》(Morning Joe)快结束时，特朗普在Twitter上嘲弄布热津斯基和她的搭档主持人乔·斯卡伯勒(Joe Scarborough)，称他们是“低智商疯子米卡和精神病人乔”。他还说，有一次他与布热津斯基会面时，“她的脸刚做了拉皮手术，不住渗血。”</p>
<p>"Obviously, I don't see that as an appropriate comment," the House speaker, Paul Ryan, told reporters on Capitol Hill. Sen. Susan Collins of Maine, a Republican whose vote is considered critical to the success of Trump's health care plan, wrote on Twitter, "This has to stop." She said, "We don't have to get along, but we must show respect and civility."</p>	<p>“显然，我认为这样的评论不合适，”众议院议长保罗·瑞安(Paul Ryan)在国会山对记者们说。缅因州共和党参议员苏珊·柯林斯(Susan Collins)的投票被认为对特朗普医保计划的成功至关重要。她在Twitter上写道，“不能再这样下去了。”她说，“我们不必合得来，但我们必须表现出尊重和礼貌。”</p>
<p>Sen. Lindsey Graham of South Carolina, also a Republican, wrote on Twitter, "Mr. President, your tweet was beneath the office and represents what is wrong with American politics, not the greatness of America."</p>	<p>南卡罗来纳州共和党参议员林赛·格雷厄姆(Lindsey Graham)在Twitter上写道，“总统先生，你的推文有失白宫的尊严，代表着美国政治错误的一面，而非美国伟大的一面。”</p>
<p>The president has fumed for weeks about his coverage on "Morning Joe," where Scarborough and Brzezinski have been increasingly blistering in their commentary about the Trump administration. They have openly questioned Trump's mental state, comments that particularly upset the president, according to a senior administration</p>	<p>数周来，总统一直为《早安，乔》对自己的报道感到恼火，斯卡伯勒和布热津斯基对特朗普政府的评论越来越犀利。两位主持人曾公开质疑特朗普的精神状态，据一名高级政府官员称，这让总统尤为沮丧。</p>

official.	
On Thursday, Brzezinski responded to the president's comments by posting a photograph on Twitter of a box of Cheerios with the words, "Made For Little Hands." The tweet referred to a long-standing insult against Trump referring to the size of his hands. In a statement, MSNBC said, "It's a sad day for America when the president spends his time bullying, lying and spewing petty personal attacks instead of doing his job."	周四，作为对总统评论的回应，布热津斯基在 Twitter 上发了一张照片，上面是一盒奇里欧牌麦圈，配文是：“为小手定制。”它指的是关于总统手的大小的长期侮辱。MSNBC 在一份声明中表示，“对美国来说，这是悲哀的一天，总统把时间用在霸凌、撒谎和琐碎的人身攻击上，而不是工作上。”
Trump's deputy press secretary, Sarah Huckabee Sanders, defended Trump's tweets in an interview on Fox News.	特朗普的副新闻秘书萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)在接受福克斯新闻(Fox News)采访时为特朗普的推文辩护。
"I don't think that the president has ever been someone who gets attacked and doesn't push back," she told the Fox anchor Bill Hemmer. "This is a president who fights fire with fire and certainly will not be allowed to be bullied by liberal media, and the liberal elites within the media."	“我认为总统从来都不是遭到攻击而不反击的人，”她对福克斯新闻的主播比尔·亨默(Bill Hemmer)说。“总统总是以牙还牙，当然不会容许自己被自由主义媒体，以及媒体中的自由主义精英欺负。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/trump-mika-brzezinski-facelift	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/trump-mika-brzezinski-facelift
U.S. Imposes New Sanctions Over North Korea Ties	美国制裁与朝鲜有关的中国银行及公司
WASHINGTON — The Trump administration has imposed sanctions on a Chinese bank, a Chinese company and two Chinese citizens in an effort to crack down on North Korea's financing and development of weapons of mass destruction.	华盛顿——特朗普政府对中国的一家银行、一家公司和两名公民实行制裁，以期打击朝鲜大规模杀伤性武器的筹资和研发。
The sanctions follow the death of Otto F. Warmbier, an American student who was imprisoned by North Korea, and come as frustration grows in the United States government over the North's missile tests.	在此之前，被朝鲜关押的美国大学生奥托·F·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)死亡。制裁措施出台之际，正值美国政府对朝鲜导弹试验的不满加剧。
The most significant action is directed at the Bank of Dandong, a	最大的制裁直指丹东银行。美财政部官员称，这家中国放款机构充当着朝鲜

<p>Chinese lender that Treasury officials say acts as a conduit for illicit North Korean financial activity and money laundering. The department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is moving to sever the bank from the American financial system, which would severely limit its ability to work with other banks around the world.</p>	<p>非法金融和洗钱活动的渠道。财政部金融犯罪执法网络(Financial Crimes Enforcement Network)正着手切断该银行与美国金融系统的联系, 这可能会严重限制其同全球其他银行合作的能力。</p>
<p>"We will follow the money and cut off the money," Steven T. Mnuchin, the Treasury secretary, said Thursday during a briefing at the White House.</p>	<p>"我们将追查并切断那些资金," 财政部长史蒂文·T·努钦(Steven T. Mnuchin)周四在白宫的一场情况通报会上说。</p>
<p>Michael S. Casey, an American sanctions expert at the law firm Ropes & Gray, said, "This is a severe penalty in light of the central role that the U.S. financial system plays in the world's economy."</p>	<p>瑞格律师事务所(Ropes & Gray)的美国制裁专家迈克尔·S·凯西(Michael S. Casey)说, "鉴于美国金融系统在世界经济中扮演的核心角色, 这是一个严厉的惩罚。"</p>
<p>Mr. Mnuchin would not say if the United States had warned China about the sanctions, but he said they were not meant as any sort of message to the Chinese government.</p>	<p>努钦不愿透露是否就这些制裁通知了中国, 但他表示, 这些措施并不意味着有什么信息要传递给中国政府。</p>
<p>"The Department of the Treasury is committed to protecting the U.S. financial system from North Korean abuse and maximizing pressure on the government of North Korea until it abandons its nuclear and ballistic missile programs," Mr. Mnuchin. "While we will continue to seek international cooperation on North Korea, the United States is sending an emphatic message across the globe that we will not hesitate to take action against persons, companies and financial institutions who enable this regime."</p>	<p>"财政部致力于保护美国金融系统不被朝鲜滥用, 并将朝鲜政府承受的压力最大化, 直至其放弃弹道导弹和核计划," 努钦说。"尽管我们会继续在朝鲜问题上寻求国际合作, 但美国将向全球明示, 我们会毫不犹豫地帮助这个政权的个人、企业和金融机构采取行动。"</p>
<p>By targeting the bank, the Trump administration is also hoping that China's financial sector will pressure North Korea in ways that its government has failed or been unwilling to.</p>	<p>通过把该银行作为目标, 特朗普政府也希望中国的金融领域以中国政府未能或不愿采取的方式, 向朝鲜施压。</p>

<p>Anthony Ruggiero, a former official in the Treasury's Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes, said that because of Thursday's move, other Chinese banks would likely be getting calls from their American counterparts to make sure that they were not engaging in illicit transactions with North Korea. He said that similar actions against bigger Chinese banks could be in store.</p>	<p>财政部恐怖分子资助和金融犯罪办公室(Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes)前官员安东尼·鲁杰罗(Anthony Ruggiero)表示,因为周四的举动,中国其他银行可能会接到美国同行的电话,确定它们没有参与和朝鲜的非法交易。他说,针对中国更大银行的类似行动可能正在筹备中。</p>
<p>"This is the tip of the iceberg," Mr. Ruggiero said. "We know there are more Chinese banks that are either wittingly or unwittingly assisting North Korea."</p>	<p>"这只是冰山一角,"鲁杰罗说。"我们知道有更多中国银行在有意或无意地协助朝鲜。"</p>
<p>It is not the first time that the United States has targeted a Chinese bank to exert pressure on North Korea. In 2006, the Treasury Department designated Banco Delta Asia, an obscure, family-owned bank in the Chinese gambling enclave of Macao, as a "primary money laundering concern." This started an informal financial embargo that has gradually tightened around Pyongyang and became a negotiating point in the six-nation talks over its nuclear program.</p>	<p>这不是美国第一次把中国的银行作为目标,以便向朝鲜施压。2006年,财政部认定中国赌博飞地澳门鲜为人知的家族银行汇业银行(Banco Delta Asia)是一家"主要的洗钱公司"。这引发了一项非正式的金融禁令。禁令在平壤周边逐渐收紧,并成了朝鲜核计划六国谈判中的一个砝码。</p>
<p>However, at the urging of the South Korean government, who feared it was impeding talks, President George W. Bush reluctantly lifted the sanctions. The talks failed and North Korea continued on with its efforts to build missiles and nuclear bombs.</p>	<p>然而,在担心禁令会妨碍谈判的韩国政府的呼吁下,乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统不情愿地解除了制裁。后来,谈判失败,朝鲜制造导弹和核炸弹的活动继续。</p>
<p>Sanctions are also being imposed on Dalian Global Unity Shipping and two Chinese citizens who the Treasury said have business dealings with North Korea related to illicit financial transactions.</p>	<p>这次受到制裁的还有大连宇联船务有限公司和两名中国公民。财政部称,这两名中国公民和朝鲜有生意往来,涉及非法金融交易。</p>
<p>President Trump encouraged China, one of North Korea's only allies and a major trading partner, to pressure the North to curb its nuclear</p>	<p>特朗普总统鼓励中国向朝鲜施压,遏制其核野心。中国是朝鲜仅有的几个盟友之一,也是其主要贸易伙伴。</p>

ambitions.	
Last week, Mr. Trump expressed his frustration on Twitter: "While I greatly appreciate the efforts of President Xi & China to help with North Korea, it has not worked out."	上周，特朗普在 Twitter 上表达了自己的失望：“尽管我非常感谢习主席和中国在朝鲜问题上提供的帮助，但还没见效。”
He added, "At least I know China tried!"	他接着说，“至少我知道中国尝试过！”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/us-china-sanctions-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170630/us-china-sanctions-north-korea
Trump Tweets a Video of Him Wrestling 'CNN' to the Ground	特朗普发摔角视频，“暴打”CNN
President Donald Trump posted a short video to his Twitter account on Sunday in which he is portrayed wrestling and punching a figure whose head has been replaced by the logo for CNN.	周日，唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)总统在 Twitter 上发了一段短视频，在视频中，他推倒、猛击一个人，这个人的头被换成了 CNN 的标志。
The video, about 28 seconds long, appears to be an edited clip from a years-old appearance by Trump in WrestleMania, an annual professional wrestling event. The clip ends with an on-screen restyling of the CNN logo as "FNN: Fraud News Network."	视频大约长 28 秒，它似乎是多年前特朗普在摔角狂热(WrestleMania)上亮相时的视频剪辑。摔角狂热是每年一次的职业摔角赛事。视频结尾处，屏幕上显示了 CNN 标志的变体：“FNN：欺诈新闻网”(FNN: Fraud News Network)。
In a speech Saturday in Washington, Trump referred to CNN as "garbage journalism" and said: "The fake media tried to stop us from going to the White House. But I'm president, and they're not."	周六，特朗普在华盛顿发表讲话时称 CNN 是“垃圾新闻”，还说：“假新闻试图阻止我们入主白宫。但是现在，我是总统，他们不是。”
The wrestling video, which was also posted to the official @POTUS Twitter account, stirred criticism, disbelief and dumbfoundedness. Some journalists denounced its portrayal of violence as dangerous, saying it could incite attacks or threats against media employees.	这段摔角视频还发布到了总统官方 Twitter 账户@POTUS上，它引发了批评、怀疑和惊愕。有些记者谴责该视频对暴力的描述是危险的，称它会引发对媒体从业者的攻击或威胁。
"I think it is unseemly that the president would attack journalists for doing their jobs, and encourage such anger at the media," said Dean Baquet, executive editor of The New York Times.	“我认为总统攻击在做本职工作的新闻工作者，在媒体上鼓励这样的愤怒，很不得体，”《纽约时报》的执行主编迪恩·巴奎(Dean Baquet)说。
The administration did not respond to a request for comment. Trump's	特朗普政府没有回应置评请求。特朗普的国土安全顾问托马斯·博塞特

<p>homeland security adviser, Thomas Bossert, defended the video when he viewed it for the first time during a broadcast interview with Martha Raddatz of ABC News. "No one would perceive that as a threat," Bossert said. "I hope they don't."</p>	<p>(Thomas Bossert)在接受 ABC 新闻的广播采访时首次看到视频, 他对视频进行了辩护。“没人会把它视为威胁,”博塞特说。“我希望他们不会。”</p>
<p>Trump's fans on Reddit were exuberant about what they viewed as validation from the country's most powerful man. "I love this," wrote a user identified as American-Crusader. "You know he saw it, chuckled, and knew he could control the media narrative for days by hitting the 'post' button. So he did."</p>	<p>特朗普在 Reddit 上的粉丝情绪高涨, 认为那是美国最有权力的人的认可。“我很喜欢这个,”一名自称“美国十字军”(American-Crusader)的用户写道, “你知道, 他看见了那个, 把他逗乐了, 他知道只要按下‘发送’按钮就能控制接下来几天的媒体叙事。于是他就发了。”</p>
<p>On Sunday, CNN issued its response.</p>	<p>周日, CNN 进行了回应。</p>
<p>"It is a sad day when the president of the United States encourages violence against reporters," the network said in a statement. "Instead of preparing for his overseas trip, his first meeting with Vladimir Putin, dealing with North Korea and working on his health care bill, he is involved in juvenile behavior far below the dignity of his office. We will keep doing our jobs. He should start doing his."</p>	<p>"今天是个悲哀的日子, 美国总统鼓励对记者实施暴力,"该新闻网在声明中说。“他没有为出国访问以及与弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)的首次会面做准备, 也没有在处理朝鲜问题或研究医保法案, 而是在进行拉低他的职位尊严的幼稚行为。我们会继续做我们的工作。他也应该开始做他的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170703/trump-wrestling-video-cnn-twitter</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170703/trump-wrestling-video-cnn-twitter</p>
<p>Chris Christie's Fall: From Dreams of White House to an Empty Beach</p>	<p>新泽西州长独享公共海滩, 激怒民众</p>
<p>The governor and his family were easy to spot on the shimmering Jersey Shore, amid 10 miles of a state beach closed by a budget standoff, even from 1,000 feet above.</p>	<p>即使是从一千英尺(约合 304 米)的高空, 州长一家在波光粼粼的泽西海岸上还是很容易被发现——这个 10 英里(约合 16 千米)长的州属海滩因预算僵局被关闭。</p>
<p>Andy Mills, a 6-foot-3-inch photographer for The Star Ledger, dangled his frame out of a Cessna 152 two-seater and aimed his long lens at what initially looked like just dots on the sand. Following a hunch that</p>	<p>安迪·米尔斯(Andy Mills)是《明星纪事报》(The Star Ledger)的摄影师, 身高 6 英尺 3 英寸(约合 1.9 米)的他悬吊在塞斯纳 152 双座直升机之外, 把长镜头对准乍看上去只是沙滩上的小黑点的东西。米尔斯有一种预感: 新泽</p>

<p>with an empty Sunday morning schedule, New Jersey Gov. Chris Christie might be indulging in some private holiday weekend sun on a beach he had ordered closed, Mills fired away.</p>	<p>西州州长克里斯·克里斯蒂(Chris Christie)周日上午没有日程安排，他可能正在自己下令关闭的海滩上享受私人度假周末，所以米尔斯开始行动了。</p>
<p>The hunch paid off.</p>	<p>他的直觉没错。</p>
<p>“As we came back up, I’m looking, I’m like, that’s him, there’s no doubt in my mind that’s him,” Mills said. He peered through his 400-millimeter lens and saw Christie looking right back at him. “When you make eye contact with someone, both you know and he knows what’s going on.”</p>	<p>“飞机兜回来之后，我看着他，心想，那是他，我毫不怀疑是他，”米尔斯说。他透过400毫米镜头，看见克里斯蒂向他回望。“当你和某个人四目相对的时候，你和他都知道发生了什么。”</p>
<p>Christie has been adamant that the use of the beach house was his right as governor, and that he was not going to cancel weeks of planning because of the shutdown.</p>	<p>克里斯蒂坚称，使用那个海滨别墅是他作为州长的权利，他不会因为海滩关闭而取消数周前制定的计划。</p>
<p>But it was yet another self-inflicted indignity, exposed by the media, for a governor who long dreamed of the dignified office of the presidency. In 2011, photos published by The Star Ledger caught him using a state helicopter paid for by taxpayers to attend his son’s baseball game. Television cameras recorded him in awkward celebrations in 2015 with Jerry Jones, the owner of the often despised Dallas Cowboys, Christie’s pale red sweater standing out in the luxury box surroundings.</p>	<p>但这位对总统高位觊觎已久的州长曾不止一次被媒体曝出过自取其辱的行为。2011年，《明星纪事报》发布的照片显示，他乘坐费用由纳税人支付的州政府飞机去参加儿子的棒球赛。2015年，电视机镜头记录了他和备受轻视的达拉斯牛仔队(Dallas Cowboys)老板杰里·琼斯(Jerry Jones)一起庆祝球队得分的尴尬情形，身穿淡红色毛衣的克里斯蒂在豪华包厢中显得格外醒目。</p>
<p>At the height of his popularity, when he was celebrated at home and nationally as one of the Republican Party’s brightest stars, Christie easily shrugged off these seemingly damaging episodes, rarely giving any credence to concerns about political optics. Armed with a quick, sharp tongue and a brash sense of humor, his “sit down and shut up” tongue lashings were often praised as authentic and tough.</p>	<p>人气最旺的时候，克里斯蒂在家乡乃至全国被视为共和党最亮眼的明星之一，自然可以不去理会这些似乎有损形象的插曲，关于他的政治画面引发的忧虑也极少让人觉得可信。他言词尖刻，有一种自大的幽默感，人们常常夸赞说，开口就能让人闭嘴的他既率真又难搞。</p>
<p>But now, battered by the George Washington Bridge scandal, a</p>	<p>但现在，克里斯蒂因乔治华盛顿大桥(George Washington Bridge)丑闻、灾</p>

<p>disastrous presidential bid and the lowest approval rating of any governor in state history, Christie's continued reliance on biting, defensive humor is less endearing and more enraging.</p>	<p>难性的总统竞选以及比该州历任前州长都低的支持率而屡受打击，他一直以来依赖的那种辛辣的自我防卫式幽默变得不那么讨人喜欢，反而更加令人恼火。</p>
<p>"His rise to national prominence was that he had this reputation as a fighter, and that when he was fighting he was on the side of the Everyman and the New Jersey taxpayer against the status quo," said Kevin Madden, a Republican strategist and former senior adviser to Mitt Romney's presidential campaign. "I think the danger of the photos is that it undermines that."</p>	<p>"他以前之所以能在全美范围内崭露头角，是因为他有着斗士的名声，而且当他战斗的时候，是站在普通人和新泽西纳税人的一边，对抗现状，"共和党策略师、曾给米特·罗姆尼(Mitt Romney)当过总统竞选活动高级顾问的凯文·马登(Kevin Madden)说。"我认为这些照片的危险之处在于动摇了这种形象的根基。"</p>
<p>And referring to his approval ratings, Madden noted, "When you are at 15 percent, you are stripped of your political capital."</p>	<p>马登在提到克里斯蒂的满意度评分时指出，"如果你的满意度只有 15%，你就失去了政治资本。"</p>
<p>As a firestorm erupted over the beach photos, the governor's office said that Christie had been planning "for weeks" to use the Shore house and that out-of-state relatives were visiting for the Fourth of July weekend.</p>	<p>这些海滩照片引发了一场风暴，州长办公室表示，克里斯蒂之前"数周"便已筹划使用那个海滨别墅，让他在其他州的亲戚来这里共度国庆节周末。</p>
<p>Still, the images of him enjoying an empty beach, which was empty because the state government was forced to shut down partly over his refusal to compromise, further infuriated his constituents, who were caught off guard on a holiday weekend and whose plans were upended.</p>	<p>不过，他享受空荡荡的海滩的照片进一步惹怒了选民——州政府被迫关闭，部分原因正是由于他拒绝妥协——在这个假日的周末，他们措手不及，只得取消原定的计划。</p>
<p>The pictures drew immediate ridicule, both from friends and enemies.</p>	<p>这些照片立刻引起他的朋友和敌人的嘲弄。</p>
<p>"It's beyond words," said Christie's lieutenant governor, Kim Guadagno, who is also running to replace him. "If I were governor, I sure wouldn't be sitting on the beach if taxpayers didn't have access to state beaches. We need to end the shutdown now. It's hurting small businesses and ordinary New Jerseyans."</p>	<p>"真是让人无语，"新泽西州副州长基姆·瓜达尼奥(Kim Guadagno)说。他正在努力取代克里斯蒂的位置。"如果我是州长，如果纳税人不能使用州立海滩，我肯定不会坐在它上面。我们现在就应该停止关闭海滩。它正在伤害小公司和普通新泽西人。"</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170704/chris-christie-new-jersey-beach-photos</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170704/chris-christie-new-jersey-beach-photos</p>
<p>Trump Criticizes China as Meeting on North Korea Nears</p>	<p>G20 前夕，特朗普指责中国管束朝鲜不力</p>
<p>WARSAW — President Trump on Wednesday criticized China for failing to do more to pressure North Korea on its nuclear program, suggesting as he prepares for a high-stakes meeting with President Xi Jinping this week that he was re-evaluating the United States trade relationship with Beijing in light of the growing provocations from Pyongyang.</p>	<p>华沙——周三，特朗普总统对中国未能在核计划问题上对朝鲜施加更多压力进行了批评。在为本周与中国主席习近平进行高风险会晤做准备时，特朗普暗示称，考虑到平壤越来越多的挑衅行为，他正在重新评估美国与中国的贸易关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump vented his displeasure with China in a pair of early-morning Twitter posts as he was departing on a trip to Warsaw, and Hamburg, Germany for the Group of 20 summit of major world economies, where discussions about how to deal with the North Korean threat will be high on the agenda. He plans to hold meetings on the sidelines with Mr. Xi, as well as with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea.</p>	<p>在即将前往华沙和德国汉堡，参加世界上 20 个主要经济体的高峰会议这天的一大早，特朗普用两条推文表达了他对中国的不满。20 国集团峰会的议事日程将包括讨论如何对付朝鲜的威胁。特朗普计划在会议间隙会晤习近平、以及日本首相安倍晋三和韩国总理文在寅。</p>
<p>"Trade between China and North Korea grew almost 40% in the first quarter," Mr. Trump said in one of the Twitter messages on Wednesday. "So much for China working with us — but we had to give it a try!"</p>	<p>"中国和朝鲜的贸易在第一季度增长了近 40%，"特朗普在周三的推文之一中写道。"中国与我们的合作不过如此，但我们不得不试试！"</p>
<p>A few minutes earlier, he suggested that American trade agreements should be contingent on such cooperation.</p>	<p>他曾在上述推文的几分钟前暗示，美国的贸易协议应该依照合作的情况而定。</p>
<p>"The United States made some of the worst Trade Deals in world history," he wrote. "Why should we continue these deals with countries that do not help us?"</p>	<p>"美国签署了一些世界历史上最糟糕的贸易协议，"他写道。"我们为什么要与那些不帮助我们的国家继续这些协议呢？"</p>
<p>It was not clear where Mr. Trump garnered his 40 percent figure for growth in overall trade between China and North Korea. A South</p>	<p>目前还不清楚特朗普是从什么地方得到中国与朝鲜的整体贸易增长了 40% 这个数字的。一家名为"韩国国际贸易协会"的韩国组织周一表示，朝鲜在</p>

<p>Korean group, the Korea International Trade Association, said Monday that North Korea had exported as much iron to China in the first five months of 2017 as it did in all of 2016.</p>	<p>2017 年头五个月向中国出口的铁矿石与其 2016 年全年的一样多。</p>
<p>But the group also said that North Korea's coal imports to China remained frozen. Coal is the North's most valuable commodity, and China cut off its coal imports earlier this year. "North Korea still has some way to go before it recoups the loss of coal from its exports," the group said.</p>	<p>但该组织也表示，朝鲜对中国的煤炭出口仍处于冻结状态。煤炭是朝鲜最值钱的商品，中国已在今年早些时候停止了从朝鲜进口煤炭。“朝鲜在距离弥补其煤炭出口的损失上还有不少差距，”该组织说。</p>
<p>The meeting with Mr. Xi, with whom Mr. Trump developed a rapport during a getaway at his Mar-a-Lago estate in April, took on graver significance after North Korea on Monday launched an intercontinental ballistic missile that the South's defense minister said was capable of reaching Hawaii. Mr. Trump has said that he would never allow the North to develop such a capability, but his options for dealing with the threat are limited.</p>	<p>今年 4 月，特朗普曾在自己的马阿拉歌庄园与习近平短暂会晤，两人那时建立起来的融洽关系，已因朝鲜周一发射了一枚洲际弹道导弹而具有了更为深切的意義。韩国国防部长说，朝鲜这次试射的导弹能够到达夏威夷。特朗普曾表示，他绝不会允许朝鲜获得这种能力，但他在对付这种威胁上的选择有限。</p>
<p>"We're going to do very well," Mr. Trump told reporters as he responded to shouted questions about his plans to address North Korea's escalation as he left the White House Wednesday to begin the trip.</p>	<p>特朗普周三离开白宫，开始了此次行程，当时有记者向他大喊发问，问他打算怎样解决朝鲜问题升级时，特朗普对记者的回答是，“我们将有很好的办法。”</p>
<p>Yet his comments on social media suggested that Mr. Trump is struggling to find a way to pressure China to use its influence on Pyongyang to de-escalate tensions. After the missile launch on Monday, Mr. Trump used Twitter to try to goad China into a strong response, suggesting that it "put a heavy move on North Korea and end this nonsense once and for all!"</p>	<p>但是，特朗普在社交媒体上的言论表明，他正在努力寻找一种迫使中国利用其对平壤的影响力，来缓解紧张局势的方法。周一的导弹发射之后，特朗普试图用 Twitter 来刺激中国做出强烈反应，他建议中国“对朝鲜采取严厉行动，让这种愚蠢的行为彻底告终！”</p>
<p>He also said it was difficult to believe that Japan and South Korea would</p>	<p>他还表示，很难相信日本和韩国会“对这个问题忍受更长的时间”。</p>

<p>"put up with this much longer."</p>	
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170706/trump-china-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170706/trump-china-north-korea</p>
<p>Trump Aides' Biggest Worry About Europe Trip: Meeting With Putin</p>	<p>特朗普将与普京会晤，踏进一个漩涡的中心</p>
<p>WARSAW, Poland — President Donald Trump arrived in Europe on Wednesday for three days of diplomacy that will culminate in a meeting with President Vladimir Putin of Russia, which has the potential for global repercussions and political fallout back home.</p>	<p>波兰华沙——唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)总统周三抵达欧洲，开展为期三天的外交活动，此行的高潮是与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)的会面，它可能引发全球反响，并在美国国内产生政治后果。</p>
<p>Even his top aides do not know precisely what Trump will decide to say or do when he and Putin meet face to face on Friday on the sidelines of the Group of 20 economic summit gathering in Hamburg, Germany. And that is what most worries those advisers as well as officials across his administration as Trump begins his second foreign trip as president, stopping first in Warsaw to give an address on Thursday and then heading to Hamburg.</p>	<p>就连特朗普的高级助理也不完全了解，特朗普本周五在德国汉堡举行的20国集团经济峰会与普京见面时，会说些什么，做些什么。这是最让这些顾问以及政府官员普遍担心的事情。此行特朗普上任之后的第二次出国访问，本周四他会先到华沙停留，发表一个演讲，然后前往汉堡。</p>
<p>The highly anticipated conversation with Putin is in many ways a necessity, given the critical disputes separating the United States and Russia. But it also poses risks for Trump, who faces a web of investigations into his campaign's possible links to Russia, as well as questions about his willingness to take on Moscow for its military aggression and election meddling on his behalf. The air of uncertainty about the meeting is only heightened by the president's propensity for unpredictable utterances and awkward optics.</p>	<p>考虑到美俄之间的严重分歧，从很多方面来说，特朗普和普京之间这个万众瞩目的交谈都是很有必要的。但是这也给特朗普带来了风险，他面临着好几个关于其总统竞选活动与俄罗斯是否存在联系的调查，以及他是否因为莫斯科发动军事侵略、干预美国总统竞选为其助选而愿意对其下手的质疑。加上特朗普出语惊人和视角尴尬的习惯，只会进一步增加双方会面的不确定性。</p>
<p>And it is not the only charged encounter awaiting Trump this week. Following North Korea's launch on Tuesday of an intercontinental ballistic missile, he also faces new pressure to act on a threat from</p>	<p>而且本周等着特朗普的麻烦事不止这一桩。朝鲜在周二发射了一枚洲际弹道导弹，他也面临新的行动压力，应对长期以来困扰美国总统的来自平壤的威胁，而且他面前没有什么好的选择。他计划在汉堡与中国主席习近平会面，</p>

<p>Pyongyang that has long confounded U.S. presidents, and that he has few appealing ways to address. He is scheduled to meet in Hamburg with President Xi Jinping of China, as he complains that Beijing has not done enough to rein in North Korea.</p>	<p>近期他还在抱怨北京没有付出足够多的努力来遏制朝鲜。</p>
<p>If Trump's first foreign trip, in May, was a chance for him to escape turmoil at home — staff infighting, a stalled agenda and the Russia-related investigations — his second will thrust him into the maelstrom. And at the center of it, Putin awaits.</p>	<p>如果说特朗普今年5月第一次出国访问是他逃离国内混乱状况的一个机会——他的幕僚暗中争斗，议程停滞不前，还有关于俄罗斯的调查——那么他的第二次出国访问就是往一个漩涡里跳。普京正在这个漩涡的中心等着他。</p>
<p>"There's a fair amount of nervousness in the White House and at the State Department about this meeting and how they manage it because they see a lot of potential risks," said Steven Pifer, a former ambassador to Ukraine who has worked for the National Security Council and the State Department. "There is this gray cloud for the president of the investigations about collusion, so any kind of a deal is going to get the micro-scrutiny of, 'Is this a giveaway to the Russians?'"</p>	<p>前美国驻乌克兰大使、现在为国家安全委员会以及国务院工作的史蒂文·皮弗(Steven Pifer)说：“对于这次会面，以及如何把它处理得体，白宫和国务院感到比较紧张，因为他们觉得这里面有很多潜在的风险。‘通俄门’调查是总统头上的乌云，所以与俄罗斯之间的任何协议都得进行细致入微的审查，‘这是在给俄国人送大礼吗？’”</p>
<p>Trump himself does not appear to be troubled by the meeting. He has told aides he is more annoyed by the prospect of being scolded by the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, and other leaders for pulling out of the Paris climate accords and for his hard line on immigration.</p>	<p>特朗普自己好像对会面并不感到困扰，他告诉手下，更让他感到不爽的是可能会遭到德国总理默克尔和其他领导人谴责，因为他把美国从巴黎气候协定中撤了出来，而且对移民问题态度强硬。</p>
<p>Trump's team said he might bring up Russia's documented meddling in the 2016 election, but he is unlikely to dwell on it: Doing so would emphasize doubts about the legitimacy of his election. Aides expect him to focus on matters involving Syria, including creating safe zones, fighting the Islamic State and confronting Putin's unwillingness to stop the government of President Bashar Assad from using chemical</p>	<p>特朗普的团队表示，他可能会提到记录在案的俄罗斯对2006年总统选举的干预，但不太可能在这件事上纠缠太多：这样做会突出人们对他当选总统的正当性的怀疑。助理们希望特朗普把重点集中在叙利亚事务上，包括建立安全区，打击伊斯兰国，并把普京不愿意阻止巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)总统的政府对平民使用化学武器的事情当面提出来。</p>

weapons against civilians.	
A day before Trump left Washington, the White House announced that the meeting would be a formal bilateral discussion, rather than a quick pull-aside at the economic summit gathering that some had expected.	就在特朗普离开华盛顿的一天之前，白宫宣布这次会面会是正式的双边讨论，而不是有些人以为的那样，在经济峰会上把人拉到一边的那种简短会晤。
The format benefits both. Putin, a canny one-on-one operator who once brought a Labrador to a meeting with Merkel because he knew she was afraid of dogs, will be able to take the measure of Trump.	这种会面形式对双方都有利。普京是“一对一”会面的老手，曾经带着一条拉布拉多犬与默克尔会面，因为他知道对方怕狗。普京可以在这样的会议上摸清特朗普的底细。
Trump's aides are seeking structure and predictability. They hope that a formal meeting, with aides present and an agenda, will leave less room for improvisation and relegate Russia's meddling in the campaign to a secondary topic, behind more pressing policy concerns that the president is eager to address.	特朗普的助理正在努力提升会议的结构性和可预测性。他们希望，举行一个有助理在场的正式会议可以压缩临场发挥的空间，还可以把俄罗斯干预美国竞选的事情降低为次要议题，将特朗普热衷于谈论的更紧迫的政策问题摆在前面。
"Nobody has found the slightest evidence of collusion, any evidence the vote was tampered with, so now they have turned their obsession to Russian 'interference,'" said Kellyanne Conway, the president's senior counselor and former campaign manager. "I don't think that's what the American people are interested in."	"没人找到哪怕最轻微的勾结的证据，没有证据证明选票被做了手脚，所以他们现在把自己的执念转向俄罗斯的'干预'，"总统的高级顾问和前竞选经理凯莉安·康维(Kellyanne Conway)说。"我不认为美国民众会对这个感兴趣。"
Still, lawmakers in both parties are pressing the president to stand tough. They signaled their wariness last month with a 98-2 vote in the Senate to codify sanctions against Russia and require that Congress review any move by the president to lift them, a step the White House is resisting.	不过，两党议员都在向总统施压，想让他立场强硬一些。上月，他们通过一项行动表达了自己的警惕，即以98赞成、2票反对的表决结果通过了条文化针对俄罗斯的制裁的法案，还要求国会审查总统试图撤销这些制裁的任何举动，之前白宫一直在阻止参议院采取这样的举措。
"Let's be clear: The Russians interfered in our election and helped elect Donald Trump president," said Sen. Jack Reed, D-R.I., the ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee. "There is a serious,	"我们必须清楚：俄罗斯人干涉了我们的选举，帮助唐纳德·特朗普当上了总统，"众议院军事委员会(House Armed Services Committee)资深委员、罗德岛州民主党参议员杰克·瑞德(Jack Reed)说。"就此事展开的一项严肃的刑事

<p>ongoing criminal investigation into this matter. And President Trump must refrain from any unilateral concessions to Russia.”</p>	<p>调查还在进行。特朗普必须避免对俄罗斯做出任何的单边让步。”</p>
<p>Cognizant of the perils, the White House has planned Trump’s itinerary to counter the perception that he is too friendly with Moscow. In Warsaw on Thursday, he will deliver a major speech and meet with Central and Eastern European allies, activities calculated to demonstrate his commitment to NATO in the face of Russian aggression. But there, too, Trump will be under pressure to do what he refused to in Brussels during his first trip: explicitly endorse, on European soil, the Article 5 collective defense principle that undergirds NATO.</p>	<p>白宫知晓其中的风险，已经安排好特朗普的行程，力图扭转他与莫斯科太过友好的看法。周四，他将在华沙发表一个重要演讲，与中欧和东欧的盟友会面。这些活动是经过精心安排的，目的是显示他对面临俄罗斯侵犯的北约的承诺。不过，在那里特朗普也会面临压力，去做他首次出访期间在布鲁塞尔拒绝做的事：在欧洲的土地上对北约第五条款(Article 5)中的集体防御承诺表示明确支持，这是北约存在的根基。</p>
<p>His advisers say that he is eager to meet with President Andrzej Duda of Poland, a center-right politician who shares Trump’s skepticism about migration, and that he sees a chance to make lucrative energy deals with Duda’s government – perhaps at the expense of Russia.</p>	<p>特朗普的顾问表示，他很期待与波兰总统安杰伊·杜达(Andrzej Duda)会面，后者是一位中右翼政治人物，和特朗普一样对移民持怀疑态度。他们还表示，特朗普也看到了一个与杜达的政府签订可以获利颇丰的能源协议的机会——或许是以牺牲俄罗斯的利益为代价。</p>
<p>But the substance and body language of his encounter with Putin will draw the most scrutiny.</p>	<p>但他与普京会面时的谈话内容和肢体语言将受到最多的审视。</p>
<p>“I expect an Olympian level of macho posturing between these two leaders, who both understand the power of symbolism,” said Derek Chollet, a former assistant secretary of defense. “Putin will be very prepared for this meeting. He’s someone who is a master at manipulation.”</p>	<p>“预计这两位领导人会表现出奥运会水平的大男人做派，他们都知道象征主义的力量，”曾担任助理国防部长的德雷克·夏勒特(Derek Chollet)说。“普京会为这场会议做万全的准备。他可是操纵别人的大师。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170706/trump-poland-germany-g20-putin</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170706/trump-poland-germany-g20-putin</p>
<p>Ivanka Trump Briefly Takes Her Father’s Seat at the Table. Outrage</p>	<p>G20 会议上伊万卡坐特朗普座位引发争议</p>

Follows.	
Ivanka Trump briefly sat in for her father, President Trump, during a session on Saturday at the Group of 20 summit meeting in Hamburg, Germany, prompting an outcry on social media and a swift defense from her brother Donald Trump Jr.	在德国汉堡“二十国集团”峰会周六的一次会面期间，伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)一度代替他的父亲特朗普总统入席，这在社交媒体上引发轩然大波，而其兄小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)也迅速出面维护妹妹。
Ms. Trump, who had been sitting in the back of the room during a discussion of topics that were relevant to her, joined the main table when Mr. Trump had to step out, a White House official said.	一位白宫官员说，伊万卡·特朗普原本坐在大厅的后方，参与一项与她有关的议题的讨论，但在特朗普总统因要事离开期间坐上了主宾席。
When other leaders left the table, their seats were also filled by others in their delegations, the official added.	该官员还称，其他领导人离席时，他们的代表团也会派员入席顶替。
But Ms. Trump's appearance riled the president's critics, who have questioned the role that Mr. Trump's family members play in the administration. Ms. Trump serves as a senior adviser to the president. Her husband, Jared Kushner, is also a senior adviser and the head of the new Office of American Innovation.	但是伊万卡·特朗普的出现令总统的批评者大为恼怒，纷纷质疑特朗普总统的家人在政府中扮演的角色。伊万卡·特朗普是总统的高级顾问。她的丈夫贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)也是一名高级顾问，另外兼任新成立的美国创新办公室(Office of American Innovation)主任。
While Mr. Trump was away from the table, his daughter sat between President Xi Jinping of China and Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain.	特朗普总统离席期间，他的女儿坐在了中国的习近平主席和英国的特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)首相之间。
A Russian official, Svetlana Lukash, captured the moment in a photograph and posted it on Twitter. Though she later deleted the tweet, the image lived on in a screenshot that riled up some on both sides of the aisle.	俄罗斯官员斯维特拉娜·卢卡什(Svetlana Lukash)抓拍到这一瞬间，随后发布到Twitter上。她后来删掉了那一条推文，但图片已经以屏幕截图的形式留存下来，在左右两派阵营中都引发了一些人的愤慨之情。
Representative Ted Lieu, Democrat of California, who serves on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said on Twitter that based on Ms. Trump's example, he was going to ask the House speaker, Paul D. Ryan, "if my son can sit in for me at the next House Foreign Affairs Committee	作为众议院外交委员会(House Foreign Affairs Committee)成员的加州民主党人刘云平(Ted Lieu)在Twitter上说，基于伊万卡·特朗普的所作所为，他打算问众议院议长保罗·D·瑞安(Paul D. Ryan)，“下一次众议院外交委员会开会时，能不能由我儿子替我参会。”

meeting.”	
Donald Jr. waded into the fray on Twitter after Ana Navarro, a Republican strategist and a frequent critic of President Trump, said she would prefer Ms. Trump as president.	共和党策略师、经常出面批评特朗普总统的阿娜·纳瓦罗(Ana Navarro)说,她宁可让伊万卡·特朗普当总统。小唐纳德随即加入 Twitter 战团。
“She is VERY smart & eloquent,” Donald Jr. said of his sister in a response on Twitter. “You can belittle her all you want w your snark, but we all know 1 on 1 she way out of your league.”	“她非常聪明,能言善辩,”小唐纳德发推评论他的妹妹。“随你怎么冷嘲热讽,但我们都知道,一对一你跟她根本不在一个档次上。”
Then he added: “If the left is so ‘outraged’ about Ivanka sitting in for a few minutes, maybe they’d be happier if I sub in for a while?”	接着他又说:“如果伊万卡入席几分钟就让左派‘震怒’成这样,那我去替一会儿他们会更开心吗?”
Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany seemed to defend Ms. Trump’s appearance in comments after the session.	在会后的言论中,德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)对伊万卡·特朗普入席一事似乎持维护的态度。
“The delegations themselves decide, should the president not be present for a meeting, who will take the chair, and Ivanka Trump was part of the American delegation,” she told reporters. “It is very well known that she works at the White House and that she is engaged in certain initiatives.”	“代表团自己会决定,如果一场会议上总统无法在场,应由谁来顶替,伊万卡·特朗普是美国代表团成员,”她对记者说。“她在白宫工作是众所周知的,她还发起了一些活动。”
Ms. Trump’s move to the main table came hours after she joined Jim Yong Kim, the president of the World Bank, to introduce the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative, which aims to help women access loans and start businesses in developing countries.	在前往主宾席入座几小时前,伊万卡·特朗普和世界银行行长金墉(Jim Yong Kim)一同公布了女性创业者资金倡议(Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative),旨在帮助女性获取贷款,在发展中国家创办企业。
President Trump announced that the United States pledged \$50 million to the initiative.	特朗普总统宣布美国向该项目提供 5000 万美元的资金。
“I’m very proud of my daughter Ivanka, always have been from day one,” he said.	“我的女儿伊万卡让我倍感骄傲,从一开始就是这样,”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170710/ivanka-trump-seat-table-group-	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170710/ivanka-trump-seat-table-group-

of-20-summit	of-20-summit
Trump's Son Met With Russian Lawyer After Being Promised Damaging Information on Clinton	为获取希拉里黑材料，特朗普长子曾会见俄律师
President Donald Trump's eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., was promised damaging information about Hillary Clinton before agreeing to meet with a Kremlin-connected Russian lawyer during the 2016 campaign, according to three advisers to the White House briefed on the meeting and two others with knowledge of it.	据三名听过情况汇报的白宫顾问以及两名知情者表示，2016年的总统竞选活动期间，在有人承诺向特朗普总统的长子小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)提供希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的黑材料后，他同意和一名与克里姆林宫有联系的俄罗斯律师会面。
The meeting was also attended by his campaign chairman at the time, Paul Manafort, and his son-in-law, Jared Kushner. Manafort and Kushner only recently disclosed the meeting, though not its content, in confidential government documents described to The New York Times.	特朗普当时的竞选主席保罗·马纳福特(Paul Manafort)和他的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)也参加了会面。马纳福特和库什纳直到最近才在机密的政府文件中披露了这次会面的存在，但没有提到交谈内容，该文件被《纽约时报》获悉。
The Times reported the existence of the meeting on Saturday. But in subsequent interviews, the advisers and others revealed the motivation behind it.	时报在周六报道了这次会面的存在。但在随后的采访中，这些顾问及其他人透露了会面的动机。
The meeting — at Trump Tower on June 9, 2016, two weeks after Donald Trump clinched the Republican nomination — points to the central question in federal investigations of the Kremlin's meddling in the presidential election: whether the Trump campaign colluded with the Russians. The accounts of the meeting represent the first public indication that at least some in the campaign were willing to accept Russian help.	这次会面是特朗普获得共和党提名两周之后，于2016年6月9日在特朗普大厦进行的，它直指联邦调查克里姆林宫干预美国总统大选的核心问题：特朗普的竞选活动是否与俄罗斯人有勾结。对这次会面的叙述第一次公开表明，他的竞选活动中至少有一些人愿意接受俄罗斯的帮助。
The episode at Trump Tower is the first such confirmed private meeting involving members of his inner circle during the campaign — as well as the first one known to have included his eldest son.	发生在特朗普大厦的这件事，是特朗普竞选的内部圈子成员在竞选期间首个经过证实的此种私下会面，也是首个已知涉及其长子的会面。

<p>It is unclear whether the Russian lawyer, Natalia Veselnitskaya, produced the promised compromising information about Clinton. But the people interviewed by The Times about the meeting said the expectation was that she would do so.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚，这名俄罗斯律师娜塔莉娅·维塞尼茨卡雅(Natalia Veselnitskaya)是否真的提供了关于克林顿的黑料。但接受时报采访的人士表示，特朗普的人希望她可以提供。</p>
<p>In a statement Sunday, Trump Jr. said he had met with the Russian lawyer at the request of an acquaintance. "After pleasantries were exchanged," he said, "the woman stated that she had information that individuals connected to Russia were funding the Democratic National Committee and supporting Ms. Clinton. Her statements were vague, ambiguous and made no sense. No details or supporting information was provided or even offered. It quickly became clear that she had no meaningful information."</p>	<p>小特朗普在周日的一个声明中说，他是应某个熟人之请见这名俄罗斯律师的。“说完客套话之后，”他说，“这名女士表示，有一些与俄罗斯有联系的人在为民主党全国委员会提供资金，力挺克林顿，她有这方面的资料。她的说法笼统模糊，毫无意义。她没有给出任何细节和支持性的信息，甚至提都没有提到。我们很快就明白，她没有掌握任何有意义的资料。”</p>
<p>He said she then turned the conversation to adoption of Russian children and the Magnitsky Act, a U.S. law that blacklists suspected Russian human rights abusers. The law so enraged President Vladimir Putin of Russia that he retaliated by halting U.S. adoptions of Russian children.</p>	<p>他说，然后她就把话题转到了收养俄罗斯孩子和《马格尼茨基法案》(Magnitsky Act)上。这是一项美国法律，要求把涉嫌侵犯人权的俄罗斯人列入黑名单。该法律令俄罗斯总统普京大为恼火，他采取报复措施，不再让美国人收养俄罗斯儿童。</p>
<p>"It became clear to me that this was the true agenda all along and that the claims of potentially helpful information were a pretext for the meeting," Trump Jr. said.</p>	<p>"我发现这才是她至始至终的真正议程，声称拥有可能有用的信息只是会面的借口，"小特朗普说。</p>
<p>Mark Corallo, a spokesman for the president's lawyer, said Sunday that "the president was not aware of and did not attend the meeting."</p>	<p>总统律师的发言人马克·科拉洛(Mark Corallo)周日表示：“总统既不知道，也没有参加这次会面。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170710/trump-russia-kushner-manafort</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170710/trump-russia-kushner-manafort</p>
<p>How the Miss Universe Pageant Led to Trump Team's Meeting With Russian Lawyer</p>	<p>一场选美大赛帮特朗普结交俄罗斯权贵</p>

<p>During the summer of 2013, Donald J. Trump mused about whether President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia would meet him at the Miss Universe pageant in Moscow that fall. "If so, will he become my new best friend?" Mr. Trump posted on Twitter.</p>	<p>2013年夏天，唐纳德·J·特朗普在思量，俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)是否会在莫斯科举行的环球小姐(Miss Universe)大赛上接见自己。“如果会，他会成为我新结交的最好的朋友吗？”特朗普在Twitter上发帖说。</p>
<p>Mr. Putin did not make it, but the beauty competition in Moscow put the Trump family in touch with other people with connections to the Kremlin.</p>	<p>那年，普京没有接见他，但莫斯科的选美大赛让特朗普家族接触到了其他与克里姆林宫有联系的人。</p>
<p>On Sunday, The New York Times reported that the president's eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., had met with a Kremlin-connected lawyer during the 2016 presidential campaign after being promised information damaging to Hillary Clinton. Mr. Trump's campaign chairman, Paul J. Manafort, and his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, also attended the meeting.</p>	<p>周日，《纽约时报》报道，2016年总统竞选期间，在有人承诺向总统长子小唐纳德·特朗普提供希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的黑材料后，他会晤了一位和克里姆林宫有联系的律师。特朗普的竞选主席保罗·J·马纳福特(Paul J. Manafort)及女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)也出席了那次会面。</p>
<p>The younger Mr. Trump issued a statement that he had agreed to the meeting at the request of an acquaintance from the 2013 Miss Universe Pageant.</p>	<p>小特朗普发表声明，表示他同意那次会面是应一位熟人之请，此人是他在2013年环球小姐竞赛期间认识的。</p>
<p>The acquaintance was Rob Goldstone, a former British tabloid journalist and the president of a marketing company called Oui 2 Entertainment, who has worked with the Miss Universe pageant, according to two people briefed on the meeting. Mr. Goldstone told The Washington Post that he had arranged the June 9, 2016, meeting with Donald Trump Jr. on behalf of a client and had attended it along with the lawyer, Natalia Veselnitskaya. On Monday, Mr. Goldstone identified the client as Emin Agalarov, a pop star in Russia.</p>	<p>两位了解内情的人士认为，这位熟人是前英国小报记者、营销公司Oui 2娱乐(Oui 2 Entertainment)的总裁罗伯·戈德斯通(Rob Goldstone)。戈德斯通告诉《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)，他曾代表一位客户安排了2016年6月9日与小唐纳德·特朗普的会面，并与律师娜塔莉娅·维塞尼茨卡雅(Natalia Veselnitskaya)共同参加。周一，戈德斯通确认了那名客户是俄罗斯流行歌手叶明·阿加拉罗夫(Emin Agalarov)。</p>
<p>Mr. Goldstone, who did not respond to an email seeking comment, has</p>	<p>戈德斯通没有回复要求置评的电子邮件，他一直与阿加拉罗夫保持合作，后</p>

<p>worked with Mr. Agalarov, who along with his father, Aras, develops major real estate projects in Russia. Mr. Trump, an owner of the Miss Universe pageant at the time, selected the Agalarovs to host the worldwide competition in 2013 in Moscow, and has discussed collaborating on a tower in Moscow with them. He also appeared in one of Emin's music videos, which featured pageant contestants.</p>	<p>者和父亲阿拉斯(Aras)一起在俄罗斯开发了一些大型房地产项目。当时，环球小姐大赛的所有者特朗普选择阿加拉罗夫父子来承办 2013 年在莫斯科举办的这项全球赛事，并和他们商讨在莫斯科合作建造一座大厦。特朗普也出现在叶明的一则音乐录影之中，参演的还有选美大赛的参赛者们。</p>
<p>The beauty competition put Mr. Trump in contact with influential people in Russia, as he explained in a September 2015 interview on "The Hugh Hewitt Show."</p>	<p>正如特朗普 2015 年 9 月在“休·休伊特秀”(The Hugh Hewitt Show)采访中所说，选美大赛让他得以结交俄罗斯权贵。</p>
<p>"I called it my weekend in Moscow," said Mr. Trump, who had announced his candidacy for president a few months earlier. He added: "I was with the top-level people, both oligarchs and generals, and top of the government people. I can't go further than that, but I will tell you that I met the top people, and the relationship was extraordinary."</p>	<p>“我把它叫做我的‘莫斯科周末’，”特朗普说。此前几个月，他已宣布自己参加总统竞选。他补充说：“我和顶级人士见了面，他们当中既有大亨也有将军，还有政府里的顶级人物。我不能再多说了，但我可以告诉你，我遇到了顶级人士，建立了非同寻常的关系。”</p>
<p>The Agalarovs appear to have a good relationship with Mr. Putin. Shortly before the Miss Universe pageant, Mr. Putin presented Aras Agalarov with the Order of Honor, one of Russia's highest civilian awards.</p>	<p>阿加拉罗夫父子似乎同普京有着良好的关系。环球小姐大赛举行不久前，普京还曾向阿拉斯·阿加拉罗夫颁发荣誉勋章(Order of Honor)，这是俄罗斯最高的平民奖。</p>
<p>After Mr. Trump's victory in the presidential election last fall, Mr. Goldstone and Emin Agalarov celebrated the results in separate social media posts, with Emin posting a photo of himself, his father, and Mr. Trump on Instagram with the message, "The sky is the limit! Congratulations Mr. President."</p>	<p>在特朗普于去年秋天当选总统之后，戈德斯通和叶明·阿加拉罗夫在不同的社交媒体帖子中庆祝了这个结果，叶明在 Instagram 上贴出了自己、父亲和特朗普的合影，文字是“天空才是极限！祝贺总统先生。”</p>
<p>The Miss Universe pageant has been the subject of particular intrigue for months, given the federal investigation into the Kremlin's meddling</p>	<p>几个月来，由于对克里姆林宫干预总统选举的联邦调查，以及特朗普的竞选团队是否曾与俄罗斯官员勾结这个问题（总统及其下属已对此予以否认），</p>

<p>in the presidential election and the question of whether the Trump campaign colluded with Russian officials, a claim that the president and his associates have denied.</p>	<p>环球小姐大赛已经成为一个特殊阴谋的主题。</p>
<p>Donald Trump Jr. said in a statement on Sunday that Ms. Veselnitskaya did not provide any information of value about Mrs. Clinton, his father's opponent in last year's election, during the June 2016 meeting, which took place at Trump Tower. He said the conversation soon turned to the adoption of Russian children and an American law called the Magnitsky Act, which blacklists suspected human rights abusers from Russia.</p>	<p>小唐纳德·特朗普周日在一份声明中表示，在 2016 年 6 月于特朗普大厦举行的那次会面期间，关于他父亲去年在竞选中的对手克林顿，维塞尼茨卡雅没有提供任何有价值的信息。他说，谈话很快就转向了领养俄罗斯孩子的话题，以及一部名为“马格尼茨基法案”(Magnitsky Act)的美国法律，该法律将涉嫌侵犯人权的俄罗斯人列入了黑名单。</p>
<p>"Obviously I'm the first person on a campaign to ever take a meeting to hear info about an opponent... went nowhere but had to listen," he said Monday on Twitter.</p>	<p>"显然我是竞选中第一个参加会议听取对手信息的人.....没办法，不得不听，"周一，他在 Twitter 上说。</p>
<p>For nearly three decades before he became president, Mr. Trump sought business deals in Russia, chasing that goal with little success before bringing the Miss Universe pageant there.</p>	<p>在成为总统近三十年之前，特朗普便已寻求在俄罗斯展开商业交易，但却没有取得多少成绩，直到他把环球小姐大赛设在那里。</p>
<p>In the late 1980s, Mr. Trump and his first wife, Ivana, considered potential sites for a project, but a deal never resulted, Mr. Trump said at the time, because of constraints on private ownership of properties. Nearly a decade later, Mr. Trump announced plans to invest \$250 million in two luxury buildings in Moscow, but neither was built.</p>	<p>1980 年代后期，特朗普和第一任妻子伊万娜(Ivana)考虑过一个项目的潜在地址，但是这项交易从未能实现，特朗普当时表示，那是因为财产私有制的限制。近十年后，特朗普宣布了一项计划：在莫斯科投资 2.5 亿美元，建造两座豪华的大楼，但它们均未建成。</p>
<p>It was in the mid-2000s, as the Trumps aggressively sought to license the family name for international real estate projects, that they began coming to Moscow regularly.</p>	<p>在 2000 年代中期，特朗普一家积极寻求将家族品牌授予国际房地产项目，所以开始经常前往莫斯科。</p>
<p>In 2006, Donald Jr. and his sister Ivanka stayed at the Hotel National</p>	<p>2006 年，小唐纳德和妹妹伊万卡(Ivanka)在克里姆林宫附近的莫斯科国家酒</p>

<p>Moscow near the Kremlin, coming and going to meet with potential business partners. Joining them on the trip was Felix Sater, a Russian immigrant and longtime associate of the Trumps. Sater, who continued to work with the Trump Organization even after it came to light that he had pleaded guilty to a role in a stock manipulation scheme involving Mafia figures and Russia criminals and has served as a U.S. government informant, told The Times this year that the family's attitude was: "nice, big city, great. Let's do a deal here."</p>	<p>店(Hotel National Moscow)下榻，迎来送往，与潜在的商业伙伴会面。和他们一起旅行的是特朗普一家的长期合伙人、俄罗斯移民菲利克斯·赛特(Felix Sater)。即便被发现曾经认罪，承认参与一项涉及黑手党人士和俄罗斯犯罪分子的股票操纵计划，并担任过美国政府的线人之后，赛特还继续同特朗普集团保持合作。今年，他曾告诉时报，当时特朗普一家的态度是：“好，大城市，很棒。我们在这儿做笔交易吧。”</p>
<p>Sater worked on a plan for a Trump Tower in Moscow as recently as the fall of 2015, but he said that had come to a halt because of Trump's presidential campaign.</p>	<p>就在 2015 年秋天，赛特还筹划过在莫斯科建造一座特朗普大厦，但他说，由于特朗普的总统竞选，这个计划已经停止了。</p>
<p>Donald Trump Jr., speaking at a New York City real estate conference in 2008, told the audience he had been to Russia a half-dozen times over 18 months. "I really prefer Moscow over all cities in the world," he said, according to eTurboNews.</p>	<p>2008 年，小唐纳德·特朗普在纽约市房地产大会上发表讲话时称，他在 18 个多月期间去过俄罗斯六次左右。根据 eTurboNews 的报道，他说：“在世界各个城市之中，我真的很偏爱莫斯科。”</p>
<p>But he acknowledged that the Russian market was challenging, with "an issue of 'Will I ever see my money back out of that deal or can I actually trust the person I am doing the deal with?'"</p>	<p>但他承认，俄罗斯市场很有挑战性，“时常担心，‘我在这笔交易中投入的钱不会有去无回了吧？或者，我真的可以信任正在跟我做交易的这个人吗？’”</p>
<p>Still, during the Miss Universe weekend, the Trumps continued to lay the groundwork for a deal in Moscow. During that visit, the Agalarovs and Herman Gref — a former Russian economy minister who serves as chief executive of the state-controlled Sberbank PJSC — hosted a dinner for Trump on the night of the pageant, according to Bloomberg News.</p>	<p>然而，在环球小姐大赛举行的周末期间，特朗普一家不断为在莫斯科做生意打基础。据彭博社(Bloomberg News)报道，这次访问期间，阿加拉罗夫父子，以及前俄罗斯经济部长、现任国家控股的 Sberbank PJSC 银行首席执行官的赫尔曼·格列夫(Herman Gref)在大赛当晚为特朗普主办了晚宴。</p>
<p>Phil Ruffin, Trump's partner in the Trump International Hotel and Tower</p>	<p>当时，特朗普在特朗普国际酒店(Trump International Hotel)与拉斯维加斯</p>

<p>in Las Vegas, who flew to Moscow for the competition, said he and Trump had lunch at the Ritz-Carlton with the Agalarovs.</p>	<p>大厦(Tower in Las Vegas)项目上的合作伙伴菲尔·拉芬(Phil Ruffin)飞往莫斯科观看比赛。他说,他和特朗普曾在丽思卡尔顿酒店(Ritz-Carlton)与阿加拉罗夫父子共进午餐。</p>
<p>Trump went on Twitter to thank the father and son for their hospitality.</p>	<p>特朗普事后在 Twitter 上感谢了这对父子的款待。</p>
<p>"I had a great weekend with you and your family. You have done a FANTASTIC job. TRUMP TOWER-MOSCOW is next. EMIN was WOW!"</p>	<p>"我同你和你的家人度过了一个精彩的周末。你们干得太好了。接下来就是莫斯科特朗普大厦。叶明太棒了!"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170711/rob-goldstone-russia-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170711/rob-goldstone-russia-trump</p>
<p>When You're Traveling With Trump, Be Ready for the Unexpected</p>	<p>跟随特朗普出访,你必须学会随机应变</p>
<p>My first indication that a foreign trip with President Trump would be a touch different from traveling with other presidents (I accompanied President Barack Obama through seven countries) came during a late-afternoon run through the historic part of Warsaw as I awaited his arrival on Air Force One before the two-day G-20 summit last week.</p>	<p>上周,为期两天的 G20 峰会召开前,当我于接近傍晚时分穿梭在华沙老城区,并等待特朗普总统乘坐空军一号(Air Force One)到来的时候,第一次意识到随他出访海外的感觉将不同于与其他总统同行(我曾随贝拉克·奥巴马 [Barack Obama] 总统出访七个国家)。</p>
<p>Usually, overseas presidential trips are elaborately choreographed affairs weeks or months in the making, with pre-baked schedules to match. But that afternoon, just five hours before Mr. Trump disembarked, I finally received an email from the White House informing me of his schedule — and my own — for the next day. It was the latest I could ever recall getting such information.</p>	<p>通常情况下,总统的海外之旅会是经过数周乃至数月酝酿,得到精心安排的事务,会有早早制定好的日程表可循。但那个下午,直到再过 5 个小时特朗普就要落地,我才终于收到一封来自白宫的电子邮件,内容为总统——还有我本人——次日的行程。就我记忆所及,我收到此类信息的时间从未这么晚过。</p>
<p>But the Trump White House eschews many of the protocols and procedures that usually surround a president, and advance warning for the press about Mr. Trump's movements and plans can be difficult to come by. For instance, there was a mention of a "news event" with President Andrzej Duda of Poland, but it would not become clear until the next morning whether Mr. Trump planned to take any questions.</p>	<p>特朗普的白宫选择避开通常会环绕在总统周围的很多规章和程序,媒体很难获得关于总统的活动和计划的预先提醒。举个例子,媒体的确收到过关于特朗普将与波兰总统安杰伊·杜达(Andrzej Duda)一起参加新闻发布会的提示,不过直到第二天早上才弄清特朗普是否会接受记者提问。</p>

<p>Such uncertainty is standard in countries that lack a free press — I had a similar experience last year with Mr. Obama during his trip to Cuba, when even the White House did not know until it was underway whether President Raúl Castro would permit a question-and-answer period — but unusual for a democratic nation such as Poland.</p>	<p>这种不确定性在缺少自由媒体的国家是标配——我随奥巴马出访古巴期间有过类似的经历，当时就连白宫也是直到最后关头才得知，劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)总统是否允许设置问答环节——但在波兰这样的民主国家就显得异乎寻常了。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's second foreign trip did bear some of the hallmarks of past presidential travels, however: He moved through the streets of Warsaw in the heavily armored limousine known as the Beast. And apart from the presidential press pool, which followed in a van in his motorcade, other reporters trailed in tour buses and were led around by young White House aides like schoolchildren on a heavily guarded field trip, our laminated credentials allowing us entry into heavily fortified stops on the president's route.</p>	<p>不过，特朗普的第二趟海外之旅，的确具备以往的总统出行的某些特点：他坐在名为野兽(Beast)的重型豪华防弹轿车里，穿行于华沙街头。除了乘坐一辆面包车跟在车队中的总统记者团，其他搭乘旅游巴士远远跟在后边的记者均由年轻的白宫助理引领，就如同参加安保森严的出游活动的学童，我们的塑封证件让我们得以进入总统行进路线上的那些戒备森严的站点。</p>
<p>Later in Hamburg, Germany, protesters with placards and riot police with water cannons clogged the streets at the Group of 20 summit of major world economies, making it difficult to get around. At one point, a press shuttle bus I was riding from the summit site stopped and armed guards boarded, one loading his Glock pistol loudly and saying, "Ready!" before we continued on our route. We were suitably intimidated.</p>	<p>后来在德国汉堡，举着标语的抗议者和装备着高压水炮的防暴警察堵住了世界重要经济体参与的二十国集团峰会会场周围的街道，交通变得困难。有一度，我从会场出来乘坐的媒体班车停了下来，一些全副武装的警卫上了车，其中一人响亮地给自己的格洛克手枪上膛，并喊了一声：“准备好了！”然后车才继续行驶。我们都被吓到了。</p>
<p>Inside the hall, there was a different kind of tension. Reporters gathered in a nondescript room in the sprawling Hamburg Messe to await word from Mr. Trump's meeting with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, scheduled to be a 30-minute affair. An hour in, word leaked that the United States and Russia, along with Jordan, had reached an agreement</p>	<p>会场内有着另外一种紧张气氛。记者们聚集在庞大的汉堡国际展览中心(Hamburg Messe)内一个没什么特色的房间里，等着特朗普和俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)会谈的消息传出来，这场会议原本安排的时长是30分钟。一小时后，有消息传出，称美国、俄罗斯和约旦达成了一项在叙利亚西南部部分地区停火的协议。我很快就这项进展写了一篇报</p>

<p>for a cease-fire in a part of southwestern Syria. I filed a quick story on the development and we continued waiting, calling and texting our sources to figure out if the meeting was still underway. It ultimately lasted more than two hours before Rex. W. Tillerson, the secretary of state, came out to give the customary "readout" of what had happened.</p>	<p>道，然后我们继续等待，给我们的信源打电话或发消息，想搞清楚会议是否依然在进行。这场会议最终持续了两个多小时，最后美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex. W. Tillerson)依照惯例出来“宣读”了会议的成果。</p>
<p>Things got more heated the next day when Chinese officials tried to exclude much of the White House press pool from a meeting between Mr. Trump and President Xi Jinping of China. I huddled along with the rest of the White House press pool – a group of five writers, four still photographers, a radio reporter and a television news crew that follows the president's every move – in a hallway outside the meeting, being shoved and jostled by Chinese journalists as Mr. Trump's and Mr. Xi's aides exchanged angry words in English, Chinese and German.</p>	<p>第二天，情况变得更加紧张，因为中国官员竭力将白宫记者团内的很多成员排除在特朗普与中国国家主席习近平的会晤活动之外。我和白宫记者团剩下的成员——五名文字记者、四名摄影师、一名电台记者和一组追踪总统一举一动的电视台新闻工作人员——挤在会议室外的走廊里，被中国记者推搡着，特朗普和习近平的助手们则在用英语、汉语和德语激烈争执着。</p>
<p>Apologetic White House aides explained that some of us might not make it in for the so-called spray at the start of the meeting, when reporters typically get a glimpse of the tableau and have the opportunity to hear from both leaders and ask questions. My colleagues and I – some of us longtime traveling companions who have bonded like a bunch of kids thrust into the world's most stressful summer camp over the adrenaline-fueled long hours and exhilarating moments of other presidential trips – mused aloud that we couldn't remember another world leader treating a U.S. president and his press corps this way at an international summit meeting. In the end, we all got inside.</p>	<p>怀有歉意的白宫助手解释称，我们中的某些人可能无法参加会议开始时所谓的通气会，在会上，记者们通常能看到当时的场面，有机会听到两位领导人讲话并提问。我和同事们有些是长期的旅伴，像一群孩子一样团结在一起，深入世界上压力最大的夏令营，见证了其他总统旅行中充满肾上腺素的漫长会谈和令人兴奋的时刻。我们都在议论，从来不记得哪位国家领导人曾在一个国际峰会上这样对待美国总统和记者团。最后，我们都进去了。</p>
<p>The trip began much as it started – with a last-minute decision by the White House that defied tradition. There would be no closing news</p>	<p>这场旅行的结尾和开始一样，白宫在最后一分钟做出有违传统的决定。特朗普不会举行闭幕新闻发布会，总结这次峰会和自己的旅行。高级官员们也不</p>

<p>conference by Mr. Trump to wrap up the summit and sum up his travels. No on-camera briefing by senior officials either, although three of them did take a handful of questions on Air Force One on the way back to Washington.</p>	<p>会在摄像机前发表简报，不过其中三位在返回华盛顿的空军一号(Air Force One)上回答了几个问题。</p>
<p>Instead, we awoke the next morning, groggy from jet lag, to presidential tweets summing up the visit — yet another first for reporters covering foreign travel in the Age of Trump.</p>	<p>第二天早晨，我们在时差引起的昏沉中醒来，看到总统发了推文，总结这次访问——这是负责报道出国访问的记者们在特朗普时代碰到的又一个第一次。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170711/when-youre-traveling-with-trump-be-ready-for-the-unexpected</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170711/when-youre-traveling-with-trump-be-ready-for-the-unexpected</p>
<p>Russian Dirt on Clinton? 'I Love It,' Donald Trump Jr. Said</p>	<p>特朗普长子涉俄邮件：希拉里黑材料？我很喜欢</p>
<p>The June 3, 2016, email sent to Donald Trump Jr. could hardly have been more explicit: One of his father's former Russian business partners had been contacted by a senior Russian government official and was offering to provide the Trump campaign with dirt on Hillary Clinton.</p>	<p>2016年6月3日，小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)收到了一封极为直白的电邮：一名俄罗斯政府高级官员找到他父亲的一名前商业伙伴，想要提供关于希拉里·克林顿的黑料给特朗普的竞选团队。</p>
<p>The documents "would incriminate Hillary and her dealings with Russia and would be very useful to your father," read the email, written by a trusted intermediary, who added, "This is obviously very high level and sensitive information but is part of Russia and its government's support for Mr. Trump."</p>	<p>这些材料“可用来表明希拉里以及她与俄罗斯的来往是有罪的，对你的父亲非常有用”，他信任的一个中间人在电邮中写道。“这显然是价值非常高的机密信息，但也是俄罗斯及其政府支持特朗普先生的一部分。”</p>
<p>If the future president's eldest son was surprised or disturbed by the provenance of the promised material — or the notion that it was part of a continuing effort by the Russian government to aid his father's campaign — he gave no indication.</p>	<p>这位未来总统的长子对于电邮中所承诺的那些材料的来源是否感到惊讶或不安——或者对于此举作为俄罗斯政府持续帮助其父竞选总统努力的一部分是否感到了惊讶或不安——他并没有表现出来。</p>
<p>He replied within minutes: "If it's what you say I love it especially later in the summer."</p>	<p>数分钟内他就回复说：“如果真如你说的那样，我很喜欢，特别在夏天晚些时候。”</p>

<p>Four days later, after a flurry of emails, the intermediary wrote back, proposing a meeting in New York on Thursday with a “Russian government attorney.”</p>	<p>四天之后，经过一番邮件往返，那名中间人在回信中提议周四在纽约和“俄罗斯政府的一名律师”会面。</p>
<p>Donald Trump Jr. agreed, adding that he would most likely bring along “Paul Manafort (campaign boss)” and “my brother-in-law,” Jared Kushner, now one of the president’s closest White House advisers.</p>	<p>小唐纳德·特朗普同意了，表示很有可能会带上保罗·马纳福特（Paul Manafort，当时的竞选经理）和妹夫贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)一起参加会面，现在库什纳已经是特朗普总统最亲密的白宫顾问之一。</p>
<p>On June 9, the Russian lawyer was sitting in the younger Trump’s office on the 25th floor of Trump Tower, just one level below the office of the future president.</p>	<p>6月9日，这名俄罗斯律师坐在了特朗普大厦25楼小特朗普的办公室，而未来的总统就在26楼办公。</p>
<p>Over the last several days, The New York Times has disclosed the existence of the meeting, whom it involved and what it was about. The story has unfolded as The Times has been able to confirm details of the meetings.</p>	<p>在过去几天里，《纽约时报》曝光了这次会面的存在、有谁参加、涉及什么内容。在时报确认会面细节的过程中，这个故事变得清晰起来。</p>
<p>But the email exchanges, which were reviewed by The Times, offer a detailed unspooling of how the meeting with the Kremlin-connected Russian lawyer, Natalia Veselnitskaya, came about — and just how eager Donald Trump Jr. was to accept what he was explicitly told was the Russian government’s help.</p>	<p>时报看到的电邮往来，详细展示了他们和拥有克里姆林宫背景的俄罗斯律师娜塔莉娅·维塞尼茨卡雅(Natalia Veselnitskaya)之间会面的缘起，以及小唐纳德·特朗普多么乐于接受明知是来自俄罗斯政府的帮助。</p>
<p>The Justice Department, as well as the House and Senate Intelligence Committees, is examining whether any of Trump’s associates colluded with the Russian government to disrupt last year’s election. U.S. intelligence agencies have determined that the Russian government tried to sway the election in favor of Trump.</p>	<p>司法部以及众议院和参议院情报委员会正在调查特朗普的助手是否与俄罗斯政府勾结，扰乱去年的总统选举。美国情报机构已经确认，俄罗斯政府试图让选举向有利于特朗普的方向发展。</p>
<p>The precise nature of the promised damaging information about Clinton is unclear, and there is no evidence to suggest that it was</p>	<p>电邮中说所的关于克林顿的黑料，其确切性质尚不清楚，也没有证据表明它与俄罗斯政府的计算机黑客行动有关，该行动曾导致了民主党全国委员会成</p>

<p>related to Russian-government computer hacking that led to the release of thousands of Democratic National Committee emails. But in recent days, accounts by some of the central organizers of the meeting, including Donald Trump Jr., have evolved or have been contradicted by the written email records.</p>	<p>千上万封的电邮被公开。但近日来，那次会面的一些核心参与者的说法，包括小唐纳德·特朗普在内，已经有了变化，或与电邮记录出现矛盾。</p>
<p>After being told that The Times was about to publish the content of the emails, instead of responding to a request for comment, Donald Trump Jr. tweeted out images of them himself Tuesday.</p>	<p>在被告知时报即将发布电邮内容之后，小唐纳德·特朗普没有回应置评请求，而是于周二在推特上发布了电邮的截图。</p>
<p>"To everyone, in order to be totally transparent, I am releasing the entire email chain of my emails" about the June 9 meeting, he wrote. "I first wanted to just have a phone call but when that didn't work out, they said the woman would be in New York and asked if I would meet."</p>	<p>"致所有人：为了完全透明起见，我在此发布"关于6月9日会面的"所有相关电邮往来"。他写道，"我最初是想打电话沟通，但没成功，他们说这个女人会到纽约来，问我是否要和她见面。"</p>
<p>He added that nothing came of it.</p>	<p>他还说，那次会面没有取得任何成果。</p>
<p>On Monday, Donald Trump Jr. said on Twitter that it was hardly unusual to take information on an opponent. And on Tuesday morning, he tweeted, "Media & Dems are extremely invested in the Russia story. If this nonsense meeting is all they have after a yr, I understand the desperation!"</p>	<p>周一，小唐纳德·特朗普在 Twitter 上表示，获取对手的信息并不是什么新鲜事。周二早上，他发推称，"媒体和民主党对俄罗斯故事投入了极大的精力。如果这场没有任何意义的会议是他们花费一年时间才得到的全部信息，我能理解他们的绝望！"</p>
<p>At a White House briefing Tuesday, Sarah Huckabee Sanders, deputy press secretary, read a statement from President Donald Trump in which he defended his son. "My son is a high-quality person, and I applaud his transparency," the president said.</p>	<p>周二，副新闻秘书萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)在白宫的简报会上宣读了唐纳德·特朗普总统的一项声明，他在声明中维护自己的儿子。"我的儿子是一个品德高尚的人，我赞赏他的坦荡，"总统说。</p>
<p>But Sanders said she was "going to have to refer everything on this matter to Don Jr.'s counsel." She said she did not know when the president had last spoken with his son.</p>	<p>不过桑德斯表示"会将所有关于此事的问题交由小唐纳德的律师来回答"。她表示，她不知道总统上次与儿子交谈是什么时候。</p>

<p>The backstory to the June 9 meeting involves an eclectic cast of characters the Trump family knew from its business dealings in Moscow.</p>	<p>6月9日会晤的幕后故事，涉及特朗普家族在莫斯科经商时结识的一群身份各异的人物。</p>
<p>The initial email outreach came from Rob Goldstone, a British-born former tabloid reporter and entertainment publicist who first met the future president when the Trump Organization was trying to do business in Russia.</p>	<p>最初的邮件来自英国出生的前小报记者、娱乐公关人士罗伯·戈德斯通(Rob Goldstone)。特朗普集团尝试在俄罗斯开展业务期间，戈德斯通结识了这位未来的总统。</p>
<p>In the June 3 email, Goldstone told Donald Trump Jr. that he was writing on behalf of a mutual friend, one of Russia's biggest pop music stars, Emin Agalarov. Emin, who professionally uses his first name only, is the son of Aras Agalarov, a real estate tycoon sometimes called the "Donald Trump of Russia."</p>	<p>在6月3日的电子邮件中，戈德斯通对小唐纳德·特朗普说，自己代表的是他们共同的朋友、俄罗斯著名流行歌星叶明·阿加拉罗夫(Emin Agalarov)。叶明在演艺事业中只用自己的名。他是有“俄罗斯唐纳德·特朗普”之称的地产大亨阿拉斯·阿加拉罗夫(Aras Agalarov)的儿子。</p>
<p>The elder Agalarov boasts close ties to President Vladimir Putin of Russia: His company has won several large state building contracts, and Putin awarded him the "Order of Honor of the Russian Federation."</p>	<p>阿拉斯·阿加拉罗夫经常吹嘘自己与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)关系密切：他的公司获得了几项大型国家建设合同，普京曾授予他“俄罗斯联邦荣誉勋章”(Order of Honor of the Russian Federation)。</p>
<p>Agalarov joined with the elder Trump to bring the Miss Universe contest to Moscow in 2013, and the Trump and Agalarov families grew relatively close.</p>	<p>阿加拉罗夫和老特朗普一起将2013年环球小姐大赛(Miss Universe)带到了莫斯科，特朗普家族和阿加拉罗夫家族的关系变得比较密切。</p>
<p>Goldstone's emails contradict statements he made in his interview with The Times on Monday, when he said that he did not know whether the elder Agalarov had any role in arranging the meeting, and that he had no knowledge of any official Russian government role in the offer to provide the Trump campaign with dirt on Clinton. Instead, he said that Veselnitskaya had contacted Emin directly, and that Emin had asked him to reach out to the Trumps as a favor to her.</p>	<p>戈德斯通的电子邮件与他周一接受时报采访时所做的声明相冲突，当时他说，他不知道老阿加拉罗夫是否参与安排了这次会晤，也不知道俄罗斯政府是否参与为特朗普竞选团队提供克林顿的黑材料。而他在邮件中则说，维塞尼茨卡雅直接与叶明联系，叶明为了帮助维塞尼茨卡雅而让他与特朗普家族联系。</p>

<p>Kushner recently disclosed the fact of the meeting, though not the content, in a revised form on which all those seeking top secret security clearances are required to list contacts with foreign government officials and their representatives. The Times reported in April that he had failed to list a number of Russian contacts, which his lawyer called an error.</p>	<p>前不久，库什纳透露确实有过这次会晤，不过没有透露会议内容。他是通过一份经过修订的表格透露这一消息的，该表要求所有申请最高密级权限的人列出与外国政府官员及其代表的联系。今年4月，时报报道过，他没有列出他在俄罗斯的很多联系人，他的律师说那是失误。</p>
<p>Manafort also disclosed that a meeting had occurred, and that Donald Trump Jr. had organized it, in response to one of the Russia-related congressional investigations.</p>	<p>马纳福特在回应与俄罗斯相关的国会调查时也曾透露说，确实有过一次会晤，是小唐纳德·特朗普组织的。</p>
<p>Representatives for both men did not immediately respond to requests for comment.</p>	<p>两人的代表都没有立即回复置评请求。</p>
<p>Veselnitskaya arrived the next day and was ushered into Donald Trump Jr.'s office for a meeting with what amounted to the Trump campaign's brain trust.</p>	<p>维塞尼茨卡雅次日到达，被领入小唐纳德·特朗普的办公室，与会者是特朗普竞选团队的智囊团。</p>
<p>Besides having politically connected clients, one of whom was under investigation by federal prosecutors at the time of the meeting, Veselnitskaya is well known for her lobbying efforts against the Magnitsky Act, a 2012 law that punishes designated Russian human rights abusers by allowing the United States to seize their assets and keep them from entering the country. The law so angered Putin that he retaliated by barring American families from adopting Russian children. Her activities and associations have brought her to the attention of the FBI, according to a former senior law enforcement official.</p>	<p>维塞尼茨卡雅除了拥有具有政治背景的客户——其中一位在那次会晤期间正遭到联邦检察官调查——她还以游说反对“马格尼茨基法案”(Magnitsky Act)闻名。那部2012年的法案旨在惩罚某些涉嫌侵犯人权的俄罗斯人，允许美国没收他们的财产，禁止他们进入美国。这项法案令普京大为愤怒，他通过禁止美国家庭收养俄罗斯儿童进行报复。据一位前高级执法官员称，她的活动和交往引起了FBI的注意。</p>
<p>A spokesman for Putin said Monday that he did not know Veselnitskaya and that he had no knowledge of the June 2016 meeting.</p>	<p>周一，普京的一位发言人表示，普京不认识维塞尼茨卡雅，对2016年6月的会晤毫不知情。</p>

Back in Washington, both the White House and a spokesman for Trump's lawyer have taken pains to distance the president from the meeting, saying that he did he not attend it and that he learned about it only recently.	在华盛顿，白宫和特朗普律师的一位发言人努力撇清总统与那次会晤的关系，称总统没有参加那次会晤，并且是最近才听说这件事。
Agalarov did not respond to a request for comment.	阿加拉罗夫没有回应置评请求。
Emin, the pop star at the center of it all, will not comment on the matter, either, Goldstone, his publicist, said on Monday.	周一，该事件的中心人物、流行歌星叶明的公关员戈德斯通表示，他也不会就此事作出评论。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170712/trump-russia-email-clinton	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170712/trump-russia-email-clinton
Twitter Users Blocked by Trump File Lawsuit	特朗普拉黑推特用户惹官司，被指违宪
WASHINGTON — A group of Twitter users blocked by President Donald Trump sued him and two top White House aides Tuesday, arguing that his account amounts to a public forum that he, as a government official, cannot bar people from.	华盛顿——唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)总统拉黑的一群推特用户周二把他和两位白宫高级助理告上法院，称他的帐号相当于公共论坛，特朗普作为政府官员，不能把别人从这样的论坛上拉黑。
The blocked Twitter users, represented by the Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University, raised cutting-edge issues about how the Constitution applies to the social-media era. They say Trump cannot bar people from engaging with his account because they expressed opinions he did not like, such as mocking or criticizing him.	哥伦比亚大学骑士第一修正案研究所(Knight First Amendment Institute at Columbia University)代表这些被拉黑的推特用户，他们提出了关于宪法如何适用于社交媒体时代的新问题。他们说，特朗普不能因为别人发表了他不喜欢的意见，比如嘲笑或者批评他，就禁止别人和他的帐号互动。
"The @realDonaldTrump account is a kind of digital town hall in which the president and his aides use the tweet function to communicate news and information to the public, and members of the public use the reply function to respond to the president and his aides and exchange views with one another," the lawsuit said.	"@realDonaldTrump 帐号是一种数字化的市政厅，在这里，总统及其助理利用推特功能向公众传达新闻和信息，而公众利用回复功能，对总统及其助理做出回应，互相交换意见，" 诉状说。
By blocking people from reading his tweets, or from viewing and replying to message chains based on them, Trump is violating their First	诉状还说，特朗普因为别人表达了他不喜欢的观点，就阻止他们阅读他的推文，不让他们看到和回复基于这些推文的消息链，这种做法侵犯了第一修正

Amendment rights because they expressed views he did not like, the lawsuit argued.	案赋予他们的权利。
It offered several theories to back that notion. They included arguments that Trump was imposing an unconstitutional restriction on the plaintiffs' ability to participate in a designated public forum, get access to statements the government had otherwise made available to the public and petition the government for "redress of grievances."	诉状使用了几个理论来支持这个主张。其中一个就是特朗普对原告的某些能力施加了违反宪法的限制，这些能力包括原告在特定公共论坛上互动、看到政府本应该让公众知晓的声明，以及向政府诉冤请愿的权利。
Filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, the lawsuit also names Sean Spicer, White House press secretary, and Dan Scavino, Trump's director of social media, as defendants. It seeks a declaration that Trump's blocking of the plaintiffs was unconstitutional, an injunction requiring him to unblock them and prohibiting him from blocking others for the views they express, and legal fees.	这宗诉讼是向纽约州南区的联邦地方法院提起的，它还把白宫新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)和特朗普社交媒体主管丹·斯卡维诺(Dan Scavino)列为被告。它希望法院宣布特朗普拉黑原告是违宪的，要求他取消这些拉黑的强制令，禁止他因为别人发表的意见而拉黑他们，并让他支付法律费用。
The Knight First Amendment Institute, directed by Jameel Jaffer, also joined the lawsuit as a plaintiff although its Twitter account had not been blocked by Trump. It argued that it had a First Amendment right to hear from people who had been blocked and are barred from participating in the "forum" of message chains based on his postings.	由贾米勒·贾弗(Jameel Jaffer)领导的骑士第一修正案研究所也以原告身份加入了诉讼，尽管其推特帐户并没有被特朗普拉黑。该研究所认为，自己也拥有第一修正案的权利，听取被拉黑者的意见，这些被拉黑者无法参与基于特朗普贴子的消息链“论坛”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170712/trump-twitter-users-lawsuit	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170712/trump-twitter-users-lawsuit
Campaign Opposition Research Is Standard. But Not 'Oppo' From Hostile Nations.	竞选对手的黑材料是从哪里来的
Donald Trump Jr.'s 2016 meeting with a Kremlin-connected lawyer who promised damaging information via the Russian government has again engulfed President Donald Trump in questions about whether his campaign colluded with Moscow.	小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr)曾于2016年会见一名与克里姆林宫有关联的律师，后者承诺提供通过俄罗斯政府得来的黑材料，这让唐纳德·特朗普总统再次遭受如潮的质疑：他的团队是否曾与莫斯科串谋？

<p>The younger Trump and his allies have argued that pursuing material that could prove useful against a political opponent is standard practice in campaigns. But while opposition research is part of modern presidential campaigns, it normally does not come from representatives of a hostile foreign power.</p>	<p>小唐纳德及其盟友称，寻求可能被证明有助于对付政治对手的材料，是竞选活动中的标准动作。不过，对手研究这种做法即便是现代总统竞选活动的组成部分，相关材料一般也不会来自境外敌对势力的代表。</p>
<p>Here is how the peddling of opposition research – or oppo, as political professionals and reporters call it – typically works.</p>	<p>以下是对手研究——政治专业人士和记者称之为“oppo”——相关材料通常而言的散播过程。</p>
<p>How did that get here?</p>	<p>它是如何出现在这儿的？</p>
<p>One of President Bill Clinton’s favorite Arkansas political sayings was, “If you see a turtle on a fence post, it didn’t get there by accident.”</p>	<p>比尔·克林顿(Bill Clinton)总统很喜欢的阿肯色州政治格言说，“如果你看到栅栏柱上有一只乌龟，那它肯定不是偶然到了那里。”</p>
<p>Many campaign accusations and revelatory news stories about a candidate or elected official are the fruits of what is euphemistically called the research division of campaigns and political parties, where low-profile aides search for dirt.</p>	<p>候选人或民选官员在竞选期间遭遇的指控，或是关于这些人的揭露性新闻报道，很多都以竞选团队和党派内部美其名曰研究部的部门为源头，那里的低调助手们整日忙着搜寻丑闻。</p>
<p>“The crackpots get routed to research,” said Tracy Sefl, a veteran Democratic practitioner of the dark arts of oppo.</p>	<p>“狂想者走上研究之路，”民主党阵营中的 oppo 黑魔法资深践行者特蕾西·塞夫(Tracy Sefl)说。</p>
<p>Much of the job is fielding too-good-to-be-true (or simply unverifiable) charges via furtive phone calls, manila envelopes and untraceable email accounts. Working in the Democratic National Committee’s research department in the 2004 campaign, Sefl recalled meeting a woman with a story to tell about President George W. Bush.</p>	<p>很大一部分工作是，借助鬼鬼祟祟的电话、牛皮纸信封和无法被追踪到的电子邮件账号，抛出那些完美到完全不真实（或者干脆无法核实）的指控。在2004年总统选举期间任职于民主党全国委员会(Democratic National Committee)研究部门的塞夫，回忆了自己与一个女人见面的情形，后者想要讲述关于乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)总统的故事。</p>
<p>“She said she worked as a dancer and accused President Bush of doing very specific drug-related activities on her,” Sefl said.</p>	<p>“她说她是一名舞者，并指控布什总统对她做了非常特别的与毒品有关的事，”塞夫说。</p>
<p>The accuser offered no proof, and the Democrats could do little but share the tale with one another.</p>	<p>指控者没有提供任何证据，民主党人能做的不多，于是把这个故事散播了出去。</p>

Where does it come from?	它来自何处?
As any term-paper writer knows, material is drawn from two sources: primary and secondary. The first of these include government documents, such as legal filings and financial disclosures. Remember accounts of the car elevator that Mitt Romney was building inside his oceanside home in California? Those came from renovation plans submitted to the city of San Diego, which were dug up by President Barack Obama's campaign.	正如任何学期论文作者都知道的, 材料有两个来源: 一手的和二手的。一手来源包括政府文件, 比如法律文件和财务资料。还记得关于米特·罗姆尼(Mitt Romney)在其加利福尼亚海滨寓所内修建的那部汽车升降机的描述吗? 那些信息就来自被提交给圣迭戈市的改建计划, 贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)的竞选团队将其挖了出来。
Or how about the \$400 that John Edwards spent on a haircut? That too was exhumed by the Obama campaign from a campaign finance report.	又或者你记得约翰·爱德华兹(John Edwards)剪头发花掉的 400 美元? 那也是奥巴马的竞选团队从一份竞选活动财务报表中挖出来的。
And that story five days before the 2000 election on George W. Bush driving under the influence in Maine back in 1976? Chris Lehane, a former aide for Al Gore and a native of Maine, does not admit to the paternity of that leak, but he does not deny it, either.	还有 2000 年大选日五天前曝出的乔治·W·布什于 1976 年在缅因州醉驾的故事? 曾给阿尔·戈尔(Al Gore)当过助手的缅因州当地人克里斯·勒汉(Chris Lehane), 没有承认自己和这一消息的传出有密切关系, 但也没否认。
"I told people when asking about the issue only that I was responsible for the popular vote and left the Electoral College for others," he cheekily said in 2010 after Bush strategist Karl Rove published a memoir that accused him of being the man behind the story.	"当被问及此事时, 我只是告诉人们我负责普选, 把选举团(Electoral College)留给别人去管," 2010 年, 他在布什的策略师卡尔·罗夫(Karl Rove)出版回忆录指责他是这条消息的幕后黑手之后老着脸皮说道。
And those unflattering stories about the Clinton Foundation in this past campaign? Yes, some of them originated with Republican researchers.	最近这次总统选举期间关于克林顿基金会(Clinton Foundation)的负面报道? 没错, 其中一些消息源自共和党研究员。
In some cases, the provenance of the leaks remains murky. Obama, for example, might never have been elected to the Senate in 2004 were it not for damaging revelations about his rivals and their divorces.	在某些案例中, 信息外泄的源头朦朦胧胧。举个例子, 奥巴马或许绝无可能在 2004 年当选参议员, 如果不是关于其竞争对手以及那些人的离婚事件的黑材料被披露出来的话。
Secondary source opposition research largely consists of	二手来源对手研究材料的主要内容是表决记录和只言片语——一个政治人物

<p>votes-and-quotes — a political figure’s policy positions and past comments that have appeared in the media. The material may lack the shock effect of original material, but it can be just as memorable.</p>	<p>的政治立场及其被媒体发表的过往言论。此类材料也许不像一手材料那样有冲击力，但可能同样令人难忘。</p>
<p>Which brings us back to Romney — and his Irish setter, Seamus. The Romney family, as many readers of a certain New York Times columnist will recall, stowed Seamus on the roof of their car during a family vacation. This anecdote was but one element in a biographical series that The Boston Globe ran on Romney in 2007, when he first sought the White House. But it found new life when Romney became the Republican nominee in 2012.</p>	<p>这让我们想起了罗姆尼——以及他的爱尔兰塞特犬谢默斯(Seamus)。《纽约时报》一位专栏作家的很多读者应该还记得，罗姆尼一家一次外出度假期间，把谢默斯放在车顶上。这一插曲只不过是波士顿环球报(Boston Globe)2007年关于罗姆尼的传记性系列报道中的内容，当时他第一次加入总统选举。但到了2012年，罗姆尼成为共和党提名的总统候选人的时候，它获得了新生。</p>
<p>It was the sort of story that, by the standards of an earlier political era, counted as peculiar behavior.</p>	<p>按照政坛早年间的标准，这算是一种关于诡异行为的故事。</p>
<p>But has anything like this happened before?</p>	<p>以前发生过任何类似的事情吗？</p>
<p>There is only one known historical parallel to the Trump campaign’s contacts with the Russians, and it involves Richard M. Nixon. Running for president in 1968, Nixon told H.R. Haldeman, his eventual White House chief of staff, to “monkey wrench” peace talks in Vietnam in order to scuttle any deal that would have handed Hubert Humphrey, the Democratic nominee, a political victory in the closing days of the election.</p>	<p>就目前所知，历史上只有一件事能和特朗普竞选团队与俄罗斯人的接触相提并论，牵涉其中的是理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)。尼克松在1968年竞选总统期间，让最终成为他的白宫幕僚长的H·R·霍尔德曼(H. R. Haldeman)去给越南的和平会谈“捣乱”，以防止有任何协议出炉，在大选日即将到来之际为民主党提名的总统候选人休伯特·汉弗莱(Hubert Humphrey)奉上一场政治胜利。</p>
<p>Nixon, a former senator and vice president, had a relationship with the South Vietnamese government. Earlier in the year, he had met with the country’s ambassador and brought along Anna Chennault, a prominent Chinese-American Republican. As author John A. Farrell writes in his new book, “Richard Nixon: The Life,” which reports the “monkey</p>	<p>身为前参议员和副总统的尼克松和南越政府有往来。那一年早些时候，他会见过南越大使，还把知名华裔美籍共和党人陈香梅(Anna Chennault)带在身边。正如约翰·A·法雷尔(John A. Farrell)在其披露“捣乱”指令的新书《理查德·尼克松：人生》(Richard Nixon: The Life)中所写，尼克松和霍尔德曼之间的通话发生在1968年10月22日，霍尔德曼忠实记录下了这一指令。</p>

wrench" instructions, the call between Nixon and Haldeman took place on Oct. 22, 1968, and Haldeman dutifully jotted down what he was told.	
A group of aides to Ronald Reagan did meet in the fall of 1980 with an individual claiming to be an emissary from the Iranian government, but that person's legitimacy was never determined.	罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)的一群助手的确在1980年秋天会见了一个自称是伊朗政府使者的人，但此人的真正身份从未得到确认。
Moscow has, however, tried to meddle in previous U.S. elections. Historian Michael R. Beschloss recounts in "The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-1963," an account of the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Kennedy presidency, that the Soviet ambassador in Washington secretly reached out to both John F. Kennedy and Adlai Stevenson, another Democratic presidential hopeful, during the 1960 campaign. The ambassador was rebuffed by both candidates.	不过，莫斯科总是设法干预美国以往的选举。历史学家迈克尔·贝施洛斯(Michael Beschloss)在讲述肯尼迪任内美苏关系的著作《危机岁月：肯尼迪和赫鲁晓夫, 1960-1963》(The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-1963)中回忆，1960年总统选举期间，苏联驻华盛顿大使曾秘密联络约翰·F·肯尼迪(John F. Kennedy)以及另一位有望当选总统的民主党候选人。两位候选人都拒绝了苏联大使。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170713/donald-trump-jr-opposition-research-foreign-power	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170713/donald-trump-jr-opposition-research-foreign-power
Rancor at White House as Russia Story Refuses to Let the Page Turn	通俄丑闻挥之不去，白宫起内讧
WASHINGTON — If President Donald Trump emerged from his meeting with President Vladimir Putin of Russia last week hoping he had begun to "move forward" from the controversy over the Kremlin's election meddling, as advisers put it, his flight home the next day made clear just how overly optimistic that was.	华盛顿——如果说特朗普希望在上周与普京会晤后能够像他顾问说的那样，“摆脱”关于克里姆林宫干预总统选举的争议，那么在第二天他飞回国的过程中，情况已经很清楚：他过分乐观了。
As Air Force One jettied back from Europe on Saturday, a small cadre of Trump's advisers huddled in a cabin helping to craft a statement for the president's eldest son, Donald Trump Jr., to give to The New York Times explaining why he met last summer with a lawyer connected to	上周六，就在空军一号从欧洲飞回美国途中，特朗普的几个顾问挤在一个机舱内，帮助总统的长子小唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump Jr.)起草声明，向《纽约时报》解释为什么他去年夏天要和一位与俄罗斯政府有联系的律师会面。据知情人士说，在空军一号上以及在美国国内的参与者讨论了这个声明应该

<p>the Russian government. Participants on the plane and back in the United States debated how transparent to be in the statement, according to people familiar with the discussions.</p>	<p>有多大的透明度。</p>
<p>Ultimately, the people said, the president signed off on a statement from Donald Trump Jr. for The Times that was so incomplete that it required day after day of follow-up statements, each more revealing than the last. It culminated on Tuesday with a release of emails making clear that Trump's son believed the Russian lawyer was seeking to meet with him to provide incriminating information about Hillary Clinton as "part of Russia and its government's support for Mr. Trump."</p>	<p>知情人士说，最后，总统批准了小唐纳德·特朗普对《纽约时报》的声明，这个声明是不完整的，所以接下来每天都要发新声明，每篇声明都比上一篇更加有料。这个状况在周二达到了高潮，一批曝光的电邮明确显示，特朗普的儿子相信，那名俄罗斯律师希望与他会面，向他提供关于希拉里·克林顿 (Hillary Clinton) 有罪的信息，是“俄罗斯及其政府对特朗普先生的支持的一部分”。</p>
<p>The Russia story has become the brier patch from which the president seemingly cannot escape. It dominated his trip to Europe last week and, after he leaves on Wednesday night for a couple of days in France, it may dominate that trip as well. Every time the elder Trump tries to put the furor behind him, more disclosures thrust it back onto the Washington agenda.</p>	<p>“通俄门”似乎成了特朗普无法逃脱的障碍。这不仅主宰了上周他的欧洲之行，在周三晚上他出发前往法国之后，还可能会左右接下来这几天的行程。老特朗普每一次试图将这种喧嚣甩到身后，都会有更多的爆料把“通俄门”重新推回到华盛顿的议程上。</p>
<p>Even before the latest reports, Trump's head-spinning willingness on creating a joint cybersecurity team with Russia fueled criticism. Now people close to the president and to his legal effort are engaged in a circular firing squad, anonymously blaming one another for the decisions of the last few days.</p>	<p>即使在最新这波报道出来之前，特朗普想和俄罗斯建立联合网络安全团队的意愿也让人摸不着头脑，引发了批评。现在，对总统及其法律活动知根知底的那批人互相攻讦，对于几天前做出的决定，他们匿名指责彼此。</p>
<p>The emails, which the younger Trump released after learning that The Times had obtained copies and was about to publish them, undercut the president's line of defense in the Russia inquiry. For months, the elder Trump has dismissed suspicions of collusion between Russia and</p>	<p>小特朗普得知时报已经掌握这些电邮，并且即将发表之后，就抢先将之公之于众，切断了总统在“通俄门”调查中的防线。几个月以来，老特朗普一再把俄罗斯与自己竞选班底勾结的怀疑驳斥为“假新闻”和“大骗局”。他的长子也曾说过，勾结的说法“令人恶心”，“太虚伪”。小特朗普在福克斯新闻的访谈</p>

<p>his team as “fake news” and a “total hoax.” His eldest son, likewise, had previously asserted that talk of collusion was “disgusting” and “so phony.” Donald Trump Jr. said in a Fox News interview that he would have done things differently in retrospect, but he maintained he had done nothing improper.</p>	<p>中说，回头来看，他可能会换一种做法，但他坚称自己做的事情没有任何不妥之处。</p>
<p>At a minimum, however, the emails show that the younger Trump was not only willing but also eager to accept help advertised as coming from the Russian government. “I love it,” he wrote.</p>	<p>然而，这些电邮起码显示了小特朗普不仅愿意，而且乐于接受那些号称是来自俄罗斯政府的帮助。“我很喜欢，”他写道。</p>
<p>Joining him at the meeting with the Russian lawyer in June 2016 were Jared Kushner, his sister’s husband and now a senior White House adviser, and Paul J. Manafort, then the campaign chairman and a veteran political operative with longstanding ties to a pro-Russia party in Ukraine. Both the younger Trump and the Russian lawyer, Natalia Veselnitskaya, have said in recent days that no incriminating information about Clinton was actually passed along during the meeting at Trump Tower, but that Veselnitskaya did discuss U.S. sanctions imposed on Russian human rights offenders.</p>	<p>他于2016年6月与那名俄罗斯律师会面，在场的还有他妹夫贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)和当时的竞选主席保罗·J·马纳福特(Paul J. Manafort); 库什纳现在是白宫高级顾问，马纳福特则是资深的政界推手，和乌克兰的亲俄党派有长期联系。小特朗普和这名俄罗斯律师娜塔莉娅·维塞尼茨卡雅(Natalia Veselnitskaya)近期都表示，在特朗普大厦里的那次会面没有提供任何有关克林顿的资料，维塞尼茨卡雅讨论的是美国对俄罗斯侵犯人权行为的制裁。</p>
<p>In the Fox News interview on Tuesday night, the younger Trump said that Kushner left the meeting a few minutes after it began.</p>	<p>周二晚接受福克斯新闻频道采访时，小特朗普表示，库什纳在会面开始几分钟后便离开了。</p>
<p>While Donald Trump Jr. has been the main focus of the controversy because he set up the meeting, Kushner faces potential trouble because he currently works in the White House and neglected to mention the encounter on forms he filled out for a background check to obtain a security clearance. The emails were discovered in recent weeks by Kushner’s legal team as it reviewed documents, and they amended his</p>	<p>尽管小唐纳德·特朗普一直是这个争议事件的主要焦点——因为是他安排了这次会面——但有可能遇到麻烦的是库什纳，因为他目前效力于白宫，却没有在为获得安全权限而填写的背景调查表上提及这次会面。这些邮件是库什纳的律师团队最近几周在审核文件时发现的，他们对他的安全权限表格进行了修改，将这一信息公开，该消息来自了解最新相关进展的人士，像其他人一样，此人以涉及敏感政治和法律问题为由拒绝公布自己的身份。</p>

<p>clearance forms to disclose it, according to people briefed on the developments, who like others declined to be identified because of the sensitive political and legal issues involved.</p>	
<p>Similarly, Manafort recently mentioned the meeting to congressional investigators looking into possible collusion, according to the people briefed on the matter.</p>	<p>据上述知情人士透露, 马纳福特最近也向调查可能存在的通俄行为的国会调查人员提到了这次会面。</p>
<p>The disclosure of the emails left the White House again on the defensive as tension inside the president's orbit has grown. Trump is exasperated and, at the urging of advisers, said nothing publicly in defense of his son until Tuesday, when he issued a one-sentence statement. "My son is a high-quality person and I applaud his transparency," Trump said. Hours later, he added on Twitter that his son "is a great person who loves our country!"</p>	<p>邮件的泄露让白宫再一次进入防守状态, 总统团队内部的紧张关系则开始加剧。特朗普十分恼怒, 但他在顾问们的力劝下一直没有公开维护自己的儿子, 直到周二发布一项只有一句话的声明。“我儿子是一个高素质的人, 我为他的坦荡喝彩,” 特朗普说。几小时后, 他又在 Twitter 上写道, 他的儿子“是个很棒的人, 他热爱我们的国家!”。</p>
<p>Advisers said the president was annoyed not so much by his son as by the headlines. But three people close to the legal team said he had also trained his ire on Marc E. Kasowitz, his longtime lawyer, who is leading the team of private lawyers representing him. Trump, who often vents about advisers during times of trouble, has grown disillusioned by Kasowitz's strategy, the people said.</p>	<p>顾问们表示, 令总统大为光火的是新闻报道的大标题, 而不是他的儿子。但三位与律师团队关系密切的人士表示, 他还把自己的怒火对准了自己长久以来的律师马克·E·卡索威茨(Marc E. Kasowitz), 此人领导着为他处理法律事务的私人律师团队。这名人士表示, 经常在出现麻烦的时候朝顾问们发火的特朗普, 开始对卡索威茨的策略感到失望。</p>
<p>The strain, though, exists on both sides. Kasowitz and his colleagues have been deeply frustrated by the president. And they have complained that Kushner has been whispering in the president's ear about the Russia investigations and stories while keeping the lawyers out of the loop, according to another person familiar with the legal team. But one person familiar with Kasowitz's thinking said that his</p>	<p>不过, 这种紧张关系是双向的。卡索威茨和他的同事也对这位总统感到深深的不满。据另一名熟悉该律师团队的人士透露, 他们曾抱怨库什纳一直在悄悄地跟总统讲有关俄罗斯调查的事和情况, 却把律师们蒙在鼓里。但一名了解卡索威茨想法的人士表示, 他的担忧与库什纳无关。</p>

concerns did not relate to Kushner.	
The president's lawyers view Kushner as an obstacle and freelancer more concerned about protecting himself than his father-in-law, the person said. While no ultimatum has been delivered, the lawyers have told colleagues that they cannot keep operating that way, raising the prospect that Kasowitz may resign.	这名人士表示，总统的律师们认为库什纳是一个障碍，也是一个更关心保护自己而非他的岳父的自由人。尽管还没有发出最后通牒，但这些律师们已经告知同事，他们不能再这样下去，这意味着卡索威茨有可能会辞职。
Also, the president has fumed to close allies that he is mulling a staff change, and some members of his family have zeroed in on the chief of staff, Reince Priebus. But most Trump advisers privately concede that major changes are unlikely anytime soon.	与此同时，总统对自己的亲密盟友感到十分愤怒，以致于在考虑进行人事调整，他的一些家庭成员已经将目光对准了白宫幕僚长雷恩斯·普利巴斯 (Reince Priebus)。但特朗普的大多数顾问私下承认，短时间内不太可能出现重大调整。
The developments provoked sharp criticism by Democrats and even some Republicans. "Nothing's proven yet, but we're now beyond obstruction of justice in terms of what's being investigated," Sen. Tim Kaine, D-Va. and Clinton's running mate last year, said on Tuesday. "This is moving into perjury, false statements and even potentially treason."	最新的情况引发民主党人，乃至一些共和党人的尖锐批评。“还没有什么确凿的证明，但是就正在被调查的事情而言，已经超出了妨碍司法公正的范畴，”克林顿去年的竞选搭档、弗吉尼亚州民主党参议员蒂姆·凯恩 (Tim Kaine) 说。“事态正朝着作伪证、发表假声明的方向发展，甚至有可能涉及叛国罪。”
Republicans in Congress made little effort to defend the White House and some expressed concern. "I voted for @POTUS last Nov. & want him & USA to succeed, but that meeting, given that email chain just released, is a big no-no," Rep. Lee Zeldin, R-N.Y., wrote on Twitter, using the acronym for president of the United States.	国会中的共和党人没怎么为白宫辩护，有些还表达了自己的担忧。“去年 11 月我投票给 @POTUS，期待他和美国能获得成功，但考虑刚被公开的往来邮件，那次会面就是一个大大的否定，”纽约州共和党众议员李·泽尔丁 (Lee Zeldin) 在 Twitter 上写道，他使用了一个代指美国总统的缩写。
The White House rejected the criticism. Asked about the use of the term "treason," Sarah Huckabee Sanders, the principal deputy White House press secretary, said, "I think those new words are ridiculous."	白宫驳斥了这种批评。在被问及“叛国”这个词的使用时，白宫副新闻秘书萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯 (Sarah Huckabee Sanders) 说，“我觉得这些新冒出来的词很荒谬。”
Trump's son and the president's defenders said that once again, the fuss	特朗普的儿子和总统的维护者表示，像上次一样，这样大惊小怪是没有必要

<p>was unwarranted. "Media & Dems are extremely invested in the Russia story," Donald Trump Jr. wrote on Twitter. "If this nonsense meeting is all they have after a yr, I understand the desperation!"</p>	<p>的。“媒体和民主党人执迷于那个有关俄罗斯的故事，”小唐纳德·特朗普在 Twitter 上写道。“如果一场没什么意义的会面就是他们努力一年后能拿到的所有证据，那我就明白了他们何以如此孤注一掷！”</p>
<p>Inside Trump's team, the response to the developments has become a subject of intense dispute. Three people familiar with his son's account said he pushed to offer a full explanation on Saturday when first contacted by The Times about the meeting, and said he agitated to be allowed to defend himself publicly. But three other people involved in the discussions offered a completely contrary version of events, insisting that the younger Trump adamantly resisted an expansive disclosure.</p>	<p>在特朗普的团队里，对事态新发展的反应已经成为一个引发激烈争论的话题。三名熟悉特朗普儿子情况的人士表示，当《纽约时报》第一次联系小特朗普询问那次会面时，他主动要求在周六提供一个完整的解释，还说他激动地想获准为自己公开辩护。但另外三名参与该讨论的人士提供了一种完全相反的说法，坚称小特朗普坚决反对全面透露这些情况。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, the Trumps projected a united front.</p>	<p>周二，特朗普一家对外展示了统一的立场。</p>
<p>"This is the EXACT reason they viciously attack our family!" Eric Trump, the president's second-oldest son, posted on Twitter. "They can't stand that we are extremely close and will ALWAYS support each other."</p>	<p>"这是他们猛烈攻击我们一家的确切原因！"总统的次子埃里克·特朗普(Eric Trump)在 Twitter 上写道。“他们无法容忍我们这么亲密，这样永远彼此支持。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170713/russia-trump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170713/russia-trump</p>
<p>Excerpts From Trump's Conversation With Journalists on Air Force One</p>	<p>特朗普：中国有八千年历史，习近平非常好</p>
<p>The following are excerpts, as prepared and released on Thursday by the White House, from a conversation aboard Air Force One between President Trump and members of the press corps as they flew to Paris on Wednesday night.</p>	<p>以下是由白宫准备并在周四发布的访谈节选，出自特朗普总统和周三晚随机飞往巴黎的记者团成员在空军一号上的对话。</p>
<p>The conversation was initially thought by the journalists to be off the record. However, the White House changed the terms of the exchange after Mr. Trump asked the pool reporter, who works for The New York Times, why it was not covered and she informed him that the</p>	<p>最初，记者们以为这些谈话是私下的，不能用来发表。然而，白宫却改变了这次交流的性质，原因是特朗普问起其中一名供职于《纽约时报》的记者为何没有报道此事，她告诉他，记者们以为那些对话是不能用作报道素材的。</p>

journalists believed they were not allowed to use the material.	
On North Korea, China, and trade:	有关朝鲜、中国和贸易:
THE PRESIDENT: A big thing we have with China was, if they could help us with North Korea, that would be great. They have pressures that are tough pressures, and I understand. And you know, don't forget, China, over the many years, has been at war with Korea — you know, wars with Korea. It's not like, oh, gee, you just do whatever we say. They've had numerous wars with Korea.	总统: 我们跟中国的一个大问题是, 如果他们能帮我们对付朝鲜就好了。他们压力也很大, 我明白。要知道, 不要忘了, 中国历史上和朝鲜半岛有过战争——你知道, 跟朝鲜半岛的战争。不是说, 哎呀, 你就按我们说的做就好了。他们和朝鲜半岛有过许多战争。
They have an 8,000 year culture. So when they see 1776 — to them, that's like a modern building. The White House was started — was essentially built in 1799. To us, that's really old. To them, that's like a super modern building, right? So, you know, they've had tremendous conflict over many, many centuries with Korea. So it's not just like, you do this. But we're going to find out what happens.	他们有 8000 年的历史文化。所以当想到 1776 年——对他们来说, 那就像一座现代建筑。白宫始于——大体是在 1799 年建成。对我们来说, 1776 年是很早以前了。对他们来说, 那就是一栋很新的建筑, 对吧? 所以, 你知道, 他们在许多许多个世纪里和朝鲜半岛有过无数的冲突。所以情况并不是, 你这么做好了。但我们会看看下一步会发生什么。
Very important to me with China, we have to fix the trade. We have to fix the trade. And I've been going a little bit easier because I'd like to have their help. It's hard to go ***. But we have to fix the trade with China because it's very, very none-reciprocal.	在中国方面, 对我来说很重要是必须解决贸易问题。我们必须解决贸易问题。之前我的态度有点宽容, 因为我希望能获得他们的帮助。你很难跟他们来硬的。但我们必须解决与中国的贸易问题, 因为这完全不是互惠的。
Q Is that your bargaining chip with them to get on board with North Korea? Is, like, you want to —	问: 这是你让他们答应一起解决朝鲜问题的谈判筹码吗? 就好像你想——
THE PRESIDENT: Nobody has ever said it before. I say it all the time. Somebody said, what cards do you have? I said, very simple — trade. We are being absolutely devastated by bad trade deals. We have the worst of all trade deals is with China.	总统: 以前没人这么说过。我一直这么讲。有人问, 你手上有什么牌? 我说, 很简单——贸易。我们被这些糟糕的贸易协议整得太惨了。我们和中国的贸易协议是所有协议里最糟糕的。
We have a bad deal with South Korea. We're just starting negotiations	我们跟韩国的协议也不怎么样。我们刚开始和韩国谈判。我们给韩国提供保

<p>with South Korea. South Korea, we protect, but we're losing \$40 billion a year with South Korea on trade. We have a trade deficit of \$40 billion. The deal just came up.</p>	<p>护，但我们在与韩国的贸易上每年损失 400 亿美元。我们有 400 亿美元的贸易逆差。这项协议就那么达成了。</p>
<p>That was another Hillary Clinton beauty. Remember she said it was five-year deal, and now it's an extension period. She said this will put jobs in our country. She said we'll make money with it. Great. We're losing \$40 billion a year. It's a horrible deal. So we're starting — we started, as of yesterday, renegotiating the deal with South Korea. We have to.</p>	<p>那也是希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)干的好事。要知道她当时说那是一项为期五年的协议，但现在它被延期了。她说这会给我们的国家带来工作机会，我们会从中获利。很好。我们现在每年损失 400 亿美元。这是一项糟糕透顶的协议。所以我们在开始——从昨天已经开始与韩国就这项协议进行重新谈判。我们必须这么做。</p>
<p>But the biggest strength we have are these horrendous trade deals, like with China. That's our strength. But we're going to fix them. But in terms of North Korea, our strength is trade.</p>	<p>但我们最大的优势就是这些吓人的贸易协议，就像我们和中国之间那样。那是我们的优势。但我们会解决它们。不过就朝鲜而言，我们的优势是贸易。</p>
<p>Q And do you think that's going to bring them around?</p>	<p>问：你认为那样能让他们改变立场吗？</p>
<p>THE PRESIDENT: Well, yeah, when I say reciprocal — you make reciprocal deals, you're talking about hundreds of billions of dollars. But before I did that, I wanted to give it a good shot. Let's see. And they helped us. I have a very good relationship with him. I think he's a tremendous guy. But don't forget. He's for China. I'm for the U.S. So that's always going to be.</p>	<p>总统：嗯，是的，当我说到互惠——达成互惠的协议，谈论的可是数千亿美元。但是在做到那一点之前，我想放手一试。让我们看看结果会怎样。他们帮助过我们。我和他关系非常好。我觉得他是个非常好的人。但不要忘了。他代表的是中国。我代表的是美国。所以情况会一直是那样。</p>
<p>So he could be a tremendous guy, but he's going to do what's good for China. And he doesn't want 50 million people pouring across his border. You know, there are a lot of things. I understand the other side. You always have to understand the other side.</p>	<p>所以他可能是个非常好的人，但他会做对中国有利的事。他不希望看到 5000 万人越过他的边境。你知道，那里的情况是很复杂的。我看到了事情的另外一面。你永远都要知道事情的另外一面是什么。</p>
<p>Q What about steel?</p>	<p>问：钢铁呢？</p>
<p>THE PRESIDENT: Steel is a big problem. Steel is — I mean, they're</p>	<p>总统：钢铁是个大问题。钢铁——我是说，他们在倾销钢铁。不止是中国，</p>

<p>dumping steel. Not only China, but others. We're like a dumping ground, okay? They're dumping steel and destroying our steel industry, they've been doing it for decades, and I'm stopping it. It'll stop.</p>	<p>还有其他国家的。我们就像一个垃圾场好吗？他们在倾销钢铁，在破坏我们的钢铁行业，他们这么做已经有几十年了，我在阻止这种情况。会结束的。</p>
<p>Q On tariffs?</p>	<p>问：关税问题呢？</p>
<p>THE PRESIDENT: There are two ways — quotas and tariffs. Maybe I'll do both.</p>	<p>总统：有两种方式——限额和关税。我们可能两种方式都会用。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170714/trump-air-force-one-excerpt-transcript</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170714/trump-air-force-one-excerpt-transcript</p>
<p>A Brooklyn Murder's Decades-Old Origins in Rural China</p>	<p>福建人纽约枪杀同胞，只因 20 年前邻里纠纷</p>
<p>When Ying Guan Chen — stumbling and bleeding from the bullet holes in his face and lower torso — collapsed and died in a Popeye's restaurant in the Sunset Park neighborhood in Brooklyn, it was clear almost at once that his killer was a fellow Chinese immigrant named Wu Long Chen.</p>	<p>陈英冠（音）在布鲁克林日落公园(Sunset Park)附近的大力水手餐厅(Popeye's restaurant)中弹倒地，面部和下腹中弹，伤口大量流血，而后昏迷死亡。几乎当场就可断定，行凶者是同为中国移民的陈武龙（音）。</p>
<p>But while the shooting occurred against a gritty New York backdrop — a fast-food chicken joint a few blocks from an elevated highway — its roots lay in events that started thousands of miles away in a rural village in the Chinese province of Fujian.</p>	<p>虽然枪杀真切地发生在纽约——就在距离高架路几个街区外的一个炸鸡快餐店里——但它的祸根源自几千英里外中国福建省的一个农村。</p>
<p>There, more than 20 years ago, those who know the story say, a family feud broke out, the bitterness of which survived both time and the two men's journeys from China to New York. Last month, Wu Long Chen, 46, was convicted in State Supreme Court in Brooklyn of murdering Ying Guan Chen, 68. And on Monday, Wu Long Chen will face up to life in prison at a sentencing hearing where members of his victim's family are expected to tell a judge about the vendetta.</p>	<p>据知情人称，20 多年前，那里发生了一起家族冲突。时光流逝，两人从中国来到纽约，但是心中仍有余恨。上个月，纽约州最高法院布鲁克林分院判定 46 岁的陈武龙谋杀了 68 岁的陈英冠。周一，在宣判听证会上，陈武龙将面临最高可为终身监禁的宣判，届时受害者家属可能会将这段夙怨告知法官。</p>

<p>It began in the village of Fengchen, in the town of Heshang, in the Changle section of Fuzhou City, in Fujian Province, a mountainous region on the eastern coast of China that rests against the commingled waters of the South and East China Seas. According to Ying Guan Chen's widow, Aijiao Xu, the two Chen families had lived for years near one another on an unpaved road in the village, which is populated by residents who share a common ancestry and surname.</p>	<p>故事始于中国东部山区福建省，这个省份临近南海与东海交汇的水域。两个陈姓家庭住在福州市长乐区鹤上镇峰陈村，村民们有着共同的祖先和相同的姓。据陈英冠的遗孀徐爱娇（音）称，两家是该村的近邻，在同一条土路边住了很多年。</p>
<p>Two of Ying Guan Chen's brothers lived across the road from Wu Long Chen and his family, and whenever the second family cleaned their house, a pile of sweepings, Ms. Xu said — much of it leaves and paper — would blow downwind toward the first family's house, clogging its gutter. There was no municipal garbage service then, Ms. Xu said, and so the tensions eventually reached a fever point.</p>	<p>徐爱娇称，陈英冠的两个兄弟住在陈武龙一家对面，陈武龙家每次打扫房间，一堆垃圾——大多是树叶和纸片——会顺风吹到陈英冠两个兄弟家里，把排水沟堵住。徐爱娇称，当时还没有市政垃圾处理服务，所以双方的紧张关系最终达到白热化。</p>
<p>One day, around the time of a Chinese New Year, Ms. Xu heard an argument coming from her husband's brothers' house. When she ran over with her eldest son to investigate, she said, she saw the brothers fighting with the family of Wu Long Chen.</p>	<p>某年春节前后的一天，徐爱娇听见小叔子家里传出争吵声。她说，她和大儿子跑去查看，看到两兄弟正在跟陈武龙一家打架。</p>
<p>One of Wu Long's brothers, Ms. Xu said, had grabbed an ax and was swinging it at one of her husband's brothers. Ms. Xu's son hit the brother in the leg with a stick, knocking him down and leaving him, as she put it, "feeling faint."</p>	<p>徐爱娇说，陈武龙的一个兄弟拿起一把斧头，冲着她的小叔子挥舞。徐爱娇的儿子用棍子打了陈武龙那个兄弟的腿，把他打倒了，据徐爱娇说，他当场“昏了过去”。</p>
<p>"His brothers had to drag him back to his house," said Ms. Xu's daughter, Xiaomei Chen, who was only 6 at the time, but has heard the story from her family.</p>	<p>“他的兄弟们只能把他拖回房间，”徐爱娇的女儿陈晓梅（音）说。她当时只有六岁，但听家人讲过这个故事。</p>
<p>Eventually, the police were called and one of Wu Long Chen's relatives</p>	<p>徐爱娇说，最后警察来了，陈武龙的一个亲戚和徐爱娇的大儿子都被带去了</p>

and Ms. Xu's eldest son were both hauled down to the station house, where they remained overnight and both families were fined, Ms. Xu said.	派出所，关了一夜，两家人都被罚了款。
After the fight, some of Ying Guan Chen's relatives gathered large stones, Tianxia Chen, a neighbor of both the families, said. Then, in the evening, they went to the second story of their house and took turns hurling the stones at Wu Long Chen's family's house.	两家人共同的邻居陈天侠（音）说，那次打架后，陈英冠的一些亲戚收集了一些大石头。然后他们在晚上到自家的二层楼，轮流往陈武龙家的院子里扔石头。
The stones shattered windows and glass doors, Tianxia Chen recalled. Furniture was destroyed.	陈天侠回忆，石头打碎了窗户和玻璃门。家具都被毁了。
"The house was completely smashed," he said.	"房子完全被毁了，"他说。
And from that point onward, Ms. Xu added, the families never spoke.	徐爱娇还说，从那以后，两家人再没说过话。
So it went, even though both Wu Long Chen and Ying Guan Chen had moved to New York City. Twice, Ms. Xu recalled, the men had chance encounters on the streets of Manhattan's Chinatown. But each time, she said, they passed one another without a word exchanged.	虽然陈武龙和陈英冠后来都搬到了纽约，他们依然互不说话。徐爱娇回忆说，两人在曼哈顿中国城的大街上偶遇过两次，但他们两次都没说话。
While both men made a living in New York working in Chinese restaurants, Wu Long Chen was fired about five years ago and in his despair he sought out Tianxia Chen, who had also moved to the city. Tianxia Chen, a practitioner of traditional Chinese medicine, said he treated his friend for mental illness, and though it seemed to help for a while, Wu Long Chen's troubles gradually returned.	虽然两人都在纽约的中餐馆谋生，但是大约五年前，陈武龙被解雇了，他在绝望中向同样搬到纽约的陈天侠求助。陈天侠是中医大夫，他说自己帮助陈武龙治疗过精神疾病，陈武龙虽然似乎好转了一段时间，但慢慢地又出现了症状。
Though he frequented the employment agencies on Eldridge Street, he was unable to hold a job, Tianxia Chen said. "He would get confused," Tianxia Chen said.	陈天侠说，虽然陈武龙常去埃尔德里奇街的职业介绍所，但他什么工作也做不长。"他有时候会犯糊涂，"陈天侠说。
Then, in October, just two months before the shooting, Wu Long Chen	2015年10月，就在枪击案发生前两个月，陈武龙去日落公园的海悦餐厅

<p>attended the wedding of a fellow Fengchen villager at the Pacificana Restaurant in Sunset Park. Ying Guan Chen was also there. Guests at the wedding said that while the two men saw each other, they did not interact. And, according to Tianxia Chen, after the event, Wu Long Chen became obsessed with Ying Guan Chen, asking repeatedly for his phone number and talking about revenge.</p>	<p>(Pacificana Restaurant)参加以前峰陈村一个村民的婚礼。陈英冠也在那里。据婚礼上的宾客称，虽然两人看见了彼此，但是没有交谈。据陈天侠说，婚礼结束后，陈武龙老想着陈英冠，反复询问他的电话号码，说要报仇。</p>
<p>"It's been 20 years," Tianxia Chen recalled telling Wu Long Chen. "What revenge do you seek now?"</p>	<p>"都过去 20 年了，"陈天侠记得自己这样对陈武龙说。"你现在报什么仇？"</p>
<p>It was around the same time, Tianxia Chen said, that Wu Long Chen claimed to have bought a gun. Worried by the news, Tianxia Chen said he told his friend: "If you bought a gun, get rid of it — throw it away."</p>	<p>陈天侠说，差不多就在那个时候，陈武龙说自己买了一把枪。陈天侠听到这个消息后很担忧，对他的朋友说："你要是买了枪，赶紧处理掉——把它扔了。"</p>
<p>Though Wu Long Chen eventually claimed that he was only joking about the gun, the authorities say that he did indeed buy one. And on Dec. 7, 2015, they said, he brought it, hidden in a duffel bag, to the wedding of another immigrant from Fengchen — this one at a restaurant in Sunset Park called the Golden Imperial Palace.</p>	<p>虽然陈武龙最终说，枪的事只是开玩笑，但当局表示，他的确买了一把枪。当局称，2015 年 12 月 7 日，他买了一把枪，藏在帆布包里，去参加另一名来自峰陈村的移民的婚礼，这次是在日落公园一个名叫金皇廷(Golden Imperial Palace)的餐厅里。</p>
<p>Once again, Ying Guan Chen was also there. In fact, a videotape shows him placing a red gift envelope among a stack of others near the door and talking with his friends from the village. Wu Long Chen can also be seen in the videotape: sitting at a table eating dinner, the duffel bag with the gun inside beside him.</p>	<p>这一次，陈英冠同样在场。事实上，一段视频显示，他在门边把一个红包放进一摞红包中间，还和同村友人聊了天。在视频中也能看到陈武龙：他坐在一张桌子旁吃晚餐，身边搁着装枪的大号旅行包。</p>
<p>Shortly after 9:30 p.m., Ying Guan Chen left the wedding. Wu Long Chen followed him, the videotape shows, trailing his rival for several blocks.</p>	<p>晚上 9 点半刚过，陈英冠离开婚礼现场。视频显示陈武龙跟了出去，他尾随着仇人走过了几个街区。</p>
<p>Then, at 61st Street and Seventh Avenue, Wu Long Chen, his gun in</p>	<p>随后，在 61 街和第七大道交界处，手中持枪的陈武龙在便道上凑近自己以</p>

<p>hand, approached his former neighbor on the sidewalk and fired three shots at him at point-blank range. A videotape from a surveillance camera shows Wu Long Chen running away. Another surveillance camera captured Ying Guan Chen stumbling into the Popeye's where he collapsed.</p>	<p>前的邻居,朝对方近距离开了三枪。一段监控视频显示了陈武龙逃跑的情形。另一段监控视频捕捉到了陈英冠踉踉跄跄闯进大力水手炸鸡店的身影——他在那里倒在地上。</p>
<p>After 20 years of hearing tales about the fight in Fengchen, Xiaomei Chen, Ying Guan Chen's daughter, said she still had a hard time believing that something from the distant past – and from another continent – had caused her father's death.</p>	<p>陈英冠之女陈晓梅二十年前就听说过峰陈村的那场争斗,她仍然难以相信,发生在遥远的过去以及另一个大洲上的某件事导致了父亲的死亡。</p>
<p>"How is it even possible that someone could hold a grudge over something like this?" she said.</p>	<p>"一个人怎么可能为了这么一件事就怀恨在心?"她说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170717/a-brooklyn-murders-decades-old-origins-in-rural-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170717/a-brooklyn-murders-decades-old-origins-in-rural-china</p>
<p>Dog Rescues a Drowning Deer and Becomes a Social Media Hero</p>	<p>勇救落水小鹿,6岁金毛犬成网络明星</p>
<p>Clearly, he is a hero.</p>	<p>它显然是个英雄。</p>
<p>"Good boy, Storm!" a man's voice says in the video, calling to a golden retriever paddling toward a brown lump bobbing in the water of Port Jefferson Harbor off Long Island. Taking it in his mouth, the dog hauls it toward the beach, a moment filmed by his owner on Sunday that has been seen by 4.5 million and counting on Facebook.</p>	<p>"好孩子,斯托姆!"一个男人的声音在视频中响起,呼叫一头金毛寻回犬,在长岛的杰斐逊港口,这条狗向水中一团棕色的东西游去,叼着它拖到沙滩上。这段视频是由它的主人在周日拍摄的,在Facebook上已被观看450万次,而且这个数字还在不断增长。</p>
<p>The lump was a fawn, which the dog dragged onto the sand. There it lay, alive but barely moving.</p>	<p>被狗拖到沙滩上的是一头小鹿,它躺在那里,虽然还活着,但几乎一动不动。</p>
<p>Storm gently nudged the fawn's belly. It scarcely responded. He nuzzled it again. Nothing. He pawed at its tiny hooves. Then the video ended.</p>	<p>斯托姆轻轻拱了拱小鹿的肚子。它几乎没有任何反应。斯托姆又拱了拱它,还是没有反应。它又用爪子挠了挠小鹿小小的蹄子。然后视频就结束了。</p>

<p>The video footage has launched Storm to sudden social media stardom and sent him on a tour of morning TV talk shows.</p>	<p>这段视频令斯托姆突然成了社交媒体上的明星，并使他登上了一系列早间电视节目。</p>
<p>Banish any thought that the dog, a 6-year-old English golden retriever owned by Mark Freeley, a personal injury lawyer from East Setauket, N.Y., might have simply been following his instinct to retrieve.</p>	<p>斯托姆是一只 6 岁的英国金毛寻回犬，它的主人是纽约州东锡托基特的人身伤害律师马克·弗雷利(Mark Freeley)，千万不要以为这只狗可能只是因为本能而追逐猎物。</p>
<p>Definitely do not imagine that the dog was hungry.</p>	<p>千万不要以为狗是因为饿了。</p>
<p>"I was there, and if anybody knows Storm, they know that's not in his heart," said Mr. Freeley, who captured the moment on his phone while out with the golden retriever and his other, less famous dog, Sarah, a rescued Border collie. "He is the most gentle, gracious dog you ever want to meet."</p>	<p>"我就在现场，如果有人了解斯托姆，他们会知道这绝对不是它的想法，"弗雷利说，他在和这头金毛寻回犬，以及他的另一条不那么出名的狗，边境牧羊犬莎拉一起散步时，用手机拍下了这段视频。"它是你能见到的最温柔、最亲切的狗。"</p>
<p>Mr. Freeley, who also fosters rescue dogs and does pro bono legal work for a local animal rescue, said Storm "grasped the deer by the neck — just the way a lifeguard would put his arm over someone's neck — and dragged him in."</p>	<p>弗雷利还培育其他救护犬，并为当地的动物救援组织提供无偿的法律服务，他说斯托姆"咬住鹿的脖子——就像救生员用手臂抱住溺水者的一样——把它拖了上来。"</p>
<p>In the video, Storm licks the deer's jugular. "It was so touching," Mr. Freeley said. "It showed he really had a care and was worried about the fawn."</p>	<p>在视频中，斯托姆还舔了舔小鹿的颈部。"这真的很感人，"弗雷利说。"这表明它真的很小心，很为小鹿担心。"</p>
<p>Mr. Freely said he left to get help. He called a group he knew, Strong Island Animal Rescue League. Frank Florida, who runs the organization, arrived with leashes and nets.</p>	<p>弗雷利说，他去找人帮忙，打电话给他认识的一个名叫"强力岛动物救援联盟"(Strong Island Animal Rescue League)的团体。经营该组织的弗兰克·佛罗里迪亚(Frank Florida)带着皮带和网子抵达现场。</p>
<p>By then, the fawn had wobbled back up. It took one look at the men and two dogs and darted back into the water, Mr. Florida said. "They are animals of flight; they are going to take off wherever they can go," he said. "In a yard, they will smash through a wooden fence."</p>	<p>佛罗里迪亚说，那时候，小鹿浑身颤抖着向后退去，看了一眼面前的男人和两只狗，冲回水中。"这种动物跑得飞快；它们能跑到哪儿就跑到哪儿，"他说。"在一个院子里，它们能冲破木栅栏。"</p>

<p>The fawn paddled out again, this time about 250 feet. After a failed attempt by Storm to fetch it once more, Mr. Florida took off his shirt and, in his sneakers and shorts, swam out and grabbed the deer.</p>	<p>小鹿再次跳进水里，游出大约 250 英尺。斯托姆想再次抓住它，但没有成功，于是佛罗里迪亚脱下衬衫，穿着运动鞋和短裤游过去，抓住了鹿。</p>
<p>The 3-month-old white-tailed deer had unexplained wounds on its head and one closed eye, he said. Mr. Florida and his partner, Erica Kutzing, drove the deer to Save the Animals Rescue Foundation in Middle Island, N.Y., where it was in stable condition late Tuesday, said Lori Ketcham, a director of the organization. The fawn was being treated with antibiotics and was drinking baby goat formula from a bowl.</p>	<p>他说，这是一头 3 个月大的白尾鹿，头上有无法解释的伤口。保护动物救援基金会(Save the Animals Rescue Foundation)位于纽约州中岛，该组织的主任洛里·凯查姆(Lori Ketcham)说，佛罗里迪亚及其合作伙伴艾利卡·库茨(Erica Kutzing)在周二晚些时候开车带着情况已经稳定下来的小鹿来到了该组织。小鹿目前正在使用抗生素治疗，并用碗喝了婴儿配方羊奶。</p>
<p>Many fawns that are brought to the animal rescue, Ms. Ketcham said, are there because of dogs — and not heroic ones. “I think the dog did a very good thing, but I’m very realistic about what dogs do — dogs tend to chew these little deer up,” she said.</p>	<p>凯查姆说，许多小鹿会被带到这家动物救援组织都是因为狗——但不是英勇的狗。“我认为这只狗做了非常好的事，但是我会实际地看待狗的行为——狗往往会咬这些小鹿，”她说。</p>
<p>The fawn will eventually be returned to the wild, she said. But it is recovering from many ailments, including subcutaneous emphysema, a condition in which air bubbles are trapped under the skin, making it feel like “Bubble Wrap,” Ms. Ketcham said. The illness can be caused by trauma.</p>	<p>她说，这头小鹿最终会被放归野外。但是，它目前还有许多疾病正在治疗，包括皮下气肿，这是一种气泡被困在皮肤下的情况，使它感觉像是“被泡沫包裹住了”，凯查姆说。这种疾病可能由精神创伤引起。</p>
<p>Being in a dog’s mouth, Ms. Ketcham said, could be considered traumatic — but so could falling off a sandy cliff, the rescuers’ leading theory of how the fawn got in the water.</p>	<p>凯查姆说，被狗叼住可能会带来创伤，但是也可能是因为从海边的悬崖上掉下来导致的——这是救援人员关于小鹿为何落水的首要猜测。</p>
<p>(Pay no attention to the naysayers who may suspect that a dog chased it there.)</p>	<p>(不要理会那些唱反调的人怀疑是狗把小鹿追下水的说法。)</p>
<p>“Officially this was a wonderful thing that the dog saved the deer,” Ms.</p>	<p>“理论上来说，狗救了那头鹿，这是一件很奇妙的事情，”凯查姆说。“但是我</p>

<p>Ketcham said. "But I think, if he was to his own devices, the deer would not survive."</p>	<p>想，如果依照它的本能，那头鹿就不会生存下来。”</p>
<p>Character witnesses for Storm include a parade of foster puppies the Freeleys have taken in over the last month. "They tortured this poor guy," Mr. Freely said. "And he did nothing."</p>	<p>斯托姆的品行证人还包括上个月弗雷利一家寄养的一群小狗。“它们折磨这个可怜的家伙，”弗雷利说。“但它什么反应也没有。”</p>
<p>The family's rabbit, Speedo, often sleeps on the dog's back. Although Storm adamantly refuses to fetch, Mr. Freeley said, the dog seemed to know the stakes were high in retrieving the fawn.</p>	<p>家里的兔子斯比多经常睡在斯托姆的背上。斯托姆坚决拒绝做叼回东西的游戏，但弗莱利先生说，它似乎知道，追回这只小鹿是非常重要的。</p>
<p>"A dog with his need to retrieve spearheaded the rescue," said Ms. Kutzing, the animal rescuer. The details, she said, do not really matter "as long as the ending is happy."</p>	<p>“一只天性喜欢寻找猎物的狗充当了这次救援的先锋，”动物救助者库茨说。她说，细节并不重要，“只要结局是快乐的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170719/dog-rescues-a-drowning-deer-and-becomes-a-social-media-hero</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170719/dog-rescues-a-drowning-deer-and-becomes-a-social-media-hero</p>
<p>Trump and Putin Held a Second, Undisclosed, Private Meeting</p>	<p>白宫承认特朗普 G20 期间曾与普京私下交谈</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — The White House acknowledged on Tuesday that President Trump had a second, previously undisclosed, private conversation with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia this month, raising new questions about their relationship as the cloud of Russia investigations continues to shadow the Trump administration.</p>	<p>华盛顿——白宫周二承认，特朗普本月与俄罗斯总统普京还进行了另外一次私下交谈，此事之前未作披露。在“通俄门”调查仍旧笼罩在特朗普当局上方之际，两人的关系引起了新的质疑。</p>
<p>The hourlong conversation in Hamburg, Germany, took place at a private dinner of the world leaders at a conference hall on the banks of the Elbe River during the Group of 20 economic summit meeting. It followed a more than two-hour formal meeting earlier in the day between the two presidents that included their foreign ministers and featured a fraught discussion about Moscow's attempts to interfere in</p>	<p>这次持续一个小时的交谈，发生在德国汉堡 G20 峰会期间，各国领导人在易北河畔的一个会议厅举行的私人晚宴上。当天早些时候，美俄元首举行了两个多小时的正式会议，两国外交部长也有参加，双方就莫斯科干预 2016 年美国选举的行动举行了紧张的讨论。</p>

the 2016 elections.	
In the earlier meeting, Mr. Trump questioned the Russian president about his role in the American elections, Mr. Putin denied his involvement, and the two men agreed to move beyond the dispute in the interest of finding common ground on other matters, including a limited cease-fire in Syria.	在早些时候的那次会面中，特朗普对普京在美国选举中扮演的角色提出了质疑，而普京否认自己插手选举，两人同意把这种争议放在一边，在其他事项上寻求共同点，包括叙利亚的一次有限停火。
But the intimate dinner conversation, of which there is no official United States government record is the latest to raise eyebrows. Foreign leaders who witnessed it later commented privately on the oddity of an American president flaunting such a close rapport with his Russian counterpart.	但晚宴上的亲密对话在美国政府那里没有留下任何官方记录，令人称奇之事再添一桩。在场的外国领导人亲眼目睹了这次交谈，他们后来私下评论说，一个美国总统炫耀与俄罗斯总统的亲密关系，真是有些奇怪。
"Pretty much everyone at the dinner thought this was really weird, that here is the president of the United States, who clearly wants to display that he has a better relationship personally with President Putin than any of us, or simply doesn't care," said Ian Bremmer, president of the Eurasia Group, a Washington-based research and consulting firm, who said he heard directly from attendees. "They were flummoxed, they were confused and they were startled."	"晚餐上的几乎所有人都认为这事很怪，美国总统显然希望表现出他与普京的私交比和我们任何人都好，或者他根本就是不在乎，"华盛顿研究和咨询公司欧亚集团主席伊恩·布雷默(Ian Bremmer)说自己亲耳听到与会者这么说。"他们感到困惑不解，他们也很吃惊。"
White House officials did not respond to repeated inquiries about the nature or substance of the conversation, but one confirmed that it had occurred without offering any details, and insisted on anonymity because the discussion was private.	关于这次谈话的性质或内容，白宫官员没有回应我们的再三询问，但是有人确认，这件事确实发生过。此人没有提供任何细节，并坚持要求不具名，因为该讨论是私人性质的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170719/trump-putin-undisclosed-meeting	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170719/trump-putin-undisclosed-meeting
Trump Made Several Misleading Claims in Times Interview	接受时报采访，特朗普信口雌黄

WASHINGTON — In a wide-ranging interview with The New York Times on Wednesday, President Donald Trump made a number of misleading and false claims, including statements on health insurance, the biography of his deputy attorney general and French history.	华盛顿——周三，唐纳德·特朗普总统接受了《纽约时报》采访，在这个涉及诸多话题的访谈中，他发表了一些误导性和虚假的断言，包括关于医疗保险的声明、司法部副部长的履历和法国人的历史。
Here's an assessment.	下面是一个评估。
— He misrepresented how health insurance works.	——他错误地阐述了医疗保险的运作方式。
"You're 21 years old, you start working and you're paying \$12 a year for insurance, and by the time you're 70, you get a nice plan," Trump said. "Here's something where you walk up and say, 'I want my insurance.'"	"你 21 岁时开始工作，每年支付 12 美元的保险费，到 70 岁时，你会得到一个很好的方案，"特朗普说。"正是因为这样，你才会走进来，说'我想要一份保险'。"
Trump's description aligns with life insurance or Social Security more accurately than health insurance. A 21-year-old who took out a whole life insurance policy, for example, would pay premiums until death, and the amount accumulated over the decades would be paid out to beneficiaries.	和医疗保险相比，特朗普的描述更符合人寿保险或社会保障。比如，一个 21 岁的人办理一份终生人寿保险，他将支付保费直至死亡，几十年来积累的金额将支付给他的受益人。
A 21-year-old who purchases a health insurance policy is not paying premiums to save up for care 50 years down the line. Rather, the 21-year-old's premiums help cover the costs of an older person or someone with more expensive medical needs.	一名购买医疗保险的 21 岁人士所缴纳的保费不是积攒下来供之后 50 年使用的。相反，21 岁人士缴纳的保险费是用来帮助承担年长者或有着更昂贵医疗需求的人的支出的。
Trump is right that in most situations, a 21-year-old is healthier than a 70-year-old and needs less medical care. But a 21-year-old with a pre-existing condition could have been denied coverage or charged much more before the Affordable Care Act's passage.	在大多数情况下，一个 21 岁的人比一个 70 岁的人更健康，需要的医疗较少，这一点特朗普是正确的。但是，在《合理医疗费用法案》(Affordable Care Act) 通过之前，一名之前便患有病症的 21 岁人士可能会被拒绝参保或被要求支付高昂的保费。
— He falsely said the wife of the Japanese prime minister "doesn't speak English," not even "hello."	——他错误地说，日本首相的妻子"不会说英语"，甚至不会说"hello"。
Motoko Rich, The Times' Tokyo bureau chief, refuted Trump's claim.	时报东京分社社长素子·里奇(Motoko Rich)反驳了特朗普的说法。虽然安倍

<p>Though Akie Abe, the wife of Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, speaks Japanese in many public international appearances, she delivered a 15-minute speech in English in New York three years ago and made a public service announcement on HIV/AIDS for MTV in English.</p>	<p>晋三首相的妻子安倍昭惠(Akie Abe)在许多公开国际演讲中都讲日语，但三年前，她曾在纽约用英语发表了15分钟的讲话，并在MTV台以英语宣布了一项关于HIV/艾滋病的公共服务。</p>
<p>— He said news about Russia “wasn’t hot” when his son met with a Russian lawyer in June 2016.</p>	<p>——他说他的儿子2016年6月与俄罗斯律师会面期间，关于俄罗斯的新闻“不是热点”。</p>
<p>Trump has a point that the conversation around Russia did not center on potential connections between his campaign and the Kremlin, but discussion of Trump’s ties to the Russian president, Vladimir Putin, and Moscow preceded Donald Trump Jr.’s meeting.</p>	<p>特朗普指出，当时围绕着俄罗斯的讨论并不重点关注他的竞选同克里姆林宫之间的潜在联系，这是有道理的，然而，早在小唐纳德·特朗普的会面之前，就有了关于特朗普与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)及俄罗斯之间关系的讨论。</p>
<p>Trump routinely suggested improving relations with Russia during the Republican primary and earned praise from Putin in December 2015, prompting stories from many news outlets and criticism from political opponents and foreign policy experts.</p>	<p>在共和党初选中，特朗普经常提出，要改善同俄罗斯之间的关系，并于2015年12月得到了普京的赞扬，这引发了许多新闻媒体的报道，并遭到政治对手和外交政策专家的批评。</p>
<p>— He described savings from health care and tax cuts as a “windfall” for the middle class. The cuts are generally more beneficial to the wealthy.</p>	<p>——他将医疗和减税方面节省的钱描述为中产阶级的“意外之财”。然而减税总的来说对富人更为有利。</p>
<p>The original version of the Senate health care bill would have repealed taxes totaling \$700 billion over the next decade, with most of the money lining the pockets of the richest Americans, according to the nonpartisan Tax Policy Center.</p>	<p>根据无党派机构税收政策中心(Tax Policy Center)的说法，参议院医疗保险法案的原始版本将在未来十年内废除总共7000亿美元的税款，其中大部分资金都会进入最富有的美国人的口袋。</p>
<p>The latest version retained two taxes from the Affordable Care Act aimed at the wealthy and was “much less regressive,” the center’s Howard Gleckman wrote. While the wealthy would still have seen the largest dollar amount in tax cuts, lower-income households would have gotten a larger cut as a share of after-tax income.</p>	<p>该中心的霍华德·格莱克曼(Howard Gleckman)写道，最新版本保留了《合理医疗费用法案》中针对富人的两项税收，“不算太大的倒退”。虽然富裕人士仍然会得到最大的绝对减税金额，低收入家庭的减税金额在税后收入中的比例则更大。</p>

<p>The White House’s tax blueprint — which lacks the details needed for modeling — would provide modest cuts for the middle class, but the rich and businesses have the most to gain.</p>	<p>白宫的税收蓝图（它缺乏建模所需的细节）将为中产阶级提供一定程度的减税，但获得最大收益的是富人和企业。</p>
<p>If it were to contain the elements of Trump’s campaign pledges, households in the top 1 percent would get an average tax cut of about \$270,000, while the middle fifth of Americans would see about \$1,900, according to the Tax Policy Center.</p>	<p>根据税收政策中心的数据，如果履行特朗普竞选中的所有相关承诺，收入最高的1%的家庭将获得平均约27万美元的减税额，而居于收入中段的五分之一的美国人将会获得平均约1900美元的减税额。</p>
<p>— He incorrectly said Rod J. Rosenstein, the deputy attorney general, was “from Baltimore.”</p>	<p>——他不正确地说，司法部副部长罗德·J·罗森斯坦(Rod J. Rosenstein)“来自巴尔的摩”。</p>
<p>Trump suggested that Rosenstein was from Baltimore and might have Democratic leanings because “there are very few Republicans in Baltimore, if any.” But Rosenstein grew up in Philadelphia and attended the University of Pennsylvania, Trump’s alma mater. He was appointed the U.S. attorney for Maryland, based in Baltimore, in 2005 by President George W. Bush, a Republican.</p>	<p>特朗普称罗森斯坦来自巴尔的摩，可能会有民主党的倾向，因为“巴尔的摩的共和党人很少，如果有的话。”但罗森斯坦在费城长大，并进入特朗普的母校宾夕法尼亚大学就读。2005年，共和党总统乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)任命他担任马里兰州检察官，办公地点在巴尔的摩。</p>
<p>Rosenstein lives in Bethesda, Maryland, a suburb of Washington.</p>	<p>罗森斯坦目前居住在马里兰州的贝塞斯达，位于华盛顿郊区。</p>
<p>— He offered a distorted history of Paris and Napoleon.</p>	<p>——关于巴黎和拿破仑的历史，他的说法是错乱的。</p>
<p>Trump may have been confusing Napoleon Bonaparte with his nephew, Louis Napoleon or Napoleon III, when he claimed that Napoleon “designed Paris.” In 1853, about 30 years after the first Napoleon died, Napoleon III appointed Georges-Eugène Haussmann to carry out his reconstruction project, envisioned to accommodate rapid population growth and to discourage future revolutions, according to the Museum of the City.</p>	<p>特朗普在采访中称拿破仑“设计了巴黎”，他可能是把拿破仑·波拿巴(Napoleon Bonaparte)与他的侄子路易·拿破仑(Louis Napoleon)或拿破仑三世(Napoleon III)弄混了。根据巴黎城市博物馆的说法，1853年，拿破仑·波拿巴死去约30年后，为适应人口的快速增长，并防止未来的革命，拿破仑三世任命乔治·欧仁·哈斯曼(Georges-Eugène Haussmann)展开重建巴黎的项目。</p>
<p>“His one problem is he didn’t go to Russia that night because he had</p>	<p>“他的一个问题是，那天晚上他没去俄罗斯，因为他有业余活动，他们都冻</p>

<p>extracurricular activities, and they froze to death," Trump continued.</p>	<p>死了，"特朗普继续说。</p>
<p>While he identified the correct Napoleon, his version of the 18th-century conqueror's failed attempt to invade Russia is garbled. Napoleon's 1812 campaign into Russia lasted about six months, not, as Trump suggested, one night. And the French emperor did take Moscow in September, before withdrawing a month later as food supplies began to dwindle. Of nearly half a million men under his command, only about 6,000 made it back home and the others died in battle or succumbed to disease or the weather.</p>	<p>这一次他说的是拿破仑·波拿巴，人搞对了，但这位 18 世纪征服者对俄罗斯的失败入侵在他口中完全错乱了。拿破仑 1812 年对俄罗斯的战役持续了大约六个月，而不是像特朗普说的一个晚上。这位法国皇帝在 9 月份就占领了莫斯科，一个月后才因为粮草不足而撤退。在他指挥的近五十万人中，只有约 6000 人回到家，其他人在战斗中死亡，或死于疾病和天气。</p>
<p>Asked what Trump could have meant by "extracurricular activities," Adam Zamoyski, the author of "Moscow 1812: Napoleon's Fatal March," said: "I can't make head or tail of it. You could argue that all of Napoleon's activities were 'extracurricular'! As are Trump's."</p>	<p>当被问及特朗普所谓的“业余活动”是什么意思的时候，《莫斯科 1812 年：拿破仑毁灭性的三月》(Moscow 1812: Napoleon's Fatal March)一书的作者亚当·扎莫斯基(Adam Zamoyski)说：“这话让我完全摸不着头脑。你可以争辩说拿破仑的所有活动都是‘业余活动’！特朗普也是如此。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170721/donald-trump-interview-factcheck</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170721/donald-trump-interview-factcheck</p>
<p>O.J. Simpson Can Go Free, Parole Board Rules</p>	<p>O·J·辛普森获得假释，即将出狱</p>
<p>O.J. Simpson, the former football hero and actor whose good-guy image vanished when he was accused of murdering his ex-wife and her friend, will go free after serving nine years in a Nevada prison on charges stemming from an armed robbery, a state parole board ruled Thursday.</p>	<p>内华达州假释委员会周四裁定，因一起持械抢劫案而获罪、在该州一所监狱内服刑的 O·J·辛普森(O.J.Simpson)，将在服刑 9 年后获得自由。这名前美式橄榄球明星兼演员的好男人形象早在被控谋杀前妻及其友人之际便已凋零殆尽。</p>
<p>Simpson, who turned 70 this month, went before the board as a man convicted of taking a group of accomplices, two of them armed with guns, to a cheap Las Vegas hotel room in 2007 to take hundreds of items from a sports memorabilia dealer. But it is the 1994 murders of</p>	<p>于本月迎来 70 岁生日的辛普森，是以被认定在 2007 年带领一群同伙——其中两人持有枪械——闯入拉斯维加斯某廉价酒店的房间，从一名体育纪念品经销商那里抢走数百件纪念品的罪犯的身份，站到假释委员会全体成员面前。但给他的生活和名誉投下更持久、更厚重阴影的，则是 1994 年妮可·布</p>

<p>Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman, for which he was acquitted after the most-watched trial in history, that have cast the longer, darker shadow over his life and reputation.</p>	<p>朗·辛普森(Nicole Brown Simpson)和罗纳德·高德曼(Ronald Goldman)被谋杀的案子——他为此经受了史上最受瞩目的审判，被宣告无罪。</p>
<p>After his conviction in 2008, a judge sentenced Simpson to nine to 33 years in state prison, meaning that he becomes eligible for parole for the first time Oct. 1. Based on his age and the fact that he has been a model prisoner, the Nevada Board of Parole Commissioners granted his release the first time it was considered, rather than denying parole and making him wait years for another chance.</p>	<p>辛普森于2008年被定罪后，一名法官判处他在州监狱服刑33年，9年内不得假释，这意味着他在今年10月1日首次有资格获得假释。鉴于他的年龄以及他已经成为一个模范犯人的事实，内华达州假释委员会在首次考虑他的假释申请之后便予以批准，而不是驳回申请，让他等待几年后的另一次机会。</p>
<p>Simpson, wearing a light blue denim shirt and looking considerably thinner than at a hearing in 2013, walked into the hearing just after 1 p.m. Eastern time. As the chairwoman of the parole board, Connie Bisbee, read the charges he was convicted of, he heaved a sigh and grimaced.</p>	<p>美国东部时间下午1点刚过，身穿浅蓝色牛仔布衬衫的辛普森走进听证会现场，他看上去比出席2013年的一场听证会时瘦了很多。在假释委员会的女主席康尼·比斯比(Connie Bisbee)宣读他被法庭认定的罪名之际，他叹了一口气，露出苦笑。</p>
<p>When Bisbee slipped and said Simpson was 90 years old, not 70, he said, "I feel like it, though."</p>	<p>比斯比提及他的年龄时出现口误，把70岁说成了90岁。他接口说，“不过我觉得自己真像到了那个岁数。”</p>
<p>Under questioning by parole commissioners, Simpson stuck to a version of the robbery that, as the board member Tony Corda said, "differs a little from the official record."</p>	<p>接受假释委员会成员质询时，辛普森就那场抢劫给出了自己的描述，如委员会成员托尼·科达(Tony Corda)所说，他给出的版本“与官方记录稍有出入”。</p>
<p>He insisted that the items he took from the memorabilia dealer, Bruce Fromong, whom he knew well, were his property. And he said he was not aware at the time that two of the men he took to the hotel room, whom he referred to as "security guys," brandished guns.</p>	<p>辛普森坚称，他从自己颇为熟识的纪念品经销商布鲁斯·弗蒙格(Bruce Fromong)那里拿走的东西，原本就属于他。他还表示，当时并未注意到自己带到酒店房间的人当中有两个举着枪——他称他们为“安保人员”。</p>
<p>He said he had never brandished a weapon at anyone, and never would, adding, "I basically have spent a conflict-free life."</p>	<p>他说他从未持武器对着任何人，也永远不会那么做，并表示“我这一生基本没和人发生过冲突”。</p>

<p>Simpson's daughter Arnelle Simpson testified to the board on behalf of his family. "We just want him to come home," she said.</p>	<p>辛普森的女儿阿内尔·辛普森(Arnelle Simpson)代表他的家人向委员会作证。“我们只想让他回家，”她说。</p>
<p>"My experience with him is that he's like my best friend and my rock," said Simpson, 48, who is the oldest of O.J. Simpson's four children. "I know that he is remorseful, he is truly remorseful."</p>	<p>"我和他相处时，觉得他是我最好的朋友、我的靠山，"现年 48 岁的阿内尔·辛普森说。她是 O·J·辛普森的四名子女中最年长的一个。"我知道他很后悔，他真的很后悔。"</p>
<p>Arnelle Simpson and other members of his family live in California. O.J. Simpson lived most of his life in California, but in the years leading up to his conviction, he lived in Florida.</p>	<p>阿内尔·辛普森以及他的其他家人住在加利福尼亚。O·J·辛普森也在加州住了大半生，不过被定罪之前的几年，他住在佛罗里达。</p>
<p>When Simpson leaves prison, will he be able to have a beer? He may not — parolees usually face numerous restrictions that do not apply to most people. Typically, they are required to appear for regular check-ins, submit to drug and alcohol tests, and cooperate with their parole officer, who can send violators back behind bars.</p>	<p>当辛普森离开监狱的时候，他可以喝啤酒吗？不行——被假释者一般要面临大多数人不会受到的大量限制。他们通常被要求定期现身签到，接受毒品和酒精测试，还要和可以把违规者送回监狱的假释官合作。</p>
<p>In Nevada, the standard conditions of parole require the parolee to get permission before moving, refrain from drinking alcohol or carrying a weapon of any kind, and seek and maintain a job. Parolees may not associate with anyone who has a criminal record.</p>	<p>在内华达州，标准的假释条件包括：被假释者在搬家之前需获得许可，不得饮酒或持有任何武器，以及寻求并保住一份工作。被假释者或许还不能与任何有犯罪记录的人来往。</p>
<p>A parole board official, David Smith, spoke at a news conference after the decision of release was announced. He cited Simpson's positive record in prison, a minimal record of prior convictions, his participation in programs addressing the behavior that led to incarceration, and family support as factors in his release.</p>	<p>释放辛普森的决定被宣布后，假释委员会的成员戴维·史密斯(David Smith)在一个新闻发布会上发了言。阐述促使辛普森获释的因素时，史密斯提到了他在狱中的良好纪录、很少的前科、他对防止违法犯罪项目的参与，还有家人的支持。</p>
<p>Simpson's felony convictions came 13 years to the day after a Los Angeles jury found him not guilty of murdering Nicole Brown Simpson and Goldman after one of the longest and most-watched criminal cases</p>	<p>辛普森被判以重罪的 13 年前，洛杉矶的一个陪审团在耗时之久、关注度之高居于史上前列的刑事审判结束之际认定，他并未谋杀妮可·布朗·辛普森和高德曼。</p>

in history.	
In 1997, in a civil trial, another jury found that Simpson was responsible for their deaths, and awarded their families \$33.5 million in damages; he has paid a tiny fraction of that amount.	在 1997 年的民事审判中，另一个陪审团认定他对两人的死负有责任，应向其家属赔偿 3350 万美元；他迄今只支付了很少一部分赔偿金。
What makes Simpson's case unique, of course, is that people watching it have a different case in mind, the 1994 double murder.	当然了，让辛普森的案子与众不同的是，关注该案的人会想起另一桩案子：有两个人在 1994 年被杀。
It did not help matters that the 2007 robbery occurred on the same day as the release of "If I Did It: Confessions of the Killer," a book based on interviews Simpson gave, describing – in theory, hypothetically – how he could have carried out the murders.	2007 年的劫案发生那天，恰好是《假如我做了：杀手的自白》(If I Did It: Confessions of the Killer)一书面世的日子，这对事情可没什么帮助。该书基于辛普森接受的采访，以假设的手法描绘了他在理论上可以如何实施谋杀。
One of his lawyers, Yale Galanter, has said that the charges filed against Simpson were excessive, and has suggested that the prosecutors and jurors were influenced by the earlier case. Though jurors were prohibited from considering any outside factors, "my biggest concern was whether or not the jury would be able to separate their very strong feelings about Mr. Simpson and judge him fairly and honestly," Galanter said after the 2008 conviction.	辛普森的律师之一亚尔·加兰特(Yale Galanter)说，辛普森受到了过重的指控，他还暗示早前的案子影响到了检察官和陪审员。在辛普森于 2008 年被定罪后，加兰特表示，虽然陪审员被禁止考虑任何外部因素，但“我最大的担心一直是：陪审团能否撇开他们对辛普森先生的成见，公正、诚实地评判他”。
The Clark County district attorney at the time, David J. Roger, and members of the jury have insisted that their actions were no more than a reflection of the crimes Simpson committed in that Las Vegas hotel.	时任克拉克县地区检察官的戴维·J·罗杰(David J. Roger)以及陪审团成员坚称，他们只是根据辛普森在拉斯维加斯那家酒店犯下的罪行作出反应。
After years of slowly fading into obscurity, Simpson was shoved back into the spotlight last year by two high-profile television projects. ESPN's "O.J.: Made in America," a multipart, nearly eight-hour documentary that won an Academy Award, spanned his life story: poor child in San Francisco, sports star in college and the NFL, charming	去年，早已慢慢变得默默无闻的辛普森，凭借两个备受瞩目的电视节目重回聚光灯下。ESPN 的《辛普森：美国制造》(O.J.: Made in America)，一部总时长将近 8 小时的多集纪录片，展示了他人生的各个阶段：旧金山的穷孩子，大学和国家橄榄球联盟(NFL)的体育明星，迷人的代言人和演员，虐待妻子的丈夫，加州的被告，最后是内华达州的囚犯。该片赢得了一项奥斯卡

pitchman and actor, abusive husband, California defendant and, finally, Nevada convict.	奖。
FX's "The People v. O.J. Simpson: American Crime Story," a miniseries dramatizing the murder investigation and trial, won several Emmy Awards.	FX 的《美国犯罪故事：公众与辛普森的对决》(The People v. O.J.Simpson: American Crime Story)，一部对谋杀案的调查和审判过程进行戏剧化处理的迷你剧，得到了好几项艾美奖。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170721/oj-simpson-parole	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170721/oj-simpson-parole
'I Did Not Collude,' Kushner Says After Meeting With Senate Investigators	库什纳否认与俄罗斯共谋干涉美国大选
WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, said Monday that he had been unaware that a June 2016 meeting he attended at Trump Tower was set up in the hope that a Russian lawyer would provide the Trump campaign with damaging information about Hillary Clinton.	华盛顿——特朗普总统的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)在周一表示，自己并不知道 2016 年 6 月在特朗普大厦(Trump Tower)参加的一次会议的目的是希望一名俄罗斯律师向特朗普的竞选团队提供有关希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的不利信息。
In prepared remarks to congressional investigators released by Kushner's representatives, Kushner said he arrived at the meeting late and had been so uninterested in the discussion that he emailed his assistant to ask for her help escaping.	在库什纳的代表公布的，对国会调查员事先准备的发言中，库什纳说他到达会议现场的时间晚了，他对会议的讨论完全不感兴趣，所以发邮件给助手，让她帮助自己离开会场。
Kushner, who is to give his statement to the Senate Intelligence Committee on Monday, said he went to the meeting at the request of the president's eldest son, Donald J. Trump Jr. Kushner said he did not read an email forwarded by the younger Trump saying that the Russian government was providing dirt about Clinton as part of its effort to help the Trump campaign.	库什纳将于周一向参议院情报委员会(Senate Intelligence Committee)做陈述。库什纳说，他是在特朗普的长子小唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump Jr)的要求下参加该会议的。库什纳称自己没有看到小唐纳德·J·特朗普转发的一封信件。该邮件称，俄罗斯政府将提供有关克林顿的黑料，这是其帮助特朗普竞选阵营行动的一部分。
In his prepared remarks, Kushner gave his first public explanation of his contacts with Russian government officials and other	在准备好的发言中，库什纳首次公开解释了过去一年里，自己与俄罗斯政府官员和其他与克里姆林宫有关人士的联系。他承认在 11 月的选举结束后，

<p>Kremlin-connected people over the past year. He acknowledged that after the November election, he sought a direct line of communication to the Russian president, Vladimir Putin. He characterized that action as a routine part of his job in establishing foreign contacts for Trump's transition team.</p>	<p>他曾寻求与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)建立直接通信联系。他将这一行动描述成自己为特朗普的过渡团队建立对外联系工作的常规内容。</p>
<p>In the remarks, Kushner flatly denied any collusion: "I had no improper contacts. I did not collude, nor know of anyone else in the campaign who colluded, with any foreign government."</p>	<p>在发言中，库什纳断然否认存在任何共谋：“我没进行过不当联系。我没有共谋，也不知道竞选团队中其他任何人与任何外国政府共谋。”</p>
<p>The contacts with Russians by Kushner and by other senior members of the Trump campaign have taken on special significance. U.S. intelligence agencies have concluded that Putin authorized a campaign of hacking and propaganda to try to tip the 2016 presidential election in Trump's favor. The Justice Department and Congress are investigating whether anyone around Trump helped that effort, and whether the president has tried to impede the investigation.</p>	<p>库什纳和特朗普竞选团队的其他高级成员与俄罗斯的联系具有特殊的意义。美国情报机构断定，普京授权进行了一场黑客入侵和宣传运动，试图让2016年大选偏向有利于特朗普的方向。美国司法部和国会正在调查特朗普身边是否有人为这一行动提供了帮助，以及特朗普总统本人是否试图妨碍调查。</p>
<p>Kushner's closed-door appearance before Senate Intelligence Committee investigators on Monday is the start of an important period in the inquiry, one that will keep the focus on Russia despite Trump's repeated efforts to move past the controversy. Kushner is also scheduled to speak to the House Intelligence Committee on Tuesday.</p>	<p>周一，库什纳将以非公开的形式出现在参议院情报委员会调查人员的面前。这是调查中的一个重要阶段的开始。尽管特朗普多次试图越过这一争议，但调查将继续把重点放在俄罗斯上。库什纳还计划于周二接受众议院情报委员会(House Intelligence Committee)的质询。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170725/jared-kushner-russia-senate</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170725/jared-kushner-russia-senate</p>
<p>The New Presidential Interview</p>	<p>采访特朗普，一种独特的新闻体验</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — As we walked out the door of the West Wing, the one sometimes guarded by a uniformed Marine and used by the president to greet visiting heads of state, editors back in the office texted the</p>	<p>华盛顿——当我们走出白宫西翼的大门——也就是时有身着制服的海军陆战队队员把守，供总统迎接来访国家元首的那扇门——后方编辑发来短信，问了一个显而易见的问题：我们拿到什么新闻了吗？</p>

<p>obvious question: Did we have any news?</p>	
<p>Um, yes. Yes, we did. My colleagues Maggie Haberman, Michael Schmidt and I had just finished an interview with President Trump one day last week and the challenge was not whether there was a headline but how many.</p>	<p>呃，是的。的确拿到了。上周的一天，我和同事麦吉·哈博曼(Maggie Haberman)、迈克尔·施密特(Michael Schmidt)刚刚完成了一次对特朗普总统的采访，现在的困难不是能否拿出头条新闻，而是要拿出多少条。</p>
<p>In just 50 minutes, the president undercut his attorney general by saying he regretted appointing him, accused a former F.B.I. director of trying to leverage compromising information against him, hinted that he might fire the special counsel examining Russian election meddling if the investigation strayed too far into his finances, and revealed that he had talked about sanctions with Russia's president.</p>	<p>在短短 50 分钟里，总统说自己对司法部长的任命感到后悔，从而令这位部长陷入不利境地，他指责一位前 FBI 局长试图用泄密信息来害他，暗示如果有关俄罗斯选举干预的调查过于深入到他的财务状况，他可能会将特别检察官解职，他还透露自己曾和俄罗斯总统讨论过制裁事宜。</p>
<p>Whatever else he is, Mr. Trump is a news machine. He generates headlines every time he speaks. He has made the White House press corps a growth industry. With other presidents, we sometimes struggled to find nuggets of news in an interview; with Mr. Trump we were overwhelmed. After the session on Wednesday, I have now interviewed seven presidents — some in office, some after they left — and with Mr. Trump the experience is strikingly different in almost every respect.</p>	<p>无论如何，特朗普先生首先是一台新闻制造机。他每一次张嘴说话，都会产生新闻。他把白宫记者团变成了一个朝阳产业。若是其他的总统，有时候一次采访下来想挖出点新闻会很困难；可特朗普先生让我们应接不暇。在周三的采访过后，我总共采访了七位总统——有的是在任，有的已卸任——采访特朗普先生的经历，从任何方面看都有着惊人的不同。</p>
<p>Bill Clinton was discursive, ranging widely over a variety of topics and citing at length arguments, anecdotes or pieces of information that had recently fascinated him, whether or not they related to the day's news. He read voraciously and usually had a lot on his mind. These interviews were invariably compelling but not necessarily newsy, and pinning him down on questions was a challenge.</p>	<p>比尔·克林顿喜欢东拉西扯，广泛谈及各种话题，大段大段地提及最近引起他兴趣的观点、趣闻或零散的信息，不管这和当前的新闻是否有关。他的阅读量很大，脑子里通常塞着很多事情。这样的采访始终是很有意思的，但不见得有新闻，很难用提问来限定他的思路。</p>

<p>George W. Bush was more concise and stayed on topic — generally more reflective, thoughtful and informed than he was given credit for but highly disciplined about sticking to the message he wanted to impart. He gave interviews when he had a point to make. The trick was crafting a question that would surprise him and get him off script to say what he really thought about something.</p>	<p>乔治·W·布什要更简练，会紧扣主题——他的反思、缜密和见识没有得到应有的肯定，不过他会非常严谨地局限于他想传达的讯息。针对他的窍门是设计一个让他感到意外的问题，让他脱离脚本，说说他对某事的真实想法。</p>
<p>Barack Obama enjoyed the give and take of an interview, but there was more give than take. He preferred professorial answers, speaking in full paragraphs. He was smart, logical and impressive. But reporters with long lists of questions watched the clock tick and strained to politely interrupt the world’s most powerful person in order to get to more than just a few of them.</p>	<p>贝拉克·奥巴马喜欢有来有往的访谈，但是“往”要多一些。他倾向于冠冕堂皇的回答，说话是成段落的。他聪明，讲逻辑，相当出色。但是记者手拿着一长串的问题，看着时间一点点过去，要硬着头皮去礼貌地打断这个掌握当今世界无上权力的人，以便让更多的问題得到回答。</p>
<p>None of these men came close to Mr. Trump in his capacity to provoke. A product of the New York tabloid world, Mr. Trump has an unerring instinct for saying things that will produce gasps. An aide may try to steer him away from perilous topics or suggest that something be said off the record, but he usually plows forward anyway. Indeed, while other presidents are routinely joined by multiple advisers and an official stenographer for such interviews, just one aide was present at ours.</p>	<p>在挑起争议的能力上，这些人都无法和特朗普相提并论。作为纽约小报世界的产物，特朗普先生有一种从不失手的直觉，总能说出制造轰动效应的东西。助手也许会尝试让他绕开凶险的话题，或建议他要求这段话不得报道，但通常他都会勇往直前。事实上，别的总统在做这样的采访时都会有多名顾问和一名速记员在场，而他只有一名助手。</p>
<p>This is hardly heedless. Mr. Trump toggled from on the record to off the record with remarkable fluidity. Clearly he was conscious that some things would be problematic if quoted, so it’s fair to conclude that the provocative things he said on the record were intentionally so. When we asked more than once whether he might fire the special counsel, he very consciously avoided a direct answer. (We pressed him repeatedly</p>	<p>这很难说是掉以轻心。特朗普极为顺畅地在公开谈话和非公开谈话之间切换。他显然明白，自己的一些话如果被引用是有问题的，因此可以公允地判定，他公开发表一些易于引发争议的言论时是有意为之。我们不止一次地问及他是否会将特别顾问解职，而他非常自觉地避免直接给出答案。（我们反复敦促他做出公开发言，绝大多数时间里他也都做到了。）</p>

to stay on the record, and the vast majority of the time he did.)	
Unlike with other presidents, though, there was no need to knock him off the script. He happily answered every question we asked, even if it would ultimately overshadow the designated messages of the day — in this case health care and made-in-America economics.	不过，和采访其他总统相当不同，我们跟本没有必要引导他，不去照本宣科。他乐于回答我们问的每一个问题，哪怕相关问题最终会遮蔽当天他要传达的既定信息——这次是医改和美国制造经济学。
When it came to the Russia matter, he easily could have dismissed questions by saying — as have other presidents — that he could not comment on a continuing investigation. Instead, he teed off, presumably because he wanted to.	在被问及关于俄罗斯的问题时，他原本满可以像其他总统那样置之不理，敷衍以他不会就正在进行的调查置评之类的说辞。但他却打开了话匣子——很可能是因为他想要这样做。
With Mr. Trump, the conversation is more rat-a-tat. He doesn't mind if you interject. But he tends to veer wildly from thought to thought, moving on before you've fully explored what he just said.	与特朗普的交谈节奏更快。他不介意你插嘴。但他常常不着边际地转换话题，你还没把他刚说的话研究透，他已经开始说别的了。
His precision can be suspect — among other things, he mixed up details of a letter written by James B. Comey, the former F.B.I. director; misconstrued the point of a story in The New York Times that annoyed him; and claimed that some people get health insurance for \$12 a year. But the conversation moves so quickly from one newsworthy topic to another that it is hard to challenge each assertion.	其言辞的准确度值得怀疑——他弄混了由詹姆斯·B·科米(James B. Comey)写的一封信的某些细节；对一篇令他烦恼的《纽约时报》文章的观点进行了错误的解读；还声称一些人一年花12美元就能拥有医疗保险。然而，谈话飞快地在一个个极具新闻价值的话题之间转换，很难就他的每一个说法进行质疑。
For all the troubles of his presidency — he had just come from lunch with Republican senators trying to resurrect a health care bill that most think is dead — we found him in a relaxed, upbeat mood. There was none of the fiery media bashing that marks his public appearances. Is that, then, shtick to fire up the base, or genuine grievance? Probably a measure of both.	特朗普上任后遇到了各种各样的麻烦——他此前刚刚结束与一些共和党参议员的午餐，试图复活一项在大多数人看来完全没有了希望的医保法案——但我们发现他的情绪轻松而又乐观。接受采访时，他并没有像在公开场合常做的那样，针对媒体展开愤怒的抨击。那么，这种做法是旨在带动基础选民热情的小把戏吗，又或真是胸有块垒？可能两者兼而有之。
But he said he would talk with us again, even though we were from the	但他说，他会再次和我们交谈，尽管我们来自“江河日下的《纽约时报》”。

<p>"failing New York Times."</p>	
<p>We're available anytime.</p>	<p>我们不论何时都有空。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170725/the-new-presidential-interview</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170725/the-new-presidential-interview</p>
<p>For Transgender Service Members, a Mix of Sadness, Anger and Fear</p>	<p>愤怒、悲伤与恐惧：跨性别军人面对特朗普新政</p>
<p>COLORADO SPRINGS—Joining the Navy was one of the best decisions Alec Kerry said she ever made. The other was coming out as transgender.</p>	<p>科罗拉多科泉市——亚历克·克里(Alec Kerry)说,加入海军是她做过的最好的决定之一。另一个是宣布自己是跨性别者。</p>
<p>"The Navy taught me how people can come together and work hard to achieve something bigger than themselves," said Petty Officer Kerry, 24, who is training to operate nuclear reactors. "Strangely enough, I think what the Navy taught us about integrity was what gave me the courage to come out. I had to be honest about who I was with myself and the people I served with."</p>	<p>"海军教会了我,人们如何能走到一起,共同努力实现比他们自己更大的事业,"24岁的海军士官克里说,她正在接受操控核反应堆的训练。"奇怪的是,我觉得正是海军教给我的关于正直的一课,给了我公开身份的勇气。我必须诚实地让自己和跟我一起服役的人知道我是什么样的人。"</p>
<p>Like thousands of other transgender veterans and members of the military, she grappled with a mix of anger, sadness and fear on Wednesday after President Trump tweeted that the United States military would no longer "accept or allow" transgender people to serve — a surprise move that came a year after the Obama administration allowed transgender troops to serve openly.</p>	<p>和其他数以千计的跨性别老兵以及军队成员一样,在特朗普总统周三发表推文,表示美国军队将不再"接受或允许"跨性别人士服役——一个在奥巴马政府允许跨性别军人公开服役的一年后采取的意外之举——之后,她陷入了一种愤怒、悲伤和恐惧交织的情绪。</p>
<p>Some transgender troops were left to wonder if they would face a quick discharge from the military or if scheduled medical appointments would be canceled. And nearly all expressed dismay at what they saw as a misguided action that could purge the military of untold numbers of highly skilled and dedicated service members and bring back an era when many troops lived in secrecy and shame.</p>	<p>一些跨性别军人猜测他们是不是很快就会被开除出军队,或者已经预约好的医疗诊断是否会被取消。几乎所有人都对他们眼中的这个错误举措表示沮丧,这个决定可能会让军队失去不计其数技术精湛、有奉献精神的成员,并恢复到那个让很多军人生活在秘密与羞耻中的时代。</p>

<p>"People are fearful," said Laila Ireland, who was an Army combat medic for 13 years before transitioning to a woman and becoming the membership director for Sparta, an L.G.B.T. military group with more than 500 active-duty members. "All morning I've been telling them, continue to exceed the expectations, show what you are worth."</p>	<p>"人们感到害怕，"莱拉·爱尔兰(Laila Ireland)说，她曾担任陆军战斗医生13年，后来转变成女性，并成为拥有500名现役成员的LGBT军队团体斯巴达(Sparta)的会员主任。"整个早上我都在告诉他们，要继续超出人们的期待，展示你们的价值。"</p>
<p>Her husband, Air Force Staff Sgt. Logan Ireland, who is also transgender, could not be reached because he was in a combat leadership course, but said in a text message from the field, "I would love for my President to meet me," adding that he would like to tell him about all the "honorably serving transgender military members that are fighting right now for their liberties and for their country."</p>	<p>她的丈夫，同为跨性别者的空军上士罗根·爱尔兰(Logan Ireland)未能被联系上，因为他当时在参加一门战斗领导课程，但他从战场发来短信说，"我希望我的总统能来见我，"并补充说他想要把所有那些"光荣服役的、此刻正在为他们的自由和他们的国家战斗的跨性别士兵们"告诉特朗普。</p>
<p>Since the Obama administration lifted the ban on transgender service members, public opinion has been mixed. A poll conducted by Rasmussen Reports in June found that more than half of those surveyed believed that having transgender people serve openly in the military was good for the military, or would have no impact.</p>	<p>自从奥巴马政府取消了对跨性别人士的服役禁令，公众意见一直不一。拉斯穆森报告(Rasmussen Reports)在六月进行的民调显示，有超过半数参与调查的人相信，允许跨性别人士公开在军队服役是对军队有利的，或对军队并没有影响。</p>
<p>But many conservatives portrayed transgender service members as people who undermined the military's fighting capability, and they hailed the announcement.</p>	<p>但许多保守派人士将跨性别服役人员描绘成会危害军队作战能力的人，他们对这个消息表示欢迎。</p>
<p>Tony Perkins, a Marine veteran who is now president of the Family Research Council, a conservative advocacy group, issued a statement praising Mr. Trump "for keeping his promise to return to military priorities — and not continue the social experimentation of the Obama era that has crippled our nation's military."</p>	<p>现任保守派倡导团体家庭研究委员会(Family Research Council)主席托尼·帕金斯(Tony Perkins)是一名海军退役军人，他发表声明称赞特朗普，说他"恪守了恢复军事优先的承诺，而不是继续奥巴马时代削弱我们国家军队实力的社会试验。"</p>
<p>On Capitol Hill, Representative Vicky Hartzler had recently offered an</p>	<p>在国会山，众议员维姬·哈茨勒(Vicky Hartzler)最近提出了一项修正案：禁止</p>

amendment that would have barred the military from paying for sex reassignment surgery. In a statement on Wednesday, Ms. Hartzler praised Mr. Trump for taking "decisive action."	军队为变性手术付钱。她在周三发表声明，赞扬特朗普采取了“果断的行动”。
"With the challenges we are facing across the globe, we are asking the American people to invest their hard-earned money in national defense," the statement said. "Each dollar needs to be spent to address threats facing our nation."	“我们面对着来自全球的挑战，恳请美国人民将辛苦赚来的钱投入到国防建设上，”声明称。“每一美元都需要花在应对我们国家面临的威胁上。”
Transgender troops pushed back hard on arguments about medical costs, noting that the estimated \$2.4 million to \$8.4 million a year it would cost for medical care was a fraction of the \$41 million the Department of Defense spent on Viagra in 2014.	跨性别军人激烈驳斥了有关医疗开销的论点，提出2014年国防部购买“伟哥”的开销是4100万美元，相比之下，在医疗保健方面每年240万至840万美元的预估开销微乎其微。
One National Guard member named Mac, who didn't want to give his full name because he now fears being discharged, worried that the military could spend millions more on investigations to ferret out closeted transgender troops, and in the process lose career troops the military has invested in heavily.	其中一名叫迈克(Mac)的国民警卫队成员担心军方可能会增加数百万的开销，以查出没有公开身份的变性军人，在这个过程中可能会失去军方曾投入了大量资金的职业军人。因为担心会被解职，他不愿透露全名。
"The government has invested hundreds of thousand of dollars into my training and my skill set. That's not easy to replace," he said.	“政府在我的训练和培养我的技能方面投入了数十万美元。那是难以替代的，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/for-transgender-service-members-a-mix-of-sadness-anger-and-fear	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/for-transgender-service-members-a-mix-of-sadness-anger-and-fear
Hawaii Wants to Be Prepared for a Nuclear Attack by North Korea	夏威夷发布核爆求生指南，提防朝鲜导弹
The latest summer advice for Hawaii goes beyond using adequate sun block and properly riding out a tropical storm.	夏季去夏威夷度假的最新建议不再只是涂够防晒霜，安全度过热带暴雨。
The state's emergency management authorities recently released official guidelines on how to survive a nuclear detonation: Seek shelter	前不久，该州的应急管理当局发布了如何在核爆中求生的官方指南：在几分钟内在一个防爆建筑中找到避难所。还要注意：爆炸的亮光会刺伤你的眼睛。

<p>in a blast-resistant structure, and do it in minutes. Also take note: The light from the blast can damage your eyes.</p>	
<p>But why now?</p>	<p>但是为什么现在发布呢?</p>
<p>Rising tensions with North Korea have put the possibility of a total wipeout on the radar of the archipelago's population of more than 1.4 million. On July 5, the United States toughened its military pressure and invective against the Communist nation after North Korea conducted a successful test of an intercontinental ballistic missile that appeared capable of hitting America's two most western states: Alaska and Hawaii.</p>	<p>与朝鲜越来越紧张的关系使得夏威夷群岛的 140 多万人口有可能被从雷达上完全抹去。7 月 5 日,在朝鲜成功地进行了一次洲际弹道导弹试验之后——该导弹似乎能够打击美国最西部的两个州: 阿拉斯加和夏威夷——美国加强了对这个共产主义国家的军事压力和抨击。</p>
<p>The United States described the test as a "dangerous escalation" in what has become a crisis for the Trump administration.</p>	<p>美国称这次试验是特朗普政府面临的一场危机的“危险升级”。</p>
<p>Three weeks later, on Friday, Hawaii's Emergency Management Agency released guidelines running through the steps that could help in surviving a nuclear blast hitting a city or beachside community. Listen to the radio for instructions, it said. Pick your shelter as best you can, preferably one made of concrete; there are no designated blast or fallout shelters in Hawaii, it said.</p>	<p>在三周后的周五, 夏威夷紧急措施署(Emergency Management Agency)发布了多项指南, 介绍能够帮助人们在遇袭城市或海滨社区的核爆中生存的步骤。该署建议人们听从广播的指挥, 选择你能找到的最好的避难所——最好是混凝土建筑——并告知人们, 夏威夷没有指定的爆炸或放射性坠尘避难所。</p>
<p>Then, be prepared to stay there for 14 days or until the all clear is given.</p>	<p>然后, 做好在那里停留 14 天的准备, 直至所有警报解除。</p>
<p>Late on Monday, the state's governor, David Ige, held his office's first Facebook Live session. The event was a decidedly casual affair, with officials in print shirts and big smiles. There were apologies for the slow Wi-Fi, and staff members waved into the camera or reached over Governor Ige's shoulder to fiddle with the transmission feed as thousands watched.</p>	<p>周一早些时候, 夏威夷州长戴维·伊盖(David Ige)主持了他的办公室的第一次 Facebook 现场会议。这场活动的气氛显然很随意, 官员们穿着印花衬衫, 笑容满面。他们为 Wi-Fi 速度慢道了歉, 工作人员对着摄像机挥手或越过州长伊盖的肩膀调试传送画面。成千上万人观看了这场直播。</p>

<p>"Today's topic really is about emergency management and emergency preparedness, including the conversation of the week, which is really about North Korea," said Governor Ige, though he said any threat was "unlikely."</p>	<p>"今天的话题其实是关于应急管理和应急准备, 包括本周的会谈, 其实是关于朝鲜的," 州长伊盖说。不过他表示, 任何威胁都"不大可能"发生。</p>
<p>After a few minutes of pleasantries and information about hurricane season in the Pacific, the governor and his co-host, Vern Miyagi, the emergency management agency administrator, paused to scrutinize the scroll on the screen for their first audience query.</p>	<p>州长和他的搭档主持、紧急措施署署长弗恩·米亚希(Vern Miyagi)先是寒暄了几分钟, 谈论了太平洋飓风季的信息, 然后停下来仔细查看屏幕上的第一个观众提问。</p>
<p>"We have a question," said Governor Ige, apparently new to this.</p>	<p>"我们收到了一个问题," 州长伊盖说, 他显然是这方面的新手。</p>
<p>"If North Korea sends a bomb, do we have a bomb to send back?" he read.</p>	<p>"如果朝鲜发来一枚炸弹, 我们有没有炸弹发回去?" 他念道。</p>
<p>The two men chuckled, nervously, it appeared.</p>	<p>这两个人似乎紧张地偷笑了一下。</p>
<p>"That's a very, very good question," said Mr. Miyagi. "My job right now — I am not in the military," he said, adding, "I would defer to the active-duty military on that question."</p>	<p>"这是个非常、非常好的问题," 米亚希说。"我现在的任务——我不是军方的人," 他接着说, "在这个问题上, 我会交给现役军人来回答。"</p>
<p>Governor Ige jumped in, referring to his recent conversations with Admiral Harry B. Harris Jr. at the U.S. Pacific Command headquarters on Oahu. "As you know, we are working with the Department of Defense to assure the defense of Hawaii in general," he said. "There are definitely a lot of conversations. We are assessing the specific defense posture of Hawaii, and as you know, there are many assets here in Hawaii that the D.O.D is interested in protecting.</p>	<p>州长伊盖插话进来, 提到他前不久在瓦胡岛的美国太平洋司令部与海军上将小哈里·B·哈里斯(Adm. Harry B.Harris Jr.)的会谈。"你知道, 我们正在与国防部合作, 确保夏威夷总体的防卫," 他说。"我们肯定进行了很多谈话。我们在评估夏威夷的具体防务形势, 你知道, 夏威夷有很多资产是国防部很想保护的。"</p>
<p>"The possibility of a missile or bomb from North Korea is very, very low," he added. "It is a very unlikely event. Our whole focus is to make sure that we are prepared."</p>	<p>"朝鲜发射导弹或炸弹的可能性很低," 他还说。"那是很不可能发生的事情。我们的总体关注点是确保自己做好准备。"</p>

<p>Officials have been working on the ideas and new guidelines since late last year, after multiple missile tests in North Korea but before this month's successful firing. New measures include nuclear drills in public schools, which start on August 7.</p>	<p>官员们从去年年底起开始思考新方法和指导原则，也就是在朝鲜进行数次导弹试验之后，在本月成功发射之前。新措施包括从8月7日起在公立学校进行核爆应急演习。</p>
<p>After hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes and heavy flooding, a missile threat from North Korea does not rank high. "It is very low compared to the potential threat from a hurricane," Lt. Col. Charles Anthony, a spokesman for the state defense department, said in a telephone interview. "But we still have to prepare for all hazards."</p>	<p>在飓风、海啸、地震和大洪水之后，朝鲜导弹的威胁程度并不是很高。“与飓风的潜在威胁相比，它的威胁程度很低，”夏威夷防务部发言人查尔斯·安东尼中校(Charles Anthony)在接受电话采访时表示。“不过，我们依然要为各种危险做准备。”</p>
<p>In 2009, when the Obama administration announced that North Korea could launch a ballistic missile in Hawaii's direction, the United States military strengthened defenses there. The Defense Department said antimissile interceptors were in place, and people in Hawaii were treated to the spectacle of a giant, towering radar commonly known as the golf ball as it set out to sea from the base where it is normally moored.</p>	<p>2009年，奥巴马政府宣布朝鲜能够向夏威夷发射弹道导弹时，美国军方就加强了那里的防务。国防部表示，反导拦截装置已经就位，夏威夷人有幸能看到一个通常被称为高尔夫球的巨大雷达从基地冲到海上的盛况。雷达平常安置在基地内。</p>
<p>Mr. Miyagi said civil defense administrators were working to coordinate a plan across all the state's islands.</p>	<p>米亚希表示，民防官员正努力在全州各岛上部署一个协同计划。</p>
<p>Residents were advised to keep medication supplies up-to-date and accessible. The authorities are testing new attack alert sirens as well. But the two officials repeatedly said that any nuclear event was unlikely, adding that the new public safety campaign was enacted out of an abundance of caution.</p>	<p>当局建议居民更新药物储备，放在方便拿取的地方。当局还在检测新的袭击警报系统。不过这两名官员多次表示，核爆的可能性很小。他们还说，新的公共安全宣传是因为收到多次警告才进行的。</p>
<p>"I have been asked, 'Why now?' It's just that they have been testing and testing and testing," said Mr. Miyagi, speaking of North Korea, which is</p>	<p>"有人问我，'为什么是现在？'就是因为他们在不停地试验，"米亚希说。他指的是约5000英里外的朝鲜。“虽然这发生的可能性很小，但我们必须提前回</p>

about 5,000 miles away. "Although the chances of this happening is remote, the probability is very low and unlikely, we just have to get ahead of it and answer the question – what is Hawaii doing?" Mr. Miyagi said. "The threat is low. Hawaii is safe."	答这个问题——夏威夷在做什么？“米亚希说。“威胁很小。夏威夷是安全的。”
The Hawaii Tribune Herald reported on Tuesday that Hawaii is the first state to enact an emergency campaign to prepare for any nuclear attack by North Korea.	周二，《夏威夷先驱论坛报》(The Hawaii Tribune Herald)报道称，夏威夷是第一个为应对朝鲜核打击而进行应急宣传的州。
"In some ways, the growing nuclear threat posed by the Southeast Asia nation feels closer than ever to Hawaii's shores," it said.	"从某些角度讲，这个东南亚国家对夏威夷海岸的核威胁比以往任何时候都更迫切，"该报写道。
Many among the governor's Facebook Live audience members had disaster on their minds.	州长 Facebook 现场直播的观众中有很多人担心灾难发生。
"There is nowhere we as the people of these islands could go for safety we are all DEAD," one wrote in the streaming comments.	"我们岛上的这些人没有地方可躲，我们都完蛋了，"一名观众在不断滚动的评论中写道。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/hawaii-nuclear-korea-north	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/hawaii-nuclear-korea-north
Trump Says That Transgender People Will Not Be Allowed in the Military	特朗普宣布禁止跨性别者服兵役
WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump announced Wednesday that the United States will not "accept or allow" transgender people in the U.S. military, saying U.S. forces "must be focused on decisive and overwhelming victory" and could not afford to accommodate them.	华盛顿——美国总统唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)周三宣布，美国军队将不“接受或允许”跨性别者服役，称美军“必须把精力集中在决定性和压倒性的胜利上”，无暇顾及此类人群。
Trump made the surprise declaration in a series of posts on Twitter, saying he had come to the decision after consulting with generals and military experts, whom he did not name.	特朗普通过在 Twitter 上发的一系列帖子公布了这个惊人的决定，并表示，他是在与军队将领和军事专家们商量后做出这个决定的，他没有给出这些将领和专家的名字。
"After consultation with my generals and military experts, please be advised that the United States government will not accept or allow	"在咨询了我的将领和军事专家们后，特此通知，美国政府将不再接受或允许跨性别者以任何方式在美军服役，"特朗普写道。“我们的军队必须把精力

<p>transgender individuals to serve in any capacity in the U.S. military," Trump wrote. "Our military must be focused on decisive and overwhelming victory and cannot be burdened with the tremendous medical costs and disruption that transgender in the military would entail."</p>	<p>集中在决定性和压倒性的胜利上, 承担不起军中跨性别者所产生的巨额医疗费用和所带来的干扰等负担。”</p>
<p>Transgender service members have been permitted to serve openly in the military since last year.</p>	<p>自去年起, 美军中的跨性别者在服役期间无需隐瞒身份。</p>
<p>The president's announcement came amid debate on Capitol Hill over the Obama-era practice of requiring the Pentagon to pay for medical treatment related to gender transition. The dispute has unfolded as Congress considers a nearly \$700 billion spending bill to fund the Pentagon. Rep. Vicky Hartzler, R-Mo., has proposed an amendment that would bar the Pentagon from spending money on transition surgery or related hormone therapy.</p>	<p>特朗普总统宣布这一决定的同时, 国会正在对奥巴马时代要求五角大楼支付与改变性别有关的医疗费用的做法进行辩论。辩论是随着国会考虑一项为五角大楼提供近 7000 亿美元开支的法案而展开的。密苏里州共和党众议员维姬·哈茨勒(Vicky Hartzler)对法案提出了一项修正案: 禁止五角大楼把钱花在变性手术或相关激素治疗上。</p>
<p>The same measure narrowly failed this month in the House, with some Republicans joining Democrats to reject it. But some conservative Republicans have said they would not support the military spending measure without the language banning money for gender transition.</p>	<p>众议院本月曾以微弱多数否决了一个同样的举措, 一些共和党人加入到民主党人行列, 对该修正案投了反对票。但一些保守的共和党人已经表示, 如果法案不包括禁止把钱花在改变性别上的条款, 他们不会支持这个军事预算法案。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/trump-transgender-military</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170727/trump-transgender-military</p>
<p>With New Sanctions, Senate Forces President's Hand on Russia</p>	<p>参议院批准对俄制裁, 特朗普面临抉择</p>
<p>The Senate on Thursday approved sweeping sanctions against Russia, forcing President Trump to decide whether to accept a tougher line against Moscow or issue a politically explosive veto amid investigations into ties between his presidential campaign and Russian officials.</p>	<p>参议院周四批准了对俄罗斯实施广泛制裁, 这将迫使特朗普总统做出决定, 究竟是同意对莫斯科采取更加强硬的立场, 还是在他的竞选团队与俄罗斯官员之间的往来正在接受调查之际, 行使会引发政治爆炸的否决权。</p>
<p>The Senate vote, 98-2, followed the passage of a House bill earlier this</p>	<p>在参议院以 98 票赞成、2 票反对的结果通过制裁之前, 众议院在本周早些</p>

<p>week to punish Russia, Iran and North Korea for various violations by each of the three American adversaries. In effect, it would sharply limit the president's ability to suspend or lift sanctions on Russia, and won near unanimous support across the Republican-led Congress.</p>	<p>时候通过了一项惩罚俄罗斯、伊朗和朝鲜的议案。美国这三个对手受罚是因为它们出现了各种各样的违规行为。实际上，这会大幅限制总统暂停或取消对俄罗斯制裁的能力，并在共和党领导的国会赢得近乎一致的支持。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's team has argued it needs flexibility to pursue a more collaborative diplomacy with Russia which, by American intelligence consensus, interfered in last year's presidential election. But now the president will face a decision he had hoped to avoid as the legislation slowly churned through Congress.</p>	<p>特朗普的团队辩称需要灵活性，才能寻求与俄罗斯建立合作性更强的外交关系。美国情报界则一致认为，俄罗斯干预了去年的大选。但现在，总统需做出决定。他本希望随着相关立法在国会慢慢走流程，自己能避免做这个决定。</p>
<p>White House aides have acknowledged privately that a veto would be politically awkward — at the least — for Mr. Trump to justify during the continuing investigations into whether his campaign colluded with Moscow.</p>	<p>白宫的助手私下承认，在对他的竞选团队是否与莫斯科合谋的调查仍在继续的情况下，特朗普为否决制裁辩解至少会让他在政治上处境尴尬。</p>
<p>Last week, after House and Senate leaders announced an agreement on sanctions, Sarah Huckabee Sanders, the incoming White House press secretary, suggested that Mr. Trump would sign the final package. Since then, though, the administration has hedged, saying that Mr. Trump will have to review the measure.</p>	<p>上周，在参众两院的领袖宣布就制裁达成一项协议后，新任白宫发言人萨拉·赫卡比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)表示，特朗普会签署最终的一揽子制裁。但自那之后，特朗普政府闪烁其词，称特朗普不得不对这一举措进行评估。</p>
<p>"The administration supports sanctions against Russia, Iran and North Korea. We continue to support strong sanctions against those three countries," Ms. Sanders said on Thursday. "And we're going to wait and see what that final legislation looks like, and make a decision at that point."</p>	<p>"政府支持制裁俄罗斯、伊朗和朝鲜。我们继续强烈支持对三个国家实行严厉的制裁，"桑德斯周四说。"我们也会等着看最终的法律是什么情况，届时再做决定。"</p>
<p>The sanctions target human rights abusers, suppliers of weapons to the Assad regime in Syria and those undermining cybersecurity, among</p>	<p>这些制裁的对象包括侵犯人权者、向叙利亚的阿萨德政权提供武器的供应商和破坏网络安全者。众议院周二以 419 票赞成、3 票反对的结果通过了自己</p>

others. The House passed its version on Tuesday, by a vote of 419-3. The Senate last month passed a similar bill, 98-2, that punished only Russia and Iran.	的议案。上月，参议院以 98 比 2 的结果通过了一项只惩罚俄罗斯和伊朗的类似议案。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170728/senate-russia-sanctions-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170728/senate-russia-sanctions-trump
What if Trump Ordered a Nuclear Strike on China? I'd Comply, Says Admiral	假如特朗普下令核打击中国？美军司令：我会服从
HONG KONG — The commander of the United States Pacific Fleet was asked a hypothetical question during a talk on Thursday in Australia: If President Trump ordered a nuclear strike on China, would he comply?	香港——美国太平洋舰队司令周四在澳大利亚发表演讲时，有人问了他一个假设性的问题：如果特朗普总统下令对中国进行核打击，他会遵命吗？
"The answer would be yes," the commander, Adm. Scott H. Swift, replied.	"答案是肯定的，"舰队司令斯科特·H·斯威夫特(Adm. Scott H. Swift)海军上将回答说。
Admiral Swift, who was speaking at Australian National University in Canberra, said his answer was a reflection of the principle of civilian control over the military.	当时，斯威夫特正在堪培拉的澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)发表演讲，他说，他的回答反映的是美国军队由文职人员控制的原则。
"Every member of the U.S. military has sworn an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies foreign and domestic and to obey the officers and the president of the United States as the commander in chief appointed over us," he said.	他说，"美军的每一位成员都宣誓在与国内外所有敌人作战时捍卫美国宪法，服从上级军官和美国总统的命令，总统是指挥我们的最高司令官。"
Capt. Charlie Brown, a spokesman for the United States Pacific Fleet, said the premise of the question about using nuclear weapons against China was "ridiculous," and not something Admiral Swift had raised himself.	美国太平洋舰队发言人查理·布朗海军上校(Capt. Charlie Brown)说，对中国使用核武器这个问题的基本前提很"荒谬"，不是斯威夫特本人提出来的。
"Perhaps he more forcefully could have refuted the hypothetical," Captain Brown said. "He was trying to find an opportunity to use it to deliver a message on something positive, and that was the answer he	"也许他本该更有力地反驳这个假设，"布朗说。"他是试图在寻找机会，用这个问题表达一个更积极的信息，即他给出的关于文职控制的回答。"

gave on civilian control.”	
Rory Medcalf, the head of the National Security College and host of the talk, said the question had been posed to Admiral Swift without much context and had put him on the spot.	澳大利亚国立大学国家安全学院院长罗里·梅德卡夫(Rory Medcalf)主持了演讲，他说，那个问题的提出缺少来龙去脉，给斯威夫特来了个措手不及。
“Admiral Swift answered the question the only way a serving military officer could,” Mr. Medcalf said. “It would have been a lot more controversial if he had said, no, he would not obey the commander in chief.”	“斯威夫特海军上将用现役军官能够用的答案回答了这个问题，”梅德卡夫说。“如果他回答说不、他不会服从总司令命令的话，那将会引起更大的争议。”
Admiral Swift’s remarks in Canberra focused on the role of the armed forces in ensuring stability and a rules-based system of international relations. He spoke after war games conducted by more than 30,000 military personnel from Australia and the United States took place off the coast of Queensland and the Northern Territory of Australia. A Chinese Navy spy ship was operating nearby while the operations, known as the Talisman Saber exercises, were underway in the Coral Sea, the Australian military said.	斯威夫特在堪培拉演讲的主题是，武装部队在确保稳定和以规则为基础的国际关系体系中的作用。他发表演讲之前，来自澳大利亚和美国的三万多名军事人员在昆士兰和澳大利亚北部领土以外的海域进行了军事演习。澳大利亚军方说，在珊瑚海进行这次代号为“护身符剑”(Talisman Saber)的演习期间，一艘中国海军间谍船曾在附近水域作业。
China maintains a smaller nuclear arsenal than the United States or Russia, and has long said that it would not use nuclear weapons against a nation that did not have them or in a first strike against a nuclear-armed adversary. But there have been occasional calls to change that “no first use” policy. In 2005, a Chinese military official told a group of foreign reporters that Beijing should consider using nuclear weapons against the United States if it intervened in a conflict over Taiwan, the self-ruled island China considers part of its own territory.	中国的核武库比美国的或俄罗斯的都小，中国长期以来一直表示，不对没有核武器的国家使用核武器，也不会首先使用核武器。但是偶尔会有人呼吁改变“不首先使用”的政策。中国一名军事官员曾在2005年对一群外国记者说，如果美国对有关台湾的冲突进行干预的话，北京应该考虑对美国使用核武器，中国认为自治的台湾是其领土的一部分。
In addition to Taiwan, there are plenty of potential flash points in the	除台湾外，美中关系中还存在很多潜在的冲突爆发点。周日，美国海军的一

relationship between the United States and China. On Sunday, a United States Navy spy plane took evasive action to avoid hitting a Chinese fighter jet that pulled in front of it over the East China Sea.	架间谍机采取规避行动,以避免在东海上空与飞到其前面的一架中国战斗机相撞。
In May, an American warship sailed near a Chinese-held artificial island in the South China Sea, a mission intended to demonstrate international vessels' freedom to navigate in an area China claims as exclusively its own. At the time, Beijing called those maneuvers a "serious political and military provocation."	今年5月,一艘美国军舰在南海的一个中国人造岛屿附近巡航,旨在表明国际船只在这个中国宣称为自己领海的水域有航行自由。当时北京称这种巡航为“严重的政治和军事挑衅”。
On Thursday, Britain's foreign secretary, Boris Johnson, committed his country's newest and largest aircraft carriers to steam through the South China Sea.	周四,英国外交大臣鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)决定派英国最新、最大的航空母舰驶入南海。
"One of the first things we will do with the two new colossal aircraft carriers that we have just built is send them on a freedom of navigation operation to this area," Mr. Johnson said during a visit to Sydney, Australia.	在澳大利亚悉尼访问期间,约翰逊说:“我们刚刚建造了两艘庞大的新航空母舰,我们要用它们做的第一件事,就是派它们到该水域进行一次自由航行任务。”
Britain's newest carrier, the Queen Elizabeth, is 65,000 tons and is the largest ship ever built for the Royal Navy.	英国最新航母“伊丽莎白女王号”的排水量为6.5万吨,是皇家海军建造的迄今为止最大的船只。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170728/us-admiral-nuclear-strike-china-trump-order	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170728/us-admiral-nuclear-strike-china-trump-order
Trump Removes Anthony Scaramucci From Communications Director Role	上任仅10天,白宫通讯联络主管遭免职
WASHINGTON — President Trump on Monday removed Anthony Scaramucci from his position as communications director, the White House announced, ousting him just days after Mr. Scaramucci unloaded a crude verbal tirade against other senior members of the	华盛顿——白宫宣布,特朗普在周一免去了安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇(Anthony Scaramucci)通讯联络主管的职位。数天前,斯卡拉穆奇曾用粗率的言语攻击总统的其他高级幕僚。

president's senior staff.	
"Anthony Scaramucci will be leaving his role as White House Communications Director," Sarah Huckabee Sanders, the White House press secretary, said in a statement. "Mr. Scaramucci felt it was best to give Chief of Staff John Kelly a clean slate and the ability to build his own team. We wish him all the best."	"安东尼·斯卡拉穆奇将离开白宫通讯联络主管的位置,"白宫新闻秘书萨拉·哈克比·桑德斯(Sarah Huckabee Sanders)在一份声明中说。"斯卡拉穆奇认为,现在最好是为幕僚长约翰·凯利(John Kelly)提供一块白布,让他能打造自己的团队。我们祝他一切顺利。"
Mr. Scaramucci's abrupt removal came just 10 days after the wealthy New York financier was brought on to the West Wing staff, a move that convulsed an already chaotic White House and led to the departures of Sean Spicer, the former press secretary, and Reince Priebus, the president's first chief of staff.	斯卡拉穆奇是一位富有的纽约金融家,他的突然免职距离加入白宫西翼仅10天;他的加入搅动了本已混乱的白宫,导致前新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)和总统的首任幕僚长雷恩斯·普利巴斯(Reince Priebus)的离职。
In a Twitter message just before 5:30 on Monday morning, just hours before the announcement about Mr. Scaramucci, Mr. Trump insisted that there has been "No WH chaos!"	周一早上,接近5点30分时,特朗普在Twitter上坚称"白宫不存在混乱!"仅仅数小时之后,关于斯卡拉穆奇的公告就发布了。
The decision to remove Mr. Scaramucci became public as Mr. Kelly, who replaced Mr. Priebus as the top adviser in the White House, began his first day in charge of the White House staff. He told aides gathered in early-morning staff meetings that he intended to impose a new sense of order and operational discipline that had been absent under his predecessor.	免职斯卡拉穆奇的决定,是在凯利取代普利巴斯成为白宫的首席顾问,开始管理白宫幕僚的第一天公布的。清晨,当助理们聚集在一起开幕僚会议时,他告诉大家,他打算引入新的、普利巴斯担任幕僚长时所缺乏的秩序感和运作规范。
Mr. Scaramucci had boasted about reporting directly to the president, not the chief of staff. But the decision to remove him came at Mr. Kelly's request, the people said.	斯卡拉穆奇吹嘘自己直接向总统而不是幕僚长汇报工作。但有人说,他的免职决定是应凯利的要求做出的。
It was not clear whether Mr. Scaramucci, who is known informally as "The Mooch," will remain at the White House in another position or will	斯卡拉穆奇昵称"莫奇"(The Mooch),目前尚不清楚他是要在白宫担任其他职位,还是完全离开。白宫最初表示,他从8月15日起成为政府雇员,但

<p>leave altogether. The White House had originally said that his official start date as a government employee was to be August 15, although he appeared to begin performing his duties immediately.</p>	<p>他似乎马上就开始担当起了新的职责。</p>
<p>While Mr. Kelly's objection was the decisive factor in Mr. Scaramucci's departure, people close to the decision said that Mr. Trump had quickly soured on the wisecracking, Long Island-bred former hedge fund manager, and so had his family.</p>	<p>虽然斯卡拉穆奇离任的决定性因素是他不受凯利待见，但消息人士表示，特朗普及其家人和这位爱说俏皮话、在长岛长大的前对冲基金经理之间，关系也在迅速变僵。</p>
<p>Ivanka Trump, the president's daughter, and Jared Kushner, her husband, had pushed the president to hire Mr. Scaramucci, seeing him as a way to force out Mr. Priebus, the former national Republican committee chairman, and his allies in the West Wing.</p>	<p>总统的女儿伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)和女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)曾推动总统雇用斯卡拉穆奇，认为这有助于将前共和党全国委员会主席普利巴斯及其在白宫西翼的盟友挤出局。</p>
<p>In that, Mr. Scaramucci was successful. Mr. Spicer, a close ally of Mr. Priebus, resigned just hours after the news about Mr. Scaramucci's hiring was made public. And shortly after Mr. Scaramucci called Mr. Priebus a "paranoid schizophrenic, a paranoiac," — adding a more vulgar term to the beginning of the phrase — Mr. Priebus, too, offered his resignation.</p>	<p>在这件事上，斯卡拉穆奇做得很成功。普利巴斯的亲密盟友斯派塞就在斯卡拉穆奇被聘用的消息公布几个小时后提出辞职的。之后，斯卡拉穆奇说普利巴斯是“偏执狂精神分裂症患者，有妄想症”——在这句话前面还有一个更粗俗的词——普利巴斯也提交了辞呈。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump was initially pleased by Mr. Scaramucci's harsh remarks, directed at Mr. Priebus and Steve Bannon, the chief White House strategist. But over the weekend, after speaking with his family and Mr. Kelly, the president began to see the brash actions of his subordinate as a political liability and potential embarrassment, according to two people familiar with his thinking.</p>	<p>两个了解特朗普想法的人说，一开始，特朗普看到斯卡拉穆奇针对普利巴斯和白宫首席策略师史蒂夫·班农(Steve Bannon)言辞尖利还很高兴。但是周末，在和家人以及凯利聊过之后，总统开始觉得下属这种无礼之举是政治上的累赘，可能会造成尴尬。</p>
<p>Mr. Scaramucci's swift departure is an early indication that Mr. Kelly intends to assert his authority over the operations of the White House,</p>	<p>斯卡拉穆奇的快速离开是一个早期迹象，表明凯利打算对白宫的运行施加自己的权威，白宫的几个重量级角色——包括库什纳、伊万卡和班农在内——</p>

and that several of the big personalities there — including Mr. Kushner, Ms. Trump and Mr. Bannon — may be inclined to defer to him.	可能愿意听从他的意见。
It also suggests that, at least for the moment, Mr. Kelly has the president's support in that effort.	这也意味着，至少就目前来说，凯利在这方面获得了总统的支持。
The president still values Mr. Scaramucci, according to people close Mr. Trump and his family, and is hoping to find another, less high profile, position for him in the White House — although it is uncertain if Mr. Scaramucci would be willing to accept a demotion.	了解特朗普及其家人的消息人士说，总统仍然重视斯卡拉穆奇，希望能为他在白宫找到另一个不那么高调的职位——尽管目前还不清楚斯卡拉穆奇是否愿意接受降级。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170801/anthony-scaramucci-white-house	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170801/anthony-scaramucci-white-house
A Decades-Long Quest With a Chilling End: John Wayne Gacy's 24th Victim	16岁少年成为连环杀人案第24号受害者
MAYWOOD, Ill. — It was a painful mystery that had simmered just below the surface for about 40 years, and last month, the family of James Byron Haakenson finally got their answer. As they had long feared, the funny, good-natured 16-year-old they called Jimmy had been a victim of John Wayne Gacy, one of the country's most notorious serial killers.	伊利诺伊州梅伍德——这是一个痛苦的谜团，在平静的表面之下酝酿了大约40年的时间，上个月，詹姆斯·拜伦·哈肯森(James Byron Haakenson)的家人终于得到了答案。正如他们长期以来一直所担心的那样，被他们叫做吉米的那个风趣、善良的16岁男孩，是被全国最臭名昭著的连环杀手之一约翰·韦恩·盖西(John Wayne Gacy)杀害的。
But the revelation by Chicago-area law enforcement officials opened up a new set of haunting questions for this family as they imagined his final days, now with just enough certainty to be horrifying.	但是，芝加哥地区执法人员的发现令这家人开始想象吉米人生的最后几天，并且思考各种难以释怀的新问题，现在可以充分确定，那几天一定非常可怕。
"How did this 16-year-old kid get to Chicago, and how in the heck did he run into this awful man?" Lorie Sisterman, Jimmy's older sister, said from her home in North St. Paul, Minnesota.	"这个16岁的孩子是怎样来到了芝加哥，究竟又是怎样遇到了这个可怕的男人呢？"吉米的姐姐洛莉·塞斯特曼(Lorie Sisterman)在明尼苏达州北圣保罗的家中说。
The story of Jimmy's identification, decades after his death, is a	吉米的身份在他去世几十年后得到确认，这个追寻真相的惊人故事传遍了整

<p>remarkable quest that spanned the country. It took a curious nephew in Texas with a knack for digging around online, siblings in Minnesota and South Dakota who had never stopped wondering what had happened to their brother, and a sheriff-detective team in Illinois determined to close cold cases.</p>	<p>个国家。参与其中的包括德克萨斯州一位好奇的侄子，他擅长在网上挖掘资料；以及吉米在明尼苏达州和南达科他州的兄弟姐妹，他们从来没有停止猜测兄弟的遭遇；此外还有伊利诺伊州一个由治安官与警探组成的团队，他们一心想了结那些未结的案件。</p>
<p>Originally, Cook County investigators had little to go on but the body of a young man, between 5 feet 5 and 5 feet 10, discovered with dozens of others at Gacy's house in 1978. He was known only as Victim No. 24.</p>	<p>起初，库克县的调查人员几乎没有什么线索可供继续追查，只有一具身高在5英尺5英寸到5英尺10英寸（约合165厘米至178厘米）之间的年轻人的尸体，1978年，他和数十具尸体一起在盖西家中被发现。对他的唯一称呼是第24号受害者。</p>
<p>The Disappearance</p>	<p>失踪</p>
<p>One summer day in 1976, Jimmy appeared in the kitchen of the Haakenson house in St. Paul, his brown hair bleached blond. Carrying no backpack or suitcase, he told his family that he was off to Chicago. Jimmy had been known to leave home before, seeking fun and relief from a crowded house with four children, a mother who held as many as three jobs and a father who worked as a plumber but also drank heavily. Jimmy had always come back.</p>	<p>1976年的一个夏日，吉米出现在圣保罗的哈肯森家的厨房，他把棕色的头发漂成了金色。他没带背包或手提箱，告诉家人他要去芝加哥。为了出去玩，或是逃离拥挤着四个孩子的家、同时做三份工作的母亲和酗酒的水管工父亲，吉米之前也曾离家出走。但他总会回来。</p>
<p>"I just said, 'Why is your mom letting him go to Chicago?'" said Jackie Haakenson, who was then dating Jimmy's older brother, Donald (they later married). Nobody else in the room seemed to share her worries.</p>	<p>"我说，'为什么你妈妈让他去了芝加哥？'"杰基·哈肯森(Jackie Haakenson)说，当时她正和吉米的哥哥唐纳德约会（他们后来结了婚）。房间里的其他人似乎都和她有同样的顾虑。</p>
<p>"It was so loose and easy back then, you could just hitchhike and not worry about it," Sisterman said. "If he thumbed it all the way to Chicago, we don't know."</p>	<p>"当时这种事很自由，很随便，你可以搭便车，不用担心什么，"塞斯特曼说。"不知道他是不是一路搭便车到了芝加哥。"</p>
<p>Word that he had made it there safely came on Aug. 5. Jimmy called home and spoke to his mother, June Haakenson, assuring her that he</p>	<p>8月5日，他平安抵达的消息传了回来。吉米打电话回家，和母亲朱恩·哈肯森(June Haakenson)通话，告诉她自己一切都好。</p>

was fine.	
But then weeks passed with no word from him. June Haakenson, a quiet, reserved woman, reported Jimmy missing to the police, and told them where she suspected her son, who sometimes wore makeup, might be. In a message dated Sept. 7, 1976, the St. Paul police alerted the Chicago Police Department. "Mother thinks he may be in company of gays in Chicago," the letter said.	但随后几周，他再也没有音信。朱恩·哈肯森，一个寡言、谨慎的女人，向警方报告了吉米的失踪。她告知警方，她的儿子有时会化妆，还说了她怀疑吉米可能出现的地点。圣保罗警方在1976年9月7日的一封信函中提醒芝加哥警察局，“他母亲认为他可能和芝加哥的男同性恋们在一起。”
The Serial Killer	连环杀手
The news out of Norwood Park Township, Illinois, in December 1978, was grisly. The police arrested Gacy, a 38-year-old owner of a construction firm who was known in the neighborhood as a businessman and amateur clown.	1978年12月，伊利诺斯州诺伍德公园镇传来了令人毛骨悚然的消息。警方逮捕了盖西，一名38岁的建筑公司老板，他在这一带以商人和业余小丑演员的身份为人们所知。
A search revealed dozens of bodies in and near his house. Gacy had abducted and raped some victims, and lured others to his home by promising them construction jobs or sex. Then he killed them, often by strangulation.	经搜查，警方在他家中和家附近发现了数十具尸体。盖西绑架并强奸了若干受害者，还通过承诺提供建筑工作或性爱，引诱另一些受害者来到他家。然后他会杀死他们，最常用的方法是扼杀。
Hearing about the murders, June Haakenson thought of her son, who had now been missing for more than two years. "After the story broke, my mom and I had a conversation and said, 'Well, what if?'" Sisterman recalled.	朱恩·哈肯森听说这些谋杀事件后，想到了当时已经失踪两年多的儿子。“这件事曝出后，妈妈和我谈了一次，说：‘万一真的是呢？’”塞斯特曼回忆。
Her mother told the St. Paul police, who passed along her theory to officials in Illinois, according to police records. The Cook County police asked for Jimmy's dental records. For reasons unknown, none were sent.	根据警方的记录，她的母亲和圣保罗的警察谈过，他们将她的推测转给了伊利诺伊州的警官。库克县警方要求获得吉米的牙科记录。由于未知的原因，这份纪录没有发出。
In the house in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where Jeff Haakenson grew	杰夫·哈肯森(Jeff Haakenson)在南达科他州苏瀑市长大，他从来没有见过吉

<p>up, he never saw a picture of his Uncle Jimmy. But when he was a child in the 1980s, his mother, Jackie Haakenson, told him what had happened before Jeff was born.</p>	<p>米叔叔的照片。但是，1980年代，当他还是个小孩的时候，母亲杰基·哈肯森给他讲过这桩在他出生之前发生的事。</p>
<p>"John Wayne Gacy got him," she would say.</p>	<p>"他被约翰·韦恩·盖西杀了，"她会说。</p>
<p>Jeff Haakenson often read about true crime, including books about the Gacy killings and the Jeffrey Dahmer murders in Milwaukee. And from the time he was 19 and in the Air Force, he would spend hours searching for his uncle online.</p>	<p>杰夫·哈肯森经常阅读真实犯罪报道，包括关于盖西杀人案和密尔沃基的杰弗里·达默(Jeffrey Dahmer)谋杀案的书籍。他19岁时加入了空军，在军队里，他会花很多时间在网上搜索他叔叔的消息。</p>
<p>"I could never find him," Jeff Haakenson, 37, said from Lubbock, Texas. "It just really bothered me that nobody cared, that somebody went missing and it's like, nobody's doing anything about it. If it was my brother who went missing, I would be turning over every rock looking for him."</p>	<p>"我怎么也找不到他，"37岁的杰夫·哈肯森在德克萨斯州的拉伯克说。"真正令我感到困扰的是，根本没有人在乎，有人失踪了，但是好像没有人为此做任何事。如果是我的兄弟失踪了，我会千方百计寻找他的。"</p>
<p>The Detective</p>	<p>探长</p>
<p>As a boy growing up on the South Side of Chicago in the 1980s, Jason Moran would hear about the serial killer from the suburbs who targeted young people. As a seasoned detective in Cook County trying to close Gacy cases, he saw the agony left behind.</p>	<p>杰森·莫兰(Jason Moran)是1980年代在芝加哥南部长大的，他从小就听说过这个来自郊区，专门杀害年轻人的连环杀手。作为库克县的一位资深警探，在试图为盖西案结案之时，他看到了遗留下来的痛苦。</p>
<p>"It's quite devastating to see how much death and pain he has caused for so many people," he said. "This was a new experience with human pain."</p>	<p>"看到他对那么多人造成了那么多的死亡与痛苦，这非常令人不安，"他说。"这是对人类痛苦的新体验。"</p>
<p>In 2011, Sheriff Thomas J. Dart announced a new push to close cold cases in Cook County, particularly the Gacy case, which had left eight unidentified victims at the time. Gacy was executed by lethal injection in 1994.</p>	<p>2011年，治安官托马斯·J·达特(Thomas J. Dart)宣布了一项推动库克县了结未结旧案的新行动，特别是盖西一案，当时已经只剩八名受害者身份不明。1994年盖西被执行注射死刑。</p>

<p>Moran and Dart started digging, beginning with the warehouse where boxes and materials on the Gacy case were kept. They gathered everyone they could find who was involved with the original investigation. And they acknowledged the challenges ahead — after decades, many families have long given up on finding their missing relatives.</p>	<p>莫兰和塔特开始深入挖掘此案，从保留盖西案相关物证和材料的仓库开始。他们尽可能地寻找了所有参与原始调查的人。他们承认自己面临的挑战——几十年过去了，许多家庭早已放弃寻找失踪的亲戚。</p>
<p>But DNA evidence was making it easier to link unidentified bodies with names, and DNA was extracted from the bones of the unidentified people who were discovered in a crawl space beneath Gacy’s house. There was also hope that families who did not want their missing loved ones to be associated with Gacy back then might come forward now.</p>	<p>但是，DNA 证据可以更容易地将不明身份的尸体同失踪人名联系起来，而且从那些不明身份的尸体的骨头当中可以提取 DNA，这些尸体都是在盖西房子下方一处仅可爬行的空间里发现的。况且还有希望，有些家庭当年不想让失踪的亲人与盖西案联系起来，现在他们可能会站出来。</p>
<p>After publicizing their quest, hundreds of tips poured in, including from Jeff Haakenson.</p>	<p>这项寻找工作一经公布就收到了数百个线索，其中就包括关于杰夫·哈肯森的。</p>
<p>From there, the investigation moved swiftly, Moran said. Nothing revealed that Jimmy was alive, and his description — a young, unsupervised man in Chicago during the period when Gacy was killing people — suggested a possible link.</p>	<p>莫兰说，从那时开始，调查的进展就很迅速。没有证据表明吉米还活着，对他的描述——一个无人监管的年轻人，于盖西杀人期间在芝加哥出现——表明他同此案可能有关。</p>
<p>He then asked Donald Haakenson and Sisterman to submit DNA samples; Jimmy’s parents had both been dead for years.</p>	<p>然后他要求唐纳德·哈肯森和塞斯特曼提交 DNA 样本；吉米的父母已经去世多年。</p>
<p>The results from the lab were convincing enough that Moran asked the Haakenson family if they could meet in person to discuss them.</p>	<p>实验室的结果足以促使莫兰问哈肯森一家，是否可以就此事面谈。</p>
<p>With family members assembled around Sisterman’s dining room table in North St. Paul in July, Moran broke the news. Shock rippled through the room as the family absorbed it.</p>	<p>7月，家庭成员们在北圣保罗塞斯特曼家的餐桌边相聚，莫兰告知了他们这一消息。家人们努力接受这个现实，惊骇之情弥漫在整个房间。</p>
<p>“I didn’t want him to be dead, and especially dying the way he did,” Jeff</p>	<p>“我不希望他死去，特别是以这种方式死去，”杰夫·哈肯森说。“但我松了一口气</p>

Haakenson said. "But I'm relieved that he's found, that he's not missing anymore."	气, 他被发现了, 他不再失踪了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170802/john-wayne-gacy-victim	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170802/john-wayne-gacy-victim
U.S. Opens Door to Talks, While Flexing Military Muscle to North Korea	特朗普政府首次表态愿与朝鲜谈判
WASHINGTON — In the Trump administration's first serious attempt at a diplomatic opening to North Korea, Secretary of State Rex Tillerson has offered to open negotiations with Pyongyang by assuring "the security they seek" and a new chance at economic prosperity if the North surrenders its nuclear weapons.	华盛顿——这是特朗普政府第一次认真尝试对朝鲜开放外交渠道: 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)提出可以和平壤进行谈判, 如果朝鲜放弃核武器, 就会确保提供“他们所寻求的安全”以及经济繁荣的新机会。
Mr. Tillerson's comments came just hours before the United States on Wednesday tested an unarmed Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile, sending it 4,200 miles to a target in the Marshall Islands. The Pentagon said the test was not intended as a response to the North's launch on Friday of a missile that appeared capable of reaching Los Angeles and beyond.	蒂勒森周三发表这番意见几个小时之后, 美国试射了一枚未携带弹头的民兵3型洲际弹道导弹, 它在飞行 4200 英里(约 6800 公里)后, 命中了马绍尔群岛的一个目标。五角大楼表示, 这次测试并不是为了回应朝鲜周五试射一枚似乎能够打到洛杉矶和更远地区的导弹。
But military officials said the test demonstrated that the American nuclear arsenal was ready "to deter, detect and defend against attacks on the United States and its allies."	但是军方官员表示, 这个测试表明, 美国的核武库已经做好了“阻止、发现和防御针对美国及其盟友的袭击”的准备。
The combination of Mr. Tillerson's outreach and the missile test laid bare an internal administration debate over what course to take — and whether a combination of diplomatic outreach and maximal military pressure would change North Korea's current course. Most intelligence assessments have concluded that the North has no incentive to begin negotiations until it demonstrates, even more conclusively than it has in recent weeks, that its nuclear weapon could reach the United States	把蒂勒森的表态与这次导弹试验放在一起来看, 它暴露了政府内部对于采取什么样的路线存在争议——以及外交示意和最大程度地军事施压相结合, 是否会让朝鲜改弦更张? 大多数情报评估报告的结论是, 朝鲜没有进行谈判的动力, 直到它可以展现自己的核武器能打到美国本土, 甚至要到比最近几周的展现更有说服力才行。

mainland.	
The missile test was the latest demonstration of American power to North Korea. Over the weekend, the United States flew two strategic bombers over the Korean Peninsula, alongside fighter jets from South Korea and Japan. And for years, with mixed results, the United States has targeted the North's missile program with cyberattacks.	这次导弹试验是美国最近一次向朝鲜展现实力。周末，美国派遣两架战略轰炸机和韩日的战斗机一起，飞过朝鲜半岛。多年以来，美国一直在对朝鲜导弹计划进行网络攻击，效果有好有坏。
Trump administration officials said Mr. Tillerson was increasingly concerned that the recent North Korean advances, especially its missiles' range, were driving the United States to a binary choice: Accept a North with nuclear weapons that can target American cities, or head toward a military confrontation.	特朗普政府官员说，蒂勒森越来越担心朝鲜最近取得的进展，特别是其导弹的射程，将导致美国只能二者选一：要么接受朝鲜拥有可以打到美国的核武器，要么开展军事对抗。
At a rare appearance in front of the State Department press corps on Tuesday, Mr. Tillerson went out of his way to offer assurances to the government of Kim Jong-un in Pyongyang. Others in the Trump administration, including President Trump himself, have declined to publicly say as much.	周二，蒂勒森罕见地在国务院新闻记者团面前露面，对平壤的金正恩政府做出保证。特朗普行政班底的其他人，包括特朗普总统本人，都拒绝公开这么说。
"We have reaffirmed our position toward North Korea," Mr. Tillerson told reporters. "We do not seek a regime change, we do not seek the collapse of the regime, we do not seek an accelerated reunification of the peninsula, we do not seek an excuse to send our military north of the 38th parallel," which divides North and South, he said.	"我们重申了对朝鲜的立场。"蒂勒森告诉记者，"我们不寻求改变这个政权，不寻求这个政权崩溃，不寻求加速半岛的统一，我们不会找借口把我们的军队送到38度线以北，"他说道。38度线是朝韩分界线。
"And we're trying to convey to the North Koreans: We are not your enemy, we are not your threat," he said. "But you are presenting an unacceptable threat to us, and we have to respond."	"我们正在向朝鲜转达的消息是：我们不是你们的敌人，我们不是你们的威胁，"他说。"但是如果你向我们发出了不可接受的威胁，那我们必须做出回应。"
That was a somewhat different tone than the one Mr. Tillerson took	这和蒂勒森今年3月份访问首尔时的说法有些不同，那时他似乎认为朝鲜放

<p>when he visited Seoul in March and appeared to make North Korea's surrender of nuclear weapons a prerequisite for talks. At that time, he said negotiations could "only be achieved by denuclearizing, giving up their weapons of mass destruction," and that "only then will we be prepared to engage them in talks."</p>	<p>弃核武器是谈判的先决条件。当时他表示，谈判只能“通过无核化、放弃大规模杀伤性武器才能实现”，还说，“只有这样，我们才能做好让他们谈判的准备。”</p>
<p>The idea that North Korea would give up its weapons at the opening of talks was dismissed immediately by allies as unworkable, and Mr. Tillerson may have simply phrased it badly. But the question now, after a series of successful missile tests, is whether Mr. Kim will decide it is time to negotiate a "freeze" on further detonations and launches — or whether he should just keep going on his current path.</p>	<p>朝鲜在会谈开始时放弃武器的想法，美国的盟友立刻指出其缺乏可行性，蒂勒森可能只是没有说清楚而已。但现在的问题是，在一系列成功的导弹试验之后，金正恩是否认为现在是时候谈判如何“冻结”进一步的爆炸和发射——还是要沿着现在的道路走下去。</p>
<p>Even Mr. Tillerson has, in the past, cast doubt on the wisdom of entering a "freeze," since it would essentially enshrine North Korea as a de facto nuclear weapons state — to which a series of American presidents have said they would never agree.</p>	<p>在过去，即便是蒂勒森也对“冻结”的想法存有怀疑，因为它实质上是将朝鲜视为了一个事实上的核武国家——数任美国总统都说，这件事他们永远不会同意。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson's new position is that negotiations should begin without conditions, as long as they are ultimately headed toward denuclearization. "We don't think having a dialogue where the North Koreans come to the table assuming they're going to maintain their nuclear weapons is productive," he said on Tuesday. "So that's really what the objective that we are about is."</p>	<p>蒂勒森的新立场是，谈判应该毫无条件地开始，只要最终能走向去核化即可。“我们认为，如果朝鲜人到达谈判桌的时候以为可以保留核武器，这种对话是没有成效的，”周四他说。“所以，我们的目标就是他们放弃核武器。”</p>
<p>Outside experts had their doubts about whether the North would take up Mr. Tillerson's offer.</p>	<p>外界专家对朝鲜是否会接受蒂勒森的提议心存怀疑。</p>
<p>Christopher R. Hill, a former American ambassador to Seoul who led Bush-era negotiations on ending North Korea's nuclear program, said</p>	<p>前美国驻首尔大使、曾在布什时期领导终止朝鲜核计划谈判的的克里斯托弗·R·希尔(Christopher R. Hill)周六表示，平壤认为美国别无他法，只能视其</p>

<p>on Saturday that Pyongyang believed the United States was cornered into accepting it as a nuclear weapons state. "We are left in a situation where they believe we will ultimately acquiesce," he said at the KentPresents ideas festival in Kent, Conn.</p>	<p>为核武国家。当时他在康涅狄格州肯特举办的肯特展示思想节 (KentPresents ideas festival)上说：“他们相信我们最终会默认这种情况。”</p>
<p>At the same conference, Kathleen Stephens, another former American ambassador to Seoul, said in the case of China, India and Pakistan, "we have never succeeded in stopping a nuclear aspirant country." She also said the North's drive for a weapon was based on a bet that the United States could not stop it.</p>	<p>在这次会议上，另一位前美国驻韩国大使凯瑟琳·斯蒂芬斯(Kathleen Stephens)以中国、印度和巴基斯坦为例说，“我们从来没有成功地阻止过一个渴望拥有核武器的国家。”她还表示，朝鲜发展武器的运动，是建立在美国无力阻止的赌注上。</p>
<p>But in making the offer to talk, Mr. Tillerson may be accomplishing several goals at once.</p>	<p>但通过主动提出谈判，蒂勒森也许会一举多得。</p>
<p>If the North rejects the proposal, Washington can reiterate its good-faith effort to the Chinese and a new South Korean government that has proposed its own negotiations with North Korea — and then step up military and financial pressure. If the North insists, as it has in the past, that it must first be recognized as a nuclear weapons power, the United States can make the case that the ultimate objective — a denuclearized Korean Peninsula — cannot be achieved diplomatically.</p>	<p>如果朝鲜拒绝这个提议，华盛顿便可以向中国和韩国的新一届政府——新政府已提出自己与朝鲜谈判——重申自己的善意，然后在军事和金融上加压。如果朝鲜像过去那样，坚持要求必须先承认自己的核国家地位，美国便能够证明，无法通过外交途径实现最终目标，即朝鲜半岛的无核化。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson's offer also nods toward other diplomatic proposals. China has suggested a "freeze-for-freeze" deal, in which the United States agrees to halt all military exercises with South Korea — something Mr. Hill noted would "hollow out the alliance" — in return for North Korea's stopping its tests.</p>	<p>蒂勒森的提议也是对其他外交提议的认可。中国建议达成一项“冻结换冻结”的协议，即美国同意停止与韩国的所有军事演习——希尔指出，这会“挖空联盟”——换取朝鲜停止试验。</p>
<p>Both sides have rejected that idea, but it creates an opening.</p>	<p>双方都拒绝了这个方案，但它开了个头。</p>
<p>"If we can get past the impasse of the North Koreans saying, 'We will</p>	<p>"如果能越过朝鲜说‘只有你们承认我们是核国家我们才会坐到谈判桌前’和</p>

<p>only come to the table if you recognize us as a nuclear state,' and the U.S. saying, 'We can only enter into talks if you commit to denuclearization,' there's a diplomatic space," said Robert S. Litwak, director of security studies at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, and author of "Preventing North Korea's Nuclear Breakout."</p>	<p>美国说'只有你们承诺无核化我们才参加谈判'的僵局,就有外交空间,"华盛顿伍德罗·威尔逊国际学者研究中心(Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars)的安全研究主任、《防止朝鲜的核突破》(Preventing North Korea's Nuclear Breakout)的作者罗伯特·S·利特瓦克(Robert S. Litwak)说。</p>
<p>Mr. Litwak advocates a freeze deal that he said would "at least stop us from having to deal with a North Korea with 100 nuclear weapons, instead of 20 or so" — the current estimate of the size of its arsenal.</p>	<p>利特瓦克主张达成冻结协议,称协议"至少能防止我们不得不对付一个拥有100件核武器的朝鲜,而是一个有大约20件核武器的朝鲜"。这是当前对朝鲜武器储备规模的估计。</p>
<p>But if a freeze is all that is achieved, North Korea essentially becomes like Pakistan: a nuclear power that the United States does not formally recognize, but has to deal with as a real weapons state.</p>	<p>但如果只能达成冻结的目标,朝鲜本质上会变得像巴基斯坦一样:一个美国并未正式承认,但却不得不将其当作真正的核武器国家来对待的核国家。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170803/tillerson-north-korea-negotiations-missile-test</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170803/tillerson-north-korea-negotiations-missile-test</p>
<p>Trump Looks to Australia in Overhauling Immigration System</p>	<p>提高移民门槛,特朗普参考澳大利亚模式</p>
<p>As President Trump embraces a proposal to sharply cut immigration to the United States, supporters of the plan point to the example of Australia and its "merit-based" system for approving new immigrants.</p>	<p>就在特朗普总统对一项大幅降低向美国移民人数的方案表示支持的时候,该方案的支持者把澳大利亚及其批准新移民的"择优"制度树为榜样。</p>
<p>The plan Mr. Trump supports seeks to reduce immigration by curbing the ability of American citizens and legal residents to bring family members into the country. As Mr. Trump told Congress earlier this year, "It is a basic principle that those seeking to enter a country ought to be able to support themselves financially."</p>	<p>这项得到特朗普支持的方案,旨在通过限制美国公民和合法居民把家庭成员带入美国的能力来减少移民人数。正如特朗普今年早些时候对国会所说的,"这是一项基本原则,那些寻求进入一个国家的人,应该有养活自己的财务能力。"</p>
<p>That approach — making sure new immigrants are not a burden on the country's safety net and are able to prosper financially — is at the core</p>	<p>确保新移民不成为国家保障体系的负担、并且有能力在经济上进一步发展的做法,是澳大利亚移民法的核心。</p>

of Australia's immigration laws.	
Australia takes in more immigrants relative to its population than the United States. The country has two distinct systems: a points-based system, which favors people based on their English proficiency and the skills they have to fill needed jobs, and an employer-nomination system, which allows businesses to sponsor people for jobs.	与美国相比，澳大利亚接纳的移民人数相对其人口来说较多。澳大利亚有两个不同的移民体系：一个是基于分数的体系，根据移民者的英语水平、以及他们填补所需职位的技能打分，高分者优先；另一个是雇主提名制，该体系允许企业为雇员移民提供担保。
A White House official said on Wednesday that it had looked at both the Australian and Canadian immigration systems and "added things that made sense for America."	周三，一名白宫官员表示，美国已经考察了澳大利亚和加拿大的移民体系，并“增补了对美国有意义的内容”。
"One of the things I think is the most compelling about the Australian system is the efforts to make sure that immigrants are financially self-sufficient," Stephen Miller, a senior White House aide, said in discussing the plan with reporters Wednesday.	“我认为，澳大利亚的移民体系最有说服力的一个方面是确保移民在经济上有自立能力，”白宫高级助理史蒂芬·米勒(Stephen Miller)周三与记者讨论美国的方案时说。
Under the plan proposed by Republican senators, applicants for legal residency in the United States would be judged on the basis of education, language and job abilities, favoring those who can speak English. They would be able to financially support themselves and have skills that contribute to the economy. Currently, most legal immigrants are admitted to the United States based on family ties to those already in the country.	这项由共和党参议员提出的方案，将对申请美国合法居留权的人按照受教育程度、语言和工作能力进行评估，会说英语者可得高分。申请者还应该能够在经济上自立，并拥有对经济做出贡献的技能。目前，大多数进入美国的合法移民靠的是与已在美国的家庭成员的关系。
"We are establishing a new entry system that's points-based," Mr. Miller said in explaining the Trump administration's approach. "Can they support themselves and their families financially? Do they have a skill that will add to the U.S. economy? Are they being paid a high wage?"	“我们正在建立一个基于分数的新移民体系，”米勒在解释特朗普政府的做法时说。“他们有支持自己和家人的财力吗？他们有为美国经济提供增长的能力吗？他们能挣到高薪吗？”
Under the Australian system, applicants get the most points — up to 60	在澳大利亚的移民体系中，申请人在所需领域拥有技能可让他们得到分数的

<p>— for having skills in needed areas, and fewer points — up to 20 — for fluency in English. They are also awarded points for their age group, with the 25-to-32 age range being most desirable, and older people being less so. Applicants get up to 20 points for having a doctorate from an Australian educational institution or its equivalent.</p>	<p>最高（高达 60 分）。在其他方面，比如英语的流利程度上最多可得 20 分。他们也被根据年龄层次打分，年龄在 25 岁到 32 岁之间的人最受欢迎，年龄大的人则不太受欢迎。有澳大利亚教育机构授予的博士学位或有同等学历的申请者最高可获得 20 分。</p>
<p>While the program seeks to attract immigrants to fill occupations in areas where needed skills are in short supply, some experts believe the approach has been largely ineffective.</p>	<p>虽然该体系的目的是吸引移民来填补所需技能人才不足的领域，但有些专家认为，这个做法在很大程度上并没有多大效果。</p>
<p>“Australia has this image internationally that our points-tested skill program is delivering a high quality, skilled work force,” said Bob Birrell, president of the Australian Population Research Institute. “I think that’s a myth. Our points-selected skilled migration program is full of holes.”</p>	<p>“澳大利亚在国际上给人的印象是，我们根据技能打分的移民体系正在为国家提供高素质、高技能的劳动力，”澳大利亚人口研究所所长鲍勃·波瑞尔(Bob Birrell)说。“我认为那是一个神话。我们靠分数选择技术移民的项目充满了漏洞。”</p>
<p>Rather than favor people from overseas who have significant work experience and skills considered important in Australia, the points system has been watered down to favor foreigners who have recently graduated from Australian universities, Mr. Birrell said.</p>	<p>波瑞尔说，这个基于分数的项目并没有从海外吸引到具有澳大利亚认为重要的工作经验和技能的人，而是被成为了偏向最近毕业于澳大利亚大学的外国人的项目。</p>
<p>“There’s no assessment as to whether the skills that the applicant possesses are actually in demand here,” Mr. Birrell continued.</p>	<p>“没有对申请人拥有的技能是否属于这里实际所需的相关评估，”波瑞尔继续说道。</p>
<p>The program has also been criticized as overly complex in its skills criteria and as inherently favoring white applicants because of its language and educational requirements.</p>	<p>还有人批评澳大利亚的方案过于复杂，并且因为其对语言和受教育程度的要求，具有偏爱白种人申请者的内在问题。</p>
<p>In promoting its approach Wednesday, the Trump administration also cited Canada, which similarly uses a points-based immigration system. Canada’s approach, however, does not merely favor immigrants based on their skills but also uses a system that promotes a multicultural</p>	<p>特朗普政府周三在宣传自己的方案时还提到了加拿大，加拿大也有类似的基于分数的移民体系。但是，加拿大的做法并不仅仅是根据移民所拥有的技能来确定他们的受欢迎程度，还包括一个促进社会文化多元化的部分。</p>

society.	
Like the United States, Australia has been very welcoming of immigrants, with roughly 27 percent of its population foreign-born, coming from more than 200 countries. It formalized the points-based system in 1989 and has updated it several times, most recently in 2011.	像美国一样,澳大利亚一直非常欢迎移民,其人口的大约有 27%在外国出生,这些人来自 200 多个国家。澳大利亚在 1989 年正式建立其基于分数的移民体系,并对体系进行了多次更新,最近一次是在 2011 年。
Khanh Hoang, a lecturer at the College of Law at Australian National University, wrote last year in The Conversation that Australia's points-based system failed to capture the nuances needed for hiring the best and most desirable employees for key jobs.	澳大利亚国立大学法学院讲师黄康(Khanh Hoang)去年在《对话》(The Conversation)中写道,澳大利亚基于分数的体系没有考虑到为关键职位雇佣最佳和最急需人才上应该考虑的细微问题。
"Some suggest a points test is a crude measure that does not account for 'soft' attributes desired by employers such as communications skills, the ability to learn on the job, or resilience," he wrote, adding that the system may not be nimble enough to adjust to the country's employment needs.	"有些人指出,打分测试是一种很粗犷的做法,无法把雇主渴望的'软'能力,比如交流能力、在实际工作中学习的能力,或韧性考虑进来,"他写道,并补充说,该体系可能不够灵活,无法适应国家的人才需求。
"This raises questions as to the government's ability to accurately project shortages in the labor market, leading to underemployment or over-employment in some areas," he wrote.	"这就对政府是否有准确预测劳动力市场短缺的能力提出了质疑,目前有些行业就业不足,而有行业则人员过剩,"他写道。
In April, Australia's prime minister, Malcolm Turnbull, proposed raising more barriers to citizenship, with an "Australian values" test and a four-year wait for applicants.	今年 4 月,澳大利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)建议设立更多的入籍障碍,包括一个"澳大利亚价值观"考试,以及申请人需要等待四年的要求。
The proposal came as he faced domestic pressure on the immigration front, with Pauline Hanson, a senator who has called for a ban on Muslim immigration, tapping into the frustrations of voters who believe they are competing with immigrants for jobs or government resources.	提出该提案时,特恩布尔正在移民问题上面临国内压力,参议员波林·汉森(Pauline Hanson)利用选民的不满呼吁禁止穆斯林移民,有些选民认为,他们需要在就业和获得政府资源方面与移民竞争。
https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170804/trump-immigration-merit-based	https://cn.nytimes.com/usa/20170804/trump-immigration-merit-based

-points	-points
Ebola Response in Liberia Is Hampered by Infighting	利比里亚内部管理混乱阻碍埃博拉应对
The global response to the Ebola virus in Liberia is being hampered by poor coordination and serious disagreements between Liberian officials and the donors and health agencies fighting the epidemic, according to minutes of top-level meetings and interviews with participants.	高层会议的会议记录以及对参与者的采访显示，由于利比里亚官员、捐助国和抗击疫情的卫生机构之间协调欠佳，且存在严重分歧，国际社会应对利比里亚埃博拉病毒的行动受到了阻碍。
Even now, three months after donors began pouring resources into Liberia, many confirmed cases still go unreported, countries refuse to change plans to erect field hospitals in the wrong places, families cannot find out whether their relatives in treatment are alive or dead, health workers sent to take temperatures sometimes lack thermometers, and bodies have been cremated because a larger cemetery was not yet open.	即便现在，在捐助国开始向利比里亚输送大量资源三个月后，仍有许多确诊病例没有上报；各国也拒绝改变计划，仍然在错误的地点设立现场医院；家属无法查明自己正在接受治疗的亲属是生是死；被派去查体温的医务人员有时缺少体温计；因为一个规模更大的墓地尚未开放，遗体都被火化了。
The detailed accounts of high-level meetings obtained by The New York Times, the most recent from Monday, lift the veil on the messy and contentious process of running the sprawling response to Liberia's epidemic, one that now involves more than a hundred government agencies, charities and donors from around the world.	《纽约时报》取得的对高层会议的详细叙述（最新的是周一的信息）揭示出，利比里亚疫情的大规模应对行动管理混乱，过程中充满分歧。目前有来自世界各地的 100 多个政府机构、慈善组织和捐助国参与其中。
Despite these problems, with help from donors, Liberia, one of the three most afflicted West African countries, and the one with the highest death toll, has seen new cases drop to about 20 a day from about 100 a day two months ago. Experts attribute that to fearful Liberians touching one another less, more safe burials of bodies and distribution of protective gear to health care workers. But they also warn that cases are now holding steady and could explode again.	虽然存在种种问题，但是在捐助国的帮助下，利比里亚的新增病例从两个月前的每天约 100 例，下降到了约 20 例。利比里亚是疫情最严重的三个西非国家之一，也是死亡人数最高的国家。专家认为，这是因为感到害怕的利比里亚人减少了与他人的接触，遗体的掩埋也更安全，医护人员也得到了防护装备。然而，他们还是警告，尽管目前病例数量保持稳定，但仍有可能出现激增。

<p>Participants in the meetings of the Incident Management System — which replaced the National Ebola Task Force — said the atmosphere in the meetings in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, should not be characterized as chaotic or bogged down in bickering, instead calling them “collegial” and “effective,” although one who spoke on condition of anonymity described “showmanship and political posturing.” Senior officials of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention who attended — Dr. Frank J. Mahoney and Dr. Kevin M. De Cock — said in an email that there were “differences of opinion — accompanied by passionate discussions.”</p>	<p>突发事件管理系统(Incident Management System)取代了过去的国家埃博拉应变小组(National Ebola Task Force)。突发事件管理系统会议的参与者表示，不应该形容这个机构在利比里亚首都蒙罗维亚举行的会议混乱无序、因为争吵而陷入僵局，应该说会议是“合作”且“成功”的。尽管一人匿名表示，此次会议“充满了表演和政治作秀”。参与此次会议的美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 简称 CDC)高级官员弗兰克·J·马奥尼博士(Dr. Frank J. Mahoney)和凯文·M·德科克(Dr. Kevin M. De Cock)在一封电子邮件中称，会上存在“不同意见——同时，与会者也对相关问题进行了激烈讨论”。</p>
<p>At the meeting on Monday, Dr. De Cock cited serious logistics problems, including regular hospitals that cannot separate out Ebola patients, counties with no ambulances and temperature takers with no thermometers.</p>	<p>德科克在周一的会议上指出，这里后勤问题严重，比如常规医院无法分隔埃博拉患者，有些县没有救护车，还有些测体温的人没有体温计。</p>
<p>On Nov. 12, the representative of the United Nations secretary general complained that “hundreds” of vehicles had been made available but there was always a shortage. Asking where they are, he added: “The recipient also has to be accountable, just as the donor.”</p>	<p>11月12号，联合国(United Nations)秘书长的代表抱怨道，已经提供了“数以百计”的车辆，但还是时常出现短缺。他在询问这些车辆在哪里时还说：“接收人也必须负起责任，就像捐助国一样。”</p>
<p>Also, the support documents with the minutes indicate that there is no national plan for Ebola survivors — either for reuniting them with their families or for using them to do nursing tasks because they are thought to be immune.</p>	<p>同时，这份会议记录的附属文件还表明，他们并没有针对埃博拉幸存者的全国性计划——不论是让他们与家人团聚，还是让他们去从事护理工作，因为据信这些人已经对埃博拉病毒有了免疫力。</p>
<p>A report on the issue reads: “The current and planned work presented by the partners and government for survivors can be characterized as fragmented and lacking in scope, scale, comprehensiveness, evidence</p>	<p>关于此事的一篇报告称：“合作伙伴和政府针对幸存者当前开展和计划开展的工作，可谓零碎、缺乏远见、规模不足，不够全面、缺少证据支撑，也缺乏由幸存者主导的计划。”</p>

<p>base and survivor-driven programming.”</p>	
<p>American military helicopters ferrying doctors to remote areas were forbidden to fly back not only patients but even blood samples; recently samples from a village had to be walked to a road four hours away. At Monday’s meeting, according to the minutes, Dr. De Cock called this “unacceptable,” adding, “This has to change this week.”</p>	<p>把医生运送到边远地区的美国军用飞机不仅被禁止运回患者，而且连血样也不能运回；人们不得不走路花四个小时，把最近从一个村庄采集的样本送到路上。前述会议记录显示，德科克在周一的会议上称这种情况“令人无法接受”，并表示，“本周必须做出改变。”</p>
<p>Dr. Hans Rosling, a Swedish epidemiologist and consultant to Liberia’s Health Ministry, said that the helicopter order came “from somewhere in America.” In an interview, he cited problems not listed in the minutes: one Asian and two European donor countries are insisting on building new Ebola field hospitals in Monrovia, where hospitals have empty beds, rather than in remote counties where beds are desperately needed; they insisted because they announced those plans two months ago, he said. The national case count was not reported for two days recently because the government employee compiling it went unpaid and stopped working. The minutes of the Incident Management System were made available along with PowerPoint files and other documents by an expert who said the disorganization of the Ebola effort should be made public.</p>	<p>瑞典流行病学家、利比里亚卫生部(Health Ministry)顾问汉斯·罗斯林(Hans Rosling)表示，有关直升飞机的命令是从“美国的某个地方”发出的。他在接受采访时提到了会议记录中没有列出的问题：一个亚洲捐助国和两个欧洲捐助国，坚持要求在蒙罗维亚而不是在那些医院床位紧缺的偏远县城，建造新的埃博拉现场医院，蒙罗维亚的医院还有空床位。他表示，他们之所以如此坚持，是因为他们在两个月前就宣布了这些计划。最近两天没有全国病例的统计报告，因为负责汇编数据的政府工作人员没有拿到工资，于是停止了工作。一名专家提供了突发事件管理系统的会议记录、演示文稿，以及其他文件，这名专家表示，应该让公众知道埃博拉应对工作的混乱状态。</p>
<p>The meetings are usually led by Tolbert Nyenswah, the deputy health minister, and include representatives from the Centers for Disease Control, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, numerous United Nations agencies, the United States Agency for International Development, the United States Army, Doctors Without Borders and</p>	<p>会议通常由卫生部副部长托尔伯特·尼耶斯瓦(Tolbert Nyenswah)主持召开，与会人员包括来自 CDC、世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)、世界银行(World Bank)、联合国埃博拉应急特派团(United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response)，各联合国机构及美国国际开发署(United States Agency for International Development)、无国界医生(Doctors Without Borders)的代表，以及来自很多其他国家的医疗、援助和军方代表。</p>

<p>medical, aid or military representatives from many other countries. Dr. Nyenswah and other ministry officials could not be reached for comment; Dr. Rosling has worked with the ministry since October.</p>	<p>记者无法联系到尼耶斯瓦和其他卫生部官员置评；罗斯林从10月开始在利比里亚卫生部供职。</p>
<p>The minutes make it clear that accuracy of the national case count is shaky.</p>	<p>会议记录明确提出，全国病例统计数据的准确度不可靠。</p>
<p>On Nov. 5, Dr. Rosling said, "We are absolutely sure that we cannot be sure about the data."</p>	<p>11月5日，罗斯林表示，“我们非常肯定，我们无法确信这些数据。”</p>
<p>In the minutes, Liberian officials regularly complain about the donors, and the donors argue back. On Nov. 12, James Dorbor Jallah, the task force's deputy manager, said: "People will sit in D.C. or Geneva and want to direct what is happening here."</p>	<p>会议记录显示，利比里亚官员频频对捐助国提出抱怨，而捐助国则进行反驳。11月12日，工作组副主任詹姆斯·多尔博·贾拉(James Dorbor Jallah)说，“那些人在华盛顿或日内瓦坐着，还想要指挥这里的事情。”</p>
<p>The health minister, Dr. Walter T. Gwenigale, backed him up, complaining that "the U.N. and other agencies got their money before the ink was even dry," while, he said, a group run by a Liberian pastor to teach rural people about Ebola "has not gotten one cent."</p>	<p>卫生部长沃尔特·T·戈维尼盖尔(Walter T. Gwenigale)同意他的说法。戈维尼盖尔抱怨称，“联合国和其他机构拿到的钱，都是刚印出来的，墨水都还没干”，但由一名利比里亚牧师牵头，向农村居民普及埃博拉知识的组织却“没有拿到一分钱”。</p>
<p>On Sunday, President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf replaced Dr. Gwenigale without explaining why, but said he would remain an adviser. Dr. Emmanuel T. Dolo, Ms. Johnson Sirleaf's youth adviser, complained that the donors were "showing a level of disrespect" by judging Liberian community groups by "harsh standards" and "Western standards."</p>	<p>周日，利比里亚总统埃伦·约翰逊·瑟利夫(Ellen Johnson Sirleaf)撤换了戈维尼盖尔，但没有给出原因，只是说他仍然担任顾问。约翰逊·瑟利夫的年轻顾问伊曼纽尔·T·多洛(Emmanuel T. Dolo)抱怨称，捐助国以“苛刻标准”和“西方标准”评判利比里亚的社区团体，这么做“有些不尊重”。</p>
<p>At the same meeting, Mr. Nyenswah, the deputy health minister, pointed to his government's "team leaders" and warned, "Partners in the room have not been engaging them and involving them in strategy — but you have to."</p>	<p>在同一场会议上，卫生部副部长尼耶斯瓦指着本国政府的“小组领导”，向与会者警告，“这个房间里的合作伙伴们，没有与他们沟通，也没有让他们参与制定的策略——但你们必须要这么做。”</p>
<p>A representative of the United Nations Children's Fund replied that the</p>	<p>联合国儿童基金会(United Nations Children's Fund)的一名代表回应称，当</p>

local pastor needed to prove he could do the work.	地的那名牧师需要证明他有能力做这份工作。
Two days later, Shiyong Wang, the World Bank representative, confirmed that United Nations agencies had received nearly all their money and that the Liberian government had received only 7 percent of the \$23 million allotted to it. But, he said, the government had not produced required documentation – not even, for example, names of dead health workers whose families awaited compensation. He criticized the government’s “overly complex and bureaucratic approval process,” including three signatures on each document.	两天后，世界银行的代表王世勇证实，联合国机构接收了几乎所有资金，利比里亚政府只收到了划拨给该国的 2300 万美元（约合 1.4 亿元人民币）拨款中的 7%。但他表示，该国政府没有出具必要的文件，例如病逝的卫生工作者的名字，他们的家人正在等待补偿。他批评道，该国政府的“审批过程过于复杂、官僚化”，比如，一份文件需要三个签名。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141120/c20liberia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141120/c20liberia
French Hostage Abducted in North Africa Is Freed	被北非基地组织绑架的法国人质获释
ISTANBUL — A 50-year-old Frenchman who was snatched from his hotel room in Mali by Al Qaeda’s affiliate in North Africa and held captive for more than three years was released, President François Hollande of France announced on Tuesday.	伊斯坦布尔——法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)周二宣布，基地组织的北非分支将释放一名 50 岁的法国男子。该男子三年多以前在马里的酒店房间中遭到绑架，此后一直被扣为人质。
“It’s a day of joy,” Mr. Hollande said in a video posted on the government’s website. “Our hostage Serge Lazarevic — our last hostage — is free.”	“这是一个高兴的日子，”奥朗德在政府网站上发布的一段视频中说。“我们的人质塞尔日·拉扎雷维奇(Serge Lazarevic)——最后一名法国人质——自由了。”
Even as France celebrated Mr. Lazarevic’s return from captivity in the burning sands and craggy caves of the Sahara, questions were being asked about what concessions the French government made to the extremist group, Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, that held him.	但就在法国庆祝拉扎雷维奇离开灼热的沙漠和陡峭的山洞，回到祖国之时，许多人提出了这样的问题：法国政府向绑架他的伊斯兰马格里布基地组织(Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb)的极端分子做了何种让步。
Jean-Paul Rouiller, director of the Geneva Center for Training and Analysis of Terrorism, who has followed Mr. Lazarevic’s case, said that Mohamed Ali Ag Wadossene and Heiba Ag Acherif, two members of a	日内瓦恐怖主义训练分析中心(Geneva Center for Training and Analysis of Terrorism)主任让-保罗·鲁耶(Jean-Paul Rouiller)一直关注拉扎雷维奇被绑架事件。他说，据马里政府官员称，与伊斯兰马格里布基地组织关系密切

<p>Tuareg clan with close ties to Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, had been released from prison, according to Malian government officials.</p>	<p>的两名图瓦雷克族(Tuareg)人——穆罕默德·阿里·阿格·瓦多森(Mohamed Ali Ag Wadossene)和黑巴·阿格·阿克里夫(Heiba Ag Acherif)——已从监狱获释。</p>
<p>If there was a prisoner exchange, it again pits France against its allies, including the United States, on the question of how to free hostages held by Islamic extremists. In the past four months, including this past weekend, four United States citizens have been executed by Al Qaeda in Yemen and the Islamic State, an offshoot of Al Qaeda in Iraq.</p>	<p>如果存在囚犯交换的行为，那么在如何解救被伊斯兰极端分子扣押的人质的问题上，法国就再一次站到了美国等盟友的对立面。过去四个月，包括刚刚过去的周末，已有四名美国公民被基地组织也门分支和基地组织在伊拉克的分支伊斯兰国(Islamic State)处决。</p>
<p>Prisoner exchanges have usually been a secondary request, after ransom, said Mr. Rouiller, who has helped negotiate the release of other Europeans held by the same group that kidnapped Mr. Lazarevic. "They ask for prisoners if they can, but it's money that is of the essence," he said. "Money first, and fellow prisoners second."</p>	<p>囚犯交换通常是赎金之外的附属要求，鲁耶说。他参与过释放被同一组织绑架的其他欧洲人质的谈判。“如果可能的话，他们会要求对方释放自己的囚犯，但核心还是钱，”他说。“赎金第一，囚犯第二。”</p>
<p>Pierre Martinet, a former French intelligence official, said French citizens would continue to be targeted by kidnapers "because they know it is among the governments that directly negotiates for their liberation."</p>	<p>法国前情报官员皮埃尔·马蒂内(Pierre Martinet)说，法国公民仍将是绑匪的目标，“因为他们知道，法国是愿意与他们直接谈判释放人质的政府之一。”</p>
<p>"I know very well that we have given money," Mr. Martinet told the BFM television channel, The Associated Press reported. "It happens. We have to stop lying to ourselves."</p>	<p>美联社报道，马蒂内对 BFM 电视台说，“我非常清楚我们交了赎金。这种事的确会发生，我们不能再对自己说谎了。”</p>
<p>While governments in Europe deny paying ransoms, an investigation by The New York Times found that Al Qaeda and its direct affiliates have taken in at least \$125 million in revenue from kidnappings since 2008, of which \$66 million was paid last year alone.</p>	<p>尽管欧洲国家的政府都否认支付过赎金，但是《纽约时报》的一项调查发现，自从 2008 年以来，基地组织及其直属分支从绑架活动中至少获得了 1.25 亿美元（约合 7.74 亿元人民币）的收入，其中单是去年就获得了 6600 万美元。</p>
<p>In November 2011, Mr. Lazarevic and his colleague, the French geologist Philippe Verdon, were grabbed from their hotel rooms in the</p>	<p>2011 年 11 月，拉扎雷维奇及其同事、法国地质学家菲利普·韦尔东(Philippe Verdon)在马里城市洪博里的酒店房间内被抓走。他们在那里是为了研究开</p>

<p>Malian town of Hombori, where they had gone to study the feasibility of opening a cement factory. The operation was carried out by Mr. Ag Acherif and a relative of Mr. Ag Wadossene, working as subcontractors for Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb. According to intelligence officials, the group had issued a "bid" for French hostages because it had experience dealing with the French government: It earned millions of euros in ransom for a French hostage, Françoise Larribe, just a few months earlier, according to one of the negotiators in that case.</p>	<p>设一家水泥厂的可行性。绑架的实施者是阿格·阿克里夫和阿格·瓦多森的一个亲戚，后者是伊斯兰马格里布基地组织的分包商。据情报官员称，该组织开出了释放法国人质的“报价”，因为它有过与法国政府打交道的经验：一名参与相关谈判的官员说，就在几个月前，该组织利用法国人质弗朗索瓦兹·拉里布(Françoise Larribe)获得了数百万欧元的赎金。</p>
<p>Within days of their capture, Mr. Lazarevic and Mr. Verdon were handed over to Al Qaeda.</p>	<p>遭到劫持的几天之后，拉扎雷维奇和韦尔东被交给了基地组织。</p>
<p>Last year, the kidnappers executed Mr. Verdon when he tried to make contact with an aircraft flying overhead, according to the former negotiator who asked not to be named because of the sensitivity of the case. Mr. Verdon's body was later recovered by French soldiers.</p>	<p>一位前谈判官员说，去年，在韦尔东试图与空中飞过的一架飞机取得联系时，绑架者处决了他。由于问题的敏感性，这名谈判官员要求不具名。韦尔东的尸体后来被法国士兵找到。</p>
<p>Mr. Lazarevic, who is over 6 feet tall and weighed more than 260 pounds at the time of his capture, appeared in several videos pleading for his life. A video released in June alarmed his family because he appeared to have lost as much as a third of his weight. That, and the implicit threat of execution, may have pushed French officials to an agreement.</p>	<p>拉扎雷维奇身高超过六英尺（1.82米），被劫持时体重超过260磅（约118公斤）。他曾在几个视频里表达过求生的渴望。今年6月的一则视频让他的家人十分不安，因为他看起来瘦了三四十公斤。除此之外，暗示要处决他的威胁，也可能促使法国官员与绑架者达成了妥协。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141210/c10france</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141210/c10france</p>
<p>Oscar Pistorius Acquittal Can Be Appealed, Judge Says</p>	<p>检方获准对南非“刀锋战士”无罪判决提起上诉</p>
<p>LONDON — A South African judge ruled on Wednesday that prosecutors may appeal her decision to acquit Oscar Pistorius, the track star, on murder charges in the killing of his girlfriend last year.</p>	<p>伦敦——周三，一位南非法官做出裁定，针对她之前做出的田径明星奥斯卡·皮斯托瑞斯(Oscar Pistorius)不构成谋杀罪的决定，检方可以提出上诉。皮斯托瑞斯去年因枪杀女友受审。</p>

<p>But, in a complex ruling, Judge Thokozile Matilda Masipa rejected efforts by state prosecutors to appeal the five-year sentence she passed on him.</p>	<p>但在复杂的裁决中，法官科齐尔·玛蒂尔达·马西珀(Thokozile Matilda Masipa)驳回了公诉方试图推翻她的五年刑期判决的努力。</p>
<p>The prosecution had called the sentence “shockingly inappropriate” to the crime, since Mr. Pistorius could be released on house arrest after 10 months in the hospital wing of a prison in Pretoria, the South African capital.</p>	<p>公诉人曾说这个判决与被告的罪行“惊人地不相称”，因为皮斯托瑞斯在南非首都比勒陀利亚的监狱医院服刑 10 个月后即可出狱在家服刑。</p>
<p>In September, Judge Masipa acquitted Mr. Pistorius of murder but found him guilty of culpable homicide, equivalent to manslaughter, for firing four rounds from a handgun through a locked toilet cubicle door, killing his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp, on the other side.</p>	<p>9 月，法官马西珀驳回了对皮斯托瑞斯的谋杀指控，但认为他犯有过失杀人罪。皮斯托瑞斯用手枪开了四枪，透过锁着的卫生间门，打死了卫生间外面的他的女友瑞瓦·史汀坎普(Reeva Steenkamp)。</p>
<p>The judge’s ruling on Wednesday hinged on a distinction in South African law between culpable homicide and a form of murder when a defendant is accused of knowing that his or her actions may cause death.</p>	<p>法官周三的决定基于南非法律对两种罪行的区分：过失杀人和一种形式的谋杀，即被告明知其行为会致人死亡。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, the state prosecutor, Gerrie Nel, argued that Mr. Pistorius must have understood the likely outcome of opening fire and that he had therefore committed a form of murder regarded as a more serious crime than culpable homicide but a lesser offense than premeditated murder, which carries a 25-year minimum sentence.</p>	<p>周二，检察官格里·内尔(Gerrie Nel)提出，皮斯托瑞斯一定知道开枪的后果，因此他犯了这种形式的谋杀罪，情节比过失杀人严重，但比蓄意谋杀较轻，最低可判 25 年监禁。</p>
<p>In a ruling streamed live on South African news websites from the North Gauteng High Court in Pretoria, Judge Masipa said the issue was “not an easy one.”</p>	<p>判决在比勒陀利亚北豪登高级法院做出，南非新闻网站进行了直播。法官马西珀说，本案“很不简单”。</p>
<p>On the sentence, she said she was “not persuaded that there was any material misdirection” when she sent Mr. Pistorius to prison for what</p>	<p>关于刑期，她说她“没有被说服，不认为存在实质性的错误引导”。她对皮斯托瑞斯的监禁判决被一些法律专家认为较轻。</p>

some legal experts said seemed to be a relatively lenient sentence.	
But on the grounds for her verdict, she said the Supreme Court of Appeal should consider whether a principle known as dolus eventualis – the grounds for a form of murder – had been “correctly applied.”	但关于谋杀罪名的裁定，她说最高法院应该考虑所谓“故意过失”（构成谋杀的前提条件）原则是否得到了“正确的运用”。
“I cannot say the prospect of success at the Supreme Court is remote,” she said.	“我不能说在最高法院获胜的希望渺茫，”她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141211/c11pistorius	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141211/c11pistorius
French Forces Kill a Leader of Jihadists in Mali Raid	法军马里击毙一名恐怖组织头目
ISTANBUL – The French Army said Thursday that it had killed a leader of a terrorist group in the deserts of northern Mali.	伊斯坦布尔——法国陆军本周四表示，他们在马里北部的沙漠地区消灭了一名恐怖组织头目。
The announcement, two days after the release of the last French hostage held by militants, signaled that French special forces may now be free to pursue the terrorist group aggressively, unrestrained by worries about the safety of French captives.	这份公告在武装分子扣押的最后一名法国人质获释两天后发布，标志着法国特种部队现在无需再担心法国人质的安全，可以放心大胆地打击恐怖组织。
A spokesman for the Defense Ministry said French troops had killed Ahmed al-Tilemsi, who had a \$5 million bounty on his head after the State Department listed him as a “specially designated global terrorist.”	美国国防部(Defense Ministry)发言人说，法军击毙了艾哈迈德·提雷姆西(Ahmed al-Tilemsi)，此人曾受到通缉，悬赏500万美元，属于美国财政部(Treasury Department)列出的“特殊列名的全球恐怖分子”。
Mr. Tilemsi was a leader of Al Mourabitoun, a group formed by extremists who split off from Al Qaeda two years ago. The extremists led a devastating attack on the In Amenas gas plant in Algeria in 2013 and killed at least 37 foreign hostages taken during the assault.	提雷姆西是独立纳赛尔主义运动(Al Mourabitoun)的领导者；该组织于两年前形成，成员是从基地组织分裂出来的极端分子。他们策划实施了2013年对阿尔及利亚因阿迈纳斯(In Amenas)气厂的毁灭性攻击，并至少杀害了37名在攻击中抓获的外国人质。
Col. Gilles Jaron, spokesman for the French Army’s chief of staff, confirmed that Mr. Tilemsi had been killed. He was one of a group of “a dozen terrorists” targeted by the raid; the others were “neutralized,” Colonel Jaron said, meaning that they were either killed or captured. He	据法国陆军参谋长发言人吉勒斯·雅龙(Gilles Jaron)上校证实，提雷姆西已被击毙。这次袭击的目标是“12名恐怖分子”，他是其中之一；其他人也都遭到“清除”，雅龙上校说。这意味着他们不是丧生就是被俘。他拒绝透露更多的细节。

<p>declined to give more specifics.</p>	
<p>Al Mourabitoun is active in the Sahara and in the Sahel region to its south, where militants took advantage of a coup and political chaos in Mali to seize control of most of the northern half of the country in 2012. At the request of the Malian government, France sent thousands of troops in early 2013 to help push the insurgents back.</p>	<p>独立纳赛尔主义运动在撒哈拉及以南的萨赫勒地区活动，武装分子趁马里发生政变、政局混乱的机会，在 2012 年夺取了该国北部大部分地区的控制权。在马里政府的要求下，法国在 2013 年初派出数千人的军队，帮助逼退了叛乱分子。</p>
<p>That French-led effort succeeded in retaking two of the three main desert cities that had fallen to the militants, but the operation stalled in the province of Kidal. Analysts said the French Army was forced to tread very carefully there because of six French hostages who were believed to be held in the area.</p>	<p>在法国牵头的军事行动中，武装分子占据的三大沙漠城市被成功夺回了两座，但在基达尔省，军事行动止步不前。分析人士称，据信有六名法国人质在该地区遭到扣押，因此法军不得不谨慎以待。</p>
<p>That constraint was apparently lifted with the release of the last hostage, Serge Lazarevic, on Tuesday. "What is clear in my mind is that we are seeing this happen just days after Serge Lazarevic," said Jean-Paul Rouiller, director of the Geneva Center for Training and Analysis of Terrorism, who tracks the jihadist groups in Mali. "The French military can finally take the gloves off."</p>	<p>随着本周二最后一名人质塞尔日·拉扎雷维奇(Serge Lazarevic)获释，这种束缚显然已经解除。“塞尔日·拉扎雷维奇获释后仅仅数天就会发生这样的事，是在我们意料之中的，”日内瓦恐怖主义训练分析中心(Geneva Center for Training and Analysis of Terrorism)主任让-保罗·鲁耶(Jean-Paul Rouiller)说，他一直在关注马里圣战组织的动向。“法军终于可以卷起袖子了。”</p>
<p>It was not clear whether Mr. Tilemsi was involved in that attack. But according to the State Department, he has been linked to the kidnapping of several Europeans, including two Frenchmen who were abducted from a restaurant in Niger in 2011. Both of those hostages were killed.</p>	<p>目前还不清楚提雷姆西是否参与了那次攻击。但国务院说，他和几起欧洲人被绑架案有关，其中一起发生在 2011 年，两名法国人在尼日尔的一间餐厅遭到绑架。后来两人均遭杀害。</p>
<p>Colonel Jaron said the raid that killed Mr. Tilemsi was part of Operation Barkhane, the French military's effort to counter extremist groups across the region from Mauritania to Chad. There are 3,000 French</p>	<p>雅龙上校说，击毙提雷姆西的袭击是法军“新月沙丘”行动的组成部分，这个打击极端主义组织的行动覆盖了从毛里塔尼亚到乍得的一片地区，在那里部署了 3000 人的法国军队，该部表示。上校说，参与袭击的法国部队“与马里</p>

troops in the region, according to the ministry. The colonel said French forces involved in the raid had "acted in coordination with Malian authorities."	政府进行了协调行动”。
"Operation Barkhane is an operation that never stops," Colonel Jaron said.	“新月沙丘’是一个永不终止的行动，”上校雅龙说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141212/c12mali	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141212/c12mali
China shocked by fatal riot in Madagascar	马达加斯加工人洗劫中国糖厂
The Chinese Embassy in Madagascar expressed shock Sunday at a deadly riot involving local workers at a Chinese-run sugar plant and criticized the island nation's government for failing to protect Chinese interests.	中国驻马达加斯加使馆周日发表声明，就当地一家中国制糖厂发生的致死骚乱，批评马国政府保护中方利益不力。
The statement came three days after local workers clashed with Madagascar security forces, leaving two people dead, before they looted the sugar plant in Morondava.	该声明发表的三天前，当地的工人和军警发生了冲突，至少两人死亡，工人们之后洗劫了穆龙达瓦的一家制糖厂。
The embassy said the Chinese staff evacuated the factory because of fears for their safety.	使馆在声明中说，中方雇员出于自身安全的担忧已经从工厂撤出。
"We hope the Madagascar government will take necessary measures to properly handle the attack at the Morondava sugar plant and to erase the ill impact this incident has brought to the country's international image and its ability to attract foreign investments so as to create a good environment for Madagascar to cooperate with China and other countries," the statement said.	“我们希望马国政府采取必要措施，妥善处理穆伦达瓦糖厂遭袭事件，消除事件对马国际形象和吸引外资造成的恶劣影响，为马达加斯加与中国和世界各国的合作创造良好环境，”声明说道。
Madagascar Prime Minister Roger Kolo and the country's industry minister, Jules Etienne Rolland, have pledged to try to resolve the situation.	马达加斯加总理罗杰·库卢(Roger Kolo)和工业部长朱尔斯·艾蒂安·罗兰德(Jules Etienne Rolland)已经表示要妥善处置骚乱。

<p>The labor protest started when the plant's seasonal workers demanded contracts that offer better pay and better conditions, according to reports.</p>	<p>据报道,当地工人抗议活动爆发起因在于一些季节性短工要求中方提供更好的合同,以得到更好的收入及其他条件的改善。</p>
<p>The Chinese Embassy said the requests were unreasonable, and that the workers began in early November to block the factory, cutting off utilities, harassing employees and sabotaging equipment.</p>	<p>中国使馆称这些要求是无理的,工人们从11月初开始就封堵厂区道路,切断工厂水电,驱逐上班员工,破坏工厂设备。</p>
<p>Confrontation escalated after Madagascar security forces arrested two strike leaders.</p>	<p>在马达加斯加军警逮捕两名罢工领袖后,冲突扩大。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, about 500 workers rushed to a base of the security forces to demand the release of their colleagues, and police fired tear gas and live ammunition, the Madagascar Tribune reported. Two people died. Police said they were acting in self-defense because some workers had guns and machetes.</p>	<p>据《马达加斯加先驱报》报道,周三,约500名工人冲到当地安全部队的一处基地,要求释放他们的同事,警察发射了催泪瓦斯和实弹。两人在冲突中死亡。警方称自己的行动是出于自卫,因为一些工人持有枪支和砍刀。</p>
<p>The official China News Service said the workers were armed with axes, slingshots and rocks.</p>	<p>官方媒体中国新闻社称,工人们持有斧子、弹弓和石块。</p>
<p>Rioters then converged on the factory, looted its sugar supply and set fire to a building. Some looters carried bags of sugar on their backs or in carts and wheelbarrows, and some of it was quickly sold on the illegal market, according to reports.</p>	<p>据报道,骚乱者们之后聚集到了工厂,洗劫了糖品供给并放火烧了大楼。一些掠夺者或用背扛、或用小推车运着成包的白糖,其中很多很快就被卖到了黑市上。</p>
<p>China is Africa's largest trading partner, but closer ties have resulted in sometimes violent labor disputes.</p>	<p>中国目前是非洲最大的贸易伙伴,但这种亲密关系有时也导致了劳工纠纷。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141215/cc15madagascar</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20141215/cc15madagascar</p>
<p>Effort on Ebola Hurt W.H.O. Chief</p>	<p>埃博拉危机中,世卫组织掌门人备受指责</p>
<p>GENEVA — Under a stormy sky, on a boat to a G-8 summit meeting, a media-savvy Hong Kong pediatrician named Margaret Chan first met</p>	<p>日内瓦——在一场暴风雨中,擅长与媒体打交道的香港儿科医生陈冯富珍(Margaret Chan)前去参加八国集团(G-8)峰会的一场会议。在乘坐的船上,</p>

<p>her country's president, Hu Jintao. In a preview of the political maneuvering to come, he told her privately that China was considering backing her for the top post at the World Health Organization.</p>	<p>她第一次见到了时任中国国家主席的胡锦涛。他私下告诉陈冯富珍，中国正在考虑支持她角逐世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)的最高职位。这是随后发生的政治角力的预演。</p>
<p>It was Beijing's first bid to place one of its own at the head of an international agency, a signal of China's global rise. And it worked. A few months after, in late 2006, Dr. Chan won enough votes among the organization's 194 member states — by secret ballot, as always — to become its chief.</p>	<p>这是北京第一次争取让自己人当上国际机构的负责人，是中国在全球崛起的一个信号。这次尝试成功了。几个月后，在2006年年底，陈冯富珍通过该组织一贯采取的无记名投票方式，在世卫组织的194个成员国中，赢得了足够的选票，成了世卫组织总干事。</p>
<p>In what seemed a deft political move, she publicly promised to make Africa, which controls a fourth of those votes, one of her top priorities. President Hu, who was aggressively courting the continent for its resources, summed up the agency's importance by invoking what she said was a Chinese saying.</p>	<p>她公开承诺，把非洲作为自己的首要关注点之一，非洲国际控制着那些选票中的四分之一，这似乎是一个娴熟的政治举动。胡锦涛当时正在大力和非洲大陆搞好关系，以便获得它的资源，他用一句话总结了世卫组织的重要性，陈冯富珍说那是一句中国俗语。</p>
<p>"We're all in the same boat," he told her after she took office.</p>	<p>陈冯富珍上台后，胡锦涛对她说，“我们要同舟共济。”</p>
<p>Now Ebola is battering three fragile countries in Africa and with it, the W.H.O.'s standing — in large part, Dr. Chan's critics say, because she let governments around the world steer the agency to fit their own needs, instead of firmly taking the helm as the world's doctor in chief.</p>	<p>现在，埃博拉病毒正在三个脆弱的非洲国家肆虐，世卫组织的声誉也大受冲击。批评人士表示，部分原因在于，陈冯富珍容许各国政府左右世卫组织，满足本国的需要，而不是立场坚定地充当全球卫生领域的掌舵人。</p>
<p>Diplomacy is an inevitable, even necessary, part of running the world's main health organization, vital to getting to factious countries to cooperate for the sake of global health, her critics acknowledge.</p>	<p>批评她的人也承认，要让世卫组织运转起来，外交手腕不可避免，甚至不可或缺。要想让拉帮结派的国家为了全球健康事业协调合作，这些做法是很重要的。</p>
<p>But Dr. Chan, they say, has been too willing to accommodate the wishes of governments, at times reluctant to call them to task and at other times too ready to bow to the demands of donors — even when it puts the world's health at risk.</p>	<p>但他们说，陈冯富珍过于迁就各国政府的意愿，有时候不愿意向它们提出批评。还有些时候，她太屈从于捐赠者的要求了——即使这会给全球医疗事业带来风险。</p>

<p>Not until August, after 1,000 Africans had died and Ebola had spread to Nigeria, the continent's most populous country, did Dr. Chan declare the outbreak a global emergency.</p>	<p>直到去年 8 月，非洲已经有 1000 人死于埃博拉病毒，疫情已经蔓延到非洲人口最多的国家尼日利亚，陈冯富珍才宣布全球进入埃博拉紧急状态。</p>
<p>"The W.H.O. should have pulled out all the stops and said this is an emergency" much earlier, said Dr. Peter Piot, who discovered the Ebola virus 40 years ago.</p>	<p>"世卫组织早就应该全力以赴，宣布进入紧急状态，"彼得·皮奥(Peter Piot) 博士说。他在 40 年前发现了埃博拉病毒。</p>
<p>Dr. Chan's performance during a major health crisis has been attacked before. She was a public health administrator in Hong Kong when SARS, or severe acute respiratory syndrome, emerged from China and rapidly spread across the world in 2003. A year later, the Hong Kong legislature censured her for not pressing the Chinese government hard enough on the outbreak.</p>	<p>陈冯富珍在面临重大卫生危机时的表现，过去就遭受过诟病。2003 年，严重急性呼吸系统综合症(SARS)在中国爆发，并在世界各地迅速蔓延，当时她在香港担任卫生署署长。一年后，香港立法会谴责她在 SARS 爆发期间，对中国政府的态度不够强硬。</p>
<p>SARS was pivotal for the W.H.O. as well, but for the opposite reason. The agency's director general at the time, Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, took an unusually aggressive stance, hectoring Beijing to share more information about the disease. When it did not, Dr. Brundtland issued a global alert anyway, overriding the concerns of affected governments.</p>	<p>对于世卫组织来说，SARS 也是一件大事，但原因恰恰相反。时任世卫组织总干事的格罗·哈莱姆·布伦特兰(Gro Harlem Brundtland)采取了异乎寻常的积极态度，强烈要求北京分享更多的疫情信息。尽管北京未能提供这些信息，布伦特兰还是不顾相关国家的政府的保留意见，发布了全球警告。</p>
<p>But after taking over the W.H.O., Dr. Chan took a far more cautious approach on Ebola, leaving it to her African regional office to work with local government officials who were nervous about ringing the alarm.</p>	<p>但在成为世卫总干事之后，陈冯富珍对埃博拉疫情采取了一种更谨慎得多的态度，让世卫组织的非洲区域办事处与当地政府官员合作，这些官员对发出警报感到很紧张。</p>
<p>By the time Dr. Chan declared the Ebola outbreak an emergency, hundreds more people had died than during the entire SARS epidemic. Now, the death toll for Ebola has exceeded 8,000.</p>	<p>等到陈冯富珍宣布进入埃博拉紧急状态时，死亡人数已经比整个 SARS 肆虐期间多出了数百人。目前，埃博拉感染死亡人数已经超过 8000 人。</p>
<p>Dr. Chan defended her record on Ebola, saying that she followed protocol by leaving it to the Africa office to respond in the early months</p>	<p>陈冯富珍为自己在埃博拉疫情上的处理方法做出了辩护，说她在出现疫情的最初几个月里，让非洲办事处来处理疫情遵守了规程。世卫组织的区域办事</p>

<p>of the virus. She acknowledged that getting a grip on the W.H.O.'s regional offices, which are effectively controlled by local governments, was the most intractable political issue in the organization and that, in hindsight, she wished she had acted a little earlier to "mount a much stronger, more aggressive response."</p>	<p>处事实上是由当地政府控制的，陈冯富珍承认，世卫总部对区域办事处的控制权，是该组织最棘手的政治问题。而且，事后来看，她希望自己早一点“做出更有力、更主动的回应”。</p>
<p>Sounding the alarm can come with a price, as Dr. Chan had learned. When swine flu broke out in 2009, she was criticized for overreacting and declaring it a pandemic. While an independent review later found that she was right to do so, some critics and supporters now wonder if the experience made her gun-shy in responding to Ebola. She says it did not.</p>	<p>拉响警报可能会付出代价，陈冯富珍有过这方面的教训。2009年猪流感爆发时，她宣布其为“大流行”病，被人批评反应过度。尽管一个独立审查小组后来发现，她这样做是对的，但是一些批评者和支持者现在觉得，有可能就是这段经历，让她在应对埃博拉疫情时谨小慎微。她说事实并非如此。</p>
<p>"We are not forgiven if politicians perceive we might have gotten it wrong," said a former W.H.O. official.</p>	<p>“如果政治人物认为我们可能弄错了，就会揪住这件事不放，”一位前世卫官员表示。</p>
<p>Under Dr. Chan's leadership, the W.H.O. has also been accused of deferring to the Syrian government of President Bashar al-Assad when polio made a comeback in that country in late 2013. Nor did the agency say anything publicly about Saudi Arabia's failure to detail the spread of Middle East respiratory syndrome last year.</p>	<p>陈冯富珍担任总干事期间，世卫组织也受到了其他指责，一是2013年底，脊髓灰质炎在叙利亚卷土重来时，该组织对总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)领导的叙利亚政府过于顺从；二是去年中东呼吸综合症蔓延时，沙特阿拉伯没有提供任何详细资料，但世卫组织对此没有做出任何公开表态。</p>
<p>At the end of May, as Ebola deaths neared 200, Dr. Chan barely touched on the outbreak in her speech to the annual conclave of the W.H.O.'s 194 member states in Geneva. Instead, she addressed a host of issues dear to various governments, from cancer to sugar consumption.</p>	<p>去年5月底，埃博拉死亡人数接近200人。但在世卫组织的194个成员国在日内瓦举行的年度会议上，陈冯富珍在讲话中对这次疫情却并未多谈，反而谈到了各国政府关注的一些问题，比如癌症和糖消费量等。</p>
<p>"She has very assiduously promoted the idea that it is member states of W.H.O. that are the owners and decision makers in a fundamental way," said Nils Daulaire, the former American representative on the health</p>	<p>“她非常努力地宣扬一个观念：世卫组织会员国是该机构最根本的负责人和决策者，”世卫组织执委会前美国代表尼尔斯·道莱尔(Nils Daulaire)说。“我在世卫组织的无数次会议上听到陈冯富珍对与会者说，‘我是你们选举出来</p>

<p>organization's board. "I've been at countless meetings at W.H.O. where Dr. Chan has turned to participants and said, 'I am elected by you to lead the organization in the way you decide.' "</p>	<p>的，以你们决定的方式来领导这个组织。’ ”</p>
<p>Chatham House, in a report published in May, described the organization as unduly "politicized."</p>	<p>皇家国际事务研究所(Chatham House)去年5月发布报告,称该组织过于“政治化”。</p>
<p>"The interests of the member states bubble up and they guide W.H.O.," said Wafaa El-Sadr, a professor at the Mailman School of Public Health at Columbia University. "On the other hand, the world's expectation of the W.H.O. is that it's leading from above. That's a conflict."</p>	<p>“成员国总是争取自己的利益，引导着世卫组织的行动，”哥伦比亚大学梅尔曼公共卫生学院(Mailman School of Public Health)的教授瓦法阿·萨德尔(Wafaa El-Sadr)说。“但另一方面，全世界又期望世卫组织能够自上而下地发挥领导作用。这很矛盾。”</p>
<p>Dr. Chan had been warned about Ebola in late March, when the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Liberia sent increasingly dire cables about the virus, calling for help from Dr. Chan and others about what to do. Her office said it had no record of receiving them.</p>	<p>去年3月下旬，就曾有人向陈冯富珍发出过埃博拉疫情的警告。联合国驻利比里亚维和部队就发出了日益触目惊心的电报，向陈冯富珍和其他人求助，询问应该怎么做。陈冯富珍的办公室说，没有记录显示收到过电报。</p>
<p>But she sharply disputed the suggestion that she should have declared Ebola a global health concern earlier in the year. "If it's a matter of a few days, yes," she said, "but definitely not months ahead."</p>	<p>有人说她在2014年时，应该早一点宣布埃博拉是全球卫生问题。对此她极力争辩。“如果早一点指的是早几天，那没有错，”她说，“但绝对不是早几个月。”</p>
<p>She said she felt no pressure to play down the severity of the outbreak early on, and pointed out that the W.H.O.'s job was limited to helping governments respond better, not sending an army of health workers to do it for them.</p>	<p>她说，她没有受到压力，让世卫组织在早期淡化疫情的严重程度。她还指出，世卫组织的工作仅限于帮助政府更有效地做出回应，而不是派出医务人员的大军，替他们做这些事。</p>
<p>Trained as a pediatrician in Canada, Dr. Chan, 67, shot to prominence as a health administrator in Hong Kong in 1997 when she tried to reassure an anxious public about avian flu, famously boasting of eating chicken every day — only to quickly retract and order the culling of poultry on the island. Still, she won plaudits for her leadership at the time.</p>	<p>陈冯富珍67岁，在加拿大接受医学教育后成为儿科医生。她出名是在1997年香港发生禽流感疫情期间。当时，作为公共卫生主管官员，她为了安抚焦急不安的公众，自称天天都吃鸡肉，此事广为流传——但她后来迅速收回这些话，并下令扑杀家禽。不过，她当时表现出的领导力赢得了民众的赞许。</p>

<p>Then in 2003, SARS came from China to Hong Kong, striking the island with a vengeance and virtually shutting it down for weeks.</p>	<p>在 2003 年，SARS 从中国内地蔓延到香港并且大肆传播，在长达数周的时间里让香港几近瘫痪。</p>
<p>The Hong Kong legislature later singled out Dr. Chan for “errors in judgment,” including not pressing China for more information. Her defenders said that no amount of pressing could have made Beijing more transparent at the time.</p>	<p>香港立法会后来称陈冯富珍判断错误，包括没有向内地政府施压，以便获得更多信息。她的辩护者说，当时无论怎么施压，都无法让北京给予更大的透明度。</p>
<p>The report forced several Hong Kong officials to resign, including Dr. Chan’s boss. But by then, Dr. Chan had moved out, plucked for a senior job at W.H.O. headquarters – and then in 2006, nominated to head the agency.</p>	<p>该报告迫使一些香港官员辞职，其中包括陈冯富珍的上司。但那时陈冯富珍也已经离职，到世卫组织总部担任一个高级职位——然后到 2006 年，她被提名为世卫组织总干事。</p>
<p>In March 2009, a fatal flu strain emerged in Mexico – H1N1, known then as swine flu. By mid-June, when 73 countries had reported suspected cases, Dr. Chan convened a late-night news conference and told the world that a full-blown flu pandemic had arrived.</p>	<p>2009 年 3 月，一种致命的流感病毒 H1N1 在墨西哥出现，当时被称为猪流感。6 月中旬，报告了疑似病例的国家达到 73 个，陈冯富珍召开了深夜新闻发布会告诉全世界，一场流感“大流行”已经全面到来。</p>
<p>The fatalities turned out to be limited, but an independent review of the agency warned that the W.H.O.’s internal problems had left it unprepared for the next serious outbreak.</p>	<p>事后证明，这场疫情造成的死亡人数不多，但对世卫组织进行的一次独立审查报告发出了警告：机构内部存在一些问题，下一次疫情爆发会令其措手不及。</p>
<p>It cited Geneva’s inability to supervise its regional offices, its inability to put medical boots on the ground, and an ambiguous mandate that forced it to be “simultaneously the moral voice for health in the world and the servant of its member states,” as the head of the panel, Harvey V. Fineberg, put it.</p>	<p>报告援引的理由是，日内瓦总部无力统管旗下的区域办事处，无法把医疗人员派到需要的地方，而且它的职权并不明确。按照审查小组负责人霍宁博 (Harvey V. Fineberg) 的说法，它“既是全球卫生问题的道德之声，又要为成员国服务。”</p>
<p>These were precisely the shortcomings that Ebola would expose. But they were not addressed. Instead, because of the global financial crisis, the W.H.O.’s budget shrank severely under Dr. Chan. Donors</p>	<p>这些正是后来的埃博拉疫情暴露出来的问题。然而，这些问题并没有得到处理。由于全球金融危机的影响，在陈冯富珍担任总干事期间，世卫组织的预算严重萎缩。捐助者会挑选出他们愿意出钱的项目来资助。疾病防控工作大</p>

<p>cherry-picked what they wanted to pay for. Disease surveillance was radically pared back.</p>	<p>幅缩减。</p>
<p>Only the most “anemic” structural reforms were considered, said David Fidler, an Indiana University law professor who specializes in global health. Dr. Chan, he said, “has no enthusiasm for challenging member states with respect to controversial issues.”</p>	<p>予以考虑的只有最“苍白无力”的结构性改革，在印第安纳大学(Indiana University)专门研究全球卫生问题的法学教授戴维·菲德勒(David Fidler)表示。陈冯富珍博士“不喜欢在有争议的问题上挑战成员国”，他说。</p>
<p>Crucially, the power of the W.H.O. regional offices was preserved. Each regional head was elected by countries in the region; they in turn had the power to dole out jobs and money to those countries. They were answerable to the head office in Geneva only in theory.</p>	<p>至关重要的是，世卫区域办事处拥有的自主权得以保留。各区域的主任是由地区国家选出来的；而他们又有权给这些国家分配任务和资金。他们仅仅在理论上需要听命于设在日内瓦的总部。</p>
<p>“I was told when I wanted to push that: ‘Don’t even go down that path,’ ” Dr. Chan said.</p>	<p>陈冯富珍表示，“当我想要推行这方面的改革时，我被告知：‘想都不要想。’”</p>
<p>Then came Ebola.</p>	<p>后来，埃博拉疫情爆发了。</p>
<p>The first of the Ebola cables from United Nations peacekeepers in Liberia was sent to headquarters on March 24, with a copy to Dr. Chan in Geneva: more than two dozen people dead in Liberia and neighboring Guinea.</p>	<p>去年3月24日，联合国驻利比里亚维和人员首次向总部发送有关埃博拉病毒的电报，并抄送给了在日内瓦办公的陈冯富珍：在利比里亚及其邻国几内亚，已有20多人死亡。</p>
<p>A week later came a second cable, then a third, also from the peacekeeping mission in Liberia, each one more alarming. The virus was detected in the crowded capital, Monrovia. In a town near the border, visibly sick patients were not isolated, but living among the healthy, posing intense risks of transmission. The United Nations mission chief, Karin Landgren, appealed for “definitive advice.”</p>	<p>一周后，利比里亚维和部队发来了第二封电报，然后是第三封，语气越来越迫切。人口稠密的首都蒙罗维亚也出现了埃博拉病毒。在边境附近的一个城镇，明显染病的患者没有被隔离，而是与健康居民生活在一起，带来了极大的传染风险。联合国利比里亚特派团负责人卡琳·兰德格伦(Karin Landgren)请求提供“最权威的建议”。</p>
<p>All the while, a local W.H.O. representative reassured his United Nations colleagues that the virus would soon subside, just as it had elsewhere in</p>	<p>与此同时，当地的一名世卫代表却一直安慰联合国的同事，向他们保证病毒很快就会消退，就像之前在其他地方爆发的埃博拉疫情一样。</p>

previous outbreaks.	
On July 29, a cable from the Liberia peacekeeping mission chief to U.N. headquarters — also copied to the W.H.O. in Geneva — called the Ebola situation “unprecedented and rapidly deteriorating.”	7月29日，利比里亚维和部队负责人向联合国总部发送电报——也抄送给了日内瓦的世界卫生组织。文中称，这次的埃博拉疫情“史无前例、迅速恶化”。
By then, hundreds of health workers in the region had died. An infected Liberian man traveled to Nigeria by air, taking the virus with him. That was the trigger, Dr. Chan said, to assess the global risks.	到那时候，该地区已有数以百计的医疗工作者死亡。一名感染了病毒的利比里亚男子乘坐飞机前往了尼日利亚，将它传播了过去。陈冯富珍表示，正是这件事促使世卫对埃博拉的全球风险进行了评估。
“I said that, ‘Well, whether countries like it or not, I’m going to call an emergency committee to let the experts tell me whether or not the risk of international spread is there,’ ” she said.	她表示，“我说，‘好吧，无论各个国家愿不愿意，我都要召集一个应急委员会，让专家告诉我疫情是否存在国际传播的风险。’”
By August, one senior United Nations official bluntly told the secretary general’s special envoy for Ebola that the W.H.O. “has consistently been behind the curve.”	到去年8月，一名联合国高级官员坦率地告诉联合国秘书长任命的埃博拉疫情特使，世卫组织“总是慢半拍”。
That same month, the secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, told Dr. Chan that he planned to appoint a new mission to coordinate the Ebola response, a clear signal that her agency’s response had been insufficient.	同月，潘基文秘书长(Ban Ki-moon)告诉陈冯富珍，他计划指派一个新的小组协调埃博拉疫情的应对工作。这个明显的信号说明，世卫组织的应对并不充分。
“The world needs a W.H.O.,” Dr. Piot said. “But it has to become a better one. My concern is once this epidemic is over, things go back to business as usual.”	“这个世界需要一个世界卫生组织，”皮奥说。“但它必须变得更出色。我担心的是，埃博拉疫情一结束，一切就恢复如常。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150107/c07chan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150107/c07chan
China Strives to Be on African Minds, and TV Sets	中国电视媒体进军非洲
While China imposes strict controls on foreign-produced entertainment at home, it is also eager to see its cultural products embraced abroad. And in Africa, Chinese television shows have become immensely	虽然中国对国内的外国制作的娱乐严加控制，但却渴望看到本国的文化产品被国外接受。在非洲，中国的电视节目已非常受欢迎——至少据中国国家新闻媒体的报道所说。

<p>popular — at least according to the Chinese state news media.</p>	
<p>This week, People’s Daily, the main newspaper of the Communist Party, reported that Africans have given Chinese television shows a warm reception. It described a Ugandan taxi driver as professing his love for the Chinese romantic comedy “Let’s Get Married” as soon as the writer stepped into his cab. And it quoted a Tanzanian professor as saying that his countrymen wait in front of their television sets in anticipation of a new Chinese program.</p>	<p>本周，共产党的主要报纸《人民日报》报道称，中国电视节目在非洲受追捧。报道中有一名乌干达出租车司机，记者刚上了他的车，他就自报喜欢中国的浪漫喜剧片《咱们结婚吧》。报道还援引一位坦桑尼亚教授的话说，他的国人中国新节目播出前，早早地就等候在他们的电视机前了。</p>
<p>“More and more African peoples are gaining an understanding of Chinese society by watching contemporary Chinese television dramas, and becoming interested in China,” the article said.</p>	<p>报道说，“越来越多非洲人通过观看当代中国电视剧了解中国社会，对中国产生兴趣。”</p>
<p>Enthusiastic articles about friendly ties between China and other countries, particularly developing countries, are a common feature of state news media. But the emphasis in state news reports on the popularity of Chinese cultural products in Africa underscores the importance Chinese leaders place on winning cultural influence abroad.</p>	<p>关于中国与其他国家，尤其是与发展中国家的友好关系的充满激情的文章是国有新闻媒体的共同特色。但是，国有新闻媒体对中国文化产品在非洲受欢迎的报道凸显了中国领导人对在海外获得文化影响力的重视。</p>
<p>In 2011, only two Chinese companies participated in Discop Africa, an important annual trade show for producers, buyers and distributors in the television industry in Africa. But by 2012, the number had jumped to 10, according to Variety magazine. That same year was also the start of a vastly expanded Chinese news media presence in Africa with the state broadcaster China Central Television opening its CCTV Africa production center in Nairobi, Kenya. The state news agency Xinhua has signed partnership agreements with local news outlets in what a</p>	<p>2011年，只有两家中国公司参加了非洲电视节(Discop Africa)，这是非洲电视行业制作商以及节目的买家和卖家的一个重要的年度贸易展。但据《综艺》(Variety)杂志报道，到2012年，参加非洲电视节的中国公司已达10家。同年，中国新闻媒体开始大范围地扩大其在非洲的业务，国有广播机构中央电视台在肯尼亚首都内罗毕开设了央视非洲制作中心。国家通讯社新华社与当地新闻媒体签署了合作伙伴关系协议，肯尼亚一家报纸的编辑把这些协议描述为中国新闻媒体“全面魅力攻势”的一部分。</p>

<p>Kenyan newspaper editor described as part of “a full-on charm offensive” by the Chinese news media.</p>	
<p>Discop estimates that there are about 42 million households with televisions in sub-Saharan Africa, a low figure given the region’s population of 840 million. However, the market is growing.</p>	<p>据非洲电视节估计，在撒哈拉以南非洲地区约有 42 万个家庭拥有电视机，这相对于该地区 8.4 亿的人口来说，是一个很低的数字。然而，这个市场正在增长。</p>
<p>The Chinese company StarTimes Media Group is riding the waves of that trend, with support from the Chinese government and funding from the Export-Import Bank of China to sell its digital TV packages in Africa. The company is building an \$80 million headquarters in Nairobi, complete with a dubbing center where Chinese programs can be translated into various local languages, including Swahili. It says that it has signed up four million subscribers across Africa.</p>	<p>中国的四达时代传媒有限公司(StarTimes Media Group)正乘着这个趋势的潮流，在中国政府的支持下，用来自中国进出口银行的资金，在非洲推销其数字电视业务。该公司正在内罗毕投资 8000 万美元修建非洲总部，其配音中心将把中文节目翻译成各种当地语言，包括斯瓦希里语。公司称其在非洲已有 400 多万用户。</p>
<p>Liu Dong, a cultural attache at the Chinese Embassy in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, told People’s Daily that the five Chinese television series, including family-oriented soap operas, being broadcast in Tanzania were chosen by the embassy in cooperation with China’s national broadcast authorities and have been “very well received.”</p>	<p>中国驻坦桑尼亚达首都累斯萨拉姆的大使馆的文化参赞刘东对《人民日报》说，由大使馆和中国国家广播电视当局挑选的五部中国电视系列片，包括面向家庭的肥皂剧，在坦桑尼亚播出后“非常受欢迎”。</p>
<p>Chinese leaders have made it clear they want CCTV and other media to enhance China’s image in Africa.</p>	<p>中国领导人已明确表示，他们希望央视等媒体提升中国在非洲的形象。</p>
<p>Speaking at the opening of CCTV Africa in Nairobi in 2012, the Chinese ambassador to Kenya, Liu Guangyuan, told guests, among them the Kenyan vice president, that he wanted the network to project “the real picture of China-Africa exchanges and cooperation.”</p>	<p>中国驻肯尼亚大使刘光源 2012 年在内罗毕的央视非洲中心开播仪式上，对包括肯尼亚副总统在内的嘉宾说，他希望该电视网能讲述“中非交流与合作的真实故事”。</p>
<p>“Under the current unjust international media order, some people from a few countries are always distorting the fact of the friendly ties</p>	<p>他说，“在目前不公正的国际媒体秩序下，来自少数国家的一些人总是在歪曲中国与非洲友好关系的事实。”他没有指明是哪些国家。</p>

between China and Africa," he said, without specifying which countries.	
Still, some analysts suggest that Chinese news media and entertainment offerings face significant challenges in Africa.	尽管如此，一些分析人士认为，中国的新闻和娱乐产品在非洲仍面临重大挑战。
"Over all, I must say that I am quite skeptical about the popularity of Chinese media in Africa up until now," said Howard W. French, author of "China's Second Continent: How a Million Migrants Are Building a New Empire in Africa" and a former New York Times correspondent in Africa and China.	"总地来看，我必须说，到目前为止，我对中国媒体在非洲受欢迎的程度持相当怀疑的态度，"霍华德·W·弗伦奇(Howard W.French)说，他是《中国的第二块大陆：百万民工如何在非洲修建一个新帝国》(China's Second Continent: How a Million Migrants Are Building a New Empire in Africa)一书的作者，也曾是《纽约时报》驻非洲和中国的记者。
"I spent most of the summer in East Africa, and people I spoke with in several countries said that not only did they not watch Chinese TV, but that they generally didn't know other people who did, either," Mr. French said.	弗伦奇说，"我夏天的大部分时间在东非，在几个国家，和我聊过的人都说，不仅他们不看中国的电视，而且他们认识的其他人中一般也没有人看。"
One problem, certainly for news programs, is the tightly controlled nature of the Chinese news media and the "stodgy and euphemistic" delivery by anchors, he said.	他说，对新闻节目肯定存在的一个问题是，中国新闻媒体受到严格控制，主持人用"枯燥无味、不直接的语言"宣读新闻。
Though CCTV Africa's programs are presented by local journalists, the content appears very much in line with Beijing's goals of promoting a positive view of China.	虽然央视的非洲节目由当地记者主播，但其内容看似与北京提升中国积极形象的目的十分一致。
Bob Wekesa, a Ph.D. candidate at the Communications University of China, conducted a study of CCTV's current affairs discussion program "Talk Africa" and found that "all but one of the shows that relate to China is thumbs up for the image of China," which was also the most discussed single country. The United States fares less well, Mr. Wekesa found.	在中国传媒大学读博士学位的鲍勃·维科萨(Bob Wekesa)对央视的时事讨论节目《非洲论坛》(Talk Africa)做了研究，结果发现，"所有涉及中国的节目，除一个外，都对中国的形象表示赞赏"，而且中国也是被讨论最多的一个国家。维科萨发现，美国在这些节目中的表现不佳。
"Probably the two episodes during which the interviewees are not in a	维科萨在其论文中写道，"大概只在两个节目中，受访者没在抨击美国，一

<p>U.S.-bashing position are one where a philanthropic guest is interviewed and the one about the re-election of President Barack Obama," Mr. Wekesa wrote in his report.</p>	<p>个是采访一位慈善家的，另一个是关于奥巴马总统连任的。”</p>
<p>The channel's tendency to skirt over what it deems delicate topics is unlikely to endear it to local viewers, Mr. French said.</p>	<p>弗伦奇说，该频道回避其认为微妙话题的倾向不太可能令其得到当地观众的喜爱。</p>
<p>"The problem with this is that, in a great many African countries, the media scene is quite diversified, and Africans are quite used to having problems, including 'sensitive' problems, raked over directly, with space for lots of contending points of view," he said.</p>	<p>他说，“这样做的问题是，许多非洲国家的媒体局面相当多元化，非洲人对直接讨论问题、包括‘敏感’问题已习以为常，不同观点争鸣的空间很大。”</p>
<p>"Beyond that, in most African countries, access to foreign media, whether it is the BBC, Radio France, Al Jazeera or what have you, is high. The CCTV product doesn't hold up well by comparison."</p>	<p>“除此之外，外国新闻报道在大多数非洲国家的渗透度很高，无论是BBC、法国电台(Radio France)、半岛电视台(Al Jazeera)，还是其他什么台。央视的产品相比之下颇为逊色。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150108/c08china-africa</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150108/c08china-africa</p>
<p>Groups Document Boko Haram's Swath of Destruction in Nigeria</p>	<p>武装分子扫荡尼日利亚北部村镇屠杀平民</p>
<p>DAKAR, Senegal — Thousands of buildings were burned, damaged or destroyed in northern Nigerian towns in recent days when Boko Haram militants stormed through, using scorched-earth tactics against civilians, according to a new analysis of satellite images by human rights groups.</p>	<p>塞内加尔达喀尔——几家人权机构对卫星影像进行的一次最新分析显示，最近几天，博科哈拉姆(Boko Haram，旧译博科圣地)的武装分子闯入尼日利亚北部的多座城镇，用焦土政策对付平民，导致数千栋建筑被焚烧、破坏或是彻底摧毁。</p>
<p>In a succession of attacks, fighters from Boko Haram, an Islamist insurgent group that has gripped northern Nigeria and battled the government for years, have swept through a cluster of villages along the shores of Lake Chad in a "systematic campaign of arson directed against the civilian population in the area," according to Human Rights Watch.</p>	<p>根据人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)的说法，通过一连串的袭击活动，博科哈拉姆的武装分子扫荡了乍得湖附近的一片村庄，实施了“针对该地区平民的系统性纵火行动”。伊斯兰主义反叛组织博科哈拉姆已经攫取了尼日利亚北部，并与政府缠斗多年。</p>

<p>About 57 percent of one town, Doro Gowon, the location of a now-destroyed military base, appears to have been leveled, probably amounting to several thousand residential and commercial structures, Human Rights Watch said.</p>	<p>多罗戈翁城曾经有一座军事基地，现已摧毁。人权观察组织称，这个城镇约57%的地区看上去已被夷为平地，差不多相当于数千栋居民建筑和商业建筑。</p>
<p>Amnesty International, which has also analyzed the satellite images, said Thursday that about 3,100 buildings in the town had been damaged or destroyed, demonstrating a “deliberate attack on civilians whose homes, clinics and schools are now burnt out ruins.”</p>	<p>同样分析了这些卫星影像的国际特赦组织(Amnesty International)周四称，多罗戈翁约有 3100 栋建筑遭到破坏或摧毁，证明这是一次“针对平民的蓄意袭击，令这些平民的家园、医院和学校如今被烧成废墟”。</p>
<p>Large-scale massacres of civilians by Boko Haram shook northern Nigeria throughout 2014. About 300 people were killed in Gamboru Ngala in May, perhaps 500 died in a group of villages in Borno state in early June, an additional 120 died in Kano in November, and more than 150 died in Damaturu in December, along with numerous others.</p>	<p>博科哈拉姆对平民的大屠杀在整个 2014 年一直震动着尼日利亚北部。5 月，约 300 人在甘博鲁恩加拉遇害；6 月初，在博尔诺州的一些村子里，大约 500 人丧命；11 月，又有 120 人在卡诺州遭到屠杀；12 月，超过 150 人在达马图鲁遇害，在此之外还有不计其数的死难者。</p>
<p>In the first six months of 2014 alone, Boko Haram killed more than 2,000 civilians in northern and central Nigeria, Human Rights Watch estimated last year.</p>	<p>人权观察组织去年估计，单是在 2014 年的前六个月，博科哈拉姆在尼日利亚北部和中部杀害的平民就超过了 2000 人。</p>
<p>Some of these massacres have attracted little attention. But when militants raided the fishing village of Baga in early January, Amnesty International asserted early on that “as many as 2,000” were killed. That figure has been impossible to verify, however, because the area quickly fell under the control of Boko Haram, causing thousands to flee.</p>	<p>其中有些大屠杀事件并未引起多少关注。然而，当武装分子 1 月初袭击巴加镇的渔村时，国际特赦组织很快断言有“多达 2000 人”遇害。不过，这一数字无法考证，因为博科哈拉姆迅速控制了此地，造成数千人逃亡。</p>
<p>Witnesses agreed that many had been killed in Baga when Boko Haram came riding in, guns blazing and shooting indiscriminately at civilians, as has been their custom, at least since 2011. They said the killing began Jan. 3, after the militants overpowered Nigerian soldiers at a military</p>	<p>目击者认同的说法是，博科哈拉姆闯入巴加，按照至少始于 2011 年的惯例开火并朝平民胡乱射击，导致许多人遇害。他们表示，此次屠杀始于 1 月 3 日，当时武装分子制服了当地一处军方哨所的尼日利亚政府军士兵。然后，他们把目标对准了居民。</p>

outpost there. Then the fighters turned on the residents.	
But estimates of the death toll are murky. "It's not possible to get any credible figures out of there," said Mausi Segun, Human Rights Watch's Nigeria researcher. "It's impossible to even guess."	不过，死亡人数的估计仍然没有头绪。“不可能从那里得到任何可信的数据，”人权观察组织的尼日利亚研究员莫西·塞贡(Mausi Segun)表示。“连猜也没办法猜。”
Amnesty International appeared to be backing away from its initial 2,000 figure, saying Thursday that witnesses and local officials suggested that "Boko Haram militants shot hundreds of civilians."	国际特赦组织似乎在收回最初估计的 2000 人数据。它周四称，目击者和当地官员表示，“博科哈拉姆的武装分子枪杀了数以百计的平民。”
The area has suffered deadly attacks before — from both sides in the conflict.	这一地区以前也遭遇过血洗——冲突双方均曾发起袭击。
In 2013, the town of Baga was attacked by the Nigerian Army, with heavy civilian casualties. Enraged soldiers felt the populace was too close to Boko Haram at that time. Satellite images then showed that some 2,275 buildings had been destroyed.	2013 年，巴加遭尼日利亚陆军袭击，造成了大量的平民伤亡。当时，愤怒的士兵觉得那里的民众与博科哈拉姆太接近。事后的卫星影像显示，大约有 2275 栋建筑被毁。
Survivors and witnesses said about 200 people had been killed in the army massacre, leading to broad, international criticism of the Nigerian government's counterterrorism campaign in the region.	幸存者和目击者称，大约有 200 人在军队的大屠杀中丧命，使尼日利亚政府在该地区的反恐行动招致国际社会的广泛谴责。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150116/c16nigeria	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150116/c16nigeria
Egypt Conducts Airstrikes on Islamic State Targets in Libya	埃及空袭利比亚境内 ISIS 目标
CAIRO — The Egyptian military said on Monday that it had carried out airstrikes in Libya in retaliation for the beheading of more than a dozen Egyptian Christians by a branch of the Islamic State extremist group there.	开罗——周一，埃及军方称其对利比亚实施了空袭，以报复伊斯兰国极端组织的一个当地分支斩首杀害了十多名埃及基督教徒。
In a statement Monday morning, the Egyptian military said that it had conducted airstrikes at dawn against training camps and arms depots of the Islamic State group in Libya, but it did not provide further details.	周一上午，埃及军方在一份声明中说，他们清晨对利比亚境内伊斯兰国组织的训练营和武器库实施了空袭，但没有提供更多细节。新闻报道和社交媒体显示，埃及战机袭击了利比亚东部的伊斯兰教徒交战中心城镇德尔纳。该城

<p>News reports and social media indicated that Egyptian warplanes had struck Derna, a town in eastern Libya that is a hub of Islamist militancy. It is also close to the Egyptian border, well within the range of the jets.</p>	<p>靠近埃及边境，是战机航程可达的地方。</p>
<p>The airstrikes are a dramatic escalation of Egypt's role in the continuing battle between armed factions in Libya for control of the country. With the backing of the United Arab Emirates, Egypt has worked covertly to support a Libyan general who is fighting to take back the capital and much of the coast from a rival coalition of militia groups, some of which are made up of Islamist extremists.</p>	<p>在利比亚武装派别争夺国家控制的战斗中，空袭行动将埃及的作用急剧升级。在阿联酋的支持下，埃及秘密为一位利比亚将领提供协助，该名将领试图从反对派民兵组织联盟手中收复首都和大部分沿海地区，而一些民兵组织由伊斯兰极端分子组成。</p>
<p>In a televised address late Sunday night, President Abdel Fattah el-Sisi of Egypt vowed that his country would take action to avenge the killings.</p>	<p>在上周日晚的一个电视讲话中，埃及总统阿卜杜勒-法塔赫·塞西(Abdel Fattah el-Sisi)誓称，埃及将采取行动，报复杀戮。</p>
<p>"Egypt preserves the right to respond, with the appropriate manner and timing, in order to carry out retribution on those killers and criminals who are stripped of the most basic of human values," Mr. Sisi said.</p>	<p>"埃及保留以适当的方式和时间做出回应的权利，以向剥夺了人的最基本价值的刽子手和罪犯实施报复，"塞西说。</p>
<p>The Egyptian military said in a statement issued around 8:30 a.m. that the dawn strikes were "retribution and response to the criminal acts of terrorist elements and organizations inside and outside the country."</p>	<p>埃及军方在一份上午8:30左右发布的声明中说，清晨的袭击是“对国内国外具有恐怖主义成分和恐怖组织的罪行的报复和回应”。</p>
<p>"We stress that revenge for the blood of Egyptians, and retribution from the killers and criminals, is a right we must dutifully enforce," the statement said. Egyptian state television showed footage of F-16s taking off in the dark as the statement was read on the air.</p>	<p>声明说：“我们强调，为埃及人流的血复仇，惩罚凶手和罪犯，这是我们的权利，必将得到忠实的履行。”声明被宣读时，埃及国家电视台配合播放了F-16战斗机在夜色中起飞的画面。</p>
<p>The broadcast then showed a video montage of jets, soldiers, tanks and warships, all set against a soaring musical score. It was narrated by a deep male voice, familiar to those who heard military announcements when generals seized power from President Hosni Mubarak four years</p>	<p>接着出现了战斗机、士兵、坦克和军舰的蒙太奇画面，伴随着昂扬的音乐。一个低沉的男性声音响起，四年前听到军方宣布从总统穆巴拉克手中接管权力的人很熟悉那样的声音。</p>

ago.	
<p>"Honor, nation," the narrator says. "This is the slogan of men who ask for death as a sacrifice for the nation. They are men who do not know the meaning of impossible. They penetrate rocks and mountains, and they challenge difficulties. They race each other for martyrdom, on land, sea and air. Their life is a heroic epic, and their martyrdom a sacrifice for dignity and a pride for Egypt."</p>	<p>"光荣和祖国,"画外音说道,"这是情愿以死殉国的人信奉的口号。他们从不知道不可能为何物。他们挑战困难,金石为开。在陆地、海洋和天空,他们争相赴死,杀身成仁。他们的生命是一首英雄史诗。他们的就义,是为了尊严而牺牲,是埃及的骄傲。"</p>
<p>The leader of the Libyan air forces for the anti-Islamist faction, Saqer al-Joroushi, appeared on Egyptian state television and estimated that the strikes had killed "not less than 40 or 50" people.</p>	<p>利比亚反伊斯兰主义阵营空军司令乔罗希(Saqer al-Joroushi)出现在埃及国家电视台,他估计空袭打死了"不少于40或50人"。</p>
<p>Egypt's air assault came less than 12 hours after the main Islamic State group released a video online that appeared to show fighters from the group's self-proclaimed Tripolitania Province beheading more than a dozen Egyptian Christians.</p>	<p>埃及空袭距离伊斯兰国发布视频,显示该组织所谓"的黎波里塔尼亚省"的武装分子斩首十余名埃及基督教徒,不到12小时。</p>
<p>The Christians were among the thousands of Egyptians who routinely travel across the border to Libya to find work in its oil-rich economy, forging a deep connection between the two neighboring states. About 20 Egyptian Christians disappeared around the coastal city of Surt weeks ago, and last month the Tripolitania Province released a picture showing that it had captured them.</p>	<p>这些基督教徒来自经常跨越边境的成千上万的埃及人的行列,他们前往石油资源丰富的利比亚寻求就业,在这两个邻国之间建立了深厚的纽带。好几周前,大约20名埃及基督教徒在海滨城市苏尔特附近失踪,上个月,的黎波里塔尼亚省公布的照片显示,这些人被该省抓获。</p>
<p>The video of their beheadings Sunday night aroused special horror in Egypt and beyond because it was filmed with the theatrical brutality that has become a trademark of the Islamic State.</p>	<p>他们被斩首的视频周日晚在埃及和埃及以外的地区引发了特殊的恐惧,因视频是用伊斯兰国标志性的戏剧性残暴手法拍摄的。</p>
<p>Released under the logo of the Islamic State's media arm and with the title "A Message Signed With Blood to the Nation of the Cross," the</p>	<p>视频以伊斯兰国媒体部的名义发布,标题是"一份用鲜血签署的发给十字架国家的信息",视频显示了一排蒙面武装分子,他们身着黑衣,将仪式用刀</p>

<p>video appeared to show a row of masked fighters dressed in black and with ceremonial knives at their chests parading more than a dozen captives in orange jumpsuits along a Mediterranean beach in western Libya.</p>	<p>持在胸前，押着穿橙色囚服的被俘者，在利比亚西部地中海的海滩上行进。</p>
<p>Speaking in English, the lead executioner proclaimed in the video that the fighters were part of the larger Islamic State group fighting in Syria, warned that they would allow no safety to “crusaders,” invoked the American military’s burial at sea of Osama bin Laden and alluded to apocalyptic prophecies about a coming battle for Rome. The fighters then forced their captives to the ground, sawed through their necks, and let the blood darken the waves.</p>	<p>刽子手的头领在视频中用英语宣布，这些武装分子是在叙利亚作战的更大的伊斯兰国组织的一部分，并警告说，他们不会给“十字军”留下任何安身之地，还提到了美军海葬奥萨玛·本·拉登(Osama bin Laden)一事，以及世界末日预言中的即将到来的罗马之战。然后，武装分子把被俘者推倒在地，用刀锯断了他们的脖子，让鲜血染红了海浪。</p>
<p>The video appeared to show a greater degree of communication and collaboration between the Islamic State and its Libyan satellite group than Western officials had previously known.</p>	<p>视频所显示出的伊斯兰国及其利比亚卫星组织的联系与协作程度，看来比西方国家官员此前所知的要大。</p>
<p>Egypt’s airstrikes on Monday threatened to draw it further into the Libyan conflict. Islamist fighters in Libya could now seek to stage attacks across the long, lightly patrolled desert border with Egypt, or to increase their support for allied Egyptian militants already attempting to foment an insurgency here.</p>	<p>埃及周一发动的空袭，有使该国进一步卷入利比亚冲突的危险。利比亚的伊斯兰武装分子现在可以在两国漫长且几乎无人巡逻的沙漠边境上发动跨境袭击，或增加对与其结盟的埃及武装分子的支持，这些埃及武装分子已试图在内部煽动叛乱。</p>
<p>The Egyptian military gave no indication on Monday of whether the airstrikes were a one-time punishment for the killing of its citizens or the beginning of a more prolonged military effort.</p>	<p>埃及军方周一没有明确表示，空袭是对自己公民被杀的一次性报复、还是一场更长期的军事行动的开端。</p>
<p>The leaders of Libya’s internationally recognized government welcomed the Egyptian retaliation. That government has relocated to the Libyan cities of Tobruk and Bayda, not far from the Egyptian border,</p>	<p>利比亚得到国际承认的政府的领导人对埃及的报复行动表示欢迎。这个政府已搬到距埃及边境不远的利比亚城市图卜鲁格和贝达，并已与抵制伊斯兰教派的广泛战斗结盟。</p>

<p>and has allied itself with the general fighting against the Islamist factions.</p>	
<p>At least three different groups of militants inside Libya have proclaimed themselves so-called provinces of the Islamic State, mainly through online messages and videos. Their leaders and locations are unknown.</p>	<p>利比亚境内至少有三个不同的武装分子组织, 主要通过网上发布的消息和视频, 宣布自己是伊斯兰国的所谓省份。这些武装组织的领导人和所在地目前不详。</p>
<p>Supporters of anti-Islamist factions inside Libya have increasingly used the Arabic acronym for the Islamic State to refer to all of their opponents, whether extremists, more moderate groups, or less ideological local and tribal militias who are merely allied with the Islamists.</p>	<p>利比亚境内支持抵制伊斯兰教派的人们越来越多地使用伊斯兰国的阿拉伯语缩写来称呼所有的对手, 不管他们是极端分子, 还是更温和的团体, 或是与伊斯兰主义者结盟、但并不那么意识形态化的地方和部落民兵组织。</p>
<p>The blurring of the terms for the purpose of propaganda against the Islamist-allied forces now increases the uncertainty about which positions Egypt might have sought to attack.</p>	<p>为了抵制以伊斯兰名义结盟的宣传目的, 混淆称呼的做法, 如今增加了埃及可能寻求打击哪些势力的不确定性。</p>
<p>Mr. Sisi, a former general who led the military ouster of the Islamist president here 18 months ago, has made it clear since then that he views the chaos in Libya as a danger to Egypt's own stability. Mr. Sisi's government has struggled to suppress a festering Islamist insurgency set off after the military removed President Mohamed Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood in June 2013, and Egyptian officials say they believe that the militants move across the porous border with Libya to obtain weapons and support.</p>	<p>前将军塞西曾在 18 个月前领导了推翻埃及的伊斯兰教派总统的军事行动, 自那时以来, 他一直明确表示, 他认为利比亚的混乱是对埃及自身稳定的威胁。自从埃及军队于 2013 年 6 月将来自穆斯林兄弟会的穆罕默德·穆尔总统赶下台后, 塞西的政府一直在努力打击那之后发生的伊斯兰叛乱, 而叛乱则在不断恶化, 埃及官员说, 他们认为, 武装分子跨越看守不严的利比亚边境, 从另一边得到武器和支持。</p>
<p>Last summer, Egypt provided bases for jets from the United Arab Emirates to launch at least two airstrikes targeting Islamist-allied militias in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, when they were fighting for control of the city.</p>	<p>去年夏天, 埃及曾为阿拉伯联合酋长国的飞机提供基地, 当时发生过针对在利比亚首都的黎波里争夺该城控制权的、与伊斯兰教派结盟的民兵组织的两次空袭。</p>

<p>That was before those militias successfully took the capital and Libya broke into two rival coalitions, each with its own prime minister and government. The internationally recognized government has moved to the east, and the Islamist-allied factions have set up their own provisional government in Tripoli.</p>	<p>那是在民兵组织成功地控制了首都、利比亚分裂为两个敌对联盟之前，如今这两个联盟各自有自己的总理和政府。得到国际公认的政府已迁到利比亚东部，与伊斯兰结盟的派别则在的黎波里成立了自己的临时政府。</p>
<p>Although Egypt and the United Arab Emirates have not publicly acknowledged the airstrikes last year, officials of the internationally recognized government have said Egypt has continued to play a crucial role in their fight. In interviews last month, they said that Egypt had helped repair and supply a small air force that has been their greatest advantage against the Islamist forces.</p>	<p>虽然埃及和阿联酋对去年的空袭都未曾公开承认过，但得到国际承认的利比亚政府的官员说，埃及继续在他们的斗争中发挥至关重要的作用。在上个月的一次采访中，他们说，埃及曾帮助他们修复一支不大的空中力量，并为其提供补给，该空中力量一直是他们抵抗伊斯兰势力的最大优势。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150217/c17egypt</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150217/c17egypt</p>
<p>For the U.S. and China, a Test of Diplomacy on South Sudan</p>	<p>南苏丹冲突持续，考验中美外交</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS — The United States may have midwifed the birth of South Sudan, the world's youngest nation. But China has quickly become among its most important patrons, building its roads and pumping its oil.</p>	<p>联合国——美国可以说是促成了世界上最年轻的国家南苏丹的诞生。但中国很快就成为了它最重要的资助者之一，在这个国家修建公路，开采石油。</p>
<p>Now, more than a year after South Sudan's leaders plunged their country into a nasty civil war, the nation has become something of a test of diplomacy between the United States and China, raising the question: Can Washington and Beijing turn their mutual interests in South Sudan into a shared strategy to stop the bloodshed?</p>	<p>南苏丹的敌对领导人却使自己的国家陷入了一场激烈的内战。离战争爆发如今已有一年多的时间，该国变成了对中美外交的某种考验，引发了一个重要问题：华盛顿和北京能将他们在南苏丹的共同利益转变成共同策略，从而阻止流血冲突吗？</p>
<p>To pressure the warring sides toward peace, the United States has circulated a draft Security Council resolution, dangling the threat of sanctions and setting up the possibility of an arms embargo</p>	<p>为了迫使敌对双方走向和平，美国分发了一份安理会决议草案，威胁要进行制裁，并为在未来某个时候施行武器禁运的可能性进行了铺垫。安理会最早可能会于周二对此予以表决。</p>

<p>somewhere down the road. The measure could come up for a vote as early as Tuesday.</p>	
<p>China, which has long espoused a policy of not interfering in its partners' domestic affairs, has not revealed its hand. The Chinese foreign minister, Wang Yi, signaled to diplomats here last week that his government could be persuaded to back appropriate punitive measures against South Sudan. The Chinese ambassador to the United Nations, Liu Jieyi, then publicly questioned the "logic" of proposing sanctions while the two sides are talking. China could abstain from voting on Tuesday and let the measure pass.</p>	<p>中国长期主张不干涉合作伙伴的国内事务，目前尚未表明态度。中国外交部长王毅上周对联合国的外交官们释放出信号：中国政府可以被说服，支持对南苏丹实施适当的惩罚举措。不过，中国常驻联合国代表刘结一后来公开质疑在双方进行谈判的时候提议制裁的“逻辑”。在周二的投票中，中国可能会选择弃权，让其获得通过。</p>
<p>Peace talks — funded by both Beijing and Washington — are underway in Ethiopia this week between factions loyal to President Salva Kiir and his rival, former Vice President Riek Machar. Yet prospects for a breakthrough by a Thursday deadline set by the mediators appear slim. Mr. Kiir, for his part, has refused to show up.</p>	<p>分别忠于总统萨尔瓦·基尔(Salva Kiir)及其政敌前副总统里克·马沙尔(Riek Machar)的派系本周正在埃塞俄比亚进行和平谈判，相关费用由北京和华盛顿方面提供。调停者将周四设为最后期限，然而在这一日期到来前取得突破的希望似乎非常渺茫。基尔本人一直拒绝露面。</p>
<p>So far, neither Washington nor Beijing has advanced a comprehensive strategy to stop the civil war. Both nations have been hesitant to substantially defang the kingpins of the war, including imposing an arms embargo or limiting how oil revenues might be used to fund the conflict. Both measures are among the recommendations of a recent International Crisis Group report on South Sudan.</p>	<p>迄今为止，华盛顿和北京均没有提出一种全面策略来阻止这场内战。两国都不愿大力削弱战争中关键人物的势力，比如实施武器禁运，或者对用于战争的石油收入加以限制。国际危机组织(International Crisis Group)最近发布的有关南苏丹的报告提出的建议中包含上述两项举措。</p>
<p>"The ability of the United States and China to work toward a common strategy for peace in South Sudan is a test case for their ability to work together on the continent and beyond," said Casie Copeland, the Crisis Group's South Sudan expert. She described both countries as "sort of</p>	<p>该组织的南苏丹问题专家凯西·科普兰(Casie Copeland)表示，“从美国和中国为南苏丹的和平能够采取怎样的共同策略，可以看出两国在非洲大陆及其他地方开展合作的能力。”她称这两个国家“某种程度上还在原地兜圈子”。</p>

walking in a circle.”	
That is not for a lack of interest — or even because of opposing interests.	这并不是因为没有利益牵涉其中，甚至都不是因为两国利益相互冲突。
Although China and the United States have stubbornly been on opposing sides of the issue of Darfur, the long-suffering Sudanese region, the two superpowers share a lot of common ground on South Sudan.	虽然中国和美国在长期受难的苏丹达尔富尔地区的问题上一一直持不同意见，但这两个超级大国在南苏丹问题上有很多共同点。
China has strong economic stakes in the country; the United States is heavily invested politically. They both have an interest in restoring stability to the country and avoiding disruptions to its oil flow. Both capitals have also opted to go slowly.	中国在南苏丹有大量的经济利益，美国则在政治上投入巨大。双方均有意促使该国恢复稳定，避免石油输出中断。但这两个国家也都选择慢慢来。
Obama administration officials have deep emotional ties to South Sudan, and so far they have resisted taking any steps, like an arms embargo, that would weaken the government in Juba. As the administration’s former South Sudan envoy, Princeton Lyman, put it this week, “The position is hardening in the administration, but it has taken a while.”	奥巴马政府的官员与南苏丹有着很深的情感联系。到目前为止，他们一直拒绝采取会削弱朱巴政府势力的任何举措，比如武器禁运。就像曾任南苏丹问题特使的普林斯顿·莱曼(Princeton Lyman)本周说的那样，“奥巴马政府的立场越来越坚定，但这花费了一些时间。”
All the while, fighting between forces loyal to Mr. Kiir, an ethnic Dinka, and Mr. Machar, an ethnic Nuer, has killed tens of thousands, displaced two million people, brought the country to brink of famine and left a trail of rape and killing. The United Nations children’s agency last week said school children had been conscripted by a militia loyal to Mr. Kiir’s forces.	与此同时，忠于丁卡人基尔的部队和努尔人马沙尔的部队之间的战斗，已导致成千上万人死亡、200 万人流离失所，使国家陷入饥荒的边缘，奸淫掳掠的暴行频发。联合国儿童基金会上周表示，忠于基尔部队的一个民兵组织一直在征召学童入伍。
The United States and China have vastly different histories there. The United States championed its independence from Sudan, whose	美国和中国在这里的历史作为大相径庭。美国支持它从苏丹独立出去。美国极为厌恶苏丹总统奥马尔·巴希尔(Omar al-Bashir)，还在国际刑事法院

<p>president, Omar al-Bashir, it loathed, and whom it referred to the International Criminal Court on charges of genocide in Darfur.</p>	<p>(International Criminal Court)指控他在达尔富尔犯下种族屠杀的罪行。</p>
<p>China, by contrast, was one of Mr. Bashir's most important allies — and still is. But when South Sudan split off, it took vast amounts of oil with it, so China soon courted the new government in Juba and kept its stake in the oil fields.</p>	<p>相反，中国是巴希尔最重要的盟友之一——而且目前仍然如此。不过，当南苏丹分离出来时，带走了大量石油，因此中国立即开始拉拢朱巴的新政府，并保住了自己在其油田中的利益。</p>
<p>That helps explain why China has taken an unusually active role, considering its traditional policy of noninterference.</p>	<p>这一定程度上解释了，一向奉行不干涉政策的中国，为何会在南苏丹问题上扮演不同寻常的积极角色。</p>
<p>It has dispatched its own soldiers to the United Nations peacekeeping mission there and persuaded the Security Council to include a most unusual mandate for the mission: Peacekeepers there are tasked with protecting not just civilians, but also the country's oil installations, which have been attacked. China has also stopped shipping arms to the government in Juba.</p>	<p>中国向那里的联合国维和部队派出了自己的士兵，并说服安理会赋予维和部队一项极为不同寻常的职权：维和人员不仅肩负着保护平民的使命，还要保护该国屡遭袭击的石油设施。中国也已停止向朱巴的政府输送武器。</p>
<p>The American-drafted resolution would impose travel bans and asset freezes on individuals who threaten the peace and security of South Sudan, including those who are accused of committing serious rights abuses, using child soldiers, and attacking United Nations personnel. It would set up a committee to evaluate who should fall on the sanctions list. The measure would raise the possibility of an arms embargo further in the future.</p>	<p>由美国起草的决议将对威胁南苏丹和平与安全的个人颁发旅行禁令，并冻结其资产，其中包括那些被控严重暴行的人，比如招募儿童兵及攻击联合国人员。它将成立一个委员会，来裁定谁应被列入制裁名单。该草案还会提高未来实施武器禁运的可能性。</p>
<p>Crucial to the effectiveness of these measures are South Sudan's neighbors, including Uganda and Ethiopia, which have ties to the rival parties. Only if the countries in the region agree to punitive measures, like sanctions and an arms embargo, Mr. Lyman pointed out, will China</p>	<p>对这些措施的有效性至关重要是乌干达和埃塞俄比亚等南苏丹的邻国。这些国家与南苏丹境内的竞争派系有牵连。莱曼指出，只有该地区的各个国家同意采取惩罚性措施，比如制裁和武器禁运，中国才会在安理会上表示赞同。</p>

give its consent on the Council.	
Asked why it has taken so long to propose a draft resolution on the Security Council, an American official said: "There are a lot of actors in this situation. We've been waiting for the right moment."	当被问到为何起草决议需要这么久时，一名美国官员表示：“这件事有众多参与者。我们一直在等待合适的时机。”
The official spoke on the condition of anonymity because of diplomatic protocol. "Everyone is sort of rowing in the same direction," he added.	由于外交规定，这位官员要求不具名。他还说，“目前每一方基本上在朝同一个方向使力。”
A wild card is what to do about the potential war crimes committed by both sides in the conflict. The African Union has completed its own investigation into human rights abuses, but refused to make it public while peace talks are continuing. The United Nations secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, has urged the organization to release it.	其中一个未知因素，就是要如何处理双方在冲突中可能犯下的战争罪行。非洲联盟已经完成了自身对南苏丹境内的践踏人权行为的调查，但拒绝在和谈还在进行的时候公开。联合国秘书长潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)已经敦促非盟公之于众。
United Nations investigators have chronicled a litany of horrors since fighting broke out in December 2013. "In Juba, I met people whose whole families have been executed, primarily due to their ethnicity, and women and girls who were taken as sex slaves after their husbands were killed," the United Nations assistant secretary general for human rights, Ivan Simonovic, told the Council last week, urging the panel to ensure accountability for the victims.	自 2013 年 12 月战争爆发以来，联合国调查人员报告了一连串骇人听闻的事件。“在朱巴，我遇见过主要因为民族身份而家人遭到处决的人，还遇到过在丈夫被杀后，被迫充当性奴的女性，”联合国负责人权事务的助理秘书长伊万·西蒙诺维奇(Ivan Simonovic)上周告诉安理会，并敦促它确保有人为受害者负责。
The next question will be whether China or the United States agrees to send its friends to the dock.	那么，接下来的问题是，中国或美国是否会同意把它们的朋友送上被告席。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150304/c04nations	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150304/c04nations
U.N. Votes to Sanction Those Who Block Peace in South Sudan	联合国决议制裁破坏南苏丹和平进程人员
UNITED NATIONS — The United Nations Security Council on Tuesday unanimously adopted a resolution to impose sanctions on those who disrupt efforts to restore peace in South Sudan, but it stopped short of	联合国——周二，联合国安理会一致通过了一项决议，决定对那些扰乱南苏丹恢复和平努力的人员进行制裁，但其中并未禁止交战各方购买更多武器。

barring the warring factions from buying more arms.	
The resolution passed as the rival factions faced a Thursday deadline for reaching a deal at peace talks in Ethiopia, and as South Sudan's army, under mounting pressure, agreed to investigate allegations that a pro-government militia had abducted dozens of children.	周四是敌对各方在埃塞俄比亚的和平谈判中达成协议的最后期限。此外，在越来越大的压力下，南苏丹政府军同意调查亲政府的一个民兵组织被控绑架数十名儿童一事。决议就是在这样的背景下得到通过的。
Fighting between forces loyal to President Salva Kiir and rebels allied with his former vice president, Riek Machar, plunged South Sudan, the world's youngest nation, into a civil war in December 2013 that has killed tens of thousands, displaced two million civilians and left a trail of rape and execution.	南苏丹是世界上最年轻的国家。2013年12月，忠于总统萨尔瓦·基尔(Salva Kiir)的部队和与曾在他手下担任副总统的里克·马沙尔(Riek Machar)结盟的反叛部队爆发冲突，使得该国陷入内战。战争已导致成千上万人死亡，200万平民流离失所，奸淫和处决的暴行频发。
The Council's resolution does not immediately impose sanctions. Rather, it sets up a panel to identify people who are responsible for undermining the peace efforts, including by recruiting child soldiers and committing serious human rights abuses. It proposes travel bans and an asset freeze for those people, and it offers the possibility of an arms embargo further down the road.	安理会的这份决议并没有立即实施制裁，而是设立了一个委员会，来确定谁应对破坏和平努力的行为负责。这些行为包括招募儿童兵及严重践踏人权。决议提出要对这些人颁发旅行禁令、冻结资产，并为将来实施武器禁运的可能性打下了基础。
The United States drafted the measure. China, which traditionally shies away from punitive measures like sanctions, voted in favor of it. China has significant oil investments in the country.	该决议由美国起草。一向回避制裁等惩罚性措施的中国也投了赞成票。中国在南苏丹拥有大量石油投资。
South Sudan's ambassador to the United Nations, Francis Deng, said he rued the timing of the measure, which he called "counterproductive" at a time when peace negotiations were underway. "What the president and government of South Sudan need is encouragement, not condemnation," Mr. Deng said.	南苏丹常驻联合国代表弗朗西斯·登格(Francis Deng)对决议出炉的时机表示遗憾。目前和平谈判正在进行，而他认为此时通过决议只会“适得其反”。“南苏丹总统和政府需要的是鼓励，而非谴责，”登格说。
The Council measure passed just hours after the chief of South Sudan's	安理会的决议得到通过之前的几小时，南苏丹军方总负责人刚刚宣布要对亲

<p>army announced an investigation into allegations that a pro-government militia had abducted dozens of schoolchildren. The United Nations Children's Fund, or Unicef, initially reported that 89 children had been abducted from a village in Upper Nile State as they were taking their school exams.</p>	<p>政府的一个民兵组织被控绑架数十名学童一事进行调查。联合国儿童基金会（United Nations Children's Fund, 简称 Unicef）最初通报，上尼罗州一座村庄的 89 名儿童在学校参加考试期间遭到绑架。</p>
<p>The agency later revised the figure and said hundreds might have been taken and forced to join a pro-government militia led by Johnson Oloni. Some were as young as 13, the agency said. It appealed to the government to gain their released.</p>	<p>该机构后来对数据进行了修正，声称可能有数百名儿童被绑走，被迫加入由约翰逊·奥洛尼(Johnson Oloni)领导的一个亲政府民兵组织。该机构表示有一些孩子只有 13 岁，并已呼吁政府将他们救出。</p>
<p>In a statement Tuesday, Col. Philip Aguer, the spokesman for the South Sudanese Army, known as the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, said his forces were committed to being "child free" and would look into the allegations.</p>	<p>南苏丹军队——苏丹人民解放军(Sudanese People's Liberation Army)——发言人菲利普·阿古尔上校(Philip Aguer)周二发表声明称，军方致力于“杜绝未成年人入伍”，会对此事展开调查。</p>
<p>Unicef said it believed that more than 12,000 South Sudanese children had been recruited into armed groups since the conflict began.</p>	<p>联合国儿童基金会表示，他们认为，自冲突爆发以来，已有逾 1.2 万名南苏丹未成年人被招入武装组织。</p>
<p>Those who conscript children to fight could face targeted sanctions, according to the Council's resolution. The American ambassador to the United Nations, Samantha Power, described the measure as a way to press the rival leaders to make a deal. Directing her remarks to the South Sudanese factions, she said, "You will be held to account, now, as we urge you to compromise to reach an agreement, and later, when you are considering whether to follow through on its terms."</p>	<p>安理会的决议称，招募儿童兵的人将会面临针对性的制裁。美国常驻联合国代表萨曼莎·鲍尔(Samantha Power)称，该决议是一种迫使敌对双方领导人达成协议的方法。鲍尔对南苏丹各个派系喊话，“无论是现在我们敦促你们做出让步来达成协议的时候，还是之后你们考率是否履行条款的时候，你们都要接受问责。”</p>
<p>The Chinese envoy, Liu Jieyi, called on the two sides to "stop fighting immediately." Beijing has sent the first of what is to be a full infantry battalion for the United Nations peacekeeping mission in South Sudan.</p>	<p>中国常驻联合国代表刘结一呼吁双方“立即停止战斗”。北京方面已经派出了首个步兵营参与联合国在南苏丹的维和任务。</p>

<p>The monitoring group Human Rights Watch said an arms embargo should have been included in the resolution and called on the Council to act swiftly. "Those who are responsible for serious human rights violations should now be named and slapped with a travel ban and asset freeze, and countries or corporations that arm them should be exposed," said Philippe Bolopion, the group's United Nations director.</p>	<p>监督团体人权观察组织(Human Rights Watch)表示决议本应囊括武器禁运的内容,并呼吁安理会迅速采取行动。该组织的联合国事务负责人菲利普·波洛皮恩(Philippe Bolopion)表示,“现在应该指认那些要为严重侵犯人权行为负责的人,对他们颁发旅行禁令,冻结资产,并且曝光那些为他们提供武器的国家和企业。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150304/c04sudan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150304/c04sudan</p>
<p>Trickle of Liberian Children Returning to School Reflects Lingering Ebola Fears</p>	<p>埃博拉阴影未褪,利比里亚学校陆续复课</p>
<p>MONROVIA, Liberia — A couple of dozen students sat quietly inside the C.D.B. King Elementary School's dim and dusty auditorium on their first morning back. Despite the stuffy heat, many of the children wore long sleeves and trousers that covered as much skin as possible.</p>	<p>利比里亚蒙罗维亚——几十名学生静静地坐着,在查尔斯金小学(C.D.B. King Elementary School)落满尘土的昏暗礼堂里面,这是他们复课的第一天早晨。尽管天气闷热,很多孩子仍然穿着长衣长裤,尽可能多地遮盖皮肤。</p>
<p>A second grader wore pink knit mittens that muffled the sound of his clapping when the teachers introduced themselves. As everyone rose to sing Liberia's national anthem, he saluted with his left hand, still sheathed in the mitten.</p>	<p>一名二年级学生戴着粉色的针织连指手套,因此老师们做自我介绍的时候,他鼓掌的声音闷闷的。大家起立唱利比里亚国歌时,他用左手行礼,但仍戴着手套。</p>
<p>"Ebola destroyed and devastated our land," Venoria Crayton, the vice principal, told her pupils. "It brought us sadness, it brought us pain. Some of your neighbors died, right? Some of your neighbors' children died, right? But you are here."</p>	<p>“埃博拉让我们的土地满是疮痍,”副校长维诺利亚·克雷顿(Venoria Crayton)对学生们说。“给我们带来了悲伤,带来了痛苦。一些邻居病逝了,对吗?邻居家的一些孩子病逝了,对吗?但是你活了下来。”</p>
<p>About eight months after governments in the region closed schools to stop the spread of Ebola, uniformed and backpack-carrying schoolchildren have returned to the streets of Monrovia, the capital, perhaps the most visible sign of the epidemic's ebb.</p>	<p>八个月前,当地政府为了阻止埃博拉病毒蔓延,关闭了学校。现在,身穿制服、背着书包的学生们,重新出现在了首都蒙罗维亚街头。这或许是疫情高峰期已过的最明显迹象。</p>

<p>But Liberia's on-again, off-again back-to-school campaign is also a measure of the long shadow cast by Ebola, a disease that affected almost every facet of society in the hardest-hit countries, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea.</p>	<p>但是，利比里亚的复课行动时断时续，也体现了埃博拉产生的长期影响。在疫情最严重的国家利比里亚、塞拉利昂和几内亚，社会的方方面面几乎都受到了影响。</p>
<p>Though Ebola cases have all but disappeared in Liberia, with the Health Ministry saying Wednesday that the last patient in treatment had tested negative for the virus, lingering fear and a depressed economy have dampened the turnout at schools. Many have yet to reopen, having failed to meet the minimum requirements put in place to prevent transmission of the virus.</p>	<p>利比里亚卫生部本周三表示，最后一个接受治疗的病人，病毒检测呈阴性。然而，即便该国已经没有埃博拉病例，挥之不去的恐惧感和经济不景气的状况，也影响了学校的出勤率。因为无法满足防止埃博拉病毒传播的最低要求，很多学校尚未复课。</p>
<p>Many of those that have reopened are struggling. Just as Liberia's weak health care system collapsed as Ebola began raging across the country, many people here worry that the nation's schools may be ill equipped to handle even the tail end of the epidemic.</p>	<p>很多已经复课的学校处境也很艰难。就像在埃博拉疫情刚开始肆虐利比里亚时，该国脆弱的卫生保健系统崩溃了一样，这里有很多人担心，即便疫情已经接近尾声，该国的学校仍然缺乏足够的资源给予应对。</p>
<p>C.D.B. King, despite being in the center of the capital, lacks electricity and running water, and has only a few toilet stalls for a student population that numbered 1,000 before the outbreak.</p>	<p>查尔斯金小学尽管处于首都的中心地带，但仍缺乏电力和自来水，并且只有很少几个厕位供学生使用。疫情爆发前，该校有 1000 名学生。</p>
<p>Now, the school is trying to overcome those longstanding problems — and the ravages of a disease that has killed more than 9,600 people in the region.</p>	<p>现在，学校正在努力克服这些长期存在的问题——埃博拉在该地区已经导致逾 9600 人丧生。</p>
<p>Fanning herself with a sheet of paper, Ms. Crayton, the vice principal, rattled off a list of don'ts: Don't play rough. Don't exchange pencils. Don't share food. Don't spit. Don't urinate in the courtyard. Don't hide illness in the family.</p>	<p>副校长克雷顿一边用一张纸给自己扇风，一边列举注意事项：不要粗野打闹，不要互相交换铅笔，不要分享食物，不要随地吐痰，不要在院子里小便，家中有人生病不要隐瞒。</p>
<p>"If you want to live," she told the students, "don't lie about Ebola."</p>	<p>"如果你想活下去，"她告诉学生，"就不要在埃博拉的问题上撒谎。"</p>

By the end of the first day of class, only about 30 students had showed up.	复课第一天到放学时，只来了大约 30 名学生。
"People are still afraid, so they are careful with their kids," said Augustus Seongbae, the principal. "Many of them are watching what happens to the kids who come first."	"大家还是很担心，所以他们在自己孩子的事情上很小心，"奥古斯·斯恩贝(Augustus Seongbae)校长说。"很多人都在观望，想看看那些一早复课的孩子会怎样。"
Fierce disagreement over whether to resume classes forced the government to change the original start date of Feb. 2 several times before finally deciding to reopen schools on a rolling basis starting on Feb. 16. The government said that with Ebola waning, many children were already playing in their communities, and that potential teaching time in the classroom was being frittered away.	对于是否应该复课，人们产生了激烈的分歧，因此政府原本定于 2 月 2 日复课的计划被迫修改了好几次，最后决定让各学校从 2 月 16 日起分批次复课。政府表示，随着埃博拉疫情缓解，很多孩子已经开始在自己的社区里玩耍，本来可以花在课堂上的教学时间白白浪费了。
But some lawmakers, education officials and parents argued that children should not go back to school until Liberia is declared free of Ebola, or 42 days after the last case of the disease — which experts say could be months away.	但一些议员、教育官员和家长认为，孩子们不应该重返校园，除非利比里亚宣布埃博拉疫情结束，而那应该是在最后一个病例治愈 42 天之后——专家表示，可能还需要几个月才能实现。
Tolbert Nyenswah, the Liberian deputy health minister in charge of the Ebola response, said Wednesday that there had been no new confirmed cases of the disease in the country for 12 days, but that officials were still tracking 102 people for possible exposure to the virus.	本周三，负责应对埃博拉疫情的利比里亚卫生部副部长托尔伯特·耶斯瓦(Tolbert Nyenswah)表示，该国已经连续 12 天没有新增确诊病例，但官员们仍在观察 102 个可能接触过病毒的人。
"We are not out of the woods yet," he said.	"我们尚未摆脱危险，"他说。
Miatta Fahnbulleh, the mother of the boy with the pink mittens, James Nyema, 9, used to send him to a private school. But because she had been unemployed for months from her job as a kindergarten teacher, she had chosen to send him to C.D.B. King, a public school. Public schools are free, though parents must pay for uniforms and other	那个戴粉色手套的男孩叫詹姆斯·耶马(James Nyema)，今年 9 岁。他的母亲米阿塔·法布莱(Miatta Fahnbulleh)以前把他送到私立学校读书。但是几个月前，她丢掉了幼儿园老师的工作，因此决定让儿子入读公立的查尔斯金小学。公立学校是免费的，但家长需要缴纳制服和其他用品的费用。

supplies.	
She walked her son, known as J.C. because his middle name is Christian, to school in the morning with a blue plastic bag containing his lunch and a water bottle.	她早上步行送儿子去上学时，提着一个蓝色塑料袋，里面装着孩子的午餐和一瓶水。因为儿子的中间名是克里斯蒂安(Christian)，大家管他叫 JC。
"I told him when he was going, 'Don't deal with anybody, don't drink anybody's water, don't touch anybody,'" she said, laughing, as she came to pick up her son after lunch.	她在午饭后接儿子时笑着说，“我告诉他，上学的时候不要和任何人来往，不要喝任何人的水，不要碰任何人。”
She had dressed him in trousers and long sleeves, which he usually wore only during the rainy season — not now, the driest and hottest time of the year. She had bought the mittens at a nearby market, where they had become available during the height of the epidemic last year.	她让儿子穿上了长裤和长袖上衣，通常他只在雨季这么穿，但现在不是雨季，而是一年中最干最热的时候。连指手套是在附近的集市上买的。这种手套是去年疫情最严重时开始卖的。
"What can I do?" she said, laughing again.	她说，“我能怎么办呢？”说着，再次笑了起来。
At C.D.B. King, Ms. Crayton arrived at 6:30 a.m. on the second day of class to try to make the school safe against Ebola. No one at the school had received any direct training, so she consulted an instruction pamphlet she had received along with materials from international donors — infrared thermometers, buckets, chlorine, rubber boots and gloves, brushes and soap.	复课的第二天，克雷顿早晨 6 时 30 分抵达查尔斯金小学，试图加强学校预防埃博拉的措施。学校里没有人接受过直接培训，所以她参考了接收国际捐助物资时拿到的指导手册，那些物资包括红外体温计、水桶、氯、橡胶靴子、橡胶手套、刷子和肥皂。
She chased away local petty traders who had stored their goods overnight in the schoolyard. "This is a government school," she told one woman, who scampered away with her wares on her head.	她赶走了那些把货物存放在学校操场里的当地小商贩。“这是政府办的学校，”她告诉一个妇女，后者把货物顶在头上迅速离开了。
The school's lone security guard — who ran at least two side businesses, including renting out the schoolyard for storage and operating a prepaid cellphone card business just outside the school entrance — was put in charge of taking incoming students'	学校唯一的保安至少还兼做着其他两份副业，包括把校内的操场出租给别人存放东西，以及经营校门外不远处一个预付费手机卡摊位。现在由他负责给进校的学生量体温。学校入口和厕所之间有一些洗手位，装满了氯和水。水是从校内操场上的那口井里打上来的。

temperature. Hand-washing stations, filled with chlorine and water drawn from the well in the schoolyard, were set up at the entrances to the school and the toilets.	
A teacher rang a cowbell to call the morning assembly. After the Lord's Prayer, Ms. Crayton warned her students, "Ebola is still in town, so we just want you to be very, very, very careful."	教师用一个牛铃通知大家早集合。念诵主祷文后，克雷顿告诫学生们说，“城里仍有埃博拉病毒，因此你们需要非常、非常、非常小心。”
Over the remainder of the first week, some of the pieces began falling into place at C.D.B. King. Liberia's red, white and blue flag was hoisted up in the schoolyard. The children seemed to relax, and J.C. even wore shorts by the end of the week. By Friday, about 60 students had showed up.	在复课第一周接下来的时间里，一些东西开始陆续就位。利比里亚红白蓝三色组成的国旗悬挂在校园里。孩子们似乎放松了下来，JC 甚至在第一周结束时穿上了短裤。到周五，来上课的学生达到了 60 名左右。
The cowbell set the children free. Unable to find an aunt who was supposed to accompany him, J.C. began walking home, lingering in front of stores with toys. Back home, his mother laughed when asked about her son's short pants and sleeves, with the mittens nowhere in sight.	铃声响起，孩子们放学了。本来说好由阿姨来接 JC，但 JC 没有看到阿姨，就自己开始往家走，中途他在出售玩具的店铺前磨蹭了一阵。回到家里，当被问及 JC 的短裤短袖时，他母亲笑起来，那双手套完全不见了踪影。
"We're afraid-o," she said. "Ebola is still here."	"我们很害怕的哦，"她说。"这里还有埃博拉。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150305/c05liberia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150305/c05liberia
U.N. Finds 'Alarmingly High' Levels of Violence Against Women	联合国报告：35%女性仍遭受暴力侵害
UNITED NATIONS — The evidence is ubiquitous. The gang rape of a young woman on a bus in New Delhi sets off an unusual burst of national outrage in India. American colleges face mounting scrutiny about campus rape. In South Sudan, women are assaulted by both sides in the civil war. In Iraq, jihadists enslave women for sex.	联合国——这种情况随处可见。一名年轻女子在新德里一辆公交车上遭轮奸在印度引发了不同寻常的全国愤怒。美国大学面临有关校园强奸的越来越多的审查。在南苏丹，妇女遭到内战双方的侵犯。在伊拉克，圣战者强迫妇女当性奴。
Despite the many gains women have made in education, health and	尽管在一代人的进程中，妇女在教育、健康、甚至政治权力上取得了许多改

<p>even political power in the course of a generation, violence against women and girls worldwide “persists at alarmingly high levels,” according to a United Nations analysis that the Secretary General Ban Ki-moon is scheduled to present to the General Assembly on Monday.</p>	<p>善，但据秘书长潘基文周一提交给联合国大会的一项分析报告，全世界针对妇女和女童的暴力“仍维持着惊人的高水平”。</p>
<p>About 35 percent of women worldwide — more than one in three — said they had experienced violence in their lifetime, whether physical, sexual, or both, the report finds. One in 10 girls under the age of 18 was forced to have sex, it says.</p>	<p>报告发现，全球约 35% (超过三分之一) 的女性说，自己有生以来经历过暴力，有的是身体暴力，还有的是性暴力，或两者兼而有之。报告说，10% 的 18 岁以下女孩被强迫与他人发生过性关系。</p>
<p>The subject is under sharp focus as delegates from around the world gather here starting on Monday to assess how well governments have done since they promised to ensure women’s equality at a landmark conference in Beijing 20 years ago — and what to do next.</p>	<p>随着来自世界各地的代表周一聚集这里，开始评估各国政府在兑现他们 20 年前在北京的一次具有里程碑意义的会议上所做的确保妇女平等的承诺上做得如何、以及下一步该怎么做，这个问题成为大家关注的焦点。</p>
<p>Hillary Rodham Clinton, who attended the Beijing conference in 1995, is scheduled to speak on Tuesday.</p>	<p>希拉里·罗德姆·克林顿(Hillary Rodham Clinton)出席了 1995 年的北京世界妇女大会，她预定将于周二在这里发表讲话。</p>
<p>Since the Beijing conference, there has been measurable, though mixed, progress on many fronts, according to the United Nations analysis.</p>	<p>据联合国的分析，自从北京会议以来，在许多方面取得了可衡量的、但程度不一的进展。</p>
<p>As many girls as boys are now enrolled in primary school, a sharp advance since 1995. Maternal mortality rates have fallen by half. And women are more likely to be in the labor force, though the pay gap is closing so slowly that it will take another 75 years before women and men are paid equally for equal work.</p>	<p>目前在小学就读的女孩人数与男孩人数相同，这是 1995 年以来的一大进步。孕产妇死亡率下降了一半。女性参加工作的可能性更大了，虽然工资差距在缩小，但速度非常之慢，如此下去，将需要再有 75 年，才能实现男女同工同酬。</p>
<p>The share of women serving in legislatures has nearly doubled, too, though women still account for only one in five legislators. All but 32 countries have adopted laws that guarantee gender equality in their</p>	<p>在立法机构担任职务的妇女人数也几乎翻了一番，虽然女性仍只占立法者的五分之一。除了 32 个国家，其他所有国家都在其宪法中引入了保障性别平等的条款。</p>

<p>constitutions.</p>	
<p>But violence against women — including rape, murder and sexual harassment — remains stubbornly high in countries rich and poor, at war and at peace. The United Nations’ main health agency, the World Health Organization, found that 38 percent of women who are murdered are killed by their partners.</p>	<p>但是，针对妇女的暴力行为——包括强奸、谋杀和性骚扰——仍居高不下，不论是在富国还是在穷国，也不论是在战争环境或和平环境中。联合国的主要健康机构世界卫生组织发现，38%的被谋杀女性是被其伴侣杀害的。</p>
<p>Even as women’s groups continue to push for laws that criminalize violence — marital rape is still permitted in many countries — new types of attacks have emerged, some of them online, including rape threats on Twitter.</p>	<p>尽管妇女团体继续推动将暴力行为定为犯罪的法律，在许多国家仍允许婚内强奸，而且新的侵犯类型不断涌现，有的是在网上，包括在 Twitter 上发出强奸的威胁。</p>
<p>Where there are laws on the books, like ones that criminalize domestic violence, for instance, they are not reliably enforced.</p>	<p>虽然制定了一些法律，比如将家庭暴力定为刑事犯罪，但这些法律并没有得到可靠的执行。</p>
<p>The economic impact is huge. One recent study found that domestic violence against women and children alone costs the global economy \$4 trillion.</p>	<p>对经济的影响是巨大的。最近的一项研究发现，仅是针对妇女和儿童的家庭暴力这一项，就给全球经济造成了四万亿美元(相当于 25 万亿元人民币)的代价。</p>
<p>“Over all, as you look at the world, there have been no large victories in eradicating violence against women,” said Valerie M. Hudson, a professor of politics at Texas A & M University who has developed world maps that chart the status of women. The vast majority of countries, by her metrics, do not have laws that protect women’s physical safety.</p>	<p>得克萨斯州农工大学(Texas A & M University)政治学教授瓦莱丽·M·哈德逊(Valerie M. Hudson)说，“总的来看，在世界范围内，在消除针对女性的暴力行为上，没有大的胜利。”哈德逊制作了跟踪全球妇女地位的世界地图，从她的指标来看，绝大多数国家没有保护妇女人身安全的法律。</p>
<p>In some cases, the laws on the books are the problem, women’s rights advocates say. In some countries, like Nigeria, the law permits a man to beat his wife under certain circumstances. But even when laws are technically adequate, victims often do not feel comfortable going to law enforcement, or they are unable to pay the bribes required to file a</p>	<p>妇女权利倡导者说，在某些情况下，法律的本身有问题。在一些国家，比如尼日利亚，法律允许男人在某些情况下殴打妻子。但是，即使原则上有足够的法律，但受害人常常不能无忧无虑地寻求法律保护，或者他们不能支付报警所需的贿赂。</p>

<p>police report.</p>	
<p>Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, the executive director of the United Nations agency for gender equity and women’s empowerment – known as UN Women – said that for the laws to mean anything, governments around the world have to persuade their police officers, judges and medical personnel to take violence against women seriously.</p>	<p>联合国促进性别平等和增加妇女权能署（联合国妇女署）的执行主任普姆齐莱-姆兰博-恩格库卡(Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka)说，为了让法律有实效，世界各国政府必须让该国的警察、法官和医务人员认识到侵害妇女行为的严重性。</p>
<p>“I am disappointed, I have to be honest,” she said about the stubborn hold of violence against women. “More than asking for more laws to be passed, I’m asking for implementation.”</p>	<p>提到针对女性的暴力行为持续不断时，她说，“我很失望，我必须说实话。比要求制定更多的法律更重要的是，我要求看到法律的实施。”</p>
<p>According to Equality Now, an advocacy group that tracks laws pertaining to women, 125 countries specifically criminalize domestic violence. But so-called wife-obedience laws still remain in some places. In some others, rapists can get off the hook by marrying those they assault.</p>	<p>据跟踪有关妇女立法的倡导组织“现在就平等”(Equality Now)，125个国家有将家庭暴力定为犯罪的具体法律。但是，所谓的妻子顺从法仍保留在一些地方的法律中。在某些地区，强奸犯可以通过娶遭受他们侵犯的人而逃避惩罚。</p>
<p>Yasmeen Hassan, the group’s executive director, said that governments need to be reminded that they committed to making their laws fair for women. Cultural differences cannot be an excuse, she said. “It’s always a cop-out for governments to not do what they signed up to do,” she said.</p>	<p>该组织的执行主任雅思敏·哈桑(Yasmeen Hassan)说，有必要提醒各国政府，他们曾承诺为女性制定公平的法律。她说不能以文化不同为借口。她说，“文化不同一直是政府不兑现他们所做承诺的站不住脚的借口。”</p>
<p>The new round of global development targets that governments around the world will have to agree to later this year, known as Sustainable Development Goals, includes a separate requirement for women’s equal rights, including how they protect their female citizens from violence.</p>	<p>世界各国政府在今年晚些时候将对新一轮的全球发展目标、也就是“可持续发展目标”达成共识，目标中有对妇女平等权利的单独要求，包括政府如何保护其女性公民不受暴力侵犯。</p>
<p>The latest United Nations report draws attention to the rise of</p>	<p>联合国的最新报告提请人们注意“极端主义和保守主义”的上升，但没有点任</p>

<p>"extremism and conservatism," and without naming any countries or groups, it argues that what they share is a "resistance to women's human rights." The assaults and abductions by the Islamic State have brought new urgency to the issue.</p>	<p>何国家或组织的名字，报告认为这些现象的共享特征是“抵制妇女的人权”。伊斯兰国的袭击和绑架给这个问题带来了新的紧迫感。</p>
<p>Ms. Hudson, the academic, said the persistence of violence in so many forms is in part because it can establish domination against women of all kinds, for a broad range of personal and political purposes. A husband can just as easily beat his wife if she is a high school dropout or a college graduate. An entire territory can be claimed if fighters rape the local women — or take them as sex slaves, as is the case of the Islamic State.</p>	<p>从事学术研究的哈德逊说，多种形式的暴力之所以能持续，是因为，出于一个大范围的个人及政治目的，暴力能建立针对各种女性的统治。不管妻子是高中辍学生、还是大学毕业生，丈夫都可以很轻而易举地打妻子。如果武装分子强奸当地妇女、或迫使她们充当性奴，他们就可以声称占领了整片领土，正如伊斯兰国所做的那样。</p>
<p>"I think violence against women is so darn useful," she said. "That's why it'll be so hard to eradicate."</p>	<p>哈德逊说，“我觉得，针对妇女的暴力有这么糟糕的用途，这就是为什么这种暴力很难根除的原因。”</p>
<p>Violence can start before birth. Sex-selective abortions, have been reduced in some countries, as in South Korea, but are higher than ever in other places, like India, and are going up sharply in places like Armenia.</p>	<p>这种暴力能在出生之前就发生。性别选择性堕胎虽然在有些国家、比如韩国已有所降低，但在其他地方、比如印度却比以往任何时候都高，而在像亚美尼亚这样的地方正在大幅上升。</p>
<p>Harassment is commonplace. In the United States, 83 percent of girls aged 12 to 16 said they had experienced some form of harassment in public schools. In New Delhi, a 2010 study found that two out of three women said they were harassed more than twice in the last year alone.</p>	<p>骚扰则是家常便饭。在美国，12岁至16岁女孩中有83%表示，她们曾在公立学校里经历过某种形式的骚扰。2010年的一项研究发现，在新德里，有三分之二的女性表示，她们仅在过去年的一年中，就受到过两次以上的骚扰。</p>
<p>Violence against women is often unreported. For instance, a study conducted in the 28 countries of the European Union found that only 14 percent of women reported their most serious episode of domestic violence to the police.</p>	<p>针对妇女的暴力往往没有报案。比如，在欧盟28个国家进行的一项研究发现，只有14%的女性将她们所经历的最严重的家庭暴力向警方报了案。</p>

<p>“ Violence against women has epidemic proportions, and is present in every single country around the world,” said Lydia Alpizar, executive director of the Association for Women’s Rights in Development, a global feminist group. “ Yet it is still not a real priority for most governments.”</p>	<p>“针对女性的暴力已经上升到流行病的程度，而且世界上每个国家都有这个问题，”全球女权组织“妇女权利发展协会”(Association for Women’s Rights in Development)执行主任丽迪雅·阿尔皮扎尔(Lydia Alpizar)说。“然而，这对大多数政府来说仍不是真正的首要问题。”</p>
<p>Perhaps the biggest change in 20 years, say those who attended the 1995 Beijing conference, is that the subject is now front and center in public discussion.</p>	<p>参加过 1995 年北京世界妇女大会的人说，也许 20 年来最大的变化是，这个主题现在处于公众讨论的重要位置。</p>
<p>“There is actually a great deal more attention being paid today to violence against women,” said Charlotte Bunch, a feminist scholar who attended the Beijing conference. “The truth is, it’s a complex issue that isn’t solved easily.”</p>	<p>“如今，针对妇女的暴力行为其实已得到更大程度的重视，”曾出席北京会议的女权主义学者夏洛特·邦奇(Charlotte Bunch)说。“实际情况是，这是一个不容易解决的复杂问题。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150310/c10women</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150310/c10women</p>
<p>American and British Aid Workers Infected With Ebola in Sierra Leone</p>	<p>美英两名医护人员西非感染埃博拉</p>
<p>An Ebola aid worker from the United States and another from Britain have been infected with the deadly virus in Sierra Leone, health officials said Thursday, a reminder that the epidemic that has ravaged West Africa for the past year is far from over.</p>	<p>卫生官员周四表示，美国和英国各有一名埃博拉援助工作者，在塞拉利昂感染了这种致命性病毒。这提醒人们，过去一年肆虐西非的疫情远未结束。</p>
<p>The National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md., said the American, who was not identified, became infected while working at a treatment center and had been ordered flown back to the United States in isolation in a chartered plane.</p>	<p>位于马里兰州贝塞斯达的美国国家卫生研究院 (National Institutes of Health, 简称 NIH) 表示，那名美国人是在一家治疗中心工作期间被感染的，而且已有一架包机奉命将该人接回美国进行隔离。NIH 并未透露这名感染者的身份。</p>
<p>The worker will be admitted Friday to the hospital at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, the institute said in a statement.</p>	<p>国家卫生研究院在一份声明中表示，这名工作人员将于周五入住该院位于贝塞斯达的医院。</p>
<p>The N.I.H. hospital has treated one other Ebola patient: Nina Pham, a</p>	<p>NIH 的医院治疗过另一名埃博拉患者，在护理达拉斯的一名利比亚患者期</p>

<p>nurse infected while caring for a Liberian patient in Dallas. She recovered. Two other health workers with possible exposure to the virus were also treated at N.I.H., but turned out not to be infected.</p>	<p>间，受到感染的护士妮娜·范(Nina Pham)。她康复了。另外两名可能接触过该病毒的医护人员也在 NIH 接受过治疗，但后来证明均未被感染。</p>
<p>Emory University Hospital in Atlanta and Nebraska Medical Center in Omaha have also successfully treated American health workers who were infected in Africa and flown back to the United States.</p>	<p>亚特兰大埃默里大学医院(Emory University Hospital)和奥马哈的内布拉斯加大学医学中心(University of Nebraska Medical Center)也成功治愈了几名在非洲感染后回国的美国医务人员。</p>
<p>Earlier Thursday, British officials said a Royal Air Force plane left Sierra Leone carrying three British military health workers, of whom one has tested positive for Ebola. The other two were under observation for signs of infection, officials said.</p>	<p>周四早些时候，英国官员称，英国皇家空军(Royal Air Force)的一架飞机已经带着英国军方的三名医护人员离开塞拉利昂。他们中有一人在埃博拉病毒检测中呈阳性。官员们称，另外两人正在被观察是否有受感染的迹象。</p>
<p>All three will be taken to the Royal Free Hospital in northwest London, which has a specialized isolation unit to treat Ebola patients. Two nurses, the only other Britons who have contracted the virus, survived infection last year after being treated at the hospital.</p>	<p>三人都将被送到伦敦西北部的皇家自由医院(Royal Free Hospital)，该院拥有救治埃博拉病人的专用隔离单元。去年，另外两名感染过埃博拉病毒的英国人——两名护士——曾在这家医院接受治疗并康复。</p>
<p>Up to 700 British military personnel have been deployed in Sierra Leone to help combat Ebola.</p>	<p>多达 700 名英国军方人员部署在塞拉利昂，帮助抗击埃博拉疫情。</p>
<p>The World Health Organization said Thursday that the number of deaths in the Ebola epidemic that has afflicted Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone had surpassed 10,000.</p>	<p>世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)周四称，在肆虐几内亚、利比里亚和塞拉利昂的埃博拉疫情中，已有超过 1 万人死亡。</p>
<p>While the number of new cases has fallen drastically in all three countries in recent months — and reached zero in Liberia last week — the transmission of the disease has been a resilient problem in the other two.</p>	<p>最近几个月，这三个国家的新增病例数量出现了大幅下降，上周，利比里亚的新增病例数量为零。但是埃博拉的传播在另外两个国家仍然是一个挥之不去的问题。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150313/c13ebola</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150313/c13ebola</p>
<p>Nigeria's Fight Against Boko Haram Gets Help From South African</p>	<p>多国雇佣军尼日利亚打击博科哈拉姆</p>

<p>Mercenaries</p>	
<p>DAKAR, Senegal — Hundreds of South African mercenaries and hired fighters of other nationalities are playing a decisive role in Nigeria's military campaign against Boko Haram, operating attack helicopters, armored personnel carriers and fighting to retake towns and villages captured by the Islamist militant group, according to senior officials in the region.</p>	<p>塞内加尔达喀尔——来自南非及其他国家的成百上千名雇佣军，正在尼日利亚打击博科哈拉姆（Boko Haram，旧译“博科圣地”）的军事行动中发挥关键作用，该地区的高级官员透露。雇佣军驾驶着轰炸直升机和装甲运兵车，努力在战斗中夺回被这个伊斯兰极端组织占领的城镇和村庄。</p>
<p>The Nigerian government has not acknowledged the presence of the mercenaries, but a senior government official in northern Nigeria said the South Africans — camped out in a remote portion of the airport in Maiduguri, the city at the heart of Boko Haram's uprising — conduct most of their operations at night because “they really don't want to let people know what is going on.”</p>	<p>尼日利亚政府没有承认这些雇佣军的存在，但尼日利亚北部的一名高级政府官员说，那些南非人的行动，多数是在夜间开展的，因为“他们真的不想让人们知道他们在干什么”。他们驻扎在迈杜古里机场的一个偏僻角落，迈杜古里位于博科哈拉姆叛乱的中心。</p>
<p>He said the mercenaries' role was crucial, part of a new offensive against Boko Haram after a nearly six-year insurrection. The Nigerian military, under pressure because of a presidential election to be held this month, has recently claimed a string of successes against Boko Haram, boasting about the recapture of a number of towns.</p>	<p>他说，雇佣军起到了关键的作用，在近六年的叛乱之后，他们是打击博科哈拉姆的最新攻势中的一部分。由于本月即将举行总统选举，尼日利亚军方面面临着压力，因而在打击博科哈拉姆的行动中取得了一系列胜利。军方炫耀称夺回了多座城镇。</p>
<p>The mercenaries “are in the vanguard in the liberation of some of the communities,” said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity for fear of reprisals.</p>	<p>雇佣军“作为先头部队帮助夺回了一些社区”，这名官员说。由于担心报复，他要求匿名。</p>
<p>A senior Western diplomat confirmed that the South Africans were playing “a major operational role,” particularly at night. Equipped with night vision goggles, the mercenaries “are whacking them in the evening hours. The next morning the Nigerian Army rolls in and claims</p>	<p>一名西方高级外交官证实，南非人扮演了“主要的战斗角色”，在夜里尤其如此。装配有夜视镜的雇佣军“在晚间重创敌人。第二天早上，尼日利亚陆军再大举进城，宣布取得胜利，”这名外交官称。</p>

success," the diplomat said.	
The mercenaries "are doing the heavy lifting," said the diplomat, who was not authorized to speak publicly on the matter. "They own the night."	这些雇佣军“承担着一些繁重的任务”，这名外交官说。“他们在夜里所向披靡。”这名外交官没有公开讨论此事的权限。
Another diplomat, also unauthorized to speak on the matter, said he believed the mercenary force was composed of fighters from several countries but mainly South Africa.	另一名外交官称，他认为雇佣军中的武装分子来自多个国家，但主要来自南非。此人同样无权公开谈论该问题。
The Nigerians' assertions of making headway follow months in which portions of the country's territory were lost to Boko Haram, an Islamist militant group that has stormed into villages, killing civilians at random, abducting women and girls at will, and forcing tens of thousands of residents to flee across the country's northeast.	在尼日利亚宣布取得胜利之前的几个月里，博科哈拉姆夺取了该国的部分领土。这个伊斯兰极端组织冲进了多个村庄，肆无忌惮地杀害平民，恣意绑架妇女和女童，迫使该国东北部成千上万的居民逃离家园。
The war against Boko Haram has become a regional one, with Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Benin agreeing to contribute troops to an 8,700-member force to fight the militants. Attacks by Boko Haram have increasingly spilled across borders in the region, prompting Chad to strike at the group inside Nigerian territory.	打击博科哈拉姆的行动已经变成了一场地区性战争，乍得、尼日尔、喀麦隆和贝宁均同意派兵，组成一支 8700 人规模的部队，与极端分子作战。博科哈拉姆在该地区发起的攻击，也越来越多地跨越了国界，促使乍得在尼日利亚境内打击该组织。
According to the senior Nigerian official, the South Africans mercenaries have played a significant role in the recent change of momentum in the military effort against Boko Haram.	据前述尼日利亚高官透露，在最近打击博科哈拉姆的军事行动中，战况发生了变化，南非雇佣军在其中发挥了重要作用。
"They are on the ground; I have seen them," he said. "They came in with much more sophisticated equipment than the military. Thanks to their involvement the tide is turning. I believe because of them we will witness a seismic shift."	"他们就在战场上，我看到过他们，"他说。"他们携带的装备比政府军精良得多。多亏了他们的参与，形势正在扭转。我相信因为有了他们，我们会目睹一场剧变。"
South African news organizations have carried a number of reports	自 1 月以来，南非新闻机构刊登了大量有关前武装部队成员前往尼日利亚的

<p>since January about former members of its armed forces traveling to Nigeria. Some other news reports have said that mercenaries from former Soviet republics have also been enlisted. One South African contractor said in an email to The New York Times that among the foreign fighters were Ukrainian helicopter pilots.</p>	<p>报道。其他一些新闻报道称,来自前苏联加盟共和国的雇佣军也应征加入了。一名南非承包商在写给《纽约时报》的一封电子邮件中表示,外国作战人员中有乌克兰直升机飞行员。</p>
<p>South Africa's Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministries did not respond to requests for comment, but in an implicit acknowledgment of the mercenaries' presence in Nigeria, the South African defense minister has said that mercenaries fighting abroad will be arrested on their return to South Africa.</p>	<p>南非外交部和国防部未答复置评请求,但南非国防部长表示,在海外作战的雇佣军一回到南非便会被捕,含蓄地承认了尼日利亚存在南非雇佣军。</p>
<p>In Washington, Nigeria's chief of defense intelligence, Rear Adm. Gabriel E. Okoi, said in an interview Wednesday that South African contractors had been hired in recent months to help train Nigerian troops. But he said he was unaware of any current or former members of South Africa's military or security services hired to engage in active fighting against Boko Haram.</p>	<p>尼日利亚负责国防情报事务的海军少将加布里尔·E·奥科伊(Gabriel E. Okoi)周三在华盛顿接受采访时称,最近几个月,尼日利亚雇佣了南非承包商协助训练尼日利亚部队。但他表示自己不知道有南非军方或安全部队的现役成员或前成员,受雇参与当前打击博科哈拉姆的战斗。</p>
<p>Calls and messages to other Nigerian defense officials were not answered this week.</p>	<p>本周打给尼日利亚其他国防官员的电话,以及发给他们的讯息均未收到答复。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the death by friendly fire of a South African mercenary in Nigeria was reported by South Africa's Netwerk24 and Daily Maverick, and there have been several articles in the Nigerian press in recent weeks on the subject. But until now, no senior official in Nigeria has confirmed their presence.</p>	<p>周三,南非 Netwerk24 和《独行者日报》(Daily Maverick)报道称,尼日利亚的一名南非雇佣军死在了友军的炮火下。最近几周,尼日利亚媒体上也多篇关于这一主题的报道。但截至目前,尚无尼日利亚高官证实他们的存在。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150313/c13nigeria</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150313/c13nigeria</p>
<p>19 Killed in Attack at Tunisia Museum; 2 Gunmen Dead After Firefight</p>	<p>突尼斯人质事件 19 人丧生,两枪手被毙</p>

<p>CAIRO — Gunmen in military uniforms attacked an art museum in downtown Tunis on Wednesday, killing 19 people officials said. Security forces later advanced into the museum and killed two gunmen in a firefight, state television reported.</p>	<p>开罗——突尼斯官方称，身着军装的持枪者周三袭击了首都突尼斯市中心的一座艺术博物馆，打死 19 人。国家电视台报道，安全部队随后冲进博物馆，在交战中杀死了两名枪手。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Habib Essid said in a news conference that security forces killed two gunmen inside the building, the National Bardo Museum, but that two or three accomplices might still be at large. There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, but supporters of the militant group Islamic State celebrated the attack in social media postings.</p>	<p>总理哈比卜·埃西德在新闻发布会上通报，安全部队在国家巴尔多博物馆大楼内打死两名枪手，但是可能还有两至三名同谋在逃。没有人立即宣称为此次攻击负责。但是伊斯兰国的支持者在社交媒体上对攻击表示庆祝。</p>
<p>Mr. Essid said that 17 foreign visitors were killed, including Polish, Italian, Spanish and German tourists, and that two Tunisians were killed, one of them a member of the security forces. At least 20 others were injured.</p>	<p>总理埃西德说死者包括 17 名外国游客，其中包括波兰人、意大利人、西班牙人、德国人，以及两名突尼斯人，其中一人是突尼斯安全部队成员。另有至少 20 人受伤。</p>
<p>Tunisian officials said earlier that the attackers had killed nine people and taken 10 hostages, but after security forces entered and retook the museum about three hours later, the death toll increased to 19, raising questions about how and when the 10 hostages had died.</p>	<p>突尼斯官员较早前说，攻击者杀了 9 个人，并劫持了 10 名人质，但是三小时后在安全部队进入并控制了博物馆后，死亡人数上升至 19 人，引发外界关注 10 名人质是何时以及如何被害。</p>
<p>The attack reportedly began around noon or shortly after, at a time when hundreds of visitors were on their way into the museum. Interior ministry officials said the gunmen were armed with grenades and assault rifles.</p>	<p>据报袭击开始于中午时分或之后不久，当时几百名游客正在进入博物馆。内政部官员说，枪手持有手榴弹和步枪。</p>
<p>Helicopters buzzed over the area in the afternoon, and Tunisian state television said they were evacuating people from the area, possible including those injured in the attack.</p>	<p>下午，有直升机出现在事发区域上空。突尼斯国家电视台称，直升机正在从该区域撤出人员，可能包括伤者。</p>

<p>The site, the Bardo National Museum, is near the national Parliament in downtown Tunis. By early afternoon the Parliament building had been evacuated, and police officers surrounded the area in a standoff with the gunmen.</p>	<p>巴尔多国家博物馆在突尼斯市中心，靠近国会。午后，国会已经疏散。警方包围了事发地区，与劫匪对峙。</p>
<p>The identity and motivation of the attackers were not immediately clear.</p>	<p>袭击者的身份和动机尚不明。</p>
<p>Officials said it was possible that the Parliament, rather than the museum, was the original intended target of the attack; some reports said that legislators were discussing an antiterrorism law on Wednesday.</p>	<p>官员称，议会可能原本是袭击目标。一些报道说，议员们周三正在讨论一部反恐怖主义法案。</p>
<p>Tunisia was the country where the Arab Spring revolts against autocratic rule began four years ago.</p>	<p>四年前反独裁的阿拉伯之春就是在突尼斯发源的。</p>
<p>Of all the countries affected, Tunisia has made the most successful transition toward democracy, recently completing presidential and parliamentary elections and a peaceful rotation of political power. Security forces have struggled against occasional attacks by Islamic extremists, but they have usually occurred in mountainous areas far from the capital.</p>	<p>革命波及的各国之中，突尼斯的民主转型最成功，最近完成了总统和国会的选举，以及政权的和平交替。本国安全力量不时需要应对伊斯兰派极端分子的攻击，但一般都发生在远离首都的山区。</p>
<p>Recruiters for the Islamic State militant group, also known as ISIS or ISIL, have sought to take advantage of the new level of freedom after the revolution, as well as the economic disruptions, high youth unemployment and resentment of the country's often abusive police force, which is left over from the old authoritarian order. Those factors have helped make Tunisia one of the biggest sources of foreign fighters joining the Islamic State's fight in Syria and Iraq.</p>	<p>为伊斯兰国招募兵源的人利用了革命之后更高层次的自由，也在利用当地经济动荡、青年高失业率和民众对警察滥用权力的愤怒。突尼斯警察部队是革命前独裁政权遗留下来的。这些因素加在一起，让突尼斯成了伊斯兰国在叙利亚和伊拉克作战时最大的外国兵源输出国。</p>

<p>In a video that circulated online last December, three Tunisian fighters with the Islamic State are heard warning that Tunisians would not live securely "as long as Tunisia is not governed by Islam." One of the fighters who appeared in the video was Boubakr Hakim, a suspect wanted in connection with the 2013 assassination of a left-leaning Tunisian politician, Chokri Belaid.</p>	<p>在一段去年 12 月在网上流传的视频中，可以听到伊斯兰国的三名突尼斯战士发出的警告，他们说，“只要突尼斯不在伊斯兰统治之下”，突尼斯人就不能安居。出现在视频中的三人之一是布巴卡尔·哈基姆(Boubakr Hakim)，他是被通缉的犯罪嫌疑人，与突尼斯政治人士肖克里·贝莱德(Chokri Belaid)2013 年被暗杀有关。</p>
<p>As the assault on the museum unfolded on Wednesday, supporters of the Islamic State circulated the video again on social media, celebrating the attack as a fulfillment of that warning.</p>	<p>随着袭击博物馆事件在周三展开，伊斯兰国的支持者将那段视频再次传到社交媒体上，称赞袭击实现了上述警告。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150318/c18tunisia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150318/c18tunisia</p>
<p>Gunmen Mount Deadly Attack on University in Kenya</p>	<p>肯尼亚校园袭击者疑是索马里极端组织青年党</p>
<p>NAIROBI, Kenya — Gunmen attacked a university in eastern Kenya early Thursday and killed at least 147 people, according to news media reports, as they fought with armed officers and forced their way into student dormitories, the police said.</p>	<p>肯尼亚内罗毕——据当地媒体报道，枪手周四早上袭击了肯尼亚东部一所大学，致至少 147 人死亡。警方称，枪手与警察发生枪战，并攻入了学生宿舍。</p>
<p>More than six hours after the attack began, security forces were still battling to retake control of Garissa University College and students remained trapped in college buildings, witnesses and officials said.</p>	<p>据目击者和官方报告，事发六个多小时后，安全部队仍然与歹徒激战，努力夺回贾瑞沙大学(Garissa University College)，但仍有学生困在学校大楼内。</p>
<p>A statement by the United States Embassy in Nairobi said that "according to the reports, there have been explosions and heavy gunfire at the school; hostages have been taken and Al Shabab has claimed responsibility for the attack."</p>	<p>美国驻内罗毕使馆一份声明说：“根据报道，当地发生了爆炸，有密集枪声；有人质被劫持。青年党已声称袭击是他们所为。”2013 年，这个伊斯兰派极端组织袭击内罗毕一家商场，造成 67 人死亡。</p>
<p>The National Disaster Operation Center of Kenya said 65 people had been admitted to a hospital as a result of the attack at Garissa University College, most with gunshot wounds. Four critically wounded people</p>	<p>肯尼亚国家灾难行动中心说，贾瑞沙大学的袭击已致使 65 人被送往一家医院治疗，其中多数人受了枪伤。该中心在 Twitter 上说，另有四名重伤者已被飞机送往首都内罗毕抢救。</p>

were airlifted to Nairobi, the capital, for treatment, the center said on Twitter.	
The attack began around 5:30 a.m., with gunmen shooting at guards at a main gate at Garissa University College in eastern Kenya, about 100 miles from the border with Somalia, according to a written statement from the Kenyan National Police Service. Police officers guarding the campus "responded swiftly and engaged the gunmen in a fierce shootout, however the attackers retreated and gained entry into the hostels," the statement said.	肯尼亚警方书面声明说，袭击发生在早上5点30分左右。枪手在肯尼亚东部贾瑞沙大学门口开枪袭击安保人员。事发地距索马里边境约100英里。声明说，校园警察“迅速还击，发生了激烈枪战，但袭击者后撤，闯入了学生宿舍。”
Security services were trying to force the gunmen out of the dormitories, the police said Thursday morning. Around 11 a.m., three of four student hostels had been evacuated, and "the attackers have been cornered in one hostel," the Interior Ministry said on Twitter.	周四早上警方说，安保部队力图逼迫枪手离开宿舍。11点左右四座宿舍中的三座已被疏散，“袭击者已被困在一座宿舍中，”内政部在Twitter上说。
The attackers were not immediately identified, but recent security warnings in Kenya have emphasized a risk of attack by the Shabab, the Islamist militant group based in Somalia.	枪手身份一时仍未得到确认，但肯尼亚国内近期的安全预警强调了来自索马里伊斯兰派极端组织青年党的威胁。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150402/c02kenya	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150402/c02kenya
Kenyan Warplanes Attack Suspected Militant Positions	肯尼亚空袭索马里伊斯兰极端组织
NAIROBI, Kenya — Kenya launched airstrikes against Islamic militants in Somalia following an extremist attack on a Kenyan college that killed 148 people, a military spokesman said Monday.	肯尼亚内罗毕——一名军方发言人周一说，在一场致148人死亡的针对一所肯尼亚大学的极端主义袭击后，肯尼亚在索马里对伊斯兰武装分子发动了空袭。
Warplanes attacked positions of the al-Shabab militant group on Sunday afternoon and early Monday morning, said Col. David Obonyo of the Kenyan military.	肯尼亚军方的大卫·奥博尼奥上校(Col. David Obonyo)说，战机周日下午及周一清晨攻击了青年党(al-Shabab)武装分子组织的据点。
Al-Shabab, which is based in Somalia, claimed responsibility for the	总部位于索马里的青年党称对周四于肯尼亚城镇加里萨发生的大学袭击事

college attack Thursday in the Kenyan town of Garissa. Four gunmen died in the assault.	件负责。四名枪手在袭击中丧生。
The airstrikes occurred in the Gedo region of Somalia, Obonyo said.	奥博尼奥说，空袭在索马里的盖多州发生。
"This is part of continuing operations, not just in response to Garissa," he said.	"这是持续行动的一部分，并非只是对加里萨作出的回应，"他说。
Kenyan President Uhuru Kenyatta had vowed harsh measures against al-Shabab following the slaughter at Garissa, which is near the border with Somalia. Kenya has troops in Somalia as part of an African Union force to attack al-Shabab and shore up the beleaguered Somali government. Kenya has carried out air strikes before.	肯尼亚总统乌胡鲁·肯雅塔(Uhuru Kenyatta)在加里萨的杀戮事件后已誓言对青年党采取强硬措施。加里萨位于该国与索马里的边界附近。肯尼亚在索马里有驻军，作为打击青年党、支持陷于困境的索马里政府的非洲联盟(African Union)军队的一部分。肯尼亚此前也曾发动空袭。
Al-Shabab said it attacked students at Garissa College University as a reprisal for Kenya sending troops into Somalia.	青年党称，其袭击加里萨大学学院(Garissa University College)的学生，是对肯尼亚派遣军队赴索马里这一行为的报复。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150406/c06kenya	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150406/c06kenya
Somali Police Say 8 Die in Attack on Government Office	索马里政府大楼遭武装袭击 8 人丧生
MOGADISHU, Somalia — Eight people were killed on Tuesday in an attack on a government office complex in the capital, according to police.	索马里摩加迪沙——警方称，周二的一次针对首都政府办公综合大楼的攻击中造成八人丧生。
Police have secured the ministry of higher education office complex, said Capt. Mohamed Hussein, a senior police officer.	名为穆罕默德·侯赛因的高级警官表示，警察已经确保了高等教育部办公楼的安全。
The attackers stormed the ministry of higher education after a suicide car bomber detonated his vehicle at the gate of the office complex, opening the way for gunmen to enter, said Hussein.	侯赛因说，在自杀式汽车袭击者引爆了他在办公楼前的汽车也为进入办公楼的枪手开路，攻击者进攻了高等教育部。
The assault on the walled compound which also houses other government ministries is the latest attack by suspected Islamic extremists of al-Shabab who are maintaining a series of attacks in the	针对这处有围墙的政府办公地点（包括其他政府部门）的袭击，被怀疑是伊斯兰极端组织索马里青年党(al-Shabab)所为。该组织已经制造了一系列针对首都政府目标和支持政府的非洲联盟武装力量的袭击。

capital on government targets and the African Union forces who are supporting the government.	
Smoke could be seen rising over the compound.	教育部所在地上空可以看到烟雾缭绕。
Security forces rushed to the scene and ambulances ferried wounded victims to hospitals.	安全部队很快进入了现场，救护车也将伤员运往了医院。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150414/c14somal	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150414/c14somal
ISIS Video Purports to Show Killing of Ethiopian Christians	ISIS 人质处决视频显多地协同行动迹象
CAIRO — The Islamic State released a video on Sunday that appears to show fighters from its branches in southern and eastern Libya executing dozens of Ethiopian Christians, some by beheading and others by shooting.	开罗——周日，伊斯兰国（Islamic State，又称 ISIS 或 ISIL）发布了一段视频，似乎展示了该组织位于利比亚南部和东部分支的武装分子，处死数十名埃塞俄比亚基督徒的情景，有些人遭到斩首，有些则被击毙。
Prefaced by extensive speeches and interviews that appear to take place in the Islamic State’s strongholds in Syria and Iraq, the footage of the killings, if confirmed, would be the first evidence that the group’s leaders in those countries are coordinating with fighters under the group’s banner in those parts of Libya, compounding fears of its expansion across the Mediterranean.	处决视频的开头播放了长时间的演讲和采访，场景似乎是在伊斯兰国位于叙利亚和伊拉克的据点。如果处决视频得到证实，将是伊斯兰国位于叙利亚和伊拉克的领导人，与利比亚一些区域以该组织名义活动的武装分子之间开展协调的第一个证据。这将使人们愈发担心，该组织会越过地中海进一步扩张。
The Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, released a video in February that appeared to show masked fighters in its western Libyan branch, the so-called Tripolitanian province of the Islamic State, beheading a group of Egyptian Christians who had been abducted in the city of Surt. The group has now established control of Surt, and its fighters there are sporadically battling militia troops from the nearby city of Misurata.	今年 2 月，伊斯兰国发布了一段视频，视频内容似乎显示，它在利比亚西部的分支——所谓的伊斯兰国“的黎波里塔尼亚省”(Tripolitanian)——的蒙面武装分子，对在苏尔特绑架的埃及基督徒进行斩首的情景。该组织目前已经控制了苏尔特，其武装人员仍在与附近城市米苏拉塔的民兵组织发生零星交火。
The video released on Sunday appears to show Islamic State fighters in	在周日发布的视频中，这些伊斯兰国武装分子似乎来自位于南部的“费赞

<p>its "Fezzan province," in the south, and its "Barqa province," in the east, carrying out executions according to the group's trademark rituals.</p>	<p>省"(Fezzan)和东部的"拜尔盖省"(Barqa), 他们在按照该组织的标志性仪式执行处决。</p>
<p>Militants in Egypt, Algeria, Afghanistan, Nigeria and elsewhere have all pledged loyalty to the Islamic State and its self-declared caliphate, but Libya is the first country outside the group's territory in Syria and Iraq where its core leadership has demonstrated practical communication and collaboration with its far-flung "provinces."</p>	<p>埃及、阿尔及利亚、阿富汗、尼日利亚和其他地方的武装分子纷纷表示效忠伊斯兰国及其自行宣告成立的哈里发国, 但利比亚是伊斯兰国在其位于叙利亚和伊拉克的领地之外, 第一个核心领导层与边远的"省份"之间, 表现出实际沟通和协作的地方。</p>
<p>If more confirmation of its authenticity emerges, the new video will upend both Western and Libyan views of the Islamic State's presence in the country. Fighters in the three regions of Libya had previously claimed responsibility for various acts of violence carried out in the Islamic State's name, but most analysts presumed that most of those fighters, at least the ones outside of Surt, were operating independently and using the name to capitalize on the group's fearsome reputation.</p>	<p>如果有进一步证实视频真实性的信息出现, 这段新视频就将改变西方和利比亚对于伊斯兰国在该国影响力的看法。利比亚这三个地区的武装分子此前就曾宣称, 对以伊斯兰国的名义实施的各种暴力活动负责, 但多数分析人士认为, 这些武装分子中的大多数——至少苏尔特以外的那些——是在独立行动。他们借用伊斯兰国的名义, 也是为了利用该组织令人生畏的名声。</p>
<p>Now, fighters in all three provinces appear connected enough to the core group's leadership that they were able coordinate separate, mass executions, film them and send the footage back to Syria or Iraq for production and release.</p>	<p>如今, 这三个省份的武装分子似乎都与核心组织的领导层保持着足够密切的联系, 所以能够经过协调, 分头展开大规模处决行动, 并把处决过程拍摄下来, 再把录像发回叙利亚或伊拉克, 进行制作和发布。</p>
<p>During the last five minutes of the half-hour video, the footage cuts back and forth between scenes in the southern desert and a beach along the coast, at one point displaying both with a split screen. Both settings were filmed with the same sophisticated camera angles and editing that has distinguished other Islamic State films from indigenous Libyan videos.</p>	<p>在这则半小时长的视频里的最后 5 分钟, 场景在南部沙漠和海岸沿线的沙滩之间来回切换, 一度还以分屏的方式同时显示了两个场景。这两个场景的摄像机拍摄角度和剪辑手法同样娴熟, 伊斯兰国的视频与利比亚本土制作的视频之间的差别正在于此。</p>
<p>Masked fighters lead a row of bound captives dressed in black into the</p>	<p>蒙面武装分子带领一排身穿黑衣, 被绑住双手的囚犯走进沙漠里, 然后对每</p>

<p>desert and then shoot each of the prisoners in the back of the head. Another group of masked fighters leads a row of prisoners in orange jumpsuits along a beach and then beheads each of them with a long knife, placing the severed heads on the bodies lying on the sand as bloody surf washes over them.</p>	<p>个囚犯的后脑勺开了枪。另一群蒙面武装分子，则带领一排身穿橙色连体服的囚犯沿海滩前行，然后用长刀对每个人进行斩首，再把割下来的头颅放在沙滩上摆放的尸体上面，任凭血色的海浪冲刷。</p>
<p>"You will not have safety even in your dreams, until you accept Islam," declares a masked figure, speaking English with an American accent and pointing a revolver toward the camera. "To the nation of the cross: We are back again."</p>	<p>"连在梦里你也得不到安全，除非你接受伊斯兰教，"一个蒙面者用带有美国口音的英语说道，同时还用一把左轮手枪指向镜头。"十字架的国度：我们回来了。"</p>
<p>Of all the places the militants have used the group's name, Libya may also be uniquely vulnerable to penetration because of the collapse of any central authority since the overthrow of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi four years ago.</p>	<p>在武装分子以该组织的名义开展过活动的地方，利比亚可能也是最容易受到渗透的一个。因为四年前穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲上校(Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi)被推翻以来，任何一个中央政府都会崩溃。</p>
<p>Over the last nine months, its feuding militias and city-states have split into two main warring factions – one controls the capital, Tripoli, and the other including the internationally recognized government has fled to the eastern cities of Tobruk and Bayda. Both factions have so far appeared more concerned with fighting each other than uniting to stop the Islamic State's expansion.</p>	<p>过去9个月，利比亚长期不和的武装组织和各自为政的城市，已经分裂为两个主要派别——其中一个控制着首都的黎波里，另一个派别则逃到了东部城市图卜鲁格和贝达，国际社会承认的政府属于后者。目前，这两个派别似乎对与对方对抗更感兴趣，而不是联合起来阻止伊斯兰国的扩张。</p>
<p>What's more, Libyan banks and homes still hold significant wealth. Vast oil deposits wait below ground, and the country's long Mediterranean coast is a useful departure point to destinations in Europe or around the region.</p>	<p>此外，利比亚的银行和家庭仍然有着巨额财富。地下还有大量的石油储量等待开采，而且利比亚有着漫长的地中海海岸线，前往欧洲和该地区周边的其他地点十分便捷。</p>
<p>According to news reports, a spokesman for the Ethiopian government said Sunday that it could not yet confirm that those killed in the video</p>	<p>据报道，埃塞俄比亚政府的一名发言人周日表示，该国目前尚无法确定视频中的遇害者是该国公民。许多非洲移民都会来到石油资源丰富的利比亚寻找</p>

were its citizens. Many African migrants come to oil-rich Libya seeking employment or passage to Europe.	工作，或取道利比亚前往欧洲。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150420/c20libya	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150420/c20libya
India and China Aim to Shelve Territorial Rifts Amid Economic Courtship	印度总理莫迪访华，彰显中印经济合作重要性
NEW DELHI — The days before Narendra Modi left for China, his first visit as India's prime minister, brought pinprick reminders of the geopolitical rifts dividing the two countries, even while they court each other for an economic charge.	新德里——在纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)前往中国的几天前——这是他作为印度总理首次访华——关于让两国产生分歧的地缘政治矛盾的小事重现在人们面前，尽管两国正因为经济原因在讨好彼此。
A Chinese tabloid ran a commentary scorning Mr. Modi for visiting Arunachal Pradesh, a border state to which China also lays claim, prompting a news media uproar in India. In New Delhi, a top official noted that the government had lodged two formal complaints about China's plan to build a highway through Pakistan-administered Kashmir, a border area also claimed by India.	一家中国报纸的一篇评论讽刺了莫迪访问阿鲁纳恰尔邦的做法；该邦靠近边界，中国也表示对其拥有主权，从而引起了印度媒体的不满。在新德里，一名高层官员指出，印度政府已经两次对中国修建一条穿过由巴基斯坦管辖的克什米尔地区的公路的计划正式表达了不满——印度也表示对该边境地区享有主权。
The verbal sniping has brought a reminder of the thicket of territorial and historical tensions dividing Mr. Modi and his Chinese counterpart, President Xi Jinping. Indian and Chinese officials have promoted Mr. Modi's three-day visit as essentially a business trip filled out with displays of good will and ancient cultural kinship.	这种口头上的抨击让人想起了促使莫迪和中国国家主席习近平发生分歧的一系列领土和历史纷争。根据印度和中国官员的说法，莫迪为期三天的访问基本是一次公务旅行，期间将展示两国的友好关系和悠久的历史联系。
But China presents Mr. Modi with a particularly nettlesome test of his priorities.	但是，中国对莫迪的优先任务提出了一个尤其恼人的考验。
He has promised economic reinvigoration at home and firmer assertion of India's security interests. But those goals can be especially difficult to juggle while dealing with the country's biggest and most powerful	他承诺要振兴国内经济，并更加坚定地维护印度的安全利益。但是，在与最大且最强的邻国打交道时，兼顾这些目标可能会尤其困难。在习近平的领导下，中国在领土争议的问题上采取了更强硬的立场。八个月前，莫迪作为印

<p>neighbor, which under Mr. Xi has also taken a tougher line on territorial disputes. Eight months ago, Mr. Modi's first meeting as prime minister with Mr. Xi was overshadowed by a border confrontation.</p>	<p>度总理与习近平的首次会面就因为边境冲突而蒙上了阴影。</p>
<p>"There are two Modis on China," Tanvi Madan, a fellow at the Brookings Institution, and director of its India Project, said in a telephone interview. "There is the business-minded leader who wants to do business with China, almost like the C.E.O. in him. And there is Modi, the chief security officer."</p>	<p>"在中国问题上有两个莫迪，"布鲁金斯学会(Brookings Institution)研究员、学会印度项目负责人坦维·马丹(Tanvi Madan)在电话采访中说。"一个有着商业思维、想与中国做生意的领袖，几乎就是个CEO。此外，还有一个作为首席安全官的莫迪。"</p>
<p>In China, Mr. Modi will "downplay the strains about things like the border incidents," Ms. Madan said. "But I think he will also find subtle ways of also making clear that India is not going to be a pushover."</p>	<p>在中国，莫迪将"弱化边境冲突等事件带来的紧张感"，马丹说。"但我认为他也能找到一些含蓄的方式，表明印度不是好欺负的。"</p>
<p>Increased trade and investment between the two Asian giants could profit both. China is grappling with a slowdown in growth and would like greater access to Indian markets to make up for faltering demand at home and in other export markets. India could use Chinese investment to build power plants, railways and other infrastructure, and to breathe life into its manufacturing sector.</p>	<p>倘若这两个亚洲大国之间的贸易和投资增加，将对两国都有好处。目前，中国正在努力应对增速放缓的局面，而且也希望更进一步地进入印度市场，以弥补国内和其他出口市场减少的需求。印度还可以利用中国的投资来建造发电厂、铁路和其他基础设施，为它的制造领域注入新的活力。</p>
<p>"Prime Minister Modi really has put emphasis on the lack of infrastructure internally," Jabin T. Jacob, a fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies in Delhi, said in an interview. Mr. Modi's "government has shown a far more open attitude," he said, "simply because they are influenced by business lobbies and simple facts on the ground: that it is Chinese capacity that can deliver."</p>	<p>"莫迪总理真的很重视国内缺乏基础设施的现象，"德里中国研究所(Institute of Chinese Studies)的郑嘉宾(Jabin T. Jacob)在采访中说。莫迪的"政府表现出了更加开明的态度，"他说，"原因很简单，他们受到了商业游说团体和浅显的事实的影响：这是中国的能力所及。"</p>
<p>Yet the economic courtship comes as China has been extending its political and military reach in South Asia, and when Mr. Modi's</p>	<p>然而，当两国在经济方面相互示好之时，中国正在扩大它在南亚的政治和军事影响力，而且其他国家——尤其是日本和美国——也在拉拢莫迪政府，以</p>

<p>administration is also being wooed by other nations, notably Japan and the United States, as a counterbalance to China. Prominent supporters of Mr. Modi say he can pursue both sets of priorities — the economic and the strategic — with equal vigor.</p>	<p>期对中国进行制衡。莫迪的显要支持者称，他能以同样的热情同时应对经济和战略两项要务。</p>
<p>Mr. Modi “needs everyone on his side,” said Ashok Malik, a senior fellow at the Observer Research Foundation in Delhi. “He needs a window of relative strategic calm in his backyard to build the Indian economy. He cannot have the Chinese coming down his throat. For that, he needs to keep the Chinese happy. And he needs to keep the Chinese a little worried.”</p>	<p>莫迪“需要各方跟他同仇敌忾”，德里观察家研究基金会(Observer Research Foundation)高级研究员阿肖克·马利克(Ashok Malik)说。“为了建设印度经济，他的后院需要一个政策相对平静的窗口期。他无法承受中国的掣肘。为此，他要让中国高兴。也要让中国有点担心。”</p>
<p>India, whose economy two years ago appeared fragile and tumultuous to outside investors, is increasingly described as a bright spot; the International Monetary Fund predicted that its growth rate would outstrip China’s this year and that it would widen the gap in 2016. But India’s economy is one-fifth the size of China’s, with a weak manufacturing sector and one million new job seekers entering the market every month.</p>	<p>两年前，在外部投资者看来，印度经济似乎显得脆弱和动荡，而目前，人们越来越认为这里是个亮点。据国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)预测，印度今年的增长率将超过中国，而且到2016年时差距将逐渐扩大。但是，印度的经济规模是中国的五分之一，其制造业薄弱，而且每个月有100万新人涌入就业市场寻找工作。</p>
<p>For Mr. Xi, steadier ties with India are a building block in his broader strategy of defusing territorial and geopolitical tensions by dispensing investment and trade opportunities, extending Chinese influence and diluting Washington’s sway.</p>	<p>对于习近平而言，与印度建立更稳定的联系，是他的大战略的一块基石，这个战略要通过分配投资和贸易机会、加强中国的影响力，以及弱化华盛顿的影响力来缓和领土和地缘政治冲突。</p>
<p>“Since Prime Minister Modi took office, the general atmosphere in Sino-Indian relations has improved,” Ye Hailin, an expert on South Asia at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, said in a telephone interview. “The basic policies of each side haven’t changed,</p>	<p>“自莫迪总理上台以来，中印关系的总体氛围得到了改善，”位于北京的中国社科院的南亚问题专家叶海林在电话采访中说。“双方的基础政策都没有变化，但是对合作有了更明确的强调。”</p>

<p>but there's a stronger emphasis on cooperation."</p>	
<p>Instead of receiving Mr. Modi in Beijing, the normal practice for leaders' visits to China, Mr. Xi will greet Mr. Modi on Thursday in Xian, the ancient city that is now the capital of Shaanxi Province in northwest China. Mr. Xi counts Shaanxi as his home province, because his father, a well-known revolutionary, came from there. His welcome of Mr. Modi there mirrors the gesture that Mr. Modi made last September, when he hosted Mr. Xi at a dinner on Mr. Modi's birthday in his home state of Gujarat.</p>	<p>与以往在北京接待访华领导人的惯常做法不同，习近平周四将在西安迎接莫迪。古城西安现在是位于中国西北的陕西省的省会。习近平视陕西为故乡，因为他的父亲——一位著名的革命人士——来自那里。习近平选择在陕西欢迎莫迪的举措，呼应了莫迪去年9月所采取的姿态，当时他在生日当天在家乡古吉拉特邦与习近平共进晚餐。</p>
<p>On Friday, Mr. Modi will meet China's prime minister, Li Keqiang, in Beijing, and the two governments are scheduled to unveil business and investment agreements that China's ambassador to Delhi, Le Yucheng, has said could ultimately be worth more than \$10 billion. Chinese officials have indicated that they hope the agreements will give Chinese companies a role in expanding and upgrading India's railway network, as well as in other big infrastructure projects like power plants and industrial parks.</p>	<p>周五，莫迪将与中国总理李克强在北京会面，两国政府计划公布商务及投资协议，中国驻新德里大使乐玉成曾表示，这些协议价值超过100亿美元。中国官员指出，他们希望这些协议将会促使中国公司参与扩建、更新印度铁路网的工作，以及其他大型基础设施项目，比如发电站和工业园。</p>
<p>But economic ties have failed to live up to the effusive promises of past summits. In 2010, the two governments vowed that by 2015 their trade would be worth \$100 billion. Instead, last year their trade in goods was worth \$70.6 billion, and India had a bilateral deficit of \$37.8 billion, according to Chinese customs data. Chinese firms, like other outside investors, complain that their ventures in India have been stifled by bureaucracy and security barriers. Indian companies have said that they have been frustrated from expanding in China.</p>	<p>但经济关系的发展没能兑现过去几次峰会的热情承诺。2010年，两国政府承诺两国贸易额在2015年前会达到1000亿美元(约合6200亿元人民币)。但中国海关提供的数据显示，去年两国的商品贸易达到706亿美元，而印度双边贸易逆差达到了378亿美元。与其他外部投资商一样，中国公司抱怨称，他们在印度的企业遭遇官僚及安全壁垒。印度公司曾表示，他们在中国的扩展计划受阻。</p>

<p>"For China and India, two countries with a combined population of 2.5 billion, our cooperation falls far short of reaching its due scale or level," Mr. Li, the Chinese prime minister, told the newsmagazine India Today ahead of Mr. Modi's visit.</p>	<p>中国总理李克强在莫迪访问中国前对新闻杂志《今日印度》(India Today)表示,“对于中印这两个人口加起来有 25 亿人的国家来说,我们的合作还远远没有达到应有的规模或水平。”</p>
<p>Mr. Modi will be looking for China to open its markets in fields “where India has a very successful global footprint, but that footprint has not extended to China,” such as pharmaceuticals, information technology and some agricultural products, said the Indian foreign secretary, S. Jaishankar. Chinese engineering firms could get initial agreements for high-speed rail, one of the showpieces of Mr. Modi's economic plan, and a project also sought by China's rival, Japan.</p>	<p>印度外交秘书苏杰生(S. Jaishankar)表示,莫迪希望中国开放某些领域的市场,在这些领域中,“印度的足迹遍布全球,但尚未扩展至中国,”比如制药、信息技术及一些农业产品。中国的工程公司可能会获得有关高速铁路的初步协议,高铁是莫迪经济计划的一个样板,中国竞争对手日本也在争取这个项目。</p>
<p>The Indian chief ministers who will accompany Mr. Modi on the trip are from coastal states, suggesting that commercial ports are another possible area of cooperation with China. But here, as in the power sector, experts said, Mr. Modi may encounter resistance from hawks in his own political camp.</p>	<p>陪同莫迪访问中国的首席部长们都来自沿海的邦,这说明商业港口可能会成为中印两国的又一个合作领域。但专家们表示,在电力领域的合作问题上,莫迪可能会遭遇来自其政治阵营强硬派的阻力。</p>
<p>"You will have some of Modi's supporters saying, 'You're opening the door to China in some sensitive sectors,'" said Ms. Madan, the scholar at the Brookings Institution. "He will try to make the case that this is the best way in the long term, that you cannot stop China's rise, and they're not going to try to."</p>	<p>“你会听到莫迪的一些支持者说,‘你这是在向中国打开某些敏感领域的大门,’”布鲁金斯学会学者马丹说。“他会努力说明,从长期来看,这是最好的方式,你无法阻止中国的崛起,他们不会试图阻止。”</p>
<p>Since meeting with Mr. Xi last year, Mr. Modi has also built up leverage by strengthening his relationships with the United States, Japan and Australia.</p>	<p>自从去年与李克强会面以来,莫迪还通过加强与美国、日本和澳大利亚的关系来增强影响力。</p>
<p>These overtures evoked the joint military exercises that the four</p>	<p>这些姿态推动了联合军演的开展,四个国家在八年前开启联合军演,但中国</p>

<p>countries initiated eight years ago, excluding China. The exercises set off alarm bells in Beijing, ever mindful that three quarters of China's imported oil passes through the Indian Ocean. Even before the four countries convened for their first joint meeting, Beijing had filed diplomatic protests to Washington, New Delhi, Canberra and Tokyo. The idea was quietly shelved.</p>	<p>并不在内。军演给北京方面敲响了警钟，他们未曾忘记中国四分之三的进口石油都要途经印度洋。就在四国准备召开第一次联席会议，北京方面就已经向华盛顿、新德里、堪培拉及东京提出外交抗议。相关计划被悄悄搁置。</p>
<p>There have been hints in the Modi government of reviving the plan, but that has yet to harden into a policy. In comments to The Times of India this week, unnamed military officials said Mr. Modi had decided that joint naval combat exercises with the United States planned for this fall "did not as yet include Japan." A spokesman for India's Navy said on Wednesday that he could not comment on the report, but that a final decision on Japan's participation would be made in July.</p>	<p>有迹象表明莫迪政府有意重启上述计划，但尚未形成政策。一名匿名的军队官员本周对《印度时报》(The Times of India)表示，莫迪决定“目前暂不邀请日本”参加美印两国定于今年秋季开展的海洋作战演习。印度海军的一名发言人在周三表示，他不会就相关报道发表评论，但印度会在7月作出是否邀请日本参加的最终决定。</p>
<p>Mr. Modi has also withheld endorsement of one of Mr. Xi's key foreign policy projects: a network of trade and transport routes intended to deepen China's ties with Asia and Europe, sometimes called a "new silk road." Mr. Jacob, the researcher in Delhi, noted that the effusive flattery China showered on Mr. Modi when he first came to power seemed to have decreased.</p>	<p>莫迪还拒绝支持习近平的关键外交项目之一：旨在加深中国与亚洲及欧洲关系的贸易及运输路线——有时被称为“丝绸之路”。德里研究人员郑嘉宾指出，中国在莫迪刚上台执政时对他的百般恭维，似乎正在减少。</p>
<p>The political irritants could become far more disruptive if Mr. Modi and Mr. Xi fail to make progress in economic cooperation, said Jonathan Holslag, head of research at the Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies.</p>	<p>布鲁塞尔当代中国研究所(Brussels Institute of Contemporary China Studies)负责人乔纳森·霍尔斯拉格(Jonathan Holslag)表示，如果莫迪和习近平没能在经济合作方面取得进展，这些政治因素会变得更具有破坏性。</p>
<p>"This is a trial period, a period in which the Indians are trying to find out how far they can go in making a more equitable economic partnership,"</p>	<p>"这是一个试验阶段，印度人试图在这个阶段确认，他们在发展一段更加公平的经济伙伴关系方面能走多远，"他说。"在国际政治方面，没有什么比推</p>

he said. "Nothing is more dangerous in international politics than driving expectations up and then failing to meet them."	高期望却无法达到期望更危险的了。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150514/c14modi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150514/c14modi
Indian Nurse Dies After 42 Years in a Coma Following Rape	印度强奸受害者昏迷 42 年后死亡
MUMBAI, India — An Indian nurse died on Monday more than four decades after she was strangled with a metal chain, sexually assaulted and left in a permanent vegetative state. Her case had set off a national debate on euthanasia, often called “mercy killing” in India, and helped lead to the legalization of life-support withdrawal.	印度孟买——40 多年前，印度的一名护士被人用金属链勒住，遭到性侵犯，然后进入了持续性植物人状态。这名护士于周一死亡。她的案例曾在全国范围内引发关于安乐死的讨论，并推动了撤除生命维持设备的合法化。
The nurse, Aruna Shanbaug, 66, died of pneumonia after contracting it last week, said Avinash Supe, the dean of King Edward Memorial Hospital in Mumbai, where Ms. Shanbaug had worked before spending 38 of the last 42 years in a coma there. She had been kept alive with a feeding tube.	孟买爱德华国王纪念医院(King Edward Memorial Hospital)院长阿维纳什·苏佩(Avinash Supe)宣布，这名叫做阿鲁娜·尚鲍格(Aruna Shanbaug)的 66 岁的护士，因为上周感染了肺炎而死亡。她曾在这所医院工作，过去 42 年的昏迷期中有 38 年也在那里度过。她一直靠导食管维生。
Ms. Shanbaug was a newly engaged 25-year-old nurse when, at the end of the workday on Nov. 27, 1973, she went down to the hospital basement, where there was a “dog lab” in which animal experiments took place. A young orderly at the lab, who had waited there for her, strangled her with a dog chain, sodomized her and then fled.	1973 年 11 月 27 日，25 岁的尚鲍格还是一名刚刚订婚的护士。当天下班后，她来到医院的地下室，那里有个做动物实验的“狗实验室”。在实验室等她的一名年轻护工用狗链勒住她，强迫与她肛交，然后逃走。
The orderly, Sohanlal Bharta Walmiki, was sentenced to seven years in prison for robbery and attempted murder. Rape was not included in the charges against him because Indian law at the time did not include sodomy as a form of rape, and because the hospital had withheld the nature of the assault during the investigation.	这名叫做索罕拉尔·巴尔塔·瓦尔米基(Sohanlal Bharta Walmiki)的护工因为抢劫和谋杀未遂的罪名而被判处七年监禁。根据当时的印度法律，强迫肛交不包含在强奸罪的定义之中，而且在调查过程中，医院隐瞒了此次袭击的性质，所以他并未受到强奸指控。
Ms. Shanbaug’s immediate family took part in her care at first, but the	尚鲍格一开始由她的直系亲属照料，但这所医院的护士共同树立了让她活下

<p>nurses at the hospital rallied to the cause of keeping her alive and eventually took over her care. One of them, Anuradha Parade, who joined the hospital the year Ms. Shanbaug was transferred there from another facility and who is now secretary of the nurses' welfare society at the hospital, said on Monday that her colleagues had looked on Ms. Shanbaug as a family member. New nurses would be taken to her bedside and told: "She's one of us. We will take care of her until she dies."</p>	<p>去的目标, 最终接管了照顾她的工作。其中一个护士名叫阿努拉德哈·帕拉德 (Anuradha Parade)。尚鲍格从另一家机构转过来的同一年, 帕拉德也进入了这家医院工作。帕德拉现在是医院的护士福利社团的会长。她周一表示, 同事们把尚鲍格看做亲人。新来的护士都会被带到她的床前, 并被告知: "她是我们中的一员。我们会一直照顾她, 直到她去世。"</p>
<p>"We have a hundred patients in a very crowded ward, but still each and every one of us cared for her personally," Ms. Parade said. "We are so glad that we could give Aruna a natural death."</p>	<p>"我们的病房非常拥挤, 有 100 个病人, 但我们每个人都亲自照顾过她," 帕拉德说。"我们很高兴可以让阿鲁娜自然死亡。"</p>
<p>Thirty-five years into the coma, Pinki Virani, an author and journalist, petitioned the Supreme Court of India on Ms. Shanbaug's behalf, arguing that she was "virtually a dead person" and should be allowed to "die peacefully." But the nurses protested, saying that Ms. Shanbaug had responded to them with facial expressions. The court suit was eventually rejected.</p>	<p>在尚鲍格的昏迷进入第 35 个年头的时候, 记者兼作家平奇·维拉尼 (Pinki Virani) 代表她向印度最高法院提起申诉, 称她"实际上是一个死人", 应该允许她"平静地死去"。不过, 护士们表示反对, 称尚鲍格用面部表情回应过她们。这起诉讼最终被驳回。</p>
<p>Dr. Roop Gursahani, a neurologist who examined Ms. Shanbaug in 2011 as part of the case, said she had been taken care of so thoroughly that she had not had a bedsore in almost 40 years.</p>	<p>2011 年在案件调查过程中对尚鲍格进行过检查的神经学家鲁普·古尔萨哈尼博士 (Roop Gursahani) 表示, 她受到的照料十分周到, 以致于在将近 40 年时间里都没生过褥疮。</p>
<p>"She breathed on her own, responded slightly to light, and could swallow and digest soft food," Dr. Gursahani said. "As far as I know, she is the longest-living survivor of a persistent vegetative state."</p>	<p>"她能自主呼吸, 对光亮有轻微反应, 可以吞咽和消化柔软的食物," 古尔萨哈尼说。"据我所知, 在持续性植物状态的幸存者中, 她是活得时间最长的人。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150519/c19india</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150519/c19india</p>
<p>Fake Diplomas, Real Cash: Pakistani Company Axact Reaps Millions</p>	<p>巴基斯坦公司的发财之道: 网上卖假美国文凭</p>

<p>Seen from the Internet, it is a vast education empire: hundreds of universities and high schools, with elegant names and smiling professors at sun-dappled American campuses.</p>	<p>从网站上看, 这是一个巨大的教育帝国: 数百所大学和高中, 拥有优雅的名字, 教授们在阳光斑驳的美国校园里微笑着。</p>
<p>Their websites, glossy and assured, offer online degrees in dozens of disciplines, like nursing and civil engineering. There are glowing endorsements on the CNN iReport website, enthusiastic video testimonials, and State Department authentication certificates bearing the signature of Secretary of State John Kerry.</p>	<p>它们的网页看上去精致而可信, 上面提供了几十门学科的网络学位, 比如护理、土木工程。它们有 CNN 的 iReport 网站热情洋溢的背书, 有充满活力的视频推荐, 以及带有美国国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)签名的国务院认证证书。</p>
<p>"We host one of the most renowned faculty in the world," boasts a woman introduced in one promotional video as the head of a law school. "Come be a part of Newford University to soar the sky of excellence."</p>	<p>"我们拥有最具名望的教员, "一个据称是法学院院长的女人在宣传片中吹嘘道。"来成为纽福大学(Newford University)一员, 在卓越的天空中翱翔吧。"</p>
<p>Yet on closer examination, this picture shimmers like a mirage. The news reports are fabricated. The professors are paid actors. The university campuses exist only as stock photos on computer servers. The degrees have no true accreditation.</p>	<p>可是仔细观察后发现, 这外表却如海市蜃楼般闪烁。新闻报道是杜撰出来的, 教授们都是雇来的演员扮演的, 大学校园只不过是电脑服务器上的一些免费图片。他们颁发的学位未经认证。</p>
<p>In fact, very little in this virtual academic realm, appearing to span at least 370 websites, is real — except for the tens of millions of dollars in estimated revenue it gleans each year from many thousands of people around the world, all paid to a secretive Pakistani software company.</p>	<p>实际上, 这个看起来囊括至少 370 个网站的虚拟学院王国, 基本上没什么是真的——除了它们每年从世界各地的数千人那里得来的收益, 据估计达数千万美元。这些钱都支付给了一个行事隐秘的巴基斯坦软件公司。</p>
<p>That company, Axact, operates from the port city of Karachi, where it employs over 2,000 people and calls itself Pakistan's largest software exporter, with Silicon Valley-style employee perks like a swimming pool and yacht.</p>	<p>那家叫 Axact 的公司位于港口城市卡拉奇, 雇佣了两千余名员工, 自称为巴基斯坦最大的软件出口公司, 拥有硅谷式员工福利, 比如游泳池和游艇。</p>
<p>Axact does sell some software applications. But according to former</p>	<p>Axact 的确在销售一些软件应用, 但根据曾经的内部人士提供的消息、公司</p>

<p>insiders, company records and a detailed analysis of its websites, Axact's main business has been to take the centuries-old scam of selling fake academic degrees and turn it into an Internet-era scheme on a global scale.</p>	<p>记录和对其网站的详细分析可以得出, 该公司的主要业务, 是在网络时代把古老的假学位骗术变成全球范围的大骗局。</p>
<p>As interest in online education is booming, the company is aggressively positioning its school and portal websites to appear prominently in online searches, luring in potential international customers.</p>	<p>随着人们对网络教育的热情不断高涨, 这家公司开始大力将自己的学校和门户网站推向网络搜索结果的醒目位置, 吸引潜在的国际客户。</p>
<p>At Axact's headquarters, former employees say, telephone sales agents work in shifts around the clock. Sometimes they cater to customers who clearly understand that they are buying a shady instant degree for money. But often the agents manipulate those seeking a real education, pushing them to enroll for coursework that never materializes, or assuring them that their life experiences are enough to earn them a diploma.</p>	<p>据前公司员工透露, 在公司的总部, 电话销售员们昼夜不停地轮班工作。有时候他们迎合了部分顾客的需求, 这些顾客心里清楚自己是在花钱买可以迅速到手的可疑学位。但大部分时候, 这些销售员在蒙骗那些追求真正教育的人, 极力怂恿他们注册那些不可能成为现实的课程, 或者向他们保证个人经历就足以给他们带来一张文凭。</p>
<p>To boost profits, the sales agents often follow up with elaborate ruses, including impersonating American government officials, to persuade customers to buy expensive certifications or authentication documents.</p>	<p>为了提高利润, 销售员们一般会进一步使用精心设计的伎俩, 包括假冒美国政府官员, 来说服客户购买昂贵的证书或鉴定文件。</p>
<p>Revenues, estimated by former employees and fraud experts at several million dollars per month, are cycled through a network of offshore companies. All the while, Axact's role as the owner of this fake education empire remains obscured by proxy Internet services, combative legal tactics and a chronic lack of regulation in Pakistan.</p>	<p>据公司的前雇员和反诈骗专家估计, 这家公司每月的收益可达数百万美元, 这些钱在一张离岸公司组成的网络里循环。与此同时, 借助网络代理服务、随时准备应战的法律策略和巴基斯坦长久以来的监管缺失, 作为这个虚假教育帝国拥有者的 Axact 始终隐藏在迷雾中。</p>
<p>"Customers think it's a university, but it's not," said Yasir Jamshaid, a quality control official who left Axact in October. "It's all about the money."</p>	<p>"客户以为这是一所大学, 但这不是大学," 去年 10 月离开 Axact 的质量管理员亚西尔·贾姆沙伊德(Yasir Jamshaid)说。"一切都是为了赚钱。"</p>

<p>Axact's response to repeated requests for interviews over the past week, and to a list of detailed questions submitted to its leadership on Thursday, was a letter from its lawyers to The New York Times on Saturday. In the letter, it issued a blanket denial, accusing a Times reporter of "coming to our client with half-cooked stories and conspiracy theories."</p>	<p>上周记者曾多次提出采访要求，周四又寄给公司领导层一系列详细问题，Axact 对此的回应是在周六向《纽约时报》发出一封律师函。信中对所有质疑予以否认，并指责一名时报记者“提供给我们客户一个不完整的故事和阴谋论。”</p>
<p>In an interview in November 2013 about Pakistan's media sector, Axact's founder and chief executive, Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh, described Axact as an "I.T. and I.T. network services company" that serves small and medium-sized businesses. "On a daily basis we make thousands of projects. There's a long client list," he said, but declined to name those clients.</p>	<p>2013 年 11 月份，在一个关于巴基斯坦媒体部门的采访中，Axact 公司的创始人、首席执行官沙耶布·艾哈迈德·谢赫(Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh)表示，Axact 是一家“IT 和 IT 网络服务公司”，“面向的是中小型企业。”“我们每天基本上要做几千个项目，有很多的顾客”，他说道，不过他拒绝透露顾客的名字。</p>
<p>The accounts by former employees are supported by internal company records and court documents reviewed by The New York Times. The Times also analyzed more than 370 websites — including school sites, but also a supporting body of search portals, fake accreditation bodies, recruitment agencies, language schools and even a law firm — that bear Axact's digital fingerprints.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》查阅了 Axcat 公司内部记录以及法庭文件，证实了 Axact 前雇员所披露的信息的可靠性。《纽约时报》还对 370 多家携带 Axact 数字指纹的网站进行了分析，其中包括学校网站，一些提供支持的搜索门户网站，虚假认证机构，招聘机构，语言学校，甚至包括一家律师事务所。</p>
<p>More immediately, he is working to become Pakistan's most influential media mogul. For almost two years now, Axact has been building a broadcast studio and aggressively recruiting prominent journalists for Bol, a television and newspaper group scheduled to start this year.</p>	<p>谢赫最近正致力于成为巴基斯坦最具影响力的媒体大亨。过去两年里，Axact 已经在修建演播室，大肆招募知名记者，为计划今年开始运营的电视和报业集团 Bol 做准备。</p>
<p>Just how this ambitious venture is being funded is a subject of considerable speculation in Pakistan. Axact has filed several pending lawsuits, and Mr. Shaikh has issued vigorous public denials, to reject</p>	<p>至于这个雄心万丈的投资项目是如何筹措经费的，巴基斯坦国内有着各种猜测。Axact 已提起数宗未决诉讼，谢赫发表公开声明驳斥媒体竞争者的指控，否认 Axact 得到了巴基斯坦军方或有组织犯罪集团的支持。不过有一点很清</p>

accusations by media competitors that the company is being supported by the Pakistani military or organized crime. What is clear, given the scope of Axact's diploma operation, is that fake degrees are likely providing financial fuel for the new media business.	楚，鉴于 Axact 的文凭生意规模之大，新的媒体业务很可能要靠假文凭提供资金支持。
"Hands down, this is probably the largest operation we've ever seen," said Allen Ezell, a retired F.B.I. agent and author of a book on diploma mills who has been investigating Axact. "It's a breathtaking scam."	"毫无疑问，这可能是我们所见过的最大的诈骗运作，"一直在调查 Axact 的艾伦·伊泽尔（Allen Ezell）说道。"真是个惊天大骗局。"伊泽尔是美国联邦调查局退休特工，著有一本关于文凭欺诈的书。
Building a Web	打造一张网络
At first glance, Axact's universities and high schools are linked only by superficial similarities: slick websites, toll-free American contact numbers and calculatedly familiar-sounding names, like Barkley, Columbiana and Mount Lincoln.	乍一看，Axact 的大学和高中只在外表上有一些相似之处：华丽的网站，免费的美国热线电话，有意挑选的一些看着眼熟的名字，比如巴克利(Barkley)，哥伦比亚纳(Columbiana)和林肯山(Mount Lincoln)。
But other clues signal common ownership. Many sites link to the same fictitious accreditation bodies and have identical graphics, such as a floating green window with an image of a headset-wearing woman who invites customers to chat.	但还有一些蛛丝马迹能表明它们同属一家公司，很多网站都和一些虚假的认证机构有关联，并且有相同的图形，比如绿色的浮动窗口，上面有一个头戴耳机的女性，在邀请顾客进行对话。
There are technical commonalities, too: identical blocks of customized coding, and the fact that a vast majority route their traffic through two computer servers run by companies registered in Cyprus and Latvia.	技术方面也有着共同之处：一片片完全相同的定制代码，并且大部分网站的流量都转向两台服务器，它们由注册地在塞浦路斯和拉脱维亚的公司掌管着。
Five former employees confirmed many of these sites as in-house creations of Axact, where executives treat the online schools as lucrative brands to be meticulously created and forcefully marketed, frequently through deception.	经五名前雇员证实，这些网站很多是 Axact 内部创建的，主管们把网上学校视为有利可图的牌子，可以一丝不苟地创建起来，进行强有力的市场推销，时不时用一些骗术。
Real-Life Troubles	真实世界的麻烦
Many customers of degree operations, hoping to secure a promotion or	很多买学位的顾客是为升职铺路，或者为个人简历表增色，他们很清楚自己

<p>pad their résumé, are clearly aware that they are buying the educational equivalent of a knockoff Rolex. Some have been caught.</p>	<p>买来的文凭相当于山寨劳力士手表。其中一些人还露了马脚。</p>
<p>In the United States, one federal prosecution in 2008 revealed that 350 federal employees, including officials at the departments of State and Justice, held qualifications from a non-Axact-related diploma mill operation based in Washington State.</p>	<p>美国的一宗 2008 年的联邦起诉显示,有 350 名联邦政府雇员持有伪造证书,其中包括美国司法部和国务院的官员。证书出自华盛顿州一个文凭伪造作坊,跟 Axact 没有关联。</p>
<p>Some Axact-owned school websites have previously made the news as being fraudulent, though without the company's ownership role being discovered. In 2013, for instance, Drew Johansen, a former Olympic swim coach, was identified in a news report as a graduate of Axact's bogus Rochville University.</p>	<p>此前曾有媒体报道过 Axact 名下的一些学校网站存在欺诈,不过并未找出公司的所有者。2013 年,前奥林匹克游泳教练德鲁·约翰森(Drew Johansen)被媒体指出是 Axact 假造的罗克韦尔大学(Rochville University)的毕业生。</p>
<p>The effects have sometimes been deeply disruptive. In Britain, the police had to re-examine 700 cases that Mr. Morrison, the falsely credentialed police criminologist and Rochville graduate, had worked on. "It looked easier than going to a real university," Mr. Morrison said during his 2007 trial.</p>	<p>有时候,相关影响会带来很大的混乱。在英国,警方不得不重新审查持假证的警界犯罪学专家、罗克韦尔大学毕业生莫里森经办的 700 起案件。“这看起来比上真正的大学容易,”莫里森在 2007 年受审时说。</p>
<p>Last May, Mohan, a junior accountant at a construction firm in Abu Dhabi, paid \$3,300 for what he believed was going to be an 18-month online master's program in business administration at the Axact-owned Grant Town University.</p>	<p>去年 5 月,阿布扎比一家建筑公司的初级会计莫汉(Mohan)花了 3300 美元(约合 2 万元人民币),以为自己购买的是格兰特城大学(Grant Town University)持续 18 个月的企业管 理 硕 士 网 络 课 程。这所 大 学 的 所 有 人 正 是 Axact。</p>
<p>A sales agent assured Mohan, a 39-year-old Indian citizen who asked to be identified only by part of his name, of a quality education. Instead, he received a cheap tablet computer in the mail — it featured a school logo but no education applications or coursework — followed by a series of insistent demands for more money.</p>	<p>一名销售代理向来自印度的莫汉保证,他会得到优质的教育。但他只在邮箱里收到了一台廉价的平板电脑,上面有学校的标识,但电脑里没有教育应用,也没有课程作业。接下来他又收到了一系列要求,执意让他再次交钱。39 岁的他要求只公布名字中的一部分。</p>

<p>When a phone caller who identified himself as an American Embassy official railed at Mohan for his lack of an English-language qualification, he agreed to pay \$7,500 to the Global Institute of English Language Training Certification, an Axact-run website.</p>	<p>当一名自称美国大使馆官员的人打电话来斥责他没有英语语言方面的资格时，莫汉同意向 Axact 开办的网站“全球英语语言培训认证机构”(Global Institute of English Language Training Certification)支付 7500 美元。</p>
<p>In a second call weeks later, the man pressed Mohan to buy a State Department authentication certificate signed by Mr. Kerry. Mohan charged \$7,500 more to his credit card.</p>	<p>几周后，那名男子再次打来电话，敦促莫汉购买由克里签署的美国国务院认证证书。莫汉又用信用卡付了 7500 美元。</p>
<p>Then in September a different man called, this time claiming to represent the United Arab Emirates government. If Mohan failed to legalize his degree locally, the man warned, he faced possible deportation. Panicking, Mohan spoke to his sales agent at Axact and agreed to pay \$18,000 in installments.</p>	<p>后来到了 9 月，另一名男子打来电话，这一次是说他代表阿联酋政府。该男子警告称，如果不让学位在当地变得合法，莫汉可能会被驱逐出境。惊慌失措的莫汉和他的销售代表说了此事，同意以分期付款的形式支付 1.8 万美元。</p>
<p>By October, he was \$30,000 in debt and sinking into depression. He had stopped sending money to his parents in India, and hid his worries from his wife, who had just given birth.</p>	<p>到 10 月，他已经欠下 3 万美元，陷入抑郁之中。他不再给身在印度的父母寄钱，也没让刚生完孩子的妻子知晓自己的忧虑。</p>
<p>“She kept asking why I was so tense,” said Mohan during a recent interview near his home in Abu Dhabi. “But I couldn’t say it to anyone.”</p>	<p>“她一直问我为什么那么紧张，”莫汉不久前在阿布扎比的家附近接受采访时说。“但我没法和任何人说。”</p>
<p>But some employees, despite the good salaries and perks they enjoyed, became disillusioned by the true nature of Axact’s business.</p>	<p>尽管工资福利优越，但还是有一些雇员对 Axact 业务的真正本质大失所望。</p>
<p>During three months working in the internal audit department last year, monitoring customer phone calls, Mr. Jamshaid grew dismayed by what he heard: customers being cajoled into spending tens of thousands of dollars, and tearful demands for refunds that were refused.</p>	<p>贾姆沙伊德曾于去年在内审部门工作过三个月，负责监控客户电话。在那期间，他越来越对自己听到的内容感到震惊：顾客被骗数万美元，含泪要求退款却被拒。</p>
<p>“I had a gut feeling that it was not right,” he said.</p>	<p>“我的直觉认为这么做是不对的，”他说。</p>

<p>In October, Mr. Jamshaid quit Axact and moved to the United Arab Emirates, taking with him internal records of 22 individual customer payments totaling over \$600,000.</p>	<p>10月，贾姆沙伊德从Axact辞职，搬去了阿联酋，同时也带走了22名客户付款的内部记录，总价值超过60万美元。</p>
<p>Mr. Jamshaid has since contacted most of those customers, offering to use his knowledge of Axact's internal protocols to obtain refunds. Several spurned his approach, seeing it as a fresh effort to defraud them. But a few, including Mohan, accepted his offer.</p>	<p>自那时以来，贾姆沙伊德联系到了这些客户中的大部分人，提出利用他对Axact内部规定的了解，为他们拿到退款。有几个人拒绝了他的提议，以为这是骗他们的新花招。但包括莫汉在内的几个人接受了他的提议。</p>
<p>After weeks of fraught negotiations, Axact refunded Mohan \$31,300 last fall.</p>	<p>经过数周的困难谈判后，Axact在去年秋天将3.13万美元退还给了莫汉。</p>
<p>The Indian accountant found some satisfaction, but mostly felt chastened and embarrassed.</p>	<p>这名来自印度的会计感到好了一些，但主要还是觉得愧疚和尴尬。</p>
<p>"I was a fool," he said, shaking his head. "It could have ruined me."</p>	<p>"我是个傻瓜，"他摇摇头说。"这事差点把我毁了。"</p>
<p>Axact has brandished legal threats to dissuade reporters, rivals and critics. Under pressure from Axact, a major British paper, The Mail on Sunday, withdrew an article from the Internet in 2006. Later, using an apparently fictitious law firm, the company faced down a consumer rights group in Botswana that had criticized Axact-run Headway University.</p>	<p>Axact动用了法律威胁，来吓阻记者、竞争对手和批评人士。2006年，在Axact的压力下，英国的主要报纸《星期日邮报》(The Mail on Sunday)从网上撤下了一篇文章。后来，该公司用一家似乎是编造出来的法律事务所，逼退了博茨瓦纳的一个消费者权益组织。后者曾对Axact开办的海德威大学(Headway University)提出批评。</p>
<p>It has also petitioned a court in the United States, bringing a lawsuit in 2007 against an American company that is a competitor in the essay-writing business, Student Network Resources, and that had called Axact a "foreign scam site." The American company countersued and was awarded \$700,000, but no damages have been paid, the company's lawyer said.</p>	<p>2007年，Axact还向美国的一家法院起诉，控告一家美国公司。名为学生网络资源(Student Network Resources)的这家美国公司是Axact在论文写作业务领域的竞争对手，称Axact是一家"外国诈骗网站"。该美国公司提起反诉，并被判获得70万美元赔偿金。但公司律师表示，并未收到损害赔偿金。</p>
<p>In his interview with The New York Times in 2013, Axact's chief</p>	<p>在2013年接受《纽约时报》的采访时，Axact的首席执行官谢赫承认，公</p>

<p>executive, Mr. Shaikh, acknowledged that the company had faced criticism in the media and on the Internet in Britain, the United States and Pakistan, and noted that Axact had frequently issued a robust legal response.</p>	<p>司在英国、美国和巴基斯坦的媒体和网络上受到了指责，并指出 Axact 频频从法律上作出强硬回应。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150519/c19pakistan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150519/c19pakistan</p>
<p>Ebola Cases Rise in Guinea and Sierra Leone After Steep Drop</p>	<p>埃博拉疫情整体趋缓但仍面临反复</p>
<p>DAKAR, Senegal—Only days after declaring the lowest number of new Ebola cases in Guinea and Sierra Leone this year, officials at the World Health Organization said Tuesday that there had been a nearly fourfold increase during the most recent week of reporting, to about 35 new cases.</p>	<p>塞内加尔达喀尔——世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)宣布几内亚及塞拉利昂今年的新增埃博拉病例数量达到最低，但就在几天之后，也就是周二，世卫组织官员表示，在最近一周，新增病例提高了将近四倍，达到 35 例。</p>
<p>With Liberia, the other West African nation at the center of the epidemic, being declared free of Ebola this month, the recent drop in infections in Sierra Leone and Guinea had offered hope that the worst Ebola outbreak in history might end soon.</p>	<p>随着利比里亚——另一个爆发埃博拉疫情的西非国家——本月宣布埃博拉疫情结束，塞拉利昂和几内亚的感染病例也有所减少，人们满怀希望地认为，史上最严重的埃博拉疫情可能很快就能结束。</p>
<p>Officials warned against reading too much into the latest uptick, given the steep overall decline in Ebola cases. As recently as the week of March 15, there were 95 new cases in Guinea alone. A May 13 report showed the lowest weekly total this year: nine new cases, seven in Guinea and two in Sierra Leone.</p>	<p>官员们警告称，由于埃博拉病例总数大幅下降，不应对最近病例的增加做出过度解读。就在 3 月 15 日那周，单单是几内亚就出现了 95 例新增病例，5 月 13 日一份报告中的数据显示，那一周是今年新增病例最少的一周：九例，其中几内亚七例，塞拉利昂两例。</p>
<p>Health officials said that sharp falls and rises were normal as an epidemic approached its end. But they also said that some persistent risky practices, like unsafe burials of Ebola victims in Guinea, had contributed to the rise.</p>	<p>卫生官员表示，随着疫情接近尾声，病例的剧增和锐减都是正常的。但他们还表示，一些持续存在的危险做法部分导致了病例的增加，比如几内亚地区埋葬埃博拉患者的危险行为。</p>
<p>Most of the new cases, about 27, are in Guinea, and one area in</p>	<p>大部分新病例——大约 27 例——出现在几内亚，有一个地区已经成为重点疫</p>

<p>particular is a problem spot: the Forecariah district southeast of the capital, Conakry. It is far from where the outbreak started, in Guinea's Forest Region, but it is in an area where there has been resistance to the sanitary burials necessary to contain Ebola.</p>	<p>区：首都科纳克里东南部的福雷卡里亚区，那里距离几内亚森林区的疫情源头非常远。但在福雷卡里亚区，以卫生的方式掩埋遗体的做法遇到过阻力。卫生的掩埋方法是遏制埃博拉疫情的必要手段。</p>
<p>"We've been concerned about a number of cases coming from there, of people dying in the community," said Dr. Margaret Harris, a spokeswoman for the W.H.O., referring to the failure to turn corpses over to the authorities in Ebola hot spots, a refusal that has bedeviled health officials since the outbreak began.</p>	<p>"我们一直担心这个社区会出现一些病例，导致很多患者死亡，"世卫组织发言人玛格丽特·哈里斯(Margaret Harris)说，她指的是人们未能将尸体移交给埃博拉疫区的官方机构处理的情况。从疫情爆发以来，拒绝交出尸体的做法让卫生官员深受困扰。</p>
<p>"There is still some concern that there are unsafe burials going on," she said. "The burial issue is still a very tough one."</p>	<p>"我们仍然担心还有一些不安全的埋葬行为，"她说。"埋葬问题非常棘手。"</p>
<p>Dr. Harris said a team of experts had been sent to the Forecariah area to help combat the spread of the disease.</p>	<p>哈里斯表示，已经派出专家小组前往福雷卡里亚区，帮助遏制疫情的蔓延。</p>
<p>"It doesn't surprise us that within the tail of the epidemic there are peaks and valleys," said Brice de la Vigne, the Brussels operations director of Doctors Without Borders, which has led the response to the epidemic over the last 14 months.</p>	<p>"在疫情终结之前会出现病例增加和减少的情况，我们对此并没有感到吃惊，"无国界医生(Doctors Without Borders)驻布鲁塞尔的运营总监布里斯·德拉维涅(Brice de la Vigne)说。该组织在过去14个月中领导着应对埃博拉疫情的行动。</p>
<p>"This is not scaring us beyond reason; it is normal," Mr. de la Vigne said, but "we know that there are still people who are contaminating themselves at funerals."</p>	<p>"这绝不会把我们吓跑，这很正常，"德拉维涅说，但"我们知道仍然有人在葬礼上感染疾病"。</p>
<p>Adding to the cases are renewed efforts by officials to find the sick, said Sylvie Jonckheere, a Doctors Without Borders official in Conakry. "They've been doing a roundup," she said. "They have plenty of people looking for the sick in the villages. It's not really different from what we've seen with Ebola in the past."</p>	<p>无国界医生驻科纳克里的官员西尔维·约恩克海勒(Sylvie Jonckheere)表示，官员们新一轮寻找患者的行动，也导致了发现病例增加。"他们一直在搜罗，"她说。"派很多人在村子里寻找患者。这与我们过去看到的埃博拉疫情没什么不同。"</p>

<p>It is not a coincidence that the disease is lingering longest in Guinea, where the outbreak began 18 months ago. In Guinea, resistance to the intervention of outsiders – doctors, health officials, politicians – has been stronger than in either Sierra Leone or Liberia.</p>	<p>埃博拉在几内亚传播时间最长并非巧合，18个月前，疫情就是在几内亚爆发的。几内亚对外界——医生、卫生官员、政治人物——干预的抗拒要比塞拉利昂或利比里亚强烈。</p>
<p>Guinea has reacted with occasional violence to efforts to contain the disease. In the Forest Region, eight officials and journalists were killed by villagers during an anti-Ebola rally in September. Before that, doctors and health officials were repeatedly attacked, and villages were classified as “closed” or “open” by health officials, depending on whether they would allow outsiders in to fight the disease.</p>	<p>在几内亚，也不时有民众以暴力手段抵制控制疫情的行动。去年9月，在森林区，八名官员和记者在一场反埃博拉的集会上被村民打死。在那之前，医生和卫生官员多次遭袭，卫生官员根据村庄是否允许外部人士进入对抗疫情，将各个村庄分为“封闭”和“开放”两种。</p>
<p>More than 11,000 people have died of Ebola in the three countries, and there have been over 26,000 confirmed, probable and suspected cases, according to the W.H.O.’s May 13 situation report on the epidemic.</p>	<p>世卫组织5月13日公布的疫情报告显示，在这三个国家中，已有逾1.1万人死于埃博拉，另有超过2.6万例确诊病例及潜在和疑似病例。</p>
<p>But one telling statistic in the report indicates how sharply the Ebola epidemic has dropped off: Out of 55 districts in the three countries that had reported at least one case of the disease, 43 have not reported a single one for more than six weeks.</p>	<p>但该报告中一项重要的数据说明，埃博拉病例正在大幅减少：在这三个国家里，曾经报告过至少一个病例的55个地区里，有43个地区在六个多星期的时间里，没有报告过任何病例。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20ebola</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20ebola</p>
<p>Pakistani Investigators Raid Offices of Axact, Fake Diploma Company</p>	<p>巴基斯坦联邦调查局突击搜查 Axact 驻地</p>
<p>KARACHI, Pakistan – Pakistani investigators on Tuesday raided the offices of Axact, a software firm in Karachi that has come under scrutiny for running a global diploma mill that has earned tens of millions of dollars through a network of fake online schools.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦卡拉奇——巴基斯坦调查人员于周二突击搜查了卡拉奇的软件公司 Axact 的办公驻地。该公司受到调查是因为它经营着一家全球化的文凭伪造作坊，并通过一系列虚假的在线学校获利数千万美元。</p>
<p>The Pakistani interior minister, Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, ordered the investigation after a report by The New York Times described links</p>	<p>《纽约时报》最近的一篇报道揭露了 Axact 与至少 370 家网站之间的关系，其中很多网站都自诩为位于美国的在线大学和高中。报道发出后，巴基斯坦</p>

<p>between Axact and at least 370 websites, many of which purport to be online universities and high schools based in the United States.</p>	<p>内政部长乔杜里·尼萨尔·阿里·汗(Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan)下令开展调查。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, investigators from the corporate crimes unit of the Federal Investigation Agency visited Axact's headquarters in Karachi, as well as smaller offices in Islamabad, the capital, and Rawalpindi, seizing computers and taking in at least 24 people for questioning, several Pakistani law enforcement officials said.</p>	<p>几名巴基斯坦执法官员表示，来自巴基斯坦联邦调查署(Federal Investigation Agency)法人犯罪科的调查人员周二前往了 Axact 位于卡拉奇的总部，以及位于首都伊斯兰堡和拉瓦尔品第的规模较小的办公室，没收了电脑并至将至少 24 人带走问话。</p>
<p>Axact has denied any wrongdoing and has accused The Times of colluding with rival news media companies to frustrate Bol, its new television network, which is scheduled to begin broadcasting this year.</p>	<p>Axact 否认自己有任何不法行为，并指责时报和竞争的新闻媒体合谋，是为了阻挠其新成立的电视广播网 Bol。该电视网计划于今年开播。</p>
<p>In a statement posted on its website on Monday, Axact said the Times report was "baseless, substandard, maligning, defamatory, and based on false accusations." The company said it planned to take legal action against the newspaper.</p>	<p>周一，Axact 在自己的网站上发表了一则声明，称时报的报道“毫无根据、不合规范、恶意中伤”，是“诽谤和诬告”。该公司称打算对时报采取法律措施。</p>
<p>As it has expanded its business since 1997, Axact has frequently used aggressive legal tactics to silence critics and to dissuade reporters from investigating its business practices. Now it is coming under intense media and political scrutiny in Pakistan.</p>	<p>从 1997 年开始扩大业务以来，Axact 频频利用强硬的法律手段压制批评人士，吓阻调查其业务操作的记者。如今，该公司在巴基斯坦媒体和政界受到了密切关注。</p>
<p>In the upper house of Parliament on Tuesday, Aitzaz Ahsan, a senior leader with the opposition Pakistan Peoples Party, said the episode had brought Pakistan into disrepute, and called for an official investigation.</p>	<p>在议会上院，反对党巴基斯坦人民党(Pakistan Peoples Party)高层领导人艾察兹·阿赫桑(Aitzaz Ahsan)周二表示，此事让巴基斯坦蒙羞，并要求展开正式调查。</p>
<p>In its statement, the Interior Ministry said that investigators would determine whether Axact "is involved in any such illegal work which can tarnish the good image of the country in the world."</p>	<p>内政部发表声明称，调查人员将查明 Axact 是否“参与了任何此类非法活动，致使国家在全世界的良好形象受到损害”。</p>
<p>The uproar has generated a barrage of comments on social media in</p>	<p>此事闹得沸沸扬扬，在巴基斯坦的社交媒体上引发了铺天盖地的讨论。批评</p>

<p>Pakistan. Critics have mocked Axact's network of online universities, which carry American-sounding names like Barkley and Columbiana. A smaller number of supporters and employees have vociferously defended the company.</p>	<p>人士嘲笑 Axact 旗下的诸多在线大学, 那些大学的名字听起来像在美国, 如巴克利(Barkley)和哥伦比亚纳(Columbiana)。人数相对较少的支持者和员工则高声为该公司辩护。</p>
<p>Bloggers publicized the names of university and high school websites they said were also run by Axact, which went beyond a list published by The Times on Sunday.</p>	<p>博客作者称 Axact 还运营着其他一些大学和高中的网站, 并公布了它们的名字。这些名字不在时报周日公布的名单之列。</p>
<p>Several former Axact employees contacted The Times, offering accounts of their experiences working at the company. By Tuesday morning, phone lines at some of the university websites run by Axact were not being answered.</p>	<p>Axact 的几名前员工联系到时报, 讲述了他们在该公司工作的经历。到周二上午, Axact 经营的部分大学网站上列出的电话一直无人接听。</p>
<p>A video circulating on social media showed the company's founder and chief executive, Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh, addressing cheering employees on Monday evening.</p>	<p>社交媒体上流传的一段视频显示, 该公司的创始人及首席执行官沙耶布·艾哈迈德·谢赫(Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh)周一傍晚向欢呼的员工发表了讲话。</p>
<p>In the video, Mr. Shaikh reiterated many of the points from Axact's official response and accused a Times reporter of colluding with the rival Express Tribune group, which republishes The International New York Times in Pakistan.</p>	<p>在视频中, 谢赫重申了 Axact 官方回应中的很多观点, 并指责时报记者与该公司的竞争对手《论坛快报》(Express Tribune)传媒集团合谋。该集团是《国际纽约时报》(International New York Times)在巴基斯坦的发行方。</p>
<p>Kamran Ataullah, a deputy director at the Federal Investigation Agency in Karachi, said the investigation would not be limited to the contents of the Times article. "We've issued a letter to them, and we're looking for details of their database, employees, what websites and equipment they're using," he said.</p>	<p>卡拉奇联邦调查署的一位副署长卡姆兰·阿塔乌拉(Kamran Ataullah)表示, 调查不仅限于时报文章里的内容。“我们已向他们去信, 我们会检查其数据库的细节、员工, 以及他们目前使用的网站和设备,” 他说。</p>
<p>The furor comes just as Axact is preparing to start Bol, which has built a large studio and hired away senior journalists from other news media</p>	<p>在引起公愤之际, Axact 正在准备 Bol 的开播。Bol 已经建好了一个大演播厅, 并从其他媒体集团挖走了一些高级记者。Bol 预计将在 7 月中旬穆斯林</p>

groups. The station is expected to begin broadcasting after Ramadan, the Islamic holy month, which will end in mid-July.	斋月结束后开播。
Kamran Khan, the editor in chief of Bol, said in a Twitter message that the new station had been created to uphold the truth and was "not in the business of cover-ups regardless personal cost or consequences."	Bol 的总编辑的卡姆兰·汗(Kamran Khan)在 Twitter 上发言称, 成立新台是为了捍卫真相, 而且“不管会给个人带来什么代价和后果, 都不会掩盖真相”。
According to the Federal Investigation Agency, Mr. Shaikh and other directors of Axtact have been served notices to appear at the agency's office in Karachi on Wednesday. At the time of the investigation team's visit, there were no senior managers at the Axtact headquarters in Karachi.	据联邦调查署介绍, 已正式通知谢赫和 Axtact 的其他董事, 周三前往卡拉奇的联邦调查署驻地。在调查人员搜查 Axtact 位于卡拉奇的总部时, 没有高层管理人员在场。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20pakistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20pakistan
Father Didn't Know Son Would Be Smuggled Into Spain in Suitcase, Lawyer Says	非洲儿童藏身旅行箱偷渡西班牙
MADRID — The father of an African boy who tried to enter Spanish territory inside a suitcase said he got caught up with smugglers because his salary fell just "a few euros" short of the legal minimum required to apply for his son's residency in Spain, according to his lawyer.	马德里——一名非洲男孩躲在旅行箱里试图进入西班牙境内, 而他父亲的律师透露, 自己的客户表示, 之所以去找蛇头, 是因为他的薪酬比为儿子申请西班牙居留权所需的法定最低工资就差了“几欧元”。
The father, Ali Ouattara, has been in police custody since his 8-year-old son, Abou, was discovered by the police inside a suitcase on May 7 at a border checkpoint in Ceuta, one of two Spanish enclaves in North Africa.	这位父亲名叫阿里·瓦塔拉(Ali Ouattara)。自从 8 岁的儿子阿布(Abou)在休达的边境安检处被警方发现藏在旅行箱里之后, 瓦塔拉一直被警方扣押。休达是北非的两块西班牙飞地之一。
A picture of the boy curled up inside the suitcase, taken from the border security scanner, was a shocking reminder of the plight of thousands of Africans who have been seeking to enter Europe, mostly by boat but	这个男孩蜷缩在行李箱里的画面被边境安检扫描系统拍摄了下来。这张照片令人震惊, 提醒人们寻求进入欧洲的成千上万非洲人在经历怎样的苦难。他们主要是通过船只偷渡, 但也会试图翻越西班牙飞地周围的屏障。

<p>also by trying to climb over the fences that surround the Spanish enclaves.</p>	
<p>Mr. Ouattara, who is from Ivory Coast, has been working in a launderette on the Spanish island of Fuerteventura for the past seven years, living there legally with his wife and daughter, his lawyer, Juan Isidro Fernández Díaz, said Tuesday.</p>	<p>瓦塔拉的律师胡安·伊西德罗·费尔南德斯·迪亚斯(Juan Isidro Fernández Díaz)周二表示, 瓦塔拉来自科特迪瓦, 过去七年一直在西班牙富埃特文图拉岛的一个自助洗衣店工作, 并与妻子和女儿在当地合法居住。</p>
<p>He had tried to get his son to join the family but found that his normal application was rejected because his monthly salary fell shy of 1,331 euros, about \$1,480, which is the minimum required to apply under Spanish law, Mr. Fernández Díaz said.</p>	<p>费尔南德斯·迪亚斯还称, 瓦塔拉曾经试图让儿子和家人团聚, 但发现自己的正常申请被拒, 原因是他的月薪不到 1331 欧元 (约合 9200 元人民币)。这是根据西班牙法律申请居留权所需的最低工资。</p>
<p>The lawyer said in a phone interview that his client had then gone to Casablanca, Morocco, to find an alternative way to bring his son into Spain, by buying a visa there.</p>	<p>这名律师接受电话采访时说, 他的客户随后去了摩洛哥的卡萨布兰卡, 想要在那里通过购买签证的办法来把儿子带到西班牙。</p>
<p>Mr. Ouattara, the lawyer said, believed that his son would be brought into Ceuta by crossing the border with his Ivory Coast passport and the visa, for which he paid €5,000.</p>	<p>律师称, 瓦塔拉以为, 他的儿子可以用科特迪瓦护照和买到的签证被带入休达。他为这个签证花了 5000 欧元。</p>
<p>"Do you think any father would really allow his son to travel in a suitcase?" the lawyer asked. "He is just another victim of the mafias" that control Africa's human trafficking networks.</p>	<p>"你认为有哪个父亲真的会让自己的儿子在旅行箱里赶路?" 律师反问道。"他不过是"控制非洲人口贩卖网络的"黑社会的又一个受害者"。</p>
<p>The lawyer said he was confident that his client would be released on bail "in coming days" and called for the family to be reunited as soon as possible. Mr. Fernández Díaz, who is based in Seville, Spain, made his arguments during a court hearing in Ceuta on Monday. The details of the case were not made public by the authorities as they are part of a continuing investigation.</p>	<p>律师称相信自己的客户将在"未来数天"获得保释, 并呼吁尽快让这家人团聚。周一, 来自西班牙塞维利亚的费尔南德斯·迪亚斯在休达的听证会上表达了自己的这些观点。由于调查仍在继续, 所以当局尚未公布案件细节。</p>

<p>The boy, Abou, is “in perfect condition” in a center for underage migrants in Ceuta, the lawyer said. On Monday, Abou was also briefly reunited with his mother, who flew in from Fuerteventura. “It was all very emotional,” the lawyer said.</p>	<p>律师称，这个名叫阿布的男孩目前身处休达的一个未成年移民中心，“状况良好”。周一，阿布短暂地见到了从富埃特文图拉岛飞过来的母亲。“场面十分感人，”律师说。</p>
<p>Abou was discovered inside a wheeled suitcase that was being taken across a security checkpoint by a young Moroccan woman, whose identity has not been disclosed by the Spanish police.</p>	<p>阿布在一个带滑轮的旅行箱里被人发现，当时一名年轻的摩洛哥女性正带着这个箱子过安检。西班牙警方并未透露这名女性的身份。</p>
<p>Mr. Fernández Díaz said that he had no idea who was in charge of the attempt to smuggle Abou into Ceuta. “All I know is that my client thought it would be done legally, with a valid visa, and not in such an illegal way,” he said.</p>	<p>费尔南德斯·迪亚斯表示，他不知道试图把阿布偷渡到休达的负责人是谁。“据我了解，我的客户认为这件事将通过有效签证的合法手段完成，而不是通过这种非法途径，”他说。</p>
<p>Spain has tightened its own security around its two enclaves and reinforced its border fences. The cooperation between its border police and Morocco has also been instrumental in ensuring that the flow of illegal migrants has recently been relatively limited compared to the amount of Africans who have tried to reach Italy by boat from Libya. Hundreds of those migrants have died en route.</p>	<p>西班牙在自己的两块飞地周边加紧了安全防卫，并且加固了边境的屏障。与试图从利比亚乘船抵达意大利的非洲人的规模相比，近期进入西拔牙的非法移民人数相对有限。西班牙边境警察与摩洛哥的合作在保障这一点上起到了重要作用。已有数以百计的移民死在了偷渡途中。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20spain</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150520/c20spain</p>
<p>Taliban and Afghan Peace Officials Have Secret Talks in China</p>	<p>阿富汗与前塔利班官员在中国乌鲁木齐密谈</p>
<p>BEIJING — A peace envoy from Afghanistan met in western China last week with former Taliban officials with close ties to Pakistan’s intelligence agency, in an attempt to keep open the possibility of formal Afghan peace talks, officials said on Monday.</p>	<p>北京——官员周一表示，阿富汗的一名和谈代表上周与一些前塔利班官员在中国西部举行了会面。这些塔利班官员与巴基斯坦情报机构关系密切。会谈意图是维持有朝一日举行正式的阿富汗和平谈判的可能性。</p>
<p>The meeting, hosted by China and, in part, organized by Pakistani officials, took place on Wednesday and Thursday in Urumqi, capital of</p>	<p>此次会议的主办方是中国，巴基斯坦官员也在一定程度上参与了会议的组织。会谈于上周三和周四在新疆地区的首府乌鲁木齐举行。新疆与阿富汗和</p>

<p>the western region of Xinjiang, which has mountainous borders with Afghanistan and Pakistan and is home to many Muslims.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦均接壤，且接壤地区位于山区。新疆也生活着很多穆斯林。</p>
<p>The main representative of the Afghan government was Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai, who was, at the time, a crucial member of the country's Peace Council, the group charged with exploring talks with the insurgency, and since then has been nominated by President Ashraf Ghani as defense minister. On the other side of the table were three figures from the old Taliban government in Afghanistan, according to current and former officials with knowledge of the discussions who agreed to speak on the condition of anonymity because of diplomatic sensitivities.</p>	<p>阿富汗政府的主要代表是穆罕默德·马苏姆·斯塔内克扎伊(Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai)。斯塔内克扎伊曾是阿富汗负责与塔利班开展谈判的和平委员会(Peace Council)的关键成员，之后被阿富汗总统阿什拉夫·加尼(Ashraf Ghani)提名为国防部长。据了解会谈情况的现任和前任官员介绍，谈判桌的另一边是三名来自阿富汗原塔利班政府的代表。因为此事属于外交上的敏感问题，这些官员要求匿名受访。</p>
<p>Mr. Stanekzai is awaiting confirmation as defense minister by the Afghan Parliament and has been the architect of efforts by the government to begin formal peace negotiations.</p>	<p>斯塔内克扎伊的国防部长提名仍有待阿富汗议会确认。他一直是政府为开启正式和谈而发起的多项行动的筹划者。</p>
<p>"The meeting resulted from cooperation of the Pakistan and Afghan governments with the support of China," said Barnett Rubin, a veteran scholar of Afghanistan who has worked in the United States government on Afghanistan policy.</p>	<p>"此次会谈是巴基斯坦政府和阿富汗政府在中国的支持下进行合作的成果，"研究阿富汗问题的资深学者巴尼特·鲁宾(Barnett Rubin)说。鲁宾曾在美国政府供职，参与制定阿富汗政策。</p>
<p>The fact that China agreed to host the talks was the latest sign that Beijing is encouraging peace efforts and an end to Afghanistan's 13-year civil war. In late 2014, two Afghan Taliban officials came to Beijing with Pakistani officials to discuss peace moves.</p>	<p>中国正在鼓励和平行动，终结持续13年的阿富汗内战，中方同意主办会谈就是迄今最近的迹象。2014年年底，两名阿富汗塔利班官员曾来到北京，与巴基斯坦官员一道商讨和平进程。</p>
<p>The Taliban members came to Urumqi to reiterate familiar positions, and the representatives of the Afghan government said it was ready to make a strong effort to build trust if the Taliban agreed to peace</p>	<p>一名阿富汗高级官员表示，来到乌鲁木齐的塔利班成员重申了他们常提及的立场，阿富汗政府的代表则表示，如果塔利班同意举行和平谈判，阿富汗政府乐于付出努力建立信任。</p>

negotiations, a senior Afghan official said.	
At the moment, Mr. Ghani is more focused on trying to use military force to quell a deadly offensive by the Taliban than on organizing peace talks.	眼下，加尼更关注的是尝试用军事力量平息塔利班发起的致命攻势，而不是组织和平谈判。
Mr. Ghani's spokesman, Ajmal Obaid Abidy, said Monday that "the Afghan government has not conducted any negotiations yet."	加尼的发言人阿杰马勒·奥贝德·阿比迪(Ajmal Obaid Abidy)周一表示，“阿富汗政府尚未开展任何谈判。”
"We stand by our promise to the Afghan people that when the talks begin, they will be transparent and the people will be informed," he said.	他说，“我们遵守对阿富汗人民做出的承诺，谈判开启时会公布相关消息，我们会告知阿富汗人民。”
The Taliban, for their part, issued a statement on Sunday saying that they never took part in a meeting with the Afghan government. But the three main Taliban attendees were not official representatives of the Afghan Taliban. They live in Pakistan, where they are said to have regular contact with the Pakistani spy agency.	塔利班在周日发表声明称，他们从未与阿富汗政府举行会谈。但塔利班方面的三名主要出席者并非阿富汗塔利班的官方代表。他们住在巴基斯坦，这些人据称与巴基斯坦间谍机构经常联系。
The three were Mullah Jalil, a former foreign minister; Mullah Abdul Razaq, a former interior minister; and Mullah Hassan Rahmani, a former governor of Kandahar Province.	这三人是前外交部长毛拉贾利勒(Mullah Jalil)、前内政部长毛拉阿卜杜勒·拉扎克(Mullah Abdul Razaq)、前坎大哈省省长毛拉哈桑·拉赫马尼(Mullah Hassan Rahmani)。
A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said Monday that she had no specific information on the meeting in Urumqi, which was first reported by The Wall Street Journal.	中国外交部的一名女发言人在周一表示，她不了解在乌鲁木齐召开的会议的具体信息，首先报道这一消息的是《华尔街日报》(Wall Street Journal)。
"I am not aware of the situation you mentioned," the spokeswoman, Hua Chunying, said at a regularly scheduled news conference in Beijing. "As a friendly neighbor of Afghanistan, China highly values developing China-Afghanistan relations and hopes that Afghanistan will achieve enduring peace, stability and development at an early date."	“我不了解你提到的情况，”外交部发言人华春莹在北京举行的例行记者会上说。“作为阿富汗的友好邻邦，中国高度重视发展中阿关系，希望阿富汗早日实现持久和平、稳定与发展。”

<p>Li Xin, the head of the Center for Russia and Central Asian Studies at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies, said: "China simply provided them a place to talk, in a bid to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan. It is normal, since both sides find it difficult to meet face to face in their own country. It is more convenient for them to negotiate on the territory of a third party that can mediate the disputes."</p>	<p>上海国际问题研究院俄罗斯中亚研究中心主任李新表示，“中国只是为他们提供了一个会谈的场所，期望能使阿富汗局势恢复稳定。这很正常，因为双方都觉得很难在自己的国家面对面地交谈。对他们来说，在一个能够调停争端的第三方的领土上进行谈判更方便。”</p>
<p>Mr. Li added: "China still upholds its noninterference principle, but it intends to play a much bigger role in stabilizing its western border as the situation deteriorates. Military intervention is not an option for China, so it can only push for talks among all parties to realize regional peace."</p>	<p>李新还表示，“中国仍然坚持不干涉的原则，但随着局势的恶化，中国打算发挥更大的作用，促进西部边境的稳定。中国不会考虑进行军事干预，因此只能推动各方参加谈判，实现地区和平。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150526/c26china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150526/c26china</p>
<p>Axact Chief Executive Arrested in Pakistan Over Fake Diplomas Scandal</p>	<p>巴基斯坦假文凭公司 CEO 被捕</p>
<p>KARACHI, Pakistan — Pakistani investigators arrested the chief executive of Axact, a software company accused of running a global diploma mill, early Wednesday after discovering a storage room filled with blank fake degrees.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦卡拉奇——巴基斯坦的调查人员于周三早些时候在软件公司 Axact 发现了一个装满空白假学位证书的储藏室后，指控该公司运行一个全球性的文凭伪造工厂，逮捕了公司的首席执行官。</p>
<p>The chief executive, Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh, and four other Axact executives were initially charged with fraud, forgery and illegal electronic money transfers, law enforcement officials said. The charges were later expanded to include money laundering and violating Pakistan's electronic crimes act.</p>	<p>执法人员表示，首席执行官沙耶布·艾哈迈德·谢赫(Shoaib Ahmed Shaikh)及其他四名 Axact 高管最初被指控犯有欺诈、伪造和非法电子资金转移罪。他们被指控的罪名后来增添了洗钱、以及违反巴基斯坦的电子犯罪法。</p>
<p>The arrests were a sharp blow to a company that claimed to be Pakistan's biggest software exporter and that was on the cusp of starting a major television network. Axact has been under investigation</p>	<p>这些人被逮捕是对这个自称为巴基斯坦最大软件出口商公司的强烈打击，该公司正打算启动一个主要的电视网络。自从 5 月 19 日《纽约时报》发表一篇文章，描述了该公司如何通过运作几百个假的在线教育网站赚取了数百</p>

<p>since May 19, after an article in The New York Times described how the company had made millions of dollars by running hundreds of fake online education websites.</p>	<p>万美元之后，Axact 公司受到调查。</p>
<p>Since then, federal investigators have sealed Axact offices in Karachi and Islamabad and requested help from Interpol and the F.B.I. Mr. Shaikh sought to defend himself in a series of television interviews and video appeals, and he asked the courts to halt the investigation.</p>	<p>从那时起，联邦调查人员查封了 Axact 在卡拉奇和伊斯兰堡的办公室，并向国际刑警和美国联邦调查局寻求帮助。谢赫曾试图在一系列电视采访和视频呼吁中为自己辩护，他还要求法庭停止调查。</p>
<p>But his legal move proved unsuccessful, and late Tuesday, after hours of questioning, he led investigators to a building next to the Axact headquarters in the upscale Karachi neighborhood of Defence.</p>	<p>但他所采取的法律措施没有成功，周二晚，在接受了几个小时的讯问之后，他把调查人员带到设在国防部附近的卡拉奇高档社区的 Axact 总部大楼。</p>
<p>Inside, they found a room filled with blank certificates bearing the letterheads of dozens of fake universities and high schools operated by Axact under names like Bay View, Cambell State, Oxdell and Nixon.</p>	<p>在大楼里，调查人员发现了一个房间，里面装满了带有 Axact 经营的假大学和假高中名字的空白文凭，学校名称包括湾景(Bay View)、堪布贝尔州立(Cambell State)、欧克斯贝尔(Oxdell)，以及尼克松(Nixon)。</p>
<p>"There were hundreds of thousands of documents there," said Shahid Hayat, head of the local office of the Federal Investigation Agency, which is leading the inquiry.</p>	<p>"在那里找到了成千上万的证书，"领导此次调查的联邦调查机构当地办事处的负责人沙希德·哈亚特(Shahid Hayat)说。</p>
<p>Pakistani television networks broadcast images of the room, and of Mr. Shaikh, wearing a black polo shirt with the Axact logo, being led to a car waiting outside the office. As he got into the car, he could be heard telling officials of the investigation agency that he would "see to every one of them."</p>	<p>巴基斯坦电视台网播放了该房间和身穿带有 Axact 标志的黑色马球衫的谢赫的图片，他被带进一辆等待在办公楼外的车子。当他上车时，可以听到他对该调查机构的官员说，他会"留意他们每个人"。</p>
<p>Mr. Hayat, the investigator, expressed surprise at the remark. "I don't think he can threaten us," he said.</p>	<p>调查员哈亚特对上述言论表示诧异。他说，"我觉得他不可能威胁我们。"</p>
<p>Mr. Shaikh appeared in court later on Wednesday. A judge granted the Federal Investigation Agency custody of Mr. Shaikh and the four other</p>	<p>谢赫随后在周三出现在法庭上。法官批准了联邦调查机构将谢赫及其他四名高管拘留到6月4日。调查人员早些时候曾表示，在他们检查 Axact 网络的</p>

<p>executives until June 4. Investigators had said earlier that they would seek to extend his detention by 14 days while they examined the Axact network, which spans a number of countries and includes several offshore companies.</p>	<p>同时，他们将寻求将拘留期延长 14 天，该公司的网络跨越多个国家，还包括几个离岸公司。</p>
<p>Axact's online activities appear to have effectively shut down. Attempts by a reporter to contact sales agents at 221 of the company's websites in recent days produced no response. Several of the fake accreditation bodies set up by the company, in a bid to bestow legitimacy on the universities, have gone offline.</p>	<p>Axact 的网上活动似乎已基本上停止。记者最近几天曾试图联系该公司 221 个网站的销售代理，但无人响应。该公司为给这些大学赋予合法性而设立的几家假鉴定机构也已经下线。</p>
<p>Pakistan has requested F.B.I. assistance because many of the universities run by Axact purported to be based in the United States, operated bank accounts and mailboxes there and sold fake degrees to Americans. Axact sales agents also sold State Department authentication certificates bearing Secretary of State John Kerry's signature.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦已要求美国联邦调查局提供帮助，因为许多 Axact 运作的大学号称设在美国，在美国有银行帐户和邮箱，并向美国人出售假文凭。Axact 的销售代理还出售带有美国国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)签名的认证证书。</p>
<p>Experts say that fake degrees can pose dangers to public safety and national security in many parts of the world and can enable immigration fraud. They can also have serious consequences for customers who are caught using them.</p>	<p>专家们说，假学位会给世界许多地方的公共安全和国家安全造成危害，可为移民欺诈制造便利，也会给被发现使用它们的客户带来严重后果。</p>
<p>Two former Axact officials, speaking separately, said that in 2009, an American married couple, both members of the United States military serving in Iraq, emailed Axact to say that they faced courts-martial for having presented academic credentials bought from a university run by Axact.</p>	<p>Axact 的两名前高管曾在 2009 年分别表示，作为美国军方人员并同在伊拉克服役的一对美国夫妇给 Axact 发电子邮件称，他们因提供从 Axact 运作的一所大学买来的学历证明而面临军事法庭审判。</p>
<p>The couple requested an accreditation certificate from the university to</p>	<p>据前销售代理艾哈迈德(Ahmed)说——他要求记者不给出他的姓——这对夫</p>

<p>help defend themselves, said Ahmed, a former sales agent who asked that his last name not be used. An Axact manager instructed subordinates to block the couple's calls, he said.</p>	<p>妇为在法庭上帮助自己辩护, 请求该大学提供认证证书。艾哈迈德说, Axact 的一名经理曾指示下属屏蔽这对夫妇打来的电话。</p>
<p>Mr. Shaikh has vehemently denied any wrongdoing but admitted some involvement in the online degree business. In his last video message before his arrest, he said Axact provided telephone support and what he termed "document management services" for other companies. He did not identify those companies.</p>	<p>谢赫一直极力否认有任何不当行为, 但承认参与了网上学位生意。在被捕之前制作的最后视频信息中, 他说, Axact 为其他公司提供电话支持、以及他称之为“文件管理服务”的业务。他没有透露这些公司的名字。</p>
<p>The scandal has cast a cloud over Bol, the Axact television and newspaper group that had planned to begin broadcasting in June. On Saturday, the network's editor in chief and several leading journalists resigned, after Pakistan's interior minister spoke of "substantive" evidence against Axact.</p>	<p>这一丑闻已让 Bol 蒙上阴影, Bol 是 Axact 的电视和报业集团, 曾计划在六月开始运营。上周六, 在巴基斯坦内政部长提到针对 Axact 的“大量证据”后, 该媒体网络的主编和几位知名记者辞职。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150529/c29pakistan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150529/c29pakistan</p>
<p>Bangladesh Police Charge 41 With Murder Over Rana Plaza Collapse</p>	<p>孟加拉国制衣大楼坍塌事故元凶遭起诉</p>
<p>DHAKA, Bangladesh — The police in Bangladesh filed formal murder charges on Monday against 41 people accused of involvement in the 2013 collapse of a building that housed several clothing factories, leaving more than 1,100 people dead in the worst disaster in garment industry history.</p>	<p>周一, 孟加拉国警方正式对被指与 2013 年的一起大楼坍塌事件有牵连的 41 人提起谋杀指控。当时, 涉事大楼里有多家服装厂, 而坍塌事件导致超过 1100 人死亡。这是制衣业历史上死亡人数最高的一场灾难。</p>
<p>Among those charged were Sohel Rana, the owner of the building; his parents, the owners of several factories in the building; and at least a dozen government officials, according to a state prosecutor, Anwarul Kabir, who is part of the legal team that will pursue the case.</p>	<p>据孟加拉国检察官安瓦尔·卡比尔(Anwarul Kabir)介绍, 被告包括大楼的主人索赫尔·拉纳(Sohel Rana)及其父母, 也就是楼内几家服装厂的老板, 还有至少十几名政府官员。卡比尔所在的法律团队将追查这起案件。</p>
<p>If convicted, the accused could face the death penalty, said Bijoy</p>	<p>周一提起指控的调查人员比乔伊·克里士纳·卡尔(Bijoy Krishna Kar)表示, 一</p>

<p>Krishna Kar, the investigating officer who filed the charges on Monday.</p>	<p>一旦罪名成立，被告或将面临死刑。</p>
<p>The collapse of Rana Plaza led to an international outcry, and to a commitment by Western retailers to widespread inspections of Bangladesh's thousands of apparel factories.</p>	<p>这栋名叫拉纳广场的大楼的垮塌引发了国际社会的强烈抗议，也促使西方零售商承诺对孟加拉国的数千家服装厂进行大范围检查。</p>
<p>Mr. Kabir said the investigating officer for the police had also submitted to a court in Dhaka, the capital, charges against 18 people for building code violations. Of those 18 people, 17 were among those charged with murder on Monday, including Mr. Rana and his parents.</p>	<p>卡比尔称，警方的调查人员还向首都达卡的一家法院递交了诉状，控告 18 人违反建筑规范。在这 18 人中，有 17 人同是周一被控谋杀的被告，包括拉纳及其父母。</p>
<p>A high-level state report released in 2013 found that the building was constructed with substandard materials in violation of building codes, and recommended bringing formal charges against the owner, Mr. Rana, as well as against the owners of five factories in the building.</p>	<p>2013 年发布的一份高级别官方报告显示，这栋大楼使用的是劣质建材，违反了建筑规范。该报告建议对大楼的所有人拉纳及楼内五家服装厂的老板提出正式指控。</p>
<p>The report stated that owners of the factories urged employees to return to work even after an engineer inspected the building the day before the collapse and deemed it unsafe. The upper stories of the building were illegally constructed, and heavy generators installed there caused the building to shake, it said.</p>	<p>文中称，就在坍塌的前一天，有位工程师去检查了大楼，并认定其不安全，但工厂老板依旧催促工人回去工作。报告说，大楼上面几层属违法建筑，安装在那里的重型发电机导致整栋楼摇摇晃晃。</p>
<p>"The workers were scared of losing their life or getting injury from the day before the building collapsed," said Mr. Kar. "The building and factory owners and others accused in cool head compelled the scared workers to join the work."</p>	<p>"从坍塌的前一天开始，工人们就怕会丧命或受伤，"卡尔说。"大楼主人、服装厂老板和其他一些人被控在头脑清醒的情况下强迫这些惊恐不已的工人继续工作。"</p>
<p>Bangladesh has more than 5,000 garment factories, handling orders for nearly all of the world's top brands and retailers, and is second in garment manufacturing output behind China. It has the lowest wages for garment workers in the world, and the collapse at Rana Plaza drew</p>	<p>孟加拉国有超过 5000 家服装厂，订单来自世界上几乎所有顶级的品牌和零售商。孟加拉国的服装制造业产量仅次于中国。该国制衣工人的薪水则是世界上最低的。拉纳广场的垮塌引起了人们对服装行业不安全操作的重视。</p>

attention to unsafe practices in the industry.	
The formal charges are a significant step toward the prosecution of garment factory owners, who often enjoy impunity in the country because of the economic heft and power of the industry.	正式指控是追究服装厂老板责任的重要步骤。在孟加拉国，因为该行业在经济上的重要性及其具有的影响力，服装厂老板常常能免于责罚。
But at least one victim did not believe that justice would come speedily. Mili Khatun, 25, a worker in one of the factories in Rana Plaza, was caught in the collapse, but locals rescued her from the rubble. Her husband, a cutting master in the same factory, was killed.	然而，至少有一名受害人不相信正义会迅速来到。25岁的米力·卡坦(Mili Khatun)也是拉纳广场一家服装厂的工人。坍塌事件发生时，她被困其中。当地人从碎石堆中把她救了出来。丈夫和她在同一家工厂工作，是一名裁剪师傅，在事故中遇难。
"I wanted punishment of the culprits, I wanted justice. I am not alone, all the victims wanted the same thing," said Ms. Khatun. "I have doubts that the culprits will be punished."	"我希望罪犯能够受到惩罚，希望正义能够来到。我不是一个人，所有的受害者都有这样的期待，"卡坦说。"我不知道罪犯会不会受到惩罚。"
Taslima Akhter, the coordinator of Bangladesh Garment Workers Solidarity, a worker's organization, pointed out that it took the police two years to file charges.	劳工组织孟加拉国制衣工人团结工会(Bangladesh Garment Workers Solidarity)的协调员塔斯利马·阿克特尔(Taslima Akhter)指出，警方在事件发生两年后才提出指控。
"Now our concern is we are not sure how long it will take to complete trial to ensure final justice for the victims of the Rana Plaza tragedy," she said.	"我们现在顾虑的是，不知道多久之后审判才能结束，让拉纳广场悲剧的受害人能够得到公正，"她说。
Mr. Rana was arrested days after the disaster, apparently while hiding near the Indian border. He was a powerful businessman in the country, and some landowners in the Savar municipality, where Rana Plaza was located, said that he bullied them into giving up their land to build the structure.	事件发生好几天后，拉纳才被捕。当时他藏匿在印度边境附近。他曾是孟加拉国的商业巨头。拉纳广场所在地区萨瓦的一些土地所有人称，拉纳恐吓他们放弃了自己的土地，让他来盖了这栋建筑。
A hearing for the case is scheduled for June 28 in a court in Dhaka, Mr. Kabir said.	卡比尔表示，这起案件的听证将于6月28日在达卡的一家法院举行。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150602/c02bangladesh	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150602/c02bangladesh

Karachi Heat Wave Death Toll Tops 650, Officials Say	热浪侵袭巴基斯坦致数百人死亡
KARACHI, Pakistan — Karachi’s poor have long learned to cope with the many adversities that afflict Pakistan’s most crowded and chaotic city, including flooding, street violence and political crises. But since a suffocating heat wave descended on Karachi three days ago, killing at least 650 people, they have found no respite and no escape.	巴基斯坦卡拉奇——对于困扰这座巴基斯坦最拥挤、最混乱的城市的各种灾难，比如洪水、街头暴力和政治危机，卡拉奇的穷人们早就学会了如何应对。然而，一股令人窒息的热浪在三天前袭来，至今已导致至少 650 人死亡。这一状况没有得到任何缓解，令他们无路可逃。
“It’s so hot,” said a security guard, Shamim ur-Rehman, 34, as he sat on a cot, beleaguered. “There is no fan, there is nothing. I can’t sleep at night or during the day.”	“太热了，”34 岁的保安沙米姆·拉赫曼(Shamim ur-Rehman)说。他坐在一张行军床上，备受炎热困扰。“没有风扇，什么都没有，白天晚上都睡不着。”
Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif declared an emergency on Tuesday as the death toll from the heat wave soared, with overwhelmed hospitals struggling to treat a surge of casualties and morgues filling to capacity. The army set up emergency treatment centers in the streets and the provincial government closed schools and city offices.	高温引发的死亡人数在急剧上升，各大医院疲于应对大批涌入的伤员，太平间也已经达到人数上限。在这样的形势下，巴基斯坦总理纳瓦兹·谢里夫(Nawaz Sharif)于周二宣布进入紧急状态。军队在街道上搭建急救场所，当地的省级政府下令学校停课，市政办公场所停业。
The Edhi foundation, which runs an ambulance service and Karachi’s largest morgue, said it had collected over 600 bodies in recent days.	拥有卡拉奇最大的停尸房、并提供救护车服务的艾德希基金会(Edhi foundation)表示，他们在最近几天已经接收了 600 多具尸体。
“The first to die were the people on the streets — heroin addicts, beggars, the homeless,” said Anwar Kazmi, a spokesman for the service. “Then it was the elderly, particularly those who didn’t have anyone to take care of them.”	基金会的发言人安瓦尔·卡兹米(Anwar Kazmi)表示，“最早死亡的是在街头生活的人——海洛因成瘾者、乞丐和无家可归的人。然后是老年人，尤其是那些没人照顾的。”
In many ways, the emergency is the product of a perfect storm of meteorological, political and religious factors in Karachi.	从许多方面讲，这场危机是卡拉奇的气象、政治和宗教因素共同促成的一场完美风暴带来的后果。
Chronic shortages of water and electricity have exacerbated the impact of the heat wave, which has brought temperatures up to 45 Celsius, or 113 degrees Fahrenheit, in a crowded city of 20 million people that is	热浪使得气温最高达到摄氏 45 度，而长期缺水缺电加剧了这种天气的影响。在这座人口达 2000 万的拥挤城市里，通风基本只能靠海风吹。

normally ventilated by a seabreeze.	
The health dangers are further exacerbated by the demands of the annual Ramadan fast, when most Muslims abstain from eating or drinking water during daylight hours.	此时正值一年一度的斋月期间，大部分穆斯林会在白天戒食禁水。这也加重了高温天气带来的健康威胁。
In Karachi, that means about 15 hours with no source of hydration — a factor that has particularly affected manual laborers and street vendors, who work outside under the sun.	在卡拉奇，斋月意味着 15 小时没有任何水源补充。这尤其影响到在户外日头下工作的体力劳动者和街头商贩。
Dr. Seemin Jamali, head of the Jinnah hospital's emergency wing, said 272 people had died there from heat-related conditions, including dehydration. The smaller Abbasi Shaheed Hospital said 56 bodies had been brought in since Monday night.	真纳(Jinnah)医院急诊部主任思敏·贾马里(Seemin Jamali)表示，该院有 272 名病人死于与高温有关的状况，其中包括脱水。规模较小的阿巴西·沙希德医院(Abbasi Shaheed Hospital)则表示，自周一晚上以来该院已收入 56 具尸体。
Officials said the majority of the victims were men over the age of 50, especially day laborers from lower-income groups.	卡拉奇官员表示，大部分受害者是 50 岁以上的男性，尤其是来自低收入群体的日间劳工。
Although Karachi residents are used to dealing with other emergencies — stockpiling groceries, for example, during bouts of street violence — they seemed at a loss for how to manage the extended heat wave.	尽管卡拉奇居民习惯于应对其他各种紧急情况——比如他们会在时常出现的街头暴乱期间囤积日常用品——但是面对不断加剧的高温，他们似乎有些不知所措。
The electricity shortages are the product of decades-long mismanagement of Pakistan's national grid, and are often worse at dusk when many people are cooking in preparation for the end of the fast.	缺电是巴基斯坦国家电网几十年来管理不善的后果，而且通常在傍晚时分，很多人结束斋戒开始做饭的时候会更加严重。
Not only do the power cuts make air-conditioning units and ceiling fans useless, they also reduce the water supply by shutting down pumps. Ice is in short supply and being sold for a premium in many neighborhoods.	停电不仅会使空调设备和电扇瘫痪，还会因为电泵无法工作而导致供水减少。在很多社区，冰块因为短缺都会被加价出售。
"We try and sit in the shade," said Mohammad Yusuf, 32, a laborer who works on a moving crew with a pickup truck. "We went all the way near	"我们尽量坐在阴凉里，"32 岁的穆罕默德·优素福(Mohammad Yusuf)说，他跟一个搬运队乘皮卡车四处做活。"我们今天一路开到港口附近，在一棵

the port today and sat under a tree for three hours.”	树下坐了三个小时。”
At the Jinnah hospital, Dr. Jamali said her staff had treated over 5,000 patients between Saturday and Monday. The heat, not the fasting, was the principal factor in the deaths, she said.	在真纳医院，贾马里表示，从周六到周一，她的员工已经接治了 5000 多名患者。她说，最重要的致死因素是这一波热浪，而不是斋戒。
Although many continued to fast, others quietly admitted that they were unable to cope with the demands of their faith. Subah Sadiq, a fruit vendor and father of seven, said it was impossible to stand in the street all day without drinking anything.	尽管有很多人继续禁食，但其他一些人暗地里承认，他们无法承受信仰的要求。苏巴·萨迪克(Subah Sadiq)是一名卖水果的摊贩，也是七个孩子的父亲。他说，一整天都站在街上却什么都不喝是不可能的。
“This is the only way to survive,” he said.	“这是唯一的活路，”他说。
Even for those not fasting, staying hydrated is a challenge: under Pakistani law, eating and drinking in public places are illegal during Ramadan, although some clerics said their followers could break the fast if their health was in danger.	即便是对那些不禁食的人来说，保持不脱水也是一个挑战：按照巴基斯坦的法律，斋月期间在公共场所吃喝是违法的，不过一些神职人员称，如果健康存在危险，信徒可以违反斋戒的规定。
Mr. Rehman, the building watchman, was refusing to give up.	大楼保安拉赫曼不愿放弃斋戒。
“As long as I have some life in me, and strong intentions, I will fast,” he said.	“只要还有些力气和强烈的意愿，我就会斋戒，”他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150624/c24pakistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150624/c24pakistan
China Opens New Land Route to Tibet for Indian Pilgrims	中国为印度朝圣者开辟进藏新路线
Among the high peaks of the Tibetan plateau, dozens of Indian pilgrims walked slowly through the sentry post, breathed in the thin air and continued to the town of Yadong, on the side of the rugged border controlled by China.	在青藏高原的群峰之间，数十位印度朝圣者吸着稀薄的空气、缓缓走过岗哨，继续前往位于崎岖的边境线中国一侧的亚东县。
The crossing on Monday of Nathu La, a high-altitude pass between Sikkim in India and Chinese-ruled Tibet, signaled the official opening of a new pilgrimage route for Indians to the holy sites of Mount Kailash	朝圣者周一在乃堆拉山口(Nathu La)过境，这表明冈仁波齐峰(Mount Kailash)和玛旁雍错湖(Lake Manasarovar)的朝圣路线正式对印度人开放，那里是印度教与佛教的圣地。在印度游说多年以后，中印双方最近公布协议，

and Lake Manasarovar, considered sacred by Hindus and Buddhists. China and India recently announced an agreement to allow pilgrims through Nathu La after India had lobbied for the opening for years.	允许朝圣客取道乃堆拉山口。乃堆拉山口是印度锡金邦(Sikkim)与中国治下的西藏之间的一处高海拔关口。
Officials reached the agreement to open the pass to pilgrims during President Xi Jinping's visit to India in September, according to Xinhua, the Chinese state-run news agency.	据新华社报道，两国官方在中国国家主席习近平于去年9月访问印度期间，达成了开放关口供朝圣者通行的协议。
Nathu La is the second official Himalayan crossing point for Indian pilgrims. The older route goes over a more arduous pass that connects Uttarakhand, India, with Tibet. The time needed for the new route is days shorter. The group of Indians that crossed Nathu La on Monday are on a 12-day pilgrimage.	乃堆拉山口是喜马拉雅山脉上第二个正式供印度朝圣者通行的过境点。从北阿坎德邦(Uttarakhand)前往西藏的旧路线上，路途更为艰苦，新路线则可节省几天时间。周一通过乃堆拉山口的印度香客的朝圣行程共12天。
The crossing was the first time that Indians who are not traders from the immediate border area had entered Tibet via the pass, which is 4,310 meters, or 14,140 feet, above sea level. One pilgrim, Manoj Aggarwal of New Delhi, told a reporter for India Today, "This is a route that is much better."	这是印度首次有边境商人以外的人士从这个关口通过。这个关口海拔高达4310米。一位名为马诺哲·阿葛瓦(Manoj Aggarwal)的新德里朝圣者向《今日印度》(India Today)的记者表示，“这条路好很多。”
The Indian reporter, Ananth Krishnan, had been waiting in Yadong for the pilgrims to arrive. Foreign journalists are not allowed to travel in Tibet without special permission from Chinese officials, which Mr. Krishnan had apparently gotten. Mr. Krishnan sent out a series of Twitter posts describing the occasion: "History made as first Indians to cross into China here," he wrote.	印度记者阿南特·克里希南(Ananth Krishnan)在亚东等待朝圣者到达。外国记者未经中国官员的特别许可，不得前往西藏，但看来克里希南已经取得了许可。克里希南发送了数则Twitter讯息，描述这一事件。他写道：“印度人首度从这里进入中国，写下了历史。”
The oldest traveler, Amarlal Minda, 70, told Mr. Krishnan that this pilgrimage might be the last: "I can go to heaven happily."	最为年长的香客是70岁的阿玛莱·敏达(Amarlal Minda)，他向克里希南表示这可能是他最后一次朝圣：“我可以幸福地归天了。”
Over the next three months, five more groups will travel on the new	接下来三个月内，还有五个以上的朝圣团将旅经新路线。中国限制印度朝圣

<p>route. China limits the number of Indian pilgrims who are allowed to enter Tibet each year. In the winter, heavy snowfall blocks many Himalayan passes, including Nathu La.</p>	<p>者每年进入西藏的人数。冬季的大雪则会使喜马拉雅山上包括乃堆拉山口在内的许多关口封闭。</p>
<p>Since China and India fought a war over Himalayan territory in 1962, the exact location of the mountainous border between the two nations has been the source of fiery diplomatic disputes. The focus of the tensions is generally on the remote area of Tawang in the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh. China claims the area, where the local people speak a form of Tibetan, as its territory. Recently, Chinese soldiers alarmed the Indian government by crossing the border into the Indian territory of Ladakh, in the western Himalayas.</p>	<p>中印双方曾在 1962 年为喜马拉雅山的领土开战，之后两国就高山中边境线的确切位置发生过激烈的外交争议。冲突的焦点通常是印度阿鲁纳恰尔邦（Arunachal Pradesh，中国官方称藏南地区。——译注）达旺县的边远地区。当地人的语言与藏语近似，中国宣称该地区属中国领土。中国士兵最近曾跨越边境，进入位于喜马拉雅山西部的印度领土拉达克(Ladakh)，令印度政府紧张。</p>
<p>On Monday, Xinhua reported that Nathu La had been opened “to further promote religious exchanges between the two countries.” Over the last decade, 80,000 Indian pilgrims have come to Tibet, the news agency reported.</p>	<p>新华社周一报道，乃堆拉山口是“为进一步促进两国宗教交流”而开放的。据新华社报道，过去十年来有八万名印度朝圣者进入西藏。</p>
<p>Bill Bishop, an American entrepreneur and writer of the Sinocism China Newsletter in Beijing, said he witnessed many Indian pilgrims in matching winter jackets riding on horses last August when he, his partner and their 8-year-old twin daughters did a trek around Mount Kailash. It took them three days. The trail rises more than 5,600 meters, or 18,370 feet, above sea level at the crossing of the Drolma La, the highest pass on the route. Tibetan pilgrims often walk the circuit in one day.</p>	<p>常驻北京的美国企业家利明璋(Bill Bishop)为 Sinocism 中国通讯撰文。他说在去年 8 月与伴侣和八岁的双胞胎女儿环行冈仁波齐峰时，见过许多穿着同色冬衣、骑着马的印度朝圣者。这趟旅程花了他们三天时间，旅途中最高的过境点卓玛拉山口高达海拔 5600 米。西藏朝圣者经常在一天之内绕行一圈。</p>
<p>Mr. Bishop said that, like the Indian pilgrims, his family stopped at Lake Manasarovar and spent two nights there. He said his family members</p>	<p>利明璋说，他们一家像印度朝圣者一样，在玛旁雍错湖边停留两晚。他说自己的家人“从一开始便适应了气候，不过我认为如果不是藏人，身处 5000</p>

<p>"were pretty well acclimated by the time we started, though I think it is hard for almost any non-Tibetan when you are up over 5,000 meters."</p>	<p>米以上的高地并不容易”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150624/c24sino-pilgrims</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150624/c24sino-pilgrims</p>
<p>India Needs a Plan to Put Rails Back on Track</p>	<p>私有化无望，印度铁路改革停滞不前</p>
<p>On Sunday, when Railway Minister Suresh Prabhu performed yoga with scores of other people, he lay in the corpse pose, which is an imitation of death. He dozed off. When someone poked him, he sprang up and began rotating his head. It was a joy for metaphor-hunters, because Mr. Prabhu heads an organization that once appeared to be dead but is now, he says, "emerging out of a deep slumber."</p>	<p>周日，印度铁道部长苏雷什·普拉布(Suresh Prabhu)与另外几十人一起做瑜伽，他躺下做“睡尸式”(corpse pose)，这是个模仿死亡的姿势。他躺着睡着了，有人捅醒他时，他跳起身来开始摇头晃脑。乐于寻找隐喻的人该高兴了，因为普拉布领导的机构一度形如僵死，现在他说，铁道系统“正在从沉睡中醒来”。</p>
<p>Over the decades, India has tried to make its gigantic railway system competent, which has led to several committees that have in turn submitted hundreds of pages of reports. Tired of it all, Narendra Modi, before he became prime minister last year, said if he had the power he would "privatize" the railway.</p>	<p>在过去几十年里，印度一直努力想让该国庞大的铁路系统能够运转得当，于是成立了数个委员会，这些委员会又提交了成百上千页的报告。纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)厌倦了这一切，在去年成为总理之前他就表示，如果获得领导权就会推动铁路“私有化”。</p>
<p>But as prime minister and a practical man, Mr. Modi has abandoned the plan, fearing a revolt by the overstuffed agency's employees. There is a subdued acceptance now in his government that it is not wise to expect a radical transformation of the railway and that any change will be slow, and far from dramatic.</p>	<p>然而作为总理和一个务实的人，莫迪由于担心遭到这个臃肿机构的职员大肆反对，抛弃了上述方案。如今在他的政府内部，官员们已经不情愿地接受了，期待铁路系统剧烈转型并不明智，任何转变都会很慢，而且远远称不上显著。</p>
<p>To improve the railway, Mr. Prabhu has created yet another committee, which is headed by the industrialist Ratan Tata, who had once lamented the work culture of managers in two British firms that he had planned to acquire. "Friday, from 3:30 p.m.," he said, "you can't find anybody in their office." It would be amusing to know his views of the</p>	<p>为了改善铁路体系，普拉布又建立了一个委员会，委员会主席是工业家拉坦·塔塔(Ratan Tata)。塔塔曾经哀叹过，他曾经计划收购的两家英国企业的那些经理人，工作态度不佳。“周五，刚3点半，”他说，“他们的办公室里就找不到人了。”印度铁路的管理人员在周五下午3点半时倒是能在办公室里找到，但是他们被普遍认为工作不饱和、效率低，而且腐败。要是知道塔塔</p>

<p>managers of Indian Railways who can often be found in their offices at 3:30 p.m. on Fridays, but are widely believed to be underworked, inefficient and corrupt. "The golden wisdom in the railway," according to a retired official who did not wish to be named, "is never take a decision." It is too risky.</p>	<p>对此作何感想，该是多么有趣。“铁路系统的金科玉律，”一位不愿具名的退休官员说，“就是不要做决策。”决策的风险太大了。</p>
<p>Last September, another committee was formed, which was headed by the economist Bibek Debroy, who turned in his report this month. The report takes care to note that it does not recommend the privatization of the railways, but it does recommend that private companies be allowed to take over some of the operations and services. That was still offensive to the railway's unions, and they plan to protest on Tuesday. On that day they may probably work less than usual.</p>	<p>去年9月，又一个委员会成立了，负责人是经济学家比贝克·德布罗伊(Bibek Debroy)，他这个月已经提交了报告。报告中谨慎地提到，不建议铁路系统私有化，但建议允许私营企业接管一些经营和服务任务。但这仍然激怒了铁路工会，他们计划在周二举行示威。到那一天，他们可能会比平常工作得再少一些。</p>
<p>Indian Railways is primarily a form of employment that also runs trains. It employs more than 1.3 million people, and in the last fiscal year earned about 1.6 trillion rupees, or \$25.2 billion, or less than 14 percent of the revenue of Apple. The railway spends almost as much as it earns. Often it turns in a small profit, but that is a result of legally sanctioned accounting wizardry. For instance, the way it calculates depreciation on its assets is not how companies conduct the same exercise. Also, it does not spend as much as it should on upgrading its trains, research or on safety.</p>	<p>印度铁路主要是一个雇主，只是碰巧在经营铁路运输。其雇员有1300万人，在上一财年营收1.6万亿卢比，约合1564亿元人民币，不足苹果的14%。印度铁路花的钱几乎和赚的钱一样多。它时常能有小小的盈利，但那是法律允许的会计花招产生的结果。例如，印度铁路计算资产折旧的方法，就与企业开展相同操作的做法不同。此外，它对列车升级、研发和安全的投资，却达不到应有的水平。</p>
<p>The Debroy committee has recommended that Indian Railways adopt respectable accounting practices, so that the organization and its probable private partners can fully evaluate the economics of running trains.</p>	<p>德布罗伊的委员会建议，印度铁路采用广受尊重的会计规范，从而让该机构自身，以及潜在的私营部门合作伙伴，全面地评估经营铁路的经济效益。</p>

<p>Mr. Prabhu's overarching solution for rescuing the railway system is to procure more investment from sources that include private corporations. The Debroy committee says that unless the accounting practices of the railway change, it will struggle to lure money from organizations that the Indian government cannot influence.</p>	<p>普拉布为全面拯救铁路系统而提出的方案是，从包括私营企业在内的各种来源筹措投资资金。德布罗伊的委员会表示，除非改革铁路系统的会计操作方式，否则很难从印度政府无法施加影响的实体吸引投资。</p>
<p>Indian Railways operates more than 19,000 trains and carries 23 million passengers every day. India is one of the four countries in the world whose railway systems carry more than a billion tons of freight each year. It is crucial to India's poor, and passenger fares are so low that the railway system loses about 30 rupees for every kilometer a passenger travels. It makes a profit of about 48 rupees for every kilometer a ton of goods is carried.</p>	<p>印度铁路运营着超过 1.9 万辆列车，每天搭载 2300 万名乘客。铁路系统年货物运载量超过 10 亿吨的国家有四个，印度就是其中一个。铁路对印度的穷人至关重要，客运车票价格极低，一名乘客乘坐一公里火车，铁路系统就会亏损 30 卢比。而运载一吨货物行驶一公里，则能盈利 48 卢比。</p>
<p>Apart from trains, the railway also runs over a hundred hospitals, over 150 schools and one college. It has its own police force. The Debroy committee has recommended that the railway, to a degree, give up control over these activities. Indian Railways, the committee suggests, is primarily in the business of running trains.</p>	<p>除了火车之外，印度铁路还经营着超过 100 座医院、超过 150 座学校，以及一所高校。印度铁路有自己的警察队伍。德布罗伊委员会建议，铁路系统在一定程度上放弃对这些业务的控制权。委员会提出，印度铁路的主要业务应该是经营火车。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150625/c25letter</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150625/c25letter</p>
<p>Death Toll From Heat Wave in Pakistani Port of Karachi Hits 1,000</p>	<p>巴基斯坦卡拉奇高温已造成逾千人死亡</p>
<p>KARACHI, Pakistan —The death toll reached 1,000 on Thursday in this southern port city as residents grappled with a devastating heat wave that has crippled life and overwhelmed the health care system.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦卡拉奇——星期四，高温让这个南部港口城市的死亡人数达到了 1000 人。当地居民在灾难性的热浪中挣扎，日常生活受到破坏，也让医疗体系不堪重负。</p>
<p>Searing temperatures, which have been as high as 113 degrees Fahrenheit, or 45 degrees Celsius, fell below 100 on Thursday, but a sense of panic and crisis persisted in the city, the country's financial and</p>	<p>灼热的气温此前一度攀升到 113 华氏度（45 摄氏度），在星期四降至 38 摄氏度以下。但在这个国家的金融和商业中心、信德省(Sindh Province)首府城市之中，恐慌和危机感依然持续。</p>

commercial capital as well as the capital of Sindh Province.	
There has been a sharp increase in the sale of air-conditioners and room coolers, local traders said. Morgues have run short of space, and hospitals are filled to capacity as patients scramble to be treated for dehydration and heatstroke. The heat wave has sent more than 14,000 people into government and private hospitals here.	当地的商人说，空调和冷气机的销量直线上升。停尸房空间紧缺，医院中同样挤满了病人，人们争抢着治疗脱水和中暑的资源。热浪已经将超过 1.4 万人送入当地公立或私立的医院。
Anwar Kazmi, a spokesman for the Edhi Foundation, which runs a private ambulance service and the city's main morgue, said the group had buried 40 unidentified bodies Thursday and would later bury another 40 later. The morgue, which has a capacity of 200, has been overrun since the heat wave began late last week, and the charity group said it was now looking into expanding the site.	艾德希基金会(Edhi foundation)管理着一个私人急救服务中心以及城市中一个大停尸房。基金会发言人安瓦尔·卡兹米(Anwar Kazmi)称，该组织在星期四已经掩埋了 40 具无名尸体，之后会再埋葬另外 40 具。该停尸房可容纳 200 具尸体，自从上周的热浪袭击后一直处于超额运转状态。该慈善组织称，他们正在计划扩大停尸房面积。
Mr. Kazmi said that quick burials had become unavoidable given the extreme heat and the condition of the bodies. "It has become necessary for us to start burying the bodies because of the bad state we are receiving them in," he said.	卡兹米称，在当前的极端高温及尸体众多的情况下，快速埋葬已经不可避免。“我们必须开始掩埋尸体，因为我们接收到这些尸体时，状况已经很糟糕了，”他说。
The foundation has buried at least 350 people since the heat wave started. While many of the bodies had been unclaimed, he said, workers were taking photographs before the burials in case relatives came forward.	自热浪袭击以来，基金会已经至少埋葬了 350 人。他说，许多尸体无人认领，工作人员会在埋葬之前为其照相，以便亲人前来辨认。
Mr. Kazmi said the Edhi Foundation was putting in place plans to expand the morgue's capacity to 300. "This situation doesn't arise often," he said, "but it's become necessary now for us to improve."	卡兹米表示，艾德希基金会正在落实一个将停尸房容量增加至 300 人的计划。“这种情况虽然不常发生，”他说，“但这是我们现在必须要做的改进。”
Most of the dead, many of them drug addicts and the homeless, have come from the poor areas of the city.	死者中包括许多吸毒者和无家可归的人。他们之中的大多数来自城市中的贫民区。

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150626/c26pakistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150626/c26pakistan
Gunman Focused on Tourists in Slaughter at a Tunisian Beach Hotel	幸存者回忆突尼斯海滩杀戮时刻
SOUSSE, Tunisia — Dressed in black shorts and a T-shirt, the young man walked purposefully along the beach but looked much like a tourist — until he unwrapped an assault rifle and opened fire, first into the sand and then in an arc at sunbathers.	突尼斯苏斯—那个身穿黑色短裤和T恤的小伙子沿着海滩有目的地走着，看起来与游客没多大差别，直到他把包装中的冲锋枪拿出来，开了火，先是向沙滩，然后提高角度向着享受日光浴的人们。
"He seemed like he did not know how to handle the weapon, because it is heavy," said one witness, Hassen, 30, who declined to give his full name. "He seemed not to be experienced."	"他看起来好像不知道如何使用那个武器，因为枪很沉，"一位30岁的目击者说，他自称叫哈桑(Hassen)，但不愿给出自己的全名。"他似乎没有经验。"
Yet the gunman was silent and businesslike, Hassen and other witnesses said on Saturday. As the tourists fled and saw friends falling, he pursued the sunbathers from the beach to the pool and eventually to the administration offices on the second floor of the Imperial Marhaba Hotel here, killing 39 people and wounding 38 others in all on Friday.	这位枪手一言不发、却效率很高，哈桑和其他目击者上周六说。随着游客四散奔逃，看着朋友在眼前倒下，枪手从海滩到游泳池追击着日浴者们，一直追到这里的马哈巴帝国酒店(Imperial Marhaba Hotel)二层的行政办公室，他上周五总共打死了39人，打伤了38人。
Later identified by the authorities as a 23-year-old Tunisian student, Seifeddine Rezgui, the gunman was eventually shot and killed by a policeman, but not before carrying out Tunisia's worst terrorist attack in living memory.	枪手最终被一名警察开枪打死，当局后来查明了他的身份，他是23岁的突尼斯学生赛费迪奈·雷兹古伊(Seifeddine Rezgui)，他制造了在突尼斯人们记忆中最严重的一起恐怖袭击事件。
The only words he uttered were to tell Tunisians to get away. It was tourists, he made clear, he wanted to kill. Fifteen of them were British, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Tunis said, a number that is expected to rise as more bodies are identified. About the same number of Britons were injured, he said.	他说的唯一一句话是让突尼斯人躲开。他明确表示，游客是他要杀的人。英国驻突尼斯大使馆的一位发言人说，死者中有15名英国人，随着更多的遗体得到确认，这个数字预计还会上升。他说，约有同样数字的英国人受了伤。
"Something was not right," said Christine Callaghan, a middle-aged	"我感觉有点不对头，"来自英国诺福克的中年女子克里斯蒂娜·卡拉汉

<p>woman from Norfolk, England, describing the moment she first heard the gunshots as she lay with her husband by the pool. "It was very long and very loud," she said, from her hospital bed on Saturday. "My husband screamed out: 'Quick, run!' "</p>	<p>(Christine Callaghan)说, 她第一次听到枪声时, 正和丈夫一起在游泳池边躺着。“持续的时间很长, 声音也很大, ”她上周六躺在医院的病床上说。“我的丈夫大喊: ‘快, 快跑!’ ”</p>
<p>The tourists fled in their bathing suits into the hotel through the dining room, piling up mattresses in a corridor for protection, and barricading themselves into a banquet hall as they heard gunfire and explosions.</p>	<p>游客们穿着游泳衣穿过饭厅逃进酒店, 把床垫堆到走廊里作为保护, 他们用障碍物把自己隔离在一个宴会厅里, 同时听到了枪声和爆炸声。</p>
<p>In the rush Mrs. Callaghan lost sight of her husband. "He thought I was in front of him, but I was behind," she said.</p>	<p>在混乱中, 卡拉汉太太找不到丈夫了。“他以为我在他的前面, 但是, 我在后面, ”她说。</p>
<p>As the tourists barricaded the doors, Mrs. Callaghan was locked out, trapped in the corridor as the gunman approached. "I was shot in the femur and fell down. Another lady was shot four times and her leg was across my tummy," she said tearfully.</p>	<p>随着游客把门堵上, 卡拉汉太太被拦在了外边, 她被困在楼道里, 而枪手正在逼近。“我的股骨被射中, 我倒了下来。另一位女士中了四枪, 她的腿压在了我的肚子上, ”她含着泪说。</p>
<p>"She was shot in the stomach. Her husband, Joe — his shirt was completely splattered with blood — was talking to her to keep her awake," she recounted.</p>	<p>卡拉汉太太回忆说, “她的腹部中了枪。她的丈夫乔(Joe)满衬衫都是血, 不停地和她说话, 让她保持清醒。”</p>
<p>The two women lay there for 45 minutes, as Joe desperately called for help, until finally hotel staff crept along the corridor and began carrying people out.</p>	<p>这两名女子在那里躺了 45 分钟, 乔拼命地大声呼救, 直到酒店的工作人员最终从走廊里爬过来, 开始把人往外抬。</p>
<p>Mrs. Callaghan and many of the hotel guests never saw the lone gunman but just heard the shooting. But a group of Tunisians who run paragliding tours on the beach in front of the hotel saw the gunman and even tried to remonstrate with him. The witness Hassen was among them.</p>	<p>卡拉汉太太和酒店的许多客人根本就没有看到那个单干的枪手, 只听到了枪声。但一群突尼斯人看见了枪手, 他们甚至试图劝谏他, 这群突尼斯人当时在酒店前的沙滩上兜售滑翔旅游体验。见证者哈桑是其中之一。</p>
<p>Mr. Rezgui was originally from Gaafour in Siliana, with no known police</p>	<p>突尼斯官员表示, 雷兹古伊的老家是锡勒亚奈的加阿富尔, 他没有已知的犯</p>

record, Tunisian officials said.	罪记录。
The gunman made it plain that the foreigners were his target. Hospital employees in Sousse said seven Tunisians were among the 38 injured, though the gunman made an effort to spare some.	枪手明确地说，外国人是他的目标。苏斯的医院员工说，受伤的 38 人中有 7 名突尼斯人，虽然枪手曾试图避免伤及某些人。
Imen Kashish, a Tunisian mother of three, lay in the city hospital, her face drawn in pain from shrapnel wounds. Her sister, Ines Kashish, who was at her bedside, recounted events that Imen had described.	三个孩子的母亲、突尼斯人伊曼·卡希什(Imen Kashish)躺在市医院里，她被弹片击伤，脸上充满痛苦的表情。她的妹妹伊内斯·卡希什(Ines Kashish)呆在她的床边，讲述了伊曼描述的事件。
Imen Kashish had tried to flee to the roof with hotel guests and workers, her sister said. Then someone said the roof would also be dangerous. As she stood in the corridor wondering where to go, she felt a burning pain as a grenade exploded, peppering her legs and back with shrapnel. "When she fell to the ground, he put a gun to her face," her sister recounted, standing outside her hospital ward. "She said to him: 'For God's sake,' and he did not shoot. He went on and shot two tourists further on."	伊内斯说，伊曼·卡希什曾试图和酒店的客人和工作人员一起逃到屋顶。但有人说，屋顶也很危险。正当她站在走廊里，不知道该往哪去时，她感到一阵火辣辣的疼痛，一枚手榴弹在她身后爆炸，弹片雨点般地落在她的腿上和背部。伊内斯在病房外回忆道，“姐姐倒在地上，他用枪对着姐姐的脸。姐姐对他说：‘看在上帝的份上’，他没有开枪。他走了过去，把子弹射向前面的两名游客。”
After some 30 minutes the gunman went back to the beach and made a phone call. That was when some of the Tunisians approached him.	约 30 分钟后，枪手又回到海滩，打了一个电话。也就是在那时，一些突尼斯人向他走来。
"He made a call for about a minute and then threw the phone in the water," Hassen said. Photographs from the scene show him strolling almost nonchalantly away on the beach. The only words he spoke, they said, were these: "I am not here for you."	“他打了一个约一分钟的电话，然后把手机仍到水里，”哈桑说。现场的照片显示，他几乎若无其事地在海滩上漫步。现场的突尼斯人说，他说的唯一一句话就是：“我不是冲你们来的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150629/c29tunisia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150629/c29tunisia
Gunman at Tunisian Beach Hotel Trained With Museum Attackers	突尼斯酒店血案凶手曾在利比亚受训
TUNIS — The gunman who massacred 38 foreign tourists at a beachside hotel on Friday trained with a militant group in Libya this	突尼斯——突尼斯国家安全官员周二确认，上周五在海滨度假酒店射杀 38 名外国游客的凶手，今年曾在利比亚境内的一个极端组织受训。同样在那里

<p>year alongside two Tunisians who later killed 22 people at the national museum, security officials confirmed on Tuesday.</p>	<p>接受训练的还有之前在国家博物馆射杀 22 人的两名突尼斯人。</p>
<p>Rafik Chelli, secretary of state for the interior, told The Associated Press that the gunman at the hotel, Seifeddine Rezgui, 24, a graduate of a technical college from central Tunisia, crossed illegally into neighboring Libya in January and trained with an extremist group near the town of Sabratha, in northwestern Libya, near the capital, Tripoli.</p>	<p>突尼斯内政大臣拉菲克·谢利(Rafik Chelli)告诉美联社记者, 在酒店行凶的持枪者、24 岁的赛义夫丁·雷兹吉(Seifeddine Rezgui)毕业于突尼斯中部一所理工大学。今年 1 月, 他非法进入邻国利比亚境内, 在靠近赛普拉泰(Sabratha)镇的一个极端组织里接受训练, 赛普拉泰位于利比亚北部, 靠近首都的黎波里(Tripoli)。</p>
<p>Tunisian officials have said that the two gunmen who attacked the National Bardo Museum in Tunis in March, killing 21 tourists and a police officer, also crossed into Libya for several weeks of training. Mr. Chelli confirmed that they and Mr. Rezgui had been there at the same time. The gunmen at the museum were killed by security forces.</p>	<p>突尼斯官员表示, 今年三月袭击巴尔多国家博物馆(导致 21 名游客和一名警官死亡)的两名持枪男子, 也曾越界进入利比亚境内接受数周的训练。谢利确认这两名凶手和雷兹吉曾在同一时间出现在利比亚。袭击博物馆的两名凶手被安全部队击毙。</p>
<p>The news that Mr. Rezgui trained in Libya was first reported Monday in the daily El Chourouk, which quoted an anonymous source. Police officials in Kairouan, the city that is home to the college where Mr. Rezgui studied, said Monday that he trained for two years in Libya, but it was not clear whether they had specific information or were repeating news reports.</p>	<p>雷兹吉在利比亚受训的消息, 最早由 El Chourouk 日报报道, 该台援引了一位匿名人士提供的信息。凯鲁万市(雷兹吉曾就学的大学所在城市)的警官周一表示, 雷兹吉在利比亚接受了两年训练, 但目前还不清楚他们是有明确信息, 还是在重复媒体之前的报道。</p>
<p>Mr. Rezgui fired on vacationers on their lounge chairs at the beach resort hotel in Sousse, then strode through the hotel complex for about 30 minutes, reloading his assault rifle several times and tossing several grenades, officials and witnesses say. He then walked away on the beach and slipped onto a side street, where the police fatally shot him.</p>	<p>据官员和目击者讲述, 雷兹吉先是朝位于苏塞市的这座海滩度假酒店内躺椅上的游客开枪, 之后在酒店内四处走动, 多次给手中的冲锋枪装弹, 还扔出数个手榴弹, 全过程持续大约 30 分钟。之后他离开海滩, 溜进一条小巷, 在那里被警方击毙。</p>
<p>On the day of the attack, Tunisian officials and the state news agency put the death toll at 39, but the state news agency revised its total to 38</p>	<p>袭击事件发生当天, 突尼斯官员和国家通讯社统计的受害人数已达 39 人, 但通讯社在周二将人数改为 38 人。另有 39 人在这次事件中受伤。</p>

<p>on Tuesday. An additional 39 people were wounded.</p>	
<p>Though not aimed specifically at Britons, Friday's attack on the hotel complex was Britain's worst loss of life in a terrorist attack since the July 2005 London bombings. On Friday, a week after the killings, there will be a minute of silence at noon in Britain, and flags will fly at half-staff.</p>	<p>尽管周五在酒店发生的袭击并非特意针对英国人，但这却是自 2005 年伦敦爆炸事件以来，英国人伤亡最大的一次恐怖袭击事件。本周五，即事发一周后，英国将在午间举行一分钟的降半旗默哀仪式。</p>
<p>Of the 33 victims identified so far, 25 were Britons, one was Belgian, two German, three Irish, one Portuguese and one Russian, the state news agency reported Tuesday. Two foreign tourists remain hospitalized in Tunisia. British officials have said they expect the number of British victims to rise to 30.</p>	<p>突尼斯国家通讯社周二报道，在目前已经确认死亡的 33 名受害人中，有 25 名英国人，1 名比利时人、2 名德国人、3 名爱尔兰人、1 名葡萄牙人和 1 名俄罗斯人。有两名外国游客仍在突尼斯的医院接受救治。英国官员已经表示，他们预计英国受害人的总数可能会达到 30 人。</p>
<p>Four of the most seriously wounded were flown back to Britain on Tuesday by the Royal Air Force, and officials said all of the seriously wounded were now being treated in Britain. The bodies of the dead are expected to be flown back on Wednesday.</p>	<p>4 名伤情最重的受害人已经于周二由英国皇家空军的飞机运送回英国。官员们表示目前所有伤员都已经回到英国接受救治。遇难者的遗体计划于周三运送回国。</p>
<p>Prime Minister David Cameron of Britain has promised a "full spectrum" response to the Tunisian attacks and to the threat of radical Islam in Britain. On Monday, he called militant Islamist ideology an "existential threat" and said Britain was confronting "the struggle of our generation."</p>	<p>英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)已经承诺对突尼斯恐怖事件和极端伊斯兰主义在英国制造的威胁采取“全方位”行动。周一，他称激进伊斯兰主义意识形态是“关乎生存的威胁”，并表示英国面对的是“我们这一代人的抗争”。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Britain began a major counterterrorism exercise in London, planned before the Tunisian killings, based on the Charlie Hebdo killings in Paris in January and a hostage-taking in Sydney, Australia, last December. The exercise is meant to test emergency responses from police and medical services and is being held in an unused London Underground station in the West End theater district.</p>	<p>周二，英国在伦敦举行了大型反恐演习，这是一个在突尼斯事件发生之前已经确定的计划，是因应今年二月在巴黎发生的《查理周刊》(Charlie Hebdo) 袭击事件和去年 12 月在澳大利亚悉尼发生的人质劫持事件。这次演习在剧院林立的伦敦西区一个废弃的地铁站举行，旨在测试警方和医务机构的应急响应能力。</p>

<p>As further tales of horror and heroism emerged — including descriptions of the efforts of hotel employees and others to protect the tourists — British tourists were cutting short or canceling their vacations in Tunisia. At least 4,000 Britons had flown home since the attack, according to officials of the Thomson and First Choice tour companies.</p>	<p>事件中发生的更多恐怖和英勇的故事正渐渐为人所知，包括酒店员工和其他人员如何努力保护游客，与此同时，英国游客正在提前结束或取消他们在突尼斯的行程。据汤姆逊与首选旅行社(Thomson and First Choice)的工作人员透露，袭击事件发生后，至少有 4000 英国人已经返回英国。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Habib Essid of Tunisia has described Mr. Rezgui as a lone-wolf attacker and has indicated that he had no police record. He was issued a passport last year but had not used it to travel abroad, Mr. Essid said.</p>	<p>突尼斯总理哈比卜·埃西德(Habib Essid)表示雷兹吉是单独行动的袭击者，之前没有任何犯罪记录。埃西德说他在去年取得了护照，但并没有用来出境。</p>
<p>Tunisia's long border with Libya, much of it desert, is notoriously porous and easily crossed by smugglers and militants.</p>	<p>突尼斯和利比亚的漫长边界线大部分都是沙漠地带，众所周知，那里存在很多漏洞，走私者和激进分子可以轻而易举地越境。</p>
<p>The outlawed Tunisian extremist group Ansar al-Shariah is known to have a training base for Tunisians near Sabratha.</p>	<p>据悉，非法的突尼斯极端组织伊斯兰教法虔信者(Ansar al-Shariah)在靠近赛普拉泰的地方有一个面向突尼斯人的训练基地。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150701/c01tunisia</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150701/c01tunisia</p>
<p>Boko Haram's Civilian Attacks in Nigeria Intensify</p>	<p>尼日利亚中部城市遭袭至少 44 人死亡</p>
<p>DAKAR, Senegal — The violent campaign by the Boko Haram militant group against Nigerian civilians appeared to intensify late on Sunday with two deadly attacks in Jos, a city in central Nigeria, underscoring the challenge the country's new president faces in trying to suppress the group.</p>	<p>塞内加尔达喀尔——周日晚间，激进组织博科哈拉姆(Boko Haram, 旧译“博科圣地”)对尼日利亚平民开展的暴力活动似乎有所加剧，尼日利亚中部城市乔斯发生了两起流血袭击事件。这突显了尼日利亚新总统在努力压制该组织方面面临的挑战。</p>
<p>The attacks killed at least 44 people, and possibly many more. Gunmen and suicide bombers struck a popular restaurant and a mosque, shooting worshipers who had gathered for Quranic readings during Ramadan. The attacks brought the death toll from Boko Haram attacks in the last week to more than 200.</p>	<p>袭击造成至少 44 人死亡，真实数字还可能高得多。持枪歹徒和自杀式炸弹袭击者攻击了一家热门餐厅和一家清真寺，向斋月期间聚集在一起诵读《古兰经》的礼拜者开枪。这两起事件致使博科哈拉姆上周的袭击行动造成的死亡人数超过了 200 人。</p>

<p>The carnage in Jos was devastating. There was an explosion at the Yantaya mosque, and worshipers began to flee. Umar Farouk Musa, a spokesman for J.N.I., or Jama'atu Nasril Islam, the country's main Muslim organization, said that after the blast, "people emerged from nowhere, five of them, holding sophisticated arms, shooting sporadically into the crowd."</p>	<p>发生在乔斯的是一场毁灭性的屠杀。言塔亚清真寺(Yantaya)发生爆炸，礼拜者开始逃跑。该国最大的穆斯林组织伊斯兰支援会 (Jama'atu Nasril Islam, 简称 JNI) 发言人奥马尔·法鲁克·穆萨(Umar Farouk Musa)表示，爆炸发生后，“不知从哪儿冒出来的，有五个人，举着精密武器，不时向人群开枪。”</p>
<p>Mr. Musa said he witnessed the mosque attack. "We saw these people emerging from nowhere, covered with blankets," he said in a telephone interview from Jos, referring to the gunmen. "Before we knew it, they disappeared into thin air. There were victims beyond what we could count."</p>	<p>穆萨称，他目睹了清真寺遭袭的全过程。“我们看到一些裹着毯子的人不知从哪儿冒了出来，”他在乔斯接受电话采访时这样描述持枪歹徒。“在我们反应过来之前，他们就消失地无影无踪。受害者多得我们都没法统计。”</p>
<p>Mr. Musa said he had seen "more than 100 dead bodies," though Nigerian media put the total death toll for the two attacks in Jos at half that figure.</p>	<p>穆萨表示，他看到“100 多具尸体”，但尼日利亚媒体报道，乔斯发生的两起袭击事件共造成 50 多人死亡。</p>
<p>The other attack, at a nearby site opposite the university in Jos, happened a few minutes earlier, when a suicide bomber walked into a restaurant and detonated his charge. Mr. Musa and colleagues arrived on the scene shortly afterward and "counted 15 dead bodies," he said.</p>	<p>另一起袭击事件就发生在离清真寺不远的乔斯大学对面，两起袭击想个仅有几分钟。一名自杀式炸弹袭击者走入一家餐厅，并引爆炸药。穆萨和同事很快到达现场。他表示，那里“发现了 15 具尸体”。</p>
<p>There have been deadly attacks in Nigeria almost daily over the last week, including several in villages in the north. Each has generally involved a bombing and indiscriminate shooting into crowds of civilians. A suicide bomber killed six people Sunday at a church in the northeast, and suicide bombers killed many civilians Friday in Maiduguri, the main city of the northeast.</p>	<p>过去一周，尼日利亚几乎每天都会爆发流血袭击，包括北部乡村地区的几起事件。基本上每起事件都会涉及爆炸，以及向平民肆意开火的行为。周日，一名自杀式袭击者在东北部的一家教堂引爆炸弹，造成六人死亡。周五，东北部主要城市迈杜古里发生自杀式爆炸事件，导致很多平民丧生。</p>
<p>The new Nigerian president, Muhammadu Buhari, is a former army</p>	<p>尼日利亚新总统穆罕默杜·布哈里(Muhammadu Buhari)曾是陆军将领。他发</p>

<p>general who has vowed to pursue a military campaign against Boko Haram more vigorously than his lackluster predecessor, Goodluck Jonathan. Mr. Buhari has already taken some measures, including moving the campaign's nerve center to Borno State, where Boko Haram is strongest, and coordinating Nigeria's efforts more closely with those of its neighbors Niger, Chad and Cameroon.</p>	<p>誓要对博科哈拉姆开展军事行动，力度会大于不痛不痒的前任总统古德勒克·乔纳森(Goodlu Jonathan)。布哈里已经采取了一些举措，比如将行动的神经中枢转移到博科哈拉姆势力最强的博尔诺州，并与邻国尼日尔、乍得和喀麦隆开展更为密切的合作。</p>
<p>Analysts say that Boko Haram is responding by stepping up its attacks against civilian targets. "It's a fallout from the pressure the federal government is mounting against the Boko Haram in the northeast," said Muhammad Lawal Ishaq, the legal adviser at the central mosque in Jos. "They want to create diversionary tactics by attacking other soft spots," he said.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，作为回应，博科哈拉姆在加大对平民的攻击。“这是联邦政府对东北部的博科哈拉姆势力不断施压造成的结果，”乔斯大清真寺的法律顾问穆罕默德·拉瓦尔·伊沙克(Muhammad Lawal Ishaq)说。“他们希望通过袭击其他薄弱环节来形成牵制战术。”</p>
<p>After the church bombing on Sunday, Mr. Buhari's spokesman talked of the government's "total commitment to doing everything possible to eradicate Boko Haram, terrorism and mindless extremism from Nigeria in the shortest possible time."</p>	<p>周日发生教堂爆炸事件后，布哈里的发言人称，政府“郑重承诺，竭尽所能，在尽可能短的时间内将博科哈拉姆、恐怖主义和盲目的极端主义从尼日利亚清除出去。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150707/c07nigeria</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150707/c07nigeria</p>
<p>Global Poverty Drops Sharply, With China Making Big Strides, U.N. Report Says</p>	<p>联合国发布千年发展目标最终报告</p>
<p>UNITED NATIONS —Dire poverty has dropped sharply, and just as many girls as boys are now enrolled in primary schools around the world. Simple measures like installing bed nets have prevented some six million deaths from malaria. But nearly one billion people still defecate in the open, endangering the health of many others.</p>	<p>联合国——极端贫困率已大幅下降，全球入读小学的女童人数和男童人数持平。诸如使用蚊帐这样的简单措施，已经避免大约 600 万人死于疟疾。但近十亿人依然露天便溺，危及其他很多人的健康。</p>
<p>These are among the findings that the United Nations released Monday</p>	<p>联合国周一公布的上述研究结果，是一份介绍千年发展目标(Millennium</p>

<p>as part of a final report on the successes and failures of the Millennium Development Goals, a set of targets established 15 years ago to improve the lives of the poor.</p>	<p>Development Goals)成败的最终报告的一部分。千年发展目标是 15 年前制定的一系列目标，旨在改善贫困人口的生活。</p>
<p>"The report confirms that the global efforts to achieve the goals have saved millions of lives and improved conditions for millions more around the world," the United Nations secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, said Monday as he released the report in Oslo.</p>	<p>"报告证实，全球为实现这些目标而采取的行动，拯救了全世界数百万人的生命，改善了数百万人的生活条件，"联合国秘书长潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)周一在奥斯陆公布该报告时说。</p>
<p>In fact, though, how much of those gains can be attributed to the goals is unknown. The sharp reductions in extreme poverty are due largely to the economic strides made by one big country, China. Likewise, some of the biggest shortfalls can be attributed to a handful of countries that remain very far behind. In India, for example, an estimated 600 million people defecate in the open, heightening the risk of serious disease, especially for children.</p>	<p>但实际上，并不清楚这些成就中有多少应归功于千年发展目标。极端贫困率的大幅下降，在很大程度上是因为中国这个大国取得的经济进步。同样，一些最大的不足，也可以归咎于少数几个仍然非常落后的国家。比如，在印度，估计有 6 亿人露天便溺，增加了患重病的风险，特别是对儿童来说。</p>
<p>Experts said the most important contribution made by the Millennium Development Goals was establishing yardsticks for measuring what countries have and have not done for their people — not just in broad-brush economic indicators but in concrete measures of well-being, like how many women die in childbirth or how many children are clinically malnourished.</p>	<p>专家称，千年发展目标最重要的贡献，是制定了一个参考标准，衡量国家为民众做了什么，以及没做什么。它们不仅包括宽泛的经济指标，还有具体的民生标准，如有多少女性死于分娩，或多少孩子被临床诊断为营养不良。</p>
<p>"It's a data revolution, and that's important in and of itself," said Nancy Birdsall, the president of the Center for Global Development in Washington. "It has changed the norms of what development is about."</p>	<p>"它是一场数据革命，这本身就颇为重要，"华盛顿全球发展中心(Center for Global Development)总裁南茜·伯索尔(Nancy Birdsall)说。"它改变了人们对发展的惯常理解。"</p>
<p>The findings in the report are likely to figure in contentious debates this summer over the United Nations' next set of development goals, which</p>	<p>今年夏天围绕联合国的下一批发展目标而展开的争论中，可能会引述这份报告中的结果。世界各国领导人预定于 9 月通过相关目标。目前的草案包括</p>

<p>world leaders are scheduled to adopt by September. A draft of those goals includes 169 targets that would require huge amounts of aid money to meet and would raise a host of tricky political issues about global trade and climate change.</p>	<p>169 项目标，这些目标需要大量援助资金才能实现，并且可能会引发诸多棘手的政治问题，如涉及全球贸易和气候变化的问题。</p>
<p>In releasing the report, United Nations officials celebrated meeting some of the goals. For instance, one of the targets was to halve the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty by 2015, but the actual decline was steeper: 14 percent of people in the developing world are extremely poor now, compared with 47 percent in 1990. China did the most, reducing the share of its people in extreme poverty to just 4 percent this year, from 61 percent in 1990.</p>	<p>联合国官员发布该报告是为了庆祝部分目标的实现。比如，目标之一是到 2015 年，让全世界生活在极端贫困中的人口比例减半，但实际的减少幅度比这还高：目前发展中国家的极端贫困人口占 14%，而在 1990 年，这一比例为 47%。中国是下降幅度最大的，其极端贫困人口比例从 1990 年的 61%，下降到了今年仅 4% 的水平。</p>
<p>Other targets were missed, including those to reduce child mortality and women's deaths in childbirth each by two-thirds, although progress was made on both fronts.</p>	<p>其他一些目标未能实现，包括让儿童死亡率和女性难产死亡率分别降低三分之二，不过这两个领域都取得了一定的进步。</p>
<p>Malaria has been made a far less deadly scourge than it was in 2000, when the targets were set, with the mortality rate down by 58 percent, the report said. Fewer children are dying of measles than in 2000, but measles vaccination coverage has stalled, the report said, and 21.6 million children were not fully immunized in 2013. Most measles deaths were concentrated in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, where the report called for greater investments in public health.</p>	<p>报告称，同制定目标时的 2000 年相比，疟疾的危害远没那么严重了。疟疾死亡率下降了 58%。相比于 2000 年，死于麻疹的儿童人数减少了，但报告称，麻疹疫苗的覆盖率停滞不前。2013 年，未完全接种的儿童人数达 2160 万。麻疹死亡病例大部分集中在撒哈拉以南非洲和南亚。报告呼吁这两个地区加大对公共卫生的投资。</p>
<p>South Asia also accounts for the highest levels of child malnutrition, with 28 percent of children who are younger than 5 classified as "moderately or severely underweight."</p>	<p>南亚也是儿童营养不良水平最高的地方。那里 28% 的 5 岁以下儿童被归为“体重轻度或严重不达标”。</p>
<p>Jobs are not keeping pace with population growth in either rich or poor</p>	<p>无论是穷国或富国，就业岗位和人口增长都不同步。对于那些有大量年轻人</p>

countries, an especially acute challenge for countries like India that have ballooning populations of young people in need of work.	需要工作的国家，如印度，这是一个尤为艰巨的挑战。
One of the starkest failures acknowledged in the report concerned gender equity. Women are more likely than men to be poor, according to the report, and women's participation in the global paid labor force has inched up only very slowly.	报告中承认的最明显的失败涉及性别平等。从该报告来看，女性贫穷的可能性高于男性，并且女性在全球有偿劳动力大军中所占的比例，增加得非常缓慢。
Critics say that setting global targets alone is not very instructive.	批评人士称，只制定全球目标的益处不是非常大。
"I'm not opposed to having a global yardstick, but I don't put much stock in it," said Dean Karlan, an economics professor at Yale University who studies poverty. "You can't compare one country to another. It doesn't give us much, in terms of telling us what to do."	"我不反对有一个全球性的标准，但我不抱太大希望，"耶鲁大学研究贫困问题的经济学教授迪安·卡兰(Dean Karlan)说。"不能把一个国家和另一个国家相比。它给我们提供不了太多信息，没办法告诉我们要做什么。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150707/c07poverty	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150707/c07poverty
Afghan Officials and Taliban Meet in Possible Step Toward Peace Talks	阿富汗政府与塔利班进行首次官方会谈
KABUL, Afghanistan — An Afghan government delegation met with Taliban officials in the Pakistani capital for the first time on Tuesday, in a significant effort to open formal peace negotiations, according to Afghan, Pakistani and Western officials.	阿富汗喀布尔——据阿富汗、巴基斯坦及西方官员透露，阿富汗政府代表团于周二与塔利班官员首次在巴基斯坦首都会面，为开启正式的和平谈判做出重大努力。
The Islamabad meeting, brokered by Pakistani officials after months of intense effort by President Ashraf Ghani of Afghanistan to get them more centrally involved in the peace process, was the most promising contact between the two warring sides in years. And it followed a series of less formal encounters between various Afghan officials and Taliban representatives in other countries in recent months.	由巴基斯坦官方协调安排的此次伊斯兰堡会议是阿富汗交战双方多年来最具希望的接触。在好多个月里，阿富汗总统阿什拉夫·加尼(Ashraf Ghani)付出巨大努力，促使巴基斯坦官方在和平进程中发挥更为核心的作用。在此之前，各种阿富汗官员与塔利班代表于近几个月里在其他国家进行了一系列非正式接触。
A peace process that would lead to the Taliban ending their insurgency has long been seen as a crucial part of the American strategy to	经过十四年代价高昂的战争后，美国一直将能够促使塔利班终结叛乱的和平进程看作稳定阿富汗局势的策略的重要组成部分。之前也出现过显现希望的

<p>stabilize Afghanistan after a costly 14-year war. But previous promising moments in that effort, including the formal opening of a Taliban political office in Qatar in 2013, either fizzled or backfired.</p>	<p>时刻，比如塔利班 2013 年在卡塔尔正式开设了政治处，不过，这些努力要么终成泡影，要么事与愿违。</p>
<p>That may be the case now, as well: No sooner had the talks begun than it became apparent that the Taliban were divided about whether to engage in a process facilitated by Pakistan.</p>	<p>此次会谈可能也会无果而终：会谈刚开始，塔利班就在是否应该参与由巴基斯坦推动的和平进程的问题上明显出现分歧。</p>
<p>In an email exchange with a New York Times reporter early Wednesday morning, a representative of the Taliban's official political office in Qatar said that the delegates to the Islamabad meeting were "not authorized" to attend such meetings, and suggested they had been "hijacked" by Pakistan's powerful intelligence service to appear.</p>	<p>在周三早上与《纽约时报》记者的邮件往来中，塔利班驻卡塔尔政治处的一名代表表示，参加伊斯兰堡会议的代表“没有获得”进行此类会议的“授权”，并称他们被巴基斯坦强大的情报部门“劫持”出席。</p>
<p>"We see it as the wrong direction toward peace, and the Pakistani-led process may cause more problems instead of solutions," the official wrote. Later, the official added: "We will continue our political efforts for peaceful solution of the Afghan conflict."</p>	<p>这名官员写道，“我们认为这是朝着和平的反方向走。巴基斯坦牵头的和平进程可能会引发更多问题，而不是带来解决方案。”在后文中，此人还表示：“我们将继续开展政治努力，寻求通过和平方式解决阿富汗冲突。”</p>
<p>Afghan and Western officials did not identify the Taliban representatives who attended the meeting on Tuesday. They described the delegates as significant, including some Taliban officials who had gone to the previous, less-formal talks.</p>	<p>阿富汗和西方官员没有披露周二出席会议的塔利班代表的身份。他们称这些代表举足轻重，其中包括参与之前非正式会谈的一些塔利班官员。</p>
<p>One senior Western official familiar with the meeting in Islamabad said that "we know there are senior leaders" involved.</p>	<p>一名知晓伊斯兰堡会议内情的西方高层官员表示，“据我们了解，有高层领导人”参与。</p>
<p>Though the officials characterized the meeting as a promising potential step toward peace talks, they were cautious about the prospects. Afghan officials said the talks were mainly to set up a framework for further discussions, including setting up confidence-building measures</p>	<p>虽然各方官员将此次会晤定性为有望促使双方开启和平谈判，但谈到这种前景时，他们都很谨慎。阿富汗官员表示，会谈主要是为进一步讨论搭建框架，包括制定双方都应该采取的建立信任的举措，以及列出谈判可能涉及的议题。</p>

<p>both sides should take, and listing possible issues for negotiation.</p>	
<p>In the past, both the Afghan government and the Taliban have been wary of using Pakistan as a go-between for discussions. For its part, the Afghan government has long feared that the Pakistani military would scuttle any peace talks in hopes of using the Afghan Taliban, its traditional ally, as a proxy force to maintain its influence over Afghan affairs.</p>	<p>阿富汗政府和塔利班过去对于由巴基斯坦充当交流的中间人一直怀有戒心。阿富汗政府总是担心巴基斯坦军方会破坏和平谈判，希望利用其传统盟友阿富汗塔利班来维持对阿富汗事务的影响力。</p>
<p>Mr. Ghani's all-out effort to court Pakistani officials and get them involved in talks has cost him substantial political capital at home, where Pakistan is widely viewed with suspicion. His political opponents, including members of former President Hamid Karzai's inner circle, have vehemently criticized Mr. Ghani as having misplaced his trust in the Pakistanis, and selling out Afghanistan in the process.</p>	<p>加尼竭尽全力地讨好巴基斯坦官员，使得他们促成会谈。由于阿富汗国内对巴基斯坦普遍持怀疑态度，这样的做法令他在国内付出巨大的政治代价。包括前总统哈米德·卡尔扎伊(Hamid Karzai)核心圈子多名成员在内的加尼的政治对手对他进行了猛烈抨击，称他错信了巴基斯坦人，并在这个过程中出卖了阿富汗。</p>
<p>For their part, elements of the Afghan Taliban, even as they have found shelter in Pakistan, have chafed at their vulnerability to the country's military and intelligence forces. That, in part, is why the group opened a political office in Qatar and insisted that official diplomatic communications go through there.</p>	<p>即便阿富汗塔利班中有部分人在巴基斯坦找到了栖身之地，但他们因为无力反抗该国军方与情报系统而感到恼怒。这是该组织在卡塔尔设立政治处并坚持要求通过那里进行官方外交联系的部分原因。</p>
<p>Despite the Taliban's skepticism about Pakistani pressure, it is clear that the insurgents have been more willing to talk than ever before. In a year where the Taliban are making some of their biggest gains on the battlefield ever, they have simultaneously intensified their publicity efforts casting them as a legitimate political force. And the patter of informal meetings with Afghan officials abroad this year has been taken by some officials as a sign that the insurgents will eventually be more</p>	<p>虽然塔利班对巴基斯坦施加的压力持怀疑态度，但这些叛乱分子明显比以前更加愿意谈判。这一年里，塔利班在战场上收获颇丰，他们同时加强了宣传力度，将自己塑造成一支正当的政治力量。一些官员认为，塔利班与阿富汗官员今年在国外进行多次非正式会面是一种迹象，预示着一旦这一轮战事结束，叛乱分子最终会更加愿意参与谈判。</p>

willing to negotiate once the fighting season is over.	
Even if serious talks with the Afghans were to begin, one concern among some Western and Afghan officials is that lower-level Taliban commanders might bridle or even split away from the group's senior leadership in frustration, especially given their recent battlefield gains.	尽管与阿富汗的严肃会谈即将开始，一些西方及阿富汗官员担心，塔利班的部分低级别指挥官可能会心怀愤怒，甚至会因为不满而与该组织的高级领导层分裂，特别是鉴于他们近期在战场获得的胜利。
In recent months, too, the Taliban have faced an unanticipated threat that could intensify their risk of splintering: the emergence of the Islamic State in Afghanistan. That group, though not yet thought to pose a significant military threat in Afghanistan, has quickly managed to attract a wide array of disaffected Taliban leaders and other insurgents who doubt that the Taliban's reclusive leader, Mullah Muhammad Omar, is even alive. The Islamic State has managed to push the Taliban out of at least one district in the eastern province of Nangarhar, and skirmishes between the two groups have broken out in several provinces.	近几个月来，塔利班还面临一个未曾预料到的威胁，从而可能会加剧分裂风险：伊斯兰国（Islamic State，又称 ISIS 或 ISIL）在阿富汗的崛起。尽管舆论认为伊斯兰国尚未在阿富汗造成重大军事威胁，但该组织很快就吸引了众多心存不满的塔利班领导人，以及其他一些怀疑深居简出的塔利班头目毛拉穆罕默德·奥马尔(Mullah Mohammad Omar)是否在世的叛乱分子。伊斯兰国成功地将阿富汗东部楠格哈尔省至少一个地区的塔利班人员赶走，而且双方在几个省爆发了冲突。
The Islamic State's appearance in Afghanistan could persuade the Taliban to seek a political settlement to the war if the Taliban leadership believes fighters will continue to defect to the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL. "The Taliban strategy of patiently fighting may no longer work, with ISIS here," said a Western diplomat, who spoke on the condition of anonymity. "They're very alarmed by this."	伊斯兰国出现在阿富汗的现实或许能说服塔利班寻求结束战争的政治解决方案，前提是塔利班领导层认为旗下武装人员会继续叛变，加入伊斯兰国。“随着 ISIS 的出现，塔利班耐心战斗的策略可能不再有效，”一名要求不具名的西方外交官说。“他们对这个非常担心。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150708/c08taliban	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150708/c08taliban
Murder at Sea: Captured on Video, but Killers Go Free	手机记录公海谋杀案，凶手逍遥法外
SHARJAH KHALID PORT, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES—The man bobbing in the sea raises his arms in a seeming sign of surrender before he is	阿拉伯联合酋长国沙迦哈立德港——被子弹击中脑袋之前，这个在海面浮动的人曾抬起胳膊，做出像是投降的姿势。之后他脸朝下漂浮在海面上，鲜血

<p>shot in the head. He floats face down as his blood stains the blue water.</p>	<p>染红蓝色的海水。</p>
<p>A slow-motion slaughter unfolds over the next 6 minutes and 58 seconds. Three other men floating in the ocean, some clinging to what looks like the wreckage of an overturned wooden boat, are surrounded by several large white tuna fishing boats. The sky above is clear and blue; the sea below, dark and choppy. As the ships' engines idle loudly, at least 40 rounds are fired as the unarmed men are methodically picked off.</p>	<p>在接下来的6分58秒里，一场屠杀缓慢上演。另有三个人浮在海面上，有人抓着看起来像是倾覆木船的残骸之类的东西，他们被几艘白色的大型金枪鱼捕捞船围了起来。抬起头，可以看到清澈明净的蓝天，下方是浪涛汹涌的深色大海。处于空转状态的大船引擎轰鸣着，船上的人们有条不紊地逐一瞄准这三个手无寸铁的人射击着，至少打出了40发子弹。</p>
<p>"Shoot, shoot, shoot!" commands a voice over one of the ship's loudspeakers as the final man is killed. Soon after, a group of men on deck who appear to be crew members laugh among themselves, then pose for selfies.</p>	<p>"开枪，开枪，开枪！"就在最后一个人被击毙时，其中一艘船上的扬声器里发出这样的指令。没多久，甲板上一群看起来像是船员的人彼此大笑，然后开始摆姿势，进行自拍。</p>
<p>Despite dozens of witnesses on at least four ships, those killings remain a mystery. No one even reported the incident — there is no requirement to do so under maritime law nor any clear method for mariners, who bounce from port to port, to volunteer what they know. Law enforcement officials learned of the deaths only after a video of the killings was found on a cellphone left in a taxi in Fiji last year, then posted on the Internet.</p>	<p>当时至少有四艘船，尽管船上有几十个目击者，但这起杀戮事件的始末至今不明。甚至没有一个人上报这起事件——目前的海洋法没有相关条款要求他们这么做，也没有提供任何明确途径，可以让辗转于各个港口的海员主动讲述自己所知道的事。直到去年，有人在遗落在斐济岛出租车上的手机里发现了一段记录这起屠杀事件的视频，执法官员才获知此事，之后视频被传到了网上（点击此处观看视频）。</p>
<p>With no bodies, no identified victims and no exact location of where the shootings occurred, it is unclear which, if any, government will take responsibility for leading an investigation. Taiwanese fishing authorities, who based on the video identified a fishing boat from Taiwan at the scene but learned little from the captain, say they believe the dead men were part of a failed pirate attack. But maritime security experts,</p>	<p>由于找不到尸体，受害人身份不明，也不知道枪击事件发生的确切位置，现在就无法明确，应由哪国政府出面调查此事。台湾渔业部门依据视频指认其中一艘渔船来自台湾，但并未从此船的船长处了解太多信息。他们认为视频中的死者是袭击渔船失败反被枪杀的海盗。但海事安全专家发出警告，称海盗袭击已经成为掩盖有时致死的报复事件的便利借口，这些死者也可能是出现在有争议水域的当地渔民、哗变的船员、被抛弃的偷渡者，或者被抓住的</p>

<p>warning that piracy has become a convenient cover for sometimes fatal score-settling, said it is just as likely that the men were local fishermen in disputed waters, mutinied crew, castoff stowaways or thieves caught stealing fish or bait.</p>	<p>偷鱼或偷饵料的窃贼。</p>
<p>"Summary execution, vigilantism, overzealous defense, call it what you will," said Klaus Luhta, a lawyer with the International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots, a seafarers' union. "This boils down just the same to a case of murder at sea and a question of why it's allowed to happen."</p>	<p>"草率处决、私人执法、防卫过当，随便你叫什么，"国际船长、大副和领航员组织(International Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots)的律师克劳斯·卢赫特(Klaus Luhta)说道，该机构是一个海员工会组织。"归根结底，这是一起海上谋杀事件，问题在于为什么会发生这样的事。"</p>
<p>The oceans, plied by more ships than ever before, are also more armed and dangerous than any time since World War II, naval historians say. Thousands of seamen every year are victims of violence, with hundreds killed, according to maritime security officials, insurers and naval researchers. Last year in three regions alone — the western Indian Ocean, Southeast Asia and the Gulf of Guinea off West Africa — more than 5,200 seafarers were attacked by pirates and robbers and more than 500 were taken hostage, a database built by The New York Times shows.</p>	<p>海军历史学家们指出，出现在各个大洋上的船只与日俱增，船上配备的武器也更多，危险性更大，超过了二战以来的任何时期。海事安全官员、保险公司和海军研究人员表示，每年都有数千名海员遭遇海上暴力，数百人因此死亡。《纽约时报》建立的数据库显示，去年仅在三个海域——西印度洋、东南亚海域、西非海岸外的几内亚湾——就有 5200 多名海员遭遇海盗袭击和抢劫，有 500 多人沦为囚徒。</p>
<p>Many merchant vessels hired private security starting in 2008 as pirates began operating across larger expanses of the ocean, outstripping governments' policing capacities. Guns and guards at sea are now so ubiquitous that a niche industry of floating armories has emerged. The vessels — part storage depot, part bunkhouse — are positioned in high-risk areas of international waters and house hundreds of assault rifles, small arms and ammunition. Guards on board wait, sometimes</p>	<p>随着海盗开始在更广阔的海域内活动，超出了政府执法能力，很多商船从 2008 年开始雇佣私人保安。如今，枪支和护卫队在海上如此泛滥，甚至催生了海上武器库这一细分市场。那些船只半为仓库，半为工舍，往往停泊在非常危险的国际水域，船上储藏着数以百计的突击步枪、各类小型武器和弹药。保安人员在船上等待下一次执行任务的机会，有时要在恶劣环境下等待数月。</p>

<p>for months in decrepit conditions, for their next deployment.</p>	
<p>Though pirate attacks on large container ships, like that depicted in the film "Captain Phillips," have dropped sharply over the past several years, other forms of violence remain pervasive.</p>	<p>尽管电影《菲利普船长》(Captain Phillips, 台湾译作《怒海劫》) 中的场景——海盗对大型集装箱船的袭击——在过去几年已经大大减少，但其他形式的暴力事件依然相当普遍。</p>
<p>Armed gangs run protection rackets requiring ship captains to pay for safe passage in the Bay of Bengal near Bangladesh. Nigerian marine police officers routinely work in concert with fuel thieves, according to maritime insurance investigators. Off the coast of Somalia, United Nations officials say, some pirates who used to target bigger ships have transitioned into "security" work on board foreign and local fishing vessels, fending off armed attacks, but also firing on rivals to scare them away.</p>	<p>武装团伙会收取保护费，要求船长们交纳费用，以保他们能在靠近孟加拉的孟加拉湾海域安全通行。据海上保险研究者透露，尼日利亚海警官员会常常和燃油窃贼相勾结，展开行动。联合国官员表示，在索马里海域，有些过去以袭击大船为目标的海盗，已经转而在外籍和当地渔船上负责“安保”工作，他们不仅抵御武力袭击，也会对渔船的竞争对手开火，以吓退他们。</p>
<p>Provocations are common. Countries are racing one another to map and lay claim to untapped oil, gas or other mineral resources deep in the ocean, sparking clashes and boat burnings. From the Mediterranean to offshore Australia to the Black Sea, human traffickers carrying refugees and migrants sometimes ram competitors' boats or deliberately sink their own ships to get rid of their illicit passengers or force a rescue.</p>	<p>挑衅事件经常发生。国家之间正在展开竞争，争相对未开发的深海石油、燃气和其他矿产资源进行测绘和宣示所有权，这引发了冲突和船只的焚烧。从地中海到澳大利亚周边海域，再到黑海，都有人口贩子带着难民和移民在海上航行，有时他们会撞击竞争对手的船只，或故意让自己的船只沉没，以摆脱船上的非法乘客，或迫使别人解救他们。</p>
<p>Violence among fishing boats is widespread and getting worse. Heavily subsidized Chinese and Taiwanese vessels are aggressively expanding their reach, said Graham Southwick, the president of the Fiji Tuna Boat Owners Association. Radar advancements and the increased use of so-called fish-aggregating devices — floating objects that attract schools of fish — have heightened tensions as fishermen are more</p>	<p>渔船上的暴力事件也非常普遍，而且正在恶化。斐济金枪鱼捕捞船船主协会主席格雷厄姆·索思威克(Graham Southwick)说，享受大额补贴的中国和台湾渔船正在积极扩展自己的势力范围。雷达技术的进步和对浮在海面上吸引鱼群的聚鱼设备越来越多的使用，进一步加剧了紧张氛围，因为它们容易导致渔民们在同一个地点聚集。“捕捞量减少，火气越来越大，人们开始打斗，”索思威克说道。“在这些船上，谋杀并不稀奇。”</p>

<p>prone to crowd the same spots. "Catches shrink, tempers fray, fighting starts," Mr. Southwick said. "Murder on these boats is relatively common."</p>	
<p>The violent crime rate related to fishing boats is easily 20 times that of crimes involving tankers, cargo ships or passenger ships, said Charles N. Dragonette, who tracked seafaring attacks globally for the United States Office of Naval Intelligence until 2012. "So long as the victims were Indonesian, Malay, Vietnamese, Filipino, just not European or American, the story never resonated," he said.</p>	<p>渔船上发生暴力犯罪的几率，是油轮、货船或客船发生犯罪事件几率的 20 多倍，查尔斯·N·德拉贡内特(Charles N. Dragonette)说道，在 2012 年之前他一直为美国海军情报局(Office of Naval Intelligence)追踪全球海上袭击事件。“如果受害者是印度尼西亚人、马来人、越南人、菲律宾人，是没关系的，只要不是欧洲人或美国人，袭击事件就不会引起什么反响，”他说。</p>
<p>Prosecutions for crimes at sea are rare — one former United States Coast Guard official put it at "less than 1 percent" — because many ships lack insurance and captains are averse to the delays and prying that can come with a police investigation. The few military and law enforcement ships that patrol international waters are usually forbidden from boarding ships flying another country's flag unless given permission. Witnesses willing to speak up are scarce; so is physical evidence.</p>	<p>对海上犯罪行为提起的诉讼非常少见，一位前美国海岸警卫队军官认为其比例“不到 1%”，因为很多船没有上保险，船长对配合警方调查而引起的各种延迟相当反感，也不愿意被问来问去。那些为数不多的在国际海域巡逻的军舰和执法船只，通常不能在未经允许的情况下登上插有别国国旗的船只。犯罪事件目击者很少愿意开口；物证也极为稀少。</p>
<p>Violence at sea and on land are handled differently, Mr. Dragonette said. "Ashore, no matter how brutal the repression or how corrupt the local government, someone will know who the victims are, where they were, that they did not return," he said. "At sea, anonymity is the rule."</p>	<p>德拉贡内特表示，海上暴力事件和陆地上的非常不同。“在岸上，不管压制得多狠，或当地政府有多腐败，总会有人知道受害人是谁，曾在哪里，以及他们没有返回，”他说。“但是在海上，匿名是通行法则。”</p>
<p>Pirates and Robbers</p>	<p>海盗和劫匪</p>
<p>The creaky wooden fishing boat strained to cut through eight-foot swells on a clear black night, as its captain, who goes only by the name Rio, spread out a regional map.</p>	<p>在一个月朗星稀的晚上，一艘嘎嘎作响的木质渔船正尽力在 8 英尺（约合 2.4 米）高的海浪中穿行，船上被称作里奥(Rio)的船长展开一张区域海图。</p>
<p>Headed north, about 50 miles from the Natuna Islands in the South</p>	<p>船正在距离南海上的纳土纳群岛 50 英里（约合 80 公里）远的地方向北航</p>

<p>China Sea he tapped his finger on his location, widened his eyes and contorted his face to register fear. Then, he silently reached over and opened a wheelhouse compartment revealing a Glock handgun.</p>	<p>行。里奥用手指敲了敲图上他所在的方位，睁大了眼睛，脸部也因恐惧略微扭曲。之后，他默默走过去，打开驾驶室的一个储物空间，取出一支格洛克手枪。</p>
<p>He had a good reason to be armed. The waters in this region, especially those near Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam, are among the most perilous in the world. More than 3,100 mariners were assaulted or kidnapped in the area last year, according to the Times database, consisting of more than 6,000 crime reports.</p>	<p>他把自己武装起来的理由相当充分。因为他所在的区域，尤其是靠近印度尼西亚、马来西亚和越南的水域，是全世界最危险的水域之一。《纽约时报》数据库的数据显示，去年有 3100 名海员在这一地区被袭击或绑架。这一数据库包含 6000 多起犯罪报道。</p>
<p>The database includes information provided by the Office of Naval Intelligence; two maritime security firms, OceanusLive and Risk Intelligence; and a research group called Oceans Beyond Piracy. No international agency comprehensively tracks maritime violence.</p>	<p>美国海军情报局为该数据库提供了一些信息。信息提供者还包括海上安全公司 OceanusLive 和风险智能(Risk Intelligence)，以及名为“海上无盗”(Oceans Beyond Piracy)的调研机构。目前没有一家国际机构在全面追踪海上暴力事件。</p>
<p>The death tolls in these attacks are murky because follow-up investigations are rare, police reports often lack details and bodies tend to disappear at sea. But maritime researchers estimated that hundreds of seafarers are killed annually in attacks. (They caution those numbers are likely to be undercounts because they do not include deaths close to shore or in some particularly dangerous areas where deaths are rarely reported to international authorities.)</p>	<p>有关这些袭击事件的死亡人数统计总是模糊的，因为很少有后续调查，警方的报告往往缺少细节，而受害人又容易被抛尸入海。但据海事研究者估计，每年会有数百名海员在袭击事件中丧生。（他们提醒说，这一数字有可能偏低，因为有些数据没被纳入统计，包括靠近海岸区域发生的死亡事件，或一些极为危险的区域发生的事件，很少有人向国际权威机构上报那里发生的死亡事件。）</p>
<p>Typical culprits included: rubber-skiff pirates armed with rocket-propelled grenades, night-stalking fuel thieves, hit-and-run bandits wielding machetes. But a variety of other actors appear too, and many of them are not as they initially seem: hijackers masquerading as marine police officers, human traffickers posing as fishermen, security guards moonlighting as arms dealers.</p>	<p>实施海上暴力的罪犯包括：包括开橡皮艇持火箭筒的海盗、晚上出没的盗油贼、打游击的持刀土匪。但是，还有很多各类其他人员也会行凶，其中很多人和他们的表面身份并不相符：比如乔装成海警的劫持者、扮作渔民的人口贩子和兼职做军火商的保安人员。</p>

<p>For instance, there were 10 Sri Lankan migrants, a group that included women and children, who were smuggled aboard a fishing boat in 2012 near the island nation. When their demands to set a new course for Australia were refused, the migrants attacked the crew, killing at least two men by throwing them overboard. Or the three captive Burmese workers who in 2009 escaped their Thai trawler in the South China Sea by leaping overboard, swimming to a nearby yacht, killing its owner and stealing his lifeboat.</p>	<p>例如，2012年，包括妇女和儿童在内的十名斯里兰卡移民，在该国附近海域登上蛇头的渔船，在要求改道去澳大利亚被拒绝以后，这些移民袭击了船员，将至少两名男子抛下了船，让他们淹死水中。再或者，2009年，三名被囚禁的缅甸劳工从南海上的一艘泰国拖网渔船逃脱，他们从渔船上跳下水后，游到了附近的一艘游艇上，杀死游艇的主人，偷走了游艇上的救生船。</p>
<p>The waters near Bangladesh illustrate why maritime violence frequently gets overlooked by the international community. In the past five years, nearly 100 sailors and fishermen have been killed annually in Bangladeshi waters – and as least as many taken hostage – in a string of attacks by armed gangs, according to local media and police reports.</p>	<p>孟加拉附近水域的情况可以说明，为什么海上暴力经常被国际社会忽略。据当地媒体和警方的消息，过去五年，这里每年都有近100名海员和渔民死于一系列武装团伙袭击事件，此外至少有同样数量的人们遭到劫持。</p>
<p>Armed assaults have been a problem there for two decades, according to insurance and maritime security analysts. In 2013, the Bangladeshi media reported the abduction of more than 700 fishermen, 150 in September alone. Forty were reported killed in a single episode, many of them with their feet and hands bound before being thrown overboard.</p>	<p>保险人员和海事安全分析师表示，武装袭击问题在这一地区已经存在了二十年。2013年，孟加拉媒体曾报道，有700多名渔民被绑架，单单九月份就有150人。报道显示，在一起暴力事件中，就有40人被杀害，很多是被绑着手脚扔下了船。</p>
<p>These attacks were usually conducted by the half-dozen armed gangs that operate protection rackets in the Bay of Bengal and the swampy inland waters called the Sundarbans. Last year, they engaged in gun battles with the Bangladesh Air Force and Coast Guard during government raids on coastal camps and hostage ships.</p>	<p>这些袭击事件通常是由在孟加拉湾和内陆沼泽区孙德尔本斯(Sundarbans)收保护费的武装团伙所为。去年，在该国政府对海岸营地和人质船只发起突袭时，这些武装团伙和孟加拉空军部队及海岸警卫队进行了数次枪战。</p>
<p>Bangladesh's former foreign minister, Dr. Dipu Moni, reprimanded the</p>	<p>几年前，孟加拉前外交部长迪普·穆尼博士(Dr. Dipu Moni)曾谴责国际航运业</p>

<p>international shipping industry and the foreign and local news media several years ago for defaming the country by describing its waters as a "high risk" zone for piracy.</p>	<p>和国内外媒体诽谤孟加拉，将其水域称为海盗“高危”区。</p>
<p>"There has not been a single incident of piracy in years," Dr. Moni said in a December 2011 written statement, adding that most of the violence off the nation's coast involved petty theft and robberies, most often committed by "dacoits" (a term derived from the Hindu word for bandits).</p>	<p>穆尼博士在 2011 年 12 月的一份书面声明中表示，“这里已经好几年没有一起海盗袭击事件了。”她还表示，孟加拉水域发生的暴力事件大部分都是非常小的盗窃和抢劫行为，经常是由“持械匪徒”（dacoits，由印度语中的土匪一词演化而来）所为。</p>
<p>Those claims pivot on a legal distinction between piracy, which, under international law occurs on the high seas or in waters farther than 12 miles from shore, and robbery, which involves attacks closer to land.</p>	<p>这一论断的主要依据的是法律上对海盗行为和抢劫的区别定义。根据国际法的定义，前者发生于公海，或离岸 12 英里以外的水域；抢劫主要指更接近陆地范围内的袭击。</p>
<p>Insurance companies once charged \$500 for each trip to and from the ports located in the west of India, but increased the rate to \$150,000, given the area's piracy-prone designation, a Bangladeshi foreign ministry official said during a separate news conference in December 2011. After Bangladeshi officials protested to the International Maritime Bureau, which tracks piracy at sea, that their country was stigmatized as a high-piracy zone, the group amended its website to say its warning covered piracy and armed robbery.</p>	<p>一名孟加拉外交部官员曾于 2011 年 12 月召开的另一个新闻发布会上表示，过去，针对来往于印度以西各个港口的船只，保险公司对每趟旅程收取 500 美元的保险费，但后来因这一地区被冠以海盗袭击高发区的名号，保险公司把每一趟的保险费增加到了 15 万美金。孟加拉官员曾向追踪海盗事件的国际海事局(International Maritime Bureau)提出抗议，反对它将孟加拉标为海盗袭击风险较高的区域，之后该机构将其网站上的表述改为，风险警告包括海盗行为和武装抢劫。</p>
<p>In an interview, Mukundan Pottengal, the director of the bureau, which is primarily funded by shipping companies and insurers, said his organization does not try to determine the exact location of attacks or whether they are in national or international waters, partly because these details are often contested by countries.</p>	<p>国际海事局主管穆昆丹·波顿戈尔(Mukundan Pottengal)表示，他们不会试图确定袭击的确切位置，或确认它们发生在国家领海还是国际水域，部分原因在于，各个国家常常就这些这些细节信息提出质疑。该机构的资金主要来自航运公司和保险公司。</p>
<p>"Whether they are called pirates or robbers is a legal distinction," he</p>	<p>“把他们称为海盗还是劫匪，只是法律界定上的差别，”他说。“但这种差别不</p>

<p>said. "It does not change the nature of their act or the danger to the ship or crew when armed strangers get on board their ship."</p>	<p>会改变这些行为的本质，只要是陌生的武装人员登上船只，都一样会给船和船员带来危险。”</p>
<p>On his fishing boat, Rio said that violence is just a part of life at sea. "You must be ready, always ready," he said. For instance, he explained that larger, unlicensed fishing vessels in the area often plow through local fishermen's nets, not just eliminating their catch, but destroying their livelihoods.</p>	<p>里奥在自己的渔船上说道，暴力就是海上生活的一部分。“你必须做好准备，时刻准备着，”他说。比如，在这一地区，体形更大的无照船只经常直接穿过当地渔民的渔网，不仅让他们损失捕获的渔产，还会毁掉他们的生计。</p>
<p>Making a hand gesture as though he was firing his gun in the air, Rio revved his engine, lurching the boat forward, showing how he charged at others in these situations.</p>	<p>里奥做了一个朝空中开枪的手势，然后加大渔船的马力，奋力往前行驶，展示他在这些情况下会如何向对方猛冲。</p>
<p>A wiry chain-smoker, Rio recounted the last time he used his gun. A year earlier, he said, he fired at a bigger ship that approached his boat late at night without permission. Rio said he then sped away, uncertain whether he had hit anyone on board.</p>	<p>里奥体型精瘦，是个烟瘾很大的人。他讲述了自己上一次开枪的经历。一年前的一个深夜，他看到一艘大船未经允许就向他的船靠近，于是朝它开了枪。之后他加速行驶，离开了那里，并不确定自己是否击中了船上的某个人。</p>
<p>Asked whether he reported the shooting to the police, Rio crinkled his face as if he did not understand. After several silent minutes, he asked: "Why would anyone report that?"</p>	<p>当被问到后来是否向警方报告了这次开枪事件，里奥皱起了眉，好像不太明白。沉默了几分钟后，他问道，“有谁会上报这种事？”</p>
<p>Floating Armories</p>	<p>海上武器库</p>
<p>About 25 miles offshore from the United Arab Emirates in the Gulf of Oman, a half-dozen private security guards sat on the upper deck of the Resolution, a St. Kitts and Nevis-flagged floating armory. After the men traded war stories about past encounters with pirates, the conversation soon turned to a shared concern: the growing influx of untrained hires into the booming \$13 billion-a-year security business.</p>	<p>在距离阿曼湾(Gulf of Oman)里的阿拉伯联合酋长国(United Arab Emirates)25 英里的海面上，停泊着“决心”(Resolution)号，一艘插着圣基茨和尼维斯(St. Kitts and Nevis)国国旗的海上武器船。五六个私人保安坐在这艘船的上层甲板上。在互相讲述了自己过去和海盗交手的经历之后，他们的话题很快转向一种共同的担忧：在这个日益兴盛的价值 130 亿美元的安全服务行业中，正在不断涌入大量未经培训的新手。</p>
<p>"It's like handing a bachelor a newborn," one guard said, describing how</p>	<p>“就像把新生儿递给一个单身汉，”一名保安说道，他在描述一些新招募的保</p>

<p>some of the new recruits react when given a semiautomatic weapon. Many of the new hires lack combat experience, speak virtually no English (despite a fluency requirement), and do not know how to clean or fix their weapons, said the guards, most of whom spoke only on the condition of anonymity for fear they would be blacklisted from jobs. Some of the recruits show up to work carrying ammunition in Ziploc bags or shoe boxes.</p>	<p>安在面对半自动武器时的反应。很多新手缺乏实战经验，基本上不会说英语（尽管这一行业有相关要求），不知道如何清理和维修武器，保安们说道。他们大多数都要求在不具名的情况下接受采访，因为担心暴露身份会被列入招工黑名单。有些新手提着装在密封塑料袋和鞋盒里的武器前来工作。</p>
<p>The maritime security industry includes fewer fly-by-night companies today than it did several years ago, according to the guards. But the potential for mishandling attacks — with possibly deadly consequences — has increased over the past year or so, they argued, because the shipping industry has been cutting costs, shifting from four-man security teams to teams of two or three less experienced men.</p>	<p>保安们表示，如今在海上安全行业里，不可靠的公司比几年前少了。但他们认为，错误应对袭击的潜在危险在过去一年却增加了，有可能带来致命后果。因为航运业一直在削减开支，每艘船上的保安人员从四人减少为两三个不太有经验的人。</p>
<p>The 141-foot Resolution is among several dozen converted cargo ships, tugboats and demining barges that have been parked in high-risk areas of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, usually just outside national waters. The guards pay as little as \$25 per night to stay on the ship (the charge for carrying the men to and from client ships is often several thousand dollars), and check their weapons into a locked storage container upon arrival. Then they wait, sometimes for weeks, for their next job.</p>	<p>除了 141 英尺长的“决心”号，还有几十艘货船、拖船和排雷驳船进行了改装。它们停泊在红海、波斯湾和印度洋的高危海域里，通常就在刚刚驶出国家领海的地方。保安们只需缴纳每晚 25 美金的费用，就可以在船上住宿（而将他们送上客户船只或接回的费用往往是数千美元）。一上船他们就把武器锁在船上的储藏柜里。然后开始等待下一份工作，有时一等就是数周。</p>
<p>Somali piracy spurred many governments to encourage merchant vessels to arm themselves or hire private security, a break from the longstanding practice of nations having a near monopoly on the use of force. Meanwhile, growing terrorism concerns led port officials globally</p>	<p>受索马里海盗的刺激，各国政府鼓励商船自我武装，或雇佣私人保安，打破了长久以来国家对武器使用权近乎垄断的局面。但与此同时，对恐怖主义的担忧日益增长，也使全球的港口官员对携武器进入国家领海区域的做法实行更严格的限制。海上武器船应运而生，成为解决海上武器供给的途径。</p>

<p>to impose tighter restrictions on weapons being carried into national waters. Floating armories emerged as a solution.</p>	
<p>On the Resolution, security “team leaders,” most of them American, British or South African military veterans, explained what makes gun battles at sea so different from those on land.</p>	<p>在“决心”号上，保安“队长们”解释了海上枪战和陆地上有多么不同。他们大多数是来自美国、英国或南非的退伍军人。</p>
<p>“Between fight or flight,” said Cameron Mouat, a guard working for MNG Maritime, a British company that charters the Resolution. “Out here, there’s just fight.” There is no place to hide, no falling back, no air support, no ammunition drops, he said. Targets are almost always fast moving. Aim is usually wobbly because the ship constantly sways.</p>	<p>“陆地上你可以选择战斗或是逃跑，”英国 MNG 海事公司(MNG Maritime)的雇员卡梅伦·莫阿特(Cameron Mouat)说道，这家公司租了“决心”号。“在这里，你只能选择战斗。”无处可藏，无处可退，没有空中支援，也没有弹药补给，他说。目标几乎永远都在快速移动。因为船不停摇晃，也经常瞄不准。</p>
<p>Some ships are the equivalent of several football fields in length, too big, these guards contended, for a two- or three-man security detail to handle, especially when attackers arrive in multiple boats.</p>	<p>这些保安认为，有些船有几个足球场加起来那么长，船体过大，两三个保安难以应付整个船只的安保工作，尤其是在周围有好几艘船同时发动袭击的情况下。</p>
<p>Discerning threats is difficult. Semiautomatic weapons, formerly a pirates’ telltale sign, are now found on virtually all boats traversing dangerous waters, they said. Smugglers, with no intention of attacking, routinely nestle close to larger merchant ships to hide in their radar shadow and avoid being detected by coastal authorities. Fishing boats also sometimes tuck behind larger ships because they churn up sea-bottom sediment that attracts fish.</p>	<p>在海上，辨识威胁也比较困难。他们表示，半自动武器曾经是海盗船的标志，但现在几乎在每一艘穿越危险水域的船上都可以看到。没有攻击意图的走私贩经常将船藏身于更大的商船的背后，好躲避雷达追踪，避免被沿海当局发现。不少渔船有时也会紧跟在大船后面，因为大船搅动的海底沉积物会吸引鱼群觅食。</p>
<p>“The concern isn’t just whether a new guard will misjudge or panic and fire too soon,” explained a South African guard. “It’s also whether he will shoot soon enough.” If guards hesitate too long, he said, they miss the chance to take preventive measures that can help avoid fatal force, like firing warning shots, flares or water cannons, or incapacitating an</p>	<p>“让人担心的不仅在于，一个保安新手会不会因误判或太紧张而过早射击，”一位来自南非的保安说道。“还在于他能不能及时射击。”他表示，如果保安犹豫太久，就会错过采取预防措施的机会，比如发枪警告，用照明弹或高压水炮发出警告，或打坏正在靠近的船只的引擎，这些措施可以帮助避免发生致命的武力冲突。</p>

<p>approaching boat's engine.</p>	
<p>The armories themselves can be crucibles of violence. Guards climbing off another floating armory, the Seapol One, pulled out their smartphones and showed pictures of the infested, cramped, trash-strewn cabins where eight men bunked.</p>	<p>武器船本身可能就是滋生暴力的地方。从另一艘这样的船“Seapol 一号”上下来的安保人员拿出智能手机，展示了蚊虫滋生、拥挤不堪、垃圾遍地的船舱的图片。每个船舱住着八个人。</p>
<p>Like most floating armories, the Seapol One, run by the Sri Lankan firm Avant Garde Maritime Services, had no armed security of its own to police its guests or protect against pirates who might seek to commandeer the arsenal. Most coastal nations oppose the armories, though they can do little to stop them since they are situated in international waters.</p>	<p>像大多数海上武器船一样，由斯里兰卡公司先锋海事服务公司(Avant Garde Maritime Services)运营的“Seapol 一号”没有自己的武装安全人员，不能在其客户中维持秩序，也无法防止海盗控制武器船。大多数沿海国家都反对武器船的存在，但因为它们停泊在国际海域，这些国家对此无能为力。</p>
<p>None of the guards interviewed knew of any fatal clashes on the armories. But there was no shortage of friction, they said. A Latvian guard, weighing more than 300 pounds and well over six feet tall, relieved himself in the shower because he could not fit in the bathroom stalls. Confronted by other guards, he refused to clean it up.</p>	<p>接受采访的保安都没听说过武器库上发生过什么致命冲突。但他们表示，这里不乏各类摩擦。一名体重 300 多磅（超过 140 公斤）、身高远超六英尺（约合 1.83 米）的拉脱维亚保安，因进不去厕所隔间，而在淋浴间里大小便。被其他保安发现以后，他拒绝清理自己秽物。</p>
<p>Several days earlier a heated argument erupted between two South African guards and their team leader. Unpaid for nearly a month, the men had been abandoned by their security company and left on the Seapol with no way to get back to port.</p>	<p>几天前，两名南非保安和自己的队长发生了激烈争执。他们已经一个月没领到工资，被自己所在的保安公司抛弃了，滞留在“Seapol 一号”上，无法返回港口。</p>
<p>Kevin Thompson, a British guard, described intense boredom and isolation, which some guards relieved with occasional drinks of forbidden alcohol or by lifting weights, assisted by steroids. Describing the armories, he said, “They’re basically psychological pressure cookers.”</p>	<p>英国保安凯文·汤普森(Kevin Thompson)描述了船上生活的极度无聊与隔绝，有些保安会通过偶尔喝点酒来缓解，而这在行业里是不允许的，也有一些通过锻炼肌肉来解闷，用类固醇类激素辅助。在描述武器船时，他说，“它们基本上就是一个心理高压锅。”</p>

Unsolved Killings	未解死亡事件
<p>The video of the killing of the four men speaks to a survival-of-the-fittest brutality common at sea, according to a dozen security experts who reviewed the footage. They speculated that one gunman, quite likely a private security guard, did all the shooting, using a semiautomatic weapon. And, they said, the four ships at the scene were probably associated with one another, perhaps by shared ownership. "You don't rob a bank in mixed company," one former United States Coast Guard official explained.</p>	<p>至于开头提到的有四人被杀害的视频片段，十多位观看了视频的安全专家表示，它说明在海上有一种普遍存在的适者生存的残酷法则。他们猜测，这起屠杀是由一名持半自动武器的枪手一人完成的，很可能是一名私人保安。他们还表示，视频中出现的四艘船或许相互有关联，有可能归属同一公司。“你不会以混合团伙的形式抢银行。”一名前美国海岸警卫队官员解释道。</p>
<p>Last summer, the police in the Fijian capital of Suva closed their investigation into the shootings. They reasoned that the incident did not occur in their national waters, nor did it involve their vessels. Since no Fijian mariners had been reported missing, they concluded none of their citizens were among the victims.</p>	<p>去年夏天，斐济首都苏瓦的警方结束了对这宗枪击案的调查。他们给出的理由是，此事并未发生在斐济海域，也不涉及该国船只。而且没有斐济海员被上报失踪，他们也就得出了未有本国公民遇害的结论。</p>
<p>When governments investigate incidents like this, their goal is typically not to find the culprit, said Glen Forbes from OceanusLive, the maritime risk firm. "It's to clear their name."</p>	<p>海上风险公司 OceanusLive 的格伦·福布斯(Glen Forbes)表示，当政府调查此类事件时，目标往往不是找到凶手，“而是卸脱自身的干系。”</p>
<p>The video, which includes people speaking Chinese, Indonesian and Vietnamese languages, shows three large vessels circling the floating men. A banner that says "Safety is No. 1" in Chinese hangs in the background on the deck of one of the ships. A fourth vessel, which maritime records indicate is a 725-ton Taiwanese-owned tuna longliner called Chun I 217, passes by in the background.</p>	<p>视频里出现了操汉语、印尼语和越南语的人，画面显示三艘大型船只围着那几名飘浮的男性遇害者转。背景中，一条船的甲板上悬挂着中文的“安全第一”条幅。画面远处，另有一艘船经过。海事纪录显示，这是725吨的台湾鲔鱼延绳捕捞船“春亿217号”。</p>
<p>Lin Yu-chih, the owner of the Chun I 217, which remains at sea, said that he did not know whether any of the more than a dozen other ships</p>	<p>春亿217号目前仍在海上。船东林毓志(Lin Yu-chih)表示，他并不清楚自己拥有或运营的十几艘船当中是否还有其他的船在案发时经过。谈到枪击现场</p>

<p>he owns or operates were present when the men were shot. "Our captain left as soon as possible," Mr. Lin said, referring to the shooting scene.</p>	<p>时，林先生说，“我们船长赶紧离开了。”</p>
<p>Though the date of the shooting is unknown, he said that he believed it occurred in 2013 in the Indian Ocean, where the Chun I 217 has been sailing for the last five years.</p>	<p>尽管枪击案发生的具体日期不明，但他表示自己认为是在 2013 年的印度洋上。过去五年里，春亿 217 号一直在印度洋上航行。</p>
<p>Mr. Lin declined to release any details about the crew of the Chun I 217 or the report he said he asked the captain to write about the killings after the Taiwan police contacted his company. Mr. Lin, a board member of the Taiwanese tuna longliners association, said the private security guards on his ships were provided by a Sri Lankan company, which he declined to name. The Taiwan prosecutor's office, which is looking into the matter, declined to comment.</p>	<p>林先生拒绝公布有关春亿 217 号船员的任何详细信息。台湾警方曾联络他的公司，而他表示自己随后要求船长撰写了一份有关此事的报告，不过他也不愿透露其中的细节。林先生是台湾鲔延绳钓协会的理事。他表示，旗下船只上的私人保安来自斯里兰卡的一家公司，但他不肯说出具体的公司名。正在调查此事的台湾检察署也拒绝置评。</p>
<p>With one of world's largest tuna fleets, Taiwan's fishing industry is among the nation's biggest employers and most politically powerful sectors.</p>	<p>台湾拥有的鲔鱼捕捞船队的规模位居世界前列，因而渔业是该地就业人数最多、政治影响力最大的行业之一。</p>
<p>Two Taiwanese fishing officials later said that the company authorized to put private security guards on Taiwanese ships was Avant Garde Maritime Services, the same business that runs the Seapol One, the armory in the Gulf of Oman. The company declined to answer questions about its guards or its floating armories.</p>	<p>台湾的两名渔业官员后来表示，获得授权在这些台湾船只上进行安保工作的企业叫做先锋海事服务公司，恰好就是在阿曼湾经营海上武器船“Seapol 一号”的那家公司。该企业拒绝回答有关旗下保安或海上武器船的问题。</p>
<p>Tzu-Yaw Tsay, the director of the Taiwanese fisheries agency, declined during an interview to release the Chun I 217's crew list or captain's name. He suggested, though, that the men in the water were most likely pirates who had been rebuffed.</p>	<p>台湾渔业署署长蔡日耀(Tzu-Yaw Tsay)接受采访时不愿透露春亿 217 号船员的名单或船长的姓名。不过，他表示水中的那些人很可能是行凶未遂的海盗。</p>

<p>"We don't know what happened," Mr. Tsay then acknowledged. "So there's no way for us to say whether it's legal."</p>	<p>"我们不知道发生了什么，" 蔡署长随后承认。"所以我们也没办法说是不是合法。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150720/c20oceans-violence</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150720/c20oceans-violence</p>
<p>Obama to Push U.S. Trade in Kenya as China's Role Grows</p>	<p>中美在肯尼亚面临商业竞争</p>
<p>VOI, Kenya — After spending their days digging in the red-clay earth to build a railroad between Nairobi and the sprawling port city of Mombasa, the Chinese workers here retreat to metal trailers surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards.</p>	<p>肯尼亚沃伊——白天，为了在内罗毕与港口大城市蒙巴萨之间修一条铁路，他们在红土地上进行挖掘作业。结束一天的工作后，这里的中国工人，回到了四周有铁丝网和武装守卫的金属房里。</p>
<p>Each morning as they file out and each evening as they trudge back, they are greeted by morale-boosting banners like the one hanging on the fence at this camp, which lies a few hours from Mombasa: "When you feel grateful, you become great, and eventually attract great things."</p>	<p>每天早上鱼贯而出，晚上疲惫归来时，他们都会看到鼓舞士气的横幅。在这个距离蒙巴萨几小时路程的营地里，围栏上就挂着这样一条横幅，上面写着："心怀感恩，立人筑业"。</p>
<p>It is just one of scores of worker camps around the country. Roads, office buildings, schools and major infrastructure projects across Kenya have been built by the Chinese, a pattern repeated in many parts of the continent.</p>	<p>这只是肯尼亚全国许多工人营地中的一个。肯尼亚各地的公路、办公楼、学校和大型基础设施项目，都是由中国人修建的。非洲大陆很多地方的建设也都是这一模式。</p>
<p>Trade between China and Africa, valued at \$222 billion in 2014, has been rising swiftly and is now about three times the amount of trade between the United States and the African continent, according to figures from the World Bank and the American government.</p>	<p>2014年，中非贸易额达2220亿美元。来自世界银行和美国政府的数据显示，中非贸易一直在迅速增长，现在约是美国与非洲贸易额的三倍。</p>
<p>That is an imbalance President Obama hopes to start correcting.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统希望开始纠正这种不平衡。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama's return to his father's homeland on Friday was, of course, part of a presidential trip laden with great personal significance. Islamist extremism and security were to be another focus, given the growing</p>	<p>周五，奥巴马回到了他父亲的祖国。作为此次总统出访的一部分，这对他个人肯定具有重要意义。考虑到青年党(Shabab)对肯尼亚构成了日益加剧的威胁，伊斯兰极端主义和安全问题也将是一个重点。自2011年以来，索马里</p>

<p>threat Kenya faces from the Shabab, the Somali extremist group responsible for some 400 deaths there since 2011.</p>	<p>极端组织青年党已造成大约 400 人死亡。</p>
<p>But Mr. Obama's trip also presents a unique opportunity to rebuild the strained relationship between Kenya and the United States, and central to accomplishing that will be shoring up the economic ties between the two nations in the face of competition by China.</p>	<p>但奥巴马此行也代表着一个修复肯尼亚与美国之间紧张关系的难得机会，而要实现这一点，最重要的是与中国展开竞争，增强美国与肯尼亚之间的经济往来。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama, speaking to the BBC, said China had been "able to funnel an awful lot of money into Africa, basically in exchange for raw materials that are being extracted from Africa."</p>	<p>在接受 BBC 的采访时，奥巴马称中国一直“能向非洲输入大量资金，换取正在从非洲开采出来的原料”。</p>
<p>"What is certainly true is that the United States has to have a presence to promote the values that we care about," he said.</p>	<p>“有一点是肯定的，美国必须参与进来，从而推进我们所重视的价值观，”他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama is in Kenya to play co-host to the first Global Entrepreneurship Summit in sub-Saharan Africa. Over the weekend, he is also expected to sign several "government to government" agreements making it easier for American companies to invest in Kenya.</p>	<p>奥巴马前往肯尼亚是为了共同主持首次在撒哈拉以南非洲举办的全球创业峰会(Global Entrepreneurship Summit)。根据预期，他还会在周末签署几项“政府间”协议，让美国企业在肯尼亚的投资更为便利。</p>
<p>That could help shape a deal involving a consortium of private American firms that is under negotiation, potentially laying the groundwork for one of the largest Western investments in infrastructure projects in Kenya's history.</p>	<p>这可能有助于促成一宗交易，其中涉及一个由美国私营企业组成的财团。这宗交易可能会为将来的一笔巨额投资奠定基础，那将是西方在肯尼亚历史上规模最大的基础设施投资之一。</p>
<p>"This is a mega-project and it will be a game changer for this region," said Issa Timamy, the governor of Lamu County, along the Kenyan coast.</p>	<p>“这是一个大项目，会改变地区的格局，”位于肯尼亚沿海地区的拉木县县长伊萨·提马米(Issa Timamy)说。</p>
<p>The economic thrust is part of a broader effort to strengthen a relationship that was forged during the Cold War but has become tense</p>	<p>推动经济是增强两国关系的广泛行动的一部分。美国与肯尼亚之间的关系建立于冷战期间，近年来变得紧张。</p>

in recent years.	
In 2007, just before Mr. Obama took office, more than 1,000 people died and 600,000 people were displaced from their homes during election-related violence in Kenya.	2007年，就在奥巴马上台前，肯尼亚发生了与选举有关的暴力事件，造成1000多人死亡，60万人流离失所。
The current Kenyan president, Uhuru Kenyatta, was charged by the International Criminal Court with helping to orchestrate and finance the violence.	肯尼亚现任总统乌胡鲁·肯雅塔(Uhuru Kenyatta)被国际刑事法院(International Criminal Court)指控参与策划和资助了当时的暴力事件。
When Mr. Kenyatta ran for president in 2013, American officials did not hold their tongues. The Obama administration's top official for Africa at the time issued a veiled warning, reminding Kenyans that "choices have consequences."	肯雅塔2013年竞选总统时，美国官员没有沉默。当时，奥巴马政府负责非洲事务的最高官员发出含蓄的警告，提醒肯尼亚人“选择都是有后果的”。
When Mr. Kenyatta took office, he pointedly said it was time for Kenya to look east instead of west. He chose to go to Beijing and Moscow on his first trip out of the country.	上台后，肯雅塔针锋相对地表示，肯尼亚是时候往东边，而不是往西边看了。首次出访时，他选择了北京和莫斯科。
But circumstances have changed considerably since then. In September 2013, gunmen stormed a fancy shopping mall in Nairobi, killing dozens of civilians in an attack claimed by the Shabab on a gleaming symbol of Kenya's prosperity.	但自那时以来，形势已经发生了大变化。2013年9月，持枪者突袭内罗毕一家高档购物中心，造成数十名平民死亡。该购物中心是肯尼亚繁荣的光辉象征。事后，青年党宣称对袭击负责。
The United States, viewing the siege as a direct threat to Western tourists and even as a possible prelude to similar attacks on American soil, helped investigate and continued its assaults on the Shabab in Somalia.	美国认为那场围攻是对西方游客的直接威胁，甚至可能是美国本土发生类似袭击的前奏。美国对调查给予了帮助，并继续在索马里打击青年党。
Then the charges against Mr. Kenyatta at the international court were dropped, frustrating human rights advocates but reducing the diplomatic tensions of working with a head of state who was on trial for	后来，国际刑事法院撤销了对肯雅塔的指控。此事令人权倡导人士感到失望，但却减少了与一名面临反人类罪审判的国家领导人合作时的外交摩擦。

crimes against humanity.	
The two countries are working closely to counter Islamist extremism, and Western officials say that the relationship is greatly improved.	眼下，两国正在就打击伊斯兰极端主义展开密切合作。西方官员称，双方关系得到了极大改善。
Now American officials and investors are focusing on another front: trying to compete with China in the race to do business in Africa.	现在，美国官员和投资者关注的是另一条战线：与中国竞争，和非洲国家发展经贸关系。
The multibillion-dollar deal being negotiated, which involves major American companies like Bechtel, includes construction of a new port in Lamu, a pipeline to connect it with the oil fields of Kenya and Uganda, an 880-megawatt natural gas power plant, and a railway from the port that would connect to existing rails in Nairobi and then stretch to Ethiopia and South Sudan.	正在谈判中的协议价值数十亿美元，涉及柏克德(Bechtel)等美国大公司，包括在拉木县建设一个新港口，并修建一条连接拉木和肯尼亚及乌干达油田的管道、一座 880 兆瓦的天然气发电站，以及一条从拉木港口出发，在内罗毕接入现有路网，然后再向埃塞俄比亚和南苏丹延伸的铁路。
It would be an enormously complicated undertaking, and even people involved in the project cautioned that the deal is not done until it is formally signed. But a project of this scale would affect the lives of millions of people not just in Kenya, but across East Africa.	这会是一项极其复杂的任务，就连参与该项目的人都告诫称，除非正式签署，否则协议就不算敲定。但这种规模的项目会影响肯尼亚，乃至整个东非数百万人的生活。
The hope is that the deal will also provide a model for future cooperation by the American government, the private sector and developing nations on large-scale infrastructure projects.	人们希望这项协议也能为美国政府、私营部门和发展中国家未来在大型基础设施项目上的合作提供一个范本。
There have been months of fierce negotiations and strong competition from the Chinese, but Mr. Timamy, the governor of Lamu, said everything was in place for an announcement timed to coincide with Mr. Obama's visit.	激烈的谈判已进行了数月，并且遇到了来自中国的激烈竞争。但拉木县县长提马米表示，一切都已到位，就等着宣布了。宣布协议的时间被定在奥巴马到访时。
"This shows the improvement in relations between Kenya and the U.S.," he said. "For a while relations there — relations were a bit fraught. This is a new beginning for Kenya and our traditional ally, the U.S., and other	"这表明肯尼亚和美国之间的关系有所改善，"他说。"有一段时间，两国关系有点紧张。对肯尼亚和我们的传统盟友美国，以及其他西方国家来说，这是一个新的开始。"

Western countries.”	
Improving security in Kenya and the region has also been a central concern in the negotiations surrounding the new port, pipeline, rail and power plant project, often referred to as “the American package.”	前述新港口、管道、铁路和发电站项目通常被称作“美国套装”。在围绕该计划的谈判中，改善肯尼亚和该地区的安全局势也是一个核心问题。
In April, an assault claimed by the Shabab on a Kenyan university in the town of Garissa left about 150 people dead. In June 2014, militants attacked in Lamu County, killing at least 60 people.	4月，肯尼亚加里萨镇一所大学遭遇袭击，大约150人遇害。青年党称对袭击负责。2014年6月，武装分子在拉木县发动袭击，导致至少60人丧生。
There is hope that investment in the rural communities will spur economic growth, diminishing the appeal of radicals.	人们希望对农村社区的投资能刺激经济增长，降低激进分子的吸引力。
Often, big projects in Africa have reaped windfalls for outside companies, with little return for residents. Mr. Timamy argued that through bitter experience, people here know better now.	通常，非洲的大项目会让外来企业获得暴利，当地居民却几乎得不到什么回报。提马米称，有过痛苦的经历之后，人们现在更清醒了。
“This is not the Africa of the ‘50s, ‘60s, ‘70s or even ‘80s,” he said.	“这已经不再是50年代、60年代、70年代甚至80年代的非洲了，”他说。
The package includes elements intended to have a positive social impact through programs involving education, clean water and, ultimately, local employment.	“美国套装”包含的一些元素，旨在通过涉及教育、清洁的水，并最终带动当地就业的项目，来产生积极的社会影响。
Part of the appeal of the project to the Kenyan government is that it will not require Kenya to invest any funds or take on debt. It is supposed to be financed entirely by the private sector.	对肯尼亚政府来说，该项目的部分吸引力在于，它不会要求肯尼亚投入任何资金或承担任何债务。根据预期，该项目将全部由私营部门出资。
The agreement, according to people familiar with the negotiations, would commit the Kenyan government to work with a Kenyan developer, Aeolus Kenya Ltd., and the international companies with whom it has signed letters of agreement.	据了解谈判情况的人士介绍，协议要求肯尼亚政府与肯尼亚开发商 Aeolus Kenya Ltd.及外国企业合作。肯尼亚政府已同相关公司签署了协议书。
Gerrishon K. Ikiara, an economist at Nairobi University and a former permanent secretary to the minister of transport, said it was often	内罗毕大学经济学者、前运输部长常务秘书格里肖恩·K·伊基亚拉(Gerrishon K. Ikiara)说，和西方公司合作，常常要比和中国合作复杂得多。

much more complicated working with Western companies than with the Chinese.	
"China does not concern themselves with a lot of local issues and politics," he said. As a result, he said, deals can be negotiated relatively quickly.	他说，“中国对很多当地的问题和政治不感兴趣。”他表示，于是就能相对快速地把协议谈妥。
China, he said, also completes projects on time.	他说，而且中国也会按时完成项目。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150726/c26kenya	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150726/c26kenya
Calling Obama 'Our Son,' Kenyans Nod Knowingly at His Critique	肯尼亚人欣然聆听奥巴马的演讲
NAIROBI, Kenya — Shaking off the morning chill, they walked down dirt pathways and past burning piles of trash. It would cost 10 shillings — about a dime — to see the speech, but they wanted to see the man.	肯尼亚内罗毕——他们冒着清晨的寒意，经过一堆堆焚烧的垃圾，沿着肮脏的道路而行。看演讲要花费 10 先令（约合人民币 6 角），但他们想看看演讲者。
Inside a shack made of pressed tin sheets, the roof held up by tree trunks, they gathered early Sunday morning to hear President Barack Hussein Obama on television.	上周日清晨，他们聚集在一个由锡板搭建的棚子里，在树干支撑的屋顶下，观看奥巴马总统做电视演讲。
During Mr. Obama's whirlwind visit to his father's homeland, people around Kenya often referred to him as "our son." But what they heard Sunday was more like a lecture from a stern but loving father.	肯尼亚是奥巴马父亲的祖国，他在这里进行旋风式访问期间，肯尼亚人经常称他为“我们的儿子”，但在上周日，他们听到的更像是一个严厉但心怀关爱的父亲在演讲。
And they could not have been happier. Even if they were at times skeptical on a point in Mr. Obama's speech, they said his message would be absorbed and, they hoped, bring change.	他们快乐极了。尽管对奥巴马演讲中的一些论点将信将疑，但他们也表示他的主张会广为接受，并希望这能带来变化
"He is saying what we need to hear," Simon Oudo said as he watched.	“他说的话，正是我们需要听到的，”西蒙·奥多(Simon Oudo)一边看一边说。
When Mr. Obama criticized the "cancer of corruption" that infects every corner of life, Mr. Oudo, 25, nodded knowingly.	当奥巴马批评“腐败之癌”感染了生活的每个角落时，25 岁的奥多心知肚明地点点头。
"I have no job," he said. He scrapes by on the 50 shillings he earns for each car he washes. In a good week, he can take home 1,000 shillings,	“我没有工作，”他说。他靠洗车谋生，每洗一辆赚 50 先令。运气好的时候，他每周赚 1000 先令，约合 60 元人民币。

or \$10.	
"There are many jobs," Mr. Oudo said. "But many people buy those jobs. It is corruption. It is killing us."	"有很多就业机会,"奥多说。"但是有很多人花钱买工作。这就是腐败,它正在害死我们。"
Mr. Obama's speech was directed to Kenyans, but it was likely to resonate in any city or village on the continent, many facing the same struggles and challenges.	奥巴马这次演讲针对的是肯尼亚人,但它很可能也会在非洲大陆上的任何一个城市或村庄引起共鸣,因为很多人都面临同样的困境和挑战。
In Kibera, a rough and worn slum in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, it was the sense of personal connection with Mr. Obama that made this moment different.	基贝拉是肯尼亚首都内罗毕一处破旧颓败的贫民窟。在这里,人们觉得与奥巴马之间有着一种亲切的情感纽带,因此这个时刻也显得尤为特别。
When the president spoke of his grandfather's struggles working as a cook in the British military, there was a hushed silence in the shack. Most of the men there wore battered shoes, and their hands were worn from labor. They knew about struggle.	当总统说到,自己的祖父在为英国军方当厨师时经历的挣扎时,棚子里陷入了片刻沉默。这里的男子大多穿着破旧的鞋子,双手在劳动中变得粗糙。他们知道挣扎是什么意思。
"He was referred to as a boy even though he was a grown man," Mr. Obama said of his grandfather, adding, "A young, ambitious Kenyan today should not have to do what my grandfather did, and serve a foreign master."	"尽管他已经成年,但还是被称为'男孩',"奥巴马谈到他的祖父时说,"如今,肯尼亚有抱负的年轻人不应该像我祖父当年那样,服侍外国主人。"
They cheered.	他们发出欢呼声。
"You don't need to do what my father did, and leave your home in order to get a good education and access to opportunity," Mr. Obama said. "Because of Kenya's progress, because of your potential, you can build your future right here, right now."	"你们不需要像我父亲那样,为了获得良好的教育和发展机遇而背井离乡,"奥巴马说。"因为肯尼亚在进步,你们有潜力,所以现在你们在这里就可以创造自己的未来。"
They burst out in enthusiastic shouting.	他们爆发出了热烈的呼喊。
Kibera is only a short walk from new office buildings and fancy restaurants, a testament to Kenya's growing prosperity.	从基贝拉走一小段路,就来到了新建成的办公楼和高档餐厅。它们是肯尼亚日渐繁荣的证明。

When Mr. Obama came to Kenya in 2006 as a senator, he visited this area.	2006年以参议员身份到访肯尼亚时，奥巴马就参观过该地区。
Mohamed Abdul Rahim Suleiman met him that day, and on Sunday, he wore two Obama buttons on his chest as proof.	那天，穆罕默德·阿卜杜勒·拉希姆·苏莱曼(Mohamed Abdul Rahim Suleiman)见过奥巴马。而周日当天，他在胸前别了两枚和奥巴马有关的徽章，那是上次会面的证据。
The words on one button — “Change. Courage. Hope.” — were also the words echoed in the shack, grandly known as San Siro Stadium. It is usually filled with people watching soccer. A chicken scurried across the floor as the headline on the TV declared, “Obama’s Grand Return.”	徽章上写着“改变、勇气、希望”，这几个词也在被大气地称作圣西罗体育场(San Siro Stadium)的棚子里回荡着。这里通常挤满了足球观众。电视上的摘要新闻宣布“奥巴马的隆重回归”时，一只鸡快速地从地上跑过。
To a person, the people watching the speech said they believed Mr. Obama’s return would help their country.	就个人而言，观看演讲的人表示，他们相信奥巴马的回访会帮助自己的国家。
“We all trust Obama,” said Solomon Mujivane, 49. “We are very proud of him. We know he does not see tribe. When he speaks about corruption, our leaders will listen.”	“我们都信任奥巴马，”49岁的所罗门·穆希万(Solomon Mujivane)说。“我们为他感到非常骄傲。我们知道他不会在意部落的差别。当他说到腐败时，我们的领导人会听的。”
But even among this adoring crowd, there was some cynicism. At one point, a group of men burst into laughter, shouting in Swahili, as Mr. Obama talked about corruption.	但即便是在崇拜他的这群人里，也有一些冷嘲热讽。当奥巴马谈及腐败时，一群男子一度大笑起来，用斯瓦西里语喊着什么。
“Corruption is everywhere,” Rashid Seif, 32, explained, pointing at another young man. “Just ask that man.”	“腐败无处不在，”32岁的拉希德·赛义夫(Rashid Seif)指着另一名年轻男子说。“问那个人就知道了。”
Apparently, he was taking a bit off the top of the entry fee for watching the speech.	他似乎从观看演讲的入场费中扣下了一部分。
Mr. Obama’s call for better treatment of women — unlike descriptions of his personal history and calls to end corruption — was met mostly with silence. He got a laugh when he compared a society that limits its women to a team that does not use half its players.	奥巴马呼吁改善女性的待遇时，没有像他讲个人经历和反对腐败时那样引起共鸣，观众大都报以沉默。他将限制女性的社会比作一半球员未能得到利用的球队，观众笑了起来。

"That's stupid," Mr. Obama said.	"那样做是愚蠢的,"奥巴马说。
But there was only one woman in the room.	但这间屋里只有一名女性。
Elizabeth Nakhungo, 36, sat quietly with a broad smile. When asked what she thought about the president's speech, her husband answered for her.	36岁的伊丽莎白·诺亨戈(Elizabeth Nakhungo)安静地坐着,笑容满面。被问道感觉奥巴马总统的演讲怎么样时,她丈夫替她做了回答。
"She loved it," he said.	"她很喜欢,"他说。
The crowd was largely quiet as it listened to what at times felt like a sermon. One young man leaned over to a friend as Mr. Obama discussed his own journey and whispered, "Obama is really telling the whole story of all Kenyans."	奥巴马的演讲有时像是在布道,倾听的人群大多数时候都比较安静。当奥巴马讲述自己的人生历程时,一名年轻男子侧身向朋友低声说,"奥巴马真的是在讲述所有肯尼亚人的故事。"
Mr. Oudo, the car washer, does not know what tomorrow will bring. He expects, though, that it will be a struggle to pay for food. Life will be hard.	以洗车为生的奥多不知道明天会发生什么。但他料想,那会是一场为购买食物而开展的斗争。生活仍将艰辛。
"But today, it is a beautiful day," he said. "We thank this great man for coming to Kenya."	"但今天很美好,"他说。"我们感谢这个伟人来到肯尼亚。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150727/c27nairobi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150727/c27nairobi
American Hunter Is Accused of Killing Cecil, a Beloved Lion in Zimbabwe	美国牙医猎杀非洲明星狮子引发众怒
Cecil, a 13-year-old lion, wandered out of his sanctuary in a national park in Zimbabwe this month, following the scent of a potential snack.	本月,13岁大的狮子塞西尔(Cecil)循着一只猎物的气味,走出了它在津巴布韦一座国家公园里的保护区。
At the other end of Cecil's search was a lure, placed there by hunters who, conservationists say, wanted their prey to cross into unprotected territory so they could kill it.	塞西尔追踪的那种气味,是一个陷阱。动物保护人士表示,猎人放置食物是希望猎物进入非保护区域以便猎杀。
Cecil, well known to those who visited the Hwange National Park in western Zimbabwe for his jet black mane, was beheaded, according to	塞西尔是津巴布韦西部的万基国家公园(Hwange National Park)的熟面孔,黑色的背鬃为游客所知。然而据保护人士表示,这只狮子已被斩首,尸体被

conservation officials. His corpse was left to rot in the sun.	留在在太阳下腐烂。
Zimbabwean officials said that Dr. Walter J. Palmer, an American hunter known for killing big game with a bow and arrow, killed Cecil, and is being sought on poaching charges.	津巴布韦官员表示，杀害西塞尔的是美国人瓦尔特·J·帕尔默(Walter J. Palmer)医生。这位因使用弓箭猎杀大型猎物而出名的猎人，已经因为盗猎而被当局追查。
Johnny Rodrigues of the Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force said Cecil was lured out of a protected game preserve one night in early July by a hunting party that tied a dead animal to a car.	津巴布韦保护工作组(Zimbabwe Conservation Task Force)的约翰尼·罗德里格斯(Johnny Rodrigues)表示，在7月初的一个晚上，一群猎人用绑在车上的动物死尸，将塞西尔诱出禁猎保护区。
The first shot, which the authorities say came from Dr. Palmer's crossbow, was not enough to kill the lion. Cecil was tracked for nearly two days before Dr. Palmer killed him with a gun.	当局表示帕尔默的弩发出了第一击，但未能杀死这只狮子。猎人后来追踪塞西尔两天，才让帕尔默医生用枪将之杀死。
The details of the lion's death have outraged nature enthusiasts and conservationists around the world who are troubled by wealthy big game hunters who pay tens of thousands of dollars for licenses to kill protected animals for trophies and sport.	狮子被害的细节引发众怒。富有大型猎物猎人用数万美元取得执照，出于获取狩猎纪念品或运动的目的猎杀保护动物，这让世界各地的自然爱好者与保护人士头痛不已。
Some conservationists argue that, if done responsibly, the selling of expensive licenses to hunters on the prowl for big game can help pay for efforts to protect endangered species. In 2013, the Dallas Safari Club in Texas fought for the right to sell at auction a permit for the hunting of a black rhino in Namibia, setting off a debate over the practice.	一些保护人士称，向追踪大型猎物的猎人出售昂贵执照的做法，只要操作得当，可以成为濒危物种保护的一个资金来源。达拉斯狩猎旅行俱乐部(Dallas Safari Club)就曾致力于拍卖在纳米比亚狩猎黑犀牛的执照，引发了一场争议。
The group argued that a limited hunt helped thin the herd of weak rhinos so the population could grow, and that the \$350,000 paid in 2014 by a reality show host to hunt the animal would help fund Namibia's conservation efforts.	这个组织辩称，有限的狩猎可以减少弱小犀牛的数量，有助于犀牛数量的增长。一名真人秀主持人在2014年支付35万美元购买执照，这笔钱可以用来资助纳米比亚的动物保护工作。
In 2009, Dr. Palmer, a dentist from Minnesota, paid \$45,000 at an auction to help fund preservation of an elk habitat in California.	2009年，来自明尼苏达的牙医帕尔默曾在一场拍卖会上花了4.5万美元，用于资助加利福尼亚州一处麋鹿栖息地的保护工作。

<p>A big-game hunter known for his skills in hunting without firearms, Dr. Palmer was profiled in 2009 in The New York Times, when he shot an elk dead from 75 yards with a compound bow in pursuit of a new bowhunting record. The Telegraph in Britain reported on Tuesday that he paid around \$54,000 for the opportunity to hunt a lion.</p>	<p>帕尔默是一名大型动物猎人，以不用枪械的狩猎技巧著称。为了刷新弓箭狩猎的纪录，他在2009年用复合弓从75码（约合68米）远处射杀一只麋鹿，《纽约时报》曾撰文报道。英国《每日电讯报》(The Telegraph)周二报道他为了狩猎狮子的机会，花了5.4万美元取得执照。</p>
<p>Thousands of people have signed a petition, intended for Zimbabwe's president, demanding justice for Cecil, and angry animal rights supporters have gone online to express their outrage at Dr. Palmer.</p>	<p>为了替塞西尔伸张正义，有数千人联名向津巴布韦总统请愿。支持动物权益的人士也在网上表达对帕尔默的愤怒。</p>
<p>Once he was named as the hunter who killed Cecil, Dr. Palmer's dentistry website was taken offline, and social media users quickly created a parody Facebook page for his office. His Yelp page was also overrun with indignant commenters.</p>	<p>被指认为杀害塞西尔的凶手后，帕尔默的牙医诊所网站便无法连线，社交媒体用户很快在Facebook上建立嘲讽该诊所的专页。帕尔默的Yelp页面也被愤怒的评论淹没。</p>
<p>The Minneapolis Star Tribune reported on Tuesday that Dr. Palmer's dentistry office had abruptly closed. A makeshift memorial featuring plush animal toys had been set up outside the office on Tuesday afternoon.</p>	<p>明尼阿波利斯《明星论坛报》(The Minneapolis Star Tribune)周二报道，帕尔默医生的诊所突然中止营业。在周二下午，办公室外有人用动物绒毛玩偶堆建起一个临时纪念地。</p>
<p>In a statement, Dr. Palmer defended his actions, saying that he believed what he had done was legal.</p>	<p>帕尔默医生在声明中为自己的行为辩护，表示他认为自己所为都是合法的。</p>
<p>"I had no idea that the lion I took was a known, local favorite, was collared and part of a study until the end of the hunt," Dr. Palmer said. "I relied on the expertise of my local professional guides to ensure a legal hunt."</p>	<p>"在猎得这只狮子以前，我不知道我猎杀的是一只受当地人喜爱的知名动物，并且佩戴了项圈，属于研究对象，"帕尔默医生说。"我仰赖我在当地的专业向导来确保狩猎合法。"</p>
<p>He said he had not yet been contacted by the authorities in Zimbabwe.</p>	<p>他表示津巴布韦当局尚未与他联络。</p>
<p>Dr. Palmer has past legal problems related to hunting. He faced probation after he pleaded guilty in 2008 for making a false statement</p>	<p>帕尔默过去也曾因狩猎而惹上法律问题。2008年在威斯康星州一只黑熊被杀一案中，他承认自己没有将黑熊的被杀地点如实告知联邦官员，因此面临</p>

to federal officials about where, exactly, a black bear was killed in Wisconsin.	缓刑判决。
Attempts to reach Dr. Palmer on Tuesday at his home and his office were unsuccessful.	本报周二试图联系帕尔默的家和办公室未果。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150729/c29lion	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150729/c29lion
Obama, on China's Turf, Presents U.S. as a Better Partner for Africa	奥巴马和中国争夺非洲
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Without ever quite saying so explicitly, President Obama used his four-day trip to Africa to suggest that the United States offers an alternative to China's aggressive courtship of the continent.	埃塞俄比亚的斯亚贝巴——虽然没有明说，但奥巴马总统在为期四天的非洲之行中表达了这样的意思：面对中国在这片大陆极力示好的举动，美国为非洲提供了另一个选择。
At a time when China has surpassed the United States as a trading partner and left its mark throughout Africa, Mr. Obama essentially made the argument that Washington offers a better, more empowering vision for Africa's future.	作为非洲的贸易伙伴，中国目前已经超越美国，而且在非洲各地留下了足迹。奥巴马基本上是在表示，华盛顿为非洲的未来提供了一种更好的、更具赋权性质的愿景。
Whether he succeeded in this mission remained to be seen. But at all of his stops, he laid out the case that Africa should be wary of China's appetite for oil for its own use and instead embrace an American relationship that seeks to foster economic growth, democracy, health care, education and electrification.	他是否成功地完成了这一使命仍有待观察。但每到一个地方，奥巴马都表示，非洲应该警惕中国获取石油供自己使用的胃口，转而努力与美国发展关系，后者能促进经济、民主、医疗保健、教育和电气化的发展。
"The United States isn't the only country that sees your growth as an opportunity, and that is a good thing," Mr. Obama told African leaders in a speech here in Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital, before returning to Washington. He urged Africans to do business with everyone.	"把你们的增长看作机遇的国家不只有美国，这是一件好事，"奥巴马对非洲领导人说。他是在返回华盛顿之前，在埃塞俄比亚首都亚的斯亚贝巴发表演讲时说这番话的。他敦促非洲要与所有人做生意。
"But economic relationships can't simply be about building countries' infrastructure with foreign labor or extracting Africa's natural	"但是，经济关系不能仅限于靠外国劳工来建设国家的基础设施，或是开采非洲的自然资源，"他说。"真正的经济伙伴关系必须要对非洲有益。要为非

resources," he said. "Real economic partnerships have to be a good deal for Africa. They have to create jobs and capacity for Africans."	洲人创造就业机会，提升他们的能力。”
"That," he added, "is the kind of partnership America offers."	“美国提供的伙伴关系就是这种类型，”他说。
But the depth of the challenge was all around Mr. Obama. He was delivering that message at the gleaming headquarters of the African Union, built with Chinese money. Outside the building, a jumbo screen bore the name of Xinhua, the Chinese state news agency. Throughout Africa are highways, railroads and airports that have been or will be upgraded by China.	但这个挑战的严峻程度在奥巴马身边就显而易见。他是在非洲联盟(African Union)闪闪发亮的总部说这番话的，该建筑用中国的资金建成，楼外的巨型屏幕上印有中国国家通讯社新华社的名字。中国已经在非洲各地翻新改建了很多公路、铁路和机场，还将继续这么做。
Indeed, China's news media mocked Mr. Obama's visit, casting it as a weak effort in a contest he was losing.	事实上，中国媒体对奥巴马访非进行了嘲笑，形容那是在一场必败的比赛中，无力地挣扎。
"Obama's high-profile visit has one more purpose, which is offsetting China's growing influence in this continent and recovering past U.S. leverage," said a column in Global Times, an English-language Chinese newspaper. "His diplomatic rhetoric," it added, "can't conceal the notion that the U.S. is nervous about its rise, taking China as a rival in Africa."	“奥巴马高调访非还有一个目的，就是要抗衡中国在非洲日益增强的影响力，恢复美国过去在那里的势力，”《环球时报》英文版的一篇专栏文章说。“他的外交辞令无法掩饰美国对中国崛起的担忧，在非洲，美国把中国当作了对手。”
China has far outpaced the United States in economic interaction with Africa since Mr. Obama took office. While trade between the United States and Africa rose from \$33 billion in 2002 to a high of \$142 billion in 2008, it has since declined to \$73 billion last year and is falling still more this year.	从奥巴马上任以来，中国与非洲的经济往来已经远远超过了美国。虽然美国和非洲之间的贸易额从2002年的330亿美元，增加到2008年1420亿美元的高点，但之后就开始了下滑。去年下降到了730亿美元，今年还会下降更多。
China, by contrast, doubled its trade with Africa over just four years, to \$222 billion last year.	中国则相反，在短短四年内，它与非洲的贸易额翻了一番，去年提高到了2220亿美元。
By 2013, Africa had become China's second-largest source of crude oil imports, shipping 1.3 million barrels a day, or 23 percent of what Beijing	到2013年，非洲已成为中国第二大原油进口来源地，每天向中国输出130万桶，相当于北京进口原油总量的23%，对外关系委员会(Council on

<p>was buying abroad, according to a report by the Council on Foreign Relations. China's largest suppliers of crude include Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, the Republic of Congo and Sudan, all countries with troubled histories in terms of democratic governance.</p>	<p>Foreign Relations)的一份报告显示。中国最大的原油供应国包括安哥拉、赤道几内亚、尼日利亚、刚果共和国和苏丹，所有这些国家在民主治理方面有不堪的历史。</p>
<p>China provides low-interest loans to countries with poor credit ratings in exchange for oil and mining rights. Last year, China unveiled a \$12 billion package of credit and development funding for Africa. China expects to provide \$1 trillion in financing to Africa by 2025, much of it for roads, bridges and other critical structures.</p>	<p>中国向信用评级不佳的国家提供低息贷款，以换取石油和采矿权。去年，中国推出了一项价值 120 亿美元的非洲信贷和发展方案。到 2025 年，中国提供给非洲的资金预计达 1 万亿美元，其中大量资金用于公路、桥梁和其他关键设施。</p>
<p>Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, the Ethiopian foreign minister, said his country has strong relations with the United States but wants more economic ties. "One area that lags behind is trade and investment," he said. "In terms of trade and investment, considering the very long historic ties that we have, it's really not as one would expect, and the main focus during our bilateral discussion was that."</p>	<p>埃塞俄比亚外长特德罗斯·阿达诺姆·吉布雷耶苏斯(Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus)表示，埃塞俄比亚与美国关系稳固，但希望能有更多的经济往来。“一个落后的领域是贸易和投资，”他说。“考虑到我们的历史往来非常悠久，在贸易和投资领域，现状真的不如人们希望的那样，我们双边讨论的主要焦点也集中在这里。”</p>
<p>Last year, Mr. Obama hosted dozens of African leaders for a summit meeting in Washington, and this was his fourth trip to sub-Saharan Africa as president. Before his trip, he signed an extension of the African Growth and Opportunity Act, a trade preference program, and he brought with him various announcements of increased investments or aid.</p>	<p>去年，奥巴马在华盛顿接待了几十位前去参加一场峰会的非洲领导人。这一次也是他担任总统以来第四次访问撒哈拉以南非洲。出访前，他签署了延长贸易优惠项目《非洲增长与机遇法案》(Africa Growth and Opportunity Act)有效期的法案，在访问途中还宣布了多项增加投资或援助的举措。</p>
<p>At a conference for entrepreneurs, he announced more than \$1 billion in financing for start-up businesses in Africa raised from banks and philanthropists, and he said his administration would host another forum next year "to mobilize billions of dollars in new trade and</p>	<p>在一场面向创业人士的会议上，他宣布将把从银行和慈善人士那里筹集到的逾 10 亿美元资金，投给非洲的初创企业，并表示他领导的政府将在明年举办另一个论坛，“以期筹集数十亿美元，开展新的贸易和投资。”</p>

investment.”	
While most American trade in the region is with Angola, Nigeria and South Africa, he said he was increasing trade missions to places like Ethiopia, Mozambique and Tanzania.	尽管美国在该地区主要贸易伙伴是安哥拉、尼日利亚和南非，但他表示会向埃塞俄比亚、莫桑比克和坦桑尼亚等地增派贸易代表团。
Here in Addis Ababa, he visited a food production factory financed with American help, inspected the first in a series of new Boeing Dreamliners bought by Ethiopia and announced more plane purchases. He brought with him business executives like Steve Case, a founder of AOL. And Mr. Obama promised that his two-year-old Power Africa program to bring electricity to remote corners of the continent was building momentum despite its struggles.	在亚的斯亚贝巴，他参观了一家获得美国资助的食品加工厂，视察了埃塞俄比亚购买的一系列新型波音梦幻客机(Dreamliners)中的第一架，并宣布该国将购买更多飞机。与他同行的企业高管包括美国在线(AOL)创始人之一史蒂夫·凯斯(Steve Case)。奥巴马还承诺，他推出已有两年的“电力非洲”(Power Africa)计划尽管困难重重，但势头越来越强。该计划旨在让非洲大陆的偏僻角落能用上电。
“China has over the last several years, because of the surplus that they’ve accumulated in global trade and the fact that they’re not accountable to their constituencies, have been able to funnel an awful lot of money into Africa, basically in exchange for raw materials that are being extracted from Africa,” Mr. Obama told the BBC in an interview before his trip.	“过去几年里，因为中国在全球贸易中积累了很多盈余，而且不会受到民众问责，该国得以向非洲投入巨额资金，基本上是为了换取从非洲开采出来的原料，”奥巴马在出访前接受BBC的采访时说。
He said he considered Chinese trade “a good thing” but added that what he wanted “to make sure, though, is that trade is benefiting the ordinary Kenyan and the ordinary Ethiopian and the ordinary Guinean and not just a few elites and the Chinese, who then get the resources that they need.”	他说自己认为与中国的贸易是“好事”，但又接着表示，他想“确保做到的是，贸易要有益于肯尼亚、埃塞俄比亚和几内亚的普通民众，而不仅仅是少许精英和获得了资源的中国。”
That competition with China seemed to influence how Mr. Obama handled the difficult issues of human rights and democracy. In his speech at the African Union, he called on long-entrenched leaders to	与中国的竞争似乎影响了奥巴马对人权和民主这两个难题的处理。在非盟发表讲话时，他呼吁长期在位的领导人下台，让位于政界的新鲜血液。虽然有机会在会议期间直接向肯尼亚和埃塞俄比亚的领导人施压，要求其为推动自

<p>step down in favor of fresh blood. But given the chance to directly press the leaders of Kenya and Ethiopia during meetings to do more to expand democracy in their countries, he chose a less confrontational tone.</p>	<p>己国家的民主做出更大努力，但是他选择了一种不那么咄咄逼人的口吻。</p>
<p>Aides described that as a more “constructive” approach that would not alienate potential friends and would ultimately prove more effective. While human rights groups had urged Mr. Obama not to visit places with checkered human rights records, like Ethiopia, the president’s advisers said that would simply push them into China’s camp.</p>	<p>助手称这是一种更具“建设性”的方式，不会疏远潜在的朋友，并且最终会更有效。尽管人权组织敦促奥巴马，不要访问埃塞俄比亚等人权记录不良的地方，但总统的顾问表示，那么做只会把它们推向中国的阵营。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150730/c30prexy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150730/c30prexy</p>
<p>Myanmar Frees Loggers From China Amid a Broader Amnesty</p>	<p>缅甸特赦囚犯，150 余名中国伐木工获释</p>
<p>Days after a court in Myanmar sentenced more than 150 Chinese citizens to life in prison for illegal logging, resulting in objections from Beijing, the national government said on Thursday that they would be freed as part of a broader amnesty.</p>	<p>几天前，缅甸一家法院曾因非法砍伐判处 150 多名中国公民无期徒刑，引发了中国的反对。但缅甸中央政府周四表示，作为更大规模特赦的一部分，这些工人将被释放。</p>
<p>Hong Lei, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry in Beijing, said Myanmar had notified China that the amnesty for nearly 7,000 prisoners, which Myanmar had announced earlier in the day, would include the Chinese loggers. China had been in “close communication” with Myanmar over the issue, Mr. Hong said.</p>	<p>中国外交部发言人洪磊表示，缅甸已通报中方，当天早些时候宣布的对于近 7000 名囚犯的大赦，将包括中国伐木工人。洪磊称，中国与缅甸保持了“密集沟通”。</p>
<p>The Chinese were arrested in January on suspicion of illegal logging in Kachin State, which borders Yunnan Province in China. Kachin is rich in natural resources, including jade and wood, and many Chinese cross the border from Yunnan to capitalize on that.</p>	<p>今年 1 月，这些工人因涉嫌在与云南接壤的克钦邦非法伐木而被捕。克钦邦的玉石和木材等自然资源丰富，很多中国人从云南越境，去开采那里的资源。</p>
<p>A court in Myitkyina, the state capital, on July 22 sentenced 153 of the</p>	<p>7 月 22 日，该邦首府密支那的一家法院判处 153 名中国人无期徒刑，另外</p>

Chinese to life in prison and two others to shorter sentences. China objected, calling on Myanmar to free the prisoners and return them to China.	两人的刑期短一些。中国提出反对，要求缅甸释放囚犯，并将他们交还中国。
All 155 were being released under the amnesty, according to Mr. Hong.	洪磊称，这 155 人全部将在大赦中获释。
U Mong Gwang, a liaison officer with the Kachin Independence Organization, which controls part of the State, said on Thursday that the Chinese had been freed and deported. "People in the town are surprised at the news," Mr. Mong Gwang said. "They were just sentenced eight days ago."	控制着克钦邦部分地区的克钦独立组织(Kachin Independence Organization)的联络办主任蒙光(Mong Gwang)在周四表示，中国工人已获释并已被遣返。“人们对这个消息感到吃惊，”蒙光说。“他们八天前才被判刑。”
An official at Myanmar's Information Ministry said he had no further details of the prisoner amnesty.	缅甸信息部的一名官员称，关于特赦囚犯一事，他没有进一步的细节。
U Bo Kyi, joint secretary of the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners, a rights group, noted that the amnesty was announced days before a scheduled visit by Yanghee Lee, the United Nations' special rapporteur on Myanmar. Mr. Bo Kyi called for Myanmar to free more political prisoners, saying that only a handful were among those released on Thursday.	人权组织政治犯援助协会(Assistance Association for Political Prisoners)的联合秘书波基(Bo Kyi)指出，特赦是联合国缅甸问题特别报告员李亮喜(Yanghee Lee)计划到访之前几天宣布的。波基要求缅甸释放更多政治犯，称周四获释的囚犯中只有少许政治犯。
Some Burmese expressed anger on social media and elsewhere about the release of the Chinese. "It is very clear that the Myanmar government is afraid of China," U Thein Than Oo, a lawyer in Mandalay, the country's second-largest city, said in an interview.	对于中国工人获释一事，一些缅甸人在社交媒体和其他地方表达了愤怒。“很明显，缅甸政府害怕中国，”律师登丹乌(Thein Than Oo)在该国第二大城市曼德勒接受采访时说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150731/c31myanmar	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150731/c31myanmar
Death of Mullah Omar Exposes Divisions Within Taliban	塔利班头目之死揭示组织内部危机 (英文)
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150731/cc31taliban	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150731/cc31taliban
After Killing of Cecil the Lion, Delta Joins Airline Ban on Game Trophies	猎狮新闻促使航空公司决定禁运猎物

<p>The recent killing of a popular lion named Cecil by an American dentist in Zimbabwe sparked considerable outrage on social media and elsewhere against safari hunting. The event has also brought to light the role that airlines play in transporting trophy kills as cargo, and may have contributed to changing airline policy.</p>	<p>近期, 美国牙医猎杀明星狮子塞西尔(Cecil)一事在社交媒体和世界各地激发了人们对狩猎的愤怒。此事也暴露了航空公司把遭到猎杀的动物作为货物运输的事实, 或将有助于转变现有的航空政策。</p>
<p>On Monday, Delta Air Lines became the latest carrier to change its rules about transporting hunting trophies. Its announcement came as a group of airlines including Air France, KLM, Iberia, IAG Cargo, Singapore Airlines and Qantas signaled last week they would ban the transport of trophy-hunting kills, according to Paul Ferris, the campaign director at SumOfUs.org, a consumer-based petition agency in Brooklyn, which has pressed for changing cargo policies.</p>	<p>周一, 达美航空(Delta Air Lines)成为最新一家针对运送猎物的运输规定作出修改的航空公司。总部位于布鲁克林的消费者请愿机构 SumOfUs.org 的活动总监保罗·费瑞斯(Paul Ferris)表示, 除达美外, 法国航空(Air France)、荷兰皇家航空(KLM)、西班牙国家航空(Iberia)、国际航空集团(IAG Cargo)、新加坡航空(Singapore Airlines)和澳洲航空(Qantas)在上周均表示将禁止运送猎物。SumOfUs.org 致力于推动货运政策的修改。</p>
<p>"Airlines and other large travel corporations would be foolish to ignore the public reaction to the killing of Cecil the lion, and growing concern about the plight of endangered species," Mr. Ferris said.</p>	<p>"如果无视公众对塞西尔被杀的反应和对濒危物种面临的困境与日剧增的担忧, 航空公司和其他大型旅行公司无疑是愚蠢的," 费瑞斯说。</p>
<p>Such a ban was initiated by South African Airways in April, and Emirates, Lufthansa and British Airways later joined. These airlines pledged not to carry big game trophies, including elephants, rhinos, lions and tigers as cargo.</p>	<p>这样的禁令最初是由南非航空(South African Airways)在今年4月发起的, 随后阿联酋航空(Emirates)、汉莎航空(Lufthansa)和英国航空(British Airways)也加入其中。这些公司承诺不会再运输大型猎物, 包括大象、犀牛、狮子和老虎。</p>
<p>One major holdout had been Delta, which has direct service between the United States and countries in Africa. But bowing to pressure from some travelers and activists, and an online petition on Change.org, Delta changed its position too.</p>	<p>之前, 其中一个拒不让步的公司就是达美。这家公司拥有美国和多个非洲国家之间的直飞航线。不过, 面对来自旅客和活动人士的压力, 还有在 Change.org 网站上的请愿行动, 达美也让步了。</p>
<p>"Effective immediately, Delta will officially ban shipment of all lion, leopard, elephant, rhinoceros and buffalo trophies worldwide as</p>	<p>"达美航空将正式在全球范围内禁止以货物形式运输任何狮子、豹、大象、犀牛和水牛, 立即生效," 达美航空发言人摩根·达兰特(Morgan Durrant)说。</p>

<p>freight,” according to a statement by Morgan Durrant, a Delta spokesman. “Prior to this ban, Delta’s strict acceptance policy called for absolute compliance with all government regulations regarding protected species. Delta will also review acceptance policies of other hunting trophies with appropriate government agencies and other organizations supporting legal shipments.”</p>	<p>“在此项禁令之前， 达美严格的货物收寄政策完全遵守了各国政府对保护物种的全部规定。达美也将与相关政府机构和其他组织一起审核其他猎物的收寄政策， 以支持合法运输。”</p>
<p>Still resistance to change can run deep. South African Airways initially banned trophy cargo after a shipment of elephant tusks marked as machine parts bound for Kuala Lumpur was discovered during a stop in Australia. But since July there have been reports that SAA lifted the ban and has resumed shipping trophy kills.</p>	<p>当然， 对于变革的顽强抵抗还是存在的。南非航空起初发起对猎物运输的禁令， 是因为运往吉隆坡的一单货物标记为机械部件， 但在澳大利亚经停时被发现是象牙。不过， 从7月开始就有报道称， 南非航空已经取消禁令， 又开始重新运输被杀的猎物。</p>
<p>Americans make up the bulk of non-African hunters. About 15,000 American tourists visit Africa on hunting safaris every year, according to Conservation Force, a nonprofit group that advocates responsible hunting. Currently, 11 African countries issue lion-hunting permits, including Zimbabwe, South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania.</p>	<p>在来自非洲之外的猎人中， 美国人占了很大一部分。根据倡导良心狩猎的非营利组织“保护力量”(Conservation Force)提供的数据， 每年有 1.5 万名美国游客前往非洲进行狩猎游。目前， 有 11 个非洲国家颁发猎狮许可， 其中包括津巴布韦、 南非、 纳米比亚和坦桑尼亚。</p>
<p>Of those, South Africa’s hunting industry is the biggest, estimated to be worth around \$675 million, according to the Professional Hunters Association. And just as important, it is woven into the luxury sector of the travel industry, with fees that can reach \$55,000 to hunt lions, for example.</p>	<p>按照职业猎人协会(Professional Hunters Association)公布的数据， 在这些国家中， 南非的狩猎行业规模最大， 估计产值在 6.75 亿美元左右。同样重要的是， 狩猎还与豪华旅游业结合了起来。比方说， 猎狮的收费可达 5.5 万美元。</p>
<p>Many of the ranches in Africa where big game is hunted have their own luxury accommodations. Such is the case with Bushman Safaris, the outfitters used by Walter Palmer, the Minnesota dentist.</p>	<p>非洲的不少大型动物猎场配有豪华住宿服务。猎杀塞西尔的明尼苏达牙医瓦尔特·帕尔默(Walter Palmer)采用的装备供应商布须曼游猎公司(Bushman Safaris)即为一例。</p>
<p>Luxury hotel chains do not condemn trophy hunting or ban hotel</p>	<p>连锁豪华酒店并不会谴责为了获得纪念品而进行的狩猎活动， 也不会禁止宾</p>

<p>guests from big-game hunting, even though it does little for the local economy. Less than 3 percent of the revenue from trophy hunting goes to local guides, business owners or people living in communities near the animals, according to a report by the think tank Economists at Large.</p>	<p>客猎杀大型动物，尽管此类活动对当地经济贡献寥寥。根据智库“自由经济学家”(Economists at Large)发布的一份报告，狩猎活动的收入中，不到3%流向了当地导游、企业主或是居住在临近动物领地的社区里的民众。</p>
<p>Many conservationists are concerned that the laws regulating trophy hunting can be ambiguous and often lead to poaching.</p>	<p>许多动物保护人士感到忧心忡忡，他们认为规范狩猎活动的法规措辞模糊，而且往往会导致偷猎。</p>
<p>African lion population numbers vary, but many estimate there were about 100,000 a century ago. Today, there are around 35,000. Lion populations had been stable, but because they dropped noticeably in the last three years, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed listing the lion as a threatened species.</p>	<p>各方对非洲狮种群规模的估算不一，不过许多说法认为一个世纪前约为10万头。目前的数据则为3.5万头左右。狮子的种群规模曾经较为稳定，但在过去三年里显著缩小，因此美国鱼类和野生动物管理局(United States Fish and Wildlife Service)提议将之列为受威胁物种。</p>
<p>While this would not eliminate trophy hunting, it would regulate it through a permit system for importing sport-hunted trophies into the United States. Opponents to the listing are concerned that the agency's proposal would hamper conservation funds raised by the fees collected for trophy hunting. A decision is expected by January 2016.</p>	<p>尽管进入名录并不会消灭狩猎行为，但会使其接受监管，方式是推出将猎取的动物运入美国的进口许可制度。反对把狮子列入名录的人士担心，管理局的这项提议会阻碍通过狩猎来筹集保护基金。有关这项建议的决定将于2016年1月做出。</p>
<p>But while the pace of federal regulation moves slowly, conservationists said airlines like Delta and other travel corporations are in a much better position to press for change.</p>	<p>不过，尽管联邦监管方面步伐缓慢，动物保护人士表示，在推动变革上，达美等航空公司和其他类别的旅游企业所处的位置要有利得多。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150804/c04update-hunting</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150804/c04update-hunting</p>
<p>Widespread Child Sex Abuse Case Rocks Pakistan</p>	<p>巴基斯坦性侵儿童案触碰恋童癖禁忌话题</p>
<p>HUSSAIN KHAN WALA, Pakistan — Pakistani officials have initiated an investigation into allegations that a gang of men sexually abused more than 200 children and sold videos of the abuse.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦侯赛因汗瓦刺——巴基斯坦官员对一些男子展开了调查。他们被控性侵200多名儿童，并且销售性侵视频。</p>

<p>The accusations have rocked the country, drawing the attention and condemnation of human rights activists and politicians in a case that involved subjects long considered taboo here.</p>	<p>这些指控震动了全国，也吸引了人权活动人士和政治人物的关注和谴责。该案件涉及的问题，长期以来在这里被视为禁忌。</p>
<p>At least 280 children under the age of 14 from three villages in eastern Punjab Province were said to have been subjected to sexual abuse by a gang of 15 men, who made videos to extort money from the children and their parents. Seven of the accused have been arrested, police officials said Sunday.</p>	<p>在巴基斯坦东部旁遮普省的三个村庄，据称有 15 名男子性侵了至少 280 名 14 岁以下儿童，他们还拍摄了视频，来向孩子及其父母勒索钱财。警方周日透露，该团伙中已有 7 人落网。</p>
<p>The accusations of abuse started trickling out last month as victims began to report it to the police, and last Tuesday, hundreds of residents staged a protest, accusing the police and local politicians of protecting the gang members and ignoring the accusations. Some of the protesters clashed with the police, and dozens of people were injured, including several police officers.</p>	<p>上个月，陆续有受害者向警方报案，性侵事件的规模开始逐渐显露。上周二，数百名的居民举行抗议，指责警方和当地政治人物包庇团伙成员，忽视这些指控。一些抗议者与警方发生冲突，导致数十人受伤，其中包括几名警员。</p>
<p>On Saturday, details of the abuse were carried by The Nation, a Lahore-based English-language newspaper, which reported that the gang members had drugged and intoxicated their victims, some as young as 6, and had recorded hundreds of videos. Some of the children stole jewelry and money from their parents to pay the men to stop them from making the videos public, according to the reports. The newspaper said many of the videos were sold to buyers and pornographic websites overseas.</p>	<p>周六，总部设在拉合尔的英文报纸《国家》(The Nation)披露了性侵事件的细节，报道称一些受害者年仅 6 岁，团伙成员给受害者下药麻醉他们，并录制了数百则视频。有报道称，一些孩子从父母那里偷来珠宝和钱交给团伙，以免他们公开视频。该报称，很多视频都被出售给了买家和海外色情网站。</p>
<p>The coverage prompted an outpouring of outrage on social media, especially on Twitter.</p>	<p>这篇报道在社交媒体上引发了愤怒，尤其是在 Twitter 上。</p>
<p>Pedophilia remains a taboo subject in Pakistani society. Human rights</p>	<p>在巴基斯坦社会，恋童癖仍然是一个禁忌话题。人权活动人士说，该国性侵</p>

<p>activists say that child abuse is rampant in the country and that homeless children, as many as 1.5 million according to some estimates, are particularly vulnerable.</p>	<p>儿童的情况很猖獗，无家可归的儿童特别容易受侵害。据一些人估计，巴基斯坦无家可归的儿童多达 150 万。</p>
<p>However, provincial officials in Punjab played down the scale of the abuse and said that only seven cases had been registered by the police so far and that they were in possession of only 30 videos.</p>	<p>然而，旁遮普省的官员淡化了性侵事件的规模，说警方迄今只立案七宗，只掌握了 30 则视频。</p>
<p>Most of the victims and gang members are from Hussain Khan Wala, a dusty farming village in the Kasur District of Punjab Province, near the border with India and about an hour's drive from Lahore, the provincial capital.</p>	<p>受害者和团伙成员大多来自侯赛因汗瓦刺，这个尘土飞扬的农业村靠近印巴边境，属于旁遮普省的卡苏尔区，距离该省省会拉合尔大约一小时车程。</p>
<p>"This group was active since 2007 when they were school students," Shahzad Sultan, a senior police official said in an interview on Sunday, referring to the suspects. He said most of the videos involved consensual sex between teenagers.</p>	<p>"这个团伙从 2007 年开始作案，当时他们还在学校读书，"周日，警队高层沙赫扎德·苏丹(Shahzad Sultan)在采访中谈到犯罪嫌疑人时说。他表示，大多数视频都是青少年之间两厢情愿的性行为。</p>
<p>Local police officials say the allegations became public only after a land dispute arose between two rival groups in the village. Mr. Sultan said that the videos of consensual sex were being used now as part of an effort by one party in the dispute to discredit or intimidate members of the other group with accusations of child abuse. "The videos are old," he said.</p>	<p>当地警方的官员称，村里两个敌对团体之间出现土地纠纷后，相关指控才得以公开。苏丹称，现在纠纷中的一方用录下来的两厢情愿的性行为视频，来败坏对方成员的名声，或是用性侵儿童的指控来恐吓对方。"视频是以前拍摄的，"他说。</p>
<p>The man identified as the main suspect, Haseem Amir, said in an interview that his uncle had bought the land under dispute now and that members of another family who opposed the sale were now accusing him and his friends of child abuse.</p>	<p>被指认是主要嫌疑人的男子哈西姆·阿米尔(Haseem Amir)在接受采访时称，纠纷涉及的土地是自己的叔父买下来的。反对这笔交易的另一个家族的成员，现在指控他和朋友性侵儿童。</p>
<p>The seven suspects who were arrested are ages 16 to 25. Mr. Amir, 25,</p>	<p>被捕的七名嫌疑人年龄在 16 至 25 岁之间。25 岁的阿米尔否认自己参与了</p>

denied that he was involved in blackmail and extortion. "We made some mistakes while we were teenagers in school," he said, alluding to the sex videos. "We used to record videos and share with one another just for fun."	敲诈勒索。“我们十几岁时还在上学，犯过一些错误，”他暗指性视频。“我们过去会录制视频，彼此分享，但只是为了好玩。”
But Muhammad Ashraf, the father of one of the accusers, who filed a complaint to the police on Sunday, said his son, 20, was abused as a student five years ago, but did not tell the family at the time.	但其中一名原告的父亲穆罕默德·阿什拉夫(Muhammad Ashraf)称，他儿子今年 20 岁，但五年前还是个学生时，儿子遭到性侵，只是当时没有告诉家人。阿什拉夫已在周日向警方报案。
After video clips surfaced about two months ago, "we came to know about it," Mr. Ashraf said.	阿什拉夫称，大约两个月前，视频片段浮出水面，“我们才知道”。
"My son was disturbed and sad," Mr. Ashraf said. "He asked us to lodge the case. He used to steal money and some valuables, and says he used to give it to the blackmailers."	“我儿子感到不安，很伤心，”阿什拉夫说。“他让我们正式起诉。他过去偷过钱和一些贵重物品，说都给了敲诈他的人。”
In one video, a boy is seen crying after he is sexually abused, and tries to cover his face with a hand to hide from the camera. In another video, a man orders a boy to smile as he films him while the boy is abused.	在其中一段视频中，一名男孩在被性侵后大哭，并试图用一只手遮住脸，以躲避镜头。在另一段视频中，一名男子在拍摄一个男孩遭受性侵的过程中，命令男孩要面带微笑。
A senior police official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity for fear of offending local sensibilities, said the case involved a "mixture of social deviants" and behaviors that reflected changes in Pakistani society. "Such acts of teenage homosexuality are becoming common practice," the officer said.	警方的另一名高官表示，此案涉及的“社会偏常者”和行为，反映了巴基斯坦社会发生的变化。“青少年之间的这种同性性行为正在变得普遍，”这名官员透露。因为害怕伤害当地人的感情，他要求匿名。
Opposition politicians said over the weekend that they planned to take up the issue of child abuse in Parliament on Monday.	反对派政治人物周末表示，他们计划周一在议会提出虐待儿童的问题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150810/c10pakistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150810/c10pakistan
Protecting the Internet, but Depriving India's Poor	Facebook 为印度穷人提供免费网络引争议
New Delhi — The last time Prime Minister Narendra Modi visited the	新德里——印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)上一次访问美国时曾和

<p>United States, he stood with Hugh "Wolverine" Jackman and declared, for some reason, "May the force be with you." This month, when he meets the Facebook co-founder Mark Zuckerberg in Menlo Park, Calif., Indians hope their leader won't yell, "Don't be evil."</p>	<p>"金刚狼"休·杰克曼(Hugh Jackman)同台，出于某种原因，他说了一句“愿原力与你同在”。本月，当他和 Facebook 创始人马克·扎克伯格(Mark Zuckerberg)在加州的门洛帕克市见面时，印度民众希望自己的领导人别喊出“不作恶”来。</p>
<p>But if he does end up shouting Google's motto in Facebook's headquarters, some Indians would be pleased. For that is what they wish to tell Facebook.</p>	<p>但如果他最后真的在 Facebook 总部说出这句谷歌(Google)格言，有一部分印度人会比较高兴。因为这正是他们想对 Facebook 说的。</p>
<p>Mr. Modi wants every Indian to get online, and Mr. Zuckerberg has figured out a way to do this. But the Modi government has been under pressure from the minority of Indians who consume most of the nation's bandwidth to pass legislation that would deny free Internet access to the poor.</p>	<p>莫迪想让所有印度人都用上网络，扎克伯格想到了一个实现的方法。但莫迪政府受到来自少数印度民众的压力，这些人享用着印度大部分带宽，却想要通过一项不给穷人提供上网途径的法案。</p>
<p>In February, Facebook and its partners introduced Internet.org in India, a diminished but free Internet for the more than 100 million mobile subscribers of Reliance Communications. More than 75 percent of Indians do not use or have access to the Internet, but almost every Indian has a mobile phone. So, millions of Indians now have access, in seven languages, to dozens of websites and applications, including BBC News, Wikipedia and, of course, Facebook.</p>	<p>今年 2 月，Facebook 及其合作伙伴将 Internet.org 引入了印度，它可以让印度信实通信公司(Reliance Communications)的 1 亿手机用户享受到不完整但却完全免费的网络。超过 75%印度人不上网或没有上网途径，但他们几乎人手一部手机。所以，现在有数百万印度人可以浏览几十种网站和应用，包括 BBC 新闻、Wikipedia，当然还有 Facebook，这些服务有七种语言可以选择。</p>
<p>Internet.org would not have drawn much rage if not for something else that was going on. Weeks after the initiative emerged, an Indian telecom operator tried to introduce a service that would make it free or cheap or faster for people to gain access to some applications that have a commercial agreement with the operator.</p>	<p>如果不是因为还有一些其他的事，Internet.org 不会引起太多怨愤。这一计划推出几周后，一家印度通信运营商试图引入一项服务，可以让人们免费或以更低的价格或更快的速度下载一些与该运营商有商业协议的应用。</p>
<p>There is a global movement against strategies that corrupt the open</p>	<p>目前全球在进行一场运动，反对破坏互联网开放属性的策略，印度也加入了</p>

<p>nature of the Internet, and Indians joined the lament. The movement ended up including Internet for the poor among the offending telecom strategies. This was a flawed, principled stand. And it fit well in the history of the Indian elite deploying ideology to the detriment of the poor — central planning instead of a market economy, a focus on higher education over primary education and rocket science over virology.</p>	<p>控诉的一方。这场运动最终把为穷人提供网络列为不合理的电信策略。这是一个有缺陷的、坚持原则的立场。它与印度精英阶层宣传对穷人不利的意识形态的历史一脉相承，这些人强调中央计划，而非市场经济；重视高等教育大过基础教育；重视火箭科学大过病毒研究。</p>
<p>Mr. Zuckerberg has been at pains to tell Indians that his offer of free Internet to the poor does not violate any ethics. Facebook does not charge for any application that wishes to be on Internet.org, and it does not post ads on the Facebook pages of the users. Also, the company does not pay Reliance to provide the free service. Mr. Zuckerberg has said that any telecom operator would be allowed to carry Internet.org. A Facebook spokesman told me, "We are actively in discussions with other mobile phone operators in India."</p>	<p>扎克伯格一直在竭力让印度人明白，他给贫穷阶层提供的免费网络服务并不违反任何道德准则。Facebook 不向任何希望出现在 Internet.org 上的应用收费，不在用户的 Facebook 页面上发广告。而且，Facebook 也不为信实通信公司提供的免费网络服务买单。扎克伯格已经表示，任何通信运营商都可以为其用户提供 Internet.org 的免费应用。一位 Facebook 发言人告诉我，“我正在积极地和印度的其他手机运营商进行商谈。”</p>
<p>He said that "more than 40 percent of those coming online via" Internet.org are so intoxicated by the idea of connectivity that they soon pay the telecom operator for data and enjoy the full expanse of online life. So, the telecom operator has commercial rewards in offering an exceptional social service. It is an idea that can transform India.</p>	<p>他表示，通过 Internet.org 免费应用接触到网络后，有“超过 40% 的人都非常沉醉于联网的感觉，会很快给通信运营商付费购买流量，以享受完整的网络乐趣。所以，通信运营商在提供一项杰出的社会服务的同时，也可以获得商业回报。这是一个可以改变印度面貌的观念。</p>
<p>The elite Indian condemnation of Internet for the poor is cloaked in righteous objections. For instance, that it is "restrictive," thereby violating the fundamental spirit of the web. But Internet.org is limited because data is expensive, not because it promotes some websites over others. In fact, it is paid Internet that is restrictive because it denies the</p>	<p>印度精英阶层反对为贫穷阶层提供网络，有一些表面看似正当的理由。比如，他们指责它是“限制性的”，因此违反互联网的基本精神。但 Internet.org 之所以有所限制，是因为数据太昂贵，而不是为优先推广某些网站。事实上，真正有限制的是付费互联网，因为它们把不能付费的人挡在了门外。</p>

web to those who cannot pay.	
Another objection is that the poor would think Facebook is the Internet as many in other nations do. But then in India "xerox" is a verb that means photocopying, and many think the Internet is an American company. If the whole world were surveyed, it would come across as generally ill informed. Many are ignorant because they never had the opportunities, like being connected, to be informed.	他们反对的另一个理由是，印度贫穷阶层会和其他国家的许多人一样，认为 Facebook 就代表互联网。但在印度，“xerox”只是意为“复印”的动词，不代表施乐公司，还有很多人认为“互联网”就是一个美国公司。如果在全球进行问卷调查，印度人会给人以孤陋寡闻的印象。很多人那么无知，是因为他们没有机会接触网络等获取新知的途径。
Also, there is a view that free Internet is just a ploy by Facebook to capture new markets. The history of modern India is proof that corporate self-interest is often more useful to society than altruism.	还有一种观点认为，网络只是 Facebook 为了占领新市场而策划的阴谋。现代印度发展的历史证明，企业的自利往往比利他主义对社会更有益。
Mr. Modi, instead of banishing Internet.org, may consider uploading government websites on it. Facebook is discussing that possibility with his team.	莫迪可能会把印度政府网站放在 Internet.org 上，而不是驱逐它。Facebook 正和他的团队就这一可能进行讨论。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150917/c17iht-letter	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20150917/c17iht-letter
Uber Driver in India Is Found Guilty of Rape	印度优步司机绑架强奸女乘客被判有罪
NEW DELHI — A former driver for the ride-sharing service Uber was convicted by a Delhi court on Tuesday of raping a female passenger last year.	新德里——周二，拼车服务公司优步(Uber)的一名前司机因去年强奸女性乘客被德里一所法院宣判有罪。
The former driver, Shiv Kumar Yadav, was also convicted of kidnapping, in addition to rape while endangering the life of a woman, for an assault in New Delhi in December on a 26-year-old passenger who said she had fallen asleep in his vehicle and woken up in a secluded location with Mr. Yadav beside her in the back seat. A sentencing hearing is expected on Friday, and Mr. Yadav faces a maximum sentence of life in prison.	法院对去年 12 月发生在新德里的这起侵犯事件裁定，司机希夫·库马尔·亚达夫(Shiv Kumar Yadav)除了危及一名女性的生命安全并对其实施强奸，绑架的罪名亦成立。受害人是一名 26 岁的女性乘客，她说自己在车的后座上睡着了，醒来后发现身处偏远地区，而亚达夫在后座，就在自己身边。周五，法院将举行量刑听证会，亚达夫最高可面临终生监禁。

<p>“Obviously we will be asking for that,” the public prosecutor in the case, Atul Srivastava, told the Indian news channel NDTV.</p>	<p>“我们显然会提请法官采纳这样的刑罚，”该案的公诉人阿图尔·斯里瓦斯塔瓦 (Atul Srivastava)对印度的新闻频道新德里电视台 (NDTV)说。</p>
<p>The “Uber rape case,” as it became known in Delhi, elicited widespread concern over the dangers of ride-hailing services in a country like India, where there have been a number of prominent rape cases in recent years, and in cities like New Delhi, where women have difficulty finding safe transport after dark.</p>	<p>这起事件在德里被称为“优步强奸案”。它引发了人们对于当地叫车服务危险性的广泛忧虑。在印度，引人注目的强奸案近年来频频发生。而在新德里，女性在天黑后难以找到安全的交通方式。</p>
<p>The government banned Uber in the Delhi region after the case came to light, but Uber and other ride-hailing services resumed operating in what the company has called “regulatory ambiguity.”</p>	<p>此事曝光后，政府禁止了优步在德里的业务。但优步以“监管不明”为由令这类叫车服务后来得以恢复营业。</p>
<p>The criminal case against Mr. Yadav was delayed in March when the Delhi high court granted Mr. Yadav’s appeal calling for 13 witnesses, including the victim, to be re-examined. But the Supreme Court immediately stayed that order, then struck it down in September, the Press Trust of India reported.</p>	<p>对亚达夫的刑事指控一度于今年3月延迟。当时，德里高等法院同意了亚达夫的申诉，决定重新审核13名目击证人，其中包括受害人。但据印度报业托拉斯通讯社 (Press Trust of India)报道，最高法院立即阻止执行这一决议，并在9月宣布其无效。</p>
<p>The victim withdrew a lawsuit against Uber in California in September.</p>	<p>同样在9月，受害人撤回了先前在美国加利福尼亚州向优步提出的诉讼。</p>
<p>When the episode in December occurred, Mr. Yadav was free on bail in connection with at least three other serious criminal cases, including one of rape, in the state of Uttar Pradesh, and his employment by Uber drew sharp public criticism of the company, which was accused of not doing enough to ensure the safety of its passengers. The Delhi police are investigating whether Uber was criminally negligent in the December case, a senior police official, Brijendra Kumar Yadav, said on Tuesday.</p>	<p>去年12月该起事件发生时，亚达夫正处于保释期。他和其他至少三起发生在印度北方邦的严重刑事案件有关，其中包括一桩强奸案。优步雇佣亚达夫的行为也使该公司面临尖锐的舆论指责。人们控诉优步在保证乘客安全方面做得不够。周二，高级警官布里杰达拉·库马尔·亚达夫 (Brijendra Kumar Yadav)称，德里警方正在调查，优步是否须对12月的案件负刑事过失之责。</p>
<p>In January, Uber announced that it would institute background checks</p>	<p>今年1月，优步宣布将在印度建立背景调查机制。优步印度分公司的总裁阿</p>

in India. In a statement on Tuesday, the president of Uber India, Amit Jain, hailed the verdict against Mr. Yadav.	米特·杰恩(Amit Jain)于周二发表声明，对亚达夫一案的判决结果表示欢迎。
"Sexual assault is a terrible crime, and we're pleased he has now been brought to justice," Mr. Jain said in the statement, drawing attention to Uber's enhanced background checks and new technology as "a result of the lessons we learned from this awful case."	"性侵犯是极为可怕的罪行，我们很高兴他如今已被绳之以法，"杰恩在声明中称。他还强调，优步"已从这骇人听闻的案件中吸取教训"，大力加强了背景调查并采取了新的技术手段。
Mr. Yadav's trial began and concluded in less than a year, a relatively quick period for a rape case in India, which can languish in criminal and legal proceedings for years. More than 85 percent of rape cases in India were pending trial at the end of 2014, according to the National Crime Records Bureau of India, and rape cases had a conviction rate of less than one-third.	亚达夫一案从开庭到结案花了不到一年的时间，在印度的强奸案中算得上迅速。在印度，强奸案有可能会在刑事和司法程序上拖延多年。据印度国家犯罪统计局(National Crime Records Bureau)的资料，在2014年底，印度尚有85%的强奸案待审，而强奸案的定罪率不超过1/3。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151021/c21india	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151021/c21india
Hundreds Killed After Afghanistan and Pakistan Are Hit by Huge Quake	阿富汗巴基斯坦发生7.5级强震，逾200人丧生
KABUL, Afghanistan — A deadly earthquake hit northern Afghanistan and Pakistan on Monday afternoon, causing heavy damage and sowing panic across one of the world's most impoverished and war-torn regions.	阿富汗喀布尔——本周一下午，阿富汗和巴基斯坦北部地区发生地震，造成重大损失，也在世界上最贫穷、最饱受战争蹂躏的地区之一引发了恐慌。
At least 208 were reported killed, with 131 or more of them in Pakistan, and that figure seemed likely to rise significantly, officials in both countries said.	据报道至少有208人丧生，其中逾131人在巴基斯坦。两国官员都说，这一数字很有可能大幅上升。
Buildings were jolted and broke down in the shaking, sending people pouring into city streets in Peshawar and Islamabad in Pakistan, and in Kabul, the Afghan capital.	地震发生时，在巴基斯坦的白沙瓦和伊斯兰堡，以及阿富汗首都喀布尔，建筑物在地震中发生了晃动和破裂，人们纷纷涌上街道。
"All the while, I was looking at the towering building, fearing it would	"我一直在盯着这座高楼大厦，担心它随时会崩塌，把我压在下面，"白沙瓦

<p>come crashing on me anytime," said Muhammad Ali, a vendor in a shopping area of Peshawar. "The whole building was swinging from one side to the other."</p>	<p>一座购物区的商贩穆哈默德·阿里(Muhammad Ali)表示。“整座楼晃来晃去。”</p>
<p>The quake, which struck at 1:39 p.m. and registered a preliminary magnitude of 7.5, was centered in the Hindu Kush mountain range, about 160 miles northeast of Kabul. The quake's depth was reported at 132 miles, the U.S. Geological Survey said, and its effects were felt as far away as New Delhi.</p>	<p>地震发生在下午 1 时 39 分，初步测定震级为 7.5 级，震心位于喀布尔东北约 160 英里的兴都库什山脉。美国地质调查局(U.S. Geological Survey)称地震深度为 132 英里（约 210 公里），震感远及新德里。</p>
<p>In one of the worst scenes in Afghanistan, at least 12 young students were killed at a girls' school packed with as many as 900 people in the northern province of Takhar, said Sunatullah Taimoor, a spokesman for the provincial governor. Most of the victims were crushed to death in a panicked stampede to leave the building, a rented four-story house in the city of Taliqan.</p>	<p>阿富汗最惨烈的受灾场面之一发生在塔哈尔省。省长发言人桑纳图拉·泰摩尔(Sunatullah Taimoor)说，该省北部一所 900 人的女校中，至少有 12 名年轻学生丧生。大多数死难者的死因是，在恐慌中逃离大楼时发生了踩踏。学校位于塔洛甘(Taliqan)，是一座租来的四层楼房。</p>
<p>"The neighbors had to bring wooden ladders, remove the windows and help the students out," said the school's principal, Abdul Hai.</p>	<p>“邻居们搬来木梯，拆掉窗户，帮助学生逃出来，”该校校长阿卜杜勒·海(Abdul Hai)说。</p>
<p>Officials in both countries declared emergencies.</p>	<p>两国官员都宣布进入紧急状态。</p>
<p>In Pakistan, provincial authorities in Peshawar said at least 63 people had been killed in surrounding Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province. Severe tolls were also expected in other remote regions of the north, including in the Federally Administrated Tribal Areas.</p>	<p>巴基斯坦白沙瓦的省政府机构表示，在该市所属的开伯尔-普什图省的周边地区，至少有 63 人丧生。在北方的其他偏远地区，包括联邦直辖部落地区(Federally Administered Tribal Areas)，预计也出现了严重损失。</p>
<p>In the northern city of Peshawar, Mehreen Ali, 30, a dentist, said she was sitting in a car outside a shopping plaza when the vehicle started shaking.</p>	<p>在北部城市白沙瓦，30 岁的牙医莫瑞恩·阿里(Mehreen Ali)说，当时她正在一所购物广场外，坐在一辆车上，突然车身开始摇晃。</p>
<p>"I thought the car was shaking as the driver was leaning against it," Ali</p>	<p>“我本以为车子摇晃是司机靠着它的缘故，”阿里说。“然后，突然之间，我看</p>

<p>said. "Then suddenly, people started coming out of the building in front. People were staring at the building as if it was about to fall as it shook."</p>	<p>到人们从楼里冲出来。人们盯着建筑物，好像它晃着晃着就会倒下一样。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151027/c27quake</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151027/c27quake</p>
<p>President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe Turns Down Confucius Peace Prize</p>	<p>津巴布韦总统穆加贝拒领孔子和平奖</p>
<p>One organizer of the Confucius Peace Prize had said he hoped that President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe would come to China to accept the prize, which he was awarded this year over finalists including Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, and Ban Ki-moon, secretary general of the United Nations.</p>	<p>一位孔子和平奖的负责人曾表示，他希望津巴布韦总统罗伯特·穆加贝 (Robert Mugabe) 可以来中国领奖。穆加贝与微软创始人比尔·盖兹 (Bill Gates)、联合国秘书长潘基文 (Ban Ki-moon) 同跻该奖决选名单，并从中脱颖而出。</p>
<p>The organizer, Qiao Wei, said last week that the prize committee, which is registered in Hong Kong, would arrange a lavish reception in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse in Beijing if Mr. Mugabe came to receive the prize in person. Mr. Mugabe, 91, has been president for 28 years and has been criticized by Western governments for widespread human rights abuses.</p>	<p>这位负责人譙达摩上周表示，如果穆加贝愿意亲自前来领奖的话，评奖委员会——一个在香港注册的机构——会在北京的钓鱼台国宾馆举办一场隆重的招待会。现年 91 岁的穆加贝当了 28 年的津巴布韦总统，一贯因侵犯人权遭到西方诸国的谴责。</p>
<p>But a Zimbabwean news organization, NewsDay, has reported that Mr. Mugabe decided to reject the prize after learning that it had nothing to do with the Chinese government.</p>	<p>不过，根据津巴布韦新闻机构 NewsDay 的报导，穆加贝在得知主办单位与中国政府毫无关联之后，决定拒领这个奖项。</p>
<p>"The Chinese government informed the Zimbabwean government that it was not associated with the conferring organization," George Charamba, a spokesman for Mr. Mugabe, told a reporter. "The matter ended there, as far as the government and the president were concerned."</p>	<p>"中国政府告知我国政府，他们与这个授奖单位无关，"穆加贝的发言人乔治·查朗巴 (Geroge Charamba) 告诉记者，"对政府与总统而言，此事便到此为止。"</p>
<p>Mr. Charamba said the organizers of the prize had contacted the</p>	<p>查朗巴表示，该奖项负责人曾联络津巴布韦驻北京大使馆，告知使馆官员穆</p>

<p>Zimbabwean Embassy in Beijing to inform officials of Mr. Mugabe's selection. The prize includes 500,000 renminbi, or nearly \$80,000.</p>	<p>加贝获选一事。这个奖项的奖金为 50 万元人民币。</p>
<p>He added that it was right for the spokesman of Mr. Mugabe's party, ZANU-PF, to have praised the prize organizers earlier for their "gesture of respect and good will towards the president."</p>	<p>而穆加贝所属政党非洲民族同盟-爱国阵线(ZANU-PF)发言人稍早赞扬了奖项主办方“对总统的尊敬与善意”，查朗巴称这是正确之举。</p>
<p>"What the government did not, and should not do, is to stop an organization wishing to show respect and good will from doing so, as best it knows how," Mr. Charamba said in the interview. "The president receives many prizes without even knowing, approving or receiving them. What is dramatic in this case is that oppositional interests drew a revolver at the mentioning of an honor or prize to Robert Mugabe."</p>	<p>“政府不曾也不该制止任何在尽其所能表达尊敬与善意的组织，”查朗巴在访问中说。“总统在不知情、不认可或不接受的情况下得过很多奖。这一次得奖格外热闹的是，见到有人向罗伯特·穆加贝表达敬意或嘉奖，一些对立的利益方拔出了手枪。”</p>
<p>News of the selection of Mr. Mugabe for the Confucius Peace Prize spread quickly last week. It drew condemnation by opposition politicians in Zimbabwe and ridicule by many others across the globe.</p>	<p>穆加贝获得孔子和平奖的消息在上周迅速传开，引发了他在津巴布韦的政敌的抨击，还有来自世界各地的讪笑。</p>
<p>Previous recipients of the prize include Fidel Castro, the former Cuban leader, and President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia. The first winner, in 2010, was Lien Chan, a former chairman of the Kuomintang in Taiwan, who learned of the prize after being contacted by journalists for comment. He did not attend the award ceremony in Beijing, and the organizers instead made a symbolic presentation in which a young girl accepted a bundle of money.</p>	<p>此奖早先的得奖人包括前古巴领导人菲德尔·卡斯特罗(Fidel Castro)以及俄国总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)。2010 年的第一届得主则是台湾前国民党主席连战，而他是在记者和他联系请求置评之后才知道自己得奖了。连战并没有出席在北京举办的颁奖典礼，于是主办单位象征性地请一位小女孩公开领受了一笔奖金。</p>
<p>The prize was started in 2010 as a rejoinder to the Nobel Peace Prize, whose committee that year honored Liu Xiaobo, a jailed dissident Chinese writer. Mr. Liu is serving a 11-year prison sentence for subversion and his wife, Liu Xia, is under house arrest. China has</p>	<p>孔子和平奖于 2010 年创立，意在与诺贝尔和平奖分庭抗礼，后者把他们该年度的桂冠颁给身陷囹圄的中国异议作家刘晓波。刘晓波因颠覆国家政权罪正在服 11 年有期徒刑，他的妻子刘霞则被软禁在家。中国政府已对诺贝尔奖委员会所在国挪威进行了经济与外交制裁。</p>

imposed economic and diplomatic punishments on Norway, where the Nobel committee is based.	
The first committee to give out the Confucius Peace Prize had tenuous ties to the Ministry of Culture, and a feud resulted in the splitting of the group and the ministry trying to distance itself from the prize.	该奖的首届评审委员会与中国文化部有着微妙的关系,但后来由于委员会的内部斗争导致分裂,使得文化部试图与他们保持距离。
A Zimbabwean opinion writer who uses the pen name Nathaniel Manheru, widely believed to be Mr. Charamba, has belittled the award in his regular column.	一位署名纳森奈尔·曼荷如(Nathaniel Manheru),但被普遍认为就是查朗巴本人的津巴布韦评论人士,在他的专栏中对孔子和平奖表达了不屑之意。
"The wires are awash with reports that some Chinese outfit — Confucius something — decided to award him a peace prize," Mr. Manheru wrote. "He is not involved; he is not there to received the rumored prize."	"现在新闻传得满天飞,说这个叫孔子什么的中国团体决定颁给他一个和平奖,"曼荷如写道。"不过他没有参与;他不会去领这个传说中的奖项。"
Mr. Manheru added that "not even his system takes note of the so-called award."	曼荷如还表示"他的政府也不会去理会这个所谓的和平奖。"
"The supposed recipient is mum, here even, not a whit Confucian," he wrote. "Just what is the story? Even some little institution, so far away from us, seeking to raise its own profile by forcing an association with Robert Mugabe, creates a threatening factor for the opposition!"	"这位据说得到奖项的人沉默寡言,也跟儒家没半点关系。"他写道,"现在到底在演哪出?一个远在天边的小团体都要借着与罗伯特·穆加贝强攀关系来彰显自己,同时给反对他的人创造攻击的把柄。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151028/c28sino-mugabe	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151028/c28sino-mugabe
SupermealX, India's Soylent, May Be Nutritious, but Will It Make the World a Better Place?	为穷人提供的营养餐是否也需要可口一些?
NEW DELHI — Is the right to food the same as the right to tasty food? The answer, like the answer to any question that involves human nature, is complicated because it does not involve mere facts.	新德里——"享有食品的权利"是否等同于"享有美食的权利"呢?就像涉及人性的所有问题一样,这个问题的答案也很复杂,因为它不仅仅和事实有关。
Ever since an American electrical engineer invented a food that	美国一位电气工程师发明了一种食品,它消除了觅食和烹饪的不便,包含了

<p>abolishes the inconveniences of foraging and cooking, and contains all the nutrition a human body is known to require but is devoid of the substances that harm, there has been talk that it can end not only the problems of the overfed but also the underfed. After all, it is in the tradition of Silicon Valley-blessed projects to invent a solution for the rich that eventually "makes the world a better place," to borrow an expression used by tech billionaires and comedians.</p>	<p>已知的人体所需要的所有营养，而且不含有害物质。自那以后，就有人说它不仅避免过度饮食，也能解决营养不良的问题。毕竟，这遵循了硅谷项目的传统：为富人创造一个解决方案，最终可以“让世界变得更美好”——借用科技产业的亿万富翁和喜剧演员的话来说就是这样。</p>
<p>What if India procures or makes a food like Soylent and distributes it at a great discount to all its malnourished?</p>	<p>如果印度弄到或者制造出类似 Soylent 的食品，并以很大的折扣提供给该国所有营养不良的人呢？</p>
<p>The thought has crossed many minds, including an Indian fitness entrepreneur who has created his own version of Soylent, called SupermealX, which he recently began selling online. His first paid customers will receive the food in a few weeks.</p>	<p>这个想法划过了很多人的脑海，包括印度一名从事保健行业的企业家。他研制出了自己的 Soylent，名叫 SupermealX，最近已经开始在线销售。他的第一批付费顾客将在几周后收到产品。</p>
<p>Harsh Batra, 32, is a lean and fit man who has the habit of testing his own blood. He was an early adopter of Soylent, and as he watched his health improve he grew serious about making his own version.</p>	<p>今年 32 岁的哈什·巴特拉(Harsh Batra)身形精瘦，有给自己验血的习惯。他很早就开始服用 Soylent，看到自己的健康状况改善时，他便开始认真考虑研制自己的代餐饮料。</p>
<p>SupermealX, which has been certified by Indian regulators as fit for human consumption, is yellowish and has a tinge of vanilla flavor. Like Soylent, it derives proteins, sugars, fats, vitamins and minerals from both regular food and synthetic sources, but Mr. Batra has to import most of the ingredients. As a result, SupermealX in India, at 290 rupees a 500-milliliter meal (about \$4.60 a pint), is almost as expensive as Soylent is in the United States.</p>	<p>SupermealX 呈淡黄色，有微微的香草味道，印度监管机构已经认证该产品适合人体食用。和 Soylent 一样，它的蛋白质、糖、脂肪、维生素和矿物质是从常规食品和合成物中提取的，但巴特拉不得不进口大部分配料。因此，SupermealX 在印度的价格几乎和 Soylent 在美国一样贵，能代替一顿饭的 500 毫升饮料售价 290 卢比（约 28 元人民币）。</p>
<p>The Indian government spends about 3 to 4.5 rupees per lunch in the midday meal program that it provides to millions of poor</p>	<p>印度政府有一项针对数以百万计的贫困小学生的午餐计划，每顿午饭补助 3 到 4.5 卢比。午餐要提供 450 到 700 卡路里的热量，具体要视孩子的年龄</p>

<p>schoolchildren. The midday meal, which provides 450 to 700 calories, depending on a child's age, derives most of its calories from grain-based carbohydrates. Grain, especially rice and wheat, is cheap in India because of government subsidies. Nutritious vegetables are expensive. When the poor eat at all, they usually fill their bellies with starch.</p>	<p>而定，大部分热量都来自以谷物为基础的碳水化合物。在印度，因为政府补贴，谷物，特别是大米和小麦价格便宜。有营养的蔬菜价格不菲。穷人即使能吃得上东西，通常也是塞一肚子的淀粉类食物。</p>
<p>Angus Deaton, the 2015 Nobel laureate in economic science, and the economist Jean Drèze, observed in 2009 in an influential paper that the "anthropometric indicators of nutrition in India, for both adults and children, are among the worst in the world," he wrote. "Indeed, according to the National Family Health Survey, the proportion of underweight children remained virtually unchanged between 1998-99 and 2005-06 (from 47 percent to 46 percent for the age group of 0-3 years). Undernutrition levels in India remain higher than for most countries of sub-Saharan Africa."</p>	<p>今年的诺贝尔经济学奖得主安格斯·迪顿(Angus Deaton)曾在 2009 年与经济学家让·德雷兹(Jean Drèze)发表了一篇颇有影响力的论文。文中写道，“在印度，成年人和儿童的体质指标几乎是全世界最糟糕的。实际上，从全国家庭健康调查(National Family Health Survey)的数据来看，在 1998-99 年到 2005-06 年期间，体重不足的儿童比例几乎没变（在 0-3 岁儿童中的比例从 47%降至 46%）。印度的营养不良水平依然高于撒哈拉以南非洲的大部分国家。”</p>
<p>The situation for the poor has not vastly improved in the past decade. It would appear that a drink with all the nutrients a body needs, which can be stored in powder form for several months and has been created for the rich, would be an excellent idea for India's poor, too. For every meal that a customer purchases, Mr. Batra plans to give one away free to an impoverished child in the care of a chosen organization. But the poor have yet to taste his food. "I have no idea how they are going to react," he said in an interview. "In a few weeks I will know."</p>	<p>过去 10 年，穷人的情况没有很大改善。一种含有人体所需的所有营养、能以粉末的形式储存好几个月，并且已经为富人研制出来了的饮料，对于穷人来说似乎也是一个好主意。巴特拉计划，顾客每出钱购买一份，他就向一个由选定组织照顾的贫困儿童免费赠送一份。但穷人还没尝过他的产品。“我不知道他们会有什么反应，”他在接受采访时说。“几周后就知道了。”</p>
<p>The issue of taste is significant. People, including the poor, eat not only because they have to, but because they enjoy it. Also, society is</p>	<p>口味这个问题很重要。人，包括穷人，吃东西不仅是因为需要吃，还因为他们享受这个过程。社会也习于认为，因为穷人没钱买其他的好食物，就让他</p>

<p>conditioned to believe there is something objectionable about the poor being made to drink a tasteless subsidized potion because they cannot afford the other kind of good food. There are movies in which people consuming tasteless but utilitarian nutrition is depicted as evidence of dystopia.</p>	<p>们喝一种政府补贴但寡淡无味的代餐，这种做法难以接受。在一些电影里，人们食用寡淡无味却有用处的营养品的情景，便被当成了反乌托邦的迹象。</p>
<p>Images of India's poor being given a drink that is ideal for feeding the survivors of a calamity could be politically problematic. They would suggest that India is a disaster zone. Some might ruminate, by pure statistics, it is.</p>	<p>这种代餐供应给灾难之后的幸存者是很理想的，但把它拿给印度的穷人喝，在政治上可能有问题。那样做会让人以为印度是灾区。但一些人可能会思忖，单纯从统计数据来看，这个国家的确是灾区。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151029/c29letter</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151029/c29letter</p>
<p>Russian Airliner Crashes in Egypt, Killing 224</p>	<p>俄罗斯客机在埃及坠毁，机上 224 人无人生还</p>
<p>MOSCOW — A Russian charter flight ferrying 224 passengers and crew to St. Petersburg from the Red Sea resort of Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt, crashed soon after taking off early Saturday, killing everyone onboard, officials in Egypt and Russia said.</p>	<p>莫斯科——埃及及俄罗斯官员称，周六在西奈半岛坠毁的俄罗斯客机机上 224 人无人生还。这架客机原定从红海度假圣地沙姆沙伊赫飞往圣彼得堡，在起飞后不久坠毁。</p>
<p>The plane, an 18-year-old Airbus A321-200, disappeared from radar screens about 25 minutes after it took off, according to official accounts.</p>	<p>官员表示，这架机龄 18 年的空中客车 A321-200 客机在起飞 25 分钟后就从雷达上消失了。</p>
<p>Hossam Kamal, the Egyptian transportation minister, denied that anything abnormal had happened before the plane disappeared. Earlier news reports in Egypt, citing officials, said the pilot had radioed that he was having technical difficulties and wanted to make an emergency landing.</p>	<p>此前有埃及媒体援引当地官员报道称，该客机的飞行员曾与地面联络，称飞机有技术故障，并请求紧急降落。埃及交通部长 霍萨姆·卡马尔(Hossam Kamal)否认了这一说法，称在飞机失联前没有任何不正常的迹象。</p>
<p>"Communications between the pilot and the tower were very normal — no distress signals occurred," Kamal said at a news conference.</p>	<p>"飞行员和塔台间的通讯很正常——没有任何不幸的征兆。"卡马尔在新闻发布会上说。</p>

<p>The Egyptian government sent military crews and 50 ambulances to the crash site in an area called Hasana, a mountainous region about 46 miles south of El-Arish, the main city in the part of the Sinai Peninsula where the crash occurred. The ambulances began taking the 129 bodies recovered to military helicopters, senior officials said. All 224 people onboard the plane died, the Russian Embassy in Cairo said in a brief statement on Twitter.</p>	<p>坠机发生在西奈半岛主要城市阿里什(El-Arish)以南 46 英里的山区哈萨纳地区，埃及政府已派出军队和 50 辆救护车赶赴坠机地点。官员称救护车已从现场移走 129 具尸体。根据俄罗斯驻开罗大使馆在 Twitter 发布的一份简报，机上 224 人全部遇难。</p>
<p>Hours after the crash, a branch of the Islamic State operating in Sinai claimed responsibility. There has been no indication that the branch has the kind of weapons needed to bring down a plane from a high altitude. The other possibility would be a bomb planted or carried onboard.</p>	<p>坠机发生数小时后，伊斯兰国(ISIS)在西奈半岛的一个分支组织声称对此事负责。没有任何迹象表明该组织拥有可以击落在高空飞行的飞机的武器。但也有可能是机上被放置了炸弹，或有人携带炸弹登机。</p>
<p>Maxim Sokolov, the Russian transportation minister, issued a statement rejecting reports that the plane had been the target of a terrorist attack.</p>	<p>俄罗斯交通部长马克西姆·索科洛夫(Maxim Sokolov)发表了一份声明，称没有证据表明飞机成为攻击目标。</p>
<p>"This information cannot be considered credible," Sokolov said.</p>	<p>"这种报道不能被认为是真实可信的。"索科洛夫说。</p>
<p>Air France and Lufthansa said Saturday that they would avoid flying over the Sinai Peninsula as a precaution until further notice.</p>	<p>法国航空公司和汉莎航空公司周六表示，在得到进一步通知前，它们将停止飞越西奈半岛以防万一。</p>
<p>The plane was flying at 31,000 feet when it suddenly began to descend. The general range of the shoulder-fired missiles, commonly known as Manpads, that have been used against Egyptian military helicopters in the region is much lower, around 20,000 feet.</p>	<p>飞机消失时的飞行高度为 31000 英尺。而该地区武装组织用来攻击埃及军方直升机的肩扛发射的导弹(Manpad)所能达到的高度仅为 20000 英尺。</p>
<p>An Egyptian government statement said the plane had been carrying 217 passengers, including 17 children, and seven crew members. Everyone onboard was Russian, most from the St. Petersburg region, except for three passengers from Ukraine and one from Belarus.</p>	<p>埃及政府的一份声明显示，这架飞机共载有 217 名乘客，其中包括 17 名儿童，此外还有 7 名机组成员。除了 3 名乌克兰人和 1 名白俄罗斯人外，所有乘客均为俄罗斯人，绝大部分来自圣彼得堡地区。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151101/c01plane	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151101/c01plane
Former Uber Driver in India Gets Life Sentence for Rape	印度 Uber 司机因强奸乘客被判终身监禁
NEW DELHI — A Delhi court sentenced a former driver for the ride-sharing service Uber to life in prison on Tuesday for raping a passenger, said Atul Shrivastava, the public prosecutor who argued the case.	新德里——本周二，参与了诉讼的检察官阿图尔·希里瓦斯塔瓦(Atul Shrivastava)说，一名拼车服务 Uber 曾经的司机因强奸乘客被德里一家法院判处终身监禁。
Shiv Kumar Yadav, the former driver, was found guilty on Oct. 20 of rape while endangering the life of a woman, kidnapping and criminal intimidation. Life imprisonment until his natural death was the maximum sentence, Mr. Shrivastava said.	10月20日，这个名叫希夫·库马尔·亚达夫(Shiv Kumar Yadav)的司机被判定强奸并危及一名女性生命、绑架以及刑事恐吓罪名成立。希里瓦斯塔瓦说，终身监禁至自然死亡是最高量刑。
Mr. Yadav was convicted of raping a 26-year-old woman in New Delhi. The woman said that she had booked a ride with Uber in December and had then fallen asleep in the vehicle, only to wake up in a secluded location and to find that Mr. Yadav had climbed into the back seat with her.	亚达夫因在新德里强奸一名26岁的女子被定罪。该女子说，她在12月通过Uber订了车，然后在车上睡着了，结果在一个僻静的地方醒来，发现亚达夫爬到了她坐的后座上。
The case highlighted the difficulties women face finding safe transportation in a capital city already perceived as dangerous for them, and it drew public criticism of Uber for not doing enough to ensure the safety of its passengers. The Delhi government banned Uber in the region after the attack, but the company has since resumed operating. Uber announced in January that it would begin background checks for drivers in India.	新德里本来就被视为一个对女性不安全的城市，此案突显了女性在那里找到安全的交通工具的难度。一些人公开批评Uber在确保乘客的安全方面做得不够。这起事件发生后，德里政府在本地区禁止了Uber服务，但公司之后恢复了经营。Uber今年1月宣布，将在印度开始对司机进行背景调查。
Mr. Yadav's wife and two daughters accompanied him in the courtroom, the Press Trust of India reported.	据印度报业托拉斯通讯社(Press Trust of India)报道，亚达夫的妻子和两个女儿当时也来到了法庭。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151104/c04india	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151104/c04india

<p>Prosecutors in Oscar Pistorius Case Ask Appeals Court for Murder Conviction</p>	<p>南非检方要求改判“刀锋战士”谋杀</p>
<p>LONDON — South African prosecutors told an appellate court on Tuesday that Oscar Pistorius, the Olympic runner who was found guilty of culpable homicide in the killing of his girlfriend, should have been convicted of the more serious crime of murder.</p>	<p>伦敦——周二，南非检方就奥斯卡·皮斯托瑞斯(Oscar Pistorius)枪杀女友一案提起上诉。检方认为，此前被判处过失杀人罪的皮斯托瑞斯，本应被判处更重的谋杀罪。</p>
<p>They argued that the trial judge who acquitted Mr. Pistorius of murder last year erred when she accepted his argument that he had thought he was aiming at an intruder when he fired four shots through a locked bathroom door at his Pretoria home in February 2013. The shots killed his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp, 29, a law school graduate and budding reality-television star.</p>	<p>检方认为，初审法官不应该接受皮斯托瑞斯的辩词，在去年判决其谋杀罪不成立。当时，皮斯托瑞斯辩称，2013年2月，他在比勒陀利亚的家中朝浴室上锁的门连开四枪时，以为枪击目标是一名入侵者。他开枪杀死的人，是他的女友里瓦·斯廷坎普(Reeva Steenkamp)，一位29岁的法学院毕业生，同时也是崭露头角的真人秀明星。</p>
<p>The offense for which Mr. Pistorius was convicted in September 2014 — culpable homicide, roughly equivalent to manslaughter — was not the correct one, the prosecutors argued before the Supreme Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein.</p>	<p>在位于布隆方丹的最高上诉法院(Supreme Court of Appeal)，南非检方提出，皮斯托瑞斯在2014年9月被判处过失杀人罪，该判决有误。</p>
<p>Mr. Pistorius's early release from prison last month infuriated Ms. Steenkamp's family, as well as women's rights groups, which argue that he deserved a harsher sentence. He is to spend the remainder of his sentence, about four years, under house arrest and "correctional supervision," and he is staying in the home of his uncle Arnold Pistorius, a wealthy businessman.</p>	<p>皮斯托瑞斯上个月获准提早出狱，激怒了斯廷坎普的家人和妇女权益团体。他们认为，皮斯托瑞斯应该受到更严苛的惩处。出狱后，皮斯托瑞斯将受到软禁和“改造管教”，在他的富商叔叔阿诺德·皮斯托瑞斯(Arnold Pistorius)的家中度过剩下的四年刑期。</p>
<p>The trial riveted South Africa and raised issues of class, celebrity, violence against women and race in a country that is still grappling with its sense of identity two decades after the fall of apartheid. It also</p>	<p>皮斯托瑞斯一案在南非受到极大关注，引发了民众对阶层、名人、种族、针对妇女的暴力等议题的热议。在废除种族隔离二十年之后，南非依然深陷在身份认知的漩涡当中。这位双腿截肢、同时参加过奥运会和残奥会，堪称全</p>

<p>offered two starkly competing narratives of one of the world's most famous disabled athletes, a double-amputee who has competed at the Olympic Games as well as the Paralympics.</p>	<p>世界最著名残疾人运动员之一的“刀锋战士”，在这案件中，呈现出了两张截然不同的面孔。</p>
<p>The defense depicted Mr. Pistorius, 28, as a caring boyfriend who, feeling vulnerable because he was not wearing his prosthetic legs at the time, fired his gun to protect himself and Ms. Steenkamp. Prosecutors sought to present him as a brash and jealous man with a love of guns who killed Ms. Steenkamp in a violent rage after an argument, and who then concocted a cover-up.</p>	<p>辩方描绘的皮斯托瑞斯，是一个28岁的贴心男友，事发时因为没有戴着假肢而深感无助，而他开枪是为了保护他自己和女友斯廷坎普小姐。检方则力图证明，他脾气暴躁，又爱吃醋，还喜欢枪支。在和女友争吵后，他勃然大怒杀死了对方，随后又编造了谎言。</p>
<p>Presenting its case before five judges on Tuesday, the prosecution argued that the trial judge, Thokozile Matilda Masipa, had wrongly applied the legal principle of dolus eventualis – the notion that a person should be held accountable for the consequences of their actions if they are foreseeable. Mr. Pistorius shot to kill when he fired into the bathroom, the prosecutors said, even if he believed, as the defense argued, that Ms. Steenkamp was in the bedroom.</p>	<p>周二，检方向五名法官提交上诉时声称，初审法官托柯齐莱·玛蒂尔达·马西珀(Thokozile Matilda Masipa)错误运用了“未必故意”(dolus eventualis)法律原则：即如果行为造成的后果是他本人可以预期的，则当事人应当对此负责。检方认为，皮斯托瑞斯向浴室开枪射击是为了杀人，即使如辩方所称，他认为女友斯廷坎普当时在卧室。</p>
<p>“The court should have rejected his evidence as impossible, if the court took into account the circumstantial evidence,” the chief prosecutor, Gerrie Nel, told the court. “The court should’ve rejected his evidence because he was a poor witness.”</p>	<p>“如果法庭采信间接证据，就应该拒绝承认他的证词，因为根本不可能成立，”首席公诉人格里·内尔(Gerrie Nel)向法庭表示，“法庭本不该采信他的证据，因为他不是一个可信的证人。”</p>
<p>He added: “On the objective facts, the accused cannot escape a conviction of murder.”</p>	<p>他补充道，“从客观事实出发，被告人不可能脱身谋杀罪。”</p>
<p>But the defense, which also presented arguments on Tuesday, reiterated its stance that Mr. Pistorius had feared for his life when he fired the shots that killed Ms. Steenkamp.</p>	<p>但辩方同样在周二提出申辩，重申其立场，称皮斯托瑞斯开枪射杀斯廷坎普，是因为他害怕自己的生命受到威胁。</p>

<p>The appellate court could overturn Mr. Pistorius's previous conviction, or order a new trial. At least one of the appellate judges indicated that a retrial was not the preferred option. If convicted of murder, Mr. Pistorius could face 15 years behind bars.</p>	<p>上诉法庭可能推翻皮斯托瑞斯案此前的判决，或者命令重新审理。至少有一位上诉法院的法官表示，重审不是最佳办法。如果被判处谋杀罪，皮斯托瑞斯就会面临十五年的牢狱生涯。</p>
<p>Mr. Pistorius was not present at the hearing, which was televised.</p>	<p>皮斯托瑞斯没有出席电视转播的聆讯。</p>
<p>June Steenkamp, Ms. Steenkamp's mother, sat stoically in the courthouse. In an interview with Sky News on Tuesday, she called for Mr. Pistorius to face a tougher punishment.</p>	<p>斯廷坎普的母亲琼·斯廷坎普(June Steenkamp)，神情坚毅地坐在法院里。周二在接受天空新闻台(Sky News)的采访中，她呼吁让皮斯托瑞斯面对更加严峻的惩罚。</p>
<p>"He killed her, and he's been in jail for 11 months, and it's too short a time for taking someone's life," she said. "Even though I don't want to hurt him in any way, he has to face the truth."</p>	<p>"他杀害了她，而他在监狱里待了 11 个月，这对于夺取他人生命的罪行而言，实在太短了，"她说道，"虽然我无意伤害他，但是他必须面对真相。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151104/c04pistorius</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151104/c04pistorius</p>
<p>A Castle Receives a Weekly Delivery of Delhi's Secret Desires</p>	<p>14 世纪印度古堡聆听德里全城的秘密</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — Those wishing to know the secret desires of the people of Delhi can find them here, in petitions pinned to the wall of a 14th-century castle, addressed to supernatural beings created of smokeless fire.</p>	<p>新德里——如果想知道印度德里人的私密愿望，在这里可以找到答案：在这座建于 14 世纪的城堡的墙壁上，钉满了祈愿信，那是写给由无烟之火创造的神灵的。</p>
<p>The people who pour into Firoz Shah Kotla every Thursday hold a variety of views about the djinn, or genies, wish-fulfilling but capricious creatures described in Islamic cosmology and "The Arabian Nights."</p>	<p>每周四，人群如潮水般涌入菲罗兹沙古堡(Firoz Shah Kotla)。对于伊斯兰教旨和《一千零一夜》中描绘的可以满足愿望的神秘莫测的精灵(djinn)，他们有着各自的看法。</p>
<p>There are those who believe that djinn take the form of talking crows, or airborne fireballs, or bearded men in white robes. Some contend that they number 40,000, and that they have their own prime minister, or that they register their presence with a peculiar scent.</p>	<p>有些人认为，精灵能化身为会说话的乌鸦、空中飞来飞去的火球，或是身披白袍的长须长者。另一些则主张，神灵有四万之多，也拥有自己的总理，或以特殊的气息彰显着他们的踪迹。</p>
<p>Everyone agrees that djinn are very fast readers, which is good, because</p>	<p>大家一致认为精灵读东西飞快。这是幸事一桩。因为当周四夜幕降临，人潮</p>

<p>by sunset on Thursdays, when the humans stream out of the castle onto the Grand Trunk Road and leave the premises to their rightful owners, they are drowning in paperwork.</p>	<p>散去、重回大干路，将城堡还归其主时，精灵们会被大量的请愿信淹没。</p>
<p>"Oh Allah, my sister should never talk nonsense and should not answer back," reads one letter, left for a famously magnanimous djinn known as Nanhe Miyan, or "Little Mister."</p>	<p>"哦，安拉，我的姐妹不该再瞎说，也不该回嘴，"一封信上这样写道。信是留给一位名叫"小先生" (Nanhe Miyan)的待人宽宏的精灵的。</p>
<p>One female applicant, after some prefatory flattery, asks Little Mister to knock down the charges against her sons so that they can make bail. Another asks the djinn to provide for the construction of a new latrine, and also to do something about her husband's disposition.</p>	<p>另一名女请愿人，在写完开篇的奉承话后，请求"小先生"减轻她的几个儿子受到的指控，让他们得到保释。另一人则请求精灵，帮助修建一座新的厕所，同时改变她丈夫的性格。</p>
<p>"Please seal his lips," the letter reads. "He spits dirty abuses. He should become gentle and stop consuming liquor. He should not keep bad company. He wastes money like anything."</p>	<p>"请封上他的嘴，"信上写道。"他口出恶言，挥霍无度。希望他变得和善，不再酗酒。不再与恶人为伍。"</p>
<p>And so it goes. A woman clad all in white, who estimates her age at 80, or possibly 90, visits every Thursday to petition for improvements in her "three nasty daughters-in-law." A snub-nosed tailor from Old Delhi visits when he is racking his brain, unable to complete an especially difficult dress, and wondering why he calls himself a tailor at all.</p>	<p>如此种种。一位自称耄耋之年的全身素白的老妇人，每周四都会前来祈祷，希望她那"三个坏媳妇"改邪归正。一个来自旧德里的塌鼻子的裁缝，每当绞尽脑汁也没法裁剪出一件特别难做的衣服、沮丧自己不配成为裁缝的时候，都会前来祈祷。</p>
<p>"When I go home, I find that I can make the dress," he said happily. "That happens because of the djinn."</p>	<p>"我回家后，就发现能做出那件衣服了，"他开心地说。"这完全是精灵的功劳。"</p>
<p>Delhi has been reinvented so many times by so many powers that it can be difficult to know where its heart is — in the edifices left behind by the British or the austere medieval tombs of the Mughals. By comparison, there is nothing so extraordinary about the ruins of the castle, built by the sultan Firoz Shah Tughlaq, now squeezed between a</p>	<p>德里曾无数次在不同政权手中跌宕变换。很难决定，究竟是英国人留下的宏伟建筑，还是莫卧儿王朝留下的中世纪古朴陵墓，更能代表这座城市的灵魂。相比之下，这座城堡由图格鲁克王朝苏丹菲罗兹沙(Firoz Shah Tughlaq)修建，它的废墟如今挤在一座板球场和环路当中，除了历经这座城市七百年的变幻风云，也并没有那么非同寻常。</p>

<p>cricket stadium and the Ring Road, except that they have survived the metastasis of the city for 700 years.</p>	
<p>But if you sit long enough on a Thursday, you can see the past in living people. Anand Vivek Taneja, an anthropologist at Vanderbilt University who is writing a book about djinn veneration here, traces the letter-writing tradition to a form of governance that was common in 14th-century Delhi, when royal guards were removed and subjects were allowed to enter the palace to directly petition the Tughlaq sultan.</p>	<p>在周四，若坐得久些，便可以从此刻的人群身上感受到历史的痕迹。范德比尔特大学(Vanderbilt University)大学的人类学专家阿南达·维维克·塔内加(Anand Vivek Taneja)正在写一本关于此处精灵崇拜的著作。他将写信请愿的传统追溯至14世纪的德里，当时这是一种常见的统治形式。彼时，皇家侍卫会让开戍守的大门，让庶民进入皇宫，直接向图格鲁克王朝的苏丹请愿。</p>
<p>Among the most faithful is Shyam Lal, 63, who has been coming on Thursdays for 45 years. He credits the djinn with a series of wondrous occurrences, including the great luck of getting a job with the Railways in 1973 and the blessing of his retirement in 2012. He acknowledged, with a shrug, that he is Hindu, as are many of the visitors.</p>	<p>63岁的希亚姆·拉尔(Shyam Lal)是最虔诚的请愿人之一，他45年来每周四都会来到这里。他将很多神奇事件归功于精灵，比如精灵让他行了大运，帮他在1973年得到印度铁路公司的一份工作，并保佑他在2012年顺利退休。他耸耸肩承认，像很多来访者一样，他是印度教教徒。</p>
<p>"I know djinn are Muslim, but I have faith," he said. "I don't care. The distinctions are meaningless."</p>	<p>"我知道精灵是穆斯林，但我有信仰，"他说。"我不在乎。这种区别没什么意义。"</p>
<p>Last year, after his son and daughter-in-law were catastrophically wounded in a motorcycle accident, Mr. Lal's requests to the djinn were reduced to one: That, though his daughter-in-law had died, his son, Deepak, a 34-year-old software executive, should somehow live. To pay for treatment, Mr. Lal sold his house. He lost 37 pounds. He came to the djinn every Thursday.</p>	<p>去年，他的儿子和儿媳在摩托车事故中严重受伤，拉尔将向精灵提出的愿望减少到一个：尽管儿媳丧了命，他希望儿子迪帕克(Deepak)——34岁的软件公司高管——能活下来。为了支付治疗费用，拉尔卖掉了房子。他的体重减轻了37磅，每周四都前来向精灵祈愿。</p>
<p>In March, after Mr. Lal had emptied his savings to pay for 10 months of care, Deepak died. Asked if the djinn had failed him, Mr. Lal replied that the thought had not occurred to him. Instead, he noted a piece of amazing luck. On the day of the accident, perhaps because it was so</p>	<p>今年3月，在拉尔花光积蓄，支付了10个月的医疗费用后，迪帕克最终离世。当被问及是否对精灵感到失望时，拉尔回答，他从未这样想过。相反，他指出了——一个神奇的幸运之处。发生事故的那一天，可能是因为天太热，他的儿子和儿媳将年幼的孩子留在了家中。</p>

hot, his son and daughter-in-law had left their baby at home.	
"We see our son in that child," he said. "We spend the whole day with him."	"看到那孩子就好像看到了儿子,"他说,"我们整天都跟他待在一起。"
It was getting late. Shadows were slanting down over the blackened walls of the castle, and in a row of cavernous, smoke-filled alcoves where people go to establish contact with the djinn, bats chirped at frequencies inaudible to the human ear. Mr. Lal stirred and rose to his feet; he was expected home for dinner.	天色渐晚。阴影覆盖到被熏黑的城堡墙壁上,一排排烟雾缭绕的幽深龕窟,是人与精灵联络的地方,蝙蝠发出人耳几乎听不到的鸣叫。拉尔站了起来;家人在等他吃晚饭。
"Now I will take my scooter and I will go to my home," he said. "I cannot say what will happen tomorrow."	"我现在要骑着我的踏板车回家了,"他说。"我不知道明天会发生什么事情。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151111/c11delhi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151111/c11delhi
In Rebuke to Kirchner, Argentines Elect Opposition Leader Mauricio Macri as President	阿根廷总统大选反对派候选人马克里获胜
BUENOS AIRES — Argentine voters handed a victory to Mauricio Macri in the country's presidential election on Sunday, delivering a mandate to an opposition political figure seeking to roll back some of the protectionist economic measures of the departing president, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner.	布宜诺斯艾利斯——周日,阿根廷的选民在总统大选中,将胜利送给了毛里西奥·马克里(Mauricio Macri)。即将离任的总统克里斯蒂娜·费尔南德斯·德基什内尔(Cristina Fernández de Kirchner)提出过一些保护主义的经济政策,赢得治国大权的马克里将试图取消这样的举措。
With votes from 99 percent of polling places counted, Mr. Macri, the mayor of Buenos Aires and a former president of Boca Juniors, one of Argentina's most popular soccer teams, was leading with 51.4 percent of the vote, according to election officials, against 48.5 percent for Daniel Scioli, a former speedboat racer and vice president under former President Néstor Kirchner, who died in 2010. Mr. Scioli conceded defeat on national television on Sunday night.	选举官员透露,当99%的投票站都计票完毕后,马克里以51.4%领先,超过了丹尼尔·肖利(Daniel Scioli)的48.5%。马克里曾任布宜诺斯艾利斯的市长,也曾任博卡青年队(Boca Juniors)主席,该队是阿根廷最受欢迎的足球队之一。丹尼尔·肖利曾为快艇选手,也担任过前总统内斯托尔·基什内尔(Néstor Kirchner)的副手,前总统基什内尔于2010年过世。周日晚间,肖利在全国性电视台上承认败选。

<p>Running a largely nonconfrontational campaign in a society that has grown increasingly polarized under Mrs. Kirchner, who succeeded her husband in 2007, Mr. Macri, 56, stunned the political establishment in October by forcing the race into a runoff and maintaining his surge in recent weeks. He ran to the right of his rivals, blending plans to overhaul the economy and promote the tolerance of various points of view on social issues.</p>	<p>德基什内尔于 2007 年接替丈夫领导阿根廷，在她任内，社会渐趋两极分化。56 岁的马克里在选战中对抗性不强，他在 10 月使体制内政治人士大吃一惊，因为他让这场选举进入了仅剩两名候选人的第二轮投票，而且他在几周以来一直人气高涨。他的立场比对手更右派，将各种计划糅合在一起，意图改革经济，并且在社会议题上包容各种不同观点。</p>
<p>Mr. Macri's relatively narrow victory revealed deep fissures in Argentina after 12 years of governance by Mrs. Kirchner and her husband, with many voters expressing concern over the direction of the economy and frustration with Mrs. Kirchner's blistering attacks on critics in the news media, business establishments and rival political parties.</p>	<p>马克里的险胜也揭露了阿根廷过去 12 年来在德基什内尔和她的丈夫治理之下所产生的深深裂缝。许多选民表达了对经济走向的关切，也对德基什内尔在媒体上抨击对手政党和商业界的做法感到失望。</p>
<p>"Cristina divided the country and destroyed it morally," said Dimitri Javakhishvili, 67, an immigrant from Georgia who works as a doorman at a building here in the neighborhood of Recoleta. Mr. Javakhishvili acknowledged that Mr. Macri could face challenges in trying to govern when Mrs. Kirchner's political movement moves into the opposition.</p>	<p>"克里斯蒂娜让这个国家产生分裂，又从道德上摧毁了它，"67 岁的格鲁吉亚移民迪米特里·贾瓦基什维利(Dimitri Javakhishvili)现在是雷科莱塔地区的门房。在德基什内尔的政治势力转为反对派时，他认为马克里治理国家的尝试可能会面对挑战。</p>
<p>Still, Mr. Javakhishvili said, "At least he's something new; he's something fresh."</p>	<p>不过，贾瓦基什维利也说："至少他是新面孔，他让人耳目一新。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151123/c23argentina</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151123/c23argentina</p>
<p>Obama, at Conference, Says U.S. Is Partly to Blame for Climate Change</p>	<p>巴黎气候大会开幕， 多国领袖表态</p>
<p>PARIS — President Obama told world leaders who gathered northeast of Paris on Monday for a climate conference that the United States is at least partly to blame for the life-threatening damage that environmental change has wrought, and he urged world leaders to join</p>	<p>巴黎——美国总统奥巴马周一向聚集在巴黎东北郊参加全球气候大会的各国领导人表示，美国对气候变化引起的危及生命的损害至少负有部分责任，他敦促各国领导人同他一起努力解决这个问题。</p>

him in fixing the problem.	
"I've come here personally, as the leader of the world's largest economy and the second-largest emitter," Mr. Obama said, "to say that the United States of America not only recognizes our role in creating this problem, we embrace our responsibility to do something about it."	奥巴马说，“作为世界最大经济体和第二大温室气体排放国的领导人，我本人来这里要说的是，美国不仅认识到我们在制造这个问题上所起的作用，而且我们欣然接受我们为解决问题需要承担的责任。”
In a speech interrupted by repeated beeps warning that he had exceeded his time limit, Mr. Obama said in Le Bourget that the climate conference represented an important turning point in world history because the leaders attending the meeting now recognize the urgency of the problem. "No nation — large or small, wealthy or poor — is immune," he said.	奥巴马在勒布尔热的演讲屡次被嘟嘟声打断，提示他已超时。在演讲中他表示，这个气候会议是世界史上的一个重要转折点，因为出席此次会议的领导人现已意识到气候问题的紧迫性。他说：“没有任何一个国家——无论是大国、还是小国，富国、还是穷国——能免受影响。”
The greatest threat to reaching a binding climate accord may be a loose coalition of developing nations, led by India, who argue that they should not be asked to limit their economic growth as a way of fixing a problem that was largely created by the others, and Mr. Obama conceded that point.	对达成具有约束力的气候协议的最大威胁可能是一个以印度为首的发展中国家松散联盟，这些国家认为，他们不应该为解决这个在很大程度上是其他国家造成的问题而被要求限制他们的经济增长，奥巴马承认了这一点。
"We know the truth that many nations have contributed little to climate change but will be the first to feel its most destructive effects," he said.	他说，“许多国家对气候变化没有起多大的作用，但气候变化最具破坏力的影响将首先殃及它们，我们知道这个事实。”
He promised money to help the poorest nations transition to economies that depend less on burning fossil fuels, but he said a delay was not acceptable.	奥巴马承诺提供资金，以帮助最贫穷的国家过渡到对化石燃料不再那么依赖的经济体，但他表示，推迟行动是不可接受的。
"For I believe, in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., that there is such a thing as being too late," Mr. Obama said. "And when it comes to climate change, that hour is almost upon us."	“因为我相信，用马丁·路德·金的话来说，有为时过晚的事情，”奥巴马说。“就气候变化而言，这个时刻近在眼前。”
Mr. Obama also repeated an argument, lampooned by some	奥巴马还重提了一个说法，既气候大会是对 11 月 13 日在巴黎及附近地区发

<p>Republicans, that the climate conference was a fitting response to the terrorist attacks that cost the lives of 130 people in and around Paris on Nov. 13.</p>	<p>生的、造成 130 人死亡的恐怖袭击的恰当回应。一些共和党人嘲讽这种说法。</p>
<p>"What greater rejection of those who would tear down our world than marshaling our best efforts to save it," he said.</p>	<p>奥巴马说，“对那些想要撕裂这个世界的人来说，我们为挽救世界而竭尽全力是对他们再大不过的反击。”</p>
<p>About 150 world leaders were expected to gather at the opening of the talks in a heavily guarded convention center as a show of encouragement and support for efforts to forge a historic agreement to jointly curb greenhouse-gas emissions, in an effort to stave off the worst effects of climate change.</p>	<p>预计有大约 150 个国家的领导人将在一个戒备森严的会议中心出席谈判的开幕，以表达对达成一个共同遏制温室气体排放的历史性协议的鼓励和支持，这是延缓气候变化所造成的最坏影响的努力。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama has staked much of his legacy on ensuring success here, spending much of the past year courting the leaders of China, India and other major emitters in hopes they would finally agree to slow their rapidly rising use of coal and other carbon-intensive fuels.</p>	<p>奥巴马冒着失去许多政治遗产的风险，要确保这次会议的成功。在过去一年中，他花了很多时间试图得到中国、印度及其他主要排放国领导人的支持，希望他们最终会同意降低自己国家迅速增长的煤炭及其他碳密集型燃料的使用。</p>
<p>President François Hollande of France greeted Mr. Obama just eight hours after the two paid a surprise late-night visit to the Bataclan, the concert hall where dozens of people were killed on Nov. 13, as part of a coordinated series of attacks in and around Paris.</p>	<p>法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德对奥巴马表示欢迎，八小时前，他俩出人意料地在深夜前往巴塔克兰。在 11 月 13 日巴黎发生的协同的袭击中，有几十人在这个音乐厅丧生。</p>
<p>At the brief visit last night, Mr. Obama, Mr. Hollande and Anne Hidalgo, the mayor of Paris, each laid a white rose before standing in silence in front of the building for several minutes.</p>	<p>在昨夜的短暂凭吊中，奥巴马、奥朗德，以及巴黎市长安妮·伊达尔戈(Anne Hidalgo)分别在该建筑物前摆放了一支白玫瑰，然后站立默哀片刻。</p>
<p>They stopped at the site immediately after Mr. Obama landed at Orly Airport and was driven through the quiet and largely blocked-off streets of Paris.</p>	<p>他们在奥巴马抵达巴黎奥利机场之后马上前往此地，所乘坐的车辆从巴黎基本上封闭的安静街道上经过。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama, Mr. Hollande and their staffs have spent much of the last</p>	<p>奥巴马、奥朗德，以及他们的工作人员，在过去一年里花了大量时间，为气</p>

<p>year making meticulous plans for the climate talks, but the attacks in Paris scrambled those plans. Now, the agenda for the two leaders has been expanded, with their coordinated war against the Islamic State taking much of their attention.</p>	<p>候谈判制定详细的计划。但是，巴黎的袭击事件打乱了这些计划。现在，这两位国家领导人的议事日程已有所扩大，他们共同打击伊斯兰国的努力占了他们大部分的精力。</p>
<p>Mr. Hollande arrived at the climate talks at 7:46 a.m. and was greeted by Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius, who was accompanied by Mr. Hollande's former partner, the current minister of ecology, Ségolène Royal.</p>	<p>奥朗德于早上 7 点 46 分来到气候谈判会场，迎接他到来的是外交部长洛朗·法比尤斯(Laurent Fabius)，陪同法比尤斯的是奥朗德的前伴侣、现任生态部长塞戈莱纳·罗亚尔(Ségolène Royal)。</p>
<p>Mr. Hollande then went inside only to emerge moments later to stand at the doorway and give a highly choreographed series of quick handshakes to the world leaders expected to attend the conclave here.</p>	<p>奥朗德进门后又很快走了出来，他站在门口，与前来参加巴黎会议的世界各国领导人进行了经过精心设计的一系列快速握手。</p>
<p>Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Obama got together with President Xi Jinping of China in a meeting of the leaders of the world's two largest carbon-polluting countries.</p>	<p>奥巴马到后不久就会晤了中国国家主席习近平，中美两国是世界上最大的碳污染国。</p>
<p>Citing climate change as "a huge challenge," Mr. Xi said it was "very important for China and the United States to be firmly committed to the right direction of building a new model of major country relations," including by "partnering with each other to help the climate conference deliver its expected targets."</p>	<p>习近平称气候变化是“一个巨大的挑战”，他说，“中美两国牢牢把握构建新型大国关系的正确方向”极为重要，两国应“合力推动本届气候变化大会实现预期目标”。</p>
<p>Sitting beside Mr. Xi at the end of a long table, Mr. Obama said in remarks made before a phalanx of reporters that the partnership between the two men on climate discussions — despite a host of differences on issues including cybersecurity and military presence in the South China Sea — had been an essential part of the lead-up to the global conference.</p>	<p>奥巴马与习近平一起坐在一个长桌的一端，他在记者队伍前发表讲话时说，他们两人在气候讨论上的伙伴关系，是这个全球会议召开前准备工作的重要组成部分，虽然他们在包括网络安全和中国在南中国海的军事存在等问题上仍有很大分歧。</p>

<p>"As the two largest economies in the world and the two largest carbon-emitters, we have both determined that it is our responsibility to take action," Mr. Obama said, adding: "And so our leadership on this issue has been absolutely vital, and I appreciate President Xi's consistent cooperation on this issue."</p>	<p>"作为世界上两个最大的经济体和两个最大的碳排放国，我们已经共同决定，我们有责任采取行动，"奥巴马说，并表示："因此，我们在这个问题上的领导能力至关重要。我非常感谢习主席在这个问题上始终如一的合作。"</p>
<p>Among the first leaders to arrive was Secretary General Ban Ki-moon of the United Nations, Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha of Thailand and the Sultan Qaboos bin Said al-Said of Oman.</p>	<p>首批抵达的领导人包括联合国秘书长潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)、泰国总理巴育·占奥差(Prayuth Chan-ocha)和阿曼苏丹卡布斯·本·赛义德·阿勒赛义德(Qaboos bin Said al-Said)。</p>
<p>Most of these leaders will depart Paris within days, leaving behind ministers who will negotiate an accord over the next two weeks that would for the first time commit almost every country to limiting its emissions.</p>	<p>大多数领导人都将在几天内离开巴黎，留下各国部长参与未来两周一项协议的谈判，以便第一次实现让几乎每一个国家都做出排放量限制的承诺</p>
<p>So far, at least 170 countries have put forth emissions plans.</p>	<p>迄今为止，至少已经有 170 个国家提交了排放计划。</p>
<p>Besides the officials from all over the world, the event is expected to get a lift from prominent business leaders and philanthropists. Some of them are using the talks to announce substantial donations to help the cause of reducing emissions, developing alternative energy sources, conservation, and aiding poor and low-lying countries expected to be most affected by climate change.</p>	<p>除了世界各地的官员之外，这次大会预计也将获得著名商界领袖和慈善家的支持。他们中一些人正在利用这次谈判的机会宣布捐赠大笔款项，来帮助减少排放、开发替代能源、保护资源，并为那些地势低洼、受气候变化影响最严重的贫困国家提供帮助。</p>
<p>The Breakthrough Energy Coalition, a group of business and philanthropy leaders led by the Microsoft founder Bill Gates who have a combined total of \$350 billion in private wealth, have pledged to invest in moving clean-energy technologies from laboratories to the marketplace.</p>	<p>一些企业和慈善业领导者组成的突破能源联盟(Breakthrough Energy Coalition)承诺投入资金，推动清洁能源技术从实验室走向市场。该组织的领导者是比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)是微软公司创始人，个人财富总计达 3500 亿美元。</p>
<p>It is hoped that the pledge, along with one by 19 countries, including</p>	<p>此外，美国等 19 个国家也承诺会加倍投资能源科技领域，到 2020 年达到</p>

<p>the United States, to double their investments in energy technologies to \$20 billion by 2020 will help convince poor countries that they will be given significant help in transitioning to a new economic model that relies less on the use of carbon.</p>	<p>200 亿美元。希望这些承诺将有助于让贫困国家相信,在过渡到新经济模型、减少碳依赖的过程中,他们会获得大量帮助。</p>
<p>In one of many such expected announcements, the State Department pledged \$248 million to help the world's least-developed countries move toward a future that is less reliant on carbon, but there were already signs, however, that the world's poor are not yet mollified.</p>	<p>预期会有大量这样的公告发布,其中之一是美国国务院(State Department)的承诺:提供 2.48 亿美元用于帮助世界上最不发达的国家迈向碳依赖程度较低的未来。但是已经有迹象显示,穷国的态度尚未软化。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India said on the opening day of the summit meeting that poor nations have the right to burn carbon to grow their economies.</p>	<p>印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)在峰会开幕日表示,贫困国家有权使用碳能源来发展经济。</p>
<p>"Justice demands that, with what little carbon we can still safely burn, developing countries are allowed to grow," he wrote in a column published in The Financial Times. "The lifestyles of a few must not crowd out opportunities for the many still on the first steps of the development ladder."</p>	<p>"我们仍然可以安全燃烧的碳不多,但发展中国家有增长的权利,这是正义的呼声,"他在《金融时报》(The Financial Times)发表的一篇专栏文章中写道。"很多人仍然处在发展阶梯第一步,绝不能因为少数人的生活方式而破坏他们的机会。"</p>
<p>Citing statistics showing that carbon pollution last year was equal to the year before while economic growth continued, Mr. Obama rejected arguments that cleaning up the world's air would be too costly or lead to poorer lifestyles.</p>	<p>统计数字显示,去年的碳污染与前年持平,但经济增长仍在持续,奥巴马援引这些数据,反驳了清洁全球空气过于昂贵或会降低生活品质的说法。</p>
<p>"We have proved that strong economic growth and a safer environment no longer have to conflict with one another," he said.</p>	<p>"我们已经证明,强劲的经济增长和更安全的环境不一定是冲突的,"他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Modi was elected last year on a platform of improving the country's economic standing. India is in the midst of a coal rush, with plans to double the use of coal by 2019.</p>	<p>莫迪在去年当选总统,其纲领是改善印度的经济状况。该国目前处在煤炭使用的热潮期,计划到 2019 年增加一倍的煤炭使用量。</p>

<p>In October, Mr. Modi unveiled a climate plan highlighted by a rapid increase in the use of solar, hydropower and wind energy. India's carbon emissions would continue to rise — tripling from 2005 levels by 2030 — but at a slower pace than usual.</p>	<p>今年 10 月份，莫迪推出了一个气候计划，亮点是太阳能、水能和风能利用的快速增长。印度的碳排放量将继续上升——到 2030 年达到 2005 年水平的三倍——但增速慢于往常。</p>
<p>In exchange, India was demanding free technology from other countries as well as significant financial aid. India has some incentives to cooperate with broader plans to curb emissions. Some studies suggest that more Indians could be displaced as a result of rising seas than those from any other country, cities in India are already among the world's most polluted, and nearly a fifth of deaths in India are caused in part by air pollution.</p>	<p>作为交换，印度要求其他国家提供免费的技术以及大笔财政援助。有一些诱因可以促使印度参与合作，开展更广泛的排放遏制计划。一些研究表明，印度因海平面上升而迁徙的人口数量，将超过其他任何国家，而印度城市已经成为世界上污染最严重地方之一，该国近五分之一的死亡和空气污染有一定关系。</p>
<p>Republicans in Congress and those vying to become the next president have vowed to block or overturn much of Mr. Obama's efforts here. The president is hoping that the international pact will have a life of its own that will outlive any future leader, although fervent opposition in the Senate means that any agreement here will not be a formal treaty, which would need approval from lawmakers.</p>	<p>国会的共和党人以及下一届总统之位的角逐者已经发誓，要阻止或推翻奥巴马在这方面的诸多努力。奥巴马希望这份国际协议拥有自己的生命，比将来任何一位领导者都更加长寿，但参议院发出的强烈反对声音，意味着在这里签订的任何协议都不会是正式条约，因为那需要获得国会议员的批准。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151201/c01prexy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151201/c01prexy</p>
<p>Peruvian Indians Travel to Paris to Fight for Their Existence</p>	<p>气候谈判上的秘鲁印第安人面孔</p>
<p>LE BOURGET, France — They live in the jungle, wear their traditional attire every day, not just on special occasions, and though many of them have never traveled this far from home, they don't have much time for sightseeing.</p>	<p>法国勒布尔热——他们生活在丛林中，每天都穿传统服饰，而不仅仅是在特殊场合才穿着，虽然他们中的很多人从来没有到过离家这么远的地方，但却没有太多时间来观光。</p>
<p>The 21 Peruvian Indians attending the Paris climate talks this week (about 30 more are expected to arrive next week) have traveled more</p>	<p>参加本周巴黎气候谈判的这 21 名秘鲁印第安人(还有约 30 名预计于下周到达)奔波 6300 多英里，来为自己的生存而战。</p>

than 6,300 miles to fight for their survival.	
<p>"The reason for our existence is our land, where we have our own governance, economy and cultural practices," said Lyndon Pishagua Chinchuya, 43, of the Yanesha community in the Peruvian Amazon. "We are here at COP 21 to show the world the importance of recognizing land tenure as a method of climate mitigation," referring to the climate talks.</p>	<p>"我们的土地是我们存在的原因，在那里，我们有自己的治理机制、经济和文化习俗。我们在这里的 COP 21 大会上向世界展示，认识到土地使用权是减缓气候变化的一种方法，这很重要，"43 岁的林登·皮沙瓦·琴苏亚(Lyndon Pishagua Chinchuya)说，他来自秘鲁亚马孙地区雅尼莎(Yanesha)社区。COP 21 指的是巴黎气候谈判。</p>
<p>With their face paint, beads and feathers, the Peruvian Indians stand out in a gathering of more than 40,000 people who are mostly wearing Western business suits.</p>	<p>参加大会的 4 万多人中，大多数都穿着西式商务套装，而这些秘鲁印第安人脸上涂抹着颜料，戴着珠子和羽毛，相当引人注目。</p>
<p>Their attire is part of their strategy.</p>	<p>装束是他们的战略的一部分。</p>
<p>Like most people attending these climate talks, the Peruvian Indians are not among the negotiators, though they are advising the Peruvian negotiating team. They are here to raise awareness for their situation. Their visit was financed by a grant the government of Norway made last year, when Peru hosted the annual United Nations climate talks, now in their 21st year.</p>	<p>秘鲁印第安人虽然会为秘鲁谈判小组提供建议，但和参加这些气候谈判的大多数人一样，他们也不是谈判者。他们来到这里，是为了提升大家对其状况的意识。此行的费用是挪威政府在去年提供的，当时秘鲁在主办一年一度的联合国气候变化谈判，现在谈判进行到了第 21 年。</p>
<p>Peru is rich in biodiversity, but land degradation, water pollution and deforestation are endangering the homes of the Yanesha and others. Conflicts with companies that seek to exploit the region's minerals and timber are on the rise.</p>	<p>秘鲁拥有丰富的生物多样性，但那里的土地退化、水质污染和森林砍伐现象给雅尼莎人和其他人的家园造成了危害。一些公司想开发该地区的矿产和木材，他们与当地居民的冲突正在日益加剧。</p>
<p>Though Peruvian law ostensibly recognizes the land rights of indigenous communities, much of the title to the land has not been formalized, making disputes hard to resolve. Arbitration and litigation are expensive and difficult to access.</p>	<p>虽然秘鲁法律名义上承认土著社区的土地权，但很大一部分土地所有权尚未形成正式文件，导致纠纷难以解决。仲裁和诉讼很不方便，也很昂贵。</p>

<p>Esther Diquez Rojas, 32, a member of the Ashaninka indigenous community, said that her village was already seeing more intense and severe flooding, less predictable rainfall and a decline in the population of the bagre, a kind of catfish eaten in the community.</p>	<p>32 岁的艾斯特·迪奎·罗哈斯(Esther Diquez Rojas)来自阿沙宁卡(Ashaninka)土著社区,她说村子里遭遇了更加猛烈、更加严重的洪涝灾害,降雨变得更加难以预测,该社区食用的一种名叫巴格雷的鲶鱼,数量也在减少。</p>
<p>None of the four Peruvians had ever traveled to Paris, or ventured this far from home.</p>	<p>这四名秘鲁人之前都没有来过巴黎,也从来没有到过离家这么远的地方。</p>
<p>Hector Martin Manchi, 49, joked that he had been “to the moon” — but only after drinking ayahuasca, a plant-based medicine known for its psychoactive properties.</p>	<p>49 岁的海克特·马丁·曼奇(Hector Martin Manchi)开玩笑说自己到了“月亮”——但这是喝过死藤水之后;死藤水是一种植物源药物,以其精神活性著称。</p>
<p>Mr. Martin Manchi, who is also from the Ashaninka community, said he had traveled to the end of one of the Paris subway lines just to see what he would find, but had no time for museums. “It’s expensive to tour Paris,” he said.</p>	<p>马丁·曼奇也来自阿沙宁卡社区,他说自己去过了巴黎一条地铁的终点站,只是为了看看那里有什么,但他没有时间去博物馆。“在巴黎游览很贵,”他说。</p>
<p>Miguel Samaniego Arroyo, 34, an activist with the Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest, said he opposed the distinction between “developed” and “developing” people — one of the most common themes of the climate conference.</p>	<p>34 岁的米格尔·萨马涅戈·阿罗约(Miguel Samaniego Arroyo)是秘鲁雨林族群发展协会(Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest)的一名活动人士。他说他反对“发达”人群和“发展中”人群之间的区分——这是此次气候大会最常见的主题之一。</p>
<p>“We don’t want the private-sector way of life imposed on us,” he said. “Everyone develops in their own way.”</p>	<p>“我们不想被强加上私营经济生活方式,”他说。“人人都在用自己的方式发展。”</p>
<p>Asked what he hoped to impart to the powerful decision-makers meeting here, Mr. Samaniego Arroyo responded: “What we want the most is for people in the city to respect the jungle — to know that the jungle is here and that people are living here. The Amazon is a living being, not just resources.”</p>	<p>被问到想对正在这里开会的有权有势的决策者说些什么时,萨马涅戈·阿罗约回答说:“我们最想要的是城里人尊重丛林,知道丛林就在这里,知道有人生活在这里面。亚马孙雨林是有生命的,不仅仅是资源。”</p>
<p>Gesturing at this reporter’s laptop, he added: “You have to highlight that</p>	<p>他一边用手对着记者的笔记本电脑示意,一边接着说:“必须强调如果大自</p>

if nature disappears, we disappear.”	然消失了，我们也会消失。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151202/c02climate-peru	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151202/c02climate-peru
The Doomsday Scam	ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（三）：缝纫机里的黑魔法
Read Part 1 of this series here.	ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（一）：神秘的红水银
Read part 2 of this series here.	ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（二）：坚定的信徒
Read Part 4 of this series here.	ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（完）：末日骗局
Safi al-Safi, an unaffiliated rebel and small-time smuggler specializing in weapons, antiquities and forged documents, sat in an open-air cafe beside the Syrian-Turkish border. He was smoking scented tobacco from a water pipe while discussing the cross-border mercury trade. “Red mercury has a red color, and there is mercury that has the color of dark blood,” he said. “And there is green mercury, which is used for sexual enhancement, and silver mercury is used for medical purposes. The most expensive type is called Blood of the Slaves, which is the darkest type. Magicians use it to summon jinni.”	萨非·萨非(Safi al-Safi)是一名独立作业的反叛者，也是三流走私客，专门偷运武器、古董和假证件。他坐在叙利亚和土耳其边界的露天咖啡座，边抽着调味水烟，边讨论这桩跨国水银交易。“红水银颜色是红色，也有暗红色的，”他说，“还有绿水银，可以用来助性，银水银是医疗用途。最贵的一种叫‘奴隶之血’，是颜色最深的那种，魔术师用它来招唤精灵。”
This primer — passionate, thorough, outlandish to its core — fits a type. In meetings with smugglers in several towns along the border, red mercury inhabited the fertile mental terrain where fear and distrust of authority meet superstitious folklore. Descriptions of the material varied slightly in detail and sharply in price, and there were ample contradictions. But there was a remarkable consistency in several intricate legends and origin stories, even among people who did not know one another and who were separated by many miles.	这名入门者有热情、周密、非常古怪，是一种典型。在边界附近几座城镇的走私者聚会中，红水银占领了这群人的心灵沃土。他们心里不信任、也惧怕当局，还迷信谣言。各种对于红水银的描述在细微处有些许差异，而在价格上波动甚大，也有很多互相抵触的地方。但尽管这些人互不认识，活动范围也相去甚远，在各种错综复杂的传说和起源故事中，还是有一个值得注意的相同之处。
Another smuggler, Faysal, who said he was awaiting results of vetting by the United States government to join a Pentagon-backed force	另一名走私者费萨尔(Faysal)说，他在等美国政府对自己进行背景调查的结果，看能否参加由五角大楼支持的反伊斯兰国部队（这个计划后来被撤回）。

<p>opposing the Islamic State (the program has since been dropped), continued the lesson. "It has two different types: hot and cold," he said. The cold form, which other smugglers sometimes call "spiritual mercury," he said, "can be found in Roman graveyards." He added: "Kings and princes and sultans used to take it to the graves with them."</p>	<p>他接过了话头。“红水银有两种类型，热的跟冷的，”他说。冷的那种有时会被其他走私者称为“灵性水银”，他说，“能够在罗马人的墓地找到。”他补充道：“君王、王子、苏丹都会以它陪葬。”</p>
<p>This type of red mercury, the smugglers said, has been recovered by Middle Eastern grave robbers for at least several decades. "In previous generations, old women wore it in a necklace to keep the devil's eye away," Faysal said. More recently, rich men shopped for cold red mercury as either an aphrodisiac or to improve their sexual performance.</p>	<p>这种红水银，两名走私者表示，已经被中东盗墓者开采至少好几十年了。“前些世代，老妇人会将红水银装进项链里，驱赶恶魔之眼，”费萨尔说。最近，想购买冷红水银的有钱人若不是拿它来当春药，就是用来加强性功能。</p>
<p>The substance was so valuable that dishonest traders, al-Safi said, often trafficked in fake red mercury. "In my village at least 15 people trade in it," he said. "They buy normal mercury, and they color it. They use red lipstick and put a little on a spoon and heat the spoon until it turns to powder, and you put the powder in the mercury, and you mix it, and it becomes that color. This is how you cheat it."</p>	<p>萨菲表示，这种物质极具价值，一些奸商经常倒卖假的红水银。“在我们村，买卖红水银的至少有15人，”他说。“他们买普通的水银，然后染色。他们在勺子上放一点口红，然后加热勺子直到口红变成粉末状，再将粉末加入水银中，混合一下，水银就变成红色的了。就是这么作假的。”</p>
<p>Identifying such cheats was easy, the smugglers said, because real red mercury is attracted to gold but repelled by garlic. Wise buyers bring gold and garlic to test the product before cash changes hands. "You put a drop on a plate and you approach it with garlic, and that drop is going to move away," a third smuggler, Abu Zaid explained. "But if you put red mercury on a plate and move a piece of gold under the plate, the red mercury is going to move with it."</p>	<p>这两名走私者表示，很容易识破这种骗局，因为真正的红水银会与黄金相互吸引，但与大蒜相互排斥。聪明的买家在付钱交易前，会带着黄金和大蒜验货。“滴一滴红水银到盘子里，然后拿着大蒜接近它，这滴红水银会移开，”第三个走私者阿布·扎伊德(Abu Zaid)说。“但如果你滴一滴到盘子里，然后在盘子底部移动金子，红水银会跟金子一起动。”</p>
<p>Cold red mercury, these smugglers said, could not be used for nuclear</p>	<p>这些走私者表示，冷的红水银不能用于核武器；热的红水银才行，而这种水</p>

<p>weapons; that was the role of hot red mercury, which had a more recent origin. Only sophisticated laboratories manufactured it, and the hot red mercury available in Syria had come from the Soviet Union — usually, according to Raed, another smuggler, “in a specially maintained box with equipment and a manual and special gloves.”</p>	<p>银的历史比较短暂。据另一名走私者拉伊德(Raed)透露，只有先进的实验室才能制造它，在叙利亚可以买到的热的红水银来自苏联——通常“放在一个专门维护的盒子里，里面还装有设备、一份说明书及专用手套。”</p>
<p>Abu Zaid said hot red mercury was sometimes offered for sale in Syria and could be useful for the Islamic State, which has a cadre of former Iraqi officials who would know how to harness its power. But he cautioned that buyers could easily make a grievous mistake. “It is not only about getting the red mercury,” he said. “The very small box needs special equipment to open it, and special reactors to work with it. If you open this box, a radius of eight kilometers around you will be destroyed.”</p>	<p>阿布·扎伊德表示，热的红水银有时在叙利亚兜售，可能对伊斯兰国有用。伊斯兰国拥有由伊拉克以前的官员组成的领导层，他们知道如何利用它的威力。但他警告，买家很容易犯一个严重错误。“光获得红水银是不够的，”他说。“还需要特殊设备才能打开这个小盒子，需要特殊反应器引起反应。如果你打开盒子，方圆八公里的地方都会被摧毁。”</p>
<p>This was especially dangerous, because hot red mercury could also be harvested from junkyards and seamstress shops. Al-Safi described how this came to pass. To prevent the weapons-grade material from falling into the wrong hands during what he called “the American occupation” of the former Soviet Union, he said, Russians safeguarding the stock late in the Cold War cached tiny reservoirs of red mercury in sewing machines and radios bound for export, which were then scattered throughout the Arab world. (Another version of the same tale says that red mercury is hidden in old television sets.)</p>	<p>这是极其危险的，因为也可以从废物堆积场和裁缝店获得热的红水银。萨菲讲述了如何做到这一点。他表示，在“美国占领”前苏联期间，为了阻止武器级别的材料落入坏蛋之手，冷战后期保护储备的俄罗斯人将小份的红水银分藏在准备出口的缝纫机和收音机里，然后这些产品运往了阿拉伯世界的各个地方。（另一版类似的传言称红水银藏在旧电视机里。）</p>
<p>These rumors have been circulating for years, once driving prices for old sewing machines as high as \$50,000 in Saudi Arabia, according to a 2009 Reuters report. Often the most-sought-after machines were the</p>	<p>这些谣言已经流传多年，根据路透社 2009 年的报道，此类消息一度将沙特阿拉伯地区的旧缝纫机的价格推高至 5 万美元。胜家(Singer)的机器通常最为抢手——鉴于这是一家美国生产商，其实并不符合这套苏联传说的逻辑。</p>

<p>Singer brand — which, considering that Singer was an American manufacturer, did not quite align with the Soviet fable. No matter. Abu Omar also insisted that old sewing machines were a red-mercury source. “Specific machines,” he said, “with a butterfly logo on them.” He said he knew this from experience because the red mercury used in the jihadists’ chlorine experiment in Ras al-Ain had come from his grandmother’s machine.</p>	<p>没关系。阿布·奥马尔还坚称，的确可以从旧缝纫机中取出红水银。“某些机器上，”他说，“有蝴蝶图标的那种。”他表示，这是自己的经验之谈，因为圣战分子在拉斯埃恩进行氯试验使用的红水银就是从他祖母的缝纫机中取出的。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151202/c02redmercury3</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151202/c02redmercury3</p>
<p>The Doomsday Scam</p>	<p>ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（完）：末日骗局</p>
<p>Read Part 1 of this series here.</p>	<p>ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（一）：神秘的红水银</p>
<p>Read part 2 of this series here.</p>	<p>ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（二）：坚定的信徒</p>
<p>Read part 3 of this series here.</p>	<p>ISIS 的“终极武器”幻想（三）：缝纫机里的黑魔法</p>
<p>If all of this seems like a bad and ever-expanding joke, it can work that way. When I mentioned the garlic-and-gold tests and red mercury’s supposed qualities as a sexual stimulant to Peter Zimmerman, the nuclear physicist, his answer came quickly. “Take that with a grain of red mercury,” he said.</p>	<p>如果说这整件事看起来像是一个越开越大的糟糕玩笑，就当它是玩笑吧。当我向核物理学家彼得·齐默尔曼(Peter Zimmerman)提起大蒜-黄金的检验方法及红水银所谓激发性欲的功效时，他很快给出了回答。他说，“用的时候可只能用一点。”</p>
<p>Jokes may be as useful a means as any of understanding red mercury, considering another origin theory that has made the rounds for years: that the hoax has roots in an intelligence-service put-on, a disinformation campaign of phony news articles planted decades ago in Russian newspapers by the K.G.B. and one of its successors, the F.S.B.</p>	<p>考虑到另一种流传多年的关于红水银起源的说法，笑话对于理解它，或许像其他理论一样有用。那种说法称，红水银是源于情报机构的骗局，克格勃(KGB)及其后继机构之一联邦安全局(FSB)，在几十年前开展了虚假情报战，利用俄罗斯报纸发表虚构的新闻文章。</p>
<p>There are other variants of this story, including one in which Washington and Moscow collaborated in circulating red-mercury stories to flush out nuclear smugglers and to waste terrorists’ time.</p>	<p>这个故事还有其他版本，比如称华盛顿和莫斯科联手传播红水银的故事，以暴露核武走私者，浪费恐怖分子的时间。虽然负责拆弹及遏制大规模杀伤性武器的美国士兵及军官向我讲述了这个版本的故事，但话又说回来，没有证</p>

<p>American soldiers and officers in bomb-disposal and counter-W.M.D. jobs shared that version with me, although, once again, no one had evidence for its veracity. It was something that they had heard on their jobs and a story they admitted that they liked — the thinking being that if the Four Lions wanted to shop for photon torpedoes, let them shop; that would be preferable to how the Islamic State otherwise spends its time. (Abu Omar, for example, said the Islamic State had also sought his help in abducting Western journalists.)</p>	<p>据表明其真实性。这不过是他们在工作中听到的故事，他们也承认喜欢这个版本。其中的想法就是，如果“四头狮子”（Four Lions，典出同名英国讽刺电影——译注）想要购买“光子鱼雷”，就让他们买吧；伊斯兰国做这些事，比花时间做别的事更好。（例如，阿布·奥马尔表示，伊斯兰国还请他帮忙绑架西方记者。）</p>
<p>And yet the U.S. military and its allies, too, had found themselves expending resources on the hoax. In early 2011, a European military unit in Afghanistan handed over supposed red mercury to their American colleagues at Task Force Paladin, the command charged with countering and analyzing improvised bombs. The handoff triggered an international counterproliferation response, according to several American soldiers familiar with the events and an officer who participated in the operation but requested anonymity because parts of it remain classified.</p>	<p>但美军及其盟友发现，自己也因为这个骗局耗费了很多资源。在2011年初，一支驻阿富汗的欧洲部队将所谓的红水银交给了帕拉丁特遣部队(Task Force Paladin)的美国同事，该部队负责反制并分解自制炸弹。据几名知情的美国士兵及一名参与行动的军官透露，这一举动引发了一场国际联手反核扩散行动。由于部分信息仍属保密，这名军官要求匿名。</p>
<p>Task Force Paladin alerted the 20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Command, the primary U.S. Army unit trained to eliminate threats of W.M.D., that they had an unknown substance that could be dangerous material. Back at the command's headquarters in Maryland, teams of specialists in nuclear disablement and chemical response were packed into a C-5 military-transport jet and rushed to Bagram Air Base, where they were shown two small, lead-lined containers. One was about the dimensions of a quart-size Mason jar;</p>	<p>帕拉丁特遣部队向第20司令部，即化学、生物、放射性、核或常规高爆炸物司令部(20th Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosives Command)发出警报，称他们有一种可能是危险材料的不明物质。第20司令部是美国陆军经过专门训练，用以消除大规模杀伤性武器威胁的主要部队。在该司令部位于马里兰州的总部，负责核武去功能化和应对化学武器的几组专家，挤进了一架C-5军用运输机，赶往巴格拉姆空军基地(Bagram Air Base)。接下来，他们在那里看到了两个内部镀铅的小容器。其中一个容器与一夸脱（约0.9升）的果酱罐差不多大，另一个容器与一品脱（约470毫</p>

<p>the other roughly the size of a pint glass.</p>	<p>升) 玻璃器皿一样大。</p>
<p>The nuclear-disablement team went first but found no sign that the containers held anything radioactive. They then passed the job to the chemical-warfare specialists and bomb-disposal techs. External tests on the containers were inconclusive, the officer involved said, so the soldiers took up the unenviable task of breaching the vessels to find out what exactly was inside. Wearing protective suits and breathing apparatuses, they put the first lead-lined container inside an airtight glove box within what the officer called a “secure, reinforced” shipping container, and then monitored it from afar by video as the spinning bit from a remote-controlled power drill plunged through the container’s soft wall. Out spilled ordinary mercury, the old standby of red-mercury scams. The second container was empty. In all, the officer said, the mercury amounted to “about a quarter or half cup.”</p>	<p>核武去功能化小组首先出动,但没有发现显示上述容器装有任何放射性物质的迹象。他们便将工作交给了化学战专家和拆弹技术人员。参与行动的那名军官表示,对容器进行的外部测试没有定论,因此,士兵们承担起一项危险任务——弄破容器,看看里面究竟是什么。穿上防护服、戴上呼吸面罩的士兵们将第一个衬铅容器放到了这名军官所说的“安全加固的”海运集装箱中的密闭隔离箱里,然后利用遥控电钻旋转的钻头钻入容器柔软的外壳,在远处通过视频监控。结果溢出来的是普通水银——红水银骗局中老掉牙的替代品。第二个容器则是空的。这名官员表示,总共有“大约四分之一或半杯”水银。</p>
<p>The American soldiers quietly packed up and flew home. Their mission is memorialized in the Army’s classified records with a title — Operation Chimera — that members of the American bomb-disposal community said suggested a certain sense of humor about the whole affair. How the Europeans had been deceived is not publicly known. (One American familiar with the events said a European special-forces team had been lured into a bad buy.) On that matter, the American military declined to comment.</p>	<p>这些美国士兵悄悄整理行装,飞回美国。陆军的机密档案记载了这个名为“喀迈拉行动”(Operation Chimera,喀迈拉是古希腊神话中狮头羊身蛇尾的吐火女怪,意为妄想——译注)的任务。美国拆弹人员表示,这个名称透露了整件事情的滑稽之处。欧洲人如何被骗则不为人知。(一名美国知情人士表示,一支欧洲特种部队曾遭到引诱,做了一笔不合算的买卖。)关于此事,美国军方拒绝置评。</p>
<p>This was hardly the worst of the hoax’s real-world effects. In southern Africa, it has cost lives. According to a regional and especially cruel variation of the legend, the substance is found in conventional military</p>	<p>这绝不是这场骗局给真实世界造成的最坏影响。在非洲南部,它夺走了一些人的生命。根据当地流传的一种极其残忍的说法,常规军火中有红水银,特别是在地雷里。只要足够勇敢,就能通过拆开这些军火来提取这种物质。私</p>

<p>munitions, particularly land mines, there to be claimed by anyone daring enough to take them apart and extract the goods. Tom Dibb, the program manager in Zimbabwe for the Halo Trust, a private mine-clearing organization, said he and the local authorities have documented people being killed in explosions while hunched over land mines or mortar bombs with hand tools.</p>	<p>有排雷组织光环信托(Halo Trust)在津巴布韦的项目经理汤姆·迪布(Tom Dibb)表示, 他和当地相关机构对此类事件有所记录, 比如有人在弯着腰利用手工工具拆卸地雷或迫击炮时丧了命。</p>
<p>In the bloodiest incident, in 2013, six people were killed near Harare, Zimbabwe's capital, by a blast in the home of a faith healer. One victim was an infant. Dibb spoke with the police and said "they were pretty convinced that it was a tank mine being taken apart for red mercury." In another case, which Dibb examined himself, two men were killed and another wounded as they tried harvesting land mines for red-mercury extraction from a minefield. The most recent death that the Halo Trust investigated occurred on Nov. 1, Dibb said, when a 22-year-old man, Godknows Katchekwama, was killed while trying to dismantle and remove red mercury from an R2M2, a South African antipersonnel land mine about the size of a tuna can.</p>	<p>最血腥的事件发生在 2013 年, 当时位于津巴布韦首都哈拉雷附近的一名巫医家中发生爆炸, 导致六人死亡, 其中包括一名婴儿。迪布与警方交谈过, 说“他们非常确信, 是有人在拆卸反坦克地雷以获取红水银。”在另一起迪布亲自查看过的案件中, 一些人试图从布雷区获得地雷以提取红水银, 结果导致两人丧生, 一人受伤。迪布表示, 光环信托调查的最新死亡案例发生在 11 月 1 日, 当时 22 岁的男子格得诺斯·卡彻瓦马(Godknows Katchekwama)在试图拆卸 R2M2 地雷获取红水银时殒命。南非的这种杀伤人员地雷跟金枪鱼罐头一样大。</p>
<p>The explosion outside Harare prompted Michael P. Moore, who manages the Landmines in Africa website, to start a second site, the Campaign Against Red Mercury, which documents hoaxes and urges people not to believe them. Moore said he tried tracing how the meme leapt from sewing machines to explosive devices but could not figure it out. Public-education campaigns were needed, he said, because "it's enough of a pervasive myth that it's not going to go away anytime soon. And people are dying."</p>	<p>哈拉雷附近发生的爆炸促使“非洲地雷”网站(Landmines in Africa)的运营者迈克尔·P·莫勒(Michael P. Moore)创办了第二家网站“反红水银运动”(Campaign Against Red Mercury)。后者记录各种相关骗局, 并呼吁人们不要相信。莫勒表示, 他试图查出有关红水银来源的传说如何从缝纫机跳到了爆炸装置, 但没有弄明白。他表示, 需要开展公众教育宣传活动, 因为“这是一个普遍流传的谣言, 不会很快消散。有人因此死亡。”</p>

<p>The Crocodile kept inquiring about red mercury for more than a year, Abu Omar said, pressing for results. He reached out one last time on WhatsApp in June 2015. At the time, Kurds were attacking the Islamic State in Tal Abyad, and the commander also sought what he called “thermal panels” to deceive the weapons-guidance systems on American warplanes. But by November of this year, Abu Omar was still empty-handed. By then Tal Abyad had fallen to the Kurds, and the Crocodile had gone silent, leaving the quest without a sponsor for now.</p>	<p>阿布·奥马尔表示，“鳄鱼”在一年多的时间里不断询问有关红水银的交易，一直催促。他最后一次是通过 WhatsApp 进行联系的，那是在 2015 年 6 月。当时，库尔德人正在叙利亚城镇泰勒艾卜耶德攻击伊斯兰国，指挥官还想搞到他口中的“热板”，准备用它来骗过美国战机上的武器制导系统。但到今年 11 月，阿布·奥马尔仍然没有拿到红水银。此时，泰勒艾卜耶德已被库尔德人占领，鳄鱼杳无音讯，导致目前没有人资助搜寻红水银的计划。</p>
<p>Abu Omar had kept busy with other work; he said he had recently delivered 23 commercial drones to the jihadists. He remained a storehouse of red-mercury yarns. Word was that the Kurdish fighting groups opposing the Islamic State had been buying up the stuff. “People I know sold it to Kurds three times,” he said. And eight red-mercury warheads had been found in the Aleppo countryside, too. The story was similar to one from Reyhanli, another Turkish border city, where smugglers insisted that rebels in Idlib had overrun a military checkpoint and captured a few grams of red mercury. This material was said to be available for sale, although no one who said this could arrange to see it. It led to an obvious question: If Syria’s military possessed red-mercury weapons, why hadn’t it used them? Why would an imperiled force with a well-documented disregard for restraint forgo uncorking such a weapon as its garrisons fell?</p>	<p>阿布·奥马尔忙于其他工作；他自称最近向圣战者交付了 23 架商用无人机。他那里还有一大堆关于红水银的传言。比如说，反伊斯兰国的库尔德武装团体一直在试图买进这种东西。他说，“我认识的人与库尔德人做了三次买卖。”有人还在阿勒颇乡村地区发现了八枚红水银弹头。这个故事与土耳其的另一座边境城镇雷伊汉勒流传的说法类似。那里的走私者坚称，伊德利卜省的叛乱分子已经占领了一个军事检查站，并缴获了几克红水银。红水银据称是可以买到的，但这么说的人没有一个能安排查看商品。这带来了一个明显的问题：倘若叙利亚政府军拥有红水银武器，为什么不使用呢？这支处境不妙、明显不顾克制的部队在要塞失守的情况下，为何会放弃动用这种武器呢？</p>
<p>If red mercury seemed a perfect fit for the particular nature of this brutal, shadowy war — an apocalyptic weapon for a terrorist group driven in part by the belief that we are approaching the return of the</p>	<p>红水银看起来非常符合这种残忍、神秘的战争的本质，是一个可以为恐怖组织所用的末日武器，这在一定程度上是因为，恐怖分子相信我们正在迎来马赫迪的回归、异教徒的最终失败，以及世界末日。但它非常难以获得。除了</p>

<p>Mahdi, the final defeat of infidels and the end of the world — it was not making itself easy to get. All this, and the police were drawing near. In June, Turkish news agencies reported another red-mercury bust, this time of a pair of Georgians. And Abu Omar said an associate of his had managed to obtain the material, only to be arrested in Ankara before he could unload it. The authorities released him but kept his red mercury, he said, for themselves. "His phone was monitored," Abu Omar said, and thus the bad turn.</p>	<p>前述的种种问题，警察的脚步声越来越近。今年6月，土耳其新闻机构报道了另一场因为红水银开展的逮捕行动，这次是两名格鲁吉亚人。阿布·奥马尔表示，他的一名伙伴拿到了这种材料，结果还没来得及出售，就在安卡拉被逮捕。阿布·奥马尔说，当局将他释放，但留下了他的红水银。阿布·奥马尔表示，“他的电话遭到监听，”因此发生了这种事情。</p>
<p>None of this was verifiable, either. The Turkish government declined to answer questions about its red-mercury arrests over the last two years. And his friend? Abu Omar said he had fled to Sweden. He provided a link to the man's Facebook profile, but the man was not replying to requests. You can't be too careful in the red-mercury game.</p>	<p>但这些说法都是无法证实的。在过去两年间，土耳其政府拒绝回答有关红水银逮捕行动的问题。他的朋友呢？阿布·奥马尔表示，他已经逃到瑞典了。他提供了一个转向该男子Facebook个人资料的链接，但该男子没有回复请求。在红水银游戏中，再怎么谨慎也不为过。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151203/c03redmercury4</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151203/c03redmercury4</p>
<p>China's Slowdown Tarnishes Economic Boom in Copper-Rich Zambia NDOLA, Zambia — Pulling up in his white Mercedes S.U.V., Liu Youbin shouted over the din of the construction site where Chinese supervisors in red uniforms and helmets watched over a couple of dozen Zambian workers. He vaunted the speed of Chinese construction crews, later handing out a pamphlet that read, "Dollar Hill Shopping Mall, Wholesale City & Amusement Park. Coming Soon!!!"</p>	<p>中国“金主”光环黯淡，赞比亚经济遭遇重挫 赞比亚恩多拉——刘友斌（音）停下他白色的奔驰SUV，在建筑工地的嘈杂声中高声呼喊。在工地里，中方监督人员穿戴着红色的制服和安全帽，监督着一群赞比亚工人。他吹嘘完中方建筑团队的速度，又递过来一本小册子。上面写道，“金碧山购物广场(Dollar Hill Shopping Mall)，批发城、游乐场，即将开幕！”</p>
<p>But for all the frenetic activity, Mr. Liu could not hide his pessimism. Plans for the mall here were drafted five years ago, he said, when Zambia's economy was roaring.</p>	<p>尽管工地一派熙攘，刘友斌也无法隐藏他的悲观情绪。他说，修建这座购物广场的计划五年前就已草拟，当时赞比亚经济还在蒸蒸日上。</p>
<p>"Before, everything was great," he said. "Now, we lose money every</p>	<p>"从前一切都很好，"他说。"现在，我们每天都在亏损。"</p>

<p>day.”</p>	
<p>For more than a decade, this mineral-rich nation in Southern Africa offered prime evidence of the continent’s rise, its soaring economy propelled by China’s seemingly insatiable appetite for its copper. Deepening ties brought new roads, hospitals, stadiums, all built by the Chinese, most completed ahead of schedule.</p>	<p>十多年前，非洲南部这个矿产丰富的国家，鲜明地体现了非洲大陆的腾飞。中国对其铜矿仿佛永无休止的渴求，推动了赞比亚经济的高速发展。深化的双边关系带来了新的道路、医院和运动场，全部都由中方修建，大多数都是提前完工。</p>
<p>But China’s economic slowdown has caused Zambia’s economy to tumble. Thousands of jobs have been lost, and the outlook is now so grim that Zambia recently held a national day of prayer to revive its currency, one of the world’s worst performers this year.</p>	<p>但如今，中国经济增速放缓让赞比亚经济也跌了跟头。成千上万的工作岗位不复存在，由于经济前景如此糟糕，赞比亚最近举办了全国性祈祷日，祈求该国货币恢复元气。赞比亚货币今年的表现堪称全世界最糟。</p>
<p>The emergence of a new consumer class across Africa in the past decade, as well as growth and investment in the service sector, fueled hopes of sustained economic expansion on the continent. But the quick downturn in recent months in many of Africa’s fastest-growing economies suggests how much of the impressive growth in the past decade and a half was still driven by a boom in commodities — one supercharged by China.</p>	<p>过去十年里，非洲各国新兴的消费阶级崛起，服务业投资增长，让人深信非洲大陆的经济会持续扩张下去。但最近数月里，非洲增长最快的一些经济体在短时间内遭遇重挫。这表明，过去十年非洲国家受人瞩目的增长，在很大程度上仰赖大宗商品行业的繁荣，而这又深受中国影响。</p>
<p>Now, China’s demand for raw materials has cooled, as it tries to shift its economy away from construction, investment and exports to one driven by consumption and services. That transformation is already jolting countries in Africa, from those with diversified economies, like South Africa, to those dependent on a single export, like Zambia or Angola, even as the Chinese government and businesses express long-term commitment to the continent.</p>	<p>如今，中国对原材料的需求已然冷却，中国正试图将经济模式从建筑、投资和出口导向，转向消费和服务。这种转型已经撼动了非洲国家，无论是像南非一样多元化的经济体，还是像赞比亚、安哥拉一样依赖单一出口的国家，即使中国政府和企业都表达了对非洲大陆的长期承诺。</p>
<p>The Chinese president, Xi Jinping, arrived in South Africa on</p>	<p>周三，中国国家主席习近平抵达南非访问，他将出席为期两天的外交峰会，</p>

<p>Wednesday for a visit that will include a two-day diplomatic summit meeting, the China-Africa forum, the sixth such event since 2000.</p>	<p>即中非合作论坛(China-Africa forum)。这是自 2000 年以来的第六届。</p>
<p>In a sign that China is moving beyond its focus on Africa's raw materials – and perhaps in response to critics who say that the benefits to Africa from that focus have been limited – Mr. Xi is expected to announce plans to help bolster industrialization and manufacturing.</p>	<p>根据预期，习近平将宣布一些计划，支持非洲提振工业化和制造业，这一迹象显示，中国已不再仅仅关注非洲的原材料。有观点认为，中国对原材料的关注让非洲受益有限，这些计划或许也是在回应此类批评。</p>
<p>Chinese businesses are still investing in Zambia and elsewhere. South Africa recently said that China had pledged \$50 billion to help it industrialize, including the deployment of 200,000 Chinese industrial managers to train locals.</p>	<p>中资企业的投资依然遍布赞比亚等国。南非近期宣称，中国已经承诺投资 500 亿美元，用于支持南非工业化，包括派遣 20 万名工业管理人员培训当地人才。</p>
<p>"It's going to be interesting to see how much capacity, strength or will China has toward Africa during this period," said Ross Anthony, the acting director of the Center for Chinese Studies at Stellenbosch University in South Africa. "If they play it right and show commitment irrespective of their own domestic issues, that could really cement relations between China and Africa, because there are many people in Africa that are still sitting on the fence."</p>	<p>"中国在这段时期会向非洲倾注多少能量、实力或决心？观察这一点是很有意思的事，"南非斯坦陵布什大学(Stellenbosch University)中国研究中心代理主任罗斯·安东尼(Ross Anthony)说。"如果中国措施得当，尽管存在国内问题仍笃定坚持，就会极大加强中国和非洲的联系，因为非洲还有很多人持观望态度。"</p>
<p>Here in the Copperbelt of Zambia, two mines have closed in recent weeks, after their owners blamed the low price of copper and Zambia's worsening electricity shortages for rendering their businesses unprofitable. Six thousand workers have lost their jobs. But the shock was compounded by the fact that one of the mines had a Chinese owner, the China Nonferrous Metals Company.</p>	<p>最近几周，在赞比亚的铜带省(Copperbelt)有两座矿场关门。老板称铜价太低，而且赞比亚电力短缺的问题日趋严重，让他们的事业无法获利，6000 名员工因此失业。更惊人的是，其中一家矿场的老板是中国人，属于中国有色矿业集团。</p>
<p>"People expected China, or Chinese companies, to be the last to retrench workers," said Godfrey Hampwaye, an economic geographer</p>	<p>"很多人以为中国，或者说中国企业是最不可能遣散员工的，"赞比亚大学的经济地理学者，也是中非关系的专家高非·翰浦威(Godfrey Hampwaye)表</p>

<p>at the University of Zambia and an expert on relations between China and African countries. "People thought China was Africa's best friend."</p>	<p>示。“大家觉得中国是非洲最好的朋友。”</p>
<p>Zambia's president, Edgar Lungu, who faces an election next year, recently spent five days touring the Copperbelt in an attempt to assuage rising anger, but he was often met with jeers.</p>	<p>赞比亚总统埃德加·伦古(Edgar Lungu)明年将面临一场选举，他最近花了5天时间在铜带省巡回视察，试图安抚民众越来越高的怒气，但常常受到民众嘲讽。</p>
<p>China surpassed the United States in 2009 as Africa's biggest trading partner. But as its demand for commodities has diminished — helping to bring down the worldwide prices of everything from copper, iron ore and oil to coal, diamonds and gold — many other African governments are confronting yawning holes in their budgets.</p>	<p>在2009年，中国超越美国，成为非洲最大的贸易伙伴，但是随着中国对大宗商品需求的下降，其他许多非洲政府也都面临着日益加剧的预算缺口。中国需求的下降，也帮助压低了全世界铜、铁矿、石油、煤炭、钻石、黄金等几乎所有商品的价格。</p>
<p>Some previously high-flying, commodity-dependent countries, like Zambia, Angola and Ghana, have borrowed heavily from international creditors in recent months to raise badly needed cash. With creditors now demanding higher interest rates, the debt load of some African nations has started to increase, a decade after the debts of many African countries were written off.</p>	<p>之前增长飞快、依赖大宗商品出口的国家，如赞比亚、安哥拉、加纳，最近几个月向国际债权人借了许多钱，以筹集它们急需的现金。由于债权人要求提高利息，一些非洲国家的债务负担也开始加剧。许多非洲国家的债务在十年前被豁免后，如今又开始负债。</p>
<p>The continent's two biggest economies, Nigeria and South Africa, are slowing down, contributing to what the International Monetary Fund said would be 3.75 percent growth in sub-Saharan Africa in 2015, the slowest rate since 2009.</p>	<p>非洲大陆最大的经济体尼日利亚和南非增长速度趋缓，因此国际货币基金组织(IMF)预计，撒哈拉以南非洲地区在2015年的增长率将为3.75%，为2009年以来的最低水平。</p>
<p>In some nations that sell commodities to China — including Angola, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo — authoritarian governments with shrinking resources to quiet political challengers are responding with increasing force.</p>	<p>在一些向中国出口大宗商品的国家，如安哥拉、刚果民主共和国、刚果共和国，专制政府用以平息政治挑战的资源越来越少，于是越来越多地通过武力予以回应。</p>
<p>Here in Zambia, as well as in many other African nations, there are few</p>	<p>在赞比亚，跟非洲许多其他国家一样，几乎没有迹象可以看出，政府曾利用</p>

<p>signs that governments used the profits from the commodities boom to diversify their economies and to make them less dependent on foreign investors and less subject to cycles of boom and bust. Copper, which makes up more than 70 percent of Zambia's exports, is now worth less than half of its peak price just a few years ago.</p>	<p>大宗商品繁荣的收益，促进经济多样化，从而不再那么依赖外资，不再那么容易受到经济繁荣与萧条的周期性冲击。铜占赞比亚出口额的70%，现在的铜价跟几年前的高峰相比，只剩不到一半。</p>
<p>"The time for reckoning has come because we have been putting all our eggs in one basket," said Nkole Chishimba, the president of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, the country's largest labor umbrella organization. "Zambia, since independence in 1964, has talked about the need to diversify beyond copper, and we have just missed another great opportunity to do that."</p>	<p>"报应来了，因为我们一直把鸡蛋放在同一个篮子里，"该国最大的工会联盟赞比亚工会联合会(Zambia Congress of Trade Unions)主席尼蔻乐·希姆巴(Nkole Chishimba)说。"赞比亚自1964年独立以来，一直都有经济多样化的讨论，不能只依赖铜矿，但我们刚刚又错失了一个良好机会。"</p>
<p>Zambia could have used revenues from the copper boom to develop other areas, like agriculture and tourism, Mr. Chishimba and others said.</p>	<p>希姆巴和其他人都说，赞比亚原本可以拿铜价高企时的营收来发展其它产业，像是农业和观光业。</p>
<p>Some Chinese here say they will keep doing business as Zambia rides out its current slump.</p>	<p>有些在当地的中国人说，只要赞比亚度过这段低潮，他们会继续在这边做生意。</p>
<p>"Long-term, this place is still a good investment," said Mr. Liu, 35, the businessman behind the new shopping center here, near the Levy Mwanawasa Stadium, one of two stadiums that China has built in Zambia.</p>	<p>"就长远来看，这个地方还是不错的投资，"35岁的刘友斌说。他在这里投资的一个新购物中心，离利维·姆瓦纳瓦萨体育场(Levy Mwanawasa Stadium)很近，这是中资建设的两座体育场之一。</p>
<p>His family, which is from Fujian Province, founded Mei-Mei Zambia Limited about eight years ago as a manufacturer of concrete blocks, and is expanding its business by building the shopping center.</p>	<p>刘友斌的家族来自福建省，8年前他的家族成立了美美赞比亚有限公司(Mei-Mei Zambia Limited)，生产混凝土块，现在正通过修建购物中心拓展业务。</p>
<p>Many Chinese noted that China's engagement with Zambia dated back to Mao Zedong, under whom China built a railway linking Zambia and Tanzania in the mid-1970s, a huge project that still earns China good</p>	<p>许多中国人指出，中国跟赞比亚的关系在毛泽东时代就开始了。在70年代中期，他让中国在赞比亚和坦桑尼亚之间建了一条铁路，那是一件规模浩大的工程。一直到现在，非洲民众都因此对中国抱有善意。</p>

will on the continent.	
That history, and the business opportunities here, still draw Chinese like Yu Qi, 26, a physician from Jiangxi Province. After completing his residency, Mr. Yu said, he joined his large family in Zambia, where he helps manage a copper mine in Chingola, about 100 miles northwest of here.	这样的历史以及当地的商业机会，仍然吸引着像于齐（音）这样的中国人。他来自江西，是一名26岁的医生。他有许多家人在赞比亚，实习结束后，他来到这里，帮忙经营一家位于钦戈拉的铜矿，位于距此地100英里的西北方。
"Zambia's full of opportunity," he said.	"赞比亚处处是机会，"他说。
An uncle, he explained, had stayed in Zambia after completing a government project two decades ago. He founded a company that now has several divisions and employs 10 family members, including Mr. Yu, who runs China Copper Mines in Chingola.	他解释道，二十年前，他叔叔完成了一项政府项目后，就留在赞比亚开了一家公司，现在已经有了许多部门，也雇用了10名家庭成员，包括于齐，他现在经营着钦戈拉的中国铜矿有限公司(China Copper Mines)。
One of the mine's owners, Richard Zhang, 54, began working in the copper industry in Jiangxi Province in 1982, just a few years after China embraced market policies.	其中一间矿场的老板，理查·张(Richard Zhang)，在中国经济市场化几年后的1982年，就开始在江西省从事矿业。
"Twenty or 30 years ago, China was also very poor, even poorer than this stage of Africa," Mr. Zhang said. "After we bring these new ideas and technology to Africa, maybe after 20 or 30 years, Africa can maybe surpass China. I would be happy to see that."	"二、三十年前，中国非常穷、比现在的非洲还要穷，"张先生说。"我们将这些新想法、新技术带来非洲之后，可能再过二、三十年，非洲能超越中国。我乐见其成。"
From the early stages of China's economic modernization, the government ensured that Western and Japanese companies seeking to do business in China, including in the copper industry in Jiangxi, transferred skills and technology.	从中国经济现代化的早期开始，政府就保证，寻求在中国市场做生意的西方或日本企业必须将技术、工艺一并转让，包括在江西的铜矿也是如此。
But Zambia and other African nations appear to have failed to benefit broadly from the commodities boom, whether by not negotiating better terms with Chinese companies, not insisting on technology	但是赞比亚和其他非洲国家似乎无法从价格大涨的出口商品中获利，因为它们并没有跟中国公司协调出更好的合作方式、没有坚持技术转移、也没有利用原材料的营收来推动经济多样化。

transfers or not using the revenues from raw materials to diversify their economies.	
"We have to look inwards as sub-Saharan Africa," said Kryticous Nshindano, the executive director of the Civil Society for Poverty Reduction Zambia, a good-government organization. "Is it an issue of leadership, institutions, corruption? We know what we're supposed to do, but why are we not doing what we're supposed to do?"	"我们必须要在撒哈拉以南非洲进行自我审视，"赞比亚削减贫困公民组织(Civil Society for Poverty Reduction Zambia)的执行总监克里蒂格·纳许达诺(Kryticous Nshindano)说。"这是领导力、制度、还是贪腐的问题？我知道我们应该做什么，但我们为什么没有做该做的事？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151203/c03zambia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151203/c03zambia
Oscar Pistorius Guilty in Murder of Reeva Steenkamp, Appeals Court Rules	南非"刀锋战士"杀害女友案改判谋杀罪
JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's top appeals court ruled on Thursday that Oscar Pistorius, the Olympic star known as the Blade Runner, was guilty of murder in the 2013 killing of his girlfriend, Reeva Steenkamp, overturning a lower court's conviction on the lesser charge of manslaughter.	约翰内斯堡——周四，南非最高上诉法院裁定，被称作"刀锋战士"(Blade Runner)的奥运明星奥斯卡·皮斯托瑞斯(Oscar Pistorius)在2013年杀害女友里瓦·斯廷坎普(Reeva Steenkamp)一事上的谋杀罪名成立，推翻了下级法院较轻的误杀定罪。
Mr. Pistorius has already served about a year in prison and is now under house arrest for the previous conviction; a murder conviction carries a minimum sentence of 15 years in prison.	皮斯托瑞斯已在狱中服了大约一年的刑。因为之前的定罪，他目前被软禁在家。谋杀罪名将让他至少要在狱中服刑15年。
The appeals court sided with state prosecutors on central points, saying that the manslaughter conviction, technically called culpable homicide, had been based on a misinterpretation of laws and an erroneous dismissal of circumstantial evidence.	上诉法院在核心问题上与国家公诉人意见一致，称此前的误杀定罪——严格来说叫过失杀人——是基于对法律的误读做出的，且错误地没有考虑旁证。
The court said that Mr. Pistorius, who has said repeatedly that he accidentally killed his girlfriend when he believed his home had been broken into, should have foreseen that his actions would cause the	法院称，皮斯托瑞斯应该预见到自己的行为会导致他人死亡。皮斯托瑞斯多次声称自己是不小心杀死女友的，因为他以为有人闯进了自己家中。

death of a person.	
Mr. Pistorius, 29, who has been under house arrest since October, is expected to remain at home pending a new sentence.	从10月开始, 29岁的皮斯托瑞斯一直被软禁在家中。等候新判决期间, 他预计仍会留在家中。
He was not present when five judges of the Supreme Court of Appeal in Bloemfontein delivered their verdict. Ms. Steenkamp's relatives, who were in court, embraced upon hearing the ruling.	布隆方丹最高上诉法院的五名法官宣读裁决结果时, 皮斯托瑞斯不在场。法庭上, 斯廷坎普的亲人听到判决后相互拥抱。
"As a result of the error of laws referred to and on a proper appraisal of the facts, he ought to have been convicted not of culpable homicide on that count but of murder," Judge Eric Leach said.	"因为之前引用了错误的法律, 在对事实进行了准确的评估后, 他本应被定为谋杀罪, 而不是之前认定的过失杀人罪," 法官埃里克·利奇(Eric Leach)说。
The appeals court ordered the lower court to hand a new sentence to Mr. Pistorius, who became the first double amputee to compete in the Olympic Games, in London in 2012.	上诉法院下令下级法院重新对皮斯托瑞斯量刑。在2012年的伦敦奥运会上, 皮斯托瑞斯成为首名双腿截肢的奥运选手。
The court's ruling revives a long-running legal battle that transfixed South Africa last year with its touchstone themes of celebrity, violence against women, crime and home intrusions. In a unanimous ruling, the appeals court described the case as "a human tragedy of Shakespearean proportions."	法院的裁决让这场旷日持久的官司重新回归大众视野。去年, 因为名人、针对女性的暴力、犯罪和入室侵扰这样的标准主题, 这场官司震惊南非。上诉法院做出了一致裁决, 称该案是“莎士比亚级别的人间悲剧”。
Mr. Pistorius's family said it had "taken note" of the ruling by the appeals court, the second-highest court in the country, but had not decided on its next steps.	皮斯托瑞斯的家人称已“注意到”上诉法院的裁决, 但尚未决定下一步怎么办。最高上诉法院是南非层级位列第二的最高法院。
"The legal team will study the finding, and we will be guided by them in terms of options going forward," the family said in a statement.	"法律团队会研究裁决, 我们将在接下来的选择上接受他们的指导," 皮斯托瑞斯的家人在一则声明中说。
Legal experts said Mr. Pistorius could try to take his case to the Constitutional Court, but it was unclear whether that court would regard it as a matter under its jurisdiction.	法律专家称, 皮斯托瑞斯可以尝试将案件提交至宪法法院(Constitutional Court), 但尚不清楚该法案是否认为该案在其管辖权下。

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151204/c04pistorius	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151204/c04pistorius
In Nigeria, Chinese Investment Comes With a Downside	尼日利亚，中国投资援建阴影之下
Read part 2 here.	尼日利亚，中国投资与援建的阴影之下（二）
LAGOS, Nigeria — Emeka Ezelugha was excited to open a computer training center. He could teach his countrymen some skills and earn a living.	尼日利亚拉各斯——能自己开办一家电脑培训中心，埃梅卡·埃泽卢格(Emeka Ezelugha)感到很高兴。他可以给自己的同胞传授技巧，又能以此谋生。
But soon after the center opened in a rough, two-story concrete building in Lagos, Nigeria, a blaze broke out in the main classroom. The flames incinerated 30 desktop computers, as well as televisions and air-conditioners.	但培训中心刚刚在尼日利亚拉各斯一座简陋的两层混凝土建筑里开业不久，它的主课堂就发生了一场火灾。大火烧毁了30台台式电脑，外加几台电视和空调。
The culprit was unmistakable: one of two dozen power strips in the classroom. The faulty equipment was made in China, even though the salesman said it was British.	罪魁祸首不会搞错，就是教室里使用的24个电源插板中的一个。这有问题的插板是中国制造的，不过他买的时候销售人员说是英国的。
"The guy tried to convince me it was from the U.K. — I was surprised when it happened," Mr. Ezelugha said.	"当时那家伙一个劲让我相信这东西是英国的——真没想到，后来发生这样的事，"埃泽卢格说。
Across this populous African nation, low-cost Chinese goods are everywhere, evidence of Beijing's growing dominance in global trade. The trade flow has helped keep life affordable for millions of Nigerian families, at a time when the country is struggling with economic stagnation and plunging prices, as well as the deadly costs of the Boko Haram insurgency.	在人口众多的尼日利亚，廉价的中国商品到处都是，这是北京在全球贸易中日益占主导地位的一个证明。此时的尼日利亚苦于经济停滞和物价暴跌，博科哈拉姆(Boko Haram)叛乱也带来不少人员伤亡，和中国的贸易往来有助于让数百万尼日利亚家庭过上可以负担的生活。
But shoddy or counterfeit products are a national problem in Nigeria, Africa's largest economy, where impoverished consumers have few alternatives. Some shoddy goods are benign, like the Chinese-made shirts, trousers and dresses with uneven stitching and stray threads that	但假冒伪劣产品也成为尼日利亚这个非洲第一大经济体面临的一个全国性问题，在这里，贫穷的消费者几乎没什么其他选择。有些劣质商品谈不上有什么危害，比如中国制造的针脚不匀、线头凌乱的衬衫、裤子和裙子，它们遍布尼日利亚的街边市场。但新住宅和新办公室普遍使用的来自中国的电

<p>fill street markets. But electrical wiring, outlets and power strips from China, ubiquitous in new homes and offices, are connected to dozens of fires a year in Lagos alone.</p>	<p>线、电源插座和插板，则与这里发生的不少火灾有关，这类火灾单单拉各斯一年就有几十起。</p>
<p>The relationship between China and Nigeria is a complex web of dependency, one replicated in dozens of developing countries around the world, like Chile, Ethiopia and Indonesia. While such ties are integral to China's global ambitions, they also pose new and unpredictable challenges for Beijing. China has lent heavily to commodity-exporting countries, which are now struggling with low commodity prices. At the same time, China's highly competitive manufacturing sector has devastated many smaller-scale rivals across Africa, Asia and Latin America.</p>	<p>中国和尼日利亚的关系是一个相互依赖的复杂网络，这种关系在智利、埃塞爾比亚和印度尼西亚等几十个发展中国家也都一样存在。尽管这些关系对中国实现其全球野心必不可少，但它们也给北京带来难以预料的新挑战。中国一直向大宗商品出口国提供大量贷款，如今这些国家都在竭力解决物价低的问题。与此同时，中国特别有竞争力的制造业还摧毁了遍布非洲、亚洲和拉丁美洲的不少小型竞争对手。</p>
<p>To support its swelling trade in Nigeria, China is funneling billions of dollars to build roads, rail lines, airport terminals, power plants and other desperately needed infrastructure. China is the top lender to Nigeria, where political instability and violence have made Western interests skittish.</p>	<p>为了给它在尼日利亚规模不断增大的贸易活动提供支持，中国正往那里输送数十亿美元资金，用于修建公路、铁路、机场、发电站和其他急需的基础设施。中国是尼日利亚最大的债主，后者政治局势不稳定，暴力冲突频仍，小心翼翼的西方国家很少涉足。</p>
<p>Nigeria, in turn, has become the biggest overseas customer of Chinese construction companies. It is an important market for Beijing, at a time when China's own growth is slowing.</p>	<p>反过来，尼日利亚也成为中国建筑企业最大的海外主顾。对北京而言，它是一个重要的市场，尤其考虑到中国自身的增长正在放缓。</p>
<p>But China's extensive reach is now meeting resistance in Nigeria, part of the broader risks for Beijing's global strategy.</p>	<p>但中国的广泛延伸开始在尼日利亚遭遇阻力，这是北京的全球战略所面临的更大风险。</p>
<p>In Abuja, the capital, the new government is conducting anticorruption investigations into large Chinese construction contracts signed by the previous leadership. Nigerian state governments are struggling to pay</p>	<p>在尼日利亚首都阿布贾，新政府正对前任领导层与中国签署的一些大型建筑项目合同进行反腐调查。其中有不少项目，尼日利亚各个州政府都难以为之买单，中国有可能会因此损失惨重。</p>

for many of those projects, exposing China to potentially heavy losses.	
In Kano, angry protesters in the streets blame widespread joblessness on China, which is manufacturing African fabric designs in shimmering hues more cheaply than Nigeria. Employment in Nigeria's textile and apparel sector has plummeted to 20,000 people, from 600,000 two decades ago.	在卡诺，街道上有愤怒的抗议者将这里普遍存在的失业问题归罪于中国，因为中国也在制造色泽鲜亮的非洲图案织物，价格比尼日利亚本地的有优势。尼日利亚纺织服装行业的用工数量已经从二十年前的 60 万暴跌到 2 万。
In Lagos, authorities are trying to stamp out subpar Chinese electric goods. Imported power strips and wiring have inadequate copper to handle Nigeria's 240-volt system, said Wanza Kussiy, the chief safety officer of the Nigerian government's Standards Organization.	在拉各斯，当局正试图清除质量欠佳的中国电子产品。尼日利亚标准局 (Standards Organization) 首席安全专员万扎·库西 (Wanza Kussiy) 表示，进口电源插板和电线中铜的份量不够，支撑不了尼日利亚 240 伏特的电压。
Zhang Sen, the vice secretary general of China's government-controlled Electronic Product Association, said that the group was reviewing Nigeria's fires. "We still need to do some research before we can say the quality of the Chinese products is to blame," he said.	受中国政府管治的电子产品协会 (Electronic Product Association) 副秘书长张森 (音) 表示，该机构正在评估尼日利亚发生的火灾。“我们需要做一些研究，才能确定它们是否是由中国产品质量问题引起，”他说。
Nigerian authorities are stymied. Corruption is endemic, making it more difficult to enforce safety standards. And Chinese goods are so dominant that consumer have few other choices.	尼日利亚当局进退维谷。腐败丛生，使它更加难以执行安全标准。而因为中国商品占据市场，消费者很少有其他选择。
In Lagos, Mr. Ezelugha borrowed heavily to reopen his computer training center after the fire. But the power strips are still made in China. He couldn't find anything else.	在拉各斯，火灾发生后，埃泽卢格借了很多钱，重开了电脑培训中心。但里面使用的电源插板还是中国制造的。他买不到别的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151206/c06chinatrade	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151206/c06chinatrade
In Nigeria, Chinese Investment Comes With a Downside	尼日利亚，中国投资与援建的阴影之下 (二)
Read part 1 here.	尼日利亚，中国援建和投资的阴影之下 (一)
Idle Factories, Idle Hands	闲置的工厂，闲着的工人

<p>Kano's cloth industry started in the walled ancient city, a labyrinth of mud brick houses and dirt roads.</p>	<p>卡诺的织布业始于城墙围绕的古城，这是一座泥砖房屋和土路构成的迷宫。</p>
<p>The city's blue dye has long been made from the leaves of local indigo plants, which are crushed and mixed with cooking ashes and potassium. Swaths of white cotton fabric are dunked in the dye, which fills six-foot-deep pits lined with animal skins.</p>	<p>很久以前，该城就已在使用来自本地靛蓝植物的叶子制造的蓝色染料，染料用被粉碎的树叶子与做饭留下的灰烬和钾混合而成。长条的白色棉织物被投入染坑中，染坑深六英尺，用动物皮做内衬。</p>
<p>But employment at the centuries-old dye pits has dropped to 250 people, from nearly 1,500 a decade ago. Chinese companies produce virtually identical patterns of fabrics using synthetic dyes, and their sales now dominate in Kano's open-air market.</p>	<p>但是，这些百年老染坑雇佣的工人，已从十年前的近 1500 人减少到如今的 250 人。中国企业用合成染料生产图案几乎相同的面料，这种面料的销售目前在卡诺的露天市场上占有主要的份额。</p>
<p>"They are learning our arts and taking them to their country and doing them similarly to us, and bringing the goods back to Nigeria and selling them to our people," said Bala Ibrahim, 45, who has labored in the pits since his early teens. Now he spends whole days idle.</p>	<p>"他们在学习我们的艺术，把这些艺术带回他们的国家，做出与我们相同的东西，再把成品运到尼日利亚，出售给我们的人民，" 现年 45 岁的巴拉·易卜拉欣(Bala Ibrahim)说，他从十几岁起就一直在染坑工作，而如今他整日无所事事。</p>
<p>Such stories are common across Nigeria's garment industry. The city's tanneries, which made Moroccan leather from goatskins for centuries, have laid off most of their staffs. Dozens of modern fabric factories on the outskirts of Kano have closed.</p>	<p>这样的故事在整个尼日利亚的服装业很常见。卡诺城中几个世纪以来一直在使用山羊皮制造摩洛哥皮革的工厂，如今裁掉了他们的大部分员工。卡诺郊外的数十家现代面料工厂也已经关闭。</p>
<p>In theory, Nigeria should have a manufacturing edge, at least in labor-intensive industries like sewing.</p>	<p>按理说，尼日利亚应该有一个制造业优势，至少在像制衣这样的劳动力密集型的产业。</p>
<p>With high unemployment in Nigeria, factory owners can easily find workers willing to accept the minimum wage, just \$80 a month. By comparison, garment factories in coastal China now pay around \$550 a month and still can't find enough workers.</p>	<p>由于尼日利亚的高失业率，工厂老板很容易找到愿意接受最低工资的工人，他们每月只拿 80 美元（约合 500 元人民币）。相比之下，中国沿海地区的服装厂现在需要支付每月约 550 美元的工资，但仍找不到足够的工人。</p>
<p>Despite the high cost of labor, it remains cheaper and easier to</p>	<p>尽管劳动力成本升高，但在中国批量生产服装仍保持着更便宜也更容易的优</p>

mass-produce garments in China.	势。
One obstacle to setting up a large-scale sewing industry like Bangladesh's is that Nigeria imposes significant tariffs on imported fabric, a legacy of its past as a big producer of hand-woven fabric and as a large grower of cotton. Another challenge is that electricity from Nigeria's national grid is unreliable. So operations must rely on diesel generators, buying fuel at a cost per kilowatt-hour generated that is six times what garment makers in China pay.	在尼日利亚建立像孟加拉国那样的大型服装制造业所面临的一个障碍是，尼日利亚对进口面料征收高额关税，这是尼日利亚作为手工织布生产大国和棉花种植大国的过去遗留下来的。另一个挑战是，尼日利亚的国家电网电力供应不稳定。所以工厂必须依靠柴油发电机，工厂为每千瓦小时付出的燃料成本是中国工厂付出电费的六倍。
The Nigerian government wants to revive manufacturing, particularly given low prices now for its oil exports. Abdulkadir Musa, the recently retired permanent secretary of Nigeria's ministry of industry, trade and investment, said the government was mulling reductions in tariffs on garment materials that are not produced in Nigeria, possibly including buttons. "We want to start that all over now that oil is no longer at a high price," Mr. Musa said, adding that overreliance on oil exports "has been more of a problem for us than a solution."	尼日利亚政府希望重振制造业，尤其是在石油出口的价格目前很低的情况下。前不久退休的尼日利亚工业、贸易和投资部常任秘书长阿卜杜勒卡迪尔·穆萨(Abdulkadir Musa)表示，政府正在考虑降低非尼日利亚产生的、可能包括纽扣在内的服装材料的关税。“目前石油的价格不再高，我们需要开始考虑所有的问题，”穆萨说，他还表示，对石油出口的过度依赖“对我们来说，一直是更大的问题，而不是一种解决方案。”
For now, Nigerians just can't compete.	目前，尼日利亚人根本无法竞争。
Chimezie Cyril Okwuosa scrimped for years to set up his own small garment factory near Lagos in 2005. He had 25 sewing machines, 30 workers and a noisy diesel generator. The factory failed within five years.	齐米日·西里尔·奥卡乌奥萨(Chimezie Cyril Okwuosa)省吃俭用了好几年，于2005年在拉各斯附近办了自己的小服装厂。他有25台缝纫机、30名工人，以及一台噪音很大的柴油发电机。不到五年，他的工厂就倒闭了。
"I was spending so much on diesel that at the end of the day, I had no profit — and some days, there was no diesel at all, and I could not operate," Mr. Okwuosa said.	“我花那么多钱买柴油，到一天结束的时候，我已经没有任何利润可言，有些日子根本买不到柴油，我也开不了工，”奥卡乌奥萨说。
Mr. Okwuosa now runs Greentomato Apparels, a small-scale importer	奥卡乌奥萨现在经营“绿番茄服装店”(Greentomato Apparels)，这是一家出

<p>of children's trousers. He pays \$2.50 a pair to a factory in Guangzhou, China, and then only 10 or 12 cents a pair for shipping. He sells the pants for about \$3.25 a pair, leaving him a small profit margin.</p>	<p>售进口儿童裤子的小店。他每条裤子付给中国广东一家工厂的买价是 2.50 美元，然后只需再付每条 10 或 12 美分的运费。他出售每条裤子的卖价约为 3.25 美元，让他稍有赢利。</p>
<p>The collapse of manufacturing is more than just a financial issue.</p>	<p>制造业的崩溃不只是一个经济问题。</p>
<p>It has also fanned worries about the possible spread of Boko Haram, an insurgency condemned for its large-scale abductions and sexual enslavement of women and girls. Boko Haram has drawn young men to its ranks in destitute northeastern Nigeria, the country's poorest region.</p>	<p>这个问题也引起人们对博科哈拉姆(Boko Haram)可能扩张的担忧，该激进组织因大规模绑架妇女和女童、迫使她们充当性奴而受到谴责。博科哈拉姆已经从尼日利亚最贫穷的东北部地区吸引了青年男子加入其行列。</p>
<p>Emir Muhammadu Sanusi II, the traditional ruler of Kano in northern Nigeria, has seen the devastation up close. Outside his palace, a low maroon building with battlements, is a large burn mark. Late last year, a group linked by the government to Boko Haram set off three bombs in a large crowd and then used automatic weapons to spray bullets at the survivors. As many as 500 people were killed.</p>	<p>尼日利亚北部城市卡诺的传统酋长穆罕默达·撒努斯二世 (Emir Muhammadu Sanusi II) 已经与这种破坏有近距离的接触。他的宫殿是一座栗色、带城垛的低层建筑，宫殿外面有一个烧焦的痕迹。去年年底，一个政府认为与博科哈拉有关的组织，在宫殿外的一群人中引发了三枚炸弹，然后用自动武器扫射幸存者，导致最多 500 人死亡。</p>
<p>"The Chinese basically copy every textile product in Nigeria," Emir Sanusi said. "I worry about what could happen to Kano when we have a large number of youths and large numbers of industries are down."</p>	<p>"中国人基本上山寨了尼日利亚的每一种纺织产品，"撒努斯酋长说。"我对卡诺会发生什么很担心，我们有大批青少年，而这里的许多行业都不景气。"</p>
<p>A Flood of Chinese Steel</p>	<p>中国钢铁的洪流</p>
<p>At a Lagos steelyard of Dorman-Long Engineering, the only activity on a recent afternoon was the welding of an oil storage tank. With the steep drop in world oil prices, longtime customers like Exxon Mobil and Royal Dutch Shell are no longer commissioning as many helipads and footbridges for their offshore drilling platforms.</p>	<p>近日一个下午，在多曼-龙工程公司(Dorman-Long Engineering)位于拉各斯的一个钢铁货场，唯一的活动就是焊接一个石油储罐。随着世界石油价格的急剧下降，像埃克森美孚(Exxon Mobil)和荷兰皇家壳牌(Royal Dutch Shell)这样的长期客户不再需要为海上钻井平台采购那么多的停机坪和人行桥了。</p>
<p>The locally owned engineering firm had expected Chinese construction</p>	<p>这家本地工程公司曾预计，中国在尼日利亚经营的建筑公司可以帮助缓解这</p>

<p>companies operating in Nigeria to help offset the slump. But Chinese construction companies, mostly state-owned, have largely imported their steel girders, reinforcing beams and other materials from home.</p>	<p>种低迷形势。但那些建筑公司大多是中国国有企业，主要使用从中国进口的钢梁、加固梁等材料。</p>
<p>"I just don't see a lot of local content in what they do," said Timi Austen-Peters, the company's chairman.</p>	<p>"他们对本地产品用得不多，"多曼-龙工程公司的董事长提米·奥斯汀-彼得斯(Timi Austen-Peters)说。</p>
<p>Infrastructure financed and built by China was supposed to be the great hope for Nigeria.</p>	<p>中国资助和修建的基础设施本应该是尼日利亚的巨大希望。</p>
<p>Nigeria endured coups and a civil war in the 1960s, then effectively nationalized many foreign-owned companies in the 1970s. Nigeria developed a reputation for breaking or renegotiating contracts, antagonizing many foreign partners.</p>	<p>尼日利亚在 20 世纪 60 年代经历了政变和内战，在 20 世纪 70 年代事实上又将很多外国公司收为国有。因此尼日利亚有了一种喜欢撕毁合同重新谈判的名声，很多国外合作伙伴对它怀有戒备之心。</p>
<p>The risks have prompted Western companies to demand very fat profits before putting money into the country — returns on the order of 25 to 40 percent a year. Their Chinese counterparts have been willing to accept 10 percent or less.</p>	<p>由于存在这样的风险，在将资金投入该国之前，西方企业需要看到非常丰厚的利润——每收益率在 25%至 40%。而他们的中国同行愿意接受 10%或更低的收益率。</p>
<p>"Unless the West changes its risk assessment, the Chinese will beat them to the African market," said Osadebe Osakwe, a former Nigerian banker who is now the managing director of North China Construction Nigeria. The company is a subsidiary of a state-owned enterprise in Beijing. "The Chinese are trying to prove that they can do what the Western companies can do and they can do it better."</p>	<p>"除非西方调整风险评估的方式，否则中国将在非洲市场击败他们，"奥萨德比·奥萨奎(Osadebe Osakwe)表示。他曾经在尼日利亚银行业工作，目前担任华北建设尼日利亚公司(North China Construction Nigeria)的董事总经理，那是北京一家国有企业的子公司。"中国正在努力证明自己可以做到什么，西方公司可以做的，它们可以做得更好。"</p>
<p>Chinese companies have piled into the country. Mostly state-owned Chinese construction companies have started \$24.6 billion worth of projects since 2005, the highest of anywhere in the world, according to the American Enterprise Institute, a Washington research group.</p>	<p>中国企业正大举进入尼日利亚。华盛顿研究团体美国企业研究所(American Enterprise Institute)的资料显示，自 2005 年以来，以国有企业为主的中国建筑公司已经开始在尼日利亚开展了价值 246 亿美元的项目，高于世界上其他任何地方。</p>

<p>"Africa has a real demand for infrastructure and industrial developments – in those areas, China has strong ability and surplus capacity to invest and build," China's prime minister, Li Keqiang, said during a visit to Nigeria last year.</p>	<p>"非洲有基础设施和产业发展的现实需求，在这些方面，中国有较强的投资建设能力和富余产能，"中国总理李克强去年访问尼日利亚时表示。</p>
<p>But as demand at home falters, Chinese companies have been shipping huge quantities of steel girders, piping and other industrial materials at extremely low prices to emerging markets like Nigeria. So there is little benefit for local players like Dorman-Long Engineering that used to fabricate much of this equipment.</p>	<p>但是，随着本国需求疲软，中国企业以极低的价格将钢梁、管材等工业材料大量出口到尼日利亚这样的新兴市场。于是，曾经制造过很多这类材料的本土公司，像多曼-龙工程等等，就没有什么利润可赚了。</p>
<p>Executives at Chinese construction companies say they do buy some local materials. But they add that China's exports are often more readily available and better made, so they can be quickly and reliably included in complex projects.</p>	<p>中国建筑公司的高管说，公司购买了当地的一些材料。但他们也说，中国出口的材料往往更容易买到，而且质量更好，因此可以快速可靠地运用到复杂的工程项目中。</p>
<p>The new Nigerian government is starting to question whether all the construction projects are in the country's best interest. Many projects, like new international or refurbished airport terminals in Lagos, Abuja, Kano and Port Harcourt, help the country's elite but may do less for the poor.</p>	<p>尼日利亚新政府已经开始质疑，这些建设项目是否都符合该国的最大利益。很多项目，比如在拉各斯、阿布贾、卡诺和哈科特港新建或者翻新国际机场航站楼的项目，虽然有益于该国的精英阶层，但对穷人可能用处不大。</p>
<p>The new government is now searching for signs of fraud, corruption or other misconduct in existing contracts. President Muhammadu Buhari of Nigeria announced on Aug. 10 that his government had already found that hundreds of millions of dollars were mysteriously diverted from one Chinese-backed rail project to other government projects, although it was not immediately clear if corruption was involved.</p>	<p>新政府目前正在现有合同项目中寻找欺诈、贪腐或其他舞弊行为的迹象。尼日利亚总统穆罕默杜·布哈里(Muhammadu Buhari)在8月10日宣布，政府发现有数亿美元资金，从中国援建的一个铁路项目被神秘地转移到了其他政府项目，目前尚不清楚是否存在贪腐行为。</p>
<p>Bullet Train Boondoggle</p>	<p>不实用的高铁</p>

<p>The pride of the previous Nigerian administration, which left office in May, was supposed to be a new passenger train line that links Abuja to Kaduna. With trains traveling at nearly 120 miles per hour, the \$874 million line is supposed to cut the three-hour highway trip in half.</p>	<p>一条连接阿布贾和卡杜纳的旅客列车新线路,本应是今年5月离任的尼日利亚上届政府的骄傲。该铁路总造价8.74亿美元,建成后列车时速可达120英里,将三个小时的高速公路行程削减一半。</p>
<p>But the line may not draw many passengers.</p>	<p>但该线路可能无法吸引很多乘客。</p>
<p>A graceful new train station is a 40-minute drive from downtown, surrounded by cornfields and cow pastures. The extension of the line into downtown Abuja has been severely delayed, and money is running short for its completion. And even though Nigeria desperately needs more freight trains, the rail line with its fragile-looking bridges is too lightly built to support heavily laden cargo cars.</p>	<p>雅致的新火车站与市中心相距40分钟车程,四周环绕着玉米地和奶牛牧场。连接到阿布贾市中心的工程已经被严重推迟,完工需要的资金所剩不多。而且,即便尼日利亚迫切需要更多的货运列车,这条铁路及其外形纤弱的桥梁都太轻,无法支撑载重货运车厢。</p>
<p>The fate of the line — like dozens of Chinese projects around Nigeria — is a potential problem for Beijing.</p>	<p>这条线路的命运——就像北京在尼日利亚各地开展的几十个项目一样,对北京来说是一个潜在的问题。</p>
<p>Infrastructure projects in Nigeria have been fueled by the same manic lending that has also created mountains of debt for China's economy at home. State-controlled Chinese banks have lent money at rock-bottom interest rates in deeply indebted Nigeria.</p>	<p>推动在尼日利亚兴建这些基础设施的疯狂贷款,也给中国国内经济带来巨额债务。中国国有银行以最低利率把钱借给负债累累的尼日利亚。</p>
<p>They have done so based on the assumption that the Chinese government will repay them if Nigeria cannot.</p>	<p>这样做是基于一个前提:如果尼日利亚还不上钱,中国政府一定会还钱。</p>
<p>A little-known Chinese government agency, Sinosure, has guaranteed the loans. Sinosure insured \$427 billion worth of Chinese exports and overseas construction projects around the world in 2013, the most recent year available. The Export-Import Bank of the United States, by comparison, issued just \$5 billion worth of credit in each of the last two years.</p>	<p>鲜为人知的中国政府机构中国出口信用保险公司(Sinosure)为这些贷款提供了保险。该公司最近的数据是2013年的,那年它为价值4270亿美元的中国出口商品和海外工程提供了保险。相比之下,美国进出口银行(Export-Import Bank)在过去两年中,每年只提供了价值50亿美元的贷款。</p>

<p>Nigeria is a particularly shaky bet for China. The corruption investigations could prompt the government to cancel contracts outright. Government revenue has dropped by more than half since the fall in world oil prices, so the country may not have the money to make good on the Chinese deals.</p>	<p>对于中国来说，尼日利亚一个风险特别高的赌局。腐败调查可能会导致尼日利亚政府直接取消合同。自从世界石油价格下跌以来，该国政府的收入已经下降了一半以上，因此可能没有足够的资金来支付与中国的交易。</p>
<p>The riskiest projects of all may be those like the high-speed rail line that are widely viewed as the previous administration's vanity projects.</p>	<p>在所有项目中，风险最大的可能就是高铁这种被广泛视为上届政府的政绩工程的项目。</p>
<p>A Chinese construction manager at the new station on Abuja's outskirts, who identified himself only as Mr. Zhang, said the project would be finished by next March. It was only behind schedule, he added, because of shipping delays.</p>	<p>在阿布贾郊区的新车站，一名中国建筑经理说，该项目将于明年3月完工。他只透露自己姓张，声称工程落后于计划时间完全是因为发货延迟。</p>
<p>"We're waiting for materials from China," Mr. Zhang said, "like toilets."</p>	<p>"我们正在等物料从中国发过来，"张先生说，"比如厕所等等。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151207/c07chinatrade</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151207/c07chinatrade</p>
<p>Indians, Hit Hard by Climate Change, Closely Watch Paris Talks</p>	<p>印度深陷环境危机，坚持先脱贫再治理污染</p>
<p>MUMBAI, India — Under a fingernail moon at Sassoon Docks, Parumati Mangela, a fisherwoman, sat on her haunches, grimacing. Something strange is happening over the Arabian Sea, she said: "The sky is getting hot more and more," perhaps because something has angered the goddess Lakshmi.</p>	<p>印度孟买——弯月当空，渔女帕努马提·曼吉拉(Parumati Mangela)蹲坐在沙逊码头，面露不安神色。阿拉伯海发生了奇怪的事情，她说：“天气越来越热，”也许是什么事激怒了拉克希米(Lakshmi)女神。</p>
<p>As Mangela rounded up village women to pray at the water's edge, state fisheries scientists were tracking worrying changes deep below, where in the last half century average surface temperatures have risen three-tenths of a degree Celsius, or half a degree Fahrenheit. This warming is driving familiar species into cooler waters, they say, replaced by species traditionally found hundreds of miles to the south,</p>	<p>曼吉拉把村里的妇女召集到一起，在水边进行祈祷，而对这种令人担忧的变化，印度渔业科学家进行了深入追踪，在过去的半个世纪里，海水表面的平均温度上升了半个华氏度，相当于0.3摄氏度。他们说，由于升温，人们熟悉的物种迁徙到了更凉爽的水域，而此前生活在数百英里以南的物种，比如印度马鲛鱼和长头小沙丁鱼，则迁移到了这里。</p>

<p>like Indian mackerel and oil sardines.</p>	
<p>At the climate talks in Paris, India's negotiators have staked out an adamant position: While India is vulnerable to global warming, raising a vast population out of poverty remains the national priority. The government plans to double use of domestic coal to more than a billion tons by 2019, and maintains that the legal obligation for action on climate change should fall on developed countries, which burned huge amounts of fossil fuels for decades.</p>	<p>在巴黎举行的气候谈判中，印度谈判代表表达了坚定的立场：虽然印度很容易受到全球气候变暖的冲击，但让广大人口摆脱贫困仍然是印度的政策重点。印度政府计划到2019年，让国内煤炭消耗量翻一番，达到逾10亿吨，并同时坚称，对气候变化采取行动的法律义务应该由发达国家担当，因为它们数十年来使用了大量的化石燃料。</p>
<p>But few countries have so much at stake as India. For the last month, the front pages of major newspapers have been dominated by one environmental crisis after another: City-dwellers are up in arms about hazardous levels of air pollution, which has already damaged the lungs of about half of Delhi's schoolchildren. And last month brought torrential rains and flooding in the southern city of Chennai, evoking the erratic weather that climate experts warn about.</p>	<p>但很少有哪个国家像印度这样容易遭受气候变化的危害。上个月，该国主要报纸的头版被一个接一个的环境危机所占据：城市居民极力反对严重的空气污染，德里大约一半的学童，肺部已经遭受了损害。上个月，印度南部城市钦奈遭遇了暴雨和洪灾，气候专家曾警告过会出现这种难以预测的天气。</p>
<p>"People are experiencing far more, and the impacts are far more severe," said Arivudai Nambi Appadurai, a climate risk specialist for the World Resources Institute, whose family weathered the flood in Chennai. "It is right there in front of them. You experience it, you believe it. It's not something happening far away that you read about in the newspaper."</p>	<p>"人们经历的冲击要多得多，其影响程度也要严重得多。事情就摆在他们眼前，你经历过就会相信。这不是你在报纸上读到的那种发生在遥远地方的东西，"世界资源研究所(World Resources Institute)的气候风险专家阿利乌戴·纳姆比·阿帕度拉(Arivudai Nambi Appadurai)说。他的家人就亲历了钦奈的洪灾。</p>
<p>Ashok Lavasa, secretary of India's Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, said negotiators were aware of the impact climate change is having on the country, which includes more than 4,000 miles of coastline and 1,200 islands. But India takes the view that developed</p>	<p>印度环境、林业与气候变化部秘书阿索科·拉瓦萨(Ashok Lavasa)说，谈判者知道气候变化对印度的影响，该国有超过4000英里(约6400公里)长的海岸线和1200座岛屿。但印度认为，像美国这样的发达国家在历史上对这个问题负有责任，必须在解决方案中承担最大的义务，这是1997年的《京</p>

<p>countries, like the United States, are historically responsible for the problem, and must take the biggest steps on a solution, a notion enshrined in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol. Lavasa would like to see that legal divide continue, even though developing economies are expected to become the largest greenhouse gas emitters in the 21st century.</p>	<p>都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol)中的一个原则。拉瓦萨希望能继续坚持这样的法律责任划分, 即便发展中经济体预计将成为 21 世纪最大的温室气体排放国。</p>
<p>"When you talk about historic obligations, we are not reinterpreting those agreements," Lavasa said.</p>	<p>拉瓦萨说, "在谈论历史责任的时候, 我们并不是在重新阐释这些协定。"</p>
<p>Four thousand miles from the Paris talks, a familiar smog has settled over India's large cities, reducing the midday sun to a pale, blurry wafer. The pollution, a dangerous mix of suspended particles from kerosene stoves, vehicles, diesel generators and burning crops and firewood, is at the same high level as last year. But awareness has soared, said Joshua S. Apte, an assistant professor of environmental engineering at the University of Texas at Austin, who has studied Delhi's air pollution since 2007.</p>	<p>在巴黎谈判会场的 4000 英里之外, 熟悉的雾霾笼罩了印度的各大城市, 让正午的太阳显得苍白而模糊。煤油炉、车辆、柴油发电机, 以及燃烧秸秆和木柴产生的悬浮颗粒物混合在一起, 形成了这种危险的空气污染, 其严重程度与去年持平。但人们的意识已经大大增强, 德州大学奥斯汀分校 (University of Texas at Austin) 的环境工程助理教授约书亚·S·阿普特(Dr. Joshua S. Apte)说。他对 2007 年以来, 印度德里的空气污染状况进行过研究。</p>
<p>Though global warming and air pollution have distinct causes, the issues overlap in the minds of many young urban Indians — the group that is far more likely to support limiting greenhouse gases, the Pew Research Center found in a survey conducted ahead of the climate talks. And some climate experts are reminded of the pollution protests that broke out in Chinese cities last year, prompting the Chinese premier to declare a "war on pollution."</p>	<p>虽然全球变暖和空气污染是由不同的原因造成的, 但印度很多年轻的城市居民认为, 这些问题有重叠的部分。皮尤研究中心(Pew Research Center)在气候谈判开始前进行的调查发现, 这一群体支持限制温室气体排放的比例远远更高。这让一些气候专家想起了去年中国一些城市爆发的针对污染的抗议活动, 这些抗议活动促使中国总理"向污染宣战"。</p>
<p>"The media, in a way that couldn't happen in Beijing, has made this such an issue that policy makers can't be seen to be avoiding it," Apte said.</p>	<p>阿普特表示, "媒体已经使之成为一个严重的问题, 政策制定者不能让公众发觉自己在逃避。这样的情况不会出现在北京。"</p>

For farmers and fishermen, the changes associated with a warming climate have emerged gradually.	对于农民和渔民来说，气候变暖带来的变化已经逐渐显现。
Vinay D. Deshmukh, a fisheries scientist who headed a marine research center in Mumbai, recalled his puzzlement around seven years ago, when he first saw boats coming back loaded with oil sardines, a fish whose northernmost range traditionally ended 400 miles to the south. The fish, he said, were "emaciated," with bulbous heads and little flesh on their bodies. He formed a hypothesis: The sardines, "running away from the hot water to survive," had wandered so far that they no longer had a familiar stock of phytoplankton.	渔业科学家维纳伊·D·德希穆克(Vinay D. Deshmukh)是孟买一家海洋研究中心的负责人。他回忆起了大约七年前的困惑，当时他第一次看到渔船载着长头小沙丁鱼归来，这种鱼的最北分布区通常在孟买以南 400 英里处。他说，这些鱼很“消瘦”，头是鼓凸的，身上肉很少。他提出了一个假设：这种沙丁鱼“为了生存逃离了温度较高的海域”，但它们逃得太远，找不到那些熟悉的浮游植物了。
Since then, the oil sardines have expanded their range 900 miles, turning up in the nets of fishermen as far north as Bangladesh. Mumbaiers, meanwhile, showed so little interest in eating sardines that they are now ground up as a supplement for animal feed.	此后，长头小沙丁鱼将活动范围扩展了 900 英里，出现在北至孟加拉国的渔民的渔网中。但孟买人对这种沙丁鱼不感兴趣，于是把它们碾碎，制成了动物补充饲料。
Chabi Gayakard, scanning the crowd for paying customers at Sassoon dock, shook her head disapprovingly when asked about the sardines.	查比·格亚卡德(Chabi Gayakard)正在沙逊码头寻找愿意付钱的买家。当被问到这种沙丁鱼时，她不以为然地摇了摇头。
"The hotter it gets, the more they come," she said. "Upper-class people don't eat them." A friend, standing over the limp body of a dead shark, suggested that God had sent waves of heat as a punishment, after "watching how we humans behave."	"越热就越多，"她说。"上层人不吃这种鱼。"她的一个朋友看着脚下鲨鱼瘫软的尸体说，神降下了热浪惩罚人类，因为神“看到了我们人类的所作所为”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151211/c11india	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151211/c11india
First Saudi Women Elected to Local Councils	沙特迎来里程碑时刻：女性首次参与选举并胜出
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia — In elections that allowed Saudi women to vote and run for office for the first time, more than a dozen women won seats on local councils in different parts of the country, officials said on	沙特阿拉伯利雅得——官方周日表示，在沙特阿拉伯举行的第一次允许女性参加投票和竞选公职的选举中，有十多名女性在不同地区的地方议会中赢得席位。

<p>Sunday.</p>	
<p>While the move was hailed by some as a new step into the public sphere by women in this religious and conservative monarchy, the local councils have limited powers and the new female members will make up less than 1 percent of the elected council members nationwide.</p>	<p>这一举动被一些人称赞为这个宗教色彩浓厚的保守君主制国家在允许女性参与公共事务方面进入新的阶段，但地方议会职权有限，而且女性将不超过全国范围内当选的议会成员的1%。</p>
<p>The participation of women in the vote was a milestone in a very gradual social shift for a country that deprives women of many basic rights, barring them from driving and from making many important decisions without the approval of a male relative.</p>	<p>沙特阿拉伯剥夺了女性的很多基本权利，禁止她们开车，也不允许她们在没有男性亲属许可情况下做出许多重大决定。在这样的国家进行的非常缓慢的社会变迁中，女性参与投票堪称一个里程碑。</p>
<p>Yet attitudes have shifted as more women have begun working outside the home and the kingdom's youthful and well-connected population has become better acquainted with the rest of the world.</p>	<p>不过，随着有更多女性开始在外工作、该国出身良好的年轻人更加了解外面的世界，针对女性的这些态度在发生改变。</p>
<p>The previous Saudi monarch, King Abdullah, promised in 2011 to let women run and vote in local council elections and two years later added 30 women to the Shura Council, an appointed advisory body. His successor, Salman, has allowed those decisions to stand.</p>	<p>上任国王阿卜杜拉(King Abdullah)曾在 2011 年承诺，允许女性在地方议会选举中参与竞选和投票，并在两年后给委任的顾问机构舒拉议会(Shura Council)增加了 30 名女性成员。他的继任者萨尔曼(Salman)保留了这些决策。</p>
<p>But the kingdom's economic, foreign and military policies are set by members of the royal family and ministers appointed by the king. The country has never had a female minister.</p>	<p>但沙特阿拉伯的经济、外交和军事政策均由皇室成员及国王任命的各部大臣制定。该国还不曾出现过女性大臣。</p>
<p>The kingdom's 284 local councils handle municipal issues, and candidates campaigned to fix roads, improve health care access and open public parks. Only two-thirds of the council members are elected; the rest will be appointed by the government.</p>	<p>沙特阿拉伯有 284 个地方议会负责处理市政事务，候选人竞选的是谁来管理修路、提高医疗保健覆盖面和建设公园等事务。仅有三分之二的议会成员是选举出来的，其他的将由政府任命。</p>
<p>It was unclear late Sunday exactly how many women had won across the country, as results in many districts were announced locally.</p>	<p>至周日晚间，外界依然不清楚全国到底有多少女性赢得了选举，因为许多地区的选举结果只在当地宣布。</p>

<p>Reuters reported that 17 women had won, citing a news website affiliated with the Saudi Interior Ministry. The Associated Press put the number at 19.</p>	<p>路透社(Reuters)援引沙特阿拉伯内政部的一家附属新闻网站的消息报道,有 17 名女性当选。美联社(The Associated Press)的报道则将这个数字列为 19 人。</p>
<p>Just under 1.5 million of the kingdom's 20 million citizens had registered to vote, and the government on Sunday put voter participation at 47 percent. The government does not have statistics on numbers of eligible voters.</p>	<p>在沙特阿拉伯的 2000 万公民中,只有不到 150 万人做了选民登记。该国政府周日表示,选民投票率为 47%。政府没有提供合格选民的统计人数。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151214/c14saudi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151214/c14saudi</p>
<p>U.S. and Cuba at Odds Over Exodus of the Island's Doctors</p>	<p>因向往美国而叛逃的古巴医务工作者</p>
<p>As he came of age in Cuba, José Angel Sánchez enrolled in medical school for the usual reasons: to help the sick and to make a better living than most in his destitute eastern town. But he had another motive, too.</p>	<p>当古巴的何塞·安赫尔·桑切斯(José Angel Sánchez)逐渐长大的时候,他选择了就读医学院,原因很平常:救死扶伤,并过上比东部贫困家乡的大部分人更好的生活。但他还有另一个目的。</p>
<p>"It was also a way out of Cuba," said Dr. Sánchez, 29, who moved to the United States in September, four years after he graduated as a general practitioner.</p>	<p>"这也是离开古巴的一条出路,"如今 29 岁的桑切斯医生说。他四年前从大学毕业,成为一名全科医师,于今年 9 月移居美国。</p>
<p>Dr. Sánchez's escape route was set up by the United States government, under a 2006 program that offers American residency to Cuban medical workers posted overseas. It is a door through which thousands of Cuban health workers have emigrated — and one that President Raúl Castro is determined to close.</p>	<p>桑切斯的逃离路线由美国政府设立,是一个于 2006 年颁布的为派驻海外的古巴医务工作者提供美国居留权的签证项目。这是一扇让数千名古巴医务工作者得以移民美国的大门——也是一扇古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)决心关闭的门。</p>
<p>One year after Cuba and the United States announced their thaw, policies like this, which hail from a more hostile era, show that diplomacy after five decades of tensions will not be as easy as the raising of embassy flags. The number of Cuban medical professionals who defected for residency in the United States reached a record this</p>	<p>在古巴与美国宣布关系解冻一年后,像这样诞生于较为敌对时期的政策表明,50 年关系紧张之后的外交往来不会像在使馆升起国旗一样简单。为美国居留权而叛逃的古巴医疗专业人士的规模今年创下了历史记录,这对两国间新近恢复的关系造成了负面影响,迫使古巴奋力阻止这些人的大批离去。</p>

<p>year, putting a crimp in the newly restored relations between the two countries and forcing Cuba to scramble to stop the exodus.</p>	
<p>The Department of Homeland Security fast-tracks residency for Cuban medical professionals who defect, but it has been slowed by the swell of applications, accusations of fraud and delays that left hundreds of people like Dr. Sánchez stranded in Colombia for months this year.</p>	<p>美国国土安全部为叛逃的古巴医疗专业人士开设了获得居留权的快速通道，但申请量的增加、欺诈指控和延迟减缓了它的速度，导致几百名像桑切斯医生这样的人今年在哥伦比亚滞留数月。</p>
<p>In April, 18 months into his two-year medical posting in Venezuela, Dr. Sánchez traveled to Bogotá, Colombia. There, he applied for the Cuban Medical Professional Parole Program at the United States Embassy. But the process, which normally takes four to six weeks, stretched to five months. "I always planned to leave — somehow," said Dr. Sánchez, now a medical assistant in Paterson, N.J.</p>	<p>桑切斯医生参加了为期两年的委内瑞拉医疗外派。在工作了 18 个月后，他于今年 4 月来到哥伦比亚的波哥大。他在那里的美国大使馆申请了“古巴医疗专业人士豁免项目”(Cuban Medical Professional Parole Program)。但这个通常历时四至六周的过程持续了五个月。桑切斯医生说，“我一直计划离开，不管用什么方式。”他目前在新泽西州的帕特森担任医务助理。</p>
<p>Cuba denounced the program in recent weeks as the two nations met to discuss American immigration rules that give Cubans special opportunities to enter the United States and become residents.</p>	<p>最近几周，两国会面讨论了给予古巴人特殊机会来进入美国并成为居民的美国移民政策，古巴在会上谴责了该项目。</p>
<p>With so many Cubans worried that the coveted status will melt away now that diplomatic relations have been established with Havana, there has been a wave of people from all professions leaving the island over the past year.</p>	<p>许多古巴人担心，既然美国已与古巴政府建立外交关系，这一令人向往待遇将会消失。在这样的担忧之下，来自各种职业的大批人群在过去一年内离开了该岛国。</p>
<p>That has created a migration crisis, the Castro government contends, stranding thousands of Cuban migrants in Central America as they try to make their way over land to the United States.</p>	<p>卡斯特罗政府声称，这制造了一场移民危机，导致数千名试图通过陆路进入美国古巴移民滞留中美洲。</p>
<p>The issue is a potent reminder, analysts say, of the stubborn differences that continue to divide the two governments despite the thaw. Robert Muse, a Washington-based lawyer who specializes in United</p>	<p>分析人士表示，这个问题是一个强有力的警示，表明尽管关系解冻，但挥之不去的分歧仍将阻隔两国政府。罗伯特·缪斯(Robert Muse)是常驻华盛顿的一名律师，为美国-古巴法律专家，他把医疗专业人士豁免项目称为“布什政</p>

<p>States-Cuban law, called the medical workers program an “exploding cigar left over by the Bush administration” that President Obama should eliminate.</p>	<p>府遗留的爆炸雪茄”，而奥巴马总统应该予以废止。</p>
<p>“No country is going to welcome engineered defections of its nationals,” Mr. Muse said. The United States, he said, was “not acting in the spirit of normalized relations.”</p>	<p>“没有哪个国家会欢迎其国民被策划叛逃，”缪斯说。美国“没有本着关系正常化的精神行事。”</p>
<p>Cuba’s health system is a source of great international prestige for the government, which provides free training to thousands of Cubans and poor foreign students. The state offers universal, if far from perfect, medical care to its citizens and has won praise — even from the Obama administration — for sending medical brigades to help overseas.</p>	<p>古巴的医疗体系为成千上万的古巴人和贫穷外国学生提供免费培训，是古巴政府良好国际声望的一大来源。即使远称不上完美，但该国为国民提供了全民医疗，并因输送医疗队帮助其他国家而赢得赞誉——甚至赢得了奥巴马政府的赞誉。</p>
<p>Medical diplomacy is also an indispensable source of income: Cuba rents out the services of tens of thousands of doctors, nurses and dentists to other developing countries in exchange for billions of dollars’ worth of oil and cash.</p>	<p>医疗外交也是古巴必不可少的收入来源：古巴向其他发展中国家出租成千上万名医生、护士和牙医的服务，换得价值数十亿美元的石油和现金。</p>
<p>Such rewards, though, are won on the backs of medical professionals who work for little money in tough conditions, doctors say.</p>	<p>不过，医生们表示，这些回报都是在医疗专业人士的身上榨取的，他们在恶劣的条件下工作，收入十分微薄。</p>
<p>Dr. Lino Alberto Neira, an orthopedic surgeon who practiced in Cuba for 23 years before he left for Miami in 2013, said that his monthly salary of \$25 back home barely lasted four days. He got by with tips from patients who worked in tourism, he said.</p>	<p>利诺·阿尔贝托·内拉(Lino Alberto Neira)是一名骨科医生，在 2013 年来到迈阿密之前，他曾在古巴执业 23 年。他说，自己在古巴的月薪为 25 美元，只能勉强撑得过四天。他依靠从事旅游业的患者的小费度日。</p>
<p>“Someone who cleans floors in a hotel is supporting you,” said Dr. Neira, speaking from Miami. “That’s very humiliating.”</p>	<p>“酒店清洁地板的工人在支撑着你。这太丢脸了，”身在迈阿密的内拉医生说。</p>
<p>Cuba more than doubled some doctors’ salaries last year, to about \$70 a month. But faced with such small salaries at home, many doctors</p>	<p>去年，古巴将部分医生的月薪提高到 70 美元，增加了一倍有余。不过，面对国内如此低廉的薪水，许多医生接受派驻海外，以获得额外收入。</p>

accept a posting overseas to make extra money.	
Still, they earn only a fraction of what the host country pays Cuba for their work.	然而，与他们服务的国家支付给古巴政府的钱相比，他们获得的收入只是九牛一毛。
Dr. Mara Martínez, a dentist who is Dr. Sánchez's fiancée, said she was a staunch supporter of the Cuban revolution but became disillusioned when she arrived in Venezuela to find that she had to work six days a week and sleep three to a room for a salary of \$210 a month. Venezuela, she was told by her supervisors, was paying \$7,000 per month for her services.	桑切斯医生的未婚妻玛拉·马丁内斯(Mara Martínez)是一名牙医，自称是古巴革命的坚定支持者。但是，当她来到委内瑞拉，发现自己每周得工作六天、三人同住一屋、月薪仅 210 美元时，她的幻想破灭了。主管人员告诉她，委内瑞拉每月为她的服务支付了 7000 美元。
More than 7,000 Cubans have been approved for residency since the program began almost a decade ago, according to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.	美国公民及移民服务局(United States Citizenship and Immigration Services)称，自从近 10 年前这个项目开始实施起，已有 7000 多名古巴人通过它获得美国的居留权。
According to Homeland Security statistics, 1,663 Cuban medical professionals posted overseas were accepted to enter the United States in the 2015 fiscal year, a 32 percent increase from the year before. The number of doctors admitted to the program has more than tripled since 2011, when 386 people were approved.	国土安全部的统计数据 displays, 2015 财年，共有 1663 名在海外工作的古巴医疗专业人士获得了美国签证，相比于前一年增长了 32%。而相比于 2011 年——当年有 386 人通过审核——经由这个项目获得签证的医生人数增长了两倍多。
Cuban officials have repeatedly assailed the medical parole program as a "reprehensible practice" aimed at "stealing" Cuban talent. A State Department official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity, said the United States "does not recruit Cuban medical professionals," but simply gives them a voluntary route to residency.	古巴官方不断抨击这个医疗豁免项目，说它旨在“攫取”古巴人才，“应该受到谴责”。美国国务院一位不具名的官员表示，美国“并不招募古巴医疗专业人员”，只是给他们提供自主获得居留权的途径。
In the spring, American approvals of doctors seeking asylum through Colombia slowed considerably, in what analysts took to be a gesture of good will as the United States prepared to open an embassy in Havana.	今年春季，对于古巴医生通过哥伦比亚寻求庇护的申请，美国的审批速度大大降低。分析人士认为这是美国因为准备在哈瓦那重开大使馆而做出的友好表示。美国国务院否认签证延迟和两国关系转暖之间存在任何联系，并表示

<p>The State Department denied any connection between the delays and warming relations, and said there were no “immediate plans” to scrap the parole program.</p>	<p>不会很快废除豁免项目。</p>
<p>The Department of Homeland Security suggested that the delays were the result of the increased number of applicants. Dr. Martínez said that out of a group of 250 or so medical workers who were stranded, along with her and Dr. Sánchez, all but a dozen were eventually given residency.</p>	<p>国土安全部指出，签证延迟是因为申请人数增多。马丁内斯医生表示，在包括她和桑切斯医生在内的大约 250 名签证申请被延迟的医疗人员中，只有十多人最后没有获得居留权。</p>
<p>An American official who was not authorized to discuss the issue publicly said that the program had been held up because some applicants had presented fraudulent credentials, which caused the government to rigorously review documents.</p>	<p>一名没有被授权公开谈论此事的美国官员称，这个项目进展缓慢是因为有一些申请者提交了假资格证明，而这导致美国政府开始严格审核申请材料。</p>
<p>The Cuban government said it raised the issue of the program during migration talks with American officials late last month, but Cuban officials did not respond to emails or calls requesting further comment.</p>	<p>古巴政府表示，在上月末与美国官员进行有关移民的对话时，古巴曾提出有关这一项目的问题，但古巴官员没有回应时报通过邮件和电话提出的进一步置评的请求。</p>
<p>According to the United Nations, Cuba has one of the world’s highest rates of physicians per capita. But with so many deployed overseas, medical workers are fewer and less experienced than before the large overseas deployments began in the early 2000s, health workers and ordinary Cubans complain.</p>	<p>据联合国统计，古巴的人均拥有医生比率位居全世界最高之列。但医务工作者和古巴普通民众抱怨，因为有太多医疗人员派驻海外，所以相比于本世纪初大规模海外派遣开始之前，现在国内医疗人员的人数减少，经验也不比以前。</p>
<p>Medical professionals from any country who migrate to the United States often find that their credentials are inadequate and that the jobs that are available pay poorly.</p>	<p>从任何国家移民到美国的医疗专业人员往往都会发现，自己的从业资格不够，能找到的工作薪资也比较低。</p>
<p>In Miami, Dr. Neira is caring for an older Cuban man and studying to be a nurse because his Cuban qualifications are not recognized. In</p>	<p>在迈阿密，内拉医生正在照顾一名年纪较大的古巴人，同时在为成为护士而进行学习，因为他的古巴资质在这里不被认可。在帕特森，桑切斯医生在内</p>

<p>Paterson, Dr. Sánchez, who works on a ragged downtown strip in a job that pays \$15 an hour, said he planned to do the same. First, though, Dr. Martínez, his fiancée, will try to get her dentistry license.</p>	<p>城一片破旧的区域工作，薪水为每小时 15 美元。他说自己也有同样的计划。不过，首先他的未婚妻马丁内斯会试着拿到牙医资格证书。</p>
<p>There are days, said Dr. Sánchez, especially weekends, when Paterson gets him down. "You start to think about family," he said. "About your neighborhood. About what everyone would be doing on a Sunday. About the baseball game."</p>	<p>桑切斯说，有些时候，尤其是周末，帕特森会让他感到沮丧。“你会开始想家，”他说。“想你的社区。想别人周日都在干什么。想棒球赛。”</p>
<p>Still, he enjoys his freedom and appreciates how Americans mind their own business. He would like to move to Miami, where there is year-round sunshine and a big Cuban population. "We depend on our own efforts, on getting our careers off the ground," he said. "We're going to make it."</p>	<p>不过，他享受现在拥有的自由，也很欣赏美国人不多管闲事。他想搬到迈阿密，那里整年都有阳光，还有很多古巴裔人口。“我们靠自己的努力，靠自己的事业出现起色，”他说。“我们会做到的。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151221/c21cubadoctors</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151221/c21cubadoctors</p>
<p>Navy SEALs, a Beating Death and Claims of a Cover-Up</p>	<p>海豹突击队虐囚丑闻（一）：模糊的红线</p>
<p>The three Navy SEALs stomped on the bound Afghan detainees and dropped heavy stones on their chests, the witnesses recalled. They stood on the prisoners' heads and poured bottles of water on some of their faces in what, to a pair of Army soldiers, appeared to be an improvised form of waterboarding.</p>	<p>目击者回忆称，三名海军海豹突击队(Navy SEALs)成员踩在被绑起来的阿富汗囚犯，将沉重的石头砸向他们的胸膛。他们踩在囚犯的头上，还向其中一些人的脸上倒了几瓶水，在两名陆军士兵看来，这仿佛是即兴发挥的水刑。</p>
<p>A few hours earlier, shortly after dawn on May 31, 2012, a bomb had exploded at a checkpoint manned by an Afghan Local Police unit that the SEALs were training. Angered by the death of one of their comrades in the blast, the police militiamen had rounded up half a dozen or more suspects from a market in the village of Kalach and forced them to a nearby American outpost. Along the way, they beat them with rifle</p>	<p>几个小时之前，也就是 2012 年 5 月 31 日天亮后不久，一颗炸弹在由阿富汗地方警察部队把守的检查站爆炸，该部队正在接受海豹突击队的培训。警察部队的一名成员在爆炸中死亡，愤怒的警方民兵在卡拉什村的市场围捕了至少六名嫌疑人，并将他们带到了附近的一个美国军事基地。他们在途中用枪托和汽车天线殴打嫌疑人。</p>

<p>butts and car antennas.</p>	
<p>A United States Army medic standing guard at the base, Specialist David Walker, had expected the men from SEAL Team 2 to put a stop to the abuse. Instead, he said, one of them "jump-kicked this guy kneeling on the ground." Two others joined in, Specialist Walker and several other soldiers recounted, and along with the Afghan militiamen, they beat the detainees so badly that by dusk, one would die.</p>	<p>在该基地站岗的美国陆军医生戴维·沃克(David Walker)以为，海豹突击队第二分队会阻止虐待行为。但相反，他表示，其中一人“跳起来踢一名跪在地上的囚犯”。据沃克和其他几名士兵透露，又有两名士兵加入其中，与阿富汗民兵一起殴打囚犯，由于用力过猛，其中一人在黄昏前死亡。</p>
<p>The four American soldiers working with the SEALs reported the episode, which has not previously been disclosed. In a Navy criminal investigation, two Navy support personnel said they had witnessed some abuse by the SEALs, as did a local police officer. Separately, an Afghan detained with the man who died provided a detailed account of mistreatment by American troops and Afghan militiamen in an interview with The New York Times.</p>	<p>四名与海豹突击队共事的美国士兵上报了这起之前未被披露过的事件。在海军开展的刑事调查中，两名海军后方人员表示，他们目睹了海豹突击队的一些虐待行为，一名当地警察也看到了这些情况。另外，一名与死亡男子关押在一起的阿富汗人在接受《纽约时报》采访时，详细讲述了美国士兵和阿富汗民兵的施虐行为。</p>
<p>The SEAL command, though, cleared the Team 2 members of wrongdoing in a closed disciplinary process that is typically used only for minor infractions, disregarding a Navy lawyer's recommendation that the troops face assault charges and choosing not to seek a court-martial. Two of the SEALs and their lieutenant have since been promoted, even though their commander in Afghanistan recommended that they be forced out of the elite SEAL teams.</p>	<p>但海豹突击队的司令部不顾海军律师的建议，即对士兵们提出袭击指控，而是选择不将此事提交军事法庭，只举行了通常只适用于轻微违纪的闭门纪律听证会，并裁定第二分队的队员没有过失。此后，其中两名海豹突击队成员及其上级军官获得晋升，尽管他们在阿富汗的指挥官建议，应该把他们开除出精锐的海豹突击队。</p>
<p>"It just comes down to what's wrong and what's right," Specialist Walker said in a recent interview. "You can't squint hard enough to make this gray."</p>	<p>"这归根结底是对与错的问题，"沃克最近接受采访时说。"没办法睁一只眼闭一只眼，假装没问题。"</p>
<p>Even before the beatings, some of the SEALs had exhibited troubling</p>	<p>甚至在殴打发生之前，一些海豹突击队成员就有一些令人不安的举动。据士</p>

<p>behavior. According to the soldiers and Afghan villagers, they had amused themselves by tossing grenades over the walls of their base, firing high-caliber weapons at passing vehicles and even aiming slingshots at children, striking them in the face with hard candy.</p>	<p>兵及阿富汗村民透露，他们曾向基地围墙外扔手榴弹，利用大口径武器射击过往的车辆，甚至还将弹弓对准儿童，用硬糖打他们的脸部，以此取乐。</p>
<p>Abuse of detainees is among the most serious offenses an American service member can commit. Several military justice experts, who reviewed a Naval Criminal Investigative Service report on the case at the request of The Times, said that it had been inappropriate for the SEAL command to treat such allegations as an internal disciplinary matter and that it should have referred the case for an Article 32 review, the equivalent of a grand jury, to consider a court-martial.</p>	<p>虐待囚犯属于美国服役人员可能犯下的罪行中最严重的一档。几名军事司法专家应时报要求，查看了海军刑事调查局(Naval Criminal Investigative Service)有关该案的报告，他们表示海豹突击队指挥部将这些指控当作内部纪律问题处理是不恰当的，应该将此案提交军事法庭，根据军法第 32 条举行听证——相当于召集大陪审团。</p>
<p>"It's unfathomable," said Donald J. Guter, a retired rear admiral and former judge advocate general of the Navy, in charge of all its lawyers. "It really does look like this was intended just to bury this."</p>	<p>"这是难以理解的，"退役海军少将、前海军军法署署长唐纳德·J·古特(Donald J. Guter)说。"这看起来确实像是有意隐瞒。"海军军法署负责管理海军的所有法务人员。</p>
<p>Navy officials defended the handling of the case, saying the SEAL captain who oversaw it had had full authority to decide it as he saw fit. The captain, Robert E. Smith, who was then in charge of SEALs based on the East Coast and is now a military assistant to the secretary of the Navy, said in a recent statement that the Team 2 members had denied abusing the detainees. Captain Smith said that he had found inconsistencies in the soldiers' accounts when they were questioned five months later, and that conflicting statements from the Army and Navy witnesses "did not give me enough confidence in their overall accuracy to hold the accused accountable for assaults or abuse, or warrant Article 32 proceedings."</p>	<p>海军官员们为案件的处理方式做出辩解，称海豹突击队队长可以按照自己认为适当的方式全权处理此事。当时担任驻东海岸海豹突击队分队队长的罗伯特·E·史密斯上校(Robert E. Smith)，现在是海军部长的军事助理。他最近发表声明称，第二分队的队员否认虐待囚犯的说法。史密斯表示，相关士兵在事件发生五个月后提供的口供并不一致，而且陆军及海军目击者提供的证词相互矛盾，"不足以令我相信证据的总体准确性，无法追究被控实施攻击或虐待行为的人的责任，或启动军法第 32 条规定的程序"。</p>

<p>While he said it was “evident” that the Afghan militiamen had mistreated the detainees and that the SEALs had not reported it, he dismissed charges for failing to make such a report.</p>	<p>虽然他表示，“很明显”，阿富汗民兵虐待囚犯，而海豹突击队却没有报告此事，但对于未能上报的指摘，他不以为意。</p>
<p>What happened in Kalach involved just one death in a conflict that has taken thousands of lives, but it had broader consequences. Instead of winning over the local population, the goal of the mission, the reported abuse further alienated villagers. It drove some previously cooperative Afghans to leave for Taliban-controlled areas, residents said.</p>	<p>尽管这里的冲突已经夺走了数千人的生命，而卡拉什村发生的事情只涉及一起死亡案例，但它却带来了更广泛的影响。美国驻军的目标是赢得当地民众的支持，但报告的虐待行为不仅无助于实现这一目标，反而进一步疏远了村民。居民们表示，此事导致之前愿意合作的阿富汗人，前往了由塔利班控制的地区。</p>
<p>The SEALs’ failure to restrain the Afghan Local Police, who were supposed to protect villages but instead often terrorized them, helped erode confidence in the American and Afghan governments, whose forces have repeatedly been accused of abusing or killing civilians. During the United States’ engagement in Afghanistan, now stretching into its 15th year, the American military has expanded the mandate for SEALs, sometimes assigning them roles for which they are neither suited nor trained.</p>	<p>海豹突击队没能制止阿富汗当地警察的行为，后者本该保护村民，但却经常恐吓他们，这削弱了人们对美国 and 阿富汗政府的信心。阿富汗部队也经常被迫指控虐待或杀死平民。美国向阿富汗派出部队迄今已是第 15 个年头，其军方一直扩大针对海豹突击队的授权，有时候让他们担当了并不合适自己、也不曾进行相关训练的角色。</p>
<p>Brushing away serious charges, military justice experts said, reflects a breakdown of accountability that feeds the perception that SEALs and other elite Special Operations units get undue leeway when it comes to discipline. In murky wars with unclear battle lines, they warned, that can corrode ethical clarity and undermine morale.</p>	<p>军事司法专家表示，对严重的指控置若罔闻，显示出问责失败，这让人们愈发觉得海豹突击队和其他精英特种部队在纪律方面获得了不合理的宽松对待。他们警告，在模糊战线上进行的不清不白的战争中，这有可能会损害腐蚀人的道德水准，损害部队的精神面貌。</p>
<p>“What’s the message for the 10,000 guys that were in the same moment and said, ‘No, we’re not crossing this line?’” asked Geoffrey S. Corn, a former military lawyer who was the Army’s senior expert adviser on the law of war. “It diminishes the immense courage it takes</p>	<p>“对于成千上万个处于同一局势之中并说出‘不，我们不要越过红线’的士兵，这代表着什么？”曾担任美国军方在战争法方面的高级专家顾问的前任军队律师杰弗里·S·科恩(Geoffrey S. Corn)问道。“不去跨过合法武力和非法暴力之间的界限需要巨大的勇气，而该事件会削弱这种勇气。”</p>

to maintain that line between legitimate and illegitimate violence.”	
This account of the events at Kalach, in southern Afghanistan’s Oruzgan Province, and how the Navy handled them is based on interviews with dozens of current and former military personnel. Reporters located victims and other villagers in Afghanistan and tracked down the four American soldiers who made the abuse allegations, who are now scattered across the United States. Most were initially reluctant to speak.	有关阿富汗南部乌鲁兹甘省卡拉什发生的这些事，以及美国海军如何处理它们的描述，是基于对几十位现任和前任军方工作人员的采访。记者找到了受害人及其他阿富汗村民，也找到了四名提出虐待指控的美国士兵，这四个人现在分布在美国不同地区。他们中的大多数一开始都不愿意开口。
The Times also obtained the report prepared by the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, including sworn statements by Army, Navy and Afghan witnesses. All names were redacted in the document, acquired through the Freedom of Information Act, but several people familiar with the investigation confirmed them. The report was reviewed by four former military lawyers and a civilian military law expert.	《纽约时报》也拿到了由海军刑事调查局(Naval Criminal Investigative Service)撰写的一份调查报告，其中包括陆军、海军和阿富汗证人所做的宣誓证词。在这份通过《信息自由法》获得的文件里，所有的名字都被涂黑，但几名熟悉相关调查的人士确认了他们的身份。这份报告也经过了四名前任军队律师和一名平民身份的军事法专家的审阅。
In addition to describing misconduct by the SEALs, villagers complained that the Americans had empowered the local militia to act with impunity — taking goods from shops in the market, ransacking homes and delivering a rifle butt to the belly of those who resisted them.	除了指责海豹突击队滥用职权，村民们还抱怨美国人任由当地民兵组织无法无天——从市场上的商店里任意拿走商品，洗劫平民家庭，拿步枪枪托击打反抗他们的人。
The Afghan militiamen in Kalach “were like dogs, and the Americans were the masters,” said Hajji Ahmad Khan Muslim Gizabe, a prominent elder there. “The masters would follow behind the dogs, telling them what to do.”	卡拉什的阿富汗民兵“就像狗一样，美国人则是它们的主人，”在当地德高望重的知名人物哈吉·艾哈迈德·汗·穆斯利姆·吉扎比(Hajji Ahmad Khan Muslim Gizabe)说。“主人会跟在狗的后面，告诉他们做什么。”
Mr. Gizabe said that he had been among the Afghans who aided Hamid Karzai, the future president, in 2001 when he was flown into Oruzgan with American forces to foment resistance to the Taliban. But after what happened in 2012, he said, “I cannot support the Americans.”	吉扎比说，在2001年，后来当选总统的哈米德·卡尔扎伊(Hamid Karzai)随美国军队来到乌鲁兹甘省，鼓动人们抵抗塔利班，当时，他是帮助卡尔扎伊做事的阿富汗人之一。但他说，2012年的事发生之后，“我无法再支持美国人。”

Read Part 1 of this serial here.	(一) 模糊的红线
Read Part 2 here.	(二) 美国兵进村了
Read Part 3 here.	(三) 酷刑拷打
Read Part 4 here.	(四) 谁在说谎
Read Part 5 here	(完): 证词谜团
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151222/c22seals1	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151222/c22seals1
China Plans a New Silk Road, but Trading Partners Are Wary	中国新丝绸之路的坎坷：地缘政治错综复杂
ANKARA, Turkey — As tensions in the Mideast and Ukraine rose in recent years, Turkey had moved to jointly manufacture a sophisticated missile defense system.	土耳其安卡拉——随着中东和乌克兰紧张局势在近几年升温，土耳其曾着手与人合作建造一个尖端的导弹防御系统。
But Turkey abruptly abandoned the plan just weeks ago in the face of strong opposition from its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.	但是在遭到北约盟国的强烈反对后，土耳其几周前突然放弃了这项计划。
Their main objection: Turkey's partner, a state-backed Chinese company. Western countries feared a loss of military secrets if Chinese technology were incorporated into Turkey's air defenses.	他们的主要理由是：土耳其的合作伙伴，一家有政府背景的中国企业。西方国家担心，如果土耳其的防空系统采用中国技术，他们的军事机密可能泄露。
As one of its highest economic and foreign policy goals, China has laid out an extensive vision for close relations with Turkey and dozens of countries that were loosely connected along the Silk Road more than 1,000 years ago by land and seaborne trade.	作为经济和外交政策的最高目标之一，中国规划了一个广泛的愿景，想通过开展陆地和海上贸易，来与土耳其和上千年前“丝绸之路”上的几十个国家建立紧密关系。
But Beijing's effort to revive ancient trade routes, a plan known as the Belt and Road Initiative, is causing geopolitical strains, with countries increasingly worried about becoming too dependent on China.	不过，北京试图重启这条古老贸易路线的“一带一路”计划正在制造地缘政治压力，这些国家越来越担心会变得过度依赖中国。
Kazakhstan has limited Chinese investment and immigration for fear of being overwhelmed. Kyrgyzstan has pursued warmer relations with	哈萨克斯坦担心自己难以招架，对中国投资和移民进行了限制。吉尔吉斯斯坦希望增进与俄罗斯的关系，用来平衡北京的影响力。

Moscow as a balance to Beijing.	
With the missile deal, Turkey was turning toward China partly to reduce its reliance on NATO. "Our national interest and NATO's may not be the same for some actions," said Ismail Demir, Turkey's under secretary for national defense.	通过该导弹协议，土耳其是在转向中国。这在一定程度上是为了减少对北约的依赖。“在一些行动上，我们的国家利益和北约的利益可能不一致，”土耳其国防部副部长伊斯梅尔·德米尔 (Ismail Demir) 说。
But the deal immediately raised red flags in the West.	但协议立即遭到了西方的反对。
Besides the technology issues, the Chinese supplier, the China National Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation, was the target of Western sanctions for providing ballistic missile technology to Iran, North Korea, Pakistan and Syria. So Turkish exports based on a partnership with China National Precision could have also been subject to sanctions.	除了技术问题，因向伊朗、朝鲜、巴基斯坦和叙利亚提供弹道导弹技术，这家名为中国精密机械进出口有限公司的供应商是西方的制裁对象。因此，在和该公司合作的基础上进行的土耳其出口可能也会受到制裁。
Complicating matters, China and Russia are close allies on many issues. Russia is especially distrusted here because of its military intervention in Syria and its annexation of Crimea from Ukraine. And Turkey had been a close American ally ever since it sent a large contingent of troops to fight North Korea and China during the Korean War.	让情况愈发复杂的是，中国在很多问题上都是俄罗斯的亲密盟友。但在这里，因为入侵叙利亚并从乌克兰夺去了克里米亚，俄罗斯特别不得土耳其的信任。而且自从在朝鲜战争期间派遣一支庞大的军队同朝鲜和中国作战之后，土耳其一直是美国的亲密盟友。
The Chinese missile project "was one of the things that really made people say "Turkey is shifting, wow,"" said Mehmet Soylemez, an Asian studies specialist at the Institute for Social and Political Researches, an independent research group in Ankara. "China wants to remake the global financial and economic structure."	涉及中国的导弹项目“确实是一件让人惊呼‘土耳其在转变’的事情”，位于安卡拉的独立研究机构社会政治研究所 (Institute for Social and Political Researches) 亚洲问题专家穆罕默德·索伊莱梅兹 (Mehmet Soylemez) 说。“中国想重塑全球金融和经济结构。”
With its wealth and markets, China is a tantalizing partner.	凭借其财富和市场，中国是一个令人垂涎的合作伙伴。
Many countries along the former Silk Road are frustrated by the difficulty of developing closer economic ties to the European Union.	丝绸之路沿途的很多国家，都恼于难以同欧盟发展更紧密的经济往来。而且它们担心，美国主导的大型地区性贸易协议“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定” (Trans

And they are alarmed that the American-led Trans-Pacific Partnership, a major regional trade deal, could give an edge to Malaysia and Vietnam.	Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP)可能会让马来西亚和越南占据优势。
"So many years, we have been kept waiting at the edge of the E.U., and people are losing hope," said Sahin Saylik, the general manager of Kirpart Otomotiv, a large Turkish auto parts manufacturer. "Turkey is not in the Trans-Pacific Partnership and problems in the Arab world are pushing Turkey to have other alternatives."	"这么多年了, 我们一直徘徊在欧盟大门口, 大家都快不抱希望了,"沙欣·塞利克(Sahin Saylik) 说。他是土耳其大型汽车配件生产商科派公司(Kirpart Otomotiv)的总经理。"土耳其没有加入 TPP, 阿拉伯世界的各种问题又迫使土耳其做出其他选择。"
But the relationship with China is lopsided. Turkey imports \$25 billion a year worth of goods from China, while exporting only \$3 billion there.	然而, 与中国的关系是一边倒的。土耳其每年从中国进口价值 250 亿美元的商品, 而出口却仅有 30 亿美元。
In Turkey, stores are full of Chinese goods, from vacuum cleaners to tableware. Chinese companies have purchased coal and marble mines, as well as a 65 percent stake in Turkey's third-largest container port. China is helping build nearly a dozen rail lines, and it is already a military supplier, selling lower-tech battlefield rockets to Turkey.	在土耳其, 商店里充满了从吸尘器到餐具在内的各种中国商品。中国公司购买了土耳其的多座煤矿和大理石矿, 并且拥有土耳其第三大集装箱码头 65% 的股份。中国在帮助建设十几条铁路, 并且已是土耳其的军火供应商, 在向其出售技术含量较低的火箭弹。
Companies are increasingly turning to China for cost reasons, buying components or importing fully assembled products. Arzum, one of Turkey's best-known appliance manufacturers, did the engineering and marketing for its popular new Okka single-cup Turkish coffee brewers locally. But the brewers are manufactured in southeastern China.	出于成本方面的考虑, 越来越多的公司转向中国购买零部件或进口成品。Arzum 是土耳其著名的家电生产商, 它在本地设计和推广其热销的新款 Okka 单杯土耳其咖啡机。但是, 这些咖啡机是在中国华南地区制造的。
"Ten years ago, Turkey didn't exactly see the threat of China for manufacturing," said T. Murat Kolbasi, Arzum's chairman. "The threat has to be changed to the opportunity."	"十年前, 土耳其并没有看到中国制造业的威胁。"Arzum 董事长 T·穆拉特·科尔巴希(T. Murat Kolbasi)说。"威胁必须转变成机遇。"
Chinese companies can quickly sever ties as well.	中国公司也可能会迅速地断绝关系。
The state-controlled China Machinery Engineering Corporation	国有企业中国机械设备工程股份有限公司突然退出了一项 3.846 亿美元的交

<p>abruptly backed out of a \$384.6 million deal to buy a 75 percent stake in the electricity grid of Eskisehir and nearby provinces in Turkey. It happened days after national elections in Turkey last June cast uncertainty on the future of the industry's regulations.</p>	<p>易，不再购买土耳其埃斯基谢希尔及周边几个省份电网 75%的股份。土耳其今年 6 月的全国选举对电力行业未来的监管带来了不确定性，而退出一事就发生在选举之后几天之内。</p>
<p>China Machinery provided no official reason to Turkish Electricity for canceling the deal. The Chinese company declined to comment.</p>	<p>这家中国公司没有向土耳其电力(Turkish Electricity)提供取消交易的官方原因，并拒绝就此事置评。</p>
<p>The Turkish Electricity Distribution Company, a nationwide grid company, is suing the Chinese company in an effort to collect a breakup fee. Mukremin Cepni, chief executive of Turkish Electricity, said that he had worked 18 months on the Eskisehir deal and was unenthusiastic about any more tie-ups with China.</p>	<p>全国性的电网企业“土耳其配电公司”(Turkish Electricity Distribution Company)正起诉这家中国公司，以期获得违约赔偿。土耳其电力公司首席执行官穆克雷米·塞帕尼(Mukremin Cepni)表示，他为埃斯基谢希尔的项目工作了 18 个月，如今对与中国的合作不再抱有热情。</p>
<p>"I won't think well of them, because personally I struggled a lot, and their going away without giving any reason exhausted us," said Mr. Cepni.</p>	<p>"我不会对他们有好感，因为我个人投入了很多，他们的不告而别耗尽了我们的热情，"塞帕尼说。</p>
<p>Ethnic issues have further complicated China's relations. Many countries in the region are Muslim, and versions of Turkish are spoken in more than a dozen countries, partly a legacy of the Ottoman Empire.</p>	<p>民族问题使得与中国的关系进一步复杂化。该地区的许多国家信奉伊斯兰教，有十几个国家说不同版本的土耳其语言，有一部分是因为受到当年奥斯曼帝国的影响。</p>
<p>That history has fanned regional tensions over Beijing's stringent policies toward the Uighurs, Muslims in China's Xinjiang Province who speak a Turkic language. Beijing has blamed Uighurs for a series of attacks on Han Chinese from eastern China.</p>	<p>在这种历史背景下，北京当局对新疆说突厥语族语言的维吾尔穆斯林执行的严苛政策加剧了该地区的紧张局势。北京谴责维吾尔人对中国腹地的汉人进行了一系列攻击。</p>
<p>When China suppressed Uighur protests in 2009, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish prime minister at the time, condemned the actions as "a kind of genocide." Last July, Turks and Uighurs held two rounds of protests in Istanbul and Ankara.</p>	<p>2009 年中国镇压维吾尔人的抗议活动时，当时任土耳其总理的雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)谴责了这些行动，称之为“一种种族灭绝”。今年 7 月，土耳其人和维吾尔人在伊斯坦布尔和安卡拉进行了两轮抗议活动。</p>

<p>Now the president of Turkey, Mr. Erdogan is prioritizing ties with China. He calmed the anti-Chinese protests last summer by urging his countrymen to be wary of rumors on social media about China's treatment of the Uighurs.</p>	<p>而现在，作为土耳其总统的埃尔多安却将与中国的关系视作重中之重。他平息了今夏的反华抗议，呼吁国人警惕社交媒体上有关中国如何对待维吾尔人的传闻。</p>
<p>Nationalistic Turkish groups like Anatolia Youth, previously outspoken about the Uighurs, have responded by softening their stance toward China. Mahmut Temelli, the chairman of Anatolia Youth's foreign relations council, said that he believed that on missiles, "the bid should have remained with China."</p>	<p>之前曾力挺维吾尔人的一些土耳其民族主义团体，比如安纳托利亚青年团 (Anatolia Youth)，做出了响应，软化了对中国的立场。该团体的外交关系委员会主席马哈茂德·泰梅尔利 (Mahmut Temelli) 表示，他认为，在导弹问题上，“应该保持与中国的合作。”</p>
<p>The missiles became an international issue two years ago, when Turkey's defense ministry announced it favored a Chinese bid. It beat out an American offer to sell fully built Patriot missiles, as well as similar deals with Western Europe and Russia.</p>	<p>两年前，导弹一事成为了国际议题，当时土耳其国防部宣布倾向于接受中国的投标。这击败了来自美国的出售成套爱国者导弹的投标，以及西欧和俄罗斯的类似提议。</p>
<p>Turkey wanted to churn out missiles, potentially for export in a few years, and to stop relying on NATO's occasional deployments of Patriots. "You cannot protect a 911-kilometer border just with Patriots," said Merve Seren, a security specialist at the Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research, a pro-government public policy group in Ankara.</p>	<p>土耳其希望大量生产导弹，也许几年后还能出口，不再依赖北约偶尔部署的爱国者。“只用爱国者导弹保卫不了 911 公里的边界线，”梅尔韦·塞伦 (Merve Seren) 说。他是安卡拉一家亲政府的公共政策团体“政治、经济与社会研究基金会” (Foundation for Political, Economic and Social Research) 的安全专家。</p>
<p>And F-16 fighters, like the two that shot down the Russian warplane, cannot be on patrol continuously, Mr. Demir, the defense undersecretary, said. Missile systems can be ready around the clock.</p>	<p>土耳其国防部副部长德米尔认为，F-16 战斗机——像击落俄罗斯战机的那两架——无法连续巡逻，而导弹系统可以全天待命。</p>
<p>As the Syrian conflict worsened, NATO's limited supply of Patriot missiles meant that it sent only enough to protect three Turkish cities. NATO had begun to withdraw them when the Russian warplane was</p>	<p>随着叙利亚冲突的恶化，北约有限的爱国者导弹供应意味着，这些部署的导弹仅够保护三座土耳其城市。而且，在俄罗斯战机被击落后，北约还开始撤回这些导弹。</p>

shot down.	
“NATO’s deployment of air defense systems is on and off,” Mr. Demir said, just hours after the the episode with the Russian warplane, videos of which played on the television in the background. “I don’t know if it if gives a message that your partners can rely on.”	“北约的防空系统部署时断时续，”德米尔说，仅在土耳其与俄罗斯战机事件之后的几个小时，视频在电视上播放，充当背景。“我不知道它是否在给出伙伴可以依靠的讯息。”
But Turkey had a huge blind spot with the missile project.	不过，土耳其的导弹计划中有一个巨大的盲点。
Turkish military analysts compared on a long list of variables, like missile range and the willingness to share technology and manufacturing. The analysis was approved by a committee including the defense minister, generals and Mr. Erdogan, Mr. Demir said.	土耳其的军事分析师比较了一系列变量，如导弹射程以及分享技术和合作制造的意愿等。德米尔称，该分析报告获得了由国防部长、军队将领和总统本人组成的一个委员会的批准。
But nobody consulted the foreign ministry on how Turkey’s allies would react, partly because NATO had already tolerated Greece’s acquisition of Russian air defense missiles from Cyprus. “They were informed after the process was completed,” Mr. Demir said. “It was not treated as a special project that will have a lot of political results.”	但是，没有人向外交部咨询土耳其的盟友会有什么反应，其中部分原因是，北约容忍了希腊通过塞浦路斯购买俄罗斯的防空导弹。德米尔说，“他们在事情完成后才得到通知。此事并没有被当成会有诸多政治后果的特殊计划。”
Within days of the announcement about China’s leading bid, NATO organized a campaign to overturn the decision. President Obama, Western European heads of state and top NATO commanders contacted Turkish leaders.	在宣布中国在竞标中领先后，几天之内，北约便组织了意在推翻该决定的行动。美国总统奥巴马、西欧各国领导人以及北约的主要指挥官轮番与土耳其领导人接触。
NATO officials have been cautious, saying any country has a right to choose its own equipment. But they have publicly expressed concern that Chinese missiles might not be compatible with NATO equipment – and privately that they were loath to share technical details to make compatibility possible.	北约官员一直出言谨慎，声称任何国家都有权选择自己的装备。但是，在公开场合，他们表示担心中国的导弹可能与北约的装备不兼容——而在私下里，他们也不愿分享技术细节以实现这种兼容。
Last month, Turkey opted to go ahead on its own. It will probably	上月，土耳其选择了自行完成部署计划。它很可能会将一些零部件转包给海

<p>subcontract some components to foreign manufacturers, possibly China National Precision.</p>	<p>外生产商，其中或许就包括中国精密机械进出口有限公司。</p>
<p>An engraved metal plate from China National Precision in a polished rosewood box still sat on a shelf outside Mr. Demir's office the morning the Russian warplane was shot down. Hours of negotiating with Chinese arms makers has forged a relationship that will make future military cooperation easier, Mr. Demir said.</p>	<p>在俄罗斯战机被击落的那个上午，在德米尔办公室外面的书架上，放着一块雕刻的金属板。这块装在精美的黄檀木盒中的金属板就来自这家中国精密机械公司。德米尔表示，经过与中国军火商无数个小时的谈判，双方缔结的关系将使今后的军事合作变得更加方便。</p>
<p>"There is a value," he said, "in the time we have spent with these companies."</p>	<p>"我们花时间与这些公司交涉是有价值的，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151225/c25chinadefense</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151225/c25chinadefense</p>
<p>Iraqi Forces Retake Center of Ramadi From ISIS</p>	<p>ISIS 连续遇挫，伊拉克军队收复重镇拉马迪</p>
<p>BAGHDAD — Breaking a seven-month occupation by the Islamic State, Iraqi troops on Monday retook most of Ramadi, the most populous city in western Iraq, overrunning a government compound held by the terrorist group at the city center and dealing a setback to its deadly hold on large parts of the country.</p>	<p>巴格达——伊拉克军队在周一夺回了对拉马迪大部分区域的控制权，结束了伊斯兰国对该地长达七个月的占领。政府军在市中心攻破了由该恐怖组织控制的政府大楼，并打击了伊斯兰国对伊拉克大片区域的残暴控制。拉马迪是伊拉克西部人口最多的城市。</p>
<p>Iraqi soldiers continued to face stiff resistance by Islamic State fighters in several pockets, and their hold on Ramadi — achieved after a week of fierce fighting with help from American fighter jets that pounded enemy positions — remained tenuous. In Washington, Pentagon officials warned that it would be premature to declare outright victory.</p>	<p>在一些互不相连的小块区域，伊拉克政府军仍然面临着伊斯兰国武装分子的顽强抵抗。在美军战斗机猛攻敌军阵地的支援下，政府军经过了一周才控制拉马迪，但政府军的控制尚不稳固。在华盛顿，五角大楼的官员们警告，现在宣布完全取得胜利还为时过早。</p>
<p>But if the government manages to hold Ramadi, it could prove pivotal to the efforts to beat back the Islamic State in Iraq and, ultimately, to reverse the group's gains in Syria as well. The Obama administration is hoping that a victory in Ramadi also could help vindicate its strategy of</p>	<p>但如果政府军能够持续掌控拉马迪，对于击溃伊斯兰国在伊拉克的势力，以及最终扭转该组织在叙利亚的斩获，将是关键的一步。奥巴马政府认为，在拉马迪取得的胜利还能在一定程度上证明其策略的正确性，即主要依靠空军来支援伊拉克及其他在地面作战的盟友。</p>

<p>relying largely on air power to aid Iraqi and other partners fighting on the ground.</p>	
<p>The Ramadi campaign was the latest in a string of defeats for the Islamic State, which has lost as much as 40 percent of the Iraqi territory it conquered last year. Iraq's prime minister, Haider al-Abadi, who announced the city's "liberation" on Twitter on Monday night, has vowed to now focus on recapturing Mosul, a larger city in the north that the Islamic State seized in 2014.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国最近遭遇了一系列挫败，拉马迪之战是最新一例。该组织已经丧失了去年夺取的伊拉克领土的40%。伊拉克总理海德尔·阿巴迪(Haider al-Abadi)周一晚间在 Twitter 上宣布该市已经获得“解放”，阿巴迪宣称，目前主要将集中力量夺回摩苏尔。这座位于伊拉克北部规模更大的城市，在2014年被伊斯兰国占领。</p>
<p>The battle for Ramadi, which had proceeded in fits and starts since the summer, was waged partly by Sunni tribesmen whom U.S. troops had trained to fight alongside the forces of the Shiite-dominated government. If it continues, such cooperation — a delicate alliance, given Iraq's long history of sectarian violence — could help corrode the Islamic State's claim to represent all of Sunni Islam.</p>	<p>从夏季以来断断续续开展的拉马迪之战，在一定程度上是由逊尼派部落成员发动的。他们接受了美军的训练，与什叶派主导的政府麾下的军队并肩作战。由于伊拉克教派之间长期存在暴力冲突，这个联盟颇为微妙。但如果合作能持续下去，就有助于驳斥伊斯兰国自称能代表伊斯兰教逊尼派的说辞。</p>
<p>The retaking of the city center began around 8 a.m., when government tanks and bulldozers breached the walls around the local government complex. Brig. Gen. Ahmed al-Belawi, the leader of a battalion of Sunni tribal fighters, said the remaining militants either fled or were killed. State television broadcast images of soldiers raising the Iraqi flag above the compound, and singing the national anthem. The number of casualties was unclear.</p>	<p>夺回市中心控制权的行动始于上午8点，当时政府军的坦克和推土机推倒了当地政府大楼周围的墙壁。逊尼派部落武装的首领艾哈迈德·贝拉维准将(Brig. Gen. Ahmed al-Belawi)表示，剩下的武装分子要么逃走要么被杀了。官方电视台播放了士兵在政府大楼上高举伊拉克国旗，唱国歌的画面。伤亡人数不详。</p>
<p>A military spokesman, Brig. Gen. Yahya Rasool, declared the city "liberated," but other Iraqi officials later offered more cautious assessments.</p>	<p>军方发言人叶海亚·拉苏尔准将(Brig. Gen. Yahya Rasool)宣布该市“获得解放”，但其他伊拉克官员后来给出了较为谨慎的评价。</p>
<p>By the evening, a military commander, Maj. Gen. Ismail al-Mahlawi,</p>	<p>到晚上，军方指挥官伊斯梅尔·马拉维少将(Maj. Gen. Ismail al-Mahlawi)估</p>

estimated that the government controlled 75 to 80 percent of the Ramadi area. Insurgents were still in control of several suburbs.	计，政府控制了拉马迪 75%到 80%的区域。叛乱分子仍旧控制着郊区一些地带。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151229/c29iraq	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151229/c29iraq
Syrian Journalist Who Documented ISIS Atrocities Is Killed in Turkey	叙利亚记者在土耳其遭暗杀，曾拍摄反 ISIS 纪录片
ISTANBUL — A Syrian journalist and filmmaker who documented atrocities by the Islamic State in Syria and trained hundreds of citizen journalists has been killed in a Turkish town near the Syria border, rights activists said Monday, calling the death an assassination.	伊斯坦布尔——人权活动人士周一表示，一名叙利亚记者和电影人在靠近叙利亚的土耳其边境城市遭到暗杀。受害者曾记录过伊斯兰国(Islamic State)在叙利亚的暴行，并培训了数以百计的公民记者。
The killing of the journalist, Naji Jerf, in Gaziantep, Turkey, happened on Sunday, one day before he and his family were scheduled to fly to France, where they were seeking asylum. Unconfirmed news reports from Gaziantep said that he had been shot to death.	这位名为纳吉·杰夫(Naji Jerf)的记者周日在土耳其加济安泰普(Gaziantep)遇害。他和家人原定于周一飞往法国，他们正在寻求法国的庇护。从加济安泰普传来的未经证实的消息称，他在遭受枪击后身亡。
Mr. Jerf had recently posted on YouTube a documentary on the killing of Syrian activists during the Islamic State's occupation of the Syrian city of Aleppo in 2013 and 2014. It was recently broadcast by the television network Al Arabiya.	杰夫最近在 YouTube 上发布纪录片，揭露伊斯兰国在 2013 年到 2014 年占领叙利亚阿勒颇期间，杀害叙利亚活动人士的状况。阿拉伯电视台(Al Arabiya)近期播放了这部纪录片。
His death was the latest in a string of killings of activists and observers who have drawn attention to human rights abuses during the nearly five-year civil war in Syria.	叙利亚内战已经进行了将近五年，一些活动人士和观察员揭露了这期间的人权侵犯状况。目前已经有好几位这样的人士遇害，杰夫是最近的一位。
In October, Ibrahim Abdel Qader, a co-founder of Raqqa Is Being Slaughtered Silently, an acclaimed effort by citizen journalists to document Syrian human rights abuses, and an activist, Fares Hammadi, were killed in southeastern Turkey.	今年 10 月，“拉卡正被悄然屠城”(Raqqa Is Being Slaughtered Silently)的联合创始人易卜拉欣·阿卜杜勒·卡迪尔(Ibrahim Abdel Qader)，以及一位活动人士法雷斯·哈马迪(Fares Hammadi)在土耳其东南部遇害。“拉卡正被悄然屠城”是由公民记者开展的一项备受赞誉的行动，旨在记录叙利亚发生的人权侵害行为。
On Dec. 16, gunmen killed Ahmad Mohammed al-Mousa, a member of	该组织得名于叙利亚东北部城市拉卡，即伊斯兰国总部所在地。12 月 16 日，

<p>Raqqa Is Being Slaughtered Silently, which takes its name from the northeast Syrian city of Raqqa, the Islamic State's headquarters. Mr. Mousa was killed in the Syrian city of Idlib, which is held by rebels opposed to President Bashar al-Assad. Members of the group have gone into hiding.</p>	<p>一些枪手在叙利亚伊德利卜市(Idlib)杀害了该组织成员艾哈迈德·穆罕默德·穆萨(Ahmad Mohammed al-Mousa)。伊德利卜由对抗总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)的反政府武装占据。“拉卡正被悄然屠城”的成员随后躲藏起来。</p>
<p>Mr. Jerf had directed a documentary about Raqqa Is Being Slaughtered Silently, which in November won an International Press Freedom Award from the Committee to Protect Journalists, a New York-based advocacy group.</p>	<p>杰夫曾执导过关于“拉卡正被悄然屠城”的纪录片,今年11月获得了保护记者委员会(Committee to Protect Journalists)颁发的国际新闻自由奖(International Press Freedom Award)。该委员会设在纽约,是一个倡导团体。</p>
<p>"Syrian journalists who have fled to Turkey for their safety are not safe at all," Sherif Mansour, the Middle East and North Africa program coordinator for the Committee to Protect Journalists, said in a statement. "We call on Turkish authorities to bring the killers of Naji Jerf to justice swiftly and transparently."</p>	<p>“逃往土耳其寻求安全的叙利亚记者,现在完全没有安全可言,”保护记者委员会的中东和北非项目协调员谢里夫·曼苏尔(Sherif Mansour)在一份声明中说。“我们呼吁土耳其当局迅速并透明地将杀害纳吉·杰夫的凶手绳之以法。”</p>
<p>The Turkish authorities have opened an investigation into the killing, Turkish news agencies reported.</p>	<p>土耳其新闻机构报道,该国当局已开始调查这起案件。</p>
<p>Aref Krez, a Syrian activist who had worked with Mr. Jerf and had become close to him and his family, said that Mr. Jerf had confided his fears about being killed. He had approached French officials in Turkey to discuss applying for asylum, after having received death threats from Islamic State militants via Facebook and his cellphone. "He was mostly worried about his family because he knows what he was doing and could expect the consequences," Mr. Krez said.</p>	<p>叙利亚活动人士阿里夫·克里兹(Aref Krez)曾与杰夫共事,并与他及其家人成为密友,他说杰夫曾透露过,担心自己会遇害。杰夫在 Facebook 和自己的手机上都收到过伊斯兰国武装分子的死亡威胁,于是找到了驻土耳其的法国官员,讨论申请庇护的事情。“他主要是担心自己的家人,因为他知道自己在做什么,也能预料到后果,”克里兹说。</p>
<p>Mr. Krez said Mr. Jerf had told him that he discovered a bomb in his car a month ago.</p>	<p>克里兹说杰夫一个月前曾告诉他,他在自己的车里发现了一枚炸弹。</p>

<p>"He was loved and respected by everyone," Mr. Krez said. "He had a kind heart and his door was wide open to everyone. He believed in the idea of citizen journalists and believed in what they did, so he dedicated his time to train them."</p>	<p>"所有人都喜爱他，尊重他，"克里兹说。"他心地善良，对每个人都敞开大门。他相信公民记者的理念，相信他们的行动，所以他花时间来培训他们。"</p>
<p>Mr. Jerf had encountered trouble with Mr. Assad's government for his activism. In late 2012, he was detained and tortured, then fled to Jordan and then Turkey, Mr. Krez said. Mr. Jerf was as critical of the Islamic State as he was of Mr. Assad's government.</p>	<p>杰夫伸张人权的行动曾遭到阿萨德政府的打压。他在 2012 年年底被政府羁押，并遭受了酷刑折磨，之后他逃往约旦，然后抵达土耳其，克里兹透露。杰夫既批评阿萨德政府，又批评伊斯兰国。</p>
<p>Gaziantep, about 60 miles north of Aleppo, has become one of the most favored cities for Syrian refugees fleeing the violence. Mr. Jerf's death heightened concerns about security there.</p>	<p>加济安泰普位于阿勒颇以北大约 100 公里，是叙利亚难民逃离暴力的首选城市之一。杰夫的死，加剧了人们对那里是否安全的顾虑。</p>
<p>"Gaziantep now doesn't feel safe," Mr. Krez said. Many media activists he knows, he said, have secured visas to other countries and are thinking of leaving.</p>	<p>"加济安泰普现在感觉并不安全，"克里兹说，他认识的很多媒体活动人士已经获得了前往其他国家的签证，正在考虑离开那里。</p>
<p>Mr. Krez said he was considering sending his wife and daughter out of the city for their safety.</p>	<p>克里兹说，他正在考虑把妻子和女儿送出该城，以确保安全。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151229/c29turkey</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151229/c29turkey</p>
<p>A Chinese Company in India, Stumbling Over a Culture</p>	<p>印度神山之侧能否容许中国建厂？</p>
<p>SHINDE, India — When a Chinese truck company wanted to open a factory in India, its president looked at sites that had a mountain in back and a river in front — especially auspicious locations in the traditional practice of feng shui.</p>	<p>印度辛德——一家中国卡车公司想在印度开工厂时，公司总裁看上了一片地皮，那里靠山临水，按照风水的讲究是特别吉利的位置。</p>
<p>The company, Beiqi Foton Motor, found a seemingly ideal spot, securing 250 acres of farmland in this western Indian village. Foton wants another 1,250 acres nearby to build an industrial park for</p>	<p>北汽福田汽车公司(Beiqi Foton Motor)找到了一个看似完美的地点，买到了印度西部这片 250 英亩(约 1 平方公里)的农田。福田希望再拿下附近 1250 英亩的土地，为供应商建一个工业园区。</p>

suppliers.	
But the mountain here is sacred to many Hindus. For at least 2,000 years, the cliffside caves have been home to generations of monks. One of the most revered Hindu saints is said to have attained a pure vision of his god during the 17th century while meditating in the highest cave overlooking what is now Foton's site.	但是对许多印度教徒来说这座山是神圣的。在至少 2000 年的时间里，峭壁上的石窟里居住过一代代的僧侣。一位很受尊敬的印度教圣人，据说在 17 世纪时清晰而真切地看到了神明，当时他就是在这里最高的洞窟中冥想，俯视着现在属于福田公司的土地。
The culture clash was immediate.	文化冲突当即出现。
Foton erected barbed-wire fences and hired uniformed guards to keep out trespassers. Cattle herders and Hindu pilgrims have repeatedly trampled the fences. The monks do not want a noisy neighbor.	福田公司架起了铁丝网，还雇佣了穿制服的保安阻挡穿行的人。放牧的人和印度教朝圣者一再踩踏栅栏。僧侣们也不想要吵闹的邻居。
"In today's life, spirituality and science are both important, and neither should deny the other," Kailash Nemade, a monk, said during a pause from chanting religious poems. "But this factory should not come here, because it will ruin the spirituality of the mountain."	"在当今的生活中，灵性和科学都重要，谁也不应该否定谁，"僧人卡拉什·尼玛德(Kailash Nemade)在诵读经文的间歇说。"但是这座工厂不应该来这里，因为它会破坏山的灵性。"
Chinese companies have embarked on ambitious overseas expansion efforts, snapping up land in dozens of countries to build factories, industrial parks, power plants and other operations. While the investments provide critical support for many economies, Chinese businesses are struggling to navigate complex cultural, political and competitive dynamics.	中国公司已经开始了雄心勃勃海外扩张的努力，在几十个国家抢购土地，修建工厂、工业园区、发电厂和其他设施。虽然投资对于支撑许多经济体起到关键作用，但中国企业在复杂的文化、政治和竞争形势中寻找方向，却举步维艰。
China's economic slowdown this year, along with a stock market plunge and a currency devaluation, have not deterred the country's companies. Many have accelerated their global shifts as their home market becomes less attractive.	中国经济今年的放缓，还有股市暴跌及货币贬值，都未能阻止中国公司。许多企业因为国内市场吸引力下降，加速了向全球的转移。
But Chinese enterprises lack the experience of their Western	但是中国企业缺乏西方同行的经验，后者花了几十年的时间发展国际业务。

<p>counterparts, which have spent decades developing international operations. As Chinese companies have built their businesses largely at home, they haven't had to address the same challenges.</p>	<p>而由于中国企业大部分的业务都在国内，此前并不需要应对相同的挑战。</p>
<p>In China, companies with strong Communist Party connections can bulldoze communities and religious sites. The Chinese government bans independent labor unions. While strikes and other labor protests are becoming more common, they are quickly squelched by the government if they show signs of spreading.</p>	<p>在中国，与中国共产党关系密切的公司，可以铲平居民区和宗教场所。中国政府禁止独立工会。虽然罢工和其他劳工抗议变得越来越普遍，但如果有蔓延的迹象，很快就会被政府压制。</p>
<p>As Chinese companies now venture overseas, they are dealing with a wave of resistance.</p>	<p>随着中国企业现在开始涉足海外，它们要应对一波阻力。</p>
<p>In Africa, workers at Chinese-run oil fields and copper mines have gone on strike over low pay and dangerous working conditions. The Myanmar government halted China's construction of a hydroelectric dam there after protests over environmental damage and the displacement of villagers. And in Nicaragua, residents have resisted the planned resettlement of villages to make way for a canal proposed by a Chinese businessman.</p>	<p>在非洲，中国人开的油田和铜矿的工人，因为工资低和工作条件危险举行了罢工。在缅甸，民众抗议一座水电站破坏环境、迫使村民流离失所，之后政府终止了水电站的建设。而在尼加拉瓜，一名中国商人提议修建一条运河，为了给运河让路，计划对数座村庄进行重新安置，但当地居民对此进行了抵制。</p>
<p>In India, Foton's experience provides a look into the internal struggle that countries face.</p>	<p>在印度，福田公司的经历让我们窥见了各个国家内部面临的挣扎。</p>
<p>India desperately needs outside investment to support the 13 million young people entering its labor force every year and to begin relieving chronic unemployment in its countryside. Indian and Western factories within a few miles of Foton's site have created thousands of jobs.</p>	<p>印度迫切需要外部投资，来为该国每年增加的1300万年轻劳动力大军提供工作机会，并着手缓解农村地区长期的失业问题。距福田公司的工地几英里外的印度工厂和西方工厂，已经创造了数以千计的就业岗位。</p>
<p>Western companies have tried to tread more carefully in India, in some cases learning from past mistakes. They have worked closely with</p>	<p>西方企业在涉足印度市场时，都努力采取了更加谨慎的态度，有些还从过去的错误中吸取了教训。他们与当地社区紧密合作，向居民们介绍自己的项目。</p>

communities, explaining their projects to residents. The companies have typically sent teams of executives, often with overseas experience.	这些公司通常会派出由高管组成的团队，这些高管一般都有海外工作经验。
Foton strongly defends its plans. The company says that its plant and supplier park will create a much-needed economic boost.	福田非常看好其计划。该公司声称，其工厂和供应商园区，将带来迫切需要的经济助推。
"Because of these projects, the employment of thousands of people, even tens of thousands, will be accomplished," said Zhao Jingguang, Foton's executive vice president.	"因为这些项目，可以令数千乃至数万人实现就业，"福田汽车副总裁赵景光表示。
But Foton keeps revising production plans and delaying construction. With the project stalled, the promised jobs have not materialized.	但是，福田在不断地调整其生产计划，建设也受到拖延。由于项目停滞，承诺的工作岗位没有兑现。
Foton's corporate style has also caused friction. It managed the project mainly from Beijing, sending executives to India for two-week visits. When Foton's Indian managers needed to work with the main office, they sat through videoconferences that lasted hours.	福田的企业经营风格也造成了摩擦。公司对该项目管理主要通过北京进行，他们会派遣一些高管，到印度进行为期两周的访问。当福田的印度经理们需要与总部共同开展工作时，要坐下来开长达数小时的视频会议。
Mr. Zhao denies that the company picked the location for its feng shui, which the Chinese government condemns as superstition. Still, he acknowledged that "there is a river, should be good feng shui."	赵景光否认公司选择该地块是因为风水，中国政府称风水是迷信。不过，他承认，"有条河，风水应该不错。"
But the land deal has been less than harmonious.	但是，土地交易过程并不那么和谐。
Regulations mandate that factories be located at least 500 meters from temples, preventing construction on half of Foton's site. A state agency also reserved land for a 15-yard-wide dirt access road to help pilgrims reach a footpath to the caves.	当地法规要求工厂至少要距离寺庙 500 米，这使得福田的地块有一半不能施工。一个政府机构还保留了一条约 14 米宽土路，供信众们前往通向石窟的步道。
Despite Foton's efforts, many villagers and monks say the factory would still be too close. Pilgrims, who can number over 5,000 during religious festivals, would have only a half-acre site to pitch their tents.	尽管福田做了许多工作，许多村民和僧人仍然认为工厂离得太近了。在宗教节日期间，信众人数可能会超过 5000 人，但却只有约 2000 平方米的场地可以搭建帐篷。
Sitting cross-legged in a pink-painted cave, the monks' leader, a Hindu	僧侣的首领是一位名叫维什瓦纳特·马哈拉吉(Vishwanath Maharaj)的印度

<p>holy man named Vishwanath Maharaj, listened closely when asked for his view on Foton's plans. But he merely gave a slight smile and shrugged his shoulders, preserving his 35-year vow of silence.</p>	<p>教圣人，他盘腿安坐在涂成粉红色的洞窟中，在被问及他对福田公司建设计划的想法时，他细心聆听。但是，他只是微微一笑，耸了耸肩膀，坚守其35年的不语戒。</p>
<p>When President Xi Jinping of China arrived in India a year ago for a visit, he was welcomed at each stop by gleaming military honor guards, including a row of turbaned cavalry lancers on horseback.</p>	<p>一年前中国国家主席习近平访问印度时，在每一站都受到了仪仗队的列队欢迎，其中还有一排包着头巾手持长矛的骑兵。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi and his host, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India, smiled as a succession of deputies and executives exchanged more than a dozen commercial and cultural agreements with one another. One of the agreements called for the creation of the supplier park, where Foton would rent out space to Chinese parts manufacturers.</p>	<p>习近平和东道主印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)，微笑地看着一群副手和高管互相交换了十几项商业和文化方面的协议。其中的一项协议要求建造一个供应商园区；福田公司将在这个园区里，向中资零部件制造商出租厂房。</p>
<p>China and India both want to strengthen their economic ties, even as their militaries remain wary of each other. The \$300 million Foton project, including the plant and the industrial park, is one of China's largest investments in India.</p>	<p>中国和印度都希望加强经济联系，尽管两国的军队仍然互相警惕。福田公司包括工厂和工业园区在内的3亿美元的项目，是中国在印度最大的投资之一。</p>
<p>"Your vision cannot be too small," Mr. Zhao said. "Nowadays, people say you must have an international vision."</p>	<p>"眼界不能太窄，"赵景光表示。"当今时代，人们都说必须要有国际化的视野。"</p>
<p>Following the lead of the United States, Japan, Europe and other big economies, Chinese companies are diversifying overseas to find new customers, markets and opportunities.</p>	<p>在美国、日本、欧洲及其他大型经济体的带领下，中国企业也在进军海外，寻找新的客户、市场和机遇。</p>
<p>A decade ago, China's overseas purchases of companies, land, equipment and other physical assets totaled just \$20 billion a year. Last year, China's total was \$120 billion. It trails only the United States, and American overseas investments have been heavily aimed at limiting taxes.</p>	<p>10年前，中国每年在海外购买的公司、土地、设备和其他实物资产的总价值仅为200亿美元。而去年，这个数字已经达到了1200亿美元，规模仅次于美国。美国的海外投资中，很多是为了避税。</p>

<p>Pune and its environs have long been a hub of foreign investment, tracing their industrial roots to a munitions factory built in 1869 under British rule. Big assembly plants now churn out Chevrolets, Mercedes, Mahindras and other cars. A Corning plant makes fiber-optic cables. A General Electric factory creates wind turbines.</p>	<p>长期以来，浦那及其周边地区一直是外国投资的中心。它们的工业基础可追溯至 1869 年修建的一座兵工厂，当时还处在英国的统治下。如今，这里有大量雪佛兰(Chevrolets)、梅赛德斯(Mercedes)、马恒达(Mahindras)和其他汽车被运出规模庞大的组装厂。康宁(Corning)在这里有一家生产光纤电缆的工厂。通用电气(General Electric)也开设了一家制造风力发电机的工厂。</p>
<p>For Foton, India offered cheaper labor than its home country and a strong market for its products. India's position between Southeast Asia and Africa provided a natural hub to supply other developing markets as well.</p>	<p>对福田来说，印度劳动力成本比中国低，并为其产品提供了一个蓬勃的市场。同时，印度地处东南亚和非洲之间，是一个天然的枢纽，可用来向其他发展中国家供货。</p>
<p>Even without the supplier park, Foton has leased the biggest site in the area, 250 acres, for 95 years. Corning, G.E. and others nearby have less than 100 acres apiece for their factories. A Bridgestone tire factory occupies 185 acres.</p>	<p>虽然没有供应商园，福田仍租下了该地区 250 英亩（约合 1520 亩）的最大地块，租期 95 年。康宁、通用电气和附近其他企业的工厂各自占地都不到 100 英亩。普利司通(Bridgestone)的一座轮胎厂占地 185 英亩。</p>
<p>In Shinde, speculators have bid up the price of land, expecting that the state government will buy it and lease it to Foton. But many villagers are opposed to selling, since the deal would eliminate much of the farmland that is left.</p>	<p>在辛德，投机者抬高地价，以为邦政府会买地并将其租给福田。但很多村民反对卖地，因为卖地协议会导致剩下的很多农田消失。</p>
<p>Kaluram Kendale, who grows onions and raises buffalos, does not want to sell. He is upset that the state government already forced him to sell five of the 12 acres that his family farmed for generations.</p>	<p>以种洋葱、养水牛为生的卡卢拉姆·肯达勒(Kaluram Kendale)就不想卖地。他感到不安，因为邦政府之前就已经逼他把家里世代耕种的 12 英亩地中的五英亩卖掉了。</p>
<p>"If I sell the land, it's one-time money," he said. "But my land is beautiful, it's fertile, and it's a permanent source of income for my family."</p>	<p>"卖地带来的收入只是一时的，"他说。"但我的地美丽、富饶，是我家的永久收入来源。"</p>
<p>Chhaya Shinde, who grew up in a mud-walled sharecropper's cabin with dirt floors, was a star student, learning to read and write Hindi and Marathi, the local tongue.</p>	<p>查亚·辛德(Chhaya Shinde)在一间佃农住的小屋里长大。小屋的墙和地面都是泥的。在学习读写印地语和当地的语言马拉地语方面，辛德是一名优等生。</p>

<p>Her father, unlike most in her impoverished hamlet, wanted his daughter to get an education. He paid \$16 a year for Ms. Shinde to attend a school in a nearby village. She dreamed of becoming a social worker to help the elderly.</p>	<p>不同于那个贫穷村子里的大部分人，她的父亲希望女儿接受教育。他每年花16美元让女儿去邻村上学。辛德梦想着成为一名社工，帮助上了年纪的人。</p>
<p>Ms. Shinde's education ended after Foton came to town.</p>	<p>福田来了后，辛德的学业戛然而止。</p>
<p>While landowners got paid for their fields, sharecroppers got nothing. Ms. Shinde's father, a millet farmer, lost much of his income. Ms. Shinde had to drop out of school a year ago.</p>	<p>土地的所有人收到了钱，但佃农什么都没得到。作为一个种杂谷的农民，辛德的父亲失去了大量收入。一年前，她不得不辍学。</p>
<p>"I had no money," said a tearful Ms. Shinde, 18. "I was at home, so I had to be married off."</p>	<p>"我没钱，"18岁的辛德泪眼婆娑地说。"我待在家里，所以不得不被嫁出去。"</p>
<p>Since the arrival of Foton, the gulf between the rich and the poor here has widened.</p>	<p>自从福田来了以后，这里的贫富悬殊扩大了。</p>
<p>The Panmands, who owned the land where Ms. Shinde's family farmed, sold half of their 58 acres for the Foton factory and two other factories. With the proceeds, they built a 10-bedroom villa with a large courtyard and a fish pond.</p>	<p>辛德一家种的地是潘曼德家的。潘曼德家原本有58英亩地，现在一半的地卖给了福田和另外两家工厂。他们用卖地的收入建了一栋有10个卧室、一个大院子和一个鱼塘的别墅。</p>
<p>"For people who are rich, it's beneficial because they can buy a lot of things," said Vijay Panmand, 28. "But for the poor, it is not good. Where will they work?"</p>	<p>"对有钱人有利，因为他们能买很多东西，"28岁的维贾伊·潘曼德(Vijay Panmand)说。"但对穷人没有好处。他们要去哪儿工作？"</p>
<p>When Suresh Ghanwat sold land, he invested a portion of the money in a three-story apartment building, renting out the top and bottom floors. He also set up a concrete-block business, producing a daily profit of \$80.</p>	<p>苏雷什·甘瓦特(Suresh Ghanwat)出售土地后，用部分钱盖了一栋三层住宅，并将顶层和底层出租。他还开始做混凝土砖生意，每天可以赚80美元。</p>
<p>But many families are like Ms. Shinde's, trying to survive in cramped, dark cabins.</p>	<p>但很多像辛德家一样的家庭都试图在狭窄、黑暗的小屋里存活。</p>

<p>Indian laws on land deals are fairly generous by developing-country standards, calling for compensation for tenant farmers and sharecroppers. But to qualify, they need to live on the land or record the arrangement in official logs. Ms. Shinde's family did neither.</p>	<p>以发展中国家的标准来看，印度的土地交易法相当慷慨，要求为佃农提供赔偿。但要想具有赔偿资格，他们需要居住在这片土地或将这种协议记入官方记录。辛德家两点都不符合。</p>
<p>Ms. Shinde, who wears a pair of simple barrettes to hold back her dark hair and slim golden bangles that encircle each wrist and ankle, now labors part time on one of the Panmand family's remaining fields.</p>	<p>辛德用一对简单的发夹夹住一头黑发，每个手腕和脚腕都戴着纤细的金镯子，她目前兼职在潘曼德家剩下的某一块田地里劳作。</p>
<p>"I wish they had never come here," she said of Foton, wielding a hand-held scythe to cut pearl millet. "Those who were rich became richer, and the poor, poorer."</p>	<p>"我希望他们从未来过这里，"她提到福田汽车时说，一边说一边挥舞着长柄大镰刀收割御谷。"富人越来越富，穷人越来越穷。"</p>
<p>When Foton acquired the land here three years ago, young babul trees sprouted as soon as the farmers left. Today, Foton's site has roughly 12,000 full-grown babul trees, a widely loathed plant with two-inch thorns.</p>	<p>福田汽车公司三年前收购了这里的土地，农民们刚离开，幼小的巴布尔橡胶树就发芽了。如今，福田工厂所在的地方已经拥有大约 1.2 万棵完全长成的巴布尔橡胶树，人们都很厌恶这种带有两英寸（约合 5 厘米）长的刺的植物。</p>
<p>Their height, up to 10 feet, brings a tree preservation ordinance into play. When Foton eventually starts building, it will have to get permission from the forestry ministry to cut the trees down.</p>	<p>这些树木最高达到 10 英尺（约合 3 米），促使相关部门实施树木保护条例。当福田公司最终开始建厂时，该公司将需要获得林业部的许可，才能砍树。</p>
<p>As the babul trees flourish, Foton's leadership has agonized over what to build, according to five former executives. The original plan called for welding, assembling and painting heavy-duty trucks.</p>	<p>据福田公司的五名前管理人员透露，随着巴布尔橡胶树的繁茂生长，福田公司的领导层在苦苦思索该建什么。最初的计划是打算在这里建厂用于重型卡车的焊接、组装和涂漆。</p>
<p>The plan shifted to building delivery trucks, and then to assembling sport utility vehicles and cars. In that time, Foton's Indian operation has had four chairmen and at least three executive vice presidents.</p>	<p>计划变成建造了运货卡车，然后是组装运动型多功能车和小汽车。当时，福田的印度公司设有四名董事长，至少三名执行副总裁。</p>
<p>Mr. Zhao of Foton said the company hoped to start building the factory at the end of this year, or early next. The first vehicle most likely will not</p>	<p>福田公司的赵景光表示，该公司希望从今年年末或明年初开始建造工厂。可能至少要到 2017 年才能出产第一辆汽车。</p>

roll off the factory line until at least 2017.	
The supplier park looks less certain.	供应商园的选址看起来没那么确定。
Both the Beijing government and the New Delhi establishment regard the deal as important. But Foton did not enlist the support of local bureaucrats, and a civil servant in Mumbai could ultimately derail the project.	北京政府和新德里的相关机构都认为这是一项十分重要的交易。但福田公司没有争取获得当地官员的支持，最终，孟买的一名公务员就可以阻拦这个项目。
The state land agency, the Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation, has to approve the deal. And the agency's chief executive, Bhushan Gagrani, has resisted, citing a dearth of farmland and earlier disputes with families like the Ghanwats. He wants to steer the supplier park farther inland, where unemployment is more acute and farmland abundantly available.	该邦土地管理机构——马哈拉施特拉邦工业发展委员会(Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation)需要批准这项交易。该委员会的负责人布尚·盖格拉尼(Bhushan Gagrani)以缺少农田，以及之前与甘瓦特家等家庭发生的争议为由拒绝批准。他希望将供应商园引入内陆，那里的失业情况比较严重，但有大量可以利用的农田。
But the alternative sites would require supply trucks to haul parts for several hours. Foton, Mr. Gagrani said, did not send anyone even to look at them.	但在别的地点开设园区将需要补给车行驶几个小时运送零部件。盖格拉尼表示，福田公司甚至没有派人来察看这些场地。
The Indian prime minister, accompanied by an entourage that included Mr. Gagrani, traveled to China in mid-May. Chinese officials pressed the case for the Foton supplier park again.	今年5月中旬，印度总理在盖格拉尼等人的陪同下前往中国。中国官员再次就福田供应园事宜施压。
But a deal may not be possible now.	但现在或许不太可能达成协议。
Foxconn, the Taiwanese contract manufacturer, has decided to build a mobile phone factory nearby. Foxconn negotiated its deal directly with the state government.	台湾代工厂富士康(Foxconn)决定在附近建造一个手机工厂。富士康直接与该邦政府谈判达成交易。
"Any land left," Mr. Gagrani said, "we are giving to Foxconn."	"所有剩下的土地，我们都会留给富士康，"盖格拉尼说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151230/c30chinaland	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151230/c30chinaland
'Victory' in Guinea as W.H.O. Deems It Free of Ebola Transmissions	世卫组织宣布几内亚埃博拉疫情结束

<p>The World Health Organization announced Tuesday morning that Guinea was free of Ebola virus transmission for the first time since the epidemic was detected there in March 2014.</p>	<p>世界卫生组织于周二上午宣布，自从几内亚在 2014 年 3 月发现埃博拉疫情以来，该国首次结束了埃博拉病毒的传播。</p>
<p>All three of the West African countries hardest hit by the epidemic — Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone — have now documented stopping the original chain of infections that experts believe began in December 2013 with the undiagnosed illness of a young boy, Emile, in the village of Meliandou in Guinea’s forest region.</p>	<p>三个埃博拉疫情严重的西非国家——几内亚、利比里亚和塞拉利昂——目前的记录都表明它们已经终止了最初的传染链，专家们认为这个传播链始于 2013 年 12 月，当时小男孩埃米尔(Emile)的疾病未得到确诊，他生前住在几内亚森林地区的墨利安杜村。</p>
<p>“This is a very big victory for the nation and the people of Guinea,” said Fode Tass Sylla, a spokesman for the country’s Ebola task force. He thanked other countries, the health organization and private charities for their support.</p>	<p>“这对几内亚国家和人民来说是一个非常大的胜利，”几内亚抗击埃博拉行动发言人福德·塔斯·塞拉(Fode Tass Sylla)说。他对其他国家、世界卫生组织，以及私人慈善机构的支持表示感谢。</p>
<p>Two 21-day incubation cycles of the virus have passed since the last person in Guinea with the illness, a 3-week-old girl, twice tested negative for the virus. The country now enters a three-month period of heightened surveillance during which the virus could re-emerge, as it has done twice in neighboring Liberia after that country ended transmission. (In mid-January, human-to-human transmission linked to those cases could be declared ended.)</p>	<p>几内亚的最后一位埃博拉患者是一个 3 周大的女婴，自从她的两次病毒检测均呈阴性之后，两个潜伏期已经过去，埃博拉病毒的潜伏期是 21 天。目前，几内亚全国进入了三个月的高度监测期，其间病毒可能会复发。这种情况曾在邻国利比里亚发生，埃博拉病毒曾在利比亚结束传播后两度再现。（明年 1 月中旬可能会宣布与这些重现病毒有关的，人与人交叉传播的传染链的结束。）</p>
<p>“We will continue to monitor the situation,” Guinea’s minister of health, Col. Rémy Lamah, a physician, said in a telephone interview. “I congratulate everybody who participated in the fight against Ebola.”</p>	<p>“我们将继续监视有关情况，”几内亚卫生部长、医生雷米·拉马上校在接受电话采访时说。“我向所有参加抗击埃博拉病毒的人表示祝贺。”</p>
<p>The epidemic killed more than 11,000 people and sickened more than 28,000 across 10 countries, according to estimates released by the World Health Organization. Responders initially failed to recognize the</p>	<p>据世界卫生组织发布的估计，这次埃博拉病毒爆发导致 11 万以上的人死亡，并在 10 个国家导致逾 28 万人患病。流行性疾病的应对者最初没有意识到这次病毒爆发的范围和危险程度，让病毒得以迅速跨国界传播，在世界各地引</p>

<p>extent and danger of the outbreak, which quickly crossed borders and inspired fear all over the world.</p>	<p>起恐慌。</p>
<p>Since then, local, regional and international efforts have been made to end the outbreak.</p>	<p>自那以后，为结束这次爆发，地方、区域和国际社会做出了大量努力。</p>
<p>"It's important to take a pause and be thankful for where we've arrived at and get to work rebuilding that health system and making it more resilient for the future," said Dr. Rick Brennan, director of Ebola response and coordination at the health organization's headquarters in Geneva.</p>	<p>"停顿一下，为我们目前的成就感到欣慰，并让我们开始重建该卫生系统，使其在未来适应性更强，是很重要的，"主管埃博拉病毒协调响应的瑞克·布伦南(Rick Brennan)博士在日内瓦世界卫生组织总部说。</p>
<p>The Guinean government announced plans for a celebration with well-known musicians on Wednesday in Conakry, the capital, although some residents said that the country should instead focus on prayer and mourning the dead. Some Guineans expressed hope that the declaration would lead to a resumption of international trade and travel.</p>	<p>几内亚政府宣布了周三在首都科纳克里举行有知名歌手参加的庆祝活动的计划，但也有一些居民表示，国家应该把精力集中在祈祷和哀悼死者上。有些几内亚人对这一宣布将有助于恢复国际贸易和旅游表达了希望。</p>
<p>"I think now I will get my visa to go to China to buy my goods," said Dian Diallo, a food importer working in the vast Madina market in Conakry.</p>	<p>"我想，我现在能拿到签证去中国购买货物了，"在科纳克里巨大的马迪纳市场工作的食品进口商迪安·迪亚洛(Dian Diallo)说。</p>
<p>"I did not go to hajj this year, and I hope to go to Mecca in 2016 if there is no Ebola," Mr. Diallo said.</p>	<p>迪亚洛说，"我今年没去朝觐，如果不爆发埃博拉病毒的话，希望2016年能去麦加。"</p>
<p>Other Guineans, however, were still focused on what was lost. Camara Fode Abdulai, a fruit seller who survived Ebola, spoke through tears as he described the deaths of 13 members of his family from the disease. He said he worried that other countries would not act quickly enough if another outbreak emerged, adding that customers and even friends still fear coming near him. "Today, I am not doing any business," he said.</p>	<p>但其他几内亚人的注意力仍集中在其所失上。卖水果的卡马拉·福德·阿卜杜拉(Camara Fode Abdulai)是埃博拉病毒的幸存者，他流着泪讲述了他家死于该病的13名成员。他说他担心，如果病毒再次爆发的话，其他国家不会尽快采取行动，他还说，客户、甚至朋友仍害怕与他接近。"我今天什么生意都没有，"他说。</p>

<p>The World Health Organization has documented 10 episodes since March in which a flare-up of Ebola has been linked to the persistence of the virus in certain parts of survivors' bodies, including the testes. Scientific investigations pointed to sexual transmission in several cases. One baby is thought to have contracted Ebola from the breast milk of a survivor.</p>	<p>自今年3月以来，世界卫生组织已记录到10次埃博拉的复发，这些复发与继续存在于幸存者包括睾丸在内的身体某些部分的埃博拉病毒有关。科学研究也发现了几例通过性传播的情况。还有一个婴儿被认为是从幸存者的母乳中感染了埃博拉病毒。</p>
<p>Yet in other cases, how the virus re-emerged to cause illness remains a mystery. In November, two brothers and their father contracted the disease in Liberia many weeks after Ebola transmission had ended there. Genetic sequencing showed the virus in the boys to be nearly identical to a strain that had circulated in that country in August 2014, suggesting that it had come from a survivor, according to Dr. Mosoka Fallah, an Ebola response coordinator for the Liberian Ministry of Health.</p>	<p>然而，在许多情况下，病毒如何重新出现导致疾病仍是一个谜。今年11月，埃博拉的传播在利比里亚结束了好几周之后，两个兄弟和他们的父亲感染了病毒。据利比里亚卫生部的埃博拉响应协调员莫索卡·法拉赫(Mosoka Fallah)博士的说法，基因测序显示，那两个男孩身上的病毒与该国2014年8月爆发的病毒株几乎相同，这表明病毒来自一名幸存者。</p>
<p>He added, however, that scientists reported on Monday that they had been unable to derive genetic sequences from samples that might have established a precise link to the new cases.</p>	<p>但法拉赫补充说，科学家周一的报告说，他们没有能够从可能与新病例建立确切联系的样品中得到基因序列。</p>
<p>Dr. Brennan said the World Health Organization was exploring experimental drugs that may help eradicate the last traces of Ebola in people with persistent virus, and experimental vaccines that could help protect their intimate contacts.</p>	<p>布伦南说，世界卫生组织正在探索一些可能有助于消除持续留在人体里的埃博拉病毒的实验性药物，也在探索可能帮助保护与病毒残留体内者有密切接触的人的试验性疫苗。</p>
<p>Guinea's last patient, the three-week old girl whose mother died of Ebola, is extremely rare in having survived Ebola at such a young age, Dr. Brennan said. She received two experimental treatments: the antibody combination ZMapp and an antiviral compound made by the</p>	<p>关于几内亚最后一个病人，即母亲死于埃博拉的那名3周大女婴，布伦南说，年龄这么小的患者能挺过埃博拉是极为罕见的。医生对她采取了两种实验性的疗法：抗体组合药物ZMapp以及制药公司吉利德(Gilead)生产的抗病毒复方药物。</p>

<p>pharmaceutical company Gilead.</p>	
<p>"She's doing quite well," said Dr. Letizia Di Stefano, medical coordinator for Doctors Without Borders in Guinea. The group, which treated Ebola patients throughout the outbreak, has been following up on the baby's care and plans a celebration to mark the end of Ebola transmission in the country.</p>	<p>"她的情况很不错，"无国界医生组织(Doctors Without Borders)在几内亚的医疗协调员莱蒂齐亚·迪斯蒂法诺(Letizia Di Stefano)博士说。该组织在疫情爆发期间一直在治疗埃博拉患者，它也一直在对这名女婴的护理状况进行随访，还计划举行集会，庆祝该国消灭埃博拉疫情。</p>
<p>"We are quite happy at the moment," Dr. Di Stefano said. She added that thousands of survivors, many of whom are experiencing health problems, would need continuing medical assistance and psychological support.</p>	<p>"现在我们很高兴，"迪斯蒂法诺说。她还表示，在数以千计的幸存者中，很多人都有健康方面的问题，需要持续的医疗救助和心理支持。</p>
<p>Of all the countries where Ebola spread, the virus proved hardest to eradicate from Guinea, experts said. In several cases, Ebola response workers and others who tried to dispel rumors about the illness were attacked, and some were killed.</p>	<p>专家表示，事实证明，在埃博拉蔓延的所有国家中，最难根除这种疫情的是几内亚。有若干次，埃博拉应对团队的人员，以及试图破除公众对这种疾病传播的谣言的人士，遭到了袭击，有些还被杀害。</p>
<p>"There was always an undercurrent of public distrust," said Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta. He traveled to Guinea four times during the outbreak and sent teams of experts to work there alongside colleagues from Canada and the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p>	<p>"公众的不信任一直萦绕不去，"亚特兰大美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)的主任托马斯·R·弗里登(Thomas R. Frieden)医生说。在埃博拉爆发期间，他曾前往几内亚四次，并派遣专家小组前往那里，与来自加拿大和刚果民主共和国的同事并肩作战。</p>
<p>Unlike in Liberia and Sierra Leone, where treatment centers in major cities were overwhelmed and dramatic scenes of suffering on the streets inspired public mobilization, in Guinea the epidemic simmered at a relatively low level for many months. Consequently, when Ebola reached new areas in the large country, communities did not fully appreciate its seriousness.</p>	<p>在利比里亚和塞拉利昂，各大中城市的治疗中心里人满为患，街道上上演着一幕幕痛苦的悲惨场面，公众的意识也因之提升。而在几内亚，疫情却是以相对较低的水平发酵了很长一段时间。因此，在这个幅员广阔的大国里，当埃博拉病毒蔓延到新的地区时，当地社区并不会完全意识到它的严重性。</p>

<p>"In a way, their lack of explosive spread worked against them," Dr. Frieden said.</p>	<p>"从某种程度上讲，没有出现爆炸性的传播反倒成了障碍，"弗里登说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151230/c30ebola</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151230/c30ebola</p>
<p>Russia Expands Sanctions Against Turkey After Downing of Jet</p>	<p>俄罗斯因坠机事件加大对土耳其制裁</p>
<p>MOSCOW — Russia broadened its sanctions against Turkey on Wednesday to bar new Turkish construction and curb tourism activities in Russia, an expansion of measures put in place last month after Turkey shot down a Russian warplane under disputed circumstances.</p>	<p>莫斯科——俄罗斯于周三扩大了对土耳其的制裁范围，禁止土耳其建筑企业开展新项目，并控制俄罗斯的旅游活动。上个月土耳其击落了一架俄罗斯战机，事件的具体情形存在争议。此事促使俄罗斯采取了制裁，而新的举措加大了制裁力度。</p>
<p>Turkish construction companies currently working on skyscrapers, soccer stadiums and other projects in Russia can continue, but Turkish firms will be prohibited from signing new contracts after Jan. 1.</p>	<p>目前在俄罗斯建造摩天大楼、足球场及其他项目的土耳其建筑企业可以继续施工，但1月1日以后，禁止土耳其公司签署新合同。</p>
<p>Turkish companies are participating in all aspects of Russia's infrastructure development, including the construction of stadiums for the 2018 World Cup soccer championship. In fact, it was a Turkish firm that in the 1990s refurbished the very government building where the Russian cabinet met this week to adopt the new sanctions.</p>	<p>土耳其企业参与了俄罗斯基础设施建设的方方面面，比如建造2018年世界杯足球赛的体育场。实际上，一家土耳其公司在1990年代翻修了政府大楼，而俄罗斯内阁本周就是在那栋大楼里开会，决定要采取新的制裁举措。</p>
<p>The new restrictions prohibit firms owned or based in Turkey from "activities in architecture, engineering, technical testing" of buildings. The expanded sanctions also prohibit Turkish citizens or companies from operating tourism agencies in Russia. Turkey is a popular destination for Russian tourists.</p>	<p>新举措禁止土耳其拥有或总部位于土耳其的公司，“参与建筑的设计、工程和技术检测工作”。新制裁举措还禁止土耳其公民或企业在俄罗斯经营旅行社。土耳其是一个很受俄罗斯游客欢迎的旅游目的地。</p>
<p>The ban is the latest in Russia's escalating trade disputes with countries it is at odds with on foreign policy, which include members of the European Union and former Soviet states like Georgia and Ukraine.</p>	<p>俄罗斯与那些在外交领域存在争端的国家之间，产生了不断升级的贸易争端，比如与欧盟，以及与格鲁吉亚和乌克兰等前苏联国家。此次的禁令是其中最新的争端。</p>
<p>After Turkey shot down a Russian jet in November, asserting it had</p>	<p>土耳其于11月击落一架俄罗斯战机，声称该战机从叙利亚进入了土耳其领</p>

crossed into Turkish airspace from Syria, President Vladimir V. Putin canceled energy projects, banned fruit and vegetable imports and hinted at more retribution to come.	空。之后，俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)取消了能源项目，禁止从土耳其进口水果和蔬菜，并暗示会采取更多惩罚举措。
"We shall remind them many a time what they have done and they will more than once feel regret for what they have done," Mr. Putin said this month in an address to Parliament.	普京本月对议会发表讲话时表示，“我们应该常常提醒他们都做了些什么，他们会不止一次地为自己的所作所为感到后悔。”
On Dec. 9, Russia's state nuclear company, Rosatom, suspended work on a \$20 billion nuclear power plant in Akkuyu, Turkey.	12月9日，国有的俄罗斯国家原子能公司(Rosatom)暂停了土耳其阿库尤(Akkuyu)核电站项目的施工，该项目投资额为200亿美元。
Russia is the largest market for Turkish exports after Germany, with about \$6 billion worth of goods in 2014, or 4 percent of all exports. And it was the biggest source of Turkish imports in 2014, with \$25 billion or 10 percent of total goods, according to an analysis by Renaissance Capital.	俄罗斯是土耳其出口商品的重要市场，规模仅次于德国。2014年土耳其向俄罗斯出口了价值大约60亿美元的商品，占出口总额的4%。复兴资本(Renaissance Capital)的一项分析报告显示，2014年土耳其共计从俄罗斯进口了价值约250亿美元的商品，占其进口总额的10%，俄罗斯是它的第一大进口来源国。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151231/c31russia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20151231/c31russia
Bahrain, Sudan and United Arab Emirates Join Diplomatic Feud Against Iran	巴林苏丹与伊朗断交，阿联酋降低对伊外交级别
TEHRAN — Three Sunni-led countries joined Saudi Arabia on Monday in severing or downgrading diplomatic ties with Iran, worsening a geopolitical conflict with sectarian dimensions in one of the world's most volatile regions.	德黑兰——三个由伊斯兰教逊尼派主导的国家在周一加入沙特阿拉伯的行列，与伊朗或切断外交关系，或调降外交级别，使得这个全球局势最为诡谲的区域里，因宗教教派而生的地缘政治冲突更形恶化。
The diplomatic protests from the three countries — Bahrain, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates — came as Iran accused Saudi Arabia of using an attack on the Saudi Embassy in Tehran two days earlier as a pretext for diverting attention from its problems.	来自巴林、苏丹、阿联酋三国的外交抗议，起因是沙特阿拉伯位于德黑兰的大使馆在两天前遭到攻击，而伊朗控诉沙特以此攻击事件为借口，企图引开人们对沙特自身问题的注意。
Iranian protesters ransacked and set fire to the embassy on Saturday,	沙特阿拉伯政府近来处决了47名死刑犯，其中包括一位什叶派神职人员，

<p>along with the Saudi Consulate in Iran's second-largest city, Mashhad, after the Saudis executed a Shiite cleric who had criticized the Sunni kingdom's treatment of its Shiite minority. The Shiite cleric was among a group of 47 people who were executed.</p>	<p>他生前曾批评逊尼派王国对待境内什叶派少数民族的政策。处决后，伊朗抗议民众于周六洗劫并放火焚烧了沙特大使馆，位于伊朗第二大城马什哈德的沙特领事馆也同样受到攻击。</p>
<p>The relations between Iran and Bahrain, a Shiite-majority island nation with a Sunni monarchy, were already poor, with Bahrain accusing Iran of meddling in its internal affairs by backing various Shiite opposition groups since the start of the Arab Spring, in 2011.</p>	<p>伊朗与巴林的外交关系原本就十分不和，后者是一个奉行逊尼派君主政体、但人口以什叶派信徒占多数的岛国。巴林控诉伊朗自2011年“阿拉伯之春”发端以来，在巴林境内支持多个什叶派反政府团体，藉此干预巴林内政。</p>
<p>In October, after accusing Iran of shipping weapons to the island, Bahrain recalled its ambassador in Tehran and expelled the Iranian chargé d'affaires in its capital, Manama.</p>	<p>十月，巴林在指责伊朗向其境内输送武器后，召回了驻德黑兰大使，并将伊朗驻巴林首都麦纳玛的代办驱逐出境。</p>
<p>In a statement on Monday, Bahrain said the attack on the embassy and consulate in Iran occurred "without the slightest regard for values, the law or morality" and "confirms a determination to spread devastation and destruction, and provoke unrest and strife in the region by providing protection and support for terrorists and extremists and the smuggling of weapons and explosives for use by its affiliated terrorist cells."</p>	<p>在周一发表的声明中，巴林表示，在伊朗发生的使馆与领事馆攻击事件，是“完全无视价值观、法律与道德”的表现，而且“证实了该国一心要扩大灾难和毁坏的规模，借由庇护与支持恐怖分子、极端分子，来引发临近地区的动乱不安，并偷运武器和爆炸物供其下属恐怖主义组织使用。”</p>
<p>Sudan on Monday expelled the Iranian ambassador in Khartoum, the capital, in protest at the attack on the embassy, the Iranian news agency Fars reported.</p>	<p>伊朗新闻通讯社法尔斯(Fars)报道，为了对伊朗的使馆攻击事件表达抗议，苏丹亦于周一将伊朗大使自该国首都喀土木驱逐出境。</p>
<p>The United Arab Emirates, which had already formally protested the embassy attack, on Monday downgraded its ties by recalling its ambassador to Tehran and ordering a reduction in the number of Iranian diplomats stationed in the Emirates.</p>	<p>阿联酋先前已正式公开抗议这次攻击事件，而他们在周一时又调降了与伊朗的外交级别，召回驻德黑兰大使，并下令减少派驻阿联酋的伊朗外交人员数目。</p>

<p>"This exceptional step has been taken in the light of Iran's continuous interference in the internal affairs of Gulf and Arab states, which has reached unprecedented levels," the emirates' Ministry of Foreign Affairs said in a statement.</p>	<p>阿联酋外交部在一份声明中表示：“我们采取这些额外的措施，是为了因应伊朗不断干预波斯湾区与阿拉伯联邦国家的内政事务，而这种干预已达到前所未有的程度。”</p>
<p>For its part, Iran, which has arrested dozens of protesters suspected of involvement in the assault on the embassy and consulate, said that Saudi Arabia was using the episode to distract attention from problems at home.</p>	<p>而在伊朗方面，政府逮捕了数十名涉嫌攻击各使领馆的抗议人士，并表示沙特阿拉伯是在利用这次事件引开大家对沙特国内问题的注意。</p>
<p>"Saudi Arabia, gripped by crises inside and outside its territories, follows the policy of increasing regional tensions," a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Hossein Jaber Ansari, said at a weekly news briefing on Monday, in remarks that were broadcast live by the state-run news channel Irinn.</p>	<p>“沙特阿拉伯在执行造成区域情势愈发紧张的政策之后，深陷国内外的诸多危机之中，”伊朗外交部发言人侯赛因·贾贝里-安萨里(Hossein Jaber Ansari)在周一举行的每周例行新闻通报会上表示，国有媒体 IRINN 对他的发言进行了现场转播。</p>
<p>Another official, the deputy foreign minister Hossein Amir Abdollahian, accused Saudi Arabia of making "strategic blunders," saying it had contributed to the rise of terrorism in the region and "conspired to bring oil prices down."</p>	<p>另一位伊朗官员、副外交部长侯赛因·阿米尔·阿卜杜拉辛(Hossein Amir Abdollahian)则指责沙特阿拉伯正在犯下“策略上的愚蠢错误”，称沙特助长了该地区的恐怖主义行动，并且“密谋使油价下跌”。</p>
<p>Mr. Abdollahian told the semiofficial news agency Fars that the execution of the Shiite cleric, Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr, was the latest such blunder.</p>	<p>阿卜杜拉辛告诉半官方新闻社法尔斯，沙特处决了那位什叶派神职人员谢赫尼米尔·尼米尔(Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr)，就是这种愚蠢错误的最新一例。</p>
<p>The United Nations, the United States and the European Union have condemned the executions, which the Saudis carried out against people it said were guilty of terrorism-related charges.</p>	<p>联合国、美国和欧盟皆对此次处决表示谴责，沙特称被处决的人所犯罪行涉及恐怖主义。</p>
<p>The Iranian vice president, Eshaq Jahangiri, said that cutting ties with Tehran was Saudi Arabia's "loss," the semiofficial news agency Tasnim</p>	<p>据半官方通讯社塔斯尼姆(Tasnim)报道，伊朗副总统埃斯哈格·贾汉吉里(Eshaq Jahangiri)说，和德黑兰断绝外交关系是沙特的“损失”。</p>

reported.	
"Iran is a great country in the region and should be treated with respect," he said. "When Iran treats you with self-restraint, you must learn, and put experienced executives in charge," Mr. Jahangiri was quoted as saying.	报道引用贾汉吉里的话称，“伊朗是本地区的一个伟大的国家，应该得到尊敬，”他说。“当伊朗采取克制的态度来对待你，你应该吸取教训，让有经验的官员主事。”
"Saudis are advised to stop acting in a disruptive, hasty, illogical and emotional manner as well as works, because they are the ones who will face losses in cutting ties with Iran," Mr. Jahangiri reportedly added.	“我们建议沙特不要再采取一种胡闹的、草率的、乖戾的、情绪化的行为和处事方式，因为和伊朗断绝关系最终损失的是他们，”贾汉吉里在报道中说。
While condemning the move by Saudi Arabia, officials in Iran reiterated comments on Sunday from its supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, that the attacks were not productive.	尽管对沙特阿拉伯的举动表示了谴责，伊朗官员在周日重申了最高领袖阿亚图拉阿里·哈梅内伊(Ayatollah Ali Khamenei)的表态，称攻击使馆没有益处。
"We do not achieve anything by attacking embassies and setting them ablaze," a hard-line prayer leader, Ahmad Khatami, told the Iranian Student News Agency on Monday. "We condemn the crimes of al-Saud, but we don't consider attacking the Saudi Embassy or Consulate an appropriate act," he said, referring to the House of Saud, Saudi Arabia's ruling family.	“攻击使馆，放火焚烧，这些行为是达不到任何目的的，”态度强硬的教长阿赫马德·哈塔米(Ahmad Khatami)在周一对伊朗学生通讯社(Iranian Students' News Agency)说。“我们谴责阿勒沙特的罪行，但我们不认为攻击沙特大使馆或领事馆的行为是得当的。”此处阿勒沙特指的是统治沙特阿拉伯的沙特家族(House of Saud)。
Russia — a tactical ally of Iran, which, like Russia, supports the embattled government of Syria's president, Bashar al-Assad — offered on Monday to mediate the escalating conflict.	俄罗斯作为伊朗的战略盟友——两国都是目前处境艰难的叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)的支持者——在周一提出，愿意出面调停这场正在升级的冲突。
The state-run news agency RIA Novosti in Moscow quoted a diplomat as saying that Russia had developed good relations with both countries through the so-called Vienna group, which is working on a resolution of the Syria conflict, and that he hoped those ties could help resolve the Iran-Saudi Arabia dispute.	莫斯科的国有通讯社俄罗斯新闻社(RIA Novosti)引用一位外交官的话说，俄罗斯已经通过被称为“维也纳小组”的机制和两国建立起良好的关系。该小组致力于为叙利亚冲突寻找解决方案，这位外交官希望，这种良好关系能有助于解决伊朗和沙特的争端。

<p>The agency did not identify the Russian diplomat, and it was unclear from the report whether Moscow had formally made the mediation proposal to either side.</p>	<p>俄新社没有公开该俄罗斯外交官的身份，目前尚不能确认莫斯科是否已经向双方正式提出调停。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160105/c05saudi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160105/c05saudi</p>
<p>Streets, if Not the Air, Clear Out as Delhi Tests Car Restrictions</p>	<p>印度汽车尾号限行，街道清静了空气没见好</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — Traffic was flowing smoothly Monday morning on Outer Ring Road in South Delhi, usually jammed at that hour by subway construction and cars. An upscale market was dotted with free parking spaces. Monkeys ambled down one street in the colonial heart of the capital, easily dodging the few cars.</p>	<p>新德里——周一上午，在通常都会因地铁施工和车流而发生拥堵的时间段里，南德里外环路上交通顺畅。一家高端市场里分布着不少免费停车位。在散发着殖民气息的首都中心区域的一条街上，猴子在漫步，轻而易举就避开了稀稀落落的车辆。</p>
<p>It was the fourth day of traffic restrictions imposed by the government of the metropolitan Delhi region, part of a series of measures meant to reduce pollution. The two-week experiment, which began on Friday, has been derided in many quarters of Delhi, where having a car and driver is a status symbol, and rush hour is usually a clamor of horn blowing, triple parking and bumper-to-bumper traffic.</p>	<p>这是德里大都会区政府实行交通管制的第四天，限行是一系列意在减少污染措施的一部分。为期两周的尝试是从上周五开始的。在德里的很多地方，这件事遭到了嘲笑。在这里，有车有司机是一种地位的象征，高峰时段通常是一幅鸣笛声四起、停车混乱、保险杠贴着保险杠的景象。</p>
<p>Under the policy, private cars are allowed on the streets on alternate days depending on their final license plate numbers, with Sundays exempt. It calls for penalties of around \$30 for scofflaws, and its success is to be gauged by daily pollution measurements. In 2014, a World Health Organization study ranked New Delhi's air quality the worst of nearly 1,600 cities surveyed.</p>	<p>根据相关政策，除周日外，私家车只能根据车牌最后一位数字的单双号隔天上路。该政策要求对违反者处以大约 30 美元的罚款。成功与否有待每天的污染数据来衡量。在世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)2014 年的一项研究中，新德里的空气质量在近 1600 座接受调查的城市中垫底。</p>
<p>In a release issued last week, the Delhi government said that the traffic police and the divisional commissioner would deploy teams to 120 traffic points and that the Transport Department would check for</p>	<p>在上周发布的一份声明中，德里政府称交警和分区长官将向 120 个交通要塞部署工作人员，交通部会检查超载现象和嘟嘟车的“不当行为”。</p>

overcharging and “misbehavior” by auto rickshaw drivers.	
More than 1,200 drivers were caught violating the policy on Monday, according to the Press Trust of India, a news agency.	据新闻机构印度报业托拉斯(Press Trust of India)报道,周一当天,有1200多名司机被发现违规。
Skeptics questioned how the measure would be enforced. The Delhi regional government is run by the Aam Aadmi Party, and the police come under the federal government and its Bharatiya Janata Party. Arvind Kejriwal, the Delhi chief minister, has long clashed with the Delhi police.	持怀疑态度的人士质疑相关措施如何执行。德里地区由凡人党(Aam Aadmi Party)执政,而警察机构则由联邦政府及领导该政府的人民党(Bharatiya Janata Party)管理。德里首席部长阿尔温德·凯杰里沃(Arvind Kejriwal)和德里警方长期不和。
But perhaps the most entrenched barrier is a Delhi elite used to having drivers standing by at all times. Some of those citizens, members of the capital’s upper classes, are up in arms about the change.	不过,最大的障碍或许是习惯了随时都有司机待命的德里精英阶层。他们中的部分人属于首都的上层阶级。对这一变化,他们竭力反对。
Promila Bij, 57, a South Delhi resident, swept into a taxi on Monday morning — the third she had called after two other companies said they had no cars. She arrived at work in West Delhi more than an hour late, she said later in a telephone interview, while her three cars and two drivers were sitting idle at home: All three have license plates ending in odd numbers, which were barred from the road on Monday. When she reached her office, where she works for a nongovernmental organization, she canceled meetings that regularly take her to the satellite city of Gurgaon and to central Delhi.	今年57岁的普罗米拉·比杰(Promila Bij)住在南城。周一早上,她钻进了一辆出租车。这是她叫的第三辆车,此前的两家公司均表示没车了。后来接受电话采访时,她说自己赶到西城上班的地方时晚了一个多小时,而她的三辆车和两个司机却闲在家里:她这几辆车的车牌最后一位都是单数,周一均不能上路。她在一家非政府组织任职,到办公室后取消了会议。她的会议往往会在卫星城古尔冈及城中心举行。
“I cannot come because I don’t have my driver or car,” she said. “If you want to call me snooty, all right, I am, because that is my lifestyle and that’s how I work.”	“我来不了,因为没车没司机,”她说。“如果想说我自以为高人一等也没关系,我就是这样,因为这就是我的生活方式和工作方式。”
“You can’t say, ‘Change your lifestyle’ at the snap of a finger,” she added.	“你不能打个响指就说,‘改变你的生活方式,’”她说。
To accommodate the carless, the government said it would provide	为了满足无法开车的人的需求,政府表示会增加3000辆公交车。此事在报

<p>3,000 extra buses. It took out newspaper advertisements, and the chief minister delivered a folksy radio spot on the measure.</p>	<p>纸上登了广告，首席部长还在广播上安排了一档亲民栏目。</p>
<p>"We are truly overwhelmed by the response we have received so far," Mr. Kejriwal told reporters outside his home on Friday. "Delhi will show the way to the rest of the country."</p>	<p>"我们真的被迄今为止收到的反馈淹没了，"凯杰里沃周五在自家房子外面对记者表示。"德里会给全国其他地方指明方向。"</p>
<p>But it is not clear that Delhi's experiment will actually reduce pollution, especially as the rules are riddled with exemptions.</p>	<p>然而，德里的尝试会不会真的减少污染还是个未知数，特别是在相关规定有很多例外的情况下。</p>
<p>Women are allowed to drive any car any time of day, seen as a nod to safety in a city where women face dangers on public transit. Two-wheelers — motorcycles and scooters, which experts say made up the majority of the nearly nine million vehicles on the road as of March in Delhi — are also exempt. Cars using compressed natural gas, and those belonging to senior government officials and judges, can be on the roads any day as well.</p>	<p>女性在一天里的任何时段都可以开任何号码的车。在这座女性在公共交通工具上面临危险的城市，这被视作一种安全保障。两轮的摩托车和踏板车也是例外。专家称，截至3月，该市路面上有近900万辆机动车，而两轮车占了大部分。使用压缩天然气的车，以及政府高官和法官的车也可以随时上路。</p>
<p>Even as the government declared that the policy resulted in lower levels of particulate matter in the air on Friday compared with the same day last year, environmental experts cautioned that the effect would be limited. At noon on Monday, the air quality index measured by the United States Embassy reached 445, well into the "hazardous" level.</p>	<p>就在政府声称限行政策使周五当天空气中的颗粒物水平同比实现下降时，环境问题专家告诫，实际效果可能很有限。周一中午，美国大使馆测得的空气质量指数为445，完全属于“有害”水平。</p>
<p>Some Delhi residents approved of the move. Amit Bhandari, a graphic designer, waited patiently for the Metro in a South Delhi station. He began taking the Metro last week, in anticipation of the traffic changes, and said he thought that they should continue.</p>	<p>一些德里居民同意限行举措。平面设计师阿米特·班达里(Amit Bhandari)在南城的一座地铁站耐心地等车。料到交通会出现变化后，他从上周开始坐地铁。他说自己认为这些措施应该坚持下去。</p>
<p>"We Delhi-ites are into showoff," he said. "Bigger cars mean you are in a more elite class. That culture needs to go."</p>	<p>"我们德里人喜欢炫耀，"他说。"车越大，说明越是精英。这种文化应该消失。"</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160106/c06delhi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160106/c06delhi
El Chapo, Escaped Mexican Drug Lord, Is Recaptured in Gun Battle	筹拍电影泄行踪，墨西哥毒梟第三度落网（英文）
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160110/cc10mexico	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160110/cc10mexico
Antarctic Life: No Dogs, Few Vegetables and 'a Little Intense' in the Winter	在南极洲安一个家：冰雪严寒中的智利小镇
VILLA LAS ESTRELLAS, Antarctica — Children at the schoolhouse here study under a portrait of Bernardo O'Higgins, Chile's independence leader. The bank manager welcomes deposits in Chilean pesos. The cellphone service from the Chilean phone company Entel is so robust that downloading iPhone apps works like a charm.	南极洲星之镇——在这里，学校里的孩子们在智利独立领袖贝尔纳多·奥希金斯(Bernardo O'Higgins)的画像下学习。银行经理欢迎用智利比索存款。智利电信公司 Entel 的手机服务非常强大，下载 iPhone 应用的速度像飞一样。
The inhabitants here say it could be any Chilean village. Except that Villa Las Estrellas is in Antarctica.	这里的居民说它就像一座智利村镇，唯一的区别是星之镇坐落在南极洲。
Fewer than 200 people live in this outpost founded in 1984 during the dictatorship of Gen. Augusto Pinochet, when Chile was seeking to bolster its territorial claims in Antarctica. Since then, the tiny hamlet has been at the center of one of Antarctica's most remarkable experiments: exposing entire families to isolation and extreme conditions in an attempt to arrive at a semblance of normal life at the bottom of the planet.	现在有不到 200 人在这片边远之地生活。它成立于奥古斯托·皮诺切特(Augusto Pinochet)独裁统治时期的 1984 年，当时智利正在寻求加强在南极的领土要求。自那以后，这座小村庄一直是南极洲一项非凡实验的中心：将多个完整家庭置于与世隔绝的极端条件下，试图在星球最南端达到正常生活的样子。
"It gets a little intense here in winter," said José Luis Carillán, 40, who moved to Villa Las Estrellas three years ago with his wife and their two children to take a job as a teacher in the public school. He described challenges like trekking through punishing wind storms to arrive at a schoolhouse concealed by snow drifts, and withstanding long stretches with only a few hours of sunlight each day.	"冬天这里有点难熬，"40 岁的何塞·路易斯·卡里兰(José Luis Carillán)说。他三年前带着妻子和他们的两个孩子搬到了星之镇，在公立学校找了一份教师的工作。他讲述了这里的许多困难，比如穿过狂风前往积雪掩盖的校舍，忍受每天只有几个小时能看到阳光的漫长日子等。

<p>"But this place is unique," Mr. Carillán said. "Only a few people on earth step foot in Antarctica, and fewer still live here for long periods of time."</p>	<p>"但是这个地方是独一无二的," 卡里兰说。"地球上只有少数人能踏上南极洲, 而长时间在这里居住的人更少。"</p>
<p>The United States, China, Russia and most other nations with research stations in Antarctica tend to frown on bringing anyone but researchers and support teams to the planet's coldest and windiest continent. But Chile and a neighbor in South America, Argentina, have taken a rare route to putting down stakes here, nurturing small Antarctic settlements that include families with children.</p>	<p>美国、中国、俄罗斯和其他大多数在南极洲设有研究站的国家, 往往不赞成把除研究人员和技术支持团队之外的任何人带上这片地球上最寒冷、风力最强劲的大陆。但智利和它的南美洲邻居阿根廷, 都采取了罕见的路线: 两国在这里投下赌注, 为包括有孩子的家庭的南极小型定居点提供给养。</p>
<p>Argentina founded its Antarctic outpost even earlier, in 1953. The settlement, on Graham Land at the northern end of the Antarctic Peninsula, is called the Esperanza Base. It also has a school, a cemetery and even a scout troop claiming to be the southernmost in the world. Esperanza Base's motto sums up what it is like for some who have moved to Antarctica: "Permanence, an act of sacrifice."</p>	<p>阿根廷甚至早在 1953 年就成立了南极居民区。这个定居点位于南极半岛北端的葛拉汉地, 名为埃斯佩兰萨基地(Esperanza Base)。它有一所学校和一座墓地, 甚至还有一支自称驻扎在世界最南端的童子军。对移居南极洲的人来说, 埃斯佩兰萨基地的口号为他们的形象做了总结: "天长地久是一种牺牲行为。"</p>
<p>Villa Las Estrellas, in the South Shetland Islands off the tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, has emerged as a coveted hub for flying into a continent in flux as various nations bolster their scientific research.</p>	<p>星之镇位于同南极半岛顶端隔海相望的南设得兰群岛。对于许多支持各自科学研究的国家来说, 它成了让大批人员飞往南极大陆的一座理想枢纽。</p>
<p>The Chilean Air Force transports researchers from various countries on C-130 Hercules military planes that make the three-hour trip to Punta Arenas, a city of nearly 125,000 near the southern tip of Chile, several times a month. A sign at the air base near Villa Las Estrellas points out that the city of Iquique in northern Chile is only 4,675 kilometers, or 2,905 miles, away.</p>	<p>智利空军每月数次使用 C-130 大力神军用飞机运送来自不同国家的研究人员, 飞行三个小时前往智利南端一座拥有约 12 万 5000 人口的城市——蓬塔阿雷纳斯。星之镇附近空军基地的一座标牌指出, 这里距智利北部城市伊基克仅为 4675 公里。</p>
<p>Most of the students at the village's small school, who generally number less than a dozen, are the children of air force officials who</p>	<p>在村里这座小小的学校上学的孩子通常不到十几个人, 大多是负责管理基地的空军官员的子女; 有些家长说, 这种与世隔绝的体验会增强家庭纽带。星</p>

<p>operate the base; some of the parents say the isolating experience strengthens family bonds. That Villa Las Estrellas is so remote — its name can be translated as Hamlet of the Stars, since the lack of artificial light pollution here enhances gazing into the heavens — sits just fine with many who live here.</p>	<p>之镇是那么地偏远——因为缺乏人造光污染，人们可以清晰地凝视星空，因而有了这个名字——正好合了住在这里的许多人的心意。</p>
<p>“People in the rest of Chile are so afraid of thieves that they build walls around their homes,” said Paul Robledo, 40, an electrician from Iquique (pronounced E-key-kay). “Not here in Antarctica. This is one of the safest places in the world.”</p>	<p>“智利其他地方的人非常害怕被盗，所以建了围墙来保护自己的家，”40岁的伊基克（发音为 E-key-kay）电工保罗·罗夫莱多(Paul Robledo)说。“在南极洲就不是这样。这是世界上最安全的地方之一。”</p>
<p>What Villa Las Estrellas gains as a sanctuary from crime, though, it loses in some other comforts.</p>	<p>尽管星之镇是免于犯罪的世外桃源，但也在生活舒适方面有所欠缺。</p>
<p>Animals like Adélie penguins and elephant seals can be glimpsed around the village, but those used to the companionship of dogs are out of luck. All dogs were banned because they might introduce canine diseases to Antarctic wildlife.</p>	<p>村庄周围可以瞥见像阿德利企鹅和海象等动物，但对那些习惯于狗的陪伴的人来说运气可是不佳。这里禁止养狗，因为它们可能会将犬类疾病给南极野生动物。</p>
<p>Air force families live in small homes here, while researchers stay at the spartan lodging operated by the Chilean Antarctic Institute, sleeping in bunk beds not unlike those found on an aircraft carrier. A Ping-Pong table in the living room offers some diversion. They take their meals together in a cramped canteen.</p>	<p>在这里，空军家庭生活在小院里，而研究人员则住在智利南极研究所(Chilean Antarctic Institute)开设的简陋小屋内，睡在和航空母舰上那种双层床一样的床铺上。客厅的一张乒乓球台提供了一些娱乐活动。吃饭则是他们一起在一间狭小的食堂里解决。</p>
<p>Recently, the menu for lunch was a dish containing mashed potatoes, chicken and ground beef, washed down with Fanta orange soda. For dinner that day: ditto, though the Fanta was replaced by Coca-Cola.</p>	<p>近日，午饭菜单是一道包含土豆泥、鸡肉和碎牛肉的菜，还有芬达橙味汽水。当天的晚餐：菜式同上，虽然用可口可乐代替了芬达。</p>
<p>After one Chilean scientist suggested that a nutritionist might be needed here, Enrique Nicoman, 59, the cook at Villa Las Estrellas, made</p>	<p>一位智利科学家提出这里可能需要营养师，星之镇 59 岁的厨师恩里克·尼克曼(Enrique Nicoman)明确表示，这种意见是不受欢迎的。</p>

<p>it clear that such comments were not welcome.</p>	
<p>"It's not like there's a market nearby with fresh vegetables," said Mr. Nicoman, who worked for years as a cook in the Chilean Navy before moving here. "I mean, we're in Antarctica, where everything needs to arrive by plane or sea vessel."</p>	<p>"这里可不像其他附近有新鲜蔬菜市场的地方，"尼克曼说。在搬到星之镇以前，他在智利海军做了多年的厨师。"我说，我们是在南极洲，一切东西都需要通过飞机或者海轮运过来。"</p>
<p>Using one's imagination is essential for making the most out of living in a place with a lot of downtime indoors. In his book, "Antarctic Impressions," the Russian volcanologist Vladimir Kiryanov described how some at Russia's research bases playfully carved out their own territorial claims, inventing the Dukedom of Pinsk, the Principality of the Treasure Hunter Yury Kharchuk and the sovereign state of Immortia.</p>	<p>生活在一个有大量室内无所事事时间的地方，利用想象力对充分享受生活来说是必不可少的。在《南极印象》(Antarctic Impressions)一书中，俄罗斯火山学家弗拉基米尔·基里亚诺夫(Vladimir Kiryanov)讲述了俄罗斯研究基地的一些人，如何幽默地开辟出自己的领土要求，创造了平斯克公国(Dukedom of Pinsk)、寻宝者尤里·卡尔丘克侯国(Principality of the Treasure Yury Kharchuk)和主权国家不朽提亚(Immortia)。</p>
<p>A gym allows the Chileans at Villa Las Estrellas to play an occasional game of indoor soccer against visiting researchers from Russian and Chinese bases. A small chapel perched above the settlement offers a quiet place to pray.</p>	<p>这里的健身房让星之镇的智利居民可以同从俄罗斯和中国基地来访的研究人员偶尔踢一场室内足球赛。坐落在定居点之上的一座小教堂，能够为人们提供一个安静的地方进行祈祷。</p>
<p>Some here say that those who adapt to stretches of relative seclusion in Antarctica can find it hard to re-adapt when they return to mainland Chile. They call this condition "hermit's syndrome," describing the shock of socializing with family and friends after long periods in Antarctica.</p>	<p>这里有人说，那些适应了南极洲长时间相对隐居生活的人，可能会发现当返回智利大陆时很难重新适应当地的生活。他们称这种情况为“隐士综合症”，用以描述长期在南极居住后重新与亲友交往带来的冲击。</p>
<p>Technology is supposed to ease such communication. Some rely on Skype to talk to loved ones back home; others simply use their cellphones.</p>	<p>技术本应方便交流。一些人依靠 Skype 与家乡的亲人交谈；还有一些人则使用手机。</p>
<p>But new technologies can also reinforce how far Antarctica remains from the rest of the world.</p>	<p>但新技术也会拉大南极洲与世界其他地方的距离。</p>

<p>The dating app Tinder, for instance, works well enough in Villa Las Estrellas. But some researchers joke that the village's gender imbalance (only about 10 percent of inhabitants here are women) and small population show that such services may not have been intended with Antarctica in mind.</p>	<p>例如，在星之镇用约会应用 Tinder 是不成问题的。但一些研究人员开玩笑称，星之镇性别比例失衡（女性居民只占 10%）、人口稀少的现实说明，此类服务可能不是为南极洲设计的。</p>
<p>No wonder letting off steam here is serious business. At a recent barbecue to celebrate making it an entire year in Antarctica, Chilean Navy personnel in Villa Las Estrellas drank bottles of pisco, a brandy made in Chile, and of Great Wall, a Chinese red wine given to them by guests — researchers from China's aptly named Great Wall research station.</p>	<p>难怪发泄多余精力在这里成为一件严肃的事情。最近为庆祝驻守满一周年而进行的烧烤活动中，星之镇的智利海军人员喝了很多智利生产的白兰地皮斯科酒和中国的长城牌红酒。这些红酒是中国的研究人员赠送的，而他们的南极科学考察站恰好也叫长城。</p>
<p>Despite the challenges, many Chileans still covet a chance to live in Villa Las Estrellas. "This is one of the world's last frontiers," said Macarena Marcotti Murúa, 25, a veterinarian who arrived in November to work at the post office.</p>	<p>尽管面临重重挑战，很多智利人仍然渴望有机会到星之镇居住。“这是世界上最后的未被开发的地带之一，”25 岁的兽医马卡雷那·马尔科蒂·穆鲁那 (Macarena Marcotti Murúa) 说。他 11 月到达这里，之后在邮局工作。</p>
<p>Some are drawn here by a sense of adventure, others by higher salaries than in Chile for comparable jobs. Residents of Villa Las Estrellas seem to have their own reasons for moving to Antarctica.</p>	<p>有人因为想冒险来到了这里，还有人则因为相同的工作在这里能获得更高的薪水。星之镇的居民似乎都有搬到南极洲的理由。</p>
<p>"I approach this like a vacation," said Robinson Montejó, 59, the manager, and only employee, of the branch here of the Chilean Banco de Crédito e Inversiones. Inevitably, he spends a lot of time alone, waiting for the occasional customer to come in from the cold. "This is the right place for a little peace and quiet."</p>	<p>"我把它当成度假，"59 岁的鲁滨逊·蒙特霍 (Robinson Montejó) 说。他是智利信贷与投资银行 (Chilean Banco de Crédito e Inversiones) 星之镇分行的经理及唯一员工。不出所料，他很多时间都孤身一人，等待着偶尔有冰寒之地的顾客来办事。他说，"这里很安宁。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160111/c11chile</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160111/c11chile</p>
<p>Sean Penn Sat for Secret Interview With 'El Chapo,' Mexican Drug Lord</p>	<p>丛林中的贩毒史：西恩·潘采访墨西哥毒梟</p>

<p>Joaquín Guzmán Loera, the Mexican drug lord known as El Chapo, started out in business not long after turning 6, selling oranges and soft drinks. By 15, he said in an interview conducted in a jungle clearing by the actor and director Sean Penn for Rolling Stone magazine, he had begun to grow marijuana and poppies because there was no other way for his impoverished family to survive.</p>	<p>墨西哥大毒梟、綽號“矮子”(El Chapo)的喬奎因·古茲曼·洛埃拉(Joaquín Guzmán Loera)剛6歲的時候就開始做生意，賣的是橙子和飲料。在一片丛林空地接受演員兼導演西恩·潘(Sean Penn)為《滾石》雜誌(Rolling Stone)進行的採訪時，他說，自己15歲時已經開始種植大麻和罌粟。這是因為他的家庭貧困，別無他法。</p>
<p>Now, unapologetically, he said: “I supply more heroin, methamphetamine, cocaine and marijuana than anybody else in the world. I have a fleet of submarines, airplanes, trucks and boats.”</p>	<p>他毫無歉意地聲稱，現在，“我提供的海洛因、冰毒、可卡因和大麻比世界上任何人都多。我有一支由潛艇、飛機、卡車和艦船組成的隊伍。”</p>
<p>Though his fortune, estimated at \$1 billion, has come with a trail of blood, he does not consider himself a violent man. “Look, all I do is defend myself, nothing more,” he told Mr. Penn. “But do I start trouble? Never.”</p>	<p>儘管他那約10億美元的財產血跡斑斑，他卻並不認為自己是個暴徒。“其實，我只是自衛而已，”他告訴潘。“我會先挑起麻煩嗎？絕對不會。”</p>
<p>The seven hours Mr. Guzmán spent with Mr. Penn, and the follow-up interviews by phone and video — which began in October while he was on the run — marked another surreal turn in his long-running effort to evade the Mexican and American authorities. Mr. Guzmán, one of the world’s most wanted fugitives, who had twice escaped jail, was captured in his home state of Sinaloa in northwest Mexico on Friday after a gun battle with the authorities.</p>	<p>古茲曼與潘一起度過的七小時，以及通過電話和視頻進行的後續採訪——始於去年10月他在逃的時候——標志著他長期試圖逃脫墨西哥和美國當局追捕的又一個離奇回合。古茲曼是全世界最臭名昭著的通緝犯之一，曾兩次越獄。上週五，他在與當局槍戰後於墨西哥西北部的家鄉錫那羅亞州被抓獲。</p>
<p>Mr. Guzmán’s comments also mark a stark admission that he has operated a drug empire. Interviewed by a group of reporters in 1993 after a previous arrest, he denied that he engaged in drug dealing. “I’m a farmer,” he said, listing his produce as corn and beans. He denied that he used weapons or had significant funds.</p>	<p>古茲曼的言論也標志著他明確承認了他經營著毒品帝國。在1993年被捕後接受一群記者採訪時，他否認自己從事毒品交易。“我務農，”他說，自稱種植玉米、豆類等產品。他否認曾使用武器或擁有大量資金。</p>

<p>The interview with Mr. Penn, believed to be the first Mr. Guzmán has given in decades, was published online Saturday night, along with a video portion of the interview.</p>	<p>潘的采访据信是古兹曼几十年来的第一次。文章于周六晚上在网上公布，并附上了采访视频。</p>
<p>The interviews were held in a jungle clearing atop a mountain at an undisclosed location in Mexico. Surrounded by more than 100 cartel troops, and wearing a silk shirt and pressed black jeans, Mr. Guzmán sat down to dinner with Mr. Penn and Kate del Castillo, a Mexican actress who once played a drug kingpin in the soap opera "La Reina del Sur," according to Rolling Stone.</p>	<p>这些谈话在墨西哥一处秘密地点的一片山顶丛林空地中举行。《滚石》报道，在超过 100 名贩毒集团武装人员的包围下，古兹曼穿着丝绸衬衫和熨过的黑色牛仔裤，坐下来与潘和凯特·德尔卡斯蒂略(Kate del Castillo)共进晚餐。德尔卡斯蒂略是墨西哥演员，曾经在肥皂剧《南方女王》(La Reina del Sur) 中演过毒枭。</p>
<p>Even though Mexican troops attacked his hide-out in the days after the meeting, necessitating a narrow escape, Mr. Guzmán continued the interview by BlackBerry Messenger and in a video delivered by courier to the pair later.</p>	<p>墨西哥军队在这次碰面的几天后攻击了古兹曼的藏身地。九死一生的古兹曼仍然通过黑莓的即时通讯工具 BBM 接受采访，后来还用信使给潘和德尔卡斯蒂略送去了一则视频。</p>
<p>The story provides new details on his dramatic escape from prison last summer, when he disappeared through a hole in his shower into a mile-long tunnel that some engineers estimated took more than a year and at least \$1 million to build. The engineers, Mr. Penn wrote, had been flown to Germany for specialized training. A motorcycle on rails inside the tunnel had been modified to run in the low-oxygen environment, deep underground.</p>	<p>《滚石》的文章为古兹曼去年夏天的惊人越狱提供了新细节。当时，他消失在淋浴区的一个洞中，通过一英里的隧道出逃。一些工程师估计，隧道花了一年多的时间挖掘，花费至少为 100 万美元。潘写道，建隧道的工程师为此坐飞机到德国进行了专门培训。隧道内部的轨道摩托车经过改装，可以在地下深层的低氧环境中运行。</p>
<p>Mr. Penn's account is likely to deepen the concern among the Mexican authorities already embarrassed by Mr. Guzmán's multiple escapes, the months required to find him again and his status for some as something of a folk hero. Mr. Penn describes being waved through a military road checkpoint on his way to meet Mr. Guzmán, which Mr.</p>	<p>由于古兹曼多次逃脱，时隔多个月才再次被捕，又有人视他为民间英雄，墨西哥当局已是处境难堪，潘的说法很可能会进一步加深该国政府官员的担忧。潘描述，在前去见古兹曼途中，他们在一处军事关卡被挥手放行，他猜测可能是因为军人认出了古兹曼的儿子。潘说，在某段乘坐备有地面雷达干扰装置的小型飞机的旅途中，他被告知集团获内部人员告密，军方部署了一</p>

<p>Penn suggested was because the soldiers recognized Mr. Guzmán's son. Mr. Penn said he was also told, during a leg of the journey taken in a small plane equipped with a scrambling device for ground radar only, that the cartel was informed by an insider when the military deployed a high-altitude surveillance plane that might have spotted their movements.</p>	<p>架高空侦察机，可能已经注意到他们的行动。</p>
<p>In the end, the Mexican authorities said Friday night that Mr. Guzmán had been caught partly because he had been planning a movie about his life, and had contacted actors and producers, which had helped the authorities to track him down. Mr. Penn's story says Mr. Guzmán, inundated with Hollywood offers while in prison, had indeed elected to make his own movie. Ms. del Castillo, whom he contacted through his lawyer after she posted supportive messages on Twitter, was the only person he trusted to shepherd the project, the story says. Mr. Penn heard about the connection with Ms. del Castillo through a mutual acquaintance, and asked if he might do an interview.</p>	<p>最后，墨西哥当局于周五夜间表示，之所以能抓获古兹曼，部分是因为他正在筹拍一部有关自己生平电影，并联络了多名演员和制片人，从而帮助当局追查到了他的下落。潘的文章称，古兹曼在狱中收到大量的好莱坞邀约，实际上选择了要自己拍摄这部电影。文中称，德尔卡斯蒂略在 Twitter 上发表支持言论后，古兹曼透过律师与她接触，认定她是唯一一个他信任让其牵头进行电影项目的人。潘透过一名共同熟人得知德尔卡斯蒂略与古兹曼的关系，并向其询问能否进行采访。</p>
<p>It is not clear whether the contacts described in the story are the ones that led to Mr. Guzmán's arrest. Mr. Penn wrote that he had gone to great lengths to maintain security while arranging to meet Mr. Guzmán. He described labeling cheap "burner" phones, "one per contact, one per day, destroy, burn, buy, balancing levels of encryption, mirroring through Blackphones, anonymous email addresses, unsent messages accessed in draft form." Nevertheless, he wrote, "There is no question in my mind but that DEA and the Mexican government are tracking our movements," referring to the United States Drug Enforcement</p>	<p>目前没有人知道是不是这篇文章里提到的接触导致了古兹曼被捕。潘写道，在安排与古兹曼会面时，自己竭尽全力采取措施保证安全。他描述了自己给廉价的“即抛型”手机做标记，“每次联络用一个，每天用一个，销毁、抛弃、购买，权衡加密级别，用 Blackphone、匿名的电邮地址和未发送的邮件草稿来展开镜像联络。”尽管如此，他写道，“我脑中明确无误地知道，DEA 和墨西哥政府一定在追踪我们的一举一动。”DEA 是美国禁毒署(United States Drug Enforcement Administration)的缩写。一名因事项保密而不愿具名的墨西哥政府官员称，当局知晓古兹曼与潘的会面。</p>

<p>Administration. A Mexican government official, speaking on the condition of anonymity to describe confidential matters, said the authorities were aware of the meeting with Mr. Penn.</p>	
<p>Mr. Penn and Mr. Guzmán spoke for seven hours, the story reports, at a compound amid dense jungle. Mr. Guzmán does not speak English, and the interview was conducted in Spanish through translators.</p>	<p>文中称，潘与古兹曼在茂密丛林中的一处建筑里谈了七个小时。古兹曼不懂英语，因此采访透过译员以西班牙语进行。</p>
<p>It was not immediately clear what the ethical and legal considerations of the article might be. In a disclosure that ran with the story, Rolling Stone said it had changed some names and withheld some locations. An understanding was reached with Mr. Guzmán, it said, that the story would be submitted for his approval, but he did not request any changes. The magazine declined to comment further Saturday.</p>	<p>这篇文章可能涉及的道德和法律问题，目前仍是未知数。在与文章一同刊登的公开声明中，《滚石》杂志称其改变了部分名称并隐瞒了部分地点。它说，杂志与古兹曼达成了谅解，文章会交予他过目批准，但他并没有要求作出任何改动。周六的时候，《滚石》拒绝进一步置评。</p>
<p>A Mexican official said late Saturday that all actors and producers who met with Mr. Guzman, which includes Mr. Penn, were under investigation. But it remained unclear whether the circumstances of the meeting were the subject of inquiry or the individuals themselves would face scrutiny from the Mexican government.</p>	<p>一名墨西哥官员在周六晚间表示，所有与古兹曼会面的演员及制片人都在接受调查，其中包括了潘。但目前尚不清楚，调查的内容是会面的具体情况，还是他们个人将面对墨西哥政府的严查。</p>
<p>The topics of conversation turned in unexpected directions. At one stage, Mr. Penn brought up Donald J. Trump, the Republican presidential candidate; there were some reports that Mr. Guzmán had put a \$100 million bounty on Mr. Trump after he made comments offensive to Mexicans. "Ah! Mi amigo!" Mr. Guzmán responded.</p>	<p>古兹曼与潘交流的话题有一些出人意料之处。潘一度提及共和党总统候选人唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump); 有报道称，特朗普对墨西哥人口出恶言之后，古兹曼对他悬赏了1亿美元。“得了吧！我的朋友！”古兹曼如此回应。</p>
<p>He asked Mr. Penn whether people in the United States were interested in him and laughed when Mr. Penn told him that the Fusion channel was repeating a documentary on him, "Chasing El Chapo."</p>	<p>他问潘，美国民众是否对自己感兴趣。当潘告诉他，Fusion频道在重新制作关于他的纪录片《追捕“矮子”》(Chasing El Chapo)时，古兹曼笑了起来。</p>

<p>In a wider-ranging interview, for which Mr. Penn submitted questions that were put to Mr. Guzmán on video by one of his associates, he detailed his childhood and said he had tried drugs during his life but had never been an addict and had not touched them for 20 years. He said that he was happy to be free, and that the pressure of evading the authorities was normal for him.</p>	<p>在进一步的采访中，潘事先提交了一些问题，由古兹曼的一名熟人提问并拍摄成视频。古兹曼在视频中详细回忆了自己的童年，透露自己曾尝试过毒品，但从未上瘾，而且20年没有再碰过。他表示很高兴重获自由，而躲避当局的压力对他而言再正常不过。</p>
<p>Pushed on the morality of his business, he said it was a reality “that drugs destroy. Unfortunately, as I said, where I grew up there was no other way and there still isn’t a way to survive, no way to work in our economy to be able to make a living.” If he disappeared, he said, it would make no difference to the drug business.</p>	<p>当被逼问自己从事的买卖有何道德问题时，他说“毒品毁人”的确是事实，但“不幸的是，就像我说过的那样，我长大的地方别无选择，今天依然如此，无法在我们的经济中找到谋生手段。”就算自己消失了，他说，毒品生意也不会受到任何影响。</p>
<p>Asked about the violence attached to his work, he said in part it happened “because already some people already grow up with problems, and there is some envy and they have information against someone else. That is what creates violence.”</p>	<p>当被问到与他的毒品事业有关的暴力行为时，他表示之所以发生暴力，部分“是因为本来有些人本来就麻烦缠身，心生嫉妒，又有了对付别人的把柄。结果就产生了暴力。”</p>
<p>Mr. Guzmán, Mr. Penn said, was familiar with the final days of Pablo Escobar, the Colombian drug boss who had previously been the world’s most notorious and who died in a shootout with the authorities. How, he asked, did Mr. Guzmán see his last days? “I know one day I will die,” he said. “I hope it’s of natural causes.”</p>	<p>潘表示，古兹曼对哥伦比亚大毒枭帕布罗·埃斯科巴(Pablo Escobar)的下场心知肚明。埃斯科巴曾是世上最恶名远扬的毒枭，在与当局的枪战中毙命。潘问古兹曼如何看待自己的下场。“我知道有一天我会死去，”他说。“我希望是自然死亡。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160111/c11rollingstone</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160111/c11rollingstone</p>
<p>How Rolling Stone Handled Ramifications of El Chapo Exclusive</p>	<p>西恩·潘专访毒枭引发争议：该让古兹曼审核吗</p>
<p>Several months ago, Jann Wenner, a founder of Rolling Stone magazine, received a call from the actor Sean Penn.</p>	<p>数月前，《滚石》杂志(Rolling Stone)的创办人扬·温纳(Jann Wenner)接到了演员西恩·潘(Sean Penn)打来的一通电话。</p>
<p>Mr. Penn, Mr. Wenner said in an interview on Sunday, wanted to discuss</p>	<p>温纳在周日的访谈中表示，潘当时是想和他讨论一件要事，但又不想在电话</p>

<p>something important. But he did not want to speak openly over the phone, so the two began to speak elliptically about a potential project.</p>	<p>上讲得太直白，所以他们就拐弯抹角地谈起了一个可以进行的计划。</p>
<p>That vague conversation was the beginning of what eventually became an article, written by Mr. Penn, that rocked both Mexico and the United States when it was published Saturday night. It was an exclusive interview with Joaquín Guzmán Loera, the notorious drug kingpin known as El Chapo, that was conducted while Mr. Guzmán was on the run from the authorities after an audacious escape from a Mexican prison last year.</p>	<p>这一席模糊的谈话最终演变成潘执笔的一篇文章。此文在周六晚间发表后，在墨西哥与美国均造成了轰动。这是一篇独家专访，主角乔奎因·古兹曼·洛埃拉(Joaquín Guzmán Loera)是个恶名昭彰的毒梟，人称“矮子”(El Chapo)。古兹曼去年刚自墨西哥监狱脱逃成功，肆无忌惮，接受潘访问的时候仍然在逃。</p>
<p>The 10,000-word article includes accusations of cooperation between the military and Mr. Guzmán's Sinaloa cartel, as well as Mr. Guzmán's acknowledgment of his status as a drug dealer and his thoughts about the ethical implications of his business. Mr. Guzmán, whose escape from prison — his second — made him one of the most wanted fugitives in the world, was caught on Friday, before the article was published.</p>	<p>在这篇长达一万单词的文章里，潘声称墨西哥军方和古兹曼领导的锡纳罗亚贩毒集团有勾结，古兹曼则自称是个毒品贩子。对于自己的生意牵涉的道德问题，他也发表了看法。古兹曼在这次越狱——已是他第二次逃狱——之后，成为全世界最臭名昭著的逃犯，而他也在文章公之于世之前，就在上周五被抓获了。</p>
<p>But after its publication, questions have been raised about the ethics for the magazine in dealing with Mr. Guzmán, a criminal being sought on charges of drug trafficking and murder, and in allowing him to approve what would ultimately be published about him. The Republican presidential candidate Marco Rubio, speaking Sunday on "This Week," on ABC News, acknowledged Mr. Penn's "constitutional right" to meet with Mr. Guzmán, but called the interview "grotesque."</p>	<p>然而这篇文章刊出后，众人开始质疑，《滚石》杂志和古兹曼的往来是否有违专业伦理。古兹曼是个背负走私毒品与谋杀罪名的逃犯不说，滚石还允许他审核这篇关于他本人的文章。周日时，共和党总统候选人马尔科·卢比奥(Marco Rubio)在ABC新闻台的《本周》(This Week)节目上表示，他承认潘有“受到宪法保障的权利”去和古兹曼见面，但他还是认为这次专访很“诡异”。</p>
<p>Steve Coll, the dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, said he was concerned by the editorial approval offered to</p>	<p>哥伦比亚大学新闻研究生院的院长史蒂夫·科尔(Steve Coll)也表示，他对《滚石》允许古兹曼染指编辑权一事感到不安。不过科尔还是说，最终，“不论</p>

<p>Mr. Guzmán. But ultimately, he said, "scoring an exclusive interview with a wanted criminal is legitimate journalism no matter who the reporter is."</p>	<p>记者是谁，做成一篇通缉要犯的独家专访，还是在合理的新闻范畴之内。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wenner said that he did not think it was plausible that the magazine would become embroiled in the legal case against Mr. Guzmán. "They got their man, so what do they need us for?" he said. "There is nothing we can add anymore."</p>	<p>温纳表示，他并不认为《滚石》杂志会因此卷入和古兹曼有关的法律案件。“想抓的人都已经抓到了，还找我们做什么呢？”他反问道。“我们没有可以再帮忙的地方了。”</p>
<p>A lawyer for the magazine, and its managing editor, Jason Fine, were eventually brought in to help with the editing process. Work on the article was completed about two weeks ago, Mr. Wenner said, but because of Rolling Stone's production cycle, those involved were subjected to an excruciating wait for the next issue, during which time Mr. Guzmán was captured.</p>	<p>身兼《滚石》杂志律师与执行主编二职的杰森·法恩(Jason Fine)，最终也加入到这篇文章的编辑工作中。温纳透露，文章大约在两周前就完稿了，不过为了配合杂志的刊印周期，所有当事人不得不熬过漫长的等待，直到新一期出刊为止。古兹曼也就是在这段期间被捕获的。</p>
<p>The reporting and editing of the article were closely held, in part, to avoid the authorities. "I was worried that I did not want to provide the details that would be responsible for his capture," Mr. Wenner said. "We were very conscientious on our end and on Sean's end, keeping it quiet, using a separate protected part of our server for emails."</p>	<p>文章的报道与编辑工作进行得非常隐密，部分原因就是为避开当局。“我很担心，因为我不想提供可能导致古兹曼被捕的线索，”温纳表示。“我们这边非常小心，西恩也是，行事低调，只透过公司服务器上受到保护的独立部分收发电邮。”</p>
<p>Around Thanksgiving, as Mr. Penn negotiated with Mr. Guzmán and his intermediaries to include a video component of the interview, which was eventually sent to him by courier, the magazine was convinced that it would have to resist pressure from the authorities in the United States and Mexico who would want to learn as much as they could about Mr. Guzmán's whereabouts.</p>	<p>感恩节前后，潘与古兹曼及其中间人进行了协商，希望在采访中纳入视频部分——最终这则视频通过信使交给了潘。在协商期间，《滚石》确信，美国和墨西哥当局会希望从杂志这里得到尽可能多的有关古兹曼下落的消息，而杂志必须抵挡住这种压力。</p>
<p>"We made sure we didn't have any information to give them, other than</p>	<p>"我们要确保，除了刊登出来的东西，手里没有任何值得交给他们的信息，”</p>

<p>what we published," he said. "But we would have done everything that a traditional journalism operation would have done in terms of protecting sources."</p>	<p>他说。“不过，我们本来也会按照传统新闻机构保护信源的标准竭尽所能。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wenner said that Mr. Guzmán seemed to have become careless with those he contacted while on the run, and would most likely have been tracked whether or not Mr. Penn wrote an article. In fact, the meeting between Mr. Guzmán and Mr. Penn had been monitored by the authorities, according to a Mexican official with knowledge of the operation. That led to an October raid on Mr. Guzmán's compound in the state of Durango in which he managed to evade capture but which gave the authorities more intelligence about his movements.</p>	<p>温纳表示，在逃跑过程中，古兹曼似乎对自己的对外联络有所松懈，不管潘有没有写这篇文章，当局都可能追查到他的踪迹。实际上，根据一名知情的墨西哥官员的说法，古兹曼与潘的会面受到了当局的监控。这导致古兹曼在杜兰戈州的藏身处10月份遭到突击行动的打击，虽然他本人侥幸逃脱，但让当局掌握了有关他行踪的更多情报。</p>
<p>There is a long history of journalists interviewing subjects who were either on the run from the authorities or who were considered unsavory for other reasons. Osama bin Laden was interviewed through the late 1990s, after he had declared jihad on the United States (though before the Sept. 11 attacks). In 2013, the former basketball star Dennis Rodman went to North Korea to meet with that country's repressive dictator, Kim Jong-un, for Vice.</p>	<p>新闻工作者采访躲避当局追捕的对象或因其他理由而臭名昭著的人物的做法由来已久。90年代末，奥萨马·本·拉登(Osama bin Laden)宣布向美国发起圣战之后（但在9·11袭击之前），曾多次接受采访。2013年，退役的篮球明星丹尼斯·罗德曼(Dennis Rodman)代表Vice前往朝鲜与该国的独裁者金正恩(Kim Jong-un)会面。</p>
<p>As for giving Mr. Guzmán final approval over the article, Mr. Wenner said: "I don't think it was a meaningful thing in the first place. We have let people in the past approve their quotes in interviews."</p>	<p>至于允许古兹曼对文章进行最终审核一事，温纳表示：“首先我认为这并没有什么意义。我们过去一直让信源审核在采访中的引语。”</p>
<p>Mr. Guzmán, he said, did not speak English and seemed to have little interest in editing Mr. Penn's work. "In this case, it was a small thing to do in exchange for what we got," Mr. Wenner said.</p>	<p>他说，古兹曼不会英语，没有表现出对编辑潘的文章有什么兴趣。“就这次的情况而言，这是为了我们得到的东西而做的小小交换。”</p>
<p>Still, critics of Rolling Stone remain unconvinced. Andrew Seaman, the</p>	<p>不过，这并未说服批评《滚石》的人士。职业记者协会(Society of Professional</p>

chair of the ethics committee for the Society of Professional Journalists, wrote in a blog post that “allowing any source control over a story’s content is inexcusable.”	Journalists)的伦理委员会主席安德鲁·西曼(Andrew Seaman)在博客上撰文指出, “任何允许信源掌控文章内容的做法都是不可原谅的。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160112/c12rollingstone	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160112/c12rollingstone
Istanbul Suicide Bombing Kills 10; Turkey Blames ISIS	伊斯坦布尔恐袭 10 人死亡, 土耳其谴责 ISIS
ISTANBUL — On any given day, the heart of this city’s historic district, where the monuments of three empires — Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman — collide with a mix of majesty and tranquillity, is a bustling center of tourism, one of the world’s most visited places.	伊斯坦布尔——这座城市中心地带的古老街区汇聚着三大帝国——罗马、拜占庭和奥斯曼帝国——的古迹, 交织着庄严和宁静的气氛, 一年到头, 这里都是繁华的旅游中心, 是世界上观光客最多的地方之一。
Mixing among German tourists on Tuesday morning, not far from the celebrated Blue Mosque, the authorities said, was an Islamic State operative from Syria in his late 20s, wearing a vest of explosives and determined to kill as many people as possible.	土耳其当局说, 本周二上午, 在距离著名的蓝色清真寺不远的地方, 一群德国游客中混进了一名来自叙利亚的伊斯兰国(Islamic State)行动人员, 他大约 30 岁年纪, 身穿炸药背心, 一心要炸死尽可能多的人。
The attack left 10 tourists dead, all foreigners, and like other terrorist strikes in recent months in Paris; Beirut, Lebanon; Mali; Egypt; and Baghdad, it resonated far beyond Turkey as civilians were again cut down while going about their daily lives.	这次袭击造成了十名游客遇难, 全都是外国人。就像近几个月在巴黎、黎巴嫩的贝鲁特、马里、埃及和巴格达发生的其他恐怖袭击一样, 它的影响远远超出土耳其的国境, 因为平民再一次在日常生活中遭到了杀戮。
“Today, Istanbul was hit,” said Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, in a statement. “Paris has been hit. Tunisia has been hit. Ankara has been hit before.”	“今天, 伊斯坦布尔遭受了袭击,” 德国总理默克尔在一份声明中说。“巴黎已经被袭。突尼斯已经被袭。安卡拉之前也已经被袭。”
She continued, “Once again, international terrorism is showing its cruel and inhuman face today.”	她说: “今天, 国际恐怖主义再一次展示了它的残忍与冷酷。”
The attack at a bustling center of tourism here underscored what security and political analysts say is an inevitable and grim byproduct of the fight against terrorism and the self-declared Islamic State: Attacks	安全和政治分析人士说, 打击恐怖主义和自封的伊斯兰国必然带来严峻的副作用, 这在本次繁华旅游中心发生的袭击中就突显了出来: 针对“软目标”的袭击虽然数量不多, 但很可能持续下去, 时不时出现一次, 令人不寒而栗。

<p>against so-called “soft targets,” while few in number, are likely to continue with chilling regularity.</p>	
<p>Tuesday’s bombing came as the Islamic State faces increasing pressure from an international military coalition — of which Turkey and Germany are members — that has accelerated attacks on the group’s oil infrastructure and has recently driven it from one of its key cities in Iraq, the provincial capital Ramadi.</p>	<p>周二爆炸发生之际，一个国际军事联盟正在对伊斯兰国施加越来越大的压力——土耳其和德国都是该联盟成员——它加快了对伊斯兰国石油基础设施的打击，最近还把它从伊拉克重镇、省会城市拉马迪赶了出去。</p>
<p>“It’s clear that they’ve diversified their strategy and are determined to target more soft targets outside their areas, that is, in Syria and Iraq,” said Daniel Benjamin, a scholar at Dartmouth and a former coordinator for counterterrorism at the State Department during President Obama’s first term. He added, “There is a paradoxical situation where they seem to be inflicting more pain while at the same time they are suffering setbacks.”</p>	<p>“很明显，他们在推进战略的多元化，决心超出他们的区域，也就是在叙利亚和伊拉克之外，攻击更多的软目标，”达特茅斯学院(Dartmouth)学者丹尼尔·本杰明(Daniel Benjamin)说，他在奥巴马第一个任期中担任过美国国务院反恐工作协调人。他还表示，“事情出现了两面化，一方面他们似乎在造成更多的痛苦，另一方面他们自己也陷入了不利境地。”</p>
<p>The Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, did not immediately claim credit for the attack Tuesday, but Prime Minister Ahmet Davutoglu said it appeared that the attacker — whom President Recep Tayyip Erdogan identified as Syrian — had connections with the terror group.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国也被称为 ISIS 或 ISIL，他们没有立即表示对周二的袭击事件负责，但土耳其总理艾哈迈德·达武特奥卢(Ahmet Davutoglu)说，袭击者似乎与伊斯兰国有联系——总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)称袭击者是叙利亚人。</p>
<p>For Mr. Erdogan, the participation of a Syrian is likely to complicate his government’s cooperation with the European Union in stemming the flow of migrants from Turkey’s shores to Europe, while also steeling his resolve to keep Syrians out of Turkey altogether.</p>	<p>埃尔多安政府正在与欧盟合作，阻止移民从土耳其海岸前往欧洲。对埃尔多安而言，一名叙利亚人参与本次袭击很可能会令这种合作变得复杂，同时也促使他下定决心要阻止叙利亚人进入土耳其。</p>
<p>Already the country has effectively shut its southern border with Syria to new refugees. Last week, it instituted new visa regulations for Syrians arriving by air, a decision that stranded hundreds of Syrians at the</p>	<p>土耳其实际上已经关闭与叙利亚的南部边界，不让新的难民进入。上周，他们还针对乘飞机抵达的叙利亚人制定了新的签证规定，导致数以百计的叙利亚人滞留贝鲁特机场。</p>

airport in Beirut.	
It's unclear if the bomber specially looked for Germans to kill. "By targeting Germans, ISIS seems intent on creating an anti-refugee backlash in Europe, hoping to fuel already rising anti-Islam sentiments on the continent," said Soner Cagaptay, an expert on Turkey at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy.	目前还不清楚这起袭击是否特意针对德国人。“欧洲大陆的反伊斯兰教情绪已经在发酵，ISIS 袭击德国人，似乎希望助长这种情绪，想在欧洲引发一股反难民的逆流，”华盛顿近东政策研究所(Washington Institute for Near East Policy)的土耳其问题分析师索内尔·恰阿普塔伊(Soner Cagaptay)说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160113/c13turkey	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160113/c13turkey
Iran's Swift Release of U.S. Sailors Hailed as a Sign of Warmer Relations	“擅闯”事件大事化小，美国伊朗走出冷冻期？
TEHRAN, Iran — Iran's release of 10 U.S. Navy sailors on Wednesday, less than 24 hours after they were detained on the Persian Gulf, is being hailed in both countries as a sign that their relations have evolved since the signing of the nuclear accord last summer.	伊朗德黑兰——伊朗周三释放了 10 名美国海军士兵。他们的获释距离在波斯湾被扣留不到 24 小时。两国均称这一迹象表明，自去年夏天签署核协议以来，两国关系得到了发展。
Secretary of State John Kerry thanked the Iranians "for their cooperation in swiftly resolving this matter" and suggested in a statement that the quick resolution of the issue was a product of the nearly daily back-and-forth that now takes place between Washington and Tehran, after three decades of hostility and stony silence.	美国国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)感谢伊朗“为迅速解决此事而给予的合作”，并在一份声明中表示，此事得以快速解决，是美伊几乎每天都在进行沟通的结果，此前两国经历了 30 多年的敌视和冰冷的沉默。
In an appearance later Wednesday at the National Defense University in Washington, Mr. Kerry said that his focus on diplomacy with a country "we hadn't talked to for 35 years" before the nuclear negotiations had paid off.	周三晚些时候现身华盛顿国家国防大学(National Defense University)时，克里表示他重视与伊朗的外交关系，称在核谈判显出成效之前，“我们 35 年没说过话”。
"These are always situations that as everybody knows, if not properly handled, can get out of control," Mr. Kerry said. "We can all imagine how a similar situation might have played out three or four years ago." The crew members of two patrol boats were detained on Tuesday after	“正如大家知道的那样，这些情况如果处理不当，就可能失控，”克里说。“我们都能想象到，如果三四年前出现类似的情况会怎么样。”两艘巡逻船上的船员是周二被扣留的。伊朗官方新闻媒体称，巡逻船“擅自闯入”了一个重要海军基地附近的伊朗水域。过去发生的类似事件，如 2007 年英国海军被扣

<p>what Iranian state news media described as “trespassing” in Iranian waters near a major naval base. Similar episodes in the past, like the seizure of British marines in 2007, have developed into prolonged standoffs that further alienated Tehran and the West.</p>	<p>留一事，都发展成了旷日持久的对峙，导致伊朗和西方进一步疏远。</p>
<p>This time was different. The Pentagon and the State Department initially said that one of the boats had experienced mechanical problems en route to Bahrain from Kuwait in a routine mission on Tuesday, and that the Iranians appeared to have accepted the explanation.</p>	<p>这一次却不同。五角大楼和国务院起初表示，在周二从巴林前往科威特执行任务的路上，其中一艘船出现了机械故障，并称伊朗似乎接受了这个解释。</p>
<p>On Wednesday morning, however, after the crew members and boats were returned, defense officials said they no longer believed that mechanical problems were the cause, noting that both boats returned to United States custody under their own power.</p>	<p>然而，周三上午，当人员和船只被交还后，国防部官员称他们不再认为机械故障是事件的原因，称两艘船都是自己回到美国的保护范围内的。</p>
<p>Defense officials said that they were still trying to untangle the chain of events that led to the episode. Of particular note, they said, was the question of how the military lost contact with not one, but two boats. Several officials noted that the crew members were relatively young, junior enlisted sailors. For now, questions about the incident itself seemed secondary to how it was resolved. While the countries still have a long way to go before normalizing relations, analysts say a less charged atmosphere that allowed the speedy resolution is a reflection of changing priorities in Tehran and Washington.</p>	<p>国防部官员称他们仍在尝试理清造成此事的一连串事件。他们表示，特别要注意的问题是，军方是如何与不止一艘而是两艘船失去联系的。几名官员指出，相关船员都是相对较年轻的低级别士兵。目前，相对于如何解决此事，有关事件本身的问题似乎是次要的。尽管两国关系正常化还有很长的一段路要走，但分析人士称，让此事得以迅速解决的这种不那么剑拔弩张的氛围，反映出伊朗和美国的重点正在转变。</p>
<p>“The top leadership of the Islamic Republic of Iran is not looking for any tension with America,” said Nader Karimi Joni, a journalist aligned with Iran’s reformists who once served in the Islamic Revolutionary Guards</p>	<p>“伊朗伊斯兰共和国的最高领导人不希望与美国发生任何冲突，”曾在伊斯兰革命卫队(Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps)服役的纳德尔·卡里米·约尼(Nader Karimi Joni)说。现在是一名记者，并支持伊朗改革派的约尼接着表</p>

Corps. Under President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, he added, the "whole system sought tension."	示, 马哈茂德·艾哈迈迪内贾德(Mahmoud Ahmadinejad)总统领导下的"整个体系都在寻找冲突"。
He continued: "Now, things have changed. Both sides, America and Iran, are in direct contact and they seek détente. Currently there is no need for anti-Americanism."	他接着说:"现在, 情况变了。美伊双方直接接触, 寻求缓和关系。目前不需要反美情绪。"
The sailors' release was announced shortly before 10 a.m. on an Iranian state-run news channel, IRINN. "The detained U.S. sailors, after it was realized that their entry into Iran's territorial waters was unintentional, and after the sailors apologized, were released into international waters in the Persian Gulf," the channel reported, attributing the statement to the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.	美国海军获释的消息是快到早上10点时, 通过伊朗官方新闻频道 IRINN 宣布的。"在了解到美国海军进入伊朗水域是无意的, 且对方做出道歉后, 被扣美国海军被送回了波斯湾的国际水域," 该频道报道说, 并称相关声明出自伊斯兰革命卫队。
The United States Naval Forces Central Command in Bahrain confirmed the release, saying in a statement that there were "no indications that the sailors were harmed during their brief detention" and that the Navy would "investigate the circumstances that led to the sailors' presence in Iran."	设在巴林的美国海军中央司令部(United States Naval Forces Central Command)证实了人员获释的消息, 并在一份声明中称"没有迹象表明船员在短暂被扣期间受到了伤害", 还说海军方面将"对导致船员进入伊朗水域的情况进行调查"。
The sailors were being flown to an American military facility in Qatar, where they were to be debriefed and given medical exams, a senior Defense Department official said.	获释船员已经乘飞机前往美国位于卡塔尔的一处军事设施。国防部的一名高级官员称, 在那里, 他们将就此事进行汇报并接受体检。
The defense secretary, Ashton B. Carter, released a statement commending the "timely way in which this situation was resolved" and thanked Mr. Kerry "for his diplomatic engagement with Iran to secure our sailors' swift return."	国防部长阿什顿·B·卡特(Ashton B. Carter)发表了一份声明, 称赞"此次事件得到了及时解决", 并感谢克里"为让我们的船员快速回归而与伊朗进行的外交斡旋"。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160114/c14ships	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160114/c14ships
Iran Complies With Nuclear Deal; Sanctions Are Lifted	伊朗履行核协议, 欧美解除对伊制裁

<p>VIENNA — International inspectors confirmed Saturday that Iran had dismantled large sections of its nuclear program, as agreed in a historic agreement last summer, paving the way for the lifting of oil and financial sanctions by the United States and other world powers.</p>	<p>维也纳——国际核查人员在周六确认，伊朗履行了去年夏季达成的历史性协议，拆除了其核计划的大量设施，为解除美国等世界大国对伊朗实施的石油及金融制裁铺平了道路。</p>
<p>The announcement came just hours after Iran said it had released four Americans, including a Washington Post reporter, Jason Rezaian, as part of a prisoner swap with the United States. U.S. officials said the two deals were negotiated separately, but Secretary of State John Kerry had made it clear in recent weeks that he was engaged in behind-the-scenes talks on the fate of the Americans, and clearly wanted the issue cleared up before the nuclear agreement went into effect.</p>	<p>就在上述声明公布的几小时之前，伊朗表示已释放四名美国人，其中包括《华盛顿邮报》(Washington Post)记者贾森·礼萨安(Jason Rezaian)，以此作为与美国达成的囚徒交换计划的一部分。美国官员称这两项协议是通过互不关联的谈判达成的，但国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)最近几周明确表示，他参与了涉及这些美国人命运的幕后谈判，明显希望该问题在核协议生效前得到解决。</p>
<p>In a statement, the director general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Yukiya Amano, said that “agency inspectors on the ground verified that Iran has carried out all measures required under the JCPOA, to enable implementation day to occur,” using the abbreviation for the accord, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.</p>	<p>国际原子能机构(International Atomic Energy Agency)总干事天野之弥(Yukiya Amano)在声明中表示，“现场的核查人员证实，伊朗完成了开始执行联合全面行动计划(Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, 简称 JCPOA)所要求的全部必要步骤。”</p>
<p>In recent weeks, Iran has shipped 98 percent of its nuclear fuel out of the country, destroyed the innards of a major plutonium-producing reactor and mothballed more than 12,000 of the centrifuges that enrich uranium.</p>	<p>最近几周里，伊朗将 98% 的核燃料运送出国，摧毁了一座主要的钚反应堆的内部构造，并封存了 1.2 万余台浓缩铀的离心机。</p>
<p>For President Barack Obama, the lifting of the sanctions — a step attacked by Republicans in Congress, who voted unanimously against the nuclear deal — is a major step in ending more than three decades of hostility between the two countries. In the waning months of his</p>	<p>对于美国总统贝拉克·奥巴马来说，解除制裁——此举遭到共和党议员的抨击，他们曾一致投票反对这项核协议——是朝着终结两国 30 多年来的敌对状态迈出的重要一步。在总统任期的最后几个月，此举能够实现奥巴马曾经做出的扭转两国关系的承诺，显然会成为其政绩的一项决定性要素。</p>

<p>presidency, it fulfills a promise Obama made to reverse course in the countries' relations, and will clearly be one of the defining elements of his legacy.</p>	
<p>Iran's actions, he has argued, will assure the United States at least a year's notice if Iran races to build a bomb, and it ends peacefully a confrontation that led to some of the most severe economic sanctions ever, sabotage of Iran's facilities by a U.S.-Israeli cyberoperation and periodic threats of military action if Iran failed to relent. His critics in Congress claim that the effort is dangerously naïve, and that Iran will use the roughly \$100 billion in frozen assets it will receive to support terrorism and other misadventures and, after a few years, when attention has turned elsewhere, will return to surreptitiously building a nuclear weapon.</p>	<p>他提出，伊朗采取的这些措施将能保证，如果该国赶制核弹，美国至少能提前一年获知。此举还和平地终结了两国的对立状态。这种对立导致美国采取了有史以来最为严厉的经济制裁措施，美国和以色列还联合开展了黑客行动来破坏伊朗的核设施，并不时威胁，如果伊朗不退让，美国将会开展军事行动。批评奥巴马的国会议员声称，这种做法过于天真，非常危险，伊朗将会利用解冻的大约1000亿美元资产来支持恐怖主义和其他恶行，几年之后，当外界的注意力转移到其他地方时，伊朗会重新秘密打造核武器。</p>
<p>Speaking to reporters late Saturday night at the IAEA's headquarters overlooking the Danube here, Kerry said that he had now achieved his goal: rolling back Iran's facilities so far that the United States would have at least a year's notice if the country were to race for a bomb. "We would know it almost immediately and we would have time to respond appropriately," he said.</p>	<p>克里周六深夜在俯瞰多瑙河的国际原子能机构总部对记者们表示，他现在实现了目标：在很大程度上削弱了伊朗的核设施，如果伊朗赶制核弹，美国至少有一年的回旋余地。“我们会几乎立即知道，有时间做出适当回应，”他说。</p>
<p>The completion of the deal comes at a crucial time for the Iranian government of President Hassan Rouhani, who came to power vowing to get rid of the crippling sanctions and faces a critical parliamentary election at the end of February. Iranian officials raced to dismantle the facilities quickly — U.S. intelligence agencies had estimated it would take far longer — so that they could go to the polls with news that the</p>	<p>该协议的实施时机，正值伊朗总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)领导的政府处于关键期。上台执政时，他承诺让伊朗摆脱带来极大破坏的制裁。他将在2月末迎来至关重要的议会选举。美国情报机构原本预计他们花费的时间要长得多，但伊朗官员快速拆除了核设施，以便在举行投票时能够宣布，资产——主要来自石油销售——已被解冻，可以用来支撑该国陷入萎缩的疲弱经济的发展。</p>

frozen assets, mostly from oil sales, had been released, and could be used to prop up an ailing, contracting economy.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160117/c17iran	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160117/c17iran
U.S. Imposes New Sanctions Over Iran Missile Tests	美国针对伊朗导弹试验实施新制裁
WASHINGTON — The Obama administration announced Sunday that it was imposing new, more limited sanctions on some Iranian citizens and companies for violating United Nations resolutions against ballistic missile tests. The move came less than 24 hours after the White House lifted broader sanctions against Iran for its nuclear program.	华盛顿——奥巴马政府于周日宣布，因为一些伊朗公民和公司违背联合国禁止进行弹道导弹试验的决议，将对他们施加较为有限的新制裁。而在不到24小时之前，白宫才刚解除了因为核计划而对伊朗施加的广泛制裁。
The announcement, which was prepared several weeks ago but delayed by the Treasury Department, was made shortly after a Swiss plane carrying Americans freed by the Iranian authorities departed Tehran. The release of the Americans came a day after Iran and the United States concluded delicate negotiations on a prisoner exchange tied indirectly to the completion of a nuclear agreement.	一架载有伊朗当局释放的美国人的瑞士飞机飞离德黑兰后不久，奥巴马政府就宣布了上述新制裁举措。这一措施是在几周前拟定的，但被财政部(Treasury Department)推迟发布。伊朗与美国结束有关囚犯交换的棘手谈判一天之后，伊朗释放了美国人。交换囚犯与美伊核协议的实施有着间接的联系。
President Obama on Sunday hailed the agreements with Iran as the beginning of what he hoped would be a new era of constructive relations between two nations, which have been long estranged over ideology and regional ambitions.	周日，奥巴马总统称赞与伊朗达成的协议，称希望这能开启两国间建设性关系的新时代。一直以来，两国关系都因为意识形态及地区野心而疏远。
"This is a good day," Mr. Obama said in a televised statement from the White House.	"今天是个好日子，"奥巴马在白宫发表电视讲话时说。
"We have a rare chance to pursue a new path, a different, better future that delivers progress for both our peoples and the wider world," said Mr. Obama, who has staked his political credibility on the opening with Iran. "That's the opportunity before the Iranian people. We need to take	"我们有一个不可多得的机遇来寻求新道路，寻求一个不同的、更好的未来，推动我们两国人民及世界的进步发展，"奥巴马说。"这是摆在伊朗人民面前的机会，我们需要抓住这个机会。"奥巴马在与伊朗开启新关系的问题上，赌上了自己的政治信誉。

advantage of that.”	
But Mr. Obama vowed to continue monitoring Iran’s nuclear program to ensure it does not cheat and said he would work to restrain any aggressive behavior by Iran, including terrorist activity and human rights abuses.	但奥巴马信誓旦旦地表示,会继续监控伊朗的核计划,以确保伊朗不会作弊,并表示自己将会努力遏制伊朗的任何过激行为,比如恐怖活动及侵犯人权的行为。
He also noted the new sanctions on those involved with Iran’s recent ballistic missile tests conducted in violation of United Nations restrictions, but he did not elaborate or dwell on that dispute.	他还提到了对那些违背联合国限制,参与伊朗近期弹道导弹试验的人员所施加的新制裁,但对于这一争端他没有详细阐述。
In a statement, the Treasury Department said it was targeting for sanctions “11 entities and individuals involved in procurement on behalf of Iran’s ballistic missile program” and “five Iranian individuals who have worked to procure ballistic missile components for Iran.”	财政部在一份声明中表示,该部将会对“11个代表伊朗弹道导弹项目进行采购的实体和个人”及“五名为伊朗采购弹道导弹部件的伊朗人”实施制裁。
While the optics of the back-to-back sanctions announcements might seem to suggest that Washington was imposing new measures to make up for those that were lifted Saturday, they are actually nowhere near comparable.	尽管紧接着宣布的制裁仿佛显示出,华盛顿实施新制裁,是为了弥补周六解除的制裁,但前后两宗制裁实际上毫无可比性。
The action taken Saturday allowed Iran to re-enter the world’s oil markets; according to some estimates, by the end of the year its exports may increase by a million barrels a day, yielding roughly \$30 million a day in revenue at current prices. Its ships will be able to enter and leave foreign ports, and its people will have access to global financial markets. With a few strokes of a pen, Mr. Obama and Secretary of State John Kerry released more than \$100 billion in frozen funds, mostly from past oil sales.	周六解除制裁之后,伊朗得以重新进入世界石油市场。据估计,到今年年底,伊朗原油的日出口量可能会增加100万桶,按照当前价格计算,每天会带来大约3000万美元的收入。伊朗的船只将可以进出外国港口,伊朗人将可以进入全球金融市场。奥巴马和国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)挥笔签字之后,伊朗1000多亿美元的冻结资金就得到了解冻,其中大部分资金来自过去的石油销售。
The new sanctions are mostly aimed at individuals and some small	新制裁主要针对被控向伊朗输送关键技术的个人及一些小公司,比如碳纤维

<p>companies accused of shipping crucial technologies to Iran, including carbon fiber and missile parts that can survive re-entry forces. The sanctions are so focused on those individuals and firms that most Iranians will never feel them, and the amounts are comparatively tiny.</p>	<p>和能够承受重新进入大气层时的各种作用力的导弹部件。由于制裁针对这些公司和个人，大多数伊朗人不会受到影响，而且制裁范围相对较小。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama also announced Sunday that, in addition to the completion of the nuclear deal and the prisoner swap, the United States and Iran had resolved a three-decade-old financial dispute. The United States will return Iranian money held since the hostage crisis of 1979-81 with interest — but far less than Iran had been seeking, Mr. Obama said.</p>	<p>除了协议的实施和囚犯交换计划，奥巴马在周日还宣布，美国和伊朗解决了一场持续 30 年的金融纠纷。奥巴马表示，美国将退还自 1979 年至 1981 年的人质危机以来扣押的伊朗资金，并支付利息，但金额远低于伊朗寻求的目标。</p>
<p>Administration officials had denied that the missile sanctions were being delayed for political reasons.</p>	<p>政府官员否认涉及导弹的制裁举措是因为政治原因推迟的。</p>
<p>Relatives of three of the freed Americans — Jason Rezaian, Amir Hekmati and Saeed Abedini — expressed joy after getting phone calls from the State Department that their family members were en route to Switzerland and then on to an American air base in Germany. The three men arrived first in Geneva on Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Rezaian's wife, Yeganeh Salehi, and mother, a State Department official, Brett McGurk, said in a Twitter message. They then continued on to Germany.</p>	<p>三名获释的美国人——贾森·礼萨安(Jason Rezaian)、阿米尔·赫克马提(Amir Hekmati)、赛义德·阿伯蒂尼(Saeed Abedini)——的亲属接到美国国务院的电话，得知他们正在前往瑞士的途中，随后会前往美军位于德国的空军基地，他们都表示感到非常高兴。国务院官员布雷特·麦古尔克(Brett McGurk)在 Twitter 上表示，这三名美国人在礼萨安的妻子耶加内·萨利希(Yeganeh Salehi)和他的母亲陪同下，首先于周日抵达日内瓦。他们随后前往了德国。</p>
<p>The fourth American freed in the exchange, Nosratollah Khosravi — whose incarceration had not been reported until the prisoner exchange was announced Saturday — was not on the plane, American officials said. It was not immediately clear why.</p>	<p>美国官员表示，第四名获释的美国人努斯拉图拉·荷斯拉维(Nosratollah Khosravi)没有乘坐这架飞机。目前尚不清楚原因。在囚犯交换计划于周六获得公布之前，没有有关荷斯拉维遭到囚禁的报道。</p>
<p>Iran's president, Hassan Rouhani, did not address the prisoner swap on Sunday. At a news conference, he said that since the sanctions were</p>	<p>伊朗总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)周日没有提到囚犯交换计划。他在新闻发布会上表示，制裁已经解除，伊朗已经向外国投资敞开大门，甚至欢迎</p>

lifted, the door had opened for foreign investments in the country, even by American companies.	美国公司投资。
"They can invest here anytime, but they have their own obstacles to do so," Mr. Rouhani said. He did not comment on whether the lifting of the sanctions after two years of talks with world powers, including the United States, would lead to more cooperation by Iran in Syria. Instead, he promised Iran a new and better future.	"他们任何时候都可以来投资，但他们有自己的阻碍，"鲁哈尼说。伊朗在与包括美国在内的世界大国开展了两年的谈判后，制裁得以解除，但鲁哈尼没有评论这是否会促使伊朗在叙利亚开展更多合作。他承诺会给伊朗带来更好的新未来。
The family of Mr. Hekmati, 32, a former Marine incarcerated in Iran longer than any of the others, issued a statement expressing relief that he was out of Iran.	赫克马提的家人发表声明称，得知他离开伊朗后，他们松了一口气。32岁的赫克马提曾在海军陆战队服役，与其他人相比，他被囚禁的时间最长。
"It is hard to put into words what our family feels right now," the family said. "But we remain in hopeful anticipation until Amir is in our arms."	"很难用语言表达我们家人现在的感受，"他的家人说。"但我们仍然满怀希望地期待着阿米尔回到我们的怀抱。"
The family of Mr. Rezaian, 39, the Washington Post's Tehran correspondent, also expressed enormous relief after an agonizing 24 hours between when the exchange was publicly disclosed and when they received confirmation that the Americans had left.	39岁的礼萨安是《华盛顿邮报》(Washington Post)驻德黑兰记者。他的家人表示，从对外公布交换计划到确认这些美国人已经离开伊朗，他们度过了煎熬的24小时后，终于如释重负。
Mr. Rezaian was arrested in July 2014 on vague charges that included spying. The Washington Post and news media advocates around the world defended his innocence and protested increasingly loudly about his case.	礼萨安在2014年7月因为间谍罪等模糊的指控被捕。《华盛顿邮报》及世界各地的媒体倡导人士都捍卫他的清白，并愈发大声地就该案提出抗议。
"I am incredibly relieved that Jason is on his way home," Mr. Rezaian's brother, Ali Rezaian, said in a statement. "He is a talented journalist, who was simply doing his job fairly, accurately and lawfully."	"贾森正在回家的途中，这让我倍感安心，"礼萨安的兄弟阿里·礼萨安(Ali Rezaian)在声明中说。"他是一名出色的记者，他只是在正当、准确、合法地工作。"
He added: "Today is an incredible day for all of us."	他还表示，"今天对我们来说是不可思议的一天。"
Naghmeh Abedini, the wife of Mr. Abedini, a 35-year-old pastor from	35岁的阿伯蒂尼是一名来自爱达荷州博伊西的牧师。他的妻子纳赫梅·阿伯

<p>Boise, Idaho, said she had been up all night awaiting the State Department's phone call. "They have finally left Iranian soil!" she said in a text message.</p>	<p>蒂尼(Naghmeh Abedini)表示, 她整晚没睡, 等待国务院的电话。她在短信中称, "他们终于离开伊朗领土了!"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160118/c18iran</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160118/c18iran</p>
<p>Desperate for Slumber, Homeless Encounter a 'Sleep Mafia'</p>	<p>印度“被子黑帮”垄断流浪汉的睡眠生意</p>
<p>DELHI, India — When midnight approaches in Old Delhi and a thick, freezing fog settles over the city, the quilt-wallah Farukh Khan sits on his corner, watching the market for his services come to life.</p>	<p>印度德里——临近午夜的旧德里, 城市笼罩在一团浓稠、冰冷的雾中, 做被子生意的法鲁克·汗(Farukh Khan)坐在自己的摊位里等待开张。</p>
<p>They shuffle up one by one, men desperate for sleep. The bicycle rickshaw pullers, peeling one of his 20-rupee, or 30-cent, quilts off a pile, fold their bodies into strange angles on the four-foot seats of their vehicles. The day laborers curl their bodies on the frigid sidewalk, sometimes spooned against other men for warmth.</p>	<p>他们一个个拖着步子走上前来, 都是些困倦不堪的男人。他的那些 20 卢比 (约合人民币 2 元) 一条的被子堆在一起, 三轮车夫们过来揭下一张, 把身体弯成一个别扭的角度, 躺在四英尺高的车座上。一些打零工的蜷缩在阴冷的人行道上, 有时候要几个男人挤在一起取暖。</p>
<p>Those who cannot afford to pay Mr. Khan build fires, out of plastic if necessary, and crouch over them, waiting for the night to be over.</p>	<p>那些拿不出被子钱的就得自己生火, 有时候连塑料都烧, 他们蹲在火边, 盼着夜晚快点过去。</p>
<p>Does any city have a more stratified sleep economy than wintertime Delhi? The filmmaker Shaunak Sen, who spent two years researching the city's sleep vendors for a documentary, "Cities of Sleep," discovered a sprawling gray market that has taken shape around the city's vast unmet need for shelter. In some places, it breeds what he calls a "sleep mafia, who controls who sleeps where, for how long, and what quality of sleep."</p>	<p>还有哪座城市像冬日里的德里, 有如此阶层分明的夜宿经济? 电影人沙乌纳克·森(Shaunak Sen)用两年时间拍摄了纪录片《睡城》(Cities of Sleep), 研究这里做夜宿生意的摊贩, 他发现, 由于收容住所的极度紧缺, 这座城市出现了一个庞大的灰色市场。某些地方已经滋生他所说的“夜宿黑帮, 他们决定谁睡在哪, 睡多久, 睡眠质量如何。”</p>
<p>The story of privatized sleep follows a familiar pattern in this city: After decades of uncontrolled growth, the city government's inability to provide services like health care, water, transport and security has given</p>	<p>睡眠的私有化跟这座城市的一个规律是相符的: 经过几十年不加管控的增长, 市政府无力提供医疗、水、交通和安全等服务, 从而成就私营产业的崛起, 它们的效率够高, 能够满足那些出得起钱的人的需求。</p>

<p>rise to thriving private industries, efficient enough to fulfill the needs of those who can pay.</p>	
<p>But shelter, given Delhi's extremes of heat and cold, is often a matter of survival. The police report collecting more than 3,000 unidentifiable bodies from the streets every year, typically men whose health broke down after years living outdoors. Winter presents especially brutal choices to homeless laborers, who have no place to protect blankets from thieves in the daytime hours. Some try to hide them in the tops of trees.</p>	<p>然而，由于德里酷热和严寒的极端天气，上无片瓦的境况是可以致命的。据警方的报告，每年在街头发现的无名尸在 3000 具以上，这些一般都是连年露宿街头致健康崩溃的男性。无家可归的劳工在冬天要面临残酷的选择，他们在白天工作时没有地方妥善放置自己的毯子，会被偷走。有的会设法藏到树上。</p>
<p>The moral quandary of making this into a business is at the center of Mr. Sen's film, which had its premiere at a Mumbai film festival in November. One of his subjects, Ranjit, takes a protective attitude toward his regular "sleepers," as he calls them, allowing them to drift off to sleep watching Bollywood films for 10 rupees a night. Another, a hard-nosed businessman called Jamaal, increases his price to 50 rupees, from 30, when the temperature drops.</p>	<p>把这事变成一桩生意的道德窘境，是森's 影片关注的焦点，该片已于去年 11 月在孟买一个电影节上首映。他的其中一个拍摄对象兰吉特(Ranjit)，对自己的熟客是呵护有加的，他管这些人叫他的“睡客”，他们可以看着宝莱坞电影睡去，一晚上收费 10 卢比。还有一个精明冷血的商人叫贾马尔(Jamaal)，会在降温时把价格从 30 卢比涨到 50 卢比。</p>
<p>In one scene, when a man pleads, "Sir, I am a poor man, I'll die," Jamaal chuckles and replies: "You're not allowed to die. Even that will cost 1,250 rupees."</p>	<p>片中有这样一段，一个人哀求说，“先生，我是个穷人，我会没命的，”贾马尔微微一笑，答道：“你没资格死。死也要花 1250 卢比呢。”</p>
<p>"Look, sleep is the most demanding master there is; no one can stop it when it has chosen to arrive," Jamaal says in the film. "We were the first to recognize the sheer economic might of sleep."</p>	<p>“你看，这地方最不通人情的主子，就是睡觉了；困劲上来，谁也挡不住，”贾马尔在片中说。“我们最早意识到睡觉是个巨大的经济力量。”</p>
<p>Like many of this city's businesses, sleep vendors are both highly organized and officially nonexistent. In Mr. Khan's neighborhood, four quilt vendors have divided the sidewalks and public spaces into</p>	<p>和这座城市的许多生意一样，夜宿贩子也有严密的组织，但在明面上它们并不存在。在汗所在的街区，四个被子摊贩把人行道和公共空间分成四份，夜幕降临后，他们的顾客在凹凸不平的宿地自行安排位置。有的人多年来每晚</p>

<p>quadrants, and when night falls, their customers arrange themselves into colonies of lumpy forms. Some have returned to the same spot every night for years.</p>	<p>都会去同一个地方睡觉。</p>
<p>A drunken man, his hair matted, stumbled up to Mr. Khan and begged. "Brother, please," he pleaded, and Mr. Khan uttered a curse under his breath, then grabbed a quilt and thrust it at him.</p>	<p>一个头发打着结的醉汉摇摇晃晃走向汗，乞求他。“兄弟，求你了，”他说，汗低声咒骂了一句，抓起一条被子扔向他。</p>
<p>"If I don't give him the blanket, he will freeze to death," he said.</p>	<p>"你要不给他个盖的，他会冻死，”他说。</p>
<p>Earlier in the week, this had happened, just a block away from Mr. Khan's spot. The morning street sweeper had tried to rouse a sleeping man from the sidewalk, but he pulled back the blanket and saw that the man's feet were stiff.</p>	<p>这样的事，本周早些时候就发生了，就在离汗的摊位一个街区开外。早晨扫街的工人想把一个正在人行道上睡觉的人叫起来，他把那人的毯子扯开，发现他的双脚已经僵硬。</p>
<p>The man, who was around 35, had been stumbling around drunkenly the night before. No one knew who he was; a police officer asked some other men to go through his pockets, in hopes of finding identification, but they were empty. He covered the body with a sheet, and it lay on the sidewalk until the mortuary workers came, at sunset.</p>	<p>死者 35 岁左右，前一天的晚上曾醉醺醺地在这一带走动。没人认识他；一个警察让别人去翻找他的口袋，希望能找到身份证明，但里面什么也没有。他用一张床单盖上尸体，一直就这样放在人行道上，直到傍晚殓房工人才来。</p>
<p>A cluster of "pavement dweller" deaths prompted India's Supreme Court to rule in 2010 that the country's large cities must provide shelter for 0.1 percent of the population. This winter, Delhi expanded its shelter system to accommodate more than 18,000, but vacancy rates are high and the number of homeless is vast — likely more than 100,000, said Ashwin Parulkar, who researches homelessness at the Delhi's Center for Policy Research.</p>	<p>一系列“人行道居民”死亡事件促使印度最高法院在 2010 年做出裁决，要求各大城市为无家可归者提供住处，数量要达到人口的 0.1%。今年冬天，德里对其收容系统进行扩容，可接纳超过 1.8 万人，但空置率很高，而无家可归者的数量巨大。在德里政策研究中心(Center for Policy Research)从事无家可归者研究的阿什文·帕鲁尔卡(Ashwin Parulkar)说，这个数字可能超过了 10 万人。</p>
<p>The sleep vendors, Mr. Parulkar said, thrive where the government has failed.</p>	<p>帕鲁尔卡说，是政府失能给夜宿摊贩带去商机。</p>

<p>"They are exploiting them," he said. "There is a slew of public policies for these people that are supposed to bypass this kind of exploitation."</p>	<p>"他们在利用这一点,"他说。"针对这些人设计了很多公共政策,本应该避免这样的借机牟利。"</p>
<p>Mr. Khan, who has been here for eight years, says he extends credit for regular customers to a limit of 100, or occasionally 200, rupees. (Several shivering men, who had spent through the night around a smoldering fire nearby, snorted in disbelief upon hearing this.) He considers boundaries between vendors so sacred that he will not step across them. He makes regular payments to the police and street sweepers so they do not disturb his sleepers, and maintains close relations with the local pickpockets so that he can tell them whom not to rob.</p>	<p>在这里已经经营了八年的汗说,他会给熟客一个100卢比的赊欠额度,有时候可以达到200卢比。(几个瑟瑟发抖的男人对这说法表示怀疑,他们刚刚围着一个闷燃的火堆过了一夜。)摊贩之间的边界在他眼里是神圣的东西,他一脚都不会踩过去。为了让自己的睡客免受打扰,他会定期付费给警察和扫街工人,跟当地的扒手搞好关系,这样就可以告诉他们不要去抢某些人。</p>
<p>"It's hard," he said, "but what would happen if I was not here? More people would die."</p>	<p>"很难的,"他说,"但是这里要是没有我会怎么样?死的人会更多。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160119/c19delhi</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160119/c19delhi</p>
<p>Zika Warning Spotlights Latin America's Fight Against Mosquito-Borne Diseases</p>	<p>里约奥运会在即,兹卡病毒肆虐拉美</p>
<p>RIO DE JANEIRO — In the campaign against mosquitoes, Brazil has deployed soldiers to destroy habitats where the insects thrive. Colombia is releasing swarms of mosquitoes treated with bacteria that limit their capacity to spread disease. Mexico is testing the first vaccine against dengue fever, a mosquito-borne virus raging throughout the region.</p>	<p>里约热内卢——为了消灭蚊子,巴西派遣士兵去摧毁蚊子滋生的栖息地。哥伦比亚放出了大批经过细菌处理的蚊子,该细菌可以限制蚊子传播疾病的能力。而墨西哥正在测试第一支登革热疫苗,这种蚊媒病毒正在整个地区肆虐。</p>
<p>Yet at each turn, mosquitoes are outwitting their human opponents, a challenge highlighted by the United States' decision to advise pregnant women to postpone traveling to more than a dozen Latin American or Caribbean countries and Puerto Rico where mosquitoes are rapidly</p>	<p>但是在每轮战斗中,蚊子都击败了人类对手,美国的一个决定更是突显了该问题的严重性——美国建议,计划前往十多个拉丁美洲和加勒比国家以及波多黎各的孕妇,应延期出行,因为在这个地区,蚊子正迅速扩大兹卡病毒(Zika)的传播范围。这种病毒可能导致婴儿出生时就患有脑损伤,目前这种</p>

<p>expanding the reach of Zika, the virus linked to a surge in cases of infants born with brain damage.</p>	<p>病例出现了激增。</p>
<p>The warning by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta has intensified a debate across Latin America over the hemisphere's growing vulnerability to mosquito-borne diseases. These concerns are especially acute in Brazil, the region's largest country, where officials hope that tourism can help revive a beleaguered economy as they prepare to host the 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.</p>	<p>西半球对蚊媒传染病日益脆弱的防线，已经在拉丁美洲各地引发了争论，而亚特兰大的美国疾病控制与预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)发布的这项警告，更是加剧了这种争论。在巴西，人们的担忧尤为严重。巴西是该地区最大的国家，2016年夏季奥运会将在这里的里约热内卢举办，官员们寄望旅游业能有助于重振该国陷入困境的经济。</p>
<p>Henrique Alves, Brazil's tourism minister, took issue with the C.D.C.'s warning on Saturday. He argued that the Brazilian authorities were adopting measures to prevent Zika from intensifying in the country, even though health officials were investigating more than 3,500 cases of microcephaly, a previously rare condition linked to Zika in which infants are born with abnormally small heads.</p>	<p>巴西旅游部长恩里克·阿尔维斯(Henrique Alves)对美国疾控中心上周六发布的警告表达了不满。阿尔维斯说，巴西当局正在采取措施，防止兹卡在该国蔓延；但是该国卫生官员正在调查逾 3500 起婴儿小头症(microcephaly)病例，这种与兹卡有关的疾病以前很罕见，患病婴儿在出生时头部小得不正常。</p>
<p>Asked in a telephone interview if Brazil was a safe destination for pregnant women, Mr. Alves responded, "I think so, without a doubt," emphasizing that his government's decision to refrain from travel alerts regarding Zika coincided with World Health Organization's policies.</p>	<p>当被问及巴西作为旅游目的地对孕妇是否安全时，阿尔维斯在电话采访中说：“我想是的，毫无疑问。”他强调，巴西政府决定暂不发布有关兹卡的旅游警告，与世界卫生组织(WTO)的政策是一致的。</p>
<p>Mr. Alves added that he expected the Zika outbreak to ease to the point so that the Olympics here in August would not be affected.</p>	<p>阿尔维斯还说，他预计兹卡疫情将会有效缓解，不会影响 8 月在这里举办的奥运会。</p>
<p>Yet others in Brazil applauded the C.D.C.'s alert, pointing to the country's struggle not just with Zika, a virus with origins in Uganda that is thought to have made the leap to Brazil in 2014, but also with two other mosquito-borne viruses, dengue and chikungunya. Last year,</p>	<p>但在巴西，其他人却对美国疾控中心发出的警告提出了称赞，指出该国不仅在努力控制兹卡病毒，还在与另外两种蚊媒病毒——登革热和基孔肯雅热(chikungunya)抗争。据信，源于乌干达的兹卡病毒于 2014 年传播至巴西。去年，巴西登记的登革热病例超过了 160 万例，有 863 人死于这种疾病。</p>

<p>Brazil registered more than 1.6 million cases of dengue, a virus causing fever and joint pain, with 863 people dying from the disease.</p>	<p>这种病毒会引起发烧和关节痛。</p>
<p>Those infected with Zika usually experience mild or no symptoms. It is not known whether the virus alone causes microcephaly or if it occurs only if the mother has had a previous infection, like dengue.</p>	<p>感染兹卡病毒的人通常出现轻微症状，或没有症状。目前尚不清楚小头症是否由这种病毒单独引起，还是只在母亲之前感染过登革热等病毒的情况下，才会发病。</p>
<p>Zika has emerged as a health threat elsewhere in Latin America. In El Salvador, cases of Zika have escalated since it was first reported at the end of November. As of last week, 3,836 cases had been reported, and the government raised the alert level in 47 municipalities where the illness had been detected. The government is planning intensive fumigation campaigns in those areas.</p>	<p>兹卡病毒还在拉丁美洲其他地方蔓延，成为健康威胁。在萨尔瓦多，自11月末首次通报兹卡病例以来，感染人数急剧增加。截至上周，该国已有3836个报告病例。政府在47个出现病例的市镇提高了警戒级别。政府正计划在这些地区开展密集的喷雾消毒行动。</p>
<p>El Salvador's Health Ministry is particularly concerned about the rise of cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome, which leads to paralysis, usually temporary; researchers are exploring a possible link between Guillain-Barré and Zika. Forty-six suspected cases of the syndrome had been reported as of last week, Violeta Menjívar, the Health minister, said in a radio interview.</p>	<p>格林-巴林综合症病例的增加令萨尔瓦多卫生部尤其担心，这种疾病会导致瘫痪，瘫痪症状通常是暂时的。研究人员正在探究格林-巴利综合症与兹卡病毒之间的潜在联系。该国卫生部长维奥莱塔·蒙吉瓦尔(Violeta Menjívar)在接受电台采访时表示，截至上周，上报的格林-巴林综合症疑似病例已达到46例。</p>
<p>Dr. Pablo Kuri Morales, Mexico's undersecretary for Prevention and Health Promotion, said in a telephone interview on Saturday that Mexico had diagnosed 15 cases of Zika, 10 of them in the state of Chiapas, on the border of Guatemala. He added that the authorities were preparing a television and radio campaign to warn everybody, especially women of reproductive age.</p>	<p>周六，墨西哥疾病预防与健康促进部(Prevention and Health Promotion)副部长巴勃罗·库里·莫拉莱斯(Pablo Kuri Morales)博士接受电话采访时表示，墨西哥已经诊断出15个兹卡病例，其中10例出现在靠近危地马拉边境的恰帕斯州。他还表示，当局正在准备发起电视及电台宣传，对所有人发出警告，特别是针对育龄妇女。</p>
<p>Dr. Kuri said the C.D.C. was "within its rights" to issue the travel warning, but he argued that the blanket admonition did not make sense when</p>	<p>库里博士表示，美国疾控中心“有权利”发布旅游警告，但他辩称，墨西哥只有三个州出现兹卡病例，发布这种一刀切的警告不合情理。他表示，携带病</p>

<p>the virus has appeared in only three Mexican states. The mosquitoes that carry the virus, he said, could not survive in the high altitudes of the central plateau, including Mexico City.</p>	<p>毒的蚊子无法在高海拔的中央平原存活，包括墨西哥城。</p>
<p>"I think it's good to have these warnings," he said, "but these things should be explained to people."</p>	<p>"我觉得发布警告是正确的，"他说。"但应该向人们说明这些情况。"</p>
<p>In Washington, administration officials said the decision to issue a travel alert on Friday developed quickly at the end of the week and set off a flurry of diplomatic efforts to inform officials in the countries named in the alert.</p>	<p>在华盛顿，政府官员表示，相关机构很快就在周末做出了于周五发布旅游警告的决定，并开展一系列外交努力，通知了警告所涉及国家的官员。</p>
<p>Officials said the notification process forced the C.D.C. to postpone a news conference that had been planned for Friday afternoon, ultimately delaying an announcement until that evening.</p>	<p>官员们表示，这个通知程序迫使疾控中心推迟了原本定于周五下午召开的新闻发布会，最终延迟到晚上才公布消息。</p>
<p>Aside from anecdotal accounts, it seems too early to tell how the alert will affect travel. In Brazil, Olympic officials emphasized that the Games will take place in August, during the Southern Hemisphere's winter. The dryer, cooler weather around that time is thought to reduce the presence of mosquitoes, though virologists warn that the insects can transmit viruses year-round in Brazil.</p>	<p>除了各种传言，现在断定这种警告会如何影响旅游还为时过早。在巴西，奥运官员强调，奥运会将在8月举行，那会儿是南半球的冬季。人们认为，到时候干燥、凉爽的天气会致使蚊子减少，尽管病毒学家警告称这种昆虫能够全年在巴西传播病毒。</p>
<p>"Rio 2016 will continue to monitor the issue closely and follow guidance from the Brazilian Ministry of Health," said Philip Wilkinson, a spokesman for the committee organizing the Games.</p>	<p>里约奥组委发言人菲利普·威尔金森(Philip Wilkinson)表示，"2016 里约奥组委将持续密切关注这个问题，并听从巴西卫生部的指导。"</p>
<p>Dr. Isaac I. Bogoch, a tropical infectious disease specialist at the University of Toronto who is part of a team modeling the potential for Zika to spread, warned that the Olympics could serve as a catalyst for the virus, which some researchers believe may have arrived in Brazil</p>	<p>多伦多大学(University of Toronto)热带传染病专家伊萨克·I·博格赫(Isaac I. Bogoch)博士警告称，奥运会可能成为这种病毒的催化剂，一些研究人员认为，这种病毒可能是在举办另一场体育盛事——2014年世界杯——期间传播到巴西的。博格赫参与了一个通过建模来研究兹卡病毒潜在传播范围的小</p>

during another sports mega-event, the 2014 World Cup.	组。
"There will be people traveling to Brazil from all over the world," Dr. Bogoch said in an email.	博格赫博士在邮件中表示,“世界各地的人都会前往巴西。”
"The concern is that infected individuals will travel back to their home country and introduce the virus to new regions."	"令人担心的是,那些感染病毒的人会回到自己国家,将病毒带到新区域。"
Dr. Bogoch and other researchers determined that Zika had the potential to rapidly spread to other parts of the world, according to findings published last week in the British medical journal The Lancet.	英国医学期刊《柳叶刀》(Lancet)上周发表的文章显示,博格赫及其他研究人员确定,兹卡病毒可能会迅速传播至世界其他地区。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160119/c19zika	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160119/c19zika
Afghan Woman's Nose Is Cut Off by Her Husband, Officials Say	阿富汗年轻女子惨遭丈夫割鼻
KABUL, Afghanistan — A young woman has been hospitalized in northern Afghanistan and is hoping to travel to Turkey for reconstructive surgery after her husband cut off her nose, the police and the woman's family said on Tuesday.	阿富汗喀布尔——警方和一名年轻女子的家人周二表示,在被丈夫割去鼻子后,该女子在阿富汗北部的医院接受治疗,现在正希望去土耳其做整形手术。
The woman, Reza Gul, 20, was attacked by her husband with a knife on Sunday in Shar-Shar, a village in an impoverished and Taliban-controlled part of Faryab Province. Reza Gul was in stable condition on Tuesday in a hospital in Maimana, the provincial capital, according to a spokesman for the Faryab police, Sayed Massoud Yaqubi.	这名女子叫列扎·古尔(Reza Gul), 20岁。周日当天在沙尔-沙尔村,她被丈夫持刀袭击。该村位于法里亚布省,所在地区处于塔利班的控制下,经济贫困。据法里亚布警方发言人赛义德·马苏德·雅各比(Sayed Massoud Yaqubi)称,列扎·古尔在省会迈马纳的一家医院接受治疗,情况稳定。
Maroof Samar, a doctor who is the acting director of public health in Faryab, said Reza Gul had been in "very critical condition when she was brought in, she had lost much blood."	现为法里亚布代理公共卫生局长的医生马鲁夫·萨马尔(Maroof Samar)称,列扎·古尔“送来时失血过多,情况非常危险”。
Throughout the six years Reza Gul and her husband, Muhammad Khan, 25, had been married, he and his family members had regularly abused her, beating her and binding her in chains, said Reza Gul's mother,	列扎·古尔的母亲扎尔古娜(Zarghona)称,和25岁的穆罕默德·汗(Muhammad Khan)结婚后的六年里,列扎·古尔经常被穆罕默德·汗及其家人虐待,他们或是打她,或是用链子把她捆起来。扎尔古娜说,穆罕默德·汗常

<p>Zarghona. Mr. Khan regularly went to Iran for work, returned for a few months during which he abused his wife, then left her with his family members, she said.</p>	<p>去伊朗工作，回家待几个月后，又把妻子留下和他的家人一起生活。在家期间，他会虐待妻子。</p>
<p>"This infidel cut off my daughter's nose," Zarghona said. "If I catch him, I'll tear him to pieces."</p>	<p>"这个异教徒割掉了我女儿的鼻子，"扎尔古娜说。"如果抓到他，我要把他撕成碎片。"</p>
<p>Though Reza Gul brought her severed nose to the hospital, the facility was not equipped to handle the complicated surgery needed to reattach it. Dr. Samar said the governor of Faryab had enlisted the Turkish Embassy in Kabul to help arrange travel to Turkey for surgery and treatment. Reza Gul received a national identity card on Tuesday, he said, which she will use to apply for a passport to get to Turkey as soon as possible.</p>	<p>列扎·古尔把她被割下的鼻子带去了医院，但重新把鼻子接上所需的手术颇为复杂，医院没有进行这种手术的能力。萨马尔称，法里亚布省省长已经请喀布尔的土耳其大使馆帮忙安排列扎·古尔去土耳其接受手术和治疗。他说，列扎·古尔在周二拿到了一张身份证，她将用这张身份证申请护照，尽快前往土耳其。</p>
<p>Her plight has again brought attention to endemic violence against women in Afghanistan, which the United Nations Development Program rated one of the worst countries in the world to be born female. Despite more than a decade of efforts to enact an Afghan legal system that protects women, and more than \$1 billion in legal aid from the United States alone, Afghan women remain particularly vulnerable to abuse. And their attackers, for the most part, are only rarely punished.</p>	<p>列扎·古尔的遭遇再次引起了外界对阿富汗国内针对女性的猖獗暴力的关注。阿富汗被联合国开发计划署(United Nations Development Program)列为全世界女性生存环境最恶劣的国家之一。尽管为在阿富汗实行保护女性的法律制度而做出的努力持续了十多年，并且单是美国就提供了十多亿美元的法律援助，但阿富汗女性依然特别容易遭到虐待。而行凶者中基本上只有很少的人受到惩罚。</p>
<p>On Sunday afternoon, Zarghona said, Reza Gul and Mr. Khan got into an argument over his having taken his uncle's 6- or 7-year-old daughter as his fiancée, with the intention of making her his second wife this year. During the dispute, Mr. Khan erupted into a rage, took a knife and cut off his wife's nose, said Zarghona, who goes by a single name.</p>	<p>扎尔古娜说，周日下午，列扎·古尔和丈夫发生了争吵，起因是穆罕默德·汗让他六七岁的外甥女做了自己未婚妻，并打算让其在今年成为他的第二个妻子。扎尔古娜说，争执过程中，穆罕默德·汗勃然大怒，拿刀割下了妻子的鼻子。人们称呼扎尔古娜时，只用一个单名。</p>
<p>Mr. Khan and one of his brothers then threw Reza Gul on the back of a</p>	<p>扎尔古娜说，然后，穆罕默德·汗和一个兄弟把列扎·古尔扔到一辆摩托车上，</p>

motorcycle with the intention of taking her away to kill her, Zarghona said. But news of the attack spread quickly in the village, causing an uproar, and Mr. Khan fled for his life.	想把她带走杀了。但关于此次袭击的消息很快便在村子里传开,引起了骚动。穆罕默德·汗只好逃走。
"I went to the Taliban," Zarghona said. "I asked them: 'Is this the Islam we are following? My daughter's nose chopped off? But you are doing nothing about it. I want justice.'"	"我找到塔利班,"扎尔古娜说。"我问他们:'这是我们信奉的伊斯兰教吗?让我女儿的鼻子被人割掉?你们却什么都不做。我想要个公道。"
"They got really angry and now they are searching for the boy," she said. "I hope they find him before the police do."	"他们真的生气了,现在正在找他,"她说。"我希望他们在警察之前找到他。"
Mr. Yaqubi, the police official, said the authorities had heard that "the Taliban has already arrested Muhammad Khan, and he is presently in their custody."	警官雅各比称,当局听说"塔利班已经逮捕了穆罕默德·汗,将他关起来了。"
"We don't know what they plan to do with him, but we will follow the case and bring him to justice."	"我们不知道他们打算怎么处置他,但我们会跟进此案,将他绳之以法。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160120/c20afghanistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160120/c20afghanistan
U.S. Drops Bombs Not Just on ISIS, but on Its Cash, Too	美军轰炸 ISIS 金库,炸毁数千万美元钞票
WASHINGTON — With sanctions, blacklists and other measures doing little to financially break the Islamic State, the United States has turned to a far simpler tactic to empty the group's coffers: It is literally blowing them up.	华盛顿——当制裁和黑名单等措施对从财政上遏制伊斯兰国(Islamic State)没有起到多大作用的时候,美国转向了一种简单得多的战术来掏空该组织的金库:直接将其炸掉。
American warplanes have struck nine depots where the group is believed to have stashed tens of millions of dollars in cash, said Col. Steven H. Warren, a spokesman for the American-led coalition. The strikes began in the summer and the latest came Monday in Mosul, Iraq, he said, showing a video in which plumes of cash could be seen fluttering about in the moments after a building was demolished by a	美国牵头的盟军的发言人史蒂夫·H·沃伦上校(Steven H. Warren)透露,美国战斗机对九处仓库进行了轰炸,据信其中藏匿了价值数千万美元的现金。他称,这类袭击行动始于去年夏季,最近一次发生在本周一,地点位于伊拉克的摩苏尔。他还展示了一则视频,显示一处建筑被炸弹摧毁后喷洒出大量现金。

bomb.	
Colonel Warren, who spoke via video teleconference from Baghdad, could not say how much money had been destroyed in Mosul — “tens of millions of dollars” was the estimate offered — or whether the bills were Iraqi dinars, American dollars or some other currency. But he did offer up a catch phrase for the tactic: “Strike the Daesh cash, as we call it around here.”	沃伦身处巴格拉，通过视频会议宣布了这一消息。他不愿透露摩苏尔有多少钱被销毁，也不肯说这些钱是伊拉克第纳尔、美元还是别的什么现钞，只提供了“数千万美元”的估值。不过，他给出了这种战术的一种上口的名称：“我们这边喜欢说，炸飞达伊什(Daesh)的钞票。”
Daesh, the Arabic name by which many in the Middle East derisively refer to the Islamic State, may not actually rhyme with cash (its pronunciation is closer to “da-ish” than “dash”). But the military appears confident that bombing cash depots is helping to sap the financial strength of the Islamic State, which American officials and experts believe may be bringing in around \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion a year.	达伊什是中东地区通用的对伊斯兰国的阿拉伯语蔑称，其实与英语的 cash 并不怎么押韵（它的发音更接近“da-ish”，而非“dash”）。不过，军方看来信心十足，相信轰炸金库有助于削弱伊斯兰国的财力。美国官方和专家认为，伊斯兰国的年收入可能在 15 亿到 20 亿美元之间。
“Striking these cash collection points hurts this enemy,” Colonel Warren said. “They operate on cash, right? There is no credit in” the Islamic State.	“轰炸这些金库能削弱敌人，”沃伦说。“他们要靠现金来运作，对吧？”伊斯兰国“没有信贷”。
That may not be strictly true. Western officials and experts who track Islamic State finances say there are examples of the militants using oil or other goods to procure needed supplies, including ammunition and other military equipment. And how much cash the Islamic State is actually storing in depots, rather than laundering through regional banks and money transfer businesses, is an open question.	这一点也许并不那么绝对。追踪伊斯兰国财务状况的西方官员和专家表示，有例子说明，这些激进分子在用石油等物品来换取所需的补给，包括弹药等军事装备。而且，比起通过地区银行和生意转账洗的钱，伊斯兰国到底在这些仓库里储存了多少现金也是个未知数。
In fact, Treasury Department officials charged with undermining Islamic State finances were saying as recently as November — months after the military began striking cash depots — that the United States and its allies	实际上，就在去年 11 月，美国财政部负责破坏伊斯兰国财政状况的官员还称，美国及其盟友难以切断该组织的现金流，而此时距离军方开始轰炸这些金库已过去了好几个月。

<p>were having trouble cutting the flow of money to the group.</p>	
<p>That is in large part because of how the group obtains money, wringing it from the people and territory it controls, which limits the impact of sanctions and financial blacklists. The Islamic State has looted roughly \$1 billion from bank vaults across Syria and Iraq, and it exacts taxes, tolls and traffic fines from those who live under its control. It makes millions of dollars a month smuggling oil. It traffics in looted antiquities and ransoms for kidnapped foreigners, and drums up donations from wealthy supporters in the Persian Gulf.</p>	<p>这在很大程度上与该组织获取资金的方式有关，它会从自己控制的地区和居民那里榨取钱财，而这会影响制裁和金融黑名单等措施的效果。伊斯兰国从叙利亚和伊拉克各个银行的保险库掠夺了大约 10 亿美元，还向它控制区域的居民收取税费和交通罚款。通过走私石油，它每月能获得数以百万美元计的利润。它的其他获利方式还包括卖掉抢来的古董，绑架外国人索取赎金，从波斯湾地区富裕的支持者那里募集款项。</p>
<p>Still, there are indications that the Islamic State's finances have been under pressure in recent months with some reports indicating that the group had to cut pay to some fighters. If that is the case, experts say it is probably because of military setbacks, such as the loss of Ramadi, Iraq, which deprived the Islamic State of a bustling commercial center whose inhabitants and businesses the militants could extort, tax and fine.</p>	<p>不过，也有迹象表明，伊斯兰国的财务状况最近几个月出现了压力，有一些报道显示该组织不得不消减一些战士的军饷。专家表示，如果情况果真如此，可能是因为它在军事上遭遇挫败，比如失去了对伊拉克拉马迪的控制。而失去这么一个繁忙的商业中心意味着无法再向那里的居民和生意人榨取钱财、课税或收缴罚款。</p>
<p>The falling price of oil, which the militants typically sell for about half the going rate, has also had an impact, said a European official who tracks militant finances and spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss intelligence.</p>	<p>一名追踪调查武装组织财务状况的欧洲官员称，石油价格下跌也有影响。武装分子通常会以现行市场价格的大约一半出售石油。这名官员要求匿名讨论情报问题。</p>
<p>Airstrikes against oil tankers and wells controlled by the Islamic State have also cut into the group's earnings, though it is hard to quantify how deeply at this point, the official said.</p>	<p>该官员称，对伊斯兰国控制的油轮和油井的空袭也减少了该组织的收入，不过此时还难以量化这种影响。</p>
<p>The military, for its part, insists its attacks on the Islamic State's oil smuggling operations and cash depots is making a difference.</p>	<p>军方自己坚称，它对伊斯兰国石油走私业务和现金存放地点的袭击发挥了作用。</p>

<p>"A combination of taking away their ability to earn money by striking oil and taking away the money that they have on hand by striking the Daesh cash really puts the squeeze on them," Colonel Warren said.</p>	<p>"通过打击石油业务夺走他们的赚钱能力，通过销毁达伊什的现金夺走他们手上的钱，双管齐下，这真让他们感受到了压力，"沃伦说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160121/c21isiscash</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160121/c21isiscash</p>
<p>China Deepens Its Footprint in Iran After Lifting of Sanctions</p>	<p>解除制裁的伊朗继续对中国敞开大门</p>
<p>ZARRINABAD, Iran — Rising from the yellowish, treeless plains so typical for central Iran stands a square labyrinth of pipes and conveyor belts, topped by a silver chimney that glitters in the summer sun.</p>	<p>伊朗扎里纳巴德——在伊朗中部典型的没有树木的黄色荒原上，可以看到一片由纵横交错的管道和传送带组成的方形区域，银色烟囱耸立其间，在夏日的阳光下闪闪发光。</p>
<p>Sanctions against Iran failed to halt the construction of the complex, a steel mill that went into operation in September and now churns out ingots and billets. The sanctions also did not stop Sheng Kuan Li, a Chinese businessman, from pouring \$200 million into the project.</p>	<p>针对伊朗实施的制裁没能阻止这个钢铁厂的建设，它于去年9月建成投产，现在正大量制造铸锭和小钢胚。制裁措施也没能阻止中国商人李盛宽（音）为这个项目注入2亿美元资金。</p>
<p>Mr. Li is one of many Chinese investors who in recent years worked around the sanctions imposed on Iran by the United States and other world powers over Tehran's nuclear program.</p>	<p>李盛宽是最近几年绕过美国等大国针对德黑兰核项目所实施的制裁，在伊朗进行投资的中国人之一。</p>
<p>His steel mill and other similar endeavors are the result of a strategic pact that gives China a much-needed western gateway to Middle Eastern markets and beyond, and that has saved Iran from international isolation and economic ruin.</p>	<p>他的钢铁厂和其他类似投资都是一项战略协定带来的成果，该协议给中国提供了它所急需的进入中东及其他市场的西部入口，也使得伊朗免于被国际社会孤立和陷入经济崩溃。</p>
<p>On Saturday, both countries agreed to increase trade to \$600 billion in the coming decade.</p>	<p>周六，两国达成协议，计划在接下来的10年里将两国的贸易额增至6000亿美元。</p>
<p>That agreement was made during a meeting between Iran's leaders and China's president, Xi Jinping, who late last week became the first foreign leader to visit Iran after most international sanctions were lifted. China has relied on Iranian oil and views the country as a vital link in Mr.</p>	<p>这项协议是在伊朗多位领导人和中国国家主席习近平于上周晚些时候举行会晤时签署的，习近平因此成为大多数国际制裁解除后第一位访问伊朗的外国领导人。中国依赖伊朗的石油，将伊朗看作习近平的丝绸之路战略中至关重要的一环，这个宏大的战略试图将中国的经济影响力向西扩展。</p>

<p>Xi's so-called Silk Road strategy, an ambitious agenda that seeks to extend China's economic influence westward.</p>	
<p>"Where we had to stand on the sidelines, the Chinese have been filling the void," said a European diplomat who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss strategic considerations. "They are way ahead of all of us."</p>	<p>"在所有我们不得不退出的市场，中国都在填补那里的空缺，"一名选择匿名谈论这些战略考量的欧洲外交官说。"他们远远跑在了我们所有人的前面。"</p>
<p>The deep Chinese footprint in Iran does not manifest itself only in the tens of thousands of inexpensive cars that have flooded the streets of Tehran in the past few years. Investors like Mr. Li, who has built two other factories here, as well as Chinese state companies, are active all over the country, building highways, digging mines and melting steel.</p>	<p>过去几年，德黑兰街道上挤满了成千上万价格低廉的汽车，但中国在伊朗的深入存在不仅仅体现于此。像李盛宽这样的投资者——他在这里另外还建了两座厂——在伊朗全国各处都能看到，还有不少中国国有企业在这里建设高速公路、挖矿和炼钢。</p>
<p>In Tehran, the Chinese have been involved in the construction of a huge elevated expressway and the building of the Niayesh Tunnel, which at more than three and a half miles will be one of the longest urban tunnels in the world. The city's metro system was built from scratch, starting in 1995, with Chinese capital and Chinese engineers. The train cars that run on it are Chinese, too.</p>	<p>在德黑兰，中国人一直在参与建设一条巨大的高架快速道以及尼亚耶什隧道(Niayesh Tunnel)，这条预计长逾3.5英里的隧道将成为世界上最长的都市隧道之一。同样在中国资本和中国工程师的参与下，德黑兰的地铁系统从1995年开始建设，在这些线路上行驶的地铁车辆也是由中国制造。</p>
<p>"Westerners visiting the capital often wonder how we managed to pull off such ambitious projects during the heaviest sanction regime in history," said Mohammad Reza Sabzalipour, Iran's World Trade Center representative. "Well, we did it with the help of our Chinese friends."</p>	<p>"去德黑兰旅行的西方人往往会惊讶于我们怎么会在历史上制裁最严厉的时期建成这些雄伟的工程，"伊朗驻世界贸易中心代表穆罕默德·礼萨·萨布扎利普尔(Mohammad Reza Sabzalipour)说。"事实上，是我们的中国朋友帮我们实现了这一点。"</p>
<p>Thirst for cheap crude oil and enthusiasm for the Silk Road project, which incorporates the goal of unlocking China's isolated western provinces, brought the Chinese to Iran, the only country in the Middle East where the United States had no presence.</p>	<p>对廉价原油的的渴求，对内含开发中国偏僻西部省份这一目标的丝绸之路计划的热情，把中国人带到了伊朗，带到这个中东地区唯一完全没有美国势力存在的国家。</p>

<p>Iran had long welcomed the relationship, but after sanctions started to squeeze the economy at the end of the last decade, the country gained a special status, and China's slow but steady advance here began.</p>	<p>伊朗一直对这样的关系持欢迎态度，但自上一个10年末期针对伊朗的制裁开始挤压其经济空间之后，中国获得了一种特殊地位，自此开启了它在伊朗缓慢而稳健的发展。</p>
<p>"We are Iran's biggest trading partner for six years in a row," Mr. Xi wrote in an open letter to the Iranian people, Xinhua, China's state news agency, reported on Thursday, a day before his arrival on a Middle East tour that will also take him to Saudi Arabia and Egypt.</p>	<p>据中国官方通讯社新华社周四报道，中国国家主席习近平在给伊朗人民的一封信中写道，“中国连续六年保持伊朗第一大贸易伙伴国地位。”周四是习近平前往中东访问的前一天，这次出行他还将访问沙特阿拉伯和埃及。</p>
<p>During the Iran-Iraq war, China sold weapons, including Silkworm missiles, to Iran.</p>	<p>在两伊战争期间，中国曾对伊朗销售包括蚕式导弹在内的多种武器。</p>
<p>China looked the other way when the Iranians sought to advance their missile technology, and assisted in developing the country's nuclear energy program.</p>	<p>当伊朗试图发展自身的导弹技术时，中国装作没看见，还帮助伊朗发展核能源项目。</p>
<p>"After the revolution we exchanged the Western frowns with the smiles from the East," said Asadollah Asgaroladi, one of Iran's wealthiest businessmen and the head of the Iran-China chamber of commerce. "They continue to smile at us."</p>	<p>“伊朗伊斯兰革命发生后，我们不再理会西方紧皱的眉头，而是拥抱来自东方的微笑，”伊朗最富有的商人之一、伊中商会会长阿萨杜拉·阿斯加拉迪 (Asadollah Asgaroladi)说。“他们持续友好地对待我们。”</p>
<p>So the two countries, which were connected by the old Silk Road, have embarked on building a new one.</p>	<p>因此，这两个曾经由古老的丝绸之路连接起来的国家，已经开始修建一条新的丝绸之路。</p>
<p>"China has considerable strength in capital, technologies, equipment and other areas," Mr. Xi wrote in his letter. "Iran has rich resources, ample labor force and huge market potential, and it is in the crucial stage of industrialization and modernization."</p>	<p>“中国在资金、技术、设备等领域有较强的实力，”习近平在信中写道。“伊朗拥有丰富的资源、充裕的劳动力和巨大的市场潜力，正处在工业化、现代化的关键阶段。”</p>
<p>In the last decade, trade started gravitating toward China and away from Germany, Iran's traditional partner, with a business volume of more than \$30 billion annually. Iran exported \$19 billion in crude oil and</p>	<p>德国曾是伊朗一直以来的合作伙伴，过去10年里，伊朗贸易开始偏离德国，转向中国，伊中每年贸易量超过300亿美元。2013年，伊朗出口了190亿美元的原油和石化产品，进口了170亿美元的商品和服务。</p>

<p>petrochemical products and imported \$17 billion in goods and services in 2013.</p>	
<p>Iran's other big petroleum customers, South Korea and Japan, were persuaded by the United States to halve their purchases of Iranian light crude.</p>	<p>韩国和日本也是伊朗的石油大客户，但美国说服它们各自将伊朗轻质原油的购买量削减了一半。</p>
<p>China did not play along.</p>	<p>中国不理睬这一套。</p>
<p>"They are an independent country," Mr. Asgaroladi said. "They don't allow the Americans to tell them what to do. So they buy our oil, now and in the future."</p>	<p>"他们是一个独立的国家，"阿斯加拉迪说。"他们不会听命于美国人。所以他们会购买我们的石油，无论是现在还是未来。"</p>
<p>On Saturday, the Chinese president sat down with Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, who told him that "Iranians had never trusted the West." That was why Iran was seeking more cooperation with independent countries, Ayatollah Khamenei said, clearly indicating China.</p>	<p>上周六，中国国家主席与伊朗最高领袖阿亚图拉阿里·哈梅内伊(Ayatollah Ali Khamenei)座谈，哈梅内伊对他说："伊朗从来不信任西方。"这就是为什么伊朗正寻求与独立国家进行更多合作的原因，他的这番话明显是在指中国。</p>
<p>In order to ease Chinese oil payments to Iran, a bank was created, Mr. Asgaroladi said.</p>	<p>阿斯加拉迪说，为了方便中国向伊朗支付石油款，他们成立了一家银行。</p>
<p>Although that institution, the Bank of Kunlun, was formed to handle oil money, Reuters, quoting a Western intelligence report, said in 2014 that the elite Quds Force of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps also used the bank for payments.</p>	<p>2014年，路透社(Reuters)援引西方情报报告称，虽然这家"昆仑银行"创立的目的是结算石油款项，但伊斯兰革命卫队的精锐部队圣城军(Quds Force)也通过这家银行付款。</p>
<p>The Chinese may have no qualms about buying Iranian oil, but they take care not to violate United States sanctions on banking transactions because of their extensive use of American banks, Mr. Asgaroladi said.</p>	<p>中国人可能会毫不犹豫地购买伊朗石油，但阿斯加拉迪说，他们也很小心地避免触犯美国对银行交易的制裁。</p>
<p>"The Ministry of Oil's money is deposited in accounts in this bank," he said. "We use 30 to 40 percent to make cash payments for purchases</p>	<p>"石油部的资金存在这家银行的账户里，"他说。"我们用其中30%到40%的钱从亚洲其他地区购买产品，其余的钱则用来为伊朗的项目提供资金，以及</p>

elsewhere in Asia, and the rest is used to finance projects in Iran and buy Chinese items.”	购买中国产品。”
During a visit last summer to Mr. Li’s steel mill, near the village of Zarrinabad, Chinese laborers were sweeping in preparation for its opening.	去年夏天到扎里纳巴德村附近参观李的钢铁厂时，中国工人正在进行大扫除，为开工做准备。
Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Li said that he became interested in Iran after relatives told him that it was an interesting place to invest, and that he came here in 2010. While he refused to go into details of how the money for the project arrived, he said it involved a “private transfer,” essentially a money swap that was based on trust and that avoided traditional banking routes.	在通过翻译交谈时，李盛宽说，之前有亲戚告诉他，到伊朗去投资会很有意思，这引起了他的兴趣，于是2010年他来到了这里。他拒绝详细解释项目资金是如何转到这里的，但表示其中涉及“私人转账”，基本来说，这种资金转手是在信任的基础上进行的，避开了传统的银行转款方式。
Mr. Asgaroladi said Mr. Li had received financing through the Chinese government but did not say how that money made it to Iran. “We do a lot of bartering,” he said.	阿斯加罗拉迪说，李得到了中国政府的资金支持，但他没说钱是怎么进入伊朗的。“我们开展了大量的易货贸易，”他说。
“If all goes well, we will have a yearly output of 600,000 tons of steel,” an assistant to Mr. Li said. In August, the plant — which has a private train, 700 mostly Chinese employees and a huge exhaust tower — was officially opened in the presence of Iranian and Chinese officials.	“如果一切顺利，我们的钢产量将达到每年60万吨，”李的助理说。去年8月，该工厂正式投产的时候，伊朗和中国都有官员到场。该工厂自己有一列火车，厂里矗立着巨大的排气塔，700多名工人以中国人为主。
China took the opportunity the sanctions offered, said Mr. Sabzalipour, the Tehran World Trade Center representative. Of course, for outsiders, it seems as if the Chinese have ignored the economic cordon against Iran, he said.	德黑兰世界贸易中心代表萨布扎利普尔说，中国抓住了制裁的机会。当然他也说，在外界看来，这好像是中国人无视了对伊朗的经济封锁。
“On the other hand, I think it was never the intention to destroy our economy, just make us feel pain,” he said. “So perhaps the Americans intentionally looked the other way when China threw us this lifeline.”	“另一方面，我认为制裁的目的从来都不是破坏我们的经济，只是让我们吃点苦头，”他说。“所以，当中国把这条生命线递给我们的时候，美国人可能就装着没看见。”

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160125/c25iran	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160125/c25iran
<p>Egyptian Museum Officials Face Tribunal for Damaging King Tutankhamen's Mask</p>	<p>埃及图坦卡蒙黄金面具修复中受损</p>
<p>CAIRO — Eight Egyptian museum officials are to face a disciplinary tribunal for their role in a botched repair job that caused lasting damage to the famed golden burial mask of King Tutankhamen, one of the country's most prized artifacts, the country's administrative prosecutor has said.</p>	<p>开罗——埃及行政检察官表示，八名博物馆员将面临纪律审裁，因为他们对一次拙劣的图坦卡蒙黄金面具修复工作负有责任。著名的图坦卡蒙法老黄金丧葬面具是埃及最珍贵的文物之一，而前述修复工作给它造成了持久的损伤。</p>
<p>The judicial action is the latest step in an embarrassing saga at the state-run Egyptian Museum in Cairo that started in August 2014 when workers accidentally knocked the beard from the 3,300-year-old artifact as they repaired a light fixture in its display case, and then made things worse by trying to glue it back on.</p>	<p>此次诉讼是一场发生在埃及博物馆(Egyptian Museum)的尴尬事件的最新进展。事情始于2014年8月，当时开罗这座国家博物馆的工人在修理面具展柜里的一个灯具时，不慎将这件有3300年历史的文物的胡子撞掉，然后他们又试图把胡子粘回去，导致情况进一步恶化。</p>
<p>Tourists took photos of museum employees as they reattached the blue-and-gold beard using an insoluble epoxy resin that left a visible ring of glue around the edge of the beard. Fears that the damage was irreversible proved unfounded, however, after German experts carefully removed the epoxy and restored the solid gold mask using beeswax, the adhesive used by the ancient Egyptians.</p>	<p>博物馆员工使用不溶性环氧树脂，将蓝金两色的胡须粘回到面具上时，游客拍下了他们的照片。修复行动在胡须边缘留下一圈明显可见的胶水。有人担心这种破坏是不可逆的，不过事实证明并非如此，德国专家小心翼翼地去除了环氧树脂，并用古埃及人使用的粘接剂——蜂蜡——修复了纯金面具。</p>
<p>The mask was returned to public display last month, albeit with some fine scratches caused by improvised earlier attempts to remove the glue stains using a sharp object. In a statement, the administrative prosecution authority, which investigates legal violations involving public servants, accused eight officials, including a former director of the museum and a former head of restoration, of "gross negligence and</p>	<p>上月，面具回到了公开展示区，不过工作人员最初尝试用尖锐物体去除胶渍的时候，在面具上留下一些细微划痕。负责调查涉公务员违法行为的行政检察机关发表声明，指控八名馆员犯有“重大过失，公然违反科学和专业规则”，其中包括博物馆的一名前任馆长以及前修复工作负责人。</p>

<p>blatant violation of scientific and professional rules.”</p>	
<p>“In an attempt to cover up the damage they inflicted, they used sharp instruments such as scalpels and metal tools to remove traces of the glue on the mask, causing damage and scratches that remain,” the statement said.</p>	<p>“为了掩盖他们造成的破坏，他们用手术刀和金属工具等锋利的器械去除面具上的胶水痕迹，结果造成了持续的损伤和划痕，”声明称。</p>
<p>The accused officials have been suspended from their jobs and now face possible dismissal and heavy fines, but they will not go to prison.</p>	<p>遭到指控的馆员已被停职，可能会面临解雇和重金罚款，但不会入狱。</p>
<p>The scratches to the mask will not be visible to most visitors, according to Monica Hanna, an archaeologist and a member of Egypt’s Heritage Task Force, an initiative to protect the nation’s cultural heritage. Ms. Hanna blamed the debacle on declining standards at the 104-year-old museum, which is home to the world’s largest collection of mummies and other Pharaonic antiquities but has become increasingly neglected in recent years.</p>	<p>考古学家莫妮卡·汉娜(Monica Hanna)说，大多数游客不会看到面具上的划痕。她是旨在保护埃及文化遗产的文物工作组(Heritage Task Force)的成员。汉娜把这件事归咎于埃及博物馆的水平下降。这座博物馆有 104 年历史，是世界上最大的木乃伊和其他法老文物收藏馆，但是近年来，它遭受了越来越严重的忽视。</p>
<p>“There’s been a shift in the people working there,” she said. “The experienced people have retired and the new ones do not have adequate training.”</p>	<p>“那里的工作人员青黄不接，”她说。“经验丰富的人退休了，新人又没有接受过充分培训。”</p>
<p>Ms. Hanna said part of the collection was set to be shifted to two new museums in the coming years – the Grand Egyptian Museum, an \$800 million project under construction near the Giza pyramids and scheduled to open in 2018, and the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization, which has been completed but is yet to open to the public.</p>	<p>汉娜说，未来几年，那里的部分文物将被转移到两座新的博物馆——一座是耗资 8 亿美元的大埃及博物馆(Grand Egyptian Museum)，正在吉萨金字塔附近施工建设，计划于 2018 年开放；另一座是已经竣工但尚未对公众开放的埃及文明国家博物馆(National Museum of Egyptian Civilization)。</p>
<p>The mask of Tutankhamen, an enigmatic young king, was discovered by the British archaeologist Howard Carter at the Valley of the Kings in 1922. It set off a global fascination with Egyptology that became a</p>	<p>1922 年，英国考古学家霍华德·卡特(Howard Carter)在帝王谷发现了神秘的少年法老图坦卡蒙的面具。从此之后，埃及古物学受到全球热捧，成为埃及旅游业的基石。</p>

cornerstone of Egypt's tourism industry.	
That industry has suffered badly in recent years, first because of the unrest that followed the fall of President Hosni Mubarak in 2011, then because of the turmoil that erupted in 2013 after the military deposed President Mohamed Morsi of the Muslim Brotherhood.	近年来, 埃及旅游业遭受了重创。最初是因为 2011 年埃及总统胡斯尼·穆巴拉克(Hosni Mubarak)倒台后发生的骚乱, 然后在 2013 年, 军方推翻穆斯林兄弟会(Muslim Brotherhood)出身的总统穆罕默德·穆尔西(Mohamed Morsi)之后, 埃及又出现了动荡。
Tourists have been attacked by Islamist extremists; eight Mexicans were killed by Egyptian security forces when they were mistaken for militants; and in October a suspected bomb brought down a Russian airliner, killing 224 people near a Red Sea resort.	游客遭到伊斯兰极端分子的攻击; 八名墨西哥人被埃及安全部队误认为武装分子并开枪射杀; 去年 10 月, 一架俄罗斯民航客机疑遭炸弹袭击, 224 人命丧一处红海度假胜地附近。
In recent months, though, Tutankhamen became the focus of renewed interest after the British Egyptologist Nicholas Reeves promoted a tantalizing theory that behind his burial chamber lies the long-sought tomb of Queen Nefertiti.	但是近几个月来, 图坦卡蒙引起了新一轮的兴趣, 因为英国的埃及古物学者尼古拉斯·里夫斯(Nicholas Reeves)提出了一个很吸引人的假说, 称图坦卡蒙的墓室背后隐藏着久寻不见的纳芙蒂蒂王后(Queen Nefertiti)墓。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160125/c25kingtut	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160125/c25kingtut
African Economies, and Hopes for New Era, Are Shaken by China	中国经济放缓打碎“非洲梦”
JOHANNESBURG — Years of rapid economic growth across sub-Saharan Africa fueled hopes of a prosperous new era. To many, the world's poorest continent was finally emerging, with economies that were no longer dependent on the fickle global demand for Africa's raw resources.	约翰内斯堡——多年以来, 撒哈拉以南非洲国家的经济快速增长让人们对一个繁荣新时代充满希望。对许多人来说, 这个世界上最贫穷的大陆终于开始脱贫, 这些国家的经济将不再依赖全球对非洲原始资源的变化无常的需求。
But as China's economy slows and its once seemingly insatiable hunger for Africa's commodities wanes, many African economies are tumbling, quickly.	但是, 随着中国经济的放缓, 中国对非洲大宗商品曾经看似得不到满足的胃口在消失, 而许多非洲国家的经济也开始下滑, 速度颇快。
Since the start of this year, the outlook across the continent has grown grimmer, especially in its two biggest economies, Nigeria and South	自今年初起, 整个非洲大陆的经济前景开始变得严峻, 特别是在非洲的两个最大经济体, 尼日利亚和南非。随着非洲最大的贸易伙伴中国宣布, 该国

<p>Africa. Their currencies fell to record lows this month as China, Africa's biggest trading partner, announced that imports from Africa plummeted nearly 40 percent in 2015.</p>	<p>2015年从非洲的进口额暴跌了近40%，尼日利亚和南非的货币本月跌到创纪录的低点。</p>
<p>"We can see what drove the growth in Africa when demand goes away," said Greg Mills, the director of the Brenthurst Foundation, a Johannesburg-based economic research group. "Well, demand has gone away, and it's not pretty."</p>	<p>"需求消失时，我们能看到是什么在驱动非洲的经济增长，"总部设在约翰内斯堡的经济研究机构布伦舍斯特基金会(Brenthurst Foundation)的格雷格·米尔斯(Greg Mills)说。"好吧，现在需求消失了，前景可真不怎么样。"</p>
<p>The International Monetary Fund has in recent months sharply cut its projections for the continent. Credit rating agencies have downgraded or lowered their outlook on commodity exporters like Angola, Ghana, Mozambique and Zambia, which were the darlings of international investors until just over a year ago.</p>	<p>国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)在最近几个月里多次降低对非洲经济发展前景的预期。信用评级机构也降低了他们对安哥拉、加纳、莫桑比克和赞比亚等大宗商品出口国的预期或信用级别，而这些国家一直是国际投资者的宠儿，直到一年多以前。</p>
<p>Many economists expect South Africa, the continent's most advanced and diversified economy, to slide into a recession this year, a projection disputed by the government. As Africa's biggest exporter of iron ore to China, South Africa is suffering from a slump in mining, as well as in other sectors like manufacturing and agriculture.</p>	<p>许多经济学家对非洲大陆发展程度最高、最多样化的经济体南非的预测是，该国经济今年会陷入衰退，尽管南非政府对这一预测持有争议。作为向中国出口铁矿石最多的非洲国家，南非正在遭受矿业、制造业，及农业等领域的低迷。</p>
<p>Like the currencies of many commodity-exporting nations, South Africa's rand has declined sharply in recent months because of the worldwide fall in prices of raw materials and because of poor government policies. The weak rand will make it more painful for South Africa, which is experiencing the worst drought in a generation and is usually an exporter of agricultural products, to import corn, the nation's staple.</p>	<p>与许多大宗商品出口国的货币一样，随着全球原材料价格下跌，加上政府的政策不力，南非兰特的汇率在最近几个月里大幅下跌。南非通常向外出口农产品，但这个国家正在经历这代人所见过的最严重的旱灾，需要进口该国的主食玉米，疲软的兰特加深了这个过程的痛苦。</p>
<p>Higher food prices could pose a challenge to the government of the</p>	<p>食品价格的上涨可能为该国总统雅各布·祖马(Jacob Zuma)的政府带来挑</p>

<p>nation's president, Jacob Zuma, who is confronting widening public anger over rising income inequality and whose party, the African National Congress, is expected to face serious challenges in municipal elections this year.</p>	<p>战。随着收入不平等的持续扩大，公众的愤怒持续上升，这些都摆在祖玛面前。他所在的政党非洲人国民大会，预计在今年的市政选举中面临严峻考验。</p>
<p>Nigeria, Africa's biggest economy and oil producer, is reeling from the crash in crude prices, at the same time President Muhammadu Buhari tries to deal with Boko Haram, the Islamic extremist group that has long terrorized the nation. With oil accounting for 80 percent of government revenue, the government may also lack the resources to quell potential unrest in the Niger Delta, the source of the country's oil.</p>	<p>非洲最大的经济体及石油生产国尼日利亚，对原油价格的崩溃感到震惊而困惑，同时，总统穆罕穆杜·布哈里(Muhammadu Buhari)试图应对长期在该国制造恐怖的博科哈拉姆(Boko Haram，旧译“博科圣地”)，一个伊斯兰极端组织。在南非政府的收入中，80%来自石油出口，政府还可能缺乏资源来平息尼日尔三角洲地区可能出现的动荡，那里是该国的石油产地。</p>
<p>Nigeria's currency, the naira, collapsed to record lows this month after Nigeria's central bank placed restrictions on the sale of American dollars to protect its shrinking foreign reserves. The currency fell to about 300 naira to the dollar in Nigeria's black market, down from about 240 early last month.</p>	<p>尼日利亚央行为了保护正在缩水的外汇储备，对美元结汇加以限制，但随后，尼日利亚货币奈拉在本月贬值到创纪录的低点。在尼日利亚的黑市上，汇率已跌至300奈拉兑1美元，上月初的汇率是240奈拉左右。</p>
<p>Weakening currencies will make it harder for Nigeria — and many other African governments — to repay China for loans used to build large infrastructure projects. The tumbling naira and China's downturn are also reverberating across private businesses, large and small.</p>	<p>货币走低将让尼日利亚及非洲许多其他国家的政府更难偿还中国为建设大型基础设施项目提供的贷款。奈拉的暴跌及中国经济的低迷也影响到大大小小的私有企业。</p>
<p>Happiness Awonegbe, a businessman in Lagos, Nigeria, whose companies import paper, tires and other goods from China, said the restrictions on the dollar had made it difficult for him to place orders with Chinese suppliers. When he can place an order, his Chinese suppliers now take 50 days to fill it instead of 30, apparently because of reductions in their workforce, Mr. Awonegbe said.</p>	<p>尼日利亚拉各斯的商人海辟内斯·阿旺奈格贝(Happiness Awonegbe)经营从中国进口纸张、轮胎和其他商品的公司，他说，对美元结汇的限制已经让他向中国供应商下订单变得困难。而当他能够下订单时，他的中国供应商现在需要50天才能供货，以前是30天，显然是因为中国厂家削减了员工，阿旺奈格贝说。</p>

<p>"We are feeling so much this spillover effect," said Mr. Awonegbe, who employs 50 people. "What happens in China affects Nigeria."</p>	<p>"我们极大地感受到外溢效应，"阿旺奈格贝说，他的公司有 50 名雇员。"中国发生的事情在影响尼日利亚。"</p>
<p>As the slumping economies have underscored the continent's growing vulnerability to changes in China, they have quieted much of the heady talk of "Africa rising," a catchphrase that symbolized the continent's fortunes. Growing consumer demand and an emerging middle class, while real in many African nations, are insufficient to offset a fall in the continent's main driver of growth, which remains commodities.</p>	<p>这些经济体的下滑凸显出，对于发生在中国的变化，非洲大陆的承受能力正在减弱，人们也不大再提"非洲崛起"这个一度令人兴奋的话题，那曾是非洲大陆前途的象征。不断增长的消费需求以及新兴的中产阶级，虽然是许多非洲国家的现实存在，但还不足以弥补非洲大陆经济增长主要驱动力的减少，这种驱动力仍是大宗商品。</p>
<p>But experts also see bright spots on the map. While previously high-flying commodity exporters, like Angola and Zambia, have been hit hardest by China's slowdown, other countries are showing greater resilience.</p>	<p>不过，专家们也看到了地图中的亮点。此前迅速增长的大宗商品出口国，比如安哥拉和赞比亚，成为了中国经济放缓中受灾最严重的地区，但其他一些国家则显示了更大的弹性。</p>
<p>"The 'Africa rising' narrative wasn't true, but neither is the diametrically opposed argument that Africa is no longer rising," said Simon Freemantle, a senior political economist at Standard Bank, a South African bank. "The truth is obviously in between."</p>	<p>"非洲崛起'的说法虽不正确，不过与其截然相反的说法'非洲不再崛起'也同样不正确，"南非标准银行(Standard Bank)的高级政治经济师西蒙·弗里曼特尔(Simon Freemantle)说。"实际情况显然处于两者之间。"</p>
<p>"What we're going to see going forward is far more fragmentation and divergence across the continent," Mr. Freemantle added. "And what's going to determine that divergence is how prudent countries have been during the good times. Have they embedded macro reforms? Have they saved?"</p>	<p>"在非洲大陆，参差不齐的情况会变得远远更加严重，"弗里曼特尔说。"决定各国差异的主要因素，是他们在繁荣时期是否审慎行事。是否进行了宏观改革？是否有所储备？"</p>
<p>Mr. Freemantle said East African countries, including Kenya and Ethiopia, which have been forced to diversify their economies in part because of their dearth of commodities, will probably continue to enjoy robust growth.</p>	<p>弗里曼特尔说，肯尼亚、埃塞俄比亚等东非国家不得不推进经济的多样化，部分原因就是他们缺乏大宗商品资源，这些国家很可能会继续保持强劲。</p>

<p>Even Nigeria, which remains dependent on oil, has experienced growth in other sectors in the past decade. A rising middle class has led to the emergence of Western-style shopping malls. A booming entertainment industry helped Nigeria overtake South Africa as the continent's biggest economy in 2014.</p>	<p>连依然依赖石油的尼日利亚，过去十年也在其他领域取得了进展。中产阶级的崛起带来了西式购物中心的出现。蓬勃发展的娱乐业推动该国超越南非，成为 2014 年非洲大陆最大的经济体。</p>
<p>Still, experts say, most nations failed to take advantage of the boom years to carry out long-term changes to their economies. They failed to deal with some of the biggest obstacles to sustained growth — like the severe lack of electricity across the continent — and spur industries that would create jobs. In South Africa, where a chronic shortage of power has constrained the economy, the unemployment rate hovers around 25 percent.</p>	<p>不过，专家说，大多数国家没有利用繁荣期进行长远的经济改革。既没有消除持续增长面临的一些巨大障碍——比如非洲各地严重缺电——并也没有刺激那些可以创造就业机会的行业发展。在南非，电力的长期短缺已制约了经济发展，失业率徘徊在 25%左右。</p>
<p>Zambia, whose economy depends on copper exports, has suffered from waning demand from China and a drop in copper prices. Mines have closed, and thousands of jobs have been lost in recent months.</p>	<p>赞比亚的经济依赖于铜出口，中国的需求减弱和铜价下跌给该国造成了冲击。最近几个月，一些矿山被关停，数以千计的就业岗位被削减。</p>
<p>Critics say Zambia could have taken advantage of the boom by negotiating better terms with Chinese companies, including securing technology transfers or employment for infrastructure projects. Zambia used revenue from copper to increase the salaries of civil servants but did not invest in potential growth industries, like tourism and agriculture.</p>	<p>批评人士说，赞比亚本来可以好好利用繁荣期，在和中国的公司谈判中获取更有利的条件，比如确保技术转让，要求基础设施项目提供就业岗位等。但赞比亚把铜矿收入用来增加公务员的工资，没有在旅游业、农业等有增长潜力的行业上进行投资。</p>
<p>Edith Nawakwi, a former finance minister in Zambia and now leader of an opposition party, said large infrastructure projects were often wasted opportunities that failed to lead to economic development. African leaders, Ms. Nawakwi said, could have asked the Chinese to</p>	<p>赞比亚前财政部长伊迪丝·那瓦克(Edith Nawakwi)现在是反对党领袖，她表示，大型基础设施项目经常错失良机，没能带动经济发展。那瓦克说，非洲领导人本应要求中国修建那种可以进一步推动区域一体化、商业和贸易的基础设施。</p>

build infrastructure that would have furthered regional integration, business and trade.	
"What we need is a change in the way we approach China," Ms. Nawakwi said. "You get from China what you ask for."	"我们需要改变与中国打交道的方式,"那瓦克说。"中国给你什么,取决于你跟它要什么。"
Last month, in a summit meeting here with most of Africa's leaders, President Xi Jinping of China pledged \$60 billion in development assistance to the continent and promised to support "Africa in achieving development and prosperity."	上个月,在大多数非洲领导人参加的峰会上,中国国家主席习近平承诺提供600亿美元,援助非洲发展,还承诺支持非洲"实现发展和繁荣"。
Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's president and the chairman of the African Union, heaped praised on China as a counterpoint to Western powers. Many delegates to the summit meeting said China, unlike the West, treated Africans as equals.	非洲联盟主席、津巴布韦总统罗伯特·穆加贝(Robert Mugabe)称赞中国是一支可以制衡西方列强的力量。峰会上很多代表都表示,中国对待非洲人很平等,与西方不同。
But with the impact on Africa of China's downturn and a growing trade imbalance — China exported \$102 billion to Africa last year but imported only \$67 billion from the continent — skeptical voices are increasing.	但是,随着中国经济下行给非洲造成冲击,以及贸易不平衡的加剧——去年中国对非洲出口额为1020亿美元,进口额为670亿美元——怀疑的声音也与日俱增。
"The Chinese are not romantic anymore about their relations with Africa — far from it," said Ibbo Mandaza, a political analyst and businessman in Zimbabwe. "For them, it's purely economic."	"中国与非洲的关系不再浪漫——与浪漫相距甚远,"津巴布韦政治分析人士、商人伊波·曼达扎(Ibbo Mandaza)说。"对他们来说,这就是纯粹的经济往来。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160126/c26africaecon	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160126/c26africaecon
ISIS Video Appears to Show Paris Assailants Earlier in Syria and Iraq	ISIS 视频出现巴黎恐袭凶手的身影
PARIS — The Islamic State released a video on Sunday apparently showing footage of the men who carried out the November attacks in Paris while they were in Syria and Iraq, where they are pictured carrying out executions, including beheadings.	巴黎——上周日,伊斯兰国(Islamic State)公布了一段视频,看起来是去年11月发动巴黎袭击案的团伙在叙利亚和伊拉克时的情况,其中有他们执行死刑,将囚徒斩首的画面。

<p>If the identities of all of the men in the video are confirmed, it would be the first evidence that the group that killed 130 people in coordinated attacks in Paris on Nov. 13 had been sent from the Islamic State's base in Syria.</p>	<p>如果视频中所有人的身份得到确认，那么这将是第一个证据，表明是伊斯兰国在叙利亚的大本营派遣这伙人开展了去年11月13日在巴黎的有组织的袭击，导致130人丧生。</p>
<p>The video makes it clear that the Paris attacks were not just inspired by the Islamic State, but rather carried out by core members of the terrorist group, who had been trained and vetted in Syria before being tapped to carry out attacks on European soil. It also aims to show that the assailants – nearly all of whom had European passports – had been carrying out atrocities in the group's name long before their return to Europe.</p>	<p>这段视频清楚地表明，巴黎袭击案不仅仅是受到了伊斯兰国的激发，而且还是这个恐怖组织的核心成员开展的，这些人在欧洲境内开展袭击之前，曾在叙利亚接受过培训。视频旨在表明，这些袭击者——几乎所有人都持有欧洲护照——在返回欧洲前，已经以伊斯兰国的名义开展暴力活动多年。</p>
<p>It is unclear why it took the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, more than two months to release the video, which also includes numerous images of the Paris attacks. Under the headline "Target Area: Paris," it shows frantic televised scenes of soccer players and fans reacting to explosions at the Stade du France, and chaos on the streets near the Bataclan and other venues where the mass shootings took place.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国也称为 ISIS 或 ISIL。目前还不清楚他们为什么两个月之后才公布了这段视频。视频标题为《目标区域：巴黎》(Target Area: Paris)，其中还包括很多巴黎袭击案的影像，它截取的电视图像包括法兰西大球场(Stade de France)爆炸时足球运动员和球迷的反应，巴塔克兰音乐厅(Le Bataclan)等娱乐场所发生大规模枪击事件时，附近街道的混乱场面。</p>
<p>Charlie Winter, a senior researcher at the Transcultural Conflict and Violence Initiative at Georgia State who monitors jihadist propaganda, said if the group had published the video immediately after the Nov. 13 attacks, it would have been swallowed in the wave of coverage.</p>	<p>乔治亚州的跨文化冲突和暴力机构(Transcultural Conflict and Violence Initiative)对圣战宣传进行了跟踪研究，该机构资深研究员查理·温特(Charlie Winter)表示，如果这段视频在11月13日袭击后立即发布，会被铺天盖地的报道所淹没。</p>
<p>"We know that their propaganda wing is very patient and happy to bide their time until the product they have is deemed to be perfect," he said.</p>	<p>"我们知道，他们的宣传部门很有耐心，乐意等候时机，直到他们认为作品已臻完美，"他说。</p>
<p>The Islamic State began teasing the release of the video last week in</p>	<p>伊斯兰国上周在其网络月刊《达比克》(Dabiq)上发布了这段视频的截屏，</p>

<p>Dabiq, its monthly magazine, where a still image of the video appeared. Several of the assailants pictured in Syria or Iraq are seen wearing what appear to be lapel microphones suggesting that they were recording themselves.</p>	<p>显示几个袭击者在叙利亚或伊拉克的情景，他们似乎佩戴着领夹麦克风，说明正在录制画面。</p>
<p>The existence of a prerecorded video is important in the debate on whether the attackers were sent by the Islamic State itself or were simply inspired to act in its name. In some of the most devastating terrorist attacks, including the 2005 London bombings, the assailants recorded statements that they were acting on behalf of Al Qaeda.</p>	<p>存在这种预先录制的视频很重要，因为人们在争论袭击者是由伊斯兰国派遣的，还是受其激发自行开展行动。在一些破坏性极大的恐怖袭击中，包括2005年伦敦爆炸案，袭击者都录下了声明，自称是以基地组织(Al Qaeda)的名义开展行动。</p>
<p>A possible motivation for the new extended video is to avoid the confusion that followed the January 2015 terrorist attack on the satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo in Paris, where the absence of such a video caused analysts to doubt if Saïd and Chérif Kouachi had been sent by Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula, as they claimed. At least one of the brothers is known to have traveled to Yemen to train with the terrorist group, and more than a year later, most experts agree that it played a role in the attack, though the extent of control-and-command remains a matter of debate.</p>	<p>发布这段新的长视频也可能是为了避免混淆。巴黎讽刺杂志《查理周报》(Charlie Hebdo)在2015年1月遭受恐怖攻击时，没有这样的视频出现，因此分析人士怀疑赛义德(Saïd)和谢里夫·库瓦奇(Chérif Kouachi)兄弟未必像他们自称的那样，受到阿拉伯半岛基地组织的差遣。不过人们已经知道，兄弟俩中至少有一个曾经前往也门，接受恐怖组织的培训。一年多后的现在，大多数专家认为恐怖组织在《查理周报》袭击案中发挥了作用，但对于恐怖组织在多大程度上安排和指挥了那起袭击，人们仍然存在争论。</p>
<p>In the ISIS video released Sunday, seven of the Paris attackers are shown addressing the camera, one by one, on a windswept dune. The youngest of the group, Bilal Hadfi, 20 – who wept when he said goodbye to his mother in Belgium before leaving for Syria last year – is shown with a prisoner kneeling at his feet.</p>	<p>在上周日公布的这段 ISIS 视频中，七名巴黎袭击者在刮着大风的沙丘上，一个接一个对着摄像机讲话。这些人中最年轻的是20岁的比拉尔·哈德菲(Bilal Hadfi)，去年他在比利时告别母亲，前往叙利亚的时候，曾经流下眼泪——在视频中，一个囚犯跪在他的脚下。</p>
<p>He pushes the man to the ground and beheads him.</p>	<p>他把这名男子推倒，然后将其斩首。</p>
<p>Samy Amimour, from the Drancy suburb of Paris whose 67-year-old</p>	<p>萨米·阿米穆尔(Samy Amimour)来自巴黎郊区德朗西，他67岁的父亲曾前</p>

father traveled to Syria in a failed attempt to retrieve him, smiles as he holds a captive's head.	往叙利亚，试图将他带回，但没有成功。在视频中，他面带微笑，抓着一个俘虏的头。
And Omar Ismail Mostefai, who detonated a suicide vest inside the Bataclan concert hall, is shown holding another victim by the nape of his neck. "Know that we have received an order from the emir of the believers to kill you wherever you are," he says, using the honorific for the leader of the Islamic State, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi.	还有在巴塔克兰音乐厅内引爆自杀背心的奥马尔·伊斯梅尔·穆斯塔法伊(Omar Ismail Mostefai)，他在视频中捏着另一个受害者的后颈。“要知道，我们已经接到了信徒的埃米尔的命令，无论你在哪里，都会杀掉你，”他说。“信徒的埃米尔”指的是伊斯兰国领导人阿布·贝克尔·巴格达迪(Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi)。
One of the few attackers who is not shown executing a captive is Abdelhamid Abaaoud, who appears in a room with the Islamic State flag.	视频中有几名袭击者没有给囚犯行刑的画面，其中包括阿卜杜勒哈米德·阿巴乌德(Abelhamid Abaaoud)，他手持伊斯兰国旗帜出现在一间屋子里。
"We will not stop fighting you in every part of the world regardless of whether you are on a tourism trip or a work trip," he says in French, according to a transcript provided by SITE Intelligence, which monitors jihadist statements. "So expect more. Expect a mujahid to show up to kill you."	“我们会不停地在世界各个角落发起袭击，不管你是在旅行还是出差途中，”他用法语说道，该信息来自监测圣战分子声明的赛德情报集团(SITE Intelligence)提供的一份复印件。“所以等着吧，还会有更多袭击，等着一名圣战战士前去杀你。”
The video also states that ISIS has plans to attack Britain. It shows images of politicians, including Prime Minister David Cameron, as they authorize military action against the group.	伊斯兰国还通过这个视频表示，它计划对英国发起袭击。视频中出现了包括英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)在内的多名政治人士的形象，他们已经批准对该组织采取军事行动。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160127/c27isis	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160127/c27isis
El Salvador's Advice on Zika: Don't Have Babies	对抗兹卡病毒的绝望方案：两年内不要生育
SAN SALVADOR — When in human history has an epidemic become so alarming that a nation feels compelled to urge its people not to have children for two years?	圣萨尔瓦多——人类历史上，何时有一种传染病令人惊慌到使一个国家觉得必须呼吁国民两年不生孩子？
Grappling with a mosquito-borne virus linked to brain damage in infants, El Salvador is doing just that, advising all women in the country	萨尔瓦多就正在这么做。该国正在努力应对蚊子携带的一种病毒，而这种病毒和婴幼儿的脑损伤有关。萨尔瓦多建议，全国女性不要在2018年之前怀

not to get pregnant until 2018 — the equivalent of a Hail Mary pass that, to many here, only illustrates their government's desperation.	孕。对这里的很多人来说，这相当于最后一搏，不过是表明了政府的绝望。
"It's not up to the government; it's up to God," said Vanessa Iraheta, 30, who is seven months pregnant with her second child. "I don't think the youth will stop having children."	"这事不是政府说了算，是上天说了算，"30岁的瓦妮莎·伊拉赫塔(Vanessa Iraheta)说。"我觉得年轻人不会停止生孩子。"她已有七个月的身孕，是第二胎。
The virus, known as Zika, has rattled Latin America and the Caribbean, particularly Brazil, where more than a million people have been infected and nearly 4,000 children have been born with microcephaly, a rare condition in which babies have unusually small heads.	这种病毒名为"兹卡"(Zika)，让拉丁美洲和加勒比地区陷入了恐慌，特别是巴西。在巴西，超过100万人感染，近4000个孩子出生时患有小头症。小头症颇为罕见，患此症的婴儿头部特别小。
Other nations around the region have issued warnings similar to El Salvador's, with officials in Colombia and Ecuador urging women to put off becoming pregnant for months, or until the dangers of the virus are better understood.	该地区的其他国家也发布了和萨尔瓦多类似的警告，其中哥伦比亚和厄瓜多尔的官员力劝女性推迟怀孕，先观察数月，或是等到对该病毒的危险有更好的了解之后。
But El Salvador's advice to stop having children for two full years struck many experts as particularly sweeping, leaving them to wonder when else a nation has tried to halt its birthrate in the face of an epidemic.	但萨尔瓦多给出的整整两年不生孩子的建议让很多专家觉得特别笼统，使他们好奇还有哪个国家在面对传染病时曾试图阻止民众要孩子。
"I can tell you that I have never read, heard or encountered a public request like that," said David Bloom, a professor of economics and demography at the Harvard School of Public Health.	"我可以告诉你，我本人从来没看到、听到或是遇到过这样的公开要求，"哈佛大学公共卫生学院(Harvard School of Public Health)的经济学与人口学教授戴维·布卢姆(David Bloom)说。
If El Salvador's advice sounds like a cry for help, critics say, that's because it is.	批评人士称，如果说萨尔瓦多的建议听着像是呼救，那是因为它本来就是。
"I mean, the futility of saying something like this," said Dr. Ernesto Selva Sutter, a leading public health expert in El Salvador, shaking his head. "Are you going to stop having sex?"	"嗯，说这种话毫无意义，"萨尔瓦多国内著名的公共卫生专家埃内斯托·塞尔瓦·萨特(Ernesto Selva Sutter)摇着头说。"你会停止性生活吗？"
This small nation is already home to an epidemic of gang violence,	这个小国目前已是帮派暴力泛滥成灾。这导致每年数万年轻人北逃，并让政

<p>pushing tens of thousands of its young people to flee north every year and stretching the government thin. By one estimate, El Salvador earned the unenviable title of being the Western Hemisphere's most violent country.</p>	<p>府苦不堪言。根据一个估算的数字，萨尔瓦多落下了西半球暴力最严重的国家这个不值得羡慕的头衔。</p>
<p>Now the Zika virus is crashing through its doors. With at least 5,000 cases of Zika in a nation of six million, more than 1,500 in the last month alone, the government has been scrambling for solutions. It has dispatched teams of fumigators and treated water supplies to combat the Aedes mosquito, which also carries diseases like dengue, yellow fever and chikungunya.</p>	<p>如今，兹卡病毒正在这里肆虐。在这个人口 600 万的国家，至少出现了 5000 例兹卡病例，单是上月便有 1500 多例。政府在争分夺秒地寻找解决方案，已派出了消毒队伍，并对供水进行了处理，以对付伊蚊。这种蚊子还会传播登革热、黄热病和基孔肯雅热等疾病。</p>
<p>Standing water, which allows the insects to breed, is a fact of life here, as are the pools of trash cloaking many city streets in the dense neighborhoods that carve through the hillsides of the capital.</p>	<p>死水会滋生蚊虫，但在这里，死水无处不在，很多城市街道上覆盖着的那一堆堆垃圾也是。首都的山坡之间分布着人口密集社区，其中有纵横交错的街道。</p>
<p>One community leader said that a government clinic in his neighborhood shut down three months ago after repeated threats from the gangs, the kind of conditions that experts say make it harder to treat and combat the virus.</p>	<p>一名社区领袖称，在受到犯罪团伙的多次威胁后，他所在社区的政府诊所三个月前关门了。专家称，这种情况增加了治疗和抗击卡兹病毒的难度。</p>
<p>The country's vice minister of health, Dr. Eduardo Espinoza, said the recommendation to stop having children was not the government's principal approach to the epidemic, but rather a "secondary" strategy stemming from "the fact that these mosquitoes exist and transmit this disease."</p>	<p>该国卫生部副部长爱德华多·埃斯皮诺萨(Eduardo Espinoza)表示，建议暂停生孩子并不是政府应对兹卡疫情的主要策略，而是“次要”策略，并称采取这一举措源于“一个事实，即这类蚊子是这种疾病的携带者和传播者”。</p>
<p>"We see ourselves obligated to make this recommendation to partners trying to get pregnant," he said.</p>	<p>“我们认为自己有义务向想要怀孕的伴侣提出这个建议，”他说。</p>
<p>The World Health Organization said it would not recommend</p>	<p>世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)表示不会建议推迟两年怀孕。</p>

suspending pregnancies for two years.	
"There are many questions that need to be answered before making that recommendation," said Dr. Marcos Espinal, the director of communicable diseases for the Pan American Health Organization.	"在提出这一建议之前,有很多问题需要回答,"泛美卫生组织(Pan American Health Organization)传染性疾病预防负责人马科斯·埃斯皮纳尔(Marcos Espinal)说。
One of the most important, he said, is whether the country is at the peak of its epidemic. "You have to assess the risk in making such a recommendation of how it will impact the birthrate of a country," he said.	他表示,一个极为重要的问题是,该国是否处于疫情的高峰期。"在给出这类建议时,必须要评估它将怎样影响一国出生率的风险,"他说。
Other experts said that Zika had brought nations like El Salvador into uncharted territory.	其他一些专家称,兹卡把萨尔瓦多这样的国家带进了未知领域。
"I have never seen or read of any instance of a government warning its citizens not to get pregnant," said Dr. Howard Markel, who teaches the history of medicine at the University of Michigan.	"我从来没在现实生活或是书本里看到过政府告诫民众不要怀孕的情况,"在密歇根大学(University of Michigan)教医学史的霍华德·马克尔(Howard Markel)说。
Dr. Markel cited other medical warnings related to pregnancy: Pregnant women are cautioned by doctors to stay away from anyone with rubella, for instance, because it causes devastating birth defects, including microcephaly.	马克尔提到了其他一些和怀孕有关的医学警告:比如,医生会告诫孕妇远离风疹患者,因为风疹会导致严重的先天畸形,包括小头症。
Early in the AIDS epidemic, when there was no treatment and mothers frequently passed H.I.V. to their babies, he added, "there was some sotto voce debate about whether it was morally ethical for a doctor to advise a woman not to get pregnant because of the risk to her child."	他接着说,艾滋病流行初期,患者得不到治疗,母亲经常会把艾滋病病毒传给孩子,当时"对于医生因孩子面临风险而劝女性不要怀孕是否符合伦理道德,有过一些低声争论"。
"But no one said, 'It's verboten; don't do it.' "	"但没人说,'这是禁止的,不要这么做。'"
"Even if the religious leaders can help us combat these mosquitoes, we still feel obliged to make this recommendation to the couples," he said, referring to the advice to avoid getting pregnant.	"即便宗教领袖能帮助我们抗击这些蚊子,我们依然觉得有义务对夫妻双方提出这个建议,"他指的是避免怀孕的建议。

<p>Like the government, the Roman Catholic Church in El Salvador seems unprepared for a confrontation. The archbishop has yet to weigh in. Over the weekend, when many expected him to discuss the issue, he was sick and unable to say Sunday Mass. The auxiliary bishop, Gregorio Rosa Chávez, indicated that there would be a meeting of bishops next week that might yield some answers.</p>	<p>和政府一样，萨尔瓦多的罗马天主教会似乎也未对一场对抗做好准备。大主教还未介入。周末，很多人以为他会谈论此事，但他却生病了，无法主持周日的弥撒。辅理主教格雷戈里奥·罗萨·查韦斯(Gregorio Rosa Chávez)表示，下周会召开主教会议，可能会得出一些答案。</p>
<p>"Certainly this is a new theme, and it has to be looked at calmly," he said in an interview. "I think that the church is going to take this very seriously. I would just wait a little."</p>	<p>"的确，这是一个新议题，必须平静对待，"他在接受采访时说。"我认为教会会严肃对待。我要等等看。"</p>
<p>Waiting does not appear to be a problem for some women. Unlike the birthrate in many developing nations, El Salvador's is already low, and the fear of Zika infecting a child seemed to rank third or fourth on the list of reasons many women cited for not wanting to get pregnant.</p>	<p>对一些女性来说，等待似乎并不是问题。和很多发展中国家的出生率不同，萨尔瓦多当下的出生率已经相当低了。而且在很多不想怀孕的女性给出的原因中，担心孩子感染兹卡似乎只排在第三四位。</p>
<p>First, they say, is the violence. Gangs operate with impunity, and the war between them, as well as with the police, has produced homicide levels not seen since the country's civil war that ended in 1992.</p>	<p>她们说，排在第一位的原因是暴力。犯罪团伙肆无忌惮，它们之间以及它们与警方的交战造成的杀人案件，达到了该国 1992 年内战结束以来从未有过的程度。</p>
<p>Women also mentioned economic fears, with severe underemployment and more than a third of the population living under the poverty line.</p>	<p>女性还提到了对经济的担忧。该国失业问题严重，且逾三分之一的人们生活在贫困线以下。</p>
<p>"It's not a question of this disease," said Sara Galdamez, 21, accompanied by her 3-year-old daughter and husband. "Honestly, it's a question of economics and, well, the state of security."</p>	<p>"不是这个病的问题，"21 岁的萨拉·加尔达梅斯(Sara Galdamez)说，3 岁的女儿和丈夫陪在她身边。"说实在的，是经济和安全状况的问题。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160127/c27zika</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160127/c27zika</p>
<p>Researchers Weigh Risks of Zika Spreading at Rio Olympics</p>	<p>兹卡病毒扩散阴影笼罩里约奥运</p>
<p>RIO DE JANEIRO — With about 500,000 people expected to visit Brazil</p>	<p>里约热内卢——鉴于今年预计会有大约 50 万人来巴西观看在这里举办的奥</p>

<p>for the Olympics here this year, researchers are scrambling to figure how much of a risk the Games might pose in spreading the Zika virus around the world.</p>	<p>运会, 研究人员正在争分夺秒地研究, 奥运会把兹卡病毒传播到全世界的风险有多大。</p>
<p>Infectious disease specialists are particularly focused on the potential for Zika to spread to the United States. As many as 200,000 Americans are expected to travel to Rio de Janeiro for the Olympics in August. When they return to the Northern Hemisphere and its summer heat, far more mosquitoes will be around to potentially transmit the virus in the United States.</p>	<p>传染病专家尤其关注的是兹卡(Zika)扩散到美国的可能性。今年 8 月, 去里约热内卢观看奥运会的美国人预计会多达 20 万人。等他们在炎炎夏日回到北半球时, 美国可以传播该病毒的蚊子将大大增多。</p>
<p>Brazilian researchers believe that Zika, which has been linked to severe birth defects, came to their country during another major sports event – the 2014 World Cup – when hundreds of thousands of visitors flowed into Brazil. Virus trackers here say that the strain raging in Brazil probably came from Polynesia, where an outbreak was rattling small islands around the Pacific.</p>	<p>巴西研究人员认为, 和严重的先天畸形有关联的兹卡病毒, 是在另一场体育盛事, 即 2014 年的世界杯期间传播到他们国家的, 当时有成千上万的游客涌向巴西。这里的病毒追踪人员称, 在巴西肆虐的这种病毒可能来自波利尼西亚。当时, 那里爆发的疫情让太平洋上的周边小岛紧张不安。</p>
<p>As many as 1.5 million people are believed to have contracted the virus in Brazil since then, and the authorities are now investigating thousands of reported cases of babies being born recently with brain damage and abnormally small heads. Zika has spread to more than 20 nations and territories in the Western Hemisphere, according to the World Health Organization, illustrating how quickly the epidemic can expand even without a big international gathering.</p>	<p>据信从那时以来, 已有多达 150 万人在巴西感染了该病毒。汇报的数据显示, 最近出生的数千名婴儿出现了脑损伤和头部小得不正常的现象。当局现在正在调查这些病例。据世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)介绍, 兹卡已经扩散到了西半球的 20 多个国家和地区。这表明即便没有大型的国际活动, 这种传染病也能迅速扩散。</p>
<p>By itself, the virus is not normally life-threatening, and most people who become infected have no symptoms at all.</p>	<p>该病毒本身通常不会危及生命, 大部分感染者根本不会有什么症状。</p>
<p>The big question is whether Zika is responsible for the huge increase in</p>	<p>巴西的医生、医院及其他医疗官员在过去几个月里反映, 先天畸形大幅增多,</p>

<p>birth defects reported by doctors, hospitals and other medical officials in Brazil over the last few months. That connection has still not been proved.</p>	<p>于是引出了一个大问题: 这是否应该归咎于兹卡? 不过两者之间的联系依然未得到证实。</p>
<p>"There is more and more concern that there may be a causal relationship, but a lot of the work so far is to rule out other possible causes," Dr. Bruce Aylward, an assistant director general at the World Health Organization, said on Thursday, adding that it might take six to nine months to know for sure.</p>	<p>"人们越来越担心可能存在因果关系, 但迄今为止的大量工作都是在排除其他可能的原因," 世卫组织助理总干事布鲁斯·艾尔沃德(Bruce Aylward)在周四说。他接着表示, 可能需要六到九个月的时间才能知道确切答案。</p>
<p>Asked whether the W.H.O. would advise people not to travel to Brazil for the Olympics, he replied: "I would think that would be very, very unlikely."</p>	<p>在被问及世卫组织是否会建议人们不要去巴西看奥运会时, 他回答说: "我认为那是非常非常不可能的。"</p>
<p>American officials in the United States said Thursday that there was little likelihood of a Zika outbreak in the United States, adding that the country's long history of mosquito control efforts had curbed other mosquito-borne diseases, like dengue or chikungunya, in the past.</p>	<p>美国国内的官员周四称, 美国爆发兹卡疫情的可能性微乎其微, 并接着表示, 美国控制蚊患有悠久的历史, 抑制住了蚊虫携带的其他一些疾病, 如登革热和基孔肯雅病。</p>
<p>But because the virus can be carried in a person's blood to a new country, then passed to others by mosquito bites, researchers are trying to determine whether a big global event like the Olympics could add to the global transmission of the disease.</p>	<p>但因为兹卡病毒可以通过人的血液进入另一个国家, 再通过蚊虫叮咬传染给其他人, 研究人员正在努力确定像奥运会这样的全球性大型活动, 是否会导致该疾病在全球传播。</p>
<p>"Infected travelers departing from Brazil are expected to return to regions that have the potential to sustain transmission," said Moritz Kraemer, a scholar at Oxford University who researches the global spread of viruses, emphasizing that many travelers would return to their home countries during the summer. "So the international spread of the virus might increase substantially due to higher activity of mosquitoes."</p>	<p>"离开巴西的被感染游客, 预计会回到适宜传播的地区," 牛津大学(Oxford University)研究病毒全球扩散的学者莫里茨·克雷默(Moritz Kraemer)说。他强调, 很多游客回到各自国家时都是夏季。"因为蚊子夏季更活跃, 所以该病毒在全球扩散的可能性可能会显著增加。"</p>

<p>Using worldwide temperature profiles and air travel routes, Mr. Kraemer and other researchers found that more than 60 percent of the population of the United States lives in areas where Zika can be transmitted during the Northern Hemisphere's summer, when the Games will be held. A much smaller number, about 23 million people, live in parts of the United States where Zika can be transmitted year-round, like Florida and Texas, the researchers found.</p>	<p>通过研究全球温度曲线及空中旅行路线，克雷默等研究人员发现，美国逾60%的人口居住的地方处在北半球夏季——也就是奥运会举行的时候——兹卡病毒可能传播的区域。佛罗里达州及德克萨斯州等地兹卡病毒可能全年传播，但涉及的人口要少得多，约有2300万人。</p>
<p>In the Southern Hemisphere, by contrast, it is summer right now, and mosquitoes are rapidly spreading the disease in Brazil and other warm parts of Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	<p>相比之下，南半球现在是夏季，蚊子正在巴西等拉丁美洲及加勒比海地区的温暖区域迅速传播兹卡病毒。</p>
<p>That may pose a particular risk for big events like Brazil's Carnival, which goes into full swing next month, but Olympics officials emphasize that it will be winter in Rio when the Games are held, which could limit the spread of mosquito-borne diseases.</p>	<p>这可能会给重大活动造成威胁，尤其是巴西将于下个月全面开展的狂欢节。但奥委会官员强调，里约奥运会将在冬季举行，或许会限制蚊媒疾病的传播。</p>
<p>Even so, Brazilian virologists contend that mosquitoes can still easily transmit viruses in Rio and other tropical cities year-round, pointing out that Zika may have begun spreading in Brazil during its winter in 2014.</p>	<p>即便如此，巴西病毒学家认为蚊子仍然可以轻易地全年在里约等热带城市传播病毒，并指出兹卡病毒可能就是于2014年冬季开始在巴西传播的。</p>
<p>Brazil has been the worst-hit country in the Western Hemisphere and the authorities are under intense pressure domestically to contain the Zika epidemic right away, regardless of the Olympics.</p>	<p>巴西是西半球受影响最大的国家，且不论奥运会，巴西当局在国内正承受着立即遏制兹卡疫情的巨大压力。</p>
<p>Mario Andrada, a spokesman for the Rio Olympics organizing committee, said that there had been no discussions about canceling the Games or moving them to another city because of Zika.</p>	<p>里约奥运组委会发言人马里奥·安德拉达(Mario Andrada)表示，组委会并未因为兹卡病毒而讨论取消或更换城市举办奥运会的事宜。</p>
<p>He added that teams were reviewing Olympic venues daily to eliminate problems like stagnant water where mosquitoes can breed. He said</p>	<p>他还表示，相关团队每天都会检查奥运场馆，以消除积水等问题——蚊子可以在积水中繁衍。他表示，官员们还在设法解决担心感染兹卡病毒的运动员</p>

<p>officials were also seeking to work on the “psychological aspect” of athletes being fearful about getting Zika by guaranteeing a supply of mosquito repellent and by keeping teams from every nation informed about the virus.</p>	<p>的“心理层面”问题，保证提供驱蚊剂，并及时告知每个国家的代表团有关该病毒的消息。</p>
<p>“The risk is no joke, so we will maintain this inspection program until the end of the Paralympics,” Mr. Andrada said, referring to the multisport event that will be held in September, after the Olympics.</p>	<p>“这种威胁不是玩笑，因此我们将保留这个检查计划，直到残奥会结束，”安德拉达说。残奥会包括多个项目，计划在奥运会闭幕后于9月进行。</p>
<p>The fears over Zika are merely the latest challenge to the Rio Olympics. Sailors have complained angrily about competing in the city’s sewage-infested bay. Prosecutors have asserted that builders paid bribes to win contracts for Olympic venues. Clashes have broken out over evictions to make way for Olympic projects. Deep spending cuts have come as Brazil reels from its worst economic slump in decades.</p>	<p>对于兹卡的担忧只是里约奥运会面临的最新挑战。帆船运动员愤怒地抱怨要在该市充满污水的海湾举行比赛。检察部门声称建造商为获得奥运会场馆的建筑合同而行贿。为给奥运工程让路而赶走居民的行为引发了多次冲突。由于陷入数十年来最严重的经济滑坡，巴西还在大幅削减开支。</p>
<p>“Plagued by so many problems, Rio is clearly in a league of its own among host cities of the Olympics in recent memory,” Andrew Zimbalist, a scholar who specializes in sports economics at Smith College, said.</p>	<p>“里约受到了诸多问题的困扰，与近些年举办奥运会的城市相比，明显不属于一个级别，”史密斯学院(Smith College)研究体育经济学的学者安德鲁·津巴利斯特(Andrew Zimbalist)说。</p>
<p>While anemic ticket sales had already been disappointing organizers, concerns are growing that travelers from the United States and other countries could cancel plans to visit because of Zika.</p>	<p>门票销售不佳已经让组织方感到失望，同时人们又愈发担心美国及其他国家的旅行者可能会因为兹卡病毒而取消计划。</p>
<p>“People have called to ask, ‘If this explodes, how would I cancel my trip?’” said Anbritt Stengele, president of Sports Traveler, a company in Chicago which specializes in travel packages for major sporting events. She said that about 15 percent of her clients who had booked trips for the Olympics had called in recent days to ask about the Zika virus and</p>	<p>“不少人打电话来问，‘如果疫情爆发，我该如何取消行程？’”芝加哥旅行公司 Sports Traveler 的总裁安布利特·施滕格勒(Anbritt Stengele)说。这家公司主推针对重大体育赛事的旅行项目。她表示，预定了奥运会之旅的客户中，大约有 15% 近日致电询问有关兹卡病毒的情况，讨论调整行程的可能性。</p>

the possibility of modifying their trips.	
"It's a tricky situation for us, because everything is paid for in advance — airfare, hotels, ground transportation," Ms. Stengele said. She said most of the vacation groups traveling to the Summer Olympics include women and families with children.	"对我们来说，情况相当棘手，因为所有费用都是提前支付的，机票、酒店和地面交通都是这样，"施滕格勒说。她表示，大多数开展夏季奥运会之旅的度假团都包含女性和有小孩的家庭。
"This is a completely different demographic," she said, compared with the largely male tourists who attended the 2014 World Cup. "The Olympics is about families."	与2014年世界杯以男性为主的游客群体相比，"这次的人口构成完全不同，"她说。"奥运会是全家观看的活动。"
Now athletes and fans alike are trying to determine whether it makes sense to travel to Rio. Alysia Montaño, an American runner who competed at the United States Track and Field Championships while eight months pregnant, said the Zika virus could affect her decision to bring her young daughter, who will turn 2 in August, to the Games.	此时此刻，运动员和体育迷都在设法决定是否应该去里约。曾经在怀孕八个月的时候参加美国田径锦标赛的跑步项目运动员阿莉西亚·蒙塔诺(Alysia Montaño)表示，兹卡病毒可能会影响她带年幼的女儿一起参加奥运会的决定。小姑娘将于8月迎来2岁生日。
"The greatest thing is that I will not be a pregnant woman at the Olympics," said Ms. Montaño, who is hoping to compete in Rio. "Having my daughter there is really, really important to me, but I'll need to consider if she'll be a spectator at home or at the Games themselves."	"最棒的是，我这次参加奥运会的时候不是孕妇了，"希望在里约参加竞赛的蒙塔诺说。"女儿在场对我来说真的非常非常重要，但我需要考虑，是让她留在家看电视，还是到现场观看比赛。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160201/c01brazil	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160201/c01brazil
Killing of Pilot Highlights Tanzania's Struggle With Poachers	坦桑尼亚偷猎猖獗：不仅屠杀大象还杀人
ARUSHA, Tanzania — Roger Gower, an experienced British helicopter pilot, was flying low over a wildlife reserve near the Serengeti National Park in Tanzania on Friday, searching for signs of poaching, when he spotted an elephant carcass. He circled back for a closer look.	坦桑尼亚阿鲁沙——周五，经验丰富的英国直升机飞行员罗格·高尔(Roger Gower)低空飞越坦桑尼亚塞伦盖蒂国家公园附近的野生动物保护区，以搜寻偷猎迹象。他发现了一具大象尸体，因此折返进行近距离观察。
Then gunshots rang out from below. Apparently he had happened on the carcass just after the elephant had been killed, and the poachers	然后下面就响起了枪声。他似乎是在大象刚被杀后就偶然发现了这具尸体，偷猎者仍在现场。

were still on the scene.	
A bullet punctured the underside of the helicopter and sliced through Mr. Gower's leg and shoulder. He managed to crash-land the helicopter, but died of his injuries soon afterward.	一颗子弹穿透了直升机底部，以及高尔的腿部和肩部。他成功地进行了紧急降落，但后来很快就因为伤势过重而死亡。
"It's tragic, what happened, but this is the reality of what's going on," said Frank Pope, the chief operations officer for Save the Elephants, a prominent wildlife organization in neighboring Kenya. "You've got desperate people who are armed and committing a crime. When you're doing antipoaching operations, you're on the sharp end."	"发生了这种事，非常悲惨，但这就是我们周围的现实情况，"拯救大象(Save the Elephants)首席运营官弗兰克·波普(Frank Pope)说。"那些铤而走险的人全副武装，犯下罪行。开展反偷猎行动时，大家处于矛盾最尖锐的位置。"拯救大象是邻国肯尼亚的知名野生动物保护组织。
Dozens of wildlife rangers have been killed in recent years across Africa, as elephant poaching has reached a frenzied pitch. Tens of thousands of elephants have been slaughtered for their ivory by the poachers, who have grown increasingly militarized and more ruthless.	近些年来，随着偷猎大象活动日益猖獗，非洲各地有数十名保护区巡逻员被杀。偷猎者屠杀了数以万计的大象以获取象牙，这些偷猎者变得愈发军事化，也越来越残忍。
Tanzanian officials said on Monday that they were closing in on the poachers who shot at Mr. Gower's helicopter, and that they had already arrested several accomplices, including two who the authorities said had helped hide the poachers.	坦桑尼亚官员在周一表示，他们正在追捕击中高尔直升机的偷猎者，他们已经逮捕了几名共犯，当局称其中两名共犯曾帮助偷猎者藏身。
According to Pratik Patel of the Friedkin Conservation Fund, a nonprofit wildlife charity that employed Mr. Gower as a pilot, the suspects in the shooting are Tanzanian and have poached in the area before. "We know their names," Mr. Patel said.	弗里德金保护基金会(Friedkin Conservation Fund)的普拉提克·帕特尔(Pratik Patel)表示，涉嫌开枪的是坦桑尼亚人，之前曾在该地区偷猎。就是该非营利性野生动物慈善组织雇佣了高尔担任飞行员。帕特勒表示，"我们知道他们的名字。"
Tanzania's elephant population has declined drastically because of poaching, to just 43,000 in 2014 from 109,000 in 2009.	坦桑尼亚的大象数量因为偷猎活动而大幅减少，从2009年的10.9万头减少到2014年的4.3万头。
The country's National and Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit has arrested several high-profile suspects recently, including Yang	坦桑尼亚国家及跨国重罪调查组(National and Transnational Serious Crimes Investigation Unit)最近已经逮捕了几名备受瞩目的嫌疑人，其中包

<p>Feng Glan, a Chinese woman who Tanzanian officials say is "the ivory queen," responsible for exporting thousands of tons of ivory to China. She is awaiting trial in Dar es Salaam, the country's largest city.</p>	<p>括被坦桑尼亚官员称为“象牙女王”的中国女子杨凤兰。杨凤兰曾将数千吨象牙运至中国。目前，她正在该国最大城市达累斯萨拉姆候审。</p>
<p>Both poachers and wildlife rangers across Africa have turned to military-style tactics. In October, poachers killed three rangers and a military officer who were conducting an antipoaching operation in Garamba National Park in the Democratic Republic of Congo.</p>	<p>非洲各地的偷猎者和野生动物保护区巡逻员都采用了军事化手段。去年10月，偷猎者杀死了三名巡逻员和一名军官，他们当时正在刚果民主共和国的加兰巴国家公园(Garamba National Park)开展反偷猎行动。</p>
<p>Wayne Lotter, the director of the PAMS Foundation, a nonprofit organization that supports antipoaching efforts in Tanzania, said that elephant poaching in the country decreased in 2015 but that it remained a serious problem.</p>	<p>PAMS 基金会(PAMS Foundation)主任韦恩·洛特(Wayne Lotter)表示，该国偷猎大象的活动在2015年有所减少，但仍然是一个严重问题。该非营利性组织为坦桑尼亚的反偷猎举措提供支持。</p>
<p>"The more you go after them," Mr. Lotter said, "the more situations where confrontation between poachers and rangers will take place. There are going to be risks."</p>	<p>"你越追捕他们，"洛特说。"偷猎者与巡逻员对抗的情况越多。就会有风险。"</p>
<p>Mr. Gower, originally from Birmingham, England, had spent much of the last decade working in East Africa, often flying antipoaching patrols, a mission his friends said he believed in deeply.</p>	<p>来自英国伯明翰的高尔过去十年大部分时间都在东非工作，经常飞行巡逻，开展反偷猎行动。高尔的朋友表示，他对自己的任务有着强烈的认同感。</p>
<p>"Very reliable, very safe pilot," said Tom Lithgow, who knew Mr. Gower from a previous wildlife job. "He was a special character, he had a great sense of humor, he loved cricket and he loved his family."</p>	<p>"他是非常可靠、非常谨慎的飞行员，"之前从事野生动物工作时认识高尔的汤姆·利思戈(Tom Lithgow)说。"他个性独特，很有幽默感，他喜欢板球，很爱他的家人。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160202/c02tanzania</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160202/c02tanzania</p>
<p>Zika Virus a Global Health Emergency, W.H.O. Says</p>	<p>WHO: 兹卡疫情构成全球突发公共卫生事件</p>
<p>The World Health Organization declared the Zika virus and its suspected link to birth defects an international public health emergency on Monday, a rare move that signals the seriousness of the outbreak</p>	<p>世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)周一宣布，兹卡病毒及其与一些先天缺陷之间可能的关联，已经构成国际关注的突发公共卫生事件。这种少见的举动显示了兹卡疫情的严重性，并为各国提供了强有力的新工具来与之</p>

and gives countries powerful new tools to fight it.	对抗。
An outbreak of the Zika virus, which is transmitted by mosquitoes, was detected in Brazil last May and has since moved into more than 20 countries in Latin America. The main worry is over the virus's possible link to microcephaly, a condition that causes babies to be born with brain damage and unusually small heads. Reported cases of microcephaly are rising sharply in Brazil, ground zero for the disease, though researchers have yet to establish a direct link.	兹卡病毒(Zika)主要由蚊子传播, 巴西去年5月检测到了这种病毒, 疫情蔓延到了拉丁美洲的20多个国家。主要令人担心的地方是, 这种病毒可能与婴儿小头症(microcephaly)存在联系, 会导致婴儿脑损伤和小颅畸形。巴西目前是婴儿小头症爆发的中心地带, 报告病例正在急剧增加, 但研究人员尚未确定兹卡和它之间的直接联系。
At a news conference in Geneva, Dr. Margaret Chan, the director general of the W.H.O, said that clusters of microcephaly in regions with Zika cases "constitute an extraordinary event and a public health threat to other parts of the world."	在日内瓦举行的新闻发布会上, 世界卫生组织总干事陈冯富珍博士(Dr. Margaret Chan)说, 兹卡疫情地带大量出现婴儿小头症患者, "这构成了一个非同寻常的事件, 对世界其他地区形成了公共卫生威胁。"
She added that "international reponse is needed to minimize the threat in infected countries and reduce risk of international spread." Dr. Chan said case control studies on the connection between Zika and microcephaly will start in the next two weeks.	她还表示, "国际社会需要对此做出反应, 在爆发兹卡的国家把威胁降到最低程度, 并减少国际传播的风险。"陈冯富珍说, 兹卡和婴儿小头症之间联系的病例对照研究将在未来两周内启动。
The official "emergency" designation can trigger action and funding from governments and non-profits around the world. It elevates the W.H.O. to the position of global coordinator, and gives its decisions the force of international law. The agency is trying to cast itself as a global leader to revive its reputation after a faltering response during the Ebola epidemic in West Africa.	官方正式宣布该疫情属于"突发公共卫生事件", 可以引发世界各地政府和非营利组织的行动和资金投入。此举让世卫组织处在了全球协调机构的位置, 它做出的决定也具有了国际法的效力。该机构之前在西非爆发埃博拉疫情时应对不力, 现在它正在试图发挥全球领导者的作用, 努力重振声誉。
"Can you imagine if we do not do all this work now and wait until all these scientific evidence to come out, people will say why didn't you take action?" Dr. Chan said.	"如果我们现在不开展这些工作, 一直等到充分的科学证据出现, 大家会说你们为什么不采取措施, 这种情况你能想象吗?"陈冯富珍说。

<p>The current outbreak of Zika has taken the world by surprise. It was first identified in 1947 in Uganda, and for years lived mostly in monkeys. But last May in Brazil, cases began increasing drastically. The W.H.O. has estimated that four million people could be infected by the end of the year. It is spreading fast in the Americas because people there have not developed immunity.</p>	<p>目前的兹卡蔓延状况令世人始料未及。这种病毒最早是1947年在乌干达发现的，多年来主要在猴子间传播。但是从去年5月开始，巴西的兹卡病例急剧增加。据世卫组织估计，到今年年底可能会有400万人感染。在美洲，兹卡疫情正在迅速蔓延，因为那里的人还没有对兹卡形成免疫力。</p>
<p>The W.H.O. has declared a public health emergency three times since 2007, when it first established the procedure – for the influenza pandemic in 2009; in 2014 when polio seemed resurgent; and in August 2014 for Ebola. Some experts applauded the decision to add Zika to the list.</p>	<p>相关程序2007年首次制定以来，世卫组织已三次宣布突发公共卫生事件，分别是2009年的流感大流行、2014年似有复苏之势的脊髓灰质炎和2014年8月的埃博拉。一些专家对于把兹卡列为突发公共卫生事件的决定表示称赞。</p>
<p>“This should be a global wake up call,” said Lawrence O. Gostin, director of the O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University. But he added: “The main question on my mind is whether they will back up their words with decisive action.”</p>	<p>“这应该是对全球的一个警告，”乔治城大学奥尼尔国家与全球卫生法研究所(O’Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University)主任劳伦斯·O·戈斯坦(Lawrence O. Gostin)说。但他接着表示：“我头脑里的主要问题是，他们会不会采取切实的行动证明自己说的话。”</p>
<p>Zika’s rapid rise and the specter of associated birth defects have major implications in a warm region with struggling economies and vast flows of tourists. Brazil is preparing to host the Olympics this summer, and Zika is complicating those plans. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has advised pregnant Americans to avoid travel to the region.</p>	<p>在一个经济举步维艰且有大量游客涌入的温暖地区，兹卡的迅速蔓延，以及像幽灵一样萦绕在周围的先天畸形，会产生重大影响。巴西正在筹备将于今年夏天主办的奥运会，兹卡让这些计划变得复杂。美国疾病控制和预防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)已经建议该国的孕妇避免前往该地区。</p>
<p>Still, American officials have taken pains to underscore that the virus does not pose a major threat to the United States, where mosquito control efforts are robust and effective.</p>	<p>但美国官员仍极力强调，兹卡病毒不会对蚊患控制举措稳健、有效的美国构成重大威胁。</p>
<p>But now that an emergency has been declared, the W.H.O. can issue</p>	<p>但现在，宣布为突发事件后，世卫组织便能发布全球出行建议。至关重要的</p>

<p>global travel advisories, and crucially, coordinate global efforts to combat the mosquitoes that spread Zika, a role that is badly needed as mosquito populations are fluid and know no boundaries. The agency will also help coordinate surveillance efforts, including tracking and tallying cases of Zika and microcephaly.</p>	<p>是，该组织可以在全球协调消灭传播兹卡病毒的蚊子的行动。现在非常需要该组织的这种作用，因为蚊虫是流动的，且边界无法阻拦。该机构还会参与协调监控行动，包括追踪和记录兹卡病例和小头症病例。</p>
<p>The last time the W.H.O. declared a public health emergency was when Ebola was tearing through West Africa. But the agency was strongly criticized for weighing in very late, and many global health experts said it was unlikely that the agency's director, Dr. Chan, would let that happen again.</p>	<p>世卫组织上次宣布国际突发公共卫生事件，是埃博拉在西非肆虐的时候。但因为介入得非常晚，该机构受到了强烈的指责，很多全球卫生专家称，世卫总干事陈冯富珍不太可能会让这种情况再发生。</p>
<p>"The W.H.O. took a very serious hit to their reputation," said Dr. Ron Waldman, a professor of global health at the Milken School of Public Health at George Washington University. "They do have to be mindful of the politics, but they have to get the science right, too. They don't have much room for slip-ups."</p>	<p>"世界卫生组织的声誉严重受挫，"乔治·华盛顿大学米尔肯公共卫生学院(Milken School of Public Health at George Washington University)全球卫生教授罗恩·瓦尔德曼(Ron Waldman)说。"他们的确要当心政治，但他们也要做出正确的科学论断。他们没有太多出错的余地。"</p>
<p>Zika and Ebola are very different. Ebola was incredibly deadly, and it spread through contact with bodily fluids. Zika is not known to be fatal, and it has mild symptoms for most people. So far, the evidence is inconclusive that the virus is the cause of the birth defects, so some health officials had been cautious about drawing too dire a picture.</p>	<p>兹卡和埃博拉有很大不同。埃博拉的致死率非常高，是通过体液接触传播的。兹卡据信不致命，大部分人的症状都不严重。迄今为止，兹卡病毒造成先天畸形的论断仍未完全证实。因此，一些卫生官员态度谨慎，不愿把形势描述得非常严峻。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160202/c02zika</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160202/c02zika</p>
<p>Doubt Brews at Munich Conference Following U.S.-Russian Accord on Syria</p>	<p>叙利亚问题难解，慕尼黑安全会议暗战不休</p>
<p>MUNICH — The failure of world powers to quell the five-year conflict in Syria, the Russian military intervention there and the spread of Islamic</p>	<p>慕尼黑——各个大国未能平息长达五年的叙利亚冲突，再加上俄罗斯的军事干预，以及伊斯兰恐怖主义的传播，给在这里举行的一年一度的安全会议蒙</p>

<p>terrorism overshadowed an annual security conference here, which came as Europe falters ahead of a new effort to cope with its refugee crisis.</p>	<p>上了阴影。这次会议的举行，还恰逢欧洲在应对难民危机的一些新举措方面犹豫不决的时候。</p>
<p>The somber tone of the meeting was reflected in comments Sunday by a senior German official close to Chancellor Angela Merkel who said that Russia was unlikely to respect a new accord on ceasing hostilities in Syria given the aggressive hand it has played there and the advantage it has gained by using armed force.</p>	<p>这次会议的沉重基调，在与德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)关系密切的一名德国高层官员周日发表的评论中可见一斑。此人表示，考虑到俄罗斯在其中一直采取的强势立场，以及该国通过使用武力获得的利益，它不太可能尊重旨在终止叙利亚敌对行为的一项新协议。</p>
<p>Adding to the gloom, France indicated during the meeting it would not join a German plan to redistribute more refugees in Europe. Days before a new European summit, the rebuff underscored Europe's failure to unite around a response to more than one million migrants even as Russian actions and rhetoric unsettles Europe, and particularly Germany.</p>	<p>让气氛更为沉重的是，法国在会议期间表明，它不打算加入德国的一项计划，即在欧洲重新分配更多难民。一次新的欧洲峰会将在几天后举行，此时法国的断然拒绝，突显了欧洲未能团结一致应对上百万移民的问题，且不说俄罗斯的行动和危言耸听已经使欧洲陷入不安，尤其是德国。</p>
<p>In addition to a drumbeat from Russian media that Europe's way of life is under threat because of the migrants, Prime Minister Dmitri A. Medvedev on Saturday warned the conference about a looming slide into a new Cold War.</p>	<p>在这方面，除了有俄罗斯媒体大肆宣扬欧洲的生活方式因大批移民进入而面临威胁，俄罗斯总理德米特里·A·梅德韦杰夫(Dmitri A. Medvedev)也在周六向与会各国发出警告，存在走向一场新冷战的潜在危险。</p>
<p>A blunt assessment of Russia's intentions from Norbert Röttgen, chairman of the foreign affairs committee in the German Parliament, followed biting criticism from Senator John McCain over the American-Russian accord, announced in Munich on Friday, to get aid into some Syrian regions and implement a truce plan for the devastated country.</p>	<p>继美国联邦参议员约翰·麦凯恩(John McCain)对周五对外宣布的美俄协议发出尖锐批评之后，德国议会外交事务委员会主席诺伯特·勒特根(Norbert Röttgen)又对俄罗斯的意图做出了直言不讳的评价。该协议的目标是将援助物资送至叙利亚的某些地区，以及促使这个满目疮痍的国家实施停战计划。</p>
<p>The criticism from Mr. Röttgen and Mr. McCain came against the</p>	<p>勒特根和麦凯恩的批评出现的背景是，来自叙利亚的消息表明，运送援助物</p>

<p>backdrop of news from Syria that no aid trucks had yet moved toward needy regions there and illustrated how thoroughly the Middle East chaos had dominated the conference, which usually focuses on the trans-Atlantic alliance.</p>	<p>资的卡车不曾抵达最需要它们的地区。这些批评也显示出，这个通常将焦点放在跨大西洋联盟上的会议，如今彻底地被中东地区的混乱这一议题主导。</p>
<p>However, the United Nations mediator for Syria, Staffan de Mistura said Sunday that United Nations aid convoys were planned for Tuesday or Wednesday. "They will represent an initial test of the Munich commitments," Mr. de Mistura said in an email exchange Sunday.</p>	<p>不过，联合国叙利亚问题调停人斯塔凡·德米斯图拉(Staffan de Mistura)周日表示，联合国计划于周二或周三派出援助车队。“这代表着对在慕尼黑做出的承诺的初步践行，”德米斯图拉在周日通过邮件进行的采访中表示。</p>
<p>As for a pause in fighting, he said he expected it to apply to "all areas of Syria except for areas controlled by ISIS and Al Nusra," referring to the Islamic State militant group and the Nusra Front, which both the United States and Russia regard as terrorist groups.</p>	<p>至于停战问题，他表示希望这一点能在“叙利亚所有地区”实现，“除了被伊斯兰国(ISIS)和努斯拉(Al Nusra)控制的区域。”这里指的是激进团体伊斯兰国和努斯拉阵线，二者被美国和俄罗斯都视为恐怖组织。</p>
<p>That provision would allow Russian and Syrian forces to continue airstrikes over parts of Aleppo, where Nusra fighters are thought to be present. A State Department official said last week that different rebel groups are "intermingled" on the battlefield. President Obama spoke by phone with President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia on Saturday to discuss the agreement made Friday and to "stress the importance of rapidly implementing humanitarian access to besieged areas of Syria and initiating a nationwide cessation of hostilities," a statement from the White House said Sunday.</p>	<p>这一安排将允许俄罗斯和叙利亚武装继续对阿勒颇部分地区进行空袭，那里被认为是努斯拉阵线武装分子盘踞的地方。美国国务院一名官员上周表示，在战场上，不同的反叛团体“混杂在一起”。白宫周日发布声明表示，奥巴马总统周六通过电话与俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)讨论了周五达成的协议，并“强调了让叙利亚受困地区迅速获得人道援助，以及让整个国家开始结束敌对行为的重要性”。</p>
<p>"President Obama emphasized the importance now of Russia playing a constructive role by ceasing its air campaign against moderate opposition forces in Syria," the statement said.</p>	<p>“奥巴马总统强调，现在让俄罗斯通过停止对叙利亚温和反对派武装的空袭，扮演一种具有建设性的角色，非常重要，”声明中写道。</p>
<p>Underlining the complexity of the situation in Syria, Turkey over the</p>	<p>周末期间，土耳其炮击了由美国支持的库尔德民兵在叙利亚北部的一些阵</p>

<p>weekend shelled positions held by a Kurdish militia that is backed by the United States in northern Syria. Turkey's state-run Anadolu Agency said Turkish artillery units fired at Kurdish fighters in the Syrian town of Azaz in Aleppo Province, saying it was in response to incoming Kurdish fire, The Associated Press reported.</p>	<p>地, 突显出叙利亚形势的复杂性。据美联社报道, 土耳其官方的阿纳多卢通讯社(Anadolu Agency)表示, 土耳其炮兵部队炮击了叙利亚阿勒颇省阿扎兹的库尔德武装人员, 并表示此举是对库尔德武装进犯火力的回应。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Manuel Valls of France, meanwhile, on Saturday rejected a German proposal for a quota system for distributing refugees in Europe.</p>	<p>与此同时, 法国总理曼纽尔·瓦尔斯(Manuel Valls)在周六驳回了德国的一项提议, 即采取配额制度来分配各个欧洲国家负责安置的难民人数。</p>
<p>Discussion at the conference on Sunday focused on the plan to cease hostilities in Syria within a week and recriminations about the failure of the Obama administration, and others, to have intervened more forcefully or to have anticipated the spreading turmoil.</p>	<p>周日的会议主要讨论了在一周内实现叙利亚停火的计划, 也反过来指责了奥巴马政府及其他国家的政府, 没能采取更为有力的干预行动, 也没有预料到会出现大规模蔓延的动乱。</p>
<p>Mr. McCain, the chairman of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, said on Sunday he wished he could regard the truce plan as a breakthrough. More likely, he said, it was a move that "permits the assault on Aleppo to continue for another week," thus locking in Russian military superiority and allowing the forces of President Bashar al-Assad of Syria to take back more territory from rebels.</p>	<p>美国联邦参议院军事委员会(Senate Committee on Armed Services)主席麦凯恩周日表示, 他希望能把停战计划看作一种突破。但他觉得这更像是“容许针对阿勒颇的袭击再延续一周”的举措, 这样会进一步确立俄罗斯军队在那里的优势, 也会让叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)从反对派手中夺回更多领地。</p>
<p>Mr. McCain, who traditionally heads the congressional delegation to Munich each year, suggested that Mr. Putin was relying on ever more powerful shows of force to reassert his country's role as a dominant global power. "His appetite is growing with the eating," Mr. McCain said, adding, "We have seen this movie before in Ukraine."</p>	<p>基本上每年都会带领美国国会代表团参加慕尼黑会议的麦凯恩表示, 普京想依靠更多地展示军事实力, 来重申俄罗斯作为全球主导强国的地位。“他的胃口越吃越大,” 麦凯恩说, “在乌克兰问题上, 我们已经见识了这一点。”</p>
<p>Mr. Röttgen was also strongly critical of Russia. He urged Western powers to learn from events in Syria, particularly in regards to Europe's</p>	<p>勒特根也对俄罗斯非常不满。他敦促西方大国从叙利亚的诸多事件中吸取教训, 尤其是在涉及欧洲安全的问题上。他表示, 欧洲需要在国防上作出更多</p>

<p>security. He said that more needed to be spent on defense and that Europe, while still needing the United States, should not rely on America for its safety.</p>	<p>投入,而且尽管欧洲依然需要美国,但不能单纯依赖美国来保障自身的安全。</p>
<p>"Russia has gained the upper hand in the region and this is by historical measure a novelty," Mr. Röttgen said. "They have done so by the use of armed force."</p>	<p>"俄罗斯在这一地区占得上风,这在过去不曾有过,"勒特根说。"他们是通过使用武装力量实现了这一点。"</p>
<p>Other speakers at the conference singled out the Obama administration for failing to act in 2013 after President Obama said use of chemical weapons by Mr. Assad would cross a "red line" that demanded American action.</p>	<p>在会上,其他发言者还把枪口单独对准了奥巴马,指出2013年表示阿萨德使用化学武器就是越过"红线",会促使美国采取行动之后,奥巴马政府并没有真的采取行动。</p>
<p>Back then, Russia again intervened, using its influence to get Mr. Assad to agree to put all chemical weapons under United Nations supervision for removal and destruction. Mr. McCain said that that move had destroyed Washington's credibility, particularly with Saudi Arabia, who he claimed had planes ready to fly air raids on Syria when Mr. Obama accepted the Russian-backed plan on chemical weapons.</p>	<p>当时,俄罗斯再次介入,利用其影响力让阿萨德同意在联合国监督下,将所有化学武器进行清除或销毁。麦凯恩表示,此举损坏了华盛顿的信誉,尤其是对沙特阿拉伯而言。他声称,沙特已经准备好派战机对叙利亚发起空袭的时候,奥巴马却接受了俄罗斯支持的清除化学武器的计划。</p>
<p>Tammam Salam, the prime minister of Lebanon, a country of 4.5 million people that is sheltering 1.5 million Syrians, recalled that he had tried in vain last year to warn the same conference of the consequences "if you don't do something serious, and quick."</p>	<p>有450万人口的黎巴嫩先后收留了150万名叙利亚难民。该国总理塔马姆·萨拉姆(Tammam Salam)回忆,去年在同一会议上,他曾警告,"如果你们不快速采取严肃的行动",就会产生后果。</p>
<p>Now, he said, the Europeans are finally paying attention and took the lead in raising \$11 billion worth of aid pledges at a recent conference in London. "It would have been much better if they had woken up sooner," Mr. Salam said.</p>	<p>他表示,现在欧洲人终于开始注意到这个问题,在伦敦最近举行的一场会议上,他们带头征集了价值11亿美元的援助承诺。"如果他们早一些清醒过来,情况会比现在好得多,"萨拉姆说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160215/c15munich</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160215/c15munich</p>

Zika Virus in Colombia Presents Complicated Choice About Abortion	孕期感染兹卡是否应该堕胎?
CÚCUTA, Colombia — Margarita Rosa Barrios was six weeks pregnant when she began to feel the symptoms that every expecting mother here has come to dread: swollen eyes, aching joints, three days of fever. Just as she feared, she had the Zika virus.	哥伦比亚库库塔——怀孕六周的时候, 玛加丽塔·罗莎·巴里奥斯(Margarita Rosa Barrios)开始感到身体出现了一些让这里的准妈妈们感到恐惧的症状: 眼睛肿胀, 关节疼痛, 持续发烧三天。正如自己所担忧的, 她感染了兹卡病毒。
Ms. Barrios, 24, knows that thousands of babies have been reported born with abnormally small heads during the Zika epidemic in neighboring Brazil and that researchers there say the virus is to blame.	24 岁的巴里奥斯知道, 兹卡(Zika)疫情在邻国巴西蔓延期间, 据称有成千上万的婴儿出生时出现头异常小的症状, 研究人员表示, 这是由兹卡病毒造成。
And Ms. Barrios is not expecting just one child. She is carrying twins.	况且, 巴里奥斯怀的不只是一个孩子, 而是双胞胎。
Nearly 3,000 pregnant women in Colombia are in Ms. Barrios's agonizing position, having recovered from Zika only to be left in a terrible dilemma. Unlike in Brazil, in Colombia some expecting mothers are being given the choice to to end their pregnancies, under laws that allow abortions in some cases.	哥伦比亚有将近 3000 名孕妇处在和巴里奥斯一样的痛苦中, 她们在感染兹卡病毒后康复, 跟着却陷入了这种可怕的两难境地。与巴西的情况不同, 在哥伦比亚, 法律允许在某些情况下人工流产, 一些怀孕妇女有了终止妊娠的选项。
Colombia has emerged as the second front in the battle against Zika in the Americas. At least 25,000 Colombians have contracted the virus, a number officials say could surge to 600,000.	在美洲地区, 哥伦比亚新近成为对抗兹卡病毒的第二个战场。至少有 2.5 万名哥伦比亚人感染了这种病毒, 有官员表示, 这个数字可能会激增至 60 万。
But unlike in Brazil — where there have been an estimated 1.5 million infections dating to 2014 — in Colombia the first cases of Zika were detected only in October. Most pregnant women who have contracted the disease in this country have not given birth yet, and no cases have been confirmed of infants born with abnormally small heads, a condition known as microcephaly.	不过, 与 2014 年已经有大约 150 万感染病例的巴西不同, 哥伦比亚去年 10 月才出现了第一批兹卡病毒感染病例。在这里, 感染病毒的孕妇大多还没生产, 还没出现婴儿出生时头异常小的确诊病例, 这种症状被称为小头畸形症。
This has put women here in Colombia in the difficult position of considering — and, in some cases, having — abortions even before any	这使哥伦比亚的女性陷入需要考虑人工流产的艰难境地, 有些已经这么做了——尽管该国还没有出现小头畸形病例。

microcephaly cases have appeared in the country.	
“There’s a lot we don’t know about this disease,” Fernando Ruiz Gómez, Colombia’s deputy health minister, said. “What we know is there’s a growing disparity between what we’re seeing in Colombia with Zika and the experience in Brazil.”	“关于这种疾病，我们不了解的地方还有很多，”哥伦比亚卫生部副部长费尔南多·鲁伊斯·戈麦斯(Fernando Ruiz Gómez)说。“我们所知道的是，我们在哥伦比亚看到的兹卡病毒感染情况，与在巴西的经验有越来越大的差异。”
Colombia is one of the few nations in Latin America with abortion laws that allow women to terminate pregnancies under a variety of circumstances, including rape, birth defects that make a fetus unable to survive outside the womb or when there are risks to the pregnant woman’s physical or mental health.	哥伦比亚是拉丁美洲为数不多的有堕胎法允许女性在多种情况下终止妊娠的国家之一。这些情况包括强奸、会导致胎儿无法在子宫外存活的先天缺陷，或存在损害孕妇生理和心理健康的风险。
While legal abortions remain rare in Colombia, there are signs that the law is undergoing a major new test. Some medical officials say that microcephaly is grounds for abortion and that they will offer the procedure to pregnant women if the fetus shows signs of the condition.	尽管合法堕胎在哥伦比亚并不多见，但有迹象显示，这项法律正在经受一次重大的新考验。一些卫生官员表示，小头畸形症可以成为堕胎的理由，如果胎儿有患此类病症的迹象，他们会给孕妇提供堕胎服务。
Others have gone further.	其他人在这方面走得更远。
Ms. Barrios says her doctors offered to perform an abortion, even though there is no evidence that the babies she is carrying have microcephaly.	巴里奥斯表示，她的医生提出可以给她进行堕胎手术，尽管并没有证据显示她怀的胎儿患有小头畸形症。
“The doctor asked me if I might be ready to have two deformed children,” she said. “How do you tell a mother that?”	“医生问我是否做好了生出两个畸形儿的准备，”她说。“怎么能跟一个母亲讲这种话？”
Vanesa, a 28-year-old woman in the coastal city of Barranquilla, said she decided to end her pregnancy after she contracted Zika. An ultrasound showed what doctors said could be a deformity, possibly microcephaly.	28岁的瓦妮莎生活在沿海城市巴兰基亚，她表示，在得知自己感染兹卡病毒后，她决定终止妊娠。超声波扫描显示，她怀的胎儿可能如医生所说有先天畸形，而且有可能是小头畸形症。
“I cried a lot,” said Vanesa, who asked that her full name be withheld	“我哭得很厉害，”瓦妮莎说。她要求报道时不使用她的全名，因为她不想让

<p>because she did not want others to know she had an abortion. "We are Catholics, and we prayed to God. We decided not to have the baby."</p>	<p>其他人知道自己堕胎了。“我们是天主教徒，会向上帝祷告。我们决定放弃这个胎儿。”</p>
<p>The issue is all the more complex because the scientific link between Zika and microcephaly in infants has not been proved. International health officials say the connection is "strongly suspected," but they warn that it may take months to know for sure.</p>	<p>这个问题正变得愈加复杂，因为兹卡病毒和婴儿患小头畸形症之间存在联系这一点，还没有得到科学证明。有多名国际卫生官员表示，他们对这种联系持“强烈怀疑”态度。但他们也警告，这个问题的答案可能要在数月之后才能确定。</p>
<p>Even if Zika does cause microcephaly, there is often no way to predict how a baby will be affected. Infants with microcephaly can endure a wide range of mental and physical disabilities, while some, about 10 percent, have no limitations.</p>	<p>即使兹卡病毒不会引起小头畸形症，往往也无法预测胎儿会受到怎样的影响。患小头畸形症的婴儿有可能会有各种各样的心理和生理残疾，但也有大约 10%的这种婴儿没有什么缺陷。</p>
<p>Zika has already spread to 250 cities and towns in Colombia. It is here in Cúcuta, a city of 650,000 on the border of Venezuela that sits squarely in the range of the mosquitoes that transmit the virus, along with two other diseases, dengue and chikungunya.</p>	<p>兹卡病毒已经在哥伦比亚的 250 个城镇传播开来。靠近委内瑞拉边境、有 65 万人口的库库塔，正好处在会传播这种病毒的蚊子滋生的区域，这种蚊子还会传播另外两种病毒，即登革热和基孔肯雅热。</p>
<p>On the streets here in Cúcuta, it is now difficult to find a person who has not had Zika or known someone who did. Entire families have come down with symptoms.</p>	<p>在库库塔街头，现在很难找到一个不曾感染兹卡病毒或不认识此类感染者的人。很多是全家人都染上了这种病。</p>
<p>At the center of town is a large tent camp where dozens of homeless Colombians sleep after having been forced out of Venezuela last year for not having proper visas. Across the street is a culvert swarming with mosquitoes.</p>	<p>这个城市的中心有个不小的帐篷营地，有数十个无家可归的哥伦比亚人住在里面，他们在去年因没有合格的签证文件而被迫离开了委内瑞拉。街对面有一个涵洞，里面聚集了成群的蚊子。</p>
<p>Two pregnant women live in the camp. Neither has contracted Zika yet, according to residents, but it is assumed that everyone will be infected here at some point.</p>	<p>有两名孕妇生活在这个营地。这里的住户称，这两人都还没有感染兹卡病毒，但他们认为最终这里所有的人都会感染。</p>
<p>Marlenia Ortiz, a 37-year-old mother of five, said one of her children</p>	<p>37 岁的马琳娜·奥提兹(Marlenia Ortiz)是五个孩子的母亲，她说其中有一个</p>

had already contracted Zika. Last year, the entire family was infected with chikungunya, she said.	孩子已经染上兹卡病毒。她说，去年他们一家人都曾感染基孔肯雅热。
"Not one person in my family escaped it," she said. "The same will happen with Zika."	"家里没一个人能逃脱，"她说。"这次的兹卡病毒也是一样。"
Scrambling for a response to the disease, Colombian officials have warned women to postpone getting pregnant for months, until more is known about the virus and its effects on infants.	哥伦比亚官员正在绞尽脑汁寻找应对这种疾病的方法，他们提醒女性最好将怀孕计划推迟几个月，直到医学界掌握更多有关这种病毒的信息，更了解它对婴儿的影响。
But in recent months, the country has made progress on what could be an innovative way of controlling the disease. Iván Darío Vélez, a tropical disease specialist at the University of Antioquia in Colombia, said scientists there had successfully bred a mosquito that was resistant to Zika, dengue, chikungunya and yellow fever.	不过，最近几个月，在有可能带来控制这种疾病的创新方法的研究上，这个国家取得了进展。哥伦比亚安蒂奥基亚大学(University of Antioquia)热带疾病专家伊万·达里奥·贝莱斯(Iván Darío Vélez)表示，那里的科学家已经成功繁殖出一种可以抗兹卡、登革热、基孔肯雅热病毒和黄热病的蚊子。
To create the strain, Dr. Veléz infected mosquitoes with bacteria that block the insects from picking up the virus. When the mosquitoes breed with ones that are susceptible to the disease, their progeny are shielded.	为了培育这种品种，贝莱斯博士让一些蚊子染上一种可以阻止昆虫携带兹卡病毒的细菌。当这些蚊子和容易染上兹卡的蚊子交配后，其后代就会具备这种抵抗力。
"The results are encouraging," Dr. Vélez said, citing a recent pilot project near Medellín in which 80 percent of mosquitoes were rendered unable to transmit Zika.	"结果很令人振奋，"贝莱斯以麦德林附近最近进行一个试点项目为例说道。在这个项目中，研究人员已经实现让80%的蚊子无法传播兹卡病毒。
At the main hospital here, more than 80 pregnant women have come in with the virus since October, said its director, Dr. Juan Agustín Ramírez.	库库塔这家主要医院的院长胡安·阿古斯丁·拉米雷斯(Juan Agustín Ramírez)博士说，自去年10月以来，有80%的孕妇都是携带着兹卡病毒前来就诊。
About 35 percent of the women arrived in the first trimester, when microcephaly is most likely to develop, he said.	其中大约有35%的孕妇是在妊娠头三个月住进医院，那是最有可能出现小头畸形症的阶段，他说。
Dr. Ramírez said the hospital had not performed any Zika-related	拉米雷斯还表示，该院还没有进行过和兹卡病毒有关的堕胎手术，但他肯定

abortions, but he was firm that any women whose fetuses showed signs of the condition would be offered the procedure.	地表示, 任何女性都会得到堕胎的选择, 只要她的胎儿有患小头畸形症的迹象。
No woman, he said, should be forced to carry "a child that, in a few words, is useless to society."	他表示, 任何女性都不该被迫养育一个“简单来说, 对社会无益的孩子”。
Ms. Barrios ultimately did not find herself in that position.	巴里奥斯最终没有走到堕胎的那一步。
After recovering from the virus, she discussed her pregnancy and the doctors' offer of an abortion with her husband. An ultrasound showed that their twin fetuses were developing normally, she said, and the couple turned down the procedure.	从病毒感染中康复之后, 她就自己怀孕的情况和医生提出的堕胎建议与丈夫商量。她说, 后来她做了个超声波扫描, 显示肚子里的双胞胎发育正常, 夫妇二人于是拒绝了堕胎的提议。
But Ms. Barrios remains on edge.	不过, 巴里奥斯仍然感到不安。
She continues to have regular ultrasounds to check for birth defects. As a Catholic, she said, she will accept whatever is discovered when the babies arrive.	她还在定期做超声波检查, 查看胎儿有无先天缺陷。她说, 作为一名天主教徒, 孩子生出来后, 不管是什么样, 她都会接受。
"If it's something that God wants, then so be it," she said.	“如果那是上帝的旨意, 就顺其自然,”她说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16colombia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16colombia
University Student in New Delhi Arrested on Sedition Complaint	印度大学生以煽动暴乱罪名被捕
NEW DELHI — The police have arrested the president of a student union here on a complaint of sedition, a news agency reported, the latest controversy to hit one of the country's highly politicized universities.	新德里——一家新闻机构报道称, 警方以煽动暴乱为由逮捕了一名学生会主席, 这是印度一家高度政治化的大学近来一系列争议事件的最新一起。
A group of students at Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi organized a protest on Tuesday on the third anniversary of the execution of Muhammad Afzal, also known as Afzal Guru, who was found guilty of involvement in an attack on Parliament in 2001 which left nine dead. His hanging ignited protests across the country over the	周二, 也就是穆罕默德·阿夫扎尔(Mohammad Afzal)——又名阿夫扎尔·古鲁(Afzal Guru)——被处决三周年的那天, 新德里尼赫鲁大学(Jawaharlal Nehru University)的一些学生组织了抗议活动。阿夫扎尔参与了致九人死亡的2001年袭击议会行动, 后被判有罪。阿夫扎尔遭受绞刑一事在全国范围内引发抗议, 特别是在他的家乡克什米尔邦, 人们不满在此类情况下使用死

<p>use of capital punishment in such cases, particularly in Kashmir, his home state. Tuesday's protest was also in support of the rights of Kashmiri people.</p>	<p>刑的做法。</p>
<p>Police on Friday arrested Kanhaiya Kumar, the student union president, and a Delhi court remanded him to police custody for three days, The Press Trust of India reported. The complaint against Mr. Kumar was for criminal conspiracy and sedition, which can carry a sentence of three years to as much as life imprisonment. Rajan Bhagat, a police spokesman, confirmed that a complaint had been filed on Thursday, but gave no further details. .</p>	<p>印度报业托拉斯(Press Trust of India)报道称,周五,警方逮捕了学生会主席坎哈伊亚·库马尔(Kanhaiya Kumar),新德里的一家法院将他交给警方拘押三天候审。库马尔被控犯有共谋罪和煽动罪,这些罪行可能会判处三年监禁到无期徒刑。警方发言人拉詹·巴贾特(Rajan Bhagat)确认已于周四提出控告,但没有透露更多细节。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, some people at the protest shouted slogans in favor of Muhammad Afzal and Pakistan, according to The Press Trust. Mr. Kumar told the court on Friday that he did not know the identity of all those shouting the slogans, and dissociated himself from their views.</p>	<p>据印度报业托拉斯报道,周二,一些抗议者呼喊支持穆罕默德·阿夫扎尔和巴基斯坦的口号。库马尔在周五告诉法院,他不清楚那些呼喊口号的人的身份,并表示他和他们的看法并不相同。</p>
<p>"A person can have a dissenting opinion under freedom of expression, but you become a traitor only if you incite violence," Vajinder Singh, Mr. Kumar's lawyer, said in an interview on Friday with ANI news agency.</p>	<p>"一个人拥有言论自由,可以提出异议,但只有在煽动暴力的情况下,才算是反叛,"库马尔的律师瓦金德尔·辛格(Vajinder Singh)周五接受印度亚洲国际新闻网(ANI)采访时说。</p>
<p>Mr. Kumar contended instead that he was only in the vicinity because he was trying to break up a clash between those protesting the death penalty and right-wing students, according to The Press Trust. He said he believed he was arrested because he defeated a candidate from a right-wing students' group for the presidency of the students' union.</p>	<p>据印度报业托拉斯报道,库马尔坚称当时他在那一带是因为他试图劝阻抗议死刑的人与右翼学生之间的冲突。他表示,他认为自己被捕是因为他击败了来自右翼学生组织的学生会主席候选人。</p>
<p>But after a string of terrorist attacks in India, the issue of punishing the perpetrators provoked strong reactions.</p>	<p>但印度发生一系列恐怖袭击后,惩罚犯罪者的问题引发了强烈反应。</p>
<p>"If anyone raises anti-India slogans and questions the unity, integrity</p>	<p>"如果有人提出反印度的口号,质疑这个国家的统一、完整和主权,他们无</p>

<p>and sovereignty of the country, they will not be forgiven in any way," Rajnath Singh, India's Home Minister, said in a televised interview on Friday. "Whatever has happened at J.N.U., I have given the required instructions to the police commissioner and there should be strict action taken against them." Mr. Singh is a member of the right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party.</p>	<p>论如何都不会得到原谅，“印度内政部长拉杰纳特·辛格(Rajnath Singh)在周五播放的电视采访中说道。“无论尼赫鲁大学发生了什么事情，我已经向警察局长发出了必要的指示，会对他们采取严厉措施。”辛格是右翼政党人民党(Bharatiya Janata Party)的成员。</p>
<p>On Saturday, the campus of Jawaharlal Nehru University was on lockdown, with armed police guarding the entrances. Local media reported that protests over Mr. Kumar's arrest continued on Saturday.</p>	<p>周六，尼赫鲁大学的校园被封锁，入口处由武装警察把守。当地媒体报道称，周六，针对库马尔被逮捕一事的抗议活动仍在继续。</p>
<p>Mr. Bhagat, the police spokesman, said that the investigation continued, and he declined to comment further.</p>	<p>警方发言人巴贾特表示，调查还在进行中，但拒绝进一步评论。</p>
<p>The turmoil is the latest to trouble Indian universities. In January, universities across the country erupted in protests after a doctoral candidate at Hyderabad University who was a Dalit, or a member of India's untouchable caste, hanged himself in a student residence. He and four other students were barred last August for allegedly attacking a member of a right-wing student group, and had been expelled from student residences.</p>	<p>麻烦频频的印度大学此前已经发生过多起动荡事件。今年1月，海得拉巴大学(Hyderabad University)的一名博士研究生在学生宿舍上吊后，全国各地的大学都爆发了抗议活动，这名学生是达利特人——印度的贱民阶层。去年8月，他和其他四名学生据称攻击了一名右翼学生组织的成员，因此遭禁，并被赶出学生宿舍。</p>
<p>After the episode, students staged protests at universities across the country over the hostility faced by Dalit students, many blaming the government of Narendra Modi for empowering right-wing student groups.</p>	<p>此事发生后，学生们就达利特学生遭受的排斥在全国各地的大学举行抗议活动。很多学生指责新任总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)领导的政府助长了右翼学生组织的势力。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16india</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16india</p>
<p>Syrian Hospitals in Crossfire as Battlefield Grows More Chaotic</p>	<p>叙利亚战局恶化，连累医院学校遭受空袭</p>
<p>BEIRUT, Lebanon — The prospect of a wider war loomed over an</p>	<p>黎巴嫩贝鲁特——周一，在叙利亚北部一片日趋混乱的战场上，战火眼看就</p>

<p>increasingly chaotic battlefield in northern Syria on Monday, as fast-moving clashes pitted United States allies against one another and tensions continued to grow between two major powers, Russia and Turkey.</p>	<p>要蔓延开来，瞬息万变的冲突局势令美国的盟友们彼此对抗，俄罗斯和土耳其这两个大国之间的对峙气氛也持续加剧。</p>
<p>Taking advantage of fierce Russian airstrikes, Kurdish-led forces advanced headlong into shrinking rebel territory in the northern part of Aleppo Province, infuriating the insurgents and their principal backer, Turkey, which threatened "a severe response" if the Kurds moved farther.</p>	<p>库尔德人领导的军队利用俄罗斯开展的猛烈空袭，向阿勒颇省北部地区正不断收缩的叛军领土进发，令叛乱分子和他们的后台土耳其震怒。土耳其发出威胁，称如果库尔德人继续推进，他们将做出“严厉回应”。</p>
<p>The situation has pitted a dizzying array of warring parties against one another, vividly illustrating the notion that the enemy of my enemy is, as often as not, my enemy, too. Tensions have never been higher between Kurds and Syrian Arab rebels, who now accuse the Kurds of opportunistically attacking them in league with Russia and the Syrian government to advance their goal of seizing territory along the border with Turkey.</p>	<p>这种局面已经在交战各方之间引起了一系列纠葛不清的对抗，生动地表明我的敌人的敌人，很多时候也是我的敌人。库尔德人和叙利亚阿拉伯叛军之间的关系空前紧张，后者指责库尔德人乘人之危，与俄罗斯以及叙利亚政府军联合攻击他们，目的是在土耳其边境一带争夺地盘。</p>
<p>Those clashes are fueling a risky escalation of tensions, especially between Turkey and Russia. And they are pitting two American-backed groups against each other, since both the Kurds and many rebel groups in Aleppo receive American support.</p>	<p>这些冲突正在加大局势升级的可能性，尤其是土耳其和俄罗斯之间。而且这也在美国支持的两个组织之间引发了对抗，因为库尔德人和阿勒颇的很多反叛团体都得到了美国支援。</p>
<p>As always, caught in the middle are civilians, with four hospitals being bombed in a single day on Monday and Turkey and the Syrian insurgents accusing Russia of targeting them deliberately in an effort to drive them out of the area. Two of the hospitals were supported by Unicef, including a pediatric and maternity hospital, and at least 50</p>	<p>平民一如既往地夹在中间，本周一有四所医院遭到轰炸。土耳其和叙利亚叛乱分子指责俄罗斯刻意打击医院目标，企图把它们赶出该地区。联合国发言人法尔汗·哈克(Farhan Haq)说，其中两所医院是由联合国儿童基金会支援的，包括一所儿科和产科医院，共有 50 人在这些袭击中丧生，其中包括一些儿童。</p>

<p>people were killed in all of the attacks, including children, said Farhan Haq, a United Nations spokesman.</p>	
<p>Physicians for Human Rights, an organization that has been tracking attacks on health care workers and infrastructure amid the Syrian conflict, says that 697 health care workers have been killed in 336 attacks on medical sites, the vast majority of them carried out by the Syrian government and its allies.</p>	<p>医生促进人权协会(Physicians for Human Rights)对叙利亚冲突中医护人员和基础设施遭受的袭击进行了跟踪调查, 该组织说, 在医疗站点遭受的 336 次袭击中, 共有 697 医护人员丧生, 其中绝大多数袭击都是由叙利亚政府及其盟友开展的。</p>
<p>Two of the hospitals hit on Monday were in Azaz, a major prize in the fierce battles unfolding in Aleppo Province. One was struck by what residents and the Turkish government said was a ballistic missile. A school housing displaced people was also hit, residents said.</p>	<p>在阿勒颇省, 战斗正在激烈进行, 本周一遇袭的医院中, 有两所位于该省重镇阿扎兹。居民和土耳其政府说, 其中一家医院被弹道导弹击中。居民还说, 一所用来安置无家可归者的学校也被击中。</p>
<p>The attacks came as Kurdish militias and Arab allies advanced closer to Azaz, a critical border town, and overran Tal Rifaat, a town on the road to the border from the city of Aleppo.</p>	<p>袭击发生的时候, 库尔德民兵和阿拉伯盟友正在步步逼近边境要塞阿扎兹, 并一举攻占了从阿勒颇到边境途中的小镇塔尔里法特。</p>
<p>Turkey, which views the Kurds as its worst enemy in the region and does not want to see more Kurdish-controlled areas along its border, shelled the advancing forces, led by the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Front, for a third day in a row.</p>	<p>这支正在推进的部队由库尔德人领导的叙利亚民主阵线(Syrian Democratic Front)率领, 视库尔德人为该地区最大敌人的土耳其不希望看到他们在边境上控制更多区域, 连续三天向这支部队发起火炮袭击。</p>
<p>"We will not let Azaz fall," Turkey's prime minister, Ahmet Davutoglu, told reporters on his plane en route to Ukraine, according to the semiofficial Anadolu News Agency. He threatened "a severe response" if Kurdish forces advanced on the town.</p>	<p>半官方的土耳其阿纳多卢通讯社(Anadolu News Agency)称, 土耳其总理艾哈迈德·达武特奥卢(Ahmet Davutoglu)在飞往乌克兰的途中告诉记者, "我们不会让阿扎兹陷落, "他还扬言, 如果库尔德人的部队继续向阿扎兹挺进, 土耳其将作出"严厉回应"。</p>
<p>The advances were made by the Syrian Democratic Front, whose most powerful elements are Syrian Kurdish militias, the People's Protection Units, or Y.P.G., but which also includes some Arab forces. The United</p>	<p>领导这次推进的组织叙利亚民主阵线以叙利亚库尔德民兵"人民保护部队"(People's Protection Units, 简称 YPG)为主, 但也含有一些阿拉伯部队。美国支持叙利亚民主阵线向东进发, 打击伊斯兰国, 但 YPG 被土耳其视为</p>

<p>States supports the S.D.F. in battles against the Islamic State farther east, but Turkey – a crucial American ally and NATO member – considers the Y.P.G. a terrorist group.</p>	<p>恐怖组织。土耳其是美国的重要盟友，也是北约成员国。</p>
<p>American admonitions to both the Turks and the Kurds to refrain from attacks appeared to have little immediate effect.</p>	<p>美国告诫土耳其人和库尔德人不要开展袭击，但似乎没有什么明显效果。</p>
<p>The Kurdish advances raised Turkish fears that they were aiming to unite the two Kurdish enclaves in northern Syria, now separated by a patch of Syrian rebel territory and a larger area controlled by Islamic State. The larger fear is of Kurdish separatism in southeast Turkey, which could be inflamed by the formation of a de facto Kurdish state in the chaos of northern Syria and Iraq. Mr. Davutoglu specifically declared that Turkey would not allow the enclaves to unite.</p>	<p>土耳其对库尔德人的推进感到不安，担心这会将叙利亚北部的两个库尔德人聚居地连成一片；目前它们是被叙利亚境内的叛军据点和伊斯兰国占领的一大块区域隔开的。更大的担忧是，这样一来，在叙利亚和伊拉克北部就形成了一个事实上的库尔德国，那么土耳其东南部的库尔德分裂分子就可能揭竿响应。达武特奥卢明确宣布，土耳其不会允许这两个库尔德人聚居地连成一片。</p>
<p>Russia's Foreign Ministry declared that Turkey, by shelling the Kurds as they battled insurgents, was providing "direct support for international terrorism." It also insisted that the American-led coalition against the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, was responsible for the hospital bombing in Maarat al-Noaman, though United States military officials said there were no coalition strikes in the area.</p>	<p>俄罗斯外交部宣布，土耳其在库尔德人与叛乱分子作战的时候炮轰他们，是“对国际恐怖主义的直接支持”。俄罗斯还坚称，是美国领导的打击伊斯兰国联军轰炸了迈阿赖努阿曼镇(Maarat al-Noaman)的医院，不过美国军方官员说，联军并未对该地区进行过打击。</p>
<p>One of the hospitals that was struck, in the town of Maarat al-Noaman, was hit by four missiles in two sets of attacks within a few minutes of one another, according to the medical charity Doctors Without Borders, which supports the site.</p>	<p>为迈阿赖努阿曼镇上的一所医院提供支援的医疗慈善机构无国界医生(Doctors Without Borders)声称，该医院在几分钟内遭受两次袭击，被四枚导弹击中。</p>
<p>Both Russian and Syrian warplanes operate over the area, in the insurgent-held Idlib Province. Residents said that at least seven people were killed, including five patients, a staff member and a guard. Eight</p>	<p>俄罗斯和叙利亚战机都在这个区域开展过行动，它所在的伊德利卜省被叛军占据。居民说，至少有七人在袭击中丧生，其中包括五名病人，一名工作人员和一名警卫。他们说至少八名工作人员失踪，被埋在瓦砾中，而且还有数</p>

more staff members were missing in the rubble, they said, and an unknown number of patients were also missing.	目不详的病人失踪。
The charity added that about 15 other buildings had been struck in residential areas nearby.	该慈善组织还表示，附近居民区大约还有 15 栋建筑遭到攻击。
It was the second time in a week that a hospital working with Doctors Without Borders had been hit. The charity said an affiliated hospital was bombed on Feb. 9 in Dara'a Province in southern Syria.	这是与无国界医生合作的医院一周内第二次遭到攻击。该慈善组织表示，他们在叙利亚南部德拉省的一家下属医院在 2 月 9 日遭到轰炸。
"This appears to be a deliberate attack on a health structure, and we condemn this attack in the strongest possible terms," Massimiliano Rebaudengo, the Doctors Without Borders head of mission, said about Monday's strike on its affiliate. Deliberate attacks on medical facilities are forbidden under international law.	"这看来是针对医疗机构的蓄意攻击，我们对该事件予以最强烈的谴责，"无国界医生项目主管马西米利亚诺·勒巴登戈(Massimiliano Rebaudengo)提到下属医院周一遭袭事件时说。国际法禁止蓄意攻击医疗机构的行为。
The hospital had 30 beds, 54 staff members, two operating rooms, clinics and an emergency room, and its destruction leaves 40,000 people without medical care, the charity said.	该组织表示，该医院原有 30 个床位，54 名工作人员，两间手术室、门诊室和一间急诊室，医院遭袭导致四万人无法得到医疗护理。
Three people were killed and six were injured elsewhere in Maarat al-Noaman, at the National Hospital, residents said.	居民们表示，迈阿赖努阿曼镇国立医院(National Hospital)有三人遇难，六人受伤。
Russian officials have said their country's airstrikes do not target civilians and have not killed any, though the United States and allied insurgent groups say that Moscow has bombed indiscriminately.	俄罗斯官员曾表示，俄罗斯的空袭没有针对平民，没有导致平民死亡，但美国及与其结盟的叛乱组织表示，莫斯科方面展开了对目标不加区别的轰炸。
Syrian antigovernment monitoring groups say that Russian strikes have been the largest single cause of deaths in the war this year, and that they have killed hundreds of civilians, hitting schools, medical facilities and residential areas.	叙利亚反政府监察组织表示，俄罗斯的袭击行动是今年战争中最大的致死原因，他们杀害了数以百计的平民，袭击学校、医疗机构和居民区。
Doctors Without Borders has found its hospitals increasingly under fire	无国界医生发现，该组织在冲突地带设立的医院遭到越来越多的攻击。去年，

<p>in conflict zones. American airstrikes killed 42 people at an affiliated hospital in Kunduz, Afghanistan, last year. The charity's hospitals have also been hit in a Saudi Arabian air campaign in Yemen.</p>	<p>美国在阿富汗昆都士开展的空袭行动导致一家下属医院 42 人死亡。沙特阿拉伯在也门开展的空袭行动也攻击了该组织的医院。</p>
<p>The latest strike came amid days of escalation along the Syria-Turkey border, despite — or, experts say, perhaps because of — the United States and Russia having agreed on Thursday in Munich to work toward a cease-fire, said to be starting by the end of this week.</p>	<p>最新的攻击行动发生时，叙利亚-土耳其边境局势连日持续恶化，即便美国和俄罗斯周四在慕尼黑一致同意设法达成停火，据称要在本周末开始——在专家看来这可能恰恰是恶化的原因。</p>
<p>On Monday, though, Russia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs said its warplanes would keep attacking rebel positions even after the cease-fire goes into effect, saying it considered the rebels to be terrorists.</p>	<p>但俄罗斯外交部在周一表示，停火协议生效后，俄罗斯战机仍将继续攻击叛乱分子所在的地方，称俄罗斯将叛乱分子视作恐怖分子。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16syria</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160216/c16syria</p>
<p>Boutros Boutros-Ghali, Former U.N. Secretary General, Dies at 93</p>	<p>前联合国秘书长加利逝世，享年 93 岁</p>
<p>Boutros Boutros-Ghali, an Egyptian diplomat who led the United Nations in a chaotic 1990s tenure that began with hopes for peace after the Cold War, but failed to cope with genocide in Rwanda and Bosnia and ended in angry recriminations with Washington, died Tuesday in an Egyptian hospital. He was 93.</p>	<p>周二，埃及外交家布特罗斯·布特罗斯-加利(Boutros Boutros-Ghali)在埃及一家医院去世，享年 93 岁。在 1990 年代，他领导联合国度过了动荡的时期。上任伊始，人们寄望他能带来冷战后的和平，但在处理卢旺达和波斯尼亚大屠杀失利后，因为与华盛顿激烈地相互指责而终结任期。</p>
<p>His death was confirmed by the office of Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Ban later made a brief appearance before reporters at the United Nations, calling Boutros-Ghali "a memorable leader who rendered invaluable services to world peace and international order."</p>	<p>联合国秘书长潘基文(Ban Ki-moon)的办公室证实了他去世的消息。潘基文随后在驻联合国记者前短暂露面，将布特罗斯-加利称为“一位难以忘怀的领导人，对世界和平和国际秩序作出了宝贵贡献”。</p>
<p>The website of Al Ahram, Egypt's state-owned newspaper, said Boutros-Ghali died Tuesday in a hospital in Giza. He and his wife, Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali, had no children, Egyptian diplomats said.</p>	<p>埃及官方报纸《金字塔报》(Al Ahram)网站称，周二加利在吉萨的一家医院离世。据埃及外交官透露，他和夫人莱亚·玛利亚·布特罗斯-加利(Leia Maria Boutros-Ghali)没有孩子。</p>

<p>A generation before violent protests boiled over in Cairo in 2011, Boutros-Ghali was a keystone of Egypt's old guard diplomacy, a senior minister to President Hosni Mubarak and to his slain predecessor, Anwar Sadat. He seemed to meet the tests of character and experience when, in 1992, he became the sixth secretary general of the United Nations, the first African and the first Arab to hold the post.</p>	<p>与 2011 年开罗爆发的暴力抗议相比，加利年长了一代人，他曾被认作是埃及老派外交势力的核心人物。加利曾担任胡斯尼·穆巴拉克总统(Hosni Mubarak)及遇刺前总统安瓦尔·萨达特(Anwar Sadat)的外交国务部长。1992 年，他似乎满足了品格和经验的考验，成为了联合国历史上第六任秘书长，也是首位担任这一职务的非洲人和阿拉伯人。</p>
<p>The scion of a politically active Coptic Christian family, he accompanied Sadat on his historic olive-branch mission to Jerusalem in 1977, then played a pivotal role in the Camp David accords. He was at the White House when Sadat, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel and President Jimmy Carter signed the 1979 treaty ending a 31-year state of war between Egypt and Israel, a breakthrough in the history of the Middle East conflict.</p>	<p>加利来自一个积极投身政治的科普特基督徒家族。1977 年，在出访耶路撒冷，向以色列伸出橄榄枝的历史性访问中，他随同萨达特总统左右，之后他又在《戴维营协议》(Camp David accords)的签署中扮演了重要角色。当埃及总统萨达特、以色列总理梅纳赫姆·贝京(Menachem Begin)和美国总统吉米·卡特(Jimmy Carter)在 1979 年签署和平条约，终结埃及和以色列之间长达 31 年的交战状态时，加利也在白宫，见证了中东冲突的历史性突破。</p>
<p>Boutros-Ghali took the helm determined to subdue aggression and pursue peace after the fall of Soviet Communism and a relaxation of East-West tensions that had long hamstrung the United Nations. He also resolved to attack the organization's bloated bureaucracy and chronic money problems.</p>	<p>在联合国掌舵后，加利决心压制敌意，寻求在苏联解体后维持和平，并缓和长期困扰联合国的东西方之间的紧张。他也决心精简联合国冗杂的官僚体系，并克服长期的财政问题。</p>
<p>But he faced daunting tasks. Civil wars in Somalia and the secessionist states of Yugoslavia had already begun. Murderous conflicts between Hutus and Tutsis were hurtling toward genocide in Rwanda. And 60,000 U.N. peacekeepers were already thinly posted in a dozen trouble spots, including Cambodia, El Salvador, Angola and Mozambique.</p>	<p>但他面临了重重困难。在索马里，以及在南斯拉夫意欲解体的成员国，内战已经爆发。胡图族(Hutu)和图西族(Tutsi)之间的残酷斗争，引燃了卢瓦达大屠杀。而联合国维和部队的六万名士兵早已分散在一系列动荡地区，包括柬埔寨、萨尔瓦多、安哥拉和莫桑比克。</p>
<p>While he had said early on that he would not seek a second term as secretary general, Boutros-Ghali ran again. Late in 1996, the Security</p>	<p>虽然他很早就曾宣称不会寻求连任，但加利依然再次竞选联合国秘书长。1996 年底，安理会的投票压倒性地支持他连任。但美国驻联合国大使马德</p>

<p>Council voted overwhelmingly to give him another term. But Madeleine Albright, in her last days as the U.S. delegate to the U.N., cast a decisive veto as one of the five permanent council members. Boutros-Ghali thus became the only secretary general denied a second term.</p>	<p>琳·奥尔布赖特(Madeleine Albright)在她任期最后几天, 作为五个常任理事国之一的代表, 投出了关键的否决票。加利就此成为唯一一位未能连任的联合国秘书长。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17boutros-ghali</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17boutros-ghali</p>
<p>Second Sedition Arrest in India as Former Lecturer Is Held</p>	<p>学生抗议不休, 印度再捕一名前教师</p>
<p>NEW DELHI — The police in New Delhi arrested a former university lecturer on suspicion of sedition early Tuesday, the second arrest in a week on the colonial-era charge, as student and teacher protests against the government continued.</p>	<p>新德里——随着师生对政府的抗议活动的延续, 新德里警方于周二早上以涉嫌煽动罪为由逮捕了一名曾经的大学讲师。这是一周来警方第二次动用这条殖民时期的罪名来施行拘捕。</p>
<p>The arrest of the lecturer, S.A.R. Geelani, came just days after the police arrested the student union president of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Kanhaiya Kumar, on a sedition charge.</p>	<p>这位讲师名为 S·A·R·吉拉尼(S.A.R. Geelani)。就在他被捕的几天前, 警方以煽动颠覆的罪名拘捕了尼赫鲁大学(Jawaharlal Nehru University)的学生会主席坎哈伊亚·库马尔(Kanhaiya Kumar)。</p>
<p>India's sedition laws, which date back to the British Raj, mandate prison terms ranging from three years to life. Though the Supreme Court has ruled that sedition charges apply only to speech that incites violence, the law has been used in recent years on apparently political targets: a cartoonist in Mumbai, or a group of Kashmiri students cheering the Pakistani cricket team, among others.</p>	<p>印度有关煽动罪的法条能追溯到英国殖民时期, 可以判处三年监禁到无期徒刑。尽管最高法院裁定, 煽动罪名仅适用于挑起暴力的言论, 但这条法律近年来还是用在了一些似乎是政治目标的人身上, 比如孟买的一名漫画家, 还有为巴基斯坦板球队助威的一群克什米尔学生。</p>
<p>The police did not specify the exact grounds for Mr. Kumar's arrest, though it seems to involve an event on Feb. 9 on the third anniversary of the execution of a Kashmiri militant, Muhammad Afzal, also known as Afzal Guru, for his involvement in an attack on Parliament in 2001 that left nine dead. Mr. Kumar was present at a protest surrounding the anniversary where the participants chanted slogans police described as</p>	<p>警方没有明确指出拘捕库马尔的具体依据, 不过这件事看来与 2 月 9 日纪念克什米尔武装分子穆罕默德·阿夫扎尔(Mohammad Afzal)——又名阿夫扎尔·古鲁(Afzal Guru)——遭处决三周年的一场活动有关。此人被执行死刑的原因是 2001 年参与了一场针对国会的袭击行动, 袭击致九人死亡。库马尔出现在了围绕纪念日展开的抗议活动的现场。德里警察局长 B·S·巴锡(B.S. Bassi)称, 抗议活动参与者在那里高喊口号, 而警方认为这些口号“反对国</p>

<p>"anti-national," said the Delhi police commissioner, B.S. Bassi.</p>	<p>家”。</p>
<p>Though the university called off the event, videos circulated on television and online afterward showing people shouting slogans condemning Mr. Afzal's execution and calling for India to be "split into pieces." After the protest, a speech by Mr. Kumar was circulated online condemning a right-wing group and presenting himself and fellow students as the true defenders of the Constitution.</p>	<p>尽管尼赫鲁大学叫停了活动，但后来电视和网上流传的视频显示，抗议者高喊口号谴责阿夫扎尔被处决一事，呼吁让印度“四分五裂”。抗议活动过后，库马尔进行的一番演讲在网上传播，其中谴责了一个右翼团体，并称自己和同学是宪法的真正捍卫者。</p>
<p>Legal experts said it would be difficult to prove sedition based on the content of the speech, which did not call for violence, but some said that the authorities were not concerned about making the charge stick.</p>	<p>法学专家表示，这番讲话并未呼吁诉诸暴力，很难借此证明煽动罪名。不过，一些人认为，当局并不关心怎么让指控成立。</p>
<p>"If it is brought to the court, in my view there is no case against him," said Raju Ramachandran, a Supreme Court lawyer. But, he said, "in the meantime you've intimidated and harassed."</p>	<p>“如果提交到法庭，我的观点是没有依据让他的罪名成立，”最高法院的律师拉朱·拉马钱德兰(Raju Ramachandran)说。不过，“与此同时，你受到了恫吓和骚扰。”</p>
<p>He added: "It has a chilling effect, in a sense, because people would tend to think twice before expressing their views on sensitive subjects."</p>	<p>他还说：“在某种程度上，这会让人不寒而栗，因为人们再在敏感话题上表达观点时，会三思而后行。”</p>
<p>A police official, Jatin Narwal, said that Mr. Geelani, formerly of Delhi University, has been arrested on the same charges of sedition and criminal conspiracy after organizing an event at the Press Club of India, where a group of people shouted slogans hailing Mr. Afzal, the Press Trust of India reported.</p>	<p>警方官员贾廷·纳瓦尔(Jatin Narwal)称，曾在德里大学(Delhi University)供职的吉拉尼以同样的煽动与共谋罪名被捕。印度报业托拉斯(Press Trust of India)报道，他在印度记者俱乐部(Press Club of India)组织了一场活动，其间有人高喊赞扬阿夫扎尔的口号。</p>
<p>It was not clear whether Mr. Geelani had shouted the slogans, and Mr. Narwal declined to give details about the case. Mr. Geelani had been charged with involvement in the 2001 Parliament attack, but the Delhi High Court overturned his conviction in 2003, citing a lack of evidence.</p>	<p>尚不清楚吉拉尼是否喊了这类口号，纳瓦尔也拒绝给出此案的细节。吉拉尼曾被控涉嫌2001年袭击国会的行动，但德里高等法院以缺乏证据为由在2003年推翻了对他的判决。</p>
<p>Mr. Kumar's arrest led to chaos on Monday at a Delhi court, where he</p>	<p>周一的时候，库马尔被捕一事在德里一家法院造成了混乱。他本应出席一场</p>

<p>was to appear at a hearing on whether to extend his detention. He never got there as a mob scene developed, with a number of men wearing black lawyers' coats forcibly evicting reporters and attacking students and professors from Jawaharlal Nehru University who had come to support Mr. Kumar, reporters present said. Eventually, the hearing was held elsewhere, and Mr. Kumar was remanded to two more days of police custody.</p>	<p>决定是否延长其羁押期的聆讯，然而法院里群情激奋，他并未露面。在场的记者表示，一群身穿律师黑袍的男性强行驱逐记者，还攻击了前来声援库马尔的尼赫鲁大学的师生。后来，聆讯移到别处举行，结果是允许警方再关押库马尔两天。</p>
<p>Om Prakash Sharma, an assemblyman in Delhi from the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party, was seen beating a man outside the court in a video that circulated widely online. In a televised interview with India Today, Mr. Sharma said that he had been attacked by the man, who had been shouting anti-India slogans and was fighting back.</p>	<p>在一则网上广泛传播的视频中，画面显示来自执政的人民党(Bharatiya Janata Party)的德里议员奥姆·普拉卡什·夏尔马(Om Prakash Sharma)，在法院外殴打一名男性。接受《今日印度》(India Today)的电视采访时，他表示自己被这名高喊反印度口号的男性攻击了，当时是在反击。</p>
<p>"They will hit you, abuse Mother India and then what will you do? Will you pray to him?" he said.</p>	<p>"他们打了你，侮辱了祖国母亲，那你要怎么办？难道是向他祈祷吗？"他反问道。</p>
<p>On the sprawling campus of Jawaharlal Nehru University, a wellspring for generations of left-leaning academics and politicians, students gathered on Tuesday to protest Mr. Kumar's arrest. As the students held a sign reading "Release Comrade Kanhaiya," teachers formed a human chain around them to protect them from assault, though there were no clashes.</p>	<p>尼赫鲁大学是几代左倾学者与政界人士的摇篮。周二的时候，一些学生在宽敞的校园里集结，抗议库马尔被捕。学生们举着一个写有“释放坎哈伊亚同志”字样的标语牌，老师们则围在他们身边，组成人链保护他们免受攻击。不过，并没有冲突爆发。</p>
<p>"Who are these people to teach nationalism to this progressive university?" asked Bikash Mishra, a 30-year-old Ph.D. candidate in environmental science. "In a university, students should be free to discuss anything."</p>	<p>"这帮人凭什么教我们这所进步派大学，什么叫民族主义？"30岁的环境科学博士研究生比卡什·米什拉(Bikash Mishra)诘问道。"在大学里，学生应该有讨论任何问题的自由。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17india</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17india</p>

<p>Conspiracy Theories About Zika Spread Along With the Virus</p>	<p>兹卡病毒肆虐之地，阴谋论谣言满天飞</p>
<p>SALVADOR, Brazil — The Zika virus, some Brazilians are convinced, is the inadvertent creation of a British biotech company that has been releasing genetically modified mosquitoes to combat dengue fever in Brazil. Others here and elsewhere see it as a plot by global elites to depopulate the Earth and install a “one-world government.”</p>	<p>巴西萨尔瓦多——一些巴西人确信，兹卡病毒是英国生物技术公司无意间制造的，该公司一直在巴西释放转基因蚊子，以对抗登革热。还有一些来自世界各地的人则认为，这是全球精英阶层旨在减少地球人口，建立一个“单一世界政府”的阴谋。</p>
<p>And after a group of Argentine doctors asserted that a larvicide, not the mosquito-borne Zika virus, was to blame for a surge in cases of the birth defect known as microcephaly, Brazil's southernmost state went so far over the weekend as to ban the use of the larvicide in its drinking water — even though scientists and health officials insist there is no such link.</p>	<p>而一些阿根廷医生声称，导致先天性小头症病例增加的是一种杀虫剂，而不是蚊媒传播的兹卡病毒，随后巴西最南端的州上周末甚至开始禁止对饮用水使用这种杀虫剂，尽管科学家及卫生官员坚称不存在这种关联。</p>
<p>Like Zika itself, rumors about it have replicated with viral ferocity through social media and word of mouth, frustrating the Brazilian authorities as they grapple with a poorly understood pathogen whose origins and implications are still something of a mystery.</p>	<p>相关传闻就像兹卡病毒本身，通过社交媒体和口口相传疯狂传播，令正在应对这种人类知之甚少的病原体的巴西当局十分苦恼，该病原体的源头及影响仍然是个谜。</p>
<p>With many of the rumors started and spread abroad, Brazil's Health Ministry has been scrambling to do damage control.</p>	<p>由于很多谣言都是在海外传开的，巴西卫生部正在紧急行动起来，防止影响扩大。</p>
<p>In a statement on Monday, the government noted that microcephaly, which causes brain damage, was also growing in communities that did not use the larvicide, pyriproxyfen, and declared bluntly, “The association between the use of pyriproxyfen and microcephaly has no scientific basis.”</p>	<p>在周一发表的声明中，政府指出那些没有使用杀虫剂、蚊蝇醚的社区，也在不断出现会引起脑损伤的小头症病例，并明确指出，“使用蚊蝇醚与小头症之间的关联没有科学依据。”</p>
<p>Graham B. White, a medical entomologist who is a consultant to the U.S. Defense Department on disease-carrying insects, called the</p>	<p>医学昆虫学家、在带病昆虫问题上为美国国防部提供咨询的格雷厄姆·B·怀特 (Graham B. White)称，阿根廷医生的说法是“荒谬”和“不可信”的。</p>

Argentine doctors' assertion "ridiculous" and "not credible."	
White said that the larvicide did not work through the nervous system, the part of the developing fetus affected by microcephaly. He noted that it had been approved by the World Health Organization and had been widely used for years to treat drinking water in places where mosquitoes breed.	怀特表示，小头症会影响正在发育中的胎儿的神经系统，而这种杀虫剂不通过神经系统发挥作用。他指出，这种杀虫剂获得了世界卫生组织(World Health Organization)的认可，多年来广泛用于处理滋生蚊虫的饮用水。
None of which was mentioned in myriad posts on Facebook and Twitter, where the American actor Mark Ruffalo was among those sounding the alarm, with a post on Monday that was shared nearly 500 times.	Facebook 和 Twitter 上的各种敲响警钟的帖子并没有提到这些信息，其中包括美国演员马克·鲁法洛(Mark Ruffalo)，他周一发布的帖子已被转发将近 500 次。
Though Brazil is at the center of an epidemic now affecting more than two dozen countries, many of the dubious claims about Zika are born abroad, their purveyors a well-known coterie of critics of genetically modified crops and creatures.	兹卡病毒已经蔓延至 20 多个国家，虽然巴西是疫情的爆发中心，很多有关兹卡病毒的可疑说法都源自国外，散布谣言的是那些众所周知的批评转基因作物和生物机构。
With reputable-sounding names like The Ecologist and Global Research, they produce slick websites that weave facts, half-truths and pseudoscientific analysis into sinister assertions. They trace the hidden hand of "Big Pharma" spreading disease for profit and claim that billionaires like Bill Gates are closeted eugenicists seeking to address overpopulation by promoting poisoned childhood vaccines.	《生态学家》(The Ecologist)和全球研究(Global Research)等听起来有声望的机构纷纷创建漂亮的网站，将事实、半真半假的描述及伪科学分析编造成邪恶的断言。它们列举那些为盈利而传播疾病的“大制药公司”幕后黑手，并声称比尔·盖茨(Bill Gates)等亿万富翁私下里都是优生主义者，他们寻求通过推广有毒的儿童疫苗来解决人口过剩的问题。
Brazil, where mistrust of government is high, is fertile ground for such theories to gain traction.	巴西人民极不信任政府，为此类观点的继续传播提供了沃土。
Nailma Souza, 40, who owns a nail salon in Salvador, a city that has been hit hard by the outbreak, is certain that Zika was concocted to divert attention away from a cure for cancer that the authorities want	40 岁的尼尔玛·苏扎(Nailma Souza)在萨尔瓦多开了一家美甲店，该市是兹卡疫情的重灾区。苏扎坚信兹卡病毒是一场阴谋，目的是转移对政府希望保密的癌症治疗方法的注意力。

to keep secret.	
<p>"The Brazilian government wants to patent the drug to make money, but the investigators behind it want to give it away for free," Souza said after showing a video, purportedly made by a Brazilian actress, pleading for the cancer drug to be released. "The government is involved in this, for sure. They always want to get our money."</p>	<p>"巴西政府希望取得这种药物的专利权，以便盈利，但背后的调查人员希望免费发放药物，"苏扎说，在此之前她展示了一段据称由巴西女演员制作的请求发放抗癌药物的视频。"政府肯定参与了。他们总是想从我们身上捞钱。"</p>
<p>Claudio Maierovitch, the Brazilian Health Ministry's director of surveillance of communicable diseases, said there was a danger that fear and scant scientific information would lead people to ignore the government's exhortations about protecting themselves from mosquito bites and removing standing water that allows mosquitoes to breed.</p>	<p>巴西卫生部传染病监测部门主任克劳迪奥·梅罗韦奇(Claudio Maierovitch)表示，恐惧心理及科学信息的缺乏可能会导致人们无视政府的劝告，即防止蚊虫叮咬，清除滋生蚊虫的积水。</p>
<p>"Everything about Zika is new, and there is an aura of mystery about it, which leaves everyone open to new stories and new ideas about where it came from," Maierovitch said. "The biggest risk is that people don't do enough preventive procedures because they don't believe Zika is dangerous or that the disease even exists."</p>	<p>"有关兹卡病毒的一切都是前所未闻的，有一种神秘的气氛，导致大家可能听信有关其源头的新传闻、新想法，"梅罗韦赫说。"最大的危险在于，人们没有采取足够多的预防措施，因为他们认为兹卡并不危险，或者这种疾病根本不存在。"</p>
<p>Michel Misse, a sociologist at the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, said that rumors and conspiracy theories played an outsize role in Brazilian society, and that the spate of crises buffeting the Brazilian government made people question and doubt authority.</p>	<p>里约热内卢联邦大学(Federal University of Rio de Janeiro)社会学家米歇尔·米塞(Michel Misse)表示，谣言和阴谋论在巴西社会中发挥了巨大作用，巴西政府接二连三遭遇危机，使得人们质疑、怀疑其权威性。</p>
<p>"Given the political moment we are living in," he said, "a lot of people are not happy with our government, and it definitely plays a role when it comes to believing rumors that blame the government for things that are going wrong."</p>	<p>"鉴于我们目前所处的政治时刻，"他说。"很多人对我们的政府感到不满，这在一定程度上促使他们相信一些谣言，认为是政府引发了一些不好的事情。"</p>
<p>Some Zika skeptics have been especially focused on a British company</p>	<p>一些对兹卡病毒持怀疑态度的人尤其关注 2011 年在巴西释放转基因蚊子的</p>

<p>that began releasing genetically modified mosquitoes in Brazil in 2011 in an effort to stem a deadly outbreak of dengue fever. The company, Oxitec, inserts a modified gene into male mosquitoes so that when they mate with females in the wild, they will produce offspring that die before they reach adulthood.</p>	<p>英国公司, 该公司此举是为了阻止致命的登革热的疫情爆发。Oxitec 公司将一种经过改造的基因植入雄性蚊子, 使它们与雌性蚊子在野外交配繁衍出还没成年就会死亡的后代。</p>
<p>Discover magazine is among the authoritative sources that have disproved the allegation that the engineered mosquitoes are behind the Zika outbreak, born last month on a Reddit board devoted to conspiracy theories. Still, the dubious link has been picked up and expanded by scores of other outlets, including the anti-Western website Russia Today, the British tabloid The Daily Mail and conspiracy-minded websites like Natural News.</p>	<p>经过遗传工程处理的蚊子导致兹卡疫情爆发的说法, 最初出现在 Reddit 的一个专门讨论阴谋论的版块, 一些权威信源对此提出了驳斥, 《发现》(Discover) 杂志就是其中之一。但还有数十个机构在提出并传播这种令人怀疑的关联, 比如反西方的今日俄罗斯(Russia Today)网站、英国小报《每日邮报》(The Daily Mail)及 Natural News 等推崇阴谋论的网站。</p>
<p>"It's fantasy," Hadyn Parry, Oxitec's chief executive, said in an interview. "If children weren't involved and people weren't getting sick, it would be quite an amusing fantasy, but this is quite serious and irresponsible."</p>	<p>"这是幻想, "Oxitec 公司首席执行官哈迪恩·帕里(Hadyn Parry)接受采访时说。"如果没有涉及儿童, 人们没有得病, 那么这是一个相当逗乐的幻想, 但就目前来说, 这是十分严重和不负责的。"</p>
<p>Brazilian health officials and scientists say the Oxitec program has reduced mosquito populations in affected areas by up to 90 percent, though its expansion is being held up by the government for technical reasons.</p>	<p>巴西卫生官员及科学家表示, Oxitec 公司的项目将受感染区域的蚊子数量减少了 90%, 但出于技术原因, 政府阻止了该项目的扩展。</p>
<p>"If politicians start pandering to those opposed to genetically modified mosquitoes without scientific basis to their arguments," warned Tanjim Hossain, a research fellow at the University of Miami who specializes in mosquito control, "they are going to end up really hurting people."</p>	<p>"如果政治人士开始迎合那些没有科学依据就反对转基因蚊子的人, "迈阿密大学(University of Miami)蚊虫控制研究员但吉姆·侯赛因(Tanjim Hossain)警告称, "他们最终会给人民带来严重的伤害。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17zikaconspiracy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160217/c17zikaconspiracy</p>
<p>Car Bomb Strikes Military Convoy in Ankara, Killing 28, Officials Say</p>	<p>土耳其首都发生爆炸, 至少 28 人死亡</p>

<p>ISTANBUL — A car bomb exploded in the Turkish capital, Ankara, on Wednesday, striking a convoy of buses carrying Turkish soldiers and killing at least 28 people, government officials said.</p>	<p>伊斯坦布尔——土耳其政府官员表示，周三该国首都安卡拉发生了一起汽车炸弹爆炸事件，炸弹击中一个载有土耳其军人的车队，导致至少 28 人死亡。</p>
<p>The convoy was attacked when the buses had stopped for a red light, officials said. Deputy Prime Minister Numan Kurtulmus said 61 people were injured.</p>	<p>官方表示，爆炸是在车队停下来等红灯时发生的。土耳其副总理努曼·库尔穆什(Numan Kurtulmus)称，有 61 人在这次袭击中受伤。</p>
<p>The prime minister, Ahmet Davutoglu, canceled a planned trip to Brussels after the attack, and President Recep Tayyip Erdogan postponed a visit to Azerbaijan, according to his office. “Our determination to respond in kind to attacks taking place inside and outside our borders is getting stronger with such acts,” Mr. Erdogan said in a statement. “It must be known that Turkey will not shy away from using its right to self-defense at any time, any place or any occasion.”</p>	<p>事件发生后，土耳其总理艾哈迈德·达武特奥卢(Ahmet Davutoglu)取消了原计划的前往布鲁塞尔的行程。根据来自总统办公室的消息，雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)也推迟了对阿塞拜疆的访问。“随着此类事件的发生，我们以同样方式回应境内外袭击的决心正在增强，”埃尔多安在声明中表示。“必须让外界知道，土耳其不惮于在任何时候、任何地点或场合行使自卫的权利。”</p>
<p>The large explosion took place close to the Parliament headquarters, government buildings and a residential military facility in the central Kizilay district, according to local media reports.</p>	<p>据当地媒体报道，这场大爆炸发生的地点接近位于城中心克孜拉伊区的国会总部、多个政府大楼和一个军事住宅区。</p>
<p>Omer Celik, a spokesman for the ruling Justice and Development Party, said on Twitter that the explosion was an act of terrorism, although he did not provide details. No group immediately claimed responsibility.</p>	<p>执政的正义与发展党(Justice and Development Party)发言人厄梅尔·切利克(Omer Celik)在 Twitter 上表示，这起爆炸属于恐怖袭击，不过他并没有提供任何细节。目前也没有任何组织宣称对这起爆炸负责。</p>
<p>Images broadcast on television showed a large fire and smoke in the area. As many as 20 ambulances were dispatched to the scene, according to CNN Turk, a private broadcaster.</p>	<p>电视上播出的画面显示，这一地区出现了大火和浓烟。据私营传播机构 CNN 土耳其台(CNN Turk)报道，有多达 20 辆救护车被派往了事故现场。</p>
<p>The explosion Wednesday comes four months after the capital was rocked by the deadliest terrorist attack in the country’s modern history, when two suicide bombers — believed by the government to have links</p>	<p>就在四个月前，安卡拉发生了该国近代史上最严重的一次恐怖袭击，当时两名自杀式人弹袭击了在安卡拉举行的一场和平集会，导致 100 多人死亡。政府认为那两名袭击者和伊斯兰国(Islamic State)有关联。</p>

<p>to the Islamic State — struck a peace rally in Ankara, killing more than 100 people.</p>	
<p>In recent months, Turkey has stepped up its cooperation with the American-led coalition fighting the Islamic State in Syria, and has been attacked several times. Last month, a suicide bomber killed at least 10 tourists in Istanbul's popular Sultanahmet district.</p>	<p>最近几个月，土耳其加快了与以美国为首的打击叙利亚境内伊斯兰国的联盟的合作，也因此遭遇了多次袭击。上个月，一名自杀式袭击者在伊斯坦布尔深受游客欢迎的苏丹艾哈迈德一带发动攻击，导致至少 10 名游客死亡。</p>
<p>In a separate conflict, the Turkish military has been carrying out a large-scale counterinsurgency campaign against Kurdish militants in the country's volatile southeast, after the breakdown of a fragile peace process in July.</p>	<p>另一方面，自一项脆弱的和平进程在去年 7 月中断以后，土耳其军队一直在动荡的东南部地区对库尔德激进分子的反叛运动进行大规模镇压。</p>
<p>Since December, many towns have been under round-the-clock curfews as Turkish military forces have clashed with Kurdish militants from the Kurdistan Workers' Party, known as the P.K.K., who have been fighting for autonomy and more rights for three decades. The P.K.K. has previously carried out several attacks on military targets in Turkey, but usually in the southeast.</p>	<p>因为土耳其军队与来自库尔德工人党(Kurdistan Workers' Party, 简称 PKK)的库尔德激进分子的冲突, 很多城镇自去年 12 月以来一直实施全天候宵禁。过去 30 年, PKK 一直在为争取库尔德人自治和获得更多权利而斗争。之前, 它曾在土耳其境内针对军事目标发起多次袭击, 但基本都是在东南部地区。</p>
<p>The Turkish Army on Wednesday also shelled positions held by Kurdish militias in northern Syria that it deems to be an extension of the P.K.K. for a fourth day in a row. The government fears that the Syrian Kurds' expansion across Turkey's 560-mile border with Syria will fuel separatist ambitions among Turkey's own Kurds.</p>	<p>周三, 土耳其军队还连续第四天炮击了库尔德民兵在叙利亚北部占领的几个阵地。土耳其认为这是 PKK 的势力延伸区域。土耳其政府担心, 叙利亚的库尔德人在两国 560 英里长的边境那头扩展地盘, 会助长土耳其本国库尔德人的分离主义野心。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160218/c18turkey</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160218/c18turkey</p>
<p>Obama Going to Cuba; First Visit by U.S. President in 88 Years</p>	<p>奥巴马将访古巴, 美国总统 88 年来的第一次</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Obama will travel to Cuba in March, the White House announced on Thursday, making a historic visit as part of</p>	<p>华盛顿——白宫在周四宣布, 奥巴马总统将于 3 月访问古巴, 此次历史性访问是终结美国与冷战期间的对手半个多世纪以来的疏远状态, 实现关系正常</p>

<p>an effort to end more than a half-century of estrangement and forge normalized relations with a Cold War adversary.</p>	<p>化的努力的一部分。</p>
<p>The administration announced that Mr. Obama and the first lady will make the two-day trip on March 21 — the first by a sitting president in 88 years, when Calvin Coolidge visited — as top Commerce, Treasury and State Department officials were meeting privately with their Cuban counterparts in Washington for talks aimed at expanding business ties between the two nations.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府宣布，奥巴马及第一夫人将于3月21日对古巴进行为期两天的访问——这是继卡尔文·柯立芝(Calvin Coolidge)之后，88年来美国在任总统首次访问古巴，与此同时，商务部、财政部及国务院高层官员将在华盛顿与古巴的对应官员进行私下会面，讨论扩展两国商业关系事宜。</p>
<p>Penny Pritzker, the commerce secretary, opened the discussions on Wednesday, calling on the government of Cuba to open its economy to American business and investment. She said the Cubans must do more to help facilitate commerce after the thaw between the two nations.</p>	<p>美国商务部长佩妮·普利茨克(Penny Pritzker)于周三开启了这场讨论，呼吁古巴政府开放经济，接受美国公司及投资。她表示，两国关系回暖后，古巴人必须采取更多举措，促进商业发展。</p>
<p>Ms. Pritzker said her department had acted aggressively since Mr. Obama's December 2014 announcement to pave the way for American companies to do business in Cuba, granting 490 authorizations amounting to \$4.3 billion last year alone — a roughly 30 percent increase over the previous year.</p>	<p>普利茨克表示，自奥巴马总统在2014年12月宣布为美国公司进入古巴创造条件后，商务部积极行动，去年一年发布了490项授权——总额达到43亿美元，同比增长大约30%。</p>
<p>"But we need help from the Cuban side," Ms. Pritzker said. "The U.S. companies that are attempting to do business in your country continue to face challenges."</p>	<p>"但我们需要古巴方面的帮助，"普利茨克说。"那些尝试在古巴开展业务的美国公司仍然面临挑战。"</p>
<p>She added: "Without specific changes on your side that allow the private sector to engage, our changes will not unlock the opportunities for the Cuban people that both of us want to see."</p>	<p>她还表示，"古巴方面不做出具体改变，不允许私营领域参与，我们的改变无法为古巴人民开创双方都希望看到的机会。"</p>
<p>The talks, which began in a wood-paneled library at the Commerce Department within view of the White House, represent the latest effort</p>	<p>谈话在商务部的一间有木饰板墙面的图书室举行，窗外可以看到白宫。奥巴马在一年前开始推动政策转变，此次谈话是这种转变的最新一次努力。但美</p>

by the Obama administration to push forward with the policy shift the president set in motion just over a year ago. But the process is vastly complicated by the American statutory trade and commercial embargo that has been in place for decades and that only Congress can lift.	国数十年来的法定贸易及商业禁运措施，令这一进程变得极其复杂，只有国会可以解除相关禁令。
The president plans to visit Argentina after he leaves Cuba.	奥巴马总统计划在结束对古巴的访问后前往阿根廷。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160219/c19prexy	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160219/c19prexy
As Air Worsens, New Delhi Turns to Masks. The Flashier the Better.	在印度，防雾霾口罩变成时尚配饰
NEW DELHI — It isn't just sweaters the kindergartners are wearing as they pour out of their classrooms onto the lawns of the American Embassy School in India's capital city.	新德里——在印度首都的美国大使馆学校，当幼儿园的孩子们涌出教室奔向草坪时，身上不只是穿着毛衣。
They are also wearing face masks.	他们还戴着口罩。
The school does not require students to wear air filtration masks against the polluted air here, the worst in the world, in the estimation of the World Health Organization. But it has created what its director calls "a culture of acceptance" around wearing them.	据世界卫生组织的估计，新德里是世界上空气污染最严重的地区。学校没有要求学生戴上防污染的空气过滤式口罩，但该校校长称学校创造了一种戴口罩的“接受文化”。
It helps that they come in wild prints, made by a San Francisco company, many in fabrics from this year's spring and summer collections of a top Indian fashion designer, Manish Arora . The Tiger's Den, the campus store, has sold 800 this school year alone.	口罩上的花哨印花起到了一定推动作用，这些口罩由旧金山的一家公司生产，其中许多使用了印度顶级设计师曼尼什·阿若拉(Manish Arora)今年春夏服装系列中的面料。校园里的虎穴商店(Tiger's Den)这一学年卖出了 800 只口罩。
With expatriates and health-conscious Indians leading the way, residents of the Delhi metropolitan area of 25 million people are finally taking steps to protect themselves from the health-threatening atmosphere, as people in Beijing and some other heavily polluted Asian cities have already done.	在市区人口达 2500 万的新德里，居民们在外籍人士及有健康意识的印度人带领下终于行动起来，像北京及其他污染严重的亚洲城市的人们一样，保护自己不受威胁健康的空气的侵害。
New Delhi has long been covered with smog, but concerns escalated in	新德里早就被雾霾笼罩，但在 2014 年初，担忧开始加剧，当时世界卫生组织

<p>early 2014, when the W.H.O. study ranked New Delhi the worst. Then the American Embassy here began making its air pollution data publicly available. A government pollution board stepped up its efforts to consistently measure and report its findings.</p>	<p>织的研究将新德里列为污染最严重的城市。后来美国驻新德里大使馆开始公布空气污染数据。政府污染控制委员会加大努力,不断测量并汇报相关结果。</p>
<p>"The catalyst was the data becoming available," says Paul Chmelik, director of the American school.</p>	<p>美国学校校长保罗·赫梅利克(Paul Chmelik)说,“现在可以获得数据,这是一种催化剂。”</p>
<p>Shri Ram School, an elite private school, canceled sports day this winter because strenuous activity was deemed unsafe in such polluted air. The Delhi High Court asked the government to take action to improve the air, saying that living in New Delhi was like “living in a gas chamber.”</p>	<p>精英私立学校施利拉姆学校 (Shri Ram School)今年冬季取消了运动会,因为人们认为在污染严重的空气中进行剧烈运动是不安全的。德里高等法院 (The Delhi High Court)要求政府采取行动改善空气状况,称在新德里感觉像是“住在毒气室”。</p>
<p>In January, the government restricted private cars in New Delhi to alternate days during a two-week test. To general surprise, the city’s famously lawless motorists actually followed the plan. The government plans to repeat the driving rules in April.</p>	<p>1月,政府对新德里私家车隔日出行的限行政策进行了为期两周的试验。令大家感到意外的是,该市一向目无法纪的司机们竟然遵循了这项政策。政府计划在4月再次实行这套驾车规定。</p>
<p>Air purifiers, from \$50 to \$1,000, have been flying off the shelves. And an Indian entrepreneur has been selling high-end, designer air masks in Khan Market, among the most expensive retail areas in the world.</p>	<p>空气净化器非常畅销,价格从50美元到1000美元不等。一名印度创业者一直在可汗市场(Khan Market)售卖由设计师设计的高端口罩,可汗市场是世界上价格最贵的零售市场之一。</p>
<p>When the store’s owner, Jai Dhar Gupta, began selling the masks in January 2015, he estimated that he would sell about 10,000 a year. He sold that many in nine days.</p>	<p>商店老板贾伊·达尔·古普塔(Jai Dhar Gupta)从2015年1月开始出售这种口罩,当时他估计一年可以卖出1万只口罩。实际上他九天就卖出了这么多。</p>
<p>A New Delhi native who used to own a call center company in San Francisco, Mr. Gupta developed a serious respiratory illness while training for a marathon in 2014, and recovered only after he began using an air filtration mask made by Vogmask. He became the company’s Indian distributor a year ago.</p>	<p>古普塔是新德里本地人,曾在旧金山开了一家电话客服中心。2014年进行马拉松训练时,古普塔患上严重的呼吸道疾病,在开始使用威隔(Vogmask)制造的空气过滤式口罩后才慢慢恢复。古普塔在一年之前成为该公司在印度的经销商。</p>

<p>This winter, he says, he has been selling 500 to 700 masks a day from two retail stores in the New Delhi area as well as the school shop and a website.</p>	<p>他表示，今年冬季，他在新德里开设的两家零售商店、学校商店及一家网店每天可以卖出 500 到 700 只口罩。</p>
<p>The masks, when properly fitted, filter out 99 percent of airborne particles and are certified as personal protective equipment by agencies of the Chinese and South Korean governments, according to the company.</p>	<p>该公司声称，这种口罩如果佩戴恰当可以滤除 99% 的空气颗粒物，而且它被中国及韩国政府机构认证为个人防护用品。</p>
<p>Vogmask has been manufacturing the masks in South Korea since 2012, and plans to begin making them in India this year. Reusable and made from a patented fabric, they retail for about \$35, a price that is out of reach for the majority of Indians.</p>	<p>威隔从 2012 年开始在韩国生产口罩，并计划今年开始在印度生产。这种由专利面料制作的口罩可重复使用，零售价为 35 美元，这超出了大多数印度人的承受范围。</p>
<p>Foreign companies and nonprofits were among the early adopters. The Red Cross office in New Delhi bought masks for all of its employees this winter. Abid Malik, who works there, wears his mask while jogging.</p>	<p>外国公司及非营利机构是最早的使用者之一。新德里红十字会办公室今年冬季为所有员工购买了这种口罩。其工作人员阿比德·马利克(Abid Malik)会戴着口罩慢跑。</p>
<p>"Before using it, I used to cough all the time," he said. "Now I feel better."</p>	<p>"在使用这种口罩之前，我一直咳嗽，"他说。"我现在感觉好多了。"</p>
<p>Surendra Singh, 49, got an air filtration mask when his nonprofit company distributed them to all 30 employees this winter. "We were all really panicked about the air," he said.</p>	<p>今年，49 岁的苏伦德拉·辛格(Surendra Singh)获得一只空气过滤式口罩，他所在的非营利公司今年冬季向全部 30 名员工分发了口罩。他说，"我们都对空气污染感到恐慌。"</p>
<p>He asked for the black mask with two air filters, which was advertised as the best design for active people, and wears it during his commute on three buses.</p>	<p>他要了一种带有两个空气过滤阀的黑色口罩，并在需要换乘三辆公交车的通勤期间佩戴。广告宣称这种口罩是针对活跃人士的最佳设计。</p>
<p>On a rainy morning last month, he was the only one on the bus with his nose and mouth covered. This made him the subject of intense curiosity and concern among commuters who still widely regard the masks with suspicion.</p>	<p>上月一个下雨的早晨，他是公交车上唯一一个遮住口鼻的乘客。他引起了周边上班人士的强烈好奇和关注，他们普遍对这种口罩持怀疑态度。</p>

<p>Asked why they were staring at him, most people said they were worried that he was sick, perhaps with tuberculosis. Others said they suspected he was mentally ill.</p>	<p>被问到为什么盯着他看时，大多数人表示，他们担心他生病了，或许是得了结核病。还有人则表示他们怀疑他有精神病。</p>
<p>"Is he mad to wear that mask?" asked a 24-year-old hairdresser, Sonu Kumar.</p>	<p>"他戴着这种口罩，他是疯了吗？"24岁的美发师索努·库马尔(Sonu Kumar)问道。</p>
<p>As Mr. Singh got off the bus and began walking in the morning drizzle across a pedestrian footbridge toward his office, a 21-year-old student named Liaqat Ali was huddled with dozens of passengers under the bus shelter, continuing to stare.</p>	<p>当辛格下车，开始在蒙蒙细雨中穿过行人天桥朝着办公室走时，与几十名乘客挤在候车亭的21岁学生里阿卡特·阿里(Liaqat Ali)仍在盯着他看。</p>
<p>"I think maybe he is so sick that he will die if he does not wear that mask," Mr. Ali said.</p>	<p>阿里说，“我觉得他可能病得很严重，可能不戴口罩就会死。”</p>
<p>That attitude has restricted sales in India, Vogmask's co-founder Wendover Brown says. Her sales in China are four times as high.</p>	<p>威隔的联合创始人温德沃·布朗(Wendover Brown)表示，这种态度限制了口罩在印度的销售。这种口罩在中国的销售量是印度的四倍。</p>
<p>At the American school, the administration held forums to discuss the pollution, created a committee to develop an action plan and asked the campus store to stock the masks.</p>	<p>在这所美国学校，管理部门举行论坛讨论污染问题，成立委员会制定行动计划，并要求学校商店储备口罩。</p>
<p>A year ago, mask wearers were in the minority at school, but now most students wear them, says a parent, Aurelia Driver.</p>	<p>学生家长奥里莉亚·德里弗(Aurelia Driver)表示，一年前，学校里戴口罩的学生属于少数，如今大多数学生都戴上了口罩。</p>
<p>She sends her children to school with masks on their faces, attached by elastic bands so the masks can hang around their necks when indoors.</p>	<p>她送孩子们上学时一直戴着口罩，口罩上有松紧带，在室内的时候可以挂在脖子上。</p>
<p>What began as a grim necessity has for many children become something of a fashion accessory, she said. "Having something fun and cool makes it something the kids want to wear," she said. Another mother said she had bought them for her daughters after they pleaded for them, arguing that all the other kids had them.</p>	<p>她表示，起初对很多孩子来说是必需品的东西变成了一种时尚配件。她说，“这些口罩有趣，够酷，孩子们都想戴。”另一位母亲表示，女儿们想要口罩，说是别的孩子都有，所以她就给她们买了。</p>

<p>The school has instituted a policy against students doing aerobic activity without wearing protective masks when the particulate levels reach the hazardous range.</p>	<p>该学校制定了政策，当颗粒物水平达到危险范围时，禁止学生在没有戴上防护口罩的情况下做有氧运动。</p>
<p>That led the girls' varsity soccer team to put in an order this month for masks for the entire team.</p>	<p>这促使学校的女子足球队本月为全队订购了口罩。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160302/c02masks</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160302/c02masks</p>
<p>A Swedish Girl, ISIS and a Cautionary Tale of Global Terrorism</p>	<p>追随男友参加圣战，瑞典问题少女脱险归国</p>
<p>MARK MUNICIPALITY, Sweden — It was a running-away-from-home nightmare for the age of global terrorism. Marilyn Nevalainen, a pregnant teenager, decided to follow her boyfriend last year when he set out to wage jihad, leaving the lakes and forests of southwest Sweden for life under the Islamic State in the desert heat of Iraq.</p>	<p>瑞典马克市——在全球恐怖主义时代，这是一段离家出走的可怕经历。玛丽莲·内瓦莱宁(Marilyn Nevalainen)是一名怀孕的少女，去年在男友出发参加圣战的时候，她决定追随其步伐，离开瑞典南部的湖泊山林，前往伊拉克的酷热沙漠地区，在伊斯兰国(Islamic State)的统治下生活。</p>
<p>Apparently lacking any clear idea of what she was getting herself into, she ended up with militants near Mosul, with a new baby to care for and her boyfriend dead on an Iraqi battlefield.</p>	<p>内瓦莱宁显然不清楚她会遭遇什么，她最终加入摩苏尔附近的武装分子，同时还要照顾新生儿，而她的男友战死在了伊拉克战场上。</p>
<p>Remarkably, Nevalainen, now 16, and her infant son made it out alive. Much remains unknown about how she turned up two weeks ago in Kurdish-controlled northern Iraq, and she has not spoken publicly beyond a brief television interview in which she contended that she had followed her boyfriend without knowing "what ISIS means, what Islam is, nothing." She is now back in Sweden.</p>	<p>不可思议的是，现年16岁的内瓦莱宁和她还在襁褓中的儿子活了下来。她于两周前出现在由库尔德人控制的伊拉克北部地区，但过程不为人知。她除了接受简短的电视采访外，没有公开讲话。内瓦莱宁接受采访时称，她跟随男友前往伊拉克时并不知道“伊斯兰国是什么，伊斯兰教是什么，什么都不知道”。她现在已经回到瑞典。</p>
<p>Europe has been troubled for several years by the number of its young people who have run off to join the Islamic State, and it is increasingly concerned about the potential for them to come home to carry out terrorist acts in their native countries. Nevalainen stands out as a rare</p>	<p>几年来，不少年轻人离开家园加入伊斯兰国，这种情况令欧洲备受困扰，越来越担心他们可能有朝一日回国开展恐怖行动。内瓦莱宁的相关情况非常罕见，从而引人关注。她作为一名年轻的欧洲人，无意中进入圣战分子领地的核心，加入了伊斯兰国，最终却又获得自由。</p>

<p>case in which a young European went unwittingly into the heart of jihadi territory, ending up with the Islamic State, also known as ISIS, and was freed.</p>	
<p>Her story seems less one of ideology than of teenage rebelliousness and naiveté gone awry in a world where, with a bit of determination, a young woman can travel unchallenged from Sweden to the war zones of the Middle East.</p>	<p>这更多的是一个叛逆、天真的少年误入歧途的故事，而不是有关意识形态的故事。在当今世界，年轻女性凭着一片决心，就可以畅通无阻地从瑞典前往中东战区。</p>
<p>The second of at least four daughters of Pasi and Ann-Kristin Nevalainen, she grew up in a village in Sweden's rural Mark municipality. It was a childhood troubled enough that her family voluntarily placed her in the care of a foster family, according to neighbors and social services officials.</p>	<p>帕西·内瓦莱宁和安-克里斯廷·内瓦莱宁(Pasi and Ann-Kristin Nevalainen)至少有四个女儿，内瓦莱宁是她们的第二个女儿，她在瑞典马克市的乡村地区长大。据邻居及社会服务官员透露，由于孩童时期麻烦不断，父母主动将她送到寄养家庭。</p>
<p>"She was a problem girl," said a longtime neighbor, who spoke on the condition that she be identified only as Annika. "She didn't like to go to school and the parents tried to help her, but they were too late and she went away. If she didn't get to do what she wanted, she rebelled."</p>	<p>"她是一个问题女孩，"一名老邻居说。"她不喜欢上学，父母试图帮助她，但为时已晚，她离开了。如果不能做自己想做的事情，她就会反抗。"这名邻居要求称她为安尼卡(Annika)。</p>
<p>Annika knew the Nevalainen family from when they lived in Lekvad, a hamlet of winding gravel roads, vast fields and few people. When night falls, the only lights are from the lanterns on distant farm porches.</p>	<p>安尼卡从内瓦莱宁一家住在乐瓦德时就认识了他们，这个小村庄有着蜿蜒的碎石路和大片的田地，但人很少。夜幕降临时，远处农场入口的灯笼是这里唯一的光亮。</p>
<p>By Nevalainen's account, given on Kurdish television once she was out of the Islamic State's territory, she dropped out of school when she was 14 and fell for her boyfriend, a Muslim from North Africa who was five years older and had immigrated to Sweden on his own by 2012, according to records from the Swedish migration board.</p>	<p>内瓦莱宁离开伊斯兰国的领地后出现在库尔德的电视节目中，她称自己14岁辍学，爱上了比她大五岁的男友。瑞典移民局的记录显示，这名来自北非的穆斯林于2012年独自移民到瑞典。</p>
<p>It was a little less than a year after they met that the pair left for Syria, in</p>	<p>两人在认识不到一年后就前往叙利亚，也就是在2015年的夏季。</p>

<p>the summer of 2015.</p>	
<p>In a jarring video that appears to be addressed to her parents and was obtained by a Swedish tabloid, the Aftonbladet, a bearded young man who seems to be her boyfriend and identifies himself as Mokhtar Mohammed Ahmed speaks into the camera in Swedish, saying, "You can just forget about this little girl, because she is never coming back."</p>	<p>瑞典小报《晚报》(Aftonbladet)获得了一段似乎是寄给她父母的视频，在这段令人不安的视频中，一名貌似是她男友的蓄有胡须的年轻男子自称是穆赫塔尔·穆罕默德·艾哈迈德(Mokhtar Mohammed Ahmed)，他在镜头前用瑞典语说道，“你们可以忘了这个小姑娘，她永远不会回去了。”</p>
<p>The circumstances of how she eventually did come back remain unclear. Senior Kurdish officials say she was rescued on Feb. 17 by Kurdish special forces without a shot being fired. The officials said they were able to locate her using information derived from her occasional use of the Internet, but they offered no details.</p>	<p>目前尚不清楚她是如何回到瑞典的。库尔德高层官员表示，2月17日，库尔德特种部队在没有开火的情况下将她救出。这些官员表示，她偶尔使用互联网，他们由此得到一些信息，从而确定了她的位置，但没有透露细节。</p>
<p>A sheikh interviewed in the Kurdish city of Irbil said he had been approached to try to get her out by the girl's uncle, who he said worked for UNICEF. The sheikh said he had received photos of landmarks from Tel Keif, a village near Mosul, that Nevalainen was able to send to identify her whereabouts. He claimed he had been able to arrange her escape with smugglers and was supposed to be paid \$35,000. He said that the next thing he knew, he saw the girl on television — and that he had never been paid.</p>	<p>一名部族首领在库尔德城市埃尔比勒接受采访时表示，内瓦莱宁的叔叔曾与他联系，试图救她，她的叔叔为联合国儿童基金会(Unicef)工作。这名部族首领表示，他收到有关摩苏尔附近村庄特凯夫的地标的照片，内瓦莱宁寄出了这些照片，以确认她所在的位置。他称自己能够安排她通过走私者逃离，并应为此获得3.5万美元的酬劳。他表示接下来就在电视上看到了她，没拿到那笔钱。</p>
<p>The release of foreigners by the Islamic State is rare; most cases have involved ransoms. Kurdish officials denied that any ransom was paid, and the Swedish government and the girl's parents have declined to provide any details.</p>	<p>伊斯兰国很少释放外国人；大多数情况都是为了赎金而释放相关人员。库尔德官员否认有人付了赎金，瑞典政府及女孩父母拒绝提供任何细节。</p>
<p>Kurdish officials said Ahmed was killed fighting in Ramadi, in western Iraq, sometime last fall. It is not clear if Nevalainen was forced to marry</p>	<p>库尔德官员表示，去年秋季的某个时候，艾哈迈德在伊拉克西部的拉马迪地区作战时死亡。目前尚不清楚，内瓦莱宁是否被迫嫁给另一名作战人员，或</p>

another fighter or if she lived with other women.	是与其他女性一起生活。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160303/c03swedishgirl	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160303/c03swedishgirl
Money Given to Kenya, Since Stolen, Puts Nike in Spotlight	为与李宁竞争，耐克涉嫌贿赂肯尼亚田联
NAIROBI, Kenya — When a Chinese clothing company swooped in and offered to sponsor Kenya's famed runners, Nike panicked, Kenyan officials say.	肯尼亚内罗毕——肯尼亚官员说，当一家中国服装公司突然表示，可以为肯尼亚著名的赛跑运动员提供赞助时，耐克公司(Nike)急了。
"Can we talk about the situation?" a Nike executive wrote to a Kenyan official after hearing the news that the Kenyans wanted to end their deal with Nike. "You and I go back a long way."	"我们能不能谈谈这个情况?"一名耐克高管在听到肯尼亚人想结束与公司的合同后，给该国官员去信说。"咱们的关系可不是一时两时了。"
What followed — according to email exchanges, letters, bank records and invoices, provided by a former employee of Kenya's athletics federation — has led to a major scandal in Kenya, a country in the midst of its biggest war against corruption in years.	据肯尼亚田径协会的一名前雇员提供的电子邮件对话记录、信件、银行记录及费用清单，接下来的事已经发展成为肯尼亚的一大丑闻，这个国家正在进行多年来最大规模的一次反腐败行动。
In a contract signed several years ago, Nike agreed to pay hundreds of thousands of dollars in honorariums and a one-time \$500,000 "commitment bonus," which the former employee called a bribe.	在几年前签的合同中，耐克同意支付数十万美元的专家酬谢金、以及一笔50万美元的一次性"承诺奖金"，该前雇员称这是贿赂金。
The money was supposed to be used to help train and support poor Kenyan athletes who dream of running their way out of poverty.	这笔钱本应用于培训和支持贫困的肯尼亚选手，帮他们实现通过赛跑摆脱贫困的梦想。
Instead, it was immediately sucked out of the federation's bank account by a handful of Kenyan officials and kept off the books.	现在却被几名肯尼亚官员从联合会的银行账户立刻抽走，并没有记录到账上。
Nike has denied any wrongdoing, saying in a statement that its payments were intended to help athletes, and it does not appear to be under investigation by U.S. authorities.	耐克否认有任何不法行为，公司在一份声明中说，这笔支付款的目的是为了帮助运动员，公司看来也没有受到美国当局的调查。
But Kenyan authorities are suspicious. They have opened an extensive investigation, and all three Kenyan athletics officials accused of taking	但肯尼亚当局觉得此事可疑。他们已经开始了一个大范围的调查，所有三名被指控收受耐克贿赂的肯尼亚田径官员都已停职。肯尼亚刑事调查部门

<p>money from Nike have been suspended. Investigators with Kenya's Directorate of Criminal Investigations said they had asked Nike repeatedly to provide more information. So far, they say, Nike has refused.</p>	<p>(Directorate of Criminal Investigations)的调查人员说，他们已多次要求耐克提供更多的信息。他们说，耐克到目前为止一直拒绝提供。</p>
<p>"Why was such a huge sum of money paid as commitment?" said one of the detectives, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because he was not authorized to speak publicly. "It's only Nike who can tell us."</p>	<p>"为什么这么一大笔钱是以承诺费的形式支付的?"其中一名调查人员问道，因为没有得到公开发表评论的授权，他要求在本文中匿名。"这只有耐克才能告诉我们。"</p>
<p>John Githongo, one of Kenya's leading voices against corruption, said the U.S. government should pick up this case and "run with it."</p>	<p>在肯尼亚积极倡导反腐败的约翰·吉松戈(John Githongo)表示，美国政府应该调查这件事，而且要"一查到底"。</p>
<p>For more than 20 years, Nike Inc. has been paying the Kenyan national runners' association millions of dollars in exchange for the Kenyans wearing Nike's signature swoosh, superb advertising in the running world.</p>	<p>二十多年来，耐克公司向肯尼亚的国家长跑运动员协会提供了数百万美元，以此换取让肯尼亚运动员穿着有耐克标志的服装和鞋，成为在长跑界的极佳广告。</p>
<p>Kenyan athletes were so outraged when they learned in November that hundreds of thousands of dollars from Nike had been stolen by their bigwigs that they staged a protest at their headquarters in Nairobi, with elite athletes camped out in the grass and holding up signs that read "blood sucers." (Some of the runners never finished school.)</p>	<p>去年11月，在得知来自耐克的几十万美元被协会要人盗用之后，愤怒的肯尼亚运动员在内罗毕的协会总部外举行了一场抗议，一些顶尖运动员在草地上安营扎寨，还举着带有拼写错误的"吸血鬼"字样的牌子。(有些运动员未曾完成中小学学业。)</p>
<p>Now, one question the Kenyan detectives are trying to answer is whether Nike intentionally made it easy for the officials to pocket the money.</p>	<p>如今，肯尼亚调查人员试图回答的一个问题是，耐克是否故意为官员把钱装进自己的口袋提供了方便。</p>
<p>U.S. diplomats in Nairobi, Kenya's capital, said that the U.S. government would be willing to investigate any credible allegations of corruption by U.S. companies, but that they had no specific knowledge of the Nike deal beyond what had been reported in the Kenyan and international</p>	<p>在肯尼亚首都内罗毕的美国外交官说，美国政府愿意就任何对美国公司腐败的可信指控进行调查，但他们目前掌握的情况仅限于肯尼亚和国际新闻报道的有关耐克合同的具体细节。</p>

press.	
The allegations go back to 2009, when Kenyan officials, according to the email chain, accused Nike of treating Kenya as a “dumping ground” for substandard Nike clothing.	这些指控回溯到 2009 年，据一连串的电子邮件显示，当时肯尼亚官员指责耐克将肯尼亚作为处理不合格耐克服装的“垃圾倾倒地”。
But those complaints may have been a ruse by Kenyan officials to get out of the Nike contract so they could receive a bribe from another company, said a member of the executive board of Kenya's track and field federation, known as Athletics Kenya.	但是，名为“田径肯尼亚”(Athletics Kenya)的肯尼亚田径联合会的一名执行董事说，这些抱怨可能是肯尼亚官员与耐克解除合同的脱身之计，让他们能够从另一家公司接受贿赂，。
Soon after complaining to Nike, officials at Kenya's running federation struck a new sponsorship deal with the Li-Ning Co., a Chinese sports empire founded by a famous gymnast, Li Ning. A marketing agent, working as a middleman between the Chinese company and the Kenyan federation, then sent nearly \$200,000 to Athletics Kenya, money that a top official quickly withdrew.	在向耐克投诉后不久，肯尼亚长跑联合会的官员与李宁有限公司达成了新的赞助协议，这是一家由著名体操运动员李宁创立的中国体育产品巨头。一位在这家中国公司和肯尼亚联合会之间担任中间人的营销代理，在签约后支付给田径肯尼亚近 20 万美元，联合会的一位高级官员很快把这笔钱取走了。
The sports-marketing agent who made the payment, Papa Massata Diack, was recently banned for life by the International Association of Athletics Federations, a global governing body for track and field. Both he and his father, Lamine Diack, a former head of the international athletics association, are under investigation by French authorities in connection with several allegations, including blackmail and bribery.	支付了这笔钱的上述体育营销代理是帕帕·马萨塔·迪亚克(Papa Massata Diack)，他最近已被全球田径管理机构国际田径协会联盟终身取消资格。法国当局正在调查他和他的父亲、曾经担任国际田径协会负责人的拉明·迪亚克(Lamine Diack)，他们与多项指控有关，包括勒索和贿赂。
The Kenyan officials even began talking about designing new Li-Ning uniforms, but they soon learned that shaking off the Nike sponsorship deal was harder than they thought.	肯尼亚官员甚至已开始讨论设计新的李宁制服的事情，但他们很快了解到，摆脱耐克的赞助合同比他们认为的要难。
After they received a letter from a Nike lawyer saying there were no legal grounds to terminate the contract, the Kenyan officials abruptly	耐克公司的律师发函称，终止合同是缺乏法律依据的，肯尼亚官员收到信后突然改变口风。双方洽谈了一份新合同，耐克公司同意每年向田径肯尼亚支

<p>changed course. They negotiated a new contract in which Nike agreed to pay Athletics Kenya an annual sponsorship fee of \$1.3 million to \$1.5 million – plus \$100,000 honorariums each year and a one-time \$500,000 “commitment bonus.”</p>	<p>付 130 万到 150 万美元的赞助费——外加每年 10 万美元的酬金和一次性 50 万美元的“签约奖金”。</p>
<p>“Whenever I see the words ‘commitment fees,’ ‘commitment bonuses,’ ‘access fees,’ ‘access bonuses,’ that for me raises a red flag,” said Githongo, a consultant who once headed an anti-corruption unit within the Kenyan government but quit – and fled the country for several years – after death threats. “It’s language used to dress up bribes traditionally.”</p>	<p>“每当我看到‘签约费’、‘签约奖金’、‘续费费’、‘续费奖金’这样的词，就会警觉起来，这些历来都是贿赂的婉转说法。”顾问吉松戈说。他曾是肯尼亚政府反腐败机构负责人，在收到死亡威胁后辞了职，逃离该国数年之久。</p>
<p>Nike executives refused to discuss the contract, issuing a short statement that the money paid to Athletics Kenya was supposed to support the athletes. It said that Nike conducted business with integrity and that “we are cooperating with the local authorities in their investigation,” a point the Kenyan detectives dispute.</p>	<p>耐克高管拒绝讨论这份合同，并发布了一份简短声明，称支付给田径肯尼亚的钱应该是用来帮助运动员的。声明说，耐克公司诚信经营，“正在配合地方当局的调查工作”，但肯尼亚的调查人员说不是这么回事。</p>
<p>Several analysts said Nike could not afford to lose the Kenyans. Running is integral to Nike’s brand – Nike’s founders made some of their first running shoe treads on waffle irons in the 1970s. And Kenyans are integral to running.</p>	<p>一些分析师说，如果失去肯尼亚的合同，耐克会大伤元气。公司创始人在 1970 年代用华夫饼铛制作了最早跑鞋鞋底——跑步是耐克品牌不可或缺的一部分。而肯尼亚人又是跑步运动不可或缺的。</p>
<p>In the documents, Nike provided detailed instructions on how the \$100,000 yearly honorarium was to be used (to cover travel costs and phone bills, among other things). No details were provided for the commitment bonus, though, even after the former employee, who worked as an administrative assistant and in other jobs at Athletics Kenya for more than 10 years, wrote to a Nike executive asking him.</p>	<p>在文件中，耐克提供了每年 10 万美元酬金如何使用的详细说明（支付旅费和电话费等等）。但对签约奖金却没有提供任何细节，即使那名在田径肯尼亚担任行政助理和其他职务 10 多年的前雇员，在写信询问耐克高管之后也仍未澄清。</p>

<p>In a sworn statement provided to Kenyan investigators, the former assistant said the \$500,000 commitment bonus was “bribe money from Nike” so that the top officials could pay back the \$200,000 from the scuttled deal with the Chinese company and then make even more by agreeing to sign up again with Nike. The former administrative assistant requested that his name not be revealed, saying it was extremely dangerous to expose high-level corruption in Kenya — a sentiment shared by others.</p>	<p>在向肯尼亚调查人员提供的宣誓声明中，这名前助理说，50 万美元的签约奖金是“耐克的贿赂款”，高级官员同意与耐克续约，不仅能偿还与中国公司交易泡汤牵扯的 20 万美元，还能赚更多的钱。这位前行政助理不愿具名，他说，揭露肯尼亚高层腐败问题极其危险——其他人也有相同的看法。</p>
<p>“Put that away! You could get killed for that!” exclaimed a member of Athletics Kenya's board, his eyes widening when a reporter pulled out the amended contract from Nike listing the \$500,000 commitment bonus during an interview at a quiet Nairobi restaurant.</p>	<p>“赶紧收起来！这东西能要了你的命！”田径肯尼亚的一名董事惊呼。当时他正在内罗毕一家安静的餐厅接受采访，当记者拿出那份修改后列有 50 万美元签约奖金的耐克合同时，他瞪大了眼睛。</p>
<p>The board member said he, too, had received death threats for speaking out about corruption and asked that his name not be used.</p>	<p>这名董事表示，他也收到了死亡威胁，揭露腐败就会送命。他要求不具名。</p>
<p>Analysts said this case was especially tricky because it did not appear to fall under the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the U.S. law that covers crimes involving U.S. companies and foreign government officials. The Kenyan running association, while it receives some government money, is not a Kenyan government agency. “The world of sports has evolved in a governance hole,” said Roger Pielke Jr., a political scientist at the University of Colorado.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，本案尤为棘手，因为美国虽然有一部涉及美国公司和外国政府官员犯罪的《反海外腐败法》(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act)，但本案却似乎不属于它的管辖范围。田径肯尼亚虽然收过政府的一些钱，却不是肯尼亚的政府机构。“体育世界是在一个治理真空中演化的，”科罗拉多大学 (University of Colorado) 政治学家小罗杰·皮尔克 (Roger Pielke Jr.) 说。</p>
<p>He noted that sports federations, like Athletics Kenya and FIFA, international soccer's governing body, which is embroiled in its own corruption saga, often fell between the cracks of the rules that governed businesses, public agencies and traditional nonprofit</p>	<p>他指出，像田径肯尼亚和国际足联(FIFA)这样的体育联合会，尽管拥有企业、公共机构和传统非营利组织的特点，却往往不受这三者的治理规则的管辖。作为国际足球管理机构的国际足联已经深陷腐败丑闻。</p>

organizations, even though sports federations have qualities of all three.	
Pielke said bribery, embezzlement and “unsavory, improper business practices” were common.	皮尔克说，贿赂、挪用公款和“令人讨厌的不正当商业行为”很常见。
“I hear it all the time from sporting officials,” he said. “To survive in this world, these are the rules of the game.”	“我经常从体育官员那里听说这些事，”他说。“为了在这个世界上生存，这些就是游戏规则。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160307/c07kenya	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160307/c07kenya
Ex-President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, Faces Charges	巴西前总统卢拉涉洗钱遭指控
Prosecutors filed charges on Wednesday against former President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, one of Brazil’s most prominent political figures, shaking the country’s already anxious political establishment.	周三，巴西检方对前总统路易斯·伊纳西奥·卢拉·达席尔瓦(Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva)提起指控。达席尔瓦是巴西最重量级的政坛人物之一，此举撼动了本已处于焦虑之中的该国政治权贵。
The charges, brought by prosecutors in São Paulo State, are connected to claims of money laundering and misrepresentation of assets involving a luxury apartment in the beachfront city of Guarujá. It is unclear what the specific charges are.	指控由圣保罗州的检方提出，涉及洗钱行为，以及与海滨城市瓜鲁雅的一套豪华公寓有关的资产瞒报。具体的罪名则尚不明朗。
Federal investigators say that Mr. da Silva effectively acquired the property, a claim he denies, and that O.A.S., a construction company, paid for improvements at the apartment with funds that may have come from the giant graft scheme at Petrobras, the national oil company.	联邦检察部门称，达席尔瓦实际上购入了这处房产，而公寓的整修费用则由OAS 建筑公司支付，其中的钱款可能来自巴西国家石油公司(Petrobras)的巨额贪腐案。
The charges came after Mr. da Silva, 70, was held for questioning and his home raided by the police last week.	在提出指控之前，现年70岁的达席尔瓦上周被警方扣押问话，他的家也遭到了突击搜查。
While a judge still needs to decide whether to accept the charges and put Mr. da Silva on trial, the positioning of the former president at the center of the Petrobras scandal is focusing scrutiny on him — and his handpicked successor, President Dilma Rousseff. Mr. da Silva, who was	目前仍需由法官裁定是否接受检方指控并让达席尔瓦受审，不过，将这位前总统推至巴西国家石油公司丑闻的中心意味着，他本人及其亲手选定的继任者迪尔玛·罗塞夫(Dilma Rousseff)正成为调查的焦点。在2003年到2010年间，达席尔瓦担任巴西总统，目前也仍在执政的左翼劳工党中拥有无可匹

<p>president from 2003 to 2010, still wields unrivaled sway in the governing leftist Workers Party. Mr. da Silva's supporters have condemned the legal maneuvering against him, contending it is part of a media conspiracy to oust Ms. Rousseff and prevent Mr. da Silva from running again in 2018.</p>	<p>敌的影响力。支持达席尔瓦的人士一直谴责针对他的法律行动，认为这是媒体阴谋的一部分，目的是逼迫罗塞夫下台并阻止达席尔瓦在 2018 年再次竞选总统。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10brazil</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10brazil</p>
<p>Iran Tests More Missiles in Message to Israel and Biden</p>	<p>伊朗试射两枚导弹，意在震慑敌对国家</p>
<p>TEHRAN, Iran — The Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps of Iran conducted a second successive day of missile tests Wednesday, firing two rockets that it said hit targets more than 850 miles away.</p>	<p>伊朗德黑兰——周三，伊朗伊斯兰革命卫队连续第二天进行导弹试射，射出两枚导弹，击中了超过 850 英里（约合 1370 公里）之外的目标。</p>
<p>The missiles were launched from the eastern part of the Alborz mountain range that hugs the Caspian Sea in northern Iran, the semiofficial news agency Tasnim reported.</p>	<p>半官方通讯社 Tasnim 报道称，导弹是从位于伊朗北部环绕里海的厄尔布尔士山脉东部射出的。</p>
<p>While Iran has riled conservative critics of last summer's nuclear deal with a succession of missile tests, it is not clear whether the latest activity violates any proscriptions.</p>	<p>尽管伊朗一系列导弹试射的举动，惹恼了去年夏天核协议的保守派批评者，但并不清楚最新的举动是不是违反了任何禁令。</p>
<p>Before the signing of the accord with the United States and international powers, Iran was barred under U.N. Security Council Resolution 1929 from any work on ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. That resolution was revoked with the nuclear deal and replaced by Security Council Resolution 2231, which "calls upon" Iran to abstain from such activity.</p>	<p>在与美国和其他世界大国签署协议之前，伊朗受到联合国安理会 1929 号决议的约束，不得研发任何可以携带核弹头的弹道导弹。在核协议签署后，该项决议已被撤销并由安理会 2231 号决议取而代之，后者“呼吁”伊朗克制此类活动。</p>
<p>Tehran says that it has a right to pursue defensive weapons systems and that, since it has given up any semblance of a nuclear program, it cannot in any event be working on a nuclear capability.</p>	<p>德黑兰方面表示，伊朗有权研发防御性武器系统，而且该国已经放弃了任何类似核计划的活动，无论何种情况下都无法研发核能力。</p>

<p>"We have huge reserves of various range ballistic missiles that are ready to target enemies and their aims, at any time, from different points of the country," Brig. Gen. Hossein Salami, the deputy commander of the Revolutionary Guards, told reporters on the sidelines of the missile-firing drills in Kavir, Qum province, the semiofficial Fars news agency reported.</p>	<p>半官方的法尔斯通讯社报道称，在导弹试射演练的间隙，革命卫队副司令侯赛因·萨拉米准将(Brig. Gen. Hossein Salami)在库姆省卡维尔表示，“我们拥有射程各异的大量远程弹道导弹，随时准备从全国不同地点瞄准敌人和目标。”</p>
<p>The Obama administration concluded that an earlier round of missile tests in the fall violated the new resolution and prepared a list of sanctions against individuals and businesses involved in the launchings. It then infuriated congressional Republicans by delaying its application until after the nuclear deal went into effect.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府认定，去年秋天举行的上一轮导弹试射违反了新的决议，而且对参与发射的个人和企业准备了一系列制裁措施。但奥巴马政府直到核协议生效后才开始实施制裁，这让国会的共和党人怒不可遏。</p>
<p>The administration has not yet said whether it believes these tests violate the resolution. A State Department official said the matter would be raised at the Security Council, and congressional Republicans promised to introduce new sanctions against Iran.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府尚未表示，是否认为这些试射行动违反了决议。国务院一位官员表示，将会在安理会提及此议题，国会共和党人则承诺会针对伊朗推出新的制裁。</p>
<p>Iranian commanders seemed to go out of their way to antagonize Western governments, as well as to impress upon regional rivals like Saudi Arabia the extent of their arsenal.</p>	<p>伊朗军方似乎是在刻意地激怒西方国家的政府，并试图凭借本国强盛的武力，来让沙特阿拉伯等地区竞争对手刮目相看。</p>
<p>"Taking into account that Hezbollah has stored more than 100,000 missiles," Salami said, "the Islamic Republic possesses 10 times more missiles of different types, and its power is unlimited."</p>	<p>"如果估算真主党(Hezbollah)手中有逾 10 万枚导弹库存，"萨拉米说。"那么伊斯兰共和国拥有的各种导弹就有十倍，而且其威力是无限的。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10iran</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10iran</p>
<p>ISIS Detainee Tells U.S. of Militants' Plan to Use Mustard Gas</p>	<p>美国抓获 ISIS 化学武器专家</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — An Islamic State detainee currently in U.S. custody at a temporary detention facility in Erbil, Iraq, is a specialist in chemical</p>	<p>华盛顿——伊斯兰国的一名化学武器专家被美国抓获，目前收押在伊拉克埃尔比勒的一个临时羁押场所。国防部官员称，美军人员正就此逊尼派武装组</p>

<p>weapons whom U.S. military officials are questioning about the militant Sunni group's plans to use the banned substances in Iraq and Syria, defense officials said.</p>	<p>织欲使用违禁物质袭击伊拉克和叙利亚的计划，对此人进行审讯。</p>
<p>The detainee was identified by officials as Sleiman Daoud al-Afari, a chemical and biological weapons expert who once worked for Saddam Hussein's Military Industrialization Authority.</p>	<p>美国官员称，这名被扣押人员名为苏莱曼·达吾德·阿法里(Sleiman Daoud al-Afari)，曾在萨达姆·侯赛因(Saddam Hussein)的军事工业化管理局(Military Industrialization Authority)担任生化武器专家。</p>
<p>Al-Afari, described by the military as a "significant" Islamic State operative was captured a month ago by commandos in an elite American Special Operations force, has, under interrogation, provided his captors with details about how the group had weaponized mustard gas into powdered form and loaded it into artillery shells, the officials said.</p>	<p>美军形容阿法里是伊斯兰国的“重要”人员。他于一个月前被美军一支特种部队的精英突击队抓获。美军官员称，他在接受讯问时，向看守他的人员详细供述了，伊斯兰国如何将芥子气制作成粉末，并装载到导弹弹壳里。</p>
<p>One official said the gas was not concentrated enough to kill anyone, but that it could maim people.</p>	<p>一位官员说，该化学气体的浓度还不足以致命，但能使人致残。</p>
<p>As is protocol, Defense Department officials notified the International Committee of the Red Cross, which monitors the treatment of detainees, that they were holding an Islamic State fighter. The Red Cross acknowledged in a statement on Tuesday that it had visited the detainee but gave no other information.</p>	<p>美国国防部官员依照条约，向负责监督在押人员有否受到虐待的国际红十字会(International Committee of the Red Cross)，通报了美军收押一名伊斯兰国战斗人员的情况。国际红十字会在周二发出的一份声明称，已对犯人进行了探视，除此之外没有透露其他信息。</p>
<p>Defense Department officials insist that the United States has no plans to hold the detainee or any other captives indefinitely, and that they would be handed over to the Iraqi and Kurdish authorities after they had been interviewed. The officials say they did not intend to establish a long-term U.S. facility to hold Islamic State detainees, and Obama administration officials have ruled out sending any to the United States</p>	<p>国防部官员坚称，美国并无计划长期关押抓获的囚犯和其他人员，这些人员将在讯问之后，交给伊拉克和库尔德当局。官员还表示，美国无意建立长期的关押场所来囚禁这些人员，奥巴马政府官员也排除了把他们送到位于古巴关塔那摩湾的美军监狱的可能性。</p>

<p>military prison at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.</p>	
<p>Al-Afari was captured last month, shortly after the arrival in Iraq of a new Special Operations force that is made up primarily of Delta Force commandos. They are the first major U.S. combat force on the ground there since the United States pulled out of the country at the end of 2011.</p>	<p>阿法里于上个月被抓获，这发生在美军一支特种部队抵达伊拉克后不久。这支队伍主要由三角洲部队(Delta Force)的成员组成，他们自 2011 年美军撤离伊拉克之后，第一支返伊的美军主要地面部队。</p>
<p>Before this, the U.S. military has largely fought the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, with airstrikes, killing large numbers of Islamic State fighters in Iraq and Syria. But the 200-member Special Operations team has been given the task of killing and capturing Islamic State operatives, the latter in particular to use in gathering intelligence.</p>	<p>在此之前，美军对伊斯兰国（又称 ISIS 或 ISIL）主要采用空袭的方式进行打击，在伊拉克和叙利亚击毙了大量伊斯兰国作战人员。但这支 200 人的特种部队，此次执行的任务是击毙或抓获伊斯兰国的作战人员，后者主要目的是收集情报。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10military</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160310/c10military</p>
<p>Obama and Canada's Justin Trudeau Promote Ties and Climate Plan</p>	<p>加拿大总理“破冰”访美，与奥巴马谈减排合作</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — Justin Trudeau, the prime minister of Canada, met with President Barack Obama on Thursday for the first official visit by a Canadian leader in 19 years, a diplomatic honor made possible in part by new pledges of cooperation on combating climate change.</p>	<p>华盛顿——加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)周四与奥巴马总统举行会晤，这是加拿大领导人 19 年来首次正式访问美国。这一外交荣誉之所以成为可能，还要部分归因于为对抗气候变化而加强合作的新承诺。</p>
<p>Obama and Trudeau announced Thursday morning new commitments to reduce planet-warming emissions of methane, a chemical contained in natural gas that is about 25 times as potent as carbon dioxide and that can leak from drilling wells and pipelines.</p>	<p>奥巴马和特鲁多周四早晨宣布了减少甲烷排放的新承诺。甲烷会造成地球变暖，天然气中含有这种化学物质，其变暖效应约为二氧化碳的 25 倍，它可能从油气井和管道中泄漏出来。</p>
<p>In a joint statement, the leaders promised that their two countries would “play a leadership role internationally in the low carbon global economy over the coming decades.” As part of the announcement, United States officials said they would immediately begin a new push to</p>	<p>两位领导人在联合声明中承诺，两国将“在未来几十年中，在低碳全球经济领域发挥国际领导作用”。作为声明的一部分，美国官员表示，他们会立即开始推动新举措，监管现有石油和天然气设施排放的甲烷，不过在奥巴马任期结束之前完成这一工作的可能性不大。</p>

<p>regulate methane emissions from existing oil and gas facilities, though finishing that process before the end of Obama's tenure is unlikely.</p>	
<p>"Methane is upwards of 20 times more potent than carbon dioxide in warming the planet," said Gina McCarthy, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. "It has become clear that it is time for the EPA to take additional action to regulate existing sources in the oil and gas sector."</p>	<p>"就导致地球变暖而言，甲烷的威力比二氧化碳的20倍都高，"国家环境保护局(Environmental Protection Agency)局长吉娜·麦卡锡(Gina McCarthy)说。"很明显，环保局是时候采取一些新的措施，监管石油和天然气行业现有的甲烷来源了。"</p>
<p>Obama and Trudeau also pledged new cooperation in preserving the Arctic and focusing on biodiversity, science-based decision-making, indigenous people and building a sustainable Arctic economy. The two nations also promised to accelerate the carrying out of agreements made in climate talks in Paris last year.</p>	<p>奥巴马和特鲁多还宣称，会采取新的合作保护北冰洋，同时关注生物多样性、原住民、基于科学作出决策，以及建立一个可持续的北冰洋经济。两个国家还承诺，要加速实施去年巴黎气候会议签署的协议。</p>
<p>While Canada and the United States have long been close allies, Obama's efforts to confront global warming had become a major point of contention with Trudeau's predecessor, Stephen Harper, who sought to aggressively expand Canada's oil industry.</p>	<p>尽管加拿大和美国是长期的盟友，但奥巴马抗击全球变暖的努力，却是与特鲁多之前的上一任总理史蒂芬·哈珀(Stephen Harper)产生分歧的一个重要原因。哈珀曾大力扩张加拿大的石油产业。</p>
<p>As Obama became more determined to leave behind a lasting environmental legacy, he delayed and eventually rejected construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, which would have transported nearly a million barrels a day of heavily polluting oil from Alberta to refineries on the Gulf Coast.</p>	<p>随着奥巴马在环境领域留下持久政治遗产的愿望愈发笃定，他拖延了Keystone XL管线的建设，并最终将其否决。这条管线本来可以每天把近100万桶污染影响极强的原油，从加拿大艾伯塔省输送到墨西哥湾沿岸。</p>
<p>Obama's rejection of the pipeline severely strained relations with Harper.</p>	<p>奥巴马否决这条管线的举动，严重影响了他与哈珀的关系。</p>
<p>But Trudeau's election last year signaled a shift in policy that was welcomed by the White House. Trudeau did not criticize Obama's</p>	<p>但是特鲁多去年的当选，传递出了政策转变的信号，这受到了白宫的欢迎。特鲁多并没有批评奥巴马否决管线的做法，特鲁多宣称会奉行与奥巴马政策</p>

rejection of the pipeline, and Trudeau has pledged to pursue an ambitious environmental agenda to coincide with Obama's policies.	相符的雄心勃勃的环保议程。
The two leaders will meet privately on Thursday to discuss military cooperation, efforts to combat terrorism, improvements in trade and environmental concerns.	两位领导人将于周四私下磋商，讨论军事合作、打击恐怖主义、促进贸易及环境议题。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160311/c11prexy	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160311/c11prexy
As India Collaborates With Japan on Islands, It Looks to Check China	反制中国海上活动，印度日本在印度洋联手
PORT BLAIR, India — India and Japan are in talks to collaborate on upgrading civilian infrastructure in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, an Indian archipelago seen as a critical asset to counter China's efforts to expand its maritime reach into the Indian Ocean.	印度布莱尔港——印度和日本正在讨论有关改善安达曼和尼科巴群岛民用基础设施的合作事宜，为了反制将海上活动范围扩展至印度洋的中国，这个群岛将是一个关键。
The first project being discussed is a modest one: a 15-megawatt diesel power plant on South Andaman Island, as described in a proposal submitted late last month to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	讨论的首个项目规模并不大：上个月早些时候提交给日本外务省的方案计划在南安达曼岛建造一座 15 兆瓦的柴油发电厂。
But the collaboration signals a significant policy shift for India, which has not previously accepted offers of foreign investment in the archipelago. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are northwest of the Strait of Malacca, offering control of a so-called choke point that is one of China's greatest marine vulnerabilities.	但此次合作预示着印度的一项重大政策转变，印度之前没有接受针对该群岛的外部投资。安达曼和尼科巴群岛位于马六甲海峡西北部，可以对一个所谓的阻塞点进行控制——那是中国最大的海上软肋之一。
It is testimony to the unfolding relationship between India and Japan, which is also funding a \$744 million road building project in the northeastern Indian border regions of Mizoram, Assam and Meghalaya. Like the Andaman and Nicobar chain, the northeastern region is a strategic area that has remained relatively undeveloped because of its separation from the mainland.	这也证明了印度与日本关系的演变，日本还为耗资 7.44 亿美元的筑路项目提供资金，在印度东北部的米佐拉姆邦、阿萨姆邦、梅加拉亚邦边境地区修建道路。就像安达曼和尼科巴群岛一样，东北部地区也属于战略区域，但由于与大陆分离，该地区发展相对落后。

<p>Japan's marshaling of official development assistance in the region has drawn less attention than the effort that China calls "One Belt, One Road," a network of roads, railways and ports intended to link China to the rest of Asia and to Europe.</p>	<p>与中国的“一带一路”——通过公路、铁路及港口网将中国与亚洲其他地方及欧洲连接——相比，日本在该地区的官方发展援助举措没有引起那么多的关注。</p>
<p>But it fits logically into the web of strategic projects taking shape as Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India enters into closer relationships with Japan, Australia and the United States, as well as regional powers like Vietnam, to counter China's growing influence.</p>	<p>随着印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)与日本、澳大利亚、美国及越南等亚洲大国建立更紧密的关系，以对抗中国日益增加的影响力，一张战略计划的网络正在形成，而上述项目与该战略是相契合的。</p>
<p>A senior Indian official, who spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss internal deliberations, said that China's project would be answered by "a more decentralized, local but organic response."</p>	<p>一名印度高层官员表示，中国的计划得到的将是“更加分散、区域化但有组织的回应”。由于讨论涉及内部的商谈细节，这名官员要求匿名。</p>
<p>The official described proposed infrastructure projects in the Andamans as "not of a big scale, and not of a big value," but added that New Delhi was intent on developing its "frontier" regions.</p>	<p>这名官员称安达曼群岛的基础设施计划的“规模和价值不是很大”，但还表示新德里计划发展“边境”地区。</p>
<p>"The idea that the frontier should be left undeveloped, I think people have rejected that approach," the official said. "There is a realization that it doesn't help to leave part of any part of India undeveloped."</p>	<p>“有人认为不应该开发边境地区，我觉得人们反对这种做法，”这名官员说。“人们意识到印度任何地方发展落后都没有好处。”</p>
<p>Japan's vision for contributions in the island chain goes far beyond the proposed power plant. The plan was submitted in Tokyo more than a year after Japan's ambassador made a visit to Port Blair on South Andaman Island and, in a meeting with the territory's top official, offered financing for "bridges and ports."</p>	<p>日本针对该群岛的援助计划远不止发电厂项目。日本大使曾访问位于南安达曼岛的布莱尔港口，与该地区最高官员举行会晤，并提出愿意提供资金建造“桥梁和港口”。一年多以后，东京方面收到了上述方案。</p>
<p>Akio Isomata, minister for economic affairs in the Japanese Embassy, said the country's aid agency, Japan International Cooperation Agency, could only respond to "formal requests" from the Indian government.</p>	<p>日本大使馆经济事务部长明尾伊桑(Akio Isomata, 音)表示，该国的援助机构国际协力机构(Japan International Cooperation Agency)只能回应印度政府的“正式请求”。</p>

<p>He added that Japan would consider “any other requests” on the Andaman and Nicobar chain or elsewhere and was eager to use official development assistance to enhance India’s “connectivity” with countries that are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations or the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.</p>	<p>他还表示，日本会考虑有关安达曼和尼科巴群岛或其他地方的“其他请求”，并迫切希望利用官方发展援助计划增加印度与东南亚国家联盟(Association of Southeast Asian Nations)或南亚区域合作联盟(South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)成员国的“联系”。</p>
<p>“We usually start with small projects and go bigger,” he said.</p>	<p>“我们通常从小项目开始，然后扩大规模，”他说。</p>
<p>He said construction of the power station could start in the next fiscal year, which begins in April.</p>	<p>他表示，发电厂的建设工作会从下一财年开始，也就是4月。</p>
<p>The Andaman and Nicobar chain is made up of 572 islands, a vast majority of them uninhabited, stretching around 470 miles north to south.</p>	<p>安达曼和尼科巴群岛由572个岛屿组成，从北向南跨越大约470英里，其中大部分岛屿无人居住。</p>
<p>Used as a penal colony by the British Raj, the island chain was occupied by Japan for three years during World War II, a period that older islanders recall with dread. Jawaharlal Nehru, the prime minister of India at the time, secured the archipelago for his country in the distribution of property that accompanied the British withdrawal from the subcontinent, beating out bids by Australia and Pakistan.</p>	<p>该群岛在英国殖民时期被当作流放地，二战期间被日本占领了三年，年长的岛民回忆称那是一段恐怖时期。随着英国退出印度次大陆，时任印度总理贾瓦哈拉尔·尼赫鲁(Jawaharlal Nehru)在财产分配过程中压倒澳大利亚和巴基斯坦，为印度获得该群岛。</p>
<p>The islands’ importance has increased along with China’s naval expansion. The chain’s location makes it an ideal base for tracking naval movements in the Strait of Malacca, a long, narrow funnel between Malaysia and Indonesia. The strait provides passage for China’s fuel imports from Africa and the Middle East, around 80 percent of its total fuel imports.</p>	<p>随着中国的海上扩张，这些岛屿变得愈发重要。该群岛地理位置优越，是跟踪马六甲海峡海上行动的理想基地，马六甲海峡是位于马来西亚与印度尼西亚之间的狭长通道。非洲及中东进口燃料经由该海峡运往中国，占中国燃料进口总量的大约80%。</p>
<p>Nevertheless, change has come slowly to the islands, where almost all the undeveloped land is set aside for indigenous tribes and wildlife. A</p>	<p>尽管如此，这些岛屿慢慢发生改变，几乎所有未开发的岛屿都被留给当地土著和野生动物。有一项计划已经讨论了十多年，即从印度东海岸金奈市开始</p>

<p>plan to lay undersea optical fiber cable from Chennai on India's east coast, so that residents can finally have high-speed Internet access, has been under discussion for more than a decade. Until last year, no flights landed after dark because there were no runway lights at the Port Blair airport.</p>	<p>铺设海底光缆，以便居民享受高速互联网接入。布莱尔港口机场直到去年才开始有天黑以后降落的航班，因为此前没有跑道灯。</p>
<p>Defense analysts from the West regard the island chain with envy and a degree of confusion.</p>	<p>对于这道岛链，西方防务分析人士的态度是羡慕中也有一丝困惑。</p>
<p>"Almost every year, I see some senior Indian military official say we have major, major plans in store for the Andamans, and you're going to see them soon," said Jeff M. Smith, author of "Cold Peace," a book on the Chinese-Indian rivalry. "Everybody waits for the big story to hit on the Andamans, year after year, and it doesn't happen."</p>	<p>"我几乎每年都听到一些印度高级军官说，我们对安达曼群岛有非常重要、非常重要的计划，你们很快就会知道，"《冷和平：21世纪的中印竞争》(Cold Peace)作者杰夫·M·史密斯(Jeff M. Smith)说。"每个人都等待安达曼群岛发生大事，但年复一年，什么也没发生。"</p>
<p>A decision to accept Japanese investment there, he said, "would be a sign that the Modi government is getting out of this feedback loop and moving on some of these aspirations."</p>	<p>他表示，接受日本对该地区的投资的决定"预示着莫迪政府正在摆脱这种循环，朝着其中一些目标前进"。</p>
<p>India has taken "serious note" of the presence of Chinese submarines in the Indian Ocean in recent years, Adm. Robin K. Dhowan, the chief of India's navy staff, told a news channel in 2014. In January, India announced that it would deploy Israeli-made aerial "Searcher" drones and two Boeing P-8I maritime surveillance aircraft, developed for anti-submarine warfare, to the Andaman and Nicobar chain.</p>	<p>2014年，印度海军参谋长罗宾·K·多万上将(Adm. Robin K. Dhowan)接受新闻频道采访时说，印度已经"特别注意"中国潜艇近些年来在印度洋出没的情况。今年1月，印度宣布该国将在安达曼和尼科巴群岛部署以色列生产的"搜索者"(Searcher)无人机和两架为反潜战研发的波音 P-8I 海上侦察机。</p>
<p>Airstrips at the northern and southern tips of the archipelago are being lengthened to accommodate the long-range surveillance planes.</p>	<p>该群岛北端及南端的简易跑道正在扩建，以适应远程侦察机的需要。</p>
<p>Japan is hardly the only country interested in taking a role in developing the island chain. India and the United States are said to be</p>	<p>日本并不是唯一对推动群岛发展感兴趣的國家。防务分析人士表示，印度和美国据称即将达成一项海上后勤协议，这意味着美国船只未来可能获准停靠</p>

<p>close to concluding a maritime logistics agreement, meaning that U.S. ships might be allowed to make port calls in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the future, defense analysts say.</p>	<p>安达曼和尼科巴群岛的港口。</p>
<p>The chain's location provides a "perfect geographic position" for maritime aerial surveillance, said Rory Medcalf, head of the National Security College at Australian National University.</p>	<p>澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)国家安全学院(National Security College)的院长罗里·梅德卡尔夫(Rory Medcalf)表示, 该群岛为进行海上空中监视提供了“完美的地理位置”。</p>
<p>"If India were more open to allowing friendly foreign countries access and awareness in the Andamans, it would find them more forthcoming as well," he said.</p>	<p>他说, “如果印度更加开放, 允许友好的国家进入、了解安达曼群岛, 印度会发现, 这些国家会更友好。”</p>
<p>In Port Blair, there is the feeling that the outside world, once distant, is drawing nearer.</p>	<p>在布莱尔港, 此刻有一种曾经遥远的外部世界越来越近的的感觉。</p>
<p>The front page of the Andaman Express, a daily newspaper, is typically devoted to small-town news about motorcycle accidents and stove explosions. But a recent report on the presence of a Chinese naval submarine in Andaman waters mentioned, almost as an aside, that the archipelago "would become the primary target of the People's Liberation Army if China and India go to war."</p>	<p>《安达曼快报》(Andaman Express)的头版通常刊登有关摩托车事故和火炉爆炸的小镇新闻。但最近一篇有关中国海军潜艇进入安达曼海域的报道提到——几乎是一带而过——如果中印开战, 该群岛“会成为中国人民解放军的主要目标”。</p>
<p>Talk like that has brought an edge of apprehension to the quiet life on the island, said R.V.R. Murthy, a professor of history at Mahatma Gandhi Government College. Murthy lives on a hilltop, and in January, when officials in New Delhi announced the positioning of aerial drones at Port Blair's airport, he could peer down from his house and spot them.</p>	<p>圣雄甘地政府学院(Mahatma Gandhi Government College)历史教授 R·V·R·穆尔蒂(R.V.R. Murthy)表示, 这样的传闻扰乱了岛屿的平静生活, 引起一些担忧。今年1月新德里官员宣布在布莱尔港口机场部署无人机的时侯, 住在山顶的穆尔蒂从家里向下看就能看到这些无人机。</p>
<p>"In the old days," he said, a little wistfully, "this was the safest place in the world."</p>	<p>“以前, ”他有点感伤地说道, “这是世界上最安全的地方。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160314/c14andaman</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160314/c14andaman</p>

To Maintain Supply of Sex Slaves, ISIS Pushes Birth Control	野蛮强奸行为的现代手段：ISIS 对性奴强制避孕
DOHUK, Iraq — Locked inside a room where the only furniture was a bed, the 16-year-old learned to fear the sunset, because nightfall started the countdown to her next rape.	伊拉克杜胡克——被锁在一个房间里，仅有的家具是一张床，这个 16 岁的少女变得害怕黄昏，因为那标志着她很快会遭到下一次强奸。
During the year she was held by the Islamic State, she spent her days dreading the smell of the ISIS fighter's breath, the disgusting sounds he made and the pain he inflicted on her body. More than anything, she was tormented by the thought she might become pregnant with her rapist's child.	在被伊斯兰国(Islamic State)关押的一年里，她无时无刻不在畏惧那名 ISIS 武装人员的难闻口气，他令人作呕的声音，以及他令她的身体承受的疼痛。最令她备受煎熬的，是自己可能会怀上强奸者的孩子这个想法。
It was the one thing she need not have worried about.	这件事她倒不必担心。
Soon after buying her, the fighter brought the teenage girl a round box containing four strips of pills, one of them colored red.	买下她之后不久，这名 ISIS 武装人员就给了她一个圆圆的盒子，里面有四排药片，其中一排是红色的。
"Every day, I had to swallow one in front of him. He gave me one box per month. When I ran out, he replaced it. When I was sold from one man to another, the box of pills came with me," explained the girl, who learned only months later that she was being given birth control.	"每天，我必须在他面前吞下一片药。他每月给我一盒。药吃完后，他就另外拿来一盒。当我被一个人卖给另一个人的时候，也带着药盒，"这个女孩解释。数月后，她才知道那是避孕药。
It is a modern solution to a medieval injunction: According to an obscure ruling in Islamic law cited by the Islamic State, a man must ensure that the woman he enslaves is free of child before having intercourse with her.	这是一条中世纪禁令的现代解决方案。伊斯兰国援引的伊斯兰教法中有一条看似不起眼的规定：一个男子在与性奴性交之前，必须确保她没有怀孕。
Islamic State leaders have made sexual slavery as they believe it was practiced during the Prophet Muhammad's time integral to the group's operations, preying on the women and girls the group captured from the Yazidi religious minority almost two years ago.	伊斯兰国的头目把性奴变成了该组织运行机制中不可或缺的一环，他们相信先知穆罕默德时代就是这么做的。差不多两年前从雅兹迪宗教少数派中抓获的成年女性和女童，成了他们的剥削对象。
To keep the sex trade running, the fighters have aggressively pushed	为了保持性奴交易的进行，ISIS 武装人员积极避免让受害者怀孕，以便能够

<p>birth control on their victims so they can continue the abuse unabated while the women are passed among them.</p>	<p>持续虐待这些在他们之间买卖的女性。</p>
<p>More than three dozen Yazidi women who recently escaped the Islamic State and who agreed to be interviewed for this article described the numerous methods the fighters used to avoid pregnancy, including oral and injectable contraception, and sometimes both.</p>	<p>近期逃离伊斯兰国的近 40 名雅兹迪女性同意就这篇文章接受采访。她们讲述了 ISIS 武装人员采取的多种避孕方法，包括口服和注射避孕药，有时两者都使用。</p>
<p>In at least one case, a woman was forced to have an abortion in order to make her available for sex, and others were pressured to do so.</p>	<p>至少在一个案例中，一名女性被迫堕胎，目的是让她可以继续提供性服务，其他一些女性也曾受到这么做的压力。</p>
<p>Some described how they knew they were about to be sold when they were driven to a hospital to be tested for pregnancy. They awaited their results with apprehension: A positive test would mean they were carrying their abuser's child; a negative result would allow Islamic State fighters to continue raping them.</p>	<p>有些人说，自己被带到一家医院，进行早孕测试，这时她们就知道自己即将被出售了。她们忧虑地等待着测试结果：结果为阳性就意味着她们怀上了强奸者的孩子，阴性则意味着 ISIS 武装人员会继续强奸她们。</p>
<p>The rules have not been universally followed, with many women describing being assaulted by men who were either ignorant of the injunction or defiant of it.</p>	<p>这条规则并没有得到普遍遵守，很多女性说，侵犯她们的一些男人或者不知道这条禁令，或者不遵守它。</p>
<p>But overall, the methodical use of birth control during at least some of the women's captivity explains what doctors caring for recent escapees observed: Of the more than 700 rape victims from the Yazidi ethnic group who have sought treatment so far at a United Nations-backed clinic in northern Iraq, just 5 percent became pregnant during their enslavement, according to Dr. Nagham Nawzat, the gynecologist carrying out the examinations.</p>	<p>但整体而言，定期采取避孕措施——哪怕只是在部分被囚禁的女性身上——解释了为什么会出现照顾近期逃脱的受害者的医生们所观察到的情况：目前为止，有 700 多名来自雅兹迪少数教派的强奸受害人，到位于伊拉克北部由联合国支持的一家诊所寻求治疗，其中只有 5% 的人在被囚禁期间曾经怀孕。这一数字来自开展这项调查的妇科医生纳加姆·纳瓦扎特(Nagham Nawzat)。</p>
<p>The captured teenage girl, who agreed to be identified by her first initial, M., was sold a total of seven times.</p>	<p>那位被伊斯兰国掠走的少女总共被卖过七次。她同意以名字的首字母 M 称呼她。</p>

When prospective buyers came to inquire about her, she overheard them asking for assurances that she was not pregnant, and her owner provided the box of birth control as proof.	在潜在买家来询问她的情况时，她无意中听到他们要求确保她没有怀孕，她当时的主人就拿出避孕药盒作为证据。
That was not enough for the third man who bought her, she said. He quizzed her on the date of her last menstrual cycle and gave her a version of the so-called morning-after pill, causing her to start bleeding.	不过，对于第三个买她的人来说，这样的证据不足以让他安心。他盘问她最近一次月经的时间，然后给了她吃了一种所谓的紧急避孕药，导致她下体出血。
Finally he came into her room, closed the door and ordered her to lower her pants. The teenager feared she was about to be raped.	最后他来到她的房间，关上门，命令她脱下裤子。这名少女担心自己即将被强奸。
Instead he pulled out a syringe and gave her a shot on her upper thigh. It was a 150-milligram dose of Depo-Provera, an injectable contraceptive.	但他却拿出一支注射器，在她大腿上打了一针。那是150毫克剂量的安宫黄体酮(Depo-Provera)，一种注射避孕药。
When he had finished, he pushed her back onto the bed and raped her for the first time.	打完针之后，他把她推倒在床上，第一次强奸了她。
Thousands of women and girls from the Yazidi minority remain captives of the Islamic State, after the jihadis overran their ancestral homeland on Mount Sinjar on Aug. 3, 2014. In the months since then, hundreds have managed to escape.	自圣战分子在2014年8月3日入侵雅兹迪人位于辛贾尔山的祖居之地以来，有数以千计的雅兹迪少数教派成年女性和女童被伊斯兰国囚禁。之后这些月里，只有数百人设法逃脱。
Many of the women interviewed for this article were initially reached through Yazidi community leaders, and gave their consent. All the underage rape victims who agreed to speak were interviewed alongside members of their family.	为这篇报道接受采访的女性，有不少是记者首先通过雅兹迪社群领袖联系上，然后说服她们接受采访。所有同意发声的未成年强奸受害者，都是和家人一起接受的采访。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160314/c14isispregnancy	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160314/c14isispregnancy
Putin Orders Start of Syria Withdrawal, Saying Goals Are Achieved	普京下令从叙利亚撤军
MOSCOW — President Vladimir Putin of Russia Monday ordered the withdrawal of the “main part” of Russian forces in Syria, a surprise move	莫斯科——俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin)本周一下令，从饱经战火的叙利亚撤出俄罗斯的“主力”军队。这一举动出人意料，而普京给出的

<p>that he said was justified by the “overall completion” of Moscow's military mission in the war-ravaged country.</p>	<p>理由是，莫斯科在叙利亚的军事任务已经“在整体上完成了”。</p>
<p>Putin's order, reported by the state news media, came as the war in Syria was about to enter its sixth year and a United Nations mediator in Geneva was trying to revive peace talks to stop the conflict, which has displaced millions and created a humanitarian catastrophe.</p>	<p>官方新闻媒体报道了普京的这一指令。叙利亚战争即将进入第六个年头，日内瓦的联合国调解员正在尝试重启和谈，让各方停火。这场战争已经导致成百上千万人失去家园，造成了人道主义灾难。</p>
<p>Russia has operated a naval base on the Syrian coast since the Soviet period, but Putin's order seemed to relate to warplanes operating from a new air base in Latakia that since September have carried out intensive bombings against rebels fighting to topple President Bashar Assad of Syria. Putin said the withdrawal would not mean the closing of the Latakia base, and he gave no indication when the withdrawal would be concluded.</p>	<p>自苏联时期起，俄罗斯就在叙利亚海岸拥有一座海军基地，但普京此次下达的指令似乎涉及空军。去年9月以来，俄罗斯战机从拉塔基亚的一座新空军基地起飞，对试图推翻叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)的反对派武装进行了密集轰炸。普京表示，撤军并不意味着关闭拉塔基亚的空军基地，他也没有指明撤军的完成日期。</p>
<p>Since Russian warplanes began their campaign on Sept. 30, Assad has gained ground against rebel forces and headed off the risk that his regime, Russia's closest ally in the Middle East, might collapse.</p>	<p>阿萨德是俄罗斯在中东最亲密的盟友。自从俄罗斯战机于去年9月30日开始行动以来，阿萨德在打击叛军方面获得了不少进展，其政权崩溃的风险也大大降低。</p>
<p>“I believe that the tasks put before the defense ministry have been completed overall,” Putin told Defense Minister Sergei K. Shoigu and Foreign Minister Sergey V. Lavrov at a meeting in the Kremlin Monday evening. “Because of this, I have ordered that from tomorrow the main part of our military groups will begin their withdrawal from the Syrian Arab Republic.”</p>	<p>“我认为，国防部的任务已经在整体上完成了，”周一晚上在克里姆林宫举行的会议上，普京对国防部长谢尔盖·K·绍伊古(Sergei K. Shoigu)和外交部长谢尔盖·V·拉夫罗夫(Sergey V. Lavrov)说。“因此我下令，我们在阿拉伯叙利亚共和国的军队主力将从明天开始撤离。”</p>
<p>The Kremlin said Putin had telephoned the Syrian president to inform him of the Russian withdrawal, but gave no details of Assad's reaction to the move, saying only that he had expressed thanks for Russia's help</p>	<p>克里姆林宫表示，普京已致电叙利亚总统，向他通报了俄罗斯的撤军决定。但克里姆林宫并没有谈到阿萨德的具体反应如何，只是说，他对俄罗斯的帮助表示感谢，并称赞了俄罗斯军人的“专业精神和英雄气概”。</p>

and had praised the “professionalism and heroism” of Russian servicemen.	
Putin’s announcement appeared to catch the United States and other Western countries by surprise.	普京此举似乎出乎了美国等西方国家的意料。
Josh Earnest, the White House press secretary, said he had not seen reports of Russia’s possible withdrawal from Syria, but the Obama administration has frequently expressed frustration with Russia’s continued military support for Assad.	白宫新闻发言人乔希·欧内斯特(Josh Earnest)表示, 他还没有看到俄罗斯可能从叙利亚撤军的报告。不过, 对于俄罗斯持续为阿萨德提供军事支持, 奥巴马政府多次表示过失望。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160315/c15russia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160315/c15russia
Baby’s Killing Tests India’s Protection of an Aboriginal Culture	杀婴案与印度海岛上的“石器文明”
OGRABRAJ, India — The police on South Andaman Island know what to do when members of the isolated Jarawa tribe venture into the villages that surround them, hoping to snatch rice and other prized goods, like cookies, bananas or, for some reason, red garments.	印度奥格拉布拉杰——如果与世隔绝的加洛瓦(Jarawa)部落成员冒险进入围在他们四周的村庄, 希望抢到大米及他们珍爱的其他物品, 如饼干、香蕉或者——令人费解的——红色衣物时, 南安达曼岛上的警察知道该怎么做。
The policy is to send the Jarawas back into the 300 square miles of forest that has been set aside for the tribe, where they are expected to survive by hunting and gathering, as they have for millenniums. Inspector Rizwan Hassan, whose precinct includes a “buffer zone” beside the tribe’s reserve, is under clear orders: to interfere as little as possible in the traditional life of the tribe, which India prizes as the last remnant of a Paleolithic-era civilization.	他们的政策是把那些加洛瓦人送回那片 300 平方英里的森林。外界估计, 在为该部落留出的那片森林里, 加洛瓦人保留着数千年来的传统, 以狩猎和采集为生。印度很重视加洛瓦部落, 视其为旧石器时代文明的最后痕迹。在该部落的保护区旁边有一个“缓冲区”, 是里兹万·哈桑(Rizwan Hassan)巡官的辖区之一。他接到的命令很明确: 尽可能少干涉部落的传统生活。
This did not prepare him for the criminal complaint that was registered at his station in November. A 5-month-old baby was dead, and witnesses came forward willingly, leaving the police, for the first time in history, confronting the prospect of arresting a Jarawa on suspicion of	但去年 11 月他的警局接到的一起报案还是让他不知所措。一个五个月大的婴儿去世, 多名目击者自愿站了出来。这使警方有史以来首次要面对这样一个局面——以涉嫌杀人为名逮捕一名加洛瓦人。

murder.	
The Jarawas, whom one geneticist described as “arguably the most enigmatic people on our planet,” are believed to have migrated from Africa around 50,000 years ago. They are very dark-skinned, small in stature and until 1998 lived in complete cultural isolation, shooting outsiders with steel-tipped arrows if they came too near.	加洛瓦人据信是在大约 5 万年前从非洲迁徙至当地的。一位遗传学家曾表示，加洛瓦人“可以说是地球上最神秘的人”。他们的肤色非常深，身材矮小。在 1998 年之前，他们过着文化上完全隔绝的生活。外来者靠得太近时，他们会向对方射钢头箭。
After the tribe made peace with its neighbors, India took steps to minimize contact between the Jarawas and the world that surrounds them, hoping to avoid the catastrophes that befell aboriginal people in other countries, like the United States and Australia, when settlers passed on germs and alcohol.	在该部落与周围的邻居和平共处后，印度采取多项措施，把加洛瓦人与周围世界的接触降到最低，希望以此避免发生在其他国家的土著居民身上的灾难。比如在美国和澳大利亚，外来者将病菌和酒精传给了土著居民。
Nevertheless, contact is occurring. Outreach workers visit the tribe's camps, and Jarawas receive medical treatment in isolation wards at hospitals. Poachers strike up illicit relationships with members of the tribe, trading food for help in harvesting crabs or fish.	然而，接触还是在发生。志愿者会去该部落的营地，加洛瓦人会在医院的隔离病房接受治疗。部落成员与从事非法捕捞的人狼狈为奸，通过协助他们捕捞螃蟹或鱼来换取食物。
It is as a result of such an encounter, the police believe, that a baby boy with a lighter skin color than usual was born to an unmarried Jarawa woman last spring, evidence that alien genes had found their way into an undiluted pool.	警方认为，正是这样的接触导致去年春天一名未婚加洛瓦女子生下了一个肤色比常人浅的男婴。这件事证明这个部落的纯正血统里已经掺入了外来基因。
Concern for a Baby	对一个婴儿的关切
Among the first to be alerted about the birth of a mixed-race baby was M. Janagi Savuriyammal, a 24-year-old tribal welfare officer whose office sits beside a crocodile-infested creek at the edge of the tribe's reserve.	M·贾娜吉·萨乌瑞亚玛尔(M. Janagi Savuriyammal)是最早发觉这个混血婴儿出生的人之一。这名 24 岁的部落福利干事的办公地点，就位于该部落保护区边缘地带一条有鳄鱼出没的小溪旁。
It is no secret that the tribe has, in the past, carried out ritual killings of	这个部落过去曾经杀害寡妇生的婴儿，或更为罕见的、父亲是外来者的婴儿，

<p>infants born to widows or — much rarer — fathered by outsiders. Dr. Ratan Chandra Kar, a government physician who wrote a memoir about his work with the Jarawas, described a tradition in which newborn babies were breast-fed by each of the tribe's lactating women before being strangled by one of the tribal elders, so as to maintain “the so-called purity and sanctity of the society.”</p>	<p>进行献祭。这已经不是什么秘密。政府委派的内科医生拉坦·钱德拉·卡尔 (Ratan Chandra Kar) 撰写过一部回忆录，记叙他在加洛瓦的工作经历。他在书中描述了一种部落传统，即让部落里的哺乳期妇女依次给这类新生儿喂奶，之后再由一名部落长老将其勒死，以维持“这个社群所谓的纯正和神圣”。</p>
<p>He said he was aware of at least seven such cases in his 12-year tenure. The faces of the children haunted him, he wrote in his book, but he added that he was “never ready to interfere in the customs and rituals of the tribe.”</p>	<p>他表示，在 12 年的任期内，他至少知道七次这样的事。他在书中写到，那些婴儿的脸经常会浮现在他的眼前，但他也表示，自己“从没想过要干涉这些部落习俗和仪式”。</p>
<p>Savuriyammal took a different view. When she learned that some members of the tribe “did not want the baby to grow up,” as she put it, she and her staff began a campaign of persuasion, presenting arguments against killing the child and, at one point, posting a social worker near the camp to watch over him.</p>	<p>萨乌瑞亚玛尔的想法不一样。当她知道一些部落成员，用她的原话讲，“不想让这个婴儿长大”时，她就和手下的职员开始进行劝说行动，向部落人讲不该杀这个孩子的理由，还一度派了一名社会工作者在部落营地附近守护。</p>
<p>She was not the only one who felt the child was in danger. Rooby Thomas, who oversees care of Jarawa patients at a hospital near the reserve, saw the baby when his mother brought him in for a checkup and was so alarmed when she saw his skin tone that she set up a screen to hide him.</p>	<p>她不是唯一一个觉得这个孩子面临危险的人。罗比·托马斯(Rooby Thomas) 在位于保护区附近的一家医院工作，负责给加洛瓦部落的病人看病。在那个婴儿的母亲带他来做体检时，她见到过他。在看到他那与众不同的肤色时，她非常担心，赶快搭起一个幕帘，把他隐藏起来。</p>
<p>“I isolated that baby from the other Jarawa,” she said. “I heard they usually kill non-Jarawas.”</p>	<p>“我把那个婴儿和其他加洛瓦人隔开，”她说。“我听说他们通常会把非加洛瓦部落的后代杀死。”</p>
<p>Five months had passed when Savuriyammal received an alarmed call from a member of her agency's field staff. She rushed to the camp to find the baby missing and his mother crying silently.</p>	<p>五个月后，萨乌瑞亚玛尔接到她所在的部落福利办公室一名外勤人员打来的警报电话。她连忙冲到部落营地里，发现那名婴儿已经不见了，她的母亲正在沉默地哭泣。</p>

<p>Two witnesses, both women, told the police that on the previous night they had seen a Jarawa man, Tatehane, drinking liquor with an outsider who had entered the reserve illegally.</p>	<p>两名女性目击者告诉警方，在前一天晚上，她们看到加洛瓦男子塔特阿纳 (Tatehane)和一名非法进入保护区的外来者在一起喝酒。</p>
<p>Tatehane then slipped into the mother's hut and took the baby from her side before she awoke, a local newspaper reported, citing the two witnesses. The witnesses later found the baby's body on the sand, drowned.</p>	<p>据一家当地报纸报道，之后塔特阿纳溜进了那名母亲的小木屋，趁她没有醒来，抱走了她身边的婴儿。后来，这两名目击者在沙滩上发现了那名男婴的尸体，他已经被淹死了。</p>
<p>Savuriyammal filed a criminal complaint with the police, but they were in unknown territory: In 200 years of fatal clashes between tribesmen and British and Indian settlers, no member of the tribe had ever been named as a suspect in a crime.</p>	<p>萨乌瑞亚玛尔向警方提起了刑事申诉，但他们进入的是一个未知的领域：在部落人和英国、印度定居者之间延续两百年的流血冲突中，没有任何一个部落成员曾被指控为案件中的犯罪嫌疑人。</p>
<p>The authorities arrested the two nontribal men identified in the criminal complaint: a 25-year-old believed to have fathered the child, who was accused of rape, and a man who gave Tatehane liquor and was accused of abetting murder and interfering with aboriginal tribes.</p>	<p>当局逮捕了与这起案件有关的两名部落外男子：一名25岁的男性据信是这个婴儿的父亲，他被控强奸；另一名给塔特阿纳提供烈酒的男性，被控挑唆谋杀和扰乱土著部落。</p>
<p>But they did not arrest the Jarawa man, Tatehane, even though he was accused of murder, instead appealing for guidance from the department of tribal welfare, said Atul Kumar Thakur, the South Andaman police superintendent, who is overseeing the investigation. Hassan was not authorized to speak about the case.</p>	<p>但负责调查这起案件的南安达曼县警察局警司阿图尔·库马尔·达古尔 (Atul Kumar Thakur)表示，他们没有逮捕加洛瓦人塔特阿纳，尽管他被控谋杀，而是呼吁部落福利部门对他进行引导。哈桑没有被获准谈论这起案件。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160315/c15tribes</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160315/c15tribes</p>
<p>Obama Arrives in Cuba, Heralding New Era After Decades of Hostility</p>	<p>奥巴马历史性访问古巴，破冰之旅不平坦</p>
<p>HAVANA — President Obama touched down in Cuba on Sunday, becoming the first American leader to visit in nearly nine decades. His trip, the result of a stunning policy reversal 15 months ago, holds the</p>	<p>奥巴马总统周日抵达古巴，成为将近90年来第一位访问该国的美国领导人。他此次得以成行，是15个月前一项惊人的政策逆转的结果。两国的隔阂是冷战的最后一缕阴霾，此次访问有望驱散阴霾，让这两个长期的对手建立更</p>

<p>potential to forge closer ties between longtime adversaries and exorcise one of the last ghosts of the Cold War.</p>	<p>紧密的关系。</p>
<p>Just hours before Air Force One arrived at José Martí International Airport, however, the challenges of working more closely with Cuba became apparent as police officers, surrounded by pro-government demonstrators, detained dozens of protesters at a weekly march of the Ladies in White, a prominent dissident group.</p>	<p>然而，就在空军一号抵达何塞·马蒂国际机场(José Martí International Airport)仅仅几个小时之前，与古巴建立更紧密关系的挑战表露了出来：在古巴著名异见团体“白衣女士”(Ladies in White)的每周游行中，警方在亲政府示威者的环绕之下，逮捕了游行中的数十名抗议者。</p>
<p>The protest, which occurs on most Sundays outside a church in the Miramar district of Havana, was widely expected to be a test of Cuba's tolerance for dissent during Mr. Obama's trip. The arrests confirmed that the government was maintaining and intensifying its repressive tactics ahead of the visit.</p>	<p>大多数周日，这种抗议都会在哈瓦那米拉马尔区的一座教堂外举行。这场抗议被广泛视为一个考验，可以显示出古巴在奥巴马访问期间对异见人士有多大的容忍度。逮捕行动证明，在这次访问之前，政府维持并强化了打压措施。</p>
<p>"We thought there would be a truce, but it wasn't to be," said Elizardo Sánchez, who runs the Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation, noting that the arrests took place "in the moment that Obama was flying in the air to Cuba."</p>	<p>"我们以为会暂时休战，但不是这样，"古巴人权及国家和解委员会(Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation)领导人埃利萨多·桑切斯(Elizardo Sanchez)指出，逮捕行动发生在"奥巴马乘飞机前往古巴的时候"。</p>
<p>The question of how to handle political opposition to President Raúl Castro's government is one of many political thicket that Mr. Obama will have to navigate here.</p>	<p>如何对待古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)政府的政治反对派，这是奥巴马肯定会在这里遇到的政治难点之一。</p>
<p>Berta Soler, the head of the Ladies in White, is one of a dozen dissidents invited to meet with Mr. Obama on Tuesday at the United States Embassy. Other dissidents said, however, that it was not clear if she would attend because of her opposition to the American president's policy of engagement.</p>	<p>"白衣女士"领袖贝尔塔·索莱尔(Berta Soler)是本周二应邀前往美国大使馆与奥巴马见面的十几名异见人士之一。然而其他异见人士说，尚不清楚她是否会到场，因为她反对美国总统的破冰政策。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama also arrives with a great deal of support for his effort to</p>	<p>奥巴马的到来也获得了大量支持。由于他努力想让这两个老对手进行交往，</p>

<p>bring old enemies together, both among the Cuban people, who describe Mr. Obama as a transformative figure, and within the United States, where interest in Cuba has already begun to swell.</p>	<p>古巴和美国的一些公众把奥巴马视为一个变革性的人物。美国境内对古巴的兴趣已经变得浓厚起来。</p>
<p>The president, who arrived with the first lady, Michelle Obama; their daughters, Sasha and Malia; and his mother-in-law, Marian Robinson, will begin and end his trip as a tourist in chief. He planned to stroll through Old Havana on Sunday and attend an exhibition baseball game between an American major-league team and Cuban players on Tuesday.</p>	<p>奥巴马总统将与第一夫人米歇尔·奥巴马(Michelle Obama), 他们的女儿萨莎(Sasha)和玛丽亚(Malia), 以及他的岳母玛丽安·罗宾逊(Marian Robinson)一同前往古巴。奥巴马将作为“首席游客”来开始和结束他的行程, 他计划周日到哈瓦那旧城漫步, 周二出席美国大联盟球队和古巴球员之间的棒球表演赛。</p>
<p>In between, his itinerary is shaped by the contradictions that still complicate the United States' relationship with Cuba: a meeting on Monday with Mr. Castro at the Palace of the Revolution, the seat of the Communist government, and another on Tuesday with the group of dissidents who have been victims of government repression.</p>	<p>其间, 他的行程安排也体现了制约古巴与美国双边关系的一些矛盾: 周一他与卡斯特罗在共产党政府的革命宫(Palace of the Revolution)会面, 周二他与遭受政府压迫的异见人士团体会面。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama was accompanied by a large delegation of members of Congress from both parties who are eager to support his call to lift the trade embargo against Cuba, which still looms as an obstacle to the rapprochement the president is seeking.</p>	<p>陪同奥巴马前往古巴的国会议员代表团人数众多, 由两党议员组成, 他们积极支持奥巴马对解除古巴贸易禁运的呼吁; 贸易禁运依然是一个障碍, 阻挡在奥巴马寻求和解的道路上。</p>
<p>Also along for the journey were dozens of American business executives seeking lucrative opportunities on the island.</p>	<p>另外还有数十名美国企业高管参加了这次访问, 他们希望在古巴寻找赚钱的机会。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160321/c21prexy</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160321/c21prexy</p>
<p>Obama Says Cuba Embargo Does 'Not Serve Our Interests'</p>	<p>奥巴马: 制裁古巴不符合我们的利益</p>
<p>HAVANA — President Obama said Monday that he was confident the trade embargo on Cuba would end, a move that President Raul Castro, standing beside him, endorsed.</p>	<p>哈瓦那——奥巴马总统周一表示, 他相信对古巴的贸易禁运会结束。站在他身旁的古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raul Castro)对此表示支持。</p>

<p>"What we did for 50 years did not serve our interests or the interests of the Cuban people," Mr. Obama said. "We continue to have serious differences, including on democracy and human rights," he said, noting that if Cuba made changes on those fronts it would help persuade Congress to lift the embargo.</p>	<p>"我们过去 50 年的做法不符合我们的利益，也不符合古巴人民的利益，"奥巴马说。"我们依然存在严重的分歧，包括在民主和人权问题上，"他说。奥巴马指出，如果古巴在这些领域做出改变，将有助于说服国会解除禁运。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama and Mr. Castro spoke to reporters and took questions Monday afternoon after their historic meeting. Mr. Castro had not done so before, but the American side had been eager for him to permit questions this time.</p>	<p>周一下午，在历史性的会面结束后，奥巴马和卡斯特罗向记者发表讲话并接受提问。卡斯特罗以前没这么做过，但这一次，美方热切期望他允许提问。</p>
<p>That led to a few tense moments. In a response to a question about the existence of political prisoners in Cuba, Mr. Castro claimed there were none. "Give me a list of political prisoners and I will release them," he said.</p>	<p>这导致紧张场面几度出现。在回答一个关于政治犯的问题时，卡斯特罗声称古巴没有政治犯。"给我一个政治犯名单，我就放人，"他说。</p>
<p>With this visit, both men have ventured into diplomatic territory that had eluded their predecessors, amid mutual mistrust dating from Theodore Roosevelt's charge up San Juan Hill to the Cuban missile crisis and beyond. Profound differences still divide the two nations economically and politically, including the United States trade embargo and Cuban human rights issues.</p>	<p>对于此次访问，双方领导人都冒险进入了被前任领导人避开的政治领域。两国间的不信任可以追溯到西奥多·罗斯福(Theodore Roosevelt)冲上圣胡安山、古巴导弹危机，以及其他事件。深层次的分歧依然使两国在经济和政治上相互隔离，包括美国的贸易禁运和古巴的人权问题。</p>
<p>American officials said Mr. Obama had planned to raise the issue of Cuba's repressive tactics, on display in the days leading up to the president's visit as the government detained dissidents who could cause a diversion from the official script.</p>	<p>美国官员称奥巴马打算提及古巴专制的统治手段。在奥巴马访问古巴的前几天，古巴政府羁押了一些可能会干扰官方口径的异见人士。这个问题从羁押事件中就可见一斑。</p>
<p>The Cubans, accustomed to exerting tight control over everything that happens on the island, have spent weeks admonishing citizens against</p>	<p>习惯了严格控岛上一切事物的古巴方面，用了数周时间劝阻民众不要扰乱奥巴马的访问，不要在奥巴马访问期间质疑政府的权威。</p>

disrupting Mr. Obama's visit or questioning government authority during the trip.	
In a colorful welcome ceremony at the Palace of the Revolution before the talks began, Mr. Obama and Mr. Castro shook hands warmly before they strolled amicably past an honor guard and assembled dignitaries.	会谈开始前，古巴在革命宫(Palace of the Revolution)举行了欢迎仪式，现场五彩缤纷。奥巴马和卡斯特罗热情握手后，友好地检阅仪仗队和聚集在一起的政要。
Mr. Obama appeared to make a point of walking over to the Cuban military band leader as the ceremony concluded to congratulate him on its performance of "The Star-Spangled Banner" — a national anthem that is unlikely to be in its repertoire.	欢迎仪式结束时，奥巴马似乎表明了态度。他走到古巴军乐队指挥的跟前，称赞乐队演奏美国国歌《星条旗永不落》(The Star-Spangled Banner)的水平。这首歌恐怕并不是这支乐队的常规曲目。
"Good job," Mr. Obama was overheard saying.	有人听到奥巴马说，“演奏得很好。”
Mr. Obama also shook hands with an array of American and Cuban officials, who were lined up on opposite sides of the long, narrow room.	在那间狭长的房间里，美国和古巴的一众官员分两边一字排开。奥巴马与他们一一握手。
The choreography of Monday's session has preoccupied the American and Cuban governments for weeks. Both are determined to showcase a new dynamic of friendship and engagement while insisting they have conceded none of their principles.	数周来，美国和古巴两国政府一直在专注地安排周一的活动。双方都决心，既要展现新的友谊和交流动态，又要坚持表明各自都未放弃任何原则。
Monday's session was the presidents' third face-to-face meeting since the new policy was announced in December 2014.	周一两国总统自2014年12月宣布新政策以来，第三次进行面对面的会晤。
They met and shook hands in April 2015 at a summit meeting of Western Hemisphere nations in Panama City, and they spoke in September on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly, when Mr. Obama told Mr. Castro he would like to visit this year if the conditions were right.	2015年4月在巴拿马城参加一场西半球国家峰会时，两人会面握手。同年9月，两人再次在联合国大会的间隙举行会谈。会谈期间，奥巴马对卡斯特罗表示，如果条件合适，他愿在今年访问古巴。
In Havana on Monday, many Cubans still seemed uncertain about whether they had permission to try to see Mr. Obama, never mind	周一当天在哈瓦那，很多人似乎依然不确定政府是否会允许他们去看一眼奥巴马，更别说表达观点了。全哈瓦那的人似乎都在不停地问，奥巴马可能会

express a point of view. Cubans all over the city seemed to be constantly asking where Mr. Obama would be — and then not going.	去哪里——但问过以后却并不会真的去。
Outside the venue at the edge of Old Havana where the president was scheduled to meet with American business leaders and Cuban entrepreneurs in the afternoon, most of the people waiting for his arrival were foreign tourists.	奥巴马定于下午在哈瓦那老城边上，会见美国企业领袖和古巴企业家。在会见场地外面，等着奥巴马到来的人，大部分是外国游客。
When asked questions about Mr. Obama’s visit, several Cubans outside a small store with a view of the location turned away without saying a word. State security agents — some uniformed, others wearing jeans and mirrored sunglasses — simply watched and listened.	在一家能看到那里的小店外面，被问到有关奥巴马来访的问题时，几个古巴人一言不发地把脸扭了过去。国家安全特工只是看着，听着，他们一些人穿着制服，另一些人则穿着牛仔裤，戴着太阳镜。
A few blocks away, Cubans and foreigners found themselves running into American lawmakers and V.I.P.s touring the city.	几个街区外，古巴民众和外国人发现自己碰到了在哈瓦那参观的美国议员和贵宾。
Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont was spotted by the cathedral; Representative Charles B. Rangel of New York was also easy to find. Walking the streets with a single aide, wearing a seersucker suit and a Tampa Bay Rays baseball cap, Mr. Rangel said he could not have been happier. He spent decades in Congress working to end the Cuban embargo.	有人在大教堂旁边发现了佛蒙特州参议员帕特里克·J·莱希(Patrick J. Leahy)。纽约州众议员查尔斯·B·兰盖尔(Charles B. Rangel)也很好找。走在大街上的他只带了一个助手，穿着一身泡泡纱面料的衣服，戴着一顶坦帕湾光芒队(Tampa Bay Rays)的棒球帽。兰盖尔说自己非常高兴。在国会任职的数十年里，他一直致力于结束对古巴的贸易禁运。
He said he was confident that restored relations would yield benefits for Cubans and Americans.	他说他相信恢复外交关系会给古巴和美国民众带来好处。
“I never knew we could bring such a crack in the wall,” he said. “We’re creating the right conditions for when change really comes.”	“以前从来没想到我们能取得这么大的进展，”他说。“我们正在创造适当的条件，迎接变革的到来。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160322/c22prexy	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160322/c22prexy
Stay or Go? Cuban Entrepreneurs Divided on Where to Stake Futures	开放私营经济能留住向往美国的古巴人吗?
HAVANA — As an inside joke about all the cookies they scorched on the	哈瓦那——安东尼和桑德拉·卡马乔·罗德里格斯(Antonio and Sandra

<p>road to establishing a successful bakery, Antonio and Sandra Camacho Rodríguez named their Havana sweets shop the Burner Brothers.</p>	<p>Camacho Rodríguez)把他们的哈瓦那甜食店命名为“火炉兄弟”(Burner Brothers), 这个名字隐含有一个只有他们才懂的笑话——在拥有一家成功的面包店之前, 他们烤焦了无数的曲奇。</p>
<p>To them, it was a metaphor for the relentless trial and error it took for two inexperienced and untrained chefs — she is a doctor, and her brother was a salesman — to start a business in a communist country that was taking its first steps in private enterprise.</p>	<p>对他们来说, 它象征着两个既没有相关经验又没有受过专业培训的厨师——她是一名医生, 她弟弟是一名推销员——为了在一个刚刚允许开办私营企业的社会主义国家开启创业之旅, 所付出的不懈努力和所犯的各种错误。</p>
<p>As tens of thousands of Cuban millennials give up on Cuba and head north, the Camachos are part of an expanding class of entrepreneurs who are opting to remain, betting on Cuba’s future despite serious challenges.</p>	<p>当成千上万千禧一代的古巴人放弃自己的祖国、选择北上的时候, 一个日益扩大的创业者群体选择留守, 他们相信古巴尽管面临严峻的挑战, 但它的未来一定会更好。卡马乔姐弟俩就是这个群体中的一员。</p>
<p>“There’s an extremely powerful emerging market right now in Cuba,” said Mr. Camacho, 26, standing in their tiny shop, where cookies are 10 cents each, in Havana’s Vedado neighborhood. “To me, it’s easier to become part of an emerging market than to try to make it in some other country, where the market was created years ago.”</p>	<p>“古巴现在是一个极具影响力的新兴市场,”说这话的时候, 26岁的卡马乔正站在他和姐姐位于哈瓦那维达度区的小店里, 他们的曲奇每个售价10美分。“对我而言, 成为一个新兴市场的参与者, 要比去其他国家开店, 在已经成形多年的市场里打拼来得容易。”</p>
<p>As President Obama met with President Raúl Castro of Cuba on Monday, a surprising statistic loomed over the two leaders: More than twice as many Cubans went to live in the United States last year than in 1959, when Mr. Castro’s brother Fidel came to power and unleashed a wave of migration that altered South Florida forever.</p>	<p>美国总统奥巴马和古巴总统劳尔·卡斯特罗(Raúl Castro)在周日的会面, 被一个出人意料的统计数据笼罩着: 去年前往美国定居的古巴人比卡斯特的兄长菲德尔(Fidel)上台的1959年多了一倍还不止——那一年发生了一波永远改变南佛罗里达州的移民潮。</p>
<p>While Mr. Obama attended a conference Monday afternoon with American business leaders and new entrepreneurs who are breathing life into a dying economy here, Cuba is bleeding doctors, small-business owners, construction workers and waitresses. Even with</p>	<p>当奥巴马在周一下午出席一个会议, 会见美国商业领袖以及为古巴垂死的经济注入活力的新生代企业家时, 古巴的医生、小企业主、建筑工人和女服务生正在流失。尽管新涌现出了一些餐馆老板和旅店老板, 但更多美容师放下了剪刀, 更多农民把他们的庄稼抛在了身后。</p>

the country's new restaurateurs and innkeepers, more beauticians have put down their clippers and more farmers have left their crops behind.	
"I think some people suffer from a lack of vision," Mr. Camacho said. "Many people also live in a precarious situation, in humble surroundings or even extreme poverty."	"我觉得有些人吃了眼界狭窄的亏,"卡马乔说。"还有很多人颠沛流离,或者生活在简陋的环境中,甚至处于赤贫状态。"
Recent migration patterns cast doubt on how much faith Cubans have in private-sector reforms. Last week, after Costa Rica cleared out dozens of shelters filled with Cuban migrants, sending them on the United States, 1,000 more showed up at its border with Panama.	近来的移民迹象让人不禁怀疑,古巴人到底对私营部门改革抱有多大信心。上周,哥斯达黎加清理了数十个挤满古巴移民的收容所,把他们送往美国。随后,又有一千多人出现在了哥斯达黎加和巴拿马边境。
"If you take a census of Cuba now, I'm not sure what would be left," said Jenny Heredia Ocaña, 33, a former hospital administrator who recently closed her beauty salon in Havana and left for the United States.	"如果你现在对古巴做一次普查,我不确定会是什么结果,"33岁的珍妮·埃雷迪亚·奥卡尼亚(Jenny Heredia Ocaña)说。奥卡尼亚最近关闭了她在哈瓦那的美容院,动身前往美国。她以前曾是一名医院管理人员。
On her way she was marooned for months in Costa Rica, shuffling between migrant shelters where she encountered thousands of fellow Cubans.	抵达美国前,她困在哥斯达黎加长达数月之久,穿梭在不同的移民收容所之间,遇到了数千名古巴同胞。
Federal figures show that at least 63,000 Cubans moved to the United States last year, the bulk of them crossing the southwestern border on foot. More than 250,000 Cubans have been granted residency during the Obama administration alone – enough to populate a city almost the size of Orlando, Fla.	美国联邦机构的数据显示,去年至少有6.3万古巴人移居美国,他们中的大多数都是步行穿过东南方边境的。仅奥巴马执政期间,就有超过25万古巴人取得了居留权——几乎相当于佛罗里达州奥兰多市的人口规模。
In 2014, 122,000 Cubans were on the waiting list to join their families, one of the longest lists for American visas in the world.	2014年,12.2万古巴人在等待与家人团聚,这是世界上最长的美国签证等候名单之一。
"If the Cuban economy continues to falter, many Cubans will vote with their feet," said Richard E. Feinberg, the author of "Open for Business," a book about Cuba's new economy.	"如果古巴经济继续衰退,很多古巴人会用脚投票,离开古巴,"《开门营业》(Open for Business)的作者理查德·E·范伯格(Richard E. Feinberg)说,这是一本有关古巴新经济的著作。

Yet even as tens of thousands of Cubans have given up on their homeland, millions have opted to stay.	不过，尽管有数万古巴人已放弃故土，还是有数以百万计的人选择了留下。
"Maybe 50,000 or 75,000 people left — that still means 11.2 million are still there," said Mr. Feinberg, whose book includes a chapter on millennials who have opted to remain in Cuba.	"可能有 5 万或 7.5 万人离开,这意味着有 1120 万人还留在古巴,"范伯格说,他的书中有一章专门讲述了选择留在古巴的千禧一代。
Under new rules that allow private enterprise, the Cuban government had issued about 496,000 small business licenses by the end of last year. Nearly one-third of those business owners are young people.	截止去年年底，在允许建立私人企业的新规之下，古巴共计发放了 49.6 万个小型企业营业执照。其中有将近三分之一的企业主是年轻人。
"When people started to travel and could do so without being forced to stay abroad, it changed life here — the way people lived, the way they dressed," said Emisleidy Maza Ramos, 27, who holds a number of jobs, including at her boyfriend's food delivery business. "There's a difference in the air."	"当人们开始旅行，而且不用担心因为旅行而被迫流落海外时，这里的生活就发生了变化——人们生活的方式,穿着的方式,"27 岁的埃米斯雷迪·马萨·拉莫斯(Emisleidy Maza Ramos)说，她同时身兼多职，其中包括在男朋友创办的送餐公司工作。"这里的气氛不一样了。"
Igor Thondike, who worked as a glassmaker in Cuba and recently moved to Tampa, Fla., said many new business owners back home could not get materials. Shoemakers, he said, could not find leather and "lost their investments."	以前在古巴做玻璃工匠的伊戈尔·桑代克(Igor Thondike)，最近搬到了佛罗里达州坦帕市，他表示，古巴的许多新企业主拿不到做生意的原材料。他说，有制鞋商因买不到皮革进行生产，而"损失了自己之前的投资"。
Ihosvany Oscar Artiles Ferrer, 44, a veterinarian who worked in Camagüey but recently moved to Queens, said the lack of wholesalers to buy supplies from made it difficult to eke out a profit.	44 岁的兽医伊霍什瓦尼·奥斯卡·阿蒂莱斯·费雷尔(Ihosvany Oscar Artiles Ferrer)之前在巴西的卡马圭工作，最近移居到了纽约市的皇后区。他表示，因为古巴缺少批发商，企业主无从购买原料，很难赚到什么钱。
"The private business is like a handkerchief the government puts over everything to be able to say to the United Nations that in Cuba people own small businesses," Mr. Artiles said.	"私人企业就像是手帕，政府把它盖在所有东西上，然后就对联合国说，古巴人民可以做自己的小生意，"阿蒂莱斯说。
"In the beginning, almost all of us were revolutionaries," he added. "But now, we quit all that because we don't believe in Fidel, in the revolution,	"一开始，我们所有人几乎都是革命派，"他记者说。"但现在，我们放弃了那一切，因为我们不相信菲德尔，不相信革命、社会主义或别的一切。"

<p>in socialism or anything.”</p>	
<p>The Obama administration clearly hopes that as the Castro government moves toward economic reform and Washington permits more commerce and travel, more Cubans will stay put, slowing the steady stream of exits that has contributed to a broader migration crisis.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府显然希望，随着卡斯特罗政府走向经济改革，华盛顿能进一步对它开放商业和旅游机会，这样就会有更多古巴人留在本国，由此减缓该国人口外流的速度，以避免美国遭遇更大范围的移民危机。</p>
<p>But Cuba also benefits from those who leave. Many businesses on the island begin with the remittances émigrés send back from the United States. The Camachos said that it took about \$25,000 to start a business like their cookie company, and that they were fortunate to count on American citizens in their immediate family.</p>	<p>但古巴也从离开的人身上获得了好处。岛上的许多生意是因为有移居美国古巴人寄回汇款，才得以开启。卡马乔姐弟表示，要开一家他们这种曲奇店，需要大约 2.5 万美元的启动资金，他们幸运地仰仗在美国的直系亲属筹得了这笔钱。</p>
<p>Benjamin J. Rhodes, the White House’s point man on Cuba, said last week that “greater economic activity in the island is going to be good for the Cuban people.”</p>	<p>白宫的古巴事务负责人本杰明·J·罗兹(Benjamin J. Rhodes)上周表示，“在岛上开展更多经济活动，将会有益于古巴人民。”</p>
<p>“It’s going to be a source of empowerment for them,” said Mr. Rhodes, the president’s deputy national security adviser. “It’s going to improve their livelihoods.”</p>	<p>“这会成为增强他们信心和能力的一个源泉，”任总统副国家安全顾问罗兹说道。“可以提高他们的生活水平。”</p>
<p>But Cuba’s foreign minister, Bruno Rodríguez, scoffed at the empowerment reference and blamed Washington for the exodus. Many Cubans have said they have rushed to leave because they fear that after normalizing relations, Mr. Obama will do away with migratory policies that give Cubans special status in the United States.</p>	<p>但古巴外交部长布鲁诺·罗德里格斯(Bruno Rodríguez)对这种赋权予古巴人民的言论嗤之以鼻，并将大批古巴人的离开归咎于华盛顿。很多古巴人曾经表示，他们之所以争相离开古巴，是因为担心两国关系正常化之后，奥巴马会废除给予古巴人在美特殊身份的移民政策。</p>
<p>Such American laws are “selective, politically motivated and encourage illegal, unsafe and disorderly migration,” Mr. Rodríguez said at a news conference on Thursday.</p>	<p>此类美国法规是“有选择性的，有其政治动机，而且会鼓励非法、危险和混乱的移民，”罗德里格斯在周四进行的一场新闻发布会上说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160322/c22stay</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160322/c22stay</p>

Despite Renewed Ties With U.S., Cuban Dissidents Are Just as Vulnerable	奥巴马访问期间古巴严防异见人士
During President Obama's visit to Cuba, Zaqueo Báez will be on lockdown.	在美国总统奥巴马访问古巴期间，扎奎尔·贝兹(Zaqueo Báez)会被置于严防之下。
You might have seen video of Mr. Báez on YouTube.	你也许在 YouTube 上看过贝兹的视频。
He is the Cuban opposition activist who rushed past the security cordon during Pope Francis's visit to Havana in September, in an effort to tell the pope a thing or two about human rights in Cuba.	他是古巴的反对派活动人士，在教皇方济各(Pope Francis)去年9月访问哈瓦那期间，他冲过安保警戒线，试图告知教皇关于古巴人权的一两件事。
Mr. Báez made it to the popemobile, and Francis gently laid his hand on Mr. Báez's head. The dissident then threw leaflets in the air, raised his arms in victory and was carried away by security forces.	当贝兹追上了教皇座驾，方济各温和地将一只手放在他的头上。这位异议人士随后向空中散扔传单，举起双臂以示胜利，直到被安保人员拖走。
"I told him, 'Fidel Castro is a liar,' " Mr. Báez, 40, told me recently in an interview. "He said, 'Yes, my little son, I already know it.' "	"我告诉他，'菲德尔·卡斯特罗是个骗子，' "最近接受访问时，今年40岁的贝兹告诉我。"他回答，'是的，我的孩子。我已经知道了。'"
It was a daring move in a country where the government has a history of cracking down on political activism.	身处一个政府有着压制政治活动历史的国家，这堪称惊人之举。
Mr. Báez served 55 days in jail and, in an effort to prevent an encore performance during Mr. Obama's trip, he has spent the past few days at the Havana headquarters of the Patriotic Union of Cuba.	贝兹在监狱服刑了55天，以防他在奥巴马访问期间故伎重演。过去几天，他待在古巴爱国联盟(Patriotic Union of Cuba)的哈瓦那总部。
"There are state security agents, national police, patrol cars and uniformed officers parked outside, they do not let me leave," he said. "If I try to go to the corner for a coffee, I will be arrested."	"到处都是国家安全探员、警察、巡逻车队和制服人员守在外面，他们不让我离开，"他说。"如果我试图去街角买杯咖啡，都会被捕。"
Such tactics — and the dozens of arrests on Sunday at the weekly march of Ladies in White, a prominent dissident group, just hours before Mr. Obama landed — are expected to be raised on Tuesday during a meeting between Mr. Obama and Cuban dissidents at the	这些手段——以及周日，在奥巴马抵达前数小时，著名异见团体“白衣女士”(Ladies in White)的每周集会上几十人被捕——都会在奥巴马周二在美国驻哈瓦那大使馆和古巴异见人士会谈期间被提出。

American Embassy in Havana.	
The invitees include the leader of Mr. Baez's group, José Daniel Ferrer; a well-known blogger, Yoani Sánchez; and a Roman Catholic editor, Dagoberto Valdes Hernández.	受邀者包括贝兹所在团体的领导人何塞·丹尼尔·费雷尔(José Daniel Ferrer)、著名的博客作者扬尼·桑切斯(Yoani Sánchez), 以及某罗马天主教刊物的主编达戈韦托·巴尔德斯·埃尔南德斯(Dagoberto Valdes Hernández)。
"I have always been ready for dialogue with anyone, including the Cuban government," Mr. Valdes said. "Despite that, they have considered me as a counterrevolutionary and dissident. I am a pro-democracy worker."	"我一直乐意和任何一方对话, 包括和古巴政府," 巴尔德斯表示, "尽管, 他们认为我是反革命分子、异见分子。我只是一名支持民主的劳动者。"
The Cuban government considers the dissidents to be traitors and agents for the American government.	古巴政府将这些异见人士视作叛国者和美国政府的间谍。
In November, 1,447 activists were arrested, the most in decades, according to the Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation, an independent organization.	根据独立机构古巴人权及国家和解委员会(Cuban Commission on Human Rights and National Reconciliation)的数据, 在去年11月, 有1447名活动人士被捕, 是过去几十年之最。
Guillermo Fariñas, a Santa Clara dissident known for going on frequent hunger strikes, said he was arrested about 18 times last year.	来自圣克拉拉的异见人士吉列尔莫·法里尼亚(Guillermo Fariñas)表示, 他在过去一年被逮捕了18次。他因经常进行绝食抗议而为人所知。
"Yes, things have changed since relations were restored," Mr. Fariñas told me. "Beatings have increased, threats have increased. Impunity has increased. Aggressiveness has increased."	"是的, 随着双边关系的恢复, 许多事情都改变了," 法里尼亚告诉我。"打击加大了, 威胁增多了。有恃无恐的现象更普遍了, 攻击性也加剧了。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160323/c23cubadissident	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160323/c23cubadissident
As Siblings Again Unite to Unleash Terror, Experts Ask What Drives Them	为什么这么多恐怖分子是兄弟?
The identification of Khalid and Ibrahim el-Bakraoui as suicide bombers in the deadly Brussels attacks is confronting investigators and counterterrorism experts with a disturbingly recurrent question: Why	哈立德·巴克拉维(Khalid el-Bakraoui)和易卜拉欣·巴克拉维(Ibrahim el-Bakraoui)被确认是在布鲁塞尔开展致命攻击的自杀式炸弹袭击者, 这给调查人员及反恐专家提出一个令人不安的复现问题: 为什么有这么多恐怖分

do so many terrorists turn out to be brothers?	子是兄弟?
The Bakraouis join a list of brothers involved in nearly every major terror attack on Western soil since three sets of Saudi siblings were among the 19 hijackers who carried out the Sept. 11, 2001, attacks in the United States. Before then, the grim roster included 19th-century French anarchists, militants in Southeast Asia and the Jewish extremists who assassinated Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel in 1995.	2011年9月11日,19名劫机者在美国实施恐怖袭击,其中包括三对沙特阿拉伯兄弟,此后,几乎每一次在西方国家开展的重大恐怖袭击行动都有兄弟参与,其中包括巴克拉维兄弟。在那以前,这份恐怖的名单里还包含19世纪法国的无政府主义者、东南亚的武装分子和1995年暗杀以色列总理伊扎克·拉宾(Yitzhak Rabin)的犹太极端分子。
For terror groups, brothers can be ideal recruits. They radicalize each other while reinforcing a sense of purpose and ideological calling. They keep watch on each other to ensure an attack is carried out. One new study suggests that up to 30 percent of members of terrorist groups share family ties.	对于恐怖组织来说,这种兄弟档属于理想成员。他们在推动彼此激进化的同时,强化使命感和意识形态的召唤。他们互相监督,确保袭击的实施。一项新研究发现,高达30%的恐怖组织成员存在亲属关系。
Siblings also present a formidable challenge for law enforcement. They often live in the same house. They can communicate easily, without using cellphones that are vulnerable to surveillance. And the glue of family can often — though not always — serve as insurance against one member of a cell betraying the mission to the authorities.	这种兄弟档还给执法行动带来难以对付的挑战。他们通常住在一起。他们很容易沟通,不用使用容易遭到监控的手机。这种家庭关联经常——尽管并非总是——可以成为一种保障,防止组织成员将任务内容泄露给当局。
“Brothers would likely be exposed to similar radical messages, and they might well debate and brainstorm together about them,” said Audrey Kurth Cronin, an author and scholar at George Mason University. “And if you can rely on a family member in your plotting, it’s probably less likely that they’ll go to the police. It’s a question of security and trust.”	“兄弟们可能会接收到同样的激进信息,他们可能会一起好好讨论,进行头脑风暴,”乔治·梅森大学(George Mason University)学者、作家奥德里·库尔思·克罗宁(Audrey Kurth Cronin)说。“如果你在密谋的过程中可以依赖家庭成员,那他们不太可能去告诉警方。这是有关安全和信任的问题。”
That the Brussels bombings were carried out by brothers is particularly striking because they appear to be connected with the Nov. 13 terror assault on Paris that killed 130 people. The Bakraouis are suspected of	布鲁塞尔爆炸袭击行动是由兄弟开展的,这一点尤其引人注目,因为他们似乎与11月13日巴黎恐怖袭击事件有关,那次的袭击导致130人死亡。相关部门怀疑巴克拉维兄弟与上周在布鲁塞尔被捕的萨拉赫·阿卜杜勒萨拉姆

<p>belonging to the same terror cell as Salah Abdeslam, who was arrested last week in Brussels and is considered the only surviving participant in the Paris assault. Mr. Abdeslam's brother, Ibrahim, detonated a suicide belt at a cafe during the Paris rampage.</p>	<p>(Salah Abdeslam)属于同一恐怖组织，后者被认为是巴黎袭击事件中唯一活下来的参与者。他的兄弟易卜拉欣(Ibrahim)当时在巴黎的一家咖啡馆引爆了自杀腰带。</p>
<p>The list goes on: in January 2015, the Kouachi brothers, Chérif and Saïd, gunned down 12 people in the Paris offices of the French satirical newspaper Charlie Hebdo; the Tsarnaev brothers, Dzhokhar and Tamerlan, carried out the 2013 bombings at the Boston Marathon.</p>	<p>这样的例子还有很多：2015年1月，库阿希兄弟——赛义德(Saïd)和谢里夫(Chérif)——在法国讽刺报纸《查理周报》(Charlie Hebdo)位于巴黎的办公室枪杀12人；萨纳耶夫兄弟——焦哈尔(Dzhokhar)和塔梅尔兰(Tamerlan)2013年制造了波士顿马拉松爆炸袭击事件。</p>
<p>"Violent extremism spreads through social contact, and for most people, siblings are a big and important part of their social environment," said J. M. Berger, a terrorism analyst and co-author of "ISIS: The State of Terror." "You may feel you can talk to a sibling about matters you can't discuss with others."</p>	<p>"暴力极端主义通过社会关系传播，对于大多数人来说，兄弟是其社会环境中的很大且很重要的一部分，"恐怖主义问题分析人士J·M·伯杰(J.M. Berger)说。"你可能觉得可以跟兄弟讨论一些无法跟别人诉说的事情。"伯杰与人合著了《ISIS：恐怖之国》(ISIS: The State of Terror)一书。</p>
<p>The same dynamics that inform any sibling relationship are at play among brothers who radicalize, experts said. It is often the older brother who influences the younger one, though not always: At Charlie Hebdo, investigators believe, the younger brother, Chérif, was the more militant.</p>	<p>专家们表示，兄弟关系中的规律在那些激进化的兄弟中也有所体现。通常是哥哥影响弟弟，但也并非总是如此：调查人员认为在《查理周报》袭击案中，更为激进的是弟弟谢里夫。</p>
<p>In the case of the Boston Marathon bombers, who were from a Chechen immigrant family, investigators found a complex dynamic. To all outward appearance, Dzhokhar, a college student, was far better integrated into American life, and more sociable, than his glum, troubled older brother, Tamerlan, who died in a shootout with the police after the bombing.</p>	<p>在波士顿马拉松爆炸袭击案中，袭击者来自车臣移民家庭，调查人员发现一个比较复杂的情况。大学生焦哈尔从外表上看更好地融入了美国生活，比他那阴郁、麻烦不断的哥哥塔梅尔兰更为友善，爆炸发生后，塔梅尔兰在与警方的枪战中死亡。</p>
<p>Defense lawyers for Dzhokhar Tsarnaev tried to portray him as being</p>	<p>焦哈尔·萨纳耶夫的辩护律师试图称他遭到哥哥威吓，参与密谋，但波士顿的</p>

<p>bullied by his older brother to participate in the plot, but a Boston jury rejected that argument and recommended the death penalty.</p>	<p>陪审团决绝接受这一理由，建议判处死刑。</p>
<p>Mia Bloom, co-author of "All in the Family: A Primer on Terrorist Siblings," cited scholarly research showing that as many as a third of the people terror groups send to carry out attacks came from the same family. Examples abound of jihadists marrying a sister or daughter to another jihadist family in order to build alliances.</p>	<p>米娅·布鲁姆(Mia Bloom)援引学术研究称，在恐怖组织派去实施袭击的人员中，有多达三分之一的人来自同一家庭。圣战分子娶另一名圣战分子的姐妹或女儿以建立联盟的情况数不胜数。布鲁姆与人合著了《一家人：恐怖分子兄弟初探》(All in the Family: A Primer on Terrorist Siblings)一书。</p>
<p>"These groups are always worried about infiltration," Ms. Bloom said. "When a family member tried to join, it's a great vetting mechanism. Then they know they can trust them."</p>	<p>"这些组织总是担心渗透问题，"布鲁姆说。"当一名家庭成员试图加入时，这是一个非常棒的审查机制。他们知道他们可以相信这些人。"</p>
<p>In carrying out an operation, siblings sometimes work in tandem. The Kouachi brothers burst into the Charlie Hebdo offices together. On Sept. 11, the three pairs of Saudi siblings initially sat side by side aboard the airliners that hit the World Trade towers and the Pentagon. The national 9/11 commission reported that one of them, Nawaf al-Hazmi, had pleaded with Osama bin Laden to let his younger brother Salem join the mission, and they ended up in the fifth row of American Airlines Flight 77 bound for Washington.</p>	<p>在开展行动时，兄弟有时会互相合作。库阿希兄弟一同冲入《查理周报》办公室。9月11日，三对沙特阿拉伯兄弟并排坐在冲向世贸大厦和五角大楼的飞机上。国家"9·11委员会"(9/11 Commission)报告称，其中一人——纳瓦夫·哈米兹(Nawaf al-Hazmi)曾请求奥萨马·本·拉登(Osama bin Laden)准许他的弟弟萨利姆(Salem)加入任务小组，他们最终坐在了飞往华盛顿的美国航空77号班机的第五排座位上。</p>
<p>But Ms. Bloom said her research showed that siblings were often purposely sent to different locations, as with the Abdeslam brothers in Paris (Salah drove a fellow plotter to the soccer stadium; Ibrahim detonated a suicide vest at a cafe).</p>	<p>但布鲁姆表示，她的研究显示，兄弟通常会被有意派往不同地方，比如阿卜杜勒萨拉姆兄弟在巴黎的行动(萨拉赫开车载着同伙进入足球场，易卜拉欣则在咖啡馆引爆自杀式炸弹背心)。</p>
<p>"The reason for this is the fear that if the siblings are sent to the same location, one might convince the other to defect, because of the love of their sibling," said Ms. Bloom, a professor of communications at Georgia</p>	<p>"他们之所以这么做是担心如果把这些兄弟派到同一个地方，其中一人或许会出于兄弟之情，说服另一人叛变，"乔治亚州立大学(Georgia State University)传播学教授布鲁姆说。她还表示，当被派去不同的地方时，"他们</p>

<p>State University. When sent to different locations, she added, "They will each go through with it because they do not want to disappoint their sibling and they cannot face the idea of going on without them."</p>	<p>都会完成任务，因为他们不想让兄弟失望，他们无法想象一个人继续执行任务的情形。”</p>
<p>The Belgian authorities said on Wednesday that Ibrahim el-Bakraoui, 29, set off one of the two bombs at the airport, and his brother Khalid, 27, the one at the subway station more than an hour later; it remains unclear whether Khalid was first at the airport.</p>	<p>比利时当局在周三表示，29岁的易卜拉欣·巴克拉维在机场引爆了两枚炸弹中的一枚，他的弟弟——27岁的哈立德一个多小时之后在地铁站引爆炸弹；目前尚不清楚哈立德起初是否在机场。</p>
<p>In her study, Ms. Bloom identified a similar case of Chechen suicide bombers in Russia in 2004: Amanat Nagayeva blew herself up on a flight from Moscow to Volgograd, killing everyone on board; a week later, her sister Rosa killed herself and 10 other people outside the Rishkaya subway station in Moscow.</p>	<p>布鲁姆在研究中发现，2004年车臣自杀式爆炸袭击者在俄罗斯的行动与之类似：阿马纳特·纳格叶娃(Amanat Nagayeva)在从莫斯科飞往伏尔加格勒的飞机上引爆自己，导致机上所有人员遇难；一周之后，她的姐妹罗莎(Rosa)在莫斯科里加地铁站外自杀，并导致其他10人死亡。</p>
<p>Law enforcement officials are puzzling over how to detect terror cells within a family.</p>	<p>执法官员在苦心思索如何发现一个家庭中的恐怖团伙。</p>
<p>"Our traditional counterterror capabilities were designed to pick up the communications and interaction between an attacker and the command and control structure of the organization," said John Cohen, who until 2014 served as the counterterrorism coordinator at the Department of Homeland Security and is now a professor of criminal justice at Rutgers University.</p>	<p>"我们传统的反恐能力就是发现袭击者与指挥者之间的交流与互动，以及组织的指挥结构，"罗格斯大学(Rutgers University)刑事司法教授约翰·科恩(John Cohen)说，科恩在国土安全部(Department of Homeland Security)担任反恐协调员至2014年。</p>
<p>Psychologists who study terrorism say that the two-person cell may be a recent adaptation to increased security measures — whether they are brothers, as in Brussels, Paris and Boston, or husband and wife, as in the San Bernardino, Calif., attacks in December that killed 14.</p>	<p>研究恐怖主义的心理学家表示，这种两人的团伙或许是恐怖组织最近为了应对强化的安全举措而进行的调整，无论他们是兄弟，比如布鲁塞尔、巴黎和波士顿的事件，还是夫妇，比如去年12月在加州圣贝纳迪诺枪杀14人的夫妇。</p>
<p>"What's powerful about these pairs is that they increase capacity for</p>	<p>"这些组合的强大之处在于，他们增加了破坏的威力，但并不会提高被发现</p>

<p>doing damage but not the vulnerability to detection, because of the tightness of the tie," said Clark McCauley, a research professor at Bryn Mawr College who has studied radical groups. "It's a creative solution; you get more hands to help than a lone wolf, but the same kind of security."</p>	<p>的几率, 因为这种联系很紧密, "一直从事激进组织研究的布林莫尔学院(Bryn Mawr College)教授克拉克·麦考利(Clark McCauley)表示。"这种办法很聪明; 比独狼多了人手来帮忙, 又不需要增添安全措施。"</p>
<p>Radical groups through history have long included siblings, lovers and friends, whether the Symbionese Liberation Army in California, the Weather Underground, the Marxist Red Brigades in Italy or the Baader-Meinhof gang in Germany.</p>	<p>历史上, 激进团体一直有同时招募手足、情侣和友人的传统, 无论是加州的共生解放军(Symbionese Liberation Army)、地下气象人(Weather Underground)、意大利的马克思主义红色旅(Marxist Red Brigades), 还是德国的巴德尔-迈恩霍夫帮(Baader-Meinhof)。</p>
<p>In those larger group situations, experts say, members try to one-up each other, pushing the group to endorse ever more violent action. This dynamic is likely muted in sibling or relative pairs, but the more radical member still often pulls the other along, McCauley said, especially if they feel imminent threat.</p>	<p>专家表示, 在人数更多的时候, 成员之间会想要一争高下, 于是让整个团体投入到越来越暴力的行动中去。麦考利称, 这种竞争在手足或亲戚构成的两人组合中大概受到了抑制, 但更激进的那一个还是往往会拉上另一个, 尤其是他们感觉到威胁迫在眉睫的时候。</p>
<p>Prosecutors in Belgium announced Wednesday that they had found a suicide note, or will, that one of the brothers, Ibrahim, had left on his computer, saying he was in a "bad situation" and risked arrest, after the authorities caught Salah Abdeslam on Friday. Ariel Merari, an Israeli scholar thought to have interviewed more terrorists than anyone, has described this sensation of urgency a "10 minutes to midnight feeling" — in other words: time to act.</p>	<p>比利时的检察部门周三宣布, 他们找到了兄弟二人中的易卜拉欣在电脑上留下的遗书或遗嘱, 其中表示, 在当局上周五抓到萨拉赫·阿卜杜勒萨拉姆(Salah Abdeslam)之后, 他"处境不妙", 面临被捕的危险。普遍认为, 以色列学者阿里埃勒·梅拉里(Ariel Merari)采访的恐怖分子比其他人多。他把这种紧迫感描述为"离午夜只差 10 分钟的感觉"——换句话说就是: 赶紧行动。</p>
<p>Experts are still examining how often uninvolved family members may be aware of terrorist' plotting. A 2014 study in the Journal of Forensic Sciences analyzed the behaviors of 119 "lone-wolf" terrorists and found that in nearly two thirds of the cases, family and friends knew the</p>	<p>专家们还在研究, 置身事外的家庭成员对恐怖分子的谋划有所了解的几率有多大。《司法鉴定期刊》(Journal of Forensic Sciences)在 2014 年刊登的一篇文章分析了 119 名"独狼"恐怖分子的行为, 发现在近三分之二的案件中, 亲友知晓恐怖分子从事暴力行为的意愿。不过, 在有些例子中, 亲戚是坚决</p>

<p>person wanted to commit an act of violence. But in some cases, relatives are strongly opposed: The U.S. terrorist known as the Unabomber, Ted Kaczynski, for instance, was finally caught and convicted because his brother, David, had alerted the authorities to his suspicions.</p>	<p>反对的：比如，人称“大学炸弹客”的美国恐怖分子泰德·卡辛斯基(Ted Kaczynski)之所以最后落网并被定罪，是因为他的弟弟戴维(David)对当局举报了他的嫌疑。</p>
<p>Little is yet known about the relationship between the Bakraouis, who are of Moroccan origin and grew up in Laeken, a working-class neighborhood in Brussels, not far from the Royal Palace. Their father, Jamal El Bakraoui, is a devoted Muslim and a retired butcher, according to Marcelline Mertens, a neighbor. Mertens recalled the brothers as ordinary teenagers, not especially religious, who disappeared from the neighborhood about five or six years ago. During this period, they were separately convicted of crimes including carjacking and engaging in a shootout with police.</p>	<p>巴克拉维兄弟之间的关系到底如何，我们还没什么了解。二人是摩洛哥后裔，在离布鲁塞尔王宫不远的蓝领社区拉肯长大。邻居马塞利娜·梅尔滕斯(Marcelline Mertens)称，他们的父亲贾迈勒·巴克拉维(Jamal el-Bakraoui)是虔诚的穆斯林，曾是肉贩，现已退休。在梅尔滕斯的记忆中，兄弟二人青少年时期普普通通，宗教色彩并没有特别浓厚，但五六年他们从社区消失了。在此期间，他们各自从事了一些犯罪行为，包括抢劫汽车，与警方对射等。</p>
<p>Bloom, the author who estimated that up to 30 percent of members of terror groups share family ties, warned that extremists were trying to recruit entire families in Europe, portending the possibility of yet another evolution in jihadism. "Right now, we are seeing a lot of siblings carrying out these attacks," she said. "The trend we are anticipating is parent and child."</p>	<p>布鲁姆证明，恐怖团体当中，至多有30%的成员有亲属关系。她警告，极端分子正在欧洲尝试招募整个家庭，而这预示着圣战主义可能又一次在进行演化。“现在，我们看到有不少是手足一起实施这类袭击，”她说。“我们预计趋势是父母与子女的组合。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24brothers</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24brothers</p>
<p>Mudslinging Trumps the 'Middle Way' in Tibetan Exiles' Election</p>	<p>“变味”的流亡藏人政府领导人选举</p>
<p>DHARAMSALA, India — It is often said that the lower the stakes, the more vicious the politics. And so it might be said of the just-concluded campaign for political leader of the Tibetan government in exile, which,</p>	<p>印度达兰萨拉——人们常说，越是无关紧要的地方，权斗越残酷。刚刚结束的藏人流亡政府政治领导人竞选活动，大概就可以这样看，毕竟以达赖喇嘛的至高地位，这次选举有些像在给一个在位总统选副总统。</p>

<p>given the exalted status of the Dalai Lama, was a bit like voting for the vice president to a sitting president.</p>	
<p>The final round in the second election for a leader of the Central Tibetan Administration, as the exiled Tibetan government is known, concluded last weekend, though the results will not be known until April. Still, the proceedings showed just how hard it is to build a democracy under the leadership of a man who, though 80 years old, semiretired and dedicated to democratic principles, is revered as a Godlike figure by Tibetans.</p>	<p>名为藏人行政中央(Central Tibetan Administration)的流亡政府的第二次领导人选举, 于上周末结束最后一轮投票, 不过结果要到四月才能揭晓。然而整个过程还是显示出, 在一个被藏人奉若神明的人领导下, 建起一个民主政体有多么困难, 尽管此人已届八十高龄, 处于半退休状态, 并且笃信民主原则。</p>
<p>Largely absent from the discussion in the campaign was the question of how to win freedom for the nearly six million Tibetans living in China, an issue that has consumed the exiled Tibetan community for almost six decades. It is viewed as disrespectful to the man the Tibetans call His Holiness to question the "middle way" strategy that he set in motion nearly 30 years ago, in which he softened his demand for independence, instead seeking self-governance within the Chinese government. It has been an effort to draw China into a dialogue that by most accounts has failed.</p>	<p>竞选中甚少谈及的一个问题是, 如何让生活在中国的近六百万藏人获得自由, 过去将近六十年里, 这个问题一直深深困扰着流亡藏人社群。被藏人敬称为“尊者”的达赖喇嘛近三十年前开始采取“中道”策略, 而质疑这个策略就是对他的不敬。“中道”淡化了他的独立主张, 转而寻求在中国政府框架内实现自治。这种争取与中国展开对话的努力, 在多数人看来是失败的。</p>
<p>Instead, the election devolved into mudslinging and sycophancy. The hot topics were the audacity of the current political leader, Lobsang Sangay, who is running for re-election, to have his portrait displayed in the Washington office, and the drinking habits of his opponent, Penpa Tsering, the speaker of the exiled parliament.</p>	<p>选举转而演变成一个中伤对手和谄媚的局面。最热门的话题包括现任政治领袖、寻求再度当选的洛桑森格(Lobsang Sangay)竟敢在华盛顿办公室里摆出自己的肖像, 还有他的对手、流亡议会的议长边巴次仁(Penpa Tsering)的酗酒问题。</p>
<p>The campaigns "have been tearing each other apart, harping on petty, trivial issues," said Dhardon Sharling, 34, a member of the parliament,</p>	<p>这场竞选“正在造成大家的分裂, 在一些琐碎、次要的事情上不依不饶,”34岁的议员达珍夏林(Dhardon Sharling)说, “我们最应该谈的是如何解决西藏</p>

<p>“when all we should be talking about is how we will resolve Tibetan’s issues, how we’ll take the Sino-Tibetan dialogue forward.”</p>	<p>的问题，如何推进汉藏对话。”</p>
<p>Mr. Sangay, 48, was on the defensive from the start of his re-election campaign, forced to answer at every stop why he had put his own portrait on the wall of the group’s new Washington office instead of a picture of the Dalai Lama. It did him no good, it seemed, to explain that his portrait had been hung in the basement, and that there were 13 other pictures of the Dalai Lama in the Washington office.</p>	<p>在寻求连任的过程中，现年 48 岁的洛桑森格从一开始就在为自己辩解，他每隔一段时间就要被迫回答一个问题：为什么他在流亡政府驻华盛顿办公室的墙上挂着自己的肖像，而不是达赖喇嘛的。他说自己的肖像是挂在地下室里，而华盛顿办公室另外还挂着 13 幅达赖喇嘛的照片，这个解释似乎没什么帮助。</p>
<p>The current Dalai Lama, who is part of the lineage of spiritual leaders of the Tibetan people that dates back to the 14th century, has been championing the cause of democracy for his people since he fled to India in 1959 after China claimed Tibet and began a campaign to repress its religion and culture. (He has refrained from commenting in this campaign, and few people know how closely he was following the dialogue on the elections. His secretaries did not respond to requests for interviews.)</p>	<p>1959 年中国对西藏提出领土主张并发起镇压其宗教和文化的行动后，达赖喇嘛逃亡到了印度，作为始自 14 世纪的藏人精神领袖的当代传人，他从此开始向藏人宣扬民主。（他对本次竞选不作评论，也很少有人知道他是否在密切关注本次竞选中的讨论。他的秘书没有回应采访请求。）</p>
<p>He set up his residence and an exiled government on a mountainside outside of Dharamsala, in northern India. And as he promoted the cause of freedom for the people he had left behind, he gradually relinquished his own political authority. An exiled parliament was set up, a cabinet, and finally, in 2011, the job of elected political leader, known as the sikyong.</p>	<p>他将自己的住所以及一个流亡政府设在了印度北部城市达兰萨拉郊外的一座山上。在为那些留在藏区的人争取自由的同时，他渐渐放弃了自己的政治权力。流亡议会和内阁相继成立，最终在 2011 年设立了一个叫做“司政”的民选政治领袖职位。</p>
<p>Even as he gave up his political role, the Dalai Lama retained his position as the spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people. A democratic election for a people without a country is a complicated</p>	<p>然而，尽管已经放弃了其政治角色，达赖喇嘛始终是藏人的精神和文化领袖。无国之民的民主选举是件复杂的事，在印度有四十多个投票点，另有数十个分布在全球各地。登记选民约有 8.8 万人，比美国多数的市长选举还少。</p>

<p>affair, with voting in more than 40 locations in India, and dozens more around the globe. Registered voters number about 88,000, fewer than in most mayoral elections in the United States.</p>	
<p>Even as the free-for-all ensued in the election, a 16-year-old committed suicide in early March by settling himself on fire in Dehradun, India, an eight-hour drive from Dharamsala, a reminder of the deep frustration in the exiled community over the lack of progress in winning any measure of freedom in Tibet. One hundred and forty-four Tibetans have killed themselves in this way during the past 20 years.</p>	<p>在人们为了选举吵作一团的同时，三月初还有一位16岁藏人在距离达兰萨拉八个小时车程的台拉登自焚，在藏区自由事业几无进展的情况下，这一事件让人再次看到流亡藏人社群那深深的沮丧感。过去20年里，已经有144名藏人以这种方式自杀。</p>
<p>Despite the absence of their candidates in the election final, there is a vocal minority of voters who refuse to support the middle way strategy, favoring a fight for full independence.</p>	<p>部分选民明确表示不支持“中道”策略，并主张为全面独立而进行斗争，尽管在最终的选举中他们作为少数派并没有自己的候选人。</p>
<p>Lukar Jam Atsok, 44, a writer who was imprisoned in China before escaping into India years ago, ran in the preliminary contest for political leader, arguing that the Dalai Lama could be considered a traitor for having given up full independence for Tibet in his negotiations with the Chinese.</p>	<p>现年44岁的作家卢卡将阿筑(Lukar Jam Atsok)曾在中国被囚禁，几年前逃到了印度，他参与了政治领导人的初选，提出达赖喇嘛在和中国人的谈判中放弃了西藏的全面独立，也许可以把他当叛徒来看待。</p>
<p>“If a person does not believe in independence, whether he’s my father or the Dalai Lama, I do not agree with that person,” he said in Tibetan in an interview. “I am not saying the Dalai Lama is a traitor, but if you consider the political history, then he is one.”</p>	<p>“只要一个人不相信独立，不管他是我的父亲还是达赖喇嘛，我都是不认同的，”他在用藏语接受采访时说。“我不是说达赖喇嘛是叛徒，但如果从政治史的角度看，那他就是个叛徒。”</p>
<p>But far from promoting a dialogue, Mr. Atsok’s comments prompted his public condemnation from Mr. Sangay and Mr. Tsering, and he was removed from the final vote.</p>	<p>然而其言论并没有促成讨论，而是遭到洛桑森格和边巴次仁的公开谴责，他也被从最终的投票环节剔除。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24dharamsala</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24dharamsala</p>

A Quandary for Europe: Fighting a War on ISIS Within Its Borders	欧洲困境：本土反恐战争该怎么打
LONDON — When the United States declared war on Al Qaeda after the Sept. 11 attacks, American leaders took the fight to the militant group’s hide-outs in Afghanistan, a faraway and failing state, with an invasion and occupation.	伦敦——“9·11 事件”爆发后，美国对基地组织宣战时，其领导人采用了入侵和占领的方式，对该武装组织位于阿富汗的藏身之地发起了打击，那是一个与美国相距遥远的问题国家。
But for Europe’s leaders, who now consider themselves at war with the Islamic State after large-scale terrorist attacks at home, the challenge is more complicated: The enemy’s hide-outs are ghettoized parts of Paris, Brussels and other European cities that amount to mini failed states inside their own borders.	当大规模恐怖袭击在欧洲本土发生之后，欧洲领导人现在认为自己与伊斯兰国(Islamic State)处在战争状态，但他们面临的挑战更加复杂：因为敌人藏在巴黎、布鲁塞尔和其他欧洲城市里的少数族裔聚居区，那是它们自己境内的问题国家。
While France and Britain have joined the United States in bombing Islamic State targets in the Syrian city of Raqqa and other areas controlled by the group, also known as ISIS and ISIL, Europe has faced a much harder time understanding and dealing with its own citizens who have abetted the Islamic State’s ascent. These are mostly third-generation Muslim immigrants, who have become radicalized in poor communities left to develop outside the national culture.	伊斯兰国也称为 ISIS 和 ISIL。虽然法国和英国已经在与美国一道，对叙利亚城市拉卡以及被该组织控制的其他区域开展轰炸行动，但在理解和对待本国公民对伊斯兰国的崛起给予的支持时，欧洲面临着更困难的问题。这些人大多是第三代穆斯林移民，住在与国民文化脱节的贫困社区，逐渐变成了激进分子。
Those communities are incubators that figure prominently in the Islamic State’s two attacks on Paris since January 2015, and the triple bombing on Tuesday in Brussels.	伊斯兰国自 2015 年 1 月以来对巴黎发起的两起袭击，以及本周二在布鲁塞尔发生的三连环爆炸案中，这些社区发挥了孵化作用，扮演了重大角色。
Resolving the problem, political analysts say, does not require simply more intelligence cooperation and shared lists of people suspected of being radicals and fighters returning from Syria. European governments must also develop internal strategies to deal with the threat at home — the deep social problems of racism and radicalism, along with the	政治分析人士说，解决这个问题不仅仅需要加强情报合作、共享疑似激进分子以及从叙利亚返回的作战人员的名单。欧洲各国政府也必须制定内部策略，应对本国境内的威胁——种族主义和极端主义构成了深刻的社会问题，此外还有安保方面的两难局面，因为加强安全引发了民众对监控、司法和公民自由的担忧。

<p>security dilemma, which raises concerns about surveillance, justice and civil liberties.</p>	
<p>"You can bomb Raqqa, and you may consider that to be war, but you're not going to bomb Molenbeek or Schaerbeek or St.-Denis, unless you're ready for civil war," said François Heisbourg, president of the International Institute for Strategic Studies, referring to heavily Muslim areas of Brussels and Paris.</p>	<p>"你可以轰炸拉卡，可能觉得那是战争，但你没办法轰炸莫伦贝克、斯哈尔贝克或圣但尼，除非你准备打内战，"国际战略研究所(International Institute for Strategic Studies)所长弗朗索瓦·埃斯堡(François Heisbourg)说。他指的是布鲁塞尔和巴黎的穆斯林聚居区。</p>
<p>President François Hollande of France and his prime minister, Manuel Valls, have repeatedly described Europe's fight against the Islamic State as war; Mr. Heisbourg called that an "extremely dangerous" use of the word.</p>	<p>法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)和总理曼纽尔·瓦尔斯(Manuel Valls)曾多次把欧洲对伊斯兰国的打击称为战争；埃斯堡说，那是一个"极其危险"的词。</p>
<p>"It starts with Raqqa and can end up with the Algerian civil war, and that would be the ultimate victory of Daesh," he said, using an Arabic term for the Islamic State. "They want to divide our societies against ourselves."</p>	<p>"它从拉卡开始，可能会以阿尔及利亚内战而告终，但那将是'达伊沙'(Daesh)的最终胜利，他们希望我们的社会自相残杀，"他说。达伊沙是阿拉伯语，指伊斯兰国。</p>
<p>Even more, Mr. Heisbourg argued, "talking of war dignifies Daesh, which wants to be seen as having a state and an army of warriors and martyrs." For angry, poor and isolated young Muslims in Europe, "to be seen as the downtrodden victims of Western colonialism and iniquity, fighting the holy war against the arrayed legions of the crusaders," is precisely what the Islamic State advertises.</p>	<p>更进一步说，埃斯堡认为，"说那是战争，是在助长达伊沙的士气，因为它希望大家认为它拥有国家、战士和烈士。"对于欧洲那些愤怒、贫穷、被孤立的穆斯林年轻人来说，"把自己看成是遭受西方殖民主义和不公正对待的受害者，参加对抗十字军的圣战"恰恰是伊斯兰国的宣传方针。</p>
<p>The dual nature of the European struggle against the Islamic State separates it from the American "global war on terrorism" and deeply complicates it, argued Raffaello Pantucci, director of international security studies at the Royal United Services Institute, a</p>	<p>防务研究机构皇家三军联合研究所(Royal United Services Institute)的国际安全研究主管拉菲洛·潘图奇(Raffaello Pantucci)说，由于欧洲与伊斯兰国的对抗具有这种双重性，它不仅和美国的"全球反恐战争"不同，而且复杂性倍增。</p>

defense-oriented research institution.	
"We need a dual response," he said, more bellicose on the Islamic State abroad but less bellicose at home, emphasizing longer-term social work in isolated and disenfranchised communities.	"我们需要予以双重回应,"他说,在境外要更积极地对抗伊斯兰国,但在境内不要那么好斗,要强调在被孤立、权利被剥夺的社区开展长期的社会工作。
The objective, he said, is to counter radical voices who often provide paths into meaning for young men who have been petty criminals. Most of the European terrorist suspects were known to the local police.	他说,我们的目标是反对一些激进的观点,犯过轻微罪行的年轻人往往能从这些观点中找到意义。大多数欧洲恐怖嫌疑人当地警方都认识。
"There is a realization that this is not a war you can bomb or shoot your way out of, but you have to deal with individuals who are radicalized at home, to examine the reasons that they are exploring this other identity," said Mr. Pantucci, who wrote a book on the issue: "We Love Death as You Love Life: Britain's Suburban Terrorists."	"人们认识到,这不是一场靠轰炸或开枪就能结束的战争,你必须对付本国境内的激进分子,了解他们探索这种另类身份的原因,"潘图奇说。他曾经就这个问题写了一本书,名为《我们热爱死亡就像你们热爱生命:英国的郊区恐怖分子》(We Love Death as You Love Life: Britain's Suburban Terrorists)。
Important pockets of the disenfranchised and isolated are embedded in most European countries, he said: Bradford in England, heavily Kashmiri and home to the London subway bombers of July 7, 2005; largely Muslim East Birmingham, where organized crime and radicalism spring from the same roots; and the heavily immigrant suburbs or banlieues of France's big cities.	他说,大多数欧洲国家都有一些被孤立、权利被剥夺的重要社区:比如英国的布拉德福德是克什米尔人密集区,2005年7月7日伦敦地铁爆炸案主犯就来自那里;以穆斯林为主的东伯明翰,滋生了有组织犯罪和极端主义;还有法国大城市的郊区,移民密集的地方。
Belgium, already divided by language and with a plethora of local and state federalisms and police forces, provides a special example. More so than elsewhere, Belgium allowed the self-ghettoization, or self-isolation, of ethnic communities in the name of multiculturalism and day-to-day peace.	比利时是一个特例,它被不同的语言所割裂,拥有过多的本地和国家联邦机制以及警察部队。比利时以维持族群多元化,维持日常相安无事为名,对自我形成贫民窟的过程,或者自我隔离的状况放任不管,程度更甚于其他国家。
Mr. Heisbourg said that the result was "a disaster for counterterrorism." These were "no-go areas for the authorities, who have found it very	埃斯堡说,结果就形成了"反恐活动的重灾区"。这里有"主管机构去不了的地方,他们很难找到线人和情报提供者",他指出,很多参加了法国袭击行动

difficult to get informants and human intelligence,” noting that many of the French citizens who carried out attacks in France lived or were hosted in Brussels neighborhoods like Molenbeek.	的法国公民就住在布鲁塞尔的居民区，比如莫伦贝克。
Some political scientists, like Olivier Roy, a scholar of Islam at the European University Institute, argue that Islam is not the cause of radicalization, but serves neatly as the vehicle for radicalized anger from disenfranchised Muslim youth.	欧洲大学学院(European University Institute)伊斯兰教学者奥利维尔·罗伊(Olivier Roy)和其他一些政治学家认为，伊斯兰教不是激进化的原因，但对于权力遭到剥夺的穆斯林青年来说，它是怒气激进化的一个很好载体。
For that, Europe has few easy answers, especially as the Islamic State seeks to manipulate European fears of terrorism and migration. Gilles Kepel, a French sociologist who has studied radical Islam and the banlieues, has argued that part of the Islamic State’s intention is to mobilize fears of the “enemy within,” create further rejection of European Muslim citizens and radicalize them at home, to create a kind of civil war between European Muslims and the “crusader states.”	在这一点上，欧洲几乎没有容易的解决办法，尤其是在伊斯兰国试图操纵欧洲对恐怖主义和移民的恐惧时。研究伊斯兰教激进派和郊区问题的社会学家吉勒·凯佩尔(Gilles Kepel)称，伊斯兰国的部分意图是调动对“内部敌人”的恐惧，造成欧洲穆斯林民众受到进一步的排斥，从而让他们在国内变得激进，以便在欧洲穆斯林和十字军国家之间制造一种内战。
In dealing with terrorism through denial of nationality, abuses of civil liberties or an indefinite state of emergency, Mr. Heisbourg warned “you may create the conditions where you end up with the civil war in European societies that Daesh clearly wants.”	埃斯堡警告称，用拒绝入籍、滥用公民自由或宣布无限期紧急状态来应对恐怖主义，“可能会为欧洲社会最终爆发内战创造条件，而这显然正是达伊什(Daesh)所希望的”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24europe	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24europe
Global Crises Shadow, and Overshadow, Obama’s Foreign Trips	奥巴马的外交旅行总是“不是时候”?
WASHINGTON — When President Obama woke up in Havana on Tuesday to news that explosives had ripped through an airport and a subway in Brussels, it was a familiar, if disconcerting, feeling: another foreign trip overshadowed by violence elsewhere in the world.	华盛顿——周二那天，身在哈瓦那的奥巴马总统注意到布鲁塞尔的机场和地铁发生爆炸的新闻时，应该会有一种熟悉的不安之感涌上心头：他的出国访问之旅因为发生在世界其他地方的暴力事件而蒙上阴影，已经不是第一次了。
Mr. Obama embarked on the juggling act of a traveling commander in	危机当前，作为一位出门在外的三军统帅，奥巴马开始一心二用：早上，他

<p>chief faced with a crisis: a morning briefing on the terrorist attacks with officials in Washington inside a specially equipped secure communications room, and an expression of condolence and support for the Belgian people inserted at the last minute into his speech to the Cuban people.</p>	<p>在一个具有特殊装备的安全通讯机房里连线华盛顿的官员，听取了有关恐怖袭击的简报；他在结束自己向古巴人民发表的演讲之前，加入了对遇难者的哀悼和对比利时人民的支持。</p>
<p>"We stand in solidarity with them in condemning these outrageous attacks against innocent people," Mr. Obama declared in the Gran Teatro de la Habana. "We will do whatever is necessary to support our friend and ally Belgium in bringing to justice those who are responsible."</p>	<p>"我们坚定地站在他们一边，强烈谴责针对无辜平民的残暴袭击，"奥巴马在哈瓦那大剧院(Gran Teatro de la Habana)表示。"我们将采取一切必要的举措，帮助我们的盟友比利时把为此负责的相关人等绳之以法。"</p>
<p>Mr. Obama's disrupted trips — he has had at least three before this one — speak to a broader tension that has run through his foreign policy from the start: between his efforts to cultivate ties with old foes or expand the United States' influence in new regions, and the pull of the nation's perennial obligations in the Middle East.</p>	<p>奥巴马被扰乱的古巴之旅——类似的情况此前至少发生过三次——显示了他的外交政策中大范围存在的矛盾之处——他要努力和美国的宿敌增强联系，或把美国的影响力扩大到新的地区，但又受到美国对中东承担的一贯责任的牵引。</p>
<p>In November, Mr. Obama set off on a round-the-world trade and economic mission to Turkey, Malaysia and the Philippines. Hours before he left, terrorists attacked in Paris, killing 130 people. Rather than showcase the Trans-Pacific Partnership, his Asian trade agreement, the president ended up fielding questions about how to battle the Islamic State and whether to bar Syrian refugees from entering the United States.</p>	<p>去年 11 月，奥巴马开启了一次环游世界的经贸之旅，访问了土耳其、马来西亚和菲律宾。就在他踏上归途之前几个小时，恐怖分子袭击了巴黎，导致 130 人死亡。访问接近尾声的时候，总统没能推广他的亚太贸易协议——"跨太平洋伙伴关系协定"(Trans Pacific Partnership)，而是忙于回答如何与伊斯兰国(Islamic State)作斗争、是否要禁止叙利亚难民进入美国之类的问题。</p>
<p>In March 2011, Mr. Obama landed in Brazil for a five-day tour of South America. In between efforts to promote economic ties with Brazil, he ordered American warplanes to Libya as part of a NATO mission to</p>	<p>2011 年 3 月，奥巴马抵达巴西，对南美洲国家进行为期 5 天的访问。在竭力促进美巴两国经济关系的过程中，他命令美国战机前往利比亚执行北约(NATO)的任务，以防止穆阿迈尔·卡扎菲上校(Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi)</p>

<p>avert a slaughter in Benghazi by Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi.</p>	<p>在班加西发起一场大屠杀。</p>
<p>Twenty months later, Mr. Obama was in Southeast Asia for a historic visit to Myanmar, with which he had opened diplomatic ties. But he found himself huddled with Hillary Clinton, the secretary of state, struggling with how to respond to a military clash between Israel and Hamas in Gaza. Mrs. Clinton flew to Israel and Egypt to negotiate a cease-fire.</p>	<p>12 个月后，奥巴马在东南亚对缅甸进行具有历史意义的访问，和缅甸建立了外交关系。但访问期间他不得不和时任国务卿希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)凑在一起，苦苦思索如何应对以色列和哈马斯在加沙的军事冲突。</p>
<p>In Cuba on Tuesday, Mr. Obama stuck to his schedule, going to a baseball game between the Cuban national team and the Tampa Bay Rays. But inevitably, given the political season, he was second-guessed back home: Gov. John Kasich of Ohio and Senator Ted Cruz of Texas said he should either return to Washington to direct the response to the attacks or fly straight to Belgium.</p>	<p>本周二，奥巴马没有改变自己在古巴的行程，观看了一场古巴国家队对阵坦帕湾光芒队的棒球比赛。但鉴于美国正处于大选季，他在国内难免受到非议：俄亥俄州州长约翰·卡西奇(John Kasich)和得克萨斯州参议员特德·克鲁兹(Ted Cruz)说，他本应返回华盛顿坐镇指挥，应对恐怖袭击，或者直接飞往比利时。</p>
<p>Hours after the last pitch had been thrown, Donald J. Trump wrote on Twitter that Mr. Obama should leave the game immediately and go home, where the president “under a serious emergency belongs!”</p>	<p>比赛结束几个小时后，唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)在 Twitter 上写道，奥巴马应该立即停止观赛回国，这才是处于“紧急状态”的总统应该做的。</p>
<p>Mr. Obama’s decision set up a memorable moment in the middle of the game. The president, wearing sunglasses, khaki slacks and a white shirt, was asked by an ESPN reporter whether he had thought about skipping it.</p>	<p>奥巴马的决定在比赛中创造了一个难忘的时刻。ESPN 的一名记者询问戴着墨镜、身穿卡其布裤子和白色衬衫的奥巴马，他是否想过放弃观赛。</p>
<p>“It’s always a challenge when you have a terrorist attack anywhere in the world, particularly in this age of 24/7 news coverage,” Mr. Obama said. “You want to be respectful and understand the gravity of the situation, but the whole premise of terrorism is to try to disrupt people’s ordinary lives.”</p>	<p>“世界任何地方发生恐怖袭击都是一个挑战，特别是在这种全时新闻报道的时代，”奥巴马说。“你想表示尊重，了解事态的严重性，但恐怖主义的目的就是试图扰乱人们的日常生活。”</p>

<p>For the president, who travels with a full complement of national security and communications aides, the biggest disruption from a crisis like the one in Brussels is not logistical but thematic. The issues he had hoped to highlight — in this case, his diplomatic opening to Cuba — were eclipsed by round-the-clock coverage of violent images from somewhere else.</p>	<p>奥巴马带着完整的国家安全及通信助手团队出行，对他来说，布鲁塞尔恐怖袭击这样的危机造成的最大破坏不是后勤方面，而是主题方面。他希望强调的问题——这次是他对古巴打开外交大门——却因为对其他地方的暴力事件的全天候报道而黯然失色。</p>
<p>For all the sophisticated communications gear that follows the president around the world, the White House has struggled to get its message right when he is overseas during a crisis. Last fall, at a meeting of the Group of 20 countries in Antalya, Turkey, Mr. Obama played down fears about the Islamic State, five days after the mass killings in Paris.</p>	<p>尽管奥巴马前往世界各地时会携带先进通讯设备，当出现危机而总统又在海外时，白宫还是难以准确地传达他的信息。去年秋季，也就是巴黎发生大规模屠杀事件的五天之后，奥巴马在土耳其安塔利亚参加 20 国集团会议时，淡化了对于伊斯兰国(Islamic State)的担忧。</p>
<p>His low-key manner played poorly in the United States, which was already in the heat of a primary season. By the time Mr. Obama arrived at his next stop, in Manila, several Republican candidates were calling for the United States to bar all refugees from Syria. That, Mr. Obama said in a news conference with the Philippine president, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., would amount to a “recruitment tool” for the Islamic State.</p>	<p>他低调的处理方式在美国效果不佳，当时美国已经进入激烈的初选季。奥巴马抵达下一站马尼拉时，几名共和党候选人呼吁美国禁止叙利亚难民入境。奥巴马在与菲律宾总统贝尼尼奥·S·小阿基诺(Benigno S. Aquino Jr.)举行新闻发布会时表示，这对于伊斯兰国来说，相当于“招募工具”。</p>
<p>Even Mr. Obama’s holidays are routinely disrupted by events in the Middle East. In August 2014, critics faulted him for returning to the golf course on Martha’s Vineyard in Massachusetts after condemning the beheading of an American freelance journalist, James Foley, by an Islamic State fighter. (The president later said that was a mistake.)</p>	<p>甚至连奥巴马的假期都经常被中东的事件扰乱。2014 年 8 月，批评人士指责奥巴马在谴责美国自由撰稿人詹姆斯·福利(James Foley)遭伊斯兰国作战人员斩首一事，回到马萨诸塞州玛莎葡萄园岛(Martha’s Vineyard)打高尔夫。(总统后来表示这是一个错误。)</p>
<p>In December 2009, Mr. Obama was on his first Christmas holiday in Hawaii as president when a 23-year-old Nigerian man tried to blow up</p>	<p>2009 年 12 月，奥巴马前往夏威夷欢度他作为总统的第一个圣诞节，当时一名 23 岁的尼日利亚男子试图炸毁一架正在飞往底特律的西北航空公司客</p>

<p>a Northwest Airlines jetliner en route to Detroit. On that occasion, the president came under criticism for waiting several days before speaking out about the episode. It was a mistake he did not make again.</p>	<p>机。在那个时候，奥巴马过了几天才就该事件做出回应，因此遭到批评。他后来再也没有犯过这种错误。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24obama</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160324/c24obama</p>
<p>German Economy, Once Europe's Leader, Now Looks Like Laggard</p>	<p>中国等新兴市场需求不振，德国经济告急</p>
<p>FRANKFURT — China is cutting back on mining machinery as its economy slips. The United Arab Emirates and other Middle Eastern countries are no longer awash in oil money, putting luxury car brands at risk. Russia, still facing Western sanctions, cannot buy as much high-tech energy equipment.</p>	<p>法兰克福——中国在经济不景气之际，削减了购置采矿机械的费用。阿拉伯联合酋长国等中东国家的石油收入不再数不胜数，令豪车品牌前景堪忧。俄罗斯仍旧面临西方的制裁，无法购买多少高科技能源设备。</p>
<p>The downshift in the emerging markets is leaving Germany vulnerable — and, by extension, Europe.</p>	<p>新兴市场增长放缓让德国乃至整个欧洲都变得很脆弱。</p>
<p>As many businesses in the region struggled just to tread water in recent years, German companies prospered by selling the goods and technology that emerging countries needed to become more modern economies. As they did, Germany's strength served as a counterweight to the economic malaise, financial turmoil and Greek debt drama that dragged down many European countries.</p>	<p>近年间，欧洲的很多企业都在挣扎求存，德国企业却通过出售新兴国家发展成为更现代化的经济体所必须的产品和技术而兴旺发达。由于德企的兴旺发达，德国经济在很多欧洲国家都被经济衰退、金融风暴和希腊债务危机拖住脚步之际稳住了局势。</p>
<p>Now, Germany, which accounts for the largest share of the European economy, is looking like the laggard. Compared with the economies of other countries in the region, Germany's has been more deeply tethered to emerging markets. And the political climate is only adding to the uncertainty, as Germany deals with a wave of migrants and a potential exit of Britain from the European Union.</p>	<p>如今，德国作为欧洲最大的经济体，似乎正在成为拖后腿的那一方。与该地区的其他国家相比，德国经济和新兴市场的联系最为紧密。此外，德国正在应对移民潮和英国退出欧盟的可能性，这种政治氛围只会让不确定性有增无减。</p>
<p>Against that backdrop, the country's export engine is sputtering, while</p>	<p>在上述背景下，德国的商业信心受到了损害，其出口引擎在重压下开始发出</p>

business confidence is eroding.	喘息之声。
During the good times, the German manufacturer Eickhoff Bergbautechnik sold 20 machines a year as China dug ever more coal mines to feed its energy-hungry factories. The machines, shearer loaders that use giant spinning claws to scrape coal or potash from underground seams, sell for up to 4 million euros, or about \$4.6 million apiece.	经济景气的时候，中国为了满足那些能源紧缺的工厂的需求，所开采的煤矿越来越多，德国制造商艾柯夫采矿技术有限公司(Eickhoff Bergbautechnik)一年能卖出 20 套机械设备。每套设备——即采煤机，可以利用旋转的巨爪把煤或者钾盐从地下矿层中开采出来——售价高达 400 万欧元，约合 460 万美元。
Last year, the company sold just eight. With profit dropping, Eickhoff laid off about 10 percent of its local work force of 300.	去年，该公司只卖出了 8 套设备。由于利润下滑，艾柯夫裁掉了 300 名本地雇员中的 10%。
"We are going from an unbelievable boom to a down phase," said Karl-Heinz Rieser, the managing director of Eickhoff.	"我们正从令人难以置信的繁荣期过渡到萧条期，"艾柯夫的董事总经理卡尔-海因茨·里泽(Karl-Heinz Rieser)说。
Less torrid sales at Eickhoff and hundreds of other midsize German exporters translate into slower overall economic growth. Suppliers of mining equipment generated exports of €6.2 billion in 2012, according to the German Engineering Federation, an industry group. Last year, those exports fell to €3.5 billion, a trend that has played out in a number of industries.	艾柯夫以及数百家中型德国出口商的销售业绩都不像以前那样火爆，这意味着经济总体增速在放缓。行业组织德国机械制造商联合会(German Engineering Federation)称，采矿设备供应商在 2012 年创造了 62 亿欧元的出口收入。去年，它们创造的出口收入下降到了 35 亿欧元，这种趋势在许多行业里都有所显现。
As exports have slipped, the mood in Germany has turned glum.	在出口下滑之际，德国的氛围也变得沉郁起来。
Pessimists outnumbered optimists in February for the first time since late 2014, according to the survey of business managers by the Ifo Institute in Munich, which is considered a reliable predictor of the growth. Although there was a small uptick in March, manufacturers remain wary. If confidence remains weak, they are likely to cut back plans to invest in new equipment or hire people, prompting growth to slow.	慕尼黑的德国经济信息研究所(Ifo Institute)针对企业经理人的调查显示，今年 2 月，持悲观态度者超过了持乐观态度者，这在 2014 年末以来尚属首次。该研究所的调查结果一向被当成经济增长的可靠风向标。商业信心指数在 3 月份有所弹，但制造商们仍保持谨慎。如果信心依然不足，它们有可能减少用于购买新设备的支出，或者削减用人计划，这会让经济增速继续下降。

<p>A weaker German economy would have political consequences for Europe.</p>	<p>疲软的德国经济可能会给欧洲政坛带来影响。</p>
<p>As much as other Europeans like to bash the Germans, it is doubtful that the eurozone could have survived its recent debt crisis without Germany's checkbook. Germany contributes more than a quarter of the financing for the European Stability Mechanism, the new bailout fund used to prevent the total collapse of countries like Greece.</p>	<p>尽管其他欧洲人很喜欢抨击德国人，但如果没有德国的支票簿，欧元区能否挺过近两年的债务危机是值得怀疑的。德国为新成立的、旨在防止欧盟成员国像希腊那样崩盘的救助基金——“欧洲稳定机制”(European Stability Mechanism)——提供了超过四分之一的资金。</p>
<p>For producers around the eurozone, German shoppers also filled the void left by struggling Spaniards, Italians and Portuguese. When auto sales entered a deep slump beginning in 2009, Germans bought not only Volkswagens and Mercedeses but also Italian Fiats and French Renaults.</p>	<p>此外，对欧元区各地的生产商而言，德国买家曾经填补过挣扎求存的西班牙人、意大利人和葡萄牙人留下的空缺。当汽车销售从2009年开始进入低谷的时候，德国人不仅会买大众(Volkswagens)车和奔驰(Mercedeses)车，还买了意大利人的菲亚特(Fiats)车和法国人的雷诺(Renaults)车。</p>
<p>"It's the biggest market in Europe," Thierry Koskas, the executive vice president of sales at Renault, said in an interview. "Due to the weight of this market, it's big volume for us and it's important."</p>	<p>"它是欧洲最大的市场，"雷诺集团销售部执行副总裁蒂埃里·科斯考什(Thierry Koskas)接受采访时说。"鉴于这个市场的权重，对我们来说它的体量很大，它很重要。"</p>
<p>The changing economic picture also threatens to undercut the influence of Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany.</p>	<p>正在变化的经济格局还可能让德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)的影响力受到损害。</p>
<p>The country's financial strength has made it the dominant political power. Though protesters in Greece were known to burn effigies of Ms. Merkel over her harsh austerity policies, she helped impose a measure of discipline among bickering eurozone leaders.</p>	<p>德国凭借自己的财力成为了占据主导地位的政治大国。虽然希腊的抗议者在默克尔实施严厉的紧缩政策期间公开烧毁了她的画像，但她帮助在争吵不休的欧洲领导人中间建立了某种纪律。</p>
<p>But there has been a tonal shift in recent months.</p>	<p>不过，近几个月来，情况有了变化。</p>
<p>Austria and other countries have defied Ms. Merkel's wishes on how to handle the influx of refugees from Syria. While she wanted to preserve Europe's openness, her counterparts instituted border controls.</p>	<p>奥地利等国家公开反对默克尔想要采取的应对叙利亚难民潮的措施。她想要保持欧洲的开放性，其他国家的领导人却在推行边境管控措施。</p>

<p>"Germany's political standing in Europe has declined in the last number of quarters from a position of undisputed hegemony just to one where they are the most important country," said Jacob Funk Kirkegaard, a senior fellow at the Peterson Institute for International Economics in Washington. "It has been more difficult for Berlin to herd the cats."</p>	<p>"近几个季度以来，德国在欧洲政治地位有所下降，它原本是欧洲无可争议的霸主，现在却只是欧洲最重要的一个国家，"华盛顿彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics) 高级研究员雅各布·芬克·柯克加德(Jacob Funk Kirkegaard)说。"柏林方面聚拢'散沙'的工作变得更为棘手了。"</p>
<p>During the last decade, Germany has been something of a shopping mall for developing countries. If a country was mechanizing its farms, German companies like Claas made the tractors and grain harvesters. If a country needed a factory to produce liquid oxygen or one to bottle beer, German companies like Linde or Krones could design, equip and build the whole plant.</p>	<p>过去 10 年间，德国有点儿像为发展中国家而设的大型购物中心。如果一个国家想要推行农业机械化，科乐收(CLAAS)等德国公司会为其制造拖拉机和谷物收割机。如果一个国家需要生产液态氧或者灌装啤酒的工厂，林德(German)、克朗斯(Krones)等德国企业可以为其设计、装备、建造整个工厂。</p>
<p>Soaring demand from China, as well as places like Russia, Brazil and Kazakhstan, made Germany nearly impervious to the woes of its neighbors. While more than one-fifth of the work force in Spain is jobless, German unemployment has fallen to only 4.3 percent, lower than that of the United States. When Eickhoff, the mining company, had to lay off workers, many of them found jobs at sister companies.</p>	<p>来自中国、俄罗斯、巴西和哈萨克斯坦的需求急剧增加，令德国几乎完全没有机会体验其邻国所遭受的那种困境。当西班牙的失业率超过 25%的时候，德国的失业率跌至仅 4.3%，比美国还低。当采矿技术公司艾柯夫不得不裁员的时候，许多被裁掉的人在其兄弟公司里找到了工作。</p>
<p>China has been particularly good to German automakers, and therefore to the whole country. Autos are Germany's biggest export and one of the most important sources of jobs. China last year became the biggest market for the German sports car maker Porsche, surpassing the United States for the first time.</p>	<p>中国对德国汽车制造商乃至整个德国尤为友好。汽车是德国最重要的出口产品，也是该国工作岗位的主要来源。去年，中国首次超过美国，成为德国跑车制造商保时捷(Porsche)的最大市场。</p>
<p>But there are signs of trouble. Growth in the Chinese auto market is expected to be around 4 percent this year, half what it was last year. "We will continue to grow," Detlev von Platen, the head of sales for</p>	<p>但现在有迹象表明，麻烦来了。据预计，中国汽车市场今年的增长率是 4%，只有去年的一半。"我们的销售额会继续增长，"保时捷的销售业务负责人德特勒夫·冯·普拉滕(Detlev von Platen)接受采访时说。"不过增速不像以前那</p>

Porsche, said in an interview. "But not as quickly as before."	样快。”
The Middle East is another boom market turned troubled. Civil war in Syria and plunging oil prices have hurt the confidence and buying power of countries like Kuwait.	中东是另外一个原本生机勃勃、现在却遇到麻烦的市场。叙利亚内战和暴跌的油价损害了科威特等国家的商业信心和购买力。
German exports to oil-producing countries fell 7 percent last year. The decline hurt sales of companies like Voith, based in Heidenheim in southern Germany, which produces motors used to pump large quantities of oil in refineries or drilling sites. "Customers in these industries are postponing or stopping investments," said Dirk Böckenhoff, a spokesman for Voith.	去年，德国对产油国的出口额下降了7%。这让福伊特(Voith)等公司的销售额受到了拖累。福伊特的总部位于德国南部城市海登海姆，其马达产品被用于在炼油厂或钻探地点泵送大量石油。“来自这些行业的客户正在推迟或停止投资，”福伊特的发言人德克·贝肯霍夫(Dirk Böckenhoff)说。
No matter where German executives look, they struggle to identify any region that is booming the way that China did until recently.	不论德企高管望向何处，他们都难以看到像不久前的中国那样正在蓬勃发展的区域。
Growth in the United States is looking mixed. Brazil is in the midst of a severe recession. And Russia has suffered from low commodity prices and political tension with the West.	美国的发展状况似乎有好有坏。巴西正在经历严重的衰退。俄罗斯因为低廉的大宗商品价格和与西方国家紧张的政治关系而备受困扰。
Iran poses an opportunity, since sanctions have been lifted and the country has been opening up. German companies are rushing to exploit the new market. The engineering and electronics giant Siemens last month signed an agreement to deliver electricity-generating equipment to Mapna, an Iranian power and transportation conglomerate.	伊朗存在机会，因为制裁已经被解除，该国已经打开国门。德国企业正蜂拥而入，开发这个新市场。上个月，机械制造及电子巨头西门子(Siemens)与伊朗的电力及运输集团MAPNA签订了一份协议，将为后者提供发电设备。
But Iran, with an economy smaller than Turkey's, is not big enough to support German growth. And German companies will probably have to adapt to a growth rate that is closer to the mediocre eurozone average of about 1 percent – making it a member of the pack rather than the	但经济体量小于土耳其的伊朗，不足以支撑德国的增长。欧元区的平均经济增速是1%左右，德国公司恐怕不得不适应与这一平庸数字接近的增长率——这会让德国从欧元区的领导者变成普通一员。

leader.	
Mr. Rieser, the maker of coal mining equipment, says his company is reacting to the slowdown by introducing machines for different segments of the market. He does not expect to have to cut any more jobs.	经营煤矿开采设备的里泽说，为了应对经济减速，他的公司正在推出针对不同细分市场的机械。他预计公司不会进一步裁员。
But he added, "There are a lot of firms that are smaller than us that have a lot more trouble."	但他补充道，“很多规模比我们小的公司，遇到的麻烦比我们多得多。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160406/c06germanecon	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160406/c06germanecon
Fireworks Go Wrong at Kerala Temple in Southern India, Killing Many	印度寺庙因燃放烟花发生爆炸，死伤过百
MUMBAI, India — A series of explosions early Sunday caused by a fireworks display during a religious festival at a temple in the southern Indian state of Kerala left 106 people dead and hundreds more injured, the local authorities said.	印度孟买——据当地政府消息，周日凌晨，印度南部喀拉拉邦的一座寺庙发生一系列爆炸，已造成 106 人死亡，数百人受伤。爆炸是由于燃放烟花造成的，当时正值宗教节日。
P. T. Chacko, a spokesman for Chief Minister Oommen Chandy of Kerala, said that the fireworks display had been specifically forbidden by district officials but that the temple had gone ahead anyway.	喀拉拉邦首席部长欧门·昌迪(Oommen Chandy)的发言人 P·T·查科(P. T. Chacko)表示，燃放烟花已被地区官员明令禁止，但寺庙仍然进行了燃放。
A firework landed in the building where the fireworks were being stored, setting off multiple explosions that leveled several buildings, killing and injuring people, K. Hari Kumar, a fire officer at the scene, said in a telephone interview.	现场的一位消防员 K·哈利·库马尔(K. Hari Kumar)在电话采访中说，燃放烟花时火星掉落在储存烟花的建筑内，引发了多次爆炸，导致数座建筑物倒塌及人员伤亡。
"It was not a fire. It was one big blast and after that many surrounding buildings and electrical lines collapsed," Mr. Kumar said.	“不是起火。是一次大爆炸，爆炸过后许多周围的建筑和电线发生了倒塌，”库马尔说。
Mr. Kumar said the explosions began around 3 a.m., and rescue operations were still underway as of 9:30 a.m., with some people still trapped. The force of the explosions caused buildings and electrical	库马尔称爆炸发生在凌晨三点左右，上午 9 点 30 分时援救行动仍在进行，一些人仍然被困。他说爆炸导致 50 英尺外的建筑和电线倒塌。

lines to collapse as far as 50 feet away, he said.	
Prime Minister Narendra Modi commented on the incident on Twitter, saying, "Fire at temple in Kollam is heart-rending & shocking beyond words." Television stations reported that the prime minister would visit the temple site Sunday.	总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)在 Twitter 上对事件发表评论, 称, "发生奎隆(Kollam)的寺庙大火令人痛心和震惊, 无法用语言形容。"电视台报道称, 总理将于周日前往寺庙所在地。
Puttingal temple, where the explosions occurred, lies in the coastal town of Kollam, about 40 miles from the state capital of Thiruvananthapuram. Locals believe that a goddess appeared on an ant hill that is now the site of the Hindu temple.	发生爆炸的普亭格尔(Puttingal)寺位于沿海城镇奎隆, 离邦首府特里凡得琅(Thiruvananthapuram)大约 40 英里远。当地人相信, 曾有女神出现在一座蚁丘上, 蚁丘所在地即是如今这座印度教寺庙。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160410/c10temple	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160410/c10temple
Musings From the Dalai Lama: Mosquitoes Are Ungrateful, for Starters	当达赖喇嘛和孩子们聊天时, 他聊些什么
NEW DELHI — On Friday, the students of the American Embassy School in New Delhi filed into the school's auditorium to greet an unusual visitor: The 14th Dalai Lama, who will celebrate his 81st birthday this summer. They arranged themselves on the floor and gazed up at the Buddhist leader, who spoke for an hour and 40 minutes without notes.	新德里——周五, 新德里美国大使馆学校(American Embassy School)的学生涌入学校礼堂, 欢迎一位不同寻常的访客: 将在今夏迎来 81 岁生日的十四世达赖喇嘛。在地上坐好后, 他们抬头凝视着这位佛教领袖。后者脱稿演讲了一小时四十分钟。
Among the school's students are the children of Ellen Barry, South Asia bureau chief of The New York Times. Ms. Barry, who watched via livestream, was not planning to write about the event, but sent colleagues an email about the often humorous, sometimes moving, discussion. It was worth sharing.	该校的学生中包括《纽约时报》南亚分社社长埃伦·巴里(Ellen Barry)的孩子。通过实况转播观看演讲的巴里并不打算就此事撰写文章, 但她给同事发了一封电子邮件, 讨论这场常常幽默风趣, 时而又颇为感人的演讲。这封邮件值得分享。
His speech was at times very funny — he said Japanese food "sometimes looks like decoration, not real food," and that he occasionally felt, after finishing a Japanese meal, people might understandably feel inclined to go out and find a restaurant.	他的演讲时而妙趣横生。他说日本料理"有时候看着像装饰品, 而不是真正的食物", 还说自己偶尔会觉得, 吃完日餐后人们可能想要出去找家餐馆, 这是可以理解的。

<p>Discussing the English, he described a man coming up to him in London to praise the way he answered, simply, "I don't know," when he did not know the answer, and said "I thought, 'Oh, Englishmen feel difficult to say 'I don't know.' "</p>	<p>在谈到英国人时, 他说自己在伦敦时, 一名男子找到他, 称赞他回答问题的方式, 因为他在不知道答案时会说“我不知道”。他说, “当时我想, ‘噢, 英国人觉得‘我不知道’这句话很难说出口。’”</p>
<p>When fifth graders asked their guest about whether he had pets (he does, dogs and cats), he went on a really hilarious riff about mosquitoes, who, he said, "don't have any sense of appreciation."</p>	<p>当五年级的学生问这位来客是否养宠物(他养, 有狗和猫)时, 他说了一段真的令人捧腹的话, 是关于蚊子的。他说蚊子“没有任何感恩之情”。</p>
<p>He said when he is in a good mood and he knows he is not sick, he will allow mosquitoes to feed on his blood (since he is the Dalai Lama) and said "their whole body becomes red" and then they fly, "but there is no indication of appreciation," a feeling that so provoked him that he had approached scientists to inquire whether insects are even capable of gratitude. He said that, as he gets old, his cat is also getting old, and he imitated a doddering old cat, and it was very funny.</p>	<p>他说在他心情好, 并且知道自己没病的时候, 会允许蚊子吸自己的血(因为他是达赖喇嘛), 还说“它们整个身子都变红了”, 然后就飞走了, “但没有感谢的迹象”。这种感觉让他很愤怒, 于是他找到科学家, 询问昆虫是否具备感恩的能力。他说随着自己年事渐高, 他的猫也年纪渐长。他还模仿了一只老态龙钟的猫的样子, 非常有意思。</p>
<p>At some point, it seemed like he happily might go on talking for three or four hours. He was in the middle of telling a parable about a Jain monk from the sixth century B.C. when an administrator interrupted him and he guffawed. (His laugh is alternately a snicker, a chuckle or a fully liberated guffaw.) He said, "I am always telling my audience that once this person's mouth opens, then he will blah blah blah continuously, that is my weakness." Then he just kept barreling on very cheerfully for another quarter of an hour.</p>	<p>在某一刻, 看起来他可能会开开心心地继续说上三四个小时。当他正在讲一则与公元前六世纪的一名耆那教僧人有关的寓言故事时, 一名管理人员打断了他, 他大笑了起来。(他时而窃笑, 时而低声轻笑, 有时又会彻底放开地大笑。)他说, “我总是对观众说, 这个人一旦张开嘴, 他就停不下来。这是我的缺点。”之后, 他又兴高采烈地讲了一刻钟。</p>
<p>He also said some serious, important stuff, which may have gone over my 5-year-old's head.</p>	<p>他也说了一些严肃、重要的话。在我五岁儿子的脑海里, 这些话可能已经被遗忘了。</p>
<p>That the institution of the Dalai Lama is outdated, and emerged from</p>	<p>他说, 产生于封建制度的达赖喇嘛制度已经过时了, 他对自己“终结了”这个</p>

<p>the feudal system, and that he is proud to have “ended” it (debatable whether this has really happened). He criticized Sharia law, which he said was created for a nomadic civilization. He said the same thing about the Hindu caste system — that it was a remnant of a different age that must be abandoned, left behind.</p>	<p>制度（事实是否如此有待商榷）感到自豪。他批评伊斯兰教法，称那是为游牧文明创造的。他对印度教的种姓制度持同样的态度，称其是另一个时代的残迹，必须废除。</p>
<p>He said the next Dalai Lama could be a woman (and that physical attractiveness serves dharma, which in Buddhism means “cosmic law and order”). He said China is modernizing and many Chinese support the Middle Way, a policy that softened Tibetan demands, calling for self-governance within China. He criticized Chinese hard-liners, saying they are missing that part of the brain that controls common sense.</p>	<p>他说，下一世达赖喇嘛可能是一名女性（并称外表的吸引力服务于佛法。在佛教中，佛法指的是“宇宙的规律和秩序”。）他说中国正在实现现代化，很多中国人支持中道。该政策淡化了藏人的主张，寻求在中国政治框架内实现自治。他批评中国的强硬派，称他们的脑子里缺少了负责常识的那一部分。</p>
<p>And he said it was sad that people are able to “simply remain indifferent” to the suffering of other people, while “even animals, in a small herd, one animal is sick and another animal is licking.”</p>	<p>他说，“即便是在一小群动物里，一个生病了，另一个也会舔舐安慰”，而人们却能够对其他人的苦难“完全无动于衷”，这一点令人伤心。</p>
<p>There were times when he came off as goofy. At one point, while instructing the children in the importance of being compassionate, he said that a decade or two from now “I may be in hell,” and that he would come back to check whether the younger generation had created a more compassionate world. If not, he continued, “I will be able to report that hell will expand, that 21st century people are ready to come to hell.”</p>	<p>有时候，他的玩笑也仿佛有些古怪。演讲期间，在教孩子们心怀同情的重要性时，他说一二十年后“我可能已经在地狱里了”，并表示他会回来检查年轻一代是否创造了一个更富有同情心的世界。他接着说，如果没有，“我就会反映说，扩建地狱吧，21世纪的人做好来地狱的准备了”。</p>
<p>(This will take some explaining to my kindergartner. Do Buddhists even believe in hell?)</p>	<p>（这需要我给孩子们解释一下。佛教徒相信地狱的存在吗？）</p>
<p>But over all, the Dalai Lama was sharp as a tack — aside from my father and Bob Dole, I don’t think I have encountered an 81-year-old man so</p>	<p>但总的来说，达赖喇嘛思路清晰。除了我父亲和鲍勃·多尔(Bob Dole)外，我还没遇到过能像这样把握自己思维的81岁老人。</p>

much in control of his mind.	
Part of the talk — when he spoke about the passage of time, and the end of his own life — were moving, beyond what I expected.	我没料到的是，演讲的部分内容，也就是他谈到时光流逝，自己的生命即将结束时，很感人。
He told this story: When he was a boy, his tutor kept two different whips — one ordinary whip for his brother, and another whip which was yellow, which he described as a “holy whip for holy student, Dalai Lama.”	他讲了这样一个故事：当他还是个孩子时，他的老师准备了两根不一样的鞭子，一根是给他兄弟准备的普通鞭子，另一根是黄色的，他说那是“为神圣的学生达赖喇嘛准备的圣鞭”。
The Dalai Lama smiled a little as he told this. “Even if the holy whip” is used, he said, “I don’t think there is any difference in holy pain. It is just pain.”	说起这个故事时，达赖喇嘛露出了微笑。“即便用的是圣鞭，”他说，“我也不觉得神圣的疼痛有什么不一样。就是痛而已。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160411/c11lama	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160411/c11lama
Chinese Scions’ Song: My Daddy’s Rich and My Lamborghini’s Good-Looking	中国富二代移民：父辈的财富和漂亮的兰博基尼
Andy Guo, an 18-year-old Chinese immigrant, loves driving his red Lamborghini Huracán. He does not love having to share the car with his twin brother, Anky.	18岁的安迪·郭(Andy Guo)是一名中国移民，喜欢开自己那辆红色兰博基尼“飓风”跑车。他不喜欢的，是和自己的双胞胎兄弟安基(Anky)分享这辆车。
“There’s a lot of conflict,” Mr. Guo said, as a crowd of admirers gazed at the vehicle and its vanity license plate, “CTGRY 5,” short for the most catastrophic type of hurricane.	“有很多矛盾，”安迪说道，有一群人正用羡慕的眼神盯着这辆车看。同样吸引眼球的还有它的个性车牌——“CTGRY 5”，即最高等级飓风的简写。
The 360,000-Canadian-dollar car was a gift last year from the twins’ father, who travels back and forth between Vancouver and China’s northern Shanxi Province and made his fortune in coal, said Mr. Guo, an economics major at the University of British Columbia.	安迪现在在不列颠哥伦比亚大学(University of British Columbia)主修经济学，他说这辆价值36万加元（约合180万人民币）的跑车，是父亲去年送给他们兄弟俩的礼物。他父亲在山西做煤炭生意发家，如今往来于温哥华和山西两地。
The car is more fashion than function. “I have a backpack, textbooks and laundry, but I can’t fit everything inside,” he lamented. And that is	这辆车有些中看不中用。“我就一个背包、一些课本和换洗衣服，车里都装不下，”他抱怨说。这还不是最糟糕的。“有一次，一个警察把我拦下来，就

<p>not the worst of it. "A cop once pulled me over just to look at the car," he said.</p>	<p>为了看看这辆车，"他说。</p>
<p>China's rapid economic rise has turned peasants into billionaires. Many wealthy Chinese are increasingly eager to stow their families, and their riches, in the West, where rule of law, clean air and good schools offer peace of mind, especially for those looking to escape scrutiny from the Communist Party and an anti-corruption campaign that has sent hundreds of the rich and powerful to jail.</p>	<p>中国的快速经济增长让不少农民变身为亿万富翁。许多富裕的中国人越来越渴望将家人和财富安置到西方国家。那里有能让他们感到安心的法治社会、干净的空气和好学校。尤其是那些企图逃避中国共产党及其反腐运动的严格审查的人，这场运动已经将成百上千的权贵投入狱中。</p>
<p>With its weak currency and welcoming immigration policies, Canada has become a top destination for China's 1 percenters. According to government figures, from 2005 to 2012, at least 37,000 Chinese millionaires took advantage of a now-defunct immigrant investor program to become permanent residents of British Columbia, the province that includes Vancouver. This metropolitan area of 2.3 million is increasingly home to Chinese immigrants, who made up more than 18 percent of the population in 2011, up from less than 7 percent in 1981.</p>	<p>因为有低汇率和友好的移民政策，加拿大成为中国 1% 阶层的移民首选地。据加拿大政府统计，在 2005 年至 2012 年间，有至少 3.7 万名中国百万富翁通过现已撤销的一个投资移民项目，成为了温哥华所属的不列颠哥伦比亚省的永久公民。这个人口 230 万的大都会区，正成为越来越多中国移民的聚居地，华裔在当地人口中的比例，已经从 1981 年的 7%，增长为 2011 年的 18%。</p>
<p>Many residents say the flood of Chinese capital has caused an affordable housing crisis. Vancouver is the most expensive city in Canada to buy a home, according to a 2016 survey by the consulting firm Demographia. The average price of a detached house in greater Vancouver more than doubled from 2005 to 2015, to around 1.6 million Canadian dollars (\$1.2 million), according to the Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver.</p>	<p>很多居民表示，大批中国资金涌入，在当地造成了一场保障性住房危机。咨询公司 Demographia 在 2016 年的一项调查显示，温哥华成为加拿大房价最高的城市。据大温哥华区房地产委员会(Real Estate Board of Greater Vancouver)统计，自 2005 年至 2015 年，大温哥华区一座独立住宅的均价翻了不止一倍，达到约 160 万加元（约合 800 万人民币）。</p>
<p>Residents angry about the rise of rich foreign real estate buyers and</p>	<p>有些居民对来自海外的富裕购房者和空置房主——尤其是来自中国的——的</p>

<p>absentee owners, particularly from China, have begun protests on social media, including a #DontHave1Million Twitter campaign. The provincial government agreed this year to begin tracking foreign ownership of real estate in response to demands from local politicians.</p>	<p>增加感到愤怒，开始在社交媒体上抗议，包括在推特上开展 #DontHave1Million(没有 100 万美元)宣传活动。应地方政治人士的要求，不列颠哥伦比亚省省政府今年决定开始追查房地产海外产权。</p>
<p>The anger has had little effect on the gilded lives of Vancouver's wealthy Chinese. Indeed, to the newcomers for whom money is no object, the next purchase after a house is usually a car, and then a few more.</p>	<p>不过，这些愤怒情绪对温哥华的富有华人的光鲜生活几乎没什么影响。实际上，这些不缺钱的新移民买完房子，通常接着就会买一辆车，然后再买几辆。</p>
<p>Many luxury car dealerships here employ Chinese staff, a testament to the spending power of the city's newest residents. In 2015, there were 2,500 cars worth more than \$150,000 registered in metropolitan Vancouver, up from 1,300 in 2009, according to the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia.</p>	<p>在这里，不少豪华车经销商都雇有中国员工，这也算是这些新居民购买力的一种证明。据不列颠哥伦比亚保险公司(Insurance Corporation of British Columbia)统计，大温哥华区价格在 15 万美元以上的注册车辆，从 2009 年的 1300 辆，上升到了 2015 年的 2500 辆。</p>
<p>Many of Vancouver's young supercar owners are known as fuerdai, a Mandarin expression, akin to trust-fund kids, that means "rich second generation." In China, where the superrich are widely criticized as being corrupt and materialistic, the term provokes a mix of scorn and envy.</p>	<p>温哥华有不少年轻的超级跑车车主被称为“富二代”，这种称呼类似美国的“信托基金子女”。在中国，超富阶层被普遍指责为腐败和物质主义，富二代这个词既透出一种鄙视，也包含着羡慕。</p>
<p>The fuerdai have brought their passion for extravagance to Vancouver. White Lamborghinis are popular among young Chinese women; the men often turn in their leased supercars after a few months in order to play with a newer, cooler status symbol.</p>	<p>富二代将他们对奢华的追求带到了温哥华。年轻的华裔女性流行开白色兰博基尼；男性则往往租一辆超跑玩几个月，然后就换一辆更新、更酷的地位象征。</p>
<p>Hundreds of young Chinese immigrants, along with a handful of Canadian-born Chinese, have started supercar clubs whose members come together to drive, modify and photograph their flashy vehicles, providing alluring eye candy for their followers on social media.</p>	<p>成百上千的年轻中国移民和一些在加拿大出生的华裔，创立了多个超级跑车俱乐部。成员们会聚在一起飙车，改装和拍摄自己炫酷的跑车，向他们在社交媒体上的关注者展示着诱人的玩物。</p>

<p>The Vancouver Dynamic Auto Club has 440 members, 90 percent of whom are from China, said the group's 27-year-old founder, David Dai. To join, a member must have a car that costs over 100,000 Canadian dollars, or about \$77,000. "They don't work," Mr. Dai said of Vancouver's fuerdai. "They just spend their parents' money."</p>	<p>温哥华赛车俱乐部(Vancouver Dynamic Auto Club)的创办人戴维·戴(David Dai)表示, 该俱乐部有 440 名成员, 其中有 90%来自中国。要加入这个俱乐部, 你必须拥有一辆价格超过 10 万加元(约合 50 万人民币)的车。"他们不工作,"戴维说到温哥华的富二代。"就花父母的钱。"</p>
<p>Occasionally, the need for speed hits a roadblock. In 2011, the police impounded a squadron of 13 Lamborghinis, Maseratis and other luxury cars, worth \$2 million, for racing on a metropolitan Vancouver highway at 125 miles per hour. The drivers were members of a Chinese supercar club, and none were older than 21, according to news reports at the time.</p>	<p>他们对速度的追求, 偶尔也会遭遇挫折。2011 年, 警方曾扣押 13 辆跑车, 原因是车主们在温哥华一条城区高速路上以每小时 125 英里的车速飙车。这些车中有兰博基尼、玛莎拉蒂和其他豪华跑车, 总价值 200 万美元。据媒体当时报道, 开车的人都是一个中国跑车俱乐部的成员, 而且年龄都低于 21 岁。</p>
<p>On a recent evening, an overwhelmingly Chinese crowd of young adults had gathered at an invitation-only Rolls-Royce event to see a new black-and-red Dawn convertible, base price \$402,000. It is the only such car in North America.</p>	<p>近日的一个晚上, 一群几乎为清一色华裔的年轻人, 聚集在劳斯莱斯的一场仅限受邀嘉宾的活动上, 欣赏该公司新推出的黑红色"黎明"(Dawn)敞篷跑车。这款车售价 40.2 万美元起, 整个北美仅此一辆。</p>
<p>Among the curious was Jin Qiao, 20, a baby-faced art student who moved to Vancouver from Beijing six years ago with his mother. During the week, Mr. Jin drives one of two Mercedes-Benz S.U.V.s, which he said were better suited for the rigors of daily life.</p>	<p>在一众好奇的嘉宾中, 就有长着一张娃娃脸的乔锦(Jin Qiao, 音)。今年 20 岁的他是个艺术生, 六年前和母亲一起移民到了温哥华。乔锦这周开的是家里两辆奔驰 SUV 中的一辆, 他说这种车更适合应对复杂的日常路况。</p>
<p>But his most prized possession is a \$600,000 Lamborghini Aventador Roadster Galaxy, its exterior custom wrapped to resemble outer space. A lanky design major who favors Fendi clothing and gold sneakers, Mr. Jin extolled the virtues of exotic cars and was quick to dismiss those who criticized supercar aficionados as ostentatious. "There are so many rich people in Vancouver, so what's the point of showing off?" he said.</p>	<p>但他最珍贵的资产是一辆价值 60 万美元的兰博基尼 Aventador"银河"双座敞篷跑车, 有着仿若外太空景象的定制外观。这名身材瘦长的设计专业学生喜欢芬迪(Fendi)的服饰, 喜欢金色的运动鞋。乔锦称赞了进口车的各种优点, 并急切地反驳那些指责超级跑车爱好者是炫耀的说法。"温哥华富人这么多, 炫耀有什么意义?"他说。</p>

<p>Asked what his parents did for work, Mr. Jin said his father was a successful businessman back in China but declined to provide details. "I can't say," he stammered with evident discomfort.</p>	<p>当被问及父母的职业时，金先生表示他的父亲是一名成功的中国商人，但他拒绝透露细节。“我不能说，”他不自在地支吾着说。</p>
<p>Because of high import and luxury taxes, supercars are often 50 percent cheaper in Canada than in China. And in Canada, Chinese immigrants said, people are far less likely to question how they obtained their wealth.</p>	<p>由于中国高额的进口和奢侈品税，超级跑车在加拿大的价格往往较在中国低50%。而且据中国移民称，在加拿大，人们会更少地询问其他人财富的来源。</p>
<p>"In Vancouver, there are lots of kids of corrupt Chinese officials," said Shi Yi, 27, the owner of Luxury Motor, a car dealership that caters to affluent Chinese. "Here, they can flaunt their money."</p>	<p>“在温哥华有很多中国腐败官员的子女，”27岁的老板史毅然（音）如是说。他拥有的Luxury Motor汽车销售店专门向中国富豪销售豪车。“在这里，他们可以炫耀自己的财富。”</p>
<p>Some Chinese immigrants think a supercar is a poor investment, because its value decreases over time. "Better to spend half a million dollars on two expensive watches or some diamonds," said Diana Wang, 23, a University of British Columbia graduate student who said she owned more than 30 Chanel bags and a \$200,000 diamond-encrusted Richard Mille watch.</p>	<p>一些中国移民认为超级跑车并不是好的投资手段，因为其价值随着时间而缩水。“花50万美元买上两块手表或一些钻石更好。”23岁的戴安娜·王这样说道。作为一名不列颠哥伦比亚大学的研究生，她拥有30多个香奈儿包和一块价值20万美元、镶满钻石的理查德·米勒(Richard Mille)手表。</p>
<p>Ms. Wang, a star on the online reality show "Ultra Rich Asian Girls of Vancouver," normally drives her parents' Ferrari or Mercedes-Maybach when she visits them in Shanghai. But in Canada, her parents gave her a strict car budget of 150,000 Canadian dollars (\$115,000), so she drives the less-flashy Audi RS5.</p>	<p>作为网络真人秀《温哥华的巨富亚裔女孩》(Ultra Rich Asian Girls of Vancouver)节目中的明星，王女士在回上海看望父母时一般会开着他们的法拉利或迈巴赫轿车。但在加拿大时，由于她的父母将买车的预算限制为15万加元（约合75万元人民币），她只能驾驶一辆低调得多的奥迪RS5。</p>
<p>"I could be in danger if people saw me in a supercar," she said, her Breguet watch, worth more than a BMW, glinting in the sunlight as she drove the Audi through town.</p>	<p>“如果别人看见我开着一辆超跑，我可能会面临危险。”她说。而当她开着奥迪穿城时，她价值超过了一辆宝马汽车的宝玑(Breguet)表在阳光下闪闪发光。</p>
<p>Four years ago, to learn the value of money after her friends criticized</p>	<p>四年前，当朋友们批评了她的消费习惯后，为了了解钱的价值，王女士花了</p>

<p>her spending habits, Ms. Wang spent three days on the streets of Vancouver, playing homeless. She said she had left her mansion with no phone, identification or wallet, wearing Victoria's Secret pajamas and \$1,000 Chanel shoes.</p>	<p>三天时间在温哥华街上体验“流浪”的生活。她说自己将手机、身份证件和钱包都留在了自己的别墅里，但穿着维多利亚的秘密(Victoria's Secret)牌睡衣和价值 1000 美元的香奈儿(Chanel)鞋。</p>
<p>While in voluntary poverty, she lined up for donated food and felt the sting of humiliation after she was kicked out of a Tim Horton's fast-food restaurant for falling asleep at a table. The experiment, she said, gave her a new appreciation for her parents' financial support.</p>	<p>在这段自愿的贫困生活体验中，她曾为领取免费食物而排队；也曾因在提姆霍顿(Tim Horton's)快餐店的桌子上睡着后被赶出门而感到羞耻。她表示，这样试验使她对父母在经济上的资助产生了感恩之心。</p>
<p>"Before that experience, I never looked at a price tag," she said. "Now I do."</p>	<p>"在这段经历前，我购物从不看价签。"她说，“现在我会看了。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160412/c12vancouver</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160412/c12vancouver</p>
<p>Panama Papers Leak Casts Light on a Law Firm Founded on Secrecy</p>	<p>巴拿马文件背后的律所（上）：“巨型洗钱机器”</p>
<p>Read the second chapter: Panama Papers Leak Casts Light on a Law Firm Founded on Secrecy</p>	<p>阅读《巴拿马文件背后的律所（下）：财富与隐私》</p>
<p>MEXICO CITY — The two men came together in an era of political and economic uncertainty in Panama: One a reserved German immigrant whose father served in the armed wing of the Nazi party, the other a gregarious, aspiring novelist whose family opposed Panama's military dictatorship.</p>	<p>墨西哥城——正值巴拿马政治与经济动荡之际，两个男人在这里相遇了：一位是内敛的德国移民，父亲曾在纳粹党内的武装派别工作；另一位则是爱好交际、颇有抱负的小说家，家人曾经反对巴拿马的军事独裁政权。</p>
<p>With the nation still under the sway of Gen. Manuel Noriega, the pair merged their small law firms in 1986, creating what would become a powerhouse of secretive offshore banking for the elite. Over the next three decades, Jürgen Mossack and Ramón Fonseca expanded their practice to a staff of 500, with affiliate companies around the world and a client list of the powerful, the famous and, sometimes, the infamous.</p>	<p>当时是 1986 年，国家还在曼纽·诺列加将军(Gen. Manuel Noriega)统治之下，两人把各自的小型律师事务所合并起来，创立的新律所后来成为一个强大的机构，专为精英阶层提供秘密离岸银行服务。在接下来的 30 年里，于尔根·莫萨克(Jürgen Mossack)与拉蒙·冯塞卡(Ramón Fonseca)把他们的业务扩展为拥有 500 名员工、在全球开办分公司的大公司，客户名单上既有位高权重人士，也不乏各界名人，有时还会有臭名昭著的人。</p>

<p>In January, a prosecutor investigating the sweeping corruption in Brazil publicly called their law firm "a huge money launderer."</p>	<p>今年1月，一位调查巴西猖獗腐败现象的公诉人公开将他们的律所称为“巨型洗钱机器。”</p>
<p>The partners had become very wealthy, and Mr. Fonseca leveraged the firm's success to gain an influential role in the upper ranks of politics. He told associates that he wanted to clean up the government, serving as a special adviser to President Juan Carlos Varela until the corruption scandal in Brazil forced Mr. Fonseca to resign this year.</p>	<p>这对搭档早已非常富有，冯塞卡先生利用律所的成功，成为了政界上层举足轻重的人物。他当上了胡安·卡洛斯·巴雷拉总统(President Juan Carlos Varela)的顾问，对同僚们说自己希望净化政府，直到巴西的腐败丑闻迫使冯塞卡于今年辞职。</p>
<p>In an interview, he said that entering politics was, in part, a way of giving back. "I believe in sharing the pizza," he wrote. "At least to give others one slice."</p>	<p>在采访中，他说自己进入政界，部分原因是希望有所回馈。“我相信披萨是要分享的，”他写道，“至少要给别人一块。”</p>
<p>The firm, Mossack Fonseca, was built on assurances of bulletproof privacy for its clients. But its operations were laid bare this week by a vast leak of millions of documents that have helped expose the proliferation of shell companies and tax havens for the world's wealthiest people. The revelations have already prompted Iceland's prime minister to step aside and spurred criminal investigations on at least two continents.</p>	<p>这家名叫莫萨克-冯塞卡(Mossack Fonseca)的公司建立在承诺严格保护客户隐私基础之上。但是这个星期，随着数百万份文件的泄露，它的交易也大白于天下，这些文件令大量激增的壳公司，乃至世界上最富有者们的逃税避难所得以曝光。它们已经促使冰岛首相辞职，并在至少两个大洲引发了犯罪调查。</p>
<p>The leak has also brought more scrutiny to Panama's financial and legal sectors, just as the country's leadership was trying to shed its longstanding reputation as a haven for the loot of the criminal and corrupt. In February, Panama was removed from a watch list maintained by an international agency that sets standards to combat money laundering and terrorism financing, but it remains under scrutiny as a haven for tax evaders.</p>	<p>这次泄露事件还令人们开始对巴拿马的金融与法律机构详加审视，长期以来，巴拿马被视为犯罪和腐败者销赃的安全港，目前这个国家的领导者正力图摆脱这种形象。2月，巴拿马被一家致力于减少洗钱与恐怖分子融资的国际机构从观察名单上移除，但它仍然被视为逃税者们的避风港，受到密切关注。</p>
<p>Panama's president has vowed to cooperate with any judicial</p>	<p>巴拿马总统郑重宣告，政府会配合一切与这些泄露的信息有关的司法调查，</p>

<p>investigations stemming from the leaked information, which could put him in the awkward position of allowing an inquiry into his former adviser.</p>	<p>这可能会引起对他前顾问的调查，令他处境尴尬。</p>
<p>Mossack Fonseca has denied that it committed any wrongdoing, and Mr. Fonseca proclaimed his firm's innocence.</p>	<p>莫萨克-冯塞卡拒绝承认律所做了任何不正当行为。冯塞卡宣称自己的律所是清白的。</p>
<p>"At the end of this storm the sky will be blue again and people will find that the only crime is the hacking" of the firm's documents, he said in an hourlong interview conducted over the messaging platform WhatsApp.</p>	<p>"风暴过后，天空就会恢复湛蓝，人们会发现，唯一的罪行就是黑客行为，"他在通过信息平台 WhatsApp 接受长达一小时的采访时说。</p>
<p>But some in Panama who know Mr. Fonseca say the leak's contents are at odds with how he has tried to portray himself and his role in the country.</p>	<p>但是有些身在巴拿马并了解冯塞卡的人说，这些泄露的内容和他力图呈现给外界的形象，以及他在这个国家扮演的角色是不一致的。</p>
<p>Carlos Guevara Mann, a fellow party member and former government official, said he had once asked Mr. Fonseca, already a successful novelist, why he would bother with politics. The lawyer, he recalled, told him that he wanted to set straight the nation's human rights record.</p>	<p>和他同属一党的前政府官员卡洛斯·格瓦拉·曼恩(Carlos Guevara Mann)说，自己曾经问过当时已经是成功小说家的冯塞卡，他为什么要费力从事政治。他回忆，这位律师告诉他，自己希望整顿这个国家的人权纪录。</p>
<p>"When you match that conversation with the fact that the firm was providing services to all of those notorious human rights violators — Qaddafi, Mugabe, Assad and Putin — it really is repugnant," Mr. Mann said.</p>	<p>"事实是，这家律所为几乎所有臭名昭著的人权侵犯者提供服务——卡扎菲(Qaddafi)、穆加贝(Mugabe)、阿萨德(Assad)和普京(Putin)，再想想他的那番话，真是让人厌恶，"曼恩先生说。</p>
<p>Among the leaked documents was an email exchange obtained by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, in which the firm's top partners realized they had worked for years with clients from Iran who had been listed on a sanctions list published by the United</p>	<p>在泄露的文件当中，有一份往来的电子邮件被国际调查报道记者同盟(International Consortium of Investigative Journalists)获取，邮件中，律所的两位最高领导意识到，他们服务多年的伊朗客户名列美国政府与联合国公布的制裁名单。</p>

States government and the United Nations.	
"This is dangerous!" Mr. Mossack wrote in an email to Mr. Fonseca and others at the firm. "A red flag should have been raised immediately."	"这很危险!"莫萨克在给冯塞卡和律所其他人的电子邮件中写道。"必须马上竖起警惕的红旗。"
Mr. Mossack placed blame for the oversight on employees in the law firm's London office who were "not doing their due diligence thoroughly, (or maybe none at all)."	莫萨克责备律所伦敦办事处的雇员过于疏忽, "不够细致彻底(也许根本什么都没做)。"
The leaks have roiled Panama's legal and banking sectors, bedrocks of the country's economy, and chilled Panama's business class. The country's bar association has come to the firm's defense, saying the leak amounted to an attack on the country's reputation.	这些泄露的文件令巴拿马的法律机构和银行机构大为愤怒, 这两个行业是这个国家经济的基础, 巴拿马的商务阶层亦感到不安。该国的律师协会已经站出来为这家律所辩护, 说泄密事件已经上升到对这个国家声誉的攻击。
"Terrible damage is being done to them, to all lawyers and their country at large," José Alberto Alvarez, the association's president, said in a news conference on Monday.	"他们遭受了严重的损害, 所有的律师, 以及他们的祖国遭受了严重的损害," 协会主席何塞·阿尔贝托·阿尔瓦雷斯(José Alberto Alvarez)在周一的新闻发布会上说。
There is a lot at stake for Panama, a country whose economy heavily relies on the legal and financial services industries.	巴拿马的经济严重依赖法律和金融服务业, 目前这个国家存在大量问题。
The rise of Mossack Fonseca coincided with the emergence of Panama as a capital of the worldwide offshore banking industry. The increasing flow of global capital across borders during the 1970s and 1980s fueled a market for lawyers and accountants capable of sheltering the money, and Panama was primed to take advantage of the boom.	莫萨克-冯塞卡公司崛起之时, 巴拿马正在成为全球离岸银行之都。在 20 世纪 70 年代到 80 年代, 全球跨国资本日益增加, 催生了一个能提供隐蔽资金服务的市场, 由律师和会计师组成, 巴拿马早已做好准备, 在这股浪潮中占领先机。
Beginning in the early 1900s, its station as a trade and shipping center — at the intersection of two continents and at the convergence of the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea — made it an obvious candidate for offshore accounting. International ships flew the Panamanian flag to take advantage of its advantageous corporate tax structure, which	从 18 世纪初开始, 位于太平洋与加勒比海交汇处, 连接两大洲的巴拿马便是贸易与航运的中心, 也因此成为离岸会计的当然之选。国际航船纷纷竖起巴拿马的旗帜, 以便从巴拿马对公司有利的税务结构中获利——有些专家说, 巴拿马的税制几乎是直接从美国的特拉华州照搬而来。

some experts say was copied almost directly from the state of Delaware.	
"Because it has always been at the center of international trade, it was a natural fit for things like offshore finance and international offshore tax planning," said Victor Fleischer, a professor at the University of San Diego School of Law. "I don't know if it is justified or not, but people have always thought of Panama as a little bit shady."	"它一直都是国际贸易的中心，所以自然而然地适合离岸金融和国际离岸税务规划等事宜，"圣地亚哥大学法学院教授维克多·弗莱舍(Victor Fleischer)说。"我不知道这样是否合理，但人们总是觉得巴拿马这个地方有点可疑。"
The firm was aggressive and nimble, capable of responding to an evolving regulatory landscape. Its reputation flourished.	这家律所强势而敏锐，有能力适应不断变化的监管环境，名声日益兴隆。
But other Panamanian law firms joined the fray, too, including larger and more prominent practices than Mossack Fonseca.	但是其他巴拿马律所也参与到竞争中来，包括比莫萨克-冯塞卡更大、更有名的律所。
"All the important Panamanian law firms have a division like this," said Roberto Eisenmann, the founder of the newspaper La Prensa in Panama.	"所有重要的巴拿马律所都有一个类似这样的部门，"巴拿马报纸《快报》(La Prensa)的创始人罗伯托·艾森曼恩(Roberto Eisenmann)说。
In fact, Mossack Fonseca is just one of countless firms around the globe dedicated to a worldwide industry that harbors trillions of dollars and may deprive nations of as much as \$200 billion in tax revenues each year, tax and legal experts say.	事实上，税务与法律专家们说，全世界每年的洗钱金额都以万亿美元计算，逃税金额大约在 2000 亿美元，莫萨克-冯塞卡律所只是全世界从事这个行业的无数律所之一。
Mossack Fonseca's founding partners bought large homes in exclusive neighborhoods in Panama City as well as luxurious weekend retreats. Growing up, their children borrowed the company plane and took friends on trips.	莫萨克-冯塞卡的两位创始人在巴拿马城的高档地段购置了豪宅，拥有若干豪华周末别墅。他们的子女已经成年，可以借用公司飞机，呼朋唤友到处旅游。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160414/c14panama1	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160414/c14panama1
Revelations From Panama Papers Are Old News for Africans	在非洲，"巴拿马文件"不是新闻
JOHANNESBURG — Outsiders have long claimed the moral high	约翰内斯堡——一直以来，外界总是站在道德制高点上，指责非洲权贵阶层

<p>ground in accusing African elites of endemic corruption.</p>	<p>的腐败猖獗。</p>
<p>But, by what seems an example of the law of unintended consequences, the disclosures from the Panama Papers of dubious financial dealings by a vast global cast of political and business leaders have — however briefly — flipped the perspective.</p>	<p>但是，这也许是意外后果定律的一次呈现，在“巴拿马文件”(Panama Papers)曝光了一大批从事可疑金融交易的全球政治和商界领袖之后，人们的看法出现了翻转——无论这个翻转多么短暂。</p>
<p>True, a clutch of senior officials and relatives of political leaders from African nations have been identified in the leak of millions of documents from a Panamanian law firm relating to offshore havens that can facilitate the circumvention of taxes.</p>	<p>诚然，非洲国家一些高级官员和政界领导人的亲属也出现在了名单中——上千万份文件从巴拿马一家律师事务所泄露，涉及用于避税的离岸公司。</p>
<p>But, unusually, attention has been focused on Westerners, including David Cameron, the British prime minister, who was forced to begrudgingly acknowledge that his own wealth at one time included shares in a fund set up by his father and managed offshore.</p>	<p>然而，不同寻常的是，这次人们的注意力集中在了西方人身上，其中包括英国首相戴维·卡梅伦(David Cameron)，他只能不情愿地承认，之前有一段时间，自己拥有父亲创办和管理的一家离岸公司的股份。</p>
<p>There has been no suggestion of illegality. But the disclosure tapped a vein of rage for Britons laboring under the government's austerity measures who saw the papers as signaling a parallel universe of fiscal duplicity inhabited by the privileged and the rich.</p>	<p>目前尚未发现非法的迹象。但此事的曝光令很多在政府紧缩措施下饱受煎熬的英国人怒火中烧，他们认为，巴拿马文件让他们看到的是一个由特权阶级和富人把持着的财务欺诈平行宇宙。</p>
<p>"Every so often, the presentational masks acquired down the years by British conservatism slip," the columnist John Harris wrote in The Guardian, and "the upshot is a sudden and sobering look at what the Tories might actually stand for."</p>	<p>"每隔一段时间，英国保守派维持多年的表象面具就会滑落，"专栏作家约翰·哈里斯(John Harris)在《卫报》(The Guardian)中写道，"人们就会猛然清醒地意识到，保守党真正代表的是什么。"</p>
<p>The view from here is different. Long before the Panama Papers were published, African governments were made explicitly aware of the damage inflicted by financial practices that have robbed countries of tens of billions of dollars a year.</p>	<p>非洲的状况有所不同。早在巴拿马文件曝光之前，非洲各国政府就明确意识到了这种做法给国家财政造成的损失：每年从这些国家掠走数百亿美元。</p>

<p>"Over the last 50 years, Africa is estimated to have lost in excess of \$1 trillion in illicit financial flows," said a report last year by an African panel headed by Thabo Mbeki, a former president of South Africa. "This sum is roughly equivalent to all of the official development assistance received by Africa during the same time frame."</p>	<p>"在过去 50 年里, 非法资金流动给非洲造成损失估计超过 1 万亿美元, "去年的一份报告指出。"这笔款项大约相当于同一时期非洲收到的官方发展援助资金的总和。"该报告由南非前总统塔博·姆贝基(Thabo Mbeki)领导的一个非洲专家小组发布。</p>
<p>The consequences run deep. About 414 million Africans live on less than \$1.25 a day. On average, the report said, Africans' per capita share of their continent's economic output is only one-fifth of the global average.</p>	<p>后果是严重的。约 4.14 亿非洲人每天依靠不足 1.25 美元生活。该报告称, 平均而言, 非洲大陆经济产出的人均水平是全球平均水平的五分之一。</p>
<p>"Poverty in Africa is also multidimensional, in the sense of limited access to education, health care, housing, potable water and sanitation," the report said. "This situation puts the loss of more than \$50 billion a year in better perspective."</p>	<p>"从受教育机会、医疗、住房、饮用水和卫生资源缺乏的角度来说, 非洲的贫困是多方面的,"报告说。"从这种状况出发, 可以更好地理解每年超过 500 亿美元的损失意味着什么。"</p>
<p>In other words, for people living threadbare lives, scrambling to get by in bleak shanties, subsisting in gray economies, every dollar spirited to some far-flung tax haven plays into a zero-sum game that makes their existence even more precarious.</p>	<p>换句话说, 人们过着勉强糊口的生活, 在破败的窝棚里艰难度日, 在黯淡的经济中挣扎求生, 而偷偷转移到远方避税天堂的每一美元, 都参与了这种零和游戏, 让人们的生存变得更加艰辛。</p>
<p>Africa is "the continent worst hit by illicit financial flows," said Patrick Smith, the editor of Africa Confidential, a respected newsletter.</p>	<p>非洲是"非法资金流动最严重的大陆", 帕特里克·史密斯(Patrick Smith)说。他是卓有声望的时事通讯《非洲秘密》(Africa Confidential)的编辑。</p>
<p>The Panama Papers have identified about 30 members of Africa's political and business elite as having done business with the Panamanian firm at the center of the scandal, Mossack Fonseca, including Khulubuse Zuma, a nephew of President Jacob G. Zuma of South Africa.</p>	<p>巴拿马文件已经曝光了大约 30 名非洲政商权贵与丑闻中心莫萨克-冯塞卡(Mossack Fonseca)律所的生意往来, 其中包括南非总统雅各布·G·祖马(Jacob G. Zuma)的侄子库鲁布斯·祖马(Khulubuse Zuma)。</p>
<p>It is a measure of the current plight of Mr. Zuma, who is facing calls for</p>	<p>作为正面临辞职呼吁的总统, 其家庭成员的名字出现在巴拿马文件中所引起</p>

his resignation, that the naming of a family member in connection with the Panama Papers has stirred far less controversy in his country than Mr. Cameron's predicament has in Britain.	的争议，远远不及卡梅伦在英国，这表明了他所处困境的程度。
Mr. Cameron said he sold the contentious stake shortly before he became prime minister in 2010 and paid the requisite taxes.	卡梅伦说，他在 2010 年就任首相不久之前就出售了这些股份，并付清了所需的税款。
Mr. Zuma, for his part, has been censured by his country's highest court for flouting the Constitution, and his story reflects a familiar battle between legitimacy and the politics of survival.	而祖马得到的是南非最高法院的斥责，说他藐视宪法，他的故事，反映了合法性和生存政治之间的一种司空见惯的对抗。
But the Panama Papers also evoked the newest chapter in a wider continental struggle, played out this time in hidden dealings and sleight-of-hand bookkeeping.	但是，巴拿马文件也揭示了非洲大陆长期挣扎历程中的最新篇章，这一次是在隐蔽的交易和账目的花招中上演的。
"First came the slave traders, then the colonizers carrying off rubber and diamonds, then the mercenaries of the Cold War years," Tom Burgis, the author of an authoritative study of Africa's exploitation, wrote in The Financial Times last year. "Today, those accused of plundering Africa belong to a more prosaic breed: accountants."	"最初是奴隶贩子，接着是掠走橡胶和钻石的殖民者，然后是冷战时期的佣兵，"汤姆·布吉斯(Tom Burgis)去年在《金融时报》上写到，他曾写过一篇非洲遭受掠夺状况的权威研究报告。"如今，被指掠夺非洲的人，来自更乏味一些的职业：会计。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160415/c15letter	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160415/c15letter
Panama Papers Leak Casts Light on a Law Firm Founded on Secrecy	巴拿马文件背后的律所（下）：财富与隐私
Read the first chapter: Panama Papers Leak Casts Light on a Law Firm Founded on Secrecy	阅读《巴拿马文件背后的律所（上）：“巨型洗钱机器”》
But despite their parallel ascents in business and society, Mr. Mossack and Mr. Fonseca apparently kept their social lives separate. Friends and associates describe their personalities as completely distinct.	但尽管两人在商业领域和社会地位方面双双崛起，莫萨克和冯塞卡似乎拥有各自不同的社交生活。朋友和同事们说他们两人的个性完全不一样。
Mr. Mossack was born in Germany in 1948, and during World War II, his father was a member of the Waffen-SS, according to United States	莫萨克于 1948 年生于德国，国际调查报道记者同盟获取并披露的资料中显示，根据美国军方情报机构文件，“二战”期间，他的父亲是武装党卫军

<p>Army intelligence files obtained and provided by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalism. The family moved to Panama in the 1960s where, according to the intelligence files, Mr. Mossack's father offered to spy for the C.I.A.</p>	<p>(Waffen-SS)的成员。根据这份军方情报机构文件, 20 世纪 60 年代, 莫萨克一家搬到巴拿马。在那里, 莫萨克的父亲主动提出愿意为美国中情局从事间谍工作。</p>
<p>Mr. Mossack has maintained a low profile, eschewing the party scene of Panama's high society while adopting a disciplined approach to his work. Though he is more focused on the day-to-day operations, he has so far declined to comment publicly about the document leak.</p>	<p>莫萨克一直保持着低调, 回避巴拿马上流社会的各种派对, 工作中保持着纪律严明的风格。他尽管更多负责公司的每日运营事务, 但目前仍然拒绝公开评论文件泄露事件。</p>
<p>Mr. Fonseca, by contrast, has for years been something of a man about town. Born in Panama in 1952, he studied at the London School of Economics and later worked for several years at the United Nations in Geneva — "trying to save the world," as he described it in the interview.</p>	<p>相比之下, 冯塞卡多年来一直喜欢社交。他 1952 年出生于巴拿马, 曾在伦敦政经学院(London School of Economics)求学, 后来在日内瓦为联合国工作了几年——“努力拯救世界”, 他接受采访时这样说。</p>
<p>It was then, he said, that he first began to ponder writing a novel. Decades later, in the 1990s, he became famous as a novelist, twice winning Panama's highest literary prize.</p>	<p>他说, 就是在那段时间他开始考虑写小说。几十年后, 在 20 世纪 90 年代, 他写小说出了名, 两次获得巴拿马最高文学奖。</p>
<p>But he had even greater ambitions: politics. One day, when complaining to his father about the shabby state of Panamanian politics, the elder man snapped at him. "My father told me: It's not fair to criticize the bullfighter from your seat," he wrote in the interview. "Enter the ring!"</p>	<p>但他还有更大的野心: 从政。有一天, 他向父亲抱怨巴拿马衰败的政治局势时, 父亲斥责了他。“我父亲对我说: 坐在看台上批评斗牛士是不公平的, ”他在接受采访时写道, “你自己上场试试!”</p>
<p>By the 2000s, he was well ensconced with the Panameñista party and became a close adviser to Mr. Varela. After Mr. Varela became president in 2014, Mr. Fonseca joined his cabinet as an adviser.</p>	<p>到 21 世纪初, 他已经在巴拿马主义党(Panameñista party)树立了地位, 成为巴雷拉(Varela)的亲密顾问。2014 年, 巴雷拉当选总统后, 冯塞卡以顾问身份进入内阁。</p>
<p>Within Mossack Fonseca, both founding partners had swagger. Former employees said the firm had a staff of aides, whose job it was to arrange</p>	<p>两位创始人在莫萨克-冯塞卡律所都趾高气扬。前雇员们说, 该律所有一群助理, 专门负责在富有客户光临时安排酒店、车辆和娱乐活动, 比如游览旧</p>

hotel, car service and entertainment for wealthy clients when they came to town — like tours of the old city or the Panama Canal.	城或巴拿马运河。
“There were no kings or princes that I remember,” said Tarina Rodríguez, adding that she worked at the firm for three years and served as the “head of hospitality.” The visitors, she said, “were very low-key businessmen, who wanted to keep a low profile.”	“我不记得接待过什么王公贵族，”塔里娜·罗德里格斯(Tarina Rodríguez)说。她补充说，自己在这家律所工作了三年，担任“礼宾部长”。她说，那些访客“是非常低调的商人，不想引人注目”。
Several former employees described a disciplined culture, arguing that the partners appeared to run an ethical business. Mr. Mossack and Mr. Fonseca, they said, were sticklers for compliance, insisting on detailed procedures concerning most business matters at the firm.	几位前雇员称该律所纪律严格，两位合伙人经营的似乎是正当生意。他们说，莫萨克和冯塞卡都坚决要求服从，要求公司的大部分业务执行详细的流程。
“There were so many processes you had to follow,” said Mileidy Castillo, who said she worked at the firm from 2011 to 2013.	“有非常多的程序要遵守，”米莱迪·卡斯蒂约(Mileidy Castillo)说。她说自己从2011年至2013年在该律所工作。
Experts say, however, that checking boxes is not the full measure of compliance. Rather, it comes with a law firm’s willingness to push its clients to reveal the true identity of those involved in offshore transactions, and the source of their money.	不过，专家们说，认真核查不代表遵纪守法。是否遵纪守法在于一家律所是否愿意敦促客户透露离岸交易参与者的真实身份以及资金来源。
“Too often, these offshore firms are willing to take on just about any customer and follow their instructions,” said Jack Blum, a former Senate investigator who now specializes in examining money laundering and tax evasion.	“很多时候，这些离岸公司乐于接纳任何客户并遵从他们的指示，”前参议院调查员杰克·布卢姆(Jack Blum)说。他现在专门调查洗钱和逃税。
As offshore accounts have multiplied during the past several decades, they have increasingly been used to launder money, evade taxes or finance terrorism. Those seeking to break the law have often enjoyed the same secrecy as accounts used for legitimate purposes.	过去几十年，离岸账户大量增多，越来越多地被用于洗钱、逃税或资助恐怖主义活动。意图违法的账户通常也享有和用于合法目的的账户同样的私密性。
An international transparency movement developed over the past	在过去10年里，在重要国际机构的带领下，国际透明运动不断发展。但是

<p>decade, spearheaded by major international agencies. But Panama, long accustomed to following its own path, was far behind in compliance.</p>	<p>巴拿马长期以来习惯于我行我素，落后于国际准则很远。</p>
<p>"In the last 25 years or so, there has probably been 15 years of almost no regulation," Mr. Eisenmann said of Panama.</p>	<p>"在过去的大约 25 年里，很可能有 15 年的时间几乎没有监管，"艾森曼恩这样评论巴拿马。</p>
<p>In 2014, the Financial Action Task Force put Panama on its list of countries where transparency and accountability systems were woefully lacking, a major blow to the nation. Mr. Varela quickly pushed through legislation to address the issue, leading to Panama's removal from the list in February.</p>	<p>2014 年，金融行动工作组(Financial Action Task Force)将巴拿马加入了严重缺乏透明度和问责制的国家名单，给该国造成重大打击。巴雷拉很快推动立法，应对这个问题，今年 2 月，巴拿马被从名单上移除。</p>
<p>But Panama has been more reluctant to follow a transparency initiative started in 2009 by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. While most other international financial centers, like the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands and Singapore, quickly agreed to the initiative, Panama held back.</p>	<p>但是关于经济合作与发展组织(Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development)2009 年开始的透明行动，巴拿马表现的没有那么配合。其他大部分国际金融中心很快同意参与这一行动，比如英属维尔京群岛、开曼群岛和新加坡，但巴拿马没有加入。</p>
<p>"Panama is the last major holdout that continues to allow funds to be hidden offshore from tax and law enforcement authorities," the group's secretary general, Angel Gurría, said in a statement on Monday.</p>	<p>"巴拿马是最后一个拒不合作的重要国家，它继续允许资金离岸隐藏，以逃税或躲避执法，"周一，经合组织秘书长安赫尔·古里亚(Angel Gurría)在了一项声明中说。</p>
<p>But several tax experts pointed out that Panama, in its refusal to comply with international transparency standards, is in esteemed company: the United States.</p>	<p>但是，几位税务专家指出，巴拿马在拒绝服从国际透明标准这一点上有个很大牌的同伴：美国。</p>
<p>Foreign nations have had trouble getting information about accounts their citizens hold in America as well.</p>	<p>其他国家也很难获得本国公民在美国持有的账户信息。</p>
<p>"Panama isn't the real story," said Matt Gardner, the executive director of the Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, a research group</p>	<p>"巴拿马不是真正的重头戏，"华盛顿调查机构税收和经济政策研究所(Taxation and Economic Policy)的执行主管马特·加德纳(Matt Gardner)</p>

<p>based in Washington. "This leak is giving a window into a much broader world, but it should be understood as giving a window into how things work in the U.S. as well."</p>	<p>说,“这次泄露打开了一扇窗口, 让我们看到更大范围的问题, 不过它也给我们提供了一个了解美国的窗口。”</p>
<p>Since the data leak last weekend, both the firm and Mr. Fonseca have said that they are not responsible for the actions of the shell companies they create.</p>	<p>自从上周末数据泄露之后, 这家律所和冯塞卡本人都表示, 他们对自己创造的空壳公司的行为不负有责任。</p>
<p>In the interview on Wednesday, Mr. Fonseca said that the company was careful to vet clients, and that it would drop any it discovered with a "bad reputation." But he was insistent that his clients were lawyers, accountants and intermediaries — not dictators, for instance.</p>	<p>在周三的采访中, 冯塞卡说, 他的公司在审查客户方面非常谨慎, 如果发现任何客户“声誉不好”, 就会放弃。但是, 他坚持认为, 自己的客户是律师、会计和中介, 而不是独裁者之类的人。</p>
<p>"We are like a car factory who sells its car to a dealer (a lawyer for example), and he sells it to a lady that hits someone," he wrote in a message. "The factory is not responsible for what is done with the car."</p>	<p>“我们就像一个汽车制造厂, 把车卖给交易商(比如一个律师), 律师又把车卖给一位女士, 这位女士把人给撞了, ”他在一条消息中写道, “这家工厂对汽车事故可没有责任。”</p>
<p>Mr. Fonseca said his firm tried to determine "to the best of our knowledge" the actual owner of a shell corporation.</p>	<p>冯塞卡说, 自己的公司总是“尽最大努力”确定空壳公司真正的所有者。</p>
<p>"The industry is becoming more regulated and serious about being used by the bad guys and we welcome this," he wrote, adding, "But pls remember that 15 years ago the term due diligence was unknown."</p>	<p>“这个行业的监管变得更严格了, 在防止被坏人利用这一点上也更加认真, 我们欢迎这种趋势, ”他还写道, “但是请记住, 15年前人们还不知道尽职调查这个词。”</p>
<p>Over the years, courts and government investigators have occasionally managed to puncture Mossack Fonseca's shield of secrecy.</p>	<p>过去几年, 法院和政府调查者偶尔能打破莫萨克-冯塞卡律所的保密外壳。</p>
<p>In Brazil, Mossack Fonseca was linked to a corruption investigation into bribes paid to politicians by companies doing business with the state-run oil company. Investigators began focusing on the firm after finding an array of apartments in the names of relatives of an imprisoned politician.</p>	<p>在巴西, 莫萨克-冯塞卡律所卷入一场腐败调查——与国营石油公司做生意的一些公司向政客行贿。调查者发现多套公寓在一位遭监禁的政客的亲戚名下, 随后开始关注了这家律所。</p>

<p>Recent litigation in the United States uncovered a connection between a shell company set up in Nevada and Mossack Fonseca's headquarters in Panama. The breakthrough came after almost three years of legal wrangling by the plaintiff, one of the world's best-financed hedge funds, run by the billionaire Paul Singer.</p>	<p>最近在美国的一桩诉讼发现内华达州的一家空壳公司与莫萨克-冯塞卡律所的巴拿马总部有关系。原告是在将近三年的法律争取之后才取得这一重大突破的。原告是世界上资金最充足的对冲基金公司之一，经营者是亿万富翁保罗·辛格(Paul Singer)。</p>
<p>The hedge fund was trying to track down money that had been siphoned from public coffers in Argentina into illegal shell companies. The hedge fund owned \$1.7 billion of Argentine debt dating to the nation's financial crisis in the early 2000s, and the country was refusing to pay it.</p>	<p>这家对冲基金公司努力追踪从阿根廷公共金库抽取到非法空壳公司的资金。这家对冲基金公司拥有 17 亿美元的阿根廷国债，最早是在 21 世纪初阿根廷金融危机时期购买的，该国拒绝偿还。</p>
<p>But the hedge fund's task was not so simple. A shell company known as MF Nevada was claiming that it had no relationship with Mossack Fonseca.</p>	<p>不过，这家对冲基金公司的任务不是这么简单。一个名为 MF Nevada 的空壳公司声称自己跟莫萨克-冯塞卡律所没有关系。</p>
<p>Even the judge found this hard to believe, at one point asking the company's lawyer what the "MF" in MF Nevada stood for, according to a court transcript.</p>	<p>甚至连法官都觉得难以置信。根据法庭记录，法官曾问过该公司的律师，MF Nevada 中的 MF 代表什么。</p>
<p>"I don't know," the lawyer responded, eliciting laughter in the courtroom.</p>	<p>"我不知道，"这位律师回答说。这在法庭上引来一片哂笑。</p>
<p>During questioning, the person listed on the incorporation documents acknowledged that she took her directions from individuals at Mossack Fonseca. The federal judge in Nevada found that the shell company was essentially an alter ego of Mossack Fonseca, in effect granting the hedge fund access to information ordinarily held behind the law firm's impenetrable facade in Panama.</p>	<p>在质问环节，公司文件上列出的那个人承认，她接受莫萨克-冯塞卡律所一些人的指示。内华达的联邦法官发现，这家空壳公司实际上是莫萨克-冯塞卡律所的另一个身份，让上述对冲基金公司有机会接触到了莫萨克-冯塞卡巴拿马总部的保密信息。</p>
<p>"As attorneys we have the duty to provide privacy," Mr. Fonseca said in</p>	<p>"作为律师，我们有责任保护客户的隐私，"冯塞卡在接受采访时说。</p>

the interview.	
He feels his firm, in particular, has been robbed of it.	他感觉自己的公司被剥夺了这个权利。
Mr. Fonseca said he was currently working on a novel about an investigative journalist who is "honest and looking for the truth without agendas." And he has already begun outlining another book.	冯塞卡说，目前正在写一本小说，关于一位“别无目的，只为寻找真相的诚实的”调查记者。而且他已经开始构思另一本小说。
The working title: "Is privacy a lost human right?"	暂时拟定的标题是：《隐私权是我们丧失的又一项人权吗？》
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160415/c15panama2	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160415/c15panama2
Dilma Rousseff Is Impeached by Brazil's Lower House of Congress	巴西众议院通过对总统罗塞夫的弹劾
BRASÍLIA — Brazilian legislators voted on Sunday night to approve impeachment of Dilma Rousseff, the nation's first female president, whose tenure has been buffeted by a dizzying corruption scandal, a shrinking economy and spreading disillusionment.	巴西利亚——周日晚上，巴西国会议员投票通过了对总统迪尔玛·罗塞夫 (Dilma Rousseff) 的弹劾。罗塞夫是巴西首位女性总统，在她任内，巴西曝出惊人的贪腐丑闻，经济下滑，幻灭丛生。
After three days of impassioned debate, the lower house of Congress, the Chamber of Deputies, voted to send the case against Ms. Rousseff to the Senate. Its 81 members will vote by a simple majority on whether to hold a trial on charges that the president illegally used money from state-owned banks to conceal a yawning budget deficit in an effort to bolster her re-election prospects. That vote is expected to take place next month.	在历时三天、群情激昂的辩论后，国会下院，即众议院投票将针对罗塞夫的议案提交至参议院。81名参议院议员将通过简单多数投票决定是否对罗塞夫进行审判，她被指控非法使用国有银行资金掩饰财政预算的漏洞，以谋求连任。参议院投票预计将在下个月进行。
Those pressing for impeachment had to win the support of two-thirds of the 513 deputies in the lower house; the decisive 342nd vote for impeachment happened at about 10:10 p.m. Eastern time. The final vote was 367 for impeachment, 137 against and 7 abstaining. Two deputies did not vote.	弹劾的迫切要求获得了下院 513 名议员中三分之二的支持，决定性的第 342 张赞成票在东部时间晚上 10 点 10 分被投出。最终的投票结果为 367 票赞成，137 票反对，7 票弃权。有两名议员未投票。
If the Senate accepts the case, Ms. Rousseff will step down temporarily	如果参议院受理该案，在对罗塞夫的命运进行商议期间，她将暂时下台。副

while it deliberates her fate. Vice President Michel Temer, a constitutional law scholar and seasoned politician, will assume the presidency.	总统米歇尔·特梅尔(Michel Temer)将担任总统职位,他是一位宪法法律学者和经验丰富的政治家。
Given the larger-than-expected margin of deputies voting for impeachment, some political analysts said the Senate was likely to remove Ms. Rousseff from office, a ruling that would require a two-thirds majority.	鉴于投票弹劾的代表人数超出了预期,有政治分析人士指出参议院很有可能将罗塞夫免职,这一决议需要获得三分之二赞成票才能通过。
"Politicians know how to read society pretty well, and they can sense that the people want her out," said Paulo Sotero, the director of the Brazil Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington.	"政客们非常懂得如何了解民情,他们可以感觉到人们想让她下台",位于华盛顿的伍德罗·威尔逊国际学者中心巴西研究所主任保罗·索特罗(Paulo Sotero)说。
Ms. Rousseff can still appeal to the Supreme Federal Tribunal, Brazil's highest court, though it has rejected previous motions to have the impeachment measure dismissed.	尽管此前巴西的联邦最高法院已多次驳回要求取消弹劾的动议,罗塞夫仍然可以上诉。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160418/c18brazil	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160418/c18brazil
Ecuador Earthquake Kills Hundreds in Huge Wave of Collapses	厄瓜多尔遭遇数十年来最强震,死伤惨重
QUITO, Ecuador — The strongest earthquake to strike Ecuador in decades left the Andean nation traumatized on Sunday, with collapsed buildings in a swath of destruction stretching hundreds of miles.	厄瓜多尔基多——厄瓜多尔遭受数十年来最强的地震袭击,令这个位于安第斯山脉的国家蒙受巨大损失。周日,倒塌的建筑物绵延数百英里。
At least 246 people were killed and 2,527 injured, mostly in the northwestern coastal area of Manabí, the government said.	该国政府通报,地震造成至少 246 人死亡、2527 人受伤,主要来自厄瓜多尔西北部沿海的马纳维省。
President Rafael Correa cut short a visit to Europe and declared a national emergency after the 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck on Saturday night, shaking the central coast. The effects could be felt in the capital, Quito, and into parts of Peru and Colombia.	地震于周六晚间发生,震级为 7.8 级,直达中部海岸地区。总统拉斐尔·科雷亚(Rafael Correa)缩短了访问欧洲的行程,宣布全国进入紧急状态。厄瓜多尔首都基多、邻国秘鲁和哥伦比亚的部分地区有震感。

<p>Portoviejo, the provincial capital of Manabí, and Pedernales, a resort town, appeared to have sustained the most damage, with about 370 buildings destroyed.</p>	<p>马纳维省省会波托维耶霍与度假小城佩德纳莱斯遭受的损失似乎最为严重，大约有 370 座建筑物被毁。</p>
<p>Viviana Baquezea, 34, a florist, was driving back to her home in Portoviejo, accompanied by her parents and an employee, when the earthquake struck. They were met by a scene of destruction.</p>	<p>地震来袭的时候，34 岁的花商薇薇安娜·巴奎兹(Viviana Baquezea)正开车返回波托维耶霍的居所，同行的还有她的父母及一名员工。他们目睹了灾害现场。</p>
<p>"It looks like a war zone," Ms. Baquezea said by telephone from Portoviejo. "It's incredible what was happened to us — that our city is destroyed and we're experiencing such anguish and pain."</p>	<p>"看上去就像是打过仗，"巴奎兹在波托维耶霍通过电话接受采访。"发生在我们身上的事情难以置信——我们的城市被摧毁了，我们正在经历痛苦和煎熬。"</p>
<p>"We don't have food or water, there are no supermarkets, and we're surviving with what we had in our homes," she added.</p>	<p>"我们没有食物和水，没有超市，靠着家里仅存的东西维生，"她说。</p>
<p>José Vaca, a television producer for OromarTV, said the seconds in which the earth refused to stay still seemed to last forever.</p>	<p>OromarTV 的电视制片人何塞·巴卡(José Vaca)称，地震发生的那段时间似乎持续了很久。</p>
<p>"We were preparing to transmit a local football game when everything started to shake and the people fled in panic," he said of a game in Portoviejo. "I had to to avoid being crushed by the people. I have some scrapes. But what I see around me is really terrible, startling and very sad."</p>	<p>"我们正准备转播一场本地的足球比赛，结果所有东西都开始晃动起来，人们仓皇逃离，"他说的是波托维耶霍的一场比赛。"我不得不防着被人挤倒。身上擦伤了几处。但我看到周围的情景真是很可怕，令人震惊，非常悲惨。"</p>
<p>Ecuador has a history of destructive earthquakes, but the one on Saturday, which by some accounts lasted more than a minute, is believed to have been one of the most powerful since the 1970s. Some geologists said its force was 20 times greater than the deadly earthquake that struck southern Japan early Saturday.</p>	<p>厄瓜多尔以前也遭遇过不少严重的地震灾害，但是上周六发生的这次，据信是 1970 年代以来威力最大的地震之一。一些人说它的持续时间超过了一分钟。有地质学家认为，它的威力比日本南部周六凌晨经历的强震大 20 倍。</p>
<p>The quake had a depth of nearly 12 miles. Several aftershocks, some as strong as magnitude 5.6, followed. The earthquake's center was 16</p>	<p>这次地震的震源深度近 12 英里（约合 20 公里），之后发生了多次余震，有几次高达 5.6 级。美国地质调查局(The United States Geological Survey)</p>

miles southeast of Muisne, Ecuador, the United States Geological Survey said.	称，震中位于厄瓜多尔穆伊斯内东南 16 英里处。
About 4,600 members of the National Police and 10,400 members of the armed forces were mobilized as part of the emergency response. Hundreds of doctors, health professionals and rescue workers were heading toward the hardest-hit areas.	该国派出大约 4600 名警员、1.04 万名武装部队人员参与应急行动。数以百计的医生、医务人员和救援人员正在向受灾最严重的地区进发。
The president's emergency decree gives the government expanded authority and a state of emergency in six of the country's 24 provinces. Deaths were reported in the northern provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabí and Guayas.	总统颁发紧急法令，赋予政府更大的权限，全国 24 个省中有 6 个进入紧急状态。北部省份埃斯梅拉达斯、马纳维和瓜亚斯均有死伤报道。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160418/c18ecuador	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160418/c18ecuador
U.S. Comes Up Short on Corporate Transparency	反避税行动，美国为何执行双重标准
PARIS — Journalists have done their job, again, with another enormous leak of documents outing a global list of rich and powerful people who hid their wealth in offshore companies.	巴黎——借着又一批海量文件的外泄，记者们再度克尽职责，揭露了世界各地利用离岸公司隐藏财产的富豪与政要的名单。
This time, prompted by the Panama Papers, several European governments have followed up with new measures intended to rip away the veil of secrecy that is costing them billions of dollars in tax revenues.	这一回，在“巴拿马文件”的推动下，数个欧洲国家的政府跟进新措施，试图揭开使它们损失无数税收的隐秘机制的面纱。
"Populist outrage doesn't by itself collect a single extra pound or dollar in tax or put a single criminal in jail," said George Osborne, the chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain, at a news conference on Thursday in Washington.	"光是群情激愤，连一个子儿的税收也讨不回来，也不会有哪怕一个犯人因此被关进监狱，"周二时，英国财政大臣乔治·奥斯本(George Osborne)在华盛顿的一场记者会上如此表示。
To that end, the biggest economies in the European Union — Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Spain — announced a plan to automatically	为了达成目标，英国、法国、德国、意大利和西班牙这欧盟五大经济体，针对空壳公司与海外资产信托的真正持有人——即“实益”所有人——宣布了一

share information about the true, or "beneficial," owners of shell companies and overseas trusts.	项资讯自动分享计划。
This is good news for the global campaign to expose the ill-gotten gains of the corrupt and the secretly held wealth of tax evaders who benefit from a system that rewards anonymity.	一些逃税者受益于一种奖励匿名的金融体系, 透过贪腐与藏匿财富赚取不当利益。对于致力于让这些不义之财曝光的全球倡议活动来说, 该计划是个好消息。
But there is one major player that is coming up short, and that is the United States, which in 2015 ranked third, behind Switzerland and Hong Kong, in a financial secrecy index published by the Tax Justice Network, a nonprofit organization based in Washington.	不过, 在这整局棋中有一个关键的角色表现得不尽如人意, 那就是美国。2015年, 美国在非营利组织税收正义网(Tax Justice Network)公布的金融保密指数中排名第三, 仅次于瑞士和香港。
The Obama administration has recently taken steps to require banks to check the identities of clients setting up companies and to track the ownership of expensive real estate.	奥巴马政府近来已展开行动, 要求银行验证欲建立公司的客户身份、追查高价房地产的所有人。
Resistance to greater corporate transparency is still strong at the state level, however, where companies and corporations are registered.	然而, 加强金融透明度一事, 仍遭到负责注册公司企业的州政府的强烈抗拒。
Attention has focused on Delaware, Wyoming and Nevada, which aggressively market tax advantages for offshore companies. But in fact, full disclosure of ownership is not required in any of the 50 states.	其中的主要焦点在特拉华、怀俄明与内华达。这三州都十分积极地推销离岸公司在当地享有的税赋优惠。不过事实上, 在美国的 50 个州里, 没有任何一州要求财产所有人充分公开身份。
This has created an enormous black hole not only for tax inspectors but also for law enforcement officials who "can't follow the money," said Tom Cardamone, managing director of Global Financial Integrity, a research and advocacy group based in Washington. "What we have in place is complete secrecy, and it is secrecy that is the problem," he said.	华盛顿研究暨倡议团体全球金融诚信组织(Global Financial Integrity)的执行主任汤姆·卡达蒙(Tom Cardamone)表示, 这不只给税务稽查员带来极大阻碍, 也让执法官员无法"追踪现金流"。"我们现有的制度是完全保密的, 而这种保密性就是问题所在," 卡达蒙说。
A bipartisan bill to make the states require disclosure of ownership is now before Congress, but it has stalled.	一份让各州要求揭露财产所有人身份的提案已经送入美国国会。该法案由来自两党的人员共同提交, 目前却遭到搁置。
Opposition comes from the American Bar Association, the U.S.	提案的反对压力来自美国律师协会(American Bar Association)、美国商会

<p>Chamber of Commerce and a less-known but powerful lobby, the National Association of Secretaries of State. That final group fears a loss of revenue for state budgets if more transparency is required, said Robert Palmer, campaign director at Global Witness, an anticorruption organization.</p>	<p>(U.S. Chamber of Commerce), 以及一个较不知名但颇具影响力的游说团体：全美州务卿协会(National Association of Secretaries of State)。反贪腐组织全球见证(Global Witness)的倡议主任罗伯特·帕尔默(Robert Palmer)表示, 州务卿协会担忧的是, 州级预算收入可能会因为对财务透明度的要求提高而流失。</p>
<p>"Passing legislation in the U.S. is challenging," he said.</p>	<p>"要在美国通过法案是很大的挑战," 帕尔默说。</p>
<p>Failure to respond to the worldwide clamor for financial accountability looks hypocritical from afar, considering the United States' aggressive extraterritorial pursuit of foreign companies that violate its Foreign Corrupt Practices law and its demands that foreign banks provide information about accounts held by American citizens.</p>	<p>从外人的眼光看来, 考虑到美国是如何积极行使治外法权以声讨违反该国《反海外腐败法》(Foreign Corrupt Practices Act)的外国公司, 又是如何要求国外银行提供美国公民的帐户资料的, 这个国家未能回应全球对金融问责性的大声疾呼就显得颇为虚伪了。</p>
<p>"Though the U.S. has been a pioneer in defending itself from foreign secrecy jurisdictions it provides little information in return to other countries, making it a formidable, harmful and irresponsible secrecy jurisdiction," according to a Tax Justice Network report.</p>	<p>税收正义网在报告中指出：“虽然美国在海外带头保护自身利益不被金融不透明的制度所侵害, 但其他国家却几乎不能获得它提供的资讯作为回报。这使得美国在秘密资产方面成为一个难以应付、害人不浅又不负责任的管辖地。”</p>
<p>Though legislation in the United States has faltered, other countries began moving ahead with the creation of registries of corporate beneficial owners even before the Panama Papers came to light. Such a registry will be available to the public in Britain on June 30, while national registries required by the European Union will be ready by 2017, although access to their information will be more restricted.</p>	<p>虽然美国的立法进程遭受了挫折, 但其他一些国家已经开始取得进展, 甚至在巴拿马文件曝光前便已着手建立企业实益拥有人登记制度。从6月30日开始, 英国将把此类登记信息向公众开放, 欧盟要求的全国性登记将于2017年准备就绪, 不过对登记信息的查询会受到较为严格的限制。</p>
<p>Pressure is now growing on Britain to force its overseas territories — like the British Virgin Islands, which is home, on paper, to more than half of the companies revealed by the Panama leak — to follow suit, a subject sure to dominate an anticorruption summit meeting in London next</p>	<p>目前, 英国面临着与日俱增的压力, 希望它去强制自己的海外属地——比如英属维尔京群岛, 被巴拿马文件曝光的公司, 有一半以上在名义上设在该地——采取类似举措, 而这必然成为将于下月在伦敦举行的一场反腐峰会的主要议题。</p>

month.	
Transparency advocates hope similar pressure will build in the United States to shine a light on what Mr. Osborne called “those hiding spaces, those dark corners of the global financial system” right in its own backyard.	支持提高透明度的人士希望类似的压力也能在美国积聚起来，迫使它点一盏灯，照亮奥斯本所说的“全球金融体系之中那些存在于美国自家后院的隐秘空间，那些黑暗的角落。”
As Mr. Palmer says, “I don’t think we should have to rely on journalists.” https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160420/c20letter	正如帕尔默所言，“我认为我们不应该只能依赖新闻记者。” https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160420/c20letter
Missing Mexican Students Suffered a Night of ‘Terror,’ Investigators Say	墨西哥 43 名遭绑架学生的最后一夜
MEXICO CITY — Municipal police officers encircled the bus, detonated tear gas, punctured the tires and forced the college students who were onboard to get off.	墨西哥城——市里的警察围住了这辆大巴，施放了催泪瓦斯，刺穿了轮胎，迫使车上的大学生下来。
“We’re going to kill all of you,” the officers warned, according to the bus driver. A policeman approached the driver and pointed a pistol at his chest. “You, too,” the officer said.	大巴司机表示，警察发出威胁，“我们会把你们都杀掉。”一名警员逼近司机，用手枪指向后者的胸口，并说道：“包括你。”
With a military intelligence official looking on and state and federal police officers in the immediate vicinity, witnesses said, the students were put into police vehicles and taken away. They have not been seen since.	按照目击者的说法，一名军事情报官当时在旁观看，州级和联邦警员就在附近，而学生们被塞进了警车带走。然后他们就彻底消失了。
They were among the 43 students who vanished in the city of Iguala one night in September 2014 amid violent, chaotic circumstances laid bare by an international panel of investigators who have been examining the matter for more than a year. The reason for the students’ abduction remains a mystery.	2014 年 9 月的那个晚上，有 43 名学生在伊瓜拉市失踪，他们即在其中。一个国际调查委员会对此事进行了一年多的研究，还原了当晚混乱的暴力场景。然而，学生们被绑走的原因仍然是个谜。
Despite apparent stonewalling by the Mexican government in recent months, the panel’s two reports on the case, the most recent of which	尽管墨西哥政府最近几个月似乎进行了阻挠，但委员会对本案出具的两份报告对围绕学生失踪的种种事件进行了极为详尽的描述，最新的这份于周日公

<p>was released on Sunday, provide the fullest accounting of the events surrounding the students' disappearance, which also left six other people dead, including three students, and scores wounded.</p>	<p>布。事件还导致包括三名学生在内的其他六人死亡，数十人受伤。</p>
<p>The reports describe a night of confusion and terror for the students and city residents, and a seemingly clinical, coordinated harvest by Mexican law enforcement officials and other gunmen operating in and around Iguala, in Guerrero, one of Mexico's poorest and most violent states.</p>	<p>根据文中的描述，当晚对学生和伊瓜拉居民而言充满了困惑与恐惧，而对伊瓜拉城内外采取行动的墨西哥执法官员及其他持枪者而言，却似乎是一场干净利落的协调打击行动。伊瓜拉位于格雷罗州，而那里是全墨西哥最贫穷、暴力活动最猖獗的州之一。</p>
<p>The government said 123 people, including 73 municipal police officials, had been detained on organized-crime charges in relation to the night's events, and the Mexican authorities have linked the Iguala police force to a powerful drug gang.</p>	<p>政府公布，有 123 人因涉嫌与当晚事件有关的有组织犯罪被捕，其中包括 73 名市级警察。墨西哥当局还认定伊瓜拉警方与一个强大的贩毒黑帮有牵连。</p>
<p>The 43 students were undergraduates at Escuela Normal Rural Raúl Isidro Burgos, a teachers college, in Ayotzinapa, with a history of activism.</p>	<p>这 43 名学生在坐落于阿尤兹纳帕的劳尔·伊西德罗·布尔戈斯乡村师范学院 (Escuela Normal Rural Raúl Isidro Burgos) 念本科。该校素有活动主义传统。</p>
<p>They were among about 100 students who headed out on the evening of Sept. 26, 2014, with a plan to steal some buses. This was a tradition that students at the school had done for many years: They would take the buses, use them to transport their peers to an event and then return them when they were done. The bus companies and the authorities mostly tolerated it.</p>	<p>2014 年 9 月 26 日晚，包括他们在内的大约 100 名学生出动，计划偷走几辆大巴。这是该校学生进行了多年的一项传统：他们会开走大巴，用来运送同伴去参加活动，完事后再返还。公交公司和当局对此基本采取默许态度。</p>
<p>The plan for the outing that evening was to secure several buses to carry students to a march in Mexico City several days later to commemorate a student massacre that had occurred in 1968.</p>	<p>当晚行动的计划是搞到几辆大巴载着学生去墨西哥城，参加几天后举行的悼念 1968 年学生遭屠杀的活动。</p>
<p>Riding in two buses they had commandeered on earlier occasions, they</p>	<p>他们乘坐早前征用的两辆大巴，来到伊瓜拉城郊一条主干道等待，计划拦下</p>

stationed themselves on a main road on the outskirts of Iguala, planning to intercept a few buses.	几辆车。
"All of us were happy, having a blast, relaxed, happy with the drivers, playing," a student later testified, according to the panel's first report. It relied on testimony from survivors, government security officials and other witnesses as well as reports from an interagency government command center.	"我们都兴高采烈，很开心、放松、跟司机有说有笑，玩玩闹闹的，"委员会在第一份报告中援引一名学生后来的证词写到。该报告取材于幸存者、政府安全官员和其他一些目击者的证词，加上政府跨部门指挥中心的多份报告。
But the region's security forces were already onto the students' plans. The federal police stepped up patrols near the buses, and the command center linking local, state and federal police forces, as well as the military, kept tabs on the students.	然而，那一地区的安全部队已经盯上了学生的计划。联邦警察加强了大巴附近的巡逻，而协调地方、州级和联邦警力的指挥中心与军方均在监控他们的行为。
At 8:15 p.m., the students made their first strike, boarding a bus that had stopped in front of a restaurant. The driver knew the drill; bus companies generally instruct drivers that in the event of a student hijacking, they should remain with the buses to ensure their safe return.	晚上8点15分，学生第一次出手，登上了停在餐厅门前的一辆车。司机很清楚这一套；公交公司一般会告诉司机，学生劫车的时候，他们应该待在车内，保证安全返还。
The bus driver said he needed to make a pit stop at Iguala's central bus station. At the station, the driver surprised the students and locked them in the bus.	大巴司机声称，他需要在伊瓜拉巴士总站停留一下。到达总站的时候，司机做出了让学生意外的事情，把他们锁在了车上。
Around 9:15 p.m., the students in the two other buses arrived at the station and freed their classmates. The group commandeered three more buses, leaving behind one that had no driver. The five buses then left for Ayotzinapa, three heading toward Iguala's northern beltway, two toward the southern beltway.	到了9点15分前后，另外两辆大巴的学生来到了总站，放了车上的同学。这群学生随后又征用了三辆大巴，留下了没有司机的那辆车。五辆大巴开始向阿尤兹纳帕进发，其中三辆驶向伊瓜拉的北环路，两辆驶向南环路。
Then the shooting began.	不久后，枪声响起。
Several police cars pursuing the three northbound buses started firing	追逐往北开的三辆大巴的几台警车开始向空中鸣枪，但威胁动用暴力手段并

<p>warning shots into the air. But the threat of violence did not deter the students.</p>	<p>未让学生们动摇。</p>
<p>A group of them left the buses and started throwing rocks at a police car that had blocked their path until the car drove away. At another point, a student sneaked up behind a police officer and tried to disarm him. As other police officers came to their colleague's aid, the student ran away, and a police bullet ricocheted and struck him, lightly wounding him.</p>	<p>有一群人下了车，开始往一辆堵在路上的警车扔石块，直到这辆车撤走。一名学生一度溜到一名警员的身后，企图卸除他的武装。随着其他警察来前来支援同伴，这名学生转身逃跑。警察的一枚子弹弹射击中了他，致其轻伤。</p>
<p>As the convoy resumed its northward course through the city, police bullets hit the buses. The students threw themselves flat on the floor but ordered the drivers to keep going.</p>	<p>随着三辆大巴恢复经由市区往北的行程，警方的子弹不时击中车身。学生们急忙爬到了地上，却命令司机继续前行。</p>
<p>Near the beltway, however, the police had blocked the road with a vehicle. Several students got off the buses and tried to lift the cruiser out of the roadway, but officers posted on the highway opened fire on the group, forcing the students to seek cover behind the buses. Investigators later counted 30 bullet holes in one of the buses.</p>	<p>不过，在环路附近，警方用一辆车堵住了路。几名学生下了大巴，试图将这辆巡逻车搬离路面。可是，部署在路上的警察朝他们开了枪，迫使学生躲到了大巴的身后。调查人员后来在其中一辆大巴上数出了 30 个弹孔。</p>
<p>As bullets flew and windows shattered, one of the students, Aldo Gutiérrez, was shot in the head. The first call to an emergency dispatch number was received at 9:48 p.m. Police officers shot at students who tried to rush to Mr. Gutiérrez's aid.</p>	<p>子弹横飞、玻璃粉碎，学生阿尔多·古铁雷斯(Aldo Gutiérrez)头部中弹。打给急救号码的第一个电话在 9 点 48 分接通。警察对跑去援救古铁雷斯的学生开了枪。</p>
<p>Another student was shot in a hand; the bullet sheared off several fingers. He sought shelter behind a truck, where two police officers ran over to him, and kicked and punched him. A third student was struck in an arm by a bullet. Ambulance crews managed to retrieve the three wounded students and take them to a hospital, along with a fourth</p>	<p>又一名学生手部中枪；子弹削掉了他的几根手指。他躲到了一辆卡车后面，但两名警员跑过去，对他拳打脚踢。还有一名学生手臂中弹。救护车上的医护人员设法救下三名受伤的学生，加上一名发了哮喘的学生，把这四人拉到了医院。</p>

student who suffered an asthma attack.	
"They all felt confusion, terror and helplessness," wrote the panel, five lawyers and human rights experts from around Latin America.	"他们都感到困惑、惊恐、无助，"由来自拉丁美洲各地的五位律师和人权专家组成的调查小组写道。
At one point, the police made a group of students who were hiding in the third bus disembark and lie on the ground. About 10:50 p.m., they were taken away in six or seven patrol cars. They are among the 43 students who disappeared.	一度，警方让躲在第三辆巴士上的一群学生下了车，躺在地上。晚上10点50分左右，这群学生被六七辆巡逻车带走。他们都在失踪的43名学生之列。
Meanwhile, the two buses that took the southerly route had also run into trouble. About 9:40 p.m., just as the three-bus convoy was intercepted near the northern beltway, the police cut off one of the southbound buses, shattered its windows with tree branches and shot tear gas inside to flush out the passengers.	与此同时，两辆往南开的巴士也遇到了麻烦。晚上9点40分左右，就在三辆巴士组成的车队在北边的环城公路附近遭到拦截时，警方拦下了一辆向南开的巴士，用树枝砸碎玻璃，并投放催泪弹，迫使乘客下车。
The passengers were pulled from the bus and taken away: the rest of the 43 missing students.	里面的乘客被人从车上拽下来并带离现场：他们是43名失踪者当中余下的那些人。
Elsewhere in the city, the police had stopped the other southbound bus. The students on board, who had received word by telephone of the other attacks, got off the bus and fled into woods.	在城里的另外一个地方，警方拦下了另外一辆向南开的巴士，车上的学生已经从电话中得知其他人遇袭的消息，他们下车后逃进了树林里。
Elsewhere, on routes leading from Iguala to Ayotzinapa, at least two roadblocks were set up by unidentified gunmen, and one by police officers from the city of Huitzuco. Two civilians were wounded by gunfire at one of the roadblocks.	此外，身份不明的枪手至少在从伊瓜拉通往阿约辛阿帕镇的路上设置了两处路障；警方则至少在从维楚科城通往该镇的路上设置了一处路障。两名平民在一处路障附近被枪手所伤。
The expert panel concluded that "the joint action shows a coordinated modus operandi to stop the flight of the buses."	专家组得出的结论是，"此次联合行动表明，为了截断巴士的行进路线，相关人等采用了协同作战的方法。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160426/c26iguala	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160426/c26iguala
Harvard Research Fellow Re-elected as Head of Tibet's Government in	藏人流亡政府现任政治领袖获连任

Exile	
NEW DELHI — The current political leader of Tibet’s exiled government, Lobsang Sangay, won re-election by a decisive majority, the election commission announced Wednesday, and he pledged to push harder for a dialogue with China to resolve the future of Tibet.	新德里——藏人流亡政府选举事务署本周三宣布，现任政治领袖洛桑森格 (Lobsang Sangay) 在本届选举中以大幅优势获得连任。他承诺，将更努力地推动与中国的对话，争取为西藏确立一个明朗的未来。
“My principal objective will be to resolve the issue of Tibet through the middle way approach,” Mr. Sangay said in a telephone interview.	“我的主要目标是通过中道策略来解决西藏问题，”洛桑森格在接受电话采访时说。
The “middle way” approach was set in motion by the Dalai Lama, the spiritual and political leader of the Tibetan people, nearly 30 years ago, in which he softened his demand for independence for the approximately six million Tibetans living in China, instead seeking self-government for them within China.	“中道”策略由藏人精神与政治领袖达赖喇嘛 (Dalai Lama) 在将近 30 年前制定，软化了要求中国藏区大约 600 万藏人独立的主张，转而寻求在中国境内自治。
The Dalai Lama, 80, gave up his political role five years ago in favor of elections to choose a sikyong, a role similar to prime minister. Mr. Sangay, a research fellow at Harvard Law School, was chosen in the first election in 2011.	现年 80 岁的达赖喇嘛在五年前放弃了自己的政治职位，改用选举方式来挑出一名类似于首相的“司政”。洛桑森格是哈佛大学法学院研究员，在 2011 年的首次选举中当选。
Both candidates for the sikyong of the Central Tibetan Administration, as the exiled government is known, favored the middle way approach, even though a vocal minority believe in fighting for full independence for Tibet. Mr. Sangay, 48, won 33,876 votes, while Penpa Tsering, the speaker of the exiled Parliament, secured 24,846 votes, Sonam Choephel Shosur, the election commissioner, said at a news conference.	这一流亡政府名为“藏人行政中央”(Central Tibetan Administration)。虽然有不容小觑的少数人信奉为藏区的完全独立而奋斗，但两位司政候选人均支持中道。选举事务署总署长索南曲培修索 (Sonam Choephel Shosur) 在新闻发布会上宣布，现年 48 岁的洛桑森格赢得了 33876 票，而他的对手、流亡议会的议长边巴次仁 (Penpa Tsering) 获得了 24846 票。
The Tibetan exile community, spread around the world but mostly living in India, elects a sikyong and Parliament every five years. About	藏人流亡社群分布在全球各地，但主要居住在印度，每五年他们会通过选举产生一名司政和一届议会。约 90377 人登记投票。本次选举在 3 月举行，

<p>90,377 people are registered to vote. The election was held in March, and it took a month to gather and count the ballots.</p>	<p>集中和统计选票花了一个月时间。</p>
<p>Mr. Sangay, in the interview, said that while the Chinese government had thus far refused to engage in a dialogue with him, he would use international forums to pressure China to speak with representatives of the Dalai Lama, as it has in the past.</p>	<p>洛桑森格在采访中表示，虽然中国政府迄今拒绝与他对话，他仍会在国际论坛上向中国施压，让他们重复先例，与达赖喇嘛的代表对话。</p>
<p>In addition, he said he would continue his focus on improving educational opportunities for Tibetan exiles and improving their economic opportunities.</p>	<p>此外，他表示，自己将继续侧重于在教育和经济上为流亡藏人增加机会。</p>
<p>The Dalai Lama, after fleeing China in 1959, built a government in exile in the northern Indian town of Dharamsala over the years.</p>	<p>达赖喇嘛 1959 年逃离中国，后在印度北部小城达兰萨拉建立了流亡政府。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160428/c28tibet</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160428/c28tibet</p>
<p>Divided Aleppo Plunges Back Into War as Hospital Is Destroyed</p>	<p>叙利亚战况升级，阿勒颇医院遭轰炸</p>
<p>BEIRUT — Syria's divided city of Aleppo plunged back into the kind of all-out war not seen in months Thursday, witnesses and health workers said as they reeled from government airstrikes that demolished a hospital in the insurgent-held side and from retaliatory mortar assaults by rebels on the government-held side.</p>	<p>贝鲁特——本周四，据目击者和医疗人员称，被割据的叙利亚城市阿勒颇重新陷入了数月未见的全面战争。政府军空袭了武装分子占据的地带，炸毁了一所医院，而武装分子对政府军占据的一侧进行了报复性的迫击炮攻击。</p>
<p>At least 27 people including three children and six staff members were reported killed in the strike on the hospital, which turned it into a smoking pile of rubble Wednesday night, and 20 were reported killed in airstrikes Thursday. At least 14 people, mostly civilians, were killed in the mortar attacks on government-controlled areas, said officials at a hospital where casualties were streaming in throughout the day Thursday.</p>	<p>据报道，至少有 27 人在医院遭受的空袭中丧生，其中包括三名儿童和六名医院工作人员。周三晚上，这所医院变成了一堆冒着烟的废墟。周四的报道称，有 20 人在空袭中丧生。而在政府控制区的一所医院里，官员称至少有 14 人在针对该区的迫击炮袭击中丧生，其中大多数是平民，周四一整天不断有伤员被送到该医院。</p>

<p>The deadly destruction in Aleppo punctuated a drastic escalation in fighting over the past week that has shattered a partial truce in a war that has consumed Syria for more than five years.</p>	<p>阿勒颇发生的这些伤亡惨重的摧毁行动，是过去一周中战况急剧升级的体现。叙利亚内战已经持续了五年多时间，一个局部停火协议现在已遭撕毁。</p>
<p>The escalation also threatened to derail renewed attempts at peace talks in Geneva by the United Nations.</p>	<p>战况的升级，可能也会扰乱联合国在日内瓦再次举行和谈的尝试。</p>
<p>Once Syria's commercial center, Aleppo has been an intermittent combat zone for much of the war, split into insurgent and government halves. It had enjoyed somewhat of a respite because of the partial cease-fire — until now.</p>	<p>阿勒颇曾是叙利亚的商业中心，它先后成了多场战役的战区，现在被武装分子和政府军各占据了一半。局部停火协议给这座城市带来了稍加喘息的机会——但现在情况变了。</p>
<p>There was no indication that the Syrian government forces of President Bashar Assad and their Russian allies were any closer to retaking the entire city. But it had become apparent in recent days that the truce was unraveling in the surrounding area, with more airstrikes by the government and increased shelling by rebels.</p>	<p>没有迹象表明叙利亚总统巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)领导的政府军及其俄罗斯盟友，离夺回整座城市更进了一步。但最近几天，周边地区的停火状态明显被打破，政府军的空袭增加，反政府武装也加强了炮击。</p>
<p>The location of Al Quds hospital, the destroyed facility on the rebel side of the city, was well known, and the hospital was assisted by the international charity Doctors Without Borders.</p>	<p>被炸毁的圣城医院(Al Quds)位于该市被反政府武装控制的一侧。医院的位置众所周知，且该医院得到了国际慈善机构无国界医生组织(Doctors Without Borders)的援助。</p>
<p>"This devastating attack has destroyed a vital hospital in Aleppo, and the main referral center for pediatric care in the area," the head of the charity's Syria mission, Muskilda Zancada, said in a statement. "Where is the outrage among those with the power and obligation to stop this carnage?"</p>	<p>"被这场毁灭性的袭击摧毁的医院在阿勒颇至关重要，也是该地区主要的儿科护理转诊中心，"无国界医生组织的叙利亚项目负责人穆斯希达·桑卡达(Muskilda Zancada)在一份声明中说。"那些有能力、有义务结束这场大屠杀的人的愤怒哪里去了？"</p>
<p>Russia's military denied it was responsible.</p>	<p>俄罗斯军方否认其应对此事负责。</p>
<p>The International Committee of the Red Cross called on all parties to stop indiscriminate attacks and to avoid harming civilians or Aleppo</p>	<p>红十字国际委员会(International Committee of the Red Cross)呼吁各方停止肆意袭击，避免伤及平民，并称否则阿勒颇将面临一场新的人道主义灾难。</p>

would face what it called a new humanitarian disaster.	
"Wherever you are, you hear explosions of mortars, shelling and planes flying over," said Valter Gros, who heads the Red Cross' Aleppo office. "Everyone here fears for their lives and nobody knows what is coming next."	"不管在哪里，都能听到迫击炮、火炮声和飞机在头顶飞过的声音，"红十字阿勒颇办事处的负责人瓦尔特·格罗斯(Valter Gros)说。"在这里，人人都担心自己的生命安全，没人知道接下来会发生什么。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160429/c29syria	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160429/c29syria
Russia's Economic Pain Reveals Limits to Putin's Power	俄罗斯经济陷入泥潭，普京不是万能的
PIKALEVO, Russia — The factory meeting room where the Russian leader Vladimir V. Putin browbeat one of Russia's richest tycoons in front of cameras from state television has become a shrine, hallowed ground where Mr. Putin showed a path out of economic pain for ordinary people and calmed a spasm of worker unrest.	俄罗斯皮卡列沃——弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)曾在一家工厂的会议室里，对着官方电视台的摄像机恫吓一名财富在俄罗斯排名前列的富豪。此后，这间会议室成了一处圣地，普京在这里为普通人指出了一条摆脱经济阵痛的道路，平息了一系列工人骚乱。
"It all happened here. This is where he solved the future of our factory," Sergey Lyakhov, a manager at the sprawling plant, said, proudly showing off the tidy third-floor conference room.	"所有事情都是在这里发生的。在这里，他解决了我们厂的前途问题，"在这家庞大的工厂担任经理的谢尔盖·利亚霍夫(Sergey Lyakhov)自豪地炫耀着这间位于三楼的整洁会议室。
But that was nearly seven years ago, when Mr. Putin, now president, was prime minister. Today, the economic troubles that Mr. Putin came here to make a big show of solving are back, only worse and involving far more intractable problems than just the "trivial greed" of tycoons that Mr. Putin blamed for Pikalevo's tumult in 2009.	但那已是近七年前的事情了。现在是总统的普京，当时还是总理。如今，普京当年来这里大张旗鼓地要解决的那些经济困难又回来了，并且比当年更严重。2009年时，普京认为巨头们那种"不值一提的贪婪"是皮卡列沃动荡的罪魁祸首。而如今的经济困难涉及的问题，远比那时更棘手。
Pikalevo, about three hours east of St. Petersburg, and the rest of Russia are now mired in the country's longest recession since Mr. Putin came to power at the end of 1999, with the World Bank warning last month that the nation's poverty rate would increase this year to 14.2 percent of the population, "undoing nearly a decade's worth of gains."	现在，圣彼得堡以东约三小时车程处的皮卡列沃和俄罗斯其他地方均陷入了衰退。这是自普京1999年末掌权以来，俄罗斯经历的最漫长的衰退。上月，世界银行(World Bank)警告称，俄罗斯今年的贫困率将升至该国人口的14.2%，"抵消了近十年的进步"。

<p>Russia's current crisis, though largely caused by market forces beyond the Kremlin's control, notably a slump in the prices of oil and gas, has pushed Mr. Putin into a corner. After years of taking credit for a booming economy, which also had little to do with his actions, and casting himself as a can-do leader capable of untying the toughest economic and political knots, he faces a crisis that has exposed the stark limits of his power and prowess.</p>	<p>俄罗斯当前的危机主要是由不在克里姆林宫控制范围内的市场力量，尤其是石油和天然气价格大跌造成的。尽管如此，这场危机把普京逼进了角落里。多年来，他一直把和他所采取的行动几乎毫无关系经济繁荣归为自己的功劳，并把自己塑造成一位无所不能的领导人，能够解决最困难的经济和政治问题。而如今，他面临的这场危机赤裸裸地暴露了他的权力和能力的极限。</p>
<p>A recent rebound in oil prices has lifted hopes in the Kremlin that the worst of Russia's economic storm has passed, but it has also highlighted just how much Mr. Putin's fortunes depend on unpredictable and uncontrollable outside forces like the energy market or the economic sanctions imposed by Europe and the United States.</p>	<p>最近，石油价格反弹让克里姆林宫燃起希望，以为俄罗斯经济风暴最糟糕的阶段已经过去了，但这也突显了普京的命运严重依赖于无法预测、无法控制的外部力量，如能源市场或欧洲和美国实行的经济制裁。</p>
<p>Mr. Putin's power, for example, does not touch the torrent of slurry, a muddy sludge used to make cement, that now flows uselessly into an overflowing storage pit. The sludge is a byproduct of alumina production at Pikalevo's biggest industrial plant, and it used to feed production at an adjacent cement factory. But that factory, hammered by slumping demand as a result of Russia's recession, has slashed production and takes only 20 percent or less of the brown muck it used to buy.</p>	<p>比如，普京的权力触及不到汹涌如注的泥浆。如今，用来生产水泥的泥浆只能白白流入一个已经满溢出来的蓄水坑。它们是皮卡列沃最大的工业工厂生产氧化铝时的副产品，过去被旁边一家水泥厂用作生产原料。但因为经济衰退导致需求下降，那家水泥厂大幅减产，对这种褐色泥浆的用量仅为以前的20%甚至更少。</p>
<p>As leader of the world's biggest country, a nuclear power intent on asserting itself on the world stage, Mr. Putin has far more pressing concerns than Pikalevo's myriad troubles. But throughout his 16 years in power, whether as president or prime minister, Mr. Putin has presented an image of an omniscient and omnipresent leader</p>	<p>俄罗斯是世界上最大的国家，也是一个一心想在世界舞台上坚持自己主张的核国家。作为其领导人，普京面临的问题远比皮卡列沃的各种困难更紧迫。但在当权的16年里，不管是担任总统还是总理，普京呈现出的形象都是一位无所不知、无处不在的领导人，关注自己领导的国家存在的最细微问题，并有能力去应对它们。</p>

<p>interested in and capable of addressing his country's most microscopic concerns.</p>	
<p>"He is ultimately responsible for everything that happens in Russia," said Maxim Volkov, the chief executive of the Pikalevo factory visited in 2009 by Mr. Putin, the largest of three interdependent but, since the collapse of the Soviet Union, separately owned plants. "This is very good but also very bad."</p>	<p>"他是俄罗斯发生的一切事情的最终责任人，"普京 2009 年在皮卡列沃视察的那家工厂的首席执行官马克西姆·沃尔科夫(Maxim Volkov)说。"这一点非常好，也非常不好。"那家工厂是三家相互依存，但自苏联解体后便各归其主的工厂中规模最大的。</p>
<p>While praising Mr. Putin as a "tough and efficient" leader who ended the drift and decay that characterized the rule of President Boris N. Yeltsin in the 1990s, Mr. Volkov said the concentration of power in the Kremlin had left the president "responsible for all the idiots who work under him" and for solving all the county's quarrels and problems, no matter how small.</p>	<p>尽管称赞普京是一位"强硬且高效"的领导人，终结了 90 年代鲍里斯·N·克林钦(Boris N. Yeltsin)以迷茫和衰落为特征的统治，但沃尔科夫称，权力集中在克里姆林宫导致普京要"为手下所有的蠢货负责"，并且要负责解决全国所有的争吵和问题，无论是多小的问题。</p>
<p>"The government simply cannot resolve every dispute in this country," he said.</p>	<p>"政府根本无法解决这个国家的所有争端，"他说。</p>
<p>For 16 years, however, the Kremlin, aided by hagiographic reports on television, has been telling and, to a large degree, convincing Russians that, in the case of their leader, one man could do just about anything and everything.</p>	<p>但 16 年来，在电视上圣徒列传式的报道的帮助下，克里姆林宫一直告诉俄罗斯民众，并在很大程度上让他们相信，就他们的领袖而言，他几乎有能力做任何事情，所有事情。</p>
<p>His visit to Pikalevo in 2009 helped construct this image. But the problem he solved then was relatively simple: The three separate private owners of a once-unified industrial combine could not agree on the price of the products they supplied to one another and which each needed to keep going. Starved of vital supplies, they halted production, leaving workers without work and Pikalevo's 22,000 residents without</p>	<p>那次 2009 年对皮卡列沃的视察帮助构建了这一形象。但他当时解决的问题相对简单：一个曾经属于一体的工业联合企业分家后，三个相互独立的私人业主无法就向彼此供货的价格达成一致。而这些货品又是他们继续经营所必需的。必要供给的缺失带来了停产，导致工人没有工作，皮卡列沃的 2.2 万名居民没了供暖和热水。愤怒的民众堵住了附近的一条联邦高速公路，以示抗议。</p>

<p>heat and hot water. Angry residents blocked a nearby federal highway in protest.</p>	
<p>In just a few minutes, during a televised meeting in June 2009 with the owners, including Oleg V. Deripaska, a billionaire aluminum magnate who owns the biggest of the three factories, Mr. Putin put everything right. Describing the owners as “cockroaches,” he accused them of making “thousands of people hostages to your own ambitions, your nonprofessionalism and maybe simply your trivial greed; it is absolutely unacceptable.”</p>	<p>在 2009 年 6 月，普京与工厂的所有者召开了一次会议，包括三家工厂中最大的那家的老板、身为亿万富翁的铝业大亨欧柏嘉(Oleg V. Deripaska)。电视台对会议进行了转播。会议期间，普京只用了几分钟时间便把一切都处理好了。他称几家工厂的老板是“蟑螂”，谴责他们让“成千上万的人成了你们的野心、你们的不专业，或许完全就是你们那不值一提的贪婪的人质；这是绝对不能接受的。”</p>
<p>The owners, fearful of losing their assets, swiftly ended their quarrel. Behind the scenes, the Kremlin leaned on Gazprom, the state-controlled gas giant, to cut the price of energy to the Pikalevo plants and on state-owned banks to provide cheap credit.</p>	<p>害怕失去资产的工厂老板迅速结束争吵。在幕后，克里姆林宫分别向国有天然气巨头俄罗斯天然气工业股份公司(Gazprom)和国有银行施压，要求前者降低面向皮卡列沃几家工厂的能源供应价格，后者则为那些工厂提供廉价贷款。</p>
<p>The factory at the center of those troubles, Mr. Deripaska’s alumina plant, is now pumping out its primary product, a chemical compound used in aluminum smelting, as well as hot water for the whole town and a tide of slurry for the adjacent cement factory that no longer wants it.</p>	<p>这些麻烦的中心是欧柏嘉的氧化铝厂。如今，这家工厂正在不断出产其主打产品，即熔炼铝时要用到的一种化合物，以及供应整个城镇的热水和供旁边那家水泥厂使用的泥浆，但那家水泥厂不再想要这些如潮水般的泥浆了。</p>
<p>And this, in a nutshell, is the Kremlin’s current nightmare: With low global energy prices and Western sanctions over the Ukraine conflict crimping Russia’s prospects of recovery, the economy has hit a wall. It simply cannot compete with China, the United States or even the European nations that Russian state media constantly portray as fading has-beens. The easy and popular fixes the Kremlin used in the past to resuscitate the economy – or at least placate the public – have all</p>	<p>简而言之，这便是克里姆林宫眼前的噩梦：在全球能源价格低迷，西方因乌克兰冲突而实行的制裁导致俄罗斯复苏前景黯淡的情况下，经济陷入了泥沼。它根本无法与中国、美国乃至被俄罗斯官方媒体一直称作正在衰落的、风光不再的欧洲国家竞争。克里姆林宫过去用来重振经济——或者说至少是用来安抚民众——的那些简单却广受欢迎的解决办法，都已经用尽了。</p>

been exhausted.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160504/c04russia	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160504/c04russia
Senate Passes Bill Exposing Saudi Arabia to 9/11 Legal Claims	美参院通过提案，允许 9·11 死者家属起诉沙特
WASHINGTON — A bill that would let the families of those killed in the Sept. 11 attacks sue Saudi Arabia for any role in the terror plot passed the Senate unanimously on Tuesday, bringing Congress closer to a showdown with the White House, which has threatened to veto the legislation.	华盛顿——周二，一项提案在参议院获得一致通过，令国会与白宫进一步走向摊牌。根据该提案，9·11 事件丧生者的家属可以就沙特阿拉伯在那起恐怖袭击中发挥的作用提起诉讼。白宫已威胁要否决这项立法。
The Senate's passage of the bill, which will now be taken up in the House, is another sign of escalating tensions in a relationship between the United States and Saudi Arabia.	提案在参议院获得通过后，现在将被提交给众议院考虑。这是美国和沙特之间的关系趋于紧张的又一迹象。
Obama administration officials have lobbied against the bill, a view that White House spokesman Josh Earnest reiterated after the vote. And the Saudi government has warned that if the legislation passes, it might begin selling off up to \$750 billion in Treasury securities and other assets in the United States before they face a danger of being frozen by U.S. courts.	奥巴马政府的官员一直在开展游说活动，反对该提案。在参议院投票后，白宫新闻发言人乔希·欧内斯特(Josh Earnest)重申了这一立场。沙特政府警告，如果通过立法，它可能会开始抛售高达 7500 亿美元的美国国债和在美国境内的其他资产，以免它们面临着被美国法院冻结的风险。
Many economists are skeptical that the Saudis would deliver on such a warning.	对于沙特是否会兑现这样的警告，很多经济学家表示怀疑。
Questions about the role Saudi officials might have played in the Sept. 11 plot have lingered for more than a decade, and families of the victims have used various lawsuits to try to hold members of the Saudi royal family and charities liable for what they allege is financial support of terrorism. But these moves have been mostly blocked, in part because of a 1976 law that gives foreign nations some immunity from lawsuits in	关于沙特官员在 9·11 袭击中可能扮演的角色，有些疑问十多年悬而未决。受害者家属声称沙特皇室和慈善机构的一些成员给恐怖活动提供了资金支持，并对这些人发起了多次诉讼。但是，这些行动绝大部分遭到了阻拦，部分原因是 1976 年的一项法律使得外国在美国法院诉讼中拥有一定的豁免权。

U.S. courts.	
The Senate bill carves out an exception to the law if foreign countries are found culpable for terrorist attacks that kill U.S. citizens within the United States. If the legislation were to pass both houses and be signed by the president, it could clear a path for the role of the Saudi government to be examined in the Sept. 11 lawsuits.	参议院通过的提案给该法设定了一种例外情况：外国在美国境内参与了针对美国公民的恐怖袭击。倘若提案在两院获得通过，总统也同意签署，它就可能会为在 9·11 诉讼中调查沙特政府的作用扫清障碍。
"If the Saudis did not participate in this terrorism, they have nothing to fear about going to court," said Sen. Chuck Schumer, D-N.Y. "If they did, they should be held accountable."	"如果沙特没有参与这个恐怖活动，他们就不怕走上法庭，"纽约州民主党参议员查克·舒默(Chuck Schumer)说。"如果他们参与了，就应该被追究责任。"
Sen. John Cornyn, R-Texas, said the legislation was written in such a way that Americans would not be subject to legal action taken by other nations.	德克萨斯州共和党参议员约翰·科宁(John Cornyn)表示，这项立法在措辞上有讲究，不会让美国人成为其他国家法律行动的目标。
"I do believe that there's going to be some saber rattling, some threats, but I think that they are hollow," Cornyn said.	"我相信，会出现一些舞刀弄枪、进行威胁的现象，但我认为它们只是虚张声势，"科宁说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160518/c18saudi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160518/c18saudi
EgyptAir Flight Believed to Have Crashed at Sea; Egypt Cites Possible Terrorism	官员称埃航失事客机或遭恐怖袭击
CAIRO — An Egyptian jetliner carrying 66 people from Paris to Cairo abruptly swerved, vanished from radar and plunged into the Mediterranean early Thursday, shortly before it was scheduled to land.	开罗——周四凌晨，一架载有 66 人的埃及客机从巴黎飞往开罗的途中，在预定降落时间之前不久突然转弯，从雷达上消失，坠入地中海。
Egyptian officials issued conflicting information about whether wreckage had been found and suggested terrorism was a more likely cause than technical failure.	对于残骸是否已经找到，埃及官员发出了相互矛盾的信息。他们还表示，比起技术故障，坠机原因更有可能是恐怖袭击。
The loss of the flight, EgyptAir 804, was the second civilian aviation disaster for Egypt in the past year. It immediately resurrected fears and	埃及航空公司 804 航班的失事，是埃及民航在一年之内遭遇的第二次空难。它立刻唤起了人们的担忧与猜测，不仅针对埃及航空旅行的安全和保障，还

speculation about the safety and security of Egyptian air travel and broader questions about terrorism against civilian air travel.	涉及到更大层面的恐怖主义威胁民用航班安全的问题。
Egypt and Greece mounted an intense search-and-rescue operation in the southern Aegean Sea, and, on Thursday afternoon, the Greek authorities said debris believed to be from the wreckage had been found at a site around 205 nautical miles southeast of Crete and 190 nautical miles south of the Greek island of Karpathos.	埃及和希腊在爱琴海南部开展了紧张的搜救行动。周四下午,希腊当局表示,在克里特岛东南 205 海里、卡尔帕索斯岛以南 109 海里的某处找到了一些残骸,据信属于这架飞机。
EgyptAir reported "the finding of wreckage of the missing aircraft" in a Twitter posting. But hours later EgyptAir's vice chairman, Ahmed Adel, was quoted by CNN as saying no wreckage had been found yet.	埃及航空公司(EgyptAir)在 Twitter 上称“失踪飞机残骸找到”。但数小时后,CNN 引述埃及航空副董事长艾哈迈德·阿德尔(Ahmed Adel)的话说,尚未发现该航班的残骸。
"We stand corrected on finding the wreckage because what we identified is not a part of our plane," he was quoted as saying. "So the search and rescue is still going on."	"我们纠正了找到飞机残骸的说法,因为确认它们不属于我们的飞机,"CNN 引述他的话报道。"因此搜救仍在进行中。"
The Egyptian civil aviation minister, Sherif Fathi, told a news conference in Cairo that it was premature to draw conclusions about the cause of the crash, but he quickly acknowledged that it might be terrorism.	埃及民航部长谢里夫·法特希(Sherif Fathy)在开罗举行的新闻发布会上告诉记者,目前得出坠机原因的结论为时过早,但他也当即承认,可能是恐怖主义。
The jetliner, an Airbus A320, departed Paris at 11:09 p.m. on Wednesday. The pilot spoke to Greek air traffic controllers at 2:26 a.m. and nothing seemed out of the ordinary, officials said. Three or four minutes later, the plane made its last normal radar contact.	这是一架空客 A320 客机,周三夜里 11 时 09 分从巴黎起飞。官员称,凌晨 2 时 26 分,飞行员还与希腊空中交通管制员进行过交谈,似乎没有什么异常。三四分钟后,飞机进行了最后一次正常的雷达联系。
At 2:37 a.m., shortly after entering Egyptian airspace, the plane made a 90-degree turn to the left and then a full circle to the right, first plunging to 15,000 feet from 37,000 feet and then to 9,000 feet. At that point it disappeared from radar, the Greek defense minister, Panos Kammenos, said at a news conference on Thursday afternoon.	凌晨 2 点 37 分,在进入埃及领空后不久,飞机突然向左 90 度大转弯,然后向右绕了一整圈,高度从 3.7 万英尺骤降到 1.5 万英尺,然后又降至 9000 英尺。希腊国防部长帕诺斯·卡梅诺斯(Panos Kammenos)在周四下午的新闻发布会上表示,就在这时它从雷达上消失了。

Flight 804 was carrying 56 passengers, including three children; seven crew members; and three members of airline security personnel.	埃航 804 航班上载有 56 名乘客，其中包括三名儿童；此外还有七名机组人员，以及三名航空安全人员。
The twin-engine aircraft's North Africa itinerary in the past two days was possibly more worrisome. Flightradar24 data showed it had flown round trips between Cairo and Asmara, Eritrea, and between Cairo and Tunis before flying to Paris. American and European officials have expressed concerns about security gaps in North African airports.	这架双引擎飞机在之前两天里安排的北非行程可能更加令人担忧。Flightradar24 的数据表明，在飞往巴黎之前，它曾在开罗和厄立特里亚的阿斯马拉、开罗和突尼斯之间进行了往返飞行。美国和欧洲官员不时对此非机场的安全漏洞表达担忧。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160520/c20plane	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160520/c20plane
Afghan Intelligence Says U.S. Drone Killed Taliban Leader in Pakistan Updated.	奥巴马确认美军无人机击毙塔利班头目曼苏尔
KABUL, Afghanistan — The leader of the Taliban in Afghanistan, Mullah Akhtar Muhammad Mansour, was killed by a U.S. drone strike, the Afghan intelligence agency said on Sunday.	最新消息：白宫确认曼苏尔死于无人机空袭。奥巴马总统在河内发表的一份声明中，称其死亡是一个“重要的里程碑”。奥巴马表示：“我们已经清除了一个组织的领导人，正是这一组织持续策划并发动对美国与其盟军的袭击。”
Some Taliban commanders vehemently denied that Mansour was present in the area of the strike, which occurred on Saturday near the Afghan border in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, but a statement from the intelligence agency, the National Directorate of Security, was unambiguous.	阿富汗喀布尔——阿富汗情报机构周日表示，阿富汗塔利班头目阿赫塔尔·穆罕默德·曼苏尔(Akhtar Muhammad Mansour)毛拉在美国无人机袭击中身亡。
"Akhtar Muhammad Mansour, the leader of the Taliban group, was killed around 3:45 p.m. yesterday as a result of an airstrike in Dalbandin area of Baluchistan Province in Pakistan," the statement said. "He had been under close surveillance for a while, until his vehicle was struck and destroyed on the main road in the Dalbandin area."	上周六的这次袭击发生在巴基斯坦的俾路支省与阿富汗接壤的地区，塔利班一些指挥官否认曼苏尔在场，但情报机构阿富汗国家安全局(National Directorate of Security)在声明中使用了极为肯定的措辞。
	"塔利班集团头目阿赫塔尔·穆罕默德·曼苏尔昨天下午 3:45 左右，在巴基斯坦俾路支省达尔地区的一次空袭中丧生，"声明说。"此人处在严密监视下已经有一段时间，直到他的汽车在达尔地区的主要道路上被击中并摧毁。"

The United States did not offer confirmation of its own.	美国并没有予以确认。
"We are confident, but at this point we do not have indisputable facts that he is dead," said Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cleveland, a spokesman for U.S. forces in Afghanistan, said on Sunday.	"我们很有把握，但在目前，他已死亡一事并非无可争辩的事实，"周日，美军驻阿富汗发言人查尔斯·H·克里夫兰(Charles H. Cleveland)准将说。
Pakistan was not informed of the strike beforehand, said a senior U.S. official, who spoke on condition of anonymity.	一名不愿具名的美国高级官员说，袭击的消息并未事先透露给巴基斯坦。
Pakistan's foreign ministry issued a statement Sunday denouncing the attack as a violation of the country's sovereignty. In the statement, the ministry said a man carrying a Pakistani passport under the name of Wali Muhammad was targeted in the strike along with his driver. It was not immediately clear if either was Mansour.	巴基斯坦外交部周日发表声明，谴责这次袭击侵犯了该国主权。外交部在声明中表示，一名男子及其司机遭到了袭击，该男子持有的巴基斯坦护照上的名字叫瓦利·穆罕默德(Wali Muhammad)。目前尚不清楚两人中是否有一人是曼苏尔。
Secretary of State John Kerry, speaking on Sunday in Naypyidaw, the capital of Myanmar, where he was visiting the nation's new civilian government, was the first senior official to talk about the targeted attack. He repeatedly referred to Mansour in the past tense.	国务卿约翰·克里(John Kerry)是首位谈论这次袭击的高级官员，周日他正在缅甸首都内比都访问该国新上任的文职政府。提到曼苏尔时，克里一再使用过去时。
"We have long said that Mansour posed an imminent threat to us and to Afghan civilians," Kerry said. "This action sends a clear message to the world that we will continue to work with our Afghan partners."	"我们一直都说，曼苏尔对我们和阿富汗平民构成了迫在眉睫的威胁，"克里说。"这次的行动向大家发出了明确信息，我们将继续与阿富汗伙伴一起合作。"
Mullah Hameedi, a top Taliban military commander in southern Afghanistan who confirmed a strike in the border area but denied that Mansour was there, said: "We are going to persuade Mullah Mansour to publish his audio record to confirm he is alive."	哈米迪(Hameedi)毛拉是塔利班在阿富汗南部的最高军事指挥官之一，他证实边境地区发生了袭击，但否认曼苏尔在场。他说："我们会说服曼苏尔毛拉发布一段音频，以证明他还活着。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160523/c23afghanistan	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160523/c23afghanistan
EgyptAir Was Aware of Threats to Security, Including One Scribbled on Plane	埃航失事航班曾遭政治活动人士破坏

<p>CAIRO — In an eerie coincidence, the EgyptAir jetliner that plunged into the Mediterranean on Thursday was once the target of political vandals who wrote in Arabic on its underside, “We will bring this plane down.”</p>	<p>开罗——上周四坠入地中海的埃及航空公司(EgyptAir)客机曾经遭到过政治活动人士的破坏,这样的巧合令人不寒而栗。当时那些人用阿拉伯语在机身下面写着:“我们要把这架飞机弄下来。”</p>
<p>Three EgyptAir security officials said the threatening graffiti, which appeared about two years ago, had been the work of aviation workers at Cairo Airport. Playing on the phonetic similarity between the last two letters in the plane’s registration, SU-GCC, and the surname of Egypt’s president, Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, some workers also wrote “traitor” and “murderer.”</p>	<p>埃航的三名安全官员说,这些威胁性的涂鸦大约在两年前出现,是开罗机场的航空工人写的,因为这架飞机的注册名是SU-GCC,最后两个字母与埃及总统阿卜杜勒-法塔赫·塞西(Abdel Fattah el-Sisi)的姓氏读音相似。一些工人还写上了“叛徒”和“凶手”。</p>
<p>The officials, who were interviewed separately and who spoke on the condition of anonymity to describe the airline’s security procedures because they were not authorized to speak publicly, said the graffiti had been linked to the domestic Egyptian political situation at the time rather than to a militant threat. Similar graffiti against Mr. Sisi, a former general, was scrawled across Cairo after the military ousted the elected president, Mohamed Morsi, in 2013.</p>	<p>这些官员分别接受了采访,因为没有获得公开谈论该航空公司安全措施的授权,他们都不愿具名。三人表示,那些涂鸦和当时埃及国内的政治局势有关,不属于激进式威胁。塞西之前是个将军,军方在2013年推翻民选总统穆罕默德·穆尔西(Mohamed Morsi)之后,开罗到处都有类似的涂鸦。</p>
<p>Since then, the airline has put into effect a variety of new security measures in response to Egypt’s political turmoil, jihadist violence and other aviation disasters like the crash of a Russian plane that killed 224 people in October. EgyptAir has fired employees for their political leanings, stepped up crew searches and added extra unarmed in-flight security guards. Three such guards died in Thursday’s crash of Flight 804.</p>	<p>自那之后,埃航新增了多种安全措施,来应对埃及的政治动荡、圣战暴力以及其他航空灾难——比如去年10月俄罗斯飞机坠毁致224人丧生的那场空难。埃航解雇了政治倾向明显的员工,加强了登机安检,还增加了不带武器的飞行安全警卫人数。上周四坠机的804航班上就有三个这样的警卫丧生。</p>
<p>Whether those moves were sufficient remained an open question on Saturday as experts pored over data emitted by the plane in its final</p>	<p>这些措施是否已经足够,截至上周六仍是存在疑问的,专家们对飞机最后关头发送的数据进行研究,希望找到有关坠机原因的线索。法国航空事故调查</p>

<p>minutes for clues as to what had brought it down. The French air accident investigation authority confirmed that the data showed that several smoke alarms had been activated while the plane plunged toward the sea.</p>	<p>部门证实, 数据显示, 在飞机坠入大海的时候, 有几个烟雾报警器已被激活。</p>
<p>But they cautioned that the signals, sent by a monitoring system on board the Airbus A320 jetliner, did not offer enough information to conclude what had caused the crash.</p>	<p>但他们也告诫说, 这些信号是通过这架空客 A320 的机上监控系统发送的, 它们没有提供足够的信息, 难以从中推断出坠机原因。</p>
<p>“These are not messages that enable us to interpret anything,” said Sébastien Barthe, a spokesman for France’s Bureau of Investigations and Analysis. “If there is smoke, it means that there is potentially a fire somewhere, but it doesn’t tell us where the fire is, and it doesn’t help us establish whether it is something malevolent or something technical.”</p>	<p>“我们无法靠这些消息来解释任何东西, ”法国调查与分析局(Bureau of Investigations and Analysis)发言人塞巴斯蒂安·巴特(Sébastien Barthe)说。“如果有烟雾, 就可能有什么东西在燃烧, 但这并不能告诉我们哪里起了火, 也不能帮助我们确定它属于恶意破坏还是技术故障。”</p>
<p>In an audio message released Saturday, Abu Muhammad al-Adnani, the official spokesman of the Islamic State and the head of a unit dedicated to external attacks, denounced the American-led military campaign against the group but did not mention the EgyptAir crash.</p>	<p>在上周六发布的一段音频中, 伊斯兰国(Islamic State)官方发言人、专门负责应对外部攻击的阿布·穆罕默德·阿德纳尼(Abu Mohammed al- Adnani)谴责美国领导军事行动打击他们, 但没有提到埃及航空公司的坠机事件。</p>
<p>EgyptAir’s security procedures last came under scrutiny in March when a passenger on a domestic flight pretended to be wearing an explosive vest and forced the plane to land in Cyprus. The crisis was resolved within hours when the man, later determined to be psychologically troubled, surrendered. The Egyptian authorities were quick to post surveillance videos that they said showed he had been searched before boarding the flight.</p>	<p>埃及航空公司的安全措施上次引起关注是在今年3月份, 当时一个国内航班的乘客假称穿着炸弹背心, 迫使飞机在塞浦路斯降落。那名男子在数小时后投降了, 危机也随之解决, 后来确认该男子存在心理障碍。埃及当局很快发布了监控视频, 他们说, 视频显示此人在登机前接受过检查。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160523/c23security</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160523/c23security</p>
<p>Three Shipwrecks and Over 700 Deaths as Migrant Crisis Flares on</p>	<p>三天三起船难, 超 700 名移民葬身地中海</p>

Mediterranean	
ROME — The migrant ships kept sinking. First came a battered, blue-decked vessel that flipped over on Wednesday as terrified migrants plunged into the Mediterranean Sea. The next day, a flimsy craft capsized with hundreds of people aboard. And on Friday, still another boat sank into the deceptively placid waters of the Mediterranean.	罗马——移民乘坐的船只接二连三地翻沉。首先是上周三，一艘甲板刷成蓝色的破旧的船翻沉，惊恐的移民坠入了地中海。第二天，一艘脆弱的船倾覆，导致数百人落水。上周五，又有另一艘船沉入了地中海看似平静的水中。
Three days and three sunken ships are again confronting Europe with the horrors of its refugee crisis, as desperate people trying to reach the Continent keep dying at sea. At least 700 people from the three boats are believed to have drowned, the U.N. refugee agency announced Sunday, in one of the deadliest weeks in the Mediterranean in recent memory.	三天三次沉船事件，让欧洲再次直面难民危机的可怕之处：绝望者试图抵达欧洲大陆，却不断有人葬身大海。联合国难民事务署周日宣布，三艘据信已翻沉的船只导致至少700人丧生。这是近来地中海地区死亡最为惨重的一周之一。
As summer approaches, human trafficking along the North African coastline traditionally kicks into a higher gear. Taking advantage of calm conditions, smugglers in Libya send out more and more migrants toward Italy, often on unseaworthy vessels. Drowning deaths are inevitable, even as Italian coast guard and navy ships race to answer distress calls. Last year, more than 3,700 migrants died in the Mediterranean, a figure that could be surpassed this year.	随着夏季来临，通过北非海岸的线路进行偷渡的事件往往会进入高发期。利比亚的蛇头捉住水面平静的时机，把越来越多的移民运往意大利，所用的船只往往并不适宜航行。尽管意大利海警和海军舰艇忙于应对遇险呼叫，但溺水死亡的事件不可避免。去年有逾3700名移民葬身地中海，而今年有可能超过这个数字。
In a statement Sunday, the U.N. Children’s Fund said many of the migrants who drowned in the past week were believed to be unaccompanied adolescents.	联合国儿童基金会在周日的一份声明中表示，过去一周中丧命的很多移民据信是无人看护的青少年。
The grisly week also underscored the complex problem that the refugee crisis poses for Europe. The Continent’s leaders have signed a	这悲惨的一周也突显了难民危机给欧洲带来的复杂问题。欧洲大陆的领导人与土耳其签署了一项有争议的协议。到目前为止，该协议大幅减少了进入希

controversial deal with Turkey that so far has sharply reduced the migrant flow into Greece.	腊的移民人数。
Yet closing the Greek route has shifted attention to the longer, more dangerous sea route from Libya to Italy. As of Wednesday, roughly 41,000 migrants had been rescued at sea after leaving Libya, nearly the same number from the same period last year, according to the United Nations and the International Organization for Migration.	然而，希腊的路线被封堵之后，关注的焦点就转移到了航程更长、危险性更大的利比亚至意大利的海上航线。联合国和国际移民组织(International Organization for Migration)的数字显示，截至上周三，大约有 4.1 万移民离开利比亚后在海上获救，几乎与去年同期的数字持平。
The potential for a sudden increase in traffic is clear: An additional 4,000 migrants were rescued on Thursday alone, the same day that as many as 550 people died on the second migrant boat that sank.	偷渡人数突然增加的可能性是显而易见的：仅在上周四，就有另外 4000 名移民获救，同一天有至多 550 人随第二艘移民船一起葬身大海。
"This week was a massacre," said Giovanna Di Benedetto, a spokeswoman in Sicily with Save the Children, the nonprofit humanitarian group.	"这周的遇难者太多了，"人道主义非营利组织救助儿童会(Save the Children)在西西里岛的发言人乔万娜·迪贝内代托(Giovanna Di Benedetto)说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160530/c30migrants	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160530/c30migrants
Modern Slavery Estimated to Trap 45 Million People Worldwide	人权组织发布全球奴隶指数：中国第二
About 45.8 million people around the world are trapped in modern versions of enslavement, a human rights group reported Tuesday, 28 percent more than it last estimate two years ago.	一家人权组织本周二通报，全球约有 4580 万人受困于现代奴役形式，比两年前的估算数据高出 28%。
The organization, the Walk Free Foundation, attributed the increased number in its report, the 2016 Global Slavery Index, to improved data collection and research methodology. Whether enslavement is increasing or decreasing remains unclear.	这家机构名为自由行走基金会(Walk Free Foundation)。在名为《2016 年全球奴隶指数》(2016 Global Slavery Index)的报告中，它把这一人数的增加归结于数据搜集和研究方法的改善。奴役状况本身是加剧了还是减缓了则并不清楚。
The organization said it had derived the index from 42,000 interviews conducted in 53 languages. Some form of modern slavery exists in all 167 countries covered by the index, it said.	该机构表示，它根据 53 种语言进行的 4.2 万次访谈编制了这个指数。在指数覆盖的全部 167 个国家中，均存在某些现代奴役形式。

<p>Unlike historical definitions of slavery in which people were held as legal property, a practice that has been universally outlawed, modern slavery is generally defined as human trafficking, forced labor, bondage from indebtedness, forced or servile marriage or commercial sexual exploitation.</p>	<p>在历史上，奴隶制是指把人当作合法财产对待。这种做法已被普遍禁止。现代奴役形式则通常定义为人口贩运、强迫劳动、债务奴役、强迫或奴役型婚姻，以及商业化的性剥削。</p>
<p>The Walk Free Foundation’s report said more than half the population of modern slaves are in five countries – India, with 18.35 million, China, with 3.39 million, Pakistan, 2.13 million, Bangladesh, 1.53 million, and Uzbekistan, 1.23 million.</p>	<p>自由行走基金会的报告称，现代奴役形式一半以上的受害者分布在五个国家——印度 1835 万、中国 339 万、巴基斯坦 213 万、孟加拉国 153 万，以及乌兹别克斯坦 123 万。</p>
<p>The report found that North Korea had the highest per capita level of modern slavery, at 4.37 percent of the population, followed by Uzbekistan, at 3.97 percent, Cambodia, 1.65 percent, India, 1.4 percent, and Qatar, 1.36 percent.</p>	<p>该报告表示，现代奴役形式受害者比例最高的是朝鲜，占人口总数的 4.37%，接下来是乌兹别克斯坦的 3.97%、柬埔寨的 1.65%，印度的 1.4%，以及卡塔尔的 1.36%。</p>
<p>While India is home to more enslaved people than any other country, the Walk Free Foundation report said it had made “significant progress” in measures to address the problem. Those included toughened criminal penalties for child prostitution and forced marriage, as well as improvements to protect victims.</p>	<p>虽然印度的受奴役者比其他任何国家都多，但自由行走基金会的报告认为，该国为应对这一问题采取的措施获得了“显著进步”。这些措施包括对儿童卖淫和强迫婚姻现象加重刑事处罚，加强对受害者的保护等。</p>
<p>The report also cited what it described as “significant progress” in antislavery actions by other governments since publication of the last report in 2014. The British government, for example, introduced the Modern Slavery Act last year, which can penalize violators with life imprisonment terms, and the United States amended a law to ban the importation of goods made with forced or child labor.</p>	<p>文中还提到，自上一版报告 2014 年发布以来，其他一些国家的政府也在反奴役行动上取得了“显著进步”。例如英国政府去年推出了《现代奴役法案》(Modern Slavery Act)，违反其中条款的人可以适用于终身监禁的处罚。美国也修订了一项法律，禁止进口使用强迫劳工或童工制造的商品。</p>
<p>The countries with the lowest per capita rates of modern slavery –</p>	<p>现代奴役形式人均水平最低的国家——定义为总人口的 0.02% 及以下——有</p>

<p>defined as 0.02 percent of the population or less, were: Luxembourg, New Zealand, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Australia, Canada, Spain, Britain, France, Germany and the United States.</p>	<p>卢森堡、新西兰、爱尔兰、挪威、丹麦、瑞士、奥地利、瑞典、比利时、澳大利亚、加拿大、西班牙、英国、法国、德国和美国。</p>
<p>The Walk Free Foundation was founded in 2012 by Australian philanthropists, Andrew and Nicola Forrest, and developed what it described as the world's first all-encompassing global estimate of slavery with country-by-country data.</p>	<p>自由行走基金会成立于2012年，由澳大利亚慈善家安德鲁与妮古拉·福雷斯特(Andrew and Nicola Forrest)创办。基金会开发了一套评估体系，称其是世界上首个按国家评估全球各种奴役形式的系统。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160601/c01slavery</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160601/c01slavery</p>
<p>Riding Out Storms, and Loneliness, in the Ocean Search for Flight 370</p>	<p>在致命的风浪里，搜寻MH370残骸</p>
<p>FREMANTLE, Australia — For Scott Miller, part of a team searching for the remains of a doomed Malaysia Airlines flight, the worst hours in a lifetime at sea came when his 215-foot vessel was caught last year between two powerful tropical cyclones and lashed by hurricane-force winds.</p>	<p>澳大利亚弗里曼特尔——对参加马来西亚航空公司(Malaysia Airlines)一架失事航班残骸搜寻工作的斯科特·米勒(Scott Miller)来说，在海上经历的人生中最危险的那几个小时发生在去年。当时，他所在那艘215英尺(约合65米)长的船被困在两个强大的热带气旋之间，经受着飓风级别的狂风的袭击。</p>
<p>The largest wave "was like an eight-story building coming at the boat," said Mr. Miller, the chief ocean floor surveyor aboard the ship, the Fugro Equator. "It was quite scary, the waves were the biggest I've ever seen."</p>	<p>最大的那个波浪“就像一栋八层高的建筑，直逼我们的船而来”，在“辉固赤道号”(Fugro Equator)上担任首席海底勘测员的米勒说。“相当吓人，是我所见过的最大的浪。”</p>
<p>For Micah Hunter, the supervisor of the sofa-size sonar equipment towed behind the vessel, the most difficult moments were when a tow cable began fraying as the so-called towfish was being hauled up from near the ocean floor in late April.</p>	<p>对负责操作“辉固赤道号”船尾那台长沙发大小的声呐设备的迈卡·亨特(Micah Hunter)来说，最难的时候是在四月底。当时，他们正把称作拖鱼的设备从海底附近拖上来，一根牵引索开始出现断丝。</p>
<p>Two of the cable's steel strands suddenly snapped, with one of them driving all the way through his left pinkie and out the other side, despite a protective glove. The other strand penetrated deep into his left index</p>	<p>牵引索的两股钢绞线突然断了。一股径直穿透他左手的小指，飞了出去，尽管他当时戴了防护手套。另一股深深扎进他左手的食指。</p>

finger.	
And for Rhiannon Woolhouse-Williams, an ocean floor surveyor who is the only woman in the 30-member crew and also the youngest at 23, the hardest part has been living at sea far from her home and friends in New Zealand.	海底勘测员里安农·伍尔豪斯-威廉斯(Rhiannon Woolhouse-Williams)是船上 30 名工作人员中唯一一名女性,也是最年轻的。对 23 岁的她来说,最困难的是要远离新西兰的家人和朋友,在大海上生活。
For more than two years, crews aboard the Fugro Equator and other vessels have been searching the southern Indian Ocean for the remains of Malaysia Airlines Flight 370, which disappeared during a flight from Kuala Lumpur to Beijing on March 8, 2014.	在两年多时间里,“辉固赤道号”和其他船上的工作人员一直在南印度洋搜寻马来西亚航空公司 MH370 航班的残骸。2014 年 3 月 8 日,该航班在从吉隆坡飞往北京途中失踪。
Month after month, the crews braved mountainous seas and loneliness to answer a mystery that has confounded the globe, with little to show for their efforts.	时间一点点过去,为了揭开一个令全球困惑的谜团,他们勇敢面对一望无际的大海和孤独,但他们的努力却几乎没有换来什么成果。
Ms. Woolhouse-Williams joined Fugro, a Dutch company managing the search on a contract from the Australian government, right after her graduation from college in late 2014. She soon began a long series of six-week voyages to some of the most remote waters ever searched.	辉固(Fugro)是一家荷兰公司,与澳大利亚政府签订了合同,负责进行搜寻工作。2014 年底大学一毕业,伍尔豪斯-威廉斯就加入了该公司。很快,她便开始了一系列漫长的航行,去的是一些最偏远的水域。每次航行持续六周时间。
“Before I went there, I couldn’t understand how isolated you were,” she said in an interview on the back deck of the Equator after it arrived in Fremantle, the port the serves Perth, Australia, to pick up supplies in early May. “We didn’t see any other vessels for weeks.”	“去那里之前,我想不到会有多孤独,”她五月初在“赤道号”船尾甲板上接受采访时说。当时船停靠在澳大利亚珀斯的港口弗里曼特尔补充给养。“我们好几周都看不到其他任何船。”
The Fugro Equator has repeatedly found fields of debris on the deep ocean floor, 12,000 to 15,000 feet below the waves. Each time, spirits have soared as the crew members hoped that they had found the missing plane.	“辉固赤道号”多次在 1.2 万到 1.5 万英尺深的海底发现散落着残骸的区域。每一次,大家都精神振奋,希望自己找到了失踪的飞机。
The first time they found a debris field, they were so excited that Fugro	第一次发现散落着残骸的区域时,他们非常激动,辉固公司甚至通知了澳大

<p>even notified the office of Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull of Australia, who was traveling in Europe, to be ready to make an announcement.</p>	<p>利亚总理马尔科姆·特恩布尔(Malcolm Turnbull)的办公室, 让其做好宣布这一消息的准备。当时, 特恩布尔正在欧洲。</p>
<p>Each time, the Equator or one of the other vessels has sent down an unmanned, remotely operated device to examine the wreckage with very high-resolution sonar and sometimes with cameras as well. But every time, the debris has turned out to be from previously unknown shipwrecks.</p>	<p>每一次, “赤道号”或其他船只都会放一台遥控的无人设备下去检查残骸。这种设备配备了分辨率非常高的声呐, 有时候还带摄像头。但每一次, 残骸都被证明是来自之前不知道的失事船只。</p>
<p>The shipwrecks seldom look the same, and the most recent one looked so much like a plane on images from the towed sonar device that it initially fooled Mr. Miller. “As it scuttled past on the screen, I called up everyone in Fugro,” he said. “When we went past that one, I was certain we’d found MH370.”</p>	<p>那些沉船的样子千奇百怪。他们上一次发现的那艘失事船只, 从拖曳声呐设备发回的图像上看非常像一架飞机, 以至于一开始骗过了米勒。“当它在屏幕上急速划过时, 我给辉固的所有人打了电话,”他说。“当我们经过那艘船的时候, 我确定我们找到了MH370。”</p>
<p>But it proved to be a steel vessel that had landed more upright on the ocean floor and with less damage than others they had located.</p>	<p>但后来, 事实证明那是一艘钢铁船, 以接近直立的姿势沉到了海底, 受损程度比他们之前发现的其他船小。</p>
<p>For Capt. Andreas Ryanto Molyo, the commander of the Fugro Equator, the worst moment came during the same confluence of storms that alarmed Mr. Miller. Powerful gusts started forcing rain into the ship’s ventilation system through a vent on the back of the vessel, threatening to cripple the engines and electrical systems.</p>	<p>“辉固赤道号”上的指挥官安德烈亚斯·里安托·莫利奥(Andreas Ryanto Molyo)船长经历的最危急时刻, 也发生在让米勒感到惊慌的那场暴风雨期间。狂风裹挟着暴雨, 通过船后部的一个通风孔进入通风系统, 可能会严重破坏发动机和电力系统。</p>
<p>Engineers opened a joint in the ventilation tubing and drained the water. The crew was lucky that the weather was cool and the intake fan in the ventilation system was not running, so it did not short-circuit, Captain Molyo said.</p>	<p>工程师们打开通风管道上的一个连接处, 把水排了出来。莫利奥船长说, 他们很幸运, 因为天气凉爽, 通风系统里的进气风扇没转, 所以才没短路。</p>
<p>The waves were so steep and violent that crew members who wanted to sleep tried an old sailor trick of tucking life vests under the sides of</p>	<p>海浪又大又急, 想睡觉的人尝试了一个古老的水手诀窍, 把救生衣塞在床垫边缘, 以避免被甩出去。</p>

their mattresses to avoid being tossed out.	
But as the ocean became even more tumultuous, Ms. Woolhouse-Williams found that even that was not enough, and she tried to stay in her bunk with one leg braced against the wall and the opposite hand against the meager, bolted-down furniture.	但随着大海变得愈发狂暴，伍尔豪斯-威廉斯发现这样还不够，躺在床上的她试着用一条腿顶着墙，另外一边的手顶着用螺栓固定着的简单家具。
"You kind of sleep propped against the wee bedside table," she said. Fugro has dispensed more than 300 prescriptions for seasickness to crew members, who said that few had been immune.	"睡觉的时候几乎是顶着小床头柜的,"他说。辉固给船上的工作人员发了 300 多份治疗晕船的药。他们说，几乎没人不晕船。
The sonar equipment was hauled up from near the ocean floor — a six-hour process — and safely lashed down before the cyclones hit, but there was not enough time to flee the area entirely.	气旋到来之前，声呐设备被从海底附近拉了上来——这个过程持续了六个小时——并牢牢捆住，但船没有足够的时间完全撤离该海域。
Fugro has changed its procedures since then and now provides color maps to the crew of incoming storms instead of numerical weather information, said Steve Duffield, the managing director of Fugro's ocean survey operations in Australia. It is also quicker to interrupt the search if a tropical cyclone threatens, he said.	辉固的澳大利亚海洋勘测业务总经理史蒂夫·达菲尔德(Steve Duffield)说，在那以后公司改变了做法，现在会给船上人员提供彩色地图，标明即将到来的暴风雨，而不是数字形式的天气信息。他说，如果可能出现热带气旋，公司还会更迅速地停止搜寻。
Crew members said that they were not ready to end the search for Flight 370. They still hope to locate the aircraft on the seafloor and its black boxes, with the goal of unlocking the mystery of why the plane went astray.	船上的工作人员说，他们没有打算结束对 MH370 航班的搜寻，仍希望能在海底找到那架飞机和它的黑匣子。他们的目标是解开飞机消失之谜。
"Everyone is still really invested in finding it, and no one has given up yet on finding it," Ms. Woolhouse-Williams said. "It would be hard to be out here if you didn't believe."	"大家真的还是在很投入地找，没人放弃找到它的希望，"伍尔豪斯-威廉斯说。"没有信念的话，在海上会很难。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160603/malaysia-airlines-mh370	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160603/malaysia-airlines-mh370
Turkey Pursues Cleric Living in U.S., Blamed as Coup Mastermind	谁是土耳其政变的幕后主脑?

<p>ISTANBUL — Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, says that a mild-mannered Muslim cleric living in self-imposed exile in rural Pennsylvania was pulling the strings of a coup attempt last week that almost succeeded in taking over the state, and killing Mr. Erdogan himself.</p>	<p>伊斯坦布尔——土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)说,上周末遂政变的幕后操纵者,是一位举止温和的穆斯林神职人员,目前他因自我流放,居住在宾夕法尼亚州农村。政变几乎成功地接管了政府,差点杀死了埃尔多安。</p>
<p>Now, Mr. Erdogan says that many thousands of Turkish citizens — soldiers, policemen, bureaucrats, teachers, judges, lawyers and many more professions — are all part of the cleric's movement and must be punished. Tens of thousands of people have already been arrested or suspended from their jobs in the four days since the coup failed, after a night of violence that plunged the country into chaos.</p>	<p>埃尔多安现在说,数千名土耳其公民,包括军人、警察、政府官员、教师、法官、律师和许多其他的职业工作者,都是该神职人员运动的一部分,他们必须受到惩罚。政变发生的夜晚,暴力使土耳其陷入混乱,政变失败后的四天里,已有几万人被逮捕、或被暂时停职。</p>
<p>Mr. Erdogan and the cleric, Fethullah Gulen, have been adversaries in recent years, and Turkey has said before that Mr. Gulen must be extradited by the United States. Now, though, Mr. Erdogan appears determined to get him back, a matter that threatens to aggravate relations between the two NATO allies.</p>	<p>埃尔多安与那位名叫费特胡拉·居伦(Fethullah Gulen)的神职人员近年来一直是对手,土耳其以前曾表示,美国必须将居伦引渡回国。而现在,埃尔多安似乎已下决心要他回来,该问题将危及这两个北约盟国之间的关系,走向进一步恶化。</p>
<p>But who is Mr. Gulen? And is it possible he is behind such a vast conspiracy?</p>	<p>居伦是什么人?他有可能是如此巨大阴谋的幕后策划者吗?</p>
<p>James F. Jeffrey, a former American ambassador to Turkey now at the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, called the organization a "cultlike" movement, and said no one really had solid information about its size and aims. But many experts on Turkey, Mr. Jeffrey included, say the followers of Mr. Gulen have sought to gain power within Turkey by infiltrating state institutions, most successfully the judiciary and the police.</p>	<p>前美国驻土耳其大使、现在华盛顿近东政策学院工作的詹姆斯·F·杰弗里(James F. Jeffrey)称该神职人员的组织是一个“类似邪教”的运动,并说,关于该组织大小和目的,目前尚没有人真正有可靠信息。但是,包括杰弗里在内,许多研究土耳其问题的专家说,居伦的追随者一直在寻求通过渗入国家机构,在土耳其国内获得权力,他们在司法和警察部门最为成功。</p>

<p>“They are a state within a state,” he said. “They have infiltrated many places.”</p>	<p>“他们是一个国中之国，”杰弗里说。“他们已经渗透到很多地方。”</p>
<p>In the past, Mr. Gulen has been embraced by American officials as a moderate Islamic leader: someone who promotes interfaith dialogue, leads a worldwide network of charities and secular schools, favors good relations with Israel and opposes harder-line Islamist movements like the Muslim Brotherhood and Hamas.</p>	<p>过去，作为一名温和派的伊斯兰领袖，居伦曾受到美国官员的欢迎：他推动不同信仰间的对话，领导着一个由慈善机构和世俗学校构成的全球网络，支持与以色列建立良好关系，反对诸如穆斯林兄弟会和哈马斯等强硬派的伊斯兰运动。</p>
<p>In Turkey, his supporters have long filled the ranks of the police, judiciary and, to a lesser extent, the military, something Mr. Gulen has encouraged in speeches. Having fled the country in 1999 as Turkey’s old secular elite charged him with trying to overthrow the state, he landed in the United States, where a former C.I.A. official helped him get a green card.</p>	<p>在土耳其国内，他的支持者进入警察和司法部门工作已有很长时间，也有人在军队工作，但人数不是那么多，居伦在演讲中鼓励支持者们这种做法。1999年，由于当时统治土耳其的世俗精英指控他试图推翻政府，他逃离了土耳其，来到美国，一名中央情报局前官员帮助他拿到了绿卡。</p>
<p>The darker suspicions of his movement have emerged as a central plotline in the aftermath of the failed military coup in Turkey, with Mr. Erdogan accusing him of being the mastermind of the conspiracy.</p>	<p>土耳其发生未遂军事政变之后，他的运动中更阴暗的可疑点已作为事件的中心情节浮出水面，埃尔多安指责他是阴谋的主谋。</p>
<p>Turkish officials on Tuesday, including Prime Minister Binali Yildirim, raised the pressure on the United States to hand over Mr. Gulen, promising to send dossiers of evidence of his role in the plot.</p>	<p>包括总理比纳利·耶伊尔德勒姆(Binali Yildirim)在内的土耳其官员周二向美国施加压力，要求把居伦送回国，并答应将其在阴谋中所起作用的证据提交给美国。</p>
<p>The White House said on Tuesday that it received an electronic file from Turkey on the matter, though it was unclear that it was a formal extradition request.</p>	<p>白宫周二表示，已经收到土耳其发来有关此事的电子文件，但目前还不清楚，那是否是正式的引渡请求。</p>
<p>“The Department of Justice and the Department of State will review those materials consistent with the requirements of the extradition treaty between the United States and Turkey that’s been on the books</p>	<p>“司法部和国务院将审查这些材料是否符合美国与土耳其之间的引渡条约要求，有关法律已经建立了30多年了，”白宫发言人乔希·欧内斯特(Josh Earnest)说。</p>

<p>for more than 30 years now," Josh Earnest, the White House spokesman, said.</p>	
<p>On Tuesday, Mr. Erdogan and Mr. Obama spoke by telephone, with Mr. Obama offering help to investigate the coup, but giving no indication in a statement by the White House of a willingness to promptly send Mr. Gulen back.</p>	<p>周二，埃尔多安和奥巴马总统通了电话，奥巴马表示愿意为调查政变提供帮助，但在白宫发布的声明中，奥巴马没有给出愿意很快把居伦送回土耳其的任何迹象。</p>
<p>Mr. Yildirim said Turkey was intent on destroying the Gulen movement "by its roots." And the government has moved quickly, raising concerns it is more interested in silencing all opposition than rooting out those behind the coup.</p>	<p>耶尔德勒姆说，土耳其决意“从根子上”挫败居伦的运动。政府已迅速采取行动，这让人担忧它更感兴趣的是噤声所有反对派，而不是铲除政变背后的推手。</p>
<p>Nearly 35,000 members of the military, police and judiciary have either been arrested or dismissed. On Tuesday, the government suspended more than 15,000 members of the Education Ministry, forced more than 1,500 university deans to resign and revoked the licenses of 21,000 private schoolteachers.</p>	<p>有近 3.5 万名军队、警察和司法部门人员已被逮捕或被开除。周二，土耳其政府暂停了教育部超过 1.5 万职工的工作，迫使 1500 多位大学的院长辞职，撤销了 2.1 万名私立教师的许可证。</p>
<p>All of them, officials said, are suspected of having some link to Mr. Gulen.</p>	<p>官员说，所有这些人都会被怀疑与居伦有瓜葛。</p>
<p>The Turkish military, in a statement, blamed the "Fethullah Terrorist Organization" for the coup plot, and said the plotters had held at gunpoint the military's chief of staff, demanding that he sign a document supporting the coup, which he refused to do.</p>	<p>土耳其军方在一份声明中指责“费特胡拉恐怖组织”策划了政变阴谋，并说策划者曾持枪扣押了军队的总参谋长，要求他签署一份支持政变的文件，被他拒绝了。</p>
<p>Mr. Gulen, a mystic preacher of the Sufi branch of Islam who lives in a secluded compound in the Poconos, in Pennsylvania, has become a central point of tension between the United States and Turkey. One Turkish official said he believed the United States played a role in the</p>	<p>居伦是伊斯兰教苏菲派分支的一名神秘的神职人员，住在宾夕法尼亚州波科诺斯一个僻静的院子里，他已经成为美国与土耳其关系紧张问题的一个焦点。一位土耳其官员说，他认为美国在政变中起了作用，国务卿约翰·克里周日驳回了这种指责，称其“不负责任”。不过，一家亲政府报纸的主编周二在</p>

<p>coup, an accusation Secretary of State John Kerry dismissed on Sunday as "irresponsible." Still, in a front-page column on Tuesday, the editor in chief of a pro-government newspaper wrote, "The U.S. Tried to Assassinate Erdogan!"</p>	<p>头版发表的评论文章中写道,“美国试图暗杀埃尔多安!”</p>
<p>At the very least, the prospect of a contentious extradition process is likely to complicate relations between the allies at a time when the United States is relying on Turkey as a crucial partner in the fight against the Islamic State.</p>	<p>在美国打击伊斯兰国的斗争中,土耳其是其重要的伙伴,在此之际,有争议的引渡程序的前景最起码有可能让这两个盟国之间的关系复杂化。</p>
<p>Referring to the United States, Mr. Yildirim said, "we would be disappointed if our friends told us to present proof even though members of the assassin organization are trying to destroy an elected government under the directions of that person." He added, "At this stage there could even be a questioning of our friendship."</p>	<p>耶尔德勒姆在提到美国时说,“在那个人的指导之下,该刺客组织的成员在试图摧毁一个民选政府,如果我们的朋友还要我们拿出证明,那我们会很失望。”他补充说,“这种情况甚至让人有可能对我们的友谊产生怀疑。”</p>
<p>Mr. Kerry has said Turkey, as part of the extradition process, must provide evidence that withstands scrutiny in an American court — something analysts say Turkey does not have.</p>	<p>克里曾表示,作为引渡程序的一部分,土耳其必须提供能禁得住美国法院审查的证据,分析人士说,土耳其没有这样的证据。</p>
<p>On Tuesday, Mr. Gulen again denied any involvement. "Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan today once again demonstrated he will go to any length necessary to solidify his power and persecute his critics," Mr. Gulen said in a statement. "It is ridiculous, irresponsible and false to suggest I had anything to do with the horrific failed coup. I urge the U.S. government to reject any effort to abuse the extradition process to carry out political vendettas."</p>	<p>周二,居伦再次否认与政变有任何牵连。“土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安今天再次证明,他在巩固自己的权力、打压他的批评者上愿意拿出任何可能的手段,”居伦在一份声明中说。“暗示我与可怕的未遂政变有任何关系是可笑、不负责任和毫无根据的。我敦促美国政府拒绝任何滥用引渡程序进行政治报复的努力。”</p>
<p>Turkish officials may be certain about Mr. Gulen's actions and motives, but the nature of his movement has long confounded analysts and</p>	<p>虽然土耳其官员也许对居伦的行为和动机深信不疑,但其运动的性质一直让土耳其的分析人士和外交官员困惑,部分原因是因为这个组织不透明,其成</p>

<p>diplomats in Turkey, partly because the organization is opaque and individuals do not openly declare allegiance to it.</p>	<p>员不公开宣布效忠该组织。</p>
<p>Mr. Jeffrey said it would have been hard for Gulen followers, as Islamists, to infiltrate the armed forces, which have been a stronghold of secularism in Turkey.</p>	<p>杰弗里表示，作为伊斯兰教徒，居伦的追随者很难渗透到武装部队中，后者是土耳其世俗主义的坚实阵地。</p>
<p>In diplomatic cable written in 2009, and made public by WikiLeaks, Mr. Jeffrey detailed how Mr. Gulen came to exile in the United States. He left Turkey in 1999 after being charged with plotting to overthrow the state. The charges, Mr. Jeffrey wrote, were based on a sermon Mr. Gulen had given in which he said, "our friends, who have positions in legislative and administrative bodies, should learn its details and be vigilant all the time so they can transform it and be more fruitful on behalf of Islam in order to create a nationwide restoration."</p>	<p>维基解密(WikiLeaks)公开的一些2009年的外交电文详细记述了居伦流亡至美国的经过。1999年被控图谋推翻政府后，他离开土耳其。杰弗里写道，那些指控的依据是居伦举行的一场布道。他在布道时说，“我们那些在立法和行政机构中任职的朋友，应该去了解细节，并时刻保持警惕，这样才能改变它，才能代表伊斯兰教取得更多成果，以便创造一场全国范围内的复辟。”</p>
<p>Mr. Gulen was later acquitted, in absentia, on all charges.</p>	<p>后来，居伦被缺席裁决所有罪名不成立。</p>
<p>Mr. Erdogan and Mr. Gulen were once Islamist allies, at war with Turkey's old secular elite. After Mr. Erdogan's Islamist Justice and Development Party came to power more than a decade ago, they teamed up to tame the military, which overthrew four elected governments last century. A series of sensational trials, which were overseen by Gulen-affiliated judges and prosecutors and were later determined to have relied, in part, on fabricated evidence, sent hundreds of officers to prison and seemed to have secured civilian control over the military.</p>	<p>埃尔多安和居伦一度是伊斯兰盟友，共同对付老一辈的土耳其世俗权贵。在埃尔多安领导的正义与发展党(Justice and Development Party)十多年前掌权后，他们联袂合作，控制了军队。在上个世纪，军队推翻了四届民选政府。在居伦的嫡系法官和检察官主持下，一系列引起轰动的审判把成百上千名军人送进了监狱，似乎确保了文官对军队的控制。后来这些审判被认定在一定程度上是基于捏造的证据。</p>
<p>But three years ago, the two men had a bitter falling out as Mr. Gulen opposed the leader's increasingly autocratic tendencies. Mr. Erdogan</p>	<p>但三年前，因为居伦反对埃尔多安越来越独裁的趋势，两人发生了激烈的争吵。埃尔多安指责居伦利用之前攻击军方的那些法官，对他手下倚重的高官</p>

accused Mr. Gulen of orchestrating a corruption inquiry of top officials close to Mr. Erdogan, using the same prosecutors who had targeted the military.	展开腐败调查。
Ever since, they have been enemies, and this week the government accelerated its efforts to purge the state of anyone it believes is affiliated with Mr. Gulen, or directly involved in the coup.	自那以后，两人彼此为敌。本周，政府加紧行动，要将被认定属于居伦嫡系或直接参与了政变的官员清洗出政府。
Ibrahim Kalin, Mr. Erdogan's spokesman, said on Tuesday that the United States should turn him over to Turkey.	埃尔多安的发言人易卜拉欣·卡林(Ibrahim Kalin)周二表示，美国应该将居伦移交给土耳其。
"Why hold him?" he said. "Send him to Turkey to let him go through the judicial process here and if he can prove that he is not guilty, then he can go back."	"为什么留着他?"他说。"把他送回土耳其，让他走完这里的司法程序，如果能证明自己无罪，那么他可以回去。"
Turks have long suspected that Mr. Gulen was an American agent, and inflaming the conspiracy theories is the fact that Graham E. Fuller, a former C.I.A. official who was once stationed in Istanbul, wrote a letter to support Mr. Gulen's application for a green card.	土耳其长期怀疑居伦是美国特工。曾派驻伊斯坦布尔的前中央情报局(CIA)官员格雷厄姆·E·富勒(Graham E. Fuller)写信支持居伦申请绿卡这件事，让阴谋论愈演愈烈。
Mr. Fuller, in an interview with The New York Times in 2014, said he did so on his own, not on behalf of the American government.	2014年接受《纽约时报》的采访时，富勒称那是个人行为，不代表美国政府。
In the letter, he said he wrote, to the effect, "of all the movements I've studied, this one is probably least likely to be a security threat."	他说自己在信中写道，"在我研究过的所有派别中，这一个成为安全威胁的可能性也许是最低的。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160721/fethullah-gulen-erdogan-extra-dition	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160721/fethullah-gulen-erdogan-extra-dition
Safari Guide Accused of Killing Tourist in Masai Mara Reserve in Kenya	中国导游在肯尼亚袭击本国游客，一死一伤
NAIROBI, Kenya — In the vaulted dining room of the Keekorok Lodge, guests gathered Monday night for a feast overlooking one of the most spectacular vistas in Africa: the game-studded Masai Mara National	肯尼亚内罗毕——周一晚上，在奇科洛旅馆(Keekorok Lodge)的拱形屋顶餐厅里，客人们一边享受美食，一边俯瞰非洲最壮观的景点之一：散布着野生动物的马赛马拉国家保护区(Masai Mara National Reserve)。

Reserve.	
Suddenly an argument broke out at one of the tables, apparently over who was going to sit where. The authorities said an enraged Chinese safari guide whipped out a pocketknife and sank it into the chest of a Chinese tourist, killing her.	突然，一张桌子旁边发生争吵，似乎是因座位问题而起。当局称，一名愤怒的中国游猎导游抽出一把小折刀，刺进一名中国女游客的胸膛，导致对方死亡。
On Wednesday, Kenyan police officials said they were holding the safari guide, whom they identified as Li Changqing, 47, a Chinese citizen who speaks little English but decent Swahili, on suspicion of murder.	周三，肯尼亚警方表示他们以涉嫌谋杀为由扣押了那名游猎导游。他们说涉事导游是47岁的中国公民李昌勤（音），并表示他几乎不会说英语，但斯瓦西里语说得很好。
"I won't say we are surprised — we are shocked," said Abdi Jillo Galgalo, a Kenyan police commander. "This is a place where you go to relax with the family and leave the stress behind. We've never heard of anyone even slapping someone out here."	"我们不是感到意外——我们是震惊，"肯尼亚警察指挥官阿卜迪·希略·加尔加洛(Abdi Jillo Galgalo)说。"这是一个和家人一起放松，将压力抛诸脑后的地方。我们甚至从没听说过有人在那里打架。"
The Masai Mara reserve is one of Africa's brightest jewels. It is an undulating sheet of wavy grass and thorn trees covering hundreds of square miles, home to lions, leopards, cheetahs, rhinos, zebras, elephants, gazelles, vultures, crocodiles and hippos.	马赛马拉保护区是非洲最明亮的宝石之一，占地数百平方英里，地势连绵起伏，覆盖着丰茂的绿草和荆棘，是狮子、非洲豹、猎豹、犀牛、斑马、大象、瞪羚、兀鹫、鳄鱼和河马的家园。
At this time of year, it also hosts thousands of tourists. They flock in from all corners of the world to witness the "Great Migration," when an estimated 1.5 million wildebeests and zebras trudge across the Masai Mara in seemingly endless herds looking for fresh grass to eat, while being stalked by lions and other predators.	在一年中的这个时候，保护区还会迎来成千上万名游客。为了一睹“大迁徙”的景象，他们从世界各个角落纷沓而至。在大迁徙期间，估计会有150万头牛羚和斑马为了吃到鲜草而步履艰难地穿过马赛马拉。它们的队伍看上去无穷无尽。在这期间，狮子和其他捕食者会偷偷接近它们。
Mr. Galgalo said that he had spoken to the assailant.	加尔加洛称自己和凶手交谈过。
"He looks like somebody who has a lot of anger," Mr. Galgalo said, adding that the assailant was "strong and stout" and did not show much emotion.	"他看上去非常愤怒，"加尔加洛说。他还表示凶手看上去“壮实且强硬”，未表现出太多情绪。

<p>The Kenyan authorities said that Mr. Li also attacked the victim's husband, who remains hospitalized with stab wounds to his stomach. They said that members of the Keekorok Lodge staff rushed to stop Mr. Li before he could kill him.</p>	<p>肯尼亚当局表示，李昌勤还袭击了受害者的丈夫，后者腹部受了刀伤，仍在医院接受治疗。他们表示，奇科洛旅馆的工作人员急忙跑上前去，防止李昌勤自杀。</p>
<p>The Daily Nation, a Kenyan newspaper, reported that Mr. Li had a favorite table at the lodge and that the argument had started after he asked the couple to sit at a different table and they refused.</p>	<p>肯尼亚《民族日报》(Daily Nation)报道称，李昌勤在旅馆有一张最喜欢坐的桌子，在他要求那对夫妇坐另一张桌子遭拒后，双方发生争吵。</p>
<p>Mr. Galgalo said that when he asked Mr. Li why he had attacked the couple, the assailant replied in Swahili, "They insulted me."</p>	<p>加尔加洛说，当他问李昌勤为什么袭击那对夫妇时，凶手用斯瓦西里语回答说，“他们侮辱我。”</p>
<p>Mr. Li, who the Kenyan authorities said was a professional safari guide who had been in the country for several years, is being held in a jail in Narok, a town near the Masai Mara. The reserve is about a six-hour drive west of Nairobi, the capital.</p>	<p>肯尼亚当局称，李昌勤是一名职业游猎导游，已在该国居住多年。目前，他被关押在马赛马拉附近的纳罗克镇的监狱里。马赛马拉在首都内罗毕以西大约六小时车程的地方。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160811/safari-tour-guide-kenya</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160811/safari-tour-guide-kenya</p>
<p>Chinese-Canadians Fear China's Rising Clout Is Muzzling Them</p>	<p>中国海外影响力增加，加拿大华人担忧自由</p>
<p>TORONTO — Canada's prime minister, Justin Trudeau, is due in China on Tuesday for a much anticipated visit, hoping to reset what had been an up-and-down relationship under the previous government. Closer ties, Mr. Trudeau says, would release untapped prosperity at home and promote Canadian values like good governance and the rule of law in China.</p>	<p>多伦多——加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)周二将抵达中国开始一次期待已久的访问，他希望调整中加关系。两国关系在加拿大上届政府时期一直起起伏伏。特鲁多表示，更密切的关系会释放加拿大国内蕴藏的繁荣，也会在中国推进善政与法治等加拿大价值观。</p>
<p>But many Chinese-Canadians say the opposite is happening. They say the growing economic clout wielded in Canada by China, Canada's largest trading partner after the United States, is leading to an erosion of their own freedom — specifically their freedom to speak openly about</p>	<p>但是，许多华裔加拿大人说，与这种期待相反的事情正在发生，作为仅次于美国的加拿大第二大贸易伙伴，中国对加拿大施加的日益增长的经济影响力正在侵蚀他们所享有的自由，特别是公开谈论中国威权主义状况的自由。为加拿大的许多中文出版物撰稿的记者、还有活动人士及其他人说，他们面临</p>

<p>China's authoritarian state. Journalists who write for the many Chinese-language publications in Canada, along with activists and others, say they are under increasing pressure to promote the interests of the Chinese government.</p>	<p>着为中国政府利益代言的越来越大的压力。</p>
<p>"It's gotten worse and worse," said Jonathan Fon, 67, a Toronto paralegal, freelance writer and critic of China's Communist rulers. Mr. Fon, who emigrated from China in 1992, said publications that had once printed his opinion articles now routinely rejected them because of worries about political and financial fallout. "They will not take my contributions, even though we're friends," he said.</p>	<p>"情况越来越糟糕，"67岁的乔纳森·冯(Jonathan Fon)说，他是多伦多的一名律师助理，也是一名自由撰稿人和中国共产党统治的批评者。冯先生1992年从中国移民加拿大，他说，曾经发表他的观点文章的出版物，现因担心政治和财政后果，经常拒绝他的文章。"他们不接受我写的东西，虽然我们是朋友，"他说。</p>
<p>In the past decade, China has embarked on an ambitious effort to promote its image abroad, including a multibillion-dollar overseas expansion by Chinese state media and a network of Confucius Institutes, which teach Chinese language and culture while disseminating the Communist Party's viewpoints. In Western countries, analysts say, the party exerts influence over Chinese immigrants and students through embassies, consulates and community organizations, as well as business interests with the financial leverage to shape local Chinese-language media coverage.</p>	<p>过去十年中，中国一直在海外推行宣传自己形象的雄心勃勃的计划，中国官媒花了数十亿美元努力向海外扩张，政府还建立了一个孔子学院网络，在教授中国语言文化的同时，宣传共产党的观点。分析人士说，在西方国家，中共通过驻外使领馆和社区组织对中国移民和学生施加影响，也通过商业利益的金融杠杆作用来影响海外中文媒体对中国的报道。</p>
<p>"China is not shy about using overseas Chinese communities to advance its interests abroad," said Minxin Pei, an expert on Chinese politics at Claremont McKenna College in California. "What's brilliant about the Chinese government's interest strategy is that it exploits the freedoms of Western democracies against Western democracies."</p>	<p>"中国并不忌讳利用海外华人社区来推动中国的海外利益，"加州克莱蒙特麦肯纳学院(Claremont McKenna College)的中国政治问题专家裴敏欣说。"中国政府海外利益策略的绝妙之处在于，它利用西方民主制度的自由来反对西方民主。"</p>
<p>Even some Canadian officials who are eager for closer ties have</p>	<p>甚至一些渴望与中国建立更密切关系的加拿大官员也在这样做，他们在人权</p>

<p>weighed in, expressing support for Beijing on human rights and trying to discourage negative coverage of China. That has provoked anger in Canada, where many see China as a threat to their way of life, and underscored the challenge faced by Mr. Trudeau, who took office in November, as he seeks more engagement after a decade of sometimes chilly ties under his predecessor.</p>	<p>问题上对北京表示支持，并试图阻止有关中国的负面报道。这种做法在加拿大激起了人们的愤怒，许多加拿大人把中国看作是对他们生活方式的威胁，这些问题也凸现了特鲁多在寻求与中国建立更多接触上所面临的挑战，特鲁多于去年 11 月出任总理，在其前任领导期间，中加关系有时较为冷淡。</p>
<p>Mr. Trudeau's weeklong visit will culminate in a Group of 20 economic summit meeting in the Chinese city of Hangzhou. But his trip is also intended to help Canadian businesses gain greater market access to China's growing middle class, encourage Chinese capital investment in Canada, and attract big-spending Chinese tourists and university students to Canada.</p>	<p>在为期一周的访问中，特鲁多将在结尾时参加在中国杭州举行的 20 国集团经济峰会。他此行还有其他的目的，那就是帮助加拿大企业在为中国不断增长的中产阶级服务的市场上获得更大的份额，鼓励中国资本投资加拿大，以及吸引出手阔绰的中国游客和大学生到加拿大去。</p>
<p>The Canadian foreign minister, Stéphane Dion, said in an interview that the government's pursuit of closer engagement with nondemocratic countries, including China, would allow it to promote human rights while protecting Canadian interests.</p>	<p>加拿大外交部长斯特凡纳·迪翁(Stéphane Dion)在一次采访中表示，政府寻求与包括中国在内的非民主国家建立更密切的关系，将会让加拿大在促进人权的同时保护本国利益。</p>
<p>"We'll try to make sure that Canada will be part of the solution, to make these countries more free than they are today," he said.</p>	<p>迪翁说，“我们将尽力确保加拿大是解决方案的一部分，使这些国家变得比他们现在更自由。”</p>
<p>Asked about complaints that Beijing was putting pressure on Chinese-Canadians, Mr. Dion said he and Mr. Trudeau were "very strongly against any attempt to muzzle public opinion in Canada." He noted that many Chinese-Canadians were clearly not afraid to criticize Beijing.</p>	<p>当被问及有关北京对华裔加拿大人施压的抱怨时，迪翁说，他和特鲁多“非常强烈地反对任何压制加拿大公众舆论的企图”。他指出，许多华裔加拿大人显然并不害怕批评北京。</p>
<p>But recent events have kept the issue in the spotlight.</p>	<p>但是，最近发生的一些事件让问题暴露在聚光灯下。</p>
<p>In June, during a news conference in Ottawa, China's visiting foreign</p>	<p>今年 6 月在渥太华举行的新闻发布会上，前来访问的中国外交部长王毅斥责</p>

<p>minister, Wang Yi, berated a Canadian reporter for asking Mr. Dion a question about human rights in China. "You have no right to speak of this," Mr. Wang said.</p>	<p>了一名加拿大记者，因为她问了迪翁有关中国人权的问题。“你没有发言权，”王毅说。</p>
<p>A week later, Michael Chan, a Chinese-Canadian who was Ontario's provincial minister of citizenship, immigration and international trade, defended China's human rights practices in a column on a Canadian Chinese-language website, 51.ca. Making no mention of China's use of torture, illegal detention or other systemic abuses, Mr. Chan argued that China's rights record should be viewed positively, in the context of economic development.</p>	<p>一周后，安大略省的公民移民和国际贸易部部长、华裔加拿大人陈国治 (Michael Chan) 在加拿大的一个中文网站 51.ca 上发表文章，捍卫中国在人权问题上的做法。陈国治在文章中不提中国使用酷刑、非法拘禁或其他系统性虐待等问题，他指出，应该在经济发展的背景下积极地看待中国的人权记录。</p>
<p>"People are living with freedom," he wrote, praising Beijing for improving Chinese people's "basic livelihood," allowing them to travel and study abroad.</p>	<p>他写道，“民生自由了。”他称赞北京让中国人的“民生丰富了”，让他们出国旅游和留学。</p>
<p>Outrage soon followed both officials' remarks — as did consequences for some writers who criticized them.</p>	<p>这两位官员的言论很快受到愤怒的声讨，有些出来批评他们的作家也很快也看到了后果。</p>
<p>A Chinese writer said he had lost his column in the Global Chinese Press, based in British Columbia, after the newspaper was pressured over his criticism of Mr. Wang and Mr. Chan, according to a report in The Globe and Mail. A Chinese-Canadian freelancer in Toronto who uses the pen name Xin Feng received death threats online for chastising Mr. Wang in a column.</p>	<p>一位华人作家说，总部设在不列颠哥伦比亚省的环球华网取消了他的专栏，据《环球邮报》(The Globe and Mail) 报道，环球华网因发表该作家批评王毅和陈国治的文章而受到压力。一名家住多伦多、笔名“新风（音）”的加拿大华裔自由撰稿人说，自己因批评王毅在网上收到了死亡威胁。</p>
<p>"Be careful that your whole family doesn't get killed," one person posted. "Be careful when you walk outside!"</p>	<p>有个人发帖说，“小心点，不然杀了你全家。你出门时小心点！”</p>
<p>A year ago, the editor in chief of a Chinese-language newspaper in Ontario said she had been fired for publishing a commentary critical of</p>	<p>安大略省一家中文报纸的主编说，一年前，她因发表了一篇批评陈国治的文章而被解雇。她把原因部分地归咎于来自多伦多中国领事馆的不满。</p>

<p>Mr. Chan. She blamed that, in part, on complaints from the Chinese consulate in Toronto.</p>	
<p>In Ontario, which includes Toronto and its suburbs, Chinese-language journalists and media executives say self-censorship has become widespread because of the economic pressures on their outlets. They fear boycotts by pro-Beijing advertisers and the loss of distribution deals with Chinese state media publications.</p>	<p>多伦多及其郊区都属于安大略省，该省的中文记者和媒体主管们说，由于他们出版物面临的经济压力，自我审查已变得相当普遍。他们担心受到亲北京广告商的抵制，也担心失去与中国国家媒体出版物签署的发行合同。</p>
<p>Ontario has more than 30 Chinese-language news outlets, mostly free newspapers, and the majority of them appear to avoid reporting that would anger China's leaders.</p>	<p>安大略省有 30 多家中文新闻媒体，其中大数多是免费报纸，这些报纸大都避免可能激怒中国领导人的报道。</p>
<p>Jack Jia, 54, the publisher of the Toronto-based Chinese News Group newspaper and website, said China's influence had "grown stronger and stronger" in recent years. "They want to control everything," Mr. Jia said.</p>	<p>54 岁的贾宁扬(Jack Jia)是总部位于多伦多的《大中报》和其网站的出版人，他说，中国的影响近年来已“越来越大”。“他们想要控制一切，”贾宁扬说。</p>
<p>He said China's consul general in Toronto and her deputy had asked him several years ago to stop publishing ads from practitioners of Falun Gong, a spiritual movement banned as an "evil cult" in China. He refused.</p>	<p>他说，中国驻多伦多的总领事及她的副手几年前曾要求他不刊登来自法轮功人员的广告，中国认为法轮功是“邪教”，在国内禁止这一精神运动。他拒绝了。</p>
<p>Today, he said, as immigration from China has soared, Chinese officials have gained more leverage. "They can threaten, because most media employees have family back in China," Mr. Jia said.</p>	<p>他说，如今，随着来自中国的移民数量猛增，中国官员的影响力也在加大。“他们可以对人们进行威胁，因为大多数媒体雇员在中国仍有家人，”贾宁扬说。</p>
<p>A Chinese-language reporter in Toronto, who asked not to be identified in order to protect her job and her relatives in China, said her editors now regularly deleted quotations that were critical of Beijing, and reviewed article ideas specifically to head off coverage that might</p>	<p>多伦多的一名中文新闻记者称，她的编辑现在经常删除批评北京的引语，并会专门审核报道选题，以便拦下可能会给中国政府造成不良影响的报道。为了保护自己的工作 and 在中国的亲属，这名记者要求不具名。</p>

reflect poorly on the Chinese government.	
"When I came to Canada, I felt some freedom, but now there are so many restrictions," the reporter said. "It's everywhere now."	"来加拿大的时候，我感到了一些自由，但眼下限制这么多，"这名记者说。"现在限制无处不在。"
A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy in Ottawa declined to answer questions about China's involvement with ethnic Chinese communities in Canada.	中国驻渥太华大使馆的发言人拒绝回答有关中国参与加拿大华人群体事务的问题。
Political attitudes vary widely among the roughly 1.5 million ethnic Chinese living in Canada. While pride in their heritage is widespread, many bristle at what they say is mounting pressure to express loyalty to Beijing, both from local media and from other Chinese-Canadians.	在生活在加拿大的大约 150 万华人中，政治态度各异。尽管他们普遍对自己的文化传统感到骄傲，但很多人带有愤怒情绪，称来自当地媒体和其他加拿大华裔的向北京示忠的压力越来越大。
"As a Canadian, you should share Canadian values — freedom, democracy and human rights," said Harry Xu, 54, a Toronto real estate broker who emigrated from China 10 years ago. "These principles are important to us, but some Chinese immigrants are confused."	"作为一个加拿大人，就应该认同加拿大的价值观——自由、民主和人权，"十年前从中国移民加拿大的多伦多 54 岁房地产经纪人哈里·徐(Harry Xu)说。"这些原则对我们很重要，但一些中国移民糊涂了。"
Activists in Canada critical of Beijing have found themselves targets for intimidation. Not long after Zang Xihong, 54, a prominent Chinese human-rights activist, emigrated to Canada 27 years ago, she said, she began receiving menacing phone calls from Chinese state security agents at her home in the Toronto suburbs.	身处加拿大的对北京持批评态度的活动人士发现，自己成了被威胁的目标。27 年前，中国著名人权活动人士臧锡红移民加拿大。她现年 54 岁，表示移民后不久，就开始接到中国国安人员打到她位于多伦多郊区的家里的威胁电话。
In recent years, she said, the harassment has grown more ominous. Her face and phone numbers have been digitally inserted into pornographic escort ads, she said; hackers have posted photos stolen from her computer; and articles have appeared online accusing her of embezzlement. She has also been sued by a man who claims she was responsible for his cousin's death in China.	近年来，她说，骚扰变得愈加恶劣。她说，她的头像和电话号码被人用数码技术放进了色情陪同广告中；黑客公布了从她电脑里盗取的照片；网上出现了指控她贪污的文章。她还被一名男子起诉，对方声称她要对他在国内的同辈亲属的死负责。

Ms. Zang said the Canadian authorities had told her that they could take no action because most of those activities were protected free speech, leaving her powerless, she said, to escape the long arm of the Chinese government or its supporters.	臧锡红称，加拿大当局告诉她，他们无法采取行动，因为这些行为大部分属于受保护的言论自由。她说，这让她无力摆脱中国政府或其支持者无处不在的触手。
"When I fled from China, I suddenly realized they are here already," she said. "Where else can I go?"	"逃离中国时，我突然意识到他们已经在这里了，"她说。"我还能去哪儿？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160829/chinese-canadians-china-speech	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160829/chinese-canadians-china-speech
Canadian Kevin Garratt, Held 2 Years on Spy Charges in China, Is Released	中国释放涉间谍罪的加拿大公民
OTTAWA — A Canadian man who worked with a charity that provided food to North Koreans returned to Canada on Thursday after being held in China on espionage charges for just over two years.	渥太华——一名加拿大男子在被中国以间谍指控关押逾两年后，于周四回到加拿大。该名男子曾为一家向朝鲜提供食物的慈善机构工作。
The family of the man, Kevin Garratt, who is from Vancouver, British Columbia, said in a brief statement that he was deported after a court hearing in Dandong, China, on Tuesday.	该男子是来自不列颠哥伦比亚省温哥华市的凯文·加勒特(Kevin Garratt)，他的家人在一份简短声明中说，周二，在中国丹东一家法庭聆讯后，他被驱逐出境。
"The Garratt family thanks everyone for their thoughts and prayers, and also thanks the many individuals who worked to secure Kevin's release," the statement said.	"加勒特一家感谢大家的关心和祈祷，同时也感谢许多为凯文获释做出努力的人，"该声明说。
Mr. Garratt's detention dampened relations between Canada and China, particularly under the previous Conservative government. Early this month, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau raised Mr. Garratt's case during a visit to China.	加勒特的拘留影响了加拿大与中国的关系，特别是在上届保守党政府时期。本月初，贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)总理访问中国期间曾提起加勒特的案子。
Mr. Garratt and his wife, Julia Dawn Garratt, were operating a coffee house in China near the border with North Korea as part of a Christian	2014年8月被逮捕时，加勒特和他的妻子朱莉亚·唐·加勒特(Julia Dawn Garratt)在中国与朝鲜边境附近经营一家咖啡馆，那是他们的基督教授助工

aid mission when they were both arrested in August 2014. Chinese officials later said that they were being held on "suspicion of stealing and spying to obtain state secrets."	作的一部分。中国官员后来说，他们因“涉嫌窃取、刺探国家机密”而被拘留。
Ms. Garratt was released on bail and allowed to leave China. But Chinese officials announced in January that Mr. Garratt would be tried on the charges.	加勒特女士被保释，并获准离开中国。但中国官员在今年1月宣布，加勒特先生将会因那些指控受审。
The couple's arrest was among the measures China took against members of Christian aid groups active near the border with North Korea at the time.	为打击活跃在朝鲜边境附近的基督教援助组织成员，中国采取了一系列措施，逮捕这对夫妇也是其中之一。
In a sermon posted online but no longer available, Mr. Garratt said that he had been told by God during a prayer meeting to move to Dandong and open a cafe.	在一份发布于网上、但现已无法找到的布道中，加勒特先生说，他在一个祈祷会上听到了上帝的召唤，让他去丹东，开一个咖啡馆。
"We're trying to reach North Korea with God, with Jesus and with practical assistance," Mr. Garratt said in the sermon, which was for a time on the website of the Terra Nova Church in Surrey, British Columbia.	"我们正在试图到达朝鲜，带去上帝、耶稣和实际的援助，"加勒特先生在布道中说，曾有一段时间，这个布道出现在不列颠哥伦比亚省萨里市特拉诺瓦教会的网站上。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160918/canada-kevin-garratt-spy-china-north-korea	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160918/canada-kevin-garratt-spy-china-north-korea
Canada Agrees to Talks on Extradition Treaty With China	加拿大同意与中国协商签署双边引渡条约
Canada has agreed to negotiate a bilateral extradition treaty with China, breaking with a longstanding opposition over concerns about China's lack of due process and other human rights violations, according to a joint communiqué quietly posted on the website of the Canadian prime minister's office.	据悄悄发布在加拿大总理办公室网站上的一份联合公报显示，加拿大已经同意与中国进行协商，签署一份双边引渡条约。长久以来，加拿大一直对此类条约持抵制态度，原因是担心中国缺乏正当程序，存在其他侵犯人权的行为。
The announcement, which has prompted criticism by human rights	这则招致人权倡导人士批评的通告发布一天后，北京将加拿大传教士凯文·加

<p>advocates, came a day before Beijing deported a Canadian missionary, Kevin Garratt, who had been detained in China on espionage charges for more than two years. The government of Prime Minister Justin Trudeau last week denied that it had made any concessions for Mr. Garratt's release, though the timing has led many to believe the deportation was part of a deal that will also grant the Chinese authorities an official role in identifying Chinese nationals who entered Canada illegally.</p>	<p>勒特(Kevin Garratt)驱逐出境。之前，此人被中国以间谍指控关押了两年多。加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)的政府上周否认自己为争取加勒特被释放做出了妥协，尽管这时机上的巧合，使很多人认为加勒特被驱逐出境是协议的一部分，而该协议也将赋予中国当局一种官方身份，使之可以指认非法进入加拿大境内的中国公民。</p>
<p>China has long wanted bilateral extradition treaties with Western nations that it claims have become havens for corrupt officials who have fled. Beijing has increased diplomatic pressure in recent years amid a series of anti-corruption campaigns led President Xi Jinping, which critics say are more about settling political scores and bolstering public loyalty for the governing Communist Party than ending endemic graft.</p>	<p>长期以来，中国一直希望与西方国家达成双边引渡条约，声称这些国家已经成为逃逸腐败官员的避难所。最近几年，在国家主席习近平领导的一系列反腐运动中，中国向外施加了更多外交压力。批评人士表示，这些反腐行动更多是为了解决政治恩怨，为增强公众对执政的共产党的忠诚，而非终结普遍的腐败。</p>
<p>The United States, Britain and New Zealand have refused to negotiate such treaties, and Australia has not ratified one that it signed with China in 2007, largely over concerns including the systemic use of torture to extract confessions, show trials and the imposition of the death penalty for noncapital crimes.</p>	<p>美国、英国和新西兰已经拒绝就此类条约进行协商，澳大利亚没有正式批准2007年与中国签署的一项协议，主要是担心中国存在系统性刑讯逼供，审判走过场，对不该判死刑的犯罪行为判死刑等问题。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Xi, China has detained hundreds of human rights lawyers, has given a life sentence to Ilham Tohti, a Uighur economics professor critical of Beijing's ethnic policies in the troubled Xinjiang region, and has been accused of abducting Hong Kong booksellers.</p>	<p>在习近平领导之下，中国拘押了数百名人权律师，判处维吾尔经济学教授伊力哈木·土赫提(Ilham Tohti)无期徒刑，还一直被指责绑架香港书商。土赫提曾对北京在问题重重的新疆地区实行的民族政策提出批评。</p>
<p>"The extraordinary weaknesses in China's due process and fair trial</p>	<p>"有充分的证据证明，中国在正当程序和公正审判权方面极其薄弱，"人权观</p>

<p>rights are well documented," said Sophie Richardson, China director for Human Rights Watch. "China wants this treaty to create a veneer of legality for fundamentally abusive tactics. Beijing will then also be able to say to other governments, 'Canada signed one, why won't you.'"</p>	<p>察组织(Human Rights Watch)中国部主任芮莎菲(Sophie Richardson)说。“中国希望签署这个条约，是要为其本质上为权力滥用的策略提供合法的外衣。接下来，北京就可以对其他政府说，‘加拿大已经签了，你为何不签。’”</p>
<p>In-depth talks on an extradition treaty will occur in the coming months, according to an article published last week in the state-controlled China Daily newspaper. "The two countries do not have major political or legal obstacles and have established good cooperative foundation," it said.</p>	<p>上周发布在政府控制的《中国日报》上的一篇文章显示，在接下来的几个月里，双方将就引渡条约进行深入的讨论。“两国不存在重大的政治和法律障碍，并且已经建立了良好的合作基础，”文中写道。</p>
<p>Canadian officials did not publicly mention that the two countries had agreed to begin discussions on an extradition treaty as part of a high-level national security dialogue established during Mr. Trudeau's recent visit to China.</p>	<p>加拿大官员没有公开提及，两国同意开始就引渡条约进行商讨，是特鲁多最近访问中国期间确立的高层国家安全对话成果的一部分。</p>
<p>The agreement was signed on Sept. 12 by Daniel Jean, the Canadian national security adviser, and Wang Yongqing, secretary general of the Central Political and Legal Affairs Commission of the Chinese Communist Party. It established short-term objectives that include allowing both countries to share the ill-gotten financial assets of suspected Chinese fugitives in Canada and completing negotiations on a one-year pilot project "where Chinese experts will be invited to assist in the verification of the identity of inadmissible persons from mainland China" to prepare for their repatriation.</p>	<p>该协议是在9月12日由加拿大国家安全顾问达尼埃尔·让(Daniel Jean)与中央政法委秘书长汪永清共同签署。它确立了一些短期目标，包括允许两国共享身在加拿大的中国在逃嫌疑人非法获得的金融资产，完成就一个为期一年的试点项目进行的协商。在该项目中，“中国专家将被邀请协助核查不被允许从中国内地来加拿大的人员的身份，”以便将他们遣返回国。</p>
<p>In 2011, Canada extradited a Chinese billionaire accused of corruption, Lai Changxing, after a 12-year legal battle in Canadian courts, but only after Ottawa received assurances he would not be tortured or executed.</p>	<p>2001年，在加拿大法庭上审理了12年，并得到中国承诺不会对其采取刑讯或处以死刑之后，加拿大遣返了被指控腐败的中国亿万富翁赖昌星。之后，赖昌星在中国被判处终身监禁。去年，美国遣返了一名被指控贿赂的中国商</p>

<p>Mr. Lai was sentenced to life in prison in China. The United States last year returned a Chinese businessman accused of bribery.</p>	<p>人。</p>
<p>In an emailed statement, Canada's Foreign Affairs Ministry said the promotion and protection of human rights were a priority in Canada's relationship with China, and that the recent discussions included extradition and transfers of offenders, "where we have stressed that Canada is governed by very high standards," it said.</p>	<p>加拿大外交部在一份邮件声明中表示, 促进和保护人权是加拿大与中国关系的一个重点, 最近的协商包括驱逐和移交罪犯。“我们已经强调过, 政府是以极高的标准在管理加拿大这方面的事务,” 文中表示。</p>
<p>Yet critics of the agreement say it is another sign of Mr. Trudeau's capitulation to China that ultimately does little to protect Canadian interests or values, while strengthening Beijing's hand.</p>	<p>但批评该协议的人士表示, 这是特鲁多向中国低头的又一个表现, 而这样的妥协最终不会对维护加拿大的利益或价值有什么帮助, 反倒会增强中国的控制力。</p>
<p>"It really confirmed my worst worries about what we would have to do to get the concessions from China that we want," said Charles Burton, a former Canadian diplomat, who accused Beijing of using Mr. Garratt as a bargaining chip for negotiations on an extradition treaty and the pursuit of a free-trade deal and greater access to Canadian mining resource.</p>	<p>“为了让中国做出我们需要的妥协, 我们肯定要做点什么, 此事说明我最担心的情况已经出现,” 曾担任加拿大外交官的查尔斯·伯顿(Charles Burton)说。他指责北京将特鲁多作为筹码, 进行包括引渡条约在内的谈判, 还力图达成自由贸易协议, 获得更多的加拿大矿产资源。</p>
<p>While Mr. Trudeau has championed Mr. Garratt's return as a result of closer engagement with Beijing, the outcome has highlighted a lopsided relationship in which China has the leverage, whether by halting \$1.5 billion in Canadian canola exports or having unjustly detained Mr. Garratt, Mr. Burton said.</p>	<p>伯顿表示, 尽管特鲁多支持以加强与北京合作换取加勒特回国, 但这种结果却突显了一种不平衡的关系。中国是占上风的, 不管是中断加拿大价值15亿美元的芥花籽油出口, 还是不公正地关押加勒特, 都是如此。</p>
<p>"We don't seem to have the linguistic and cultural expertise and political knowledge to defend our interests against a very sophisticated diplomatic engagement by China, which seems to always come out on top," he said.</p>	<p>“在面对与中国的复杂外交关系时, 我们似乎不具备维护自身利益所需的语言和文化专业技能, 也缺乏足够的政治认知。最后似乎总是中国获胜,” 他说。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160921/canada-agrees-to-talks-with-china-on-extradition	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20160921/canada-agrees-to-talks-with-china-on-extradition
Nepal Releases 41 Tibetans Detained While on Pilgrimage	中国严加防范藏人参加达赖法会
Forty-one Tibetans who were detained by the Nepalese police while they were on a bus bound for India have been released to a Nepalese human rights group, an advocate for Tibetan rights said Friday.	一名藏人权利倡导者上周五表示，遭到尼泊尔警方羁押的 41 名乘坐大巴前往印度的藏人，现在已被释放，移交给了一个尼泊尔人权团体。
The advocate, Kate Saunders, of the International Campaign for Tibet, said early Friday in London that the human rights group, the Human Rights Organization of Nepal, and other contacts in Kathmandu, Nepal's capital, had told her that immigration officials and the police had allowed all the Tibetans to be released.	人权团体“国际声援西藏运动”(International Campaign for Tibet)的成员凯特·桑德斯(Kate Saunders)上周五在伦敦说，尼泊尔人权组织(Human Rights Organization of Nepal)以及其他在尼泊尔首都加德满都的联系人告诉她，移民官员和警察已经同意释放所有藏人。
Ms. Saunders said the Tibetans were mostly from Kham and Amdo, Tibetan regions now ruled by China, and were on a pilgrimage to sacred sites in Nepal and India. It is likely that they planned to go in January to an important Buddhist ceremony, the Kalachakra teaching, in Bodh Gaya, an Indian city, she said.	桑德斯说，这批藏人大多来自目前由中国统治的康区和安多藏区，前往尼泊尔和印度的圣地朝圣。她表示，他们很可能计划明年 1 月前往印度城市菩提伽耶(Bodh Gaya)，参加重要的佛教仪式时轮金刚灌顶法会。
It is unclear what those Tibetans will do now. They could end up at the Kathmandu transit center of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. From there, many Tibetans make their way to India, against China's wishes. Ms. Saunders said the Tibetans were in a "very precarious situation."	目前还不清楚这些藏人接下来会怎么样。他们最后可能会被移交给联合国难民署的加德满都过境中心。许多藏人违背中国政府的愿望，从那里进入印度。桑德斯说，这些藏人处于“非常危险的境地”。
The Human Rights Organization of Nepal did not respond to an email asking for an update on the situation of the Tibetans.	尼泊尔人权组织没有回复要求了解这批藏人状况的电邮。
The Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetans, is expected to teach at the Kalachakra gathering from Jan. 3 to Jan. 14. He offers this	达赖喇嘛是藏人精神领袖，预定在 1 月 3 日至 1 月 14 日在时轮金刚灌顶法会上传法。他定期在不同地方举办这种法会，很多藏人试图前往菩提伽耶，

<p>teaching regularly at different places, and many Tibetans try to make their way to Bodh Gaya, the site where the Buddha attained enlightenment, when the Dalai Lama travels there from his home in northern India to teach.</p>	<p>那是佛陀开悟之地。届时达赖喇嘛会从他在印度北部的居住地前往那里。</p>
<p>In 2012, Chinese security officials detained hundreds of Tibetans after they returned from the Kalachakra in Bodh Gaya. Many of them were released later. The Chinese government opposes the Dalai Lama and calls him a “splittist,” but Tibetans remain devoted to him, and many try to travel to India to see him.</p>	<p>2012年，中国安全官员羁押了从菩提伽耶参加时轮金刚灌顶法会返回的数百名藏人。其中很多人后来获得释放。中国政府反对达赖喇嘛，称他为“分裂主义者”，但藏人仍然效忠于他，很多人试图前往印度去见他。</p>
<p>Since a widespread uprising across Tibetan regions in 2008, the Chinese government has increased its security presence on the Tibet-Nepal border and has prevented many Tibetans from leaving. The number of Tibetans making their way to Nepal has plummeted. China is also exercising greater influence over Nepal, and Tibetans in Nepal complain of more detentions there and a ban on anti-China protests.</p>	<p>自2008年藏区发生大范围的骚乱以来，中国政府加强了在藏尼边境的安全部署，从而阻止了很多试图离开的藏人。前往尼泊尔的藏人数量急剧下降。中国也对尼泊尔施加了更大的影响，尼泊尔的藏人抱怨那里出现了更多的羁押事件，还禁止人们举行反华抗议。</p>
<p>Ms. Saunders said Chinese officials were making great efforts to prevent Tibetans from traveling to Bodh Gaya this year for the Dalai Lama’s teaching.</p>	<p>桑德斯说，中国官员正在大力防范藏人今年前往菩提伽耶参加达赖喇嘛的法会。</p>
<p>“What we know is that the Chinese authorities have tightened controls on Tibetans, in some areas going from house to house to confiscate people’s passports,” she said.</p>	<p>“我们所知的是，中国当局加强了对藏人的控制，在一些地区挨家挨户地没收居民的护照，”她说。</p>
<p>“In the last few weeks, government officials have confiscated passports in the Tibetan areas of Qinghai and Gansu, and according to some sources, also in Sichuan and the Tibet Autonomous Region,” she added. “Some Tibetans who have already arrived in Nepal and India for</p>	<p>“在过去几周里，政府官员在青海和甘肃的藏区没收护照，有消息说，四川和西藏自治区也在没收护照。”她表示，“一些计划参加朝圣和菩提伽耶宗教仪式已经抵达了尼泊尔和印度的藏人，收到了返回的命令，当局对他们的家人施加了压力。”</p>

<p>pilgrimage and for attending the religious ceremony in Bodh Gaya have already been ordered to return, and their families pressured by the authorities."</p>	
<p>"So no doubt for this group of 41, things will be very difficult," she said, "particularly given that they will now be on the radar of the Chinese authorities in Nepal, given the nature of the relationship between the two governments."</p>	<p>"对于这 41 人来说, 情况将会非常困难,"她说。"尤其是考虑到两国政府之间的关系性质, 以及如今他们将出现在中国当局的雷达上。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161121/nepal-tibetans-china</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161121/nepal-tibetans-china</p>
<p>Michael Flynn, a Top Trump Adviser, Ties China and North Korea to Islamists</p>	<p>特朗普幕僚称中朝是激进伊斯兰主义盟友</p>
<p>What if someone were to tell you that China and North Korea are allied with militant Islamists bent on imposing their religious ideology worldwide?</p>	<p>如果有人告诉你, 中国和朝鲜是激进伊斯兰主义者的盟友, 一心想把他们的宗教意识形态强加给全世界, 你会怎么想?</p>
<p>You might not agree. After all, China and North Korea are officially secular Communist states, and China has blamed religious extremists for violence in Muslim areas of its Xinjiang region.</p>	<p>你可能不同意这个说法。毕竟中国和朝鲜在官方上是世俗共产国家, 中国还指责宗教极端分子在新疆的穆斯林地区开展了暴力活动。</p>
<p>But such an alliance is the framework through which retired Lt. Gen. Michael T. Flynn, the pick of President-elect Donald J. Trump for national security adviser, views the two East Asian countries. To the list of pro-jihadist anti-Western conspirators, General Flynn adds Russia, Cuba and Venezuela, among others. (Never mind that he has recently had close financial and lobbying relationships with conservative Russian and Turkish interests.)</p>	<p>但是在候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)挑选的国家安全顾问、退役中将迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)看来, 这两个东亚国家就是激进伊斯兰主义者的盟友。弗林将军的这份亲圣战反西方阴谋者名单上还有俄罗斯、古巴和委内瑞拉等国家的名字。(不要在意他最近与保守派俄罗斯和土耳其利益集团之间存在密切的财务和游说关系。)</p>
<p>By appointing General Flynn, Mr. Trump has signaled that he intends to prioritize policy on the Middle East and jihadist groups, though the</p>	<p>特朗普对弗林将军的任命, 显示他打算优先考虑关于中东和圣战组织的政策, 尽管奥巴马政府似乎向特朗普强调了处理朝鲜核计划事务的紧迫性。弗</p>

<p>Obama administration seems to have stressed to Mr. Trump the urgency of dealing with North Korea's nuclear program. General Flynn is an outspoken critic of political Islam and has advocated a global campaign led by the United States against "radical Islam." He once posted on Twitter that "Fear of Muslims is RATIONAL."</p>	<p>林将军一向是政治伊斯兰直言不讳的批评者，主张开展以美国为主导的全球反“伊斯兰激进派”运动。他曾经在 Twitter 上说：“对穆斯林的恐惧是合理的。”</p>
<p>General Flynn is about to take on what many consider the most important foreign policy job in the United States government. He is expected to coordinate policy-making agencies, manage competing voices and act as Mr. Trump's main adviser, and perhaps arbiter, on foreign policy.</p>	<p>弗林将军将要承担的是一份在许多人看来属于美国政府中最重要的外交政策工作。人们期望他协调政策制定机构，处理争锋相对的意见，作为特朗普在外交政策上的主要顾问，或许还是仲裁者。</p>
<p>General Flynn's peers in the Army have praised him for his work gathering intelligence in Iraq and Afghanistan. But senior officials have criticized him for being a poor manager as director of the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency. After being forced from the job in 2014, he began denouncing the Obama administration in public, saying the White House refused to acknowledge important intelligence on growing jihadist threats and their ideological foundations.</p>	<p>对于弗林在伊拉克和阿富汗开展的情报搜集工作，他在美国陆军的同事表示了称赞。但是高级官员批评他在五角大楼担任国防情报局(Defense Intelligence Agency)局长时管理不善。2014 年被迫离职后，他公开谴责奥巴马政府，称白宫拒绝承认关于日益增长的圣战威胁及其意识形态基础的重要情报。</p>
<p>He then wrote a book, with a co-author, on his military career and the need to intensify the campaign against Islamic extremists. The book, "The Field of Fight: How We Can Win the Global War Against Radical Islam and Its Allies," published in July, is one of the few places where General Flynn has discussed his views on China and North Korea. The mentions are infrequent, but they give some clue as to how he views the Asian nations.</p>	<p>之后，他与人合写了一本关于自己军事生涯的书，解释为什么需要进一步反对伊斯兰极端分子。这本书的名字叫《战场：我们如何赢得反对激进伊斯兰及其盟友的全球战争》(The Field of Fight: How We Can Win the Global War Against Radical Islam and Its Allies)，于今年 7 月出版。弗林将军在其中少见地讨论了他对中国和朝鲜的看法。虽然着墨不多，但也给出了一些线索，显示他如何看待这两个亚洲国家。</p>
<p>Here are the most relevant passages. In the introduction, General Flynn</p>	<p>下面是最具相关性的段落。在序言中，弗林将军说他写这本书的目的之一是：</p>

<p>says one of his goals in writing the book is:</p>	
<p>"to show you the war being waged against us. This administration has forbidden us to describe our enemies properly and clearly: They are Radical Islamists. They are not alone, and are allied with countries and groups who, though not religious fanatics, share their hatred of the West, particularly the United States and Israel. Those allies include North Korea, Russia, China, Cuba, and Venezuela."</p>	<p>"为了证明这场战争是针对我们的。这届政府禁止我们正确而清晰地描述敌人：他们是伊斯兰激进派。他们并非单枪匹马，而是与一些国家与组织结成了联盟——尽管它们并非宗教狂徒，但它们对西方一样有仇恨情绪，尤其是对美国和以色列。这些盟友包括朝鲜、俄罗斯、中国、古巴和委内瑞拉。"</p>
<p>He tries to further explain that alliance through a vague mention of a common ideology:</p>	<p>他试图通过模糊地提到共同的思想意识而进一步解释那个联盟：</p>
<p>"There are many similarities between these dangerous and vicious radicals and the totalitarian movements of the last century. No surprise that we are facing an alliance between Radical Islamists and regimes in Havana, Pyongyang, Moscow, and Beijing. Both believe that history, and/or Allah, blesses their efforts, and so both want to ensure that this glorious story is carefully told."</p>	<p>"这些危险凶残的激进分子与上世纪的极权主义运动有很多相似之处。难怪我们面对着的是伊斯兰激进派与哈瓦那、平壤、莫斯科和北京政权的联盟。他们都相信，历史以及（或）安拉站在他们一边，所以他们都想确保自己的光辉故事能被仔细讲述。"</p>
<p>Early in his career, General Flynn served with the 25th Infantry Division in the Asia-Pacific region. He writes: "This opened up my eyes to the type of enemies we saw across a wide swath of the Asia-Pacific rim. There were many, and still are."</p>	<p>事业初期，弗林在亚太地区的第25步兵师服役。他写道："这打开了我的眼界，让我看到了亚太地区广大范围内的各种敌人。当时我们在这里有很多的敌人，现在依然如此。"</p>
<p>General Flynn also gives a bit more detail on how he sees this global alliance:</p>	<p>弗林还更详细地描述了他对这个全球联盟的看法：</p>
<p>"The war is on. We face a working coalition that extends from North Korea and China to Russia, Iran, Syria, Cuba, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Nicaragua. We are under attack, not only from nation-states directly, but also from Al Qaeda, Hezbollah, ISIS, and countless other terrorist</p>	<p>"战争已经打响。我们面对的是一个正在发挥作用的联盟，它从朝鲜、中国蔓延到俄罗斯、伊朗、叙利亚、古巴、玻利维亚、委内瑞拉和尼加拉瓜。我们正遭受攻击，不仅直接来自这些国家，而且来自基地组织(Al Qaeda)、黎巴嫩真主党(Hezbollah)、伊斯兰国(ISIS)以及其他无数恐怖主义组织（我将</p>

<p>groups. (I will discuss later on, the close working relationships between terror groups and organized criminal organizations.) Suffice to say, the same sort of cooperation binds together jihadis, Communists, and garden-variety tyrants.</p>	<p>在后面讨论恐怖主义组织与有组织的犯罪集团之间的紧密协作关系)。简而言之，相同的合作把圣战者、共产主义者和普通的暴君联系在了一起。</p>
<p>"This alliance surprises a lot of people. On the surface, it seems incoherent. How, they ask, can a Communist regime like North Korea embrace a radical Islamist regime like Iran?"</p>	<p>"这个联盟令很多人感到吃惊。表面上看，他们似乎没有联系。他们问，朝鲜这样的共产主义政权怎么会接受伊朗这样的激进伊斯兰政权？"</p>
<p>General Flynn goes on to discuss reports that North Korea has cooperated with Iran and Syria on nuclear programs and trade. He asserts that Iran is the "linchpin" of the global anti-Western network. He writes:</p>	<p>弗林接着讨论了那些关于朝鲜与伊朗和叙利亚在核项目和核贸易中展开合作的报道。他坚称，伊朗是全球反西方联盟的"关键角色"。他写道：</p>
<p>"The mullahs have already established strategic alliances in our own hemisphere with Cuba and Venezuela, and are working closely with Russia and China; a victory over the 'Great Satan' in Iraq will compel the smaller Middle Eastern countries to come to terms with Tehran, and make the region much more inhospitable to us and our friends and allies."</p>	<p>"那些毛拉已经在我们的半球与古巴和委内瑞拉建立了战略联盟，并且正与俄罗斯和中国密切合作。在伊拉克对'大恶魔'(Great Satan)的胜利将迫使中东的一些小国与德黑兰和好，令那个地区对我们以及我们的朋友和盟友更不友好。"</p>
<p>Finally, General Flynn writes that if the United States loses the global war, one result will be living under "the grim censorship we see in groups such as the Islamic State, Al Qaeda, and the Taliban or from nations like Iran, North Korea, and Cuba."</p>	<p>弗林最后写道，如果美国输掉了这场全球战争，一个后果是我们将生活在"严格的审查制度之下，就像我们在伊斯兰国、基地组织和塔利班等组织以及在伊朗、朝鲜和古巴等国看到的那样"。</p>
<p>The appointment of General Flynn has caught the attention of some Chinese scholars and analysts. They appear to be wary. Last week, Shi Zehua, an associate professor of international relations at Beijing Foreign Studies University, wrote in an opinion piece in The Beijing</p>	<p>对弗林的任命已经引起一些中国学者和分析人士的关注。他们看似抱有戒备之心。上周，北京外国语大学国际关系副教授史泽华在《新京报》的一篇评论文章中写道，弗林"有严重的伊斯兰恐惧症，对白人至上主义充满同情"。</p>

<p>News that General Flynn "has serious Islamophobia and is full of sympathy toward white supremacy."</p>	
<p>Mr. Shi added:</p>	<p>史泽华还写道:</p>
<p>"Along with his style of bigoted behavior, a strong desire for state power and being in charge, and a lack of sense of the big picture, will he destroy American political values and its foreign policy traditions, together with Trump the political illiterate? It is really hard to say."</p>	<p>"再加上偏执的行事风格、对国家权力强烈的控制欲及大局观的缺乏，会不会和特朗普这位政治白丁一起毁掉美国的政治价值观和外交政策传统呢？还真不好说。"</p>
<p>John Delury, a scholar of Chinese history and the Koreas at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea, shared these thoughts after reading General Flynn's book:</p>	<p>韩国首尔延世大学(Yonsei University)研究中国历史和朝鲜半岛问题的学者鲁乐汉(John Delury)在读完弗林的书后与我们分享了以下观点:</p>
<p>"General Flynn seems to be all about one thing — fighting 'radical Islam' — and that means Asia goes on the back burner. Obama was trying to 'pivot' from costly wars in the Middle East to economic opportunity in Asia, a strategy that was still in-progress and that Hillary Clinton would have stuck with. But Flynn has no concept of the importance of Asia. For him, America needs to become single-minded in the top priority — destroying radical Islam, at home and abroad.</p>	<p>"弗林似乎只关心一件事——打击'伊斯兰激进派'——那意味着，亚洲要靠后站。奥巴马曾试图把重心从中东昂贵的战争转向亚洲的经济机会。这一战略仍在进行中，希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)本可能继续执行。但弗林对亚洲的重要性一无所知。对他来说，美国只需要关心首要问题——在国内和国外摧毁伊斯兰激进派。</p>
<p>"Flynn's obsession with eliminating radical Islam is likely to color his view of everything else — including key strategic questions facing East Asia like the rise of China, resurgence of Japan and nuclear breakout of North Korea. Running the National Security Council is all about juggling priorities, keeping your eye on the ball while maintaining strategic balance. Flynn doesn't come across as much of a juggler. For him, there is only one ball out there.</p>	<p>"弗林对消灭伊斯兰激进派的痴迷很可能会影响他对其他所有事情的看法——包括东亚的很多关键战略问题，比如中国的崛起，日本的复兴，以及朝鲜的核突破。掌管国家安全委员会(National Security Council)完全是关于平衡各个重要问题，在把眼光投向最重要的地方的同时，保持战略平衡。弗林看起来不太会统筹兼顾。他眼里只有一个目标。</p>
<p>"If Flynn is able to press his global war on radical Islam, America's rivals</p>	<p>"如果弗林能够推进针对伊斯兰激进派的全球战争，那么美国在亚洲的对手</p>

<p>in Asia will seize the opportunity to further their interests. China can speed up its march to displace the U.S. as the architect of Asian security. North Korea can finish its drive to joining the nuclear club. Life will also change for America's Asian allies, who will no longer be able to count on U.S. commitment to their development and defense. And America's role as a promoter of human rights and liberal values — a contested and problematic mission, albeit a noble one — could become a thing of the past.</p>	<p>将抓住这个机会扩大自己的利益。中国能够加速取代美国成为亚洲安全的设计师。朝鲜能够完成自己加入核武器俱乐部的目标。美国的亚洲盟国面对的局面也将发生变化，他们将不再指望美国对他们的发展和防卫做出的承诺。美国作为人权和自由观念倡导者的角色——一个充满争议和问题的高尚使命——可能也会成为过去时。</p>
<p>"Here's an example of how Flynn's global war on radical Islam could have unanticipated side effects on Asian security. In his book, Flynn links North Korea to his 'enemy number one,' the Islamists, by citing Pyongyang's military and economic ties to Syria and Iran. Well, what if the North Koreans promised an envoy from Trump — who said he's willing to talk to Kim Jong-un — that they would cut their links to radical Islam and even give the Americans some intell based on their years of cooperation? Nonproliferation guarantees, which the North Koreans put out as bait throughout the Obama years, to no effect, could serve as a starting point for resumed U.S.-D.P.R.K. negotiation under a Flynn foreign policy. The old dictum stands — my enemy's enemy is my friend. Flynn is crystal clear who the enemy is, radical Islam. Anyone who shows eagerness to fight the Islamists buys a seat at Flynn's national security table."</p>	<p>"弗林针对伊斯兰激进派的全球战争可能对亚洲安全产生意想不到的负面影响。比如，弗林在书中把朝鲜与他的'头号敌人'伊斯兰主义者联系在一起，他的根据是平壤与叙利亚和伊朗的军事和经济联系。呃，如果朝鲜向特朗普的特使承诺——特朗普曾表示愿意与金正恩会谈——他们会切断与伊斯兰激进派的联系，甚至可以根据他们之间的多年合作向美国提供一些情报呢？在奥巴马任期内，朝鲜抛出了一个诱饵，那就是不扩散核武器的承诺。虽然它没起到任何作用，但可以用作美朝在弗林外交政策下重新进行谈判的起点。还是那句老话——敌人的敌人是朋友。弗林清楚地表明，自己的敌人是伊斯兰激进派。任何表现出打击伊斯兰主义者热情的人都能在弗林的国家安全计划中占有一席之地。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161201/michael-flynn-trump-adviser-china-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161201/michael-flynn-trump-adviser-china-north-korea</p>
<p>Trump Suggests Using Bedrock China Policy as Bargaining Chip</p>	<p>特朗普宣称美国不受“一个中国”原则约束</p>

<p>WASHINGTON — President-elect Donald J. Trump, defending his recent phone call with Taiwan’s president, asserted in an interview broadcast Sunday that the United States was not bound by the One China policy, the 44-year diplomatic understanding that underpins America’s relationship with its biggest rival.</p>	<p>华盛顿——候任总统唐纳德·J·特朗普(Donald J. Trump)为自己与台湾总统最近的通话做出辩护。他在周日播出的电视采访中坚称，美国不受一个中国政策的约束，尽管这项协议在过去 44 年里一直是美国与其最大对手外交关系的基础。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, speaking on Fox News, said he understood the principle of a single China that includes Taiwan, but declared, “I don’t know why we have to be bound by a One China policy unless we make a deal with China having to do with other things, including trade.”</p>	<p>特朗普在福克斯新闻频道表示，他明白包含台湾的一个中国原则，但他宣称，“我不知道为什么我们必须受到一个中国政策的束缚，除非我们与中国达成一个必须涉及其他方面的协议，包括贸易。”</p>
<p>“I mean, look,” he continued, “we’re being hurt very badly by China with devaluation; with taxing us heavy at the borders when we don’t tax them; with building a massive fortress in the middle of the South China Sea, which they shouldn’t be doing; and frankly, with not helping us at all with North Korea.”</p>	<p>“我是说，你看，”他接着讲道，“中国的货币在贬值，我们因此受到极大的伤害；他们对我们收取巨额关税，我们却没有对他们这么做；他们在南海中间建了一个巨大的要塞，尽管不应该这么做；而且坦白讲，他们在朝鲜问题上根本没有帮到我们什么。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump is not the first incoming Republican president to question the One China policy, but his suggestion that it could be used as a chip to correct Chinese behavior sets him apart, several Asia experts said. While Mr. Trump has been praised by some Republicans for taking a new look at China policy, his stance could risk a backlash by Beijing, the analysts said.</p>	<p>数名亚洲问题专家表示，特朗普不是第一个质疑一个中国政策的共和党候任总统，但只有他提议可以将之作为纠正中国行为的筹码。分析人士表示，尽管特朗普以新眼光看待中国政策，受到了一些共和党人的称赞，但他的立场可能会面临北京的强烈反对。</p>
<p>Not since 1972, when President Richard M. Nixon and Mao Zedong enshrined the One China principle in the Shanghai Communiqué, has an American president or president-elect so publicly and explicitly questioned the agreement, which resulted in the United States’ ending its diplomatic recognition of Taiwan in 1979.</p>	<p>自 1972 年理查德·M·尼克松(Richard M. Nixon)总统和毛泽东在《上海公报》(Shanghai Communiqué)中确立了一个中国政策以来，还没有一位美国总统或候任总统如此公开、明确地质疑这项协议。因为该协议，美国在 1979 年终止了对台湾的外交承认。</p>

<p>The Chinese government issued no immediate response to Mr. Trump's remarks. But the comments are likely to reignite a debate that erupted nine days ago when he took a congratulatory phone call from President Tsai Ing-wen of Taiwan.</p>	<p>中国政府没有立即对特朗普的声明做出反应。但这些言论有可能会重新激起9天前的一场争论，当时他接听了台湾总统蔡英文(Tsai Ing-wen)打来祝贺他当选的电话。</p>
<p>At first, Mr. Trump played down the implications of the call, saying he was just being polite. Later, his aides said he was well aware of the diplomatic repercussions of speaking to Taiwan's leader. Lobbyists for Taiwan, including the law firm of former Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, spent months laying the groundwork for the call.</p>	<p>一开始，特朗普淡化了这次通话的含意，称他只是出于礼貌。后来，他的助手表示，他很清楚与台湾领导人通话会带来什么样的外交后果。此前，有多名为台湾服务的说客花了数月时间为这次通话铺路，包括前堪萨斯州参议员鲍勃·多尔(Bob Dole)的律所。</p>
<p>On Friday, China's senior foreign policy official, Yang Jiechi, met with Lt. Gen. Michael T. Flynn, whom Mr. Trump has designated as his national security adviser, according to a person told about the meeting. It was not clear what the two men had discussed.</p>	<p>据知情人士称，中国外交政策方面的高层官员杨洁篪周五与陆军中将迈克尔·T·弗林(Michael T. Flynn)举行了会面，后者已经被特朗普指定为国土安全顾问。目前还不清楚两人讨论了哪些问题。</p>
<p>Some Republican foreign policy experts — including John R. Bolton, who is believed to be a front-runner for the post of deputy secretary of state — have praised Mr. Trump for shaking up a decades-old diplomatic agreement.</p>	<p>对于特朗普动摇了一项有着数十年历史的外交协议，一些共和党外交政策专家对他表示赞赏，其中包括最有可能被任命为美国副国务卿的约翰·R·博尔顿(John R. Bolton)。</p>
<p>As a candidate, Ronald Reagan criticized the decision to abrogate recognition of Taiwan; after his election, he invited a delegation from Taiwan to attend his inauguration, antagonizing Beijing.</p>	<p>罗纳德·里根(Ronald Reagan)在竞选期间就曾以总统候选人的身份，对于取消对台湾的外交承认进行了指责；当选之后，他又邀请一个台湾代表团参加了自己的就职典礼，此举招致北京的敌意。</p>
<p>In 1982, as president, Reagan pushed for the so-called Six Assurances, one of which was a reaffirmation that the United States did not formally recognize Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan. Still, he abided by the terms of the 1979 joint communiqué that established relations between the United States and China.</p>	<p>1982年，里根还以总统的身份推动通过了所谓的“六项保证”(Six Assurances)，其中一条是重申美国不会正式承认中国人对台湾的主权。不过，他依然遵守了1979年联合公报中的条款，该公报确立了美国与中国的外交关系。</p>

<p>But Mr. Trump's suggestion that the policy could be wielded as a chip in a broader negotiation with China has implications not just for Washington's relationship with Beijing, several experts on Asia said, but also for America's support for Taiwan.</p>	<p>但几位亚洲问题专家表示，特朗普提出的将一个中国政策作为筹码与中国进行更广泛谈判的提议，不仅会影响华盛顿和北京的关系，也有可能影响美国对台湾的支持。</p>
<p>"By putting One China up for grabs, Trump will suck all the oxygen out of the U.S.-China relationship, and it risks eventually trading away U.S. support for Taiwan for another U.S. interest," said Evan Medeiros, a former senior director for Asia at the National Security Council.</p>	<p>"通过将一个中国政策待价而沽，特朗普会抽空美中关系中所有的氧气，而且有可能为换取美国的另一项利益最终放弃美国对台湾的支持，"曾任美国国家安全委员会亚洲事务主任的埃文·梅代罗斯(Evan Medeiros)说。</p>
<p>"There are good reasons why eight presidents since 1972 have relied on the One China policy," he added. "This is one area where the Trump team would do well to heed the lessons of history instead of bucking them in the uncertain hope of getting something."</p>	<p>"自1972年以来的八位总统选择延续一个中国政策，是有充分理由的，"他接着讲道。"这是特朗普团队需要好好处理的领域，那样才能吸取历史教训，而非在不确定能得到什么的情况下贸然反对。"</p>
<p>Jeffrey A. Bader, Mr. Medeiros's predecessor in the Obama administration, said the One China policy had "always been seen as a foundation of the relationship."</p>	<p>于梅代罗斯之前在奥巴马政府担任同一职位的杰弗里·A·贝德(Jeffrey A. Bader)表示，一个中国政策"一直被视为中美关系的一个基础"。</p>
<p>"Now Trump apparently sees it as part of a broader set of new transactions," he said. "Mixing trade with an issue seen by Beijing as involving sovereignty is likely to produce an angry Chinese backlash and worsen both issues."</p>	<p>"现在特朗普显然把它看作一系列范围更广泛的新交易的一部分，"他说。"把贸易和被北京视为关涉主权的问题混为一谈，有可能引发愤怒的中国人的反弹，使这两个问题都恶化。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump, however, did not appear worried about inflaming Beijing. He repeated in the Fox News interview many of the criticisms he has made about China, particularly on trade and currency manipulation. He also emphasized what he said was China's unwillingness to help curb the nuclear ambitions of its neighbor North Korea — an issue that foreign policy experts believe could confront Mr. Trump as the first</p>	<p>然而，特朗普似乎并不担心激怒北京。他在接受福克斯新闻频道(Fox News)采访时，重提了他之前对中国的诸多指责，尤其是在贸易和货币操纵问题上。他也强调了他所说的北京不愿帮助遏制其邻国朝鲜的核野心——外交政策专家认为这个问题有可能引发特朗普在任期间的第一场地缘政治危机。</p>

geopolitical crisis of his presidency.	
The president-elect said he would not tolerate having the Chinese government dictate whether he could take a call from the president of Taiwan. He reiterated that he had not placed the call, and described it as "a very short call saying, 'Congratulations, sir, on the victory.'"	这位候任总统表示，他不会容许中国政府决定他能否接台湾总统的电话。他重申并不是他打的电话，还说那是“非常简短的通话，是为表示‘先生，恭喜你获胜’”。
"Why should some other nation be able to say I can't take a call?" Mr. Trump asked. "I think it actually would've been very disrespectful, to be honest with you, not taking it."	"为什么其他国家可以说我不能接一个电话?"特朗普问。“老实讲，我觉得不接那个电话真的会非常无礼。”
The Chinese government, which once viewed Mr. Trump favorably as an alternative to the hawkish Hillary Clinton, has struggled to respond to Mr. Trump's unorthodox approach. China's foreign minister, Wang Yi, initially played down the significance of the phone call, calling it a "petty action by the Taiwan side" that he said would not upset the longstanding policy of One China.	相比于鹰派的希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)，中国政府之前一度看好特朗普，如今则艰难地对特朗普的非传统举动做出反应。中国外交部长王毅一开始淡化了这次通话的重要性，称它是“台湾方面搞的一个小动作”，不会改变一个中国的长期政策。
But as Mr. Trump has repeated his campaign criticisms of China — and as his statements about Taiwan have rippled throughout the region — Beijing has noticeably hardened its tone. It warned him last week, in a front-page editorial in the overseas edition of People's Daily, that "creating troubles for the China-U.S. relationship is creating troubles for the U.S. itself."	但是，随着特朗普重复他在竞选期间对中国的批评，随着他关于台湾的言论在整个地区蔓延，北京的语气明显强硬起来。上周，《人民日报》海外版在一篇头版社论中警告，“给中美关系制造麻烦，就是给美国自己制造麻烦。”
In a pointed rejoinder to Mr. Trump, the editorial said that pushing China on Taiwan "would greatly reduce the chance to achieve the goal of making America great again."	这篇社论还对特朗普进行了措辞严厉的回应，称在台湾问题上挑衅中国，“‘让美国再次伟大’的目标就会大打折扣。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161212/trump-taiwan-one-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161212/trump-taiwan-one-china
Record Number of Journalists Jailed in 2016, Press Advocacy Group	今年各国记者入狱人数破纪录，土耳其中国最多

Says	
At least 259 journalists have been jailed around the world this year, a press advocacy group reported on Monday, the most since it began a detailed annual census of imprisonments in 1990.	一个新闻自由倡导团体本周一说，今年全球各地至少有 259 名记者遭到监禁。这是自 1990 年开始进行详细的年度统计以来人数最多的一年。
The group, the Committee to Protect Journalists, attributed the increase largely to a surge of imprisonments in Turkey after the failed military coup against President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in July.	这个名叫保护记者委员会(Committee to Protect Journalists)的团体称，这一增长主要是由于 7 月份针对土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)的军事政变失败后，被监禁的记者剧增造成的。
At least 81 journalists — almost a third of the total — were incarcerated by the Turkish authorities in relation to their work, the group said in announcing the 2016 figures, “the highest number in any one country at any time.”	至少有 81 名记者——几乎占总数的三分之一——因为新闻工作而遭土耳其当局监禁，该团体在公布 2016 年的数字时说，这比“任何一个国家任何时候的数字都要高”。
Among those imprisoned were Mehmet Baransu, a former columnist and correspondent for the daily newspaper Taraf, who was accused of obtaining secret documents, insulting the president and membership in a terrorist organization. He is facing a maximum sentence of 75 years.	被监禁的人中，日报《立场报》(Taraf)的前专栏作家和记者穆罕默德·巴兰苏(Mehmet Baransu)被指控获得秘密文件、侮辱总统和加入恐怖组织，面临最高 75 年的刑期。
The committee also cited an Oct. 31 raid on the offices of Cumhuriyet, Turkey’s oldest secularist daily newspaper, where at least a dozen journalists were detained on accusations of producing propaganda for outlawed Kurdish separatists and a banned organization run by Fethullah Gulen, a cleric and political rival of Mr. Erdogan’s.	该团体还提到 10 月 31 日土耳其查抄了历史最悠久的世俗主义日报《共和国报》(Cumhuriyet)的办公室，至少有十多名记者遭到羁押，他们被指控为库尔德分离主义分子和一个被禁的组织制作宣传内容。该组织是由埃尔多安的政敌、神职人员费特胡拉·居伦(Fethullah Gulen)领导的。
Mr. Gulen, who lives in Pennsylvania, has been accused by Turkish investigators of fomenting the attempted coup against Mr. Erdogan, a charge that Mr. Gulen has denied. The Turkish government has said it wants the United States to extradite him.	居伦现居美国宾夕法尼亚州，土耳其调查人员指控他企图煽动针对埃尔多安的未遂政变，居伦否认了这一指控。土耳其政府表示希望美国将其引渡回国。
The 259 total for 2016 shattered the previous global record of 232	2016 年 259 名记者被监禁的数字打破了 2012 年全球 232 名的记录。去年

journalists imprisoned in 2012. Last year, 199 journalists were jailed, the group said.	有 199 名记者身陷囹圄。
After Turkey, the biggest jailers of journalists were China, where at least 38 had been incarcerated as of Dec. 1; Egypt, with 25; Eritrea, with 17; and Ethiopia, with 16.	排在土耳其之后的是中国,截至 12 月 1 日至少有 38 人被监禁;之后是埃及, 25 人; 厄立特里亚, 17 人; 埃塞俄比亚, 16 人。
For the first time since 2008, Iran was not among the top five jailers, the committee said, counting eight journalists in Iranian prisons compared with 19 a year earlier.	该团体说,自 2008 年以来,伊朗一直没有进入前五位,今年伊朗关押了 8 名记者,而去年是 19 名。
The group attributed the decline partly to the release of many of those who had been sentenced after a 2009 crackdown following a disputed presidential election.	该团体将这种下降部分归因于 2009 年充满争议的总统大选后,在打压行动中被判刑的新闻工作者获得了释放。
Nonetheless, the Iranian authorities are still imprisoning journalists for their work. The group cited the example of Keyvan Karimi, a filmmaker who was sentenced in 2015 to six years in prison and 223 lashes for a documentary about political graffiti.	尽管如此,伊朗当局仍然在监禁记者。该团体提到了凯万·卡里米(Keyvan Karimi)的例子。他是电影制作者,2015 年因为拍摄了一部关于政治涂鸦的纪录片而被判处 6 年监禁,笞刑 223 鞭。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161214/record-number-of-journalists-jailed-in-2016-press-advocacy-group-says	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161214/record-number-of-journalists-jailed-in-2016-press-advocacy-group-says
Norway and China Restore Ties, 6 Years After Nobel Prize Dispute	刘晓波事件 6 年后,中国与挪威宣布关系正常化
LONDON — China and Norway said on Monday that they would normalize diplomatic relations, six years after the decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the imprisoned democracy advocate Liu Xiaobo opened a rift between the countries.	中国与挪威政府周一宣布两国关系实现正常化。六年前,由于挪威诺贝尔奖评选委员会把诺贝尔和平奖颁给牢狱中的中国民主人士刘晓波,中国与挪威交恶。
Neither nation explained the timing of the normalization of ties, but analysts said that Norway was hoping to revive talks on a trade deal that stalled after the Nobel committee awarded the 2010 prize to Mr.	两国都没有解释这次关系正常化的时间节点有何意义,但有分析认为,挪威希望重启与中国的贸易谈判。2010 年诺奖委员会向刘晓波颁奖,谈判陷入停顿。

Liu, a literary critic and political essayist.	
The announcement on Monday accompanied a surprise visit to Beijing by the Norwegian foreign minister, Borge Brende, who met with Premier Li Keqiang.	周一，挪威外交大臣布兰德意外访华，与总理李克强进行了会晤。
"Through meticulous and numerous conversations, the two sides have, over the last years, reached a level of trust that allows for resumption of a normal relationship," they said in a joint statement, which made no reference to Mr. Liu nor to human rights.	在一则联合声明中，双方表示：“经过多次细致的对话，双方在过去几年达到了一定程度的信任，可以恢复正常关系。”声明没有提及刘晓波，也只字未提人权。
The Chinese foreign minister, Wang Yi, said in a separate statement that "Norway deeply reflected upon the reasons why bilateral mutual trust was harmed, and had conscientious, solemn consultations with China about how to improve bilateral relations."	中国外交部长王毅在另一份声明中说：“挪威方面对损害双方互信的原因进行了深刻反思，并与中方就如何改善双边关系进行了认真、严肃的磋商。双方就汲取教训、恢复互信达成了重要共识。”
Mr. Liu was arrested in December 2008. Now 60, he has been serving an 11-year prison sentence for "inciting subversion of state power" by organizing a petition urging an end to one-party rule.	外交部发言人华春莹在答记者问时，把刘晓波获奖一事称为“诺贝尔和平奖事件”，说中挪关系因此“严重受损”。当时，两国并未断绝外交关系，但双边贸易谈判被搁置，损害了挪威的三文鱼产业。
The Norwegian Nobel Committee, which is composed of five members appointed by Parliament, awarded the prize to Mr. Liu for "his long and nonviolent struggle for fundamental human rights in China." The committee is independent of the government, though its membership reflects the political composition of the legislature.	2013年9月，挪威选民罢黜了中左翼政府。新上台的保守派政府誓称将改善与中国的关系。自那以来，挪威方面采取了若干象征性的步骤，包括2014年归还圆明园文物。同年5月，达赖喇嘛访问挪威，挪威首相未与其会面。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161219/china-norway-nobel-liu-xiaobo	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20161219/china-norway-nobel-liu-xiaobo
Couple Held in China Are Free, but 'Even Now We Live Under a Cloud'	加拿大“间谍”夫妇讲述在中国被关押经历
MISSISSAUGA, Ontario — When the restaurant elevator doors opened onto a crowd of people, many holding video cameras, Kevin and Julia	安大略省米西索加——当餐厅的电梯门打开时，一大群人（其中有不少手持摄像机者）出现在凯文和朱莉娅·加勒特(Kevin and Julia Garratt)面前，他们

Garratt thought they had stumbled into a wedding party.	还以为偶然碰上了一场婚礼。
But this was no celebration. In a flash, the Garratts were snatched by men and shoved into separate cars. They would not see each other for more than two years.	但这不是一场庆祝活动。转瞬间，加勒特夫妇就处于一群男子的控制之下，被推进不同的汽车里。在之后两年多的时间里，他们将不能互相见面。
On the night of Aug. 4, 2014, the Garratts, Canadian Christian aid workers who lived in the northeastern Chinese city of Dandong, did not know they were in the hands of China's feared Ministry of State Security. The men drove Ms. Garratt, 55, to an office building and demanded that she sign a document stating that she agreed to be investigated.	那是在2014年8月4日的晚上，居住在中国东北丹东市的加拿大基督教援助工作者加勒特夫妇还不知道，他们是被中国的国家全部抓走的。抓他们的男子开车把55岁的加勒特女士带到一座办公楼，要求她在一份表示她同意接受调查的文件上签名。
"Investigated for what?" she asked. It was only after a translator said the words "suspect" and "spy" that she understood. In another room, her husband was hearing the same chilling accusations.	"调查什么?"她问道。只是在一名翻译说出"涉嫌"和"间谍"两词后，她才明白了。在另一个房间里，她的丈夫正在听到同样的可怕指控。
Scared and bewildered, the Garratts signed. "I seriously thought they would realize they'd made a mistake, they'd say sorry, and we'd go home," she said.	既害怕又不知所措的加勒特夫妇在文件上签了字。朱莉娅说，"我真的觉得他们会意识到他们犯了一个错误，他们会说对不起，我们就能回家了。"
The Garratts gave their account of their arrest and detention in an interview on Dec. 12, nearly three months after finally being reunited in Canada.	去年12月12日，在他们在加拿大重新团聚将近三个月之后，加勒特夫妇在一次采访中描述了自己被逮捕和拘留的经历。
The Garratts suspect they were unwitting pawns in a gambit by the Chinese government to prevent Canada from extraditing a Chinese spy to the United States. The detention of the couple transfixed Canada and proved deeply damaging to the country's relations with China.	加勒特夫妇觉得，他们无意中充当了一场较量的卒子，中国政府想用他们来阻止加拿大将一名中国间谍引渡到美国。这对夫妇的被拘留震惊了加拿大，也给加拿大与中国的关系造成了严重损害。
The couple's account provides a rare glimpse into the workings of China's opaque state security system. Their interrogations may also	他们的描述，让人们难得可以窥见中国不透明的国家安全系统的运作。对他们的审讯也可能提供了一些线索，以揭示中国的全球间谍网的巨大波及范

<p>reveal clues about the vast reach of China's global espionage network and the lengths to which the Chinese government will go to protect it. During the couple's monthslong detention, for example, they said, they were frequently threatened with execution or told that they would be sent to a North Korean gulag.</p>	<p>围、以及中国政府为保护这个网络不遗余力的程度。比如他们说，在他们被拘留的几个月里，他们经常受到死刑的威胁、或被告知他们将被送往朝鲜的劳改营。</p>
<p>At a time of Ottawa's warming relations with Beijing, the Garratts' experience highlights the risks Canada and other nations face in engaging with China. Though they are now back in Canada, the Garratts say they do not feel entirely safe, describing a series of unnerving incidents suggesting that the Chinese government may be trying to keep tabs on them and their relatives.</p>	<p>在渥太华与北京的关系变暖的时候，加勒特夫妇的经历凸显了加拿大以及其他国家在与中国交往中所面临的风险。虽然加勒特夫妇现已回到加拿大，但他们说，他们并不感到完全安全了，他们描述的一系列令人不安的事件表明，中国政府可能仍在试图监视他们和他们的亲属。</p>
<p>"Even now we live under a cloud," said Mr. Garratt, 56.</p>	<p>"即使在现在，我们仍生活在阴影之下，"56岁的加勒特先生说。</p>
<p>Until their highly publicized detention, the Garratts' only claim to fame was owning Dandong's top-rated destination on TripAdvisor: Peter's Coffee House. They lived in China on and off for 30 years, raising their four children there and moving the family from Vancouver to Dandong, a gritty city on the North Korean border, in 2007. Mr. Garratt said he had wanted to address the suffering of those living across the border by providing aid to orphanages and a school for the disabled in North Korea.</p>	<p>他们因被拘留而受到媒体的广泛报道之前，加勒特夫妇只是在 TripAdvisor 上小有名声：他们拥有的彼得咖啡室被 TripAdvisor 评为丹东的最佳目的地之一。他们断断续续地在中国居住和生活了 30 年，四个孩子都在那里长大，他们还在 2007 年把家庭从温哥华搬到了丹东，一座位于中朝边境附近的小城市。加勒特先生说，他想通过为孤儿院和朝鲜残疾人学校提供援助的方式，为解决生活在边境那边的人的痛苦做点事。</p>
<p>Peter's Coffee House, named for one of their sons, quickly became a hub for expatriates, local Chinese curious about the outside world — and state security agents suspicious of the Garratts and their customers, who included the occasional American or Canadian diplomat.</p>	<p>彼得咖啡室是用他们一个儿子的名字命名的，咖啡室很快成为外国人以及对外界感兴趣的当地老百姓聚会的场所，怀疑加勒特夫妇及其顾客（其中偶然包括了美国和加拿大的外交官）的国家安全部特工也是那里的常客。</p>
<p>Ms. Garratt taught international trade and management at a local</p>	<p>加勒特女士在当地一所大学教国际贸易和管理，丈夫负责经营咖啡馆，组织</p>

<p>university while her husband ran the cafe, organizing weekly "English Corner" language exchanges. In their spare time, the couple volunteered around Dandong, often taking Chinese orphans ice skating.</p>	<p>每周的“英语角”进行语言交流。在业余时间，这对夫妇在丹东当志愿者，经常带着中国孤儿去溜冰。</p>
<p>One evening, the Garratts were invited to a restaurant dinner by Chinese acquaintances who told them that they wanted advice about how their daughter could apply to the University of Toronto.</p>	<p>一天晚上，夫妇俩认识的中国人请他们去餐馆吃饭，表示想向他们打听自己的女儿该如何申请加拿大多伦多大学。</p>
<p>But the dinner, along with its aftermath upon the couple's emergence from the restaurant's elevator, was a trap: The setup had been put in motion by the arrest, six weeks earlier in Vancouver, of Su Bin, a Chinese aviation entrepreneur whom the United States had accused of conspiring with two Chinese soldiers to steal secret United States military data.</p>	<p>但这顿晚餐，以及这对夫妇一走出餐厅的电梯后发生的事情，是个陷阱：中国航空创业者苏斌六周前在温哥华被逮捕后，这个陷阱就已经设下了。美国指控苏斌伙同两名中国军人窃取美国的机密军事数据。</p>
<p>Those supporting the Garratts say the couple were simply chess pieces in a larger geopolitical skirmish.</p>	<p>支持加勒特夫妇的人说，他们不过是一个更大的地缘政治冲突中的棋子。</p>
<p>"The Chinese made it clear that the Garratt case was designed to pressure Canada to block Su Bin's extradition to the U.S.," said James Zimmerman, an American lawyer in Beijing hired by the family to lobby Canadian and Chinese government officials for their release.</p>	<p>“中国人明确表示，加勒特案的目的是为了给加拿大施压，不要把苏斌引渡到美国，”在北京的美国律师詹姆斯·齐默尔曼(James Zimmerman)说。加勒特家雇他对加拿大和中国政府官员进行游说，争取让夫妇俩获得释放。</p>
<p>In an emailed statement about the Garratts' detention, Global Affairs Canada, the department that handles Canada's diplomatic relations, declined to comment on the question of an exchange, but said, "Senior government officials were raising the case at every opportunity."</p>	<p>在关于加勒特夫妇羁押事件的电邮声明中，加拿大外交部门拒绝对交换问题予以置评，但表示：“高级政府官员每次有机会都会提出这个问题。”</p>
<p>The Chinese Embassy in Ottawa denied that the Garratts' detention was linked to Mr. Su. "We don't think it is related to any other cases," an embassy spokesman said in an email.</p>	<p>中国驻渥太华大使馆否认加勒特夫妇被羁押与苏斌有关。使馆发言人在一封电邮中说：“我们认为这与其他案件无关。”</p>

<p>According to the Garratts' account, after signing the investigation document Mr. Garratt was driven to the couple's apartment, where agents ransacked their possessions, grilled him about the contents of the kitchen cabinets and then carted off schoolbooks and computers in the family's suitcases. After a heated exchange, the men allowed Mr. Garratt to take a pair of Bibles back to the detention center.</p>	<p>根据加勒特夫妇的讲述，在签署调查文件后，加勒特先生被带到夫妇俩的公寓，特工仔细搜查了他们的财产，盘问他橱柜里的东西，然后把这家人行李箱里放的教科书和电脑搬走了。经过一番激烈的争执，这些人允许加勒特先生带两本圣经回拘留中心。</p>
<p>His wife was already at the compound, an extralegal detention center on the outskirts of the city, confined to a separate isolation cell that had a couch, a bed and a small window covered in opaque plastic. During the next six months, they said, they never knew the other was there.</p>	<p>他的妻子已经被关押该城郊外的一个非法拘留中心里，单人牢房里有一张沙发、一张床和一个覆盖着不透明塑料膜的小窗口。他们说，在接下来的六个月里，他们都不知道对方就关在那里。</p>
<p>But neither was ever alone.</p>	<p>但单人牢房里并非只有他们。</p>
<p>Rotating pairs of guards sat on the couch in each of their cells, staring silently at them and writing down their every move. Harsh lights remained on 24 hours a day. To stay sane, Ms. Garratt said, she prayed, read books provided by the Canadian Consulate and each day drew a cryptic picture of something she was grateful for in the back of her Bible, afraid anything written would be confiscated.</p>	<p>每班两个守卫轮流坐在他们各自牢房的沙发上，默默凝视他们，写下他们的一举一动。每天 24 小时房间里都有强烈的灯光。加勒特女士说，为了不丧失理智，她做祈祷，阅读加拿大领事馆提供的书，由于担心自己写的任何东西都会被没收，她每天都在圣经的背面画上一幅含义模糊的画，表达内心的感激。</p>
<p>They each faced daily six-hour interrogations by a team of three men. Armed with years of emails, Skype messages and surveillance records, the interrogators accused the Garratts of "hosting" foreign diplomats at their coffee shop, taking orders from Canada's intelligence agency and stealing state secrets, the couple said.</p>	<p>他们各自每天都会被一个三人小组审讯 6 个小时。夫妇俩说，审讯者掌握了他们多年来的电子邮件、Skype 消息和监控记录，指责加勒特夫妇在咖啡店里“招待”外国外交官，接受加拿大情报机构的指示，以及窃取中国国家机密。</p>
<p>The agents showed them photos of United States and Canadian diplomats who had visited their coffee shop. The interrogators claimed Mr. Garratt's photos of street scenes in Dandong and views of North</p>	<p>特工向他们展示了去过咖啡店的美国和加拿大外交官的照片。审讯者声称，加勒特先生拍摄丹东街景以及鸭绿江对岸的朝鲜景色是在开展间谍活动，即使游船上的游客每天也拍摄同样的照片。</p>

<p>Korea across the Yalu River were espionage, even though tourists on riverboat trips took the same photos every day.</p>	
<p>Ms. Garratt was forced to write confessions detailing her every conversation with embassy officials, a difficult task considering she had spoken to many foreign customers and did not know who they were. They also made her list the names, relationships and phone numbers of people in China and Canada she had emailed, going back more than a decade.</p>	<p>加勒特女士被迫写下口供，详细说明她与大使馆官员的每次谈话，由于她曾与许多外国顾客交谈过，而且并不知道对方是谁，所以这个任务相当困难。他们还让她列出十多年里与她有过电邮往来的中国人和加拿大人的名字、关系和电话号码。</p>
<p>"When they pushed really hard, they'd threaten to take my son," she said, referring to Peter, who was studying at a university in China at the time.</p>	<p>"当他们要使出杀手锏的时候，就威胁要对我儿子下手，"她说，指的是当时在中国的一所大学学习的彼得。</p>
<p>Security officers used a variety of coercion tactics. "They threatened execution many times," Mr. Garratt said with a shudder. In one exchange, the interrogators described a 2009 meeting in Vancouver between the couple and an agent from the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, who had wanted to ensure their volunteer work in North Korea was not violating United Nations sanctions. When Ms. Garratt asked how the interrogators had known about the meeting, one of them said, "We have people in the U.S., Canada, everywhere."</p>	<p>安全官员使用了各种高压手段。"他们多次用死刑来威胁我，"加勒特先生颤抖着说。在一次审问中，审讯者提到了2009年加拿大安全情报局的一名特工和夫妇俩在温哥华的一次碰面，希望确保他们在朝鲜的志愿工作不会违反联合国的制裁。加勒特女士问审讯者是如何知道那次会面的，其中一名审讯者说："我们在美国、加拿大有人，到处都有人。"</p>
<p>Canadian officials declined to discuss the Garratts' treatment, but the couple's account squares with those of many people who have been in Chinese detention.</p>	<p>加拿大官员拒绝讨论加勒特的遭遇，但夫妇俩的叙述，和很多在中国遭到过羁押的人的说法一致。</p>
<p>Their isolation ended as suddenly as it began. In February 2015, Ms. Garratt was released on bail and returned to their apartment. In the meantime, her husband was charged with espionage and transferred to</p>	<p>释放就和关押一样突然。2015年2月，加勒特女士获准保释，回到了夫妇俩的公寓。同时，她的丈夫遭到间谍罪名指控，并被转移到了一所监狱的医疗病房。</p>

<p>a prison medical ward.</p>	
<p>During the 19 months he spent there, a rumor circulated among the guards that he would be released as part of a prisoner exchange.</p>	<p>他在那里待了 19 个月，在这期间，警卫中有传言说，他将作为交换的囚犯获得释放。</p>
<p>But in February, Mr. Su waived his challenge to extradition and cut a deal with the United States. Once that happened, "Beijing was stuck with a weak case of espionage against the Garratts and little bargaining leverage to get much of anything out of Ottawa," said Mr. Zimmerman, the American lawyer.</p>	<p>但是在 2 月，苏斌放弃了对引渡的抵抗，并与美国达成了交易。美国律师齐默尔曼说，这种情况发生后，“北京说加勒特夫妇是间谍就站不住脚了，而且基本上没有了与渥太华讨价还价的筹码。”</p>
<p>In August, just days before Prime Minister Justin Trudeau of Canada arrived in China for a Group of 20 summit meeting, Ms. Garratt was allowed to leave the country. Two weeks later, Mr. Garratt was taken to court, where a judge read out an eight-page guilty verdict in Chinese; the next morning, he was put on a plane bound for Tokyo, but only after agreeing to pay more than \$14,000 in fines and signing a document promising not to speak with the news media about his detention. Much of that money, he said, had been dedicated to a North Korean orphanage.</p>	<p>8 月，就在加拿大总理贾斯汀·特鲁多(Justin Trudeau)来中国参加 20 国集团(Group of 20)峰会的几天前，朱莉娅获准离开中国。两周后，加勒特先生被带上法庭。在法庭上，一名法官用中文宣读了一份长达八页的有罪判决。第二天早上，他被送上一架飞往东京的飞机。但在那之前，他同意支付超过 1.4 万美元的罚款，并在一份文件上签名，承诺不会同新闻媒体讲述自己被拘押的经历。他说，那笔钱中的很大一部分本来是用于朝鲜一家孤儿院的。</p>
<p>Mr. Trudeau called while Mr. Garratt was en route to Vancouver, where the family tearfully reunited. Just days later, China and Canada agreed to discuss a landmark free trade deal and an extradition treaty. The government has denied that it made any concessions to China for Mr. Garratt's release.</p>	<p>在加勒特先生前往温哥华途中，特鲁多给他打了电话。在温哥华，加勒特一家含着泪团聚了。仅过了几天，中国和加拿大同意讨论一份具有里程碑意义的自由贸易协议和一项引渡条约。政府否认曾为了加勒特先生的获释而向中国做出过任何让步。</p>
<p>Yet the Garratts do not feel entirely free. In recent months, relatives have encountered strange interference on their phones, computers have gone haywire, and strange cars parked outside their homes drive</p>	<p>但加勒特一家并不觉得完全自由了。最近几个月，他们的亲戚在打电话时会受到奇怪的干扰，电脑会出乱子，并且当有人走近时，停在屋外的陌生车辆便会开走。</p>

away when someone approaches.	
Most of all, the Garratts feel grief at losing the lives they built over 30 years. "That's the sadness that overwhelms us," Mr. Garratt said. "We were just trying to help people in need. That's all we did."	尤其是,加勒特一家对失去了他们用 30 多年时间经营的生活感到伤心不已。"这是最让我们难过的事情,"加勒特先生说。"我们只是想帮帮需要帮助的人。仅此而已。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170104/canadian-couple-china-detention	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170104/canadian-couple-china-detention
Trump's Trade War May Have Already Begun	特朗普打响贸易战, 把全球合作的大旗让给中国
LONDON — America's traditional allies are on the lookout for new friends.	伦敦——美国的传统盟友正在寻找新朋友。
They have heard the mantra "America First" from the new president, divining a Trump doctrine: global cooperation last. Europeans have taken note of Mr. Trump's denigration of the European Union and his apparent esteem for the Russian president, Vladimir V. Putin. In Asia and Latin America, leaders have absorbed the deepening possibility that Mr. Trump will deliver on threats to impose punitive tariffs on Mexican and Chinese imports, provoking a trade war that will damage economic growth and eliminate jobs around the world.	它们听到了新总统说的“美国优先”。这句咒语阐明了特朗普主义: 全球合作放在最后。欧洲注意到了特朗普对欧盟的贬低和对俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)的明显尊重。在亚洲和拉美, 领导人承受着不断增加的可能性: 特朗普会兑现对墨西哥和中国进口货物征收惩罚性关税的威胁, 引发一场贸易战, 破坏全球的经济增长和就业。
Some allies are shifting focus to other potential partners for new sources of trade and investment, relationships that could influence political, diplomatic and military ties. Many are looking to China, which has adroitly capitalized on a leadership vacuum in world affairs by offering itself — ironies notwithstanding — as a champion for global engagement.	一些盟友正在把焦点转移到其他潜在的合作伙伴身上, 寻找新的贸易和投资来源。这些关系可能会影响政治、外交和军事往来。很多都看向了中国; 通过主动支持参与全球事务——真是颇具讽刺意味, 它巧妙地利用了国际事务中的领导真空。
"We've always said that America is our best friend," Jeroen Dijsselbloem, president of the Eurogroup — comprising finance	"我们一直说美国是我们最好的朋友," 由欧元国家的财长组成的欧元集团(Eurogroup)主席杰伦·戴塞尔布卢姆(Jeroen Dijsselbloem)本月在瑞士达沃

<p>ministers from countries sharing the euro currency — said in an interview with The New York Times on the sidelines of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, this month. “If that’s no longer the case, if that’s what we need to understand from Donald Trump, then of course Europe will look for new friends.”</p>	<p>斯出席世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)期间接受《纽约时报》的采访时说。“如果情况变了，如果这就是我们需要从唐纳德·特朗普那里领会到的意思，那欧洲当然会寻找新朋友。”</p>
<p>“China is a very strong candidate for that,” he added. “The Chinese involvement in Europe in terms of investment is already very high and expanding. If you push away your friends, you mustn’t be surprised if the friends start looking for new friends.”</p>	<p>“中国是一个非常有力的候选人，”他接着说。“就投资而言，中国对欧洲事务的参与程度已经非常高了，并且还在不断扩大。如果把朋友推开了，就不要对朋友开始寻找新朋友感到惊讶。”</p>
<p>On Wednesday, Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany spoke by telephone with Premier Li Keqiang of China. “The two spoke in favor of free trade and a stable world trade order,” a German government spokesman later said in a written statement.</p>	<p>周三，德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)和中国总理李克强通了电话。“双方支持自由贸易和稳定的世界贸易秩序，”德国政府发言人在随后的书面声明中说。</p>
<p>The swift reassessment of trade relations — a realm in which Mr. Trump is directly threatening the order that has prevailed since the end of World War II — only amplifies the potential for a shake-up of the broader geopolitical framework.</p>	<p>迅速地重新评估贸易关系只是增加了更广泛的地缘政治框架发生巨变的可能性。在贸易关系领域，特朗普正在直截了当地威胁自二战结束后盛行至今的秩序。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has already criticized NATO as obsolete while demanding that member states pay more, calling into question the alliance that has maintained security across much of Europe for more than six decades. He has provoked fears of a clash with China beyond issues of commerce by taking a congratulatory call from the president of Taiwan, the self-governing island that Beijing claims as part of its territory. In shutting American borders to people from predominantly Muslim countries, Mr. Trump risks inflaming tensions with Middle Eastern</p>	<p>特朗普指责北约(NATO)过时，同时要求成员国支付更多费用，并对北约在六十多年里维持欧洲大量地区的安全表示怀疑。他接听台湾总统的祝贺电话，引发了对美中之间除了商贸问题之外爆发其他冲突的担忧。北京声称实行自制的岛屿台湾是自己的领土。特朗普向来自以穆斯林为主的国家的人关闭美国边境的做法，可能会加剧与中东国家的紧张关系，同时扩大同民主盟友在基本价值观上的分歧。</p>

<p>nations while widening a void with democratic allies over basic values.</p>	
<p>Through the fractious campaign, weary sophisticates dismissed the extreme talk from the Trump camp as political bluster. Even if he won, he would never follow through on his threats, particularly in trade where his business sensibilities would prevail.</p>	<p>在整个失控的竞选期间,不胜其烦的见多识广者对特朗普阵营发表的极端言论不以为意,认为它们不过是政治上的口出狂言。即便赢了,他也绝不会兑现自己的威胁,尤其是在他的商业智慧会占上风的贸易领域。</p>
<p>But that conventional wisdom looks to be crumbling. First, Mr. Trump delivered on a promise to withdraw from the Trans-Pacific Partnership, a trade agreement forged by the Obama administration in part as a counter to China's growing influence.</p>	<p>但这种传统观点看上去正在瓦解。首先,特朗普兑现了退出“跨太平洋伙伴关系协定”(Trans-Pacific Partnership)的承诺。该贸易协议由奥巴马政府制定,在一定程度上是为了抗衡中国不断增加的影响力。</p>
<p>Then, on Thursday, his administration appeared to embrace a Republican proposal to impose a 20 percent tax on all imported goods while asserting the proceeds would pay for a wall along the Mexican border. Word of the tax emerged as President Enrique Peña Nieto of Mexico canceled a visit to Washington to protest the promised wall — resonating as the potential first salvo in a trade war.</p>	<p>然后是周四,他领导的联邦政府似乎支持共和党对所有进口商品征税20%的提议,并主张这些收入可用于在墨西哥边境沿线修筑一道墙。传出征税的消息时,墨西哥总统恩里克·培尼亚·涅托(Enrique Peña Nieto)取消了访问华盛顿的计划,以抗议特朗普承诺的那道墙——一场贸易战的首个回合风雨欲来。</p>
<p>“I’m incredibly concerned that the Trump people mean what they say,” said Chad P. Bown, a trade expert at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. “One would hope that they are using this as a negotiating tactic. But even if you are, that’s an extraordinarily dangerous game to play, because, right now, the communication to the world is not flowing clearly.”</p>	<p>“我非常担心特朗普的人说话是当真的,”彼得森国际经济研究所(Peterson Institute for International Economics)的贸易专家查德·P·鲍恩(Chad P. Bown)说。“有人会希望他们是在把这作为一种谈判技巧。但即便如此,这也是一个非常危险的游戏,因为现在,与世界的交流并不清晰、流畅。”</p>
<p>The communication on Thursday came through Mr. Trump’s press secretary, Sean Spicer, who during the administration of George W. Bush, promoted the job-creating magic of free trade as a spokesman for the United States Trade Representative.</p>	<p>周四的交流是通过特朗普的新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)披露的,他在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府工作期间曾以美国贸易代表办公室发言人的身份宣扬自由贸易创造工作的魔力。</p>

<p>Pressed to explain how Mr. Trump would force Mexico to pay for the wall, Mr. Spicer said an import tax would do the trick. He soon clarified the tax was merely one option on a crowded buffet table.</p>	<p>斯派塞被要求解释特朗普将如何强迫墨西哥为边境墙掏钱，他说，进口税会做到这一点。之后他很快澄清，说这项税收只是摆得满满的自助餐桌上的其中一个选择。</p>
<p>At a news conference on Friday, Mr. Trump reported having had “a very good call” with the Mexican president. But he did not sound conciliatory. Mexico “has outnegotiated us and beat us to a pulp through our past leaders,” he said. “I’m not going to let that happen.”</p>	<p>在星期五的新闻发布会上，特朗普说，他与墨西哥总统进行了“非常好的电话会谈”。但他的语气听上去没有缓和。墨西哥“在和我们过去的领导人谈判时占了上风，把我们打得一塌糊涂，”他说。“我不会让这种情况发生。”</p>
<p>Within the business world, the prospect of substantial tariffs seems so damaging that many assume it will never happen.</p>	<p>在商业世界中，高额关税的前景具有极大破坏性，许多人认为它永远不会发生。</p>
<p>Three decades ago, Alan Russell, a former commercial airline pilot, set up the Tecma Group of Companies, which runs factory operations for multinationals in Mexico. Today, the company employs some 7,000 Mexican laborers, most of them in factories clustered around Ciudad Juárez. They make components for the automotive, electronics, aerospace and medical device industries.</p>	<p>三十年前，前商业航空公司飞行员艾伦·罗素(Alan Russell)建立了 Tecma 集团公司，在墨西哥为跨国公司运营工厂。今天，公司雇佣了大约 7000 名墨西哥工人，其中大部分都在华雷斯城的诸多工厂之中工作。他们为汽车、电子、航空航天和医疗器械行业制造组件。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump’s words have provoked fear among the members of Mr. Russell’s work force. “They hear the administration is going to shut down Nafta and deport everyone, and it scares them,” he said, referring to the North American Free Trade Agreement.</p>	<p>特朗普先生的话令罗素的工作人员感到恐惧。“他们听说，行政部门将废弃 NAFTA，驱逐每个人，他们非常害怕，”他说的 NAFTA 是指《北美自由贸易协议》(North American Free Trade Agreement)。</p>
<p>But in the end, he said, business will carry on.</p>	<p>但是到头来，他说，公司业务还会继续下去。</p>
<p>“In 31 years, I’ve been through rapid inflation, devaluations, three major recessions, the violence period and multiple presidential administrations, and every year trade has increased,” he said. “We’ve been through worse. Trade is like life itself. It will figure a way.”</p>	<p>“31 年来，我经历了快速通货膨胀、多次货币贬值、三次大衰退、暴力时期和多个总统政府，但每年贸易都在增长，”他说。“我们经历过更糟糕的情况。贸易就像生活本身。它会找到自己的办法。”</p>
<p>Most experts have similarly assumed the responsibilities of governance</p>	<p>大多数专家也同样假定政府治理的责任会令特朗普在贸易方面的姿态缓和</p>

<p>would temper Mr. Trump's trade posture. Given that nearly one-third of all American trade is conducted with China and Mexico, a rupture risks severe economic damage.</p>	<p>下来。鉴于近 1/3 的美国贸易同中国和墨西哥有关，与它们关系破裂将冒着严重经济损失的风险。</p>
<p>The three countries are intertwined in the global supply chain. China makes components that go into auto parts manufactured in the United States. Those parts are delivered to factories in Mexico that produce finished vehicles sold to Americans. Calling such vehicles Mexican imports misses that much of the value is produced in the United States, employing American labor.</p>	<p>这三个国家在全球供应链中交织在一起。中国制造的零部件会混入美国制造的汽车零部件。这些零件交付给墨西哥的工厂，生产卖给美国人的成品车。把这种汽车称之为墨西哥进口的人忽略了它们大部分的价值是在美国生产，雇用美国劳工。</p>
<p>"The idea of trade wars these days, what politicians have in mind is really a 19th-century or early 20th-century conception of trade," said Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano, a trade economist at the London School of Economics. "You don't even know who you're going to hurt with these kind of things. You're probably going to destroy American jobs in the end."</p>	<p>"这些日子以来政治家们考虑的贸易战争其实是 19 世纪或 20 世纪初的贸易概念，"伦敦经济学院的贸易经济学家乔马克·I·P·奥塔维亚诺(Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano)说，"你甚至不知道动用这种东西伤害的会是谁。你最终可能会毁掉美国的工作。"</p>
<p>Mr. Trump owes his office in no small measure to factory workers who have come to view global trade as a mortal threat to their livelihoods. But their sentiments are grounded not in ideology, but in a desire for jobs at decent wages. If Mr. Trump impedes imports, he could put some of these voters out of work.</p>	<p>特朗普之所以能够当选，那些工厂工人帮助不小，他们已把全球贸易视为对自己生计的致命威胁。但他们的情绪并不植根于意识形态，而是源于对一份有体面工资的工作的渴望。如果特朗普阻碍进口，他可能令这些选民中的一部分人失去工作。</p>
<p>Beyond the economic effects, Mr. Trump's refashioning of trade has already altered global alignments.</p>	<p>除了经济效应之外，特朗普对贸易进行的重塑已经改变了全球格局。</p>
<p>In emphasizing "America First," Mr. Trump has generated a widespread sense that the country is surrendering its global leadership position. Britain's abandonment of the European Union has enhanced the view</p>	<p>在强调"美国优先"时，特朗普制造了一种波及甚广的印象，即美国正在放弃其全球领导地位。英国放弃欧盟增强了一种观点：国际一体化的时代已经被一个新的时代所接替，在这个时代，同民族主义相关的问题是最重要的。</p>

<p>that a period of international integration has devolved to a new era in which nationalist concerns are paramount.</p>	
<p>On Friday, as Mr. Trump hosted British Prime Minister Theresa May, he only increased the sense that he disdains Europe.</p>	<p>上周五，特朗普会见英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)时，更让人感受到他对欧洲的蔑视。</p>
<p>"Brexit's going to be a wonderful thing for your country," he told Ms. May at a news conference, before recounting his frustrations with the union's bureaucracy. "Getting the approvals from Europe was very, very tough."</p>	<p>"脱欧对你的国家将是一件很棒的事，"他在一次新闻发布会上告诉梅，并表达自己对欧盟官僚的沮丧。"从欧洲获得批准非常、非常困难。"</p>
<p>With both countries pursuing nationalist aspirations and multilateral institutions seemingly endangered, the world suddenly seems short of responsible supervision.</p>	<p>由于两国都追求民族主义抱负，多边机构似乎受到威胁，因此世界突然之间好像缺少了负责任的监管。</p>
<p>China is working to assume the mantle. President Xi Jinping of China last week used an address in Davos, to submit his nation's bid as a reliable champion of expanded trade.</p>	<p>中国正在努力承担起责任。中国国家主席习近平上星期在达沃斯发表演讲，提出他的国家是贸易扩张的可靠捍卫者。</p>
<p>China does not have free elections. China jails labor organizers, while lavishing credit on state-owned enterprises. All of this makes Mr. Xi an ironic choice as an icon for free trade. Yet Mr. Xi's speech was so successful that it won the embrace of business people and world leaders alike.</p>	<p>中国没有自由选举。中国把劳工组织者关进监狱，同时为国有企业提供慷慨的信贷。因此将习近平视为自由贸易标志人物这一点显得颇具讽刺性。但习近平的演讲非常成功，赢得了商界人士和世界领导人的欢迎。</p>
<p>At a lunch in Davos two days after Mr. Xi's address, a Berlin-based private equity fund manager, André Loesekrug-Pietri, stood in a dining room full of more than 100 people and predicted the dawning of a new era.</p>	<p>在习近平发言两天后，在达沃斯的一次午餐中，一家位于柏林的私募股权基金的经理安德烈·勒塞克鲁格-彼得里(André Loesekrug-Pietri)在一个挤着100多人的餐厅里预测一个新时代的到来。</p>
<p>"We heard a Chinese president becoming the leader of the free world," he said.</p>	<p>"我们听到一位中国主席正在成为自由世界的领导人，"他说。</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170203/trumps-mexico-china-tariff-trade	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170203/trumps-mexico-china-tariff-trade
U.S. Wary of Its New Neighbor in Djibouti: A Chinese Naval Base	美国警惕在吉布提的新邻居：中国军事基地
DJIBOUTI — The two countries keep dozens of intercontinental nuclear missiles pointed at each other's cities. Their frigates and fighter jets occasionally face off in the contested waters of the South China Sea.	吉布提——这两个国家分别把数十枚洲际导弹对准对方的城市。它们的护卫舰和战斗机偶尔会在南海争议水域对峙。
With no shared border, China and the United States mostly circle each other from afar, relying on satellites and cybersnooping to peek inside the workings of each other's war machines.	中国和美国没有共同的边境线，多数时候处于遥相周旋的状态，依靠卫星和网络侦听去窥探对方战争机器的内部运转情况。
But the two strategic rivals are about to become neighbors in this sun-scorched patch of East African desert. China is constructing its first overseas military base here — just a few miles from Camp Lemonnier, one of the Pentagon's largest and most important foreign installations.	但这两个战略对手即将在这片被阳光炙烤的东非沙漠上成为邻居。中国正在这里建设自己的首个海外军事基地，距离五角大楼最大、最重要的海外基地之一莱蒙尼尔营(Camp Lemonnier)只有几英里。
With increasing tensions over China's island-building efforts in the South China Sea, American strategists worry that a naval port so close to Camp Lemonnier could provide a front-row seat to the staging ground for American counterterror operations in the Arabian Peninsula and North Africa.	眼下正值中美关系因中国在南海造岛变得日益紧张，美国战略人士担心，一个离莱蒙尼尔营如此近的军港，可能会让美国在阿拉伯半岛和北非的反恐行动暴露在对方的眼皮子底下。
"It's like having a rival football team using an adjacent practice field," said Gabriel Collins, an expert on the Chinese military and a founder of the analysis portal China SignPost. "They can scope out some of your plays. On the other hand, the scouting opportunity goes both ways."	"就像一支敌对的足球队正使用附近的训练场，"研究中国军事问题的专家、分析门户网站"洞察中国"(China SignPost)创始人高攻博(Gabriel Collins)说。"他们可以仔细观察你们的表现。另一方面，窥探的机会是双向的。"
Established after the terror attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, Camp Lemonnier is home to 4,000 personnel. Some are involved in highly secretive missions, including targeted drone killings in the Middle East and the	莱蒙尼尔营建于2001年9月11日的恐怖袭击发生后，里面驻扎着4000人。其中一些人会参与高度机密的任务，包括在中东和非洲之角的无人机定点清除行动，以及上月在也门的一场导致一名海豹突击队队员丧生的突袭行动。

<p>Horn of Africa, and the raid last month in Yemen that left a member of the Navy SEALs dead. The base, which is run by the Navy and abuts Djibouti's international airport, is the only permanent American military installation in Africa.</p>	<p>莱蒙尼尔营的运转由美国海军负责，毗邻吉布提的国际机场，是美国在非洲的唯一永久性军事设施。</p>
<p>Beyond surveillance concerns, United States officials, citing the billions of dollars in Chinese loans to Djibouti's heavily indebted government, wonder about the long-term durability of an alliance that has served Washington well in its global fight against Islamic extremism.</p>	<p>除了担心受到监视，美国官员还以中国向负债累累的吉布提政府提供数十亿美元计的贷款为由，对一直大力配合在全球范围内抗击伊斯兰极端主义的吉布提与华盛顿的盟友关系能否长久表示怀疑。</p>
<p>Just as important, experts say, the base's construction is a milestone marking Beijing's expanding global ambitions — with potential implications for America's longstanding military dominance.</p>	<p>专家称，同样重要的是，该基地的建设堪称一个里程碑，标志着北京日益扩大的全球野心——以及对美国长期以来的军事主导地位的潜在影响。</p>
<p>"It's a huge strategic development," said Peter Dutton, professor of strategic studies at the Naval War College in Rhode Island, who has studied satellite imagery of the construction.</p>	<p>"这是一个重大的战略动向，"罗德岛海军战争学院(Naval War College)战略研究教授、对该设施的卫星图像做了研究的彼得·达顿(Professor Dutton)说。</p>
<p>"It's naval power expansion for protecting commerce and China's regional interests in the Horn of Africa," Professor Dutton said. "This is what expansionary powers do. China has learned lessons from Britain of 200 years ago."</p>	<p>"这是为了保护通商以及中国在非洲之角的地区利益而进行的海军力量扩张，"达顿说。"这是扩张性国家会做的事情。中国从200年前的英国身上汲取了经验教训。"</p>
<p>Chinese officials play down the significance of the base, saying it will largely support antipiracy operations that have helped quell the threat to international shipping once posed by marauding Somalis.</p>	<p>中国官员极力淡化该基地的重要性，说它未来主要是为反海盗行动提供支持——得益于这类行动，索马里海盗对国际航运构成的威胁已经受到遏制。</p>
<p>"The support facility will be mainly used to provide rest and rehabilitation for the Chinese troops taking part in escort missions in the Gulf of Aden and waters off Somalia, U.N. peacekeeping and humanitarian rescue," the Defense Ministry in Beijing said in a written</p>	<p>"中国在吉布提建设的保障设施将主要用于为执行亚丁湾和索马里海域护航、联合国维和、人道主义救援等任务的中国海军提供休整补给保障，"被问及相关问题的中国国防部在一份书面回复中表示。</p>

reply to questions.	
In addition to having 2,400 peacekeepers in Africa, China has used its vessels to escort more than 6,000 boats from many countries through the Gulf of Aden, the ministry said. China's military has also evacuated its citizens caught in the world's trouble spots. In 2011, the military plucked 35,000 from Libya, and 600 from Yemen in 2015.	国防部称，除了往非洲派驻了 2400 名维和人员，中国已利用其舰只在亚丁湾为来自多个国家的 6000 余艘船只护航。中国的军队还曾帮助被困在动荡地区的本国公民撤离。军队在 2011 年从利比亚转移了 3.5 万人，在 2015 年从也门转移了 600 人。
As China's navy has assumed these new roles far from home, its commanders have struggled to maintain vessels and resupply them with food and fuel.	当中国海军在远离本土的地方扮演这类新角色的时候，指挥官一直面临着舰只维护以及食品和燃料补给方面的难题。
Capt. Liu Jianzhong, a former political commissar of a Chinese destroyer plying the Gulf of Aden, said the lack of a dedicated port in the region took a toll on personnel forced to spend long stretches at sea.	曾在一艘在亚丁湾执行任务的驱逐舰上任政委的刘剑忠上校表示，由于该地区缺少专用港口，人员曾被迫长时间待在海面上。
"For six months, we didn't reach the shore, and a lot of sailors had physical and psychological problems," he told the state-run China Military Online. To that end, the new base will include a gym, the ministry said.	"六个月没靠过岸，很多官兵在心理、身体上都出了问题，"他告诉国有媒体中国军网。国防部称，为此，新基地将配有一个健身房。
Professor Dutton said Beijing would most likely try to "acclimatize" the world by using the facility for commercial purposes when it begins operating this year and then gradually increase the number and variety of warships that dock there.	达顿教授说，这个基地于今年开始投入使用时，北京极有可能先将该设施用于商业目的，从而让世人适应它的存在，然后逐渐增加驻扎在那里的军舰的数量和种类。
"It will be relatively incremental in the forward deployment of naval power. You are not going to see a Yokosuka," he said, referring to the base for the United States Seventh Fleet in Japan.	"海军力量的前沿部署将是相对渐进式的。你不会看到另一个横须贺，"他指的是美国第七舰队在日本的基地。
In its written answers, the ministry said that China was not budging	国防部在书面回复中称，中国并未偏离"防御性"的军事政策，这个基地也不

<p>from its “defensive” military policy and that the base did not indicate an “arms race or military expansion.”</p>	<p>是“军备竞赛或军事扩展”的标志。</p>
<p>In recent years, China has moved aggressively to increase its power projection capabilities through the rapid modernization of its navy. Military spending has soared, with Beijing’s defense budget expected to reach \$233 billion by 2020, more than all Western European countries combined, and double the figure from 2010, according to Jane’s Defense Weekly. In 2016, the United States spent more than \$622 billion on the military, Jane’s said.</p>	<p>近年来，中国一直积极采取行动，通过快速推进海军现代化增强自身的力量投射能力。根据《简氏防务周刊》(Jane’s Defense Weekly)的报道，中国的军事开支急剧上升，到2020年，北京方面的国防预算预计将达2330亿美元，是2010年的两倍，比所有西欧国家的国防预算总和还要高。《简氏防务周刊》称，2016，美国的军事开支为6220余亿美元。</p>
<p>These days, Chinese naval vessels, including nuclear submarines, roam much of the globe, from contested waters of the Yellow Sea to Sri Lanka and San Diego.</p>	<p>最近，世界上的很多地方，从黄海的争议水域到斯里兰卡和圣地亚哥，都有包括核潜艇在内的中国海军舰只出没。</p>
<p>China’s decision to establish an overseas military installation comes as little surprise to those who have watched Beijing steadily jettison a decades-old principle of noninterference in the affairs of other countries.</p>	<p>中国正逐渐抛弃不干涉他国内政这一奉行数十年的原则，对于目睹这一过程的人来说，建立海外军事设施的决定毫不意外。</p>
<p>The shift is an outgrowth of China’s evolution from an impoverished slumbering introvert to deep-pocketed mercantilist with economic interests across the globe.</p>	<p>这种转向是中国从沉睡的、不问世事的穷国，蜕变为财力雄厚、在全球各地拥有经济利益的重商主义者的产物。</p>
<p>Half of China’s oil imports sail through the Mandeb Strait, the choke point off Djibouti that connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Indian Ocean. Across Africa, state-owned companies are investing tens of billions of dollars in railways, factories and mines.</p>	<p>中国进口的石油半数要经由曼德海峡运送，那是吉布提附近连接地中海和印度洋的咽喉要道。在非洲各地，中国国有公司正把数百亿美元投向铁路、工厂和矿场。</p>
<p>And the millions of Chinese citizens who live and work overseas have come to expect that the government will look out for their interests — a</p>	<p>此外，千百万生活和工作在海外的中国公民期待政府关注他们的利益——近年来最能说明这一点的例子是，北京不得不从饱受战火蹂躏的利比亚和也门</p>

point driven home in recent years when Beijing was forced to rescue Chinese nationals from strife-torn Libya and Yemen.	解救中国公民。
"The facility in Djibouti is a very interesting lens through which to view China's growing capabilities and ambitions," said Andrew S. Erickson, an expert at China's maritime transformation at the Naval War College and the editor of the book "Chinese Naval Shipbuilding."	"吉布提的这个设施，为我们提供了非常有趣的视角，让我们一窥中国日益增长的能力和雄心，"海军战争学院研究中国海上转型问题的专家、《中国海军造船大业》(Chinese Naval Shipbuilding)一书的编辑艾立信(Andrew S. Erickson)说。
"Not only will it give them a huge shot in the arm in terms of naval logistics, but it will also strengthen China's image at home and abroad."	"它不仅会在海军后勤方面给他们注入巨大的活力，还会让中国在国内和海外的形象得到改善。"
A low-rise encampment built adjacent to a new Chinese-owned commercial port, the 90-acre base is designed to house up to several thousand troops and will include storage structures for weapons, repair facilities for ships and helicopters, and five berths for commercial ships and one for military vessels.	该基地是占地 90 英亩的低层营地，毗邻一个为中国所有的新商业港口而建，旨在容纳数千名士兵，包含武器储存设施、船只和直升机维修设施，以及五个商业船只泊位和一个军舰泊位。
At the base's front gate recently, Chinese workers in construction helmets waved away a reporter who tried to ask questions. China's Defense Ministry declined a request to tour the site.	最近，戴着施工安全帽的中国工人在基地大门口赶走了一名试图问问题的记者。中国国防部拒绝了参观该基地的申请。
American officials say they were blindsided by Djibouti's decision, announced last year, to give China a 10-year lease for the land. Just two years earlier, Susan Rice, the national security adviser under President Barack Obama, had flown here to head off a similar arrangement with Russia.	吉布提去年宣布把一块地租给中国，租期 10 年，此举令美国官员措手不及。就在两年前，贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统的国家安全顾问苏珊·赖斯(Susan Rice)还曾飞抵这里，阻止吉布提与俄罗斯达成类似的协议。
Shortly afterward, the White House announced a 20-year lease renewal that doubled its annual payments for Camp Lemonnier, to \$63 million, and a plan to invest more than \$1 billion to upgrade the installation.	不久后，白宫宣布美国将续租基地 20 年——莱蒙尼尔营的年租金由此增加一倍，达到 6300 万美元——还打算投入逾 10 亿美元资金，对这一设施进行升级。
If the Pentagon's current base restrictions are any guide, American and	如果遵照五角大楼当前在莱蒙尼尔营推行的限制性规定行事，那么美国士兵

<p>Chinese troops are unlikely to be sharing beers any time soon. American officials, citing possible security threats, keep most personnel confined to the 570-acre rectangle of scrubland, which is a 10-minute drive from the center of Djibouti city. It is a policy that stirs some discontent among those who often spend yearlong stints at Camp Lemonnier without venturing outside.</p>	<p>和中国士兵短期内是不大可能凑到一起喝啤酒的。美国官员以可能存在安全威胁为由，把大多数人员的活动范围限制在占地 570 亩、距离吉布提城中心 10 分钟车程的长方形灌木丛林地内。这一规定让那些常常得在莱蒙尼尔营待上一年、不能到外边去的人有些不满。</p>
<p>By contrast, French military personnel can often be seen jogging through the city and socializing with locals. Americans who work for the United States Embassy also live in the community and say they feel little threat to their safety.</p>	<p>相比之下，人们常常能看到法国军事人员在城里闲逛，和当地人交际。为美国大使馆工作的美国人也住在那里，他们说基本没觉得自己的安全受到了威胁。</p>
<p>Life on base can be monotonous, broken up by visits to the fitness center or meals at the camp's Subway sandwich outlet. Capt. James Black, the camp's commanding officer, said one of his primary challenges was to provide salubrious distractions for those stationed here. The distractions include free Wi-Fi, a movie theater, Texas Hold 'em tournaments and the occasional soccer match with Italian and German troops.</p>	<p>基地的生活颇为单调，有时可以到健身中心健身，或者到军营的赛百味 (Subway) 三明治店就餐。军营的指挥官詹姆斯·布莱克 (James Black) 上校说，他面临的主要挑战之一，是为驻扎在这里的人提供有益的消遣。其中包括免费 Wi-Fi、一家电影院、德州扑克大赛，以及偶尔与意大利和德国军人踢球。</p>
<p>"We're like a landlocked aircraft carrier," Captain Black said during a recent tour of the installation, which is blasted in summer by broiling heat. "Part of my job is to create opportunities to give people a break and attend to their mental health needs."</p>	<p>"我们就像内陆的一艘航空母舰，"布莱克最近在夏天巡视热浪滚滚的营地时说。"我的一部分工作是创造机会让大家透口气，满足他们的精神健康需求。"</p>
<p>Local residents also crave more face time with the Americans. Some say Camp Lemonnier personnel could play a more active role in helping to alleviate Djibouti's crushing poverty by building schools, painting hospitals or simply taking part in language exchanges.</p>	<p>当地居民也渴望更多地与美国人打交道。一些人表示，莱蒙尼尔营的人可以通过建造学校、粉刷医院或者只是参加语言交流，在帮助缓解吉布提的极度贫困方面扮演更为积极的角色。</p>

<p>Others, like Mohamed Ali Basha, the owner of a Yemeni-style restaurant that serves grilled fish and massive discs of baked flatbread, said he would welcome business from military personnel.</p>	<p>其他一些人, 比如一家供应烤鱼和巨大的烤饼的也门风味餐厅的老板穆罕默德·阿里·巴沙(Mohamed Ali Basha)则表示, 欢迎军事人员来光顾。</p>
<p>"I don't understand why the Americans are so obsessed with security here, but I would be happy to close the restaurant for them if they would come," Mr. Basha, 26, said. "Just call in advance."</p>	<p>"我不明白为什么美国人如此担忧这里的安全问题, 但如果他们来的话, 我会乐于为他们关门营业," 26岁的巴沙说。"只要提前说一声。"</p>
<p>In interviews, Djiboutian officials expressed little concern that two strategic adversaries would be sharing space in a country the size of New Jersey. It helps that the Chinese are paying \$20 million a year in rent on top of the billions they are spending to finance critical infrastructure, including ports and airports, a new rail line and a pipeline that will bring desperately needed drinking water from neighboring Ethiopia.</p>	<p>两个战略对手将在一个面积如新泽西州那么大的国家里共享空间, 对此吉布提官员在采访中几乎没怎么表现出担忧。除了投入几十亿美元为关键的基础设施建设提供资金——包括多座港口和机场, 以及一条可以将急需的饮用水从邻国埃塞俄比亚运至这里的新铁路线和管道, 中国人还会每年支付 2000 万美元的租金, 这起到了一定作用。</p>
<p>Critics say the surge of loans, which amount to 60 percent of the country's gross domestic product, raises concerns about China's leverage over the Djibouti government should it fall behind on debt payments.</p>	<p>批评者指出, 贷款激增——已经达到该国国内生产总值的 60%——引发了这样的担忧, 即如果吉布提无力偿还贷款, 中国将对该国拥有多大影响力。</p>
<p>"Such generous credit is itself a form of control," said Mohamed Daoud Chehem, a prominent government critic. "We don't know what China's intentions really are."</p>	<p>"这么慷慨的贷款本身就是一种控制," 知名政府批评人士穆罕默德·达乌德·谢希姆(Mohamed Daoud Chehem)说。"我们不知道中国真正的意图是什么。"</p>
<p>But on the city's dusty, potholed streets, most people are pleased to see China joining the club of a half-dozen foreign militaries that have a presence here, among them Japan, Italy and Britain. Also here is a large contingent of French soldiers who stayed on after 1977, when the colony formerly known as French Somaliland gained independence.</p>	<p>但是在这座城市坑坑洼洼、尘土飞扬的街道上, 大多数人乐于看到中国加入包括日本、意大利和英国在内的六国驻军俱乐部。这里还有一支规模不小的法国军队, 是在这个之前被称为法属索马里的殖民地于 1977 年获得独立后留下来的。</p>

<p>Abdirahman M. Ahmed, who runs Green Djibouti International, an environmental social enterprise, said many people viewed foreign militaries as a stabilizing force, given their country's diminutive size, its lack of resources and the potential threats from neighbors like Ethiopia, Somalia and Eritrea, where expansionist sentiments continue to burble.</p>	<p>环境社会企业绿色吉布提国际(Green Djibouti International)的负责人阿卜迪拉赫曼·M·艾哈迈德(Abdirahman M. Ahmed)表示, 考虑到自己国家规模极小, 缺乏自然资源, 以及受到扩张主义情绪膨胀的埃塞俄比亚、索马里和厄立特里亚等邻国的潜在威胁, 许多人将外国军队看作一种稳定力量。</p>
<p>"We don't see any problem having the Chinese here," he said. "They provide revenue and help play a deterrence to those who would love to annex Djibouti."</p>	<p>"我们不觉让中国人待在这里有什么问题,"他说。"他们为我们带来收入, 也可以对想要吞并吉布提的国家起到威慑作用。"</p>
<p>The plethora of foreign troops, some say, also served as a bulwark against the jihadist violence that has destabilized other countries in the region. Djibouti, whose population of 900,000 embraces a moderate form of Sunni Islam, has not been entirely spared: In 2014, a double suicide bombing at a downtown restaurant popular with foreigners killed a Turkish national and wounded 11 people. The Shabab, the Somali-based militant group, later claimed responsibility, saying the attack was motivated by the presence of so many Western troops in Djibouti.</p>	<p>有些人说, 大量外国军队也可以充当抵御圣战暴力的力量, 正是圣战暴力令这个地区的其他国家陷入动荡。吉布提有 90 万人口, 信奉逊尼派伊斯兰的一个温和教派, 它也没有幸免: 2014 年, 在市内一家受外国人欢迎的餐厅内, 两枚自杀式炸弹炸死了一名土耳其公民, 炸伤 11 人。后来索马里的武装团体青年党(Shabab)声称对此负责, 说这次攻击是因为吉布提的大量西方军队存在。</p>
<p>For American military strategists, the security implications of the Chinese base are unclear, though practically speaking, many experts say the military threat is minimal.</p>	<p>对于美国军事战略家来说, 中国基地的安全隐患尚不清楚, 虽然实际上许多专家说它的军事威胁是微不足道的。</p>
<p>"A port like this isn't very defensible against attack," said Philip C. Saunders, director of the Center for the Study of Chinese Military Affairs at the National Defense University. "It wouldn't last very long in a war."</p>	<p>"像这样的港口对攻击没有什么防御能力,"美国国防大学中国军事研究中心主任孙飞(Philip C. Saunders)说。"在战争中坚持不了多长时间。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170227/us-djibouti-chinese-naval-base</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170227/us-djibouti-chinese-naval-base</p>

<p>A Breezy Resort, and a Thorny Agenda, for Trump's Meeting With Xi Jinping</p>	<p>风景很美问题很多，习近平与特朗普的首次会晤</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — When President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China sit down for their first meeting next month in Palm Beach, Fla., they may benefit from the balmy breezes and tranquil views at the Mar-a-Lago resort: Relations between the United States and China are as complex and chilly as they have been since the early days of the Reagan administration.</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统和中国国家主席习近平下个月将在佛罗里达州棕榈滩举行首次会晤，马阿拉歌庄园(Mar-a-Lago)宜人的微风和宁静的景色对他们很有好处：自从里根政府上台以来，中美之间的关系从未如此复杂与冷淡。</p>
<p>The list of issues that could open a new rift between these two men is long, such as the deployment of American antimissile batteries in South Korea, Mr. Trump's campaign threats of a trade war or escalating tensions over the South China Sea and Taiwan.</p>	<p>有很多问题都可能在这两个人之间造成新的裂痕，例如在韩国部署美国反导系统的决定，特朗普在竞选时威胁要开展的贸易战，以及南海和台湾局势的升级。</p>
<p>The debate over where to hold Mr. Trump's meeting with Mr. Xi captures the underlying angst. Chinese officials pushed for an invitation to Mr. Trump's private resort, American officials said, because it would be more relaxed and informal than a summit meeting at the White House. Equally important, it would reduce the pressure on the two leaders to produce any agreements, which in the current environment is viewed as unrealistic.</p>	<p>特朗普与习近平在什么地方会面引发的争论，展示了这种潜在的焦虑。美国官员说，中国官员强烈要求去特朗普的私人度假村，因为在那里举行首脑会议比在白宫更加轻松和非正式。同样重要的是，那会减少两个领导人签订任何协议的压力，在当前形势下，要签订协议可能不太现实。</p>
<p>Inside the Trump administration, the visit lays bare the unsettled nature of policy toward China. The White House is divided into camps, with a fiercely ideological, anti-China faction vying against more pragmatic elements. Mr. Trump's son-in-law, Jared Kushner, has emerged as an influential, moderating voice. He is heavily involved in planning the presidential visit, a senior official said, and took part in a National</p>	<p>在特朗普政府内部，这次访问暴露了其对华政策的不稳定性。白宫分为了两个阵营，一方是强烈的以意识形态为主导的反华势力，另一方更加务实一些。特朗普的女婿贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)已经成为了一个具有很大影响力的调停者。一位高级官员说，他深度参与了此次访问计划，并在周一参加了讨论朝鲜和中国议题的国家安全委员会会议。</p>

<p>Security Council meeting on Monday at which North Korea and China were discussed.</p>	
<p>While Mar-a-Lago appears set as the meeting site, White House officials said the agenda for the meeting was still being worked out. Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson plans to meet with the Chinese president this week in Beijing to determine the major priorities, after which the two sides will announce the visit — probably the most closely watched so far of Mr. Trump’s young presidency.</p>	<p>虽然马阿拉歌庄园被选为会面地点，但白宫官员说，会议议程仍在制定中。国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)计划本周前往北京会见中国国家主席，确定主要的优先事项，此后双方将宣布进行这次访问——这可能是特朗普上台短短这段时间以来，最受外界关注的一次访问。</p>
<p>On Monday, the White House press secretary, Sean Spicer, underscored the challenges. The meeting, he said, would “help defuse tensions over North Korea.” China has bitterly protested the deployment of an American system officially called the Terminal High Altitude Area Defense, designed to help South Korea shoot down incoming North Korean missiles.</p>	<p>星期一，新闻秘书肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)强调了这些挑战。他说，这次会面将“有助于缓解朝鲜的紧张局势”。中国对韩国部署美国的“萨德”(Terminal High Altitude Area Defense)系统进行了强烈抗议，该系统旨在帮助韩国击落朝鲜发射过去的导弹。</p>
<p>For all the Chinese complaints, several experts said the antimissile system would probably be a temporary irritant, compared to looming clashes over trade and territorial claims in the South China Sea.</p>	<p>尽管中国的种种抱怨，有几个专家表示，相较于贸易和在南海的领土要求所导致的正在逼近的冲突而言，反导系统可能只是一个暂时性的麻烦。</p>
<p>The Trump administration is also expected to sell Taiwan a robust package of weapons, a gesture that reliably infuriates China. This time, a sale would revive memories of Mr. Trump’s unorthodox decision to take a phone call from Taiwan’s president and publicly question the “one China” policy, which undergirds the United States-China relationship.</p>	<p>预计特朗普政府还会加强对台军售，这种姿态肯定会激怒中国。这一次，军售会让人想起特朗普那些打破传统的决定：接听台湾总统的电话，并公开质疑美中关系的基石“一个中国”政策。</p>
<p>“The differences between China and the United States are deeper than during the first years of the Clinton or the Reagan administrations,</p>	<p>奥巴马政府的亚洲事务高级主管埃文·S·梅代罗斯(Evan S. Medeiros)说，“中美之间的分歧比克林顿或者里根政府的头几年要深，那已经是历史上的困难</p>

<p>which were historically difficult periods,” said Evan S. Medeiros, who served as senior director for Asian affairs during the Obama administration. “It’s a big agenda, and it’s a very competitive agenda.”</p>	<p>时期了。这是一个很大的议程，也是一个竞争性非常强的议程。”</p>
<p>Mr. Medeiros said domestic political pressures on both sides complicated the situation. Mr. Xi is preparing for the 19th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party this fall, at which he hopes to tighten his grip on power. Mr. Trump ran for the presidency on a stridently anti-China platform, accusing the Chinese, wrongly, of manipulating their currency, and threatening to impose a 45 percent tariff on Chinese imports.</p>	<p>梅代罗斯说，双方国内的政治压力让局势变得更加复杂。习近平正在为今年秋天的中国共产党第十九次全国代表大会做准备，想要加大对权力的掌控。特朗普竞选期间强硬反华，错误地指责中国是货币操纵国，并扬言要对中国进口征收 45%的关税。</p>
<p>The architects of that policy — Stephen K. Bannon, the president’s chief strategist, and Peter Navarro, the director of the National Trade Council — wield sizable influence in the White House, though neither has made his voice heard on China, at least publicly.</p>	<p>这一政策的构架师——总统的首席策略师史蒂芬·K·班农(Stephen K. Bannon)和国家贸易委员会主席彼得·纳瓦罗(Peter Navarro)在白宫中展现了巨大的影响力，尽管大家没有听到过他们对中国的说法，至少在公开场合没有听到过。</p>
<p>Mr. Navarro, a former professor of economics at the University of California, Irvine, wrote books with titles including “The Coming China Wars” and “Death by China.” In a recent speech to the National Association of Business Economists, he asked, “How come a Chinese company can set up production on U.S. soil and sell freely into our market when a U.S. company producing on Chinese soil must take on a 50 percent joint venture Chinese partner — and run the very real risk of losing its intellectual property?”</p>	<p>纳瓦罗曾任加州大学欧文分校的经济学教授，他的作品包括《即将到来的中国战争》(The Coming China Wars)和《致命中国》(Death by China)。近期在美国企业界经济学家联合会(National Association of Business Economists)发表演讲时，他问道：“为什么中国公司能在美国的土地上开工厂，在我们的市场上随意出售产品，而美国公司到中国生产产品就只能和中国合作伙伴开合资企业，占股 50%——而且还要冒着失去知识产权的风险？”</p>
<p>In an interview, however, Mr. Navarro declined to discuss the evolving China policy, saying it was still “top secret.”</p>	<p>然而在接受采访时，纳瓦罗拒绝讨论制定中的中国政策，说那仍然是“最高机密”。</p>
<p>Mr. Bannon, who served in the Navy in Asia, once warned on his radio</p>	<p>班农在美国海军服役时曾被派驻亚洲，他曾在广播节目中警告说：“在五到</p>

<p>show, "We're going to war in the South China Sea in five to 10 years. There's no doubt about that. They're taking their sandbars and making basically stationary aircraft carriers and putting missiles on those. They come here to the United States in front of our face — and you understand how important face is — and say it's an ancient territorial sea."</p>	<p>十年内，我们将在南海开战，这是毫无疑问的，他们正在那里修筑沙洲，相当于修建静立不动的航空母舰，并且将导弹放在那里。他们当着我们的面径直走到美国面前——你们知道面子有多重要——说那里自古就是中国的领海。</p>
<p>Since entering the White House, however, Mr. Bannon has also been low-key on China. He did not take part in the National Security Council meeting on North Korea, though a much-noted provision of Mr. Trump's presidential memorandum on the organization of the council guarantees him a seat at principals committee meetings.</p>	<p>然而，自从进入白宫以来，班农在中国问题上也很低调。他没有参加国家安全委员会(National Security Council)关于朝鲜问题的会议，尽管特朗普在组建该委员会的备忘录中设置了一个著名的条款，保证他可以参加该委员会的重要会议。</p>
<p>While Mr. Bannon and Mr. Navarro have been less vocal than some outsiders expected, Mr. Kushner has emerged as a central player. He helped orchestrate a fence-mending phone call between Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi last month, in which Mr. Trump pledged to abide by "one China," the four-decade-old policy under which the United States recognized a single Chinese government in Beijing and severed its diplomatic ties with Taiwan.</p>	<p>尽管班农和纳瓦罗不像一些外部人士预计得那么霸气外露，但库什纳已经成了一名核心成员。他参与安排了上月特朗普和习近平的通话。在那通修复关系的通话中，特朗普承诺遵守已有四十年历史的“一个中国”原则。按照这个原则，美国只承认北京的中国政府，并断绝了与台湾的外交关系。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner and his wife, Ivanka Trump, have curried favor with China's ambassador to the United States, Cui Tiankai. Ms. Trump and her daughter, Arabella, attended a reception at the Chinese embassy to celebrate Lunar New Year. Mr. Kushner is conferring with Mr. Cui about the upcoming visit.</p>	<p>库什纳和妻子伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)还巴结中国驻美大使崔天凯。伊万卡·特朗普曾带着女儿阿拉贝拉(Arabella)参加中国大使馆的春节招待会。库什纳则正在同崔天凯商讨即将到来的访问相关事宜。</p>
<p>On Monday, at the National Security Council meeting, there was a vivid illustration of Mr. Kushner's unusual role. He was seated at the table in</p>	<p>周一，在国家安全委员会(National Security Council)会议上的一幕，生动地表现出了库什纳与众不同的角色。据两名目击者称，当参谋长联席会议主</p>

<p>the Situation Room when Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, walked in. Seeing no chairs open, General Dunford headed for the back benches, according to two witnesses. Mr. Kushner, they said, quickly offered his chair to General Dunford, and took a seat along the wall.</p>	<p>席小约瑟夫·F·邓福德上将(Gen. Joseph F. Dunford Jr.)走进军情室时，库什纳正坐在桌子旁边。看到没有空位置后，邓福德朝后面的长凳走去。他们说，库什纳迅速把座位让给了邓福德，自己坐到了一个靠墙的位置上。</p>
<p>Mr. Kushner's involvement in China policy is a delicate situation because he has been pursuing a Chinese company, Anbang Insurance Group, to invest in the redevelopment of 666 Fifth Avenue, a skyscraper that is the flagship of his family's real estate company. On Monday, Bloomberg News reported that Anbang had agreed to invest more than \$400 million.</p>	<p>库什纳参与对华政策事务这件事颇为敏感，因为他一直在争取中国企业安邦保险集团投资第五大道 666 号的重新开发。那栋摩天大楼是其家族房地产公司的旗舰资产。周一，彭博社(Bloomberg)报道，安邦已同意投资逾 4 亿美元。</p>
<p>North Korea will be an early test of the administration's approach. The White House reacted coolly to a Chinese proposal that the North Koreans halt missile tests in return for the United States and South Korea agreeing to suspend joint military exercises viewed as important by both allies. Experts predicted Mr. Xi would reiterate that proposal with Mr. Trump and tell him that the ball is now in America's court.</p>	<p>朝鲜问题将是对特朗普政府态度的早期考验。白宫对中国提议的朝鲜停止导弹试验，美国和韩国相应地取消联合军演反应冷淡。两个盟友都很重视军演。专家预计，习近平会向特朗普重申该提议，并告诉特朗普球在美国这一侧。</p>
<p>"Divisions over China are nothing new," said Michael J. Green, who was senior director for Asia in the George W. Bush administration. "But they are more extreme right now, because the premises of this administration are more extreme and unilateralist."</p>	<p>"围绕中国问题的分歧不稀奇，"曾在乔治·W·布什(George W. Bush)政府担任亚洲事务高级主任的迈克尔·J·格林(Michael J. Green)说。"但它们现在的极右翼色彩更浓，因为这届政府的前提就是更极端，更加信奉单边限武主义。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170315/xi-jinping-trump-mar-a-lago</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170315/xi-jinping-trump-mar-a-lago</p>
<p>London Attacker Khalid Masood Had 20-Year Police Record</p>	<p>伦敦恐袭凶手身份公布：有 20 年犯罪记录</p>
<p>BIRMINGHAM, England — A 52-year-old man with a long criminal record who been had been investigated for ties to violent extremism</p>	<p>英国伯明翰——当局周四宣布，在英国议会大楼外发起致命袭击的凶手是一名有多项前科的 52 岁男子，当局曾经调查过他与暴力极端组织的关系。同</p>

<p>carried out the deadly attack outside the British Parliament, the authorities announced on Thursday, as the Islamic State group claimed responsibility for the assault.</p>	<p>时，伊斯兰国组织声称对这次袭击负责。</p>
<p>Details about the man, Khalid Masood, a native of England who recently lived in the city of Birmingham, emerged the day after the attack, which took the lives of a police officer, a British schoolteacher and an American tourist and injured more than 40 people.</p>	<p>这名男子名叫哈立德·马苏德(Khalid Masood)，出生在英格兰，近期住在伯明翰市，关于他的细节在袭击的第二天获得披露。这次袭击导致一名警察、一名英国教师和一名美国旅客身亡，40多人受伤。</p>
<p>"Yesterday, an act of terrorism tried to silence our democracy," Prime Minister Theresa May told Parliament, addressing colleagues who a day earlier had been placed on lockdown. "We are not afraid, and our resolve will never waver in the face of terrorism."</p>	<p>"昨天，恐怖主义行为试图扼杀我们的民主。我们无所畏惧，我们的决心，在恐怖主义面前绝不会摇摆不定。"首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)对议会成员说。此前一天，这些议会同僚得到了封锁保护。</p>
<p>Masood had a record of convictions, stretching from 1983 to 2003, for assault, weapons possession and violations of public order. But he was not the subject of any current investigation, and "there was no prior intelligence about his intent to mount a terrorist attack," the London police said.</p>	<p>马苏德在1983年至2003年期间曾多次被定罪，罪名涉及袭击、拥有武器和违反公共秩序。但他目前没有涉嫌任何调查，而且"没有关于他打算发动恐怖袭击的事前情报"，伦敦警方说。</p>
<p>In remarks to lawmakers, before the police identified Masood, May said the attacker was "a peripheral figure" whom MI5, Britain's domestic counterintelligence agency, had examined for links to violent extremism. She added that he was not "part of the current intelligence picture," that "there was no prior evidence of his intent or of the plot" and that "our working assumption is that the attacker was inspired by Islamist ideology."</p>	<p>在警方确认马苏德的身份之前，梅向议员发表讲话时说。英国国内情报机构军情五处(MI5)在筛查暴力极端主义组织的联系人时，把这名袭击者作为"周边人物"审查过。她还说，他并没有"进入情报部门的视野"，"此前没有证据证明他的意图或计划"，而且"我们现在的假设是，袭击者是受到了伊斯兰主义意识形态的激发"。</p>
<p>Authorities emphasized that they thought the assailant had acted alone, and that they did not expect any further attacks.</p>	<p>当局强调，他们认为凶手是单独行事的，他们不认为会发生进一步的袭击事件。</p>

<p>The authorities raided six properties across the country on Thursday, detaining eight people in London and in Birmingham. On Hagley Road, a commercial street in Birmingham, several people were arrested on Wednesday night in a raid on an apartment above a Persian restaurant. It was not clear what connection they had to Masood.</p>	<p>当局周四突击搜查了全国的六个地方，在伦敦和伯明翰拘捕了八人。周三晚上，在伯明翰的商业街哈格利路，当局突袭了一家波斯餐厅楼上的一套公寓，逮捕了几人。目前还不清楚他们与马苏德有什么联系。</p>
<p>Officials on Thursday reduced the death toll from the London attack to four from five, including Masood. He used the rented vehicle to mow down scores of pedestrians on Westminster Bridge, killing two of them: Kurt W. Cochran, an American tourist in his 50s, and Aysha Frade, 43, a British teacher. He then proceeded on foot to the gates of Parliament, where he fatally stabbed a police constable, Keith Palmer, 48, before being shot dead by the police.</p>	<p>周四，官员将伦敦袭击事件中的死亡人数从五人减少到四人，其中包括马苏德。他使用租来的车辆，在威斯敏斯特大桥冲撞数十名行人，造成两人死亡，分别是 50 多岁的美国游客库尔特·W·科克兰(Kurt W. Cochran)，和 43 岁的英国教师艾莎·弗拉德(Aysha Frade)。然后他步行到议会大楼门口，在那里刺死了 48 岁的警察基思·帕尔默(Keith Palmer)，随后被警方击毙。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170324/london-attack-uk</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170324/london-attack-uk</p>
<p>Thieves Take a Chunk of Change, All 221 Pounds of It, From a Berlin Museum</p>	<p>谁偷了世界上最大的金币？</p>
<p>BERLIN — You could never palm it, flip it or plunk it into a vending machine, but apparently it can be pinched: The world's largest gold coin, a 221-pound Canadian monster called the Big Maple Leaf, was stolen overnight from the Bode Museum in Berlin, police said Monday.</p>	<p>柏林——你永远不能把它放在掌心、抛起，或者将其塞进自动售货机里，但似乎它可以被顺走：警方周一表示，世界上最大的金币——重达 221 磅（约合 100 公斤）、名叫“大枫叶”的加拿大巨币在夜里被人从柏林的波德博物馆(Bode Museum)偷走了。</p>
<p>The coin is about 21 inches in diameter and more than 1 inch thick, with a head of Queen Elizabeth II on one side and a maple leaf on the other. Its face value is 1 million Canadian dollars, but by weight of gold alone it is worth much more than that — as much as \$4.5 million at current market prices. The Royal Canadian Mint struck one as a demonstration in 2007 — “Because we can,” the mint says on its</p>	<p>这枚硬币的直径大约 21 英寸（约合 53 厘米），厚逾 1 英寸（约合 2.5 厘米），一面是女王伊丽莎白二世的头像，另一面是枫叶。其面值为 100 万加元，但仅以黄金的重量计算，其市场价值高达 450 万美元，远超面值。加拿大皇家造币厂(The Royal Canadian Mint)在 2007 年制作了一枚这样的硬币用于展示——“因为我们有能力做出来”，铸造厂在其网站上说——之后又多了几枚，供有钱的收藏家购买；到目前为止，已售出五枚。</p>

website — and then made a few more for well-heeled collectors to buy; five have been sold so far.	
Berlin police said in a statement that burglars had apparently broken in through a window above the commuter railway tracks at the back of the museum. Officers found a ladder lying on the elevated railway's roadbed. Police declined to say whether there were security cameras monitoring that window, but they said the coin had been kept behind bulletproof glass.	柏林警方在一份声明中说,窃贼是从博物馆后面通勤铁路上方的一扇窗子破窗而入的。警察发现一架梯子躺在高架铁路的路基上。警方拒绝透露是否有安全摄像头监控该窗口,但他们说这枚硬币是用防弹玻璃保护起来的。
The museum is near the Hackescher Markt, a public square in Berlin that is home to a number of late-night bars and cafes. Police appealed for clues from anyone who had been in the area.	博物馆附近是哈克市场(Hackescher Markt),这是柏林的一处公共广场,有一些深夜酒吧和咖啡馆。警方呼吁曾到过该地段的人提供线索。
Given the coin's weight, authorities said they suspect that more than one person must have been involved in the crime. A police team that specializes in art crimes has been called in to investigate.	鉴于硬币的重量,当局表示,他们怀疑是团伙作案。一个专门从事艺术品犯罪的警察小组已经接到参与调查的通知。
The Bode Museum is part of the complex belonging to the Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz, on an island in the Spree River. In addition to paintings, sculptures and other works of art, the museum displays what it says is one of the largest collections of coins and medals in the world, with about 500,000 objects. The Big Maple Leaf appeared to be the only thing the thieves took.	波德博物馆所在的建筑物属于普鲁士文化遗产基金会(Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz),位于在施普雷河的一个岛上。除了绘画、雕塑和其他艺术作品之外,该馆还拥有世界上最大的硬币和奖牌收藏,数量大约为50万件。“大枫叶”似乎是盗贼偷走的唯一藏品。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170328/gold-coin-berlin-stolen	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170328/gold-coin-berlin-stolen
India's 'Phone Romeos' Look for Ms. Right via Wrong Numbers	印度的“手机罗密欧”:故意拨错号寻找女友
LUCKNOW, India — In a glass-sided call center, police constables clicketyclack on computer keyboards, on the trail of a particularly Indian sort of criminal.	印度勒克瑙——在一个带玻璃墙的呼叫中心里,警员敲打着电脑键盘,追踪印度一种特别类型的犯罪。

<p>The “phone Romeo,” as he is known here, calls numbers at random until he hears a woman’s voice, in the hope of striking up a romantic attachment. Among them are overeager suitors (“Can I recharge your mobile?”), tremulous supplicants (“I am talking to you, madam, but my body is shaking”) and the occasional heavy breather (“I want to do the illegal things with you”).</p>	<p>这种做法叫“手机罗密欧”，指的是随机拨打手机号码，直到接听者是女性，目的是希望与对方开始浪漫关系。这些人当中有热情过分的追求者（“我可以为你充话费吗？”），有胆小的乞求者（“我在和你说话，女士，但我的身体在抖。”）和偶尔沉重喘息的人（“我想和你做一些不合法的事情。”）。</p>
<p>Intentionally dialing wrong numbers is a labor-intensive way to find a girlfriend. But it is increasingly common in a range of countries — Morocco, Papua New Guinea, Bangladesh and India are examples — where traditional gender segregation has collided head-on with a wave of cheap new technology.</p>	<p>故意拨错号码来寻找女朋友，这是很费精力的事情。但在摩洛哥、巴布亚新几内亚、孟加拉国和印度等国家，等随着传统的性别隔离与价格低廉的新技术浪潮的碰撞，这种做法正变得日益常见。</p>
<p>India is justly proud of its mobile-phone revolution. Call tariffs are among the world’s cheapest, and competition has sent the price of broadband plummeting. An estimated 680 million Indians use cellphones now, with three million new ones coming online every month. India’s leaders promote mobile platforms as a sign of social progress, a better way to distribute subsidies and obtain information about health care and agricultural conditions.</p>	<p>印度有理由为该国的手機革命感到自豪。这里的电话费率是世界上最便宜的，竞争导致了宽带价格暴跌。估计现在有 6.8 亿印度人使用手机，而且每月增加 300 万新用户。印度领导人宣扬移动平台是社会进步的标志，也是一种更好地分配补贴、获取关于医疗保健和农业情况信息的途径。</p>
<p>An unintended consequence is that social barriers between men and women are collapsing. Reports of phone stalking have increased exponentially, leading to growing complaints of harassment. But an unknown number of such calls are successful, resulting in what an American anthropologist has labeled “wrong-number relationships.”</p>	<p>但一个意外的结果是，男女之间的社会壁垒正在坍塌。有关电话骚扰的报告呈指数级增加，导致骚扰投诉越来越多。不过，成功产生一段如同一位美国人类学家所说的“拨错号的爱情”的数据，则不得而知。</p>
<p>“It’s a new thing,” said Julia Q. Huang, a fellow in the anthropology department of the London School of Economics, who has written a</p>	<p>“这是一种新情况，”伦敦政治经济学院(London School of Economics)人类学系研究员茱莉娅·Q·黄(Julia Q. Huang)说。她曾就孟加拉国年轻女性之间</p>

<p>scholarly paper on the practice among young women in Bangladesh. "It's covert, it's risky, it's experimenting with that outside world which they don't have much access to."</p>	<p>的这种现象写过一篇学术论文。“它隐秘，有风险，是对那个她们没有太多机会接触的外部世界进行的尝试。”</p>
<p>At the police call center in Lucknow, in northern India, roughly 700 calls come in every day, mostly from women complaining of persistent calls from strange men. The Hindustan Times recently reported that phone recharging outlets were selling the numbers of young women to interested men, charging 500 rupees, about \$7.60, for a "beautiful" girl and 50 rupees for an "ordinary" one.</p>	<p>印度北方城市勒克瑙警方的呼叫中心，每天差不多都会接到 700 通电话，大多是女性打来投诉陌生男性的骚扰电话。《印度斯坦时报》(Hindustan Times)近日报道称，有些手机充值店正把年轻女性的号码卖给对此感兴趣的男性，每个“漂亮”女性的号码要价 500 卢比（约合 53 元人民币），“普通”女性的则是 50 卢比。</p>
<p>Recently, a complaint came from Geetika Chakravarty, 24, a makeup artist who grew up traveling the world with her father, a diplomat. After she returned to India from Canada last year, she posted her phone number in the contact section of a salon's Facebook page and received so many calls from unknown men that she blocked 200 separate numbers.</p>	<p>不久前，24 岁的杰提卡·查克拉瓦蒂(Geetika Chakravarty)打来了投诉电话。查克拉瓦蒂是一名化妆师，成长过程中曾随当外交官的父亲周游世界。去年从加拿大返回印度后，她在一家沙龙 Facebook 主页的联系信息部分贴出了自己的电话号码，但由于陌生男性打来的电话实在太多，她不得不拉黑了 200 个不同的号码。</p>
<p>"I do not know what their mind-set is," she said. "Sometimes they call and say, 'I love you.' Sometimes they call and say, 'I want to talk to Sonia,' and I would say, 'I am not Sonia,' and they would say, 'O.K., can I talk to you?'"</p>	<p>“我不知道他们是什么心态，”她说。“有时候他们打过来说，‘我爱你。’有时候他们打过来说，‘我想找索尼亚(Sonia)’，我说‘我不是索尼亚’，他们则会说，‘好的，能跟你聊聊吗？’”</p>
<p>But the most persistent among them was from a man who would call three or four times a day, urging her to meet him somewhere. When she blocked his number, he would call from another. She began to worry that he would track her down in person.</p>	<p>但他们之中有一个人最为执着，每天会打来三四次，催查克拉瓦蒂跟他在某个地方见面。一个号码被拉黑，他就换一个号码打过来。查克拉瓦蒂开始担心他会跟踪自己。</p>
<p>"He sounded like a creepy Indian guy to me," Ms. Chakravarty said.</p>	<p>“我觉得，他听上去像是一个令人毛骨悚然的印度男人，”查克拉瓦蒂说。</p>
<p>When the police traced the number, the person they found at the end</p>	<p>警方通过追踪其号码发现了这个人，他的真名叫普雷姆塞格尔·蒂瓦里</p>

<p>of it was Premsagar Tiwari, whose given name in Hindi translates as "Sea of Love." Mr. Tiwari, 24, turned out to be a high-strung, pencil-necked man who grew up in two small rooms in the corner of the down-at-heel government school where his father worked as a night watchman.</p>	<p>(Premsagar Tiwari), 名字的意思是“爱之海”。蒂瓦里现年 24 岁，是一个神经紧张、脖颈纤细的男人。他父亲在一所破败的公立学校当过守夜人，学校角落里的两间小屋便是他长大成人的地方。</p>
<p>Outside his window, young women came and went in their crisp school uniforms. But the night watchman's son could not approach them.</p>	<p>身穿挺括校服的年轻女孩在他窗外来来去去。但守夜人的儿子不能接近他们。</p>
<p>"The way he was built," said Satyavir Sachan, the constable assigned to the case, "it didn't seem he could talk to girls."</p>	<p>"他的成长环境就是这样，"负责调查该案的警员沙蒂亚维尔·萨川(Satyavir Sachan)说，"他当初似乎无法和女孩们说话。"</p>
<p>Poring through Mr. Tiwari's call records, Mr. Sachan found that he was using eight SIM cards, some registered under false names, to contact more than 500 women. The activity occupied, by police estimates, two to three hours a day.</p>	<p>萨川仔细察看了蒂瓦里的通话记录，发现他使用八张 SIM 卡联系了 500 多名女性——有些 SIM 卡是用假名字登记的。据警方估计，他每天要花两三个小时打电话。</p>
<p>Summoned to the police station, Mr. Tiwari confessed readily and with clasped hands he beseeched the police not to imprison him. His phone calls, he explained in an interview, should better be understood as part of his search for a soul mate.</p>	<p>被叫到警察局以后，蒂瓦里立即坦白了一切，他双手紧合，恳求警方不要把自己关起来。接受讯问时，他解释说，自己打出的电话应该被更好地理解成寻找灵魂伴侣的部分努力。</p>
<p>"One person is enough to fulfill you," Mr. Tiwari said. "I have nobody. The person you love will be somewhere, there, standing last in line. You have to reach them somehow. And when you find that someone, you stop looking."</p>	<p>"只要有一个人就可以让你满足，"蒂瓦里说。"我连一个人也没有。你爱的人肯定在某个地方，站在最后边。你得以某种方式找到他们。等你找到某个人时候，你就会停止寻找。"</p>
<p>He said he had heard many stories of men and women meeting over social media and going on to marry.</p>	<p>他说，男男女女在社交媒体上相遇然后喜结连理的故事，他听过很多。</p>
<p>"I may be a failed man," he said, "but I am very passionate."</p>	<p>"我或许是一个失败的男人，"他说，"但我非常有激情。"</p>

The police were not impressed, and held him in custody for 15 days.	警方不为所动，他被拘留 15 天。
An inverse story was unfolding in Bangalore, where Umakanti Padhan, a moon-faced 16-year-old garment factory worker, tried to call her sister-in-law. She misdialed and found herself accidentally conversing with Bulu, a railway worker eight years her senior.	在班加罗尔发生了一个与此截然相反的故事。脸庞圆圆的 16 岁服装厂女工乌马坎蒂·帕德安(Umakanti Padhan)本想打给嫂子，却拨错号码，阴差阳错地和比她大 8 岁的铁路工人布卢(Bulu)通了话。
She hung up, alarmed. At home, beginning at puberty, she had been prohibited from speaking with any adult man, including her brothers and cousins.	她颇为惊恐，把电话挂断了。以前在家里，她从青春期开始便不得和任何成年男性交谈，包括她的兄弟和表亲。
Ten minutes later, Bulu called back and told her that he liked the sound of her voice. "When I hear your voice, it feels like someone of my own," he said. "I feel like talking to you all the time."	十分钟后，布卢回拨过来，说他喜欢她的声音。“我一听到你的声音，就觉得我的那个她出现了，”他说。“我真想一直都和你交谈。”
So she agreed. Every night, she slipped out to the roof of her Bangalore workers' hostel, where she shares a room with 11 other young women, and spoke to Bulu about mundane things: how their shifts went and what they had eaten that day.	她同意了。每天晚上，在班加罗尔一处工人宿舍和另外 11 个年轻女孩共住一个房间的她，都会溜到屋顶上和布卢聊些日常琐事：譬如轮班的情况，以及那天吃了什么。
"He's told me everything that ever happened to him from the time he was a kid," she said. "I don't know whether it is good or bad, but I trust him. I know he will not betray me."	“他把自己从小到大经历过的所有一切都讲给我听，”她说。“我不知道这是好是坏，但我信任他。我知道他不会背叛我。”
Ms. Huang, the anthropologist, said the women she met in Bangladesh were often happy to engage in telephone courtships with anonymous strangers, and some maintained five or six at once. Phone contact, they told her, was safer because it presupposed physical distance. Also, it forced the men on the other end of the line to listen to them for long stretches.	人类学研究员茱莉娅·Q·黄说，她在孟加拉遇到的一些女性常常颇为享受匿名陌生人在电话里的追求，会同时和五六个人保持联络。她们告诉她，电话联络更为安全，因为是以保持物理距离为前提。此外，这种方式迫使电话另一端的男人长时间听她们说话。
"It's one of those boundary-expanding experiences that allow you to	她说，“这是那些拓展边界的体验之一，让你得以考虑以前没有过的机会。”

think about opportunities that were not previously available," she said. Young women, she said, described these relationships with "kind of a fearful excitement."	她还说，年轻女性将这种关系形容为让人“有点儿恐惧、有点儿兴奋”。
For the young men, she said, "dialing random numbers is like playing the lottery and seeing what comes up." Often, she said, they approach it almost as a competitive sport, vying to see "who is more skilled at keeping a woman on the phone for a long time."	她说，对年轻男性而言，“随机拨打号码就像在抽奖，然后等着出结果。”她说很多时候，他们几乎把这当成了竞技运动，想要分出“谁才是最善于让女人长时间不挂电话的人”。
As for Ms. Padhan and her boyfriend, 11 months have passed and they still have not met in person.	至于帕德安和她的男友，整整 11 个月过去了，他们仍未见面。
Her roommates roll their eyes at her naïveté.	室友们对她的天真幼稚报以白眼。
But when their shifts are finished, they, too, retire to stairwells and corners of the rooftop for the covert nightly call. From there, it is possible to look across the rooftops of other boardinghouses and see figures hunched over their cellphones, in all directions, a wide-angle shot of young India in pursuit of love.	但下班后，她们也会躲到楼梯间或者屋顶的某个角落，打隐秘的夜间电话。人们从那里可以鸟瞰其他宿舍的屋顶，看到四面八方摆弄手机的身影——他们是广角镜头中追寻爱情的印度年轻人。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170329/indias-phone-romeos-look-for-the-right-one-through-wrong-numbers	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170329/indias-phone-romeos-look-for-the-right-one-through-wrong-numbers
France Investigating Police Killing of Chinese Man in Paris	华人男子在巴黎遭警察枪杀，引发抗议骚扰
The French authorities confirmed on Tuesday that they were investigating the fatal shooting by the police of a Chinese man at his home in Paris during the weekend. A lawyer for the man's family said the killing was not justified, and the Chinese government called for a thorough investigation.	法国当局于周二证实，他们正在调查周末巴黎警方在一名中国男子家中将其射杀的事件。该男子家人的律师说枪杀是没有正当理由的，中国政府要求对之进行彻底调查。
Members of the Chinese community in Paris have been protesting the killing, and the demonstrations turned violent on Monday night, with	政府官员说，巴黎华人社区成员一直在抗议这起枪杀事件，周一晚上，示威游行变为骚乱，警方逮捕了 35 人。

the police arresting 35 people, officials said.	
The death of the man, identified in news reports as Liu Shaoyo, 56, comes at a time of heightened unease in France's Asian community. Many Asian immigrants live in poorer neighborhoods in eastern Paris and the capital's eastern suburbs. Last year, the death of a Chinese tailor who had been beaten by a gang of youths in a Paris suburb prompted protests.	新闻报道确认，死者刘少尧现年 56 岁，他的死亡正值法国亚裔社区处于高度不安状态。许多亚裔移民生活在巴黎东部及巴黎以东郊区较贫穷的社区。去年，一名华裔裁缝在巴黎郊区遭一群青年殴打致死，引发了若干抗议事件。
The police went to Mr. Liu's home on Sunday, according to French news accounts, in response to a call from a neighbor. An officer shot Mr. Liu, who was holding a pair of scissors, as the door opened.	根据法国新闻报道，警方于周日接邻居报警去了刘家。一名警察在开门时开枪打中了手拿剪刀的刘少尧。
Although the exact circumstances of Mr. Liu's death remained unclear on Tuesday, and the police declined to comment, local news organizations quoted police sources who said Mr. Liu had moved to assault one of the officers on his doorstep.	周二晚上，刘少尧死亡的具体情形尚不清楚，警方亦拒绝发表评论，但当地的新闻机构援引警方消息，称刘少尧对家门口的一名警官进行了攻击。
Mr. Liu's relatives disputed that account, and said the shooting was not an act of self-defense, according to their lawyer, Calvin Job.	刘少尧的家人通过律师卡尔文·约伯(Calvin Job)对此表示异议，并表示枪击不是自卫行为。
Mr. Liu, an unemployed father of four, was making dinner for his children, cutting fish with the scissors, Mr. Job said. There were loud bangs on the door, and Mr. Liu went to answer, scissors in hand. But, Mr. Job said, Mr. Liu had not yet reached the door when the police forced it open and shot him as he stood next to his daughter.	约伯说，失业的刘少尧是四个孩子的父亲，当时他正在为孩子准备晚饭，用剪刀收拾鱼。听到有人大声敲门，刘少尧手里拿着剪刀去开门。但是，约伯说，还没等刘少尧开门，警方就破门而入，向他开枪，当时他正站在女儿身边。
"I understand the anger in the community," Mr. Job said in an interview. Several of his clients of Asian ancestry had complained of police violence recently, he said.	约伯在接受采访时说：“我理解社区的愤怒。”他说，他的几个亚裔客户最近都在控诉警察暴力。
The national police disciplinary body was set to hear from Mr. Liu's	国家警察纪律机构定于周二下午向刘少尧家人取证。他们的律师说，他们还

relatives on Tuesday afternoon. His relatives' lawyer said they would also file a complaint.	会提出投诉。
Some of the roughly 150 protesters who gathered at a police station in the 19th arrondissement in northeast Paris, where Mr. Liu was killed, threw objects at officers and set cars on fire. Three officers were said to have been lightly wounded, according to Agence France-Presse.	刘少尧是在巴黎东北部十九区殒命的,约 150 名抗议者聚集在当地一个警察局,向警官投掷物品,并点燃了几辆汽车。据法新社报道,三名警官据称受了轻伤。
The deadly beating last year of Chang Chaolin, a tailor who had lived in France for a decade, drew attention to security concerns in Aubervilliers, the northern suburb where he resided. That case highlighted a pocket of racial conflict in France, where the integration struggles of Muslims, the largest religious minority in the country, had been getting the most attention.	去年,在法国居住了十年的裁缝张朝林被殴打致死,在他居住的巴黎北郊奥贝维埃引发了安全关切。该案件凸显了法国小区域内的种族冲突,穆斯林是该国最大的宗教少数团体,它在融入社会方面的挣扎受到最大的关注。
The local authorities had promised improvements in neighborhood policing by providing translation services for people who wanted to report crimes, for instance, after a round of protests in the summer of last year.	去年夏天的一系列抗议活动之后,地方当局已经答应改善邻里警务,例如为报案的人提供翻译服务。
But Tamara Lui, president of the community organization Chinese in France, said the population had not seen a noticeable change in the security situation, saying she was astonished by the "disproportionate force" used by the police against Mr. Liu.	但法国华人社区组织负责人雷丹宇(Tamara Lui)说,人们并未感觉安全形势有了明显改变,她说,警方对刘少尧"过度使用武力"令她感到震惊。
"We are not the only victims, we never say that," she said in a phone interview from Paris. "But we feel powerless and abandoned by the state."	"我们不是唯一的受害者,我们从来没有这样说,"她在巴黎接受电话采访时说。"但我们感到无能为力,感到被这个国家抛弃。"
She said the best way to soothe the community and prevent further violence would be to release a "credible and coherent version of the	她说,安抚社区,防止进一步暴力的最好办法就是发布"可靠和前后一致的事实真相"。

facts.”	
While she condemned any violence in response to Mr. Liu’s death, she said that she had no control over the protests. “It’s almost like a time bomb,” she said adding that other immigrant communities facing similar issues had pledged to join the Asians’ fight.	一方面，她谴责因刘少尧的死亡而导致的任何暴力事件，但她也说自己无法控制抗议活动。“这几乎就像是一枚定时炸弹，”她补充说，面临类似问题的其他移民社区也承诺加入亚裔的战斗。
Thousands of people have taken part in several marches since February, when the police seized a 22-year-old black man who then accused the officers of raping him with a baton.	自二月份以来爆发了数次有几千人的游行，当时警方控制了一名 22 岁的黑人，后来此人指控警务人员用警棍强奸他。
In 2005, the deaths of two teenagers who were running from the police in Clichy-sous-Bois, another Paris suburb, ignited weeks of rioting and marches against police brutality in cities around France, starting a national debate on the integration of immigrants.	2005 年，在另一个巴黎郊区克利希，两名正在逃出警局的青少年死亡，引发了数周的骚乱，并在法国各地的城市导致了反对警察暴行的游行，从而带来了关于移民融合问题的全国讨论。
On Tuesday, a spokeswoman for China’s Foreign Ministry said that the country attached “great importance” to Mr. Liu’s killing and demanded that France “thoroughly investigate the incident and take effective measures to ensure the safety and legal rights of Chinese nationals in France.”	周二，中国外交部发言人说，中方对刘少尧的遇害“高度重视”，并要求法国“尽快查明真相，并采取切实有效措施保障在法中国公民安全与合法权益。”
The French Foreign Ministry, in a statement on Tuesday, said that an investigation was underway. “The security of all Chinese nationals in France is a priority for the French authorities,” the ministry said.	法国外交部周二在一份声明中说，相关调查正在进行中。声明表示：“法国所有华人的安全是法国要务。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170329/paris-police-shooting-chinese	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170329/paris-police-shooting-chinese
Elephants Get a Reprieve as Price of Ivory Falls	大象的福音：中国象牙价格下跌
NAIROBI, Kenya — Finally, there’s some good news for elephants.	肯尼亚内罗毕——大象终于迎来了一些好消息。
The price of ivory in China, the world’s biggest market for elephant tusks, has fallen sharply, which may spell a reprieve from the intense	中国是世界上最大的象牙市场，目前那里象牙的价格大幅下滑，可能会令过去十年来的严重偷猎得到缓解。

poaching of the past decade.	
According to a report released on Wednesday by Save the Elephants, a respected wildlife group in Kenya, the price of ivory is less than half of what it was just three years ago, showing that demand is plummeting.	据肯尼亚备受尊敬的野生动物保护组织“拯救大象”(Save the Elephants)周三发布的报告显示,目前象牙的价格不及三年前的一半,显示出需求大幅下滑。
Tougher economic times, a sustained advocacy campaign and China's apparent commitment to shutting down its domestic ivory trade this year were the drivers of the change, elephant experts said.	大象专家说,这一改变是由日益低迷的经济,持续的宣传运动,以及中国对于今年内终止国内象牙贸易的明确承诺带来的。
"We must give credit to China for having done the right thing," said Iain Douglas-Hamilton, president and founder of Save the Elephants. "There is still a long way to go to end the excessive killing of elephants for ivory, but there is now greater hope for the species."	"我们必须赞扬中国做了正确的事,"拯救大象组织总裁兼创始人伊恩·道格拉斯-汉密尔顿(Iain Douglas-Hamilton)说。"要结束为获取象牙而对大象进行的过度杀戮,目前还有很长的路要走,但现在这个物种有了更大的希望。"
Elephants have been slaughtered by the thousands in recent years in what appeared to be an insatiable quest for ivory. Employing a wide range of tools, including helicopters, military-grade weaponry and poisoned pumpkins, poachers have brought down herd after herd. The poachers have also killed scores of wildlife rangers.	近年来,数千头大象遭到宰杀,显然是出于对象牙贪得无厌的追求。偷猎者使用各种工具屠杀了一个又一个象群,包括直升机、军用武器和下毒的南瓜。偷猎者还杀死了数十名野生动物保护员。
The tusks have been spirited out through a network of African gangs and corrupt government officials. A vast majority of ivory ends up in China, where a rapidly growing middle class has coveted it for bracelets, combs, statuettes and other status symbols. That demand has pushed the price of ivory so high that the tusks from a single elephant could be worth more than \$100,000. That, in turn, encouraged many hunters and traders in Africa to ruthlessly pursue more elephants.	通过非洲黑帮和腐败的政府官员网络,这些象牙被悄悄运出境外。绝大多数象牙最终都会来到中国,那里快速增长的中产阶级觊觎象牙手镯、梳子、雕像和其他身份标志。这种需求使得象牙的价格变得极高,一对象牙的价格可能超过10万美元。反过来这又鼓励非洲的许多猎人和贸易商无情地猎杀更多大象。
But the ivory boom may be over.	但象牙贸易繁荣可能已经结束。
According to Save the Elephants, the wholesale price of an elephant	据“拯救大象”报道,2014年,象牙的批发价格为每公斤2100美元,上个月

tusk was \$2,100 a kilogram in 2014. Last month, it was \$730.	变成了 730 美元。
This may be a sign of how a sustained global advocacy campaign can actually work. For several years, celebrities, political leaders and passionate wildlife advocates around the world have been urging China to put a stop to its ivory trade. In China, there are officially registered shops selling ivory and a thriving black market doing the same. Last December, China responded, announcing it was shutting down all ivory commerce by the end of 2017. It seems the price of ivory has dropped in anticipation of the ban; many analysts believe it will soon drop further.	这可能是持续的全球宣传运动最终生效的标志。几年来，世界各地的名流、政治领袖和热情的野生动物倡导者一直在敦促中国停止象牙贸易。在中国有得到正式注册的商店在出售象牙，繁荣的黑市也是如此。去年 12 月，中国做出了回应，宣布到 2017 年底终止所有的象牙贸易。似乎因为对这一禁令的预期，象牙的价格已经出现下跌；许多分析师认为很快还会出现进一步下跌。
Researchers for Save the Elephants said the Chinese ivory business seemed depressed, with vendors pessimistic about their future. Many are replacing ivory jewelry and trinkets with items made from alternative materials, like clamshell. According to the report, China plans to shut ivory factories at the end of this month and close all retail outlets by the end of the year.	“拯救大象”的研究人员表示，中国象牙业似乎很低迷，卖家对他们的未来感到悲观。许多人正在用蚌壳等替代材料来制作牙雕珠宝和小饰物。据报道，中国计划在本月底关闭象牙作坊，并在年底之前关闭所有零售店。
But there still seem to be some high rollers out there who want their ivory.	但是，似乎还有一些挥金如土的人想得到象牙。
In one store in Nanjing, researchers saw “a 38-layered magic ball,” made from ivory, selling for \$248,810.	在南京的一家商店里，研究人员看到了一个由象牙制成的“38 层魔法球”，售价为 248810 美元。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170330/ivory-elephants-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170330/ivory-elephants-china
150 Years After Sale of Alaska, Some Russians Have Second Thoughts	把阿拉斯加卖给美国 150 年后，俄罗斯人后悔了？
The reassertion of Russia’s greatness has been a motif of Vladimir V. Putin’s presidency, and his projection of military might and cyberpower is in part why Russian-American relations are at their lowest point since	弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)担任总统期间一心想要恢复俄罗斯的伟大荣光，而他对军事力量和网络攻击能力的投射，在某种程度上导致俄美关系处于冷战结束以来的最低点。

<p>the end of the Cold War.</p>	
<p>So the 150th anniversary on Thursday of Russia's sale of Alaska to the United States — an event few Americans may notice — was a day of mourning for some hard-right Russian nationalists who see the transaction as a gigantic blunder by the ailing czarist empire, one that reverberates as the major powers vie for influence over the Arctic and its natural riches in an age of climate change.</p>	<p>因此，周四作为俄罗斯将阿拉斯加卖给美国的 150 周年纪念日——可能没什么美国人会注意到这件事——成了某些极右派民族主义者的哀悼日。他们认为这项交易是孱弱的沙皇帝国犯下的一大错误，其影响一直延续到今天这个气候变化时代——眼下，一些大国正竞相争夺对北极及其自然资源的控制权。</p>
<p>"If Russia was in possession of Alaska today, the geopolitical situation in the world would have been different," Sergey Aksyonov, the prime minister of Crimea, told a Crimean television network this month.</p>	<p>"如果俄罗斯现在还拥有阿拉斯加，世界地缘政治局势就会是另一番景象，"本月，克里米亚总理谢尔盖·阿克肖诺夫(Sergei Aksyonov)告诉克里米亚一家电视网。</p>
<p>A niche military magazine, Military-Industrial Courier, recently ran a two-part article headlined "The Alaska We've Lost," grumbling about what could have been.</p>	<p>小众军事杂志《军工信使》(Military-Industrial Courier)最近刊发了一篇分上下两部分、题为《我们失去的阿拉斯加》的文章，不满地设想了事情本来会是什么样子。</p>
<p>Even Sergey V. Lavrov, Russia's foreign minister, was asked about Alaska in a recent interview with a Russian newspaper. "The anniversary may, of course, trigger diverse emotions," he said. "But it is a good occasion to refresh memories of Russians' contribution to exploration of the American continent."</p>	<p>就连俄罗斯外长谢尔盖·V·拉夫罗夫(Sergey V. Lavrov)最近接受俄罗斯一家报纸采访时，也被问到了与阿拉斯加有关的问题。“诚然，这个纪念日会激起各种各样的情绪，”他说。“但这是一个很好的机会，可以让我们重温俄罗斯人为探索美洲大陆作出的贡献。”</p>
<p>Mr. Putin, asked about Alaska during a call-in show that year, said "we don't need to get worked up about this." At the International Arctic Forum in Arkhangelsk, Russia, on Thursday, however, he said that American activities in Alaska could destabilize world order. "What we do is contained locally, while what the U.S. does in Alaska, it does on the global level," he said, calling the American development of a missile system there "one of the most pressing security issues."</p>	<p>当年，在一个热线节目上被问及阿拉斯加相关问题的普京曾说，“我们没必要为此费神。”但他于周四在俄罗斯阿尔汉格尔斯克出席国际北极论坛(International Arctic Forum)时却表示，美国在阿拉斯加的活动可能会破坏世界秩序的稳定。“我们的所作所为的影响仅限于当地，而美国在阿拉斯加做的事情，会产生全球层面的影响，”他说。他还把美国在那里部署导弹系统称为“最紧迫的安全问题之一”。</p>

<p>No one, of course, is seriously suggesting that Russia retake Alaska like it annexed Crimea in 2014 from Ukraine. But the differences in how the sale is remembered in Russia and the United States — and, crucially, among Alaska’s indigenous communities — points to the state’s history as a cultural and religious crossroad.</p>	<p>当然了，没有谁当真建议俄罗斯应该像在 2013 年侵吞乌克兰的克里米亚一样，夺回阿拉斯加。但俄国人和美国人对于这项交易有着不同的记忆——至关重要的是，阿拉斯加的各原住民社区对此也有着不同的记忆——由此突显出阿拉斯加作为一个文化和宗教十字路口的历史。</p>
<p>Russians started to settle Alaska in 1784, setting up trading posts and Eastern Orthodox churches, mostly along the coast. By the 1860s, having lost the Crimean War to Britain, and fearful that Britain would seize Alaska in any future conflict, the czar decided to strike a deal.</p>	<p>俄罗斯人从 1784 年开始在阿拉斯加定居，建设贸易站和东正教堂——大多都是沿海岸而建。到 1860 年代，已经在克里米亚战争中输给英国的沙皇，担心未来一旦发生冲突，英国便会占领阿拉斯加，于是决定达成一项交易。</p>
<p>The sea otters who were the heart of then-thriving fur trade had almost been wiped out, and the Russians also feared that if gold were discovered — as it would be, in the Klondike Gold Rush that started in 1896 — the Americans might overrun the territory, said Susan Smith-Peter, a historian at the College of Staten Island in New York.</p>	<p>纽约史泰登岛学院(College of Staten Island)的历史学者苏珊·史密斯-彼得(Susan Smith-Peter)说，对当时蓬勃发展的皮毛贸易极为重要的海獭此前几乎被赶尽杀绝了，俄国人还担心，如果发现黄金——就像在始于 1896 年的克朗代克淘金潮中所发生的那样——美国人或许会蜂拥而至。</p>
<p>“From the Russian point of view, the deal made a lot of sense,” she said. “They could irritate Britain, and they could have a closer relationship with the United States.”</p>	<p>“从俄国人的角度看，这项交易非常有意义，”她说。“他们可以刺激英国，还可以拉近同美国的关系。”</p>
<p>The United States also thought the purchase would position it closer to trade with China, and fend off any British thoughts of encroachment on the West Coast, said Gwenn A. Miller, a historian at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass.</p>	<p>马萨诸塞州伍斯特圣十字学院(College of the Holy Cross)的历史学家格温·A·米勒(Gwenn A. Miller)说，美国也觉得买下阿拉斯加可以让它离中国更近，便于与之开展贸易，还可以遏制英国人对西海岸的不轨图谋。</p>
<p>“It was really about Manifest Destiny,” she said, “about expanding the U.S.”</p>	<p>“它其实关乎昭昭天命(Manifest Destiny),”她说，“关乎美国的扩张。”</p>
<p>The treaty — setting the price at \$7.2 million, or about \$125 million today — was negotiated and signed by Eduard de Stoeckl, Russia’s</p>	<p>俄国驻美大使爱德华·德斯多克尔(Eduard de Stoeckl)和美国国务卿威廉·H·苏厄德(William Henry Seward)达成并签署了阿拉斯加易手协议，作价</p>

<p>minister to the United States, and William H. Seward, the American secretary of state. It was mostly considered beneficial to both countries, but some critics derided it as “Seward’s Folly” or “Seward’s Icebox” — and even now, scholars debate whether it was a bargain.</p>	<p>720 万美元，约合今天的 1.25 亿美元。当时，大多数人都认为此项交易对两个国家都有好处，但一些批评人士却戏谑地称之为“苏厄德的蠢行”或“苏厄德的大冰箱”——直到现在，还有学者争论这笔买卖是否划算。</p>
<p>In some Russian quarters, the sale has left a bitter aftertaste. “Along with Alaska, you sold out your Russian people,” Vladimir Kolychev, a history enthusiast, wrote in a poem last fall, addressed to Czar Alexander II.</p>	<p>在俄罗斯的某些地方，阿拉斯加的转手留下了苦涩的余味。“和阿拉斯加一道被你出卖的，是俄罗斯人民，”去年秋天，历史爱好者弗拉基米尔·科利切夫（Vladimir Kolychev）在写给沙皇亚历山大二世(Alexander II)的诗中表示。</p>
<p>In Washington, the anniversary was to be commemorated on Thursday with a luncheon at the National Press Club, a State Department reception and a concert with music by the composer John Luther Adams, who spent much of his life in Alaska. In Alaska, talks, lectures, art exhibitions and other events will continue through Alaska Day, Oct. 18, which marks the formal transfer of the territory. Alaska became the 49th state in January 1959.</p>	<p>在华盛顿，一些庆祝活动于周四举行，其中包括全美新闻俱乐部(National Press Club)的一场午餐会，国务院的一场招待会，以及把大半生时间都给了阿拉斯加的作曲家约翰·路德·亚当斯(John Luther Adams)作品专场音乐会。在阿拉斯加，研讨、讲座、艺术展等活动将一直持续到 10 月 18 日，即阿拉斯加日(Alaska Day)，它是这片土地被正式转交给美国的标志。阿拉斯加在 1959 年成了美国的第 49 个州。</p>
<p>When the Russians arrived in Alaska, they conscripted the people living along the coasts to hunt sea otters. After the land’s sale, the indigenous groups were freed, but the Americans brought their share of problems, said Sergei A. Kan, a professor of Native American studies at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.</p>	<p>俄国人当初抵达阿拉斯加时，曾征募住在海岸边的人们去狩猎海獭。土地转手后，原住民获得了自由，但在新罕布什尔州达特茅斯学院(Dartmouth College)从事美国原住民研究的谢尔盖·A·卡恩(Sergei A. Kan)教授说，美国人也制造了一些问题。</p>
<p>“The Russian era was about paternalistic control, but the Russian goal was not to transform life radically, but to harness the people for economic purposes,” Mr. Kan said. “With the Americans, it was accompanied with a much more forceful Westernization.”</p>	<p>“俄国人做主的时代进行的是家长式控制，但俄国人的目标不是从根本上改变人们的生活，而是利用他们达成经济目的，”卡恩说。“与美国一起到来的，则是更具强迫性的西化进程。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170331/alaska-russia-sale-150</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170331/alaska-russia-sale-150</p>

<p>'I Buried My Own Children': A Syrian Father's Grief</p>	<p>一位叙利亚父亲的悲恸：我埋葬了自己的孩子</p>
<p>Aya and Ahmad, 9-month-old twins, were among the 86 people killed in Tuesday's gas attack in Khan Sheikhoun, Syria. Their father, Abdul Hameed al-Yousef, asked a photographer to take pictures as he held their bodies.</p>	<p>周二在叙利亚汉谢洪(Khan Sheikhoun)发生的毒气袭击事件中，有86人遇难，其中包括9个月大的双胞胎艾雅(Aya)和艾哈迈德(Ahmad)。他们的父亲阿卜杜勒·哈米德·阿勒优素福(Abdul Hameed al-Yousef)要求摄影师拍下自己抱着两具尸体的照片。</p>
<p>He turned the babies' faces toward the camera and said, "tell them, 'goodbye dad.'"</p>	<p>他把宝宝的脸转向相机，说：“跟他们说，‘爸爸再见’”。</p>
<p>In an interview with a local activist, Mr. al-Yousef described the start of the airstrikes at 7 a.m.</p>	<p>阿勒优素福在接受当地一名活动人士采访时说，空袭是在上午7点开始的。</p>
<p>He said his children began to cough and he handed them to their mother and told her to flee the town. He went to check on his brothers and their children. They were struggling to breathe. He saw people fall in the street and begin foaming at the mouth before losing consciousness himself.</p>	<p>“我带着妻子和孩子离开了家，”他边哽咽边说。“就在我们离开的时候，差不多过了五分钟，我们就开始闻到恶心的味道。”</p>
<p>Later, he found out his wife and babies had died. And he buried them.</p>	<p>他说孩子们开始咳嗽，于是他把孩子交给妻子，让她逃离这个城镇。他去看看兄弟和侄子怎样了。这时他们感到呼吸很困难。他看见人们纷纷倒在街上，开始口吐白沫，然后他自己也失去意识。</p>
<p>He walked through the graves, calling out the names of other family members who were also killed and buried in the graveyard, pausing at each, and sobbing.</p>	<p>后来他发现妻子和孩子都死了。他将他们安葬。</p>
<p>After the burial, "I saw Ahmad and Aya, and carried them close to my heart," Mr. al-Yousef said in the interview. "We buried them, I took Ahmad and Aya and buried them. I buried my own children."</p>	<p>他在墓地里穿行，呼喊其他遇难、埋葬于此的家人的名字，他在每座墓前停留、抽噎。</p>
<p>He said he had lost at least 25 members of his extended family in the attack.</p>	<p>“我看到了艾哈迈德和艾雅，抱他们抱在我怀里，”他在葬礼后接受采访时说。“我们埋葬了他们，我把艾哈迈德和艾雅带到墓地，埋葬了他们。我埋葬了”</p>

	我自己的孩子。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170407/syrian-father-buries-children	他说在这次袭击中，失去了至少 25 名家族成员。
Dozens of U.S. Missiles Hit Air Base in Syria	美国发射巡航导弹打击叙利亚空军基地
WASHINGTON — The United States carried out a missile attack in Syria on Thursday night in response to the Syrian government’s chemical weapons attack this week that killed more than 80 civilians, American officials said.	华盛顿——美国官员称，周四晚间，美国在叙利亚进行了导弹袭击，以回应叙利亚政府本周的化学武器袭击。此次化武袭击造成 80 多名平民丧生。
Dozens of Tomahawk cruise missiles were fired at an air base in Syria, military officials said. They said the strike occurred at about 8:45 p.m. Eastern Time, that the target was the Shayrat airfield and that the strike had hit planes, fuel, spare parts and the runway.	军方官员称，美军向叙利亚的一个空军基地发射了数十枚“战斧”(Tomahawk)巡航导弹。他们表示，袭击发生在美国东部时间晚上 8 点 45 分左右，目标是沙伊拉特机场，击中了飞机、燃料、配件和跑道。
According to one military official, 50 Tomahawks were launched from two Navy warships.	据一名军官称，美国从两艘海军舰船上发射了 50 枚“战斧”导弹。
The official said that the cruise missile strike was at the more limited end of the military options presented to President Trump Thursday by Defense Secretary Jim Mattis. The cruise missile strike, the official said, was intended to send a message to Mr. Assad about the American intention to use military force if he continues to use chemical weapons.	这名军官称，导弹袭击是周四国防部长吉姆·马蒂斯(Jim Mattis)向特朗普总统提供的军事打击方案中较为有限的一种。该官员称，本次导弹袭击旨在向阿萨德(Assad)发出一个信号：如果他继续使用化学武器，美国打算使用武力。
It was the first time that the White House had ordered military action against forces loyal to Mr. Assad.	这是白宫首次下令对忠于阿萨德的部队采取军事行动。
The speed with which the Trump administration responded — and remarks earlier in the day by American officials who said that options were still being considered — appeared intended to maximize the element of surprise and sharply contrasted with the methodical scrutiny of the use of force by the Obama administration.	特朗普政府的回应速度——以及当天早些时候美国官员的评论，他们表示仍在考虑相关选择——似乎意在最大限度地造成意外的效果，并与奥巴马政府对使用武力的有条不紊的审议形成鲜明对比。

<p>It was Mr. Trump's first order to the military for the use of force — other operations in Syria, Yemen and Iraq had been carried out under authorization delegated to his commanders — and appeared intended to send a message to North Korea, Iran and other potential adversaries that the new commander in chief was prepared to act, and sometimes on short notice.</p>	<p>这是特朗普首次向军方下令使用武力——美国在叙利亚、也门和伊拉克的其他军事行动是他那些获得授权的指挥官展开的——似乎旨在向朝鲜和伊朗等潜在对手发出信号，表明这位新任三军统帅愿意采取行动，有时速度还会很快。</p>
<p>The airstrikes were carried out less than an hour after the president concluded a dinner with Xi Jinping, the president of China, at his estate in Mar-a-Lago in Florida, sending an unmistakably aggressive message about Mr. Trump's willingness to use the military power at his disposal.</p>	<p>这次空袭是在特朗普总统与中国国家主席习近平在佛罗里达州马阿拉歌庄园共进晚餐后不到一个小时进行的。它发出了一个明确的强硬信号：特朗普打算按照自己的意愿使用那些可供动用的武力选项。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump authorized the strike with no congressional approval for the use of force, an assertion of presidential authority that contrasts sharply with the protracted deliberations over the use of force by his predecessor, former President Barack Obama.</p>	<p>特朗普动用了总统权力，未经国会批准就授权进行打击，这与前任总统贝拉克·奥巴马就使用武力展开的冗长讨论形成鲜明对比。</p>
<p>Unlike Mr. Obama, who weighed — and ultimately rejected — the use of a similar strike at targets after Syria used chemical weapons in 2013, Mr. Trump moved with remarkable speed, delivering the punishing military strike barely 72 hours after the devastating chemical attack that killed 80 people this week.</p>	<p>2013年，叙利亚使用化学武器后，奥巴马经过权衡，最终拒绝进行类似的袭击。而特朗普则以惊人的速度采取行动，在本周的毁灭性化学袭击导致80人丧生后的短短72小时内进行了惩罚性军事打击。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170407/us-said-to-weigh-military-responses-to-syrian-chemical-attack</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170407/us-said-to-weigh-military-responses-to-syrian-chemical-attack</p>
<p>Airstrike in Syria Overshadows Meeting Between Trump and Xi</p>	<p>佛州晚宴上，习近平被告知美国空袭叙利亚</p>
<p>PALM BEACH, Fla. —President Trump welcomed President Xi Jinping of China here for a first meeting on Friday that ended up being less about great-power collaboration than a chance for the Chinese leader to</p>	<p>佛罗里达州棕榈滩——特朗普总统上周五在这里与中国国家主席习近平举行的首次会晤，与其说是关于大国合作，不如说是为中国领导人提供了一次目睹美国军事力量真实展示的机会。</p>

witness a raw display of American military might.	
Hours after Mr. Trump ordered Tomahawk cruise missiles to be fired on a Syrian airfield, he pressed Mr. Xi to use China's leverage to curb another rogue government, North Korea's. Mr. Trump repeated his warning that if China did not do more, the United States would act on its own to constrain the belligerent actions of North Korea's dictator, Kim Jong-un.	就在特朗普下令向叙利亚的一个飞机场发射战斧巡航导弹的几小时后，他向习近平施压，要求中国用其杠杆来遏制另一个捣蛋政府朝鲜。特朗普再次警告说，如果中国不采取更多措施的话，美国会自行采取约束朝鲜独裁者金正恩好战行为的行动。
The president also brought up the chronic trade imbalance between China and the United States. A senior administration official said Mr. Trump had told Mr. Xi that the two sides needed to begin addressing that deficit immediately, prompting China to propose a 100-day plan to overhaul the trade relationship between the world's largest economies.	特朗普还提到中美之间长期存在的贸易不平衡问题。政府的一位高级官员说，特朗普对习近平说，双方需要立即开始解决美中贸易赤字的问题，这促使中国提出一个旨在修复世界上两个最大的经济体之间贸易关系的百日计划。
Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson said Mr. Trump had told the Chinese leader that there needed to be "concrete steps to level the playing field for American workers." A second senior administration official said the tone in the one-on-one exchanges on trade had been "tough," though he said there was chemistry between the two men.	美国国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)说，特朗普对中国领导人说，需要“为美国工人获得公平竞争环境采取具体步骤”。另一位政府高级官员说，就贸易问题进行的一对一交流气氛颇为“强硬”，但他表示，两位领导人之间有诚挚的表现。
The 100-day project was the only tangible announcement to come out of a meeting that few expected to be much more than a get-acquainted exercise, held at Mr. Trump's palm-fringed resort, Mar-a-Lago. In the end, even the rituals of superpower summitry were largely overshadowed by the drama unfolding in the eastern Mediterranean Sea.	百日计划是这次会晤后宣布的唯一实际性内容，这个在特朗普的棕榈树环绕的马阿拉歌(Mar-a-Lago)庄园举行的会晤，被更多地认为是为了让他们相识。就连超级大国元首之间的礼仪，最后也在很大程度上被地中海东部发生的戏剧性进展蒙上了阴影。
Around 8:40 p.m. on Thursday, as the leaders were finishing a dinner of pan-seared Dover sole and dry-aged prime New York strip, Mr. Trump	上周四晚大约8点40分，两位领导人快吃完主菜为平锅干烤多佛比目鱼和干式陈上等纽约牛条的晚宴时，特朗普对习近平说，他已下令向叙利亚发射

<p>told Mr. Xi that he had ordered a barrage of missiles to be fired at Syria to punish it for the deadly chemical weapons attack by the government of Bashar al-Assad. According to Mr. Tillerson, Mr. Xi told the president he understood that a military response was necessary “when people are killing children.”</p>	<p>一批导弹，作为对巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar al-Assad)政府使用致命化学武器的惩罚。据蒂勒森说，习近平对特朗普说，他理解“在有人屠杀孩子的时候”，采取军事行动的必要性。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson’s account of Mr. Xi’s reaction was somewhat more supportive than the Chinese government’s official response. On Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, Hua Chunying, repeated China’s call for a “political settlement” in Syria to prevent the situation from deteriorating further.</p>	<p>蒂勒森描述的习近平的反应，比中国政府的官方回应表达了更多支持的成分。上周五，外交部发言人华春莹重申了中国“政治解决”叙利亚问题的呼吁，以防止局面进一步恶化。</p>
<p>Administration officials said the missile strike had not disrupted the meeting. In fact, they said, it might have strengthened Mr. Trump’s hand as he called on the Chinese to exercise more pressure on North Korea. While officials noted that North Korea poses different, and in some ways more formidable, challenges than Syria, the parallel of a rogue government that possesses weapons of mass destruction was not lost on the Chinese.</p>	<p>政府官员表示，导弹打击并未搅乱会晤。他们说，事实上，该行动也许为特朗普呼吁中国对朝鲜施加更大压力增添了优势。官员指出，虽然朝鲜构成的挑战与叙利亚的不同，而且朝鲜在某些方面更难对付，但中国人不是没有注意到这两个拥有大规模杀伤性武器的无赖政府的相似之处。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi told Mr. Trump he agreed that the threat posed by North Korea had reached a “very serious stage,” according to Mr. Tillerson. Days before the meeting, Pyongyang tested another intermediate-range ballistic missile. But the Chinese made no new offers about how to deal with Mr. Kim’s government, according to an American official.</p>	<p>据蒂勒森说，习近平对特朗普说，他同意朝鲜构成的威胁已达到了“非常严重的程度”的说法。就在举行会晤的几天前，平壤再次测试了一枚中程弹道导弹。但是，中国并没有就如何对付金正恩政府的问题提出新提议，据一名美国官员说。</p>
<p>The Chinese also brought no concessions on trade to the meeting, beyond the 100-day plan. Mr. Trump intends to sign an executive order to penalize countries for dumping steel into the American market, a</p>	<p>除了百日计划外，中国也没有在会晤期间在贸易问题上作出让步。特朗普打算签署一项行政命令，惩罚向美国市场倾销钢铁的国家，这主要是针对中国的。政府官员拒绝讨论命令的细节，也不清楚他们是否将其告知了中国人。</p>

<p>move that would be aimed at China. Administration officials declined to discuss the order, and it was not clear whether they had presented it to the Chinese.</p>	
<p>"There are areas where they clearly want to work with us," said the Treasury secretary, Steven Mnuchin. He said the administration's "objective is to increase our exports to them."</p>	<p>"在有些方面，他们明确表示要与我们一起努力，"财政部长史蒂文·努钦(Steven Mnuchin)说。他说，政府的"目标是增加对中国的出口"。</p>
<p>Wilbur Ross, the commerce secretary, said the 100-day plan was ambitious, given that trade negotiations usually stretch for years. "It's a very big sea change in the pace of discussions," he said.</p>	<p>商业部长威尔伯·罗斯(Wilbur Ross)说，考虑到贸易谈判通常需要多年的时间，百日计划显得雄心勃勃。他说，"这是谈判速度的翻天覆地的变化。"</p>
<p>In their spare public comments, the two leaders glossed over longstanding sources of friction. Facing each other under chandeliers and across a horseshoe table at Mar-a-Lago, the presidents spoke of their budding personal ties.</p>	<p>两位领导人在不多的公开言论中，掩饰了给两国关系制造摩擦的长期因素。两位领导人在马阿拉歌庄园的吊灯下和一张马蹄形会议桌旁面对面就座，谈了他们刚刚发展起来的个人关系。</p>
<p>"We have made tremendous progress in our relationship with China," Mr. Trump said, adding, "Lots of very potentially bad problems will be going away." Mr. Xi replied in Mandarin that the talks had accomplished many things, "most important being deepening our friendship and building a kind of trust in keeping with the Sino-U.S. working relationship and friendship."</p>	<p>"我们在与中国的关系方面取得了巨大的进步，"特朗普说，并补充说，"许多潜在的糟糕问题将会消失。"习近平用中文回答说，会晤已经实现了许多东西，"最重要的是加强了我们的友谊，建立了一种符合中美关系和友谊的信任。"</p>
<p>The summit meeting bore similarities to President Barack Obama's meeting with Mr. Xi at the Sunnylands estate in Southern California in 2013, though it was shorter. Before lunch, Mr. Trump took Mr. Xi on a brief tour of the manicured grounds at Mar-a-Lago, gesturing to points of interest and the vista of the Atlantic Ocean beyond.</p>	<p>这次首脑会议和巴拉克·奥巴马总统2013年在加利福尼亚州南部"阳光之乡"(Sunnylands)庄园与习近平的会晤很相似，虽然这次的时间更短些。午餐前，特朗普带着习近平从马阿拉歌修剪整齐的草坪上走过，指点着有意思的地方和大西洋的远景，简短介绍了庄园。</p>
<p>On Friday morning, Mr. Trump's wife, Melania, and Mr. Xi's wife, Peng</p>	<p>周五上午，特朗普夫人梅拉尼娅和习近平夫人彭丽媛参观了一所以艺术、舞</p>

<p>Liyuan, visited a middle school that specializes in arts, dance, music and theater. They listened as 80 girls sang "Astonishing," a song about the empowerment of women. On Thursday evening, Mr. Trump's granddaughter Arabella sang in Mandarin to the two couples, and her brother Joseph greeted them.</p>	<p>蹈、音乐和戏剧为专长的中学。她们听了 80 名女学生演唱的名为 Astonishing 的歌曲，这是一首关于赋予女性权力的歌曲。周四晚，特朗普的外孙女阿拉贝拉(Arabella)用普通话给特朗普夫妇和习近平夫妇表演了歌曲，她的弟弟约瑟夫(Joseph)迎接了他们。</p>
<p>The two sides also agreed to create a new high-level dialogue, led by Mr. Trump and Mr. Xi, to discuss issues ranging from diplomacy and security to economics and social problems. On Friday morning, Mr. Trump's top advisers kicked off the dialogue, meeting for breakfast with their Chinese counterparts at two tables on the patio at Mar-a-Lago.</p>	<p>双方还同意开展以特朗普和习近平为首的新高层对话，讨论从外交与安全到经济与社会等问题。周五一大早，特朗普最高级别的顾问与他们的中国同行在马阿拉歌院子里的两张桌子上共进早餐，开始了双边对话。</p>
<p>In addition to Mr. Xi and his wife, the Chinese delegation included four members of the Politburo — a rare turnout of Communist Party brass to an American summit meeting. Mr. Xi invited Mr. Trump to visit China in 2017, and the president accepted, though Mr. Tillerson said he would have to consult a calendar to see if it could happen this year.</p>	<p>中国代表团除了习近平和夫人外，还包括四名政治局委员，这么多名共产党高层人员出席这次美国的首脑会议颇为罕见。习近平邀请特朗普于 2017 年访问中国，总统接受了邀请。但蒂勒森说，他仍需要查看今年的日程安排，看看是否有时间。</p>
<p>Reading from a White House statement, Mr. Tillerson said the United States sought a relationship with China based on "mutual interest." That is one of several phrases that the Chinese government frequently uses, and it can be interpreted to mean deferring to Beijing's interests on delicate issues like Taiwan, Tibet or the South China Sea.</p>	<p>蒂勒森在宣读白宫发表的声明时说，美国在“共同利益”的基础上寻求与中国的关系。“共同利益”是中国政府常用的几个词之一，一种可能的解释是，在台湾、西藏或南海等需要小心处理的问题上，遵从中国的利益。</p>
<p>American officials said the Chinese had pushed for the United States to use several other phrases in the statement, including "win-win solutions," which Mr. Tillerson used during a visit to China last month and for which he was criticized by China experts. The Chinese also pushed to issue a joint statement, which the Trump administration</p>	<p>美国官员说，中国人曾想让美国在声明中使用其他词汇，包括“合作共赢”，蒂勒森上个月访华时曾使用这个说法，受到中国问题专家的批评。中国人也曾推动双方发表一项联合声明，但特朗普政府拒绝了 this 建议。</p>

rejected.	
Mr. Tillerson did not say whether Mr. Trump had pressed Mr. Xi on specific human rights issues.	蒂勒森没有说特朗普是否在具体的人权问题上向习近平施压。
"I don't think you have to have a separate conversation, somehow separate our core values around human rights from our economic discussions, our military-to-military discussions or our foreign policy discussions," he said. "They're really embedded in every discussion."	"我不觉得需要进行单独的讨论，将我们围绕人权问题的核心价值，与我们关于经济、军事、或外交政策的讨论以某种方式区分开来，"蒂勒森说。"它们其实贯穿在每个讨论之中。"
Perhaps the greatest difference between this meeting and the ones Mr. Xi held with Mr. Obama had to do with the environment, a major area of cooperation between the two countries during the previous administration. Mr. Trump has made it clear that climate change is no longer a priority for the United States, and the Chinese appeared to drop it from the agenda as well.	也许，这次会晤与习近平和奥巴马几次见面的最大不同之处在环境问题上。特朗普已明确表示，气候变化不再是美国的首要问题，中国看来也没有把环境问题放在这次议程上。
"That was not a major part of the discussion," Mr. Ross said, "nor do I recall the Chinese specifically raising it."	"那不是讨论的主要部分，"罗斯说，"我也不记得中国人明确提出了这个问题。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170410/airstrike-in-syria-overshadows-meeting-between-trump-and-xi	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170410/airstrike-in-syria-overshadows-meeting-between-trump-and-xi
Trump Recycles Overstated Campaign Claims About China and Trade	关于中美贸易，特朗普的话有几分真实？
WASHINGTON — Even days before he was scheduled to meet with President Xi Jinping of China, President Trump had yet to abandon his exaggerated election rhetoric on China and trade.	华盛顿——就在与中国主席习近平会晤的数日之前，特朗普总统仍未放弃在中国和贸易问题上的竞选说辞。
Mr. Trump "is still in the raucous campaign mode," said James Zimmerman, former chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China. "Raising issues such as currency manipulation and the size of the trade deficit may play well to the underinformed base, but not to	特朗普"仍处在呱噪的竞选模式下"，中国美国商会前主席吉莫曼(James Zimmerman)说。"他拿货币操纵和贸易逆差说事，对于消息不灵通的选民可能有些作用，但对那些清楚情况的人就不行了。"

those that understand the issues.”	
Here’s an assessment of claims Mr. Trump has made about China and trade since his inauguration.	以下就是自从特朗普就职以来，他对中国和贸易的看法。
Mr. Trump claimed on Sunday a \$500 billion trade deficit with China.	特朗普周日声称美国对华贸易有 5000 亿美元的逆差。
“We have to do better because our deficit with China, as you know – \$504 billion. That’s a year.”	“我们得做得更好，因为就像你知道的那样，我们对华贸易赤字达到了 5040 亿美元。那还仅仅是一年的量。”
This is exaggerated. The United States imported about \$463 billion in goods from China in 2016, but it also exported about \$116 billion worth.	这夸大了事实。美国 2016 年从中国进口大约 4630 亿美元的东西，但也出口了约 1160 亿美元的东西。
That’s an overall goods deficit of about \$347 billion in 2016, in addition to a services surplus of about \$37 billion, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, for an overall deficit of \$310 billion.	经济分析局的资料显示，2016 年全年产品赤字约为 3450 亿美元，而服务盈余约 370 亿美元，因此整体赤字为 3100 亿美元。
For context, the difference in the actual goods deficit and what Mr. Trump claimed – \$157 billion – is larger than the entire economy of Hungary.	比较一下，实际商品赤字和特朗普所说的数字相差 1570 亿美元，这比匈牙利整体经济规模还庞大。
Mr. Trump also characterized China as the world champion of currency devaluation.	特朗普还把中国说成是货币贬值的世界冠军。
“You know when you talk about, when you talk about currency manipulation, when you talk about devaluations, they are world champions.”	“你知道，当谈到操纵货币，谈到贬值，他们就是世界冠军。”
This is misleading. Mr. Trump’s claim would have been more accurate a few years ago. China did keep its currency, the renminbi, artificially cheap at one point, but now faces the opposite problem.	这有误导性。若是放在几年前，特朗普的说法要准确得多。当时中国确实在操纵货币，人民币一度被人为维持在较低价位，但现在问题反过来了。
As China’s economic growth slowed, so did the flow of capital into the country – and the value of its currency dropped. In recent years, China has taken to selling dollars to keep its currency from depreciating more.	随着中国经济增长放缓，资本流入该国速度放缓，人民币的价值在下滑。近年来，中国已经在卖掉美元，防止人民币进一步贬值。

<p>Under current United States law, the Treasury Department will specifically monitor a country's currency if it meets three criteria: a large trade surplus, a material current account surplus (meaning the country is a net lender) and "persistent one-sided intervention in the foreign exchange market." As of October 2016, China met the first two criteria, but not the third.</p>	<p>根据美国现有法律，一个国家的货币若是符合三个标准，财政部就会对其进行专门监测。这三个标准是：大量贸易顺差、明显的国际收支经常项目顺差（意为该国是净贷款人）和“持续单向地干预外汇市场”。到2016年10月，中国符合前两条，但不符合第三条。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has blamed China and other countries for job losses in the United States.</p>	<p>特朗普指责中国和其他国家导致美国人失业。</p>
<p>"The field has not been a level field. Jobs have been leaving our country, going to China and Mexico and lots of other places, and you'll be seeing what's happening over the next few weeks. It should be very interesting for you to watch."</p>	<p>"这个领域还没有实现公平。工作岗位已经从我们国家流失，转移到了中国和墨西哥等很多地方，你会在接下来几个星期看到发生了什么事。你们会看到非常有趣的事情。"</p>
<p>This needs context. Like Mr. Trump's criticism of currency manipulation, this talking point about China's impact on jobs is outdated. While Mr. Trump does broaden his claim to "other countries," he also ignores a huge driver in the shift in the labor market: automation in the United States.</p>	<p>这需要看上下文。就像特朗普批评中国操纵货币一样，中国影响到美国工作岗位的说法也已经过时。虽然特朗普还提到了“其他国家”，但他忽视了劳动力市场转型的巨大动力：美国的自动化进程。</p>
<p>Independent studies have found that Chinese imports have cost the United States jobs; one analysis pinned the number to at least two million from 1999 to 2011. But rising wages and costs mean that China is currently facing more competition from other Asian countries and may be losing jobs to them.</p>	<p>一些独立研究发现，中国进口的商品确实导致了美国工作岗位减少。一项分析称，从1999年至2011年，这个数字至少为200万。但是，工资和成本上涨也意味着中国目前正面临来自其他亚洲国家的更多竞争，中国的工作岗位可能也会流失到这些国家。</p>
<p>Productivity gains have also displaced jobs and according to other research are a much bigger factor than trade with China. A study from Ball State University found that out of about 5.6 million manufacturing</p>	<p>其他研究显示，生产力提高也是导致工作岗位减少的一个因素，而且是比美中贸易远远更重大的一个因素。来自鲍尔州立大学(Ball State University)的一项分析认为，从2000年到2010年制造业失去的大约560万个工作岗位</p>

jobs lost from 2000 to 2010, 13.4 percent of those losses were due to trade and 87.8 percent because of technological advances.	中, 13.4%要归结于贸易亏损, 87.8%归结于技术进步。
Mr. Trump blamed China's entry into the World Trade Organization for the U.S. manufacturing decline.	特朗普说, 是中国加入世界贸易组织, 导致了美国制造业的下滑。
"Since China joined, that's another beauty, the World Trade Organization in 2001, the United States has lost many more than 60,000 factories."	"这又是另一个好事了, 自从中国 2001 年加入世界贸易组织之后, 美国的工厂已经减少了 6 万多家。"
True, but ... Mr. Trump has repeated this statistic at rallies before and after his election. While his figure is accurate, there's debate around the implied causal link.	这倒是真的, 但是.....特朗普在选举之前和之后, 都在集会上再三提到这个统计数字。虽然他的数字是准确的, 但其隐含的因果关系存在着争议。
Census Bureau data does show that the number of manufacturing establishments decreased by more than 70,000 from 2001 to 2014. But economists disagree on how much of this is because of China's entry, with some pointing again to automation as a driver.	美国人口普查局(Census Bureau)的数据显示, 从 2001 年到 2014 年, 制造业机构的数量确实减少了 7 万多个。但是经济学家不同意这是中国加入世贸组织造成的, 有些人指出, 自动化进程也在其中发挥了作用。
The manufacturing decline in the United States is also in line with changes in Western Europe and Japan, the Congressional Research Service pointed out in a January report. The report also notes that the United States "appears to have outperformed many other wealthy countries in the growth of manufacturing value added in recent years."	美国国会研究服务局(United States Congressional Research Service)在今年 1 月份的报告中指出, 美国制造业下滑和西欧、日本的变化是一致的。报告还指出, "从制造附加值来说", 美国"近年来的增长似乎超过很多富裕国家"。
Mr. Trump has characterized importing into the Chinese market as 'impossible.'	特朗普说, 把美国产品出口到中国市场是"不可能的"。
"So we take in things free, and yet, if you want to take a plant or you want to do something, you want to sell something into China and other countries, it's very, very hard. In some cases, it's impossible. They won't even take your product."	"所以我们敞开接受他们的东西, 但是如果你想建一个厂, 或者想要做什么事, 你想把东西卖给中国和其他国家, 这就非常非常困难了。在某些情况下, 这是不可能的。他们甚至不会接受你的产品。"

<p>This is exaggerated. Mr. Trump spoke of import taxes China levied on the United States in a March 2016 interview with The Times, but overstated the scope of these duties.</p>	<p>这夸大了事实。特朗普 2016 年 3 月在接受《纽约时报》采访时谈到对中国对美国征收进口税，但夸大了征税规模。</p>
<p>The United States does charge an average tariff of 3.5 percent. That's lower than China's average tariff of 9.9 percent, but on par with rates in other developed countries like Australia, Japan, Canada and the European Union.</p>	<p>美国的平均关税是 3.5%。这比中国的平均关税 9.9% 低，但与澳大利亚、日本、加拿大等其他发达国家以及欧盟的税率差不多。</p>
<p>Some 160 countries, including China, also charge a steep value-added tax on domestic and foreign products alike. But these costs are largely shouldered by consumers.</p>	<p>包括中国在内的约 160 个国家对本国和进口商品都征收高额的增值税。但这种成本在很大程度上由消费者承担的。</p>
<p>Both China and the United States have placed blanket bans on certain imports (for example, bald eagles in the United States), but none that target only each other, according to the W.T.O's database on import restrictions, though China does limit imports on American-made movies and other media and genetically modified agricultural products.</p>	<p>中国和美国都对某些进口（例如美国的白头鹰）实施了全面禁令，但是从世贸组织的进口限制数据库来看，中国和美国并没有什么限制是专门针对对方的，尽管中国确实对美国电影、其他媒体和转基因农产品有一些限制。</p>
<p>"But over all, since China joined W.T.O. in 2001, more and more American goods and services are allowed into the country without significant restrictions," Mr. Zimmerman said.</p>	<p>"从总体来看，自从中国 2001 年加入世贸组织，就有越来越多的美国商品和服务获许进入该国，没有什么明显的限制，"吉莫曼说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170410/fact-check-trump-china-trade Trump's Shift on Russia Brings Geopolitical Whiplash</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170410/fact-check-trump-china-trade 美俄关系急转直下，华盛顿面临新冷战？</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — A week ago, President Trump was accused of being a tool for the Russians, an unwitting agent of influence, so full of admiration that he defended President Vladimir V. Putin against critics who called him a killer.</p>	<p>华盛顿——一周之前，特朗普总统还被人指责为俄罗斯的工具，是不自知的俄罗斯影响力代理人，而且还维护被批评者称为杀人犯的普京，对其充满了钦佩之情。</p>
<p>Now, Mr. Trump is in a diplomatic clash with Mr. Putin's Russia, his</p>	<p>现在，特朗普与普京治下的俄罗斯处在了外交冲突之中，特朗普政府指责莫</p>

<p>administration accusing Moscow of trying to cover up a Syrian chemical weapons attack on civilians and his secretary of state delivering us-or-them ultimatums.</p>	<p>斯科试图掩盖叙利亚对平民的化武袭击，他的国务卿下达了“选我们还是选他们”的最后通牒。</p>
<p>Even in a presidency marked by unpredictability, the head-spinning shift from coziness to confrontation has left Washington and other capitals with a case of geopolitical whiplash. The prospects of improving Russian-American relations were already slim given the atmosphere of suspicion stemming from Kremlin meddling in last year's election, but the détente once envisioned by Mr. Trump has instead deteriorated into the latest cold war.</p>	<p>即便是在一个以不可预测为特征的总统任期内，从温馨关系到对抗的转折也陡然得令人头晕，这已经令华盛顿和其他国家的政府遭受到了地缘政治的无情打击。虽然克里姆林宫干预去年美国大选引发的怀疑气氛已经令改善俄美关系的前景变得黯淡，但特朗普曾经设想过的关系缓和竟然恶化成了最新的冷战。</p>
<p>For Mr. Trump's camp, the abrupt turnaround simply proved how false the conspiracy narrative was from the start. "If there was anything that Syria did, it was to validate the fact that there is no Russia tie," said Eric Trump, the president's son.</p>	<p>对于特朗普阵营来说，这种突然转向只是证明了阴谋论说法从一开始就是非常错误的。总统的儿子埃里克·特朗普(Eric Trump)说，“如果叙利亚这事儿起到了什么作用，那就是证明了我们的竞选班底和俄罗斯没有关系。”</p>
<p>For some critics, it seemed to be a cynical way of distracting attention from the multiple investigations into possible contacts between associates of Mr. Trump and Russia even as Moscow was trying to help Mr. Trump win the presidency.</p>	<p>在一些批评者看来，这似乎也是一种让人起疑的方式，用来分散人们对特朗普的助手和俄罗斯之间可能存在联系的多个调查的关注，当时莫斯科试图帮助特朗普赢得总统位置。</p>
<p>Either way, it suggested that the relationship between the two powers could be volatile in the months to come, subject to the impulsive reactions of a president with no prior experience in foreign policy, the often strident responses of a Russian leader given to his own moments of pique and the clashing national interests of both countries in key areas around the world.</p>	<p>无论如何，这表明两国之间的关系在未来几个月可能会出现波动，特朗普在外交政策上没有任何经验，行事冲动，而普京出于怒火，也出于两国在全球重点地区的国家利益冲突，常常做出尖锐的回应。</p>
<p>"I was skeptical from the beginning that it would be possible for the</p>	<p>目前在乔治城大学工作、专注俄罗斯问题的前美国情报人员安吉拉·斯坦特</p>

<p>United States and Russia, after all that happened in the last few years, to engage in a successful reset," said Angela Stent, a former national intelligence officer on Russia now at Georgetown University. "What's surprising is how quickly we returned to the status quo ante we had at the end of the Obama administration."</p>	<p>(Angela Stent)表示：“从一开始，我就怀疑，经历了过去几年的事情之后，美国和俄罗斯之间的关系是否真地能够重置。令人惊讶的是，我们竟然这么快就回到了奥巴马政府末期的状态。”</p>
<p>John R. Beyrle, a former ambassador to Moscow, said the extremes of the relationship were being exaggerated and it would probably settle back into the middle. "Levels of trust have deteriorated so much that these initial meetings will produce little in the way of agreements and the investigations into likely Russian interference in the election cast a huge shadow that both sides need to acknowledge," he said.</p>	<p>前美国驻莫斯科大使约翰·贝尔勒(John R. Beyrle)说，这种关系极端化情况遭到人为夸大，它可能会恢复到中间状态。他表示：“信任水平已经大大恶化，最初的一些会面几乎不会达成协议，调查俄罗斯可能干预美国总统选举的事情可能会投下巨大阴影，这一点双方都需要认识到。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump is the fourth president in a row who came into office determined to reboot the relationship with Moscow, an ambition that often eluded the other three. The difference is that the hacking of Democratic email during last year's election, for which intelligence agencies blamed Russia, made Mr. Trump's embrace of Mr. Putin politically problematic.</p>	<p>特朗普是连续第四任在上任时决心重新启动与莫斯科关系的总统，这个抱负让其他三位知难而退。所不同的是，由于情报机构把去年选举中民主党邮件被黑事件归咎于俄罗斯，因此特朗普拥抱普京会引发政治问题。</p>
<p>His willingness to overlook Russia's annexation of Crimea, its armed intervention in eastern Ukraine and, until now, its support for President Bashar al-Assad's government in Syria mystified many experts. He called Mr. Putin "a stronger leader" than President Barack Obama, praised him for "doing a great job" and expressed hope that he would be "my new best friend." Michael Morell, a former acting C.I.A. director, wrote last fall that Mr. Trump seemed to be an "unwitting agent of influence" for Moscow.</p>	<p>特朗普愿意无视俄罗斯吞并克里米亚、对乌克兰东部的武装干涉，以及直到现在其对叙利亚阿萨德政府的支持，这让很多专家感到困惑不解。特朗普说普京是比奥巴马总统“更有力”的领导人，并称赞他“做得很好”，表示希望他能成为“我最好的朋友”。前 CIA 代理局长迈克尔·莫雷尔(Michael Morell)去年秋天写道，特朗普似乎是莫斯科影响力“不自知的代理人”。</p>

<p>By Tuesday, after Mr. Trump ordered a missile strike against Syria in retaliation for using chemical weapons on its own people, Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson arrived in Moscow with a harsh warning that Russia had better give up its support of Mr. Assad. He was greeted with a cold shoulder, denied a meeting with Mr. Putin as no secretary of state has been on a first visit to Moscow going back to the days of Cordell Hull in World War II. Back in Washington, the White House held a briefing accusing Russia of shielding Syria's chemical weapons attack on civilians.</p>	<p>周二, 在特朗普下令对叙利亚进行导弹袭击以报复他们对人民使用化学武器后, 国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)带着俄罗斯最好放弃支持阿萨德的强烈警告抵达莫斯科。结果他受到冷遇, 想与普京会晤遭拒, 自第二次世界大战科德尔·赫尔(Cordell Hull)时期以来, 还没有哪个国务卿第一次访问莫斯科遭到这种对待。而在华盛顿, 白宫在吹风会上指责俄方袒护叙利亚对平民实施化学武器袭击。</p>
<p>The Russians have responded with harsh language of their own. On Tuesday, Mr. Putin compared Mr. Trump's action in Syria to President George W. Bush's invasion of Iraq in 2003. And Prime Minister Dmitri A. Medvedev suggested that Mr. Trump has turned out not to be what he presented himself to be during last year's campaign.</p>	<p>俄罗斯人用尖锐的言辞做出了回应。普京周二将特朗普在叙利亚的行动与2003年小布什入侵伊拉克相提并论。总理梅德韦杰夫则表示, 特朗普不是他在去年竞选期间表现出来的那种人。</p>
<p>"That's it," he wrote on Facebook last week. "The last remaining election fog has lifted." In the end, he said, Mr. Trump was "broken by the existing power machine" in Washington.</p>	<p>"就是这样," 他上周在 Facebook 上写道。"剩下的最后一个选举迷雾已经揭开了。"最后他说, 特朗普"被华盛顿现有的权力机制打败了"。</p>
<p>Mr. Morell said on Tuesday that despite calling Mr. Trump a virtual Russian agent, he always believed Russian behavior would lead to a parting of the ways. "This seems to be happening now," he said. But he noted that Mr. Trump has left it to Mr. Tillerson and others rather than speaking out himself.</p>	<p>莫雷尔周二称, 尽管自己称特朗普是俄罗斯事实上的代理人, 但他一直相信, 俄罗斯的行为会导致双方分道扬镳。"现在这一幕似乎正在上演," 他说。但他指出, 特朗普把事情丢给了蒂勒森和其他人, 而不是亲自发声。</p>
<p>"He needs to do that, and he needs to be critical of the large number of other aggressive actions that Putin has undertaken over the past two years," Mr. Morell said.</p>	<p>"他需要这么做, 需要对普京在过去两年里采取的大量其他咄咄逼人的行动持批评态度," 莫雷尔说。</p>

<p>Aides to Mr. Trump have been frustrated at the focus on the Russia investigations and the assumptions that the president's associates did something wrong even though several officials have said no evidence has emerged that proves collusion with Russia. They blame the media for creating a false narrative that they see as now disproved. How, they ask, could Mr. Trump's team have made secret deals with Russia if his own secretary of state cannot even get a meeting?</p>	<p>特朗普的幕僚对于把焦点放在涉及俄罗斯的调查上,以及尽管几名官员已表示没有证据证明与俄罗斯共谋,但仍有人认为总统的亲信做错了事感到不满。他们指责媒体制造了一种他们认为现在已经证明是虚假的错误叙事。他们质疑,如果国务卿都见不到普京,特朗普的团队如何能同俄罗斯达成秘密交易?</p>
<p>"It's interesting that we went from all of these direct links to Russia to now are we disappointed that we can't even get a meeting with him," Sean Spicer, the White House press secretary. "There is a bit of irony in the question."</p>	<p>"有意思的是,从一开始是所有这些与俄罗斯的直接联系,到现在是失望地得知我们甚至连他的面都见不着,"白宫发言人肖恩·斯派塞(Sean Spicer)说。"这个问题有点讽刺。"</p>
<p>The back-and-forth over Russia left lawmakers trying to make sense of it.</p>	<p>围绕俄罗斯问题的反复促使国会议员试图把事情弄清楚。</p>
<p>"It speaks to the broader incoherence of this administration's foreign policy," said Senator Chris Murphy, Democrat of Connecticut. "The change in rhetoric on Russia is head-spinning. I'm glad to see it and I hope it continues, but so far the only thing we know about this administration's foreign policy is that it will probably change in a week or two."</p>	<p>"它证明了本届政府的外交政策整体上不连贯,"康涅狄格州民主党参议员克里斯·墨菲(Chris Murphy)说。"有关俄罗斯的言辞发生的变化令人晕头转向。看到这里我很高兴,我希望它能继续下去,但迄今为止,关于本届政府的外交政策,我们只知道它可能会在一两周后发生变化。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170413/assess-trump-russia-ties</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170413/assess-trump-russia-ties</p>
<p>Trump Says It's Likely Russia Knew of Syrian Gas Attack in Advance</p>	<p>特朗普宣布美俄关系处于"历史最低点"</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump said on Wednesday that Russia likely knew of the Syrian government's plan to gas its own people in advance of a chemical weapons attack last week in northwestern Syria, asserting that U.S. relations with Moscow were at</p>	<p>华盛顿——特朗普总统周三表示,在叙利亚政府上周在该国西北部发起化武袭击之前,俄罗斯可能就已经知晓他们对人民施放毒气的计划,并声称美国与莫斯科的关系处于"历史最低点"。</p>

an "all-time low."	
Asked whether it was possible that Syrian forces could have launched the chemical attack without Russia's knowledge, Trump said: "It's certainly possible; I think it's probably unlikely."	在被问及叙利亚部队是否可能在俄罗斯不知道的情况下发动化武袭击的时候，特朗普说：“这当然是可能的；我认为可能性不大。”
"I would like to think that they didn't know, but certainly they could have. They were there," Trump said of the Russians during a news conference at the White House with Jens Stoltenberg, secretary-general of NATO.	“我倒是愿意他们不知道，但肯定他们可能是知道的。他们就在那里，”特朗普与北约秘书长延斯·斯托尔滕贝格(Jens Stoltenberg)在白宫举行的新闻发布会上提到俄罗斯人时说道。
The remarks amounted to an explosive suggestion at a time of heightened tension between the United States and Russia after the chemical attack, which was followed by U.S. missile strikes on the airfield in Syria from which it was launched.	特朗普发表此番爆炸性言论，正值美俄紧张关系在化武袭击之后加剧之际，之前，美国向涉及这次袭击的叙利亚机场发射了导弹。
The remarks were the latest evidence of Trump's turnabout on President Vladimir Putin of Russia, a leader he praised during the presidential campaign but has now moved to isolate since the Syrian chemical weapons attack.	这个言论是特朗普对俄罗斯总统普京的态度发生转弯的最新证据，竞选期间特朗普对普京赞赏有加，但自叙利亚化武袭击发生以来，他现在变得疏远普京。
Trump also made a stark reversal on NATO, which he derided as obsolete during his bid for the White House, but said Wednesday had transformed into an effective alliance since he took office.	特朗普对北约的态度也出现了明显的逆转，他在争取入主白宫期间嘲笑北约过时，但周三却说，自他上任以来，北约已经变成了一个能办事的联盟。
Trump attributed his change of heart to unspecified transformations within NATO that he said were a direct response to criticism he had leveled that the alliance was not doing enough to combat terrorism.	特朗普将态度上的改变归功于北约内部的转变，但没有具体说是哪些内容，只是说转变是对他批评北约打击恐怖主义不力的直接回应。
"I complained a long time about that," Trump said, "and they changed."	“我抱怨很长时间了，”特朗普说，“他们做出了改变。”
It was not clear what the president was referring to; NATO forces have been fighting alongside the United States in Afghanistan for more than	特朗普指的是什么并不清楚；但北约部队十多年来一直与美国在阿富汗战斗，重点是打击包括塔利班在内的恐怖主义集团。

<p>a decade, an effort focused on combating terrorist groups including the Taliban.</p>	
<p>His comments came hours after a senior White House official said the Trump administration had supported the admission of Montenegro into NATO in part to counter the influence of Russia in the small Balkan nation. Speaking on the condition of anonymity, the official cited "credible reports" that Moscow backed a plot for a violent election day attack there last fall.</p>	<p>在他发表这番言论的数小时前，白宫一位高级官员说，特朗普政府支持黑山加入北约，以抵制俄罗斯在这个巴尔干小国的影响。这位官员不愿具名，但表示这个消息来自一些“可信的报告”，它们显示莫斯科是黑山去年秋天选举日一个暴力袭击计划的幕后黑手。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170413/trump-russia-syria</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170413/trump-russia-syria</p>
<p>Wounded by 'Fearless Girl,' Creator of 'Charging Bull' Wants Her to Move</p>	<p>“华尔街公牛”想要赶走“无畏的女孩”</p>
<p>NEW YORK — “Charging Bull” had a message for “Fearless Girl” on Wednesday, and it was more “Get out of my space” than “Here’s looking at you, kid.”</p>	<p>纽约——周三，《华尔街公牛》(Charging Bull)给《无畏的女孩》(Fearless Girl)发出了一个讯息。这个讯息的内容与其说是“敬你，孩子”，不如说是“给我让开”。</p>
<p>The message actually came from Arturo Di Modica, the sculptor who created “Charging Bull” nearly 30 years ago. He also copyrighted and trademarked the 3-1/2-ton sculpture that stands near Wall Street. Since March 7, “Charging Bull” has faced off against “Fearless Girl,” a statue of a girl posed with her fists on her hips that was commissioned by State Street Global Advisors, a financial firm based in Boston.</p>	<p>这个讯息实际上是雕塑家亚托罗·迪·莫迪卡(Arturo Di Modica)发出的。他在近30年前创作了《华尔街公牛》这件作品，并拥有这尊位于华尔街附近，重达3.5吨的雕塑的版权和商标权。自3月7日以来，《华尔街公牛》一直与《无畏的女孩》对峙。后者是一尊一个小女孩双手叉腰的雕塑，由总部设在波士顿的金融公司道富环球投资(State Street Global Advisors)委约创作。</p>
<p>Di Modica said “Fearless Girl” was an insult to his work, which he created after the stock market crashes in the late 1980s. “She’s there attacking the bull,” he said.</p>	<p>迪·莫迪卡称，《无畏的女孩》是对自己作品的侮辱。《华尔街公牛》是他在80年代末股市崩盘后创作的。“她是在攻击公牛，”他说。</p>
<p>Even as Di Modica was denouncing “Fearless Girl” at a news conference in Midtown Manhattan, South Street Global’s home page highlighted</p>	<p>就在迪·莫迪卡于曼哈顿中城的新闻发布会上谴责《无畏的女孩》时，道富环球投资的主页还把该雕塑放在突出的位置，因为它传递了有关“女性的领导</p>

the statue for its message about "the power of women in leadership" and urged "greater gender diversity on corporate boards."	力量"的讯息，并呼吁"增加董事会的性别多样性"。
Di Modica and his lawyers did not disagree with that idea at a news conference — "None of us here are in any way not proponents of gender equality," said one of Di Modica's lawyers, Norman Siegel, a former executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union. They demanded that "Fearless Girl" be moved somewhere else.	在新闻发布会上，迪·莫迪卡和他的律师并不反对这个观点。"我们谁都不反对性别平等，"迪·莫迪卡的律师之一、前纽约公民自由联盟(New York Civil Liberties Union)负责人诺曼·西格尔(Norman Siegel)说。他们要求将《无畏的女孩》移至其他地方。
Mayor Bill de Blasio, who spoke out in support of "Fearless Girl" last month, reiterated its importance on Twitter on Wednesday: "Men who don't like women taking up space are exactly why we need the Fearless Girl."	周三，曾在上月发声支持《无畏的女孩》的纽约市长白思豪(Bill de Blasio)在 Twitter 上重申了它的重要性："不喜欢女性占用空间的男性，正是我们需要《无畏的女孩》的原因。"
"Fearless Girl" was seen by many as a unifying symbol during International Women's Day last month. Chelsea Clinton and actress Jessica Chastain posted on Twitter expressing support for the statue.	在上月的国际妇女节期间，很多人认为《无畏的女孩》是一个统一标志。切尔西·克林顿(Chelsea Clinton)和演员杰西卡·查斯坦(Jessica Chastain)都曾在 Twitter 上发帖表示对该雕塑的支持。
But Wednesday, Siegel said, "Principle trumps popularity, and there are principles here."	但西格尔周三说，"原则高于受欢迎，这里涉及多项原则。"
For his part, Di Modica became emotional, explaining later that when he had heard about "Fearless Girl," his reaction was to go to the site in Lower Manhattan and try to do something to end the faceoff between the two statues. "I said, 'Now I'm going to turn around the bull myself,'" he recalled.	迪·莫迪卡变得情绪激动。他后来解释说，听说《无畏的女孩》时，他的反应是去位于曼哈顿下城的现场，尝试做点什么，以便结束两尊雕塑之间的对峙。"我说，'现在我要自己去让公牛转个身，'"他回忆说。
The lawyers said that "Fearless Girl" had subverted the bull's meaning, which Di Modica defined as "freedom in the world, peace, strength, power and love."	律师称《无畏的女孩》颠覆了公牛的意义。迪·莫迪卡把公牛的意义定义为"世界上的自由、和平、坚强、力量和爱"。
Because of "Fearless Girl," Siegel said, "Charging Bull" no longer carries a	因为《无畏的女孩》，西格尔说，"《华尔街公牛》传递的不再是积极、乐观

<p>positive, optimistic message,” adding that Di Modica’s work “has been transformed into a negative force and a threat.”</p>	<p>的讯息”。他接着表示，迪·莫迪卡的作品“被人变成了一种负面力量和威胁”。</p>
<p>The lawyers accused State Street Global of commissioning “Fearless Girl” as a site-specific work that was conceived with “Charging Bull” in mind. They said that that had improperly commercialized Di Modica’s statue in violation of its copyright. They asserted that the city had violated his legal rights by issuing permits allowing the 4-foot-tall “Fearless Girl” to stand across from the 11-foot bronze bull without Di Modica’s permission.</p>	<p>律师指责道富环球投资是把《无畏的女孩》作为一件摆放在特定场所、构思时便想到《华尔街公牛》的作品进行委约的。他们表示这是对迪·莫迪卡的雕塑不正当的商业化，侵犯了它的版权。他们还声称纽约市未经迪·莫迪卡的允许就签发许可证，允许4英尺（约合1.2米）高的《无畏的女孩》摆放在11英尺（约合3米）高的铜牛对面，侵犯了他的合法权利。</p>
<p>Siegel and other lawyers for Di Modica released letters they had sent to the mayor; Ronald P. O’Hanley, the president and chief executive of State Street Global; and Harris Diamond, the chairman and chief executive of McCann Worldgroup, State Street Global’s marketing agency. Among other things, the letters demanded the removal of “Fearless Girl.”</p>	<p>西格尔和迪·莫迪卡的其他律师发布了一封信，已经寄给了市长、道富环球公司(State Street Global)总裁兼首席执行官罗纳德·P·奥汉利(Ronald P. O’Hanley)以及该公司营销机构麦肯国际集团(McCann Worldgroup)董事长兼首席执行官哈里斯·戴蒙德(Harris Diamond)。信件提出了移除《无畏的女孩》等要求。</p>
<p>Anne McNally, a spokeswoman for State Street Global, said the firm was reviewing the letter. She added, “We continue to be grateful to the city of New York and people around the world who have responded so enthusiastically to what the ‘Fearless Girl’ represents – the power and potential of having more women in leadership.”</p>	<p>道富环球公司的发言人安妮·麦克纳利(Anne McNally)表示，该公司正在研究这封信。她说：“我们继续感谢纽约市和世界各地的人们，他们对《无畏的女孩》所代表的含义——让更多女性成为领导者的力量和潜力——有如此热烈的回应。”</p>
<p>Siegel said he had filed Freedom of Information requests for city records about the permits for “Fearless Girl.” It was initially issued a one-week permit, but after it became a social media sensation, de Blasio announced that the permit was being extended. The mayor said that the sculpture could remain until next year’s International Women’s</p>	<p>西格尔说，他为了获得《无畏的女孩》的城市安放许可证，提交了自由信息(Freedom of Information)申请。这件雕塑最初获得的许可证期限为一个星期，但在社交媒体上引起轰动之后，白思豪宣布对许可证延期。市长说，雕像可以留到明年的国际妇女节。</p>

Day.	
In March, the mayor called the statue a symbol of “standing up to fear, standing up to power, being able to find in yourself the strength to do what’s right.” He also said the timing of the placement of “Fearless Girl” mattered, coming early in Donald Trump’s presidency and not long after the women’s rights marches that followed his inauguration. “She is inspiring everyone at a moment when we need inspiration,” the mayor said.	3月份，市长称这座雕像代表的是“敢于面对恐惧，面对权贵，可以找到自身的力量去做正确的事情”，他还说，安置《无畏的女孩》的时机是很重要的——在唐纳德·特朗普就任总统之初，就职仪式后的妇女权利游行之后不久。市长说：“当我们需要灵感的时候，她给大家带来启迪。”
Siegel said he hoped that the dispute over the two statues could be resolved amicably. But he added, “We never dismiss the possibility of litigation.”	西格尔说，他希望两个雕像的争端能够友善地解决。但他也说：“我们从不排除诉讼的可能性。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170414/bull-girl-sculptor	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170414/bull-girl-sculptor
Erdogan Claims Vast New Powers After Narrow Victory in Turkish Referendum	土耳其修宪公投终结议会制，总统将扩权
ISTANBUL — A slim majority of Turkish voters agreed on Sunday to grant sweeping powers to their president, in a watershed moment that the country’s opposition fears may cement a system of authoritarian rule within one of the critical power brokers of the Middle East.	伊斯坦布尔——周日，土耳其选民以微弱多数同意赋予他们的总统广泛权力，这堪称一个分水岭时刻，该国反对党担心此举可能会巩固中东最关键的权力掮客国家的独裁统治制度。
With nearly 99 percent of votes in a referendum counted on Sunday night, supporters of the proposal had 51.3 percent of votes cast, and opponents had 48.7 percent, the country’s electoral commission announced.	土耳其选举委员会宣布，在周日晚近 99%的全民公投已清点票数中，这项提议的支持者占 51.3%，反对者占 48.7%。
The result will take days to confirm, and the main opposition party said it would demand a recount of about 37 percent of ballot boxes, containing around 2.5 million votes.	这个结果将需要数天时间进行确认。该国主要的反对党表示，需要对大约 37%的投票箱重新计票，其中包含约 250 万张选票。

<p>But on Sunday night the result was already a political reality, as President Recep Tayyip Erdogan hailed his victory in front of a crowd of supporters in Istanbul. "We are enacting the most important governmental reform of our history," he said.</p>	<p>但是，当土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)在伊斯坦布尔面对一群支持者为自己的胜利欢呼时，周日晚上的计票结果已经变成了一种政治现实。“我们在实施本国历史上最重要的政府改革，”他说。</p>
<p>The constitutional change will allow the winner of the 2019 presidential election to assume full control of the government, ending the current parliamentary political system.</p>	<p>这次修宪将允许 2019 年总统大选的获胜者完全掌控政府，由此终结目前的议会政治制度。</p>
<p>The ramifications, however, are immediate. The "yes" vote in the referendum is a validation of the current leadership style of Erdogan, who has been acting as a de facto head of government since his election in 2014 despite having no constitutional right to wield such power. The office of Turkey's president was meant to be an impartial role without full executive authority.</p>	<p>然而，其后果却是即时的。公投中的“赞成”票是对埃尔多安目前的领导风格的一种认可——自 2014 年当选以来，他一直在扮演着事实上的政府领导者角色，尽管他并没有获得行使这种权力的宪法权利。土耳其总统办公室本该扮演一个没有完全行政权力的中立角色。</p>
<p>The result tightens Erdogan's grip on the country, which is one of the leading external actors in the Syrian civil war, a major way station along the migration routes to Europe and a crucial Middle Eastern partner of the United States and Russia.</p>	<p>这种结果加强了埃尔多安对土耳其的控制，这个国家是叙利亚内战主要的外部角色之一，是通往欧洲的移民路线上一个重要的中转站，也是美国和俄罗斯在中东一个关键的合作伙伴。</p>
<p>The opposition questioned the legitimacy of the referendum after the election board made a last-minute decision to increase the burden needed to prove accusations of ballot-box stuffing. At least three instances of alleged voter fraud appeared to be captured on camera.</p>	<p>在选举委员会于最后关头决定增加证明指控投伪造选票的难度后，反对党对公投的合法性表示质疑。镜头似乎至少捕捉到了三起据称是选票伪造行为的例子。</p>
<p>"We are receiving thousands of complaints on election fraud," said Erdal Aksunger, deputy head of the main opposition party, the Republican People's Party, known as the CHP. "We are evaluating them one by one."</p>	<p>“我们收到了数千个有关选举造假的投诉，”主要的反对党共和人民党（Republican People's Party，简称 DHP）的副主席埃达尔·阿克松格(Erdal Aksunger)说。“我们在一个个地对它们进行评估。”</p>

<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170417/turkey-referendum-polls-erdogan</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170417/turkey-referendum-polls-erdogan</p>
<p>Prince Harry Says He Sought Counseling Over His Mother's Death</p>	<p>哈里王子剖白丧母之痛：多次濒临全面崩溃</p>
<p>LONDON — Prince Harry has said in a new interview that he suffered for years after the death of his mother, Princess Diana, before finally getting help about three years ago at the urging of his elder brother, Prince William.</p>	<p>伦敦——哈里王子(Prince Harry)在近日一次采访中说，母亲戴安娜王妃(Princess Diana)去世后，他曾忍受多年的痛苦，还是在哥哥威廉王子(Prince William)的敦促下，三年前终于开始寻求帮助。</p>
<p>The candid statement by the prince, in a podcast released Monday by The Daily Telegraph, is the latest indication of a shift within the British monarchy toward greater openness, led by a younger generation. The two princes, along with William's wife, the Duchess of Cambridge, are leading a campaign called Heads Together to end stigma around mental illness.</p>	<p>哈里王子在《每日电讯报》(The Daily Telegraph)周一发布的一个播客里开诚布公，这是年轻一代引领的英国君主制进一步转向开放的一个最新迹象。两位王子和威廉的妻子剑桥公爵夫人正在领导一个名为 Heads Together 的运动，希望为精神疾病洗脱污名。</p>
<p>Harry, 32, said that not dealing with the trauma had contributed to years of "total chaos" in his late 20s.</p>	<p>现年 32 岁的哈里说，他在接近 30 岁的时候有好几年处在“完全的混乱”中，一个原因就是没有处理丧母导致的心理创伤。</p>
<p>"I can safely say that losing my mum at the age of 12, and therefore shutting down all of my emotions for the last 20 years, has had a quite serious effect on not only my personal life but my work as well," he said.</p>	<p>"我可以很有把握地说，由于在 12 岁时失去妈妈，我在过去 20 年里封锁了所有情绪，这给我的个人生活和工作都带来了非常严重的影响，"他说。</p>
<p>He added: "I have probably been very close to a complete breakdown on numerous occasions when all sorts of grief and sort of lies and misconceptions and everything are coming to you from every angle."</p>	<p>他还说："当各种各样的悲伤、谎言和误解以及一切从四面八方向你涌过来时，我多次濒临全面崩溃。"</p>
<p>In the podcast, Harry said he had tried to cope with the tragedy by not talking about it.</p>	<p>哈里在播客中说，他应对这个悲剧的方式，就是对其尽量闭口不提。</p>
<p>"My way of dealing with it was sticking my head in the sand, refusing to ever think about my mum, because why would that help?" he said. He</p>	<p>"我处理这件事的方法就是把头埋在沙子里，拒绝去想我妈妈，因为那又有什么用呢？"他说。他回忆自己曾经这么想："这只会让你伤心，不会让她回</p>

<p>recalled thinking: "It's only going to make you sad, it's not going to bring her back.' So from an emotional side, I was like, 'Right, don't ever let your emotions be part of anything.'"</p>	<p>来', 所以从情感的角度来说, 我的方式就是: '好吧, 永远不要对任何东西付诸感情。'"</p>
<p>Harry, who spent 10 years in the British armed forces and served two tours in Afghanistan, said in the interview that his struggles had consumed much of his 20s. (He was 27 in 2012, when tabloids published images of him naked while partying in Las Vegas, which prompted him to apologize for having "let my family down.")</p>	<p>哈里在英国部队工作了十年, 两次前往阿富汗服役。在接受采访时他表示, 20 多岁的大部分时间都忙于心里的挣扎。(2012 年他 27 岁时, 小报登出了他在拉斯维加斯派对上的裸体照片, 后来他为“让我的家人失望”道了歉。)</p>
<p>The prince also praised the virtues of getting professional help.</p>	<p>哈里王子也赞扬了获得专业帮助的好处。</p>
<p>"Some of the best people or easiest people to speak to is a shrink or whoever — the Americans call them shrinks — someone you have never met before," he said. "You sit down on the sofa and say: 'Listen, I don't actually need your advice. Can you just listen?' And you just let it all rip."</p>	<p>他说: "倾吐心声的最好或最容易的对象之一是心理医生——美国人称之他们为 shrink——或是你以前从未见过的人," 他说。"你坐在沙发上说: '听着, 我实际上不需要你的意见。你能听我说话吗?' 然后你就把心里的一切倾吐出来。"</p>
<p>Asked about counseling, he said he had received it "more than a couple of times, but it's great."</p>	<p>在被问到心理咨询的情况时, 他说他“接受过好几次治疗, 但感觉不错”。</p>
<p>He credited his brother with telling him: "Look, you really need to deal with this. It is not normal to think that nothing has affected you."</p>	<p>他说这要归功于哥哥告诉他: "听我说, 你真的需要去面对这个问题。认为你没有受到任何影响, 是不正常的想法。"</p>
<p>Harry also said that boxing had helped.</p>	<p>哈里还表示, 拳击也对他有所帮助。</p>
<p>"That really saved me because I was on the verge of punching someone, so being able to punch someone who had pads was certainly easier," he said.</p>	<p>"这真是救了我, 我当时处在很想打人的状态, 所以能拳打带有防护垫的人显然好受些," 他说。</p>
<p>He added that staying quiet about emotional suffering in distress was "only ever going to make it worse," and he urged people in such situations to seek help.</p>	<p>他还提到, 对情绪上的困扰保持沉默, 一味忍受痛苦, "只会让它变得更糟", 还力劝有同样处境的人寻求帮助。</p>

<p>"You will be surprised, firstly, how much support you get," he said.</p>	<p>"一开始，你会惊讶自己能得到那么多支持，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170418/uk-prince-harry-death-princess-diana</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170418/uk-prince-harry-death-princess-diana</p>
<p>Theresa May Calls Early Election in U.K., Seeking Stronger Mandate for 'Brexit'</p>	<p>英国首相宣布将提前大选</p>
<p>LONDON — Clearly anxious about her thin majority in Parliament before complicated negotiations on the British exit from the European Union, Prime Minister Theresa May on Tuesday called for a snap election for June 8, a vote that her opponents will bill as a verdict on her tough brand of Brexit.</p>	<p>伦敦——在英国进行复杂的脱欧谈判之前，首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)明显对她的政党在议会的微弱优势感到担忧。周二，她要求在6月8日提前举行大选，这个投票将被反对者视为她强势脱欧态度的明证。</p>
<p>In breaking her often-repeated vow not to call an early election before 2020, May emphasized the need for unity in Parliament before undertaking what promises to be complex and tortuous negotiations on Britain's exit from the bloc.</p>	<p>之前梅曾再三保证说不会在2020年之前进行选举，现在她打破承诺，强调需要先实现议会内的团结一致，然后再进行可能复杂而曲折的英国脱欧谈判。</p>
<p>"The country is coming together, but Westminster is not," May said in a sudden appearance outside the prime minister's residence at 10 Downing St., adding that she had "only recently and reluctantly come to this conclusion."</p>	<p>梅突然出现在唐宁街10号首相官邸外面，表示：“整个国家正在团结起来，但威斯敏斯特却没有”，她说这是自己“最近才不情愿地得出的结论”。</p>
<p>Having fired the starting gun for two years of talks with Brussels and the other 27 members of the European Union only last month, May is already facing divisions within her own Conservative Party. She is clearly counting on a strong performance in June — before those talks get serious and difficult, before the British economy is seen to be hit and before critical German elections in the fall — to carry her government through the exit, hard or soft, which she has promised to</p>	<p>就在上个月，梅开启了与布鲁塞尔和欧盟其他27个成员国为期两年的谈判过程，现在她自己的保守党内已经出现了分裂事态。她明显寄望于6月份会有强劲表现——在脱欧谈判变得严肃而艰难、在英国经济被认为遭到冲击，以及重要的德国选举在秋季举行之前——以便带领政府走过脱欧历程，无论是硬脱欧还是软脱欧，她已经许下过承诺。</p>

deliver.	
The financial markets bid up the pound on the news, apparently anticipating a Conservative sweep that would give May the mandate to override hard-liners in her own party who might resist concessions to the European Union in return for market access – the so-called soft Brexit.	消息传出后，金融市场哄抬英镑，似乎预测保守党将大获全胜，让梅可以压倒自己党内的强硬派，因为他们可能会抵制“软脱欧”——即对欧盟做出让步，以便获得进入欧盟市场的许可。
Certainly, the Conservatives’ election prospects look promising. They are riding high in the opinion polls, with the Labour Party under Jeremy Corbyn in disarray, the centrist Liberal Democrats weak and the shambolic far-right U.K. Independence Party, if anything, more a threat to Labour than to the Tories.	当然，保守党的选举前景看上去相当光明。在民意测验中，保守党声势高涨，杰里米·科尔宾(Jeremy Corbyn)的工党处境不妙，中间派别自由民主党走弱，乱哄哄的极右派别英国独立党(UK Independence Party)如果说有什么影响的话，那它对工党的威胁比对保守派更大。
But the decision does carry political risks for May. For a politician who has cultivated a reputation as a straight shooter who puts country before party, the about-face on early elections could smack of opportunism. And in a year of election surprises, embittered but highly motivated voters from the Remain camp could coalesce behind one of the parties to register their anger over leaving the bloc.	但这一决定也确实给梅带来了政治风险。对于一个已经树立起把国家置于党派之上的正直声望的政客而言，在提前选举问题上转变态度有机会主义之嫌。而且，在一个选举结果出人意料的年份，留欧阵营里愤怒而高度踊跃的选民可能会聚集在某一个党派之后，发泄他们对脱欧的愤怒。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170419/uk-theresa-may-general-election	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170419/uk-theresa-may-general-election
France’s Presidential Vote on Sunday: Why It Matters	7个问题快速看懂法国大选
French voters will go to the polls on Sunday for the first round of presidential elections. In the wake of electoral upheavals around the world, including the victory of Donald J. Trump and Britain’s decision to leave the European Union, the vote is one of several in Europe being closely watched worldwide.	周日，法国选民将前往投票站，参加总统选举第一轮投票。在世界各地发生包括唐纳德·J·特朗普胜选、英国公投脱欧在内的种种选举动荡之后，这是欧洲的若干场受到世人密切关注的选举之一。

What is France deciding?	法国人将就什么做出决定？
The president wields broad powers — although the prime minister, as the head of government, also plays an important role in the constitutional system, as does Parliament. Presidents are elected for a five-year term, for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The incumbent, François Hollande, a Socialist, has struggled to reduce unemployment and has had to deal with a string of deadly terrorist attacks.	总统拥有广泛的权力——尽管作为政府负责人的总理像议会一样，也在宪政体制中发挥着重要作用。总统当选后任期为五年，最多只能连任一届。信奉社会主义的现任总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)，在降低失业率方面一直面临着重重困难，还不得不应对一连串致命的恐怖袭击。
The demands are high for the next president to keep the country safe, jump-start its economy and manage the sometimes competing goals of improving the labor market and the maintaining a social safety net. France's role in the European Union is also in question.	人们都盼着下一任总统能够保障这个国家的安全，快速重振经济，并管控好有时会相互冲突的两个目标——改善劳动力市场环境和维护社会保障网。法国在欧盟中的角色也进入了讨论范围。
Elections for the National Assembly, France's lower and more powerful house of Parliament, are in June, and whoever wins the presidency will want to secure a favorable legislative majority.	权力更大的议会下议院，也就是国民议会(National Assembly)的选举将于6月举行，不论谁当选总统，都会希望确保其阵营在立法机构中占据对其有利的多数席位。
When and how will voting take place?	投票将于何时、以何种方式举行？
As with many elections in France, this one has two rounds. The first round, on Sunday, includes 11 candidates. If no one wins a majority, the top two vote-getters will proceed to a runoff on May 7. (No one has won the first round outright since direct popular voting for the presidency began in the 1960s.)	像法国的很多选举一样，总统选举投票分两轮进行。第一轮的时间定在周日，共有11名候选人。如果没有人赢得多数选票，得票最多的前两名候选人将在5月7日对决。(法国总统从1960年代开始经由直接普选产生以来，还没有人能在第一轮中直接胜出。)
The elections are across France and in its overseas territories; there are 45.7 million registered voters. The vast majority of voting is by paper ballot, counted by hand: There is no electronic voting and very few voting machines. Campaign spending is limited, and equal media	选举在法国本土及其海外领地举行；登记在册的选民共有4570万。绝大多数选民会填写纸质选票，计票工作由人工完成：不实行电子投票，投票机也很少。竞选费用是受到限制的，还存在关于同等媒体曝光机会的强制性规定。

exposure is enforced.	
Who is running?	参选者都有谁?
Only a few of the candidates are considered serious contenders:	只有少数几个候选人被视作强劲的竞争者:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ François Fillon, a conservative from the center-right Republican party. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 弗朗索瓦·菲永(François Fillon), 系保守派人士, 来自中间偏右的共和党(Republican party)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Benoît Hamon, of the mainstream left-wing Socialist Party, who has dropped to single digits in the polls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 本努瓦·哈蒙(Benoît Hamon), 来自主流左翼政党社会党(Socialist Party), 民调支持率已跌至个位数。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Marine Le Pen, the leader of the far-right National Front. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen), 极右翼政党国民阵线(National Front)的领导者。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Emmanuel Macron, an independent centrist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron), 独立的中间派人士。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Jean-Luc Mélenchon, a hard-left candidate who created the France Unbowed movement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 让-吕克·梅朗雄(Jean-Luc Mélenchon), 极左翼候选人, “不屈法国”(France Unbowed)运动的创办者。
Of the candidates, Ms. Le Pen has arguably drawn the most attention from journalists, because of her hard-line stance on immigration, her grim warning that a declining France is losing its identity and her party's record with Jews and Muslims, among other communities.	在这些候选人当中, 颇具争议性的勒庞因其对移民问题的强硬立场, 关于衰落的法国正失去自我认同的严酷警告, 及其所在政党对待犹太人、穆斯林等群体的过往记录, 最受媒体记者关注。
Personal integrity and political corruption have become major issues: Mr. Fillon is enmeshed in an embezzlement scandal, and Ms. Le Pen has faced questions about her use of her position as a member of the European Parliament. These controversies have given lesser-known candidates the opportunity to jab and mock their counterparts during live debates.	个人诚信以及政治腐败已经成了大问题: 菲永深陷贪污丑闻, 勒庞则面临着与她担任欧洲议会(European Parliament)议员期间对这一身份的运用有关的质疑。这些争议给了不太知名的候选人在现场辩论中刺激和嘲弄对手的机会。
Mr. Macron and Ms. Le Pen are slightly ahead, but the four front-runners are neck-and-neck in the latest polls, creating uncertainty about who will make it to the runoff. Up to a third of possible voters, according to	马克龙和勒庞的支持率稍微高一点, 但在最近的民调中, 排在前四位的候选人不相伯仲, 因此难以预计谁能进入最终的对决。最近的民调显示, 可能参加投票的选民中, 有多达三分之一尚未决定投给谁。

the latest polls, are still undecided.	
Why does France matter?	法国为什么很重要?
A nation of 67 million, France is the world's sixth-largest economy, one of five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and a nuclear power. It is one of the oldest allies of the United States, having helped secure American independence from Britain. It is the world's most visited country. Since the French Revolution, the nation has often been seen as a beacon of democratic ideals.	作为一个拥有 6700 万人口的国家, 法国是世界第六大经济体, 联合国安理会五个常任理事国之一, 以及一个核大国。它是美国最早的盟友中的一个, 曾帮助美国脱离英国走向独立。它是世界上游客最多的国家。自从法国大革命以来, 它常常被视为民主理念的灯塔。
French foreign policy could change significantly if one of the candidates who favor friendlier ties with Russia or weakening the European Union is elected.	如果主张与俄罗斯建立更友好关系或削弱欧盟的候选人当选, 法国的外交政策可能会发生重大变化。
How have international events influenced the election?	国际事件如何影响着选举?
<p>■ Britain's decision to leave the European Union has spurred talk of a similar move in France, sometimes called a "Frexit." Two of the main candidates, Mr. Mélenchon and Ms. Le Pen, want, for very different reasons, to renegotiate France's place in the bloc. Should negotiations fail, both have said that they would organize referendums on a departure from the bloc or from the euro currency zone.</p>	<p>■ 英国脱离欧盟的决定, 激起了关于法国采取类似行动——有时被称为“法国脱欧”(Frexit)——的讨论。两名主要候选人, 梅朗雄和勒庞出于截然不同的原因, 想要重新就法国在欧盟中的位置展开磋商。两人都说过, 如果磋商失败, 他们会就脱离欧盟或欧元区事宜组织公投。</p>
<p>■ The election of President Trump gave a boost to the candidacy of Ms. Le Pen: It suggested that such an upset was possible in France, and the National Front hopes to ride a similar wave of discontent about immigration and globalization. But some of Mr. Trump's actions, like the one to launch airstrikes in Syria, have led Ms. Le Pen to distance herself from him.</p>	<p>■ 特朗普总统的当选, 让勒庞作为候选人的地位有所提升: 其当选意味着法国也有可能出现这种逆袭, 国民阵线希望可以利用类似的对于移民问题和全球化的不满浪潮。但特朗普的一些行为, 比如下令在叙利亚开展空袭, 让勒庞忙于和他划清界线。</p>
<p>■ Questions have also been raised about whether Russia is trying to</p>	<p>■ 关于俄罗斯是否会设法影响选举结果的问题也被提了出来。</p>

influence the results.	
When will we know the results?	我们什么时候能知道结果?
The French news media cannot publish results before the last polling stations close at 8 p.m. Because the four front-runners are polling so closely, the winners might not become clear until later. Official results will be available on the website of the French Interior Ministry.	法国媒体不能在最后一批投票站于晚上 8 点关闭前揭晓结果。因为民调支持率最高的四位候选人不相伯仲，可能要再晚一些才能清楚地知道谁是胜利者。可以在法国内政部的网站上查阅官方统计结果。
What happens next?	接下来呢?
A televised debate between the two finalists is scheduled for May 3, four days before the runoff on May 7. The winner of the runoff will take office by May 14.	进入下一轮的两名候选人将于 5 月 3 日进行电视辩论，并于四天后的 5 月 7 日进行终极对决。胜出者将于 5 月 14 日就职。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/france-election	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/france-election
A Chunk of the Arctic Stops By for a Photo Shoot	巨型冰山搁浅加拿大小镇，成观光景点
An iceberg ran aground over Easter weekend just off the small Newfoundland town of Ferryland, population 465, drawing knots of tourists eager to catch a glimpse.	在今年复活节的周末，一座冰山在只有 465 个居民的纽芬兰小镇费里兰附近搁浅，渴望一瞥它的风采的游客络绎不绝。
Some are locals or travelers who happened to be nearby, but many are a special Canadian breed, the iceberg chaser – people who flock to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland at this time of year hoping to see the huge frozen chunks of broken glacier that drift by on a stretch of sea known as Iceberg Alley.	有些是碰巧在附近的本地人或旅行者，但也有很多是加拿大的一个特殊群体：冰山追逐者。他们在每年的这个时候涌向拉布拉多和纽芬兰海岸，希望看到破裂冰川的巨大冰块漂过一段被称为冰山巷(Iceberg Alley)的狭窄海域。
The berg at Ferryland rises about 15 stories above the waterline – and that is only about 10 percent of its mass. Some of the submerged ice comes into view when the berg is seen from above.	费里兰的冰山水面以上的部分大概有 15 层楼高，那只是它的十分之一左右。从上方能看到部分被淹没的冰体。
"Most folks can't wrap their heads around how big it is," Barry Rogers, the owner of Iceberg Quest Ocean Tours, a Newfoundland tour	"大多数人无法想像它到底有多大，"纽芬兰旅行社 Iceberg Quest Ocean Tours 的所有者巴里·罗杰斯(Barry Rogers)周四在接受采访时表示。

operator, said in an interview on Thursday.	
Iceberg season starts in April, and there has been a bumper crop this year. More than 600 bergs have drifted into the North Atlantic shipping lanes so far, a count not usually reached until late May or early June, according to the International Ice Patrol of the United States Coast Guard in New London, Conn. The typical amount for April is closer to 80.	冰山季从每年的4月份开始,今年的冰山尤其多。据康涅狄格州新伦敦市的美国海岸警卫队(United States Coast Guard)国际冰情巡逻队(International Ice Patrol)称,到目前为止,已有600多个冰山漂入北大西洋航道,往年要到5月底或6月初才能累积这么多。4月份的总数通常是近80个。
Heavy winds have blown several icebergs close to shore — a boon for iceberg chasers, but a nuisance for the local fishing industry. The entrance to the harbor in St. John’s, the provincial capital, is “plugged solid,” Mr. Rogers said. “A lot of our fisher folks are just tied onto the wharf, waiting for the ice to move offshore.”	大风把几座冰山吹到了靠近海岸的地方,对冰山追逐者来说,这是福音,但给当地的渔业造成了困扰。罗杰斯称,省会圣约翰的海港入口“被堵死了”,“很多渔民只能困在码头,等待冰山漂离海岸”。
The stunning view that is causing traffic jams of onlookers on the coast road is actually a snapshot of the iceberg’s death throes, 15,000 years in the making. What began as snowflakes falling on Greenland during the last ice age has crept to the sea in a glacier and then broken off, probably sometime in the last three years, to float slowly out into Baffin Bay. Bumped and nudged by one another and by melting pack ice, the bergs eventually get caught up in the southbound Labrador Current and sail down Iceberg Alley.	壮观的景象导致岸边路上出现大量观众,引发交通堵塞,但这实际上是冰山死亡剧痛的缩影,属于一个持续了1.5万年的过程。上一个冰川期飘落在格陵兰岛上的雪花后来变成冰川,伸向大海,很可能在过去三年的某个时候,它分裂开,慢慢漂入巴芬湾。这些冰山和融化的浮冰相互碰撞推挤,最终被向南流的拉布拉多洋流捕获,沿着冰山巷航行。
Exposed to the warmer sun of spring and summer in lower latitudes, the bergs begin to shrink and to develop large crevices that channel floods of meltwater. If they come near shore, the bergs may bottom out on the ocean floor and come under immense pressure as the seawater stops supporting their weight. Falling tides are often the final straw,	这些冰山暴露在低纬度春季和夏季较为温暖的阳光下,开始缩小,出现巨大的裂缝,融化的雪水从裂缝中汹涌流出。如果靠近海岸,它们可能会落到海床上,承受巨大的压力,因为海水不再能支撑它们的重量。落潮通常是最后一击,导致搁浅的冰山突然破裂,形成巨浪。

causing the grounded iceberg to break up suddenly into the waves.	
"They can tumble down in a New York second," Mr. Rogers said. "Sometimes it's as loud as a cannon shot."	"它们可能在转瞬之间崩溃，"罗杰斯说，"有时像发射大炮一样轰然巨响。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/iceberg-ferryland-newfoundland	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/iceberg-ferryland-newfoundland
Paris Shootout Leaves Police Officer and Gunman Dead	巴黎香榭丽舍大道发生枪击案，一名警察身亡
PARIS — A gunman jumped out of a car, killed a police officer and wounded two others on the Champs-Élysées in central Paris Thursday night, French officials said.	巴黎——法国官员说，周四晚上，一名枪手从汽车上跳下，在巴黎市中心的香榭丽舍大道上射杀一名警察，射伤另外两人。
The gunman was shot dead by police as he tried to flee on foot, Pierre-Henry Brandet, a French Interior Ministry spokesman, told the BFMTV news channel.	法国内政部发言人皮埃尔-亨利·布莱德特(Pierre-Henry Brandet)告诉BFMTV 新闻频道说，枪手试图徒步逃跑时被警方击毙。
President François Hollande, addressing the nation from the Élysée presidential palace, not far from where the shooting occurred, said that French authorities were "convinced" that the shooting pointed to a terrorist act.	法国总统弗朗索瓦·奥朗德(François Hollande)在距离枪击案不远处的爱丽舍宫总统府发表讲话，说法国当局"确信"这起枪击事件属于恐怖主义活动。
And, late Friday, the Islamic State issued a statement claiming responsibility for the shooting.	周五晚些时候，伊斯兰国(IS)发表声明，称对这起枪击案负责。
Brandet said that shortly before 9 p.m. Paris time a car pulled up to a police vehicle that was parked on the famous boulevard.	布莱德特说，当地时间快到晚9点时，一辆汽车靠近停在这条著名大道上的一辆警车。
The man opened fire on the police vehicle with an automatic weapon, killing an officer. He then "tried to leave by running away while aiming at, and trying to target, other police officers," Brandet said.	这名男子使用自动武器朝警车开火，杀死一名警官。然后"他试图离开，一边跑一边瞄准，试图向其他警察开枪"，布莱德特说。
"He managed to wound two others and was shot dead by the police forces," Brandet added. It was not immediately known if anyone else	"枪手在被警方击毙之前，又射伤了另外两个人，"布莱德特说。现在还不知道袭击者的车里是否有其他人。

was in the attacker's car.	
Brandet said that the exact sequence of events was still unclear, as was whether the assailant had acted alone. He denied reports that a second officer had died and said that the identity of the gunman had not been clearly established. The officers, he said, had been "deliberately targeted."	布莱德特说，凶手是否单独行事，以及事件发生的确切顺序尚不清楚。他否认了还有一名警员遇难的报道，声称枪手的身份尚未查明。他说枪手是“特意针对”这些警官的。
Hollande said he would convene a national security meeting Friday morning and that a national tribute would be paid to the slain officer.	奥朗德说，他将于周五上午召开国家安全会议，被害警官将受到全国哀悼。
Hollande said that a passer-by had also been wounded in the shooting, but he did not say how badly or provide other details.	奥朗德说，一名路人在枪击事件中受了伤，但没有提到伤情严重程度和其他细节。
The Islamic State statement, on the group's Amaq news agency, was published first in Arabic and later in French. Citing a "source," it said that the attack was the work of someone named Abu Yousuf al-Belgiki, "who is one of the soldiers of the Caliphate."	伊斯兰国通过其阿玛克新闻社(Amaq)发表声明，首先发布的是阿拉伯文，然后是法文版本。它援引“知情人士”的消息称，枪手名叫阿布·优素福·艾比利基(Abu Yousuf al-Belgiki)， “是一名哈里发战士”。
French media reported that officials had issued an arrest warrant for a suspect who had arrived by train from Belgium.	法国媒体报道说，警方发出了针对一名从比利时乘坐火车抵达法国的疑犯的逮捕令。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/paris-champs-elysees-shooting	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170421/paris-champs-elysees-shooting
Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen Are Poised to Advance in French Election	法国大选：政治新手和极右翼政客晋级决胜轮
PARIS — In France's most consequential election in recent history, voters on Sunday endorsed Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen — one a political novice, the other a far-right firebrand — both outsiders but with starkly different visions for the country, early returns and projections indicated.	巴黎——早期投票结果和预测显示，在周日举行的法国近些年最重要的选举中，埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)和马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)得到了选民的支持。这两人一个是政治新手，一个是极右翼狂热分子。两位都是局外人，但对法国的憧憬却截然不同。

<p>The result was a full-throated rebuke of France's traditional mainstream parties, setting the country on an uncertain path at a critical moment when France's election could also decide the future of the European Union. The two candidates appeared to be headed to a runoff on May 7.</p>	<p>对法国的传统主流政党来说，这是一记响亮的耳光。在法国的选举可能也决定着欧盟未来的关键时刻，这个结果让法国走上了一条前途未卜的道路。两名候选人似乎都将进入5月7日的决胜选举。</p>
<p>Mr. Macron, a former investment banker, abandoned traditional parties a year ago to form his own movement with an eclectic blend of left and right views. He campaigned on a pro-European Union platform, coupled with calls to overhaul the rules governing the French economy.</p>	<p>一年前，曾经的投资银行家马克龙放弃传统政党，成立了自己的政党。该政党兼容并蓄，结合了左翼和右翼观点。他的竞选纲领支持欧盟，并呼吁改革法国经济的管理规章制度。</p>
<p>"The French people have decided to put me ahead of the first round of the vote," Mr. Macron told jubilant supporters at a rally in Paris. "I'm aware of the honor and the responsibility that rest on my shoulders."</p>	<p>"法国人民决定让我在第一轮投票中领先，"马克龙在巴黎的一场集会上对欢欣鼓舞的支持者说。"我清楚自己肩上的荣誉和责任。"</p>
<p>Ms. Le Pen's success is a victory for skeptics who oppose the European Union and for those who want to see more "France first" policies to restrict signs of Muslim faith in public, like the wearing of head scarves.</p>	<p>勒庞的成功对反对欧盟，以及希望看到更多的"法国优先"政策，以限制公共场所的穆斯林信仰标志，如戴头巾的人来说，是一个胜利。</p>
<p>"The great debate will finally take place," Ms. Le Pen said on Twitter. "French citizens need to seize this historic opportunity."</p>	<p>"大辩论最终会上演，"勒庞在Twitter上说。"法国公民要抓住这个历史机遇。"</p>
<p>Ms. Le Pen spoke later to supporters in the small town of Hénin-Beaumont in northern France, and although the final results were unclear, she could claim a victory of sorts. Not only will she be in the runoff for the first time, but she also got a higher percentage of votes than she did in 2012, and a higher percentage than her father, Jean-Marie Le Pen, did in 2002, when he made it to the second round as the candidate for the far-right National Front.</p>	<p>随后，勒庞在法国北部小镇埃南博蒙(Hénin-Beaumont)对支持者发表了演讲。尽管最终结果尚不得而知，但她也算取得了胜利。她不仅将首次进入决胜选举，得票率也比她自己在2012年的选举和她父亲让-马琳·勒庞(Jean-Marie Le Pen)在2002年的选举要高。2002年，让-马琳·勒庞以极右翼政党国民阵线(National Front)候选人的身份进入第二轮投票。</p>
<p>She said the outcome was "an act of French pride, that of a people who</p>	<p>她说，这个结果是"法国骄傲的表现，是一个民族抬起头，对自己的价值观</p>

are raising up their heads, that of a people sure of their values and confident of the future.”	和未来有信心的表现”。
Few analysts give her much of a chance of winning in the second round, however. Even before official results were announced, the political establishment was rallying behind Mr. Macron, warning of the dangers of a victory by Ms. Le Pen’s National Front.	然而，认为她在第二轮中有很大的获胜机会的分析人士很少。哪怕是在正式结果公布前，政治建制派还在团结一致地支持马克龙，警告民众注意勒庞的国民阵线获胜会带来的危险。
Bernard Cazeneuve, the sitting Socialist prime minister, called Ms. Le Pen’s project “dangerous and sectarian” and said it would “impoverish, isolate and divide” the country.	来自社会党的现任总理贝尔纳·卡泽纳夫(Bernard Cazeneuve)称勒庞的方案“危险且具有派系特征”，并表示它会导致法国陷入“贫穷、孤立和分裂”。
“It will inevitably lead to the end of Europe and of the euro, and, eventually, to France’s relegation,” he said. “The National Front cannot be the future of our country.”	“它必然会造成欧洲和欧元的终结，最终导致法国地位下降，”他说。“国民阵线不能成为我国的未来。”
For now, voters narrowly embraced Mr. Macron’s centrist calls for change over more strident appeals from the far left and the far right for France to fortify itself against immigration and globalization.	在选民中，马克龙要求改革的中间派呼声，暂时以微弱的优势领先于极左翼和极右翼更强硬的呼吁。极左翼和极右翼要求法国对移民和全球化持更强硬立场。
His success also suggests that despite multiple terrorist attacks in France recently, a message of outreach to immigrants and an acceptance of Muslims as well as of ethnic diversity has some currency. Ms. Le Pen campaigned stridently against Muslim immigration, linking it to security threats, and she may have benefited from a final surge of support after a terrorist attack in Paris on Thursday.	马克龙的成功也表明，尽管法国最近发生多起恐怖袭击，但接纳移民和接受穆斯林及族群多样性的观点依然有一定的市场。勒庞在竞选期间大力反对穆斯林移民，把它和安全威胁联系在了一起。巴黎周四发生的恐怖袭击可能对她有利。袭击发生后，她的支持率出现激增。
In his address to supporters as the returns were still being tabulated, Mr. Macron emphasized that he wanted to be the president of all of France. But the results showed that the country remains deeply divided.	随着投票结果仍在公布过程中，马克龙对支持者发表演说，强调他希望成为法国的总统。但相关结果显示，该国依然存在严重的分歧。
Four candidates with markedly different views came within a few points	在周日的投票中，四名观点截然不同的候选人彼此之间的差距都在几个百分

of one another in the vote on Sunday, suggesting that the fight about what vision of France will dominate the future is far from over.	点之间。这表明，有关法国的未来将由哪一种愿景主宰的斗争远没有结束。
The far-left candidate, Jean-Luc Mélenchon, refused to accept early projections that indicated his defeat.	极左翼候选人让-吕克·梅朗雄(Jean-Luc Mélenchon)拒绝接受显示他已失败的早期预测。
But the mainstream right candidate, François Fillon, conceded, saying that he had failed to “convince” the French. “The obstacles put on my path were too numerous, too cruel,” he said, obliquely referring to embezzlement scandals that swirled around his campaign.	但主流右翼候选人弗朗索瓦·菲永(François Fillon)则承认了失败，称自己未能“说服”法国民众。“我一路上遇到的障碍太多，太残忍，”他说，间接指围绕他的竞选出现的多起挪用公款丑闻。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170424/emmanuel-macron-marine-le-pen-france-election	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170424/emmanuel-macron-marine-le-pen-france-election
Prince Philip: King of the Awkward and Offensive One-Liner	菲利普亲王的失言语录：在中国待久了会变眯缝眼
Brusque, avuncular, and with a reputation for being overly plain-speaking, Prince Philip has over seven decades been a formidable presence at the side of Queen Elizabeth II as she made the countless round of dinners, ceremonies and other engagements expected of the British monarch.	过去七十多年里，在英国女王举行不计其数的晚宴、仪式以及其他英国君主所需履行的义务时，那个看起来唐突、慈爱、以讲话过于直白著称的菲利普亲王(Prince Philip)一直是她身边一个令人敬畏的存在。
A product of the “stiff upper lip” era, the prince, 95 — who Buckingham Palace announced on Thursday was stepping back from his public duties — has over the years produced a remarkable collection of politically incorrect, tone deaf and, on occasion, outrageous one-liners that have been gleefully recorded by generations of British journalists.	虽说出身于“绷紧上唇”的时代，现年95岁的菲利普亲王——白金汉宫周四宣布他将卸去公职——在过去多年里留下了不少政治上不正确、牛头不对马嘴甚或极端无礼的俏皮话，这些都被一代代英国记者愉快地记录在案。
We have compiled some notable examples here.	这里汇集了其中一些知名的例子。
“I declare this thing open, whatever it is.”	“我宣布这东西开幕，不管它是啥。”
— On a visit to Canada in 1969	——1969年访问加拿大
“Everybody was saying we must have more leisure. Now they are	“之前所有人都在说我们必须有更多的空闲时间。现在他们却在抱怨自己失

complaining they are unemployed.”	业了。”
– During the 1981 recession	——1981 年大衰退期间
“It looks as if it was put in by an Indian.”	“它看起来像是一个印度人装上去的。”
– Pointing to an old-fashioned fuse box in a factory near Edinburgh in 1999	——1999 年在爱丁堡附近的一座工厂里指着一个老式保险丝盒说道
“Deaf? If you are near there, no wonder you are deaf.”	“聋的？如果你住那儿附近，听得见才怪。”
– To young deaf people in Cardiff, Wales, in 1999, referring to a school’s steel band	——1999 年对威尔士加的夫的失聪少年说道，他指的是一所学校的钢鼓乐队
“If you stay here much longer, you’ll all be slitty-eyed.”	“你们在这儿待得太久，会全都变成眯缝眼。”
– To British students in China, during a 1986 state visit	——1986 年的国事访问期间对身在中国的英国留学生讲道
“You managed not to get eaten, then?”	“那么，看来你成功地避免被吃了？”
– Suggesting to a British student in 1998 who had been trekking in Papua New Guinea that tribes there were still cannibals	——1998 年对一名曾在巴布亚新几内亚徒步跋涉的英国学生说，那里的部落当时还是吃人的
“You look like you’re ready for bed!”	“你看起来已经准备去睡觉了！”
– To the president of Nigeria, who was dressed in traditional robes	——对身着传统礼服的尼日利亚总统讲
“So who’s on drugs here? He looks as if he’s on drugs.”	“这里有谁是吸毒的？他看起来好像在吸毒。”
– To a 14-year-old member of a Bangladeshi youth club in 2002	——2002 年对一个孟加拉国青年俱乐部里一名 14 岁的成员讲道
“Ah, so this is feminist corner then.”	“啊，这么说这里就是女权主义角了。”
– To a group of female Labour lawmakers at a party at Buckingham Palace in 2000	——2000 年在白金汉宫举行的一场派对上对一群工党女议员讲道
“We go into the red next year. I shall probably have to give up polo.”	“我们明年要出现赤字了。我可能得放弃打马球了。”
– 1969	——1969 年
“We don’t come here for our health. We can think of other ways of enjoying ourselves.”	“我们不是为了健康到这儿的。要是让自己玩得开心，我们有的是其他方式。”
– On a tour of Canada in 1976	——1976 年访问加拿大

"You are a woman, aren't you?"	"你是女的，对吧？"
— When accepting a figurine from a woman during a visit to Kenya in 1984	——1984 年访问肯尼亚期间从一名女子手上接过一个小雕像时
"How do you keep the natives off the booze long enough to pass the test?"	"你怎么让本地人保持长时间不喝酒，长到可以通过驾照考试的？"
— To a driving instructor in Oban, Scotland, in 1995	——1995 年在苏格兰奥本对一名汽车驾驶教练说。
1962: Philip Sails Into Sea of Mishaps	1962 年：菲利普亲王海上遇险
"The Duke of Edinburgh was thrown into the sea today when his sailboat capsized off the Isle of Wight and half an hour later he escaped serious injury when the boom of a crane crashed near him."	"今天，爱丁堡公爵的帆船在怀特岛附近倾覆，公爵落入大海。半小时后，一座塔吊的吊臂在他身边倾塌，所幸伤情无大碍。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170505/c05philip	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170505/c05philip
Macron Decisively Defeats Le Pen in French Presidential Race	法国大选马克龙轻松获胜，欧盟如释重负
PARIS — Emmanuel Macron, a youthful former investment banker, handily won France's presidential election on Sunday, defeating staunch nationalist Marine Le Pen after voters firmly rejected her far-right message and backed his call for centrist change, according to partial returns.	巴黎——年轻的前投资银行家埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)周日轻松赢得了法国总统大选，击败了坚定的民族主义者马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)，部分选举结果显示，选民坚决抵制她的极右主义主张，支持马克龙呼吁的中间派改革。
Macron, 39, who has never held elected office, will become the youngest president in the 59-year history of France's Fifth Republic after leading an improbable campaign that swept aside France's establishment political parties.	39 岁的马克龙之前从未竞选过公职，他在这次竞选活动中异军突起，大胜法国的各个建制派政党，将成为法国第五共和国 59 年历史上最年轻的总统。
Macron's victory offered significant relief to the European Union, which Le Pen threatened to leave. His platform to loosen labor rules, make France more competitive globally and deepen ties with the EU was also likely to reassure a global financial market jittery at the prospect of a Le	马克龙胜选让欧盟如释重负，因为勒庞曾威胁要脱欧。马克龙主张放松劳动法，让法国在全球更具竞争力，加深与欧盟的联系，因此这也会缓解勒庞可能胜选所引发的全球金融市场的焦虑。

Pen victory.	
Her loss provided further signs that the populist wave that swept Britain out of the EU and Donald Trump into the White House may have crested in Europe, for now.	勒庞的失败是民粹主义浪潮在欧洲可能已经暂时见顶的一个新迹象。在这波浪潮的席卷下，英国退出了欧盟，特朗普进入了白宫。
"It is a great honor and a great responsibility," Macron said, using a video link to address thousands of flag-waving supporters who gathered on the plaza of the Louvre, where he held his victory celebration. "A new page is opening."	"这是巨大的荣誉，也是重大的责任，新的一页正在翻开。"马克龙说。他利用视频向卢浮宫广场上成千上万挥舞旗帜的支持者讲话，他在那里举行了胜选庆祝活动。
With 50 percent of the vote counted, Macron had 62 percent of the vote, compared with 38 percent for Le Pen, according to the official count from the Interior Ministry.	根据内政部的官方统计，在计票工作进行到 50% 时，马克龙获得了 62% 的选票，勒庞赢得了 38%。
The outcome was nonetheless a watershed for Le Pen's party, the far-right National Front, giving it new legitimacy even as the results showed that the party remains anathema to much of the French electorate for its history of anti-Semitism, racism and Nazi nostalgia.	虽然选举结果表明，绝大多数法国选民无法接受勒庞的极右翼政党国民阵线(National Front)反犹、支持种族主义，以及对纳粹抱有好感的历史，但这个结果对该党来说仍然是一个分水岭，给予了它新的正统性。
Although Macron won by a wide margin, the share of votes that went to Le Pen and the high abstention rate — the worst turnout since 1969 — indicated the challenges he faces in building a base of support for his program.	虽然马克龙以大幅优势胜选，但是勒庞赢得的选票份额之高以及此次选举的投票率之低(创下了自 1969 年以来的新记录)，表明马克龙在为自己的计划培养支持者方面，还面临着挑战。
Le Pen conceded the election not long after polls closed in France, saying voters had chosen "continuity," denying Macron his outsider status and linking him to the departing Socialist government, in which he served as economy minister.	勒庞在投票结束后不久就承认败选，称选民选择了"连续性"，否认了马克龙的局外人地位，并将他与即将离任的社会主义政府联系起来，他在该政府中担任经济部长。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170508/emmanuel-macron-france-election-marine-le-pen	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170508/emmanuel-macron-france-election-marine-le-pen

<p>Why Macron Won: Luck, Skill and France's Dark History</p>	<p>马克龙为何获胜？运气、技巧和法国的“黑历史”</p>
<p>PARIS — The French presidential runoff transcended national politics. It was globalization against nationalism. It was the future versus the past. Open versus closed.</p>	<p>巴黎——法国的总统决选超越了国家政治层面。它是全球化与民族主义的角力，是未来与过去的对抗，是开放与封闭的对决。</p>
<p>But in his resounding victory Sunday night, Emmanuel Macron, the centrist and political novice, won because he was the beneficiary of a uniquely French historic and cultural legacy, where many voters wanted change but were appalled at the type of populist anger that had upturned politics in Britain and the United States. He trounced far-right candidate Marine Le Pen, keeping her well under 40 percent, even as her aides said before the vote that anything below that figure would be considered a failure.</p>	<p>但是，周日晚上，中间派政治新手埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)的压倒性胜利则得益于法国独特的历史和文化遗产：很多选民想要做出改变，但对颠覆英美政坛的那种民粹主义愤怒感到恐惧。马克龙轻松战胜了极右翼候选人马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)，后者的支持率大大低于40%，尽管她的助手们在投票前表示，只要低于这个数字，就算是失败。</p>
<p>His victory quickly brought joy from Europe's political establishment, especially since a Le Pen victory would have plunged the European Union into crisis. But in the end, Macron, only 39, a former investment banker and an uninspired campaigner, won because of luck, an unexpected demonstration of political skill, and the ingrained fears and contempt that a majority of French still feel toward Le Pen and her party, the National Front.</p>	<p>欧洲的政治建制派立刻为他的胜利感到欢欣鼓舞，尤其是考虑到假如马琳·勒庞获胜，欧盟将陷入危机。年仅39岁的前投资银行家马克龙在竞选过程中表现得平淡无奇，但他最终凭借运气、出人意料的政治技巧，以及大部分法国人对勒庞及其政党国民阵线(National Front)依然怀有的根深蒂固的恐惧和蔑视获得了胜利。</p>
<p>For the past year, a pressing political question has been whether widespread public frustration against Western political establishments had morphed into a global populist movement. Britain's vote to leave the EU in June, followed by the presidential election of Donald Trump in the United States, created the impression of a mounting wave. Le Pen, stalwart of the European far right, was the next truly big test.</p>	<p>过去一年里的一个迫切的政治问题是公众对西方政治体制的广泛失望是否已演变成全球民粹主义运动。去年6月英国投票脱离欧盟，后来唐纳德·特朗普当选美国总统，这些都给人造成一种该股浪潮在不断上涨的印象。欧洲极右翼坚定分子勒庞曾是下一个真正的考验。</p>

<p>But Le Pen's challenge was different because French history is different. She has spent the last six years as president of the National Front single-mindedly focused on one objective: erasing the stain of her party's association with the ex-collaborationists, right-wing extremists, immigrant-hating racists and anti-Semites who founded it 45 years ago.</p>	<p>但由于法国独特的历史，勒庞面临的挑战也不相同。在过去六年里，作为国民阵线的领袖，她专注于一个目标：抹去该党的最大污点，那就是与前二战通敌者、右翼极端分子、憎恨移民的种族主义者，以及反犹太者的联系。45年前，正是这些人成立了该政党。</p>
<p>She knew — as her father, the party patriarch Jean-Marie Le Pen, always refused to acknowledge — that she would always be a minority candidate as long as she reminded the French of perhaps the greatest stain in their history, the four years of far-right rule during World War II. Inside and outside the party this process was called “undemonization” — a term suggesting the demons still associated with her party. The French do not want them back.</p>	<p>她知道——正如她的父亲、该党创始人让-玛丽·勒庞(Jean-Marie Le Pen)一直拒绝承认的——只要法国人想起该国历史上最大的污点，也就是二战期间那四年的极右统治，她就永远是少数派候选人。在该党内外，这个过程被称为“去妖魔化”——这个词意味着她的政党依然与妖魔联系在一起。法国人不希望他们回归。</p>
<p>“There was no choice. I couldn't vote for Le Pen. You're not going to vote for the extremist,” said Martine Nurit, 52, a small-restaurant owner who had just cast her ballot in Paris' 20th Arrondissement on Sunday. She had voted for the far-left candidate Jean-Luc Mélenchon in the first round, on April 23, and it was with “not an ounce of joy” that she voted for the “business-oriented” Macron in the second.</p>	<p>“我没有别的选择。我不能投票给勒庞。你不能支持极端主义者，”周日，52岁的小餐馆老板玛蒂娜·尼里(Martine Nurit)在巴黎第20区投票后表示。在4月23日的第一轮投票中，她投给了极左候选人让-吕克·梅朗雄(Jean-Luc Mélenchon)，她表示，在第二轮投票中支持“以商业为导向”的马克龙，她“没有一丝喜悦”。</p>
<p>“Mostly, I voted against Le Pen,” she said.</p>	<p>“我主要是投票反对勒庞，”她说。</p>
<p>In the end Marine Le Pen failed to “undemonize,” spectacularly. She failed during the course of the campaign, when her angry rallies drew the Front inexorably back into the swamp from which it had emerged. And then she failed decisively in one of the campaign's critical moments, last week's debate with Macron, when she effectively “redemonized” herself and the party, as many French commentators</p>	<p>最终，马琳·勒庞完全未能“去妖魔化”。她在竞选活动中未能做到这一点，她那些愤怒的集会不可逆转地把国民阵线拉回它当初诞生的泥潭之中。然后，在竞选的一个关键时刻，她再次失手——正如很多法国评论人士指出的，在上周与马克龙的辩论中，她实际上“重新妖魔化了”自己和该政党。</p>

<p>noted.</p>	
<p>It was an hourslong tirade against Macron, laced with name-calling and epithets, and woefully deficient in substance. She appeared lost on subject after subject, fumbling on one of her signature issues — withdrawing from the euro — that is opposed by a majority of French. Something essential about Le Pen, and the National Front, had been revealed to France.</p>	<p>那是对马克龙长达数小时的抨击，点缀着辱骂和贬低，可惜缺乏实质性内容。她似乎在一个又一个主题上迷失，在她标志性的脱欧问题上支支吾吾——脱欧遭到大部分法国人反对。勒庞和国家阵线最重要的一面呈现在了法国人面前。</p>
<p>Macron, on the other hand, demonstrated a quality that French voters, unlike many Anglo-Saxon ones, have long found essential in their successful candidates: cool mastery of the critical issues confronting the country. Where Le Pen repeatedly lost herself in the weeds, Macron sailed right through them. Whether he will be able to translate that knowledge into action is another question.</p>	<p>而马克龙则表现出法国选民长期以来认为成功候选人最重要的素质：能够冷静地把握国家面临的关键问题——在这一点上，法国选民与很多美英民众不同。勒庞多次迷失在无关紧要的事情上，而马克龙始终保持清醒。他是否能将相关知识转化为行动是另一个问题。</p>
<p>Macron's final correct bet was that French voters, like those elsewhere, were disgusted by the mainstream parties, having judged the policy prescriptions of both the establishment right and left as failures in dealing with France's multiple ills. He positioned himself in the center, drawing on left and right, balancing protection of the French welfare state with mild encouragement for business, in an attempt to break through France's employment and productivity stagnation.</p>	<p>马克龙最后赌对的一点是，与其他地方的选民一样，法国选民对主流政党感到厌恶，认为左翼和右翼建制派的政策方案都不能解决法国的多重弊病。他把自己定位在中间，吸收左翼和右翼的观点，在保护法国的福利制度与温和地鼓励商业之间取得平衡，试图打破该国的就业和生产停滞状况。</p>
<p>But Macron's pro-market views stirred much opposition. Mélenchon not only refused to endorse him, but also encouraged the idea that Macron and Le Pen were equivalent menaces — a calculation endorsed by many far-left voters. Nearly half the first-round electorate voted for candidates hostile to the free market and to capitalism. Even if they</p>	<p>不过，马克龙鼓励市场的观点遭到很多人反对。梅朗雄不但拒绝支持他，而且认为他带来的威胁与勒庞相当——这是很多极左选民的看法。在第一轮投票中，近半数的选民把票投给了敌视自由市场和资本主义的候选人。即便他们周日为避免国家落入勒庞之手而投票给马克龙，那也是不得已而为之。</p>

<p>voted for Macron Sunday to save the country from Le Pen, they did so without enthusiasm.</p>	
<p>Without an established party behind him, Macron's most immediate hurdle will be in June's legislative elections for France's Parliament. He has promised to field candidates in all 577 parliamentary districts, but whether he can do so is unclear. Nor is it clear how many Socialists will support his program.</p>	<p>马克龙身后没有一个历史悠久的政党,他马上会遇到的障碍就是6月份的议会选举。他承诺在所有577个议会选区中安排候选人,但能否做到尚未可知。也不清楚有多少社会党人会支持他的计划。</p>
<p>The National Front could win as many as 100 seats in the new Parliament, according to some analyses, making it a formidable opposition party. Indeed, even as Le Pen was soundly defeated on Sunday, she still managed a showing that not too long ago would have been unthinkable. And in her concession, she made it clear that she was already looking toward the parliamentary elections, and the future.</p>	<p>据某些分析称,国民阵线在新议会中能赢得多达100个席位,成为一个强大的反对党。实际上,虽然勒庞在周日被彻底打败,但她取得的成绩在不久之前还是不可想像的。她在败选演讲中明确表示,她已经在展望议会选举和未来。</p>
<p>Then there is the potential opposition represented by Mélenchon, who won in some of France's biggest cities — Marseilles, Toulouse and Lille — and is already claiming the mantle of Macron's principal opponent on the left. His voters, as much as Le Pen's, do not trust Macron.</p>	<p>马克龙可能还会面对以梅朗雄为代表的人士的反对。梅朗雄在马赛、图卢兹和里尔等一些大城市获得了胜利,并已声称自己是马克龙最主要的左翼对手。他的选民和勒庞的选民一样不信任马克龙。</p>
<p>Macron, in his uncharacteristically brief and sober victory speech Sunday night, recognized that he had many people to win over.</p>	<p>周日晚上,马克龙在不同寻常的简短冷静的胜选演讲中承认,自己还需要赢得很多人的支持。</p>
<p>"My responsibility will be to unite all the women and men ready to take on the tremendous challenges which are waiting for us, and to act," Macron said. "I will fight with all my power against the divisions that undermine us, and which are tearing us apart."</p>	<p>"我的责任将是团结所有准备迎接我们面临的巨大挑战并采取行动的女人和男人们,"马克龙说。"我将竭尽全力去对抗危害我们、毁灭我们的各种分裂。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170508/why-macron-won-france</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170508/why-macron-won-france</p>
<p>Why the Macron Hacking Attack Landed With a Thud in France</p>	<p>以美国为鉴,法国人提防黑客搅乱大选</p>

<p>PARIS — Maybe it was the suspect timing of the leaked documents. Or the staggering amount and possibility that some were fake. Or a feeling among the French that, having witnessed how hacking may have altered the American election, they would not fall for the same ploy.</p>	<p>巴黎——或许是因为文件泄露的时机比较可疑，或者是数量太惊人，以及想到其中有些可能是假的，再或者是法国人的一种感觉——他们见证了黑客有可能改变了美国的大选——让他们不愿落入同样的圈套。</p>
<p>Whatever the reasons, newspapers and broadcasters in France have so far conspicuously avoided reporting any details of what was described Friday night as a “massive” pre-election hacking attack on Emmanuel Macron’s campaign.</p>	<p>不管是出于什么原因，截止目前，法国的报纸和广播电视媒体一直避免报道有关周五晚埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)竞选团队选前遭所谓“大规模”黑客袭击的任何细节。</p>
<p>The bereft coverage extended into Monday night, well after a 44-hour legal ban on election reporting surrounding the Sunday vote had lifted.</p>	<p>这种不报道的情况持续到周一晚上，当时法律规定的周日投票报道44小时禁令已经失效有一段时间。</p>
<p>By then it was clear that the hacked material — regardless of what it might contain — had caused no ill effects on the campaign of Macron, who won decisively over the far-right candidate Marine Le Pen.</p>	<p>到那时，已经可以明确被窃取的材料——无论里面可能包含什么——没有对马克龙的竞选活动产生什么不良影响，后者击败极右翼候选人马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)，赢得了决定性的胜利。</p>
<p>Unlike the presidential campaign in the United States, where hacking of Hillary Clinton that was traced to Russia may have played a role in her defeat by Donald Trump, news of the hacking operation in France was met with silence, disdain and scorn.</p>	<p>在美国的总统竞选中，被认为来自俄罗斯的黑客对希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)采取的行动，可能对唐纳德·特朗普击败她起到了一定的作用，与此不同的是，法国人对这场黑客袭击表现出沉默、蔑视与不屑。</p>
<p>The contrast may have been amplified further by the absence of a French equivalent to the thriving tabloid culture in Britain or the robust right-wing broadcast media in the United States, where the Clinton hacking attack generated enormous negative coverage.</p>	<p>因为法国没有英国那种繁荣的小报文化，也没有美国强大的右翼广播媒体，这种差异可能被进一步放大。在美国，针对克林顿的黑客袭击激起了无数负面报道。</p>
<p>“We don’t have a Fox News in France,” said Johan Hufnagel, managing editor of the leftist daily Libération. “There’s no broadcaster with a wide audience and personalities who build this up and try to use it for their own agendas.”</p>	<p>“在法国，我们没有福克斯新闻频道(Fox News)，”左翼日报《解放报》总编(Libération)约翰·胡夫纳格尔(Johan Hufnagel)说。“没有一个影响广泛的广播电视机构和名人放大此事，将之用于自己的议程。”</p>

<p>He also said that French voters, with the benefit of hindsight, suspected any signs of destabilization that may have affected the vote in the American presidential election and Britain's so-called Brexit referendum in June to leave the European Union.</p>	<p>他还表示，因为有美国和英国的前车之鉴，法国选民对有可能影响了美国总统大选和去年6月英国脱欧公投的任何不稳定迹象都有所警惕。</p>
<p>"French voters didn't want to get into that game," Hufnagel said. "They were mentally prepared after Trump and Brexit and the Russians, even if it's not clear they're behind it."</p>	<p>"法国选民不想落入那种圈套，"胡夫纳格尔说。"在特朗普、英国脱欧、俄罗斯人那些事发生后，他们在心理上有所准备，尽管目前并不清楚这次是否是他们主使。"</p>
<p>Some Macron supporters initially feared that the reports of the hacking and his inability to respond could be devastating on the eve of voting.</p>	<p>马克龙的一些支持者最初担心有关黑客袭击的报道、以及他无法做出应对的现实，会在选举前夕造成毁灭性的影响。</p>
<p>The hacking lit up social media, especially in the United States, where far-right activists have joined together to spread extremist messages in Europe.</p>	<p>这场袭击在社交媒体上引起轩然大波，尤其是在美国，那里的极右翼活动人士联合起来在欧洲传播极端主义的讯息。</p>
<p>On Election Day, the French-language version of Sputnik, the Russia news outlet, played up social media coverage of the leaks.</p>	<p>在选举日，俄罗斯卫星通讯社(Sputnik)法语版在社交媒体上大肆报道这次信息泄露事件。</p>
<p>But the leaks did not get much traction in France, where news outlets respected the blackout. The documents landed at the eleventh hour, without time for journalists to scrutinize them properly before the ban went into effect.</p>	<p>但泄密的消息没有在法国引起太大的注意，这里的新闻媒体遵守了政府发布的禁令。记者们在最后一刻才拿到文件，来不及在禁令生效之前对它们进行充分的核实。</p>
<p>The news media also heeded an admonition by the government's campaign regulatory body not to publish false news. Macron's campaign said that fake documents had been mixed in with authentic ones.</p>	<p>新闻媒体也听从了政府竞选活动监管机构发出的警告，即不得发布虚假信息。马克龙的竞选团队表示，这些文件中有真的，也有假的。</p>
<p>There were also reports that Macron's campaign, well aware that it was a hacking target, had deliberately fed hackers false information in responding to phishing emails, which may explain why the leaked data</p>	<p>也有报道称，马克龙的竞选团队深知自己会成为黑客的目标，在收到钓鱼邮件后，故意用虚假信息给黑客喂料，这或许可以解释为什么外泄信息直到竞选快要结束时才被传播开去。</p>

was disseminated late in the campaign.	
"You can flood these addresses with multiple passwords and logins, true ones, false ones, so the people behind them use up a lot of time trying to figure them out," The Daily Beast quoted Mounir Mahjoubi, the head of Macron's digital team, as saying.	"你可以大批量地给这些地址发去各种密码和登录信息，有真有假，如此一来地址背后的人就得花很多时间去分辨，"每日野兽网站(The Daily Beast)援引马克龙竞选团队数字部门负责人穆尼尔·马哈古比(Mounir Mahjoubi)的话称。
Hufnagel said that Libération would take time to evaluate and verify the leaked documents before writing any articles about them.	胡夫纳格尔说，《解放报》在撰写关于外泄文件的任何文章之前，都会花时间对其加以评估和证实。
Le Monde, the country's leading daily, said in an article published Saturday that it would also scrutinize the leaked material before writing.	法国权威日报《世界报》(Le Monde)在周六发表的一篇文章中称，它也会在撰写文章前对外泄文件进行审核。
"If those documents contain revelations, Le Monde of course, will publish them, after having investigated in accordance with our journalistic and ethical rules, without letting ourselves be manipulated by the publishing agenda of anonymous actors," the newspaper said.	"如果这些文件含有揭露性信息，《世界报》当然会在依照我们的新闻和伦理守则进行调查后，将其公之于众，而不会让自己受到匿名行动者的发表议程的操纵。"
After that blackout ended Sunday night, most news outlets said only that the French authorities had opened an investigation.	禁令于周日晚间解除后，大多数媒体只是表示，法国当局已经启动了调查。
That reticence stretched across the landscape of newspapers in France, regardless of political leaning — Several weekly newsmagazines — the conservative Le Point, the centrist L'Express and the left-leaning L'Obs — also held back.	这种缄默席卷了法国报界，无论采取什么政治立场，几家新闻周刊——保守派的《快报》(L'Express)、中间派的《新观察家》(L'Obs)和左派的《观点》(Le Point)——也没有报道。
The Macron campaign has said little about the hacking and leaks beyond a statement late Friday night — just minutes before the blackout began — describing the operation as "massive and coordinated" and an effort to destabilize French democracy.	马克龙的竞选团队除了在上周五深夜，也就是禁令马上就要生效时发了一份声明，几乎未就此次黑客入侵和文件泄露置评。声明称，这是一场"大规模的协同"行动，旨在颠覆法国的民主。
For now, it appears the attack turned up mostly mundane documents. Although the coverage has hardly been comprehensive, no real	目前看来，这场网络攻击所触及的似乎大多是颇为普通的文件。虽然报道还谈不上全面，但到目前尚未发现真正的猛料。

smoking guns have been uncovered.	
"The good news is that there was an attempt at destabilization that didn't work," said Céline Pigalle, the top editor at BFM-TV, a private broadcaster. "The elements weren't strong enough. But what would have happened if they had been?"	"好消息是，颠覆企图没有得逞，"私立广播机构 BFM-TV 的主编赛琳·皮加尔 (Céline Pigalle)。“料不够猛。但如果料足够猛，会发生什么？”
Pigalle said the late-breaking document dump provided a reason to revise the news blackout law. It was created to give citizens time to reflect before voting, but in the era of social media, it gives anyone with a Twitter account an edge over France's respected news outlets.	皮加尔说，在禁令即将生效前发生的文件泄露事件，为修改新闻管制法规提供了一个理由。出台这样的法规是为了让公民在投票前有时间去思考，但在社交媒体时代，它让任何一个拥有 Twitter 账户的人，都比受尊重的法国媒体更有优势。
"It denies the world as it exists today, when social media don't stop," she said.	"它对现今的状况视而不见，社交媒体可不会停下来，"她说。
The National Front, Le Pen's party, has a vexed relationship with the mainstream news media, which it has at once scorned and used.	对勒庞领导的国民阵线(National Front)来说，与主流媒体之间的关系一直是一个颇为棘手的问题——它既谴责主流媒体，又要利用它们。
The National Front does not have the equivalent of a Bill O'Reilly or a Sean Hannity, the right-wing commentators who helped shore up Trump's presidential bid. While French commentators such as Éric Zemmour, a regular on radio and television who has a column in Le Figaro, have fed into a sense of decline and insecurity that the National Front tried to capitalize on politically, neither he nor other so-called neo-reactionary commentators endorsed the far-right party.	国民阵线没有可与比尔·奥莱利(Bill O'Reilly)或肖恩·汉尼提(Sean Hannity)相提并论的人物的支持，这两名右翼评论员曾帮助提振特朗普的选情。一些法国评论员，比如常常上广播和电视节目，还为《费加罗报》(Le Figaro)写专栏的埃希克·泽穆尔(Éric Zemmour)，虽然帮助催生了一种国民阵线试图在政治上加以利用的没落和不安全之感，但他和其他所谓的新反动主义评论员都没给这个极右翼党派背书。
In the United States, reaction to the Macron leaks was more animated, and Hillary Clinton took to Twitter to comment. "Victory for Macron, for France, the EU, & the world. Defeat to those interfering w/democracy. (But the media says I can't talk about that)."	在美国，马克龙文件外泄事件引发了更为热烈的反应，希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)在 Twitter 上发表了评论。“马克龙、法国、欧盟乃至整个世界的胜利。干扰民主的那些人的失败。(但媒体说我不能谈论这个)。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170509/macron-hacking-attack-france	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170509/macron-hacking-attack-france

France's First Lady, a Confidante and Coach, May Break the Mold	是伴侣也是老师，引发性别论战的法国第一夫人
PARIS — If France's president-elect has broken every rule in the political playbook, consider Brigitte Macron, the country's next first lady.	巴黎——如果说法国候任总统打破了政治教科书中的所有规则，那你可以想想这个国家的下任第一夫人布丽吉特·马克龙(Brigitte Macron)。
She met her future husband, Emmanuel, when he was 15 and she was his 39-year-old drama teacher, married with three children. She and his parents at first tried to discourage him from pursuing her, and she has said they did not have a "carnal" relationship when he was in high school, but he eventually won her over.	她在未来的丈夫埃马纽埃尔(Emmanuel)15岁的时候与他相遇，当时她是一名39岁的戏剧老师，已婚，有三个孩子。一开始，她和他的父母试图劝他不要追求她，并说他们在他上高中时不曾发生“性”关系，但他最终赢得了她的芳心。
By all accounts, she was present at every stage of his political evolution, coaching him on his speeches and public demeanor, and she is the one he turns to for an unsparing critique. He treats her as an equal partner and says she will define her future role.	据各方讲述，布丽吉特见证了马克龙在政治上演进的每个阶段，指导他的演讲与公共礼仪，在需要的时候给他提供不留情面的批评。他则把她当作平等的伴侣来对待，说她会定义自己未来的角色。
France being France, this unusual couple is already stirring a lively and erudite debate about sexism, ageism, masculinity, contemporary marriage, political stagecraft and what a modern French first lady should actually be.	即便是在法国，这对不同寻常的夫妇也已经激起一场激烈而有启发性的争论，话题涉及性别歧视、年龄歧视、男子气概、现代婚姻、政治表演，以及一名现代法国第一夫人到底应该是什么样。
"It's like a breath of fresh air in this country," said Natacha Henry, a writer on gender issues. "I think he won because he didn't do any kind of macho performance, and that's what we need. If she's done that for him, great."	"就像给这个国家吹来了一股新鲜的空气，"关注性别问题的写作者娜塔莎·亨利(Natacha Henry)说。"我觉得他之所以能赢，是因为他不做任何显示大男子主义的表演，这正是我们需要的。如果是她帮助他做到了这一点，那太好了。"
Some women see the Macrons as breaking with a pattern of powerful men adorning themselves with younger women; others say French history is replete with examples of younger men seeking out older women, from Henri II's affair with Diane de Poitiers in the 16th century on.	有些女性认为，马克龙打破了权势男性用年轻女性装点自己的模式；也有人表示，从16世纪亨利二世(Henri II)与戴安娜·德普瓦捷(Diane de Poitiers)的情事算起，法国历史上不乏年轻男子追求年长女子的例子。

<p>To some, Emmanuel Macron, 39, is a welcome antidote to past hypermasculine French politicians, and he surrounds himself with strong female advisers and models an egalitarian marriage. Others have mocked him as being under the thumb of a mother figure and even accused him of a gay affair, which he was driven to publicly deny.</p>	<p>对有些人而言，39岁的埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)是对法国过去那些极度大男人化的政客的一种矫正，他身边有不少强势的女性顾问，他示范着一种平等主义的婚姻。也有人嘲笑他受制于一个母亲般的人物，甚至指控他是同性恋，这遭到他的公开否认。</p>
<p>The candidate he defeated, Marine Le Pen, could not resist a dig at the marriage during their final debate: "I can see you want to play this teacher and pupil game with me, but it's not really my thing."</p>	<p>在最后一场竞选辩论中，被他击败的候选人马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)禁不住挖苦他的婚姻：“看得出来，你是想跟我玩那套老师和学生的游戏，但这真不是我的菜。”</p>
<p>In the days after the election, social media posts went viral criticizing the way the couple have sometimes been portrayed in the press: she as a predatory "cougar" and he as a "boy toy"; Brigitte Macron, 64, has been called everything from a grandmother making his tea to a "cagole," a French term for a bimbo. If the ages were reversed, her defenders pointed out, no one would have blinked an eye.</p>	<p>选举结束后的几天里，社交媒体大量传播着一些帖子，猛烈抨击了媒体有时描绘这对夫妇的方式：她是一头掠夺年轻男性的“女色狼”，他则是只“小狼狗”；64岁的布丽吉特·马克龙被冠上各种名号，从给他泡茶的祖母，到“cagole”，即法语中表示性感无脑女子的词。她的支持者指出，要是把两人的年龄调换，就没人会说什么了。</p>
<p>"Madame Macron's age is a feminist issue here," Henry said. "I was at the hairdresser's at a very small town in Orléans the day he was appointed minister of economy, and all the ladies were so happy she was so much older than him. We're so fed up with these older guys with young actresses."</p>	<p>“马克龙夫人的年龄在这里是一个女权主义议题，”亨利说。“他被任命为经济部长时，我正在奥尔良一个小城镇的美发店里，在场所有的女士们都为她的年龄比他大那么多而感到十分高兴。我们真是看够了那些老男人和年轻女演员的搭配。”</p>
<p>The Macrons both grew up in the northern city of Amiens, Brigitte Macron as the sixth child of a family whose chocolate business was a local institution founded in 1872. She married a banker in 1974 when she was 21, had two daughters and a son, and taught French, Latin and drama in high school.</p>	<p>马克龙夫妇都成长于北部城市亚眠，布丽吉特·马克龙是家里的第六个孩子，这个家族从1872就开始在当地经营巧克力生意，其产品在那里颇受尊崇。她在1974年，也就是自己21岁的时候嫁给了一名银行家，生了两个女儿、一个儿子，在高中教法语、拉丁语和戏剧。</p>
<p>Like many schoolboys, Emmanuel Macron developed a crush on his</p>	<p>像许多男学生一样，埃马纽埃尔·马克龙喜欢上了自己的老师。布丽吉特·马</p>

<p>teacher. Brigitte Macron, during an interview she gave in 2016 to Paris Match magazine, described falling in love: "I felt that I was slipping, too," she said. "I then asked him to go to Paris" to finish his education, and his parents were also eager to separate them.</p>	<p>克龙在 2016 年接受《巴黎竞赛》(Paris Match)杂志采访时描述了这段恋情：“我感觉自己也要陷进去了，”她说。“之后我让他到巴黎”去完成学业，他的父母也急于将他们分开。</p>
<p>While the age of sexual consent in France is 15, it is illegal for teachers to have sex with students under the age of 18; Brigitte Macron told the authors of a book about the couple that they did not consummate the relationship while he was in high school. She declined a request for an interview.</p>	<p>尽管法国允许发生性关系的年龄是 15 岁，但老师与 18 岁以下的学生发生性关系是违法的；布丽吉特·马克龙告诉撰写一本以他们为主题的书的作者，在他上高中时，他们没有把关系发展到那种程度。她拒绝了时报了采访请求。</p>
<p>Candice Nedelec, an author of a book on them, "Les Macron," said Emmanuel Macron would emerge backstage from a campaign appearance and reflexively ask, "Where's Brigitte?"</p>	<p>以他们两人为主题的著作《马克龙夫妇》(Les Macron)的作者康迪斯·内代莱克(Candice Nedelec)说，埃马纽埃尔·马克龙会在竞选活动中露面后回到后台时，条件反射地问，“布丽吉特在哪里？”</p>
<p>Macron has sometimes come off as wordy, theoretical or hard to follow. Brigitte Macron told him bluntly to cut parts of his campaign book because they were too boring, Nedelec said. The documentary shows Brigitte Macron rehearsing a speech with him, telling him that he had not spoken loudly enough.</p>	<p>马克龙有时会给人以啰嗦、喜欢理论、让人跟不上他思路的感觉。内代莱克表示，布丽吉特·马克龙会直言不讳地告诉他，去掉竞选手册中的一部分，因为它们太乏味。这部纪实作品提到，布丽吉特·马克龙在跟他一起为演讲进行排练时，会直言他声音不够大。</p>
<p>"During a presidential campaign, it's usually the king and his court," Nedelec said. "She's the one who won't hesitate to tell him the truth."</p>	<p>“在一场总统竞选中，通常出现的是国王与他的大臣，”内代莱克说。“而她是那个会毫不犹豫告诉他真相的人。”</p>
<p>Leah Pizar, an expert in Franco-American relations who worked in the Clinton White House, said Brigitte Macron served as his gatekeeper: "You want to get to him, you go through her."</p>	<p>曾在克林顿政府供职的法美关系专家利娅·皮萨尔(Leah Pizar)表示，布丽吉特扮演着看门人的角色：“想搞定他，得先过了她这一关。”</p>
<p>In this, Brigitte Macron also appears maternal, protecting her husband as many French wives are expected to do. She is seen chiding him not to eat junk food on the trail in a documentary that followed his</p>	<p>在这方面，布丽吉特·马克龙也显得有些母性化，在保护着她的丈夫，就像许多法国妻子被期待的那样。在一部纪录片里，可以看到她在竞选途中斥责他，让他不要吃垃圾食品。这部片子的拍摄者跟拍他的竞选活动历时数月。</p>

campaign for several months.	
But Marlène Schiappa, a campaign adviser on gender issues, and others who know the couple warn against painting her as a Pygmalion figure.	但性别问题方面的竞选顾问马莱娜·夏帕(Marlène Schiappa)及其他了解这对夫妇的人士发出警告, 称不该把她描绘成皮格马利翁式的人物。
They say that he frames policy and that she is more of a sounding board, contributing only on issues she knows well, including education, culture and women's rights. Nedelec said Macron had urged her husband to include proposals for smaller classes for students in disadvantaged areas.	他们表示, 政策是他制定的, 她更像是一个决策咨询人, 只在自己非常了解的议题上提供意见, 比如教育、文化和女性权利。内代莱克表示, 马克龙曾力劝她丈夫纳入为落后地区的学生提供小班授课的提案。
She and one of her daughters pushed him to help advance women in politics; he has pledged that half the candidates his party will field in the coming legislative elections will be women and that he will appoint many women to his Cabinet.	她和她的一个女儿曾经力劝他帮助提高女性在政界的地位; 他承诺在接下来的议会选举中, 他的政党提名的候选人有一半会是女性, 还说他会自己的内阁中任命许多女性成员。
Some of these may be issues that Brigitte Macron takes up as first lady, a role that is undefined in France and has no government-paid staff — and polls show the French public wants to keep it that way, said Robert Schneider, who wrote a book about first ladies in France.	其中有些议题或许是布丽吉特·马克龙以第一夫人的角色提出, 这是一个在法国没有明确定义的角色, 手下也没有政府聘用的工作人员——曾撰写过一本有关法国第一夫人的著作的罗伯特·施奈德(Robert Schneider)提到, 有调查问卷显示, 法国公众希望继续保持这种状况。
Nedelec said that she had spoken with Brigitte Macron a few days ago and that Macron was thinking about Michelle Obama as a model. "Brigitte said she knows it was her husband who was elected and not her," Nedelec said.	内代莱克表示, 几天前她与布丽吉特·马克龙交谈过, 后者正在考虑以米歇尔·奥巴马(Michelle Obama)为榜样。"布丽吉特说她知道是她丈夫, 而不是她当选了法国总统," 内代莱克说。
Yet in a television interview after he made it to the presidential runoff, her husband made it clear that she was not vanishing: "She will have a say in what she wants to be. She will have a presence, a voice, a look. She will have it privately by my side as she always has, but she will have a public role because that's how it goes."	然而在进入总统决选后接受电视采访时, 她的丈夫曾明确表示她不会消失: "她会在自己感兴趣的任何领域拥有发言权。她会有一个位置, 可以发声, 可以旁观。就像一直以来, 她私下里在我身边会是这样的, 但她也会有一个公共角色, 因为情况就是这样。"

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170512/brigitte-macron	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170512/brigitte-macron
Cyberattack's Impact Could Worsen as Computers Are Turned On Monday	多国遭遇大规模网络攻击，威胁恐继续升级
LONDON — Security experts are warning that the global cyberattack that began on Friday is likely to be magnified in the new workweek as users return to their offices and turn on their computers.	伦敦——安全专家警告说，随着用户纷纷开始返回办公室，打开自己的计算机，上周五开始的全球网络攻击可能会在新的工作周里进一步扩大。
Many workers, particularly in Asia, had already logged off on Friday when the malicious software, stolen from the United States government, began proliferating across computer systems around the world. So the true impact of the attack may emerge on Monday as employees return and log in.	上周五，从美国政府偷来的恶意软件开始在世界各地的计算机系统中蔓延的时候，许多工作人员、尤其是亚洲的工作人员已经不在计算机上。因此，这次攻击的真正影响也许在员工周一上班、登录计算机时才会表现出来。
Moreover, copycat variants of the malicious software behind the attacks are likely to spread, since the malware uses mostly open-source code and is easily replicable.	此外，制造攻击的恶意软件的模仿变异版本可能会扩散，这个恶意软件主要使用开源代码，因此很容易复制。
Rob Wainwright, the executive director of Europol, the European Union's police agency, said on Sunday that the attacks had hit 200,000 computers in more than 150 countries.	欧盟警察机构欧洲刑警组织(Europol)执行主任罗布·温赖特(Rob Wainwright)周日表示，这次攻击已经危害到 150 多个国家的 20 万台计算机。
"At the moment, we are in the face of an escalating threat," he told the British network ITV on Sunday. "The numbers are going up. I am worried about how the numbers will continue to grow when people go to work and turn their machines on Monday morning."	"此时此刻，我们正面临着一个逐步扩大的威胁，"他周日对英国独立电视台(ITV)说。"受攻击机器的数字正在上升。我对周一早上人们上班、打开他们的计算机后，这个数字将怎样继续增长很担心。"
Among the organizations hit were FedEx in the United States, the Spanish telecom giant Telefónica, the French automaker Renault, universities in China, Germany's federal railway system and Russia's powerful Interior Ministry. The most disruptive attacks infected Britain's	攻击已经危害到许多机构，其中包括美国的联邦快递、西班牙的电信巨头 Telefónica、法国的汽车制造商雷诺、中国的一些大学、德国的联邦铁路系统，以及俄罗斯有影响力的内政部。破坏性最大的攻击感染了英国的国民健康服务系统(National Health Service, 简称 NHS)，一些手术不得不重新排

<p>public health system, where surgeries had to be rescheduled and some patients were turned away from emergency rooms.</p>	<p>时间，还有些病人被急诊室拒之门外。</p>
<p>"We haven't seen spikes of new attacks yet, but that's a strong likelihood," said Matthieu Suiche, founder of Comae Technologies, a cybersecurity company based in the United Arab Emirates. "We could see more attacks if people start to copycat this attack," he added.</p>	<p>位于阿拉伯联合酋长国的网络安全公司 Comae Technologies 的创始人 Matthieu Suiche 说，“我们尚未看到新攻击的急剧上升，但有很大的这种可能性。”他补充说，“如果人们开始模仿这种攻击的话，我们会看到更多的攻击。”</p>
<p>A 22-year-old British researcher who uses the Twitter name MalwareTech has been credited with inadvertently helping to stanch the spread of the assault by identifying the web domain for the hackers' "kill switch" — a way of disabling the malware.</p>	<p>多亏一名在 Twitter 上使用 MalwareTech 网名的 22 岁的英国研究者识别出了黑客的“自毁开关”(kill switch、也就是让恶意软件失效)网站域名，从而无意中帮助阻止了攻击的扩大。</p>
<p>On Sunday, MalwareTech was one of many security experts warning that a less-vulnerable version of the malware is likely to be released. On Twitter, he urged users to immediately install a security patch for older versions of Microsoft's Windows, including Windows XP. (The attack did not target Windows 10.)</p>	<p>包括 MalwareTech 在内的许多安全专家周日警告说，这个恶意软件的一个更难对付的版本很可能被释放出来。MalwareTech 在 Twitter 上呼吁用户马上为老版本的微软 Windows 操作系统（包括 Windows XP）安装安全补丁。（这次攻击没有针对 Windows 10 系统。）</p>
<p>Robert Pritchard, a former cybersecurity expert at Britain's defense ministry, said that security specialists may not be able to keep pace with the hackers.</p>	<p>英国国防部前网络安全专家罗伯特·普里查德(Robert Pritchard)说，安全专家可能无法与黑客保持同步。</p>
<p>"This vulnerability still exists, other people are bound to exploit it," he said. "The current variant will make its way into antivirus software. But what about any new variants that will come in the future?"</p>	<p>“这个漏洞依然存在，其他人一定会利用它，”他说。“针对目前恶意软件版本的防御将进入防病毒软件。但是，将来出现新的变异版本怎么办？”</p>
<p>All it would take is for a new group of hackers to change the original malware code slightly to remove the "kill switch" and send it off into the world, using the same email-based methods to infiltrate computer systems that the original attackers used, experts said. The Microsoft</p>	<p>专家们说，只需要一群新黑客出来，稍微修改一下原版恶意软件的代码，把其中的“自毁开关”删除，并将新版本释放出来，用与最初攻击者使用的基于电子邮件的相同方法入侵计算机系统。微软的补丁会有所帮助，但是，给大型机构的所有机器打补丁需要时间。</p>

patch will help, but it will take time to install across large organizations.	
Governments around the world were bracing themselves for the start of the workweek.	世界各地的政府正在为新工作周的开始做准备。
"This is crucial for businesses when reopening on Monday: Please beware and anticipate, and take preventive steps against the WannaCry malware attack," Indonesia's communication and information minister, Rudiantara, who like many Indonesians uses only one name, said at a news conference.	"这对企业周一重新开张至关重要:请采取提防和先行措施,采取步骤预防'想哭'(WannaCry)恶意软件的攻击,"印度尼西亚信息与通讯部长鲁迪安塔拉(Rudiantara)说,和许多印尼人一样,这位部长只用单名。
He advised those hit by the malware against paying the \$300 to \$600 in Bitcoin demanded as ransom to regain access to encrypted data, since there was no assurance that the extortionists would decrypt the files as promised.	他劝告受到恶意软件攻击的人,不要为了把被加密的数据换回来,用比特币支付被勒索的300到600美元的赎金,因为无法保证敲诈勒索者会按他们承诺的去做,对文件进行解密。
At least one Indonesian hospital, Dharmais Hospital in Jakarta, was affected. Abdul Kadir, the hospital director, said in an interview that the computer system was struck early on Saturday, but that it had not affected patient care.	至少有一家印尼医院受到了影响:雅加达的达摩医院(Dharmais Hospital)。院长阿卜杜勒·卡迪尔(Abdul Kadir)在接受采访时表示,医院的计算机系统周六早些时候受到攻击,但没有影响病人的护理。
In China, several universities reported malware problems, including Shandong University in the northeast, which urged faculty and students to update their software as quickly as possible.	中国有几所大学也报告了恶意软件的问题,其中包括山东大学,该校敦促教师和学生尽快更新他们的软件。
"There is often no other way to decrypt the file, except to pay a high ransom to decrypt and recover the documents, learning materials and personal data," the notice warned on Saturday.	山大周六发的通知公告说,"往往没有其他办法解密文件,只有支付高额赎金才能解密恢复文件,对学习资料和个人数据造成严重损失。"
Microsoft has complained for years that the large majority of computers running its software were using pirated versions. The spread of hacking attacks has made legal versions of software more popular, as they	微软多年来一直抱怨,大多数运行其软件的计算机使用的都是盗版。黑客攻击的蔓延使合法的正版软件更受欢迎,因为正版软件通常自动提供安全更新的升级。

typically provide automatic updates of security upgrades.	
But Edward J. Snowden's release in 2013 of extensive information about hacking by the United States government, some of it aimed at monitoring China's rapid military buildup, alarmed the Chinese leadership. The leak by Mr. Snowden, a former National Security Agency contractor, helped accelerate a broad push to develop Chinese-brand software and hardware that would be hard for Western intelligence agencies to penetrate but that would still allow monitoring of the population by Chinese security agencies.	但是,爱德华·J·斯诺登(Edward J. Snowden)2013年公布了关于美国政府从事黑客攻击的大量信息,其中有些攻击的目的是监视中国军事力量的迅速增长,这让中国领导人感到震惊。斯诺登是国家安全局(National Security Agency)前承包商雇员,他的披露帮助加快了大力推动开发国产硬件的努力,国产硬件将会让西方情报机构更难渗透,但仍会允许中国安全机构监视老百姓。
In Britain, the fallout from the attack continued on Sunday. Two opposition parties, the Labour Party and the Liberal Democrats, asserted that the governing Conservative Party had not done enough to prevent the attack. With a general election scheduled for June 8, officials have been racing to get ahead of the problem.	周日,黑客攻击的后果在英国继续发酵。工党和自由民主党这两个反对党都断言,执政的保守党对防止这次攻击没有采取足够的措施。由于6月8日的大选在即,政府官员正在加快步伐,赶在问题出现前将其解决。
Britain's defense minister, Michael Fallon, told the BBC on Sunday that the government was spending about 50 million pounds (\$64 million) to improve cybersecurity at the National Health Service, where many computers still run the outdated Windows XP software, which Microsoft had stopped supporting.	英国国防部长迈克尔·法伦(Michael Fallon)周日对英国广播公司说,政府正在花约5000万英镑(约合4.4亿元人民币)来改进国民健康服务系统的网络安全,该系统中有许多机器仍在运行过时的Windows XP软件,微软早已停止了对这个老操作系统的支持。
At the National Health Service, employees said they had been cautioned about their computer use.	国民健康服务部门的员工表示,他们已经得到了关于计算机使用的警告。
"We are all being extra careful," said Greg Elston, a paramedic at St. Mary's Hospital in central London. "We've been instructed not to open email attachments on our phones."	"我们都格外小心,"伦敦市中心圣玛丽医院的医务辅助人员格雷格·埃尔斯顿(Greg Elston)说。"我们被指示不要在手机上打开电子邮件的附件。"
Nancy Harper, who accompanied her mother to the hospital on	周六陪母亲到该医院拍X光片的南希·哈珀(Nancy Harper)说:"NHS仍依赖

<p>Saturday for an X-ray, said: "It's concerning that the N.H.S. was dependent on these outdated systems. If your average person has access to cheap cloud storage these days, then hospitals should be using similar backup methods. I hope this was a wake-up call."</p>	<p>这些过时的系统令人担忧。连普通老百姓都能使用廉价的云端存储，医院早就该用类似的备份方法了。我希望这次攻击给他们敲响了警钟。”</p>
<p>Others praised the service for maintaining services despite the strain. Himmat Sandut, who took his mother to the emergency room after she collapsed at home, said his experience had been smooth and fast.</p>	<p>也有人称赞该部门，尽管有攻击的压力，仍能坚持提供服务。希姆马特·桑德特(Himmat Sandut)在母亲在家中晕倒后带她来急诊室就诊，他说，看病的经历很顺利，也很快。</p>
<p>"I was worried we would be faced with a huge queue, but we were seen within 10 minutes, and they've now given my mum a bed," he said on Saturday. "I'm surprised and impressed under the current circumstances."</p>	<p>“我担心我们可能会要排大队，但 10 分钟内我们就见到了大夫，现在他们已给我妈安排了床位。”他在周六说。“考虑到目前的情况，我感到很惊讶，这也给我留下了很好的印象。”</p>
<p>The least-functioning part of the hospital appeared to be the elevator, which got stuck on Saturday before resuming operations — in the wrong direction.</p>	<p>这家医院里毛病最多的东西似乎是升降梯，周六，有人曾一度被困在电梯里，虽然电梯后来恢复了运行，但却是朝着相反的方向。</p>
<p>"Was the elevator hacked as well?" one man said jokingly, causing an elevator packed with tense doctors and nurses to erupt in laughter. "Are we going to have to pay a ransom to get out?"</p>	<p>“电梯是不是也被黑客入侵了？”一名男子开玩笑地问道，令多名挤在电梯里的神经紧张的医生和护士大笑起来。“我们需要支付赎金才能出去吗？”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170515/cyberattacks-hack-computers-monday</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170515/cyberattacks-hack-computers-monday</p>
<p>In Beijing, Putin Plays Two Piano Tunes From His Childhood</p>	<p>除了谈“一带一路”，普京在中国还秀了钢琴才艺</p>
<p>MOSCOW — He has ridden shirtless on a horse in Siberia, piloted a hand glider with migratory birds, swum with dolphins, tossed judo opponents, and dived into the depths of Lake Baikal and the Black Sea.</p>	<p>莫斯科——他在西伯利亚赤膊骑马，驾驶悬挂式滑翔机和候鸟一起飞行，与海豚一起游泳，抛起柔道对手，潜入贝加尔湖和黑海的深处。</p>
<p>He is Russia's president, Vladimir V. Putin, who added to his public repertory of feats on Sunday by showing off his skills as a pianist.</p>	<p>他就是俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)，周日，他还炫耀自己演奏钢琴的技能，在他公开的才能种类中又添加了一项。</p>

<p>He was in Beijing for the “One Belt, One Road” initiative, a \$1 trillion plan for infrastructure and economic development in some 60 countries. And while waiting at a state guesthouse of China’s president, Xi Jinping, Mr. Putin sat down at a grand piano and played two tunes: “Evening Song,” by Vasily Solovyov-Sedoi, and “Moscow Windows,” by Tikhon Khrennikov.</p>	<p>他因为“一带一路”的倡议来到北京，这个 1 万亿美元的项目计划带动 60 多个国家的基础设施建设和经济发展。在国宾馆等待的时候，普京坐在一架大钢琴旁，演奏了两首曲子：瓦西里·索洛维约夫-谢多伊(Vasily Solovyov-Sedoi)的《黄昏之歌》和吉洪·赫连尼科夫(Tikhon Khrennikov)的《莫斯科之窗》。</p>
<p>Both songs are from the late 1950s, when Mr. Putin, 64, was a child and the Soviet Union was emerging from the shadow of Stalin, who died in 1953.</p>	<p>这两首歌皆创作于 1950 年代末，现年 64 岁的普京当时还是孩子，苏联正在走出 1953 年去世的斯大林的阴影。</p>
<p>The performance seemed casual, but it was clearly not spontaneous — a cameraman was on hand, and video of the impromptu recital quickly circulated on Russian state media.</p>	<p>表演显得很随性，但显然不是偶发的——摄影师就在旁边，这个即兴演奏的视频在俄罗斯的国家媒体上迅速流传。</p>
<p>The recital showed perhaps a softer side of Mr. Putin, an authoritarian leader who has been in power since 1999 and has often appeared eager to be seen as manly.</p>	<p>这样的独奏展示了普京柔和的一面，自 1999 年掌权以来，普京一直被视为一个专制领导人，显得经常热衷于表现男子气概。</p>
<p>“Evening Song,” usually performed with lyrics by Aleksandr Churkin, was written in 1957 and is considered an unofficial anthem of St. Petersburg, Mr. Putin’s hometown, formerly known as Leningrad.</p>	<p>《黄昏之歌》写于 1957 年，通常表演搭配的是亚历山大·丘尔金(Aleksandr Churkin)填写的歌词，它是普京家乡圣彼得堡的非官方市歌。圣彼得堡以前被称为列宁格勒。</p>
<p>Here are some of the lyrics:</p>	<p>部分歌词如下：</p>
<p>“The city over the free Neva, the city of our glorious labor, listen Leningrad, I am singing to you my heartfelt song.”</p>	<p>“自由的涅瓦河畔的城市，是我们光荣的劳动者之城，听吧列宁格勒，我在对你唱着由衷的歌。”</p>
<p>In the 1980s, fans of the St. Petersburg soccer team Zenit turned it into an unofficial anthem for the team.</p>	<p>在 1980 年代，圣彼得堡泽尼特足球队的球迷把它变成了一首非官方的市歌。</p>
<p>The other tune, “Moscow Windows,” usually performed with lyrics by the poet Mikhail Matusovsky, is a tune about friendship. Some lyrics</p>	<p>另一首《莫斯科之窗》通常配合诗人米哈伊尔·马图罗夫斯基(Mikhail Matusovsky)的歌词演唱。这是一首关于友谊的歌曲，其中一些歌词是：</p>

read:	
"As in the past I am ready to stand under your window, and I always rush toward the rays of light coming out of it as to a date with my youth."	"像过去一样，我准备站在你的窗下，我总是急于奔向那里透出的光亮，就像年轻时奔向恋人。"
Mr. Putin performed both tunes without a vocal accompaniment.	普京弹奏了这两首歌曲，没有人伴唱。
It was not the Russian leaders first time playing music in public: He performed "Blueberry Hill" at a 2010 charity event attended by celebrities like the actors Sharon Stone and Gérard Depardieu in St. Petersburg, and "Moscow Windows" at a 2014 event at the Moscow Engineering Physics Institute.	这并非普京第一次在公共场合弹奏音乐：2010年，他在圣彼得堡的一个慈善活动上弹过《蓝莓山》，演员莎朗·斯通(Sharon Stone)和杰拉尔·德帕迪约(Gérard Depardieu)等一些名人也出席了该活动。2014年，普京在莫斯科工程物理研究所的一个活动上也弹奏过《莫斯科之窗》。
Mr. Putin's spokesman, Dmitri S. Peskov, told journalists in Beijing that "while Mr. Putin was waiting for a bilateral meeting with Xi Jinping, the president studied some papers, prepared for the meeting and also played piano," as quoted by Gazeta.ru, a Russian news website.	据俄罗斯新闻网站 Gazeta.ru 报道，普京的发言人德米特里·S·佩斯科夫(Dmitri S.Peskov)在北京对记者表示：“普京当时正在等待与习近平会晤，总统研究了一些资料，为会面做准备，还弹了一下钢琴。”
China's propaganda chiefs did not appear to be amused that President Xi had been upstaged to some extent at his own conference, and official Chinese news media pointedly made little mention of the piano performance.	中国主管宣传的领导似乎不乐意看到习近平在自己的会议上被抢风头，中国官方媒体没有怎么提及普京弹琴的事。
Mr. Putin's piano playing seemed to strike a chord with Chinese social media users. Female users posted notes online saying he was handsome (Mr. Putin has long been popular among Chinese women as a symbol of manliness.) Other social media users were quick to suggest that their country's leaders also had musical talent.	普京演奏钢琴的事在中国的社交媒体上引起了兴趣。女性用户在网上说他很帅气（普京长期以来都很受到中国女性的青睐，觉得他是男子气概的象征）。其他社交媒体用户很快也列出中国领导人的音乐才能。
One user of Weibo, a popular Chinese microblogging site, posted one photo of Mr. Putin, plus six pictures of former President Jiang Zemin	在人气社交媒体微博上，一位用户贴了普京的照片，然后加上前主席江泽民演奏乐器的六张照片，乐器有钢琴、中国传统长笛、两种传统弦乐器，甚至

playing the piano, a f traditional Chinese flute, two different kinds of traditional stringed instruments and even a Hawaiian guitar.	还有夏威夷吉他。
That Weibo posting had a single-word rebuff to Mr. Putin: "Ability."	那条微博帖子用一个词来怼普京：“本事”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170515/vladimir-putin-piano-one-belt-one-road-beijing	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170515/vladimir-putin-piano-one-belt-one-road-beijing
Indian Girl, 10, Was Raped Repeatedly. Now She May Have to Give Birth. NEW DELHI — A 10-year-old girl who was repeatedly raped by her stepfather, and who is now at least 20 weeks pregnant, may be forced to give birth because of India’s restrictive abortion law.	印度女孩多次被继父强奸，怀孕 20 周可能被迫生产 新德里——一名 10 岁的女孩多次被自己的继父强奸，如今已经怀孕至少 20 周，但由于印度的法律严格限制堕胎，她可能会被迫生产。
In a case that has become a glaring example of both impunity for rapists and a lack of women’s reproductive rights in India, a court must decide whether the pregnant girl is entitled to an abortion.	这起案件已经变成强奸者在印度免于惩罚、女性生育权缺失的突出例证。法院必须决定这名怀孕的女孩是否有权堕胎。
A medical board in the northern Indian state of Haryana said on Monday that the girl’s life had not been endangered by the pregnancy, a necessary condition under the law for most abortions conducted after 20 weeks. India enacted that law in part to discourage the widespread termination of female fetuses in a part of the world where boys are preferred.	周一，印度北部哈里亚纳邦(Haryana)的一个医学委员会表示，这名女孩的生命并没有因为怀孕而受到威胁。依据印度法律，那是怀孕 20 周以后进行大多数堕胎手术的必要条件。印度颁布这项法律，部分原因是为了阻止一些地方普遍存在的打掉女胎的行为，因为人们更愿意要男孩。
In making its determination, the medical board said a court would have to determine whether the girl’s case meets the legal threshold of “exceptional circumstances” that justify an abortion.	该医学委员会表示，法院在做裁决时必须确定这名女孩的案子是否满足堕胎“特殊情况”的法律门槛。
The case came to light last Wednesday when the police received a tip on a help line dedicated to crimes against women. The caller was the girl’s mother, said Pankaj Nain, the police chief of Rohtak district in Haryana State.	上周三，警方在一个致力于打击针对女性犯罪的救助热线上获得线报之后，这个案件得以曝光。哈里亚纳邦罗塔克区警察局局长潘卡杰·纳恩(Pankaj Nain)表示，打来电话的是女孩的母亲。

<p>Investigators found that the girl had been “repeatedly raped by her stepfather over a period of time,” said a police inspector at a Rohtak police station devoted to crimes against women.</p>	<p>调查人员发现，这名女孩“在一段时间里多次被继父强暴”，罗塔克警察局一名专门负责针对女性犯罪的警督说道。</p>
<p>“We found the girl in very miserable condition,” said the inspector, Garima, who, like many Indians, goes by a single name. The girl’s mother and stepfather worked as day laborers on construction sites, and her stepfather, who was in his early 20s, would exploit her mother’s absence to rape the girl, said Dr. S. K. Dhatarwal, the head of the forensic medicine department at Rohtak’s Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences.</p>	<p>“我们发现这个女孩情况非常糟糕，”像许多印度人一样只用一个单名的警督加里马(Garima)说道。罗塔克医学研究所(Rohtak’s Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences)法医部主任 S·K·达塔瓦勒(S. K. Dhatarwal)表示，这名女孩的母亲和继父在建筑工地做临时工，20岁出头的继父会趁母亲不在的时候强奸她。</p>
<p>The victim was examined by a medical board consisting of seven doctors, Dr. Dhatarwal said. They concluded that she was 10 to 12 years old, and that her pregnancy exceeded 20 weeks.</p>	<p>达塔瓦勒表示，受害人接受了由七名医生组成的医学委员会的检查。他们得出结论，称她的年龄在10岁到12岁之间，怀孕时间已经超过20周。</p>
<p>“She is traumatized and not able to speak properly,” Dr. Dhatarwal said. “She was not able to understand what was going on with her. She was subjected to sexual intercourse several times.”</p>	<p>“她受到了精神创伤，无法正常说话，”达塔瓦勒说。“她无法理解自己的遭遇。她被迫进行了几次性交。”</p>
<p>Two other recent rapes in the region have reinforced India’s reputation as dangerous for women. The badly mutilated body of a woman in her early 20s was found last week, and medical examiners said the bones in her head had been shattered and sharp objects inserted into her vagina.</p>	<p>该地区最近发生的另外两起强奸事件强化了印度对女性而言十分危险的名声。上周，警方发现一名20岁出头的女子遭到严重损害的尸体，法医表示她的头骨被击碎，有尖锐的物体插入了她的阴道。</p>
<p>“It was a brutal sexual assault-cum-murder,” said Dr. Dhatarwal, who also supervised the medical examination in that case. He said the woman’s assailants had tried to smash her head and disfigure her face to make it unrecognizable.</p>	<p>“这是一起残忍的性侵谋杀案件，”同样负责监督该案件医学检查工作的达塔瓦勒说。他表示，袭击这名女子的人试图击碎她的脑袋，毁掉她的容貌，好让人认不出来。</p>
<p>The victim’s relatives said she had been harassed by one of the men</p>	<p>受害人的家属表示，被怀疑强奸的两名男子有一人之前骚扰过她。在这起案</p>

suspected in the rape. The police have made two arrests in the case.	件中，警方已经逮捕了两名嫌疑人。
Also last week, a young woman was dragged into a moving car by a group of men as she was walking home after midnight. The police said she was raped repeatedly for hours in the moving car, then thrown onto the road in the city of Gurgaon just south of New Delhi.	也是在上周，一名女子在午夜之后走路回家时被一群男子拖入一辆开动的轿车。警方表示，她在那辆开动的车上遭到持续数个小时的强暴，之后被扔到了新德里以南古尔冈市的路边。
The cases recalled the 2012 rape of a physiotherapy student in Delhi who had boarded a private bus with a male friend after seeing a movie at a mall and was fatally injured during a sexual assault.	这些案件让人想起了 2012 年在德里发生的公交车强奸案，受害者是一名物理治疗专业的女学生，她和一个男性朋友在购物中心看完电影之后，登上了一辆私营的公交车，在遭受性侵过程中因重伤不治身亡。
The death of the woman, who became known as “Nirbhaya,” or “fearless,” infuriated many Indians, who had become exasperated by the casual harassment of women in public spaces.	这个姑娘后来被称为“Nirbhaya”，意思是“无所畏惧”。她的死亡激怒了很多印度人，他们对女性在公共场所遭到随意骚扰十分愤怒。
Five men were sentenced to death in that case, and last week India’s Supreme Court upheld the verdict.	涉案的五名男子被判处死刑，上周，印度最高法院维持了原判。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170516/india-rape-abortion	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170516/india-rape-abortion
India Allows Abortion for 10-Year-Old Rape Victim	印度法院允许遭继父强奸怀孕的 10 岁女孩堕胎
NEW DELHI — An Indian court ruled on Tuesday that doctors were free to carry out an abortion on a 10-year-old girl who was raped and impregnated by her stepfather.	新德里——一家印度法院周二裁定，只要医生愿意，就可以给一名遭继父强奸而怀孕的 10 岁女孩堕胎。
Indian law severely restricts access to abortion after 20 weeks, except when the life or health of the mother is endangered. A medical board in the northern Indian state of Haryana determined that the girl’s pregnancy was nearing the 21-week mark and that it posed no danger to the mother.	印度法律严格限制在怀孕 20 周后堕胎，除非母亲的生命或健康遭受威胁。印度北部哈里亚纳邦(Haryana)的一个医疗委员会确定，该女孩怀孕接近 21 周，妊娠对母亲没有任何危害。
But the law also allows for abortions under “exceptional circumstances,” and the medical board petitioned the court for a decision on whether	但是，法律也允许在“特殊情况”下实施堕胎，该医疗委员会向法院提出申请，以确定这种情况是否符合标准。

<p>this situation met the criteria.</p>	
<p>Dr. S. K. Dhatarwal, head of the forensic medicine department at the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak, said that, with the court decision, the medical board had determined that it was in the girl's best interest to perform the procedure as soon as possible.</p>	<p>罗塔克医学研究所(Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rohtak)法医部主任 S·K·达塔瓦勒(S. K. Dhatarwal)博士表示, 有了法院的裁决, 医学委员会决定, 尽早实施堕胎手术符合这个女孩的最大利益。</p>
<p>If the pregnancy were allowed to proceed further, he said, she "will face psychological trauma; the pregnancy is not that advanced now." On that basis, he added, "We have started the process during the day today."</p>	<p>他说, 如果让妊娠继续下去, 女孩会面临心理创伤; "现在的月份还不算大"。在此基础上, 他表示: "我们今天已经开始了手术过程。"</p>
<p>The case came to light last week after the girl's mother called a help line for women. Investigators found that the girl's stepfather, a day laborer in his early 20s, had raped her repeatedly when her mother went to work on construction sites.</p>	<p>这个案件是上周曝光的, 当时女孩的母亲打了一条女性求助热线。调查人员发现, 女孩的继父——一个 20 出头的打零工者——趁女孩的妈妈到建筑工地上班时多次对其实施强奸。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170517/india-abortion</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170517/india-abortion</p>
<p>Police in England Report Fatalities at Ariana Grande Concert</p>	<p>英国曼彻斯特发生自杀式爆炸袭击, 数十人死伤</p>
<p>Updating:</p>	<p>更新: 曼城警方表示, 一名男子引爆了"一个简易爆炸装置", 并在爆炸中丧生。警方认为他是独自行事, 但正试图确定他是否是更大的网络的一部分。其他官员说, 警方正在调查有关装置使用螺母和螺栓作为弹片的报道。</p>
<p>MANCHESTER, England — At least one explosion thundered through a Manchester concert arena on Monday night just as a performance by the pop star Ariana Grande ended in what the police described as a "terrorist incident." They said at least 22 people were killed and 59 wounded as panicked spectators including children screamed and fled.</p>	<p>英国曼彻斯特——星期一晚上, 流行歌手阿丽亚娜·格兰德(Ariana Grande)在曼彻斯特体育场的演唱会结束之际, 发生了至少一起爆炸。警方称之为"恐怖主义事件", 他们表示至少有 22 人遇害、59 人受伤, 包括许多孩子在内的现场观众恐慌不已, 尖叫并四处逃散。</p>
<p>There was no immediate word from the police on the precise cause of the blast but it immediately evoked the terrorist attacks in Paris in</p>	<p>警方暂时并未说明爆炸发生的确切原因, 但这一事件立刻令人回想起 2015 年 11 月在巴黎发生的恐怖袭击, 其中就包括在金属乐队"死亡之鹰"(Eagles</p>

November of 2015, which included a deadly assault inside a concert arena where the Eagles of Death Metal had been playing.	of Death)演唱会现场发生的致命袭击。
"This is currently being treated as a terrorist incident until the police know otherwise," the Manchester police said in a Twitter posting.	"在警方有更确切消息前, 该事件被作为恐怖主义事件处置。"曼彻斯特警方在一则推文中表示。
People at the concert at the Manchester Arena said they heard what sounded like explosions at the end of the show around 10:30 p.m.	在曼彻斯特体育场参加这场演唱会的人说, 在晚上10点30分左右, 演出结束时听到了疑似爆炸声。
One concertgoer, Sasina Akhtar, told The Manchester Evening News that there had been an explosion at the back of the arena after the last song. "We saw young girls with blood on them, everyone was screaming and people were running," she said.	现场观众萨希娜·阿赫塔尔(Sasina Akhtar)告诉《曼彻斯特晚报》(The Manchester Evening News)说, 在最后一首歌唱完后, 体育场后部发生了爆炸。她说:"我们看到年轻女孩身上有血迹, 大家都在尖叫, 有人在跑动。"
Ariana Grande, a 23-year-old singer with a big voice who started her career as a star on a Nickelodeon TV series, is on an international tour supporting her 2016 album, "Dangerous Woman."	23岁的阿里安娜·格兰德是一位知名歌手, 曾是尼克国际儿童频道(Nickelodeon TV)一部剧集中的明星, 现在正在进行国际巡回演唱会, 为她2016年德专辑《危险女人》(Dangerous Woman)做宣传。
The tour was scheduled to continue on Thursday at the O2 Arena in London. Two additional acts, Victoria Monét and Bia, performed as openers.	根据计划, 下一场演唱会将于周四在伦敦O2体育馆举行。另外两名歌手维多利亚·莫内(Victoria Monét)和比亚(Bia)担任开场嘉宾。
"Ariana is O.K.," said her publicist, Joseph Carozza. "We are further investigating what happened."	"阿里安娜情况还好,"她的公关人员约瑟夫·卡罗扎(Joseph Carozza)说:"我们正在调查发生了什么事情。"
Videos posted on Twitter showed concertgoers running and screaming from their seats. Hannah Dane, who attended the performance, told The Guardian that she had heard "quite a loud explosion heard from inside the Manchester Arena."	在Twitter上发布的视频显示, 观众们离座跑动、尖叫。观看表演的汉娜·丹恩(Hannah Dane)告诉《卫报》, 她听到"曼彻斯特体育场内部传来了很大的爆炸声"。
She added, "It shook, then everyone screamed and tried to get out".	她说:"太震惊了, 大家都尖叫起来, 试图逃出去。"
The Manchester Arena, opened in 1995, can hold up to 21,000 spectators; it was not clear how many people were in the crowd for the	曼彻斯特体育场于1995年开放, 可容纳2.1万名观众; 目前不清楚参加演唱会的人有多少。

concert.	
The stadium is next to a train terminus, Victoria Station, which was evacuated.	体育场旁边是维多利亚火车站，那里的人员也被撤离了。
Karen Ford, a witness, told the BBC that she was leaving the concert when “everyone was just getting out of their seats and walking toward the stairs when all of a sudden a huge sound, which sounded like an explosion, went off.”	目击者卡伦·福特(Karen Ford)当时正要离开演唱会现场，她告诉 BBC，“就在大家刚刚离开座位，走向楼梯的时候，突然间发出一声巨大的声音，像是爆炸声。”
“Everyone tried to push people up the stairs,” she recalled, adding that in the chaos, people tried to push past a woman in a wheelchair as children screamed.	“大家推推攘攘爬上楼梯，”她回忆说，情况很混乱，人们试图从一个坐轮椅的女人身边挤过去，小孩在尖叫。
She said there was no smoke, just one very loud bang. “It was very, very loud.” She said her husband thought he had heard a second explosion.“there were shoes on the floor,” left behind by people who had fled, she recalled.	她说现场没有烟雾，只有一声非常响的爆炸声。“真是非常、非常响，”她说，她丈夫感觉听到第二次爆炸声，“地板上有鞋子，”是逃离的人留下的，她回忆说。
“Just chaos,” she said. “I was trying to tell people to calm down.” She added that the crush of people trying to flee created a perilous situation: “We were being crushed.”	“当时一片混乱，”她说。“我试图告诉大家要冷静。”她说，试图逃跑的人造成了一种危险的局面：“我们被人推来撞去。”
Outside, Ms. Ford said, parents awaited their children who were attending the concert, checking their smartphones in a panic. “Everyone was trying to find each other.”	福特说，在体育场外面，一些父母正在等待着看演唱会的孩子，他们惶恐地检查智能手机。“每个人都在试图找到对方。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/ariana-grande-manchester-police	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/ariana-grande-manchester-police
Sea Lion Grabs a Girl Off a Dock, and Social Media Turns on Her Parents	投喂海狮，小女孩被拖入水中
Signs posted along the Steveston docks in Richmond, British Columbia, a popular tourist spot, do not mince words: Don’t feed the sea lions,	不列颠哥伦比亚省里士满的史蒂夫斯顿码头是一个非常受欢迎的旅游景点，这里的沿岸贴满了直白的告示：不要投喂海狮，因为被海狮咬一口“可能造

because a bite "can cause very serious infections that may lead to amputation of a limb or even death."	成非常严重的感染，最终可能导致截肢甚至死亡”。
But people will be people, much to the frustration of the harbor authorities. On Saturday, a young girl and her family were feeding bread to a sea lion when the animal lurched up and grabbed the girl by the dress, pulling her off the dock and underwater for a few horrifying moments.	但是，令海港当局失望的是，人性就是如此。星期六，一个小女孩和家人向一头海狮投喂面包，海狮突然跳起来，拽着女孩的衣服，把她从码头拖到水里。整个过程持续了不长的时间，却令人惊恐不已。
A man leapt into the water to pull her out, and it appeared that the only damage was a lost pair of glasses. A bystander caught the drama on video.	一个男人跳进水中把她拉出来，最后唯一的损失似乎就是丢了一副眼镜。一个旁观者把这刺激的一幕拍成了视频。
"You wouldn't go up to a grizzly bear in the bush and hand him a ham sandwich, so you shouldn't be handing a thousand-pound wild mammal in the water slices of bread," Robert Kiesman, the chairman of the Steveston Harbour Authority, told CBC News.	“你不会走近树丛里的灰熊，递给它一个火腿三明治，所以你也不应该向水中的一头一千磅重的野生哺乳动物投喂面包。”史蒂夫斯顿海港管理局局长罗伯特·基斯曼(Robert Kiesman)在接受 CBC 新闻采访时说。
The girl's family quickly hustled the shaken child away, perhaps eager to leave because of signs that threaten fines of up to 100,000 Canadian dollars for "disturbing" a marine mammal.	女孩的家人很快就带着浑身发抖的小孩离开了，他们可能很急着离开，因为有告示威胁说，“打扰”海洋哺乳动物的罚款高达 10 万加元。
But the internet lit up with scorn for the parents.	但是互联网上充斥着对那对父母的鄙视。
This is not the first time social media has weighed in on such matters. Last year, parents of a boy who tumbled into a gorilla's den at a zoo in Cincinnati received a public scolding after the zoo staff shot and killed the gorilla for fear that it would kill the child.	这不是社交媒体上第一次对这种事情展开讨论了。去年，一个男孩在辛辛那提的一个动物园里跌进大猩猩的笼子，动物园工作人员担心大猩猩会杀死小孩，于是开枪射杀了大猩猩，之后男孩的父母受到公众的责骂。
Attacks by sea lions happen occasionally when humans venture too close.	当人类冒险靠近时，海狮偶尔会袭击人类。
In 2006, a sea lion bit 14 swimmers and chased 10 out of the water near	2006 年，在旧金山渔人码头海滩关闭之前，一头海狮在海滩附近的水里咬

<p>San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf before the beach was closed. In 2009, a sea lion snatched a 5-year-old girl off the dock of a West Vancouver marina. She surfaced about two meters away with a bite on her hand. And in 2007, a sea lion attacked a 13-year-old girl who had been surfing behind a speedboat in Australia. The girl suffered cuts to her throat and a broken jaw and lost three teeth, but survived.</p>	<p>了 14 名游泳者, 并将 10 人逐出了那片水域。2009 年, 在西温哥华一座船坞的码头上, 一头海狮把一个 5 岁女孩拖进水里。她在两米开外浮出水面, 手上被咬了一口。2007 年, 在澳大利亚, 一头海狮袭击了一名跟随快艇冲浪的 13 岁女孩。她的喉咙被割开, 下巴骨折, 失去了三颗牙齿, 但还是活下来了。</p>
<p>The mammals are carnivorous but generally eat fish, so are probably not looking to make a meal of a human being. But their bites can be deadly because of the rich mix of bacteria and fungi found in their mouths and on their huge teeth. For centuries, sealers and others who handle pinnipeds have suffered from "seal finger," an infection contracted from bites or contact with dead seals.</p>	<p>这些哺乳动物是肉食性的, 但它们通常吃鱼, 所以不大可能是想拿人类作为一顿美餐。但是被它们咬了却可能会送命, 因为它们的嘴里和巨大的牙齿上布满各种各样的细菌和真菌。几个世纪以来, 捕猎海豹以及其他鳍脚类动物的人经常患上“海豹指”, 就是指被海豹咬了或是接触海豹尸体后受到的感染。</p>
<p>In Saturday's episode, the sea lion does not appear to have broken the girl's skin, but she is fortunate that the animal quickly let go. Sea lions can dive hundreds of feet and stay underwater for 10 minutes or more.</p>	<p>在星期六的事件中, 海狮似乎并没有咬破女孩的皮肤, 不过海狮迅速放开了她, 这一点也是非常幸运的。海狮可以潜水数百英尺, 在水下呆 10 分钟乃至更长的时间。</p>
<p>In 2015, a seal lion snatched a man from his boat off the coast of Mexico, he wrote in a news article, and dragged him 25 to 30 feet beneath the surface. He survived because he had experience free diving, going deep without the benefit of scuba tanks.</p>	<p>2015 年, 在墨西哥海岸沿岸, 一头海狮从船上拖走了一名男子, 事后他在 一则新闻故事中写道, 自己被拖到水下 25 至 30 英尺的地方。他之所以能够生还, 是因为他有自由潜水的经验, 可以不带气瓶就潜入深水。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/canada-sea-lion-grabs-girl</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/canada-sea-lion-grabs-girl</p>
<p>Manchester Arena Explosion: What We Know and Don't Know</p>	<p>关于曼彻斯特爆炸: 我们知道些什么?</p>
<p>Three hours after an explosion rocked Manchester Arena in England at the end of a performance by the pop star Ariana Grande, here is what is known.</p>	<p>流行歌手阿丽亚娜·格兰德(Ariana Grande)在英国曼彻斯特体育场的演唱会结束之际, 现场发生爆炸。事件发生 3 小时后, 以下是已知的信息。</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 22 people were killed and some 60 people wounded in an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 爆炸发生于周一晚上 10 时 35 分, 地点为场馆主厅外的前厅处。事件造成

explosion around 10:35 p.m. on Monday in the foyer outside the main hall of the arena.	至少 22 人遇难，约 60 人受伤。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police said they were treating the case “as a terrorist incident.” They believe the blast came from a man who set off an “improvised explosive device” and that he died in the blast. Prime Minister Theresa May planned to hold a crisis response meeting on Tuesday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 警方表示，他们会以“恐怖主义事件”处理此案。他们相信，爆炸起于一名男子引爆了“简易爆炸装置”，而该名男子于爆炸中身亡。英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)计划在周二召开危机应对会议。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The crowd was filled with teenagers and other young fans of Ms. Grande, a 23-year-old American singer. She was not hurt. Shortly before 4 a.m., she tweeted, “broken. from the bottom of my heart, i am so so sorry. i don’t have words.” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 人群中满是青少年和 23 岁的美国歌手格兰德的粉丝。格兰德没有受伤。凌晨 4 点前，她在推特上发文：“心碎。我打从心底感到遗憾。我无话可说。”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People described a scene of pandemonium and mayhem after the explosion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 据人们描述，爆炸发生后现场一片混乱。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The arena, built in 1995, can fit up to 21,000 people; it was not clear how many were inside on Monday evening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 曼彻斯特体育场建于 1995 年，可容纳 2.1 万名观众；目前尚不清楚参加演唱会的人有多少。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester Victoria station, a rail terminal next to the arena, was evacuated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 场馆旁边的火车站曼彻斯特维多利亚站(Manchester Victoria)已被疏散。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rail service at the terminal, a major transportation hub in the city, was suspended late Monday night and will remain suspended all of Tuesday. At least one explosion occurred in a foyer of the Manchester Arena, which connects to the rail station, the police said. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 周一深夜，该站的铁路服务已经暂停，并将在周二全天继续停运。此站是曼彻斯特城的一个主要交通枢纽。警方称，曼彻斯特体育馆前厅至少发生了一次爆炸，而体育馆与火车站相连。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manchester’s light rail service, Metrolink, was also suspended at the station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 该站的曼彻斯特轻铁(Metrolink)服务也已暂停。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The explosion evoked memories of the November 2015 terrorist attacks in Paris, which targeted a concert hall and a soccer stadium, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 这一事件令人回想起 2015 年 11 月在巴黎发生的恐怖袭击，当时袭击的目标包括一个音乐厅，一个足球场以及数家酒吧和餐厅。

along with bars and restaurants.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Conservatives, Labor, Scottish National Party and Liberal Democrats agreed, in light of the attack, to suspend campaigning for the June 8 general election. 	由于此次袭击，英国保守党、工党、苏格兰民族党以及自由民族党一致同意暂停为6月8日大选进行的竞选活动。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrorism remains a significant threat in Britain. On March 22, a 52-year-old British man rammed a car into a crowd of pedestrians on Westminster Bridge, outside Parliament, killing four of them. He then fatally stabbed a police officer guarding Parliament before he was fatally shot by the police. The Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attack. 	· 恐怖主义对英国仍然是一个重要威胁。3月22日，一名52岁的英国男子在议会大厦外的威斯敏斯特桥(Westminster Bridge)上，开车撞向行人，造成4人死亡。之后，他持刀刺杀一名负责守卫议会的警察，随后被警方击毙。伊斯兰国宣称对该事件负责。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain has been on the second-highest terrorism alert level since August 2014. The level, "severe," means that an attack is highly likely, and is only one level below the highest, "critical." Britain raised it in 2014, citing increasing threats by the Islamic State. The threat level, which is set by the country's security service, MI5, has stayed at "severe" ever since. 	· 自2014年8月以来，英国一直处于恐怖主义警报级别中第二高的“严峻”级别，意味着恐怖袭击极有可能发生，仅次于最高级别“危急”。2014年，由于伊斯兰国日益增加的威胁，英国提高了警报级别。自那时起，英国的安全服务部门军情五处(MI5)就将警报级别维持在“严峻”水平。
WHAT WE DON'T KNOW	我们尚不了解的情况
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBC News, citing American intelligence officials, reported that the explosion was the work of a suicide bomber, but that account could not be immediately confirmed. 	· 美国全国广播公司(NBC News)报道称，美国情报官员表示爆炸是由人体炸弹引起的，但该描述并未得到及时确认。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The type of weapon or bomb used in the attack. The authorities believe the blast came from either an abandoned backpack or a suicide bomber, a senior American intelligence official said. British officials said they were investigating reports that the explosive device contained nuts and bolts as shrapnel. 	· 用于袭击的武器或炸弹类型。

<p>• The identity of the attacker or attackers, and a motive. No individual or group has taken responsibility for the explosion.</p>	<p>· 袭击者（们）的身份和动机。尚无个人或组织宣称对爆炸负责。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/manchester-arena-bombing</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/manchester-arena-bombing</p>
<p>Unusual Place for a President's Family on a Foreign Trip: Center Stage</p>	<p>特朗普一家的外交之行呈现一个权力家族化的美国</p>
<p>JERUSALEM — At an Israeli children's hospital, Melania Trump handed out blue canvas backpacks filled with Dr. Seuss books and emblazoned with a picture of the White House. At a forum in Saudi Arabia on combating extremism, Ivanka Trump stood in for her father when he got tired. And in Israel, Jared Kushner stuck by his father-in-law's side as President Donald Trump pushed for peace in the Middle East.</p>	<p>耶路撒冷——在以色列的一家儿童医院里，梅拉尼娅·特朗普(Melania Trump)赠送了一些蓝色帆布背包，包上印着一张白宫的照片，里面装着苏斯博士(Dr. Seuss)的书。在沙特阿拉伯举行的一个有关抗击极端主义的论坛上，伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)在父亲感觉疲惫的时候代替他出场。在以色列，贾里德·库什纳(Jared Kushner)在岳父唐纳德·特朗普总统推动中东和平进程时陪伴在他左右。</p>
<p>The president's first foray overseas is giving the rest of the world its first real glimpse of America's new governing structure — a White House that has quickly become an all-in-the-family business, standard practice in Saudi Arabia, but rare in the United States.</p>	<p>这位总统的首次海外访问让世界其他地方第一次对美国的新政府结构有了真正的了解——一个很快沦为家族企业的白宫，这在沙特阿拉伯是常规，但在美国十分罕见。</p>
<p>During the president's nine-day, multicountry trip that began Friday, the world is learning — and Americans are being reminded of — the significant overlap between blood relations and policy advisers in the current White House. For Trump, they are almost interchangeable.</p>	<p>在美国总统周五开启的、为期九天的多国访问期间，外界看到——美国人则得到提醒——在目前的白宫内，血缘关系与政策顾问出现不容忽视的重叠。对特朗普而言，二者几乎没有区别。</p>
<p>"It is extremely rare that a president would bring family members, other than a spouse, and ask them to assume a public role on a foreign trip," said Carl Sferrazza Anthony, the historian at the National First Ladies' Library.</p>	<p>"一位总统会带配偶之外的家庭成员出访，且让他们在外交旅途中承担公共角色，这是极为罕见的，"国立第一夫人图书馆(National First Ladies)的历史学家卡尔·斯费拉扎·安东尼(Carl Sferrazza Anthony)说。</p>
<p>Anthony said presidents often brought their children or other relatives on foreign excursions. But he added, "In terms of the Trumps assuming public roles, this is unprecedented."</p>	<p>安东尼表示，美国总统出访通常会带上孩子或其他亲属。但他接着讲道，"特朗普一家承担各种公共角色的情况却是前所未有的。"</p>

<p>The president's daughter Ivanka and her husband, Kushner, have offices in the West Wing and are top White House advisers. The couple reportedly received a rabbinical pass to travel with the president on Air Force One on Friday, so they could be by his side. (As Orthodox Jews, they are not supposed to travel in a vehicle on the Sabbath, which begins Friday at sundown and continues until sundown Saturday.)</p>	<p>总统女儿伊万卡和她丈夫库什纳是白宫的高级顾问，在白宫西翼有自己的办公室。据称这对夫妇是获得了犹太教教士的豁免，才得以在周五登上空军一号与总统一起出行，好陪伴他左右。（作为正统派犹太人，他们原本不该在安息日乘交通工具出行，这个时间始于周五日落时分，持续到周六太阳下山。）</p>
<p>Melania Trump, America's reticent and reserved first lady, has all but shunned the spotlight since her husband was elected. Overseas, though, she has been willing to play the role of global ambassador, stepping out a bit as she accompanies her husband. Wherever she goes, she draws attention.</p>	<p>自丈夫当选以来，沉默内向的美国第一夫人梅拉尼娅·特朗普一直在躲避聚光灯。不过在海外，她倒是愿意扮演全球大使的角色，在陪着丈夫时相对多地去抛头露面。不管出现在哪里，她都会引起注意。</p>
<p>When she arrived in Israel on Monday, a microphone caught a bit of private flattery from the prime minister's wife. "I talk every place about her," Sara Netanyahu told Donald Trump after Air Force One landed.</p>	<p>周一抵达以色列时，一个麦克风捕捉到了以色列总理的夫人私下里的一点恭维。“我走到哪儿都会说起她，”莎拉·内塔尼亚胡(Sara Netanyahu)在空军一号落地后对唐纳德·特朗普说道。</p>
<p>The family-first approach has drawn mostly positive coverage overseas since the Trumps left Washington, especially in Saudi Arabia, where the country's sprawling royal family is synonymous with its governing elite.</p>	<p>离开华盛顿之后，特朗普一家采取的家庭第一的做法在海外大体获得了正面报道，在沙特阿拉伯尤其如此，这里成员众多的王室就相当于该国的统治精英。</p>
<p>But not all the attention has been kind. On Monday, television cameras at the airport arrival ceremony in Tel Aviv captured what appeared to be an annoyed Melania Trump slapping away her husband's hand when he tried to hold hers.</p>	<p>但不是所有的关注都是善意的。在周一于特拉维夫机场举行的欢迎仪式上，电视台拍到的一段镜头似乎显示梅拉尼娅有些恼怒，在丈夫试图拉她时弹开了他的手。</p>
<p>The video clip of Melania Trump flicking away the president's hand quickly went viral on Twitter and was posted on the website for Haaretz, an Israeli newspaper, under the headline: "Well this is embarrassing."</p>	<p>梅拉尼娅弹开总统的手的视频片段迅速在 Twitter 上传播开来，并被发布到以色列报纸《国土报》(Haaretz)的网站上，标题是《呃，这下尴尬了》(Well this is embarrassing)。</p>

<p>A spokeswoman for Melania Trump did not respond to an email seeking comment on the video.</p>	<p>梅拉尼娅·特朗普的发言人没有回应时报通过邮件就这段视频发出的置评请求。</p>
<p>In Saudi Arabia, Ivanka Trump represented her father at a round-table discussion with female entrepreneurs and Princess Reema bint Bandar, the daughter of Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the long-serving Saudi ambassador to the United States.</p>	<p>在沙特阿拉伯，伊万卡·特朗普代表父亲与几名女企业家和沙特公主丽玛·宾特·班达尔(Reema bint Bandar)进行了一场圆桌讨论，这位公主是班达尔·本·苏丹(Bandar bin Sultan)亲王的女儿，后者曾长期担任沙特驻美国大使。</p>
<p>After the session, the princess told a reporter that Ivanka Trump is broadly seen in the country as a symbol of empowerment, in part because many people can easily relate to the fact that she is part of a powerful family enterprise.</p>	<p>会议结束后，公主告诉记者，伊万卡·特朗普在沙特被普遍视作赋权的象征，部分原因在于许多人可以很容易地联系到这样一个事实，即她属于一个有权势的家族。</p>
<p>On Sunday night, when the president skipped a Twitter forum on combating extremism, Ivanka Trump filled in, taking to the stage to greet hundreds of young audience members and to explain the policy purposes of the event.</p>	<p>周日晚，总统缺席了一场有关抗击极端主义的 Twitter 专题讨论会，伊万卡·特朗普代替他走上舞台，向在场的数百名年轻听众打招呼，并解释了这场活动的政策目标。</p>
<p>"Ultimately this young generation across the Arab world is a generation that can build tolerance, hope and peace," she said. "That's what today has been focused on."</p>	<p>"最终，阿拉伯世界年轻的一代将是构建起宽容、希望与和平的一代，"她说。"这是我们今天关注的重点。"</p>
<p>A White House aide later said that Donald Trump's schedule had run very late that day and that he was exhausted. The comment was mocked on Twitter by the president's critics, who noted the nine-day trip had just begun two days earlier.</p>	<p>一位白宫助手后来表示，唐纳德·特朗普当天的日程进行到很晚，他已经精疲力竭。这种说法在 Twitter 上遭到总统批评者的嘲笑，他们指出九天的旅程才不过进行两天。</p>
<p>In Saudi Arabia, it was impossible to ignore the comparisons between Kushner, 36, and Mohammed bin Salman, deputy crown prince of Saudi Arabia, 31. Both represent a younger generation, in power in their countries largely because of their family ties, yet with vast portfolios.</p>	<p>在沙特阿拉伯，你无法忽视 36 岁的库什纳与沙特 31 岁的副王储穆罕默德·本·萨勒曼(Mohammed bin Salman)的相似性。两人都代表着更年轻的一代，主要因自身的家族关系在各自国家手握大权，同时掌控着规模巨大的投资组合。</p>

<p>Kushner has briefed reporters, helped negotiate Saudi deals for weapons and business that totaled almost \$400 billion, and is one of the president's closest advisers on foreign policy and diplomacy. Over the weekend, Kushner attended almost all of the president's meetings with the Saudi royal family.</p>	<p>库什纳给记者开发布会，协助谈判总额近 4000 亿美元的沙特武器与商业协议，同时还是总统在对外政策与外交事务上关系最密切的顾问之一。上周末，他出席了总统与沙特王室进行的几乎所有会面活动。</p>
<p>"The president asked us to plan a trip that would help unite the world against intolerance and terrorism and we have made great progress towards that goal in Saudi Arabia," Kushner said in a rare, on-the-record statement just before the president departed from Riyadh for his stop in Jerusalem.</p>	<p>"之前总统让我们制定一趟出访活动，要有助于让世界联合起来应对不宽容和恐怖主义，在沙特阿拉伯，我们朝那个目标迈进了一大步，"在总统就要离开利雅得前往耶路撒冷时，库什纳在了一项罕见的公开声明中这样讲道。</p>
<p>On Monday, Kushner accompanied Trump as he spent hours with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and Israel's president, Reuven Rivlin, discussing how to accelerate efforts to achieve peace. On Tuesday, Kushner will be with his father-in-law when he meets with Mahmoud Abbas, the president of the Palestinian Authority.</p>	<p>周一，当特朗普与以色列总理本雅明·内塔尼亚胡(Benjamin Netanyahu)和总统鲁文·里夫林(Reuven Rivlin)花数小时谈论如何加快实现和平的努力时，库什纳就陪在特朗普身旁。周二，当特朗普与巴勒斯坦民族权力机构(Palestinian Authority)主席马哈茂德·阿巴斯(Mahmoud Abbas)会面时，他也会在场。</p>
<p>All three members of the Trump family joined Donald Trump on Monday as he became the first sitting president to make a pilgrimage to the Western Wall, Judaism's most holy place for prayer. Even as many cameras clicked to capture Trump's moment of reflection, others were pointed at his wife and daughter, who were doing the same in a section reserved only for women to pray.</p>	<p>当唐纳德·特朗普在周一成为首位朝拜耶路撒冷最神圣的祈祷之地哭墙的现任美国总统时，三位家庭成员都加入了他的行列。即便在许多镜头闪烁着捕捉特朗普沉思的瞬间时，也一些指向了他的妻子和女儿，她们在专供女性使用的地方祈祷。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/trump-family-overseas-trip</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170523/trump-family-overseas-trip</p>
<p>Chinese Merchants Thrive in Senegal, Where People 'Needed Stuff'</p>	<p>远渡重洋，中国人把小商品批发市场开到塞内加尔</p>
<p>DAKAR, Senegal — Fresh out of college and frustrated by the paucity of job prospects at home, Cao Qihan, 23, did what generations of</p>	<p>塞内加尔达喀尔——刚从大学毕业不久的曹启韩（音）现年 23 岁，由于对国内就业机会稀少感到沮丧，他走上了一条其雄心勃勃的中国前辈曾经走过</p>

<p>ambitious Chinese had done before him: He rolled the dice and ventured to a far-off, utterly unfamiliar land, where people speak languages he doesn't understand.</p>	<p>的道路：他孤注一掷去了一个遥远且完全陌生的地方，那里的人说话用的语言他一个都不懂。</p>
<p>But unlike compatriots chasing dreams of a better life in North America, Europe or Australia, Mr. Cao bought a plane ticket to Senegal, a country of 14 million that has roughly 2,000 Chinese residents.</p>	<p>但是，与那些去北美、欧洲或澳大利亚追求更美好生活梦想的同胞不同，曹启韩买了一张去塞内加尔的机票，这个有 1400 万人口的国家只有大约 2000 名华人居民。</p>
<p>Mr. Cao had relatives in Dakar, the capital, but little idea of what to expect.</p>	<p>虽然曹启韩在首都达喀尔有亲戚，但他几乎不知道到那里能指望什么。</p>
<p>"We Chinese think Africa is uncivilized and dangerous, but it's turned out to not be so bad," he said just weeks after his arrival, as he stuffed dumplings at his family's restaurant in Dakar's expanding Chinatown. "I think I'll stay a while."</p>	<p>"我们中国人认为非洲不文明而且危险，但事实证明并不那么糟糕，"他在来到这里几周后说。"我觉得，我会在这儿住一段时间。"他的家人在达喀尔不断扩大的中国城里开了一家饭馆，他说此番话时，正在饭馆里包饺子。</p>
<p>These days, more than 200 Chinese-owned shops line Boulevard du Général de Gaulle, a gritty thoroughfare that slices through the middle-class neighborhood of Centenaire and ends at the city's imposing Grand Mosque.</p>	<p>这些日子里，戴高乐将军大道两旁已有 200 多家中国人开的商店，这条经过桑特奈尔中产阶级社区的充满活力的大道的一头就是达喀尔雄伟壮观的大清真寺。</p>
<p>The cramped shops heave with rhinestone-slathered jewelry, stacks of plastic kitchenware and women's shoes adorned with bows and bling. Everything is made in China, and few items sell for more than \$5.</p>	<p>狭窄的商店里摆满了镶嵌着大块莱茵石的首饰、成堆的塑料厨具，以及装饰着蝴蝶结的珠光宝气的坤鞋。所有的东西都是中国制造，几乎没有售价超过 5 美元的。</p>
<p>Unlike vibrant Chinatowns the world over, Dakar's Chinese enclave is a charmless, rough-and-tumble affair that offers little appeal to those not in the market for wholesale goods. There are no Buddhist temples and few restaurants, and most of the day its sidewalks have a decidedly languid feel.</p>	<p>与世界各地热闹非凡的唐人街不同，达喀尔的这块中国飞地没有魅力，却充满竞争，对那些不在批发市场上寻找商品的人们几乎没有吸引力。这里没有佛寺，也没有几家餐馆，白天的大部分时候，这里的人行道上有一种显然懒洋洋的感觉。</p>
<p>Most shopkeepers are originally from Henan, a poor, densely settled</p>	<p>这里的店主大多数是河南人，河南是中国中部的一个人口稠密的贫穷省份，</p>

central province whose population of 94 million rivals that of Egypt.	河南的人口为 9400 万，与埃及的不相上下。
Within China, migrants from Henan are often regarded with distrust, victims of discrimination based on a vague but commonly held notion that they are prone to criminality. Many toil in the most menial of jobs, working as truck drivers, farmers or laborers.	在中国国内，来自河南的移民经常被人以怀疑的眼光看待，他们是一种歧视的受害者，这种歧视来自人们模糊但普遍持有的观念，认为河南人有犯罪倾向。许多河南人干的是最低报酬的工作，当卡车司机、农民或体力劳动者。
"This is how life is for us," said Zhu Haoming, 58, a brash, fast-talking man with an easy smile. "We have to leave home to make a living. If you find a good place, you end up pulling in your friends, even if it's on the other side of the world."	"这就我们的生活，"58 岁的朱昊明（音）说，这位急性子、讲话很快的男子说话时面带微笑。"我们为了谋生必须背井离乡。如果你找到了一个好地方，你会把你的朋友也带过来，即使这个地方在世界的另一头。"
A pioneer of sorts, Mr. Zhu arrived here 17 years ago from Henan to set up a trade show for Chinese products. He never left.	朱昊明算是一位先驱，17 年前，他从河南来这里为中国产品举办展销会后，一直没有离开。
"I realized that China had lots of stuff and the people here needed stuff, so it was a good match," he said.	"我意识到，中国有很多东西，而这里的人们需要东西，所以这是个很好的般配，"他说。
Mr. Zhu opened a shop selling artificial flowers and unintentionally became the nucleus of a growing Chinese presence in Dakar that has come to dominate the wholesale trade in low-cost consumer goods.	朱昊明开了一家出售假花的商店，无意之中成了达喀尔不断增长的中国社区的核心，这个中国社区已经主导了低成本消费品的批发贸易。
For strivers seeking opportunity abroad, Senegal seldom makes the list of choice destinations, but the ease of obtaining a visa often trumps the misgivings that many Chinese have about Africa.	对想到国外寻求机会的奋斗者来说，塞内加尔几乎上不了可供选择目的地的名单，但获得签证的便利往往能战胜许多中国人对非洲的疑虑。
New arrivals usually start off working for a wholesaler they know from home and then set off on their own as soon as they have saved enough for their first batch of goods.	新到者通常从为他们在老家认识的批发商打工开始，然后，在攒够了购买他们第一批货物的钱后，尽快自己开店。
Life is seldom easy. The hours are long, the profits thin and the loneliness unrelenting. Men often come on their own, but even married couples tend to leave children back home to be raised by grandparents.	生活很少有容易的时候。他们的工作时间很长，利润很低，孤独感不断袭来。男人们常常独自来这里，即使是已婚夫妇也往往把孩子留在家乡，交给祖父母带养。

<p>On a recent afternoon, as the midday heat thinned the sidewalk crowds to a trickle, bored shopkeepers watched Chinese films on their phones while their Senegalese workers dusted the shelves and chatted with one another in Wolof, the lingua franca, which few Chinese understand.</p>	<p>最近的一个下午，中午的炎热已把便道上的人流变成了偶尔的人影，无聊的店主们在手机上看着中国电影，他们雇的塞内加尔工人们在用掸子打扫货架，同时在使用这里通用的、没有几个中国人能听懂的沃洛夫语聊天。</p>
<p>My query about life in Senegal uncorked a torrent of complaints from the bosses: too many competitors, too few customers and rising prices for the merchandise bought during annual buying trips to China.</p>	<p>我对塞内加尔生活的询问打开了店主们抱怨的话门：太多的竞争对手、太少的客户，以及每年一次的回国采购期间，商品的价格越来越高。</p>
<p>Wang Xu, 34, who sells brightly colored bangles with his younger brother, attributed slow sales to the growing glut of entrepreneurs from China. "To make matters worse, Senegalese have less and less money to spend," he said.</p>	<p>34岁的王旭（音）与弟弟一起销售色彩鲜艳的手镯，他把销售低迷的原因归于越来越多的中国商人。“更糟糕的是，塞内加尔人能花的钱越来越少，”他说。</p>
<p>There was also grumbling about pilfered merchandise — and the indifference of the local police — but mostly a longing for home and those left behind. Again and again, the phrase "chi ku" was offered up, a well-worn expression of Chinese forbearance that means to eat bitterness.</p>	<p>还有人抱怨商品被盗——以及当地警方的漠不关心，但人们谈的主要是乡愁和对留守家乡者的思念。他们一次又一次地用到“吃苦”这个词，这个颇为陈腐的说法表达的是中国人忍耐辛苦的态度。</p>
<p>"My son is growing up without a father," Mr. Wang said flatly, lighting another cigarette, part of his two-pack-a-day habit.</p>	<p>“我儿子正在父亲不在身边的情况下长大成人，”王旭平静地说，边说边点起了一根香烟，他每天习惯性地抽掉两包烟。</p>
<p>For Senegalese, the arrival of Chinese wholesalers has been a mixed blessing. The low-end merchandise they import sustains countless peddlers, many of whom fan out into the countryside and even to other countries in West Africa. Less pleased are the Senegalese traders who used to travel to China to buy the same goods but have been squeezed out.</p>	<p>在塞内加尔人眼里，中国批发商的到来即是好事、也是坏事。中国人进口的低端商品让数不清的小贩有了谋生之道，他们中的许多人把这些商品贩卖到农村，甚至贩卖到西非其他国家。而那些曾经去中国购买同样货物的塞内加尔批发商们却被挤出了市场，这令他们颇为不快。</p>
<p>Jean Noel Faye, 38, who hawks women's shoes at a ramshackle</p>	<p>38岁的让·诺埃尔·法耶(Jean Noel Faye)在达喀尔一个破烂不堪的露天市场</p>

<p>outdoor market in Dakar, said he had little sympathy for the well-to-do Senegalese merchants who complain about the Chinese and their rock-bottom prices.</p>	<p>上销售女鞋，他说，他对那些抱怨中国人及其最低价格的塞内加尔商人们没有多少同情。</p>
<p>"Without the Chinese, we would have nothing to sell," said Mr. Faye, who earns about 80 cents on every pair. "Those who have negative impressions of the Chinese are already rich."</p>	<p>"没有中国人，我们会没东西可卖，"法耶说，他每卖一双鞋能赚 80 美分。"那些对中国人印象不好的人已经发了财了。"</p>
<p>Ordinary Senegalese do have legitimate complaints: about shoddy electronics, tainted medicines and the Chinese trawlers that compete with local fishermen for plummeting fish stocks.</p>	<p>普通的塞内加尔人的确也有合情合理的抱怨，比如劣质电子产品、假冒伪劣药品，以及与当地渔民竞争正在迅速减少的渔业资源的中国拖网渔船。</p>
<p>Residents who work in Chinese-owned shops gripe about low pay and what might be charitably described as a yawning culture gap. "We really don't have anything in common with the Chinese," one shop assistant said, emphasizing the lack of a shared language. "Their only reason to come to Senegal is to make money."</p>	<p>在中国人开的商店里打工的当地人抱怨薪金过低，也抱怨也许可以宽容地描述为巨大文化差距的东西。"我们与中国人真的没有什么共同之处，"一位店员说，他强调双方缺少一种共同语言。"他们来塞内加尔的唯一原因是为了赚钱。"</p>
<p>But expressions of gratitude are more common, a sentiment bolstered by the cornucopia of Chinese-backed projects that have improved life in this dog-eared, traffic-clogged city. There are miles of new and refurbished roads, a sumptuous national theater and clusters of gleaming exercise equipment that draw multitudes of fitness-crazed Senegalese to a seaside promenade at dusk.</p>	<p>不过，感激的表达更为普遍，得到中国支持的大批项目也助长了这种看法，这些项目改善了这座交通堵塞的老城市里生活。这里有长长的新建和翻新道路，还有一个华丽的国家大剧院，以及把许多热衷于健身的塞内加尔人在黄昏时段吸引到海滨步行大道的闪闪发光的运动器材组合。</p>
<p>The two communities, though, live in separate worlds. Mr. Zhu, the pioneering wholesaler of synthetic flowers, said he knew of only two mixed marriages during all his years in Senegal. At Jade Sea, Blue Sky, the Chinese restaurant that employs Mr. Cao, the newly arrived migrant, Senegalese patrons are a rarity.</p>	<p>然而，当地人和中国人的社区生活在截然不同的世界里。靠出售假花立业的先驱批发商朱昊明说，他来塞内加尔的这么多年里，只知道两次中国人与当地人通婚的事情。在"蓝天碧海"这家雇用了新到移民曹启韩的中国饭馆里，很少看到塞内加尔顾客。</p>

<p>During lunch one recent afternoon, the restaurant's private dining rooms were packed: one with young engineers helping to build the city's new airport expressway, another with toughened Fujianese merchants riding out a bout of political instability in nearby Gambia. A third room was occupied by Wu Haohong, a recently arrived businessman with a nervous laugh and an ample belly.</p>	<p>在最近一天的午餐时段，这家饭馆的几个包间都挤得满满的，其中一间里是帮助修建通往达喀尔新机场的高速公路的年轻工程师们，另一间里是躲避邻国冈比亚这阵子的政治不稳定的饱经风霜的福建商人。第三间被最近来这里的商人吴浩洪（音）包了，他挺着大肚子，笑声听起来有点神经质。</p>
<p>Briskly working his way through a box of blue-tipped Chinese cigarettes, Mr. Wu extolled the opportunities of Africa but said migrants from China sometimes chose the wrong place to settle down. He knows from experience: He spent seven years in Angola but left after being robbed at gunpoint one too many times.</p>	<p>吴浩洪大讲特讲着非洲的机会，同时接二连三地抽掉了一盒带有蓝色过滤嘴的中国香烟，但他说，来自中国的移民有时选择了错误的地方定居。他的结论来自自己的经历：他曾在安哥拉度过了七年的时间，在多遭遇持枪抢劫之后，他离开了那里。</p>
<p>"Even the police in Angola are bandits," he said, explaining why he abandoned his building supply business and moved to Senegal, opening a karaoke parlor catering to single Chinese men — and staffed by young Chinese women in crop tops who provide furtive, short-term companionship.</p>	<p>"就连安哥拉的警察也是土匪，"他说，他正在解释自己为什么放弃了在安哥拉的建筑材料供应业务，搬到塞内加尔来开了一家卡拉OK厅，这是为了满足单身中国男子的需求，厅里雇佣的年轻中国女子穿着露肚脐眼的短上衣，她们暗中地为顾客充当临时伴侣。</p>
<p>"The truth is that chaotic places can be good for business because it thins out the competition," he said. "But everyone has their limits."</p>	<p>"其实，混乱的地方对经商也可能有好处，因为那会让竞争对手的数量减少，"他说。"但每个人都有自己的极限。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/chinese-merchants-thrive-in-senegal-where-people-needed-stuff</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/chinese-merchants-thrive-in-senegal-where-people-needed-stuff</p>
<p>Terror Alert in Britain Is Raised to Maximum as ISIS Claims Manchester Attack</p>	<p>英国将恐怖袭击威胁调至最高级别</p>
<p>MANCHESTER, England — Britain's prime minister put the nation on its highest level of alert on Tuesday and deployed the military to work with the police over fears that another terrorist attack was imminent.</p>	<p>周二，出于对很快会再次发生恐怖袭击事件的担忧，英国首相将该国恐怖袭击威胁调至最高预警级别，并且部署军队与警方协同合作。</p>

<p>The announcement came as the police continued to investigate whether the Monday night bombing at a pop music concert in Manchester that killed 22 people, including children, was part of a broader conspiracy.</p>	<p>通告发布之际，警方正在继续调查发生在周一晚间的爆炸事件是否属于一场更大的阴谋。爆炸发生于曼彻斯特一场流行音乐演唱会上，造成包括儿童在内的 22 人死亡。</p>
<p>"It is a possibility we cannot ignore that there is a wider group of individuals linked to this attack," Prime Minister Theresa May said in Manchester after a meeting of her top security officials.</p>	<p>"我们不能忽略的一种可能性是，有一个更大的团伙和这次袭击有干系。"特丽莎·梅在同最高安全官员召开会议后称。</p>
<p>Earlier in the day, the police raided the home of Salman Abedi, the man they identified as the bomber; he died in the blast. Chief Constable Ian Hopkins of the Greater Manchester Police said that the investigation was focusing on determining "whether Mr. Abedi was acting alone or as part of a network."</p>	<p>当天早些时候，警方突击搜查了被认定为袭击者的萨勒曼·阿贝迪(Salman Abedi)的家，阿贝迪在袭击中身亡。大曼彻斯特地区警察局局长伊恩·霍普金斯(Ian Hopkins)称，调查的重点在于确定"他是单独行动，还是属于一个团伙"。</p>
<p>A senior United States official said on Tuesday night that Mr. Abedi had traveled multiple times to Libya, where his parents immigrated from, but did not know the timing of his last trip. The official was not authorized to discuss the information publicly and spoke on the condition of anonymity.</p>	<p>周二晚间，一名美国高级官员称阿贝迪曾多次前往利比亚，但不清楚他最后一次前往该地的时间，阿贝迪的父母是利比亚移民。该官员未获得公开讨论这一信息的授权，他要求匿名。</p>
<p>By raising the national threat level from severe to critical, Ms. May suggested "not only that an attack remains highly likely, but that a further attack may be imminent."</p>	<p>这是英国第三次把恐怖主义威胁上调到危急级别。</p>
<p>It was only the third time that Britain had raised the threat level to critical.</p>	<p>2006 年 8 月 10 日，在挫败了一个用液体炸弹炸毁飞越大西洋的大型客机的阴谋后，英国政府第一次把恐怖主义警报级别上调到"危急"。</p>
<p>"This morning, I said that the Joint Terrorism Analysis Center – the independent organization responsible for setting the threat level on the basis of the intelligence available – was keeping the threat level under</p>	<p>第二次是在 2007 年 6 月 30 日。当时，两名男子开着一辆 SUV 撞向格拉斯哥机场(Glasgow Airport)的入口，把车变成了一个可能会造成人员伤亡的火球。</p>

constant review," Ms. May said in a statement.	
It has now concluded, on the basis of today's investigations, that the threat level should be increased, for the time being, from SEVERE to CRITICAL. This means that their assessment is not only that an attack remains highly likely, but that a further attack may be imminent," the statement said.	在政府周二晚上采取行动的几个小时前, 警方确认是阿贝迪制造了周一晚上的袭击。这次袭击事件是自 2005 年以来, 英国伤亡最惨重的恐怖袭击。
The first time that the terror level was raised to critical occurred on Aug. 10, 2006, after the government foiled a plot to blow up transatlantic airliners with liquid bombs.	阿贝迪住的地方距离体育场仅 3.5 英里(约合 5.6 公里)。周一晚上 10 点 30 分前后, 阿贝迪在体育场的一个公共大厅里引爆一枚自制炸弹。炸弹爆炸时, 正值美国流行歌手阿丽亚娜·格兰德(Ariana Grande)的演唱会结束, 成群结队的年轻人已开始离场, 很多人要前往附近的一个火车站。
The second time was on June 30, 2007, after two men slammed an S.U.V. into entrance doors at Glasgow Airport and turned the vehicle into a potentially lethal fireball.	据邻居称, 阿贝迪和家人住在法洛菲尔德区埃尔斯莫尔路的一处房子里。周二下午, 警方突击搜查了那里。为了进到屋内, 警方先引爆了一场控制爆炸。
The government's actions on Tuesday night came hours after Mr. Abedi was identified by the police as the bomber who carried out Monday night's assault, Britain's deadliest terrorist attack since 2005, an explosion that killed 22 people and injured 59 others at Manchester Arena.	一个叫莉娜·艾哈迈德(Lina Ahmed)的邻居说自己对阿贝迪家了解甚少。“他们真的不和任何人说话,”她说。“如果路过的话, 他们人很好。”她说阿贝迪家偶尔会在房屋外面悬挂利比亚国旗。
Mr. Abedi, whose parents had emigrated from Libya and who lived in a house just 3.5 miles from the arena, where he detonated a homemade bomb in a public concourse around 10:30 p.m. on Monday. The bomb exploded as a concert by the American pop star Ariana Grande was ending and as crowds of teenagers had begun to leave, many for an adjacent train station.	另一个叫法尔扎纳·科苏尔(Farzana Kosur)的邻居说, 阿贝迪教《古兰经》(Quran)的母亲曾出国大约两个月。
Mr. Abedi died in the attack.	居民对警方的行动感到震惊。“我们眼看着这种袭击在巴黎发生, “17 岁的邻

	居托马斯·库尔(Thomas Coull)说。“没想到会发生自己家门口，真的就是家门口。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/manchester-arena-attack	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/manchester-arena-attack
In Manchester, a Loud Bang, Silence, Then Screaming and Blood	狂欢变成噩梦：曼城爆炸案幸存者回忆喋血时刻
MANCHESTER, England—It was that moment after the music ends. The pop star Ariana Grande had finished the encore of her “Dangerous Woman” concert, and the shrieks of teenagers and others had subsided. The stage show was over, the arena lights had gone up, and fans were clutching pink balloons that had dropped from the rafters — souvenirs from a special night.	英国曼彻斯特——那是音乐刚刚停止的时刻。流行歌星阿丽亚娜·格兰德(Ariana Grande)完成了自己“危险女人”(Dangerous Woman)演唱会的返场演唱，人群的尖叫声也平息了下来，他们当中有不少是十几岁的青少年。舞台上的表演结束了，体育馆的灯光亮了起来，粉丝们抓住从场地上方掉落下来的粉色气球，作为这个特别夜晚的纪念品。
Lisa Conway, 49, had secretly bought tickets a month earlier and booked a room at the nearby Park Inn Hotel. It was a surprise for her 14-year-old daughter, whose favorite artist is Ms. Grande. Mother, daughter, father and son came down from Glasgow, but the father and son skipped the show for a night on the town. The concert was a bonding trip, one of those markers of adolescence, and a small, tentative step into the adult world.	一个月前，49岁的莉萨·康韦(Lisa Conway)悄悄买了门票，在附近的公园酒店(Park Inn Hotel)订了一间房。这是送给她14岁的女儿的惊喜，女儿最喜欢的艺人是格兰德。母亲、女儿、父亲和儿子从格拉斯哥来到这里，但父子俩没去看演出，而是去城里享受夜生活。这场演唱会是加深母女感情的旅行，是女儿青少年时期的一个里程碑，是进入成人世界的试探性的一小步。
Then, with the arena still tingling with the exhilaration of the music, came the explosion.	然后，就在体育馆内还涌动着音乐带来的狂欢时，忽然传来爆炸声。
“It was meant to be a dream, not a nightmare,” Ms. Conway said Tuesday morning while eating breakfast at the hotel, trembling as she struggled to contain tears. “There were children, blood, shoes, splattered all over the floor.”	“这个夜晚本来应该像一场美梦，而不是恶梦，”周二早上，康韦在酒店里吃早餐时说。她颤抖着，努力不让眼泪掉下来。“孩子、血、鞋子，都散落在地板上。”
She added: “How can I explain any of this to a 14-year-old? She hasn’t said a word since she woke up from two hours’ sleep.”	她还说：“我怎么跟一个14岁的孩子解释这一切？她睡了两个小时，醒来后一句话也没说。”

<p>The explosion at Manchester Arena on Monday night — carried out, the police said, by a man who died in the blast — was the worst terrorist attack in Britain since 2005, with at least 22 people dead and dozens more injured. The man was later identified as Salman Abedi, 22, a Briton whose family emigrated from Libya. Although the Islamic State claimed responsibility for the attack, the police said they were still investigating whether Mr. Abedi, who lived in Manchester, had acted alone or as part of a larger plot.</p>	<p>周一晚间曼彻斯特体育馆的爆炸是自 2005 年以来英国最严重的恐怖主义袭击，至少导致 22 人死亡，数十人受伤。警方称，引发爆炸的男子已在爆炸中死亡。警方后来确定了他的身分，他是随家人从利比亚移民来的 22 岁英籍男子萨勒曼·阿贝迪(Salman Abedi)。虽然伊斯兰国声称对此次袭击负责，但警方表示，他们仍在调查阿贝迪是单独行动，还是属于一个更大计划的一部分。他生前住在曼彻斯特。</p>
<p>Terrorism has its own language and symbolism, whether it is an assault against a satirical newspaper in Paris or the bombing of a luxury hotel in Mali. The violence is intended to stoke fear and to deliver a message. And it was the message of the Manchester blast that was so chilling: the slaughter of teenagers, the anxiety of parents who had been waiting to take their children home, the frantic search for loved ones amid chaos and sirens.</p>	<p>恐怖主义有自己的语言和象征，不管是在巴黎针对一个讽刺性报刊办公室的袭击，还是在马里一家奢华酒店的爆炸。这些暴力行动是为了引发人们的恐惧，传递一个信息。而曼彻斯特爆炸传递的信息格外可怕：杀害青少年，引发他们父母的担忧——他们在等候带着孩子回家，在混乱和警报声中疯狂地寻找自己最亲近的人。</p>
<p>Already, questions are emerging about whether the arena was properly secured. Investigators said the explosion occurred in a foyer, though it was not yet clear whether this referred to a public space between the arena and the nearby Manchester Victoria rail station or to an area inside the security perimeter of the arena.</p>	<p>人们已经在质疑体育馆的安保措施是否充分。调查人员表示，爆炸发生在一个门厅里，不过尚不清楚，这指的是体育馆与附近曼彻斯特维多利亚火车站之间的一个公共空间，还是体育馆安保范围内的一个区域。</p>
<p>Concert organizers said security had been tight, with close checks of ticket holders. But some concertgoers described a much looser environment.</p>	<p>演唱会组织者声称，安保措施非常严密，对持票者进行了严格检查。但有些演唱会观众表示，检查相当宽松。</p>
<p>"Our bags were searched as we were going into the arena, but only quickly," said Caitlin McCoy, 23. "I had a secret pouch in my purse — it</p>	<p>"我们进入体育馆时，他们检查了我们的包，但是检查得很快，"23 岁的凯特琳·麦科伊(Caitlin McCoy)说。"我的包里有一个秘密的小袋子——里面只装</p>

<p>only had makeup in it — but they did not look into it. They seemed to be more concerned about finding alcohol than anything else.”</p>	<p>着化妆品——但他们没有检查那个小袋子。他们似乎更关心是否有人带酒，对其他的不怎么关心。”</p>
<p>The concert began around 7:35 p.m., and after two warm-up acts, Ms. Grande took the stage. Once a child star on the television network Nickelodeon, Ms. Grande, 23, is known for her strong voice and, like other child stars, has sought to evolve with her fans as they grow up together.</p>	<p>演唱会大约于晚上 7:35 开始，在两个暖场表演后，格兰德登上了舞台。23 岁的格兰德曾是尼克洛迪恩电视台(Nickelodeon)的童星，她以高亢的嗓音闻名，和其他童星一样，她努力和粉丝们一起成长。</p>
<p>Her debut album in 2013, “Yours Truly,” reached No. 1 on the Billboard 200 in the United States, and her May 2016 “Dangerous Woman” album signaled her progression into more mature themes. The title song is about wanting to be a “bad girl” as a form of empowerment — to be strong and fearless — and the album quickly went to the top of the Official Albums Chart in Britain.</p>	<p>她 2013 年的首张专辑《挚爱》(Yours Truly)曾登上美国“公告牌”(Billboard)前 200 名排行榜的榜首，她 2016 年 5 月发布的《危险女人》专辑标志着她转向更成熟的主题。主打歌是关于想变成一个“坏女孩”，拥有力量，强壮无畏。那张专辑很快登上了英国官方专辑排行榜(Official Albums Chart)的榜首。</p>
<p>As Ms. Grande finished her encore and left the stage around 10:30 p.m., the lights went up and people began streaming toward the exits. Then came what one person described as an “almighty explosion.” Some witnesses recalled smelling sulfur. A gush of air whooshed through the arena. For an instant, no one knew what had happened. Some people wondered if some of the pink balloons had burst.</p>	<p>晚上 10 点半左右，格兰德完成返场演唱，离开舞台，体育馆的灯光亮起，人们开始涌向出口。这时突然传来爆炸声，有人称，爆炸的声音“非常大”。有些目击者回忆说，闻到了硫磺的味道。一股烟雾在体育馆弥漫开来。一开始，没人知道发生了什么。有些人还在想，是不是有些粉色气球爆炸了。</p>
<p>At first, Ms. McCoy told herself it could not be a bomb. The pall of white smoke made her think it was a firework released after the final song, a last pyrotechnic from the spectacular stage show. “I thought a bomb would look different, sound different,” she said. “I don’t know why.”</p>	<p>一开始，麦科伊心想，那不可能是炸弹。那一团白色烟雾让她以为是最后一首歌之后放的烟火，是这场壮观的舞台演出的最后一个烟火装置。“我以为炸弹爆炸的样子和味道跟这个不一样，”她说，“我不知道为什么会那样想。”</p>
<p>When Ms. McCoy and her friend Amy Hedley had taken their seats in the upper tier of the arena, they had remarked to each other on the</p>	<p>麦科伊和朋友埃米·赫德利(Amy Hedley)在体育馆的上层看台落座时，谈论过观众的年龄多么小。“大部分是十多岁的女孩，”她说，“平均年龄在 14 岁</p>

youthfulness of the crowd. "It was mostly teenage girls," she said. "The average age would have been about 14."	左右。”
The power of the blast shook the arena, and many people started screaming and running. Outside the hall, parents had been waiting to pick up their children. Diane Burnett, from Edinburgh, was looking for her 17-year-old son at the time of the explosion. "It was a loud bang, and then silence, and then loads of girls screaming," she said. "You didn't know what it was, whether it was a train crashing."	爆炸的威力撼动了整个体育馆，很多人开始尖叫、奔跑。在体育馆外，父母们本来等着接孩子。爆炸发生时，来自爱丁堡的黛安·伯内特(Diane Burnett)正在寻找自己17岁的儿子。“那是一声巨响，然后是一片沉默，然后是很多女孩在尖叫，”她说。“你不知道发生了什么，不知道是不是火车撞了。”
Another parent, Kevin Pickford, rushed into the main entrance to search for his two daughters. "There was an announcement, asking people to leave slowly and calmly," he recalled. But panic was overtaking the calm.	另一位父亲凯文·皮克福德(Kevin Pickford)冲进主入口，寻找自己的两个女儿。“广播里要求人们慢慢地、平静地离开，”他回忆说。但是，恐慌让人们无法保持冷静。
"Everyone was crying and screaming," said Sophie Tedd, 25, who attended the concert with her friend Jessica Holmes. "Nobody knew which way to go."	“所有的人都在哭喊，”25岁的索菲·泰德(Sophie Tedd)说。她和朋友杰西卡·霍姆斯(Jessica Holmes)一起观看了这场演唱会。“没人知道该往哪儿走。”
One older woman in a wheelchair was trapped in the tumult as another spectator shouted at the crowds to let her through.	一位坐轮椅的年龄稍长的女人被困在了骚乱中，另一名观众对着人群大喊，希望人们给这个坐轮椅的女人让个路。
Molly Cronin, 18, described a mini-stampede of panicked fans. "Kids were getting crushed, and we were trying to help them," she said, noting that the timing of the blast seemed "deliberate."	18岁的莫莉·克罗宁(Molly Cronin)表示，当时，恐慌的粉丝们基本上是在惊慌逃窜。“孩子们被吓坏了，我们努力帮助他们，”她说。她认为爆炸的时机似乎是“特意”选择的。
Outside, police officers were quickly on hand, trying to direct people to safety. "They were telling us to run, to keep running, away from Victoria station," Ms. Tedd said. Fleets of wailing ambulances were pulling up to the scene.	在体育馆外，警察很快到达现场，努力把人们引导到安全地带。“他们让我们跑，一直跑，远离维多利亚车站，”泰德说。一队队拉着警报的救护车来到现场。
Few people, though, knew where to go. A police cordon quickly took	不过，没人知道该去哪儿。警察很快拉起了警戒线。当地的酒店打开大门，

shape. Local hotels opened their doors, offering sanctuary to the stranded.	为陷入困境的人提供避难场所。
Inside the arena, Louise Reid, 48, was leading her 15-year-old daughter, Patty, toward the exit when the crush of people overwhelmed them. "I turned around and then felt like hundreds of people were falling on me," she said, describing how the power of the crowd swept her away from her daughter. "I couldn't turn back. I felt so helpless."	在体育馆内, 48 岁的路易斯·里德(Louise Reid)正带着 15 岁的女儿帕蒂(Patty)往出口走, 但拥挤的人群把她们冲散了。“我回过头, 感觉有成百上千人向我压过来, ”她在描述人群的力量怎么把她和女儿冲散时说。“我回不去。我觉得很无助。”
When she reached the area where the blast had occurred, Ms. Reid was horrified, she said. Parents and others were frantically looking at bodies, trying to identify loved ones, until security guards ushered everyone out.	里德称, 她到达爆炸发生的地方时, 觉得非常恐惧。父母们和其他一些人在疯狂地查看尸体, 努力找到自己心爱的孩子, 直到保安把大家都带了出去。
Ms. Reid was one of the frantic parents, searching for her daughter. "But Patty never came out, and I refused to leave until I was forced away by the paramedics and the police," she said. "I didn't know what to do, where to go. I didn't have a phone. I just kept screaming for Patty."	里德也是那些疯狂的父母之一, 她在寻找自己的女儿。“但我一直没找到帕蒂, 我拒绝离开, 直到被医护人员和警察强行带走, ”她说。“我不知道该怎么办, 该去哪儿。当时我没带电话。我只能不停地呼喊帕蒂的名字。”
Three hours passed before the police found Patty at a nearby hotel. "Three hours of not knowing whether my daughter was dead or alive," Ms. Reid said, with tears streaming down her cheeks as she sat in the home of a resident near the arena.	三个小时后, 警察在附近的一个酒店找到了帕蒂。“我有三个小时不知道女儿的死活, ”里德说。她在体育馆附近一个居民家中坐着讲述这些时, 眼泪不停地从脸颊上往下流。
"How do we go back to normal after this?" she asked. "The tragedy shows that this can happen anywhere, at any time."	“经过这件事, 我们怎么回到正常的状态?”她问道。“这场悲剧表明, 这种事可能会在任何时候、在任何地方发生。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/uk-manchester-attack-survivors	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170524/uk-manchester-attack-survivors
They Went to Manchester Arena as Homeless Men. They Left as Heroes.	从无家可归者到曼彻斯特的英雄
LONDON — For Chris Parker, the arena's entrance area might have	伦敦——对于克里斯·帕克(Chris Parker)来说, 体育场的入口处可能似乎是一

seemed like a good place to ask people for money. Stephen Jones had found a spot nearby to sleep.	个向人讨钱的好地方。斯蒂芬·琼斯(Stephen Jones)则在附近找了一个地方睡觉。
Now, the two men, both homeless, are being praised as heroes for helping victims of the Manchester Arena bombing.	现在, 这两个无家可归的男子由于帮助曼彻斯特体育场爆炸案受害者, 被赞为英雄。
As Manchester and the rest of Britain were trying to come to terms with the country's deadliest terrorist attack in more than a decade, the two men are being hailed on social media for their selflessness and courage.	就在曼彻斯特和英国其他城市试图接受该国十多年来死伤最大的恐怖主义袭击之际, 这两名男子因为无私和勇敢在社交媒体上获得了称赞。
Mr. Parker, 33, was panhandling when the bomb exploded, according to local news reports. The force of the blast knocked him to the floor, but he was unfazed.	据当地媒体报道, 在炸弹爆炸时, 33岁的帕克正在行乞。爆炸的威力把他掀翻在地, 但他处变不惊。
Rather than running for safety, he went to the aid of victims, comforting a girl who had lost her legs, wrapping her in a T-shirt, and cradling a dying woman in his arms.	他没有跑向安全地带, 而是去为受害者提供帮助, 他安慰一个失去了双腿的女孩, 用一件T恤把她包起来, 还把一个垂死的女人抱在怀里。
Mr. Jones, 35, says he pulled nails out of children's arms and faces.	35岁的琼斯说, 他把钉子从一些孩子的手臂和脸上拔了出来。
"Just because I am homeless doesn't mean I haven't got a heart, or I'm not human still," he told ITV News. "I'd like to think someone would come and help me if I needed the help," he said, adding that he had been overcome by an "instinct" to pitch in.	"我无家可归, 这并不意味着我没有心, 不是人类," 他对ITV新闻说。"我想, 如果我需要帮助, 是会有人来帮助我的," 他还说, 是参与的"本能"促使他采取行动。
"It was children," he continued. "It was a lot of children with blood all over them and crying and screaming."	"他们是些孩子," 他继续说。"有很多孩子全身是血, 哭着, 尖叫着。"
Mr. Parker told the news agency Press Association that amid the smoke and the shrieks after the explosion, he saw a little girl. "I wrapped her in one of the merchandise T-shirts, and I said, 'Where is your mum and daddy?' She said, 'My dad is at work, my mum is up there,'" he was quoted as saying.	帕克告诉报联社(Press Association), 在爆炸后的烟雾和尖叫声中, 他看到一个小女孩。"我用一件T恤包着她, 问: '你妈妈和爸爸在哪儿?' 她说, '我爸爸在工作, 我的妈妈在那里。'" 报道引用他的话说。

He also said he had tried to help an older woman who had head and leg injuries, but that she died in his arms.	他还表示，他曾试图帮助一名头部和腿部受伤的老年妇女，但是她死在了他怀里。
"She was in her 60s, and she had been with her family. I haven't stopped crying," he told the Press Association. "The most shocking part of it is that it was a kids' concert."	"她 60 多岁，和她的家人来的。我一直在哭，"他告诉报联社。"最令人震惊的地方就是，这是以孩子为主的演唱会。"
After his actions became known, an online fund-raising page was set up for Mr. Parker. By early afternoon on Wednesday it had raised 30,000 pounds, or almost \$40,000.	帕克的事迹传出之后，有人为他开了一个在线筹款页面。周三刚到下午，就已经筹集到 3 万英镑（约合人民币 26 万元）。
Another fund, for Mr. Jones, was listed on the JustGiving site.	在 JustGiving 网站上，也有一个为琼斯筹款的项目。
The tragedy may have also helped to heal a family rift. After hearing about what Mr. Parker had done, his mother reached out.	这起悲剧可能也有助于治愈一道家庭裂痕。在听说帕克的事迹之后，他的母亲伸出了手。
"This is my son and I am desperate to get in touch with him," she wrote on the fund-raising page. "We have been estranged for a very long time, and I had no idea he was homeless. I am very proud of him, and I think he might need me right now."	"这是我的儿子，我非常想与他取得联系，"她在筹款页面上写道。"我们疏远已经很长时间了，我不知道他无家可归。我为他感到骄傲，我认为他现在可能需要我。"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170525/homeless-hero-manchester	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170525/homeless-hero-manchester
European Visits by Trump and Obama Are a Study in Contrasts	特朗普和奥巴马同时去欧洲，气氛截然不同
BERLIN — The contrast could not have been more stark.	柏林——对比不可能更强烈。
Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany started Thursday in Berlin with the 44th president — the one she has called "dear Barack." She spent the afternoon in Brussels with the 45th, Donald Trump, whose election she greeted with a stern reminder to respect shared values like equality and freedom.	周四，德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)在柏林与一直被她唤做"亲爱的奥巴马"的第 44 任美国总统一同开启了新的一天。当天下午，她又在布鲁塞尔和第 45 任总统唐纳德·特朗普(Donald Trump)会面，当初祝贺后者当选时，她只是严肃地提醒说要尊重自由、平等之类双方共同的价值观。
Barack Obama was in Berlin to help celebrate 500 years since Martin Luther's Reformation, and received a rock-star welcome from tens of	贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)来到柏林是为了参加马丁·路德宗教改革 500 周年纪念活动，在勃兰登堡门前像个巨星般受到热烈欢迎。当这位前总统盛

<p>thousands at the Brandenburg Gate. It was all bonhomie, waves and warm words, as the former president praised Merkel's "outstanding work, not just here but around the world," particularly with refugees.</p>	<p>赞默克尔“为这里乃至全世界做了杰出的工作”——尤其是关于难民的工作时，人们感受到的是友好的氛围，看到的是挥手致意，听到的是暖心的言辞。</p>
<p>Barely two hours later, Merkel was among the European leaders who greeted Trump coolly at NATO headquarters in Brussels, where few casual words, let alone warm ones, were exchanged, as the new American president once again castigated allies for not paying their fair share of bills.</p>	<p>仅仅两个小时后，默克尔便和其他欧洲领导人一道，在布鲁塞尔的北约(NATO)总部矜持地欢迎了特朗普。当美国新任总统再度严厉批评盟友们没支付足够的费用时，两人甚少正式交换看法，更别提说些暖心的言辞了。</p>
<p>For Europeans, the juxtaposition served as an unavoidable reminder of the contrasts between the men — their personal styles, their relations with America's allies and the values and priorities they embody.</p>	<p>这种并置肯定能让欧洲人注意到奥巴马和特朗普之间的强烈反差——包括他们的个人风格，他们与美国的盟友的关系，以及他们所体现的价值观、所看重的事项。</p>
<p>It was also a demonstration, however coincidental, of the political shadow boxing that has found an unlikely arena in Europe, the new center of the contest between liberal democracy and far-right populism.</p>	<p>尽管事出巧合，但这也是一场隔空发生的政治拳击表演——在欧洲这个新近成为自由主义民主和极右派民粹主义斗争中心的地方，这场表演找到了一个出人意料的舞台。</p>
<p>While Obama is the leader Europe prefers, Trump's sudden ascendance has been seen as a challenge to America's commitment to Europe, both its unity and its security, as well as the values that underpin the Western alliance.</p>	<p>奥巴马是欧洲更青睐的领导人，而特朗普的突然崛起一直被视为一种挑战——面临挑战的是美国对欧洲在统一和安全方面的承诺，以及让西方联盟得到巩固的价值观。</p>
<p>The impression was underscored once again on Thursday when Trump demurred from explicitly endorsing America's commitment to NATO's principle of collective defense.</p>	<p>周四，由于特朗普没有按照惯例明确重申美国将恪守北约共同防御原则，这种印象再度被加强。</p>
<p>Neither president has remained aloof from Europe's politics as the stakes have mounted this year with critical elections that have so far beaten back the far-right populism that helped thrust Trump to power</p>	<p>欧洲今年有若干场关键的选举，截至目前，在去年帮助特朗普上台的那种极右派民粹主义潮流遭到了阻击。由于涉及更大的利害关系，两位总统都没有与欧洲政治保持距离。</p>

last year.	
Each man has, in fact, made his preferences clear at important moments in a kind of political proxy war. Obama, who remains wildly popular in Europe, was not shy about weighing in on France's presidential race and endorsing the centrist reformer Emmanuel Macron, the winner.	事实上，在一种政治上的代理人战争中，两人均在重要时刻表明了自己的偏好。在欧洲仍然广受欢迎的奥巴马不加避讳地影响法国的总统竞选，给身为中间派改革者的赢家埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)背书。
Trump, on the other hand, lauded Macron's far-right opponent, Marine Le Pen, and posted a message on Twitter saying a terror attack in Paris in April would "have a big effect on presidential election!" Ultimately it did not.	特朗普则称赞了马克龙的极右翼对手马琳·勒庞(Marine Le Pen)，还发推文称，巴黎四月份的一场恐怖袭击会“对总统选举产生重大影响！”结果并非如此。
For European leaders like Merkel, striking a balance between coaxing Trump into a deeper understanding with America's traditional allies, while remaining true to their own political principles, is proving to be tricky.	事实证明，对默克尔等欧洲领导人来说，在劝诱特朗普与美国的传统盟友达成更深谅解和忠于自己的政治原则之间保持平衡，是高难度动作。
German government officials say Merkel telephoned Trump when it became clear she would meet both presidents on the same day, to dispel any impression of a slight.	德国政府官员称，默克尔在明确得知她将在同一天会见两位总统时，曾给电特朗普打过电话，以免对方有受到轻慢之感。
But the coincidence of scheduling — Obama's invitation was issued a year ago, though accepted only last month — nonetheless presented Merkel with an opportunity for her to demonstrate that both sides need each other, and to show voters at home that she is a world leader as she campaigns for a fourth term.	不过，日程上的巧合——对奥巴马的邀请是一年前发出的，但直到上个月才被接受——无论如何都给默克尔提供了一个机会，让她得以展示双方都彼此需要，并在谋求第四个任期之际让本国选民看到她是一个世界性领导人。
"It is wonderful timing for her, a combination of good luck and good strategizing," said Jan Techau of the Richard Holbrooke Forum at the American Academy in Berlin.	"对她来说这是一个绝好的时间安排，是好运气和好谋划的结合，"柏林美国研究院(American Academy)理查德·霍布鲁克论坛(Richard Holbrooke Forum)的扬·特肖(Jan Techau)说。

<p>She was with Obama, “the good American who everyone is already missing,” and then with Trump, “the other America which needs to be dealt with. And that is what is so crucial – of course she needs the relationship with Trump, but she can relativize that with pictures with Obama at the church meeting,” Techau added.</p>	<p>她先和奥巴马一起现身，那是“人人都已经开始怀念的美国好人”，然后是特朗普，代表着“需要应对的另一个美国。而这正是至关重要之处——与特朗普的关系当然是她需要的，但她可以用和奥巴马一起出席宗教集会的画面淡化这一点”，特肖补充道。</p>
<p>Yet, in Brussels, there were no evident breakthroughs.</p>	<p>不过在布鲁塞尔并没有出现明显的突破性进展。</p>
<p>As for Obama, usually trips by ex-leaders generate little public interest and consist of collecting obscure awards, like the media prize Obama was due to accept in the German spa town of Baden-Baden later on Thursday.</p>	<p>说到奥巴马，前领导人的行程通常不太会引起公众的兴趣，一般都是去领取不起眼的奖项，比如奥巴马周四晚些时候要在德国温泉小镇巴登巴登领取的传媒奖。</p>
<p>But while Obama has generally avoided making overtly political statements during his travels, his every movement, gesture and word have become objects of scrutiny at a highly politicized time.</p>	<p>尽管旅行期间奥巴马总是避免公开发表政治宣言，但在这样一个高度政治化的时刻，他的每一个动作、姿态以及他说出的每一个字都经受着审视。</p>
<p>Obama took his first step back onto the world stage earlier this month, at a food and technology conference in Milan, where he sprinkled his political stardust on Matteo Renzi, the center-left former Italian prime minister who is hoping for a comeback.</p>	<p>奥巴马于本月初首次重返国际舞台，在米兰出席一个关于食品和科技的会议，用自己的政治魅力点亮了希望卷土重来的中左翼意大利前总统马泰奥·伦齐(Matteo Renzi)。</p>
<p>The themes and settings of this week scarcely spelled neutrality, or reserve, analysts noted. “The entire week is more about symbolism than it is about substance,” Techau said. “It is state theater at the highest level.”</p>	<p>分析人士指出，本周的主题和场合几乎与中立或保留意见无缘。“整个星期与其说关乎本质，还不如说关乎象征意义，”特肖说。“这是最高层级的世界舞台大戏。”</p>
<p>Obama did not mention Trump once during his 90-minute appearance in Berlin. But he did take some veiled swipes, noting, for instance, that when dealing with migration, “we can’t hide behind a wall,” alluding to Trump’s plan to build a wall along the Mexican border.</p>	<p>在柏林现身的90分钟里，奥巴马一次也没有说起特朗普的名字。但他的确隐晦地有所提及，比如他说，处理移民问题时，“我们不能躲在一堵墙后面，”暗指特朗普修建美墨边境墙的计划。</p>

<p>In Brussels, Merkel, was similarly discreet as she unveiled a piece of the Berlin Wall, whose fall in November 1989 marked NATO's triumph in the Cold War against the Soviets.</p>	<p>在布鲁塞尔，默克尔为一块柏林围墙残片揭幕时同样颇为谨慎。柏林墙于1989倒塌，标志着北约在冷战中击败苏联。</p>
<p>"To find convincing answers for the future," she said, "it is good to know what we achieved in the past."</p>	<p>"知道我们在过去取得的成就，"她说，"有助于为未来找到令人信服的答案。"</p>
<p>Trump, the New Yorker, presented a large chunk of the North Tower of the World Trade Center where the first hijacked plane made impact on Sept. 11, 2001, leading NATO allies for the first time to invoke the collective defense clause, Article V, which European leaders were hoping Trump would endorse.</p>	<p>纽约客特朗普则展示了一大块世贸中心北楼残片。2011年9月11日，第一架被挟持的飞机撞向世贸中心北楼，引得北约盟友首次启用共同防御条款，也就是欧洲领导本来希望特朗普为之背书的第五款。</p>
<p>Instead, Trump wasted no time in reminding Europeans that most of them are not paying their way in defense, and that this is "not fair" to the American taxpayer.</p>	<p>特朗普却争分夺秒地提醒欧洲人，他们中的大多数人都没有交足防御费用，这对美国纳税人来说"并不公平"。</p>
<p>While the atmosphere in Brussels was tense, in Berlin Germans and foreigners exulted in the chance to see and hear Obama live.</p>	<p>布鲁塞尔那边的氛围颇为紧绷，而在柏林这边，有机会见到奥巴马本人并听他说话的德国人和外国人都欣喜若狂。</p>
<p>Austin Joseph, 27, a native of Atlanta, said he left the United States two days after Trump's election and swiftly settled in Berlin. "They talked to each other with decency and respect," he said after Obama's appearance with Merkel. "That is what we need more of nowadays."</p>	<p>27岁的亚特兰大人奥斯丁·约瑟夫(Austin Joseph)说，他在特朗普当选总统两天后离开了美国，迅速在柏林定居。"他们带着礼貌和尊重彼此交谈，"他在奥巴马与默克尔一同现身后表示。"这正是我们现如今更需要的东西。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170526/c26obamatrump</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170526/c26obamatrump</p>
<p>Trump Condemns 'Alleged Leaks,' After Complaints From Britain</p>	<p>曼彻斯特爆炸案细节披露引发"泄密"风波</p>
<p>BRUSSELS — President Donald Trump on Thursday condemned "leaks of sensitive information," responding to a complaint by Britain's prime minister, Theresa May, over disclosures of details from the investigation into Britain's deadliest terrorist attack since 2005.</p>	<p>布鲁塞尔——特朗普周四谴责了"泄漏敏感信息"事件，以回应英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)的抗议。遭到泄露的细节和2005年以来英国伤亡最大的恐怖袭击调查有关。</p>

<p>“The alleged leaks coming out of government agencies are deeply troubling,” Trump said in a statement. “These leaks have been going on for a long time, and my administration will get to the bottom of this. The leaks of sensitive information pose a grave threat to our national security.”</p>	<p>“这里所说的泄漏来自政府机构，这非常让人困扰。”特朗普在一份声明中说，“类似的泄漏已经持续很长时间了，我的行政部门将会深入调查此事。敏感信息的泄露对美国的国家安全构成了严重威胁。”</p>
<p>He added: “I am asking the Department of Justice and other relevant agencies to launch a complete review of this matter, and, if appropriate, the culprit should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.”</p>	<p>他还说：“我要求司法部和其他有关机构对这件事进行全面检讨，如果适当的话，肇事者应该受到法律的严惩。”</p>
<p>Trump has angrily criticized leaks from his government, many of them revealing information that has been embarrassing or politically damaging to him. In his first month in office, he called for a Justice Department investigation into what he said were “criminal leaks.” Just as he left Washington to start his nine-day overseas trip and again while he has been traveling, more leaks disclosed details about his private conversations.</p>	<p>特朗普愤怒地批评了其政府泄漏消息的状况，其中很多人透露了让他感到尴尬或给其政治上带来损害的信息。在他任职的第一个月，他要求司法部对他所说的“犯罪泄漏”进行调查。就在他离开华盛顿开始为期九天的海外出访时，更多的泄漏事件曝光了他的私人谈话。</p>
<p>But two dimensions of the latest controversy are new: The disclosures in this case are about a terrorism investigation led by a foreign ally, and the British government has brought its complaints to a receptive audience.</p>	<p>但最近这次争议有两个方面是新的：本次披露的信息涉及一个外国盟友领导的恐怖主义调查，而且英国政府把抗议发到了一个乐于倾听的听众那里。</p>
<p>In a statement, May’s office said she would bring up the matter at a NATO gathering in Brussels on Thursday evening and would “make clear to President Trump that intelligence that is shared between our law enforcement agencies must remain secure.”</p>	<p>在一份声明中，梅的办公室表示，她将于周四晚上在布鲁塞尔举行的北约组织会议上提出这件事，并将“向特朗普总统表明，执法机构之间分享的情报必须做到安全”。</p>
<p>In what appears to be another effort to assuage British anger, Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson will go to London on Friday to meet with</p>	<p>英国外交部称，美国国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)周五将到伦敦会见外交大臣鲍里斯·约翰逊(Boris Johnson)，以表达“曼彻斯特发生恐怖袭击之</p>

<p>Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson “in an expression of U.K.-U.S. solidarity following the terrorist attack in Manchester earlier this week,” the British Foreign Office announced. The two men “will write messages of condolence for the victims of the attack and hold talks on a range of foreign policy issues,” the statement said.</p>	<p>后英美的团结一致”，这似乎是另一个平息英国愤怒情绪的努力。声明说：“两人将向袭击的受害者写慰问信，并就一系列外交政策问题举行会谈。”</p>
<p>May’s statement followed expressions of outrage by top law enforcement officials after The New York Times published images on Wednesday of the fragments, backpack and battery used by Salman Abedi, the 22-year-old bomber who killed 22 people and injured 64 outside the Manchester Arena as a pop concert ended Monday night. The Times did not disclose the source of its information.</p>	<p>《纽约时报》周三发表了袭击者萨勒曼·阿贝迪(Salman Abedi)使用的爆炸物碎片、背包和电池，引起了英国最高执法官员的愤怒，梅的声明就是在这之后发表的。袭击者阿贝迪 22 岁，本周一晚上，在曼彻斯特体育场举行的一场流行音乐演唱会结束时发生的爆炸致 22 人死亡，64 人受伤。《纽约时报》没有透露其消息来源。</p>
<p>The National Police Chiefs’ Council in Britain called the leaks a breach of trust, adding: “This damage is even greater when it involves unauthorized disclosure of potential evidence in the middle of a major counterterrorism investigation.” The disclosure of potential evidence “undermines our investigations and the confidence of victims, witnesses and their families,” it added.</p>	<p>英国的全国警察局长理事会(Police Chiefs’ Council)称这起泄露事件是对信任的破坏，他们还说：“在大规模反恐调查过程中涉嫌未经授权地披露潜在证据，这种危害就更大。”“披露潜在证据”破坏了我们的调查和受害者、证人及其家属的信任”，声明说道。</p>
<p>On Thursday, Manchester’s top police official, Chief Constable Ian Hopkins, joined the chorus of criticism, saying that the disclosure “has caused much distress for families that are already suffering terribly with their loss.”</p>	<p>周四，曼彻斯特最高警察官员、警察局长伊恩·霍普金斯(Ian Hopkins)加入了批评者的队伍，他说披露这些消息“对已经遭受损失的家庭造成了很大的伤害”。</p>
<p>Earlier in the day, the BBC reported that the Manchester police would no longer share details of the investigation with American counterparts. But Thursday evening, after May had new assurances from Trump, the police announced that intelligence sharing had resumed – if it had ever</p>	<p>当天早些时候，BBC 报道说，曼彻斯特警方将不再与美国同行分享调查的细节。但周四晚上，梅从特朗普那里得到新的保证后，警方宣布情报分享已经恢复——如果曾经中止过的话。</p>

<p>stopped in the first place.</p>	
<p>But Mark Rowley, an assistant commissioner in charge of counterterrorism at Scotland Yard and an officer on the Police Chiefs' Council, said in a statement released later on Thursday that "while we do not usually comment on information-sharing arrangements with international law enforcement organizations, we want to emphasize that, having received fresh assurances, we are now working closely with our key partners around the world including all those in the 'Five Eyes' intelligence alliance," which includes most prominently the United States.</p>	<p>但苏格兰场反恐主管助理专员、全国警察局长理事会成员马克·罗利(Mark Rowley)在周四晚些时候发表的声明中表示：“虽然我们通常不会就与国际执法机构的信息共享安排发表评论，但我们要强调，在得到新的保证后，我们现在正在与世界各地的重要合作伙伴密切合作，包括‘五只眼’(Five Eyes)情报联盟中的合作伙伴，其中最主要的是美国。”</p>
<p>The Times said in a statement:</p>	<p>《纽约时报》在一份声明中说：</p>
<p>The images and information presented were neither graphic nor disrespectful of victims, and consistent with the common line of reporting on weapons used in horrific crimes, as The Times and other media outlets have done following terrorist acts around the world, from Boston to Paris to Baghdad, and many places in between.</p>	<p>刊出的图像和信息既没有对受害者做直接表现，也没有对他们表现不尊重，符合对恐怖罪行中所使用武器的报道的通用标准，就像《纽约时报》和其他媒体在世界各地报道恐怖主义行为时所做的事情一样，不管是在波士顿、巴黎、巴格达，还是在其他很多地方。</p>
<p>Our mission is to cover news and inform our readers. We have strict guidelines on how and in what ways we cover sensitive stories. Our coverage of Monday's horrific attack has been both comprehensive and responsible.</p>	<p>我们的使命是报道新闻，为读者提供信息。对于如何报道敏感故事，以及以怎样的方式报道，我们有严格的指导规范。我们对周一恐怖袭击的报道不仅全面，而且负责任。</p>
<p>We cover stories about terrorism from all angles. Not only stories about victims but also how terrorist groups work, their sources of funding, how they recruit. Acts of terrorism have tremendous impact on how we live, on how we are governed and how we interact as people, communities and nations. At times the process of reporting this</p>	<p>我们从各个角度报道恐怖主义事件。不仅有关于受害者的故事，还有恐怖组织的工作方式、资金来源、他们如何招聘新人。恐怖主义行为对我们的生活方式，我们的受统治方式，以及我们与公众、社区和国家的互动方式产生了巨大的影响。有时候，我们的记者是冒着人身风险在进行报道。我们做这些事情，是因为它是我们使命的核心。</p>

<p>coverage comes at personal risk to our reporters. We do it because it is core to our mission.</p>	
<p>The first disclosures in the Manchester bombing case came on Tuesday, when U.S. television networks, in particular NBC and CBS, revealed the name of the Manchester bomber, citing U.S. officials. (The name had also been circulating on social media.)</p>	<p>曼彻斯特爆炸案的细节首次披露是在周二，一些美国电视台，尤其是NBC和CBS，引用美国官员的话，披露了曼彻斯特袭击者的名字（这个名字也在社交媒体上传播开来）。</p>
<p>Then, on Wednesday, The Times published crime scene photographs of a possible switch to initiate the explosion and parts of the bomb itself. The Times report also pointed out precisely where the bomb had been placed. The Times did not cite its sources, but it attributed its account to “preliminary information gathered by British authorities.”</p>	<p>然后在周三，《纽约时报》发布了犯罪现场的照片，上面是一个可能引发爆炸的开关，以及炸弹碎片。时报也精确地指出了炸弹的放置位置。时报没有引用其来源，但是说这些内容来自于“英国当局收集的初步资料”。</p>
<p>U.S. news organizations have not been alone in disclosing information that appears to have originated with British intelligence. France’s interior minister, Gérard Collomb, said Wednesday that Abedi had “most likely” traveled to Syria, and on Thursday, a German magazine, Focus, cited unnamed German officials saying that Abedi had gotten paramilitary training there.</p>	<p>并不只有美国新闻机构披露了似乎来源于英国情报的信息。法国内政部长热拉尔·科隆(Gérard Collomb)周三表示，阿贝迪“极有可能”前往过叙利亚，周四，德国新闻周刊《焦点》(Focus)援引一位未具名的德国官员的话，说阿贝迪在那里进行了准军事训练。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170526/trump-may-leaks-manchester</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170526/trump-may-leaks-manchester</p>
<p>China Sees an Opening in Rift Between Trump and Germany</p>	<p>地缘政治大洗牌，欧洲送走特朗普迎来中国</p>
<p>BERLIN — Exit President Trump, offending almost everyone. Enter China, eager to talk.</p>	<p>柏林——在几乎冒犯了每个人之后，特朗普总统走了。然后中国来了，热切地想和欧洲对话。</p>
<p>In a geopolitical whirl this week, the new American president had barely left Europe to face his Russia troubles at home before Chancellor Angela Merkel, the Continent’s No. 1 leader, suggested that Mr. Trump’s America was no longer a reliably close ally.</p>	<p>在本周的地缘政治旋风中，美国的新总统刚刚离开欧洲，回国去面对他的“通俄门”风波，欧洲大陆的头号领导人默克尔就表示，特朗普治下的美国不再是欧洲可靠的盟友。</p>

<p>An outcry ensued, with analysts on both sides of the Atlantic talking of an epochal shift in relations. And that was even before reports began to emerge from the White House on Wednesday that Mr. Trump was expected to withdraw from the landmark 2015 Paris climate accord.</p>	<p>这引发了强烈的抗议，大西洋两岸的分析人士都在谈论美欧关系的巨变，而到了周三，白宫有消息出来，说特朗普预计将退出具有里程碑意义的2015年巴黎气候协定。</p>
<p>But as Ms. Merkel's busy diplomatic schedule this week seemed to indicate, she might have other options.</p>	<p>但正如默克尔本周忙碌的外交日程表明的那样，她可能还有其他选择。</p>
<p>On Monday and Tuesday, Ms. Merkel hosted a big Indian government delegation, including Prime Minister Narendra Modi, whom her spokesman made a point of calling a "reliable partner." Then, on Wednesday, the chancellor welcomed Li Keqiang, the prime minister of China.</p>	<p>周一和周二，默克尔接待了一个印度政府大型代表团，其中包括印度总理纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)。她的发言人特别强调莫迪是一个“可靠的合作伙伴”。然后，到了周三，默克尔欢迎中国总理李克强到访。</p>
<p>The timing of the visits has intensified speculation that in the current febrile state of global politics, China in particular may prove a steadier ally on climate change and free trade than Mr. Trump, even if it comes with its own tensions and complexities.</p>	<p>这些访问的时机加剧了人们对当前全球政治狂热状态的猜测，尤其是，中国在气候变化和自由贸易方面可能会是比特朗普更加可靠的盟友，虽然这也自有其紧张状况和复杂性。</p>
<p>"Trump's turn away from America's classic leading role is having a destabilizing effect," wrote Henrik Müller, a professor at Technical University of Dortmund, in his weekly column on the global economy for Der Spiegel. "One consequence: Global economic policy is sorting out in a new way. The other two big economies — the E.U. and China — are seeking new partners to work on the international problems."</p>	<p>“美国的典型角色是领导者，特朗普偏离这个角色会破坏稳定。”多特蒙德工业大学(Technical University of Dortmund)的新闻学教授亨里克·穆勒(Henrik Müller)在《明镜周刊》(Der Spiegel)的每周全球经济专栏中表示，“其中一个后果就是：全球经济政策以新的方式洗牌。另外两个大型经济体——欧盟和中国——正在寻求新的合作伙伴应对国际问题。”</p>
<p>China's prime minister underscored Germany's importance by stopping in its capital for two days of talks before going on to the European Union headquarters in Brussels, where Mr. Trump made such a poor impression last week.</p>	<p>中国总理在德国首都进行为期两天的谈判，然后前往布鲁塞尔的欧盟总部。特朗普上周正是在布鲁塞尔给人留下了很糟的印象。</p>

<p>He clearly frustrated Ms. Merkel by proving impervious to her requests, and those of other Europeans, to commit to staying in the Paris climate accord. Yet Ms. Merkel, campaigning for a fourth term from voters who cherish the environment but rarely coddle American presidents, insisted there was no rift.</p>	<p>默克尔和欧洲其他领导人要求特朗普继续留在巴黎气候协定中，他却无动于衷，这显然让默克尔感到失望。默克尔正在争取她的第四个任期，选民们非常珍惜环境，对美国总统不太热络，但默克尔仍然坚称和美国没有裂痕。</p>
<p>But the Chinese view Mr. Trump's harsh behavior in Europe as a gift to be capitalized on. It helps Beijing carry through on a long-term vision of China and the European Union joining together as a geostrategic balance against the United States, some Chinese analysts said.</p>	<p>但是，中国人认为，特朗普在欧洲的恶劣行为是值得利用的礼物。一些中国的分析人士表示，这有助于推进北京长期以来的愿景，即中国和欧盟携手，与美国进行地缘战略抗衡。</p>
<p>"Possibly we will see an important shift in the China-U.S.-E.U. triangular relations, with China and the E.U. moving closer while the U.S. and E.U. drift apart," said Wang Dong, assistant professor at the School of International Studies at Peking University. "Premier Li and Chancellor Merkel will likely reaffirm their commitments to upholding the Paris agreements."</p>	<p>"我们可能会看到中美欧三角关系发生重大转变，中国和欧盟走得更近，美国和欧盟疏远，"北大国际关系学院副教授王栋说，"李克强和默克尔可能会重申坚持巴黎协定的承诺。"</p>
<p>Baohui Zhang, professor of international relations at Lingnan University in Hong Kong, sensed major changes afoot, too. "Li should be seen from a different perspective now by his hosts," he said. "I think Europe in general and Germany specifically are collectively experiencing a paradigm shift in their perceptions of U.S.-Europe relations."</p>	<p>香港岭南大学国际关系教授张泊汇也认为会出现重大变化。"东道主现在应该从不同的角度来看李克强了。"他说。"我认为欧洲作为一个整体，正在对美欧关系看法发生转变，其中又以德国尤甚。"</p>
<p>In Berlin, that view is shared by some analysts. Before the United States election, sharp tensions were visible between Europe and China, particularly over Chinese investment in strategic or military companies, said Björn Conrad, a leading researcher at the Mercator Institute, a Berlin think tank on China. Now, "there is a shift going on."</p>	<p>在柏林，一些分析人士也抱有这样的观点。柏林智库墨卡托中国研究中心(Mercator Institute)的资深研究员孔弼永(Björn Conrad)表示，在美国进行总统选举之前，欧洲和中国之间关系紧张，尤其集中在中国对欧洲的战略性或军事性公司的投资问题上，但现在，"情况变了"。</p>

<p>“Obviously, if you feel you are losing a very important partner, you have to be on the lookout for alternatives,” Mr. Conrad said.</p>	<p>孔弼永说：“显然，如果你觉得你失去了一个非常重要的合作伙伴，那么就不得不寻找替代品了。”</p>
<p>But that view is not universal, and others see a more calibrated calculation.</p>	<p>但是这种观点并不是所有人都赞同，另外一些人看到的是目的性更强的算计。</p>
<p>“For Berlin, the relationship with China is not a tool to achieve more influence globally,” said Volker Stanzel, a former German ambassador to both China and Japan. “Improvement of that relationship seems sensible in order to pursue Germany’s economic interests in China better,” he said, particularly at a time when China is wavering in its commitment to allow more leeway to foreign companies operating in China.</p>	<p>“对于柏林来说，德中关系并不是为了在全球获得更大影响力的工具。”前德国驻华和驻日大使史丹泽(Volker Stanzel)表示。“为了更好地追求德国在中国的经济利益，改善这种关系似乎是明智的，特别是在中国犹豫不决是否要兑现为在中国经营的外国公司留出更多空间的承诺之际。”</p>
<p>Ms. Merkel, who has visited 10 Chinese provinces in 11 years in power, insisted in Beijing last summer on reciprocity for foreign companies.</p>	<p>默克尔当总理这 11 年来，访问过 10 个中国省份，去年夏天她坚持要求中国对外国公司采取互惠互利的做法。</p>
<p>In February, Germany, France and Italy presented the European Commission with a request to set up screening of incoming foreign investment.</p>	<p>今年 2 月份，德国、法国和意大利向欧盟委员会提交申请，要求对外商投资进行筛选。</p>
<p>Germany, in particular, was concerned about two murky deals involving Chinese investors: the takeover of the robot maker Kuka and an ultimately unsuccessful bid for the high-tech Aixtron.</p>	<p>有两起涉及中国投资者的复杂交易让德国尤其担心：一是收购机器人制造商库卡(Kuka)；另一起是收购高科技公司爱思强(Aixtron)，但最终没有成功。</p>
<p>The balance between security and the need for capital in a globalized world is a central concern for both Europe and Japan as they move forward with China.</p>	<p>在一个全球化世界中，对安全和对资本的需求应该如何保持平衡，这是欧洲和日本在向中国走近过程中的一个重大担忧。</p>
<p>The Chinese government has presented itself this year as the chief proponent of globalization as a source of prosperity — a stark divergence from Mr. Trump’s protectionist instincts and rejection of</p>	<p>今年，中国政府展示自己作为全球化主要支持者的形象，认为全球化是繁荣之源，这与特朗普的保护主义本能、对多边贸易协议的排斥、对更传统的双边协议的青睐形成鲜明对比。</p>

<p>multinational trade deals in favor of more old-fashioned bilateral accords.</p>	
<p>President Xi Jinping of China delivered the keynote speech at the World Economic Forum in Davos, where he positioned China as the guarantor of free trade. Despite widespread criticism from Western companies and analysts of China's failure to open up its economy, European business leaders applauded.</p>	<p>中国国家主席习近平在达沃斯的世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)上发表了主题演讲, 将中国定位为自由贸易的担保人。尽管西方国家的公司和分析人士广泛批评中国没有开放自己的经济, 但欧洲的商业领袖们还是鼓掌欢迎。</p>
<p>Next, Mr. Xi just hosted a conference in Beijing for its Belt and Road initiative, which is scheduled to bring vast Chinese-led investment in bridges, rails and ports to Europe, as well as other parts of the world.</p>	<p>之后, 习近平在北京为“一带一路”计划举行会议, 该计划旨在将中国在桥梁、铁路和港口方面主导的投资带到欧洲和世界各地。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is expected to push that initiative at the next global gathering of note, the G-20 summit meeting hosted by Germany in Hamburg in early July.</p>	<p>预计习近平会在下一个著名的全球聚会上推广该计划, 也就是7月初德国在汉堡主办的 G-20 峰会。</p>
<p>That China is sending its two most senior leaders here twice in just over a month underscores how seriously Beijing takes Germany — and Ms. Merkel, who, according to current opinion polls, is expected to win national elections in September.</p>	<p>在短短一个多月时间内, 中国最重要的两位高级领导人两次来到这里, 表明中国对德国和默克尔非常看重。根据目前的民意调查, 默克尔有望在今年9月的全国大选中获胜。</p>
<p>Mr. Stanzel, the former ambassador, cautioned, however, that the frequency of meetings at many levels did not necessarily signify accord.</p>	<p>不过, 前大使施坦策尔对此表示警惕, 他认为, 很多层次的频繁会晤不一定意味着和谐。</p>
<p>“We see a long process of increasing frustration with how China implements its reform plans,” he wrote in an email. That requires frequent and intense contacts, “which may give the impression that they become warmer.”</p>	<p>“中国实施自己改革计划的方式带来了漫长的、不断加重的沮丧情绪,” 他在接受电子邮件采访时说。这种情况需要通过频繁密切的接触来缓解, “这可能给人造成一种关系更热络的印象”。</p>
<p>Marcel Fratzscher, president of the German Institute for Economic Research, concurred that replacing America with China “is not a good</p>	<p>德国经济研究所(German Institute for Economic Research)主任马塞尔·弗拉茨舍尔(Marcel Fratzscher)也认为, 用中国取代美国“不是一个很好的交</p>

swap.”	换”。
“Germany has a lot more to fear from the Chinese than from the United States,” he said on the sidelines of a conference on American-German relations, taking place right by the Brandenburg Gate where former President Barack Obama appeared with Ms. Merkel last week before the Trump meetings in Brussels and Italy.	“德国对中国的担忧远远大于对美国,”他在一场关于美德关系的会议期间说。该会议就在勃兰登堡门举行。上周,默克尔在比利时和意大利与特朗普会晤之前,曾在这里与前美国总统贝拉克·奥巴马一同亮相。
Mr. Fratzscher, for one, argued for more German interest in India, whose delegation had just arrived to attend an investment conference with Ms. Merkel in a nearby hotel. India ranks about 24th on the list of trading partners for export-oriented Germany, between Ireland and Finland.	弗拉茨舍尔就认为,德国应该更多关注印度。当时,印度代表团刚刚抵达,准备在附近一家酒店与默克尔举行一场投资会议。对于以出口为主导的德国来说,印度在其贸易伙伴榜单上大约名列第24位,在爱尔兰和芬兰之间。
This week, Ms. Merkel pledged support to get stalled talks between India and the European Union moving. India’s high customs tariffs and bureaucracy — protections it argues a developing country needs — have delayed progress for a decade.	本周,默克尔承诺给予支持,让印度与欧盟对话摆脱僵持局面。印度的高关税和官僚主义——它认为,这是自己作为发展中国家所需要的保护——导致十年来对话没有进展。
Similarly, it remains to be seen if she can prod the Chinese to level the playing field for foreign companies and overcome the tensions standing in the way of a deeper partnership with Beijing as relations with Mr. Trump’s America sour.	同样地,她能否敦促中国为外国公司提供公平的竞争平台,以及在与特朗普政府的关系恶化之际,能否克服障碍,与中国建立更深厚的伙伴关系,仍需拭目以待。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170601/china-sees-an-opening-in-rift-between-trump-and-germany	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170601/china-sees-an-opening-in-rift-between-trump-and-germany
Q. & A.: The Paris Climate Accord	假如美国退出,巴黎气候协定命运如何?
President Donald Trump is said to be considering withdrawing the United States from the Paris climate agreement, a landmark accord reached in 2015 between 195 countries that seeks to avoid some of the	据说,唐纳德·特朗普总统正在考虑让美国退出巴黎气候协定,这是2015年195个国家达成的标志性协定,旨在遏制全球温室气体排放,避免气候变化造成的一些最严重后果。

worst effects of climate change by curbing global greenhouse gas emissions.	
The White House says it has not yet reached a final decision on Paris, and hundreds of corporations and world leaders are lobbying the United States to stay in the pact. Within the administration, some senior officials, including Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, have warned the president that the diplomatic repercussions from leaving could be severe.	白宫表示，它尚未就巴黎协定做出最终决定，成百上千个公司和一些国家领导人正在游说美国不要退出该协定。在特朗普政府内部，包括国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)在内的一些高级官员已经提醒总统，退出该协定可能造成严重的外交后果。
A U.S. withdrawal would not scuttle the Paris accord, but it could seriously weaken global efforts to avoid drastic climate change. Here's a primer on how the Paris agreement works — and what could happen if the United States leaves.	美国的退出不会破坏巴黎协定，但会严重削弱避免重大气候变化的全球努力。下面是一份关于巴黎气候协定运作方式的入门资料，以及如果美国退出，可能会发生的情况。
What does the Paris climate deal actually do?	巴黎气候协定到底是做什么的？
A: Under the Paris agreement, every country submitted an individual plan to tackle its greenhouse gas emissions and then agreed to meet regularly to review their progress and prod one another to ratchet up their efforts as the years went by.	答：按照巴黎协定，每个国家提交自己应对温室气体排放的计划，然后定期会面，评估进展，相互敦促，逐步加大努力。
Unlike its predecessor treaty, the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris deal was intended to be nonbinding, so that countries could tailor their climate plans to their domestic situations and alter them as circumstances changed. There are no penalties for falling short of declared targets. The hope was that, through peer pressure and diplomacy, these policies would be strengthened over time.	和之前的《京都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol)不同，巴黎协定是没有约束力的，所以每个国家可以根据国内情况制订自己的计划，并根据情况变化作出调整。如果没有实现宣称的目标，也不会受到惩罚。协定是希望通过其他国家的压力和外交手段逐步加强这些政策。
Under the deal, the Obama administration pledged to cut domestic greenhouse gas emissions 26 to 28 percent below 2005 levels by 2025	按照该协定，奥巴马政府承诺到2025年，将国内温室气体排放量减少到低于2005年排放量的26%至28%，并承诺在2020年之前，向较贫困国家捐

<p>as well as to commit up to \$3 billion in aid for poorer countries by 2020. (The United States has delivered \$1 billion to date.) China vowed that its emissions would peak around 2030 and that it would get about 20 percent of its electricity from carbon-free sources by then. India would continue to reduce its carbon intensity, or CO2 output per unit of economic activity, in line with historical levels.</p>	<p>助 30 亿美元（到目前为止，美国已经捐了 10 亿美元）。中国预测本国的温室气体排放量将在 2030 年左右达到最高值，它承诺，届时，大约 20% 的电将来自无碳能源。印度将根据其历史水平逐渐降低碳强度，也就是每单位经济活动的二氧化碳排放量。</p>
<p>While the current pledges would not prevent global temperatures from rising more than 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels, the threshold deemed unacceptably risky, there is some evidence that the Paris deal's "soft diplomacy" is nudging countries toward greater action. A recent study from the Grantham Research Institute found that the mere existence of the accord had prodded dozens of countries to enact new clean-energy laws.</p>	<p>虽然目前的这些承诺不足以阻止全球温度比工业化前水平上升 2°C 以上（上升 2°C 被视为无法接受的危险上限），但有些证据表明，巴黎协定的“软外交”促使很多国家采取了更多行动。格兰瑟姆研究院(Grantham Research Institute)最近的一项研究发现，单是这项协定的存在就已促使数十个国家颁布了新的清洁能源法律。</p>
<p>How would the United States withdraw from Paris?</p>	<p>美国将如何退出巴黎协定？</p>
<p>A: Because the deal is nonbinding, there are no penalties if the United States pulls out.</p>	<p>答：因为该协定没有约束力，所以如果美国退出，不会受到惩罚。</p>
<p>The Trump administration can invoke the accord's formal withdrawal mechanism, which takes four years — though U.S. officials could stop participating in any future climate talks immediately. A future administration could, if it chose, rejoin.</p>	<p>特朗普政府可以执行该协定的正式退出机制，那将花费四年时间，不过美国官员可以立刻停止参与未来的任何气候对话。如果未来的政府愿意，可以再次加入。</p>
<p>More radically, the Trump administration could withdraw from the underlying United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, signaling a withdrawal from all U.N.-sponsored climate discussions. It is not yet clear which option the Trump administration would choose, if it decides to leave.</p>	<p>更激进的方式是，特朗普政府可以退出更基本的《联合国气候变化框架公约》(United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)，表明自己要退出联合国主持下的所有气候讨论。尚不清楚如果特朗普政府决定退出的话，会选择哪种做法。</p>

<p>If the United States does leave, it would join Syria and Nicaragua as the only two countries not participating in the accord.</p>	<p>如果美国退出，它将加入叙利亚和尼加拉瓜的行列，成为世界上仅有的三个未加入该协定的国家之一。</p>
<p>The United States could also face serious diplomatic repercussions for leaving. Europe, China and other countries may threaten to withhold cooperation on issues the Trump administration cares about. In a more extreme case, other countries could decide to impose carbon tariffs on the United States.</p>	<p>美国可能也会面临退出造成的严重外交后果。欧洲、中国以及其他国家可能会威胁终止在特朗普政府关心的一些问题上的合作。在更极端的情况下，其他国家可能决定对美国征收碳关税。</p>
<p>What would this mean for the fight against climate change?</p>	<p>这对应对气候变化意味着什么？</p>
<p>A: Withdrawal by the United States could seriously undermine global efforts to tackle global warming — but much will depend on how other countries react.</p>	<p>答：美国的退出会严重削弱全世界对抗全球变暖的努力，但在很大程度上将取决于其他国家会做何反应。</p>
<p>Leaders in Europe, China and India have insisted that they will carry on tackling global warming without the United States. But the precise shape of future climate talks remains an open question.</p>	<p>欧洲、中国和印度的领导人表示，美国退出后，他们将继续对抗全球变暖。不过，未来气候对话的确切情形依然无从判断。</p>
<p>One possibility is that, with the world's second-largest emitter pulling out, other countries may feel inclined to relax their own plans to curb greenhouse gases. "Even in places like Europe, you have industry groups worried about competitiveness," said David G. Victor, a professor of international relations at the University of California, San Diego. A U.S. withdrawal, he notes, "makes the politics in other countries that much harder."</p>	<p>一种可能是，全球第二大排放国退出之后，其他国家可能会倾向于放松遏制温室气体排放的计划。“即便在欧洲这样的地方，有些行业组织也担心竞争问题，”加州大学圣迭戈分校(University of California, San Diego)的国际关系教授戴维·G·维克多(David G. Victor)说。他指出，美国退出“会让其他国家的相关政治变得更加困难”。</p>
<p>Developing countries like India, Indonesia, and the Philippines may be more reluctant to tackle their emissions if the United States pulls back on promised aid to help them adjust to the worst effects of climate change.</p>	<p>如果美国收回承诺，不再帮助印度、印度尼西亚和菲律宾等发展中国家为气候变化最恶劣的影响做出调整，那么，这些国家可能更不愿意应对排放问题。</p>

<p>Not everyone is so pessimistic, however. Luke Kemp, a climate policy expert at Australian National University, suggests that other countries may choose to redouble their pursuit of cleaner energy in the face of recalcitrance from the Trump administration. "In the short term you could see a galvanizing effect," he said.</p>	<p>不过，不是所有的人都这么悲观。澳大利亚国立大学(Australian National University)的气候政策专家卢克·肯普(Luke Kemp)表示，面对特朗普政府的顽固，其他国家可能会选择加强对更清洁能源的追求。“在短期内，你可能会看到一种激励效果，”他说。</p>
<p>China, the world's largest emitter, is poised to assume a dominant role in future talks. The country is investing heavily in wind, solar and nuclear power in an attempt to level off its once-insatiable coal consumption. But it is unclear how far China's leaders will go in pressuring other countries to raise their ambitions. In the past, China has argued against rigorous transparency standards to review nations' progress.</p>	<p>全球最大排放国中国准备在未来的对话中扮演主导角色。该国正在风能、太阳能与核能上大量投资，以减少一度无法得到满足的煤炭消费。但是，中国领导人在迫使其他国家提高标准方面究竟会走得多远，目前尚不清楚。过去，中国曾经反对评估国家进展方面的严格透明标准。</p>
<p>But the rest of the world will have a lot of heavy lifting ahead of it: Current pledges, when added up, put the planet on pace to warm 3 degrees Celsius or more above preindustrial levels, an outcome with a far greater risk of destabilizing ice sheets in Greenland and Antarctica, higher levels of sea-level rise, more destructive heat waves and droughts, and the loss of vital ecosystems like coral reefs.</p>	<p>不过，世界其他国家还面临着重任：目前的承诺累加起来依然会让地球的温度朝着比工业化前上升3°C或更高的方向发展，这会极大增加以下风险：格陵兰岛和南极洲的冰原破裂，海平面上升，出现更多破坏性热浪和干旱，失去珊瑚礁等重要生态系统。</p>
<p>One final variable: A future U.S. administration could always change course on climate policy – and even try to rejoin the agreement once Trump is out of office.</p>	<p>最后一个可能的变数：未来的美国政府始终可以改变气候政策路线，甚至可能尝试在特朗普下台后，立刻重新加入该协定。</p>
<p>"Other countries are constantly judging each other's positions in the world," Victor said. "If it looks like this administration is only going to last for four years, you might see other countries continue to push along on climate and not give up on the U.S. just yet."</p>	<p>“其他国家在不断评价彼此在世界上的位置，”维克多说。“如果这届政府似乎只会维持四年，你可能会看到其他国家继续在气候问题上努力，暂时不会放弃美国。”</p>

https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170601/qa-the-paris-climate-accord	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170601/qa-the-paris-climate-accord
Trump Hands the Chinese a Gift: The Chance for Global Leadership	美国大步退出世界舞台，中国迎来战略机遇
WASHINGTON — President Trump has managed to turn America First into America Isolated.	华盛顿——特朗普总统已经成功地把“美国优先”变成了“美国孤立”。
In pulling out of the Paris climate accord, Mr. Trump has created a vacuum of global leadership that presents ripe opportunities to allies and adversaries alike to reorder the world’s power structure. His decision is perhaps the greatest strategic gift to the Chinese, who are eager to fill the void that Washington is leaving around the world on everything from setting the rules of trade and environmental standards to financing the infrastructure projects that give Beijing vast influence.	通过退出巴黎气候协定，特朗普制造了一个全球领导力真空，为美国的盟友和对手一同奉上了重塑世界权力结构的大好机会。他的决定对中国人来说或许是最棒的战略礼物。他们正急于填补华盛顿在世界各地留下的所涉甚广的空缺——从制定贸易规则和环境标准，到为那些会带给北京巨大影响力的基础设施项目提供资金。
Mr. Trump’s remarks in the Rose Garden on Thursday were also a retreat from leadership on the one issue, climate change, that unified America’s European allies, its rising superpower competitor in the Pacific, and even some of its adversaries, including Iran. He did it over the objections of much of the American business community and his secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson, who embraced the Paris accord when he ran Exxon Mobil, less out of a sense of moral responsibility and more as part of the new price of doing business around the world.	特朗普周四在玫瑰园发表的言论，意味着美国将退出应对气候变化议题的领导者行列，而这一议题曾把美国的欧洲盟友、它在太平洋地区日渐崛起的超级大国竞争对手，乃至包括伊朗在内的它的一些敌人团结起来。他不顾美国商界很多人以及国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)的反对，做出了这一决定。蒂勒森在掌管埃克森美孚(Exxon Mobil)期间便对该协定表示了支持，他这样做与其说是出于道德责任感，不如说是在世界各地做生意的新代价。
As Mr. Trump announced his decision, the Paris agreement’s goals were conspicuously reaffirmed by friends and rivals alike, including nations where it would have the most impact, like China and India, as well as the major European Union states and Russia.	在特朗普宣布自己的决定之际，巴黎协定的目标高调地得到了美国的朋友和对手的一致重申，其中包括中国、印度等将会受到最大影响的国家、欧盟主要成员国以及俄罗斯。
The announcement came only days after he declined to give his NATO allies a forceful reaffirmation of America’s commitment to their security,	宣布这一消息仅仅几天之前，特朗普曾拒绝向北约盟友坚定地重申美国对它们的安全承诺。再往前数几个月，他抛弃了一项名为“跨太平洋伙伴关系协

<p>and a few months after he abandoned a trade deal, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, that was designed to put the United States at the center of a trade group that would compete with — and, some argue, contain — China’s fast-growing economic might.</p>	<p>定”（Trans Pacific Partnership, 简称 TPP）的贸易协议。TPP 的签订旨在把美国置于一个贸易集团的核心位置，该集团将与中国日益增长的经济实力相抗衡——也有人说是对其加以遏制。</p>
<p>“The irony here is that people worried that Trump would come in and make the world safe for Russian meddling,” said Richard N. Haass, the president of the Council on Foreign Relations, who was briefly considered, then rejected, for a top post in the new administration. “He may yet do that,” Mr. Haass added, “but he has certainly made the world safe for Chinese influence.”</p>	<p>“颇为讽刺的是，人们曾担心特朗普上台后，会为俄罗斯的干预之举创造条件，”曾短暂地成为新政府高级职位候选人，后被放弃的外交关系协会(Council on Foreign Relations)主席理查德·N·哈斯(Richard N. Haass)说。“他或许还没这样做，”哈斯继续说道，“但他已经显然已经为中国拓展其影响力创造了条件。”</p>
<p>The president, and his defenders, argue that such views are held by an elite group of globalists who have lost sight of the essential element of American power: economic growth. Mr. Trump made that argument explicitly in the Rose Garden with his contention that the Paris accord amounted to nothing more than “a massive redistribution of United States wealth to other countries.”</p>	<p>总统以及为他辩护的人表示，秉持此类观点的是一群信奉全球主义的精英，他们忽略了为美国的权力提供支撑的基本要素：经济增长。特朗普在玫瑰园明确地指出了这一点，他说《巴黎协定》只不过是“把美国的财富大把地再分配给其他国家”。</p>
<p>In short, he turned the concept of the agreement on its head. While President Barack Obama argued that the United Nations Green Climate Fund — a financial institution to help poorer nations combat the effects of climate change — would benefit the world, Mr. Trump argued that the American donations to the fund, which he halted, would beggar the country.</p>	<p>简而言之，他颠覆了这项协定的概念。贝拉克·奥巴马(Barack Obama)总统曾说，联合国绿色气候基金(United Nations Green Climate Fund)——一家帮助较为贫困的国家对抗气候变化影响的金融机构——将让世界受益；特朗普却说，美国对该基金的捐助会让美国变得很穷——他已经停掉了这项捐助。</p>
<p>“Our withdrawal from the agreement represents a reassertion of America’s sovereignty,” Mr. Trump said.</p>	<p>“我们退出协议代表着重申美国的主权，”特朗普说。</p>
<p>That, in short, encapsulates how Mr. Trump’s view of preserving</p>	<p>简而言之，这体现了特朗普对维持美国实力的理解，与可追溯至哈里·S·杜鲁</p>

<p>American power differs from all of his predecessors, back to President Harry S. Truman. His proposed cuts to contributions to the United Nations and to American foreign aid are based on a presumption that only economic and military power count. "Soft power" — investments in alliances and broader global projects — are, in his view, designed to drain influence, not add to it, evident in the fact that he did not include the State Department among the agencies that are central to national security, and thus require budget increases.</p>	<p>门(Harry S. Truman)的所有前任这方面的理解均有不同。他提议削减上交联合国的经费和美国对外援助经费,这是基于只有经济和军事实力才重要的假设。在他看来,“软实力”这种东西——对结盟和更广泛的全球项目的投资——只会耗尽而不是增加影响力。这一点在他没有把国务院算作对国家安全颇为重要,因而须增加预算的机构这个事实中表现得淋漓尽致。</p>
<p>It will take years to determine the long-term effects of his decision to abandon the Paris agreement, to the environment and to the global order. It will not break alliances: Europe is hardly about to embrace a broken, corrupt Russia, and China's neighbors are simultaneously drawn to its immense wealth and repelled by its self-interested ambitions.</p>	<p>他退出《巴黎协定》的决定对环境和全球秩序的长远影响要数年才能确定。这不会打破联盟:欧洲不太可能去拥抱一个凋敝、腐败的俄罗斯,而中国的邻居既被它巨大的财富所吸引,又厌恶它自私自利的野心。</p>
<p>But Mr. Trump has added to the arguments of leaders around the world that it is time to rebalance their portfolios by effectively selling some of their stock in Washington. Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany has already announced her plan to hedge her bets, declaring last weekend after meeting Mr. Trump that she had realized "the times when we could completely rely on others are, to an extent, over."</p>	<p>但特朗普让世界各国的领导人有了更多的理由,认为是时候通过大力卖出在华盛顿的部分股份,来重新平衡自己的投资组合了。德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)已经宣布了她的对冲止损计划。上周末,在同特朗普举行了会晤后,默克尔声称她意识到,“我们可以完全依赖他人的时代,在一定程度上来说结束了”。</p>
<p>That may be temporary: It is still possible that Mr. Trump's announcement on Thursday will amount to a blip in history, a withdrawal that takes so long — four years — that it could be reversed after the next presidential election. But for now it leaves the United States declaring that it is better outside the accord than in, a position</p>	<p>这也许是暂时的:特朗普周四的表态依然有可能只是历史进程中的一个小波折。退出要花很长时间——四年——以至事情可能会在下一届总统选举之后发生逆转。但目前,这让宣称退出协定比留下更好的美国,处在迄今为止除自己外只有叙利亚和尼加拉瓜占据的位置。(叙利亚没有参加是因为它深陷内战,尼加拉瓜则是因为它认为全球最富裕的一些国家做出的牺牲不够。)</p>

<p>that, besides America, has so far only been taken by Syria and Nicaragua. (Syria did not sign on because it is locked in civil war, Nicaragua because it believes the world's richest nations did not sacrifice enough.)</p>	
<p>But it is the relative power balance with China that absorbs anyone who studies the dance of great powers. Even before Mr. Trump's announcement, President Xi Jinping had figured out how to embrace the rhetoric, if not the substance, of global leadership.</p>	<p>但吸引所有研究大国角力的人的，是与中国的相对力量平衡。早在特朗普宣布这个决定之前，中国国家主席习近平就已经明白，在言辞上该怎样承担起全球领导者的角色，不管实际行动如何。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi is no free trader, and his nation has overtaken the United States as the greatest emitter of carbon by a factor of two. Only three years ago, it was a deal between Mr. Obama and Mr. Xi that laid the groundwork for what became the broader Paris agreement.</p>	<p>习近平并不是自由贸易主义者，他领导的国家已经取代美国，成为最大的碳排放国，排放量是美国的两倍。就在三年前，奥巴马与习近平达成的一项协议，为整个巴黎协定的前身奠定了基础。</p>
<p>Yet for months the Chinese president has been stepping unto the breach, including giving speeches at the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, that made it sound like China alone was ready to adopt the role of global standard-setter that Washington has occupied since the end of World War II.</p>	<p>但数月来，习近平一直在填补真空，包括在瑞士达沃斯的世界经济论坛(World Economic Forum)年会上发表讲话。那些讲话听上去像是只有中国准备好了接替华盛顿自二战结束后一直占据的全球标准制定者的角色。</p>
<p>"What the Paris accord represented, in a fractured world, was finally some international consensus, led by two big polluters, China and the United States, on a common course of action," said Graham T. Allison, the author of a new book, "Destined For War: Can America and China Escape Thucydides's Trap?"</p>	<p>"《巴黎协定》代表着支离破碎的世界之中终于有了一点国际共识，由中国和美国这两个大的污染国家领衔，展开一项有共同目标的行动，"新书《注定一战：美国和中国能否逃脱修昔底德陷阱？》的作者格雷厄姆·T·艾里森(Graham T. Allison)说。</p>
<p>"What you'd expect us to do is sustain our position by maintaining our most important relationship around the world and address what the citizens of our allies consider their most important problems: economic</p>	<p>"你本来还期待我们能在世界各地维持极其重要的伙伴关系，解决盟国人民心目中最重要问题：经济发展和一个对子孙后代而言具备可持续性的环境，从而保持我们在世界上的位置，"他补充说。"相反，我们却在主动退出。"</p>

<p>growth and an environment that sustains their children and grandchildren," he added. "Instead, we are absenting the field."</p>	
<p>That sentiment was evident on Thursday in Berlin. Just hours before Mr. Trump spoke, China's premier, Li Keqiang, stood alongside Ms. Merkel, and used careful words as he described China as a champion of the accord. China believed that fighting climate change was an "international responsibility," Mr. Li said, the kind of declaration that American diplomats have made for years when making the case to combat terrorism or nuclear proliferation or hunger.</p>	<p>周四在柏林，这种情绪很明显。就在特朗普发言前几个小时，中国总理李克强与默克尔并肩而立，他用审慎的措辞来描述中国是这项协议的捍卫者。李克强说，中国相信应对气候变化是一项“国际责任”——多年来，为打击恐怖主义、核扩散或饥饿，美国外交官员经常做出这种宣言。</p>
<p>China has long viewed the possibility of a partnership with Europe as a balancing strategy against the United States. Now, with Mr. Trump questioning the basis of NATO, the Chinese are hoping that their partnership with Europe on the climate accord may allow that relationship to come to fruition faster than their grand strategy imagined.</p>	<p>长期以来，中国一直认为，对与欧洲建立伙伴关系的探索是一种平衡战略，可以用来对抗美国。如今，特朗普既然开始质疑北约的基础，中国人希望他们与欧洲在气候协定方面达成的伙伴关系可以让中欧关系全面开花结果，大大早于其宏大战略所设想的日期。</p>
<p>Naturally, the Chinese are using the biggest weapon in their quiver: Money. Their plan, known as "One Belt, One Road," is meant to buy China influence from Ethiopia to Britain, from Malaysia to Hungary, all the while refashioning the global economic order.</p>	<p>当然，中国人也在小心翼翼地使出他们最重要的武器：金钱。他们的计划被称为“一带一路”，希望在从埃塞俄比亚到英国，从马来西亚到匈牙利的范围内，用金钱为中国换来影响力，同时重塑全球经济秩序。</p>
<p>Mr. Xi announced the sweeping initiative last month, envisioning spending \$1 trillion on huge infrastructure projects across Africa, Asia and Europe. It is a plan with echoes of the Marshall Plan and other American efforts at aid and investment, but on a scale with little precedent in modern history. And the clear subtext is that it is past time to toss out the rules of aging, American-dominated international</p>	<p>习近平上月宣布了一项全面举措，计划斥资 1 万亿美元投资非洲、亚洲和欧洲的超大型基础设施项目。这个计划有点像马歇尔计划(Marshall Plan)以及美国在援助和投资方面的其他工作，但其规模在现代史上几乎没有先例。这其中蕴含着明确的潜台词：以美国为主导的老一套国际体系早该抛弃，该按中国的条件做买卖了。</p>

institutions, and to conduct commerce on China's terms.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/climate-accord-trump-china-global-leadership	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/climate-accord-trump-china-global-leadership
As Trump Exits Paris Agreement, Other Nations Are Defiant	保卫气候协议，世界“反美阵线”形成
UNITED NATIONS — Leaders from around the world maintained a defiant front Thursday after President Donald Trump announced that he would withdraw the United States from the Paris Agreement.	联合国——周四，唐纳德·特朗普总统宣布他将让美国退出《巴黎协定》(Paris Agreement)，世界各国领导人随即形成了针对他的反抗阵线。
French President Emmanuel Macron, speaking in English before switching to French, said he believed Trump was making a mistake, then extended an offer to Americans: “Tonight, I wish to tell the United States: France believes in you, the world believes in you. I know that you are a great nation. I know your history, our common history. To all scientists, engineers, entrepreneurs, responsible citizens who were disappointed by the decision of the president of the United States, I want to say that they will find in France a second home.	法国总统埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)先用英语，后用法语发言，说他相信特朗普犯了一个错误，然后向美国人提出建议：“今晚，我想告诉美国：法国相信你，世界相信你。我知道你是一个伟大的国家。我知道你的历史，我们的共同历史。我想说，所有对美国总统的决定感到失望的科学家、工程师、企业家，以及负责任的公民，他们可以在法国找到第二个家园。”
Miguel Arias Cañete, the European Union's commissioner for climate, said Trump's decision had “galvanized us” and promised that “this vacuum will be filled by new broad committed leadership.”	欧盟气候委员米格尔·阿里亚斯·卡涅特(Miguel Arias Cañete)表示，特朗普的决定“激励了我们”，并承诺“这个真空将由全身心投入的新领导力量填补。”
The leaders of France, Germany and Italy swiftly issued a statement expressing “regret” and rejected Trump's assertion that he would renegotiate the deal.	法国、德国、意大利的领导人迅速发表了一项声明，表示“遗憾”，并表示不接受特朗普就该协议展开重新谈判的主张。
“We therefore reaffirm our strongest commitment to swiftly implement the Paris Agreement, including its climate finance goals, and we encourage all our partners to speed up their action to combat climate change,” the statement read.	“我们在此重申，我们以最坚定的决心致力于迅速执行《巴黎协定》，包括其气候资金目标，我们鼓励所有合作伙伴加快行动，应对气候变化，”这份声明说。

<p>Christina Figueres, the former U.N. official who led the negotiations, said that under the agreement the United States cannot even submit its intention to withdraw until November 2019, after which the process would take a year.</p>	<p>主导谈判的前联合国官员克里斯蒂安娜·菲格雷斯(Christina Figueres)说, 根据协议, 美国直到 2019 年 11 月才能提交退出意图, 之后的退出程序还需要一年时间。</p>
<p>"You cannot renegotiate individually," she said. "It's a multilateral agreement. No one country can unilaterally change the conditions."</p>	<p>"你不能分别重新谈判,"她说。"这是一个多边协议。没有任何国家可以单方面改变条件。"</p>
<p>In his comments Thursday, Trump took aim at the Green Climate Fund designed to help poor nations deal with the havoc of climate change, calling it a vast scheme to redistribute wealth. Figueres described the fund as a "political message" of help from rich countries to poor countries that have done little to wreck the atmosphere.</p>	<p>在周四的评论中, 特朗普把目标对准旨在帮助贫穷国家处理气候变化破坏的绿色气候基金(Green Climate Fund), 称之为重新分配财富的巨大阴谋。菲格雷斯将该基金描述为富国释放的"政治信息", 表明它们在帮助那些几乎没有对大气造成任何破坏的穷国。</p>
<p>Mayors from Sweden to Australia pushed back against the U.S. announcement. "What's heartbreaking is the damage governments can do in a short time when they're in power," said Clover Moore, the mayor of Sydney. "But where national action falters, as we see in the USA tonight, we see more and more city governments stepping up to provide the leadership we urgently need."</p>	<p>从瑞典到澳大利亚, 许多市长都批驳了美国的声明。"令人心碎的是, 一旦他们掌握权力, 政府在短时间内就能造成这样的破坏,"悉尼市市长克洛弗·摩尔(Clover Moore)说。"但是, 正如我们今晚在美国看到的, 当国家的行动出现摇摆的时候, 就会有越来越多的城市政府站出来, 提供我们迫切需要的领导力。"</p>
<p>Mary Robinson, a former U.N. special envoy for climate change, said in a biting statement: "The U.S. reneging on its commitment to the Paris Agreement renders it a rogue state on the international stage."</p>	<p>前联合国气候变化特使玛丽·罗宾逊(Mary Robinson)在一份措辞犀利的声明中说: "美国违反对《巴黎协定》的承诺, 使其成为国际舞台上的流氓国家。"</p>
<p>Before the announcement, U.N. envoys from rich and poor countries alike said they were sticking to the agreement, with or without the United States. New diplomatic alliances were forming, with Europe, India and China pledging to uphold their end of the deal.</p>	<p>在特朗普宣布该消息之前, 来自富国和穷国的联合国特使都表示, 不管有没有美国参与, 他们都将坚持这个协议。欧洲、印度和中国都承诺遵守自己在协议中的部分, 新的外交联盟正在形成。</p>
<p>Even some of Washington's most reliable allies warned that the United</p>	<p>即使华盛顿的一些最可靠的盟友也警告说, 美国会在国际舞台上遭到孤立。</p>

States would find itself isolated on the international stage.	
Arias Cañete insisted the Paris Agreement “will endure,” and he said the “world can continue to count on Europe for global leadership in the fight against climate change.”	阿里亚斯·卡涅特坚称，《巴黎协定》“将会持续下去”，他说，“在应对气候变化的战斗中，世界可以继续依靠欧洲来充当全球领导者的角色。”
Premier Li Keqiang of China, in Berlin for meetings with Chancellor Angela Merkel, said Thursday before Trump’s decision that his country remained committed to the fight against climate change and to participating in international efforts for a greener world.	周四，在特朗普宣布这一决定之前，中国总理李克强在柏林与德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)会晤时表示，中国会继续致力于抗击气候变化，并参与各种国际努力，建设一个更环保的世界。
China, the world’s biggest emitter of carbon dioxide, stands to gain international credit for standing by the Paris Agreement, but it would not be able to fill the void on its own if the United States abandoned the treaty.	中国是世界上最大的二氧化碳排放国，它因支持《巴黎协定》而逐渐在国际上获得赞誉，但如果美国放弃条约，它也无法自己填补空白。
“China will continue to uphold its commitments to the Paris climate agreement,” Li said, confirming a position his country agreed to alongside the United States in 2014, in what proved to be a watershed moment for the ultimate passage of the landmark accord the following year.	“中国将会继续履行巴黎协定承诺，”李克强表示，2014年，中国在这一问题上和美国达成了同一立场，这被证明是具有决定性意义的时刻，使得具有里程碑意义的巴黎协定终于在翌年获得通过。如今，中国再次重申了自己的立场。
Merkel, who welcomed the Chinese commitment as “encouraging,” has been a leader in the global push for climate action since 1992, when she played a crucial international role in the passage of the world’s first climate treaty, the Kyoto Protocol.	默克尔对中国的承诺表示欢迎，称之为“鼓舞人心”。1992年，她在通过世界首个气候条约《京都议定书》(Kyoto Protocol)当中扮演了至关重要的国际角色，此后在全球推动气候行动中一直发挥着领导作用。
She pointed to future cooperation between Brussels and Beijing, making clear the similar intention in Europe to move ahead with potential partners to fill any vacuum created by Washington’s absence.	她提到布鲁塞尔与北京未来的合作，表明欧洲也有类似意图：推动潜在合作伙伴以填补华盛顿缺席所造成的真空。
Merkel and India’s leader, Narendra Modi, pledged their support for the	默克尔和印度的领导人纳伦德拉·莫迪(Narendra Modi)于周三在柏林会见期

climate accord during meetings in Berlin on Wednesday.	间承诺支持气候协定。
The Paris Agreement entered into force in the General Assembly hall last November, just days before the U.S. presidential election. And it was at the U.N. this week that the isolation of the United States was palpable.	去年 11 月美国总统大选的前几天,《巴黎协定》在联合国大会大厅内生效。而本周,美国在联合国显然孤立无援。
Several Western diplomats said they could not fathom why the White House would join the tiny clique of nations — like Syria and Nicaragua — that had not signed the accord. The last time the United States' standing had fallen so low was during its invasion of Iraq, several said.	几位西方国家的外交官说,他们不能理解白宫何以效仿叙利亚和尼加拉瓜,加入没有签署协议的小国家行列。有几位外交官说,上一次美国的世界地位下降到这么低的地步,还是在它入侵伊拉克的时候。
"Humanity is at a fork in the road," said Kai Sauer, the ambassador from Finland. "One hundred and ninety countries going on one path, and the United States, Syria, Nicaragua going on another? It seems a bit strange. This definitely also changes how we are looking at the United States."	"人类正位于一个岔路口,"芬兰常驻联合国代表凯·绍尔(Kai Sauer)说。"190 个国家走上一条路,而美国、叙利亚、尼加拉瓜走上另一条路?这看起来有点奇怪。但这也绝对改变了我们对美国的看法。"
If the United States does withdraw, "the system of global climate governance won't totally collapse, but it will be shaken," said Zhang Haibin, a professor at Peking University who studies international environmental politics.	如果美国确实退出,"全球气候治理体系不会完全崩溃,但它会动摇,"北京大学研究国际环境政治的教授张海滨说。
"The international community may expect China to play a leading role," he said. "But in my view, China doesn't have the capacity to single-handedly play the role of global hero. Instead, we'll need to work closely with the European Union and the BASIC countries," he said, referring to a negotiating bloc that includes Brazil, South Africa, India and China.	"国际社会可能期望中国发挥领导作用,"他说。"但是在我看来,中国没有能力单枪匹马地扮演全球英雄角色。相反,我们需要同欧盟和基础四国紧密合作,"他所说的基础四国指由巴西、南非、印度和中国组成的谈判集团。
"Collective leadership will be more important," he said.	"集体领导会更重要,"他说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/climate-paris-agreement-trum	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/climate-paris-agreement-trum

p-china	p-china
Trump Will Withdraw U.S. From Paris Climate Agreement	特朗普宣布美国将退出巴黎气候协定
WASHINGTON — President Donald Trump announced Thursday that he will withdraw the United States from participation in the Paris climate accord, weakening global efforts to combat climate change and siding with conservatives who argued that the landmark 2015 agreement was harming the economy.	华盛顿——特朗普总统周四宣布，他将让美国退出巴黎气候协定，此举削弱了全球为防止气候变化而做出的努力，与美国保守派的立场一致。保守派认为，2015年这个具有里程碑意义的协定正在危害美国经济。
But he will stick to the withdrawal process laid out in the Paris agreement, which President Barack Obama joined and most of the world has already ratified. That could take nearly four years to complete, meaning a final decision would be up to the American voters in the next presidential election.	他将坚持开始巴黎协定的退出程序，这个协定是奥巴马总统加入的，已经在全球大部分地区获得了批准。退出程序可能需要将近四年时间才能完成，意味着最后的决定将取决于美国选民在下一届总统选举中的选择。
Still, Trump’s decision is a remarkable rebuke to fellow heads of state, climate activists, corporate executives and members of the president’s own staff, all of whom failed this week to change Trump’s mind with an intense, last-minute lobbying blitz.	尽管如此，特朗普的决定是对其他国家元首、气候活动人士、企业高管以及总统自己幕僚的叱责，他们原本希望最后一刻的大力游说，能让特朗普改变想法。
“In order to fulfill my solemn duty to protect America and its citizens, the United States will withdraw from the Paris climate accord but begin negotiations to re-enter either the Paris accord or an entirely new transaction on terms that are fair to the United States,” the president said. “We are getting out. But we will start to negotiate, and we will see if we can make a deal that’s fair. And if we can, that’s great.”	“为了履行我保护美国及其公民的庄严义务，美国将退出巴黎气候协定，但是会在对美国公平的条件下重新加入巴黎协定或一个全新交易，”总统说。“我们将退出这个协定，但是我们将开始谈判，看看能否达成一个公平的协定。如果可以的话，那就太棒了。”
Obama, in a rare assertion of his political views as a former president, castigated the decision.	作为前任总统，奥巴马罕有地对自己的政治观点进行了维护，严厉谴责了该决定。
“The nations that remain in the Paris Agreement will be the nations that	“仍然留在巴黎协定中的国家，将会从新增的就业机会和新生的产业中获益。”

<p>reap the benefits in jobs and industries created," he said in a statement. "I believe the United States of America should be at the front of the pack. But even in the absence of American leadership; even as this administration joins a small handful of nations that reject the future; I'm confident that our states, cities, and businesses will step up and do even more to lead the way, and help protect for future generations the one planet we've got."</p>	<p>他在一份声明中说：“我相信美利坚合众国应该走在前面。但即使没有国家的领导，即使这个政府加入了少数拒绝未来的国家行列，我相信，我们的州、城市和企业将会站出来发挥领导力，为子孙后代保护好我们的地球。”</p>
<p>Most Republicans applauded the decision.</p>	<p>大多数共和党人赞扬了这一决定。</p>
<p>"I applaud President Trump and his administration for dealing yet another significant blow to the Obama administration's assault on domestic energy production and jobs," said Sen. Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the majority leader.</p>	<p>多数党领袖、肯塔基州参议员米奇·麦康奈尔(Mitch McConnell)表示：“我赞赏特朗普总统及其政府再次出手大力回击奥巴马政府对国内能源生产和就业机会造成的冲击。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/trump-paris-climate-agreement</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170602/trump-paris-climate-agreement</p>
<p>London Attacks: 'It Was Utter Horror'</p>	<p>恐惧笼罩伦敦心脏地带：目击者回忆恐袭发生时</p>
<p>LONDON — It was a warm, drizzly Saturday night, and the bars at Borough Market were packed, as usual. Tucked below an offramp of London Bridge, near the banks of the Thames, the market is a warren of narrow streets populated with trendy bars and restaurants, where some people had just finished watching the Champions League soccer final.</p>	<p>伦敦——这是一个温度宜人的周六夜晚，飘着毛毛细雨，博罗市场里的酒吧和平时一样人满为患。这里靠近泰晤士河岸，坐落在伦敦桥的驶出坡道之下，狭窄密集的街道上布满时尚的酒吧和餐厅，有些人刚在酒吧里看完欧冠足球决赛。</p>
<p>Then came the loud bang of a crashing van. Then came three men slashing at patrons with knives. Then screams, sirens, chaos — and, finally, gunfire as arriving police officers shot the three assailants dead.</p>	<p>然后传来撞车的巨响。有三名男子用刀向游客们砍去。之后是尖叫声、警笛声与一片混乱的声音，最后传来枪声，赶到的警察击毙了三名凶手。</p>
<p>"A huge group of people started running towards us," said Graham Forester, who was in a taxi arriving at Borough Market as the attack</p>	<p>“一大群人跑向我们，”格雷厄姆·福斯特(Graham Forester)说，袭击开始后，他坐着出租车到达博罗市场：“一个女人对着我的出租车司机尖叫，要他掉</p>

<p>unfolded. "One woman screamed at my cabby, telling him to turn around. One guy fell over really badly, while he was running, and I saw a pool of blood on the pavement.</p>	<p>头。一个人跑着跑着就倒在地上，状况非常糟，我看到人行道上有一大滩血。”</p>
<p>"A group of young girls, dolled up for the night, were running in their high heels, crying."</p>	<p>“一群晚上出来玩的年轻姑娘打扮得漂漂亮亮，她们穿着高跟鞋，边跑边哭。”</p>
<p>Parts of the area around the market remained cordoned off by police Sunday morning, as authorities continued to investigate the three men who carried out Britain's third major terrorist attack in less than three months.</p>	<p>周日上午，市场周边部分地区仍被警方封锁，官方仍在调查三名男性凶手，这是不到三个月内英国遭到的第三次重大恐怖袭击事件。</p>
<p>Seven people were killed, with dozens more injured, some in critical condition. Little was known about the assailants, but if their goal was to sow fear by striking a location filled with people, Borough Market and nearby London Bridge were ideal targets.</p>	<p>事件中有七人遇难，数十人受伤，有些人仍处于危急状态。关于袭击者的情况，目前人们几乎一无所知，但如果他们的目标是通过袭击人员密集的地方，以达到散布恐惧的目的，博罗市场和附近的伦敦桥堪称理想目标。</p>
<p>Popular with tourists and teeming with night life, London Bridge is a transport hub, with an adjacent rail and underground station near tourist attractions such as the Shard, the city's tallest building; Shakespeare's Globe Theater; and the Tate Modern art gallery.</p>	<p>伦敦桥一带拥有丰富的夜生活，到处都是游客，是一个交通枢纽，在附近的火车站和地铁站下车，可到达伦敦最高建筑碎片大厦(Shard)、莎士比亚环球剧院(Shakespeare's Globe Theater)和泰特现代艺术馆(Tate Modern)等旅游景点。</p>
<p>The area was filled with people at 10:08 p.m. Saturday when a white van roared across the bridge, jumping the curb and plowing over pedestrians on the sidewalk.</p>	<p>周六晚十点零八分，正值这一带人头攒动之际，一辆白色面包车在桥上咆哮而过，冲上人行道撞倒行人。</p>
<p>"We were close to the bridge, about to drive over it, and then traffic suddenly stopped," said a witness, Lorna Murray. "People got out of their cars and started running towards us."</p>	<p>“我们离桥很近，正要开车过桥，这时交通突然停滞了，”目击者洛娜·穆雷(Lorna Murray)说。“人们从自己的车子里冲出来跑向我们。”</p>
<p>"We saw the white van that apparently rammed into people," she added.</p>	<p>“我们看到一辆白色面包车，似乎是冲进了人群之中，”她说。</p>

<p>As victims lay strewn on the bridge, the van crashed into a guardrail along an offramp above Borough Market. Three men jumped out carrying long knives and raced into the market area. Patrons who had spent an evening in pubs or restaurants suddenly realized they were under attack.</p>	<p>桥上到处都是倒下的受害者，与此同时，在博罗市场上方的坡道，面包车撞上一道护栏停了下来。三名拿长刀的男子从车上跳下来，进入市场区域。在酒吧或餐馆度过了一个晚上的顾客突然意识到他们正在遭受袭击。</p>
<p>The rampage lasted only eight minutes before police vehicles arrived at the scene. Almost immediately, officers began ordering people to leave the area, even as they confronted the three assailants. Each of the men was wearing what appeared to be an explosive vest – but those turned out to be fake. A British Transport Police officer was injured as other officers shot and killed the assailants.</p>	<p>暴行仅持续了八分钟时间，警车就赶到了现场。面对三名攻击者，警察们几乎是马上就开始命令人们离开这个地区。每名攻击者都穿着看似自杀爆炸背心的衣物，但事后被证明是假的。一名英国交通警察受伤，其他警察射杀了袭击者。</p>
<p>No one knew if the attack was over, or if other assailants remained at large.</p>	<p>当时没有人知道袭击是否就此结束，抑或是否还有其他凶手在逃。</p>
<p>Hotels in the area were evacuated. Alarms went off inside deserted lobbies, as members of the staff went door-to-door telling guests to get out.</p>	<p>该地区的酒店遭到疏散。警报声在人员散尽的大堂里响起，员工们逐个房间敲门，通知客人离开。</p>
<p>Panicked people sprinted across bridges, many of them in their pajamas. Children were crying, and some hotel guests were huddled up, waiting in the cold.</p>	<p>恐慌的人群冲过桥去，许多人只穿着睡衣。孩子们哭叫起来，一些酒店的客人们挤作一团，在寒冷中等待。</p>
<p>"I was asleep and didn't even know anything was going on until the alarm went off and we were told to evacuate the hotel immediately," said Emily Sutton, a guest at the Novotel London Tower Bridge, across the river, who was sitting on a bench wrapped in a duvet.</p>	<p>"我睡着了，甚至不知道发生了什么事情，直到警报响起，我们被告知要立即撤离酒店，"艾米丽·萨顿(Emily Sutton)裹着一床羽绒被坐在长凳上说，她是河对岸诺富特伦敦塔桥酒店的客人。</p>
<p>"When we got out, there were police and sirens everywhere," she said. "People running and screaming. It was utter horror."</p>	<p>"我们出门时，到处都是警察和警笛，"她说。"人们边跑边叫。真是太恐怖了。"</p>

<p>Another guest, Danny Farre, walked down the street, carrying her 9-year-old daughter on her shoulders. "This is a complete nightmare; we are stuck here while there are maniacs on the loose and nobody is helping us," she said. "They could be anywhere. This is out of control."</p>	<p>另一位客人丹尼·法尔(Danny Farre)肩扛着九岁的女儿走在街上。“这完全是一场噩梦；我们被困在这里，疯子们却逍遥法外，没有人帮助我们，”她说。“他们可能在任何地方。完全失控了。”</p>
<p>But police quickly took control of the situation, rushing into some bars and ordering patrons to lie on the ground as they searched for possible suspects. A report of another attack in Vauxhall raised fears that some sort of broader, coordinated assault was underway, until authorities later established that the event was unrelated.</p>	<p>但是，警方迅速控制了局面，他们冲进一些酒吧。要求顾客们卧倒在地，并寻找可能的嫌疑人。关于沃克斯豪尔的另一次袭击的报道令人们担心这是某种范围更广阔的协同袭击，直到当局后来确定两起事件之间没有联系。</p>
<p>Parts of Central London were almost immediately placed on high alert. Sirens wailed as ambulances rushed the injured to hospitals across the city.</p>	<p>伦敦市中心的部分地区几乎立即进入了高度戒备状态。救护车鸣响警笛，将受伤人员迅速送到这座城市的各个医院。</p>
<p>Helicopters hovered over the Borough Market area as crowds of people continued to evacuate. Witnesses described scenes of horror as ambulances rushed to treat the wounded and people fled in panic.</p>	<p>随着人群持续疏散，直升机也开始博罗市场上空徘徊。目击者描述着恐怖的场面，救护车冲进现场治疗伤员，人群在恐慌中逃离。</p>
<p>Les Hunter, 33, was among the crowds that had managed to get away. Hunter, from Liverpool, was visiting a friend in London and stepped out of a pub about 10:15 p.m. He saw people fleeing and heard gunshots.</p>	<p>33岁的莱斯·亨特(Les Hunter)当时也在逃生的人群之中。他从利物浦来到伦敦访友，晚上10:15左右，他离开一家酒吧，看到人们四散逃跑，并且听到枪声。</p>
<p>"We went back into the pub and people starting running in telling us to get down and hide," he said. "I ran up to the gents and hid, but when I looked out the window, I saw a guy with blood all over his face and T-shirt."</p>	<p>"我们回到酒吧，人们开始跑进来，告诉我们要卧倒和隐蔽，"他说。"我跑进男厕所藏了起来，但是从窗口看到一个满脸是血的人，T恤上也全是血。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170605/london-attacks-scene</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170605/london-attacks-scene</p>
<p>London Attack Suspect Known as Abs Appeared in Film About Extremists</p>	<p>伦敦恐袭凶手曾现身“圣战”纪录片</p>

<p>LONDON — Everyone called him “Abs.” He gave out Halloween candy to children and taught them how to play Ping-Pong.</p>	<p>伦敦——大家都叫他“阿卜斯”(Abs)。他在万圣节给孩子们发糖果，还教他们怎么打乒乓球。</p>
<p>But Khurum Shazad Butt was not the typical resident of the East London neighborhood of Barking. He dressed in the religious gown of a conservative Muslim — with a tracksuit and sneakers underneath. He turned up in a Channel 4 documentary, “The Jihadis Next Door.” And now London’s Metropolitan Police have identified him as one of the three men who carried out the deadly terror attack Saturday at London Bridge and Borough Market.</p>	<p>但胡鲁姆·沙扎德·布特(Khurum Shazad Butt)并不是典型的东伦敦巴金地区居民。他穿着保守派穆斯林恪守教规的长袍，下身着运动服和运动鞋。他曾出现在第四频道(Channel 4)的纪录片《隔壁的圣战者》(The Jihadis Next Door)中。现在，伦敦警察厅(Metropolitan Police)确认他是周六在伦敦桥和博罗市场(Borough Market)制造了致命恐怖袭击的三名男子之一。</p>
<p>Butt and his accomplices drove a van onto the sidewalk of London Bridge, running over pedestrians, before jumping out of the vehicle and stabbing patrons at the bars and restaurants of Borough Market. They killed seven people and injured dozens before they were shot and killed by police less than 10 minutes after the rampage began.</p>	<p>布特和同案犯驾驶一辆厢式货车冲上伦敦桥的人行道，撞倒多名行人。后来在博罗市场，他们从车里跳出来，持刀袭击酒吧和餐厅里的顾客。他们共造成七人死亡，数十人受伤。最终，在暴行开始不到 10 分钟后，他们被警方击毙。</p>
<p>It was the van that struck a chord with Ken Chigbo, one of Butt’s neighbors in Barking.</p>	<p>正是那辆厢式货车，触动了布特在巴金的邻居肯·奇格博(Ken Chigbo)。</p>
<p>“He approached me about a week ago, making conversation, and found out I’m moving home,” Chigbo recalled in a phone interview Sunday, before police had officially identified Butts as one of the attackers. “He was just being polite. Then he said, ‘Look, Ken, where did you get your van from? How much did you pay? Do they do it in automatic?’”</p>	<p>“大约一周前，他走到我跟前，和我聊天，发现我正要搬家，”奇格博周日接受电话采访时回忆说。那时，警方尚未正式确认布特是袭击者之一。“他彬彬有礼。然后说，‘嘿，肯，你的厢式货车是从哪里买的？花了多少钱？它们有自动挡功能吗？’”</p>
<p>Another neighbor said Butt lived with his wife and young children, including a newborn, in the Elizabeth Fry Apartments on Kings Road in Barking.</p>	<p>另一名邻居说，布特和妻子及年幼的孩子，包括一个新生儿，住在巴金国王路上的伊丽莎白·弗莱公寓(Elizabeth Fry Apartments)。</p>
<p>On Monday evening, police identified Butt, 27, and another man, Rachid</p>	<p>周一傍晚，警方确认 27 岁的布特和另一名男子、30 岁的拉希德·拉德万</p>

<p>Redouane, 30, as two of the three people who carried out the attack. Butt was a British citizen who was born in Pakistan. Redouane had claimed to be Moroccan and Libyan, police said, and also sometimes used a pseudonym, Rachid Elkhdar. Authorities are still trying to confirm the identity of the third attacker.</p>	<p>(Rachid Redouane)是制造此次袭击的三人中的两人。布特是出生于巴基斯坦的英国公民。警方说，拉德万自称是摩洛哥和利比亚混血，有时候还化名拉希德·埃尔赫达尔(Rachid Elkhdar)。当局仍在努力确认第三名袭击者的身份。</p>
<p>Police confirmed that Butt “was known” to them and to MI5, the British intelligence service. “However, there was no intelligence to suggest that this attack was being planned and the investigation had been prioritized accordingly,” police said in a statement. “The other named man, Rachid Redouane, was not known.”</p>	<p>警方证实他们和英国情报机构军情五处(MI5)“知道”布特这个人。“然而，之前没有情报显示有人在策划这场袭击，因此应该优先调查，”警方在一份声明中说。“对于另一名公布了姓名的男子拉希德·拉德万，我们事先并不了解。”</p>
<p>Butt appeared briefly in a Channel 4 television documentary last year about extremists living in Britain. The film featured a number of British Muslim men expressing their support for violence.</p>	<p>去年，布特曾短暂地出现在第四频道一部有关生活在英国的极端分子的纪录片中。该片介绍了许多表示支持暴力的英国穆斯林男子。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170606/london-attack-suspect-known-as-abs-appeared-in-film-about-extremists</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170606/london-attack-suspect-known-as-abs-appeared-in-film-about-extremists</p>
<p>5 Arab States Break Ties With Qatar, Complicating U.S. Coalition-Building</p>	<p>多个阿拉伯国家与卡塔尔断交</p>
<p>BEIRUT — Egypt, Saudi Arabia and three other Arab countries severed all ties with Qatar early Monday, in a renewal of a four-year effort to isolate it and in a sign of a new boldness after a visit to the region by President Donald Trump.</p>	<p>贝鲁特——埃及、沙特阿拉伯和另外三个阿拉伯国家周一早些时候切断了与卡塔尔的所有联系，这是四年来它们努力孤立卡塔尔的最新发展，表明它们在唐纳德·特朗普总统访问该地区之后变得更加大胆。</p>
<p>In an abrupt move that surprised many in the region, the five Arab states not only suspended diplomatic relations, as they have in the past, but also cut off land, air and sea travel to and from Qatar and ordered their citizens to leave the country.</p>	<p>在这个令该地区很多人感到震惊的突然举动中，这五个阿拉伯国家不仅像过去那样中断了与卡塔尔的外交关系，还切断了与它的海陆空联系，并要求本国公民离开卡塔尔。</p>

<p>Qatar, like other monarchies in the Persian Gulf, is a close ally of Washington, and it hosts a major U.S. military base that commands the U.S.-led air campaign against the Islamic State group.</p>	<p>跟波斯湾的其他君主制国家一样，卡塔尔也是华盛顿的亲密盟友，美国在那里设有一处大型军事基地，指挥美国领导的打击伊斯兰国团体(Islamic State group)的空中行动。</p>
<p>As such, the feud among regional allies threatens to stress the operations of the U.S.-led coalition and complicate efforts in the region to confront Iran – but could also be a heavy economic blow to Tehran, if Qatar is forced to sever ties.</p>	<p>因此，该区域盟友之间的互相敌视有可能会影响到美国领导的联盟开展行动，让该地区对抗伊朗的努力变得复杂起来——但如果卡塔尔被迫切断和伊朗的联系，也可能对德黑兰造成沉重的经济打击。</p>
<p>Secretary of State Rex Tillerson offered Monday to broker the impasse in hopes of preserving the Trump administration’s efforts to create broad coalitions against Iran and terrorist groups in the Middle East.</p>	<p>国务卿雷克斯·蒂勒森(Rex Tillerson)周一表示愿意进行斡旋打破僵局，希望能维护特朗普政府为打击伊朗和中东地区恐怖主义集团而结成广泛联盟的努力。</p>
<p>“We certainly would encourage the parties to sit down together and address these differences,” Tillerson said.</p>	<p>“我们当然会鼓励各方坐下来解决这些分歧，”蒂勒森说。</p>
<p>The severing of all connections by Bahrain, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen created an immediate crisis for Qatar.</p>	<p>巴林、埃及、沙特阿拉伯、阿拉伯联合酋长国和也门切断了和卡塔尔的所有联系，这给卡塔尔立刻带来了危机。</p>
<p>Qatar imports almost all of its food, about 40 percent of it directly from Saudi Arabia. There were reports of runs on food markets after the announcements Monday.</p>	<p>卡塔尔的食物几乎全部依靠进口，约40%来自沙特阿拉伯。周一的消息公布后，有报道称一些食品超市出现抢购。</p>
<p>Saudi Arabia said it was taking the action to “protect its national security from the dangers of terrorism and extremism.” The Foreign Ministry of Qatar released a statement saying the action had “no basis in fact” and was “unjustified.”</p>	<p>沙特阿拉伯说，他们是在采取行动“保护国家安全免受恐怖主义和极端主义的危害”。卡塔尔外交部发表声明说，这一举动“没有实际依据”，是“不合理的”。</p>
<p>There was no other clear event in the region that might have precipitated the renewal of the campaign against Qatar. But it followed a recent visit to Saudi Arabia by Trump, who made clear that he strongly backed Saudi Arabia in its push against both Iran and against</p>	<p>该地区没有其他明显事件导致这些国家突然重拾对卡塔尔的孤立。但这是在特朗普近期访问沙特阿拉伯之后出现的，当时特朗普明确表示，他坚决支持沙特阿拉伯打击伊朗和穆兄会(Muslim Brotherhood)式伊斯兰主义团体的努力。特朗普的支持可能鼓励了其他逊尼派国家再次孤立卡塔尔。</p>

Muslim Brotherhood-style Islamist groups. Trump's support may have helped encourage the other Sunni states to renew their campaign against Qatar as well.	
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170606/qatar-saudi-arabia-egypt-bahrain-united-arab-emirates	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170606/qatar-saudi-arabia-egypt-bahrain-united-arab-emirates
At Least 12 Killed in Pair of Terrorist Attacks in Iran	伊朗首都遭罕见连环恐怖袭击
Assailants with rifles, explosives and women's disguises stunned Iran on Wednesday with audacious attacks on the parliament building and tomb of its revolutionary founder, the worst terrorist strike to hit the Islamic republic in years.	周三，装扮成女性的袭击者携带着步枪、炸药，对伊朗的议会大楼和革命之父的陵墓发动大胆袭击，制造了这个伊斯兰共和国多年以来最严重的一起恐怖袭击事件。
At least 12 people were killed and 42 wounded in the pair of assaults, which lasted for hours and clearly took Iran's elite security forces by surprise. The six known attackers also were killed, official media said, and five suspects were reported detained.	两起袭击事件显然让伊朗的精英安全部队措手不及，整个过程持续了数小时，至少有12人遇难，42人受伤。据官方媒体报道，6名已知的袭击者身亡，另有5名嫌疑人被捕。
Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps blamed Saudi Arabia and the United States for the assaults even as responsibility for them was asserted by the Islamic State, the Sunni extremist group that has taken credit for a staccato of terrorist attacks around the world in the last few weeks.	伊朗的伊斯兰革命卫队将这次袭击的责任归咎于沙特阿拉伯和美国，虽然逊尼派极端主义团体伊斯兰国(IS)已经表示对此事负责，该团体在过去几周里认领了世界各地的一系列恐怖袭击事件。
If the Islamic State's claim is true, that would be its first successful attack in Iran, which is predominantly Shiite Muslim and regarded by Sunni militants as a nation of heretics. Iranian-backed forces in Iraq and Syria are helping battle the Islamic State.	如果伊朗伊斯兰国的说法是属实，那么这将是它第一次在伊朗成功开展的袭击事件。伊朗以什叶派穆斯林为主，被逊尼派武装分子视为异端国家。伊朗支持的武装团体在伊拉克和叙利亚参与打击伊斯兰国。
Tensions in the Middle East were already high following a visit by President Donald Trump last month to Saudi Arabia, Iran's rival. Saudi	特朗普总统上个月访问了伊朗的对手沙特阿拉伯之后，中东局势变得十分紧张。沙特阿拉伯本周一带领该地区的一些国家与卡塔尔断绝了来往，后者与

<p>Arabia led a regional effort on Monday to isolate Qatar, which maintains good relations with Iran.</p>	<p>伊朗保持着良好的关系。</p>
<p>In a statement, the Revolutionary Guards Corps said: "The public opinion of the world, especially Iran, recognizes this terrorist attack — which took place a week after a joint meeting of the U.S. president and the head of one of the region's backward governments, which constantly supports fundamentalist terrorists — as very significant," a reference to Saudi Arabia's ruling monarchy.</p>	<p>伊朗革命卫队在一份声明中表示：“世界舆论，特别是伊朗，认为这起恐怖袭击事件非常严重——它发生在美国总统和该地区一个落后政府的首脑举行联合会议后的一周内，这些落后政府一直在支持原教旨主义的恐怖分子。”这指的是沙特阿拉伯的国王。</p>
<p>Expressions of sympathy from world leaders for the victims poured in after the assaults. But hours elapsed before a condolence statement from the Trump administration, which has called Iran the world's leading state sponsor of terrorism.</p>	<p>世界各国的领导人纷纷对遭受袭击的遇难者表示了同情。但是直到数小时之后，称伊朗资助恐怖主义的特朗普政府才发表了吊唁声明。</p>
<p>"The United States condemns the terrorist attacks in Tehran today," the State Department said. "We express our condolences to the victims and their families, and send our thoughts and prayers to the people of Iran. The depravity of terrorism has no place in a peaceful, civilized world."</p>	<p>“美国谴责今天在德黑兰发生的恐怖袭击事件。”国务院说，“我们向受害者及其家属表示哀悼，向伊朗人民传达我们的哀思和祈祷，在一个和平、文明的世界中，罪恶的恐怖主义没有容身之所。”</p>
<p>Eleven of the victims died at the parliament building, and one at the mausoleum of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, father of the 1979 revolution. Four of the assailants were killed at the parliament, and two at the mausoleum. Five were men, and one mausoleum assailant was a woman.</p>	<p>11名遇难者死于议会大楼，一人死于1979年伊朗革命之父阿亚图拉·鲁霍拉·霍梅尼(Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini)的陵墓。袭击者中四人在议会丧生，两人在陵墓丧生。其中五个是男人，死于陵墓的袭击者中有一个是女性。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170608/iran-parliament-attack-khomeini-mausoleum</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170608/iran-parliament-attack-khomeini-mausoleum</p>
<p>Syrian Boy Who Became Image of Civil War Reappears</p>	<p>曾令人心碎的“叙利亚男孩”变成了宣传工具？</p>
<p>A young Syrian boy who captured the world's attention last year when</p>	<p>去年，一个叙利亚小男孩满脸血迹和灰尘的照片在互联网传播，吸引了全世界</p>

<p>images of his blood- and dust-covered face spread across the internet has re-emerged this week – in interviews on news outlets with ties to the Syrian government.</p>	<p>界的关注。本周他再次露面——出现在与叙利亚政府有联系的新闻媒体的采访中。</p>
<p>The boy, Omran Daqneesh, came to symbolize the plight of civilians besieged by government forces in eastern Aleppo when his family's home was bombed in August and local activists shared photos and video of the frightened Omran on social media.</p>	<p>这个小男孩名叫奥姆兰·达克尼什(Omran Daqneesh)，去年8月，他在阿勒颇东部的家被炸毁的时候，当地的活动人士在社交媒体上分享了他受到惊吓的照片和视频，这让奥姆兰成为了平民在政府部队围城行动中陷入困境的象征。</p>
<p>Now, he and his family have appeared in a series of televised interviews on news channels supportive of President Bashar Assad, apparently part of a calculated public relations campaign by the Syrian government.</p>	<p>现在，他和他的家人出现在一些支持巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)总统的新闻频道的一系列采访中，这显然是叙利亚政府精心策划的公关活动的一部分。</p>
<p>These are the first images of Omran – his cheeks pudgier, his face cleaner – that have been broadcast since he was rescued by volunteer emergency workers. At the time, his family had refused to speak to the news media.</p>	<p>这是奥姆兰被应急志愿者救出——当时他的家人拒绝和新闻媒体交谈——拍摄那张著名照片之后第一次出现在镜头前，现在他的脸长胖了，也干净了。</p>
<p>The latest interviews appear on outlets that favor the Syrian government: Russian-, Iranian- and Lebanese-run state television, and on Syrian channels that have backed Assad in his six-year war against opposition forces.</p>	<p>一些亲叙利亚政府的媒体播出了这些最新采访：包括俄罗斯、伊朗和黎巴嫩的国家电视台，以及在阿萨德和反对派武装这六年的战争中支持前者的叙利亚媒体。</p>
<p>In an interview with the Russian outlet Ruptly, Omran turns to the camera and tells the interviewer hesitantly, "I am Omran Daqneesh. I am 4 years old."</p>	<p>在接受俄罗斯全球视频新闻社(Ruptly)采访时，奥姆兰把头转向摄像机，犹豫地对采访者说，“我是奥姆兰·达克尼什。我4岁。”</p>
<p>Initial information from activists in Syria had indicated Omran was 5 at the time of the attack, illustrating how difficult it has been to verify the facts of his story.</p>	<p>叙利亚活动人士最初的数据显示，袭击发生时，奥姆兰是5岁，这表明验证他的故事是否属实有多么困难。</p>
<p>Omran's father, Mohamad Kheir Daqneesh, said in an interview on</p>	<p>奥姆兰的父亲穆罕默德·海尔·达克尼什(Mohamad Kheir Daqneesh)在接受</p>

Iranian state TV that he feared for his son's safety after the first images spread across the internet.	伊朗国家电视台采访时表示，儿子的第一张照片在互联网上传播开后，他对儿子的安全非常担心。
"I changed Omran's name so no one will know him, and I changed his haircut, so no one will film him or recognize him," Daqneesh told Hosein Mortada, a journalist with Iran's Al-Alam News.	"我给奥姆兰改了名字，这样就不会有人知道是他了，我还改变了他的发型，这样就没有人会给他照相或认出他来了，"达克尼什对伊朗 Al-Alam 新闻台的记者侯赛因·穆尔塔达(Hosein Mortada)说。
In the clip, Omran's once shaggy hair is cropped.	在视频中，奥姆兰曾经乱蓬蓬的头发剪短了。
After the Syrian civil war began in 2011, the Daqneesh family stayed in eastern Aleppo despite an intensifying government siege to rid the area of opposition fighters, leading some to assume that the family supported the rebels.	在 2011 年叙利亚内战点燃之后，这家人一直都居住在阿勒颇东部——尽管政府军为了清除反对派武装加强了对该地区的围困，所以一些人认为他们支持叛乱分子。
But many families stayed in the divided city to protect their property.	但是，有很多家庭留在这座分裂的城市中，想要保护自己的财产。
"I stayed in Syria. This is my country, where I grew up and lived and my children will grow up in it," Daqneesh said in another interview that was broadcast Monday. He also criticized the opposition fighting to oust Assad. "They are the ones who hurt us and our country and displaced the people," he said.	"我留在叙利亚。这是我的国家，我长大和生活的地方，我的孩子们也将在这里长大。"达克尼什在周一播出的另一个采访中说。他还批评反对派为推翻阿萨德而打仗的行为。"他们才是伤害我们和我们国家，让人们流离失所的人，"他说。
Syrians appearing on state television or on channels associated with the Assad government are not able to speak freely. The government exerts tight control over all information broadcast about the war, including interviews with civilians.	在国家电视台，或在和阿萨德政府有关的媒体上出现的叙利亚人，他们无法自由发表言论。政府对所有和战争有关的信息都进行了严密的控制，其中包括对平民的采访。
Speaking to a pro-government news outlet in Aleppo, Daqneesh recounted the night of the attack, which left one of his sons, 10-year-old Ali, dead.	在阿勒颇，达克尼什对一个亲政府新闻媒体讲述了在袭击发生的那天晚上，他 10 岁的儿子阿里(Ali)丧生的事情。
The sudden nature of the "strike" — as Daqneesh called it — left him scrambling to rescue his children. He said he first found Omran and	按达克尼什的说法——"打击"发生得很突然，他在匆忙之中想救孩子。他说自己先找到了奥姆兰，带他去了安全的地方，然后再返回寻找妻子和其他孩

carried him to safety before returning to search for his other children and his wife.	子。
Daqneesh did not say who was behind the attack, but he said he did not hear planes overhead before his house was shaken. This contradicts accounts from emergency medical workers and local journalists who at the time reported Syrian government or Russian airstrikes.	达克尼什没有说这次袭击是谁发动的，但他表示，在他的房屋晃动之前，并没有听到天上有飞机在飞。这与急救医务人员和当地记者的说法相矛盾，他们当时说是叙利亚政府或俄罗斯发动了空袭。
Volunteer emergency responders, known as the White Helmets, arrived shortly after the home was hit and helped evacuate the family, Daqneesh said.	达克尼什说，在他家被击中之后不久，被称为“白头盔”(White Helmets)应急志愿者就赶到了，帮助他营救家人。
"They took Omran, got him to the ambulance, where they filmed him," Daqneesh said. "It was against my will. I was still upstairs in the house."	"他们带走奥姆兰，把他送上救护车，在那里给他摄了像，"达基涅什说。"这违背了我的意愿。我当时还在房子的楼上。"
Daqneesh said he was pressured by opposition activists after Omran was released from the hospital to "talk against the Syrian regime and the state," adding that he had been offered money to do so, which he refused.	达克尼什说，奥姆兰出院之后，反对派活动人士给他施压，要他“抹黑叙利亚政权和国家”，他们愿意出钱让他这么做，但他拒绝了。
Supporters of the government and opposition activists have been quick to accuse each other of using Omran to further their own agenda.	政府支持者和反对派活动者很快就互相指责说，对方在利用奥姆兰进一步推动自己的议程。
Last year, after the images of Omran galvanized international attention around the plight of besieged civilians in Aleppo, Assad told Swiss television he thought the whole incident was a hoax — "part of the publicity of those White Helmets."	去年，奥姆兰的照片引起了国际社会对平民在阿勒颇围城中所处困境的关注之后，阿萨德对瑞士电视台表示，他认为整个事件是一场骗局——“白头盔的一个宣传活动”。
"This is a forged picture, not a real one," Assad said at the time.	"这是伪造的照片，不是真的，"阿萨德当时说。
Now, Assad is using Omran and his family, who are living in an area controlled by government forces, to endorse his view of the war and discredit the opposition.	现在，阿萨德却正在利用奥姆兰和他的家人来支持他对战争的看法，抹黑反对派。这家人目前住在一个由政府部队控制的地区。

In several of the interviews broadcast this week, Daqneesh claimed it was the rebels who had tried to intimidate him.	在本周播放的几次访谈中，达克尼什声称试图恐吓他的是叛军。
"They wanted to use his photo and use him," Daqneesh said, adding that armed men also threatened to kidnap Omran.	"他们想利用他的照片，利用他，"达克尼什说。他还表示，武装人员还威胁要绑架奥姆兰。
A prominent opposition activist, Abdelkafi al-Hamdo, who fled Aleppo in December, said he had heard reports that Omran's father was recently contacted by Musa Omar, a pro-opposition journalist, who offered donations and asked if Omran could be on camera.	知名反对派活动人士阿卜德尔卡菲·艾尔-哈姆多(Abdelkafi al-Hamdo)在12月份逃离阿勒颇时表示，他听到有报道说，一位亲反对派记者穆萨·奥马尔(Musa Omar)近期接触过奥姆兰的父亲，表示愿意提供捐款，并问奥姆兰是否可以出境。
"Omran's father said, 'No, I don't need the money and I don't want my child to be on cameras,'" Hamdo said in a WhatsApp group message. "But can Omran's father say no to the regime?"	"奥姆兰的父亲说：'不，我不需要钱，我不想让孩子出境，'哈姆多在一个WhatsApp群组消息中说。但是，奥姆兰的父亲可以对政权说不吗？"
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170608/omran-daqneesh-syria-aleppo	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170608/omran-daqneesh-syria-aleppo
Kenyans Fear Chinese-Backed Railway Is Another 'Lunatic Express'	中资建造的天价铁路，肯尼亚人感叹太疯狂
NAIROBI, Kenya — With sloping, charcoal-gray walls that resemble the elegant curves of a luxury car, Nairobi's sleek new railway station, built by China, looks more like an airport terminal reserved for wealthy Kenyans and their private jets.	肯尼亚内罗毕——由中国建造的内罗毕新火车站造型优美，有着类似豪华轿车优雅曲线的深灰色倾斜墙面，看起来更像是肯尼亚有钱人及其私人飞机专用的机场航站楼。
Given the price tag, it might just as well be.	从它高昂的建造成本看，似乎也是如此。
President Uhuru Kenyatta's government spent \$4 billion on a 300-mile railway connecting the capital to the Indian Ocean port of Mombasa, the most expensive infrastructure project since Kenya's independence 54 years ago and one-fifth of its national budget.	乌胡鲁·肯雅塔(Uhuru Kenyatta)总统花40亿美元修了一条300英里(约合480公里)长的铁路，将首都与印度洋港口城市蒙巴萨连接起来，这是肯尼亚独立54年来造价最高的基础建设工程，相当于国家预算的五分之一。
Eager to portray it as a major achievement ahead of national elections in August, Mr. Kenyatta opened the so-called Standard Gauge Railway last Wednesday. But the fanfare was overshadowed by a concern that	肯雅塔急于在八月份的全国大选之前将之塑造成自己的一项重大业绩，于是在上周三开通了所谓的内罗毕标准轨铁路(Standard Gauge Railway)。但这大张旗鼓的声势被一种不断加重的担忧蒙上了阴影，让许多肯尼亚人有些担

<p>has been snowballing for months, filling many Kenyans with mild terror: How can the country repay its monstrous debt to China?</p>	<p>心：这个国家要如何偿还欠中国的巨额债务呢？</p>
<p>China's Eximbank accounts for about 90 percent of the Nairobi-Mombasa project. The loan has already pushed the Kenyan debt above 50 percent of output, and imports of Chinese supplies and materials required to build the railway are making people anxious about Kenya's worsening trade imbalance with China.</p>	<p>中国进出口银行为内罗毕—蒙巴萨项目提供了大约90%的资金。这项贷款令肯尼亚的债务比国内产值高出50%，而且修建这条铁路需要从中国进口物资，这也令人们对肯尼亚与中国日益恶化的贸易不平衡心存担忧。</p>
<p>The Kenyan government says that the railway will increase gross domestic product by 1.5 percent, and that the loan will be paid back in about four years. The government is also aiming to run the trains on electricity.</p>	<p>肯尼亚政府表示，这条铁路将使国内生产总值增加1.5%，这项债务会在大约四年时间里偿清。政府还打算在这条线路上跑电力火车。</p>
<p>Ken Mugane, a Nairobi businessman who went on a test ride a few days before it opened officially, said the train was impressive, echoing widespread opinion that it would improve trade and reduce congestion. The Express service cuts travel time by about half — to five hours from 10.</p>	<p>在正式通车几天前体验过试运行的内罗毕商人肯·穆甘雷(Ken Mugane)表示，火车给他留下深刻印象，这与一种普遍存在的观点一致，即它将提升贸易，减少拥堵。这条高速铁路能将这段旅途的时间缩短近一半——从10小时减少至5小时。</p>
<p>But very little of it conjured an image of Kenya, he said, except maybe for the landscape. "It needs to look like it's ours," he said. "After all, we're going to pay for it through our noses, aren't we?"</p>	<p>但他表示，你除了沿途的风景，它一点也不肯尼亚。“它需要看起来像是我们的，”他说。“毕竟，辛辛苦苦为它埋单的是我们，对吧？”</p>
<p>Small details seemed designed to remind Kenyans that the project wasn't a free ride, he joked. Pamphlets were in Chinese. Some staff members wore uniforms of red and gold — the colors of China's flag. Even the music on the train wasn't Kenyan, he complained.</p>	<p>他开玩笑说，小细节的设计似乎是为了提醒肯尼亚人，该项目不是顺风车。车上的小册子用的是中文，部分工作人员穿的制服是红色和金色——中国国旗的颜色。他抱怨说，就连火车上的音乐都不是肯尼亚的。</p>
<p>The biggest surprise, Mr. Mugane said, was seeing a sculpture of Mao Zedong at the Mombasa station. (It was actually of Zheng He, a</p>	<p>穆甘恩说，最惊讶的是在蒙巴萨站看到了一尊毛泽东雕塑。（那其实是15世纪航海到达东非的中国探险家郑和。）他指出，正在把塑像安放在基座上那</p>

<p>15th-century Chinese explorer who sailed to East Africa.) The man putting it on a plinth was Chinese, Mr. Mugane noted. "Even that wasn't being done by a Kenyan," he said ruefully.</p>	<p>名男子也是中国人。“就连这件事都不是肯尼亚人做的，”他不满地说。</p>
<p>Despite such misgivings, Kenya wouldn't have had its first new railway for more than a century – the last one was built by the British in 1901 – if it weren't for Chinese loans and China's strong record of getting projects built on time. It took less than four years for the line to be completed.</p>	<p>尽管存在此类疑虑，但如果不是中国的贷款和中国按时完工的良好记录，肯尼亚也不会建成一个多世纪以来的首条新铁路——上一条铁路是英国在1901年修建的。这条铁路施工耗时不到四年。</p>
<p>China's state-run news media has celebrated its completion as demonstrating a Chinese commitment to African development.</p>	<p>中国官方新闻媒体称赞说，它的完工彰显了中国对非洲发展的责任感。</p>
<p>The new Kenyan line "bears the Kenyan people's dream for this century of striving for national development and prosperity," a Chinese vice foreign minister, Zhang Ming, said in Nairobi this month. "This also shows China's firm support for Kenya achieving independent and sustainable development."</p>	<p>肯尼亚这条新铁路“承载着肯尼亚人民致力于国家发展繁荣的世纪梦想”，中国外交部副部长张明本月在内罗毕说。“也体现了中国对肯尼亚实现自主可持续发展的坚定支持。”</p>
<p>But on Kenyan television, reports about the railway's opening invariably turned to its inflated cost, and to questions of corruption. On one show, a politician who had switched allegiances from the opposition to Mr. Kenyatta's party and who extolled the railway's virtues was quickly submerged by calls from viewers. "You are lying," one person said. "You were bribed."</p>	<p>但在肯尼亚的电视上，有关该铁路通车的报道无一例外地转向了它巨大的成本和腐败问题。在一档节目上，一名从在野党加入肯雅塔所在政党并宣扬该铁路优点的政客，很快便被观众的电话淹没。“你在撒谎，”其中一人说。“你被贿赂了。”</p>
<p>As a result of the railway's gargantuan cost, and the equally enormous task of repaying China, some Kenyans already have a nickname for it: the Lunatic Express 2.</p>	<p>因为该铁路成本巨大，并且偿还中国贷款的任务同等艰巨，一些肯尼亚人给它起了个绰号：2号疯狂铁路。</p>
<p>The name Lunatic Express was coined more than a century ago to</p>	<p>疯狂铁路这个名字是一个多世纪以前发明出来的，指的是英国殖民时期一条</p>

<p>describe a colonial British railway so costly it was considered a "gigantic folly," even by the standards of the Empire. The 660-mile line linked Lake Victoria with Mombasa. Thousands of laborers, most of them Indians, died from harsh working conditions, disease, hostile tribes and even man-eating lions.</p>	<p>造价非常昂贵，以至即便是按照帝国的标准也被认为“愚蠢至极”的铁路。该铁路全长 660 英里，连接了维多利亚湖和蒙巴萨。数千名劳工死于恶劣的工作条件、疾病、心怀敌意的部落，甚至是吃人的狮子，其中大部分是印度人。</p>
<p>In recent years, riding the train had become an act of lunacy itself. Passengers boarded a rusting, creaking millipede overtaken by trucks, buses and grazing animals that had claimed parts of the railway as resting spots.</p>	<p>近年来，乘坐那趟火车本身成了一种疯狂的行为。乘客像是登上了一条锈迹斑斑、嘎吱作响的千足虫，被卡车、大巴和吃草的动物甩在身后。动物甚至占领了部分铁路，将其作为栖身之地。</p>
<p>The SGR, its Chinese successor, travels much faster, averaging 74 miles an hour, and is designed to carry 22 million tons of cargo a year. Its construction involved little foreign labor or murderous animals. The lunacy, many Kenyans say, is the idea of generations being chained to China, long after Mr. Kenyatta and his coterie leave office.</p>	<p>代替它的标准轨铁路运行速度大大提升，平均时速 74 英里，设计的年载货量为 2200 万吨。它的施工几乎没有涉及外国工人和致人死亡的动物。很多肯尼亚人说，它的疯狂之处在于，在肯雅塔及其集团下台很久后，一代又一代人将仍和中国拴在一起。</p>
<p>"It's madness," said Samuel Nyandemo, a senior lecturer in economics at Nairobi University, who was visibly outraged. Why, he almost shouted, is the railway twice as expensive as a similar project in neighboring Ethiopia or Morocco? And why was the tendering process done behind closed doors, if not to allow Kenya's political elite to pocket vast sums of kickbacks?</p>	<p>"真是疯了，"内罗毕大学(Nairobi University)的经济学高级讲师塞缪尔·尼安德莫(Samuel Nyandemo)说。他的愤慨之情溢于言表，几乎喊了起来。这条铁路为什么比邻国埃塞俄比亚或摩洛哥类似的项目贵一倍？如果不是为了让肯尼亚的政治精英能够赚取巨额回扣，为什么不公开进行投标？</p>
<p>"This is another type of lunacy," he said.</p>	<p>"这是另一种疯狂，"他说。</p>
<p>There are parallels between the old Lunatic line and its replacement, said Elias Randiga, the assistant director of the Railway Museum in Nairobi, a stone's throw from the original Nairobi Station.</p>	<p>紧邻原来的内罗毕车站的内罗毕铁路博物馆(Railway Museum)助理馆长埃利亚斯·兰迪加(Elias Randiga)说，旧疯狂铁路和它的替代品之间有诸多相似之处。</p>
<p>Shabby and dilapidated, it had imposing lettering on one wall that read</p>	<p>老车站破败不堪、摇摇欲坠，一面墙上醒目地写着“一等车厢订票、购票处”</p>

(as if to drive the point that lower classes weren't welcome), "Upper Class Booking and Ticketing Office."	(似乎是为了明确不欢迎低等人群这一点)。
Opened in 1899, the building was constructed on marshland used by Maasai pastoralists to graze their cattle. The name Nairobi is derived from the Maasai word meaning "a place of cool waters."	1899年对外开放的该建筑是建在马赛族牧民用来放牛的一片沼泽地上的。内罗毕这个名字源自马赛语中的一个词，意思是“凉水之地”。
Today, a cacophonous, chaotic city shoves itself onto the grounds of the prim Victorian station. "Matatu" buses unceremoniously dump off passengers, while businessmen in suits buy fruit from village women. A bright-red election bus spilling over with President Kenyatta's supporters recently snarled traffic, as some hopped off and strutted to Kenyan pop music and the honking horns of irritated drivers.	如今，城市的喧闹和混乱蔓延到了一本正经的维多利亚时代风格的车站四周。“马塔图”公交车随意下客，身着西服套装的商人则向村妇购买水果。前不久，一辆挤满肯雅塔总统的支持者的鲜红色选举大巴堵塞了交通，一些人跳下车，在肯尼亚流行音乐和愤怒的司机按响的汽车喇叭声中阔步前行。
The British railway, Mr. Randiga said, was built to extract and ship out natural resources from the African interior, something that many Westerners frequently accuse China of doing.	兰迪加说，英国修建那条铁路是为了发掘并把自然资源从非洲内陆运出来。现在，很多西方人经常以这个理由指责中国。
The Indian laborers working for the British faced a hostile environment, including the sheer physical challenge of laying down 17,000 miles of track that climbed into mountains and then descended into the Great Rift Valley.	当年为英国工作的印度劳工面临的环境颇为险恶，包括仅凭人力铺设先是穿山越岭，然后又要下到东非大裂谷(Great Rift Valley)中的1.7万英里铁轨。
More than 4,000 people died during the railway's construction. Among them, dozens were killed and eaten by lions, including one British man who was dragged out of his bed by one. "Tsavo camp remained very much a man-eater's chophouse," wrote Charles Miller in "The Lunatic Express," a book about the railway's construction, referring to the region that became Tsavo National Park.	铁路施工期间，4000多人死亡。其中数十人是被狮子吃掉的，包括一名英国男子。他被一头狮子从床上拖走。“察沃营地依然很像一家食人动物餐厅，”查尔斯·米勒(Charles Miller)在介绍该铁路的修建过程的著作《疯狂铁路》(The Lunatic Express)中写道。他指的是后来成为察沃国家公园(Tsavo National Park)的相关地区。
Lion attacks were so bad that Indian laborers went on strike, Mr.	兰迪加说，狮子袭击人类的情况非常严重，以至于印度劳工开始罢工。“当

Randiga said. "There was a myth among Indians that they were targeted because they ate spice and lions liked spice," he said, taking out a small plastic box from a drawer and presenting it. In it were century-old claws that belonged to one of the lions, yellowed and smooth like pieces of ivory. ("I keep them under lock and key," he said.)	年，印度人中流传着一个错误观念，认为他们成为攻击目标是因为他们吃香料，而狮子也喜欢香料，“他说，并从抽屉里取出一个小塑料盒给我们看。盒子里放着一个世纪前的某头狮子的爪子。它们已经变成了黄色，光滑得像象牙制品。（“我把它们锁了起来，”他说。）
The Chinese railway has also not been without controversy. At least 10 elephants were killed during construction when they collided with trains, according to Save the Elephants, a nongovernmental group.	中国修建的这条铁路也不是没有争议。据非政府组织“拯救大象”(Save the Elephants)称，施工期间，至少 10 头大象被火车撞死。
Just as there has been local opposition to the Chinese-made railway over land issues, the British were attacked by a tribe led by a man who had prophesied that an "Iron Snake" would lure its people and colonize them.	就像中国修建的这条铁路因为土地问题而遭到地方的反对一样，英国人当年也受到一个部落的袭击。率领该部落的男子预言，一条“铁蛇”会引诱民众，并对他们进行殖民统治。
"Which turned out to be true," said Mr. Randiga.	“结果预言成真，”兰迪加说。
He proceeded to recite a poem by a British politician, Henry Labouchere, who opposed the railway's construction back in the early 1900s. It says, in part:	他接着背诵了 20 世纪初反对修建该铁路的英国政治家亨利·拉布歇雷 (Henry Labouchere) 的一首诗。其中几句写道：
Where it is going to, nobody knows.	没人知道，它去哪里。
What is the use of it, none can conjecture.	没人明白，它有何用处。
What it will carry there's none can define.	没人清楚，它将装载什么。
It is clearly nought but a lunatic line.	它很明显，只是一条疯狂铁路。
Mr. Randiga paused, and laughed. "We have the same debate today."	兰迪加停下来，并笑了起来。“我们如今进行着同样的争论。”
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170609/kenyans-fear-chinese-backed-railway-is-another-lunatic-express	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170609/kenyans-fear-chinese-backed-railway-is-another-lunatic-express
Theresa May Projected to Lose Her Majority in U.K. Parliament	英国大选：民调显示执政党将失去议会多数席位
LONDON — Following a tumultuous, unpredictable snap election,	伦敦——周四晚上投票结束后的英国出口民调显示，在一场动荡的、无法预

<p>Prime Minister Theresa May, a Conservative, appeared on the verge of losing her overall parliamentary majority, according to a national exit poll released just after voting ended on Thursday night.</p>	<p>测的提前选举之后，首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)领导的保守党处在了失去议会多数席位的边缘。</p>
<p>If confirmed by the actual vote count, the result would be a major setback for May. She called this election three years early, expecting to cruise to a smashing victory that would win her a mandate to see Britain through the long and difficult negotiations with the European Union about Britain's exit from the bloc.</p>	<p>如果实际票数和民调一致，这个选举结果对梅来说就是一个重大挫折。她提前三年进行这次选举，本来是希望在议会中大获全胜，获得带领英国进行长期艰苦的脱欧谈判的授权。</p>
<p>According to the exit poll, which has been a good guide to the outcome of recent elections, May seemed to have lost the extraordinary gamble she made in calling the election – and Britain may be on track for a hung Parliament. Poll results found that the Conservatives would remain the largest party, but they were on track for only 314 seats, down from 331 won in 2015, and 12 votes short of a majority.</p>	<p>但是从此次的出口民调来看——它对最近一些选举结果的预测非常具有参考价值——梅似乎已经在她呼吁提前选举的豪赌中成为了输家——英国可能会出现一个无多数党的议会。民调显示保守党仍将是最大的党派，但是他们在2017年可能只会获得314个席位，少于2015年的331个席位，距离多数票还差12席。</p>
<p>The opposition Labour Party, led by Jeremy Corbyn, appeared on track for 266 seats, up 34. And the Scottish National Party is also projected to be down to 34 seats from 56.</p>	<p>由杰里米·科尔宾(Jeremy Corbyn)领导的反对派工党(Labour Party)有望获得266个席位，增加34个。苏格兰民族党(Scottish National Party)的席位预计将从56个席位减少到34个。</p>
<p>If the poll is accurate, Britons confounded expectations and the betting markets once again. Indeed, once again, Britain could be faced with renewed political uncertainty as it soon must begin negotiations with leaders in Brussels on withdrawing from the European Union.</p>	<p>如果这个民调是准确的，那么英国人再次出乎了人们和博彩市场的预期。的确，英国有可能再一次面临着政治上的不确定性，因为它很快就不得不在布鲁塞尔与各国领导人进行脱欧谈判。</p>
<p>Official results are expected to begin arriving within an hour or so, with the final outcome not likely known until early Friday morning. But the British pound fell sharply after the exit poll projected that the Conservatives would not win a majority.</p>	<p>官方结果预计将在一个小时候后陆续出现，最终结果可能要等到周五凌晨。在出口民调预计保守党不会赢得多数之后，英镑汇率大幅下滑。</p>

Within seconds of the exit poll being broadcast, the pound lost more than 2 cents against the dollar, falling from \$1.2955 to \$1.2752.	在出口民调公布几秒钟后，英镑兑美元就跌了 2 美分多，从 1.2955 美元跌至 1.2752 美元。
Given the two terrorist attacks that took place during the campaign, security was tight on Thursday as Britons voted, with a heavy police presence.	鉴于在竞选活动期间发生的两次恐怖主义袭击事件，周四英国投票时戒备森严，有大批警察到场。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170609/theresa-may-britain-election-conservatives-parliament	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170609/theresa-may-britain-election-conservatives-parliament
Chinese Couple Abducted in Pakistan Have Been Killed, Officials Say	巴基斯坦官员确认两名中国籍公民遇害
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Two Chinese citizens abducted last month in southwestern Pakistan have been killed, a senior Pakistani official said on Monday, though he did not indicate who was responsible for their killings.	巴基斯坦伊斯兰堡——巴基斯坦的一名高官周一表示，上月在该国西南部遭绑架的两名中国公民已遇害，但他没有说明谁应对此事负责。
The official, Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, said in a statement that the Chinese couple — Lee Zing Yang, 24, and Meng Li Si, 26 — had been kidnapped in the city of Quetta on May 24 by unknown gunmen.	巴基斯坦内政部长乔杜里·尼萨尔·阿里·汗(Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan)在一份声明中说，这两名中国人——24 岁的李鑫杨(音)和 26 岁的孟丽思(音)于 5 月 24 日在奎达市(Quetta)遭身份不明的武装分子绑架。
He said they were in the country on legally issued business visas, but he suggested there were reports that they may have been proselytizing in an area of predominantly Muslim Pakistan where Islamist militants are active.	他说他们是持合法签发的商务签证留在巴基斯坦的，但他表示有报道称他们可能一直在巴基斯坦一个以穆斯林为主，且伊斯兰派武装分子活跃的地区传教。
Last week, the Islamic State claimed that its fighters had kidnapped and killed Mr. Lee and Ms. Meng, according to a statement issued by the extremist group's news agency, Amaq.	上周，极端组织伊斯兰国(Islamic State)通过其通讯社阿玛克新闻社(Amaq)发表声明，称是自己的武装分子绑架了李孟二人。
The presence of the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, in Pakistan is a delicate subject for the government, which has long played down	对巴基斯坦政府来说，又名 ISIS 或 ISIL 的伊斯兰国在该国的存在是一个敏感的问题。长期以来，尽管新的攻击不断，但政府一直淡化该组织在巴基斯

the group's activities in southwest Pakistan despite new attacks.	坦西南部的活动。
Last month, the Islamic State said it had carried out a suicide bombing in Mastung, in the same province where the Chinese couple was abducted, that killed at least 25 people and injured 30, including Abdul Ghafoor Haideri, deputy chairman of the Pakistani Senate.	上月，伊斯兰国自称在默斯东(Mastung)制造了一起自杀式炸弹袭击，造成至少 25 人死亡，30 人受伤，包括巴基斯坦参议院副主席阿卜杜勒·加富尔·海德里(Abdul Ghafoor Haideri)。默斯东与两名中国公民被绑架的地方同属一个省。
At the beginning of this month, Pakistani troops operating in the same area killed 12 militants with an extremist group seeking to establish an ISIS foothold in the province, the military said.	军方称，本月初，在同一地区开展行动的巴基斯坦军队杀死了 12 名武装分子，他们所属的极端组织试图在该省建立一个 ISIS 的立足点。
It was after that operation that ISIS said it had killed the Chinese couple, though Pakistani military officials put pressure on the news media not to publicize the ISIS claim until the government could confirm the couple were dead. Almost all newspapers in the country, many of which observe self-censorship when it comes to reporting on sensitive national security issues, complied with the military's orders.	正是在那次行动过后，ISIS 宣布已杀害这两名中国人，但巴基斯坦军方向新闻媒体施压，让它们不要报道 ISIS 的说法，直到政府证实两人遇害。该国几乎所有的报纸都服从了军方的命令。在该国，涉及报道敏感的国家安全问题时，很多报纸都会进行自我审查。
The killing of the Chinese couple comes at a time when China is expanding its outreach in Pakistan under a multibillion dollar economic cooperation initiative known as One Belt, One Road, which includes joint infrastructure and industrial projects.	两名中国公民被杀一事，发生在中国根据一项投资数十亿美元的经济合作计划，在巴基斯坦扩大自己的影响力之际。名为“一带一路”的该计划包括共同建设基础设施和工业项目。
A number of Chinese have been traveling to Pakistan for this initiative, also known as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. There are growing concerns over the security of foreigners working on the venture.	很多中国人因为又名中巴经济走廊(China-Pakistan Economic Corridor)的该计划前往巴基斯坦。因该计划而去巴基斯坦工作的外国人的安全日益令人担忧。
Mr. Khan, the interior minister, said in his statement on Monday that the two Chinese who were killed had been acting as missionaries, even though they were in the country on business visas, ostensibly to learn	巴基斯坦内政部长汗在周一的声明中说，遇害的两名中国人持有的是商务签证，表面上是在一韩国商人在奎达开办的技术学校学习乌尔都语，但他们一直在传教。

Urdu at a technology institute owned by a Korean businessman in Quetta.	
The minister said that while the government was trying to ensure security for foreigners in Pakistan, the "visiting foreigners were equally bound to abide by the terms and conditions of their visas and inform local authorities about their movements and activities."	他还说，尽管政府努力确保在巴外籍人员的安全，但“来访的外籍人员同样必须遵守所持签证的条款，并向地方当局报告自己的行踪和活动”。
At least 70,000 visas were issued to Chinese nationals last year, according to the Pakistani interior ministry. "This year, in the first five months, at least four to five thousand visas have already been issued to the Chinese," said Sarfraz Hussain, a spokesman for the Interior Ministry.	据巴基斯坦内政部称，去年向中国公民至少发放了七万个签证。“今年前五个月，至少已有四五千个签证发放给了中国公民，”内政部发言人萨尔夫拉兹·侯赛因(Sarfraz Hussain)说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/pakistan-chinese-couple-killed	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/pakistan-chinese-couple-killed
Across Russia, Protesters Heed Navalny's Anti-Kremlin Rallying Cry	反政府示威浪潮席卷俄罗斯
MOSCOW — A wave of anti-government demonstrations rolled across Russia on Monday as thousands of people gathered in scores of cities to protest corruption and political stagnation despite vigorous attempts by authorities to thwart or ban the rallies.	莫斯科——周一，反政府示威浪潮席卷俄罗斯，成千上万的抗议者聚集在多个城市，抗议腐败和政治进程停滞，虽然当局试图极力挫败或禁止这些集会。
Police detained the architect of the national protests, Kremlin critic Alexei Navalny, as he emerged from his apartment building to attend a rally that he had forced into the center of Moscow. He was sentenced to 30 days in prison. There were scattered reports of hundreds of detentions elsewhere, too.	这次全国性抗议活动的策划者、克里姆林宫的批评者阿列克谢·纳瓦尔尼(Alexei Navalny)从公寓大楼走出，前往莫斯科市中心参加其强力推进的集会时，遭到警方羁押。他被判入狱30天。其他一些地方也传来了数以百计的人遭拘留的报道。
The protests were the broadest anti-government outpouring in Russia in years, with people in more cities heeding Navalny's call than his last series of demonstrations in March.	这些抗议活动是俄罗斯多年来最广泛的反政府爆发，与3月份的上一波示威游行相比，本次有更多的城市响应了纳瓦尔尼的号召。
Organizers in more than 200 cities across Russia had filed requests to	俄罗斯超过200个城市的组织者提出申请，要在周一举行示威活动，他们

<p>hold demonstrations Monday, trying to revive a popular opposition that had been somnolent since a violent crackdown in 2011 and 2012. Protests unfolded Monday in more than 100 cities as the sun moved westward, even in some where they had been banned outright.</p>	<p>试图恢复 2011 年和 2012 年暴力镇压之后一直保持沉默的民众反对活动。周一，随着太阳从东到西，有一百多个城市举行了抗议活动，甚至是在一些游行被完全禁止的地方。</p>
<p>Russian news media reported an estimated 5,000 people turned out in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk, the largest crowds since demonstrations in 1991 calling for the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Protest organizers estimated 4,000 participants in the southwestern Siberian city of Omsk, and 2,000 in Irkutsk, in eastern Siberia, though the police estimates in those cities were less than half of those totals.</p>	<p>俄罗斯新闻媒体报道，在西伯利亚的新西伯利亚市，有 5000 人参加了游行，这是自从 1991 年呼吁苏联解体以来规模最大的一次示威游行。示威组织者估计，西伯利亚西北部城市鄂木斯克有 4000 人参加，西伯利亚东部的伊尔库茨克有 2000 人参加，尽管根据这些城市的警方估计，参加人数不到上述数字的一半。</p>
<p>In Moscow, Navalny set the stage for a confrontation with the police by insisting that demonstrators ignore the officially sanctioned venue and gather instead on Tverskaya Street, the main boulevard leading toward the Kremlin and Red Square.</p>	<p>在莫斯科，纳瓦尔尼做好了与警方对峙的准备，他坚持要求示威者无视官方批准的游行场地，而是聚集到通往克里姆林宫和红场的主要大道特维尔大街上。</p>
<p>After he was detained, his wife posted a picture of the incident on his Twitter account with the caption "Happy Russia Day!" – referring to the national holiday Monday. In addition, workers at his headquarters reported that their electricity and internet connection, used to transmit updates from around the country, had been severed.</p>	<p>在他遭拘留后，他妻子在他的 Twitter 帐户上张贴了一张相关图片，写道：“俄罗斯国庆快乐！”周一是国庆日。此外，他总部的工作人员表示，那里的电力和互联网连接已被切断，无法再传送全国各地的最新消息。</p>
<p>Initial reports from OVD.info, an independent organization that tracks arrests, said around 670 people had been detained in Moscow and 300 were arrested in St. Petersburg.</p>	<p>追踪逮捕信息的独立组织 OVD.info 发布初步报告，称大约有 670 人在莫斯科被羁押，300 人在圣彼得堡被捕。</p>
<p>In Vladivostok, home to Russia's Pacific fleet, where at least 11 protesters were detained, according to OVD-Info, the protest crowds were peaceful if wily in their efforts to avoid the riot police.</p>	<p>OVD-Info 的消息称，在俄罗斯太平洋舰队的基地符拉迪沃斯托克，至少有 11 名抗议者被羁押，抗议人群努力避开防暴警察，显得巧妙又平静。</p>

<p>The rally broke up after riot police officers plunged into the crowd and dragged away several protesters.</p>	<p>防暴警察冲入人群，拖走了几个示威者之后，集会就散开了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/russia-aleksei-navalny-kremlin-protests</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/russia-aleksei-navalny-kremlin-protests</p>
<p>Masquerading as Reporter, Assassin Hunted Putin Foes in Ukraine</p>	<p>假记者行刺女狙击手，遭遇武力还击</p>
<p>KIEV, Ukraine — Ukrainians have long struggled with fake news from Russia, but last week, they discovered something even more insidious: a fake journalist.</p>	<p>乌克兰基辅——乌克兰人长期以来一直在与俄罗斯的假新闻做斗争，但是上周，他们发现了更阴险的事：一名假记者。</p>
<p>The man was tall and dapper. He wore a dark suit and spoke with a French accent. When he met politicians in Kiev, he introduced himself as Alex Werner, a reporter with the French newspaper Le Monde.</p>	<p>这个男人身材高大，衣冠楚楚。他穿着黑色西服，讲话带有法语口音。他在基辅与政治人士会面时，自称亚历山大·沃纳(Alex Werner)，说自己是法国《世界报》(Le Monde)的记者。</p>
<p>“He was elegant, calm and confident,” recalled Amina Okuyeva, who is a minor celebrity in Ukraine because she served with her husband as a volunteer soldier in the war against separatists in the eastern part of the country. Mr. Werner had interviewed her several times.</p>	<p>“他优雅平静，充满自信，”阿明娜·奥库耶娃(Amina Okuyeva)回忆说。因为和丈夫一起在该国东部打击分裂分子的战斗中担任志愿战士，她在乌克兰小有名气。沃纳采访过她几次。</p>
<p>It was midway through one of those purported interviews, in a terrifying flash of gunpowder, that Mr. Werner’s true identity came to light: He was, in fact, a Chechen assassin, the Ukrainian authorities now say.</p>	<p>在一次假冒的采访中，在一道可怕的枪火闪光中，沃纳暴露出自己的真实身份：现在，乌克兰当局称，他实际上是车臣的一名杀手。</p>
<p>Under the guise of a journalist, the assassin, Artur Denisultanov-Kurmakayev, tried to murder Ms. Okuyeva and her husband, Adam Osmayev, Ukraine’s Interior Ministry said.</p>	<p>乌克兰内政部表示，杀手阿尔图尔·丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫(Artur Denisultanov-Kurmakayev)以记者的身分做掩护，试图谋杀奥库耶娃和她丈夫亚当·奥斯马耶夫(Adam Osmayev)。</p>
<p>The plot went awry because Ms. Okuyeva was also armed, and the details of the attack and its aftermath are now shedding light on Kiev’s role as a testing ground for what Ukrainian officials say are hybrid war</p>	<p>这个阴谋失败了，因为奥库耶娃也带有武器。本次袭击的细节和后续发生的事情表明，基辅成了乌克兰官员所称的俄罗斯混合战争行为的一个试验场，其中包括暗杀行为。</p>

<p>activities by Russia, including assassinations.</p>	
<p>The attack was the third high-profile killing or attempted killing in Kiev that the Ukrainian authorities have attributed to the Russian security services, but the first in which the accused killer impersonated a journalist.</p>	<p>这次袭击是在基辅发生的乌克兰当局归罪于俄罗斯安全机构的第三起备受瞩目的刺杀或未遂刺杀，但它是第一起杀手假冒记者的案件。</p>
<p>In a statement published June 3, Le Monde said it “wants to stress that none of its journalists are in Ukraine at the moment and that its staff does not include an Alex Werner. Le Monde firmly condemns any impersonation of its journalists or of its title, for whatever purpose.”</p>	<p>《世界报》在6月3日发表的声明中表示，它“想强调，在那个时间点，它在乌克兰没有任何记者，它的员工中没有亚历山大·沃纳。《世界报》强烈谴责为任何目的假冒它的记者或头衔的行为”。</p>
<p>In 2006, the Russian government legalized targeted killings abroad of people posing terrorist threats, resuming a Soviet-era practice. But the Kremlin has never acknowledged using the authority granted under the law and has vehemently denied specific accusations, including those in Ukraine.</p>	<p>2006年，俄罗斯政府认定在国外定点杀死具有恐怖主义威胁的人士合法，重新开始实行苏联时代的做法。不过，克里姆林宫从未承认使用过自己依法获得的这项权力，激烈否认具体的指控，包括在乌克兰发生的那些刺杀。</p>
<p>As “Mr. Werner,” Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev had lived for more than a year in Kiev, mingling with politicians and anti-Russian activists before the shooting on June 1.</p>	<p>丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫以“沃纳”的身分在基辅住了一年多，在6月1日行刺前，与政治人士和反俄罗斯活动人士打成一片。</p>
<p>The cover was good but not flawless, Ms. Okuyeva said in an interview, her first with a foreign news organization since the attempted murder. She was accompanied by two bodyguards who were on high alert throughout the interview.</p>	<p>奥库耶娃在遭到未遂刺杀后首次接受外国新闻机构采访时表示，丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫的假冒身分很好，但并非没有漏洞。她在采访过程中一直有两名保镖陪伴，他们始终处于高度警戒状态。</p>
<p>One indication that Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev was not who he said he was: He always carried a notebook but never bothered to write in it, Ms. Okuyeva said. He wore an expensive-looking suit, also a hint that something may have been amiss.</p>	<p>奥库耶娃称，丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫身分造假的一个迹象是：他总是带着一个笔记本，但从来不在上面写东西。他身穿看似非常昂贵的西服，那也表明，这里面可能有问题。</p>

<p>There was nothing unusual in the request for an interview, however. "The press often asked for interviews," Ms. Okuyeva said. "The media loves to write about us."</p>	<p>不过，采访要求并不罕见。“报纸经常要求采访我们，”奥库耶娃说，“媒体喜欢写我们的故事。”</p>
<p>Ms. Okuyeva and Mr. Osmayev, both ethnic Chechens, are well known in Ukraine. In 2012, the Russian government accused Mr. Osmayev of plotting to kill Vladimir V. Putin, who was then the prime minister. Mr. Osmayev was arrested in Ukraine, but his extradition to Russia was blocked by the European Court of Human Rights.</p>	<p>奥库耶娃和奥斯马耶夫都是车臣族人，他们在乌克兰相当知名。2012年，俄罗斯政府指控奥斯马耶夫谋划杀害时任总理弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)，奥斯马耶夫在乌克兰被捕，不过将他引渡到俄罗斯的要求被欧洲人权法庭(European Court of Human Rights)阻止。</p>
<p>After the Ukrainian revolution in 2014, he was released, and he and his wife joined a unit of ethnic Chechens fighting in the war in the east, the Dzhokhar Dudayev battalion. Mr. Osmayev has been its commander since 2015. Ms. Okuyeva served as a sniper, wearing a camouflaged head scarf at the front.</p>	<p>2014年乌克兰革命后，他被释放，他和妻子加入了一个在东部作战的车臣小分队，也就是焦哈尔·杜达耶夫(Dzhokhar Dudayev)的队伍。奥斯马耶夫从2015年起担任指挥官。奥库耶娃担任狙击兵，她戴着迷彩头巾，冲在 frontline。</p>
<p>Gaining fame as enemies of Russia carried risks. The couple knew they were targets. "Putin is personally interested in getting rid of us," Ms. Okuyeva said.</p>	<p>获得俄罗斯敌人的名声是有风险的。这对夫妇知道自己是刺杀目标。“普京本人很想干掉我们，”奥库耶娃说。</p>
<p>The putative Mr. Werner met three times with the couple in Kiev coffee shops from May 20 until June 1, explaining that he planned an in-depth article.</p>	<p>从5月20日到6月1日，假冒的沃纳和这对夫妇在基辅的咖啡馆会面了三次，他声称自己打算写一篇深度报道。</p>
<p>Before the fourth meeting, Ms. Okuyeva said, he asked the couple to pick him up in their car and drive to the French Embassy, and he also said he had a gift from his bosses at Le Monde.</p>	<p>奥库耶娃说，第四次会面前，他让这对夫妇开自己的车接他去法国大使馆，还说他在《世界报》的上司给他们捎了一件礼物。</p>
<p>"There were a lot of small, strange things, and my intuition told me not to meet with him," Ms. Okuyeva said, but she ignored the misgivings.</p>	<p>“有很多奇怪的小事，我的直觉告诉我不要跟他会面，”奥库耶娃说。但她忽视了这些疑虑。</p>
<p>As they drove, Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev asked the pair to stop the</p>	<p>在车子行驶过程中，丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫让这对夫妇停车接受采</p>

<p>car for an interview and to sit in the back to receive the gift, which he carried in a festive red cardboard box.</p>	<p>访，坐在后排座位上接受礼物，他把礼物放在一个很喜庆的红色纸盒里。</p>
<p>As the couple sat in the back seat of the car, Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev said, "Now, here is your gift," Ms. Okuyeva said. He opened the box, pulled out a gun and opened fire on Mr. Osmayev.</p>	<p>奥库耶娃说，他们夫妇俩坐到后排座位上后，丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫说，“现在，请看你们的礼物”。他打开盒子，拿出枪，朝奥斯马耶夫开枪。</p>
<p>A shot hit Mr. Osmayev on the right side of his chest. But he was not immediately incapacitated and struggled with the shooter for control of the gun. Ms. Okuyeva, however, long fearful of assassination attempts, was carrying a pistol under her coat, as well as a tube of the blood-clotting agent Celox in her purse. She shot Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev four times as he and her husband fought. Both were gravely wounded but survived.</p>	<p>有一枪击中了他的右胸。不过，他没有马上失去行动能力，开始与枪手搏斗，争夺手枪。奥库耶娃一直担心遭到暗杀，所以外套里面总是藏着一把手枪，手包里也总是放着一管止血用的赛菲凝(Celox)。在丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫和她的丈夫搏斗时，奥库耶娃射中了前者四次。两人都严重受伤，但都活了下来。</p>
<p>"I will always be thankful," Mr. Osmayev said in an interview of his wife's quick draw. "Because of her reaction, we are both alive today."</p>	<p>"我会一直感激她，"奥斯马耶夫在采访中提起妻子的快速反应时说。“因为她的反应，我们两个今天才都能活下来。”</p>
<p>The survival of the assassin could elevate the importance of the case, should investigators obtain his cooperation.</p>	<p>杀手活了下来，可能会提升这个事件的重要性——前提是调查者能让他有所配合。</p>
<p>In March, a former Russian lawmaker who fled to Ukraine, Denis N. Voronenkov, was gunned down on a sidewalk outside the Premier Palace hotel in Kiev. Mr. Voronenkov's bodyguard shot and killed the attacker. Last year, a car bomb killed a journalist, Pavel Sheremet, on a central street of the capital, and no arrests were made.</p>	<p>今年3月，逃往乌克兰的前俄罗斯议员丹尼斯·N·沃罗年科夫(Denis N. Voronenkov)在基辅总理官酒店(Premier Palace)外的人行道上被枪杀。沃罗年科夫的保镖击毙了袭击者。去年，记者帕维尔·舍列梅特(Pavel Sheremet)在基辅市中心一条大街上被汽车炸弹炸死，行凶者至今仍然逍遥法外。</p>
<p>After the attack on Mr. Osmayev and Ms. Okuyeva, Ukraine's Interior Ministry and lawmakers blamed the Russian intelligence services. Ukraine's SBU intelligence agency, however, has said there is</p>	<p>对奥斯马耶夫和奥库耶娃的袭击发生后，乌克兰内政部和多名议员指责俄罗斯情报机构。不过，乌克兰的情报机构国家安全局(SBU)表示，没有足够的证据可以确定假冒记者的杀手是俄罗斯特工，但也并没有排除这种可能性。</p>

<p>insufficient evidence to determine whether the killer pretending to be a journalist was a Russian agent, but it has not ruled out that possibility.</p>	
<p>"For the world community, what is important is we have proof Russia is committing terrorist acts in other countries," said Anton Gerashenko, a lawmaker. "His tongue may loosen to say who sent him here and why," he said of Mr. Denisultanov-Kurmakayev.</p>	<p>"对全世界来说，最重要的是，我们有证据证明，俄罗斯正在其他国家进行恐怖主义活动，"议员安东·杰拉申科(Anton Gerashenko)说。"他可能会松口说出是谁以及为什么派他到这里，"杰拉申科在提到丹尼索尔塔诺夫-库尔马卡耶夫时表示。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/ukraine-assassin-russia-putin-amina-okuyeva</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170613/ukraine-assassin-russia-putin-amina-okuyeva</p>
<p>Fire at Grenfell Tower in London Kills at Least 12</p>	<p>伦敦高层公寓大火，近百人伤亡</p>
<p>LONDON — A fire transformed a high-rise apartment tower in West London into an inferno early Wednesday morning, sending at least 78 people to hospitals and raising fears that others might have been trapped inside. The Metropolitan Police said that 12 people had died and warned that the figure would almost certainly rise.</p>	<p>伦敦——周三凌晨，一场火灾将西伦敦的一栋高层公寓楼变成地狱，至少有78人送医救治，而且越来越让人担心还有其他人可能困在楼里。伦敦警察称死亡人数为12人，并警告说这个数字几乎肯定还会上升。</p>
<p>"In my 29 years of being a firefighter, I have never, ever seen anything of this scale," said Dany Cotton, commissioner of the London Fire Brigade.</p>	<p>伦敦消防局局长达尼·科顿(Dany Cotton)表示："我当消防员29年来，从未见过这样大的火灾。"</p>
<p>By late afternoon, firefighters from all over London were still searching for victims and working to extinguish the remnants of the blaze, which was reported at 12:54 a.m. London time in Grenfell Tower, in the North Kensington area. A police commander, Stuart Cundy, called the fire London's worst "in many, many years" and said it would be "a long operation" to locate and identify the victims.</p>	<p>下午晚些时候，来自整个伦敦的消防员仍在寻找受害者，扑灭残余的火焰。起火的是北肯辛顿地区的格伦费尔大厦(Grenfell Tower)，收到报警是伦敦时间凌晨零时54分。警方主管斯图尔特·坎迪(Stuart Cundy)称这是伦敦"很多、很多年来"最严重的火灾，并说要找到所有受害者、查明他们的身份将会是一个"长期行动"。</p>
<p>The fire was the latest tragedy in a country that has seen three deadly terrorist attacks since March, two in London and one in Manchester.</p>	<p>今年3月以来，英国已经发生了三起致命恐怖袭击，两次在伦敦，一次在曼彻斯特；而这场火灾是该国面对的最新一场悲剧。首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa</p>

<p>The office of Prime Minister Theresa May said she was “deeply saddened” by the disaster and would convene a 4 p.m. meeting to coordinate the government’s response.</p>	<p>May)的办公室表示，她对这起灾难“深感悲痛”，并将于下午 4 时举行会议，协调政府的应对行动。</p>
<p>At a 1 p.m. news conference — 12 hours after the fire broke out — Mayor Sadiq Khan confirmed that some residents were still missing. “If you are somebody who lives in the building and has left safely, please let us know you are safe,” he said. “Obviously, we want to make sure that everyone is accounted for.”</p>	<p>火灾发生 12 小时后，伦敦市长萨迪克·汗(Sadiq Khan)在下午 1 点的新闻发布会上确认，有些居民仍然处在失踪状态。他说：“如果你住在这栋楼里，已经安全离开了，请让我们知道你是安全的。显然，我们想确保查明每个人的情况。”</p>
<p>Constructed in 1974, Grenfell Tower has 24 stories, with 120 apartments across 20 residential floors; it is owned by the local government and managed by an outside company. A refurbishment was completed last year. The cause of the fire was not immediately known, but a tenant group had complained for years that the management company was inattentive and that the building was at risk of a deadly fire.</p>	<p>格伦费尔大厦建于 1974 年，总共 24 层，有 120 套公寓分布在 20 个住宅楼层；它的所有者是地方政府，物业管理是外部公司。去年该大楼才完成了一次翻新。火灾的原因尚不清楚，但是一个租户团体多年来一直抱怨物业管理不善，存在发生致命火灾的风险。</p>
<p>Forty fire trucks and more than 20 ambulances were sent to the scene. The London Ambulance Service said it had taken 68 patients to six hospitals, and that 10 others had gone on their own; 18 were in critical condition.</p>	<p>共有 40 辆消防车和 20 多辆救护车派往现场。伦敦救护中心表示，他们已将 68 名病人送往 6 家医院，另有 10 人自行前往医院就医；有 18 人情况危急。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170615/fire-london-apartment-building</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170615/fire-london-apartment-building</p>
<p>Russian Military Says It Might Have Killed ISIS Leader</p>	<p>ISIS 首领被击毙？俄罗斯说正在核实</p>
<p>Russia’s military said on Friday that it is looking into whether a Russian airstrike in the Syrian desert killed Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the self-declared caliph of the Islamic State, in what would be a major military achievement for Russia.</p>	<p>俄罗斯军方周五表示，正在核实俄军在叙利亚的空袭行动是否击毙了伊斯兰国(ISIS)的首领阿布·巴卡尔·巴格达迪。如果信息属实，这将是俄罗斯的一次重大军事成就。</p>

<p>In a statement issued to Russian news agencies, the Defense Ministry said that the Russian Air Force struck a meeting of Islamic State leaders on May 28 outside the city of Raqqa, Syria, the group's de facto capital, possibly killing Mr. Baghdadi, one of the world's most wanted terrorists.</p>	<p>俄罗斯通讯社发布的一则声明称，俄空军 5 月 28 日袭击了 ISIS 组织在叙利亚拉卡的一场会议，可能击毙了巴格达迪。但声明措辞谨慎，说明俄方还不能完全确定。</p>
<p>The statement, however, was written cautiously, suggesting that the Russian military remained uncertain about whether the strike had killed Mr. Baghdadi, a prize sought by several countries in the long struggle against the Islamic State.</p>	<p>拉卡是 ISIS 事实上的首都，正面临着美国支持的库尔德人和阿拉伯国家武装力量的地面攻击。美国领导的西方国家与阿拉伯国家联军也在对拉卡实施空袭。</p>
<p>"According to information which we are checking through various channels, the leader of the Islamic State, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi was at the meeting and the strike destroyed him," the statement said.</p>	<p>巴格达迪从公众视线中消失已经有一段时间。去年 11 月，ISIS 发布了一条录音，号召他的部队在摩苏尔顽强对抗美国支持的伊拉克武装力量。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170616/baghdadi-russia-isis</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170616/baghdadi-russia-isis</p>
<p>Maldives, Tourist Haven, Casts Wary Eye on Growing Islamic Radicalism</p>	<p>度假天堂马尔代夫也为恐怖主义担心</p>
<p>MALÉ, Maldives — This island paradise made news recently for a reason other than its pristine beaches and high-end resorts: the gruesome killing of a liberal blogger, stabbed to death by multiple assailants.</p>	<p>马尔代夫马累——这个岛上的人间乐土最近不是因为其未受污染的海滩和高档的度假胜地、而是因为其它的原因上了新闻：岛上发生了一名自由派博客作家被多名凶手刺死的骇人听闻的事情。</p>
<p>The killing in April of Yameen Rasheed, 29, a strong voice against growing Islamic radicalization, has amplified safety concerns — particularly for foreign tourists, a highly vulnerable group and one that the islands' economy depends on. It is no idle threat, in a country that by some accounts supplies the world's highest per-capita number of foreign fighters to extremist outfits in Syria and Iraq.</p>	<p>29 岁的亚明·拉希德(Yameen Rasheed)曾强烈批评日渐增长的伊斯兰激进化，他在今年 4 月被杀，这件事加剧了人们对安全的担心，尤其是在外国游客中。外国游客是个极易受危害的群体，而这个岛国的经济依赖于他们。对此地来说，这不是吓唬而已，据某种估计，马尔代夫为叙利亚和伊拉克的极端主义团伙提供的外国战士人数占全国人口的比例在世界上最高。</p>
<p>Last summer, the government introduced the country's first state policy on terrorism, calling for increased safety awareness at resorts and security assessments at seaports and in airports.</p>	<p>去年夏天，马尔代夫政府首次颁布了该国针对恐怖主义的政策，呼吁度假岛提高安全意识，并对海港和机场进行安全评估。</p>

<p>In January, the Republic of Maldives' Islamic Ministry released policy recommendations that included a provision instructing tourism companies to provide visitors with written rules on how to conduct themselves in a Muslim country.</p>	<p>今年1月，马尔代夫共和国的伊斯兰事务部发布了政策建议，其中一项指示旅游公司为游客提供在穆斯林国家该如何表现的书面规定。</p>
<p>But critics say these initiatives are cosmetic, doing little to standardize safety policies, and have come only after international stakeholders pressured Maldivian authorities to acknowledge the threat extremism poses to visitors.</p>	<p>但批评人士说，这些举措是装点门面，对把安全政策标准化没有多少作用，而且这些举措只是在国际利益相关方对马尔代夫当局施加了压力、迫使其承认极端主义对游客构成威胁之后才发布的。</p>
<p>The Maldives' unusual approach to tourism, in which a single island houses a single resort, has also meant that entire islands without robust security teams are vulnerable to being seized.</p>	<p>马尔代夫的每个岛都是一个单独的度假胜地，这种不同寻常的旅游方式也意味着，一个没有强大安全队伍的岛屿很容易发生整个岛都被控制的事情。</p>
<p>A collection of about 1,200 islands in the Indian Ocean, the Maldives hosted 1.2 million visitors last year, including more than 30,000 Americans.</p>	<p>马尔代夫由印度洋上约1200个岛屿组成，去年共接待了120万名游客，其中包括3万多美国人。</p>
<p>It was governed as a moderate Islamic nation for three decades under the autocratic rule of the former president, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. But after the country made a transition to democracy in 2008, space opened up for greater religious expression, and conservative ideologies like Salafism cropped up.</p>	<p>马尔代夫曾被前总统穆蒙·阿卜杜尔·加尧姆(Maumoon Abdul Gayoom)专制统治了30年，那个时期，它被视为是一个温和的伊斯兰国家。但是，该国于2008年过渡到民主制度后，为更多的宗教表达开放了空间，冒出了萨拉菲主义等保守的意识形态。</p>
<p>"You can't say all of Salafism is radical Islam," said Azra Naseem, a Maldivian researcher on extremism at Dublin City University. "But it's a form of Islam that's completely brought into the Maldives from Saudi Arabia and other places. Now, it's being institutionalized, because everybody in the universities, in the Islamic Ministry, they are all spreading this form of Islam. Within that, of course, there will be jihadis."</p>	<p>"你不能说萨拉菲主义全都是激进的伊斯兰教，"在都柏林城市大学研究极端主义的马尔代夫人阿兹拉·纳西姆(Azra Naseem)说。"但这是一种完全是从沙特阿拉伯和其他地方流入马尔代夫的伊斯兰教旨。如今，这种意识形态正在制度化，因为大学里的所有人、伊斯兰事务部里的所有人都在传播这种形式的伊斯兰教。这种情况下，当然会有圣战。"</p>

<p>Over the years, efforts to report on radical cells have been met with violent resistance. In 2014, a prominent Maldivian journalist who wrote about secularism and extremism, Ahmed Rilwan Abdulla, was abducted.</p>	<p>多年来，对激进小组进行报道的努力一直遇到暴力的抵抗。2014年，写过关于世俗主义和极端主义文章的马尔代夫知名记者艾哈迈德·里万·阿卜杜拉 (Ahmed Rilwan Abdulla) 被人绑架。</p>
<p>Rasheed was part of a campaign dedicated to finding Abdulla, who was a close friend and is still missing.</p>	<p>阿卜杜拉目前仍处于失踪状态，拉希德参与了努力寻找阿卜杜拉的活动，他们两人是亲密的朋友。</p>
<p>Police said they had arrested seven suspects in May in Rasheed's killing, including two men captured in CCTV footage at the crime scene. But those close to Rasheed have expressed little hope that the case will be solved without pressure from outside the Maldives.</p>	<p>警方表示，已在5月份逮捕了与拉希德被杀案有关的七名嫌犯，其中包括两名被犯罪现场的闭路电视录下来的男子。但是，与拉希德关系密切的人表示，在没有来自马尔代夫之外的压力的情况下，他们对此案的侦破不抱多少希望。</p>
<p>Last month, the lawyer representing Rasheed's family submitted a complaint to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights calling for an independent and international investigation.</p>	<p>上个月，为拉希德家人担任代理的律师向联合国人权事务高级专员办事处提出申诉，要求对此案进行独立的国际调查。</p>
<p>The last major attack in which foreigners were injured here occurred almost a decade ago when a group of militants detonated a homemade bomb at a public park in the capital, Malé, injuring a dozen tourists. But occasionally, the security of visitors has been breached in other ways.</p>	<p>最近一次导致人员受伤的袭击外国人事件发生在将近10年前，当时一群武装分子在首都马累的一个公园引爆了一枚自制炸弹，造成十几名游客受伤。但是，游客的安全偶尔也会受到其他方式的破坏。</p>
<p>Last year, two resorts were robbed by groups of masked intruders, and security guards were tied up. Robberies at resorts are rare. But Ismail Ali, a police spokesman, said in an interview with The Maldives Independent that when they do happen, they are often inside jobs. Gaining access to most of the islands, he added, is relatively simple.</p>	<p>去年，两个度假岛曾遭到一群蒙面入侵者的抢劫，保安人员被绑了起来。很少有度假岛发生抢劫的事情。但警方发言人伊斯梅尔·阿里 (Ismail Ali) 在接受《马尔代夫独立报》的采访时表示，确实发生抢劫案时，往往是内部人作案。他还说，大部分岛屿相对来说很容易到达。</p>
<p>"Most of the resorts have one official access point. There are security posts set up to monitor who comes on and off the island," he said. "But like any island, it's fairly easy to enter from other sides as well."</p>	<p>"大多数度假岛都有一个正式登岛的地方。那里有一些安全岗哨负责监督谁上了岛、谁离开了，"他说。"但是像所有岛屿一样，从其他地方登岛也很容易。"</p>

<p>The tourism industry has mostly remained off limits as a target for terrorism, but security experts say many resorts are ill equipped to fend off an attack on par with those that have occurred in places like Tunisia and Bali, Indonesia.</p>	<p>旅游业在很大程度上还未成为恐怖袭击的目标，但安全专家说，许多度假岛都没有能力抵御像在印度尼西亚的巴厘岛和突尼斯等地发生过的那种规模的袭击。</p>
<p>A security chief from a resort in a northern atoll of Maldives said the country's resorts are not prepared, adding that regulations and policies from the government were needed to address the issue. The security chief spoke on the condition of anonymity because of a fear of being targeted by the government, which has a history of jailing individuals who discuss sensitive issues.</p>	<p>马尔代夫北部的一个环礁度假岛负责安全的头目表示，国内的度假岛尚未做好准备，他还表示，需要政府出台法规和政策来解决这个问题。这位负责安全的人要求不透露姓名，因为害怕成为政府打击的目标，马尔代夫政府有监禁讨论敏感问题者的历史。</p>
<p>Abeer Ismail, the information officer at the Ministry of Tourism, said that as far as he knew, no safety concerns had been raised officially by any resorts.</p>	<p>旅游部的信息官员艾米尔·伊斯梅尔(Abeer Ismail)说，据他所知，还没有一个度假岛正式表达过任何安全担忧。</p>
<p>Complicating those security measures, many say, is an expectation from high-end clientele that they will not be inconvenienced.</p>	<p>许多人说，让采取安全措施变得更复杂的一个问题是，高端游客对不给他们制造不便的期望。</p>
<p>Brig. Gen. Zakariyya Mansoor, director general of the National Counter Terrorism Center, a recently formed government office spearheading efforts to increase security preparedness, agreed that it was challenging to identify noninvasive solutions and maintain the tranquil environment expected by tourists.</p>	<p>扎卡里亚·曼索尔准将(Brig. Gen. Zakariyya Mansoor)是最近成立的政府机构国家反恐中心的总干事，该中心将带头加强安全防范工作，曼索尔承认，找到非干扰的解决方案，维护游客对宁静环境的预期，是有挑战性的工作。</p>
<p>But he said the country was well prepared to handle terrorist threats, pointing to the national policy on terrorism and the regular staging of simulated attacks at tourist facilities for training purposes.</p>	<p>但他表示，该国已经为对付恐怖主义威胁做好了准备，他指出国家已经出台了针对恐怖主义的政策，并为了培训定期在旅游设施进行模拟攻击。</p>
<p>"There are certain criteria that every resort must meet in terms of safety and security," Mansoor said. "Resort owners and resort operators are</p>	<p>"在安全和保安方面，每个度假岛都必须达到一定的标准，"曼索尔说。"度假岛的业主和经营者与我们非常配合。"</p>

very cooperative with us.”	
Ibrahim Hussain Shihab, a spokesman for the president of the Maldives, Abdulla Yameen, wrote in an email that the government takes all breaches of security, including thefts, seriously, and that security forces are “more than adequately trained.” As such, he said there was no immediate need for security forces at the resorts to carry firearms.	马尔代夫总统阿卜杜拉·亚明(Abdulla Yameen)的发言人易卜拉欣·侯赛因·希哈布(Ibrahim Hussain Shihab)在一封电子邮件中写道，政府认真对待一切有损安全的行为、包括盗窃，国内的安全部队“受过充分的训练”。他说，因此，度假岛对携带武器的安全部队没有紧迫需求。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170620/maldives-islamic-radicalism	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170620/maldives-islamic-radicalism
Madrid Transit Officials Tackle ‘El Manspreading’	男人注意了：公交车上请勿岔开腿！
That annoying habit some men have of spreading their legs on buses and trains, encroaching on seats next to them, has become so universal that one word crosses language barriers to describe it.	一些男性喜欢在做公交车和火车时把腿张开，蚕食临近的座位。这个令人讨厌的习惯如此普遍，以至出现了一个跨越语言障碍的词来描述它。
Now, commuters in Madrid are the latest global denizens to fight “El Manspreading,” that scourge of crowded buses and trains.	现在，马德里的通勤族，成了全球反抗拥挤的公交车和火车上“男性岔腿而坐”(El manspreading)现象的最新群体。
This month, public transportation officials in the Spanish capital are telling passengers to, literally, keep their knees together instead of letting them drift apart. In doing so, they joining cities from New York to Seattle, and countries from Japan to Australia, in trying to battle the impulse that, let’s face it, mostly men have perpetuated.	本月，西班牙首都马德里的公共交通官员请乘客真正做到并拢膝盖，不要岔开双腿。此举让他们加入了从纽约到西雅图等城市，以及从日本到澳大利亚等国家努力阻止这种冲动的行列中。直面现实吧，主要是男性保持着这种冲动。
The new campaign in Madrid employs an image of a little red figure with legs splayed, taking up two seats, with a slash mark across it, the universal symbol for “don’t do this.” It is part of a lineup of other common antisocial breaches of commuting etiquette, such as smoking and propping feet on seats, that are discouraged in a small, enclosed space shared by dozens of people.	马德里新发起的这场活动使用了一个双腿岔开、占据两个座位的小红人的形象，上面划了一个叉，也就是通用的“不要这么做”符号。岔腿而坐属于一系列常见的、令人讨厌的有违通勤礼仪的行为，其他还有吸烟和把脚放在座位上。在多人共处的狭小、封闭空间里，这些行为都不应出现。
“El Manspreading is an English term that describes the position of men	“El Manspreading 是一个英语术语，指的是男性坐下时双腿分得过开，占据

<p>who open their legs excessively when they sit, occupying the seats next to his, among other situations," said a statement from the Municipal Transport Company said, when announcing the campaign last week.</p>	<p>了邻座等情况下的姿势，"市运输公司(Municipal Transport Company)上周宣布这场活动的一份声明中说。</p>
<p>"The mission of this new pictographic icon is to be a reminder of the need to maintain civic behavior and to respect the space of everyone on board the bus."</p>	<p>"这个新图标的任务是提醒人们须保持文明的行为，尊重车上所有人的空间。"</p>
<p>The campaign was inspired by an online petition promoted by a women's rights collective, Microrrelatos Feministas, that had garnered more than 13,000 signatures as of Monday.</p>	<p>这场活动是受了女权团体 Microrrelatos Feministas 在网上发起的一封请愿信的启发。截至周一，请愿信已征集到了逾 1.3 万个签名。</p>
<p>"All means of transportation have a sticker explaining that we must make room for pregnant women, people with a baby carriage, seniors and people with disabilities," the petition said. "But there is something else that affects us practically every day we ride on public transport: manspreading."</p>	<p>"所有交通工具上都有一张贴纸，解释我们必须为孕妇、推婴儿车的乘客、老人和残疾人留出空间，"请愿信上写道。"但还有一种情况几乎每天都会在我们乘坐公共交通工具时影响我们：男性岔腿而坐。"</p>
<p>"It is not difficult to spot women with their legs closed and very uncomfortable because there is a man next to her who is invading her space," it said. "It is not a question of bad education, but just as women have been taught to sit with our legs close together (as if we had to hold something between our knees) men have conveyed hierarchy and territoriality, as if the space belonged to them."</p>	<p>"不难发现因为邻座的男子侵占自己的空间而并拢双腿，并感到非常不舒服的女性，"请愿信说。"这不是不良教育的问题，仅仅是女性接受的教育是我们坐下时要并拢双腿（像是必须用膝盖夹住什么东西似的），而男性传递出的是等级和领土，就像空间属于他们似的。"</p>
<p>The campaign picked up traction on social media with the hashtag #MadridSinManspreading, or Madrid without manspreading, with people sharing cartoons of the social phenomenon.</p>	<p>在 #MadridSinManspreading（马德里罪恶岔腿男）或"马德里不要男性岔腿而坐"的标签下，这场活动在社交媒体上引起了关注，人们纷纷转发这种社会现象的漫画。</p>
<p>With the campaign, Madrid, a city of more than 3 million people, joins others around the world trying to tackle the posture, the bane of many</p>	<p>通过这场活动，人口逾 300 万的马德里加入了全球其他城市的行列，一起努力应对这个姿势带来的问题。它影响了很多通勤族。据时报报道，2014</p>

<p>commuters. In 2014, New York City's Metropolitan Transportation Authority announced a series of public service advertisements to stop once and for all the "lay-it-all-out sitting style that more than a few men see as their inalienable underground right," according to a Times report on the campaign.</p>	<p>年，为了彻底解决“被为数不少的男性视为不可剥夺的秘密权利的全身舒展坐姿”，纽约市大都会运输署（Metropolitan Transportation Authority，简称MTA）公布了一系列公益广告。</p>
<p>"Dude ... Stop the Spread, Please" reads the caption of one of the posters, showing an image of riders forced to stand as a man nearby takes up two seats.</p>	<p>其中一幅海报上写着“伙计，请不要岔开腿”，上面是多名乘客被迫站着，附近一名男子占了两个座位的场景。</p>
<p>Worldwide campaigns aim to stop it</p>	<p>遏制这一现象的全球行动</p>
<p>Cities over the years have promoted campaigns trying to curtail the behavior. In Japan, the Tokyo Metro's illustrated subway posters suggest manspreading is an etiquette breach. But in Toronto, a petition said banning manspreading was sexist. "This sets a very bad precedent as men opening their legs is something we have to do due to our biology," it said.</p>	<p>多年来，已有多座城市开展活动，试图阻止这一行为。在日本，东京地下铁株式会社(Tokyo Metro)在地铁上张贴带插画海报，提示男性岔开腿坐是一种失礼。但在多伦多，一封请愿信说禁止男性分开腿坐是性别歧视。“这开了一个非常不好的先例，因为男性分开腿是我们因为生理原因而不得不这么做，”请愿信上写道。</p>
<p>The competition for space is often handled not by the police or transit officials, but on the spot between commuters who speak up to those perceived to be lacking in common courtesy.</p>	<p>对空间的争夺往往不是由警察或运输官员来处理，而是当场在通勤者之间解决的。这些同情者会向那些被认为缺乏公德的人提出自己的意见。</p>
<p>Stuart Green, a spokesman for the Toronto Transit Commission, said in a telephone interview that the commission has not detected any trend in official complaints in its customer service logs. "Our bylaws cover general interference in a seat, like putting a bag or feet on the seat," he said.</p>	<p>多伦多运输委员会(Toronto Transit Commission)发言人斯图尔特·格林(Stuart Green)在接受电话采访时说，该委员会尚未在其顾客服务记录的正式投诉中发现任何倾向。“我们的规章制度涉及对乘坐行为的整体约束，如把包或脚放在座位上，”他说。</p>
<p>Despite the word "manspreading," some authorities have made their campaigns less specific about the gender of those perpetrating it. In</p>	<p>尽管这个词叫“男性岔腿而坐”，一些机构的活动对有此行为的人的性别没有那么明确的针对性。在宾夕法尼亚州，东南宾夕法尼亚运输署(Southeastern</p>

<p>Pennsylvania, the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority started a “Dude It’s Rude” passenger etiquette campaign that aimed to reform customer travel habits in general, including an emphasis on taking up space on only one seat for riders of any gender.</p>	<p>Pennsylvania Transportation Authority)启动了一场“伙计，这么做不礼貌”的乘客礼仪活动，旨在从整体上改变乘客的出行习惯，包括强调任何性别的乘客都只能占一个座位上的空间。</p>
<p>In Seattle, the Sound Transit system tackled the problem not with an image of a man, but a purple octopus with eight long tentacles draped over neighboring seats.</p>	<p>在西雅图，海湾运输署(Sound Transit)系统应对这个问题时，用的不是一个男性，而是一条紫色章鱼将八根触须伸向邻座的形象。</p>
<p>After the M.T.A.’s campaign, the phenomenon prompted discussion in Australia, where frustrated commuters regularly document their experiences with the phenomenon on crowded trains, trams and buses, ABC News in Australia reported. They brought in a body language expert to try to make sense of it all.</p>	<p>据澳大利亚的《ABC 新闻》(ABC News)报道，MTA 那场活动过后，这一现象在澳大利亚引发了讨论。在该国，感到不满的通勤族经常记录他们在拥挤的火车、有轨电车和公交车上遇到这种现象的经历。他们找来了一位身体语言专家，试图解释这个现象。</p>
<p>“Manspreaders are known to be confident,” said the expert, David Alssema. “Confident people take up more space in a room. If you see a popular person on the couch they are in usually in the middle — arms out, legs spread. They are trying to show their persona of confidence and lot of people see confidence as a winning quality,” he told the station.</p>	<p>“岔开双腿被认为是自信的表现，”这位名为戴维·阿尔塞马(David Alssema)的专家说。“在一个房间里，自信的人会占据更多的空间。如果看到一个受欢迎的人坐在长沙发上，他们常常都坐在中间，胳膊伸直，两腿分开。他们是在努力表现自己的自信形象，很多人认为自信是一种制胜的品质，”他对该频道说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170620/manspreading-madrid</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170620/manspreading-madrid</p>
<p>Otto Warmbier’s Death Dims Chances of Improved U.S. Relations With North Korea</p>	<p>一个美国青年的死牵动美朝中韩多边关系</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — When a senior United States official visits North Korea, it is usually taken as a sign that tensions between the adversaries are easing somewhat. That is particularly true when the official brings home a newly freed American captive.</p>	<p>韩国首尔——每当美国高级官员访问朝鲜时，人们一般都会将其视为是这两个对手之间紧张局势有所缓解的迹象。如果该官员能带着一名新近获释的被朝鲜关押的美国人回家，则更是如此。</p>

<p>But the trip made last week by Joseph Y. Yun, the top United States envoy on North Korea, was starkly different. The American prisoner he brought home, Otto Warmbier, had been in a coma for most of the 17 months he spent incarcerated in the North. On Monday, Mr. Warmbier, a 22-year-old college student, died at a hospital in Cincinnati, where his parents blamed Pyongyang's "awful, torturous mistreatment" of their son.</p>	<p>不过, 美国国务院的朝鲜问题特别代表尹汝尚(Joseph Y. Yun)上周的访问却截然不同。他带回家的美国囚犯奥托·瓦姆比尔(Otto F. Warmbier)在被朝鲜监禁的 17 个月里, 大部分时间都处于昏迷状态。周一, 22 岁的大学生瓦姆比尔在辛辛那提的一家医院去世, 他的父母指责平壤对儿子进行了“恶劣虐待”。</p>
<p>Analysts said anger over Mr. Warmbier's death would dim, if not scuttle, any prospect of a less antagonistic relationship in the near future between Washington and Pyongyang, which is still holding three other Americans. The White House has quietly pushed for the release of all the Americans as a first step toward better relations, and President Trump has sometimes publicly indicated a willingness to talk with the North's leader, Kim Jong-un, about its pursuit of nuclear arms and missiles capable of striking the United States.</p>	<p>分析人士说, 瓦姆比尔的死亡所引起的愤怒, 让华盛顿和平壤在不久的将来不再那么对抗的前景变得暗淡, 如果不是让这种前景变得不可能的话, 平壤仍关押着另外三名美国人。白宫一直在暗中推动平壤释放所有的美国人, 将其作为建立更好关系的第一步, 特朗普总统有时还公开表示, 愿意与朝鲜领导人金正恩进行对话, 讨论朝鲜寻求能够打击美国的核武器和导弹的问题。</p>
<p>"I believe it's going to set back any serious discussion about a diplomatic dialogue until this is cleared up," former Gov. Bill Richardson of New Mexico, an expert on North Korea who has helped extricate Americans held there, said of Mr. Warmbier's death. "I think the first objective has to be to get the three other Americans out, and get a full explanation of what happened to Otto Warmbier."</p>	<p>“我相信, 在这件事得到解决之前, 任何关于外交对话的严肃讨论都将受到挫折, ”新墨西哥州前州长、朝鲜问题专家比尔·理查森(Bill Richardson)说, 他指的是瓦姆比尔的死亡。“我认为, 首要目标是要让其他三名美国人获释, 并得到在瓦姆比尔身上发生了什么事情的充分解释。”</p>
<p>Jae H. Ku, director of the U.S.-Korea Institute at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, agreed that moves toward diplomacy would be delayed. "I think it's going to be slowed down. There is going to be a lot of anger and venting of frustrations," he said.</p>	<p>约翰·霍普金斯大学美韩研究所主任具宰会(Jae H. Ku)也表示走向外交的行动将会推迟。“我觉得会慢下来。会有很多愤怒和沮丧的发泄, ”他说。</p>

<p>But other analysts said that however horrific the case might be, the Trump administration was unlikely to let it upset the momentum toward dialogue it has built in recent months. They said that Mr. Yun's trip was the first fruit of those efforts and that North Korea may have freed Mr. Warmbier to open up space for diplomacy with Washington, even if they anticipated the anger that his condition would provoke in the United States.</p>	<p>但有些分析人士则表示，不管这件事多么令人震惊，特朗普政府不太可能会让近几个月来通向对话的势头受到打击。他们说，尹汝尚的这次访问是这些努力的首个成果，朝鲜释放瓦姆比尔的做法也许是为与华盛顿开展外交打开空间，即使朝鲜对瓦姆比尔的状态会在美国会引起愤怒有所预料。</p>
<p>A statement on Monday from Mr. Trump about Mr. Warmbier condemned the North for its "brutality," but he and Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson both stopped short of announcing fresh sanctions in response.</p>	<p>特朗普在周一发布的关于瓦姆比尔的声明中谴责了朝鲜的“暴行”，但他和国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森都没有在对此事的回应中宣布新的制裁措施。</p>
<p>Mr. Warmbier was visiting North Korea as part of a tour group when he was detained at the Pyongyang airport in January 2016. Two months later, he was sentenced to 15 years of hard labor for the "hostile act" of trying to steal a propaganda poster off the wall of his hotel.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔于2016年1月平壤机场被扣押，之前他曾作为旅游团的成员在朝鲜旅游。两个月后，他因试图从他的酒店的墙上偷走宣传海报的“敌对行为”被判处15年劳役。</p>
<p>In a series of low-key communications with the North Koreans in recent months, the Trump administration pushed for the release of Mr. Warmbier and the three other Americans as a first step toward improving ties, according to South Korean officials and others familiar with the process, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the sensitivity of the matter.</p>	<p>据韩国官员及其他熟悉情况的人士说，在最近几个月里与朝鲜的一系列低调接触中，特朗普政府在劝说朝鲜释放瓦姆比尔和其他三名美国人，将其作为迈向改善关系的第一步。这些知情者由于所讨论问题的敏感性要求不具名。</p>
<p>When Mr. Yun held a secret meeting with Choe Son-hui, a senior negotiator from the North Korean Foreign Ministry, in Oslo last month, the North Koreans agreed to look into the matter, these people said. But this month, the North Koreans came back with shocking news: They</p>	<p>这些人说，上个月，尹汝尚在奥斯陆与朝鲜外交部的高级谈判代表崔善姬进行秘密会晤时，朝鲜同意研究释放的问题。但是这个月，朝鲜人带回来的是令人震惊的消息：他们说瓦姆比尔已经昏迷了一年多，他们让美国人把他带回家去。</p>

<p>said Mr. Warmbier had been in a coma for more than a year and told the Americans to take him home.</p>	
<p>North Korea has said it released Mr. Warmbier on "humanitarian grounds" but did not explain his medical condition. It has told American officials that Mr. Warmbier fell into a coma after contracting botulism, according to his family.</p>	<p>朝鲜表示，释放瓦姆比尔是出于“人道主义考虑”，但没有解释他的病情。据瓦姆比尔的家人说，朝鲜方面告诉美国官员，瓦姆比尔因感染了肉毒杆菌而陷入昏迷状态。</p>
<p>American doctors found "extensive" brain damage but could not say what had caused the injury. They found no evidence of botulism, or that Mr. Warmbier had been beaten, as one American official had asserted.</p>	<p>美国医生查出了“大面积”的脑损伤，但不能确定造成伤害的原因。他们没有发现感染肉毒杆菌、或像一位美国官员所称的瓦姆比尔遭到殴打的证据。</p>
<p>"Perhaps his condition deteriorated and the authorities decided it was better to release him in a coma than as a corpse," said John Delury, a North Korea expert at Yonsei University in Seoul. "North Koreans might have feelers out to see if there is a deal to be made with the Trump administration, and releasing Mr. Warmbier is a way to move that process along, while also removing what could be an obstacle down the road."</p>	<p>“也许他的病情恶化了，所以朝鲜当局决定，最好是让他在昏迷状态获释，而不是把尸体送回美国，”首尔延世大学的朝鲜问题专家鲁乐汉(John Delury)说。“朝鲜人可能在做一种试探，看看是否能与特朗普政府做交易，释放瓦姆比尔是推动这个过程的一种方式，同时也消除了可能会阻挡道路的障碍。”</p>
<p>Mr. Warmbier's death comes at a delicate time in international diplomacy surrounding North Korea. Senior Chinese and American officials are due to meet in Washington this week, and United States officials planned to press their counterparts to do more to rein in Pyongyang's nuclear pursuits.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔的死亡发生在围绕着朝鲜的国际外交活动的微妙时刻。中国和美国的高级官员按计划将于本周在华盛顿会晤，美国官员打算向其中国同行施压，让他们在遏制平壤的核努力上更有作为。</p>
<p>China, North Korea's main ally, is a strong advocate for negotiations over the North's nuclear program, and Mr. Warmbier's death seemed unlikely to change that. At a daily news briefing in Beijing, a Foreign</p>	<p>中国是朝鲜的主要盟友，并坚决主张以谈判的方式解决朝鲜的核问题，瓦姆比尔的死亡似乎不大可能会改变中国的立场。外交部发言人耿爽在北京今天的例行记者会上说，瓦姆比尔的死亡是“一起不幸的事件”，但没有对朝鲜对</p>

<p>Ministry spokesman, Geng Shuang, called the death “really a tragedy” but stopped short of reprimanding North Korea for its treatment of Mr. Warmbier.</p>	<p>待瓦姆比尔的做法表示谴责。</p>
<p>Shi Yinhong, a professor of international relations at Renmin University in Beijing, said that China would not punish North Korea over a human rights issue. “What makes China take steps is a missile or nuclear test, not the death of an American student,” he said.</p>	<p>北京人民大学国际关系教授时殷弘说，中国不会在人权问题上惩罚朝鲜。他说，“让中国采取步骤的是导弹或核试验，而不是美国学生的死亡。”</p>
<p>Another Chinese analyst, Cheng Xiaohe, an associate professor of international relations at Renmin University, said Mr. Warmbier’s death illustrated the “failure of North Korea’s hostage diplomacy” because it would strengthen “hard-liners” in the Trump administration. He said there could be retaliation from the United States unless Pyongyang took a step like freeing the three remaining American captives.</p>	<p>另一名中国分析人士、人民大学国际关系副教授成晓河说，瓦姆比尔的死亡表明了“朝鲜人质外交的失败”，因为这会加强特朗普政府中的“强硬派”。成晓河说，除非平壤采取比如释放其余三名被关押的美国人的步骤，否则可能会遭到美国的报复。</p>
<p>“I believe the U.S. will not let the issue slip away quietly and will take retaliatory actions soon if North Korea fails to make a conciliatory move regarding the detainees,” he said.</p>	<p>“我相信，如果朝鲜在被拘押者的问题上不作出和解行动的话，美国不会让这个问题不声不响地消失，美国将采取报复行动。”</p>
<p>Mr. Warmbier’s case has drawn new attention to the other three American prisoners in North Korea, who Mr. Yun was allowed to meet when he visited Pyongyang.</p>	<p>瓦姆比尔的情况引起了人们对被朝鲜关押的其他三名美国囚犯的最新关注，尹汝尚在访问平壤期间被允许与这三人见面。</p>
<p>They are Tony Kim, a volunteer accounting teacher in his mid-50s who had taught at the Pyongyang University of Science and Technology, arrested in April for unknown reasons; Kim Hak-song, who also worked for the same university and did agricultural work, also arrested for unknown reasons, in early May; and Kim Dong-chul, 63, a businessman who has been serving a 10-year sentence of hard labor since April 2016,</p>	<p>他们中的一位是 50 多岁的托尼·金(Tony Kim)，他曾在平壤科技大学任教，义务教授会计学，今年 4 月被捕，原因不明。另一位是在同一所大学工作的金学松(Kim Hak-song)，他从事农业工作，于 5 月初被捕，原因也不明。第三位是 63 岁的商人金东哲(Kim Dong-chul)，自从 2016 年 4 月以来一直在服 10 年苦役的徒刑，罪名是间谍罪。</p>

<p>on spying charges.</p>	
<p>Six South Koreans and a Korean-Canadian also remain in North Korean captivity on various criminal charges. South Korea's president, Moon Jae-in, said on Tuesday that his government would redouble efforts to free the South Koreans from the North. He also sent a message of condolences to the Warmbier family, saying it was "deeply deplorable that North Korea does not respect the universal standards and values of human rights," according to his office.</p>	<p>六名韩国人和一名韩裔加拿大人也因为各种刑事指控被朝鲜关押。韩国总统文在寅周二表示，他的政府将加倍努力，争取让被朝鲜关押的韩国人获释。他还向瓦姆比尔的家人表示了慰问，据韩国总统府发布的信息，文在寅说，“朝鲜不尊重人权的普适标准和价值观，令人极为愤慨。”</p>
<p>Mr. Moon, who took office in May, is more open to dialogue with North Korea than any of his recent predecessors. He is scheduled to meet with Mr. Trump in Washington this month and is expected to urge the president to talk to Pyongyang, saying that sanctions alone have failed to change the North's behavior. But South Korean officials feared that idea would be a harder sell after Mr. Warmbier's death.</p>	<p>五月份就任总统的文在寅比其最近的所有前任都更愿意与朝鲜进行对话。他按计划将于本月在华盛顿与特朗普会面，预计他会敦促特朗普与平壤对话，文在寅曾表示，只是采取制裁未能改变朝鲜的行为。但是，韩国官员担心，瓦姆比尔去世后，说服他们接受这个想法将会更加困难。</p>
<p>Still, there was cautious hope here that if North Korea and the United States negotiated the release of the other three Americans, it could eventually pave the way for far more complicated talks over how to contain or dismantle North Korea's nuclear weapons programs.</p>	<p>尽管如此，如果朝鲜和美国能谈成释放其他三名美国人事宜，这可能最终会为更为复杂、关于如何遏制或捣毁朝鲜核武器项目的谈判铺平道路。</p>
<p>"Over the years, South Koreans have grown weary as tensions kept rising and the North's nuclear program kept advancing," said Yang Moo-jin, a professor at the University of North Korean Studies in Seoul. "There is a growing sense that we needed change, a breakthrough."</p>	<p>"多年来，随着紧张局势不断加剧，朝鲜的核计划不断发展，韩国人对这个问题越来越不感兴趣，"首尔的朝鲜问题研究大学的教授杨武仁(Yang Moo-jin)说。"越来越多人意识到，我们需要改变做法，需要有一个突破。"</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170621/otto-warmbier-north-korea</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170621/otto-warmbier-north-korea</p>
<p>Who Wants to Be King? No One, Prince Harry Says</p>	<p>哈里王子：没人想当国王，但世界需要君主制</p>
<p>Prince Harry, who is fifth in line to the British throne, has said that he</p>	<p>在英国王位继承顺序中排第五的哈里王子(Prince Harry)表示，他觉得王室</p>

<p>does not think anyone in the royal family wants to be king or queen, but that the family of Queen Elizabeth II will carry on the succession out of a sense of duty.</p>	<p>中没有哪位成员想当国王或女王,但伊丽莎白二世女王的家族会出于责任感将王位继承下去。</p>
<p>"We're involved in modernizing the British monarchy," the prince, 32, told Newsweek in an interview published online on Wednesday.</p>	<p>"我们在做将英国君主政体现代化的工作,"这位32岁的王子在接受《新闻周刊》(Newsweek)采访时说。该采访于周三在网上公布。</p>
<p>"We are not doing this for ourselves but for the greater good of the people," he said. "Is there any one of the royal family who wants to be king or queen? I don't think so, but we will carry out our duties at the right time."</p>	<p>"我们这样做不是为了自己,而是为了民众更广泛的利益,"他说。"王室中有谁想当国王或女王吗?我觉得没有,但我们会在恰当的时间履行自己的责任。"</p>
<p>The prince also said that his personal priority was to lead an "ordinary" life. He credited his mother, Princess Diana, who died in a car crash in Paris in 1997, with inspiring him to do so.</p>	<p>哈里王子还表示,对他个人来说,最重要的是过"普通"的生活。他表示,那是因为母亲戴安娜王妃(Princess Diana)鼓励他这样做。1997年,戴安娜王妃在巴黎因车祸去世。</p>
<p>"My mother took a huge part in showing me an ordinary life, including taking me and my brother to see homeless people," Prince Harry was quoted as saying, referring to his elder brother, Prince William. "Thank goodness I'm not completely cut off from reality. People would be amazed by the ordinary life William and I live."</p>	<p>"母亲积极向我展示普通人的生活,包括带我和哥哥去看望无家可归的人,"哈里王子在接受采访时说。他指的是哥哥威廉王子(Prince William)。“幸好我没有完全与现实隔绝。人们会为我和威廉过的普通生活感到惊讶。”</p>
<p>"I do my own shopping. Sometimes, when I come away from the meat counter in my local supermarket, I worry someone will snap me with their phone," he added. "But I am determined to have a relatively normal life, and if I am lucky enough to have children, they can have one too. Even if I was king, I would do my own shopping."</p>	<p>"我自己购物。有时,我到附近的超市购物,离开肉类柜台时,总担心有人用手机偷拍我,"他还说。"但我下定决心要过相对正常的生活,如果我幸运地有了孩子,他们也可以过正常的生活。就算我当了国王,我还是会自己去购物。"</p>
<p>Asked if he thought too much "ordinary" might make the royal family too accessible and take away its mystery, the prince said: "It's a tricky balancing act. We don't want to dilute the magic."</p>	<p>采访者问他是否想过,太"普通"可能会令皇室显得太易于接近,从而让它失去神秘感,这位王子回答:"这是一个复杂的平衡问题。我们并不想冲淡神秘色彩。"</p>

<p>“The British public and the whole world need institutions like it,” he said.</p>	<p>“英国公众和全世界需要这样的体制，”他说。</p>
<p>The interview took place at the prince’s two-bedroom cottage at Kensington Palace in London. The report included anecdotes from the prince’s official appearances over the past year, where it said members of the public were “thrilled to be talking to, as one said, ‘an actual prince.’ ”</p>	<p>采访在这位王子位于伦敦肯辛顿王宫(Kensington Palace)的两居室寓所里进行。报道中提及这位王子在过去一年中正式亮相时的一些轶事，据说公众“为能够与‘一位真正的王子’（一位民众的原话）交谈而感到非常兴奋”。</p>
<p>In the line of succession, Prince Harry comes after his father, Prince Charles; Prince William; and Prince William’s children, Prince George and Princess Charlotte.</p>	<p>在王位继承顺序方面，哈里王子排在父亲查尔斯王子(Prince Charles)、威廉王子、威廉王子的孩子乔治王子(Prince George)和夏洛特公主(Princess Charlotte)之后。</p>
<p>His remarks were his latest to indicate a shift within the British monarchy toward greater openness, led by a younger generation. In a podcast released in April, Prince Harry shared rare details of the private life of a member of the royal family when he spoke of suffering emotionally for years after the death of his mother before finally getting help.</p>	<p>他的这些言论是他最近一次表明，英国君主政体内部在更年轻一代的领导下变得更为开放。在今年4月发布的播客中，哈里王子分享了自己作为皇室成员的私生活中的一些罕见细节，他提到母亲去世后，他有很多年遭受情感上的折磨，直到最后获得帮助。</p>
<p>In the Newsweek interview, he again brought up the impact that her death had on him, particularly as a 12-year-old child who walked in his mother’s funeral procession with the eyes of the entire world on him.</p>	<p>在接受《新闻周刊》采访时，他再次提到母亲的去世对自己的影响，尤其是自己12岁那年，在全世界的注视下，走在母亲葬礼的队伍中。</p>
<p>“My mother had just died, and I had to walk a long way behind her coffin, surrounded by thousands of people watching me while millions more did on television,” he told the magazine.</p>	<p>“我的母亲刚刚去世，而我却不得不跟在她的棺柩后面走很长的路，周围有成千上万人看着我，还有成百上千万人通过电视看着我，”他对该杂志说。</p>
<p>“I don’t think any child should be asked to do that, under any circumstances,” he said. “I don’t think it would happen today.”</p>	<p>“我觉得，不管在什么情况下，都不应该要求任何一个孩子做这样的事，”他说。“我觉得这种事如今不会发生。”</p>
<p>He has also denounced, in an unusual statement issued through his spokesman last November, the “racial undertones” of British news</p>	<p>去年11月，他通过自己的发言人发布了一项不同寻常的声明，谴责英国新闻报导对他新女友的“种族影射”，以及社交媒体对她的骚扰。他的女友是美</p>

<p>coverage and social media harassment of his new girlfriend, the American actress Meghan Markle, whose mother is black and whose father is white.</p>	<p>国女演员梅根·马克尔(Meghan Markle), 她的母亲是黑人, 父亲是白人。</p>
<p>On June 15, Prince Harry, who told Newsweek that he often wanted to be "something other than Prince Harry," rolled up his sleeves, sampled food from carts and chatted with people during an official appearance at Borough Market near the Thames, less than two weeks after terrorists went on a stabbing rampage there.</p>	<p>哈里王子向《新闻周刊》表示, 他经常希望自己“不是哈里王子, 而是其他人”。6月15日, 他在泰晤士河畔博罗市场(Borough Market)正式亮相, 挽起袖子, 品尝食品车上的食物, 与人们交谈。不到两周前, 恐怖分子在那里进行了疯狂的持刀屠杀。</p>
<p>The monarchy and the costs used to support it have often been the subject of scrutiny, such as last November when a decision to renovate Buckingham Palace at a cost of £369 million (about \$456 million) came amid years of national budget cuts.</p>	<p>君主体制以及支持它的费用经常成为人们审视的对象, 比如, 近几年, 英国全国都在削减预算, 而去年11月, 王室却决定花费3.69亿英镑(约合4.56亿美元)装修白金汉宫。</p>
<p>Prince Harry's remarks in Newsweek renewed discussion on social media about whether the monarchy was outdated.</p>	<p>哈里王子在《新闻周刊》上的言论在社交媒体上再次引发关于君主政体是否已过时的讨论。</p>
<p>"Prince Harry wants us to see him as an ordinary chap, who does his own shopping — but he is not," wrote James Moore, a columnist, in the Independent. "It is true that he was exposed to the darker side of life in Britain while growing up, but he will never know the feeling of wondering whether he has enough money to pay for that shopping at the till.</p>	<p>"哈里王子想让我们把他视为一个自己购物的普通小伙子, 但他不是," 专栏作家詹姆斯·摩尔(James Moore)在《独立报》(The Independent)上写道。"的确, 他在成长过程中看到过英国社会更黑暗的一面, 但他永远也不会知道盘算自己是否有足够的钱支付购物车里的东西的感觉。"</p>
<p>"That said, a gilded cage is still a cage, and escape is next to impossible," he wrote.</p>	<p>"尽管如此, 镀金的鸟笼依然是鸟笼, 逃离几乎是不可能的," 他写道。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170623/prince-harry-monarchy-britain</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170623/prince-harry-monarchy-britain</p>
<p>Putin-Era Taboo: Telling Why Some Soviets Aided Nazis</p>	<p>普京时代的禁忌: 那些苏联人为何支持纳粹</p>

<p>PODOLSK, Russia — As a former Soviet factory director, Vladimir Melikhov survived the brutal business turf wars of the 1990s to make a fortune in construction. Now he devotes his energy and money to what, in the Russia of President Vladimir Putin, has become a truly risky enterprise: digging into Russian history.</p>	<p>俄罗斯波多利斯克——作为前苏联一家工厂的厂长，弗拉基米尔·梅里克霍夫 (Vladimir Melikhov) 艰难度过了 20 世纪 90 年代残酷的商业地盘争夺战，在建设行业中发了财。现在，他将精力和钱财全部投入到探究俄罗斯历史上来，在弗拉基米尔·普京 (Vladimir Putin) 总统领导下的俄罗斯，这已经成为一个真正冒险的事业。</p>
<p>Melikhov has founded a private museum that is devoted to the memory of the “anti-Bolshevik resistance” and that delves into a singularly taboo topic — why many Cossacks and other persecuted Soviet citizens welcomed, at least initially, Hitler’s invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941.</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫成立了一个以纪念“反布尔什维克抵抗运动”为主题的私人博物馆，这个博物馆探究一个特别触犯禁忌的话题——为什么许多哥萨克人和其他受迫害的苏维埃公民，至少在最初对希特勒在 1941 年 6 月入侵苏联表示欢迎。</p>
<p>The museum, housed in a three-story building he built himself on his private estate in Podolsk, south of Moscow, makes no attempt to glorify Nazi collaborators. But it has enraged the authorities by focusing on the relentless persecution that followed Russia’s 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, creating fertile ground for anti-Soviet treachery during a war that cost 25 million Soviet lives.</p>	<p>这个博物馆设在一栋三层的建筑里，楼是梅里克霍夫在莫斯科南部波多利斯克的私人庄园里自己盖的。博物馆并不企图美化纳粹合作者，但却激怒了当局，因为它关注的是俄罗斯在 1917 年的布尔什维克革命之后发生的残酷迫害，这种迫害为二战中的反苏维埃背叛创造了沃土，有 2500 万苏联人在二战中丧生。</p>
<p>“What they really don’t like is that I make people think about what happened in the past and what is happening today,” Melikhov said.</p>	<p>“他们真正不喜欢的是，我让人们想起了过去发生的事情，以及今天正在发生的事情，”梅里克霍夫说。</p>
<p>As a result, he has been denounced on state television as a traitor, Russian border guards have defaced his passport to prevent him from leaving the country, and he has faced a string of seemingly trumped-up criminal charges. On Tuesday, a court in Podolsk found him guilty of illegal weapons possession and sentenced him to a year of “restricted freedom” — house arrest or some other limits on his movements.</p>	<p>结果是，他被国家电视台谴责为叛国者，俄罗斯边境警卫损坏了他的护照，不让他出国，他也面临着一系列看起来是捏造的刑事指控。周二，波多利斯克的一个法庭裁定他犯有非法拥有武器罪，并判处他一年“限制自由”——即软禁或对他的行动加以其他限制的惩罚。</p>
<p>The hostility of the Russian state toward Melikhov is a measure of how</p>	<p>俄罗斯政府对梅里克霍夫的敌意反映了第二次世界大战(俄罗斯人称二战为</p>

<p>the history of World War II, which Russians know as the Great Patriotic War, is a sensitive topic — particularly at a time when Putin and his allies constantly refer to the conflict to fortify their legitimacy.</p>	<p>伟大的卫国战争)历史是个敏感的话题,尤其是在普京及其盟友不断提到二战、用其来巩固自己的合法性的时候。</p>
<p>They cast themselves as the true heirs of wartime patriots and vilify their foes — like the anti-corruption campaigner Alexei A. Navalny, who orchestrated nationwide protests against the Kremlin on June 12 — as sellouts akin to Nazi collaborators.</p>	<p>这些人把自己说成是卫国战争爱国者的真正继承人,把自己的敌人——比如在6月12日组织了全国范围内针对克里姆林宫的抗议活动的反腐斗士阿列克谢·A·纳瓦利内(Alexei A. Navalny)——诋毁为像纳粹合作者那样的出卖者。</p>
<p>With communism ditched and liberal capitalism largely discredited as an alternative, the Soviet Union’s victorious 1941-45 struggle against Nazism has become the untouchable cornerstone of a new state ideology built around a sanitized history of patriotic sacrifice, discipline and national unity.</p>	<p>摒弃了共产主义,作为另一选择的自由资本主义在很大程度上也名声扫地,所以,苏联在1941到1945年的反法西斯战争中取得胜利的历史,已成为国家新意识形态不可触及的基石,新意识形态是围绕着一个以为国献身、纪律和民族团结为内容,经过净化的历史建立的。</p>
<p>“The myth of the Great Patriotic War is the founding myth of contemporary, post-1991 Russia,” said Serhii Plokhii, a Russian-born history professor at Harvard. “Anything that challenges that myth, understood as the victory of the unified Russian people over the hostile West, or introduces shades of gray into the black-and-white picture of the battle between good and evil, is rejected and attacked.”</p>	<p>“伟大的卫国战争的神话,是1991年后的当代俄罗斯的建国神话,”在俄罗斯出生的哈佛大学历史教授谢尔海伊·普洛克海伊(Serhii Plokhii)说。“这个神话被理解为团结一致的俄罗斯人民与西方敌对力量作斗争的胜利,任何挑战这个神话的东西,或在其善与恶斗争的黑白描述中引入灰色的东西,都将被拒绝和受到攻击。”</p>
<p>Melikhov is not the only one to be singled out. A state committee in Moscow recently vetoed a decision by scholars in St. Petersburg to award a doctoral degree to Kirill Alexandrov, a historian. His dissertation, on the Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia, an outfit set up in 1944 with German support to rally opposition to Stalin’s regime, was deemed insufficiently patriotic.</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫不是唯一一个被挑出来的人。莫斯科的一个国家委员会最近否决了圣彼得堡一些学者授予历史学家基里尔·亚历山德罗夫(Kirill Alexandrov)博士学位的决定。他撰写的关于“俄罗斯人民解放委员会”(Committee for the Liberation of the Peoples of Russia)的论文被认为不够爱国,该委员会成立于1944年,曾受德国支持,目的是把反对斯大林政权的人召集起来。</p>
<p>Melikhov believes that his principal crime, as far as officials are</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫认为,就官方而言,他的主要罪行不只限于他在波多尔克斯的博</p>

<p>concerned, is not just the matter-of-fact treatment of reviled traitors at his museum in Podolsk, and another museum of his near Rostov-on-Don in southern Russia.</p>	<p>物馆、以及他在俄罗斯南部顿河畔罗斯托夫附近的另一个博物馆，对令人不齿的叛徒给予了实事求是的处理。</p>
<p>A bigger problem, he said, is that any open discussion of the choices Russians made during the war undermines Putin's efforts to rally Russia around the heroism of the past and his hostility to the internal and external enemies that the Kremlin presents as besieging the country.</p>	<p>他说，一个更大的问题是，任何对俄罗斯人在卫国战争中做出的选择的公开讨论，都会削弱普京团结俄罗斯的努力，这种团结是围绕的是过去的英雄主义、以及普京对被克里姆林宫描述为围困俄罗斯的内外敌人的敌意。</p>
<p>"The Soviet Union collapsed, but the Soviet system of rule and thinking has stayed the same," Melikhov said. "There was monopolization of political power, monopolization of economic power, monopolization of mass media, monopolization of civil society. Today, the basic elements of this Soviet system are all being put back in place."</p>	<p>"虽然苏联崩溃了，但苏联的统治制度和思想还一直保持着，没有改变，"梅里克霍夫说。"仍然存在着政治权力的垄断、经济权力的垄断、大众媒体的垄断、民间社会的垄断。如今，苏维埃体系的基本要素都已被复原。"</p>
<p>The evidence presented against Melikhov at his trial consisted of a rusty 19th-century gun from his museum collection and a stash of bullets that did not fit any weapon in his possession. Melikhov said investigators had planted them.</p>	<p>在梅里克霍夫的审判中提供的证据包括，他的博物馆收藏的一只 19 世纪的生锈的枪，以及一些和他拥有的武器不配套的子弹。梅里克霍夫说，那是调查人员栽的赃。</p>
<p>"I struggled against many bandits in the 1990s, but now it is even worse: You can't fight back against our officials," he said in an interview at his estate, a fenced-in compound of brick buildings, lush gardens and a pond built atop a Soviet-era waste dump.</p>	<p>"我在 20 世纪 90 年代曾与许多土匪作斗争，但现在更糟糕，你不能对抗我们的官员，"梅里克霍夫在他的庄园里接受采访时说，这个庄园建在苏联时代用废弃物堆积起来的小山顶上，四周有围墙，里面有几座砖瓦建筑，还有郁郁葱葱的花园和一个池塘。</p>
<p>If not for his interest in history, Melikhov, 60, would seem a good fit with Putin's vision of a resurgent Russia built around traditional values and muscular patriotism.</p>	<p>如果不是因为他对历史的兴趣，60 岁的梅里克霍夫似乎很符合普京复兴俄罗斯活力的愿景，这种复兴是建立在传统价值观和强大的爱国主义之上的。</p>
<p>Melikhov is a descendant of Cossacks, the rugged horsemen who secured the frontiers of the Russian empire and whose members have</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫是哥萨克人的后裔，粗犷的哥萨克骑兵稳固了俄罗斯帝国的边缘地区，自 1991 年苏联解体以来，其成员一直处于各种民族主义事业的前列。</p>

<p>been in the forefront of various nationalist causes since the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union. He is also an Orthodox Christian and has built a handsome wooden church next to his house in Podolsk.</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫也是东正教的基督徒，他在自己的波多尔斯克房子旁边，用木头盖了一座漂亮的教堂。</p>
<p>But years of work collecting and reading old books and documents have convinced Melikhov that what Putin and his allies in the Orthodox Church and elsewhere celebrate as Russian tradition grossly distorts the past.</p>	<p>但是，材料收集、阅读旧书和文件的多年工作让梅里克霍夫相信，普京及其在东正教和其他地方的盟友所庆祝的俄罗斯传统，是对过去的大肆扭曲。</p>
<p>He said that while Putin had helped lift Soviet-era suspicion of Cossacks, who mostly sided with anti-Bolshevik forces during Russia's 1917-22 civil war, he had forgotten the core of the Cossack creed.</p>	<p>他说，虽然普京帮助解除了苏联时期对哥萨克人的怀疑，哥萨克人在1917到1922年间的俄罗斯内战中站在了反布尔什维克力量的一边，但普京忘记了哥萨克信条的核心。</p>
<p>"The most important value for a Cossack has always been his own freedom," Melikhov said.</p>	<p>"哥萨克人最重要的价值从来都是自身的自由，"梅里克霍夫说。</p>
<p>That reading of Cossack tradition, which many still associate with pogroms and brutal service to an expanding Russian empire under the czar, has helped Melikhov win unlikely support from Russian liberals.</p>	<p>对哥萨克传统的这种解读，虽然在许多人眼里仍与俄国对犹太人的杀戮、以及为沙皇统治下的俄罗斯帝国扩大版图所提供的残暴服务联系在一起，但却使梅里克霍夫赢得了俄罗斯自由派人士看似不可能的支持。</p>
<p>One prominent fan is Andrey Zubov, a liberal historian who was removed from his post at a prestigious Moscow institute after he compared Putin's 2014 seizure of Crimea from Ukraine to Hitler's annexation of territory in 1939. Zubov promptly earned himself a place on a list of "traitors" assembled by Putin's supporters.</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫的一位有名的粉丝是自由派历史学家安德烈·朱波夫(Andrey Zubov)，朱波夫曾在莫斯科的一家著名研究所工作，在把普京在2014年从乌克兰夺回克里米亚与希特勒在1939年吞并他国领土作比较后，他被单位除名。朱波夫很快就上了普京的支持者们编制的一个“叛徒”名单。</p>
<p>"Communism is obviously dead as an ideology," he said. "There is no communism. But there is a Soviet way of thinking, a Soviet form of imperialism that survives and that authorities want to protect from historical facts."</p>	<p>"共产主义作为一种意识形态显然已经死亡，"他说。"共产主义没有了。但仍存在着苏维埃思维方式，苏维埃式的帝国主义仍继续存在，当局想把这些东西不顾历史事实地保护起来。"</p>
<p>Melikhov said the latest case against him had been orchestrated not by</p>	<p>梅里克霍夫说，近期针对他的案子，不是由波多尔斯克的当地检察官策划的，</p>

<p>local prosecutors in Podolsk but by the Federal Security Service in Moscow, the domestic intelligence arm of the old Soviet KGB, after he publicly supported an anti-Kremlin political party before parliamentary elections last year.</p>	<p>而是由莫斯科的联邦安全局策划的，该局的前身是苏联时代克格勃的国内情报部门。在去年的议会选举前，在表示公开支持一个反克里姆林宫的政党后，他被立了案。</p>
<p>He also opposed the annexation of Crimea, the prime litmus test of supposed treachery, a label that Melikhov said was being applied to those who merely disagreed publicly with the Kremlin.</p>	<p>他也反对吞并克里米亚，这是判断是否所谓背叛的首要试金石，梅里克霍夫说，这个标签被用到那些只不过是不同意克里姆林宫的人身上。</p>
<p>That, he said, is what makes his two museums so threatening: They prod the thousands of ordinary Russians who have visited to think about their own history and question simple labels like patriot and traitor. They also amplify questions that professional historians have quietly raised about official accounts of the war.</p>	<p>他说，那才是让他的两个博物馆如此具有威胁性的原因：它们让数以千计参观过博物馆的普通俄罗斯人思考自己的历史，质疑像爱国者和叛徒这样的简单标签。它们也把专业历史学家对官方的卫国战争描述提出的静悄悄的质疑进一步放大了。</p>
<p>Those official versions tend to play down Stalin's 1939 pact with Hitler, his murderous purge of military officers in the 1930s and the relentless persecution of perceived internal enemies before the Nazi invasion.</p>	<p>官方的版本倾向于淡化斯大林与希特勒在 1939 年达成的条约，斯大林在 20 世纪 30 年代对军官进行的屠杀清洗，以及在纳粹入侵之前对被视为是内部敌人的无情迫害。</p>
<p>Writing in the museum guest book, a visitor said, "Thank you to the creators and curators of this museum for the opportunity to look at those pages of our history that the official authorities try to hide from us."</p>	<p>一名参观者在博物馆的留言簿中写道：“感谢这家博物馆的创建者和策展者，你们给人们提供了一个机会，让他们能看我们的史书中那些官方当局试图隐藏起来的页面。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170623/vladimir-putin-russia-vladimir-melikhov</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170623/vladimir-putin-russia-vladimir-melikhov</p>
<p>China Is Among Worst Human Trafficking Offenders, State Dept. Says</p>	<p>美国将中国列为贩卖人口最严重国家</p>
<p>WASHINGTON — China is among the worst offenders for its failure to crack down on human trafficking within its borders, according to a strongly worded State Department report released Tuesday.</p>	<p>华盛顿——据美国国务院周二发布的一份措辞严厉的报告，中国未能打击境内的人口贩卖活动，属于问题最严重的国家之列。</p>

<p>In its annual assessment of global efforts to end forms of modern slavery, the State Department dropped China to the lowest tier this year, as it did with the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo.</p>	<p>美国国务院发布了其对结束现代奴役全球努力的年度评估，今年的报告把中国降到最低类，也把刚果民主共和国及刚果共和国降到了该类。</p>
<p>Those three nations joined 20 others already in that designation, including Iran, North Korea, Russia and Venezuela.</p>	<p>这三个国家加入进了其他 20 个已经属于该类的国家之列，这些国家包括伊朗、朝鲜、俄罗斯和委内瑞拉。</p>
<p>Forced labor among drug addicts, and among ethnic minorities including the Uighurs, was listed as a key reason China dropped to the lowest tier, as were reports that the country continued to forcibly repatriate North Koreans despite threats that Pyongyang would punish such returnees with prison and forced labor.</p>	<p>报告把吸毒成瘾者的强制劳动、以及包括维吾尔族在内的少数民族的强制劳动列为将中国降到最低类的关键原因，还有一个原因是，有报告称，中国继续强迫遣返朝鲜人，尽管有平壤将用监禁和强制劳动来惩罚这些被遣返者的威胁。</p>
<p>The report was presented in a formal announcement Tuesday attended by Secretary of State Rex W. Tillerson and Ivanka Trump, the president's daughter.</p>	<p>报告是本周二正式宣布的，国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)和美国总统的女儿伊万卡·特朗普(Ivanka Trump)出席了宣布活动。</p>
<p>Mr. Tillerson was criticized in March for failing to attend the release of the department's annual human rights report, in what was considered a rare breach of a longstanding tradition by secretaries of state.</p>	<p>蒂勒森此前因没有出席今年 3 月的国务院年度人权报告发布会而遭到批评，他的缺席被认为罕见地违背了多位国务卿立下的长期传统。</p>
<p>The fierce criticism of China promises to accelerate a rapid worsening of relations with the Asian nation that had briefly benefited from good feelings generated by an April summit between President Trump and President Xi Jinping of China at Mr. Trump's Florida resort, Mar-a-Lago.</p>	<p>对中国的激烈批评预示着美国与这个亚洲国家关系的迅速恶化，中美关系曾因今年 4 月中国主席习近平与特朗普总统在特朗普位于佛罗里达州的马阿拉歌度假庄园举行峰会所产生的好感而短暂受益。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump decided to brush aside his fierce campaign criticisms of China's currency and trade practices in hopes that China would rein in North Korea's nuclear and missile programs. But Mr. Trump acknowledged last week that China has done little to pressure the</p>	<p>特朗普决定不把自己在竞选期间对中国在货币和贸易上通常做法的激烈批评付诸行动，希望以此作为交换，使中国制止朝鲜的核武器和导弹计划。但特朗普在上周承认，中国几乎没有对朝鲜政权施压，这标志着特朗普政府的首要外交政策的一个失败。</p>

regime in Pyongyang, marking a failure of one of the administration's top foreign policy priorities.	
The Commerce Department is expected this week to announce that the domestic steel industry must be saved from foreign imports, beginning a process that could lead to significant tariffs being placed on imported steel, an action that is likely to infuriate the Chinese.	美国商务部预计将在本周宣布，必须保护国内钢铁行业不受外国进口的危害，从而开启一个可能导致对进口钢铁征收高额关税的过程，这种做法可能会激怒中国人。
Thus, Tuesday's designation of China as among the world's worst offenders in human trafficking is part of a cascade of signals coming out of Washington that relations between the United States and China could soon plunge, just as relations between the United States and Russia are reaching depths not seen since the Cold War.	因此，周二的报告将中国列为世界上最严重的人口贩卖国之一，是华盛顿接连发出的信号的一部分，表明美国与中国的关系即将出现急剧滑坡，而与此同时，美国与俄罗斯的关系正在降到冷战以来未曾有过的低点。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170628/china-human-trafficking	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170628/china-human-trafficking
Global Cyberattack: What We Know and Don't Know	全球多国再遭勒索软件攻击
A quickly spreading ransomware attack is hitting countries across the world including France, Russia, Spain, Ukraine and the United States, just weeks after a ransomware attack known as WannaCry.	就在“想哭”(WannaCry)勒索软件攻击数周后，另一个勒索软件正在世界各地迅速蔓延，法国、俄罗斯、西班牙、乌克兰和美国等国均已受到波及。
What We Know	我们已经知道的信息
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several private companies have confirmed that they were hit by the attack, including the American pharmaceutical giant Merck, the Danish shipping company AP Moller-Maersk, the British advertising firm WPP, the French multinational Saint-Gobain and the Russian steel, mining and oil companies Evraz and Rosneft. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 几家私人公司证实遭到了攻击，其中包括美国制药巨头默克(Merck)、丹麦航运企业马士基(AP Moller-Maersk)、英国广告公司 WPP、法国跨国公司圣戈班(Saint-Gobain)和俄罗斯钢铁、采矿和石油公司耶弗拉兹(Evraz)和俄罗斯石油公司(Rosneft)。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photographs and videos of computers affected by the attack show a message of red text on a black screen. The message read: "Oops, your important files have been encrypted. If you see this text then your files 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 计算机遭受攻击后，照片和视频会在黑屏上显示红色文字信息：“糟糕，你的重要文件已被加密。如果你看到此文，表明文件已加密，不能再访问。也许你试图自己恢复文件，但那是在浪费时间。”

<p>are no longer accessible because they have been encrypted. Perhaps you are busy looking to recover your files but don't waste your time."</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaspersky Lab, a cybersecurity firm based in Moscow, reported that about 2,000 computer systems had been affected by the new ransomware. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 莫斯科的网络安全公司卡巴斯基实验室(Kaspersky Lab)报道说, 大约有 2000 个计算机系统受到这种新型勒索病毒的影响。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cybersecurity researchers first called the new ransomware attack Petya, as it bore similarities to a ransomware strain known by that name, which was first reported by Kasperksy in March 2016. But Kaspersky later said that its investigation into the new attack found that it was a type of ransomware that had never been seen before. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 网络安全研究人员在最开始的时候表示, 因其相似性, 新的这波攻击使用的是勒索病毒 Petya; Petya 由卡巴斯基在 2016 年 3 月首次报告。但卡巴斯基后来表示, 他们对这次攻击进行调查后发现, 以前没有见过这种勒索病毒。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESET, a Slovakia-based cybersecurity company, said the first known infection occurred early on June 27, through a Ukrainian software company called MeDoc. MeDoc denied that its program was the initial infection point. In a Facebook post, the firm wrote, "At the time of updating the program, the system could not be infected with the virus directly from the update file," though an earlier message confirmed that its systems had been compromised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESET 是一家位于斯洛伐克的网络安全公司, 它们表示, 首例已知的感染发生在 6 月 27 日早些时候, 位于一家名为 MeDoc 的乌克兰软件公司。MeDoc 否认了其程序是初始的感染点。该公司在 Facebook 上一篇帖子中写道: "在更新程序的时候, 系统不会从更新的文件中直接感染这种病毒," 尽管早期的消息证实该公司的系统已被感染。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symantec, a Silicon Valley cybersecurity firm, confirmed that the ransomware was infecting computers through at least one exploit, or vulnerability to computer systems, known as Eternal Blue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 硅谷网络安全公司赛门铁克(Symantec)证实, 这种勒索病毒至少利用了 "永恒之蓝"(Eternal Blue)这个电脑系统的漏洞来传播。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eternal Blue was leaked online last April by a mysterious group of hackers known as the Shadow Brokers, who have previously released hacking tools used by the National Security Agency. That vulnerability was used in May to spread the WannaCry ransomware, which affected hundreds of thousands of computers in more than 150 countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "永恒之蓝"是去年 4 月被神秘的黑客组织"影子经纪人"(The Shadow Brokers)泄露到网上的, 他们以前就曾经发布过美国国家安全局(National Security Agency)使用的黑客工具。这个漏洞在 5 月份被用来传播"想哭"勒索软件, 导致 150 多个国家数以十万计的计算机受到感染。

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESET and several other cybersecurity companies have identified at least one other exploit used in the attack known as PsExec, which takes advantage of a single computer that has not been updated with the latest software in a network to spread infections by looking for — and using — administrative credentials. By using PsExec, the ransomware continued spreading across systems that had been updated, or patched, after the WannaCry outbreak last month. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESET 和其他几家网络安全公司已经确认，这次攻击至少还利用了一个 PsExec 的漏洞，它会通过搜索管理员证书来控制并利用网络中没有更新到最新软件的单一计算机来传播病毒。通过使用 PsExec，这个勒索软件仍然可能在上个月“想哭”爆发后已经更新了系统或打了补丁的系统中传播。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several cybersecurity researchers have identified a Bitcoin address to which the attackers are demanding a payment of \$300 from their victims. At least some of the victims appear to be paying the ransom, even though the email address used by the attackers has been shut down. That removes the possibility that the attackers could restore a victim’s access to their computer networks, even once ransom is paid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 几位网络安全研究人员确定了一个比特币地址，攻击者要求受害者向该地址支付 300 美元赎金。至少有部分受害者似乎正打算支付赎金，虽然攻击者使用的电子邮件地址已被封。这就是说，即使支付了赎金，攻击者也无法让受害者重新访问他们的计算机网络。
<p>What We Don’t Know</p>	<p>我们不知道的信息</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who is behind the ransomware attack. The original Petya ransomware was developed and used by cybercriminals, and variations have been sold through dark web trading sites, which are accessible only by using browsers that mask a user’s identity, making it difficult for cybersecurity researchers to track. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 谁是这个勒索软件攻击的始作俑者。最早的 Petya 勒索病毒是由网络犯罪分子开发和使用的，暗网交易网站上有其各种变体出售。暗网只能通过可以掩盖用户身份的浏览器进行访问，因此网络安全研究人员难以追踪暗网上的活动。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The motives for the attack. Cybersecurity researchers ask why, if the goal of the attack was to force victims to pay ransom, more care was not taken to protect the email address through which attackers could communicate with their victims, or to provide multiple avenues for payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 攻击的动机是什么。网络安全研究人员想知道：如果这次攻击目的是迫使受害者支付赎金，那么为什么攻击者没有花更多的心思去保护可以和受害者沟通的电邮地址，也没有提供多种付款渠道呢？
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much bigger this attack will get. Cybersecurity researchers say 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 这次攻击的规模将会有多大。网络安全研究人员说，像“想哭”一样，勒索

<p>that like WannaCry, the ransomware infects computers using vulnerabilities in the central nerve of a computer, called a kernel, making it difficult for antivirus firms to detect. It also has the ability to take advantage of a single unpatched computer on a network to infect computers across a vast network, meaning that even systems that were updated after WannaCry could potentially become vulnerable again.</p>	<p>软件利用计算机中心神经“内核”中的漏洞感染计算机，让防病毒公司难以发现。它还可以利用网络上的单个未打补丁的计算机，感染一个巨大网络中的其他计算机，这就意味着，即使系统在“想哭”之后进行了更新，也可能再次遭受感染。</p>
<p>What Is Ransomware?</p>	<p>什么是勒索软件？</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ransomware is one of the most popular forms of online attack today. It typically begins with attackers sending their victims email that includes a link or a file that appears innocuous but contains dangerous malware. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 勒索软件是当今最流行的在线攻击形式之一。通常，一开始是攻击者向受害者发送电子邮件，其中包含一个链接或文件，看起来没有什么问题，但里面藏有危险的恶意软件。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once a victim clicks on the link or opens the attachment, the computer becomes infected. The program encrypts the computer, essentially locking the user out of files, folders and drives on that computer. In some cases, the entire network the computer is connected to can become infected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 受害者点击链接或打开附件后，计算机就会被感染。这个程序会加密计算机，导致用户无法访问电脑里的文件、文件夹和驱动器。在某些情况下，该计算机连接的整个网络都有可能被感染。
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The victim then receives a message demanding payment in exchange for attackers unlocking the system. The payment is usually requested in Bitcoin, a form of digital currency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 然后受害者就收到要求支付赎金消息，以换取攻击者解锁系统。通常是要求用比特币进行支付，那是一种数字货币。
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170628/global-ransomware-hack-what-we-know-and-dont-know</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170628/global-ransomware-hack-what-we-know-and-dont-know</p>
<p>In Russia's Far East, a Fledgling Las Vegas for Asia's Gamblers</p>	<p>俄罗斯远东的“拉斯维加斯”瞄准中国赌徒</p>
<p>ARTEM, Russia — On Russia's eastern rim, where endemic corruption and bureaucratic sloth conspire to hold back the economic dynamism enriching the rest of Asia, a shimmering palace rises from a dark forest</p>	<p>俄罗斯阿尔乔姆——在俄罗斯的东部边缘，普遍存在的腐败和官僚机构的怠惰一起阻碍着当地经济活力，亚洲其他地区则正是因为这种活力致富。如今，一座闪烁的宫殿在这里的黑森林中拔地而起，以一种看似不可思议的努力力</p>

<p>in an improbable effort to tap into the wealth of nearby China, Japan and South Korea.</p>	<p>图吸纳附近中国、日本和韩国的财富。</p>
<p>At a time when few Chinese or other investors want to take a gamble on Russia, the forest property, 4,000 miles east of Moscow, beckons deep-pocketed Asians who not only do not mind risk but delight in it — and are ready to wager their money on the baccarat tables and roulette wheels of the Russian Far East’s fledgling answer to Las Vegas.</p>	<p>在几乎没有中国或其他国家的投资者想在俄罗斯冒险的时候，这个位于莫斯科以东 4000 多英里（约合 6400 多公里）的森林中的建筑正在向荷包丰满的亚洲人招手，这些人不仅不在乎风险，而且以其为乐，他们已准备好用自己的钱在这里的百家乐牌桌上和轮盘赌台上下赌注。这是俄罗斯远东与拉斯维加斯媲美的初步尝试。</p>
<p>Tigre de Cristal, the lone casino so far in what the authorities in nearby Vladivostok hope will become a vast “integrated entertainment zone” with eight different betting palaces, is Russia’s biggest gambling complex. Financed largely by a Hong Kong company, Summit Ascent, it is also the single biggest Chinese investment in a region that President Vladimir V. Putin has tried to turn into a showcase of Russia’s “pivot to the East.”</p>	<p>附近的符拉迪沃斯托克的官员希望建成拥有八座赌宫的巨大“综合娱乐区”，水晶虎宫(Tigre de Cristal)是其中迄今为止唯一建成的一座，也是俄罗斯目前最大的赌场。这个赌场主要由一家香港公司凯升控股(Summit Ascent)提供资金，是中国在该地区最大的一笔投资，俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)试图将这个地区展示为俄罗斯“向东转移”的榜样。</p>
<p>Ever since Nikita S. Khrushchev stopped off in the Russian Far East after a trip to California in 1959 and decreed that Vladivostok had become “a second San Francisco,” the port city’s formidable assets — great natural beauty, location in Asia and a highly educated population — have stirred bold dreams. These have all been followed by bitter disappointment.</p>	<p>1959 年，尼克塔·S·赫鲁晓夫访问美国加利福尼亚州之后，在俄罗斯远东地区曾做过短暂停留，他当时曾宣布，符拉迪沃斯托克已成为“第二个旧金山”，自那时起，这座港口城市丰富的资产——众多的自然景色、亚洲的地理位置，以及拥有高学历的人口——曾激发过大胆的梦想。但随之而来的都是令人失望的结果。</p>
<p>Under Mr. Putin, Moscow has poured billions of dollars into the area, paying for huge bridges, a new university campus and other costly state-directed projects. But despite ever closer relations between Moscow and Beijing, said Artyom Lukin, an international studies professor at the Far East Federal University, “Russia has realized that free</p>	<p>在普京总统领导下，莫斯科已经向这个地区注入了数十亿美元的投资，花钱修建了大桥，盖了新的大学校区，还投资了国家下达的其他耗资巨大的项目。但是，在远东联邦大学研究国际问题的教授阿尔乔姆·卢金(Artyom Lukin)说，尽管莫斯科与北京之间的关系越来越密切，但“俄罗斯已经意识到，免费的中国资金不会到来。”</p>

<p>Chinese money is not coming.”</p>	
<p>Chinese gamblers are arriving, however, if only because gambling is illegal in their own country, except in Macau on the southern coast near Hong Kong, and because the forest northeast of Vladivostok offers the only accessible casino for the more than 100 million Chinese who live in provinces just across the border from Russia.</p>	<p>不过，中国的赌徒正在到来，不仅因为除了南部沿海离香港不远的澳门外，在他们自己的国家赌博是非法的，也因为符拉迪沃斯托克东北部的森林为那些生活在中俄边境以南省份中的 1 亿多中国人提供了唯一一座容易到达的赌场。</p>
<p>Li Yunhui, a 45-year-old businessman and gambler from Mudanjiang, a Chinese city about 150 miles from Vladivostok, said the Russian casino lacked the amenities and service of established gambling centers like Macau, but added: “At least it is close. And the air is clean.”</p>	<p>45 岁的商人李云辉（音）是来自牡丹江的赌徒，牡丹江距符拉迪沃斯托克约 150 英里（约合 240 公里），他说，俄罗斯的赌场缺少像澳门那样的著名赌博中心所拥有的便利设施和服务，但他补充道：“至少这里很近。而且空气很干净。”</p>
<p>He said he had visited Vladivostok regularly since the early 1990s and could not fathom why Russia had lagged so far behind China in building its economy. “It feels like a developing country here. This is how China was decades ago,” he said. He added that he had tried to set up a small business in Vladivostok but had despaired at all the red tape: “What you can do in a day in China takes weeks here.”</p>	<p>他说，自 20 世纪 90 年代初起，他经常来符拉迪沃斯托克，他不能理解为什么俄罗斯在经济建设方面远远落后于中国。“感觉这里就像是一个发展中国家。中国几十年前就是这个样子，”他说。他还说，他曾试图在符拉迪沃斯托克设立一家小型企业，但这里严重的官僚作风令他绝望：“在中国一天能干成的事儿，在这里要干几个星期。”</p>
<p>The gambling venture is itself a showcase of how slowly things gets done. Government officials began pursuing the idea nearly a decade ago. They enlisted a well-connected local businessman, Oleg Drozdov, to build the hotel and casino complex now housing Tigre de Cristal. But Mr. Drozdov was arrested in 2013 on corruption charges after the ouster of the Primorye region’s disgraced former governor, Sergey Darkin.</p>	<p>这家博彩企业本身就是做事缓慢的体现。政府官员差不多十年前就开始想干这件事情。他们找到了一位人脉关系好的当地商人奥列格·德罗兹多夫(Oleg Drozdov)来修建水晶虎宫目前所在的酒店和娱乐建筑群。但在 2013 年，在俄罗斯远东滨海边疆区名誉扫地的前行政长官谢尔盖·达尔金(Sergey Darkin)被迫下台后，德罗兹多夫因腐败指控被逮捕。</p>
<p>Summit Ascent, the Hong Kong company that now owns 60 percent of the casino venture, took over the concrete shell left by Mr. Drozdov’s</p>	<p>如今拥有赌场 60% 股份的香港公司凯升控股接管了德罗兹多夫的建筑工人留下的水泥外壳，与其他投资者一起又投入了 2 亿美元后完成了施工，赌场</p>

<p>builders and, after investing \$200 million with other investors, finished the construction and opened the casino at the end of 2015. The company, which reported a modest profit for last year, now plans to invest an additional \$500 million to build a second luxury hotel, a golf club, extra gambling rooms and other facilities in the same entertainment zone.</p>	<p>已于 2015 年底投入使用，这家公司去年上报了不太多的利润，公司现在打算再投资 5 亿美元，在同一娱乐区里兴建第二座豪华酒店、高尔夫俱乐部，以及更多的赌场设施。</p>
<p>Four other casinos planned by other companies, due to be open by now, are far behind schedule. Empty plots of land with scant signs of construction dot the forest. A Russian court recently canceled the casino project of a Russian developer because it was too slow in getting off the ground.</p>	<p>其他公司计划建设的另外四个赌场原定近期开业，但目前远远落后于预定计划。森林里的几片空地上没有多少施工的迹象。俄罗斯的一家法院最近取消了一个俄罗斯开发商的赌场项目，因为工程进度太慢。</p>
<p>Eric Landheer, Summit Ascent's director for corporate finance and strategy in Hong Kong, said that his company had "first mover advantage and a monopoly," but that it did not want to be alone in the forest for long because gamblers preferred a more vibrant cluster of casinos.</p>	<p>凯升控股在香港的公司财务和战略总监蓝博文(Eric Landheer)说，他的公司有“先发优势和专营权”，但公司不希望很长时间都是森林里唯一的一家，因为赌徒们喜欢更有活力的赌场群。</p>
<p>Gambling has a long and often troubled history in Russia, where attitudes have been shaped by the Orthodox Church, which opposes casinos as the devil's work, and by the writings of Fyodor Dostoyevsky, a gambling addict who explored the allure and perils of addiction in his novel "The Gambler."</p>	<p>赌博在俄罗斯有着漫长、且经常是坎坷的历史，俄罗斯人对赌博的态度受东正教的影响，东正教反对赌博，认为那是魔鬼使的坏，也受费奥多尔·陀思妥耶夫斯基(Fyodor Dostoyevsky)作品的影响，陀思妥耶夫斯基有赌博瘾，他在小说《赌徒》中探讨了赌瘾的诱惑和危害。</p>
<p>A champion of traditional Christian values, Mr. Putin banned casinos and slot machines in 2009, complaining that too many Russians "lose their last penny and pensions through gambling."</p>	<p>普京提倡基督教传统价值观，他曾在 2009 年对赌场和老虎机下了禁令，他抱怨说，太多的俄罗斯人“把养老金赌光了，落得身无分文”。</p>
<p>Having Chinese and other foreigners lose their money, however, is</p>	<p>不过，让中国人和其他外国人去输钱显然没问题。事实上，他们输掉的钱现</p>

<p>apparently not a problem. Indeed, their losses now cover the salaries of around 1,000 Russians working for the Tigre de Cristal casino and provide a badly needed source of income for the Primorsky region around Vladivostok, a city that, aside from corruption-addled, state-funded infrastructure projects, has struggled to attract outside investment. Closed to foreigners during the Soviet era, the city now has regular flights to and from Harbin, Beijing and other Chinese cities, and can also be reached by road and train.</p>	<p>在支付着在水晶虎宫赌场工作的约 1000 名俄罗斯人的工资，并为符拉迪沃斯托克周围的滨海边疆区提供了迫切需要的收入来源，这个城市除了深受腐败困扰的国家基础设施项目外，一直在努力吸引外资。这里在苏联时代不对外国人开放，如今该市有定期往返于哈尔滨、北京等中国城市的航班，开车或坐火车也能来这里。</p>
<p>To make the fleecing of foreigners and a restricted number of Russians possible, Moscow gave permission for the establishment of four special gambling zones. The westernmost of these, in Kaliningrad, targets gamblers from neighboring Poland, while the others are in the resort town of Sochi and in the Siberian region of Altai.</p>	<p>为了敲外国人和为数不多的俄罗斯人的竹杠，莫斯科批准设立了四个特别的赌博区。最西边的在加里宁格勒，针对的是来自邻国波兰的赌徒，其他的两个分别在度假城市索契和阿尔泰的西伯利亚地区。</p>
<p>Russians are also allowed to gamble at the Tigre de Cristal, so long as they show their passports and register. This has not gone down well with Russian priests and those who see casinos as a poor substitute for healthy economic development.</p>	<p>俄罗斯人也可以在水晶虎宫赌博，只要他们出示护照并进行登记。俄罗斯牧师、以及那些认为赌场不能成为健康经济发展的替代品的人无法接受这一点。</p>
<p>"Anyone who has read Dostoyevsky knows all the problems that gambling brings," complained Andrei Kalachinsky, a veteran journalist in Vladivostok. "The spread of prostitution will definitely create jobs, but what kind?"</p>	<p>"任何读过陀思妥耶夫斯基的人都知道赌博带来的所有问题，"符拉迪沃斯托克的一位资深记者安德烈·卡拉辛斯基(Andrei Kalachinsky)抱怨说。"扩大卖淫一定会创造就业机会，但那是怎样的就业机会呢？"</p>
<p>Transportation infrastructure has been another problem. A new highway connecting the casino area to the Vladivostok airport turns into a mud track in the final stretch. A winding road to the center of Vladivostok, around 35 miles away, is so clogged with traffic that Yuri</p>	<p>交通基础设施是另一个问题。从赌场区通往符拉迪沃斯托克机场的新高速公路，在最后一段变成了一条烂泥路。通往符拉迪沃斯托克市中心的一条长约 35 英里（约合 56 公里）的蜿蜒道路经常堵车，以至于普京派驻俄罗斯远东地区的特使尤里·特鲁涅夫(Yuri Trutnev)提议开通渡轮服务，以缩短前往赌</p>

<p>Trutnev, Mr. Putin's envoy for the Russian Far East, proposed opening a ferry service to speed up the journey to the casino.</p>	<p>场所需的时间。</p>
<p>The authorities have also been sluggish in delivering on a promise of visa-free entry for visitors from China and other selected countries. Despite the delay, Chinese can still obtain visas relatively easily if they sign up for a tour, and their numbers visiting Vladivostok and the surrounding Primorsky last year more than doubled to around 300,000.</p>	<p>当局在履行对中国和其他几个国家的游客实行无签证入境的诺言上行动缓慢。尽管如此，如果参加旅游团的话，中国人仍可以相对轻松地拿到签证，去年前来符拉迪沃斯托克及周围的滨海边疆区的中国人数翻了一番多，达到了 30 万人。</p>
<p>Yuri Kuchin, an opposition member of the Vladivostok City Council, said local bureaucrats usually hindered rather than helped foreign investments, dragging their feet on most issues unless there is a financial benefit for themselves. While a bitter critic of the government, he said he supported the foreign-led casino project as a source of jobs and a good way to squeeze out illegal gambling dens in the area, which he said were often protected by corrupt officials.</p>	<p>符拉迪沃斯托克市议会的反对派议员尤里·库钦(Yuri Kuchin)说，当地官僚通常阻碍、而不是帮助外国投资，在很多事情上拖手拖脚，除非有自己的经济利益。虽然他激烈批评政府，但他支持这个外国人领头的赌场项目，认为它提供了就业，也是把该地区的非法赌博活动挤出去的好办法，他说非法赌博通常受到腐败官员的保护。</p>
<p>The Primorye Development Corporation, the government agency now responsible for the project, declined to say what was being done to combat illegal clubs or explain how the casino project fit into the region's overall development strategy.</p>	<p>目前负责这个项目的政府机构滨海边疆区发展公司(Primorye Development Corporation)拒绝透露打击非法赌博俱乐部的情况，也拒绝说明这个赌场项目在该地区整体发展战略中的地位。</p>
<p>A number of foreign projects in Vladivostok have fizzled, including two five-star Hyatt Hotels that were supposed to have opened for business five years ago but are still under construction. Yet the Tigre de Cristal casino, though delayed by various mishaps like the arrest of a local business partner, is now not only up and running, but is making a profit.</p>	<p>符拉迪沃斯托克的一些外国项目已以失败告终，其中包括两家五星级的凯悦酒店，酒店本该在五年前开业，但目前仍在建设中。尽管水晶虎宫赌场项目也因各种各样的原因推迟，比如一位当地商业伙伴被逮捕，但这家赌场现在不仅已经开始运营，而且还在盈利。</p>
<p>Lawrence Ho, Summit Ascent's chairman and son of the Macau gambling tycoon Stanley Ho, acknowledged in a report to investors that</p>	<p>凯升控股的董事长是澳门赌博巨头何鸿燊(Stanley Ho)的儿子何猷龙(Lawrence Ho)，他在一份写给投资者的报告中承认，“这一年中没少有挑</p>

<p>the “year has not been without its challenges” but said, “Over all, I am very optimistic about the potential of our investment in the jewel of the Russian Far East.”</p>	<p>战”，但表示，“总而言之，我对我们在俄罗斯远东这块宝地投资的潜力非常乐观。”</p>
<p>The most lucrative sources of business at the casino are Chinese high-rollers recruited by so-called junket operators, agents who find gamblers, provide credit, make travel arrangements and manage private V.I.P. rooms at the casino. For these services, the casino pays the junket operators a chunk of what it wins from their clients – more, Mr. Landheer said, than the 40 percent to 50 percent paid to them in Macau.</p>	<p>赌场最有利可图的业务来源是中国的狂赌者，他们是中介通过所谓的公费旅游招募来的，这些中介先要找到赌徒，然后为他们提供信贷、安排旅行，并在赌场为他们提供私人的贵宾间。作为对这些服务的报酬，赌场把其从赌客那里赢来的钱的相当部分支付给中介公司，蓝博文说，比澳门支付给中介的40%到50%还要高。</p>
<p>All the same, Tommy Li, a junket manager from northeastern China, complained that Vladivostok offered few of the attractions of Macau and was far too cold in winter. Its only real appeal for Chinese gamblers, he said, is its proximity.</p>	<p>虽然如此，来自中国东北的中介经理汤米·李(Tommy Li)抱怨说，符拉迪沃斯托克的吸引力比澳门小得多，而且冬天这里太冷了。他说，这里对中国赌徒的唯一真正的吸引力是它很近。</p>
<p>One of his main gripes is that there are not enough prostitutes, who he said were far more readily available, and cheaper, in Macau. Mr. Landheer, the corporate finance director, said his company was not in the business of providing prostitutes and would “like to see all illegal activities eliminated.”</p>	<p>他的一个主要抱怨是，这里没有足够多的妓女，他说，澳门有更多、而且更便宜的妓女。担任公司财务总监的蓝博文表示，自己的公司没有提供妓女的业务，而且“希望看到所有非法活动被取缔”。</p>
<p>But, he added, there “are many other service providers” in Vladivostok ready to satisfy all the gamblers’ needs.</p>	<p>但他也说，符拉迪沃斯托克有“许多其他服务的提供商”，为满足赌徒的所有需求做好了准备。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170703/russia-vladivostok-gambling-casinos</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170703/russia-vladivostok-gambling-casinos</p>
<p>Deportation a ‘Death Sentence’ to Adoptees After a Lifetime in the U.S.</p>	<p>何处是我家：被美国家庭收养却没能成为美国人</p>
<p>SEOUL, South Korea — Phillip Clay was adopted at 8 into a U.S. family in</p>	<p>韩国首尔——菲利普·克莱(Phillip Clay)8岁时被费城的一个美国家庭领养。</p>

Philadelphia.	
<p>Twenty-nine years later, in 2012, after numerous arrests and a struggle with drug addiction, he was deported back to his birth country, South Korea. He could not speak the local language, did not know a single person and did not receive appropriate care for mental health problems, which included bipolar disorder and alcohol and substance abuse.</p>	<p>在 29 年后的 2012 年，经历了数次被捕以及同药物上瘾的斗争后，他被遣返回出生国韩国。他不会说当地语言，谁也不认识，躁郁症、酗酒和滥用药物等精神问题也没有得到适当治疗。</p>
<p>On May 21, Clay ended his life, jumping from the 14th floor of an apartment building north of Seoul. He was 42.</p>	<p>5 月 21 日，克莱从首尔北部一个公寓楼的 14 层跳下，结束了自己的生命。享年 42 岁。</p>
<p>To advocates of the rights of international adoptees, the suicide was a wrenching reminder of a problem the United States urgently needed to address: adoptees from abroad who never obtained U.S. citizenship. The Adoptee Rights Campaign, an advocacy group, estimates that 35,000 adult adoptees in the United States may lack citizenship, which was not granted automatically in the adoption process before 2000.</p>	<p>对国际被领养者权利的支持者来说，他的自杀让人沉痛地想起那些从未获得美国公民身份的海外被领养者，这是美国迫切需要解决的一个问题。据倡导团体被领养者权利运动(Adoptee Rights Campaign)估计，美国有 3.5 万成年被领养者没有公民身份——在 2000 年之前，公民身份不是在领养过程中自动授予的。</p>
<p>Clay is believed to be just one of dozens of people, legally adopted as children into U.S. families, who either have been deported to the birth countries they left decades ago or face deportation after being convicted of crimes as adults. Some did not even know they were not U.S. citizens until they were ordered to leave.</p>	<p>像克莱这样的人据信有几十个，他们被美国家庭合法收养，成年后因遭判刑，已被遣返或即将被遣返回数十年前离开的出生国。有些人在被下令离开时，甚至不知道自己不是美国公民。</p>
<p>Adoptees from other countries, like Vietnam, Thailand and Brazil, have faced deportation. But the sheer number of children adopted from South Korea, once a leading source of children put up for adoption abroad, has made it the most visible example of the issue, and of the enormous challenges returnees face as they try to once again navigate</p>	<p>来自越南、泰国和巴西等其他国家的被领养者也面临遣返问题。但是，韩国曾是海外领养儿童的主要来源，有大量儿童被美国家庭领养，所以在这个问题上，韩国被领养者成为最明显的例子，它也反映出被遣返者再次在一个陌生文化中生活所面临的挑战。这一次，他们几乎没有任何协助。</p>

<p>a foreign culture, this time with little or no assistance.</p>	
<p>Many have nowhere to go, often living on the streets. In South Korea, one deportee served a prison term for robbing a bank with a toy gun. Another, who like Clay had mental health problems, has been indicted twice on assault charges.</p>	<p>很多人无家可归，经常露宿街头。在韩国，有一名被遣返者因为用玩具枪抢银行而服刑。还有一个和克莱一样，患有精神疾病，因人身攻击两次被起诉。</p>
<p>“Deportation is like the death sentence to them,” said Hellen Ko, a chief counselor at the government-run Korea Adoption Services, who monitored Clay as a caseworker. “They had a hard time adjusting to life in America. It gets even harder for them when they return here.”</p>	<p>“对他们来说，被遣返就像是被判死刑，”政府运营的韩国领养服务中心(Korea Adoption Services)首席顾问海伦·高(Hellen Ko)说。她是负责监管克莱的社工。“他们曾经艰难地适应了在美国的生活。返回这里生活更加艰难。”</p>
<p>“All I had was \$20 on me; I didn’t know where I was,” Monte Haines said, recalling the day he landed at Seoul’s gateway airport after being deported in 2009, more than 30 years after a U.S. family adopted him. “There was nobody there to talk to.”</p>	<p>“当时，我身上只有 20 美元，不知道自己身在何处，”蒙特·海恩斯(Monte Haines)回想 2009 年被遣返后抵达首尔海关机场时的情形。三十多年前，他被一个美国家庭收养。“没有可以交谈的人。”</p>
<p>Americans have adopted more than 350,000 children from abroad since the 1940s, according to the Adoptee Rights Campaign, and the United States left it to the parents to secure citizenship for the children.</p>	<p>据被领养者权利运动称，从 1940 年代起，美国从海外收养了逾 35 万名儿童。按照美国当时的规定，父母需要为这些孩子申请公民身份。</p>
<p>But some did not understand that their children did not automatically become citizens when they completed the adoption. Other adoptees have said that their parents were put off by the cost and paperwork of the citizenship process, or that they essentially abandoned them.</p>	<p>但是有些父母并不知道，完成领养手续后，那些孩子并不能自动变成美国公民。还有些被领养者表示，他们的养父母因为申请公民身份所需的费用和文件而放弃了，也有些父母是实质上抛弃了他们。</p>
<p>In 2000, Congress passed the Child Citizenship Act, which granted automatic citizenship to children adopted by U.S. citizens. But the law did not retroactively benefit adoptees who were already legal adults.</p>	<p>2000 年，国会通过了《儿童公民法》(Child Citizenship Act)，将公民身份自动授予美国公民所领养的儿童。但这一法律没有追溯效力，已经在法律上成为成年人的被领养者无法从中受益。</p>
<p>“As a child, I didn’t ask to be sent to the United States. I didn’t ask to learn the English language. I didn’t ask to be a culturalized American,”</p>	<p>“我小时候，并没有要求被送到美国。也没有要求学习英语。也没有要求成为文明的美国人，”亚当·克雷珀塞(Adam Crapser)说。去年，41 岁的他被遣</p>

<p>said Adam Crapser, who was deported to South Korea last year, at age 41, after 38 years in the United States. "And now I was forced back to Korea, and I lost my American family."</p>	<p>返回韩国，之前他在美国生活了 38 年。“现在，我被迫返回韩国，失去了自己在美国的家庭。”</p>
<p>Crapser, who left behind a wife and three daughters in the United States, was abandoned by his first adoptive parents and abused by his second. He accumulated a criminal record over the years, including a conviction on burglary charges.</p>	<p>克雷珀塞在美国有妻子和三个女儿。他曾被第一对养父母抛弃，遭到第二个领养家庭虐待。这些年来，他有很多犯罪记录，包括因入室行窃而被判刑。</p>
<p>But in recent years, he had begun turning his life around and applied for a green card in 2012. That triggered a background check, leading to the deportation proceedings that flipped his life upside down.</p>	<p>但是近些年，他开始扭转自己的人生。2012 年，他申请绿卡。结果引发了背景核查，导致了让他的生活彻底倾覆的遣返程序。</p>
<p>"They waited until I had a family, and they waited until I had children," he said. "They waited until I had something to lose."</p>	<p>"他们一直等到我有了家庭，有了孩子，"他说。"一直等到我有了可以失去的东西。"</p>
<p>Crapser, who had never traveled abroad while living in the United States, said he "could not read a sign" when he landed at Incheon Airport outside Seoul. Korean faces and the language swirling around him came as "a complete shock," he said.</p>	<p>克雷珀塞在美国生活时从未出过国。他说，到达首尔郊外的仁川机场时，他“连标识牌都看不懂”。他说，周围的韩国面孔和语言让他“完全不知所措”。</p>
<p>His deportation put a strain on his relationship with his wife in the United States, and he has not seen his daughters in 15 months. Living out of suitcases in a tiny studio in Seoul, Crapser said that he struggled to keep himself busy to fight depression and that his job opportunities were extremely limited.</p>	<p>被遣返后，他与在美国的妻子的关系变得十分紧张，他已经 15 个月没有见到女儿们了。他住在首尔的一个小开间里，四处奔波。他说，他努力让自己忙起来，以对抗抑郁，他的工作机会非常有限。</p>
<p>"The language is the biggest barrier because of how late I came back here to Korea," he said.</p>	<p>"语言是最大的障碍，因为我这么大年纪才返回这里，"他说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170703/south-korea-adoptions-phillip-clay-adam-crapser</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170703/south-korea-adoptions-phillip-clay-adam-crapser</p>

<p>A Cold War Summit Offers Lessons for Trump Before Putin Meeting</p>	<p>美苏峰会，一段特朗普需要了解的历史</p>
<p>A new president inexperienced in the intricacies of superpower politics meets his Russian rival for the first time. There are disputes over Crimea, nuclear weapons and completely different conceptions of an acceptable status quo as Washington and Moscow vie for global influence. The Americans arrive with an unclear agenda; the Russians have a very clear one.</p>	<p>在错综复杂的超级大国政治之中，没有经验的新总统第一次会见了他的俄罗斯对手。华盛顿和莫斯科在争夺全球影响力的过程中，就克里米亚与核武器等问题存在争议，对于何谓可接受的现状也有着完全不同的观念。美国人在会面时没有明朗的议程；俄罗斯人的议程却很清晰。</p>
<p>While it sounds like the coming encounter between President Trump and the current Russian leader, Vladimir V. Putin — an encounter scheduled for Friday — this actually was a description of President John F. Kennedy’s first face-to-face session with Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev of the Soviet Union in June 1961.</p>	<p>这听起来像是特朗普总统和现任俄罗斯领导人弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)即将于周五到来的一次会面，但其实是在描述 1961 年 6 月，约翰·F·肯尼迪(John F. Kennedy)总统与苏联总理尼基塔·S·赫鲁晓夫(Nikita S. Khrushchev)的第一次面对面会谈。</p>
<p>“You know, Mr. Kennedy, we voted for you,” Khrushchev said, as he recalled in his 1970 memoir. It is a line that, if one believes American intelligence reports, Mr. Putin could repeat, but probably will not.</p>	<p>“你知道，肯尼迪先生，我们的票是投给了你的，”赫鲁晓夫在 1970 年的回忆录中称自己当时这样说道。如果有人相信美国情报机构的报告，那么普京也大可以重复这句话，但他很可能不会那么做。</p>
<p>But it is the other lessons of that meeting in Vienna — which stretched over two days, three meals, a clumsy effort by Khrushchev to charm Jackie Kennedy and a tough one to threaten her husband — that might be useful to the Trump White House. It was one of the most remarkable leader-to-leader encounters of the Cold War, a story of caution about the dangers of walking into such a session without clear strategic goals.</p>	<p>那次会议在维也纳举行，为期两天，共同进餐三次，赫鲁晓夫笨拙地对杰姬·肯尼迪(Jackie Kennedy)施展魅力一次，摆出强硬姿态吓唬她的丈夫一次——但那场会议得出的其他经验教训可能对特朗普的白宫有用。那是冷战时期最引人注目的领导人会面之一，它警示人们，如果没有明确的战略目标就参与这样的会议，将会有多么危险。</p>
<p>Minutes after the meeting was over, Kennedy told James Reston of The New York Times that it had been an incredibly rough session, for which he had been ill-prepared.</p>	<p>会议结束几分钟后，肯尼迪对《纽约时报》的詹姆斯·雷斯頓(James Reston)说，这是一场非常艰苦的会议，他并没有做好准备。</p>
<p>“Worst thing in my life,” Kennedy said, according to later histories of the</p>	<p>“这是我人生中最糟糕的一件事，”据史料记载，肯尼迪当时说。“他把我给活</p>

<p>event. "He savaged me." (Mr. Reston, perhaps protecting the background nature of the conversation even long after Kennedy's death, did not quote the conversation directly in his memoir, "Deadline.")</p>	<p>吞了。”(可能是考虑到这场对话的背景, 雷斯頓直到肯尼迪去世很久之后, 也没有在他的回忆录《截止日期》[Deadline]中直接引用这段对话。)</p>
<p>Mr. Reston expressed surprise that the young president came out of the meeting — then, as now, in a time of deteriorating relations with Moscow — determined to show his toughness, someplace. "And the place to do it, he remarked to my astonishment, was Vietnam!" Mr. Reston recalled.</p>	<p>让雷斯頓感到惊讶的是, 这位年轻的总统离开这次会议之后——当时和现在一样, 美俄关系正处在恶化阶段——便决心在某个地方展现自己的强硬。“我惊讶地听到他对我说, 这个地方就是越南!”雷斯頓回忆。</p>
<p>How much of this history is known to Mr. Trump and his aides is a mystery. Both Lt. Gen. H.R. McMaster, the president's national security adviser, and Steve Bannon, one of Mr. Trump's closest political advisers, are deeply steeped in both ancient and American history — and General McMaster wrote a book about the flawed decision-making in Washington over the war Vietnam.</p>	<p>特朗普和他的助手们对这段历史了解多少, 目前不得而知。总统的国家安全顾问 H.R. 麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)中将和特朗普最亲密的政治顾问之一史蒂夫·班农(Steve Bannon)都曾深入研究古代史和美国史——麦克马斯特将军还写过一本书, 讨论越战期间华盛顿的错误决策。</p>
<p>Still, General McMaster sent a bit of a shiver through Washington last week when he said that the meeting with Mr. Putin on Friday had "no specific agenda." He added: "It's whatever the president wants to talk about."</p>	<p>不过, 麦克马斯特上周在华盛顿的讲话让人有点担心, 他说周五同普京的会议“没有具体的议程”。他补充说: “总统想说什么就说什么。”</p>
<p>Historians who have focused on the Kennedy-Khrushchev interaction say the lesson of the encounter is that having no agenda is a bad idea.</p>	<p>研究肯尼迪与赫鲁晓夫之间互动的历史学家说, 那次会面的教训是: 没有议程是一个坏主意。</p>
<p>Michael Beschloss, the presidential historian who has written extensively on the meeting, said that one lesson from the Vienna encounter "is that when two leaders of important world powers have their first meeting as heads of state, the results can be very dangerous</p>	<p>研究美国总统的历史学家迈克尔·贝施洛斯(Michael Beschloss)写过大量关于那次会议的文章, 他说维也纳会议的一个教训是, “当两个重要世界大国的领导人第一次以国家元首身份会面时, 结果可能非常危险, 除非议程已被双方精心筹备, 除非两个领导人都把一些经验丰富的官员带进会议室, 并让</p>

<p>unless the agenda has been carefully planned by both sides, and unless each leader has a number of experienced officials in the room who are a significant part of the discussions.”</p>	<p>他们成为讨论的重要组成部分。”</p>
<p>There are differences, to be sure.</p>	<p>当然，这两次会面之间也是有区别的。</p>
<p>Kennedy entered the meeting as a hawk, after warning of a nonexistent “missile gap” between the United States and the Soviet Union. Mr. Trump enters after more than a year in which he has never had an unkind word to say about Mr. Putin, or his authoritarian rule — and has disputed the accounts of American intelligence officials who say the evidence is beyond doubt that Mr. Putin himself ordered the meddling in the American elections.</p>	<p>肯尼迪在会面之初采取的是一种鹰派姿态，此前他刚警告，美俄两国之间存在一种“导弹差距”——这是无中生有。而特朗普在会面之前这一年多的时间以来，从来没有对普京或他的威权统治说过一句坏话，并且还对美国情报官员的说法提出异议，后者称有确凿证据表明，普京亲自下令对美国选举进行干预。</p>
<p>Kennedy did start with a theme that it is easy to imagine Mr. Trump adopting: That the United States and its adversary had to understand each other’s views. But one of the many heated debates between Kennedy and Khrushchev was over the question of meddling in the affairs of other countries.</p>	<p>肯尼迪先从一个主题切入，很容易想象这个主题同样被特朗普采纳，那就是美国及其对手必须了解彼此的观点。但是肯尼迪和赫鲁晓夫之间就干涉其他国家这个话题展开了激辩。</p>
<p>According to Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., the historian who was given notes of the meeting for his book “A Thousand Days,” the two leaders argued about which one spent more time manipulating elections and other leaders.</p>	<p>历史学家小亚瑟·M·施莱辛格(Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.)在他的《一千个日子》(A Thousand Days)一书中写过这次谈话，他描述两位领导人就双方究竟谁花了更多时间来操纵其他国家的选举和领导人这个话题争论不休。</p>
<p>“How could we work anything out when the United States regarded revolution anywhere as the result of Communist machinations?” Khrushchev was paraphrased as telling the president. “It was really the United States which caused revolution by backing reactionary governments,” he said in comments that Kennedy took as part warning,</p>	<p>“如果美国把世界各地的革命都视为共产主义阴谋的结果，我们怎么能讨论出任何事情呢？”施莱辛格这样复述赫鲁晓夫对总统说的话，“革命其实是由美国对反动政府的支持引起的。”施莱辛格在评论中说，肯尼迪觉得这话半是警告，半是训斥。</p>

part lecture.	
<p>In response, Kennedy noted Khrushchev's pledge to back wars of national liberation — something the Soviet Union, like Russia today, attempted through tools including the kinds of "information operations" conducted more recently in the United States and Europe. That was the beginning of a lengthy, often ideological debate. The gruff Kremlin leader believed the United States was out to humiliate the Soviet Union and to contain Communist power. Each viewed the other as the aggressor.</p>	<p>作为回应，肯尼迪指出，赫鲁晓夫承诺要恢复民族解放战争——就像如今的俄罗斯一样，当时的苏联也试图通过前不久在美国和欧洲进行的“信息行动”等手段发起这类战争。之后，双方就开始了冗长而又往往带有意识形态色彩的辩论。粗鲁的克里姆林宫领导人认为，美国力图羞辱苏联，遏制共产主义势力。双方都将对方视为侵略者。</p>
<p>"I want peace," Mr. Schlesinger quoted Khrushchev as saying, "but if you want war, that is your problem."</p>	<p>“我想要和平，”施莱辛格引用赫鲁晓夫的话说，“但如果你想要战争，那是你的问题。”</p>
<p>Kennedy responded, "It is you, and not I, who wants to force change." The two men then got into a spat about the Western protection of Berlin, and the benefits of capitalism versus Communism.</p>	<p>肯尼迪回答说：“想要用武力带来改变的人是你，而不是我。”之后两人就西方对柏林的保护，以及资本主义与共产主义的优劣口角起来。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump's past comments suggest that he is unlikely to engage in similar discussion. Neither he nor Mr. Putin wants to waste much time on ideological debate. Mr. Trump has expressed doubt that Russia is trying to settle old scores in the region, or restore its past influence.</p>	<p>特朗普先生过去的言论表明，他不太可能做类似的讨论。他和普京都不想浪费太多时间进行意识形态辩论。特朗普曾表示，他怀疑俄罗斯是否真的试图在该地区了结宿怨，或谋求恢复过去的影响力。</p>
<p>And in an interview that Mr. Trump gave to The New York Times last year, the then-presidential candidate said he was not especially inclined to continue sanctions over Russian activity to destabilize Ukraine, or its seizure of Crimea. In fact, the White House has been looking to weaken sanctions against Moscow.</p>	<p>而去年特朗普在以总统候选人身份接受《纽约时报》采访时表示，他并不特别倾向于继续因俄罗斯颠覆乌克兰或占领克里米亚的行动对其进行制裁。事实上，白宫一直在试图削弱对莫斯科的制裁。</p>
<p>One of the big questions is whether Mr. Trump will press for the return of Crimea to Ukraine and an end to Russian activity to destabilize the</p>	<p>最大的问题之一是，特朗普是否会敦促克里米亚回归乌克兰，并敦促俄罗斯结束对乌克兰政府的颠覆活动——这些都是过去几年里美俄对话的固定内</p>

<p>Ukrainian government — regular talking points for the past several years. And Mr. Trump and his secretary of state, Rex W. Tillerson, seem unlikely to press Russia on its military support of the Syrian government.</p>	<p>容。特朗普和他的国务卿雷克斯·W·蒂勒森(Rex W. Tillerson)似乎不太可能会就俄方对叙利亚政府的军事支持方面施压。</p>
<p>What that 1961 summit meeting was really about, of course, was each man taking the other's measure — and this one will be, too. Khrushchev was uncertain whether Kennedy "intended to be more belligerent toward the Soviet Union than Eisenhower had been, or not," Mr. Beschloss said. "Kennedy studied for it but went in with excessive faith in his ability to think on his feet."</p>	<p>当然，1961年的首脑会议上最重要的一点是，两人都在估量对方的实力——这一次也会是这样。赫鲁晓夫不确定肯尼迪“对待苏联是否会比艾森豪威尔更加好斗”，贝施洛斯说，“肯尼迪研究了这一点，但他出席会议时，对自己随机应变的能力过于自信了。”</p>
<p>Mr. Trump clearly shares that self confidence. And no one should expect Mr. Trump to declare that he was savaged, or to admit that the meeting went badly, even if it turns out that way. After all, Mr. Trump always talks about his abilities to make a deal.</p>	<p>特朗普显然有着同样的自信。没有人会指望特朗普宣布自己“被活吞”，或者承认会面非常糟糕，即使结果真的是这样。毕竟，特朗普先生总说自己擅长做交易。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170706/a-cold-war-summit-offers-less-ons-for-trump-before-putin-meeting</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170706/a-cold-war-summit-offers-less-ons-for-trump-before-putin-meeting</p>
<p>Trump, in Poland, Asks if West Has the 'Will to Survive'</p>	<p>特朗普：西方文明面临衰落风险</p>
<p>WARSAW, Poland — President Donald Trump said Thursday that Western civilization was at risk of decline, bringing a message about "radical Islamic terrorism" and "the creep of government bureaucracy" to the one European capital he views as most hospitable to his nationalist message.</p>	<p>波兰华沙——周四，特朗普在这个对他的民族主义信息最为友好的欧洲首都，表示西方文明有衰落的风险，并发出了“激进的伊斯兰恐怖主义”和“政府的官僚主义正在蔓延”的信息。</p>
<p>Trump, who broke with tradition by attacking U.S. leaders and institutions while abroad, delivered his message in a speech to a friendly Polish crowd before a two-day summit meeting of Group of 20</p>	<p>特朗普还打破传统，在国外批评美国领导人和机构；他在去德国汉堡参加为期两天的G20峰会之前，在一个演讲中向友好的波兰民众传达了自己的信息。</p>

leaders in Hamburg, Germany.	
Hours later, he flew from Warsaw to Hamburg, where he held a low-key private meeting with the German chancellor, Angela Merkel, who perhaps best symbolizes the deep skepticism shared by Western leaders toward Trump's persona and his policies, ranging from addressing climate change to confronting Russia.	几个小时后，他从华沙飞到汉堡，与德国默克尔进行了低调的私人会晤。默克尔也许最能象征西方领导人对特朗普的个性和政策的深刻怀疑，这些政策包括应对气候变化、对待俄罗斯的方式等等。
In what may be a foretaste of the scene in Hamburg, 12,000 protesters vowing to disrupt the summit meeting converged for a protest Thursday night called "Welcome to Hell." Police said some protesters attacked officers with bottles, poles and iron bars. Up to 100,000 protesters were expected in the coming days.	周四晚上，可能是作为预演，1.2 万名誓言要扰乱峰会的抗议者聚集在一起，高喊“欢迎来到地狱”。警方表示，有些抗议者用瓶子、杆子和铁棒攻击警察。预计未来几天将有十万人参加抗议活动。
Trump roused his Polish hosts by recounting the country's history of resistance to invaders, including Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. But he said nothing about the right-wing government's crackdown on judges and journalists and its refusal to accept more migrants, policies that have upset European Union leaders. He instead praised Poland as a defender of liberty in the face of existential threats.	通过讲述波兰抵抗纳粹德国、苏联等侵略者的历史，特朗普引燃了波兰东道主的情绪。但他对于波兰右翼政府打压法官和新闻记者，以及拒绝接受更多移民的政策只字不提，这些政策令欧盟领导人很不满。特朗普而是赞扬波兰在面对生存威胁时捍卫了自由。
"The fundamental question of our time is whether the West has the will to survive," he said. "Do we have the confidence in our values to defend them at any cost? Do we have enough respect for our citizens to protect our borders? Do we have the desire and the courage to preserve our civilization in the face of those who would subvert and destroy it?"	"我们这个时代的根本问题是，西方是否有生存的意志。"他说，"我们是否对我们的价值观有信心，不惜一切代价来捍卫它们？我们对公民是否有足够的尊重，来保护我们的边境？面对那些颠覆者和破坏者，我们是否有愿望和勇气来维护我们的文明？"
Pressed at a news conference earlier in the day about Russian interference in the American election, he said that "nobody really	当天早些时候，特朗普在新闻发布会上谈到俄罗斯干涉美国大选一事时表示，"没有人真的清楚"是否有其他国家卷入其中。他指责奥巴马总统去年夏

<p>knows" if other countries were involved. He blamed President Barack Obama for not responding publicly after learning about reports of possible election meddling last summer.</p>	<p>天在了解到选举可能被干预之后没有做出公开回应。</p>
<p>Trump — who is under pressure to confront Putin during their first face-to-face meeting in Hamburg on Friday over his attempts to sway the election — delivered a mixed message on Russia, one tailored for his Polish audience, the other straight out of his Putin playbook.</p>	<p>特朗普本周五将在汉堡和普京举行首次会面，他承受着要和普京当面对质干预选举一事的压力。特朗普在俄罗斯问题上发出了矛盾的信息，一个是专门针对波兰听众的，另一个是他对普京的常用表态。</p>
<p>The president made his sharpest criticism of Moscow since taking office, urging Russia to "cease its destabilizing activities in Ukraine and elsewhere and its support for hostile regimes, including Syria and Iran," and asserting that it must "instead join the community of responsible nations in our fight against common enemies and in defense of civilization itself."</p>	<p>特朗普发布了上任以来对莫斯科最严厉批评，敦促俄“停止在乌克兰和其他地方开展破坏稳定的活动，停止支持叙利亚和伊朗等敌对政权”，并声称“在我们对付共同的敌人和维护文明本身的斗争中”俄罗斯必须“加入负责的国家一边”。</p>
<p>And Trump moved to reassure Poland and other allies fretful about Russia's aggression, making a full-throated endorsement of the collective defense principle that undergirds NATO, something he was unwilling to do during his first trip to Europe in May.</p>	<p>特朗普还对波兰及其他对俄罗斯的侵犯感到不安的盟友进行了安抚，表示要全力支持构成北约基石的集体防务原则，他5月份首次访问欧洲期间还不愿这样表态。</p>
<p>"The United States has demonstrated not merely with words but with its actions that we stand firmly behind Article 5, the mutual defense commitment," Trump said.</p>	<p>特朗普说：“美国已经表现出，我们不仅在口头上，而且在行动上坚决恪守北约第五条款的共同防务承诺。”</p>
<p>But he also said he was not entirely convinced that Russia was solely responsible for interference in the 2016 election, breaking with U.S. intelligence agencies, which have agreed that the efforts emanated from Moscow and were directed by Putin.</p>	<p>但他也表示，不完全相信2016年选举遭到干预的事情全部由俄罗斯负责，这和美国情报机构的说法不一。情报机构认为干预行动来自莫斯科，是由普京下令执行的。</p>
<p>"I think it was Russia, and it could have been other people in other</p>	<p>当有人要求特朗普以“是或者否”来回答关于俄罗斯干预选举的问题时，他说，</p>

countries," Trump said when asked for a yes-or-no answer to the question about Russian meddling. "Nobody really knows for sure."	"我认为这是俄罗斯干的，而它可能也会是其他国家的其他人干的。没有人真的清楚。"
To back up his message about uncertainty, he recalled the intelligence failures that preceded President George W. Bush's decision to invade Iraq in 2003. "Everybody was 100 percent sure that Iraq had weapons of mass destruction," Trump said. "They were wrong and it led to a mess."	为了支持自己这种不确定的说法，特朗普提到了小布什 2003 年做出入侵伊拉克的决定之前的那次情报失误。"当时大家都百分之百肯定伊拉克拥有大规模毁灭性武器。"特朗普说，"他们错了，结果搞得一团糟。"
The U.S. president also had harsh words for North Korea, after its recent test of a new long-range missile, but he refused to say what steps he would take to punish Pyongyang.	朝鲜日前进行了远程导弹试验之后，特朗普也对朝鲜放狠话，但他拒绝详细描述会对平壤采取什么惩罚措施。
"We'll see what happens — I don't like to talk about what we have planned — but I have some pretty severe things that we're thinking about," Trump said at the news conference, standing next to his Polish counterpart, Andrzej Duda. "They are behaving in a very, very serious manner, and something will have to be done about it."	和波兰总统安杰伊·杜达(Andrzej Duda)一起参加新闻发布会时，特朗普表示："我们将会看到事件的展开——我不想讲我们计划好的事情——但是我们正在考虑一些非常严厉的事情。他们的行为非常非常严重，对朝鲜必须要采取一些行动。"
After meeting with Merkel in Hamburg on Thursday evening, Trump dined with Prime Minister Shinzo Abe of Japan and President Moon Jae-in of South Korea, discussing a response to the latest threats from the North.	周四晚上在汉堡与默克尔会面后，特朗普与日本首相安倍晋三和韩国总统文在寅共进晚餐，讨论了如何应对朝鲜的威胁。
Asked by a reporter whether he had given up on President Xi Jinping of China, whom Trump has repeatedly criticized for failing to pressure North Korea to de-escalate, the president said, "Never give up." The two are to meet separately in Hamburg on Friday or Saturday.	特朗普一再批评中国主席习近平没有对朝鲜施压，以逆转事态升级，当记者问他是否放弃了习近平时，特朗普说："永不放弃。"周五或周六，两人也将在汉堡见面。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170707/donald-trump-poland-speech	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170707/donald-trump-poland-speech
For Russia, Trump-Putin Meeting Is a Sure Winner	美俄首脑会谈，普京稳赢不输
MOSCOW — With the long-awaited first meeting between President	莫斯科——盼望已久的弗拉基米尔·普京总统(Vladimir Putin)和唐纳德·特朗

<p>Vladimir Putin and President Donald Trump finally in sight, the Kremlin is hoping at a minimum to inject some clarity into a relationship marred by contradictions, anxiety, scattered recriminations and, on occasion, astonishing bonhomie.</p>	<p>普总统首次会面终于就在眼前了。克里姆林宫希望借此机会至少能对两国关系做出一些澄清，这段关系被蒙上了矛盾、焦虑、广泛的批评，以及偶尔令人惊讶的温情。</p>
<p>"As for the policy of the U.S. administration, we have to understand first what it will involve," Sergey A. Ryabkov, the deputy foreign minister, told a conference of foreign policy experts from both countries in Moscow last week. "This is what we are actually trying to do, in an utmost active manner, right now."</p>	<p>"至于美国政府的政策，我们首先必须了解它会涉及哪些方面，"俄罗斯副外交部长谢尔盖·A·亚布科夫(Sergei A. Ryabkov)上周在莫斯科的一个有两国外交政策专家参与的会议上说。"这实际上是我们现在正在非常努力去做的事情。"</p>
<p>Whatever the outcome of the encounter Friday – which although on the sidelines of the Group of 20 summit meeting of world leaders in Hamburg, Germany, is expected to overshadow it – the Kremlin is betting that Putin can stage manage the event so that he comes out looking like the stronger party.</p>	<p>不管周五的会晤结果如何——虽然是在德国汉堡举行的二十国集团领导人峰会的场外进行，但预计它会盖过峰会的风头——克里姆林宫认为，普京能够掌控会晤，让自己看似更强的一方。</p>
<p>If nothing much emerges from the meeting, analysts said, the Kremlin can repeat the standard Russian line that Trump is weak, hamstrung by domestic politics.</p>	<p>分析人士表示，如果会晤没有产生很多成果，克里姆林宫可能会重复标准的俄罗斯论调，称特朗普软弱，被国内政治力量束缚。</p>
<p>But if Trump agrees to work with Putin despite the litany of Russian transgressions beginning with the annexation of Crimea and ending with its interference in the 2016 presidential election, he will also look weak while Putin can claim that he reconstructed the relationship.</p>	<p>但是，如果特朗普同意与普京合作，不理睬俄罗斯的一连串侵犯——从吞并克里米亚到干预2016年美国大选——他也会看起来很软弱，而普京则可以声称自己重建了俄美关系。</p>
<p>"It is a win-win situation for Putin," said Andrei V. Kolesnikov, a political analyst at the Carnegie Moscow Center.</p>	<p>"对普京来说，这是一个双赢的状况，"卡内基莫斯科中心(Carnegie Moscow Center)的政治分析师安德烈·V·科列斯尼科夫(Andrei V. Kolesnikov)说。</p>
<p>Putin nevertheless does face some hurdles. First and foremost, it is unclear what he has to offer in exchange for U.S. cooperation – other</p>	<p>不过，普京的确也面临着一些障碍。首先，目前尚不清楚他会为了换取美国合作做出哪些让步——除了在叙利亚的合作，以及对在他们看来饱受美国</p>

<p>than collaboration in Syria and great sympathy for Trump's plight at the hands of what Russia refers to as the American "deep state," including the news media.</p>	<p>“深暗势力”(deep state)折磨的特朗普表示同情。在他们看来，那股势力包括新闻媒体。</p>
<p>There is some speculation that Trump might be glibly walking into a trap where he will be played by the Russian leader. On the American side, Trump's national security adviser, Lt. Gen. H.R. McMaster, said last week that there was "no specific agenda — it's really going to be whatever the president wants to talk about."</p>	<p>也有人猜测，特朗普可能很容易掉入一个陷阱，被俄罗斯总统戏耍。在美国方面，特朗普的国家安全顾问 H·R·麦克马斯特(H.R. McMaster)将军上周表示，“没有具体的议程——确实就是总统想说什么就说什么。”</p>
<p>By contrast, Putin will surely show up with finely honed talking points designed to forge closer cooperation and to reaffirm Russia's old Soviet role as the equal of the United States in umpiring global affairs.</p>	<p>相比之下，普京肯定会带着精心打磨的谈话要点，努力达成更密切的合作，重申俄罗斯在仲裁国际事务中与美国旗鼓相当的位置，就像苏联那样。</p>
<p>"Putin will try to exploit that advantage," said Vladimir Frolov, a prominent columnist who writes frequently on foreign policy. Putin has made it his mission to curb what he considers the dangerous impulse of all U.S. presidents, including Trump, to interfere globally without consulting other powers.</p>	<p>“普京会努力利用那个优势，”经常就外交政策撰写文章的著名专栏作家弗拉基米尔·弗罗洛(Vladimir Frolov)说。普京认为，他的职责是抑制来自美国总统的一切在他看来存在危险的念头，并在不与其他大国磋商的情况下干预全球事务，这是针对所有美国总统的，包括特朗普。</p>
<p>Some in the United States, and in the West in general, view Putin with new distrust given the sense that Russia has abandoned cooperation in favor of actively working to undermine Western alliances and open, democratic systems.</p>	<p>美国以及整个西方社会的某些人对普京产生了新的不信任，因为感觉俄罗斯放弃了合作，转而努力破坏西方同盟以及开放、民主的政治体系。</p>
<p>Yet, Trump has shown little stomach for condemning Russia, and both presidents will most likely want to avoid as much as possible the topic of Russian meddling in the 2016 election.</p>	<p>不过，特朗普对谴责俄罗斯没有任何兴趣，两位总统很可能会尽量避免谈论俄罗斯干预 2016 年美国大选的话题。</p>
<p>The Kremlin has watched, chagrined, as the Trump administration rolled back various positions stated during the campaign — his</p>	<p>克里姆林宫失望地看到，特朗普政府收回了竞选期间表达的很多立场，比如他对北约存在必要性的质疑，或者他对俄罗斯的克里米亚政策的认可。</p>

<p>questioning of the viability of NATO, for example, or his expressions of sympathy for the Russian position on Crimea.</p>	
<p>"The Kremlin is astonished that the president cannot behave like a real president, like ours, so what can they do in this situation?" Kolesnikov asked.</p>	<p>"克里姆林宫惊讶地发现，美国总统无法像一位真正的总统那样行事，比如我们的总统那样，所以在这种情况下，他们能做什么呢？"科列斯尼科夫问道。</p>
<p>Commentary in the official Russian media suggested that Moscow was baffled by the lack of a confirmed agenda, while various senior officials and the Kremlin press service have listed possible talking points that cover virtually every major international issue.</p>	<p>俄罗斯官方媒体的评论文章表明，莫斯科为美国缺乏确定的日程感到迷惑，而多位俄罗斯高级官员以及克里姆林宫的新闻机构已经列出了可能的谈话要点，它们几乎覆盖所有的主要国际问题。</p>
<p>Syria, where there has been a measure of uneasy military coordination, is of "particular importance," according to the Kremlin list.</p>	<p>根据克里姆林宫的清单，叙利亚"尤为重要"，那里已经在展开一些忐忑的军事合作。</p>
<p>Asked last month about possible outcomes from meeting Trump, Putin said, "On the Syrian problem and the Middle East in general, it is clear to all that no progress will be made without joint constructive work."</p>	<p>上个月，当被问及与特朗普会晤可能产生的成果时，普京表示，"大家都明白，在叙利亚问题和整个中东问题上，如果没有协同的建设性努力，就无法取得任何进展。"</p>
<p>Cooperation from Washington on Russia's plan to create "deconfliction zones" inside Syria would go a long way toward reviving Russia's role as a key power in the Middle East. While both leaders have expressed an interest in working together on counterterrorism, the United States still wants to see President Bashar Assad step down.</p>	<p>俄罗斯在叙利亚境内设立"去冲突区"的计划得到了华盛顿的合作，该计划将特别有助于复兴俄罗斯作为中东主要力量的角色。虽然两位领导人表达了在共同打击恐怖主义方面的兴趣，但美国依然想要看到巴沙尔·阿萨德总统 (Bashar Assad)下台。</p>
<p>Another main item on the Russian agenda will be what it lumps together as "strategic stability," including nuclear weapons. Russia wants the United States to remove the new missile defense shield based in Romania and Poland. In return, analysts said, Putin might respond to accusations about a new Russian missile that the United States says violates the historic 1987 treaty on limiting</p>	<p>俄罗斯日程上的另一个主要项目将是被统称为"战略稳定"的话题，包括核武器。俄罗斯想让美国移除在罗马尼亚和波兰部署的新导弹防御系统。分析人士表示，作为回报，普京可能会回应关于一种俄罗斯新型导弹的谴责，美国称那种导弹违背了1987年关于限制中程核武器的历史性条约。</p>

intermediate-range nuclear weapons.	
Economic sanctions applied after the Ukraine crisis could come up, since Russia is struggling to revive its economy in the face of low oil prices and an uneven investment climate. In terms of Ukraine, Dmitry S. Peskov, Putin's spokesman, said Wednesday that the meeting was too short to discuss Ukraine with the needed detail.	乌克兰危机后实施的经济制裁也可能被提及，因为面对低油价和不均衡的投资气候，俄罗斯正在努力振兴自己的经济。普京的发言人迪米特里·S·佩斯科夫(Dmitry S. Peskov)周三表示，这次会晤的时间太短，不够谈论乌克兰问题中的必要细节。
On Tuesday, Russia and China announced a joint effort to address the North Korea crisis, with the first step an agreement by the United States and South Korea to freeze military maneuvers in exchange for Pyongyang freezing its nuclear missile program. Putin is deemed likely to seek Trump's endorsement of the deal.	周二，俄罗斯和中国宣布了一项解决朝鲜危机的共同努力，第一步是达成一个协议，美国和韩国停止军事演习，作为交换，平壤停止核导弹计划。外界认为普京很可能会寻求特朗普对此协议的支持。
But that poses problems for the U.S. military, potentially limiting its freedom of movement in the Pacific and possibly eroding the U.S.-South Korean deterrent.	但那会给美军带来问题，可能会限制它在太平洋活动的自由，损害美韩的威慑力。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170707/donald-trump-vladimir-putin-g20	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170707/donald-trump-vladimir-putin-g20
Feeling That Trump Will 'Say Anything,' Europe Is Less Restrained, Too	特朗普 G20 受孤立，欧洲对美国不再客气
HAMBURG, Germany — The Europeans have stopped trying to paper over their differences with President Donald Trump and the United States.	德国汉堡——欧洲人已经不再试图掩饰他们和特朗普以及美国之间的分歧了。
Traditionally respectful of U.S. leadership and mindful of the country's crucial role in European defense and global trade, European leaders normally repress or soften their criticism of U.S. presidents. Europeans were generally not happy with President Barack Obama's reluctance to involve the country in Libya and Syria, for example, or his tardiness to	欧洲领导人历来尊重美国的领导权，顾及它在欧洲防务和全球贸易中的关键作用，通常会咽下或软化对美国总统的批评。比如，之前奥巴马总统不愿意让美国卷入利比亚和叙利亚问题，而且迟迟未能加入到在乌克兰对俄罗斯显而易见的国际对抗中，欧洲人虽然普遍对此感到不爽，但他们很少出言批评。

<p>engage in what clearly became an international confrontation with Russia in Ukraine, but their criticism was quiet.</p>	
<p>But at the Group of 20 summit meeting of the world's industrialized nations, public splits with Trump were the order of the day. Those rifts have been reflected in European domestic politics, too, from Britain and France to Germany, where Chancellor Angela Merkel has said that Europe must "take our fate into our own hands" and stop "glossing over" clear differences.</p>	<p>但在此次全球工业化国家 G20 峰会上，欧洲人纷纷表现出与特朗普之间的分歧。从英国、法国到德国，这些裂痕也反映在了欧洲的内部政局中，德国总理默克尔表示，欧洲必须“把命运掌握在自己的手中”，不要再“掩饰”明显的分歧。</p>
<p>The new French president, Emmanuel Macron, whose election has given renewed confidence to the Europeans, said bluntly: "Our world has never been so divided. Centrifugal forces have never been so powerful. Our common goods have never been so threatened."</p>	<p>法国新总统马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)的当选给欧洲人重新带来了信心，他坦率地说道：“我们的世界从未如此严重分化。离心力从未如此强烈。我们的公共利益从未遭受过这么大的威胁。”</p>
<p>Macron, who waved his iPhone around during the meeting as a symbol of global trade, sharply criticized those like Trump who do not support multilateral institutions but push nationalism instead.</p>	<p>马克龙在会议期间挥舞 iPhone，将其作为全球贸易的象征，他尖锐地批评了那些不支持多边机构而是推动民族主义的人，比如特朗普。</p>
<p>"We need better coordination, more coordination," Macron said. "We need those organizations that were created out of the Second World War. Otherwise, we will be moving back toward narrow-minded nationalism."</p>	<p>"我们需要更好的合作，需要更多的合作，"马克龙说。"我们需要那些在第二次世界大战之后创立的组织。否则，我们将回到狭隘的民族主义道路上。"</p>
<p>Trump and the British vote to leave the European Union "have proved to be great unifiers for the European Union," said Mark Leonard, director of the European Council on Foreign Relations. "There is a renewed sense of confidence in Europe after the French election," the apparent retreat of populism, an increase in economic growth and the prospect of Merkel's re-election in September, he said.</p>	<p>欧洲对外关系委员会(European Council on Foreign Relations)主任马克·伦纳德(Mark Leonard)表示，事实证明，特朗普当选和英国脱欧公投“对欧盟的统一发挥了极大作用”。他说：“在法国大选之后，公众对欧洲的信心愈发增强”，民粹主义出现明显败退，经济增长在上扬，默克尔也有望在 9 月获得连任。</p>

<p>“There is an increased willingness to be assertive toward Trump, who makes Merkel look like a figure of international importance,” Leonard said. “If the election is about who can save the international world order from Trump,” he added, then Merkel’s opposition seems unimportant and she finds an eager partner in Macron. “They egg each other on and feel more self-confident together and help keep Europe together, too.”</p>	<p>“对特朗普采取强硬态度的意愿越来越强，他让默克尔看起来像是一个有国际重要性的人物，”莱昂纳德说。“如果是选谁能拯救国际世界秩序、使之免于被特朗普破坏，”他接着讲到，那默克尔似乎没什么敌手，而且她找到了一个态度积极的合作伙伴马克龙。“他们相互鼓励，在一起感觉更加自信，也一起帮助维持欧洲的团结。”</p>
<p>Jan Techau, director of the Richard Holbrooke Forum at the American Academy in Berlin, said: “There is now a more openly confrontational language with the United States. The European public is already outspoken about Trump, but now there is a more outspoken European leadership that won’t paper over these divisions anymore.”</p>	<p>柏林美国研究院(American Academy)理查德·霍布鲁克论坛(Richard Holbrooke Forum)的主任扬·特肖(Jan Techau)表示，“现在，与美国对抗的公开言辞更多了。欧洲公众之前对特朗普讲话就已经不客气，现在出现了更加直言不讳的欧洲领导层，他们也不再掩饰这些分歧。”</p>
<p>If Europeans had previously felt constrained because of their security dependency, Techau said, there is now a feeling that “Trump has no constraints and will say anything, and now the Europeans feel they can do the same.” And, he said, “that means less respect for each other, and less mutual confidence.”</p>	<p>特肖表示，如果说之前因为在安全问题上依赖美国，欧洲人还会有所顾忌的话，现在的感觉则是，“特朗普不加约束，口无遮拦，欧洲人觉得自己也可以想说什么就说什么了。”他还表示，“这意味着对彼此的尊重减少，相互的信任程度也降低了。”</p>
<p>François Heisbourg, a French security analyst, agrees. “The reticence has gone away,” he said. “On an issue-by-issue basis, there is apparently no penalty for playing hardball with Trump without necessarily affecting security, on climate for example.”</p>	<p>法国安全分析师弗朗索瓦·埃斯堡(François Heisbourg)也同意这种观点。“沉默消失了，”他说。“单就一个个议题来说，对特朗普采取强硬姿态——比如在气候问题上与之对抗——似乎不会有什么不利的结果，也不一定不会对安全问题产生影响。”</p>
<p>The strains were most visible here on climate policy and trade. Trump’s withdrawal from the Paris accord was widely condemned, with Merkel saying she deplored the move, and all the leaders aside from Trump signing up to language that called the agreement “irreversible.”</p>	<p>在气候政策和贸易方面，这种紧张关系最为明显。特朗普退出巴黎协议的举动招来广泛的谴责，默克尔就对此表示了强烈的不满。除特朗普外，20国集团的所有领导人达成一致，称这份协议“不可逆转”。</p>
<p>“Whatever leadership is,” said one senior French diplomat, who was not</p>	<p>“不管领导力意味着什么，”一名法国高级外交官说。“都不会是以多数票被击</p>

<p>authorized to speak by name and insisted on anonymity, "it is not being outvoted, 19-1."</p>	<p>败，19比1。“因为没有被授权谈论此事，这名外交官要求匿名。</p>
<p>The climate debate in the meeting displayed how hard it is to isolate the richest, most powerful country in the world.</p>	<p>会上有关气候问题的争论显示了要孤立这个世界上最富有、最强大的国家有多么困难。</p>
<p>The Americans did try to persuade some countries, like Turkey and Poland, which Trump visited just before going to Hamburg, to move toward the U.S. position on climate, but they were rebuffed. Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, said later that his country might still be in play, depending on money. The U.S. withdrawal, he said, jeopardized compensation for developing countries to cope with compliance.</p>	<p>美国曾竭力劝说土耳其、波兰——特朗普在前往汉堡前刚刚访问了这两个国家——等国家在气候问题上转向美国的立场，但遭到了拒绝。土耳其总统雷杰普·塔伊普·埃尔多安(Recep Tayyip Erdogan)后来表示，他的国家或许还会参与其中，这取决于钱的多少。他表示，美国的退出会危及对发展中国家配合规则做出的补偿。</p>
<p>Prime Minister Theresa May of Britain, her authority weakened at home after a botched election gamble, also tried to balance Trump's deep unpopularity in Britain with her need for U.S. support for the country's exit from the European Union and for future trade deals. She was criticized for not making the climate issue one of her four priorities, and found comfort in Trump's promise of a "very powerful" trade deal for a post-Brexit Britain that could be completed "very, very quickly."</p>	<p>英国首相特丽莎·梅(Theresa May)也竭力平衡特朗普在英国非常不受欢迎的情况，因为她需要美国对英国脱欧的支持，也需要为未来的贸易协议考虑。在一场政治赌博式大选失利之后，她在英国的权威已经不比从前。她被指责没有将气候问题当作自己的四个首要议题之一，但她在特朗普的一项承诺中找到了安慰，后者称一项支持脱欧后的英国的“十分有力”的贸易协议将会“以非常非常快的速度”完成。</p>
<p>May even expressed the hope that Trump might change his mind on Paris, though Merkel did not agree. And in the end, all wavering members sided with the 19, not the one.</p>	<p>梅甚至表达了特朗普或许会改变在巴黎协议上的想法的希望，但默克尔认为他不会。最终，所有犹豫不决的成员国都站在了19的一边，而不是1的一边。</p>
<p>The White House saw progress nonetheless. "The vast majority of the G-20 supports the president's vision for universal access to affordable and reliable energy, including finding ways to burn fossil fuels more cleanly and efficiently," said George David Banks, a special assistant to</p>	<p>然而，白宫却从中看到了进步。“20国集团的大多数成员都支持总统有关全民享受廉价、可靠的能源的想法，包括找到以更清洁、更有效的方式燃烧化石燃料的办法，”总统在国际能源与环境问题上的特别助理、在20国集团峰会期间担任美国气候问题首席谈判代表的乔治·戴维·班克斯(George David</p>

the president on international energy and environment and lead negotiator for climate change during the G-20 conference.	Banks)说。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170710/donald-trump-europe	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170710/donald-trump-europe
Australian Journalist's Trump Teardown Goes Viral Amid Interest in G-20	澳大利亚记者严厉批评特朗普视频走红网络
In an Australian news broadcast that seems to have resonated with Americans, a political journalist delivered a scathing evaluation of President Trump's performance last week at the Group of 20 summit meeting in Hamburg, Germany.	一则澳大利亚新闻的播放似乎引起了美国人的共鸣, 节目中一位政治记者对特朗普总统在上周德国汉堡的 20 国集团峰会 (Group of 20 , 简称 G20) 中的表现做出了尖刻的评价。
The journalist, Chris Uhlmann, said in a segment originally broadcast on the program "Insiders," that Mr. Trump was an "uneasy, lonely, awkward figure" at the meeting and that the president "has no desire and no capacity to lead the world."	这位名叫克里斯·乌尔曼(Chris Uhlmann)的记者在最初于“内情”(Insiders) 节目中播出的一个片段里表示, 特朗普在会议上是一个“不安、孤独、尴尬的人物”, 他“没有领导世界的愿望和能力”。
The video immediately took hold on social media, and by Sunday morning had been viewed more than a million times on Twitter and Facebook — further emphasizing how viral videos, once reserved for cute kitties and humorous mishaps, have become increasingly political, and that interest in these gatherings of world leaders is no longer just for policy wonks.	这段视频迅速攻占了社交媒体, 周日早上, 在 Twitter 和 Facebook 上被观看了超过一百万次——这进一步表明, 一度被视为只针对可爱小猫和幽默事故的网红视频, 如今变得越来越有政治色彩; 也表明对世界领导人的这些聚会感兴趣的不再只有政策专家。
On the Facebook page for Occupy Democrats, a leftist advocacy group, the video has received nearly one million views.	在左派倡导组织“占领民主党”(Occupy Democrats)的 Facebook 页面上, 该视频已被观看近百万次。
Another viral moment from the gathering, this one a GIF, appears to show Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany, who hosted this year's event, rolling her eyes at President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia. One tweet alone — accompanied by the words "Mansplaining, G20 style" —	这次会议上还有一个时刻也在网上广为传播, 是一个 GIF 动画, 上面似乎是主持今年会议的德国总理安格拉·默克尔(Angela Merkel)冲着俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·V·普京(Vladimir V. Putin)翻白眼。仅仅这样一条图片推文——配有文字“G20 式男人说教”——就得到了大约 8.2 万次转发和 16.6 万次点赞。

has about 82,000 retweets and 166,000 likes.	
While Google data on this year's G-20 conference is still being calculated, search interest in the United States appears to have surged compared with past years; interest in the G-20 had been weak since 2008.	虽然关于今年 G20 会议的谷歌(Google)搜索数据仍在计算中,但比起往年,美国的搜索兴趣似乎有所增长;此前,自 2008 年以来,对 G20 的兴趣一直不强。
And Mr. Trump spurred more interest in the conference as it approached, dominating the G-20 in Google queries in the run-up to the gathering.	在会议前夕,特朗普引起了更多关注,在会议预备到召开阶段,他的名字在谷歌关于 G20 会议的查询中占主导地位。
As the event unfolded, Mr. Trump's name continued to lead global searches in Google, even as queries for other world leaders rose and fell.	随着会议进行,特朗普的名字继续在谷歌的全球搜索中居于领先地位,虽然对其他世界领导人的搜索有上升也有下降。
In part, the uptick is quite likely because Americans are now exposed to foreign perspectives as social streams cross during global summits.	这种增长的部分原因在于,在全球首脑峰会期间,随着社交媒体内容的交叉传播,美国人现在要面对外国人的看法。
In the "Insiders" video, Mr. Uhlmann, the politics editor at the Australian Broadcasting Corporation, the country's main public broadcaster, assessed Mr. Trump in bold and brash terms. His commentary would be out of line for American journalists, who are supposed to strive for objectivity and to keep opinions to the editorial pages.	在“内情”视频中,澳大利亚主要公共广播机构,澳大利亚广播公司(Australian Broadcasting Corporation)的政治编辑乌尔曼以大胆直接的态度对特朗普做出了评价。对于美国记者来说,这类评论是越过了界限,因为记者应该力争客观,意见看法要留给评论与观点栏目。
"What did we learn?" Mr. Uhlmann asked about Mr. Trump's stint at the conference. "We learned that Donald Trump has pressed fast forward on the decline of the United States as a global leader."	"我们学到了什么?"乌尔曼就特朗普在会议上的讲话发问。"我们了解到,唐纳德·特朗普按下了全球领导者美国的衰落快进键。"
In November, another harsh critique of Mr. Trump, also delivered via video, went viral. The Irish Labour senator Aodhan O'Riordain condemned the results of the United States election, calling the then president-elect a "fascist." It has been viewed 3.3 million times on the	11 月份,另一个严厉批评特朗普的视频也在网上大肆传播。爱尔兰工党参议员奥登·奥里亚丁(Aodhan O'Riordain)谴责美国大选的结果,称当时的候任总统是“法西斯主义者”。这个视频已在该参议员的 Facebook 页面上被观看了 330 万次。

senator's Facebook page alone.	
Domestic leaders like Representative Maxine Waters, Democrat of California, have gained traction by using pointed language toward Mr. Trump as well. She called him "a weak & impotent leader" in a July 6 tweet that was liked more than 54,000 times.	国内领导人,如加利福尼亚民主党众议员马克西姆·沃特斯(Maxine Waters),也通过发表对特朗普的尖刻言辞获得了关注。她在7月6日的推文中称他为“软弱无能的领袖”,获得了5.4万多个赞。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170710/trump-g20-viral-australian-journalist	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170710/trump-g20-viral-australian-journalist
India, U.S. and Japan Begin War Games, and China Hears a Message	印美日海上联合军演,向中国发出信号
NEW DELHI — The navies of India, Japan and the United States began a set of war games on Monday with a particular target: submarines capable of sliding unannounced into the deep waters of the Indian Ocean, silently taking positions near the Indian coastline.	新德里——周一,印度、日本和美国海军开启了一系列演练,此次演习针对的是一个具体的目标:能潜入印度洋深海,悄悄在印度海岸线就位的潜水艇。
It is not a mystery whose submarines are at issue. Last month, the Indian Navy announced a plan to permanently station warships to monitor movement through the Strait of Malacca, where many Chinese vessels enter from the South China Sea. And in recent weeks, navy officials here have reported a "surge" of Chinese military vessels entering the Indian Ocean.	针对的是哪国潜艇,已经谈不上秘密。上月,印度海军宣布了一项军舰永驻计划,以监测通过马六甲海峡的活动——有许多中国船只从南海进入那里。最近几周,印度海军军官报告,进入印度洋的中国军舰数量“大增”。
Routine maritime exercises have long served as a gauge of India's uneasy relationship with China, prompting a shrug or a blast of condemnation, depending on the circumstances.	长久以来,常规海上演习一直是评估不稳定的印中关系的一个依据,根据形势的不同,有时不被在意,有时激起谴责。
The annual series of naval exercises, known as the Malabar series, began in 1992. This year's event was the largest to date, and the first to feature carriers from all three navies. The games are unfolding under tense circumstances, nearly a month into an aggressive standoff	这项一年一度的军事演习始于1992年,被称为“马拉巴尔”系列。今年的军演是迄今为止规模最大的一次,也首次出现了三支海军都派出航母级军舰的情况。军演的时机恰逢印中关系趋于紧张,两国在喜马拉雅山的边防部队陷入对峙已经近一个月。

between Chinese and Indian border forces in the Himalayas.	
On Sunday, the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi took the unusual step of warning its citizens to be especially cautious traveling in India for the next month.	周日，中国驻新德里大使馆采取了不同寻常的措施，警告其公民下个月前往印度旅行时要特别小心。
Against that backdrop, the influx of Chinese warships into the Indian Ocean is another indicator of Beijing's displeasure, said retired Adm. Anup Singh, who has overseen the exercises in the past.	曾在过去监督这项军演的退役海军上将阿努普·辛格(Anup Singh)表示，在这种背景下，中国军舰进入印度洋被看作显示北京不满的另一个信号。
"They are deliberately upping the ante in order to flag their posture to people who are concerned," Admiral Singh said. "The Indians, the Japanese and the Americans. So they deliberately do it as a pinprick."	"他们在故意加大赌注，好向关心这一问题的人表明自己的态度，"辛格说。"也就是印度人、日本人和美国人。所以他们故意这么做，以刺痛对方。"
Though India's Navy is dwarfed by China's, India holds a strategic advantage in the Andaman and Nicobar archipelago, which stretches 470 miles to the northwest of the Strait of Malacca, a "choke point" connecting the South China Sea to the Indian Ocean.	尽管印度的海军实力不敌中国，但印度在安达曼-尼科巴群岛拥有战略优势，这些岛屿绵延 470 英里，直抵连接南海与印度洋的"交通枢纽"马六甲海峡的西北部。
This position, which could be used to put pressure on Chinese supply lines, is an increasing focus of cooperation between India, the United States and Japan. Monday's China Daily, an English-language government newspaper, referred apprehensively to the maritime exercises in an editorial, noting that the Indian Ocean is one of China's main conduits for trade and oil imports.	这样的位置可以被用来给中国的补给线施压，因之越来越成为印度、美国和日本合作的重心。周一，中国的官方英文报纸《中国日报》(China Daily)在一篇社论中以担心的语气提到这次海军演习，指出印度洋是中国进行贸易和石油进口的主要通道之一。
"It is China that should feel 'security concerns,'" it concluded.	"应该存在'安全顾虑'的是中国，"文章总结道。
China's submarine fleet has expanded rapidly in recent years. The country has assumed control of Pakistan's Gwadar Port, finalizing plans to sell eight submarines to Pakistan, and opening its first overseas military logistics supply facility in Djibouti.	最近几年，中国的潜艇舰队迅速扩大。这个国家已经控制了巴基斯坦的瓜达尔港口，确定了向巴基斯坦出售八艘潜艇的计划，并在吉布提设立了自己的首个海外军事后勤基地。

<p>For Indian leaders, who for centuries have focused on contested northern borders, this has required a sudden shift in attention to 4,700 miles of southern coastline, along which much of the country's security and energy infrastructure is concentrated.</p>	<p>对几百年来一直将焦点放在有争议的北方边界的印度领导层而言，这需要他们将注意力突然转向 4700 英里长的南部海岸线，印度的大多数安全与能源基础设施都集中在那里。</p>
<p>"This is a tectonic shift in India's security calculus, that it has to protect its southern flank," said Brahma Chellaney, a professor of strategic studies at the Center for Policy Research. One response, he said, would be "a concert of democracies to rein in these muscular activities."</p>	<p>"在印度的安全考量中，必须保障自己的南翼安全是一种结构性的转变，"政策研究中心(Center for Policy Research)战略研究教授布拉马·切拉尼(Brahma Chellaney)说。他还表示，一种可能的反应是"民主国家展开合作，以遏制这些强势的行动。"</p>
<p>Both Japan and the United States have expressed eagerness to team up with India on its maritime frontier. Last month, the United States agreed to sell India 22 advanced surveillance drones, which could be deployed to the Strait of Malacca and used to track Chinese naval movements. The drones can be used in concert with the American-made P-8I Poseidon surveillance aircraft, which are already staged on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.</p>	<p>日本和美国都表达了在印度海上前线与之展开合作的愿望。上月，美国同意向印度出售 22 架先进的无人侦察机，可以被部署在马六甲海峡，追踪中国海军的行动。这些无人机可以与美国制造的 P-8I 海神侦察机配合使用，后者已经被部署在安达曼-尼科巴群岛。</p>
<p>The Indian government has signaled that it is willing, after many years of resistance, to expand security infrastructure on the archipelago. In May, a wildlife board approved the creation of missile testing and surveillance facilities on Rutland Island, a project first proposed in 2013.</p>	<p>在抗拒多年之后，印度政府终于释放出信号，表示愿意扩大这座群岛的安全基础设施。今年 5 月，一个野生动物委员会批准了 2013 年首次提出的一项计划，将在拉特兰岛建造导弹测试与监控设施。</p>
<p>Last year, Japan became the first foreign government allowed to build infrastructure on the archipelago — a 15-megawatt power plant. But it is eager to break ground on a range of other connectivity projects, said Darshana M. Baruah, a research analyst at Carnegie India. When Mr. Modi visited Japan last year, the two leaders agreed on a plan to develop "smart islands," as part of a set of projects in sensitive frontier</p>	<p>去年，日本成为首个获准在这座群岛建造基础设施的外国政府——他们将建起一座 15 兆瓦的发电厂。但卡内基印度中心(Carnegie India)研究分析师达尔莎娜·M·巴鲁阿(Darshana M. Baruah)表示，日本还渴望在其他关联项目上取得突破。去年莫迪访问日本时，两国领导人达成一致，计划发展"智能岛屿"，作为在敏感的边境地区开展的一系列项目之一。</p>

areas.	
This week's naval exercises will involve the United States' Nimitz, a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier; India's I.N.S. Vikramaditya, a Russian-made aircraft carrier; and Japan's JS Izumo, a helicopter carrier, as well as 13 other warships and submarines. Japan is participating for the second year in a row. A decade ago, China was infuriated when the three countries teamed up with Australia for naval exercises, applying immediate diplomatic pressure that prompted Australia to withdraw.	参加本周海军演习的将会有美国的核动力航空母舰尼米兹号(Nimitz)、原为俄罗斯制造的印度“超日王号”(I.N.S. Vikramaditya)航空母舰、日本的直升机母舰“出云号”(JS Izumo), 以及另外 13 艘军舰和潜艇。日本是连续第二年参加这项军事演习。十年前, 这三个国家与澳大利联合进行海军演习, 激怒了北京, 后者立即向澳大利亚施加外交压力, 最终迫使其退出。
This year, Australian military officials asked for their country to take part as an “observer,” but India rejected the idea.	今年, 澳大利亚军方请求以“观察员”的身份参加这次军演, 但印度拒绝了这一提议。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170711/india-us-japan-war-games-china	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170711/india-us-japan-war-games-china
North Koreans in Russia Work 'Basically in the Situation of Slaves'	俄罗斯的朝鲜“奴隶”劳工
VLADIVOSTOK, Russia — Across Western Europe and the United States, immigrants from poorer countries, whether plumbers from Poland or farmhands from Mexico, have become a lightning rod for economic anxieties over cheap labor.	俄罗斯符拉迪沃斯托克——在西欧和美国各地, 从相对贫穷的国家而来的移民, 不论是来自波兰的管道工, 还是来自墨西哥的雇农, 都已经成为由廉价劳动力引发的经济焦虑的引雷针。
The Russian city of Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean, however, has eagerly embraced a new icon of border-crushing globalization: the North Korean painter.	不过, 符拉迪沃斯托克这座太平洋岸畔的俄罗斯城市, 正急切地张开双臂欢迎碾压国境线的全球化大潮中的新偶像: 朝鲜油漆工。
Unlike migrant workers in much of the West, destitute decorators from North Korea are so welcome that they have helped make Russia at least the equal of China — Pyongyang's main backer — as the world's biggest user of labor from the impoverished yet nuclear-armed country.	与西方世界的很多移民工人不同, 来自贫困但却拥有核武器的朝鲜的贫穷粉刷匠非常受欢迎。俄罗斯能成为至少可以和平壤的主要支持者中国平起平坐的朝鲜劳动力最大使用国, 他们功不可没。

<p>“They are fast, cheap and very reliable, much better than Russian workers,” Yulia Kravchenko, a 32-year-old Vladivostok homemaker, said of the painters. “They do nothing but work from morning until late at night.”</p>	<p>“他们手脚麻利、便宜，而且非常可靠，比俄罗斯工人好多了，”现年32岁的符拉迪沃斯托克家庭主妇尤利亚·克拉维琴科(Yulia Kravchenko)谈及这些油漆工时说。“从早上到深夜，他们一门心思努力工作。”</p>
<p>The work habits that delight Vladivostok homeowners are also generating sorely needed cash for the world’s most isolated regime, a hereditary dictatorship in Pyongyang closing in on a nuclear weapon capable of hitting the United States. Just last week, the North reached a milestone by testing its first intercontinental ballistic missile.</p>	<p>让符拉迪沃斯托克的屋主们笑逐颜开的工作习惯，也正转换成世界上最孤立的政权——越来越接近于拥有射程可抵美国的核武器的平壤世袭独裁政府——所急需的现金。就在上周，朝鲜抵达了一个里程碑，试射了自己的首枚洲际弹道导弹。</p>
<p>Squeezed by international sanctions and unable to produce many goods that anyone outside North Korea wants to buy — other than missile parts, textiles, coal and mushrooms — the government has sent tens of thousands of its impoverished citizens to cities and towns across the former Soviet Union to earn money for the state.</p>	<p>朝鲜受国际制裁钳制，无法生产国境以外的民众想要购买的很多产品——除了导弹部件、纺织品、煤炭和蘑菇——因此政府把数以万计的贫穷国民派往前苏联各地的城镇，去为国家赚钱。</p>
<p>Human rights groups say this state-controlled traffic amounts to a slave trade, but so desperate are conditions in North Korea that laborers often pay bribes to get sent to Russia.</p>	<p>人权团体称，这种受控于国家的人员流动与奴隶贸易没太大差别，但由于朝鲜国内的情况太过令人绝望，劳工常常为了能被派往俄罗斯而行贿。</p>
<p>North Korean laborers helped build a new soccer stadium in St. Petersburg to be used in next year’s World Cup, a project on which at least one of them died. They are working on a luxury apartment complex in central Moscow, where two North Koreans were found dead last month in a squalid hostel near the construction site. They also cut down trees in remote logging encampments in the Russian Far East that resemble Stalin-era prison camps.</p>	<p>朝鲜劳工帮助在圣彼得堡建造了一个明年世界杯期间用得上的新足球场，他们中至少有一个人死于该项目。他们目前正在建造位于莫斯科市中心的豪华公寓楼，上月有两名朝鲜人被发现死在工地附近一处肮脏的宿舍里。他们还在俄罗斯远东地区类似斯大林时代劳改营的偏远伐木营地里砍伐树木。</p>
<p>But they have left their biggest and most visible mark in Vladivostok,</p>	<p>但他们通过为家居维修公司提供劳务，在符拉迪沃斯托克留下了最大也最显</p>

<p>providing labor to home repair companies that boast to customers how North Koreans are cheaper, more disciplined and more sober than native Russians.</p>	<p>著的印记。那些公司会向客户吹嘘朝鲜人与俄罗斯本地人相比有多便宜、守纪律、头脑清醒。</p>
<p>"Surprisingly, these people are hardworking and orderly. They will not take long rests from work, go on frequent cigarette breaks or shirk their duties," promised the website of a Vladivostok company.</p>	<p>"这些人令人意想不到地勤勉有序。他们不会在工作期间长时间休息，不会频繁地跑出去吸烟，也不会推卸责任，"符拉迪沃斯托克的一家公司在网站上如此承诺。</p>
<p>The home repair industry stands at the more benign end of North Korea's labor export program. Painters and plasterers are not generally subjected to the brutal mistreatment endured by North Koreans working in Russian logging camps or on construction sites.</p>	<p>家居维修行业在朝鲜的劳务出口计划中占据着待遇比较好的一端。油漆工和抹灰工通常不会像在俄罗斯伐木营地里或建筑工地上工作的朝鲜人那样，遭到野蛮的虐待。</p>
<p>Though rigidly controlled by minders from the Workers' Party of Korea, the ruling party in Pyongyang, they do not, on the whole, live in what the State Department in its recently released annual report on human trafficking called "credible reports of slave-like conditions of North Koreans working in Russia."</p>	<p>他们虽然受到出身于本国执政党朝鲜劳动党(Workers' Party of Korea)的监管人的严格控制，但整体而言，其生活与美国国务院在最近发布的人口贩卖状况年度报告中的描绘并不相符，国务院说"有可靠的举报显示，在俄罗斯工作的朝鲜人过着奴隶般的生活"。</p>
<p>All the same, they still suffer from what human rights groups say is a particularly egregious feature of Pyongyang's labor export program: Most of their earnings are confiscated by the state.</p>	<p>即便如此，他们仍然深深受害于人权团体口中平壤劳务出口项目的一个尤为令人震惊的特征：大部分收入都被收归国有。</p>
<p>A lengthy report on North Korean workers in Russia issued last year by the Data Base Center for North Korean Human Rights, a group in Seoul, said the Workers' Party of Korea seizes 80 percent of the wages earned by forestry workers and at least 30 percent of the salaries paid to laborers working in construction. Further money is taken to cover living expenses, mandatory contributions to a so-called loyalty fund and other "donations."</p>	<p>首尔人权团体朝鲜人权数据库(Data Base Center for North Korean Human Rights)去年发布长篇报告称，朝鲜劳动党会拿走林业工人 80%的工资，以及建筑业劳工至少 30%的工资。还有一些钱被额外扣掉，用于支付生活费、强制性捐款给所谓的忠诚基金以及进行其他"捐赠"。</p>

<p>This “exploitative structure,” the report said, constitutes “one of the fundamental causes of the North Korean workers’ inhumanly hard labor in Russia.”</p>	<p>报告称,这种“盘剥结构”是“朝鲜工人在俄罗斯从事不人道的艰苦劳动的根本原因之一”。</p>
<p>The human rights group estimated that the North Korean authorities earn at least \$120 million a year from laborers sent to Russia, a vital source of income for a family dynasty founded, with Moscow’s backing, by Kim Il Sung in 1948 and now headed by his 33-year-old grandson, Kim Jong Un. It put the number of North Koreans working in Russia at nearly 50,000, though other studies say the number is 30,000 to 40,000, which is still more than in China or the Middle East, the other principal destinations.</p>	<p>据朝鲜人权数据库估计,朝鲜当局每年可以从被派往俄罗斯的劳工身上赚取至少 1.2 亿美元,这对金家王朝来说是一个重要的收入来源。朝鲜政权于 1948 年由金正日(Kim Jong-il)在莫斯科支持下创立,现在的掌舵者是他的孙子、现年 33 岁的金正恩(Kim Jong Un)。该团体认为共有近 5 万朝鲜人在俄罗斯工作,不过另有研究显示人数在 3 万至 4 万之间,这仍然多于别的主要目的地的朝鲜工人数量,不管是中国或中东。</p>
<p>The Russian boss of a Vladivostok decorating company that employs scores of North Koreans said the amount of money seized from salaries had increased substantially over the past decade, rising to a current monthly rate of 50,000 rubles, or \$841, from 17,000 rubles a month in 2006. He said his highest-paid workers now lose half or more of their monthly salary through confiscation, while the leader of each construction squad of around 20 to 30 laborers takes an additional cut of about 20 percent in return for finding painting jobs for his men.</p>	<p>符拉迪沃斯托克一家雇用了很多朝鲜人的装修公司的俄罗斯老板说,过去十年间,从工资中被拿走的数额大幅增长,从 2006 年的每月 17000 卢布增至当前的每月 50000 卢布(约合 841 美元)。他说他手下赚得最多的工人会因收入被充公而损失月薪的一半甚至更多,与此同时,每支由二三十名劳工组成的建筑队的头头,都会向队里的人额外收取约 20% 的费用,作为帮他们找油漆工工作的回报。</p>
<p>The Russian asked that he not be identified because he feared that Workers’ Party supervisors would punish his laborers or prevent them from working with him.</p>	<p>这个俄罗斯人要求匿名,因为担心劳动党监管人会惩罚他手下的劳工,或阻止他们为他工作。</p>
<p>The increased rate of confiscation followed a sharp fall in the value of the ruble against the dollar, a troubling development for a regime that wants dollars, not rubles.</p>	<p>充公数额不断提高发生在卢布对美元骤然贬值后——对一个想要美元而非卢布的政权来说,卢布贬值是很糟糕的事情。</p>

<p>But the jacking up of the amount of rubles seized more than compensated for the ruble's fall, reflecting Pyongyang's desperate hunt for more cash since Kim Jong Un took power in December 2011 and ramped up North Korea's missile and nuclear programs.</p>	<p>不过，充公卢布数额的猛增，超过了弥补卢布贬值所需的幅度，这反映出自金正恩于2011年12月上台并快速推进朝鲜的核项目和导弹项目以来，平壤当局对更多现金的极度渴望。</p>
<p>International sanctions and a Chinese ban on imports of North Korean coal in February after a series of missile tests have steadily squeezed Pyongyang's other sources of foreign revenue. That has left the export of labor, along with a string of state-run restaurants and other small businesses in Vladivostok and elsewhere, as one of the regime's shrinking list of ways to generate hard currency.</p>	<p>国际制裁以及中国在朝鲜开展一系列导弹试验后出台的暂停进口其煤炭的禁令，逐渐挤压着平壤的其他海外收入来源。这让劳务出口，还有大量设在符拉迪沃斯托克以及其他地方的国有餐厅等小企业，成了平壤政权手上越来越少的用于获取硬通货的工具之一。</p>
<p>The Russian boss said North Koreans work "crazily long hours" without complaint and call him at 6 a.m., even on weekends, if he has not yet shown up to tell them what to paint or plaster. "They don't take holidays. They eat, work and sleep and nothing else. And they don't sleep much," he said. "They are basically in the situation of slaves."</p>	<p>前述俄罗斯老板称，朝鲜人会毫无怨言地工作“极长时间”，如果他到了早上6点尚未现身并告知该给什么东西刷漆和抹灰，他们就会给他打电话，哪怕是周末也不例外。“他们不放假。他们的生活里只有吃饭、工作和睡觉。而且他们睡得不多，”他说。“他们的状态基本上就像奴隶。”</p>
<p>All the same, he added, North Koreans still want to work in Russia, where, despite the hardships and confiscation of a big chunk of their wages, they can live better and freer than they do at home.</p>	<p>不过他补充说，朝鲜人还是乐于来俄罗斯工作，在这里尽管很辛苦，而且工资中的很大一部分会被充公，但比起在国内，他们可以生活得更好，更自由。</p>
<p>"It is not slave labor but hard labor. And it is much better here than in North Korea," Georgy Toloraya, a former Russian diplomat in Pyongyang, said.</p>	<p>“他们不是奴工，而是苦工。而且这里的生活比朝鲜好得多，”前俄罗斯驻平壤外交官多格奥尔基·托洛拉亚(Georgy Toloraya)说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170712/north-korea-russia-migrants</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170712/north-korea-russia-migrants</p>
<p>Whale Strikes and Kills Canadian Rescuer After He Helps Free It</p>	<p>加拿大渔民解救鲸鱼后被鲸鱼撞死</p>
<p>A fisherman who had for years volunteered to help untangle endangered whales from fishing lines was struck and killed by a whale</p>	<p>一个加拿大政府机构周一称，一位渔民在加拿大新不伦瑞克海岸帮助解救一头鲸鱼之后遭重击遇难，这位渔民常年自愿帮助解救被捕鱼绳困住的鲸鱼。</p>

<p>off New Brunswick, Canada, on Monday shortly after helping in its rescue, a Canadian agency said.</p>	
<p>The volunteer, Joe Howlett, was on a Department of Fisheries and Oceans “fast response” vessel and helping to cut lines from an entangled North Atlantic right whale, the department’s minister, Dominic LeBlanc, said in a statement.</p>	<p>加拿大渔业与海洋部(Department of Fisheries and Oceans)部长多米尼克·勒布朗(Dominic LeBlanc)在一份声明中表示, 志愿者乔·豪利特(Joe Howlett)当时正在该部“快速响应”船上, 帮助切断一只被困的北大西洋露脊鲸身上的绳索。</p>
<p>Mr. Howlett, who was a member of the Campobello Whale Rescue Team, was struck just after the whale was cut free and began to swim away in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.</p>	<p>豪利特是坎波贝洛岛鲸鱼拯救队(Campobello Whale Rescue Team)成员, 他是在鲸鱼刚被解救、开始游离圣劳伦斯湾时被击中的。</p>
<p>“They got the whale totally disentangled, and then some kind of freak thing happened and the whale made a big flip,” Mackie Green of the team told The Canadian Press. Mr. Green started the rescue team with Mr. Howlett in 2002.</p>	<p>“他们完全解开了鲸鱼身上的绳索, 然后发生了一件反常的事, 鲸鱼猛地翻了个身,” 该团队的麦基·格林(Mackie Green)对加拿大新闻社(The Canadian Press)说。格林和豪利特 2002 年创立了该救援队。</p>
<p>This was the first human fatality in the history of the Atlantic Large Whale Disentanglement Network, a consortium of trained authorized responders who work along the east coast of Canada and the United States, the Center for Coastal Studies in Provincetown, Mass., said in a Facebook post.</p>	<p>马萨诸塞州普罗温斯敦的海岸研究中心(Center for Coastal Studies)在 Facebook 上发帖称, 这是大西洋大鲸鱼解救网(Atlantic Large Whale Disentanglement Network)历史上的第一起人员伤亡事故, 该团体由受过训练、获得授权的救援人员组成, 在加拿大和美国东海岸展开工作。</p>
<p>In his statement, Mr. LeBlanc said participating in whale rescue operations “requires immense bravery and a passion for the welfare of marine mammals” and described Mr. Howlett as an “irreplaceable member of the whale rescue community.”</p>	<p>勒布朗在声明中表示, 参与鲸鱼救援行动“需要巨大的勇气以及保护海洋哺乳动物的热忱”, 称豪利特是“鲸鱼拯救团体中不可取代的成员”。</p>
<p>He added: “There are serious risks involved with any disentanglement attempt. Each situation is unique, and entangled whales can be unpredictable.”</p>	<p>他还表示: “任何一次解救行动都有很大的风险。每次的情况都不一样, 被困鲸鱼的举动可能很难预测。”</p>

<p>Mr. Howlett was remembered on Wednesday as a dedicated volunteer who helped save dozens of whales in the last 15 years. The International Fund for Animal Welfare said in a statement that he "lived and breathed" that mission.</p>	<p>周三，在豪利特的追悼会上，人们怀念这位忠诚的志愿者，在过去 15 年里，他帮助拯救了几十头鲸鱼。国际爱护动物基金会(International Fund for Animal Welfare)在一份声明中称，豪利特与这项使命“同呼吸、共命运”。</p>
<p>Jerry Conway of the Canadian Whale Institute in Campobello, New Brunswick, told The Canadian Press that Mr. Howlett had freed another North Atlantic right whale only a few days earlier in roughly the same area.</p>	<p>新不伦瑞克坎波贝洛岛加拿大鲸鱼协会(Canadian Whale Institute)的杰里·康韦(Jerry Conway)在接受加拿大新闻社采访时表示，就在几天前，豪利特在差不多同一个区域解救了另一头北大西洋露脊鲸。</p>
<p>"He is a very knowledgeable fishermen, and who better to do disentanglements than a fisherman who knows the knots and the ropes and the gear?" he said.</p>	<p>"他是一位知识非常丰富的渔民，还有谁能比精通打结、绳索和齿轮的渔民更擅长解开绳索呢?"他说。</p>
<p>Mr. Howlett was featured in a video by the International Fund for Animal Welfare that explained how rescuers use hooked knives at the end of long poles to rescue whales ensnared in fishing ropes.</p>	<p>豪利特曾出现在国际爱护动物基金会的视频中。那个视频讲述了救援人员如何使用绑在长杆末端的小刀解救被捕鱼绳捆住的鲸鱼。</p>
<p>Being entangled makes it difficult for a whale to dive or swim, which are crucial for feeding. The rescue highlighted in the video took five hours to complete after the whale got lines wrapped around both its flippers and through its mouth.</p>	<p>被绳索捆住的鲸鱼很难潜水或游泳，而这些对它们的捕食极为关键。视频重点讲述的一次救援花了五个小时才完成，因为那头鲸鱼的鳍和嘴巴都被绳索捆住了。</p>
<p>The North Atlantic right whale is one of the most endangered large whales, with an estimated 500 left, conservationists say.</p>	<p>保护工作者表示，北大西洋露脊鲸是最濒危的大型鲸鱼之一，估计只剩下 500 头。</p>
<p>As of July 6, seven right whales were reported dead in the last month in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Marine Animal Response Society in Halifax, Nova Scotia, said on its Facebook page.</p>	<p>新斯科舍省哈利法克斯的海洋动物响应协会(Marine Animal Response Society)在自己的 Facebook 网页上称，截至 7 月 6 日，上个月在圣劳伦斯湾已有七头露脊鲸被报告死亡。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170713/whale-rescuer-killed-canada</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170713/whale-rescuer-killed-canada</p>
<p>Trump Tells First Lady of France: 'You're in Such Good Shape'</p>	<p>特朗普评价法国第一夫人：“你身材真好”</p>

<p>Shortly after President Trump arrived in France on Friday for an official visit, he took a moment to tell the country's first lady, Brigitte Macron, what he thought of her physical appearance.</p>	<p>特朗普总统于周五对法国进行正式访问，抵达不久后，他花了一点时间告诉这个国家的第一夫人布丽吉特·马克龙(Brigitte Macron)，他对她的体型外貌的看法。</p>
<p>"You're in such good shape," Mr. Trump told Mrs. Macron, who was standing in a grand marble hall with her back to a camera that recorded the incident. He then turned to the president of France, Emmanuel Macron, and said, "She's in such good physical shape."</p>	<p>"你身材真好，"特朗普对马克龙夫人说，当时两人在一个宏伟的大理石大厅里，马克龙夫人背后的一台摄像机记录下了这一事件。然后，特朗普转向法国总统埃马纽埃尔·马克龙(Emmanuel Macron)说："她的体型可真好。"</p>
<p>"Beautiful," Mr. Trump said, turning to the first lady of France. She appeared to grab Mr. Trump's wife, Melania, by the arm and take a step backward. Mrs. Trump stood next to her, smiling.</p>	<p>"真美啊，"特朗普转向法国第一夫人说。她似乎抓住特朗普的妻子梅拉尼娅(Melania)的手臂，向后退了一步。特朗普夫人站在她身边，微笑着。</p>
<p>The encounter happened during a tour of the Hôtel National des Invalides, a museum complex in central Paris that houses the tomb of Napoleon Bonaparte. It was broadcast live on a Facebook video stream on Mr. Macron's official Facebook account. A clip of the episode soon spread widely online and in the news media.</p>	<p>这一幕是在双方访问巴黎市中心的综合博物馆荣军院(National des Invalides)期间发生的，那里是拿破仑·波拿巴(Napoleon Bonaparte)的墓地。马克龙的官方 Facebook 帐户对这次出行做了现场直播。这段插曲的视频片段很快在网络和新闻媒体中广为流传。</p>
<p>Mr. Trump has repeatedly commented publicly on the physical appearance of women he has encountered either as a presidential candidate or as president — including the comedian Rosie O'Donnell and, now, the first lady of France.</p>	<p>在竞选总统期间和担任总统之后，特朗普一再公然评论自己遇到的女人的外貌，其中包括喜剧演员罗西·奥唐奈(Rosie O'Donnell)，现在又轮到法国的第一夫人。</p>
<p>Last month, Mr. Trump was criticized by members of both parties for attacking the cable news host Mika Brzezinski in a string of tweets, describing her as "low I.Q. Crazy Mika" and claiming that at a past meeting she had been "bleeding badly from a facelift."</p>	<p>上个月，特朗普先生遭到两党成员批评，因为他发了一系列推文攻击有线台新闻主播米卡·布热津斯基(Mika Brzezinski)，说她是"低智商疯子米卡"，还说以前有一次见面时，她的脸"刚做了拉皮手术，不住渗血"。</p>
<p>Earlier in June, Mr. Trump interrupted an Oval Office phone call with the prime minister of Ireland, Leo Varadkar, to comment on the</p>	<p>6月初，特朗普在椭圆形办公室同爱尔兰总理利奥·瓦拉德卡(Leo Varadkar)通电话时突然中断下来，就爱尔兰国家广电机构驻华盛顿记者凯特里奥娜·佩</p>

physical appearance of Caitriona Perry, a Washington correspondent for Ireland's national broadcaster.	里(Caitriona Perry)的外貌发表评论。
"And where are you from?" Mr. Trump said to Ms. Perry. "Go ahead. Come here, come here. Where are you from? We have all of this beautiful Irish press."	"你是哪个媒体的?"特朗普对佩里说。"往前走, 到这儿来, 到这儿来。你是哪个媒体的? 这么多美丽的爱尔兰媒体都来了。"
After Ms. Perry introduced herself, Mr. Trump told Mr. Varadkar, "She has a nice smile on her face so I bet she treats you well."	佩里做过自我介绍之后, 特朗普对瓦拉德卡说:"她的笑容很美, 我猜她肯定对你不错。"
Mr. and Mrs. Trump are in France to celebrate Bastille Day, the French national holiday, and to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the American entry into World War I, a conflict largely fought on French soil.	特朗普夫妇正在法国庆祝其国庆日巴士底日, 并纪念美国参加第一次世界大战 100 周年, 这场战争大部分是在法国领土上进行的。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170714/trump-france-brigitte-macron	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170714/trump-france-brigitte-macron
Colleagues of Princeton University Scholar Convicted of Spying in Iran Express Shock	美籍华裔学者因间谍罪在伊朗被判刑 10 年
Colleagues of an American student from Princeton University who was jailed in Iran on spying charges expressed shock on Monday, calling him a gifted and innocent history scholar whose ordeal has traumatized his family and community.	普林斯顿大学(Princeton University)一名美国学生在伊朗因间谍罪身陷囹圄, 他的同事对此深表震惊, 称他是一位才华横溢的、无辜的历史学者, 此番磨难令他的家庭和社区遭受创伤。
Academics and Iran experts said the arrest and punishment of the student, Xiyue Wang, first announced Sunday in Iran, may chill scholarly ties between the United States and Iran, subverting promises of more openness from its president, Hassan Rouhani.	这名学生叫王夕越, 周日他在伊朗被判入狱, 学者和伊朗问题专家表示, 他的被捕和判刑可能会令美国与伊朗之间的学术关系降温, 破坏总统哈桑·鲁哈尼(Hassan Rouhani)提高开放性的承诺。
"This kind of situation makes me wake up in a cold sweat," said Bruce Carruthers, the director of the Buffett Institute for Global Studies at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. "It is a deeply worrisome event,	"这种情况让我惊出一身冷汗,"位于伊利诺州埃文斯顿的西北大学巴菲特全球研究所(Buffett Institute for Global Studies at Northwestern University)所长布鲁斯卡鲁瑟斯(Bruce Carruthers)说。"这事非常令人担忧, 我向上帝

and I hope to God that it is not a trend or harbinger of things to come.”	祈望这不是一连串事情的趋势或预兆。”
Despite the history of hostility between the United States and Iran, scholarly exchanges have survived. But Mr. Wang’s case, Mr. Carruthers said, shows that “a visitor like that can be a bargaining chip.”	尽管美国与伊朗之间有过节，两国的学术交流倒是没有间断。但对于王夕越的案子，卡鲁瑟斯表示，“像这样的访问者也能成为一个讨价还价的筹码。”
Mr. Wang, 37, a naturalized American citizen from China, was arrested in Iran last August while researching Persian history for his doctoral thesis. He had been examining and scanning public records of events during the 19th and early 20th centuries.	王夕越现年37岁，来自中国，后来加入美国籍，去年8月他在伊朗被捕时，正在为博士论文研究波斯历史。他阅读和扫描了19世纪和20世纪初一些事件的公开记录。
Iran’s judiciary, which broke the news on Sunday of Mr. Wang’s arrest and punishment, said Mr. Wang had entered the country “under the cover of a researcher,” had secretly worked for American and British intelligence via a “spider web” of connections and had digitally archived 4,500 documents.	伊朗司法机关周日发布了王夕越被捕并被判刑的消息，称王夕越“以研究员的身份为掩护”进入该国，秘密地通过联络人“蜘蛛网”，为美国和英国的情报机构工作，利用数字设备存档了4500份文件。
Mr. Wang was sentenced to 10 years in prison, which could further irritate relations with the United States, where Iran’s incarceration of Americans has been a festering issue.	王夕越被判处十年监禁，可能会进一步激化两国关系，伊朗监禁美国人是个很拉仇恨的问题。
Princeton University acknowledged after the announcement that it had known about Mr. Wang’s arrest but had sought to keep it quiet, respecting his family’s wishes while working with the State Department and other channels to secure his release. Mr. Wang has a wife and a child in the United States.	普林斯顿大学在伊朗的声明出来后承认，学校早已知道王夕越被逮捕一事，但出于对其家人愿望的尊重，学校一直保持缄默，同时和国务院以及其他渠道合作，争取让他获得释放。王夕越在美国有妻子和一个孩子。
In a statement to Princeton faculty, students and staff on Monday, the university’s president, Christopher L. Eisgruber, explained the school’s earlier silence, saying it reflected “the recommendation of multiple advisers inside and outside of government who counseled us that	周一，校长克里斯托弗·L·埃斯格鲁伯(Christopher L. Eisgruber)向教职员工和学生发表的一份声明中，对该校之前的沉默进行了解释，说是因为“政府内外多名顾问建议，高调宣传可能会损害该生的利益”。

publicity might be harmful to our student's interests."	
Mr. Wang's colleagues were frank in their anger about what had befallen him.	对于王夕越的处境，他的同事们直率地表达了愤怒之情。
"Xiyue Wang is an unbelievable scholar, father, and classmate," Elaine Ayers, a doctoral candidate in the history of science, wrote on her Twitter account. "Beyond concerned for his safety and wellbeing."	"王夕越是一位非常好的学者、父亲和同学，"科学史专业的博士候选人伊莱恩·艾尔斯(Elaine Ayers)在她的 Twitter 账号上写道。"我们对他的安全和健康非常担心。"
Anna Lind-Guzik, a graduate student in Russian history, wrote: "This is nuts! Xiyue Wang is a friend. We did all our coursework together. Hes a kind family man, great scholar & furthest thing from a spy."	俄罗斯历史专业的研究生安娜·琳德-古济克(Anna Lind-Guzik)写道："这真是疯了！王夕越是我的朋友。我们一起学了所有课程。他是一个善良的居家男人，是出色的学者，绝对不是间谍。"
Mr. Wang's thesis adviser, Professor Stephen Kotkin, strongly defended Mr. Wang's work in a statement sent via email, describing him as a linguistically gifted doctoral candidate.	王夕越的论文导师史蒂芬·科特金(Stephen Kotkin)教授力挺其在伊朗的活动，科特金通过电邮发表声明，称王夕越是一名有语言天赋的博士候选人。
Mr. Kotkin also implicitly criticized the Iranian judicial authorities, saying they made a colossal misjudgment about what constitutes espionage. "The documents Wang read and collected during his time in Tehran are 100 or more years old," Mr. Kotkin said.	科特金还含蓄地批评了伊朗司法当局，说他们对间谍活动出现了巨大的误判。"他在德黑兰时阅读和收集的文件是 100 多年前的了，"科特金说。
Trita Parsi, the president of the National Iranian American Council, a group that has advocated for improved relations with Iran, also described the accusations against Mr. Wang as ridiculous. "From the evidence made public by Iran's judiciary against Mr. Wang, it appears that his only crime was to read books at a public library," Mr. Parsi said.	主张改善美伊关系的倡导团体伊朗裔美国人全国理事会(National Iranian American Council)会长特里塔·帕尔西(Trita Parsi)也说伊朗对王夕越的指责很可笑。帕尔西说："从伊朗司法部门公开的证据来看，王夕越唯一的罪行似乎是在公共图书馆看书。"
He also said Mr. Wang's prosecution reflected efforts by hard-line opponents of Mr. Rouhani to sabotage his effort to promote interactions with the West.	他还说，王夕越被起诉反映了鲁阿尼的强硬派对手试图破坏他促进伊朗与西方互动的努力。
"This serves to deter those who want to study in the country," he said.	"出了这种事，一些想去伊朗学习的人就会望而却步，"他说。"他们看到鲁阿"

<p>"As they see Rouhani having greater success, things like this, precisely because they're so absurd, will have a chilling effect."</p>	<p>尼取得了更大的成功，像这样的事情会产生一种寒蝉效应，原因恰恰是因为它们太荒唐了。”</p>
<p>Mr. Wang's case also reverberated in Beijing, his birthplace, where he had always shown a penchant for foreign languages.</p>	<p>王夕越的案子也在他的出生地北京引起了反响，他从小在这里就表现出了对外语的喜爱。</p>
<p>According to Chinese news media accounts, Mr. Wang went to the United States when he was 19 and studied at the University of Washington and at Harvard University, focusing on southern Asian languages and religion in Middle Asia.</p>	<p>据中国新闻媒体报道，王夕越 19 岁前往美国，在华盛顿大学和哈佛大学读过书，专业是南亚语言和中亚的宗教信仰。</p>
<p>He became proficient in Pashto, a language spoken in Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, and for a time worked as a translator for the International Committee of the Red Cross in Kandahar, Afghanistan, where he helped Afghans traumatized by violence and death from the American-led war against the Taliban.</p>	<p>他熟练掌握了阿富汗、伊朗和巴基斯坦使用的普什图语，曾经在阿富汗坎大哈的红十字国际委员会担任翻译工作。在那里，他为一些遭受创伤的阿富汗人提供帮助；这些人在美国人领导的反塔利班战争中经历了暴力和死亡。</p>
<p>An article titled "Me and the Taliban, Face to Face" about Mr. Wang, posted in 2010 on the Red Cross's Chinese-language website, described Kandahar as "the most dangerous place in the world" for a translator.</p>	<p>王夕越 2010 年在红十字国际委员会的中文网站上发表了一篇文章，名为《我和塔利班面对面》，他说对翻译而言，坎大哈是“是世上最危险之地”。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170719/iran-student-prisoner-spy-princeton-xiyue-wang</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170719/iran-student-prisoner-spy-princeton-xiyue-wang</p>
<p>Bodies of Swiss Couple Buried in Glacier for 75 Years Are Identified</p>	<p>冰封 75 年，瑞士夫妇遗体终获鉴定</p>
<p>In 1942, a Swiss shoemaker and his wife set out across a glacier to milk their cows, which were grazing in a neighboring area. The couple, the parents of seven young children, were never seen again.</p>	<p>1942 年，瑞士一个鞋匠和妻子出门穿过一片冰川，去给在附近吃草的奶牛挤奶。此后，人们再也没见过这对有七个年幼孩子的夫妇。</p>
<p>On Wednesday, the mystery of what happened to the couple was finally solved as the police formally identified two mummified bodies found last week in an Alpine glacier as those of Marcelin Dumoulin, 40,</p>	<p>周三，警方正式确认上周在阿尔卑斯山脉的一片冰川里发现的两具已变成木乃伊的遗体，属于 40 岁的马塞兰·迪穆兰(Marcelin Dumoulin)和他 37 岁的妻子、职业为教师的弗朗辛(Francine)，这对夫妇遭遇了什么谜团也终于</p>

and his wife, Francine, a 37-year-old teacher.	被解开。
A ski resort worker stumbled upon their bodies on Thursday near a ski lift about 8,600 feet above a village, Les Diablerets. Along with the couple's well-preserved World War II-era clothes, other clues to their identity included a book and a watch.	周四，一个滑雪度假村的工作人员在比莱迪亚布勒雷村高出大约 8600 英尺（约合 2600 米）的滑雪缆车附近意外发现了两人的遗体。除夫妇二人保存完好的二战时期的衣服外，其他能证明他们身份的线索还包括一本书和一块表。
Stéphane Vouardoux, a spokesman for the police in the canton of Valais, the area near where the couple disappeared, said in a telephone interview on Wednesday that DNA testing had confirmed that the bodies were the Dumoulin. He said the discovery had brought a sense of closure to the couple's two surviving daughters, and ended the uncertainty about the tragedy that had haunted locals for decades. The evidence strongly suggested, he added, that the couple had died in an accident.	在这对夫妇失踪时所在区域附近的瓦莱州，警方发言人斯特凡纳·武尔杜 (Stéphane Vouardoux) 周三接受电话采访时说，DNA 检测证实他们是迪穆兰夫妇。他说，此次发现让这对夫妇仍在世的两个女儿终能释怀，也让有关这场困扰当地民众数十年的悲剧的不确定性画上了句号。他说，证据有力地表明，这对夫妇死于一场意外。
"It is definitely them — until now, all we had was hope," Mr. Vouardoux said, adding that the news had reduced several residents to tears. "This, once and for all, puts an end to a story that has deeply marked the village. For years, people have been asking questions: 'What happened to them? Why couldn't we find them?' Now we know the truth."	"肯定是他们——在此之前，我们一直心怀希望，"武尔杜说，并接着表示这个消息让多位居民落泪。"这件事让一个深深影响了这个村子的故事永远结束了。多年来，人们一直在问：'他们遇到了什么事？我们为什么找不到他们？'现在，我们知道了真相。"
After the couple disappeared 75 years ago, the police searched the area for weeks. The seven Dumoulin children — five boys and two girls — were separated and went to live with families in the area. Every year on Aug. 15, some of the siblings would climb the glacier to pray.	75 年前，这对夫妇失踪后，警方在该地区搜寻了数周。迪穆兰家的七个孩子——五个男孩，两个女孩——被迫分开，和该地区的不同家庭生活。每年的 8 月 15 日这一天，七个兄弟姐妹中的一些人都会爬上那片冰川祈祷。
Speaking before the DNA identification, Marceline Udry-Dumoulin, 79, one of the couple's daughters, said she had been convinced that the bodies were her parents after learning that the resort worker had seen	夫妇两的其中一个女儿、79 岁的马塞利娜·于德里-迪穆兰 (Marceline Udry-Dumoulin) 在 DNA 鉴定之前发表讲话时说，得知那名工作人员看到了她母亲的衣服和鞋子后，她就相信那两具遗体是她的父亲和母亲。她回忆自

her mother's clothes and shoes. She recalled saying, "You have my mother, you don't need to look further."	已当时说,“你们已经找到我母亲了,不用再找了。”
Ms. Udry-Dumoulin said she now had one priority: giving her parents a proper funeral and burial, however belated.	于德里-迪穆兰说,她现在的头等大事只有一件:让父母得到迟来已久的哀悼仪式,体面下葬。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170720/switzerland-glacier-bodies-1942	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170720/switzerland-glacier-bodies-1942
Cecil the Lion's Son Xanda Killed by a Trophy Hunter	悲剧重演:非洲明星狮子之子被射杀
Two years after Cecil the Lion was killed in a national park in Zimbabwe, sparking international outrage, his son Xanda was killed in a trophy hunt.	两年前,狮子塞西尔(Cecil)在津巴布韦的一个国家公园被杀死,引起了国际社会的愤慨。而今,它的儿子赞达(Xanda)在一次战利品狩猎中被杀死。
The lion was shot on July 7 in a hunting area just outside Hwange National Park in Zimbabwe, according to Andrew Loveridge, an Oxford University researcher who had studied both Cecil and his son. Xanda, who was 6 years old, was wearing an electronic collar that was put on by researchers to monitor his movements.	牛津大学(Oxford University)研究员安德鲁·洛夫里奇(Andrew Loveridge)称,7月7日,这头狮子在津巴布韦万基国家公园(Hwange National Park)外的一个狩猎区被射杀。洛夫里奇之前一直在研究塞西尔和它的儿子。赞达六岁了,戴着一个电子项圈,那是研究者们为监视它的行动而放置的。
"As researchers we are saddened at the death of a well-known study animal we have monitored since birth," Mr. Loveridge said in an email.	"作为研究者,我们为一只著名研究动物的去世感到悲伤,从它出生起,我们就一直在监视它,"洛夫里奇在接受电子邮件采访时表示。
The Telegraph reported that Richard Cooke, of the company RC Safaris, had led the hunt, though it was not immediately clear who killed the lion.	《每日电讯报》(The Telegraph)报道称,这次狩猎活动是RC狩猎公司(RC Safaris)的理查德·库克(Richard Cooke)带领的,不过暂时不清楚是谁杀死了那头狮子。
"Richard Cooke is one of the 'good' guys," Mr. Loveridge told The Telegraph. "He is ethical and he returned the collar and communicated what had happened. His hunt was legal and Xanda was over 6 years old so it is all within the stipulated regulations."	"理查德·库克还算是'好的',"洛夫里奇在接受《每日电讯报》采访时说。"他有职业道德,归还了项圈,告诉了我们事情的经过。他组织的狩猎是合法的,赞达已经超过六岁了,所以都符合管理规定。"
Mr. Cooke could not be reached for comment on Thursday.	周四,我们未能联系到库克置评。

<p>The pride spent "considerable time outside the protection of the park," Mr. Loveridge said. Xanda was shot about two kilometers from its edge in Ngamo Forest, in an area where hunting is legal.</p>	<p>洛夫里奇称，这个狮群“有大量时间是呆在公园的保护区外”。赞达是在离恩加莫森林(Ngamo Forest)边缘约两公里的地方被射杀的，在那个区域狩猎是合法的。</p>
<p>The lion, who was part of a pride of three females and seven cubs, was first collared for study in July 2015, with a GPS satellite collar added in October 2016, Mr. Loveridge said. The researchers traced his whereabouts until his death.</p>	<p>这个狮群中包括三头雌狮和七只幼狮。洛夫里奇说，赞达第一次被戴上项圈做研究是在2015年7月，2016年10月又给它加了一个GPS卫星定位项圈。研究者们一直在追踪它的行踪，直至它死亡。</p>
<p>Cecil was 13 when he was killed by Dr. Walter J. Palmer, an American dentist, in July 2015. Like Xanda, he had wandered outside of his sanctuary in Hwange National Park. Dr. Palmer apologized for the killing but became the target of threats and harassment.</p>	<p>2015年7月，塞西尔13岁时被美国牙医瓦尔特·J·帕尔默(Walter J. Palmer)杀死。和赞达一样，它也走到了万基国家公园保护区之外。帕尔默为射杀致歉，但依然成为了威胁和骚扰的对象。</p>
<p>"The killing of Xanda just goes to show that trophy hunters have learned nothing from the international outcry that followed Cecil's death," said Masha Kalinina, an international trade policy specialist for Humane Society International.</p>	<p>"赞达被杀表明，战利品狩猎者没有从塞西尔被杀引起的国际愤慨中吸取一点教训，"国际人道协会(Humane Society International)的国际贸易政策专家玛莎·加里宁娜(Masha Kalinina)表示。</p>
<p>"Xanda was a well-studied lion like this father and critical to conservation efforts in Zimbabwe," she said. "To stop lions slipping into extinction, it is critical that countries like Zimbabwe keep as many lions alive as possible and shift away from the trophy hunting industry."</p>	<p>"和父亲一样，赞达也是一头经过很多研究的狮子，它对津巴布韦的动物保护努力非常重要，"她说。"对避免狮子灭绝来说，很重要的一点是，津巴布韦等国要让尽可能多的狮子存活，取缔战利品狩猎产业。"</p>
<p>The Humane Society said that fewer than 30,000 African lions remain.</p>	<p>国际人道协会表示，非洲现在只剩下不到三万头狮子。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170721/cecil-lion-son-xanda</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170721/cecil-lion-son-xanda</p>
<p>China and Russia Hold First Joint Naval Drill in the Baltic Sea</p>	<p>中俄首次在波罗的海举行联合军演</p>
<p>MOSCOW — Chinese and Russian warships practiced together in the Baltic Sea on Tuesday, in the first joint naval exercise the two countries have held in the area, which has been a focus of heightened tensions</p>	<p>莫斯科——本周二在波罗的海，中国和俄罗斯军舰进行了两国在该地区的首次联合海军演习；在俄罗斯与西方加剧的紧张局势中，波罗的海是一个焦点。</p>

<p>between Russia and the West.</p>	
<p>All sides appeared eager to avoid inflaming the tensions. The NATO alliance, which has six member nations on the Baltic, noted matter-of-factly that the naval drills were being monitored "as a matter of routine." Chinese and Russian commanders insisted that the exercises were not aimed at any third country.</p>	<p>各方似乎都渴望避免加剧紧张局面。北约(NATO)在波罗的海拥有六个成员国，它公事公办地表示，把此次海军演习“当作常规活动”来监测，而中俄两国指挥官则坚称演习并不针对任何第三国。</p>
<p>China and Russia have been holding joint military exercises for more than a decade; they started holding joint naval drills in 2012. The countries see their budding military partnership as a way to show that they do not stand alone, despite efforts by the West to isolate them over various disputes.</p>	<p>十多年来，中俄两国一直在举行联合军演。从2012年起，他们也开始举行联合海军演习。其他国家认为，这种日益成长的中俄军事伙伴关系是在表达一种态度：就算西方在各种争端中试图孤立这两个国家，他们也并非孤立无援。</p>
<p>NATO, which has repeatedly complained in the past about snap Russian military exercises that were not announced in advance, said on Tuesday that it had been aware of plans for the Russo-Chinese naval maneuvers, called Joint Sea 2017, for several weeks. The alliance said it arranged for allied navies to greet the Chinese vessels last week as they headed for the Baltic Sea.</p>	<p>北约曾经多次抱怨俄罗斯不提前宣布军事演习，但本周二，北约表示，几个星期之前它就获悉了两国的“Joint Sea 2017”海军演习计划。北约还表示，它上周安排了盟国的海军前往波罗的海迎接中国军舰。</p>
<p>Piers Cazalet, the acting spokesman for NATO, said that the naval drills in the Baltic Sea "are an example of China's growing military capabilities and its increasingly significant global role."</p>	<p>北约代理发言人皮埃尔·卡扎莱(Piers Cazalet)说，波罗的海的海上演习“是中国日益增长的军事能力及其日益重要的全球角色的例证之一”。</p>
<p>Though China's rapidly growing navy is still focused mainly on the seas around China, particularly the disputed South China Sea, it has extended its reach far beyond, venturing into the Mediterranean, the Baltic and other distant seas.</p>	<p>虽然中国快速增长的海军仍然主要侧重在中国附近的海域，特别是有领土争议的南海，但是它已经把触角伸到了远得多的地方，到达地中海、波罗的海和其他远海。</p>
<p>China, whose leader, Xi Jinping, has established close ties with</p>	<p>中国领导人习近平和俄罗斯总统普京建立了密切的联系，不过中国没有认可</p>

President Vladimir V. Putin of Russia, has not endorsed Russia's annexation of Crimea. But neither has it joined Western calls for Russia to hand the peninsula in the Black Sea swiftly back to Ukraine.	俄罗斯吞并克里米亚。但是它也没有和西方一起，呼吁俄方将黑海上的这个半岛马上归还给乌克兰。
China and Russia share a distaste for Western-style democracy and stress traditional values and the primacy of order, seeing themselves as superior alternatives to Western models rooted in political pluralism.	中国和俄罗斯都嫌弃西方式民主，强调传统价值和秩序至上，认为本国模式优于政治多元化基础上的西方模式。
The naval exercises this week include three Chinese ships and around 10 Russian vessels, led by a joint command center in Baltiysk, a port in the Russian enclave of Kaliningrad that serves as the home base for Russia's Baltic Fleet.	本周的海军演习有3艘中国军舰和大约10艘俄罗斯军舰参加，联合指挥中心设在波罗的斯克(Baltiysk)，这个港口位于俄罗斯的飞地加里宁格勒州(Kaliningrad)，是俄罗斯波罗的海舰队的主要基地。
At a joint ceremony over the weekend, Russian and Chinese naval commanders said the main aim of the exercise was "to train and improve cooperation procedures at sea," according to the Russian defense ministry.	俄罗斯国防部称，两国在周末举行了一个联合仪式，双方海军指挥官说，该演习的主要目的是“在海上训练和改进合作程序”。
Last year, the two countries held a joint naval exercise in the South China Sea, which China claims in its entirety, including all the islands, islets and reefs in it, in defiance of rival claims by other countries in the region and opposition from the United States.	去年，两国在南海举行了联合海军演习。中国声称拥有整个南海的主权，包括所有岛屿、小岛和珊瑚礁。该地区其他国家对这些领土主权的声明，以及美国的反对，都遭到了中国的无视。
The Baltic Sea is also fraught with geopolitical tension. Baltic nations like Estonia often complain that Russian warplanes and naval vessels operate too close to their borders without warning.	波罗的海的地缘政治局势也很紧张。爱沙尼亚等波罗的海国家经常抱怨说，俄罗斯的战机和军舰在没有提前警告的情况下过于接近其边界。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/china-russia-baltic-navy-exercises	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/china-russia-baltic-navy-exercises
International Monetary Fund Based in Beijing? Maybe, Its Director Says	十年后，IMF总部会迁至北京吗？
WASHINGTON — Christine Lagarde, the managing director of the	华盛顿——国际货币基金组织(International Monetary Fund)总裁克里斯蒂

<p>International Monetary Fund, joked on Monday about donning “dream binoculars” and seeing the possibility of relocating the group’s headquarters to China.</p>	<p>娜·拉加德(Christine Lagarde)周一开玩笑说，她举起了“梦想的望远镜”，看到了将该组织总部迁至中国的可能性。</p>
<p>“We might not be sitting in Washington D.C.,” Ms. Lagarde said at a Center for Global Development event here in which she envisioned what the I.M.F. might look like in 2027.</p>	<p>“届时我们可能就不是坐在华盛顿了，”拉加德在这里的一场全球发展中心(Center for Global Development)活动中说道，她在讲话中展望了2027年的IMF会是怎样的一番模样。</p>
<p>Ms. Lagarde may joke, but her comments reflect a concern that world leaders have about the changing role of the United States in global organizations. The articles of the organization say the headquarters should be the country of the member with the largest economy.</p>	<p>拉加德也许是在开玩笑，但她的话反映了世界领导人的一种关切，他们担心美国在国际机构中的角色将发生改变。IMF章程规定总部应该设于其成员国中的最大经济体中。</p>
<p>When the United States, Britain and other global powers met in Bretton Woods in 1944 near the end of World War II to stabilize the world’s economies, the United States’ overwhelming economic power was reflected in the decision to base both the I.M.F. and the World Bank in its capital. It is a decision that is sometimes questioned given the growth of economies like India and China.</p>	<p>1944年第二次世界大战行将结束之际，美国、英国及其他大国齐聚布雷顿森林，以求稳定世界经济，IMF和世界银行(World Bank)总部皆设于美国首都的决定，反映了这个国家无与伦比的经济实力。而鉴于印度、中国等国的经济增长，这个决定时常遭到质疑。</p>
<p>Beijing has signaled its eagerness to play a greater role in the global economy with the rise of Chinese-backed regional institutions, such as the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a rival to the World Bank.</p>	<p>随着由中国支持的地地区性机构的崛起，比如与世界银行分庭抗礼的亚洲基础设施投资银行(Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)，北京已经表现出在世界经济中发挥更大作用的意愿。</p>
<p>And since President Trump gained the White House on an anti-globalization platform, pledging to withdraw from the Paris climate change agreement and rewrite longstanding trade agreements, world leaders, including Ms. Lagarde, have closely observed the changing global role of the United States.</p>	<p>特朗普总统凭借反全球化的竞选纲领入主白宫，誓要退出巴黎气候变化协定，重写一些缔结已久的贸易协议，自那以来，包括拉加德在内的世界领导人一直在密切关注美国的全球角色转变。</p>
<p>Speaking to a packed audience in the capital, Ms. Lagarde did play</p>	<p>美国这个国家正在和IMF走向不一样的方向。在其首都的众多听众面前，拉</p>

<p>down the impact of the United States pursuing an agenda that diverged from that of the I.M.F.</p>	<p>加德的确淡化了美国这种做法的影响。</p>
<p>"The world is changing, that is No. 1," Ms. Lagarde said, pointing out that emerging and low-income countries now contribute around 60 percent of total GDP and 80 percent of global growth.</p>	<p>"首先，世界在改变，"拉加德说，她指出如今 GDP 总额的 60%左右来自新兴国家和低收入国家，全球增长的 80%来自于它们。</p>
<p>"No. 2, one needs to look at the deeds more than the creeds and what is actually being done. Where is money actually being invested?"</p>	<p>"其次，人们应该多看行动，少谈信条，看看实际上在做些什么。什么地方是真的在投资？"</p>
<p>Despite Ms. Lagarde's comments, analysts point out the United States' veto power at the I.M.F. gives Washington a crucial role in the institution. The fund's leadership is careful to keep the White House on its side following every change in administration.</p>	<p>然而分析人士认为，尽管有拉加德的这番话，美国在 IMF 的否决权让华盛顿依然在这个机构内扮演着关键角色。伴随着美国政府的每一次换届改变，基金组织领导层一直在小心翼翼地保持与白宫的紧密关系。</p>
<p>"There is no doubt she must be deeply concerned by the turn we have taken in Washington but there is no advantage to her in using inflammatory language," said Benn Steil, a senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations.</p>	<p>"我们在华盛顿的转向无疑会让她深为担忧，但是煽动性的言辞对她没什么好处，"对外关系委员会(Council on Foreign Relations)高级研究员本·斯太尔(Benn Steil)说。</p>
<p>"At the end, she is a servant of the shareholders and of course, one in particular has overwhelming power with the organization, so the best she can do is prod."</p>	<p>"说到底她是股东的仆人，当然，她是一个在该机构有着无上权威的仆人，因此她最多就是做出一些激励。"</p>
<p>In her remarks on Monday, Ms. Lagarde also discussed the I.M.F.'s latest World Economic Outlook, in which it forecast 3.5 percent growth in the global economy this year, picking up to 3.6 percent in 2018.</p>	<p>在周一的讲话中，拉加德还谈到 IMF 最新发布的《世界经济展望》(World Economic Outlook)，其中预测今年全球经济增长为 3.5%，到 2018 年会增至 3.6%。</p>
<p>It revised its forecasts downward for Britain, given the risks around Brexit, and for the United States, given what Ms. Lagarde labeled "less obvious fiscal development and less rapid infrastructure investment than we had initially thought."</p>	<p>鉴于脱欧的风险，报告下调了对英国的预期，而由于拉加德称美国的"财政发展和基建投资未能达到我们预想的程度"，因此也被下调。</p>

<p>She identified the major medium-term risks to the world economy as inequality, the “backlash” against globalization, international trade and technological breakthroughs.</p>	<p>她认为世界经济中期主要风险是不平等，以及对全球化、世界贸易和技术突破的“抵触”。</p>
<p>She warned of those who feel left behind by globalization — those who feel “there is nothing there for them, as a result of which, populist voices can actually carry the day and prevail over other forces” — a group political analysts have identified as driving Mr. Trump’s win in November.</p>	<p>她提醒人们注意那些感到被全球化遗弃的人——他们觉得“自己从中得不到任何好处，因此民粹主义的声音就开始响亮起来，压过了其他力量”——一些政治分析人士认为，正是这种声音促成了特朗普在去年十一月的胜利。</p>
<p>Having joked about the possibility of the I.M.F. headquarters relocating to Beijing in ten years, she also flagged concerns around China’s commitments to the Paris accord.</p>	<p>在笑称 IMF 总部十年后可能迁至北京后，她也表达了对中国的巴黎协议承诺的忧虑。</p>
<p>“It will be critically important in order to secure staff eagerness to travel that the climate change commitments made by China be actually respected and acted upon,” Ms. Lagarde said.</p>	<p>“要确保工作人员愿意漂洋过海，十分关键的一点是中国对气候变化的承诺真正得到尊重，并且有所行动，”拉加德说。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/christine-lagarde-international-monetary-fund</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/christine-lagarde-international-monetary-fund</p>
<p>For China’s Global Ambitions, ‘Iran Is at the Center of Everything’</p>	<p>中国“一带一路”计划，伊朗发挥关键作用</p>
<p>NEYSHABUR, Iran — When Zuao Ru Lin, a Beijing entrepreneur, first heard about business opportunities in eastern Iran, he was skeptical. But then he bought a map and began to envision the region without any borders, as one enormous market.</p>	<p>伊朗内沙布尔——北京企业家林祚汝（音）第一次听说伊朗东部的商业机会时，他颇为怀疑。不过他买了张地图，并开始把该地区想象成一个没有任何边界的巨大市场。</p>
<p>“Many countries are close by, even Europe,” Mr. Lin, 49, said while driving his white BMW over the highway connecting Tehran to the eastern Iranian city of Mashhad recently. “Iran is at the center of everything.”</p>	<p>近期的一天，49岁林祚汝在连接德黑兰和伊朗东部城市马什哈德的高速公路上驾驶着自己的白色宝马，他边开车边说，“许多国家、甚至欧洲都离这里不远。伊朗是一切的中心。”</p>

<p>For millenniums, Iran has prospered as a trading hub linking East and West. Now, that role is set to expand in coming years as China unspools its "One Belt, One Road" project, which promises more than \$1 trillion in infrastructure investment — bridges, rails, ports and energy — in over 60 countries across Europe, Asia and Africa. Iran, historically a crossroads, is strategically at the center of those plans.</p>	<p>几千年来，作为连接东西方的贸易枢纽，伊朗一直很兴旺发达。现在，随着中国推进其“一带一路”计划，承诺在欧洲、亚洲和非洲的 60 多个国家的基础设施——桥梁、铁路、港口和能源——上投资逾 1 万亿美元，伊朗的这个角色将在未来几年里扩大。历史上是一个枢纽的伊朗，如今坐落在这些计划的战略位置上。</p>
<p>Like pieces of a sprawling geopolitical puzzle, components of China's infrastructure network are being put in place. In eastern Iran, Chinese workers are busily modernizing one of the country's major rail routes, standardizing gauge sizes, improving the track bed and rebuilding bridges, with the ultimate goal of connecting Tehran to Turkmenistan and Afghanistan.</p>	<p>正如一个庞大地缘政治拼图的小片，中国的基础设施网络正在一片一片地组装起来。在伊朗东部，中国工人正忙着让该国的主要铁道路线实现现代化，包括将轨距标准化、改进道床、重建桥梁，最终目的是将德黑兰与土库曼斯坦和阿富汗连接起来。</p>
<p>Much the same is happening in western Iran, where railroad crews are working to link the capital to Turkey and, eventually, to Europe. Other rail projects will connect Tehran and Mashhad with deepwater ports in the country's south.</p>	<p>许多同样的事情也在伊朗西部上演着，修建铁路的人正在那里将德黑兰与土耳其连接起来，并最终连到欧洲。其他铁路项目将把德黑兰和马什哈德与伊朗南部的深水港口连接起来。</p>
<p>Once dependent on Beijing during the years of international isolation imposed by the West for its nuclear program, Iran is now critical to China's ability to realize its grandiose ambitions. Other routes to Western markets are longer and lead through Russia, potentially a competitor of China.</p>	<p>西方因伊朗的核计划曾对其实施制裁，在该国被国际社会孤立的那些年里，伊朗曾一度依赖北京，而如今，伊朗对中国实现其宏大野心的能力来说至关重要。通往西方市场的其他路线更长，而且要经过俄罗斯——中国潜在的竞争对手。</p>
<p>"It is not as if their project is canceled if we don't participate," said Asghar Fakhrieh-Kashan, the Iranian deputy minister of roads and urban development. "But if they want to save time and money, they will choose the shortest route."</p>	<p>“并不是说，如果我们不参与的话，他们的计划就会取消，”伊朗负责道路和城市发展的副部长阿斯加尔·法克里耶-卡山(Asghar Fakhrieh-Kashan)说。“但是，如果他们想节省时间和金钱的话，他们会选择最短的路线。”</p>

<p>He added with a smile: "There are also political advantages to Iran, compared to Russia. They are highly interested in working with us."</p>	<p>他微笑着补充：“与俄罗斯相比，伊朗也有政治优势。他们对与我们合作非常感兴趣。”</p>
<p>Others worry that with the large-scale Chinese investment and China's growing presence in the Iranian economy, Tehran will become more dependent than ever on China, already its biggest trading partner.</p>	<p>也有人担心，由于大规模的中国投资、以及中国在伊朗经济中日益重要的地位，德黑兰将比以往任何时候都更依赖中国，中国已经是伊朗最大的贸易伙伴。</p>
<p>China is also an important market for Iranian oil, and because of remaining unilateral American sanctions that intimidate global banks, it is the only source of the large amounts of capital Iran needs to finance critical infrastructure projects. But that, apparently, is a risk the leadership is prepared to take.</p>	<p>中国也是伊朗石油的一个重要市场，而且，美国仍保持着对伊朗的单方制裁，让全球的银行不敢与伊朗做生意，中国就成了伊朗投资关键的基础设施项目所需的大笔资金的唯一来源。但是很显然，伊朗领导人对冒这个险已做好了准备。</p>
<p>"China is dominating Iran," said Mehdi Taghavi, an economics professor at Allameh Tabataba'i University in Tehran, adding that the "Iranian authorities do not see any drawbacks to being dependent on China. Together, we are moving ahead."</p>	<p>“中国在主导伊朗，”位于德黑兰的阿拉梅赫·塔拜塔贝大学(Allameh Tabataba'i University)的经济学教授迈赫迪·塔伽维(Mehdi Taghavi)说，他补充道，“伊朗当局看不到什么依赖中国的弊端。我们正在携手向前迈进。”</p>
<p>It is not just roads and rail lines that Iran is getting from China. Iran is also becoming an increasingly popular destination for Chinese entrepreneurs like Mr. Lin. With a few words of Persian, as well as low-interest loans and tax breaks from the Chinese and Iranian governments, he has built a small empire since moving to Iran in 2002. His eight factories make a wide variety of goods that find markets in Iran and in neighboring countries.</p>	<p>伊朗从中国得到的不仅是公路和铁路。对像林祚汝这样的中国企业家来说，伊朗也越来越具吸引力。在低利率贷款、以及中国和伊朗两国政府提供的税收优惠的帮助下，只会说几句波斯语的林祚汝自2002年来到伊朗，已在这里建立了一个小王国。他的八家工厂生产的各种各样的商品，均在伊朗和周边国家找到了市场。</p>
<p>"You can say that I was even more visionary than some of our politicians," Mr. Lin said with a laugh. Since 2013, when the "One Belt, One Road" plan was started, he has had dozens of visitors from China and multiple meetings with the Chinese ambassador in Tehran. "I was a</p>	<p>“你可以说，我甚至比我们的一些政客们更有远见，”林祚汝笑着说。自从“一带一路”计划于2013年开始以来，他已经接待了几十名来自中国的访客，并与中国驻德黑兰的大使举行过几次会面。“我是带头的人，他们希望听听我的经验，”他说。</p>

<p>pioneer, and they want to hear my experiences," he said.</p>	
<p>Mr. Lin established his factories along what will be a key part of the trade route — a 575-mile electrified rail line linking Tehran and Mashhad, financed with a \$1.6 billion loan from China. When completed and attached to the wider network, the new line will enable Mr. Lin to export his goods as far as northern Europe, Poland and Russia, at much less cost than today.</p>	<p>林祚汝沿着即将成为贸易路线的一个关键地段修建了工厂。这条电气化铁路是用中国 16 亿美元的贷款修建的，全长 575 英里（约 925 公里），连接德黑兰和马什哈德。在这条铁路修好，与更广泛的铁路网络连接起来之后，林祚汝将能把自己的商品出口到遥远的北欧、波兰和俄罗斯，而且成本会比现在的低得多。</p>
<p>"I am expecting a 50 percent increase in revenue," Mr. Lin said. He lit another cigarette. "Of course, Iran's economy will also grow. China will expand. Its power will grow."</p>	<p>"预计收入将增加 50%，"林祚汝说，他又点上了一根香烟。"当然，伊朗的经济也将增长。中国将进一步扩张。中国的力量将继续增长。"</p>
<p>He played Chinese pop music in his car and tapped his fingers on the wheel. "Life is good in Iran," he said. "The future is good."</p>	<p>他在汽车里播放着中国的流行音乐，用手指随着节奏敲打着方向盘。"伊朗的生活很不错，"他说。"未来很好。"</p>
<p>Iranians who spotted Mr. Lin driving between his factories waved and smiled. Having mastered a few basic phrases in Persian over the years, he said "hi" and "goodbye" to some of his 2,000 employees. Iranians are hard workers, he said, but he does not like their food. "We grow our own vegetables and eat Chinese food," he said. "Just like home."</p>	<p>看到开着车往返于自己的工厂之间的林祚汝的伊朗人微笑着向他挥手。已经在多年的时间里掌握了几个基本波斯文短语的林祚汝，对自己 2000 名员工中的一些人说了"你好"和"再见"。伊朗人工作很勤奋，他说，但是他不喜欢伊朗的食物。"我们自己种菜，做中国饭吃，"他说。"就像在家里那样。"</p>
<p>Even when the boss was out of earshot, workers in his factories said that they were very happy with the Chinese. "They pay every month on time and only hire people instead of fire," Amir Dalilian, a guard, said. "If more will come, our economy will flourish."</p>	<p>即使老板听不见时，他工厂里的工人也说，他们很喜欢中国人。"他们每月按时支付工资，只雇人，不解雇人，"担任保安员的阿米尔·达里利安(Amir Dalilian)说。"如果有更多的人来，我们的经济将会发展得更快。"</p>
<p>When finished, the proposed rail link will stretch nearly 2,000 miles, from Urumqi, the capital of China's western region of Xinjiang, to Tehran. If all goes according to plan, it will connect Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, China's state-owned paper,</p>	<p>建成后，这条在建的铁路全长将达到 2000 英里（约合 3200 公里），把中国西部新疆地区的首府城市乌鲁木齐与德黑兰连接起来。如果一切顺利的话，这条铁路还将连接到哈萨克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦、乌兹别克斯坦和土库曼斯坦，据中国官方报纸《中国日报》报道。轨道间距需要调整，需要修建新的</p>

<p>China Daily, wrote. Track sizes need to be adjusted and new connections made, as well as upgrades to the newest trains.</p>	<p>铁路，还要把列车升级到最新型号。</p>
<p>In a 2016 test, China and Iran drove a train from the port of Shanghai in eastern China to Tehran in just 12 days, a journey that takes 30 days by sea. In Iran, they used the existing track between Tehran and Mashhad, powered by a slower diesel-powered train. When the new line is opened in 2021, it is expected to accommodate electric trains at speeds up to 125 miles an hour.</p>	<p>在 2016 年的一次测试中，中国和伊朗人仅用了短短 12 天的时间，就把一节火车从中国东部的上海港口开到了德黑兰，如果走海路的话，需要 30 天的时间。他们在伊朗段使用了德黑兰到马什哈德之间的现有轨道，上面行驶的是速度较慢、以柴油为动力的火车。新铁路预计将在 2021 通车，将启用电动列车，时速预计将达每小时 125 英里（约合 200 公里）。</p>
<p>Mr. Fakhrieh-Kashan, an English speaker who oversees negotiation of most of the larger international state business deals, said the Chinese initiative would do much more than just provide a channel for transporting goods. "Think infrastructure, city planning, cultural exchanges, commercial agreements, investments and tourism," he said. "You can pick any project, they are all under this umbrella."</p>	<p>会说英语的法克里耶-卡山负责伊朗大多数大型国际商务的谈判工作，他说，这个中国项目将带来更多的东西，不仅仅是提供一个货物运输的通道。“还有基础设施、城市规划、文化交流、商业协议、投资和旅游，”他说。“任何你能想出来的项目，都在这个计划之下。”</p>
<p>Business ties between Iran and China have been growing since the United States and its European allies at the time started pressuring Iran over its nuclear program around 2007. China remains the largest buyer of Iranian crude, even after Western sanctions were lifted in 2016, allowing Iran to again sell oil in European markets.</p>	<p>自从美国及其欧洲盟国在 2007 年前后，因为伊朗的核计划开始对该国施压以来，伊朗与中国的商业往来一直在增加。中国一直是伊朗原油的最大买家，即使是在西方于 2016 年解除了制裁，允许伊朗再次向欧洲市场出售石油之后。</p>
<p>Chinese state companies are active all over the country, building highways, digging mines and making steel. Tehran's shops are flooded with Chinese products and its streets clogged with Chinese cars.</p>	<p>中国国有企业在伊朗各地都很活跃，从事着修建高速公路、采矿和炼钢等业务。德黑兰的商店里充斥着中国的产品，街道上都是中国产的汽车。</p>
<p>Iran's leaders hope that the country's participation in the plan will enable them to piggyback on China's large economic ambitions.</p>	<p>伊朗领导人希望，参与“一带一路”计划将让他们能搭上中国巨大经济野心的便车。</p>
<p>"The Chinese plan is designed in such a way that it will establish</p>	<p>"这个中国计划是这样设计的，它将在全球一半的地方建立中国的霸权，"法</p>

<p>Chinese hegemony across half of the world," Mr. Fakhrieh-Kashan said. "While Iran will put its own interests first, we are creating corridors at the requests of the Chinese. It will give us huge access to new markets."</p>	<p>克里耶-卡山说。“虽然伊朗会首先考虑自身的利益，但我们正在中国的要求下开辟一条走廊。这条走廊将让我们能进入巨大的新市场。”</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/iran-china-business-ties</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170726/iran-china-business-ties</p>
<p>Freed From ISIS, Yazidi Women Return in 'Severe Shock'</p>	<p>ISIS 性奴逃出魔掌，却难摆脱被蹂躏的噩梦</p>
<p>SHARIYA CAMP, Iraq — The 16-year-old lies on her side on a mattress on the floor, unable to hold up her head. Her uncle props her up to drink water, but she can barely swallow. Her voice is so weak, he places his ear directly over her mouth to hear her.</p>	<p>伊拉克沙里亚——这位 16 岁的少女侧卧在就地放置的床垫上，无法抬头。叔叔扶她起来喝水，但她几乎无法下咽。她的声音很微弱，叔叔直接把耳朵凑在她嘴边，才能听到她的声音。</p>
<p>The girl, Souhayla, walked out of the most destroyed section of Mosul this month, freed after three years of captivity and serial rape when her Islamic State captor was killed in an airstrike. Her uncle described her condition as "shock." He had invited reporters to Souhayla's bedside so they could document what the terror group's system of sexual abuse had done to his niece.</p>	<p>女孩名叫苏海拉(Souhayla)，本月从摩苏尔毁损最严重的区域生还；在身陷囹圄、遭到三年持续强奸、直到囚禁她的伊斯兰国成员在空袭中丧生之后，她才获得自由。叔叔说她处在“震惊”中。他邀请记者到苏海拉的床边，记录下伊斯兰国的性虐待制度对侄女的残害。</p>
<p>"This is what they have done to our people," said Khalid Taalo, her uncle.</p>	<p>她的叔叔哈立德·塔洛(Khalid Taalo)说：“这就是他们对我们的人做的事情。”</p>
<p>Since the operation to take back Mosul began last year, approximately 180 women, girls and children from the Yazidi ethnic minority who were captured in 2014 by the Islamic State, or ISIS, have been liberated, according to Iraq's Bureau for the Rescue of Abductees.</p>	<p>根据伊拉克被绑架者营救局(Bureau for the Rescue of Abductees)的统计，收复摩苏尔的行动自从去年开始后，约 180 名在 2014 年被伊斯兰国抓走的雅兹迪少数民族妇女、女孩和儿童获得了解救。</p>
<p>Women rescued in the first two years after ISIS overran their ancestral homeland came home with infections, broken limbs and suicidal thoughts. But now, after three years of captivity, women like Souhayla and two others seen last week by reporters, are far more damaged,</p>	<p>ISIS 蹂躏雅兹迪人故土后，头两年获得解救、回到家中的女性往往身体受到感染、断手断脚，心怀自杀的念头。但现在，经过三年的囚禁，记者们上周见到的苏海拉和其他两名妇女受到的伤害更大，迹象显示她们遭受了非同寻常的心理伤害。</p>

displaying extraordinary signs of psychological injury.	
"Very tired," "unconscious" and "in severe shock and psychological upset" were the descriptions used by Dr. Nagham Nawzat Hasan, a Yazidi gynecologist who has treated over 1,000 of the rape victims.	"非常累", "没有了意识", 以及"严重震惊和心理障碍", 这是治疗了 1000 多名强奸受害者的雅兹迪妇科医生纳加姆·纳扎特·哈桑(Nagham Nawzat Hasan)对她们的描述。
"We thought the first cases were difficult," Hasan said. "But those after the liberation of Mosul, they are very difficult."	"我们本以为第一批例子很惨。"哈桑说, "但收复摩苏尔之后看到的情况更惨。"
The shock expresses itself in women and girls who sleep for days on end, seemingly unable to wake up, said Hussein Qaidi, the director of the abductee rescue bureau. "Ninety percent of the women coming out are like this," he said, for at least part of the time after their return.	被绑架者营救局局长侯赛因·加伊迪(Hussein Qaidi)表示, 处在"震惊"中的妇女和女孩往往连续昏睡多日, 似乎无法醒来。他说, "90%的女性被救出来后都是这样的", 至少回来后有一段时间是这样的。
Both Souhayla and her family asked that she be identified as well as photographed, in an effort to shed light on their community's suffering. Her uncle posted her image on Facebook immediately after her release with a description of what ISIS had done to her.	苏海拉和她的家人要求记者写下她的故事, 拍下照片, 以便揭示雅兹迪人遭受的痛苦。她的叔叔在她获得自由后, 立即在 Facebook 上贴了她的照片, 并描述了 ISIS 对她的蹂躏。
For over a year, Taalo said, he had known his niece's location, as well as the name of the Islamic State fighter holding her. He enlisted the help of a smuggler who at great risk photographed Souhayla through the window of the house where she was being held and sent the images to her family.	塔洛说, 一年多前, 他就已经知道了侄女的下落, 还知道扣留她的伊斯兰国武装分子的名字。他向一个蛇头寻求帮助, 对方冒着巨大的危险, 在囚禁她的房子窗户外拍摄了苏海拉的照片, 发给她的家人。
But it was too perilous to try a rescue.	但是要想救出她就太危险了。
Souhayla escaped on July 9, two days after an airstrike collapsed a wall in the building where she was being held, burying another Yazidi girl who had been held alongside her and killing the captor who had abused them, her uncle said.	她的叔叔说, 一次空袭之后, 关押地点的一面墙倒塌, 将一名跟她一起被囚禁的雅兹迪女孩埋在了下面, 同时杀死了虐待她们的人, 两天后的 7 月 9 日, 她逃了出来。
At that point, she was strong enough to clamber through the rubble	那会儿, 她坚强地爬过瓦砾, 走到最近的一个伊拉克关卡。

and make her way to the first Iraqi checkpoint.	
When her family drove to pick her up, she ran to embrace them.	当她的家人开车来接她的时候，她跑过去拥抱他们。
"I ran to her and she ran to me and we started crying and then we started laughing as well," said Taalo, the brother of Souhayla's father, who remains missing after the Islamic State took over their hometown. "We stayed like that holding each other, and we kept crying and laughing, until we fell to the ground."	"我跑向她，她跑向我，我们开始哭起来，然后又大笑，"苏海拉的叔叔塔洛说道。她父亲在伊斯兰国占领他们的故乡后就一直处于失踪状态。"我们一直搀扶着对方，我们一直哭一直笑，直到我们跌倒在地。"
But within hours, she stopped speaking, he said.	不过，在几个小时之后，她就不能说话了，他说。
By the time they reached the camp where her mother and extended family had found refuge after the Islamic State overran their village, Souhayla slipped into what appeared to be unconsciousness. The doctors who examined her have prescribed antibiotics for a urinary tract infection. She also shows signs of malnutrition.	在伊斯兰国占领他们的村庄后，她母亲和一家人就在一个营地避难；当他们到达这个营地时，苏海拉似乎失去了意识。给她做体检的医生开了抗生素，用来治疗她的泌尿道感染。她还有营养不良的迹象。
Neither explain her extreme symptoms, said her family and one of the doctors who examined her.	她的家人和给她做体检的其中一个医生说，这无法解释她的极端症状。
"I'm happy to be home," she whispered with difficulty into her uncle's ear, in response to a reporter's question, "but I'm sick."	"我很高兴回家了，"在回答记者的问题时，她艰难地对着叔叔的耳朵小声说道，"但我病了。"
The Islamic State had been ruling Mosul for two months in 2014 when the group's leaders set their sights on Sinjar, a 60-mile-long, yellow massif to the north. Its foothills and mountain villages have long been the bedrock of life for the Yazidi, a tiny minority who account for less than 2 percent of Iraq's population of 38 million.	在2014年，伊斯兰国曾统治摩苏尔两个月时间，当时这个组织的领导人将目光投向了该市以北的辛贾尔，那是一片60英里（约合97公里）长的黄色山丘。很早以前，那里的山麓丘陵和山村就是雅兹迪人生活的故土。雅兹迪是少数民族，在伊拉克3800万总人口的占比不到2%。
The centuries-old religion of the Yazidi revolves around worship of a single God, who in turn created seven sacred angels. These beliefs led the Islamic State to label the Yazidi as polytheists, a perilous category in	雅兹迪的的宗教有数百年历史，他们崇拜单一的神，而这位神创造了七位神圣的天使。因为这种信仰，伊斯兰国将雅兹迪人称为多神教徒，属于该恐怖主义集团规定的危险类别。

the terrorist group's nomenclature.	
Relying on a little-known and mostly defunct corpus of Islamic law, the Islamic State argued that the minority's religious standing rendered them eligible for enslavement.	伊斯兰国引用一个鲜为人知的、大部分已经不再使用的伊斯兰法律，称雅兹迪人的宗教信仰让他们有资格奴役这个少数民族。
On Aug. 3, 2014, convoys of fighters sped up the escarpment, fanning out across the adjoining valleys. Among the first towns they passed on their way up the mountain was Til Qasab, with its low-slung concrete buildings surrounded by plains of blond grass.	2014年8月3日，伊斯兰国武装分子成扇形跨越相邻的山谷，快速爬上陡坡。他们上山途中经过的第一批城镇包括蒂尔盖塞卜(Til Qasab)，这里一片片金色的草地包围着低矮的混凝土建筑。
That's where Souhayla, then 13, lived.	13岁的苏海拉就住在这里。
A total of 6,470 Yazidis on the mountain were abducted, according to Iraqi officials, including Souhayla. Three years later, 3,410 remain in captivity or unaccounted for, Qaidi of the abductee rescue bureau said.	伊拉克官员说，那座山上共有6473人遭到了绑架，其中包括苏海拉。三年后，被绑架者营救局表示，其中有3410人仍然遭到囚禁，或下落不明。
Officials say recent escapees are also showing an unusual degree of indoctrination.	官员们说最近逃出来的这些人，被洗脑的程度也非同寻常。
Two Yazidi sisters, ages 20 and 26, arrived at the Hamam Ali 1 refugee camp, where they drew the attention of camp officials because they wore face-covering niqabs and refused to take them off, despite the fact that Yazidi women do not cover their faces.	两名雅兹迪姐妹，分别为20岁和26岁，她们到达哈马姆阿里(Hamam Ali)难民营后，因为戴着遮面的尼卡布面巾，并且拒绝取下，而引起了营地官员的注意；雅兹迪妇女本来并没有遮面的习惯。
They described the Islamic State fighters who raped them as their "husbands" and as "martyrs," said Muntajab Ibraheem, a camp official and director of the Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization.	营地官员、伊拉克救世人道主义组织(Iraqi Salvation Humanitarian Organization)主任蒙塔加布·易卜拉欣(Muntajab Ibraheem)说，她们把强奸自己的伊斯兰国武装分子称为“丈夫”和“烈士”。
In their arms were the three toddlers they had given birth to in captivity, the children of their rapists. But they refused to nurse them, said the smuggler sent by their family to fetch them. He and camp officials filled out paperwork so that the children could be given to the state, he said.	她们还带着被囚禁期间生下的三个幼儿，都是强奸者的孩子。家人派来带她们回家的蛇头说，她们拒绝给孩子喂奶。蛇头说，他和营地官员填写了申请表，以便把孩子们交给国家。

<p>A video recorded on the smuggler's phone shows what happened when the sisters saw their family for the first time after their return. Their relatives rushed to embrace the gaunt women. They cried.</p>	<p>蛇头用手机拍下一段视频，显示了两姐妹回来后第一次见到家人的场景。他们的亲戚跑过来拥抱两个憔悴的女人。大家哭了起来。</p>
<p>Their mother, distraught, stepped behind the tent, trying to steady herself.</p>	<p>她们的母亲心烦意乱，在帐篷后面走来走去，试图稳定自己的情绪。</p>
<p>A day after the video was taken, reporters went to see the women, and they could no longer stand. They lay on mattresses inside the plastic walls of their tent.</p>	<p>这段视频拍下的一天后，记者去看望她们，这时她们已经不能再站立了。两人躺在塑料帐篷里的床垫上。</p>
<p>Despite the loud voices around them and the flow of visitors, despite their mother's wail, they did not budge.</p>	<p>尽管她们周围闹哄哄的，探视者来来去去，母亲在一旁恸哭，她们却一动不动。</p>
<p>Cars pulled up outside, bringing relatives carrying pallets of orange soda. They left the tent, hands over their mouths, trying to hold back sobs.</p>	<p>汽车在外面停下，亲戚拿着许多橘子汽水下了车。离开帐篷的时候，他们用手捂着嘴巴，极力压抑着啜泣。</p>
<p>Family members said that except for a few brief moments, the women have not awakened since then, over a week ago.</p>	<p>家人说，自那之后，除了有时会清醒几分钟之外，她们一直处在昏睡状况，已经一个多星期了。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170728/isis-yazidi-women-rape-iraq-mosul-slavery</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170728/isis-yazidi-women-rape-iraq-mosul-slavery</p>
<p>Putin, Responding to Sanctions, Orders U.S. to Cut Diplomatic Staff by 755</p>	<p>普京要求美国驻俄外交使团削减 755 名员工</p>
<p>MOSCOW — President Vladimir Putin announced on Sunday that the U.S. diplomatic mission in Russia would have to cut its staff by 755 employees by Sept. 1, a response to the new U.S. sanctions that escalated the tensions between Washington and Moscow.</p>	<p>莫斯科——普京总统周日宣布，美国驻俄罗斯的外交使团必须削减 755 名员工，这是对美国推出新的制裁措施导致华盛顿与莫斯科之间紧张局势升级的回应。</p>
<p>"Over 1,000 employees — diplomats and technical workers — worked and continue to work today in Russia; 755 will have to stop this</p>	<p>官方电视台 Rossiya1 的视频和国际文传电讯社(Interfax)提供的讲话记录显示，普京说：“目前有 1000 多名员工——外交官和技术工作者——在俄罗斯</p>

<p>activity," he said, according to both a clip shown on state-run Rossiya 1 television and a transcript provided by the Interfax news agency.</p>	<p>工作；之后将有 755 人不得离岗了。”</p>
<p>Although the reduction in U.S. diplomatic staff had been announced on Friday, in response to a law passed in Congress last week expanding sanctions against Russia, the president's statement was the first to confirm the large number of embassy personnel involved.</p>	<p>上周国会通过了扩大对俄制裁的法案，俄罗斯在周五就公布了美国外交官数量将被削减的回应措施，但普京的声明首次确认了受影响的使馆人员的庞大数量。</p>
<p>Speaking in a television interview on the Rossiya 1 network, Putin said that Russia had run out of patience waiting for relations with the U.S. to improve.</p>	<p>普京在接受 Rossiya1 电视台采访时说，他们等待俄美关系的改善已经等得不耐烦了。</p>
<p>"We waited for quite some time that maybe something will change for the better, had such hope that the situation will somehow change, but, judging by everything, if it changes, it will not be soon," Putin said in the interview, according to Interfax news agency.</p>	<p>据国际文传电讯社的报道，普京在采访中说：“我们等了很长一段时间，觉得事情也许会好转，我们满心希望会有所变化，但是从各种情况来看，就算会有变化，那也不是很快就会有的。”</p>
<p>Although the initial news alerts in Russia said that Putin had ordered 755 Americans out of the country, the president had actually ordered an overall staff reduction. Not all of those leaving their posts would be Americans expelled from the country.</p>	<p>虽然俄罗斯最开始的新闻推送显示，普京已经下令驱逐 755 名美国人，但实际上，总统的命令是削减整体员工数量。并不是所有离岗的美国人都会被驱逐出境。</p>
<p>Russia has additional options available for further measures against U.S. interests, Putin warned, without going into details. But for the moment, he said, he is opposed to using them. "I hope it will not come to this," he said.</p>	<p>普京警告说，俄罗斯还有更多的选择，可以采取进一步的行动来削弱美国的利益，不过他没有提供细节。他表示，就现在来说，他不同意使用这些手段。“我希望不会走到这一步，”他说。</p>
<p>Russia has been accused of interfering in the U.S. presidential election, including releasing hacked emails embarrassing to the campaign of Hillary Clinton.</p>	<p>俄罗斯被指控干涉美国总统大选，包括公布用黑客手段盗取的电子邮件，让希拉里·克林顿(Hillary Clinton)的竞选活动难堪。</p>
<p>Putin has denied any Russian interference in the U.S. election, saying</p>	<p>普京否认俄罗斯干涉美国大选，声称有人利用美国内部的反俄情绪开展政治</p>

that anti-Russian sentiment in the U.S. was being used to drive an internal political battle.	内斗。
On Friday, the U.S. Embassy in Moscow issued a short statement in which the outgoing American ambassador, John F. Tefft, expressed "his strong disappointment and protest" over the cuts.	上周五, 美国驻莫斯科大使馆发表了一份简短声明, 即将离任的美国驻俄罗斯大使约翰·F·特福特(John F. Tefft)在声明中对人数削减表示了“极大的失望和抗议”。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170731/russia-sanctions-us-diplomats-expelled	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170731/russia-sanctions-us-diplomats-expelled
Behind the Sudden Death of a \$1 Billion Secret C.I.A. War in Syria	白宫内情: CIA 秘密行动突然告终
WASHINGTON — The end came quickly for one of the costliest covert action programs in the history of the CIA.	华盛顿——中央情报局(CIA)有史以来最昂贵的秘密行动计划之一即将结束。
During a White House briefing early last month, the CIA director, Mike Pompeo, recommended to President Donald Trump that he shut down a four-year-old effort to arm and train Syrian rebels. The president swiftly ended the program.	上月初在白宫参加简报会时, 中央情报局局长迈克·庞皮欧(Mike Pompeo)建议唐纳德·特朗普总统停止一个历时四年、旨在武装和训练叙利亚反对派的计划。总统迅速做出终止它的决定。
The rebel army was by then a shell, hollowed out by more than a year of bombing by Russian planes and confined to ever-shrinking patches of Syria that government troops had not reconquered. Critics in Congress had complained for years about the costs — more than \$1 billion over the life of the program — and reports that some of the CIA-supplied weapons had ended up in the hands of a rebel group tied to al-Qaida further sapped political support for the program.	当时, 反对派军队已是空壳, 被俄罗斯飞机超过一年的轰炸掏空, 其活动范围越来越小, 仅限于叙利亚境内尚未被政府军攻克的零散区域。美国国会中的批评者多年来一直抱怨该计划成本太高——从始至终共耗资超过 10 亿美元——此外, 有报道称中央情报局提供的一些武器最终落入了一个与基地组织有牵连的反对派团体手中, 这让该计划进一步丧失了政治支持。
While critics of Trump have argued that he ended the program to curry favor with President Vladimir Putin of Russia, there were in fact dim views of the effort in both the Trump and Obama White Houses — a rare confluence of opinion on national security policy.	特朗普的批评者认为, 他叫停这一计划是为了讨好俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京(Vladimir Putin), 但无论在特朗普的白宫还是奥巴马的白宫, 其实都有人对该项目持悲观态度——两者在国家安全政策方面很少有这样的交集。

<p>The shuttering of the CIA program, one of the most expensive efforts to arm and train rebels since the agency's program arming the mujahedeen in Afghanistan during the 1980s, has forced a reckoning over its successes and failures. Opponents say it was foolhardy, expensive and ineffective. Supporters say that it was unnecessarily cautious, and that its achievements were remarkable given that the Obama administration had so many restrictions on it from the start, which they say ultimately ensured its failure.</p>	<p>中央情报局的这个计划，是自该机构在 1980 年代武装阿富汗圣战组织以来费用最高昂的行动之一。该计划被叫停，让人不得不去思考它的成功与失败之处。反对者说它鲁莽、昂贵而又低效。支持者则认为它谨慎到了过头的程度，而且鉴于奥巴马政府从一开始就将太多限制加诸其上，它取得的成果堪称惊人——他们说正是那些限制最终导致了它的失败。</p>
<p>The program did have periods of success, including in 2015 when rebels using tank-destroying missiles, supplied by the CIA and also Saudi Arabia, routed government forces in northern Syria. But by late 2015 the Russian military offensive in Syria was focusing squarely on the CIA-backed fighters battling Syrian government troops. Many of the fighters were killed, and the fortunes of the rebel army reversed.</p>	<p>该计划的确取得过片刻的成功，其中包括在 2015 年，反对派利用中央情报局以及沙特阿拉伯提供的反坦克导弹，击溃了叙利亚北部的政府军。但到了 2015 年末，俄罗斯开始将其在叙利亚境内的军事攻势对准得到中央情报局支持的反叙利亚政府军武装。很多武装人员被杀死，反对派军队的处境急转直下。</p>
<p>Charles Lister, a Syria expert at the Middle East Institute, said he was not surprised that the Trump administration ended the program, which armed and trained thousands of Syrian rebels. (By comparison, a \$500 million Pentagon program that envisioned training and equipping 15,000 Syrian rebels over three years, was canceled in 2015 after producing only a few dozen fighters.)</p>	<p>中东研究所(Middle East Institute)叙利亚问题专家查尔斯·利斯特(Charles Lister)说，特朗普政府叫停这个武装和训练了成千上万叙利亚反对派武装人员的计划，并不让他感到意外。(相比之下，五角大楼的一个预计耗资 5 亿美元、用三年时间训练和武装 1.5 万名叙利亚反对派的项目，刚刚培养出几十名武装人员，便于 2015 年被取消。)</p>
<p>"In many ways, I would put the blame on the Obama administration," Lister said of the CIA program. "They never gave it the necessary resources or space to determine the dynamics of the battlefield. They were drip-feeding opposition groups just enough to survive but never enough to become dominant actors."</p>	<p>"在很多方面，我都会把问题归咎于奥巴马政府，"利斯特谈及中央情报局的计划时说。"他们从未给予它必要的资源或空间，去决定战场上的态势。靠着他们像挤牙膏一样提供的支持，反对派团体可以勉强存续下去，但绝对无法成为主导力量。"</p>

<p>Trump has twice publicly criticized the effort since he ended it. After The Washington Post first reported on his decision, Trump tweeted that he was ending “massive, dangerous, and wasteful payments to Syrian rebels fighting Assad.” During an interview with The Wall Street Journal last month, the president said many of the CIA-supplied weapons ended up in the hands of al-Qaida — presumably a reference to the al-Qaida-affiliated Nusra Front, which often fought alongside the CIA-backed rebels.</p>	<p>叫停该计划后，特朗普曾两度公开对它加以批评。《华盛顿邮报》(The Washington Post)率先报道了特朗普的决定，随后特朗普发推称，他要终结“用于叙利亚反阿萨德武装的巨大、危险而又不必要的开销”。上月接受《华尔街日报》(The Wall Street Journal)采访时，总统说中央情报局提供的很多武器都落入了基地组织手中——他指的可能是基地组织的分支、常常和中央情报局支持的反对派并肩战斗的努斯拉阵线(Nusra Front)。</p>
<p>Michael V. Hayden, a former CIA director, said the president’s comments “might give the agency pause with regard to how much he will have their backs on any future covert actions.”</p>	<p>中央情报局前局长迈克尔·V·海登(Michael V Hayden)说，总统的言论“可能会让中情局感到踌躇，不确定他将在多大程度上支持他们今后的任何秘密行动”。</p>
<p>Gen. Raymond A. Thomas III, the commander of U.S. Special Operations Command, said during a conference last month that ending the CIA program was a “tough, tough decision.”</p>	<p>美国特种作战司令部(U.S. Special Operations Command)司令雷蒙德·托马斯三世(Raymond Thomas III)上将上月的一场会议上表示，叫停中央情报局的计划是一个“非常艰难的决定”。</p>
<p>“At least from what I know about that program and the decision to end it, it was absolutely not a sop to the Russians,” he said. “It was, I think based on an assessment of the nature of the program, what we’re trying to accomplish, the viability of it going forward.”</p>	<p>“至少就我对该计划以及叫停决定的了解来看，这绝不是为了安抚俄罗斯，”他说。“我认为相关决定是以对该计划的本质、我们试图达成的目标，以及继续实施计划的可行性的评估为基础。”</p>
<p>A CIA spokesman declined to comment.</p>	<p>中央情报局的一名发言人拒绝置评。</p>
<p>President Barack Obama had reluctantly agreed to the program in 2013 as the administration was struggling to blunt the momentum of Syrian government forces loyal to President Bashar Assad. It soon fell victim to the constantly shifting alliances in Syria’s six-year-old civil war and the limited visibility that U.S. military and intelligence officials had over what was occurring on the ground.</p>	<p>2013年，在奥巴马政府难以遏制忠于巴沙尔·阿萨德(Bashar Assad)总统的叙利亚政府军的势头之际，贝拉克·奥巴马总统很不情愿地同意了这个计划。很快，它就因为叙利亚六年内战期间同盟关系不断变化，以及美国军方和情报界官员对当地实际情况了解有限而受到拖累。</p>

<p>Once CIA-trained fighters crossed into Syria, CIA officers had difficulty controlling them. The fact that some of their CIA weapons ended up with Nusra Front fighters — and that some of the rebels joined the group — confirmed the fears of many in the Obama administration when the program began. Although the Nusra Front was widely seen as an effective fighting force against Assad's troops, its al-Qaida affiliation made it impossible for the Obama administration to provide direct support for the group.</p>	<p>由中央情报局培训的武装人员一旦进入叙利亚境内，该机构就很难控制他们了。他们从中央情报局处拿到的武器，有的最终落入努斯拉阵线武装人员手中——一些反对派还加入了努斯拉阵线——这让计划实施之初奥巴马政府中很多人的担忧得到了证实。努斯拉阵线被普遍视为一支可以有效对抗阿萨德军队的力量，但它是基地组织的分支，因此奥巴马政府不可能为它提供直接的支持。</p>
<p>John O. Brennan, Obama's last CIA director, remained a vigorous defender of the program despite divisions inside the spy agency about the effort's effectiveness. But by the final year of the Obama administration, the program had lost many supporters in the White House — especially after the administration's top priority in Syria became battling the Islamic State, also known as ISIS or ISIL, rather than seeking an end to Assad's government.</p>	<p>奥巴马在任期间的最后一名中央情报局局长约翰·O·布伦南(John O. Brennan)曾积极为这一项目辩护，尽管该间谍机构内部对此项行动的有效性看法不一。但到了奥巴马政府执政的最后一年，该计划在白宫失去了很多支持者，尤其是在对抗伊斯兰国（Islamic State，又称 ISIS 或 ISIL）——而非寻求终结阿萨德政府的统治——成为奥巴马政府在叙利亚的重中之重以后。</p>
<p>During one meeting in the White House Situation Room at the end of the Obama administration, with CIA-backed rebels continuing to lose ground in the face of withering Russian air bombing, Brennan pressed the case that the United States continue to back the effort to topple Assad, according to one person who attended the meeting.</p>	<p>奥巴马政府执政末期，当中央情报局支持的反对派在俄罗斯人猛烈的空袭之下节节败退的时候，一场会议在白宫局势研究室内召开。据一名参会者透露，布伦南在会上坚称，美国应该继续支持该计划，以便推翻阿萨德。</p>
<p>But Susan E. Rice, the national security adviser, shot back. "Make no mistake," she said, according to the person in the meeting. "The president's priority in Syria is fighting ISIS."</p>	<p>但时任国家安全顾问苏珊·E·赖斯(Susan E. Rice)出言反对。前述参会者称，赖斯说：“别搞错了，总统在叙利亚的首要目标是打击 ISIS。”</p>
<p>Backed by Russian aircraft, Syrian government forces gradually began to reclaim areas near the Turkish border that had long been rebel</p>	<p>叙利亚政府军在俄方飞机的支持下，逐渐开始收复靠近土耳其边境的一些长期充当反对派要塞的地区，最终把很多反对派赶回了陷入包围的阿勒颇。</p>

strongholds, and eventually pushed many of the rebels back to the besieged city of Aleppo.	
Aleppo fell to Syrian government troops in December.	阿勒颇于去年 12 月被叙利亚政府军攻陷。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/cia-syria-rebel-arm-train-trump	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/cia-syria-rebel-arm-train-trump
Denmark's Prince Henrik Wanted to Be King. So He'll Protest for Eternity.	丹麦亲王不满地位和头衔，不愿与女王合葬
COPENHAGEN — Prince Henrik of Denmark has been married to the country's queen for 50 years, and he has been carrying a grudge the whole time. Now, in an act of protest, he says he no longer wishes to be buried by her side, the Royal Danish House announced on Thursday.	哥本哈根——丹麦的亨里克亲王与该国王后的婚姻已经持续了 50 年，但他一直心有积怨。如今，为示抗议，他说自己不希望去世后葬在她身边，丹麦王室于周四宣布了这一消息。
Behind the decision lies decades of frustration over what he sees as unequal treatment.	这个决定背后是他几十年来的沮丧，他一直认为自己遭受了不平等的待遇。
Henrik, now 83, married Queen Margrethe II in 1967, and was later bestowed with the title of the queen's prince consort. But what he really wanted was to be king — or in this case "king consort."	现年 83 岁的亨里克于 1967 年与玛格丽特二世女王结婚，后来被赋予以女王的配偶亲王称号。但他真正想要的是成为国王——或者在他的情况下来说，是“配偶国王”。
"It is no secret that the prince for many years has been unhappy with his role and the title he has been awarded in the Danish monarchy," the Royal Danish House's director of communications, Lene Balleby, told the tabloid newspaper BT. "This discontent has grown more and more in recent years."	"多年来，亲王对丹麦君主政体授予他的角色和称号感到不满，这已经不是什么秘密，"丹麦王室的通讯联络主管莱内·巴列比(Lene Balleby)告诉小报《BT》。"近年来，他的不满情绪越来越多。"
"For the prince, the decision not to be buried beside the queen is the natural consequence of not having been treated equally to his spouse — by not having the title and role he has desired," Ms. Balleby added.	"对于亲王来说，做出不埋葬在女王身边的决定是很自然的，因为他没有得到身为配偶的平等待遇——没有得到他所期望的头衔和角色，"巴列比补充道。
The prince has not announced where he would like to be buried	亲王尚未宣布自己希望被埋葬的地点。

instead.	
Queen Margrethe II, 77, serves as Denmark's head of state and is responsible for signing all laws passed by Parliament. But the country's legislative powers have been in the hands of elected governments since 1849.	现年 77 岁的玛格丽特女王二世是丹麦国家元首，负责签署议会通过的所有法律。但是自从 1849 年以来，该国的立法权一直掌握在民选政府手中。
Henrik's complaints about his title and position have increased in recent years, but he also made his grievance known publicly more than three decades ago when he complained about not receiving his own annual salary.	近年来，亨里克对自己的头衔和位置的抱怨有所增加，但在 30 多年前，他也曾公开发过牢骚，抱怨没有收到年薪。
"The first hint came around his 50th birthday when he said on TV he found it difficult to ask his wife for pocket money for cigarettes," said Stephanie Surrugue, a journalist and author of a biography of the prince, titled "Loner."	"第一个迹象是他 50 岁生日时在电视上说的话，他说很难启齿向妻子讨要买烟的零花钱，"亲王的传记《孤独者》(Loner)的作者、记者史蒂芬妮·苏拉格(Stephanie Surrugue)说。
He eventually did receive a salary and staff, but he never got the title he wanted.	他最终得到了一份工资和一组工作人员，但他从来没有得到他想要的头衔。
The Danish court's reasoning is that the practice is in line with that of other European royal families, but that has not mollified Henrik.	丹麦王室的理由是，这种做法与其他欧洲王室的做法是一致的，但这种说法没有安抚住亨里克。
"He has said he loves his wife, but has difficulties with the queen as an institution," Ms. Surrugue said. His ambition is not to be crowned regent, she said, but in many ways "he doesn't feel treated as part of the ruling couple."	苏拉格说，"他说过他爱妻子，但是和身为国体一部分的女王相处很难。"她还表示，他的夙愿并不是成为加冕的摄政王，但是在许多方面，"他感到自己没有被视为执政夫妇的一部分。"
"That's what his protest is about," she said.	"这就是他要抗议的东西，"她说。
The prince retired from most of his official duties last year and is rarely seen in public. Ms. Balleby said that the couple's marriage and the queen's work would not be affected by Henrik's change of plans on his	从去年开始，亲王已经从大部分的官方任务中退下来，很少在公共场合出现。巴列比说，亨里克对自己安葬地点安排的改变，不会影响二人的婚姻和女王的工作。

final resting place.	
Denmark has long prided itself as a nation that has for centuries aimed for gender equality, but Henrik's call for equal rights has often been mocked.	长期以来，丹麦一直以该国过去几个世纪中都在争取两性平等而自豪，但亨里克对平等权利的呼吁往往遭到嘲笑。
"It's absolutely ridiculous," Karen Sjoerup, an associate professor at Roskilde University who specializes in gender issues, told Politiken, a daily newspaper, of the prince's demands for gender equality. "The court is not based on equality, but on the right of inheritance," she said. "The law on gender equality does not apply to the royal court."	"这是绝对可笑的，"罗斯基勒大学专门从事性别问题研究的克伦·舍约普(Kraren Sjoerup)副教授在接受日报《政治家》(Politiken)采访时这样评价亲王对性别平等的要求。"王室的决定不是基于平等，而是基于继承权，"她说。"关于两性平等的法律不适用于王室。"
When Henrik married Margrethe, who was then crown princess, he was a successful diplomat in the French foreign service and a member of the nobility.	同亨里克结婚时，玛格丽特已是女王储，亨里克则是一位成功的法国外交官，也是一名贵族。
In marrying Margrethe, he exchanged his career for an undefined role as the queen's spouse — a first in the history of Denmark, where all previous monarchs had been male aside from a 14th-century queen, who was married to the king of Norway.	与玛格丽特结婚时，他的职业就成了角色并不分明的女王配偶——这是丹麦历史上第一次出现女王配偶，之前所有的君主都是男性，除了14世纪一位与挪威国王结婚的女王。
Without a title familiar to — and respected by — the public, Henrik has felt that his efforts to promote Denmark have gone unappreciated.	亨里克没有一个被公众所熟悉和尊重的头衔，他认为自己为宣传丹麦所做出的努力没有得到欣赏。
For at least seven years, Bjorn Norgaard, a sculptor, has been working on a glass sarcophagus carried by silver elephants that is designed to hold both the queen and the prince in Roskilde Cathedral after their deaths.	雕塑家比约恩·诺加德(Bjorn Norgaard)至少已经花了七年时间打造一尊由银质大象支撑着的玻璃棺。原本，待女王与亲王去世后，他们的遗体便会放在其中，在罗斯基勒大教堂下葬。
But now, the royal court said, when the time comes the queen will rest there alone.	但是现在王室称，当时间到了，女王会独自在这座玻璃棺中安眠。
https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/denmark-prince-henrik-burial	https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/denmark-prince-henrik-burial

-wishes	-wishes
Fire Engulfs Tower in Dubai, One of the World's Tallest Buildings	迪拜 86 层摩天大楼“火炬塔”突发火灾
A fire erupted early Friday morning in Dubai in one of the world's tallest residential buildings, enveloping a side of the 86-story Torch Tower and spouting burning debris to the streets below.	周五凌晨，位于迪拜的世界最高住宅楼之一突发大火，迅速吞噬了 86 层高的“火炬塔”的一侧，不断有燃烧的碎片掉落到地面街道上。
The fire broke out around 1 a.m. in the 1,100-foot skyscraper in the northern end of the densely populated Marina district, and the flames stretched dozens of floors. Firefighters from four fire stations were deployed and helped all the residents evacuate, the Dubai Media Office said on Twitter. No one appeared to be injured.	这座 1100 英尺高的摩天大楼在大约凌晨 1 点起火。大楼位于人口密集的码头区北端，火势蔓延了数十层。迪拜媒体办公室(Dubai Media Office)在 Twitter 上称，当局派遣了来自四个消防站的消防员前去救火，并协助所有居民撤离。目前未有伤亡报告。
The fire was brought under control around 3:30 a.m., the authorities said.	当局表示，凌晨 3:30 左右，火情得到控制。
The fast-spreading blaze resembled a 2015 fire at the Torch Tower, when about 60 floors of the building became engulfed in flames. Investigators concluded that the tower's exterior cladding, made of aluminum panels with combustible plastic cores, helped accelerate the flames.	迅速蔓延的火势与 2015 年“火炬塔”发生的大火相似，当时大楼有约 60 层被大火吞噬。调查人员得出结论称，大楼的外墙由铝板制成，带有易燃的塑料芯，加速了火势蔓延。
Flammable cladding has contributed to at least three other towering infernos in recent years in Dubai, the most populated city in the United Arab Emirates. Dozens of giant apartment buildings and hotels have been erected there in the last two decades. On New Year's Eve in 2015, a fire started by an electrical short in the Address Hotel, a 63-story tower, quickly spread to consume the entire building.	在迪拜，近年来可燃外墙的覆层至少导致了另外三场大火。迪拜是阿拉伯联合酋长国人口最密集的城市。过去 20 年，有数十座巨型公寓楼和酒店大楼拔地而起。在 2015 年新年前夜，高 63 层的阿德瑞斯酒店(Address Hotel)因电路短路起火，火势迅速蔓延并吞噬了整栋大楼。
After that fire, the Dubai Civil Defense announced restrictions in 2016 on using exterior paneling on new construction, including forbidding it	那场大火过后，迪拜民防局(Dubai Civil Defense)在 2016 年对新建筑使用外墙板颁布了限制措施，包括禁止在九层以上的大楼使用外墙板。但是新规定

<p>on towers taller than nine floors. But the new rules did not immediately apply to older buildings. About 70 percent of the high-rise buildings in the United Arab Emirates were constructed with the flammable panels, The National reported in 2012.</p>	<p>未立刻被应用到之前建的大楼。据迪拜《全国报(The National)》在 2012 年报道，阿联酋大约有 70%的高楼在建造时使用了可燃外墙板。</p>
<p>Flammable paneling played a major role in a fatal inferno in June at the Grenfell Tower in London, which killed at least 80 people. The United States has stricter restrictions on the use of this type of paneling.</p>	<p>易燃外墙板也是导致伦敦格伦费尔塔(Grenfell Tower)6 月的致命大火的主要原因，那场大火导致了至少 80 人死亡。美国对使用这种外墙壁板有更严格的限制。</p>
<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/torch-tower-dubai-fire</p>	<p>https://cn.nytimes.com/world/20170804/torch-tower-dubai-fire</p>